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THE NEW  
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Encyclopedic Dictionary  
*of the*  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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on the S. point of the Island of Manhattan some fortifications, the original nucleus of New York, were erected and called New Amsterdam. The English disputed the claim of the Dutch to the country and, in 1684, expelled them. The State leads in the value of its manufactures, ranks second in viticulture, third in number of farms, and fourth in live-stock. Principal cities, Greater New York, the metropolis of the U. S.; Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, the capital, and Syracuse.

\*nĕx'-i-ble, a. [Lat. *nexibilis*, from pa. par. of *necto*=to tie, to bind.] Capable of being knit together.

nĕxt, \*nĕxt, \*nĕxtē, a., adv. & prep. [A contract. of Mid. Eng. *nehest*=nighest; A. S. *neāht*, *nehst*, *nĕhst*, *nĕhst*, *nĕhst*.] [NIGH.]

A. As adj.: Nighest or nearest in place, time, rank, or degree.

"Lot us go into the next towns, that I may preach there also."—Mark i. 38.

B. As adv.: In the next place or position; at the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding.

"Friend, parent, neighbor, first it will embrace; His country next, and next all human race."  
Pope: *Essay on Man*, iv. 368.

C. As prep.: Nearest or nighest to; in immediate proximity to.

"One next himself in power, and next in crime."  
Milton: *P. L.*, i. 79.

¶ (1) Next door to: Closely allied or akin; not far removed from.

(2) Next to: Almost; as, That is next to impossible.  
(3) Next of kin: One's nearest relative. [CON-SANGUINITY, KINDRED.]

next-door, s. Approach, nearness.

"The next-door of death sads him not."—Earle: *Micro-cosmographie; The Good Old Man*.

next-friend, s.

Law: A person by whom an infant sues in courts of law and equity, and who is responsible for costs.

\*nĕxt'-ĕr, a. [Eng. *next*; -er.] Next, nearest.

"In the nexter night."  
Gascoigne: *Compl. of Philomene*, p. 111.

\*nĕxt'-i-nĕss, s. [Eng. *next*; *i* connective, and suff. -ness.] The quality or state of being next.

"The mind which has once been fascinated with the charm of indefinite nextness."—M. Arnold, in *Argosy*, January, 1866, p. 126.

\*nĕxt'-ly, adv. [Eng. *next*; -ly.] In the next place; next.

"Other things ultimately and terminatively, but man immediately and nextly."—Manton: *Works*, vii. 273. (1681.)

nĕx'-ūs, s. [Lat.]

Gram.: A tie, a connection; interdependence existing between several members or individuals of a series.

"For the purpose of expressing the combination of two consonants without the interruption of a vowel, as in kt, pl, sn, the term *nexus* is employed."—Beames: *Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.* (1872), i. 281.

nĕhñ-dī-rō'-bā, nĕhñ-dhī-rō'-bā, subst. [From *nhandiroba*, or *ghandirhoba*, the South American name of one species.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Nhandirobææ. Now made a synonym of *Feuillæa*.

nĕhñ-dī-rō'-bĕ-æ, nĕhñ-dhī-rō'-bĕ-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nhandirob(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Cucurbitacææ. The anthers are not sinuous; the placentæ adhere to the axis of the fruit; seeds many.

nī-äre', s. [See def.] The native name of the wild ox or buffalo of Western Africa.

\*nī'-as, \*nī-aise, a. & s. [Fr. *niaise*.]

A. As adj.: Simple, silly, foolish.

B. As substantive:

1. A simpleton, a ninny.

"Thou art a *niaise*."  
Ben Jonson: *The Devil's an Ass*, i. 6.

2. A young hawk; an eyas (q. v.).

"A *nias* hawk is one taken newly from the nest, and not able to help itself; and hence nisey, a silly person."—Bailey.

nĭb, s. [NEB.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The bill or beak of a bird.

2. One of the points of a pen.

3. A small pen adapted to be placed in a holder for use. The usual form of steel pens. Quill nibs are also made and similarly held for writing.

4. The point of a crow-bar.

II. Technically:

1. *Husbandry*: The handle of a scythe-snath. It has a ring slipping on the snath and tightened by a bolt or wedge. [SCYTHE.]

2. *Locksmith*: A separate adjustable limb of a permutation key.

nĭb, v. t. [NIB, s.]

1. To furnish or provide with a nib; to mend the nib of, as a pen.

2. To nibble.

"When the fish begins to nib and bite."  
Dennis: *Secrets of Angling*.

nĭb'-ble, v. t. & i. [A freq. from *nip* (q. v.); Low Ger. *niffeln*, *knibbeln*=to nibble; Dut. *knibbelen*=to cavil, to haggle.]

A. Transitive:

1. To eat in small bits; to bite little by little.

"Nibbling the water-lilies as they pass."  
Wordsworth: *Evening Walk*.

2. To bite without swallowing, as a fish does the bait.

"[It] tugs and nibbles the fallacious meat."  
Gay: *Rural Sports*, i. 154.

3. To catch, to nab. (*Slang*.)

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To bite gently; to eat in small bits.

2. *Fig.*: To carp, to cavil.

"Ons at home can nibble at these ill-placed honors."—Bp. Hall: *Episcopacy by Divine Right*, pt. iii., § 8.

nĭb'-ble, s. [NIBBLE, v.] A little bite, as of a fish at the bait; the act of seizing gently with the mouth, without actually swallowing.

nĭb'-blĕr, s. [Eng. *nibbl(e)*; -er.] One who nibbles.

"The tender nibbler would not touch the bait."  
Shakesp.: *Passionate Pilgrim*, 53.

nĭb'-bliŋg, pr. par. or a. [NIBBLE, v.]

nĭb'-bliŋg-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *nibbling*; -ly.] In a nibbling manner; by nibbles.

nĭb'-lick, nĕb'-lĕck, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A peculiar kind of club used in the game of golf, having a thin, flat iron head, and used to lift the ball out of holes, ruts, or rough ground.

nĭb'-nĭb, s. [NEBNEB.]

Nĭ-ca-ra'-guā (u as w), s. [Named by Gil Gonzales de Arila, who, in 1521, penetrated as far as Granada. He found, on the borders of the great lake, a cacique named Nicarao, and called the lake *Nicarao Agua*, afterward applied to the whole region.

Geog.: A republican state of Central America between Honduras and Costa Rica.

nicaragua-wood, s. The wood of a South American tree; it is used in dyeing and is called Peach wood; it is not sound enough for turning. The trees yielding this wood have not been ascertained with any certainty. The *Treas. of Bot.* considers it derived from *Cæsalpinia echinata*.

nĭc-cō-chrō'-mĭte, s. [Mod. Lat. *nicco(lum)*=nickel, and Eng. *chromite*.]

Min.: A mineral substance, found as a coating on texasite, and sometimes on chromite (q. v.). Color, canary-yellow. From the result of a blow-pipe examination, Shepard, who named it, concludes it to be a dichromate of nickel. Found in Texas and Pennsylvania.

nĭc-cō-lĭte, s. [Mod. Lat. *niccolum*=nickel.]

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

nĭce, \*nyce, a. [O. Fr. *nice*=lazy, dull, simple, from Lat. *nescius*=ignorant: *ne*=not, and *scio*=to know; Sp. *neocio*. The changes in the sense may have been due to confusion with Eng. *nesh*, which sometimes meant delicate, as well as soft.] [NESH.]

\*1. Simple, silly, foolish.

"He was *nyce* and knowthe no wisdom."  
Robert of Gloucester, p. 106.

\*2. Trivial, unimportant.

"Bethink how *ntoe* the quarrel was."  
Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 1.

3. Fastidious; hard to please or satisfy; over-particular; punctilious, squeamish.

"Think not I shall be nice."—Milton: *P. L.*, v. 433.

4. Scrupulously cautious or particular; careful.

5. Coy, prudish; delicate or modest to a fault.

"She is nice and coy."  
Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

6. Distinguishing accurately and minutely; discerning minute differences or distinctions; scrupulous.

"If you grow so nice."  
Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

7. Formed or made with scrupulous exactness; minute, exact, delicate, subtle.

"The public, which seldom makes nice distinctions."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

8. Precarious, slender, risky.

"The nice hazard of one doubtful hour."  
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 1.

9. Luxurious, wanton.

"Shore's wife was my nice cheat."  
*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 412.

10. Weak, effeminate.

"Men wax nice and effeminate."—Baret: *Alvearie*.

11. Easily injured; delicate, tender, fragile.

"How nice the reputation of the maid."  
Roscommon.

12. Delicious, dainty, pleasant, or agreeable to the senses; tender, sweet; as, a nice dish, a nice color.

13. Pleasing or agreeable in general; likeable, pleasant; as, a nice book, a nice companion.

¶ To make nice of: To be scrupulous about.

"He that stands upon a slippery place  
Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up."  
Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 4.

\*nĭce'-liŋg, s. [Eng. *nice*; dimin. suff. -liŋg.] An overnice person; one who is fastidious or punctilious to excess.

"But I would ask these *nicelings* one question."—Stubbes: *Anatomy of Abuses* (1585), p. 42.

nĭce'-lŷ, \*nyce-ly, adv. [Eng. *nice*; -ly.]

1. In a nice manner; foolishly, simply, sillily.

"He did *nyceoly* and mys."  
Robert de Brunne, p. 297.

2. Tenderly, carefully, gently.

"Nettles, which if they be nicely handled, sting and prick."—Bp. Hall: *Meditations and Vows*, cent. 2, § 12.

3. Delicately.

"Twenty silly ducking observants  
That stretch their duties *nicely*."  
Shakesp.: *Lear*, ii. 2.

4. Subtly, minutely.

"When articles too *nicely* urged be stood upon."  
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, v. 2.

5. Accurately, exactly; with exact order or proportion.

"But human frailty *nicely* to unfold,  
Distinguishes a satyr from a scold."  
Buckinghamshire: *Essay on Poetry*.

6. Pleasantly, agreeably; so as to please.

Nĭ-çĕne, a. [See def.] Of or pertaining to Nicæa, or Nice, a town in Asia Minor.

Nicene-councils, s. pl.

Church Hist.: Two councils held at Nicæa; the first in 325 under Pope Silvester I. on account of the Arian heresy. It drew up the Nicene Creed, and settled the controversy as to the keeping of Easter. [QUARTODECIMAN.] The second in 787, under Pope Adrian I., was convened to put an end to the Iconoclastic controversy. Both are considered œcumenical by the Roman Church. The Church of England only admits the authority of the first.

Nicene-creed, s.

Ritual & Church Hist.: Properly the Constantinopolitan-Nicene Creed. It was formulated by the first council of Nice, and the "Filioque" clause, to which the Greeks objected, was added at the First Council of Constantinople, A. D. 381, under Pope Damasus I. The Creed is recited daily in the Roman mass—all present genuflecting at the words "Et homo factus est"—and in the Communion office of the Anglican Church.

nĭce'-nĕss, \*nice-ness, s. [Eng. *nice*; -ness.]

\*1. Foolishness, folly, simplicity.

2. Fastidiousness, scrupulousness, extreme delicacy.

"Marcus Cato, that never made ceremony or niceness to praise himself openly."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 295.

3. Effeminacy, luxury, delicacy.

4. Delicacy of perception; as, the niceness of taste.

5. Minute or scrupulous exactness; punctiliousness.

"The scribes of the law, with much anxiety and niceness, confine themselves to the letter of Moses."—South: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 1.

6. Coyness, modesty.

"Fear and niceness the handmaids of all women."  
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

7. Agreeableness, pleasantness; the quality of affording pleasure.

\*nĭç'-ĕr-ŷ, s. [Eng. *nic(e)*; -ery.] Daintiness; affectation of delicacy.

nĭç'-ĕ-tŷ, \*nic-e-tee, s. [O. Fr. *nicete*, from *nice*.]

\*1. Foolishness, simplicity, simpleness.

"The miller smiled at hir *niceteo*."  
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4,044.

\*2. Fastidiousness; excess of delicacy; squeamishness.

"Lay by all *nicety* and prolixious blushes."  
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 4.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -tion, -sion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bal, del.



3. Delicacy of perception; minuteness.

"His own *nicety* of observation."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Waller.*

4. Exactness; extreme accuracy.

"The ancients have not kept to the *nicety* of proportion."—*Addison: On Italy.*

5. That which is minutely accurate or exact; a subtlety; a minute difference or distinction.

\*6. Delicate management or treatment.

"Love such *nicety* requires."—*Swift.*

\*7. Effeminacy; effeminate softness.

\*8. *Pl.*: Dainties or delicacies of the table.

¶ To a *nicety*: Exactly; with extreme accuracy.

"To take this horse's measure to a *nicety*."—*London Weekly Echo, Jan. 10, 1885.*

**niche, nice, s.** [Fr. *niche*, from Ital. *nicchia*=a niche, *nicchio*=a shell, a nook, a corner, from Lat. *mitulum, mytilum*, accus. of *mitulus, mytilus*=a sea-muscle; Gr. *mytilos*=a muscle.]

1. *Lit. & Arch.*: A cavity or hollow place in the thickness of a wall, in which to place a figure, a statue, a vase, or an ornament. Niches are made to partake of all the segments under a semicircle. They are sometimes at an equal distance from the front, and parallel or square on the back with the front line, in which case they are called square recesses or square niches. Occasionally small pediments were formed over them, supported on consoles, or small columns or pilasters placed at the sides of the niches. Anciently they were used in ecclesiastical buildings for statues and shallow square recesses. Semicircular niches for the reception of statues were of frequent occurrence in the walls; and there was generally a large niche, with a vault above it, facing the entrance of the temple, and forming the termination of the building, which contained the image of a god.

"Gothic tombs owed their chief grandeur to rich canopies, fretwork, and abundance of small niches and trifling figures."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv., ch. v.*

2. *Fig.*: A place, a position.

"Just in the *niche* he was ordained to fill."

*Cowper: Task, iv. 792.*

¶ 1. *Angular niche*:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: A niche formed in the corner of a building.

(2) *Carpentry*: The woodwork to be lathed over for plastering. The usual construction of niches in carpentry are those with cylindrical backs and spherical heads, called cylindro-spheric niches.

2. *Ground niche*: A niche which, instead of bearing on a massive base or dado, has its rise from the ground, as the niches of the Pantheon at Rome. Their ordinary proportion is two diameters in height and one in width. Round or square niches are also formed.

**niched, a.** [English *nich(e)*; -ed.] Placed in a niche.

"Those *niched* shapes of noble mold."

*Tennyson: Daisy, 38.*

**nich'-ēr, s.** [NICKER.]

**nich'-ēr, nīck'-ēr, v. int.** [Allied to *neigh* (q. v.).] To neigh; to laugh in a short, broken manner; to snigger.

"The old crone *nichered* a laugh under her bonnet and bandage."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre, ch. xix.*

**nīck (1), s.** [A. S. *nicor*=a water-sprite; cogn. with Icel. *nyhr*=a water-goblin; Dan. *nōk, nisse*; Sw. *nūcken*=a sea-god; O. H. Ger. *nichus* (fem. *nichessa*)=a water-sprite; Ger. *nix* (fem. *nixe*).] A water-sprite or goblin. Now only applied to the Devil, usually with "old" prefixed. [WATER-WORSHIP.]

**nīck (2), s.** [A modified form of *nock*, the older form of *notch* (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A small notch.

"Though but a stick with a *nīck*."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix, p. 23.*

2. The slit in the head of a screw at which the screw-driver is applied.

3. A notch or incision at a measured distance on an object; a cut to form a starting-point for a kerf.

\*4. A score on a tally, from the old practice of keeping reckoning by notches on sticks; a reckoning.

\*5. A false mark in a measure, for fraudulent purposes; a raised or indented bottom in a beer-can, wine-bottle, &c.

"From the *nīck* and froth of a penny pothouse."

*Fletcher: Poems, p. 133.*

6. The exact moment required by necessity or convenience; the critical moment.

"God delivered them at the very *nīck* of time."—*South: Sermons, vol. ix., ser. 4.*

7. A winning throw at dice.

"The usual trick,

Seven, slur a six, eleven a *nīck*."

*Prior: Cupid and Ganymede.*

\*8. The exact point or matter.

"Now ye have hit the *nīck*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Pilgrim, iii. 6.*

II. *Print.*: The notch on the front of a piece of type. It enables the compositor to arrange the letters in his stick without looking at the face.

¶ *Out of all nīck*: Past all counting.

"I tell you what Launce, his man, told me, he lov'd her out of all *nīck*."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.*

**nīck-nack, s.**

1. [KNICKKNACK.]

2. A feast or entertainment to which all contribute their share.

**nīck-knackery, s.** [KNICKKNACKERY.]

**nīck-stick, s.** A notched stick used as a tally.

**nīck (1), \*nīcke, v. t. & i.** [NICK (2), s.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Lit.*: To cut nicks or notches in; to notch.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To fit or correspond with; as, lattices cut in nicks; to tally.

"Words *nīcking* and resembling one another are applicable to different significations."—*Camden: Remains.*

2. To hit; to touch luckily; to come upon at the lucky moment.

"The just season of doing things must be *nīcked*."—*L'Estrange.*

3. To steal, to thief. (*Slang.*)

4. To take, to lead.

"*Nīck* him home, thou knowest she dotes on thee."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Little Thief, i. 1.*

\*5. To break, to smash.

"Break watchmen's heads and chairmen's glasses,

And thence proceed to *nīcking* sashes."

*Prior: Alma, iii. 235.*

\*6. To defeat, as at dice; to cheat.

"His man with scissors *nīcks* him like a fool."

*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.*

B. *Intrans.*: To slip or move quickly.

"The white [greyhound] *nīcked* up on the inside for two or three wrenches."—*Field, Jan. 22, 1883.*

\*¶ 1. To *nīck with nay*: To deny; to refuse; to disappoint by a refusal.

2. To *nīck a horse's tail*: To make an incision at its root to make him carry it higher.

\***nīck (2), v. t.** [A contract. of *nickname* (q. v.).] To nickname.

"Warbeck, as you *nīck* him, came to me."

*Ford: Perkin Warbeck.*

**nīck'-ar, s.** [NICKER.]

**nīcked, a.** [Eng. *nīck*; -ed.] Having nicks or notches cut in it; notched.

**nīck'-el, s.** [Ger.=worthless.]

1. *Chem.*: Symbol, Ni; atomic weight, 58.7. A tetrad-metallic element, discovered by Cronstedt in 1751, in combination with arsenic, in the copper-colored mineral arsenide of nickel; called by the miners *kupfernīckel*. Its preparation is effected in various ways, the methods involving first the separation of the arsenic, copper, &c., with hydric sulphide, and that of cobalt by chloride of lime or nitrite of potash. The solution of pure nickel is precipitated by potash, and the dry oxide mixed with oil or charcoal and exposed in a crucible to the heat of a blast-furnace, whereby the metal is obtained as a fused mass. Nickel is silver-white, malleable and ductile, and as infusible as iron. Specific gravity, 8.28-8.66. It is magnetic at ordinary temperatures and dissolves in dilute sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids. Nickel forms several alloys, the most important being known as German-silver. It forms two oxides: Nickel protoxide, NiO, formed by exposing nitrate of nickel to continued ignition; it is a grayish-green non-magnetic powder, which does not absorb oxygen from the air; Nickel sesquioxide, Ni<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, formed by exposing nitrate of nickel to a moderate heat; it is a black powder, which dissolves in acids with evolution of oxygen and formation of nickel salts. These are mostly emerald-green in the hydrated state, turning yellow when heated.

2. In the United States a popular name for a small coin, consisting of nickel, value five cents.

¶ Nickel-arsenate=*Annabergite* and *Xanthosite*; Nickel-arsenide=*Chloanthite, Nīckeline, and Rammelsbergite*; Nickel-bismuth=*Grūnauite*; Nickel-carbonate and Nickel-hydrate=*Texasite*; Nickel-glaue=*Gersdorffite*; Nickel-green=*Annabergite*; Nickel-gymnite=*Genthite*; Nickel-ocher, Nickel-bloom=*Annabergite*; Nickel-oxide=*Bunsenite*; Nickel-pyrites=*Millerite*; Nickel-silicate=*Alipite, Genthite, Noumeite, and Pīmelite*; Nickel-sulphate=*Morenosite*; Nickel-sulphide=*Millerite*; Nickel-stibine=*Ullmannite*; Nickel-vitriol=*Morenosite*.

**nīckel-plating, s.**

*Chem.*: The art of coating copper, brass, or other metal with nickel. To a dilute solution of pure zinc chloride a solution of nickel sulphate is added,

until the liquid is distinctly green, and the whole raised to the boiling-point. The article to be plated, after being thoroughly cleaned, is placed in the liquid, and the boiling continued for thirty minutes, when the nickel will be found deposited in a brilliant white layer. After being washed and dried it takes a fine yellowish-toned polish. A moderate battery power and nickel anodes are sometimes employed. Nickel electrotypes stand wear and tear much better than the ordinary copper ones.

**nīckel-steel, s.** An alloy of nickel and iron constituting a tough metal of high resistance and low corrodibility, used for making naval armor plates, rifle barrels, bicycle frames, etc.

**nīckel-sulphate, s.**

*Chem.*: NiSO<sub>4</sub>+7H<sub>2</sub>O. One of the most important salts of nickel, formed by dissolving the carbonate in sulphuric acid. It forms green, prismatic crystals, which require three parts of water for solution. Used for nickel electro-plating.

**nīc-kēl'-ic, a.** [Eng. *nickel*; -ic.] Pertaining to nickel; containing nickel.

**nīc-kēl'-if-ēr-ōus, a.** [Eng. *nickel*; Lat. *fero*=to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Containing nickel.

**nīckeliferous gray-antimony, s.** [ULLMANNITE.]

**nīc'-kēl'-īne, s.** [English, &c., *nickel*; suff. -ine (Min.).]

*Min.*: A mineral crystallizing in the hexagonal system, and isomorphous with Breithauptite (q. v.). Occurs mostly massive, crystals being rare and small. Hardness, 5-5.5; specific gravity, 7.33-7.67; luster, metallic; color, pale copper-red; streak, brownish-black; opaque; brittle; fracture, uneven. Composition: Arsenic, 55.9; nickel, 44.1=100, corresponding to the formula, NiAs. Found associated with cobalt, silver, and copper ores in Saxony and other parts of Germany, occasionally in Cornwall, England, &c.

**nīck'-ēr (1), s.** [Eng. *nick, v.*; -er.]

\*1. One of a set of wild, dissolute night-brawlers in the reign of Queen Anne, who amused themselves by breaking windows with halfpence.

"His scattered pence the flying *nīcker* flings."

*Gay: Trivia, iii. 313.*

2. The cutting-lip at the circumference of a center-bit, which cuts in the wood the circle of the hole to be bored.

**nīck'-ēr (2), nīck'-ar, nīch'-ēr, s.** (See comp.)

**nīcker-nuts, s. pl.** [GUILANDINA.]

**nīcker-tree, s.** [GUILANDINA.]

**nīck'-ing, pr. par. or a.** [NICK, v.]

**nīcking-buddle, s.**

*Metall.*: A form of buddle used in washing lead ore.

**nīcking-file, s.** A thin file for making nicks in heads of screws.

**nīcking-trunk, s.**

*Metall.*: A tub in which metalliferous slimes are washed. At the upper end is a trough which discharges a gentle sheet of water over a nīcking-board, which divides the water into rills and gradually washes off the slimes, settling them on the flat surface of the table in the order of their respective gravities.

**nīck-nāme, \*neke-name, subst.** [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *ekename*, the *n* of the indefinite article being tacked on to the noun. (See remarks under *N*.) Cogn. with Icel. *auknafn*=a nickname, from *auka*=to eke, and *nafn*=a name; Sw. *ōknamn*, from *ōka*=to eke, and *namn*=a name; Dan. *ōgenavn*, from *ōge*=to eke. [EKENAME.]

1. A surname or name given in derision, contempt, or reproach, or with reference to some act, habit, or peculiarity of the person; a sobriquet.

2. A familiar or diminutive name.

"A very good name it [Job] is: only one I know that ain't got a *nickname* to it."—*Dickens: Pickwick, ch. xvi.*

**nīck'-nāme, v. t.** [NICKNAME.] To call by a nickname; to give a nickname to.

**nīck'-ūm, s.** [Eng. *nick (1), s.*] A mischievous fellow, a practical joker, a wag.

**nī-co-, pref.** [NICOTINE.] Derived from or contained in tobacco.

**nīco-tannic, a.** Having some of the properties of tobacco and tannin.

**Nīco-tannic acid:** [NICO-TANNIN.]

**nīco-tannin, s.**

*Chem.*: Nico-tannic acid; a substance observed in tobacco leaves. It is obtained as a friable mass, slightly soluble in ether, easily soluble in alcohol and water, strikes a green color with ferric salts, and yields canary-yellow precipitates with oxide of lead, lime, and baryta. It instantly reduces oxide of silver and permanganates like ordinary tannin, but does not precipitate gelatin or the alkaloids.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**Nic'-ōl, s.** [From the name of the inventor.]

**Optics:** Nicol's prism (q. v.).

"Eye-pieces filled with divided circles and nicols."—*Cat. Loan Coll. at South Kensington* (1877), p. 210.

**Nicol's prism, s.**

**Optics:** An instrument for polarizing light. It is formed from a rhombohedron of Iceland spar, thrice as long as its diameter, which is bisected in the plane which passes through the obtuse angle. The new faces being polished, the two halves are again united by Canada balsam. When a luminous ray enters the prism the ordinary ray undergoes total reflection at the layer of balsam, and is reflected out of the crystal, while the extraordinary one is alone polarized. It is thus a most valuable polarizer. Modifications of this prism have been made by Foucault, who substitutes for the balsam a layer of air; by Prazmowski, who cuts the spar differently, and cements the two halves together with linseed-oil; by Dr. Steeg, Mr. Glazebrook, Professor Thompson, Dr. Feussner, and others.

**Nic-ō-lā'-ī-tāne, Nic-ō-lā'-ī-tan, a. & s.** [Gr. *Nikolaítai*; Lat. *Nicolaitæ*; remote etym. doubtful. (See def. B.)]

**A. As adj.:** Belonging to or characteristic of the Nicolaitanes. [B.]

"It may be concluded that the Nicolaitane doctrine was a doctrine of general libertinism in religious rites, passing quickly into a doctrine of general libertinism, defending itself under a show of fanaticism, and attaching itself to other heresies."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects and Heresies*, p. 373.

**B. As substantive:**

**Church Hist. (pl.):** An heretical sect mentioned in the Revelation (ii. 6, 14), and there charged with disregarding the injunction laid by Peter, James, and Paul upon the Gentile converts (Acts xv. 20). In all probability the impurity forbidden was looked upon as an act of religious worship, such as in early Jewish times had been borrowed from pagan nations (2 Kings xxiii., 6, 7; 2 Chron. xxi. 11; cf. Baruch iv. 43), notably from the Babylonians, whose worship of Mylitta is described by Herodotus (i. 199). Hosea (iv. 12-14) trenchantly denounces such practices. The Nicolaitanes are said to have been founded by Nicolas the Deacon, but the evidence is not convincing.

**nic'-ō-lō, s.** [ONICOLO.]

**nic'-ō-pyr-ite (yr as ir), s.** [Lat. *niccolum*=nickel, and Eng. *pyrite*.]

**Min.:** The same as PENTLANDITE (q. v.).

**ni-cō-thō'-ē, s.** [The name of one of the Harpies.]

**Zoology:** A genus of fixed parasitic Copepods. *Nicothoë astaci*, a very small species, of a rosy color, attaches itself to the gills of the Common Lobster.

**ni-cō-ti-an (ti as shī), \*ne-co-ti-an, a. & s.** [Fr. *nicotiane*=tobacco.]

**A. As adj.:** Pertaining to or derived from tobacco.

"This gourmand . . . whiffes himself away in nicotian incense to the idol of his vaine intemperance."—*Bp. Hall: St. Paul's Combat*.

**B. As subst.:** Tobacco. (*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humor*, iii. 5.)

**ni-cō-ti-ā'-nā (t as sh), s.** [Named after John Nicot, of Nismes, French ambassador to Portugal, who first introduced the tobacco plant into France, having obtained its seeds from a Dutchman, who obtained them from Florida.]

**Bot.:** Tobacco; the typical genus of the solanaceous tribe Nicotianæ. Calyx, five-cleft, permanent; corolla, funnel or salver-shaped, the limb five-lobed; stamens, five, as long as the tube of the corolla; stigma, capitate; capsule, two-celled, with many minute seeds. Viscous-leaved herbs, natives of tropical America and Asia. [TOBACCO.]

**ni-cō-ti-ā'-nē-æ (t as sh), s. pl.** [Mod. Latin *nicotian(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ec.]

**Bot.:** A tribe of Solanaceæ, sub-order Atropaceæ; made by Myers an order.

**nic'-ō-tine, s.** [English, &c., *nicotiana*]; -ine (Chem.).]

**Chem.:** C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>. An acrid poisonous alkaloid found in tobacco leaves to the extent of from 1 to 5 per cent. It may be prepared by passing a current of steam through a mixture of lime and powdered tobacco, neutralizing the liquid which comes over with sulphuric acid, adding ammonia to liberate the nicotine, and dissolving the latter in ether. The ethereal solution yields almost pure nicotine. It is a colorless transparent oil, which boils at 250°, and does not freeze at -10°. Specific gravity, 1.027 at 15°. It has a strongly alkaline re-action, and turns the plane of polarization to the left. Soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and the fat oils, and its characteristic re-action is the formation of a kermes-brown precipitate with tincture of iodine. Nicotine forms

numerous salts. The sulphate (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> is uncrystallizable, but the chloride, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>HCl, may be obtained in crystals by passing hydrochloric acid gas into nicotine under vacuo.

**\*nic-ō-tin'-ē-an, a.** [Eng. *nicotine*; -an.] Of or pertaining to nicotine or tobacco.

"Lapped in nicotianean elysium, the incautious worshippers of the weed recline in fancied security."—*W. S. Mayo: Never Again*, ch. xxiv.

**ni-cōt'-in-ize, v. t.** [Eng. *nicotin(e)*; -ize.] To impregnate with tobacco.

"Lanky, cadaverous, nicotinized young men."—*W. S. Mayo: Never Again*, ch. vi.

**ni-cō-tyl'-ī-a, s.** [NICOTINE.]

**nic'-tāte, v. i.** [Lat. *nicto*.] To wink.

"The nictating membrane."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. ii.

**nic-tā'-tion, s.** [Latin *nictatio*, from *nicto*=to wink.] The act of winking.

"Our nictations for the most part when we are awake."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 161.

**nic-tī'-tate, v. i.** [A frequent. from Lat. *nicto*.] To wink.

"The nictitating membrane."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. ii. (Note 34.)

**nic'-tī-tāt-ing, pr. par. & a.** [NICITATE, v.]

**nictitating-membrane, s.** [MEMBRANA-NICTITANS.]

**nic-tī-tā'-tion, s.** [NICITATE.] The act of winking.

**nid-ā-mēn'-tal, a.** [Lat. *nidament(um)*=a nest, from *nidus*=a nest; Eng. adj. suff. -al.]

**Physiol.:** Relating to the protection of the egg and young, especially applied to the organs that secrete the material of which many animals construct their nest. (*Owen*.)

**nidamental capsules, s. pl.**

**Physiol.:** Tough, albuminous capsules, in which many of the Mollusca deposit their eggs. Those of the whelk are common objects on the sea-shore.

**nidamental-gland, s.**

**Physiol.:** An organ largely developed in female gasteropods and cephalopods, for secreting the material with which their eggs are enveloped or cemented together.

**nidamental-ribbon, s.** (See extract.)

"The spawn of sea-snails consists of a large number of eggs, adhering together in masses, or spread out in the shape of a strap or ribbon, in which the eggs are arranged in rows; this *nidamental-ribbon* is sometimes coiled up spirally like a watch-spring, and attached by one of its edges."—*S. P. Woodward: Manual of the Mollusca* (ed. 1880), p. 40.



Nidamental-ribbon of *Doris Johnstoni*.

**\*ni'-dar-ŷ, s.** [Lat. *nidus*=a nest.] A collection of nests.

"In this repulsive nidary does the female lay eggs and breed."—*Evelyn*.

**nid'-dī-cōck, s.** [Cf. *ninny*.] A foolish fellow; a ninny.

**\*nid'-dī-pōl, a.** [Cf. *niddicock*.] Foolish, silly.

"What *niddipol* hare brayne."—*Stanyhurst: Virgil's Æneid*, iv. 110.

**nid'-dle-nōd-dle, v. i.** [A reduplication of *nod-dle*, v. (q. v.)] To nod, to shake backward and forward.

"Her head *niddle-noddled* at every word."

*Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.*

**nid-dle-nōd-dle, adj.** [NIDDLE-NODDLE, verb.] Vacillating.

"Niddle-noddle politicians."

*Combe: Dr. Syntax; Tour*, iii, ch. i.

**nide, s.** [Lat. *nidus*=a nest.] A brood; as, a *nide* of pheasants.

**\*ni'-dēr-ing, a.** [A. S. *niding*; Icel. *nidhingr*.] Infamous, faithless. [NIDING.]

**nidge, v. t.** [NIG (1).]

**nidged-ashlar, s.** [NIGGED-ASHLAR.]

**\*nidg'-ēr-ŷ, subst.** [O. Fr. *nigerie*.] A trifle; a piece of foolery.

**\*nidg'-ēt, s.** [O. Fr. *niger*=to trifle; to play the fop or nidget." (Cotgrave.)]

1. An idiot, a fool.

2. A coward; a mean or poor-spirited fellow. (See example s. v. NIDING.)

**nidg'-ing, a.** [NIDGET.] Trifling, insignificant.

**nid'-ī-fī-cāte, v. i.** [Lat. *nidificatus*, pa. par. of *nidifico*; *nidus*=a nest, and *facio*=to make.] To make or build a nest; to nestle.

**nid-ī-fī-cā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *nidificatio*, from *nidificatus*, pa. par. of *nidifico*.]

1. The act of making or building nests.

"The variation of instinct in the *nidification* of birds was long ago shown by Audubon."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 133.

2. A nest.

"A great affinity betwixt the *nidifications* of birds and these conglomerations of the thread of the silk-worm."—*More: Immort. Soul*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

**ñid'-ī-fī-ŷ, v. i.** [Lat. *nidus* (genit. *nidi*); Eng. suff. -ŷy.] (See extract.)

"Most birds *nidify*, i. e., prepare a receptacle for the eggs, to aggregate them in a space that may be covered by the incubating body (sand-hole of ostrich), or super-add materials to keep in the warmth."—*Owen: Comp. Anat. Vert.*, ii. 257.

**\*niding, a. & s.** [A. S. *nidhing*; Icel. *nidhingr*.]

**A. As adj.:** Infamous, dastardly, cowardly.

"In signification it signifieth as it seemeth, no more than abiection, base-minded, false-hearted, coward, or nidget. Yet it hath levied armies, and subdued rebellious enemies; and that I may holde you no longer, it is *niding*."—*Camden: Remaines; Languages*.

**B. As subst.:** A dastard, a coward, a mean-spirited fellow.

¶ The most opprobrious term that could be applied to a man among the Anglo-Saxons.

**\*nid'-nōd, v. t.** [A redupl. of *nod* (q. v.).] To shake, to wag, to nod.

"Lady K. *nidnodded* her head."

*Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.*

**\*ni'-dor, \*ni-door, s.** [Lat.] Scent, savor, smell, as of cooked food.

"The uncovered dishes send forth a *nidor* and hungry smells."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 16.

**\*ni'-dōr-ōse, a.** [NIDOROUS.]

**\*ni'-dōr-ōs'-ī-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *nidorous*; -ity.] Erucation with the taste of undigested roast meat.

"The cure of this *nidorosity* is, by vomiting and purging."—*Floyer: On the Humors*.

**ñni'-dōr-ōūs, \*ni'-dōr-ōse, \*ni-drous, a.** [Lat. *nidorosus*, from *nidor*=scent, smell; Fr. *nidoreux*.] Resembling the smell or taste of roasted meat, or of corrupted animal flesh.

"Incense and *nidorous* smels (such as were of sacrifices) were thought to intoxicate the brain."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 932.

**ni'-dōse, a.** [From Lat. *nidus*=a nest.]

**Bot.:** Smelling partly like decaying meat, partly like rotten eggs. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

**nid'-u-lant, a.** [Lat. *nidulans*, pr. par. of *nidulor*=to nestle; *nidus*=a nest.]

**Bot.:** Nestling. Used (1) of anything lying free in a cup-shaped or nest-like body; (2) lying loose in pulp, as the seeds of true berries.

**nid'-u-lār'-ī-a, s.** [From Lat. *nidulus*=a little nest, dimin. from *nidus*, because the plants consist of cups containing egg-like seeds.]

**Bot.:** The typical genus of the sub-order Nidulariacei. It has a simple peridium bursting irregularly or opening by a circular mouth.

**nid'-u-lār'-ī-ā'-çē-ī, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *nidulari(a)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. -acei.]

**Bot.:** A sub-order of Gasteromycetous Fungals. The peridium has one or many sporangia, with sporophores and naked spores. They are small, and inconspicuous fungi, living on the ground among decaying sticks, &c.

**nid'-u-lār'-ī-ūm, subst.** [Lat. *nidulus*, dimin. of *nidus*=a nest.]

**Botany:**

1. The mycelium of certain fungals.

2. A genus of Bromeliaceæ.

**nid'-u-late, a.** [Lat. *nidulatus*, pa. par. of *nidulor*=to nestle; *nidus*=a nest.]

**Bot.:** The same as NIDULANT (q. v.).

**ñnid'-u-lāte, v. i.** [NIDULATE, a.] To build a nest; to nidificate.

**ñnid'-u-lā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *nidulatus*, pa. par. of *nidulor*=to nestle.] The time of remaining in a nest.

"In the time of their *nidulation*, and bringing forth their young."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. x.

**nid'-u-lī'-tēs, s.** [Lat. *nidus*=a nest, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone. (*McNicol*.)]

**Palæont.:** A genus of fossils, of doubtful affinity, from the Silurian rocks, probably large, aberrant Rhizopods. They are ovate, globular, or pear-shaped hollow bodies, probably attached by a peduncle, and having an integument composed of closely approximating hexagonal plates.

**ni'-dūs, s.** [Lat.=a nest.]

**Pathol., Bot., Zool., &c.:** A spot where any animal, plant, bacterial organism, or morbid matter establishes and propagates itself.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sior = șūn. -tion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**niēce**, \*nece, \*neece, s. [O. F. *niece*, *niefce*, from Low Lat. *neptia*, from Lat. *neptis*=a grand-daughter, a niece; Fr. *nièce*; Prov. *nepta*; Sp. *nieta*; Port. *neta*.]

\*1. Originally not so limited in meaning as now, but used for a grand-daughter, and even a grandson, as well as the children of a brother or sister.

(1) For grandsons and grand-daughters; lineal descendants generally.

"My sons and my neeces (A. V., My daughters, or unto those children which they have born").—Wycliffe: *Genesis* xxxi. 48.

(2) A grand-daughter.

"He lost by death, first his mother, then his daughter Juba, and, not long after, his niece by the said daughter."—P. Holland: *Suetonius*, p. 11.

\*2. A cousin; any relation. (Chaucer: *C. T.*, 13,030.)

\*3. The daughter of a brother or sister, or of a brother- or sister-in-law.

"And heir and niece allied unto the dnke."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 1.

\***niēce-shīp**, s. [Eng. *niece*; -*ship*.] The position or relationship of a niece.

"She was allied to Ham in another way besides this nieceship."—Southey: *The Doctor*, ch. lxxii.

**niēf**, s. [NEAF.] A fist.

**ni-ēl-lō**, s. [Ital., from Low Lat. *nigellum*=a blackish enamel, from Lat. *nigellus*, dimin. of *niger*=black.] An art much practiced in the Middle Ages, to which may be traced the origin of engraving. The lines of a design are cut in a piece of gold or silver; it is then covered with a black composition consisting of copper, silver, lead, and sulphur, and a little borax is sprinkled over it by subjecting it to heat over a fire, the composition becomes liquid and runs into the lines of the design; the whole is then allowed to cool, when the surface of the metal is scraped and burnished, leaving the drawing in black upon the metal. The art is still practiced as a mode of ornamenting ware, but its principal use is for door-plates, plates for shop fronts, &c., in which the brass or zinc plates are engraved and the depressions filled with wax. The term is also applied to impressions in a viscid water-ink on paper from metal-plate engravings taken by the early fathers of copperplate printing for testing the state of their work.

**ni-ē-pa**, s. [An Indian word.] (See etym. and compound.)

**niepa-bark**, s.

Pharm.: A bark derived from *Samadera indica*. It is a febrifuge.

**niēve**, s. [NEAF.] A fist, a hand.

**niēve-fūl**, s. [Eng. *nieve*, and *full*.] A handful.

**niēf-fēr**, v. i. [Eng. *nieve*=the fist.] To bargain, to barter.

"Weel, so we sat niffering about some brandy that I said I wanted."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxiii.

**niēf-fēr**, s. [NIFFER, v.] An exchange, a bartering, a bargain.

**niēf-fy-nāf-fy**, **niēf-nāf-fy**, a. [Etym. doubtful.] Fastidious, troublesome about trifles; conceited, nice.

\***nīfe**, s. [Norm. Fr.] A trifle.

"He served hem with *nīfes* and with fables."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 7,312.

**niēf-heīm**, s. [Icel. *nīf*=mist, and *heim*=home.] Scand. Mythol.: The region of everlasting cold and night, ruled over by Hæla.

\***niēf-līng**, a. [NIFLE.] Trifling; of little or no value.

**nīg** (1), v. t. [Etym. doubtful.]

Mason.: To dress the face of a stone with a sharp-pointed hammer, instead of hewing it with a chisel and mallet; also called *nidge*.

\***nīg** (2), v. i. [NIGGARD.] To be stingy or niggardly.

\***nīg-ārd**, s. & a. [NIGGARD.]

\***nīg-ārd-iē**, s. [Mid. Eng. *nigard*; -*ie*=-y.] Niggardliness.

"But yet me greveth most his *nigardie*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 13,102.

**ni-gēl-lā**, s. [Fem. sing. of Lat. *nigellus*=rather black, dark; so named from the black seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Ranunculaceæ, tribe Helleboreæ. Sepals five, deciduous, sometimes surrounded by an involucre; petals five to ten; stamens many; ovaries five to ten, each with one cell and one seed. *Nigella sativa*, Black cummin-seed, is extensively cultivated in India. Its seeds yield an oil. They are used as a spice in Indian curries. The natives of India place them among woolen cloths to keep away insects. They are said to be carminative, stomachic, galactagogue, detergent, diuretic, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic. Mixed with sesamum oil they constitute an external application in skin eruptions. [FITCH.]

**ni-gēl-līn**, s. [Mod. Latin, &c., *nigell(a)*; -*in* (Chem.).]

Chem.: A viscous substance obtained from *Nigella sativa*. (Watts.)

**ni-gēr**, s. [Lat.=black.] (See etym. and compound.)

**niger-seed**, s.

Bot.: The small black seed of *Guizotia oleifera*. [GUIZOTIA.]

\***ni-gēr-nēss**, s. [Lat. *niger*=black; Eng. suff. -*ness*.] Blackness.

"Their *nigerness* and coleblack hue."

Golding: *Ovid; Metam.*, bk. vii.

**nīg-gārd**, \***nīg-ārd**, s. & a. [Formed with suff. -*ard*, as in *drunkard*, &c., from Icel. *hnöggr*=niggardly, stingy; Sw. *njugg*=niggardly, scanty; *noga*=exact, strict, precise; Dan. *nōie*=exact; Ger. *genau*=close, strict, precise; A. S. *hnéaw*=sparing.]

A. As substantive:

1. A miserly, stingy fellow; a miser; one who stints or supplies stingily and meanly; a mean, parsimonious fellow.

2. A false bottom for a grate; a nigger. (Mayhew.)

B. As adjective:

1. Miserly, stingy; meanly parsimonious; niggardly.

2. Given or supplied in a miserly or stingy manner; characterized by stinginess.

\***nīg-gārd**, v. t. & i. [NIGGARD, s.]

A. Trans.: To stint, to begrudge; to supply stingily or sparingly.

"Nature must obey necessity;

Which we will niggard with a little rest."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.

B. Intrans.: To be niggardly, stingy, or miserly.

"Thou . . . makest waste in niggarding."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 1.

\***nīg-gārd-iše**, \***nīg-ārd-iše**, s. [NIGGARD, s.] Niggardliness, stinginess.

"That will not use his gifts for thankless *nigardise*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. viii. 15.

**nīg-gārd-īsh**, a. [Eng. *niggard*; -*ish*.] Having a disposition or tendency to be niggardly.

**nīg-gārd-lī-nēss**, s. [Eng. *niggardly*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being niggardly; meanness, covetousness, stinginess, parsimony.

"Good thrift is counterfeited by *niggardliness*."—Bp. Hall: *Medit. and Vows*, cent. i., § 82.

\***nīg-gārd-lī**, \***nīg-ārd-lī**, \***nyg-erd-ly**, a. & adv. [Eng. *niggard*; -*ly*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Meanly sparing or parsimonious; stingy, miserly.

"Niggardly in all that regarded the safety and honor of the state."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Sparing, wary.

"I do like a *niggardly* answerer, going no farther than the bounds of the question."—Sidney.

B. As adv.: In a niggardly manner; like a niggard.

"Every slight occasion that could but *niggardly* give me sight of her."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

**nīg-gārd-nēss**, \***nīg-ārd-nes**, s. [Eng. *niggard*; -*ness*.] Niggardliness, parsimony, stinginess.

"The testimonies of his *nigardnes* shall be sure."—Eccles. xxxi. 24. (1561.)

\***nīg-gārd-ōūss**, \***nīg-ārd-ōūss**, adj. [Eng. *niggard*; -*ous*.] Niggardly, stingy, mean, parsimonious.

"This covetons gathering and *nigardous* keeping."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 94.

\***nīg-gārd-shīp**, \***nyg-ārd-shyp**, s. [English *niggard*; -*ship*.] Niggardliness, stinginess, parsimony.

"Moch pinchyng and *nygardshyp* of meate and drynke."—Elyot: *The Governor*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

**nigged**, pa. par. or a. [NIG.]

**nigged-ashlar**, s.

Masonry: Stone hewn with a pick or pointed hammer instead of a chisel and mallet. Called also *Nidged-ashlar*.

\***nīg-gēr** (1), s. [NIGGARD, A. 2.]

**nīg-gēr** (2), \***neger**, s. [A corruption of *negro* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A contemptuous or derisive appellation for a negro.

2. A person of color; espec., a native of the East Indies.

II. Technically:

1. Entom.: A local name for the larva of a saw-fly, *Athalia spinarum*, very destructive to the turnip-crop.

2. Steam-eng.: A steam-engine employed in hoisting, especially on shipboard and on the western and southern rivers of this country; a donkey engine.

\***nīg-gēr-āl-i-tý**, s. [NIGGARD.] Niggardliness, stinginess.

"In poore men not to give is *niggerality*."—Sir J. Harrington: *Epigrams*, i. 11.

\***nīg-gēr-dōm**, s. [Eng. *nigger*; -*dom*.] Niggers collectively.

"Swarming with infant *niggerdom*."—W. H. Russell: *My Diary*, i. 123.

**nīg-gēr-līng**, s. [Eng. *nigger*; -*ling*.] A little nigger.

"All the little *niggerlings* emerge As lily-white as mussels." Hood: *A Black Job*.

\***nīg-gēr-lý**, a. [NIGGARDLY.]

\***nīg-gēt**, s. [NIDGET.]

\***nīg-gīsh**, \***nīg-geshe**, \***nygysh**, adj. [NIGGARD.] Niggardly, stingy, mean, parsimonious.

**nīg-gle**, v. i. & t. [A dimin. or freq. from *nig* (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

1. To trifle; to waste or spend time in trifling or play.

"Take heed You *niggle* not with your conscience."

Massinger: *Emperor of the East*, v. 3.

2. To fret or complain of trifles. (Colloquial.)

3. To walk or act in a mincing manner. (Colloq.)

B. Transitive:

1. To make sport or game of; to mock; to play games on.

"I shall so *niggle* ye,

And juggle ye."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Pilgrim*.

2. To draw from the pocket and give away stingily.

"I had but one poor penny, and that I was obliged to *niggle* out."—Dekker: *2 Honest Whore*.

**nīg-gle**, s. [NIGGLE, v.] Small, fine, or cramped handwriting; a scribble, a scrawl.

**nīg-glēr**, s. [Eng. *niggl(e)*, v.; -*er*.]

1. One who niggles or trifles at any handiwork.

2. One who is dexterous. (Colloquial.)

\***nīg-gōt**, s. [NUGGET.] A lump, a mass, a nugget.

"They found in *niggots* of gold and silver mingled together about a thousand talents."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 499.

**nigh** (*gh* silent), \***negh**, \***neh**, \***neih**, \***neigh**, \***nei**, \***neige**, \***neighe**, \***ney**, \***nie**, \***nye**, \***nyg**, \***nygh**, \***nyghe**, a., adv. & prep. [A. S. *neáh*, *néh*, used as adj., adv. & prep.; cogn. with Dut. *na*=*nigh* (adv.); Icel. *ná*=*nigh* (adv.), in compos. as *ná-búi*=a neighbor; Goth. *nehwa*, *nehwa*=*nigh* (adv.); *nehwjan*=to draw nigh; Ger. *nah*=*nigh* (adj.), *nach*=*nigh* (prep.). Allied to Goth. *ganohs*, A. S. *genoh*, Eng. *enough*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Near, close; not far off or distant in time or place.

"Come forth To town or village *nigh* (*nighest* is far)."

Milton: *P. R.*, i. 332.

2. Nearly allied by blood; closely related.

"His uncle or uncle's son, or any that is *nigh* of kin unto him . . . may redeem him."—Lev. xxv. 49.

3. Ready to aid.

"The Lord is *nigh* unto them that are of a broken heart."—Psalm xxxiv. 18.

B. As adverb:

1. Near; close at hand; at a short or small distance in place or time.

"Ah! gentle pair, ye little think how *nigh* Your change approaches." Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 366.

\*2. In a manner touching nearly, or coming home to the heart.

"Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,

That dost not bite so *nigh*,

As benefits forgot."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 1.

3. Almost, nearly; within a little.

"Well *nigh* worn to pieces with age."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

C. As prep.: Near to, close to; at a short or little distance from.

"Nigh your person."—Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 2.

\***nigh** (*gh* silent), \***negh**, \***nehe**, \***neige**, \***neigh**, \***nighe**, \***nighen**, \***nyghen**, v. t. & i. [A. S. *nehwan*; Goth. *nehwjan*; O. H. Ger. *náhen*.] [NIGH, a.]

A. Trans.: To come near or close to; to approach.

B. Intrans.: To come near or close; to approach.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



\*nigh'-lī (*gh* silent), *adv.* [English *nigh*; *-ly*.] Nearly, nigh, almost; within a little.

"A cube and sphere . . . nighly of the same bigness."—*Molyneux: To Locke*, March 2, 1697.

nigh'-ness (*gh* silent), \*nigh-ness, *s.* [Eng. *nigh*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being nigh or near; nearness, closeness, proximity.

2. Closeness of alliance or connection.

"Nighness of blood . . . had bound you."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland* (an. 1513).

night (*gh* silent), \*nicht, \*nigt, \*niht, *s.* [A. S. *niht*, *neht*, *neht*; cogn. with Dut. *nacht*; Icel. *nött*, *nött*; Dan. *natt*; Sw. *natt*; Goth. *nahts*; Ger. *nacht*; Wel. *nos*; Ir. *nochd*; Lith. *naktis*; Russ. *noche*; Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*)\* Gr. *nyx* (genit. *nyktos*); Sansc. *nakta*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: That portion of the natural day during which the sun is below the horizon; the hours from sunset to sunrise. [DAY, *s.*]

"In the fourth watch of the night Jesus came unto them, walking on the sea."—*Matthew* xiv. 25.

2. *Fig.*: A state or time of darkness, depression, sadness, misfortune, or obscurity; as,

(1) A state or time of ignorance; intellectual darkness.

(2) A state of obscurity; unintelligibility.

"Nature and Nature's law lay hid in night,  
God said, 'Let Newton be,' and all was light."

*Pope: Epitaph on Sir I. Newton.*

(3) Death; the grave.

"She closed her eyes in everlasting night."  
*Dryden: (Todd.)*

(4) A state or time of sorrow, depression, or sadness.

"In the night of fear."

*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, cxxvi. 2.

II. *Law*: Night legally begins an hour after sunset, and ends an hour before sunrise. [BURGLARY.]

¶ *Night* is largely used in composition, the meanings of the compounds being generally obvious.

night-angling, *s.* Angling for or catching fish by night.

night-apes, *s. pl.*

*Zoöl.*: The genus *Nyctipithecus*.

"The little night-apes also have non-prehensile tails."  
—*Nicholson: Zoölogy* (1878), p. 731.

night-bell, *s.* A door-bell, in the houses of doctors, chemists, druggists, &c., to be used at night, communicating with the sleeping apartments of some of the occupants of the house.

night-bird, *s.*

1. A bird which flies only by night.

2. The nightingale.

"She hath made the night-bird mute."  
*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. (Prol.)

3. A thief, a burglar. (*Slang.*)

night-blindness, *s.* [HEMERALOPIA, NYCTALOPIA.]

night-bolt, *s.* The bolt of a night-latch (q. v.).

night-brawler, *s.* One who raises disturbances in the night.

"[You] spend your rich opinion for the name  
Of a night-brawler." *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

night-breeze, *s.* A breeze blowing in the night.

night-butterfly, *s.* A moth.

night-cap, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A cap or head-dress worn in bed.

2. *Fig.*: A cant or slang term for a glass of spirits or other drink taken just before going to bed.

"Mr. Jorrocks celebrated the event with . . . a night-cap of his usual beverage."—*Handley Cross*, ch. xxiv.

night-cart, *s.* A cart employed to remove night-soil (q. v.).

\*night-cat, *s.* (See extract.)

"The prisoners were charged with having instruments called night-cats, for impeding the action of cavalry in the streets."—*Massey: Hist. Eng.*, iii. 381.

night-chair, *s.* [NIGHT-STOOL.]

night-charm, *subst.* The same as NIGHT-SPELL (q. v.).

night-churr, *s.* The same as NIGHT-JAR (q. v.).

night-clothes, *s.* Clothes or dress worn in bed.

night-crow, *s.* A bird which cries in the night; according to some an owl, according to others a night-heron (q. v.).

"The night-crow cry'd a boding luckless time."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. III., v. 6.

night-dew, *s.* Dew which falls in the night.

"The sleeping flowers beneath the night-dew sweat."  
*Dryden: Indian Emperor*, iii. 2.

night-dog, *s.*

1. A dog used by poachers for hunting in the night. (*Eng.*)

2. A watchdog.

"When night-dogs run, all sorts of deer are chased."  
*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

night-dress, *s.* The dress worn at night.

"When each new night-dress gives a new disease."  
*Pope: Rape of the Lock*, iv. 38.

\*night-eater, *s.* A flea. (*Davies.*)

night-eyed, *a.* Having eyes capable of seeing well at night.

night-faring, *a.* Traveling by night.

†night-fire, *s.*

1. A fire burning in the night.

2. Ignis fatuus; the will-o'-the-wisp.

night-flier, night-flyer, *subst.* A bird or insect which flies by night.

night-flower, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Nyctanthes arbor tristis*, and the genus *Nyctanthes* itself.

night-fly, *s.* An insect that flies by night; a moth.

"Hush'd with buzzing night-flies, to thy slumber."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iii. 1.

night-fossicker, *s.* Among gold-diggers, one who robs a digging by night.

night-fossicking, *s.* The act or practice of robbing diggings by night.

night-foundered, *a.* Lost or distressed in the night; benighted.

"Some one, like us, night-foundered here."

*Milton: Comus*, 483.

night-gown, *s.* A night-dress.

"I have seen her rise from her bed, throw her night-gown from her."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 1.

†night-hag, *s.* A witch who flew or prowled about at night.

"Nor uglier follows the night-hag, when called  
In secret."  
*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 662.

night-hawk, *s.*

*Ornithology*:

1. The Night-jar (q. v.).

2. The Virginian Goatsucker, *Chordeiles virginianus*.

night-heron, *s.*

*Ornith.*: The genus *Nycticorax* (q. v.), and especially *Nycticorax griseus*.

night-house, *s.*

1. A tavern or public-house licensed to be open during the night when other licensed houses are closed.

2. A brothel.

night-jar, *s.* A popular name given to the goat-sucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*, from the sound of its cry. Also called Night-churr, Churn-owl, Fern-owl, &c.

night-latch, *s.* A form of door-lock in which the spring-latch may be opened by a key from the outside, or it may be fastened so as to be immovable from the exterior of the door.

night-light, *s.* A light left burning a portion of or all night.

†night-long, *a.* Lasting for or during a night.

\*night-magistrate, *s.* A constable on duty at night; the head of a watch-house.

night-man, *s.* A man employed to remove night-soil.

night-monkeys, *s. pl.*

*Zoöl.*: The genus *Nyctipithecus* (q. v.). Called also Owl-monkeys.

night-moths, *s. pl.*

*Entomology*:

1. *Sing.*: The genus *Noctua* (q. v.).

2. *Pl.*: The family *Noctuidæ*, or the group *Noctuina*.

night-owl, *s.* An owl hunting by night.

night-piece, *s.*

1. A picture representing some night scene, or colored so as to be seen best by artificial light.

"He hung a great part of the wall with night-pieces, that seemed to show themselves by the candles which were lighted up."—*Addison*.

2. A literary composition descriptive of a scene by night.

night-porter, *s.* A porter who sits up all night at a hotel, a railway-station, hospital, &c., to attend to arrivals or departures.

night-primrose, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Oenothera nocturna*. [EVENING-PRIMROSE; *OENOTHERA*.]

\*night-rail, *s.* A loose gown worn over the dress at night. (*Scott: Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xvii.)

night-raven, *s.* A bird of ill omen that cries in the night.

"I had as lief have heard the night-raven."

*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.

night-rocket, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Hesperis tristis*.

\*night-rule, *s.* A tumult or disturbance in the night.

"What night-rule now about this haunted grove?"

*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

\*night-season, *s.* The time or hours of night.

night-shirt, *s.* A plain, loose shirt for sleeping in.

night-shoot, *s.* A place for dumping night-soil. (*Eng.*)

night-side, *s.* The dark or gloomy side; as, the night-side of Nature.

night-sight, *s.* [DAY-BLINDNESS.]

\*night-snap, *s.* A night thief.

"Sure these fellows

Were night-snaps."

*Beaumont & Fletcher: The Chances*, ii. 1.

night-soil, *s.* The contents of privies, &c., utilized as manure.

*Night-soil fever*: [ENTERIC-FEVER.]

\*night-spell, *s.* A charm or spell against hurt or danger by night; a charm against the night-mare.

"Therewith the night-spell said he anon rightes."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,480.

night-stool, night-chair, *s.* A commode or earth-closet for the sick-room.

night-taper, *s.* A night-light.

\*night-trader, *s.* A prostitute, a harlot.

"All kinds of females, from the night-trader, in the street."—*Massinger: Picture*, i. 2.

\*night-waking, *adj.* Watching in the night. (*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 554.)

\*night-walk, *s.* A walk in the night.

"If in his night-walk he met with irregular scholars, he took their names, and a promise to appear unseated for next morning."—*Walton: Life of Sanderson*.

night-walker, *s.*

1. One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.

2. One who prowls about at night for evil purposes; a thief, a pilferer.

"Men that hunt so, be privy stealers, or night-walkers."  
—*Ascham: Toxophilus*.

night-walking, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.*: Walking or prowling about at night.

B. *As substantive*:

1. The act or habit of walking in one's sleep, somnambulism.

2. Prowling about at night for evil purposes.

\*night-wanderer, *subst.* One who wanders or travels at night; a nocturnal traveler.

"Mislead night-wanderers."

*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

\*night-wandering, *a.* Roaming or prowling by night.

"Night-wandering weasels."

*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 307.

\*night-warbling, *adj.* Singing in the night, (*Milton: P. L.*, v. 40.)

night-watch, *s.*

1. A guard or watch on duty in the night.

\*2. A period of time in the night; the hours of the night.

"I remember thee on my bed, and meditate on thee in the night-watches."—*Psalms* lxxiii. 6.

night-watcher, *s.* One who watches in the night, especially one who watches with evil designs.

night-watchman, *s.* A man employed to act as a watchman during the night.

night-witch, *s.* A night-hag.

night-yard, *s.* A place where night-soil is deposited.

\*night'-ēd (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *night*; *-ed*.]

1. Darkened, clouded, dark.

"Good Hamlet, cast thy nighted color off."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 2.

2. Overtaken by night; benighted.

"Now to horse! I shall be nighted."

*Ben Jonson: The Widow*, ii.

\*night'-ēr-tāle (*gh* silent), *s.* [A. S. *nihte* (genit. of *niht*)=night, and *talū*=tale, reckoning; Icel. *nattar-thel*.] The night-time; night.

"By nightertale

He slepte no more than doth a nightingale."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 97.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șün. -tious, -cious, -sious = șüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**night-fáll** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *night*, and *fall*.] The fall of night; the close of the day; evening.

**night'-ín-gále** (1) (*gh* silent), \***night-e-gale**, *s.* [A. S. *nihtegale*=a nightingale, lit.=a singer of the night, from *niht* (genit. of *niht*, *neah*)=night, and *gale*=a singer, from *galan*=to sing; cogn. with Dut. *nachtegal*; Dan. *nattergal*; Sw. *näktergal*; Ger. *nachtigall*; O. H. Ger. *nahtagala*, *nahtegala*, *nahtigala*. For the excrescent *n* before *g*, compare *passenger* and *messenger*.]

1. *Lit. & Ornith.*: *Motacilla luscini* (Linnæus), *Daulias luscini* of modern ornithologists. It is the most highly esteemed of song-birds. The plumage is alike in both sexes, reddish-brown above, grayish-white beneath, breast darker-hued, tail rufous. It builds either on or close to the ground, and lays from four to six deep olive-colored eggs. *Sylvia (daulias) philomela* is called the Thrush Nightingale; its song is louder than, but not so sweet as, that of the true Nightingale; the Virginian Nightingale is a species of Grosbeak, and the Redwing is often spoken of as the Swedish Nightingale.

\*2. *Fig.*: A term of endearment.  
[The Indian nightingale, *Kittacincta macroura*, inhabits the recesses of some Eastern forests, singing during the night. Numbers are caught by the Bengalees, and, inclosed in darkened cages, are carried through the streets of Calcutta singing beautifully.]

**night'-ín-gäle** (2) (*gh* silent), *s.* [Named after Florence Nightingale.] A sort of flannel scarf with sleeves, for persons confined to bed.

\***night'-ín-gäl-ize**, *v. i.* [Eng. *nightingale*(e); -ize.] To sing like a nightingale. (*Southey*.)

**night'-ish** (*gh* silent), *a.* [English *night*; -ish.] Pertaining to night.

**night'-lëss** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *night*; -less.] Having no night.

**night'-lÿ** (*gh* silent), \***niht-liche**, *adj. & adv.* [Eng. *night*; -ly.]

**A. As adjective:**  
1. Done by night; happening or appearing in the night.  
2. Done or happening every night.

"To give thee nightly visitation."  
*Shakesp.*: *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 4.

\*3. Used in or appropriate for the night.  
"Give me my nightly wearing."  
*Shakesp.*: *Othello*, iv. 3.

**B. As adverb:**  
1. By night; at night.  
2. Every night.  
"He's drunk nightly in your company."  
*Shakesp.*: *Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

**night'-märe** (*gh* silent), \***nighte-mare**, \***nyghte-mare**, *s.* [A. S. *niht*, *neah*=night, and *mara*=a nightmare; cogn. with Dut. *nacht-merrie*=a nightmare; Icel. *mara*=a nightmare; Sw. *mara*; Dan. *mære*; Low Ger. *moor*, *nagt-moor*; O. H. Ger. *mara*.]

**I. Literally:**  
\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A fiend or specter of the night, popularly supposed to cause the nightmare; an incubus.

2. *Pathol.*: The disease technically called incubus (*q. v.*), which comes on during sleep, and is characterized by a sense of weight upon the chest, oppressed breathing, inability to move or even to speak, palpitation of the heart, &c., while the mind is troubled by a frightful dream. After a longer or shorter period of helplessness, the patient breaks through the state of lethargy, and awakes with a start. He finds the morbid physical symptoms are gone, but unpleasant memory of the dream remains. The proximate cause of nightmare may be contraction of the diaphragm and the intercostal muscles. The remoter causes are lying on the back, or in a constrained position, indigestible food in the stomach or pressure upon it, from flatulence with acid secretions, or other causes. Speedy relief is obtained if the arms are so moved that the pectoral muscles elevate the ribs, or by an antacid draught.

**II. Fig.**: Any overpowering, stupefying, or oppressive influence.

\***night'-nëss** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *night*; -ness.] Darkness.

**night'-shåde** (*gh* silent), *s.* [A. S. *nihtscadu*, *nihtscada*, from *niht*=night, and *scadu*=shade.]

1. *Sing.*: The genus *Solanum* (*q. v.*). [ATROPA, BASELLA, CIRCÆA, TRILLIUM.]

2. *Pl.*: Lindley's name for the order Solanaceæ (*q. v.*).

**night'-time**, *s.* Any time from dusk to daylight.

**night'-ward** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *night*; -ward.] Approaching toward night.

**nī-grēs'-çent**, *a.* [Lat. *nigrescens*, pr. par. of *nigresco*=to grow or become black; *niger*=black.] Becoming or growing black; approaching blackness in color.

**nīg-rēs-çite**, *s.* [Lat. *nigresco*=to turn black; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: An amorphous mineral with an uneven and splintery fracture. Hardness, 2.0; specific gravity, 2.845; color, apple-green, changing by exposure to gray, and then to black. Hygroscopic water, 16 per cent. Analysis showed it to consist essentially of silica, alumina, magnesia, and protoxide of iron, with some lime. Found in basalt at Dietesheim, Hesse-Darmstadt.

**nī'-gric**, *adj.* [Lat. *nigr(um)*=something black; Eng. suff. -ic.] Black.

**nigric-acid**, *s.*  
*Chem.*: C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. Löwig and Weidmann's name for a black humus-like substance found among the products of the action of potassium or sodium on oxalic ether.

\***nīg-rī-fī-cā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *niger*=black, and *facio*=to make.] The act or process of making black.

**nīg-rīne**, *s.* [Lat. *niger*=black.]  
*Min.*: A ferrous variety of rutile (*q. v.*), containing from 2 to 3 per cent. of sesquioxide of iron.

**nīg-rī-tūde**, *s.* [Lat. *nigritudo*, from *niger*=black.] Blackness; the quality or state of being black.

**nīg'-uā** (*u* as *w*), *s.* [Sp.] The chigoe, chigre, or jigger.

\***nī'-hil**, *s.* [Lat.=nothing.]

*Law*:  
1. *Sing.*: A return by the sheriff of *nulla bona*, or no effects, to a writ of distraint.

2. *Pl.*: Debts to the revenue which a sheriff said were worth nothing, owing to the insufficient resources of those liable for them.

\***nihil album**, *s.*  
*Chem.*: A name formerly given to the flowers or white oxide of zinc.

**nihil capiat per breve**, *phr.* [Lat.=that he take nothing by his writ.]

*Law*: The judgment given against the plaintiff in an action, either in bar thereof or in abatement of the writ.

**nihil (or nil) debet**, *phr.* [Lat.=he owes nothing.]

*Law*: A plea denying a debt.

**nihil (or nil) dicit**, *phr.* [Lat.=he says nothing.]

*Law*: A judgment by *nihil dicit* is when the defendant makes no answer.

**nihil habuit in tenementis**, *phr.* [Lat.=he had nothing in the tenement or holding.]

*Law*: A plea to be made in an action of debt only, brought by a lessor against a lessee for years, or at will without deed.

\***nī'-hīl-hoōd**, *s.* [Lat. *nihil*; suff. -hood.] Nullity.

**nī'-hīl-īsm**, **Nī'-hīl-īsm**, *s.* [Lat. *nihil* (from *ne*=not, and *hilum*=a little thing, a straw, a trifle)=nothing; Eng. suff. -ism.]

**I. Ord. Lang.** (of the form Nihilism): Nothingness; the state or condition of being nothing, nihil-ity.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Hist. & Polit.*: A term used in Western Europe to designate the Russian Socialist movement, which began about 1870, and may be divided into two distinct periods: (1) "The going among the peasants." A number of young men and young women of the upper classes voluntarily went to work in the fields and the factories so as personally to carry on a Socialist propaganda and distribute Socialist literature. Their organs were the *Yperiod* (*Forward!*) of London and the *Workman* of Geneva. This lasted about six years, during which time there were twenty-three political trials of 417 persons, half of whom were condemned to exile in Siberia or to hard labor in the mines. (2) In 1878 the struggle with the government commenced. At a congress held at Lipetz, shortly after Solovieff's attempt on the life of Alexander II, the acquisition of political freedom was declared to be the first necessity. It was hoped to gain this by the formation of a legislative body, elected by the people, with guarantees for electoral independence, and liberty to agitate for reforms. This was demanded from Alexander III, shortly after the assassination of his predecessor as the price of cessation from violence. The Nihilist programme is an agrarian socialism based on communal property. The discoveries of the police show that Nihilism is widely spread in Russia, not only among the working, but among the well-to-do, classes, and even in the army, especially in St. Petersburg, and in many of the principal cities and towns.

2. *Metaph.*: The doctrine that refuses a substantial reality to the phenomenal existence of which man is conscious.

**Nī'-hīl-ist**, *s.* [Lat. *nihil*=nothing; Eng. suff. -ist.]

1. *Church Hist.* (*pl.*): A school of theologians who taught that God did not become anything through His Incarnation which He was not before. This opinion is traceable in the writings of Peter Lombard and Abelard, and even to the early school of Antioch, which maintained that God clothed Himself with humanity as with a garment. It was condemned at the Council of Lateran in 1179.

2. *Hist. & Polit.* (*pl.*): A name given in western Europe to the adherents of the Russian Socialist movement. In this sense the name is unknown in Russia. It was first applied by Ivan Tourgeneff to the hero of his novel *Fathers and Sons*, who was intended to be the personification of a movement in Russia, about 1860, for the emancipation of women, the independence of children, and the spread of natural religion.

3. *Metaph.*: One who holds that the phenomenal existence of which man is conscious has no substantial reality.

**nī-hīl-ist'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *nihilist*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to Nihilism; characterized by Nihilism.

**nī-hīl'-ī-tÿ**, *s.* [Fr. *nihilité*, from Lat. *nihil*=nothing.] The state of being nothing; nothingness.

"Not being is considered as excluding all substance, and then all modes are also necessarily excluded; and thus we call *nihility*, or mere nothing."  
*Watts*: *Logic*, pt. i., ch. ii., §6.

**nī'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *ni(in)*; -ic.] Contained in or derived from *niin* (*q. v.*).

**nic-acid**, *s.*  
*Chem.*: A pungent-smelling acid obtained from *niin* by saponification.

**nī'-in**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; native name (?).]

*Chem.*: A yellowish-brown fatty product obtained from an insect found in Yucatan. It melts at 48.9°, is insoluble in alcohol, but is soluble in ether, benzene, and chloroform.

**nīl**, *s.* [Lat., a contracted form of *nihil*.] Nothing; as, His liabilities were \$2,000 against assets *nīl*.

**nīl'-ghâu**, *s.* [NYLGHAU.]

**nīl'-ī-ō**, *s.* [Lat. *nilios*; Gr. *neilios*=a precious stone, the Egyptian jasper (?).]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of the family Nilionidæ (*q. v.*).

**nīl'-ī-ōn'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nilio*, genit. *nilion(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ideæ.]

*Entom.*: A family of heteronomous beetles, subtribe Trachelia. The family consists of convex soft-bodied beetles, found in boleti in tropical America. They resemble Nitidulidæ.

\***nīll**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *nillan*, from *ne*=not, and *willan*=to will, to wish.]

**A. Trans.**: Not to will or wish; to refuse, to reject.

**B. Intrans.**: Not to will or wish; to be unwilling.  
"I'll wed thee to this man, will he, *nīll* he."  
*Beaum. & Fllet.*: *Maid in the Mill*, v. 1.

\***nīll** (1), *s.* [NILL, *v.*] Unwillingness, aversion.

**nīll** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

\*1. The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore. (*Bailey*.)

2. Scales of hot iron from the forge.

**nīl'-leē**, *a.* [NYLLÉE.]

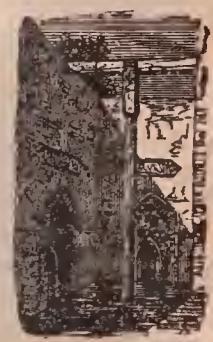
**nīl'-lÿ**, *adv.* [WILLY-NILLY.]

**nī-lōm'-ē-tēr**, *s.* [Gr. *Neilos*=the Nile, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring the rise of the Nile during its periodical floods. One is situated on the island of Er-Rôdah, and consists of a graduated pillar, upon which the height of the water is read off. The pillar stands in a well which communicates with the river. In the time of Pliny, a height of 12 cubits meant famine, 13 scarcity, 15 safety, and 16 plenty. At the present day, the canals are cut and distribution commences when the river reaches 18 cubits; 19 cubits is tolerable, 20 adequate, 21 excellent, 22 abundant, and 24 ruinous, as invading the houses and stores of the country.

**nīl'-ō-scōpe**, *s.* [Gr. *Neilos*=the Nile, and *skopē*=to see, to observe.] The same as **NILOMETER** (*q. v.*).

**nī-lōt'-ic**, *a.* [Lat. *Niloticus*, from *Nilus*; Gr. *Neilos*=the Nile; Fr. *nilotique*.] Pertaining to the river Nile; as, *Nilotic* mud.

\***nīm**, \***nimme** (*pa. t.* \**nam*, \**nome*), *v. t.* [A. S. *niman*; cogn. with Icel. *nema*; Dan. *nemme*; Ger. *nehmen*; Goth. *niman*.] To take, to seize, to steal.  
"For looking in their plate  
He *nimmes* away their coyne."  
*Corbet*: *Answer to the former Song*. By — *Lakes*.



Nilometer.



nī-mā. s. [Nepalese.] [PICRAMMA.]

\*nim-bif-ēr-ōūs, a. [Lat. *nimbifer*, from *nimbus*=a rain-cloud, and *fero*=to bring; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Bringing black clouds, rain, or storms.

\*nim-ble, \*nem-ylle, \*nem-el, \*nem-il, \*nim-el, \*nim-il, \*nym-ble, \*nym-yl, a. [Formed from A. S. *niman*=to take, to catch [NIM], with suff. -ol; A. S. *numol*, *numu*, *numel*, occurring in compounds. The *b* is excrescent, as in *number*.] Agile, quick, active; light and quick in motion; moving with lightness, ease, and celerity; brisk, lively.

"Her nimble hands each fatal sister plies."

Rouee: *Lucan*; *Pharsalia*, iii. 28.

¶ Obvious compounds: *nimble-footed*, *nimble-pinioned*.

*nimble-fingered*, a. Dexterous with the fingers or hands; generally in a bad sense.

*nimble-will*, s.

Bot.: An American name for *Muhlenbergia diffusa*.

\*nimble-witted, a. Quick-witted, sharp, ready.

"A certain nimble-witted counsellor at the bar."—*Bacon. Apothegms*, § 124.

\*nim-ble-ness, s. [English *nimble*; -ness.] The quality or state of being nimble; lightness or agility of motion; quickness, activity, celerity.

\*nim-blēss, \*nim-blesse, s. [Eng. *nimble*]; -ess.] Nimbleness.

"He could his weapon shift from side to side,  
From hand to hand, and with such nimble sly  
Could wield about." Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. xi. 6.

\*nim-blý, adv. [Eng. *nimble*]; -ly.] In a nimble manner; with nimbleness, activity, or agility.

"He capers *nimblely* in a lady's chamber,  
To the lascivious pleasing of a lute."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 1.

\*nim-bōse, a. [Lat. *nimbosus*, from *nimbus*=a rain-cloud.] Cloudy, stormy, tempestuous.

\*nim-būs, s. [Lat. =a cloud.]

1. *Art*: A term applied, especially in sacred art, to a halo or glory surrounding the head in representations of divine or sacred personages. The nimbus is of pagan origin, and was probably derived from the Romans, who ornamented the statues of their divinities and emperors with radiated crowns. The aureola, with which the nimbus is frequently confounded, envelops the whole body, while the nimbus is limited to the head. Nimbi are properly depicted in gold, but sometimes in stained windows they appear of various colors. The nimbus of God the Father is generally represented of a triangular shape, with rays diverging from it in all directions; that of Christ contains a cross, more or less enriched; that of the Virgin Mary a circlet of small stars; those of angels, a circle of small rays, surrounded by another circle of quatrefoils, like roses, interspersed with pearls. When the nimbus is depicted of a square form, it indicates that the person was living when delineated, and is affixed as a mark of honor and respect. As an attribute of power, the nimbus is often seen attached to the heads of evil spirits. In many illuminated books of the ninth and following centuries, Satan wears a crown.

2. *Meteor.*: A rain cloud; sometimes classed as if forming a primary or fundamental variety of cloud; it is really a mixture of the stratus, the cumulus, and the cirrus. It has a uniform gray tint and fringed edges.

\*ni-mī-ē-tý, s. [Lat. *nimietas*, from *nimum*=too much.] The state of being too much or in excess; excess, redundancy.

\*nim-i-ōūs, a. [Latin *nimius*.] Inordinate, extravagant, excessive.

"Divine and *nimious* adoration."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 8.

\*nim-mēr, s. [Eng. *nim*; -er.] One who takes; a thief, a pilferer. (*Butler: Hudibras*, ii. 3.)

nī-nāph-tāse, nī-nāph-tēse, nī-nāph-tise, s. [Eng. *ni(tro)naphthalene*]; -ase, -ese, -ise.] Chem.: Laurent's name for moni-, di-, and trinitronaphthalene. (*Watts*.)

nī-nāph-thāl-i-dine, s. [NINAPHTHYLAMINE.]

nī-nāph-thyl-a-mine, s. [English *ni(tric)*, and *naphthylamine*.]

Chem.:  $C_{10}H_8N_2O$ . Ninaphthalidine; an organic base produced by passing sulphydric acid gas, through a boiling alcoholic solution of dinitronaphthalene, and precipitating with ammonia. It crystallizes in carmine red needles, which decompose at 100°. Insoluble in water, but soluble in a

mixture of alcohol and ether, from which the chloroplatinate is precipitated on adding platinic chloride.

nīn'-cōm-pōōp, s. [A corrupt of Lat. *non compos*=not sound (of mind).] A blockhead, a simpleton, a ninny, a fool.

nīne, \*nyne, a. & s. [A. S. *nigon*, *nigen*; cogn. with Dut. *nege*; Icel. *nin*; Dan. *ni*; Sw. *nio*; Ger. *neun*; Goth. *nīun*; Wel. *naw*; Ir. & Gael. *naoi*; Lat. *novem*; Gr. *ennea*; Sansc. *navan*.]

A. *As adj.*: Containing or comprising a number, one more than eight or less than ten.

B. *As subst.*: The number composed of eight and one; three times three; a symbol representing nine units.

¶ (1) *Nine days' wonder*: A subject of wonder and gossip for a short time, generally a piece of scandal.

(2) *The nine*: The Muses, so called from their number.

(3) *To the nines, to the nine, up to the nines*: To perfection; generally applied to dress. (*Eng.*)

"Bran new, polished to the nine."—*Reade: Never Too Late to Mend*, ch. lxx.

\* (4) *To look nine ways*: To squint.

(5) *The nine worthies*:

(a) A term applied to nine famous personages: three Jews—Joshua, David, and Judas Maccabæus; three Gentiles—Hector, Alexander, and Julius Cæsar; and three Christians—Arthur of Britain, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon.

(b) A mock title given to a person, as though he was worthy to be classed among the nine worthies. (*Butler: Hudibras*.)

nine-bark, s.

Bot.: *Spiræa opulifolia*.

nine-fold, a. & adv. [Eng. *nine*; -fold.]

A. *As adj.*: Nine times repeated.

B. *As adv.*: To a nine-fold extent or number.

"In Lancashire the number of inhabitants appears to have increased *nine-fold*, while in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Northamptonshire it has hardly doubled."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

nine-holes, s. A game in which nine holes are made in the ground, into which a small ball or pellet is to be thrown.

"At *nine-holes* on the heath whilst they together play." *Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 14.

nine-killer, s.

*Ornith.*: A name given to a butcher-bird (*Lanius septentrionalis*), from the popular belief that it daily impales nine grasshoppers.

nine-pence, s. An English silver coin of the value of nine pence, no longer coined.

"Three silver pennies, and a *nine-pence bent*." *Gay: (Todd)*

nine-pins, s. A game in which nine pins or pegs of wood are set up to be bowled at with a bowl or ball.

"His *nine-pins* made of myrtle-wood." *Prior: Cupid and Ganymede*.

*Nine-pin block*:

*Naut.*: A block whose shell is spindle-shaped, resembling one of a set of nine-pins. Its ends are siveled in an upper and lower bar, so that the plane of the sheave may be presented in any direction. It acts as a fair-leader under the cross-pieces of the bits.

nīne'-teēn, \*nine-tene, a. & s. [A. S. *nigon-tyne*.]

A. *As adj.*: Containing or comprising nine more than ten, or one less than twenty.

B. *As subst.*: The sum of nine and ten, or one less than twenty; a symbol representing nineteen units.

nīne'-teēnth, a. & s. [A. S. *nigonteōdha*.]

A. *As adj.*: The ordinal of nineteen; following the eighteenth, and preceding the twentieth.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The number, person, or thing next in order after the eighteenth.

2. The quotient of unity divided by nineteen; one of nineteen equal parts.

II. *Music*: An interval consisting of two octaves and a fifth.

nīne'-tī-ēth, a. & s. [NINETY.]

A. *As adj.*: The ordinal of ninety, next in order after the eighty-ninth.

B. *As substantive*:

1. The number, person, or thing next in order after the eighty-ninth.

2. The quotient of unity divided by ninety; one of ninety equal parts.

nīne'-tý, a. & s. [A. S. *nigontig*.]

A. *As adj.*: Containing or consisting of nine times ten.

"Enos lived *ninety* years and begat Cainan."—*Genesis* v. 9.

B. *As subst.*: The number or sum of nine times ten; a symbol representing the sum of nine times ten.

ninety-knot, s.

Bot.: A popular name for *Polygonum aviculare*.

nīn'-ný, s. [Ital. *ninno*; Sp. *niño*=a child; cf. Ital. *ninna*=a lullaby; *ninuar*=to lull to sleep.] A fool, a simpleton, a nincompoop.

"What a pied *ninny's* this!"—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

nīn'-ný-hām-mēr, s. [NINNY.] A simpleton, a nincompoop, a blockhead, a fool.

"Hocus, that has saved that clod-pated, numskull'd, *ninnyhammer* of yours from ruin."—*Arbutnot: John Bull*, ch. xii.

nīn'-sīn, nīn'-zēn, s. [Chin.] [GINSENG.]

nīnth, \*nynthe, a. & s. [A. S. *nigōdha*, *nigēdha*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. The ordinal of nine, coming next after the eighth and preceding the tenth.

2. Constituting or being one of nine equal parts into which anything is divided.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quotient of unity divided by nine; one of nine equal parts.

2. *Mus.*: A compound interval, equal to a second in the superior octave. It may be major, minor, or augmented.

¶ (1) *Chord of the major ninth*:

*Mus.*: A chord formed by a combination of thirds starting with the dominant or fifth of the scale; called by some writers the "added ninth," because it consists of a chord of the dominant seventh, with the addition of the ninth; by others the "dominant ninth," because it occurs on a dominant bass.

(2) *Chord of the minor ninth*:

*Mus.*: One of the most important ingredients of modern music, consisting of a dominant, its major third, major (perfect) fifth, minor seventh, and minor ninth.

(3) *Chord of the suspended ninth*:

*Mus.*: A name given to the chord of the ninth on the tonic, as opposed to that of the ninth of the dominant, owing to the fact that the former is more often used as a prepared discord than the latter.

nīnth'-lý, adv. [Eng. *ninth*; -ly.] In the ninth place.

nī-ō-bāte, subst. [English, &c., *niobium*]; -ate (Chem.).]

Chem.: A compound of niobic oxide with basylous radicles, e. g., sodic niobate,  $Na_2NbO_7$ .

nī-ō-bē, s. [Gr.]

1. *Greek Mythol.*: The daughter of Tantalus, and one of the Pleiades, married to Amphion, king of Thebes. Proud of her numerous and flourishing offspring, she provoked the anger of Apollo and Diana, who slew them all. She was herself changed by Jupiter into a rock in Phrygia, from which a rivulet, fed by her tears, continually pours.

2. *Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 71.]

3. A genus of Trilobites, family Asaphidae, from the Upper Cambrian. It is an early form of the family, and intermediate between Asaphus and Ogygia (q. v.).

¶ *The Niobe of Nations*: Rome.

"*The Niobe of Nations*, there she stands,  
Childless and crownless in her voiceless woe;  
An empty urn within her withered hands,  
Whose dust was scattered to the ages long ago." *Byron: C. Harold*, iv. 79.

nī-ō-bē'-an, a. [Eng. *Niobe*; -an.] Of or pertaining to Niobe.

nī-ō-bīc, a. [Eng., &c., *niobium*]; -ic.] Derived from or contained in Niobium (q. v.).

niobic-oxide, s.

Chem.:  $NbO_2$ . Occurs naturally as euxenite, and is formed artificially by decomposing the chloride with water.

nī-ō-bīte (1), s. [Eng. *niobium*]; -ite (Chem. or Min.).]

1. *Chem.*: A compound of niobous oxide with a basylous radical, e. g., sodic niobite,  $NaNbO_2$ .

2. *Min.*: The same as COLUMBITE (q. v.).

nī-ō-bīte (2), s. [See def.]

*Church Hist. (pl.)*: A party of Alexandrian Monophysites, founded in the sixth century by Stephen Niobes, who maintained that the qualities belonging to humanity could not continue in the human nature of Christ after its amalgamation with or absorption into the divine nature. (*Blunt*.)

nī-ō-bī-ūm, s. [NIOBE.]

Chem.: Symbol, Nb. Atomic weight, 94. Columbium. A pentad metallic element discovered by Hatchett in 1801, but more fully investigated by



Nimbus.



Rose, who named it. Present in columbite, euxenite, pyrochlore, and in other minerals. The metal may be prepared from the fluoride of niobium by heating it in a covered crucible with sodium, and dissolving out the soluble salts with water. Obtained as a black powder; specific gravity, 6.27. Insoluble in nitric acid, difficultly soluble in hydrochloric acid, but dissolves in hot hydrofluoric acid. It forms two oxides of a chlorous character, uniting with basylous oxides to form salts.

**nī-ō'-boūs, adj.** [Eng. *niobium*]; -ous.] (See compound.)

**niobous-oxide, s.**

**Chem.:** Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Obtained by fusing columbite with acid sulphate of potassium, and treating the fused mass with water. It is a white powder, which after ignition becomes insoluble in acids. It forms definite compounds with sodium and potassium.

**nī-ō'-pō, a.** [Brazilian name.] (See etym. and compound.)

**niopo-tree, s.**

**Bot.:** *Piptadenia peregrina*. A kind of snuff is made in Brazil from its powdered seed-vessels.

**nīp, \*nīp-pen, \*nyp-pen, v. t.** [For *knip*; cogn. with Dut. *knippen*=to pinch; *knippen*=to crack, to snap, to entrap; Dan. *knibe*=to pinch, to nip; Sw. *knipa*=to pinch, to squeeze; Ger. *kneifen*=to pinch, to nip; *kneipen*=to pinch, to twitch.] [KNIFE.]

**I. Literally:**

1. To pinch; to catch and squeeze sharply and tightly between two points or surfaces, as the ends of the fingers.

"He that nippeth a man's eye bryngeth forth teares."—*Jesus Syrach* xxii. (1551.)

2. To cut or pinch off the end or point of, as with the ends of the fingers, the nails, a pair of pincers, &c.

"The small shoots that extract the sap of the most leading branches must be nipt off."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. To bite, to vex, to annoy.

"Sharp remorse his heart did prick and nip."—*Spenser: Todd*.

2. To check the growth of, as by frost; to blast.

"A killing frost . . . nips his root,

And then he falls, as I do."

*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

3. To destroy; to check the growth or spread of.

"Nip sin when it begins to bud in the thoughts."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 4.

4. To numb, to chill, to bite; as, The cold nips one up.

5. To satirize sharply or bitterly; to slander.

"To heare the Javell so good men to nip,"

*Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale*, 712.

6. To steal. (*Slang*.)

¶ (1) To nip a cable:

*Naut.:* To tie or secure it with a seizing.

(2) To nip in the bud; \*To nip in the blossom: To destroy prematurely or in the first stage of growth; to destroy before development.

"I can frown and nip a passion,

Even in the bud."

*Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Hater*, iii. 1.

**nīp (1), \*nīppe, s.** [NIP, v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

**1. Literally:**

(1) A pinch or squeeze with the points of anything, as of the fingers.

"I am sharply taunted, yea, sometimes with pinches, nips, and bobs."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*.

(2) A cutting, biting, or pinching off; a cut.

"Here's snip, and nip, and cut, and slash,"

*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

**2. Figuratively:**

(1) A blasting or nipping, as by frost; a check of the growth or development by frost.

"So hasty fruits and too ambitious flow'rs . . .

But find a nip untimely as their birth."—*Stepney*.

\* (2) A biting sarcasm; a taunt.

"He addeth a pretty clause, and giveth them a good privie nippe, saying, And blessed is he that is not offended by me."—*Latimer: Third Sermon in Advent*.

(3) A thief. (*Slang*.)

**II. Technically:**

1. *Mining:* The gradual approach of the strata above and below a seam and terminating it.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A short turn in a rope.

(2) The part of a rope at the place bound by a seizing or caught by jamming.

**nīp (2), subst.** [Dut. & Low Ger. *nippen*; Dan. *nippe*; Ger. *nippen*=to sip.] A sip; a small draught or drink, especially of spirituous liquor; a draught.

"Yongg Eyre took a nip of whiskey."—*Black: Princess of Thule*, ch. xxiii.

**nī'-pā, s.** [The name of the plant in the Molucca Islands.]

**Bot.:** A genus of Endogens, with some affinity to the palms, which they resemble in habit, but placed doubtfully in the order Pandanaceæ, tribe Cyclanthææ. Only known species, *Nipa fruticans*. The trunk is creeping and furcated; the leaves feathery, often twenty feet long; the flowers in a spathe; the fruit in large, round bunches, the size of the human head, and consisting of one-seeded drupes. It grows in the river estuaries and tidal forests of the Sunderbunds, Chittagong, Burmah, and the Andaman Islands. The fruit sometimes floats in the mouth of the Ganges in numbers sufficient to obstruct the paddles of a steamboat. The inside of the large fruit is eatable when young, and a liquor, used as a beverage is obtainable from the spathe.

**nīp-ā-dī-tēs, s.** [Mod. Lat. *nipa*, genit. *nipa-d(is)*; suff. -ites (*Palæont.*)]

**Palæobot.:** A genus of fossil fruits, believed by Brongniart to approach those of Pandanus, but which Bowerbank considers yet more akin to those of *Nipa* (q. v.). They have four, five, or six irregular surfaces, and the base torn. They are so abundant on the beach at Sheppey that the women and children have given them a name, calling them "figs." They were washed from the London Clay. They were believed by Bowerbank to have floated in the estuary of a great river which probably flowed, in Eocene times, from near the Equator and fell into the sea near Sheppey. He described and figured thirteen species: *Nipadites umbonatus*, *N. ellipticus*, *N. crassus*, *N. cordiformis*, *N. pruniformis*, *N. acutus*, *N. clavatus*, *N. lanceolatus*, *N. parkinsonis*, *N. turgidus*, *N. giganteus*, *N. semiteres*, and *N. pyramidalis*. (*Bowerbank: Fossils of the London Clay*, pp. 1-25.) Hooker combines *N. turgidus* and *N. giganteus* into a single species, which he calls *N. burtini*. Brongniart's specimens were from Belgium.

**\*nīp'-chēese, s.** [Eng. *nip*, v., and *cheese*.] A very miserly or parsimonious person; a skinflint.

**\*nīp'-far-thing, s.** [Eng. *nip*, v., and *farthing*.] A niggardly person; a skinflint.

"I would thee not a nipfarthing,

Nor yet a niggard have."

*Drant: Horace, Sat. 1.*

**nī-phā'-ā, s.** [From Gr. *nipha*=snow; so called from the snow-white flowers.]

**Bot.:** A genus of Gesneraceæ, tribe Gesnerææ. It consists of a few beautiful plants.

**nīph'-ō-līte, s.** [Gr. *niphas*=snowy, and *lithos*=stone.]

*Min.:* The same as CHODNEFFITE (q. v.).

**\*nīp'-lēt, s.** [Eng. *nip(ple)*; dimin. suff. -let.] A little nipple. (*Herrick: How Lilies Came White.*)

**nīpped, nīpt, pa. par. or a.** [NIP, v.]

**nīp'-pēr, s.** [Eng. *nip*, v.; -er.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

**1. Literally:**

(1) One who or that which nips.

(2) A foretooth of a horse; they are four in number, two in the upper and two in the lower jaw.

(3) A young thief; a pickpocket.

(4) [NIPPERS, I. 1.]

**2. Figuratively:**

\* (1) A boy who waits on a gang of laborers to fetch water, carry tools, &c.; a serving-lad generally. (*Eng.*)

† (2) A satirist.

"Ready backbiters, sore nippers, and spiteful reporters, privily of good men."—*Ascham*.

**II. Technically:**

**1. Nautical:**

(1) A hammock with so little bedding as to be unfit for stowing in the nettings.

(2) (*Pl.*): [NIPPERS, II. 2.]

2. *Rope-making:* A machine formed of two steel plates, with a semi-oval hole in each, which enlarges or contracts, as the tarring of the yarn requires.

**nipper-crab, s.**

*Zoöl.:* *Polybius henslowii*.

**nipper-gauge, s.**

*Printing:* A ledge adjustable on the tongue of the feed-board of a printing-machine, used in keeping the required margin uniform.

**nipper-men, s. pl.**

1. *Naut.:* Men employed to bind the nippers about the cable and messenger.

2. *Police:* A slang name given to police or detective officers.

**nīp'-pēr, v. t.** [NIPPER, s.]

*Naut.:* To fasten two parts of a rope together, in order to prevent it from rendering.

¶ *Nipping the cable:*

*Naut.:* The act of fastening the nippers to the cable. [NIPPERS, II. 2.]

**nīp'-pēr-kin, s.** [Eng. *nip* (2), s.; dimin. suff. -kin.] A little cup.

**nīp'-pērs, s. pl.** [NIPPER, s.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A grasping tool with cutting jaws; small pincers.

2. Handcuffs or foot-shackles for prisoners.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Dentistry:* The mechanical forceps used by dentists for operating on the plates.

2. *Naut.:* Strong seizings for binding the messenger to the cable, to form slings, &c. They are made from clean unchafed yarns drawn from unlaidd rope.

3. *Hydr. Eng.:* Nippers for cutting off the heads of piles under water consist of two serrated jaws, one attached to a small and the other to a large sector. On each sector is a cogged arc engaged by two pinions on an axis which is perpendicular to the plane of oscillation of the nippers. A rotary reciprocation is imparted to the nippers, which cut off the pile, the jaws being gradually brought together by rotation of the axis and pinions as the teeth bury themselves in the wood.

4. *Print.:* The clasps in a machine which catch the sheet and conduct it to the form.

5. *Wire-drawing:* The tool for pulling the wire through the plate.

**nīp'-pīng, pr. par., a. & s.** [NIP, v.]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

**I. Lit.:** Pinching, squeezing.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. Pinching or biting, as with cold.

"A shelter from the nipping wind."

*Wordsworth: White Doe*, iii.

\*2. Biting, sarcastic, sharp.

"It was a nipping sermon, a rough sermon, and a sharpe biting sermon."—*Latimer: A Faithful Sermon before King Edward*.

**C. As subst.:** The biting or blasting, as of plants, fruit, &c., by the wind or frost.

"Large and juicy offspring that defies

The vernal nippings and cold Sydereal blasts."

*Philips: Cyder*, i.

**nīp'-pīng-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *nipping*; -ly.] In a nipping manner; with sharp or bitter sarcasm; bitingly.

"For in skorne what could have been spoken more nippingly."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 1,374.

**\*nīp'-pī-tāte, a.** [NIP, v.] A term applied to ale or other liquor which is particularly strong or good.

"'Twill make a cup of wine taste nippitate."

*Chapman: Alphonsus*, F. 1.

**\*nīp'-pī-tā'-tō, \*nīp'-ī-tā'-tō, s.** [NIPPITATE.] Strong liquor, especially alc.

"You need not lay your lips

To better nippitate than there is."

*Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Burning Pestle*, iv. 1.

**nīp'-ple, \*neb-le, s.** [A dimin. of *nib*, s. (q. v.)]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The teat, the dug, a pap; the protuberance on the breasts of females from which milk is drawn by the infant.

"I would, while it was smiling in my face,  
Have pluck'd my nipple from his boneless gums."

*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 7.

2. The corresponding part on the breast of a man.

"Thoas Ætolins threw a dart, that did his pile convey  
Above his nipple." *Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, iv.

3. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated.

"Two or three larger cells, lying under the nipple of the oil bag."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*.

4. The teat of a nursing-bottle.

5. The cock or faucet of a pipe. (*Baret.*)

**II. Technically:**

1. *Anat.:* In the same sense as I. 1. Nipples are absent in the Monotremata, though they have the proper milk-secreting glands, with orifices.

2. *Ordn.:* A small, rounded, perforated protuberance, as the nipple of a gun, on which the percussion-cap is placed.

¶ *Artificial Nipple:*

1. A nipple-shield (q. v.).

2. A nipple attached to a milk-bottle for the infant.

**nipple-seat, s.**

*Firearms:* The hump on the side of a barrel on which the nipple is screwed and through which the fire of the percussion-cap reaches the charge.

**nipple-shield, s.** A shield for the protection of the mother's nipple, that it may not be bitten by the nursing infant. It has a cap of horn or vulcanite, and the shield itself is a fine, elastic, perforated membrane of india-rubber.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōā, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



## nipple-wrench, s.

**Firearms:** The spanner with sides which fit the square of the nipple, used for screwing it to and unscrewing it from the barrel.

**nip'-ple-wört, s.** [Eng. *nipple*, and *wort*.]

**Bot.:** The genus *Lapsana* (q. v.), and specially the Common Nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*). Dwarf Nipplewort, formerly *L. pusilla*, is now *Arnoseris pusilla*.

\***nip'-pý, a.** [Eng. *nip*, v.; -y.] Nipping, keen, biting, as frost. A free translation of Ventose (Windy), the sixth month of the French republican year.

**nırleş, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A popular name for the *Herpes phlyctenodes*, or **miliary herpes** of Bateman.

**nır-va'-na, s.** [Pali.]

**Buddhism:** The exact meaning of this word has been disputed. It seems to be used for (1) the goal to which Buddhists aspire; (2) the state of mind which is a condition for attaining that goal. Spence Hardy considers it to mean simply the cessation of existence. It is only attained by those who have released themselves from cleaving to existing objects. (*Eastern Monachism* (1850), pp. 280, 292.)

"The believer who has gone thus far has reached the last stage; he has cut the meshes of ignorance, passion, and sin, and has thus escaped from the net of transmigration; *Nirvana* is already within his grasp; he has risen above the laws of material existence; and when this one short life is over, he will be free forever from birth, with its inevitable consequences, decay and death."—*Rhys Davids*, in *Encyc. Brit.*, iv. 428.

\***nıs, v.** [A contract. of *ne is*.] Is not.

"Leave me those hills where harbrough *nıs* to sea."—*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; June*.

**nıs-a-ē-tūs, s.** [Gr. *Nisus*=a king of Megara, fabled to have been changed into a sparrowhawk, and *aētōs*=an eagle.]

**Ornith.:** Hawk-eagle, a genus of *Aquilinæ*. Four species known, from southern Europe and Africa, India, Ceylon, and Australia.

**Nī-šan, s.** [Heb. *Nisan*, from the Assyrian or Babylonian *Nisan*=opening.]

**Calendar:** The same as *Abib*, the first sacred and seventh civil month of the Jewish year. It contained thirty days, and corresponded chiefly to March and part of April (Nehemiah ii. 1; Esther iii. 7).

\***nıš'-eý, s.** [A corrupt. of *nice* (q. v.).] A fool, a simpleton.

**nı'-sı, conj.** [Lat.] Unless; if not.

**nisi prius, s.**

**Law:** [Lit.=Unless before.] A law phrase originating in a legal fiction, originally occurring in a writ directed to the sheriff of a county, and commanding him to cause the men empaneled as jurors in a civil action to attend at the courts at Westminster, "unless before" that day the justices attended at that place (*i. e.* in the county in question), to hold the assize, which always happened. Hence the writ, as well as the commission, received the name of *nisi prius*. Judges are said to sit at *nisi prius* in their several circuits, and their courts are called *nisi prius* courts, or courts of *nisi prius*.

**Nisi prius record:**

**Law:** A document containing the pleadings in a civil action for the use of the judge who tries the case.

**Decree nisi:** [DECREE, s. ¶ 6.]

**nislee, a.** [NYLLEE.]

\***nıst, \*nıste, v.** [A contract. of *ne wıst* or *wıste*.] Knew not; did not know. [WIST.]

"Methought he lough, and told my name, . . . That what to doe I *nıst* there."—*Chaucer: Dream*.

\***nı'-sūs, s.** [Lat., from *nitor*=to strive.] An effort, a conatus.

**nıt, \*nıte, \*nıyte, s.** [A. S. *hnıtu*; cogn. with Dut. *neet*; Icel. *nıt*; O. Icel. *gnıt*; Dan. *gnıd*; Sw. *gnıt*; Ger. *nıss*; M. H. Ger. *nız*; Russ. *gnıda*; Gr. *konıs* (genit. *konıdos*).] The egg of a louse or other small insect.

"The head many times is pestered with *nıts*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxix., ch. vi.

**nıt-grass, s.**

**Bot.:** *Gastridium lendigerum*. [GASTRIDIDIUM.]

**nı-těl'-la, s.** [Lat. *nitela*=splendor, or Mod. Lat. *dimin.* subst. from *nıteo*=to shine.]

**Bot.:** A genus of *Characeæ*, now reduced to a subgenus of *Chara*, from which it differs in having the stem composed of a single tube, and not spirally striated. The component cells are not coated with secondary cells; hence under the microscope the *Nitella* exhibits the circulation of the sap better than *Chara* proper.

†**nı'-ten-çý (1), s.** [Lat. *nitens*, pr. par. of *nıteo*=to shine.] The quality or state of being bright or shining; brightness, luster.

**nı'-ten-çý (2), s.** [Lat. *nitens*, pr. par. of *nıtor*=to strive.] A striving, an endeavor, a struggle, an effort, a tendency.

"Those zones will have a strong *nıtençy* to fly wider open."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 179.

**nı'-tēr, nı'-tre (re as ēr), s.** [Fr. *nitre*, from Lat. *nitrum*, from Gr. *nitron*=natron, potassa, or soda, from Arab. *nıtrán*, *natrún*=natron.]

1. **Chem.:** [SALTPETER.]

2. **Min.:** An orthorhombic mineral occurring in crusts, silky fibers, acicular crystals, or diffused through certain soils. Hardness, 2.0; specific gravity, 1.937; luster, vitreous; brittle; color and streak, white; taste, saline. Composition: Nitric acid, 53.4; potash, 46.6=100, corresponding to the formula,  $\text{KO,NO}_5$ .

3. **Pharm.:** It is exhibited in small doses as a refrigerant and diuretic, and in large doses as a vascular sedative in fever, especially in that of acute rheumatism. It has been found useful also in dropsy.

**nı-thı'-a-lın, subst.** [Eng. *ni(tric)*; *thi(a)*, and *a(nı)lin(e)*.]

**Chem.:** A yellow amorphous substance produced by the action of ammonium sulphide on paranitraniline.

**nı'-tíd, a.** [Lat. *nitidus*, from *nıteo*=to shine; Ital. & Sp. *nitido*.]

\***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Bright, shining, lustrous.

"We restore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and *nıtıd* yellow."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 685.

2. Gay, spruce, fine.

**II. Bot.:** Having a smooth, even, polished surface, as many seeds.

**nı'-tı-doüs, a.** [Lat. *nitidus*.]

**Bot.:** The same as *NITID* (q. v.).

**nı'-tıd'-u-la, s.** [Fem. of Lat. *nitidulus*=something spruce or trim.]

**Entom.:** The typical genus of the family *Nitidulidæ* (q. v.). The basal joint of the antennæ is enlarged. The species feed on carrion.

**nıt'-ı-dü'-lı-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *nitidul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ıdæ*.]

**Entom.:** A large family of Beetles, tribe *Necrophaga* or *Clavicornia*. They have a short, oblong, generally depressed body, with the head usually retracted within the thorax; no exterior lobe to the maxillæ. Tarsi five-jointed, the fourth joint very small. Found in all climates, the majority feeding on decaying animal and vegetable matter, but many found only on flowers. Eight hundred are known.

**nı'-tra-çröl, s.** [Eng. *nitric*, and *acrol(ein)*.]

**Chem.:** A heavy, colorless, pungent liquid, formed, together with others, by the action of strong nitric acid on *cænanthol*. (*Watts*.)

**nı-trám'-ı-dın, s.** [Eng. *nitric*, and *amidin*.]

**Chem.:** An explosive substance produced by the action of strong nitric acid upon starch, also called *xyloidin*. (*Watts*.)

**nı'-tran, s.** [Eng. *nitric*; -an.]

**Chem.:** Graham's name for the radicle  $\text{NO}_3$ , which must be supposed to exist in the nitrates when they are regarded as formed on the type of the chlorides, *e. g.*, nitric acid,  $\text{NO}_3\text{H}$ .

**nı'-traç-ıde, s.** [NITRATE.]

**nı-trän'-ı-lıne, s.** [Eng. *nitric*, and *aniline*.]

**Chemistry:**  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6(\text{NO}_2)\text{N}=\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NO}_2)\text{NH}_2$ . Three modifications of this compound are known; distinguished as ortho-, meta-, and para-. Ortho-nitraniline is obtained by heating a mixture of orthobrom-nitrobenzene and alcoholic ammonia to 180°. It forms yellow crystals, melting at 117.9°. The meta-compound, which crystallizes in long needles, melting at 109.9°, is obtained by passing sulphuretted hydrogen into an ammoniacal alcoholic solution of meta-dinitro-benzene. Paranitraniline, formed by the action of nitric acid on acetanilide, crystallizes in yellow needles or plates, melting at 145.9°.

**nı-trär'-ı-a, s.** [Lat.=a place where natron was dug or prepared. So called because first found near some Siberian niter works.]

**Bot.:** A genus at first considered by Lindley the type of an order *Nitrariaceæ*, but ultimately placed by him under *Malpighiaceæ*, tribe *Malpighiæ*, and by the *Treas. of Bot.* transferred to *Zygophyllaceæ*. It consists of shrubs with deciduous, succulent, alternate leaves, sometimes fascicled; flowers in cymes or solitary; calyx five-toothed, fleshy; petals, five; stamens, fifteen; ovary, superior, three or more celled, with a fleshy style; ovules, pendulous by a long funiculus. Fruit drupaceous; seed solitary. It consists of a few salt plants, from the West of Asia, the North of Africa, and Australia.

The fruit is eaten near the Caspian Sea and in Australia. *Nitraria tridentata* has been supposed to be the lotus of the ancients. [LOTUS, LOTOPHAGI.]

†**nı-trär'-ı-a-çë-a, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *nitrari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

**Bot.:** An order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance *Sapindales*. Character the same as that of *Nitraria* (q. v.). Now abandoned by most botanists.

**nı'-tra-te, s.** [Eng. *nitric*; -ate.]

**Chem.:** A salt of nitric acid.

**nitrate of potassium, s.** [SALTPETER.]

**nitrate of silver, s.**

**Chem.:**  $\text{AgNO}_3$ . Lunar caustic; prepared by dissolving silver in nitric acid. It crystallizes in colorless trimetric crystals, which dissolve in one part of cold water, and melt at 219°. [CAUSTIC.]

**nitrate of sodium, s.**

**Chem.:**  $\text{NaNO}_3$ . Cubic niter. Chili saltpeter. Occurs abundantly as a natural product in Chili, in beds several feet thick and many miles in extent. It crystallizes in obtuse rhombohedrons; soluble in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  parts of water at 0°.

**nı'-tra-tıne, subst.** [Eng. *nitrat(e)*; suff. *-ıne* (Min.).]

**Min.:** A hexagonal mineral with rhombohedral cleavage. Hardness, 1.5-2; specific gravity, 2.09-2.29; luster, vitreous; color, white, brown, blue, lemon-yellow; transparent. Composition: Nitric acid, 63.5; soda, 36.5=100; yielding the formula,  $\text{NaONO}_5$ . Occurs massive granular in beds of enormous extent, at a height of 3,300 feet above the sea, in Tarapaca, Northern Chili.

† Nitrate of magnesia=*Nitromagnesite*; Nitrate of lime=*Nitrocalcite*; Nitrate of soda=*Nitratine*; Nitrate of potash=*Niter*.

**nı-tre, s.** [See NITER.]

**nı'-trı-ar-ý, s.** [NITER.] An artificial bed of animal matter for the formation of niter; a place where niter is refined.

**nı'-trıç, a.** [Eng. *nitrogen*; -ic.] Contained in or derived from nitrogen (q. v.).

**nitric-acid, s.**

1. **Chem.:**  $\text{HNO}_3$ . Azotic acid. *Aquafortis* prepared by heating equal parts of nitrate of potash and sulphuric acid. It is colorless as water, and of a specific gravity of 1.517. It consists of 54 parts of real acid, and 9 parts of water, and boils at 184°. It is very corrosive, staining the skin yellow, and when more dilute attacking many of the metals with great energy.

2. **Pharm.:** Used externally to destroy warts, hemorrhoids, &c. Much diluted it has acted on phosphatic calculi in the bladder.

**nitric-anhydride, s.**

**Chem.:**  $\text{NO}_2$  } O. Nitrate of nitrile. Obtained by decomposing nitrate of silver with dry chlorine gas. It forms brilliant, colorless crystals, having the form of a prism with six faces; melts a little above 30°, and boils about 45°.

**nitric-oxide, s.**

**Chem.:**  $\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ . Binoxide of nitrogen. Prepared by placing clippings of copper in a flask, pouring in nitric acid through a funnel, and collecting the gas over water. Specific gravity compared with air =1.039.

**nitric-peroxide, s.**

**Chem.:**  $\text{NO}_2$ . Hyponitric acid. Formed by heating nitrate of lead in a retort connected with a receiver surrounded with a freezing mixture.

**nı'-trı-cüm, s.** [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *nitrum*.] [NITER.]

**Chem.:** A synonym of nitrogen.

**nı'-trıde, s.** [Eng. *nitrogen*; -ide.]

**Chem.:** A compound of nitrogen with phosphorus, boron, silicon, and the metals, *e. g.*, boron nitride, BN.

**nı-trıf-ēr-ouš, a.** [Lat. *nitrum*=niter; *fero*=to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Bearing or producing niter.

**nı-trı-ıı-cä-tıon, s.** [NITRIFY.] The act or process of forming or converting into niter.

**nı'-trı-fý, v. t. & i.** [Lat. *nitrum*=niter, and *facio* (pass. *fiō*)=to make.]

A. **Trans.:** To form or convert into niter.

B. **Intrans.:** To become formed or converted into niter.

**nı'-trıle, s.** [Eng. *nitrogen*; -ile=-yl.]

**Chem.:** A term applied to the cyanides of the alcohol radicals regarded as compounds of nitrogen with acid radicals.

**nı'-trın, s.** [Fr.]

**Chem.:** A kind of nitro-glycerine, patented by Nobel in 1866. (*Anmandale*.)



**nī'-trīte**, *s.* [Eng. *nitr(ogen)*; *-ite*.]

*Chem.*: A salt of nitrous acid.

**nitrite of potassium**, *s.*

*Chem.*: KNO<sub>2</sub>.

**nī-trō-** (1), *pref.* [NITER.] Containing niter, or nitrate.

**nitro-aërial**, *a.* Composed of niter and air.

**nī-trō-** (2), *pref.* [NITROGEN.] Containing nitrogen or any of its derivatives.

**nitro-benzene**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>. Nitro-benzol. Nitro-benzid. An oily body prepared by gradually adding benzene to cold fuming nitric acid, so long as it dissolves, and precipitating with water. It is a yellowish liquid with a sweet taste, and an odor of oil of bitter almonds; insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether; specific gravity 1.2 at 0°. Much used by perfumers under the name of oil of mirbane, and manufactured in large quantities for the preparation of aniline and its derivatives.

**nitro-benzid**, **nitro-benzol**, *s.* [NITRO-BENZENE.]

**nitro-cellulose**, *s.* [GUN-COTTON.]

**nitro-coccic**, *a.* [NITRO-COCCUSIC.]

**nitro-coccusic**, *adj.* Derived from nitric and coccic acids.

*Nitro-coccusic acid*:

*Chem.*: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Nitro-coccic acid. An acid obtained by treating carminic acid with nitric acid. It crystallizes in yellow rhombic plates; soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It explodes when heated.

**nitro-compounds**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: Compounds in which one or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by an equivalent quantity of nitryl (NO<sub>2</sub>); thus, lactic acid, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, becomes nitro-lactic acid C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)O<sub>3</sub>. The nitro-compounds are nitro-marin, nitro-tartaric acid, nitro-saccharose, benzoic acid, nitro-carbolic acid, nitro-coumarin, &c.

**nitro-glycerine**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(O.NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>. Glyceric trinitrate. A heavy, colorless, poisonous oil obtained by dissolving glycerine in a mixture of fuming nitric and sulphuric acids, and precipitating with a large volume of water. It has a specific gravity of 1.6, crystallizes at -20°, is insoluble in alcohol, but dissolves readily in ether. By percussion, nitro-glycerine explodes with fearful violence. [DYNAMITE, GLYCERINE.]

**nitro-hæmatic**, *s.* [PICRAMIC.]

**nitro-methide**, *s.*

*Chem. (pl.)*: Certain compounds derivable from marsh gas (hydric methide) by the substitution of one or more molecules of nitryl for an equivalent quantity of hydrogen.

**nitro-muriatic**, *adj.* Derived from nitric and muriatic acids.

*Nitro-muriatic acid*: [AQUA-REGIA.]

**nitro-naphthalene**, *s.*

*Chemistry*: With strong nitric acid, naphthalene yields three substitution products: Nitro-naphthalene C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>), which crystallizes in sulphur-yellow prisms, melting at 61°; dinitro-naphthalene C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>6</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, crystallizing in colorless prisms, melting at 186°; and trinitro-naphthalene C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, crystallizing in pale yellow rhombic tablets, melting at 210°.

**nitro-prussides**, *s. pl.*

*Chem. (pl.)*: M<sub>2</sub>(NO)Fe<sup>n</sup>Cy<sub>5</sub>. Salts produced by the action of nitric acid upon ferro-cyanides and ferri-cyanides. The best known of the series is the nitro-prusside of sodium, Na<sub>2</sub>(NO)Fe<sup>n</sup>Cy<sub>5</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O, obtained by treating potassium ferro-cyanide with dilute nitric acid. It forms rhombic crystals of a splendid ruby color, the aqueous solution of which strikes a beautiful violet tint with soluble sulphides, thus affording a very delicate test for alkaline sulphides.

**nī-trō-bār-īte**, *s.* [Pref. *nitro-* (1), and English *barite*.]

*Min.*: An isometric mineral occurring in octahedrons, which on examination prove to consist of the + and - tetrahedrons; twins like those of spinel. Colorless. Found in Chili.

**nī-trō-cāl'-çīte**, *s.* [Pref. *nitro-* (1), and English *calcite*.]

*Min.*: An efflorescent silky mineral occurring in limestone caverns, and on covered calcareous soils. Color, white; taste, bitter. Composition: Nitric acid, 59.4; lime, 30.7; water, 9.9=100, corresponding to the formula, CaONO<sub>5</sub>+HO.

**nī-trō-form**, *subst.* [Pref. *nitro-* (2), and English *formyl*.]

*Chem.*: CH(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>. Trinitro-methane. A nitro-methide prepared by boiling triaceto-nitrile with

water or alcohol, evaporating the solution to dryness, and decomposing with concentrated sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in colorless cubes, which melt at 15° to a colorless oil of powerful odor. It cannot be distilled, as it explodes with violence when heated.

**nī-trō-gen**, *s.* [Fr. *nitrogène*; from Gr. *nitron*, and *gen-*, the base of *gennaō*=to produce.] [NITER.]

*Chem.*: Symbol N. Atomic weight=14. A pentad non-metallic element forming four-fifths of the atmosphere and entering into a great variety of combinations. It may be obtained by burning phosphorus under an inverted bell-jar placed over water. The residual gas, when freed from phosphoric pentoxide, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, is nitrogen. Very pure nitrogen may be obtained by passing chlorine into a solution of ammonia. It is destitute of color, taste, and odor, and is incapable of sustaining combustion or animal existence, though containing no positively poisonous properties. It is best characterized by its negative properties. Nitrogen acts in the atmosphere chiefly as a diluent to moderate the activity of the oxygen. It has recently been liquefied with the aid of cold and a high pressure. It combines with oxygen, though indirectly, forming well-known compounds. [AZOTE.]

**nitrogen-monoxide**, *s.* The same as NITROUS-OXIDE (q. v.).

**nī-trō-gē'-nē-oūs**, *a.* [NITROGENOUS.]

**nī-trōg'-ēn-īze**, *v. t.* [Eng. *nitrogen*; *-ize*.] To imbue or impregnate with nitrogen.

**nī-trōg'-ēn-īzed**, *a.* [NITROGENIZE.] Containing nitrogen.

**nitrogenized-foods**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: Foods containing nitrogen in combination. [FOOD, II. 1.]

**nī-trōg'-ēn-oūs**, *a.* [Eng. *nitrogen*; *-ous*.] Pertaining to nitrogen; containing nitrogen.

**nī-trō-glāu'-bēr-īte**, *s.* [Pref. *nitro-* (1), and Eng. *glauberite*.]

*Min.*: A mineral found in fibrous translucent masses, consisting of imperfect crystals. An analysis yielded: Sodium sulphate, 33.90; sodium nitrate, 60.35; water, 5.75; suggested formula, 4NaOSO<sub>3</sub>+6NaONO<sub>5</sub>+5H<sub>2</sub>O.

**nī-trō-māg-nē-şīte**, *s.* [Pref. *nitro-* (1), and Eng. *magnesite*.]

*Min.*: A white, bitter, efflorescent mineral, found associated with Nitrocalcite (q. v.), in limestone caves. Composition: When pure, nitric acid, 72.3; magnesia, 27.7=100.

**nī-trōm'-ē-tēr**, *s.* [Lat. *nitrum*=niter, and Gr. *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for determining the quality or value of niter.

**nī-trō-phēn'-ā-māte**, *s.* [Eng. *nitrophenam(ic)*; *-ate*.]

*Chem.*: A salt of nitrophenamic-acid.

**nī-trō-phē-nām'-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *nitro-* (2); Eng. *phen(ic)*; *am(monia)*, and suff. *-ic*.] Derived from or containing nitro-phenic acid and ammonia.

**nitrophenamic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub>=C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Produced by the action of ammonium sulphide on dinitrophenic acid. It crystallizes in brown hexagonal needles, slightly soluble in cold water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and dissolves in ammonia, forming a dark-red solution, which soon decomposes. With potash it yields the salt, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>11</sub>K(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, which crystallizes in red nodules soluble in water and alcohol.

**nī-trōph'-thā-lēne**, *s.* [Pref. *nitro-* (2), and (*na*)*naphthalene*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>7</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>). A crystalline body produced by the action of potash on nitro-naphthalene. It forms long yellowish needles, insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol, in ether, and in coal oil. It melts at 48°, begins to boil at 250°, and distills over between 300° and 320°.

**nī-trōse**, *a.* [Lat. *nitrosus*, from *nitrum*=niter.] Containing niter; pertaining to niter; nitrous.

**nī-trōs-ō-**, *pref.* [NITROSYL.]

**nitroso-compounds**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: Compounds in which one or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by an equivalent quantity of nitrosyl (NO); thus malonic acid, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, becomes nitroso-malonic acid, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(NO)O<sub>4</sub>. The nitroso-compounds are, nitroso-ethylin, nitroso-naphthalene, nitroso-sulphates, &c.

**nī-trō-stil'-bīc**, *a.* [Pref. *nitro-* (2); Eng. *stilb(ene)*, and suff. *-ic*.] Derived from or containing nitrous acid and stilbene.

**nitrostilbic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>9</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)O<sub>4</sub>. An acid formed by the action of boiling nitric acid on stilbene. It is a yellowish powder, nearly insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

**nī-trō-sūl-phāl'-īc**, *adj.* [Pref. *nitro-* (2); Eng. *sulph(ur)*; (*cryst*)*al*, and suff. *-ic*.] Containing nitrous and sulphuric acids.

**nitrosulphalic-acid**, *s.*

*Chemistry*: Laurent's name for the compound SO<sub>3</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)H, which he supposed to constitute the crystals of the sulphuric-acid chamber.

**nī-trō-sūl-phūr'-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *nitro-* (2), and Eng. *sulphuric*.] (See etym. and compound.)

**nitrosulphuric-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>). Does not exist in the free state, but known in combination in nitro-sulphate of potash=K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, which is formed by the action of dry nitric oxide and sulphurous anhydride on caustic potash.

**nī-trōs'-ŷl**, *s.* [Eng. *nitro(u)s*; *-yl*.]

*Chem.*: (NO). Azotyl; the name of nitric oxide in combination.

**nī-trō-thē'-īne**, *s.* [Pref. *nitro-*, and Eng. *theine*.] [CHOLESTROPHANE.]

**nī-troūs**, *a.* [Lat. *nitrosus*, from *nitrum*=niter; Fr. *nitreux*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *nitroso*.]

**nitrous-acid**, *s.* [NITROUS-ANHYDRIDE.]

**nitrous-anhydride**, *s.*

*Chem.*: N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Nitrous acid. Prepared by mixing four volumes of nitric oxide with one volume of oxygen, and exposing to a temperature of -17°. It condenses to a thin green liquid, its vapor being orange-red. It is decomposed by water into nitric acid and nitric oxide, hence it cannot combine directly with metallic oxides.

**nitrous-ether**, *s.*

1. *Chem.*: C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>. Obtained by passing the vapor of nitrous acid into alcohol mixed with water. It is a pale yellow volatile product, possessing an agreeable odor of apples. Boils at 16°, and has a gravity of .947. It is the active agent in the sweet spirit of niter of pharmacy.

2. *Pharm.*: Nitrous ether, popularly known as sweet spirits of niter, is used as a diaphoretic in drowsy and slight fevers. It is also refrigerant.

**nitrous-oxide**, *s.*

*Chem.*: N<sub>2</sub>O. Protoxide of nitrogen; laughing gas. Prepared by heating solid nitrate of ammonia in a flask and collecting the gas evolved over warm water. It is a colorless gas, without smell, of a distinctly sweet taste, and is remarkable for its intoxicating power upon the animal system. The effect is transient. It is used in dental surgery.

**nī-trōx'-īn**, **nī-trōx'-ŷl**, *s.* [NITRYL.]

**nī-trōx'-ŷ-nāph'-thā-lāte**, *s.* [English *nitroxynaphthal(ic)*; *-ate*.]

*Chem.*: A salt of nitroxynaphthalic acid.

**nī-trōx'-ŷ-nāph-thāl'-īc**, *adj.* [Pref. *nitro-* (2); Eng. *oxy(gen)*; *naphthal(ene)*, and suff. *-ic*.] Derived from or containing nitro-naphthalene and oxygen.

**nitroxynaphthalic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>=C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>9</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)O. An acid produced by the oxidation of nitro-naphthalene. It crystallizes in needle-shaped crystals of a golden yellow color, soluble in water, alcohol, and acetic acid, melts at 100°, and is not volatile. It is a weak acid, but forms very soluble crystalline salts with the alkalis.

**nī-trŷ**, *adj.* [Eng. *nit(er)*; *-y*.] Pertaining to niter; producing niter; nitrous.

"Winter my theme confines, whose *nitry* wind  
Shall crust the slabby mire." *Gay: Trivia*, ii.

**nī-trŷl**, *s.* [Eng. *nitric*; *-yl*.]

*Chem.*: (NO<sub>2</sub>). Nitroxin, nitroxyl. The name of nitric peroxide in combination.

**nīt'-tā**, **nūt'-tā**, *s.* [A West African word.] (See etym. and compound.)

**nitta-tree**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Parkia africana*.

**nīt-tēr**, *subst.* [English *nit*; *-er*.] An insect that deposits nits on horses.

**\*nīt-tī-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *nitty* (1); *-ly*.] Lousily. "He was a man *nittily* needy, and therefore adventurous."—*Hayward*.

**nīt-tŷ** (1), *a.* [Eng. *nit*; *-y*.] Abounding with nits; lousy. (*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, iii. 1.)

**\*nīt-tŷ** (2), **\*nīt-tīe**, *a.* [Lat. *nitidus*=shining; *niteo*=to shine.] Shining, spruce, elegant, neat.

"O dapper, rare, complete, sweet *nittie* youth." *Marston: Satires*, iii. (1598.)

**nītzsch'-ī-ā**, *s.* [Named after Prof. Nitzsch of Halle, who studied the Anoplura, &c.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Diatomaceæ  
2. *Entom.*: A genus of Anoplura. *Nitzschia burmeisteri* is the Louse of the Common Swift.  
3. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Annulata.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



'nī'-vāl, a. [Lat. *nivalis*, from *nix* (genit. *nivis*) = snow.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Abounding with snow; covered with snow; snowy.

2. *Bot.*: Growing near snow, or appearing while snow is on the ground.

nīv'-ě-oūs, a. [Latin *niveus*, from *nix* (genit. *nivis*) = snow.] Resembling or partaking of the nature of snow; snowy.

"Cinabar . . . otherways presents a pure and *niveous* white."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

nī-vōse', s. [Fr. = snowy, from Lat. *nivosus*, from *nix* (genit. *nivis*) = snow.] The name adopted in October, 1793, by the French Convention for the fourth month of the republican year. It commenced on December 21, and was the first winter month.

nīx, nīx'-iē, subst. [NICK (1), s.] A water-spirit, good or bad.

nī-zām', s. [Hind. & Arab., from Arab. *nazama* = to govern.] More fully *Nizam-almulk* = the governor of the state, the title assumed by Azof Jah, ruler of Hyderabad in the Deccan, in 1710, and since that time adopted by his successors.

\*nī'-zŷ, s. [NISEY.]

nō, adv. & s. [A. S. *nā*, *nó* = never, no, from *ne* = not, and *á* = ever. A. S. *ne* is cogn. with O. H. Ger. *ni*; M. H. Ger. *ne*; Goth. *ni*; Russ. *ne*; Ir., Gael. & Wel. *ni*; Lat. *ne* (in *nonne*); Sansc. *nā* = not, and appears in English in the initial letter; of *never*, *naught*, *none*, *neither*, *nay*, *nor*, &c.]

A. As adverb:

1. A word of denial, contradiction, or refusal expressing a negative; the negative particle, equivalent to *nay*, and opposed to *yes* or *yea*. In Mid. English there was a clear distinction between *no* and *nay*, the former being the stronger and more emphatic form. [NAY.] *No* was used in answer to questions involving a negative expression, *nay* in answer to simple questions. Thus, Will he come? would be properly answered by *nay*; but, Will he not come? by *no*.

2. *No* is used to strengthen or emphasize a negation or refusal; as—

(1) With another negative.

"There is none righteous, *no*, not one."—*Romans* iii, 10.

(2) When it follows an affirmative proposition; as,

"To whom we gave place by subjection, *no*, not for an hour."—*Galatians* ii, 5.

(3) When it introduces an amplification of a previous negation.

"The devil himself could not pronounce a title more hateful to mine ear."  
"No, nor more fearful."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v, 7.

(4) To strengthen a following negative.

"No, not the *ow* which so adorns the skies,  
So glorious is, or boasts so many dyes."  
*Waller: On a Bred of Divers Colors*.

3. *No* is used as equivalent for *not*, when standing as the correlative of *whether* or *if*.

"Is she wedded or *no*?"—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, ii.

B. As substantive:

1. The word of denial or refusal; a denial, a refusal.

2. A person who votes in the negative; a negative vote; as, The *noes* have it.

nō, a. & adv. [A shortened form of *none* (q. v.)]

A. As adj.: None, not any, not one.

"Let there be *no* strife between thee and me."—*Genesis* xiii, 8.

B. As adv.: Not at all; not in any degree; in no respect; not. (With comparatives, as *no* more, *no* longer, *no* less, &c., or with *other*.)

¶ *No end*: An indefinitely great number or quantity; as, He has *no end* of money.

Nō-ā'-chī-ān, a. [Eccles. Latin *Noachus*, from Heb. *Noach* = Noah.] Pertaining or relating to the patriarch Noah, or his times; as, the *Noachian* Deluge.

Nō-āch'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Eccles. Latin *Noach(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.] The immediate tribes or families descended from Shem, Ham, or Japhet.

Nō'-āh, s. [Heb. *Noach* Gr. *Nōe*.]

*Script. Biog.*: The tenth male in descent from Adam, in the line of Seth; he was the son of Lamech and the grandson of Methuselah. According to the Scriptural story he received the divine command to build an ark, in which he and his family escaped the Deluge (Gen. v. 29-ix. 29).

Noah's ark, s.

1. A child's toy, in shape like the conventional ark of Noah, and containing wooden figures of animals and men.

"Wooden soldiers, for instance, or the beasts in a *Noah's ark* have a real resemblance . . . to soldiers and beasts."—*Taylor: Early Hist. Mankind*, ch. vi.

2. A long, closely-buttoned overcoat. So named by *Punch*, from the similarity it exhibits to the wooden figures in a child's toy ark. (*Slang Dict.*)

nōb (1), s. [A shortened form of *knob* (q. v.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A knob.

2. A head. (*Slang*.)

"Who got a bloody *nob* for playing spy."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

II. *Ordin.*: The plate under the swing-bed for the head of an elevating screw.

¶ One for his *nob*:

1. A blow on the head in a fight or boxing-match.

2. In cribbage a point scored for holding the knave of the suit turned up.

nōb (2), s. [A shortened form of *nobleman* (q. v.)] A member of the aristocracy; a swell.

"The high principle that Nature's *nobs* felt with Nature's *nobs*."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. viii.

¶ In this sense it is used with "hill" as a compound, "Nob-hill" describing a certain portion of San Francisco in which reside many of the aristocracy or wealthy people of that city.

nōb (3), s. [KNOBSTICK.]

nōb'-bī-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *nobby*; *-ly*.] In a nobby manner; showily, grandly. (*Slang*.)

nōb'-ble (1), v. t. [NOB (1), s.]

1. To hit on the head, to stun.

2. To lame or otherwise injure a horse, so that it may be unable to run for a race. (*Racing Slang*.)

nōb'-ble (2), v. t. [Perhaps connected with *nab*.] To steal; to get possession of dishonestly.

"Nobbling her money for the beauty of the family."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. lxxvii.

nōb'-blēr (1), nōb'-lēr, s. [Eng. *nobbl(e)*; *-er*.]

1. A blow on the head; a finishing stroke.

2. A dram of spirits. (*Australian*.)

nōb'-blēr (2), s. [Eng. *nobbl(e)*; *-er*.] A thimble-rigger's confederate. (*Slang*.)

nōb'-bŷ, a. [Eng. *nob* (2); *-y*.] Grand, swell, showy, smart, elegant. (*Slang*.)

"The *nobbiest* way of keeping it quiet."—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. liv.

nōb'-ī-lē ōf-fīc'-ī-ŷm (c as sh), s. [Lat.]

*Scots Law*: The power of the Court of Session in questions of equity whereby it interposes to modify or abate the rigor of the law, and to a certain extent to give aid where no remedy could be had in a court confined to strict law.

Nōb'-ī-īl, subst. [See def.] Leopold Nobili, an Italian physicist (1784-1835). (See compounds.)

Nobili's colored-rings, s. pl.

*Optics & Elect.*: A series of copper rings alternately dark and light, produced by placing a drop of acetate of copper on a silver plate and touching the middle of the drop with a piece of zinc. They somewhat resemble Newton's rings (q. v.).

Nobili's thermopile or thermo-electric battery, s.

*Elect.*: A thermo-electric battery having a large number of elements in a very small space. They are formed by a series of couples of bismuth and antimony. [THERMO-ELECTRIC.]

nō-bīl'-ī-a-rŷ, s. & a. [French *nobiliaire*.] [NOBLE, a.]

A. As subst.: A history of noble families.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the nobility; as, a *nobiliary* roll. (*Fitzedward Hall*.)

\*nō-bīl'-ī-fŷ, v. t. [Latin *nobilis* = noble; *facio* (pass. *fito*) = to make.] To make noble; to nobilitate.

nō-bīl'-ī-tāte, v. t. [Lat. *nobilitatus*, pa. par. of *nobilito* = to make noble; *nobilis* = noble (q. v.)] To make noble; to ennoble.

"To *nobilitate* and make it more honorable."—*Holinshead: Descript. of Britain*, ch. xi.

nō-bīl'-ī-tā-tion, s. [NOBILITATE.] The act of ennobling or making noble; the state of being ennobled.

"The perfection, *nobilitation*, and salvation of the souls of men."—*More: Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

nō-bīl'-ī-tŷ, s. [O. Fr. *nobilité*, *nobilitet*; from Lat. *nobilitatem*, accus. of *nobilitas*; from *nobilis* = noble; Ital. *nobilità*.]

1. The quality or state of being noble; that elevation of soul which comprehends courage, generosity, magnanimity, and contempt of all that is mean or dishonorable; nobleness of mind; high principles.

"He had found, on the other hand, in the huts of the poorest, true *nobility* of soul."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. The quality or state of being of noble birth or rank; that dignity or distinction of rank in civil society which a person derives by descent from

noble ancestors, antiquity of family, or from a title conferred upon him by the sovereign; distinction by rank, station, or title; nobleness of birth or family.

"Know this, my lord, *nobility* of blood  
Is but a glittering and fallacious good."  
*Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale*, 382.

3. Those persons collectively who are of noble rank; the collective body of noble or titled persons in a state; the peerage; as, the English *nobility*, the French *nobility*, &c.

¶ In Great Britain there are five ranks or degrees of nobility, viz., dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons. Titles, or patents of nobility, can only be conferred by the sovereign, and are hereditary except in isolated cases where life peerages are created. Members of the peerage of England, of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, have hereditary seats in the House of Lords.

\*nō'-ble, v. t. [NOBLE, a.] To make noble; to ennoble. (*Surrey: Virgil's Æneid*, ii.)

nō'-ble, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *nobilis* (for *gnobilis*) = well-known, notable, noble; from *gn-* the base of *nosco* (for *gnosco*) = to know (q. v.); Ital. *nobile*; Sp. *noble*; Port. *nobre*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. High in excellence or worth; applied to persons or things; characterized by nobility of mind or sentiment; magnanimous, honorable, worthy, dignified; above all that is mean or dishonorable.

"The sentiments of the Irish Jacobite . . . were of a noble character."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Choice, excellent; of a choice class or kind.

"I had planted thee a noble vine."—*Jeremiah* ii, 21.

3. Of high rank, station, or dignity; of ancient or eminent lineage; pertaining to the nobility; as, noble birth, a noble family.

4. Magnificent, stately, splendid, grand; as, a noble mansion.

5. Free, generous, liberal, ingenuous.

"These were more noble than those in Thessalonica."—*Acts* xvii, 11.

6. Great, prodigious.

II. *Min.*: Excellent; pure in the highest degree; as, a noble opal; noble tourmaline, &c.

B. As substantive:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One of noble birth or family; one of rank above a commoner; a nobleman, a peer. Frequently in the plural, the nobility.

"The nobles hath he fined  
For ancient quarrels."—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii, 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Entom.*: Linnæus placed the Swallow-tailed Papilionidæ at the head of the order Lepidoptera, and called them Nobiles (Nobles), naming them after the heroes of Greece and Troy.

2. *Numis.*: A gold coin struck by Edward III., and originally of the value of \$1.66. In the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV., the value of the noble having risen to \$2.50, another gold coin of the same value as the original noble was issued called an angel (q. v.). Half-nobles and quarter-nobles were also current.

Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Ancient Arabic Order of the s. A secret society whose membership is composed strictly of Masons who have reached the 32d degree, A. A. S. Rite (18th degree in England), or Knights Templar in good standing. There are 79 temples of the order in the United States, and a total membership of about 50,000.

noble-liverwort, s.

*Botany*: (1) *Hepatica triloba*: [HEPATIC]; (2) [LIVERWORT, ¶ (2).]

noble-metals, s. pl. A term applied to the metals gold, silver, platinum, rhodium, iridium, osmium, and mercury, which can be separated from oxygen by heat alone.

noble-minded, a. Having a noble mind; magnanimous, high-souled.

noble-opal, s. [PRECIOUS-OPAL.]

noble-spirited, adj. Noble-minded, magnanimous.

nō'-ble, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A popular name of *Aspidophorus europæus*, a British fish; called also Armed Bullhead, Lyrie, Sea-poacher, Pluck, Pogge.

nō'-ble-man, s. [Eng. *noble*, and *man*.] One of the nobility; a noble, a peer.

"If I blush,  
It is to see a nobleman want manners."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii, 2.

nō'-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *noble*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being noble; high excellence or worth; nobility of character; elevation of mind; magnanimity.



2. Nobility of birth or family; distinction by birth; distinguished rank.

"Methought thy very gait did prophesy  
A royal nobleness." *Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

3. Magnificence, stateliness, grandeur.

nōb'-lēr, s. [NOBBLER, (1).]

nō-blēs'se', \*no-bil-esse, \*no-bless, s. [French noblesse.]

1. Nobility; high excellence or worth; magnanimity.

"Fair branch of nobless, flower of chivalry,  
That with your worth the world amazed make."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. viii. 26.

2. Dignity, greatness; nobility of rank or family.

"Thou whose noblesse keeps one stature still  
And one true posture."

*Ben Jonson: Epigram* 102.

3. Noblemen collectively; the nobility, the nobles.

"Brave actions, which the nobless of France would  
never suffer in their peasants."—*Dryden. (Todd.)*

nō-blē-wō-mān, s. [Eng. noble, and woman.]  
A female of noble rank; a peeress.

\*nō-blēy, \*no-blāy, \*no-blye, s. [O. Fr.]

1. Nobleness, honor, dignity, high distinction.

2. The nobles, the nobility.

3. Noble actions.

nō-blīy, \*no-bil-ly, \*no-blyche, adv. [English nob(ly); -ly.]

1. In a noble manner; with greatness or nobility of soul or character; magnanimously, heroically.

"Robert of Thornham bare him nobilly."

*Robert de Brunne*, p. 164.

2. Of noble or illustrious extraction or descent; illustriously.

3. Magnificently, grandly, splendidly.

"Whereon the Ægean shore a city stands  
Built nobly." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 239.

4. With honor and distinction; honorably.

nō-bōd-ŷ, s. [Eng. no, a., and body.]

1. *Lit.*: No one, no person, not any one.

2. *Fig.*: A person of no importance, worth, or consideration.

nōb'-stick, s. [KNOBSTICK.]

nō-cāke, s. [A corrupt of Indian *nookik*=meal.]  
A North American Indian dish made by mixing  
pounded parched maize with water into a paste.

nō-çençe, s. [NOCENT.] Guilt.

"Innocence might speed no worse than nocence."—*Adams: Works*, i. 212.

nō-çent, a. & s. [Lat. *nocens*, pr. par. of *noceo*=  
to hurt.]

A. As adjective:

1. Hurtful, harmful, noxious; causing hurt or harm; mischievous.

2. Guilty, criminal.

"Nocent, not innocent he is that seeketh to deface,  
By word the thing, that he by deed had taught men  
to embrace." *Fox: Martyrs*, p. 231, col. 2.

B. As subst.: One who is guilty or criminal; a criminal.

"If the advantage to the Catholic Church were greater  
by taking away some innocents together with many no-  
cents."—*State Trials*, 1606; *Gunpowder Plot*.

nō-çent-līy, adv. [Eng. *nocent*; -ly.] In a hurtful  
or injurious manner; hurtfully, injuriously.

nō-çēr-ite, s. [Named by Scacchi from Nocera,  
Italy; suff. -ite (*Min.*); Ital. *nocerina*.]

*Min.*: A mineral found in white acicular crystals  
in volcanic bombs, distributed through a tuff.  
Crystallization, rhombohedral. Composition: A  
double fluoride of calcium and magnesium. Found  
associated with fluorspar, hornblende (?), and  
microsomnite (?).

\*nocht, s. [NOUGHT.] Nothing. (*Scotch.*)

\*nō-çive, a. [Latin *nocivus*; from *noceo*=to  
hurt.] Hurtful, harmful, injurious.

"Because a trope or figurative speech is *noctive* some-  
where, but not everywhere."—*Fox: Martyrs; Disput. about  
Sacraments*.

nōck, \*nocke, \*nokke, s. [The older form of  
*notch* (q. v.); O. Dut. *nock*=a notch; O. Sw. *nocka*;  
Sw. dial. *nokke*, *nokk*; cf. Dan. *nok*=a pin, a peg;  
Icel. *hnokki*=a small metal hook on a distaff;  
O. Ital. *nocca*=the nock or notch of a bow.]

\*I. Ordinary Language:

1. A notch, a slit, a nick; specif., the notch of an  
arrow, or of a blow where the string is fastened.

"The *nocke* of the shaft is diversely made, for some be  
great and full."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, bk. ii.

2. The fundament. [NOCKANDRO.]

"But when the date of *nock* was out,  
Off dropt the sympathetic snout."

*Butler: Hudibras*, i. 1.

II. *Naut.*: The upper front corner of a four-corn-  
ered fore-and-aft sail; such as a spanker, a try-  
sail. Also called the throat.

nock-earring, s.

*Naut.*: The rope which fastens the nock of the  
sail.

nōck, \*nocke, v. t. [NOCK, s.]

1. To cut or mark with a notch or nock; to notch.

"Nocked and feathered aright."

*Romaunt of the Rose*.

2. To place or fit into the nock or notch; to  
string, as a bow.

"Then took he up his bow

And nocked his shaft."

*Chapman: Homer's Iliad* iv.

\*nōck-ān'-drō, s. [Etym. doubtful; cf. NOCK,  
I. 2.] The seat, the body. (*Ozell: Rabelais*, p. 194.)

nōcked, pa. par. or a. [NOCK, v.] Notched.

nōc-tām-bū-lā'-tion, subst. [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*)=night, and *ambulatio*=a walking; *ambulo*=to walk.] The act of walking in one's sleep; somnambulism, sleep-walking.

nōc-tām-bū-līsm, s. [English *noctambul(o)*;  
-ism.] Noctambulation, somnambulism.

nōc-tām-bū-līst, s. [Eng. *noctambul(o)*; -ist.]  
One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.

\*nōc-tām-bū-lō, s. [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*)=  
night, and *ambulo*=to walk.] A somnambulist;  
one who walks in his sleep by night.

"Our *noctambulones*, men that walk in their sleep, will  
wake if they be called by their names."—*Donne. Ser-  
mon* 46.

¶ The plural *noctambuli* is also found, but the  
word became naturalized before Arbuthnot's time,  
for he uses *noctambulos* or *noctambuloes* as the  
plural.

\*nōc-tām-bū-lōn, s. [NOCTAMBULO.] A noc-  
tambulist, a somnambulist.

\*nōc'-thōr-ā, s. [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*)=night;  
and Gr. *thouros*=leaping.]

*Zoology*: F. Cuvier's name for the genus *Nyc-  
tipithecus*. [DOUROUCOULLI.]

†nōc-tīd'-ī-ā, a. [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*)=night,  
and *dies*=a day.] Comprising a night and a day.

"The *noctidial* day, the lunar periodic month, and the  
solar year, are natural and universal; but incommensurate  
each to another, and difficult to be reconciled."—*Holder*.

\*nōc-tīf'-ēr-ōūs, adj. [Lat. *noctifer*, from *nox*  
(genit. *noctis*)=night, and *fero*=to bring; Fr.  
*noctifere*.] Bringing night.

†nōc-tīf'-lōr-ōūs, a. [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*)=  
night; *flos* (genit. *floris*)=a flower, or *floreo*=to  
blossom, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

*Bot.*: Flowering during the night, as the Night-  
blowing *Cereus*. Called also Nocturnal.

nōc-tīl'-ī-ō (pl. nōc-tīl'-ī-ō-nēs), s. [Late Lat.  
*noctilis*=nocturnal. (*Larousse*.)]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Emballonurine Bats, group  
*Noctiliones* (q. v.), with two species: *Noctilio  
leporinus*, the Great Hare-lipped Bat, from the  
Antillean and Brazilian sub-regions, is about four  
inches long, with bright reddish-yellow fur, slightly  
paler beneath; Var. *alpha*, described by Gosse  
(*Proc. Zool Soc.*, 1847, p. 105), has a spinal line of  
pale yellow; *N. albiventer*, the White-bellied Hare-  
lipped Bat, from South America, is much smaller.  
Fur bright reddish-yellow above, with or without a  
spinal line; pale yellowish-white beneath; darker  
on sides. It haunts the banks of rivers, and is  
probably piscivorous. (*Dobson*.)

nōc-tīl'-ī-ō-nēs, s. pl. [NOCTILIO.]

*Zoöl.*: A group of Bats, family Emballonuridæ,  
sub-family Emballonurinae. It contains the single  
genus *Noctilio* (q. v.).

nōc-tī-lū'-çā, subst. [Latin=*a thing shining by  
night*; *nox* (genit. *noctis*)=night, and *luceo*=to  
shine.] [LUCENT.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Flagellate Infusoria, sub-order  
Eustomata. The spheroidal body of *Noctiluca mili-  
aris* is about  $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch in diameter, and, like a peach,  
presents a meridional groove, at one end of which  
is the mouth.

nōc-tī-lū'-çān, s. [Mod. Lat. *noctiluc(a)*; Eng.  
suff. -an.] Any individual of the genus *Noctiluca*  
(q. v.).

\*nōc-tī-lū'-çent, \*nōc-tī-lū'-coūs, a. [NOCTI-  
LUCA.] Shining by night.

"This appearance was occasioned by myriads of *noctilu-  
cous* nereides that inhabit the ocean."—*Pennant: Zoölogy*.

nōc-tī-lū'-çin, s. [Eng., &c., *noctiluc(a)*; -in.]

*Chem.*: Dr. Phipson's name for the organic sub-  
stance supposed to produce the phosphorescence of  
fish, &c.

nōc-tīv'-ā-gānt, a. [Latin *nox* (genit. *noctis*)=  
night, and *vagans*, pr. par. of *vagor*=to wander.]  
Wandering or prowling about by night.

"The lustful sparrows, *noctivagant* adulterers, sit chirp-  
ing."—*Adams: Works*, i. 347.

nōc-tī-va-gā'-tion, s. [Lat. *nox* (genit. *noctis*)=  
night, and *vagatio*=a wandering; *vago*=to wander.]  
The act or habit of wandering or prowling about by  
night.

"The townsmen acknowledge 6s. 8d. to be paid for  
*noctivagation*."—*A. Wood: Life of Himself*, p. 274.

nōc-tīv'-ā-goūs, adj. [Latin *noctivagus*: *nox*  
(genit. *noctis*)=night, and *vagor*=to wander.]  
Wandering or prowling about in the night.

nōc'-tō-grāph, s. [Latin *nox* (genit. *noctis*)=  
night, and *graphō*=to write.]

1. A writing-frame for the blind.

2. A nightly account or report. The converse of  
the diary. [DIARY, A.]

3. An instrument or register which records the  
presence of watchmen on their beat.

nōc'-tu-a, s. [Lat.=the short-eared owl, which,  
like these moths, is nocturnal.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of the family Noc-  
tuidæ. *Noctua plecta* is the Flame-shoulder.

†nōc'-tu-a-rŷ, s. [As if from a Lat. *noctuarium*,  
from *nox* (genit. *noctis*)=night.] A record or ac-  
count of what passes in the night. The converse of  
a diary.

"I have got a parcel of visions and other miscellanies  
in my *noctuary*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 586.

nōc-tū'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *noctu(a)*; Lat.  
fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

*Entom.*: The typical family of the group Noc-  
tuina (q. v.). The antennæ in the male ciliated,  
pectinated, or pubescent; anterior wings narrow,  
overlapping each other in repose, so as to give these  
moths an elongated appearance. Larva thick,  
smooth, shining. They mostly bury their pupæ deep  
in the ground. Fifty British species. (*Stainton*.)

nōc-tū'-ī-nā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *noctu(a)*; Lat.  
neut. pl. adj. suff. -īna.]

*Entom.*: Night-moths; a group of moths, flying  
by night. Antennæ setaceous, ciliated, or, more  
rarely, pectinated; anterior wings rather long,  
often with typical markings; posterior wings  
rather broad, of dull colors. Larvæ generally with  
sixteen, rarely with twelve, legs.

nōc'-tule, s. [Fr., from Late Latin *noctulus*=  
nocturnal. (*Larousse*.)]

*Zoöl.*: *Vesperugo noctula*, described by Gilbert  
White as *V. allivolvans*, "from its manner of feeding  
high in the air" (*Selborne*, lett. xxxvi), sometimes  
called the Great Bat, is common in all parts of the  
Eastern hemisphere, inhabiting high ground in  
tropical regions. About three inches in length,  
wing expanse fourteen inches; fur rufous-brown.  
Usually found in the hollows of old trees.

nōc-tū-ō-, pref. [Lat. *noctu*=by night; o con-  
nect.] Nocturnal.

noctuo-bombycidæ, s. pl.

*Entom.*: A family of Noctuina, containing moths  
of moderate size, and generally with smooth bodies.

nōc-tūr-lā'-bi-ūm, s. [NOCTURNAL, B.]

nōc'-tūrne, \*noc'-tūrne (1), s. [Fr. *nocturne*,  
from Lat. *nocturnus*=of or belonging to night.]

*Eccles.*: One of the divisions of Matins (q. v.). It  
consists of psalms with lections from the Scriptures,  
the Fathers, or the Lives of the Saints.

nōc-tūr'-nā, s. pl. [Lat. neut. pl. of *nocturnus*  
=nocturnal.]

*Entom.*: The great division of the Lepidoptera,  
containing the moths, which, as a rule, fly by night.  
[LEPIDOPTERA.]

†nōc-tūr'-næ, s. pl. [Lat. fem. pl. of *nocturnus*  
=nocturnal.]

*Ornith.*: A section of Raptores, containing those  
which are active by night. It contains the Owls  
(q. v.).

nōc-tūr'-nāl, a. & s. [Lat. *nocturnalis*, from  
*nocturnus*=nocturnal; *nox* (genit. *noctis*)=night;  
Sp. *nocturnal*.]

A. As adjective:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining or relating to the  
night; happening or occurring by night; done in  
the night.

"Convenience for the making of *nocturnal* and other  
celestial observations."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*. (Pref.)

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: [NOCTIFLOROUS.]

2. *Zoöl.*: Sleeping during the day, and active by  
night; as, *nocturnal* animals.

B. As substantive:

*Naut.*: An instrument to take the altitude or de-  
pression of some of the stars above the pole, in  
order to find the latitude and the hour of the night.  
Also called Nocturlabium.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt,  
or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**nocturnal-arc, s.**

*Astron.*: The arc described by any of the celestial bodies during the night.

**nocturnal-lepidoptera, s.** [LEPIDOPTERA.]

**nocturnal-sight, s.** Day-blindness.

**nōc-tūr-nal-ly, adv.** [Eng. *nocturnal*; *-ly*.] By night; in or during the night.

**nōc-tūrne (2), s.** [Fr.]

1. *Art.*: A night-piece; a painting exhibiting the characteristic effects of night light.

2. *Mus.*: [NOTTURNO.]

\***nōc-ū-mēnt, s.** [Lat. *nocumentum*, from *noceo* = to hurt.] Harm, hurt, injury.

"All these joyful *nocumentes* are the holy frutes of the whoredome of that whorish church."—*Bale; Image*, pt. ii.

**nōc-ū-ōūs, a.** [Latin *nocuus*, from *noceo* = to hurt.] Hurtful, harmful, noxious.

"Though the basilisk be a *nocuous* creature."—*Swan; Speculum Mundi*, p. 487.

**nōc-ū-ōūs-ly, adv.** [Eng. *nocuous*; *-ly*.] In a nocuous manner; hurtfully; so as to hurt or injure.

**nōd, nodde, v. i. & t.** [Etym. doubtful; cf. Prov. Ger. *notteln* = to shake, to wag, to jog; allied to M. H. Ger. *nuotōn*; O. H. Ger. *knotōn* = to shake.]

**A. Intransitive:****I. Literally:**

1. To incline the head with a quick motion, either forward or sideways.

"Till, as I *nodding* sate, and took no heed,  
I have at last false fast asleep indeed,"

*Beaumont; Remedy of Love.*

2. To incline the head slightly forward in token of assent, or by way of salutation or direction.

"Feathers, which bow the head and *nod* at every man."—*Shakesp.; All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 5.

3. To bend the head or top with a quick motion; to be bent or inclined forward or sideways with a quick motion.

"Where oxlips and the *nodding* violet grows."

*Shakesp.; Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. To be drowsy; to doze; to be guilty of oversights through carelessness; to be careless. (A meaning founded on the use of the word *dormitat* in Horace (*De Arte Poetica*, 359), "Quandoque bonus *dormitat* Homerus.")

"Nor is it Homer *nods*, but we that dream."

*Pope; Essay on Criticism*, i. 180.

2. To be shaken.

"Th' affrighted hills from their foundations *nod*."

*Pope; Homer's Iliad*, xvii. 672.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To bend or incline, as the head.

"The giddy multitude do . . . *nod* their heads."

*Shakesp.; Henry VI., Pt. II.*, ii. 4.

2. To call to or summon with a nod; to beckon.

"Cleopatra

Hath *nodded* him to her."

*Shakesp.; Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 6.

3. To signify or denote with a nod; as, to *nod* assent.

**nōd, s.** [NOD, v.]

1. A quick bend or declination of the head, made as a sign of assent, approbation, direction, command, or salutation.

"A look or *nod* only ought to correct them when they do amiss."—*Locke; On Education*.

2. A quick declination or motion downward of anything.

"Like a drunken sailor on a mast,  
Ready with every *nod* to tumble down."

*Shakesp.; Richard III.*, iii. 4.

3. The motion of the head of one asleep or drowsy.

¶ *The land of nod*: Sleep.

**nōd-ā-l, a.** [Eng. *nod(e)*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a node or nodes; *nodated*.

**nodal-lines, s. pl.** Lines on the surface of an elastic body, as, for instance, a plate, which remain at rest when the body itself is made to vibrate.

**nodal-points, s. pl.** The points in the length of a string extended between two fixed objects, or in a column of air confined at one or each extremity, which remains at rest when the string, or column of air, is made to vibrate.

**nō-dāt-ēd, adj.** [Latin *nodatus*, from *nodus* = a knot.] Knotted.

**nodated-hyperbola, s.**

*Geom.*: A certain curve having two branches intersecting each other.

\***nō-dā-tion, s.** [Latin *nodatio*, from *nodatus* = knotted; *nodus* = a knot.] The act of making knots; the state of being knotted.

**nōd-dēr, s.** [Eng. *nod*, v.; *-er*.] One who nods; a drowsy person.

"Those drowsie *nodders* over the letters of the scripture."—*More; Conject. Cabal.* (Epis. Ded.)

**nōd-dīng, pr. par., a. & s.** [NOD, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Bending or inclining the head or top; moving the head or top with short, quick motions.

2. Pertaining to a nod, as a token of salutation or familiarity; carried on by means of nods; as, a *nodding* acquaintance. (*Colloquial*.)

**II. Bot.**: Inclining very much from the perpendicular, so that the apex is directed downward.

C. *As subst.*: The act or motion of one who or that which nods or is *nodded*; a nod.

"Such fluid matter as these spirits are, upon the *noddings* of the conarion forward, may easily recede back."—*More; Immortality of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. v.

**nōd-dīng-ly, adv.** [Eng. *nodding*; *-ly*.] In a nodding manner; by means of nods; with a nod or nods.

**nōd-dle, \*nod-el, \*nod-il, \*nod-le, \*nod-yl, s.** [For *knodde*, a dimin. from \**knod*; cf. O. Dutch *knodde* = a knob; Icel. *knúðr* = a knob, a ball. *Knod* is a variant of *knot* (q. v.).]

1. The head. (Used in contempt or derision.)

"You say very right, Sir Oliver, very right; I have't in my *nodde*, i' faith."—*Barry; Ram-Alley*, iv. 1.

2. The back part of the head or neck; the cerebellum. [NODULE.]

"After that fasten cupping-glasses to the *nodde* of the neck."—*Burroughs; Method of Physic*. (1624.)

**noddle-case, s.** A wig.

**nōd-dle, v. t. & i.** [A freq. or dimin. form from *nod*, v. (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To nod lightly and frequently.

"She *noddled* her head."—*Graves; Spiritual Quixote*, i. 222.

B. *Intrans.*: To nod frequently.

"Upheisted arms and *noddling* head."

*J. Baillie; Fugitive Pieces*, p. 14.

**nōd-dy, s. & a.** [Prob. = one who is drowsy or dull, from *nod*, v.]

A. *As substantive*:

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A simpleton, a fool, a noodle.

"The whole race of bawling, fluttering *noddies*, by what title so ever dignified, are akin to the ass in this fable."—*L'Estrange; Fables*.

2. A game at cards, supposed to be cribbage.

3. A small two-wheeled vehicle, drawn by one horse.

**II. Ornith.**: A popular name for *Anthus stolidus*, so called from its being easily captured.

"At last they caught two boobies and a *noddy*."

*Byron; Don Juan*, ii. 82.

B. *As adj.*: Foolish, silly.

**nōde, s.** [Lat. *nodus* = a knot (q. v.); Ital. & Sp. *nodo*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: A knot; a swelling or protuberance resembling a knot; a knob.

2. *Fig.*: The knot, intrigue, or plot of a play or poem.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Astron.*: The point in which one orbit cuts a second one. Specif., the point of the orbit of a planet or a comet in which it cuts the ecliptic, or in which the orbit of a satellite cuts that of the primary body around which it revolves.

"Whilst the orbit of each planet constitutes a plane passing through the sun, those planes do not coincide but intersect each other at various angles. Each in consequence cuts that of the earth at two points. When any planet is at such a point she is said to have reached one of her *nodes*."—*Airy; Popular Astron.* (6th ed.), p. 151.

2. *Acoustics*: The same as NODAL-POINT or NODAL-LINE (q. v.).

**3. Botany:**

(1) The point of the stem from which leaves arise.

(2) One of the articulations of a plant; the place where one joint is articulated with another.

4. *Dialing*: A small hole in the gnomon of a dial to indicate the hour by its light, as the gnomon itself does by its shadow.

5. *Geom.*: The oval figure or knot formed by the folding of a curve upon itself.

**6. Pathology:**

(1) A partial enlargement of the bone, produced by syphilis.

(2) Induration of a limited portion of muscle, also produced by syphilis.

7. *Music*: One of the fixed points of a sonorous chord at which it divides itself when it vibrates by aliquot parts, and produces the harmonic sounds.

¶ (1) *Ascending Node*:

*Astron.*: The node at which a body is passing toward the north.

(2) *Descending Node*:

*Astron.*: The node at which a body is passing toward the south.

(3) *Line of Nodes*:

*Astron.*: A straight line joining the two nodes of an orbit.

(4) *Lunar Nodes*:

*Astron.*: The points at which the moon's orbit cuts the ecliptic. There are ascending and descending nodes (¶ 1, 2).

(5) *Nodes of Ranvier*:

*Anat. (pl.)*: Certain breaks or nodes placed at intervals along the course of peripheral medullated nerve-fibers.

\***nōd-ē-ā-l, a.** [NODAL.]

**nōd-ic-ā-l, a.** [NODE.] Pertaining or relating to the nodes; applied to a revolution from a node back to the same node again.

**nō-dō-sār-ī-ā, s.** [NODOSE.]

*Zool. & Palæont.*: A genus of Polythalamia or Multilocular Foraminifera. The additional segments, each of which is essentially similar to a Lagenella (q. v.), are added to the primordial chamber in a straight line. The ornamentation is various, chiefly thin ribs and delicate points. Range in time from the Permian to the present day.

**nō-dōse, a.** [Lat. *nodosus*, from *nodus* = a knot.] Knotty, knotted; having knots or nodes.

*Bot.*: Having many hard knots; a modification of necklace-shaped (q. v.). Used chiefly of roots.

**nō-dō-sī-nēl'-lā, subst.** [Mod. Lat., dimin. of *nodosus* = knotty.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Foraminifera, from the Coal Measures. It closely resembles *Nodosaria* (q. v.), but has a sub-arenaceous imperforate test.

**nō-dōs-ī-ty, s.** [Fr. *nodosité*, from Lat. *nodositatem*, accus. of *nodositas*, from *nodosus* = knotty.]

**I. Literally:**

1. The quality or state of being knotty or knotted; knottiness.

2. A knot; a knotty protuberance or swelling; a node.

"That tortuosity or complicated *nodosity* we call the navel."—*Broune; Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. v.

**II. Fig.**: Knottiness, hardness, firmness.

"This *nodosity* of temper somewhat more common among us."—*Anecdotes of Bishop Watson*, i. 113.

**nōd-ōūs, \*nō-dō-soūs, a.** [NODOSE.] Knotty, knotted; full of knots; *nodose*.

"This is seldom affected with the gout, and when that becometh *nodous*, men continue not long after."—*Broune; Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

**nōd-ū-lar, a.** [Eng. *nodul(e)*; *-ar*.] Pertaining or relating to a nodule or nodules; in the form of a nodule or knot.

**nodular iron-ore, s.** [ÆTITES.]

**nōd-ū-le, s.** [Lat. *nodulus*, dimin. of *nodus* = a knot; Fr. *nodule*; Ital. *nodulo*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A small lump or knot.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot. (pl.)*: Tumors, also small, hard knots on the bark, ultimately affecting the wood of some trees, like the beech. Dutrochet considered them embryo-buds.

2. *Geol.*: A rounded, irregular-shaped lump or mass. It often has a shell or other foreign body in the center. Around this the different kinds of finely comminuted calcareous or other matter have been precipitated.

"The presence of phosphatic *nodules* and bituminous matter, even in some of the lowest azoic rocks, probably indicates life at these periods."—*Darwin; Origin of Species* (ed. 6th), p. 287.

3. *Zool.*: A little knot-like eminence. (*Owen*.)

¶ *Nodule of the Cerebellum*:

*Anat.*: The anterior pointed termination of the vermiform process in the vallicula of the cerebellum.

**nōd-ū-led, a.** [Eng. *nodul(e)*; *-ed*.] Having small lumps or nodules.

**nōd-ū-lōse, a.** [Eng. *nodul(e)*, and suff. *-ose*.]

*Bot. (of the fibrils of roots)*: Having dilatations at short intervals.

**nōd-ū-lūs, s.** [Lat.]

*Anat.*: The small eminence in front of the uvula.

**nō-dūs, s.** [Lat. = a knot.]

*Music*: A canon. (So called because compositions of this class were sometimes given as enigmas, the meaning of which had to be unraveled.) [CANON.]

**bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, del.**



**nōg-gēr-ā-thī-a** (th as t), s. [Named after Dr. Noeggerath, a German Physicist.]

**Palæont.**: According to Brongniart, a genus of fossil Cycads, though other authorities refer it to the Ferns. It occurs first in the Coal Measures. *Noeggerathia expansa*, from the Permian, has pinnate leaves, with cuneiform leaflets, the venation of which resembles that of some Cycads; so has the Permian *N. cuneifolia*. The genus has also been called Cordaites, Poacites, and Flabellaria.

**nō-ēl, \*now-ell**, s. [Fr. *noël*, from Lat. *natalis* = natal, from *natus*, pa. par. of *nascor* = to be born.] 1. A word used as a burden to carols at Christmas. Hence, carols are sometimes called noels or nowells. [CAROL.] 2. The feast of Christmas.

**\*nō-ē-māt-ic, nō-ē-māt-ic-āl**, a. [Gr. *noēma* (genit. *noēmatos*) = the understanding; *noēō* = to perceive, to understand.] Of or pertaining to the understanding; mental, intellectual.

"No active *noematical* idea inwardly exerted from the mind itself."—*Cudworth: Morality*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

**\*nō-ē-māt-ic-āl-lŷ**, adv. [English *noematical*; -ly.] In the understanding or mind; mentally, intellectually.

"By common notions I understand whatever is *noematically* true."—*H. More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. i. ch. ii.

**nō-ē-mīcs**, s. [Gr. *noēma* = the understanding.] The science of the understanding; intellectual science.

**Nō-ē-tian**, a. & s. [See def. B.]

**A. As adj.**: Belonging to or characteristic of the sect described under B.]

"The establishment of the *Noëtian* school may well be placed at A. D. 205-210."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects and Heresies*, p. 374.

**B. As substantive**:

*Church Hist.* (pl.): An heretical sect, founded by Noëtus, in the beginning of the third century. They were a branch of the Monarchians (q. v.), and it is probable that they held that the Father suffered on the cross from a passibility in the divine nature.

**Nō-ē-tian-īsm**, s. [Eng. *Noëtian*; -ism.]

*Church Hist.*: The doctrines taught by Noëtus; extreme Patristianism.

"The derivation of *Noëtianism* from the doctrine of Heraclitus."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects and Heresies*, p. 374.

**nō-ēt-ic, nō-ēt-ic-āl**, a. [Gr. *noëtikos*, from *noēō* = to perceive, to understand; *noos*, *nous* = the understanding.] Pertaining to or relating to the intellect; performed by or originating in the intellect.

"These supposed and *noetic* truths did not lie on the surface of Scripture."—*W. Robertson Smith: Old Test. in Jewish Church*, p. 32.

**nōg** (1), s. [An abbreviation of *noggin* (q. v.).]

1. A noggin, a mug, a little pot.
2. A kind of strong ale.

"Dog Walpole laid a quart of *nog* on 't."  
*Swift: Upon the Horrid Plot*.

**nōg** (2), s. [Dan. *knag*, *knage* = a peg of wood, a cog of a wheel; Dut. *knog* = a yard-arm.]

1. *Mining*: One of the square blocks of wood which are piled on one another to support the roof of a mine.

2. *Build.*: A wooden block of the size of a brick, built into a wall as a hold for the nails of the finishing work which is nailed thereto.

3. *Shipbuild.*: A treenail driven through the heel of a shore which supports a ship on the slip.

**nōg**, v. t. [NOG (2), s.]

1. *Build.*: To fill with brickwork. [NOGGING.]
2. *Shipbuild.*: To secure with a nog or treenail.

**\*nōg-gēn**, a. [Etym. doubtful; cf. Prov. Eng. *nogs* = hemp.] Made of hemp; hence, hard, coarse, rough.

"He put on a hard, coarse, *noggen* shirt of Pendreles."  
—*Escape of King Charles*.

**nōg-gin** (1), **\*knog-gin**, s. [Ir. *noigin*; Gael. *noigean*, from Gael. & Ir. *cnag* = a knob, a peg; Ir. *cnaiḡ* = a knob in wood.]

1. A small mug; a wooden cup made with staves and hooped; a nog. [NOG (1), s.]

"Arranging new *noggins* and plates."—*Mrs. S. C. Hall: Sketches of Irish Character*, p. 65.

2. A measure equivalent to a gill.
3. The contents of such a vessel.

"His worship gave *noggins* of ale."  
*Lloyd: Song in the Capricious Lovers*.

¶ To go to *noggin-staves*: To go to pieces as small as noggin-staves; to be all in confusion.

"Silence, or my allegory will go to *nogg-staves*."  
—*Kingsley: Westward Ho*, ch. v.

**nōg-gin** (2), s. [NOGGING.]

fate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, er, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rulé, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

**nōg-gīng, nōg-gin**, s. [NOG (2), v.]

1. *Build.*: A wall or partition of scantling, with the interstices filled in with brick. Brickwork carried up in panels between quarters.

2. *Shipbuild.*: The act of securing the heels of the shores with treenails.

**nogging-piece**, s.

*Building*: A horizontal scantling laid between courses occasionally.

**nōgḡ**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] Hemp. (Prov.)

**nōhl-ite**, subst. [From Nohl, near Kongelf, Sweden; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: A massive mineral appearing to be related to Samarskite (q. v.). Hardness, 4.5-5; specific gravity, 5.04; luster, vitreous; color, blackish-brown; streak, brown; fracture, splintery; opaque; brittle. An analysis yielded columbic acid, 50.43; protoxide of uranium, 14.43; zirconia, 2.96; protoxide of iron, 8.09; protoxide of copper, 0.11; protoxide of cerium, 0.25; yttria, 4.36; magnesia and protoxide of manganese, 0.28; lime, 4.67; water, 4.62 = 100.20. This corresponds approximately to the formula, (RO)<sub>3</sub>CbO<sub>5</sub>+1½HO, where RO=UO, FeO, YO, CaO, &c.

**nō-hōw**, adv. [Eng. *no*, and *how*.] In no way; by no means; out of sorts. (Vulgar.)

\*¶ To look *nohow*: To be put out of countenance; to be a bashed or embarrassed.

**\*nōl-ānce, \*nōy-ānce**, s. [O. Fr.] Hurt, harm, mischief, annoyance.

"To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to miss,  
For lender and borrower *noiance* it is."  
*Tusser: Husbandry*, xvi. 8.

**\*nōle, \*nōy**, v. t. & i. [ANNOY.]

**A. Trans.**: To vex, to damage, to annoy.

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To cause trouble or annoyance; to be troublesome.

"Such shrubs as *noie*  
In summer destroy."  
*Tusser: Husbandry*, lii. 15.

2. To suffer hurt or harm.

"It *noie*th or perisheth, spite of thy hart."  
*Tusser: Husbandry*, lvii. 13.

**\*nōle**, s. [NOIE, v.] Annoyance, trouble, hurt.

**\*nōl-ēr**, s. [Eng. *noi(e)*; -er.] One who or that which hurts or annoys.

**nōils**, s. pl. [Etym. doubtful.] Combing, waste, tangles, and knots of wool removed by the comb.

**\*nōint**, v. t. [A shortened form of *anoint* (q. v.).] To anoint.

"They did *noint* themselves with sweet oyles."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 43.

**\*nōint-ēr**, s. [English *noint*; -er.] One who anoints; an anointer.

**\*nōl-saṅce**, s. [NUISANCE.]

**nōise, \*noyse**, s. [Fr. *noise*. A word of doubtful etymology; referred by some to Lat. *nausea*, as being that which is nauseous [NAUSEA], by others to Lat. *noxia* = harm, hurt.] [NOXIOUS.]

1. A sound of any kind, or proceeding from any cause (generally applied to a loud or confused sound); a din, a clamor.

"Whither, as to a little private cell,  
He had withdrawn from bustle, care, and *noise*."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.

2. Oratory; clamor; loud or continuous talk.

"Least peraventur *noyse* were maad in the puple."  
*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxvi.

3. Frequent talk; public conversation.

"The great plague which has made so much *noise* through all ages."—*Addison: Spectator*.

4. A report, a rumor.  
"The *noise* goes."—*Shakesp.: Troilus*, i. 2.

†5. Music.

"God is gone up with a merry *noise*."—*Psalms* xlvi. 5. (Prayer Book.)

†6. A company or band of musicians.

"See if thou canst find out Sneak's *noise*."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, ii. 4.

¶ Noise and musical sound differ, the latter producing a continuous sensation, the musical value of which can be determined; while the former is either a sound (for instance, the report of a cannon) of too short a duration to be determined, or it is a confused mixture of many discordant sounds; as, a lengthened peal of thunder. (*Ganot*.)

**noise-maker**, s. A clamorer; a noisy person.

"The issue of all this noise is the making of the *noise-makers* still more ridiculous."—*L'Estrange*.

**nōise**, v. i. & t. [NOISE, s.]

\***A. Intransitive**:

1. To make a noise; to sound.

"*Noising* loud and threat'ning."  
*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 488.

2. To talk noisily or loudly; to bluster, to brag.  
"Why *noisen* ye, or bosten of your elders."—*Chauce Boecius*, bk. iii.

3. To play on a musical instrument.

**B. Transitive**:

1. To spread abroad by rumor; to talk about publicly.

"All these sayings were *noised* abroad throughout the hill country."—*Luke* i. 65.

\*2 To disturb by noise.

\*3 To accompany on a musical instrument.

**\*nōise-f ūl**, a. [Eng. *noise*; -ful(l).] Noisy, loud, clamorous; causing or making much noise.

"The diligence of trades and *noiseful* gain."  
*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, ccxvi.

**nōise-lēss**, a. [Eng. *noise*; -less.] Making no noise or sound; silent; unaccompanied by noise or sound.

"Th' inaudible and *noiseless* foot of time."  
*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, v. 3.

**nōise-lēss-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *noiseless*; -ly.] In a noiseless manner; without noise; silently.

"Proceeding *noiselessly*, but rapidly and steadily."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

**nōise-lēss-nēss**, s. [Eng. *noiseless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being noiseless; absence of noise or sound; silence.

**noi-gētte** (oi as wā), s. [Fr.]

*Hort.*: A kind of yellow rose, named after Louis Noisette.

**nōis-ī-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *noise*; -ly.] In a noisy manner; with noise; clamorously, loudly.

**nōis-ī-nēss**, s. [Eng. *noisy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being noisy; loudness of sound; noise, clamor.

**nōl-sōme, \*noy-some**, a. [English *noie*, *noy*; -some.]

\*1. Morally hurtful or noxious. (This is its uniform meaning in A. V.)

2. Hurtful or noxious to health; unwholesome, insalubrious.

"Poisoned by their *noisome* atmosphere."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. Offensive to the senses; disgusting, unpleasant.

"Foul breath is *noisome*."  
*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

**nōl-sōme-lŷ**, **\*noy-some-ly**, adv. [English *noisome*; -ly.] In a noisome manner; with noxious or unwholesome vapor; offensively.

"Now that it is stuffed thus *noysomely*."—*Bp. Hall: Ocas. Meditations*, 86.

**nōl-sōme-nēss, \*noi-som-ness, \*noy-some-ness**, s. [Eng. *noisome*; -ness.] The quality or state of being noisome; noxiousness, unwholesomeness, offensiveness.

"The inside is full of all kind of filth and *noisomness*."  
—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 12.

**nōl-sŷ**, a. [Eng. *nois(e)*; -y.]

1. Causing or making a loud noise or sound; sounding loudly.

"But soon, day after day, the *noisy* drum  
Beat round." *Wordsworth: Female Vagrant*.

2. Clamorous, turbulent.

"The king's demand produced one of those *noisy* speeches."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets*; Waller.

3. Full of noise; as, a *noisy* street.

**nōlt, nŷte, knōlt, knŷte**, v. t. [Etym. doubtful; cf. Eng. *knock*.]

1. To strike with a sharp sound; to give a smart rap.

2. To hobble in walking. (*Jamieson*.)

**nō-lā**, s. [Lat. = a little bell, from *Nola* in Campania, where bells are said to have been first made; cf. Lat. *campana* = bell; Ital. *campanile* = a bell-tower, and Ital. *Campagna* = the country round Rome.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of the family Nolidæ.

**nō-lā-nā**, s. [Dim. of Lat. *nola* = a bell, which the little corolla resembles.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the order Nolanaceæ (q. v.). In France poultry are fed upon *Nolana prostrata*.

**nō-lā-nā-ċĕ-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nolan(a)*, Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

*Bot.*: Nolanads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Echiales. It consists of herbs or undershrubs, with alternate leaves, and showy flowers; calyx four-parted; valvate in æstivation; stamens



five, equal; pistil of several carpels, either distinct, with a single style, or partially combined into several sets with a single style; stigma somewhat capitate. Fruit inclosed in the permanent calyx; pericarp woody, occasionally a little succulent; seeds ascending, solitary. Found in Chili and some other parts of South America. Known genera five, species 35.

**nō-lan-ād**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *nolan(a)*; Eng. *-ad*.]

*Bot.*: Lindley's name for the Nolanaceæ.

\***nolde**, *v.* [A cont. for *ne wolde*.] Would not.

\***nole**, *s.* [NOLL.] The head.

**nō-lēng vō-lēng**, *phr.* [Lat. =not willing, willing.] Whether one will or not. [WILLY-NILLY.]

**nō-lī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nol(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: A family of Moths, group Pylalidina. Antennæ of the male ciliated. Costal margin of the anterior wings somewhat rounded, with three tufts of raised scales, the posterior one rounded without markings, the former in repose covering the latter, so as to give the insects a triangular aspect. Larva short, thick, rather hairy, with fourteen legs.

**nō-lī mē tăn-gēr-ē**, *s.* [Lat. =touch me not.]

1. *Bot.*: [NOLI-TANGERE.]

2. *Pathol.*: *Lupus exedens*. It generally commences with tubercles on the nose, and ends by destruction of the nose, lips, eyes, &c. It should be treated in the early stage with the actual cautery or powerful caustics.

**nō-lī tăn-gēr-ē**, **nō-lī mē tăn-gēr-ē**, *subst.* [Lat. =do not touch, or do not touch me. So called from the elastic force with which the capsules burst when ripe.]

*Bot.*: *Impatiens nolitangere*, the Yellow Balsam. [IMPATIENS.]

**nō-lī-tion**, *subst.* [Lat. *nolo*=to be unwilling.] Unwillingness; the opposite of volition (q. v.).

"Proper acts of the will are, volition, *nolition*, choice, resolution, and command."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 28.

\***nōll**, \***noul**, \***nowl**, *s.* [A. S. *hnol*, *cnoll* = top, O. H. Ger. *hnol*.] The head, the noddle.

\***nōl-lē-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *nolo*=to be unwilling.] Unwillingness, *nolition*.

**nōl-lē prōs-ē-qui**, *phr.* [Lat. =to be unwilling to prosecute.]

*Law*: A term used where a plaintiff, or the Attorney-General for the public, discontinues a suit, either wholly or as to some count, or as to some defendants.

**nō-lō cōn-tēn-dēr-ē**, *phr.* [Lat. =I do not wish to contend.]

*Law*: A plea equivalent for all purposes of the prosecution to that of "Guilty."

**nōlt**, **nōwt**, *s.* [NEAT, *s.*] Neat oxen, cattle; as distinguished from horses.

**nōlt-hērd**, *s.* [Eng. *nolt*, and *herd*.] A neatherd.

**nom**, *s.* [Fr.] A name.

*Nom de guerre*: [Lit. = a war-name.] A name assumed temporarily; an incognito.

*Nom de plume*: [Lit. = a pen-name.] An expression formed on the supposed analogy of *nom de guerre*, and used in England to signify a fictitious name or signature assumed by a writer. The French phrase is *nom littéraire*. (See *Notes & Queries*, 7th ser., iii. 348, &c.)

**nō-ma**, **†nō-mē**, *s.* [Latin *nome*=a corroding ulcer; Gr. *nomē*=a pasture, an eating sore; *nemō*=to distribute, to pasture.]

*Pathol.*: Water canker; it attacks the gums, making them swollen, and red or violet in color, after which they are destroyed, the teeth becoming exposed and loosened till they fall out. The cheeks and the tongue are next attacked. The disease occurs chiefly among badly fed children.

**nōm-ād**, \***nōm-ade**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *nomas* (genit. *nomados*)=roaming, wandering, espec. in search of pasture; *nomos*=a pasture; *nemo*=to assign by lot; Lat. *nomas* (genit. *nomadis*); Fr., Ital., & Sp. *nomade*.]

A. *As adj.*: Wandering about for the sake of pasture; having no fixed abode or country; roving, nomadic.

B. *As substantive*:

1. One of a race or tribe who have no fixed abode, but whose chief occupation is the tending of flocks, and who wander about, shifting their residence according to the state of pasture.

"The Numidian *nomades*, so named of changing their pasture."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. v., ch. iii.

2. A wandering party or tribe.  
"Fierce Idumæans, who in *nomads* stray."  
*Sandys: Psalms*, p. 136.

**nō-ma-dæ**, *s.* [NOMAD.]

*Entom.*: Cuckoo-bee; a genus of Bees, placed by Shuckard under the Andrenidæ, but now often ranked with the Apidæ. There are six articulations

to the maxillary palpi. They are elegant and gaily colored insects, which live in the nests and deposit their eggs in the cells of other bees.

**nō-mād-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *nomad*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling nomads; a term applied to those tribes whose chief occupation is the tending of cattle, and who have no fixed abode, but wander about in search of pasturage; pastoral, nomad.

**nō-mād-īc-āl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *nomadic*; *-al*, *-ly*.] In a nomadic manner; after the manner of nomadic tribes.

**nōm-ād-īsm**, *s.* [Eng. *nomad*; *-ism*.] The state of being a nomad.

**nōm-ād-ize**, *v. i.* [Eng. *nomad*; *-ize*.] To live a nomadic life; to wander about with flocks in search of pasturage.

"Its inhabitants, moreover, are now *nomadizing* savages."—*London Times*.

**nō-mān-çŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *nomancie*, an abbreviation of *onomancie*=onomancy (q. v.).] The art or act of divining the fortunes of persons by the letters which form their names.

**nō mān's lānd**, *phr.* [Eng. *no*; *man*, and *land*.] A district or tract to which no person can assert a distinct or valid claim; a district or region which is the subject of dispute between two parties; debatable land.

**nōm-ārch**, *s.* [Gr. *nomarchēs*, from *nomos*=a district, and *archō*=to rule, to govern.] The governor or ruler of a nome or province.

**nōm-ār-chŷ**, *s.* [NOMARCH.] A nome or province under the rule or jurisdiction of a nomarch, as in modern Greece; the jurisdiction of a nomarch.

**nōm-brīl**, *subst.* [Fr. (for *l'ombril*)=the navel; from Lat. *umbiliculus*, dimin. of *umbilicus*=the navel.]

*Her.*: The center of an escutcheon. It is the next below the fesse-point, and is also called the navel-point.

**nōme** (1), *s.* [Gr. *nomos*=a district, from *nemō*=to assign by lot.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A province or political district of a country, espec. in modern Greece and Egypt.

"The capital of the Antinoite *nome*."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Nov., 1881, p. 572.

2. *Mus.*: Any melody determined by inviolable rules.

**nō-mē** (2), *s.* [NOMA.]

**nōme** (3), *s.* [Lat. *nomen*=a name.]

*Alg.*: A term: in the binomials  $a+b$ ,  $a-b$ ,  $a$  and  $b$  are *nomes*.

\***nōme**, \***nom-en**, *pa. par. or a.* [NIM.] Taken.

**nō-mē-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nome(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Ichthy.*: A family of acanthopterygian fishes. Body oblong, compressed, covered with cycloid scales of moderate size. The genera are marine; pelagic when young.

**nō-mēn**, *s.* [Lat.] A name; one of the three names given to an ancient Roman, and denoting the gens to which he belonged.

\***nō-mēn-clā-tīve**, *adj.* [NOMENCLATOR.] Pertaining to naming or nomenclature; nomenclatory.

**nō-mēn-clā-tor**, *s.* [Lat., from *nomen*=a name, and *calo*=to call; Fr. *nomenclateur*; Ital. *nomenclatore*.]

1. A person who calls persons or things by their names.

2. *Specif. in Roman Antiq.*: (See extract.)

"When the population had increased to such an extent that it was impossible for a candidate to know all the voters even by sight, he was accompanied by a slave termed a *nomenclator*, whose sole business it was to become acquainted with the persons and circumstances of the whole constituency, and to whisper such information into his master's ear, when he passed from one to another in the crowd, as might enable him to salute each individual correctly by name, and to greet him as an acquaintance."—*Ramsay: Roman Antiq.*

3. A person who gives names to things, or who settles or determines the nomenclature of things in any branch of science or art.

"Adam (God's *nomenclator*) could not frame One that enough could signify."  
*Cowley: Her Name*.

4. A dictionary, lexicon, or vocabulary, espec. one dealing with scientific nomenclature.

\*5. (See extract.)

"In the old ages they [princes] were euer wount to haue about them such men as were of a speciall memorie, to put them in mind of all such things as to them should be meet and requisite, and these were called *nomenclatores*."—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland*, bk. i., ch. xlv.

\***nō-mēn-clā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *nomenclator*; *-y*.] Pertaining to naming or nomenclature.

**nō-mēn-clā-trēss**, *s.* [Eng. *nomenclator*; *-ess*.] A female nomenclator.

"I have a wife who is a *nomenclatress*, and will be ready, on any occasion, to attend the ladies."—*Guardian*, No. 109.

**†nō-mēn-clā-tu-ral**, *a.* [Eng. *nomenclatur(e)*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to nomenclature; according to a nomenclature.

**nō-mēn-clā-ture**, *s.* [Latin *nomenclatura*=a calling by name.] [NOMENCLATOR.]

\*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A name, a title, a designation.

"There wanteth a term or *nomenclature* for it."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

2. A vocabulary, a dictionary, a glossary.

II. *Science*: The names taken collectively of the objects of study in any branch of science. Sometimes it includes, but far more generally it is distinguished from, terminology. In botany, for example, the names assigned to the several classes, orders, tribes, genera, species, &c., are its nomenclature; the definition of the various words, whether substantives or adjectives, used in describing a plant, belong to terminology. The designation, *Rosa canina* (Dog-rose), falls under the department of nomenclature; nectary, diœcious, &c., under that of terminology. In 1842 the subject of scientific nomenclature was investigated and reported on by a Committee of the British Association.

1. *Biol.*: The practice of using two names—one generic, the other specific; it originated with Linnæus. [2, 6.]

2. *Bot.*: Linnæus laid down thirty-one rules for the guidance of botanists in nomenclature; some of these have fallen into disuse. [¶ 1.] Orders generally end in *-aceæ*, tribes in *-eæ*, and their subdivisions in *-idæ*. Botanical assemblages with the last-named ending are called, in this work, families; though family in botany is sometimes made synonymous with order. This brings them into harmony with zoological families in *-idæ*, to which they are apparently equivalent.

3. *Chem.*: The spoken language of chemistry, which at every period of its history reflects the stage of its development. The early belief that the heavenly bodies determined the character of terrestrial matter led to the use of such names as *sol*=gold, *luna*=silver, and mercury, the name by which the metal is still known. Later, the physical character of the substance gave rise to the name of the compound, as in milk of lime, sugar of lead. But the present system is, with some minor variations, the work of Lavoisier, Berthollet, and Morveau, and appeared in 1787. The leading principle is that the names of compound bodies should express the simple substances they contain, and their relative proportions. Generally the root-word is employed, together with certain terminations and prefixes to indicate the degree of oxidation and the number of atoms of the elements contained in it—*e. g.*,  $\text{KNO}_3$ =potassic nitrate,  $\text{KNO}_2$ =potassic nitrite,  $\text{HNO}_3$ =nitric acid,  $\text{HNO}_2$ =nitrous acid. The following compound shows the manner in which the numeral

prefixes are employed:  $\text{Hg}_4 \begin{matrix} \text{Cl}_2 \\ \text{O}_2 \\ \text{N}_2 \end{matrix}$  = tetra-mercurio-tetra-hydric-dioxi-dichloro-dinitride. The above rule does not apply strictly to organic substances, where regard is had to the history of the groups forming the compound.

4. *Geol.*: For the names given to the geological formations, as Silurian, Devonian, Oolite, &c. (see Geology). The system adopted has many merits, but in one direction it tends to generate error. When a stratum is called chalk, one naturally expects it to be white and calcareous; it may be neither the one nor the other. When another is called greensand, the mind expects it to be characterized by grains of sand of green color; it may be quite different. Such words, used of the spots where the several strata were first identified, are appropriate; but, being founded on local peculiarities, become quite inaccurate when applied to other, and specially to distant regions. Used of the world at large, they are simply chronological, and have no reference to the appearance of particular rocks.

5. *Min., Petrol., & Palæont.*: Linnæus carried his system of two Latin names through the mineral no less than the animal kingdom. Thus, he had his *Schistus tabularis*, *S. atratus*, &c. These are now exchanged for the vernacular terms. Minerals are now generally made to end in *-ite*, which Dana alters for rocks to *-yte*. Genera of fossils often end in *-ites*, as Belemnites, anglicized Belemnite.

6. *Zool.*: In the days of Swainson and the other adherents of the quinary system, conformity of system in the nomenclature was greatly insisted upon. Every tribe ended in *-es*, every family in *-idæ*, and every sub-family in *-inæ*. Of late, the system has been departed from, and the great aid which it rendered to the memory in consequence sacrificed. With regard to vernacular names, they vary in different parts of the country, and often

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -ñion, -ñion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



suggest error. Thus the goat-sucker does not suck goats, and the timouse is not one of the Muridæ, but a bird. They are regarded as unscientific, and used only for popular convenience in scientific works. [1.]

"The new nomenclature which has been introduced into chymistry."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind*, ch. iv., § 4.

**\*nō-mēn-clā-tū-rīst**, s. [Eng. *nomenclatur(e); -ist*.] One who arranges, or is versed in, nomenclature.

**nōm'-ē-ūs**, s. [Gr. *nomeus*=a shepherd.]

*Ichthy.*: The typical genus of the family *Nomidae* (q. v.). Cleft of mouth narrow. No finlets; ventral long and broad, attached to abdomen by a membrane. *Nomeus gronovii* is a pelagic fish, of small size, common in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. (*Günther*.)

**nō-mī-āl**, s. [Lat. *nomen*=a name.]

*Alg.*: A single name or term. [NOME, s., 3.]

**nōm'-īc**, a. & s. [Gr. *nomos*=custom.]

A. *As adj.*: Customary, usual, ordinary, conventional. (Applied to the present ordinary mode of spelling English.)

B. *As subst.*: The customary or ordinary spelling of English.

**nōm'-īn-āl**, **\*nōm'-īn-ālī**, a. & s. [Latin *nominalis*, from *nomen* (genit. *nominis*)=a name.]

A. *As adjective*:

\*1. Pertaining to names or terms; verbal.

"The nominal definition or derivation of the word is not sufficient to describe the nature of it."—*Pearson: On the Creed*.

2. Existing in name only; not real; titular; merely so called.

"The party of which he had been the nominal head."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. Containing names; as, a nominal roll.

\*B. *As substantive*:

1. A nominalist (q. v.).

"William Ockam, the father of the nominalles."—*Camden: Remains; Surnames*.

2. A verb formed from a noun.

**nominal-partner**, s.

*Law*: A person who, by permitting his name to be used, allows himself to appear to the world as a partner, and having an interest in a trade, business, or firm, although really having no actual interest in it, and who thus becomes responsible for the actions of the real partners.

**Nōm'-īn-āl-īsm**, *subst.* [Eccles. Latin *nominalismus*.]

*Hist. & Philos.*: The name given to one of two rival schools of philosophy which flourished in the Middle Ages, though the origin of the dispute dates from the days of Plato. It turned on the real nature of genera and species, and the motto of nominalism was "Universalia postrem." Roscellinus, canon of Compiègne, in the latter part of the eleventh century, was the first advocate of Nominalism, and maintained, in opposition to the advocates of Realism, that general ideas have no separate entity. He was charged with holding heretical opinions concerning the Trinity, for which he was cited before the Council of Soissons, and condemned A. D. 1092. His first great opponent was Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, and later Abelard, who had been a pupil of Roscellinus, modified his master's system into what is known as Conceptualism (q. v.). [REALISM.]

"If nominalism led to heretical views of the Trinity, Realism necessarily led to Pantheism."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 30.

**Nōm'-īn-āl-īst**, a. & s. [English *nominal(ism)-ist*.]

A. *As adj.*: The same as NOMINALISTIC (q. v.).

"The three chief positions in the nominalist solution."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 718.

B. *As subst.*: One who holds that general ideas have no separate entity.

"A closer examination of the arguments, however, shows that Abelard was a Nominalist under a new name."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 28.

**nōm'-īn-āl-īst-īc**, *adj.* [Eng. *nominalist; -ic*.] Of or pertaining to Nominalism or the Nominalists.

**\*nōm'-īn-āl-īze**, v. t. [Eng. *nominal; -ize*.] To convert into a noun.

**nōm'-īn-āl-īly**, *adv.* [Eng. *nominal; -ly*.] By name; in name only; not in reality.

"Base metal, nominally worth near a million sterling."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

**nōm'-īn-āte**, v. t. [Lat. *nominatus*, pa. par. of *nomino*=to name; *nomen* (genit. *nominis*)=a name; Ital. *nominare*; Sp. *nominar*; Fr. *nommer*.]

\*1. To name; to call or mention by name.

"Sight may distinguish of colors, but suddenly to nominate them all, it is impossible."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. II, ii. 1.

\*2. To call, to entitle, to designate; to describe by a name.

"The young days which we may nominate tender."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 2.

\*3. To set down; to appoint, to fix, to arrange.

"If you repay me not on such a day, let the forfeit be nominated for an equal pound Of your fair flesh to be cut off."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

4. To designate for an office, place, or duty by name; to appoint by name.

5. To name, or propose by name, as a candidate for election, choice, or appointment; to propose or offer the name of as a candidate.

**nōm'-īn-āte**, a. [NOMINATE, v.] Named.

**nominate-contract**, s.

*Law*: A contract distinguished by a particular name. (*Wharton*.)

**nominate-right**, s.

*Scots Law*: A right that is known or recognized in law, or possesses what is termed a *nomen juris*, the use of which determines its boundaries, and settles the consequences to all concerned. Of this sort are those contracts termed loan, commodate, deposit, pledge, sale, &c. Nominate-rights are opposed to innominate, or those in which no obligation is created, beyond the express agreement of the parties concerned.

**\*nōm'-īn-āte-ly**, *adv.* [English *nominate; -ly*.] By name; particularly.

"Locus religiosus is that which is assigned to some office of religion, and nominately where the body of a dead person hath been buried."—*Spelman: De Sepultura*, ch. vii.

**nōm-ī-nā-tion**, **\*nom-in-a-ci-on**, **\*nom-y-na-ci-on**, s. [French *nomination*, from Lat. *nominatio*, accus. of *nominatio*=a naming, from *nominatus* [NOMINATE, v.]; Sp. *nominacion*; Ital. *nominazione*.]

\*1. The act of naming or mentioning by name; mention by name.

"What imports the nomination of this gentleman?"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

2. The act of naming or nominating; the act of proposing by name as a candidate for an office or place.

\*3. A denomination, a name, a designation.

"Because of these two effectes . . . hath it the nomination of kayes."—*Frith: Workes*, p. 58.

4. The act of nominating or appointing to an office or place.

"And after nomination, he sends a conge d'elire to the dean and chapter, to elect the person elected by him."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

5. The document embodying or declaring such nomination.

6. The power, right, or privilege of nominating or appointing to an office or place.

"The council of admiralty has the same power with regard to the navy, together with the nomination of the captains."—*Hume*, pt. ii., ess. 16.

7. The state of being named or nominated for an office or place; as, He is in nomination for president.

**nōm-īn-ā-tī-val**, a. [Eng. *nominativ(e); -al*.] Of or pertaining to the nominative case.

**nōm-īn-ā-tīve** (or as **nōm'-nā-tīve**), **\*nom-in-ā-tīf**, a. & s. [Fr. *nominatif*, from Lat. *nominativus*, from *nominatus*, pa. par. of *nomino*=to name; Ital. & Sp. *nominativo*.]

A. *As adj.*: Naming; specif., in grammar, a term applied to that case of a noun or pronoun which is used when the noun or pronoun forms the subject of a sentence, or to the noun or pronoun itself when standing in that relation.

B. *As substantive*:

*Grammar*: The nominative case; a nominative word; the case or form of a noun which simply names or designates the person, thing, or idea; that case in which a noun or pronoun stands when it forms the subject of a verb.

**nōm-īn-ā-tīve-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *nominative; -ly*.] In the manner of a nominative; as a nominative.

**nōm-ī-nā-tor**, s. [Lat., from *nominatus*, pa. par. of *nomino*=to name.] One who nominates.

"One of the nominators suddenly fell down dead."—*Bentley: On Free Thinking*, § 52.

**nōm-ī-neē**, s. [Formed as if from a Fr. *\*nominé*, pa. par. of a verb *\*nominer*, from Lat. *nomino*.]

1. One who is named, nominated, or designated by another for a certain purpose, duty, or position.

2. A person upon whose life an annuity depends.

**\*nōm-ī-nor**, s. [Lat. *nomino*=to name.] One who nominates, a nominator; the correlative of nominee.

"About the terms of connection in such a case between a nominor and a nominee."—*Bentham: Works*, x. 529.

**\*nōm'-ō-cān-ōn**, s. [Gr. *nomos*=a law, and *kanōn*=a canon, a rule.] A collection of canons and of imperial laws relative or conformable thereto; also a collection of the canons of the ancient church and fathers without regard to imperial constitutions.

**nō-mōc'-rā-čy**, s. [Gr. *nomos*=law; *krateō*=to rule.] A system of government in accordance with a code of laws; as, the *nomocracy* of the Hebrew Commonwealth. (*Annandale*.)

**nō-mōg'-ēn-īst**, s. [Eng. *nomogen(y); -ist*.] One who accepts the doctrine of spontaneous generation.

"The *nomogenist* is reduced to enumerate the simplest elements into which the simplest living jelly is resolvable."—*Owen: Anat. Vertebrates*, iii. 817.

**nō-mōg'-ēn-īy**, s. [Greek *nomos*=law, and *gen*, root of *gignomai*=to become.]

*Biol.*: Spontaneous generation.

"Pasteur . . . failed to detect *nomogeny* under conditions as decisive as can be hoped in an attempt to prove a negative."—*Owen: Anat. Vertebrates*, iii. 815.

**nō-mōg'-rā-phēr**, s. [NOMOGRAPHY.] One who is versed in or writes upon nomography.

**nō-mōg'-rā-phỹ**, s. [Greek *nomos*=a law, and *graphō*=to write; French *nomographie*.] An exposition in proper legal form and manner of the matter of a law or legal enactment; an exposition of the art of drawing up laws in proper form and matter.

**nō-mōl'-ō-gỹ**, s. [Gr. *nomos*=law, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.]

1. *Law*: The science or knowledge of law, legislation, and government.

2. *Ment. Science*: The science of the laws of the mind.

3. *Bot.*: The department of botany which treats of the laws which regulate the variations of organs.

**\*nōm'-ō-thē-sỹ**, s. [Gr. *nomos*=a law, and *tithēmi*=to place, to lay.] The instituting or enacting of laws; the publication of laws.

**īnōm'-ō-thēte**, s. [Fr. *nomothète*, from Gr. *nomothētēs*, from *nomos*=a law, and *tithēmi*=to place, to lay.] One who enacts laws; a lawgiver.

**īnōm-ō-thēt-īc**, **\*nōm-ō-thēt-īc-āl**, a. [Gr. *nomothetikos*.] [NOMOTHETE.] Pertaining to the enactment of laws; legislative.

**\*nom-pere**, s. [O. Fr. *nompair* (q. v.)=an umpire.] An umpire, an arbitrator.

**nōn**, *adv.* [Lat.=not.] Not. It is not used separately, but is largely used in composition as a prefix with a negative force, as in *non-existing*, *non-contagious*, *non-payment*, and very many other expressions, the meaning of which is obvious.

**non-ability**, *subst.* A want of ability or power; specif., in law, an exception taken against a plaintiff when he is unable legally to commence a suit.

**non-acceptance**, s. A refusal or failure to accept.

**non-access**, s.

*Law*: Impossibility of access for sexual intercourse, as in the case of a husband at sea, or on foreign service. A child born under such circumstances is a bastard.

**\*non-act**, s. A forbearance, omission, or refusal to act.

**non-admission**, s. A refusal or failure to admit. "The reason of this *non-admission* is its great uncertainty."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

**non-adult**, a. & s.

A. *As adj.*: Not having arrived at an adult age; in a state of pupillage.

B. *As subst.*: One who has not arrived at an adult age; a youth, a minor.

**non-alienation**, s.

1. A failure or refusal to alienate.

2. The state of not being alienated.

**non-appearance**, s. A failure, neglect, or omission to appear; default in entering an appearance, as in a court to prosecute or defend.

**non-arrival**, s. A failure or neglect to arrive.

**non-assumpsit**, *phr.* [Lat.=he did not undertake.]

*Law*: A general plea in a general action, by which a defendant traverses the whole declaration, and denies that he made any promise or engagement.

**non-attendance**, *subst.* A failure or neglect to attend; non-appearance.

**non-attention**, s. Want of attention; inattention.

**non-bituminous**, a. Not containing bitumen; free from bitumen.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**\*non cepit, *phr.*** [Lat.=he did not take.]

*Law:* An obsolete plea, by way of traverse, which occurs in the action of replevin.

**non-claim, s.**

*Law:* A failure or omission to make a claim during the time limited by law.

**non-cohesion, s.** Want of cohesion.

**non-coincidence, s.** Want of coincidence.

**non-coincident, a.** Not coincident; not coinciding.

**non-com., s.** An abbreviation for non-commissioned (officer).

**non-combatant, s.** A person connected with a military or naval force, but whose duties are civil, as chaplains, surgeons, members of the commissariat, &c., in connection with an army; pursers, chaplains, clerks, &c., on board a man-of-war; a civilian in a place occupied by troops.

**non-commissioned, a.** Not holding a commission from the executive, such as governor of a state or the President of the United States; a term applied to subordinate officers of the army and navy below the rank of lieutenant, as sergeants and corporals, in the army; quartermasters, boat-swains, &c., in the navy.

"Long lists of non-commissioned officers and privates."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

**non-committal, s.** Forbearance or refusal to commit or pledge one's self; the state of not being committed or pledged.

**non-communicant, s.**

1. One who habitually neglects the sacrament of the Eucharist.

2. Applied, loosely, to a regular communicant who on any given occasion does not communicate.

**non-communication, s.**

*Eccles.:* Properly, neglect of the sacrament of the Eucharist. In a less restricted sense, it is employed of presence at the Roman Mass or the Anglican Communion Service, without communicating.

**non-communicistic, *adj.*** Not partaking of the characteristic doctrines of communism.

**non-completion, s.** Failure or neglect to complete; the state of not being completed.

**non-compliance, *subst.*** Failure or neglect to comply with any request or order.

**non compos mentis, *phr.*** [Lat.] Not of sound mind; not having the full use of reason. (Frequently abbreviated to *non compos* or *non comp.*)

**non-con., a. or s.** An abbreviation of Nonconformist or Noncontent. (See these words.)

**non-condensing, a.** Not condensing.

**Non-condensing steam-engine:** A steam-engine in which the steam is allowed to escape into the open air after use. [HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE.]

**non-conducting, a.** Not conducting; not transmitting; not acting as a conductor of heat or electricity.

**non-conduction, *subst.*** The quality or state of being non-conducting; failure or inability to conduct; as, the non-conduction of heat.

**non-conductor, s.** A substance which has not the power or property of conducting or transmitting such a force as heat or electricity; as, Glass is a non-conductor of electricity.

¶ With regard to heat, the expression more generally used is a bad conductor. The non-conductors of electricity are the oxides, lime, caoutchouc, air and dry gases, dry paper, silk, the diamond and other precious stones, glass, wax, sulphur, resins, amber, &c.

**non-conformitancy, s.** Nonconformity.

"Presentments against non-conformitancy of ministers."—*Hacket: Life of Williams, ii. 44.*

**non-conformitant, s.** A nonconformist.

"An upholder of non-conformitants."—*Hacket: Life of Williams, ii. 39.*

**non constat, *phr.*** [Lat.] It is not clear or plain; it does not appear.

**non-contagion, s.** The doctrine that disease is not propagated by contagion.

**non-contagionist, s.** A supporter of the doctrine of non-contagion.

**non-contagious, a.** Not contagious.

**non-contagiousness, s.** The quality or state of being non-contagious, or not communicable by contagion.

**non-content, s.** In the English House of Lords a member who votes in the negative, as opposed to a content; a No. [CONTENT, s., B. 3.]

**non-contributing, non-contributory, a.** Not contributing.

**non-deciduate, a.** Indeciduate.

**non-delivery, s.** A failure or neglect to deliver; omission or neglect of delivery.

**\*non demisit, *phr.*** [Lat.=he did not demise.]

*Law:* A plea resorted to where a plaintiff declared upon a demise, without stating the indenture, in an action of debt for rent. Also a plea in bar, in replevin to an avowry for arrears of rent, that the avowant did not demise. (*Wharton.*)

**non-deposition, *subst.*** A failure to deposit or throw down.

**non-descript, a. & s.** [NONDESCRIPT.]

**non-desquamative, a.**

*Pathol.:* Absence of any peeling off of scales. Non-desquamative disease of the kidney is a form of Bright's disease. (*Tanner.*)

**\*non detinet, *phr.*** [Lat.=he does not detain.]

*Law:* A plea by way of traverse, which occurred in the action of detinue. (*Wharton.*)

**non-development, *subst.*** A failure of development.

**non-direction, s.**

*Law:* Omission on the part of a judge to enforce a necessary point of law upon a jury.

**non-discovery, s.** A failure or neglect to discover.

**non distringendo, *phr.***

*Law:* A writ granted not to distrain.

**non-effective, a.**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Not effective; not capable of producing an effect; producing no effect.

2. *Milit.:* A term applied to that portion of the personnel of any army or navy which is not fit for or capable of active service, as half-pay officers, pensioners, &c.; pertaining to this portion of the personnel of an army.

**non-efficient, a. & s.**

**A. As *adj.*:** Not efficient, not effective, not effectual, non-effective; spec., a term applied to a volunteer who has not qualified himself as an efficient soldier by attending a certain number of drills and passing a certain standard in shooting.

**B. As *subst.*:** One who is not efficient; specifi., a volunteer who has not qualified himself as an efficient by attending a certain number of drills and passing a certain standard in shooting.

**non-ego, s.** [Lat.=not I.]

*Metaph.:* (See extracts.)

"The Ego and non-Ego—mind and matter—are not only given together, but in absolute co-equality. The one does not precede, the other does not follow; and, in their mutual relation, each is equally dependent, equally independent. Such is the fact as given in and by consciousness."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), i. 292.

"Kant postulated the existence of a non-Ego, but declared that we know nothing of it."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 558.

**non-elastic, a.** Not elastic; destitute of the property of elasticity.

**non-elect, s. or s. pl.** One who is not, or those who are not, elected; specifi., one who is not, or those who are not, elected for salvation. [ELECT.]

**non-election, s.** Failure of election.

**\*non-electric, a. & s.**

**A. As *adj.*:** Not electric; conducting electricity.

**B. As *subst.*:** A substance which is not electric; a substance which transmits electricity.

**non-electrical, a.** [NON-ELECTRIC, A. (q. v.)]

**non-entity, s.** [NONENTITY.]

**non-entry, s.**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Failure or neglect to enter.

2. *Scots Law:* The casualty which formerly fell to the superior where the heir of a deceased vassal neglected to obtain himself entered with the superior, or, as otherwise expressed, who failed to renew the investiture. In virtue of the casualty the superior was entitled to the rents of the feu.

**non-episcopal, a.** Not belonging to the Episcopalian church or denomination.

**non-episcopalian, s.** One who does not belong to the Episcopalian church or denomination.

**non-essential, a. & s.**

**A. As *adj.*:** Not essential, not absolutely necessary or indispensable; specifi., applied to matters of faith or practice not considered necessary to salvation.

**B. As *subst.*:** A thing which is not absolutely necessary or indispensable.

**non est, *phr.*** [Lat.=he (or it) is not.] A contraction of the Latin *non est inventus*=he was not found, he (or it) was not to be found, he (or it) was gone.

**\*non est factum, *phr.*** [Lat.=it is not the fact or deed.]

*Law:* The general issue in an action on bond, or other deed, whereby the defendant formerly denied that to be his deed whereon he was sued. (*Wharton.*)

**non est inventus, *phr.*** [Latin=he was not found.]

*Law:* The answer made by the sheriff in the return of the writ, when the defendant is not to be found in his bailiwick.

**non-execution, s.** Failure or neglect of execution; neglect or omission of performance.

**non-existence, s.**

1. The state of not existing; the negation of being.

2. A thing which is non-existent; a thing which has no existence.

"A method of many writers, which depreciates the esteem of miracles, is, to save not only real verities, but also non-existences."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

**non-existent, *adj.*** Not existing, not having existence.

**non-expansion, s.**

*Pathol.:* The state of having failed to expand. There is a congenital non-expansion of the air-cells in the lungs of some weakly infants. (*Tanner.*)

**non-extensile, a.** Not extensile; incapable of being extended or stretched.

**non-feasance, s.**

*Law:* An offense consisting in an omission or neglect of doing that which ought to be done.

**non-fossiliferous, a.** Not containing fossils.

**non-fulfillment, s.** Failure or neglect to fulfill.

**non-ganglionic, a.**

*Anat.:* (See the compound.)

¶ *Non-ganglionic Chords:*

*Anat.:* Chords destitute of ganglia; chords not having ganglionic enlargements.

**\*non-gremial, a.** Not connected, not affiliated; outside.

"At Bristol last week there was a public meeting in support of the Cambridge non-gremial examinations."—*The Guardian*, Dec. 29, 1858, p. 1042.

**\*non-hearer, s.**

*Scotch Church Hist. (pl.:* (See extract.)

"The Presbyterian non-jurors have scarcely been heard of out of Scotland. . . . So late as 1806, a few persons were still bearing their public testimony against the sin of owning an Antichristian government by paying taxes, by taking out excise licences, or by laboring on public works. The number of these zealots went on diminishing till at length they were so thinly scattered over Scotland that they were nowhere numerous enough to have a meeting house, and were known by the name of the Non-hearers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

**non-importing, a.** Not importing goods or commodities; as, a non-importing state.

**non-indurated, a.**

*Anat.:* Not having become indurated when normally induration should have taken place. There is a non-indurated chancre. (*Tanner.*)

**non-inhabitant, s.** One who is not an inhabitant; a stranger, a foreigner.

**non-intervention, s.** The act or state of not intervening or interfering; specifi., the system of policy of not interfering in the affairs or policies of other states, except where the interests of one's own country are directly or indirectly concerned.

**non-interventionist, s.** A supporter or advocate of non-intervention.

"Would the non-interventionist be prepared to justify intervention, say in Zanzibar, to stop the slave trade; or in Bulgaria to stop the massacre of Bulgarians by the Turks?"—*Spectator*, Nov. 5, 1881, p. 1402.

**non-intrusion, s.** The principles of the Non-intrusionists.

**non-intrusionist, s.**

*Scotch Church Hist.:* A member of a party who, while patronage was the law of the Scottish Established Church, contended for the principle that no minister should be intruded on a parish contrary to the will of the congregation. It was to meet these views that the General Assembly, in 1834, passed the Veto Act (q. v.), which brought the Church into conflict with the law courts, and produced the Disruption (q. v.).

**non-issuable, a.** Not capable of being issued; not admitting of an issue being taken upon it; applied to a plea which does not raise an issue upon the merits of the case. (*Wharton.*)

**non-joinder, s.**

*Law:* A plea in abatement for the non-joining of a person as a co-defendant.

**\*non-jurable, a.** Incapable of being sworn; not capable of taking an oath.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**non-jurant, a.** The same as NONJURING (q. v.).

**non-juring, a.** [NONJURING.]

**non-juror, s.** [NONJUROR.]

**non-limitation, s.** Absence of limit or limitation; failure or neglect to limit.

\***non liquet, phr.** [Lat.=it is not clear.]

*Law:* A verdict formerly returned by a jury when a matter did not appear clear, and was to be deferred to another day of trial.

**non-luminous, a.** Not luminous, not incandescent.

**non-manufacturing, adj.** Not carrying on or engaged in manufactures; as, a *non-manufacturing* state.

**non-marrying, a.** Not disposed to marry; as, a *non-marrying* man.

**non-member, s.** One who is not a member.

**non-membership, s.** The quality or state of not being a member.

**non-metallic, a.** Not metallic; not consisting of metal.

**non-moral, a.** Having no standard of morality; wanting in moral sense.

"It is more correct to say of the negro that he is *non-moral* than immoral."—*Prof. A. Keane, in Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 317.

**non-natural, a. & s.**

**A. As adj.:** Not natural, unnatural, forced, strained.

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A thing which is not natural; something unnatural.

2. *Med. (pl.):* In the medical philosophy of the ancients things necessary to human existence, but which do not enter into the composition of man or constitute his nature; functions or accidents not strictly belonging to man. They were air, food, drink, sleep and wakefulness, motion and rest, the retentions and excretions, and finally the affections of the mind. Most of these enter into the nature of man, and are not in any sense "non-naturals."

**non-necessity, s.** Absence of necessity; the quality or state of being unnecessary.

**non-nitrogenized, a.** Not containing nitrogen.

**non-obedience, s.** Failure or neglect of obedience; failure to obey.

**non-observance, s.** Failure or neglect to observe or fulfill.

**non obstante, phr.** [Lat.] Notwithstanding; in spite of or in opposition to what has been or is to be stated or admitted. A phrase used in old English statutes and letters patent, implying a license from the sovereign to do a thing which at common law might be lawfully done, but, being restrained by act of Parliament, could not be done without such license. Such a license is not now legal.

*Non obstante veredicto:*

*Law:* A judgment entered by the court for the plaintiff, notwithstanding a verdict being given for the defendant, or *vice versa*.

"When the plea of the defendant is bad in law, and when, of course, its being true in point of fact is of no consequence whatever, the plaintiff may, after a verdict for the defendant, move for judgment *non obstante veredicto*, that is, that he have judgment to recover notwithstanding the verdict, which being given on a bad plea, ought to be of no avail. In this case the judgment can only be on the confession of the defendant, for judgment *non obstante veredicto* can obviously only be given when the plea is in confession and avoidance; a judgment which is always awarded on the merits, and never granted but in a very clear case, and where it is apparent that in any way of putting the case the defendant can have no merits."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. 14.*

**non-parishioner, s.** One who is not an inhabitant of a particular parish.

**non-payment, s.** Failure or neglect to pay; the state of not being paid.

**non-performance, s.** Failure or neglect to perform or fulfill; the state of not being performed or fulfilled.

**non-placental, adj.** Not having a placenta; aplacental.

**non-plus, v. t. & i.** [NONPLUS.]

**non-polarizable, a.**

*Elec.:* (of an electrode): Not capable of being polarized. (*Foster: Physiol.* (ed. 4th), p. 58.)

**non-possumus, phr.** [Lat.=we are unable; we cannot.] An expression signifying inability.

**non-preparation, s.** Failure or neglect of preparation; the state of not being prepared.

**non-presentation, subst.** Failure or neglect to present; the state of not being presented.

**non-production, s.** Failure or neglect to produce; the state of not being produced.

**non-professional, a.** Not belonging to a profession; not done by a professional man.

**non-proficiency, s.** Want of proficiency; failure to make progress.

**non-proficient, a. & s.**

**A. As adj.:** Not proficient; not having attained proficiency in any study or pursuit.

**B. As subst.:** One who has not attained proficiency in any study or pursuit.

"No marvel if we be whipped for dull *non-proficients* in God's school."—*Bp. Hall: Ser. at Exeter, Sept., 1641.*

**non-pros., phr. & v.** [Abbreviation of Latin *non prosequitur*=he does not prosecute.]

**A. As phrase:**

*In Law:* A judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit when he fails to appear to prosecute.

**B. As verb:** To fail to prosecute; to enter a judgment of *non-pros.* against.

"If, however, the plaintiff neglects to deliver a declaration by the end of the term next after the defendant appears, or is guilty of other delays or defaults against the rules of law in any subsequent stage of the action, he is adjudged not to follow or pursue his remedy as he ought to do, and thereupon a *nonsuit* or *non prosequitur* is entered; and he is said to be *nonpros'd.*"—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. 11.*

**non-prosequitur, phr.** [NON-PROS.]

**non-recurrent, non-recurring, a.** Not recurring; not occurring again.

\***non-regardance, s.** Failure or neglect to regard or observe; want of due regard; slight, disregard.

"Since you to *non-regardance* cast my faith."

*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v.*

**non-regent, s.** At the English Universities, a Master of Arts whose regency has ceased. [RE-GENT.]

**non-rendition, s.** Failure or neglect of rendition; failure or neglect to render what is due.

**non-resemblance, s.** Want of resemblance; unlikeness, dissimilarity.

**non-residence, \*none-residence, s.**

1. *Lit.:* Failure or neglect to reside where official duties require one to reside; the state of being non-resident; residence away from one's property.

\*2. *Fig.:* A digression.

"Without any *non-residence* from the text."—*Adams: Works, i. 398.*

**non-resident, a. & s.**

**A. As adjective:**

1. *Lit.:* Not residing where official duties require one to reside; residence away from one's proper place or home; not residing within a particular state; as, a *non-resident* creditor.

2. *Fig.:* Digressing, departing, diverging.

**B. As subst.:** One who is non-resident; one who does not reside where official duties require him to reside.

**non-resistance, s.** Failure or omission of resistance; passive obedience or submission to authority, power, or force without resistance.

"Lochiel would undoubtedly have laughed the doctrine of *non-resistance* to scorn."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. xiii.*

**Non-resistance Oath:** An oath, or more properly, a declaration, constituting part of an oath, required by English statute, 13 Chas. II., c. 1, from all officers of corporations. It ran thus:

"I do declare and believe that it is not lawful, upon any pretense whatever, to take arms against the king, and I do abhor that traitorous position of taking arms by his authority against his person or against those that are commissioned by him."

**non-resistant, a. & s.**

**A. As adj.:** Passively obedient to authority, power, or force; offering no resistance to authority, power, or force.

"Teach passive obedience, and *non-resistant* principles."—*Arbuthnot.*

**B. As substantive:**

1. One who holds that no resistance should ever be made to constituted authority even when unjustly exercised.

2. One who holds that force should never be used to resist violence.

**non-resisting, a.** Offering no resistance, opposition, or obstruction; as, a *non-resisting* medium.

**non-return, s.** Failure or neglect to return.

**non-ruminant, a. & s.**

**A. As adj.:** Not chewing the cud.

**B. As substantive:**

*Zoöl. (pl.):* The same as NON-RUMINANTIA (q. v.).

**non-ruminantia, s. pl.**

*Zoöl.:* (See extract.)

"The *Non-Ruminantia*, or Artiodactyla, which do not chew the cud . . . are divisible into three families: Suidæ (Hogs), Hippopotamidæ (Hippopotamuses), and Anoplotheridæ."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist., ii. 336.*

**non-sane, a.** Not sane; not sound; as, a person of *non-sane* mind.

\***non-science, s.** Nonsense.

"The doctor talked mere science or *non-science* about humors, complexions, and animal spirits."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho! ch. xxi.*

**non-sensitive, a. & s.**

**A. As adjective:**

1. Not sensitive; not easily impressed by external objects.

2. Wanting in sense or perception.

"No precepts can so gain upon nature as to make her *non-sensitive.*"—*Feltham: Resolves, pt. i., res. xiv.*

**B. As subst.:** One who is wanting in sense or perception.

**non-sequitur, s.** [Lat.=it does not follow.]

*Logic:* An inference which does not follow from the premises.

**non-sexual, a.** Devoid of sex; sexless; neuter.

*Non-sexual reproduction:*

*Physiol.:* [MONOGONY, PARTHENOGENESIS.]

**non-solution, s.** Failure of solution or explanation.

"Athenæus instances ænigmatical propositions, and the forfeitures and rewards upon their solution and *non-solution.*"—*Broome.*

**non-solvency, s.** Failure or inability to pay debts; insolvency.

**non-solvent, a. & s.**

**A. As adj.:** Unable to pay debts; insolvent, bankrupt.

**B. As subst.:** One who is unable to pay his debts; an insolvent.

**non-striated, a.** Not striated.

*Non-striated fiber:*

*Anat.:* Muscular fiber not having any fine parallel stripes or bands running obliquely across it. It is found only in the involuntary muscles, and not universal even among them.

**non-submission, s.** Want or failure of submission.

**non-submissive, a.** Failing, neglecting, or refusing to submit.

**non-summons, s.**

*Law:* Failure to serve a summons within the assigned time. There was a wager of law of non-summons.

\***non-surety, s.** Want of surety or safety; insecurity.

\***non-tenuit, phr.** [Lat.=he did not hold.]

*Eng. Law:* A plea in bar to replevin, to avowry for arrears of rent, that the plaintiff did not hold in manner and in form as the avowry alleged. (*Wharton.*)

**non-tenure, s.**

*Eng. Law:* A plea in bar to a real action by saying that he (the defendant) held not the land in the plaintiff's count or declaration, or at least some part thereof. (*Wharton.*)

**non-term, s.**

*Eng. Law:* A vacation between two terms of a court.

\***non-uniformitarian, non-uniformist, s.**

*Geol.:* One who does not assent to the uniformitarian views of Hutton and Lyell and their school of thought; one who does not assent to the view that the present state of the earth was brought about by the operation of existing causes continued through vast intervals of time.

**non-union, a.** Not connected with any union; spec., applied to a workman who does not belong to a trade-society or trades-union.

**non-usance, s.** Failure or neglect to use.

**non-user, s.**

*Law:*

1. Neglect or omission to use an easement or other right.

2. Neglect or failure to perform official duties or services.

\***non'-age (age as ðg) (1), s.** [Low Lat. *nonagium*, from Lat. *nonus*=ninth; *novem*=nine.] A ninth part of movables, formerly paid to the clergy on the death of persons in their parish, and claimed on pretense of being applied to pious uses. (*Eng.*)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**nōn'-age** (age as *ig*) (2), *s.* [Lat. *non*=not, and Eng. *-age*.]

1. The time of life before a person attains the age when, according to the laws of his country, he is considered competent to manage his own affairs; minority.

2. A period of immaturity generally.

"That folded in its tender *nonage* lies,  
A beauteous bud, nor yet admits the skies."  
*Hughes; Claudianus.*

**nōn'-aged** (aged as *igd*), *a.* [Eng. *nonag(e)* (2); *-ed*.] Being still in nonage; not having attained maturity.

"Tell the world the Muse's love appears  
In *nonaged* youth, as in the length of years."  
*Browne; Britannia's Pastorals*, bk. i., § 5.

**nōn-ā-gēs-ār'-ī-an**, *s.* [Latin *nonagenarius*=containing or consisting of ninety; *nonogeni*=ninety each; distrib. from *nonaginta*=ninety; *novem*=nine.] A person between the age of ninety and a hundred years.

**nōn-ā-gēs'-ī-mal**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *nonagesimus*, from *nonaginta*=ninety.]

**A. As adj.:** Pertaining or belonging to the number ninety; pertaining to a nonagesimal. (Used specially of the arc measurements, in which 90° stand for a right angle.)

**B. As substantive:**

**Astron.:** The nonagesimal degree of the ecliptic; the point of the ecliptic which at the moment is highest above the horizon. Every point in the ecliptic is in succession the nonagesimal.

**nōn'-ā-gōn**, *s.* [Lat. *nonus*=ninth; Gr. *gōnia*=an angle.] A figure having nine sides and nine angles.

**nōn'-āne**, *s.* [Lat. *nonus*=nine; *-ane*.]

**Chem.:** C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>20</sub>. A name given to the hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, containing nine atoms of carbon. Three isomeric nonanes are at present known, viz., normal nonane which exists in petroleum, and is also obtained by the action of heat on solid paraffin, boils at 147°-148°; isobutyl-isoamyl, prepared from the iodides of the respective alcohol radicals, boils at 132°; and propylene diisopropyl, obtained by the action of sodium amalgam on isopropyl iodide, boils at 130°.

**nōn-ā-tēl'-lī-ā**, **nōn-ā-tēl'-ī-ā**, *s.* [Latinized from the Guiana name of one species.]

**Bot.:** A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family Guettardidæ. Native in this country. *Nonatelia officinalis* is the Asthma bush of Guiana, which is said to be useful in asthma.

**nōnce, \*nones, \*nonnes**, *s.* [Properly for the *once*. The older spelling is for *then ones*, for *then ones*, the initial *n* really belonging to the dative case of the article (A. S. *dhām, dhan*), and *ones* or *anes*=once. (See remarks under *N*.)] Occasion, purpose, intent. (Only found in the phrase for the *nonce*.)

"His body was found . . . within a great tree made hollow for the *nonce*, like a trunk."—*Holinshed; Hist. Eng.*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

**nōn'-cha-lance** (or as **nōn'-cha-lāns**), *s.* [Fr.] The quality or state of being nonchalant; want or absence of earnestness of feeling or interest; carelessness, recklessness, coolness, indifference.

**nōn'-cha-lant** (or as **nōn'-cha-lān**), *a.* [Fr., from *non*=not, and *chaloir*=to care, to interest one's self, from Lat. *caleo*=to be warm or ardent.] Careless, reckless, cool, indifferent.

**nōn'-cha-lant-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *nonchalant*; *-ly*.] In a nonchalant manner; coolly; with careless indifference.

**\*nōn-cōm-pōund'-ēr**, *s.* [Pref. *non-*, and Eng. *compound*.]

**Eng. Hist. (pl.):** Jacobites who wished to bring back James II. without compounding or covenanting with him respecting the character of his future government.

"The *Noncompounders* thought it downright Whiggery, downright rebellion, to take advantage of His Majesty's unfortunate situation for the purpose of imposing on him any condition. The plain duty of his subjects was to bring him back"—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

**nōn-cōn-form'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *non-*, and English *conforming*.] Not conforming; acting as a nonconformist (q. v.); dissenting from the established religion of a country.

"Nothing has contributed more to make the dissenting *nonconforming* party considerable."—*South; Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 12.

**nōn-cōn-form'-īst**, *s.* [Pref. *non-*, and Eng. *conformist*.]

**\*I. Ord. Lang.:** One who refuses to join or agree with others.

"Is it handsome that I should be a *nonconformist* either in public sorrow or joy?"—*Barrow; Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 9.

## II. Technically:

1. **Eng. Hist. (pl.):** Those who declined to conform their worship to that by law established. They were of two kinds: First, those who, being religious, worshiped nowhere; second, those who attended the services of some other religious denomination than the established church. It was more frequently used of the latter class. The name was first applied to those who declined to conform to the enactments of the Act of Uniformity, 2 & 3 Edward VI., c. 1, passed in 1549. It was revived and applied to the two thousand clergymen, who had to surrender their livings on account of their inability to conform to the more celebrated Act of Uniformity, 14 Charles II., c. 4, first enforced on Aug. 24, 1662. Etymologically viewed, a Dissenter and a Conformist somewhat differ. The former word denotes that he feels differently from Churchmen, that his sympathies go in a different direction; the latter word refers, not to his feelings, but to his action with respect to public worship. The laws formerly existing required him to conform to that of the Established Church by attending the services and partaking of the Communion. The two words, Dissenter and Nonconformist, as generally referring to the same individual, became interchangeable. (For the history of Nonconformist, see therefore Dissenter.)

2. **Entom.:** *Xylina zinckenii*, one of the Noctuas.

**nōn-cōn-form'-ī-tŷ**, *s. & a.* [Pref. *non-*, and Eng. *conformity*.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. Refusal or neglect of conformity or compliance.

2. **Specif.:** Refusal to unite with the Established Church of a country in its mode of worship and rites; the principles of non-conformists.

"He (Stedman) . . . two years after, was ejected for *nonconformity*."—*Wood; Athens Oxon.*, ii.

**B. As adj.:** Refusing to conform to the established religion of a country; belonging or pertaining to nonconformists; as, *nonconformity* principles.

**nōn'-dē-script**, *a. & s.* [Latin *non*=not, and *descriptus*, pa. par. of *describo*=to describe (q. v.).]

**A. As adjective:**

\*1. Not before described; novel, new.

2. Not easily described; abnormal, odd, indescribable.

**B. As substantive:**

1. Something not before described or classed; something abnormal.

2. A person or thing not easily described or classed; something belonging to no distinct kind or class.

**nōne, \*nane, \*non, \*noon**, *a. & pron. or s.* [A. S. *nān*, from *ne*=not, and *ān*=one.]

**A. As adj.:** Not one, not any, no.

"Thy life shall hang in doubt, and thou . . . shalt have *none* assurance of thy life."—*Deut.* xxviii. 66.

¶ *None* is not now used attributively.

**B. As pronoun or substantive:**

1. No one, not one, not any one. (Said of persons or things.)

"None so poor to do him reverence."

*Shakesp.:* *Julius Cæsar*, iii. 2.

2. Not any, not a part, not the least portion.

"Six days shall ye gather it, but on the Sabbath there shall be *none*."—*Exodus* xvi. 26.

3. Nothing.

"Hard food for Midas, I will *none* of thee."

*Shakesp.:* *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

¶ *None the less* (or *more*): Not any the less (or more) on that account; just the same.

**none-so-pretty, nancy-pretty**, *s.*

**Bot.:** *Saxifraga umbrosa*. [LONDON-PRIDE.]

**nōne**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *nonus*=ninth; *novem*=nine.] The ninth hour of the day after sunrise at the equinoxes; about three o'clock in the afternoon.

**nōn'-ēne**, *s.* [Lat. *nonus*=ninth; *-ene*.]

**Chem.:** C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>18</sub>. Nonylene, Pelargonene. A name given to the hydrocarbons of the olefine series, containing nine atoms of carbon. It is one of the products of the dry distillation of hydroleic or metoleic acid, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, boils at 120°, and burns with a bright white flame.

**nōn-ēn'-tī-tŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *non-*, and Eng. *entity* (q. v.).]

\*1. Non-existence; the negation of being.

"Nothing can bring its no-self out of *nonentity* into something."—*Bentley; Boyle Lectures*.

2. A thing which does not exist.

"There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil, when evil was truly a *nonentity*, and nowhere to be found."—*South; Sermons*.

\*3. Nothingness, insignificance.

4. A person or thing of no importance or consideration; a nobody; a mere nothing.

**nōnes**, *s. pl.* [Fr., from Lat. *nonce*, from *nonus* (for *novenus*)=ninth, from *novem*=nine.]

1. **Roman Antiq.:** The fifth day, according to the Roman Calendar, of the months January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the seventh of March, May, July, and October. The *nones* were so called from their falling on the ninth day before the Ides, reckoning inclusively, according to the Roman system of computation.

2. **Roman Liturgy:** The office for the ninth hour.

**nōne-sūch, nōn'-sūch**, *s.* [Eng. *none*, and *such*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** One who or that which for excellence or other quality is without an equal.

"A *nonsuch* of a woman."—*Richardson; Sir C. Grandison*, i. 166.

2. **Botany and Horticulture:**

(1) A variety of apple of a greenish-brown color, ripening in September.

(2) *Medicago sativa*, a species of trefoil or lucerne.

(3) *Lychnis chalconica*.

**nonesuch-medick**, *s.* The English name of a plant called Black Nonesuch. It is sometimes cultivated for fodder, like yellow clover, which it resembles, but it is now falling into disrepute.

**nō-net'**, *s.* [Ital. *nonetto*; Lat. *nonus*=ninth.]

**Music:** A composition, written for nine voices or instruments.

**nō-nīl'-lī-ōn**, *s.* [Lat. *nonus*=ninth, and Eng. *million*.] According to the English notation, the number produced by the raising of a million to the ninth power; a number consisting of a unit with fifty-four ciphers annexed. According to the French system of numeration, which is in use in this country, a unit with thirty ciphers annexed.

**nōn-ī-ō-nī'-nā**, *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

**Zoology & Paleont.:** A genus of Foraminifera, family Polystomellidea. Range from Upper Cretaceous times till now.

**nō-nī-ūs**, *s.* [See def.] A name sometimes applied to a vernier (q. v.), from Nonnius, the Latin form of Nonnez, a Portuguese mathematician of Alcazar (born in 1497), who is said to have invented it.

**Nōn-jūr'-īng**, *a.* [Lat. *non*=not, and *juro*=to swear.] Not swearing allegiance; belonging or pertaining to the party of Nonjurors (q. v.).

**Nōn-jūr'-ōr**, *s.* [Latin *non*=not, and *juro*=to swear.]

**Eng. Church Hist. (pl.):** A term applied to those of the clergy and laity of the Establishment, who, holding that James II. was sovereign *de jure* after the throne had been declared vacant, refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III. and his successors. Among these were Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, and six bishops—Turner (Ely), Lloyd (Norwich), Frampton (Gloucester), Lake (Chichester), White (Peterborough), and Ken (Bath and Wells). Sancroft sanctioned the consecration of a bishop, and thus a schism arose. The Nonjurors themselves divided on the question of Nonjurors' usages (q. v.), and each party consecrated bishops. Gordon, the last prelate of the regular body, died in 1799, and so the Nonjurors proper came to an end. Boothe, the last of the irregularly constituted bishops, died in Ireland some twenty years later. (*Lathbury*; see also *Macaulay; Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.)

**Nonjurors' usages**, *s. pl.*

**Eng. Church Hist. & Ritual:** Certain ceremonies adopted by the Nonjurors in the Communion office, viz.: Mixing water with the wine, prayers for the dead, prayer for the descent of the Holy Ghost on the elements, the prayer of oblation, trine immersion at baptism, the use of chrism at confirmation, and unction of the sick. Hence the Nonjurors were sometimes called *Usagers*.

**nōn-jūr'-ōr-īsm**, *s.* [Eng. *nonjuror*; *-ism*.] The principles or practices of the Nonjurors.

**\*nonne**, *s.* [NUN.]

**nōn'-nŷ**, *s.* [NINNY.] A ninny, a simpleton.

**nonny-nonny**, *phr.* The burden of a song, frequent in Shakespeare and his contemporaries.

**nōn'-par-ēil**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *non*=not, and *pareil*=equal, from Low Lat. *pariculus*, a double dimin. from Lat. *par*=equal.]

**A. As adj.:** Having no equal; unequaled, peerless.

"The most *nonpareil* beauty of the world, beauteous knowledge."—*Whitlock; Manners of the English*. (1654.)

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A person or thing of such excellence in any quality as to have no equal or peer; a nonesuch.

"The *nonpareil* of beauty."

*Shakesp.:* *Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

2. A kind of apple.

3. A kind of biscuit.

**bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -tion, -sion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bç1, çel.**



**II. Print.**: A size of type larger than agate and less than minion. The type used in this definition is nonpareil.

**nōn'-plūs, s.** [Lat. *non*=not, and *plus*=more.] A state of perplexity in which one is unable to decide on further steps; inability to say or do more; a puzzle, a quandary. (Now only used in the phrase *at a nonplus*.)

"The nonplus of my reason will yield a fairer opportunity to my faith."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

**nōn'-plūs, v. t.** [NONPLUS, s.] To make at a nonplus; to puzzle, to perplex, to confound, to bewilder; to stop by embarrassment.

"Nonplust and confounded."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 636.

**nōn'-sēnsē, s.** [Pref. *non-*, and Eng. *sense*.]

1. No sense; that which conveys no sense or ideas; unmeaning or nonsensical language or words.

"This nonsense got into all the following editions by a mistake of the stage editors."—*Pope: On Shakespears*.

2. An absurdity; an absurd idea or proposition; as, it is nonsense to think of taking such a step.

3. Things of no importance; trifles.

"What's the world to him,

'Tis nonsense all."—*Thomson*.

**nonsense-verses, s. pl.** Verses formed by taking any words which will suit the rhythm without reference to forming any connected sense or idea.

**nōn-sēn'-sī-cal, a.** [English *nonsens(e)*; *-ical*.] Having or conveying no sense or meaning; unmeaning, senseless, absurd.

"So nonsensical, that we shall not here trouble the reader with them."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 291.

**nōn-sēn'-sī-cal-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *nonsensical*; *-ly*.] In a nonsensical manner; without sense or meaning; absurdly.

"Never was any thing more nonsensically pleasant."—*L'Estrange: Translation of Quevedo*.

**nōn-sēn'-sī-cal-nēss, s.** [English *nonsensical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being nonsensical; absurdity, nonsense.

**nōn'-sūch, s.** [NONESUCH.]

**nōn'-sūit, s. & a.** [Prefix *non-*, and English *suit* (q. v.).]

**A. As substantive:**

**Law:** The stoppage of a suit during trial. This is done by the judge when, in his opinion, the plaintiff fails to make out a legal cause of action, or to support his pleadings by any evidence.

"It is usual for a plaintiff, when he or his counsel perceives that he has not given evidence sufficient to maintain his issue, to be voluntarily nonsuited, or withdraw himself; whereupon the crier is ordered to call the plaintiff; and if neither he, nor anybody for him, appears, he is nonsuited, the jurors are discharged, the action is at an end, and the defendant shall recover his costs. The reason of this practice is, that a nonsuit is more eligible for the plaintiff, than a verdict against him; for after a nonsuit, which is only a default, he may commence the same suit again for the same cause of action; but after a verdict had, and judgment consequent thereupon, he is forever barred from attacking the defendant upon the same ground of complaint. But in case the plaintiff appears, the jury by their foreman deliver in their verdict."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 13.

**B. As adj.:** Nonsuited.

"If either party neglects to put in his declaration plea, replication, rejoinder, and the like, within the times allotted by the standing rules of the court, the plaintiff, if the omission be his, is said to be nonsuited, or not to follow and pursue his complaint."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 21.

**nōn'-sūit, v. t.** [NONSUIT, s.]

**Law:** To subject to a nonsuit. (See the noun.)

**nōn'-trōn'-ite, subst.** [From Nontron, Dordogne, France; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

**Min.:** Dana includes this mineral among the members of the Margarophyllite section of the hydrous silicates, and makes it a variety of Chloropal (q. v.). Color, pale straw or canary-yellow; feel, unctuous.

**nōn'-yl, s.** [Lat. *nonus*=nine; *-yl*.]

**Chem.:** C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>19</sub>. The ninth term of the series of alcohol radicals C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+1</sub>. It is unknown in the free state, but occurs together with nonylene, as nonyl hydride, C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>20</sub>, among the products obtained by distilling amylic alcohol with anhydrous chloride of zinc. It has the odor of lemons and boils at 136°.

**nonyl-alcohol, s.** [NONYLIC-ALCOHOL.]

**nonyl-chloride, s.**

**Chem.:** C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>19</sub>Cl. Pelargyl chloride. A colorless aromatic liquid obtained by the action of chlorine on nonyl hydride. It boils at 196°.

**nonyl-hydrate, s.** [NONYLIC-ALCOHOL.]

**nōn'-yl'-ā-mīne, s.** [Eng. *nonyl*; *am(monta)*, and suff. *-ine* (Chem.).]

**Chem.:** C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>21</sub>N. A colorless aromatic liquid, obtained by the action of ammonia on nonyl-chloride. It boils at 190°, and is slightly soluble in water.

**nōn'-yl'-lēne, s.** [Eng. *nonyl*; *-ene*.] [NONENE.]

**nōn'-yl'-īc, a.** [Eng. *nonyl*; *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from nonyl (q. v.).

**nonylic-acid, s.** [PELARGONIC-ACID.]

**nonylic-alcohol, s.**

**Chem.:** C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O. Nonyl-alcohol. Nonyl-hydrate. Octyl-carbinol. An oily liquid prepared by heating nonyl-chloride with alcoholic potash. It boils at 200°.

**nōd'-dle, s.** [Prob. connected with *noddy* (q. v.).]

1. A simpleton, a ninny, a fool.

"He was such a noodle he did not know the value of what he had bought."—*Forsyth: Life of Cicero*, ch. xi.

2. A strip of rolled dough, used in soup.

**nōd'-dle-dōm, s.** [Eng. *noodle*; *-dom*.] Noodles or simpletons collectively; the region of noodles.

**nook (1), \*nok, \*noke, \*neuk, s.** [Irish & Gaul. *niuc*.] A corner, a recess; a narrow place formed by an angle in or between bodies; a secluded retreat.

"That nook where, on paternal ground,  
A habitation she had found."

*Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, vil.

**\*nook-shotten, a.** Having many nooks or corners; indented with bays, creeks, &c.

"That nook-shotten isle of Albion."  
*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 5.

**\*nook (2), s.** [Lat. *nocata*.] (See ¶.)

\*¶ *A nook of land:*

**Law:** Twelve and a half acres.

**nōol'-bēn'-gēr, s.** [Native Australian (?).]

**Zool.:** *Tarsipes rostratus*, a little Marsupial animal, family Phalangistidae. It resembles a long-snouted mouse, and is found in western Australia. Called also the Tait.

**nō-ō-lōg'-īc-al, a.** [Eng. *noölog(y)*; *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to noölogy.

**nō-ōl'-ō-gīst, s.** [English *noölog(y)*; *-ist*.] One who studies or is versed in noölogy.

**nō-ōl'-ō-gŷ, s.** [Gr. *noos*=the mind, and *logos*=a discourse.] The science of intellectual facts or phenomena.

**noön, \*noen, \*non, \*none, \*noone, s. & a.** [A. S. *nōn-tīd*=noon-tide; Lat. *nona* (*hora*)=the ninth (hour), from *nonus*=ninth, *novem*=nine; Dutch *noen*.]

**A. As substantive:**

**I. Literally:**

\*1. The ninth hour of the day, or three o'clock P. M. at which the church service of nones was celebrated; afterward the time of this service was altered, and the term came to be applied to midday.

2. Midday; the time when the sun is in the meridian.

"Thou find'st him from the heat of noon retir'd."  
*Milton: P. L.*, v. 231.

**II. Fig.:** The middle or culminating point of anything; the prime; the time of greatest brilliancy, power, or fame.

**B. As adj.:** Meridional; pertaining to noon or midday.

"How oft the noon, how oft the midnight bell,  
Knocks at our hearts."  
*Young*.

¶ (1) *Noon of night:* Midnight.

"Full before him at the noon of night."  
*Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale*, 213.

(2) *Apparent noon:*

**Astron. & Horol.:** The moment when the center of the actual sun is on the meridian.

(3) *Mean-noon:* [MEAN-NOON.]

(4) *Real noon:*

**Astron. & Horol.:** The moment when the center of the mean sun is on the meridian.

**†noön, v. i.** [NOON, s.] To rest at noon or during the heat of the day, as travelers.

**noön'-dāy, \*noone-day, s. & a.** [Eng. *noon*, and *day*.]

**A. As subst.:** Noon; the middle of the day; midday.

"Then shuld thy lyfe be as cleare as the nooneday and sprynge forth as the mornynge."—*Job xi.* (1551.)

**B. As adj.:** Meridional; pertaining to the middle of the day or noon.

"The scorching sun was mounted high,  
In all its luster to the noonday sky."  
*Addison: Ovid*.

**\*noön'-fāl, \*noone-fall, s.** [English *noon*, and *fall*, s.] The time about noon; noontide.

"After noonefall slightly Pandarus  
Gan drew him to the window nye the strete."  
*Chaucer: Troilus and Cresside*, bk. ii.

**noön'-flōw-ēr, s.** [Eng. *noon*, and *flower*.]

**Botany:** *Tragopogon pratensis* or *pratense*. So named because the flowers close at noon. Called also Noontide.

**†noön'-īng, s.** [Eng. *noon*; *-ing*.] A repose or repast at noon; a nuncheon.

"If he be disposed to take a whet, a nooning, an evening's draught, or a bottle after midnight, he goes to the Club."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 72.

**\*noon-shun, s.** [NUNCHEON.]

**noön'-stēad, \*noön'-stēd, s.** [Eng. *noon*, and *stead*.] The position of the sun at noontide.

"It would turn the noontide into night."  
*Drayton: The Moon-Calf*.

**noön'-tīde, s.** [A. S. *nōn-tīd*, from *nōn*=noon, and *tīd*=tide, time.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. **Ord. Lang.:** The time about noon; midday; the middle of the day.

"Makes the night morning and the noontide night."  
*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 4.

2. **Bot.:** [NOONFLOWER.]

**B. As adj.:** Pertaining to noon or midday—happening at noon; meridional.

"He is retired as noontide dew."  
*Wordsworth: Poet's Epitaph*.

**\*noontide-prick, subst.** The point of noon. (*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. III., i. 4.)

**noōps, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A popular name for *Rubus chamaemorus*, or cloudberry.

**\*noōr'-ŷ, s.** [Fr. *nourri*, pa. par. of *nourri*=to nourish.] A boy, a stripling, a lad.

"In her arms the naked noory strained."  
*Turberville*.

**noōse, \*noōze, s.** [Etym. doubtful. Skeat suggests O. Fr. *nous*, pl. of *nou* or *neu*; Fr. *noeud*=a knot, from Lat. *nodus*. Mahn suggests Wel. *nais*=a band, a tie; Gael. & Ir. *nasg*=a tie, a collar.] A running knot which binds the closer the more it is drawn.

"Caught in mine own nooze."  
*Beaum. & Flét.: Rule a Wife*, iii. 1.

**noōse, v. t.** [NOOSE, s.] To catch or tie in a noose; to entrap to ensnare, to catch.

"You're fairly noosed, and must consent  
To bear, what nothing can prevent."  
*Wilkie: Ape, Parrot, and Jackdaw*.

**Noōth, subst.** [The inventor of the apparatus.] (See etym. and compound.)

**Nooth's-apparatus, subst.** Three glasses placed vertically to impregnate water with carbonic acid. (*Ogilvie*.)

**Noōt'-ka, s.** [See def.] The native name of an inlet in Vancouver's Island.

**Nootka-dog, s.**

**Zool.:** A variety of *Canis familiaris*, formerly made a separate species, *Canis laniger nobis* (Hamilton Smith). These dogs have been domesticated by the natives, and Vancouver (*Voyage*, i. 226) says of them:

"The dogs . . . were all shorn as close to the skin as sheep are in England, and so compact were their fleeces that large portions could be lifted up by a corner without causing any separation. They were composed of a mixture of a coarse kind of wool with very fine long hair, capable of being spun into yarn."

**nō'-pāl, s.** [Fr.]

**Botany:**

1. *Opuntia vulgaris*.

2. The genus *Nopalea* (q. v.).

**nō-pā'-lē-ā, s.** [Latinized from French *nopale* (q. v.).]

**Bot.:** A genus of Cactaceæ, akin to *Opuntia*, but with the flowers less expanded and a general absence of spines. It contains three species, from Mexico and the West Indies. *Nopalea coccinellifera* is the cochineal plant. It is eight or ten feet high, and is a native of Mexico.

**nō-pāl'-ēr-ŷ, nō'-pāl-rŷ, s.** [Fr. *nopalère*.] A plantation or nursery of nopals for rearing cochineal insects. There are three crops in the year. Nopaleries exist in the Canary Islands, New Grenada, and Mexico.

**nōpe, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A provincial name for the bullfinch.

"The redsparrow, the nope, the redbreast, and the wren."  
*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. xiii.

**nōps, s.** [Gr. *nōps*=purblind.]

**Entom.:** A genus of spiders, family Tegenariidae or Tubitelæ, group Dysderides, chiefly from the West Indies. There is a single pair of eyes. The species are large and active, and reside in tubes and cells of silk, from which they rush out on passing insects.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw



\*nōp'-stēr, s. [A. S. *hnoppa*; Dut. *noppe*=the nap or flock of cloth; fem. suff. *-ster*.] A woman employed to nip off the knots, flock, pile, or nap of woven fabrics in readiness for the market.

**nor**, conj. [A contr. of *nother*, another spelling of *neither* (q. v.).]

1. A word or particle used to mark the second or subsequent branch of a negative disjunctive proposition; correlative to *neither* or some other negative.

"I could not see, *nor* hear, *nor* touch."  
*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 440.

\*2. Formerly a second negative was used with *nor*.

"I know not love, *nor* will not know it."  
*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 409.

¶ We even find three negatives used together.

"*Nor* never none shall mistress be of it."  
*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

3. Occasionally in poetry *neither* is omitted, the negation which would be expressed by it being understood in the *nor*.

"Simois *nor* Xanthus shall be wanting there."  
*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, vi. 135.

4. Occasionally in poetry *nor* is used for *neither*.

"*Nor* Mars his sword, *nor* war's quick fire."  
*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 55.

5. *Nor* is used as equivalent to *and not*, in which sense it need not always correspond to a foregoing negative.

"Eye hath not seen, *nor* ear heard."—1 *Corinth.*, ii. 9.

**nor'-a-lite**, s. [From Nora, Westmannland, Sweden, where found, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]  
*Min.*: A name given by Dana to a group of black aluminous iron-lime hornblendes.

**Nor'-bert-ine**, s. [From St. Norbert, the founder of the order.] [PRÆMONSTRATIENSIS.]

**nord-en-ski-öld-ite** (sk as sh), s. [Named after A. E. Nordenskiöld; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]  
*Min.*: A Tremolite (q. v.), occurring at Ruscua, Lake Onega, Russia. Named by Kennigott, in the belief that it was a distinct species.

**Nord-haus'-en** (au as ow), s. [See def.]

*Geog.*: A fortified town of Germany on the Zorge.

**Nordhausen-acid**, s.

*Chem.*: Fuming sulphuric-acid.

**nord-mark-ite**, s. [From Nordmark, Sweden, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]  
*Min.*: A variety of Staurolite (q. v.), in which a part of the alumina is replaced by sesquioxide of manganese, to the amount of above 11 per cent. Color, chocolate-brown; hardness, 6.5; specific gravity, 3.54. More easily fusible than the normal Staurolite.

**Nōr'-fōlk** (l silent), s. [Eng. *nor(th)*, and *folk*.]

*Geog.*: The name of a county on the eastern coast of England. The East Anglian kingdom was divided into two parts, the one inhabited by the North folk (now Norfolk), and the other by the South folk (now Suffolk).

**Norfolk-crag**, s. [NORWICH-CRAG.]

†**Norfolk-groat**, s. A farthing.

**Norfolk Island**, s.

*Geol.*: An island in the South Pacific Ocean, between New Zealand and New Caledonia.

¶ **Norfolk Island pine**:

*Bot.*: *Eutassa (Araucaria) excelsa*, a giant tree two hundred feet high. [ARAUCARIA.]

**nōr'-i-a**, s. [Sp., from Arab. *na'ura*.] A water-raising machine which has traveling pots or buckets, submerged below and discharging at their point of greatest elevation. The term *noria*, having been applied generally to traveling water-raising buckets, has included the chain-pump, sometimes called the Spanish *noria*. A new feature, however, is found in this, namely, a tube up which the pistons, no longer buckets, ascend. The true Spanish *noria* has earthen pitchers secured between two ropes which pass over a wheel above and are submerged below. [CHAIN-PUMP.]

**nōr'-ian**, a. [NORITE.]

*Geol.*: The upper Laurentian or Labrador series of rocks. (*Lyell*.) [LAURENTIAN.] But Dr. Selwyn, F. R. S. and Director of the Geological and Natural History survey of Canada, writing in 1884, says: "As regards the so-called Norian, or Upper Laurentian formation, I have no hesitation in asserting that it has, as such, no existence in Canada, its theoretical birthplace." (*Selwyn & Dawson: Phys. Geog. and Geol. of Canada*.)

**nor'-i-mōn**, s. [Japanese.] A Japanese palanquin.

**nōr'-ite**, s. [From the Skander Norga in Norway, where the rock was first discovered (?).]

*Petrol.*: A rock consisting of plagioclase and hypersthene, with some orthoclase and diallage. (*Lyell*.) Rutley places it in the Plagioclase-enstatite sub-group of his Gabbro group.

\***nor-i-ture**, s. [NURTURE, s.]

**nor'-land**, **nor'-lan**, a. & s. [A corrupt. of *Northland*.]

A. *As adj.*: Northland; belonging to the north.

"Norland winds pipe down the sea."  
*Tennyson: Oriana*, 91.

B. *As subst.*: The north country; the northland.

**norm**, s. [NORMA.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A rule, a pattern, a model, a standard.

"That will which is the *norm* or rule for all men."—G. *Eliot: Felix Holt*, ch. xiii.

2. *Biol. & Physiol.*: A type of structure.

**nor'-ma**, s. [Lat.=a carpenter's square, a rule, a pattern.]

\*I. *Ord. Lang.*: A rule, a pattern, a standard, a norm.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Astron.*: The Rule; one of Lacaille's Southern constellations, situated between Scorpio and Lupus. None of its stars are above the fifth magnitude.

2. *Carpentry*:

(1) A square used by carpenters, masons, and others to lay off and test their work.

(2) A pattern, a templet, gauge, or model.

**nor'-mal**, a. & s. [Lat. *normalis*=made according to a square or rule; *norma*=a carpenter's square or rule; Fr. & Sp. *normal*; Ital. *normale*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: According to a rule, principle, or standard; conforming to a certain standard, type, or established law; regular, not abnormal.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: Not in any way departing from the ordinary structure peculiar to the family or genus, &c., of a plant.

2. *Geom.*: Perpendicular; a term applied to perpendicular line drawn to the tangent line of a curve, or the tangent plane of a surface at the point of contact.

"The resultant of centrifugal force and gravity must be *normal* to the surface."—*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), p. 16.

3. *Zoöl., &c.*: Conforming to the ordinary standard, according to rule; ordinary, natural.

B. *As substantive*:

*Geom.*: A normal to a plane curve is a straight line in the plane of the curve perpendicular to the tangent at the point of contact. The name normal is also given to that portion of the normal lying between the point of contact and the point in which the normal cuts the axis. The term normal is sometimes used to denote the distance from the point of contact to the center of the osculatory circle at the point of contact.

¶ The normal to a curve of double curvature is a straight line lying in the osculatory plane and perpendicular to the tangent at the point of contact. A normal plane to a curve is a plane through the normal line perpendicular to the tangent at the point of contact. A normal line to a surface is a straight line perpendicular to the tangent plane at the point of contact. The length of the normal is the distance from the point of contact to the center of the osculatory sphere at the point. A normal plane to a surface is any plane passed through a normal line to the surface.

**normal-groups**, s. pl.

*Geol.*: Groups of certain rocks taken as a rule or standard. (*Lyell*.)

**normal-school**, s. [Fr. *école normale*.] A training college; a school or college in which teachers are trained for their profession.

†**nor'-mal-çy**, s. [Eng. *normal*; *-cy*.]

*Geom.*: The quality, state, or fact of being normal. "The coördinates of the point of contact and *normalcy*."—*Davies & Peck: Math. Dict.*

**nor-māl-i-tỹ**, s. [Eng. *normal*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being normal; normalcy.

"In a condition of positive *normality* or rightfulness."—*Poe: Works* (ed. 1864), ii. 153.

**nor-mal-i-zā'-tion**, subst. [Eng. *normaliz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act of normalizing; reduction to a standard or type.

**nor'-mal-ize**, v. t. [Eng. *normal*; *-ize*.] To make normal; to reduce to a standard or type.

**nor'-māl-lỹ**, adv. [Eng. *normal*; *-ly*.] In a normal manner; according to a rule, standard, or type.

**nor'-man**, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

*Naut.*: A bar or pin in a hole of a windlass or capstan, or on the crosspiece of the bits, whereon to fasten or veer a rope or cable.

**Nor'-man**, a. & s. [O. Fr. *Normand*=a Norman, from Dan. *Normand*; Icel. *Nordhmadhr* (= *Nordhmannr*), pl. *Nordhmenn*=a Northman, a Norwegian.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Normandy or the Normans.

B. *As subst.*: A Northman; originally applied to a Scandinavian, but now to a native or inhabitant of Normandy.

**Norman architecture**, s.

*Architecture*:

1. *In France*: The Normans brought the Romanesque style to a high state of perfection in this country. While the simplicity of the entire structure and the general effect bear witness to the Roman origin of the style, yet there is displayed a rich treatment of details. Both piers and arches are molded, and the ornamentation, especially that which serves as a rich setting to the arches, consists of the most simple line patterns; as, for instance, the meander, or the zigzag, or of bands or fillets occurring in regular succession; frequently, also, it is composed of various enrichments resembling the squares of a chess-board, lozenges, or nail-heads. Norman workmanship was, at first, remarkable only for its solidity. The walls were of great thickness, and often built of rubble, faced with small squared stones—a manner of building which had been copied from the works which the Romans had left behind them in France.

2. *In England*: English Romanesque (more commonly called Norman) architecture is to be considered as a branch and offshoot of that of Normandy; for, while many peculiarities of detail crop up, the main features of the original style are distinctly observed. The earliest work of the Normans which exists in England was conducted by Gundulph, who, after rebuilding his cathedral at Rochester, was employed by William to superintend the construction of the White Tower, in the Tower of London, which contains within its walls perhaps the only ecclesiastical remnant of the Conqueror's time at present in existence. Simplicity of design and detail is not met with in the same degree as in Normandy itself. Very richly molded features are introduced into heavy masses of building, and more ornamentation is employed, which is introduced in an arbitrary manner. The plan of the churches was the same as in Normandy. All were built with the semicircular chancel, but the arches of the nave usually rested on heavy cylindrical piers, hardly ever to be found in French churches, except in crypts. The windows and the doors were the same as in Normandy, and the Norman moldings were introduced with little alteration. The walls were remarkably thick, and without prominent buttresses. Specimens of the time of Rufus are to be seen in the west end and nave of Rochester cathedral; the choir, side aisles, and middle transept at Durham; in the walls of the lower part of the western façade of Lincoln; the tower and transept of St. Alban's; and the oldest remaining parts of Winchester. A strongly-marked mode of enrichment, resembling scales or diamonds in its design, was generally employed on the surface of the walls; the arches were ornamented for the most part with the usual zigzag. The character of the exterior of buildings in the Norman style may be described as heavy and massive. The windows were generally small. Blind, narrow arcades often occur in the façades and towers, sometimes interlacing, and sometimes not so, in several ranges, one above the other. The Norman style is of frequent occurrence in the case of the castles of the feudal lords of the epoch. The nucleus of these buildings, which were in reality fortresses, consisted of a high and massive tower, which served at the same time for the residence of the lord and for purposes of defense. This tower was only accessible by a flight of steps leading along the wall to an upper story of the building, and was only lighted by very small windows. In the last quarter of the twelfth century the transition from the Norman to the Pointed style began. The earliest examples of this transition are the round part of the Temple Church, London, consecrated in 1185; the choir of Canterbury Cathedral, rebuilt in 1175; and the great tower at the west end of Ely Cathedral, built by Bishop Ridel, who died in 1189. (*Rosengarten, &c.*)



Norman Molding.



**Norman French, s.** The language spoken by the Normans at the time of the Conquest. It continued to be the legal language of England till the reign of Edward III., and is still employed on certain state occasions. It exercised a considerable influence on the Anglo-Saxon. [ENGLISH-LANGUAGE.]

**Nor'-man-ize, v. t.** [Eng. *Norman*; -ize.] To make Norman, or like Norman.

**Nor'-na, Norn, s.** [See def.]

**Scand. Myth.:** One of the Fates, Past, Present, and Future. The principal Norns were three in number, named respectively Urd, Verdandi, and Skuld, and were represented as young women. Besides these three, each individual born had a norn who determined his fate.

**Nor'-rēm-bērg, s.** [Named after M. Norremberg, the inventor of the instrument.] (For def. see etym. and compound.)

**Norremberg's-polariscope, s.** [POLARISCOPE.]

**nōr'-rōy, s.** [Eng. *north*, and O. Fr. *roy*=king.]

**Her.:** The third English King at Arms, having jurisdiction north of the Trent.

**Norse, a. & s.** [A shortened form of *Norsk* (= *northisk*; Eng. *northish*), the Norw. & Dan. form of Icel. *Norskr*=Norse.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to ancient Scandinavia or its inhabitants; Norwegian.

**B. As subst.:** The language of Norway. The Old Norse was the language of ancient Scandinavia, and is represented by the old and modern Icelandic.

**Norse'-man, s.** [Eng. *Norse*, and *man*.] A native of ancient Scandinavia; a Northman.

**nor'-tê, s.** [Sp.=the north or north wind.] The same as NORTHER (q. v.).

**\*nor-tel-rie, s.** [O. Fr.] Nurture, education.

**north, \*northe, s., a. & adv.** [A. S. *nordh*; cogn. with Dut. *noord*; Icel. *nordhr*; Dan. & Sw. *nord*; Ger. *nord*; Fr. *nord*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *norte*.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. One of the four cardinal points of the compass. The north is the direction of the true meridian from the equator to the north pole. Magnetic north is the direction of the magnetic meridian toward the north magnetic pole.

2. A country, region, or district, or a part of a country or region, situated nearer to the north than another; a country or district lying opposite to the south.

3. The north wind.

"The tyrannous breathing of the north  
Shakes all our buds from blowing."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 3.

**B. As adj.:** Pertaining to or situated in the north; northern.

"This shall be your north border."—Numbers xxiv. 7.

**C. As adv.:** Toward the north; in a northerly direction; as, to go, or sail, due north.

¶ (1) *North following:*

**Astronomy:** In or toward the quadrant of the heavens between the north and east points. Used of one of a pair of stars, &c.

(2) *North preceding:*

**Astron.:** In or toward the quadrant between the north and the west points. Used similarly to No. 1.

¶ (3) *North polar distance:*

**Astron.:** The distance of a heavenly body from the north celestial pole.

**North Carolina, s.** See same tit. in Sup. Cyc.

**North Dakota, s.** See same tit. in Sup. Cyc.

**north-east, s. & a.**

**A. As subst.:** The point of the compass between the north and the east, equally distant from both.

**B. As adj.:** Pertaining to the north-east; north-easterly; north-eastern; as, a *north-east* wind.

¶ **North-east Passage:** A passage for navigation along the northern coasts of Europe and Asia to the Pacific Ocean. After vain attempts had been made to pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific by this route for more than three centuries, the passage was successfully effected by the Swedish explorer, Nordenskiöld, in 1878-79.

**north-easter, s.**

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A wind blowing from the north-east; a north-easterly gale.

2. **Numis.:** A name given to the silver shillings and sixpences coined in New England in the reign of Charles I., from the letters N. E. (New England) stamped on one side.

**north-easterly, a.** Toward the north-east; proceeding from the north-east; as, a *north-easterly* wind, a *north-easterly* course.

**north-eastern, a.** Pertaining to or situated in or toward the north-east; north-easterly

**north-eastward, adv.** Toward the north-east.

**north-polar, a.** Pertaining to the north pole, or the regions near the north pole.

**north-pole, s.**

1. **Astron.:** The point in the northern sky around which the heavens seem to revolve.

2. **Geog.:** The northern extremity of the earth's axis, around which the planet revolves. Its latitude is 90°, *i. e.*, it is 90° (a quadrant) distant from the equator.

**north star, s.**

**Astron.:** The pole star, the polar star, the north polar star, Polaris. [POLE STAR.]

**north-west, s. & a.**

**A. As subst.:** The point of the compass between the north and the west, equally distant from both.

**B. As adjective:**

1. Pertaining to or situated in the north-west; north-westerly.

2. Proceeding from the north-west; as, a *north-west* wind.

¶ **North-west Passage:** A passage for navigation from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, by the northern coasts of the American continent. It was first successfully traversed by Sir R. McClure in 1850-51.

**north-wester, nor'-wester, s.** A wind or gale blowing from the north-west.

**north-westerly, a.**

1. Toward the north-west; as, a *north-westerly* course.

2. Proceeding from the north-west; as, a *north-westerly* wind.

**north-western, a.**

1. Pertaining to the north-west; situated in or toward the north-west; as, a *north-western* county.

2. Proceeding from the north-west; as, a *north-western* wind.

**north-westward, adv.** Toward the north-west.

**north-wind, s.** A wind which blows from the north.

**north, v. i.** [NORTH, s.]

**Naut.:** To move or veer toward the north; as, The wind *norths*.

**nor'-thēr, s.** [Eng. *north*; -er.] A name given to certain violent gales from the north, prevalent in the Gulf of Mexico and in Texas from September to March. Called also Norte (q. v.).

**nor'-thēr-lī-nēss, s.** [Eng. *northerly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being northerly.

**nor'-thēr-lý, a. & adv.** [A contracted form for *northernly* (q. v.).]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Pertaining to or situated in or toward the north; northerly.

"Among those *northerly* nations."—Drayton: *Polyolbion*; *Illustrations*. (Note 7.)

2. Proceeding from the north.

3. In a direction toward north; as, a *northerly* course.

**B. As adv.:** In a northerly direction; toward the north.

**nor'-thērn, a. & s.** [A. S. *nordhern*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *norda-roni*=north-running, *i. e.*, coming from the north.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Pertaining to or situated in the north; nearer to the north than some other point of reckoning or observation.

2. Living in the north.

"The *northeren* men held him no leaute."

Robert de Brunne, p. 33.

3. In a direction toward the north, or a point near it; northerly; as, a *northern* course.

4. Proceeding from the north; northerly; as, a *northern* wind.

**B. As subst.:** A native or inhabitant of northern countries, or of the northern parts of a country; a northerner; opposed to southerner.

**northern-arches, s.**

**Entom.:** A European moth, *Hadena assimilis*.

**northern-cirratule, s.**

**Zool.:** *Sirratulus borealis*, an annelid. It varies from three to six or more inches in length. The body is rather less than a goose-quill in caliber, and of a brown or yellowish color.

**Northern-crown, s.**

**Astron.:** *Corona borealis*, a small, bright constellation near Hercules.

**northern-diver, s.**

**Ornith.:** *Colymbus glacialis*.

**northern-drab, s.**

**Entom.:** A British moth, *Taeniocampa opima*.

**northern-drift, s.**

**Geology:**

\*1. The same as Drift, all of that formation then known being found in high latitudes in the northern hemisphere.

2. **Now:** That portion of the drift which is found in the northern hemisphere, as distinguished from a similar formation in high southern latitudes. [DRIFT, DRIFT-PERIOD.]

**northern fur-seal, s.**

**Zool.:** *Otaria* (or *Callorhinus*) *ursinus*, from the North Pacific, and especially from the Pribiloff Islands. An adult male is from six to seven and a female about four feet long. The color of the former varies from reddish-gray to black; the latter is considerably lighter in hue. The male does not attain its full size till the sixth year. The females bear their first young when three years of age, and never but one at a birth. It is estimated that 100,000 young males are annually killed to provide the seal-skins of commerce, but no females are designedly slaughtered. [BEHRING SEA.]

**northern-hare, s.** [MOUNTAIN-HARE.]

**northern-hemisphere, s.** That half of the earth lying north of the equator.

**northern-leopard, s.**

**Zool.:** A popular name for a variety of the leopard (*Felis pardus*) found in Japan. It resembles the Cheetah (q. v.), but the legs are short in comparison with its size.

**northern-lights, s. pl.** [AURORA-BOREALIS.]

**northern-pocket-gopher, s.**

**Zool.:** *Thomomys talpoides*, a mouse-like rodent of the family Geomyidæ (q. v.). It ranges over nearly the whole of North America.

**northern-rustic, s.**

**Entom.:** A British moth, *Agrotis lucerneæ*.

**northern sea-cow, s.**

**Zool.:** The extinct genus *Rhytina* (q. v.).

**northern-signs, s. pl.**

**Astron.:** Those signs of the zodiac which are on the north side of the equator. They are Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo.

**northern-spinach-moth, s.**

**Entom.:** *Cidaria populata*, a British geometer-moth.

**northern-swift, s.**

**Entom.:** *Hepialus velleda*, a moth occurring in the north-west of Europe.

**northern-wagoner, s.**

**Astron.:** One of the popular names for *Ursa Major*.

**northern-wasp, s.**

**Entom.:** *Vespa borealis*. Called also *V. arborea*.

**northern winter-moth, s.**

**Entom.:** An English geometer-moth, *Chimatobia boreata*.

**nor'-thērn-ēr, s.** [Eng. *northern*; -er.] A native or inhabitant of the northern parts of any country; as, the *northerners* and *southerners* of the United States.

**nor'-thērn-lý, adv.** [Eng. *northern*; -ly.] Toward the north; in a northern direction; north-erly.

"The sonne cannot goe more southerly from us, nor come more *northerly* toward us."—Hakewill: *Apologie*, bk. ii, ch. iv, § 4.

**nor'-thērn-mōst, a.** [Eng. *northern*; -most.] Situated at a point furthest north.

**north'-ing, s.** [Eng. *north*; -ing.]

1. **Astron.:** The distance of a planet from the equator northward; north declination.

2. **Navig.:** The difference of latitude northward from the last point of reckoning; opposed to southing.

3. **Surv.:** The distance between two east and west lines, one through each extremity of the course.

**north'-man (pl. north'-mēn), s.** [Eng. *north*, and *man*; Icel. *nordhmadhr* (= *nordhmannr*), pl. *nordhmenu*=a northman, a Norwegian.] A name given to the inhabitants of the northern countries of Europe, and especially to those of ancient Scandinavia. [NORMAN.]

**north'-mōst, a.** [Eng. *north*; -most.] Situated nearest to the north; northernmost.

**north'-nēss, s.** [Eng. *north*; -ness.] The tendency in the end of the magnetic needle to point to the north.

**Nor-thūm'-brī-ān, a. & s.** [Eng. *north*; *Humber*, suff. -ian.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to Northumberland or its inhabitants.

**B. As subst.:** A native or inhabitant of Northumberland.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**north-ward**, *a., adv. & s.* [Eng. *north*; *-ward*.]

**A. As adj.:** Situated or being toward the north; lying nearer to the north than the east and west points.

**B. As adv.:** In a northerly direction; toward the north.

**\*C. As subst.:** The northern part, the northern end, the north.

**north-ward-ly**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *northward*; *-ly*.]

**A. As adj.:** Having a northern direction.

**B. As adv.:** In a northward direction; toward the north.

**North Cār-ō-lī'-nā.** See South Carolina.

**North Dā-kō'-tā.** See South Dakota.

**Nor'-wāy**, *s.* [Icel. *Norvegr*.]

**Geog.:** A kingdom in the north of Europe, now united with Sweden.

**Norway-deal**, *s.* Deal cut from the trunk of the Norway spruce (q. v.). Called also white deal.

**Norway-fir**, *s.* [NORWAY-SPRUCE.]

**Norway jer-falcon**, *s.*

**Ornith.:** *Hierofalco gyrfalco*, one of the Falconidae. It is peculiar to Europe and Northern Asia.

**Norway-lobster**, *s.* [NEPHROPS.]

**Norway-maple**, *s.*

**Bot.:** *Acer platanoides*. The leaves are heart-shaped, five-lobed, glossy, deep green. It grows in the northern and midland parts of continental Europe. The wood is valued for turning, and coarse sugar has been prepared from the sap.

**Norway-spruce, Norway-fir**, *s.*

**Bot.:** *Abies excelsa*. [SPRUCE.]

**Nor-wē'-gī-ān**, *a. & s.* [NORWAY.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to Norway or its inhabitants.

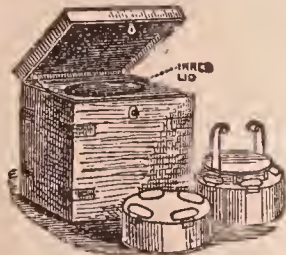
**B. As substantive:**

1. A native or inhabitant of Norway.

2. The language spoken by the Norwegians.

**Norwegian-scabies**, *s.* An abnormally severe form of scabies (itch), occurring in Norway and some other parts of Europe.

**Norwegian-stove**, *s.* An apparatus which may be used either to retain heat derived from other sources or serve as a refrigerator. It consists of a square wooden box lined with a soft, non-conducting substance; cow's hair is the substance actually employed. The lid is similarly lined. The interior is arranged for one or more saucepans, which, when inserted in the stove, are completely surrounded by the material. The meat or other substance in the saucepan being brought to the boiling-point in the ordinary manner, the pan is inserted in place in the stove, where, the radiation of heat being prevented by the lining, the contents remain at a boiling heat a sufficient time to insure their being thoroughly cooked. When used as a refrigerator, the lining prevents the access of warm air to the cooler object within. No heat is ever applied to the apparatus, which is designed merely to maintain the temperature of an object already heated. It is only adapted for articles cooked by water or steam.



Norwegian-stove.

**Norwegian-wasp**, *s.*

**Entom.:** *Vespa norvegica*.

**Nor-wē'-gī-ūm**, *s.* [L. Lat. *Norwegia*=Norway.] A supposed new element described by Dahl, and said to be found in gersdorffite from the Norwegian island of Osterö, but not yet recognized as such by chemists.

**Nor'-wich (wich as ȳg)**, *s.* [A. S. *north-wic*=northern station or town.]

**Geog.:** The county-town of Norfolk.

**Norwich-crag**, *s.*

**Geol.:** The Fluvio-marine or Mammaliferous Crag. [CRAG.]

**nōse, \*nase**, *subst.* [A. S. *nōsu*; cogn. with Dut. *neus*; Icel. *nōs*; Dan. *næse*; Sw. *nåsa*; Ger. *nase*; Russ. *nos'*; Lith. *nošis*; Lat. *nasus*; Sansc. *nāsá*; Fr. *nez*; Ital. *naso*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. **Lit.:** In the same sense as II. 1.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) Anything resembling, or supposed to resemble, a nose in shape; as a pointed or tapering projection; the nozzle of a bellows, pipe, tuyere, &c.; the beak or rostrum of a still.

(2) The power of smelling.

(3) Scent, sagacity.

"We are not offended with a dog for a better nose than his master."—*Collier: On Envy*.

\* (4) An informer. (*Thieves' Slang*.)

"A regular trump, did not like to turn nose."

*Barham: Ingoldsby Legend; The Drummer*.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Anat.:** The organ of smell, consisting of two parts, one external, the nose, the other internal, the nasal fossæ. The nose is a triangular pyramid projecting from the center of the face, above the upper lip, divided internally by the septum or columna into two, forming the nostrils. The sense of smell is produced by the action of the olfactory nerve on the meatuses of the nasal fossæ.

2. **Pathol.:** There may be hæmorrhage from the nose, polypus of the nose, abscess and perforation of the septum, inflammation of the Schneiderian membrane, &c.

3. **Lathe:** The end of a mandrel on which the chuck is secured.

¶ (1) **A nose of wax:** One who is pliable or yielding, and easily persuaded to any purpose; a person of a compliant or accommodating disposition.

"Too easy, like a nose of wax, to be turned on that side."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. ii.

(2) **The length of one's nose:** As far as one can see at the first look.

(3) **To lead by the nose:** To lead blindly.

(4) **To put one's nose out of joint:** To mortify, supersede, or supplant a person by excelling him; to make jealous.

"To find their noses put out of joint by that little mischief-making interloper!"—*Lytton: Godolphin*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

\* (5) **To take pepper in the nose:** To take offense.

(6) **To thrust (or put) one's nose into the affairs of others:** To meddle officiously in other persons' affairs; to be a busybody.

(7) **To turn up the nose:** To show contempt. (Followed by *at*.)

\* (8) **To wipe a person's nose:** To cheat, to cozen.

"I've wiped the old men's noses of their money."—*Bernard: Terence in English*. (1614.)

\* (9) **To cast in the nose:** To twit; to cast in the teeth.

\* (10) **To hold one's nose to the grindstone:** To be hard upon one.

\* (11) **To be bored through the nose:** To be cheated.

\* (12) **To tell (or count) noses:** To count the number of persons present; to count how many sit on a particular side in Parliament or elsewhere. Brewer considers it a term borrowed from horse dealers, who, in counting horses in a stable, do so by ascertaining how many noses are visible.

(13) **Under one's nose:** Under the immediate range of observation.

"Petry takes me up so entirely, that I scarce see what passes under my nose."—*Pope's Letters*.

**nose-bag**, *s.* A bag of stout canvas with a leather bottom, and having straps at its upper end, by which it may be fastened to a horse's head while he is eating the contained provender.

**nose-band**, *s.*

**Saddlery:** The lower band of the military bridle, passing over in front and attached to the cheekstraps.

**nose-bit**, *s.* Another name for the pump-bit or shell-auger used in boring out timbers for pumpstocks or wooden pipes. A slit-nose bit.

\* **nose-cloth**, *s.* A pocket handkerchief.

\* **nose-herb**, *s.* An herb fit for a nosegay; a flower.

"They are not herbs; they are nose-herbs."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. v.

**nose-hole**, *s.*

**Glass-making:** The open mouth of a furnace at which a globe of crown-glass is exposed during the progress of manufacture, in order to soften the thick portion at the neck, which has just been detached from the blowing-tube.

**nose-key**, *s.*

**Carp.:** A fox-wedge.

**nose-painting**, *s.* Coloring the nose; making the nose red with drink. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.)

**nose-piece**, *s.*

1. **Ord. Lang.:** The nozzle of a hose or pipe.

2. **Optics:** That which holds the object-glass of a microscope. Double, triple, or quadruple nose-pieces are sometimes attached to the nose of a microscope, and hold as many object-glasses of varying power, which are brought into requisition as desired.

3. **Harness:** A nose-band (q. v.).

4. **Old Arm.:** The same as NASAL, *s.* (q. v.)

**nose-pipe**, *s.* The section of pipe containing the contracted orifice attached to the end of the blast-pipe, and placed within the tuyere of a blast-furnace.

**nose-ring**, *s.*

1. A ring of gold, silver, or other material worn as an ornament by various savage tribes, and especially by the South Sea Islanders.

2. A ring put through the nose of an animal; as a bull, a pig, &c.

**†nose-smart**, *s.*

**Botany:**

(1) *Lepidium sativum* (Cress), and others of the genus.

(2) The genus *Nasturtium*.

\* **nōse**, *v. t. & i.* [NOSE, *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To smell, to scent.

"You shall nose him as you go up the stairs into the lobby."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 3.

2. To oppose to the face; to face, to beard.

3. To utter through the nose; to utter in a nasal manner.

4. To touch with the nose.

"Lambs are glad,

Nosing the mother's udder."

*Tennyson: Lucretius*, 100.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To smell, to sniff.

2. To thrust one's nose into what does not concern one; to meddle.

**nōs'-ē-ān**, *s.* [NOSITE.]

**nōse'-bleed**, *s.* [Eng. *nose*, and *bleed*.]

**Bot.:** The Yarrow, *Achillea millefolium*.

**nōse'-būrn**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *nose*, and *burn*.] (See the compound.)

**noseburn-tree**, *s.*

**Bot.:** *Daphnopsis tenuifolia*, one of the Brazilian Thymelacæ.

**nōsed**, *a.* [Eng. *nos(e)*; *-ed*.] Having a nose; especially, having a nose of a certain kind. Generally used in compounds, as *long-nosed*, *short-nosed*, &c.

"The slaves are nosed like vultures."

*Beaum. & Flet.: Sea Voyage*, v. 1.

**nōse'-gāy**, *s.* [Eng. *nose*, and *gay*.] A bunch of odoriferous flowers; a bouquet, a posy.

"Forty girls dressed in white, and carrying nosegays."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

**nōse'-less**, *a.* [English *nose*; *-less*.] Having no nose; deprived of the nose.

"Mangled Myrmidons,

Noseless, and handless, hacket and chipt, come to him."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, v. 6.

\* **nōse'-thīrl, \*nose-thrill**, *s.* [NOSTRIL.]

**nōs'-īng**, *s.* [Eng. *nos(e)*; *-ing*.]

**Carpentry:**

1. The rounded front edge of a tread which projects over the riser of a stair.

2. The prominent edge of a molding or drip.

**nōs'-īte**, *s.* [Named after K. W. Nose; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *nosean*, *nosian*, *nosin*.]

**Min.:** An isometric mineral, found mostly in rhombic dodecahedra, but sometimes granular massive. Hardness, 5.5; specific gravity, 2.25-2.4; color, bluish, grayish-brown to black. Composition: Silica, 36.1; sulphuric acid, 8.0; alumina, 31.0; soda, 24.9=100, corresponding to the formula, 2(3NaO)SiO<sub>2</sub>+3(2Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 3SiO<sub>2</sub>)+2NaOSO<sub>3</sub>. Found associated with sanidine and mica, in the district of the Laacher See, also as a constituent of certain doleritic lavas. Regarded by some mineralogists as a variety of Häuyne (q. v.), rich in soda.

**nōs-o-**, *pref.* [Gr. *nosos*=a disease.] Pertaining to diseases.

\* **nōs'-o-cōme**, *s.* [Gr. *nosokomeion*.] [NOSOCOMIAL.] A hospital.

"The wounded should be . . . had care of in his great hospital or nosocome."—*Urruhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. li.

**nōs-o-cō'-mī-āl**, *a.* [Gr. *nosokometon*=a hospital; *nosos*=disease, and *komeō*=to take care of.] Pertaining or relating to a hospital.

**nō-sōg'-ra-phỹ**, *s.* [Pref. *noso-*, and Gr. *graphō*=to describe; Fr. *nosographie*.] The science of the description of diseases.

**nōs-ō-lōg'-īc-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *nosolog(y)*; *-īc-āl*.] Of or pertaining to nosology.

**nō-sōl'-ō-gīst**, *s.* [Eng. *nosolog(y)*; *-īst*.] One who studies or is versed in nosology.

**nō-sōl'-ō-gỹ**, *s.* [Pref. *noso-*, and Gr. *logos*=a word, discourse.]

1. A systematic classification and arrangement of diseases, according to the distinctive character of each class, order, genus, and species.

2. That branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

**nō-sōn'-ō-mỹ**, *s.* [Pref. *noso-*, and Gr. *onoma*=a name.] The nomenclature of diseases.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn: -tīon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



\*nōs-ō-pō-ēt'-īc, \*nōs-ō-pōl-ēt'-īck, a. [Pref. *noso-*, and Greek *poiētikos*=producing; *poiēō*=to make.] Producing or causing diseases.

"The qualities of the air are *nosopoetic*; that is, have a power of producing disease."—*Arbuthnot*.

nōs-ō-tāx-ŷ, s. [Pref. *noso-*, and Gr. *taxis*=an arrangement.] The distribution and classification of diseases.

nōss, s. [A variant of *ness* (q. v.).] A promontory.

\*nōs'-sōck, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A dram.

nōs-tāl'-gī-ā, s. [Gr. *nostos*=return, and *algos*=pain; Fr. *nostalgie*.] Home-sickness (q. v.).

nōs-tāl'-gīc, a. [French *nostalgique*.] [NOSTALGIA.] Pertaining or relating to nostalgia; homesick.

nōs-tāl'-gŷ, s. [NOSTALGIA.]

nōs-tōc, nōs-tōck, s. [Ger. *nostok*, *nostoch*=nostoc.] (See def.)

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the sub-order or order Nostochinæ or Nostochæ, or Nostochaceæ. The definitely-formed hard pellicle of the rind inclosing the frond is composed of a gelatinous substance, globose, lobed or forked, imbedded in which are numerous more or less beaded filaments, or necklace-like lines of globules, some of which are larger than the rest. Reproduction is by cell division of the endochrome of these larger cells, or by zoospores. The species are generally green, though sometimes blue. They are found on damp ground, wet rocks, mosses, &c., and in fresh water, either free or attached to stones. According to Fries, *N. lichenoides* and *foliaceum* are the lichens *Collema limosum*, *C. flaccidum*, &c., surcharged with water.

nōs-tō-chīn'-ē-æ, nōs-tōch'-ē-æ, nōs-tō-chā'-çē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nostoc*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ*, *-eæ*, *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: A sub-order of Confervaceæ, or order of Algae, green-spered Algae, consisting of plants having minute unbranched, usually moniliform, microscopic filaments, at rest or oscillating, imbedded in a mass of more or less firm gelatinous matter. The species are found on damp ground or floating at the bottom of water.

nōs-tō-mā'-nī-ā, subst. [Gr. *nostos*=return, and *mania*=madness.]

*Mental Pathol.*: An aggravated form of nostalgia, amounting to madness.

nōs'-trīl, \*nose-thīrl, \*nose-thīrl, \*nose-thīrl, \*nose-thurle, \*nos-trelle, subst. [A. S. *nōsdhyr'l*, from *nōsu*=the nose, and *dhyrel*, *thyrel*=a perforation; *thyrlīan*=to bore, to drill.] [DRILL, v., THRILL.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The same as II. 1 (1).

2. *Fig.*: Acuteness, sharpness, perception. (*Ben Jonson*.)

II. Technically:

1. *Anatomy*:

(1) *Human*: One of the two apertures or cavities in the nose, which give passage to the air and to the secretions of the nose; used in the plural for the nose.

(2) *Compar.*: The nostrils of birds are generally placed at the base of the side of the bill; in some cases they are behind the basal margin, in others toward the center of the bill.

2. *Pathol.*: There may be a plugging of a nostril, chronic inflammation of the nostrils, or they may be eaten away by syphilitic ulcers.

nōs'-trūm, s. [Lat. neut. sing. of *noster*=ours, i. e., a special drug or remedy known only to the maker or seller.]

1. A medicine, the composition and mode of preparation of which is kept secret by the inventor or proprietor, in order to secure a monopoly; a quack medicine.

"Here drivelled the physician,  
Whose most infallible *nostrum* was at fault."

R. Browning: *Paracelsus*, iii.

2. A remedy, scheme, or device proposed by a quack or crotcheter in any department.

nōs'-ŷ, nōs'-ey, a. [Eng. *nose*; *-y*.] Having a large and prominent nose.

"Who the knight and his *nosy* squire were."—*Jarvis*: *Don Quixote*, pt. ii., bk. ii., ch. xiv.

nōt-, pref. [NOTO-.]

nōt, \*nat, \*nought, adv. [The same word as NAUGHT (q. v.).] A particle used to express negation, denial, refusal, or prohibition; as, He must not go; Will you go? I will not.

¶ (1) *Not the less*: None the less; not less on that account; nevertheless. [NATHELESS.]

(2) *Not the more*: None the more; not more on that account.

\*not-self, s.

*Metaph.*: The same as NON-EGO (q. v.).

nōt, \*noot, \*note, v. i. [A. S. *nāt*=I know not, he knows not; for *ne wāt*, from *ne*=not, and *wāt*=I know, he knows.]

1. Know or knows not; knew not.

2. Know or knew not how to; could not.

"Secretly he saw, yet *note* discourse."  
*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, III. iii. 50.

nōt, a. [NOTT, a.]

\*not-head, \*nott-head, s. A head having the hair cut short.

\*not-wheat, subst. Smooth, unbearded wheat. (*Carew*.)

nō-tā bē-ně, phr. [Lat.] Mark or note well; generally contracted into N. B.

nō-tā-bīl'-ī-ā, s. pl. [Lat. neut. pl. of *notabilis*=notable (q. v.).] Notable things; things most worthy of notice.

nō-tā-bīl'-ī-tŷ, \*no-tā-bil-ī-tee, s. [Fr. *notabilité*.]

1. The quality or state of being notable; notableness.

2. A notable or remarkable person or thing; a person of note.

nōt'-ā-ble, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *notabilis*=remarkable, from *noto*=to mark; *nota*=a mark, a note; Sp. *notable*; Ital. *notabile*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Worthy of notice; noted, noteworthy, distinguished, remarkable, memorable.

"And slewe and bete downe a great nombre of the most *notablest* of the cyte."—*Berners*: *Froissart's Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. cccxlv.

2. Notorious, egregious; well or commonly known.

"A *notable* leading sinner, indeed, to wit, the rebel."—*South*: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

3. Excellent; clever in any sphere.

"My master is become a *notable* lover."—*Shakesp.*: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 5.

4. Conspicuous; easily seen or observed; manifest, observable.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord Lang.*: A person or thing worthy of note or distinction.

"Varro's aviary is still so famous, that it is reckoned for one of those *notables*, which foreign nations record."—*Addison*: *On Italy*.

2. *French Hist.*: A number of persons, chiefly of the higher orders, appointed by the king prior to the Revolution of 1789, to constitute a representative body (the Assembly of the Notables) of the kingdom.

nōt'-ā-ble-něss, s. [Eng. *notable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being notable or noteworthy; notability.

"Neither could the *notableness* of the place . . . make us to marke it."—*Homilies*; *Against Perill of Idolatry*, pt. i.

nōt'-ā-blŷ, \*not-a-blye, adv. [Eng. *notab(le)*; *-ly*.]

1. In a notable, noteworthy, or remarkable manner; remarkably.

"He sheweth before, and that *notablie*, of the iopardous times toward the end of the worlde."—*Prol.* upon 2 *Timothy*. (Bible, 1551.)

2. Egregiously, plainly.

"Once or twice *notably* deceived."—*South*: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 11.

\*3. With consequence; with show of importance.

"Mention Spain or Poland, and he talks very *notably*."—*Addison*.

nōt'-ā-cān'-thā, s. pl. [Pref. *not-*, and Gr. *akantha*=a spine.]

*Entom.*: A tribe of Diptera, with a single family, Stratiomyidæ (q. v.). Its chief character is the presence of spines upon the posterior margin of the scutellum.

nōt'-ā-cān'-thī-dæ, nōt'-ā-cān'-thī, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *notacanth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, or masc. *-i*.]

*Ichthy.*: A family of Acanthopterygii. Only known genus, *Notacanthus* (q. v.).

nōt'-ā-cān'-thūs, s. [Pref. *not-*, and Gr. *acantha*=a spine.]

*Ichthy.*: An aberrant genus of Acanthopterygians. The development of spines in the vertical fins is the only characteristic of the order which these fishes possess. Body elongate, covered with very small scales; the snout protrudes beyond the mouth. Dentition feeble. Five species known, from the Mediterranean, the Arctic, Atlantic, and Southern Pacific Oceans. During the *Challenger* expedition specimens were obtained from an alleged depth of 1,875 fathoms.

nōt'-ā, a. [Gr. *nōtos*=the back.] Belonging or pertaining to the back; dorsal.

nō-tāl'-gī-ā, s. [Pref. *not-*, and Gr. *algos*=pain.]

*Pathol.*: Pain in the back; irritation of the spine.

nō-tān'-dūm (pl. nō-tān'-dā), s. [Lat. *laüt*-sing. of *notandus*, fut. pass. par. of *noto*=to mark, to note.] Something to be marked or noted; a notable fact or occurrence.

nō-tār, s. [O. Fr. *notaire*.] A notary (q. v.). (*Scotch*.)

nō-tar'-chūs, s. [Pref. *not-*, and Gr. *archos*=the vent.]

*Zool.*: A genus of tectibranchiate gasteropods, family Aplysiadæ. Animal shell-less. Seven species known, from the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

nō-tār'-ī-ā, a. [Eng. *notary*; *-al*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a notary; as, a *notarial* seal.

2. Done, executed, or taken by a notary.

"Witnesses to *notarial* or civil deeds."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

notarial-acts, s. pl.

*Law*: Such acts in civil law as require to be done under the seal of a notary, and are admitted as evidence in courts.

notarial-instruments, s. pl.

*Scots Law*: Instruments of sasine, of resignation, of intimation, of an assignation, of premonition, of protest, and drawn up by a notary.

nō-tār'-ī-ā-l-ŷ, adv. [Eng. *notarial*; *-ly*.] In a notarial manner; by a notary.

nōt'-ar-ŷ, s. [O. Fr. *notaire*, from Lat. *notarius*=a shorthand writer, one who makes notes; *nota*=a mark, a note; Sp. & Port. *notario*; Ital. *notaro*, *notajo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. Originally, among the ancient Romans, a person employed to take notes of trials, proceedings in courts, contracts, &c.; a shorthand writer. This kind of work was at first usually performed by slaves, but the notarii, as they increased in ability and raised themselves above the servile ranks, gradually assumed the duties and functions of the tabelliones, writers who, under the Roman law, were employed in drawing up contracts, wills and commercial documents, and the work which fell to them in this capacity corresponded very closely to some of the business now undertaken by the modern notary public, the solicitor, attorney and conveyancer.

2. A public official authorized to attest signatures in deeds, contracts, affidavits, and declarations. They protest bills of exchange and notes, draw up protests after receiving affidavits of mariners and masters of ships, and administer oaths. Also called a Notary Public.

"Go with me to a *notary*, seal me there  
Your bond."

*Shakesp.*: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

¶ From a document dated 1574, it appears that the Company of Notaries in London at that time numbered sixteen, and that they got their living by the "Making of Policies, Intimations, and Renunciations, and other writings," for the doing of which a monopoly had just been granted to one Richard Candler. (*Bithehl*.)

II. *Ch. Hist.* (pl.): One of the names given by the Paulicians to their ministers or teachers. (*Mosheim*: *Church History* (ed. 1861), p. 321.)

†† (1) *Ecclesiastical Notary*:

*Church Hist.*: An officer appointed to collect and preserve the acts of the martyrs.

\* (2) *Apostolic and Imperial Notary*: A notary formerly appointed by the pope or an emperor to exercise his functions in a foreign country.

nō-tāte, a. [Lat. *notatus*, pa. par. of *noto*=to mark, to note.]

*Botany*: Marked, variegated; having variegated spots or lines.

nō-tā-tion, s. [Lat. *notatio*=a marking, a noting, from *notatus*=pa. par. of *noto*=to mark, to note; *nota*=a mark.]

1. The act of marking or noting; the act or practice of recording anything by means of marks, characters, or figures.

2. A system of marks, notes, signs, or characters employed in any art or science, to express in a brief and compendious form certain facts connected with that art or science. [¶.]

\*3. Etymology; etymological signification.

"The *notation* of a word is, when the original thereof is sought out; and consisteth in two things, the kind and the figure."—*Ben Jonson* *English Grammar*, ch. viii.

¶ (1) *Architectural Notation*: A system of signs, marks, or characters, appended to figures, when used to denote dimensions on drawings, as ' for feet, '' for inches, '' for parts; as, 10' 6''=ten feet six inches.

(2) *Arithmetical Notation*: A system of figures or characters used to represent numbers. Two methods of expressing numbers are at present in use, the Roman and the Arabic.

In the Roman method seven characters are employed, called numeral letters. These, standing separately, represent the following numbers, viz.,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



I. for one, V. for five, X. for ten, L. for fifty, C. for a hundred, D. for five hundred, and M. for one thousand. By combinations of these characters, in accordance with the following principles, every number may be expressed: (a) When a letter stands alone, it represents the number given above, as V. for five; (b) when a letter is repeated, the combination stands for the product of the number denoted by the letter by the number of times which it is taken: thus, III. stands for three; XXX. for thirty, &c.; (c) when a letter precedes another, taken in the order given above, the combination stands for the number denoted by the greater diminished by that denoted by the less: thus, IV. stands for five less one, *i. e.*, four; XC. for one hundred less ten, *i. e.*, ninety, &c.; (d) when a letter, taken in the order given above, follows another, the combination stands for the sum of the numbers denoted by the letters taken separately: thus, XI. stands for ten plus one, *i. e.*, eleven; LV. for fifty plus five, *i. e.*, fifty-five; CIV. for one hundred plus four [IV = five less one, *i. e.*, four as in (c)], *i. e.*, one hundred and four; MDCCCLXXXV. for eighteen hundred and eighty-five. This method of notation is now little used except for dates, headings of chapters, &c.

In the Arabic, or rather the Hindu, method, introduced by the Arabs into Europe at the close of the tenth century, numbers are represented by the symbols, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and their combinations, according to conventional rules. The characters are called figures or digits, and, taken in their order, stand for naught, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine; the value of the unit depends upon the place which the figure occupies in the scale adopted. The value of each figure or digit increases in a tenfold ratio from the right to the left; the number of places of the digit from the right to the left indicating the power of 10, and the digit itself the number of such powers intended to be expressed: thus, 10 = ten taken once = ten; 200 = ten squared taken twice =  $2 \times 10^2$ ;  $7656 = 7 + 10^3 + (6 \times 10^2) + (5 \times 10) + 6 =$  seven thousand six hundred and fifty-six, the values of the places being thus: 7 (thousands), 6 (hundreds), 5 (tens), 6 (units).

(3) *Chemical notation*: The written language of chemistry. The system now in use belongs exclusively to modern times, but in all ages signs of some kind or other seem to have been employed to represent the various kinds of matter. In 1815 Berzelius proposed the use of the initial letter of the element, and the employment of coefficients to express the number of the same atoms in the compound, bringing chemical notation almost into its present state. Thus, sulphate of soda =  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , indicating that the compound is formed of two atoms of sodium (natrium), one of sulphur, and four of oxygen. In organic compounds, the constitution of which is known, the symbols are so arranged as to show the various groups of radicals.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{O} =$  ethylic acetate, but butyric acid, with the same number of atoms, is expressed by  $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{COHO}$ .

(4) *Mathematical notation*: The conventional method of representing mathematical quantities and operations by means of symbols. [SYMBOL.]

(5) *Musical notation*: The system or method of expressing musical sounds in writing, by means of signs, characters, figures, or marks. [NOTE, s.]

(6) *Numerical notation*:

*Music*: A method of expressing musical sounds by numerals.

(7) *Tonic sol-fa notation*: [TONIC SOL-FA.]

\*nō-tā'-tōr, s. [Lat.] One who makes or writes notes; an annotator.

"The notator Dr. Potter in his epistle before it to the reader saith thus, *Totum opus, &c.*"—Wood: *Athenæ Oxon.*

nōtch, s. [A weakened and later form of *nock* (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A nick, a slit; a small cut or indentation in anything.

\*2. Anything resembling a notch, as a narrow cutting or pass in a mountain.

II. *Anat.*: An incisure; a part cut into or cut out of a margin, as the interclavicular notch, the notches of vertebræ, &c.

notch-flowered, a.

Bot.: Having the flowers notched at the margin.

nōtch, v. t. & i. [NOTCH, s.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To cut notches or nicks in; to nick, to indent.

"The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces, cancelled and transversely notched."—Grew: *Muscum.*

\*2. To place in a notch, as an arrow; to fit to the string.

\*3. To mark or keep count of, by cutting notches in a stick or piece of wood; to score.

\*B. *Intrans.*: To keep a count or score by cutting notches in a stick; to score.

nōtch'-bōard, s. [Eng. *notch*, and *board*.]

*Carp.*: The board which receives the ends of the steps and risers in a staircase.

nōtched, pa. par. or a. [NOTCH, v.]

notched-eared, s. Having the margins of the ears irregular in contour, as if notched.

Notched-eared Bat:

Zöbl.: *Vespertilio emarginatus*; it is found in central and southern Europe, and extends eastward into Persia.

nōtch'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [NOTCH, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of cutting notches or nicks in anything.

2. The act of scoring or counting as by notches.

3. A notch, a nick.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Carp.*: A mode of joining timbers or scantling in a frame. It is either square or dovetailed, and is used for connecting the ends of wall-plates and bond-timbers at the angles, letting joists down on girders, binders, sills, plates, or purlins. Halving, scarfing, and calking are forms of notching, and form a lap-joint.

2. *Rail. Eng.*: [GULLETING.]

notching-adze, s.

*Carp.*: A light adze with a bit of large curvature or nearly straight for notching into timbers in making gains, &c. [GAIN (1), s.]

nōtch'-weēd, s. [Eng. *notch*, and *weed*.]

Bot.: *Chenopodium vulvaria*.

nōtch'-wīng, s. [Eng. *notch*, and *wing*.]

Entom.: A moth, *Teras caudana*.

\*nōte, v. [For *ne wote*.] Knew not, could not. [NOT, v.]

nōte (1), s. [Fr., from Lat. *nota*=a mark, a sign, a note, allied to *notus*, pa. par. of *nosco* (*gnosco*)=to know; Ital. & Sp. *nota*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A mark or token by which anything may be known; a visible sign or mark.

"Some natural notes about her body."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, ii. 2.

2. A stigma, a brand; reproach, shame.

"My posterity shamed with the note."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 208.

3. Notice, heed, care, observation.

"Some precepts worthy the note."

Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, iii. 5.

4. The state of being under observation.

"Small matters come with great commendation, because they are continually in use and in note."—Bacon.

5. Reputation, mark, renown, consequence, distinction.

"To make them men *note*."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iii.

6. Distinction or fame, in a bad sense; notoriety.

"A deed of dreadful note."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 2.

7. Account, notice, information, intelligence, intimation.

"Give him note of our approach."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 1.

8. A minute, memorandum, or short writing intended to assist the memory, or to be used for reference at a future time.

9. In the same sense as II. 2.

10. An explanatory or critical comment; an annotation.

"The best writers have been perplexed with notes, and obscured with illustrations."—Felton: *On the Classics*.

11. (*Pl.*): The verbatim report of a speech, discourse, &c., taken by a reporter or shorthand writer.

12. A remark.

"A good note; that keeps you from the blow of the law."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

13. A bill, an account, a memorandum, a list, a catalogue.

"Here's the note how much your chain weighs."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 1.

14. A short letter; a billet.

"She sent a note, the seal an 'Elle vous suit.'"

Tennyson: *Ed. Morris*, 105.

15. A small size of letter paper, used for writing notes or short letters; note-paper.

16. An official or diplomatic communication in writing; an official memorandum or communication from the minister of one country to the minister of another.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Music*:

(1) In general, any musical sound.

(2) In particular, the signs placed upon the staff which show by their shape and position the duration and pitch of sound. They constitute the essence of measurable music as opposed to mere "signs of intonation," such as were the neumes. The first division of notes was, as might be expected, into long and short (breve or brief). The long was a four-sided note with a tail; the breve a four-sided note without a tail; the semibreve a diamond note. There are now six notes in ordinary use, viz., the semibreve, the minim, the crotchet, the quaver, the semiquaver, and the demisemiquaver. The half-demisemiquaver is also occasionally used. One semibreve is equal to two minims, or four crotchets, or eight quavers, or sixteen semiquavers, or thirty-two demisemiquavers, or sixty-four half-demisemiquavers.

(3) The term is used generally for the sounds of which notes are signs, as when we say of a singer that his high notes are good, or that a player plays wrong notes.

2. *Print.*: A mark on the margin of a book, to call attention to something in the text. These are of three kinds:

(1) Shoulder-notes, at the top of the page, giving book, chapter, and date, as in reference Bibles.

(2) Side-notes, marginal or set-in notes, containing abstracts of the text, as in law-books, or reference notes to parallel passages.

(3) Foot-notes, containing commentaries and annotations.

3. *Comm.*: A written or printed promise to pay a certain sum of money to a certain person, on a specific date; as, a promissory note, a bank-note, &c.

¶ *Note of hand*: A promissory note.

note-book, s. A book in which notes or memoranda are set down.

"Cassius all his faults observ'd;

Set in a note-book."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, iv. 5.

note-paper, s. The same as NOTE, s., I. 15.

\*nōte (2), s. [A. S.] Business, occupation, need.

\*nōte (3), s. [NUT.]

nōte (1), v. t. [Fr. *noter*; Sp. *notar*; Ital. *notare*, all from Lat. *noto*=to mark.] [NOTE, s.]

1. To mark; to distinguish with a mark.

2. To stigmatize; to brand with a crime.

"You have condemned and noted Lucius Pella."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.

3. To observe, to remark, to heed; to take note or notice of.

4. To show respect to; to treat with respect.

"Whose worth and honesty is richly noted."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, v. 3.

5. To pay attention to; to listen to; to heed.

"But note me, signior."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

6. To set down; to commit to memory.

"I'll note you in my book of memory."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. I.*, ii. 4.

7. To make a note or memorandum of; to set down in writing.

"Note it in a book that it may be for ever and ever."—Isaiah xxx. 8.

8. To set down in musical characters.

9. To furnish or provide with notes; to annotate.

10. To denote, to mark.

11. To charge with a crime. (Followed by *of*.)

(*Dryden*.)

¶ *To note a bill*:

*Comm.*: To record the non-acceptance or non-payment of a bill when it becomes due. It is done officially by a notary.

\*nōte (2), v. t. [A. S. *hnitan*; pa. t. *hnát*.] To butt; to push with the horns.

nōt'-ēd, pa. par. & a. [NOTE, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Of note; eminent, remarkable, noteworthy, celebrated.

"We shall have recourse to a noted story in Don Quixote."—Hume: *Essays*, pt. i., ess. 23.

nōt'-ēd-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *noted*; -ly.] With good perception and remembrance; exactly.

"Do you remember what you said of the duke? Most notably, sir."—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

nōt'-ēd-ness, s. [Eng. *noted*; -ness.] The quality or state of being noted; eminence, celebrity, remarkableness, notableness.

"So lucky . . . as to attain the so criminally courted notedness."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 306.

\*nōte'-fūll, a. [Eng. *note* (1), s.; -full.] Worthy of note; notable.

"My muses, that is to say, by my notefull sciences."—Chaucer: *Boecius*, bk. i.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -çion, -çion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**nōt-ē-læ'-a**, s. [Gr. *notos*=the south, and *elaia*=the olive. So named because these olive-like plants are confined to Australia and Tasmania.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Oleaceæ, having opposite entire leathery leaves, axillary racemes of yellowish-green flowers, and small fleshy one-sided drupes. There are seven or eight species, which furnish good timber. *Notelcea ligustrina* is the Tasmanian Iron-wood-tree, and *N. ovata* the Dunga-runga of New South Wales.

**nōte'-læss**, a. [Eng. *note* (1), s.; -less.]

1. Not of note; not notable, remarkable, or conspicuous.  
2. Unmusical, discordant.

"Parish-clerk with *noteless* tone."  
*D'Urfeij: Two Queens of Brentford*, i.

**nōte'-læss-næss**, s. [Eng. *noteless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being *noteless*.

**nōte'-lēt**, s. [Eng. *note* (1), s.; dim. suff. -let.]

\*1. A little note; a billet.  
†2. A small notice; a short criticism.

"Some brightly written *notelets* on books and reading."  
*Athenæum*, Aug. 2, 1884, p. 144.

\***note-muge**, s. [NUTMEG.]

**nōt'-ēr**, s. [Eng. *note* (1), v.; -er.]

1. One who notes or takes notice.  
2. An annotator, a commentator.

"Postellus, and the *noter* upon him, Severtius, have much admired this manner."  
*Gregory: Post.*, p. 308.

**nō-tē-ūs**, s. [Gr. *nōteus*=one who carries on the back.]

**Zoöl.**: A genus of Rotifera, family Branchionidæ. There are no eyes, the foot is forked, the body spinous in front and behind. Size, from  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{7}$  inch.

**nōte'-wōr-thy**, \***note-woor-thie**, a. [English *note* (1), s.; and *worthy*.] Worthy of or deserving note; calling for notice or remark; notable, remarkable.

"This by way is *notewoorthie*, that the Danes had an imperfect or rather a lame and limping rule in this land."  
*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.*, bk. vii., ch. i.

\***nōth'-ēr**, a. & conj. [NEITHER.]

**nōth'-īng**, \***noth-yng**, \***nae-thing**, \***na-thing**, s. & adv. [Eng. *no*, and *thing*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Not anything; the opposite to *something* and *anything*.

"The idea therefore either of a finite or infinite *nothing*, is a contradiction in terms."  
*Clarke: Answer to the Seventh Letter*. (Note.)

2. Non-existence; nothingness.

"Mighty states characterless are grated  
To *nothing*."  
*Shakesp.: Troilus*, iii. 2.

3. A state or condition of insignificance or comparative worthlessness or unimportance.

"A man that from very *nothing* is grown into an unspeakable estate."  
*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 1.

4. A thing of no importance or moment; a trifle.

"A race of empty friends, loud *nothings*."  
*Beaum. & Flet.: Maid in the Mill*, i. 1.

5. A cipher.

B. As adv.: In no degree; not in any degree; not at all.

"Adam with such counsel *nothing* sway'd."  
*Milton: P. L.*, x. 1,010.

\***nothing-doer**, s. An idler.

"Swarms of *nothing-doers*."  
*Adams: Works*, ii. 182.

\***nothing-gift**, s. A gift of no worth; a worthless gift.

"That *nothing-gift* of differing multitudes."  
*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 6.

**nothing-worth**, a. Worth nothing; worthless. (*Tennyson: The Epic*, 39.)

**nōth-īng-ār'-ī-an**, s. [Eng. *nothing*; -arian.] One of no particular belief or religious denomination.

**nōth-īng-ār'-ī-an-īsm**, s. [Eng. *nothingarian*; -ism.] The principles or teachings of the *nothingarians*.

"A reaction from the *nothingarianism* of the last century."  
*Church Times*, Sept. 9, 1881, p. 594.

**nōth-īng-īsm**, s. [Eng. *nothing*; -ism.] *Nothingness*; nihility.

**nōth-īng-næss**, s. [Eng. *nothing*; -ness.]

1. The state of being *nothing*; nihility; non-existence.

"His art did express  
A quintessence even from *nothingness*."  
*Donne*.

†2. Insignificance, worthlessness.

"My undecernable *nothingness* may seem to forbid any certain intelligence of their distinct workings."  
*Ep. Hall: Select Thoughts*, § 22.

\*3. A thing of no value or worth; a *nothing*.

"A *nothingness* in deed and name."

*Butler: Hudibras*, i. 2.

**nō-thōç'-ēr-ās**, s. [Gr. *nothos*=spurious, counterfeit, and *keras*=a horn, a projection.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of Orthoceratidæ (q. v.), with a single species, from the Upper Silurian. Shell nautiloid, sub-involute; septa slightly arched, without lobes; dorsal siphuncle.

**nōth-ō-çēr'-cūs**, s. [Greek *nothos*=counterfeit, and *kerkos*=a tail.]

**Ornith.**: A genus of Tinamidæ (q. v.), sub-family Tinaminæ, with three species, ranging from Costa Rica to Venezuela and Ecuador.

**nōth-ō-chlæ'-na**, s. [Gr. *nothos*=bastard, counterfeit, and *chlaina*=a cloak.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Polypodiaceæ, tribe Polypodeæ. The stem of *Nothochlæna piloselloides* has been given in India in sponginess of the gums.

**nō-thō'-nī-a**, s. [NOTONIA.]

**nōth-ō-prōç'-ta**, s. [Gr. *nothos*=counterfeit, and *prōktos*=the anus, the back, the tail.]

**Ornith.**: A genus Tinamidæ (q. v.), sub-family Tinaminæ, with four species, ranging from Ecuador to Bolivia and Chili.

**nōth-ō-sâu'-rī-dæ**, s. pl. [Modern Lat. *nothosaurus* (us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Palæont.**: A family of Triassic Sauropterygia, type *Nothosaurus* (q. v.).

**nōth-ō-sâu'-rūs**, **nōt-ō-sâu'-rūs**, subst. [Greek *nothos*=spurious, counterfeit, and *sauros*=a lizard.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of Sauropterygia, specially characteristic of the Muschelkalk. The neck is long, and has at least twenty vertebrae. Teeth numerous and conical, in distinct sockets. Several species known, all Triassic.

**nōth-ūr'-a**, subst. [Gr. *nothos*=counterfeit, and *oura*=a tail.]

**Ornith.**: A genus of Tinamidæ (q. v.), sub-family Tinaminæ, with four species, quail-like in their habit, ranging from Brazil and Bolivia to Patagonia.

**nō-tiçe**, subst. [Fr., from Lat. *notitia*=a being known, knowledge, acquaintance, from *notus*=known, pa. par. of *nosco*=to know; Sp. & Port. *noticia*; Ital. *notizia*.]

1. The act of noting or observing with the mind or any of the senses; heed, regard, note, cognizance.

"To count them things worth *notice*."

*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 250.

2. Attention, regard, respectful address.

"To no more  
Will I give place or *notice*."

*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

3. Information; intelligence communicated by any means; intimation.

"Bring me just *notice* of the numbers dead."

*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 7.

4. Instruction, direction, order.

"To give *notice* that no manner of person

At any time I course unto the princes."

*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 5.

5. Warning, premonition, notification, intimation beforehand, caution; as, He left without giving me any *notice*.

6. A paper or document giving intimation or information of something to be done or to happen; an official intimation or notification.

7. A commentary or review; an article or note on a particular subject; as, There was a *notice* of the book in the papers.

¶ **Notice to quit**:

**Law**: Notice to leave a house or apartments of which one is tenant. If the tenancy be annual, six months' notice on the part of the landlord or the tenant is needful, if either wish the tenancy to cease at the expiry of any particular year. If it be monthly, the period of notice varies, although in a majority of the states it ranges from five to ten days.

**notice-board**, subst. A board on which public notices are displayed.

**notice of dishonor**, s. [DISHONOR, s. ¶.]

**nō-tiçe**, v. t. [NOTICE, s.]

1. To take notice or note of; to note, to observe, to take cognizance of; to heed, to pay attention to, to remark.

2. To make comments or remarks upon; to remark upon, to mention, to refer to.

"It is impossible not to *notice* a strange comment of Mr. Lindsey's."  
*Ep. Horne: Letter to Dr. Priestley*, p. 41.

3. To treat with civility or respect; to pay respect to.

\*4. To serve with a notice or intimation; to give notice to.

**nō-tiçe-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *notice*; -able.] Capable of being noticed, noted, or remarked; deserving of notice or note; noteworthy, notable, observable.

**nō-tiçe-a-blý**, adv. [Eng. *noticeab*(le); -ly.] In a noticeable manner or degree; so as to be noticed or remarked.

**nō-tiçe-ēr**, s. [English *notic*(e); -er.] One who notices.

**nō-tī-dān'-ī-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *notidan*(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Ichthy.**: A family of Selachioidei (Sharks), with a single genus, *Notidanus* (q. v.).

**nō-tīd'-a-nūs**, s. [Pref. *not-*, and Gr. *idanos*=fair, comely.]

1. **Ichthy.**: The typical and only genus of the family *Notidanidæ*. It is divided into two sections: *Hexanchus*, with six gill-openings, and *Heptanchus*, with seven. Each section has three species. Of the former the best known is *Notidanus griseus*, the Gray Shark, from the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and the British coasts. The seven-gilled sharks are *N. platycephalus*, from the Mediterranean; *N. cinereus*, ranging from the Mediterranean to the adjacent coasts of the Atlantic; and *N. indicus*, from the Cape of Good Hope to California.

2. **Palæont.**: Teeth have been met with in the Oolites.

**nō-tī-fī-cā'-tion**, \***no-tī-fī-ca-ci-on**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *notificatio*, from *notificatus*, pa. par. of *notifico*=to notify (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *notificacion*; Ital. *notificazione*.]

1. The act of notifying or making known; especially the act of notifying or calling attention to officially.

†2. The act of noticing or taking notice of anything; observance, notice.

"Well worthy of a public *notification*."  
*Bp. Hall: Life a Sojourning; A Sermon*.

\*3. A mark, a sign.

"Thilke *notification*s that been ihid under the couertures of sothe."  
*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

4. Notice, especially official, given in words or writing, or by signs; intimation, sign.

"Four or five torches elevated or depressed out of their order may give great variety of *notifications*."  
*Holder: On Speech*.

5. A document, written or printed, giving notice of anything done or to be done; a notice, an advertisement, an intimation.

**nō-tī-fý**, \***no-tī-fie**, v. t. [French *notifier*; from Lat. *notifico*=to make known: *notus*=known, and *facio*=to make; Sp. & Port. *notificar*; Ital. *notificare*.]

1. To make known, to declare.

"His [Duke Robert] worthie acts valientlie and fortunately achieved against the infidels, are *notified* to the world."  
*Holinshed: Henry I.* (an. 1107).

\*2. To give evidence or signs of; to manifest, to display.

"Yet *notifien* they, in hir array of attire, licourousness and pride."  
*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

3. To give notice or notification to; to inform by notice, either written or verbal.

\*4. To mark, to distinguish, to characterize.

**nō-tion**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *notionem*, acc. of *notio*=a notion, an idea, from *notus*, pa. par. of *nosco*=to know; Sp. *noçion*; Ital. *nozione*.]

\*1. Intellectual power, sense, intellect, mind, understanding.

"His *notion* weakens, his discernings  
Are lethargied."  
*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

2. An idea, a conception, a mental apprehension or conception of anything possible to be known or imagined.

"Hence I think it is that these ideas are called *notions*."  
*Locke: Human Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. xxii.

3. A sentiment, an opinion.

"It would be incredible to a man who has never been in France, should one relate the extravagant *notion* they entertain of themselves."  
*Addison*.

4. An inclination, a disposition, an intention; as, He has no *notion* of going away.

5. A fancy article, a trifle, a knickknack; small-ware. (Now only American, and generally in the plural.)

**nō-tion-əl**, a. [Eng. *notion*; -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to a notion, idea, or conception.

2. Existing in idea or imagination only; imaginary, not real; ideal, visionary.

"It is merely a *notional* and imaginary thing."  
*Bentley: Boyle Lectures*.

3. Dealing in ideas not realities; fanciful, whimsical.

"The most forward *notional* dictators sit down in a contented ignorance."  
*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*.

**notional-words**, s. pl. Words which express notions or objects of the understanding; as, *sweet*, *bright*, *slow*, &c., as distinguished from *relational* words, or such as are indicative of position (relating to time, space, &c.), as *here*, *there*, *then*, *I*, *he*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**nō-tion-āl-i-tỹ**, *s.* [Eng. *notional*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being notional, ideal, or imaginary; empty, groundless opinions.

"I aimed at the advance of science by discrediting empty and talkative *notionality*."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xvii.

**nō-tion-āl-lỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *notional*; *-ly*.] In a notional manner; in idea, in conception, not in reality; ideally.

"The whole rational nature of man consists of two faculties, understanding and will, whether really or *notionally* distinct, I shall not dispute."—*Norris: Miscellanies*.

**nō-tion-ate**, *a.* [Eng. *notion*; *-ate*.] Notional, fanciful, ideal.

**nō-tion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *notion*; *-ist*.] One who holds ungrounded or unfounded notions or ideas.

"You read the gospel, or New Testament, but neglect the Old, as is the practice of some flush *notionist*."—*Bp. Hopkins: Expos. Lord's Prayer*.

**nō-tions**, *s. pl.* [NOTION, *s.*, 5.]

**nōt-ī-ōph-i-lūs**, *s.* [Gr. *notios*=wet, moist, and *phileō*=to love.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Carabidæ, sub-family Elaphrinae. They have prominent eyes, and are found in damp places.

**\*nō-tīst**, *s.* [Eng. *note* (1), *s.*; *-ist*.] An annotator, a commentator.

**nōt-īte**, *s.* [From Val di Noto, Sicily; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]

*Mineral.*: A name given by Sartorius von Waltershausen to a mineral substance, which is referred by Dana to Palagonite (q. v.). The compound is probably a hypothetical one. After correction for impurities the analysis shows: Silica, 36.96; alumina, 6.36; sesquioxide of iron, 21.66; magnesia, 11.64; lime, 3.26; soda, 0.97; potash, 0.99; water, 18.16; which is equivalent to the formula,  $2(\text{RO})\text{SiO}_3 + 2\text{RO}_2\text{SiO}_3 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

**\*nō-tī-tion**, **\*no-ty-ci-on**, *s.* [Latin *notitia*=knowledge.] Notice, knowledge, information, intelligence.

"The Archebysshop of Caunterbury hauynge *notycion* of the lordys myndes, stode up."—*Fabyan* (an. 1399.)

**nō-tō**, *pref.* [Gr. *notos*=the back.] Pertaining to or situated in or on the dorsal region.

**nō-tō-brān-chi-ā-tā**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Mod. Lat. &c., *branchiata* (q. v.).]

*Zoölogy.*: The same as DORSIBRANCHIATA and ERRANTIA, an order of Annelids. [ERRANTIA.]

**nō-tō-brān-chi-ate**, *a.* [NOTOBRANCHIATA.]

*Zoöl.*: A term proposed by Nicholson instead of Dorsibranchiate, which transgresses one of Linnaeus' rules for nomenclature, as it has the first element Latin, and the other Greek.

"From the position of the branchiæ, the members of this order [ERRANTIA] are often spoken of as the Dorsibranchiate (or, more properly, *Notobranchiate*) Annelides."—*Nicholson: Zoölogy* (ed. 1878), p. 253.

**nō-tō-chord**, *s.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Eng. *chord*.]

*Anim. Physiol.*: [CHORDA-DORSALIS.]

**nō-tō-chor-dal**, *a.* [Eng. *notochord*; *-al*.] Possessing a notochord.

**nō-tō-dōn-tā**, *s.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Greek *odontos*=a tooth.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of the family Notodontidæ (q. v.). *Notodonta ziczac* is the Pebble Prominent, a large moth, having the fore-wings pale reddish-brown, dusted with white in the middle; large, oblique, rusty-brown, central lunule behind; hinder wings whitish, dusted with pale brown. The larva has humps on the sixth, seventh, and twelfth segments. It feeds on willows and poplars.

**nō-tō-dōn-ti-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *notodont(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: A family of Moths, group Bombycina. Antennæ longer than the thorax; pectinated in the male, abdomen thick; the upper wings often with a projecting tuft of feathers on the inner margin, on which account some of them are called Prominent Moths. Larvæ often with a projection on the back of the twelfth segment.

**Nōt-ō-gæ-a**, *s.* [Gr. *notos*=the south or southwest wind, and *gæia*, poet. for *gē*=the earth.]

*Zoöl. & Geol.*: That part of the earth's surface lying to the south of a line crossing the American continent on the northern frontier of Mexico, passing round the Cape of Good Hope to the south of India and Indo-Malaysia, north of the Nicobar Islands, dividing the Indian from the Papuan portion of the Malay archipelago, then running northward as far as the Philippines, passing between them and Formosa, trending southward and eastward to the Samoan archipelago. It corresponds with the Neotropical and Australian regions of Selater. (*Huxley*, in *Proc. Zoöl. Soc.*, 1868, p. 313.)

**nōt-ōm-mā-tā**, *s.* [Pref. *not-*, and Gr. *ommata*, pl. of *omma*=an eye.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Rotifers, family Hydatinea. They are sometimes parasitic, and undergo degradation of form. *Notommata tardigrada* has the rotary organ greatly diminished. *N. longiseta* has two bristles several times longer than the body in the position of the tail.

**nōt-ōm-mā-tā-nā**, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *notommat(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

*Zoöl.*: The same as HYDATINÆA (q. v.).

**nō-tō-nēc-tā**, *s.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. *nēktēs*=a swimmer.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of the family Notonectidæ (q. v.). *Notonecta glauca*, about half an inch long, yellowish above, scutellum black. It is predaceous, and bites severely.

**nō-tō-nēc-ti-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *notonect(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: Water-boatmen; a family of Hydrocores. Body convex above, flat below; antennæ four-jointed, ocelli wanting; hinder tibia and tarsi compressed and fringed on both sides. The popular name is an allusion to the appearance they present when taking air on the surface of the water—their long hinder legs are thrown out at right angles to the body, and they somewhat resemble a watchman resting on his sculls.

**nō-tō-nī-a**, **nō-thō-nī-a**, *s.* [Named after Noton, an Indian botanist.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Composites, sub-tribe Senecioneæ. *Notonia grandiflora* is found in India on hills. Dr. Gibson proposed it in 1860 as a preventive to hydrophobia.

**nō-tō-pō-dī-ūm**, *s.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

*Zoöl.*: The dorsal division of the foot-tubercle of an annelid; often called the dorsal oar. [PARAPODIUM.]

**nō-tōp-tēr-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *notopter(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Ichthy.*: A family of physostomous fishes. Head and body scaly; no barbels; air-bladder divided in the interior. The ova fall into the cavity of the abdomen before exclusion.

**nō-tōp-tēr-is**, *s.* [NOTOPTERUS.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Bats, family Pteropodidæ (q. v.). There is but one species, *Notopteris macdonaldii*, from the Fiji Islands, Aneiteum Island, and New Guinea. The index-finger has no claw; the wings spring from the spine, and the animal may be easily discriminated from the rest of the family by the length of the tail, which is nearly as long as the forearm.

**nō-tōp-tēr-ūs**, *s.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. *pteron*=a fin.]

1. *Ichthy.*: The single genus of the family Notopteridæ (q. v.), with five species, from the fresh waters of the East Indies and Western Africa.

2. *Palæont.*: Well-preserved specimens are found in the marl slates of Padang in Sumatra.

**nō-tō-rhī-zal**, *a.* [Mod. Latin *notorhiz(e)*; Eng. suff. *-al*.] Having the radicle of the embryo lying on the back of the cotyledons; of or belonging to the Notorhizæ (q. v.).

**nō-tō-rhīz-ē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. *rhiza*=a root.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Brassicacæ (Cruciferæ), having the radicle of the embryo lying on the back of the cotyledons, the cross section appearing thus: O II. It contains five families; Sisymbriidæ, Cameliniidæ, Lepididæ, Isatidæ, and Anchonidæ. (*Lindley*.)

**nō-tōr-i-e-tỹ**, *s.* [Fr. *notoriété*, from Low Lat. *notorietas*, from Lat. *\*notorius*=well-known.] [NOTORIOUS.] The quality or state of being notorious; the state of being commonly or publicly known, especially to disadvantage.

"Men whose names have justly acquired an unenviable *notoriety*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ *Proof by notoriety*:

*Scots Law*: The fact of the judge being aware that the point to be proved is commonly known or acknowledged to be true, whether it be known to a whole country or to a whole vicinity.

**nō-tōr-i-ōus**, *adj.* [Lat. *\*notorius*, from *notus*, pa. par. of *nosco*=to know; Ital., Sp., & Port. *notorio*; Fr. *notoire*.]

1. Publicly, generally, or commonly known, acknowledged, or spoken of; known to everybody, manifest.

"It is *notorious* that a horse-soldier requires a longer training than a foot-soldier."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ Now only used in the sense of known to disadvantage; as, a *notorious* liar, a *notorious* crime, &c.

2. Of note or notoriety; notable, egregious.

"Bring in here two *notorious* benefactors."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

**nō-tōr-i-ōus-lỹ**, **\*no-tor-i-ous-lie**, *adv.* [Eng. *notorious*; *-ly*.]

1. In a notorious manner or degree; to the knowledge of everybody; plainly, manifestly.

"Both princes, whose shames and dishonors were daily divulged more *notoriously* abroad."—*Savile: Tacitus; Historie*, p. 72.

2. Egregiously, enormously.

"Never man so *notoriously* abused."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

**nō-tōr-i-ōus-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *notorious*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being notorious, or known by everybody; notoriety.

"The presumption of their secrecy makes them exult upon his *notoriousness*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Zaccheus*.

2. Egregiousness, enormity.

**nō-tor-nīs**, *s.* [Gr. *notos*=the south, and *ornis*=a bird.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: *Notornis mantelli*, a gigantic Coot, with rudimentary wings, from the Post-Tertiary geological formations of New Zealand, which may possibly be still living. A living example was taken by some sealers in Dusky Bay in 1859, and described by Mr. Walter Mantell. The head, throat, and under-surface dark-blue; rump, upper tail coverts, less wing coverts, and scapulars brownish-green; wing-feathers blue, with broad terminal bands of verditer-green; bill bright red, tarsi and toes lighter, claws horn-color.

**\*not-or-y**, *a.* [Fr. *notoire*=notorious (q. v.).] Notorious.

**nōt-ō-thē-nī-a**, *s.* [Greek *notothen*=from the south.]

*Ichthy.*: The typical genus of the group Nototheriniæ (q. v.). The body is covered with ctenoid scales, and the bones of the head are unarmèd. About twenty species are known, from the southern extremity of America, New Zealand, and Kerguelen's Land.

**nōt-ō-thē-nī-i-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nototherini(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Ichthy.*: A group of Trachinidæ (q. v.), with two genera, *Notothenia* and *Harpagifer*. The lateral line is interrupted, and the dorsal fin consists of two portions.

**nōt-ō-thēr-i-ūm**, *s.* [Greek *notos*=south, and *thērion*=a wild beast.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Diprotodont Marsupials, from the Post-Tertiary of Australia. It resembles *Diprotodon* (q. v.), but the lower incisors are diminutive, and the front teeth are rooted.

**nō-tō-trē-mā**, *s.* [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. *trēma*=a hole.]

*Zoöl.*: A Mexican genus of Hylidæ, with a single species, *Nototremamarsupiatum*. There is a pouch on the back of the female just above the lower part of the spine. The male, with his hind feet, places the eggs in this cavity, where they are hatched, and undergo their transformation, the young coming forth as perfect frogs. The branchiæ of the tadpole are terminated by a bell-shaped disc.

**nō-tōur**, **nōt-toûr**, *a.* [Fr. *notoire*=notorious (q. v.).] Notorious or well-known; as, a *notour* adulterer; a *notour* bankrupt, *i. e.*, one legally declared bankrupt. (*Scotch*.)

**\*nōtt**, *v. t.* [NOTT, *a.*] To shear, to crop close.

"He caused . . . his beard to be *notted* and no more shaven."—*Stow: Henry VIII.* (an. 27.)

**\*nōtt**, *a.* [A. S. *hnót*=shorn.] Shorn, cropped close, smooth.

**\*nott-head**, **\*not-hed**, *s.* A head with the hair cut close. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 109.)

**\*nott-headed**, *adj.* Having the hair cut close. (*Chapman: Widow's Tears*.)

**\*nott-pated**, **\*not-pated**, *a.* The same as NOTT-HEADED (q. v.).

"This leatherne-jerkin, crystal-button, *not-pated* . . ."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, ii. 4.

**nōt-târ-nō**, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *nocturnus*=pertaining to night; *nox* (genit. *noctis*)=night.]

*Music.*: Originally a kind of serenade; now a piece of music of a gentle and quiet character.

**\*Nō-tūs**, *s.* [Lat.] The south wind.

"*Notus* and *Afer* black, with thund'rous clouds From Serralliona."—*Milton: P. L.*, x. 702.

**nōt-wiþ-stānd-ing**, **\*nought**-with-stand-ing, *prep. & conj.* [English *nought*=naught, and *withstanding*, pr. par. of *withstand* (q. v.).]

*A.* *As prep.*: In spite of, despite, without hindrance or obstruction from.

"Their gratitude made them, *notwithstanding* his prohibition, proclaim the wonders he had done for them."—*Decay of Piety*.

¶ *Notwithstanding* answers exactly to the Latin *non obstante*, used with a noun as an ablative absolute. Thus, in the extract given above, we might



also read "His prohibitions *notwithstanding*," that is, his prohibitions not causing any obstacle or hindrance; and so we sometimes find *notwithstanding* placed at the end of the sentence or clause.

"He hath not money for these Irish wars,  
His murderous taxations *notwithstanding*."  
*Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.*

**B. As conj.:** Nevertheless, however, yet.

¶ The use of *notwithstanding* as a conjunction is only apparent, the word being still in its nature and use really a preposition, the object being omitted.

**nō-tŷl'-i-a**, s. [Pref. *noto-*, and Gr. *tylos*=a knot, a callus, from a singular callosity on the stigma.]

*Bot.:* The typical genus of the family *Notylidæ*. The species are epiphytes, from tropical America.

**nō-tŷl'-i-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *notyl(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Bot.:* A family of Orchids, tribe *Vandææ*.

**\*nōuche**, s. [O. Fr.=a buckle, a bracelet.] A jewel; an ornament of gold and precious stones. [Ouch.]

**nōue**, s. [Fr.]

*Surg.:* A bandage with knots to press upon the parotid region after extirpation of the parotid gland.

**nōuf**, s. [NEPH.]

**nōu'-gat** (t silent), s. [Fr., from Lat. *nux* (genit. *nucis*)=a nut.] A kind of confectionery made of pistachio nuts, almonds, and pounded loaf-sugar.

**nought** (as *nât*), s., a. & adv. [NAUGHT.]

**A. As subst.:** Nothing, not anything, naught.

**B. As adj.:** Of no use or value, worthless.

"The ale and byere have palled and were *nought*."—*Arnold: Chronicle*, p. 85.

**C. As adv.:** In no degree, not at all.

**\*noul**, **\*noule**, s. [NOLL.] The crown of the head; the head.

**\*nould**, v. [For *ne wold* or *would*.] Would not.

**\*noule**, s. [NOUL.]

**nōū'-mē-ā-ite**, **nōū'-mē-ite**, **nū'-mē-ite**, s. [From *Noumea*, New Caledonia, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.:* An amorphous mineral substance, found in veins traversing a serpentinous rock. Hardness, 2.5; specific gravity, 2.27; color, apple-green. An analysis by *Liversidge* yielded: Silica, 47.24; alumina and sesquioxide of iron, 1.67; protoxide of nickel, 24.01; magnesia, 21.66; water, 5.27; with a trace of lime=99.85; from which the chemical formula,  $10(MgONiO), 8SiO_2 + 3HO$ , is suggested. Subsequent analyses by various mineralogists show that this is not a definite mineral species, but that it consists of a hydrous silicate of magnesia, more or less impregnated with protoxide of nickel, the proportions of magnesia and nickel being very variable.

**nōū'-mē-nal**, a. [NOUMENON.] Of or pertaining to the noumenon; real, as opposed to phenomenal.

"He would draw the distinction between phenomenal and noumenal perception."—*Lewis: History of Philosophy*, i. 99.

**nōū'-mē-nōn**, s. [Gr.=a thing perceived; neut. sing. of *noumenos*, perf. pass. par. of *noeō*=to perceive.]

*Philos.:* (See extracts.)

"*Noumenon* is the antithesis to phenomenon. . . . *Noumenon* means the substratum, or, to use the Scholastic word, the Substance. Thus, as matter is recognized by us only in its manifestations (phenomena), we may logically distinguish those manifestations from the thing manifested; and the former will be the *materia circa quam*, the latter the *materia in qua*. *Noumenon* is, therefore, equivalent to the Essence; phenomenon to the manifestation."—*G. H. Lewis: Hist. Philos.* (1880), i. 76. (Note.)

"The notion of a *noumenon* is therefore no concept of an object, but the problem unavoidably connected with the limitation of our sensibility, viz., whether there may not exist objects quite independent of its intuition—a question which can only be vaguely answered by saying that as our sensuous intuition does not apply to all things indiscriminately, there is room for more and for other objects, so that they cannot be absolutely denied, but neither, in the absence of any definite notion, can they be affirmed as objects for our understanding."—*Kant: Critick* (ed. Mahaffy), p. 206.

**nōun**, **\*noune**, s. [O. Fr. *non*, noun, *nun* (Fr. *noun*), from Lat. *nomen*=a name, a noun; Sp., Port. & Ital. *nome*.]

*Grammar:* A name; a word used to denote any object of which we speak, whether animate or inanimate, material or immaterial. Nouns include:

(1) Abstract substantives, like *virtue*, which denote the qualities of things simply, significative only of mental conceptions.

(2) Concrete substantives, in which a single attribute stands synecdochically for many. Concrete nouns are subdivided into Proper, Common, Collective, and Material. Proper nouns, are such as are the names of individual persons or things; as,

Thomas, Rome. Common nouns are the names of a class of things; as, book, house, horse. Collective nouns are the names of aggregates; as, army, fleet, flock. Material nouns are the names of materials or substances; as, gold, iron, water. Some grammarians class adjectives as well as substantives as nouns, distinguishing the former as nouns-adjective and the latter as nouns-substantive.

**nōun'-al**, a. [Eng. noun; -al.] Pertaining to a noun; having the character or qualities of a noun.

**\*nōū'-rice**, **\*no-rice**, **\*nource**, s. [O. Fr. *norice*; Fr. *nourrice*, from Lat. *nutricem*, accus. of *nutrix*=a nurse (q. v.).] A nurse.

"Flatterers ben the devil's *nourices* that nourish his children with milke of losengrie."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

**\*nourse-son**, s. A foster-son.

**nōūr'-ish**, **\*nor-ische**, **\*nor-ise**, **\*nor-issche**, **\*nor-yse**, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *noris* (Fr. *nourriss*), base of parts of the verb *norir* (Fr. *nourrir*)=to nourish, from Lat. *nutrio*; Sp. & Port. *nutrir*; Ital. *nutrire*.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Lit.:** To support the life of and cause to grow by supplying with aliment or nutriment; to supply to any living or organized body, animal or vegetable, that matter which increases its bulk and supports its life.

"He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it."—*Isaiah* xlv. 14.

**II. Figuratively:**

**1. To support, to maintain; to keep up.**

"Whilst I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iii. 1.*

**2. To promote the growth of in learning or attainments; to educate; to train up.**

"Thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ, *nourished* up in the words of faith."—*1 Tim.* iv. 6.

**3. To foster, to encourage, to support.**

"In soothing them, we *nourish* 'gainst our senate  
The cockle of rebellion."  
*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

**4. To cherish, to comfort.**

"Ye have *nourished* your hearts."—*James* v. 7.

**\*5. To keep, to wear.**

"If a woman *norissehe* long heer, it is glorie to hir, for heer is ben yhoum to hir for keueryng."—*Wycliffe: 1 Corinth.* xi. 15.

**B. Intransitive:**

**1. To afford nourishment; to promote growth or strength, as food.**

"Grains and roots *nourish* more than their leaves."—*Bacon*.

**2. To gain nourishment; to grow.**

"Fruit trees grow full of moss, which is caused partly by the coldness of the ground, whereby the parts *nourish* less."—*Bacon*.

**\*nōūr'-ish**, s. [NOURICE.] A nurse.

"Our isle be made a *nourish* of salt tears."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 1.*

**nōūr'-ish-ā-ble**, a. [Eng. *nourish*, v.; -able.]

**1. Capable of being nourished; susceptible of nourishment.**

"The chyle is mixed herewith, partly for its better conversion into blood, and partly for its more ready adhesion to all the *nourishable* parts."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. v.

**\*2. Capable of affording nourishment; nutritious.**

**nōūr'-ish-ēr**, s. [Eng. *nourish*, v.; -er.] One who or that which nourishes.

"Our *Nourisher* from whom

All perfect good, unmeasured out, descends."  
*Milton: P. L.*, v. 398.

**nōūr'-ish-īng**, pr. par., a. & s. [NOURISH, v.]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adj.:** Affording nourishment; nutritious; as, *nourishing* food.

**C. As substantive:**

**1. Lit.:** The act or process of supplying nourishment or aliment to; nutrition, nourishment.

"Euery braunche seuered fro ye tre loseth his lyuely *nourishing*."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 186.

**2. Fig.:** The act of fostering, cherishing, or supporting; the state of being fostered or cherished.

"By deliberate *nourishing*, the flame

Revi'd."  
*Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health*, ii.

**nōūr'-ish-īng-ly**, adv. [Eng. *nourishing*; -ly.] In a nourishing manner; so as to nourish; nutritiously.

**nōūr'-ish-mēnt**, s. [Eng. *nourish*, v.; -ment.]

**I. Literally:**

**1. The act or process of nourishing; the state of being nourished; nutrition.**

**2. That which nourishes; food, nutriment, alkment.**

"The warmth distends the chinks, and makes  
New breathings, whence new *nourishment* she takes."  
*Dryden: Virgil's Georgie* i. 19.

**II. Figuratively:**

**1. The act of fostering or cherishing; support, promotion.**

**2. That which supports or promotes the growth or development of anything.**

"So they may in the other learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

**\*nōūr'-i-ture**, s. [French *nourriture*.] Nurture, education, training.

"He had charge my discipline to frame,  
And tutors' *nouriture* to oversee."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. ix. 5.

**\*nōūr's'-le** (le as *el*), **\*nou-sle** (1), **\*nou-sel**, v. t. & i. [A dimin. or frequent. form from *nurse*, v. (q. v.).]

**A. Trans.:** To nurse, to nourish, to rear, to bring up.

"Those mothers who, to *nourle* up their babes,  
Thought nought too curious."  
*Shakesp.: Pericles*, i. 4.

**B. Intrans.:** To nestle; to cling closely or fondly to.

**\*nōūr's'-līng**, s. [Eng. *noursl(e)*; -ing.] A nursing.

"A little *noursling* of the humid air."

*Spenser: Virgil's Gnat*.

**nōūs**, s. [Gr.] Mind, intellect, understanding wits, sense, sharpness.

"Because a man *nous* seems to lack."

*Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; St. Medard*.

**\*nōū'-sle** (1), **\*nous-el**, v. t. & i. [NOURSLE.]

**\*nōūš'-le** (2) (le as *el*), v. i. [NUZZLE (2).] To burrow; to make a way with the nose.

**nōūt** (1), **nōwt**, **nolt**, s. [NEAT, s., NOLT.] Black cattle; bullocks.

**nō-vāc'-ū-la**, s. [Lat.=a razor, from the knife shaped body of the fish.]

*Ichthy.:* A family of Labridæ (Wrasses). Body strongly compressed, oblong, covered with scales of moderate size; head compressed, nearly naked. Lateral line interrupted. Twenty-six species, from the tropical and the warmer parts of the temperate zone. Length about twelve inches.

**nō-vāc'-ū-lite**, s. [Lat. *novacula*=a razor, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

*Min.:* An exceedingly compact form of hornstone (q. v.), used as a hone or whetstone for sharpening cutlery. A remarkably dense variety is found in the Lake Superior district and also in Arkansas.

**nō-vā'-lī-a**, s. pl. [Lat., neut. pl. of *novalis*=newly-plowed.]

*Scots Law:* Lands newly improved or cultivated, and in particular those lands which, having lain waste from time immemorial, had been brought into cultivation by the monks.

**nōv-ar'-gent**, subst. [Latin *novus*=new, and *argentum*=silver.] A preparation used chiefly for restoring old plated goods. It consists of recently precipitated chloride of silver dissolved in hypsulphite of sodium or cyanide of potassium. (Cooley.)

**Nō-vā'-tī-ān** (t as sh), a. & s. [See def.]

**A. As adj.:** Pertaining to or characteristic of Novatianism (q. v.).

**B. As subst.:** A follower of Novatian; one holding the doctrines of Novatianism.

**Nō-vā'-tī-ān-īsm** (t as sh), s. [Eng. *Novatian*; -ism.]

*Church Hist.:* The doctrine taught by Novatian, a Stoic of the third century, who, it is said, was delivered from demoniacal possession, became a catechumen, and was ordained priest. In A. D. 251, he persuaded three country bishops to consecrate him, and, according to Fleury, became the first anti-Pope. He consecrated other bishops, and sent them to various parts to propagate his views—that it was wrong to receive again into the Church those who had sinned gravely after baptism; that the Church had no power to absolve the lapsed (q. v.), and that second marriages were sinful. Novatianism lasted about two hundred years, and then dwindled away.

**nō-vā'-tion**, s. [Lat. *novatio*, from *novatus*, pa. par. of *novo*=to make new; *novus*=new.]

**1. Ord. Lang.:** The introduction of anything new; an innovation.

"*Novation* in religion are a main cause of distempers in commonwealths."—*Laud: History of His Troubles*, ch. iii.

**2. Law:** The substitution of a new obligation or debt for an old one.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



\*nō-vā-tōr, s. [Lat.] One who introduces new things; an innovator.

nōv-ēl, a. & s. [O. Fr. *novel*, *nouvel* (Fr. *nouveau*, fem. *nouvelle*), from Latin *novellus* = new, a dimin. from *novus* = new; Sp. & Port. *novel*; Ital. *novello*.] \*  
 A. As *adj.*: New; of recent origin or introduction; not known before, and hence striking; unusual, strange.  
 "I must beg not to have it supposed that I am setting up any novel pretensions for the honor of my own country."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. ii.  
 B. As *substantive*:  
 1. Something new or fresh; a novelty.  
 "Who loving novels full of affectation, Receive the manners of each other nation."  
*Sylvester: Du Bartas*.  
 2. Something not heard before; news.  
 "Some came of curiosity to hear some novels."—*Lati-mer*.  
 3. A work of fiction in prose, based on a plot of greater or less intricacy, and exhibiting more or less perfectly pictures of real life, representing the passions, and especially that of love, in a state of great activity. A novel differs from a romance in that it professes to represent only events of real life, while the romance deals with the supernatural, mysterious, and heroic.  
 \*novel-assignment, s.  
*Law*: A form of pleading which sometimes arose from the generality of the declaration, when, the complaint not having been set out with sufficient precision, it became necessary from the evasiveness of the plea to reassign the cause of action with fresh particulars.  
 novel-constitutions, s. pl.  
*Civil Law*: The supplementary constitutions of some Roman emperors, and especially those of Justinian, so called because they appeared after the authentic publications of law made by such emperors. The Novel Constitutions (also called Novels), together with the Institute, Digest, and Code, constitute the whole body of law which passes under the name of Justinian.  
 \*nōv-el-ēt, s. [Eng. *novel*; dimin. suff. *-et*.]  
 1. A small new book.  
 2. A novelette.  
 nōv-ēl-ētte, s. [Fr.] A short novel.  
 "The gift which made Scott spin novelettes out of the flimsiest and most casual incidents."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.  
 \*nōv-ēl-īsm, \*nōv-ēl-līsm, s. [English *novel*; *-ism*.] Innovation.  
 "The other three [positions] are disciplinarian in the present way of *novellism*."—*Sir E. Dering: Speeches*, p. 44.  
 nōv-ēl-īst, s. [Eng. *novel*; *-ist*.]  
 \*1. An innovator; one who introduces novelties into Church and State.  
 "Every novelist with a whirligig in his brain must broach new opinions."—*Adams: Devil's Banquet*, p. 52.  
 \*2. A novice.  
 "There is not anything so easie that doth not hurt and hinder us, if we be but novelists therein."—*Lennard: Of Wisdome*, bk. ii., ch. vii., § 18.  
 \*3. A writer of news.  
 4. A writer of a novel or novels; a writer of fiction.  
 "The best stories of the early and original Italian novelists."—*Warton: English Poetry*, iii. 487.  
 †nōv-ēl-īst-īc, a. [Eng. *novelist*; *-ic*.] Such as a novelist would describe; romantic.  
 "A romantic, *novelistic*, and Midshipman Easy affair."—*London Daily Chronicle*.  
 †nōv-ēl-īze, v. i. [Eng. *novel*; *-ize*.] To introduce novelties or innovations; to innovate.  
 "The *novelizing* spirit of man lives by variety, and the new faces of things."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, pt. i., § 25.  
 †nōv-ēl-lēr, s. [Eng. *novel*; *-er*.]  
 1. One who introduces novelties or innovations; an innovator.  
 "They ought to keep that day which these *novellers* teach us to condemn."—*Bishop Hall: Remains*, p. 303.  
 2. A novelist, a novel-writer.  
 \*nōv-ēl-rī, \*nov-el-rie, s. [Eng. *novel*; *-ry*.] Novelty.  
 nōv-ēl-tī, \*nov-el-tee, s. [Old Fr. *noveliteit*, from Lat. *novellitatem*, accus. of *novellitas* = newness; *novellus* = new; Fr. *nouveauté*.]  
 1. The quality or state of being novel, new, or strange; newness, freshness.  
 "Scenes . . . whose novelty survives Long knowledge."—*Couper: Task*, i. 178.

2. Something novel, new, or strange; that which is new or fresh.  
 "First to surprising novelties inclined."  
*Pitt: Vida; Art of Poetry*, iii.  
 \*nōv-ēl-wright (gh silent), s. [Eng. *novel*, and *wright*.] A novelist. (*Carlyle*, quoted in *Fraser's Mag.*, Oct., 1882, p. 516.)  
 \*nō-vēm, \*nō-vūm, s. [Lat. *novem* = nine.] A game at dice, properly called *novem quinque* (nine-five), played by five or six persons, and in which the principal throws were nine and five.  
 "Abate a throw at *novum*."  
*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.  
 Nō-vēm-bēr, s. [Lat., from *novem* = nine, from its having been originally the ninth month of the year.] The eleventh month of the year, following October, and containing thirty days.  
 November-meteors, s. pl. [METEOR.]  
 November-moth, s.  
*Entom.*: A British moth, *Oporabia dilutata*, common in November.  
 nō-vē-nā, s. [NOVENARY.]  
*Eccles.*: A devotion in the Roman Church, practiced for nine days, for a special object, usually to obtain some blessing or as a preparation for one of the greater feasts or that of one's patron saint.  
 nō-vē-nā-ř, a. & s. [Latin *novenarius*, from *novem* = nine.]  
 A. As *adj.*: Pertaining to the number nine.  
 B. As *subst.*: The number of nine; an aggregate of nine collectively.  
 "Ptolemy by parts and numbers implieth climacterical years; that is, septenaries and *novenaries*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xi.  
 †nō-vēn-dī-ā, a. [Lat. *novendialis*.] Lasting nine days; occurring on the ninth day.  
 novendial-ashes, s. pl.  
*Roman Antiq.*: Ashes of the dead just consigned or about to be consigned to the grave. The body was kept seven days, burned on the eighth, and the ashes buried on the ninth. (*Brewer.*)  
 novendial-holidays, s. pl.  
*Roman Antiq.*: Nine days set apart in expiation of a shower of stones. (*Brewer.*)  
 \*nō-vēne, a. [Lat. *novennus*, from *novem* = nine.] Pertaining to or dependent on the number nine; proceeding by nines.  
 nō-vēn-nī-ā, a. [Lat. *novennis*, from *novem* = nine, and *annus* = a year.] Happening or recurring every ninth year.  
 "A *novennial* festival celebrated by the Bœotians in honor of Apollo."—*Potter: Antiq. of Greece*, bk. ii., ch. xx  
 nō-vēr-cał, a. [Lat. *novercalis*, from *noverca* = a stepmother.] Of or pertaining to a stepmother; suitable to, becoming, or characteristic of a stepmother.  
 "It is a wonderful deviation that some few families should do it in a more *novercal* way."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. vii., ch. iv.  
 nōv-īce, s. & a. [French, from Latin *novicius*, *novitius* = new, fresh, a novice, from *novus* = new; Sp. *novicio*; Ital. *novizio*.]  
 A. As *substantive*:  
 I. Ordinary Language:  
 1. One who is new to any business, profession, or art; one who is unskilled; a beginner, a tyro; one in the rudiments.  
 "Many meetings were held at which the leaders instructed the *novices*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.  
 \*2. One newly converted to the Christian faith.  
 "[A bishop must be] not a *novice*."—1 *Timothy* iii. 6.  
 II. Eccles.: A title given to men or women, without regard to age, who have entered a religious house and desire to embrace its rule. They assume the habit of the order or congregation, and live the daily life of the community. [POSTULANT.]  
 \*B. As *adj.*: Inexperienced.  
 "With *novice* modesty."—*Milton: P. R.*, iii. 241.  
 nōv-īce-ship, s. [Eng. *novice*; *-ship*.] The state or condition of a novice; novitiate.  
 \*nō-vī-lū-nāř, s. [Lat. *novus* = new, and *luna* = the moon.] Of or pertaining to the new moon.  
 nō-vī-ti-āte, nō-vī-ci-āte (ti, ci, as shī), s. & a. [Fr. *novitiat*, from Low Lat. *novitiatus*, from Lat. *novus* = new, Sp. *noviciado*; Ital. *noviziato*.]  
 A. As *substantive*:  
 I. Ordinary Language:  
 1. The state or condition of a novice; apprenticeship.

2. The time during which one is a novice; the time occupied in being initiated into any knowledge or art.  
 "He must have passed his tyrocinium or *novitiate* in sinning before he can come to this."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.  
 3. A novice; one who is going through a period of probation.  
 "The abbess had been informed of all that had passed between her *novitiate* and Father Francis."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 164.  
 II. Ecclesiastically:  
 1. The term of probation passed by a novice previous to profession in a religious order or congregation. It is never less than a year, and sometimes it extends to two or three years.  
 2. (See extract.)  
 "The name *novitiate* is also sometimes given to the house or separate building in which novices pass their time of probation."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*  
 B. As *adj.*: Inexperienced. (*Coleridge: Religious Musings*.)  
 \*nō-vī-tious, a. [Lat. *novitius*, from *novus* = new.] New, novel; newly invented.  
 "What is now taught by the church of Rome is as an unwarrantable, so a *novitious* interpretation."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. ix.  
 \*nōv-ī-tī, s. [Lat. *novitas*, from *novus* = new.] Newness, novelty.  
 "It was not from eternity, but from a *novity* or beginning."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 244.  
 nō-vūs, a. [Lat. = new.] (See compound.)  
 novus homo (pl. nō-vī-hōm-ī-nēs), s.  
*Roman Antiq.*: A man who was the first of his family; that is, had raised himself from obscurity to distinction by his own acts or merits, without the aid of family connections.  
 nōw, \*nowe, \*nou, adv., a. & s. [A. S. *nu*; cogn. with Dut. *nu*; Icel. *nú*; Dan. & Sw. *nu*; O. H. Ger. *nu*; Goth. *nu*; Sansc. *nu*, *nú*; Ger. *nun*; Gr. *nun*; Lat. *nunc*, and of the same root as NEW, NOVEL, &c.]  
 A. As *adverb*:  
 1. At the present time; at this time.  
 "This lond hight Bretayn, that now has other name, Ingland now is cald."  
*Robert de Brunne*, p. 6.  
 2. A short time ago; a little while past; not long ago.  
 "Now was she just before him."  
*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 349.  
 3. At a particular time; at the time spoken of.  
 4. After this; this being so.  
 5. It being so that; since; considering that.  
 "Why should he live, now Nature bankrupt is?"  
*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 67.  
 6. Now is frequently used to form a connection between a preceding and a subsequent proposition, or to introduce an inference or an explanation of that which precedes.  
 "Thou swearest to me thou art honest. Now, if thou wert a poet, I might have some hope thou didst feign."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 3.  
 7. Now is added by way of emphasis to wishes, prayers, observations, and asseverations.  
 "Now, good angels, preserve the king."  
*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.  
 \*B. As *adj.*: Present, existing.  
 "Defects seem as necessary to our now happiness as to their opposites."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xxiv.  
 \*C. As *subst.*: The present time or moment; the present.  
 "Nothing is there to come, and nothing past, But an eternal now does ever last."  
*Cowley*.  
 † (1) Now and then: At one time and another; at odd times; occasionally; at intervals; here and there.  
 "Talk with respect, and swear but now and then."  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.  
 \* (2) Now . . . now: At one time . . . at another time.  
 "Now he vows a league, and now invasion."  
*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 287.  
 \* (3) Now . . . then: At one time . . . at another time.  
 "Now weep for him, then spit at him."  
*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.  
 \* (4) Now and now: Once and again.  
 nōw-a-dāys, \*now-a-daies, adv. [Eng. *now* on *days*.] In the present days; at the present time; now.  
 nō-wāy, \*nō-wāys, adv. [Mid. Eng. *nanes weis* = in no way; A. S. *nānes weges*, from *nānes* (genit. of *nān*) = none, and *weges* (genit. of *weg*) = a way.] In no way manner, or degree; not at all.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, ař; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, del.



\***nôwe**, s. [O. Fr. *nou*, from Lat. *nodum*, accus. of *nodus*=a knot.] A knot; the marriage knot or tie.

"Sons of thy *nowes*;  
The virgin births with which thy spouse  
Made fruitful thy fair soul,"

Crashaw: *Hymn to St. Teresa.*

**nôw'-êd**, a. [NOWE, s.]

*Her.*: Knotted; tied in a knot. (Applied to the tails of lions and other animals which are very long and borne as if tied up in a knot.)

"Ruben is conceived to bear three bars wave, Juda a lyon rampant, Dan a serpent *nowed*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. x.

**nôw'-êl**, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

*Found.*: The inner portion of the mold for casting large hollow articles, such as tanks, cisterns, and steam-engine cylinders of large size. It answers to the core of smaller castings.

**nô'-whêre**, adv. [A. S. *nâhwær*, from *nâ*=no, and *hwær*=where.] Not in any place or state; in no place; not anywhere.

"Anarchy *nowhere* lasted longer than forty-eight hours."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

\***nô'-whî-thêr**, adv. [Eng. *no*, and *whither*.] Not in any direction; to no place.

"Thy servant went *nowhither*."—2 *Kings* v. 25.

**nô'-wîse**, adv. [Short for *in no wisè*; Mid. Eng. *on none wise*, from *on*=in; *none*=none, *no*, and *wise*, dat. sing. of A. S. *wise*=a way.] Not in any way or manner; in no way; nowadays.

\***nôwl**, s. [NOLL.] The head.

**nôw'-ÿ**, a. [Fr. *noué*=knotted.]

*Her.*: A term applied to a projection in the middle of a cross or other ordinary.

**nôw'-ÿed**, a. [Eng. *nowy*; -ed.]

*Her.*: A term applied to a projection not in the center of a cross, but in one of its branches.

**nôx'-ioûs** (x as ksh), a. [Lat. *noxius*=hurtful, from *nox*=hurt, harm, from the same root as *noceo*=to hurt.]

1. Hurtful, harmful, baneful, injurious, unwholesome, pernicious, destructive, mischievous; causing or liable to cause hurt, harm, or injury.

"The huntsman ever gay, robust and bold,  
Defies the *noxious* vapor."

Somerville: *The Chase*, i.

2. Morally hurtful, harmful, or pernicious; injurious, unfavorable.

\*3. Guilty, criminal, not innocent.

"Those who are *noxious* in the eye of the law are justly punished."—*Bramhall: Against Hobbes*.

**nôx'-ioûs-lÿ** (x as ksh), adv. [Eng. *noxious*; -ly.] In a noxious manner or degree; hurtfully, perniciously, injuriously.

**nôx'-ioûs-nêss** (x as ksh), s. [Eng. *noxious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being noxious; hurtfulness, perniciousness, injuriousness, harmfulness.

\***noy-ade** (as *nwâ-yad'*), s. [Fr., from *noyer*=to drown.] The act of putting to death by drowning; specif., a mode of execution adopted during the Reign of Terror by Carrier at Nantes, in 1789. The condemned persons were embarked in a vessel with a movable bottom, which was opened when the boat had reached the middle of the Loire, thus throwing the prisoners into the river.

**noyau** (as *nwâ-yô'*), s. [Fr.=a stone of a fruit, from Lat. *nucalis*=like a nut; *nux* (genit. *nucis*)=a nut.] A cordial, generally prepared from white brandy, bitter almonds, sugar-candy, grated nutmeg and mace, and sometimes flavored with the kernels of apricots, peaches, the peel of oranges, &c.

\***nôy'-fûl**, \***nôl'-fûl**, a. [English *noy*; -ful(l).] Hurtful, injurious, noxious.

"Eschewe it, yf it be *noyful*."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. xxiii.

\***nôy'-oûs**, \***noy-ouse**, a. [Eng. *noy*; -ous.] Hurtful, harmful, noxious.

"Preie ye for us, that . . . we be delyvered fro *noyouse* and yuele men."—*Wycliffe: 2 Thess.* iii.

**noz'-zle**, \***noz-le**, s. [Eng. *nose*; dim. suff. -le.]

*Hydraul.*, &c.: A spout or projecting mouth-piece, as of: (1) The fireman's pipe at the end of the hose; (2) the snout of a pair of bellows or a tuyere; (3) the projecting ventage of a faucet, of rain-water spouting, or of any discharge-pipe.

**nozzle-block**, s. A block in which two bellows-nozzles unite.

**nozzle-mouth**, s. The aperture; a tuyere.

**n-râys**, s. [Named from Nancy, where discovered by M. Blondlot.] A form of radiant energy emitted by active muscles, and capable of affecting a fluorescent screen in a manner similar to the x-rays.

**nÿ-ânçe'**, s. [Fr., from *nue*=a cloud.]

1. The different gradations by which a color passes from its lightest to its darkest shade. Also used of delicate gradations of tone in music.

2. A delicate degree of difference perceived by the intellect or any of the senses.

"When the two surfaces are plaited with close regularity, an artistic *nuance* is the result."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**nÿb**, s. [NOB.] A protuberance or projection; a knob.

**nÿb**, v. t. [NOB.] To hang. (*Slang*.)

**nÿb'-bîn**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A small or imperfect ear of corn. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

**nÿb'-ble**, v. t. [For *knubble* (q. v.).] To beat or bruise with the fist.

**nÿb'-blÿ**, a. [Eng. *nub*; -ly.] Full of knobs or protuberances.

"Ungainly, *nubbly* fruit it was."—*Blackmore: Christowell*, ch. xxxvi.

**nÿ-bê-cÿ-lâ**, subst. [Lat., dimin. of *nubes*=a cloud.]

1. *Astron.*: Anything nebulous; specif., two nebulae, *Nubecula major* and *N. minor* together constituting the Magellanic clouds (q. v.).

2. *Pathol.*: (1) A speck in the eye; (2) a cloudy object or appearance in urine. (*Dunghison*.)

**nÿ-bê-cÿ-lâr'-i-a**, s. [Lat. *nubecula*=a little cloud; fem. sing. adj. suff. -aria.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Imperforate Foraminifera, beginning in the Trias. The test is very variable in shape, and is found parasitic on shells and other foreign bodies.

**Nÿ-bî-ân**, a. & s. [Eng. *Nubi(a)*; -an.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or in any way connected with Nubia, a country of Eastern Africa, bordering on the Red Sea.

B. *As substantive*:

1. An inhabitant of Nubia.

2. The language spoken by the Nubians.

**Nubian-vulture**, s. [OTOGYPS.]

**nÿ-bîf'-êr-oûs**, a. [Lat. *nubifer*, from *nubes*=a cloud; *fero*=to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Producing or bringing clouds.

\***nÿ-bîg'-ên-oûs**, a. [Lat. *nubes*=a cloud, and *gigno* (pa. t. *genui*)=to beget, to produce.] Produced by clouds.

\***nÿ-bî-lâte**, v. t. [Lat. *nubilatus*, pa. par. of *nubilo*=to make cloudy; *nubes*=a cloud.] To make cloudy; to cloud.

**nÿ-bîle**, a. [Fr., from Lat. *nubilis*, from *nubo*=to marry.] Of an age fit for marriage; marriageable.

"That which veils the *nubile* virgin's breast."

*Prior: Solomon*, i. 97.

†**nÿ-bî-loûs**, a. [Latin *nubilus*, from *nubes*=a cloud.] Cloudy.

**nÿ-ca-mên**, **nÿ-ca-mên'-tÿm**, subst. [Latin *nucamentum*=a fir-cone.]

*Bot.*: An ament; a catkin.

**nÿ-ca-mên-tâ'-cê-æ**, s. pl. [Lat. *nucament(um)* (q. v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

*Botany*:

\*1. The seventeenth order of Linnæus' Natural System, Genera, Xanthium, Iva, &c.

2. A tribe of Proteaceæ containing the families Proteidæ, Conospermidæ, Franklandidæ, and Persoonidæ.

**nÿ-ca-mên-tâ'-ceouš** (ce as sh), a. [NUCAMENTACEÆ.]

*Bot.*: (1) Pertaining to a nucament or catkin; (2) having the hardness of a nut; (3) producing nuts.

**nÿ-ca-mên'-tÿm**, s. [NUCAMENT.]

**nÿ-châ**, s. [Low Lat., from Arab.] The hind part or nape of the neck.

**nÿ-châl**, a. [Eng. *nuch(a)*; -al.] Of or pertaining to the nape or hind part of the neck.

**nÿ-çif'-êr-oûs**, a. [Lat. *nux* (genit. *nucis*)=a nut; *fero*=to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Bearing or producing nuts; nut-bearing.

**nÿ-çî-form**, a. [Lat. *nux* (genit. *nucis*)=a nut, and *forma*=form, shape.]

*Bot.*: Shaped or formed like a nut; nut-shaped.

**nÿ-çif-ra-gâ**, s. [Latin *nux* (genit. *nucis*)=a nut, and *frag-*, root of *frango*=to break.]

*Ornith.*: Nutcracker (q. v.); a genus of Corvidæ, sub-family Corvinæ. Four species are known, from the Palæarctic region to the Himalayas and North China. (*Wallace*.)

**nÿ-çîn**, s. [Lat. *nux* (genit. *nucis*)=a nut; Eng. suff. -in.]

*Chem.*: A yellow crystalline substance extracted from green walnut-shells by means of ether. It is insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, and sublimes at a little over 100° in reddish-yellow needles.

**nÿ-clê-âl**, **nÿ-clê-ar**, a. [NUCLEUS.] Of or pertaining to a nucleus; constituting a nucleus; having the character of a nucleus.

**nÿ-clê-ate**, **nÿ-clê-ât-êd**, a. [Lat. *nucleatus*, from *nucleo*=to become kernelly.]

*Anat. & Physiol. (of cells)*: Having a nucleus or central particle.

\***nÿ-clê-âte**, v. i. [NUCLEATE, a.] To gather as about a nucleus or center.

**nÿ-clê-i-form**, a. [Lat. *nucleus*=a kernel, a nucleus (q. v.), and *forma*=form, shape.] Formed like a nucleus or center.

**nÿ-clê-in**, s. [Eng., &c., *nucle(us)*; -in.]

*Chem.*: A name applied sometimes to the albuminous constituent of the crystalline lens, sometimes to the substance forming the nucleus of the blood-cells.

**nÿ-clê-ô**, pref. [Lat. *nucleus*=a kernel, a nucleus.] Possessing a nucleus, or central particle of any kind.

†**nÿ-clê-ô-brânch**, s. [NUCLEOBANCHIATA.]

*Zool.*: An individual mollusk of the order Nucleobranchiata (q. v.).

†**nÿ-clê-ô-brân-chî-â-tâ**, s. pl. [Pref. *nucleo-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q. v.).]

*Zool.*: The same as Heteropoda (q. v.).

**nÿ-clê-ô-crî-nÿs**, s. [Pref. *nucleo-*, and Greek *krinon*=a lily.]

*Palæont.*: A characteristically Devonian genus of Blastoidea (q. v.), extending into the Carboniferous. It closely resembles the typical Pentremites (q. v.).

**nÿ-clê-ôld**, a. [Lat. *nucleus*=a kernel, and Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a nucleus; nucleate.

**nÿ-clê-ô-lât-êd**, a. [Eng. *nucleol(us)*; -ated.] Possessing a nucleolus.

**nÿ-clê-ôle**, s. [Fr.] A nucleolus (q. v.).

**nÿ-clê-ô-lî-têš**, s. [Mod. Lat. *nucleol(us)*; suff. -ites.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Echinida, family Cassidulidæ. Morris enumerates sixteen species, chiefly from the Oolite.

**nÿ-clê-ô-lÿs** (pl. *nÿ-clê-ô-lî*), s. [A dimin. from Lat. *nucleus*=a kernel.]

1. *Anat. (pl.)*: One or two strongly refracting particles within the nucleus of a cell. They are probably of a fatty nature.

2. *Botany*:

(1) A minute, granular, bright corpuscle contained within the nucleus of the cells of plants. According to Schleiden, each nucleolus is a rudimentary cell.

(2) A group of nuclei in algae.

3. *Zool.*: The minute spherical particle attached to the exterior of the nucleus, or ovary, of some Infusoria.

**nÿ-clê-ô-plâšm**, s. [Eng. *nucleus*, and *plasm*.] *Biol.*: The formative fluid of the nucleus; caryoplasm; chromatin.

**nÿ-clê-üş** (pl. *nÿ-clê-i*), s. [Latin=a small nut, a kernel, from *nux* (genit. *nucis*)=a nut; Ital. & Sp. *nucleo*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: A kernel; a central mass about which matter is collected.

2. *Fig.*: A central or material point or portion about which matter is gathered, or to which accretion is or can be made.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat. & Physiol.*: The granular spot in a parent cell from which new cells originate.

2. *Astron.*: The head of a comet.

3. *Botany*:

(1) A new bulb developed in the axil of an old one, what gardeners call a "clove."

(2) The central part of an ovule. It is a fleshy, pointed, pulpy mass, enclosed, or often covered, by the primine and secundine, but sometimes protruding beyond the latter. It consists of the embryo, or of the embryo and the albumen both. (*Lindley*.)

(3) A cytotblast; a peculiar structure, in minute cells, of plants in a dead state. The nucleus is spherical or lenticular, often with a pellicle, and generally containing one or more nuclei. Nageli thinks it a vesicle; Griffith, Henfrey, and others consider it solid.

(4) A kernel. (*Loudon*.)

(5) The disc of the shield which contains the spores and their cases in a lichen.

**âte**, **fât**, **fâre**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fâll**, **father**; **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, **camel**, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pîne**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marîne**; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cÿb**, **cÿre**, **unite**, **cÿr**, **rûle**, **fÿll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



(6) The central part of a perithecium in a fungal.

(7) The fructifying mass of the rhodospirals in an algal.

4. *Geol.*: A solid center piece around which other matter is collected.

5. *Zoölogy*:

(1) A speck of germinal matter found normally in cells. (*Huxley*.) Called also Germinal vesicle.

(2) A solid body, shaped like a band or rod, found in the interior of many Protozoa, and, in some cases, discharging the functions of an ovary.

(3) The madreporiform tubercle of the Echinodermata.

(4) The embryonic shell which remains and is transformed into the apex of the adult shell in some mollusca.

"The apex of the shell presents important characters, as it was the nucleus or part formed in the egg."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 3d), p. 205.

¶ *Proliferous nucleus*:

*Bot.*: A distinct cartilaginous body coming out entire from the apothecia of a lichen and containing the sporules. (*Greville*.)

nucleus-theory, s.

*Chem.*: A theory devised by Laurent, and adopted by Gmelin, but practically rejected by chemists, as a basis for the arrangement of organic compounds. It supposes them to be formed from hydrocarbons, having an even number of carbon and hydrogen atoms, such as ethylene=C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, amylen=C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>; these again forming secondary nuclei by substitution of other elements for an equivalent of hydrogen, as C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>=dioxethylene. The theory is, however, very inadequate and imperfect.

nū-cū-lā, s. [Lat., dimin. of *nux* (genit. *nucis*) = a nut.]

1. *Bot.*: (1) According to Lonk, an externally hard, small, and one-seeded fruit; (2) according to Desvaux, what is now called a glans (q. v.); (3) a small stone or seed.

2. *Zoölogy*: A genus of conchiferous mollusks, family Arcadæ. Valves trigonal, the interior pearly, beak turned backward; hinge with large cartilage pit, and numerous sharp teeth on each side. The animal uses its foot for burrowing. Seventy recent species, ranging from Norway to Japan, on coarse bottoms, from five to 100 fathoms.

3. *Palæont.*: Many species from the Secondary and Tertiary rocks. The palæozoic shells referred to *Nucula* probably belong to other genera.

nū-cū-lā-nā, s. [Lat. *nucula* (q. v.); suff. -ana.]

*Zoö.*: The typical genus of the family Nuculanidæ (q. v.).

nū-cū-lān'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nuculan* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zoö.*: A family of conchiferous mollusks, somewhat resembling Nuculidæ, but having the shell produced posteriorly and the pallial line sinuated.

nū-cū-lā-ni-ūm, subst. [Lat. *nucula* (a); suff. -anum.]

*Bot.*: A fruit like the berry; a two or more celled, few or many-seeded, superior fruit; indehiscent, fleshy. Example, the grape.

nū-cūle, s. [NUCULA, 1.]

\*nū-cū-lī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nucula* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zoö.*: A family of conchiferous mollusks, generally merged in Arcadæ (q. v.).

nū-cū-mēn-tā'-çē-æ, s. pl. [(?) Altered from *nucamentaceæ* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: A sub-order of Cruciferae, in which the septum is absent, thus leaving a one-celled, indehiscent silicle, often with a single seed. Example, *Isatis*.

nū-dā'-tion, s. [Lat. *nudatio*, from *nudatus*, pa. par. of *nudo*=to make naked; *nudus*=naked.] The act of stripping or making bare or naked.

nūd'-dle, v. i. [Perhaps connected with *noddle* (q. v.).] To walk quickly with the head bent forward. (Used with *along*.) (*Ainsworth*.)

nūde, a. & s. [Lat. *nudus*=naked; O. Fr. *nud*; Fr. *nu*; Ital. & O. Sp. *nudo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Bare, naked; not covered with clothing; specif., in art, not covered with drapery.

2. *Law*: Made without any consideration; said of a contract or agreement. An action will not lie upon such a contract or agreement. [NUDUM PACTUM.]

B. As substantive:

*Art*: Anything nude or undraped; a nude or naked figure; specifically with the definite article prefixed, the undraped human body.

"Among the causes at work in our time to deteriorate the influence of art, is the abuse of the nude."—*Fairholt: Dict. of Terms in Art*.

nūde-lý, adv. [Eng. *nude*; -ly.] In a nude manner; nakedly.

nūde'-ness, s. [Eng. *nude*; -ness.] The quality or state of being nude or naked; nudity.

nūdge, v. t. [Cf. Lowland Scotch *nodge*=to strike with the knuckles; Icel. *knú*=a knuckle; Sw. *knoge*=a knuckle; Dan. *knuge*=to press.] To touch or press gently, as with the elbow; to give a signal or hint to by a pressure or touch with the elbow, hand, or foot.

"Nudging the professor's elbow, to call home his wits."—*T. A. Trollope: Giulio Malatesta*, bk. v., ch. v.

nūdge, s. [NUDGE, v.] A touch, pressure, or jog with the elbow.

nū-dī-brāch'-ī-āte, a. [Lat. *nudus*=naked, and *brachium*=an arm.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having naked arms.

\*2. *Zoö.*: Having arms without vibratile cilia. Used of some polyps. (*Carpenter*.)

nū-dī-brānch, s. & a. [NUDIBRANCHIATA.]

A. As subst.: An individual mollusk of the order Nudibranchiata.

"The only nudibranch with a solid upper jaw is *Ægirus punctilucens*."—*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 1880), p. 327.

B. As adj.: Having naked branchia; of or belonging to the Nudibranchiata.

"Many of the nudibranch mollusks, or sea-slugs, are brightly colored."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 2d), p. 264.

nū-dī-brān-chī-ā-tā, s. pl. [Latin *nudus*=naked, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q. v.).]

*Zoö.*: A section of Opisthobranchiata (q. v.). Animal destitute of a shell, except in the embryo state; branchiæ always on back or sides; sexes united. It comprises five families: Doridæ, Tritoniadæ, Æolidæ, Phyllirhoidæ, and Elysiadæ. (See extract under Nudibranchiata, A.)

nū-dī-brān'-chī-āte, a. & s. [NUDIBRANCHIATA.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to or characteristic of the section Nudibranchiata (q. v.).

"The nudibranchiate sea-slugs are found on all coasts where the bottom is firm or rocky, from between tide-marks to the depth of fifty fathoms; a few species are pelagic."—*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 1880), p. 325.

B. As subst.: An individual mollusk belonging to the order Nudibranchiata.

nū-dī-cāul, a. [Lat. *nudus*=naked, and *caulis*=a stem.]

*Bot.*: Having the stems leafless.

\*nū-dī-fī-cā'-tion, s. [Lat. *nudus*=naked, and *facio*=to make.] The act of stripping or making naked; nudation.

nū-dī-tý'-nu-di-tie, s. [Fr. *nudité*, from Lat. *nuditas*=nakedness; *nudus*=naked, nude; Italian *nudità*.]

1. The quality or state of being nude or naked; nakedness.

\*2. That which is naked or exposed; specif., a picture representing a nude figure or figures; a nude statue.

"I am inclined to bestow the nudities on Roland (Le Fevre)."—*Walpole: Anec. of Painting*, vol. iii., ch. i.

\*3. That which is made public or open.

"The man who shows his heart, Is hooted for his nudities, and scorn'd."—*Young: Night Thoughts*, viii. 335.

nū-dūm pāc'-tūm, s. [Lat. = a nude pact or agreement.]

*Law*: An agreement or contract entered into without any consideration on one side; a nude pact. [NUDE, A. 2.]

†nū-gā'-cious, \*nū-gā'-tious, a. [Lat. *nugax* (genit. *nugacis*).] Trifling; futile.

"These nugacious disputations."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xvii.

†nū-gāç'-i-tý, s. [Lat. *nugacitas*, from *nugax* (genit. *nugacis*)=trifling; *nugæ*=trifles.] Trifling talk or behavior; futility; a trifle.

"Such arithmetical nugacities as are ordinarily recorded for his."—*More: Def. Philos. Cabbala*, ch. i.

nū-gāç, s. pl. [Lat.] Trifles; things of little or no value.

†nū-gā'-tion, s. [Lat. *nugatus*, pa. par. of *nugor*=to trifle; *nugæ*=trifles.] The act or practice of trifling.

"The opinion, that putrefaction is caused either by cold, or peregrine and preternatural heat, is but nugation."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 836.

nū-gā-tōr-ý, a. [Lat. *nugatorius*, from *nugator*=a trifier, from *nugatus*, pa. par. of *nugor*=to trifle; *nugæ*=trifles.]

1. Trifling, worthless, valueless, futile, insignificant.

"The protection, imperfect indeed, but by no means nugatory."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Of no force; ineffectual, vain, inoperative.

"A trite or a nugatory proposition."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, vol. i., ch. iv., § 4.

nūg'-gar, s. [Native word.] (See extract.)

"The expedition started to-day to drag some *nuggars* or native boats up the river."—*Edinburgh Review*, Oct., 1881, p. 554.

nūg'-gēt, \*nig-got, s. [A corrupt. of *ningot* for *ingot*, the *n* of the indefinite article being tacked on to the noun, as in nickname, &c. (See remarks under *N*.)] A lump, a mass; specif., a lump of native gold found in the gold-diggings.

"In these days of rushing emigration and incalculable *nuggets*."—*London Morning Chronicle*.

\*nū'-gī-fý, v. t. [Lat. *nugæ*=trifles, and *facio*=to make.] To make or render trifling, silly, futile, or vain.

\*nū'-gī-lōgue, s. [Lat. *nugæ*=trifles; Gr. *logos*=a word.] Nonsense, trifling.

"To the sweet *Nugilogues* of Jacke, and Hall."

*S. Daniel: Trinachordia* (Works, 1878, p. 136).

nūi'-sance, \*nuis-sance, \*noi-sance, \*noy-sance, s. [Fr. *nuisance*=a nuisance, a hurt, from *nuisant*, pr. par. of *nuire*=to hurt; Lat. *noceo*=to hurt.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything which annoys, vexes, or troubles; that which is offensive or irritating; a bore, a plague, a trouble, an annoyance. (Applied to persons or things.)

"The fox, whose life is now, in many counties, held almost as sacred as that of a human being, was considered as a mere nuisance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Law*: Anything which unlawfully annoys or incommodes, or causes damage or inconvenience. Nuisances are of two kinds, private and public (or common): private when they affect the lands, tenements, hereditaments, or comfort of particular individuals; public when they affect the whole community.

"Whatsoever unlawfully annoys or does damage to another is a nuisance, and may be abated, that is, removed by the party aggrieved, so as he commits no riot in doing so. If a house or wall is erected so near to mine that it stops my ancient light, which is a private nuisance, I may enter my neighbor's land, and peaceably pull it down; or, if a new gate be erected across a public highway, which is a common nuisance, any private individual passing that way may remove it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

nūi'-sanç-ēr, s. [Eng. *nuisance* (e); -er.] One who causes a nuisance.

nūl, a. [Fr., from Lat. *nullus*=none, not any.]

*Law*: None; no; not any; as, *nul disseisin, nul tort*, &c.

\*nūll, v. t. [NULL, a.] To make null or void; to annul; to deprive of force or efficacy. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 935.)

nūll, a. & s. [Lat. *nullus*=not any, none; *ne*=not, and *ullus*=any.]

A. As adjective:

1. Void; of no force or efficacy; invalid; having no legal or binding force or validity. (Generally used in the phrase *null and void*.)

"Pronouncing it null from the beginning."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1533).

\*2. Devoid of character or expression; vacant.

\*B. As substantive:

1. Something that has no force, efficacy, or meaning.

2. Something that has no value; a cipher.

"The kinds of ciphers, besides the simple ciphers, with changes, and intermixtures of nulls and non-significants, are many."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. ii.

nūll, s. [Cf. *noll*=the head.] One of a series of bead-like ornaments used for spindles and rolls for bedsteads, chairs, and other articles of furniture. [NULLED-WORK.]

nūl'-lah, s. [Maharatta, &c., *nala*=a sewer, a ravine.] A bed of a small river; a ravine; a gorge.

nūlled, a. [Eng. *null*, s.; -ed.] Ornamented or formed with nulls.

nulled-work, subst. Turned work resembling a series of beads strung on a rod. Much used in spindles and rolls for bedsteads, chairs, cribs, and other articles of furniture.

\*nūl'-lēr, s. [English *null*, v.; -er.] One who annuls or nullifies; a nullifier.

"Bold nullers or abrogators of the indispensable laws of Christ."—*More: Defense of the Moral Cabbala*, ch. iii.

\*nūl'-lī-bī'-ē-tý, s. [Lat. *nullibi*=nowhere.] The state or condition of being nowhere.

nūl'-lī-fī-cā'-tion, s. [Eng. *nullify*; *c* connect, and suff. -ation.] The act of nullifying or making null and void; a rendering void and of none effect; specif., in the United States, the act of an individual state by which it declared null and void an enactment of the general government as unconstitutional or illegal.

¶ *U. S. Politics & History*: In 1830-32 a tariff law was passed in Congress laying a duty on cotton;

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl: cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, þhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ. -tion, -sion = şhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



and this being in conflict with the interests of the South Carolinian planters, who found their best market in Europe, the legislature of that state at once passed resolutions declaring the right of a state to nullify any act of Congress which was not in accordance with the constitution of the country. After this a convention was held, and the tariff act was resolved by the convention to be null and void. President Andrew Jackson at once issued a proclamation intimating his intention to use force if necessary to enforce the laws of Congress, but meantime the tariff was modified, and the clash of state and federal authority was cut short, although the President is said to have expressed an ardent desire to hang John C. Calhoun, the leader of the nullification movement.

**nūl-lī-fīd'-ī-an**, a. & s. [Lat. *nullus*=none, and *fides*=faith.]

**A.** As *adj.*: Having no faith or religion; belonging to no religion.

"A solifidian Christian is a nullifidian pagan."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 47.

**B.** As *subst.*: A person who belongs to no religion; an unbeliever.

"I am a nullifidian, if there be not three-thirds of a scruple more of sampsuchine in this confection."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

**nūl-lī-fī-ēr**, s. [Eng. *nullify*; -er.]

1. One who nullifies or makes void; one who maintains the right to nullify a contract by one of the parties.

**nūl-lī-fī-y**, v. t. [Lat. *nullifico*=to make null or void; *nullus*=none, and *facio*=to make; Fr. *nullifier*.] To make or render null and void; to annul; to make invalid; to invalidate.

"In a word, to nullify and evacuate the whole work of man's redemption."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 14.

**nūl-līp'-ōr-a**, s. [Lat. *nullus*=not any, none, and *porus*=a passage, a channel. The name was given to distinguish them when they were believed to be compound animals from genuine zoophytes, which had pores or cavities.]

*Bot.*: Nullipore; a synonym of Melobesia, a genus of Algae, order Ceramiales, sub-order Rhodomeleæ. [NULLIPORE.]

**nūl-lī-pōre**, s. [NULLIPORA.]

1. *Bot. (pl.)*: The same as CORALLINES. [CORALLINACEÆ.]

2. *Palæobot.*: The Nullipores can form extensive accumulations of lime, as in the Leitha Kalk, a Tertiary stratum in Austria, largely made up of calcareous concretions. Mr. Carter thinks that coccoliths are nullipores. If so, they came into existence in early palæozoic times; if not, they do not certainly appear before the Tertiary.

**nūl-lī-pōr'-ē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nullipora*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Corallinales. Corallines having the frond crustaceous or foliaceous, opaque, not articulated. Type Melobesia.

**nūl-lī-tŷ**, s. [Fr. *nullité*, from Low Lat. *nullitatem*, accus. of *nullitas*, from Lat. *nullus*=none; Sp. *nullidad*; Ital. *nullità*.]

1. The quality or state of being null and void; want of validity, force, or efficacy.

"Having thus shown the nullity of this argument."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii. ser. 1.

2. That which is null and void; an invalid act.

"The sentence . . . was treated by the majority of the Convention as a nullity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

\*3. Want of existence; non-existence.

"It is that menacing intimation of nullity or not being."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 497.

**nūl-līze**, v. t. [English *null*; -ize.] To make nothing; to waste or do away with.

"A lowly Fortune is of all despised,  
A lofty one, of itself, nullized."

*Sylvester: Honor's Farewell*, 82.

**nūmb** (b silent), \***numme**, a. [The b is excrement, the word literally meaning *taken, seized*, and hence *overpowered*, from A. S. *numen*, pa. par. of *niman*=to take. Cf. Icel. *numinn* (pa. par. of *nema*=to take)=taken, benumbed.]

1. Torpid; deprived in a great measure of the power of motion and sensation; benumbed, deadened, or insensible as from cold.

"Like a stony statue cold and numb."

*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iii. 1.

2. Producing cold, chilliness, or numbness; benumbing.

"[He] did give himself

All thin and naked to the numb cold night."

*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, ii. 1.

**numb-fish**, s.

*Ichthy.*: A popular name for *Torpedo marmorata*. Known also as the Cramp-fish and Electric-ray.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

**nūmb** (b silent), \***numme**, v. t. [NUMB, a.] To make numb or torpid; to deprive of the power of motion and sensation; to deaden, to benumb.

"To fill the band  
That numbs the soul with icy hand."

*Gray: On a Prospect of Eton College.*

**nūmbed** (b silent), \***nummed**, *adject.* [English *numb*; -ed.] Numb, benumbed.

"Now numbed with bitterness of weather."

*Cotton: To John Bradshaw, Esq.*

**nūmb'-ēd-nēss** (b silent), s. [English *numbed*; -ness.] The quality or state of being numbed; numbness.

"If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little, only a kind of stupor or numbness."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

**nūm'-bēr**, \***nom-bre**, \***noum-bre**, \***num-bere**, *subst.* [Fr. *nombre* (Norm. Fr. *nombre*), from Lat. *numerus*, accus. of *numerus*=number. The b is excrement. Sp., Port. & Ital. *numero*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. That quality by which it is computed how many units or individuals there are of any thing.

2. That which may be counted; an aggregate of units.

"They say there is divinity in odd numbers."—*Shakesp: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 1.

3. The aggregate of several units or individuals.

"The nombre of men that eaten was fyve thousand of men, wymm, and litel children."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xiv. 21.

4. A multitude; many.

"Among a number one is reckoned none,  
Then in the number let me pass untold."

*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 136.

5. Multitude, numerousness.

"Number itself importeth not much in armies, where the people are of weak courage."—*Bacon.*

6. Possibility to be counted.

"Of him came nations and tribes out of number."—*2 Esdras* iii. 7.

7. One of a numbered series of things, as a division of a book published in sections.

†8. (Pl.): A succession or aggregate of metrical syllables; poetical measure; poetry, verse.

"Loose numbers wildly sweet."

*Gray: Progress of Poesy.*

**II. Technically:**

1. *Gram.*: That distinctive form given to a word according as it is intended to express or is spoken of one individual or several individuals. In English there are two numbers: the singular, which denotes one, or a single individual; the plural, which is used when two or more individuals are spoken of. In Greek, Sanscrit, and a few other languages, a third number was used, called the dual, when only two individuals were spoken of. In the oldest English a dual number existed in the case of pronouns.

"How many numbers in nouns?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 1.

2. *Phrenol.*: The name given by Combe to one of the perceptive faculties, the seat of which is placed by Spurzheim just above the external angle of each eye. It is supposed to give facility in arithmetical operations, and is called the organ of calculation.

† The Fourth Book of Moses, called Numbers:

*Old Test. Canon*: The fourth book of the Pentateuch. In the Hebrew Bible it is called *Be-midbar*=in the desert, the fifth word of the first chapter. It has been sometimes quoted also as *Vatedabber*=And he spake—this being the first word of the book. The Septuagint translators named it *Arithmoi*=Numbers. The reference is to two numberings of the Israelites. Chaps. i.-iv. give the details of the first census, and prescribe the order in which the tribes were to encamp, and the arrangement and duties of the Levites; v. and vi. contain laws, including those relating to the Nazarites; vii. contains the offerings at the dedication of the tabernacle; viii.-x. 28, other laws and arrangements; x. 29-xiv., the historic narrative, including the sending out of the spies; xv., other laws; xvi. and xvii., the rebellion of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, with the budding of Aaron's rod; xviii. and xix. Levitical laws; xx. and xxi., the striking of the rock, followed by a miraculous flow of water, the making of the brazen serpent [NEHUSHTAN]; xxii.-xxiv., Balaam's prophecies; xxv., sin with the Midianites; xxvi., the second census; xxvii.-xxxi., other laws and incidents, including the conquest of the Midianites; xxxii.-xxxv., the distribution of the land east of the Jordan; an itinerary of the journey out of Egypt; the establishment of Levitical cities, and provision in cases of homicide by misadventure. The last chapter (xxxvi.) contains some provisions for the marriage of heiresses, so as to retain their inheritance in their own tribes.

The book spans a period of nearly thirty-nine years, commencing with the second year of the wanderings, the second month, and the first day,

and terminating in the fortieth year. The Jews and the Christians of early and mediæval times implicitly believed in the Mosaic authorship of Numbers. Modern rationalists resolve the book into different portions, assigning each to a separate writer. One eminent critic of this school considered that 274 verses of Numbers constituted the original narrative; that six verses, appearing to belong to writings of some older time, were inserted by the Deuteronomist (q. v.), and the remaining 1,008 verses—more than three-fourths of the book—belonged to the Later Legislation. The 274 verses of the original narrative are thus given:

"Ch. x. 29-36; xi., xii., xiii. 1-3, 17-20, 22-24, 26 (except to Kadesh), 27-31, 33; xiv. 11-25, 39-45; xvi. 1, 2, 12-15, 23-34 (except Korah, &c., in vers. 1, 24, 27, 32); xx. 1, 14-22; xxi. 1, 13, 16-26, 31-35; xxii. 2-41; xxiii., xxiv., xxv. 1-5; xxxii. 1, 16-24, 33-42."

The six verses from old sources assigned to the Deuteronomist are xxi. 14, 15, 27-30. (*Colenso: On the Pentateuch*, vi. 88.) These views created some excitement when first published, but they have failed to make any considerable impression on the Christian public.

**nūm'-bēr**, \***nom-bre**, \***noum-bre**, v. t. [French *nombrer*, from *nombre*=number; Sp. & Port. *numerar*; Ital. *numerare*; all from Lat. *numero*=to number.]

1. To count, to tell, to reckon; to ascertain the number of units or individuals in.

"If a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered."—*Genesis* xiii. 16.

2. To give a number to; to affix or put a number or series of numbers on; to denote the place of in a numbered series; as, to number the houses in a street.

3. To amount to in number; to reach to the number of; as, The army numbered 50,000 men.

4. To reckon, set down, or class, as one of a number, collection, or aggregate.

"He was numbered with the transgressors."—*Isaiah* liii. 12.

5. To equal in number.

6. To possess to the number of.

**nūm'-bēr-ēr**, s. [Eng. *number*; -er.] One who numbers.

\***nūm'-bēr-fūl**, \***num-ber-full**, *adj.* [English *number*; -full.] Many in number; numerous.

"About the year 700 great was the company of learned men of the English race; yea, so numberful, that they upon the point excelled all nations, in learning, piety, and zeal."—*Waterhouse: Apol. for Learning*, p. 50.

**nūm'-bēr-īng**, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [NUMBER, v.]

**A. & B.** As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

**C.** As *subst.*: The act of counting; the act of affixing numbers to.

**numbering-machine**, *subst.* A machine for impressing consecutive numbers on account or record books (a paging-machine), coupons, railway certificates, bank-notes, railway tickets, &c. The foundation idea is that of Blaise Pascal (1650), and consists of discs or wheels decimally numbered on their peripheries, the whole mounted on one axle, upon which they turn freely, acting upon each other in serial order. The first wheel of the series containing the units is moved one figure between each impact, and when the units are exhausted the tens come into action, and act in coincidence with the units, which continue their action.

**nūm'-bēr-lēss**, a. [Eng. *number*; -less.] That cannot be numbered or counted; innumerable.

"Though things sensible be numberless

But only five the senses' organs be."

*Davies: Immort. of the Soul*, s. 13.

**Nūm'-bērŷ**, s. pl. [NUMBER, s., ¶.]

\***nūm'-bēr-y**, a. [Eng. *number*; -y.]

1. Numerous.

"So many and so numbery armies."

*Sylvester: Battle of Yvry*, 25.

2. Melodious.

"His sweet numbery soule."

*Sylvester: Handie-Crafts*, 1,320.

**nūm'-bleŷ** (le as el), s. [Fr. *nombres*, from Lat. *lumbulus*, dimin. of *lumbus*=a loin.] The entrails of a deer; the nombles.

**nūmb'-nēss** (b silent), \***num-nesse**, s. [Eng. *numb*; -ness.] The quality or state of being numb or numbed; numbness, torpor, torpidity.

"Which shows a numbness of the skull."

*Byron: Verses Spoken at the Meeting of a Club.*

\***nūm'-broūs**, a. [Eng. *number*; -ous.] Capable of scansion; rhythmical.

**nū-mēn-ī-ī'-næ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *numeni(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

*Ornith.*: Curlews, a sub-family of Scolopacidae. Bill arched, the nasal groove reaching to its tip.



**nū-mē-nī-ūs**, s. [Gr. *numēnios*, a.=used at the new moon; s.=a kind of curlew.]

**Ornith.**: Curlew; the typical genus of the sub-family Numeniinæ (q. v.). The bill is long, considerably arched, the upper mandible broader than high, the nasal groove extending the whole length; the tarsus lengthened, the anterior toes margined and semi-palmated, the hinder one raised. *Numenius arquatus* (or *arquata*) is the Curlew (q. v.); *N. phaeopus*, the Whimbrel, and *N. borealis*, the Esquimau Curlew.

**nū-mēr-ā-ble**, a. [Lat. *numerabilis*, from *numero*=to count; *numerus*=number.] Capable of being numbered or counted.

**nū-mēr-āl**, a. & s. [Lat. *numeralis*=belonging to number (q. v.); Fr. *numéral*; Sp. & Port. *numeral*; Ital. *numerale*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Pertaining or relating to number; consisting of number.

"So long a train of numeral progressions."—Locke.

2. Expressing number; representing number.

"Substituting letters for the numeral cyphers."—Stewart: *Human Mind*, pt. ii., ch. v., § 6.

**B. As substantive:**

1. A figure, character, or symbol employed to represent or express a number; as, the Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.; the Roman numerals, I, V, X, L, C, D, and M.

2. A word expressing a number; as, two, three, four, &c.

**nū-mēr-āl-ī-tŷ**, s. [Eng. *numeral*; -ity.] Number, numeration.

"Yet are they not applicable unto precise *numerality*, nor strictly to be drawn unto the rigid test of numbers."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

**nū-mēr-āl-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *numeral*; -ly.] In a numeral manner; according to number; numerically.

"The blasts . . . thereof, maintain no certainty in their course; nor are they *numerally* feared by navigators."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xxii.

**nū-mēr-ar-ŷ**, a. [Low Lat. *numerarius*, from Lat. *numerus*=number; Ital. & Sp. *numerario*; Fr. *numéraire*.] Belonging to, or included in, a certain number.

"A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a *numerary* canon."—Ayliffe: *Parergon*.

**nū-mēr-āte**, v. t. & i. [Lat. *numeratus*, pa. par. of *numero*=to number; *numerus*=number.]

**A. Trans.:** To number, to count, to reckon, to tell in numbers.

**B. Intrans.:** To reckon, to calculate, to count.

**nū-mēr-ā-tion**, subst. [Fr., from Lat. *numerationem*, accus. of *numratio*=a counting, from *numerus*, pa. par. of *numero*=to number; Span. *numeracion*; Ital. *numerazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act or art of numbering.

"That star is the term of *numeration*, or point from whence we commence the account."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. iii.

\*2. A number, an amount.

"We may . . . observe an equality of length, and parity of *numeration*."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. v.

**II. Arith.:** The art of reading numbers, when expressed by means of numerals. The term is almost exclusively applied to the art of reading numbers, written in the scale of tens, by the Arabic method. For the convenience of reading numbers, they are separated into periods of three figures each, as 126,845,921. [NOTATION.]

**nū-mēr-ā-tive**, a. [As if from a Lat. *numeralivus*, from *numerus*, pa. par. of *numero*=to number, to count.] Of or pertaining to numeration or counting.

"Our present *numeralive* system."—Eng. *Cyclopædia*.

**nū-mēr-ā-tōr**, s. [Lat., from *numerus*, pa. par. of *numero*=to number; Fr. *numérateur*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** One who numbers.

2. **Arith.:** That term of a fraction which indicates the number of fractional units that are taken. It is the term written above the horizontal line. In the fraction  $\frac{a}{b}$ , *a* is the numerator. In

a decimal fraction, the numerator is the number following the decimal point, the denominator not being written; thus,  $\frac{5}{10}$ . [DENOMINATOR.]

**nū-mēr-īc-āl**, \***nū-mēr-īc**, a. [Fr. *numérique*; Ital. and Sp. *numérico*, from Latin *numerus*=number.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Pertaining or relating to number or numbers; denoting number; consisting of numbers not letters; as, *numerical* value.

\*2. The same in number; hence, identically the same.

"Contemplate upon his astonishing works, particularly in the resurrection and reparation of the same *numerical* body."—South: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

**II. Alg. & Arith.:** A term which stands opposed to literal, and implies that the numbers composing a given expression are denoted by figures, and not by letters. A numerical equation is an equation in which all the quantities, except the unknown or variable quantities, are numbers. Numerical, as opposed to algebraical, is applied to the values of quantities; thus we say, that -5 is numerically greater than -3, although its algebraical value is less. The numerical value of an expression, in algebra, is the number obtained by attributing numerical values to all the quantities which enter the expression, and performing all the operations indicated. Thus, the numerical value of  $a^2b - c^2d$ , where  $a=2$ ,  $b=3$ ,  $c=1$ , and  $d=2$ , is 10.

"The *numerical* value of a concrete quantity is its ratio to a selected magnitude of the same kind, called the unit. It varies directly as the concrete quantity itself, and inversely as the unit, in terms of which it is expressed."—Everett: *C. G. S. Syst. of Units* (1875), p. 1.

**numerical-aperture**, s.

**Optics:** The formula by which the illuminating and resolving power of high-power microscopic objectives is now calculated. Since it became customary to interpose water, oil, or other fluid between the object and the lens, it is found that a water-immersion lens of  $97\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ , and an oil-immersion of  $82^\circ$ , give equal results to a dry or air lens of  $180^\circ$ . This obviously depends on the diameter of the back lens of the objective, and this upon the refractive index of the medium between lens and object. It is expressed by the formula,  $n \sin u$ , where *n* is the refractive index of the medium—air or fluid—and *u* the semi-angle of aperture. It is thus found that an oil-lens of  $180^\circ$  (oil of ref. index 1.52) has an N. A. of 1.52 against 1.00 for  $180^\circ$  in air. This only represents the comparative diameters of the effective pencils, and the relative *illumination* is, of course, obtained by squaring the N. A.'s to get the comparative areas of the pencils. We thus find that an oil-lens of  $180^\circ$  gives 2.310 the illumination of a dry objective of  $180^\circ$ .

**nū-mēr-īc-āl-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *numerical*; -ly.]

1. In a numerical manner; with respect to number or numerical quantity; in numbers; as a quantity *numerically* expressed; an algebraic expression *numerically* greater than another, &c.

\*2. Individually; as, A thing is *numerically* the same, or *numerically* different.

\***nū-mēr-īst**, s. [Lat. *numerus*(us)=number; Eng. suff. -ist.] One who deals with numbers.

**nū-mēr-ō**, s. [Ital. & Fr., from Lat. *numerus*=number.] Number; the figure or mark by which any number of things is distinguished. (Abbreviated into No.)

†**nū-mēr-ōs-ī-tŷ**, s. [Fr. *numérosité*, from Latin *numerositatem*, accus. of *numerositas*, from *numerosus*=numerous (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being numerous; numerousness.

2. Harmony, rhythm; harmonious flow.

**nū-mēr-ō-tage** (age as *āzh*), s. [Fr. *numéro-tage*.] The numbers or system of numbering yarns, according to fineness.

**nū-mēr-ōūs**, a. [O. Fr. *numereux*, from Latin *numerosus*, from *numerus*=number; Ital. & Sp. *numeroso*. Putterham, in 1589, ranked this among the words of recent introduction into the language.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Many in number; consisting of a great number of individuals or units; not few.

"Drawing after it a *numeros* train of homogeneous consequences."—South: *Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 2.

\*2. Containing many; largely attended.

"In any *numeros* school."—Johnson: *Lives of the Poets*; Milton.

\*3. Consisting of poetic numbers; harmonious, rhythmical, musical, melodious.

"Such prompt eloquence  
Flow'd from their lips in prose or *numeros* verse."  
Milton: *P. L.*, v. 150.

**II. Bot.:** (1) So many that they cannot be counted with accuracy; (2) a small, but indefinite number. †To make one's self too *numeros*: To interfere, to offer advice when not wanted. (*Slang*.)

**nū-mēr-ōūs-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *numerous*; -ly.]

1. In great numbers; as, a meeting *numerously* attended.

\*2. In poetic numbers; harmoniously, rhythmically.

**nū-mēr-ōūs-ness**, s. [Eng. *numerous*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being numerous, the quality of consisting of a great number of individuals or units; numerosity.

\*2. The quality of being harmonious or rhythmical; rhythm, harmony, musicalness, melodiousness.

"That which will distinguish his style is, the *numerosness* of his verse."—Dryden.

**nū-mī-dā**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *nomas*=a nomad.]

**Ornith.:** The typical genus of the sub-family Numidinae. Bill shorter than head; lateral nostrils in cere at base of bill; head and upper part of neck denuded; wings short; tail short, deflected. Nine species are known, from the Ethiopian region, east to Madagascar, south to Natal and Great Fish River. *Numida meleagris* is the Common Guinea-fowl. [GUINEA-FOWL.]

**Nū-mīd-ī-ān**, a. & s. [See def.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to Numidia, a country in the central part of Northern Africa, and forming the greater portion of that now called Algeria.

**B. As subst.:** A native or inhabitant of Numidia.

**Numidian-crane**, s. [DEMOISELLE, s., II. 1.]

**nū-mī-dī-næ**, s. pl. [Lat. *numid(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

**Ornith.:** A sub-family of Phasianidae (q. v.), with two genera, Acryllium and Numida.

**nū-mīs-māt-īc**, **nū-mīs-māt-īc-āl**, a. [Lat. *numisma* (genit. *numismatis*)=current coin, from Gr. *nomisma*=a custom, current coin, from *nomizō*=to use as current coin, from *nomos*=custom, usage; *nemō*=to distribute.] Pertaining or relating to coins or medals.

"In the hands of but very few *numismatick* antiquaries."—Ruding: *Annals of Coinage*, vol. i. (Pref.)

†**nū-mīs-mā-tī-cian**, subst. [Eng. *numismatic*; -ian.] One who studies or is skilled in numismatics; a collector of coins and medals.

"The 'find' of old gold coins lately made in Paris . . . will afford *numismatians* an exceptional opportunity of adding some choice pieces to their collections."—*St. James' Gazette*, Nov. 9, 1882.

**nū-mīs-māt-īcs**, s. [NUMISMATICS.] The science and study of coins and medals. Properly the term coin is applied to such pieces of metal as were struck for circulation as money, and the term medal to such as were struck in commemoration of some person or event, but ancient coins are frequently called medals. The parts of a coin or medal are the obverse or front, on which is usually stamped the head, bust, or figure of the sovereign by whom it is issued, or of the person in whose honor it has been struck, or some emblematical figure referring to him; and the reverse, or back, on which is stamped various figures or words. The words in the middle of the field form the inscription, those round the edge the legend. The lower part of the coin, separated by a line from the rest of the field, is the exergue or basis, on which are stamped the place where the coin was struck, the date, &c.

**nū-mīs-mā-tist**, s. [NUMISMATIC.] One skilled in numismatics; a numismatologist.

**nū-mīs-mā-tōg-ra-phŷ**, s. [Latin *numisma* (genit. *numismatis*)=a coin, and Gr. *graphō*=to write, to describe.] The science which treats of coins and medals in their relation to history; numismatics.

**nū-mīs-mā-tōl-ō-gīst**, s. [Eng. *numismatologist*(y); -ist.] One skilled in numismatology.

**nū-mīs-mā-tōl-ō-gŷ**, subst. [Latin *numisma* (genit. *numismatis*)=a coin, and Gr. *logos*=a word, a discourse.] The same as NUMISMATOGRAPHY (q. v.).

**nūm-mar-ŷ**, a. [Lat. *nummus*=money.] Pertaining or relating to money.

"They borrowed their *nummary* language from the Romans."—Ruding: *Annals of Coinage*, p. 309 (Note z.)

**nūm-mō-pāl-ā-tūs**, s. [Lat. *nummus*=a coin, and *palatum*=the palate.]

**Palæont.:** A genus of Labridæ, allied to Labrus, from the German Chalk. (*Günther*.)

**nūm-mū-lar**, adj. [Lat. *nummularius*, from *nummus*=money.]

1. Pertaining or relating to coin or money.

2. Having the form or character of a coin.

**nūm-mū-lar-ŷ**, a. [Lat. *nummularius*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Pertaining or relating to coin or money; resembling a coin.

"This is instanced in the *nummular* talent, which was in common use by the Greeks."—Ruding: *Annals of Coinage*, p. 278.

†2. **Pathol.:** Resembling money in its form. Used specially of the matter expectorated in phthisis when it is rounded laterally while compressed.

**nūm-mū-lī-nā**, s. [Lat. *nummul(us)*, dim. from *nummus*=money; fem. sing. adj. suff. -inæ.]

**Zool. & Palæont.:** The same as NUMMULITES (q. v.).

† This name was given by D'Orbigny to a recent form of the genus.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.  
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**nūm'-mū-line**, *a.* [NUMMULINA.] Resembling a nummulite in structure.

**nūm'-mū-līn'-ī-dā**, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Latin *nummulin(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-īda*.] [NUMMULITIDÆ.]

**nūm'-mū-līte**, *subst.* [NUMMULITES.] A popular name for any member of the genus Nummulites.

**nūm'-mū-lī-tēs**, *s.* [Lat. *nummul(us)*=money; suff. *-ites*=*ite* (*Palæont.*.)]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: The typical genus of the family Nummulitidæ, from Australian and other seas. The shell is thin, lenticular, and like a coin. If a transverse section of it be made, numerous spiral convolutions are seen, each divided into small chambers, the transverse septa collectively looking like broken radii from the center of the nummulite.

**nūm'-mū-līt'-īc**, *a.* [English *nummulit(e)*; *-īc*.] Pertaining to nummulites; containing or consisting of nummulites.

**nummulitic-formation**, *s.*

*Geol.*: A formation of Middle and Upper Eocene age, only a very few extending upward into the Oligocene or downward into the Lower Eocene. There are distinct species of nummulites in the several portions of the formation, *Nummulites variolarius* being found in its upper, *N. lævigatus* in its middle, and *N. planulatus* in its lower part. As nummulites, whose remains were originally deposited at the bottom of the beds of the ocean, are now 10,000 feet high in the Alps, and 16,500 in Western Tibet, it is evident that these regions must have been upheaved to their present elevation since the deposition of the nummulites in Eocene times.

**nummulitic-limestone**, *s.*

*Geol.*: A limestone studded with nummulites, occurring in the Pyrenees, Alps, Carpathians, and Balkans; in the Crimea, Morocco, Algiers, Egypt (where it was largely quarried in very ancient times for the building of the Pyramids), on the Turkish frontier near Bagdad, Persia, Afghanistan, Eastern Bengal, and on the frontiers of China. Scinde is especially a nummulitic region. More than any other Tertiary rock it enters into the framework of the globe in Europe, Asia, and North Africa.

**nūm'-mū-līt-īd**, *s.* [NUMMULITIDÆ.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A foraminifer of the family Nummulinida, or Nummulitidæ.

**nūm'-mū-līt'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *nummulit(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-īdæ*.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A family of Foraminifera, suborder Perforata. They have various chambers, connected by a system of vessels or canals, which are continued in a spiral manner along the upper and lower edges of the chambers. The complexity of the test or shell varies in different genera. Called also Nummulinida and Nummulitidæ.

**nūm'-mū-līt-īd-ē-a**, *subst. pl.* [Modern Latin *nummulit(es)*; Latin neut. pl. adj. suff. *-īdæ*.] [NUMMULITIDÆ.]

**\*nūmps**, **\*nūmp**, *s.* [For *num*, contraction of *numskull* (q. v.).] A dolt, a numskull, a blockhead.

**nūm'-skūll**, *s.* [Eng. *num*=numb, and *skull*.] A dolt, a blockhead, a dunce, a stupid fellow.

**nūm'-skūllēd**, *a.* [Eng. *numskull*; *-ed*.] Dull, stupid, doltish.

"Hocus has saved that cold-pated, numskulled ninny-hammer of yours from ruin, and all his family."—*Arbutnot*.

**nūn**, **\*nonne**, **\*nunne**, *s.* [A. S. *nunna*, from Low Lat. *nunna*, *nonna*=a nun, originally a title of respect, especially used in addressing an old maiden lady, or widow, who had devoted herself to religious duties; properly=mother; cf. Lat. *nonnus*=father, a monk; Gr. *nannē*, *nenna*=an aunt; *nannas*, *nennos*=an uncle; Sansc. *nānā*, a child's name for mother; Fr. *nonne*; Dan. *nunne*; Sw. *nunna*; Ger. *nonne*; O. H. Ger. *nunnā*; M. H. Ger. *nunne*.]

1. A virgin or widow who has consecrated herself to the service of God by the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and bound herself to live in a religious house under a certain rule. The first authentic notice of nuns is that by St. Antony, who, when retiring from the world, placed his sister in a house of virgins. St. Augustin, of Hippo, and St. Scholastica, sister of St. Benedict, both founded nunneries, and all the great orders of men have orders of women affiliated to them or following their rule as closely as difference of sex will permit. Communities founded since the Council of Trent mostly follow the rule of St. Augustin, with certain modifications. Nearly all nuns are bound to the recitation of the divine office in choir, and take their meals in common, but each has a separate cell. Their occupations vary. Some devote themselves to the work of education, to nursing the sick, or the care of the poor. Others are contemplative. Excommunication is pronounced against any one

attempting to force a woman to become a nun against her will, or to prevent her from becoming a nun without just cause. [DEACONESS, PROFESSION, VEIL.]

2. A name given to a variety of pigeon, having its head almost covered with a veil of feathers.

3. A name sometimes given to the Smew (q. v.).

4. The blue titmouse.

**nun-buoy**, *s.* A buoy of a spindle shape, or formed of two cones joined at their bases.

**\*nūn**, *v. t.* [NUN, *s.*] To shut up as a nun.

"I will . . . nun you up with Aunt Nell."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, v. 50.

**nūnc dī-mīt'-tīs**, *s.* [Lat.=now thou sendest away.] The name given to the canticle of Simeon (Luke ii. 29-32), from the first two words of the Latin version. The expression is used=dismissal.

**nūn'-cheōn**, **nun-chion**, **\*nun-tion**, **\*noon-shun**, **\*noon-chion**, **\*none-chenche**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *none*=noon, and *schenche*=a pouring out or distribution of drink, from *schencchen*=to pour out drink; A. S. *scencan*; cogn. with Dut. *schenken*=to pour out, to give, to present; Dan. *skienke*; Ger. *schenken*. The A. S. *scencan* is a causal verb from *scanc*, *seanc*=a shank, a hollow bone, and hence a pipe, as a pipe thrust into a cask to draw off liquor. (*Skeat.*)]

1. A meal taken about noon; a luncheon, a lunch.

"They took their breakfasts or their nuncheons."

*Butler: Hudibras*, i. 1.

2. A piece or share of food such as might serve for a luncheon.

**\*nūn'-cī-ate** (or *ç* as *sh*), *s.* [Lat. *nunciatus*, *nuntiatus*, pa. par. of *nuncio*, *nuntio*=to announce.] One who announces; a messenger, a nuncio (q. v.).

"All the nunciates of th' ethereal reign,  
Who testified the glorious death to man."

*Hoole: Jerusalem Delivered*, bk. xi.

**\*nūn'-cī-a-ture** (or *ç* as *sh*), *s.* [Fr. *nonciature*; Sp. *nunciatura*; Ital. *nunziatura*, from Lat. *nunciaturus*, *nuntiaturus*, fut. part. of *nuncio*, *nuntio*=to announce.] The office of a nuncio.

"The princes of Germany, who had known him during his nunciature."—*Clarendon: On Papal Usurpation*, ch. ix.

**nūn'-cī-ō** (or *ç* as *sh*), *s.* [Ital. *nuncio*, *nuntio*; from Lat. *nuntium*, acc. of *nuntius*=a messenger; *nuntio*, *nuncio*=to announce.]

1. *Gen.*: A messenger; one who announces; one who brings tidings.

"A nuncio of more grave aspect."

*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 4.

2. *Specif.*: A papal ambassador of the second rank, not being a cardinal, who represents the pope at a foreign court. An ambassador who is also a cardinal is styled a legate. [LEGATE.] Previously to the Council of Trent the papal nuncios acted as judges in the first instance of matters which lay within ecclesiastical jurisdiction; since that time they have been formed into a kind of court of appeal from the decisions of the respective bishops. This jurisdiction, however, holds good only in those countries which are themselves subject to the decretals and discipline of the Council of Trent.

"No nuncio had been received here during the hundred and twenty-seven years which had elapsed since the death of Mary."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

**nūn'-cle**, *s.* [See def.] Uncle; from *mine uncle*, the *n* of the pers. pron. being tacked on to the noun. (See remarks under *N*.)

"Prythee, nuncle, tell me whether a madman be a gentleman or a yeoman."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 6.

**nūn'-cū-pāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *nuncupatus*, pa. par. of *nuncupo*=to call by name, to vow in public; *nomen*=a name, and *capio*=to take.]

1. To vow publicly and solemnly.

"The Gentiles nuncupated vows to them."—*Westfield*.

2. To dedicate.

"You should have nuncupated this handsome monument of your skill to some great one."—*Evelyn*.

3. To declare orally, as a will; to dictate.

"In whose presence did he nuncupate it?"—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy*.

**nūn'-cū-pā-tion**, *s.* [Latin *nuncupatio*, from *nuncupatus*, pa. par. of *nuncupo*=to nuncupate (q. v.).] The act of nuncupating, naming, or dedicating.

**nūn'-cū-pā-tive**, *a.* [Fr. *nuncupatif*, from Low Lat. *nuncupativus*, from Lat. *nuncupatus*, pa. par. of *nuncupo*=to call by name, to nuncupate (q. v.); Ital. & Sp. *nuncupativo*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining to naming, vowing, or dedicating.

2. Nominal, nominated.

"To tary the nuncupative duke's unsure and uncertain victory."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 11).

II. *Law*: Oral, verbal, not written. A term applied to a will or legacy made verbally by the testator, and depending upon oral testimony for proof, though subsequently reduced to writing.

**nūn'-cū-pā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *nuncupator*=one who names, from *nuncupatus*, pa. par. of *nuncupo*=to nuncupate (q. v.).] Nuncupative, oral, verbal.

"By his [Griffith Powell] nuncupatory will be left all his estate to that [Jesus] Coll."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

**nūn'-dīn-ā**, *a. & s.* [Latin *nundinalis*, from *nundinæ* (for *novendinæ*)=a market, a fair, properly one held every nine days, from *novem*=nine, and *dies*=a day; Fr. *nundinal*.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining, relating, or belonging to fairs or markets.

B. *As subst.*: A nundinal letter.

**nundinal-letter**, *s.*

*Roman Antiq.*: One of the first eight letters of the alphabet, which were repeated successively from the first to the last day of the year, and one of which always expressed the market-day, which returned every nine days.

**nūn'-dīn-ar-ŷ**, *adj.* [Latin *nundinarius*, from *nundinæ*=a fair or market.] The same as NUNDINAL (q. v.).

**\*nūn'-dīn-āte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *nundinatus*, pa. par. of *nundinor*, from *nundinæ*=a fair, a market.] To buy and sell at fairs or markets.

**\*nūn'-dīn-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *nundinatio*, from *nundinatus*, pa. par. of *nundinor*=to traffic at markets; Fr. *nundination*.] The act or practice of buying and selling at fairs or markets; trafficking, bargaining; buying and selling.

**nūn'-nā-tion**, *subst.* [From the sound of the letter *n*.]

*Arab. Gram.*: The pronunciation of *n* at the end of words.

**nūn'-nēr-ŷ**, **\*non-ner-īe**, **\*non-ner-y**, *s.* [Fr. *nonnerie*, from *nonne*=a nun (q. v.).]

1. A house for nuns; a cloister in which women under a vow of perpetual chastity, and devoted to religious duties, reside during life.

†2. The term sometimes applied to the triforium or gallery between the aisles of a church and the clerestory; so called from the situation of the nuns' choir in some convents.

**nūn'-nīsh**, *a.* [Eng. *nun*; *-ish*.] Of or pertaining to nuns; characteristic of or becoming nuns.

"All three daughters of Merwaldus, king of Westmercia, entered the profession and vow of nunnish virginity."—*Fox: Book of Martyrs*, p. 120.

**nūn'-nīsh-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *nunnish*; *-ness*.] The habits or manners of nuns.

**nūp**, *s.* [NUPSON.]

**nū-phar**, *s.* [Arab. *nufar*=a water-lily.]

*Bot.*: Yellow Water-lily; Brandy-bottle; the typical genus of the tribe or family Nupharidæ. Sepals four, five, or six; petals many, yellow; stamens many, inserted beneath the disk; filaments short, flattened; fruit an ovoid berry of separable carpels, with many seeds. Known species three or four. The Turks prepare a cooling drink from the flowers of *N. luteum*. The seeds well washed are eaten in times of scarcity; the bitter and astringent stems have been given in dysentery, and the leaves are said to be styptic.

**nū-phār'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *nuphar*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-īdæ*.]

*Bot.*: A family or tribe of Nymphæacæ, having the calyx and petals both distinct.

**\*nūp'-sōn**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A fool, a numskull. (*Ben Jonson: Devil is an Ass*, ii. 1.)

**nūp'-tial** (ti as sh), **\*nup-tial**, *a. & s.* [French *nuptial*, from Latin *nuptialis*=pertaining to marriage, from *nuptice*=a wedding, from *nupta* (properly the fem. sing. of *nuptus*, pa. par. of *nubo*=to veil, to marry)=a bride.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to marriage; used or done at a wedding.

"Espoused Eve decked first her nuptial bed."

*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 710.

B. *As subst.*: A wedding, a marriage; nuptials. (Now only used in the plural.)

"She should this Angelo have married; was affianced to her oath, and the nuptial appointed."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

**nūp'-tialš** (ti as sh), *s. pl.* [NUPTIAL.] A marriage, a wedding; the marriage ceremony. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,023.)

**nūr**, **nūrr**, *s.* [Prob. for *gnur* or *knur*; cf. *knur*, *gnarl*, &c.] A hard knot in wood; a knob; specif., a wooden ball used in the games of hockey and nur-and-spell (q. v.).

**nur-and-spell**, *s.* A game somewhat resembling trap-ball, played with a nur, which is projected into the air from a tongue of steel, called the spell or spill, by means of a spring.



**nû-ra'-ghê**, *s. pl.* [Of unknown origin. (*Littré*.)] *Arch.*: (See extract.)

"The *Nuraghe* still exist in great numbers in Sardinia. They rise thirty or forty feet above ground, have sometimes two or three stories, each with a domed chamber, connected by spiral passages left in the masonry: sometimes several chambers are on the same floor, communicating by corridors. . . . None are found in so complete a state of preservation that it can be decided whether they terminated above in a perfect or a truncated cone. They are, in general, of regular though rude masonry, but a few are of polygonal construction. They are evidently of high antiquity. . . . To what race to ascribe them is still in dispute."—*G. Dennis: Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria*, ii, 154. (Note 8.)

**Nür'-ëm-bêrg**, *s.* [See def.] The name of a town in Bavaria.

**Nuremberg-egg**, *subst.* A peculiar oval-shaped watch or pocket-clock, so called from having been invented at Nuremberg.

**nûrl**, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with *nur* (q. v.).] To indent or flute the edges of, as of coins; to mill.

**nûrl'-îng**, *s.* [*NURL*.] The indentations or fluting on the edges of coins, the heads of temper and set screws, and similar objects. It is sometimes called milling, and in the mint is called reeding. The crenated edge on coin is intended to prevent clipping or filing the edges of the coin, which might otherwise be done to some extent without discovery, except by careful weighing. Nurling applied to the edges of temper screws is to make them more easy to grasp by the fingers and thumb.

**nurling-tool**, *s.*

*Turning*: A milling-tool. One for indenting the heads of temper and tangent screws, &c. A nurling-tool has a roller whose periphery has a sunken groove, indented so as to form the counterpart of the bead which is to be nurlled on the head of the temper screw. It is held against the portion of the object to be nurlled, while the object is rotated in a lathe.

**nûrse**, **\*nor-ice**, **\*norse**, **\*nourse**, **\*nurce**, **\*nur-ice**, **\*nour-ice**, **\*nourse**, *s.* [O. Fr. *nourrice*, *nurric* (Fr. *nourrice*), from Lat. *nutricem*, accus. of *nutrix*=a nurse, from *nutrio*=to feed, to nourish.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. One who nurses, tends, or takes care of the young, sick, or infirm; as,  
(1) A woman who suckles or tends to the child or children of another.

"As a bad nurse which fayning to receive  
In her owne mouth the food ment for her chyld,  
Withholds it." *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. v. 53.

(2) A woman who tends the sick and infirm, especially in an infirmary or hospital.

2. One who or that which nurtures, fosters, cherishes, trains, protects, or promotes; a fosterer, a cherisher, a promoter.

"Dear nurse of arts."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 2.

3. The state or condition of being nursed.

"Can wedlock know so great a curse,  
As putting husbands out to nurse?"  
*Cleveland: A Young Man to an Old Woman.*

**II. Hort.**: A plant, shrub, or tree which protects a young plant.

**nurse-child**, *s.* A child that is nursed; a nurse-ling.

**†nurse-forms**, *s. pl.*

*Zoöl.*: Intermediate forms of development in *Aculephæ*, *Entozoa*, &c.

**nurse-hound**, *s.* [*MORGAY*.]

**nurse-maid**, *s.* A maid-servant employed to look after young children.

**\*nurse-name**, *s.* A pet or nickname.

**nurse-pond**, *s.* A pond for rearing young fish.

**nûrse**, **\*nurce**, **\*norisy**, *v. t.* [*NURSE*, *s.*]

1. To feed and tend as an infant; to feed or nourish at the breast; to suckle.

"Shall I call a nurse of the Hebrew women, that she may nurse the child?"—*Exodus* ii. 7.

2. To bring up from infancy; to rear, to nurture.

"To the king of Hongari thys sely chyldren tueye  
He sende hem vor to *norisy*."  
*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 315.

3. To supply with nourishment; to feed, to support.

"Then the Niseans in their dark abode  
Nursed secretly with milk the thriving god."  
*Addison: Birth of Bacchus.*

4. To tend in sickness or infirmity; to act as a nurse to; as, to nurse an invalid.

\*5. To promote growth or vigor in.

6. To foment, to foster, to encourage, to cherish, to maintain.

"Why should such spight be nursed then by thought?"  
*Wyatt: To his Ladie.*

7. To manage with care and economy; to economize, to husband; as, to nurse one's resources.

8. To caress, to fondle.

9. To delay or drive slowly one's own vehicle, so as to dog or wait for another man's omnibus, &c., and thus pick up its passengers.

"—was summoned for delaying his carriage . . . the cause of the delay was that defendant was waiting to nurse one of their omnibuses."—*London Morning Chronicle*.

¶ *To nurse billiard balls*: To so manipulate them as to be enabled to execute a series of short caroms.

**nûrs'-êr**, **\*nûrs'-sêr**, *s.* [*Eng. nurs(e)*; *-er*.]

1. One who nurses; a nurse.

\*2. One who promotes, foments, fosters, or encourages.

"The most bloody nurser of his harms."

*Shakesp. Henry VI., Pt. I., iv. 7.*

**nûrs'-êr-ÿ**, **\*nours-er-y**, *s.* [*Eng. nurse*; *-ry*.]

\*1. The act of nursing.

"I lov'd her most, and thought to set my rest  
On her kind nursery." *Shakesp: Lear*, i. 1.

\*2. That which is nursed; a nursling.

"A jolly dame, no doubt, as appears by the well-bathing of the plump boy, her nursery."—*Fuller: A Pisgah Sight*, pt. i., bk. ii., ch. viii.

\*3. That which is the object of one's care or attention.

"To visit how they prosper'd, bud and bloom,  
Her nursery." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 46.

\*4. That which promotes, fosters, educates, or rears; a school.

"It well may serve

A nursery to our gentry."

*Shakesp: All's Well that Ends Well*, i. 2.

5. A place or room in a house set apart for young children.

"This border-blacksmith marriage—one they knew—  
Raw from the nursery—who could trust a child?"  
*Tennyson: Aylmer's Field*, 264.

\*6. A school or public institution where children are taught and trained.

"Public nurseries, where all parents are obliged to send their infants."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels*.

7. A place where trees are raised from seed or otherwise, to be afterward transplanted; a garden or place where flowers, vegetables, or trees are grown for sale.

"Some peasants, not t' omit the nicest care,  
Of the same soil their nursery prepare."  
*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* ii. 359.

8. A place or country which promotes, fosters, or encourages; a promoter, a fosterer.

"To see fair Padua, nursery of arts."

*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

9. A race for two-year-old horses. (*Eng.*)

"Winning three nurseries off the reel."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**nursery-governess**, *subst.* A governess for very young children.

**nursery-man**, *s.* One who keeps a nursery; one who raises flowering plants, vegetables, or trees for sale.

**nûrs'-îng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*NURSE*, *v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

**C. As subst.**: The act of tending children, the sick, or infirm.

**nursing-bottle**, *s.* A feeding-bottle (q. v.).

**nûrs'-lîng**, **\*nurce-ling**, **\*nours-ling**, **\*nurs-lynge**, *s.* [*Eng. nurse*; dimin. suff. *-ling*.] One who or that which is nursed; an infant; a nurse-child; a fondling.

"This soile which with great spirits abounds,  
Can hardly nurce her nurcelings all in peace."  
*Stirling: To Prince Henry.*

**nûrs'-tle** (tle as *el*), *v. t.* [*NOURSLE*.]

**nûr'-ture**, **\*nor-ture**, **\*nur-tour**, *s.* [O. Fr. *noriture* (Fr. *nouriture*)=nourishment, nurture, from Lat. *nutritura*, fem. sing. of *nutriturus*, fut. part. of *nutrio*=to nourish (q. v.); Ital. *nutritura*.]

1. The act of nurturing, nourishing, or nursing.

2. That which nourishes; nourishment, food, diet.

"Thy nurture holy, as of a plant  
Select." *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 361.

3. Training, education, rearing, good breeding.

"Hir name is Helianore, of gentille *norture*."

*Robert de Brunne*, p. 213.

**nûr'-ture**, **\*nour-ter**, *v. t.* [*NURTURE*, *s.*]

1. To feed, to nourish.

"They suppose mother earth to be a great animal, and to have nurtured up her young offspring with a conscious tenderness."—*Beniley*.

2. To train, to educate, to discipline.

"As a man *nourtereth* his sonne, euen so the Lord thy God *nourtereth* the."—*Deuteronomium*, viii. (1551.)

**nûs-sî-êr'-îte**, *s.* [From Nussière, France, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: An impure form of Pyromorphite (q. v.), containing in addition to the impurities over 20 per cent. of phosphate of lime.

**nût**, **\*note**, **\*nute**, **\*nutte**, *s.* [A. S. *hnutu*; cogn. with Dut. *noot*; Icel. *hnót*; Sw. *nöt*; Dan. *nød*; Ger. *nuss*; Gael. *cnuth*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"Nuts are hard of digestion, yet possess some good medicinal qualities."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

2. Small round coal.

**II. Technically**:

**1. Botany**:

(1) A hard one-celled, one-seed indehiscent fruit. As a rule, it is produced by the abortion of two cells and two seeds in a three-celled, three-seeded ovary. The hard shell is the epicarp lignified. Sometimes it is used in a wide enough sense to include both a glans (acorn) and an achene; at others it is distinguished from the first or from both of these.

†(2) A tuber, as in the name Earth-nut (q. v.).

¶ There are many compound names, as *Brazil-nut*, *earth-nut*, &c., in which nut is the second word. (For these see the first element in the compound.)

2. *Fire-arms*: The tumbler of a gun-lock.

3. *Machinery*:

(1) A small cylinder or other body with teeth or projections corresponding with the teeth or grooves of a wheel.

"Clocks . . . though the screws and teeth of the wheels and nuts be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled, will hardly move."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

(2) A piece of metal tapped, and adapted to be screwed on the end of a butt. It is used for many purposes, but especially on the end of a screw-bolt, in order to keep it firmly in its place.

(3) The screwed sleeve which operates the movable jaw of a monkey-wrench.

(4) One of the rollers or crushing-cylinders of a cider-mill.

4. *Naut.*: A projection on the shank of an anchor to hold the stock in place.

5. *Vehicles*: An axle-nut.

¶ (1) *A nut to crack*: A problem to solve; a puzzle to explain.

"No wonder that to others the nut of such a character was hard to crack."—*Lytton: The Caxtons*, pt. i., ch. i.

(2) *Spurious-nut*:

*Bot.*: A nut, the hardness of which is not produced by the induration of the pericarp. Example, *Mirabilis*.

(3) *To be nuts to*: To please greatly.

"Were nuts alike to the civilian and the planter."—*Trevelyan: The Competition-Wallah*, lett. ix.

(4) *To be nuts on*: To be very fond of.

"My aunt is awful nuts on Marcus Aurelius."—*Black: Princess of Thule*, ch. xi.

(5) *Axle-nut*: A nut screwed to the ends of the spindles or arms of carriage-axles, to hold the wheels on the spindles.

**nut-bone**, *s.*

*Farr.*: A sesamoid bone at the posterior side of the pastern joint.

**nut-breaker**, *s.* A popular name given to the Nutcracker and Nuthatch.

**nut-brown**, *a.* Brown as a nut long kept and dried.

**nut-fastening**, *s.* A nut-lock (q. v.).

**nut-grass**, *s.* [*CYPERUS*.]

**nut-hook**, *s.*

1. A stick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs, that the nuts may be gathered.

\*2. A name of contempt for a catchpole or bailiff. (*Eng.*)

**nut-jobber**, *s.* The Nuthatch (q. v.).

**nut-lock**, *s.*

*Mach.*: A means for fastening a bolt-nut in place, preventing its becoming loose by the jarring or tremulous motion of the machinery. Such are used upon fish-plates of railways, upon harvesters, &c.

**nut-oil**, *s.*

*Chem.*: A commercial name for oil expressed from the ground nut. It is also applied to oils obtained from many species of nuts, strictly so called. Thus, hazel nuts yield 60 per cent. of a pale-yellow oil, having a sweetish taste; walnuts yield 50 per cent. of a greenish oil, which becomes pale-yellow by keeping.

**nut-pecker**, *s.* The Nuthatch (q. v.).

**nut-pine**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Pinus fremontiana*, a Californian pine. The kernels of the seeds are eaten by the Indians of the region.

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -bie, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



**nut-shell, s.**

1. *Lit.*: The hard substance or shell inclosing the kernel of a nut.

2. *Fig.*: A thing of little or no value.

¶ *To be (or lie) in a nut-shell*: To be in a small compass; to be easily or briefly explained or determined.

**nut-tree, s.**

*Bot.*: *Corylus avellana* and the genus *Corylus* (q. v.). [HAZEL.]

**nut-weevil, s.**

*Entom.*: *Balaninus nucula*. It has a very long rostrum, and its white, grub-like larvæ are common in filberts and other nuts.

**nut-wrench, s.**

*Mach.*: A spanner for removing or fixing the nuts on screws.

**nūt, v. i.** [NUT, s.] To gather nuts.

**nū-tant, a.** [Lat. *nutans*, pr. par. of *nuto*=to nod.]

*Bot.*: Nodding (q. v.).

**nū-tā-tion, s.** [Lat. *nutatio*=a nodding, from *nuto*=to nod.]

\**I. Ord. Lang.*: The act of nodding.

"So from the midmost the nutation spreads."  
*Pope: Dunciad*, ii. 409.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Astron.*: As the attraction of the sun, tending to drag the equator down to the ecliptic which causes the precession of equinoxes [PRECESSION], is greatest at the solstices and ceases at the equinoxes, the precession of the equinoxes cannot be uniform, but varies from time to time. Similarly the moon produces a slight variation in different parts of her monthly revolution. But besides this, the moon, which does not move in the ecliptic but in an orbit inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, has a movement like that of the precession of the earth's equinoxes, which causes the place of the intersection of her orbit with that of the sun to revolve every nineteen years. During half of this time the moon's path is little inclined to the earth's equator, while during the remaining portion of the time it is much inclined. Hence her influence over the time of the earth's equinoxes is unequal. The irregularities in the movement of the earth's equinoxes and her axis caused in the three ways are called nutation.

2. *Bot.*: The curvatures of the stem which make growing portions of plants successively assume different directions without obvious cause. It is well seen in climbing plants.

3. *Pathol.*: A morbid nodding or oscillation of the head.

**nūt-crāck-ēr, s.** [Eng. *nut*, and *cracker*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An implement with jaws for cracking hard-shell nuts, such as hazel nuts, walnuts, Brazil nuts, &c. The short arm of the lever is pivoted to the moving jaw, and it has fulcrum bearing in shackles which are pivoted to the fixed jaw and curved backward to give access to the jaws.

2. *Ornith.*: The genus *Nucifraga*, and espec. *N. caryocatactes*, common in southern Europe, a visitor to the northern portions of the continent; flocks have been seen in Switzerland. They feed on the seeds of pine and beech, and on nuts, which they fix in some convenient crevice, and hammer with the beak till the kernel is exposed. The plumage is of different shades of brown, studded with long white spots. Clark's Nutcracker is *N. columbiana*.

**nūt-gāll, \*nut-gal, s.** [English *nut*, and *gall*.] An excrescence of the oak; spec., of *Quercus infectoria*. [GALL, s.]

**nūt-hāčh, \*nūt-hāke, s.** [Eng. *nut*, and Mid. Eng. *hake*=to hack; the bird that hacks or pecks nuts. (*Skeat*.)]

**Ornithology:**

1. *Sing.*: *Sitta europæa*. The upper parts delicate bluish-gray, throat white, under parts reddish-brown, rich chestnut on flanks. It is extremely shy. The bill is wedge-shaped; in habits it resembles the Creeper, but has the power of descending the trunk of a tree head downward, which the latter bird never does. The Nuthatch is insectivorous, using its bill to prise off the bark to get at the insects underneath.

"The nuthatch plasters up the gaping mouth of its nest-hole, till only a postern large enough for entrance and exit but easy of defense, is left."

2. *Pl.*: The genus *Sitta*, the sub-family *Sittinæ*, or the family *Sittidæ*.



Nuthatch.

**nū-thē-tēs, s.** [Abbrev. from Gr. *nouthetētēs*=one who warns; a monitor.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Lacertilians from the freshwater strata of the Purbeck series.

**nūt-mēg, \*nut-megge, \*note-muge, s.** [Eng. *nut* (q. v.), and O. French *muge*=musk, from Latin *muscus*=musk; cf. French *noix muscade*; Sp. *nuez moscada*; Port. *noz moscado*; Ital. *noce moscada*.]

1. *Bot. & Comm.*: The albumen of *Myristica moschata*. It is of spheroidal form, like a small bird's egg. Externally, it is marked with reticulated furrows; internally, it is a grayish-red with dark-brown veins. It has a peculiar odor, a bitter, aromatic taste, and is used for flavoring various articles of food.

2. *Bot. (pl.)*: Lindley's name for the *Myristicaceæ* (q. v.).

3. *Pharm.*: It is an aromatic and gentle stimulant and carminative; in large doses it is narcotic.

**nutmeg-butter, s.**

*Chem.*: A solid oil extracted from nutmegs by expression.

**nutmeg-liver, s.**

*Pathol.*: An appearance presented by the liver when fatty degeneration of its structure has taken place to a great extent. It looks reticulated with reddish-brown patches corresponding to the hepatic veins, and around them light-yellow rings.

**nutmeg-oil, s.**

*Chem.*: A transparent, nearly colorless oil, obtained from nutmegs by distillation with water. It has the odor of nutmegs, an aromatic burning taste, specific gravity, 0.948, and is soluble in alcohol.

**nutmeg-tree, s.**

*Bot.*: *Myristica moschata, officinalis, fragrans*, or *aromatica*. It is a tree twenty or twenty-five feet in height, with oblong, aromatic leaves, and fruits like a peach, the fleshy part of which, when ripe, separates into two halves, exposing the aril, called "mace," and the kernel, named "nutmeg" (q. v.). It is a native of Banda and the other Molucca Islands, but is cultivated in Sumatra, Java, Cayenne, and the West Indies. The fruits are generally gathered in July and August, in December, and in April. [NUTMEG.]

**nutmeg-wood, s.**

*Bot.*: A popular name for the wood of the *Palmyra* palm.

**nūt-mēgged, nūt-mēged, a.** [Eng. *nutmeg*; -ed.] Seasoned or flavored with nutmeg.

"Old October, nutmeg'd nice,  
Send us a tankard, and a slice."

*Warton: Oxford Newsmen's Verses*, 1770.

**\*nūt-mēg-gŷ, a.** [Eng. *nutmeg*; -y.] Having the appearance, character, or qualities of a nutmeg; resembling a nutmeg.

**nū-trī-ā, neū-trī-ā, s.** [Spanish *nutria*=an otter.]

1. *Zoöl.*: *Myopotamus coypus*.

"At Buenos Ayres an extensive trade is carried on in the skins of the Coypu, there called *nutrias* or otters."—*Eng. Cyclop. (Nat. Hist.)*, iii. 190.

2. *Comm.*: The skin of the Coypu, formerly much used, like that of the beaver, in hat-making.

**\*nū-trī-cā-tion, s.** [Latin *nutricatio*, from *nutricatus*, pa. par. of *nutrico*=to nourish, *nutrix* (genit. *nutricis*)=a nurse.] The act or manner of feeding or being fed.

"The tongue of this animal is a second argument to overthrow this airy nutrition."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

**nū-trī-ent, a. & s.** [Latin *nutriens*, pr. par. of *nutrio*=to nourish.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Nourishing, nutritious, nutritive.

2. *Anat.*: Conveying nourishment to. Used of various arteries, as that of the femur, that of the humerus, &c.

**B. As subst.:** A substance which nourishes; a nutritious substance.

**nū-trī-mēt, s.** [Lat. *nutrimentum*, from *nutrio*=to nourish.]

1. *Lit.*: That which feeds or nourishes; that which affords nourishment or promotes the growth of bodies; aliment, nourishment, food.

"The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and nutriment."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 10.

2. *Fig.*: That which promotes growth or development.

"And is not virtue in mankind  
The nutriment that feeds the mind?"

*Swift: Miscellanies*.

**nū-trī-mēn-tal, a.** [English *nutriment*; -al.] Affording nutriment or nourishment; nourishing, nutritious, nutritive.

"The stomach, urg'd beyond its active tone,  
Hardly to nutrimental chyle subdued  
The softest food."

*Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health*, ii.

**\*nū-trī-tiāl, \*nū-trī-tiāl (ti as sh), a.** [Lat. *nutritivus*=nutritious (q. v.).] Nourishing, nutritious, nutritive.

"Diana . . . had *nutritiā* rights  
With her borne-brother, the far-shooting sunn."  
*Chapman: Homer; Hymn to Diana*.

**nū-trī-tion, s.** [As if from a Lat. *nutritio*, from *nutritivus*=nutritious (q. v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of nourishing; the state of being nourished; that which nourishes; aliment, nutriment, nourishment.

"Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot,  
To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot."  
*Pope: Essay on Man*, ii. 64.

2. That which nourishes; aliment, nutrition.

**II. Physiology:**

1. *Animal*: The function exercised in the growth and development of the body. The blood in the capillaries is the source from which all the tissues derive their nutrition, the materials for it being prepared in the blood; then, each individual part by a process of cell-growth carries on the work.

"How the aliment is so prepared for *nutrition*, or by what mechanism it is so regularly distributed."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*.

2. *Vegetable*: It consists of seven processes: absorption, circulation, respiration, transpiration, excretion, assimilation, and growth. The nutrient substances—some of them essential and all of them useful—are carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, sulphur, iron, calcium, potassium, magnesium, phosphorus, sodium, and chlorine. The organs of nutrition are the root, stem, and leaf.

¶ *Percentage of nutrition in various articles of food:*

Raw Cucumbers.....	2	Raw Beef.....	26
Raw Melons.....	3	Raw Grapes.....	27
Boiled Turnips.....	4½	Raw Plums.....	29
Milk.....	7	Broiled Mutton.....	30
Cabbage.....	7½	Oatmeal Porridge.....	75
Currants.....	10	Rye Bread.....	79
Whipped Eggs.....	13	Boiled Beans.....	87
Beets.....	14	Boiled Rice.....	88
Apples.....	16	Barley Bread.....	88
Peaches.....	20	Wheat Bread.....	90
Boiled Codfish.....	21	Baked Corn Bread.....	91
Boiled Venison.....	22	Boiled Barley.....	92
Potatoes.....	22½	Butter.....	93
Fried Veal.....	24	Boiled Peas.....	93
Roast Pork.....	24	Raw Oils.....	94
Roast Poultry.....	26		

**nū-trī-tious, adj.** [Latin *nutritivus, nutritivus*, from *nutrix* (genit. *nutricis*)=a nurse; *nutrio*=to nourish.] Having the quality or power of nourishing; containing or furnishing nourishment or aliment; capable of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of organic bodies; nourishing, nutritive.

"Thy furrows whiten'd by the woolly rain  
*Nutritious!*"  
*Philips: Cider*.

**nū-trī-tious-ly, adv.** [Eng. *nutritious*; -ly.] In a nutritious manner; nourishingly.

**nū-trī-tious-ness, s.** [Eng. *nutritious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being nutritious.

**nū-trī-tive, a.** [Fr. *nutritif*, from Lat. *nutritivus*, pa. par. of *nutrio*=to nourish; Sp. & Port. *nutritivo*.]

1. Having the quality or power of nourishing; nutritious.

"The hidden *nutritive* power of the divine benediction."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 2.

2. Pertaining or relating to nutrition; concerned in nutrition.

**nū-trī-tive-ly, adv.** [Eng. *nutritive*; -ly.] In a nutritive manner; nutritiously, nourishingly.

**nū-trī-tive-ness, s.** [English *nutritive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being nutritive; nutritiousness.

**nū-trī-ture, s.** [Lat. *nutritura*, fem. sing. of *nutriturus*, fut. part. of *nutrio*=to nourish.] The power or quality of nourishing; nutrition. [NUTTURE, s.]

"Never make a meal of flesh alone, have some other meat with it of less *nutriture*."—*Harvey: On Consumptions*.

**nūt-tal-līte, s.** [Named after T. Nuttall; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A variety of Scapolite (q. v.), occurring in crystals in crystalline calcite at Bolton, Mass. Color, white to smoky-brown; varies much in composition, being frequently much altered. Dana includes it in his species wernerite of the Scapolite group.

**nūt-tēr, s.** [Eng. *nut*, v.; -er.] One who nuts; a nut-gatherer.

**nūx, s.** [Lat.=a nut.]

*Bot., Pharm., &c.*: A nut (q. v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**nux-baccata, s.**

*Bot.*: A nut inclosed in a pulpy covering formed by some external organ. Example, the Yew.

**nux-vomica, s.**

*Pharmacy*: The seeds of *Strychnos nux vomica*. [STRYCHNOS.] They contain two alkaloids, strychnia and brucia, with a peculiar acid. Nux vomica has been used in dyspepsia, in some kinds of paralysis, in debility after rheumatic fever, &c. In overdoses the strychnia which it contains produces tetanus. [STRYCHNIA.]

**nūyt'-sī-a, s.** [Named by Robert Brown, after Peter Nuyts, a Dutch navigator.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Loranthaceae, but not, like the rest, a parasite. *Nuytsia floribunda* is the Fire-tree of Australia.

**nūz'-zēr, †nūz'-zēr-a'-na, subst.** [Hind. *nuzur*, *nuzar*=a present, an offering; Mahratta *nuzur*, *najar*=a sight, a present, an interview.] In the East Indies, a present or offer made to a superior.

**\*nūz'-zle (1), v. t. & i.** [NOURSLE (1).]

**A. Trans.**: To nurse, to foster.

**B. Intrans.**: To nestle; to cling closely or fondly.

**nūz'-zle (2), v. t. & i.** [Eng. *nose*; frequent. suff. *-le*.]

**A. Transitive**:

\*1. To put a ring in the nose of, as a hog.

2. To root up with the nose.

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To burrow or root with the nose, as a hog; to rub closely against anything with the nose.

2. To go with the nose near or toward the ground.

"Nuzzling like an eel in the mud."—*Arbuthnot*.

3. To loiter, to idle.

**nūy'-a-ya, s.** [Sansc., from *ni*=into, and *aya*=going.]

*Philos.*: One of the six schools of Brahmanic philosophy, and regarded as eminently orthodox. It was founded by Gotama, who must not be confounded with the Gotama or Gautama generally looked on as the founder of Buddhism, though the tenets of both were much akin. The Nyaya philosophy begins with the assertion that supreme felicity is derivable from true knowledge. Ignorance, by producing faults and activity, became the cause of birth. The world is a compound of good and evil, pleasure and pain; but it must be renounced, effort and activity abandoned, and the soul separated from body and mind. The world is held to be in a state of suffering, the doctrine of the transmigration of souls accepted, and men are urged to look forward to final emancipation from pain, birth, activity, fault, and false notions, in which case they shall attain supreme felicity. (*Banerjea: Dialogues on the Hindu Philosophy.*)

**nyct-, nyc-ti-, pref.** [Gr. *nyx* (genit. *nyktos*)=night.] Nocturnal.

**nyc-ta-gin'-ā'-čē-æ, nyc-ta-gin'-ē-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *nyctago*, genit. *nyctagin(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ*.]

*Bot.*: Nyctagos, an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Chenopodales. It consists of herbs, shrubs, or trees generally articulated, with tumid nodes. Leaves, generally opposite, unequal; flowers axillary or terminal, with a common or proper involucre, often colored; calyx, tubular with an entire or toothed limb; stamens definite; ovary superior, one-celled, with one erect seed; style one, stigma one; fruit a thin utricle, surrounded by the enlarged persistent base of the calyx. Found chiefly within the tropics. Known genera, fourteen; species, about 100.

**nyc-tā'-gō, s.** [Gr. *nyx* (genit. *nyktos*)=night; Fr. *nyctage*.]

*Botany*:

\*1. *Sing.*: The typical genus of the order Nyctaginaceae. It is now made a synonym of *Mirabilis* (q. v.).

2. *Pl.*: The English name given by Lindley to the order Nyctaginaceae.

**nyc-ta-la, s.** [Gr. *nyktalos*=nocturnal.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Bubonidae, sub-family Syrniinae, with four species, from the North Temperate zone. *Nyctala tengmalmi* (Tengmalm's Owl) is remarkable from the fact that the ear-openings are of different shape in the skull itself.

**nyc-ta-lō'-pī-a, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *nyktalōpia*, from *nyktalōps*=able to see by night only: *nyx*=night, and *ōps*=the eye.]

*Pathol.*: Night-blindness. Etymologically, this should mean that one sees comparatively well at night but badly during the day, and hemeralopia, that he sees well by day but badly by night. The two have, however, become hopelessly confused, and the preponderance of authority is in favor of employing them with a meaning opposite to their etymological one. Hippocrates used the word correctly; the erroneous meaning began with Galen.

Both are forms of partial amaurosis, produced perhaps by imperfect nutrition of the retina. They sometimes arise in connection with scurvy.

**†nyc-ta-lōps, s.** [NYCTALOPIA.]

*Pathol.*: One affected with nyctalopia (q. v.).

**nyc-ta-lō-py, s.** [NYCTALOPIA.]

**nyc-tān' thēs, s.** [Pref. *nyct-*, and Gr. *anthos*=flower.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Jasminaceae. *Nyctanthes arbor tristis* is wild in Central India, Bengal, and Burmah, and is cultivated in gardens in the East. It has very fragrant, orange-colored flowers, which come out in the night and fall before morning. They are collected by the natives and strung as necklaces or entwined in women's hair. They yield a purple dye and contain an essential oil. The tube of the corolla furnishes a yellow dye, beautiful but fleeting. The leaves are used for polishing wood, and are given in fever and rheumatism.

**nyc-tē'-a, s.** [Gr. *nyktios*=nightly, a singularly inappropriate name, since the bird is not nocturnal.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Bubonidae, sub-family Buboninae, with one species, *Nyctea scandiaca*, the Snowy Owl (q. v.), ranging from South Carolina to Greenland and Northern Europe.

**nyc-tēr-eū'-tēs, s.** [Gr. *nyktereutēs*=one who hunts or fishes by night; *nyktereūō*=to hunt or fish by night.]

*Zoöl.*: Raccoon-dog; an aberrant genus of Canidae, with a single species, *Nyctereutes procyonoides*, from North China, Japan, and the Amoor valley. Long dark-brown fur; ears short and rounded; back arched like that of a weasel; legs short and slender; dentition normal. Length about thirty inches, of which the tail is four.

**nyc-tēr-ib'-ī-a, s.** [Greek *nykteris*=a bat, and *bioō*=to live.]

*Entom.*: The sole genus of the family Nycteribiidae. (*Westwood: Class. of Insects*, ii. 584.)

**nyc-tēr-ī-bī'-ī-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Latin *nycteribi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: Bat-lice; a family of Pupipara, parasitic on bats. They are wingless, but have a pair of halteres on the dorsal surface between the articulations of the posterior limbs.

**nyc-tēr-ī-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat., &c., *nycter(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoölogy*: A family belonging to Vespertilionine alliance of Microchiroptera, from the warmer parts of the Old World. Ears enormously developed, membranous, and united, tragus greatly developed; the middle finger has two phalanges. It contains two genera, *Megaderma* and *Nycteris* (q. v.).

**nyc-tēr-īs, s.** [Greek *nykteris*=a bat, a night-bird.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the family Nycteridae. Dobson enumerates seven species: *Nycteris hispida* (var. alpha *N. villosa*), *N. grandis*, *N. aethiopica*, *N. macrotis*, *N. capensis*, *N. thebaica* (the Desert Bat), and *N. javanica* (the Javanese Desert Bat). The latter is the only species found out of Africa.

**nyct-hēm'-ēr-ōn, subst.** [Gr. *nyx* (genit. *nyktos*)=night, and *hēmera*=day.] The whole natural day, or day and night, consisting of twenty-four hours.

**nyct-tib-ī-ūs, subst.** [Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. *bios*=life.]

*Ornith.*: An American genus of Caprimulgidae, sub-family Podarginae. The tarsi are very short and feathered, and there is a strong tooth on the margin of the upper mandible. Slater admits six species. (*Proc. Zoöl. Soc.*, 1866, pp. 127-130, 585.)

**nyc-ti-čē'-bī-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *nycticeb(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: In some classifications a family of Lemuroidea, coextensive with Dr. Mivart's sub-family Nycticebinae (q. v.).

**nyc-ti-čē-bī'-næ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *nycticeb(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A sub-family of Lemuridae (q. v.). It contains two African genera (*Perodicticus* and *Arctocebus*), and two from Asia (*Loris* and *Nycticebus*).

**nyc-ti-čē'-būs, s.** [Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. *kēbys*=an ape.]

*Zoöl.*: Slow Loris (*Nycticebus tardigradus*), ranging from Hindustan to China, and from Burmah to the great islands. The body and limbs are short; head globular; index finger short with a nail. The animal is tailless.

**nyc-ti-čē'-jūs, s.** [Pref. *nycti-*; second element doubtful.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Microchiroptera, family Vespertilionidae. There is but one species, *Nycticejus crepuscularis*, ranging from New York to the Rocky Mountains, southward to New Orleans and to the West Indian Islands.

**nyc-tic'-ōr-āx, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *nyktikorax*=the night-raven (?): pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. *korax*=a raven.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Herodiones, family Ardeidae. Bill very strong, compressed, rather longer than the head; nostrils basal, lores and orbits naked; legs slender, three toes before and one behind; claws short, falcated. Nine species are known, cosmopolitan. *Nycticorax europæus* is the Common Night Heron. (*Ardea nycticorax*, Linn.) [NIGHT-HERON.]

**nyc-ti-lēs'-tēs, s.** [Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. *lēstēs*=a robber.]

*Paleont.*: A genus of Insectivorous Bats, from the Middle Eocene of North America.

**nyc-tin'-ō-mūs, s.** [Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. *nomos*=an abode allotted to any one.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Bats, sub-family Molossinae, group Molossi (q. v.). Twenty-one species are known from the tropical and sub-tropical regions of both hemispheres. The lips are more expansible than in Molossus. *Nyctinomus cestonii* is the sole European species, and has been taken as far north as Switzerland. *N. johorensis*, from the Malay peninsula, is remarkable from the extraordinary form of its ears. *N. brasiliensis* (the Pale-chestnut Mastiff Bat) is very common in tropical America.

**nyc-ti-pith-ē-čī'-næ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *nyctipithe(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A sub-family of Cebidae, with three genera: *Nyctipithecus* (typical), *Chrysothrix* (the Saimiris), and *Callithrix*. They are small, elegant monkeys, with long, hairy, non-prehensile tails.

**nyc-ti-pī-thē'-cūs, s.** [Pref. *nycti-*, and Greek *pithēkos*=an ape.]

*Zoöl.*: *Douroucouli*, Night-monkey, Owl-monkey; a genus of Platyrrhine Monkeys, with five species, ranging from Nicaragua to the Amazon and eastern Peru. They have large eyes, are nocturnal, and somewhat lemurine in appearance.

**nyc-ti-sāu'-ra, s.** [NYCTISAURUS.]

**nyc-ti-sāu'-rūs, s.** [Prefix *nycti-*, and Greek *sauros*=a lizard.]

*Paleont.*: A gigantic genus of Pterosauria (the Ornithosauria of Seeley), from the Chalk of this country. Marsh refers this genus and *Pteranodon* to a distinct section. [PTERANODONTIA.]

**nyc-ti-thēr'-ī-ūm, s.** [Pref. *nycti-*, and Greek *thērion*, dimin. from *thēr*=a beast, an animal.]

*Paleont.*: A genus of Insectivorous Bats, from the Middle Eocene of this country.

**nyc-ti-trōp'-ic, a.** [Greek *nyx* (genit. *nyktos*)=night, and *tropos*, or *tropē*=a turn, a turning.]

*Bot.*: (For def. see extract.)

"Nyctitropism and *nyctitropic*, i. e., night-turning, may be applied both to leaves and flowers, and will be occasionally used by us, but it would be best to confine the term to leaves."—*Darwin: Movement of Plants*, p. 283

**nyc-tit-rō'-pism, s.** [NYCTITROPIC.]

*Bot.*: The sleep of plants, the folding of the leaves, and the closing of the flowers at night; used specially of the former. It is well seen in the compound leaves of the Mimoseae and the Cæsalpinieae.

"We may conclude that *nyctitropism*, or the sleep of leaves and cotyledons is merely a modification of their ordinary circumnutating movement, regulated in its period and amplitude by the alternations of light and darkness."—*Darwin: Movement of Plants*, p. 412.

**nyc-tō-phīle, s.** [NYCTOPHILUS.] Any individual of the genus *Nyctophilus* (q. v.).

**nyc-tōph-ī-lūs, s.** [Pref. *nycti-*, and Gr. *philos*=loving; *phileō*=to love.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Vespertilionine Bats from the Australian region, allied to *Plecotus* (q. v.). The nasal appendages are very simple. *Nyctophilus geoffroyi* (Geoffroy's Nyctophile), the sole species, a small bat, brown above and brownish-white beneath, is common in Western Australia. It is the *Nyctophilus timoriensis* of Dobson.

\***nyē, s.** [See def.] A contraction of *nide* (q. v.).

\***nyē, a. & adv.** [NIGH, a.]

\***nyē, v. i.** [NIGH, v.]

**nyl'-ghāu, nyl'-gāu, neēl'-ghāu, s.** [Pers.=blue ox.]

*Zoöl.*: *Portax picta*, the largest of the few true Antelopes found in India, where it is confined to the central parts. It frequents forests and low jungles, associating in small herds. The male, which has short, straight, erect horns pointing slightly forward, stands about four feet high at the shoulders, with short stiff mane, tuft of hair on chest and throat. Color, dark iron-gray or slate, darker on head and legs. The female is about one-third smaller than the male, and, like her young, is fawn-colored. The tongue is prehensile. Its skin makes excellent leather; but its flesh, from religious scruples, is not eaten.



**nymph**, \*nimphe, s. [Fr. *nympe*, from Latin *nympha*=(1) a nymph, (2) a pupa or chrysalis, from Gr. *nymphē*=a bride.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. In the same sense as II. 1.
2. A young and handsome woman; a maiden, a damsel.

"Nymph, in thy orisons  
Be all my sins remembered."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Class. Mythol.:** One of certain female deities with which the imagination of the Greeks peopled all the regions of earth and water, and divided them into various orders, according to the place of their abode.

2. **Entomology:**

(1) **Gen.:** A pupa, or chrysalis. The third stage of an insect's existence, the first being the egg, the second the larva, and the fourth the imago, or perfect state.

(2) **Spec.:** The third stage, when the insect entering it does not cease to be active.

**ným-phā** (pl. **ným-phæ**), s. [Lat.=a nymph.]

1. **Entom.:** The same as NYMPH, II. 2.  
2. **Anat. (pl.):** Two small folds at the sides of the vagina, called also the *labia minora*.

**ným-phæ-a**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *nymphaiia*, fem. of *nymphaios*=sacred to the Nymphs. So called because dedicated by the Greeks to the Nymphs.]

1. **Bot.:** White Water-lily; a genus of Nymphaeaceæ, family or tribe Nupharidæ. Sepals four; petals expanded, white, blue, or red, in many series, the inner ones passing into stamens, adnate to the disk; ovary many-celled, with the styles radiating on the top; fruit a berry with the numerous seeds buried in the pulp. Known species about twenty, from various regions. *N. alba* has orbicular, entire floating leaves, and large flowers; is frequent in lakes and still waters. It is occasionally seen with smaller flowers. The rhizomes dye gray; they have been used also for tanning leather, and beer has been made from them. *N. lotus*, an Indian species, has strongly-toothed leaves and white flowers tinged with pink. It is used as an astringent in diarrhœa, cholera, and diseases of the liver, the root as a demulcent in piles, and the seeds as a cooling medicine in cutaneous diseases, and as an antidote for poisons. The roots are made into curries; the seeds also are eaten, as are those of *N. stellata*, another Indian species, in times of scarcity.

2. **Palæobot.:** Heer recognizes several species as fossil; one, *Nymphaea doris*, in the Oligocene at Bovey Tracey.

**ným-phæ-ā-čĕ-æ**, s. pl. [Latin *nymphæa*(a); fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

**Bot.:** The typical order of the alliance Nymphales (q. v.). It consists of water plants with a prostrate trunk, great peltate or cordate fleshy leaves, and large, showy, often sweet-scented flowers; sepals four, five, or six; petals many, the inner often passing into stamens; stamens numerous, inserted above the petals into the disc; ovary many-celled, many-seeded, with radiating stigmas alternate with the dissepiments; fruit many-seeded, indehiscent. Found in the northern hemisphere, also in South America, at the Cape, &c. Tribes or families two, Euryalidæ and Nupharidæ (q. v.). Known genera five, species sixty.

**ným-phal**, a. & s. [Lat. *nymph(a)*=a nymph; Eng. adj. suff. -al.]

A. **As adj.:** Pertaining or relating to nymphs; nymphaean.

B. **As substantive:**

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A short poem relating to nymphs; specif., one of the divisions of Drayton's *Muses' Elysium*.

2. **Botany:** Of or belonging to the Nymphales. (Lindley: *Veg. Kingd.* (ed. 3d), p. 407.)

**ným-phā-lĕs**, s. pl. [Pl. of Lat. *nymphalis*=of or belonging to a fountain; by botanists derived from *nymphæa* (q. v.).]

**Bot.:** An alliance of Hypogynous Exogens, containing the three orders, Nymphaeaceæ, Cabombaceæ, and Nelumbiaceæ (q. v.). (Lindley.)

**ným-phāl'-i-dæ**, s. pl. [Lat. *nymphal(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Entom.:** Brush-footed Butterflies; a family of Butterflies having only the two last pairs of legs fitted for walking, the first pair being short, destitute of claws, and rudimentary. The caterpillar is more or less spinous, or hairy, or with horns, or with a forked tail, some foreign species have also stinging hairs. The pupa, whether angulated or smooth, is often of richly-metallic color. It is suspended with the head downward, and has no silken belt around the body. The family is divided into eight sub-families: Danainæ, Satyrinæ, Elymniinæ, Morphinæ, Brassolinæ, Acraeinæ, Heliconinæ, and Nymphaliniæ. The twenty-nine best known species include the Purple Emperor, the Red Admiral, the Tortoiseshell, and the Fritillary Butterflies.

**ným-phā-lĭ'-næ**, s. pl. [Lat. *nymphal(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Entom.:** The typical sub-family of Nymphalidæ. The discoidal cell is open or imperfectly closed, either in both wings or in the hinder pair. About 130 genera are known, some of them familiar, as Argynnis, Vanessa, Apatura, Limenitis, &c.

**ným-phā-lĭs**, s. [Lat.=of or pertaining to a fountain.]

**Entom.:** The typical genus of the sub-family Nymphaliniæ (q. v.). It resembles the Vanessa, but has the club of the antennæ more lengthened. The larvæ are thin toward the posterior extremity, which is forked. Natives of Continental Europe, &c.

**ným-phĕ'-an**, a. [Latin *nymphæa*=a nymph.] Pertaining or relating to nymphs; inhabited or frequented by nymphs.

**ným-phĕt**, s. [Eng. *nymph*; dimin. suff. -et.] A little nymph.

"Of the nymphets sporting there."

Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 11.

**ným-phic**, \***ným-phic-al**, a. [Eng. *nymph*; -ic, -ical.] Pertaining or relating to nymphs; nymphaean.

**ným-phĭp'-ar-oŭs**, a. [Latin *nymphæa*=(1) a nymph, (2) a pupa or chrysalis, and *pario*=to bring forth.] Producing nymphs or pupæ.

**ným-phĭsh**, a. [Eng. *nymph*; -ish.] Pertaining or relating to nymphs; nymph-like.

"Thus having sung the nymphish crew  
Thrust in among them thronging."

Drayton: *Muses' Elysium*, Nymphal ix.

**ným-phĭ-like**, \***ným-phĭ-lĭ**, a. [Eng. *nymph*; -like, -ly.] Like a nymph; resembling a nymph or nymphs.

**ným-phō-lĕp'-sĭ**, s. [Gr. *nymphē*=a nymph, and *lēpsis*=a seizing; *lambanō*, fut. *lēpsomai*=to take, to seize.] A species of madness, ecstasy, or fascination, seizing any one who looked upon a nymph in a stream or spring.

"The nympholepsy of some fond despair."

Byron: *Child Harold*, iv. 115.

**ným-phō-lĕp'-tĭc**, a. [NYMPHOLEPSY.] Frenzied.

"Though my soul were nympholeptic  
As I heard that virĕlay."

E. B. Browning: *The Lost Bower*.

**ným-phō-mā'-nĭ-a**, **ným-phō-mā-nĭ**, s. [Gr. *nymphē*=a bride, a nymph, and *manĭa*=madness.] **Mental Pathol.:** An erotic form of insanity occasionally found in females.

**ným-phō-n**, subst. [Lat., from Gr. *nymphōn*=a bridal chamber, from *nymphē*=a bride.]

**Zoöl.:** The typical genus of the family Nymphonidæ (q. v.).

**ným-phōn'-i-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nymphon*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Zoöl.:** A family of Arachnida of the aberrant order Pantopoda, or Podosomata. They have pincer-like chelicerae and palpi, and long legs. They are akin to the Pycnogonidæ, and, like them, frequent sandy sea-coasts at low water, crawling among marine plants or hiding under stones. They have certain affinities with the Crustacea.

**ným-phōt'-ō-mĭ**, s. [Gr. *nymphē*=a bride, a nymph, and *tomē*=a cutting; *temnō*=to cut.]

**Surg.:** The circumcision of the female; the excision of the nymphæ.

**nys**, v. i. [For *ne ys*.] Is not.

"Thou findest fault, where nys to be found."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; *May*.

**Nŷ'-sa**, s. [From a girl of that name brought up by Bacchus, who was himself called Dionysus from Nysa, an Indian mountain sacred to him.]

**Astron.:** [ASTEROID, 44.]

**nŷs'-sa**, s. [Linnæus calls Nyssa the name of a nymph; it is better known as a mountain in Thrace producing excellent vines.]

1. **Bot.:** A genus of Alangiaceæ, or of Cornaceæ, or the type of a distinct order Nyssaceæ. *Nyssa villosa* is the tupelo, sour gum, black gum, or pepper ridge tree, of the United States. The wood is difficult to split. The sub-acid fruit of *Nyssa capitata*, or *candicans*, is sometimes called the Ogechee Lime, and used as a substitute for the common lime.

2. **Palæobot.:** Fossil in the Pliocene of Europe, though now a North American genus.

**nŷs-sā'-čĕ-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nyssa(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

**Bot.:** An order doubtfully established for the reception of the genus Nyssa (q. v.).

**nŷs-sōn**, s. [Gr. *nyssōn*=pricking, pr. par. of *nyssō*=to prick.]

**Entom.:** The typical genus of the family Nyssonidæ (q. v.).

**nŷs-sōn'-i-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *nysson*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Entom.:** A family of Hymenoptera, sub-tribe Fossores. The antennæ are filiform, with the first joint elongated; the labium is nearly or quite hidden, the maxillæ and labium do not form a proboscis, and the mandibles have no notch on the inner side. (Latreille.)

**nŷs-tăg'-ruŷs**, s. [Greek *nystagmos*=a winking, from *nystazō*=to nod, especially in sleep.]

**Pathol.:** A morbid winking of the eyes, sometimes observable in highly nervous persons.



THE fifteenth letter, and the fourth vowel of the English alphabet. The shape of the written letter was probably suggested by the circular formation of the lips in uttering the sound. *O* is called the labial vowel, *i* being the palatal vowel, and *a* the guttural. In English *o* has six distinct sounds or shades of sound: (1) The sound of *o* in

*not*, as in *pot* (marked in this book  $\hat{o}$ ). (2) The same sound lengthened by a following *r*, as in *or*; and in the digraph *ou*, as in *fought*, *sought* (unmarked,  $\hat{o}$ ). (3) The sound of *o* in *go*; and in the digraphs *oe*, as in *foe*, *toe*; *oa*, as in *groan*, *moan*, *boat*; and *ou* in *though* (marked  $\hat{o}$ ). This sound is modified by *r* following the vowel, as in *more* (marked  $\hat{o}$ ). (4) The sound of *o* in *who*, *move*, *tomb*; and in the digraphs *oo*, as in *room*, *soon*; and *ou*, as in *through*, *wound* (marked  $\hat{o}$ ). (5) The sound of *u* in *bull* or *full*, as in *wolf*, *woman* (marked  $\hat{u}$ ). (6) The sound of *u* in *tub*, as in *son*, *love*, *come*; and in the digraphs *oe*, as in *does*; *oo*, as in *blood*; *ou*, as in *enough*, *tough* (marked  $\hat{u}$ ). The long *o* in modern English, as in *go*, represents an A. S.  $\acute{o}$ , as in *bone*=A. S. *bān*, *loaf*=A. S. *lāf*, *stone*=A. S. *stān*.

**O** as a symbol is used:

1. As a numeral:  
\*(1) Among the ancients for 11, and with a stroke over  $\hat{O}$  for 11,000.  
(2) Now as the symbol of nothing, or a cipher.
2. In chemistry for the element oxygen.
- \*3. In old music as the sign of *tempus perfectum*, or triple time; as the incomplete circle  $\subset$  was of *tempus imperfectum*. [TEMPUS.]

**O** (pl. *ōes*), s. & interj. [From the letter.]

A. **As substantive:**

- \*1. Anything circular, or resembling the letter **O**; a circle, a sphere; a round spot.

"May we cram  
Within this wooden *O*, the very casks  
That did affright the air at Agincourt."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.* (Prol.)

- \*2. The arithmetical cipher; nought, nothing.
- \*3. "Now thou art an *O* without a figure."—Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 4.

3. The letter **O**, or its sound.

"Mouthing out his hollow *oes* and *aes*,  
Deep-chested music, and to this result."

Tennyson: *The Epic*, 50.

4. An exclamation, indicating various emotions. [B.]

"Why should you fall into so deep an *O*?"

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 3.

5. A cry to call attention, or to command a cessation of noise, &c.

B. **As interj.:** An exclamation used in earnest or solemn address, entreaty, appeal, or invocation, and prefixed to the noun of address. Attempts have been made to distinguish between *O* and *Oh* by some writers; namely, that *O* should be used only in direct address to a person or personified object, and should never be followed by the exclamation point, while *Oh* should be used in mere exclamations, where no direct address or appeal is made to the object, and may be followed by the exclamation point or not, according to the nature or construction of the sentence. This distinction is, however, merely arbitrary, and is not regarded by most writers, even the best, the two forms being generally used indiscriminately.

"*O*, be not proud."—Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 113.

**ō-**, pref. [Ir. *o*=a descendant; Gael. *ogha*; Scotch *oe*=a grandson.] A common prefix in Irish surnames, and meaning son of; equivalent to Mac in Gaelic, Fitz in Norman French, and the suffix -son in English surnames.

**o'**, prep. [OF.] A contracted form of *of*.

\***ō**, a. [ONE.] One.

\***ōad**, s. [WOAD.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**ōaf**, \*auph, \*aulf, \*awf, \*oulphe, s. [Icel. *álfr* = an elf (q. v.). *Oaf* and *elf* are thus doublets.]

1. A changeling; a silly or simple child left by the fairies in the place of another taken away by them.

2. A simpleton; a simple fellow; a dolt, a block-head, an idiot.

**ōaf-ish**, a. [English *oaf*; -ish.] Like an oaf; simple, silly, stupid, dull, doltish.

**ōaf-ish-ness**, s. [Eng. *oafish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being oafish; silliness, doltishness, stupidity.

**ōak**, \*ok, \*oke, \*ook, s. & a. [A. S. *ác*; cogn. with Dut. *eik*; Icel. *eik*; Dan. *eeg*, *eg*; Sw. *ek*; Ger. *eiche*.]

A. As substantive:

Ordinary Language and Botany:

1. Any species of the genus *Quercus*, and specif. *Quercus robur*, the common British oak. It is sometimes sixty to a hundred feet high, with a girth of seventy feet. The branches are long and spreading; the leaves are sinuate-lobed, oblong-obovate; the catkins pendulous, appearing with the leaves in April or May; the fruit a cupola, externally with many adpressed imbricated scales. There are two varieties—*sessiliflora*, with sessile, and *pedunculata* with pedunculated flowers; the latter is the most common in natural woods. Its timber is whitish and hard, that of the other reddish and brittle. The timber of the oak is proverbially good. The acorns are sometimes used to feed swine. The bark is employed in tanning, and as a coarse kind of febrifuge. Oak saw-dust is an ingredient in dyeing a fustian-color, also drab and brown. The decaying leaves produce heat by fermentation.

2. The genus *Quercus* (q. v.).

3. Species or genera more or less resembling the oak; as, the Australian *Casuarina*.

B. As adj.: Made or consisting of oak; oaken; as, an oak table.

¶ (1) *The Oaks*: The name given to an English race for three-year-old fillies, carrying 122 pounds each, run on the last day of the Epsom Summer Meeting; the distance being about one and a half miles. It is one of the three great English races of the year, the other two being the Derby and the St. Leger. It was originated in 1779 by the twelfth Earl of Derby, and was named after a hunting-box of his in the neighborhood.

(2) *To sport one's oak*: To be "not at home" to visitors, notified by the closing of the outer or oak door of one's rooms. (Eng. Univ. slang.)

**oak-apple**, s. An oak-gall (q. v.).

**oak-bark**, s. The bark of the oak-tree. It is used for tanning.

¶ A decoction of it is employed as an external astringent, gargle, or injection in relaxed sore throat, leucorrhœa, &c.

**oak-beauty**, s.

Entom.: *Amphidasis prodromaria*, a handsome moth, variegated with white, brown, black, &c.; expansion of wings about two inches. The larva feeds on the oak.

**oak-currant**, s.

Bot.: A gall produced on the oak-leaf by the puncture of a hymenopterous insect, *Cynips quercus pedunculæ*. (Curtis.)

**oak-egger**, s. [EGGER.]

**oak-evergreen**, s.

Bot.: *Quercus Ilex*.

**oak-feeding**, a. Feeding on the leaves of the oak.

**Oak-feeding silkworm**:

Entom.: A name given to two silkworms, *Antheræa yamamai*, from Japan, and *A. pernyi*, from the North of China. They both yield large cocoons of excellent quality, but rapidly degenerate in Europe.

**oak-frog**, s.

Zoöl.: *Bufo quercus*, a small batrachian, from North America. It is of light color, with a yellowish line on the back, and is found in sandy districts where dwarf oaks replace pine forests.

**oak-gall**, s.

Bot.: A gall produced upon different kinds of oak by the punctures of various species of *Cynips*. [GALL (2), s.]

**oak hook-tip**, s.

Entom.: A moth, *Platypteryx hamula*.

**oak-lappet**, s. [LAPPET.]

**oak-leather**, s.

Bot.: A spawn-like white kid leather, running over the fissures of old oak. Sowerby described it as *Xylostroma giganteum*. It may be the immature form of *Dædalea quercina*, or a species of *Polyporus*. It is common in the United States, and is used as material for receiving plaster. (Berkeley.)

**oak-lungs**, s.

Bot.: *Sticta pulmonacea*. [STICTA.]

**oak-paper**, s. Paper hangings stained or grained to resemble oak.

**oak-spangle**, s. A kind of fall produced on the leaves of the oak by the puncture of *Diptolepis peduncularis*. (Curtis.)

**oak-tree**, s. An oak.

**Oak-tree Pug**:

Entom.: A moth, *Eupithecia abbreviata*.

**ōak'-ēn**, \*ōk'-ēn, a. [A. S. *ácen*.] Made of oak; consisting of oak or of oak-trees; made of the leaves, branches, &c., of oak.

**ōak'-ēn-pin**, s. [OAKEN.]

Hort.: A kind of apple.

**ōak'-līng**, s. [Eng. *oak*; dimin. suff. -ling.] A young or small oak.

**ōak'-ūm**, \*ōak'-am, \*ock-am, s. [A. S. *ácumba* = tow; lit. = that which is combed out, from A. S. prefix *á-*, and *cemban* = to comb; *camb* = a comb; O. H. Ger. *ácambi*.] [COMB, v.]

1. The coarse portion separated from flax or hemp in hackling.

2. Untwisted rope; used for calking the seams of a ship's plank, being forced in by chisel and mallet. White oakum is that made from untarred ropes.

¶ *To pick oakum*: To make oakum by untwisting old ropes.

†**ōak'-y**, a. [English *oak*; -y.] Resembling oak; having some of the properties or characteristics of oak.

**ōar**, \*ar, \*oor, \*ore, \*oare, s. [A. S. *ár*; cogn. with Icel. *ár*; Dan. *aare*; Sw. *ára*; Sansc. *aritra* = a rudder, originally a paddle.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. An oarsman; one skilled in rowing.

3. An oar-like appendage or swimming organ of an animal.

II. Technically:

1. *Brewing*: A blade or paddle with which mash is stirred in the tun.

2. *Naut.*: An instrument for rowing; a long paddle or piece of timber, round at one end, to suit the hand, and flattened at the other, used to propel a boat, barge, &c., through the water. An oar is frequently used for steering; in which case it is sometimes an ordinary oar shipped in a swiveled fork at the stern, as in whale-boats; or it may be a broad paddle attached to a long arm, working on a swivel near its center, as is often the case in keel-boats, scows, &c.

¶ A long oar, used occasionally to assist a vessel in a calm, is a sweep, and is operated by two or more men. Small oars are sculls; one rower using one on each side, sitting midlength of the thwart. A rigged oar is one in which the oar is pivoted to the gunwale and moved by a rod, or by a rower sitting abaft it, so that he may face forward.

¶ 1. *To boat oars*: To cease rowing and lay the oars in the boat.

2. *To lie on the oars*:

(1) *Lit.*: To raise them from the water and hold them horizontally.

(2) *Fig.*: To cease from work; to rest.

3. *To put one's oar in*: To interfere in the affairs of others; to meddle officiously.

4. *To ship oars*: To place them in the rowlocks, or between the thole-pins, ready for use.

5. *To toss the oars*: To raise them vertically, resting on the handles. It is a form of salute.

6. *To unship the oars*: To take them out of the rowlocks.

**oar-fish**, s.

*Ichthy.*: *Regalecus banksii*; known also as the Ribbon-fish. [REGALECUS.]

**oar-footed**, a. Having feet like oars.

**Oar-footed Crustaceans**:

Zoölogy: The Copepoda (q. v.). The animal figured is the female of *Cyclops quadricornis*, the water-flea, highly magnified.

"The Copepoda, or Oar-footed Crustaceans, are all of small size."—Nicholson: Zoölogy (1878), p. 278.

**oar-lock**, s. A rowlock (q. v.).

**oar-propeller**, s. A device to imitate by machinery the action of sculling.

**oar-swivel**, s. A pivot for an oar on the gunwale; a rowlock.

**oar-weed**, s.

Bot.: The largest form of a fucoid, *Laminaria digitata* or *Cloustoni*.



Oar-footed Crustacean.

**ōar**, v. i. & t. [OAR, s.]

A. Intrans.: To row.

B. Transitive:

1. To propel by rowing.

"Bove the contentious waves he kept, and oar'd himself with his good arms in lusty strokes."—Shakesp.: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

2. To stir with oars; to work an oar in; to row on.

**ōared**, a. [Eng. *oar*; -ed.] Furnished or provided with oars. (Generally in composition; as, a four-oared or eight-oared boat.)

**oared-shrew**, s.

Zoöl.: *Sorex ciliatus* (or *remifer*), a name given by some naturalists to the Common Water Shrew, the difference of coloration depending on the season and on the age of the specimen.

**ō-ā-rī'-tīs**, s. [Gr. *ōarion* = a small egg; suff. -itis (q. v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the ovarium.

**ōar'-lēss**, a. [English *oar*; -less.] Destitute of oars; not provided with oars.

**ōars'-man**, s. [Eng. *oars*, and *man*.] One who rows with an oar; a rower; one skilled in rowing.

**ōars'-man-ship**, s. [English *oarsman*; -ship.] Skill in rowing.

**ōar'-y**, \*ōar'-iē, a. [Eng. *oar*; -y.] Resembling an oar or oars; having the form or use of an oar.

**oary-footed**, a. Web-footed.

"Who never finds the living stream in fellowship with its own oary-footed kind."—Brit. Quart. Review, lvii. 410.

\***ōaše**, s. [OSIER.] Osiers.

"With oase, with boughs and bushes."

Sylvester: *Handicrafts*, 367.

**ō-ā'-sīs** (pl. *ō-ā'-sēs*), s. [Lat., from Gr. *oasis*, *auasis*, the term applied to fertile islets in the Libyan desert. Of Egyptian origin; cf. Coptic *ouahe* = a dwelling-place, an oasis; *ouih* = to dwell.] Originally a fertile spot in the Libyan desert; now applied to any fertile spot in the middle of a waste or desert. (Often used figuratively.)

"Even where Arabia's arid waste entombs

Whole caravans, the green *oasis* blooms."

Holland: *Hopes of Matrimony*. (1822.)

**ōast**, *oust*, \*ost, \*oste, s. [A. S. *ást* = a kiln; cogn. with Dut. *east*; O. Dut. *ast*, and allied to A. S. *ād* = a funeral pile.] A kiln for drying hops. The kiln has an upward draught, the floor being perforated and the hops lying upon hair-cloth.

**oast-house**, s. An oast.

**ōat**, *oote*, \*ote, s. [A. S. *áta*.]

1. *Lit. & Bot.*: The genus *Avena* (q. v.), and specially *Avena sativa*. It has been developed by cultivation from *A. fatua*. It thrives on almost any soil, even in cold mountain valleys and on marshy ground, and has run into many varieties. It is one of the two grains (the other being barley) which extend furthest north in Europe.

\*2. A pipe.

"But now my *oat* proceeds."—Milton: *Lycidas*, 88.

¶ *Wild oats*: Originally a term for a rakish, dissipated, or extravagant person.

"Well, go to, *wild oats*, spendthrift, prodigal."—How a Man may Choose a Good Wife. (1602.)

Now obsolete except in the phrase, *To sow one's wild oats*, i. e., to indulge in youthful dissipation or excesses; hence, *To have sown one's wild oats* = to have given up the dissipations or excesses of youth; to have reformed.

"Poole had picked up some *wild oats*—he had sown them now."—Lytton: *What will he Do with It?* bk. vii., ch. v.

**oat-fowl**, s. A name sometimes given to the Snow Bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*.

**oat-grass**, s.

Bot.: The genus *Avena* (q. v.).

**oat-starch**, s.

Chem.: The starch or flour of the oat (q. v.). The granules are polygonal in form, and smaller than those of maize, varying in size from '0001 to '0004 of an inch in diameter. Only the larger granules exhibit a distinct hilum.

**oat-stone**, s.

Pathol.: An enterolith composed of the indigestible fragments of oatmeal. They are said to be of common occurrence where much coarse oatmeal is eaten.

**ōat'-cāke**, s. [Eng. *oat*, and *cake*.] A cake made of oatmeal.

"Take a blue stone they make haver or *oatcakes* upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron."—Peasham.



Oat-starch.



**ōat'-en, \*ot-en, a.** [Eng. *oat*; adj. suff. *-en*.] Pertaining to or made of oats, oat-straw, or oat-meal.

"Meanwhile the rural ditties were not mute,  
Tempered to the oaten flute."

*Milton: Lycidas, 33.*

¶ Gradually becoming obsolete, its place being supplied by the substantive *oat* used adjectively, as, *oat cake*, rather than *oaten cake*.

**ōath, \*ooth, \*oth, \*othe, s.** [A. S. *ād*; cogn. with Dut. *eed*; Icel. *eidhr*; Dan. & Sw. *ed*; Goth. *aiths*; Ger. *eid*; O. H. Ger. *eit*; O. Ir. *oeth*.]

1. A solemn affirmation or declaration made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. By the appeal to the Supreme Being, the person making oath is understood to invoke His vengeance if that which is affirmed or declared is false; or, in case of a promissory oath, if the promise or obligation is willfully broken. Oaths are of two kinds: (1) Assertory oaths, or those oaths by which the truth of a statement is affirmed; as an oath sworn to the truth of an affidavit; (2) promissory oaths, or those oaths by which something is promised, or an obligation is assumed: as, the oaths of witnesses; the oath of allegiance, by which the person taking the oath promises allegiance (q. v.) to the government. Modern legislation has also provided particular forms of oaths, having permitted affirmations to be made by persons who have conscientious objections to take an oath. Witnesses are allowed to swear to the truth of their evidence in any way which is binding upon their consciences.

"But whatever be the form of an oath, the signification is the same."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy, bk. iii., ch. xvi.*

2. A careless and blasphemous use of the name of the Divine Being, or of anything divine or sacred, either by way of appeal or imprecation, or as a profane exclamation or ejaculation.

\*¶ *Ex officio oath:*

*Old Eng. Law:* An oath whereby any person was obliged to make any presentment of any crime or offense, or to confess or accuse himself or herself of any criminal matter or thing, whereby he or she might be liable to any censure, penalty, or punishment whatsoever. (*Shipley.*)

**\*ōath'-a-ble, a** [Eng. *oath*; *-able*.] Capable of having an oath administered; qualified to take an oath.

"You're not oathable."—*Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.*

**ōath'-breāk-īng, s.** [Eng. *oath*, and *breaking*.] The breaking or violation of an oath; perjury.

"His oathbreaking he mended thus,  
By now forswearing that he is forsworn."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., v. 2.*

**\*ōath'-rite, s.** [Eng. *oath*, and *rite*.] The ceremony or form used in the taking of an oath.

**ōat'-mālt, s.** [Eng. *oat*, and *malt*.] Malt made of oats.

"In Kent they brew with one half oatmeal, and the other half barley-malt."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

**ōat'-mēal, \*oote-mele, s** [Eng. *oat*, and *meal*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Meal or flour made by grinding oats.

"A bag of oatmeal was with great difficulty, and as a matter of favor, procured for the French legation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.*

\*2. One of a band of dissipated, riotous profligates, who infested the streets of London in the seventeenth century.

"Roaring boys and oatmeals."

*Ford: Sun's Darling, i. 1.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Panic-grass; a plant of the genus *Panicum*.

2. *Chem.:* The meal of the oat deprived of its husk. It is one of the most important and valuable articles of food, containing a greater proportion of proteine compounds than the finest wheaten flour. An analysis of a sample of oatmeal gave 13 per cent. of nitrogenous material, 60-70 per cent. of heat givers, and 3 per cent. of mineral matter. It is a strong food, and requires much cooking in order to burst its starch cells; the longer it is cooked the more digestible it becomes.

**ōats, s. pl.** [OAT.]

**ōb-, pref.** [Latin.] A common prefix, used to denote such meanings as, about, against, at, toward, before, upon, over, near, over-against, &c. It sometimes has only an intensive force, and occasionally is used to denote inversion, or position at the back, as *obovate*=inversely ovate; *occiput*=the back of the head. *Ob-* becomes *oc-* before words beginning with *c*, as *occur*; *of-* before *f*, as *offer*; and *op-* before *p*, as *oppose*.

¶\*(1) *Ob-and-sol:* An abbreviation of *Objection and Solution*, used in the margins of books.

"A vast ocean of obs and sols."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy (To the Reader), p. 70.*

\*(2) *Ob-and-soler, \*Ob-and-soller:* A scholastic disputant; a controversialist, a polemic.

**ōb-a-dī'-āh, s.** [Heb. *Obhadhyahu*, and *Obadhyah*=servant of God; *ebed*=a servant, and *yah*=Jehovah; Gr. *Abdias, Obdias*.]

1. *Script. Biog.:* The names of various persons mentioned in the Old Testament (1 Kings xviii. 3; 1 Chron. iii. 21, vii. 3, viii. 38, ix. 16, 44, xii. 9, xxvii. 19; 2 Chron. xvii. 7, xxxiv. 12; Ezra viii. 9; Neh. x. 5; Obadiah i. 1). Nothing is known of the history of the last-named prophet. He is not the same as the Obadiah of 1 Kings xviii. 3-7, or of 2 Chron. xvii. 7.

2. *Old Test. Canon:* The fourth of the minor prophetic books. It contains only one chapter of twenty-one verses, denouncing vengeance against the Edomites for their unbrotherly conduct, when, on the occasion of the capture of Jerusalem by a heathen foe, they helped to plunder that capital, besides cutting off fugitive Jews and surrendering refugees (10-14). Prophecy is then made of the future glory in store for the Jews (17-21). If, as is probable, the capture of Jerusalem referred to was that by Nebuchadnezzar, then the book was written after the year B. C. 588. It is related to Jeremiah xlix. 7-22. (Cf. specially Obadiah 1-6, 8, 16, with Jer. xlix. 14, 15, 16, 9, 10, 7, 12. Which is the original has not been decided: Obadiah 1, 19, 21, is the same in theme as Amos ix 11, which may possibly explain why Obadiah immediately follows Amos in the Bible.)

**\*ōb-ām'-bū-lāte, v. i.** [Latin *obambulat*, supine of *obambulo*, from *ob-*=about, and *ambulo*=to walk.] To walk about.

"They do not obambulate and wander up and down."—*Adams: Works, iii. 148.*

**\*ōb-ām'-bū-lā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *obambulatio*, from *obambulo*=to walk about.] A walking about; a continued or repeated walking.

**ō-bān, s.** [Japanese.] The principal gold coin of Japan, value about \$2.50.

**\*ō-bar'-nē, \*ō-bar'-nī, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of drink (?).

**ōb-blī-ga'-tō, ōb-lī-ga'-tō, s.** [Ital.=bound.]

*Music:* An instrumental part or accompaniment of such importance that it cannot be dispensed with.

**\*ōb-brāid', s.** [UPBRAID.]

**ōb-clā'-vāte, a.** [Pref. *ob-*, and English *clavate* (q. v.).]

*Bot.:* Inversely clavate.

**ōb-cōm'-přessed', a.** [Pref. *ob-*, and Eng. *compressed* (q. v.).]

*Bot.:* So compressed that the two sutures of a fruit are brought into contact; flattened back and front.

**ōb-cōn'-īc, ōb-cōn'-īc-al, adj.** [Pref. *ob-*, and Eng. *conic, conical* (q. v.).]

*Bot.:* Conical, with the apex downward.

**ōb-cor'-date, a.** [Pref. *ob-*, and English *cordate* (q. v.).]

*Bot.:* Inversely cordate; shaped like a heart, with the apex downward.

**\*ōb-dor-mī'-tion, s.** [Lat. *obdormio*=to sleep, from *ob-*, and *dormio*=to sleep.] A sleeping soundly; a sound sleep.

"A peaceable obdormition in thy bed of ease and honor."—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations, bk. iv.*

**\*ōb-dūce', v. t.** [Lat. *obduco*, from *ob-*, and *duco*=to lead.] To draw over as a covering.

"A cortex that is obduced over the cutis."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind, p. 65.*

**\*ōb-dūct', v. t.** [Lat. *obductus*, pa. par. of *obduco*=to obduce (q. v.).] To draw over; to obduce. (*Browne: Vulgar Errors, bk. iv., ch. v.*)

**\*ōb-dūc'-tion, s.** [Lat. *obductio*, from *obductus*, pa. par. of *obduco*=to draw over, to obduce (q. v.).] The act of covering, or drawing over as a covering.

**ōb-dū-řa'-cŷ, s.** [Eng. *obdura*(te); *-cy*.] The quality or state of being obdurate or hardened against moral influences; hardness of heart; stubbornness; obstinate persistence in sin or wickedness.

**ōb-dū-rate, \*ōb-dūr'-ate, a.** [Lat. *obduratus*, pa. par. of *obduro*=to make hard.] [OBDURE, v.]

1. Hardened in heart, especially against moral influences; persisting obstinately in sin or wickedness; impenitent.

"To convince the proud what signs avail,  
Or wonders move the obdurate to relent?"

*Milton: P. L., vi. 790.*

2. Hard-hearted; unfeeling, stubborn, hard, inflexible.

"There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart."

*Couper: Task, ii. 8.*

\*3. Harsh, rugged.

"They joined the most obdurate consonants without one intervening vowel."—*Swift. (Todd.)*

**ōb-dū-rāte, v. t.** [OBDURATE, a.] To make or render obdurate; to harden.

"The Holy Ghost sayth, I will obdurate the hart of Pharaoh."—*Barnes: Workes, p. 279.*

**ōb-dū-rate-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *obdurate*; *-ly*.] In an obdurate, hard-hearted, or obstinate manner; with obduracy.

**ōb-dū-rate-nēss, s.** [English *obdurate*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being obdurate; obduracy, stubbornness.

"This reason of his was grounded upon the obdurate-ness of men's hearts."—*Hammond: Works, iv. 687.*

**\*ōb-dū-rā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *obduratio*, from *obduro*=obdurate (q. v.).] Obduracy; hardness of heart; stubbornness.

"To what an height of obduration will sinne lead a man."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Plagues of Egypt.*

**\*ōb-dūre', v. t. & i.** [Latin *obduro*=to harden; *ob-*, and *duro*=to make hard; *durus*=hard.]

A. *Trans.:* To make hard or hardened; to render obdurate; to harden. (*Milton: P. L., ii. 568.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To become hard or obdurate.

"Senseless of good, as stones they soon obdure."

*Heywood. Troia Britannica, 1,602.*

**\*ōb-dūre', a.** [OBDURE, v.] Hard, hardened, obdurate.

**\*ōb-dūred', a.** [OBDURE, v.] Hard, obdurate.

**\*ōb-dūred'-nēss, s.** [Eng. *obdured*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being obdurate; obduracy.

"Through obduredness and infidelity it will needs perish."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Acts ii. 37, 38, 40.*

**\*ōb-dūre'-nēss, s.** [English *obdure*; *-ness*.] The quality of being obdurate; obduracy.

"Oh the sottishness and obdureness of this sonne of perdition."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Christ Betrayed.*

**ō-bē'-āh, adj.** [A West African word.] [OBI.] (For def. see extract.)

"The term *Obeah, Obiah, or Obia* (for it is variously written) we conceive to be the adjective, and *Obe, or Obi*, the noun substantive."—*B. Edwards: Brit. West Indies (ed. 1819), ii. 107.*

**obeah-man, obeah-woman, s.** A man or woman who practices *Obi* (q. v.).

"A negro, when he is taken ill, inquires of the *Obeah-man* the cause of his sickness."—*B. Edwards: Brit. West Indies (ed. 1819), ii. 111.*

**\*ō-bē'-dī-ble, a.** [Lat. *obedio*=to obey.] Obedient, compliant.

"By the obedible submission of their created nature."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Christ among the Gergesenes.*

**ō-bē'-dī-eņce, \*o-be-dy-ence, subst.** [Fr., from Lat. *obediencia*, from *obediens*, pr. par. of *obedio*=to obey; Sp. & Port. *obediencia*; Ital. *obediencia, obbedienza*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being obedient; dutiful submission to authority or restraint; compliance with command, prohibition, or direction; readiness to obey that which is required or directed by authority.

"Myself, and all the Angelic Host . . . our happy state,  
Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds."

*Milton: P. L., v. 537.*

2. Words or actions exhibiting respect or reverence; dutifulness.

"I am your wife in all obedience."

*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew (Ind. 2).*

II. *Ecclesiology and Church History:*

1. The duty which the clergy owe to their immediate superiors in all things consistent with the law of God and of the Church.

2. The submission, in all things lawful, which members of religious orders and congregations vow, at profession, to their superiors and to the rules and constitutions.

3. The written command by which a superior in a religious order or congregation communicates any special order to a subject, *e. g.*, to leave one house and go to another, or to undertake or relinquish a certain office.

4. A party, a following. This use of the term arose in the fourteenth century, when the seat of the papacy was transferred to Avignon by Clement V. It has now a wider signification; thus, the Roman obedience includes all who acknowledge the spiritual supremacy of the Roman Pontiff; the expression the Anglican obedience is only employed by those who claim to constitute the Catholic section of the Establishment.

¶\*(1) *To give obedience:* To be obedient; to obey.

"To give obedience where 'tis truly owed."

*Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 2.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



(2) *Passive obedience*: Unqualified obedience or submission to the commands of another, whether such commands be lawful or unlawful, just or unjust. Passive obedience and non-resistance to authority have been at times taught as a political doctrine.

**ō-bē-dī-ēn'-cī-ar-ŷ** (c as sh), s. [Eng. *obedience*(e); -iary.] One who obeys; one who is obedient.

"Faithfull Catholickes and *obedienciaries* to their church."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 870.

**ō-bē-dī-ēnt, \*o-be-dy-ent, a.** [Fr. *obédient*, from Lat. *obediens*, pr. par. of *obedio*=to obey, from *ob*=toward, and *audio*=to listen, to hear; Sp. *obediante*; Ital. *obbediente*.] Submissive to authority, restraint, or control; ready to obey the commands or directions of a superior; dutiful, compliant.

"What meant that caution join'd, if ye be found *Obedient*?"—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 514.

**\*ō-bē-dī-ēn'-tiaġ** (ti as sh), a. [Fr. *obédientiel*.] According to the rule of obedience; in compliance with command.

"By an *obediential* practice of those duties and commands."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 11.

**ō-bē-dī-ēnt-lŷ, \*o-be-di-ente-ly, adv.** [Eng. *obedient*; -ly.] In an obedient manner; with obedience and dutiful submission to authority; submissively.

"To whate'er above was fated  
Obediently he bow'd his soul."

*Cooper: Father's Advice to his Son.*

**ō-bēi-saņçe, s.** [Fr. *obéissance*, from *obéissant*, pr. par. of *obéir*=to obey (q. v.).]

1. Obedience.

"The people stood in *obeissance*."  
*Gower: C. A.* (Prol.)

2. An act of respect or reverence; a bow, a courtesy.

"Bathsheba bowed and did *obeissance* unto the king."—*1 Kings* i. 16.

3. Submission, deference.

"Offering no *obeissance* to the world."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

**ō-bēi-saņ-çŷ, s.** [Eng. *obeisance*(e); -y.] The same as OBEISANCE (q. v.).

**ō-bēi-saņt, \*o-bey-saņt, a.** [Fr. *obéissant*, pr. par. of *obéir*=to obey (q. v.).] Obedient, submissive.

"Lo thus he wanne a lustie wife,  
Which *obeisant* was at his will."

*Gower: C. A.*, iv.

**\*obeisch, v. i.** [OBEISANT.] To obey.

**ōb-ē-lis'-caġ, a.** [Eng. *obelisk*; -al.] Having the form of an obelisk; like or resembling an obelisk; tall and tapering like an obelisk.

**ōb-ē-lisk, \*ob-e-liske, s.** [Fr. *obélisque*, from Lat. *obeliscum*, accus. of *obeliscus*; Gr. *obeliskos*, dimin. of *obelos*=a spit, a pointed pillar; Ital. & Sp. *obelisco*.]

1. *Print. & Writing*: In its Latin sense, a sign like a sharp-pointed spear (†) with which doubtful passages were marked, or references made to notes in the margin, or at the foot of a page; a dagger.

"I have set my mark upon them [*i. e.*, pedantic words]; and if any of them have chanced to escape the *obelisk*, there can arise no other inconvenience from it but an occasion to exercise the choice and judgment of the reader."—*Phillips: New World of Words*. (Pref.)

2. *Arch.*: A quadrangular, slender stone shaft, with a pyramidal apex. The width of the base is usually about one-tenth of the height, and the pyramidal apex has about one-tenth of the whole length. Obelisks were commonly formed from a single stone, mostly of granite. Obelisks were erected in pairs, and many still exist on the ancient sites, while others have been removed and set up elsewhere.

¶ The obelisk was the Egyptian symbol of the supreme God. The Arabians called them Pharaoh's needles, and the Egyptian priests the fingers of the sun. The first obelisk is said to have been erected by Rameses, King of Egypt, in the time of the Trojan war; it was 40 cubits high, and employed 20,000 men in building. There are about a dozen Egyptian obelisks erected in Rome. One was erected by the emperor Augustus in the Campus Martius, on the pavement of which was a horizontal dial that marked the hour, about 14 B. C. Of the obelisks brought to Rome by the emperors, several have been restored and set up by various popes. The largest is that from Heliopolis. It is of granite, and now stands before the north portico of the Church of St. John Lateran, where it was erected in 1588. Its whole height is about 149 feet; without the base, 105 feet. It was removed to Alexandria by Constantine, and to Rome by his son Constantianus, and placed in the Circus Maximus. The obelisk at Luxor was presented to the French nation, in 1820, by Mehemet Ali, and was reerected in Paris in 1833. Its height is 73 feet. The obelisk presented to the English nation was removed to England and

set up on the Thames Embankment in London. It is 68 feet 5½ inches in height, with a width at the base of 7 feet 10½ inches by 7 feet 5 inches. Of Egyptian obelisks 42 are known, some broken; 12 at Rome; 1, from Luxor, set up in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, October, 1833; 5 in England; 1 in Central Park, New York. The obelisks improperly named *Cleopatra's Needles* were erected by Thothmes III. at On (Heliopolis), about 1600 B. C. One was removed to Alexandria by Augustus, about 23 B. C. After being long embedded in the shore, it was acquired for Great Britain by Sir Ralph Abercromby, in 1801; but not removed until 1878, when it was erected on the Thames Embankment in the City of London. The other was presented to the United States and now stands in Central Park, New York. The work of moving this obelisk from Alexandria to New York was managed by Commander H. H. Goringe, of the United States Navy. The officer reached Alexandria October 16, 1879, and at once began to work with one hundred Arabs, who completed the excavation of the obelisk's pedestal by removing 1,730 cubic yards of earth in about twenty days. The machinery for lowering the monolith was then attached, and the block was laid in a horizontal position. Within the foundation and steps of the pedestal were found stones and implements engraved with emblematic designs, and some delay was caused in order that these might be taken up very carefully to be placed in exactly the same position in the pedestal when reerected in New York. The obelisk was removed to the wharf and upon the steamer waiting for it by means of cannon balls rolling in metal grooves. The shaft, pedestal, and steps of the obelisk were removed separately, the entire mass weighing 1,470 tons. The steamer bearing this freight left Alexandria June 12, 1880, and arrived at New York July 20. The iron tracks and cannon balls were adjusted after some delay, and on these the monolith was disembarked September 16. Next the rise and fall of the tide was utilized to float it up the North River and land it at the foot of Ninety-sixth street, where it was moved by steam power on tracks with rollers to Central Park. The track was two miles long, and was inclined, the upper part of it being laid on trestle-work, in order to bring the shaft, when it was to be raised, at a proper height above the pedestal. Pulleys, chains, and ropes were then attached, and the signal being given, the great mass was rapidly and gently raised, and in a short time stood firmly upon the base which had been previously securely put in place. The Washington obelisk at Washington is 555 feet high, and was dedicated Feb. 22, 1885. The Bunker Hill Monument may also be properly called an obelisk, and that with the Washington (above noted) are the two most famous of American construction. The battle to commemorate which the monument was erected took place June 17, 1775. Just fifty years later the Marquis de La Fayette laid its corner stone. It is 30 feet square at base and 231 feet high. It was dedicated in 1843.

**ōb'-ē-lisk, v. t.** [OBEISK, s.] To mark with an obelisk, as in printing or writing.

**\*ōb'-ē-lize, v. t.** [Gr. *obelizō*, from *obelos*=a spit, an obelisk (q. v.).] To mark with an obelisk; to mark as spurious or doubtful.

**ōb'-ē-lūs, subst.** [Lat., from Gr. *obelos*=a spit.] [OBEISK.]

*Print. & Writ.*: A mark (thus — or +), so called from its resemblance to a needle, and used in old MSS., or old editions of the classics, to point out a spurious or doubtful passage or reading.

**\*ōb-equi-tāte** (equi as ěk'-kwī), v. t. [Lat. *obequito*, from *ob-*, and *equito*=to ride.] [EQUITATION.] To ride about. (*Cockeram.*)

**\*ōb-equi-tā'-tion** (equi as ěk'-kwī), s. [OBEQUITATE.] The act of riding about. (*Cockeram.*)

**O'-bēr-ōn, s.** [Cf. O. Ger. *alb*, Icel. *álfr*=an elf (q. v.).]

1. *Mediæval mythology*: The king of the fairies (*Shakesp.*: *Midsummer Night's Dream*), and husband of Titania or Mab.

2. *Astron.*: A satellite of Uranus.

**\*ōb-ēr-rā'-tion, subst.** [Lat. *oberratum*, sup. of *oberro*=to wander about, from *ob-*, and *erro*=to wander.] The act of wandering about. (*Bailey.*)

**ō-bēse', a.** [Lat. *obesus*=(1) eaten away, (2) fat, pa. par. of *obedo*=to eat away: *ob*=away, and *edo*=to eat.] Very fat or corpulent; fleshy; loaded with fat.

**ō-bēse'-ness, s.** [Eng. *obese*; -ness.] The quality or state of being obese; excessive corpulence or fatness; obesity.

**ō-bēs'-ī-tŷ, ō-bēs'-ī-tŷ, s.** [Fr. *obésité*, from Lat. *obesitas*=corpulence, fatness, from *obesus*=obese (q. v.); Sp. *obesidad*; Ital. *obesità*.] The quality or state of being obese; obeseness.

¶ This is a stronger term than *corpulency* (q. v.), and denotes a morbid accumulation of fat under the integuments to such an extent as to constitute a disease.

**ō-bēŷ', \*o-beie, \*o-beye, \*o-bey-en, v. t. & i.** [Fr. *obéir*, from Lat. *obedio*=to obey; Ital. *obedire*, *obbedire*; Sp. *obedecer*.] [OBEIDENCE.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To be obedient or submissive to; to comply with the commands, directions, or injunctions of.

"Love and obedience to her lord she bore:  
She much obeyed him, but she lov'd him more."  
*Dryden: Eleonora*, 177.

2. To be under the rule or government of; to be ruled or governed by; to be subject to.

3. To follow the impulse, movement, power, or influence of; to be moved by; to submit to the direction or control of; as, A ship *obeys* the helm.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To be obedient or submissive to authority; to do as one is bid.

"Stand, Bayard, stand!" the steed obeyed."  
*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, v. 18.

2. Formerly it was followed by *to*, in accordance with the French idiom.

"Yet to their general's voice they soon obey'd."  
*Milton: P. L.*, i. 337.

**ō-bēŷ'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *obey*; -er.] One who obeys, submits, or complies.

"The force of command consisted in the consent of obeyers."—*Holland: Camden; Elizabeth* (an. 1565), bk. i.

**ō-bēŷ'-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [OBEY.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As subst.:** The act of submitting or complying with commands or injunctions; obedience, submission.

**ō-bēŷ'-īng-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *obeying*; -ly.] In an obedient manner; obediently, submissively.

**\*o-bey-saunce, s.** [OBEISANCE.]

**\*o-bey-sing, \*o-bei-sing, s. & a.** [OBEISCH.]

**A. As subst.:** The act of obeying; obedience.

**B. As adj.:** Obedient.

**\*ōb-firm', v. t.** [Lat. *obfirmo*=to make firm; *ob-*, and *firmus*=strong, firm.] To make firm or strong; to obfirmate.

"The *obfirm*ed soul will hold out."—*Bp. Hall: Remedy of Prophaneness*, bk. ii., § 11.

**\*ōb-fir'-māte, v. t.** [Lat. *obfirmatus*, pa. par. of *obfirmo*.] To make firm; to harden in resolution. [OBFIRM.]

**\*ōb-fir'-mā'-tion, s.** [OBFIRMATE.] Hardness of heart; obstinacy, obduracy.

"All the *obfirmation* and obstinacy of mind by which they shut their eyes against that light."—*Bp. Taylor: Repentance*, ch. ii., § 2.

**ōb-fūs'-cāte, \*ōf-fūs'-cāte, v. t.** [OBFUSCATE, adj.]

1. *Lit.*: To make dark or gloomy; to darken, to obscure.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To bewilder, to puzzle, to confuse, to muddle. "If passion and prejudice do not *obfuscate* his reason."—*Waterhouse: Apol. for Learning*, p. 93.

(2) To darken, to obscure, to cloud.

"The fame of our estimation shall now be *obfuscate*, utterly extinguished, and nothing left by."—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 7.)

(3) To disgrace, to shame.

"All vice and laziness, which *obfuscate* and defame the children of good houses."—*Woodroephe: French Grammar*, p. 364. (1623.)

**ōb-fūs'-cāte, a.** [Lat. *obfuscatus*, *obfuscatus*, pa. par. of *obfusco*, *obfusco*=to darken over, to obscure, from *ob*=over, and *fusco*=to darken; *fuscus*=dark, swarthy.] Dark, obscured, clouded.

**ōb-fūs-cā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *obfuscatio*, *obfuscatio*, from *obfuscatus*, *obfuscatus*, pa. par. of *obfusco*, *obfusco*=to darken, to obscure.] [OBFUSCATE, a.] The act of obfuscating, obscuring, or bewildering; the state of being obfuscated or bewildered.

"From thence comes care, sorrow, and anxiety, *obfuscation* of spirits, desperation, and the like."—*Burton: Anal of Melancholy*, p. 202.

**\*ōb-fūsque', \*ōf-fūsque** (que as k), v. t. [Fr. *offusquer*, from Lat. *obfusco*, *obfusco*=to darken; Sp. *ofuscar*; Port. *offuscar*.] [OBFUSCATE, a.] To obfuscate, to darken, to obscure, to confuse. Written also *offusque*.

"A superfluous glare not only tries but *offusques* the intellectual sight."—*Bolingbroke: Fragments of Essays*, § 5.

**ō-bī, s.** [OBEAH.]

*Anthropology*:

1. A system of sorcery prevalent, though not to so great an extent as formerly, among the negro population of the West Indies. It appears to have been brought from Africa by negroes who had been enslaved, and to these obeah-men (or women) the blacks used to resort for the cure of disorders,



obtaining revenge, conciliating favor, the discovery of a thief or an adulterer, and the prediction of future events.

2. The magical power or influence by which the purposes enumerated in def. 1 were supposed to be obtained.

"The multitude of occasions which may provoke the negroes to exercise the powers of *Obi* against each other."—*B. Edwards: Brit. West Indies* (ed. 1819), ii. 111.

3. A kind of fetish in which the power known as *Obi* was supposed to reside.

"The *Obi* is usually composed of a farrago of materials, most of which are enumerated in Jamaica law, viz., blood, feathers, parrots' beaks, dogs' teeth, alligators' teeth, broken bottles, grave-dirt, rum, and eggshells."—*B. Edwards: Brit. West Indies* (ed. 1819), ii. 111, 112.

¶ *To put Obi on*: To bewitch by means of *Obi*. When this was done for purposes of revenge, the person on whom *Obi* was put usually fell into a morbid state of body and mind, terminating only by death. This was either the effect of a disordered imagination, or, more probably, of poison.

"She proceeded to say that her stepmother had put *Obi* upon her."—*B. Edwards: Brit. West Indies* (ed. 1819), ii. 115.

**ōb-īm'-brī-cate**, *a.* [Pref. *ob-*, and *imbricate* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: Having the imbrication directed downward. (*Henslow.*)

**ōb-ī-ō-nē**, *s.* [Probably from *Obi*, a river in Siberia, whence the original species came.]

*Bot.*: A sub-genus of *Atriplex*, containing the species *Atriplex portulacoides* and *A. pedunculata*.

**ōb-īt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *obit*, from Lat. *obitus*=a going to . . . death, from *obitum*, sup. of *obeo*=to go near: *ob*=near, and *eo*=to go.]

1. A death, a decease.

2. The date of a person's death.

"A little inscription thereon, containing his [Durel] name, title, and *obit*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

3. Funeral ceremonies; obsequies.

4. The anniversary of a person's death; a service for the soul of a person deceased, celebrated on the anniversary of his death.

"At thy hallowed tomb they yearly *obits* show."—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 13.

¶ *Post-obit*: [*POST-PREF.*]

\***obit-song**, *s.* A funeral song, a dirge.

**ōb-ī-tēr**, *adv.* [Lat.=by the way, from *ob*=by, along, and *iter*=a way.] By the way, in passing along, incidentally; as, an opinion given *obiter*.

**obiter-dictum**, *s.*  
*Law*: An incidental opinion, as distinguished from a judicial dictum.

**ō-bit-ū-al**, *a.* [Lat. *obitu(s)*=death; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Pertaining to obits, or the days on which funeral solemnities are celebrated.

**obitua-day**, *s.* The anniversary of death.

"His *obitua-day*."—*Life of A. Wood*, July 10, 1694.

**ō-bit-ū-ar-ī-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *obituary*; *-ly*.] In the manner of an obituary.

\***ō-bit-ū-ar-īst**, *s.* [Eng. *obituar(y)*; *-ist*.] The recorder of a death. (*Southey.*)

**ō-bit-ū-ar-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *obitu(s)*=death; Eng. adj. suff. *-ary*; Fr. *obituaire*.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to the death of a person or persons; as, an *obituary* notice.

B. *As substantive*:

\*1. A list of deceased persons, or of the obitua days on which the anniversary service is performed for the dead.

2. An account or notice of the decease of a person or persons, frequently accompanied with a brief biographical sketch.

**ōb-jēct**, *s.* [*OBJECT, v.*; Fr. *objet*; O Sp. *objeto*; Sp. *objeto*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. That about which any power or faculty is employed; that toward which the mind is directed in any of its states or activities.

"Marlborough was, not without reason, the *object* of their bitterest hatred."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. That to the attainment of which efforts are directed; that which is aimed at or desired; aim, ultimate purpose, end, desire.

"The main *object* is to make an impression on the populace."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. That on which any action is or may be exercised.

"Titus had, like every other human being, a right to justice, but he was not a proper *object* of mercy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Anything visible and tangible; a material product or substance.

5. Sight, appearance; the aspect in which anything is presented to notice.

"Extended or contracted all proportions To a most hideous *object*."

*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, v. 3.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

6. One who is rendered more or less helpless by disease or accident. (*Scotch.*)

7. A person whose appearance is ludicrously ugly, or disfigured; a guy, a sight; as, She has made quite an *object* of herself.

\*8. An obstacle. (*Bacon: Works*, iii. 330.)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Gram. & Logic*: The word, sentence, or member of a sentence or clause, denoting the person or thing on which the action expressed by a transitive verb is exercised; a word or member of a sentence or clause governed by a preposition, as in the sentence, "He wrote the letter," *letter* is the *object* of *wrote*; and in the sentence, "He disputed the fact of her death," the *fact of her death* is the *object* of *disputed*.

2. *Philos.*: The correlative of subject. [*NON-EGO, SUBJECT, s.*, II. 5.]

**object-finder**, *s.*

*Optics*: A means of registering the position of a microscopic object in a slide, so that it may be readily found in future.

**object-glass**, *s.*

*Optics*: The objective. The glass at that end of a telescope or microscope which is presented toward the object. By it an image of the object is formed, to be viewed by the eye-glass. In good instruments or either kind the object-glass is achromatic, and composed of two or more lenses, one or more being of flint-glass and the other or others of crown-glass. In practice the term object-glass is applied to telescopes, objective being reserved for microscopes.

**object-lesson**, *s.* A lesson for the young given with the object to be described, or a representation of it, exposed to the view of the pupils.

"No *object-lesson* should ever be given without the accompaniment of a little story or anecdote."—*Fearon: School Inspection*, p. 16.

**object-staff**, *s.*

*Survey*: A staff the same height as the level, forming a sight to be viewed from thence in determining levels. [*LEVELING-STAFF*.]

**object-teaching**, *subst.* Teaching by means of object-lessons.

**ōb-jēct'**, \***ob-jecte**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *objecter*, from Lat. *objecto*=to throw against, to oppose, frequent. from *objicio*=to throw against or toward; *ob*=toward, against, and *jacio*=to throw; Sp. *objetar*; Ital. *obbiettare*, *obbiettare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

\*1. To put, throw, or place in the way; to oppose.

"Pallas to their eyes The mist *objected*."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, vii. 54.

\*2. To put forward, to venture, to expose.

"To *objecte* their owne bodies and lyes for their defence."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. iii., ch. xii.

\*3. To set clearly in view; to expose.

"Amaze poor mortals and *object* their crimes."—*Herbert. (Annandale.)*

\*4. To propose, to suggest; to bring forward as a proposal.

"Good Master Vernon, it is well *objected*."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 4.*

5. To bring forward as a charge, matter of reproach, or censure, or in any way adverse or unfavorable; to state or urge as an objection; to offer in opposition; frequently followed by *to* or *against*.

B. *Intrans.*: To make objection in words or argument; to raise objections; to argue against anything.

"Ye kinges mother *objected* openly against his marriage."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 60.

\***ōb-jēct'**, *a.* [Lat. *objectus*, pa. par. of *objicio*=to throw against or toward.] [*OBJECT, v.*]

1. Set or placed before; exposed.

"Flowers growing scattered in divers beds, will show more so as that they be *object* to view at once."—*Bacon*.

2. Opposed, objected; presented or put forward in opposition.

\***ōb-jēct'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *object*; *-able*.] Capable of being made or urged as an objection.

"It is as *objectable* against all those things, which either native beauty or art afford."—*Ep. Taylor: Artificial Hand-someness*, p. 145.

†**ōb-jēct'-ī-fŷ**, *v. t.* [English *object*; suff. *-fy*.] To form into an object; to cause to assume the character of an object.

**ōb-jēct'-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *objectionem*, accus. of *objectio*, from *objectus*, pa. par. of *objicio*=to throw toward or against; Sp. *objecion*; Italian *obbiezione*.] [*OBJECT, v.*]

1. The act of objecting, urging, or bringing forward anything in opposition.

2. That which is or may be urged or brought forward in opposition; an adverse argument, reason,

or charge; a ground or reason for objecting or opposing; a fault found or capable of being urged against anything.

"Their scholasticall diuinitie must make *objections* against every truth."—*Tyndal: Works*, p. 471.

\*3. A charge, an accusation.

"Your spiteful false *objections*."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 3.*

\*4. A cause of trouble or sorrow; care, anxiety.

**ōb-jēct'-tion-a-ble**, *a.* [English *objection*; *-able*.] Capable of being objected to; open or liable to objection; calling for disapproval; as, *objectionable* language.

**ōb-jēct'-tion-a-bly**, *adv.* [Eng. *objectionab(ly)*; *-ly*.] In an objectionable manner or degree; so as to call for or deserve disapproval or censure.

**ōb-jēct'-tist**, *s.* [Eng. *object*; *-ist*.] One who supports the objective philosophy or doctrine.

**ōb-jēct'-tī-vāte**, *v. t.* [Eng. *objectiv(e)*; *-ate*.] To objectify.

**ōb-jēct'-tī-vā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *objectiv(e)*; *-ation*.] The act of objectifying.

**ōb-jēct'-tīve**, *a. & s.* [English *object*; *-ive*; Fr. *objectif*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining or belonging to the object; contained in or proposed as an object.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Gram.*: Pertaining or belonging to the object of a transitive verb or a preposition; as, the *objective* case, an *objective* clause.

2. *Metaph.*: (See extracts.)

"The terms subjective and *objective* denote the primary distinction in consciousness of self and not-self, and this distinction involves the whole science of mind, for this science is nothing more than a determination of the subjective and *objective* in themselves and in their mutual relations."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), i. 160, 161.

"*Objective* means that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the object known, and not from the subject knowing, and thus denotes what is real, in opposition to what is ideal—what exists in nature, in contrast to what exists merely in the thought of the individual."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), i. 159, 160.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Gram.*: The objective case; the case in which the object of a transitive verb or a preposition stands in a sentence.

2. *Mil.*: The same as *OBJECTIVE-POINT* (q. v.).

3. *Optics*: [*OBJECT-GLASS*].

**objective-line**, *s.*

*Perspective*: A line drawn on the geometrical plane, the representation of which is sought in the draught or picture.

**objective-method**, *s.*

*Philos.*: A method of inquiry which molds its conceptions on realities by closely following the movements of the objects as they severally present themselves to sense, so that the movements of thought may synchronize with the movements of things. (*G. H. Lewes.*)

**objective-philosophy**, *s.* The same as *TRANSCENDENTAL-PHILOSOPHY* (q. v.).

**objective-plane**, *s.*

*Perspective*: Any plane situated in the horizontal plane, whose perspective representation is required.

**objective-point**, *s.*

*Mil.*: The point or position by the securing of which a general obtains either some decisive result or the furtherance of a decisive result.

**objective-symptoms**, *c. pl.*

*Pathol.*: Such symptoms as are apparent to the physician, as distinct from *subjective symptoms*, which are those complained of by the patient.

**ōb-jēct'-tīve-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *objective*; *-ly*.] In an objective manner.

**ōb-jēct'-tīve-nēss**, *s.* [English *objective*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being objective; objectivity.

"The faculty of light is fitted to receive that impression of *objectiveness*."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 1.

**ōb-jēct'-tīv-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *objectiv(e)*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being objective; objectiveness.

"There are numerous expressions in Hamilton which indicate this *objectivity*."—*J. Veitch: Hamilton*, p. 144.

**ōb-jēct'-tīv-ize**, *v. i.* [Eng. *objectiv(e)*; *-ize*.] To philosophize according to the objective philosophy.

**ōb-jēct'-īze**, *v. t.* [English *object*, *s.*; *-ize*.] To make an object of; to place in the position of an object; to look upon as an object.

**ōb-jēct'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *object*, *s.*; *-less*.] Without an object or purpose; aimless, purposeless.

"*Objectless* as those strange scrawlings on the bare mountain side."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 411.



**öb-jęc'-tör**, s. [Eng. *object*, v.; -or.] One who objects; one who raises or urges objections to a proposition, scheme, or measure.

"Let the *objector* but honestly and impartially examine and observe himself."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 32.

\***öb-jęc'-tū-äl**, a. [Eng. *object*; -ual.] Visible. "Concerning . . . external or *objectual* idols."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 296.

\***öb-jęc'-i-ent**, s. [Latin *objiciens*, pr. par. of *objicio*=to object (q. v.).] One who objects; an objector, an opponent.

**öb-jū-rā'-tion**, s. [Latin *objuratus*, pa. par. of *objuro*=to bind by oath: *ob-* and *juro*=to swear.] The act of binding by oath.

**öb-jüre'**, v. i. [Lat. *objuro*.] To swear.

"The people . . . began *objuring*, foaming, imprecating."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, i. 353.

**öb-jūr-gāte**, v. t. [Lat. *objurgatus*, pa. par. of *objurgo*=to chide: *ob-* and *juργο*=to chide.] To chide, to blame, to reprove.

**öb-jūr-gā'-tion**, s. [Lat. *objurgatio*, from *objurgatus*.] [OBJURGATE.] The act of chiding or reproving; reproof, blame, censure, reprehension.

"While the good lady was bestowing this *objurgation* on Mr. Ben Allen, Mr. Bob Sawyer and Mr. Pickwick had retired."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xviii.

**öb-jūr-ga-tör-ý**, a. [Lat. *objurgatorius*, from *objurgatus*, pa. par. of *objurgo*=to chide.] Chiding, reproving, reprehensory; containing reproof or censure.

"The *objurgatory* question of the Pharisees."—*Paley: Evidences*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

**öb-lance'-ö-lāte**, a. [Pref. *ob-*, and Eng. *lanceolate* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: Inversely lanceolate; lanceolate narrowing toward the point of attachment instead of toward the apex. (*Gray*.)

\***öb'-lāt**, s. [OBLATE, s.]

**öb'-lāte**, a. [Lat. *oblatus*, from *ob*=toward, and *latus*, pa. par. of *fero*=to bear, to carry.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Flattened or shortened.

2. *Geom.*: A term applied to a spheroid, produced by the revolution of a semi-ellipsis about its shorter diameter. The earth is an oblate spheroid, that is, a figure, broadly speaking, like a sphere or globe, but which is really flattened a little at the poles. The measurement of meridional arc has shown that the equatorial diameter of the earth is about 7,926 miles, and the polar one 7,899, that is, the equatorial is to the polar diameter nearly as 300 to 299.

**öb'-lāte**, a. & s. [Lat. *oblatus*, pa. par. of *offero* (for *obfero*)=to offer (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Offered up, dedicated, devoted, consecrated.

B. *As substantive*:

*Ecclesiology and Church History* (pl.):

1. A congregation of secular priests (and, in one instance, of women), who place themselves unreservedly at the disposal of their superiors.

(1) The Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo were founded by the Archbishop of Milan of that name in 1578.

(2) The Oblates of Italy, founded at Turin in 1816, have a mission in Eastern Burmah.

(3) The Oblates of Mary Immaculate were founded at Marseilles in 1815 by Charles de Mazenod, afterward bishop of the diocese. They are employed on the Roman mission in this country, in Canada, and British India.

(4) The Oblates of St. Frances of Rome are a community of women, with simple vows, established in 1433. Called also Collatines.

2. Children dedicated by their parents to the religious life.

3. Lay brothers.

\*4. Invalid soldiers placed in Crown abbeys in France, who swept the church and rang the bells in return for shelter and support.

**öb'-lāte**, v. t. [OBLATE, a. & s.]

1. To offer.

2. To offer as an oblation; to dedicate or devote to the service of God or of the Church.

**öb'-lāte-něss**, s. [Eng. *oblate*; -ness.] The quality or state of being oblate.

**öb-lā'-tī**, s. pl. [OBLATE, a. & s., B.]

**öb-lā'-tion**, \***ob-la-ci-on**, s. [Fr. *oblation*, from Lat. *oblacionem*, accus. of *oblatio*=an offering, from *oblatus*, pa. par. of *offero* (for *obfero*)=to offer (q. v.); Sp. *oblacion*; Ital. *oblazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of offering.

"This *oblation* of an heart . . . is the most acceptable tribute we can pay him."—*Locke: Reasonableness of Christianity*.

2. An offering; anything offered as an act of worship or reverence.

"A pin was the usual *oblation*."—*Scott: Don Roderick*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Canon Law*: Anything offered or dedicated to God or the Church, whether movables or immovables.

2. *Church Hist.*: A gift or offering for the expenses of the eucharist, or the support of the clergy and poor.

**öb-lā'-tion-ěr**, s. [Eng. *oblation*; -er.] One who makes an oblation or offering, as an act of worship or reverence.

**öb-lā'-trāte**, v. i. [Lat. *oblatratus*, pa. par. of *oblatro*=to bark at: *ob*=toward, against, and *latro*=to bark.] To bark, to snarl, to rail. (*Cockeram*.)

**öb-lā-trā'-tion**, s. [OBLATRATE.] A barking, a snarling; quarrelsome or snappish objection; caviling.

"The apostle feares none of these currish *oblatrations*."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon preached to the Lords*.

\***öb-lęc'-tāte**, v. t. [Lat. *oblectatus*, pa. par. of *oblecto*=to please.] To please, to delight, to rejoice.

\***öb-lęc-tā'-tion**, s. [Lat. *oblectatio*, from *oblectatus*, pa. par. of *oblecto*=to please.] To please, to delight, to rejoice.

1. The act of pleasing highly; the state of being pleased; delight.

2. That which pleases or delights; pleasure, delight.

"Such *oblectations* that can be hid in godliness."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 66.

**öb-lī-gant**, s. [Lat. *obligans*, pr. par. of *obligo*=to bind down. [OBLIGATION, II. 2.]

**öb-lī-gāte**, v. t. & i. [Lat. *obligatus*, pa. par. of *obligo*=to bind down: *ob*=down, and *ligo*=to bind.]

A. *Trans.*: To bind down; to place under an obligation; to oblige or constrain morally or legally.

"That's your true plan—to *oblige*

The present ministers of state."—*Churchill: Ghost*, iv.

B. *Intrans.*: To be binding or constraining; to bind.

"This oath he himself explains as *obligating*."—*Sir W. Hamilton: Anmandale*.

**öb-lī-gā'-tion**, \***ob-li-ga-ci-on**, \***ob-ly-ga-ci-on**, \***ob-li-ga-ci-oun**, s. [Fr. *obligation*, from Lat. *obligationem*, accus. of *obligatio*=a binding, from *obligatus*, pa. par. of *obligo*=to bind down; Sp. *obligacion*; Ital. *obligazione*.] [OBLIGATE, OBLIGE.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of binding or constraining.

2. That which binds, constrains or obliges to any act; that which constitutes a legal or moral duty.

"The heir of an obliged person is not bound to make restitution, if the *obligation* passed only by a personal act."—*Taylor: Rule of Holy Living*.

3. A binding agreement or contract; a treaty, a compact.

4. A duty imposed by the relations of society; a duty toward one's fellow-men, a claim upon one.

"Both of them had learned by experience how soon James forgot *obligations*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, oh. vii.

5. A liability arising from contracts entered into.

"The beggared, the bankrupt, society . . . while meeting those *obligations*, grew richer and richer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

6. A position or state of being bound or indebted to another for a benefit, favor, or kindness received; a state calling for gratitude; as, He is under great *obligations* to you.

7. An act which binds another to feelings of gratitude.

"Where is the *obligation* of any man's making me a present of what he does not care for himself?"—*L'Es-trange*.

II. *Law*: (See extract.)

"An *obligation* or bond is a deed whereby the obligor obliges himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay a certain sum of money to another at a day appointed. If this be all, the bond is called a single one, *simplex obligatio*: but there is generally a condition added, that, if the obligor does some particular act, the *obligation* shall be void, or else shall remain in full force; for instance, repayment of a principal sum of money borrowed of the obligee, with interest. In case this condition is not performed, the bond becomes forfeited, or absolute, at law, and charges the obligor, while living; and after his death the obligation descends upon his heir, who, on defect of personal assets, is bound to discharge it, provided he has real assets by descent as a recompense. So that it may be called, though not a *direct*, yet a *collateral*, charge upon the lands."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. ii., ch. 18.

¶ *Day of Obligation; Holiday of Obligation: Roman Church*: A day other than Sunday on which the faithful are bound to hear mass and abstain from servile works.

**öb-lī-gā'-tō**, s. [OBLIGATO.]

**öb-lī-gā-tör-ī-lý**, \***ob-li-ga-tor-i-lie**, *adv.* [Eng. *obligator*(y); -ly.] In an obligatory manner; by obligation.

"Being bound *obligatorily*, both for himselfe and his successors."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 230.

**öb-lī-gā-tör-ī-něss**, s. [Eng. *obligatory*; -ness.] The quality or state of being obligatory or binding.

**öb-lī-gā-tör-ý**, *adj.* [Latin *obligatorius*, from *obligatus*, pa. par. of *obligo*=to bind; Fr. *obligatoire*.] Imposing an obligation; binding or constraining legally or morally; requiring the performance of or forbearance from some act. (Followed by *on* or *upon* before the person bound; formerly by *to*.)

"Either now unlawfull, or, at least, neither *obligatory* nor convenient."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*.

**ö-blīge'**, \***o-bligg**, v. t. & i. [French *obliger*=to oblige, to bind, from Lat. *obligo*=to bind down, to oblige: *ob*=to, down, and *ligo*=to bind; Sp. *obligar*; Ital. *obbligare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

\*1. To bind, to attach firmly.

"He had *obliged* all the senators and magistrates firm, to himself."—*Bacon*.

\*2. To bind by agreement to do something, to bind down.

"Thei *obliged* them to gyue Forti thousand pound."—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 88.

\*3. To bind by treaty or compact; to ally, to make subject.

"Ych *oblige* me to the."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 12.

4. To constrain or compel by any force, legal, moral, or physical; to impose obligation upon; to compel to something.

"A man is said to be *obliged* when he is urged by a violent motive resulting from the command of another."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

5. To place under an obligation of gratitude by a favor or kindness; to bind by some favor done or kindness shown; to please, to gratify.

6. (*In the passive*): To be indebted, to owe.

"To those mills we are *obliged* for all our metals."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures*.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To impose obligations; to be binding, to bind.

"No power can *oblige* any further than it can take cognizance of the offence and inflict penalties."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 5.

2. To gratify, to please, to be obliging.

"Sneer'd at by fools, by flatterers besieged, And so *obliging* that he ne'er *obliged*."—*Pope: Epistle to Arbuthnot*, 208.

¶ The example shows that the pronunciation was formerly *obleeged*.

**öb-lī-geē'**, s. [Eng. *oblig(e)*; -ee.]

*Law*: The person to whom another is bound, or to whom a bond is given.

"If the condition becomes impossible by the act of God, the act of law, or the act of the *obligee* himself, there the penalty of the obligation is saved."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

\***ö-blīge'-měnt**, s. [Fr.]

1. Obligation; binding or constraining power or quality.

"I will not resist, whatever it is, either of divine or human *obligement*."—*Milton: Of Education*.

2. A favor or kindness done, an obligation.

"Interest or *obligement* made the tie."—*Dryden: Hind and Panther*, i. 437.

**ö-blīg'-ěr**, s. [Eng. *oblig(e)*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who obliges.

2. *Law*: The same as OBLIGOR (q. v.).

**ö-blīg'-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [OBLIGE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Binding; imposing obligation.

2. Willing to oblige others; ready to do favors; kind, complaisant.

"To all *obliging*, yet reserv'd to all."—*Walsh: Pastorals*, ecl. 4.

3. Characterized or distinguished by readiness to oblige others.

"Keppel had a sweet and *obliging* temper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

C. *As subst.*: The act of doing kindness or favors to others.

**ö-blīg'-īng-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *obliging*; -ly.] In an obliging manner; with civility, complaisance, or kindness; kindly.

"[He] then for mine *obligingly* mistakes The first lampoon Sir Will or Bubo makes."—*Pope: Prol. to Satires*, 279.

**bōll**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **þhis**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. -cian. -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**ō-blīg'-līg-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *obliging*; *-ness*.]

\*1. The quality or state of being binding or obligatory; binding power or force; obligation.

"Christ coming . . . did consequently set a period to the *obligingness* of those institutions."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 232.

†2. The quality or state of being obliging; complaisance, civility; readiness or willingness to do kindness or favors.

"*Obligingness* and doing good in one's generation."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

**ōb-lī-gor'**, *s.* [Eng. *oblig(e)*; *-or*.]

*Law*: One who binds himself by a bond, or who gives a bond to another.

\***ōb-līg'-ū-lāte**, *a.* [Pref. *ob-*, and Eng. *ligulate* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: Extended on the inner instead of the outer side of the capitulum or head. Used of the corolla of some ligulate Composites or other flowers. (*Henslow*.)

†**ōb-lī-quā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *obliquatio*, from *obliquus*=oblique (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: Declination from a straight line or course; the quality or state of being oblique; obliquity.

"The right and transverse fibres . . . must frame a reticulated and quincuncial figure by their *obliquations*."—*Broune: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. iii.

2. *Fig.*: Deviation from moral rectitude; moral obliquity.

**ōb-līque'** (que as *k*), \**ob-lick*, \**ob-like*, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *obliquus*, *oblicus*=slanting, awry; *ob*=away, and \**liquis*=oblique; Ital. *obliquo*; Sp. *oblicuo*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: Having a direction not perpendicular nor parallel to some line taken as a standard of reference; not direct, slanting.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Not direct; indirect; not straightforward.

"The love we bear our friends, . . . Hath in it certain *oblique* ends."—*Drayton: Muses Elysium*, iii.

\* (2) Malignant, envious, unpropitious, ill-omened.

\* (3) Not direct in descent; collateral.

"His natural affection in a direct line was strong, in an *oblique* but weak."—*Baker: Henry I.* (an. 1135).

**II. Technically:**

1. *Anat.*: [OBLIQUE-MUSCLE.]

2. *Botany*:

(1) *Of the veins of a leaf*: Making an angle with the midrib of 90° to 120°.

(2) *Of a leaf*: Having a slight inequality in the opposite sides.

(3) *Of direction*: Having the margin pointing to the sky, the apex to the horizon; as the leaves of *Protea* and *Fritillaria*.

3. *Gram.*: A term applied to any case except the nominative.

¶ *Oblique System of Coordinates*:

*Analysis*: A system in which the coordinate axes are oblique to each other.

**oblique-angle**, *s.*

*Geom.*: Any angle which is greater or less than a right-angle.

**oblique-angled**, *adj.*

Having no right-angles;

as, an *oblique-angled* triangle.

**oblique-arch**, *s.*

An arch or bridge

carrying high-roads or railroads across a river, canal, &c., in an oblique direction.

**oblique-circle**, *s.*

*Spher. Projection*: A circle whose plane is oblique to the axis of the primitive plane.

**oblique-cone**, *s.*

A cone whose axis is oblique to the plane of its base.

**oblique-crystal**, *s.*

*Min.*: A crystal with one axis perpendicular to each of the others.

**oblique-cylinder**, *s.*

A cylinder whose axis is oblique to the plane of its base.

**oblique-leaf**, *s.* [OBLIQUE, II. 2, (2).]

**oblique-motion**, *s.*

*Music*: [MOTION, s. II. 4.]

**oblique-muscle**, *s.*

*Anat.*: A muscle diagonal either as to the main axis of the body or to its transverse planes.

**oblique-narration**, *s.* [OBLIQUE-SPEECH.]

**oblique-plane**, *s.*

*Diall.*: A plane which is oblique to the horizon.

**oblique-projection**, *s.* A projection made by a line oblique to the plane of projection.

**oblique-sailing**, *s.*

*Naut.*: The movement of a ship when, being in some intermediate rhomb between the four cardinal points, it makes an oblique angle with the meridian, and continually changes both its latitude and longitude.

**oblique-speech**, **oblique-narration**, *s.*

*Rhet.*: That which is quoted indirectly or in a different person from that employed by the original speaker. Thus, the words, "I will come," when reported by another person, become "He said that he would come."

**oblique-sphere**, *s.*

*Astron. & Geog.*: The celestial or the terrestrial sphere when its axis is oblique to the horizon of the place, which it is everywhere except to an observer on the equator or, did any exist, at the poles.

**ōb-līque'** (que as *k*), *v. i.* [OBLIQUE, *a.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To form an oblique line; to deviate from a straight or perpendicular line; to slope, to slant.

"A line which *obliqued* from the bottom of his spine."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xi.

2. *Mil.*: To move forward obliquely by stepping sideways.

**ōb-līque'-lī** (que as *k*), *adv.* [Eng. *oblique*; *-ly*.]

1. *Lit.*: In an oblique manner or direction; not directly; not in a direct line; to or on one side.

"Till on his course *obliquely* shone

The narrow Valley of Saint John."

*Scott: Bridal of Triermain*, i. 12.

\*2. *Fig.*: Not directly; indirectly; not in direct words.

"Mr. Hogarth . . . *obliquely* gave the first offense."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. iv.

**ōb-līque'-nēss** (que as *k*), *subst.* [Eng. *oblique*; *-ness*.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being oblique; deviation from a straight line or course; obliquity.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. Indirectness.

\*2. Deviation from moral rectitude; moral obliquity.

\***ōb-lī-qui'd**, *a.* [OBLIQUE, *a.*] Oblique.

"Each is . . . changed from his nature tree

By others opposition, or *obliquid* view."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, VII. vii. 54.

**ōb-lī-qui-tī**, \***ob-lī-qui-tie**, *s.* [Fr. *obliquité*, from Lat. *obliquitas*=obliqueness, from *obliquus*=oblique (q. v.); Sp. *oblicuidad*; Ital. *obliquità*.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being oblique; deviation from a state of parallelism or perpendicularity.

"Moved contrary with thwart *obliquities*."

*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 132.

**2. Figuratively:**

(1) Deviation from moral rectitude.

"That prize belongs to none but the sincere;

The least *obliquity* is fatal here."

*Cowper: Progress of Error*, 579.

(2) Irregularity; deviation from ordinary rules.

¶ *Obliquity of the ecliptic*:

*Astron.*: The inclination of the ecliptic to the celestial equator. It is about 23° 27'.

\***ōb'-līte**, *a.* [Lat. *oblitus*, pa. par. of *oblino*=to smear over.] Smear over, dim.

"Obscure and *oblite* mention."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, II. v. 21.

**ōb-līt'-ēr-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *obliteratus*, pa. par. of *oblitero*=to efface, to smear out; *ob*=over, and *litera*=a letter; Fr. *oblitérer*; Sp. *obliterar*; Ital. *obliterare*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

*Lit.*: To efface, to rub out, to erase, to blot out; to render impossible to be deciphered; as, to *obliterate* writing or an inscription.

**2. Figuratively:**

(1) To efface, to blot out, to erase from memory by time or other means; to cause to be forgotten.

"Discourse on other themes

Ensuing seem'd to *obliterate* the past."

*Cowper: Task*, vi. 540.

(2) To wear out; to destroy by any means; to put an end to.

"As if their memory of, and affection to, it could scarce be *obliterated*."—*Dr. Whitby: On the Five Points*, dis. iii., ch. iii., § 5.

(3) To reduce to a very low or almost imperceptible state; as, to *obliterate* the pulse.

1. *Pathol.*: To cause to disappear. Used specially of any duct or passage, as a vein, an artery, when the two opposite sides have contracted adhesion and the cavity disappeared.

¶ For the distinction between *obliterate*, *expunge*, *blot out*, *rase* or *erase*, *efface* and *cancel*, see to **BLOT**.

**ōb-līt'-ēr-āte**, *a.* [OBLITERATE, *v.*]

*Entom.*: A term applied to marks, impressions, or elevations nearly effaced or obliterated.

**ōb-līt'-ēr-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *obliteratio*, from *obliteratus*, pa. par. of *oblitero*=to obliterate (q. v.); Fr. *oblitération*; Sp. *obliteracion*; Ital. *obliterazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: The act of obliterating, erasing, or blotting out; the state of being obliterated or rendered undecipherable.

"There might, probably, be an *obliteration* of all those monuments of antiquity."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 138.

2. *Fig.*: The act of effacing or erasing from memory; the state of being forgotten or blotted out from memory.

"The *obliteration* of that original signification."—*Beddoes: Nature of Mathem. Evidence*, p. 96.

**II. Pathol.**: The closure of a duct or any cavity by the adhesion of its parietes.

**ōb-līt'-ēr-ā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *obliterat(e)*; *-ive*.] Tending to obliterate or efface; effacing, erasing.

\***ōb-līv'-ī-āl**, *a.* [Lat. *oblivi(o)*=oblivion (q. v.); Eng. suff. *-al*.] Oblivious, forgetful.

**ōb-līv'-ī-ōn**, *s.* [Fr., from Latin *oblivionem*, accus. of *oblivio*=forgetfulness, from *obliviscor*=to forget; probably from *ob-* and *livesco*=to become livid or dark; Ital. *oblivione*, *obblivione*.]

1. Forgetfulness; the act of forgetting.

2. The state of being effaced from the memory; the being forgotten.

"This doctrine has sunk into complete *oblivion*."—*Stewart: Philos. Essays*, ess. iii.

\*3. An amnesty; a forgetting or blotting out of offenses; a general pardon.

¶ *Acts of oblivion* were passed in England in 1660 and 1690.

"By the act of *oblivion*, all offenses against the crown, and all particular trespasses between subject and subject, were pardoned, remitted, and utterly extinguished."—*Davies: State of Ireland*.

\***ōb-līv'-ī-ōn-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *oblivion*; *-ize*.] To sink in oblivion.

**ōb-līv'-ī-ōūs**, \***ob-līv-y-ouse**, *a.* [Fr. *oblivieux*, from Lat. *obliviosus*, from *oblivio*=oblivion (q. v.).]

\*1. Causing forgetfulness.

"Th' associates and co-partners of our loss

Lie thus astonished on th' *oblivious* pool,"

*Milton: P. L.*, i. 226.

2. Forgetful; accompanied by forgetfulness.

"Through the long night she lay in deep, *oblivious* slumber."

*Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 5.

**ōb-līv'-ī-ōūs-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *oblivious*; *-ly*.] In an oblivious manner; forgetfully.

**ōb-līv'-ī-ōūs-nēss**, \***ob-līv-i-ous-ness**, *subst.* [Eng. *oblivious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being oblivious; oblivion.

"I dwell here nowe in a schoole of *obliviousness*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1565.

\***ōb-lōc'-ū-tōr**, *s.* [Lat., from *ob*=against, and *locutor*=a speaker, from *locutus*, pa. par. of *loquor*=to speak.] A gainsayer.

**ōb'-lōng**, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *oblongus*=long, long across, from *ob*=over, across, and *longus*=long.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Longer than broad; rectangular, but having the length greater than the breadth.

"Compared in shape to an *oblong* shield."—*Gordon: Tacitus. Life of Agricola*.

2. *Bot.*: Elliptical, with the two ends blunted.

**B. As subst.**: A figure whose length is greater than its breadth; specif., in geometry, a name given to a rectangle whose adjacent sides are unequal. In common language, any figure approximating to this form is called an oblong; in fact, any body which is longer than it is wide is often called an oblong.

"The best figure of a garden is either a square or an *oblong*."—*Sir W. Temple: On Gardening*.

**oblong-chelodine**, *s.*

*Zool.*: *Chelodina oblonga*, a river-tortoise from West Australia.

**oblong-obovate**, *a.*

*Bot.*: Between oblong and obovate, but more nearly approaching the latter.

**oblong-ovate**, *a.*

*Bot.*: Between oblong and ovate.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**oblong sun-fish, s.**

*Ichthy.*: *Orthogoriscus truncatus*.

**ōb'-lōng-īsh, a.** [Eng. *oblong*; *-ish*.] Somewhat oblong in shape.

**ōb'-lōng-lŷ, adv.** [English *oblong*; *-ly*.] In an oblong form or manner.

"Had the globe of our earth, or of the planets, been either spherical or oblongly spheroidal."—*Cheyne: Philos. Treatises*.

**ōb'-lōng-nēss, s.** [English *oblong*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being oblong.

**\*ōb-lō-quī-ōūs, a.** [Eng. *obloquy*; *-ous*.] Containing or of the nature of obloquy; reproachful.

"Emulations which are apt to rise and vent in obloquious acrimony."—*Sir R. Naunton: Fragmenta Regalia*.

**ōb'-lō-quŷ, s.** [Lat. *obloquium*=contradiction, from *obloquor*=to speak against; *ob*=against, and *loquor*=to speak.]

1. Censorious speech; reproachful language; reproach, blame, slander; language which brings, or is intended to bring, men into odium or reproach.

"Even his own sect looked coldly on him, and required his services with obloquy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

\*2. A cause of reproach or disgrace; a reproach, a disgrace.

"My chastity's the jewel of our house . . . Which were the greatest obloquy I th' world in me to lose."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 2.

**\*ōb-lūc-tā-tion, s.** [Lat. *obluctatio*, from *obluctatus*, pa. par. of *obluctor*=to struggle against; *ob*=against, and *luctor*=to struggle, to strive.] A striving or struggling against.

"He hath not the command of himself to use that artificial obluctation."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 125

**\*ōb-mūr-mūr-ing, s.** [Pref. *ob*=against, and Eng. *murmuring*.] Murmur, objection. (*H. More: Immort. Soul*, II, ii. 10.)

**ōb-mu-tēs-çençe, s.** [Latin *obmutescens*, pr. par. of *obmutesco*=to be silent; *mutus*=mute, dumb.] Loss of speech; dumbness, or a voluntary keeping silent.

"A vehement fear naturally produceth obmutescence."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

**\*ōb-nixe-lŷ, adv.** [Lat. *obnixē*.] Earnestly.

"Most obnixely I must beseech both them and you."—*E. Codrington: To Sir E. Dering*, May 24, 1641.

**ōb-nōx-iouš (x as ksh), a.** [Lat. *obnoxius*=liable to hurt, hurtful; *ob*-, and *noxius*=hurtful, noxious (q. v.).]

1. Liable to punishment, harm, or injury: hence, exposed generally.

"Who aspires, must down as low  
As high he soar'd; obnoxious first or last  
To basest things."—*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 170.

\*2. Answerable, bound, subject, responsible.

"Examine thyself in the particulars of thy relations, especially where thou governest and takest accounts of others, and are not so obnoxious to them as they are to thee."—*J. Taylor: Worthy Communicant*, ch. vi., § 2.

3. Offensive, hateful, odious, unpopular.

"They envy Christ, but they turn upon the man, who was more obnoxious to them."—*Donne: Sermons*, ser. 20.

4. Reprehensible, censurable; deserving censure or disapproval.

"The singular placidity with which Fadladeen had listened during the latter part of this obnoxious story."—*Moore: Fire-Worshippers*.

**ōb-nōx-iouš-lŷ (x as ksh), adv.** [Eng. *obnoxious*; *-ly*.] In an obnoxious manner; reprehensibly, offensively, odiously, hatefully.

**ōb-nōx-iouš-nēss (x as ksh), s.** [Eng. *obnoxious*; *-ness*.]

\*1. The quality or state of being obnoxious or liable to punishment, harm, or injury; liability.

"Our obnoxiousness to the curse of the law for sin."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 6.

2. Offensiveness, odiousness, hatefulness, reprehensibility.

**\*ōb-nū-bī-lāte, v. t.** [Lat. *obnubilatus*, pa. par. of *obnubilo*=to make cloudy, from *ob*- and *nubilus*=cloudy; *nubes*=a cloud.] To make cloudy; to cloud, to obscure.

"Something yet so foul as did obnubilate even the brightest glory."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 50.

**\*ōb-nū-bī-lā-tion, s.** [OBNUBILATE.] The act or process of making cloudy, dark, or obscure.

"Let others glory in their . . . obnubilation of bodies coruscant."—*Waterhouse: Apol. for Learning*, p. 175.

**ō-boe (oe as ōi), s.** [Ital. *oboè*, from Fr. *hautbois*.]

*Music*: A hautboy (q. v.).

**toeboe d'amore, s.**

*Music*: An instrument of the same construction as the ordinary oboe, but standing a minor third lower, being in the key of A. This instrument has been again brought into use for the special purpose of playing Bach's scores correctly.

**\*oboe di caccia, s.**

*Music*: Hunting-oboe; an old name for an instrument resembling a bassoon on a miniature scale. They are in the key of F or E $\flat$ , and are played with a small bassoon reed.

**ō-bō-īst, s.** [Eng. *obo(e)*; *-ist*.] A player on the oboe; a hautboyist.

**\*ōb'-ō-lar-ŷ, a.** [Lat. *obol(us)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ary*.] Pertaining to or consisting of small coin; possessing only small coins; poor, reduced. (*Lamb.*)

**ōb'-ōle, ōb'-ōl, s.** [OBOLUS.]

*Pharm.*: A weight of ten (or, according to some, twelve) grains, or half a scruple.

**ōb'-ō-lēl'-lā, s.** [Mod. Lat., dim. of *obolus* (q. v.).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Lingulidæ, from the Cambrian and Lower Silurian, differing from *Obolus* in the arrangement of the muscular impressions.

**ōb'-ō-lite, s.** [Lat. *obol(us)*, and suff. *-ite*.] Any fossil shell of the genus *Obolus* (q. v.).

**obolite-grit, s.**

*Geol.*: A green-grained calcareous grit of Lower Silurian age, containing the *Obolus* Mollusks, found in Russia under the castle of Narva and elsewhere. Called originally, by Sir Roderick Murchison and others, Ungulite-grit, Ungula being Pander's synonym for *Obolus*.

**\*ōb'-ōl-ize, v. t.** [OBELIZE.]

**ōb'-ō-lō, s.** [OBOLUS.] A copper coin current in the Ionian Islands, value about one cent.

**ōb'-ō-lūs, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *obolos*.]

1. *Greek Antiquities*:

(1) A small coin of ancient Greece, originally of copper, afterward of silver, the sixth part of an Attic drachma, and equal to two and one-half cents. Multiples and sub-multiples of the obolus were also used, as 5, 4, 3, 2, 1½ oboli, and ½, ⅓, and ¼ of an obolus.

(2) A small weight, the sixth part of an Attic drachma.

2. *Palæontology*: A genus of Lingulidæ, confined to the Silurian period; characteristic of the Lower Silurian. Valves orbicular, sub-equal, smooth, unarticulated, kept in apposition by muscular action; the ventral valve has a longitudinal furrow for the fibers of attachment, which pass out between the beaks.

**ōb'-ō-vā, a.** [Pref. *ob*-, and Eng. *oval* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: The same as OBOVATE (q. v.).

**ōb'-ō-vāte, a.** [Pref. *ob*-, and Eng. *ovate* (q. v.).]

*Botany*: Inversely ovate. Used of a leaf, &c., shaped like a hen's egg, with the broader end at the part most remote from the petiole.

**ōb'-ō-vāte-lŷ, adv.** [English *obovate*; *-ly*.]

*Bot.*, &c.: In an obovate manner.

**ōb'-ō-vōid, adj.** [Prefix *ob*-, and Eng. *ovoid* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: Somewhat obovate.

**\*ōb-rēp'-tion, s.** [Latin *obreptio*, from *obreptus*, pa. par. of *obrepo*=to creep up to; *ob*=up, and *repo*=to creep.] The act of creeping upon so as to surprise.

"Sudden incursions and obreptions, sins of mere ignorance."—*Cudworth: Sermons*, p. 81.

**\*ōb-rēp-tī-tious, a.** [Latin *obreptitius*, from *obreptus*, pa. par. of *obrepo*=to creep upon; Fr. *obreptice*; Sp. *obreptico*.] Done or obtained by surprise; with secrecy, falsehood, or by concealment of the truth.

**\*ōb-rō-gāte, v. t.** [Lat. *obrogatus*, pa. par. of *obrogo*; *ob*=against, and *rogo*=to ask.] To proclaim or propose a contrary law for the purpose of abrogating or annulling a former; to abrogate.

**ōb-rō-tūnd', a.** [Pref. *ob*-, and English *rotund* (q. v.).]

*Botany*: Approaching to roundness; imperfectly round.

**\*ōb-rūte, v. t.** [Lat. *obrutus*, pa. par. of *obruo*.] To throw down, to overthrow.

"The misery wherewith ye were obruted and overwhelmed."—*Bacon*.

**ōb-sçēne, \*ob-scēne, a.** [Latin *obsœnus*, *obsœnus*, a word of doubtful etymology, but possibly connected with *scœvus*=left-handed, unlucky.]

1. Immodest or impure in language or action; indecent, lewd, unchaste.

"Words that were once chaste, by frequent use grow obscene and uncleanly."—*Watts: Logic*.

\*2. Abominable, odious, vile.

"That, in a Christian climate, souls refined  
Should show so heinous, black, obscene a deed!"—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iv. 1.

\*3. Foul, filthy, disgusting, offensive.

"The boar's obscener shape the god belies."  
*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, iv. 618.

\*4. Inauspicious, ill-omened, unlucky.

"The guilty serpents and obscener beasts."  
*Cowley: Hymn to Light*.

**ōb-sçēne-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *obscene*; *-ly*.] In an obscene manner; indecently, lewdly.

"Then, on a lofty beam, the matron ty'd  
The noose dishonest, and obscenely dy'd."  
*Pitt: Virgil's Æneid*, xii.

**ōb-sçēne-nēss, s.** [Eng. *obscene*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being obscene; obscenity, immodesty, lewdness.

"Wee avoid losse by it, and escape obsceneness."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries*.

**ōb-sçēn'-ī-tŷ, s.** [Fr. *obscénité*.]

1. The quality or state of being obscene; impurity or immodesty in word or action; ribaldry, lewdness.

"I wish, at least, our sacred rights were free  
From those pollutions of obscenity."  
*Dryden: Juvenal*, sat. vi.

2. Obscene or impure words or actions; that which is obscene, indecent, or unchaste; lewdness, ribaldry, indecency.

"Wit employed in dressing up obscenity is like the art used in painting a corpse."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

**\*ōb-sçēn'-ōūs, a.** [Latin *obsœnus*, *obsœnus*.] Obscene, immodest, unchaste, lewd.

"Obsœnus in recital and hurtful in example."—*Sir J. Harrington: Apol. of Poetry*, pt. x.

**\*ōb-sçēn'-ōūs-nēss, s.** [Eng. *obsœnus*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being obscene; obscenity.

**ōb-sçūr'-ant, s.** [Lat. *obscurans*, pr. par. of *obscuro*=to obscure (q. v.).] One who or that which obscures; specif. one who opposes the progress of knowledge, inquiry, information, or enlightenment.

**ōb-sçūr'-ant-īsm, s.** [Eng. *obscurant*; *-ism*.] The principles or system of an obscurant.

"The dim obscurantism of Wordsworth's politics."—*Nonconformist and Independent*, July 21, 1881, p. 690.

**ōb-sçūr'-ant-īst, subst.** [Eng. *obscurant*; *-ist*.] The same as OBSCURANT (q. v.).

"No voice, save from a clique of French and English obscurantists."—*Edinburgh Review*, July, 1862, p. 292.

**ōb-sçūr-rā-tion, subst.** [Latin *obscuratio*, from *obscuratus*, pa. par. of *obscuro*=to make dark or obscure (q. v.).]

1. The act of making dark or obscure; a darkening.

2. The state of being obscured or darkened.

"It is not possible to assign the precise moment of incipient obscuratio, or of total extinction."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1858), § 538.

**ōb-sçüre', a. & s.** [Fr. *obscur*, from Lat. *obscurus*=dark, covered over, from *ob*=over, and *scurus*=covered, from the same root as Sansc. *sku*=to cover.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Darkened; imperfectly illuminated, shadowed, gloomy, murky.

2. Bringing on or causing darkness or obscurity.

"Obscurest night involved the sky,  
The Atlantic billows roared."  
*Cowper: The Castaway*.

\*3. Living in or fond of darkness or night.

"The obscure bird clamor'd the livelong night."  
*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.

\*4. Hidden, concealed.

"Obscure, but safe, we rest us here."  
*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, ii. 9.

5. Retired; away from observation; secluded, remote; as, an obscure corner.

6. Not noted, humble, mean, unknown.

"[He], doomed to an obscure but tranquil state,  
Is pleased with it."  
*Cowper: Task*, vi. 908.

7. Not easily understood; abstruse; not obvious; difficult to understand.

"He euer so laboured to set his wordes in such obscure and doubtful fashion."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 554.

8. Not clear or full; imperfect, defective, indistinct; as, an obscure view of distant objects.

\*B. As subst.: Darkness, night.

"That clear obscure,  
So softly dark."  
*Byron: Parisina*, i.

**obscure-rays, s. pl.**

*Heat*: Invisible rays both above and below those of the visible spectrum.



ōb-scūre', v. t. & i. [OBSURE, a.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To make dark; to darken; to deprive of light; to make dim or gloomy.

"They are all couched in a pit hard by Herne's oak, with obscured lights."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 3.

\*2. To keep in the dark; to hide from view; to conceal.

"And you may marvel why I obscured myself, Laboring to save his life."

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

\*3. To prevent from becoming known; to hide; to keep back.

"Much more his absence now Thus long to some great purpose He obscures."

*Milton: P. R.*, ii. 101.

4. To make less intelligent, visible, or legible.

"But the dark mantle of involving time Has veil'd their beauties and obscur'd their rhyme."

*Langhorne: Genius and Valor*.

5. To make less glorious, illustrious, or beautiful; to make mean; to degrade.

"Your high self . . . you have obscured With a swain's wearing."

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 8.

\*B. Intrans.: To hide, or to conceal one's self.

"There's bad tidings; I must obscure and hear it."

*Beaum. & Fletch.: Maid in the Mill*, iv. 1.

ōb-scūre'-lŷ, adv. [Eng. obscure; -ly.]

1. In an obscure manner; darkly, dimly.

"Not, as in northern climes, obscurely bright."

*Byron: Curse of Minerva*.

2. In an obscure, mean, or low state or degree; meanly, unnoticed.

"A line so long beloved and feared May soon obscurely end."

*Scott: Rokeby*, v. 23.

3. Not clearly or distinctly; abstrusely, darkly; not plainly.

ōb-scūre'-mēt, s. [Eng. obscure, a.; -ment.] The act of obscuring; the state of being obscured; obscuration, darkness.

"Now bolder fires appear, And o'er the palpable obscurement sport."

*Pomfret: Dies Novissima*.

ōb-scūre'-nēss, s. [Eng. obscure, a.; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being obscure; darkness, gloominess, dimness.

2. A state, position, or condition of obscurity; privacy, meanness.

"These shall entomb those eyes, that have redeem'd Me from the vulgar, thee from all obscureness."

*Daniel: Sonnet 41*.

3. Darkness of meaning; unintelligibility, indistinctness.

"These questions being perplexed, thorny, and troublesome through their obscureness."—*Bp. Hall: Via Media; The Way of Peace*.

ōb-scūr'-ēr, s. [Eng. obscur(e), v.; -er.] One who or that which obscures.

ōb-scūr'-i-tŷ, subst. [Fr. *obscurité*, from Lat. *obscuritatem*, accus. of *obscuritas* = darkness, obscurity; from *obscurus* = obscure (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being obscure; darkness, gloom.

"A day of darkness and obscurity."—*Esther* xi. 8.

2. An obscure, mean, lowly, or humble position or condition.

"Her early years had been passed in poverty and obscurity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. Darkness of meaning; want of plainness of meaning or expression.

"When all the instruments of knowledge are forbid to their office, ignorance and obscurity must needs be upon the whole soul."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

\*4. A person little known.

"Those illustrious obscurities, Vardy and Kent."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

ōb-sē-crāte, v. t. [Lat. *obsecratus*, pa. par. of *obsecro* = to entreat: *ob-* and *sacer* = sacred.] To entreat, to beg, to implore, to supplicate.

ōb-sē-crā-tion, s. [Latin *obsecratio*, from *obsecratus*, pa. par. of *obsecro* = to entreat (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of entreating, imploring, or supplicating; entreaty, supplication.

2. *Rhet.*: A figure of speech in which the orator implores the help of God or man.

ōb-sē-crā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *obsecrat(e)*; -ory.] Expressing or containing entreaty or supplication; supplicatory.

"That gracious and obsecratory charge."—*Bp. Hall: Peace Maker*, § 26.

ōb-sē-quēt, a. [Latin *obsequens*, pr. par. of *obsequor* = to follow.] Obedient, submissive, obsequious.

"Pliant and obsequent to his pleasure."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 181.

ōb-sē-qui-ēnce, s. [OBSEQUIOUS.] Obsequiousness.

ōb-sē-quiēs, s. pl. [O. Fr. *obseques*, from Latin *obsequia* = funeral rites, from *obsequor* = to follow.] [OBSEQUIY (1), s.] Funeral rites or ceremonies.

"Lo! at this tomb my tributary tears I render, for my brethren's obsequies."

*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, i. 2.

ōb-sē-qui-ōūs, a. [Fr. *obsequieux*, from Latin *obsequiosus* = compliant, from *obsequium* = compliance, from *obsequor* = to follow; Sp. *obsequioso*; Ital. *ossequioso*. Puttenham, in 1589, classed this among words then of quite recent introduction into the language. Another writer, a little earlier, ranks it among "inkhorn terms, smelling too much of the Latin." (*Trench: English Past and Present*, p. 37.)]

\*1. Originally, in a good sense; compliant; submissive or obedient to the words or wishes of others; zealous, devoted.

2. Compliant in excess; servilely obedient or submissive; cringing, fawning; over ready to comply with the desires of others.

"Judges, who, while the popular frenzy was at the height, had been its most obsequious instruments."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

\*3. Following.

"Light issues forth, and at the other door Obsequious darkness enters."

*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 10.

\*4. Of or pertaining to funerals or mourning; funeral.

"The survivor bound . . . To do obsequious sorrow."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 2.

\*5. Mourning; grieving as for one dead.

"So obsequious will thy father be."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III.*, ii. 5.

ōb-sē-qui-ōūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *obsequious*; -ly.]

1. In an obsequious manner; obediently; with ready compliance.

"When theaters for you the scenes foregō, And the box bows obsequiously low."

*Shenstone: To a Lady*.

\*2. In the character of a mourner; with mourning.

"Whilst I awhile obsequiously lament."

*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 2.

ōb-sē-qui-ōūs-nēss, s. [English *obsequious*; -ness.]

\*1. In a good sense; ready and willing compliance with the desires of others; prompt obedience; zeal.

"His assertions are so far from compelling men to come to heaven, as they put many men further out of their way, and work an obduration rather than an obsequiousness."—*Donne: Sermon 45*.

2. Servile submission; excessive or mean compliance.

"[Let not] obsequiousness teach them insolency."

*Shirley: Merchant's Wife*, i. 2.

\*ōb-sē-quŷ (1), s. [Lat. *obsequie*, from *obsequor* = to follow.] A funeral rite; solemnity or ceremony.

"The corpse, . . . after a solemn obsequy, was had to Langly."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, bk. iii. [Note 7.]

¶ Obsolete in the singular. [OBSEQUIES.]

\*ōb-sē-quŷ (2), s. [Lat. *obsequium*.] Obsequiousness.

"Censured by some for too much obsequy."

*Massinger: Bashful Lover*. (Prol.)

\*ōb-sē-rāte, v. t. [Lat. *obseratus*, pa. par. of *obsero*, from *ob-*, and *sera* = a bar.] To lock up; to bar. (*Cockeram*.)

ōb-sērv'-a-ble, a. & s. [Eng. *observ(e)*; -able.]

A. As adj.: Capable of being observed or noticed; worthy of observation or notice; noticeable, notable, remarkable.

"In whom it is observable, that loving his ease so well as he did, he should run voluntarily into such troubles."—*Baker: King John* (an. 1216).

\*B. As subst.: A notable or noteworthy thing.

"Some memorable observables therein."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, III. vii. 1.

ōb-sērv'-a-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *observable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being observable, noticeable, or notable.

ōb-sērv'-a-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *observab(ly)*; -ly.] In an observable, noticeable, or notable manner; notably, remarkably.

"It is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky, as is observably recorded in some histories."—*Erowne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. v.

\*ōb-sērv'-al, s. [Eng. *observ(e)*; -al.] Observation.

"A previous observal of what has been said of them."—*North: Examen*, p. 659.

ōb-sērv'-aņce, \*ob-serv-aunce, s. [Fr. *observance*, from Lat. *observantia*, from *observans*, pr. par. of *observo* = to observe (q. v.); Sp. *observancia*; Ital. *osservanza*.]

1. The act, practice, or habit of observing or keeping; the act of practicing; performance.

"The religious observance of Sunday."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. v., ch. viii.

2. Observation, attention; regard paid; notice taken.

"He voluntarily declined a strict observance of any astronomical system."—*Garth: Ovid; Metam.* (Pref.)

3. The act of observing, perceiving, or noting a thing; observation.

"The strict and vigilant observance of the calculations and registers of the bills of births and deaths."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

4. The act of watching, taking care of, or attending to.

"Are there no other tokens

Between you 'greed, concerning her observance?"

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 1.

5. Reverential or respectful attention; homage, obedient regard.

"Rouse up fear and trembling, and do observance to my mercy."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, iv. 3.

6. A thing to be observed; a rule of practice.

"There are other strict observances."

*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 1.

7. A rite, form, or ceremony; an act of respect, token, or worship.

"Good formes and orders corrupt into a number of petty observances."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Superstition*.

\*ōb-sērv'-aņ-čŷ, subst. [Eng. *observanc(e)*; -y.] Homage, respect, obedient regard.

"Nor of them look for such observancy."

*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 4.

\*ōb-sērv'-vān'-dŷm (pl. *ōb-sērv'-vān'-dā*), subst. [Lat., neut. sing. of *observandus*, fut. pass. par. of *observo* = to observe (q. v.).] A thing to be observed or noted.

"The issues of my *observanda* begin to grow too large for the receipts."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub*. (Conclusion.)

ōb-sērv'-ant, a. & s. [Fr., pr. par. of *observer* = to observe (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Characterized by observation; taking notice, attentive; having good power of observation.

"[The man] from clime *observant* strayed."

*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, i. 5.

2. Characterized by attention; watchful, careful, attentive.

"This same strict and most *observant* watch."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

3. Attentive or diligent in the observance or practice of duties or commands; careful and diligent in performing or practicing. (Followed by *of*.)

4. Respectful, carefully attentive, obsequious, obedient. (Followed by *of*.)

"We are told how *observant* Alexander was of his master, Aristotle."—*Digby: On the Soul*. (Dedic.)

B. As substantive:

\*I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who observes or notes; a careful observer or noter; one who practices or follows carefully.

2. An obsequious attendant. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.)

II. Eccles. Hist.: [OBSERVANTINE.]

ōb-sērv'-vān'-tine, a. & s. [Fr. *observantin*.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to, or characteristic of, the branch of the Franciscan Order described under B.

"It was *Observantine* friars who were welcomed to Mexico by Cortes in 1523."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 356.

B. As substantive:

*Church Hist.*: A branch of the Franciscan order, which separated from the Conventuals in the thirteenth century, while Elias of Cortona, who succeeded St. Francis, was Minister-General. They adhere to the original rigor of the institute. [FRANCISCAN.]

"The *Observantines* received in France the name of Cordeliers."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 356.

ōb-sērv'-vān'-tist, s. [Eng. *observant*; -ist.]

*Church Hist.*: An *Observantine* (q. v.).

ōb-sērv'-vant-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *observant*; -ly.] In an observant manner; carefully, attentively.

ōb-sērv'-vā'-tion, s. [Lat. *observatio*, from *observatus*, pa. par. of *observo* = to observe (q. v.); Fr. *observation*, Sp. *observacion*; Ital. *osservazione*.]

1. The act, habit, or faculty of observing, noting, or marking; the act of seeing or noting in mind.

"In my small *observations* of mankind."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgics*. (Dedic.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



2. *Specif.*: The act or practice of observing or taking notice of natural phenomena for scientific or practical purposes.

"The difference between experiment and observation, consists merely in the comparative rapidity with which they accomplish their discoveries."—*Stewart: Philos. Essays*. (Prelim. Diss., ch. ii.)

3. Observance; careful and habitual practice or performance; diligent adherence to.

"The true observation of the Sabbath consisteth not only in abstaining from bodily labours."—*Barnes: Epitome of his Workes*, p. 367.

4. That which is observed or noted; specif., the information gained by the systematic noting of natural phenomena; as, nautical or meteorological observations.

5. Knowledge gained by observing; experience, information.

"If my observation . . . deceive me not now."  
*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, ii.

6. A remark made or expressed, and based, or professing to be based, upon knowledge or experience gained by carefully observing things; a comment, a note.

"That's a foolish observation."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 6.*

†*ōb-šĕr-vā-tion-āl*, *a.* [Eng. *observation*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to observation; containing or consisting of observations.

"The commencement of this observational process."—*Chalmers: Bridgewater Treatise*, pt. ii., ch. ii., p. 384.

*ōb-šĕr-v-a-tīve*, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *observativus*.] Observant, attentive, watchful.

*ōb-šĕr-vā-tōr*, *s.* [Fr. *observateur*.]

1. One who observes, notes, or marks; an observer.

"The observator of the bills of mortality . . . hath given us the best account of the number that late plagues have swept away."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 213.

2. One who makes an observation or remark.

"She may be handsome, yet be chaste, you say.  
Good observator, not so fast away."  
*Dryden: Juvenal*, sat. x.

*ōb-šĕr-va-tōr-ŷ*, \**ob-ser-va-tor-ie*, *s.* [Fr. *observatoire*; Sp. *observatorio*; Ital. *osservatorio*.]

1. A building or place arranged and fitted with instruments for making systematic observations of natural phenomena; especially, a building provided with instruments for making astronomical observations.

"Mr. Flamstead, the learned astrologer and mathematician, whom his maty had establish'd in the new Observatorie in Greenwich Park."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, vol. i.

2. A chamber or place of observation at such an altitude as to look over adjacent objects and afford an extensive view. Used as a look-out station for the fire-alarm service, for signaling, &c.

† Ptolemy Soter erected an observatory at Alexandria about 300 B. C. In 1561 one was reared at Cassel. The Greenwich Observatory was built in 1675; the Berlin, 1711; Petersburg, 1725; Oxford, 1772; Edinburgh, 1776; Dublin, 1783; Cambridge, 1824; Washington, 1842; since which time many others have been erected in various parts of the world, such as the Lick in California, the Chicago University Observatory at Lake Geneva, Wis., &c.

*ōb-šĕr-ve*, *v. t. & i.* [French *observer*, from Lat. *observo*=to mark, to take notice of: *ob-*, and *servo*=to keep, to heed.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To look upon attentively and carefully; to regard attentively for the purpose of discovering, noting, or watching anything.

2. To turn the attention to, to note; to take note or notice of; to notice.

"Here reigns the Russian, there the Turk; observe  
His capital city!"  
*Wordsworth: Excurs.*, bk. vii.

3. To detect, to discover.

4. To watch.

"Checked like a bondman: all his faults observed."  
*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.

5. To keep or adhere to, to fulfill; to be observant of.

"Ceremonies  
Which I have seen thee carefully to observe."  
*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, v. 1.

6. To keep with due and proper ceremony.

"Ye shall observe the feast of unleavened bread."—*Exodus* xii. 17.

7. To practice ritually.

"In the days of Enoch, people observed not circumcision."—*White. (Todd)*.

\*8. To show respect, to reverence; to treat with due respect, to honor.

"He is gracious if he be observed."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 4.*

9. To remark in words; to mention; to make an observation on.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To note, to notice; to take notice.

"Observe, he's moody."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.*

2. To be observant or attentive.

"I do love  
To note and to observe."  
*Ben Jonson: The Fox*, ii. 1.

3. To make observations or remarks; to comment, to remark. (Followed by *on* or *upon*, or by *that* preceding a clause.)

"I have barely quoted the true proprietor, without observing upon it."—*Pope: Letters*.

*ōb-šĕr-v-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *observ(e)*; *-er*.]

1. One who observes; one who takes notice of persons or things; espec. one who makes observations of natural phenomena for scientific or practical purposes; an observant person.

"There is a kind of character in thy life,  
That, to the observer, doth thy history  
Fully unfold."  
*Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.*, i. 1.

2. One who looks on; a spectator, a beholder.

"The observed of all observers."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

3. One who observes, keeps, or adheres to any rule, custom, institution, rite, or regulation; a careful performer of duty.

"Many nations are superstitious, and diligent observers of old customs."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

\*4. An obsequious or sycophantic follower; a sycophant.

"Servile observers and polluted tongues."  
*Chapman: Bussy d'Ambois*, iv.

*ōb-šĕr-v-īng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [OBSERVE.]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adj.:** Observant, attentive, watchful.

**C. As subst.:** The act of noting or noticing; observation.

*ōb-šĕr-v-īng-lŷ*, *adv.* [Eng. *observing*; *-ly*.] In an observant manner; observantly, attentively. (*Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.*)

\**ōb-sĕss*, *v. t.* [Lat. *obsessus*, pa. par. of *obsideo* = to besiege; *ob-*=against, and *sideo*=to sit.] To besiege, to beset, to encompass.

"The mind is obsessed with inordinate glorie."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

*ōb-sĕs-sion* (*sion* as *shōn*), *s.* [Lat. *obsessio*, from *obsessus*, pa. par. of *obsideo*=to besiege.] The state of being besieged or beset, as by an evil spirit, previously to possession.

"These cases belong theoretically rather to *obsession* than possession, the spirits not actually inhabiting the bodies, but hanging or hovering about them, and affecting them from the outside."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (1871), ii. 113.

*ōb-sīd-ī-an*, *s.* [After *Obsidius*, a Roman, who first brought it from Ethiopia.]

*Min.*: A vitreous lava, having sometimes the chemical composition of orthoclase (q. v.), or of a mixture of other minerals of volcanic origin. Specific gravity 2.25-2.8. Forms important lava streams in the Lipari Islands, Iceland, Mexico, &c.

*ōb-sīd-ī-ōn-āl*, *a.* [Lat. *obsidionalis*, from *obsidio* = a siege, from *obsideo* = to besiege.] Of or pertaining to a siege.

*obsidional-coin*, *s.* Coin of base metal struck in besieged places as a substitute for current money.

*obsidional-crown*, *s.*

*Roman Antiq.*: A crown of grass bestowed on him who held out a siege, or who caused a siege to be raised.

\**ōb-sīd-ī-ōūs*, *a.* [Lat. *obsidio*=a siege.] Besetting.

\**ōb-sīg-īl-lā-tion*, *s.* [Lat. *ob-*, and *sigillum*=a seal.] The act of sealing up.

\**ōb-sīgn'* (*g* silent), *v. t.* [Latin *obsigno*.] To seal, to confirm.

"God doth *obsign* unto us Himself wholly."—*Bradford: Works*, p. 395.

\**ōb-sīg-nāte*, *v. t.* [Lat. *obsignatus*, pa. par. of *obsigno*=to seal up; *signum*=a sign, a seal.] To seal, to ratify.

"Keeping the sabbath did *obsignate* the covenant made with the children of Israel."—*Barrow: Exposition of the Decalogue*.

*ōb-sīg-nā-tion*, *s.* [Lat. *obsignatio*, from *obsignatus*, pa. par. of *obsigno*=to seal up.] The act of sealing or ratifying; ratification.

"It is called the spirit of *obsignation*, or the confirming spirit."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

\**ōb-sīg-na-tōr-ŷ*, *a.* [Lat. *obsignatus*, pa. par. of *obsigno*.] Confirming, ratifying.

†*ōb-sō-lĕsĕ*, *v. i.* [Lat. *obsolesco*.] To become obsolescent.

*ōb-sō-lĕsĕ-ēnĕ*, *s.* [Lat. *obsolescens*, pr. par. of *obsolesco*=to become obsolete.] The state or process of becoming obsolete.

*ōb-sō-lĕsĕ-ēnt*, *a.* [Lat. *obsolescens*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Becoming obsolete; passing out of use; passing into desuetude.

"All the words compounded of 'here' and a preposition, except hereafter, are obsolete or *obsolescent*."—*Johnson: Dict.*, s. v. *Hereout*.

2. *Pathol.*: A term applied to miliary tubercle, when, instead of undergoing destructive changes, it becomes shrunken and hard, and thus remains inert. (*Quain: Dict. Med.*)

*ōb-sō-lĕte*, *adj.* [Latin *obsoletus*, pa. par. of *obsoleo*=to grow old; to decay.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Passed out of use; fallen into disuse; neglected, disused, out of fashion.

2. *Biol. (of an organ or part)*: The state of being reduced to insignificant proportions by disuse; sometimes more loosely employed of imperfect development, whatever its origin.

3. *Bot.*: (1) The same as 2; (2) hardly evident.

†*ōb-sō-lĕte*, *v. i.* [OBSOLETE, *a.*] To become obsolete; to pass into disuse.

"Many of their fellows dropped out of use, in consequence partly of the *obsoleting* of their bases."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 166.

*ōb-sō-lĕte-lŷ*, *adv.* [Eng. *obsolete*; *-ly*.]

*Bot.*: In an obsolete manner, scarcely; as, *obsoletely* toothed=scarcely toothed.

*ōb-sō-lĕte-nĕss*, *s.* [Eng. *obsolete*; *-ness*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being obsolete; disuse.

"The reader is therefore embarrassed . . . with *obsoleteness* and innovation."—*Johnson: Proposals for Printing Works of Shakespeare*.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Biol.*: The state of being reduced to small proportions through disuse, or stunted by imperfect development.

2. *Bot.*: The state of being barely evident.

*ōb-sō-lĕt-īsm*, *s.* [Eng. *obsolet(e)*; *-ism*.] An obsolete word, idiom, or phrase.

"In these, and perhaps half a dozen more *obsoletisms*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 276.

*ōb-sta-cle*, *s. & a.* [Fr., from Lat. *obstaculum*=a hindrance, from *obsto*=to stand in the way: *ob-*=against, and *sto*=to stand; Sp. *obstaculo*; Ital. *ostaculo*.]

**A. As substant.:** That which stands in the way or opposes; something opposed; anything which hinders progress; a hindrance, an impediment; an obstruction, physical or moral.

"William saw with stern delight his adversaries toiling to clear away *obstacle* after *obstacle* from his path."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

\***B. As adj.:** Hindering, obstinate.

"Fie! Joan, that thou wilt be so *obstacle*."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., v. 4.*

\**ōb-sta-cle-nĕss*, *s.* [English *obstacle*; *-ness*.] Hindering, opposition, perversity.

"How long shall I, living here in earth, striue with your unfaythful *obstacleness*?"—*Udall: Mark* ix.

\**ōb-stān-ĕŷ*, \**ob-stan-cie*, *s.* [Lat. *obstantia*, from *obstans*, pr. par. of *obsto*=to stand in the way, to oppose.] Opposition, impeding, hindrance.

"After marriage it is of no *obstancie*."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, v. 3.

*ōb-stĕt-ric*, \**ōb-stĕt-ric*, \**ōb-stĕt-ric-āl*, *a.* [Lat. *obstetricus*, from *obstetrix* (genit. *obstetricis*)=a midwife, from *obsto*=to stand near: *ob-*=over against, by, and *sto*=to stand.] Of or pertaining to a midwife, or midwifery.

"See him guard their pregnant hour,  
Exert his soft *obstetric* power."  
*Shenstone: Progress of Taste*, iv.

\**ōb-stĕt-rī-cāte*, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *obstetricatus*, pa. par. of *obstetrico*, from *obstetrix* (genit. *obstetricis*)=a midwife.]

**A. Intrans.:** To act as a midwife; to perform the part or duties of a midwife.

"Nature does *obstetricate*, and do that office of herself when it is the proper season."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, ii. 6.

**B. Trans.:** To assist by performing the part of a midwife.

\**ōb-stĕt-rī-cā-tion*, *s.* [OBSTETRICATE.]

1. The act of assisting by performing the duties of a midwife.

2. The office or duties of a midwife.

*ōb-stĕt-rī-cian*, *s.* [Eng. *obstetric*; *-ian*.] One who is skilled in obstetrics; an accoucheur, a midwife.

\**ōb-stĕt-rī-cious*, *a.* [OBSTETRIC.] Of or pertaining to obstetrics; assisting childbirth; hence, fig., helping to produce or bring forth in any way.

"Yet is all humane teaching but maieutical or *obstetricious*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, bk. i., ch. iv.



**öb-stät'-rics, s.** [OBSTETRIC.]

*Med.*: The art or science of midwifery; the art of assisting women in childbirth, and of treating the diseases incident to pregnancy and after delivery.

\***öb-stät'-ri-čy, s.** [English *obstetric*; -y.] The same as OBSTETRICS (q. v.).

**öb'-stī-ŋa-čy, s.** [Lat. *obstinatio*, from *obstinatus*=obstinate (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being obstinate; a fixedness of will, opinion, or resolution not to be shaken at all, or at least not without great difficulty; a firm and pertinacious adherence to one's opinion, purpose, or views, which will not yield to persuasion, arguments, or other influence; pertinacity, persistence, stubbornness. (Generally used in a bad sense, as denoting an unreasonable fixedness of purpose or will.)

"They argue with an *obstinacy* worthy the cause of truth."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. v.

2. The quality or state of resisting remedies or remedial measures; the quality of being difficult or almost impossible to remedy, relieve, or subdue; as, the *obstinacy* of a disease.

**öb'-stī-nate, \*ob-sti-nat, a.** [Lat. *obstinatus*=resolute, stubborn, pa. par. of *obstinare*=to set about, to be resolved on, from the same root as *sto*=to stand; Fr. *obstiné*; Sp. *obstinado*; Ital. *ostinato*.]

1. Pertinaciously adhering to one's opinions, purpose or views; firmly fixed in resolution; not to be moved by persuasion, argument, or other means; inflexible, stubborn, pertinacious. (Generally in a bad sense.)

"The queen is obstinate, Stubborn to justice."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

2. Not yielding to remedies or remedial measures; not to be easily removed, remedied, or alleviated; as, an *obstinate* disease.

**öb'-stī-nate-ly, adv.** [English *obstinate*; -ly.] In an obstinate manner; with fixedness of purpose; inflexibly, stubbornly, pertinaciously.

"The Primate indeed and several of his suffragans stood obstinately aloof."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

**öb'-stī-nate-ness, s.** [Eng. *obstinate*; -ness.] The quality or state of being obstinate; obstinacy, stubbornness.

"Beside a natural obstinateness in them."—*Savile: Tacitus; Historie*, p. 133.

\***öb-stī-nā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *obstinatio*, from *obstinatus*=obstinate (q. v.).] Obstinacy, resolution, stubbornness.

"The stone of obstination must be taken away from our hearts."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Lazarus Raised*.

\***öb-stī-pā'-tion, subst.** [Lat. *ob*=against, and *stipatus*, pa. par. of *stipare*=to crowd.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of stopping up, as a passage.

2. *Med.*: Costiveness, constipation.

\***öb-strēp'-ēr-äte, v. i.** [OBSTREPEROUS.] To make a loud noise.

"Thump, thump, obstreperated the abbess."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, v. 120.

**öb-strēp'-ēr-öus, \*öb-strēp'-ör-öus, a.** [Lat. *obstreperus*=clamorous: from *ob*=against, and *strepo*=to make a noise, to roar.] Making a loud or tumultuous noise; clamorous, tumultuous, noisy, turbulent, loud.

"These pure sensations, that can penetrate The obstreperous city."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

**öb-strēp'-ēr-öus-ly, \*öb-strēp'-ör-öus-ly, adv.** [Eng. *obstreperous*; -ly.] In an obstreperous manner; clamorously, tumultuously; with noisy tumult.

**öb-strēp'-ēr-öus-ness, \*öb-strēp'-ör-öus-ness, s.** [Eng. *obstreperous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being obstreperous; clamor, noisiness, tumult, noisy turbulence.

"Hugely taken and enamored with his [C. Fowler's] obstreperousness and indecent cants."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

\***öb-stric'-tion, s.** [Lat. *obstrictus*, pa. par. of *obstringo*=to bind closely: *ob*=against, and *stringo*=to strain.] The state or condition of being bound; obligation, bond, constraint, compulsion. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 312.)

\***öb-stringe', v. t.** [Lat. *obstringo*.] To bind, to oblige, to constrain.

"How much he was and is obstringed and bound to your Grace."—*Gardiner, in Pocock: Records of Reformation*, i. 95.

**öb-strüct', v. t.** [Lat. *obstructus*, pa. par. of *obstruo*=to build in the way of anything: *ob*=against, and *struo*=to build.]

1. To block up, to stop, to close, to bar, as a way or passage, by filling with obstacles or impediments to prevent passing.

"The route of genius is not less obstructed with disappointment than that of ambition."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. x.

2. To hinder, to retard, to keep back; to prevent from making progress; to impede, to check.

"If e'er thy youth has known the pangs of absence, Or felt th' impatience of obstructed love."—*Johnson: Irene*, iii. 3.

3. To hinder from passing; to impede, to interrupt, to stop; as, A cloud *obstructs* the light of the sun.

"'Tis he the obstructed paths of sound shall clear."—*Alex. Pope*.

"No cloud, or, to obstruct his sight, Star interposed."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 257.

\*4. To be built up against; to reach to. (*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 52.)

**öb-strüc'-tēr, \*öb-strüc'-tör, subst.** [English *obstruct*; -er.] One who or that which obstructs or hinders; an obstructive.

"One of the chief obstructors of the union."—*Baker: Charles II.* (an. 1654).

**öb-strüc'-tion, s.** [Lat. *obstructio*, from *obstruo*, pa. par. of *obstruo*=to build up against; Fr. *obstruction*; Sp. *obstruccion*; Ital. *ostruzione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of obstructing, blocking up, or closing against passage, as a road, river, &c.

2. The act or practice of hindering, retarding, or impeding the progress of anything; as, the *obstruction* of business; specif., in parliamentary language, the taking advantage of forms or regulations, legitimate in themselves when properly used, as speaking against time, motions for adjournment, &c., to block or to hinder the transaction of business.

3. That which obstructs; an obstacle, an impediment; anything which stops or blocks a way or passage.

4. That which impedes or checks progress; a hindrance, a check, an obstacle.

"There is no obstruction in this."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

\*5. A state of stagnation of the vital functions: death.

"To lie in cold obstruction and to rot."

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

**II. Pathol.**: There may be aortic, mitral, and valvular obstruction, obstruction of the biliary passage of the bowels and of the portal vein.

**öb-strüc'-tion-izm, s.** [Eng. *obstruction*; -ism.] The act or habit of obstructing; obstruction.

**öb-strüc'-tion-ist, s.** [Eng. *obstruction*; -ist.] One who obstructs progress or the transaction of business; an obstructive.

**öb-strüc'-tīve, a. & s.** [Fr. *obstructif*; Sp. *obstructivo*.]

**A. As adj.**: Causing obstruction; presenting impediment, obstacle, or hindrance; hindering.

"Immoderately taken it is extremely obstructive."—*Herbert: Country Parson*, ch. x.

**B. As subst.**: One who or that which obstructs or causes obstruction; specif., one who opposes progress or reform; one who obstructs the transaction of business; an obstructionist.

"The second obstructive is that of the fiduciary, that faith is the only instrument of his justification."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 480.

**öb-strüc'-tīve-ly, adv.** [Eng. *obstructive*; -ly.] In an obstructive manner; so as to obstruct; by way of obstruction.

**öb-strüc'-tīve-ness, s.** [Eng. *obstructive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being obstructive; obstruction.

**öb-strüc'-tör, s.** [OBSTRUCTER.]

**ob-strü-ent, a. & s.** [Lat. *obstruens*, pr. par. of *obstruo*=to build up against.] [OBSTRUCT.]

**A. As adj.**: Causing obstruction or impediment; obstructive; blocking up; hindering.

**B. As subst.**: That which obstructs; an obstruction; specif., anything which causes an obstruction in the passage of the body.

\***öb-stu-pē-fäc'-tion, s.** [Latin *obstupefactus*, pa. par. of *obstupefacio*=to stupefy.] The same as STUPEFACTION (q. v.).

\***öb-stü'-pē-fäc'-tīve, adj.** [OBSTUPEFACTION.] Stupefying, stupefactive.

\***öb-stü'-pē-fy, v. t.** [Latin *obstupefacio*, from *ob*, and *stupefacio*=to stupefy (q. v.).] To stupefy.

**öb-tāin', \*ob-taine, v. t. & i.** [French *obtenir*, from Lat. *obtineo*=to hold, to obtain; *ob*=near, and *teneo*=to hold; Sp. *obtener*; Ital. *ottenere*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To gain, to acquire, to get; to gain possession of; to win, to procure.

2. To win or gain by entreaty, or by the concession or gift of another.

"Having obtained eternal redemption for us."—*Hebrews* ix. 12.

3. To hold; to keep possession; to keep.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To prevail; to be received in common use; to be established in practice; to be recognized or admitted as established or true; to hold.

"Our impious use no longer shall obtain."—*Dryden. (Latham.)*

\*2. To prevail, to succeed.

"There is due from the judge to the advocate, some commendation where causes are fair pleaded; especially toward the side which obtaineth not."—*Bacon. (Todd.)*

**öb-tāin'-a-ble, adj.** [Eng. *obtain*; -able.] That may be obtained, gained, or procured; procurable. "Not otherwise but by it obtainable."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 522.

\***öb-tāin'-al, s.** [English *obtain*; -al.] Obtainment. (*W. Taylor*.)

**öb-tāin'-ēr, s.** [English *obtain*; -er.] One who obtains or gains.

**öb-tāin'-mēt, s.** [Eng. *obtain*; -ment.] The act of obtaining, gaining, or procuring; attainment.

"Such as will avail to their benefit provided they do their parts toward the attainment."—*Dr. Whitby: Five Points*, ch. ii., § ii., dis. 2.

**öb-tēct'-ēd, a.** [Lat. *obtectus*, pa. par. of *obtego*=to cover over: *ob*=over, and *tego*=to cover.]

\***I. Ord. Lang.**: Protected, encased.

**II. Entom.**: A term applied to a kind of insect metamorphosis, in which the growing wings, antlia, antennæ, and thoracic legs are only partially covered by the pupæ integument, being lodged in recesses on the inner surface, which make corresponding projections on the exterior, where their form and position may be recognized. It characterizes the Lepidoptera.

**öb-tēc-tō-, prefix.** [OBTECTUS.] (See the compound.)

**obtectovenose, a.**

*Bot. (Of a leaf, &c.)*: Having the longitudinal veins connected by simple cross-veins.

**öb-tēm'-pēr, v. t. & i.** [Fr. *obtempérer*, from Lat. *obtempero*=to obey.]

**A. Transitive:**

*Scots Law*: To obey or comply with a judgment of court; to implement.

\***B. Intrans.**: To obey.

"The fervent desire which I had to obtemper unto your Majesty's commandment."—*Hudson: Judith (Dedic.)*

\***öb-tēm'-pēr-äte, v. t.** [Lat. *obtemperatus*, pa. par. of *obtempero*.] To obey; to comply with; to yield obedience to.

\***öb-tēnd', v. t.** [Lat. *obtendo*=to stretch against or before: *ob*=against, and *tendo*=to stretch.]

1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition; to put forward.

"For a man obtend an empty cloud."

*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, x. 126.

2. To pretend; to hold out or put forward as the reason of anything.

"Thou dost with lies the throne invade, Obtending heav'n for whate'er ills befall."

*Dryden. (Todd.)*

\***öb-tēm'-ē-brä'-tion, s.** [Lat. *obtenebratus*, pa. par. of *obtenebro*=to make dark: *ob*=over, and *tenebro*=to make dark; *tenebræ*=darkness.] The act of making dark; the state of being darkened; darkness.

"In every megrim or vertigo, there is an obtenebration."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 725.

**öb-tēm'-sion, s.** [Lat. *obtentio*, from *obtentus*, pa. par. of *obtendo*.] [OBTEND.] The act of obtaining.

**öb-tēst', v. t. & i.** [Lat. *obtestor*=to call as a witness, to beseech: *ob*-, and *testor*=to witness.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To beseech, to supplicate, to conjure; to call upon.

"Nay, he obtests the justice of the skies."

*Savage: Wanderer*, v.

2. To beg for; to entreat.

**B. Intrans.**: To protest.

"We must not bid them good speed, but obtest against them."—*Waterhouse*.

**öb-tēs-tä'-tion, s.** [Lat. *obtestatio*, from *obtestatus*, pa. par. of *obtestor*=to obtest (q. v.).]

1. The act of entreating or supplicating; supplication.

"We descend to his obtestation of their redress."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon to the Lords of Parliament*.

2. The act of protesting; protestation.

\***öb-tor'-tion, s.** [Latin *obtorquere*, pa. par. of *obtorqueo*=to twist.] A twisting.

"Those strange obtortions of some particular prophecies to private interests."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, viii. 509.

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



\***ōb-trēc-tā-tion**, *s.* [Latin *obtrectatio*, from *obtrectatus*, pa. par. of *obtrecto* = to slander; *ob* = against, and *tracto* = to handle; *traho* = to draw.] The act of slandering; slander, detraction, calumny.

"To use obloquy or obtrectation."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 16.

\***ōb-trēc-tā-tor**, *s.* [Lat., from *obtrectatus*, pa. par. of *obtrecto*.] A slanderer, a calumniator.

"The breath of obtrectators and talebearers."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 19.

**ōb-trūde**, *v. t. & i.* [Latin *obtrudo* = to thrust against; *ob* = against, and *trudo* = to thrust.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To thrust or push prominently forward; to thrust in or upon; to introduce without warrant or solicitation; to force; used commonly with the reflexive pronoun; as, He *obtruded* himself into our company.

"Dry rules . . . were *obtruded* upon the public for their improvement."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

2. To thrust forward; to offer or press with unreasonable importunity.

"Why shouldst thou, then, *obtrude* this diligence?"  
*Milton: P. R.*, ii. 387.

**B. Intrans.:** To enter without right; to come forward without warrant or solicitation; to intrude.

**ōb-trūd-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *obtrud(e)*; *-er*.]

1. One who obtrudes; one who thrusts or pushes anything forward.

2. An intruder.

**ōb-trūn-cāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *obtruncatus*, pa. par. of *obtrunco* = to cut or lop off; *ob*, and *trunco* = to cut off.] To lop; to deprive of a limb or member. (*Cockeram*.)

\***ōb-trūn-cāte**, *a.* [OBTRUNCATE, *v.*] Lopped; deprived of a limb or member.

"Those props on which the knees *obtruncate* stand."  
*London Cries*. (1805.)

**ōb-trūn-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *obtruncatio*, from *obtruncatus*.] [OBTRUNCATE, *v.*] The act of lopping off or depriving of a limb or member.

**ōb-trū-šion**, *s.* [Lat. *obtrusio*, from *obtrusus*, pa. par. of *obtrudo*.] [OBTRUDE.]

1. The act of obtruding or thrusting upon others by force.

"Savage rudeness and importunate *obtrusions* of violence."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

\*2. That which is obtruded; violence offered.

"He never reckons those violent and merciless *obtrusions*."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*.

**ōb-trū-šion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *obtrusion*; *-ist*.] One who obtrudes; one who is of an obtrusive disposition.

**ōb-trū-šive**, *a.* [Lat. *obtrusus*, pa. par. of *obtrudo*.] Inclined to thrust or push one's self forward without warrant or solicitation; intruding, intrusive, forward, pert.

"Not obvious, not *obtrusive*, but retired."  
*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 504.

**ōb-trū-šive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *obtrusive*; *-ly*.] In an obtrusive manner; by way of intrusion.

**ōb-trū-šive-nēss**, *s.* [English *obtrusive*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being obtrusive or intrusive; forwardness

**ōb-tūnd**, *v. t.* [Lat. *obtundo* = to strike, to blunt; *ob* = upon, and *tundo* = to beat.]

1. To blunt, to dull, to deaden; to reduce the edge, pungency, or violent action of.

"Flattery is always at hand . . . to quiet conviction and *obtund* remorse."—*Rambler*, No. 172.

2. To deafen with noise.

"The *obtunding* story of their suits and trials."—*Milton: Colasterion*.

**ōb-tūn-dent**, *s.* [Lat. *obtundens*, pr. par. of *obtundo* = to blunt.] [OBTUND.]

*Med.*: A substance which sheathes a part or blunts irritation, usually some oily, bland, or mucilaginous matter; nearly the same as DEMULCENT (*q. v.*).

\***ōb-tū-rā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *obturatus*, pa. par. of *obturo* = to stop up; prob. from *ob* = against, and *Gr. thyra* = a door.] The act of stopping up or closing.

"Some are deaf by an outward *obturation*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*; *Deaf and Dumb*.

**ōb-tū-rā-tōr**, *s.* [OBTURATION.]

1. *Anat.*: That which closes or stops up an entrance, passage, cavity, &c.

2. *Surg.*: An instrument for distending an opening.

**obturator-artery**, *s.*

*Anat.*: An artery arising from the anterior, or sometimes from the posterior, division of the internal iliac artery, and passing along the inside

of the pelvis to reach the groove at the upper end of the thyroid foramen, through which it passes, leaving the pelvis, and then dividing into branches.

**obturator-fascia**, *s.*

*Anat.*: A membrane stretched over the lower part of the *obturator internus* muscle within the pelvis.

**obturator-foramen**, *s.*

*Anat.*: A foramen or opening through the inferior expansion of the pelvis.

**obturator-membrane, obturator-ligament**, *s.*

*Anat.*: A fibrous septum attached to the border of the thyroid foramen, which it nearly closes, leaving only a small oval canal for the obturator vessels and nerve.

**obturator-muscles**, *s. pl.*

*Anat.*: Two muscles—(1) the *obturator internus*, arising from the deep surface of the obturator membrane, emerging from the pelvis, and inserted into the upper part of the digital fossa of the great trochanter; (2) the *obturator externus*, also arising from the obturator membrane, and inserted into the trochanteric fossa below the *obturator internus*.

**obturator-nerve**, *s.*

*Anat.*: A nerve distributed to the adductor muscles of the thigh and to the hip and knee-joints. It arises from the lumbar plexus by two roots, and has an anterior and a posterior branch.

**ōb-tūs-ān-gū-lār**, *adj.* [Eng. *obtus(e)*, and *angular*.] Having angles obtuse, or greater than right angles; obtuse-angled.

**ōb-tūse**, *a.* [Fr. *obtus*, from Lat. *obtusus*, pa. par. of *obtundo* = to blunt; Sp. *obtus*; Ital. *ottuso*.] [OBTUND.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Not having sharpness or acuteness of sensibility or intellect; dull, stupid; wanting in sharpness or acuteness.

"Thy senses then,  
*Obtuse*, all taste of pleasure must forego."  
*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 541

(2) Dull, deadened; not sharp or shrill; as, an *obtuse* sound.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.*: Blunt at the end; as, an *obtuse* leaf or sepal. [BLUNT, II.]

2. *Geom.*: Blunt, opposed to sharp, or acute. An obtuse angle is an angle greater than a right angle; an obtuse polyhedral angle is one whose measure is greater than the trirectangular triangle. An obtuse cone is a right cone, such that the angle formed by two elements cut from the cone by a plane passed through the axis, is greater than a right angle. An obtuse hyperbola is a hyperbola in which the asymptotes make with each other an obtuse angle, or it is one in which the length of the conjugate axis is greater than that of the transverse axis. An obtuse ellipsoid is the same as a prolate spheroid.

"All salts are angular, with *obtuse*, right, or acute angles."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. ii., ch. v.

**obtuse-angled**, *a.* Having an obtuse angle or angles.

**obtuse-angular**, *a.* [OBTUSANGULAR.]

**obtuse-mucronate**, *a.*

*Bot.*: [BLUNT, II, (1) ¶.]

**ōb-tūse-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *obtus(e)*; *-ly*.]

1. *Lit.*: In an obtuse manner; not acutely; bluntly.

2. *Fig.*: Dully, stupidly.

**ōb-tūse-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *obtus(e)*; *-ness*.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being obtuse, or not acute; as, the *obtuseness* of an angle.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. The quality or state of being obtuse in intellect; dullness, stupidity; want of acuteness or sharpness.

\*2. Dullness of sound.

**ōb-tū-šion**, *s.* [Lat. *obtusio* = bluntness, from *obtusus*, pa. par. of *obtundo* = to blunt.]

1. The act or process of making obtuse or blunt.

2. The state of being dulled or blunted; dullness, deadness.

"*Obtusion* of the senses, internal and external."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

**ōb-tūs-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *obtus(e)*; *-ity*.] The same as OBTUSENESS (*q. v.*).

**ōb-ūm-brant**, *a.* [Lat. *obumbrans*, pr. par. of *obumbro*.]

*Entom.* (of a *scutum*): Overlapping the metathorax.

**ōb-ūm-brāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *obumbratus*, pa. par. of *obumbro* = to darken; *ob* = over, and *umbra* = a shadow.] To shade, to shadow, to darken, to cloud, to overshadow.

"Those clouds which did hang over and *obumbrate* him."—*Howel: Vocal Forest*.

**ōb-ūm-brā-tiōn**, \***ob-um-bra-ci-on**, *s.* [Lat. *obumbratio*, from *obumbratus*, pa. par. of *obumbro*.] The act of darkening, covering, or overshadowing.

"His body was in the blessed Virgin his mother by the heavenly *obumbration* of the Holy Ghost."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 1068.

\***ob-um-bre**, *v. t.* [Lat. *obumbro*.] [OBUMBRATE.] To overshadow.

"The Holy Ghost to thee was *obumbred*."  
*Chaucer: Balade in Commendation of Our Lady*.

**ōb-ūn-coūs**, *a.* [Lat. *ob*, intens., and *uncus* = hooked.] Very crooked, hooked.

**ō-būs**, *s.* [Fr.] A small bomb, a shell.

\***ōb-vēn-tion**, *subst.* [Lat. *obventio* = that which comes to a person's lot, from *obventio* = to come in the way of; *ob* = against, and *venio* = to come.] Anything which happens incidentally, not regularly; an occasional or incidental advantage; specif., an offering, tithe, or oblation.

"The tythes and other *obventions* will also be more augmented and better valued."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

\***ōb-vēr-sant**, *adj.* [Lat. *obversans*, pr. par. of *obversor* = to go about, to show one's self; *ob* and *versor* = to turn.] Conversant, familiar.

"The similitude of that which is most *obversant* and familiar toward it."—*Bacon: Works*, let. 109.

**ōb-vērse**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *obversus*, pa. par. of *obverto* = to turn toward.] [OBVERT.]

**A. As adjective:**

\***I. Ord. Lang.**: Pertaining to one of two possible sides or theories.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.*: Inverted; turned upside-down.

2. *Numis.*: Applied to that side of a coin or medal which bears the head or face.

3. *Mech.*: Applied to a tool having the smaller end toward the haft or stock.

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything necessarily involved in or answering to another; one of two possible sides or views.

2. *Numis.*: That side of a coin or medal which bears the head or face, as distinguished from the reverse (*q. v.*).

**obverse-lunate**, *a.*

*Bot.*: Inversely lunate; crescent-shaped, with the horns of the crescent projecting forward.

**ōb-vērse-lŷ**, *adverb.* [Eng. *obverse*; *-ly*.] In an obverse manner or form.

**ōb-vēr-sion**, *s.* [OBVERSE.] The act of obverting or turning toward.

**ōb-vērt**, *v. t.* [Lat. *obverto*, from *ob* = toward, and *verto* = to turn.] To turn toward.

"Held very near the eye, and *obverted* to the light."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 729.

**ōb-vī-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *obviatus*, pa. par. of *obvio* = to meet in the way; *ob* = over, against, and *via* = a way.]

\***I. Lit.**: To meet on the road.

"A rural person I *obviated*."

*S. Rolands: Knave of Clubs* (ed. 1844), p. 29.

**II. Figuratively:**

\*1. To meet, to anticipate.

"Secure of mind, I'll *obviate* her intent."  
*Prior: Henry and Emma*.

2. To meet half way, as a difficulty, danger, or objection; to clear away, to remove; to avoid the necessity of.

"The following outlines will, I hope . . . *obviate* this inconvenience."—*Stewart: Outlines of Moral Philosophy*. (Pref.)

**ōb-vī-ā-tion**, *s.* [OBVIATE.] The act of obviating; the state of being obviated.

**ōb-vī-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *obvius* = meeting, lying in the way, obvious (*q. v.*); Sp. *obvio*; Ital. *ovvio*.]

\*1. Meeting anything; standing or placed in front or in the way.

"I to the evil turn  
My *obvious* breast."

*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 372.

\*2. Placed in front, and so ready at hand.

"His wants indeed are many; but supply  
Is *obvious*."

*Cowper: Task*, i. 598.

\*3. Open; exposed to danger or accident; uncovered.

"Why was the sight  
To such a tender ball as the eye confined,  
So *obvious*, and so easy to be quenched?"

*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 95.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ðem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn;

çhin, bench; go, ðem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



\*4. Open, admitting, exposed, liable. (Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 158.)

\*5. Liable to happen.

"Faults are as obvious to bookes in Presse as misconstruction after."—*Brathwayt: Nature's Embassie*, p. 312.

6. Easily discovered, seen, or understood; plain, manifest, evident, apparent; as, His meaning is obvious.

ōb'-vī-ōūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *obvious*; -ly.]

1. In an obvious manner; plainly, evidently, in a manner easy to be understood.

"Obviously unsatisfactory."—*Stewart: Outlines of Moral Philosophy*, s. 6, § 215.

\*2. Naturally.

ōb'-vī-ōūs-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *obvious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being obvious, plain, or evident.

ōb'-vō-lūte, *ōb'-vō-lūt-ēd*, *a.* [Lat. *obvolutus*, pa. par. of *obvolvo*=to wrap round, from *ob-*, and *volvo*=to roll.]

1. *Science*: Rolled or turned in or into.

2. *Bot.* (of *estivation*, &c.): Having the margins of one organ, or part, overlapping those of the opposite one.

ōb'-vō-lū-tive, *subst.* [Mod. Lat. *obvolutivus*.] [OBVOLUTE.]

*Bot.*: The same as Obvolute (q. v.).

ō'-bŷ, *s.* [OBI.] Witchcraft.

ōc-, *pref.* [OB-] The form assumed by the prefix *ob-* before words beginning with *c*; as, *occasion*, *occur*, &c.

ōc, *s.* [Turk.] A Turkish arrow.

ō'-ca, *s.* [See def.]

*Bot.*: The name given in Peru to *Oxalis crenata*, and in Bolivia to *O. tuberosa*, cultivated for their tubers, which, however, are small, and not very valuable. Their acid leaf-stalks are also eaten.

oca-quina, *s.*

*Bot.*: The name given in the Andes of Peru and Bolivia to *Mellocia tuberosa*.

ōc-ar-ī-nā, *s.* [Ital.]

*Music*: A series of seven musical instruments made of terra cotta pierced with small holes, invented by a company of performers calling themselves the Mountaineers of the Apennines. With these instruments, which are of a soft and sweet, yet "traveling" quality of tone, operatic melodies with simply harmonized accompaniments were given.

ōc'-cam-ite, *s.* [See def.]

*Hist. & Philos. (pl.)*: The revivers of Nominalism, who followed William of Occam (died 1347), and whose opposition to Realism brought about the decline of the scholastic philosophy. (*Blunt.*)

ōc'-ca-mŷ, *s. & a.* [A corruption of *alchemy* (q. v.).]

A. *As subst.*: A kind of mixed or base metal.

"Pilchards, which are but counterfeits to herring, as copper to gold, or *ocamy* to silver."—*Nashe: Lenten Stufe.*

B. *As adj.*: Made of base or mixed metal.

"The ten shillings, this thimble, and an *ocamy* spoon."—*Steele: Guardian*, No. 26.

ōc-cā'-šion, \*oc-ca-si-oun, \*oc-ca-sy-on, *s.* [Fr. *occasion*, from Lat. *occasionem*, accus. of *occasio*=an opportunity: *oc-*, and *casus*, pa. par. of *cado*=to fall; Sp. *ocasion*; Ital. *occasione*.]

1. That which falls out or happens; an occurrence, an incident, a casualty.

2. An incident, event, or casualty which indirectly gives rise to something else; an incidental, but not efficient cause; an indirect or accidental cause or origin.

"Have you ever heard what was the *occasion* and first beginning of this custom?"—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

3. An incident, event, or casualty which acts as a cause upon the will; a motive, a reason, a ground.

4. An opportunity; favorable time, circumstance, or season.

"You embrace the *occasion* to depart."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

5. An excuse, a ground.

"He may seek *occasion*, fall upon us, and take us for boudmen."—*Genests* xliii. 18.

6. An incidental need, requirement, or want; a casual exigency.

"A page so kind, so duteous, diligent,

So tender over his *occasions*."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

7. Circumstances, state or position of affairs; exigency, crisis, juncture; as, He was equal to the *occasion*.

8. A certain point of time; as, On this *occasion* he has done well.

¶ (1) *By occasion*: Incidentally.

(2) *On occasion*: As opportunity offers; incidentally; from time to time.

ōc-cā'-šion, *v. t.* [OCCASION, *v.*]

1. To cause directly or indirectly; to be the cause of; to produce; to give rise to.

"That which *occasioned* the reproof."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 7.

2. To induce, to lead, to influence.

"Which *occasioned* William Douglass the chancellor's great enmity to gather a power and spoil the lands of this William Creighton."—*Holinshed: Scotland, continued by Thin.*

ōc-cā'-šion-a-ble, *adj.* [Eng. *occasion*; -able.] Capable of being occasioned or caused.

"Immoderate displeasure *occasionable* by men's hard opinions."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 13.

ōc-cā'-šion-al, *adj.* [Fr. *occasionel*; Sp. *occasional*; Ital. *occasionale*.]

1. Incidental, casual; occurring at times, but not regularly or systematically; as, an *occasional* visitor.

2. Made or done as opportunity serves or circumstances require.

"I therefore very willingly set myself to translate my *occasional* meditations into Latin."—*Bishop Hall: Enoch*. (Ded.)

3. Made or produced upon some special event or subject; special; as, an *occasional* sermon or discourse.

4. Produced or producing by accident.

"The ground or *occasional* original hereof was the amazement and sudden silence the unexpected appearance of wolves does often put upon travelers."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

¶ *Doctrine of occasional causes*: [OCCASIONALISM.]

ōc-cā'-šion-al-izm, *s.* [Eng. *occasional*; -ism.]

*Philos.*: The name given to a development by Guelinx of the Cartesian doctrine that body and spirit form a dualism of perfectly heterogeneous entities. To account for their interaction, Guelinx propounded the doctrine that on the occasion of each psychical process God effects the corresponding motion in the body, and *vice versa*.

"Descartes left the common opinion, that the soul exerts a natural influence on the body, undisturbed; a part of his disciples perceived that that influence was impossible, and framed the doctrine of *Occasionalism*, which came into acceptance especially through Malebranche."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, ii. 110.

ōc-cā'-šion-al-ist, *a. & s.* [English *occasional*; -ist.]

A. *As adj.*: Belonging to, characteristic of, or in any way resembling the doctrine of Occasionalism (q. v.).

B. *As subst.*: One who adopts or defends the doctrine of Occasionalism (q. v.).

ōc-cā'-šion-al-ist-ic, *a.* [Eng. *occasionalist*; -ic.] The same as OCCASIONALIST, *a.*

"He admits its advance on the . . . occasionalistic theory of Descartes."—*Merz: Leibniz*, p. 101.

ōc-cā'-šion-āl-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *occasional*; -ity.] The quality or state of being occasional.

ōc-cā'-šion-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *occasional*; -ly.]

1. Upon occasions; at times; according to incidental exigency; as circumstances require or opportunity offers; incidentally; from time to time; not regularly or systematically.

"The king *occasionally* found even that House of Commons unmanageable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

\*2. Accidentally, casually, incidentally.

\*ōc-cā'-šion-āte, *v. t.* [Eng. *occasion*; -ate.] To occasion, to cause, to produce, to give rise to.

"The lowest may *occasionate* much ill."

*More: Song of the Soul*, II. iii. 1.

ōc-cā'-šion-ēr, \*oc-ca-cy-on-er, *s.* [English *occasion*; -er.] One who or that which occasions, causes, or gives rise to anything; a cause; an occasion.

ōc-cā'-sive, *adj.* [Latin *occasus*=the sunset.] Pertaining to the setting sun; western.

\*ōc-ċē-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *occæcatio*, from *occæco*=to blind, from *oc-*, and *cæco*=to blind; *cæcus*=blind.] The act of blinding or making blind; the state of being blind.

"The misery of this inward *occæcation*."—*Bp. Hall: Occasional Meditations*, 57.

ōc'-ċī-dent, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *occidentem*, acc. of *occidens*, pr. par. of *occido*=to set; *oc-*, and *cado*=to fall.] The western quarter of the hemisphere, where the sun sets; the west.

ōc-ċī-dent-āl, *a.* [Lat. *occidentalis*; Fr., Sp., & Port. *occidental*; Ital. *occidentale*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. Of or pertaining to the western quarter of the hemisphere, or to some part of the earth lying west of the speaker or spectator; western. (Opposed to oriental.)

2. Setting after the sun; as, an *occidental* planet.

II. *Fig.*: Inferior in excellence, quality, or beauty; applied to gems, in opposition to orient or oriental, the term applied to the finest gems, which, with few exceptions, come from the East.

occidental-turquoise, *s.* [ODONTALITE.]

ĵōc-ċī-dent-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *occidental*; -ly.]

In the occident or west; after the sun. Opposed to orientally (q. v.).

\*ōc-ċīd'-ū-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *occiduus*, from *occido*=to set.] [OCCIDENT.] Western, occidental.

ōc-ċip'-ī-tal, *a.* [Lat. *occiput* (genit. *occipitis*)=the back part of the head; Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Of or pertaining to the occiput or back of the head. There are occipital fossæ and protuberances, an occipital crest, groove, nerve, ridge, sinus, vein, &c.

ĵoccipital-angle, *s.*

*Anat., &c.*: An angle suggested by Daubenton for measurement, varying with the direction of the plane of the *foramen magnum*, which in man looks downward and forward, in the anthropoid apes downward and backward, and in most quadrupeds almost directly backward.

occipital-artery, *s.*

*Anat.*: An artery arising from the posterior part of the external carotid artery, and ultimately dividing into numerous branches on the upper and back parts of the cranium.

occipital-bone, *s.*

*Anat.*: A rhomboidal bone situated at the lower and hinder part of the cranium. It is perforated by the occipital-foramen (q. v.).

occipital-foramen, *s.*

*Anat.*: A large oval foramen or opening in the occipital bone to afford connection between the cranium and the spinal canal.

ōc-ċip-ī-tō-, *pref.* [OCCIPUT.]

occipito-atlantal, *a.*

*Anat.*: Of or belonging to the atlas and the occiput. There are occipito-atlantal ligaments.

occipito-axial, *a.*

*Anat.*: Of or belonging to the axis and the occiput. There are occipito-axial ligaments.

occipito-frontal, *s.*

*Anat.*: Of or belonging to the frontal bone and to the occiput. There is an occipito-frontal aponeurosis.

occipito-frontalis, *a. & s.* (See compound.)

*Occipito-frontalis muscle*:

*Anat.*: A name given to the occipital and frontal muscles, united by a thin aponeurosis, which extends over and covers the upper part of the cranium. (*Quain.*)

occipito-mastoid, *a.*

*Anat.*: Of or belonging to the mastoid process and to the occiput. There is an occipito-mastoid suture.

occipito-parietal, *a.*

*Anat.*: Of, belonging to, or connecting the parietal bone and the occiput. There is an occipito-parietal suture.

ōc'-ċī-pūt, *s.* [Lat., from *oc*=over, against, and *caput*=the head.]

*Anat.*: The hinder or back part of the head; that part of the skull which forms the back part of the head.

"His broad brim'd hat

Hangs o'er his *occiput* most quaintly,"

*Butler: Hudibras.*

\*ōc'-ċī'-šion, *s.* [Lat. *occisio*, from *occisus*, pa. par. of *occido*=to kill; *oc-*, and *cædo* (in compos. *cido*)=to kill.] The act of killing; slaughter, execution.

"This kind of *occision* of a man . . . ought not to be numbered in the rank of crimes."—*Hale: Pleas of the Crown*, ch. xlii.

ōc-clūde', *v. t.* [Lat. *occludo*: *oc-*, and *claudio* (in comp. *cludo*)=to shut.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To shut or close up; to close.

"*Ocluding* the pores they conserve the natural humidity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.

2. *Chem.*: To absorb.

ōc-clū-dent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *occludens*, pr. par. of *occludo*=to shut up.] [OCCLUDE.]

A. *As adj.*: Serving to shut or close up.

B. *As subst.*: Anything which shuts or closes up.

\*ōc-clūse', *adj.* [Latin *occlusus*, pa. par. of *occludo*.] [OCCLUDE.] Shut up, closed.

"The appulse is . . . plenary and *occluse*."—*Holder.*

ōc-clū'-šion, *s.* [Lat. *occlusio*, from *occlusus*=occlude (q. v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of shutting up or closing

"By constriction and *occlusion* of the orifice of the matrix."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § iii., lett. 20.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



## II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: The act or state of absorbing.
2. *Pathol.*: The term is used almost exclusively with reference to the vagina.

occlusion of gases, *s.*

*Chem.*: The absorption of gases by metals, first observed by Deville and Troost. Palladium foil at a temperature of 90° to 97° absorbs or condenses 643 times its volume of hydrogen. Platinum wire at a low red heat takes up four volumes of hydrogen, while iron wire at the same temperature absorbs 4.15 volumes of carbonic oxide.

\**ōc-crūs-tāte*, *v. t.* [Latin *oc-*, and *crusto*=to encrust (q. v.).] To encrust; to enclose as in a crust; to harden, to encase.

*ōc-cūlt'*, *a.* [French *occulte*, from Lat. *occultus*=hidden.] Secret or hidden from the eye or understanding; not seen or understood; mysterious, invisible, unknown, undetected.

"What kind of thing is this strange occult quality called ill-nature?"—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 4.

occult-crime, *s.*

*Scots Law*: A crime committed in secret or privacy.

†occult-diseases, *s. pl.*

*Pathol.*: Diseases the nature, progress, and treatment of which remain hidden. Such a classification can be only temporary and provisional.

*occult-lines*, *s. pl.* Lines used in the construction of a drawing, but not appearing in the finished work; also dotted lines.

*occult-qualities*, *s. pl.* Those qualities of body or spirit, the effects of which the ancient philosophers perceived, but which they were unable to investigate or assign any reason for.

*occult-sciences*, *s. pl.* The imaginary sciences of the Middle Ages, such as alchemy, magic, necromancy, &c.

*ōc-cūl-tā-tion*, *s.* [Lat. *occultatio*, from *occultatus*, *pa. par.* of *occulto*, frequent. of *occulo*=to hide; Fr. *occultation*; Sp. *occultacion*; Ital. *occultazione*.]

## \*I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of hiding or concealing; the state of being hidden.
2. *Fig.*: Disappearance from public view or notice.

## II. Astronomy:

1. *Gen.*: The temporary obscuration of a heavenly body by the passage of another over its face; as, for instance, the passage of a planet over a fixed star.

2. *Spec.*: The temporary obscuration of a fixed or other star by the passage of the moon over it.

*ōc-cūlt'-ēd*, *a.* [Eng. *occult*; -*ed*.]

- \*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Hidden, concealed, secret.
2. *Astron.* (of a star): Temporarily hidden by the passage over its disk of another heavenly body, and specially of the moon.

*ōc-cūlt'-īng*, *s.* [Eng. *occult*; -*īng*.]

*Astron.*: The same as OCCULTATION (q. v.).

*ōc-cūlt'-īsm*, *s.* [Eng. *occult*; -*ism*.] The name given to a system of theosophy practiced in the East. Its adepts claim to be able to produce seemingly miraculous effects by purely natural means. [OCCULTIST.]

"Occultism is not merely an isolated discovery, showing humanity to be possessed of certain powers over Nature, which the narrower study of Nature from the merely materialistic standpoint has failed to develop; it is an illumination cast over all previous spiritual speculation worth anything, of a kind which knits together some apparently divergent systems."—*A. P. Sinnett: The Occult World*, p. 6.

*ōc-cūlt'-īst*, *s.* [Eng. *occult*; -*īst*.] One who has studied and been initiated into the mysteries of occultism (q. v.).

"The occultist can satisfy himself at one coup that there is such a thing as a soul, and that it is material in its nature, by dissociating it from the body under some conditions, and restoring it again. The occultist can even do this sometimes with other souls; his primary achievement, however, is to do so with his own."—*A. P. Sinnett: The Occult World*, p. 22.

*ōc-cūlt'-īly*, *adv.* [Eng. *occult*; -*ly*.] In an occult or secret manner.

*ōc-cūlt'-nēss*, *s.* [English *occult*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being occult, hidden, or secret; secrecy.

*ōc-cū-pan-čy*, *s.* [Eng. *occupan(t)*; -*cy*.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of occupying or taking possession.
2. The act of occupying or holding in possession; the time during which one occupies or has possession of anything; the time during which one is an occupant.

II. *Law*: The taking possession of those things which before belonged to nobody, and the right acquired by so taking possession. This, the original and only primitive method of acquiring any property, has been restrained and abridged by the laws of society, in order to maintain peace and harmony among mankind. For this purpose, gifts, contracts, wills, legacies, &c., have been introduced, in order to transfer and continue that property and possession in things personal which has once been acquired by the owner. In some few instances this original right of occupancy is still permitted and recognized. Thus the benefits of the elements, the light, the air, and water can only be appropriated by occupancy.

*ōc-cū-pan-t*, *s.* [French, *pr. par.* of *occuper*=to occupy (q. v.); Sp. *ocupante*; Ital. *occupante*.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who occupies; one who holds in possession; an occupier; as, the occupant of a farm or house.
- \*2. *Fig.*: A prostitute.

"He with his occupants  
Are clinged so close like dew-worms in the morn  
That he'll not stir."—*Marston: Satires*.

II. *Law*: One who takes possession of that which before belonged to nobody. [OCCUPANCY.]

"Movables found upon the surface of the earth, or in the sea, and are unclaimed by any owner, are supposed to be abandoned by the last proprietor; and, as such, are returned into the common stock, and therefore belong, as in a state of nature, to the first occupant, unless they fall within the description of waifs, or estrays, or wreck, or hidden treasure; for these are vested by law in the sovereign."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 23.

\**ōc-cū-pāte*, *v. t.* [Latin *occupatus*, *pa. par.* of *occupo*=to take possession of.] [OCCUPY.] To take possession of; to hold, to possess, to occupy.

*ōc-cū-pā-tion*, \**oc-cū-pa-ci-on*, *s.* [Fr. *occupation*, from Lat. *occupationem*, *accus.* of *occupatio*=a taking possession of, an occupation, from *occupatus*, *pa. par.* of *occupo*=to take possession of; Sp. *ocupacion*; Ital. *occupazione*.] [OCCUPY.]

1. The act of occupying or taking possession of and holding; a seizing and holding; as, the occupation of a town by an enemy.

2. The act or state of occupying or holding; the time during which one is an occupier; occupancy, tenure, holding; as, during his occupation of the farm.

3. The state of being occupied or employed in any way; that which engages one's time or attention; work, employment.

"No occupation, all men idle, all;  
And women, too, but innocent and pure."  
—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

4. The business of one's life; profession, business, trade, calling, vocation.

"The same their occupation and success."  
—*Cowper: Table Talk*, 46.

*occupation-bridge*, *s.* A bridge carried over or under a line of railway, canal, &c., to connect the parts of a farm or estate severed by such railway or canal.

*occupation-road*, *s.* A private road for the use of the occupiers of a farm or farms.

\**ōc-cū-pā-tive*, *a.* [English *occupat(e)*; -*ive*.] Occupying or tending to occupy.

*ōc-cū-pīed*, *pa. par.* or *a.* [OCCUPY.]*ōc-cū-pī-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *occupy*; -*er*.]

1. One who occupies or takes possession of; one who holds or possesses; an occupant; as, the occupier of a house or farm.

\*2. A trader; a retail dealer.

"Mercury the master of merchants and occupiers."—*P. Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 692.

*ōc-cū-py*, \**oc-cū-pie*, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *occuper*, from Lat. *occupo*=to lay hold of, to take possession of, to occupy, from *oc*=*ob*-, and *capio*=to take; Sp. *ocupar*; Ital. *occupare*.]

## A. Transitive:

1. To seize; to take possession of and hold.

"The military authorities will be consulted as to the positions which it may be considered necessary to occupy in that view."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. To hold in possession; to possess, to fill.

"Palaces which ought to be occupied by better men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. To fill, to cover; to take up the room or space of.

"It occupied a third of the hemisphere, or 60°."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (ed. 1858), § 556.

\*4. To possess, to enjoy. (With an obscene quibble.)

"These villains will make the word captain as odious as the word occupy."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, ii. 4.

\*5. To use in business; to make use of; to employ in traffic.

"He made as though he had occasion to occupy money, and so borrowed a great sum of them."—*North: Plutarch: Lives*, p. 505.

\*6. To use; to make use of.

"If they bind me fast with new ropes that never were occupied, then shall I be weak."—*Judges* xvi. 11.

7. To employ, to engage, to busy. (Often used reflexively.)

"Be occupied in prophecies."—*Eccles.* xxxix. 1.

\*8. To give employment to; to employ, to maintain.

"An archbishop may have cause to occupy more chaplains than six."—*Act of Henry VIII.* (Todd.)

9. To attend to; to follow, as a business, profession, or employment.

"Who occupy their business in deep waters."—*Psalms* cxvii. 23. (*Prayer Book*.)

## B. Intransitive:

1. To hold anything in possession; to be an occupant.

2. To engage in trade or traffic; to traffic.

"He called his ten servants, and delivered them ten pounds, and said unto them, Occupy till I come."—*Luke* xix. 13.

*ōc-cūr'*, \**oc-curr*, \**oc-curre*, *v. i.* [Fr. *occurre*, from Lat. *occurro*=to run to meet, to meet, to occur; *oc*=against, and *curro*=to run; Sp. *ocurrir*; Ital. *occorrere*.]

\*1. To meet, to come together, to strike, to clash.

"Bodies have a determinate motion according to the degrees of their external impulse, their inward principle of gravitation, and the resistance of the bodies they occur with."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures*.

2. To be presented or come to the mind, memory, or imagination; to meet the mind; to be suggested; to arise before the mind.

"There doth not occur to me any use of this experiment for profit."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 401.

3. To happen, to befall, to fall out, to take place.

"As soon as any opportunity shall occur for the same."—*Cromwell: To Sir T. Wyatt*, Feb. 22, 1538.

4. To appear here and there; to be met with; to be found existing; to come under observation or notice; as, Gold occurs very rarely in Ireland.

\*5. To oppose, to obviate, to meet. (Followed by *to*.)

"Before I begin that, I must occur to one specious objection against this proposition."—*Bentley: Sermons*, ser. 1.

*ōc-cūr'-reñce*, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *occurrens*, *pr. par.* of *occurro*=to occur (q. v.).]

1. The act or state of occurring or happening; accidental or incidental happening.

2. That which happens incidentally or unexpectedly; an incident, an accidental event, a casualty.

"Fear does not, in sudden or hazardous occurrences, discompose his mind."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 115.

*ōc-cūr'-reñt*, *s. & a.* [Lat. *occurrens*, *pr. par.* of *occurro*=to occur (q. v.).]

## A. As substantive:

1. One who meets or opposes; an adversary, an opponent. (*Holland*.)

2. An occurrence, an event.

"My five years' absence hath kept me stranger  
So much to all the occurrences of country."  
—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Beggar's Bush*, i. 1.

B. As *adj.*: Incidental, accidental; coming in the way.

\**ōc-cūrse'*, *s.* [Lat. *occurus*.] A meeting or striking together; a clashing.

"The wonderful result of this mutual occurse."—*Bentley: Sermons*, ser. 2.

\**ōc-cūr'-sion*, *s.* [Lat. *occurisio*, from *occursum*, *sup.* of *occurro*=to meet, to occur (q. v.).] A meeting, striking, or clashing together.

"Ever and anon justled by the occurrence of other bodies."—*Glanvill: Scepsis*, ch. iv.

*ō'-cean* (ce as sh), \**o-ceane*, *s. & a.* [French *océan*, from Lat. *oceanum*, *accus.* of *oceanus*=the ocean, the main sea, from Gr. *ōkeanos*=the great stream supposed to surround the earth; Sp. & Ital. *ocean*.]

## A. As substantive:

1. *Lit. & Science*: The sea, using that term in its widest sense. Properly speaking, there is but one ocean or sea, all the salt water on the globe, with a few trifling exceptions, like the Caspian, the Sea of Aral, and the Dead Sea, being more or less in complete communication with each other. Different portions of the ocean have received distinctive names: The Arctic, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Pacific, and the Antarctic oceans, five in all; or if the Atlantic and Pacific be separated into a northern and a southern portion by the Equator, then there are seven in all. The unequal heating of portions of the vast expanse of water on the globe, the rotation of the earth, and other causes tend to keep the water in constant circulation and preserve it from being stagnant and impure. [CURRENT.] The

bōl, bōy; pōūt, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



winds also agitate the surface, producing waves. [WAVE.] The attractions of the moon and sun cause tides. [TIDE.] The area of the ocean is about 155,000,000 square miles, or nearly three-fourths of the whole surface of the earth. This space is distributed (in square miles) among the principal seas as follows: Arctic, 5,000,000; Southern, 10,000,000; Indian, 20,000,000; Atlantic, 40,000,000; Pacific, 80,000,000. This great volume of water largely modifies the temperature of the adjacent lands, tempering the heat of summer and the cold of winter. As far as observation has yet extended, the average depth of the ocean is not more than 2,000 fathoms, *s. e.*, somewhat above two miles. Ordinarily, the portion of the ocean fringing the shores is but a few hundred feet deep, but a little further from the land the depth suddenly becomes 2,000 fathoms or more. At 62° Fahr. the relative density of salt and freshwater is as 1.0275 to 1. The ocean has been salt through all known geological periods. The origin of this saltiness is a difficult geological problem. While on land the temperature rises as mines or borings become deeper, the opposite occurs with the ocean. As a rule, the surface water is the warmest. The old views as to the absence of animal life in ocean depths have been proved erroneous by comparatively recent expeditions. Abundant life has been brought up from the ocean depth. The level of the ocean remains permanent from age to age. It is the land that is upheaved or subsides, not the ocean which has risen to a higher or sunk to a lower level. The color of the ocean varies in different places, being as a rule greenish near the shore and blue in the deeper parts. The saltiness of the ocean, the nature of the bottom where it is shallow, and the color of the clouds overhead, all modify the color.

#### 2. Figuratively:

(1) Any immense space or expanse.

"Those uniform, infinite oceans of duration and space."  
—Locke.

(2) (*Plur.*): An immense quantity; as, He has oceans of money. (*Colloquial.*)

**B. As adj.:** Pertaining to the ocean or main sea.

"Leviathan, which God of all his works  
Created hugest that swim th' ocean stream."  
Milton: *P. L.*, i. 202.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Ocean-bed*, *ocean-brim*, *ocean-cave*, *ocean-tide*.

**ō-çĕ-ān-īc** (ç as sh), *a.* [Eng. *ocean*; *-ic*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the ocean; occurring in or near the ocean.

"Any other oceanic birds."—Cook: *Voyages*, voy. iii., bk. i., ch. iii.

2. Of or pertaining to Oceania (the islands lying between Asia and America) or its inhabitants.

**oceanic-delta**, *s.*

*Physical Geog.*: A delta formed on the margin of the ocean, as distinguished from one in a lake, estuary, or large river.

**oceanic-hydrozoa**, *s. pl.* [SIPHONOPHORA.]

**ō-çĕ-ān-ī-dĕs**, *s. pl.* [Gr.]

*Greek Mythol.*: The Ocean-nymphs, daughters of Oceanus and Tethys, and sisters of the rivers. Mythologists made them three thousand in number.

**ō-çĕ-ā-nī-tĕs**, *s.* [Gr. *okeanitis*=of or belonging to the ocean.]

*Ornith.*: The typical genus of the family Oceanitidae (q. v.). Coues (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia*, 1864, pp. 82-85) enumerates four species: *Oceanites oceanica* (*Procellaria pelagica*), *O. (Thalassidroma) lineata*, *O. (Thalassidroma) segethi*, and *O. (Thalassidroma) gracilis*. [PETREL.]

**ō-çĕ-ā-nīt-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oceanit(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Ornith.*: A family of Tubinares (q. v.). Four genera are known: *Fregetta*, *Oceanites*, *Pelagodroma*, and *Garrodia*.

**ō-cean-ōl-ō-gŷ** (ce as sh), *subst.* [Eng. *ocean*; *o* connective, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.] That branch of science which treats of the ocean; a discourse on the ocean.

**ō-çĕ-ān-ūs**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *Okeanos*.]

*Greek & Roman Mythol.*: The god of the stream Oceanus, and the offspring of Cœlus and Terra, or Heaven and Earth. He espoused his sister Tethys, and their children were the rivers of the earth, and the three thousand Oceanides or Nymphs of Ocean.

**ō-çĕl-lar-ŷ**, *a.* [Latin *ocell(us)*=a little eye; Eng. adj. suff. *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to ocelli.

**ō-çĕl-lāte**, **ō-çĕl-lāt-ĕd**, *adj.* [Lat. *ocellatus*=having little eyes.] [OCCELLUS.]

1. *Bot.*: Having a spot of one color surrounded by a spot of a different color.

2. *Zoöl.*: Marked with spots resembling eyes.

**ocellated hawk-moth**, *s.*

*Entom.*: The Eyed Hawk-moth (q. v.).

**ocellated-lizard**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Lacerta ocellata*, common in the South of Europe.

**ocellated pond-tortoise**, *s.*

*Zoölogy*: *Emys ocellatus*, from Marquin and the Tenasserim coast. It approaches land-tortoises in its habits. The shell is brownish, dotted with spots of chestnut-brown, with lighter edges; under parts yellow.

**ocellated-turkey**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: *Meleagris ocellata*, a brilliantly-colored bird, with metallic plumage; from Honduras and Yucatan.

**ocellated water-lizard**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Hydrosaurus (Varanus) salvator* (*Monitor bivittatus*). Habitat, China and Siam; found also in Ceylon. Some individuals attain a length of nearly seven feet. Their flesh is eaten by the lowest castes of Hindus.

**ō-çĕl-lūs** (*pl.* **ō-çĕl-lī**), *s.* [Latin, dimin. from *oculus*=an eye.]

*Entomology and Zoölogy*:

1. *Sing.*: A spot within a ring of another color, like the pupil within the iris, except that the central spot is often surrounded by additional concentric zones. Example, the ocelli on the tail-coverts of the peacock, and those on the wings of the Peacock-butterfly (q. v.). [VANESSA.]

2. *Pl.*: The simple eyes or stemmata of insects, generally situated on the crown of the head between the great compound eyes. (*Darwin.*) Used also of the simple eyes of spiders, crustaceans, mollusks, &c.

**ōç-ĕ-lōid**, *a.* [Eng. *ocelot*]; *-oid*.] Resembling an ocelot; having some of the characteristics of the ocelot (q. v.).

**oceloid-leopard**, *s.* [*Long-tailed Tiger Cat*.]

**ōç-ĕ-lōt**, *s.* [Formed by Buffon from Mexican *tlalocelotl*.]

*Zoöl.*: *Felis pardalis*. The fur has a tawny-red-dish ground, marked with black spots, aggregated in spots and blotches. It ranges through the wooded parts of tropical America, from Arkansas to Paraguay. Length, about four feet, legs short. It is cowardly, but voracious, and destroys a vast number of animals for the sake of sucking the blood, which it prefers to the flesh. In captivity it is playful and gentle.

**ō'-chĕr**, **ō'-chre** (chre as kĕr), **\*oc-car**, **\*o-ker**, *s.* [O. Fr. *ocre*, from Lat. *ochra*; Gr. *ōchra*=yellow ochre, from *ōchros*=pale, pale yellow; Sp. *ocra*, *ocre*; Ital. *ocra*, *ocria*.]

1. *Lit. & Chem.*: A term applied to many metallic oxides occurring in an earthy or pulverulent form, *e. g.*, iron or red ochre, &c.

\*2. *Fig.*: Money; especially gold coins, from the color. (*Slang.*)

"Pay your ochre at the doors."—Dickens: *Hard Times*, ch. vi.

**ocher-color**, *s.*

*Bot.*: Yellow, imperceptibly changing to brown.

**ō'-chĕr-ōūs**, **ō'-chĕr-ōūs**, *a.* [Fr. *ocreux*, from *ocre*=ocher; Sp. *ocroso*.]

1. Of or pertaining to ochre; consisting of ochre. "In the interstices of the flakes is a gray, chalky, or ochereous matter."—Woodward: *On Fossils*.

2. Resembling ochre.

**†ō'-chĕr-ōūs-lŷ**, **†ō'-chĕr-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *ocherous*; *-ly*.] As if with ochre.

"The beautifully-formed implement of ochereously-stained flint."—Evans: *Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 118.

**ō'-chĕr-ŷ**, **ō'-chreŷ**, **ō'-chrŷ**, *a.* [English *ocher*; *-y*.] The same as OCHEROUS (q. v.).

"This is conveyed about by the water; as we find in earthy, ochery matter."—Woodward: *On Fossils*.

**ō'-chĕt-ō-don**, *s.* [Gr. *ochetos*=a water pipe of leather; suff. *-odon*.]

*Zoöl.*: A North American genus of Murinæ, group Sigmodontes. Three species are known, about the size and proportions of *Mus sylvaticus*. The upper incisors are grooved. *Ochetodon humilis* is the American Harvest Mouse.

**ōch-ī-dōre**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The shore-crab. (*Devon.*) (*Kingsley: Westward Ho*, ch. ii.)

**\*ōch-īm-ŷ**, *s.* [OCCAMY.]

**ōch-lĕ-sīs**, *s.* [Gr. *ochlĕsis*=disturbance, annoyance.]

*Med.*: The overcrowding of dwelling-houses, producing unhealthiness and susceptibility to disease.

**ōch-lĕt-īc**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ochl(esis)* (q. v.), and Eng. suff. *-etic*.] Of or belonging to ochlesis (q. v.).

**ōch-lōc-ŕa-çŷ**, **\*ōch-lōc-ŕa-tŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *ochlokratia*; *ochlos*=the multitude, and *krateō*=to rule.] The rule or government of the multitude or mob; a mobocracy.

"The best or the worst forms of government, a Democracy or Ochlocracy."—Warburton: *Divine Legation*, bk. iii., § 1.

¶ Bishop Thirlwall (*Hist. Greece*, ch. x.), following Aristotle, considered democracy as being that in which every attribute of sovereignty might be shared by every freeman. Ochlocracy he described as a democracy corrupted, and exhibiting many features of a tyranny.

**ōch-lō-crāt-īc**, **\*ōch-lō-crāt-īc-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *ochlocra(cy)*; *-tic*, *-tical*.] Of or pertaining to an ochlocracy or government by the mob; having the characteristics of an ochlocracy.

**ōch-lō-crāt-īc-āl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *ochlocratical*; *-ly*.] In an ochlocratic manner; in manner of an ochlocracy.

**\*ōch-lōc-ŕa-tŷ**, *s.* [OCHLOCRACY.]

**ōch-nā**, *subst.* [Gr. *ochnē*, *ongchnē*=a pear-tree, which the genus somewhat resembles in its foliage.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the order Ochnaceæ. It consists of trees or shrubs from Asia and tropical Africa, &c., with racemes of yellow flowers. The bark of *Ochna hexasperma*, from Brazil, is there applied to insect bites.

**ōch-nā-çĕ-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ochna*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: Ochnads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Rutales. It consists of undershrubs, sometimes downy, or small trees with smooth bark. Leaves simple, alternate, with two stipules at their base or one on their axil. Flowers usually in racemes, with jointed pedicels. Petals definite, sometimes twice as many as the sepals; sepals five, ten, or indefinite; carpels as many as the petals, lying on an enlarged, tumid, fleshy disc or gynobase. Fruit indehiscent, consisting of as many somewhat drupaceous pieces as there were carpels, each one-seeded. Plants of bitter taste, found in India, Africa, and the warmer parts of America. (*Lindley.*) Known genera twelve, species about 140.

**ōch-nād**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ochna*]; Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

*Bot.* (*pl.*): Lindley's name for the Ochnaceæ (q. v.).

**ōch-ŕa**, **ōk-rō**, *s.* [West Indian name.]

*Bot.*: *Abelmoschus esculentus*.

**ōch-rā-ceoūs** (ce as sh), *a.* [Lat. *ochra*=ocher (q. v.).] Like ochre; ochereous, ochery.

**ōch-rān**, *s.* [Gr. *ōchros*=pale, fallow.]

*Min.*: A name given by Breithaupt to a variety of bole (q. v.) occurring at Orawieza, Hungary. Color, pale-yellow; feel, greasy; hardness, 1 to 2; specific gravity, 2.4 to 2.5.

**ō-chĕr-ā**, *s.* [Lat. *ocrea*=a greave.]

*Botany* (*pl.*): The name given by Willdenow to stipules taking the form of a membranous sheath, as in the Polygonaceæ.

**ō'-chĕr-āte**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ochrea*]; Eng. suff. *-ate*.]

*Botany* (*of a plant*): Possessed of ochreæ. [OCHREA.]

**ō-chĕr-car-pūs**, *s.* [Greek *ōchros*=pale-yellow, and *karpos*=fruit.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Clusiaceæ, tribe Clusiæ. The dried flower-buds of *Ochrocarpus longifolius*, a large, deciduous tree growing in the Western Ghats, are used for dyeing silk; they are called in India nagkesar. The fruit is said to be delicious.

**ō'-chĕr-īte**, *s.* [Gr. *ōchros*=pale-yellow; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: The same as CERITE (q. v.).

**ō-chĕr-leū-coūs**, *a.* [Gr. *ōchroleukos*=of a pale countenance.]

*Bot.*: Of a pale ashy color.

**ō-chĕr-mā**, *s.* [Greek *ōchroma*=paleness, want; referring to the flowers, leaves, and wool of the seeds.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Bombaceæ. *Ochroma lagopus* grows in the West Indies. The fruit has a woolly lining. The trunk, when wounded, produces a gum; the bark is antisyphilitic, and the light wood is used as a substitute for cork. The seeds in the capsule are enveloped in a very soft, fine, rufous down, said to be used in the manufacture of English beaver hats.

**ōch-thĕ-bi-ūs**, *s.* [Gr. *ochthē*=a bank, and *bioō*=to live. (*Agassiz.*)]

*Entomology*: A genus of Beetles, family Hydrophilidae.

**\*ōch-ŷ-mŷ**, *s.* [OCCAMY.]

**ō-çim-ĕ-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ocim(um)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

*Botany*: A tribe of Labiatae. It contains four families: Moschosmidæ, Plectranthidæ, Hyptidæ, and Nepetidæ.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hĕre, camel, hĕr, thĕre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**ō-çl-mūm, ō-çŷ-mūm, s.** [Lat. *ocimum*; Gr. *okimon*=basil.]

**Bot.:** The typical genus of the tribe Ocimæ. It is of the family Moschomidæ, and is called in India *tulsé*. *Ocimum basilicum*, *O. gratissimum*, and *O. sanctum* are cultivated in India, and otto is distilled from them. It is supposed that *O. basilicum* yields an Indian fiber used for rope making. Its seeds are given in diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, and gonorrhœa, its juice for ringworm, and its bruised leaves for scorpion stings. *O. gratissimum* and *O. sanctum*, the last named being sacred to Vishnoo, are also used in India medicinally; the seeds of all are steeped in water and eaten. *O. febrifugum*, a native of Sierra Leone, is a febrifuge. *O. incanescens*, a Brazilian plant, is diuretic and diaphoretic.

**\*ō-çiv'-i-tŷ, s.** [Lat. *ocium*, *otium*]=leisure, idleness.] Sloth.

"The avoiding of idleness and ocivity."—Hooper: *Works*, ii. 92.

**ō-crē-ā, s.** [Lat.]

**Rom. Antiq.:** A kind of greave or legging covering the foreleg from the knee to the ankle. It was made of tin, bronze, or other metal, modeled to the leg of the wearer, and fastened behind by straps and buckles, and generally richly ornamented by various designs embossed or chased upon it.

**ō-crē-āt-ēd, a.** [Lat. *ocreatus*, from *ocrea*=a greave or legging.] Wearing an ocrea or legging; hence, booted.

"A scholar undertook, for a small wager, much beneath the penalty, to address himself ocreated unto the vice-chancellor."—Fuller: *Worthies*; Norwich.

**ōct, ōct-ā-, ōct-tō-, pref.** [Lat. *octo*, from Gr. *oktō*=eight.] Having eight, consisting of eight. (The meaning completed by the second portion of the word.)

**ōct-ā-chord, ōct-tō-chord, subst.** [Pref. *octa*, *octo*, and Gr. *chordē*=a string.]

**Music:**

1. A musical instrument with eight strings.

2. A system of eight sounds.

**ōct-ā-ē-drāl, a.** [OCTAHEDRAL.]

**ōct-ā-ē-drite, ōct-tō-hē-drite, s.** [OCTAHEDRITE.]

**ōct-ā-ē-drōn, s.** [OCTAHEDRON.]

**ōct-ā-ēt-ēr-is, s.** [Gr.] A period or cycle of eight years, during which three months of 30 days each were intercalated so as to make the average length of the year 365¼ days.

**ōct-ā-gōn, a. & s.** [Pref. *octa*, and Gr. *gōnia*=an angle, a corner.]

**A. As adjective:** Having eight sides and angles; octagonal.

"The octagon tower from which rose the city cross surmounted by the unicorn of Scotland."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

**B. As substantive:**

1. **Geom.:** A polygon of eight angles or sides. A regular octagon is an octagon all of whose sides and angles are respectively equal to each other. The angle at the center of a regular octagon is 45°, and the angle at the vertex of any angle is 135°. The area of a regular octagon, whose side is 1, is equal to 4.8284271.

2. **Fort.:** A place having eight bastions.

**ōct-āg-ōn-āl, a.** [Eng. *octagon*; -al.] Having eight sides and eight angles; of an octagon shape.

**ōct-āg-ŷ-nōūs, a.** [OCTOGYNOUS.]

**ōct-ā-hē-drāl, ōct-ā-ē-drāl, adj.** [OCTAHEDRON.] Pertaining to an octahedron; of the form of an octahedron; having eight equal surfaces.

**octahedral iron-ore, s.** [MAGNETITE.]

**ōct-ā-hē-drite, s.** [Eng. *octahedr(on)*; suff. -ite (Min.).]

**Min.:** A mineral occurring mostly in square octahedrons more or less modified. Crystallization, probably tetragonal, but Mallard, judging from the optical characters of some crystals from Brazil, is inclined to regard it as monoclinic. Cleavage, basal and octahedral, perfect. Hardness, 5.5-6; specific gravity, 3.82-3.95, higher after heating; luster, approaching adamantine; color, shades of brown, indigo-blue, black; fracture, sub-conchoidal; brittle. Composition: Oxygen, 39; titanium, 61; being pure titanite acid. This is a trimorphous mineral, the two other species being rutile and brookite (q. v.). Found in several localities, especially at Bourg d'Oisans, Isère, France; and lately in splendid and highly modified crystals in the Binenthal, Switzerland.

**ōct-ā-hē-drōn, ōct-ā-ē-drōn, s.** [Pref. *octa*, and Gr. *hedra*=a seat, a base; Ger. *oktaedron*; Fr. *octaèdre*; Lat. *octaedros*.]

1. **Geom.:** A solid figure contained by eight equal equilateral triangles.

2. **Min.:** Two four-sided pyramids united base to base. In the regular octahedron the three sides of each plane are of the same length; in the obtuse octahedron the base is uniformly longer, and in the acute octahedron, shorter than the two sides. In some obtuse and acute octahedrons the base is square, in others rectangular. In the rhomboidal octahedron the common base is a rhomb or rhombic, and the three sides of each plane of different lengths. In the uniform octahedron the common base of the pyramids is not square, and the two planes are not all equal, but resemble each other two and two on opposite sides of the pyramid.

**\*ōct-ām-ēr-ōūs, a.** [Pref. *octa*, and Gr. *meros*=a part.]

**Bot.:** Having the parts in eights.

**\*ōct-ām-ē-tēr, s.** [Pref. *octa*, and Eng. *meter*.] A verse of eight feet.

**ōct-ān-dēr, s.** [OCTANDRIA.]

**Bot.:** One of the Octandria (q. v.).

**ōct-ān-drī-ā, s. pl.** [Pref. *oct*, and Gr. *anēr* (genit. *andros*)=a man, as opposed to a woman or female.]

**Bot.:** Linnæus' eighth class of plants. They have eight stamens in the same flower with the pistil or pistils. They are divided into four orders, Monogynia, Digynia, Trigynia, and Tetragynia, according to the number of pistils.

**ōct-ān-drī-ān, a. & s.** [OCTANDRIA.]

**A. As adjective:**

**Bot.:** Having eight stamens; of or belonging to the class Octandria (q. v.).

**B. As subst.:** A plant of the class Octandria (q. v.).

**ōct-ān-drōūs, a.** [Mod. Lat. *octandr(ia)*; Eng. suff. -ous.] [OCTANDRIAN, A.]

**ōct-tāne, s.** [Lat. *oct(o)*=eight; suff. -ane.]

**Chem.:** C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>18</sub>. The name given to the hydrocarbons of the paraffin series containing eight atoms of carbon. Obtained in the pure state by heating octyl iodide with zinc and dilute hydrochloric acid. It is a mobile liquid, boils at 125°, and has a specific gravity of .7032.

**ōct-ān-gū-lar, a.** [Pref. *oct*, and Eng. *angular*.]

**Geom.:** Having eight angles.

**ōct-ān-gū-lar-nēss, s.** [Eng. *octangular*; -ness.] The quality or state of being octangular, or of having eight angles.

**ōct-tānš, s.** [Lat. *octans*=an eighth part, *octo*=eight.]

**Astron.:** The Octant; one of Lacaille's Southern constellations.

**ōct-tānt, s.** [OCTANS.]

**\*I. Ord. Lang.:** An eighth part of a circle.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Astronomy:**

(1) That position of a planet or heavenly body when it is half-way between conjunction and opposition, or quadrature, and so is distant from another body or point the eighth part of a circle or 45°.

(2) [OCTANS.]

2. **Optics, &c.:** An instrument for measuring angles, resembling a quadrant or sextant in principle, but having an arch of 45°, the eighth part of a circle.

**ōct-ā-plā, s.** [Gr. *oktaploos*.] A polyglot Bible printed in eight languages, usually in parallel columns, so as to present the different texts at one view.

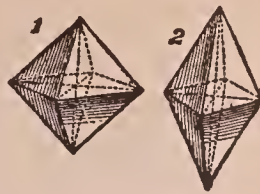
**ōct-ārch, s.** [OCTARCHY.] A ruler of an octarchy. (Haydn.)

**ōct-ārchŷ, s.** [Pref. *oct*, and Gr. *archē*=rule, government.] Government by a body of eight persons.

**ōct-ā-roōn', s.** [OCTOROON.]

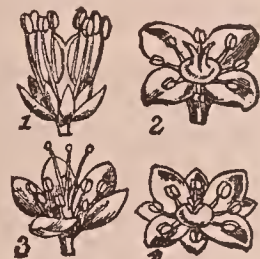
**ōct-ā-stŷle, ōct-tō-stŷle, s.** [Pref. *octa*, *octo*, and Gr. *stylos*=a pillar, a column.]

**Arch.:** A building, as a temple having eight columns in front.



Octahedra.

1. Regular octahedron;
2. Right square-based octahedron.



Octandria.

1. Acer (Monogynia);
2. Chrysosplenium (Digynia);
3. Polygonium (Trigynia);
4. Elatine (Tetragynia).

**\*ōct-ā-teūch, \*ōct-tō-teūch, s.** [Latin *octateuchus*, from Gr. *octateuchos*, *oktō*=eight, and *teuchos*=a book, a composition; Fr. *octateuque*; Sp. *octateuco*.] A collection of eight books; specif., the first eight books of the Old Testament.

"Not unlike unto that [style] of Theodoret in his questions upon the octateuch."—Hammer: *View of Antiq.*, p. 37.

**ōct-tave (a as ī), a. & s.** [Fr., from Lat. *octavus*=eighth, from *octo*=eight; Span. *octavo*; Ital. *ottavo*.]

**A. As adj.:** Denoting eight, consisting of eight.

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A small cask of wine; the eighth part of a pipe.
2. A verse or stanza of eight lines.
3. In the sonnet the first two stanzas of four lines each.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Ecclesiastical:**

(1) The eighth day after a particular church festival, the day of the feast itself being counted.

"When his wondrous octave roll'd again,  
He brought a royal infant in his train."  
Dryden: *Britannia Rediviva*, 21.

(2) The eight days following a particular church festival.

"To be holden in the octaves of the Epiphany."—Holinshed: *Henry III.* (an. 1225.)

2. **Music:**

(1) The interval of an eighth. It may be major, minor, or augmented. It was the diapason of the Greek system.

(2) The first note of the harmonic scale.

(3) An organ stop of four feet pitch on the manuals, or eight feet on the pedals.

**octave-coupler, s.** [ORGAN-COUPLER.]

**octave-flute, s.**

**Music:** A piccolo (q. v.).

**ōct-ā-vō, s. & a.** [Lat. abl. sing. of *octavus*=eighth.] [OCTAVE.]

**A. As subst.:** The size of one leaf of a sheet of paper, which has been folded so as to make eight leaves; hence, applied to a book printed with eight leaves to the sheet. It is generally written 8vo, and varies in size according to the sizes of paper employed; as, foolscap *octavo* (or 8vo), imperial *octavo* (or 8vo), &c.

**B. As adj.:** Having eight leaves to the sheet; of or equal to one leaf of a sheet of paper folded so as to make eight leaves.

"It was an octavo pocket-book."—Walpole: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. iii.

**ōct-tēne, s.** [Lat. *oct(o)*=eight; suff. -ene.] [OCTYLENE.]

**ōct-tēn-nī-āl, a.** [Latin *octennis*=eight years old; *octennium*=a period of eight years; *octo*=eight, and *annus*=a year.]

1. Happening or recurring every eighth year.

2. Lasting eight years.

**ōct-tēn-nī-āl-lŷ, adv.** [English *octennial*; -ly.] Once in eight years.

**ōct-tēt, s.** [Lat. *octo*=eight.]

**Music:** A musical composition for eight parts.

**ōct-tile, s.** [Lat. *octo*=eight.]

**Astron.:** The same as OCTANT (q. v.).

**ōct-til-li-ōn, s.** [From Lat. *octo*=eight, on analogy of *million*, *billion*, &c.] In English notation the number produced by involving a million to the eighth power; a number represented by 1 followed by 48 ciphers. In French and American notation the number represented by 1 followed by 27 ciphers.

**ōct-tō-, pref.** [OCT-.]

**octo-bass, s.**

**Music:** An instrument of the viol family, the low octave of the violoncello. It has three strings tuned in fifth and fourth. It has movable keys to press the strings upon frets of the neck. The keys are moved by levers governed by the left hand, and by pedal keys on which the foot of the player acts. Its compass is one octave and a fifth.

**ōct-tō-bēr, \*Oc-to-bre, s. & a.** [Latin *October*, from *octo*=eight, it having been originally the eighth month of the Roman year; Fr. *octobre*; Ital. *ottobre*; Sp. *octubre*.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. The tenth month of the year; it contains thirty-one days.

"Green rye in September, when timely thou past,  
October for wheat sowing calleth as fast."  
Tusser: *Points of Husbandry*; October.

2. Ale or cider brewed in October; hence, good ale.

**B. As adj.:** Made or produced in October; as, October ale.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, t̄his; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -çion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



October-bird, s.

Ornith.: (See extract.)

'The most delicious bird in the West Indies is the Ortolan, or *October-bird*. It is the *Emberiza oryzivora* of Linnæus, or Rice-bird of South Carolina."—B. Edwards: *British West Indies* (ed. 1819), 124.

ōc-tō-brōm-ē-thyl, s. [Prefix *octo-*; English *brom(ine)*, and *ethyl*.]

Chem.: A compound in which eight atoms of hydrogen in the two atoms of ethyl have been replaced by two atoms of bromine.

octobromethyl-oxide, s.

Chem.: (C<sub>2</sub>HBr)<sub>2</sub>O. A thickish liquid having an odor of perspiration, formed by heating ethylidene oxychloride with bromine for ten hours. It fumes in the air, and is insoluble in water.

ōc-tō-dēç-i-māl, adj. [Lat. *octodecimus*, from *octodecim*=eighteen: *octo*=eight, and *decem*=ten.]

Crystallog.: Applied to a crystal whose prism has eight faces, and the two summits together, ten faces.

ōc-tō-dēç-i-mō, s. & a. [Lat. neut. abl. sing. of *octodecimus*.] [OCTODECIMAL.]

A. As subst.: The size of one leaf of a sheet of paper folded so as to make eighteen leaves to the sheet; hence, a book printed on sheets folded into eighteen leaves. It is commonly abbreviated into 18mo.

B. As adj.: Having or consisting of eighteen leaves to the sheet; of or equal to one leaf of a sheet of paper folded so as to make eighteen leaves.

ōc-tō-dēn-tāte, a. [Pref. *octo-*, and Eng. *dentate*.] Having eight teeth.

ōc-tō-dōn, s. [Pref. *oct-*, and Gr. *odontos* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of the family Octodontidae, and the sub-family Octodontinae, with three species, from Peru, Bolivia, and Chili. The best known is *Octodon cumingii*, a rat-like animal, rather smaller than the water-vole. Brownish-yellow, penciled with black on back; yellowish beneath; feet white.

ōc-tō-dōn-tī-dæ, s. pl. [Modern Lat. *octodon*, genit. *octodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. Zoöl.: A family of Hystricomorpha, with three sub-families, Ctenodactylinae, Octodontinae, and Echinomyinae.

2. Palæont.: Four fossil genera; Ctenomys from the Pliocene, and Megamys from the Eocene of La Plata; and Palæomys and Archæomys from the Lower Miocene of France and Germany.

ōc-tō-dōn-tī-næ, s. pl. [Modern Lat. *octodon*, genit. *octodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zoöl.: A sub-family of Octodontidae. Chief genera, Octodon and Petromys.

\*ōc-tō-ē-drīc-āl, s. [OCTAHEDRON.] The same as OCTAHEDRAL (q. v.).

ōc-tō-ē-drīte, s. [OCTAHEDRITE.]

ōc-tō-fār-i-ōus, a. [Formed with pref. *octo-*, on analogy of *multifarious* (q. v.).]

Bot.: In eight directions.

ōc-tō-fīd, a. [Lat. *octo*=eight, and *findo* (pa. t. *fidi*)=to cleave, to cut.]

Bot.: Cleft or divided into eight segments, as a calyx.

\*ōc-tōg'-a-mŷ, \*ōc-tōg'-a-mŷe, s. [Pref. *octo-*, and Gr. *gamos*=marriage.] The act of marrying eight times.

ōc-tō-gēn-ār-i-an, a. & s. [Lat. *octogenarius*=containing eighty; *octogeni*=eighty each, from *octoginta*=eighty; *octo*=eight.]

A. As adj.: Of eighty years of age; over eighty years old; between eighty and ninety years of age.

B. As subst.: A person eighty years of age; one between eighty and ninety years of age.

ōc-tōg'-ēn-ār-ŷ, a. [Lat. *octogenarius*.] The same as OCTOGENARIAN (q. v.).

\*ōc-tōg'-ōn-āl, a. [OCTAGONAL.]

ōc-tō-gŷn'-i-a, s. [Pref. *octo-*, and Gr. *gynē*=a woman.]

Bot.: Any Linnæan order which has eight styles or pistils in a hermaphrodite flower. Only one such exists, Dodecandria Octogynia.

ōc-tōg'-ŷn-ōus, a. [OCTOGYNIA.]

Bot.: Having eight pistils or styles.

ōc-tō-īc, a. [Lat. *octo*=eight; Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Containing eight atoms of carbon.

octoic-acid, s. [CAPRYLIC-ACID.]

ōc-tō-lōc'-u-lar, adj. [Pref. *octo-*, and English *ocular* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Having eight cells for seeds.

ōc-tōn-ār-ŷ, a. [Lat. *octonarius*, from *octoni*=eight each; *octo*=eight; Fr. *octonaire*.] Belonging or pertaining to the number eight.

ōc-tōn-ōc'-u-lar, a. [Lat. *octoni*=eight each, and *oculus*=an eye.] Having eight eyes.

"Spiders [are] for the most part *octonocular*."—Derham: *Physico-Theology*, bk. viii, ch. iii.

ōc'-tō-pēde, s. [Lat. *octo*=eight, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.] An eight-footed animal.

"Spiders, industrious, hardworking *octopedes*."—Lynton: *Night and Morning*, bk. i, ch. vi.

ōc-tō-pēt'-a-lōus, adj. [Greek *oktō*=eight, and *petalon*=a petal.]

Having eight petals.

ōc'-tō-pōd, a. & s. [OCTOPODA.]

A. As adj.: Having eight feet.

"*Octopod* dibranchiates."—Owen: *Invert.* (Index.)

B. As subst.: An animal having eight feet; specif. any individual of the Octopoda (q. v.).

ōc-tōp'-ō-dā, s. pl. [Pref. *octo-*, and Gr. *poda*, pl. of *pous*=a foot.]

Zoöl.: A section of Dibranchiate Cephalopods. Arms eight, suckers sessile, eyes fixed; body united to the head by a broad cervical band; branchial chamber divided; oviduct double; shell internal and rudimentary. It contains two families, Argonautidae and Octopodidae.

ōc-tō-pōd'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *octopod(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: The typical family of the section Octopoda (q. v.). It contains seven genera and sixty-two species.

ōc'-tō-pūs, s. [Pref. *octo-*, and Greek *pous*=a foot.]

Zoölogy:

1. The typical genus of the family Octopodidae. The body is oval, warty, or cirrose, finless; arms long, unequal, suckers in two rows, mantle supported in front by the branchial septum. In the male the third right arm is hectocotylized (q. v.). Found on the coasts of the temperate and tropical zones. Forty-six species are known, varying in length from one inch to more than two feet. They are the "polypi" of Homer and Aristotle; they are solitary animals, frequenting rocky shores, and are very active and voracious; the females oviposit on seaweeds or in empty shells. They are regularly exposed for sale in the markets of Smyrna and Naples, and the bazaars of India.



Octopus.

2. Any individual of the genus.

ōc-tō-rā-di-āt-ēd, a. [Pref. *octo-*, and English *radiated* (q. v.).] Having eight rays.

ōc-tō-roōn', s. [Lat. *octo*=eight.] The child of a quadron and a white person.

ōc-tō-spēr'-mōus, a. [Prefix *octo-*, and Greek *sperma*=a seed.] Containing eight seeds.

ōc-tō-stŷle, s. [OCTASTYLE.]

ōc-tō-sŷl-lāb'-īc, ōc-tō-sŷl-lāb'-īc-āl, a. [Pref. *octo-*, and Eng. *syllabic*, *syllabical* (q. v.).] Consisting of eight syllables.

ōc-tō-sŷl-la-ble, a. & s. [Pref. *octo-*, and Eng. *syllable* (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Consisting of eight syllables; octosyllabic.

"I call this the *octosyllable* meter from what I apprehended to have been its original form."—Tyrwhitt: *Lang. and Vers. of Chaucer*.

B. As subst.: A word consisting of eight syllables.

ōc-troi (roi as rwā), oc-troy, s. [Fr., from *octroyer*=to grant, from Lat. *auctorico*=to authorize, to grant; *auctor*=an authority, an author.]

1. A tax or duty payable at the gates of French cities on articles brought in there.

2. A grant or privilege, as an exclusive right of trading, granted by Government to a particular person or company; a concession.

3. The constitution of a state granted by a prince.

ōc-tu-or, s. [Lat. *octo*=eight.]

Music: The same as OCTET (q. v.).

ōc-tu-ple, a. [Lat. *octuplus*, from *octo*=eight.] Eightfold.

ōc-tu-plēt, s. [OCTUPLE.]

Music: A group of eight notes which are to be played in the time of six.

ōct'-ŷl, s. [Lat. *oct(o)*=eight; *-yl*.]

Chem.: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>. Capryl; the eighth term of the series of alcohol-radicals. It may be separated from the chloride, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>Cl, by the action of acetate of sodium in the cold. In the free state it is represented by the formula  $\begin{cases} C_8H_{17} \\ C_8H_{17} \end{cases}$

octyl-alcohol, s. [OCTYL-HYDRATE.]

octyl-bromide, s.

Chem.: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>Br. Obtained as an oily liquid by treating octylic-alcohol with phosphorus and bromine. It is heavier than water, soluble in alcohol, and boils at 190°.

octyl-carbinol, s. [NONYLIC-ALCOHOL.]

octyl-chloride, s.

Chem.: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>Cl. Produced by the action of pentachloride of phosphorus on octylic-alcohol. It is colorless, lighter than water, and smells of oranges. It boils at 175°, and has a gravity of 895 at 16°.

octyl-hydrate, s.

Chem.: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>HO. Octyl-alcohol, caprylic-alcohol. Obtained by distilling ricinoleate of potassium, or acetate of octyl with caustic alkali. It is a transparent, colorless, oily liquid, having an aromatic odor. It boils at 180°; specific gravity, 826 at 16°. Dissolves in ether, alcohol, and acetic acid; insoluble in water. It combines with chloride of calcium, forming deliquescent crystals, and with sodium it yields substitution products.

octyl-hydride, s.

Chem.: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>H. Hydride of capryl. One of the constituents of American petroleum, and found in the portion coming over at 115°-120°. It is a colorless liquid with a faint odor of ether, boiling at 119°; specific gravity, 0.728 at 0°. Chlorine converts it into octyl-chloride.

octyl-iodide, s.

Chem.: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>I. Obtained as an oil by the action of iodine and phosphorus on octylic-alcohol. It has the odor of oranges; specific gravity 1.31; boils at 211°. Heated with alcoholic ammonia it yields hydriodate of octylamine.

octyl-oxide, s.

Chem.:  $\begin{cases} C_8H_{17} \\ C_8H_{17} \end{cases}$  O. Obtained in rather an impure state by distilling iodide of octyl with octylate of sodium.

octyl-sulphide, s.

Chem.:  $\begin{cases} C_8H_{17} \\ C_8H_{17} \end{cases}$  S. Separates as an oily liquid lighter than water when protosulphide of sodium is heated with octyl-iodide. It has an unpleasant odor, and is slightly soluble in alcohol.

ōc-tŷl'-a-mīne, s. [Eng. *octyl*, and *amine*.]

Chem.:  $\begin{cases} C_8H_{17} \\ H_2 \end{cases}$  N. Caprylamine. Produced by heating alcoholic ammonia with iodide of octyl. It is a colorless inflammable liquid, having the odor of fish. Specific gravity, 786; boils at 168°, precipitates metallic salts, and forms crystallizable compounds with acids. Insoluble in water.

ōc-tŷl'-ēne, s. [Eng. *octyl*; *-ene*.]

Chem.: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>16</sub>. Octene. Caprylene. Obtained by heating chloride of octyl and alcoholic potash, and by distilling fatty acids with potash-lime. It is a mobile oil, lighter than water, boiling at 118-120°. Insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. Nitric acid acts on it with energy, forming nitro-octylene, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>15</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>).

octylene-acetate, s.

Chem.:  $\begin{cases} C_2H_3O_2 \\ C_8H_{16} \\ C_2H_3O_2 \end{cases}$ . Obtained by heating an ethereal solution of the bromide with acetate of silver to 100°. Is a thick, oily liquid, boiling below 245°. (Watts.)

octylene-bromide, s.

Chem.: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>16</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>. An amber-colored liquid, produced by direct combination of bromine with octylene and octyl-hydrate.

octylene-hydrate, s.

Chem.: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>16</sub>(HO)<sub>2</sub>. Octylic glycol. Obtained as an oily liquid by decomposing the acetate with potash and redistilling. It is inodorous, colorless, and has a burning, aromatic taste. Soluble in alcohol and ether. Specific gravity 932 at 0°. Boils at 245-250°.

ōc-tŷ-lēn'-īc, a. [Eng. *octylen(e)*; *-ic*.] Derived from octylene.

octylenic-chlorhydrin, s.

Chem.: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>16</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O+Cl. Obtained as an aromatic liquid, boiling at 235-240°, by the action of hypochlorous acid on octylene in presence of mercurous oxide suspended in water.

ōc-tŷl'-īc, a. [Eng. *octyl*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to octyl.

octylic-acid, s. [CAPRYLIC-ACID.]

ōc-cū'-bā, s. [For etym. and def. see compound.]

ocuba-wax, s. A vegetable wax obtained from the fruit of *Myristica ocuba*. It is yellowish-white, of the consistence of bees-wax, melts at 36°, and is soluble in boiling alcohol. Used in Brazil for the manufacture of candles.



**ōc'-u-lar, a. & s.** [Lat. *ocularis*=pertaining to the eye; *oculus*=an eye; Fr. *oculaire*; Sp. *ocular*; Ital. *oculare*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Of or pertaining to the eye; depending on the eye; received or known from actual sight.

\*2. Visible to the eye; plain, evident, manifest.

"That still remains a marke too *ocular*  
To leave your heart yet blinded."

Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, xxiii.

3. Seeing; using or acting by the eye.

"Thomas was an *ocular* witness of Christ's death and burial."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 4.

**B. As subst.:** The eye-piece of a telescope or microscope.

**ocular-cone, s.** The cone formed within the eye by a pencil of rays proceeding from an object, the base of the cone being on the cornea, the apex on the retina.

**ocular-spectra, s. pl.**

*Physiol. & Optics:* Phantasms, the offspring of sensations arising without any light falling on the retina. They have no objective reality, and are caused perhaps by an intrinsic stimulation of some portion, probably a cerebral one, of the visual apparatus. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

**ōc'-u-lar-lŷ, adv.** [English *ocular*; -ly.] In an ocular manner; by the eye or actual view or sight.

"Andrew Thevat in his *Cosmography* doth *ocularly* overthrow it."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xv.

**ōc'-u-lar-ŷ, a.** [Lat. *ocularis*=ocular (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to the eye; ocular.

**ōc'-u-late, ōc'-u-lāt-ēd, adj.** [Latin *oculatus*, from *oculus*=an eye.]

1. *Lit.:* Furnished or provided with eyes; having eyes.

2. *Fig.:* Having spots resembling eyes.

**ōc'-u-lī-form, adj.** [Latin *oculus* = an eye, and *forma*=form, shape.] Resembling an eye in form, shape, or appearance.

**ōc'-u-lī-na, s.** [Lat. *ocul(us)*=an eye; fem. sing. adj. suff. -ina.]

*Paleont.:* The typical genus of the family *Oculinidae* (q. v.), from the Eocene Tertiary. The corallum is arborescent, and the cœnenchyma nearly smooth.

**ōc'-u-līn'-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *oculin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Paleont. & Zoology:* A family of Aporose Zoantharia, with several extinct and some surviving genera. The corallum is compound, with an abundant and compact cœnenchyma; its surface smooth or striated. A few dissepiments are present, but no synapticulæ.

**ōc'-u-līst, s.** [Lat. *oculus*=an eye; Fr. *oculiste*.] One who is, or professes to be, skilled in the treatment of diseases of the eye.

**ōc'-u-lō-, s.** [OCULUS.] Of, or belonging to, or moving the eye.

**oculo-motor, a.**

*Anat.:* Moving the eye. Used of the oculo-motor nerve; the third pair of nerves.

**ōc'-u-lūs, s.** [Lat.=an eye.]

1. *Anat.:* The eye.

2. *Bot.:* A leaf-bud.

**ō'-cŷ'-drōme, s.** [OCYDROMUS.] Any individual of the genus *Ocydromus* (q. v.).

"The chief interest attaching to the *Ocydromes* is their inability to use in flight the wings with which they are furnished, and hence an extreme probability of the form becoming wholly extinct in a short time."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 723.

**ōc'-ŷ'-drō'-mī-a, s.** [OCYDROMUS.]

*Entom.:* A genus of Empidæ (q. v.). Antennæ apparently two-jointed, second joint short, seta long, proboscis slightly exerted, legs slender. Six species known.

**ō-cŷd'-rō-mīne, a.** [Mod. Latin *ocydrom(us)*; Eng. suff. -ine.] Belonging to or characteristic of the genus *Ocydromus*.

"So far the distribution of the *Ocydromine* form is wholly in accordance with that of most others characteristic of the New Zealand sub-region."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 723.

**ō-cŷd'-rō-mūs, subst.** [Greek *ōkydromos*=swift running; *ōkys*=swift, and *dramein*, 2d aor. inf. of *trechō*=to run.]

*Ornith.:* A genus of Rallidæ, named by Wagler in 1830. [OCYDROME.] Wallace estimates the number of species at four. *Ocydroma earli* is Earl's Weka Rail, *O. australis*, the Weka Rail, of which a white variety sometimes occurs.

**ō'-cŷ'-mūm, s.** [OCIMUM.]

**ō-cŷp'-ō-da, s.** [Gr. *ōkypodēs*=swift-footed.]

*Zoöl.:* Sand-crab; the typical genus of Milne-Edwards' family *Ocypodidae* (q. v.). Seven species are known, of which the most remarkable is *Ocypoda ceratophthalma*, the Racer, or Horseman Crab. [OCYPODE.]

**ō'-cŷ'-pōde, s.** [OCYPODA.] Any individual of the genus *Ocypoda*, especially the Racer, or Horseman Crab.

"The *ocypode* burrows in the dry soil, making deep excavations, bringing up literally armfuls of sand. . . . So inconvenient are the operations of these industrious pests that men are kept regularly employed at Colombo in filling up the holes formed by them."—*Tennent: Ceylon*, i. 300.

**ō-cŷ'-pō'-dī-an, s.** [Mod. Lat. *ocypod(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. -ian.]

*Zoölogy:*

1. *Sing.:* Any member of the genus *Ocypoda* (q. v.).

2. *Pl.:* The family *Ocypodidae* (q. v.).

**ō-cŷ'-pōd'-ī-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *ocypod(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zoölogy:* A family of Brachyurous Crustacea, founded by Milne-Edwards. It contains two genera, *Ocypoda* and *Gelasimus*.

**ō'-cŷ'-pūs, s.** [Gr. *ōkypous*=swift-footed; *ōkys*=swift, and *pous*=a foot.]

*Entom.:* A genus of Staphylinidæ (q. v.). *Ocypus olens*, the Devil's Coach-horse (q. v.).

**ōd, ōd, ō-dŷl, ō'-dŷle, s.** [Gr. *hodos*=a way, a path, a road; and *hyle*=matter as a principle of being.] The name given, in 1845, by Baron von Reichenbach to a natural force, "imponderable" or "influence," which he believed himself to have discovered. He thought it was present in all bodies, but was developed especially by magnets, crystals, heat, light, and chemical and vital action. It was held to explain the phenomena of mesmerism, and has since been made to do duty anew for those of spirit-rapping, table-turning, &c. It has been credited with the ability to produce luminous appearances, visible, however, only to persons of peculiar sensitiveness.

"That *od* force of German Reichenbach  
Which still from female finger-tips burnt blue."

E. B. Browning, in *Goodrich & Porter*.

\***ōd, \*ōdd, interj.** [A corrupt. of God.] An oath.

**ōd-a-cān'-thā, s.** [Pref. *od(on)-*, and Gr. *akantha*=a spine.]

*Entom.:* The typical genus of the sub-family *Odacanthinae* (q. v.). Thorax nearly cylindrical, elytra truncated, articulations of the tarsi entire.

**ōd-a-cān-thī'-næ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *odacanth(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

*Entom.:* A sub-family of Carabidæ (q. v.).

**ō'-dāl, a.** [UDAL.]

**ō'-dā-līsk, ō'-dā-līskue (que as k), s.** [French *odalisque*, from Turk. *odalik*, from *oda*=a chamber.] A female slave or concubine in the Sultan's seraglio or a Turkish harem; one of the ladies of the harem, of whom the Sultan has personal knowledge.

"The nominal authority of the Sultan, or Shah, is practically overshadowed by the veiled despotism of his mother, the Sultana Valide, or his favorite *odalisque*."—*Cooper: Heroines of the Past*, p. 9.

**ō'-dāl-lēr, s.** [UDALLER.]

**ōd'-āx, s.** [Gr. *odax*=biting.]

*Ichthy.:* A genus of Labridæ, with six species from the coasts of Australia and New Zealand. *Odax radiatus* is from Western Australia. All the species are of small size.

**ōdd, \*odde, a.** [Icel. *oddi*=a triangle, a point of land, an odd number; cf. *oddatala*=an odd number, *oddamadhr*=an odd man, a third man; *síandask i odde*=to stand at odds, to be at odds; cogn. with A. S. *ord*=the point of a sword; Dan. *od*=a point; *odde*=a tongue of land; Sw. *udda*=odd, not even; *udde*=a point, a cape. (*Skeat.*)]

1. Not even; not divisible by 2; not divisible into pairs; distinguished by numbers not divisible by 2.

"They say there is divinity in *odd* numbers."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 1.

2. Remaining over after a number has been divided into pairs; as, There were twenty couples and one *odd* one.

3. Wanting a match or pair; one of a pair of which the other is wanting; belonging to a broken set; as, an *odd* boot, three *odd* volumes of a set.

4. Expressing an indefinite number; exceeding a specified number or quantity.

"Nine score and *odd* posts."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, iv. 3.

¶ The *and* is frequently omitted.

"Eighty *odd* years of sorrow have I seen."

*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 3.

5. Not included or reckoned among others; not taken into account; hence, trifling, of little or no value or consequence; taken at random.

6. Occasional, casual, incidental.

"On some *odd* time."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

7. Out of the way, lonely, secluded, retired, deserted.

"Whom I left, cooling of the air with sighs,  
In an *odd* angle of the isle."

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

8. Unequaled, uncommon, matchless, unique.

9. Singular, peculiar, strange, fantastical, whimsical, eccentric, droll.

"You're an *odd* man."

*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5.

10. At odds; on terms of enmity or contention.

"The general state, I fear,  
Can scarce entreat you to be *odd* with him."

*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5.

11. Strange, unlikely.

"Mr. Locke's Essay would be a very *odd* book for a man to make himself master of."—*Addison: Spectator*.

\***odd-conceited, adj.** Strangely devised, fantastical.

"I'll knit it up in silken strings,  
With twenty *odd-conceited* love-knots."

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 7.

**Odd Fellow, s.** A member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a secret fraternal society instituted in England in the 18th century, and now having extensive lodges in Great Britain, Australia, Denmark, Switzer and the United States, etc. The first lodge in the United States was established in 1819, and the returns of the Grand Lodges for 1902 show the order to have attained a membership of 965,973, female members not included. The American order is not in affiliation with the English order entitled the "Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows," which in 1902 reported a membership of 1,002,272. The Rebekah lodges admit to membership female relatives of the male members, and in 1902 reported a membership of 233,826 sisters, and 141,158 brothers. There is also an organization of colored Odd Fellows, entitled the "Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of America," which in 1902 reported a membership of 162,350.

**odd-looking, adj.** Having an odd or singular look; singular or peculiar in appearance.

**odd-side, s.** *Founding:* When many castings are required from one pattern, or from a number of patterns, molded in the same flask, the false part is prepared with care in an odd-flask, and is preserved indefinitely.

**ōdd'-ī-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *odd*; -ity.]

1. The quality or state of being odd, singular, or peculiar; strangeness, singularity, oddness.

2. An odd person or thing; something strange, peculiar, or singular; as, He is a great *oddity*.

**ōdd'-lŷ, \*od-ly, adv.** [Eng. *odd*; -ly.]

1. In an odd manner; not evenly.

2. In an odd, strange, peculiar, or singular manner; strangely, singularly.

"How *oddly* will it sound that I  
Must ask my child forgiveness."

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, v. 1.

¶ **Oddly Odd Number:** A number which, when divided by 4, leaves 3 for a remainder, or which is of the form  $4n + 3$ . Thus, 3, 7, 11, 15, &c., are oddly odd numbers.

**ōdd'-mēnt, s.** [Eng. *odd*; -ment.]

1. A trifle, a remnant.

"So many book *oddm*ents of accounts, &c."—*Mad. D'Arbly: Diary*, vi. 54.

2. (*Pl.*): The parts of a book, such as index, title, &c., which are not portions of the actual text.

**ōdd'-nēss, s.** [Eng. *odd*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being odd or uneven.

2. The quality or state of being odd, strange, peculiar, or singular; oddity, strangeness, singularity, eccentricity.

"What in *oddness* can be more sublime

Than Sloane, the foremost toymen of his time?"

*Young: Love of Fame*, iv.

**ōdds, \*oddes, \*ods, s., sing. & pl.** [ODD.]

1. The state of being odd; inequality; excess of any number as compared with another; the difference in favor of one number against another.

"God's arm strike with us! 'tis a fearful *odds*."

*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 3.

2. Superiority, advantage.

"And with that *odds* he weighs King Richard down."

*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 4.

3. Probability; that which justifies the attribution of superiority to one of two or more persons or events.

"The *odds* appeared visibly against him."—*Hart: Statius; Thebaid*, vi. (Note 32.)

4. Specif., in betting, the excess of the amount of the bet made by one party over that of another.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -çion, -çion = zhün. -çious, -çious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



\*5. Quarrel, dispute, contention, discord. (Obsolete except in the phrase at odds.)

"I cannot speak  
Any beginning to this peevish odds."  
Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 3.

¶ (1) At odds: At variance, quarreling.

"He flashes into one gross crime or other,  
That sets us all at odds."—Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 3.

(2) Odds and ends: Miscellaneous trifles; odd articles.

**ōde**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *oda*, *ode*, from Gr. *ōdē*, a form of *oidē*=a song, from *aidō*=to sing; Ital. *oda*, *ode*; Sp. *oda*.] A short poem or song; a lyric poem; a poetical composition fitted or intended to be set to music.

"The collection includes Alexander's Feast, the noblest ode in our language."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

**\*ode-factor**, *s.* A contemptuous epithet for a writer or dealer in odes.

**ode-maker**, *s.* A writer or composer of odes.

**ōde-lēt**, *s.* [Eng. *ode*; dim. suff. *-let*.] A little or short ode.

**\*ōde-mān**, *s.* [Eng. *ode*, and *man*.] A writer of an ode or odes. (Wolcot.: *P. Pindar*, p. 18.)

**ō-dē-ōn**, **\*ō-dē-ūm**, *s.* [Lat. *odeum*, from Gr. *ōdeion*, from *ōdē*=a song.]

*Greek Antiq.*: A hall or theater in which musical and poetical compositions were performed in competition for prizes. Hence, a hall or building for the performance of musical or dramatic works.

**\*ō-dī-ble**, **\*o-dy-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *odibilis*, from *odi*=to hate.] Hateful, odious.

**ōd'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *od*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the force or influence termed *od*.

**ōd'-ic-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *odic*; *-al*, *-ly*.] In an odic manner; by means of odic force.

**ō-dī-na**, *s.* [Latinized from the native name in the south of India.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Anacardiaceæ. *Odina wodier* is an Indian tree which furnishes a dark red gum, known in Europe as gung or kuni gum. It is used in calico printing, and as a varnish. The bark of the tree is employed in tanning, and its fibers for ropes. It is astringent, and a decoction of it is made into a lotion in eruptions and old ulcers.

**ō-dīn'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *Odin*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Odin, or Woden.

**ō-dīn'-ite**, *s.* [ODITE.]

**ō-dī-ōūs**, *a.* [Fr. *odieux*, from Lat. *odiosus*, from *odium*=hate; *odi*=to hate; Sp. & Ital. *odioso*.]

1. Hateful; deserving to be hated. Odious is less forcible than abominable or detestable; as, an odious crime.

2. Causing hate.

"For daring single to be just  
And utter odious truth."

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 704.

3. Causing disgust or repugnance; offensive, disagreeable, repulsive.

"They had formerly seen only the odious side of that polity."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. Exposed to hate; unpopular, offensive.

"By unjust dealing they became most odious."—Hayward.

**ō-dī-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *odious*; *-ly*.]

1. In an odious or hateful manner; so as to deserve or excite hatred; hatefully.

"It is sufficient for their purpose that the word sounds odiously."—South: *Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 3.

\*2. Invidiously; so as to excite hate, repugnance, or disgust.

**ō-dī-ōūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *odious*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being odious or hateful; hatefulness; the quality of exciting hatred, disgust, or repugnance; offensiveness.

\*2. The state of being hated; hatred.

"An aged gentleman of approved goodness, who had gotten nothing by his cousin's power but danger from him, and odiousness for him."—Sidney.

**ōd'-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *od(e)*; *-ist*.] A writer of odes.

"The original *odist* thus parodied by his friend."—*Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin*, p. 24.

**ō-dīte**, **ō-dīn'-ite**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably after Odin of Scandinavian mythology.]

*Min.*: A name given by Berzelius to a somewhat altered mica, Muscovite (q. v.), in the belief that a new metal, odinium, had been found therein. Found in Norway.

**ō-dī-ūm**, *s.* [Lat., from *odi*=to hate.]

1. A feeling of hatred; dislike or disgust.

2. That which provokes or excites hatred or disgust; offensiveness, unpopularity.

"Monsieur Blinville, the French ambassador, celebrated mass openly, that the *odium* might fall on the king."—Walpole: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. ii.

**odium-theologicum**, *s.* The hatred or bitterness of opposed theologians; theological hatred or bitterness.

**ōd'-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *od*; *-ize*.] To impregnate or charge with odic force.

**\*od-ling**, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A word, so far as is known, occurring only in the example quoted below. Giffard (Note in loc.) writes, "I can say nothing with certainty, having never met with the word elsewhere." From the context, it evidently= some form of trickery.

"His profession is skeldring and odling"—Ben Jonson: *Every Man Out of His Humor*. (Character of the Persons.)

**ōd'-mŷl**, *s.* [Gr. *odmē*=a smell, a scent; *-yl*.]

*Chemistry*: The hypothetical radical of odmyl-sulphide.

**odmyl-sulphide**, *s.*

*Chem.*: When fats or oils containing oleic acid are distilled with sulphur, a fetid oil passes over. This, on being dissolved in alcohol, yields precipitates with various metallic salts. An analysis by Anderson, of the precipitate thrown down by mercuric chloride led him to regard it as a compound of mercuric chloride and mercurous sulphide, with the body  $C_8H_8S_2$ , which he calls sulphide of odmyl.

**ō-dōm'-ē-tēr**, *s.* [Gr. *hodomētron*, from *hodos*=a way, a road, and *metron*=a measure; French *odomètre*.] An instrument employed for registering the number of revolutions of a carriage-wheel, to which it is attached. Two wheels of the same diameter, and turning freely on the same axis, are placed face to face; the edge of one is cut into 100 teeth, and that of the other into 99 teeth, and an endless screw works into the notches in each wheel. When the screw has turned 100 times around, the wheel having 99 teeth will have gained one notch on the other, which gain is shown by an index attached to one wheel, which passes over a graduated arc on the other. Every hundred turns are thus registered on the second wheel, and all turns less than a hundred are shown by a separate index. Now, instead of the screw turning on its axis, it is found more convenient to have the screw fast, and to allow the weight of the machine to be suspended freely, so that as the carriage-wheel turns, the effect is the same as turning the screw on its axis.

**ō-dō-mēt'-ric-al**, *a.* [Eng. *odometr(y)*; *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to an odometer, or to measurements made by it.

**\*ō-dōm'-ē-trōūs**, *adj.* [Eng. *odometer*; *-ous*.] Serving to measure distances traveled on a road, &c.

**ō-dōm'-ē-trŷ**, *subst.* [Eng. *odometer*; *-y*.] The measurement of distances traveled by means of an odometer.

**ō-dōn**, **ō-dōnt**, **ō-dōn-to**, *pref.* [Gr. *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.] Having teeth, or processes resembling teeth; resembling teeth.

**-ō-dōn**, **-ō-dōnt**, *suff.* [ODON-.]

**ōd'-ō-nēs'-tīs**, *s.* [Gr. *hodos*=a way, and *nēstis*=fasting.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Moths, family Bombycidae. *Odonestis potatoria* is the Drinker moth (q. v.).

**ō-dōn-tāg'-ra**, *s.* [Pref. *odont-*, and Gr. *agra*=a seizure.]

1. *Pathol.*: Toothache, as the result of gout or rheumatism.

2. *Dent.*: A form of dental forceps.

**ō-dōn-tāl'-gī-a**, *s.* [Pref. *odont-*, and Gr. *algos*=pain.]

*Pathol.*: Toothache; pain in the teeth, arising from any cause.

**ō-dōn-tāl'-gīc**, *a. & s.* [ODONTALGIA.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the toothache.

B. *As subst.*: A remedy for the toothache.

**ō-dōn-tāl'-gŷ**, *s.* [ODONTALGIA.]

**ō-dōn'-ta-līte**, **ō-dōn'-tō-līte**, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

*Min.*: A name used to distinguish the false from the true turquoise used in jewelry. It is formed by the coloration of fossil or semi-fossil bones, by phosphate of iron (vivianite), which sometimes produces specimens of a fine turquoise-blue color. When decomposed by hydrochloric acid, the true turquoise gives a rich blue color on addition of ammonia, while the odontolite, with the same test, remains unaltered.

**ō-dōnt**, *pref.* [ODON-.]

**ō-dōnt-ās'-pīs**, *s.* [Pref. *odont-*, and Gr. *aspis*=a shield.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A genus of Selachioidei, with two species, large sharks from tropical and temperate seas. Teeth large, awl-shaped, with one or two small cusps at the base.

2. *Palæont.*: Fossil teeth have been found in the Eocene of Sheppey.

**ō-dōn'-tī-a** (t as sh), *subst.* [Gr. *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of the family Odon-tidæ.

**ō-dōn-tī-a-sīs**, *s.* [Gr., from *odontiaō*=to cut the teeth.] [ODON-.] Dentition; the cutting of the teeth.

**ō-dōn-tī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *odont(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: A family of Moths, group Pyralidina. The antennæ of the male are short and pubescent; the palpi short and projecting; the wings thick, the anterior ones oblong, with a tuft of scales on the inner margin. Larva short, feeding on stems.

**ō-dōn-tī-tīs**, *s.* [Gr. *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth; Eng. suff. *-itis*.]

*Pathol.*: Inflammation of the teeth.

**ō-dōn-tō**, *s.* [ODON-.] A kind of powder prepared from certain herbs, and used for cleaning and whitening the teeth; a dentifrice.

**ō-dōn-tō**, *pref.* [ODON-.]

**ō-dōn-tō-blāst**, *subst.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. *blastos*=a sprout, a shoot.]

*Physiol.*: (See extract.)

"The first formation of the dentine is effected by cells termed *odontoblasts*, which lie in the delicate connective tissue."—Carpenter: *Human Physiol.*, p. 56.

**ō-dōn-tō-çetes**, *s. pl.* [ODONTOCETI.]

*Zoöl.*: The English rendering of the scientific name *Odontoceti* (q. v.).

"The Mysticetes have passed beyond the *Odontocetes* in specialization."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 393.

**ō-dōn-tō-çē-tī**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Greek *kētos*=a sea-monster.]

1. *Zoöl.*: Toothed whales; a sub-order of Cetacea with four families: Physteridae, Platanistidae, Delphinidae, and the extinct Squalodontidae. The sub-order is sometimes divided into Delphinidae, Catodontidae, Rhyncoceti, and Zeuglodontidae.

2. *Palæont.*: Members of the sub-order appear first in the Miocene.

**ō-dōn-tō-çhī-la**, *subst.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. *cheilos*=a lip.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Cicindelidae (q. v.). The species, fifty-seven in number, are slender, dark-bronzed forms, mostly from the tropical forests of South America, though some extend to Java and Celebes.

**ō-dōn-tōg'-ēn-ŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Greek *gennaō*=to produce.] The generation or mode of development of the teeth.

**ō-dōn-tō-glōs-sūm**, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. *glōssa*=a tongue, which the labellum resembles.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Orchids, tribe Vandeeæ, family Brassicæ. The species, which are very beautiful, are indigenous in the hotter parts of America.

**ō-dōn-tō-grāph**, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Greek *graphō*=to write, to draw.]

*Gearing*: An instrument for marking or laying off the teeth of gear-wheels.

**ō-dōn-tōg'-ra-phŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *odontograph*; *-y*.] A description of the teeth.

**ō-dōn-tōlīd**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth; Eng. suff. *-oid*.]

A. *As adj.*: Resembling a tooth. Used specif. of the body of the atlas in the Vertebrata.

B. *As subst.*: [ODONTOID-PROCESS.]

**odontoid-ligaments**, *s. pl.*

*Anat.*: Two thick and very strong bundles of fibers, extending upward from the odontoid-process to the condyles of the occipital bones and the *foramen magnum*. There are lateral or alar and middle odontoid-ligaments.

**odontoid-process**, *s.*

*Anat.*: A large blunt or tooth-like process on the body of the axis or second vertebra. It forms the pivot on which the head rotates.

**ō-dōn-tōl'-cæ**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *odont-*, and Greek *holkos*=a furrow.]

*Palæont.*: An order of Odontornithes (q. v.). The vertebræ resemble those of recent birds, the sternum is without a keel, wings rudimentary; teeth in a groove, not in separate sockets. The order was founded by Marsh for the reception of *Hesperornis* (q. v.).

**ō-dōn-tō-līte**, *s.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. *lithos*=stone.]

*Palæont.*: Any fossil tooth or a stone containing one.

**ō-dōn-tō-lōg'-ic-al**, *a.* [English *odontolog(y)*; *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to odontology.

**ō-dōn-tōl'-ō-gŷ**, *subst.* [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse; Fr. *odontologie*.]

*Anat.*: That branch of anatomical science which deals with the teeth; a treatise on the teeth.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



ō-dōn-tōph'-ōr-ā, s. pl. [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. *phoros*=a bearer; *pherō*=to bear.]  
Zoöl.: (See extract.)

"The term Mollusca may be used as a convenient denomination for the Lamellibranchiata and *Odontophora* (=Gasteropoda, Pteropoda, and Cephaloda, of Cuvier), which can be readily shown to be modifications of one fundamental plan of structure."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 470.

ō-dōn-tōph'-ōr-ān, s. [ODONTOPHORA.] Any individual belonging to the *Odontophora* (q. v.). (*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 506.)

ō-dōn-tō-phōre, s. [ODONTOPHORA.]

Zoöl.: (See extract.)

"The cavity of the mouth [in the *Odontophora*] is invariably provided with an organ which is usually, though not very properly, called the tongue, and which might more appropriately be denominated the *odontophore*. It consists essentially of a cartilaginous cushion, supporting, as on a pulley, an elastic strap, which bears a long series of transversely disposed teeth. The strap . . . acts after the fashion of a chain-saw . . . Besides the chain-saw-like motion of the strap, the *odontophore* may be capable of a licking or scraping action as a whole."—*Huxley: Introd. to Class. of Animals*, pp. 38, 39.

ō-dōn-tō-phō-ri'-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *odontophorus* (us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Ornith.*: A sub-family of Tetraonidæ (Grouse) having two teeth on each side of the lower mandible, near the point. The species are natives of this country, where they take the place of the Old World partridges and quails.

ō-dōn-tōp'-tēr-is, s. [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. *ptēris*=a fern.]

*Palæobot.*: A genus of Ferns. The frond is pinnate, the leaflets being attached by their entire bases; veins generally given off from the base. *Odontopteris schlotheimii* is common in the Coal Measures of this country and of Europe, *O. cycadea* is from the Lower Lias.

ō-dōn-tōp'-tēr-ŷx, s. [Pref. *odonto-*, and Greek *pteryx*=a winged creature, a bird.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of birds, probably belonging to the *Natatores*, and allied to the *Anatidæ*, from the Eocene of Sheppey. The jaws are furnished with denticulations of a compressed conical form, and of two sizes, the larger resembling canine teeth. Owen says that the bird, which he named *Odontopteryx toliapicus* was web-footed and a fish-eater, and that in the catching of its slippery prey it was assisted by the pterosaurid character of its jaws.

ō-dōnt-or'-nith-ēs, s. pl. [Pref. *odont-*, and Gr. *ornithes*, pl. of *ornis*=a bird.]

*Palæont.*: A sub-class of Birds having the jaws furnished with true teeth sunk in distinct sockets or in a continuous groove. Wings well developed or rudimentary. It contains two orders, *Odontormæ* and *Odontolcæ*.

ō-dōn-tō-scōpe, s. [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. *scopeo*, view.] A dentist's instrument for viewing the teeth. It consists, principally, of a minute electric light and a circular dental mirror, and when inserted in the mouth gives a clear view of the teeth from all points.

ō-dōn-tō-stē-mōn, s. [Pref. *odonto-*, and Greek *stēmōn*=a thread, a stamen.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the tribe *Odontostemonæ*. The only known species grows in California. It has loose paniced racemes of small white flowers. (*Baker*.)

ō-dōn-tō-stē-mō'-nē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *odontostemon* (q. v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Liliaceæ.

ō-dōn-tō-stōm'-ā-toūs, a. [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. *stoma* (genit. *stomatōs*)=the mouth.]

*Entom.*: Having mouths furnished with mandibles.

ō-dōn-tō-tor'-mæ, s. pl. [Pref. *odonto-*, and Gr. *tormos*=a hole, a socket.]

*Palæont.*: An order of Toothed Birds, founded by Marsh for the reception of Ichthyornis and Apatornis. There are distinct teeth sunk in separate sockets; the sternum is carinate, the vertebræ are biconcave, and the wings well-developed.

ō-dōn-trŷ-pŷ, s. [Pref. *odon-*, and Gr. *trypaō*=to perforate.] The act or process of perforating a tooth in order to remove purulent matter contained in the cavity.

ō-dōr, ō'-doūr, s. [Fr. *odeur*, from Lat. *odorem*, accus. of *odor*=a scent; Sp. *odor*; Ital. *odore*.] Any scent or smell, whether fragrant or fetid; when used alone it generally means a sweet or pleasant smell; fragrance, perfume.

"So we th' Arabian coast do know  
At distance, when the spices blow;  
By the rich odor taught to steer."  
*Waller: To a fair Lady playing with a Snake.*

¶ Odors in plants arise from the disengagement of volatile matter. They may be permanent, as in

some woods; fugitive, as in the orange or the violet; or intermittent, the scent being perceived only in the evening, as in *Pelargonium triste*, *Hesperis tristis*, *Gladiolus tristis*, and some other species with *tristis* or *triste* for their specific name. They bear pale yellowish or brownish tinted flowers. A garden is more odoriferous in the morning than at noon, and after rain than in dry weather.

¶ (1) *In bad odor*: In bad repute, in disfavor.

(2) *Odor of sanctity*: An expression which originally expressed the belief that the corpse of a holy person emitted a sweet scent, and that of an unbaptized person the reverse. Now used only in a figurative sense of the reputation.

\*ō-dōr-ā-ble, a. [Eng. *odor*; *-able*.] Capable of being smelled. (*Puttenham: Eng. Poesie*, bk. ii., ch. i.)

\*ō-dōr-ā-mēnt, s. [Latin *odoramentum*, from *odoro*=to scent.] [ODOR.] A perfume, a scent.

"Odoraments to smell to, rose-water, violet flowers, &c."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 389.

ō'-dōr-ant, a. [Lat. *odorans*, pr. par. of *odoro*=to scent.] Odorous, fragrant, scented.

\*ō'-dōr-ate, a. [Lat. *odoratus*, pa. par. of *odoro*=to scent.] [ODOR.] Having a strong smell or scent, whether fragrant or fetid; strong-smelling. (*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 114.)

\*ō'-dōr-āt-īng, a. [Eng. *odorat(e)*; *-ing*.] Fragrant, scented; diffusing scent or perfume.

\*ō'-dōred, a. [English *odor*; *-ed*.] Having an odor or smell.

ō-dōr-īf-ēr-oūs, a. [Eng. *odorifer*, from *odor*=odor; *fero*=to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*; Fr. *odorifère*; Ital. & Sp. *odorifero*.]

1. Having a sweet scent or odor; fragrant, perfumed, scented.

"Odoriferous woods of Comorin."

*Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.*

2. Producing scents or perfumes.

"Beautiful, as at first, ascends the star  
From odoriferous Ind."

*Cowper: Nature Unimpaired*. (Trans.)

3. Bearing scents; fragrant, balmy.

"Gentle gales,  
Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense  
Native perfumes."  
*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 157.

ō-dōr-īf-ēr-oūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *odoriferous*; *-ly*.] In an odoriferous manner; odorously, fragrantly.

ō-dōr-īf-ēr-oūs-nēss, subst. [Eng. *odoriferous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being odoriferous; fragrance, sweetness of scent, odorosity.

ō'-dōr-īne, s. [Lat. *odor*; *-ine*.]

*Chem.*: A volatile base, obtained by Unverdorben from bone-oil. It appears to have been impure picoline. (*Watts*.)

ō'-dōr-lēss, ō'-doūr-lēss, adj. [Eng. *odor*, *odour*; *-less*.] Destitute of odor or smell; having no scent or smell.

"It is tasteless, but not odorless."—*E. A. Poe: Hans Pfaal*.

ō'-dōr-oūs, adj. [Lat. *odorus*, from *odor*=odor (q. v.); O. Fr. *odoreux*; Ital. *odoroso*.] Having or giving out a sweet odor or scent; fragrant, perfumed, sweet-scented.

"Iris there, with humid bow,  
Waters the odorous banks."  
*Milton: Comus*, 993.

ō'-dōr-oūs-lŷ, adv. [English *odorous*; *-ly*.] In an odorous manner; fragrantly; with sweet odor or scent.

ō'-dōr-oūs-nēss, s. [Eng. *odorous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being odorous; fragrance, sweetness of scent, sweet odor.

ō-dōs-tōm'-ī-ā, s. [Pref. *odo(n)*-, and Gr. *stoma*=a mouth.]

1. Zoöl.: A genus of Pyramidellidæ (q. v.). Shell subulate or ovate, smooth; apex sinistral, aperture ovate, columella with a single tooth-like fold, lip thin, operculum horny. Range from low water to fifty fathoms. About thirty-five species have been described from British, Mediterranean, and Madeiraan coasts.

2. *Palæont.*: The genus apparently commences in the Chalk Measures onward.

ōdŷ, s. [See def.] A corruption of God's, used in various oaths and exclamations. (See the compounds.)

\*ods-bobs, interj. [For *God's body*.] An exclamation of surprise, astonishment, or bewilderment.

\*ods-bodikins, interj. [For *God's bodikin* (or little body).] A minced oath.

"'Ods-bodikins!' exclaimed Titus, 'a noble reward.'"—*Ainsworth: Rookwood*, ch. ix.

\*ods-body, interj. [For *God's body*.] A minced oath.

ods-fish, interj. [For *God's fish*.] An exclamation of surprise or wonder.

\*ods-pittikins, interj. [For *God's pittikin* (or little pity).] An exclamation used as a form of minced oath.

"'Ods-pittikins, can it be six miles yet?'"

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

ō'-dŷl, ō'-dŷle, s. [OD, s.]

ō-dŷl'-īc, a. [Eng. *odyl*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the force termed od or odyl.

ō'-dŷl-īsm, s. [Eng. *odyl*; *-ism*.] The doctrine of odic or odylic force.

ōd-ŷ-nēr'-ūs, s. [Gr. *odynēros*=painful; *odynē*=pain, in reference to the sting.]

*Entom.*: A genus of hymenopterous insects, family Vespidae. *Odynerus parietum* is the Wall-wasp, a solitary species which excavates its burrows three or four inches deep in walls and clay banks. The nest is stored with caterpillars or the larvæ of beetles slightly stung, so as to paralyze them. In the midst of these the female deposits her egg and then closes up the nest. The larva, on being hatched, feeds on the caterpillars or larvæ.

ōd-ŷs-seŷ, s. [Gr. *Odysseia*, from *Odysseus*, the Greek form of Ulysses; Fr. *Odyssée*; Ital. *Odissea*; Sp. *Odisea*.] A celebrated epic poem attributed to Homer, and descriptive of the adventures of Ulysses in his return home from the siege of Troy.

œ, oy, s. [Gael. *ogha*.] A grandchild. (*Scotch*.)

"Think whiles, my son, or else Steenie, my œ, was dead."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xl.

œ-cōd'-ō-mā, s. [Fem. of Gr. *oikodomos*=a house-builder; *oikos*=a house, and *demō*=to build.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Formicidæ. *Æcodoma cephalotes*, the Leaf-carrying or Sauba ant of Brazil, cuts pieces out of the leaves of trees and stores them away in its nest; it also visits houses in quest of provisions.

œ-cōl'-ō-gŷ, subst. [Gr. *œcologie*; Gr. *oikos*=a dwelling, and *logos*=a discourse.]

*Biol.*: The knowledge of the sum of the relations of organisms to the surrounding outer world, to organic and inorganic conditions of existence; the economy of Nature, the correlations between all organisms living together in one and the same locality, their adaptations to their surroundings, their modification in the struggle for existence, especially the circumstances of parasitism, &c. (*Haeckel: Hist. Creation* (Eng. ed.), ii. 354.)

œ-cō-nōm'-īc-āl, œ-cōn'-ō-mŷ, &c. [See ECONOMIC, ECONOMY, &c.]

œ-cōph'-ōr-a, s. [Gr. *oikos*=a house, and *phoros*=bearing, carrying.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of the family *Æcophoridae* (q. v.).

œ-cō-phor'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *œcophora* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: A family of Moths, group *Tineina*. The lower palpi are recurved and pointed; the anterior wings are elongate, the posterior lanceolate or elongate, not indented. Larva with sixteen legs.

œ-cū-mēn'-īc-āl, a. [ECUMENICAL.]

\*œ'-cūs, s. [Gr. *oikos*=a house.]

*Arch.*: In ancient architecture, apartments near or connected with the dining-room.

œ-dē'-mā, s. [Gr. *oidēma*, from *oideō*=to swell.]

1. *Bot.*: A swelling; used specif. of the tumid glands found on the woody tissue of Conifers.

2. *Pathol.*: Local, as distinguished from general dropsy.

œ-dē'-mā-toūs, œ-dē'-mā-tōse, œ-dē'-māt'-īc, adj. [Greek *oidēma* (genit. *oidēmatos*)=a tumor.] Pertaining or relating to œdema; containing a serous humor.

"Edematous swellings arose in her legs, and she languished and died."—*Wiseman: Surgery*

œ-dēm'-ēr-ā, s. [Gr. *oidos*=a swelling, a tumor, and *mēros*=the thigh.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Beetles, sub-tribe *Stenelytra*.

œ-dīc-nē-mī'-næ, s. pl. [Modern Latin *œdicnemus* (us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Ornith.*: Thick-knees; a sub-family of Charadriidæ. The basal portion of the bill is depressed and weak, the apical strong and swollen. The nostrils are in a deep longitudinal groove on each side of the bill. The legs long; the hind toe small and raised from the ground. Found in the warmer parts of the Eastern Hemisphere.

œ-dīc-nē'-mūs, subst. [Gr. *oidos*=a swelling, a tumor, and *knēmis*=a greave, a legging.]

*Ornith.*: Thick-knee; a genus of Charadriidæ. They have a strong bill with large membranaceous nostrils, not placed in a groove; the feet are three-toed, the tail longer than the wings, rounded and graduated. They frequent sands and downs, and run very quickly.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.  
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



œ-dîp'-ð-də, s. [Gr. *oidos*=a swelling, a tumor, and *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Acridiidae. *Edipoda migratoria* is the Migratory Locust. [LOCUST.] *Æ. cinerescens* is a nearly allied species in the southeast of Europe.

œ-dō-gō-nī-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *œdogoni*(um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-œe*.]

*Bot.*: A doubtful sub-order of green-spored Algæ, order Conjugatæ.

œ-dō-gō-nī-ūm, s. [Gr. *oidos*=a swelling, and *gōnia*=an angle.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the sub-order *Edogoniæ*. They produce fruit by the division of cells. Many species exist.

œ-gōph'-ð-ný, s. [Gr. *aix* (genit. *aios*)=a goat, and *phōnē*=a sound.]

*Pathol.*: A peculiar tremulous noise, like the bleating of a goat, accompanying bronchophony in cases of pleurisy.

œ-gý'-rite, s. [ÆGIRITE.]

oē'-il, s. [Fr.=an eye.] (See compound.)

œil-de-bœuf, s. [Lit.=an ox-eye.]

*Arch.*: A name given to a round or oval opening in the frieze or roofs of large buildings for the purpose of admitting light to the interior.

\*œ'-il-lāde, \*ō-eil'-iād (i as y), s. [Fr. *œillade*, from *œil*=an eye.] A glance, an ogle, a wink.

"She gave *œilliads* and most speaking looks To noble Edmund." *Shakesp.*: *Lear*, iv. 5.

œil'-lēt (œias 01), s. [Fr.] [OILLET.]

œil-la'-chēr-ite (œ as e), subst. [Named after J. Ellacher, who described it; *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring in micaceous lamellæ, associated with a variety of chlorite, at Kemmat, in the Pfitschthal, Tyrol. Specific gravity, 2.884-2.994; luster, pearly; color, grayish-white; the optic-axial angle being the same as in muscovite. It is regarded as a barium-holding mica.

\*œil'-lēt, s. [A dimin. from Fr. *œil*=an eye.] An eye, bud, or shoot of a plant.

œ-nān'-thāte, s. [Eng. *œnanth*(ic); *-ate*.]

*Chem.*: A salt of œnanthic acid.

œ-nān'-thē, s. [Lat., from Gr. *oinanthē*=(1) the first shoot of the vine; (2) its flower; (3) *œnanthe pimpinelloides*; *oinos*=wine, and *anthos*=a flower, from the sweet scent.]

*Bot.*: Water Dropwort; a genus of Umbelliferae, family Seselinidæ. The umbels are compound; the bracts or bracteoles many; the petals notched, their lips long and inflexed; the fruit subterete, with a broad commissure, five blunt convex ribs, and single vittæ in the interstices. Flowers of the circumference on long stalks and sterile; those of the center sessile, or nearly so, and fertile. Found in the Eastern Hemisphere. Known species about twenty.

œ-nān'-thīc, a. [Lat. *œnanth*(e) (q. v.); suff. *-ic*.]

1. *Bot.*: Belonging to the genus *œnanthe*.

2. *Chem.*: Possessing a vinous odor.

œnanthic-acid, s.

*Chem.*: C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (?). *œnanthylous* acid. A colorless, tasteless, inodorous oil, obtained by treating œnanthic ether with an alkali, and decomposing the product with sulphuric acid. Insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether, and in alkalies and the alkaline carbonates. It requires further investigation, some chemists asserting that it is merely a mixture of capric and caprylic acids.

œnanthic-ether, s.

*Chem.*: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (?). The name given by Liebig and Pelouze to an ethereal liquid which exists in all wines, and is the source of their peculiar odor. It is a very mobile liquid, possessing a strong vinous odor and a disagreeable taste. Soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water, and having a vapor density of 9.8.

œ-nān'-thō'-ic, a. [Eng. *œnanth*(yl); o connect., and suff. *-ic*.] [œNANTHYLIC.]

œ-nān'-thōl, s. [Eng. *œnanth*(yl), and (alcohol).]

*Chem.*: C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O=C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>13</sub>O.H. *œnanthyl* hydride. *œnanthyl* aldehyde. A transparent colorless oil, isomeric with butyrene, produced by the dry distillation of castor oil. It has a peculiar disagreeable odor and a sweet taste, is slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and boils at 152°. Its specific gravity=0.827.

œ-nān'-thōne, subst. [Eng. *œnanth*(yl); *-one*.] [œNANTHYLONE.]

œ-nān'-thýl, s. [Eng. *œnanth*(e); *-yl*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>13</sub>O. The hypothetical radical of œnanthyl acid and its derivatives. The same name is sometimes, but inappropriately, given to heptyl (C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>15</sub>). (*Watts*.)

œnanthyl-acetone, s. [œNANTHYLONE.]

œnanthyl-chloride, s.

*Chemistry*: C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>13</sub>OCl. A strong-smelling liquid obtained by distilling a mixture of œnanthyl acid and phosphorus pentachloride. It is decomposed by water into œnanthyl and hydrochloric acids.

œnanthyl-hydride, s. [œNANTHYL.]

œ-nān'-thýl'-a-mīde, s. [Eng. *œnanthyl*, and *amide*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>13</sub>NO=N.H<sub>2</sub>.C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>13</sub>O. A crystalline body produced by the action of ammonia on œnanthyl anhydride. It forms minute scales soluble in alcohol and ether.

œ-nān'-thýl'-āte, s. [Eng. *œnanthyl*(ic); *-ate*.]

*Chem.*: A salt of œnanthyl acid.

œ-nān'-thýl'-ēne, subst. [Eng. *œnanthyl*; *-ene*.] [HEPTENE.]

œ-nān'-thýl'-ic, a. [Eng. *œnanthyl*; *-ic*.] Containing œnanthyl.

œnanthyl-acid, s.

*Chem.*: C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>2</sub>= $\frac{C_7H_{13}O}{H}$  } O. A transparent, colorless oil, obtained by distilling carefully a mixture of castor oil and dilute nitric acid, and washing the product with water. It has the odor of codfish, a pungent, exciting taste, and is soluble in nitric acid, in alcohol, and in ether. Its specific gravity is 0.9167 at 24°, and it boils at 212°. The ammonium and potassium salts are very soluble in water. The barium salt, C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>26</sub>BaO<sub>4</sub>, forms white, lancet-shaped tablets, soluble in hot water and in hot alcohol, but insoluble in ether. The silver salt, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>13</sub>AgO<sub>2</sub>, is obtained as a white precipitate on adding silver nitrate to a solution of ammonium œnanthylate. It is insoluble in water, and turns brown on exposure to the light.

œnanthyl-alcohol, s. [HEPTYL-ALCOHOL.]

œnanthyl-aldehyde, s. [œNANTHYL.]

œnanthyl-anhydride, s.

*Chem.*: C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>3</sub>= $\frac{C_7H_{13}O}{C_7H_{13}O}$  } O. A colorless oil, produced by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on potassium œnanthylate. When heated it emits an aromatic odor, and when kept in badly-closed bottles it smells rancid. Its specific gravity =0.91 at 14°.

œnanthyl-ether, s.

*Chem. (pl.)*: Two ethers of the series are known: *œnanthylate* of ethyl, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>13</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)O<sub>2</sub>, obtained by passing hydrochloric-acid gas into an alcoholic solution of œnanthyl; and œnanthylate of phenyl, C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>13</sub>(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)O<sub>2</sub>, produced by the action of chloride of œnanthyl on phenyl alcohol. Both are colorless oils, lighter than water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and solidifying in freezing mixtures.

œ-nān'-thýl'-ōne, s. [English *œnanthyl*, and (acet)one.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O=C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>13</sub>O.C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>13</sub>. *œnanthyl* acetone. A crystalline substance produced by the dry distillation of calcium œnanthylate. It is soluble in alcohol, from which it crystallizes in large, colorless laminae, melts at 30°, and has a specific gravity of 0.825.

œ-nān'-thýl'-ōus, adj. [Eng. *œnanthyl*; *-ous*.] Containing œnanthyl.

œnanthylous-acid, s. [œNANTHYL-ACID.]

œ-nō-car'-pūs, s. [Gr. *oinos*=wine, and *karpos*=fruit; because wine is made from the fruit.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Palmaceæ, tribe Areceæ. The fruit of *œnocarpus bacaba*, a fine Brazilian palm about eighty feet high, contains oil.

œ-nōk'-rīne, s. [Gr. *oinos*=wine, and *krinō*=to separate.]

*Chem.*: The name of a test-paper sold in Paris for the purpose of detecting the fraudulent coloration of wines. It is stated that 100000 of magenta in wine is sufficient to give the paper a violet shade.

œ-nōl-in, s. [Eng. *œnol*; *-in*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>. The coloring matter of red wine, obtained by precipitating with basic acetate of lead, and exhausting the dried precipitate with a mixture of ether and hydrochloric acid. It is a nearly black powder when dry, insoluble in pure water, but soluble in water containing a vegetable acid, and easily soluble in alcohol.

œ-nōl'-ō-gý, s. [Gr. *oinos*=wine; suff. *-ology*.] The science of wine; that branch of science which deals with the nature, qualities, and varieties of wines.

\*œ-nō-mān-çý, s. [Gr. *oinos*=wine, and *manteia*=prophecy, divination.] A form of divination among the Greeks, from the color, sound, &c., of wine when poured out in libations.

œ-nō-mā'-nī-a, s. [Gr. *oinos*=wine, and *mania*=madness.]

1. An insatiable desire for wine or other intoxicating liquors; dipsomania.

2. The same as DELIRIUM TREMENS (q. v.).

\*œ-nō-mēl, subst. [Gr. *oinos*=wine, and *meli*=honey.] Wine mixed with honey; mead.

"Those memories, to my thinking,  
Make a better œnomel."

E. B. Browning: *Wine of Cyprus*.

œ-nōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. *oinos*=wine, and *metrōn*=a measure.] A form of hydrometer adapted to determine the alcoholic strength of wines.

\*œ-nōph'-ī-list, s. [Gr. *oinos*=wine, and *phileō*=to love.] A lover of wine.

œ-nōth'-ēr-a, s. [Lat. *œnothera* and *œnotheris*=a fabulous herb said to render wild beasts gentle; Gr. *oinothēras*, *oinothēris*=a kind of willow-herb (?), the root of which smells like wine.]

*Bot.*: Evening Primrose; a genus of Onagraceæ, tribe Epilobæ. The calyx limb is deeply four-cleft, the petals four, the stamens eight, the capsule four-valved, the seeds many, naked. Known species about 100, all natives of this country. *œnothera biennis* is the Common Evening Primrose. [EVENING-PRIMROSE.]

œ-nýl, s. [MESITYL.]

ō'er, adv. & prep. [See def.] A contracted form of over (q. v.), frequently used in poetry and composition.

o'er-raught, pa. par. Over-reached.

o'er-strewn, pa. par. Over-strewn.

ō'er'-lāy, s. [Pref. *o'er*, and Eng. *lay*, v. (q. v.)] An upper garment, a cloak, an overall. (*Scotch*.)

oēr'-stēd-ite, s. [Named after Oersted; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A variety of Zircon (q. v.), occurring in reddish-brown crystals, frequently disposed on crystals of augite. Hardness, 5.5; specific gravity, 3.629; luster, adamantine; color, reddish-brown. Found at Arendal, Norway.

œ-sō-phāg'-ē-ā, œ-sō-phāg'-ē-ān, a. [Eng. *œsophag*(us); *-eal*, *-ean*.] Of or pertaining to the œsophagus (q. v.). There are *œsophageal* arteries, glands, and nerves, and an *œsophageal* plexus.

œ-sōph'-a-gīsm, s. [Latin *œsophag*(us); Eng. suff. *-ism*; Fr. *œsophagisme*.]

*Pathol.*: The erroneous feeling that one has swallowed a pin or a fish-bone. It is a nervous affection, and has sometimes been cured by a dose of opium at bedtime.

œ-sōph-a-gōt'-ō-mý, s. [Gr. *oisophagos*=the œsophagus, and *tomē*=a cutting; *temnō*=to cut.]

*Surg.*: An operation recommended by Lisfranc for opening the œsophagus for the removal of foreign bodies too large to be otherwise extracted.

œ-sōph'-a-gūs, s. [Gr. *oisophagos*, from *oisō*, fut. of *pherō*=to bear, and *phagein*=to eat.]

*Anatomy*: A slightly flexed canal, between the pharynx and the stomach, inclining to the left in the neck, the right in the upper thorax, and the left again through the posterior mediastinum. It is narrow and flat in the neck, and rounded in the lower and longest part. It passes through the diaphragm, and terminates nearly opposite the tenth dorsal vertebra in the cardiac orifice of the stomach. The passage of the food is caused by muscular contraction through the action of the parvagum nerve. [GULLET.]

œs'-trī-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *œstr*(us); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: Bot-flies; a dipterous family founded by Leach, who included in it the genera *œstrus*, *Cephalomyia*, and *Gasterophilus*. The family is co-extensive with the Linnæan genus *œstrus*.

œs'-trū-ā, a. [Gr. *oistros*=a vehement desire.]

*Physiol.*: An epithet applied to the period of sexual desire in animals.

œs-trū-ā'-tion, s. [œSTRUAL.]

*Physiol.*: The state or condition of being œstrual, or of having sexual desire.

œs'-trūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *oistros*.]

*Entom.*: Bot-fly, a genus founded by Linnæus, and modified by Leach and others. Several species are known, each parasitic on some particular herbivorous mammal. The hide of the rhinoceros is no defense against the attacks of these insects, and they have been found in man. [BOT-FLY.]

O. F. An abbreviation for the oxidizing flame of the blow-pipe.

ōf (f as v), prep. [A. S. *of*; cogn. with Dut., Icel., Sw., Dan. & Goth. *af*; Ger. *ab*; O. H. Ger. *aba*; Lat. *ab*; Gr. *apo*; Sansc. *apa*=away. *Off* is merely another spelling of *of*.] [OFF.] A preposition expressing such relations as out of, from, away, proceeding from, forming part of, as from a cause, agent, author, source, material, means, &c.

1. Expressing the relation of source, origin.

"It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed."  
—Lamentations iii. 22.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle. fūll: trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw..



2. Expressing partition or reference to a whole or aggregate; out of; from among.

"Certain of his friends."  
*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 588.

3. Expressing possession or ownership; belonging to; as, the palace of the king.

4. Expressing attributes, qualities, or conditions; as, a man of sense, false of heart, quick of apprehension, &c.

5. Expressing partition and privation; as, deprived of fortune.

6. With a superlative: among, out of.

"York is most unmeet of any man."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, i. 3.

7. Expressing the relation of the object to a verbal notion.

"'Tis not in hate of you."  
*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

8. Expressing reference to a thing; concerning, about, relating to.

"To hear thee speak of Naples."  
*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

9. Expressing extraction or origin.

"Of whence are you? 'Not of this country.'"  
*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

10. From.

"You took bribes of France."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II.*, iii. 1.

11. Expressing the matter, material, or constituents of anything.

"A ladder quaintly made of cords."  
*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

12. Expressing the contents or material filling anything.

"A deep glass of rhenish wine."  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

13. Expressing motive, reason, or ground.

"I must, of force."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, ii. 3.

14. Expressing faculties or power granted.

"If any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth."  
*1 Peter* iv. 11.

15. Expressing reference to an agent or person by whom, or a thing by which, anything is done.

"When thou art bidden of any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest room."  
*Luke* xiv. 8.

16. Expressing apposition, identity, or equivalence; used with a name or appellation; as, the City of Philadelphia, the Empire of China, &c.

\*17. Expressing passage or change from one state to another.

"O miserable of happy! is this the end  
Of this new glorious world."  
*Milton: P. L.*, x. 720.

18. Expressing reference to time or distance; as, within a mile of the town, within an hour of his arrival.

"'Twas within a mile of Edinboro' town."  
*Old Scotch Song*.

19. During, in the course of.

"My custom always of the afternoon."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 5.

20. In, on; with indefinite expressions of time, as, of late, of old.

\*21. Upon, on.

"God's blessing of your good heart."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, ii. 4.

\*22. With.

23. To, among; as, He was admitted of the council.

\*24. In consequence of; in virtue of; through.

"What shall become of this?"  
*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iv. 1.

25. Used in adjurations.

"Of charity, what kin are you to me?"  
*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v.

¶ Of was formerly frequently used, with verbs in phrases where it is now dropped, as pray of, beseech of, desire of.

"I humbly do desire your grace of pardon."  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

¶ Of one's self: By one's self; without aid or interference from others; alone.

"They [the gates] will open of themselves."  
*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 4.

of-bit-en, s. [Eng. off, and bitten.]

Bot.: *Scabiosa succisa*.

\*of-côme, subst. [Eng. of, and come.] Produce, product, income.

off, \*of, adv., a., prep., interj., & subst. [Another spelling of of (q. v.).]

A. As adverb: Expressing separation, disjunction, discussion, division, or partition.

1. Away from; denoting separation or distance.

"Six miles off from Amptill."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iv. 1.

2. To a distance; away.

"I'll go farther off."  
*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

3. From, away; with verbs denoting removal or separation; as, to cut off, to tear off, to put off, &c. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 3.)

4. From, away; with verbs denoting departure, abatement, or cessation; as, a pain goes off.

5. From, away; with verbs denoting direction; as, to look off.

6. Added to verbs to denote ease, rapidity, readiness, or completeness.

"This distilled liquor drink thou off."  
*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 1.

7. Denoting interruption, so as not to take place; as, the match is off.

\*8. Against; on the opposite or adverse side.

¶ Off as an adverb is largely used with verbs in special senses, which will be found under the several verbs; as, to come off, to go off, to pass off, to take off, &c.

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Most distant, farthest; as applied to horses the right side, as distinguished from the left or near side.

2. Proceeding from another; as, an off thoroughfare or street.

3. Free from occupation, business, work, or duty; as, an off day, off time.

II. Cricket: Applied to that part of the field which is on the right hand of the wicket-keeper. (Opposed to on.)

C. As preposition:

1. Away from; distant from.

"Ferrate, about two miles off this town, though most of the modern writers have fixed it to 'Frascati.'"  
*Addison: On Italy*.

2. To seaward of; as, The ship was off the port.

3. Away from. (With verbs denoting separation, removal, or departure.)

"Come off the breach."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, ii. 4.

4. Not on; away from; from.

"I was never off my legs, nor kept my chamber a day."  
*Temple*.

5. Leading from; as, a street off Cheapside.

¶ Frequently used in combination with from.

"Take this from off the head."  
*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

D. As interj.: Away, begone; a command to depart, and expressive of contempt, disgust, or abhorrence.

E. As substantive:

Cricket: The off side; the part of the field to the wicket-keeper's right hand.

¶ (1) Off one's head: Distracted; not in one's senses.

(2) Off-side:

Football: The position of being out of play—speaking generally, through being in front of the football.

"Every player is on side, but is put off side if he enters a scrimmage from his opponent's side, or, being in a scrimmage, gets in front of the ball, or when the ball has been kicked, touched, or is being run with by any of his own side behind him (i. e., between himself and his own goal-line). A player being off side is put on side when the ball has been run five yards with, or kicked by, or has touched the dress or person of any player of the opposite side, or when one of his own side has run in front of him either with the ball or having kicked it when behind him."  
*Laws of the Rugby Union*.

(3) Well (or badly) off: In good (or bad) circumstances.

(4) Come off: Cease; quit. (*Slang*.) A term expressive of doubt.

\*off-cap, v. i. To take off the cap or hat in salute.

"Three great ones off-capped to him."  
*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 1.

off-chance, s. A degree of slight probability.

off-color, s. & a.

A. As subst.: An inferior or defective color. (Used in reference to precious stones.)

B. As adj.: Out of sorts. (*Slang*.)

off-come, s. An excuse, an apology; an escape by subterfuge.

"A gude off-come prudently and creditably handled."  
*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxvi.

off-corn, s. Inferior or waste corn thrown out during dressing.

"Such off-corn as cometh give wife for her share."  
*Tusser: Five Hundred Points*.

off-cut, s. A piece cut off; spec., that part of a printed sheet which in some methods of imposition is cut off before folding, and then placed within the other previously folded portion.

off-day, s. A day on which the usual business or occupation is discontinued.

off-drive, v. t.

Cricket: To drive or hit to the off.

"Off-driving both bowlers for four."  
*London Daily Telegraph*.

off-drive, s.

Cricket: A hit or drive to the off.

off-going, s. Going away; departing.

Off-going crops:

Law: Crops sown during the last year of a tenancy, but not ripe till after its expiry. Law or custom enables the tenant to take these away. Called also Away-going crops.

off-hand, adv. & a.

A. As adv.: Readily, without hesitation, easily; in a free and easy manner.

B. As adjective:

1. Done without hesitation or study; free and easy.

2. Acting in a free and easy manner.

off-reckoning, s.

Military: A proportion of the full pay of troops retained from them in special cases, until the time of final settlement, to meet various expected charges.

\*off-season, s. That season or period of the year when people of fashion go out of town.

off-side, s. The farthest side off; the right-hand side in driving.

off-street, s. A small street leading out of a main thoroughfare; a by-street.

off-time, s. The time during which one's regular business or occupation is discontinued; leisure time.

off-year, s. In the United States a year in which no general election is held.

off, v. i. [OFF, adv.]

Naut.: To steer from the land; to move off shore. (Used only in the present participle.)

off-fal, s. & a. [Eng. off, and fal(l); Dut. afval; Dan. affald; Ger. abfall=the parts allowed to fall off, as not being worth retaining.]

A. As substantive:

1. Refuse, waste; that which is thrown away as worthless.

"Poor Lazarus lies howling at his gates for a few crumbs; he only seeks chippings, offals."  
*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, pt. iii., § 1.

2. Waste meat; those parts of an animal which are rejected by the butcher as unfit for use.

3. Carrion.

"I should have fattened all the region kites  
With this slave's offal."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

4. Rubbish, trash; anything of no use or value.

"What trash is Rome,  
What rubbish, and what offal."  
*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, i. 3.

\*B. As adj.: Refuse, worthless.

"Glean not in barren soil these offal ears,  
Sith reap thou mayst whole harvests of delight."  
*Southwell: Lewd Love is Lost*.

off-cast, s. [Eng. off, and cast.] That which is cast away or rejected; rubbish.

off-fence, s. [OFFENSE.]

off-fend, v. t. & i. [Fr. offendre, from Lat. offendo, from of- (for ob-)=against, and fendo (used only in compounds)=to strike; Sp. ofender; Ital. offender.]

A. Transitive:

\*1. To attack, to assail, to strike.

"He was fain to defend himself, and withal so to offend him, that by an unlucky blow the poor Philoxenus fell dead at his feet."  
*Sidney: Arcadia*.

\*2. To harm, to hurt, to injure, to damage.

"Thou offendest thy lungs to speak so loud."  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

3. To make angry; to displease, to affront, to insult, to mortify.

"If any, speak; for him have I offended."  
*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, iii. 2.

4. To annoy; to be offensive to; to molest.

"The rankest compound of villainous smell that ever offended nostril."  
*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

\*5. To injure by tempting or drawing to evil, wickedness, or neglect of duty; to tempt to go astray.

"Whoso shall offend one of these little ones, which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea."  
*Matthew* xviii. 6.



\*6. To transgress, to violate; to sin against.

"He hath *offended* the law."  
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To transgress or violate any human or divine law; to commit a crime or offense. (Generally followed by *against*.)

"To *offend* originally signifies to impinge, that is to stumble, or hit dangerously upon somewhat lying cross our way."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

2. To commit a breach of any rule or custom; as, to *offend* against good manners.

3. To cause anger or dislike; to give offense.

\*4. To take offense; to be offended; to be scandalized; to be led into sin.

"If meat make my brother to *offend*, I will eat no meat while the world standeth."—1 *Corinth.* viii. 13.

\**ōf-fēnd'-ant*, s. [Eng. *offend*; -*ant*.] One who offends; an offender.

"If the *offendant* did consider the grief and shame of punishment."—Breton: *Packet of Letters*, p. 43.

*ōf-fēnd'-ēr*, s. [English *offend*; -*er*.] One who offends; one who commits a crime or offense; one who violates any law human or divine; a transgressor; a criminal.

"A gang of bullies was secretly sent to slit the nose of the *offender*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

\**ōf-fēn'-dī-cle*, s. [Lat. *offendiculum*.] A stumbling block.

"To be *offendic* to any man."—Becon: *Works*, iii. 610.

*ōf-fēn'-drēss*, subst. [Eng. *offender*; -*ess*.] A female who offends; a female offender.

"A desperate *offendress* against nature."—Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, i. 1.

*ōf-fēnse'*, \**ōf-fēnce'*, s. [Fr. *offense*, from Lat. *offensa*; Spanish *ofensa*; Italian & Port. *offensa*.] [OFFEND.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of striking; a striking against; assault. (Now only used in the phrase, arms (or weapons) of *offense*.)

2. The act of offending; an affront, an insult; anything which hurts or wounds the feelings; an outrage.

3. A crime; an act of wickedness; the transgression of any law, human or divine; a misdeed, a trespass.

"Their wickednesses and abominable *offenses* daily committed against his divine maiestie."—Holinshed: *Hist. Eng.*, bk. v. ch. xvii.

4. A breach of any rule or custom; as, an *offense* against good manners.

5. Hurt, harm, injury.

6. The state of being offended; displeasure, annoyance, anger, wrath.

† Used especially in the phrase, *to take offense*.

**II. Law:** Generally any crime or misdemeanor; specif., a crime not indictable but punishable summarily.

*ōf-fēnse'-fūl*, a. [Eng. *offense*; -*ful*(l).] Giving or causing offense or displeasure; annoying, criminal, wrong.

*ōf-fēnse'-lēss*, a. [Eng. *offense*; -*less*.] Free from offense; inoffensive; harmless; innocent, unoffending.

\**ōf-fēn'-sī-ble*, adj. [Latin *offensibilis*, from *offensus*, pa. par. of *offendo*=to offend (q. v.).] Causing or giving offense; causing hurt or injury.

\**ōf-fēn'-sion*, \**of-fen-ci-on*, \**of-fen-si-oun*, s. [Lat. *offensio*, from *offensus*, pa. par. of *offendo*=to offend (q. v.).] Offense, damage, hurt, injury.

"My here that hangeth long adoun,  
That never yet felt non *offensioun*."  
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 2, 418.

*ōf-fēn'-sive*, a. & s. [Fr. *offensif*, from Latin *offensus*, pa. par. of *offendo*; to offend (q. v.); Ital. *offensivo*; Sp. *ofensivo*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Pertaining to or used for offense or attack; as, an *offensive* weapon. Opposed to *defensive* (q. v.).

2. Consisting in or carried on by attacks; invasive, aggressive.

"To make warre *offensive*, not onely to stand vpon their defence."—Savile: *Tacitus; Historie*, p. 123.

3. Injurious, hurtful, harmful, noxious.

"It is an excellent opener for the liver, but *offensive* to the stomach."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

4. Causing or giving offense; causing anger or irritation; irritating, vexing, annoying.

"Nothing is more *offensive* to free and proud nations than the sight of foreign uniforms and standards."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

. Disgusting, displeasing; causing disgust, pain, or unpleasant sensations.

"The rivers die into *offensive* pools."  
Cowper: *Task*, ii. 96.

fate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marīve; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

\*6. Taking offense; offended.

"Lest, she *offensive* at my presumption, I perish in the height of my thoughts."—Greene: *Menaphon*, p. 63.

**B. As subst. (with the def. article):** The act of attacking; an offensive or aggressive attitude; as, to act on the *offensive*.

† A league (or alliance) *offensive and defensive*: A league or compact under which two or more nations bind themselves to make war together against any other nation or nations, and to defend each other in case of attack.

*ōf-fēn'-sive-lȳ*, adv. [Eng. *offensive*; -*ly*.]

1. In an offensive manner; by way of attack or aggression.

2. So as to cause offense, irritation, or annoyance.

"He became *offensively* arrogant and vain."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

3. Injuriously, mischievously; so as to cause hurt, harm, or injury.

"Done *offensively* against the good of men."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

4. In a disgusting or offensive manner; so as to cause disgust.

"The liquor was found to stink *offensively*."—Boyle: *Works*, iv. 613.

*ōf-fēn'-sive-nēss*, subst. [Eng. *offensive*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being offensive; injuriousness, unpleasantness; cause of disgust.

"Cartesius was sensible of the *offensiveness* of this opinion."—Cudworth: *Intellectual System*, p. 863.

*ōf-fēr*, \**of-fre*, \**of-fren*, v. t. & i. [A. S. *offrian*, from Lat. *offero*=to offer, from *of-* (for *ob-*)=toward, near, and *fero*=to bring; Fr. *offrir*; Ital. *offerire*, *offrire*; Sp. *ofrecer*; Port. *ofrecer*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To tender; to present for acceptance or refusal; to proffer; as, to *offer* one's hand, to *offer* a book.

2. To present for competition; as, to *offer* a prize.

3. To present as an act of worship; to sacrifice, to immolate. (Frequently followed by *up*.)

"To the fire-eyed maid of smoky war,  
All hot and bleeding will we *offer* them."  
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iv. 1.

4. To present or put forward to notice; to proffer, to propose, to obtrude. (Frequently used reflexively.)

"Some ideas forwardly *offer* themselves to all men's understandings."—Locke.

5. To threaten, to menace; to set about, to attempt.

"Offer him no violence."  
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., i. 1.

6. To bid, as a price, payment, or reward.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To be at hand; to present itself; to appear; to be ready.

"Th' occasion *offers*, and the youth complies."  
Dryden. (*Todd*.)

2. To proffer; to declare one's willingness or readiness for any act; as, He *offered* to accompany me.

3. To attempt; to make as if.

"If he should *offer* to choose."  
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

† Sometimes followed by *at*.

\*4. To threaten.

"His power, like to a fangless lion,  
May *offer*, but not hold."  
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 1.

*ōf-fēr*, s. [Fr. *offre*; Ital. & Port. *offerta*; Sp. *oferta*.] [OFFER, v.]

1. The act of offering or presenting for acceptance or rejection; a proposal to be accepted or refused; a proffer.

"A fire that will be sure to destroy the offering though mercy should spare the *offer*."—South: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

2. That which is offered; a proffer a proposal made. (Frequently used in the sense of a proposal of marriage.)

"I assure you, she has refused several *offers* to my own knowledge."—Goldsmith: *The Bee*, No. 2.

3. The act of bidding or offering a price, payment, or reward for anything.

4. A price or payment offered for anything; a price or sum bid.

5. An offering; anything offered or presented by way of acknowledgment or sacrifice.

6. An attempt, an endeavor; a threat.

"One sees in it a kind of *offer* at modern architecture."  
—Addison: *On Italy*.

† (1) *On offer*: For sale.

(2) *Promise and offer*: [PROMISE, s.]

*ōf-fēr-a-ble*, a. [Eng. *offer*; -*able*.] Capable of being offered; fit or suitable to be offered.

"Allowing all that hath Cesar's image onely on it, *offerable* to Cesar."—Mountagu: *Devout Essays*, pt. i., tr. x., § 7.

*ōf-fēr-ēr*, s. [Eng. *offer*; -*er*.] One who offers; one who makes an offering; one who offers or dedicates in worship.

"Nay, let's be *offerers* all."  
Beaum. & Flet. (?): *Two Noble Kinsmen*, iv. 4.

*ōf-fēr-īng*, \**of-fer-yng*, \**of-frīng*, \**of-fryng*, pr. par., a. & s. [OFFER, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of presenting for acceptance or rejection; an offer, a proffer.

2. That which is offered; specif., that which is offered as an act of worship; a gift, sacrifice, or oblation made to a deity or divine being.

"Offerings consecrated to him who is the Lord of battle."—Baker: *Of the first Danish King in England*.

**II. Eng. Church:** Offerings are personal tithes, payable by custom to the parson or vicar of the parish, either at certain fixed times, as Easter, Christmas, &c., or on special occasions, as marriages, christenings, churchings of women, burials, &c.

*ōf-fēr-tōr-ȳ*, \**of-fer-tor-ie*, s. [Fr. *offertoire*, from Lat. *offertorium*=a place to which offerings were brought, an offertory, from *offeror*=an offerer; *offerō*=to offer (q. v.); Ital. *offertorio*; Sp. *ofertorio*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. The act of offering; an offer.

"He went into St. Paul's church, where he made *offertory* of his standards."—Bacon.

2. That which is offered.

**II. Church Ritual:**

1. *Roman*: That part of the mass in which the priest prepares the elements for consecration.

"When the *offertory* was begon she discended doune and offred beyng crowned."—Hall: *Henry VIII.* (an. 25).

2. *Church of England*:

(1) The sentences in the Communion service read while the alms are being collected.

(2) The alms collected.

**III. Music:** The setting of the offertory sentences.

\**ōf-fēr-ture*, s. [OFFERTORY.] An offer; a proposal of kindness or peace; an overture.

"Bought by inches with the bribe of more *offertures* and advantages to his crown."—Milton: *Answer to Eikon Basilike*.

*ōf-fīce*, \**of-fiz*, \**of-fis*, \**of-fyce*, s. [Fr. *office*, from Lat. *officium* (contracted from *opificium*), from *opus*=wealth, aid, help, and *facio*=to do; Sp. *oficio*; Port. *officio*; Ital. *ufficio*, *offizio*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Employment or business, public or private; duty or duties customarily performed or undertaken by any one, or to which one is appointed; a charge; a position of trust, whether of a sacred or secular character.

2. A particular duty, charge, or commission.

"Give me the *office*  
To choose you a queen."  
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

3. The particular function, purpose, or end fulfilled, intended, or assigned to be done by any particular thing; that function or purpose which a particular thing is fitted or intended to fulfill.

"In this experiment the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of so many prisms."—Newton: *Optics*.

4. An act of worship.

5. An act, good or ill, voluntarily rendered; a service. (Generally in a good sense.)

"Wolves and bears . . . have done  
Like *offices* of pity."  
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.

6. A house, building, or apartment in which persons transact their customary business, or discharge their respective duties or employments; a place where business is carried on; a counting house.

7. (*Pl.*): The rooms or places in which the domestic duties of a house are discharged, consisting of kitchens, sculleries, pantries, brewhouses, cellars, &c.; also detached or out-houses, as stables, coach-houses, barns, &c.; and in towns, underground and vaulted apartments under the same roof.

"As for *offices*, let them stand at distance, with some low galleries to pass from them to the palace itself."—Bacon: *Essays; Of Building*

8. The persons, collectively, who are intrusted to transact business in a particular office; those who are intrusted with official duties.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Eng. Canon Law*: A benefice which has no jurisdiction attached to it.



2. *Eccles.*: A formulary of devotions; a form of service appointed for a particular occasion; a prescribed form or act of worship.

"The Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the creed, is a very good *office* for them, if they are not fitted for more regular *offices*."—Taylor.

¶ (1) *Arms of Office*:

*Her.*: Arms worn by the holders of certain offices, as, for instance, those borne by the kings of arms.

(2) *Divine Office*:

*Roman Ritual*: *Divinum officium*, a phrase which occurs in the decree of Pius V., imposing the Breviary, as it at present exists, upon the whole Roman Church, with certain specified exceptions. The Divine Office consists of Matins, with Lauds, Prime, Tierce, Sext, None, and Vespers with Compline. The daily recitation of the Divine Office in the Roman Church is obligatory (a) on all clerics who hold a benefice; (b) on all persons in holy orders; and (c) on all religious of both sexes professed for service of the choir. A remnant of this custom is found in the Preface to the Prayer Book, where it is enjoined that "Priests and Deacons are to say daily the Morning and Evening Prayer either privately or openly, not being let by sickness or some other urgent cause."

(3) *Holy Office*: [INQUISITION, s., II. 1.]

(4) *Inquest of Office*: [INQUEST.]

(5) *Little Office*:

*Roman Ritual*: An office modeled on the Divine Office, though not nearly so long, and recited in honor of the Virgin Mary. In many congregations the Little Office is substituted for that of the Breviary.

(6) *To give the office*: To forewarn; to give information. (*Slang.*)

(7) *To say one's Office*: To recite the Divine Office.

**office-bearer**, s. One who holds or discharges a particular office or duty.

**office-book**, s. A book containing the more important offices of the Church.

**office-copy**, s.

*Law*: A copy or transcript of a proceeding filed in the proper office of a court under the seal of such office.

**office-holder**, s. One who occupies a public position or office.

**office-hours**, s. pl.

1. The hours during which an employe is bound to attend at his office.

2. The hours during which an office is open for the transaction of business.

**office-seeker**, s. Applied to those who enter public or political life for the sake of official position.

**\*ōf-fīce**, v. t. [OFFICE, s.] To perform, as a duty or function; to discharge the duties of.

"The air of Paradise did fan the house,  
And angels *officed* all."

*Shakesp.*: *All's Well that Ends Well*, iii. 2.

**\*ōf-fīced**, pa. par. or a. [OFFICE, v.] Having a particular place, duty, or function.

"So stands this squire  
*Officed* with me." *Shakesp.*: *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

**ōf-fī-çēr**, \*of-fī-cere, s. [Fr. *officier*, from Lat. *officiarius*=one who performs a duty or office, from *officium*=duty, office.]

1. One who holds or discharges an office; an official; a person commissioned or authorized to perform a particular public duty, or to fill a particular public situation; a public functionary. [¶.]

"But, by your leave,  
I am an *officer* of state."—*Shakesp.*: *Coriol*, v. 2.

2. A constable, a police-officer.

\*3. One who performs an office or service for another.

"The gods can have no mortal *officer*  
More like a god than you."

*Shakesp.*: *Pericles*, v. 3.

\*4. A retainer, a servant.

"Calling my *officers* about me."  
*Shakesp.*: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

¶ *Officer*, when used absolutely, means one who holds a commission in the army or navy. They are sometimes divided into combatant and non-combatant officers; the latter consisting of those discharging civil duties, as the medical, commissariat, or transport officers, paymasters, &c. In the army officers are divided into general officers, staff officers, field officers, commissioned officers, brevet officers, and non-commissioned officers. In the navy officers are divided into commissioned, warrant, and petty officers.

**ōf-fī-çēr**, v. t. [OFFICER, s.] To furnish or provide with officers; to appoint officers over.

"His army was more numerous, better *officered*, and better disciplined than that of the allies."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious. -sious = șūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

**ōf-fī-cial** (ci as sh), \*of-fī-ciall, \*of-fy-cyall, a. & s. [O. Fr. *official* (Fr. *official*), from Lat. *officialis*=pertaining to duty or office, from *officium*=duty or office; Sp. *oficial*; Port. *oficial*; Ital. *officiale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to an office or public duty or charge.

"In the *official* marks invested."

*Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

2. Made by virtue of authority; derived from an authorized officer or officers; as, an *official* statement.

3. Duly authorized; as, information from an *official* source.

\*4. Performing or serving for the discharge of a particular duty, service, or function.

"In this animal are the guts, the stomach, and other parts *official* unto nutrition."—*Browne*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who holds a civil office; one appointed to discharge the duties of a public office or charge.

\*2. *Eccles.*: (See extract.)

"*Official* is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction."—*Ayliffe*: *Parergon*.

**ōf-fī-cial-izm** (ci as sh), subst. [Eng. *official*; -ism.] The management of public matters by officials; red-tapeism.

"[It] would lead to the establishment of State *officialism*, which, with some experience of Government offices, he should deprecate."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**ōf-fī-cī-āl-it-ỹ** (c as sh), s. [OFFICIALTY.]

**ōf-fī-cī-āl-ly** (ci as sh), adv. [Eng. *official*; -ly.] In an official manner; by virtue of proper authority; by the proper officer or official.

"The names of the noblemen and gentlemen who compose it are never *officially* announced to the public."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

**ōf-fī-cī-āl-tỹ**, **ōf-fī-cī-āl-ī-tỹ** (c as sh), subst. [Eng. *official*; -ity.]

*Ecclesiastical*:

1. The office, duty, or post of an official.

2. The court or jurisdiction of an official.

"Many of the miracles of Abbé Paris were proved immediately by witnesses before the *officiality*, or bishop's court, at Paris."—*Hume*: *On the Understanding*. (Note L.)

**ōf-fī-cī-a-rỹ** (c as sh), a. [Low Lat. *officiarius* from Lat. *officium*=duty, office.] Pertaining or relating to an office; official; subordinate.

"Governed by *officiary* and titular earls."—*Heylin*: *Hist. Presbyterianism*, p. 3.

**ōf-fī-cī-āte** (c as sh), v. i. & t. [Low Lat. *officiatus*, pa. par. of *officio*=to discharge an office; Lat. *officium*=a duty or office; Ital. *officiare*; Sp. *oficiar*.]

A. *Intrans.*: To perform or discharge official duties; to perform the duties, services, or ceremonies pertaining to an office; espec. to conduct public worship.

"To obtain even a pittance by *officiating* at such places."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

\*B. *Trans.*: To give, provide, or supply in discharge of an office or duty.

"Merely to *officiate* light

Round this opacous earth, this punctual spot."

*Milton*: *P. L.*, viii. 22.

**ōf-fī-cī-ā-tōr** (c as sh), s. [English *officiat(e)*; -or.] One who officiates; spec., a priest.

"A little of the *officiators*' own blood."—*Tylor*: *Primitive Culture* (ed. 1873), ii. 289.

**ōf-fī-çī-na**, s. [Lat.=a workshop.] (See etym. and compound.)

**officina sculptoris**, s. [APPARATUS, B. 3.]

**ōf-fī-çī-nal**, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *officina*=a workshop (for *opificina*, from *opifex*=a workman); Ital. & Sp. *officinale*.]

A. As adjective:

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Used in a shop; of or pertaining to a shop.

2. *Pharm.*: Of or belonging to a plant employed in preparing medicines recognized in the Pharmacopœia, and therefore kept by apothecaries for the use of physicians.

B. As subst.: A drug or medicine sold in an apothecary's shop.

**\*ōf-fī-çine**, s. [Lat. *officina*.] A workshop; an office-room.

**ōf-fī-cious**, a. [Fr. *officieux*, from Lat. *officiosus*=obliging, from *officium*=duty, office; Sp. *oficioso*; Ital. *officioso*.]

\*1. Observant of all proper offices.

"With granted leave *officious* I return."

*Milton*: *P. R.*, ii. 302.

\*2. Attentive, obliging; ready to do kind offices; kind.

"You valiant Cutts th' *officious* Muses crown."  
*Valden*: *Conquest of Namur*.

3. Forward in kindness; meddling, importunate, over zealous.

"Know, *officious* lords,

I dare, and must deny it."

*Shakesp.*: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

**ōf-fī-cious-ly**, adv. [Eng. *officious*; -ly.]

\*1. Kindly; with solicitude and kindness.

2. With importunateness; in an officious, meddling, or importunate manner; meddlingly.

"Flatt'ring crowds *officiously* appear,  
To give themselves, not you, an happy year."

*Dryden*: *To Lord Chancellor Hyde*.

**ōf-fī-cious-něss**, s. [Eng. *officious*; -ness.]

1. Solicitude, anxious care, attention; readiness to do kind offices.

"With familiar and affectionate *officiousness* and sumptuous cost."—*H. More*: *On Godliness*, bk. viii., ch. xiii.

\*2. Serviceableness, usefulness, utility, service, use.

"In whom is required understanding as in a man, courage and vivacity, as in a lion, service and ministerial *officiousness*, as in the ox."—*Brown*.

3. Excessive forwardness in interfering in matters which do not concern one; meddlingness, interference.

**ōf-fīng**, s. [Eng. *off*; -ing.]

*Nautical*:

1. That portion of the sea beyond the mid-line between the coast and the horizon.

2. The position of a vessel, in that part of the sea beyond the mid-line between the coast and the horizon.

"The discrepancy in the estimate of the vessel's *offing*."  
—*London Daily News*.

**ōf-fīsh**, a. [Eng. *off*; -ish.] Rather shy or distant in manner.

**ōf-fīlēt**, s. [Eng. *off*, and *let* (q. v.).] A pipe laid at the level of the bottom of a canal, &c., to let off the water.

**ōf-fī-scōur-īng**, s. [Eng. *off*, and *scouring*.] That which is rubbed or scoured off in cleaning anything; hence, refuse, rubbish, rejected matter; that which is rejected, thrown away, or despised.

"Thou hast made us as the *offscouring* and refuse in the midst of the people."—*Lamentations* iii. 45.

**ōf-fī-scūm**, s. & a. [Eng. *off*, and *scum*.]

A. As subst.: Refuse, rubbish; that which is rejected or despised.

\*B. As adj.: Refuse, low, vile.

"The *offscum* rascals of men."—*Trans. of Boccacini*, p. 207. (1626.)

**ōf-fī-sēt**, s. [Eng. *off*, and *set*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

\*1. A child, a scion, a descendant.

"His man-minded *offset*."

*Tennyson*: *Talking Oak*, 51.

2. A spur or branch from a range of mountains or hills.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Architecture*:

(1) A splay or narrow slanting course of stone or brick, serving to connect two portions of a wall, the uppermost of which recedes from the face of that beneath.

(2) A break or recess in a front, setting back from the general surface.

2. *Comm.*: A sum, quantity, or amount set off as an equivalent for another sum or account; hence, a set off, anything given or allowed as an equivalent or exchange.

3. *Hort.*: A young radical bulb or shoot, which, being properly and carefully separated from the parent roots, and planted, serves to propagate the species. Closely allied to a Runner (q. v.). Example, *Sempervivum*.

"They produce such a number of *offsets*, that many times one single cluster has contained above a hundred roots."—*Miller*: *Gardener's Dictionary*.

4. *Surv.*: A short course measured perpendicularly to a longer one, as from the main line to the hedge, fence, or extremity of an inclosure, field, &c. The method of offsets is employed in surveying fields bounded by irregular lines.

**offset-staff**, s.

*Surv.*: A rod used for measuring offsets; it is usually ten links in length, and is divided into ten equal parts.

**ōf-fī-sēt**, v. t. [OFFSET, s.] To set off; to balance by an equivalent; to cancel by an opposite and equal account, sum, or value.



**off-shoot**, *s.* [Eng. *off*, and *shoot*, *s.*] A branch or shoot from a main stem, as from a root, trunk, stream, street, &c.

**off-side**, *s.*

**Football**: A player is said to be **off-side** when he is in the opponent's territory at a time when the ball is put in play.

**off-skip**, *subst.* [Eng. *off*, and *skip*=*scape*, as in *landscape* (q. v.).]

**Art**: A term used to denote that part of a landscape which recedes from the spectator into the distance.

**off-spring**, \* **of-spring**, \* **of-spryng**, \* **ox-spring**, *subst.* [A. S. *ofspring*, from *of*=*off*, and *springan*=*to spring*.]

1. A scion, a child, a descendant or descendants, near or remote.

"Prove the share  
His *offspring* hold in his paternal care."

*Cowper: Hope*, 140.

2. A production of any kind.

"Hail, holy light, *offspring* of Heaven first-born!"  
*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 1.

\*3. Propagation, generation.

"That which cannot hereunto attain personally, doth seem to continue itself by *offspring* and propagation."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

\*4. Origin, descent, lineage, family.

\***ōf-fūs-cāte**, \***ōf-fūs-cā-tion**, *s.* [OBFUSCATE, OBFUSCATION.]

**off-ward**, *adv.* [Eng. *off*; -*ward*.] Leaning from the shore, as a ship when she is aground.

**oft**, \***of-te**, *adv. & a.* [A. S. *oft*; cogn. with Icel. *oft*, *opt*; Dan. *ofte*; Sw. *ofta*; O. H. Ger. *ofto*; Ger. *oft*; Goth. *ufta*.] [OFTEN.]

A. *As adv.*: Often, many times, frequently. (Used in poetry.)

†B. *As adj.*: Frequent, repeated.

"By *oft* predict that I in heaven find."

*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 14.

**of-tēn** (*t* silent), *adv. & a.* [An extended form of *oft*, which first was lengthened into *ofte* (two syllables), and then to *often* before a vowel or *h*.] [OFT.]

A. *As adv.*: Frequently, many times; oft, not rarely or seldom.

"In journeyings *often*."—2 *Corinthians* ii. 26.

†B. *As adj.*: Frequent, repeated.

"Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine *often* infirmities."—1 *Timothy* v. 23.

**often-bearing**, *a.*

*Bot.*: Bearing fruit more than twice in one season.

**often-comer**, *s.* One who comes frequently.

**of-tēn-lý** (*t* silent), *adv.* [English *often*; -*ly*.] Often, frequently.

**of-tēn-nēss** (*t* silent), \***of-tēn-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *often*; -*ness*.] Frequency.

"In the seldomness and *oftenness* of doing well."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. i., § 8.

**oft-en-tīmes** (oft as of), *adv.* [Eng. *often*, and *times*.] Often, many times, frequently, oftentimes.

"This song to myself did I *oftentimes* repeat."

*Wordsworth: Pet Lamb*.

**oft-tīmes**, *adv.* [Eng. *oft*, and *times*.] Often, oftentimes, many times, frequently.

"Such (we will hope the lowest in the scale)

Do I remember *ofttimes* to have seen."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. viii.

ō. *g.*, *s.* [OGEE.]

ōg'-am, *s.* [OGHAM.]

ōg'-cō-ite, *s.* [Greek *ongkos*=a bend, a curve; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A name given by Breithaupt to a chlorite which is found in groups of crystals, having a bent or curved form, and a micaceous structure. Found at the St. Gothard, and at Rauris, Salzburg. Dana refers it to his Prochlorite, and the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* to the Ripidolite of Des Cloizeaux (see these words).

ōg'-dō-ād, *s.* [Gr. *ogdoas* (genit. *ogdoados*)=the number eight.] A thing composed of eight parts, as a poem of eight lines, a body of eight persons, &c.

\*ōg'-dō-ās-tīch, \*ōg'-dō-ās-tīck, *s.* [Greek *ogdoas*=the number eight, and *stichos*=a row, line, or verse.] A poem of eight lines.

"His request to Diana in a hexastick, and her answer in an *ogdoastick*."—*Selden: Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion*, s. 1.

ō-geē, ō'-gīve, *s.* [O. Fr. *augive*, from Sp. *auge*=the highest point; Fr. *ogive*.]

1. **Architecture**:

(1) A wave-like molding, having an inner and outer curve, like the letter S. [MOLDING.]

(2) A pointed arch, the sides of which are each formed of two contrasted curves, the one concave and the other convex.

2. *Ordn.*: An ornamental molding, shaped like the letter S, used on guns, mortars, and howitzers.

**ogee-plane**, *s.* A joiner's plane for working ogee-moldings.

o-gee-chee, *s.* [Native name.] [NYSSA.]

\*ōg-ga-nī-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ogganio*, *obgannio*=to yelp or growl as a dog at any one.] A growling or snarling, as of a dog.

"Nor will I abstain notwithstanding your *ogganition*."—*Mountagu: Appeal to Caesar*, ch. xxix.

ōg'-ham, ōg'-am, *s.* [Ir. *ogham*; Gael. *oghun*.]

1. A peculiar kind of writing used by the ancient Irish and some other Celtic nations.

2. One of the characters used in this kind of writing. They consisted principally of straight lines, the significance of which depended on their position relative to a chief line, through, over, or under which they were drawn, singly or in groups, either perpendicularly or obliquely. The place of this chief line was sometimes filled by the edge of the substance (usually stone) on which the oghams were incised.

3. A particular mode of speech.

o-ghi-gee, *s.* [Native name.] [SPONDIAS.]

ō-gīv'-al, *a.* [Eng. *ogive*(e); -*al*.]

*Arch.*: Of or pertaining to an ogive or ogee; in shape of an ogee.

ō'-gīve, *s.* [Fr.] [OGEE, 1 (2).]

ō'-gle, *v. t. & i.* [Prob. from a Dut. \**oogelen*, a frequent. of *oogen*=to cast sheep's eyes upon one; cf. Low Ger. *oogeln*=to ogle; O. Dut. *oogheler*=a flatterer, from Dut. *ooge*=the eye.]

A. *Trans.*: To look at with side glances, as with a wish to attract attention, or in fondness.

B. *Intrans.*: To cast side glances with a view to attract attention, or in fondness.

"To patch, nay *ogle*, may become a saint."

*Pope: Rape of the Lock*, v. 23.

ō'-gle, *s.* [OGLE, *v.*] A side glance or look.

"For glances beget *ogles*, *ogles* sighs."

*Byron: Beppo*, xvi.

ō'-glēr, *s.* [Eng. *ogler*(e); -*er*.] One who ogles.

"A certain sect of professed enemies to the repose of the fair sex, called *oglers*."—*Taiter*, No. 145.

ō'-glī-ō (*g* silent), *s.* [OLIO.]

ōg-mō-rhī-nūs, *s.* [Gr. *ogmos*=a furrow, and *rhīs* (genit. *rhīnos*)=the nose.]

*Zoöl.*: A name proposed by Peters for F. Cuvier's sea-genus *Stenorhynchus*, that name having been applied by Lamarck in 1819 to a genus of crabs.

ō'-gre (gre as gēr), *s.* [Fr., from Sp. *ogro*, O. Sp. *huergo*, *uerco*; Ital. *orco*=a hobgoblin, from Lat. *orcus*=hell, the god of the infernal regions.] An imaginary monster, in fairy tales and popular legends, said to live upon human flesh; hence, generally, a monster, a frightful hideous creature.

ō'-gre-ish (gre as gēr), *adj.* [Eng. *ogre*; -*ish*.] Resembling an ogre; characteristic of or befitting an ogre.

ō'-gre-īsm (gre as gēr), ō'-grīsm, *subst.* [Eng. *ogre*; -*ism*.] The character or habits of ogres.

ō'-grēss (1), *s.* [Fr. *ogresse*.] A female ogre.

ō'-grēss (2), *s.* [Fr. *ogresse*.]

*Her.*: A cannon-ball or pellet of a black color.

\*ō'-grīl-lōn, *subst.* [Fr.] A little ogre. (*Thackeray*.)

ō-gŷg'-ī-ā, *s.* [OGYGIAN.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Trilobites, family Asaphidæ, from the Lower Silurian. It resembles the type genus *Asaphus*, but the tail is more conspicuously marked, the hypostome is rounded, the glabella distinctly furrowed, and the pleuræ of the thorax have only rudimentary fulcra.

ō-gŷg'-ī-an, *a.* [See def.]

1. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to Ogyges, a legendary king of Athens and of Thebes, son of Terra, or of Neptune, and husband of Thebe, daughter of Jupiter. In his reign, B. C. 1764, Attica is said to have been inundated with a deluge, which has been called the Ogygian Deluge.

2. *Fig.*: Of great and obscure antiquity.

ōh, *interj.* [A later spelling of O (q. v.).] An exclamation denoting surprise, pain, sorrow, anxiety; also used in addresses and invocations.



Ogee.

ō-hī'-ō, *s.* [Am. Indian=beautiful river. Named from the Ohio river.] One of the States of the U. S. A., nicknamed "the Buckeye State." Bounded W. by Michigan and Lake Erie, E. by Pennsylvania, and SE. and S. by the Ohio river, which separates it from West Virginia and Kentucky. Area, 41,060 square miles. Formerly formed a part of the Northwest Territory. First white settlement made by a company of New Englanders, at Marietta, April 7, 1788. Admitted as a State November 29, 1802. The climate is one of the healthiest in the U. S., and peculiarly favorable for agricultural operations. Principal cities, Cincinnati, the metropolis; Cleveland, Columbus, the capital, and Sandusky.

ōhm (1), *s.* [Fr. & Ger.] A liquid measure containing forty imperial gallons.

"Cost some hundred florins the *ohm*."

*Longfellow: Golden Legend*, iv.

ōhm (2), ōhm'-ād, *s.* [Named after Prof. Ohm.] *Electromagnetics*: The unit of resistance. It is 10<sup>9</sup> C. G. S. units of resistance, and is the same as the value of one earth-quadrant per second. [C. G. S.]

ōhm (3), *s.* [See the compound.]

**Ohm's law**, *s.*

*Elect.*: A law enunciated by Prof. Ohm, in 1827, for determining the quantity of electromotive force in a voltaic battery. It is that the intensity of the current in a voltaic circuit is equal to the electromotive force divided by the resistance. [INTENSITY, II. 2.]

ō-hōn', *interj.* [Gael.] Alas! woe is me!

"*Ohon!* it's an ill feicht whar he that wins has the warst o't."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xx.

-ōid, *suff.* [Gr. *eidōs*=form, appearance, shape.] A suffix used to denote resemblance.

ōi-dē'-mī-ā, *s.* [Gr. *oidēma*=a swelling.]

*Ornith.*: Surf-duck; a genus of Anatidæ, with five species from the Nearctic and Palearctic regions. Bill broad, with dilated margins, and coarse lamelliform teeth, gibbous above the nostrils, which are nearly mesial, large, and elevated. Prevailing color, black in the male, brown in the female. *Oidemia perspicillata* is the Black Duck, and *O. fusca*, the Velvet Duck.

ō-īd'-ī-ūm, *s.* [Latinized from a dimin. of Gr. *ōon*=an egg.]

*Botany*: Link's name for a supposed genus of Mucedines (Hyphomycetous Fungi). It consists of delicate horizontal filaments, creeping over leaves, fruits, or decaying vegetable or animal substances, constituting an interlaced fleecy coat, with erect pedicels, bearing oval bodies called conidia, which, becoming detached and falling, germinate, producing new plants. *Oidium tuckeri* is the Vine Fungus (q. v.); *O. lactis* grows on sour milk, *O. albicans* in the human mouth, forming aphthæ. Many are only imperfect states of other genera, but Berkeley considers that some are mature and genuine species.

\*oigne-ment, *s.* [OINEMENT.]

ōil, \*oile, \*oyl, \*oyle, *s.* [O. Fr. *oile* (Fr. *huile*), from Lat. *oleum*, from Gr. *elaion*=oil; A. S. *ele*; Goth. *alew*; Dut. & Dan. *olie*; Icel. *olia*; Ger. *oel*; Gael. *uill*; Wel. *olew*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. *Art*:

(1) The fixed oils used in painting on canvas, &c., are linseed, walnut, and poppy, expressed from the seeds and purified in various ways, and rendered drying by the addition of the oxides of lead or zinc. Cold-drawn linseed oil is the best for use, especially after being boiled upon charcoal to separate the mucilage and other impurities. These oils are the vehicles or media in which the pigments are ground and diluted for use; they should be pale in color, limpid, and transparent, and should dry quickly. The essential oils used in painting are those of turpentine for diluting the pigments ground in oil, and of spike or lavender for wax and enamel painting.

(2) An oil-color (q. v.).

"On thy palette lie the blended oils."

*Tickell: To Sir Godfrey Kneller*.

2. *Bot.*: Oils of various kinds are found in the form of minute drops in the cells of many, if not of nearly all plants. They are of two kinds, essential and fixed oils, the former being special secretions in glands, glandular hairs, and hairs on parts exposed to light. Fixed oils are found chiefly in the cells of tissues, and have a relation to, or, at times, seem to occur as substitutes for starch. Some fruits contain oil in their perisperms; spores of cryptogamic plants and pollen grains have it in abundance.

3. *Chem.*: A term generally applied to all neutral fatty substances which are liquid at ordinary temperatures. The mineral oils, and many of the volatile oils of vegetable origin, are simply compounds

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, gōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



of carbon and hydrogen, but the larger proportion of vegetable and animal oils contain oxygen in addition, while a few also contain nitrogen and sulphur, as in oil of mustard. The vegetable and animal oils containing oxygen are mostly glycerides of fatty acids, and are characterized by being insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, but readily soluble in ether.

II. Fig.: Labor, toil.

"His oyle and labor lost,"

*Touchstone of Complexions* (Pref., p. vii.).

¶ For many oils see the word with which oil is combined, as almond, lavender, &c.

¶ To strike oil:

(1) To discover a petroleum spring by boring.

(2) To discover some unexpected means of gaining great financial profit or advantage.

**oil-bag**, s. A sack of horsehair or coccoanut fiber, used in pressing olefine from the stearine in a press.

**oil-beetle**, s.

*Entom.*: The genus *Meloe* (q. v.).

**oil-bird**, s.

*Ornithology*:

1. *Steatornis caripensis*, the Guacharo (q. v.).

2. *Batrachostomus moniliger*, discovered by Mr. Layard among the precipices of Adam's Peak range. (*Tennent: Ceylon* (ed. 5th), i. 180.)

**oil-box**, s. A box containing a supply of oil for a journal, and feeding it by means of a wick or other contrivance; an oil-cup.

**oil-cake**, s. The marc or refuse after oil is pressed from flax, rape, mustard, cotton, or hemp seed; or from cocoa-nut pulp. Used for cattle-feed or manure.

**Oil-cake mill**: A machine to crumble oil-cake as food for stock.

**oil-can**, s.

1. A can or vessel for storage of oil, from which it is withdrawn for sale or use, as the case may be.

2. A can for holding oil for supplying lamps, oil-cups, or journals.

3. An oiler for lubricated bearings.

**oil-car**, s. [TANK-CAR (q. v.).]

**oil-cellar**, s. An oil-reservoir in the bottom of a journal-box.

**oil-cloth**, s. A tarpaulin; painted canvas for floor-covering. The latter description is prepared from cloth especially woven for the purpose, frequently of great width, and covered on each side by a peculiar series of processes with paint. Figures or patterns in oil-colors are afterward printed on one side by means of wooden blocks. [FLOOR-CLOTH.]

**oil-cock**, s. A faucet admitting oil from an oil-cup to the journal.

**oil-color**, s. A color or pigment made by grinding a coloring substance in oil.

**oil-cup**, s. [OIL-BOX.]

**oil-fuel**, s. Refined or crude petroleum, naphthaline, shale-oil, creosote, grease, residuum tar, &c. (Used for the furnaces of steamships.)

**oil-gas**, s.

*Chemistry*: A gas of high illuminating power, obtained by dropping oil on substances heated to redness and collecting the gaseous product.

**oil-gilding**, s. A process of gilding in which the gold-leaf is laid on a surface prepared by a priming of whitening and size, several coats of clear cole or transparent size, and an upper surface of oil gold-size, made of boiled linseed-oil and ocher, laid on with a brush.

**oil-gland**, s.

*Bot.*: A gland producing oil, as in the leaves of *Hypericum perforatum*.

**oil-hole**, s. A passage for a lubricant.

**oil-leather**, s.

*Leather*: Leather prepared by currying hides in oil. The hides are somewhat moist, that the oily matters may be gradually and thoroughly absorbed.

**oil-mill**, s. A kind of mill for expressing vegetable oils.

**oil-mineral**, s. [PETROLEUM.]

**oil-nut**, s.

*Bot.*: The genus *Hamiltonia*. The best-known species is the Olive-bearing Oil-nut, *Hamiltonia oleifera*, a native of North America.

**\*oil of angels**, s. A gift or bribe of money, in allusion to the coin angel. (*Eng.*)

"His stripes wash'd off

With oil of angels."

*Massinger: Duke of Milan*, iii. 2.

**oil of brick**, s. An empyreumatic oil used by lapidaries as a vehicle for emery, by which precious stones are sawed or cut. The brick is soaked in oil and subjected to distillation at a high temperature.

**\*oil of holly**, s. A beating. (*Slang.*)

**oil of male fern**, s.

*Chem. and Pharm.*: An oil of a dark green color, formed by dissolving the soluble matters contained in the rhizomes of the male fern. It is used as an anthelmintic.

**\*oil of talc**, s. A cosmetic common in the seventeenth century, consisting of talc calcined.

"She ne'er had or hath

Any belief in Madam Baubdee's bath

Or Turner's oil of talc."

*Ben Jonson: Underwoods.*

**oil of vitriol**, s. [SULPHURIC-ACID.]

**oil of wine**, s. [ETHERIN.]

**oil-painted**, a. Painted in oil-colors. (*Long-fellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.*)

**oil-painting**, s.

1. The art of painting in oil-colors, the invention of which has been generally but erroneously attributed to Van Eyck, in the early part of the fifteenth century. The colors chiefly used are white lead, Cremnitz white, chrome, king's yellow, Naples yellow, ocher, Dutch pink, terra da Sienna, yellow lake, vermilion, red lead, Indian red, Venetian red, lakes, browns, pinks, Vandyke brown, burnt and unburnt amber. Prussian blue, Antwerp blue, ivory black, blue black, asphaltum, ultramarine.

"The claim of Van Eyck to the invention of oil-painting in the fifteenth century has been shown to be untenable." —*Tennent: Ceylon*, i. 491.

2. A painting executed in oil-colors. Such pictures are painted on wood or metal, but most commonly on canvas, stretched upon a frame, and primed with a kind of size mixed with paint of drab or white color.

**oil-palm**, s. [OILY-PALM.]

**oil-passage**, s.

*Bot. (pl.)*: Passages producing oil, as in Umbelliferæ and Compositæ.

**oil-plant**, s.

*Bot.*: *Sesamum orientale*.

**oil-press**, s. A press for extracting oil from the seeds of various plants.

**oil-pump**, s. A pump to raise oil from a can or reservoir and discharge it on to a journal.

**oil-safe**, s. A storage vessel for oil, protected from access of fire, and measurably from the heat of the surrounding atmosphere.

**oil-sardine**, s.

*Ichthy.*: *Clupea scombrina*. [SARDINE.]

**oil-seed**, s.

*Bot.*: (1) *Verbesina sativa*; (2) *Guizotia oleifera*; (3) *Ricinus communis*. [CASTOR-OIL.]

**oil-shale**, s. [OIL-COAL.]

**oil-shop**, s. A shop where oils, colors, &c., are sold. (*English.*)

**oil-skin**, s. Cloth treated with oil to make it water and perspiration proof; it is used for making waterproof clothing, &c.

**oil-spring**, s. A spring which yields mineral oils, such as petroleum, naphtha, &c. [OIL-WELL.]

**oil-still**, s. A still for hydrocarbons, notably petroleum.

**oil-stone**, s. A slab of fine-grained stone, set in a wooden block and provided with a wooden cover, used for imparting a keen edge to tools; it is so called because oil is used for lubricating its rubbing surface.

**oil-stove**, s. A small stove in which kerosene is used for fuel.

**oil-test**, s. A test or standard for ascertaining the degree of heat at which the hydrocarbon vapors of petroleum are liable to explode. That usually employed consists in heating the oil in a porcelain vessel surrounded by a hot-water bath. A wire is placed  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch above the rim of the vessel, and when a thermometer, whose bulb is submerged  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches below the surface of the oil, indicates the desired heat, say 90°, a small flame is passed quickly along the wire over the surface of the oil; if no flash is produced, the heat is continued and the test applied at every 3° above this until the flashing-point is reached.

**oil-tree**, s.

*Bot.*: *Bassia longifolia*. [BASSIA.]

**oil-way**, s. An oil-hole.

**oil-well**, s. A well sunk into an oil-bearing mineral bed, for the reception of the mineral oil or petroleum which filters or flows into it. Oil-wells vary in depth from 100 to 1,000 feet, but the mode of sinking them is substantially similar. [PETROLEUM.]

**Oil, \*oyl, v. t.** [OIL, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To rub or smear over with oil; to lubricate with oil; to anoint.

2. *Fig.*: To make smooth or pleasant; to smooth over.

"Error, oiled with obsequiousness . . . has often the advantage of truth."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 9.

**oiled, \*oyled, pa. par. or a.** [OIL, v.]

**oiled-leather**, s. Leather dressed with oil; as, chamois-leather.

**oiled-paper**, s. [TRACING-PAPER.]

**oiled-silk**, s.

*Fabric*: Silk which has been treated with boiled oil, so as to render it water and perspiration proof.

**Oil'-ēr, s.** [Eng. oil; -er.]

1. One who or that which oils.

2. A can for applying oil to a journal; an oil-can.

\*3. One who deals in oils; an oilman.

**Oil'-ēr-ŷ, s.** [Eng. oiler; -y.]

1. The articles sold or dealt in by an oilman.

2. An oil-shop.

**Oil'-i-nēss, \*oyl-i-ness, s.** [Eng. oily; -ness.] The quality or state of being oily; greasiness, unctuousness.

**Oil'-īng, pr. par., & s.** [OIL, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of smearing, covering or lubricating with oil.

2. *Wool*: A stage in the manufacture of wool to prevent the fibers from becoming felted in the subsequent scribbling and carding.

**oiling-out**, s.

*Fine Art*: Preparing the surface of a picture which is to be retouched by spreading over a very slight coating of oil, the better to receive the fresh pigments.

**Oil'-lēt, Oil'-lētte, Oŷ'-lēt, s.** [Fr. *œillet*, dimin. of *œil*=an eye.]

*Arch.*: Openings or loop-holes made in the battlements and walls of mediæval fortifications, through which arrows were discharged at the besiegers.

**Oil'-mān, subst.** [Eng. oil, and man.] One who deals in oils, colors, &c.

**Oil'-ŷ, a.** [Eng. oil; -y.]

I. *Literally*:

1. Consisting of or containing oil; having the nature or qualities of oil.

"The instances we have wherein crude and watery substance turneth into fat and oily, are of four kinds." —*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 355.

2. Covered or smeared with oil; greasy, unctuous, fatty.

3. Resembling oil; as, an oily appearance.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Fat, greasy.

"A little, round, fat, oily man of God."

*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 69.

2. Unctuous, smooth, glib; smoothly sanctimonious; bland, wheedling.

"Flattery's guile in oily words profuse."

*Glover: Leonidas*, x.

**oily-grain**, s.

*Bot.*: The genus *Sesamum* (q. v.).

**oily-palm**, s.

*Bot.*: The genus *Elæis* (q. v.).

-oin, *suff.* [Eng. suffixes -o(id), and -in (*Chem.*).]

*Chem.*: Bearing a slight resemblance to; distantly connected with.

**\*oine-ment, \*oyne-ment, \*oigne-ment, s.** [O. Fr. *oignement*=an anointing, an unguent; *ongier* (Fr. *oindre*)=to anoint; Lat. *unguo*.] [OINTMENT.]

**\*Oint, \*oynt, v. t.** [Fr. *oint*, pa. par. of *oindre*=to anoint (q. v.).] To anoint; to smear or rub over with any unctuous substance; to grease. (*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid* x. 208.)

**Oint'-mēt, \*oynt-ment, s.** [Mid. Eng. *oine-ment*, the *t* being inserted from a confusion with the verb to anoint (q. v.).] A soft unctuous substance or compound used for smearing or anointing, especially the body or a diseased part; an unguent.

"The spirit of humiliation should be like Aaron's precious ointment."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 12.

¶ The composition of the ointments used in medicine is very various. Thus there are compound spermaceti; croton oil and lard; compound sulphur; tar and citrine; mercurial, and belladonna ointments, &c.

**ois'-an-īte** (ois as waş), s. [From Oisan(s), L'Isère, France, where found; *suff. -ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: (1) The same as OCTAHEDRITE (q. v.); (2) the same as EPIDOTE (q. v.).

bōil, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f.  
çian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



**O. K.**, *phr.* [See def.] A slang abbreviation of "Orl Korrekt" = All Correct. To "O. K." an account is to vouch for its correctness. This practice has become general in business circles.

**öke**, *s.* [Turk.]

1. A Turkish and Egyptian weight, equal to about 2¼ lbs.

2. A Hungarian and Wallachian measure of capacity, equal to about 2½ pints.

**ō-kēn-ite**, *s.* [After Oken, the German naturalist; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring in closely aggregated minute acicular crystals, sometimes fibrous, diverging, also compact. Crystallization, orthorhombic (?). Hardness, 4.5-5; specific gravity, 2.28-2.37; luster, somewhat pearly, sometimes opalescent; color, white when pure; tough. Composition; Silica, 56.6; lime, 26.4; water, 17.0=100. Found in old dolerites ("traps").

**ō-kā-hō-ma**, *s.* [Am. Indian = beautiful land.] A Territory of the U. S. organized May 2, 1890, out of portions of Indian Territory, the Public Land Strip, and the Cherokee outlet. Area, 39,030 square miles. Principal towns, Oklahoma, the metropolis; Guthrie, the capital; Stillwater and Kingfisher.

**ōk'-ra, ōk'-rō**, *s.* [OCHRA.]

**ōk-tīb'-dē-hite**, *s.* [After Oktibbeh(a) County, Missouri; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A name given by Shepard to a group of meteoric irons, in which the proportions of iron and nickel would correspond to the formula, FeNi.

**-ol**, *suff.* [Eng. (alcohol).]

*Chem.*: A suffix terminating compounds which are true alcohols. Thus, phenol = phenylic alcohol.

**ōl-a-cā-çē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *olax* (genit. *olac(is)*); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: Olacads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Berberales. It consists of trees or shrubs, often spiny, with simple, rarely compound, alternate, entire, exstipulate leaves; the calyx small, entire, or slightly toothed, often becoming at last enlarged; petals definite, separate, or cohering in pairs by the intervention of stamens; three to ten of the stamens fertile; ovary one-celled, or occasionally imperfectly three or four-celled; ovules two, three, or one; style filiform; stigma simple. Fruit drupaceous, one-celled, one-seeded. Mostly from the warmer parts of the Eastern Hemisphere. Known genera, twenty-three; species uncertain. (Lindley.)

**ōl-a-cād**, *s.* [Lat. *olax* (genit. *olac(is)*); Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: Lindley's name for the Olacaceæ.

**ōl-a-fite**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Min.*: A name apparently given by Breithaupt to the "oligoclase-albite" of Scheerer, a felspar included by Dana under albite. It contains an excess of protoxides.

**ōl'-āx**, *s.* [Lat. = odorous; *oleo* = to smell.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the order Olacaceæ (q. v.). The species, of which about twenty-four are known, are shrubs or small trees, often thorny, chiefly from Asia and Australia. The wood of *Olax zeylanica*, a small Ceylonese tree, is fetid and tastes salt. It is given in putrid fevers, and the leaves are eaten as a salad. The fruit of *O. scandens*, a sub-Himalayan species, is used for making sherbet.

**\*ōld**, *s.* [WOLD.]

**ōld**, **\*olde**, *a. & adv.* [A. S. *eald*; O. Northumb. *ald*; cogn. with Dut. *oud*; Goth. *altheis*; Ger. *alt*. From the same root as Lat. *alo* = to nourish; Goth. *alan*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Far advanced in years or life; having lived a long time; having passed a prolonged existence; aged. (Applied to animals or plants.)

2. Past the middle period of life or existence.

"Mistaken blessing which *old age* they call."

*Dryden: Juvenal, sat. 10.*

3. Not new; not fresh or recent; having existed for a long time.

"Would he discard all his dearest, his *oldest*, his most trusty friends?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.*

4. Made or produced long before; ancient, antiquated.

5. Decayed by process of time; worn.

6. Having passed an existence of any specified duration; as, five years *old*; a month *old*.

7. Formerly existing; ancient.

"It was seide to *olde men*: thou shalt not sle."—*Wycliffe: Matthew v.*

8. Existing or subsisting before something else; former, previous; as, to build a house on the site of an *old one*.

9. Long past; as, *old times*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

10. Long-practiced, experienced.

"Then said I unto her that was *old* in adulteries, Will they now commit whoredoms with her?"—*Ezekiel xviii. 43.*

11. Long cultivated or worked; as, *old land*.

12. Having the thoughts, feelings, or experience of an old person; sagacious, sensible, thoughtful, far-seeing, sharp; as, to have an *old head* on young shoulders.

13. Crafty, cunning.

14. Used as a familiar term of affection or cordiality. (*Colloquial*.)

"Go thy ways, *old Jack*."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4.*

\*15. Plenty, copious, abundant; more than enough.

"News, *old news*."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.*

16. Antiquated, worn out; wanting in vigor, sense, or liveliness.

17. Customary, wonted.

"Your *old vice* still."

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.*

**B. As adv.:** Of old; in old times; formerly.

"A song that *old was* sung."

*Shakesp.: Pericles. (Prol.)*

¶ *Of old:* In old times; long ago; from ancient times; formerly, anciently.

"As were the dregs of *Romulus of old*."

*Thomson: Liberty, v. 292.*

**old-accustomed**, *a.* Customary from old times.

**old age**, *s.* That period or portion of life past middle-age; advanced age or years.

¶ During youth the metabolic activity of the body is able, not merely to balance the daily waste, but to add new material. After the culmination of manhood, or of womanhood, the body is able only to meet its daily waste, and as old age creeps on not even that. The several organs do not decay simultaneously, but they are so correlated that the failure of one sooner or later affects the other. The power of resistance to detrimental change becomes less after the climacteric (q. v.), and prepares the way for the total failure of some essential organ with fatal results. [DEATH.]

**Old Catholics**, *s. pl.*

*Church Hist.*: The name assumed by a body of German priests and laymen who refused to accept the dogma of Papal Infallibility, and, in consequence of its definition, formed themselves into a separate body. It was essentially a University movement, for the German bishops who had left Rome to avoid voting—Hefeles among the number—afterward submitted. Van Schulte, a professor at Prague, published a formal protest; then came the Nuremberg protest of "Catholic professors" (Aug., 1870). Father Hyacinthe's "Appel aux Evêques" followed in *La Liberté* early in 1871, and (March 28) Dr. Dollinger set forth his reasons for withholding his assent "as a Christian, a theologian, an historical student, and a citizen." Dollinger and Friedrich were immediately excommunicated. In September following, a congress was held at Munich, when it was resolved to seek re-union with the Greeks. In 1872 a second congress was held at Cologne, at which Dean Stanley was present, and sent an account to the *London Times*, which aroused much interest all over the world. On Aug. 11, 1873, Dr. Reinkens was consecrated at Rotterdam by Dr. Hey de Kamp, Jansenist Bishop of Deventer, and, in 1876, Dr. Reinkens consecrated Dr. Herzog. The first synod (1874) made confession and fasting voluntary; the second (1875) reduced the number of feasts, and admitted only such impediments to marriage as were recognized by the State; the third (1876) permitted priests to marry, but forbade them to officiate after marriage. This prohibition was annulled by the fifth synod (1878), and, in consequence, Friedrich, Reusch, and some others withdrew. Congregations of Old Catholics exist in Austria, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, France, and Mexico, but their numbers are small. In Germany they seem to be dwindling away, but the protest of Dollinger and his fellows will remain an important landmark in religious history.

**old-clothesman**, *s.* One who deals in old or cast-off clothes.

**Old Continent**, *s.*

1. The continent of Europe.

2. The Eastern Hemisphere, as distinguished from the New Continent of North and South America.

**Old Country**, *s.* A name given to his mother country generally by any colonist or emigrant.

**old-faced**, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Looking old and venerable.

"Ten times more dishonorably ragged than an *old-faced* ancient."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iv. 2.*

2. *Print.*: Applied to type with a face resembling that of the type used by the early printers who employed Roman characters.

This line is set in old-faced type.

**old-fashioned**, *a.*

1. Formed according to old or antiquated fashion or custom.

2. Quaint; partaking of the old style or fashion.

"Round this *old-fashioned*, quaint abode  
Deep silence reigned."

*Longfellow: Wayside Inn. (Prel.)*

**old gentleman**, *s.* A euphemism for the devil.

**old-gentlemanly**, *a. & adv.*

**A. As adj.:** Pertaining to or befitting an old gentleman. (*Byron: Don Juan, i. 216.*)

**B. As adv.:** Like an old gentleman.

**Old Glory**, *s.* The American flag. This name was first applied to the stars and stripes in 1831 by a Salem, Mass., skipper named William Driver, who was at that time captain of the brig Charles Doggett. Captain Driver was a successful deep sea-sailor, and at the time of bestowing the name "Old Glory" on the flag he was preparing to shape the brig's course to the southern Pacific. Just before the brig left Salem, a young man at the head of a party of friends saluted Captain Driver on the deck of his vessel and presented him with a large and beautifully made American flag. It was sent aloft, and when flung to the breeze Captain Driver christened it "Old Glory." He took it to the south Pacific, and years after, when old age forced him to relinquish the sea, he treasured the flag as an old friend. In 1837 Captain Driver removed to Nashville, Tenn., and he died there in 1886. Previous to the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South "Old Glory" was flung to the breeze every day from the window of Captain Driver's Nashville house, but when the conflict began the old flag had to be secreted. It was kept out of sight until General Nelson's wing of the Union army appeared in Nashville, Feb. 27, 1862, when Captain Driver presented it to the general to be hoisted on the capitol. It was run up, and Captain Driver himself did the hoisting. Its name and history soon became familiar to all the soldiers in General Nelson's command, and from Captain Driver's cherished flag the name "Old Glory" was extended by the boys in blue to every flag of the Union.

**old maid**, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An unmarried woman somewhat advanced in years.

2. *Bot.*: A West Indian name for *Vinca rosea*.

**old maidish**, *a.* Like or characteristic of an old maid; prim.

"Don't be so precise and *old-maidish*."—*Mad. D'Arbly: Camilla, bk. v., ch. viii.*

**old-maidism**, *s.* The state or condition of an old maid; advanced spinsterhood.

**old man**, *s.*

**I. Ord. Lang.:** A man advanced in years.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.*: *Artemisia abrotanum*.

2. *Mining*: Stuff which has been worked upon before; working left by the old men, meaning ancient miners.

¶ (1) *Old Man of the Mountain*: [MOUNTAIN, ¶ (1).]

(2) *Old Man of the Sea*: The old man, in the *Arabian Nights*, who leaped on and clung to the back of Sinbad the Sailor, refusing to let go or dismount; hence, any intolerable burden, bore, or nuisance which one cannot get rid of.

*Old Man's Beard:*

*Botany*: (1) *Clematis vitalba*; (2) *Geropogon*, an asteraceous genus; (3) *Tillandsia usneoides*.

*Old Man's Eye-brow:*

*Bot.*: *Drosera binata*.

*Old Man's Head:*

*Bot.*: *Pilocereus senilis*.

**Old Red Sandstone**, *s.*

1. *Geol.*: [DEVONIAN.]

2. *Comm. &c.*: The formation yields both building and paving stones.

**old school**, *s.* A school or party belonging to old times, or having the opinions, manners, &c., of bygone days.

**Old Scratch**, *s.* The devil. So called, according to Brewer, from Schratz, or Skratz, a demon of Scandinavian mythology.

**old style**, *s.* [STYLE.]

**Old Testament**, *s.* [TESTAMENT.]

**Old Tom**, *s.* A strong variety of gin.

¶ So called, according to Brewer, from Tom of Thomas Chamberlain, one of the firm of Messrs. Hodges' gin distillery, who first concocted it.

**old wife**, *s.*

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A chattering old woman; a gossip.

2. A man having the habits or character of an old woman.



## II. Technically:

1. *Domestic*. A chimney-cap or cow; an apparatus for curing smoky chimneys.

2. *Ichthy.*: A popular name for *Cantharus lineatus*.

old woman's bitter, s.

*Bot.*: (1) *Picramnia antidesma*; (2) *Citharexylum ceruleum*.

old woman's tree, s.

*Bot.*: *Quina jamaicensis*.

Old World, s. & a.

A. *As subst.*: The Eastern Hemisphere, comprising Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit. (of the form Old World)*: Inhabiting the Eastern Hemispheres.

2. *Fig. (of the form Old World)*: Pertaining to a bygone age; old-fashioned, antiquated.

Old World Ant-thrushes: [PITTIDÆ.]

Old World Monkeys: [CATARRHINE, MONKEY.]

Old World Vultures: [VULTURINÆ.]

ōld'-en, a. [Eng. old; -en.] Old, ancient, bygone. (*Shakesp.*: *Macbeth*, iii. 4.)

\*ōld'-en, v. t. & i. [OLDEN, a.]

A. *Trans.*: To make old; to cause to appear old; to age.

B. *Intrans.*: To become old; to age.

"He looked very much oldened."—*Thackeray*: *Pendennis*, ch. lxx.

ōl-dēn-lānd'-ī-ā, s. [Named after H. B. Oldenland, a Dane, who in 1695 collected plants at the Cape of Good Hope.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family Hedyotidæ. It is so closely akin to Hedyotis (q. v.), that some botanists make it a section of that genus. A decoction of *Oldenlandia corymbosa* is used in India in bilious fever.

ōld'-ēr, a. [Comp. of old, a. (q. v.)]

Older Pliocene, s. [PLIOCENE.]

ōld'-ham, s. [See def.] A cloth of coarse construction, so called from the town where it was first made.

ōld-hā'-mī-ā, s. [Named in honor of Dr. Oldham.]

*Palæont.*: A fossil genus of Lower Cambrian age, from Bray Head, County Wicklow, Ireland, of which the "true nature is altogether unknown." (*Nicholson*: *Palæont.*, i. 161.) *Oldhamia antiqua*, the commonest species, consists of a central thread-like axis, from which spring bundles of short, radiating branches at regular intervals. The genus has been referred to the Sertularian Zoöphytes, to the Polyzoa, and, with most probability, by Salter, to the calcareous sea-weeds.

ōld'-ham-ite, subst. [Named after Dr. Oldham; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring in small spherules in a part of the Busti Meteorite, and apparently sparsely distributed through that of Bishopville. Crystallization, determined by the cleavages and optical characters, isometric. Hardness, 4.0; specific gravity, 2.58; color, pale chestnut-brown. Composition: Apparently a sulphide of calcium, with a little over three per cent. of sulphide of magnesium. It is mostly encrusted with gypsum as an alteration product.

ōld'-ish, a. [Eng. old; -ish.] Rather old.

ōld'-ness, s. [Eng. old; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being old or advanced in years; old age; existence for a long period.

"May their false lights . . . discover presses, holes, stains, and oldness in their stuffs."—*Beaum. & Flét.*: *Philaster*, v. 1.

2. Antiquity; long existence or continuance; as, the oldness of a house.

ōld'-stēr, s. [Eng. old; -ster; cf. *youngster*.] An old or oldish person; one advanced in years.

"Leave all us oldsters to bore one another to death."—*H. Kingsley*: *Ravenshoe*, ch. xlvii.

-ole, suff. [Lat. *oleum*=oil.]

*Chem.*: A suffix occasionally used instead of -ene, to denote hydrocarbons. Thus, benzole=benzene.

ō'-lē-ā (pl. ō'-lē-æ), s. [Lat., from Gr. *elaia*=an olive-berry, an olive-tree (q. v.).]

*Botany*:

1. *Sing.*: Olive; the typical genus of the order Oleaceæ or Oleinæ (q. v.). The leaves are undivided; the flowers axillary, clustered, in color greenish; the corolla four-cleft; the berry two-celled, each one-seeded, one of the two often abortive. *Olea europæa* is the Olive (q. v.). An oil is obtained also from *O. ferruginea*, and its wood is prized in India for turning, &c. *O. glandulifera*, another Indian tree, furnishes a wood which takes a fine polish, and is not attacked by insects. The

oil of *O. cuspidata* is antiperiodic, as are the bark and leaves of *O. glandulifera*. The flowers of *O. fragrans* are used in China for flavoring tea.

2. *Pl.*: A tribe of Oleaceæ, having for its fruit a drupe or berry.

ō-lē-ā'-çē-æ, ō-lē-ī'-nē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *ole(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ, -ineæ.]

*Bot.*: Oliveworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Solanales. It consists of trees or shrubs, usually with dichotomous branches; opposite, generally simple, leaves; flowers in terminal or axillary racemes or panicles; a four-cleft, gamopetalous corolla; two, rarely four, stamens; a two-celled ovary, each cell with two pendulous seeds; style, one or none; stigma, bifid or undivided. Closely akin to Jasminaceæ. Natives chiefly of temperate climates. Divided into two tribes, Oleæ and Fraxineæ. Known genera, 24; species, 150.

ō-lē-āğ'-in-ōūs, a. [Lat. *oleaginus*=belonging to olive-oil, from *oleum*=oil (q. v.); Fr. *oléagineux*; Ital. & Sp. *oleaginoso*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Having the nature or qualities of oil; oily, unctuous, greasy.

2. *Fig.*: Smoothly and hypocritically sanctimonious; unctuous, fawning, oily.

II. *Bot.*: Fleshy in substance, but filled with oil.

ō-lē-āğ'-in-ōūs-nēss, s. [English *oleaginous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being oleaginous; oiliness, unctuousness.

ō-lē'-ā-mēn, s. [Lat. *oleum*=oil (q. v.).] A soft unguent or liniment prepared from oil.

ō-lē'-ā-mīde, s. [Eng. *ole(ic)*, and *amide*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{18}H_{33}O.N.H_2$ . An amide of a fatty acid, obtained from almond oil by the action of alcoholic ammonia. It is crystalline, insoluble in water, but soluble in warm alcohol. Melts at 81°.

ō-lē-ān'-dēr, s. [Fr. *oléandre*; Ital. *oleandro*; Sp. *eloandro*; Port. *eloandro*, *loandro*; Low Lat. *arodendrum*, *lorandrum*; by Mahn and Littré considered a corruption of *rhododendron* (q. v.), by Skeat a corrupt. of *laurodendron*.]

*Botany*: *Nerium oleander*, the Common, and *N. odorosum*, the Sweet-scented Oleander. They have lanceolate coriaceous leaves, with parallel veins and fine roseate flowers. The former is a native of India, now naturalized in many warm countries. A decoction of its leaves forms a wash used in the south of Europe to destroy cutaneous vermin; the powdered wood and bark are used at Nice as the basis of a rat-poison. Sweet-scented Oleander is wild in central India, Sind, Afghanistan, and the outer Himalayas to 5,500 feet. Often cultivated in India, &c. All parts of the plant, especially the root, are poisonous.

"A fairy bride from Italy

With smells of oleanders in her hair."

E. B. Browning: *Aurora Leigh*, ix.

oleander hawk-moth, s.

*Entom.*: *Chærocampa nerii*. Fore wings, pale rosy-gray, with blotches of dull green, and wavy whitish streaks. The larva feeds on the oleander.

ō-lē-ās'-tēr, s. [Latin=the oleaster, from *olea* (q. v.).]

*Botany*:

1. *Sing.*: The genus *Elæagnus* (q. v.).

2. *Pl.*: Lindley's name for the *Elæagnaceæ*.

ō'-lē-ate, s. [Eng. *ole(ic)*; -ate.]

*Chem.*: A salt of oleic acid.

oleate of lead, s.

*Chem.*:  $(C_{18}H_{33}O)_2 \left. \begin{matrix} \\ PbO_2 \end{matrix} \right\}$ . Obtained by decomposing an alcoholic solution of oleate of sodium with acetate of lead, and washing the result. It dries in a vacuum to a white light powder, dissolves slowly in cold, but more quickly in boiling ether.

ō-lēc'-ra-nā, a. [OLECRANON.] Of or pertaining to the olecranon.

ō-lēc'-ra-nōn, s. [Greek *olekranon*, contr. from *ōlenokranon*, i. e., *ōlenēs kranion*=the point of the elbow.]

*Anat.*: The elbow; the larger of the two apophyses at the upper end of the ulna, ending in a rough tuberosity and an obtuse point.

ō'-lē-ēne, s. [NONYLENE.]

ō-lē'-fī-ant, a. [Lat. *oleum*=oil, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] Producing or forming oil.

olefiant-gas, s. [ETHENE.]

ō'-lē-fīneš, s. pl. [OLEFIANT.]

*Chem.*: Hydrocarbons of the general formula  $C_nH_{2n}$ , and capable of forming oily liquids by combination with chlorine and bromine, as in Dutch liquid,  $C_2H_4Cl_2$ =ethylene dichloride.

ō-lē'-ic, a. [Lat. *ole(um)*=oil; Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Pertaining to or derived from oil.

oleic-acid, s.

*Chem.*:  $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$ . Obtained by the saponification of olive oil. The acid is separated by forming a lead soap, which is dissolved in ether, and afterward decomposed by addition of hydrochloric acid. The oleic-acid dissolves in the ether, from which it is obtained by evaporation. It forms dazzling white needles, which melt at 14°, and volatilize without decomposition. Specific gravity=.898 at 19°. It is tasteless, inodorous, and insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether.

oleic-ether, s.

*Chem.*:  $C_{18}H_{33}(C_2H_5)O_2$ . Obtained by passing dry hydrochloric acid gas into a solution of oleic acid in alcohol. It separates as a colorless liquid. Specific gravity .87 at 18°; soluble in alcohol.

ō-lē-īf'-ēr-ōūs, a. [Latin *oleum*=oil, *fero*=to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Producing or bearing oil.

ō'-lē-in, s. [Lat. *ole(um)*=oil; -in (*Chem.*).]

*Organic Chemistry*: Oleic acid forms three glycerides: Monoolein,  $(C_3H_5)'''(OH)_2(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)$ ; diolein,  $(C_3H_5)'''(OH)(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_2$ ; and triolein, the olein of natural fats,  $(C_3H_5)'''(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_3$ . These compounds can be produced by heating oleic acid and glycerin, in suitable proportions, in sealed tubes. They are all liquid, and solidify about 15°.

ō-lē-ī'-nē-æ, s. pl. [OLEACEÆ.]

ō'-lēneš, s. pl. [OLEFINES.]

ō-lēn'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *olen(us)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Palæont.* [PARADOXIDÆ.]

\*ō'-lēnt, s. [Latin *olens*, pr. par. of *oleo*=to smell.] Smelling, scented.

"Lay with olent breast."

R. Browning: *Ring and Book*, ix. 313.

ō-lēn'-ūs, s. [Gr. *ōlēn*=the arm from the elbow downward.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Trilobiteæ, akin to *Paradoxides* (q. v.). The glabella is conical, there are only fourteen body-rings, and the pygidium is well developed. Commences in the Upper Cambrian, and survives till the Upper Silurian. [PARABOLINA.]

ō'-lē-o-, pref. [Lat. *oleum*=oil.] Having oil in its composition; oily.

oleo-phosphoric, a.

*Chem.*: Containing oleic and phosphoric acids.

*Oleo-phosphoric Acid*:

*Chem.*: A phosphoretted fatty acid contained in the brain. It contains about 2 per cent. of phosphorus. Boiled for some time with water it is converted into oleic acid and phosphoric acid.

ō-lē-ō-grāph, s. [Pref. *oleo-*, and Gr. *graphō*=to write, to draw.] A picture in oil colors, produced by a process similar to that of lithographic printing.

ō-lē-o-mar'-gar-īne, s. [Pref. *oleo-*, and Eng. *margarine*.]

*Chem.*: The more oily part of beef fat, prepared extensively in this country by allowing the melted fat to cool slowly to 30°, when most of the stearin crystallizes out and is removed by pressure. Another brand of oleomargarine is prepared by adding nut oil to suet fat in such proportion as to reduce the melting-point to that of butter-fat. Both kinds are largely used in making up artificial butter and cheese. [BUTTERINE.]

ō-lē-ōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Pref. *oleo-*, and Eng. *meter*.] A species of hydrometer adapted for determining the relative densities of oils.

ō'-lē-ōne, s. [Eng. *ole(ic)*, and (*acet*)one.]

*Chem.*: A term applied to the oily liquid obtained by the dry distillation of oleic acid with quicklime. It is supposed to be the acetone of oleic acid, but has not been obtained pure.

ō-lē-ōp'-tēne, s. [ELÉOPTENE.]

ō'-lē-ōse, \*ō'-lē-ōūs, a. [Latin *oleosus*, from *oleum*=oil.] Having the nature or qualities of oil; oily, oleaginous.

"Rain water may be endowed with some vegetating or prolific virtue, derived from some saline or oleose particles it contains."—*Ray*: *On the Creation*, pt. i.

ō-lē-ōs'-ī-tī, s. [English *oleos(e)*; -ity.] The quality or state of being oily; oiliness, greasiness.

ō-lēr-ā'-çē-æ, s. pl. [HOLERACEÆ.]

ō-lēr-ā'-ceōūs (ce as sh), a. [Latin *oleraceus*, from *olus* (genit. *oleris*)=pothebs.]

*Bot.*: Edible, eatable, esculent.

"From an herby and oleraceous vegetable to become a kind of tree."—*Browne*: *Miscellanies*, tract i.

ō'-lē-roñ, s. [See def.]

*Geog.*: An island off the west coast of France, at the mouth of the river Charente, formerly in the possession of England.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.  
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -çion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -slous = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł. deł



¶ *Laws of Oleron:*

*Law:* A celebrated code of maritime law compiled in France under the reign of Louis IX., about A. D. 1266. They derive their name from an unfounded notion that they were compiled by Richard I. of England while at anchor off Oléron. They were the foundation of most of the European maritime codes.

**ōl-fāct'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *olfacto*, freq. of *olfacio*=to smell: *oleo*=to smell, and *facio*=to make.] To smell.

"There is a Machiavelian plot,  
Tho' every rare *olfact* it not,"

Butler: *Hudibras*, i. 1.

**ōl-fāc-tīve**, *a.* [Eng. *olfact*; *-ive*.] The same as **OLFACTORY** (q. v.).

**ōl-fāc-tōr**, *s.* [OLFACT.] The nose; the organ of smell.

**ōl-fāc-tōr-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [Latin *olfactorius*, from *olfacto*=to smell; Fr. *olfactoire*; Sp. *olfactorio*; Ital. *olfattorio*.]

**A. As adj.:** Pertaining to smell, or the sense of smelling.

**B. As subst.:** An organ of smelling. (Usually in the plural.)

"Your gay lavender bag is placed across the arm of the sofa, to regale my *olfactories*."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 545.

**olfactory-lobe**, *s.* A lobe constituting part of the olfactory apparatus. It is small in man, larger in the rabbit, and yet larger in the lamprey.

**olfactory-nerves**, *s. pl.*

*Anat.:* The fifth pair of cerebral nerves ramifying on the Schneiderian membrane, producing the sense of smell, and also sensibility to the nose.

**ō-līb'-a-nūm**, **ōl'-ī-bān**, *s.* [Low Latin *olibanum*; probably from Lat. *oleum*=oil, and *libanus*=frankincense; from Arab. *lubān*.]

*Chemistry:* Incense. A gum-resin, occurring in rounded, pale yellow grains, obtained from a *Boswellia* growing in Abyssinia. It contains 56 per cent. of resin soluble in alcohol, 30 per cent. of gum soluble in water, and from 4 to 8 per cent. of an aromatic oil.

**ōl'-ī-bēne**, *s.* [Lat., &c., *olib(anum)*; Eng. suff. *-ene*.]

*Chem.:* C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>. A volatile oil obtained by distilling *olibanum* with water. Dry hydrochloric acid gas converts it into a crystalline hydrochloride, smelling like camphor, melting at 127°, and readily soluble in alcohol.

**ōl'-īd**, **\*ōl'-ī-doūs**, *a.* [Lat. *olidus*, from *oleo*=to smell.] Fetid; having a strong and disagreeable smell.

"Of which *olid* and despicable liquor I chose to make an instance."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 688.

**\*ol-i-faunt**, **\*ol-i-phant**, **\*ol-i-vant**, **\*ol-y-auce**, *s.* [ELEPHANT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An elephant.

2. *Mus.:* The name of an obsolete species of horn, so called because it was made of ivory.

**ōl-īg-**, *pref.* [OLIGO.]

**ōl'-ī-gā'-mī-a**, *s.* [Pref. *olig-*, and Gr. *haima*=blood.]

*Pathol.:* The same as **ANÆMIA** (q. v.).

**ōl'-ī-gān'-droūs**, *a.* [Pref. *olig-*, and Gr. *anēr* (genit. *andros*)=a male.]

*Bot.:* Having fewer than twenty stamens.

**ōl'-ī-garch**, *s.* [Gr. *oligarchēs*.] [OLIGARCHY.] A member of an oligarchy; one of a few in power.

**ōl'-ī-gar'-chāl**, *a.* [Eng. *oligarch*; *-al*.] The same as **OLIGARCHIC** (q. v.).

"The whole defense  
Our *oligarchal* tyrants have to boast,  
Are poor barbarians."

Glover: *The Athenaid*, xiii.

**ōl'-ī-garch'-ic**, **ōl'-ī-garch'-ic-āl**, *adj.* [Gr. *oligarchikos*, from *oligarchia*=an oligarchy (q. v.); Fr. *oligarchique*.] Of or pertaining to an oligarchy; of the nature of an oligarchy.

"Alcibiades cared as little for an *oligarchical* as a democratical government."—*Smith: Thucydides*, viii.

**ōl'-ī-garch-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *oligarch(y)*; *-ist*.] One who advocates or supports oligarchical government.

**ōl'-ī-gar'-chŷ**, **\*ol-i-gar'-chie**, *s.* [Fr. *oligarchie*, from Low Lat. *oligarchia*, from Gr. *oligarchia*, from *oligos*=few, and *archē*=government; Ital. *oligarchia*.] A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the hands of a small exclusive class; the members of such a class or body.

"The government was in the hands of a close *oligarchy* of powerful burghers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

**ōl'-ī-gist**, *s.* [Gr. *oligistos*, irreg. sup. of *oligos*=few, little.]

*Min.:* The same as **OLIGIST-IRON** (q. v.).

**oligist-iron**, *s.*

*Min.:* A name given to hematite (q. v.) because of its weak magnetic properties; but Haüy suggested that the name should signify the lesser amount of iron contained in hematite compared with that in magnetite.

**ōl'-ī-gist'-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *oligist*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to oligist (q. v.).

**ōl'-ī-gō-**, *pref.* [Gr. *oligos*=few, little.] A prefix denoting smallness of proportion, fewness, or littleness.

**ōl'-ī-gō-çēne**, *a.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. *kainos*=recent.]

*Geol.:* A term employed by Beyrich to designate certain Tertiary beds of Germany (Mayence, &c.). It includes the Lower Miocene and part of the Upper Eocene of the earlier works of Lyell, who adopts the name in the last edition of his *Student's Elements of Geology*. [EOCENE, MIOCENE.]

**ōl'-ī-gō-chæ'-ta**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Greek *chaitē*=loose, flowing hair.]

*Zoöl.:* An order of Annelida, sub-class Chætopoda. The locomotive appendages take the form of chitinous setæ in rows on the sides and ventral surface of the body. No branchiæ. All are monœcious, and there is no metamorphosis. There are two sub-orders, *Oligochæta Terricola*, the more extensive, containing the Earthworms (type *Lumbricus*), and *Oligochæta Limicola*, dwelling in water or mud (type *Nais proboscidea*). Their range is cosmopolitan; a few are marine.

**ōl'-ī-gō-chæ'-toūs**, *a.* [OLIGOCHÆTA.] The same as **OLIGOCHÆTE** (q. v.).

"The Lumbrici differ from other *Oligochæteous* worms."—*Rolleston: Forms of Animal Life*, p. 125.

**ōl'-ī-gō-chête**, *adj.* [OLIGOCHÆTA.] Belonging to or characteristic of the order *Oligochæta* (q. v.).

"The genus *Balatro*, which lives upon the surface of *Oligochæte* worms."—*Prof. P. M. Duncan, in Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 247.

**ōl'-ī-gō-clāse**, *s.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. *klasis*=a fracture.]

*Min.:* A mineral belonging to the felspar group of unisilicates. Crystallization, triclinic, but rarely occurring in distinct crystals; twin-crystals resemble those of albite. Hardness, 6-7; specific gravity, 2.56-2.72; luster, vitreous, somewhat greasy; color, various shades of gray, white; transparent to sub-translucent; fracture, conchoidal, sometimes uneven. Composition: Silica, 62.1; alumina, 23.7; soda (partly replaced by lime), 14.2=100. Dana recognizes four varieties: (1) Cleavable, crystallized or massive; (2) Compact massive, including much felsite; (3) Aventurine oligoclase, or Sunstone; (4) Moonstone; most of which, however, is referable to orthoclase. A frequent constituent of eruptive and metamorphic rocks.

**oligoclase-albite**, *s.* [OLAFITE.]

**oligoclase-diorite**, *s.*

*Petrology:* A greenish-gray, greenish-black, or speckled rock, consisting of a crystalline-granular admixture of oligoclase and hornblende. When very compact in structure it is classed as a Diorite-aphanite.

**ōl'-ī-gō-çŷ-thæ'-mā**, *s.* [Pref. *oligo-*, Gr. *kytos*=a cell, and *haima*=blood; Fr. *oligocythémie*.]

*Pathol.:* That condition of the blood, in which the red corpuscles are fewer in number than is normal.

**ō-līg'-ō-dōn**, *s.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Greek *odontos*=a tooth.]

*Zoöl.:* The typical genus of the family *Oligodontidae*. Twelve species are known, from India, Ceylon, and the Philippines.

**ōl'-ī-gō-dōn'-tī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *oligodon*, genit. *oligodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.:* A family of Ground Snakes, separated from the *Calamariidae*. There are four genera, with forty species, mostly from the Oriental regions. (Wallace.)

**ōl'-ī-gōn**, *s.* [Gr. *oligon*, neut. of *oligos*=little.] (See the compound.)

**oligon-spar**, *s.* [OLIGONITE.]

**ō-līg'-ōn-īte**, *s.* [Greek *oligon*, neut. of *oligos*=little; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.:* The same as **SIDERITE** (q. v.).

**ōl'-ī-gōp'-ōr-ūs**, *s.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. *porus*=a channel, a passage.]

*Palæont.:* A genus of Echinoidea, from the Carboniferous rocks. There were only four rows of plates in each ambulacral area.

**ōl'-ī-gōr'-ūs**, *s.* [Gr. *oligōrēō*=to esteem lightly. (McNicol.)]

*Ichthyol.:* A genus of Percidæ (q. v.). *Oligorus macquariensis* is the Murray Cod (q. v.). *O. gigas*, from the coast of New Zealand, is the Hapuku of the natives and colonists. Dr. Hector considers it entitled to generic distinction, on account of anatomical differences.

**ōl'-ī-gō-spēr'-moūs**, *adj.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Gr. *sperma*=a seed.]

*Bot.:* Having few seeds.

**ōl'-ī-gōt'-rō-phŷ**, *subst.* [Pref. *oligo-*, and Greek *trophē*=nourishment; *trophō*=to nourish.] Deficiency of nourishment.

**ō-lī-ō**, **\*ōg'-lī-ō** (*g* silent), **\*ō-lī-a**, *s.* [Sp. *olla*=a dish, a mixed dish of meat and vegetables, from Lat. *olla* (O. Lat. *aula*)=a pot; Port. *olha*]

\*1. A dish of stewed meat.

2. A mixture, a medley.

"I have such an *ollio* of affairs, I know not what to—*Congreve: Way of the World*.

3. A miscellany; a collection of various pieces or compositions, chiefly musical.

**ōl'-ī-tōr-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *olitorius*, from *olitor*=a gardener, from *olus* (genit. *oleris*)=potherbs.]

**A. As adj.:** Pertaining or belonging to the kitchen garden or potherbs.

"Work to be done in the orchard and *olitory* garden."—*Evelyn: Kalend. Hort., January*.

**B. As subst.:** A potherb.

"To neglect timely cover to your tender *olitories*."—*Evelyn: Kalend. Hort., November*.

**ō-lī-va**, *s.* [OLIVE.]

1. *Zoöl.:* Olive; a genus of *Buccinidæ* (q. v.). Shell cylindrical, polished; spire very short, suture channeled; aperture long, narrow, notched in front; columella callous, striated obliquely; body-whorl furrowed near base. No operculum in the typical species, *Oliva porphyria*. Large foot and mantle lobes; eyes near tips of tentacles. Known species 120, from sub-tropical coasts of America, West Africa, India, China, and the Pacific.

2. *Palæont.:* Twenty fossil species, commencing in the Eocene Tertiary.

**ōl'-ī-vā'-ceōūs** (*ce* as *sh*), *a.* [Lat. *oliv(a)*=an olive; Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous*.] Having the qualities or characteristics of the olive; of the color of the olive; olive-green (q. v.).

**ōl'-ī-var-ŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *olivarius*, from *oliva*=an olive.] Resembling an olive.

**olivary-bodies**, *s. pl.*

*Anat.:* The second portion of the *medulla oblongata*, behind the anterior pyramids.

**Olivary-process**, *s.*

*Anat.:* A narrow portion of bone on a level with the optic foramina and in front of the pituitary fossa, from which it is separated by a shallow transverse groove.

**ōl'-ī-vās'-tēr**, *a.* [O. Fr. *olivastre* (Fr. *olivâtre*) from Lat. *oliva*=an olive; Ital. *olivastro*.] Of the color of an olive; olive-colored; of a tawny color. (*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 399.)

**ōl'-īve** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An escutcheon attached to the strap of a traveling bag or satchel and perforated for the passage of the swiveled stud or button.

**ōl'-īve** (2), **\*ol-yve**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *olive*, from Lat. *oliva*, from Gr. *elaia*=an olive-tree; Ital. & Sp. *oliva*.]

**A. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. In the same sense as **II. 1.**

2. The fruit or drupe of the olive, from which olive-oil is obtained. It is also used as a condiment.

3. The color of the olive; a dark tawny color, composed of violet and green in nearly equal proportions.

4. The same as **OLIVA** (q. v.).

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.:* *Olea europæa*. The leaves are oblong or lanceolate, smooth above but horny beneath; the small white flowers in axillary, erect racemes; the ellipsoidal fruits bluish-black, berry-like, and pendulous. It is rarely above twenty-five feet high, but is of slow growth, and reaches a great age. Two varieties are known, the Oleaster (q. v.), not to be confounded with any of the modern order *Thymalacæ*, and the cultivated variety. The former is spiny, and has worthless fruit; the many sub-varieties of the latter are unarmed and have large, oily fruits. The specific name *europæa* implies that Europe was its native continent, which is doubtful. Its original seat was probably western Asia, and perhaps Europe as well. It was very early brought into cultivation, and in classic times was sacred to Minerva. It was very abundant in Palestine, and even yet there are fine olive plantations near Jerusalem, Nabulus (formerly Shechem), &c. It is often mentioned in the Old Testament by the Hebrew name *zaith*, and in the New by that of *elaia*. Both are correctly translated olive. The Mount of Olives was named from it, and Gethsemane means an oil-press. The tree has been introduced into and is cultivated in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and in some

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



mountainous parts of India and Australia. Enormous quantities of olives are produced in southern California, those from the vicinity of Santa Barbara being considered especially good in quality. The unripe fruits are pickled, and the ripe olives used for the manufacture of olive-oil (q. v.).

2. *Chem.*: When ripe, olives weigh about 30 grains each, and contain 25 per cent. of water, and 69 per cent. of fat. When scarcely formed they contain a considerable quantity of mannite, which disappears as the fruit ripens.

**B. As adj.**: Pertaining or relating to the olive; of the color of the olive: tawny.

† *Olives of Beef, Beej olives*: Slices of beet rolled, seasoned, and fried.

**olive-bark tree, s.** [BUCIDA.]

**olive-branch, s.**

1. *Lit.*: A branch of the olive-tree. It has long been considered an emblem of peace.

2. *Fig.*: A child. (Generally used in the plural.) (Founded on Ps. cxviii. 3.)

**olive-green, s.** A dark, brownish green, resembling the color of the olive. It is in the proportion of  $\frac{2}{3}$  green and  $\frac{1}{3}$  purple.

**olive-malachite, s.** [OLIVENITE, LIBETHENITE, VAUQUELINITE.]

**olive-oil, s.**

1. *Chem.*: Florence oil, Salad oil. A non-drying oil, extracted from the fruit of the olive by pressure. It has a pale yellow color with a tinge of green, a mild and agreeable taste, is almost free from odor, and solidifies between 0° and 10°. It consists of the triglycerides of oleic, palmitic, and stearic acids. Specific gravity, .9144-.9176 at 15°. It is frequently adulterated with almond, nut, colza, cotton seed, and other oils.

2. *Pharm.*: It is used as a laxative; as an emollient ingredient in enemata; to envelop the poisonous particles in the stomach in cases of poisoning; to relieve pruritus in skin diseases; and to protect the surface from the air in scalds and burns.

**olive-ore, s.** [OLIVENITE.]

**olive-tree, s.** An olive.

**olive-wood, s.**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The wood of the olive-tree. It resembles box, but is softer and has darker veins, and is susceptible of a high polish. The roots are very much knotted, and are used for making ornamental boxes.

2. *Bot.*: The genus *Elæodendron* (q. v.).

**olive-yard, s.** An inclosure in which olives are cultivated.

† **ōl'-īved, adj.** [Eng. *oliv(e)*; -ed.] Decorated or covered with the branches or leaves of the olive.

"Green as of old each *oliv'd* portal smiles."

Warton: *The Triumph of Isis*.

**ōl'-ī-ven-īte, s.** [Lat. *oliva*=an olive; German *oliven*=olive; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: An orthorhombic mineral occurring as crystals, in globular groups of divergent fibers, ligniform, and sometimes almost pulverulent. Hardness, 3.0; specific gravity, 4.1-4.4; luster, when crystallized, adamantine to vitreous; color, all shades of green, from olive-green to blackish-green, sometimes brown, straw-yellow, and in pulverulent varieties almost white; streak, in the denser forms, olive-green to brown. Composition: Arsenic acid, 35.7; phosphoric acid, 3.7; oxide of copper, 57.4; water, 3.2=100. Dana divides this species into (1) Crystallized, specific gravity 4.135-4.378; (2) Fibrous, specific gravity 3.913; (3) Earthy, massive, and often soiling the fingers.

**ōl'-ī-vēr, s.** [From the name of the inventor.] A small lift-hammer, worked by the foot. The hammer-head is about 2½ inches square and 10 inches long, with a swage tool, having a conical crease, attached to it, and a corresponding swage is fixed in a square cast-iron anvil-block, about 12 inches square and 6 deep, with one or two round holes for punching, &c.

\***ol'-ī-vere, s.** [Fr. *olivier*, from *olive*=an olive.] An olive-tree.

"And they brent all the cornes of that lond

And all hir *oliveres*, and vines eke."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 14,042.

**ōl'-ī-vēt, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of mock pearl, used as beads and in traffic with savage nations.

**ō-liv'-ēt-ān, s.** [From Mount Olivet.]

*Eccles. & Church Hist. (pl.)*: Monks of the order of Mount Olivet, a reform of the Benedictines, founded (1313) by Bernard Tolomei, of Siena. They wore a cassock, scapular, cowl, and sleeved robe.

**ōl'-īve-wōrt, s.** [Eng. *olive*, and *wort*.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: Lindley's name for the Oleaceæ (q. v.).

**ō-liv'-ī-dæ, s. pl.** [Lat. *oliv(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zool.*: A family of Gasteropodous Mollusks separated by Tate from Buccinidæ. Genera, *Oliva* and *Ancillaria*.

**ōl'-iv-īl, s.** [Probably from *oliv(e)oil*.]

*Chem.*: A neutral, crystalline substance, occurring in the gum of the olive-tree. It is extracted by boiling alcohol, from which it may be purified by recrystallization. The crystals are inodorous, colorless, and have a bitter-sweet taste. It is soluble in water, slightly in ether, and in all proportions in boiling alcohol. Strong sulphuric acid colors it blood-red.

**ōl'-ī-vīne, s.** [Eng. *oliv(e)*; suff. -ine (Min.).]

*Min.*: The same as CHRYSOLITE (q. v.).

**ōl'-ī-vīn-īte, s.** [OLIVENITE.]

**ōl'-ī-vī-rū'-tīn, s.** [Eng. *oliv(i)*, and *rutin*.]

*Chem.*: The red substance produced by the action of sulphuric acid on *olivil*. It dissolves in the acid, but is precipitated by addition of water. With ammonia it forms a fine violet color.

**ōl'-iv-īte, s.** [Eng. *oliv(e)*; -ite (Chem.).]

*Chem.*: A bitter substance obtained from the unripe fruit and leaves of the olive. It separates from alcohol in neutral crystals, insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in dilute acids.

**ōl'-īā (1), s.** [Sp.=a dish, an olio, from Lat. *olla*=a dish; Port. *olha*.] [OLIO.]

1. A kind of cinerary urn or jar.

2. A dish of stewed meat; an olio, an ollapodrida.

**olla-podrida, s.** [Sp., lit.=putrid or rotten pot or dish.]

1. *Lit.*: A dish much in favor among all classes in Spain. It is composed of a mixture of all kinds of meat, cut up fine, and stewed with various kinds of vegetables.

2. *Fig.*: An incongruous mixture; a miscellaneous collection of any kind; a medley.

**ōl'-īā (2), s.** [Hind.] A palm-leaf used in the East Indies for writing on with a sharpened piece of wood or metal.

**ōl'-īlīte, s.** [Lat. *olla*; Eng. suff. -ite.] [LAPIS-OLLARIS.]

**ōl'-ō-gŷ, suff.** [Gr. *logos*=a word, a discourse.] A suffix denoting a particular branch of science, as, *geology*, *physiology*, &c.

**ōl'-ō-gŷ, s.** [-OLOGY.] Any science or branch of knowledge. (Generally in a jocular sense.)

"She was supposed to understand chemistry, geology, philology, and a hundred other ologies."—Nares: *Think-to-myself*, i. 68.

The principal ologies, with their definitions:

**Acology**, the doctrine of therapeutic agents.  
**Acyrology**, unmeaning discussion.  
**Aerology**, a description of the air.  
**Amphibiology**, treating of amphibious animals.  
**Angelology**, the doctrine of angelic beings.  
**Anthology**, a discourse on flowers.  
**Anthropology**, the description of the human species.  
**Arachnology**, the history of spiders.  
**Archæology**, the science of antiquities.  
**Arteriology**, a treatise on the arteries.  
**Astrology**, the science of the stars.  
**Astrotheology**, theology founded on the stars.  
**Atmology**, treats of the relation of heat and moisture.  
**Bacteriology**, branch of biology treating of bacteria.  
**Battology**, a needless repetition of words.  
**Bibliology**, biblical literature, theology.  
**Biology**, the science of life, physiology.  
**Bromatology**, a treatise on food.  
**Brontology**, a dissertation on thunder.  
**Cacology**, vicious pronunciation, bad speaking.  
**Campanology**, the art of ringing bells.  
**Cardiology**, the science which treats of the heart.  
**Carpology**, a description of fruits and seeds.  
**Chirolgy**, the art of discoursing by signs.  
**Christology**, a discourse concerning Christ.  
**Chronology**, register of dates and events.  
**Chrysolgy**, political economy treating of wealth.  
**Climatology**, the science of climates.  
**Conchology**, science of shells.  
**Cosmology**, the science of the world or universe.  
**Craniology**, the science of skulls.  
**Criminology**, the science treating of crime and criminals.  
**Cryptology**, art of cipher or secret writings.  
**Demonology**, treatise on evil spirits.  
**Dermatology**, treatise on the skin and its diseases.  
**Embryology**, the science treating of beginnings of life.  
**Entomology**, the natural history of insects.  
**Ethnology**, science of the races of mankind.  
**Etymology**, that which explains the origin of words.  
**Gastrology**, treatise on the stomach and food.  
**Genealogy**, pedigree, history of family succession.  
**Geology**, science which treats of earth's crust.  
**Glossology**, the definition of terms.  
**Hagiology**, history of the sacred writings.  
**Histology**, doctrine of the tissues of animal bodies.  
**Horology**, treatise on instruments to measure time.  
**Hydrology**, science of water, its laws, &c.  
**Ichthyology**, natural history of fishes.  
**Lexicology**, the science of words.  
**Loimology**, doctrine of pestilential diseases.

**Mammalogy**, science which treats of mammals.  
**Martyrology**, history or register of martyrs.  
**Meteorology**, science of the atmosphere and the weather.  
**Mineralogy**, science treating of minerals.  
**Monkology**, the science of monkeys, their habits, capabilities, &c. A recent science elevated to its present dignity by the research of Dr. Garner, of Roanoke, Va.  
**Myology**, a description of the muscles.  
**Mythology**, history of heathen gods and myths.  
**Necrology**, register of deaths.  
**Neology**, introduction of new words and doctrines.  
**Nenrology**, description of the nerves.  
**Nosology**, classification of diseases.  
**Onomatology**, treatise on derivations of words.  
**Ophiology**, natural history of serpents.  
**Orismology**, treats of terms in natural history.  
**Ornithology**, science of birds.  
**Orology**, treatise on mountains.  
**Orthology**, the right description of things.  
**Oryctology**, science of fossils.  
**Osteology**, description of the bones.  
**Palæontology**, the science of the earth's fossil organs.

**Pantology**, a work of general information.  
**Pathology**, science of diseases and their causes.  
**Philology**, science of languages.  
**Photology**, the science of light.  
**Phraseology**, manner of expressing a thought.  
**Phrenology**, treats of relation between shape of head and the mental faculties.

**Physiology**, science of natural philosophy.  
**Physiology**, science of functions and life of the human body.

**Psychology**, science of mind.  
**Pythology**, science of plants, botany.  
**Pyrology**, science of heat.  
**Sociology**, the science that treats of the conditions and development of human society.  
**Theology**, science of God and divine things.  
**Zoology**, science of structure and habits of animals.

**ōl'-pē, subst.** [Gr.=a leathern oil-flask.] A term applied to that description of jug which has no spout, but an even rim or lip.

**ō-lŷm'-pī-ā, s.** [Gr.] [OLYMPIAD.]

*Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 60].

**ō-lŷm'-pī-ād, subst.** [Gr. *olympias* (genit. *olympiados*), from Olympia, a district in Elis, where the Olympic games were celebrated.] [OLYMPIC-GAMES.] A period of four years, being the interval from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, by which the ancient Greeks reckoned their time. The first Olympiad corresponds with the 776th year before the birth of Christ. The last Olympiad was the 293d, corresponding to the year 393 A. D.

**ō-lŷm'-pī-ān, a. & s.** [OLYMPIAD.]

**A. As adj.**: Pertaining to Olympus or Olympia; Olympic.

**\*B. As subst.**: One who contended at the Olympic games.

**ō-lŷm'-pīc, a. & s.** [Gr. *olympikos*.]

**A. As adj.**: Pertaining to Olympus or Olympia; Olympian.

**B. As subst. (pl.)**: The Olympic games.

**Olympic-games, s. pl.**

*Greek Antiq.*: These games, so famous among the Greeks, said to have been instituted in honor of Jupiter by the Idæi Dactyli, B. C. 1453, or by Pelops, B. C. 1307, revived by Iphitus, B. C. 884, were held at the beginning of every fifth year, on the banks of the Alpheus, near Olympia, in the Peloponnesus, now the Morea, to exercise the youth in five kinds of combats, the conquerors being highly honored. The prize contended for was a crown made of a kind of wild olive, appropriated to this use. The festival was abolished by Theodosius, A. D. 394.

In 1896, after a lapse of more than 1500 years, these games were revived at Athens. They began on April 6th and continued for five consecutive days. The number of spectators was enormous. Athletes from various countries of the world competed for prizes, and some of the principal contests were won by Americans. The games consisted of foot-racing, wrestling, fencing, swimming, etc. The king crowned the victors with olive branches.

**ō-lŷm'-pī-ōn'-īc, subst.** [Gr. *olympionikēs*, from *Olympos*=Olympus, and *nikē*=victory.] An ode in honor of a victor in the Olympic games.

**ōm, s.** [Sansc.]

1. **Brahmanism**: A sacred and mystical syllable, of which the etymology is lost in antiquity. Its original meaning appears to have been solemn affirmation or assent. In the Upanishads it appears first as a mystic monosyllable, its letters (there are three in Sanscrit, *a, u, m*) standing each for one of the Hindu Triad of gods, Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva. It is said to have been "milked out" of the Vedas. (Monier Williams.)

"There was formerly only one Veda, the sacred monosyllable *om*, the essence of all speech."—*The Bhagavata Purana*.

2. **Buddhism**: It is almost always employed at the commencement of mystic formulæ. (Monier Williams.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = z  
 -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



**ōm-a-cān'-tha**, s. [Gr. *ōmos*=the shoulder, and *akantha*=a prickle.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Beetles, sub-family Lamiinae (q. v.). *Omacantha gigas* is a very large species from the African Gold Coast.

**ōm'-a-grā**, s. [Gr. *ōmos*=the shoulder, and *agra*=a seizure.]

*Pathol.*: Gout in the shoulder; pain in the shoulder.

**ō-mān'-dēr**, s. [Corrup. from Calamander (?).] (See the compound.)

**omander-wood**, s.

*Bot. & Comm.*: A variety of Calamander-wood obtained in Ceylon from *Diospyros ebenaster*.

**ō-mā-sūm**, s. [Lat.]

*Compar. Anat.*: The third stomach of the Ruminantia. Called also the Psalterium and Manyplies.

**ōm'-bre** (bre as bē), s. [Fr. *hombre*, from Sp. *juego del hombre*= (lit., the game of the man) the game of ombre, from Lat. *hominem*, accus. of *homo*=man.] A game of cards, played by two, three, or five players.

**ōm-brōm'-ē-tēr**, s. [Gr. *ombros*=rain, and *metron*=a measure.] An apparatus or instrument to measure the depth of rain which falls; a rain-gauge (q. v.).

**ōm-brō-phŷ'-tūm**, s. [Greek *ombros*=rain, and *phyton*=a plant.] So called because they are said to spring up after rain.

*Bot.*: A genus of Balanophoraceae. They are eaten in Peru like mushrooms.

**ō-mēg'-a**, s. [Gr., lit.=the great or long o, from *ō*, and *mega*=great.] The last letter of the Greek alphabet. [ALPHA.]

**ōm'-ē-lēt**, **ōm'-ē-lētte**, **\*ōm'-lēt**, s. [French *omelette*; O. Fr. *aumelette*, supposed to be from O. Fr. *alemalle*=a thin plate.] A kind of pancake made chiefly with eggs.

**ō-mēn**, s. [Lat., from O. Lat. *osmen*, a word of doubtful origin.] A chance event or occurrence, considered as a sign of good or ill; anything thought to portend good or ill; a sign of a future event; a prognostic, an augury.

"With better omen dawned the day."

Scott.: *Lady of the Lake*, vi. 23.

**ō-mēn**, v. t. & i. [OMEN, s.]

*A. Trans.*: To prognosticate, to portend; to foresee or foretell from omens; to presage, to divine, to predict.

"Vespasian, thus being bespattered with dirt,

Was omened to be Rome's emperor for it."

Swift: *A Vindication of the Libel*.

*B. Intrans.*: To give an omen or augury; to portend, to betoken.

**ō-mēned**, a. [Eng. *omen*; -ed.] Containing an omen or augury; presaging. (Generally used in the compound *ill-omened*.)

"Hints deep omen'd with unwieldy schemes,  
And dark portents of state."

Akenside: *Pleas. of Imagination*, iii.

**ō-mēn'-tāl**, a. [Lat. *omentum*]; Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Pertaining or relating to the omentum; connected with the omentum.

**ō-mēn'-tum** (pl. **ō-mēn'-ta**), s. [Lat.]

*Anat.*: Onelayer of the peritoneum passing over the liver, and another behind. These two layers meet at the under surface, pass to the stomach, and form the lesser omentum; then, surrounding the stomach, passing down in front of the intestines, and returning to the transverse colon, they form the greater omentum.

**ō-mēr**, s. [Heb. *omer*.] A Hebrew measure of capacity, the tenth part of an ephah (q. v.). (*Exodus* xvi. 36.)

**ō-mīch'-mŷl**, s. [Gr. *omichm(a)*=urine; -yl.]

*Chem.*: An oxidized substance of resinous consistence contained in the ethereal extract of urine. Soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkalis.

**\*ōm-i-lēt'-ic-al**, a. [HOMILETICAL.]

**\*ōm'-in-āte**, v. t. & i. [Lat. *ominatus*, pa. par. of *ominor*=to prophesy, to portend; *omen* (genit. *ominis*)=an omen (q. v.).]

*A. Trans.*: To presage, to predict, to portend, to prognosticate.

"To ominate ill to my dear nation."—*Seasonable Sermons*, p. 23. (1644.)

*B. Intrans.*: To presage, to omen, to portend.

**\*ōm-in-ā-tion**, s. [OMINATE.] The act of ominating or presaging; prognostication; a foreboding.

"A particular omination concerning the breach of friendship."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

**ōm'-in-ōūs**, a. [Lat. *ominosus*, from *omen* (genit. *ominis*)=an omen (q. v.).]

1. Containing or exhibiting an omen of ill; inauspicious, unlucky, ill-omened.

"This day is ominous."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 3.

\*2. Containing an omen or augury of any kind; prophetic.

"Though he had a good ominous name to have made a peace, nothing followed."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. Prophesying or presaging ill.

"The ominous raven often he doth hear,"

Drayton: *Barons' Wars*, v.

**ōm'-in-ōūs-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *ominous*; -ly.]

\*1. In an ominous manner; with omens of good or ill.

2. With ill omens; in a manner portending evil.

**ōm'-in-ōūs-nēss**, s. [Eng. *ominous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being ominous.

"Heightened the opinion of the ominousness of this embassy."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1687.)

**ō-mīs'-sī-ble**, a. [As if from a Lat. *omissibilis*, from *omissus*, pa. par. of *omitto*=to omit (q. v.).] Capable of being omitted.

"The third person being *omissible* when the subject noun is expressed."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. xi.

**ō-mīs'-sion** (sion as shōn), s. [Fr. from Latin *omissionem*, accus. of *omissio*=a leaving out, from *omissus*, pa. par. of *omitto*=to omit (q. v.); Spanish *omision*; Ital. *omissione*.]

1. The act of omitting; the act of failing or neglecting to fulfill some duty or do some thing which one ought has power to do; neglect of duty.

"Too grievous for the trespass of omission."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 691.

2. The act of passing over, leaving out, or neglecting to insert; as the omission of a word in a sentence.

3. That which is omitted or left out.

"The omissions in comparison are no where many. One or two copies omit the 30th verse of Matthew v."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. v., ch. i.

**ō-mīs'-sive**, a. [Lat. *omissus*, pa. par. of *omitto*=to omit (q. v.).] Omitting; leaving out; neglecting.

**ō-mīs'-sive-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *omissive*; -ly.] In an omissive manner; by omission or leaving out.

**ō-mīt'**, v. t. [Lat. *omitto* (for *ommitto*, from *om*=ob=away, and *mitto*=to send); Sp. *omitir*; Fr. *omettre*; Ital. *omettere*.]

1. To let go.

"What if we do omit this reprobate?"

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

2. To neglect; to pass by; to leave undone or unnoticed; to fail or neglect to do or fulfill; to disregard, to pretermit.

"This judgment generall all to trial brings

Both for committed and omitted things."

Stirling: *Domesday; Seventh Hour*.

3. To neglect; to fail to profit by; to let slip. (*Shakesp.*: *Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.)

\*4. To neglect; not to attend to or care for.

"Therefore omit him not; blunt not his love."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. II.*, i.

5. To leave out; not to mention or insert; as, to omit a word in a sentence.

**ō-mīt'-tance**, s. [Eng. *omit*; -ance.] The act of omitting; omission, forbearance, neglect.

"But that's all one; *omittance* is no quitance."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, iii. 5.

**ō-mīt'-tēr**, s. [Eng. *omit*; -er.] One who omits, neglects, or disregards.

**ōm-mā-strēph'-ēs**, s. [Gr. *omma*=the eye, and *strephō*=to twist.]

1. *Zoöl.*: Sagittated Calamary; a genus of Teuthidæ (q. v.). Body cylindrical, terminal fins large and rhombic; arms with two rows of suckers, sometimes an internal membranous fringe, tentacles short and strong, with four rows of cups. Pen, a shaft, with three diverging ribs, and a hollow conical appendix; length from one inch to nearly four feet. Fourteen recent species, from open seas of all climates.

2. *Palæont.*: Similar pens of four species from the Oxford Clay, Solenhofen; one species from the Tertiary.

**ōm-mā-tō-phō'-cā**, s. [Gr. *omma* (genit. *ommatos*)=an eye, and *phōkē*=a seal.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Phocidæ, sub-family Stenorrhynchinae, between which and Cystophorinae, *Ommatophoca rossii*, the sole species, is possibly a connecting link. It was discovered during Ross' expedition to the South Pole (1839-43), a fact which its specific name commemorates.

**ōm-nē'-ī-tŷ**, **\*ōm-nī'-ē-tŷ**, s. [Latin *omnis*=all.] That which is essentially all; that which comprehends all; the Deity.

**ōm-nī-**, *pref.* [Lat. *omnis*=all.] A prefix giving the widest possible extension to the second element of the word of which it is a component part.

**ōm-nī-āc'-tīve**, a. [*Pref. omni-*, and English *active*.] Working in all places; universally active.

"He is everlastingly within creation as its utmost life, omnipresent and *omniactive*."—*Contemporary Review*, xxiii. 29.

**\*ōm-nī-bē-nēv'-ō-lēnce**, s. [*Pref. omni-*, and Eng. *benevolence*.] Benevolence or good-will toward all.

*Omnibenevolence pardons.*"

Browning: *King and Book*, xi. 2002.

**ōm-nī-būs**, s. [Lat.=for all; Latin abl. pl. of *omnis*=all.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. The same as OMNIBUS-BOX (q. v.).

II. *Technically*:

1. *Glass-making*: A sheet-iron cover for articles in a leer or annealing-arch, in order to protect them from drafts of air.

2. *Vehicles*: A long four-wheeled vehicle to carry passengers; the seats being arranged on each side, the passengers facing, and the door at the rear. Commonly abbreviated to 'bus.

**omnibus-box**, s. A large box in a theater, being on the same level as, and having communication with, the stage. (*Eng.*)

**ōm-nī-cor-pōr'-ē-al**, a. [*Pref. omni-*, and Eng. *corporeal* (q. v.).] (See extract.)

"He is both incorporeal and *omnicorporeal*, for there is nothing of anybody which he is not."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 347.

**\*ōm-nī-ēr'-ū-dīte**, a. [*Pref. omni-*, and English *erudite*.] Learned in everything.

"That *omnierudite* man."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xcv.

**ōm-nī-fār'-ī-ōūs**, a. [Lat. *omnifariam*=on all sides, everywhere.] Of all kinds, varieties, sorts, or modes.

**ōm-nīf-ēr-ōūs**, a. [Lat. *omnifer*, from *omnis*=all; *fero*=to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Bearing or producing all kinds; all-producing.

**ōm-nīf-ic**, **\*ōm-nīf-ick**, a. [Latin *omnis*=all, and *facio*=to make.] All-creating, all-forming.

"Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou, deep, peace!

Said then th' *omnific* word; your discord end."

Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 217.

**ōm-nīf-ī-çence**, s. [Latin *omnis*=all, and *faciens*, pr. par. of *facio*=to do.] Omnipotence; doing of all or any things.

"Meekly dextrous *omnificence*."—*Literary World*, Feb. 10, 1882.

**ōm-nī-form**, a. [Latin *omniformis*: *omnis*=all, and *forma*=form, shape.] Of all forms or shapes; having every shape.

"The living *omniform* seminary of the world."—*Berkeley: Sirus*, § 281.

**ōm-nī-form'-ī-tŷ**, s. [English *omniform*; -ity.] The quality or state of being omniform.

"Her self-essensial *omniformity*."

More: *Song of the Soul*, iii.

**ōm-nī-fŷ**, v. t. [Latin *omnis*=all, and *facio* (pass. *fiō*)=to make.] To render universal; to make everything of.

"To magnify, or rather *omnify*, his Lord and Master."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 3.

**ōm-nīg'-ēn-ōūs**, a. [Lat. *omnigenus*: *omnis*=all, and *genus*=a race, a kind.] Of all kinds; containing all kinds.

**ōm-nī-grāph**, s. [Lat. *omnis*=all; suff. -graph (q. v.).] The same as PANTOGRAPH (q. v.).

**ōm-nīm'-ē-tēr**, s. [*Pref. omni-*, and Gr. *metron*=a measure.] A surveying apparatus made public in September, 1869, by Eckhold, a German, to supersede chain-measuring. It consisted of a theodolite and a level, a telescope and a microscope. (*Haydn.*)

**\*ōm-nīp'-ar-ēnt**, s. [*Pref. omni-*, and English *parent*.] Parent of all. (*Davies: Holy Roode*, p. 12.)

**ōm-nī-pār'-ī-ent**, a. [Lat. *omniparens*, from *omnis*=all, and *pario*=to bring forth, to produce.] Bearing, producing or bringing forth all things; all-producing.

**ōm-nī-pār'-ī-tŷ**, s. [*Pref. omni-*, and English *parity* (q. v.).] General equality; equality in every point or way.

**ōm-nīp'-ar-ōūs**, a. [OMNIPARIENT.] Producing all things; omniparient.

**ōm-nī-pā-tiēnt** (ti as sh), a. [*Pref. omni-*, and Eng. *patient*.] Capable of bearing or enduring everything; having powers of unlimited endurance.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**om-ni-pēr-çip'-i-en-çe**, \***om-ni-pēr-çip'-i-en-çy**, s. [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *percipience*, *percipience*.] The quality or state of being omnipercipient; unlimited perception.

"This omnipresence or omnipercipience terrestrial."—*More: Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

**om-ni-pēr-çip'-i-ent**, a. [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *percipient* (q. v.).] Perceiving, or able to perceive, all things; having unlimited perception.

**om-nip'-ō-ten-çe**, **om-nip'-ō-ten-cy**, \***om-ni-po-ten-cye**, s. [Fr. *omnipotence*, from Late Lat. *omnipotentia*: *omnis*=all, and *potentia*=power; Sp. & Port. *omnipotencia*; Ital. *omnipotenza*.]

1. The quality or state of being omnipotent; unlimited, infinite, and almighty power. (An attribute of God.)

"God uses not to proceed according to the rule of an absolute omnipotency."—*Ep. Hall: Sermon at Westminster* (April 5, 1628).

2. Unlimited power over a particular thing.  
" [Love] by his own omnipotence supplies."  
*Denham: Sophy*.

**om-nip'-ō-tent**, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *omnipotens*: *omnis*=all, and *potens*=powerful; Sp., Port. & Ital. *omnipotente*.]

A. As adjective:  
1. Almighty; having unlimited or infinite power; all-powerful.

"He must needs have the power of all finite being, which is to be omnipotent."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. Having unlimited power over a particular thing, or of a particular kind.

"Oh, omnipotent love! how near the God drew to the complexion of a goose."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

\*3. Arrant, desperate.  
"The most omnipotent villain that ever cried 'Stand' to a true man."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, i. 2.

B. As subst. (with the definite article): The Almighty, the Supreme Being.

"Boasting I could subdue  
Th' Omnipotent."  
*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 86.

**om-nip'-ō-tent-ly**, adv. [Eng. *omnipotent*; -ly.] In an omnipotent manner; with infinite or unlimited power.

**om-ni-prēs'-en-çe**, \***om-ni-prēs'-en-çy**, subst. [OMNIPRESENT.] The quality or state of being omnipresent; presence in every place at the same time; universal presence, ubiquity. (An attribute of God.)

**om-ni-prēs'-ent**, a. [Fr. from Lat. *omnis*=all, and *presens*=present.] Present in every place at the same time; universally present, ubiquitous.

**om-ni-prēs'-en-tial** (ti as sh), a. [Eng. *omnipresent*; -ial.] Implying universal presence.

"His omnipresential filling all things being an inseparable property of his divine nature."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

**om-ni-prēs'-a-lent**, a. [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *prevalent* (q. v.).] Prevalent or prevailing everywhere, all-powerful.

"The Earl of Dunbar, then omniprevalent with King James."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 360.

**om-ni-rē'-gen-çy**, s. [Pref. *omni-*, and Eng. *regency*.] Universal rule.

"The omniregency of Divine Providence."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 38.

**om-nisc'-i-en-çe**, **om-nisc'-i-en-çy** (sc as sh), s. [Lat. *omnis*=all, and *scientia*=knowledge; *scio*=to know; Fr. *omniscience*; Sp. *omnisciencia*; Ital. *omniscienza*.] The quality or state of being omniscient; boundless or unlimited knowledge; infinite knowledge or wisdom. (An attribute of God.)

"Men cannot persuade themselves that omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence should ever be wrapt in swaddling clothes."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iil., ser. 8.

**om-nisc'-i-ent** (sc as sh), a. [Lat. *omnis*=all, and *sciens*, pr. par. of *scio*=to know; Fr. *omniscient*; Sp. *omnisciente*.] Having omniscience or knowledge of all things; infinitely wise.

"For what can scape the eye  
Of God all-seeing, or deceive his heart  
Omniscient?"  
*Milton: P. L.*, x. 7.

**om-nisc'-i-ent-ly** (sc as sh), adv. [Eng. *omniscient*; -ly.] In an omniscient manner; with infinite or unlimited knowledge or wisdom.

\***om-nisc'-i-ous** (sc as sh), a. [Lat. *omnis*=all, and *scio*=to know.] The same as OMNISCIENT (q. v.).

"I dare not pronounce him omniscious, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead."—*Hake-will: On Providence*.

**om-ni-spēc'-tīve**, adj. [Latin *omnis*=all, and *specto*=to behold, to see.] Beholding or seeing all things; able to see everything.

**om-ni-ūm**, s. [Lat.=of all; gen. pl. of *omnis*=all.] On the London Stock Exchange a term used to express the aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan is funded.

**omnium-gatherum**, s. A miscellaneous collection of persons or things; a medley.

**om-niv'-a-gant**, adj. [Lat. *omnis*=all, and *vagans*, pr. par. of *vagor*=to wander.] Wandering everywhere, and anywhere.

\***om-niv'-a-ļen-çe**, s. [Lat. *omnis*=all, and *valeo*, pr. par. of *valeo*=to be able.] Omnipotence.

"Making another one omnivalence."  
*Davies: Summa Totalis*, p. 17.

\***om-niv'-a-ļent**, a. [OMNIVALENCE.] All-powerful, omnipotent.

**om-niv'-ōr-a**, s. pl. [Lat. *omnis*=all, and *voro*=to devour.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A division of Artiodactyle Ungulates, comprising two recent families (Hippopotamidæ, and Suidæ), and two fossil (Anoplotheridæ and Oreodontidæ).

2. *Ornith.*: In Temminck's classification an order of birds feeding on both animal and vegetable substances; example, the starling.

**om-niv'-ōr-ōus**, a. [Lat. *omnivorus*; Fr. *omnivore*.] [OMNIVORA.] All devouring; eating all and everything.

"Under this head may be classed the indiscriminate or omnivorous appetite of the Patagonians."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 40.

¶ Often used figuratively; chiefly in the expression, an omnivorous reader=one who devours all kinds of literature.

**ō-mō**, pref. [Gr. *ōmos*=the shoulder.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the shoulder.

**omo-hyoid**, a. Anat.: Connecting the hyoid bone with the shoulder. There is an *omo-hyoid* muscle.

**ō-mō-phāg'-ic**, a. [Gr. *ōmophagos*=eating raw flesh: *omos*=raw, undressed, and *phagein*=to eat.] Eating raw flesh; in any way connected with the use of raw flesh as food.

"These bloody *omophagic* feasts were celebrated every three years."—*S. Baring-Gould: Origin of Religious Belief*, i. 407.

**omophagic-rites**, s. pl.

*Compar. Mythol.*: Rites in which human flesh was eaten. The term as an act of worship or devotion covers all religious ceremonies of which cannibalism forms or formed a part. It is specifically applied to the Orphic rites, in which the myth of the passion of Zagreus was commemorated by the sacrifice of a man, who was dismembered, and eaten. These rites were celebrated triennially at Chios and Tenedos, and from these terrible feasts Dionysus obtained the appellation of eater of raw flesh. Omophagic rites were introduced into Italy about the end of the third century B. C., and in B. C. 189 the Senate, warned of their nature by a freedman who had been initiated, and who was marked out as a victim, issued the decree "De Bacchanalibus," which banished the Orphic mysteries from Italy. The raw flesh of a ram or an ox was afterward substituted for human flesh.

**ō-mōg'-ra-phy**, s. [Gr. *homos*=the same, and *graphō*=to write, to describe.] A method of representing objects, intended to be a substitute for engraving, lithography, and painting.

**ō-mō-plāte**, s. [Gr. *ōmoplatē*, from *ōmos*=the shoulder, and *platē*=the flat surface of a body, from *platys*=flat, broad; Fr. *omoplate*.]

Anat.: The shoulder-blade or scapula.

**ō-mō-pla-tōs'-cōp-ỹ**, s. [Eng. *omoplate*; and Gr. *skopēō*=to view, to observe.] Divination by a shoulder-blade.

**ōmph'-a-çine**, a. [Gr. *omphakinos*, from *omphax*=an unripe grape.] Pertaining to or derived from unripe fruit.

**ōmph'-a-çite**, s. [Gr. *omphax*=an unripe grape; suff. -ite (Min.); Ger. *omphazit*.]

*Min.*: A monoclinic mineral, of a grass-to-leek-green color, forming an important constituent of the rock called Eclogite. Original analyses were probably made on impure material; subsequent investigation indicates a relationship with the minerals of the pyroxene or hornblende groups. Dana places it with the former. Found at the Saualpe, Carinthia.

**om-phā-lē'-a**, s. [A contract. of *omphalandria*, from Gr. *omphalos*=the navel, and *anēr* (genit. *andros*)=a man, under which name Dr. Patrick Browne first described it.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Acalyphææ. *Omphalea diandra* is the Cob-nut, or Hog-nut, of Jamaica. The seeds, after the embryo has been extracted to diminish their cathartic effect, are eaten. The white juice of *O. triandra*, which grows in Guiana, turns black in drying, and is used for ink.

**ōm-phāl'-ic**, a. [Gr. *omphalikos*, from *omphalos*=the navel.] Of or pertaining to the navel.

**ōmph-a-lō-**, pref. [Gr. *omphalos*=the navel.] Belonging to or connected with the navel.

**omphalo-mesenteric**, a. Connected with the navel and the mesentery: chiefly used to designate the first developed of the vessels in the embryo, which disappear before birth. From them the general circulation proceeds; but as soon as the placental circulation is established, they cease to carry blood, and dwindle away.

**ōm-phā-lō'-bī-ūm**, s. [Pref. *omphalo-*, and Gr. *lobos*=a legume.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Connaraceæ. [ZEBRA-WOOD.]

**ōm'-phā-lō-çēle**, s. [Pref. *omphalo-*, and Gr. *kelē*=a tumor; Fr. *omphalocèle*.]

*Pathol.*: A rupture of the navel.

**ōm'-phā-lōde**, **ōm-phā-lō'-dī-ūm**, s. [OMPHALODES.]

1. *Anat.*: The umbilicus or navel.

2. *Bot.*: The name given by Turpin to the center of the hilum of a seed through which the vessels pass into the raphe or chalaza.

**ōm-phā-lō-dēs**, subst. [Gr. *omphalōdēs*: pref. *omphalo-*, and Gr. *eidōs*=form, the fruit resembling the navel in form.]

*Bot.*: Venus' Navelwort; a genus of Boraginaceæ, tribe Cynoglosseæ. The species are from Southern Europe and Western Asia. *Omphalodes linifolia*, a plant with bluish-white flowers, is valued for garden-borders. *O. verna* and other species are cultivated in shrubberies.

**ōm-phāl'-ō-mān-çy**, \***ōm-phāl'-ō-mān'-tī-a**, s. [Pref. *omphalo-*, and Gr. *manteia*=prophecy, divination.] Divination by means of the number of knots in the navel-string of an infant, to show how many more children its mother will have.

**ōm-phā-lōp'-sū'-chōi**, subst. pl. [OMPHALOPSYCHITE.]

**ōm-phā-lōp'-sỹ-chite**, s. [Pref. *omphalo-*, and Gr. *psychē*=spirit, soul.]

*Church Hist. and Ecclesiol. (pl.)*: The same as HESYCHAST (q. v.). They retired to a corner, and fixed their eyes upon their navel for a long time, after which, they said, a divine light beamed forth from the mind itself, which diffused through their souls wonderful delight.

**ōm-phā-lōp'-tēr**, **ōm-phā-lōp'-tīc**, s. [Greek *omphalos*=the navel, and *optēr*=one who looks or views; *optikos*=pertaining to sight.]

*Optics*: An optical glass which is convex on both sides; a double-convex lens.

**ōm-phā-lōr-rhā'-gī-a**, s. [Pref. *omphalo-*, and Gr. *rhagē*=a bursting forth; *rhēgnymi*=to burst through.]

*Pathol.*: Umbilical hæmorrhagia.

**ōm'-phā-lōs**, s. [Gr.]

Anat.: The navel or umbilicus.

**ōm-phā-lōt'-ō-mỹ**, s. [Gr. *omphalotomia*, *omphalectomia*, from *omphalos*=the navel, and *tomē*=a cutting; *temnō*=to cut.]

*Surg.*: The operation of cutting the navel-string.

**ōmph'-a-zīte**, s. [OMPHACITE.]

**ōm-phỹ'-ma**, s. [Gr. *omphalos*=the navel, and *phyma*=a swelling, a tumor.]

*Palæontology*: A genus of Zoantharia, formerly called *Cyathophyllum* (q. v.). *Omphyma turbinata* is common in the Wenlock Limestone.

**ō-mỹ**, a. [Etymology doubtful; cf. Scot. *oam*=steam, vapor.] Mellow, as land. (*Provincial*.)

**ōn**, prep., adv. & interj. [A. S. *on*; cogn. with Dut. *aan*; Icel. *á*; Dan. *an*; Sw. & (prep.), *an* (adv.); Goth. *ana*; Ger. *an*; Gr. *ana*; Russ. *na*; Sansc. *ana*. In is a weakened form of *on*. (*Skat.*)]

A. As preposition:

1. Upon the surface or upper part of anything and supported by it; placed or lying upon the surface of.

"On the grass she lies."  
*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 477

2. Supported by.  
"Leaning on their elbows."  
*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 44.

3. Hence; after and in consequence of; as a result of, and immediately after.

"On her frights and griefs  
She is before her time delivered."  
*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, ii. 2.

4. Denoting reliance or dependence; as, to rely on a person for help.

5. Denoting the conditions or considerations in view of which anything is done, agreed, or arranged; as, Peace was settled on favorable terms.

"Find pardon on my true submission."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, iii. 2.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f, -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -çion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł



6. Denoting a pledge or engagement, or that which is pledged.

"I charge thee on thy duty."  
Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

7. At the peril of; as, *On thy life, speak not.*

8. Denoting invocation or imprecation; as, *A curse on him!*

9. To the account of.

"His blood be on us and on our children."—*Matthew xxvii. 25.*

10. Denoting performance or action upon the surface, upper part, or outside of anything; as, to play on a harp, or on a drum.

11. Denoting motion of anything moving, falling, or being thrown toward and to the surface or upper part of anything.

"Whosoever shall fall on this stone shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder."—*Matthew xxi. 44.*

12. Toward; in the direction of.

"If Cæsar nod on him."  
Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

13. Denoting direction of thought.

"I think on thee."—*Shakesp.: Sonnet 19.*

14. Toward or for; denoting the object of some feeling; as, to have pity on a person.

15. At or near; in proximity to; denoting situation, position, or place; as, an island on the coast of Maine.

16. In reference or relation to; as, on our part, on your side.

17. In support of; in favor of; on the side of; as, to bet on a horse; The chances are on our side.

18. At or in the time of.

19. On the occasion of, with reference to a cause or motive; as, to wear official dress on state occasions.

20. Denoting a state, condition, occupation, or engagement.

"Hither sent on the debating of a marriage."  
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

21. On the staff of; among the contributors to, with name of journal; as, He was on the *Inter-Ocean*.

\*22. Confounded with of.

"Be not jealous on me."  
Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

\*23. For; on account of.

"A thing to thank God on."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, iii. 3.

**B. As adverb:**

1. Forward; in progression; as, to move on.

2. Forward; in succession.

"These smaller particles are again composed of others much smaller, all which together are equal to all the pores or empty spaces between them: and so on perpetually till you come to solid particles, such as have no pores."—*Newton: Optics.*

3. In continuance; without ceasing or intermission; as, to sleep on, to read on.

4. Attached to, or arranged on the body.

"The Athenian garments he hath on!"  
Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

5. On the stage or platform; as, An actor goes on.

6. Arranged; agreed to; coming off; as, A match as on.

**C. As interj.:** Forward! advance! go on!

"Charge, Chester, charge! On, Stanley, on!  
Were the last words of Marmion."  
Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 32.

¶ (1) To be on: (*Eng. slang.*)

(a) To have made a bet or bets.

(b) To be tipsy.

(2) On fire: [*FIRE*, s., III. 2.]

(3) On hand: [*HAND*, s., ¶ 13.]

(4) On high: [*HIGH*, ¶ (2).]

(5) On side: [*OFF*, adv., ¶ (2).]

(6) On the way: In a condition of traveling, moving, or making progress.

(7) On the wing: In flight; flying; hence, fig., departing.

(8) On it, on't: Used for of it. (*Now only vulgar.*)

**on-come, s.**

1. A fall of rain or snow.

2. The beginning of a business, especially of one requiring great exertion.

3. An attack, especially of a disease.

**on-coming, a.** Coming near, approaching, nearing. (*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xx.)

**on-hanger, s.** A hanger-on; one who hangs on or attaches himself to another.

**õn'a-gêr, s.** [*Lat.*, from *Gr. onagros*.]

\*1. *Ancient Ordn.*: An ancient military engine for hurling stones out of a cup-shaped receptacle, so-called from its resemblance to the action of the wild ass in kicking out with his hind legs.

2. *Zoöl.*: *Equus onager*, the Wild Ass of the Asiatic deserts, of which there are several varieties. The

Wild Ass of Assyria was considered specifically distinct by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, and by him named *E. hemippus*, but the two forms "seem to be very nearly akin." (*Sclater.*)

**õn'-a-gra (pl. õn'-a-græ), s.** [*Fem. of Lat. onager, onagrus.*] [*ONAGER.*]

1. *Bot. & Surg.*: The typical genus of the order Onagraceæ (q. v.); now reduced to a synonym of *Oenothera* (q. v.).

2. (*Pl.*): Jussieu's name for the order Onagraceæ.

**õn-a-grâ'-cê-æ, õn-a-grâ-ri-ê'-æ, s. pl.** [*Mod. Latin onagr(a); Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ, -arieæ.*]

*Bot.*: Onagrad; an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Myrtales. It consists of herbs or shrubs, with alternate or opposite, simple, entire, or toothed leaves; and red, purple, white, blue, or yellow axillary or terminal flowers. Calyx superior, tubular; the limb four-lobed; aestivation valvate; petals generally equal in number to the division of the calyx, inserted into the throat; stamens one five, or eight, inserted into the calyx; ovary two to four cells, generally surrounded by a disk; fruit baccate or capsular, with two to four cells, many-seeded. Found in America, India, and Europe; rarer in Africa. Tribes six—Jussææ, Epilobææ, Montinææ, Circeææ, and Gaureææ. Known genera twenty-two, species 300.

**õn'-a-grād, s.** [*Mod. Lat. onagr(a); English suff. -ad.*]

*Bot. (pl.)*: Lindley's name for the Onagraceæ.

**õ'-nan-ism, s.** [*From Onan (Gen. xxxviii. 9); suff. -ism.*] Self-pollution, masturbation.

**õ-nãp'-põ, s.** [*Brazilian name.*]

*Zoöl.*: *Callithrix discolor*, sometimes called the Ventriloquist Monkey. It is from Para and the Brazils, and is nocturnal.

**once (as wũns), \*ones, \*onis, \*oones, \*oonys, adv.** [*A. S. ðnes, originally the genit. sing. masc. and neut. of ðn=one.*]

1. One time; on or at one time or occasion only.

"He died unto sin once."—*Romans vi. 10.*

2. On a certain occasion; at one time.

"The little Love-God lying once asleep."  
Shakesp.: *Sonnet 154.*

3. At one time; formerly, in past time.

"I no more can see what once I was."  
Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,764.

4. At some future time; some time or other.

"I hope to see London once ere I die."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, v. 3.

5. Used with the force of *as soon as*; espec., with *if* and *when*.

"Having once this juice, I'll watch Titania."  
Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

¶ 1. *At once, \*At ones:*

(1) At one and the same time; simultaneously. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 767.)

(2) Immediately, forthwith, without delay.

"Stand not upon the order of your going,  
But go at once." Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

(3) Suddenly, precipitately; not gradually or by degrees.

"Night came on, not by degrees prepar'd  
But all at once."  
Dryden: *Cymon and Iphigenia*, 333.

2. *Once* is used substantively with *this* and *that*;

as, *this once, that once*=this or that one occasion.

3. *Once and again*: Repeatedly; more than once.

4. *Once in a way* (properly, *once and away*): Once and no more; on rare occasions; only occasionally.

5. *Once in a while*: Occasionally.

**õn'-chũs, s.** [*Gr. onkos*=a barb.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of fossil placoid fishes, known only by its spines, unless some minute scales also belong to it. *Onchus tenuistriatus* occurs in the Bone-bed of the Ludlow rocks at the top of the Silurian.

**õn'-çid, s.** [*ONCIDIUM.*] Any plant of the genus *Oncidium* (q. v.).

"The inflorescence of this *Oncid.*"—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 403, p. 381.

**õn-çì-dêr'-êş, s.** [*Gr. onkos*=a hook, and *dêros*=long.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Lamiinæ (q. v.). They have long bodies, and strong legs and claws. *Oncideres vomicosus*, from tropical America, gnaws branches of trees round till they fall to the ground. *O. cingulatus*, further north, is the Hickory-girdler which attacks the Hickory tree. (*Bates.*)

**õn-çì-dì'-a-dæ, s. pl.** [*Mod. Lat. oncidium*]; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -adæ.*]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Pulmoniferous Gasteropods, section Inoperculata, with two genera, *Oncidium* (q. v.) and *Vaginulus*. Animal slug-like, covered by coriaceous mantle, broader than foot, no shell, eyes at tip of cylindrical retractile tentacles.

**õn-çid'-i-ũm, s.** [*Mod. Lat.*, dimin. of *Gr. onkos*=a bulk, a mass.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Orchidacææ, tribe Vandææ, family Brassidææ. It owes its generic name to the fact that there are excrescences at the base of the labellum. It resembles *Odontoglossum* (q. v.), but has the column shorter, and not narrowed at the base. More than two hundred species are known from the mountainous parts of tropical America. One of the best known is *Oncidium papilio*, the Butterfly-plant (q. v.). *O. altissimum* sends up fifteen to twenty flower spikes, bearing in all about two thousand flowers.

2. *Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the family *Oncidiadæ* (q. v.). They live on aquatic plants in the marshes and on the coasts of the warmer parts of the Old World. Sixteen species are known, from Britain, Mediterranean, the Red Sea, Mauritius, Australia, and the Pacific.

**õn-çin-õ-lã'-bêş, s.** [*Gr. onkinos*=a hook, and *labê*=a handle.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the family *Oncinolabidæ* (q. v.). They have very small suckers disposed in five bands.

**õn-çin-õ-lãb'-i-dæ, s. pl.** [*Mod. Latin oncinolab(es); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.*]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Holothuroidea in which the skin has barbed spicules, and there is no respiratory tree; tube feet present.

**õn'-cõ-grãph, subst.** [*Greek onkos*=bulk; *suff. -graph.*] An instrument for recording the measurements made by the oncometer.

**õn-cõm'-ê-têr, s.** [*Gr. onkos*=bulk, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument for measuring an internal organ. It consists of a membrane, with metal capsules applied to the outside of the organ; warm oil is inserted into one of the chambers of the instrument, a greater or less amount being required as the organ is large or small. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

**õn-cõ-rhỹn'-chũs, s.** [*Gr. onchos*=a barb, and *rhyngchos*=a snout.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Salmonidææ, differing only from *Salmo* in the increased number of anal rays—more than fourteen. All the species are migratory, ascending American and Asiatic rivers flowing into the Pacific.

**õn'-cõ-sine, s.** [*Gr. onkōsis*=swelling, intumescence; *Gr. onkosin.*]

*Min.*: An amorphous mineral; color, apple-green to brownish or gray; translucent. Composition: A hydrated silicate of alumina and potash; related to pinite (q. v.). Occurs at Passecken, near Tamsweg, Salzburg.

**õn'-cõ-spêr'-ma, s.** [*Gr. onkos*=anything bent, and *sperma*=a seed; named from the hooked seeds.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Palmacææ, tribe Arecææ. *Oncosperma filamentosa*, is called by the Malays the Nibung, or Nibong, and grows in the Eastern Archipelago. The delicate white heart, when young, is eaten in Borneo like cabbage. The wood is used for building.

**õn'-cõt'-õ-mỹ, s.** [*Gr. onkos*=a tumor, and *tomê*=a cutting.]

*Surg.*: The opening of a tumor with a lancet or other cutting instrument.

**õn'-dã-tra, s.** [*Native name.*]

*Zoöl.*: A genus found by Lacépède for the reception of the Musquash (*Fiber zibethicus*), to which he gave generic distinction.

\***õnde, s.** [*A. S. anda, onda*=breath.]

1. Breath. (*Gower: C. A.*, v.)

2. Malice, rage, fury. (*Romaunt of the Rose.*)

**õn'-dê, õn'-dỹ, a.** [*Fr.*]

*Her.*: Wavy; applied to charges, the edges of which are curved and recurved like waves.

**õnd'-iņg, s.** [*Eng. on, and dıng.*]

A fall of rain or snow. (*Scotch.*)

"What sort of night is it?" *Õnding o'snaw, father.*"—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. viii.

**õn dıt (t silent), s.** [*Fr., lit.*=one says, they say.] They say, people say; it is said. As a noun it is used to signify a current rumor, a flying report.

**one (as wũn), \*on, \*o, \*oo, \*oon, a., pron., adv., & s.** [*A. S. ðn; cogn. with Dut. een; Icel. einn; Dan. een; Sw. en; Goth. eins; Ger. ein; Ir. & Gael. aon; Wel. un; Lat. unus; O. Lat. oinos; Gr. oinos.*]

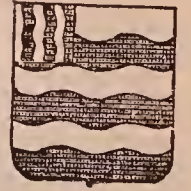
**A. As adjective:**

1. Being or consisting of a single thing or a unit; not two or more.

"One Lord, one faith, one baptism: one God and Father of all."—*Ephesians iv. 5.*

2. Forming a whole; undivided, single.

"And he seide, for this thing a man schal leve fadir and modir and he schal drawe to his wyf, and thei schal be tweyne in oo flesh."—*Wycliffe: Matthew xix.*



Onde.

fãte, fãt, fãre, amidst, whãt, fãll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trỹ, Sỹrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = ã. qu = kw.



3. Single in kind, common; the same.

"One plague was on you all."—1 Samuel vi. 4.

4. Denoting a contrast, or expressing one particular thing as opposed to another.

"Ask from the one side of heaven unto the other whether there hath been any such thing as this."—Deuteronomy iv. 32.

5. Some; said of a single person or thing indefinitely.

"I will marry one day."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

¶ Frequently used in combination with any or some.

"When any one heareth the word of the kingdom and understandeth it not, then cometh the wicked one and catcheth away that which was sown in his heart."—Matthew xiii. 19.

B. As pronoun:

1. A single person.

2. Used, like the French *on* (from which, however, it is not derived), as a general or indefinite nominative for any man; any person.

"One would swear he saw them quake."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,393.

\*C. As adv.: Only, alone.

D. As substantive:

1. A particular individual, whether a person or thing.

"One, mine ancient friend."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 2.

¶ In this sense *one* can take a plural form.

"In this land the Shining Ones commonly walked."—Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. i.

2. The first whole number, consisting of a unit.

3. The symbol representing the first whole number (1 or I.).

¶ (1) *At one*: In accord or agreement; reconciled. [ATONE.]

(2) *All one*: Just the same; a matter of no consequence; as, It is all one to me what you do or say.

(3) *One day*:

(a) On a certain or particular day already past.

(b) On some future day; some day; at some future indefinite time.

"You shall one day find it."

Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 3.

¶ *One* is largely used in composition, the meanings of the compounds being generally sufficiently obvious, as *one-arched*, *one-armed*, *one-eyed*, *one-handed*, *one-masted*, &c.

**one-berry**, *s.*

Bot.: *Paris quadrifolia*.

**one-blade**, *s.*

Bot.: *Convallaria bifolia*.

**one-horse**, *a.*

1. Lit.: Drawn by a single horse.

"Severely humbled to her one-horse chair."

Jenyns: Modern Fine Lady.

2. Fig.: Insignificant, poor, mean, small, petty. (Amer. Slang.)

**one-ribbed**, *a.*

Botany: Having but one rib as in most leaves. [MIDRIB.]

**one-sided**, *a.*

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Having only one side.

2. Fig.: Supporting or in favor of one side or party; partial, unjust, unfair; as, a *one-sided* speech, a *one-sided* view, &c.

II. Bot.: Having all the parts turned one way, the stalk being twisted; unilateral, secund. Example, the flowers of Antholiza.

**one-sidedly**, *adv.* In a one-sided manner; unfairly; without regard to the rights or claims of both sides.

**one-sidedness**, *s.* The quality or state of being one-sided; partiality, bias.

**one** (as *wūn*), *v. t.* [ONE, *a.*] To make one; to cause to become one; to unite.

"Lo, eche thing that is *oned* in himselfe

Is more strong than whan it is yscatered."

Chaucer: C. T., 7,550.

**-ōne**, *suff.* [Eng. (*acet*)one.]

Chem.: A suffix used as an abbreviation of acetone or ketone; thus, benzene=benzoic ketone. This termination is sometimes employed without definite meaning, as in quinone.

**ō-nē'-gīte**, *s.* [From Lake Onega, on the shore of which it was found; *suff. -ite* (Min.).]

Min.: An acicular form of Gōthite (q. v.) found enclosed (wholly or in part) in crystals of quartz.

**one'-hēad** (one as *wūn*), **\*on-hed**, **\*oon-hede**, *subst.* [Eng. *one*; *-head*.] Oneness, individuality, unity.

"We reden of the *oonhede* of the Tryntye."—Wycliffe: James. (Prol.)

**ō-neir'-ō-crite**, *s.* [ONEIROCRITIC.] An interpreter of dreams; an oneirocritic.

**ō-neir'-ō-crit'-ic**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *oneirokritikos*, from *oneiros*, *oneiron*=a dream, and *krinō*=to judge, to discern.]

A. As *adj.*: Having or pretending to have the power of interpreting dreams, or of foretelling future events from dreams.

B. As *subst.*: One who interprets or pretends to interpret dreams.

"Having surveyed all ranks and professions, I do not find in any quarter of the town an *oneirocritic*, or an interpreter of dreams."—Addison: Spectator, No. 505.

**ō-neir'-ō-crit'-ic-al**, *a.* [ONEIROCRITIC.] The same as ONEIROCRITIC (q. v.).

"That new kind of observation which my *oneirocritical* correspondent has directed him to make."—Addison: Spectator, No. 597.

**ō-neir'-ō-crit'-i-çlism**, *s.* [Eng. *oneirocritic*; *-ism*.] The same as ONEIROCRITICS (q. v.).

**ō-neir'-ō-crit'-ics**, *s.* [ONEIROCRITIC.] The art of interpreting dreams.

**ō-neir'-ō-dŷn'-i-a**, *s.* [Gr. *oneiros*, *oneiron*=a dream, and *odynē*=pain.] Painful dreams; nightmare; disturbed sleep.

**ōn-eir'-ōl'-ō-gīst**, *subst.* [Eng. *oneirolog*(y); *-ist*.] One who is versed or skilled in oneirology.

"The oneirocrits or oneirologists."—Southey: The Doctor, ch. cxxviii.

**ōn-eir'-ōl'-ō-gŷ**, *subst.* [Gr. *oneiros*, *oneiron*=a dream, and *logos*=a discourse.] That branch of science which treats of dreams; a discourse or treatise on dreams.

**ō-neir'-ō-mān-çŷ**, *s.* [Greek *oneiros*, *oneiron*=a dream, and *manteia*=prophecy, divination.] Divination or foretelling of future events by dreams.

"Oneiromancy, thus symbolically interpreting the things seen in dreams, is not unknown to the lower races."—Tylor: Primitive Culture, i. 110.

**ōn-eī-rōs'-cō-pīst**, *s.* [Eng. *oneirosop*(y); *-ist*.] One who is skilled in oneiroscopy; an interpreter of dreams.

**ōn-eī-rōs'-cō-pŷ**, *subst.* [Gr. *oneiros*, *oneiron*=a dream, and *skopeō*=to see, to observe.] The art of interpreting dreams; oneirocritics.

**\*one-ly**, *a. & adv.* [ONLY.]

**\*one'-lŷ-nēss** (one as *wūn*), *subst.* [Eng. *only*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being alone or single; singleness, oneness. (Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 633.)

**\*one'-mēnt** (one as *wūn*), *s.* [Eng. *one*; *-ment*.] The quality or state of being one; accord, concord.

"Let such discord 'twixt agreeing parts,

Which hence can be set at *onement* more."

Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. iii., sat. 7.

**one'-nēss**, **\*one-nesse** (one as *wūn*), *s.* [Eng. *one*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being one or single; unity, individuality.

"The like unity and *oneness* in all created beings."—Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 559.

**on'-ēr** (on as *wūn*), *subst.* [Eng. *on*(e); *-er*.] A person who excels or is A 1 at anything. (English Slang.)

**ōn'-ēr-a-rŷ**, *adj.* [Latin *onerarius*, from *onus* (genit. *oneris*)=a load, a burden; Fr. *onéraire*.] Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens; comprising a burden.

**ōn'-ēr-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *oneratus*, pa. par. of *onero*=to load, to burden; *onus* (genit. *oneris*)=a load.] To load, to burden.

"I will not *onerate* and overcharge your stomachs."—Bacon: Works, i. 67.

**ōn'-ēr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *oneratio*, from *oneratus*, pa. par. of *onero*=to load, to burden.] The act of loading or burdening.

**ōn'-ēr-oūs**, *a.* [Fr. *onéreux*, from Lat. *oneratus*, from *onus* (genit. *oneris*)=a load, a burden.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Burdensome, heavy, weighty; as, *onerous* duties, *onerous* cares.

2. Scots Law: Being or made for a consideration; being for the advantage of both sides; opposed to gratuitous; as, an *onerous* contract.

**\*ones**, **\*oonys**, *adv.* [A. S. *anes*=once (q. v.).]

1. At one; in accord or agreement.

2. Once.

**\*ōn'-ēy-ēr**, *s.* [Supposed to be from the mark *o ni*, an abbreviation of the Lat. *oneretur nisi habeat sufficientem exonerationem*=let him be charged, unless he has a sufficient excuse.] The accountant of the exchequer.

**ōn'-fāll**, *s.* [Eng. *on*, and *fall*.]

1. A falling on or upon; an attack, an onslaught, an onset.

"Are we to have military *onfall*?"—Carlyle: Fr. Revol. pt. i., bk. vii., ch. iii.

2. A fall of rain or snow.

3. The fall of the evening.

**ōn'-gō-lŷng**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *on*, and *going*.]

A. As *subst.*: Procedure, progress.

B. As *adj.*: Proceeding, progressing; not intermittent.

**on-hed**, *s.* [ONEHEAD.]

**ō-nīc'-ō-lō**, **nīc'-ō-lō**, *subst.* [Ital.] A variety of onyx used for making cameo. (Brande.)

**ōn'-iōn** (i as y), *subst.* [Fr. *oignon*, from Lat. *unionem*, accus. of *unio*=a single onion, from *unus*=one.]

Botany, Horticulture, &c.:

1. *Allium cepa*, and the genus *Allium*. The onion, which has a coated bulbous root and large fistular leaves, has been cultivated from a very early age (Num. xi. 51). It is generally sown in rich, loamy, and rather moist soil in March; afterward it is thinned and weeded, and the soil stirred. It is ready to be taken up in September. It may be kept through the winter. A variety of it is called the potato, or underground onion. It multiplies in bulbs below the ground.

2. Various plants of other genera, more or less resembling the common onion. [OSMUNDA.]

**onion-eyed**, *a.* Having the eyes filled with tears, as through the use of an onion; ready to weep.

"I, an ass, am *onion-eyed*."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 2.

**onion-shell**, *s.* A popular name for a species of oyster of roundish form; also for some species of *Mya* and *Lutraria*. (Annandale.)

**ō-nīs'-çī-a**, *s.* [ONISCUS.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Buccinidæ (q. v.). Shell with a short spire, long, narrow aperture, slightly truncated in front; outer lip thickened, denticulate; inner lip granulated. Recent species, nine, from the West Indies, China, Gallapagos, and this country, in about twenty fathoms; fossil, three, from the Miocene of this country and St. Domingo.

**ō-nīs'-çī-dæ**, *s.* [Lat. *onisc*(us); fem. pl. adj. *suff. -idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Isopoda and its cursorial section. Only the outer antennæ visible, inner minute; body generally oval, with very distinct rings; branchial plates of the hinder abdominal legs rudimentary, those of the anterior well developed; the air enters them by small apertures at their base. Habits terrestrial. Found under stones, in dead leaves, split wooden posts, moss, or cellars.

**ō-nīs'-çī-form**, *adj.* [Lat. *oniscus*, and *forma*=form.]

Entom.: Of the form of an oniscus. Swainson called the larva of the Lycenidæ *onisciform*, or vermiform.

**ō-nīs'-cūs**, *s.* [Lat., from Greek *oniskos*, dimin., from *onos*=an ass.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of the family Oniscidæ (q. v.). *Oniscus armadillo* is the wood-louse.

**ōn'-kōt'-ō-mŷ**, *s.* [ONCOTOMY.]

**\*on-less**, *conj.* [UNLESS.]

**ōn'-lŷ-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *only*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being alone.

**ōn'-loōk-ēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *on*, prep., and *looker* (q. v.).] One who looks on; a looker-on; a spectator.

**ōn'-loōk-iŷng**, *a.* [Eng. *on*, prep., and *looking*.] Looking on, onward or forward; foreboding.

**ōn'-lŷ**, **\*one-ly**, **\*on-liche**, **\*oon-liche**, **\*oon-lŷ**, **\*oon-ly**, *a., adv., prep. & conj.* [A. S. *ānlic*=one-like, *i. e.*, unique, from *ān*=one, and *lik*=like.]

A. As adjective:

1. Single, alone.

"He had taken that one for his *only* studie."—Sir T. More: Works, p. 5.

2. Alone; by itself; without addition or aid; single, mere.

3. Alone in its class; without a fellow or mate; solitary; as, an *only* child.

4. Preëminent; distinguished above all others.

5. Principal, chief.

"His *only* hart-sore, and his *only* foe."

Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 2.

B. As adverb:

1. In one manner; for one purpose alone; merely, simply, alone; to, of, or for one person or thing alone.

"That apertineth and longeth *only* to the juges."—Chaucer: Tale of Melibæus.

2. Solely; no other than.

"Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was *only* evil continually."—Genesis vi. 5.

3. Singly; without more; as, *only*-begotten.

C. As prep.: Except.

"Our whole office will be turned out, *only* me."—Pepys: Diary, Aug. 22, 1663.

**boīl**, **boŷ**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **çem**; **thin**, **thiŷ**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exiŷt**. **ph = f.**  
**-cian**, **-tian = ŷan**. **-tion**, **-sion = ŷhŷn**; **-tŷion**, **-çion = zhŷn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = ŷhŷ**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.



♂. As *conf.*: Excepting that; but; as, They are very alike, *only* one is darker than the other.

† (1) *Only not.*: Almost; very nearly; all but. (Lat. *tantum non.*)

\* (2) *Only not all.*: Almost all; all but a very few.

♂-nōb'-rŷ-chīs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *onobrychis*: *onos*=an ass, and *brychō*=to roar.]

*Bot.*: Sainfoin or Santfoin. A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe or sub-tribe Hedysaræ. It consists of herbs or shrubs, having pinnate leaves with a terminal leaflet; the flowers, which are purple, red, or white, in axillary spikes or racemes; the legume compressed, indehiscent, not jointed; often spiny-winged or crested; one to two seeded. Known species fifty; in the temperate parts of the Old World. [SAINFOIN.]

♂n'-ō-čĕn-tāur, s. [Gr. *onos*=an ass, and *ken-tauros*=a centaur (q. v.).]

*Myth.*: A fabulous monster, represented on ancient sculpture, with a body partly human and partly asinine.

♂-nōč'-ēr-in, s. [Mod. Lat. *ono(nis)*, and Eng. *cerin.*]

*Chem.*: C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O (?). Obtained from the root of *Ononis spinosa* by extraction with boiling alcohol, from which it is recrystallized. It forms interlaced capillary crystals, sparingly soluble in ether, but readily in alcohol and warm oil of turpentine.

♂n'-ō-frīte, s. [From San Onofré, Mexico, where first found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A fine granular ore, having a lead-gray color. Composition: Selenium, 6.49; sulphur, 10.30; mercury, 81.63=98.12, which corresponds to the formula, HgSe+4HgS. Related to Tiemannite (q. v.).

†ō-nōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. *onos*=an ass, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.] A foolish way of speaking; foolish talk.

†ōn'-ō-mān-čŷ, \*♂n'-ō-mān'-tī-a (or t as sh),

\*♂-nōm'-ō-mān-čŷ, s. [Gr. *onoma*=a name, and *manteia*=prophecy, divination.] Divination or prediction by the letters of a name.

†ōn'-ō-mān'-tīc, \*♂n'-ō-mān'-tīc-al, a. [Gr. *onoma*=a name, and *mantikos*=pertaining to prophecy or divination; *manteia*=divination.] Pertaining to onomancy; predicting by the letters of a name.

"An *onomantical* or name-wisard Jew."—*Camden: Remains; Of Names.*

♂n'-ō-mās-tīc, a. [Gr. *onomastikos*=pertaining to names, from *onoma*=a name.] Pertaining to or consisting of a name; specif., in law, applied to the signature of an instrument, where the body of it is in the handwriting of another person. (*Burrill.*)

♂n'-ō-mās-tīk-ōn, s. [Gr. *onomastikon* (*biblion*), from *onomastikos*=pertaining to naming.] A collection of names and terms with their explanations, arranged alphabetically or in other order; a dictionary, a lexicon, a vocabulary.

♂n'-ō-ma-tĕch-nŷ, s. [Gr. *onoma*=a name, and *technē*=art.] Prognostication by the letters of a name.

♂n'-ō-ma-tōl'-ō-ğist, s. [Eng. *onomatolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed in onomatology, or the history of names.

"What would our *onomatologist* have said?"—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. clxxvi.

♂n'-ō-ma-tōl'-ō-ğŷ, s. [Gr. *onoma* (genit. *onomatos*)=a name; suff. *-ology*; Fr. *onomatologie.*]

1. A treatise or discourse on names; the history of names.

2. That branch of science which relates to the rules to be observed in the formation of names or terms.

♂n'-ōm-a-tōpe, *subst.* [ONOMATOPEIA.] A word formed to represent the sound of, or made by, the thing signified.

♂n'-ōm-a-tō-pĕ'-ī-a, ♂n'-ōm-a-tō-pĕ'-ī-a, *subst.* [Gr. *onomatopoiia*, from *onoma* (genit. *onomatos*)=a name, and *poiō*=to make; Fr. *onomatopée.*] Name-making; the formation of words in imitation of the sounds made by the things signified; as, buzz, hiss, peewit, &c. It is held by some philologists that all language had its origin in onomatopœia, words formed by this principle being the most natural, and readily suggesting the actions or objects producing the sounds which the words are intended to represent.

"The office of *onomatopœia* was the provision, by the easiest attainable method, of the means of mutual intelligence; in proportion, then, as it became easier to make the same provision by another method, the differentiation and new application of signs already existing, the primitive method went into comparative disuse—as it has ever since continued, though never absolutely unused."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. xiv.

♂n'-ōm-a-tō-pĕ'-īc, a. [ONOMATOPEIA.] Formed by onomatopœia; imitative of the sounds produced by the actions or objects intended to be represented.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

♂n'-ōm-a-tō-pō-ēt'-īc, a. [Gr. *onomatopoiētikos*, from *onomatopoiia*=onomatopœia (q. v.).] The same as ONOMATOPEIC (q. v.).

"We have regarded the reproduction, with intent to signify something of the natural tones and cries, as the positively earliest speech; but this would so immediately and certainly come to be combined with imitative or *onomatopœic* utterances, that the distinction in time between the two is rather theoretical than actual. Indeed, the reproduction itself is in a certain way *onomatopœic.*"—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. xiv.

♂n'-ō-māt'-ō-pŷ, s. [ONOMATOPEIA.]

\*♂-nōm'-ō-mān-čŷ, s. [ONOMANCY.]

♂-nōn'-ē-tin, s. [Altered from *ononin* (q. v.).]

*Chem.*: C<sub>48</sub>H<sub>44</sub>O<sub>13</sub> (?). Produced, together with glucose, by boiling onospin with dilute acids. It forms long, colorless prisms, soluble in alcohol, but less readily in ether and alkalies. It is colored deep red with ferric chloride.

♂nō'-nīde, s. [Mod. Lat. *onon(is)*; *-ide.*]

*Chem.*: Applied to a substance, of variable composition, obtained from an aqueous extract of *Ononis spinosa*. It is precipitated by sulphuric acid, like glycyrrhizin, and is believed to be that compound only gradually altered by oxidation.

♂nō'-nīn, s. [Mod. Lat. *onon(is)*; *-in.*]

*Chem.*: C<sub>62</sub>H<sub>68</sub>O<sub>27</sub>. Prepared from a decoction of the root of *Ononis spinosa* by addition of acetate of lead, and treatment of the precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen. It forms colorless needles or scales, without taste or smell, sparingly soluble in boiling water, but more soluble in boiling alcohol. It assumes a crimson color with sulphuric acid and binoxide of manganese.

♂nō'-nīs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *onōnis*=rest-harrow.]

*Bot.*: Rest-harrow; a genus of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Trifoliæ. The leaves are pinnately trifoliate; the calyx campanulate, five-cleft, with linear segments; standard broad, serrate; keel rostrate; legumes long and few-seeded. About sixty species are known.

♂n'-ō-por'-dōn, ♂-ō-por'-dūm, s. [Lat., from Gr. *onopordon.*]

*Bot.*: Cotton-thistle; a genus of composites, sub-tribe Carduineæ. The achenes are four-ribbed and glabrous; the pappus pilose, rough, sessile, united into a ring at the base; deciduous; the anthers with a terminal appendage; the involucre globose, spinescent. About twenty are known.

♂nōš'-ma, s. [Lat., from Gr. *onosma*=a kind of anchusa.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Boraginaceæ. It consists of plants with beautiful yellow, purple, or white flowers. *Onosma echioides*, *O. emodi*, and *O. hookeri* are Indian dye-plants. The twisted root of the first is applied to eruptions. The leaves are alterative, and the flowers cordial and stimulant; they are used in India in rheumatism and palpitation of the heart. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*)

♂nō'-spīn, s. [From *ono(nis) spin(osa)*.] [ONONIS.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>60</sub>H<sub>68</sub>O<sub>25</sub>. Produced, together with formic acid, by boiling ononin with baryta water. On passing carbonic acid gas into the solution, and digesting the precipitate in boiling water, onospin deposits on cooling, as a white, interlaced, crystalline mass, insoluble in ether, but soluble in alcohol and the alkalies. It is colored crimson-red by sulphuric acid and binoxide of manganese. Melts at 162°.

\*♂n'-sāy, s. [Eng. *on*, and *say.*] A beginning.

\*† To give the *onsay*: To commence, to begin; to take the initiative.

"First came *Newe Custome*, and hee gave the *onsay*, And sithens things have gone worse every day."—*New Custome*, ii. 2.

♂n'-sēt, s. [Eng. *on*, and *set.*]

1. The act of setting or rushing on; an attack, an assault, an onslaught; especially the attack of troops upon an enemy, fort, town, &c.

"Barbaric armies suddenly retire After some furious onset."—*Grainger: Sugar Cane*, ii.

2. An attack of any kind.

"The first impetuous onsets of his grief."—*Philips. (Todd.)*

\*3. Anything set on or added by way of ornamental appendage.

\*4. A beginning; the setting about anything.

"There is surely no greater wisdom, than well to time the beginnings and onsets of things."—*Bacon: Essays; On Delays.*

\*♂n'-sēt, v. t. [ONSET, s.]

1. To set upon; to attack, to assault.

2. To set about, to begin.

"This for a while was hotly *onsetted*, and a reasonable price offered, but soon cooled again."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

♂n'-slāught (gh silent), s. [Eng. *on*; Mid. Eng. *slaght*, *slahht*, *slaught*=a blow, slaughter, from A. S. *sleahht*=a blow.]

1. A furious attack; an onset, an assault.

"A furious *onslaught* upon the company."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

2. An inroad, an incursion. (*Scotch.*)

"'Twas agreed By storm and *onslaught* to proceed."—*Butler: Hudibras*, i. 3.

♂n'-stĕad, on-sted, s. [Perhaps from *wonstead*; from Mid. Eng. *wone*=to dwell, and *stead*=a place; or simply Eng. *on*, and *stead*.] A farmstead; the buildings on a farm, a steading. (*Scotch and North of Eng.*)

"Speak to Lord Evandale to gie us a bit eik, or outshot o' some sort, to the *onstead*."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxxvii.

♂n'-tār'-ī-ō-līte, *subst.* [From Ontario, Canada, where found; suff. *-lite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A black to gray scapolite (q. v.), occurring in limestone at Galway, Ontario.

♂n'-thōph'-a-ğŷ, s. [Greek *onthos*=slimy, and *phagein*=to eat.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Scarabeidæ (q. v.). They are somewhat flat and of small size.

♂n'-tō, *prep.* [Eng. *on*, and *to.*] On the top of; upon, on, to.

† To be "onto" (a person): To know what he is about; to be onto a scheme is to be informed of its real purpose as opposed to one that is alleged for the purpose of misleading. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

♂n'-tō-ğĕn'-ē-sīs, s. [Gr. *ōn* (genit. or *tos*)=being, and Eng. *genesis* (q. v.).]

*Biol.*: [ONTOGENY.]

† This form is used by Haeckel; both forms are used indifferently by his translator.

♂n'-tō-ğĕ-nĕt'-īc, a. [ONTOGENESIS.] Of or pertaining to Ontogenesis (q. v.).

♂n'-tō-ğĕ-nĕt'-īc-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *ontogenetic*; *-al*, *-ly.*] In an ontogenetic manner; by way of ontogenesis (q. v.).

♂n'-tōğ'-ĕn-ŷ, s. [ONTOGENESIS.]

*Biol.*: (See extract.)

"The history of development . . . of organic individuals, usually called Embryology, but more correctly and comprehensively, *Ontogeny*."—*Haeckel: Hist. Creation*, i. 10.

♂n'-tō-lōğ'-īc, ♂n'-tō-lōğ'-īc-al, *adj.* [ONTOLOGY; Fr. *ontologique*; Sp. *ontologico.*] Of or pertaining to ontology, or the science of being.

"The latest *ontological* systems being little distinguishable from the Alexandrian."—*G. H. Lewes: History of Philosophy*, ii. 2.

ontological-argument, ontological-proof, s.

*Philos.*: An argument for, or proof of the existence of God, derived from the very idea which man has of God—the greatest object or being that can be conceived. This conception exists in the intellect of all such as have the idea of God, and in the intellect of the atheist as well, for he understands what is expressed by "the absolutely greatest." But the greatest cannot be in the intellect alone, for then it would be possible to conceive something still greater, which should exist not only in the intellect, but in external reality. Hence the greatest must exist at the same time in the intellect and in the sphere of objective reality. God, therefore, is not simply conceived by man; he also really exists. The ontological argument was thus formulated by Anselm (1033-1109), and was revived in the seventeenth century by Descartes. (*Ueberweg.*)

♂n'-tō-lōğ'-īc-al-lŷ, *adv.* [English *ontological*; *-ly.*] In an ontological manner; by way of ontology.

♂n'-tōl'-ō-ğışm, s. [Eccles. Lat. *ontologismus*; Fr. *ontologisme.*]

*Philos. & Church Hist.*: A form of Platonic mysticism, the chief tenet of which is that the human intellect has an immediate cognition of God as its proper object, and the principle of all its cognitions. The writings of Prof. Ubaghs of Louvain, a prominent Ontologist, were censured by the Inquisition in 1866, and since then ontologism has ceased to have any practical influence on Roman metaphysical teaching. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

♂n'-tōl'-ō-ğist, s. [Eng. *ontolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who is versed in or treats of ontology; an ontological philosopher or metaphysician.

"Reid who is in principle as much *ontologist* as Hegel."—*Edinburgh Review*, Oct. 1859, p. 290.

♂n'-tōl'-ō-ğŷ, s. [Gr. *ōn* (genit. *ontos*)=being, pr. par. of *eimi*=to be; Fr. *ontologie.*]

*Philosophy*:  
1. The doctrine of the theory of being. In this sense, ontology deals with the nature, essence, qualities, and attributes of all existences.  
2. The same as METAPHYSICS (q. v.).



ō'-nūs, s. [Lat.]

1. A load, a burden.
2. The same as ONUS PROBANDI (q. v.).
3. Duty, obligation.

"On me be the onus of bringing it forward."—C. Brontë: *Jane Eyre*, ch. xvii.

**onus probandi**, s. [Lit. = the burden of proving.] The burden of proof; the obligation of furnishing evidence to prove a statement.

ōn'-ward, \*on-ward, adv. & a. [English on; -ward.]

A. As adv.: Toward a point in front; forward, on, in advance.

"Onward to Troy he goes."  
Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,504.

B. As adjective:

1. Forward, advancing, moving forward or toward the front.

"The impetuous Earl no warning heeds,  
But furious holds the onward way."  
Scott: *The Chase*.

2. In a state of advanced progression; advanced, forward; advanced toward completion or perfection.

"Philoxenus came to see how onward the fruits were of his friend's labor."—Sydney: *Arcadia*.

3. Leading forward toward perfection.

\*ōn'-ward-ness, s. [Eng. onward; -ness.] The quality or state of being onward; an advance, a pushing forward.

"That onwardness to the wonted strength, ministereth that pleasure whereby we be so refreshed."—Sir T. More: *Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

ōn'-wards, adv. [Eng. on; -wards.] Onward, forward, in advance.

ōn'-y-, pref. [ONYCHO-.]

ōn'-y, a. [ANY.] Any. (Scotch.)

"And if by *ony* queer mischance Doustercivil had got his claws on 't."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xlv.

ōn'-y-chā, s. [ONYX.] Heb. *Shechhellet*, probably the operculum of a mollusk of the genus *Strombus*.

"Take sweet spices, *onycha*, and galbanum."—Exodus xxx. 34.

ō-n'y-ch'-'i-a, s. [ONYX.]

Pathol.: A whitlow at the side of the finger-nail; paronychia.

ōn'-y-ch'ite, s. [ONYCHO-.]

Petrol.: A kind of marble.

ōn'-y-chō-, pref. [Gr. *onyx* (genit. *onychos*) = a finger-nail, a claw, a hoof.] A nail, a claw, the meaning completed by the second element of the word.

ō-n'y-ch'-'ō-mān-çy, s. [Pref. *onycho-*, and Gr. *manteia* = prophecy, divination.] Divination by means of the nails of the fingers.

ōn'-y-chō-my-cō-'sīs, s. [Pref. *onycho-*, and Gr. *mykēs* = a fungus.]

Pathol.: Favus of the nails. [FAVUS.] When tinea is established on the scalp it produces itching; scratching follows, and some of the fungi are transferred to the parts beneath the nail, where they grow till they perforate the nail itself. The remedy is a lotion of corrosive sublimate.

ōn'-y-chōph-'ōr-a, s. pl. [Pref. *onycho-*, and Gr. *phoros* = bearing, from *pherō* = to bear.]

Zoöl.: An order of Myriapoda, containing a single genus, *Peripatus* (q. v.). Nicholson suggests the name *Onychopoda* for the sake of uniformity.

ōn'-y-chō-teū-'this, s. [Pref. *onycho-*, and Lat., &c., *teuthis* = a calamary.]

Zoöl.: Uncinated-Calamary; pen narrow, with hollow, conical apex; arms with two rows of suckers; tentacles long and powerful, with a double series of hooks. Length from four to twenty-four inches. Eight species, from the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific oceans.

ō-n'y-g'-ēn-a, subst. [Pref. *ony-*, and Gr. *genos* = family.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Onygeae (q. v.).

ōn'-y-gēn-'ē-l, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *onygen(a)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. -ēl.]

Bot.: A family of Ascomycetous Fungi. It consists of a flocculent spreading mycelium, sending up white stalk-like bodies crowned by a globular perithecium filled with interlacing and branching filaments, bearing at their extremities globular cells with spores. Found on the feathers of dead birds, on cast-off horse-shoes, &c.

\*ōn'-y-gōph-'a-g'ist, s. [Gr. *onyx* = a nail, and *phagein* = to eat.] One who bites his nails.

"A substitute for biting the nails which I recommend to all *onygophagists*."—Southey: *The Doctor*, ch. ii., A. 1.

ō-n'yx, s. [Gr. *onyx* = a nail, a precious stone streaked with veins, the *onychion* of Theophrastus.]

1. Mineralogy:  
(1) A name given by the ancients to a striped variety of stalagmitic calcite, or "alabastrites," as it was then called.

(2) A variety of agate (q. v.), in which the variously-colored layers are in straight, parallel bands, adapted for and used in the carving of cameos.

2. Pathol.: [KERATITIS.]

**onyx-marble**, s.  
Min.: A name given to a beautiful clear white stalagmitic carbonate of lime, found in Oran, Algeria. Used for vases, tazzas, &c.

ō-n'yx-'is, subst. [Gr. *onyx* = a nail.] [INGROWING, q. v.]

ō-ō-, pref. [Gr. *ōon* = an egg.] An egg; the meaning completed by the second element.

ō-ō-çy'st, s. [Pref. *ōō-*, and Eng. *cyst* (q. v.).]

Physiol. (pl.): Ovicells; globular sacs, appended to the cells or chambers in which the polypides are contained in some of the Polyzoa. They serve as marsupial pouches for the ova.

ō-ō-gō-'nī-ūm, s. [Gr. *ōogonia* = the laying of eggs; *ōogoneō* = to lay eggs; pref. *ōō-*, and *goneuō* = to beget.]

Bot.: A special female cell in Algæ which, contracting, produces the oosphere. In the Saprolegniæ and Peronosporæ they are spherical, full of protoplasm, and usually terminal.

ō-ōld-'al, a. [Gr. *ōon* = an egg; Eng. suff. -oidal.] Resembling an egg; egg-shaped.

ōokh, s. [East Ind.] The sugar-cane.

ō-ō-līte, s. [Pref. *ōō-*, and Gr. *lithos* = a stone.]

1. Petrol.: A variety of limestone, composed of grains, like the roe of a fish, each of which has usually a small fragment of some organism or a grain of a mineral as a nucleus, around which concentric layers of calcareous matter have accumulated. [PISOLITE.] (Lyell.)

2. Geol. & Palæont.: The term is not now generally petrological, but is chiefly chronological, being applied to a certain considerable portion of the Secondary period and to the strata then deposited. During the Oölitic period Europe was largely covered by the sea, hot enough to be studded in places with coral reefs and contain certain cephalopods like Ammonites and Belemnites. At intervals muddy sediment so clouded the water as to kill the coral animals. This series of events was repeated more than once. Islands in the sea had a vegetation of Cycads, Ferns, Coniferæ, &c. Reptiles abounded, birds had apparently come into being [ARCHÆOPTERYX], and mammals of the Marsupial type. Some trap rocks in the Morea, in the Apennines, &c., seem to have proceeded from volcanoes active at this time, and some granites in the Alps appear contemporaneous. [JURASSIC.]

3. Comm., &c.: Some of the oölitic limestones are excellent for building.

ō-ō-līthe, s. [OÖLITE.]

Palæontology: The fossil egg of any oviparous animal.

ō-ō-lit-'ic, a. [Eng. *oölit(e)*; -ic.] Pertaining to oölite; consisting of or resembling oölite.

¶ For Oölitic-formation, Oölitic-strata, Oölitic-rocks, Oölitic-series, &c., see OÖLITE, Geol. 2.

**oölitic iron-ore**, s.

Min.: A variety of limonite, and sometimes of turgite (q. v.), found in masses of closely aggregated roe-like grains, resembling the rock oölite (q. v.).

ō-ō-lī-tif-'ēr-ōūs, a. [Eng. *oölit(e)*; *i* connect., and Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing oölite.

ō-ō-lōg'-ic-al, a. [Eng. *oölog(y)*; -ical.] Belonging to or connected with oölogy (q. v.).

"If a storm-swept island . . . held out the hope of some oölogical novelty, there was the egg-collector."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii, 773.

ō-ōl'-ō-g'ist, s. [Eng. *oölog(y)*; -ist.] A person devoted to the study of oölogy; one who collects birds' eggs with a view to their systematic study.

"Oölogists first saw the need of separating from the true Passeres several groups of birds that had for many years been unhesitatingly associated with that very uniform assemblage."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii, 773.

ō-ōl'-ō-g'y, s. [Pref. *ōō-*, and Gr. *logos* = a discourse; Fr. *ologie*.]

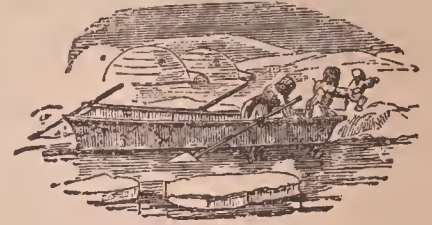
Nat. Hist.: A branch of ornithology which seeks to found a scientific classification of birds on the character of their eggs. According to Evelyn (*Diary*, Oct. 13, 1671), Sir Thomas Browne made a collection of eggs "of all the birds and fowls he could procure." The *Oölogie Ornithologique* of Des Murs (Paris, 1862) was the first work on the subject. In a popular sense oölogy includes the subject of nidification.

ōo'-lōng, ōu'-lōng, s. [Chinese = green dragon.] A variety of black tea, having the flavor of green tea.

ō-ōl'-y'-sīs, s. [Pref. *ōō-*, and Gr. *lysis* = a loosening.]

Bot.: Monstrous ovular development.

ōō'-mī-āk, s. [Native name.] A long, broad boat, used by the Esquimaux for conveying women, children, and property during their excursions in the summer season. It is furnished with seats, and



Oomiak.

propelled by means of oars, somewhat resembling a baker's peel. One, twenty-five feet by eight, and containing twenty-one women and children, visited the *Fury* and *Hecla* during Parry's expedition for the discovery of a northwest passage, 1821-23. (Capt. G. F. Lyon: *Private Journal*, ch. ii.)

\*oones, adv. [A. S. *ānes*.] Once. (Chaucer: *Persones Tale*.)

ō-ō-nin, s. [ALBUMIN.]

ōop, v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To bind with thread; hence, to join, to unite. (Scotch.)

ōo'-pāk, s. [Chinese.] A variety of black tea.

ō-ō-phō-rīd-'ī-ūm, s. [Pref. *ōō-*, and Gr. *phoros* = bearing.]

Bot.: The larger form of spore case in Selaginella.

ō-ō-phō-rī-'tīs, s. [Pref. *ōō-*, and Gr. *phoros* = bearing, and suff. -itis (q. v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the ovary. [OVARITIS.]

ōō'-riē, ōu'-riē, a. [Icel. *úrigr* = wet, from *úr* = drizzling rain.]

1. Chill, cold, shivering.
2. Sad-like; bleak, dismal, melancholy. (Scotch.)

ōos'-ite, s. [From the Oos Valley, Baden, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral having a composition related to those of the Pinite group (q. v.). It occurs in six or twelve-sided prisms, in a so-called pinite-porphry (q. v.), and is probably a pseudomorph after dichroite (q. v.).

ō-ō-sphère, s. [Pref. *ōō-*, and Eng. *sphere*.]

Bot. (pl.): In the Algæ and some Fungi and Hepaticæ a female cell; the mass of protoplasm required to be fertilized; a germ-cell (q. v.).

ō-ō-spō-rān-'gī-ūm (pl. *ō-ō-spō-rān'-gī-a*), s. [Pref. *ōō-*, and Mod. Lat. *sporangium*.]

Bot.: The name given by Thuret to the organs producing the smaller spores in certain dark-spored Algæ. Opposed to Trichosporangia (q. v.).

ō-ō-spōre, s. [Pref. *ōō-*, and Eng. *spore*.]

Bot.: In Algæ, Fungi, &c., an embryo

oöst, s. [OAST.]

ō-ōs'-stē-gīte, s. [Pref. *ōō-*, Gr. *stegō* = to cover, and suff. -ite.]

Zoöl. (pl.): Scales or other parts of Annulosa modified so as to protect the eggs while carried by the mother. (Huxley.)

ō-ō-thē-'ca, s. [Pref. *ōō-*, and Lat. *theca* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: An egg-case. Example, that of the cockroach.

ō-ōt'-ō-cōid, a. & s. [OÖTOCOIDEA.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to or having the characteristics of Dana's order or sub-class Oötozoidea (q. v.).

"The semi-oviparous method of reproduction in Oötozooid mammals."—*Amer. Journ. Science and Art*, xxxvi, 319.

B. As subst.: Any individual of the Oötozoidea.

"The Oötozooids, or non-typical mammals."—*American Journ. Science and Art*, xxx, 70.

ō-ōt'-ō-cōl-'dē-a, s. pl. [Gr. *ta ootoka* = oviparous animals, as opposed to *ta zootoka* = viviparous animals (Arist.: *H. A.*, i, 5, 1); and *eidos* = resemblance.]

Zoöl.: Dana's fourth order of mammals, including the Marsupialia and Monotremata, which he terms Semi-oviparous. He refers his other orders to a sub-class including typical mammals; and the semi-oviparous to a second, including the non-typical species, intermediate in some important respects between mammals and oviparous vertebrates.

ōō-trūm, s. [OTRUM.]



oôze, *v. i. & t.* [OOZE, *s.*]

**A. Intransitive:**

**I. Lit.:** To flow gently or in small quantities from the pores of a body; to percolate, as a liquid, through the pores of a substance, or small openings.

"The latent rill, scarce oozing through the grass."  
Thomson: *Spring*, 496.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. To come out; to come to light or public knowledge; as, a secret oozes out.

2. To flow away, to depart; as, His courage oozed out at his fingers' ends.

**\*B. Trans.:** To emit or give out slowly and gently; to allow to flow.

oôze, \*oose, \*wose, *s.* [A. S. *wāse*=ooze; *wōs*=juice; cogn. with Ital. *vās*=wetness; M. H. German *wase*; O. H. Ger. *waso*=turf, sod. For the loss of the initial *w* cf. provinc. *ood* for wood, *ooman* for woman, &c.]

**I. Ord. Lang.:** Soft mud, slime; earth so wet as to flow gently or easily yield to pressure.

"Many dashed into the stream, and, up to their waists in ooze and water, cried to the holy fathers to bless them."  
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Geol.:** A stratum consisting of minute calcareous and siliceous tests derived from various foraminifers, &c., the wreckage of land, with volcanic ash here and there, found on ocean-beds. It was discovered in the Atlantic, where it exists between 5,000 and 15,000 feet in depth, whence it is often called Atlantic ooze; but it occurs also in the Pacific, and probably in the ocean everywhere. The chief foraminifer constituting the ooze is *Globigerina* (q. v.). The ooze is an appropriate habitation for sea-lilies, sponges, &c. It is identical with the material of which chalk is composed [CHALK], and its deposition has gone on uninterruptedly from cretaceous times till now.

2. **Tanning:** A solution of tannin obtained by infusing or boiling oak-bark, sumac, catechu, or other tannin-yielding vegetable; the liquor of a tannin vat.

†ō-ō-zō-ā, *s. pl.* [Pref. *oo-*, and Gr. *zōa*, pl. of *zōon*=a living creature.]

**Zoöl.:** The same as PROTOZOA (q. v.).

oôz'-y, *a.* [Eng. *ooz(e)*; -y.] Containing or consisting of ooze; resembling ooze; slimy, miry.

"Breed shoals of fish in oozy dens."

King: *Art of Love*, pt. vi.

\*ō-pā-cāte, *v. t.* [Latin *opacatus*, pa. par. of *opaco*=to make dark, from *opacus*=shady.] To shade, to cloud, to darken, to obscure.

ō'-pā-çite, *s.* [Lat. *opac(us)*=dark; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

**Min.:** A name proposed for certain black opaque scales or grains found in many rocks, which are incapable of identification by means of the microscope.

ō-pāç'-i-tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *opacité*, from Lat. *opacitatem*, acc. of *opacitas*; *opacus*=shady.]

1. **Lit.:** The quality or state of being opaque; darkness; want of transparency; the quality or state of being impervious to light.

"Some fools have been made sacred for their immense profundity and opacity."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 510.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) Obtuseness; dimness of intellect.

(2) Obscurity; want of clearness. (Bp. Hall: *Sermon on 1 John* i. 5.)

†ō-pā-coūs, *a.* [Lat. *opacus*.] Dark, obscure, opaque.

"These opacous clouds."—Brome: *An Ode*. (1643.)

†ō-pā-coūs-něss, *s.* [Eng. *opacous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being opacous; opacity, opaqueness; imperviousness to light.

\*ō-pāç'-u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *opacus*.] The same as OPAQUE (q. v.).

"Any little notes or specks of opacular matter."—Sterne: *Tristram Shandy*, ii. 185.

ō'-pāh, *s.* [Native name.] [KINGFISH, 1.]

ō-pāke', *s.* [OPAQUE.]

ō'-pāl, *subst.* [Gr. *opallios* = a precious stone. (Dioscorides.)]

**Min.:** An amorphous form of silica combined with water, which varies in amount from 2.75 to 21, though mostly ranging from 3 to 9 per cent. Hardness, 5.5-6.5; specific gravity, 1.9-2.3, thus being below quartz-silica in both hardness and specific gravity. Luster, vitreous to resinous; colors, very variable, in some kinds a rich play of colors.

"CALDWELL, IDAHO, March 2.—Word comes from the opal mines near here of the finding of the largest opal in the world. It is said to be as large as a hen's egg and without a flaw. It is estimated that the gem will dress 325 carats and prove of the highest quality and immensely valuable."—Chicago News, March 2, 1894.

opal-allophane, *s.* [SCHRÖTTERITE.]

opal-glass, *s.* [OPALINE.]

opal-jasper, *s.* [OPAL.]

ō-pāl-ēsç'e', *v. i.* [Eng. *opal*; -*esce*.] To become or be opalescent; to give out a play of colors like an opal.

ō-pāl-ēsç'-eņçe, *s.* [Eng. *opalescen(t)*; -*ce*.] The quality or state of being opalescent; a play of color like that of an opal; a reflection of a milky and iridescent light.

ō-pāl-ēsç'-eņt, *adj.* [English *opalesc(e)*; -*ent*.] Resembling opal; having the iridescent tints of opal; reflecting a colored luster from a single spot.

ō-pā-lī'-nā, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *opalus*=an opal.]

**Zoöl.:** The typical genus of the family Opalinidæ (q. v.). The species are mouthless, free-swimming, and ovate or elongate in shape. Van Beneden (*Animal Parasites*, p. 78) says that "the rectum of frogs is always full of the species *Opalina ranarum*, which swarm in this cavity . . . and doubtless live on the contents of the intestine."

ō'-pāl-ine, *a. & s.* [Eng. *opal*; -*ine*.]

**A. As adj.:** Pertaining to or resembling opal.

"Frequently mixed with a ruby or opaline redness."—Cook: *Third Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

**B. As subst.:** A semi-translucent glass, also known as fusible porcelain or milk-glass. It is a glass whitened by the addition of phosphate of lime, peroxide of tin, or other ingredients.

opaline-felspar, *s.* [LABRADORITE.]

ō-pāl-īn'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *opalin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Zoöl.:** A family of Ciliata, sub-order Holotricha. The genera *Opalina* and *Anoplophrya* are parasitic within the intestines of Amphibia and Invertebrata.

ō'-pāl-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *opal*; -*ize*.] To make to resemble opal.

ō'-pāl-ized, *pa. par. or a.* [OPALIZE.]

opalized-wood, *s.* Wood petrified by silica so as to acquire a structure resembling that of common opal.

ō-pāl-ō-tỹpe, *s.* [English *opal*, *o* connect., and *type*.]

**Photog.:** A picture on milky glass.

ō-pāque' (que as k), \*ō-pāke', *a. & s.* [French *opaque*, from Latin *opacus*=shady; Ital. & Sp. *opaco*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. **Ord. Lang. & Physics:** Dark, shady, obscured; impervious to rays of light; not transparent.

¶ The epithet is applied to wood, metals, &c. If, however, an opaque body be cut in sufficiently thin slices it will become translucent.

2. **Bot.:** Dull, the reverse of shining, not the reverse of transparent.

**\*B. As subst.:** Opacity, obscurity.

"This opaque of nature and of soul."

Young: *Night Thoughts*, i. 43.

ō-pāque'-lỹ (que as k), *adv.* [Eng. *opaque*; -*ly*.] In an opaque manner; darkly, obscurely, dimly.

ō-pāque'-něss (que as k), \*ō-pāke'-něss, *s.* [Eng. *opaque*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being opaque; opacity; imperviousness to light.

"The earth's opakeness, enemy to light."

More: *On the Soul*, pt. ii., bk. i

ōpe, *a.* [OPE, *v.*] Open.

"The gates are ope."—Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 4.

ōpe, *v. t.* [A shortened form of *open* (q. v.).] To open. (Used only in poetry.)

"That golden key,

That ope the palace of eternity."

Milton: *Comus*, 14.

ō-pěğ'-rā-phā, *s.* [Gr. *opē*=a chink, and *graphē*=drawing. So called because the shields or apothecia are cracks upon the surface of the thal- lus resembling Hebrew or similar characters upon a pale ground.]

**Bot.:** A genus of Lichens, family Graphidæ, growing on the bark of trees, on stones, &c.

ō-peī'-dō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. *op(s)*, voice; *eidōs*, form; *scopeo*, view.] A device for the visual illustration of sounds by the movements of a ray of light reflected upon a screen from a mirror fastened upon a membrane. When the mirror is vibrated by the voice, instrumental music, etc., the movements are exhibited on the screen.

ōp'-eņ, \*opun, *a., adv. & s.* [A. S. *open* = open, lit. that which is lifted up, from *up*=up (q. v.); cogn. with Dut. *open*, from *op*=up; Icel. *opinn*=open, from *upp*=up; Danish *aaben*=open, from *op*=up; Sw. *öppen*=open, from *upp*=up; Ger. *offen*=open, from *auf*, O. H. Ger. *uf*=up. (Skedt.)]

**A. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. **Literally:**

(1) Unclosed; not shut, not fastened up, not stopped; unsealed, unfastened.

(2) Not closed; expanded, spread; as, an open hand.

(3) Uncovered.

"In the open air."—Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

(4) Not underground, sunk, or bored; as, an open cutting.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) Not closed; ready to hear, see, or receive anything; attentive.

"The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are open unto their cry."—Psalm xxxiv. 15.

(2) Having no obstacle or obstruction intervening; unobstructed, clear, free.

(3) Not concealed, hidden, or kept back; plain, evident, undisguised, exposed to view.

"They crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame."—Hebrews vi. 6.

(4) Liable to attack, not protected, exposed to be attacked.

"The service that I truly did his life,

Hath left me open to all injuries."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. II.*, v. 2.

(5) Free to be used or enjoyed; not restricted.

"Let me have open means to come to them."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 2.

(6) Free, generous, liberal, open-handed, bounteous.

"Having often of your open bounty tasted."

Shakesp.: *Timon*, v. 1.

(7) Characterized by liberality, generosity, or open-handedness; as, to keep open house.

(8) Free from dissimulation; frank, artless, sincere, plain, not reserved.

"The French are always open, familiar, and talkative."—Addison.

(9) Characterized by or expressive of frankness, sincerity, or artlessness; as, an open countenance.

"With dry eyes, and with an open look,

She met his glance."—Dryden: *Sigismonda*, 389.

(10) Free to be debated, capable of being argued, not yet decided, debatable, moot; as, an open question.

(11) Not settled or adjusted, not balanced or closed; as, to keep an account open.

(12) Not already occupied; free, disengaged; as, to keep a day open for an appointment.

(13) Free to be accepted or rejected; as, He left his challenge open.

(14) Not frosty; mild, moderate.

"An open and warm winter portendeth a hot and dry summer."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Gram.:** Applied to a letter enunciated without closing the mouth, or with full utterance; as, an open vowel.

2. **Music:** Applied to the strings of a stringed instrument when not compressed with the finger so as to alter the pitch; also to the note so produced. [OPEN-NOTES.]

**\*B. As adv.:** Openly, without disguise or secrecy.

"Do not then walk too open."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 3.

**C. As subst.:** An open, clear, or unobstructed space; especially in the phrase, *the open*.

"The Egyptians . . . engaged the enemy in the open."—London Times.

¶ \* (1) **In open:** Openly, publicly, without disguise, in public.

"The lady Anne

This day was view'd in open as his queen."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

(2) **To run wide open:** To conduct without restraint, either moral or legal.

**open-air, s.** Air unconfined; a place where it is thus unconfined, viz., one outside houses.

**Open-Baptist, s.**

**Church Hist. (pl.:** Baptists who admit to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper Christians of other denominations who have not been baptized by immersion.

**open-bill, open-beak, s.**

**Ornith (pl.:** *Anastomus*, a genus of Ciconiidae, sub-family Ciconiinae (True Storks).

**open-breasted, a.**

1. **Lit.:** Having the breast or bosom exposed; applied to a garment so made as to expose the breast.

2. **Fig.:** Free from dissimulation; frank, open, plain.

"Thou art his friend,

And therefore I'll be open-breasted to thee."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Custom of the Country*, v. 1.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



## open-bundle, s.

*Bot.*: A bundle of cells in which the cambium is continually forming new layers of permanent cells with the effect of increasing the thickness of that part of the stem. Examples, most Dicotyledons and Coniferae.

## open-cast, a.

*Min.*: A term signifying that the mineral, whatever it may be, is obtained by open working, and not by sinking shafts.

## open-check, s. [CHECK, s., A. II. 2.]

## open-credit, s.

*Comm.*: Credits given by bankers to their clients without personal guarantee or deposit of securities.

## open-diapason, s.

*Music*: The name of the chief open foundation stop of an organ. On the manuals it is of metal, on the pedal organ of metal or wood. The metal pipes of this stop are cylindrical, and are usually made of spotted metal, or of an equal mixture of tin and lead. This stop is of eight feet length on the manuals and sixteen feet on the pedals, unless stated to the contrary on the register.

## open-doored, a. Hospitable, ready to admit.

## open-door policy, s. (See extract.)

"Great Britain's position has been pronouncedly in favor of what has come to be known as the *open-door policy*. That is, confident of her ability to hold her own against all commercial competition, with the advantages she has already gained, she has advocated throwing open China, with its 400,000,000 purchasers, to the markets of the world."—*Chicago Times-Herald*, Aug. 21, 1898.

## open-eyed, a. Watchful, vigilant.

## open-flank, s.

*Fort.*: That part of the flank which is covered by the orillon.

## open-harmony, s.

*Music*: Chords formed by as equidistant a disposition of the parts as possible.

\**open-headed, \*open-heded* a. Bare-headed, uncovered. (*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 6.228.)

*open-link, open-ring*, s. The same as LAP-RING (q. v.).

*open matter*, s. *Print.*: Matter widely leaded or containing numerous break-lines.

## open-notes, s. pl.

*Music*: Of stringed instruments, the notes of the open strings (q. v.). Of wind instruments, such as the horn, trumpet, &c., the series of natural harmonics which can be produced by the lip of the performer without the assistance of a slide, key, or piston.

## open-pipe, s.

*Music*: A pipe open at the top, as opposed to one closed at the top. The pitch of a closed pipe is approximately one octave lower than that of an open pipe of the same length.

## open-policy, s.

*Comm.*: A policy in which, at the time of effecting the insurance, it is stated that the interest is to be hereafter declared.

## open-score, s.

*Music*: A score in which each part has a separate line assigned to it.

## open-sesame, s. [SESAME.]

*open-space*, subst. A place not built over or inclosed.

## open-strings, s. pl.

*Music*: Strings producing the sounds assigned to them according to the system of tuning belonging to the particular instrument.

## open-tail, s. A popular name for the medlar.

## open-tide, s.

1. Early spring; the time when flowers begin to open; the period between Epiphany and Ash-Wednesday.

2. The time after corn is carried out of the field. (*Prov. Eng.*)

*open-work*, subst. Work, especially of an ornamental nature, made so as to show openings through its substance.

*ō-pen, \*o-pen-en*, v. t. & i. [A. S. *openian*, from *open*=open; Dut. *openen*; Icel. *opna*; Dan. *aabne*; Sw. *öppna*; Ger. *öffnen*.] [OPEN, a.]

## A. Transitive:

## I. Literally:

1. To make open; to unclose; to free from fastening.

2. To expand; to spread open.

## II. Figuratively:

1. To free from obstruction; to render free of access; to make accessible an entrance, passage, or view into.

2. To make ready to hear or receive anything.

"Thine ear was not *opened*."—*Isaiah* xlviii. 8.

3. To make open, evident, plain, or public; to bring to view or knowledge; to show, to declare, to manifest, to reveal, to disclose.

"To thee have I *opened* my cause."—*Jeremiah* xx. 12.

\*4. To expound, to explain, to interpret.

"He *opened* to us the Scriptures."—*Luke* xxiv. 32.

5. To make known; to make accessible to travelers or traders; as, to *open* up a country.

6. To make free to use or enjoyment; as, to *open* a park or public garden.

7. To begin, to commence; to make a start in.

"By this time Schomberg had *opened* the campaign auspiciously."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

\*8. To affect with feeling; to touch, to impress.

"Whose heart the Lord *opened* that she attended unto the things which were spoken of Paul."—*Acts* xvi. 14.

## B. Intransitive:

## I. Ordinary Language:

## 1. Literally:

(1) To make a place, thing, &c., to open; to cause anything to be open, as a door.

"Open to me, my sister."—*Canticles*, v. 2.

(2) To become open or unclosed; to unclose itself; to be opened or parted.

"The earth *opened* and swallowed up Korah."—*Numbers* xvi. 32.

(3) To begin, to commence; as, The story *opens* as follows; The debate *opened*.

(4) To begin to appear; as, The mountain *opened* on our view.

II. Hunting: To bark on view or scent of the game.

"As prompt and light as when the hound  
Is *opening*." *Scott*: *Bridal of Triermain*, iii. 12.

## ¶ (1) To open a case:

*Law*: To speak first in it. The privilege rests with the advocate who takes the affirmative side.

## (2) To open pleadings:

*Law*: To state briefly before a jury the substance of the pleadings. This is generally done by the junior counsel.

*ō-pen-ēr*, s. [Eng. *open*; -er.] One who or that which opens; specif., a machine for opening cotton taken from the bales in which it has been closely compacted.

"True *opener* of mine eyes, prime angel blest."  
*Milton*: *P. L.*, xi. 598.

*ō-pen-händ-ēd*, a. [Eng. *open*, and *handed*.] Generous, liberal, bounteous, munificent, free, beneficent.

"The people readily forgave a courageous *openhanded* sailor for being too fond of his bottle."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

*ō-pen-händ-ēd-nēss*, s. [English *openhanded*; -ness.] The quality or state of being openhanded, generosity, liberality, munificence, bounty.

"Various motives urged Bulstrode to this *openhandedness*."—*G. Eliot*: *Middlemarch*, ch. lxvii.

*ō-pen-heart-ēd* (ea as a), a. [Eng. *open*, and *hearted*.] Sincere, candid, frank, open, free from dissimulation; generous.

"Of an *openhearted* generous minister you are not to say that he was in an intrigue to betray his country; but in an intrigue with a lady."—*Arbutnot*.

*ō-pen-heart-ēd-lý* (ea as a), adv. [Eng. *openhearted*; -ly.] In an openhearted manner; sincerely, frankly, generously, openly.

*ō-pen-heart-ēd-nēss* (ea as a), s. [Eng. *openhearted*; -ness.] The quality or state of being openhearted; sincerity, candor, generosity.

*ō-pen-līg, \*o-pen-yng*, pr. par., adj. & subst. [OPEN, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Beginning, first in order; as, an *opening* chapter.

C. *As substantive*:

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of opening, the state of becoming opened.

"With *openings* fast the gaping earth gave way,  
And in her inmost womb received the day."  
*Rowe*: *Lucan*, i. 954.

\*2. A beginning, a commencement; as, the *opening* of a debate, the *opening* of a tale.

\*3. A first sign or appearance; the dawn.

"God has been pleased to dissipate this confusion and chaos, and to give us some *openings*, some dawns of liberty and settlement."—*South*: *Sermons*.

4. An open place, a breach, a break, a chasm, a hole, a perforation, an aperture.

"Yet from an *opening* to the right appear'd  
A beam of sunshine."  
*Hoole*: *Orlando Furioso*, xiii.

5. A space cleared of underwood, or thinly wooded, as distinguished from a thick forest.

II. *Arch.*: A piercing or unfilled part in a wall, left for the admission of light, air, &c.

¶ *Opening the copper*:

*Soap-making*: An operation effected by putting in salt or brine till the ley runs freely on the laver from the goods.

*opening-bit*, s. A tapering tool with angular sides for widening an aperture.

*opening-knife*, s. A blunt, strong-bladed knife for opening oysters and tinned meats or fruit.

*opening-machine*, s. A machine for loosening the tussocks of cotton as it comes from the bale, so that the offal and dust may be removed and the fibers parted.

*ō-pen-lý*, adv. [Eng. *open*; -ly.]

1. In an open manner, publicly, without secrecy disguise.

"That justice that sees in secret, and rewards *openly*."—*South*: *Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 1.

2. In an open, candid, or frank manner; candidly, sincerely.

"And therefore I  
Will write and shew all *openly*."  
*Gower*: *C. A.* (Prol.)

3. Plainly, evidently.

"My love will show itself more *openly*."  
*Shakesp.*: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iv. 1.

*ō-pen-mōūthēd*, a. [Eng. *open*, and *mouthed*.]

1. *Lit.*: Having the mouth wide open; gaping.

"Nor doth 't affect this fond gentility,  
Whereon the fool world *openmouthed* gazes."  
*Drayton*: *Pastorals*, ecl. 5.

2. *Fig.*: Greedy, ravenous, clamorous.

*ō-pen-nēss, \*o-pen-ness*, subst. [Eng. *open*; -ness.]

I. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being open; freedom from obstruction; the state of being exposed.

"The *openness* thereof in manie places to the weather."  
—*Holinshed*: *Description of Britaine*, ch. xiii.

## II. Figuratively:

1. Plainness, clearness; freedom from ambiguity, doubt, or obscurity; manifestness.

"Deliver with more *openness* your answers  
To my demands."  
*Shakesp.*: *Cymbeline*, i. 6.

2. Freedom from disguise or reserve; unreservedness, plainness.

3. Candor, frankness, sincerity.

"An *opennesse* and franknesse of dealing."—*Bacon*: *Essays*; *Of Simulation*.

4. An expression or character of candor or frankness; as, the *openness* of a countenance.

5. Mildness; freedom from severity; as, the *openness* of the weather.

*ōp-ēr-a*, subst. [Ital.=work, performance, from Lat. *opera*=work, from *opus* (genit. *operis*)=work; Fr. *opéra*; Sp. *opera*.]

1. A dramatic entertainment, in which music forms an essential and not merely an accessory part. The opera is composed of solos, recitatives, duets, trios, quartets, or other pieces for single voices; choruses and finales; accompanied throughout with instruments variously combined to produce certain desired effects. Overtures or introductions precede the whole work or its several acts in nearly every case. The dramatic effect is heightened by the accessories of costumes and scenery, but they are not absolutely indispensable. The libretto or book of words rarely possesses any claim to literary merit, but serves as a mere framework for the composer. In many of the German and French operas of a lighter character spoken dialogue is introduced in the place of recitative, and the same practice is often observed in English opera, so called. There are many varieties of opera, but the chief are: The grand opera or *opera seria*, the romantic opera or *opera drammatica*, and the comic opera or *opera bouffa*, for which the French term *opera bouffe* has been adopted in America and also in England. The opera is of Italian origin, and of comparatively modern date, and is the immediate successor of the miracle-plays with music.

"The show and decoration of the Italian opera."—*Goldsmith*: *On Polite Learning*, ch. xii.

2. The score or libretto of a musical drama.

3. The theater or building in which operas are performed.

*opera-bouffe*, s. [OPERA.]

*opera-cloak*, s. A kind of cloak worn by ladies at the opera, theater, or evening reunions.

*opera-dancer*, s. One who dances in an opera; a ballet-dancer.

*opera-girl*, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A ballet-girl,

2. *Bot. (pl.)*: *Mantisia saltatoria*. [MANTISIA.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.  
-cian, -tian = šan. -tion, -sion = šhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = šhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1.



**opera-glass**, *s.* A binocular telescope of the kind invented by Galileo. It has a plano-concave or double-concave eye-glass, so that the image is not inverted and little light is lost, thus securing great distinctness. [FIELD-GLASS.]

**opera-hat**, *s.* A folding hat of felt, silk, or fur.

**opera-house**, *s.* A theater built especially for the performance of musical dramas.

**\*ōp'-ēr-ā-ble**, *a.* [Ital. *operabile*, from Latin *operor*=to work; *opus* (genit. *operis*)=work.] Possible to be done; practicable.

"Uncapable of operable circumstances, or rightly to judge the prudence of affairs."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, p. 9.

**ōp'-ēr-ām-ē-tēr**, *s.* [Latin *opera*=work, and Eng. *meter*.] An attachment to a machine to indicate the number of rotations of a shaft. It consists of a train of gear-wheels and pinions inclosed in a box and connected to or moved by the rotating shaft. A finger on the dial-plate indicates the number of rotations performed by the shafting.

**ōp'-ēr-ān-çe**, **\*ōp'-ēr-ān-çy**, *s.* [Lat. *operans*, pr. par. of *operor*=to work; *opus* (genit. *operis*)=work.] The act or state of operating; operation.

"[They] do effect  
Rare issues by their operance."  
*Beaum. & Fllet. (?)*: *Two Noble Kinsmen*, i. 3.

**ōp'-ēr-ant**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *operans*, pr. par. of *operor*=to work.]

**A. As adj.**: Operating, effective; having power to produce an effect.

"Faith, I must leave thee love, and shortly too;  
My operant powers their functions leave to do."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

**B. As subst.**: One who operates, an operator.

"They dare know of what may seem deform  
The supreme fair sole operant."  
*Coleridge: Religious Musings*.

**ōp'-ēr-āte**, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *operatus*, pa. par. of *operor*=to work; *opus* (genit. *operis*)=work; Fr. *opérer*; Ital. *operare*.]

**A. Intransitive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. To act; to perform work; to exercise power or strength, physical or mechanical.

"Nature and grace must operate uniformly; even as gravitation operates uniformly upon matter."—*Jortin*, Diss. 1.

2. To have or produce a desired result or effect; to act. [I. 1.]

"The plain convincing reason operates on the mind both of a learned and ignorant hearer as long as they live."—*Swift*.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Med.*: To act or produce a certain effect on the human system.

2. *Surg.*: To perform an operation upon a human body.

**\*B. Transitive**:

1. To effect; to produce or accomplish as an agent; to cause.

2. To work; to set or keep in operation or activity.

**ōp'-ēr-āt-ic**, **\*ōp'-ēr-āt-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *opera*; *t* connect., and suff. *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to opera; designed for or appropriate to opera; resembling opera.

**ōp'-ēr-ā-tion**, **\*o-per-a-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *opération*, from Lat. *operatio*, accus. of *operatio*=work, from *operatus*, pa. par. of *operor*=to work, to operate (q. v.); Sp. *operacion*; Ital. *operazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. The act or process of operating; the exertion of power or strength, physical, mechanical, or moral; agency, action.

"In architecture, as in all other operative arts, the end must direct the operation."—*Reliquie Wottonianæ*, p. 6.

2. Action; power or quality of producing a desired effect or result; mode or power of acting; active qualities; as, the operation of a medicine.

3. An effect or result produced; influence.

"That false fruit  
Far other operation first display'd."  
*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 1,012.

4. A series of acts or processes in experiments; process, manipulation; as, operations in chemistry.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Math.*: Something to be done; generally some transformation to be made upon quantities, which transformation is indicated either by rules or by symbols.

"The very quantities which we should otherwise have to calculate by long and tedious operations."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (ed. 5th), § 292.

2. *Mil. & Naval*: The carrying out of preconcerted plans by regular movements; a series of military or naval movements.

"In war every operation, from the greatest to the smallest, ought to be under the absolute direction of one mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. *Surg.*: An act performed by a properly qualified person upon a human body, either with the hand or by means of an instrument, for the purpose of healing the part operated on, or of restoring it to its normal condition.

**ōp'-ēr-ā-tive**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *opératif*; Sp. & Ital. *operativo*.]

**A. As adjective**:

1. Having the power of acting or of exciting force, physical, mechanical, or moral; having forcible agency; active in producing results or effects.

"The operative strength of a thing may continue the same."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 1.

2. Efficacious, effective; producing effects; having influence.

3. Practical; worked or carried on by mechanical or manual power, as opposed to mental or intellectual; as, an operative art.

**B. As subst.**: A skilled workman; an artisan, a mechanic.

**ōp'-ēr-ā-tive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *operative*; *-ly*.] In an operative manner.

"If . . . the art of the shipwright were in the timber itself, *operatively* and effectually, it would there act just as nature doth."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 155.

**ōp'-ēr-ā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat., from *operatus*, pa. par. of *operor*=to work, from *opus* (genit. *operis*)=work; Fr. *opérateur*; Sp. *operador*; Ital. *operatore*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which operates or produces an effect.

"Chemical and other accidental discoveries have been made, besides, and beyond and without the intention of the operator."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 154.

2. *Surg.*: One who performs an operation upon the human body, either with the hand or by means of instruments.

**\*ōp'-ēr-ā-tōr-y**, *s.* [English *operat(e)*; *-ory*.] A laboratory. (*Cowley*.)

**ō-pēr-cu-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *operculum*]; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar*.] Pertaining to or having an operculum; operculate.

**ō-pēr-cu-lār-ī-a**, *s.* [Lat. *operculum*=a cover, a lid, so named from the operculate calyx.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the family Opercularidæ (q. v.). They are pretty plants.

**ō-pēr-cu-lār-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *opercularia*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Bot.*: A family of Cinchonaceæ, tribe Coffeæ.

**ō-pēr-cu-lā-ta**, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *operculatus*, pa. par. of *operculo*=to furnish with a cover; *operculum*=a cover.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A section of Pulmoniferous Gasteropods; the shell is closed by an operculum. There are two families, Cyclostomidæ and Aviculi-dæ. Early fossil species from the Eocene Tertiary.

**ō-pēr-cu-late**, **ō-pēr-cu-lāt-ēd**, *adj.* [Latin *operculatus*, from *operculo*=to furnish with a cover.] The same as OPERCULAR (q. v.). Specif., in botany, used to describe a calyx which is united into a kind of cap or lid, which falls off entire. Example, Eucalyptus.

**ōp'-ēr-cū-li-form**, *adj.* [Lat. *operculum*=a lid, and *forma*=form, shape.] Having the form of a lid or cover.

**ō-pēr-cu-li-na**, *subst.* [Lat. *operculum*]; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Foraminifera, family Nummulitidæ. The spiral convolutions are all visible. It commences in the Upper Cretaceous, but abounds in the Eocene of southern Europe and of Africa.

**ō-pēr-cu-lūm**, *s.* [Latin, from *operio*=to shut, to close.]

1. *Anatomy*: The group of convolutions in the cerebrum between the two divisions of the fissure of Sylvius.

2. *Botany*:

(1) *Gen.*: A lid, as of the pitcher in *Nepenthes*.

(2) *Spec.*: The lid closing the urn, theca, or sporangium in mosses.

3. *Ichthy.*: One of a chain of broad flat bones forming the gill-cover in osseous fishes.

4. *Zoöl.*: In many of the Gasteropoda, a calcareous, horny, or fibrous plate, secreted by the metapodium, and serving to close the orifice of the shell when the animal is retracted. The Periwinkle is a familiar example. The term is also applied to a lid which closes the shell of the sessile cirripedes of *Balanus* and *Verruca*, and of the lids of certain eggs.

**ōp'-ēr-ēt-ta**, *s.* [Ital., dimin. of *opera*.]

*Music*: A short opera or musical drama of a light character.

**ōp'-ēr-ōse**, **\*ōp'-ēr-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *operosus*, from *opus* (genit. *operis*)=work; Ital. & Sp. *operoso*.] Laborious; full of or attained with labor, trouble, and tediousness.

"All these *operose* proceedings were adopted by one of the most decided tyrants in the rolls of history."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

**ōp'-ēr-ōse-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *operose*; *-ly*.] In an operose manner.

**ōp'-ēr-ōse-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *operose*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being operose; laboriousness.

"God and nature do things every where in the most frugal and compendious way, and with the least *operose-ness*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 672.

**ōp'-ēr-ōs-ī-ty**, *s.* [Latin *operositas*, from *operosus*=operose (q. v.).] Laboriousness; great labor or trouble; operoseness.

"There is a kind of *operosity* in sin."—*Bp. Hall: Select Thoughts*, 45.

**ōp'-ēr-ōūs**, *a.* [Latin *operosus*.] Laborious, operose.

"Written language, as it is more *operous*, so it is more digested and is permanent."—*Holden: On Speech*.

**\*ō-pēr-tā-nē-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *operantus*, from *operio*=to shut, to close.] Secret, hidden, private.

**ōpe-tide**, **\*ope-tyde**, *s.* [Eng. *ope*, and *tide*.] Early spring; open-tide.

"God grudges not our moderate and reasonable jollities, there is an *opetide* by his allowance as well as a Lent."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon in Lent*. (1641.)

**ōph-ī-**, *pref.* [OPHIO-.]

**ō-phī-a-sis**, *s.* [Greek *ophiasis*=a bald place on the head of serpentine or winding form. (*Galen*.)] *Pathol.*: (See etym.)

**ō-phīb-ō-lūs**, *s.* [Pref. *ophi-*, and Greek *bolos*=a throw with a casting net.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of snakes, family Colubridæ. Coues (*U. S. Geog. Survey* (1875), vol. v.) enumerates three species. *Ophibolus getulus* is the King-snake of this country, a deadly foe of the rattlesnake, which it overcomes and devours. An equal antipathy exists between it and the Moccasin-snake, on which account the King-snake is protected in the Southern states.

**ōph-ī-çeph-ā-lūs**, *s.* [OPHIOCEPHALUS.]

**ōph-ī-cleide**, *s.* [Fr. *ophicléide* (lit. = key-serpent); pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *kleis* (genit. *kleidos*)=a key.]

*Music*: A wind instrument of metal, invented to supersede the serpent in the orchestra and in military bands. It consists of a wide conical tube, terminating in a bell like that of a horn, having ten ventages with keys, and a mouthpiece like that of the serpent. There are two sorts of ophicleides, alto and bass. The bass ophicleide is written on the F-clef, and its compass is three octaves and one note, from B on the third space below the bass staff to C on the third space of the treble staff. They are in two keys, C and B $\flat$ . The alto ophicleide has a compass similar in extent to that of the bass instrument, but starting from a note one octave higher. This instrument is not so satisfactory as its bass fellow, and is therefore but rarely heard. The double-bass ophicleides are in F and E $\flat$ , a fifth below the bass ophicleides in C and B $\flat$ . The amount of breath required to play the double-bass ophicleide will probably prevent its general adoption.

**ōph-īd-ēr-pē-tōn**, *s.* [Greek *ophidion*=a little snake, and *herpeton*=a reptile.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Labyrinthodonts from the Coal Measures. Prof. Miall placed them in his group Aistopoda.

**ō-phīd-ī-a**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ophis*=a serpent.]

1. *Zoöl.*: Snakes; an order of the class Reptilia, which is placed by Prof. Huxley in his division Sauropsida (q. v.). The body is always cylindrical and vermiform, covered with horny scales, but without a bony exo-skeleton. Vertebrae proœlous, with rudimentary transverse processes. They have no sternum, pectoral arch, forelimbs, or sacrum; nor, as a rule, are traces of hinder limbs present, though they occasionally occur *e. g.*, in Python (q. v.). Hooked conical teeth are always present, ankylosed with the jaw. [POISON-FANG.] The order is preëminently tropical, the species rapidly diminishing as the distance from the Equator increases, and wholly ceasing before the Arctic or Antarctic Circle is reached. The classification is not fixed. According to Wallace, the order contains twenty-five families. There is another and natural division into three sub-orders: (1) Thanatophidia (Venomous Snakes), with two groups, Proteroglyphia and Solenoglyphia; (2) Colubri-formes (Innocuous Colubri-form Snakes); and (3) Typhlopida (Blind Snakes).

2. *Palæont.*: First found in the Eocene of Sheppey, others from Miocene of Germany, and in some Tertiary beds in the United States. Most of these appear to have belonged to the Pythonidæ. Poison-fangs have been found in some of the later Tertiary

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



deposits, and a colubrine snake from the Upper Miocene of the South of France. (Wallace.) The more important genera will be described under their names.

**ō-phīd'-i-an, a. & s.** [Mod. Lat., &c., *ophidi(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an*.]

**A. As adj.:** Belonging to or having the characters of the order Ophidia (q. v.).

**B. As subst.:** Any individual of the order Ophidia.

"No remains of *ophidians* are known to occur in any Palaeozoic or Mesozoic deposit."—*Nicholson: Palaeont.*, ii. 199.

**ōph-ī-dī'-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *ophidi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Ichthy.:** A family of Anacanthani (q. v.). The body is more or less elongated, naked or scaly. Verticals generally united, dorsal occupying greater portion of the back; ventrals rudimentary, or absent. Mostly marine. Dr. Günther divides the family into five groups: Brotulina, Ophidiina, Fiers asferina, Ammodytina, and Congrogadina.

**ō-phīd'-i-ī-næ, s. pl.** [Mod. Latin *ophidi(um)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

**Ichthy.:** A group of Ophidiidæ (q. v.). The ventrals are replaced by a pair of barbels, inserted below the glosso-hyal. It contains two genera, Ophidium and Genypterus.

**ō-phīd'-i-ōid, a.** [Mod. Lat. *ophidi(um)*; Eng. suff. *-oid*.] Belonging to or having the characteristics of the family Ophidiidæ, or the genus Ophidium.

"The fifth group of *ophidioid* fishes includes two genera."—*Prof. Seale, in Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, v. 66.

**ō-phīd'-i-ōūs, a.** [OPHIDIA.] Snake-like; belonging to the order Ophidia or Serpents.

**ō-phīd'-i-ūm, s.** [Gr. *ophidion*=a fish resembling the conger, prob. *Ophidium barbatum*.]

**Ichthy.:** The typical genus of the group Ophidiina. Body elongate, compressed, covered with minute scales; teeth small. Seventy species are known, from the Atlantic and Pacific; all differing in the structure of the air-bladder. *Ophidium barbatum*, about nine inches long, is a Mediterranean fish. The body is flesh-colored, the dorsal and anal fins margined with black.

**ōph-ī-dō-bā-trā'-chī-a, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *ophidi(a)*, o connective, and Eng., &c., *batrachia*.]

**Zoöl.:** A synonym of Owen's Ophiomorpha (q. v.).

**ōph-ī-mor'-phic, a.** [Pref. *ophi-*, and Greek *morphē*=form.] Having the form of a serpent.

**ōph-ī-ō-, pref.** [Gr. *ophis* (genit. *opheōs*, *opheos*)=a serpent.] Of, belonging to, or in any respect resembling a serpent or snake.

**ōph-ī-ō-cār'-y-ōn, s.** [Pref. *ophio-*, and Greek *karyon*=a nut.]

**Bot.:** A genus of Sabiacæ, placed by Lindley in the Dodonæe (q. v.). The only species, *Ophiocaryon paradoxum*, grows in British Guiana. Its seeds are sometimes called snake-nuts, their embryo being spirally twisted like a coiled-up snake.

**ōph-ī-ō-çē-phāl'-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *ophiocephal(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Ichthy.:** An acanthopterygian family of freshwater fishes, with elongate, sub-cylindrical bodies. They often leave the water for a considerable time. Habitat, the rivers of the Oriental region. There are two genera, Ophiocephalus and Channa, and twenty-six species.

**ōph-ī-ō-çēph'-a-lūs, s.** [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *kephalē*=the head.]

**Ichthy.:** Walking-fish; the typical genus of the family Ophiocephalidæ (q. v.). *Ophiocephalus striatus* is universally distributed over India. The male constructs a nest, in which the ova are deposited.

**ōph-ī-ōc'-ō-mā, s.** [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *komē*=hair.]

**Zoöl.:** A genus of Ophiurida. The rays are simple, not squamose, and separated at their base by small pendagonal plates. The species are called Brittle stars, from their fragility.

**ōph-ī-ō-dēs, s.** [Gr. *ophiōdēs*=snaky.]

**1. Zoölogy:**

(1) Wagner's name for a genus of Brazilian lizards, family Scincidæ, which have two rudimentary limbs close to the anus.

(2) A genus of Plumulariidæ, having many thread-like organs, ending in knobs with thread cells.

**2. Entom.:** A genus of Ophiuridæ (q. v.).

**ōph-ī-ō-gēneš, s. pl.** [Gr. *ophiogenēs*=serpent-generated.]

**Anthrop.:** The name of some Asiatic tribes mentioned by Strabo, Ælian, and Pliny.

"The *Ophiogenes*, or serpent-race of the Troad, kindred of the vipers, whose bite they could cure by touch, and descendants of an ancient hero transformed into a snake."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (1871), ii. 218.

**ōph-ī-ō-glōs-sā'-çē-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *ophiogloss(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

**Bot.:** Adders' Tongues; an order of Acrogens, alliance Filicales. The vernation is straight, the capsules, which are in spikes or panicles, formed on the margin of a contracted leaf, are large, coriaceous, two-valved, without a ring, or areola. Distribution, the Asiatic islands, the West Indies, &c. Known genera three or four. Number of species undetermined.

**ōph-ī-ō-glōs'-sūm, s.** [Pref. *ophio-*, and Greek *glōssa*=the tongue, which the frond of these ferns resembles in form.]

**Bot.:** The typical genus of the order Ophioglossaceæ (q. v.). The frond is ovate and simple, the capsules spiked. Known species three or four. *Ophioglossum vulgatum* is the Common Adder's Tongue. It has ovate, linear, or elliptic, oblong fronds, from six to nine inches long. Is found in damp pastures, on banks, in woods, &c., and is in fruit from May to July. There are two sub-species, *Ophioglossum vulgatum* proper, and *O. lusitanicum*.

**\*ōph-ī-ōg'-ra-phŷ, s.** [Pref. *ophio-*, and Greek *graphō*=to write, to describe.] A description of serpents; ophiology.

**ōph-ī-ōl'-a-trŷ, s.** [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *latreia*=service, worship.] Serpent-worship (q. v.).

"Thenceforth such direct examples of *ophiolatry* may be traced on into classic and barbaric Europe."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (1871), ii. 117.

**ōph-ī-ō-lite, s.** [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *lithos*=stone.]

**Petrol.:** A rock composed of serpentine mixed with more or less dolomite, magnesite, or calcite. Hence Hunt divides it into (1) Dolomitic, (2) Magnesitic, and (3) Calcitic Ophiolite, according to the particular one of the three minerals present in each case. It is clouded green, veined with white or pale green. Called also Verd-antique. (*Dana*.)

**ōph-ī-ō-lōg'-ic, ōph-ī-ō-lōg'-ic-al, adj.** [Eng. *ophiolog(y)*; *-ic, -ical*.] Of or pertaining to ophiology.

**ōph-ī-ōl'-ō-gist, s.** [English *ophiolog(y)*; *-ist*.] One who is versed in ophiology, or the natural history of serpents.

**ōph-ī-ōl'-ō-gŷ, s.** [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.] That branch of zoölogy which deals with the natural history, classification, and description of serpents.

**ōph-ī-ō-mān-çŷ, s.** [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *mantia*=prophecy, divination.] A mode of divination by the actions, appearance, or behavior of serpents, as by their manner of eating, or by their coils.

**ōph-ī-ō-mor'-phā, s. pl.** [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *morphē*=form.]

**Zoöl.:** The family Cæciliadæ (q. v.), which was raised to ordinal rank by Owen. They are serpentine or vermiform amphibians, without limbs, anus terminal, the skin generally with horny scales imbedded in it. Eyes rudimentary or absent.

**ōph-ī-ō-mor'-phōūs, a.** [OPHIOMORPHA.] Having the form of a serpent.

**ō-phī-ōn, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *ophiōn*=a fabulous animal in Sardinia; a centaur.]

**Entom.:** The typical genus of the family Ophioidæ (q. v.).

**ōph-ī-ōn'-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Latin *ophion*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Entom.:** A family of Ichneumonids having the abdomen laterally compressed, and more or less shaped like a scimitar.

**ōph-ī-ōph'-a-goūs, a.** [OPHIOPHAGUS.] Eating or feeding on serpents.

**ōph-ī-ōph'-a-gūs, s.** [Pref. *ophio-*, and Greek *phagein*=to eat.]

**Zoöl.:** A genus of Elapidæ, with one species, *Ophiophagus elaps*. It is one of the largest and most deadly of the Indian snakes, and, though widely distributed, is not very common. It attains a maximum length of about fourteen feet, the head is beautifully shielded, and the neck dilatible, like that of a cobra. Its generic name has reference to its habit of feeding on snakes.

**ōph-ī-ōp'-ō-gōn, s.** [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *pōgōn*=the beard.]

**Bot.:** The typical genus of the tribe Ophiopogonæ (q. v.). They are from eastern Asia.

**ōph-ī-ōp'-ō-gō-nē-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Latin *ophiopogon*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

**Bot.:** A tribe of Liliaceæ.

**ōph-ī-ōps, s.** [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *ōps*=the eye.]

**Zoöl.:** A genus of Lizards, family Lacertidæ. They have no eyelids. *Ophiops elegans* is found at Smyrna.

**ōph-ī-ōr-rhī'-zā, s.** [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *rhiza*=a root.]

**Bot.:** A genus of Hedyotidæ (q. v.), from India, Burmah, and Assam. *Ophiorrhiza mungos* is so

called because it is said to be one of the plants which the Mongoose eats when bitten by a snake. It is popularly believed in India to be a remedy for bites of snakes, mad dogs, &c. The plant is so bitter that the Malays call it earth-gall.

**ōph-ī-ō-sāu'-rūs, s.** [OPHISAURUS.]

**ōph-ī-ō-thrix, s.** [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *thrix*=hair.]

**Zoöl.:** A genus of Ophiurida, *Ophiothrix fragilis* is the Common Brittle-star.

**ōph-ī-ōx'-y-lōn, s.** [Pref. *ophio-*, and Gr. *xylon*=wood.]

**Bot.:** A genus of Carisseæ. The Telugu physicians give the root of *Ophioxylon serpentinum* as a febrifuge and an alexipharmic. Called also *Rauwolfia serpentina*.

**ōph-ī-sāu'-rūs, s.** [Pref. *ophi-*, and Gr. *sauros*=a lizard.]

**Zoöl.:** Glass-snake; an American genus of Zonuridæ, ranging from Virginia to Florida. There is but one species, *Ophisaurus ventralis*. It is small, breakable, and limbless. Length, from twenty-eight to forty inches.

**ōph-ī-te (1), a. & s.** [Gr. *ophitēs*, from *ophis*=a serpent; Fr. *ophite*.]

**\*A. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to a serpent.

**B. As substantive:**

**Min.:** The same as SERPENTINE (q. v.).

**ōph-ī-te (2), s.** [Gr. *ophis*=a serpent; suff. *-ite*.]

**Church Hist. & Eccles. (pl.):** A sect of serpent-worshippers which seems to have arisen prior to the Christian Church, but which was little known till the second century, when Christian as well as Jewish Ophites arose. They mingled Gnosticism with their Christian belief. When they celebrated the Lord's Supper, they allowed a serpent to crawl around and over the bread. At the close of the ordinance, the worshipers kissed the serpent, and then sung a hymn of adoration to the Supreme Being, whom the serpent in Paradise, whom they identified with Christ, had made known to men. Called also Serpentarians. (*Mosheim, Neander*.)

**\*ō-phī-tēs, s.** [Gr.] [OPHITE (1), B.]

**ō-phit'-ic, a.** [Eng., &c., *ophit(e)* (1); suff. *-ic*.]

**Petrol.:** Of or belonging to the rocks called Ophites. (See extract.)

"For the first time I propose following M. Michel Lévy, to employ the term *ophitic* structure, from its first having been noticed in connection with those interesting rocks, the ophites of the Pyrenees."—*Prof. Judd, in Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xli. 360, 361.

**ōph-ī-ū'-chūs, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *ophiouchos*; *ophis*=a serpent, and *echō*=to have.]

**Astron.:** Serpentarius, the Serpent-bearer, a constellation of the northern hemisphere. One of the ancient asterisms, having Hercules on the north, Scorpio on the south, and Serpens on the west. It has about eighty stars visible to the naked eye, the chief being Ras Alague (q. v.).

**ōph-ī-ūr'-a, s.** [Gr. *ophiura*, fem. of *ophiuros*=serpent-tailed; pref. *ophi-*, and *oura*=tail.]

**1. Zoöl.:** Sand-star; the typical genus of the family Ophiuridæ, and the order or class Ophiuroidea. The arms are very long, and adapted for creeping. When touched, it can cast off one or all of its rays, hence it is difficult to preserve specimens entire.

**2. Palæont.:** The genus occurs from the Carboniferous, or at least from the Lias, till now

**ōph-ī-ūr'-id, a. & s.** [OPHIURIDA.]

**A. As adj.:** Belonging to or characteristic of the Ophiurida (q. v.).

"An *ophiurid* arm."—*P. H. Carpenter, in Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 269.

**B. As subst.:** Any individual of the Ophiurida (q. v.).

"The mouth of an Echinopædium becomes that of the *Ophiurid*."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 566.

**ōph-ī-ūr'-i-dæ, ōph-ī-ūr'-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Latin *ophiur(a)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, or neut. *-ida*.]

**Zoöl.:** Ophiurids; the typical family of the order (or order of the class) Ophiuroidea. They have simple and undivided arms; the genital fissures are mostly five in number. Mr. P. H. Carpenter includes under it the genera Ophiura, Ophiocoma, and Ophiothrix (q. v.).

**ōph-ī-ūr-īd'-ē-a, ōph-ī-ūr-rōīd'-ē-a, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *ophiur(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idea* or *-oidea*.]

**1. Zoöl.:** Prof. Huxley, who adopts the form Ophiuroidea, and calls it an order of Echinodermata, thus defines it:

"The body is depressed, and gives off five arms of a different structure from itself. Each presents a central axis, formed by a chain of quadrate ossicles, and for each ossicle a row of four superficial plates; one ventral, one



dorsal, and two lateral. The ambulacral vessel lies between the ventral plates and the quadrate ossicles, and only extends to the summit of each arm. The larvæ are pluteiform, and have a skeleton."—*Classif. of Animals* (1869), p. 129.

Carpenter adopts the form Ophiuroidea, and calls it a class containing two orders, Ophiurida and Astrophytida.

2. *Palæont.*: Ophiurids have existed from Silurian times till now.

**ōph-ī-ūr-ōid**, s. [OPHIUROIDEA.] Any individual of the order Ophiuroidea (q. v.).

"The development of the ophiuroids is sometimes direct."—*Nicholson: Zoölogy* (1878), p. 197.

**ōph-ī-ū-ša**, s. [Lat. *ophiussa*, *ophiussa*; from Gr. *ophiussa*, *ophiussa*= (1) The name of Cyprus, and various other islands which abound in serpents. (2) A magical herb growing in the island of Elephantine.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of the family Ophiuidæ (q. v.).

**ōph-ī-ūs-ī-dæ**, s. pl. [Lat. *ophius(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: A family of Moths, group Noctuina. The thorax is robust, the abdomen smooth, the wings thick, the larva elongate, with the pro-legs long. [OPHIODES, 2.]

**ōph-rē-æ**, s. pl. [Lat. *ophr(ys)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Orchidaceæ, having the pollen powdery, granular, or sectile, and the anther terminal, erect. It contains the families Serapiadæ, Satriadæ, Gymnadenidæ, Holotrichidæ, Disidæ, and Corycidæ.

**ōph-rŷ-dī-na**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ophryd(ium)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

*Zoöl.*: A sub-family of Vorticellidæ. The animalcules excrete and inhabit a soft, mucilaginous, solitary sheath or compound zoöcythium. Two genera, Ophionella and Ophrydium. (*Saville Kent.*)

**ō-phrŷd-ī-ūm**, s. [Gr. *ophrydion*, dimin. from *ophrys*=an eyebrow.]

*Zoöl.*: The type-genus of the sub-family Ophrydina (q. v.), from salt and fresh water. *Saville Kent* records three species, *Ophrydium versatile*, *O. eichornii*, and *O. sessile*.

**ōph-rŷ-ō-dēn-dri-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ophryodendr(on)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Tentaculifera Actinaria. The tentacles are apparently united so as to form one or more distinct probosciform appendages, the distal terminations of which are naked or cirrate. Two genera, Ophryodendron and Acinetopsis.

**ōph-rŷ-ō-dēn-drōn**, s. [Pref. *ophryo-*, and Gr. *dendron*=a tree.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the family Ophryodendridæ (q. v.). They are marine, and the animalcules are mostly associated in colonies. Parasitic on Hydrozoa and Crustaceans. Six species. (*Saville Kent.*)

**ōph-rŷ-ō-glē-na**, s. [Pref. *ophryo-*, and Greek *glēnē*=the pupil of the eye.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the family Ophryoglenidæ (q. v.). There are three species, *Ophryoglena acuminata*, *O. atra*, and *O. oblonga*, inhabiting pond and bog waters.

**ōph-rŷ-ō-glē-nī-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ophryoglen(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Holotrichous Ciliata. The animalcules are free-swimming and ciliate throughout. *Saville Kent* enumerates nine genera.

**ōph-rŷs**, s. [Lat.=*Listera ovata* (?); Gr. *ophrys*=an eyebrow. Named from the markings of the lip.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the tribe Ophreæ. It is of the family Serapiadæ. The tubers are ovoid, the perianth spreading, the petals small, no spur; glands of the stalks of the pollen-masses each in a distinct little pouch. The flowers are beautiful, and have all a curious resemblance to certain insects. The genus is from Europe, the north of Africa, and the west of Asia.



Ophrys.

**ōph-thāl'-mī-a**, s. [Gr. *ophthalmia*, from *ophthalmos*=an eye.]

*Pathol.*: A term used to indicate the structural changes produced by proliferation and catarrhal inflammation, going on to the formation of pus in the mucous membrane of the eye, exhibiting various forms, catarrhal, pustular, purulent (in the new-born infant), gonorrhœal,

strumous, or scrofulous, and chronic. The chief symptoms are redness of the eye, chemosis, or swelling, discharge of fluid and pus, intolerance of light, and frequently, in severe cases, spasmodic closure of the eyelids. When the cornea is involved, destruction of the eye and permanent loss of sight—as in diphtheria and small-pox, or from sand, &c., as among the troops and natives in Egypt especially—is a common result. Treatment of the discharge by caustics and astringents is imperatively called for.

**ōph-thāl'-mīc**, a. [Gr. *ophthalmikos*, from *ophthalmos*=the eye.] Pertaining or relating to the eye.

**ophthalmic-barberry**, s. [BERBERIS.]

**ophthalmic-ganglion**, s.

*Anat.*: A ganglion formed by the short root of the third cerebral nerve. It supplies the motor filaments to the iris.

**ōph-thāl-mī-tis**, s. [Gr. *ophthalmos*=the eye; *-itis*.]

*Pathol.*: Ophthalmia. (*Parr*, &c.)

**ōph-thāl-mō-**, pref. [Gr. *ophthalmos*=the eye.] Relating to the eye.

**ōph-thāl-mō-dŷn'-ī-a**, s. [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Gr. *odynē*=pain.] Pain, especially a rheumatic pain of the eye.

**ōph-thāl-mōg'-ra-phŷ**, s. [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Gr. *graphō*=to write.] A description of the eye.

**ōph-thāl-mōl'-ō-gīst**, s. [Eng. *ophthalmolog(y)*; *-ist*.] One who is versed or skilled in ophthalmology.

**ōph-thāl-mōl'-ō-gŷ**, s. [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Gr. *logos*=a word, a discourse.] That branch of science which deals with the eye, its anatomy, and its diseases.

**ōph-thāl-mōm'-ē-tēr**, s. [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Eng. *meter*.]

1. *Surg.*: An instrument of the nature of compasses for measuring the capacity of the chambers of the eye in anatomical experiments.

2. *Optics*: An instrument invented by Helmholtz for ascertaining the true distance at which an object shall be viewed for the accommodation of each eye. It consists of two planes of glass at right angles to each other, and a sight-tube through which they and an object beyond them are viewed. By rotating the glasses on their common axis until the two images formed by reflection from their back surfaces coincide, the proper point of vision is ascertained.

**ōph-thāl-mō-plēg'-ī-a**, s. [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Gr. *plēgē*=a stroke; *plēssō*=to strike.]

*Pathol.*: Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye.

**ōph-thāl-mōp-tō'-sīs**, s. [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Gr. *ptōsis*=a falling.]

*Pathol.*: Prolapse of the globe of the eye.

**ōph-thāl-mō-scōpe**, s. [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Gr. *skopēō*=to see.]

*Optics*: An instrument invented by Helmholtz, and described by him in 1851. It is used for the examination of the inner structure of the eyeball, and is composed of a small round mirror with a central perforation, which reflects the light of a lamp placed at the side of the eye. When the mirror only is used, the method is known as direct; when a strong convex lens intervenes between the eye and the mirror it is termed indirect.

**ōph-thāl-mōs'-cō-pŷ**, s. [OPHTHALMOSCOPE.]

1. The art or science of examining the interior of the eye, and of judging of it pathologically by means of an ophthalmoscope.

2. A branch of physiognomy which deduces the knowledge of a man's temper and character from the appearance of his eyes.

**ōph-thāl-mō-stāte**, s. [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Gr. *statos*=placed, fixed, from *histēmi*=to stand.] An instrument for holding the eye in a fixed position to facilitate operations.

**ōph-thāl-mō-stēr-ē'-sīs**, s. [Gr. *ophthalmos*=the eye, and *steresis*=deprivation.] Deprivation, or absence, of the eyes.

**ōph-thāl-mō-tōl'-ō-gīst**, subst. [An incorrect formation for *ophthalmologist*.] The same as OPHTHALMOLOGIST (q. v.).

**ōph-thāl-mōt'-ō-mŷ**, s. [Pref. *ophthalmo-*, and Gr. *tomē*=a cutting.]

1. *Anat.*: The dissection of the eye.

2. *Surg.*, &c.: The extirpation of the eye.

**ō-pī-ām'-mōne**, subst. [Eng. *opi(anic)*, and *ammon(ia)*.]

*Chem.*: (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>9</sub>O<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> } N. Diopianylamide. An amide of opianic acid, obtained by gently heating opianic acid with ammonia. It forms a pale-yellow crystalline powder, insoluble in cold water, unaltered by dilute acids, but slowly decomposed by potash into potassic opianate and ammonia.

**ō-pī-ān-āte**, s. [Eng. *opian(ic)*; *-ate*.]

*Chem.*: A salt of opianic acid.

**\*ō-pī-āne**, s. [Eng., &c., *opi(um)*; suff. *-ane*.]

*Chem.*: The same as NARCOTINE (q. v.).

**ō-pī-ān-īc**, adj. [Eng., &c., *opian(e)*; suff. *-ic*.] Derived from narcotine.

**opianic-acid**, s.

*Chem.*: C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. Produced by the oxidation of narcotine by the action of sulphuric acid and binoxide of manganese. It crystallizes in thin colorless prisms, having a bitter taste and slight acid reaction. Dissolves easily in boiling water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 140°, and by oxidation is converted into hemipinic acid. It forms crystallizable salts. The lead salt, (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>9</sub>O<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>PbO<sub>2</sub>, forms shining transparent crystals, which melt at 150°, and begin to decompose at 180°.

**opianic-ether**, s.

*Chemistry*: C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>9</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)O<sub>5</sub>. Obtained by heating opianic acid with alcoholic hydrochloric acid to 100° in a sealed tube. It crystallizes from alcohol in inodorous, brilliant white needles, with a bitter taste, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 92°.

**ō-pī-ān-īne**, s. [Eng. *opian(ic)*; *-ine*.]

*Chem.*: A base resembling narcotine, found by Hinterberger in Egyptian opium. Its existence, distinct from narcotine, is doubtful.

**ō-pī-ān-ō**, pref. [OPIANIC.] (See compound.)

**opiano-sulphurous acid**, s.

*Chem.*: C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>SO<sub>6</sub>(?). A transparent crystalline mass, possessing acid properties, obtained by evaporating a solution of opianic acid in sulphurous acid. It forms crystalline salts with the carbonates of barium and lead.

**ō-pī-ān-ŷl**, s. [Eng. *opian(ic)*; *-yl*.]

*Chem.*: (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>9</sub>O<sub>4</sub>). The hypothetical radical of opianic acid.

**ō-pī-āte**, s. & a. [Eng. *opi(um)*; *-ate*. Explained in the Glossary to Holland's translation of Pliny (1601), as if then of recent introduction into English.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. A medicine, compounded with opium, and of a thicker consistence than syrup; a soft electuary.

2. A medicine compounded with opium, and having the quality of inducing sleep or rest; a narcotic.

"A pillow, which, like opiates ill-prepared Intoxicates." *Young: Night Thoughts*, viii. 67.

II. *Fig.*: Anything which has the power or quality of inducing rest or inactivity; anything which dulls sensation, whether mental or physical, or which relieves uneasiness or irritation.

"The shade with kindly opiates blessed."

*Brooke: Jerusalem Delivered*, ii.

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Causing or inducing sleep; soporific, narcotic, somniferous.

"An anodyne or opiates quality resolvent of the bile."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*.

2. *Fig.*: Causing rest or inactivity; soothing.

"Hermes, or his opiates rod."—*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 193.

**ō-pī-āte**, v. t. [OPIATE, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To mix with opium.

2. *Fig.*: To lull to sleep.

"Opiates all her active powers to rest."

*Fenton: Epist. to T. Lambard*.

**\*o-pie**, s. [O. Fr.] Opium.

"With narcotikes and opie of Thebes fine."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 1,474.

**\*ō-pīf-ēr-ōūs**, a. [Lat. *opifer*, from *ops* (genit. *opis*)=help, aid, and *fero*=to bring.] Bringing help or aid.

**\*ōp-ī-fīce**, subst. [Lat. *opificium*, from *opus*=work, and *facio*=to do.] Workmanship, handiwork. (*Bailey*.)

**\*ō-pīf-ī-çēr**, s. [Lat. *opifex* (genit. *opificis*), from *opus*=work, and *facio*=to do.] One who executes any work; a workman, an artificer.

"There is an infinite distance betwixt the poor mortal artist and the almighty opifex."—*Bentley*.

**\*o-pime**, a. [Lat. *opimus*.] Plentiful, rich, excellent.

"Great and opime preferments and dignities."—*H. More: On Godliness*, bk. ii., ch. xv., § 3.

**ō-pīn'-a-ble**, a. [Lat. *opinabilis*, from *opinor*=to opine, to think; Sp. *opinable*; Ital. *opinabile*.]

1. That may or can be opined or thought.

"That which is sensible and opinable."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 913.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



2. Open to question or doubt; doubtful.

"The manner is doubtful and *opinable*."

Chaucer: *Remedie of Loue*.

\***ō-pīn'-ant**, s. [Eng. *opin(e)*; -ant.] One who forms an opinion.

\***ōp-ī-nā'-tion**, s. [Lat. *opinatio*, from *opinatus*, pa. par. of *opinor*=to opine (q. v.).] The act of opining or thinking; opinion, notion.

\***ō-pīn'-a-tive**, adj. [Lat. *opinatus*, pa. par. of *opinor*=to opine (q. v.); Ital. & Span. *opinativo*.] Obstinate or stiff in opinion; opinionated.

\***ō-pīn'-a-tive-lŷ**, adv. [English *opinative*; -ly.] In an opinative or opinionated manner; conceitedly.

\***ō-pīn'-ā-tōr**, s. [Lat. fr. *opinatus*, pa. par. of *opinor*; Fr. *opinateur*.] One who holds an opinion; one fond of his own opinions.

"Which sufficiently confuteth those heretical *opinators*."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

**ō-pīne'**, v. i. & t. [Fr. *opiner*, from Lat. *opinor*, \**opino*=to suppose, from *opinus*=supposing; Sp. & Port. *opinar*; Ital. *opinare*.]

†A. *Intrans.*: To think, to suppose, to imagine, to judge.

\*B. *Trans.*: To think of or about; to suppose.

"An angry man, ye may *opine*,

Was he." Byron: *Mazeppa*, viii.

**ō-pīn'-ēr**, subst. [Eng. *opin(e)*; -er.] One who opines, thinks, or supposes; one who holds an opinion.

"Weak and willful *opiners*, but not just arbitrators."—Bp. Taylor: *Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 157.

\***ō-pīn'-ī-ās'-tre** (tre as tēr), \***ō-pīn'-ī-ās'-tēr**, a. & s. [O. Fr. *opiniastre*; Fr. *opiniâtre*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Unduly attached to one's own opinion, and obstinate in adhering to it.

2. Obstinate adhered to.

"Men are so far in love with their own *opiniastre* conceits, as they cannot patiently endure opposition."—Raleigh: *Arts of Empire*, ch. xiv.

B. *As subst.*: The same as OPINATOR (q. v.). (Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 12.)

\***ō-pīn'-ī-ās'-trē-tŷ** (tre as tēr), subst. [OPINIATREY.] Obstinate.

\***ō-pīn'-ī-ās'-trōūs**, a. [OPINIASTRE.] The same as OPINIASTRE, A.

\***ō-pīn'-ī-āte**, v. t. [Lat. *opinio*=an opinion.] To maintain obstinately or dogmatically.

"They did *opinate* two principles."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

\***ō-pīn'-ī-ate**, \***ō-pīn'-ī-āt-ēd**, a. [OPINIATE, v.] Opinionated; obstinate in adhering to one's opinion; dogmatical.

"The cholera of a few *opinate* men."—Bp. Bedell: *To Mr. Wadsworth*, p. 325.

\***ō-pīn'-ī-ate-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *opionate*; -ly.] In an opinionated manner.

\***ō-pīn'-ī-ā-tēr**, a. [OPINIATRE.]

**ō-pīn'-ī-a-tive** (i as y), a. [Eng. *opiniate* (e); -ive.]

1. Obstinate or stiff in adhering to one's opinion; opinionated.

2. Imagined; not proved.

"In a mass of *opinionative* uncertainties; like the silver in Hiero's crown of gold."—Glanvill: *Scopsis Scientifica*, ch. vii.

**ō-pīn'-ī-a-tive-lŷ** (i as y), adv. [Eng. *opiniate*; -ly.] In an opiniate manner; conceitedly, dogmatically.

**ō-pīn'-ī-a-tive-nēss** (i as y), s. [English *opiniate*; -ness.] The quality or state of being opiniate; obstinate adherence to one's opinion.

"The first obstacle to good counsell is pertinacy or *opiniativeness*."—Raleigh: *Arts of Empire*, ch. xiv.

\***ō-pīn'-ī-ā-tōr**, s. [Eng. *opiniate*(e); -or.] One who adheres obstinately or dogmatically to his opinion.

"Forced to end his days in a mean condition; as it is pity but all such politick *opiniators* should."—South: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

\***ō-pīn'-ī-ā-tre** (tre as tēr), v. t. & i. [OPINIATRE, a. & s.]

A. *Trans.*: To oppose.

"The party still *opiniated* his election for very many days."—Clarendon: *Religion and Policy*, ch. viii.

B. *Intrans.*: To follow one's opinion obstinately.

"Dr. Short . . . must not *opiniatre*."—North: *Examen*, p. 649.

**ō-pīn'-ī-ā-tre** (tre as tēr), a. & s. [Fr., O. Fr. *opiniastre*.]

A. *As adj.*: Attached or adhering obstinately or dogmatically to one's opinion; dogmatical, opinionated.

"*Opiniatre* in discourse, and priding himself in contradicting others."—Locke: *Of Education*, § 189.

B. *As subst.*: The same as OPINIATOR (q. v.)

**ō-pīn'-ī-āt-rē-ty**, \***ō-pīn'-ī-a-trŷ**, s. [French *opiniatreté*.] Obstinate attachment or adherence to one's own opinion or notions.

"What in them was science is in us but *opiniatrety*."—Locke: *Human Understanding*, bk. i. ch. iv.

**ō-pīn'-īc**, adj. [Altered from *opianic* (q. v.).] Containing or derived from opianic acid.

**opinic-acid**, s.

Chem.: C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>8</sub>·3H<sub>2</sub>O. Obtained by the action of hydriodic acid on hemipinic acid. It crystallizes in prisms or tables, which turn yellow on exposure to the air; soluble in water and alcohol, and slightly soluble in ether. Heated on platinum foil it gives off a vanilla odor.

**ō-pī-nī-cūs**, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Her.: An imaginary animal borne as a charge, having the head and wings of a griffin or eagle, a short tail like that of a camel, and the body of a lion. It is sometimes represented without wings.

**ō-pīn'-iōn** (i as y), \***ō-pyn-y-oun**, s. [Fr. *opinion*, from Lat. *opinionem*, accus. of *opinio*=a supposition, from *opinor*=to suppose, to opine (q. v.); Sp. *opinion*; Ital. *opinione*.]

1. That which is opined; a mental conviction of the truth of something, founded on evidence which is not sufficient to produce absolute knowledge or certainty; belief stronger than impression, less strong than positive knowledge.

"I cannot pnt off my *opinion* so easily."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

2. The judgment or sentiments which the mind forms of persons or things, or of their qualities; estimation, esteem.

"The only *opinion* which he values is the *opinion* of his fellows."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

3. Settled judgment, convictions, or persuasions; belief, views.

"As far, however, as he could be said to have any *opinions*, his *opinions* were Whiggish."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

4. Favorable judgment; estimation, esteem.

\*5. Credit, reputation.

"Thou hast redeemed thy lost *opinion*."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. II.*, v. 4.

\*6. Arrogance, conceitedness, conceit.

"Pride, haughtiness, *opinion*, and disdain."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. I.*, iii. 1.

\*7. Opinionativeness, dogmatism; obstinacy in adhering to one's own opinions or notions.

"Learned without *opinion* and strange without heresy."—Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 1.

8. The formal judgment or statement of views of a lawyer upon a case or point submitted to him.

† Oath of Opinion:

Scots Law: A kind of oath allowed to be taken in certain cases by tradesmen and scientific men, whereby they swear not to a positive fact, but to what they believe to be a fact.

**ō-pīn'-iōn** (i as y), v. t. [OPINION, s.] To think, to suppose; to hold as an opinion.

"That the soul and the angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, is generally *opinioned*."—Glanvill: *Scopsis Scientifica*.

**ō-pīn'-iōn-a-ble** (i as y), adj. [Eng. *opinion*; -able.] Capable or admitting of being made a matter of opinion; admitting of various opinions; not positively or certainly settled or defined.

**ō-pīn'-iōn-āt-ēd**, \***ō-pīn'-iōn-ate** (i as y), a. [Eng. *opinion*; -ate, -ated.]

1. Obstinate or stiff in adhering to one's own opinions or notions; stiff in opinion.

2. Fancied, imaginary.

**ō-pīn'-iōn-ate-lŷ** (i as y), adv. [Eng. *opinionate*; -ly.] In an opinionated manner; obstinately, dogmatically.

"Where either are only *opinionately* wise."—Feltham: *Resolves*, pt. i., res. 85.

\***ō-pīn'-iōn-āt-īst** (i as y), s. [Eng. *opinionate*(e); -ist.] An opinionated person; one who adheres obstinately to his own opinions or notions; an opinionist.

**ō-pīn'-iōn-āt-ive**, a. [Eng. *opinionate*(e); -ive.]

1. Unduly and obstinately adhering to one's own opinions or notions; opinionated; fond of preconceived notions.

"Bold and *opinionative* enough to dare and to dictate."—Walpole: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. vii.

2. Imaginary; not proved.

"We will deny ourselves of some things, both *opinionative* and practical, for your sake."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

**ō-pīn'-iōn-āt-ive-lŷ** (i as y), adv. [Eng. *opinionative*; -ly.] In an opinionative manner; with undue or stubborn adherence to one's own opinions or notions.

**ō-pīn'-iōn-āt-ive-nēss** (i as y), s. [Eng. *opinionative*; -ness.] The quality or state of being opinionative; undue or stubborn adherence to one's own opinions and notions.

\***ō-pīn'-iōn-ā-tōr** (i as y), s. [Eng. *opinionate*(e); -or.] An opinionative person; one fond of preconceived notions, and stubbornly adhering to his own opinions.

**ō-pīn'-iōned** (i as y), adj. [Eng. *opinion*; -ed.] Having or holding an opinion; conceited.

"He's so *opinion'd* of his own abilities."

Dryden: *Sir Martin Mar-all*, i.

**ō-pīn'-iōn-īst** (i as y), s. [English *opinion*; -ist; Fr. *opinioniste*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who is fond of preconceived notions; an opinionative person; an opinionator.

2. *Church Hist.*: A name applied in the sixteenth century to those who refused to acknowledge the Pope as Vicar of Christ, as he did not practice evangelical poverty. (*Littéré*.)

\***ō-pīp'-ar-ōūs**, a. [Latin *opiparus*, from *opes*=riches, and *paro*=to furnish.] Sumptuous.

\***ō-pīp'-ar-ōūs-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *opiparous*; -ly.] In a sumptuous manner; sumptuously, abundantly.

"Not men meanly bred but *opiparously* accomplished."—Waterhouse: *Apol. for Learning*, p. 93.

**ōp-ī-sōm'-ī-tēr**, s. [Gr. *opiso*, backward, and *metron*, measure.] A device for measuring a curved or irregular line. It consists of a thin wheel set to rotate on a screw thread. The wheel is rolled over the line so as to unscrew it, and then backward over a straight line until it returns on the thread to the point of starting. By measuring the straight line, the length of the irregular line is ascertained.

**ō-pīs-thō-**, pref. [Gr. *opisthen*=behind, at the back.] Situated on, pertaining to, or connected with, the back or rear.

**ō-pīs'-thō-brānch**, s. [OPISTHOBANCHIATA.] Any individual of the molluscan order Opisthobranchiata.

**ō-pīs-thō-brān-chī-ā-ta**, s. pl. [Pref. *opistho-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q. v.).]

Zool.: An order of Gasteropoda. Shell rudimentary or wanting; branchiæ arborescent or fasciculated, more or less completely exposed on the back and sides toward the rear of the body. It contains two sections, Tectibranchiata and Nudibranchiata.

**ō-pīs-thō-brān'-chī-ate**, a. & s. [OPISTHOBANCHIATA.]

A. *As adj.*: Belonging to or having the characteristics of the Opisthobranchiata (q. v.).

"The animal is truly *opisthobranchiate*."—Huxley: *Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 506.

B. *As subst.*: Any individual of the order Opisthobranchiata (q. v.).

**ō-pīs-thō-çæ'-lī-a**, s. pl. [Pref. *opistho-*, and Gr. *koilos*=hollow.]

Paleont.: A sub-order of Crocodilia, established by Owen, based "upon more or less of the anterior trunk vertebræ being united by ball-and-socket joints, but having the ball in front, instead of, as in modern crocodiles, behind." (Owen: *Paleont.* (ed. 2d), p. 300.)

**ō-pīs-thō-çæ'-lī-an**, a. [OPISTHOCÆLIA.] Belonging to or having the characteristics of the sub-order Opisthocælia (q. v.).

**ō-pīs-thō-çæ'-lōūs**, adj. [Mod. Latin *opisthocælia*(ia); Eng. suff. -ous.] The same as OPISTHOCÆLIAN (q. v.) (Huxley: *Class. Anim.*)

**ō-pīs-thōc'-ō-mī**, s. pl. [OPISTHOCOMUS.]

Ornith.: In some classifications an order of Birds, erected for the reception of the Hoazin.

**ō-pīs-thō-cōm'-ī-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *opisthocom*(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith.: A family of Opisthocomi or of Gallinæ (Game-birds), with the single genus *Opisthocomus* (q. v.).

**ō-pīs-thōc'-ō-mūs**, s. [Pref. *opistho-*, and Gr. *komē*=hair.]

1. *Ornith.*: Hoazin (q. v.). There is but one species, *Opisthocomus cristatus*. It has such "anomalies of structure that it is impossible to class it along with any other family. It is one of those survivors which tell us of extinct groups, of whose past existence we should otherwise, perhaps, remain for ever ignorant." (Wallace.)

2. *Paleont.*: One species from the bone-caves of Brazil of Post-Pliocene age.

**ō-pīs'-thō-dōme**, **ō-pīs-thōd'-ō-mūs**, s. [Lat. *opisthodomus*, from Gr. *opisthodomos*, from *opisthe*=behind, and *domos*=a house.]

Greek Arch.: The inclosed space behind a temple. The treasury at Athens was so called because it stood behind the temple of Minerva. The same as the Latin *posticum*.



**ō-pis-thōg'-na-thoūs**, *a.* [Pref. *opistho-*, and Gr. *gnathos*=a jaw.]

*Anthrop.*: (See extract).

"Welcker distinguishes the extremely orthognathous as *opisthognathous* (or with retreating teeth), a distinction which does not seem to me quite justifiable."—*Vogt: Lectures on Man* (ed. Hunt), p. 53.

**\*ō-pis-thōg'-ra-phŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *opistho-*, and Gr. *graphō*=to write.] A writing upon the back of anything; espec., the act of writing upon the back of a leaf or sheet which is already written upon on one side.

**ō-pis-thōp'-tēr-æ**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *opistho-*, and Gr. *pteron*=a wing.]

*Ichthy.*: A sub-family of Siluridæ established by Günther. They are small South American Siluroids, the majority of which inhabit water at an elevation of 14,000 feet above the sea-level. In the Andes the members of this sub-family replace the Loaches of the Northern hemisphere.

**ō-pis-thōt'-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *opistho-*, and *ous*, (genit. *ōtos*)=the ear.]

*Anat.* (*Human & Compar.*): Of or belonging to the posterior ossification of the auditory capsule, corresponding with the mastoid and part of the petrous bones in man. (*Huxley*)

**opisthotic-center**, *s.*

*Anat.*: A center of formation in the development of the posterior bone in the cranium. It surrounds the *fenestra rotunda* and the cochlea.

**ō-pis-thōt'-ō-nōs**, *s.* [Pref. *opistho-*, and Greek *tonos*=stretching.]

*Pathol.*: A species of tetanus in which the body is bent backward. [*LOCKJAW*.]

**ō-pis-tō-mā**, *s.* [Gr. *opisō*=behind, and *stoma*=mouth.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the family Opistomidae (q. v.).

**ō-pis-tōm'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *opistom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Rhabdocœla (q. v.). They have a proboscis, colored eyes, and calcareous particles connected with hearing.

**\*ō-pit-ū-lā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *opitulatio*, from *opitulatus*, pa. par. of *opitulator*=to bear help: *ops* (genit. *opis*)=help, and *latus*, pa. par. of *fero*=to bear.] The act of giving help or aid; aiding; help.

**ō-pī-ūm**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *opion*, dimin. from *opos*=the milky juice which flows from a plant or is drawn off by incision.]

1. *Chem.*: The dried juice obtained from *Papaver somniferum*, extensively cultivated in Asia Minor, Egypt, and India. An incision is made in the unripe capsules, the juice is left to dry overnight, and then removed with a blunt knife. Opium is a complex substance, containing morphine (3-15 per cent.), the most important alkaloid, narcotine, codeine, narceine, thebaine, papaverine, meconic acid, meconin, resin, and fat, together with other substances, the composition of which is not clearly established.

2. *Pharm.*: In small doses it produces brief excitement, and then acts as a soporific. In large doses the sleep becomes coma, and death ensues. It is given to allay pain and spasm.

¶ *Tincture of opium*: [*LAUDANUM*.]

**opium-bases**; *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: The crystalline alkaloids extracted from the dried juice of the poppy. The best known are morphine, codeine, thebaine, papaverine, narcotine, and narceine.

**opium-eater**, *s.* One who habitually uses opium as a stimulant. [*OPIUM*, 2.]

**opium-fat**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O (?). Oily acid of opium; a soft, almost liquid, fat, obtained from opium marc by treatment with alcohol and then with ether. It has a sharp, burning taste and acid reaction, dissolves in ether, alcohol, and oils, and forms soap with alkalies.

**opium-poppy**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Papaver somniferum*. It is a glaucous plant, with large white or bluish-purple flowers; the capsule ovoid or globose, stipulate, and the leaves amplexicaul, sinuate-lobed or toothed. It is wild in Europe, Asia, and West Africa. [*OPIUM*.]

**opium-resin**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>13</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> (?). A brown substance, destitute of taste and odor, which becomes fluid when warm. Soluble in alcohol and alkalies, insoluble in water.

**opium-traffic**, *s.*

*Hist., &c.*: In China, India, Turkey, and other parts of the East, and, to a small extent, in the West, opium is used as a narcotic drug. The great source whence China has always derived its opium has been India, where, since 1793, the drug has been

a government monopoly, the cultivators in Behar, Benares, and Malwa being paid at a fixed rate for their crops for exportation to China. The trade, which was conducted in clippers, was contraband, the Chinese government having in 1796 prohibited the importation of opium, and issued various subsequent proclamations on the subject, of the same tenor as the first. Nevertheless, by the connivance of the Chinese local officers, the importation about trebled in the twenty years between 1816-17 and 1836-37, in the two latter years being 20,049 chests, valued at more than £2,000,000. In March, 1839, the Chinese authorities, without warning given, enforced the law, forbade all foreigners to quit Canton, and ordered them to deliver up the opium in their possession, which was burnt. War with Britain resulted, which ended in the defeat of the Chinese, who were obliged to pay an indemnity for the opium. They have since been compelled to admit it, and the Indian revenue derivable from its growth has risen to about £9,000,000 annually. The religious community in general dislikes the opium traffic, and sections of it at times take active steps for its abolition.

**†ō'-ple**, *s.* [Lat. *opulus*.] [*OPLE-TREE*.]

**ople-tree**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The wild Guelder Rose, *Viburnum opulus*.

**ōp-ō-bāl'-sam**, *s.* [Gr. *opos*=juice, and Eng. *balsam* (q. v.).] [*BALSAM OF MECCA*.]

**ōp-ō-dēl'-dōc**, *s.* [A word coined by Paracelsus; the first element is probably the Gr. *opos*=juice.]

\*1. A kind of plaster, said to have been invented by Mindererus, and used for external injuries.

2. A saponaceous camphorated liniment, a solution of soap in ardent spirits, with camphor and essential oils, soap-liniment.

**ō-pōp'-ā-nāx**, **†ō-pōp'-ō-nāx**, *s.* [Gr., from *opos*=juice, and *panax*, a kind of plant, lit.=all-healing, from *pas*, neut. *pan*=all, and *akeisthai*=to heal; Fr. *opopanax*.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Umbelliferæ, family Peucedanidæ. *Opopanax chironium* is a plant six or seven feet high, resembling a parsnip, and inhabiting the Levant.

2. *Chem.*: The resinous juice obtained from the roots of the *Pastinaca opopanax*. It occurs in irregular lumps of a yellowish-red color, with a bitter, acrid taste and peculiar odor. Pelletier found it to contain resin 42 per cent., gum 33.4, ligneous matter 9.8, starch 4.2, and malic acid 2.8. The resin melts at 100°.

3. *Pharm.* (of the form *opopanax*): Used like the other gum resins in pharmacy. (*Garrod*.) It is a stimulant and antispasmodic.

**ōp-ōr-ān'-thūs**, *s.* [Gr. *opōra*=the end of summer, and *anthos*=flower.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Amaryllidaceæ, tribe Amaryllææ. *Oporanthus luteus* is a small plant with pure yellow flowers from the south of Europe. It is a purgative.

**\*ō-pōr'-ī-cē**, *subst.* [Gr. *opōrikos*, from *opōrikē*, from *opōra*=autumnal fruits.]

*Med.*: A medicine composed of autumnal fruits (especially quinces, pomegranates, &c.) and wine. Formerly it was employed as a remedy in dysentery, diseases of the stomach, and the like. (*Dunghison*.)

**ōp-ōr-in'-ī-ā**, *s.* [Gr. *opōrinōs*=of or belonging to the end of summer, referring to the time of flowering.]

*Bot.*: A sub-genus of *Leontodon*. The pappus of all the flowers is one-seriate, feathery, dilated at the base. The buds are erect.

**\*ō-pō-rōp'-ō-līst**, *s.* [Gr. *opōropōlēs*=a fruiterer: *opōra*=autumnal fruit, and *pōlēs*=a seller; *pōlēō*=to sell.] A fruiterer. (*Bailey; Erasmus*, p. 219.)

**ō-pōs'-sūm**, *s.* [From *opassum*, native name of *Didelphys virginiana* among several of the tribes of North American Indians.]

*Zoöl.*: The popular name for the pouched mammals which have a geographical range from the United States to Patagonia. They vary from the size of a mouse to that of a large cat, and have long noses, ears, and (generally) naked prehensile tails. The Virginian Opossum (*Didelphys virginiana*), common over all temperate America, is the best-known of the family [DIDELPHIDÆ], and is found even in towns, where it acts as a scavenger by night. The Crab-eating Opossum (*D. cancrivora*) inhabits central and tropical South America. Lord Derby's Opossum (*D. derbiana*), like some others which have been placed in a separate group, has no pouches in which to carry its young; they commonly ride on their mother's back, twining their prehensile tails round hers. The Murine Opossum (*D. murinus*), no larger than a common mouse, is bright red, and ranges from central Mexico to the south of Brazil. The most remarkable of the group, the Three-striped Opossum (*D. tristriata*), from Brazil, is reddish-gray, with three deep-black bands down the back. [DIDELPHYS.]

**opossum-mouse**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Petaurus pygmaeus* sometimes classed as *Acrobata* (or *Petawrista*) *pygmaea*. [*ACROBATA*.]

**opossum-shrimp**, *s.* [*MYXIS*.]

**ōp'-pī-dan**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *oppidanus*, from *oppidum*=a town.]

*A. As substantive:*

\*1. An inhabitant of a town; a townsman.

"The *oppidans*, in the mean time, were not wanting to trouble us; and particularly the baillives."—*A. Wood: Ann. Univ. Oxford in 1528*.

2. At Eton College, England, a student who is not on the foundation, and who boards in the town, as distinguished from a King's Scholar.

\**B. As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to a town; civic.

"Temporal government of Rome, and *oppidan* affairs."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 1, let. 38.

**\*ōp-pīg'-nēr-āte**, **\*ōp-pīg'-nōr-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *oppigneratus*, pa. par. of *oppignero*=to pledge, to pawn: *op*=*ob*, and *pignero*=to pledge; *pignus* (genit. *pignoris*)=a pledge.] To pledge, to pawn.

"He had sold and *oppignerated* all his patrimony, to give large donatives to other men."—*Bacon: Apophthegm* 175.

**\*ōp-pīg'-nōr-ā'-tion**, *subst.* [*OPPIGNERATE*.] A pledge. (*Andrewes: Sermons*, v. 74.)

**\*ōp-pī-lāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *oppilatus*, pa. par. of *oppilo*=to crowd together: *op*=*ob*=against, and *pilo*=to drive; Fr. *oppiler*; Ital. *oppilare*.] To crowd together; to fill with obstructions; to block up.

"It . . . consumeth the humors *oppilating* the nerves."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 131.

**ōp-pī-lā'-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from *oppiler*=to oppilate (q. v.).] The act of crowding, obstructing, or blocking up; an obstruction; a block; a stoppage, especially in the lower intestines.

"It . . . remoueth *oppilations* and stoppings of the liuer."—*Holinshead: Descr. Eng.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

**\*ōp'-pī-lā-tive**, *a.* [French *oppilatif*.] Causing obstruction; obstructive.

**\*ōp-plēte**, **\*ōp-plēt'-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *oppletus*, pa. par. of *oppleo*=to fill up: *op*=*ob*, and *pleo*=to fill.] Filled, crowded, full.

**\*ōp-plē'-tion**, *s.* [*OPPLETE*.] The act of filling up; the state of being filled up; fullness. (*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 309.)

**\*ōp-pōne**, *v. t.* [Latin *oppono*, from *op*=*ob*=against, and *pono*=to place.] To oppose.

"What can you not do,  
Against lords spiritual or temporall,  
That shall *oppone* you?"

*Ben Jonson: Alchymist*, iii. 2.

**ōp-pō'-nen-çŷ**, *sub.* [Eng. *opponent*; *-cy*.] The act of opening an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a thesis; an exercise for a degree.

**ōp-pō'-nent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *opponens*, pr. par. of *oppono*=to place opposite; Sp. *oponente*; Ital. *opponente*.] [*OPPONE*.]

\**A. As adjective:*

1. Opposite; situated or standing opposite or in front.

"Her sympathizing lover takes his stand  
High on th' *opponent* bank."

*Thomson: Spring*, 666.

2. Opposed, antagonistic, adverse.

"It was *opponent* to our search ordain'd,  
That joy, still sought, should never be attain'd."

*Prior: Knowledge*, 28.

*B. As substantive:*

1. One who opposes; one who supports the opposite side in a cause, controversy, or argument; an adversary, an antagonist.

"For, while his *opponents* were united, his adherents were divided."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. One who attacks some thesis or proposition; one who opens a dispute or argument by raising objections to a tenet or doctrine; the correlative to defendant or respondent.

"How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably commit the *opponent* with the respondent, like a long practiced moderator."—*More*.

**ōp'-pōr-tūne**, **\*op-or-tune**, *a.* [Fr. *opportun*, from Lat. *opportunus*, lit.=near the port, from *op*=*ob*=over against, and *portus*=a port; Sp. *oportuno*; Ital. *opportuno*.] Seasonable, convenient, timely, fit; well-timed.

"The most *opportune* place, the strongest situation."  
*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv. 1.

**\*ōp'-pōr-tūne**, *v. t.* [*OPPORTUNE*, *a.*] To suit, to accommodate.

**\*ōp'-pōr-tūne-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *opportune*; *-ful* (l.).] The same as *OPPORTUNE*, *a.* (q. v.). (*Middleton: Mayor of Quinborough*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**öp-pör-tüne-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *opportune*; *-ly*.] In an opportune manner; at an opportune or convenient time or place; seasonably, conveniently.

"Most *opportunately* comes  
Some hero." *Buckinghamshire: Essay on Poetry.*

**öp-pör-tüne-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *opportune*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being opportune; convenience, seasonableness, timeliness.

**öp-pör-tün-işm**, *s.* [Eng. *opportune*, *a.*; *-ism*.] The act or practice of making the most of opportunities; specif., in politics, the practice of turning circumstances to the advantages of one's party, even at the sacrifice of party principles. [OPPORTUNIST.]

**öp-pör-tün-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *opportune*, *a.*; *-ist*.] One who endeavors to turn circumstances to the advantage of his party; one who adopts the principles of Opportunism (q. v.).

**öp-pör-tün-i-tý**, \***op-por-tun-i-te**, *s.* [French *opportunité*, from Lat. *opportunitatem*, accus. of *opportunitas*, from *opportunus*=opportune (q. v.); Sp. *oportunidad*; Ital. *opportunità*.]

1. Fit, opportune, or convenient time or occasion; a time, occasion, or place attended with favorable circumstances; suitable or propitious occasion or chance.

"They had had the *opportunity*, which he had assured them that they should have."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

\*2. Convenience, fitness, suitability.

"Hull, a town of great strength and *opportunity*, both to sea and land affairs."—*Milton. (Webster.)*

\*3. Occurrence, occasion.

"The *opportunity* of temptations."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

\*4. Importunity, earnestness.

"Entreats us to be happy, with an *opportunity* so passionate."—*Jeremy Taylor. (Webster.)*

\*5. Character, habit. (*Halliwell*.)

¶ *To take an opportunity*: To avail one's self of a convenient or favorable time or occasion.

"I shall take an early *opportunity* of resigning my place."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

**öp-pö-ş-a-bil-i-tý**, *s.* [English *opposable*; *-ity*.] The capability of being placed so as to act in opposition.

"*Opposability* of the thumb."—*St. G. Mivart, in Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 167.

**öp-pöş-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *oppos(e)*; *-able*.]

1. That may or can be opposed; capable of being opposed or resisted.

2. Capable of being opposed or set against something else.

"Their thumbs are never *opposable* like those of the Simiadæ and of man."—*Mivart: Man and Apes*, p. 50.

**öp-pöş-a-l**, *s.* [Eng. *oppos(e)*; *-al*.] The act of opposing; opposition.

"The castle-gates opened, fearless of any further *opposal*."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 81.

**öp-pöşe**, \***op-os-yn**, *v. t. & i.* [French *opposer*, *s'opposer*, from *op* (=Latin *op=ob*)=against, and *poser*=to place.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To place or set in front or over against; to set opposite.

"*Oppose* thy steadfast-gazing eyes to mine."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 10.*

\*2. To expose or set in full view.

"The beauty of her person to the people."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. i.*

3. To set in opposition; to make an adversary; to confront.

"They were at first *opposed* to enemies as undisciplined as themselves."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

4. To set against; to set or put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or countervail, and thus to defeat, hinder, prevent, or destroy effects.

"He *opposes* the memorandum as a counterpoise against them all."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. iv., § 7.

5. To resist by physical means, arguments, or otherwise; to act as an opponent to.

6. To withstand; to check; to resist effectually; to combat.

"A simple woman, much too weak  
To *oppose* your cunning."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.*

7. To contend or compete against; as, to *oppose* rival for a prize.

8. To examine; to search into.

"Thou might thyn owne conscience  
*Oppose*, if thou hast be suche one."  
*Gower: C. A., v.*

9. To offer, to propose.

"*Opposing* great rewards to him that finds him."  
*Chapman: Blinde Beggar of Alexandria*, i. 1.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To be set or placed opposite; to be opposite.

"The four *opposing* coigns  
Which the world together joins."  
*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iii. (Prol.)

2. To act adversely or in opposition; to make opposition.

"*Oppose* against their wills."  
*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 1.

3. To obstruct; to act obstructively; to make or raise objections.

**öp-pöşed**, *pa. par. & a.* [OPPOSE.]

**A. As pa. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Set opposite or over against; opposite.

"The *opposed* continent."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., iii. 1.*

2. Antagonistic, adverse, hostile; being or feeling against; as, He is *opposed* to the plan.

\***öp-pöşe-lëss**, *a.* [Eng. *oppose*; *-less*.] Not to be opposed; irresistible.

"To quarrel with your great *opposeless* wills."  
*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

**öp-pöş-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *oppos(e)*; *-er*.]

1. One who opposes in party, principle, controversy, or otherwise; an opponent, an antagonist, an adversary, an enemy, a rival.

"And thou, my soul, of all such men beware,  
That unto holiness *opposers* are."  
*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, Pt. ii.

\*2. An officer formerly belonging to the Green Wax in the English Exchequer.

**öp-pö-şite**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *opposite*, from Lat. *oppositus*, *pa. par. of oppono*=to set against; *op*, *ob*=over against, and *pono*=to place.]

**A. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Standing, situated, or set over against or in front; as, the *opposite* house.

2. Antagonistic, adverse, hostile, opposed.

"By free consent of all, none *opposite*."  
*Milton: P. R.*, iii. 358.

3. Different in nature or quality; opposed or antagonistic in nature or character; contrary, inconsistent, repugnant.

4. Being the other of two; different.

"Advantages of dress would be too powerful an antagonist for the *opposite* sex."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 2.

**II. Bot.:** Placed on the opposite sides of some other body or thing, and on the same horizontal plane. Used of leaves with respect to the stem, of branches with respect to the trunk, of the embryo with respect to the lateral endosperm, &c.

**B. As substantive:**

1. One who or that which opposes; an opponent, an adversary, an enemy.

"He is, indeed, sir, the most skilful, bloody, and fatal *opposite*, that you could possibly have found."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

2. One who or that which is different in nature or quality from another or others; one of two or more contrary or inconsistent things.

"*Opposites* complete while contraries exclude one another."—*Trench: Study of Words*, p. 169.

¶ *To be opposite with*: To differ from; to show aversion to. (*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.)

**opposite-angles**, *s. pl.*

*Geom.:* Angles formed by two straight lines crossing each other, which are not adjacent angles. [ADJACENT, INTERIOR.]

**opposite-cones**, *s. pl.*

*Geom.:* Cones to which a straight line can be everywhere applied on the surface of both.

**opposite-sections**, *s. pl.*

*Geom.:* Sections made by a plane cutting two opposite cones.

**öp-pö-şite-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *opposite*; *-ly*.]

1. In an opposite manner, place, or direction; in a position to face each other.

"The *oppositely* noted planet."—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 11. (Note.)

2. Adversely.

**oppositely-pinnate**, *s.*

*Bot. (of a leaf)*: Having the pinnules opposite to each other.

**öp-pö-şite-nëss**, *subst.* [Eng. *opposite*; *-ness*.]

The quality or state of being opposite; opposition.

**öp-pö-şit-ion**, \***op-po-si-ci-on**, *s. & a.* [French, from Lat. *oppositio*, accus. of *oppositio*, from *oppositus*, *pa. par. of oppono*=to place against; Sp. *oposición*; Ital. *opposizione*.]

**A. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Situation or position so as to front something else; a standing over against or opposite.

"Before mine eyes in *opposition* sits  
Grim Death."  
*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 803.

2. The act or state of opposing; attempt or effort to check, withstand, or resist.

"Harangues are heard, but soon  
In factious *opposition*."—*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 664.

3. The act of opposing or offering for combat.

"The *opposition* of your person in trial."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

4. The state of being opposed, compared with, or set against, something else; contrast, contrariety.

5. That which opposes; an obstacle, a hindrance, an impediment; as, The stream met with no *opposition* in its course.

6. The whole body of opposers collectively.

7. A combat, an encounter.

"In single *opposition*, hand to hand."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, i. 3.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Astron.:* The situation of two heavenly bodies when they are diametrically opposed to each other, or when their longitudes differ by 180°. Thus there is always an opposition of sun and moon at every full moon; also the moon, or a planet, is said to be in opposition to the sun when it passes the meridian at midnight. [CONJUNCTION.] Signified by the symbol  $\oslash$ , as  $\oslash \text{ } \Upsilon$  = the opposition of Jupiter to the Sun.

"That now next at this *opposition*  
Which in the signe shal be of the Leon,"  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 11,369.

2. *Fine Art:* The same as CONTRAST (q. v.).

3. *Logic:* Opposition of judgments is the relation between any two which have the same matter, but a different form, the same subject and predicate, but a different quantity, quality, or relation. There are five kinds of Opposition, viz., Contradictory, Contrary, Inconsistent, Subaltern, and Subcontrary.

4. *Rhet.:* A figure whereby two things are joined which seem incompatible.

**B. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to the party opposed to an administration for the time being in office; as, the *opposition* benches.

**öp-pö-şit-ion-ist**, *subst.* [Eng. *opposition*; *-ist*.] One of the opposition; as opponent; a member of the party opposed to an administration for the time being in office.

"In words of equal size  
Some *oppositionist* replies."  
*Fraed: County Ball.*

\***öp-pö-şit-ion-lëss**, *a.* [Eng. *opposition*; *-less*.] Without an opposition party.

**öp-pöş-i-tive**, *a.* [Fr. *oppositif*.] Capable of being put in opposition.

"Not without some *oppositive* comparison."—*Bp. Hall: Prosecution of the Transfiguration.*

\***öp-pö-şive**, *a.* [Eng. *oppos(e)*; *-ive*.] Actuated by a spirit of opposition; contradictory.

"An obstinate, dissentious, and *oppositive* spirit."—*Harl. M.S.*, i. 610.

**öp-prëss**, \***op-press**, *v. t.* [Fr. *oppresser*, from Low Lat. *oppresso*, from Lat. *oppressus*, *pa. par. of opprimo*=to oppress, to press upon; *op*=*ob*=against, on, and *premo*=to press.]

1. To press upon; to exert pressure on; to act upon by pressure.

"The weak *oppressed*, the impression of strange kinds  
Is formed in them by force, by fraud, or skill."  
*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,242.

2. To load, burden, or weigh down with cruel, unjust, or unreasonable impositions; to treat with cruelty, rigor, or severity; to crush with unreasonable, severity.

"Israel is *oppressed* of the Madianites, because he returned agayne into idolatrie."—*Judges vi.* (Note.) (1551.)

3. To overpower, to overwhelm, to subdue, to overburden, to depress.

"Nature, being *opprest*, commands the mind  
To suffer."  
*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

4. To use violence to; to ravish.

"He a maiden hath *oppressed*,  
Which in hire ordre was professed."  
*Gower: C. A.*, v.

5. To rob or deprive forcibly.

6. To sit or lie heavy upon; as, Excessive food *oppresses* the stomach.

7. To afflict, to distress, to harass.

"You ne'er *oppressed* me with a mother's groan."  
*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, i. 3.

8. To suppress, to crush.

"The mutiny there he hastes to *oppress*."  
*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iii. (Prol.)



**ōp-prēs'-sīōn** (sion as shōn), *s.* [Fr. *oppression*, from Latin *oppressionem*, accus. of *oppressio*=a pressing down or upon, from *oppressus*, pa. par. of *opprimo*=to oppress (q. v.); Sp. *opresion*; Ital. *oppressione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of oppressing; the act of burdening or loading with cruel, unjust, or unreasonable impositions or exactions; excessive rigor in government, tyranny.

"Surely *oppression* maketh a wise man mad."—*Eccles.* vii. 7.

2. The state of being oppressed; misery.

"And the Lord . . . saw the *oppression* of Israel because the King of Syria oppressed them."—*2 Kings* xiii. 4.

3. That which oppresses; hardship, calamity.

4. An act of cruelty or violence; violence.

5. Depression or dullness of spirits; lassitude of body; a feeling of weight or heaviness in the mind or body.

**II. Pathol.:** A sensation of weight or fullness in an organ or part, which in consequence fulfills its functions with difficulty; as oppression of the chest, attended with difficulty of breathing.

**ōp-prēs'-sīve**, *a.* [Fr. *oppressif*; Sp. *opresivo*; Ital. *oppressivo*.]

1. Unreasonably or unjustly severe, rigorous, burdensome, or harsh.

"However *oppressive* a game law may be, the transition is but too easy from a poacher to a murderer."—*Ma-oulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. Using or given to oppression; tyrannical, cruel.

3. Overpowering, overwhelming, heavy, burdensome.

"To ease the soul of one *oppressive* weight."—*Pope: Moral Essays*, i. 105.

**ōp-prēs'-sīve-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *oppressive*; *-ly*.] In an oppressive manner; with unreasonable or unjust severity, rigor, or harshness.

"Her [France] taxes are more injudiciously and more *oppressively* imposed."—*Burke: On a Late State of the Nation*.

**ōp-prēs'-sīve-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *oppressive*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being oppressive.

**ōp-prēs'-sōr**, **\*op-pres-sour**, *s.* [Latin, from *oppressus*, pa. par. of *oprimo*=to oppress; Fr. *oppressur*.] One who oppresses; one who harasses others with unreasonable or unjust severity, rigor, or harshness.

"Their freedom purchased for them at a cost Of all their hard *oppressors* valued most."—*Cowper: Expostulation*, 172.

**\*ōp-prēs'-ūre** (ss as sh), *s.* [From *oppress*, as *pressure* from *press*.] Oppression.

"The *oppressures* that exercis'd the defense and patience of one man."—*Haekel: Life of Williams*, ii. 222.

**\*ōp-prō'-brī-ōūs**, **\*op-pro-bri-ouse**, *adj.* [Latin *opprobriosus*; *opprobrium*=reproach.]

1. Full of or containing reproach or opprobrium; reproachful and contemptuous; abusive, scurrilous, disgraceful.

"*Opprobrious* more To France than all her losses and defeats."—*Cowper: Task*, v. 379.

\*2. Infamous; blasted with injury.

"This dark *opprobrious* den of shame."—*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 58.

\*3. Using scurrilous, abusive, or contemptuous language; reviling.

"[He] inly groaning, thus *opprobrious* spoke."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, vii. 108.

**ōp-prō'-brī-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *opprobrious*; *-ly*.] In an opprobrious manner; with abuse and insult; scurrilously.

"To taunt and scorn you thus *opprobriously*."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 1.

**ōp-prō'-brī-ōūs-nēss**, *s.* [English *opprobrious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being opprobrious; scurrility, reproachfulness, abusiveness.

**ōp-prō'-brī-ūm**, *s.* [Lat., from *op=ob=on*, upon, and *probrum*=disgrace, infamy.]

1. Scurrilous or abusive language; abuse, scurrility.

2. Disgrace, reproach, infamy.

**ōp-pūgn'** (*g* silent), **\*op-pugne**, *v. t.* [French *oppugner*, from Latin *oppugno*=to beat with the fists; *op=ob=on*, against, and *pugno*=to fight; *pugnus*=the fist.]

1. To fight against; to oppose, to resist.

"The true catholike faythe is, and euer hath been, *oppugned* and assaulted by the deuyll."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 571.

2. To combat with arguments; to oppose; to reason against

**ōp-pūg'-nan-çŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *oppugnan(t)*; *-cy*.] The act of opposing or resisting; opposition, contention.

"What discord follows! each thing meets In mere *oppugnancy*."—*Shakesp.: Troilus*, i. 3.

**ōp-pūg'-nant**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *oppugnans*, pr. par. of *oppugno*=to fight against.] [OPPUGN.]

**A. As adj.:** Opposing, resisting, hostile, repugnant.

**B. As subst.:** One who oppugns or resists; an opponent.

**ōp-pūg'-nā'-tion**, *s.* [Latin *oppugnatio*, from *oppugnatus*, pa. par. of *oppugno*=to fight against.] [OPPUGN.] The act of oppugning; resistance, opposition.

"In spite of all the violence of tyrants, and *oppugnatio* of rebellious nature."—*Ep. Hall: Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched*, Dec. 1, Temp. 1.

**ōp-pūgn'-ēr** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *oppugn*; *-er*.] One who oppugns, opposes, attacks, or resists; an opponent.

"Propagating the gospel against its *oppugners*."—*Wood: Athene Oxon.*, 1.

**ōps-āis-thēn'-īcs**, *s.* [Greek *ōps*=the eye, and *aisthēsis*=perception, sensation.] Eye-sensation, sight. (*Rossiter*.)

**\*ōp'-sī-ma-thŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *opsimathia*, from *opse*=late, and *mathein*, 2 aor. infin. of *manthanō*=to learn.] Late education; education late in life.

**ōp'-sī-mōse**, *s.* [Gr. *opsimos*=tardy.]

*Min.:* The same as KLPSTEINITE (q. v.).

**ōp-sī-ōm'-ē-tēr**, *s.* [Gr. *opsis*=sight, and *metron*=a measure.]

*Optics:* An instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision in different individuals, for determining the focal length of lenses suited for remedying imperfect vision.

**\*ōp-sō-mā'-nī-a**, *s.* [Gr. *opson*=food, dainties, and *mania*=madness.] A morbid love or fancy for some particular food or dish.

**\*ōp-sō-mā'-nī-āc**, *s.* [OPSOMANIA.] One who is affected with opsomania.

**\*ōp-sō-nā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *opsonatio*, from *opsonatus*, pa. par. of *opsono*, *obsonor*=to buy provisions, from Gr. *opsōnion*=provisions.] A buying of provisions; catering.

**ōpt**, *v. i.* [Fr. *opter*, from Lat. *opto*=to wish, to desire.] To choose, to decide.

"Alsations who have not *opted* for French nationality."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**\*ōpt'-a-ble**, *a.* [Latin *optabilis*, from *opto*=to wish, to desire.] To be wished for; desirable.

**\*ōp'-tāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *optatus*, pa. par. of *opto*=to wish, to desire.] To wish for; to desire.

**\*ōp-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *optatio*, from *optatus*, pa. par. of *opto*=to wish, to desire.] A desiring; a wishing for anything; the expression of a wish.

"To this belong *optation*, obtestation, interrogation."—*Peacham*.

**ōp'-tā-tīve**, **ōp-tā'-tīve**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *optatif*, from Lat. *optativus*, from *optatus*, pa. par. of *opto*=to wish; Sp. & Port. *optativo*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Expressing a wish or desire.

"An *optative* blessing may properly proceed from an inferior."—*Fuller: General Worthies*, ch. v.

2. *Gram.:* Pertaining to that mood of a verb which expresses desire. [OPTATIVE-MOOD.]

**B. As substantive:**

\*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Something to be desired.

2. *Gram.:* The optative-mood (q. v.).

**optative-mood**, *s.*

*Gram.:* That mood or form of a verb in which, in the Greek and some other languages, a wish or desire is expressed.

**ōp'-tā-tīve-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *optative*; *-ly*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* In an optative manner; by desire.

2. *Gram.:* By means of the optative-mood.

**ōp'-tīc**, **\*ōp'-tīck**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *optique*, from Gr. *optikos*=belonging to the sight; Sp. & Port. *optico*; Ital. *ottico*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Pertaining or relating to sight or vision; pertaining to the organ of sight; as, an *optic* nerve, &c.

2. Used for vision; aiding or subservient to the sight.

\*3. Pertaining or relating to the science of optics; optical.

**B. As substantive:**

1. The organ of sight; an eye.

"From which our nicer *optics* turn away."

*Cowper: Hope*, 494.

\*2. A glass used for vision; a magnifying glass; an eye-glass.

"Then an old prayer-book I did present, And he an *optic* sent."—*Herbert: Hope*.

**3. [OPTICS.]**

**optic-angle**, *s.*

1. The angle included between two lines drawn from the two extremities of an object to the center of the pupil of the eye; the visual angle.

2. The angle which the optic axes of the eyes make with one another as they tend to meet at some distance before the eyes.

**optic-axis**, *s.*

1. *Optics:* The straight line joining the center of the eye and that of any object immediately in front of it.

2. *Crystallog.*, &c.: The line in a double refracting crystal in the direction of which no double refraction occurs. In some form of crystals there is but one optical axis, in others there are two.

**optic-commissure**, *s.* [CHIASMA.]

**optic-foramen**, *s.*

*Anat.:* A foramen in the back of the eye, affording a passage to the optic nerve and the ophthalmic artery.

**optic-lobes**, *s. pl.*

*Comp. Anat.:* The homologues in amphibia, fishes, and birds of the mammalian *corpora quadrigemina*, the principal nervous centers for the supply of sight. The destruction of one produces blindness on the opposite side. They are situated in the medulla oblongata, between the spinal cord and the cerebellum.

**optic-nerve**, *s.*

*Anat.:* The nerve of sight, proceeding from the optic lobes or *corpora quadrigemina* to the eye, terminating in an expansion called the retina. The inner portion of the fibers of the two optic nerves decussates at the commissure, passing to the opposite eye, while the outer portion continues its course to the eye of the same side, which has been supposed to assist in the production of single vision, although it is more probable that the latter is the result of a mental act. The closest relations exist between the optic nerve, its disc, the retina, and the choroid, as regards the cerebral and intra-ocular circulation, particularly seen in the course of cerebro-spinal disease.

**optic-neuritis**, *s.*

*Pathol.:* A lesion of the optic disc, usually associated with meningitis of the base of the brain, tumors, and large hæmorrhages. It is marked by serous infiltration and papillary prominence, commencing in the neurilemma, the pupils often dilated, but in simple atrophy contracted, going on in unfavorable cases to congestion, and ending in the most hopeless form of blindness, from primary or progressive atrophy. By the ophthalmoscope alone can any opinion be formed of the significance of the various appearances in optic-neuritis, which is of the gravest character.

**optic-thalami**, *s. pl.*

*Anat.:* Two ganglia, situated between the *corpora striata* and the *corpora quadrigemina* on each side of the third ventricle, composed of gray matter. With the gray substance of the pons and the other centers of gray matter they constitute, as shown by Dr. Carpenter, the real sensorium.

**optic-tracts**, *s. pl.*

*Anat.:* Two flattened white cords crossing the peduncles or crura of the hemispheres of cerebrum.

**optic-vesicle**, *s.*

*Anat. & Embryol. (pl.):* Vesicles developed from the anterior primary encephalic vesicle. From them again the eyes ultimately develop.

**ōp'-tīc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *optic*; *-al*.]

1. Pertaining or relating to sight or vision; *optic*.

2. Pertaining or relating to the science of optics. (*Boyle: Works*, i. 673.)

**optical-glass**, *subst.* Glass manufactured for optical purposes. It is of various densities, according to the purpose for which it is intended, but the cardinal requisite is perfect homogeneity.

**optical-square**, *s.* A reflecting instrument used by surveyors and others for laying off lines at right angles to each other. It consists of a box containing two plane mirrors, set at an angle of 45° with each other, so that the image of an object reflected from one mirror to the other will form an angle of 90° with its true position, indicating the correct direction in which a perpendicular offset to the main line shall be measured.

**optical-telegraph**, *s.*

1. A semaphore.

2. An electric telegraph of the needle or pointer class.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**ōp'-tīc-āl-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *optical*; *-ly*.] By sight or optics.

**ōp'-tī'-cian**, *s.* [Fr. *opticien*.]

†1. One who is versed in the science of optics.

2. One who makes or deals in optical glasses and instruments.

"The aid which these sciences have received from the optician."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind*, pt. ii., § 1. (Intro.)

**ōp'-tīcs**, *s.* [OPTIC.]

*Physics*: Optics was defined by Sir David Brewster as that branch of knowledge which treats of the properties of light and of vision as performed by the human eye. He divided his treatise on the subject into four parts: 1. On the Reflection and Refraction of light: (1) Catoptrics (q. v.), (2) Dioptrics (q. v.). 2. Physical Optics. 3. On the application of optical principles to the explanation of Natural Phenomena. 4. Of Optical Instruments. The more modern division of the science is into: 1. Sources of Light; 2. Transmission, Velocity, and Intensity of Light; 3. Reflection of Light—Mirrors; 4. Single Refraction—Lenses; 5. Dispersion and Achromatism; 6. Optical Instruments; 7. The eye considered as an Optical Instrument; 8. Phosphorescence and Fluorescence; and 9. Double Refraction, Interference, and Polarization.

**ōp'-tī-grāph**, *s.* [Greek *optomai*=to see; suff. *-graph*.]

*Optics*: A form of camera used for the purpose of copying landscapes. The rays from the object to be drawn are reflected from a plane-mirror through the object-glass of the instrument to a speculum, and thence through an eye-glass to the eye. Between the eye and the speculum is a piece of parallel faced glass with a small dot in its center, exactly in the focus of the eye-glass. By moving the pencil, the dot seen in the field of the telescope is passed over the outlines of the object, which are at the same time traced on the paper by the pencil.

**†ōp'-tī-mā-čý**, *s.* [OPTIMATE.]

1. The body of optimates or aristocrats collectively; the nobility, the aristocracy.

2. Government by an aristocracy.

3. Supremacy.

"An optimacy of a few [sins] all prime coequal in their power."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 529.

**ōp'-tī-māte**, *a. & s.* [Latin *optimas* (genit. *optimatis*)=an aristocrat, from *optimus*=best.]

**A. As adj.**: Pertaining or belonging to the optimates or aristocracy; noble.

**B. As substantive**:

1. One of the optimates; a noble, an aristocrat; a chief man in a state.

2. (*Pl.*): The Roman aristocracy; hence, any aristocracy or nobility.

**ōp'-tī-mē**, *s.* [Lat.=excellently, from *optimus*=best.] In the University of Cambridge one of those candidates for a degree who come out in the second rank of honors, immediately below the wranglers (q. v.). They are divided into Senior and Junior Optimates.

**ōp'-tīm-ě-tēr**, *s.* [OPTOMETER.]

**ōp'-tīm-īsm**, *s.* [Lat. *optim(us)*=best; English suff. *-ism*.]

1. *Philos.*: The name given to the view propounded in the *Theodicee* of Leibnitz that this world, as the work of God, must be the best among all possible worlds; for, were a better world possible than that which actually exists, God's wisdom must have known, His goodness must have willed, and His omnipotence must have created it. Leibnitz maintained that, if there was to be a world, it must consist of finite beings; this is the justification of finiteness and liability to suffering, or metaphysical evil; that physical evil, or pain, is salutary as punishment, or means of tuition; and that God could not remove moral evil, or wrong, without removing the power of self-determination, and, therewith, the possibility of morality itself. J. S. Mill points out that Leibnitz did not maintain that this is the best of all conceivable, but of all possible, worlds, so that his doctrine might be held by a "limited" Theist.

2. The tendency to take the most hopeful view of matters in general; the belief that the world is growing better.

**ōp'-tīm-īst**, *s.* [English *optim(ism)*; suff. *-ist*.] One who supports or advocates the doctrine of optimism.

**ōp'-tīm-īst-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *optimist*; *-ic*.] Supporting or advocating optimism; characterized by optimism.

"There is nothing otherwise than moral in her cheerfully optimistic view of life."—*Athenaeum*, March 4, 1882.

**\*ōp'-tīm-ī-tý**, *s.* [Lat. *optimus*=best.] The state of being best. (*Bailey*.)

**\*ōp'-tīm-īze**, *v. i. & t.* [Latin *optim(us)*=best; suff. *-ize*.]

**A. Intrans.**: To hold or advocate the doctrine of optimism.

**B. Trans.**: To consider or represent as super-excellent.

"Some baby doings *optimized* by her mother."—*Blackmore: Clara Vaughan*, ch. lxviii.

**ōp'-tō-grām**, *s.* [Gr. *optos*=seen, visible, and *gramma*=that which is drawn or written; French *optogramme*.]

*Optics*: The image on the retina described under optography (q. v.).

**ōp'-tōg'-ra-phý**, *s.* [Greek *optos*=that which is seen, visible, and *graphē*=delineation; Fr. *optographie*.]

*Optics*: The temporary retention in certain cases of an image, that of the last person or thing seen, on the retina of the eye when a man or a beast dies. Kuhn found such an image in the eye of an ox an hour after its death. It has been thought that possibly the image of a murderer might be found on the retina of the victim's eye, which would be a great aid to justice.

**ōp'-tīon**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *optionem*, acc. of *optio*=choice; cogn. with *opto*=to wish, to choose; Sp. *opcion*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. Wish, choice, desire.

"Might I have my *option*, O God, give mee rather a little, with peace and love."—*Bishop Hall: Occasional Meditations*, 81.

2. The right, power, or liberty of choosing; the right, power, or privilege of choice; the power of deciding on or choosing one's course of action.

3. The exercise of the right, power, or liberty of choosing; choice, preference.

"Transplantation must proceed from the *option* of the people."—*Bacon*.

**II. Technically**:

*Stock Exchange*: A bargain in which a dealer has the right to buy, or sell, or both, a certain amount of stock at a given price, during a specified time.

† *Local Option*: [LOCAL-OPTION.]

**ōp'-tīon-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *option*; *-al*.]

1. Left to or depending on one's own choice; not compulsory or necessary.

"In the former case the use of words is, in a great measure, *optional*."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, ch. iv., § 2.

2. Leaving anything to choice; involving a power of choice or option.

**ōp'-tīon-āl-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *optional*; *-ly*.] In an optional manner; with the power or right of choosing.

**ōp'-tōm-ě-tēr**, *s.* [Greek *optomai*=to see, and *metron*=a measure.]

*Optics*: An instrument for ascertaining the extent of vision in different individuals, for the purpose of choosing proper lenses to correct defects of sight.

**ōp'-ū-lenče**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *opulentia*, from *opulentus*=rich, opulent (q. v.); Sp. *opulencia*; Ital. *opulenza*.] Wealth, riches, affluence.

"She had been restored to *opulence* and honor by liberties."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

**ōp'-ū-len-čý**, *s.* [Lat. *opulentia*, from *opulentus*=opulence (q. v.).] Riches, opulence.

**ōp'-ū-łent**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *opulentus*, from *opes*=riches; Sp. & Ital. *opulento*.] Rich, wealthy, affluent; abounding in riches or wealth.

"That *opulent* republic."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. i., ess. 7.

**ōp'-ū-łent-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *opulent*; *-ly*.] In an opulent manner; richly; with riches or affluence.

**\*ōp'-ūñct-łý**, *adv.* [Latin *op=ob*=on, at, and *punctum*=a point.] Opportunely, seasonably.

**ō-pūn'-tī-ā** (t as sh), *s.* [From *Opus*, a city of Locris, where some species abound.]

*Bot.*: Indian-fig; the typical genus of the family *Opuntidæ* (q. v.). The stem consists of flat joints broader above than below, at length becoming cylindrical and continuous. All the species were originally American. *Opuntia vulgaris* is indigenous in tropical America, Bermuda, &c., whence it has been introduced into Southern Europe; its fruit imparts a red tinge to the urine of those who eat it. *O. tuna* furnishes a rich carmine pigment, used in Naples as a water-color. *O. dillenii* is used in the Deccan as a hedge-plant about cantonments. Cochineal insects brought to India flourished on it, and it yields a coarse fiber used in paper-making.

**ō-pūn-tī-ā-čě-æ** (t as sh), *s. pl.* [Modern Lat. *opunti(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: The same as CACTACEÆ (q. v.).

**ō-pūn'-tī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *opunt(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of CACTACEÆ (q. v.).

**ō-pūs** (*pl.* **ōp'-ēr-ā**), *s.* [Lat.]

1. A work; specif., a musical composition numbered for convenience of reference and distinction. In this sense frequently abbreviated to *op*.

2. *Mason.*: [OPUS-RETICULATUM.]

**opus alexandrinum**, *s.* [Lit.=work of Alexandria.] A mosaic pavement consisting of geometric figures in black and red tesserae on a white ground.

**opus incertum**, *s.* A kind of masonry formed of small stones of irregular shape touching only at certain points, the interstices being filled with well-composed mortar.

**opus operantis**, *phr.*

*Roman Theol.*: Usually employed adverbially (*ex opere operantis*). The phrase (=the work of the worker) is used to signify that the effect of a particular rite or act of devotion is directly due, not to the rite (*opus*) itself, but to the dispositions of the person who is the subject of the rite or who practices the devotion. This is the Protestant view of the efficacy of the sacraments, as opposed to the Roman and High Anglican view. [OPUS OPERATUM.]

**opus operatum**, *phr.*

*Roman Theol.*: Usually employed adverbially (*ex opere operato*). The expression *opus operatum* (=the work done) was used by mediæval theologians to signify that grace was conferred by the sacrament itself, and adopted by the Council of Trent, which, in the eighth canon (*De Sacramentis in genere*) of the seventh session, anathematizes any one who shall say that the sacraments do not confer grace *ex opere operato*. The necessary dispositions on the part of the recipient are *conditiones sine qua non*; and, according to the Roman view, the grace conferred is due, not to these necessary dispositions, but to the sacrament as received with these necessary dispositions.

"When we say the sacrament confers grace *ex opere operato*, our meaning is that grace is conferred by virtue of the sacramental act itself instituted by God for this end, not by the merit of the minister or the recipient."—*Bellarmin: De Sacramentis*, lib. ii. 1.

**opus-reticulatum, opus**, *s.* A net-work arrangement of stones or bricks.

**ō-pūs'-cūle**, **\*ō-pūs'-cū-lūm**, **\*ō-pūs'-cle** (*cle* as *el*), *s.* [Lat. *opusculum*, dimin. of *opus*=a work; Fr. *opuscule*; Sp. *opusculo*; Ital. *opuscolo, oposcolo*.] A little work.

**-or**, *suff.* [Lat.] A suffix used with Latin words and their English derivatives to express an agent, as actor; also in law terms, as lessor, mortgagor.

**or**, *conj.* [A contraction of *other, owtter, outhter, auther*, &c.] [EITHER.] A disjunctive particle marking, or seeming to mark, an alternative.

1. It answers:

(1) To a preceding *either*.

"At Venice you may go to any house *either* by land or water."—*Addison: On Italy*.

(2) To a preceding *whether*.

"Imagine concerning this world, *whether* it was to perish or no."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

2. It is used in poetry for *either*.

"Approach me as ye are,  
Or one, or all, in your accustom'd forms."

*Byron: Manfred*, i. 1.

3. It is used in poetry for *whether*.

"Or in the ocean drenched, or in the fire."

*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 494.

4. It is used to connect a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice between any two of them.

"Be it of werre or pees, or hate or love."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 1673.

5. It is used to express an alternative of terms, definitions, or explanations of the same thing in different words; as, a figure with four equal sides and angles, or a square.

6. *Or* sometimes begins a sentence, in which case it expresses an alternative with the preceding sentence, or a transition to a fresh argument, illustration, or topic.

"Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone?"—*Matthew* vii. 9.

7. *Or* is sometimes used redundantly.

"Or whether his fall enraged him, or how 'twas."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 3.

8. It is used in the sense of *lest*, or *than*. (*Scotch*.)

**or**, *adv.* [A. S. *ǣr*=ere.] Ere, before; sooner than.

"Or I could make a prologue to my brains,  
They had begun."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **ğem**; **thin**, **†his**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.  
**-çian**, **-tian = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şhūn**; **-†tion**, **-şion = zhūn**. **-tious**, **-çious**, **-sious = şhūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.



¶ *Or ere, or e'er, or ever*: Before that; ere ever.

"Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven  
Or ever I had seen that day, Horatio!"

*Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.*

¶ It is probable that *or ere* arose as a reduplicated expression, in which *ere* repeats and explains *or*; later this was confused with *or e'er*, whence *or ever*. (*Skeat.*)

*or, s.* [Fr., from Lat. *aurum*=gold.]

*Her.*: Gold. In engraving it is denoted by small dots or points spread all over the bearing.

"Azure, an Eagle rising *or*, the Sun  
In dexter chief." *Tennyson: Merlin, 325.*

*ör-ä, s.* [A. S.] A money of account among the Anglo-Saxons. It is valued in Domesday Book at 1s. 8d.

*ör-äche, ar-rach, tōr-äch, \*ör-räch, s.* [Fr. *arroche*; corrupted from Lat. *atriplex*; Ital. *atripece*.]

*Bot.*: The genus *Atriplex* (q. v.); specially *Atriplex hortensis*, formerly used more than now as a potherb.

*orache-moth, s.*

*Entom.*: *Hadena atriplicis*.

*ör-ä-cle, s.* [Fr., from Lat. *oraculum*, a double dimin. from *oro*=to speak, to pray; Sp. *oraculo*; Ital. *oracolo*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The answer of a god or inspired priest or agent of a god to an inquiry, usually respecting the future, or the issue of a proposed plan or enterprise.

"Whatsoe'er she saith, for oracles must stand."  
*Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 11.*

2. The place where a god could be consulted, through his inspired or consecrated agent, relative to the future, or the issue of a proposed plan or enterprise; as, the *oracle* of Delphi.

3. A god or divinity by whom answers were given regarding future events.

4. The revelations, communications, or utterances of God, through His prophets. In this sense rarely found except in the plural.

"The main principle whereupon our belief of all things therein contained dependeth, is, that the scriptures are the oracles of God."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

\*5. The sanctuary or most holy place in the Jewish Temple.

"The oracle he prepared in the house within, to set there the ark of the covenant."—*1 Kings vi. 19.*

6. The Temple itself.

"Siloa's brook that flow'd  
Fast by the oracle of God." *Milton: P. L., i. 12.*

7. One who communicates a divine command or message; one who was the intermediary of the revelations, communications, or commands of God; a prophet.

"God hath now sent his living oracle  
Into the world." *Milton: P. R., i. 460.*

8. One who is reputed as uncommonly wise, skilled, or experienced; one whose opinion is looked upon as above question.

"Montague, so lately the oracle of the Committee of Supply, was now heard with malevolent distrust."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiv.*

\*9. A wise sentence or decision of high authority; an oracular dictum.

\*10. A cant name for a watch.

"Pray, my lord, what's a clock by your oracle?"—*Swift: Polite Conversation.*

II. *Anthrop.*: Oracles are of high antiquity. They existed among the Egyptians (*Herod. v. 89, viii. 82*), and the poetry of the Greeks and the Romans is full of allusion to them. The Hebrews might lawfully, by the high priest, consult the Urim and Thummim (*Num. xxvii. 21*), but they also illicitly sought responses from teraphim (*Judges xvii. 5*), and from the gods of surrounding nations (*2 Kings i. 2, 3, 6, 16*). The responses were supposed to be given by a supernatural afflatus, either through a person, as at Delphi and Cumæ, or through some object, as in the rustling of the sacred grove at Dodona. But in every case there is present the idea of a power more than human taking possession of a person or thing, and making that person or thing the vehicle of the response. (*Of. Num. xxiii., xxiv., Acts xvi. 16; Homer, Odys. v. 396; Virgil, Æn. vi. 45-51.*) Tylor holds that the belief in oracles was a consequence of animism, and, after giving instances of the survival of the belief among races of low culture, says (*Prim. Cult., ed. 1873, ii. 135*), "Could a South Sea Islander have gone to Delphi to watch the convulsive struggles of the Pythia, and listen to her raving, shrieking utterances, he would have needed no explanation whatever of a rite so absolutely in conformity with his own savage philosophy."

*oracle-possession, s.*

*Anthrop.*: The state or condition of being possessed by an oracle-spirit (q. v.).

"Real or simulated, the details of *oracle-possession* alike illustrate popular belief."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult. (ed. 1873), ii. 133.*

*oracle-spirit, s.*

*Anthropology*: A spirit supposed to "possess" a human being, whose actions it influences, and through whom it speaks. (*Cf. Acts xvi. 16-18.*)

\**ör-ä-cle, v. i.* [ORACLE, s.] To utter oracles.

"No more shalt thou by *oracling* abuse  
The Gentiles." *Milton: P. R., i. 455.*

\**ör-ä-clēr, s.* [Eng. *orac(e)*; *-er.*] A giver of an oracle.

"The Delphian *orac(er).*"  
*Sylvester: Sixth Day, First Week, 823.*

*ör-räch-ü-lar, a.* [Lat. *oracularis*, from *oraculum*=an oracle (q. v.).]

1. Of or pertaining to an oracle or oracles; uttering oracles.

"Oh, couldst thou speak,  
As in Dodona once thy kindred trees  
*Oracular.*" *Cowper: Yardley Oak.*

2. Resembling an oracle; having or partaking of the character or nature of an oracle; as—

(1) Obscure, ambiguous, like the oracles of antiquity.

(2) Venerable, grave, reverend.

"Fables false as hell;  
Yet deem'd *oracular.*"—*Cowper: Task, v. 862.*

(3) Dogmatic, positive, magisterial, authoritative.

"The maintenance of these *oracular* truths."—*Bp. Hall: The Reconciler. (Ded.)*

*ör-räch-ü-lar-lý, adv.* [Eng. *oracular*; *-ly.*] In an oracular manner; like an oracle; magisterially, dogmatically.

"A timid jury will give way to an awful judge delivering *oracularly* the law."—*Burke: Powers of Juries.*

*ör-räch-ü-lar-nëss, subst.* [Eng. *oracular*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being oracular.

\**ör-räch-ü-loūs, a.* [As if from a Lat. *oraculosus*, from *oraculum*=an oracle (q. v.).]

1. Uttering oracles; speaking oracularly.

"Let him *oraculous*, the end, the way  
Th' turns of all thy future fate display."  
*Pope: Homer's Odyssey, x. 642.*

2. Ambiguous, obscure, equivocal.

"As for equivocations, or *oraculous* speeches, they cannot hold out long."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Simulation.*

\**ör-räch-ü-loūs-lý, adv.* [Eng. *oraculous*; *-ly.*] In an oraculous or oracular manner; oracularly; as an oracle.

"The testimonies of antiquity and such as pass *oraculously* among us."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors, bk. i., ch. vi.*

\**ör-räch-ü-loūs-nëss, s.* [Eng. *oraculous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being oraculous or oracular; oracularness.

\**ör-äge (a as i), s.* [Fr.] A storm, a tempest.

"To stem that *orage* of faction."—*North: Examen, p. 632.*

*tō-rā-gioūs, a.* [Fr. *orageux*.] Stormy.

"Whose early life may have been rather *oragious*."—*Thackeray: Newcomes, ch. xxxi.*

\**ör-äl-šön, s.* [Fr., from Lat. *orationem*, accus. of *oratio*=a prayer, from *oro*=to speak, to pray.] A prayer; a verbal supplication; oral worship. (Now written *orison* (q. v.).)

"At dead of night, 'mid his *oraisons*."  
*Dyer: Ruins of Rome.*

*ör-äl, adj.* [Fr., from Lat. *os* (genit. *oris*)=the mouth.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Uttered or delivered by the mouth; verbal, spoken, not written.

"Oral records and the silent heart:  
Depository faithful."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.*

2. *Zoöl.*: Connected with the mouth; situated near the mouth.

"The oral cavity is usually ciliated."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim., p. 105.*

*oral-evidence, s.*

*Law*: Evidence delivered verbally by a witness.

*ör-äl-lý, adv.* [Eng. *oral*; *-ly.*]

1. In an oral manner; by word of mouth; in words, not by written communication; verbally.

"The faith of the Jews was not delivered to them *orally*."—*Tillotson: Rule of Faith, pt. iii., § 9.*

\*2. With, in, or through the mouth; by means of the mouth.

"Not *orally* traducible to so great a distance of ages."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

*ō-räng', s.* [ORANG-OUTANG.]

*orang-outang, orang-utan, orang-utang, ourang-utang, s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Simia satyrus*, the Mias of the Dyaks. The name by which it is known in this country is Malay, and signifies, "the wild man of the wood." It is a dull, slothful animal, but possessed of great strength. These animals are now confined to the swampy forests of Sumatra and Borneo. Their height has been variously stated, but we have not the least reliable evidence of the existence of Orangs in Borneo more than four feet two inches high. The legs are very short, the arms as disproportionately long, reaching to the ankle when the animal is placed in an erect position. The hair is long, ruddy-brown, with a decidedly red tinge, face dark, eyes and nose small, jaws prognathous, the hair falling over the forehead and backward over the neck; it is long on the limbs, with a downward direction on the upper, and an upward on the lower arm. There are neither cheek pouches nor natesal callosities, nor a tail, and the hips are covered with hair. The males have a longish beard, and they sometimes develop warty protuberances on each side of the face. The resemblance to man in appearance is greatest in the females and in young animals. The head of a baby Orang is not very different from that of an average child; but in the adult the muzzle is as well-marked a feature as in the Carnivora. The Orang is aboreal, and forms a sort of nest or shelter among the trees. It never walks erect, unless when using its hands to support itself by branches overhead, or when attacked.

*ör-ange (a as i), \*or-enge, \*or-onge, s. & a.* [O. Fr. *orange* (Fr. *orange*). The word should properly be *nareng*, from Pers. *nārang*, *nārinj*, *nārang*=an orange. The initial *n* was lost in French, and the *a* became *o* under the mistaken idea that the word had some connection with Lat. *aurum*=gold, from the color; Sp. *naranja*; Port. *laranja*.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. A secondary color, produced by the mixture of the primaries red and yellow. It is contrasted by blue, and its type may be seen in the garden marigold.

"A scarf of *orange* round the stony helm."  
*Tennyson: Princess. ProL., 102.)*

II. *Botany, &c.*: Properly *Citrus aurantium*, the sweet orange. The leaves are ovate, oblong, acute, slightly serrulated; petiole more or less winged; the pulp is sweet. It is a native of India, and by some botanists is believed to be only a variety of the citron (*Citrus medica*). It was introduced into the south of Europe about the twelfth century, having been brought into Arabia about three centuries earlier. It lives about six hundred years. Among the many varieties are the China orange, which is the common orange of the markets; the Blood, or Malta orange; the St. Michael's orange; the Noble, or Mandarin orange, &c. A single tree in St. Michael's has yielded 20,000 oranges fit for packing. The orange contains malic acid; the rind is bitter and aromatic; the fruit itself is said to be disinfectant. Orange leaves are sometimes prescribed for hysterical females, instead of tea. Orange poultice has been recommended in India in skin diseases. Sometimes there is a monstrous separation of the carpels, producing what is popularly called a horned orange. There are various allied species, specially the Bitter, or Seville orange, *C. bigaradia*, largely imported for the manufacture of candied orange-peel, &c. It, too, has run into several varieties. Another species is the Bergamot (q. v.). Sir Joseph Hooker makes all these varieties of *C. aurantium*. Of late years much attention has been paid to orange culture in this country. In Florida and Southern California vast orange plantations are providing immense crops of many varieties of the orange.

"The finest *orange* in the world is known as the King of Siam; it is grown in Florida."—*E. T. Roe.*

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to an orange; having the color of an orange.

"The whole High Street was gay with *orange* ribands."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ix.*

*orange-bat, s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Rhinonycteris aurantia*, from northern Australia, about two inches long, the fur bright orange in the male, pale yellow in the female.

*orange-blossom, s.* The blossom of the orange-tree. It is commonly worn in wreaths by brides at their marriages as a symbol of purity.

*orange-chrome, subst.* A sub-chromate of lead, which yields a beautiful orange pigment of a higher color than orange vermilion.

*orange-color, s.*

*Bot. &c.*: Yellow, with a perceptible mixture of red. Akin to apricot color, but redder. (*Lindley.*)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**orange-colored**, *a.* Having the color of an orange.

**orange-cowry**, *s.*

*Zool.*: *Cypræa aurora*, called also the Morning-dawn Cowry. It is worn as a mark of chieftainship in the Friendly Islands.

**orange-dove**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: *Chrysæna victor* (Gould). The young birds and females are green, but the male has bright orange plumage. (*Ibis*, 1875, p. 435.)

**orange-flower**, *s.* The same as ORANGE-BLOSSOM (q. v.).

"Odors of orange-flowers and spice."

*Longfellow: The Quadroon Girl.*

**Orange-flower oil**: [NEROLI-OIL.]

**Orange-flower water**:

*Chem.*: In the preparation of neroli oil from the flowers of the bitter orange a certain proportion of water distills over, and this, on being separated from the oil which floats on the surface, constitutes the orange-flower water of commerce.

**orange-footman**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A European moth, *Lithosia aureola*.

**orange-lily**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Lilium bulbiferum*, a lily with large, handsome red or orange scentless flowers. It is a native of southern Europe, &c.

**orange-list**, *s.*

*Fabric*: A kind of wide baize.

**orange-moth**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A European geometer moth, *Angerona prunaria*, one of the Ennomidæ.

**orange-musk**, *s.* A species of pear.

**orange-oil**, *s.*

*Chem.*: The oil obtained from the rind of the sweet orange. It consists mainly of a dextro-rotatory terpene, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>, closely resembling terebenthene, having a specific gravity of '85 at 15°.

**orange-pea**, *s.* A young unripe fruit of the curaçoa orange, used for flavoring wines.

**orange-peel**, *s.* The peel or rind of an orange separated from the fruit. It is dried and candied, and used as a stomachic, and in flavoring puddings, cakes, &c.

**orange-pekie**, *s.* A black tea from China, of which there is also a scented variety.

**orange-pippin**, *s.* A species of apple.

**orange-root**, *s.* [HYDRASTIS.]

**orange-sallow**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A European night-moth, *Xanthia citrago*.

**orange-skin**, *s.* An orange-colored hue of the skin, chiefly observable in children.

**orange-tailed clear-wing**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A European hawk-moth, *Sesia andreniformis*.

**orange-tawny**, *s. & a.*

1. *As subst.*: A color between yellow and brown.  
2. *As adj.*: Of a brownish-yellow color; of a color between yellow and brown.

"Your orange-tawny beard."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 2.

**orange-thorn**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Citriobatus*.

**orange-tip**, *s.*

*Entomology*:

1. *Euchloe cardamines*. Called by Newman and Stainton *Anthocharis cardamines*. The wings in the female are nearly white, but in the male the apical half is deep orange. Expansion of the wings about 1½ inch. Found in April and May. Larva found in July on *Cardamine impatiens*, and other Crucifereæ.  
2. The name is also given to some species of *Teracolus*.

**orange-tree**, *s.*

*Bot., &c.*: *Citrus aurantium*. [ORANGE.]

**orange under-wing**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A European night-moth, *Brephos parthenais*.

**orange upper-wing**, *s.*

*Entom.*: *Hoporina croceago*, a European moth of the family Orthosidæ.

**orange-wife, orange-woman**, *s.* A woman who sells oranges.

"Hearing a cause between an orange-wife and a fosset seller."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

**ör-ange'-åde** (a as i), *s.* [Fr., from *orange*.] A kind of drink made from orange juice, with an infusion of orange-peel.

**ör'-an-geät** (ge as zh), *s.* [Fr.]

1. Candied orange-peel.

2. Orangeade.

**ör-ange-ism** (a as i), *s.* [English *orange*; -ism.]

The tenets or principles of the Orangemen.

**ör'-ange-man** (a as i), *s.* [Named after William III. of England, Prince of Orange.]

*Hist. & Polit.*: An association of Irish Protestants, chiefly in Ulster, but with affiliated lodges in various parts of this country, of Great Britain and her Colonies. They have passwords and grips, and there is an initiatory ceremony. They became an organized body in 1795, but the system existed much earlier. They claim to do honor to the memory of William III. Orangemen in Ulster wear the flowers of the Orange-lily (*Lilium bulbiferum*), on July 1 and 12, the anniversaries of the Boyne (1690) and Aughrim (1691), and they also celebrate November 5, on which day the Prince of Orange landed in Torbay (1688).

**\*ör-ang-ër** (a as i), *s.* [Eug. *orang(e)*; -er.] A vessel employed in carrying oranges.

"Nothing afloat, from a St. Michael *oranger* to a fifty-gun frigate, could stand with her in a gale."—*Sir S. Lake-man: What I Saw in Kaffir-land*, p. 149.

**ör'-ang-ër-y** (a as i), *s.* [French *orangerie*, from *orange*.]

1. A place where oranges are cultivated; a gallery or place where orange-trees are preserved during the winter.

"The finest *orangerie*, or artificial greenhouse."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 477.

2. A species of snuff.

**ör'-ang-ite** (a as i), *s.* [Eng. *orang(e)*; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: An orange-yellow variety of thorite (q. v.). Named by Bergemann, who though he had discovered a new element not existing in thorite, "donarium." Orangite yields a higher specific gravity than thorite, and frequently envelopes it. Found at Brevig, Norway.

**ör-rär'-i-üm, \*ör'-a-rý**, *s.* [Latin, from *oro*=to speak, to pray.]

1. *Class. Antiq.*: A napkin or scarf worn by the classic nations for the same use as a modern pocket-handkerchief, or to wave in the circus on triumphal occasions.

2. *Eccles.*: A scarf sometimes twined round the handle of the mediæval crozier. Also the scarf or stole of a priest, or the border or hemming of a robe.

**\*ör'-a-rý**, *s.* [ORARIUM.]

**ör'-äte**, *v. i.* [ORATION.] To make an oration; to deliver a speech; to harangue. (Used in ridicule or contempt.)

"This continent, where every man naturally *orates*."—*Scribner's Monthly*, Aug., 1880, p. 556.

**ör-rä'-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *orationem*, acc. of *oratio*=a speech, from *oratus*, pa. par. of *oro*=to speak, to pray; Sp. *oracion*; Ital. *orazione*.] An elaborate speech or discourse, composed according to the rules of oratory, and delivered in public, and treating of some important subject in elevated and dignified language; an eloquent speech prepared beforehand and spoken in public. Especially applied to a speech or discourse delivered on some important or special occasion; as, a funeral *oration*, an *oration* on the anniversary of some important event.

**ör'-a-tör, \*or-a-tour**, *s.* [Fr. *orateur*, from Lat. *oratore*, acc. of *orator*=a speaker, from *oratus*, pa. par. of *oro*=to speak, to pray; Sp. & Port. *orador*; Ital. *oratore*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who delivers an oration; a public speaker; one who pronounces an oration in public on some special occasion.

"The *orator*, however, though he charmed his hearers, did not succeed in convincing them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. An eloquent speaker; one who is distinguished for his skill as a public speaker.

"I am no *orator*, as Brutus is."

*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iii. 2.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Law*: One who prays for relief; a petitioner; the plaintiff or complainant in a bill in chancery.

2. *Eng. Universities*: A public officer who acts as the mouthpiece of the university. He reads, writes, and records all letters of a public character, introduces distinguished personages on whom honorary degrees are about to be conferred, &c. Called also Public Orator.

**ör'-a-tör'-i-äl**, *a.* [Eng. *orator*; -ial.] The same as ORATORICAL (q. v.).

"The *oratorial* part of these gentlemen seldom vouchsafe to mention fewer than fifteen hundred, or two thousand people."—*Swift: Considerations about Maintaining the Poor*.

**\*ör'-a-tör'-i-äl-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *oratorical*; -ly.]

In an oratorical manner; oratorically.

**ör'-a-tör'-i-än**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *oratory*; -an.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Rhetorical; like an orator.

"In an *oratorian* way."—*North: Examen*, p. 420.

2. Belonging to the Congregation of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, to the French Oratory, or to any Congregation of a similar name.

**B. As subst.**: A member of any of the Congregations mentioned under A. 2. especially of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri. [ORATORY.]

"The great *Oratorian* has feelings as quick as his intellect is deep."—*Dublin Review*, July, 1879, p. 203.

**ör'-a-tör'-ic-äl**, *a.* [Eng. *oratory*; *c* connect., and suff. -al.] Pertaining to an orator or oratory; befitting or necessary for an orator; rhetorical.

**ör'-a-tör'-ic-äl-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *oratorical*; -ly.]

In an oratorical manner; like an orator.

**ör'-a-tör'-i-ö**, *s.* [Ital. an oratory, an oratorio, from Latin *oratorius*=belonging to prayer; French *oratoire*.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: An oratory, a place of worship, a chapel.

2. *Music*: A composition for voices and instruments illustrating some subject taken directly from scripture or paraphrased upon some theme in sacred history. The music consists of symphonies or overtures, airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c., with accompaniments for orchestra or organ.

**\*ör'-a-tör'-i-öus**, *a.* [Lat. *oratorius*, from *orator*.] Oratorical, rhetorical.

**\*ör'-a-tör'-i-öus-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *oratorious*; -ly.] In an oratorical manner; rhetorically.

"Nor do they oppose things of this nature argumentatively, so much as *oratoriously*."—*Ep. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 115.

**ör'-a-tör'-ize**, *v. i.* [Eng. *orator*; -ize.] To act the orator, to harangue.

"Mr. Pickwick *oratorizing*, and the crowd shouting."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxiv.

**ör'-a-tör'-ý, \*or-a-tor-ie**, *s.* [Fr. *oratoire*, from Lat. *oratorium*, neut. sing. of *oratorius*=belonging to prayer. In the 2d and 3d senses from Lat. *oratoria* (ars)=(the art) of speaking; Sp. & Ital. *oratoria, oratorio*.]

1. A place for prayer or worship; a chapel, espec. one for private devotions.

"Don make an *auter* and an *oratory*."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 1,907.

2. The art of speaking in public in an eloquent and effective manner; the art of an orator; the art of speaking according to the rules of rhetoric.

"The former . . . laid the greatest weight of his *oratory* upon the strength of his arguments offered to their understanding and reason."—*Swift: Letter to a Young Clergyman*.

3. The exercise of eloquence in oral discourse; speeches made; eloquence; cloquent language.

\*4. Orators collectively.

"Men divinely taught, and better teaching . . .

Than all the *oratory* of Greece and Rome."

*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 360.

¶ (1) *Oratory of St. Philip Neri*:

*Church Hist.*: A congregation of priests, without vows, but agreeing to a rule of life, founded by St. Philip Neri, about the middle of the sixteenth century, and approved by Gregory XIII. in 1575. The objects of the institute are mission work and education.

(2) *Oratory of the Immaculate Conception*: *Church Hist.*: A congregation founded at Paris in 1852 by M. Pétetot, curé of St. Roch, and M. Gratry. The members have the same aims as the defunct French Oratory, whose rule they follow. [¶ (3).]

(3) *The French Oratory*:

*Church Hist.*: A congregation of priests founded at Paris in 1611 by Cardinal de Lérulle. Their aims were to deepen devotion, to promote professional studies, and to spread an ecclesiastical spirit among the clergy. (*Addis & Arnold*.)

**ör'-a-tréss, ör'-a-trix**, *s.* [Lat. *oratrix*, fem. of *orator*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A female orator.

"I see loue's *oratrice* pleads tediously to thee."

*Warner: Albions England*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

2. *Law*: A female plaintiff or complainant in a bill in chancery.

**ör'-a-vitz'-ite**, *s.* [From *Orawitz(a)*, Hungary, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: An amorphous mineral occurring in nodules. Hardness, 2-2.5; specific gravity, 2.701; luster, wax-like, unctuous. Composition: A hydrated silicate of alumina, with some zinc. Found with calamine (q. v.).

**böil, böy; pöut, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, þis; sin, aþ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.**



**orb** (1), *s.* [Fr. *orbe*, from Lat. *orbem*, accus. of *orbis*=a circle, an orb; Ital. & Sp. *orbe*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A circle, a sphere, a globe, a ball, a spherical body.

\*2. The eye-ball; the eye.

"A drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,  
Or dim suffusiu' veil'd." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 25.

3. A circular body, as a wheel.

"The orbs  
Of his fierce chariot roll'd as with the sound  
Of torrent floods." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 830.

4. A circle, a circuit, a ring; the sphere in which a star moves; the orbit described by a heavenly body.

5. A celestial body.

"By all the operation of the orbs."  
*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

\*6. The earth.

"The orb below as hush as death."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

\*7. A sphere of action; a region.

"He gazed upon that mighty orb of song."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

\*8. A period or revolution of time.

"Fatal course  
Had circled his full orb." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 860.

**II. Technically:**

\*1. *Astron.*: One of the hollow and transparent globes or spheres, inclosed one within another and concentric, which were conceived by ancient astronomers to carry with them the planets in their revolutions. That in which the sun was placed was called the *orbis maximus*, or chief orb.

2. *Arch.*: A boss or knot of foliage, flowers, or other ornaments in cornices.

3. *Her.*: A globe encircled bearing a cross; a mound (q. v.).

"Presented with the Bible, the spurs, and the orb."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

**orb-fish**, *s.* [ORBIS.]

\***orb** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *orbe*, from Lat. *orbis*=bereaved, deprived.]

*Arch.*: A mediæval term for a blank or blind window or panel.

**orb**, *v. t. & i.* [ORB (1), *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To form into a circle; to roll.

"That our happiness may orb itself into a thousand vagancies of glory and delight."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. To encircle, to surround, to inclose.

"Orbed in a rainbow."—*Milton: Nativity*, 141.

**B. Intrans.**: To be formed into an orb; to assume the appearance of an orb.

"Orb unto the perfect star."  
*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, xxiv. 15.

\***orb-âte**, *a.* [Lat. *orbatus*, pa. par. of *orbo*=to bereave.] Bereaved, childless, fatherless.

\***orb-â-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *orbatio*, from *orbatus*, pa. par. of *orbo*=to bereave.] Privation of children or parents; privation generally.

"How did the distressed mothers wring their hands for this woeful orbation."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.; Elijah cursing the Children*.

**orbed**, *a.* [Eng. *orb* (1); -ed.]

1. Having the form of an orb; circular, round, spherical.

"Let each . . .  
Fit well his helm, gripe fast his orbed shield,  
Borne ev'n or high." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 542.

¶ Still used as the second element in the compound *full-orbed*, applied to the moon.

2. Encircled, surrounded.

"Gold was the beam, the wheels were orb'd with gold."  
*Addison: Ovid; Metamorphoses* ii.

\***orb-ïc**, \***orb-ïc-âl**, \***orb-ï-ck**, *a.* [Eng. *orb* (1), *s.*; -ic, -ical.] Spherical, circular.

"How the body of this orbick frame  
From tender infancy so big became."  
*Bacon: Pan or Nature*.

\***orb-ï-cle**, *s.* [Lat. *orbiculus*, dimin. of *orbis*=an orb.] A little orb, globe, sphere, or ball.

"Such wat'ry orbicles young boys do blow."  
*G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph on Earth*.

**orb-ic-u-lâ**, *subst.* [A fem. form of *orbiculus* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: The name given by Sowerby to the molluscous genus called by Lamarek *Discina* (q. v.).

**orb-ic-u-lâr**, *a.* [Lat. *orbicularis*, from *orbiculus*, dimin. of *orbis*=an orb; Fr. *orbiculaire*.] Having the form of an orb; spherical, circular.

"Parted by th' empyreal bounds,  
His quadrature, from thy orbicular world."  
*Milton: P. L.*, x. 381.

\***orbicular-bone**, *s.*

*Anat.*: A name formerly given to the orbicular process (q. v.), which in childhood is really a separate bone.

**orbicular-leaf**, *s.*

*Bot.*: A leaf perfectly circular, as the leaf of *Cotyledon orbiculare*.

**orbicular-ligament**, *s.*

*Anat.*: A ligament connecting the head of the radius with the small sigmoid cavity of the ulna. Called also the annular ligament.

**orbicular-muscles**, *s. pl.*

*Anat.*: Two muscles: (1) *Orbicularis oris*, an orbicular muscle with concentric fibers around the orifice of the mouth; called also *sphincter oris*. (2) *Orbicularis palpebrarum*, a thin elliptical muscle surrounding the fissure between the eyelids, covering their surface, and spreading some distance around.

**orbicular-process**, *s.*

*Anat.*: The orbicular bone of childhood, which in the adult becomes a flattened rounded tubercle at the end of the long process of the incus, and articulates with the stapes.

**ör-bïc-u-lâr-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *orbicular*; -ly.] In an orbicular, spherical, or circular manner; spherically, circularly.

**or-bïc-u-lâr-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *orbicular*; -ness.] The quality or state of being orbicular; sphericity, circularity.

\***or-bïc-u-lâr-tâ**, *subst. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *orbiculatus*=rounded, circular.]

*Zoöl.*: A section of Brachyurous Crustaceans having the carapace globular, rhomboidal, or oval, and always very solid.

**or-bïc-u-lâr**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *orbiculatus*, from *orbiculus*, dimin. of *orbis*=an orb (q. v.); French *orbiculé*; Ital. *orbicolato*.]

**A. As adj.**: Made into or having the form of an orb, sphere, or circle; orbicular.

\***B. As subst.**: That which is orbiculate; specif. a thing having a figure, the vertical section of which is oval and the horizontal section circular.

**or-bïc-u-lâr-ëd**, *adj.* [Lat. *orbiculatus*.] The same as ORBICULATE, *A.* (q. v.).

**or-bïc-u-lâr-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *orbiculate*; -ly.]

*Bot.*: So as to be nearly orbicular.

**orbiculately-depressed**, *s.*

*Bot.*: Spherical, except that it is depressed at the top.

**or-bïc-u-lâr-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *orbiculatus*=orbiculate (q. v.).] The quality or state of being orbiculate.

"It might have been more significantly called *orbiculation*, seeing this circumfusion makes not only a circle, but fills a sphere."—*More: Song of the Soul*. (Intro.)

**or-bïc-u-lâr-nâ**, *s.* [Lat. *orbicul(us)*; fem. sing. adj. suff. -ina.] From the circular form of the shell.

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Foraminifera. *Orbiculina numismatis* is found in sea-sand.

**or-bïc-u-lûs**, *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *orbis*.]

*Botany*:

1. An appendage of a flower, forming a thick solid mass, covering the ovary, and adhering to the stamens, as in *Stapelia*.

2. (*Pl.*): The circular bodies found in the cup of a *Nidularia*.

\***or-bie**, *a.* [ORBY.]

**orb-ï-lâ**, *s.* [Mod. Latin, dimin. from *orbis*.] [ORB (1).]

*Bot.*: The scutellum of the lichenaceous genus *Usnea*.

**or-bïs**, *s.* [Lat.=a circle.]

*Ichthy.*: *Chaetodon orbis*, a fish without scales, but with a prickly skin. It inhabits the Indian seas, and is unfit for food.

**or-bït**, *s.* [Lat. *orbis*=a track, a course, from *orbis*=an orb (q. v.); Fr. *orbite*; Ital. & Sp. *orbital*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

"In such a manner that the planets revolve in orbits almost circular."—*Maclaurin: Sir I. Newton*, bk. iv., ch. i.

2. A small orb.

"Roll the lucid orbit of an eye."

*Young: Satires*, v. 7.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Anat.*: The bony cavity in which the eye is situated.

2. *Astron.*: The path of a primary planet in its revolution round the sun, or of a secondary one in its revolution round the primary.

3. *Ornith.*: The skin which surrounds the eye of a bird.

**orbit-sweeper**, *s.*

*Astron.*: An instrument invented by Airy, to follow the inclined path of a comet or planet. It resembles a German equatorial, the polar axis of which is of greater length than usual, and which works for some distance at its upper end in a tubular bearing.

**or-bit-âl**, \***or-bit-u-âl**, *adj.* [Eng. *orbit*; -al, -ual.] Pertaining to an orbit.

¶ There are *orbital* bones and foramina, also an orbital arch, nerve, plate of ethmoid bone, and process of palate bone.

\***or-bit-âr**, *a.* [Eng. *orbit*; -ar.] The same as ORBITAL (q. v.).

**or-bit-âr-ÿ**, *a.* [Eng. *orbit*; -ary.] Connected with or surrounding the orbit.

**or-bï-të-læ**, *s. pl.* [Latin *orbis*=a circle, and *tela*, pl. of *tela*=a web.]

*Zoöl.*: In the arrangement of Walcknaër a section of Araneidæ (True Spiders), spreading webs of a regular and open texture, either orbicular or spiral, and remaining in the middle or on one side to catch their prey. Type, *Epeira* (q. v.).

**or-bï-töld-ëg**, *s.* [Lat. *orbis*=a wheel-track, an orbit, and Gr. *eidos*=form, from the circularity of the shell.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Nummulitidæ, found in the Nummulitic Limestone. The shell is of a complicated type. It commences in the Upper Cretaceous rocks, and becomes very abundant in the Eocene of this country and the West Indies, &c.

**or-bït-ö-li-tëg**, *s.* [Lat. *orbis*=an orbit, and Gr. *lithos*=stone.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A genus of Foraminifera akin to *Orbiculina*, but with larger chambers.

**or-bït-ö-sphën-öid**, *a.* [Eng. *orbit*; *ö* connect., and *sphenoid*.]

*Compar. Anat.*: A term applied to the lesser wings of the sphenoid bone; part of the third cranial segment, corresponding with the *ala minores*, or processes of Ingrassias in man, &c., always forming the back of the orbit. (*Huxley*.)

\***or-bït-u-âl**, *a.* [ORBITAL.]

**or-bït-u-âr-ÿ**, *a.* [Eng. *orbit*; -uary.] Of or pertaining to an orbit; orbital.

\***orb-ï-tüde**, *s.* [Latin *orbitudo*, from *orbis*=bereaved.] Privation of children or parents; orbatation, orbity.

**or-bït-u-lîd-ë-â**, *s. pl.* [Dimin. of Lat. *orbis*=an orbit, and Gr. *eidos*=form.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Non-perforated Foraminifera, with compact, porcellanous, calcareous tests.

\***orb-ï-tÿ**, \***orb-ï-tie**, *s.* [Fr. *orbite*, from Latin *orbitatem*, *ε* ccus. of *orbis*, from *orbis*=bereaved.] The same as ORBITUDE (q. v.).

"Old age and orbity, as Cesellius professed, were those two things that emboldened him."—*Bp. Hall: Balm of Gilead*, § 3.

**orb-like**, *a.* [English *orb* (1), *s.*, and *like*.] Resembling an orb.

**or-bu-lî-nâ**, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *orbis*=a ring, a circle, from the globular test or shell.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Foraminifera, like a small perforated sphere. Found abundantly in the Globigerina ooze off the coast of Portugal, &c. Best known species *Orbulina universa*.

\***orb-ÿ**, \***orb-ïë**, *a.* [Eng. *orb* (1), *s.*; -y.]

1. Resembling an orb; orblike, circular, round.

"It smote Atrides orbie targe."

*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, iii.

2. Revolving.

"Orbie heures."—*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, x.

\***orc**, \***ork**, *s.* [Lat. *orca*, a marine animal, perhaps the grampus.] A marine animal, not clearly identified. It may be the grampus, or, as suggested by Nares, the narwhal.

"The haunts of seals and orcs."

*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 835.

**or-ca**, *s.* [Lat.] [ORC.]

*Zoöl.* Grampus, Killer-whale; a genus of Delphinidæ, with nine species, from the northern and southern oceans. The face is short and rounded, the dorsal long and falcate, pectorals very large, nearly as broad as long.

**Or-câ-dî-an**, *a. & s.* [From a promontory in Caithness, Scotland, called by Ptolemy *Orcas*.]

**A. As adj.**: Pertaining or relating to the Orcades or Orkney Islands.

**B. As subst.**: A native or inhabitant of the Orkney Islands.

**or-ca-nëtte**, *s.* [ORCHANET.]

**or-çë-in**, *s.* [Altered from *orcein*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>. Lichen red. Present in the orchil of commerce, and prepared from orcin by the action of oxygen and vapor of ammonia. Hydrochloric acid precipitates it in fine red flocks. It

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wët, hère, camêl, hër, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ë; ey = â. qu = kw.



dissolves in alcohol to a deep scarlet solution, gives a violet-red color, with fixed alkalies, and is decolorized by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid.

**or-çel'-la**, s. [Mod. Lat. dimin. from Lat. *orca* (q. v.).]

**Zoöl.**: A genus of Delphinidæ, with two species, from the Ganges and the Irrawaddy. The head resembles that of the Pilot Whale (*Globiocephalus melas*) and porpoise-like flippers are present.

**or'-çā-nēt, or'-çā-nētte**, s. [Fr. *orcanette*.]

**Bot.**: The same as ALKANET (q. v.).

**or'-çhård, \*or'-chærd, \*ort'-chard**, s. [A. S. *orçæard, orcerd, ortgeard, wurtgeard*=a wort-yard, or yard of vegetables; cogn. with Icel. *jurtagardhr*=a garden of herbs, from *jurt* (later *urt*)=herbs, and *gardhr*=a yard or garden; Dan. *urtgaard*=a garden of herbs, from *urt*=herbs, and *gård*=yard or garden; Sw. *örtgård*, from *ört*, and *gård*; Goth. *aurtigards*.] [GARDEN, WORT, YARD.]

1. A garden of any kind, especially one for vegetables or herbs.

2. An inclosed plantation of fruit trees, especially of apples, pears, plums, and cherries; a garden for the cultivation of fruit-trees; a collection of fruit trees.

**orchard-grass**, s.

**Bot.**: *Dactylis glomerata*.

**orchard-house**, s. A glass-roofed house, with sloping roof, in which fruit trees, too delicate to be exposed to the open air, are cultivated by means of artificial heat.

**orchard-orirole**, s.

**Ornithology**: *Emberiza oryzivora*, the Bobolink. [ORIOLE.]

**or'-çhård-îng**, s. [Eng. *orchard*; -ing.] The cultivation of orchards. (*Evelyn: Sylva*.)

**or'-çhård-îst**, s. [Eng. *orchard*; -ist.] A cultivator of orchards; a grower of fruit trees.

**or'-çhård-man**, s. [Eng. *orchard*, and *man*.] One who owns or rents orchards for the purpose of fruit-growing. (*Athenæum*, Oct. 24, 1885, p. 542.)

**or-çhél'-la**, s. [ARCHIL.] (See compound.)

**orchella-weed**, s.

**Bot.**: Various species of *Roccella* used in dyeing. [ROCCELLA.]

**\*or-çhě-sög'-ra-phý**, s. [Gr. *orchēsis*=dancing, and *graphō*=to write, to describe; Fr. *orchestographie*.] A treatise upon dances or dancing.

**or-çhěs'-tēs**, s. [Gr. *orchēstēs*=a dancer.]

**Entom.**: A genus of Curculionidæ (q. v.), founded by Illiger. Hind femora incrassated, saltatorial, antennæ eleven-jointed. They are leaf-miners, and the larvæ of *Orchestes pratensis* affect the leaves of *Centaurea scabiosa*.

**or'-çhěs-tra, \*or-çhes-ter, \*or-çhes-tre**, subst. [Lat. *orchestra*, from Gr. *orchēstra*; *orchēomai*=to dance; Fr. *orchestre*; Ital. *orchestra*; Sp. *orquestra*.]

1. In Greek and Roman theaters, the semi-circular area, included by the straight line which boarded the stage in front and the first row of the ascending steps. In the Greek theater this space was always occupied by the chorus. In Roman comedy there was no chorus; and in Roman tragedies, both the chorus and the musicians were placed upon the stage itself, the whole of the *orchestra* being reserved for the senators.

2. In modern theaters, &c.: (1) The place where the band, or band and chorus, are placed in modern concert-rooms, theatres, &c. (2) The collection of instruments of varied compass and quality of tone which constitutes a full band. There are no orchestral scores earlier than the latter part of the sixteenth century, so all statements as to concerted instrumental music before that time are wholly conjectural.

**or-çhěs'-tral**, a. [Eng. *orchestr(a)*; -al.] Of or pertaining to an orchestra; fitted or intended to be performed by an orchestra.

**ör-çhěs-trā'-tion**, s. [Eng. *orchestr(a)*; -ation.] The arrangement of music for an orchestra; instrumentation.

**or-çhěs'-tríc**, adj. [Eng. *orchestr(a)*; -ic.] Pertaining or relating to an orchestra; orchestral.

**or-çhěs'-trí-nō**, s. [Ital.]

**Music**: A mechanical musical instrument, in shape like a pianoforte, and with a similar key-board. The sounds were produced by the friction of a circular bow upon the strings.

**ör-çhěs'-trí-ön**, s. [ORCHESTRA.]

**Music**: A musical instrument, resembling a portable organ. It was invented by the Abbé Vogler about 1789. The name is now given to an instrument capable of producing the effects of an entire orchestra.

**or'-chíd, s. & a.** [From Lat. *orchidem*, accus. of *orchis*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Sing.*: A plant of the genus *Orchis*, the order Orchidaceæ, or the alliance Orchidales.

2. *Pl.*: Lindley's name for the Orchidaceæ (q. v.).

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to an orchid; as, orchid flowers.

**or-chí-dā'-çě-æ, or-chíd'-ě-æ**, s. pl. [Latin *orchis*, genit. *orchid(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*, -*ecæ*.]

**Bot.**: Orchids; the typical order of the alliance Orchidales. It consists of perennial herbs or shrubs, with fibrous, fasciculated, fleshy, or tuber-like roots. Leaves flat, terete, or equitant, generally sheathing, membranous, coriaceous, or hard; flowers irregularly clustered, spiked, racemose, or panicled, with a solitary bract. Perianth adherent, in two or three rows, sometimes resupinate; sepals three, petals three, stamens and style consolidated into a central column, stamens three, only one perfect; ovary often twisted, one-celled, of six carpels, with three parietal placentæ. Fruit generally capsular; seeds very numerous, minute. All the species are terrestrial in temperate latitudes; in the tropics many are epiphytes, growing on trees. They are remarkable for their irregular flowers, often very beautiful, sometimes very fragrant. Found in nearly all climates. Known genera 400; species 3,000. Divided into seven tribes: Malaxæ, Epidendræ, Vandæ, Ophræ, Arethuseæ, Neotteæ, and Cypripedæ.

**or-chí-dā'-ceouš** (ce as sh), a. [Mod. Latin *orchidaceæ*]; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Pertaining to orchids; belonging to the order Orchidaceæ.

**or'-chí-dal**, a. [Lat. *orchis*, genit. *orchid(is)*; Eng. suff. -al.]

**Bot.**: Of or belonging to the alliance Orchidales. (*Lindley: Veg. King*, (ed. 3d), p. 170.)

**or-chí-dā'-lēs**, s. pl. [Masc. or fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *orchidalis*, from Lat. *orchis* (q. v.).]

**Botany**: An alliance of Endogens, consisting of epigynous orders, with one to three stamens and exalbuminous seeds. There are three orders: Burmanniaceæ, Orchidaceæ, and Apostasiaceæ.

**or-chíd'-ě-an**, a. [Mod. Lat. *orchid(eæ)*; -ean.] Pertaining or belonging to the order Orchidaceæ (q. v.).

"The great Orchidean family."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 403, p. 381.

**ör-çhíd'-ě-ouš**, adj. [Mod. Latin *orchid(eæ)*; -eous.] The same as ORCHIDACEOUS (q. v.).

**or-chíd-ól'-ō-gíst**, s. [Eng. *orchidologist(y)*; -ist.] One who is versed in orchidology.

"The first inflorescence which the celebrated *orchidologist* received."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 403, p. 380.

**ör-çhíd-ól'-ō-gý**, s. [Eng. *orchid*; o connective, and suff. -ology.]

**Natural Science**: That branch of botany which relates to orchids.

**or-chil, or'-chill**, s. [ARCHILL.]

**or'-chí-ō-çěle**, s. [Gr. *orchis* (genit. *orchios*)=a testicle, and *kělē*=a tumor.]

**Pathol.**: A name given to various affections of the testicle.

**or'-chis**, s. [Lat. *orchis*; Gr. *orchis*=a testicle; an orchid, so called from the form of its root.]

**Bot.**: The typical genus of the order Orchidaceæ. It is one of the tribe Ophræ or Ophrydæ, and the family Serapiadæ. The tubers are globose, ovoid, or palmate; the lip is spurred; the glands of the stalks of the pollen masses contained in a common little pouch. Chiefly grown in the north temperate zone. About eighty kinds are known.

**or-chí-tis**, s. [Gr. *orchis*=a testicle; Eng. suff. -itis, denoting inflammation.]

**Pathol.**: Inflammation of the testicles.

**or-çhöt'-ō-mý**, s.

[Gr. *orchis*=a testicle, and *tomē*=a cutting.]

**Surg.**: The operation of cutting out a testicle; castration.

**or'-çin**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *orcus*=the infernal regions.]

**Chem.**: C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Orcinol. Exists ready-formed in several lichens, and is prepared artificially from orsellic acid by boiling with water for thirty or

forty minutes, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>4</sub>=C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (orcic) +CO<sub>2</sub>. On evaporation the orcin crystallizes in the form of colorless, six-sided, monoclinic prisms, which are soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, have a nauseous sweet taste, and melt at 58°. Orcin gradually turns red on exposure to the air. It forms substitution products with chlorine, bromine, and iodine. It yields rhombic crystals.

**or'-çin-öl**, s. [ORCIN.]

**\*ord, \*orde**, s. [A. S.] A point, a beginning, an edge.

**or-dāin, \*or-deyne, \*or-deine**, v. t. [O. Fr. *ordener* (Fr. *ordonner*), from Lat. *ordino*=to set in order; *ordo* (genit. *ordinis*)=order; Sp. *ordenar*; Ital. *ordinare*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To set in order, to arrange, to prepare.

"All things that we *ordained* festival Turn from their office to black funeral." *Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 5.

2. To institute, to establish, to found.

"The cause why music was *ordained*." *Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 1.

3. To set apart for an office or duty; to appoint. [II.]

"To do the work for which it was *ordained*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

4. To decree, to order; to give orders or directions for; to appoint. (Used espec. of the decrees of Providence or fate.)

"Jeroboam *ordained* a feast in the eighth month."—1 *Kings* xii. 32.

II. Eccles.: To invest with ministerial function or sacerdotal power; to give authority to, with established or customary rites or ceremonies, to exercise the office of a minister.

"He cannot be a true pope, unless he were rightly *ordained* priest."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants*, ch. ii., pt. i., § 109.

**or-dāin'-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *ordain*; -able.] Capable of being ordained or appointed.

"The nature of man is *ordainable* to life."—*Bishop Hall: Remains*, p. 377.

**or-dāin'-ēr, \*or-dain-our, \*or-dein-our**, subst. [Eng. *ordain*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who ordains, appoints, establishes, or decrees; one who invests with sacerdotal functions.

"That again depends upon the *ordainer's* secret intention."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants*, ch. ii., pt. i., § 109.

2. *Eng. Hist.*: One of a junto of nobles in the reign of Edward II., whom the king was obliged to empower with authority to enact ordinances for the government of the kingdom, the regulation of the king's household, &c. (*J. R. Green*.)

**or-dāin'-mēt**, s. [Eng. *ordain*; -ment.] The act of ordaining or appointing; ordination.

**\*or-dā'-lī-an**, a. [Eng. *ordal*; -ian.] Pertaining or relating to trial by ordeal.

"To revive the old *ordalian* trial used by our Heathen ancestors."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 2, case 2.

**or-dē-äl, \*or-dal**, s. & a. [A. S. *ordél, ordál*=a dealing out, discrimination, judgment decision, from a pref. answering to O. H. Ger. *ur-*; Goth. *us-*; Dut. *oor-*=out, and *dál*=Eng. *dole* (q. v.); cogn. with O. Fries. *ordel*; O. Sax. *urdéli*; Dut. *ordeel*; Ger. *urtheil*; O. H. Ger. *urteil, urteili*.] [DEAL, DOLE.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit. & Anthrop.*: The *judicium Dei* of mediæval writers; the practice of referring disputed questions (especially those touching the criminality of a suspected person) to supernatural decision, in the belief that the Deity would work a miracle rather than the innocent should suffer or the guilty escape punishment. Dr. E. B. Tylor (*Encyc. Brit.*, ed. 9th, xvii. 818) says of the practice, that "in principle, and often in the very forms used, it belongs to ancient culture, thence flourishing up to the mediæval European and modern Asiatic levels, but dying out before modern civilization." It existed among the Jews. A wife accused of adultery was required to drink "the bitter water that causeth a curse" (Numbers v. 12-31), and a strangely similar institution exists at the present day among the negroes of the Gold Coast of Africa; and ordeal in some form or other is still practiced by races of low culture, and by individuals of low culture among races standing in the forefront of civilization. In the Middle Ages in Europe ordeal was sanctioned both by the civil and the ecclesiastical authorities, and was chiefly of three kinds: (1) By fire—a survival from the early classic times (cf. Sophocles, *Antigone*, 264; Æschylus, *Frag.* 284), in which the accused had to walk barefoot and blindfolded over red-hot plowshares, or to take up and carry a piece of red-hot iron a certain distance. This method was allowed only to persons of high rank; (2) By water,



Orchis Mascula.



for persons of the middle and lower classes. This was of two kinds. The accused had to take a stone out of boiling water, and if, after a certain time, his arm presented no marks of injury, he was adjudged innocent. In the second case—a common method when witchcraft was alleged—the accused, bound hand and foot, was thrown into a river or pond, and it was believed that a guilty person would float without effort, and that an innocent person would infallibly sink; (3) Wager of battle. [BATTLE, s., B. 1.] Besides these three principal methods there were three others in less general use: A supposed murderer was required to touch the body of the murdered man, and was pronounced guilty if blood flowed from the wounds (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 2); the Ordeal of the Eucharist, in which divine judgment was supposed to follow unworthy reception of the sacrament; and the Corsned (q. v.).

2. *Fig.*: A severe or strict trial through which one has to pass; trying circumstances.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or connected with trial by ordeal; as, *ordeal laws*.

**ordeal-bean, ordeal-nut, s.**

*Bot., &c.*: The seeds of *Physostigma venenosum*, a leguminous plant used in Old Calabar, of which it is a native. Persons suspected of witchcraft, or more ordinary crime, are required to eat the beans till they vomit them or die. If they do the former, they are held to be innocent; if the latter, they are considered to be guilty. The Calabar Ordeal-bean contracts the pupil of the eye.

**ordeal-root, s.**

*Bot.*: The root of a species of *Strychnos* used by the native population of western Africa.

**ordeal-tree, s.**

*Botany*:

1. *Of Guinea*: *Erythrophloeum guineense*.  
2. *Of Madagascar*: *Cerbera tanguin*. The fruit, which is poisonous, is given in some kind of broth to the accused person. If he recover, he is deemed innocent; if he die, this is held to prove his guilt. On May 9, 1830, the then reigning Queen of Madagascar administered the ordeal to about thirty men, some noblemen and others of the common people, who were accused of sorcery. The former recovered, the latter died. Certain women, subjected to the same ordeal in April, all recovered.

**or-dêr, \*or-dre, s.** [Fr. *ordre* (O. Fr. *ordene, ordine*), from Lat. *ordinem*, accus. of *ordo*=order; Sp. *orden*; Ital. *ordine*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Regular or methodical disposition or arrangement; method; harmonious relation between the parts of anything; regular succession; as—

(1) Of material things arranged methodically.  
(2) Of intellectual notions or ideas; as, the orderly arrangement of the matter of a discourse.  
(3) Of recurring phenomena, periods of time; as, the *order* of the months.

2. Proper state or condition; a normal, healthy, or proper condition; as, The organs of the body are in or out of *order*.

3. Established process; customary mode of procedure; established usage; specif., the established or customary mode of procedure in public debates or discussions.

4. Absence of confusion or disturbance; tranquillity; freedom from disorder or tumult; regular government; as, to keep *order* at a meeting.

¶ *Order* is used alone as an exclamation to call the attention of a speaker or member of an assembly or meeting to the fact that he is transgressing the rules of debate or otherwise out of order.

"Then there was a cry of *order*; and he was threatened with the serjeant and the Tower."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

5. A rule, a regulation; as, a standing *order*. [¶ (11).]

6. A precept, a mandate; a direction, whether verbal or written.

"They have already *order*  
This night to play before him."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

**7. Specifically:**

(1) A direction, demand, or instruction to supply goods, to make purchases, &c.; a commission.

(2) A direction, written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, to pay money; as, a post-office *order* for five dollars.

(3) A ticket of admission to a place of entertainment, &c.; a free pass; as, an *order* for a theater.

8. A class, a rank, a degree.

"The king commanded the high priest and the priests of the second *order*, to bring forth out of the temple all the vessels."—*2 Kings* xxiii. 4.

9. A body of men of the same rank or profession, constituting a separate or distinct class of the community.

"Find a barefoot brother out,  
One of our *order*."  
*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 3.

10. A body of persons associated together by the possession of a common honorary distinction conferred upon by a prince or other authority; hence, the dignity, rank, or distinction itself; as, The *Order* of the Garter, the *Order* of St. Michael and St. George. The various orders have distinctive insignia, consisting generally of a collar, star, badge or jewel, and ribbon. [BATH, GARTER, KNIGHTHOOD, STAR, THISTLE, &c.]

**II. Technically:**

1. *Arch.*: The different modes of architectural treatment adopted by the ancients in constructing their public edifices and buildings of the higher class. They are usually separated into five, principally distinguished from each other by the proportions of their columns and the kind of capitals employed, but also by the relative proportions and decorative parts of their entablatures, as well as other minor features. They are known as the Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite. (See these words.)

2. *Ecclesiastical*:

(1) In the Roman Church, "a Sacrament of the New Law by which spiritual power is given, and grace conferred for the performance of sacred duties." The Council of Trent (sess. xxiii.) asserted, and anathematized those who denied (1) That there was a real priesthood in the New Law; (2) that, besides the priesthood, there were grades of orders; (3) that Order was a Sacrament instituted by Christ; (4) that the Holy Ghost was given and a character conferred at ordination; (5) that unction was properly used in ordination; (6) that there was a divinely appointed hierarchy in the Roman Church; (7) that bishops were superior in power to priests, and were the ministers of Confirmation and Order; and (8) that bishops appointed by the Roman Pontiffs were true and legitimate bishops. The doctrine of Apostolical Succession is a necessary deduction from the view that Order is a Sacrament.

(2) (*Pl.*): In the Roman Church Orders are divided into two classes: Sacred, or Major, and Minor Orders (see these words). Some theologians regard the episcopate as the completion and extension of the priesthood, while others consider it a separate order. In the East the number of orders has varied at different times, but in the Greek, Coptic, and Nestorian Churches the orders recognized are those of bishop, priest, deacon, subdeacon, and reader. Anglicans acknowledge three: bishops, priests, and deacons. The validity of Anglican Orders is denied by the Roman Church. English clerics entering that church, and wishing to become priests, must be ordained by a Roman Bishop.

3. *Geom.*: Rank or class. In analysis, magnitudes are classed into orders, depending upon the degree of their equations. All algebraic magnitudes whose equations are of the first degree are of the first order; those whose equations are of the second, third, &c., degrees, are respectively of the second, third, &c., orders.

4. *Nat. Science*: The designation given to the division immediately below a class or sub-class and next above a tribe or a family. [NATURAL-ORDER.]

5. *Rhet.*: The placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force and beauty of expression, or to the clear illustration of the subject.

¶ (1) *Close order*:

*Mil.*: Said of the ranks when drawn up at the distance of one pace between each other.

(2) *General orders*:

*Mil.*: The orders or notices issued by a commander-in-chief to the troops under his command.

(3) *In order*:

(a) In proper, fit, or normal state or condition.  
(b) With a view; for the purpose; to the end.

(4) *Open order*:

*Mil.*: Said of the ranks when drawn up at the distance of two paces between each other.

(5) *Order of battle*:

*Mil.*: The disposition of troops according to the nature of the ground, and other circumstances, for the purpose of engaging an enemy, either in attack or defense.

(6) *Order of curves*: [ORDER, s., II. 3.]

(7) *Order of the day*:

(a) *Parl.*: A phrase in common use in both houses of congress, also in the various state legislatures and other bodies that are governed by parliamentary rules, expressing the business set down for debate on a particular day in the minutes or votes.

(b) *Mil.*: Specific commands or notices issued by a superior officer to the troops under his command.

(8) *Religious Orders*:

*Eccles. & Church Hist.*: The name Order is popularly given to all associations of a monastic character. Strictly speaking, it is of far less extended application, and is confined to associations which have received the formal approbation of the Roman Pontiff and the members of which are bound by solemn vows. Thus Orders are sharply marked off from Congregations, in which the vows are

simple, and for the erection of which the consent of the Ordinary alone is necessary. The term Order did not come into use till the tenth century, when offshoots from the Benedictines first appeared, and grew into such communities as those of Cîteaux, Cluny, and La Chartreuse, where modifications of the Benedictine rule were practiced. Next in importance come the Mendicant Orders and the Jesuits, the Hieronymites, the Minims, Theatines, Capuchins, and Barnabites. (See these words.)

(9) *Sailing orders*:

*Naut.*: The final instructions given to government vessels.

(10) *Standing orders*:

*Parl.*: Certain rules and regulations laid down for the transaction of business in a parliamentary body. They must always be followed unless suspended temporarily by a special vote.

(11) *To give order*:

(a) To direct, to command; to issue an order or command.

"Give order to my servants."  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v.

(b) To give directions; to prescribe the arrangement, disposition, or management of.

"Give order for my funeral."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 5.

\* (12) *To take order*: To make the necessary disposition or arrangements; to take steps or measures.

"I will take order for her keeping close."  
*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 2.

(13) *To take orders*: To become a cleric; to devote one's self to the work of the ministry.

"Though he never could be persuaded to take orders, theology was his favorite study."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**order-book, s.**

1. *Comm.*: A book in which orders for goods are entered; a book in which directions for purchases are entered.

2. *Parl.*: A book in which motions proposed to be brought before a parliamentary body are entered previously.

**or'-dêr, v. t. & i.** [ORDER, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To put in order; to arrange or dispose in an orderly or methodical manner; to reduce to order.

"Thus my battle shall be *ordered*."  
*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, v. 3.

2. To conduct, to manage, to dispose, to regulate.

"How to *order* these affairs."  
*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii. 2.

3. To manage, to treat.

"How shall we *order* the child, and how shall we do unto him?"—*Judges* xiii. 12.

4. To give an order or command to; to command, to direct.

"His wife *ordered* all her nuns to their knees."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

5. To give an order or commission for; to direct or desire to be supplied; as, to *order* goods of a tradesman.

6. To prescribe; to arrange beforehand.

"Why was my breeding *ordered* and prescribed."  
*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 30.

7. To admit to holy orders; to ordain.

"The book requireth due examination, and giveth liberty to object any crime against such as are to be *ordered*."  
—*Whitgift*.

**B. Intransitive:** To give orders; to issue orders or directions.

¶ (1) *Order arms*:

*Mil.*: A word of command at which the rifle is brought to a position with its butt resting on the ground.

(2) *To order arms*: To bring the rifle to a position with its butt resting on the ground.

(3) *To order about*: To give orders to, as to a servant; to treat as a servant or inferior.

"He would not be *ordered about* by Cannon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

**\*or'-dêr-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *order*; -able.] Capable of being ordered; compliant with orders.

"Being very *orderable* in all his sickness."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, X. vii. 22.

**or'-dêr-êr, s.** [Eng. *order*; -er.]

1. One who sets in order, regulates, arranges, or methodizes.

"The supreme *orderer* of all things."—*Edwards: Freedom of the Will*, pt. iv., § 9.

2. One who gives orders or directions.

**or'-dêr-lêss, a.** [Eng. *order*; -less.] Without order; out of order or rule; disorderly.

"All form is formless, order *orderless*."  
*Shakesp.: King John*, iii. 1.

**or'-dêr-lî-nêss, s.** [Eng. *orderly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being orderly; regularity, methodicalness.



**or'-dēr-lý**, *a., adv. & s.* [Eng. *order*; *-ly*.]

**A. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. In order; arranged or disposed in order.

"The children *orderly*, and mothers, pale  
For fright." *Surrey: Virgile; Æneis* ii.

2. Methodical, regular.

"The book requireth but *orderly* reading,"—*Hooker: Eccl. Polity*.

3. Observant of order or method; not disorderly; keeping order.

"Men are not good, but for necessity;  
Nor *orderly* are ever born, but bred."

*Drayton: Civil Wars*, vii.

4. Well regulated; free from disorder or confusion; characterized by good order.

"Their *orderly* and not tumultuary arming."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 141.

5. According to established order or method.

"Till *orderly* judgment of decision is given against it."—*Hooker: Eccl. Polity*.

**II. Mil.:** On duty; as, an *orderly* sergeant.

**B. As adv.:** According to due order or method; duly, regularly.

"But, *orderly* to end where I begun."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

**C. As substantive:**

1. A private soldier or non-commissioned officer who attends upon a superior officer to carry orders, messages, &c.

"Two *orderlies* were appointed to watch the palace."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. A man employed to keep the public streets clean by sweeping. (*Eng.*)

"The *orderlies* keep the streets free from mud in winter and dust in summer."—*Mayhew: London Labor and London Poor*, ii. 294.

**orderly-book, s.**

*Mil.:* A book in which the orderly sergeants enter general and regimental orders. There is one for each company.

**orderly-officer, s.**

*Mil.:* The officer on duty for the day; the officer of a corps whose turn of duty it is to superintend its internal economy, cleanliness, food, &c.

**orderly-room, s.**

*Mil.:* A room set aside in a barrack in which the administrative work is carried on. It usually communicates with the adjutant's office, and in it the prisoners are settled with by the commanding officer, the regimental orders are issued to the sergeants and other official business is conducted.

**orderly-system, s.** The system of keeping the streets of a town clean by means of orderlies; street-orderly system. (*Eng.*)

**\*or-din-ā-bīl'-ī-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *ordinable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being *ordinable*; capability of being ordained or appointed.

**\*or-din-ā-ble, a.** [As if from a Lat. *ordinabilis*, from *ordino*=to ordain (q. v.).] Capable of being ordained or appointed.

**or'-dīn-ā-l, \*or-din-all, a. & s.** [Fr. *ordinal*, from Lat. *ordinalis*, from *ordo* (genit. *ordinis*)=order; Sp. *ordinal*; Ital. *ordinale*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Denoting order or succession; as, first, second, third, &c.

"Using the cardinal number, as such, and not for the ordinal."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. v., ch. iii.

2. *Nat. Science:* Of or pertaining to an order; comprehending families and, usually, genera; though sometimes a genus is so abnormal that it constitutes a family, and even an order of itself.

**B. As substantive:**

1. A number denoting order or succession.

2. A book containing the forms for making, ordaining, and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons; an order, a ritual.

\*3. A book containing forms, rules, or tables of any kind.

"He hath, after his *ordinall*,

Assigned one in speciall."

*Gower: C. A.*, vii.

**tor'-dīn-ā-l-īsm, s.** [Eng. *ordinal*; *-ism*.] The quality or state of being ordinal.

**or'-dīn-ānçe, \*or-dyn-aunce, s.** [O. French *ordenance* (Fr. *ordonnance*), from *ordener* (French *ordonner*)=to ordain; Sp. *ordenanza*; Ital. *ordinanza*. Originally *ordinance* and *ordnance* were but different ways of spelling the same word.]

\*1. Order, orderly disposition or arrangement. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. iii. 5.)

\*2. Order, rank, degree.

\*3. Ordinance, cannon.

4. An established rule, custom, rite, or ceremony; an observance commanded.

"By custom and the *ordination* of times."

*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 4.

¶ Often used among various Christian sects for the sacraments; as, to administer the *ordination* of baptism.

5. A rule established or ordered by authority; a law, edict, or statute; a decree or dispensation of the Divine Being, or of fate.

"The total *ordination* and will of God."

*Cowper: Task*, i. 742.

\*6. The act of establishing, forming, or setting in order; foundation.

**or'-dīn-ānd, s.** [Lat. *ordinandus*, fut. pass. part. of *ordino*=to ordain (q. v.).] A candidate for ordination; one who is about to be ordained or admitted to holy orders.

**or'-dīn-ant, a. & s.** [Lat. *ordinans*, pr. par. of *ordino*=to ordain (q. v.).]

\*A. *As adj.:* Ordaining, appointing, regulating. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.)

B. *As subst.:* One who ordains; a bishop who confers orders.

**or'-dīn-ār-ī-lý, \*or-din-ar-i-lye, adv.** [Eng. *ordinary*; *-ly*.]

1. In an ordinary manner; according to established or settled rules or method.

2. Usually, generally, commonly; in most cases.

"A form and person more than *ordinarily* comely."—*Observer*, No. 8.

**or'-dīn-ār-ý, \*or-din-ar-ie, \*or-din-ar-ye, a. & s.** [Fr. *ordinaire*, from Lat. *ordinarius*, from *ordo* (genit. *ordinis*)=order; Sp. & Ital. *ordinario*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Established, settled, regular, customary, according to established rule or order.

2. Usual, common, frequent, habitual.

"These fits

Are with his highness very *ordinary*."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 4.

3. Such as may be found or met with at any time; not distinguishable from others by any special mark or feature; not out of the common; hence, often applied to something rather inferior or mediocre; commonplace.

4. Plain, not handsome.

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. The mass, the general body, the generality.

"I see no more in you,

Than in the *ordinary* of nature's sale-work."

*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 5.

2. Something ordinarily used; something in ordinary or common use.

3. A meal prepared for all comers, as distinguished from one especially ordered for a particular person or persons; a repast.

"[He] for his *ordinary* pays his heart,

For what his eyes eat only."

*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

4. An eating-house where meals are served to all comers; a place where there is a fixed price for each article ordered.

\*5. A settled order or use for public worship.

"Osmund . . . devised that *ordinary* or form of service."—*Fuller: Church History*, III. i. 23.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Her.:* A heraldic term indicating an addition to a coat of arms. The ordinaries proper are nine in number, viz., the chief, pale, bend, bend sinister, fess, bar, chevron, cross, and saltier. The name is also applied to the lesser ordinaries or sub-ordinaries, such as the gyron, pile, orle, tressure, &c.

2. *Law:*

(1) *Civil Law:* A judge who has authority to take cognizance of causes in his own right, and not by deputation.

(2) *Common and Canon Law:* An ecclesiastical judge; one who has ordinary and immediate jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters. In the Church of England the bishop is the ordinary of his own diocese, and the two archbishops are the ordinaries of their respective provinces.

"He had, as supreme *ordinary*, put forth directions, charging the clergy of the establishment to abstain from touching in their discourses on controverted points of doctrine."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. *Navy:*

\*1. The establishment of persons employed to take charge of government ships when laid up in harbor.

(2) The state of a ship, out of commission, and laid up in charge of officers. A ship in ordinary is one laid up under the charge of the master attendant.

¶ (1) *In ordinary:* In constant and actual service; attending or serving at stated times; as, a chaplain or physician *in ordinary*.

(2) *Ordinary of the Mass:*

*Roman Liturgy:* The part of the mass which precedes and that which follows the Canon, and is the same every day.

**ordinary-conveyances, s. pl.**

*Law:* Those deeds of transfer which are entered into between two or more persons without an assuance in a superior court of justice.

**ordinary-seaman, s.**

*Naut.:* A sailor competent to perform the ordinary or commoner duties, but who has not been sufficiently long at sea to be qualified to be rated as an able seaman.

**\*or'-dīn-ār-ý-ship, s.** [Eng. *ordinary*; *-ship*.] The state, position, or office of an ordinary.

**\*or-din-at, a.** [ORDINATE, *a.*]

**or'-dīn-āte, v. t.** [ORDINATE, *a.*] To appoint, to ordain, to regulate.

"The Almighty, who *ordicates* all their [thy enemies] motions to his own holy purpose."—*Bp. Hall: The Balm of Gilead*, § 3.

**or'-dīn-āte, \*or-din-at, \*or-dyn-āte, a. & s.** [Lat. *ordinatus*, pa. par. of *ordino*=to set in order, to ordain (q. v.).]

\*A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Regular, well regulated, temperate. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 9,160.)

2. *Geom.:* (See extract.)

"Ordinate figures are such as have all their sides and all their angles equal."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

B. *As substantive:*

*Analyt. Geom.:* The ordinate of a point is one of the elements of reference, by means of which the position of a point is determined with respect to fixed straight lines, taken as coordinate axes. The ordinate of a point to a diameter of a conic section is the distance of the point from that diameter, measured on a line parallel to a tangent drawn at the vertex of the diameter. The ordinate to a diameter is equal to half the chord through the point which is bisected by the diameter. [COORDINATE, *s.*]

**or'-dīn-āte-lý, \*or-dyn-āte-ly, adv.** [Eng. *ordinate*; *-ly*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. In a regular or methodical manner; in due order.

"I wyl *ordynately* treate of the two partes of a pablyke weale."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. Temperately, properly, duly. (*Chaucer: The Persones Tale*.)

**II. Geom.:** In the manner of an ordinate.

**or-dīn-ā-tion, s.** [Lat. *ordinatio*, from *ordinatus*, pa. par. of *ordino*=to set in order, to ordain; Fr. *ordination*; Sp. *ordinacion*; Ital. *ordinazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of disposing or arranging in regular order; the state of being disposed in regular order; order, arrangement.

"Cyrus disposed his trees like his armies in regular *ordination*."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus*.

2. In the same sense as II.

"The French reform'd from preaching you restrain,  
Because you judge their *ordination* vain."

*Dryden: Hind and Panther*, ii. 457.

3. The state of being ordained or appointed; settled or established order or tendency.

**II. Ritual:**

1. *Roman:* The act of conferring the sacrament of order. Women are incapable of being validly ordained (1 Cor. xiv. 34; 1 Tim. ii. 11, 12). Ordination is, in the normal course of things, conferred by bishops, but abbots may confer minor orders on their subjects. Dimissory letters are necessary if a man is to be ordained for a diocese other than that in which he was born, and he must have legitimate and sufficient title (q. v.). Ordination to sacred orders, according to the general law of the Church, can only take place on the Saturdays in the four Ember weeks, on the fifth Saturday in Lent, or on Holy Saturday, and always during mass. Minor orders (q. v.) can be conferred at general ordinations, and also on any Sunday or holiday, not necessarily during mass. The Council of Trent (sess. xxiii., can. 8, *de Ref.*) enjoins that sacred orders should be publicly conferred in the cathedral or in one of the principal churches of the diocese, in the presence of the canons, but custom has sanctioned a departure from the practice when a reasonable cause exists. Regulars are usually ordained in their monasteries. [ORDER, *s.* II.]

2. In this country Protestant churches have each their own method of ordination, which is rather a service of consecration than a sacrament imparting special power. The ordination in the Episcopal church is patterned largely after that of the English Episcopal church.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.  
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



3. *Anglican*: Strictly speaking, the term ordination is used only of priests, deacons being "made," and no lower order being recognized. Order is not a sacrament in the Anglican Church, though there is more than a tendency on the part of High Churchmen to recognize it as such, and the Rev. Orby Shipley (*Gloss. Eccles. Terms*, s. v. *Ordination*) says, "The ordination of priests has generally been counted among the five lesser Sacraments of the Church." [ORDER, s. II. (2).] Ordinations are held on the Sundays following the four Ember seasons, and the canonical interstices are observed. [INTERSTICE, s. ¶.]

4. *Presbyterian*: Ordination by laying on the hands of the Presbytery is required before a probationer obtains the full status of a minister. It is not conferred unless he has received a call as pastor or an appointment as a missionary. Elders are ordained by the Session.

**or'-dīn-ā-tīve**, *a.* [Lat. *ordinativus*, from *ordinatus*, pa. par. of *ordino*=to ordain (q. v.); O. Fr. *ordinatif*; Ital. & Span. *ordinativo*.] Tending to ordain; directing.

**or'-dīn-ā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat., from *ordinatus*, pa. par. of *ordino*; Ital. *ordinatore*; Fr. *ordinateur*.] One who ordains, appoints, or establishes; a director; a ruler. (*Adams: Works*, i. 424.)

**ord'-naņce**, \***or-den-ance**, \***or-din-ance**, \***or-don-ance**, *s.* [The same word as *ordnance* (q. v.).] The original meaning was the bore or size of the gun, and thence the word came to be applied to the gun itself, exactly as in the case of Caliver (*Skeat*). [ORDNANCE.] Cannons, mortars, great guns, howitzers; firearms too large and heavy to be fired from the person; frequently applied to all sorts of artillery.

**ordnance datum**, *s.*

*Surv.*: A fixed level to which all the levels taken in the British ordnance survey are referred. It is a point or level twelve feet six inches below Trinity High-water mark, or four feet six inches above Trinity Low-water mark.

**ordnance-survey**, *subst.* The official survey of Great Britain and Ireland, carried out at the expense of the country by the Royal Engineers, assisted by civilians.

**or'-dōn-naņce**, *s.* [Fr.] [ORDNANCE.]

\***I. Ord. Lang.**: The act of disposing or arranging in proper order; the proper arrangement or disposition of the parts of a building or work of art, or of the figures in a picture, &c.

"The general design, the ordonnance or disposition of it."—*Dryden: Life of Plutarch*.

**II. French History**:

1. The name given to a decree of the king or regent before the revolution of 1789.

2. The decision of a criminal court upon the motion of the procurator-general.

\***or'-dōn-naņt**, *a.* [Fr., pa. par. of *ordonner*=to ordain.] Pertaining to or implying ordonnance.

**or'-dūre**, *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *ord*=filthy, from Lat. *horridus*=horrid (q. v.); Ital. *ordura*, from *ordo*=dirty, foul.]

1. Dung, excrement, faeces, filth.

"Gardeners do with *ordure* hide those roots,  
That shall first spring."

*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 4.

2. Defect, imperfection.

3. Crime, fault.

"Those let me curse; what vengeance will they urge,  
Whose *ordures* neither plague nor fire can purge?"

*Dryden: The Medal*, 188.

**or'-dū-roūs**, *a.* [Eng. *ordur*(e); -ous.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of ordure; filthy. (*Drayton: Pastorals*, Ecl. 11.)

**ōre** (1), \***or**, *s.* [A. S. *ōr*=ore, *ār*=brass; cogn. with Icel. *eir*=brass; O. H. Ger. *ēr*; Ger. *erz*; Goth. *aiz*, *ais*; Lat. *æs*=ore, bronze; Sans. *ayas*=iron.]

*Min. (pl.)*: Substances found in the earth from which metals are obtained by various processes, but chiefly by roasting and smelting. Ore consists of metals mineralized by chemical combination with one or more of the non-metallic elements. The principal ores are combinations of metals with sulphur, forming sulphides; with chlorine, forming chlorides; with oxygen, forming oxides; and with carbonic, silicic, sulphuric, arsenic, and phosphoric acids, forming carbonates, silicates, sulphates, arsenates, and phosphates. Generally speaking, however, all mineral substances containing metals, combined or free, are called ores. They are found in veins or lodes, in bedded masses, and also disseminated in rocks of all ages, both igneous and stratified sedimentary. In the latter, the ores of iron and manganese are the most abundant, and often found in beds of large extent. Some ores, as well as native metals, are also found in alluvial deposits; gold, platinum, &c., in those known as placers. Placer products, sometimes called placer ores, have been derived from the degradation and

wearing away of older rocks, the minerals having been washed out and re-deposited by the agency of water. Were it not for the fact that much of the gold and silver-bearing ores found in the Rocky Mountains is of too low a grade to work profitably, the product of those metals would have been much greater from many of the Western States, as millions of tons of low grade ores now encumber the dumps of the mines. Improved methods of treating the ore or some cheaper plan of transportation to the smelters from the mines is certain to transform much of this now valueless product into one of great value. Edison has experimented with some degree of success in treating low grade ore by the electrical process.

**ore-concentrator**, **ore-separator**, *s.*

*Mining*: A contrivance to sort ores according to richness, or to separate the metallic portions of powdered ores from the gangue.

**ore-crusher**, *s.*

*Mining*: A mill for breaking ores into small pieces for further treatment.

**ore-furnace**, *s.*

*Metall.*: A furnace for operating upon ores. The term is general, but the actual furnaces have specific names and various constructions, according to the metal, its gangue, the condition, &c.

**ore-separator**, *s.* [ORE-CONCENTRATOR.]

**ore-stamp**, *s.* [STAMP-MILL.]

**ore-washer**, *s.*

*Metall.*: A means of separating metal from ore after the latter has been reduced to powder.

**ore-weed**, **ore-wood**, *s.* Sea-weed. (*Carew*.)

\***ore** (2), *s.* [A. S. *ār*.] Grace, favor, help, protection.

**ōr'-ē-ād**, *s.* [Lat. *oreas* (genit. *oreados*), from Gr. *Oreias* (genit. *Oreiadōs*), from *oros*=a mountain; Fr. *Oréade*.]

*Class. Mythol.*: One of the nymphs of the mountains, who generally attended upon Diana, and accompanied her in hunting.

**ōr'-ē-ādſ**, *s.* [OREAS.]

*Bot.*: *Agaricus oreades*.

**ō-rē'-ās**, *s.* [OREAD.]

*Zoöl.*: The more usual name for the genus *Boselaphus* (q. v.). [PALAEOREAS.]

**ōr'-ē-ās-tēr**, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. *astēr*=a star.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: The typical genus of the family Oreastridae (q. v.). Found in the upper part of the Chalk, in the Tertiary, and recent.

**ōr'-ē-ās-trī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *oreaster*, genit. *oreastr*(is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

*Palæont.*: A family of Starfishes, order Asteroidea. There are two rows of ambulacral feet, the skin is granular, pierced by minute holes.

**ōr'-ē-gōn**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Said to be from the Sp. *Organo*=wild marjoram; also said to be an Am. Indian word signifying "River of the West."] One of the States of the U. S. A., nicknamed "the Beaver State." Bounded W. by the Pacific, N. by Washington, from which it is partly separated by the Columbia river, E. by the Snake river and Idaho, and S. by California and Nevada. Area, 96,030 square miles. Organized as a Territory in 1848. Admitted as a State February 12, 1859. Principal cities, Portland, Astoria, Salem, the capital; Oregon City and The Dalles.

**Oregon-mole**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Scapanus townsendii*. It is larger than the Common Mole (*Talpa europæa*), and is found on the coast of the Pacific from California to 47° 10' N.

**ōr'-eīde**, *s.* [OROIDE.]

\***oreillet** (as *ō-rā'-yēt*, *s.* [Fr. *oreille*=the ear].)

*Anc. Arm.*: An ear-piece; a round or oval plate to cover the ear, attached to the steel caps of the reign of Henry VI. They were fastened with hinges to enable them to be lifted up. They were frequently perforated to enable the wearer to hear better, and sometimes they had spikes projecting from their centers.

**ōr'-ē-ī-nūs**, *s.* [Gr. *oreinos*=mountainous.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Cyprinidae, group Cyprinina. The vent and anal fin in a sheath, covered with enlarged tiled scales. Three species, from the mountain streams of the Himalayas.

**ō-rēl'-līn**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *orell*(ana)=the specific name of the Arnotto-tree; -*in* (Chem.).]

*Chem.*: A yellow coloring matter, found together with bixin, in annatto. It is soluble in water and alcohol, and dyes alumed goods yellow.

**ōr'-ē-ō**, *pref.* [Gr. *oros*=a mountain.] Pertaining to or connected with mountains; inhabiting mountains.

**ōr'-ē-ō-dāph'-nē**, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. *daphnē*=a laurel.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Lauraceæ, chiefly from tropical America. It consists of large trees with alternate leaves and panicles or racemes of umbel-like heads of flowers, with nine stamens. *Oreodaphne opifera* is a large tree found in the forests between the Orinoco and the Parana. When incision is made in the bark, there gushes out a volatile oil, which is a discutient. The fruit, when distilled, yields a yellow wine-colored and scented volatile oil, used in Brazil in contractions of the joints, pains in the limbs, &c. *O. foetens* furnishes the til of the Canaries, a kind of wood with a bad odor; *O. exaltata*, the Sweet Wood of Jamaica; and *O. cupularis*, the cinnamon of the Isle of France.

2. *Palæobot.*: *Oreodaphne heerii* is found in the Older Pliocene of Italy.

**ō-rē'-ō-dōn**, *s.* [Prefix *oreo-*, and Greek *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

*Palæont.*: The typical genus of the family Oreodontidae (q. v.). It is from the Miocene of North America, and is intermediate between the Suida and the Cervidae. Its size was about equal to that of a sheep.

**ōr'-ē-ō-dōn-tī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oreodon*, genit. *oreodont*(is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

*Palæont.*: The Ruminating Hogs of Leidy. A transitional family of Artiodactyla, having affinities with the Suida and the Ruminantia. Though it is probable that they chewed the cud, there is no evidence on the point.

**ōr'-ē-ō-dōx'-a**, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. *doxa*=glory.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Palms, tribe Arecææ; *Oreodoxa oleracea* is the same as *Areca oleracea*. [CABBAGE-TREE.]

**ōr'-ē-ōg'-rā-phŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. *graphō*=to draw, to write, to describe.] The science of mountains; a description of mountains.

**ōr'-ē-ō-nēc'-tēs**, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. *nēktēs*=a swimmer.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Cyprinidae, group Cobitidina, from hill streams near Hong-Kong.

**ōr'-ē-ō-phā-ſī'-næ**, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *oreophas*(is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*.]

*Ornith.*: Mountain Curassows; a sub-family of Cracidae.

**ōr'-ē-ō-phā'-sīs**, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Lat. *phasis* (*volucris*)=the Phasian bird, the pheasant.]

*Ornith.*: Mountain Curassow; the sole genus of the sub-family Oreophasinæ (q. v.). There is but a single species, *Oreophasis derbianus*, from the mountains of Guatemala. The first specimen brought to England was in the collection of the late Earl of Derby, after whom it was named.

**ōr'-ē-ō-pī-thē'-cūs**, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Greek *pithēkos*=an ape.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Catarhine Monkeys from the Italian Miocene, with dental affinities to some of the generalized types of the primitive Ungulates.

**ōr'-ē-ō-sāu'-rūs**, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. *sauros*=a lizard.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Lacertilia, family Glyptosauridae, from the Eocene Tertiary of North America.

**ōr'-ē-ōs'-ē-līn**, *s.* [Lat. *oreosel*(inum)=mountain parsley; -*in* (Chem.).]

*Chem.*: (C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>. Isomeric with benzoic acid, obtained by the action of alcoholic potash on peucedanin. It forms fine silky needles, slightly soluble in water, easily in alcohol and ether, and also in potash with yellow color.

**ōr'-ē-ōs'-ēl-ōne**, *s.* [Eng. *oreosel*(in); -one.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O } O. The anhydride of oreoselin, prepared by the action of dry hydrochloric acid gas on athamanta, heating to expel the valerianic acid, and dissolving in alcohol, from which it crystallizes in masses of fine needles. It is without taste or smell, insoluble in water, and melts at 190°.

**ōr'-ē-ōt'-rā-gūs**, *s.* [Pref. *oreo-*, and Gr. *tragos*=a he-goat.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Antelopes, founded by Sundevall, with a single species, *Oreotragus saltator*, the Antelope saltatrix of Boddaert. [KLIPSPRINGER.]

**ō-rēx'-īs**, *s.* [Gr.]

*Med.*: A desire or longing.

**orf-gild**, *s.* [A. S. *orfegil*, *yrfe*gild: *orfe* *yrfe*=property, and *gild*, *geld*=payment.]

*Old Law*: The restitution of goods or money taken away by a thief by violence if the robbery was committed in the daytime.

\***or-fray**, *s.* [OSPREY.]

\***or'-frāyſ**, \***or'-frāies**, \***or-phrese**, *s.* [O. Fr. *orfrais* (Fr. *orfroi*).] [ORPHREY.] Fringe of gold or silver embroidery laid on copes and other church vestments.

\***or'-gāl**, *s.* [ARGAL.]

fate, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



\*or'-ga-měnt, s. [A corrupt. of Gr. *oreiganon*.] The same as ORIGAN (q. v.).

or'-gan, \*or-gane, s. [Fr. *organe*=an organ or instrument wherewith anything may be made or done (*Cotgrave*), from Latin *organum* = an implement, from Gr. *organon*, cogn. with *ergon* = work; Sp. & Ital. *organo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An instrument; the means by which any office, duty, or function is performed; that by which some important action is performed or object attained; espec., one of those parts of an animal or vegetable body by which some particular action, duty, operation, or function is performed; a natural instrument; as, The eye is the *organ* of sight; the lungs are the *organs* of respiration; animals and plants have reproductive *organs*, &c.

2. A medium, means, or instrument of communication between persons; a medium or channel of conveying or expressing one's opinions. (*Cowper: Task*, ii. 355.)

3. Hence, a newspaper, as the medium of expressing public opinion.

"The *organs* of the extreme party."—*London Evening Standard*.

\*4. A musical instrument of any kind.

\*5. The vocal organs collectively; the voice.

\*6. Palate, taste. (*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 367.)

II. Technically:

1. *Anat. (pl.)*: Members of an organized being through which its functions are executed. Thus the root, stem, and leaves of a plant, the heart, &c., the brain and stomach of an animal are organs. They are composed of tissues.

2. *Music*: The most comprehensive and important of all wind instruments. Its history can be traced back to the earliest antiquity. Starting from a small collection of pipes, perhaps even from a syrinx, it has gradually grown in size and complexity until, at the present day, one performer has complete control over many thousands of pipes. The *ugab*, translated "organ," in Genesis (iv. 21) and Job (xxi. 12), was probably one of the earliest and simplest forms of a collection of pipes placed over a wind-box or sound-board. In this rudimentary state, the wind was admitted to each pipe at the will of the player by means of a sliding strip of wood, which could be pulled in and out; this mechanism was the ancestor of our modern key-board. The next step was to have more than one series of pipes; strips of wood passing lengthwise under the mouths of each set enabled the player, by pulling a stop, to exercise a choice as to which he used. Afterward, as larger organs were constructed, the smaller were called "portative," because they could be carried about in processions, &c., and the large were called "positive" [*Posit*], because they were fixtures. The essential principles of the construction of an organ were thus discovered, and it only remained to expand the instruments (1) by the placing of several organs under the control of one player, with a separate manual or clavier for each; (2) by the use of keys to be played by the feet, or pedals; (3) by the increase of the compass; (4) by the introduction of great variety of tone; (5) by perfecting the bellows and wind-supply, and placing the registers under the organist's control by means of mechanical appliances. It is probable that the use of water in ancient organs (hence called hydraulic organs) was merely for the purpose of graduating the exit of air from a chamber into the pipes. In modern instruments, four, or sometimes even five, rows of keys are found, each representing a distinct instrument; these are named after their use or characteristics; as, Great organ, that used for grand effects, the principal manual; Choir organ, that used for the accompaniment of voices; Solo organ, that containing stops for solo use; Swell organ, pipes placed in a distant box, with shutters opening and closing like Venetian blinds, by means of which a *crescendo* can be made; Pedal organ, the pipes controlled by the pedals. Pipes range from 32 feet to ¼ inch in length; they are divided into two great classes, Flue and Reed, names which need no explanation. The title of stops generally intimates their quality of tone, e. g., Flute, Violin, Oboe, Clarinet, Trumpet, &c. The touch of a large organ is made "light" by levers filled with highly compressed air, hence called Pneumatic levers; the long array of stops is controlled by composition-pedals, combination-pistons, or by vents; and, lastly, mechanical means have superseded manual labor for blowing.

¶ By the old writers the instrument was called the *organs*, or a pair of organs.

¶ *Organ of Bojanus*:

*Comp. Anat. & Physiol.*: A double organ with two bilaterally symmetrical halves, one on each side of the body, just below the pericardium, communicating with it and with the mantle cavity, in the Lamellibranchiata. This organ performs the function of a kidney, is in some cases connected with reproduction, and probably corresponds to the pseudo-hearts of the Brachiopoda.

organ-blower, s. One who blows the bellows of an organ.

organ-chimes, s. A name given to tubular-bells (q. v.).

organ-coupler, s.

*Music*: The mechanism in an organ which connects together two manuals, or a manual and the pedals, in such a manner that when one is played upon the other is simultaneously acted upon; e. g., "Swell to great" means that when playing on the great organ the swell will also be acted upon; "Great to pedals" means that the pedals, when played, will draw down the keys of the great organ, &c. Octave couplers are those which act at the interval of an octave above or below.

organ-fish, s.

*Ichthy.*: The same as DRUM-FISH (q. v.).

organ-harmonicon, s.

*Music*: A large harmonium or cabinet-organ.

organ-ling, s. A large kind of ling.

organ-loft, s.

*Building*: That part of a church designed for receiving the organ and its appurtenances. Often an end gallery is chosen for this purpose. In ancient buildings it was customary to place it at one side of the choir, usually the north.

organ-pipe, s.

1. *Lit. & Music*: A tube in which air is vibrated to produce a musical sound. [ORGAN PIPE.]

\*2. *Fig.*: A windpipe, a throat, a voice. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 3.)

*Organ-pipe coral*:

*Zoöl.*: *Tubipora musica*.

organ-point, s.

*Music*: A passage in which the tonic or dominant is sustained continuously by one part, while the other parts move. Also called the pedal-point.

organ-rest, s.

*Her.*: A figure of uncertain origin borne by certain ancient families.

organ-screen, s.

*Arch.*: An ornamental stone wall or piece of timber framework, on which a church organ is placed, and which in English cathedrals and churches usually forms the western termination of the choir.

organ-stop, s. [STOP, s.]

\*or'-gan, v. t. [ORGAN, s.] To furnish with an organ or organs; to organize; to form organically.

"Thou art elemented and *organed* for other apprehensions."—*Mannyngham: Discourse*, p. 89.

or'-gan-diě, or'-gan-dŷ, s. [Fr. *organdi*.]

*Fabric*: A kind of muslin or cotton fabric remarkable for its extreme lightness and transparency.

or-găn'-ic, \*or-găn'-ick, \*or-găn'-ic-äl, adj. [Fr. *organique*; Ital. & Sp. *organico*, from Lat. *organicus*, from *organum*=an organ (q. v.).]

1. Pertaining or relating to an organ or organs of animals or plants.

2. Pertaining to objects that have organs; pertaining to organized beings or objects; pertaining to the animal and vegetable kingdoms; pertaining to, exhibiting, or possessing characteristics peculiar to animal or vegetable life and structure; as, *organic* bodies, *organic* remains.

3. Forming a whole composed of a systematic arrangement of parts; organized.

4. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain end.

¶ *Organic description of curves*:

*Geom.*: The description of curves on a plane by means of instruments.

organic-acids, s. pl.

*Chem.*: Carbon acids. Derived from hydro-carbons by the substitution of one or more of the univalent group (COOH), called carboxyl, or oxatyl, for an equal number of hydrogen atoms in the hydro-carbon; the number of atoms replaced determining whether the acid is mono-, di-, or tri-basic. Most of these acids are formed by the oxidation of alcohols, by replacing H<sub>2</sub> in the oxatylic portion by O, e. g.,  

$$\begin{matrix} \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{CH}_2^3\text{HO} + \text{O}_2 = \begin{cases} \text{CH}_3 \\ \text{COOH} \end{cases} \text{ (acetic acid)} + \text{H}_2\text{O}; \text{ but} \end{matrix}$$
there are several which cannot be regarded as derivatives of alcohols of any known series.

organic-analysis, s.

*Chem.*: The application of such processes as shall determine the relative proportion of the elements of which a compound is composed, and the number of atoms of the component elements contained in the molecule.

organic-bases, s. pl.

*Chem.*: The alkaloids of vegetable and animal origin, and the derivatives of ammonia produced by the destructive distillation of complex organic matter, and those formed chemically by substituting

the hydrogen of ammonia by organic radicals. They have a strongly alkaline reaction, saturate acids like ammonia, and form with them, in many instances, well-defined crystalline salts.

organic-chemistry, s.

*Chem.*: The chemistry of the carbon compounds in which the hydrogen or nitrogen of the substance is directly united with carbon. No distinction is drawn between compounds which are the products of animal and vegetable life and those obtained by direct combination of the elements. It is owing to the number and great complexity of the carbon compounds that they are dealt with under a separate division.

organic-disease, s.

*Pathol.*: The morbid state of an organ itself, as distinguished from a functional disease, i. e., one affecting functions.

organic-laws, s. pl. Laws directly affecting the fundamental parts of the constitution of a state.

organic-matter, s. (See extract.)

"There is no elementary or self-subsistent *organic matter*, as Buffon taught; the inorganic elements into which the particles of organic matter pass by their final decomposition are organically recomposed, and fitted for the sustenance of animals, through the operations of the vegetable kingdom. No animal can subsist on inorganic matter."—*Owen: Anat. Invertebrates* (1843), p. 28.

organic-radical, s.

*Chem.*: A group of atoms containing one or more atoms of carbon, of which one or more bonds are unsatisfied. It may be a monad, dyad, or triad radical, according to the number of monad atoms required to complete its active atomicity.

organic-remains, s. pl.

*Palæont.*: The remains of organized bodies (animals and plants) found in a fossil state. [FOSSIL, B. I. 1, 2.]

organic-substance, organic-body, s. A substance or body having organs in action and consequently life. The category includes animals and plants.

or-găn'-ic-äl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *organical*; -ly.]

1. In an organic manner; with or by means of organs.

"All stones, metals, and minerals are real vegetables, that is, grow *organically* from seeds, as well as plants."—*Locke: Nat. Philosophy*, ch. viii.

2. With reference to organic structure or disposition of parts.

3. With reference to the essential working parts or system.

"Having a voice in what *organically* concerns the affairs of Egypt."—*W. E. Gladstone*, in *London Times*.

or-găn'-ic-äl-něss, s. [Eng. *organical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being organic.

or-găn'-i-çışm, s. [Eng. *organic*; -ism; French *organicisme*.]

*Pathology*: The hypothesis that every disease springs from the lesion of some particular organ.

or-gă-nîf'-ic, a. [Lat. *organum*=an organ, and *facio*=to make.] Forming organs or organisms; producing an organized structure; acting through or resulting from organs.

or'-gan-işe, v. t. [ORGANIZE.]

or'-gan-işm, s. [English *organ*; -ism; French *organisme*.]

1. Organic structure or disposition of parts; organization.

"The advantageous *organism* of the eye."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, ch. iii.

2. An organized body; a body exhibiting organization and organic life; a member of the animal or vegetable kingdom.

"A bucket dropped overboard catches only the water that is free of phosphoric organisms."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

or'-gan-îst, s. [Eng. *organ*; -ist; Fr. *organiste*; Sp. & Ital. *organista*.]

1. One who plays upon an organ.

2. A priest who organized or sang in parts.

organist-tanager, s. [EUPHONIA, II.]

or-găn'-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *organ*; -ity.] Organism.

or-gă-nîz-ă-bîl'-i-tŷ, s. [English *organizable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being organizable; capability of being organized or turned into living tissue.

or'-gan-iz-ă-ble, a. [Eng. *organiz(e)*; -able.] Capable of being organized.

"In the midst of an *organizable* fluid or blastema."—*Carpenter: Animal Physiology*, ch. i.

or-găn-i'-zâte, a. [English *organiz(e)*; -ate.] Organized.



**or-gan-i-zā-tion, or-gan-i-sā-tion, s.** [Eng. *organiz(e)*; -ation; Fr. *organisation*.]

1. The act of organizing; the act or process of arranging and getting into proper working order; as, the *organization* of an expedition.

2. The state of being organized; that which is organized; an organized body.

3. Organic structure; the disposition or arrangement of the organs for the performance of vital functions.

"His physical *organization* was unusually delicate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

4. The arrangement of the parts of an aggregate or body for work or action; systematic preparation for action.

"The kind of *organization* which will produce equality."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, 1873, p. 245.

**or-gan-ize, or-gan-ize, v. t.** [Fr. *organiser*; Sp. & Port. *organizar*; Ital. *organizzare*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. To form or furnish with suitable or necessary organs; to give an organic structure to. (Generally in the pa. par.)

2. To arrange or dispose systematically the parts of an aggregate or body for work or action; to get into proper working order.

"The musical portion of the procession, which was remarkably well *organized*."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

II. Music: To sing in parts; as, to *organize* the Hallelujah.

**or-gan-iz-ing, pr. par. & a.** [ORGANIZE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Charged or intrusted with the organization of a body; as, the *organizing* secretary of a society.

#### organizing-force, s.

*Physiol.*: One of the names for that force or power which an organized body has of assimilating matter. Called also Plastic-force, &c.

**or-gan-ō-, pref.** [ORGAN.] Relating to or connected with an organ or organs.

**or-gan-ō-gēn, s.** [Pref. *organo-*, and Gr. *gennaō* = to engender; Fr. *organogène*.]

*Chem.*: A name formerly given to oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon, which are the essential elements in every animal and vegetable structure.

**or-gan-ō-gēn-ē-sīs, s.** [Pref. *organo-*, and Eng. *genesis*.]

*Embryol. & Biol.*: The branch of science which traces the gradual formation of an organ from its earliest appearance.

**or-gan-ō-gēn-ic, a.** [Eng. *organogen(y)*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to organogeny or the development of organs in plants and animals.

**or-gan-ō-gēn-ē-ŷ, subst.** [ORGANOGENESIS.] The development or formation of organs in plants and animals.

**or-gan-ō-grāph-ic, or-gan-ō-grāph-ic-al, a.** [Eng. *organograph(y)*; -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to organography.

**or-gan-ō-g-raph-ist, s.** [Eng. *organograph(y)*; -ist.] One who is versed in organography; one who describes the organs of plants or animals.

**or-gan-ō-g-raph-ŷ, s.** [Pref. *organo-*, and Gr. *graphō*=to write, to describe.] A description of the organs of plants and animals.

**or-gan-ō-lēp-tic, adj.** [Pref. *organo-*, and Gr. *lēptikos*=disposed to accept; *lambanō*=to take; Fr. *organoleptique*.]

1. Making an impression upon the senses of other organs.

2. Capable of receiving impressions.

**or-gan-ō-lōg-ic-al, adj.** [Eng. *organolog(y)*; -ical.] Of or pertaining to organology.

**or-gan-ō-l-ō-g-ŷ, s.** [Pref. *organo-*, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.]

1. *Gen.*: The branch of physiology which treats of the organs of the body.

2. *Specif.*: A description of the special organs which phrenologists find in the brain; phrenology.

**or-gan-ō-mē-tāl-lic, adj.** [Pref. *organo-*, and Eng. *metallic*.] (See compound.)

#### organometallic-bodies, s. pl.

*Chem.*: Compounds of hydrocarbon radicals with monad, dyad, and tetrad metals, e. g., sodium ethide, NaC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>; zinc methide, Zn(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>; stannic dimethyl di-iodide, Sn<sup>iv</sup>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>I<sub>2</sub>, &c.

**or-ga-nōn, s.** [Gr.] [ORGAN, s.]

*Philos.*: A word formerly almost synonymous with method. It implied a body of rules and canons for the direction of the scientific faculty generally, or with reference to some particular branch of inquiry.

"Physiology in a material point of view is the *organon* of medicine."—*Hamilton: Metaph. and Logic* (ed. Mausel), iii. 34.

¶ *Novum Organon*: The name given by Bacon to the book in which he developed the inductive system of philosophy.

**or-gān-ō-nō-mī-a, s.** [Pref. *organo-*, and Gr. *nomos*=a law.] The doctrine of the laws of organic life.

**or-gan-ōp-a-thŷ, s.** [Gr. *organon*=organ, and *pathos*=suffering.] *Med.*: The special pathological study and treatment of each organ by itself.

**or-gān-ō-plas-tic, a.** [Pref. *organo-*, and Eng. *plastic* (q. v.).] Having the property of producing or evolving the tissues of the organs of animal or vegetable beings.

**or-gan-ōs-cō-pŷ, s.** [Pref. *organo-*, and Greek *skopeō*=to see, to observe.] Phrenology.

**or-gan-ō-thēr-a-pŷ, s.** [Gr. *organon*=organ, and *therapeia*=nurture.] *Med.*: Treatment of diseased organs by the administration of extracts derived from corresponding organs of animals. These extracts are given names which indicate their nature or the organ from which they are derived; as, *cardin*, from the heart; *cerebrin*, from the brain; *gastrin*, from the stomach; *musculin*, from the muscles, etc.

**\*or-ga-nūm, s.** [ORGAN.]

1. The same as ORGANON (q. v.).

2. A name given to a machine or contrivance in aid of the exercise of human labor in architecture and other arts.

**or-gan-ŷ (1), s.** [ORIGANUM.]

*Bot.*: *Origanum vulgare*.

**\*or-gan-ŷ (2), s.** [ORGAN.] An instrument; a means.

"Th' unresisted *organies* to seduce you."

*Chapman: All Fools*, ii. 1.

**or-gan-zine, s.** [Fr. *organsin*; Ital. *organzino*.]

1. Thrown silk (q. v.).

2. Silk fabric made of such thread.

**or-gāsm, s.** [Fr. *orgasme*, from Gr. *orgasmos*, from *orgaō*=to swell, espec. with lust.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Sudden vehemence; immoderate excitement or action.

2. *Med.*: A state of excitement of an organ.

**or-geat (ge as zh), s.** [Fr., from *orge*=barley.] A liquor or syrup extracted from barley and sweet almonds, and used as a flavor for beverages and edibles, or medicinally as a mild demulcent.

**or-gē-īs, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] The same as ORGAN-LING (q. v.).

**or-gī-ās-tic, a.** [Gr. *orgiastikos*, from *orgia*=orgies (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to the Greek Orgia, or festivals in honor of Dionysos.

**or-gies, s. pl.** [Fr. *orgies*, from Lat. *orgia*, from Gr. *orgia*=orgies, plural of *orgion*=a sacred act; connected with *ergon*=work; Ital. *orgie*; Sp. *orgia*, pl. *orgias*.]

1. Secret rites or ceremonies connected with the worship of some of the pagan deities, espec. applied to the revels at the Dionysia, or feasts in honor of Dionysos or Bacchus, which were characterized by wild and frantic revelry.

2. A wild revel, a drunken carouse; drunken revelry.

**\*or-gil-loūs, \*or-gu-loūs, a.** [Fr. *orgueilleux*, from *orgueil*=pride.] Proud, haughty.

**orgues, s.** [Fr.]

1. *Fort.*: Timbers shod with iron so suspended as to be dropped upon an enemy passing through a breach or gateway.

2. *Ord.*: An arrangement of a number of parallel musket-barrels, so placed as to be fired simultaneously by a train of powder. Such was the weapon of Fieschi, who fired at Louis Philippe (1844), and it may be held to be the predecessor of the Mitrailleuse (q. v.).

**\*or-gū-loūs, a.** [ORGILLOUS.]

**or-gŷ, s.** [ORGIES.] A revel, a carouse, drunken revelry.

**or-gŷ-i-a, s.** [Gr. *orgyia*=the length of the outstretched arms, a measure of length.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Moths, family Liparidæ. *Orgyia antiqua* is the Common Vaporer; *O. gonostigma* is the Scarce Vaporer; *O. cænosa*, the Red Tussock, and *O. fuscelina*, the Dark Tussock.

**ōr-i-bā-ta, s.** [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *oreibatēs*=a mountain climber.]

*Zoöl.*: Wood-mite; the typical genus of the family Oribatidæ (q. v.).

**ōr-i-bāt-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *oribat(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zoöl.*: Wood-mites; a family of Spiders, order Acarina. Eye are present; there are chelicerae, with nippers. The first joint of the palpi is very large, the mouth is adapted for biting; the skin is hard and brittle.

**ōr-i-chālc, \*ōr-i-cālche, \*ōr-i-chāl-cūm, s.** [Lat. *orichalcum*, *aurichalcum*=mountain brass, from Gr. *oreichalkos*, from *oros*=a mountain, and *chalkos*=brass; Ital. *oricalco*; Sp. *auricalco*; Fr. *orichalque*.] A metallic substance resembling gold in color; a mixed metal resembling brass; brass bronze.

"Nor costly *orichalch* from strange Phœnice."

*Spenser: Muioptmos*, 78.

**ōr-i-chāl-çite, s.** [AURICHALCITE.]

**ōr-i-el, \*ōr-i-ōl, \*o-ry-all, s.** [O. Fr. *oriol*=e porch, a gallery, a corridor, from Low Lat. *oriolum*, from Lat. *auriculum*=gilded, from *aurum*=gold.]

\*1. A recess within a room; a small room; a portico.

2. A projecting window, mostly of a triangular or pentagonal form, and divided by mullions and transoms into different bays and other proportions. Sometimes it is of two stories, and when it does not reach to the ground it is supported on brackets or corbels.

**ōr-i-en-çŷ, s.** [Eng. *orien(t)*; -cy.] Brightness of color; strength of color.

"Black and thorny plum-tree is of the deepest *ortency*."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. iii., ch. iv., § 12.

**ōr-i-ent, a. & s.** [Fr., from Lat. *oriens*, genit. *orient(is)*, pr. par. of *orior*=to rise.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Rising, as the sun.

"Moon that now meet'st the *orient* sun, now fly'st With the fixed stars."—*Milton: P. L.*, l. 215.

2. Eastern, oriental.

"To shew how the *orient* part is joined with the occident."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i., 215.

3. Clear, bright, shining, pellucid, lustrous.

"And yet they [pearls] as *orient* as they be, wax yellow with age."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, pt. i. p. 255.

4. Of superior quality or excellence; perfect; without a flaw.

"Accumulated store of gold

And *orient* gems."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

B. *As substantive*:

1. That part of the horizon in which the sun first appears; the east.

"Furrowing all the *orient* into gold."

*Tennyson: Princess*, iii. 2.

†2. A pearl.

"The toughest pearl-diver may return with true *orients*."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. ii.

**ōr-i-ent, v. t.** [ORIENT, a.]

1. *Lit. & Surv.*: To define the position of in respect to the east; to ascertain the position of relative to the points of the compass.

2. *Fig.*: To adjust or connect by reference to first principles.

**ōr-i-ent-tal, \*ōr-i-ent-tal, a. & s.** [Fr. *oriental*, from Lat. *orientalis*, from *oriens* (genit. *orientis*), pr. par. of *orior*=to rise.] [ORIENT, a.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Eastern; situated or being in the east; pertaining to the east or eastern countries.

\*2. Proceeding from the east.

"To receive some appropriate influence from the sun's ascendant and *oriental* radiations."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

3. Derived or taken from the east or eastern nations.

"The idea was, like most others of his, *oriental*."—*Observer*, No. 9.

4. Excellent, from the belief that the mineral productions of the East far transcend those of the West.

"Set with great and *oriental* perles."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 12).

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of an eastern country; an Asiatic.

"The Jews, and all the *Oriental*s, took all those prophecies in a literal sense."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. iv., ch. i.

**oriental-amethyst, s.**

*Min.*: A variety of sapphire (q. v.), of various shades of purple, resembling those of amethyst.

**oriental-carnelian, s.**

*Min.*: A carnelian (q. v.) of a very deep color.

**oriental-opal, s.** [PRECIOUS-OPAL.]

**oriental-region, s.**

*Zoöl. & Geog.*: A small, compact, but rich and varied region, consisting of all India and China from the limits of the Palæarctic region, all the Malay peninsula and islands as far east as Java, Borneo and the Philippines, and Formosa. (*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.*, i. 75.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**oriental-ruby, s.**

*Min.*: The true ruby, a red variety of sapphire (q. v.). [RUBY.]

**oriental-sapphire, s.**

*Min.*: The true sapphire (q. v.), which includes the transparent varieties of corundum.

**oriental-topaz, s.**

*Min.*: A variety of sapphire (q. v.), of various shades of yellow.

**ör-i-ën-tal-ışm, s.** [Eng. *oriental*; -ism.]

1. An idiom, expression, or form of speech peculiar to the eastern languages; the idioms of the Asiatic nations.

2. The customs or manners peculiar to eastern nations.

"The separation of the sexes which disgraces modern Orientalism."—Cooper: *Heroines of the Past*, p. 6.

3. Knowledge of oriental languages and literature.

**ör-i-ën-tal-ıst, s.** [Eng. *oriental*; -ist.]

1. An inhabitant or native of eastern countries; an oriental.

2. One who is learned in the languages and literature of eastern nations; one who studies eastern languages, antiquities, politics, sociology, or customs.

"Professor Bjorn Sthal, a Swedish orientalist."—Teignmouth: *Life of Sir W. Jones*.

¶ The first International Congress of Orientalists was held in Paris, Sept. 1, 1873.

**ör-i-ën-täl-i-tÿ, \*ör-i-ën-täl-li-tÿ, s.** [Eng. *oriental*; -ity.] The quality or state of being oriental or eastern.

**ör-i-ën-tal-ize, v. t.** [Eng. *oriental*; -ize.] To render oriental; to adapt or conform to oriental manners, customs, or character.

**ör-i-ën-täte, v. t. & i.** [Eng. *orient*; -ate.]

A. *Trans.*: To cause to assume an eastern direction; to turn toward the east.

B. *Intransitive*:

I. *Lit.*: To assume an eastern direction; to turn toward the east.

II. *Fig.*: To discover one's true position; to find out where one is.

**ör-i-ën-tä-tion, s.** [Fr.] [ORIENTATE.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: The act of turning toward the east; the state of being turned toward the east; a determination of the position of the east.

¶ This word is used principally in relation to the erection of houses of worship, it being, among some peoples, considered highly important that sacred edifices should face the rising sun.

2. *Fig.*: The act of finding out one's true position.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anthrop.*: (See extract.)

"In discussing sun-myth and sun-worship, it has come into view how deeply the association in men's minds of the east with light and warmth, life and happiness and glory, of the west with darkness and chill, death and decay, has from remote ages rooted itself into religious belief. It will illustrate and confirm this view to observe how the same symbolism of east and west has taken shape in actual ceremony, giving rise to a series of practices concerning the posture of the dead in their graves and the living in their temples, practices which may be classed under the general heading of *Orientation*."—E. B. Tylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1871), ii. 382.

2. *Arch.*: The placing or building of a church so that its chancel is toward the east, or that part of the east in which the sun rises on the day of the patron saint.

3. *Biol.*: A term applied to the means by which animals, when taken from home, are able to trace their way back.

4. *Surv.*: The act of determining the direction of the side of a triangle, or the direction of a chain of triangles.

**ör-i-ën-tä-tör, s.** [Eng. *orientat(e)*; -or.]

*Surv.*: An instrument used in regulating the ground-plan of a church, so as to present the chancel to the east.

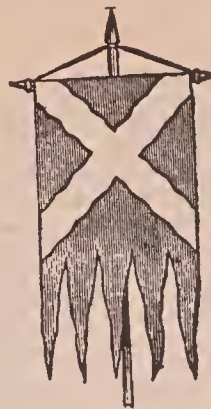
**ör-i-ënt-ness, s.** [Eng. *orient*; -ness.] The quality or state of being orient, bright, or lustrous; brightness, luster; specif. applied to gems.

"Pearls far short of the Indian in orientness."—Fuller: *Worthies*; Cumberland.

**ör-i-fiçe, \*or-i-fis, \*or-i-fex, s.** [Fr. *orifice*, from Lat. *orificium*; lit., the making of a mouth, from *os* (genit. *oris*)=a mouth, and *facio*=to make; Sp. & Ital. *orificio*.] An opening or aperture, as of a tube, pipe, &c.; a perforation.

"And yet the spacious breadth of this division Admits no orifice."—Shakespeare: *Troilus*, v. 2.

**or-i-flamme, \*ör-i-flamb** (*b* silent), **or-y-flambe, s.** [O. Fr. *oriflamme*, from Low Lat. *auriflamma*=a golden flame, a golden banner; Lat. *aurum*=gold, and *flamma*=a flame.] The ancient royal banner of France; originally the banner of the abbey of St. Denis, near Paris, which received many important grants from the early French kings. Its color was purple with a tinge of azure, and gold. It became the banner of the monarchy in the reign of Philip I. The oriflamme borne at Agincourt was, according to Sir H. Nicolas, an oblong red flag, split into five points. It sometimes bore upon it a saltire wavy, from the center of which golden rays diverged.



Oriflamme. (From Martin: *Histoire de France*.)

**ör-i-gän, s.** [ORIGANUM.]

*Bot.*: Marjoram (q. v.).

**ör-i-gän-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Lat. *origan(um)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Bot.*: A family of mentha-ceous plants, tribe Satureia.

**ö-rig'-a-nüm, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *oreiganon*, *oreig-anos*=wild marjoram.]

*Bot.*: Marjoram; the typical genus of the family *Origanidæ*. Calyx five-toothed or two-lipped, with ten to thirteen nerves. Upper lip of the corolla erect, nearly plane; lower one patent, trifold. Stamens diverging, the connective sub-triangular. Small, often hoary, much-branched aromatic shrubs. Known species twenty-one. *Origanum vulgare*, the Common Marjoram, is familiar. [MARJORAM.] *O. dictamnus* is the Cretan Dittany (q. v.). In India *O. heracleoticum* and *O. normale* are used as pot-herbs. *O. marjorana* is a seasoning herb. *O. sipyleum* is the Hop-plant, sometimes cultivated in cottage windows.

"Origan or orgament, which in tast (as wee have said) resembleth saverie."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xx., ch. xvii.

**Ör-i-gën-ışm, s.** [Eng., &c., *Origen*; -ism.]

*Church Hist.*: The name given to a corpus of religious opinions attributed to Origen (A. D. 185-253), a Father of the Church, and one of the most learned writers of his age. He was chief catechist at Alexandria, and was ordained priest, though he had rendered himself physically unfit from an erroneous conception of the teaching of Jesus in Matthew xix. 12. He was deposed from the priesthood in A. D. 229. The opinions attributed to him were: (1) That there is an inequality between the Persons of the Trinity, the Father being the greatest; (2) the preëxistence of human souls including that of Christ; (3) that mankind will not have material bodies at the Resurrection; (4) the limited duration of the punishment of the wicked and of the evil spirits; and (5) the re-absorption of all intelligent beings into the Source of Being whence they sprang.

**Ör-i-gën-ıst, a. & s.** [Eng., &c., *Origen*; -ist.]

A. *As adj.*: Belonging to or characteristic of either of the sects described under B. (More usually of the former.)

"A very able defense of Origenist opinions was printed anonymously, in the year 1661, by Rust, Bishop of Dro-more."—Blunt: *Dict. Sects*, p. 398.

B. *As substantive*:

*Church History* (pl.):

1. Those who held all or any of the opinions attributed to Origen of Alexandria.

¶ In A. D. 544 Justinian I. issued an edict against them, and the Fifth General Council (the Second of Constantinople) condemned them in 553.

2. A sect mentioned by Epiphanius, as the followers of an Origen of whom nothing is known. They are spoken of as addicted to shameful vices.

**Ö-rig'-ën-ıst-ic, a.** [Eng., &c., *Origen*; -istic.] Belonging to or characteristic of the sect founded by Origen of Alexandria.

"The mysticism . . . of the Origenistic monks."—McClintock & Strong: *Cyclop. Eib. Lit.*, vii. 434.

**ör-ig-in, s.** [Fr. *origine*, from Lat. *originem*, accus. of *origo*=a beginning, from *orior*=to rise, to begin; Ital. *origine*.]

1. The beginning or first existence of anything; the commencement; the rise.

"I think he would have set out just as he did, with the origin of ideas."—Tooke: *Diversions of Purley*, vol. i., ch. ii.

2. That from which anything primarily proceeds; the source, fountain, cause, or occasion of anything; that from which anything derives its existence or beginning.

"The origin of forms . . . hath been found one of the most perplexed enquiries that belong to natural philosophy."—Boyle: *Works*, iii. 37.

3. Descent, derivation.

¶ *Origin of a muscle*: *Anat.*: The more fixed extremity of a muscle, when this can be ascertained. (Quain.)

**ör-ig-in, v. t.** [ORIGIN, s.] To originate; to give rise to.

"This proverb was *origined*."—Fuller: *Worthies*, ii. 578.

**ö-rig'-in-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *origin*; -able.] Capable of being originated.

**ö-rig'-in-al, \*o-rig-in-all, \*or-yg-yn-all, a. & s.** [Fr. *original*, from Lat. *originalis*, from *origo* (genit. *originis*)=an origin (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *original*; Ital. *originale*.]

I. *As adjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to the origin, beginning, or early state of anything; first, primary, primitive.

"He was the *original* author of those sanguinary schemes."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Having the power or talent to originate new thoughts or combinations of thought.

"He was one of the most *original*, profound, and accurate thinkers of the age."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. Not copied; made, done, or produced by the author; as, the *original* text of an author.

B. *As substantive*:

1. The origin, beginning, cause, or source.

2. The first copy, the archetype; that from which anything is copied, transcribed, or translated; opposed to copy, duplicate, or replica.

"Compare this translation with the *original*."—Addison.

3. The primary or primitive stock, root, or type from which various species have originated or been developed.

"The *originals* of most of the provincial constitutions of Christendom."—Daniel: *Defense of Rhyme*.

4. The language in which a work is written; as, to read a work in the *original*.

5. The sense, spirit, or character of that from which anything is copied, deduced, or derived.

"They have something more or less of the *original*."—Dryden; Juvenal. (Ded.)

6. A person of marked peculiarity or individuality of character; an eccentric person.

¶ (1) *Original bill in equity*:

*Law*: A bill relating to some matter not before litigated in the court by the same person standing in the interests.

(2) *Original-line, plane, or point*:

*Perspective*: A line, plane, or point referred to the original object.

**original-position, s.**

*Music*: A chord is said to be in its original position when the ground-note is in the bass; in other words, before it has undergone inversion or when its upper notes are in the order 3, 5, 8.

**original-sin, s.**

1. *Protestant Theology*: Sin for which each individual is held to be responsible before he has committed any actual transgression. It arises from the first sin of Adam in Paradise, opinions, however, differing as to the precise connection between the two.

2. *Roman Theology*: In the Small Catechism, published by authority, original sin is defined to be "that guilt and stain of sin which we inherit from Adam, who was the origin and head of all mankind." The Council of Trent defines that Adam lost original justice not only for himself but for his descendants, and that he poured (*transfusisse*) sin—the death of the soul—into the whole human race. This is supported by a reference to Romans v. 12. The Council declared that nothing in the decree as to original sin was to apply to the Virgin Mary.

**ö-rig'-in-al-ıst, s.** [Eng. *original*; -ist.] A person of original genius; an original.

**ö-rig'-i-näl-i-tÿ, s.** [Eng. *original*; -ity.] The quality or state of being original; the power or talent of producing new thoughts or combinations of thought.

"He had little energy and no originality."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

**ö-rig'-in-al-lÿ, \*o-rig-in-al-lye, adv.** [Eng. *original*; -ly.]

1. Primarily; from the beginning or origin; from the first.

2. At first; at the beginning or origin.

"It was *originally* a half length; but has been very badly converted into a whole figure."—Walpole: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

3. In an original manner.

**ör-ig'-in-al-ness, s.** [Eng. *original*; -ness.] The quality or state of being original; originality.

**ö-rig'-in-ant, a.** [Eng. *origin*; -ant.] Tending or serving to originate; original.



**ō-rīg'-in-ar-ŷ, a.** [Fr. *originnaire*, from *origine*=origin (q. v.); Lat. *originarius*; Sp. & Ital. *originario*.]

1. Producing or causing existence; originating.  
 "The production of animals in the *originary* way, requires a certain degree of warmth."—*Cheyne*.

2. Primitive, primary, original.  
 "Remember I am built of clay, and must Resolve to my *originary* dust."—*Sandys: On Job*.

**ō-rīg'-in-āte, v. t. & i.** [Eng. *origin*; -ate.]

**A. Trans.:** To give origin, source, or beginning to; to cause to exist or be; to be the cause, origin, or beginning of; to bring into existence.

**B. Intrans.:** To take origin or beginning; to have origin; to rise, to begin.

"The least of our concerns (since from the least The greatest oft *originate*)."—*Cowper: Task*, ii. 168.

**ō-rīg'-i-nā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *originatio*.]

1. The act of originating; the act of bringing into existence; the state of being originated or brought into existence; first production; origin.

2. Origin, source, rise.  
 "New streams . . . Return from whence they had *origination*."—*Brome: Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes*, i.

3. Mode of production, originating, or bringing into existence.

"This *eruca* is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common *origination* of all caterpillars."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

**ō-rīg'-i-nā-tive, a.** [English *originat(e)*; -ive.] Having the quality or power of originating or bringing into existence.

**ō-rīg'-i-nā-tive-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *originative*; -ly.] In an originative manner; so as to originate.

**ō-rīg'-i-nā-tōr, s.** [Eng. *originat(e)*; -or.] One who originates or begins; a cause, an origin.

"The Normans themselves were not *originators*; but their power of adapting the ideas of others was wonderful."—*Gardener & Mullinger: Introd. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. iii.

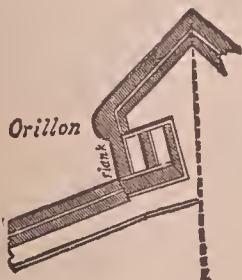
**ō-rī'-leŷ-ite, s.** [Named after Mr. O'Riley, of Burmah; suff. -ite (Min.).]

**Mineralogy:** A massive mineral found in Burmah. Hardness, 5.5; specific gravity, 7.34-7.42; color, steel-gray; luster, metallic; streak, dark-gray. Analysis yielded: Arsenic, 38.45; antimony, 0.54; copper, 12.13; iron, 42.12; oxidized substances, 6.19; insol., 0.12=99.55.

**ō-rīl'-lōn, s.** [Fr. *orillon*, *oreillon*, from *oreille*=an ear, from Lat. *auricula*, dimin. of *auris*=an ear (q. v.).]

1. **Fort.:** A curved projection formed by the face of a bastion overlapping the end of the flank, intended to protect it from oblique fire.

2. An earthen mound faced with brick.



Orillon

Orillon.

**ō-rī'-ōle, s.** [ORIOLE.]

**Ornithology:**

1. **Sing.:** *Oriolus galbula*, the type-species of the family Oriolidae (q. v.). Its conspicuous plumage, bright yellow contrasted with black, chiefly on wings and tail, often brings about its death. The nest is suspended under the horizontal fork of a bough, to both branches of which it is firmly attached; the eggs are of a shining white, sometimes tinged with pink, and sparsely dotted with purple. It is well known in Europe. Its range in summer is as far east as Irkutsk, in winter it is found in Natal and Damara-land. In India it is replaced by *Oriolus kundoo*, and in Asia and Africa there are numerous species resembling it.

2. **Pl.:** The genus *Oriolus*, or the family Oriolidae; the genus *Icterus*, or the family Icteridae, of America.

**ō-rī-ōl'-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *oriol(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Ornith.:** Orioles, or Golden Thrushes; a family of Passeres or Passeriformes, characteristic of the Oriental and Ethiopian regions, migrating into the western Palearctic region, with some of the less typical forms in Australia. There are five genera, and forty species. (*Wallace*.)

**ō-rī-ō-lūs, s.** [O. Fr. *oriol*; Fr. *loriot*, from Lat. *aureolus*=gold-colored, splendid, in allusion to the brilliant plumage of *Oriolus galbula*.]

**Ornith.:** Oriole, or Golden Thrush; the typical genus of the family Oriolidae (q. v.). Twenty-four species are known. Habitat, Central Europe, Africa, and the Oriental region, northward to Peking, and eastward to Flores.

**ō-rī-ōn, s.** [Gr.]

1. **Class. Mythol.:** A celebrated giant and hunter, the son of Hyrieus, a peasant, or, according to some, a prince of Tanagra.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. **Astron.:** One of the fifteen ancient southern constellations, visible at some season of the year in every land, and a very conspicuous object in the winter sky. A line through the Pole Star and Capella, if produced, will cut it. It is somewhat quadrilateral in form, but has been supposed also to resemble the human form of the mythic giant Orion.

3. **Script.:** The *kesil* of Job ix. 9, xxxviii. 31, and Amos v. 8, is generally believed to be correctly rendered Orion. *Kesil* means foolish, or a fool, implying that the giant constellation, trusting to its size, was foolish enough to defy Heaven.

**ō-rī-ō-nīd, s.** [Eng. *Orion* (q. v.); suff. -id.]

**Astron. (pl.):** A meteoric ring having its radiant point in Orion. The orbit of the earth intersects it in October.

**ō-rīs'-kan-ŷ, subst.** [A North American Indian name.]

**Geog.:** A post-village in Whitestown township, Oneida county, New York. (*Lippincott*.)

**Oriskany-formation, s.**

**Geol.:** An American formation well developed in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and more sparingly in New York. Mr. Hall, Sir R. Murchison, Mr. Daniel Sharpe, &c., considered it Devonian. (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, iv. 153; *Murchison: Siluria*, ch. xvi.) It is now classed as Upper Silurian.

**ō-rīs-mō-lōg'-ic, ō-rīs-mō-lōg'-ic-al, a.** [Eng. *orismolog(y)*; -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to orismology.

**ō-rīs-mōl'-ō-gŷ, s.** [Fr. *orismologie*, from Gr. *horismos*=a bounding, from *horizō*=to bound, to define; *horos*=a boundary.]

**Nat. Science:** That branch of natural history which relates to the explanation of technical terms.

**ōr'-i-šōn, \*or-i-soun, \*or-y-son, \*ōr'-ai-šōn, \*or-i-zon, s.** [O. Fr. *orison*, *oreson*, *oreison*, from Lat. *orationem*, accus. of *oratio*=a speech, a prayer, from *oratus*, pa. par. of *oro*=to speak, to pray; Fr. *oraison*; Sp. *oracion*; Ital. *orazione*.] A prayer, a supplication. (Used only in poetry.)

"Waste not thine *orison*."—*Byron: The Giaour*.

**\*ōr'-i-zōnt, subst.** [Ital. *orizzonte*.] The horizon. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 11,329.)

**ork (1), s.** [ORC.]

**\*ork (2), s.** [Lat. *orca*.] A drinking vessel.

**Ork'-neŷ-an, a.** [Eng. *Orkney*; -an.] Of or pertaining to the Orkney islands.

"The *Orkneyan* skerries."—*Longfellow: Seaweed*.

**\*or'-kŷn, s.** [Lat. *orca*.] A drinking vessel; a cup.

"Bye an yerthen potle or vessel for an *orkyn*."—*Udall. Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 91.

**orle, s.** [Fr.; Ital. *orlo*=a hem, from Lat. *ora*=a border, a margin, a coast.]

1. **Heraldry:**  
 (1) An ordinary in the form of a fillet, round the shield, within but at some distance from the border.

"His arms were augmented with an *orle* of Lions' paws."—*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 249.

(2) A wreath; a roll of cloth, silk or velvet, of two colors, sometimes jeweled, encircling a helmet, and supporting a heraldic crest.

2. **Archæology:** The same as ORLET (q. v.).

**In orle:**  
**Her.:** Said when the charges are placed round the escutcheon, leaving the middle of the field vacant, or occupied by something else.

**or'-lē-anŷ, s.** [From the name of the town where made.]

**Fabric:** A kind of cloth goods, having a cotton chain and woolen filling, used for dresses. It has a self color and highly finished surface.

**or'-lēt, orle, or'-lō (1), s.** [French *ourlet*; Italian *orlo*.] [ORLE.]

**Arch.:** A fillet under the ovolo of a capital. It is called a cincture when it is at the top or bottom of a shaft.

**or'-lō (2), s.** [Sp.]

**Music:** A Spanish musical wind-instrument.

**\*or-loge, s.** [HOROLOGY.] A clock. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 14,960.)

**\*or-lo-ger, subst.** [Eng. *orlog(e)*; -ere=er.] A time-keeper; one who tells the time. (*Lidgate: Story of Thebes*. Prol.)

**or'-lōp, \*ore-loop, \*or-lope, s.** [A contract. for *overlope*, from Dut. *overloop*=a running over; so called because it runs over or traverses the ship; from *over*=over, and *loopen*=to run.]

**Naut.:** The lowest deck of a vessel having three decks; also a temporary deck. The deck is below the water-line, and may be occupied by the magazine, cock-pit, and for stores.

**or'-mēr, s.** [Etym. doubtful; perhaps contracted from Fr. *oreille de mer*: *oreille*=an ear, and *mer*=the sea.]

**Zoöl.:** A popular name in the Channel Islands for the genus *Haliotis*, where it is used for food, after being well beaten to make it tender.

**or-mō-car'-pūs, or-mō-car'-pūm, subst.** [Gr. *hormos*=a cord, a chain, a necklace, and *karpos*=fruit.]

**Bot.:** A genus of Hedysaræ. *Ormocarpus*, or *Ormocarpum sennoides*, is considered in India to be tonic and stimulant.

**or'-mō-lū, s.** [Fr. *ormoulu*, from *or*=gold, and *moulu*, pa. par. of *moudre*=to grind.] A brass used for cheap jewelry, and composed of zinc and copper, in various proportions, to imitate gold. Gold lacquer is used to heighten the color. It is also called Mosaic Gold (q. v.). Bronze and copper-gilt also go by this name.

**ormolu-varnish, s.** An imitation gold varnish.

**or-mō-ŷi-a, subst.** [Gr. *hormos*=a necklace.] [NECKLACE-TREE.]

**or-mōx'-ŷ-lōn, s.** [Gr. *hormos*=a necklace, and *xylon*=wood.]

**Palæobot.:** A genus of Coniferæ, found in the Devonian rocks of North America.

**Or'-mūzd, Or'-mūšd, s.** [HORMUZD.]

**\*orn, \*ourn, v. t.** [Fr. *orner*, from Lat. *orno*=to adorn, to ornament.] To adorn, to ornament; to deck out.

"God stered vp prophetes and *orned* his chirche with great glory."—*Joye: Exposition of Daniel*. (Arg., ch. ii.)

**or-na-mēnt, \*or-ne-ment, s.** [Fr. *ornement*, from Lat. *ornamentum*, from *orno*=to adorn; Sp., Port. & Ital. *ornamento*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**  
 1. That which adorns, embellishes, or beautifies; an embellishment, a decoration.

"Other *ornamentes* all, That into swiche a wedding shulde fall."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 8,134.

\*2. That which adorns or adds to the beauty and excellence of the mind or character.

"The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit."—1 *Peter* iii. 4.

3. Outward show; specious or fair outward appearance.

"The world is still deceiv'd with ornament."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

4. One who adds luster or honor to a class, sphere, or profession.

**or-na-mēnt, v. t.** [ORNAMENT, s.] To adorn, to decorate, to embellish, to beautify; to deck out.

"The intervals between these compartments were richly ornamented with inlaid plates of glass and ivory."—*Observer*, No. 51.

**or-nā-mēn'-tal, a. & s.** [Eng. *ornament*; -al; Fr. *ornemental*.]

**A. As adj.:** Pertaining to or of the nature of an ornament, embellishment, or decoration; serving to ornament or adorn.

"Its radiant paint, and *ornamental* gold."—*King: The Constable*.

**B. As subst.:** An ornament, an adornment.  
 "Beautified in the *ornamentals* thereof."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, IV. ii. 65.

**or-na-mēn'-tal-lŷ, adv.** [English *ornamental*; -ly.] In an ornamental manner; so as to adorn, embellish, or decorate.

**or-na-mēn-tā'-tion, s.** [Eng. *ornament*; -ation.] The act of ornamenting; that which ornaments; an ornament; a decoration; a scheme or plan of decoration.

"The pannelled sty'e of *ornamentation* recently discovered at Khorsabad and elsewhere."—*Fergusson: Illust. Handbook of Architecture*.

**or-na-mēnt-ēr, s.** [English *ornament*, v.; -er.] One who ornaments, decorates, or embellishes.

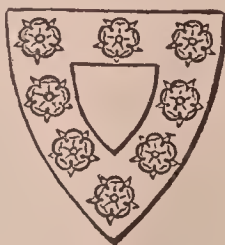
**or-na-mēnt-ist, s.** [Eng. *ornament*; -ist.] One who is engaged in the preparation or production of ornaments; a decorator; a maker of ornamental articles.

**or-nāte, v. t.** [ORNATE, a.] To adorn, to embellish, to ornament, to beautify; to set off.

"They may *ornate* and sanctify the name of God."—*Bp. Latimer*.



Orle.



In Orle.



**or-nāte', a.** [Lat. *ornatus*, pa. par. of *orno*=to adorn.]

1. Adorned, ornamented, bedecked, decorated, beautified.

"Bedeck'd, ornate and gay."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 710.

2. Rich and fine in character; highly finished; stately.

"And if so be my lady it refuse

For lacke of ornate speech, I would be wo."

Chaucer: *The Court of Love*.

**or-nāte-lý, adv.** [English *ornate*; -ly.] In an ornate manner; finely, nobly.

"He rehearsed them the same matter againe in other order and other wordes, so wel and ornately."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 64.

**or-nāte-ness, s.** [English *ornate*; -ness.] The quality or state of being ornate.

**or-nā-ture, s.** [O. Fr., from Lat. *ornatura*, from *ornatus*, pa. par. of *orno*=to adorn.] Decoration, ornament, ornamentation.

"A mushroom for all your ornatures."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, ii. 1.

**or-nīs-cōp'-ics, s.** [Gr. *ornis*=a bird, and *skopeō*=to see, to observe.] [ORNITHOSCOPY.] The art of divination by the observation of birds; augury.

**or-nīs-cō-pīst, subst.** [ORNISCOPICS.] One who divines or foretells future events by the observation of birds; an augur.

**or-nīth-, pref.** [ORNITHO-]

**or-nīth'-ic, a.** [Greek *ornis* (genit. *ornithos*)=a bird.] Characteristic of or pertaining to birds.

"The pectoral arch is in many respects very ornithic in its character."—*Nicholson: Palaeontology*, ii. 225.

**or-nīth-ich'-nīte, s.** [ORNITHICHNITES.]

**Palaeont.**: The English name for any of the fossil footprints, supposed to be those of birds, found abundantly on the sandstone slabs of the Trias, especially in the sandstones of the Connecticut valley. It is, however, doubtful if the first element of the name is justified. Prof. Newton says that "the best American palaeontologists are now inclined to attribute them rather to Dinosaurian reptiles than to birds."

"Dr. Hitchcock, President of Amherst College, United States, first submitted these impressions to scientific comparison, and published the interpretation of their having been produced by the feet of living birds, and gave them the name of ornithichnites."—*Owen: Palaeont.* (ed. 2d), p. 325.

**or-nīth-ich-nī-tēs, s.** [Pref. *ornith-*, and Greek *ichnos*=a footprint.]

**Palaeont.**: A genus erected by Prof. Hitchcock for the birds which he supposed to have made the fossil tracks in the sandstone of the Connecticut valley. He divided it into two groups: (1) Pachydactyli, with three species, and (2) Leptodactyli, with five species and three varieties; but remarks, "When I speak of species here I mean species in oryctology, not in ornithology."

"Since this is a department of oryctology hitherto unexplored, I suppose I shall be justified in proposing some new terms. I include all the varieties of tracks under the term *Ornithichnites*; and if it be convenient to speak of the subject as a distinct branch of knowledge, I should call it Ornithichnology."—*Prof. Hitchcock, in Amer. Jour. Sci. and Art*, xxix. 315.

**or-nīth-ich-nōl'-ō-gý, s.** [Pref. *ornith-*; Greek *ichnos*=a footprint, a trace, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.]

**Nat. Science.**: That branch of geological science which treats of Ornithichnites (q. v.).

**or-nī-thīne, s.** [Eng. *ornith(uric)*; -ine.]

**Chem.**:  $C_5H_{12}N_2O_2$ . A base obtained by boiling ornithuric acid with hydrochloric acid. It has not been obtained pure.

**or-nī-thīte, s.** [Greek *ornis* (genit. *ornithos*)=a bird; suff. -ite (Min.).]

**Min.**: A monoclinic mineral occurring in small crystals in the guano of Sombbrero Island, Caribbean Sea. An analysis corresponded nearly to the formula  $(3CaO), P_2O_5+2aq$ . Dana regards it as an altered metabrushite (q. v.).

**or-nī-thō-, pref.** [Gr. *ornis* (genit. *ornithos*)=a bird.] Bird-like, having some of the characteristics of the class Aves.

**or-nī-thō-bī-ā, s.** [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Greek *bioō*=to live.]

**Entom.**: A form of *Lipoptena cervi*, which, when winged and parasitic on the grouse, has been described as *Ornithobia pallida*.

**or-nīth-ō-cōp'-rōs, s.** [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *kopros*=dung.] The dung or droppings of birds; a term applied to guano (q. v.).

**or-nīth-ō-dēl'-phī-ā, s. pl.** [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *delphys*=the womb.]

**Zoöl.**: A name proposed by De Blainville for the Monotremata (q. v.), because the uterine enlargements of the oviducts do not coalesce, even in their

inferior portion, to form a common uterine cavity, but open separately, as in the Birds and the Reptiles. In Huxley's newer classification, they form his group Prototheria (q. v.). They are the Oöto-coidea of Dana.

**or-nīth-ō-dēl'-phīc, a.** [Mod. Latin *ornithodelph(ia)*; Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Ornithodelphia (q. v.).

**or-nī-thōg'-ā-lūm, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *ornithogalon*.]

**Bot.**: Star of Bethlehem; a genus of Scilleæ or Liliæ. The bulb is coated; the leaves all radical and linear; the flowers racemose or corymbose, white, with the perianth segments free; ovary triquetrous, with three glands on the top. Known species fifty to sixty. One, *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*, is the Spiked Star of Bethlehem. Two others, *O. umbellatum*, the Common, and *O. nutans*, the Drooping Star of Bethlehem, are familiar.

**or-nīth-ōid, a.** [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *eidōs*=form.] Resembling birds; having avian affinities.

"I attach the Typopus to the ornithoid Lizards."—*E. Hitchcock: Ichthyology of Massachusetts*, p. 105.

**or-nīth-ōid-ich'-nīte, s.** [Eng. *ornithoid*, and *ichnite* (q. v.).] A fossil track resembling that of a bird.

**or-nīth-ō-līte, s.** [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

**Palaeont.**: Any fossil remains of a bird. It is sometimes used in the same sense as ornithichnite (q. v.). As yet ornitholites have only been found in the newer formations—the Oolite, Chalk, and the Tertiaries.

"The Pliocene epoch is far less rich than the preceding in ornitholites, and what have been found are far less well determined."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 731.

**or-nīth-ō-lōg'-ic, s.** [ORNITHOLOGICAL.]

**or-nīth-ō-lōg'-ic-ā, a.** [Eng. *ornitholog(y)*; -ical.] Of or pertaining to Ornithology (q. v.).

"Has given a very detailed description of it in his excellent ornithological dictionary."—*Pennant: Brit. Zoöl.* *The Wood Sand-piper*.

**or-nī-thōl'-ō-gīst, s.** [Eng. *ornitholog(y)*; -ist.] One who is skilled or versed in ornithology; one who studies and describes the natural history of birds, their forms, habits, structure, and classification.

**or-nī-thōl'-ō-gý, s.** [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *logos*=a word, a discourse; Fr. *ornithologie*; Sp. & Ital. *ornitologia*.]

**Nat. Science.**: "The methodical study, and consequent knowledge of birds, with all that relates to them." (*Prof. Newton, in Encyc. Brit.*, xviii. 2.) It embraces Caliology (which treats of nests), Oölogy, Pterylogy, and Ornithotomy. Its earliest literature dates from Aristotle (B. C. 385-322), and every succeeding age has added its quota. That part of the science which deals with the classification of birds is in an unsettled state; but the fact that old classifications based on external characteristics are of little or no scientific value is now recognized. In the early part of this century Nitzsch made an attempt to introduce a better method. Sundevall followed, in the memoir he presented to the Academy of Sciences, Stockholm, in 1835; and Prof. Huxley, in a paper read before the Zoölogical Society (*Proc.*, 1867, 415-72), in which he made his celebrated announcement that "Birds are greatly modified Reptiles," proposed a morphological classification.

**or-nīth-ō-mān-çý, s.** [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *manteia*=prophecy, divination.] Divination by observation of the actions, flight, &c., of birds; augury.

**or-nī-thō-mý'-ī-ā, s.** [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Greek *myia*=a fly.]

**Entom.**: A genus of Pupipara, family Hippoboscidae. The species are parasitic on birds. *Ornithomyia avicularia* infests many birds; *O. hirundinis*, which resembles a small spider, is usually peculiar to the martin, though Van Beneden relates a case in which these insects left their feathered hosts to attack the patients in the military hospital at Louvain.

**or-nī-thōn, s.** [Gr., from *ornis* (genit. *ornithos*)=a bird.] A building in which birds and fowls are kept; an aviary, a poultry house.

**or-nī-thōp'-tēr-ā, s.** [ORNITHOPTERUS.]

**Entom.**: Birds'-wing Butterflies; a genus of Papilionidae. The wings, measuring fully seven inches in expanse, are velvety black, contrasted in *Ornithoptera brookeana* with spots of brilliant metallic green, replaced in *O. croesus* by fiery orange, while the body of the latter is golden and its breast a vivid crimson. The species, which are numerous, are distributed over the islands of the Malay archipelago, reaching their maximum of size and beauty in the Moluccas. (*Wallace: Malay Archipelago*.)

**or-nī-thōp'-tēr-ūs, s.** [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *pteron*=a wing.]

**Palaeont.**: An imperfectly-known genus of Pterosauria (q. v.). It comprises forms having a wing-finger, with only two phalanges. It is possibly a transition-form between the Reptilia and Aves, or it may be really referable to the latter class.

**ōr-nīth-ō-pūs, s.** [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *pous*=a foot.]

**Bot.**: Bird's-foot; a genus of Coronilleæ (q. v.). [BIRD'S-FOOT.]

**or-nī-thō-rhýn'-chī-dæ, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *ornithorhynch(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Zoöl.**: The first of the two families constituting Huxley's sub-class Prototheria (q. v.). It contains a single genus Ornithorhynchus (q. v.).

**or-nī-thō-rhýn'-chūs, s.** [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *rhynchos*=a beak, a bill.]

**Zoöl.**: The sole genus of the family Ornithorhynchidae, founded by Blumenbach (1800), the name Platypus, given by Shaw (1799), being previously taken for a genus of Coleoptera. Premaxilla and mandible expanded anteriorly, and supporting a horny beak; teeth supplied functionally by horny structures; legs short, fitted for swimming; feet webbed, each with five well-developed toes, armed with large claws, and beyond which, in the fore-foot, the interdigital membrane is extended. Tongue not extensile; tail rather short, broad, and depressed; eyes very small; fur close and soft. A single species, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus* (Blum.) *O. anatinus* (Shaw), inhabits Australia and Tasmania. It is aquatic, and feeds on water-insects, small mollusca, and worms. The Ornithorhynchus, though mammalian in its general structure, is oviparous, laying two eggs at a time. These are about  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. in the longer, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in the shorter diameter. The shell is white, strong, and flexible.

**or-nīth-ō-sāur, s.** [ORNITHOSAURIAN.] The same as ORNITHOSAURIAN, B.

**or-nīth-ō-sāu-rī-ā, s. pl.** [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Gr. *sauros*=a lizard.]

**Palaeont.**: Prof. Seeley's name for the Pterosauria (q. v.).

**or-nīth-ō-sāu-rī-ān, a. & s.** [Mod. Lat. *ornithosauri(a)*; Eng. suff. -an.]

**A. As adj.**: Belonging to or having the characteristics of the Ornithosauria (q. v.).

"Its ornithosaurian character was provable."—*H. G. Seeley: Ornithosauria*, p. 78.

**B. As subst.**: Any individual of Prof. Seeley's sub-class Ornithosauria.

"The proportions of the Cambridge Ornithosaurians."—*H. G. Seeley: Ornithosauria*, p. 4.

**or-nī-thō-scēl'-ī-dā, s. pl.** [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Greek *skelos*=a leg.]

**Palaeont.**: An extinct order of Reptiles, so named by Huxley because "they present a large series of modifications intermediate in structure between existing Reptilia and Aves." It has two sub-orders, Dinosauria and Compsognatha.

**or-nīth-ō-scēl'-ī-dān, a. & s.** [Modern Latin *ornithoscelid(a)*; Eng. suff. -an.]

**A. As adj.**: Belonging to or characteristic of the Ornithoscelida (q. v.).

"This transitional character of the ornithoscelidan skeleton is most marked in the pelvis and hind limbs."—*Huxley: Anat. Vert. Anim.*, p. 261.

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

"No Ornithoscelidan is known to have possessed a clavicle."—*Huxley: Anat. Vert. Anim.*, p. 266.

**or-nī-thōs'-cō-pīst, s.** [Eng. *ornithoscop(y)*; -ist.] The same as ORNISCOPIST (q. v.).

**or-nī-thōs'-cō-pý, s.** [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Greek *skopeō*=to see, to observe; Fr. *ornithoscopie*.] The same as ORNISCOPICS (q. v.). (*De Quincey*.)

**or-nīth-ō-tōm'-ic-ā, a.** [Eng. *ornithotom(y)*; -ical.] Pertaining to the knowledge or practice of the anatomy of birds.

"The merest abstract of most of our present ornithotomical knowledge."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 728.

**or-nī-thōt'-ō-mīst, subst.** [Eng. *ornithotom(y)*; -ist.] One who practically studies the anatomy of birds.

"To harmonize the views of ornithotomists with those of ornithologists."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 41.

**or-nī-thōt'-ō-mý, s.** [Pref. *ornitho-*, and Greek *tomē*=a cutting.]

**Nat. Science.**: The knowledge or practice of the anatomy of birds.

**or-nī-thūr'-āte, s.** [Eng. *ornithur(ic)*; -ate.]

**Chem.**: A salt of ornithuric acid.

**or-nī-thūr'-ic, a.** [Pref. *ornith-*, and Eng. *uric*.] (See compound.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**ornithuric-acid, s.**

*Chem.*: C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>20</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. An acid extracted by alcohol from the excrement of birds living on food mixed with benzoic acid. It crystallizes in colorless, anhydrous needles, melting at 182°; slightly soluble in water, very soluble in hot alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It forms soluble salts with the alkalis and alkaline earths, insoluble salts with the oxides of the heavy metals.

**or-nūs, s. [Lat.]**

*Bot.*: Flowering Ash; a genus of Fraxinæ. Petals are present. About twelve species are known. *Ornus europæa* and *O. rotundifolia*, found in the south of Europe, are both called the Manna Ash.

**ōr-ō- (1), pref. [OREO-.]**

**ōr-ō- (2), pref. [Lat. os (genit. oris)=the mouth.]** Belonging to or connected with the mouth.

**oro-anal, a.** A term applied to an orifice in some extinct Crinoids and Cystideans, which is supposed by some authorities to have fulfilled the functions of a mouth and of an anus.

"The view advocated by Mr. Billings is that this aperture was the mouth, or rather that it was *oroanal*."—*Nicholson: Zoölogy* (ed. 1878), p. 204.

**ōr-ō-bān-chā-čē-æ, ōr-ō-bān-chē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. orobanch(e); Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ, -eæ.]**

*Bot.*: Broomrapes; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Gentianales. It consists of herbaceous, leafless plants growing parasitically on the roots of others. Stems covered with brown or colorless scales; calyx divided, persistent, inferior; corolla monopetalous, irregular, persistent; stamens four, didynamous; ovary superior, one-celled, seated in a fleshy disk, with two or more parietal polyspermous placentæ; fruit capsular; seeds very minute, indefinite. Found in the four great continents. Known genera fourteen, species 125.

**ōr-ō-bān-chē, s. [Lat., from Gr. orobanchē= a parasitic plant; that of Theophrastus, probably= dodder; that of Dioscorides= broomrape.]**

*Bot.*: Broomrape; the typical genus of the order Orobanchaceæ (q. v.). Corolla surgent, four to five cleft, deciduous, with a persistent base. Known species about seventy.

**ōr-ō-būs, s. [Gr. orobos=the bitter vetch.]**

*Bot.*: Formerly a genus of Viciæ, now a subgenus of Lathyrus. Perennial plants, without tendrils; calyx gibbous at the base.

**ōr-ō-grāph-ic, \*ōr-ō-grāph-ic-ai, a. [Eng. orograph(y); -ic, -ical.]** Of or pertaining to orography.

**ō-rōg-ra-phỹ, s. [Pref. oro- (1), and Gr. graphō =to write, to describe.]**

*Nat. Science*: That branch of science which treats of mountains and the mountain systems of the world; orology, oreography.

**ōr-ō-hip-pūs, s. [Pref. oro- (1), and Gr. hippos =a horse.]**

*Palæont.*: An American genus of Equidæ, from the Eocene of Utah and Wyoming. They were about the size of a fox, and had four toes on the fore, and three on the hind feet. The beds in which these remains were found are slightly later in date than those which yielded Eohippus (q. v.). Prof. Marsh has discriminated several species.

**ō-rōide, ō-reide, s. & a. [Fr. or=gold; Greek eidos=appearance.]**

**A. As subst.:** An alloy resembling gold in appearance. One formula for its production is: Copper, 100 parts; zinc or tin, 17; magnesia, 6; sal-ammonia, 3.6; quicklime, 0.12; and tartar of commerce, 9. Employed in the manufacture of cheap watch-cases.

**B. As adj.:** Made of the alloy described under A; as, *oroide* jewelry.

**ōr-ō-lōg-ic-ai, a. [Eng. orology(y); -ical; Fr. orologique.]** Of or pertaining to orology, as a treatise on mountains.

**ō-rōl-ō-gist, s. [English orology(y); -ist.]** One versed in orology; one who describes or treats of mountains.

**ō-rōl-ō-gỹ, s. [Pref. oro- (1), and Gr. logos=a word, a discourse; Fr. orologie.]** The same as OROGRAPHY (q. v.).

**ō-rōn-ti-ā-čē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. oronti(um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]**

*Bot.*: Orontiads; an order of Endogens, alliance Juncales. Herbaceous plants, stemless, or creeping over trees, or aquatic; flowers perfect, crowded on a single thick spadix, usually with a spathe; calyx and corolla none, or of four, five, six, or eight scales; stamens as many as the scales; ovary free, with one or more cells; fruit a berry. Known genera thirteen, species about seventy. (*Lindley*.) Sir Joseph Hooker reduces it to a sub-order of Aroideæ.

**ō-rōn-ti-ād, s. [Mod. Latin oronti(um); Eng. suff. -ad.]**

*Bot. (pl.)*: Lindley's name for the Orontiaceæ.

**ō-rōn-ti-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin oronti(um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]**

*Bot.*: A tribe of Orontiaceæ. The flowers have a regular perianth, the leaves are plane, entire, palmate, or pinnate; ovules pendulous. (*Lindley*.)

**ō-rōn-ti-ūm, s. [Lat., from late Gr. orontion, which, according to Hedericus=(Lat.) herba=an herb.]**

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the Orontiaceæ (q. v.). A North American plant. The root of *Orontium aquaticum* is acrid when fresh, but eatable when dry.

**ō-rō-pi-ōn, s. [Pref. oro- (1), and Gr. pion=fat; Ger. bergseife=mountain-soap.]**

*Min.*: A variety of bole of a dark-brown to black color; feel, greasy. Found at Olkutsch, in Poland. Dana refers it to the species Halloysite (q. v.).

**ōr-ō-tūnd, a. & s. [Lat. os (genit. oris)=the mouth, and rotundus=round, smooth.]**

**A. As adj.:** Characterized by fullness, clearness, strength, and smoothness; rich and musical. (Said of the voice or manner of utterance.)

**B. As subst.:** A mode of intonation directly from the larynx, having a fullness, clearness, strength, and smoothness, and having the rich and musical quality, which forms the highest perfection of the human voice.

**\*or-phā-līne, subst. [Fr. orphalin, from O. Fr. orphenin.]** An orphan (q. v.).

**or-phan, s. & a. [Latin orphanus, from Greek orphanos=destitute.]**

**A. As substantive:**

**I. Ord. Lang.:** A child who has been bereft of one or both parents, usually the latter.

"I was left a trampled orphan."

*Tennyson: Locksley Hall*, 156.

**II. Church Hist.:** A party of Hussites who refused to follow Procopius or to elect any special leader after the death of Ziska, and called themselves Orphans because they had lost their spiritual father.

**B. As adj.:** Being an orphan; having lost one or both parents.

"An unknown artist's orphan child."

*Tennyson: Sea Dreams*, 2.

**orphans'-court, s.**

*Law*: A court in some of the states of the Union, having jurisdiction over the persons and estates of orphans.

**or-phan, v. t. [ORPHAN, s.]** To make an orphan; to bereave of parents, children, or friends.

"The sobs of orphaned infancy."

*Praed: Arminius*.

**or-phan-age (age as īg), s. [English orphan; -age.]**

1. The state or condition of an orphan.
2. Orphans collectively.
3. A home or asylum for orphans.

¶ The first mention of Orphan-houses is in the laws of the emperor Justinian. In modern times one was founded by Augustus Francke, at Halle, in 1698 or 1699.

**or-phān-čỹ, s. [Eng. orphan; -cy.]** Orphanhood.

**†or-phān-ēt, s. [Eng. orphan; dimin. suff. -et.]** A young orphan; a little orphan.

"Calling her maids this orphanet to see."

*Drayton: Moses*, i.

**or-phān-hoūd, s. [Eng. orphan; -hood.]** The state or condition of being an orphan; orphanage.

**or-phān-išm, subst. [English orphan; -ism.]** Orphanage, orphanhood.

**†or-phā-nōt-rō-phỹ, s. [Gr. orphanos=destitute, orphan, and trophē=nourishment, rearing; trephō=to nourish, to rear.]**

1. The act of supporting or rearing orphans.
2. A home or asylum for orphans; an orphanage.

**or-phān-rỹ, s. [Eng. orphan; -ry.]** A home for orphans; an orphanage.

**or-phār-i-ōn, s. [ORPHEUS.]**

*Music*: A kind of musical instrument akin to the guitar and lute.

**or-phē-an, a. [See def.]** Of or pertaining to Orpheus, a celebrated mythic bard and musician of ancient Greece; hence, melodious.

"By magic summons of the Orphean lyre."

*Cowper: Task*, iii. 537.

**orphean-warbler, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Currucula orphea*, a song-bird; family Sylviidæ. (*Yarrell*.)

**\*or-phe-line, subst. [Fr. orphelin.]** An orphan. (*Chaucer*.)

**or-phē-ōn, s. [ORPHEUS.]**

*Music*: A musical instrument of the melodeon order.

**Or-phē-ūs, s. [Gr.]**

**1. Gr. Mythol.:** A celebrated mythic bard, said to have been a son of Apollo or Ægeus, King of Thrace, and the Muse Calliope. Together with his brother Linus he was regarded as having introduced the arts of civilized life among wild and untutored hordes, and by the power of song to have charmed savage beasts, and to have awakened even inanimate nature to life and rapture.

**2. Ornith.:** Swainson's name for the genus *Mimus* (q. v.).

**Or-phic, a. [ORPHEUS.]** Of or pertaining to Orpheus; Orphean; specif., belonging to or connected with Orphism (q. v.).

"Greek literature was always hostile to the Orphic religion."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 57.

**Or-phism, s. [Eng., &c., Orph(eus); -ism.]**

*Compar. Relig.:* The doctrines of a Greek school or sect, said to have been founded by the mythic Orpheus. It first comes into notice in the sixth century, B. C. It contained two elements: (1) The religion of Bacchus, and (2) speculation on the nature and relations of the gods. The literature formed a corpus, *Ta Orphika*—"The Orphica," now lost, except fragments of uncertain age. [OMOPHAGIC-RITES.]

"The close analogy between Pythagoreanism and Orphism has been recognized from Herodotus (ii. 81) to the latest modern writers. Both inculcated a peculiar kind of ascetic life; both had a mystical speculative theory of religion, with purificatory rites, abstinence from beans, &c.; but Orphism was more especially religious."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 51.

**or-phreỹ, s. [ORPHEUS.]** A band or bands of gold and silver embroidery affixed to ecclesiastical vestments.

**orphrey-work, s.** The same as ORPHREY.

**or-pi-mēt, s. [A corruption of Latin auripigmentum=golden paint.]**

*Min.*: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring sometimes in crystals, mostly as cleavable masses, earthy, or as incrustations. Hardness, 1.5-2; specific gravity, 3.48; luster, pearly on fresh cleavage faces, becoming dull on exposure; color, lemon yellow of various shades. Thin laminae, flexible. Composition: Sulphur, 39.0; arsenic, 61.0=100. Found in metalliferous veins with realgar (q. v.) at many localities.

**or-pin, s. [Fr., from or=gold, and peindre=to paint.]**

*Paint.*: A yellow pigment of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red.

**or-pine, s. [Fr. orpin, from the yellow color of the flowers of some varieties.]**

*Bot.*: [LIVELONG, B.; STONE-CROP, SEDUM.]

**ōr-ra, a. [Ety. doubtful.] (Scotch.)**

1. Odd, not matched, out of the way, occasional.
2. Employed, as on a farm, to do odd jobs; as, an *orra* man.
3. Low, base, mean; as, *orra* company.

**ōr-rāch, s. [ORACH.]**

**ōr-reļš, s. [ORRA.]** That which is left over; residue, refuse. (*Scotch*.)

**ōr-rēr-ỹ, s. [Named after the Earl of Orrery, who bore the expense of one constructed in 1715 by Rowley, after a pattern devised by the clockmaker, George Graham.]**

*Astron.*: A planetary machine to illustrate and explain the motions of the heavenly bodies. Its invention appears to have been coeval with the construction of the clepsydra and other horological automata.

¶ *Electrical orrery*: An orrery caused to revolve by electricity.

**ōr-ris, \*ōr-rīce (1), a. [Ital. irios, ireos, from Lat. iris (q. v.).]** Of or belonging to the Iris, or Flag.

**orris-oil, s.** A sweet-scented oil prepared from orris-root. Called also Otto of Orris.

**orris-root, \*orrice-root, s.**

*Bot.*: The rhizome of *Iris florentina* and *I. germanica*, sometimes called Violet-scented Orris-root.

*Orris-root starch*: The starch or flour of the root of *Iris florentina*, used in the manufacture of violet powder, and for scenting snuffs. The granules are longer than broad, round at one end, truncate at the other. The hilum is a short slit, from the center of which run two straight lines forming an acute angle.



Orris-root Starch.



**ōr'-rīs** (2), *subst.* [A corrupt. or contr. of *orfrays* (q. v.).]

1. A sort of gold or silver lace.  
2. A particular pattern in which gold and silver lace is worked. The edges are ornamented with conical figures placed at equal distances with spots between. (*Simmonds.*)

**or'-sē-dew** (ew as ū), or'-sī-dūe, *s.* [Fr. *or*=gold, and *séduire*=to beguile, to mislead.] Leaf metal of bronze; Dutch metal.

**or-seille**, *s.* [ARCHIL.]

**or-sěl-lēs'-īc**, *a.* [ORSELLINIC.]

**or-sěl'-līc**, *a.* [Altered from English *orcin*, and Mod. Lat. *Roccella tinctoria*.] Derived from or containing orcin.

**orsellic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: The name given by Stenhouse to the acid obtained from South American Roccella by maceration with milk of lime. It is probably identical with lecanoric acid.

**or-sěl'-līn-āte**, *s.* [Eng. *orsellin(ic)*; -ate.]

*Chem.*: A salt of orsellinic acid.

**or-sěl'-līn'-īc**, *a.* [ORSELLIC.] Derived from or containing orcin.

**orsellinic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>=C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)(OH)<sub>2</sub>CO.OH. Orsellinic acid. A monobasic acid obtained by boiling lecanoric acid with lime or baryta water. It crystallizes in colorless prisms, readily soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and decomposes at 176° into carbonic anhydride and orcin.

**orsellinic-ethers**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: Compounds produced by boiling lecanoric acid with the corresponding alcohols. Methyl alcohol gives methylic orsellinate C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>7</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)O<sub>4</sub>, crystallizing from boiling water in silky needles; ethylic alcohol gives ethylic orsellinate having the formula, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>7</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)O<sub>4</sub>, crystallizing in snow-white scales.

**ort**, *s.* [O. Fries. *ort*; Low Ger. *ort*, contr. forms from O. Dut. *oorete*, *ooraeete*=a piece left uneaten at a meal, also nausea due to over-eating, from *oor* (A. S. *or*-); O. H. Ger. *-ur*; Ger. *-er*.; Goth. *-us*=out, without, and *eten*=to eat.] A fragment, a scrap, a leaving, a remnant, a morsel left at a meal; refuse. (Generally used in the plural.)

"Some slender *ort* of his remainder."

*Shakesp.*: *Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

**ort**, *v. t.* [ORT, *s.*] To turn away from in disgust; to refuse. (*Scotch.*)

**or'-tā-lan**, *s.* [ORTOLAN.]

**orth-a-cān'-thūs**, *s.* [Pref. *ortho*-, and Greek *akantha*=a spine.]

*Palaeont.*: An extinct genus of Selachioidei, probably allied to the family Rhinidae. It was armed with a spine immediately behind the head.

**or-thāg-ō-ris'-cūs**, *s.* [Greek *orthagoriskos*=a sucking-pig.]

*Ichthyol.*: Sun-fish; a genus of Plectognathous Fishes, family Gymnodontes. They are pelagic, and universally distributed in temperate and tropical seas. The jaws are undivided in the middle, and well adapted for crushing the crustaceans on which they feed. In development they undergo remarkable changes, the young being sparsely studded with spines. [OSTRACION.] Two species are known, *Orthagoriscus mola*, the Common Sun-fish, with granulated, and *O. truncatus*, the Oblong Sun-fish, with a smooth tessellated skin. (*Günther.*)

**or-thān'-thēr-ā**, *subst.* [Pref. *ortho*-, and Greek *anthēros*.] [ANTHER.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Stapeliæ. *Orphanthera viminea* is about ten feet high. Its fiber is made into ropes, and the flower buds are eaten as a vegetable by the Hindus.

**or'-thī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *orth(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Palaeont.*: A family of Brachiopoda. The shell transversely oblong, depressed, rarely foraminated; hinge-line wide and straight; beaks inconspicuous; valves plano-convex, or concavo-convex, each with a hinge-area, notched in the center; ventral valve with prominent teeth; muscular impressions in a saucer-shaped cavity with a raised margin. (*S. P. Woodward.*) Called also Strophomenidae.

**or'-this**, *s.* [ORTHITE.]

*Palaeontology*: The typical genus of the family Orthidae (q. v.). The shell is transversely oblong, radiately striated or plaited. Known species fifty-four; from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous. (*Woodward.*)

**orth'-īte**, *s.* [Gr. *orthos*=straight.]

*Min.*: A variety of Allanite (q. v.), occurring in slender prismatic crystals, frequently hydrated; specific gravity usually somewhat lower than other forms of Allanite.

**or-tho-**, *pref.* [Gr. *orthos*=straight, upright.] A prefix used with words derived from the Greek, and expressing straightness, uprightness, correctness, or regularity.

**ortho-carbonic ether**, *s.* [ETHYLIC CARBONIC ETHER.]

**ortho-compound**, *s.*

*Chem.*: One of the forms of any compound capable of existing in several isomeric modifications. The name is applied generally to the one most regularly constructed, or in which the hydrogen is consecutively replaced by radicals, and sometimes to the isomer first discovered.

**ortho-salts**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: The prefixes *ortho*- and *meta*- were introduced by Odling to denote two classes of salts of the same acid, which differ from one another by one or more molecules of metallic oxide, M<sub>2</sub>O, M'O, &c., the more basic salts being called *ortho*-, and the less basic, *meta*-salts; thus: ortho-carbonate of ethyl, (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>4</sub>CO<sub>4</sub>; meta-carbonate of ethyl, (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>.

**or-thōç'-ēr-ā**, or-thōç'-ēr-ā-tā, *s. pl.* [ORTHO-CERAS.]

*Palaeont.*: The same as ORTHOCERATIDÆ (q. v.).

**or-thōç'-ēr-ās**, *s.* [Pref. *ortho*-, and Gr. *keras*=a horn, the chambered shell resembling a straight horn.]

*Palaeont.*: The typical genus of the Orthoceratidæ (q. v.). The shell straight, siphuncle central, aperture sometimes contracted. Known species 240; from the Silurian to the Lias. Distribution North America, Australia, and Europe.

**ōr-thō-çē-rāt'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *orthoceras*, genit. *orthocerat(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Palaeont.*: A family of tetrabranchiate Cephalopoda. The shell is straight, curved, or discoidal, with a small body-chamber, a contracted aperture, and a complicated siphuncle.

**or-thō-çēr'-ā-tīte**, *subst.* [Mod. Lat. *orthoceras* (genit. *orthoceratis*); suff. -ite (*Palaeont.*) (q. v.). Any individual of the genus Orthoceras, or the family Orthoceratidæ. (*Owen: Anat. Invert.*, p. 331.)

**orth'-ō-clāse**, *s.* [Pref. *ortho*-, and Gr. *klasis*=a fracture.]

*Min.*: A monoclinic species of the felspar group of uniaxial Dana. Hardness, 6-6.5; specific gravity, 2.44-2.62; luster, vitreous when pure, cleavage-planes of altered kinds sometimes pearly; color, white, gray, reddish; transparent to translucent; fracture, conchoidal when obtained. Composition: Silica, 64.6; alumina, 18.5; potash, 16.9=100; soda sometimes replaces a part of the potash. Dana distinguishes the following varieties: 1. Ordinary, (1) Adularia, including moonstone and valencianite; (2) Sunstone, or aventurine felspar; (3) Necronite; (4) Amazon-stone, now referred to Microcline (q. v.); (5) Erythrite; (6) Sanidine, or glassy felspar; (7) Chesterlite, now referred to Microcline (q. v.); (8) Microcline of Breithaupt; (9) Loxoclase; (10) Paradoxite; (11) Cottaitite; (12) Muldan; (13) Lazurfelspar; (14) Perthite; (15) Murchisonite. 2. Compact Orthoclase or Orthoclase-Felsite, including massive kinds constituting rocks; it is an essential constituent of many rocks, granites, gneisses, syenites, &c.

**orthoclase-diorite**, *s.*

*Petrol.*: A rock consisting of a crystalline granular mixture of triclinic oligoclase and hornblende. (*Lyell.*)

**orthoclase-porphry**, *s.*

*Petrol.*: A rock having a compact porphyritic ground-mass, with little or no free quartz, but with crystals of orthoclase, hornblende, biotite, and a little triclinic felspar. Called also Syenitic-porphry. (*Lyell.*)

**or-thō-clās'-tīc**, *a.* [ORTHOCLASE.] Pertaining to, or consisting of orthoclase.

**orthoclastic-felspars**, *s. pl.*

*Petrol.*: One of two divisions of felspar, containing that which has rectangular cleavage.

**or'-thō-crē-sōl**, *s.* [Pref. *ortho*-, and English *resol*.] [CRE SOL.]

**or-thō-dī-āg'-ō-nāl**, *s.* [Pref. *ortho*-, and Eng. *diagonal* (q. v.).]

*Crystallog.*: The inclined lateral axis in the monoclinic system. It is at right angles to the vertical axis. (*Dana: Min.* (ed. 5th), p. xxvi.)

**or-thō-dōx**, \*or-tho-doxe, *a.* [Fr. *orthodoxe*, from Low Lat. *orthodoxus*; Gr. *orthodoxos*=of the right opinion, from *orthos*=upright, right, true, and *doxa*=opinion; Sp. *ortodoxo*.]

1. Holding the right or true faith; sound in opinion or doctrine; espec. in religious opinions or doctrines; opposed to *heterodox* and *heretical*.

2. In accordance with sound or true doctrine or that commonly held as true.

"I confess an *orthodox* faith can never bring us to heaven."—*Ep. Beveridge: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 138.

**Orthodox Eastern Church**, *s.*

*Church Hist.*: The Greek Church (q. v.).

**ōr'-thō-dōx-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *orthodox*; -al.] Orthodox.

"Down with the *orthodoxal* train,

All loyal subjects slay."

*Brome: The Saints' Encouragement*. (1643.)

**ōr'-thō-dōx-āl'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *orthodoxal*; -ity.] The quality or state of being orthodox; orthodoxy, orthodoxyness. (*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 599.)

**ōr'-thō-dōx-āl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *orthodoxal*; -ly.] In an orthodox manner; in accordance with orthodoxy.

\***or-thō-dōx-ās'-tīc-āl**, *a.* [Gr. *orthos*=right, true, and *doxastikos*=forming an opinion; *doxa*=an opinion.] Orthodox.

"More *orthodoxastical* Christians than they themselves."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 258.

**or-thō-dōx'-īc-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *orthodox*; -ical.] Pertaining to or characterized by orthodoxy; orthodox.

**or'-thō-dōx-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *orthodox*; -ly.] In an orthodox manner.

"So soundly and so *orthodoxly* settled."—*Bacon: Advice to Sir G. Villiers*.

**or'-thō-dōx-nēss**, *s.* [English *orthodox*; -ness.] The quality or state of being orthodox; orthodoxy.

**or-thō-dōx-ŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *orthodoxia*, from *orthodoxos*=orthodox (q. v.); Fr. *orthodoxie*; Sp. *ortodoxia*.] The quality or state of being orthodox; soundness of faith, opinion, or doctrine, espec. in religious matters; conformity to orthodox opinions or views.

† *Feast of Orthodoxy*:

*Church History*: A festival established by the Greeks in the ninth century to commemorate the firm support given by the Council of Constantinople, A. D. 879 (deemed by the Greeks the eighth Ecumenical), to the Second Council of Nice in the reestablishment of image-worship within the Eastern Church. (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, cent. ix., pt. ii., ch. iii., § 15.)

**or-thō-drōm'-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *orthodrom(y)*; -ic.] *Navig.*: Of or pertaining to orthodromy (q. v.).

**or-thō-drōm'-īcs**, *s.* [ORTHODROMIC.]

*Navig.*: The art or science of sailing in the arc of some great circle which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe; orthodromy.

**or-thōd'-rō-mŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *ortho*-, and Gr. *dromos*=a running, a course, from *dramein*, 2d aor. infin. of *trechō*=to run; Fr. *orthodromie*.]

*Navig.*: The art of sailing in a straight course; orthodromics.

**or-thō-ēp'-īc**, or-thō-ēp'-īc-āl, *a.* [Eng. *orthoep(y)*; -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to orthoepy.

"The fittest *orthoepical* representatives of words and ideas."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ii. 371.

**or-thō-ēp'-īc-āl-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *orthoepical*; -ly.] In an orthoepic manner; with correct pronunciation.

**or'-thō-ē-pīst**, or-thō-ē-pīst, *s.* [Eng. *orthoep(y)*; -ist.] One who is skilled in orthoepy; one who writes on orthoepy.

**or'-thō-ē-pŷ**, or-thō-ē-pŷ, *s.* [Gr. *orthoepeia*, from *orthos*=right, true, and *epos*=a word; French *orthoépie*; Sp. & Ital. *ortopedia*.] The art of uttering words correctly; correct speech or pronunciation.

"The expression of such names or words, whether by writing, orthography, or by speech, *orthoepy*."—*Wilkins: Real Character*, pt. iii., ch. i.

**or-thōg'-ā-mŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *ortho*-, and Gr. *gamos*=marriage.]

*Bot.*: The fertilization of the ovule by the application to the stigma of pollen derived from the stamens of the particular flower to which it belongs, as distinguished from Heterogamy. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

**or-thōg'-nā-thīsm**, *s.* [Eng. *orthognath(ous)*; -ism.]

*Anthrop.*: The state or condition of being orthognathous (q. v.).

"The structural modifications involved in prognathism and orthognathism."—*Huxley: Man's Place in Nature*, p. 148.

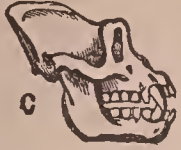
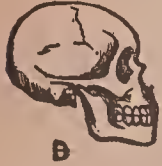
**or-thōg'-nā-thōūs**, or-thōg'-nāth'-īc, *a.* [Mod. Latin *orthognathus*: Greek *orthos*=straight, and *gnathos*=a jaw. (*Retzius*, in *Müller's Archiv.*, 1848, p. 274.)]

bōil, bōŷ; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aș; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șün; -çion, -șion = zșun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł



*Anthrop.*: (See extract.)

"The profile of the face of the Calmuck is almost vertical, the facial bones being thrown downward and under the fore part of the skull." [This form of skull is shown in the illustration marked A.] "The profile of the face of the negro, on the other hand, is singularly inclined, the front part of the jaws projecting far forward beyond the level of the fore part of the skull. In the former case the skull is said to be *orthognathous*, or straight-jawed; in the latter it is called *prognathous*"—[as shown in skulls marked B (that of the negro) and C (that of a gorilla)]—"a term which has been rendered, with more force than elegance, by the Saxon equivalent—snouty."—*Huxley: Man's Place in Nature*, pp. 146, 147.



**or-thō-gōn**, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *gōnā*=an angle.] A rectangular figure; a figure having all its angles right angles.

"Your orthogon and pyramid, for sharp steeples."—*Peacham: On Drawing*.

**or-thōg'-ō-nal**, *a.* [Eng. *orthogon*; *-al*.] Rectangular; right angled. The orthogonal projection of a magnitude is that projection which is made by projecting lines drawn perpendicular to the plane of projection.

**or-thōg'-ōn-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *orthogonal*; *-lŷ*.] Perpendicularly; at right angles.

**or-thō-grāph**, *s.* [ORTHOGRAPHY, II.]

**or-thōg'-ra-phēr**, *s.* [Eng. *orthograph(y)*; *-er*.] One who is skilled in or writes on orthography; one who spells according to the rules of grammar.

"He is turn'd orthographer, his words are just so many strange dishes."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 3.

**or-thō-grāph'-ic**, **or-thō-grāph'-ic-al**, *adj.* [Eng. *orthograph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*; Fr. *orthographique*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining or relating to the orthography or correct spelling of words.

"I received from him the following letter, which, after having rectified some little *orthographical* mistakes, I shall make a present of to the public."—*Addison: Spectator*.

2. Rightly or correctly spelled.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Arch. & Draughtmanship*: Pertaining to the orthography of a plan.

"In the *orthographical* schemes there should be a true delineation and the just dimensions of each face, and of what belongs to it."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. *Geom.*: Pertaining to right lines or angles.

#### orthographic-projection, *s.*

*Geom.*: That projection in which points are projected by means of straight lines drawn through them, perpendicular to the plane of projection. All the projections of descriptive geometry are orthographic, also that particular kind of spherical projection called the orthographic projection. The name is almost exclusively applied in the latter case. The orthographic projection of the circles of the sphere may be regarded as the perspectives of the circles, the point of sight being at an infinite distance from the principal plane, or plane of projection, which is, in this case, the perspective plane. [PROJECTION.]

**or-thō-grāph'-ic-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *orthographic*; *-lŷ*.]

1. According to the rules of correct spelling.

2. After the manner of orthographic projection.

**or-thōg'-ra-phist**, *s.* [Eng. *orthograph(y)*; *-ist*.] One who is versed in orthography; an orthographer.

**or-thōg'-ra-phize**, *v. i.* [Eng. *orthograph(y)*; *-ize*.] To follow the rules of orthography; to spell correctly.

**or-thōg'-ra-phŷ**, **or-thō-grāph**, **\*or-thog-ra-phie**, **\*or-tog-ra-phie**, *s.* [O. Fr. *ortographie*, from Lat. *orthographia*, from Gr. *orthographia*=a writing correctly, from *orthos*=right, and *graphō*=to write; Sp. & Ital. *ortografia*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language (of the form orthography):

1. The art, practice, or habit of spelling words correctly according to the recognized usage; correct or proper spelling; as, the *orthography* of a word.

2. That part of grammar which deals with the nature and properties of letters, and with the proper representation by letters of the words of a spoken language.

II. *Arch. & Draughtmanship* (of both forms): The elevation of a building showing all the parts

thereof in their true proportions; the orthography is either external or internal. The external is the delineation of the outer face or front of a building; the internal is a section of the same.

**or-thōl'-ō-gŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *logos*=a word, a discourse.] The true, right, or correct description of things.

"The natural, and as it were the homogeneal, parts of grammar be two; *orthology* and *orthography*."—*Fotherby: Atheomastic*, p. 346.

**or-thō-mēt'-ric**, *adj.* [Prefix *ortho-*, and Eng. *metric* (q. v.).]

*Crystallog.*: Pertaining to, or having axes of crystallization which are at right angles with each other.

**or-thōm'-ē-trŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *o ho-*, and Gr. *metron*=a measure.] The art of composing or constructing verses correctly; correct versification.

**or-thō-mor'-phic**, *adj.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *morphē*=shape.]

*Physiology*: That period in the development of organized beings in which their full perfection is attained, prior to the formation of spermatid and germinal elements. (*Brande.*)

**or-thō-nŷc'-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *orthonyx*, genit. *orthonyx(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Ornith.*: A family proposed by Mr. Salvin for the reception of the genus *Orthonyx* (q. v.).

**ōr'-thō-nŷx**, *subst.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *onyx*=a claw.]

*Ornith.*: An Australian genus of Passeres, for a long time of undefined position, but which may, according to the late W. A. Forbes, "be safely placed in Mr. Sharpe's somewhat vaguely defined *Timeliidæ*." The type-species *Orthonyx spinicauda*, from southeastern Australia, is rather larger than a skylark, and colored somewhat like a hedge-sparrow above. The wings are barred with white; chin, throat, and breast pure white in male, bright reddish-orange in female. *O. spaldingi*, from Queensland, is rather larger than the type, and has jet-black plumage; *O. novæ-guineæ*, from New Guinea, closely resembles *O. spinicauda*.

**or-thō-pæ'-dī-a**, **or-thō-pæ'-dŷ**, **or-tho-pē-dŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *país* (genit. *paidos*)=a child.] The act or art of curing or remedying deformities in the bodies of children, or generally of persons of any age.

**or-thō-pæ'-dic**, **or-thō-pæ'-dic-al**, **or-thō-pē'-dic**, **or-thō-pē'-dic-al**, *a.* [ORTHOPEEDIA.] Relating or pertaining to orthopædia, or the treatment of deformities in the human body.

**or-thō-pæ'-dist**, *s.* [Eng. *orthopæd(y)*; *-ist*.] One who is skilled in orthopædia, or the treatment of deformities in the human body.

**or-thō-pē'-dŷ**, **or-thō-pæ'-dŷ**, *s.* [ORTHOPEEDIA.]

**or-thōph'-ō-nŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *phōnē*=sound.] The art of speaking correctly; correct or proper articulation.

**or-thō-plō'-çē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and *plokē*=a twining, a plaiting; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Umbelliferae having the radicle in the hollow channel of the folded cotyledons thus O>>>. Families: Brassicidæ, Vellidæ, Psychidæ, Zillidæ, Raphanidæ, and Fortuynidæ.

**or-thōp'-nœ-a**, **or-thōp'-nŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *orthopnoia*, from *orthos*=straight, upright, and *pneō*=to breathe.]

1. A disease in which respiration can be performed only in an upright posture.

"His disease was an asthma oft turning to an *orthopnoea*; the cause a translation of tartarous humors from his joints to his lungs."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

2. Any difficulty of breathing.

**or-thō-prāx'-ŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *praxis*=a doing; *prattō*=to do.] The treatment of physical deformities by mechanical agency.

**or-thōp'-tēr**, **or-thōp'-tēr-an**, **or-thōp'-tēr-ōn**, *s.* [ORTHOPTERA.] Any individual member of the order Orthoptera.

"The following remarkable *orthopteron* was obtained by Mr. Kingdon."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, p. 152.

**or-thōp'-tēr-a**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Greek *pteron*=a wing.]

1. *Entom.*: An order of the class Insecta, having four densely reticulated wings, the anterior more or less coriaceous, the posterior folded under them, and membranous; sometimes apterous. In the most typical groups the wings are deflexed and closely applied to the body. Mouth mandibulate, metamorphosis incomplete. The order is now usually divided into two sub-orders, Pseudoneuroptera (q. v.), and Orthoptera genuina. The true Orthoptera have been arranged in the following families: (1) Blattidæ=the order Dictyoptera of Leach; (2) Forficulidæ=the order Euplexoptera of Westwood and the group Dermaptera of Burmeister; (3)

Mantidæ; (4) Phasmidæ; (5) Gryllidæ; (6) Locustidæ; (7) Acridiidæ. By some authors the Blattidæ are made a group, Cursoria; the Mantidæ and Phasmidæ forming the Gressoria, and the last three families the Saltatoria. By others the Mantidæ and Phasmidæ are placed in the Cursoria, but nearly all agree in adopting Westwood's classification for the Forficulidæ.

2. *Palæont.*: The order came into existence in the Coal-measures.

**orthoptera genuina**, *s. pl.* [ORTHOPTERA.]

**or-thōp'-tēr-ōūs**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *orthopter(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the order Orthoptera; having wings that fold like a fan.

**or-thō-rhōm'-bīc**, *a.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and English *rhombic* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Rectangular and rhombic.

2. *Crystallog.*: Having three unequal axes intersecting at right angles. Called also trimetric (q. v.).

**or-thō-rhŷn'-chūs**, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Greek *rhynchos*=a beak, a bill.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Trochilidæ established by Cuvier, who enumerated five species.

**or-thō-scōp'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *skopeō*=to see, to observe.] (See compound.)

**orthoscopic-lens**, *s.*

*Optics*: An arrangement of two achromatic compound lenses, separated by an interval.

**orth'-ōse**, *s.* [ORTHOCLASE.]

**or-thō-ŷī-a**, *subst.* [Greek *Orthōsia*=a name of Artemis.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of the Orthosidæ. Four are common, *Orthosia suspecta*, the Suspected; *O. upsilon*, the Dismal; *O. lota*, the Restive, and *O. macilentia*, the Yellow-line Quaker.

**ōr-thōs'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *orthos(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: Chestnuts; a family of Nocturna. Antennæ of the male pubescent or ciliated; abdomen flattened and with no crest; anterior wings pointed at the tip. Larva, cylindrical, velvety, nocturnal.

**or-thō-spēr'-mæ**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *sperma*=a seed.]

*Bot.*: A section of Umbelliferae, having the endosperm on the ventral side, and flat.

**or-thō-spēr'-mōūs**, *s.* [ORTHOSPERMÆ.]

*Bot.*: Having straight seeds. Used of certain Umbelliferae. (*Darwin.*)

**or-thō-stāde**, *s.* [Fr. from Gr. *orthostadias*, from *orthos*=straight, and *histēmi*=to stand.]

*Ancient Costume*: A long and ample tunic with straight or upright folds.

**or-thō-stŷle**, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *stylos*=a column, a pillar.]

*Arch.*: A columnar arrangement, in which the columns are placed in a straight line.

**or-thōt'-ō-mōūs**, *a.* [ORTHOTOMUS.]

*Crystallog.*: Having two cleavages at right angle to each other.

**or-thōt'-ō-mūs**, *s.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *tomē*=a cutting.]

*Ornith.*: Tailor-bird (q. v.), a genus of Malurinae (q. v.). Thirteen species are known, ranging over the whole Oriental region; of these *Orthotomus longicaudus* is the type. Bill slightly flattened at base, nostrils with longitudinal opening; tail graduated, feathers narrow. Tarsi with single scale in front; outer toe the longest.

**or-thō-tōne**, *a.* [Pref. *ortho-*, and *tonos*=a tone, an accent.]

*Greek Grammar*: Having the proper or correct accent. A term applied to certain Greek particles, when used interrogatively, which, when not so used, are ordinarily enclitic.

**or-thō-trīch'-ē-i**, **or-thō-trī-chā'-çē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *orthotrich(um)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei*, or fem. *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: A sub-tribe of Pottiacei (q. v.).

**ōr-thōt'-rī-chūm**, *s.* [Greek *orthotrichia*=hair which stands on end; pref. *ortho-*, and *thrix* (genit. *trichos*)=hair. Named from the straight direction of the teeth of the peristome.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Orthotriche, having the peristome double, the outer composed of thirty-two teeth, the veil campanulate, plaited, and sometimes hairy. It contains mosses occurring in tufts on trees and stones, never on the soil, and is widely diffused.

**or-thōt'-rō-pal**, **or-thōt'-rō-poūs**, *a.* [Prefix *ortho-*, and Greek *tropos*=a turn.]

*Botany*:

1. *Gen.*: Straight, and having the same direction as the body to which it belongs.

2. *Spec. (of an embryo)*: Erect with respect to the seed, having the foramen next the hilum, the base at the apex of the ovule, the radicle at the end of the seed next the hilum, and a raphe and chalaza present.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = à. qu = kw.



**or-thōt'-y'-pōūs, a.** [Pref. *ortho-*, and Gr. *typos* = figure, form, type.]

*Min.*: Having a perpendicular cleavage.

**or'-tīve, a.** [Lat. *ortivus*, from *ortus*, pa. par. of *orior*=to rise; Fr. *ortif*, fem. *ortive*; Ital. & Sp. *ortivo*.] Rising, eastern, orient; pertaining or relating to the rising of any star or planet.

"*Ortive*, or eastern amplitude in astronomy, is an arc of the horizon intercepted between the point where a star rises and the east point of the horizon."—*Falconer; Marine Dictionary*.

**or'-tō-lan, s.** [O. Fr. *hortolan* (Fr. *ortolan*), from O. Ital. *hortolano*=(1) a gardener, (2) an ortolan, from Lat. *hortulanus*=(a.) belonging to a garden, (s.) a gardener, from *hortulus*=a little garden, dimin. of *hortus*=a garden; Ital. *ortolano*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A gardener.

"I yield myself entirely to the will and pleasure of the most notable ortolan."—*State Papers*, 1536.

2. *Ornith.*: *Emberiza hortulana* (Linn.), a native of continental Europe and Western Asia, migrating southward in winter, though it is unknown whither, returning about the end of April or the cud of May. In appearance and habits it much resembles the Yellow-hammer, but the head is greenish-gray. Ortolans are netted in great number, and fed in a darkened room with oats and other grain. In a short time they become exceedingly fat, and are then killed for the table.

"Live, if his estates would bear it,  
On turtle, ortolans, and claret."

*Cuthorn: The Lottery*.

¶ In French the word *ortolan* is used almost as English Bunting; thus, *ortolan de neige* = Snow Bunting (*Plectrophanes nivalis*); *ortolan de riz* = Rice-bird, or Bob-o'-link, of this country (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*); and in some of the Antilles where French is spoken the name is applied to a little Ground Dove of the genus *Chamaepelia*. The Wheatear (*Saxicola oenanthe*) is the English ortolan.

**or'-tīx, s.** [Gr. *ortyx*=a quail.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of *Perdicinae*. Bill short, very high, the tip hooked; lateral toes, unequal; hinder toe, none. Confined to America. *Ortyx virginianus* is the Virginian Quail.

**or'-val, s.** [Fr. *orvale*, from *or*=gold, and *valoir*=to be worth; hence, lit., worth (its weight in) gold.] The herb Clary (q. v.).

**\*or-vī-ē'-tan, s.** [Ital. *orvietano*; Fr. *orvietan*; Sp. *orvietan*, so called because invented by Girolano Ferrante, a celebrated charlatan at Orvieto, in Italy.] An antidote or counter-poison; an electuary believed to have the quality of counteracting poison. Also called Venice treacle.

"With these drugs will I, this very day, compound the true *orvietan*, that noble medicine, which is so seldom found genuine."—*Scott: Kentworth*, ch. xiii.

**or-y-al, s.** [ORIEL.]

**ō-rŷc'-tēr-ōpe, s.** [ORYCTEROPUS.] Any individual of the genus *Orycteropus*.

"More nearly allied to the Armadillos and *Orycterope*."—*Owen*, in *Zoöl. Voyage of Beagle*, i. 59.

**ō-rŷc'-tēr-ō-pōd'-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *orycteropus*, genit. *orycteropod(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of *Edentata*, with a single genus, *Orycteropus* (q. v.), limited to the Ethiopian region.

**ō-rŷc'-tēr-ō-pūs, s.** [Gr. *oryktēr* (genit. *oryktēros*)=a pickax, and *pous*=a foot.]

*Zoöl.*: The single genus of the family *Orycteropodidae*. Body scantily covered with stiff hairs; no pollex to fore-feet, hind feet with five sub-equal toes; mouth elongated and tubular, tongue subvermiform. Habits terrestrial and fossorial, feeding on animal substances, preferably ants. *Orycteropus capensis*, from South Africa, is the Aard-Vark of the Dutch colonists, sometimes called the Cape Ant-eater. *O. æthiopicus*, from Northeastern Africa, is a second species, or well-marked variety; *O. senegalensis* is doubtful.

**ō-rŷc'-tēs, s.** [Gr. *oryktēs*=a digger.]

*Entom.*: A genus of *Dynastinae*. *Oryctes nasicornis* is found on the continent of Europe in half-rotten tan-pits, &c. It feeds on decayed wood. *O. rhinoceros*, the Rhinoceros Beetle, is a native of Malacca, and feeds on the cocconut-palm.

**\*ō-rŷc'-tōg-nōs'-tīc, a.** [Fr. *oryctognostique*.] Of or pertaining to oryctognosy (q. v.).

**\*ō-rŷc'-tōg-nōs'-tīc-al-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *oryctognostic*; *-al*, *-ally*.] According to oryctognosy.

**\*ō-rŷc'-tōg-nō-sŷ, s.** [Gr. *oryktos*=dug, fossil, from *oryssō*=to dig, and *gnōsis*=knowledge; Fr. *oryctognosie*.]

*Nat. Science*: Mineralogy.

**ō-rŷc'-tōg'-ra-phŷ, s.** [Gr. *oryktos*=dug, fossil, and *graphō*=to write, to describe.] [ORYCTOLOGY.]

**ō-rŷc'-tō-lōg'-īc-al, a.** [Eng. *oryctology*(y); *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to oryctology (q. v.).

**ō-rŷc'-tōl'-ō-gīst, s.** [Eng. *oryctology*(y); *-ist*.] One who studies or is skilled in oryctology.

**ō-rŷc'-tōl'-ō-gŷ, s.** [Gr. *oryktos*=dug, fossil; suff. *-ology*.]

*Nat. Science*: The science of "fossils" in the primitive or generic sense. Now it is separated into Mineralogy, Petrology, Geology, and Palæontology (q. v.).

**ō-rŷ-ġī'-næ, s. pl.** [Lat. *oryx*, genit. *oryg(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: According to Sir Victor Brooke, a sub-family of *Bovidae*, with two genera, *Addax* and *Oryx* (q. v.).

**ō-rŷ-x, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *oryx*=*Oryx leucoryx*. (See def.)]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of *Bovidae*; according to Sir Victor Brooke, typical of the sub-family *Oryginae* (q. v.). Four species are known; *Oryx leucoryx*, the Leucoryx, from Northeastern and Western Africa; *O. gazella*, the Gemsbok, from Southern Africa; *O. beisa*, the Beisa Antelope, from Eastern Africa and the coasts of the Red Sea; and *O. beatrix*, from Arabia.

**ō-rŷ'-zā, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *oryza*.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the tribe *Oryzæ* (q. v.). Inflorescence in panicles, seeds in separate pedicels, each in general with an awn. Fourteen are known. *Oryza sativa* is the Rice-plant. [RICE.]

**ō-rŷ'-zē-æ, s. pl.** [Lat. *oryz(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of *Graminaceæ* (q. v.).

**ō-rŷ'-zīte, s.** [Gr. *oryza*=rice.]

*Min.*: A triclinic mineral in rice-like crystals found in a granitic vein in Elba. Hardness, 6<sup>0</sup>, specific gravity, 2.245; luster, vitreous to pealy; color and streak white. Composition, according to two analyses, a hydrated silicate of alumina and lime. Groth regards it as related to Heulandite (q. v.).

**ō-rŷ'-zō-mŷs, s.** [Gr. *oryza*=rice, and *mŷs*=a mouse.]

*Zoöl.*: Rice-field Mouse; an American genus of *Sigmodont Murines*, with a single species, *Oryzomys (Hesperomys) palustris*. In size it resembles a small rat. Habits, aquatic. It is abundant along the coast and in the rice-fields of the Southern States, and does considerable damage.

**ō-rŷ'-zōr-īc'-tēs, s.** [Gr. *oryza*=rice, and *oryktēs*=a digger.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the sub-family *Oryzoricinae*. There is a single species, *Oryzoricetes hova tetradactyla*. The general form of the head and body is that of a mole. They burrow in the rice-fields, and do much damage to the crops.

**ō-rŷ'-zōr-īc-tī'-næ, s. pl.** [Mod. Latin *oryzoricet(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A sub-family of *Centetidae* (q. v.), with two genera, *Microgale* and *Oryzoricetes*, both confined to Madagascar.

**ōs (1) (pl. ōs'-sā), s.** [Lat.] A bone; used in anatomy; as, *os pisiforme*.

**ōs (2) (pl. ō'-rā), s.** [Lat.] A mouth; an entrance or passage into any place; used in anatomy; as, *os uteri*.

**ōs (3) ō'-sar, s.** [Sw.] A hillock or mound of drift-gravel and sand. Called in Scotland a *kairn*, in Ireland an *eskar*. (See these words.)

**ō-sāge (a as i), s.** [Native Indian name (?).]

*Geog.*: A river and two counties of the United States, one in the east of Missouri, the other in Kansas.

**Osage-orange, s.**

*Bot.*: The fruit of *Maclura aurantiaca*. [MAC-LURA.]

**ō-sāg-es, s.** A tribe of Sioux Indians, the remaining members of which make their home in the Indian Territory.

**ōs-bēck'-ī-a, s.** [Named after Peter Osbeck, a Swedish clergyman and naturalist.]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Lasiandridæ* (q. v.), natives of Asia, Africa, and the adjacent islands. They are mostly herbs, with racemes of purple or violet flowers. The fruit of *Osbeckia principis* is used in Brazil for dyeing black; the leaves of *O. chinensis* are used for poultices.

**ōs-bōrne, s. & a.** [See def.]

*Geog.*: The name of a manor in the Isle of Wight, not far from Cowes, at present the royal English residence in the Isle of Wight.

**Osborne-series, s.**

*Geol.*: A series of beds of *Oligocene* age, found at or near Osborne, in the Isle of Wight. They were deposited in fresh and brackish water. There

are, of animals, peculiar species of *Paludina*, *Melania*, *Melanopsis*, and *Cypris*, and of plants, *Chara*. One bed is the Nettlesstone Grit, near Ryde, which is a freestone much used for building. Called also the St. Helen's series. (*Lyell*.)

**ōs'-bōrn-īte, s.** [Named after G. Osborne; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring in exceedingly minute octahedrons, sparsely distributed in a small part of the meteoric stone of Bustee, India. Color, gold-yellow; luster, metallic. Supposed, from qualitative trials on a few crystals, to be an oxy-sulphide of titanium and calcium.

**ōs'-cān, a. & s.** [See def.]

**A. As adj.**: Pertaining to the Osci, an ancient people of Italy, inhabiting the district between Campania and the country of the Volsci. They seem to have been identical with the Ausones and Aurunci, and to have been the aboriginal inhabitants of the southern part of the Peninsula, whence sprang the Sabini, Apuli, Messapii, Campani, Aurunci, and Volsci. The Oscan language was the parent of the dialects of the native tribes from the Tiber to the extremity of the Peninsula. It continued to be understood at Rome down to the later period of the empire.

**B. As subst.**: The language spoken by the Osci. A few fragments still survive.

**ōs'-chē-ō-cēle, s.** [Gr. *oschē*, *oschos*=the scrotum, and *kele*=tumor; Fr. *oschéocèle*.]

*Surg.*: Scrotal hernia.

**ōs'-cīl-lān-çŷ, s.** [Latin *oscillans*, pr. par. of *oscillo*=to swing, to sway.] [OSCILLATE.] The state of oscillating, or swinging backward and forward.

**ōs'-cīl-lāte, v. i.** [Lat. *oscillatus*, pa. par. of *oscillo*=to swing, to sway, from *oscillum*=a swing.]

1. *Lit.*: To swing or sway backward and forward; to vibrate as a pendulum.

2. *Fig.*: To vary; to fluctuate between limits; to act in a fickle or changeable manner.

**ōs'-cīl-lāt-īng, pr. par. & a.** [OSCILLATE.]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Moving or swinging backward and forward; vibrating, as a pendulum.

2. *Bot.*: [VERSATILE.]

**oscillating-engine, oscillating-cylinder engine, s.** A marine engine, with a vibrating cylinder, having the piston-rod connected to the crank, and the cylinder supported by the trunnions projecting from the sides at or near the center, cast hollow, and connected to the steam and eduction pipes.

**oscillating-needle, s.** A small light bar magnet suspended by a filament and employed in determining the intensity of a magnetic field by the oscillations it completes in a given time after a given disturbance.

**oscillating-piston steam-engine, s.** A form of steam-engine in which the piston oscillates in a sector-shaped chamber.

**oscillating-valve, s.**

1. A valve which reciprocates on a pivot, as the disk and trunion valves of oscillating-cylinder steam-engines.

2. A pump-valve which reciprocates on a pivot.

**ōs'-cīl-lā-tion, s.** [Lat. *oscillatio*, from *oscillatus*, pa. par. of *oscillo*=to oscillate (q. v.); Fr. *oscillation*.] The act or state of oscillating; the state of swinging or moving backward and forward like a pendulum; vibration.

"The perpetual oscillations of this elastic and restless element."—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 138.

¶ (1) *Angular oscillation*: Gyration.

(2) *Axis of oscillation*: [AXIS, II. 4.]

(3) *Method of oscillation*:

**Magnetism**: The act of causing a magnetic needle to oscillate, first under the influence of the earth's magnetism alone, and then successively under the combined influences of the earth's magnetism and of a magnet placed at unequal distances. (*Ganot*.)

**ōs'-cīl-lā-tīve, a.** [Eng. *oscillat(e)*; *-ive*.] Oscillating, vibrating; having a tendency to oscillate.

**ōs'-cīl-lā-tōr, s.** [Eng. *oscillat(e)*; *-or*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which oscillates.

2. *Bot.*: One of the *Oscillatoria* (q. v.).

3. *Elect.*: A device for producing electric currents of a constant period.

**ōs'-cīl-lā-tōr-ī-a, s.** [Lat. *oscillatus*, pa. par. of *oscillo*=to swing one's self, named from the oscillating motion of the filaments.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the sub-order *Oscillatoria* (q. v.). It has simple rigid elastic filaments, forming a stratum in a common gelatinous matrix.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł



The species occur on damp ground, on stones, on mud, in fresh, running, or stagnant water, and in brackish, or more rarely in salt, water. Nine or more are British.

**ōs-çil-la-tōr-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oscillator(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. *-idæ*.]

*Bot.*: A family of Oscillatorieæ. The tubes are cylindrical, free or woven into a frond, with ringed or streaked coloring matter, which makes it look jointed, though it is not.

**ōs-çil-la-tōr-i-ē-æ**, **ōs-çil-la-tōr-i-ā-çē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oscillator(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*, *-æcæ*.]

*Bot.*: A sub-order of Confervaceæ. The cells are tubular, naked or furnished with a slimy or gelatinous layer; continuous, but, owing to the interruptions of the coloring matter, seeming to be jointed. Found on damp ground, rocks, or stones, or in fresh or salt water. Families or tribes, Rivularidæ, Oscillatoridæ (Lindley), Oscillatorieæ, Lyngbyeæ, Scytonemæ, Rivularieæ, and Leptothriceæ (Griffith & Henfrey.)

**os-çil-la-tōr-ỹ**, *a.* [Eng. *oscillat(e)*; *-ory*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Oscillating, vibrating; swinging or moving backward and forward like a pendulum. (*Arbutnot: Aliments*, ch. v.)

2. *Bot.*: [VERSATILE.]

**ōs-çī-nēs**, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *oscen*=a singing bird; one from whose notes auguries were taken.]

*Ornith.*: A tribe of Müller's Insectores; they are emphatically "singing-birds," having the inferior larynx endowed with the full number of five pairs of song-muscles. They correspond to the Acromyodi Normales of Garrod and Forbes. [PSEUDOSCIENES.]

**ōs-çin-i-an**, *a.* [Lat. *oscin(es)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ian*.] Belonging to or connected with the Oscinæ (q. v.).

"The other families . . . are not Oscinian, nor all even Passerine."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 41.

**ōs-çī-tan-çỹ**, *s.* [Lat. *oscitans*, pr. par. of *oscito*=to yawn, to gape.] [OSCITATE.]

1. The act or state of yawning or gaping.

2. Unusual sleepiness or drowsiness; carelessness, inattention.

"One man's want of leisure is no excuse for the oscillancy and ignorance of those who have time to spare."—*Locke: Conduct of the Understanding*, § 37.

**ōs-çī-tant**, *a.* [Lat. *oscitans*, pr. par. of *oscito*; Sp. & Ital. *oscitante*.]

1. Yawning, gaping.

2. Sleepy, drowsy, sluggish, dull.

"Sometimes like a devouring fire, and by and by . . . oscillant and supine."—*Milton: Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

**ōs-çī-tant-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *oscitant*; *-ly*.] In a yawning, sleepy, or drowsy manner.

"Which those drowsy noddors over the letter of the Scripture have very oscillantly collected."—*More: Literal Gabbala*. (Epis. Ded.)

**ōs-çī-tāte**, *v. i.* [Latin *oscito*, from *os*=the mouth, and *cito*=to move quickly, frequent, from *cieo*=to move.] To yawn or gape with sleepiness.

**ōs-çī-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *oscitatio*, from *oscito*=to gape or yawn; Fr. *oscitation*; Sp. *oscitación*; Ital. *oscitazione*.] The act or state of yawning or gaping. (*Tatler*, No. 63.)

**ōs-çū-la**, *s. pl.* [OSCULUM.]

**ōs-çū-lant**, *a.* [Lat. *osculans*, pr. par. of *osculor*=to kiss, from *osculum*=a little mouth, a kiss.] [OSCULATE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Kissing.

2. *Natural Science*: A term applied to forms or groups apparently intermediate between and connecting other groups. (*W. S. Dallas*.)

**ōs-çū-lar-ỹ**, *s.* [OSCULATE.] The same as OSCULATORY (q. v.).

"Some [brought forth] oscularies for kissers."—*Lati-mer: Sermon*. (*Henry VIII.*, an. 28.)

**ōs-çū-lāte**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *osculatus*, pa. par. of *osculor*=to kiss, from *osculum*=a little mouth, a kiss; dimin. from *os*=a mouth.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. *Lit. & Ord. Lang.*: To kiss.

2. *Fig. & Geom.*: To touch; as one curve touches another when they have the same curvature at the point of contact.

**B. Intransitive**:

1. *Lit. & Ord. Lang.*: To kiss.

2. *Fig. & Geom.*: To touch; as, curves osculate.

**ōs-çū-lāt-ing**, *pr. par. & a.* [OSCULATE.]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective**:

\*1. *Lit. & Ord. Lang.*: Kissing.

2. *Fig. & Geom.*: Touching, as two curves.

**osculating-circle**, *s.* A circle, the radius of whose curve, at any particular point of another curve, is of the same length as that of the curve in question at that particular point.

**osculating-elements**, *s. pl.*

*Astron.*: The elements for calculating a planet's orbit, as these are modified at [any given moment or time by the gravitation of other planets. [PERTURBATION, VARIATION.]

¶ (1) *Osculating helix of a non-plane curve*: The common helix which passes through three consecutive points, and has its axis parallel to the rectifying line of the curve.

(2) *Osculating right cone of a non-plane curve*: A right cone three consecutive tangent planes of which coincide with three consecutive osculating planes of the curve.

**ōs-çū-lā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *osculatio*, from *osculatus*, pa. par. of *osculor*=to kiss.] [OSCULATE.]

1. *Lit. & Ord. Lang.*: The act of kissing; a kiss.

2. *Fig. & Geom.*: A contact of one curve with another, at a given point, of the highest order possible.

¶ *Point of osculation*:

*Geom.*: The point where two curves osculate, touching and having the same curvature.

**ōs-çū-lāt-ōr-ỹ**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *osculat(e)*; *-ory*; Fr. *osculatoire*.]

**A. As adjective**:

*Lit. & Ord. Lang.*: Kissing; pertaining to kissing.

**B. As substantive**:

*Eccles.*: A tablet or board on which a sacred picture or emblem is painted, to be kissed by the priest and people. [PAX.]

**ōs-çū-lā-trix**, *s.* [Eng. *osculate*; Lat. fem. suff. *-trix*.]

*Geom.*: A curve which has a higher order of contact with a given curve, at a given point, than any other curve of the same kind.

**ōs-çū-cule**, *subst.* [OSCULUM.] A small bilabiate opening.

**ōs-çū-lūm** (*pl.* **ōs-çū-lā**), *s.* [Lat. dimin. of *os*=a mouth.]

*Zoölogy*: (Usually in plural.)

1. The large apertures by which a sponge is perforated, and through which the water taken in at the pores is expelled; exhalant apertures. In some of the Calcispongiæ there is but a single osculum.

2. The suckers of the Tæniada (q. v.), by means of which these worms attach themselves to the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal.

**-ōse**, *suff.* [Lat. *-osus*=full of; abounding in.]

*Chem.*: A termination used in saccharine compounds containing hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion to form water. Thus, Glucose=C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>=C<sub>6</sub>+C(H<sub>2</sub>O).

**ō-sērsk-īte**, *s.* [After Major-Gen. Oserski; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Mineral.*: A columnar form of Aragonite (q. v.), found at Nertschinsk, Transbaikal, Asiatic Russia.

**ō-şī-ān-drī-an**, *s.* [See def.]

*Church Hist. (pl.)*: A section of German Protestants, who followed Andrew Hosemann (Latinized Osiander) in his opinion that the Atonement was wrought by the power of the divine, and not of the human nature of Christ. After the execution of Funch, the son-in-law of Osiander, in 1566, the sect dwindled away, and soon became extinct.

**ō-sī-ēr** (s as zh), \*o-sy-ere, \*o-zi-er, *s. & a.* [Fr. *osier*, ultimately from Gr. *oisos*=an osier.]

**A. As substantive**:

*Bot.*: *Salix viminalis*, a willow with linear lanceolate acuminate leaves, reticulate above and silky beneath; golden yellow, sessile catkins opening before the leaves, &c., and tomentose capsules. Cultivated in osier-beds, its long pliable shoots being used for wicker-work basket-making.

"The rank of osiers by the murmuring stream."

*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 3.

¶ The Purple Osier is *Salix purpurea*. It has purple-black scales, and is wild on river-banks and cultivated in osier-beds.

**B. As adj.**: Made or consisting of osiers or twigs; like osiers.

**osier-ait**, *s.* A small ait or island on which osiers are grown.

**osier-bed**, **osier-holt**, *s.* A place where willows are grown for basket-work.

**osier-holt**, *s.* [OSIER-BED.]

**ō-sī-ēred** (s as zh), *a.* [Eng. *osier*; *-ed*.] Covered or adorned with osiers.

"In baskets of bright osier'd gold."

*Keats: Lamia*, ii.

**ō-sī-ēr-ỹ** (s as zh), *s.* [Eng. *osier*; *-y*.] A place where osiers are grown; an osier-bed.

**O-sī-ris**, *s.* [Gr.]

*Egypt. Mythol.*: One of the chief Egyptian divinities, the brother and husband of Isis, and, together with her, the greatest benefactor of Egypt, into which he introduced a knowledge of religion, laws and the arts and sciences. His principal office, as an Egyptian deity, was to judge the dead, and to rule over that kingdom into which the souls of the good were admitted to eternal felicity. He was that attribute of the deity which signified the divine goodness; and as an *avatar*, or manifestation of the divinity on earth, he was superior to any even of the Egyptian gods. He was styled Manifester of Good, President of the West, Lord of the East, Lord of Lords, Eternal Ruler, King of the Gods, &c. These, with many others, are commonly found in the hieroglyphic legends accompanying his figure; and the Papyri frequently present a list of forty-nine names of Osiris in the funeral rituals. Osiris has been identified with many of the Grecian divinities; but more especially with Jupiter, Pluto, and with Bacchus, on account of his reputed conquest of India. He was venerated under the form of the sacred bulls Apis and Mnevis; or as a human figure with a bull's head, distinguished by the name Apis-Osiris, and is usually represented as clad in pure white. His general attributes are the high cap of Upper Egypt, a flagellum, and sometimes a spotted skin. Under the form of the sacred bull Apis he was supposed to be always present among men. [APIS (1).]

**ōs-īte**, *s.* [Lat. *os*=bone; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A name applied to the Sombrero Island guano, because of the presence of large quantities of bones of vertebrate animals and shells of mollusca.

**ōs-lē-ōn**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See the compound.)

**osleon-iron**, *s.* (See def.)

*Metall.*: Bars specially made for the manufacture of wire.

**ōş-mān-lī**, *subst.* [After Osman, or Othman, by whom the empire of the Turks in Asia was established in A. D. 1399.] [OTTOMAN.]

1. A Turkish official or functionary.

2. Used incorrectly in the plural for the Turkish nation.

**ōş-mān-thūs**, *s.* [Gr. *osmē*=smell, and *anthos*=flower.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Oleæ, closely akin to the olive. According to Gamble, the flowers of *Osmanthus fragrans* are used in China to flavor tea.

**ōş-mā-zōme**, *s.* [Gr. *osmē*=odor, and *zōmos*=broth.]

*Chem.*: A name applied by Thénard to that portion of the aqueous extract of meat which is soluble in alcohol, and contains those constituents of the flesh which determine its taste and smell.

**ōş-mē-lite**, *s.* [Gr. *osmē*=smell, an odor, and *lithos*=a stone.]

*Min.*: The same as PECTOLITE (q. v.).

**ōş-mēr-ōi-dēs**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *osmer(us)*, and Gr. *eidos*=form.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of deep-sea Salmonoids, from the Chalk of Lewes.

**ōş-mēr-ūs**, *s.* [Gr. *osmēros*=emitting an odor, from the cucumber-like smell of *Osmerus eperlanus*.]

1. *Ichthy.*: Smelt; a genus of Salmonidæ (q. v.). Body covered with scales of moderate size; dentition strong, in jaws, on vomer, and on tongue; pectoral fins moderately developed. Three species are known: *Osmerus thallichthys*, common near San Francisco; *O. viridescens*, on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and *O. eperlanus*, the Common Smelt (q. v.), from the coasts and fresh waters of northern and central Europe.

2. *Palæont.*: Occurs in the Greensand of Ibbemburen and in the schists of Glaris and Licata.

**ōş-mī-a**, *s.* [Gr. *osmē*=smell. (*Agassiz*.)]

*Entom.*: Mason-bee; a genus of Hymenoptera, or Dasygastres. *Osmia bicornis*, the Horned Bee, is the species most abundant. The female has two horns projecting from the front of her head. It makes its nest in sandy banks, cliffs, or decayed trees. *O. leucomelana* chooses the dead branches of the common bramble, *O. hirta*, &c., decaying wood, and *O. aurulenta* and *O. bicolor* deserted shells of *Helix hortensis* and *H. nemoralis*.

**ōş-mī-ām-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *osmi(um)*; *am(onia)*, and suff. *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from osmium and ammonia.

**osmiamic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. A dibasic acid produced by the action of ammonia on osmic tetroxide in presence of fixed bases.

**ōş-mī-ām-īde**, *s.* [Eng. *osmi(um)*, and *amide*.]

*Chem.*: N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(OsO<sub>2</sub>). A yellow compound, produced by digesting potassium osmite in a cold solution of ammonium chloride.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



ōs'-mīc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *osmium*]; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from osmium (q. v.).

**osmic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*: OsO<sub>4</sub>. Tetroxide of osmium. Prepared by heating osmium in a current of oxygen gas, and condensing in the cool part of the apparatus. It forms colorless, transparent crystals, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and melts to a colorless liquid, at 100°. Its vapor has a strong smelling, pungent odor, and is very poisonous.

ōs'-mī-ōūs, *a.* [Eug. *osmi(c)*; *-ous.*] [OSMIC.]

**osmious-sulphite, s.**

*Chem.*: OsSO<sub>3</sub>. A dull blue-black powder, obtained by mixing an aqueous solution of osmic acid with sulphurous acid, and evaporating to dryness. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves in hydrochloric acid, with an indigo-blue color.

ōs'-mī-rīd'-ī-ūm, *s.* [English *osmium*, and *iridium*.] [IRIDOSMINE.]

ōs'-mī-tōp'-sīs, *s.* [Gr. *osmē*=smell, and *opsis*=appearance.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Compositae, sub-tribe Relhaniae (q. v.).

**osmitopsis-oil, s.**

*Chem.*: A greenish-yellow essential oil, extracted from *Osmitopsis asteriscoides*, an aromatic plant from Cape Town. It has a pungent odor, burning taste, and is tonic and antispasmodic. Specific gravity is 0.931; it boils at 176°.

ōs'-mī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *osmē*=an odor.]

*Chem.*: A tetrad metallic element, discovered by Tennant in 1804. Symbol Os, atomic weight 199.2. Occurs combined with iridium, forming the native alloy osmiridium, in platinum ore. To obtain the metal, osmium tetroxide is digested with hydrochloric acid and metallic mercury, in a well-closed vessel, at 140°, the osmium being reduced and an amalgam formed. On distilling the amalgam in an atmosphere of hydrogen gas, the mercury and calomel pass over, leaving metallic osmium as a black powder. Its properties vary according to the mode of preparation. In the pulverulent state it is black, destitute of metallic luster, and has a density of 7. By passing the vapor of the tetroxide, mixed with hydrogen, through a glass tube heated to redness, the metal is deposited as a compact metallic ring, density 10. When heated to the melting-point of rhodium, it acquires a density of 21.4. It is the most infusible of all metals. In the finely divided state it is highly combustible, continuing to burn, when set on fire, till it is all volatilized. Osmium forms three chlorides: Osmious chloride, OsCl<sub>2</sub>; osmioso-osmic chloride, OsCl<sub>3</sub>; and osmic chloride, OsCl<sub>4</sub>; all produced by the action of chlorine gas on osmium. Five oxides are known: Osmious oxide, OsO; sesquioxide of osmium, Os<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>; osmic oxide, OsO<sub>2</sub>; osmious anhydride, OsO<sub>3</sub>; and osmic acid, OsO<sub>4</sub>. The first three form salts with acids, the fourth is a weak acid, and the fifth is usually regarded as an acid, but its salts are very unstable.

ōs'-mōm'-ē-tēr, *subst.* [Gr. *ōsmos*=impulse, and *metron*=a measure.] An apparatus for exhibiting the force of osmotic action, by which liquids are impelled through a moist membrane, illustrating the phenomena of endosmose and exomose. The apparatus consists of a porous vessel or sac containing a saline solution and plunged in pure water.

ōs'-mōm'-ēt-rŷ, *s.* [OSMOMETER.] The act or process of measuring osmotic force by means of an osmometer.

ōs'-mō-nō-sōl'-ō-ġŷ, *s.* [Greek *osmē*=smell, and Eng. *nosology*.] A doctrine of, or a treatise on the diseases of the sense of smell.

ōs'-mōse, *s.* [Gr. *ōsmos*=impulse, from *ōtheō*=to push.]

1. *Chem.*: Osmosis. The mixing of dissimilar substances through a porous diaphragm—a phenomenon due to the attraction which the liquids have for each other. When liquids or gases are separated by a membrane, such as a bladder, it is generally found that the quantities passing in opposite directions are unequal. In the case of water and alcohol the water passes into the alcohol, but only a small quantity of alcohol is found in the water. When a colloidal substance is on one side of the diaphragm and water on the other, the latter only passes through.

2. *Bot.*: [DIOSMOSE.]

ōs'-mō'-sīs, *s.* [OSMOSE.]

ōs'-mōt'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *osmo(se)*; *-tic.*] Of or pertaining to osmose; characterized by osmose; as, *osmotic* action or force.

ōs'-mūnd (1), *s.* [Sw.]

*Metall.*: A term applied to a furnace formerly employed in Sweden, and still employed to some extent in Finland, for reducing bog-iron ore. A furnace of this kind yielded about 1½ tons of iron weekly, of which from 33 to 50 per cent. was lost in working it into an osmund or bloom.

ōs'-mūnd (2), *s.* [OSMUNDA.]

**osmund-royal, s.**

*Bot.*: A book-name for *Osmunda regalis*.

ōs'-mūn'-dā, *s.* [According to Hooker and Arnott, *Osmunder*, one of the names of the god Thor.]

*Botany*: Fern-royal, Osmund-royal, or Flowering-fern; the typical genus of Osmundae. Six are known. One, *Osmunda regalis*, the Common Osmund-royal, or Flowering-fern, is the noblest of our domestic ferns; the fronds are bipinnate, fertile at the top. One was found by Mr. Stewart Murray eleven and a half feet high. It is frequent in boggy places and the wet morasses of woods in the west of Scotland and the south of Ireland. Found also in England, continental Europe, Asia, and Canada. The powdered stem has been used successfully in rickets, the dose being three drachms. (*Sir J. Hooker, &c.*) Sometimes this fern has been called Bog-onion.

"Fair ferns and flowers, and chiefly that tall fern  
So stately, of the Queen *Osmunda* named."

*Wordsworth: On the Naming of Places, No. 4.*

†ōs'-mūn-dā'-ċē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *osmund(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

*Bot.*: An old order of Filicales with two tribes, Osmundae and Aneimiae. (*Lindley: Nat. Sys., ed. 2d, 1836.*) Coextensive with the modern tribe Osmundae (q. v.).

ōs'-mūn'-dē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *osmund(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Polypodiaceae. The veneration is circinate, the frond coriaceous or membranous, involucre none, the capsules sessile or shortly stalked, vertically two valved, with a short lateral or subterminal striate areola.

ōs'-nā-būrg, *s.* [See def.]

*Fabric*: A kind of coarse linen, made of flax and tow, originally imported from Osnaburg, Germany.

†ōs'-phrān'-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *osphrantērios*=able to smell.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Macropodidae. *Osphranter rufus* (Gould), more usually known as *Macropus rufus*, is the Great Red Kangaroo.

†ōs'-phrē-ī-ōl'-ō-ġŷ, *s.* [Gr. *osphrēsis*=a smelling, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on smells and odors.

ōs'-phrōm'-ē-nūs, *s.* [Gr. *osphromenos*=tracking by smell; *osphrainomai*=to smell, to scent.]

*Ichthyol.*: A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, family Labyrinthici. Body compressed, more or less elevated; dorsal and anal spines present, ventral fins with the outer ray very long and filiform. *Osphromenus olfax*, the Gourami, is reputed one of the best flavored freshwater fish in the East Indian Archipelago, and becomes readily acclimatized. It attains the size of a large turbot. *O. trichopterus* is frequently kept in globes on account of its iridescent metallic tints.

ōs'-prēy, \*ōs'-prāy, *s.* [A corrupt. of *ossifrage*, from Lat. *ossifraga*=lit. the bone-breaking (bird): *os* (genit. *ossis*)=a bone, and *frag-*, root of *frango*=to break.]

*Ornith.*: *Pandion haliaëtus*, the Fish-hawk, Bald Buzzard, or Fishing Eagle. A bird of prey, of almost world-wide distribution, subsisting on fish. The osprey is about two feet long, with a wing-expanse nearly three times as great. The plumage is dark brown, white on the under surface, with a few streaks of brown on the throat; crown light brown edged with white, and a streak of dark brown from the eye to the shoulders. Ospreys nest usually near the sea-shore, and, unlike rapacious birds generally, are in some measure gregarious. In North America large communities of ospreys are found, and the Purple Grackle often builds close by. The osprey lays three or four eggs of a rich red to buffy white, with large reddish and brown markings. [PANDION.]

\*ōss, \*osse, *s.* [Gr. *ossa*=a voice, an omen.] A word uttered unawares or at random, and supposed to presage something; an omen, an augury. (*P. Holland: Livy, p. 8.*)

\*ōss, *v. i.* [OSS, *s.*] To prophesy, to presage.

ōs'-sā, *s. pl.* [OS (1).]

ōs'-sē-an, *subst.* [Lat. *osseus*=bony, from *os*=a bone.] A bony fish; one of the osseous class of fishes.

ōs'-sē-in, *s.* [Lat. *ossa* (q. v.); Eng. suff. *-in.*]

*Anatomy*:

1. Bone cartilage; a gelatinous tissue left when earthy matter is eliminated from the substance of a bone.

2. Bony tissue in general. [OSTEINE.]

ōs'-sē-lēt, *s.* [Fr.=a little bone, dimin. from Lat. *os*=a bone.]

1. A little hard substance arising on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones; it grows out of a gummy substance which fastens those bones together. (*Farrier's Dict.*)

2. The internal bone of some cuttle-fishes.

ōs'-sē-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *osseus*, from *os* (genit. *ossis*)=a bone; Fr. *osseux*; Sp. *oseo*; Ital. *osseo*.] Bony; of the nature of or resembling bone; consisting of bone.

osseous-breccia, *subst.* [BONE-BRECCIA, CAVE-BRECCIA.]

osseous-fishes, *s. pl.* A sub-class of fishes established by Cuvier. It consists of those in which the skeleton is bony as opposed to cartilaginous. Now nearly coextensive with Teleostei (q. v.).

osseous-tissue, *s.*

*Anat.*: An organized animal fibrous basis, one-third gelatinous, the other two-thirds partly earthy and partly saline matter. The gelatinous matter imparts tenacity, the earthy and saline matter give hardness and rigidity to the bone.

ōs'-sī-ān'-īc, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining or relating to Ossian, the Celtic poet, or to his poems; resembling the poems of Ossian.

ōs'-sī-cle, ōs'-sī-cule, ōs'-sīc'-ū-lūm (pl. ōs'-sīc'-ū-la), *s.* [Lat. *ossiculum*, dimin. of *os* (genit. *ossis*)=a bone; Fr. *ossicule*.]

1. *Anat. (pl.)*: Small bones of the ear: the malleus, the incus, and the stapes. They collectively constitute a single armed lever.

2. *Zoöl., &c. (pl.)*: Any hard structure of small size, as the calcareous plates in the integuments of star-fishes.

ōs'-sīc'-ū-lāt-ēd, *a.* [English *ossicul(e)*; *-ated.*] Furnished with small bones.

ōs'-sīf'-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *os* (genit. *ossis*)=a bone; *fero*=to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Containing bones.

"Another *ossiferous* limestone cave was accidentally discovered at Brixham."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man, ch. ii.*

ossiferous-breccia, *s.* [BONE-BRECCIA.]

ossiferous-caves, *s. pl.*

*Palæont.*: Caves containing organic remains. [CAVE-DEPOSITS.]

ōs'-sīf'-īc, \*ōs'-sīf'-īck, *a.* [Lat. *os* (genit. *ossis*)=a bone, and *facio*=to make; Fr. *ossifique*; Sp. *osífico*.] Having the power or quality of ossifying or changing carneous or membranous substances to bone.

ōs'-sī-fī-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *ossify*; *c* connective; suff. *-ation*; Fr. *ossification*; Sp. *osificación*; Ital. *ossificazione*.]

1. The act or process of ossifying, or changing carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous substances into bone.

2. The state of being ossified or changed into bone.

ōs'-sī-fīed, *pa. par. & a.* [OSSIFY.]

ōs'-sī-frāġe, *s.* [Lat. *ossifraga*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The osprey (q. v.).  
2. *Script.*: The rendering in the A. V. of the Heb. *peres*, and the Sept. *gryps* (Lev. xi. 13). In the R. V. it is rendered "gier-eagle." [GRIFFON, 2.]

ōs'-sīf'-ra-goūs, *a.* [Lat. *ossifragus*.] [OSPREY.] Serving to break bones; fracturing the bones.

ōs'-sī-fŷ, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *os* (genit. *ossis*)=a bone, and *facio*=to make; Fr. *ossifier*; Sp. *osificar*; Ital. *ossificare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. *Lit.*: To form or change into bone; to change from a carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous substance to bone.

2. *Fig.*: To harden.

"Evils that . . . suck the blood, though they do not shed it, and ossify the heart, though they do not torture it."—*Ruskin: Modern Painters* (ed. 1846), ii. 5.

**B. Intrans.**: To become bone; to be changed from a carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous substance into bone.

ōs'-sīv'-ōr-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *os* (genit. *ossis*)=a bone; *vorō*=to devour, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Feeding on bones; devouring bones.

ōs'-su-ār-ŷ, \*ōs'-sār-ŷ, *s.* [Latin *ossuarium*, from *os* (genit. *ossis*)=a bone.]

1. A charnel-house; a place where the bones of the dead were deposited; a marble sarcophagus, in which was placed a glass vessel containing ashes of persons after cremation.

2. A name proposed for long barrows, on the supposition that they were charnel-houses rather than graves of individuals. [OSSUARY-THEORY.]

ossuary-theory, *s.*

*Anthrop.*: A theory, in accordance with which the bodies found in non-cremation long-barrows

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1.



were deposited in them at one time, and not successively, and consequently must have been stored or stacked away somewhere else till a sufficient number were available for such disposal of them. (*Greenwell: British Barrows*, p. 533.)

**ōs-tē-āl**, *a.* [Gr. *osteon*=a bone.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of bone; osseous.

**ōs-tē-īne**, *s.* [Gr. *osteon*=a bone.] The same as OSSEIN, 2 (q. v.).

**\*os-tel-rie**, *s.* [HOSTELRY.]

**\*ōs-tēnd'**, *v. t.* [Latin *ostendo*.] To show, to exhibit.

**ōs-tēn-sī-bil'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [English *ostensible*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being ostensible.

**ōs-tēn'-sī-ble**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *ostensus*, pa. par. of *ostendo*=to show; Sp. *ostensible*; Ital. *ostensibile*.]

1. Capable of being shown; proper or intended to be shown.

"The ostensible history of her life."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. ii.

2. Put forward as having a certain character; apparent; hence, frequently, intended to appear in a certain light; professed, avowed, pretended; as opposed to *real*; colorable. It conveys the idea of a certain amount of sham or pretense, and of keeping back the real or true facts.

¶ For the difference between *ostensible* and *colorable*, see COLORABLE.

**ostensible-partner**, *s.*

*Law*: One whose name is publicly held out as a partner, and who is really such.

**ōs-tēn'-sī-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *ostensib(le)*; *-ly*.] In an ostensible manner; professedly, avowedly.

"Ostensibly acting only in the character of a painter."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. ii.

**\*ōs-tēn'-sī-ō**, *s.* [Lat.=a showing.]

*Old Eng. Law*: A tax paid by merchants, &c., for leave to show or expose their goods for sale in markets, &c.

**ōs-tēn'-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *ostensio*=a showing.]

*Eccles.*: The exposition or exhibiting of the sacrament of the Eucharist.

**ōs-tēn'-sive**, *a.* [Fr. *ostensif*; Ital. & Sp. *ostensivo*, from Lat. *ostendo*=to show.] Showing, exhibiting.

**ostensive-demonstration**, *s.*

*Math.*: A demonstration which plainly and directly shows the truth of a proposition.

**ōs-tēn'-sive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *ostensive*; *-ly*.] In an ostensive manner; in appearance; apparently.

"Ostensively exceeding wise."

*Lloyd: Familiar Epistle to a Friend.*

**ōs-tēn'-sōr-ŷ**, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *ostensorium*; Fr. *ostensoir*, *ostensoire*, from Lat. *ostensum*, sup. of *ostendo*=to show.]

*Roman Ritual*: The same as MONSTRANCE (q. v.).

**ōs-tēnt'**, *s.* [Lat. *ostentum*, from *ostendo*=to show.]

1. The act of showing or exhibiting; show, exhibition, manifestation.

"Courtship, and such fair ostents of love."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 8.

2. External appearance or show; air, manner, mien.

"Like one well studied in a sad ostent."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

3. A prodigy, a portent, an omen.

"This dire ostent the fearful people view."

*Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xi.*

**†ōs-tēn'-tāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *ostentatus*, pa. par. of *ostento*, intens. of *ostendo*=to show.] To make an ostentatious show of; to show or display boastingly.

"They either conceal their defects, or ostentate their sufficiencies."—*Bp. Taylor: Art. Handsomeness*, p. 169.

**ōs-tēn-tā'-tion**, **\*os-ten-ta-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *ostentation*, from Lat. *ostentationem*, accus. of *ostentatio*=show, display, from *ostentatus*, pa. par. of *ostento*=to show; Sp. *ostentacion*; Ital. *ostentazione*.]

1. The act of showing, displaying, or exhibiting; display, show, exhibition.

"For ostentation of strength and valor at their public sights."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 7.

2. Ambitious display; boast; vain or boastful show or display, designed to attract attention, praise, envy, or flattery; parade, pomp.

"Comfortless and tasteless ostentation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

3. External show or display; appearance.

"Maintain a mourning ostentation."

*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iv. 1.

4. A show, a pageant, a spectacle.

"Some delightful ostentation, show, pageant, antic, or firework."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 1.

**ōs-tēn-tā'-tious**, *a.* [OSTENTATION.]

1. Fond of show, parade, or pomp; boastful, vain; making a display from vanity.

"The ostentatious world—a swelling stage,  
With empty actions and vain passions stuff'd."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

2. Characterized by ostentation, show, or parade; showy, gaudy.

"Less ostentatious, and yet studded thick  
With hopeful gems." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 420.

**ōs-tēn-tā'-tious-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *ostentatious*; *-ly*.] In an ostentatious manner; with ostentation, show, or parade; boastfully.

"He now ostentatiously put himself in her way when she took her airing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

**ōs-tēn-tā'-tious-ness**, *s.* [English *ostentatious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being ostentatious; vain show, display, or parade; vanity, ostentation.

**ōs-tēn-tā-tōr**, *s.* [Latin, from *ostentatus*, pa. par. of *ostento*; French *ostentateur*.] One given to ostentatious display; a boaster.

**\*ōs-tēn'-tiał**, **\*ōs-tēn'-tiałł** (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *ostent*; *-ial*.] Ostentatious.

"The breath of his divulg'd pretense,  
Suited with fit ostentatious instruments."  
*Tourneur: On Sir F. Vere*, 562.

**\*ōs-tēn'-tīve**, *a.* [Eng. *ostent*; *-ive*.] Ostentatious.

"Though once ostentive, curious to be seen,  
Thou in some corner now would'st wish to lurke."  
*Stirling: Domesday; Sixth Hour*.

**\*ōs-tēn'-toũs**, *a.* [Eng. *ostent*; *-ous*.] Ostentatious.

"He left this ostentous inscription upon a great marble pillar."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 5, let. 29.

**ōs-tē-ō**, *pref.* [Gr. *osteon*=a bone.] Formed of bone; bony; resembling bone.

**ōs-tē-ō-ar-thrī'-tis**, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Eng. *arthritis* (q. v.).] [RHEUMATIC-GOUT.]

**ōs-tē-ō-blast**, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. *blastos*=a sprout, shoot, or sucker.]

*Anat. (pl.)*: Germs ultimately depositing concentric layers of bone inside the canals of that organic substance. (*Quain*.)

**ōs-tē-ō-çēle**, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Greek *kēlē*=a tumor.]

*Pathol.*: A tumor of the consistency of cartilage or bone.

**ōs-tē-ō-cōl'-lā**, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. *kolla*=glue; Fr. *ostéocolle*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An inferior kind of glue obtained from bones; bone-glue.

2. *Min.*: The carbonate of lime deposited on reeds or marsh plants by mineral springs.

**ōs-tē-ō-cōm'-ma**, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and English *comma*.]

*Anat.*: A vertebra; a metamere of the skeleton of a vertebrate; an osteomere.

**ōs-tē-ō-cōpe**, *s.* [Gr. *osteokopos*, from *osteon*=a bone; *kopos*=a striking, a pain, from *koptō*=to strike; Fr. *ostéocope*.] Pain in the bones; bone-ache.

**ōs-tē-ō-crā'-nī-ŷm**, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Eng. *cranium*.]

*Anat.*: The bony skull as distinguished from the cartilaginous.

**ōs-tē-ō-dēn'-tīne**, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and English *dentine*.]

*Anat.*: Owen's name for a hard substance deposited on the inner surface of the dentine of a tooth, so that the central cavity becomes gradually diminished in size, while the pulp slowly shrinks or disappears.

**ōs-tē-ō-gēn**, *s.* [OSTEOGENESY.]

*Anat. & Physiol.*: A soft, transparent substance developing into bone.

**ōs-tē-ō-gēn'-ē-sīs**, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and English *genesis* (q. v.).]

*Anat. & Embryol.*: The genesis or production of bone.

**ōs-tē-ō-gēn'-ē-sŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. *gen-*, base of *gennaō*=to beget.]

*Anat. & Embryol.*: The same as OSTEOGENESIS (q. v.).

**ōs-tē-ō-gēn'-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *osteogen*; *-ic*.] Producing bone; belonging to or connected with osteogenesis (q. v.). (*Quain*.)

**ōs-tē-ō-glōs'-sī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *osteogloss(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Ichthy.*: A freshwater family of physostomous fishes, with three genera, *Osteoglossum*, *Arapaima*, and *Heterotis*.

**ōs-tē-ō-glōs'-sŷm**, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Greek *glōssa*=a tongue.]

*Ichthy.*: The typical genus of the family *Osteoglossidæ*. Three species are known: *Osteoglossum*

*bicirrhosum*, from Brazil and Guiana, *O. formosum*, from Borneo and Sumatra, and *O. leichardti*, from Queensland.

**ōs-tē-ōg'-rā-phēr**, *s.* [Eng. *osteograph(y)*; *-er*.] One versed in osteography; one who describes the bony parts of the body, or the skeleton.

**ōs-tē-ōg'-rā-phŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *osteon*=a bone, and *graphō*=to write, to describe.]

*Nat. Science*: A description of the bones or of the skeleton; osteology.

**ōs-tē-ō-lēp'-īs**, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. *lepis*=a scale.]

*Palaeont.*: A Devonian genus of Saurodipterini (q. v.). The scales are smooth, and the tail extremely heterocercal. First dorsal near the center of back; mouth furnished with teeth.

**ōs-tē-ōl'-ō-gēr**, *s.* [Eng. *osteolog(y)*; *-er*.] An osteologist.

**ōs-tē-ō-lōg'-īc**, **ōs-tē-ō-lōg'-īc-āl**, *adj.* [Eng. *osteolog(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to osteology.

**ōs-tē-ō-lōg'-īc-āl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *osteological*; *-ly*.] According to osteology.

**ōs-tē-ōl'-ō-gīst**, *s.* [Eng. *osteolog(y)*; *-ist*.] One versed in osteology; one who describes the bones or skeleton of animals.

**ōs-tē-ōl'-ō-gŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. *logos*=a word, a discourse; Fr. *ostéologie*; Sp. & Ital. *osteologia*.]

*Nat. Science*: That branch of anatomy which treats of the nature, structure, arrangement, and uses of the bones, the osseous tissue, &c.

**ōs-tē-ō-mā**, *s.* [Gr. *osteon*=a bone.]

*Pathol.*: A bony tumor.

**ōs-tē-ō-mā-lā'-çī-a**, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Greek *malakos*=soft.]

*Anat.*: Softening of the bone. Osteomalacia in infants is popularly known as Rickets (q. v.).

**ōs-tē-ōp'-a-thŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *osteon*=a bone, and *pathē*=a passive state, suffering.]

A system of therapeutics based on the theory that the human body is a machine. It holds that disease results only from some obstruction or displacement of the mechanism, and its method of treatment is by manipulation of the bones, muscles, and nerve centers.

**ōs-tē-ō-mère**, *s.* [OSTEOCOMMA.]

**ōs-tē-ō-plās-tŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. *plassō*=to mold, to form.]

*Surg.*: An operation by which the total or partial loss of a bone is remedied.

**ōs-tē-ōp-tēr-ŷg'-ī-ōũs**, *a.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. *pteryx* (genit. *pterygos*)=a wing.]

*Ichthy.*: Having bony fins. The same as ACANTHOPTERYGIUS (q. v.).

**ōs-tē-ō-sar-cō'-mā**, **ōs-tē-ō-sar-cō'-sīs**, *subst.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Eng. *sarcoma*, *sarcosis* (q. v.).]

*Pathol.*: Softness and flexibility of the bones, arising from the growth of a medullary or cartilaginous matter within them.

**ōs-tē-ō-spēr'-mē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *osteosperm(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

*Bot.*: A sub-tribe of Cynareæ.

**ōs-tē-ō-spēr'-mŷm**, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Greek *sperma*=seed. Named from the hardness of the fruit.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of *Osteospermeæ* (q. v.).

**ōs-tē-ō-tōme**, *s.* [Gr. *osteon*=a bone, and *tomē*=a cutting; *temnō*=to cut.]

*Surg.*: An instrument to cut a bone; specif., one to cut the bones of the fetal cranium to facilitate delivery.

**ōs-tē-ōt'-ō-mŷ**, *s.* [OSTEOTOME.] The dissection of bones.

**ōs-tē-ō-zō'-ā**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. *zōa*, pl. of *zōon*=an animal.]

*Zoöl.*: Osteozoa (q. v.).

**ōs-tē-ō-zō-ār'-ī-ā**, *s. pl.* [OSTEOZOA.]

*Zoöl.*: De Blainville's name for the Vertebrata.

**ōs-tēr-īck**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Bot.*: *Polygonum bistorta*.

**ōs-thēx-ŷ**, **ōs-thēx'-ī-ā**, *s.* [Pref. *osteo-*, and Gr. *hexis*=a having, possession; *echō*=to have.]

*Pathol.*: The ossification of soft parts of the body.

**ōs-tī-ā-rŷ**, *s.* [Low Latin *ostiarius*, *ostiarium*, from Latin *ostium*=a door, a mouth, from *os*=a mouth.]

1. An ecclesiastical officer; a sexton or usher (q. v.).

2. The mouth of a river; an estuary.

**ōs-tī-ōle**, **ōs-tī-ō-lŷm**, *subst.* [Latin, dimin. of *ostium*=a door, a mouth.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



Botany:

1. (Of the form ostiole): A mouth or longitudinal opening between two lips in the stomata of plants.  
2. (Of the form ostiolium): The orifice of the perithecium of the fungoid genus Sphaeria.

ōs-tī-tis, s. [Gr. *osteon*=a bone; Eng. suff. *-itis* (q. v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of a bone.

ōs-tī-ūm, s. [Lat.=a door.]

Anat.: An aperture, as *ostium uteri*.

ōst-lēr (t silent), \*os-til-er, s. [HOSTLER.]

\*1. Originally, the "hosteller," that is, the inn-keeper.

"And another dai he brought forth tweie-pens and gaf to the ostler."—Wycliffe: Luke x. 35.

2. A man who looks after horses at an inn.

"In whom we read how God and Time decree To honor thrifty ostlers."—Corbet: *Iter Boreale*.

\*ostler-wife, s. An ostleress.

ōst-lēr-ēss (t silent), s. [Eng. *ostler*; *-ess*.] A female ostler.

"A plump-armed ostleress and a stable wench Came running."—Tennyson: *Princess*, i. 223.

\*ōst-lēr-ŷ (t silent), s. [Fr. *hostellerie*.] [HOSTELRY.]

†ōst-man, s. [Sw. *ost*, *osten*; Dan. *ōst*, *ōsten* east, and *man*.] An east-man; a name formerly given to Danish settlers in Ireland.

ōs-tō-clast, s. [Gr. *ostoklastēs*=a bone-breaker.] [GIANT-CELLS.]

ōs-tō-dēs, s. [Greek *osteodes*=like bones, bony: *osteon*=a bone, and *oidos*=a form.]

Bot.: A genus of Crotonæ (q. v.). *Ostodes paniculata*, a native of Sikkun, in the Khasia Hills, yields a gum used as size in paper manufacture.

ōs-trā-çē-ā (or ç as sh), s. [Lat. *ostracium*; Gr. *ostrakion*=a bivalve.]

Zoöl.: The same as OSTREIDÆ (q. v.).

ōs-trā-çē-ān (or ç as sh), s. [OSTRACEA.] Any mollusk belonging to the family Ostracea.

ōs-trā-çi-ōn, s. [Greek *ostrakion*, dimin. from *ostrakon*=a shell.]

1. Ichthy.: Coffin-fish; the sole genus of the group Ostracionina (q. v.). The carapaces of some species are three, of others four and five-ridged, and some are provided with long spines. Twenty-two species are known from tropical and sub-tropical seas. Lütken considers *Ostracion boops* to be the young of a sun-fish. Called also Trunk-fish.

2. Palæont.: One species from the Tertiary of Monte Bolca.

ōs-trā-çi-ōn-tī-na, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ostracion* genit. *ostraciont(is)*; Latin neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Ichthy.: A group of plectognathous fishes, family Sclerodermi (q. v.). The integuments of the body form a hard continuous carapace, consisting of hexagonal scales disposed mosaically. A spinous dorsal and ventrals are absent, but sometimes indicated by protuberances. [OSTRACION.]

ōs-trā-çi-še, ōs-trā-çi-ze, v. t. [Greek *ostrakizō*.]

1. Lit. (in Athens and some other ancient Greek cities): To vote a person assumed to be dangerous into banishment for ten years by writing his name upon a potsherd or oyster-shell. [OSTRACISM.]

"Their attempts to get him ostracized."—Grote: *Hist. Greece*, ch. xxxi.

2. Fig.: To banish from society; to place under a ban.

ōs-trā-çi-sm, s. [Fr. *ostracisme*, from Lat. *ostracismus*, from Gr. *ostrakismos*=ostracism (see below); *ostrakizō*=to ostracize, from *ostrakon*=a polished shell of a mollusk.]

1. Lit.: A practice introduced into Athens by Kleisthenes to preserve the democratic government which he had established, and which sooner or later existed also in Argos, Megara, Miletus, and Syracuse. If any citizen became so powerful that it was feared he would attempt to overthrow the government, an ostracism was asked from the Athenian senate and the public assembly. If granted, the citizens each deposited a shell or potsherd on which was written the name of any person of whom they entertained apprehensions, and if 6,000 concurred in voting against the same individual, he was required to go into honorable banishment for ten years, retaining, however, all his property.

2. Fig.: Banishment from society, exclusion from society; expulsion.

ōs-trā-çi-te, s. [Fr. *ostracite*; Latin *ostracites*; Greek *ostrakitēs*=an unidentified precious stone, mentioned by Pliny; Lat. *ostracitis*; Gr. *ostrakitis*=hornstone, a kind of kadmia: *ostreon*=an oyster, and *lithos*=stone.]

Palæont.: A fossil *Ostrea* (Oyster), or some closely allied genus.

ōs-trāç-ō-đa, s. pl. [Gr. *ostrakon*=a shell.]

1. Zoöl.: An order of minute Crustacea, sub-class Entomostraca, division Lophyropoda. The entire body is inclosed in a shell or carapace, composed of two valves united along the back by a membrane. The branchiæ are attached to the posterior jaws, and there are only two or three pairs of feet, which subserve locomotion, but are not adapted for swimming. A distinct heart is present in Cypridina, but wanting in the freshwater Cypris and the marine Cythere.

2. Palæont.: (See extract under Ostracode.)

ōs-trā-çō-de, a. [OSTRACODA.] Belonging to the Ostracoda.

"Small *Ostracode* Crustacea are extremely abundant as fossils in many formations, and extend from the Cambrian up to the present day."—Nicholson: *Zoölogy* (1878), p. 297.

ōs-trā-çōs-tē-ī, s. pl. [Gr. *ostrakon*=a shell, and *osteon*=a bone.] [PLACODERMATA.]

ōs-trā-gōth, s. [OSTROGOTH.]

ōs-trā-nī-te, s. [Named after the Scandinavian goddess of Spring, Ostra (Ostara); *n* connective, and suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: An altered form of zircon (q. v.).

ōs-trē-ā, s. [Lat., from Gr. *ostreon*=an oyster.]

1. Zoöl.: Oyster (q. v.); the typical genus of the family Ostreidæ (q. v.). Upper valve of shell flat or concave, lower convex; the animal has the mantle-margin double, gills nearly equal, united, and, with the mantle-lobes, forming a branchial chamber; sexes distinct. Seventy species are known, from tropical and temperate seas. *Ostrea edulis* is the Common Oyster.

2. Palæont.: Two hundred species, from the Carboniferous onward, in this country, Europe, and India.

ōs-trē-ā-ceoūs (ce as sh), a. [Lat. *ostrea*=an oyster.] Of or pertaining to the Ostracea.

ōs-trē-ā-cūl-ture, s. [Lat. *ostrea*=an oyster, and *cultura*=cultivation.] The artificial cultivation or breeding of oysters.

ōs-trē-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *ostre(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A marine family of Conchifera, section Asiphonidæ. Shell inequivalve, slightly inequilateral, free or attached; hinge usually toothless, ligament internal. Lobes of the mantle entirely separated; foot small and byssiferous, or wanting; a single adductor muscle. Woodward enumerates the following genera: *Ostrea*, *Anomia*, *Placuna*, *Pecten*, *Lima*, *Spondylus*, and *Plicatula*; to which Tate adds *Pernostrea* (q. v.), which links this family, which came into existence in Carboniferous times, to the Aviculidæ.

ōs-trē-ōph-ā-gīst, s. [Gr. *ostreon*=an oyster, and *phagein*=to eat.] One who eats or feeds upon oysters; an oyster-eater.

ōs-trīçh, \*os-trice, \*os-truce, \*oys-tryche, s. [O. Fr. *ostrusce*, *ostruche*; Fr. *autriche*; Ital. *struz-zolo*, *struzzo*, from Latin (*avis*) *struthio*=ostrich (bird); Gr. *strouthos*=*stroutho-kamēlos*. Called *kamēlos*, or camel, from its camel-like neck.]

1. Ornithology:

(1) *Struthio camelus*, from the deserts of Africa and Arabia. It is the largest of all living birds, standing from six to eight feet in height, and has been known from remote antiquity [2]; Xenophon mentions it in the *Anabasis* (i. 5), as found in the plains of Artemisia, and there are frequent references to it in later Roman literature. Heliogabalus is said to have had a dish served up composed of the brains of six hundred ostriches. Hunters report that the flesh is palatable. The ostrich is hunted and bred for the sake of the quill feathers of the wings and tail, now used by ladies, though formerly ostrich plumes decked the helmets of knights, still later, the hats of the Cavaliers, and the fashion came in again for a time at the Restoration. The ostrich is a vegetable feeder, but swallows stones, bits of iron, and other hard substances to aid the gizzard in its functions. On ostrich-farms newly-hatched birds have been observed to pick up little stones before taking any food. The head and neck are nearly naked, body black, quill feathers of wings and tail white. The wings are useless for flight, but of so much assistance in running that the bird can outstrip the fleetest horse. Ostriches are polygamous, the hens lay their eggs in a common nest—a hole scratched in the sand, and the cock-bird relieves the hens in the task of incubation, which is aided by the heat of the sun. [STRUTHIO.]

(2) The name Ostrich is often given loosely to individuals of the genera *Rhea* (q. v.) and *Dromaius* (q. v.).

2. Scrip.: The *renanim*, of Job xxxix. 13, were obviously ostriches, as were the *yeenim*, of Lam. iv. 3. The *bathhayaananah*, of Lev. xi. 16, Deut. xiv. 15, Job xxx. 29, and Isa. xxxiv. 13, xliii. 20, rendered owl in the A. V., seems also to have been the ostrich, and is so translated in the R. V.

\*ostrich-board, s.

Arch.: A wainscot.

ostrich-farm, s. A farm on which ostriches are domesticated and bred for the sake of their feathers.

ostrich-farming, s. The occupation of breeding ostriches for the sake of their feathers. It is uncertain who was the first to commence the practice in South Africa; but between 1850 and 1860 Mr. Kinneer, of Beaufort West, had a flock of domesticated ostriches. The French Society of Acclimatization had previously tried the experiment in Algeria. In this country the experiment has been very successfully tried in California, and there are several ostrich-farms in that state in flourishing and profitable condition.

"Twelve or fifteen years ago *ostrich-farming* was unknown at the Cape."—Silver's *Handbook to South Africa* (ed. 1880), p. 226.

ōs-trif-ēr-oūs, a. [Latin *ostrea*=an oyster, and *fero*=to bear, to produce.] Producing or containing oysters.

ōs-trō-gōth, s. [Fr. *ostrogoth*; Ital. *ostrogota*; from Ger. *ost*=east (q. v.), and Eng. *Goth* (q. v.).] An Eastern Goth; one of the nation of East Goths who established a kingdom in Italy which lasted A. D. 493-552.

ōs-trō-gōth-īc, a. [*Ostrogoth*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Ostrogoths.

ōs-trū-thīne, s. [Mod. Latin (*Imperatoria*) *ostruthium*]; Eng. suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. A neutral body extracted from the root of the masterwort, *Imperatoria ostruthium*, by treatment with hot alcohol. It crystallizes in slender, colorless, silky needles, melting at 115°; soluble in alcohol, ether, and cold ammonia. Its dilute alcoholic solution possesses a sky-blue fluorescence.

ōs-trŷ-ā, s. [Gr. *ostrya*, and *os. ŷs*=a tree with very hard wood, like the hornbeam.]

Bot.: Hop-hornbeam (so called from the resemblance of the scaly catkins to hops), a genus of Corylaceæ. Two species are known. *Ostrya vulgaris*, the Common, and *O. virginica*, the American or Virginian Hop-hornbeam. [IRON-WOOD, LEVER-WOOD.]

ōs-wē-gō, s. The name of a town in the state of New York.

Oswego corn-flour, s. A fine flour made from Indian corn.

Oswego-starch, s. A fine kind of starch made in the town of Oswego from maize.

Oswego-tea, s.

Bot.: *Monarda didyma*, a North American aromatic herb with labiate flowers of a bright-red color.

ōs-ŷ-rīs, s. [Lat., from Greek *osyris*=a plant, probably the broom-like goosefoot (*Osyris alba*).]

Bot.: A genus of Santalaceæ. The leaves of *Osyris nepalensis* are used for making a kind of tea.

ōt-, ō-tō-, pref. [Gr. *ous* (genit. *ōtos*)=an ear.] Pertaining to, or in any way connected with, the ear or the sense of hearing; resembling an ear.

ōt-ā-cōūs-tīc, a. & s. [Pref. *ot-*, and English *acoustic* (q. v.); Fr. *otacoustique*.]

A. As adj.: Assisting or improving the sense of hearing.

B. As subst.: An instrument to facilitate or improve the sense of hearing; an ear-trumpet.

"A bony tube, which as a natural *otacoustic* is so directed backward as to receive the smallest and most distant sound."—Grew: *Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. v.

ōt-ā-cōūs-tīc-ōn, s. [OTACOUSTIC.] The same as OTACOUSTIC (q. v.).

"Sir, this is called an *otacousticon*."

"A *cousticcon*!"

"Why, 'tis a pair of ass's ears, and large ones."—*Albumazar*, i. 3.

ōt-ā-cūst, s. [Gr. *ōtakoustēs*: *ous* (genit. *ōtos*)=an ear, and *akouō*=to hear.] A scout, a spy. (*Holland*.)

ō-tā-hei-tē, s. [Native name.]

Geog.: The largest of the Society Islands. Called also Tahiti.

Otaheite-apple, s.

Bot., &c.: *Spondias dulcis*, a handsome tree; the fruit, which is of a golden color, has a flavor like that of a pineapple, and hangs in little nodding bunches. It is cultivated in the Society and Friendly Islands, especially in Otaheite (Tahiti). [SPONDIAS.]

Otaheite-chestnut, s.

Bot.: *Inocarpus edulis*, or the genus *Inocarpus* (q. v.).

Otaheite-myrtle, s.

Bot.: The euphorbiaceous genus *Securingea*.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



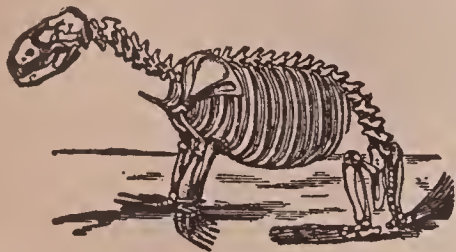
**ō-tāl'-gī-a**, *s.* [Pref. *ot-*, and Gr. *algos*=pain.] A pain in the ear; ear-ache.

**ō-tāl'-gīc**, *s.* [OTALGIA.] A remedy for the ear-ache.

**ō-tāl-gŷ**, *s.* [OTALGIA.]

**ō-tār'-ī-a**, *s.* [Gr. *otaron*=a little ear, dimin. from *ous* (genit. *ōtos*)=an ear.]

1. *Zoöl.*: Eared-seal, Sea-bear, Sea-lion; the single genus of the family Otariidæ. They are gregarious and polygamous, the males usually much larger



Skeleton of Otaria in Act of Walking.

than the females. Many of the species furnish the "sealskin" of commerce. The number of species is variously stated. The following are the best known: *Otaria stelleri*, the Northern Sea-lion, the largest of the genus, about ten feet in length, from the North Pacific; *O. jubata*, the Southern or Patagonian Sea-lion, from the Falkland Islands and Patagonia; *O. californiana*; *O. ursina*, the Common Sea-bear, or Fur Seal, from the Prybiloff Islands; *O. pusilla*, from the Cape of Good Hope; *O. fosteri*, and others, from the coast of Australia. These have been grouped by some zoologists into many genera, founded upon very trivial modifications of teeth and skull.

2. *Palæont.*: A form resembling the Antarctic Otaria has been found in the Upper Miocene of France. (Wallace.)

**ō-tā-rī'-ī-dæ**, **†ō-tā-rī'-ā-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *otari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, *-adæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: Eared-seals, Sea-bears, Sea-lions; a family of Pinnipedia (q. v.), with a single genus Otaria (q. v.). Distribution wide, in temperate regions of both hemispheres, but absent from the coasts of the North Atlantic. When on land the hind feet are turned forward under the body, and aid in supporting and moving the trunk, as in ordinary quadrupeds.

**ō-tar'-īne**, *a.* [Mod. Latin *otar(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ine*.] Belonging to or having the characteristics of the family Otariidæ.

"All those [fossil forms] of which the characters are best known belong to the completely developed Phocine or Trichechine, not to the Otarine, type."—*Encyc. Brit.*, (ed. 9th), xv. 444.

**ō-tar'-ŷ**, *s.* [OTARIA.] Any individual of the genus Otaria.

**ō-thæ-mā-tō-mā**, *s.* [Pref. *ot-*, and Mod. Lat. *hæmatoma* (q. v.).]

*Pathol.*: An effusion of blood under the perichondrium of the ear, which is stripped from the cartilage. According to some authorities, the effusion is within the cartilage. It is considered to be an unfavorable sign in insanity.

**ō-thē-ō-scōpe**, *s.* [OTHOSCOPE.]

**ōth'-ēr**, \***ooth-er**, *adj.*, or *pron.* & *adv.* [A. S. *ōther* (for *andher*); cogn. with Dut. *ander*; Icel. *annarr* (for *antharr*); Sw. *andra*; Danish *anden* (neut. *andet*, pl. *andre*); Ger. *ander*; Goth. *an-thar*; Lith. *antras*; Lat. *alter* (for *anter*); Sansc. *antara*. The suffix in Eng. *o-ther*, Gothic *an-thar*, and Sansc. *an-tara* is the usual comparative suffix, seen also in *whe-ther*, *ei-ther*, *hi-ther*, &c.]

A. *As adjective or adjective pronoun*:

1. Not the same; different from that which has been stated or specified.

"There is no *other* shelter."

*Shakesp.*: *Tempest*, ii. 2.

2. Not this; contrary, opposite; as, the *other* side of the street.

3. Additional, extra.

"Many *other* of noble fame."

*Shakesp.*: *Richard III.*, iv. 5.

4. Second.

"Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy *other* self."

*Milton*: *P. L.*, viii. 450.

5. Used as synonymous with *left*, as opposed to *right*.

"A distaff in her *other* hand she had."

*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, V. xii. 26.

6. Used as opposed to *some*.

"Some fell among thorns, but *other* fell into good ground."—*Matthew* xiii. 7, 8.

7. Used reciprocally with *each*, and applicable to any number of individuals.

"They asked *each other* of their welfare."—*Exodus* xviii. 7, 8.

8. The other, another.

"Tilting one at *other's* breast."

*Shakesp.*: *Othello*, ii. 3.

B. *As adv.*: Otherwise.

"If you think *other*."—*Shakesp.*: *Othello*, iv. 2.

† (1) *The other day*: Some day not long past; not long ago; lately, recently.

(2) *Every other*: Every second or alternate; as, *every other day*.

**†other-world**, *a.*

1. *Lit.*: Belonging to another state of existence.

2. *Fig.*: Shadowy, unreal, unsubstantial.

"They may be friendly ghosts . . . but they all seem to have abandoned their *other-world* existence a very long time ago."—*G. A. Sala*: *London Daily Telegraph*.

**†other-worldliness**, *s.* The practice or condition of postponing the affairs of daily life to those of a future state.

"Its *other-worldliness*, while upholding an ideal before men's eyes, had the disadvantage of discrediting the real."—*G. H. Lewes*: *Hist. of Philosophy*, ii. 5.

\***ōth'-ēr**, *conj.* [A form of *either* (q. v.).] (For def. see etym.)

"*Other* myd boc, *other* ryche cloth, *other* other ryche thyng."

*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 271.

**ōth'-ēr-gātes**, *adv.* [Eng. *other*, and *gate*=way, manner.] In another way; otherwise.

"He would have tickled you *othergates* than he did."—*Shakesp.*: *Twelfth Night*, v. i.

**ōth'-ēr-guēss**, *a.* [The same word as *otherguise* (q. v.).] Of another kind; other.

"I have in reserve a body of *otherguess* arguments."—*Berkeley*: *Alciphron*, Dial. i., § 15.

**ōth'-ēr-guīse**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *other*, and *guise*=way.]

A. *As adj.*: Of another kind or sort; other.

B. *As adv.*: In another way; otherwise.

**ōth'-ēr-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *other*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being other; alterity.

**ōth'-ēr-sōme**, *a.* [Eng. *other*, and *some*.] Some others; others.

"*Othersome*, whose parents and friends the king hadde banished."—*Stow*: *King John* (an. 1212).

**ōth'-ēr-wārds**, *adv.* [Eng. *other*; *-wards*.] In another direction.

**ōth'-ēr-wāys**, \***oth-er-wayes**, *adv.* [Eng. *other*, and *way*.] In another way; otherwise.

"If I . . . had rather *otherwayes* lyue, then do I that office which God hath put in me, and yet please not God myself."—*Tyndale*: *Works*, p. 85.

**ōth'-ēr-whēre**, *adv.* [Eng. *other*, and *where*.] In or to another place; elsewhere.

"The king hath sent me *otherwhere*."

*Shakesp.*: *Henry VIII.*, Pt. I., ii. 2.

**ōth'-ēr-whīle**, **ōth'-ēr-whīles**, *adv.* [English *other*, and *while*.] At another time; at other times.

"She wepte, and *otherwhile* song."

*Gower*: *C. A.*, ii.

**ōth'-ēr-wīse**, *adv. & conj.*: [Eng. *other*, and *wise*=manner.]

A. *As adverb*:

1. In a different manner; in another manner; differently; not so.

2. In other respects.

3. By or from other causes.

B. *As conj.*: Else; but for this; such not being the case.

"Watch the door . . . *otherwise* you might slip away."—*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

**ō-thōn'-nā**, *subst.* [Lat., from Gr. *othonna*=a Syrian plant, perhaps a marigold.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Othonnæ (q. v.). About sixty species are known, most of them Cape herbs or shrubs with yellow, rarely with blue, heads.

**ō-thōn'-nē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *olhonn(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

*Bot.*: A sub-tribe of Cynaræ.

**†ō-thō-scōpe**, *subst.* [Gr. *ōthēō*=to push, and *skopeō*=to see, to observe.]

*Surgery*: An instrument invented in 1851 by Czermak, for holding water round the eye to enable the interior to be seen. It has been superseded by the ophthalmoscope (q. v.).

**ō-thŷl**, *s.* [Eng. *o(xygen)*, and (*e*)*thyl*.]

*Chem.*: Williamson's name for acetyl (q. v.).

**ō-tīc**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *otique*.] [OT.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to the ear; as, the *otic* ganglion.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine employed in diseases of the ear.

**†ō-tī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [OTIDIDÆ.]

**ō-tīd'-ī-dæ**, **†ō-tī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Latin *ot(is)*, or genit. *otid(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Ornith.*: Bustards; a family intermediate between the Game Birds and the Plovers. The bill is always short, the wings convex, tail short, and hind toe wanting. Chief genera: Otis, *Œdicnemus*, and *Cursorius*.

**ō-tī-ō-rhŷn'-chŷs**, *s.* [Gr. *ōtion*=a little ear, and *rhŷngchos*=a snout.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Curculionidæ.

**ō-tī-ōse** (t as sh), \***ō-tious**, *a.* [Lat. *otiosus*, from *otium*=leisure.] At leisure, at ease, unemployed, idle, lazy.

"Such stories of supernatural events as require, on the part of the hearer, nothing more than an *otiose* assent."—*Paley*: *Evidences*, vol. i. ch. i.

**†ō-tī-ōs'-ī-tŷ** (tī as shī), *s.* [Eng. *otios(e)*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being otiose; leisure, idleness.

**ō-tīs**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ōtis*=*Otis tarda*.]

*Ornith.*: Bustard (q. v.). The typical genus of the family Otididæ.

**ō-tī-tīs**, *s.* [Gr. *ous* (genit. *ōtos*)=the ear; suff. *-itīs* (q. v.).]

*Pathol.*: Inflammation of the ear; ear-ache. It is attended by severe pain. In the worst cases it ends in otorrhœa (q. v.). Called also Otalgia.

**ō-tō-**, *pref.* [OT.]

**ō-tō'-bā**, *s.* [From the specific name of *Myristica otoba*.]

**otoba-fat**, *s.*

*Chem.*: A colorless fat obtained from the fruit of *Myristica otoba*. It melts at 35°, smells like nutmegs, and contains myristin, olein, and otobite.

**ō-tō'-bīte**, *s.* [Eng. *otob(a)*; *-ite*.]

*Chemistry*: C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. A crystalline substance obtained from otoba-fat by saponification. It forms large, colorless, glassy prisms, tasteless and inodorous, soluble in hot alcohol and ether, and melting at 133°.

**ōt-ō-cō'-nī-ŷm**, **ō-tōc'-ō-nīte**, *subst.* [Pref. *oto-* and Gr. *konis*=dust.]

*Anat.*: The ear-dust in man. [OTOLITH.]

**ōt-ō-crāne**, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. *kranion*=the upper part of the head, the skull.]

*Compar. Anat.*: The open, bony chamber of the ear in fishes.

**ō-tōc'-ŷ-ōn**, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. *kyōn*=a dog.]

*Zoöl.*: A synonym of *Megalotis* (q. v.).

**ō-tō-dŷs**, *s.* [Pref. *ot-*, and Gr. *odous*=a tooth.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of sharks founded on teeth from the Bracklesham beds (Middle Eocene).

**ō-tōg'-rā-phŷs**, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. *graphō*=to write, to describe.] A description of the ear.

**ō-tō-gŷps**, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Lat. *gyps*=a vulture.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Vulturinæ (q. v.). *Otogyps auricularis* is the Eared Vulture of Africa; *O. calvus*, the Indian or Pondicherry Vulture, and *O. nubicus*, the Nubian Vulture. The first two species have folds of skin on their necks, which some have fancied resembled external ears.

**ō-tō-lite**, **ō-tō-lith**, *s.* [OTOLITHUS.]

*Compar. Anat. (pl.)*: Small bones suspended here and there in the ampullæ and semi-circular canals in the internal ear of fishes; also small concretions in the auditory sacs of Crustacea and other invertebrate animals. They correspond to the human otoconium (q. v.). Foster thinks they may act as dampers.

**ō-tōl'-ī-thŷs**, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Greek *lithos*=a stone.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Sciaenidæ. Snout obtuse or somewhat pointed, the lower jaw projecting; canine teeth more or less distinct; scales of small or moderate size. About twenty species, from the tropical and sub-tropical parts of the Atlantic and Indian oceans.

**ō-tō-lith'-īc**, **ō-tō-lit'-īc**, *adj.* [Eng. *otolith(e)*, *otolith*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an otolite; as, *otolithic vesicles*.

**ō-tōl'-ō-gŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. *logos*=a word, a discourse.]

*Anat.*: That branch of anatomy which deals with the ear; a treatise on the ear.

\***ōt'-ō-mŷ**, *subst.* [A corrupt. of *anatomy*.] A skeleton.

"She's grown a meer *otomy*."—*Swift*: *Polite Conversation*, i.

**ō-tō-nŷc'-tēr-is**, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Mod. Lat. *nycteris* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Vespertilionidæ, group *Plecoti* (q. v.). But one species is known, *Otonycteris hemprichii*, from the northeast of Africa and the northwestern Himalayas.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**ō-tōp'-a-thy**, *subst.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. *pathos*=suffering, pain.] A diseased condition of the ear.

**ō-tōp'-tēr-is**, *subst.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. *ptēris*=a fern.]

**Palaeobot.**: A genus of fossil ferns. The leaves are pinnated, the leaflets rounded at the base and joining the rachis by a narrow stalk. The veins proceed directly from the base to the apex, without any midrib.

**ō-tōr-rhœ'-a**, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Greek *rheō*=to flow.]

**Pathol.**: A purulent discharge from the ear, which often takes place for some months after scarlet fever of a severe type.

**ō-tō-scōpe**, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Gr. *skopeō*=to see, to observe.]

**Surgery**:

1. An instrument for viewing the interior of the ear.

2. An instrument enabling the examiner to detect the sound of air passing through the tympanic cavity in certain morbid conditions.

**ō-tōs'-tē-ā**, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Greek *osteon*=a bone.]

**Anat.**: A bone of the ear.

**ō-tōz-a-mī-tēs**, *s.* [Pref. *oto-*, and Mod. Latin *zamites*.]

**Palaeobot.**: A genus of Jurassic Cycads.

**ō-tō-zō-ūm**, *s.* [Gr. *ōtos*=a giant, and *zōon*=an animal; a giant animal, or an animal giant. (*Hitchcock, loc. cit.*)]

**Palaeont.**: A genus of Lithichnozoa, group *Batrachia*; quadrupedal; four-toed behind, five-toed before; web-footed, caudate (?); toes thick, mostly terminated by pellets. Known only by fossil footprints from the Sandstone of the Connecticut Valley.

**ō-trūm**, **ō-ō-trum**, *s.* [See def.] The Decanese name for the fiber of *Dœmia extensa*.

**ōt'-tar**, **ōt'-tō**, *s.* [ATTAR (2).]

**ōt'-ta'-va rī-ma**, *phr.* [Ital.=eighth or octuple rhyme.] A form of versification consisting of eight lines, of which the first six rhyme alternately, and the last two form a couplet, the meter of the lines being eleven syllables.

**ōt-tēl'-ī-a**, **ōt-tīl'-ī-a**, *s.* [From *ottel-ambel*, the Malabar name of the plant.]

**Bot.**: A genus of *Stratiotæ*, growing at the mouth of the Nile, the Ganges, and some Australian rivers. The species are eaten in India as pot herbs.

**ōt-tēr** (1), **\*ot-er**, *s.* [A. S. *otor*; cogn. with Dut. *otter*; Icel. *otr*; Dan. *odder*; Sw. *utter*; Ger. *otter*; Russ. *vidra*; Lith. *udra*; Gr. *hydra*=a water-snake, a hydra.]

1. **Zool.**: The genus *Lutra* (q. v.), and especially *Lutra vulgaris*, the Common Otter. The animals vary greatly in size; but the total length averages about forty inches, of which the tail constitutes rather more than a third. The fur is of a soft, brown color, lighter on throat and breast, and consists of long, coarse, shining hairs, with a short under-fur of fine texture. The otter lives exclusively on fish, and is therefore rarely met with far from water. The female produces from three to five at a birth, usually in March or April, and brings them up in a nest formed of grass, and usually in a hollow in a river-bank or in the shelter of the roots of some overhanging tree. Otter-hunting was formerly a common pastime. [OTTER-HOUND.] Otters have a wide geographical range, and greatly resemble the type-species, *L. vulgaris*. [ENHYDRA, SEA-OTTER.]

2. **Angling**: An instrument for fishing, so called from its destructive nature. It is a float, from which lines run out with bait or flies, and which is either moored or trailed parallel to a boat. Called also a trot-line (q. v.).

3. **Entom.**: The larva of the Ghost-moth (q. v.).

**otter-dog**, **otter-hound**, *s.* A species of hound used to hunt otters.

**otter-sheep**, *s.* The Ancon sheep.

**otter-shell**, *s.* A large bivalve mollusk, *Schizothærus nuttalli*, found on our northwestern coasts. It furnishes excellent food.

**ōt'-tēr** (2), *subst.* [A corrupt. of *arnotto* (q. v.).] (For def. see etym.)

**ōt'-tō-man**, *a. & s.* [Fr., from *Othman*, or *Osman*, the founder of the Ottoman or Turkish empire, in A. D. 1299.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the Turks; as, the Ottoman Empire.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A Turk.

2. A kind of couch or sofa introduced from Turkey.

"And o'er her silken ottoman

Are thrown the fragrant beads of amber." *Byron: Bride of Abydos*, ii.

**\*ōt'-tō-mite**, *subst.* [OTTOMAN.] An Ottoman, a Turk.

"Europe's bulwark 'gainst the Ottomite,"

*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. 14.

**ōt'-trē-līte**, *s.* [After *Ottre(z)*, Belgium, where found; suff. *-līte* (*Min.*)]

**Min.**: A variety of Phyllite (q. v.), occurring in small scales in a clay slate.

**ōu'-bat**, **ōu'-bit**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from A. S. *wibba*=a worm; cf. Ger. *weben*=to weave.]

1. **Lit.**: A popular name in Scotland and the north of England for any hairy caterpillar, and specially for that of the Tiger-moth (q. v.).

2. **Fig.**: Applied in contempt to any shabby hire-sute person.

**ōu'-bit**, *s.* [OUBAT.]

**ōu-bli-ette**, *s.* [Fr. *oublier* (Lat. *obliviscor*)=to forget.] A dungeon constructed in some old castles and buildings, in which were confined persons condemned to perpetual imprisonment or to secret death. It was entered by a staircase or steps reaching to the top of a chamber, in the floor of which was an opening into the dungeon. This opening served also for the admission of light and air.

**ōuch**, *interj.* [Variant of *oh*.] A child's exclamation of pain or fright.

**ōuch**, **\*ouche**, **\*owche**, **\*nouch**, **\*nouche**, **\*nowche**, *s.* [The true form is *nouch*, the initial *n* having been attached to the article. (See remarks under *N*.) O. Fr. *nouche*, *nosche*, *nusche*, from Low Lat. *nusca*, from O. H. Ger. *nusca*, *nuscha*; M. H. Ger. *nusche*, *nushe*=a buckle, a clasp, a brooch.]

1. The socket, collet, setting, or bezel of a gem.

"As a precious stone in a riche ouche."—*Elyot: Governor*, bk. iii., ch. xxviii.

2. A gem; an ornament, as a clasp, a brooch, a locket. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 8, 258.)

3. A boil or tumor on the skin.

4. The blow given by a boar's tusk.

**ōu-dēn'-ō-dōn**, *s.* [Gr. *ouden* (neut. of *oudeis*)=none; suff. *-odon*.]

**Palaeont.**: A genus of Plesiosauria (Sauropterygia, Owen), from strata of supposed Triassic age in South Africa. The mouth was beak-shaped, and probably toothless.

**ou-gei'-nī-a**, *s.* [From *Ougein*, or *Oōjein*, a city of Hindustan.]

**Bot.**: A genus of *Hedysaræ*. *Ougeinia dalbergioides* is a deciduous Indian tree, growing chiefly in the Himalayas. Its leaves are given as fodder for cattle. Its wood is hard, durable, and takes a good polish. It yields an astringent red gum. The bark, which is also astringent, is used to poison fish.

**ought** (as *ât*), **\*ogt**, *s. & adv.* [AUGHT.]

A. *As subst.*: Anything, aught.

"He asked him if he saw ought."—*Mark* viii. 28.

B. *As adv.*: In any manner, way, or degree; aught, at all.

**ought** (as *ât*), *v. t. & auxil.* [Properly the pa. t. of *owe* (q. v.), but now used indifferently and without change of form as a present or past tense, and as a past participle.]

A. *As a transitive verb*:

I. As the pa. t. of *owe*:

1. Owed; was or were bound to pay; was or were indebted in.

"There was a certaine lender which had two detters, the one ought five hundred pence and the other fiftie."—*Luke* vii. (1551.)

2. Owned; was or were master of.

"To use that sword so well as he it ought,"

*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. viii. 40.

3. Owed; was or were morally bound or under obligation of.

"She did it for her husband, and she ought it."

*Beaum. & Flet.: Double Marriage*, iii. 1.

II. As the pa. par. of *owe*: Owed.

"Apprehending the occasion, I will add a continuance to that happy motion, and besides give you some tribute to the love and duty I long have ought you."—*Spelman*.

III. *Used impersonally*: It is becoming or befitting to; it behooves.

B. *As an auxiliary verb*:

1. To be bound in duty or by moral obligation. *Romans* xv. 1.

2. To be necessary; to behoove.

"Well ought a man avised for to be."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4, 331.

3. To be fitting, becoming, or expedient morally.

"My brethren, these things ought not so to be."—*James* iii. 10.

**ought** (as *ât*), *s.* [A corrupt. of *nought* (q. v.).] A cipher.

**ought-lins** (as *ât-līns*), *adverb.* [Eng. *ought*; Scotch suff. *-lins*.] In the least; in any degree.

**\*ought-ness** (as *ât-nēss*), *s.* [Eng. *ought*, *v.*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being as a thing ought to be; rightness.

**ōu-lōr'-rha-gy**, *subst.* [Gr. *oulon*=the gum, and *rha-gē*=a bursting through.]

**Pathol.**: Bleeding from the gums.

**ōunce** (1), **\*unce**, *s.* [O. Fr. *unce* (Fr. *once*), from Lat. *uncia*=(1) an ounce. (2) an inch.] [INCH.]

I. *Literally*:

1. A unit of weight. In Troy weight, the ounce is the twelfth part of a pound, and contains twenty pennyweights of twenty-four grains each, and is, therefore, equivalent to 480 grains. In avoirdupois weight, the ounce is the sixteenth part of a pound, and is equivalent to 437½ grains Troy.

2. A money of account in Morocco, valued about six cents.

II. **Fig.**: A very small quantity; the smallest quantity.

**ōunce** (2), *s.* [Fr. *once*; Port. *onça*; Sp. *onza*; Ital. *lonza* (prob.=*lonza*). Most probably all the forms are nasalized from the Persian name of the animal; cf. Pers. *yūz*=a panther. (*Skeat*.)]

**Zool.**: *Felis uncia*, the Snow Leopard. Habitat, the Himalayas, at an elevation ranging from 9,000 to 18,000 feet. It is about the size of a leopard, of which it is probably an immature form; ground-color pale yellowish-gray, dingy yellowish-white beneath. The fur is thick, and it has a well-marked short mane. It has never been known to attack man.

"Bears, tigers, ounces, pards,  
Gambolled before them."—*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 344.

**\*ōunde**, *s.* [Fr. *onde*, from Lat. *unda*=a wave.] Work waving up and down; a kind of lace; a curl. (*Halliwell*.)

**\*ōund'-iē**, **\*ōund'-ēd**, **\*ōund'-īng**, **ōwnd'-iē**, *adj.* [OUNDE.] Waving; like a wave or waves. (*Chaucer: House of Fame*, iii.)

**ōun'-dŷ**, *a.* [ONDE, ONDY.]

**Her.**: The same as ONDÉ; WAVY.

**\*ōuphe**, **\*ōuph**, *s.* [OAF.] A goblin, an elf, a fairy.

"Strew good luck, *ouphes*, on every sacred room."

*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, v. 5.

**\*ōuph'-en**, *a.* [Eng. *ouph*; *-en*.] Elfish, fairy.

**ūr**, **\*oure**, **\*ure**, *a. or poss. pron.* [A. S. *ūre*=of us; gen. pl. of the first personal pronoun. *Ure* is a contracted form of *ūserē*, which again is for *unsara*, the Gothic form of the genit. pl. of the first personal pronoun.] Of, pertaining, or belonging to us; as, *our* land, *our* books, *our* men, &c.

"Give us this day *our* daily bread."—*Matthew* vi. 11.

¶ *Ours* (Mid. Eng. *oures*, A. S. *ūres* (genit. sing. of *ūre*) is used when the substantive precedes, and thus corresponds in use to *mine* and *thine*.

¶ (1) *Of ours*: *Our*, *ours*; of us.

¶ (2) *Our Lady*: [LADY.]

**ōu-rāng'**, *s.* [ORANG.]

**ōu-ṛa-nōg'-ṛa-phīst**, *s.* [URANOGRAPHIST.]

**ōu-ṛa-nōg'-ṛa-phŷ**, *s.* [URANOGRAPHY.]

**ōur-āp-tēr'-y-dæ**, **ōur-āp-tēr'-y-g'-ī-dæ**, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ourapter(yx)*, or genit. *ourapter-yg(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Entom.**: A family of Geometer moths. Antennæ of the male simple; abdomen rather stout, smooth; hind margin of the posterior wings prolonged into a short tail. Only one British species, *Ourapteryx sambucaria*, the Swallow-tail Moth, a moth about two inches in expansion of wings, which are sulphur, with olive streaks and a red spot edged with dark gray. The larva feeds on various plants, as oak, elder, &c. (*Stainton*.)

**ōur-āp-tēr'-y-x**, *s.* [Gr. *oura*=a tail, and *pteryx*=a wing.]

**Entom.**: The typical genus of the family *Ourapterydx* (q. v.).

**ōu-rār'-ī**, *s.* [CURARI.]

**ōu-rāx**, *s.* [Gr. *ourax*, the Attic name of a galinaceous bird; probably a kind of grouse.]

**Ornith.**: A genus of *Cracinae* (True Curassows). The bill is shorter and thicker than that of *Crax*, the membrane at the base and the adjacent parts of the head, with short velvety feathers. *Ourax pauxi* (the *O. mitu* of Temminck) is the Galeated Curassow, a native of Mexico.

**ōu-rē-bī**, *s.* [Native name.]

**Zool.**: *Scopophorus ourebi*; from South Africa; about two feet high at the shoulder, length four feet; pale tawny above, white below. The horns of the adult male are five inches long, straight, pointed, and boldly ringed at the base. The female is hornless.

**ōu-rōl'-ō-gŷ**, **ōu-rōs'-cō-pŷ**, *s.* [Greek *ouron*=urine, and *skopeō*=to see, to observe.] The diagnosis or determining of diseases by examination of the urine.

**ōurs**, *a.* [OUR, ¶.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f.  
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1.



**Our-sēlf**, *pron.* [Eng. *our*, and *self*.] Myself; used in regal, official, or formal style, and generally with *we* or *us*.

"To make society  
The sweeter welcome, we will keep *ourself*  
Till supper-time alone."  
*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 1.

**Our-sēlves**, *pron.* [Pl. of *ourself* (q. v.).] We or us, not others; as a nominative it is added to *we* by way of emphasis or opposition; in the objective it is used as a reflexive pronoun corresponding to *us*.

"Rather seek  
Our own good from *ourselves*, and from our own;  
Live to *ourselves*."  
*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 253.

**Ōus-āis-thēn'-ics**, *subst.* [Gr. *ous*=ear, and *ais-thanomai*=to perceive by the senses.] Ear sensations. (*Rossiter*.)

**Ōuse**, *s.* [OOSE.]

**Ōus'-el, ōuz'-el, \*os-el, \*os-ul**, *s.* [A. S. *ōste* (for \**ansle* or \**amsle*); Mid. Eng. *osel*; O. H. Ger. *amsala*; cogn. with Ger. *amsel*. (*Skeat*.)] *Ornith.*: *Turdus merula*, the European Blackbird (q. v.). The word is rare except in poetry.

"The *ousel* shrills, the ruddock warbles soft."  
*Spenser: Epithalamion*.

¶ (1) **Ring-ousel**:

*Ornith.*: *Turdus torquatus*. It differs from the blackbird (*T. merula*) in the dark color of its bill, and in its conspicuous white gorget, whence its popular name.

† (2) **Water-ousel**:

*Ornith.*: *Cinclus aquaticus*. [DIPPER, s., II. 3.]

"The *Water-Ousel*, or *Water-Crow*, now commonly named the *Dipper*, a term apparently invented and bestowed in the first edition of *Bewick's British Birds* (ii. 16, 17), not, as is commonly supposed, from the bird's habit of entering the water in pursuit of its prey, but because it may be seen perched on the top of a stone in the midst of the torrent, in a continual dipping motion, or short courtesy often repeated."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 75.

**Ōust**, *v. t.* [O. French *oster* (Fr. *ôter*), a word of doubtful etymology, but probably from a Latin \**hausto*, from *haurio*=to draw water.]

1. To vacate; to take away; to do away with.

"Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare formerly, and thereby wager of law *ousted*, which discouraged many suits."—*Hale*.

2. To eject; to put out of possession; to dispossess, to remove; to turn out.

"For this injury the lessee was entitled to his action of ejection against the tenant, or his casual ejector, whichever it was that *ousted* him."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

**Ōust'-ēr**, *s.* [OUST.]

*Law*: A putting out of possession; dispossession, disseizin, ejection.

"Formerly the *ouster*, or dispossession, was treated in our law books as either of the freehold or of chattels real: a distinction of the utmost importance, not only because the remedies for an *ouster* of the freehold were confined in their use to that species of property, but because those which the law afforded for the recovery of the possession of chattels real were totally inapplicable to all estates of freehold."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

**Ōut**, \**oute*, \**ute*, *adv., a., s., prep. & interj.* [A. S. *ūte*, *ūtan*=out, without; cognate with Dut. *uit*; Icel. *út*; Dan. *ud*; Sw. *ut*; Ger. *aus*; O. H. Ger. *ūz*; Goth. *ut*; O. Fris. *ut*; Sansc. *ud*.]

A. *As adverb*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Marking or denoting locality, position, or relation in space:

(1) Not in or within; on or at the outside or exterior; without; opposed to *in*, *within*, or *inside*.

(2) To or toward the outside or exterior; with verbs of motion.

"We must *out* and talk."

*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, v. 1.

(3) In a state of disclosure, opening, or unfolding.

"Fruits and grains are half a year in concocting; whereas leaves are *out* and perfect in a month."—*Bacon*.

(4) Not indoors; not at home; abroad.

"When we reached Albion Place they were *out*."—*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch. v.

(5) From home; out of doors.

"Whip him *out*, says the third."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentle men of Verona*, iv. 4.

(6) Abroad; in foreign countries.

"He hath been *out* nine years."

*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

(7) In the field; on military service.

(8) *Specif.*: Engaged in a duel; as, He has been *out* many times.

(9) At a distance; away from; noting separation or absence.

"I cannot live *out* of her company."

*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 3.

(10) Dislocated.

"My shoulder-blade is *out*."

*Shakesp.: A Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

(11) In or into society; as, to bring a young lady *out*; to come *out*.

2. Marking or denoting relations other than those of space.

(1) In a state of disclosure or publicity; public, open; not hidden, secret, or kept back.

"Truth will *out*."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

(2) Not in employment; not employed; not engaged or interested.

"Who loses, and who wins, who's in, who's *out*."

*Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

(3) Out of office; as, The government went *out* on the bill. (*Eng.*)

(4) In a state of destitution, want, or need; in need; deficient; out of pocket; at a loss.

(5) Finished, exhausted; used up.

(6) Extinguished, extinct; no longer burning or shining.

"This candle burns not clear; 'tis I must snuff it,  
Then *out* it goes." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII*, iii. 2.

(7) Destroyed, so as no longer to have power or sight.

"It was great ign'rance, Gloster's eyes being *out*,

To let him live." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 5.

(8) Not in the hands of the owner; let *out*.

(9) Loudly; without restraint; as, to cry *out*, to laugh *out*, to speak *out*.

(10) Plainly, openly; without reserve; as, to speak one's mind *out*.

(11) To the end; as, to hear a tale *out*.

(12) At an end; finished.

"Our hour is fully *out*."

*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 9.

\* (13) Thoroughly, completely, fully.

"Thou wast not *out* three years old."

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

(14) So as to consume; away.

"They dress and comb *out* all their opportunities of morning devotion, and sleep *out* the care for their souls."—*Taylor*.

(15) At a loss; in a puzzle.

"I have forgot my part and I am *out*."

*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 3.

(16) Not in accord with others; discordant; as, One instrument in an orchestra is *out*.

(17) In a state of error, fault, or incorrectness; as, He was *out* in his calculations.

(18) On the wrong scent; mistaken; under a misapprehension.

"If I cannot recover your niece, I am a foul way *out*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

(19) At odds.

"Lancelot and I are *out*."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*: iii. 5.

(20) Having torn clothes; ragged.

"If you be *out* I can mend you."

*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 1.

II. *Sports and Games*: Applied to a player in base ball or cricket who has been bowled, caught, run out, &c., or otherwise lost his turn to bat; or in tennis, &c., to the player who has lost his turn to serve the ball.

\*B. *As adj.*: Far, distant, remote.

"The *outest* corner of the realm."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who is out of office or employment; *specif.* in politics, one out of office (rarely in the singular); as, He is one of the *outs*. [IN, s.]

2. A nook, a corner; a projecting angle; hence, the *ins and outs* of a question—the full details.

3. An outing. (*Colloquial*.)

II. *Print.*: One or more words omitted by the compositor in setting up copy.

\*D. *As prep.*: Out of; without.

"When you have pushed *out* your gates the very defender of them."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 2.

E. *As interjection*:

1. Expressing anger, grief, or abhorrence; begone! away!

"*Out*, idle words! servants to shallow fools!"

*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,016.

¶ It is frequently used with *on* or *upon*.

"*Out upon* you! how am I mistook in you!"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

2. Expressing impatience or petulance; come to an end! be extinguished.

"*Out, out*, brief candle!"—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 5.

¶ 1. *Out of*:

(1) Away from; denoting absence or separation.

"I cannot be *out* of the sight of Orlando."

*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

(2) Proceeding from; denoting the source or origin whence an action or thing proceeds.

"When the king once heard it, *out of* anger

He sent command . . . to stop the rumor." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII*, ii. 1.

(3) In consequence of; through.

"What your love will *out of* this advise you."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 2.

(4) By means of.

"*Out of* thy honest truth to play the woman."

*Shakesp.: Henry VIII*, i. 3.

(5) From or proceeding from a place, or from the interior toward the exterior.

(6) Taken from; denoting extraction, derivation, quotation, or copying.

"Notwithstanding T. G.'s censure of them *out of* Horace."—*Stillingsfleet*.

(7) From; away from; without regard to; not in accordance with; beyond; denoting deviation from what is common, regular, or proper.

"We publish it at this juncture, and so, *out of* all method, apart and before the work."—*Swift*.

(8) Beyond; deprived of; away from; wanting; denoting deprivation or want.

"I am *out of* friends."

*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, i. 3.

(9) Excluded from; as, *out of* favor, *out of* use.

(10) Deprived of; denoting loss or exhaustion; as, *out of* heart.

(11) In a state of being beyond or without the limits or reach of; as, *out of* reach, *out of* hearing.

(12) Beyond.

"That's because the one is painted, and the other *out of* all count."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

(13) From; denoting rescue, freeing, or liberation; as, *out of* danger.

(14) From; away from; as, He will not be frightened *out of* his duty.

2. *Out of frame*: Out of proper order; in confusion, disordered, irregular.

3. *Out of hand*: At once, immediately, without delay.

"Gather we our forces *out of* hand."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI, Pt. I*, iii. 2.

4. *Out of joint*: [JOINT, s., ¶.]

5. *Out of print*: Not in the market; not to be purchased; said when all the copies printed of a book have been sold or otherwise disposed of.

6. *Out of sorts*: Indisposed, unwell; out of temper.

7. *Out of temper*: In a bad temper; irritated, vexed.

8. *Out of trim*: Not in good order; *specif.*, said of a ship when not properly balanced for sailing.

9. *Out of one's time*: Having served one's apprenticeship.

10. *Out of tune*: Discordant; not in tune.

11. *Out of twist, out of throw*: The same as *out of winding*.

12. *Out of winding, out of wind*: Not having a wind or twist; brought to a plane, uneven; applied by artificers to surfaces.

13. *Out to out*: From outside to outside; so as to include the whole breadth, size, or thickness; applied to measurements.

\*14. *Out of cry, out of all cess, out of all whooping*: Excessively; out of measure.

15. *Out of the way*:

(1) Away from populous districts; secluded, retired, unfrequented.

(2) Unusual, excessive; as, The price is not *out of* the way.

16. *Out-of-door*:

(1) *Lit.*: In the open air; out of the house; as, *out-of-door* exercise.

\* (2) *Fig.*: Beyond one's reach; not to be meddled with.

17. *Out-of-doors*: Out of the house; abroad.

18. *Out of pocket*: Actually paid or expended; as, *out-of-pocket* expenses.

19. *To be out of court*:

(1) *Lit.*: To be unable to bring forward one's cause. Used specially of a plaintiff who does not bring his action within the period legally assigned him, which is the year after the serving of the summons on the defendant.

(2) *Fig.*: To be silenced in argument; hopelessly to lose one's case.

¶ *Out* is largely used in composition with verbs with the force of excess or superiority; and with nouns and adjectives with the force of distance, as, *outlying*; or excess in quantity or degree.

**out-and-out**, *a. & adv.*

A. *As adj.*: Complete, thorough, perfect, thorough-paced, absolute; as, an *out-and-out* villain, an *out-and-out* swindle, &c.

B. *As adv.*: Completely, perfectly, thoroughly.

"He intended to convert it *out-and-out*."—*White & Tudor: Leading Cases*, p. 560.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**out-edge**, *s.* The extremity; the border, the edge.

"Upon the *out-edge* of his window."—*Sterne: Sentimental Journey; The Passport.*

**out-goer**, *s.* One who goes out; one who leaves a country, place, or office.

"The *out-goer* having compiled 57."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

**\*out-isles**, *s. pl.* Circumjacent islands. (*Holland: Camden*, ii. 54.)

**out-judge**, *s.* The judge in a superior court who for the time is absent from banc. (*Eng.*)

**out-ower**, *adv.* At a distance. (*Scotch.*)

**\*out-parter**, *s.*

*Old Eng. Law:* A cattle stealer. (*Cowel.*)

**out-patient**, *s.* A patient who does not occupy a bed in a hospital, but who attends there to receive advice and medicine.

**out-picket**, *s.*

*Mil.:* An advanced picket.

**out-settlement**, *s.* A settlement away from the main settlement.

**out-settler**, *s.* One who settles away from the main settlement.

**out**, *v. t. & i.* [**OUT**, *adv.*]

**\*A. Trans.:** To put or drive out; to eject, to expel, to oust; to deprive by expulsion.

"The members of both houses who withdrew were counted deserters, and *outed* of their places in parliament."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

**B. Intrans.:** To blurt out; to speak suddenly.

**out-act**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *act.*] To exceed or go beyond in action. (*Butler: Hudibras*, ii. 3.)

**out-act-ive**, *v. t.* [**English out**, and *active.*] To excel in activity. (*Fuller: Worthies; London.*)

**out-ar-gue**, *v. t.* [**English out**, and *argue.*] To surpass or excel in argument; to argue better than.

**out-asked**, *a.* [**Eng. out**, and *asked.*] Having been asked in church, or having had the banns published three times. (*Eng.*) (*Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; St. Komvold.*)

**out-bāb-ble**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *babble.*] To surpass in babbling.

**out-bāl-ance**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *balance.*] To overweigh, to outweigh, to exceed.

"When all his days *outbalance* this one night."  
*Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses* xiii.

**out-bar**, **\*out-barre**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *bar.*] To bar out; to shut out by bars or fortifications; to keep out.

"These to *outbar* with painful pionings."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. x. 63.

**out-bar-gain**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *bargain.*] To get the better of in a bargain.

"To *outwit* or *outbargain* each other."—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen*, ch. xix.

**out-beār**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *bear*, *v.*] To bear one out; to support one in anything. (*Palsgrave.*)

**out-bēg**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *beg.*] To surpass or exceed in begging; to beg more than.

"She *outbegg'd* the tardy begging thief."  
*Davenant: Gondibert*, ii. 5.

**out-bēl-lōw**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *bellow.*] To bellow louder than.

"The very beasts *outbleat* and *outbellow* him."—*Sp. Hall: Great Imposter.*

**out-bīd**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *bid.*] To bid more than; to go beyond by offering a higher price. (*Donne: Lovers' Infiniteness*, xii.)

**out-bīd-dēr**, *s.* [**Eng. out**, and *bidder.*] One who outbids others.

**out-blāze**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *blaze.*] To blaze or burn more brightly than; to surpass in blazing or brightness.

"Like soft, smooth oil, *outblazing* other fires."  
*Young: Night Thoughts*, iv. 585.

**out-blēat**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *bleat*, *v.*] To bleat louder than. [**OUTBELLOW.**]

**out-blōwn**, *a.* [**Eng. out**, and *blown.*] Blown out, inflated; swollen with wind.

"At their roots grew floating palaces,  
Whose *outblown* bellies cut the yielding seas."  
*Dryden: Indian Emperor*, i. 2.

**out-blūn-dēr**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *blunder.*] To surpass in blundering.

**out-blūsh**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *blush.*] To surpass in blushing; to excel in rosiness of color.

"With rosy beauty far *outblush'd* the morn."  
*Gay: Elegies; Panthea.*

**out-blūs-tēr**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *bluster.*] To drive from one's purpose by bluster. (*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, ch. xxxii.)

**out-bōard**, *a.* [**Eng. out**, and *board.*]

*Naut.:* A term applied to anything outside a ship; as, *outboard* works, &c. [**INBOARD.**]

**out-bōlt**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *bolt.*] To bolt out; to exclude.

"That they may . . . *outbolt* magistracy."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 557.

**out-bōnd**, *a.* [**Eng. out**, and *bond.*] [**INBOND.**]

**out-born**, *a.* [**Eng. out**, and *born.*] Foreign; not native.

**out-bōund**, *s.* [**Eng. out**, and *bound.*] An extreme bound, confine, or limit.

"The most *outbounds* and abandoned places in the English pale."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

**out-bōund**, *a.* [**Eng. out**, and *bound.*] Bound outward; outward bound.

"Long since beyond the Southern Sea  
Their *outbound* sails have sped."  
*Longfellow: The Good Part.*

**out-bōund**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *bound*, *v.*] To bound or leap further than; to excel in bounding.

**out-bōw**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *bow*, *v.*] To excel or surpass in bowing.

"He can *outbow* the bowing dean."  
*Young: Sattres.*

**out-bōwed**, *a.* [**Eng. out**, and *bowed.*] Bowed or bent outward; curved outward.

"The convex or *outbowed* side of a vessel will hold nothing."—*Bp. Hall: A Holy Panegyrite.*

**out-brāg**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *brag.*]

1. To brag more than; to excel in bragging or ostentation.

2. To surpass, to excel in pride or beauty.

"Whose bare *outbragg'd* the web it seem'd to wear."  
*Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint.*

**out-brāve**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *brave*, *v.*]

1. To surpass or excel in bravery, defying, or challenging.

"Outnumber'd, not *outbraved*, they still oppose  
Despair to daring."  
*Byron: Lara*, ii. 14.

2. To excel or surpass in beauty or worth.

"The basest weed *outbraves* his dignity."  
*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 94.

**out-brāy**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *bray.*]

1. To surpass in braying; to bray more loudly than.

2. To emit largely.

**out-brāz-en**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *brazen*, *v.*] To excel in brazening, impudence, or effrontery; to bear down with impudence.

"*Outbrazened* by a club of mortal puritans."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 216.

**out-breāk**, *s.* [**Eng. out**, and *break.*] A sudden or violent breaking or bursting out; an outburst.

"There was a violent *outbreak* of passion on both sides."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

**out-breāk**, *v. t.* [**English out**, and *break.*] To break or burst out suddenly.

**out-breāk-ēr**, *s.* [**English out**, and *breaker.*] A breaker or wave off the shore.

**out-breāst**, *v. t.* [**English out**, and *breast.*] To excel or surpass in power of voice; to outvoice.

**out-breāthe**, *v. t. & i.* [**Eng. out**, and *breathe.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To breathe out; to emit.

2. To deprive of breath; to exhaust; to wear out.

"Thus at length, *outbreathed* and worn,  
Corinth's sons were downward borne."  
*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, xxiv.

**B. Intrans.:** To issue as breath; to be exhaled.

"No smook nor steam *outbreathing* from the kitchen."  
*Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Pilgrimage*, i. 1.

**out-brībe**, *v. t.* [**English out**, and *bribe.*] To exceed or surpass in bribery; to give more bribes than.

**out-brīng**, *v. t.* [**English out**, and *bring.*] To bring out; to utter.

**\*out-brō-ther**, *s.* [**Eng. out**, and *brother.*] An outpensioner.

**out-būd**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *bud.*] To bud or sprout out.

"Whose many heads, *outbudding* ever new,  
Did breed him endless labour to subdew."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. vii. 17.

**out-build**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *build.*] To build better or more strongly than; to excel in durability of building.

"Virtue alone *outbuilds* the pyramids."  
*Young: Night Thoughts*, vi. 312.

**out-build-īng**, *s.* [**Eng. out**, and *building.*] An outhouse; a smaller building or shed away from the main building.

**out-būrn**, *v. i. & t.* [**Eng. out**, and *burn.*]

**A. Intrans.:** To burn wholly away; to be wholly or completely consumed.

"As soon as straw *outburneth.*"  
*Shakesp.: Pilgrim of Love*, 98.

**B. Trans.:** To excel or exceed in burning.

**out-būrst**, *s.* [**Eng. out**, and *burst.*]

1. A bursting or breaking out; an outbreak.

2. A clamor; an outcry.

"How . . . could the *outburst* be justified which followed its publication?"—*Rev. W. J. Bennett: Church and the World* (1867), ess. 1.

**outburst-bank**, *s.* The middle portion, as to elevation, of a sea embankment.

**out-by**, **out-bye**, *adv. & a.* [**English out**, and *by.*] (*Scotch.*)

**A. As adv.:** Without; a little way out; at some distance.

"Solon geese *outby* yonder at the Bass."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxv.

**B. As adj.:** Away, distant, remote, sequestered, retired.

**out-būzz**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *buzz.*] To drown with buzzing; to cry down; to out-clamor.

"These *outbuzzed* me."—*Tennyson: Columbus.*

**out-cānt**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *cant.*] To exceed in canting. (*Pope: Donne*, ii. 37.)

**out-cā-pēr**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *caper*, *v.*] To excel or surpass in capering.

"The beau show'd his parts, *outcaper'd* 'em all."  
*Byron: Desc. of a Beau's Head.*

**\*out-cast**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *cast.*] To cast out; to eject. (*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 156.)

**out-cast**, *a. & s.* [**Eng. out**, and *cast.*]

**A. As adj.:** Thrown out or away; rejected as worthless or useless; cast out.

"O horrible fate! *Outcast*, rejected."  
*Longfellow: Golden Legend*, i.

**B. As substantive:**

1. One who is cast or driven out; an exile.

"Naked to rove, an *outcast* of mankind."  
*Hoole: Orlando Furioso*, xxxiv.

¶ Used specifically in India for one who is not recognized as possessing caste, and so outside the pale of native society. [**CASTE, PARIAH.**]

2. A falling out; a quarrel. (*Scotch.*)

\*3. The refuse of corn. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

**\*out-cast-īng**, **\*out-cast-yng**, *s.* [**Eng. out**, and *casting.*] An outcast.

"We ben maad the *outcastyng* of alle thinges."—*Wycliffe: 1 Corinthians* iv.

**\*out-çēpt**, *prep. & conj.* [**Eng. out**; *Lat. captus* (in comp. *ceptus*), *pa. par. of capio*=to take.]

**A. As prep.:** Except, excepting.

"*Outcept* Kent, for there they landed."  
*Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub*, i. 3.

**B. As conj.:** Unless, except.

**out-çhēat**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *cheat.*] To excel in cheating.

**out-classed**, *adj.* [**Eng. out**, and *classed.*] Of an inferior class or quality; beaten in respect of quality.

"The Oxonians were *outclassed* in every point."—*London Standard.*

**out-clēar-ance**, *s.* [**Eng. out**, and *clearance.*]

Clearance out of a port.

**out-clīmb** (*b* silent), *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *climb.*]

To climb beyond; to excel or surpass in climbing.

"They, planted near, *outclimb* their native height."  
*Davenant: Gondibert*, iii. 1.

**out-cōme**, *s.* [**Eng. out**, and *come.*] A going out; that which comes or results from anything; a result, an issue, a consequence.

"The *outcome* of a happy, well-embodied nature."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. vi.

**out-cōm-pass**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *compass.*]

To stretch or extend beyond; to exceed the compass or limits of.

"Make it swell or *outcompass* itself."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. i.

**\*out-cōm-ply**, *v. i.* [**Eng. out**, and *comply.*] To exceed in complying; to be excessively complaisant. [**OUTFAWN.**]

**\*out-cōr-nēr**, *s.* [**Eng. out**, and *corner.*] An out-of-the-way corner or place.

**\*out-cōun-tēn-ance**, *v. t.* [**Eng. out**, and *countenance.*] To outface; to outbrazen.

**out-cōurt**, *s.* [**Eng. out**, and *court.*] An outer or exterior court; the precinct.

"The skirts and *outcourts* of Heaven."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 11.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tiar = șan. -tion, -sion = șun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



\***out-craft**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *craft*.] To be more crafty than; to excel or overpower by cunning or craft.

"Italy hath outcrafted him,  
And he's at some hard point."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

**out-cry-er**, \***out-cry-er**, *s.* [English *out*, and *crier*.] One who cries out; one who proclaims publicly; specifically, a public crier; on who proclaims a sale.

"To be sold by the common outcryer appointed for that purpose."—Baker: *Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1602).

**out-crop**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *crop*.]

*Mining & Geol.*: A term first used by miners, but now adopted by geologists, for the exposure of any portion of a stratum which comes out upon the surface, or for the part of the stratum thus exposed.

**out-crop**, *v. i.* [OUTCROP, *s.*]

*Geol.*: To come or crop out at the surface of the ground; said of strata.

**out-cry**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *cry*.]

1. A vehement or loud cry; a cry of distress; a clamor.

"So strange thy outcry, and thy words so strange."

Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 737.

2. A tumult, a clamor.

"With mingled outcry, shrieks, and blows."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, 17.

3. A clamor of execration or detestation.

"There is not any one vice, incident to the mind of man, against which the world has raised such a loud and universal outcry, as against ingratitude."—South: *Sermons*.

\*4. A public auction or sale.

"My lords the senators

Are sold for slaves, their wives for bond-women,  
And all their goods, under the spare, at outcry."

Ben Jonson: *Catiline*, ii.

**out-cry**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *cry*, *v.*] To cry louder than; to overpower by crying.

"When they cannot outreason the conscience, they will outcry it."—South: *Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 6.

**out-curse**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *curse*.] To curse more than; to surpass in cursing.

"For if it be a she,  
Nature before hand hath outcursed me."

Donne: *Curse*.

**out-dā-cious**, *a.* [AUDACIOUS.] (*Vulgar.*)

**out-dā-re**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *dare*.]

1. To exceed or surpass in daring.

"Who sensibly outdares his senseless sword."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 4.

2. To defy, to brave.

"That brought you home, and boldly did outdare  
The dangers." Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., v. 1.

3. To overcome by daring.

"You will raise me,  
And make me outdare all my miseries."

Beaum. & Flet.: *False One*, iv. 4.

\***out-dāt-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *dated*.] Out of date; antiquated, obsolete.

"Legal obedience, or circumcission, and the like judaical outdated ceremonies."—Hammond.

**out-dāz-zle**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *dazzle*.] To exceed in dazzling or brightness.

"His brighter glories should outdazzle thine."

Fawkes: *Apollonius Rhodius*, i.

**out-dīs-tānce**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *distance*, *v.*]

\*1. *Lit. & Horse-racing*: To distance (*q. v.*).

2. *Fig.*: To outstrip; to excel and leave far behind in any competition or career.

**out-dō**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *do*.]

1. To excel, to surpass; to perform better than another.

"And all those parts by his friendship far outdone."

Cowley: *Davideis*, iv.

\*2. To put out.

"He his foe not able to withstand,  
Was ta'en in battle and his eyes outdone."

Drayton: *Barons' Wars*, v.

**out-doōr**, *a.* [English *out*, and *door*.] Out of doors; exterior; in or pertaining to the open air.

**out-doōrs**, *adv.* [Eng. *out*, and *doors*.] Out of doors; out of the house; in the open air; abroad.

†**out-drāw**, \***out-drawe**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *draw*.] To draw out; to extract.

"Of whiche he must the teeth outdrawe."

Gower: *C. A.*, v.

**out-drēam**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *dream*.] To dream beyond or till a thing is past.

"To promise infinitely, and outdream dangers."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Island Princess*, iii. 1.

**out-drīnk**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *drink*.] To exceed or surpass in drinking; to drink more than.

\***out-dūre**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *dure*.] To last or endure longer than; to outlast.

"And I feel myself

With this refreshing, able once again

To outdure danger."

Beaum. & Flet. (?): *Two Noble Kinsmen*, iii. 6.

†**out-dwēll**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *dwelling*.] To stay beyond.

"And it is marvel he outdwells his hour,  
For lovers ever run before the clock."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 6.

**out-dwēll-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *dweller*.] A person occupying land in a parish but dwelling outside.

\***out-ē-quiv-ō-cāte**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *equivocate*.] To excel in equivocation.

"He outequivocated their equivocation."—Fuller: *Worthies*, i. 500.

**out-ēr**, *a.* [UTTER, *a.*]

1. Being on the outside; external; opposed to inner.

2. Situated or being farthest or farther from a person or point.

**outer-bar**, *s.*

*Law*: A term applied in England to junior barristers who plead outside the bar in courts, as distinguished from Queen's Counsel, who plead within the bar.

**outer-form**, *s.*

*Printing*: The form commencing with the first page of the volume. It is usually worked off last.

**outer-house**, *s.*

*Scots Law*: The name given to the great hall of the parliament house in Edinburgh, in which the lords ordinary of the Court of Sessions sit as single judges to hear causes. [INNER-HOUSE.]

**outer-plate**, *s.*

*Arch.*: [INNER-PLATE.]

**out-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *out*; *-er*.]

\*I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who puts out or expels.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: Ouster; dispossession.

2. *Rifle-shooting*:

(1) That part of a target outside the circles surrounding the bull's-eye.

(2) A shot which strikes the outer part of the target.

"Running through the scoring gamut with an outer, a magpie, and a miss."—*London Times*.

¶ *An out-and-outer*: One who or that which is preëminent in any respect. (*Eng. Slang*.)

"Master Clive was pronounced an out-and-outer."—Thackeray: *Newcomes*, ch. xvii.

**out-ēr-mōst**, *adj.* [UTTERMOST.] Situate or being farthest from the middle; on the extreme external part; most distant of a series.

**out-fāce**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *face*, *v.*] To brave or bear down with looks or effrontery; to stare down.

"But we'll outface them, and outswear them too."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 2.

**out-fāll**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *fall*.]

1. The mouth of a river; the point of discharge of a river or stream.

2. The point of discharge for, or the embouchure of a drain, culvert, or sewer.

3. Usually the same as OUTCROP; strictly, it is a seam cropping out of a lower level.

4. A falling out; a quarrel. (*Provincial*.)

\***out-fāng-thēf**, *s.* [A. S. *útfangentheof*, from *út*=out; *fāngen*, pa. par. of *fon*=to take, and *theof*=a thief.] [INFANGTHEF.]

1. *Feudal Law*: A thief from without or abroad taken within a lord's fee or liberty.

2. The right or privilege of the lord to try such thief in his own court.

**out-fāwn**, *v. i.* [English *out*, and *fawn*, *v.*] To exceed or excel in fawning.

**out-fēast**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *feast*.] To exceed or excel in feasting; to feast more than.

"He hath knock'd down Damalis with the twenty-fifth bottle, and hath outfeasted Antony or Cleopatra's luxury."—Bp. Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. i., pt. ii., ser. 15.

**out-fēat**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *feat*.] To excel or surpass in the performance of a feat.

**out-fiēld**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *field*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Arable land which is continually cropped without being manured, until it becomes worn out. [INFIELD.]

2. Uninclosed farm-lands at a distance from the farmstead.

II. *Cricket*: The part of the field at the greatest distance from the batsman. [LONG-OFF, LONG-ON.]

**out-fiēld-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *fielder*.]

*Cricket*: A player who is posted in the outfield.

**out-find**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *find*.] To find out, to discover.

**out-fit**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *fit*.]

1. The act of equipping or fitting out of a person, ship, &c., for a journey, expedition, or voyage.

2. The equipment of one going abroad or on a journey, expedition, voyage, &c.; the expense of fitting out for a journey, &c.

**out-fit-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *fitter*.] One who equips or fits out a person, ship, &c., for a journey, expedition, voyage, &c.; one who supplies the necessary equipment for a journey or voyage.

**out-flānk**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *flank*.]

*Mil.*: To go or make one's way beyond the flank, side, or wing of; hence, generally, to outmaneuver, to get the better of.

**out-flāt-tēr**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *flatter*.] To excel or exceed in flattery; to flatter more than.

"Outflatter favorites."—Donne: *Satires*, iv.

**out-flīng**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *fling*.] A sally

"Replying to Pash's outfling."—G. Eliot: *Daniel Deronda*, ch. xlii.

**out-flōw**, *v. i.* [Eng. *out*, and *flow*, *v.*] To flow out.

**out-flōw**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *flow*, *s.*] The act or state of flowing out; that which flows out; efflux.

"The influx of foreigners and the outflow of natives."—*Observer*, No. 13.

**out-flŷ**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *fly*, *v.*] To fly faster than; to escape by flying.

"His evasion, wing'd thus swift with scorn,  
Cannot outfly our apprehensions."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 3.

**out-foōl**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *fool*.] To exceed or surpass in folly; to be a greater fool than.

"The second child outfools the first."

Young: *Resignation*, ii.

**out-form**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *form*.] The external appearance.

"Cupid, who took vain delight  
In mere outforms."

Ben Jonson: *Epigram* 114.

\***out-fōrth**, \***out-foorthe**, *adv.* [Eng. *out*, and *forth*.] Externally, outward; not inwardly or internally. (*Chaucer: Test. of Love*, ii.)

**out-frown**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *frown*, *v.*] To frown down; to overbear by frowning.

"Myself could else outfrown false fortune's frown."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, v. 3.

\***out-fūn-ēr-al**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *funeral*.] A funeral without or at a distance from a town or city. (*Eng.*)

"The convenience of outfunerals."—Bp. Hall: *Sermon Preached at Exeter*, Aug. 24, 1637.

\***out-gāte**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *gate*.] A passage out; an outlet or outward.

"Those places are so fit for trade, having most convenient outgates by divers ways to the sea."—Spenser: *State of Ireland*.

†**out-gāze**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *gaze*, *v.*]

1. To excel or surpass in sharpness of sight; to see farther or better than.

2. To gaze or stare out of countenance; to stare down.

**out-gēn-ēr-al**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *general*.] To excel or surpass in generalship; to gain an advantage over by superior military skill; hence, generally, to outmaneuver, to defeat by skill.

**out-gīve**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *give*.] To surpass in giving; to give more than.

"The bounteous play'r outgave the pinching lord."

Dryden. (*Todd*.)

**out-glāre**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *glare*, *v.*] To stand out more prominently than. (*Beaumont: Psyche*, xiv. 178.)

**out-glīt-tēr**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *glitter*, *v.*] To exceed in radiance or brightness. (*Beaumont: Psyche*, ii. 218.)

**out-gō**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *out*, and *go*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To go or pass beyond; to leave behind, to pass by.

"What, shall we talk further with him, or outgo him at present?"—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. To surpass, to excel.

"Theron there and he alone,  
Ev'n his own swift forefathers has outgone."

Cowley: *Second Olympic Ode of Pindar*.

3. To circumvent, to overreach.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To go out, to remove.

2. To come to an end; to terminate; to cease.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrīan. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**ōut-gō**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *go*.] That which goes or is paid out; expenditure; the opposite to *income*.

**ōut-gō-īng**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *out*, and *going*.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Going out, leaving, retiring from office, &c.; as, an *outgoing* tenant.

**B.** *As substantive*:

1. The act or state of going out.

"Thou makest the *outgoings* of the morning and evening to praise thee."—*Psalm lxx. 8.*

2. That which goes out; outgo, expenditure, outlay.

3. The extreme border or limit; the utmost or farthest border.

"The *outgoings* of Paradyse."—*Esdra* iv. (1551.)

**ōut-grāin**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *grain*, *v.*] To dye more deeply; to outblush.

"Outpurpled and *outgrain'd* by Her."

*Beaumont: Psyche*, iii. 51.

**ōut-grin**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *grin*, *v.*] To excel or surpass in grinning. (*Addison: Spectator*, No. 173.)

**ōut-grōund**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *ground*.] Ground situate at a distance from one's house or the main ground; outlying land.

**ōut-grōw**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *grow*.]

1. To surpass in growth; to grow more or taller than.

"The prince, my brother, hath *outgrown* me far."

*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 1.

2. To grow or become too much or too great for.

"Much their work *outgrew*

The hands' dispatch of two, gard'ning so wide."

*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 202.

3. To grow out of, to exceed: as, to *outgrow* one's strength.

**ōut-grōwn**, *pa. par. or a.* [OUTGROW.]

**ōut-grōwth**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *growth*.]

1. *Lit.*: That which grows out of or upon anything; an excrescence.

2. *Fig.*: That which grows or proceeds from anything as a result of consequence; outcome.

"Note the natural *outgrowths* of a morbid luxury."—*J. W. Lea: Church and the World* (1867), *ess. 3.*

**\*ōut-grūnt**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *grunt*.] To excel in grunting. (*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 246.)

**ōut-guard** (*u* silent), **\*out-gard**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *guard*.] A guard or sentry posted at a distance from the main body; hence, anything set as a defense at a distance from that which is to be defended.

"These *outgards* of the mind are sent abroad."

*Blackmore: Creation*, vi.

**ōut-gūsh**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *gush*.] A gush outward; an outburst.

**ōut-gūsh**, *v. i.* [Eng. *out*, and *gush*, *v.*] To gush out, to flow out.

"From repeated strokes *outgushed* a flood."

*Eusden: Ovid; Metamorphoses v.*

**ōut-hāul**, **ōut-hāul-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *haul* or *hauler*.]

*Naut.*: A rope used to extend the clew of a boom-sail.

**ōut-hēr-ōd**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *Herod*.] To excel or exceed in bombast, magniloquence, or violence; to go beyond in any kind of excess. (From the character of Herod, which, in the old miracle-plays, was always represented as a violent and arrogant one.)

**\*ōut-hire**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *hire*, *v.*] To let out for hire.

**ōut-hiss**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *hiss*, *v.*] To exceed in hissing; to hiss down.

"Ye may . . . have a play,

And here, to *outhiss* this. Be patient then."

*Beaum. & Flet.: Captain*. (Prol.)

**\*ōut-hörn**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *horn*.] An outlaw.

**ōut-hōuse**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *house*.] A small house, building, or shed built away from the main building; an outbuilding.

"I lay where with his drowsy mates the cock

From the cross-timber of an *outhouse* hung."

*Wordsworth: Female Vagrant*.

**\*ōut-hŷmn** (*n* silent), *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *hymn*.] To excel in hymnody. (*T. Brown: Works*, i. 132.)

**ōut-hŷ-pēr-bō-līze**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *hyperbolize*.] To exceed in the use of hyperbole or exaggeration.

**ōut-īng**, *s.* [OUT, *v.*]

1. The act of going out; an excursion into the country for pleasure; an airing.

"Yet they get their *outing*, which is a good deal."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. A feast given by an apprentice to his friends at the end of his apprenticeship. (*Prov.*)

**ōut-jēst**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *jest*, *v.*]

1. To jest more than; to excel or surpass in jesting.

2. To make unfelt by jesting; to jest or laugh away.

"The fool labors to *outjest*

His heart-struck injuries."

*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 1.

**ōut-jēt**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *jet*.] That which jets or projects from anything.

**ōut-jūg-gle**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *juggle*, *v.*] To excel or surpass in juggling.

"I could *outjuggle* a Jesuit."—*Ep. Hall: Honor of Married Clergy*, bk. i., § 4.

**ōut-keēp-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *keeper*.]

*Surv.*: A small dial-plate having an index turned by a milled head underneath, used with the surveyor's compass to keep tally in chaining.

**ōut-knāve** (*k* silent), *v. t.* [English *out*, and *knave*.] To exceed or surpass in knavery.

"The world calls it *outwitting* a man, when he's only *outknaved*."—*L'Esrange*.

**ōut-lā-bor**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *labor*, *v.*] To labor more than.

"I have *outlabored* beasts."

*Davenant: Goudibert*, ii. 2.

**ōut-lāid**, *a.* [English *out*, and *laid*.] Laid out, exposed.

**ōut-lā-mēnt**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *lament*.] To exceed in lamentation. (*T. Brown: Works*, iv. 175.)

**ōut-lançe**; **\*out-launce**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *lance*.] To make to stand out or project as a lance.

"Therein two deadly weapons fix'd he bore,

Strongly *outlaunched* toward either side."

*Spenser: Muipopotmos*.

**\*ōut-lānd**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *out*, and *land*.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Foreign. [OUTLANDISH.]

**B.** *As substantive* (*pl.*):

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Foreign lands or countries.

"That they may the better know the *outlands* on every side of them."—*Sir T. More: Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

2. *Old Eng. Law*: Lands lying beyond the demesne, and granted to tenants at the will of the lord, like copyholds.

**\*ōut-lānd-ēr**, *subst.* [English *outland*; *-er*.] A foreigner; not a native.

"William Twisse, written and called by some *outlanders* and others, Twissius and Tuissius."—*Wood: Athene Oxon.*, vol. ii.

**ōut-lānd-īsh**, **\*out-land-es**, *a.* [A. S. *ūtlendisc*, from *ūt*=out, and *land*=land.]

1. Foreign; not native; belonging to or characteristic of foreign manners, habits, or nature.

2. Strange, curious, bizarre, extraordinary.

**\*ōut-lānd-īsh-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *outlandish*; *-er*.] A foreigner. (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffed*.)

**ōut-lānd-īsh-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *outlandish*; *-ly*.] In an outlandish or strange manner.

**ōut-lānd-īsh-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *outlandish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being outlandish; strangeness.

**\*ōut-lāsh**, *v. i.* [OUTLASH, *s.*] To exaggerate.

"Malice . . . loves to *outlash* in her relations."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, III. (pt. ii.), iii. 5.

**\*ōut-lāsh**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *lash*, *s.*] A breaking out, a burst.

"An *outlash* of hatred."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxx.

**ōut-last**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *last*, *v.*] To last or endure longer than; to exceed in duration; to outlive.

**ōut-laugh** (*ghas f*), *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *laugh*.]

1. To laugh louder or longer than; to exceed in laughing.

"Each lady striving to *outlaugh* the rest."

*Dryden: Prol. to Arviragus and Philicia*.

†2. To laugh down; to overpower by laughing.

**ōut-lāv-īsh-īng**, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *lavishing*, part. adj. from *lavish*, *v.*] Extravagant.

**ōut-lāw**, **\*out-lawe**, *s.* [A. S. *ūtлага*; *ūtlah*, from Icel. *ūtlagi*=an outlaw, from *ūt*=out, and *lagi*=law.] One who is put out of the benefit and protection of the law; one who is subjected to outlawry.

**ōut-lāw**, *v. t.* [OUTLAW, *s.*]

1. To make or declare an outlaw; to put out of the benefit and protection of the law.

2. To deprive of legal force; to remove from legal jurisdiction.

**ōut-lāw-rŷ**, **\*out-law-rie**, *s.* [Eng. *outlaw*; *-ry*.] The act of outlawing; the state of being outlawed; the putting a man out of the protection of the law, or the process by which a man is deprived of that protection, as a punishment for contempt in refusing to appear when called into court.

Formerly any one might kill an outlawed person without incurring any penalty, but now the wanton killing of an outlaw is considered as murder. In this country, in the case of notorious felons, a proclamation of outlawry sometimes issues from either the governor of a state or the President of the United States, and the proclamation is usually accompanied by a promise of pecuniary reward for the delivery of the criminal to the authorities either dead or alive, the captor being thus left to exercise his own discretion as to the taking of life.

"After the several writs of *venire facias*, *distringas*, and *capias* have issued without any effect, the offender shall be put in the exigent in order to his *outlawry*; that is, he shall be exacted, proclaimed, or required to surrender, at five county courts; and if he be returned *quinto exactus*, and does not appear at the fifth exaction or requisition, then he is adjudged to be *outlawed*, or put out of the protection of the law; so that he is incapable of taking the benefit of it in any respect, either by bringing actions or otherwise. The punishment for *outlawries* upon indictments for misdemeanors is the same as for *outlawries* upon civil actions, viz., forfeiture of goods and chattels. But an *outlawry* in treason or felony amounts to a conviction and attainder of the offense, as if the offender had been found guilty. But such *outlawry* may be reversed by writ of error; the proceedings therein being, as it is fit they should be, exceedingly nice and circumstantial; and, if any single minute point be omitted or misconducted, the whole *outlawry* is illegal, and may be reversed; upon which reversal the party accused is admitted to plead to, and defend himself against the indictment."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 24.

**ōut-lāy**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *lay*, *v.*] To lay or spread out; to display.

"Their boggy breasts *outlay*."

*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 27.

**ōut-lāy**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *lay*.]

1. That which is laid out or spent; expenditure.

"The income of the state still fell short of the *outlay* by about a million."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

\*2. An outlying place or spot; a remote haunt.

"I know her and her haunts,

Her *layes*, *leaps*, and *outlayes*, and will discover all."

*Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster*, ii. 1.

**ōut-lēap**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *leap*, *v.*] To leap further than; to excel or surpass in leaping.

**ōut-lēap**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *leap*, *s.*] A sally, an exit, an escape.

"Youth must have some liberty, some *outleaps*."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 97.

**ōut-lēarn**, **\*out-learne**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *learn*.]

1. To surpass in learning or knowledge.

2. To learn from; to discover from.

"When as nought according to his mind

He could *outlearne*."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. viii. 22.

3. To get or grow beyond the study or learning of; to outlive the practice of; to forget.

"Men and gods have not *outlearned* it [love]."—*Emerson. (Annandale)*.

**ōut-lēr**, *a.* [Prob. for *outlier*.] Out of doors; applied to cattle not housed. (*Scotch*.)

"The deil, or else an *outler* quey."

*Burns: Halloween*.

**ōut-lēt**, **\*ut-lete**, *s.* [A. S. *ūtletan*=to let out; *ūt*=out, and *letan*=to let.]

1. A passage outward; a place or opening by which anything is let out, escapes, or discharges; a vent; a means of egress.

"Fine harbors commanding all the great western *outlets* of the English trade."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. A lawn or shrubbery adjoining a house with a walk or passage through it to the highway. (*Prov.*)

**ōut-lēt**, *v. t.* [OUTLET, *s.*] To let out; to emit.

**ōut-lick-ēr**, *s.* [For *outligger*=*outlier* (*q. v.*); *Dut. uitlegger*; *Sw. utleggare*; *Dan. utligger*.]

*Naut.*: A small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop, and standing out astern.

**ōut-līe**, **\*ōut-lŷ**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *lie* (*l*), *v.*] To exceed or surpass in lying; to lie more than. (See example under *outjuggle*.)

**ōut-lī-ēr**, **\*ōut-lŷ-ēr**, *s.* [English *out*, and *lie* (*l*), *v.*]

\*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who does not reside within the district with which his office or duty connects him; one who is non-resident.

"The party sent messengers to all their *outliers* within twenty miles of Cambridge."—*Bentley: Letters*, p. 59.

2. A piece or portion detached or lying away from the main body.

II. *Geol.*: A detached portion of a stratum, lying at some distance from the rest, the intermediate part having been removed by water.

**\*ōut-līmb** (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *limb*.] An extreme member; a limb as opposed to a vital part. (*Fuller: Holy War*. iii. 20.)

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **çhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. **-cian**, **-tian = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şhün**; **-çtion**, **-çsion = zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = şhüş**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **deł**.



**ōut'-line**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *line*, *s.*]

**I. Literally:**

1. A line, real or apparent, which bounds a figure; a contour line.

2. In drawing, the representation of an imaginary line circumscribing the boundary of the visible superficies of objects, without indicating, by shade or light, the elevations and depressions, and without color, the only indication of light or shade used being the greater lightness or darkness of the lines.

"Pen the contours and outlines with a more even and acute touch."—*Evelyn: Sculptura*, bk. i., ch. v.

**II. Fig.:** The first general sketch of a plan, scheme, &c.; the general features.

"How great soever the variety of municipal laws, it must be confessed that their chief outlines pretty regularly concur."—*Hume: Principles of Morals*, § 3.

**ōut'-line**, *v. t.* [OUTLINE, *s.*] To draw the outline of; to draw in outline; to sketch out.

"The Bulgaria outlined by the San Stefano Treaty."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**ōut'-līn'-ē-ar**, *a.* [Eng. *outline*; *-ar*.] Pertaining to or forming an outline.

\***ōut'-līng**, *a.* [Eng. *out*; suff. *-ling*.] External.

\***ōut'-līst**, *subst.* [Eng. *out*, and *list* (1), *s.*] The extreme edge, the selvage. (*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, III. x. 22.)

**ōut'-līve**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *live*, *v.*]

1. To live beyond or longer than; to survive.

"She has resolved not to outlive her 'darling Molly.'"—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. To last or endure longer than; to outlast.

"The record fair . . .  
Still outlives many a storm." . . .

*Cowper: My Mother's Picture*, 54.

**ōut'-līv'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *liver*.] One who lives longer than another; a survivor. (*Sandys: Travels*, p. 126.)

**ōut'-look**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *look*, *v.*]

1. To stare down; to browbeat; to face down.

"To outlook conquest, and to win renown."  
*Shakesp.: King John*, v. 2.

\*2. To look out, to select.

"Away to the brook,  
All your tackle outlook."

*Cotton: Angler's Ballad*.

**ōut'-look**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *look*, *s.*]

1. The act or state of looking out or watching carefully for anything; careful or vigilant watch.

2. A place from which an observer looks out or watches for anything; a look-out, a watch-tower.

3. A view, a prospect. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The dreamy outlook of chimney tops."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. ii.

\*4. Foresight.

"Which owes to man's short outlook all its charms."  
*Young: Night Thoughts*, viii. 1, 154.

**ōut'-look-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *outlook*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who looks abroad; one who suffers his eyes to roam; hence, as in extract, an inconstant lover.

"Love loves no outlookers."—*Breton: Packet of Letters*, p. 43.

\***ōut'-loōse**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *loose*.] An outlet, an escape, an evasion.

"That 'whereas' gives me an outloose."—*Selden: Table Talk: Oaths*.

\***ōut'-lōpe**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and \**lope*=leap.] An excursion.

**ōut'-lūs'-tēr**, **ōut'-lūs'-tre** (tre as tēr), *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *luster*.] To excel or exceed in luster or brightness.

"That diamond of yours outlusters many I have beheld."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

**ōut'-līy'-īng**, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *lying* (2), *a.*]

1. Lying or situate away or at a distance from the main body or scheme; detached.

2. Situate or being on the exterior, limit, boundary, or frontier.

3. Lying or remaining out in the open; not shut in; at liberty.

"The stag which was left outlying after a four hours' run."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

**ōut'-mān'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *man*.] To excel or surpass as a man; to outdo.

**ōut'-mā-neū'-vēr**, **ōut'-mā-neū'-vre** (vre as vēr), *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *maneuver*.] To outdo or surpass in maneuvering.

**ōut'-mān'-tle**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *mantle*.] To excel or surpass in dress or ornament.

"With poetic trappings grace thy prose,  
Till it outmantle all the pride of verse."

*Cowper: Task*, v. 680.

**ōut'-mārch'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *march*, *v.*] To march faster than; to leave behind in the march.

"The horse outmarched the foot, which, by reason of the heat, was not able to use great expedition."—*Clarendon: Civil War*.

**ōut'-mārch'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *match*, *v.*] To excel, to overcome.

"In subtiltie the fox will outmatch him."—*Breton: Dignitie of Man*, p. 14.

**ōut'-māte'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *mate*.] To excel, to outmatch.

**ōut'-mēas'-ūre** (s as zh), *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *measure*, *v.*] To measure more than; to exceed in measure or extent.

"Perpetuall motions and engines whose revolutions might outmeasure time itself."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xviii.

**ōut'-mōst**, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *most*.] Remotest from the middle or interior; farthest outward; outermost. (Still used in poetry.)

"To retire,  
As from her outmost works, a broken foe."  
*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 1, 039.

**ōut'-mōunt'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *mount*.] To mount above or higher than; to excel, to surpass.

**ōut'-mōve'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *move*, *v.*] To outgo; to exceed in swiftness. (*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 40.)

**ōut'-nāme'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *name*.] To have a greater name than; to exceed or excel in name or degree.

"Why? thou hast rais'd mischief to this height,  
And found out one to outname thy other faults."  
*Beaum. & Fllet.: Maid's Tragedy*, v.

**ōut'-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *out*; *-ness*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being out or beyond; separateness.

2. *Metaph.*: The state of the object as distinguished from that of the subject; objectivity, externality.

"A belief in the outness of the objects of sense."—*Hamilton. (Annandale)*.

\***ōut'-night'** (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *night*.] To excel or surpass in speaking of memorable nights. (Special coinage.)

"I would outnight you, did nobody come."  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

\***ōut'-nōise'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *noise*.] To exceed in noise; to surpass in noisiness.

\***ōut'-nōok**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *nook*, *s.*] A projecting corner or nook. (*Sylvestre: Columes*, 194.)

**ōut'-nūm'-bēr**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *number*.] To exceed in number; to be more in number than.

"The foes whom he singly kept at bay,  
Outnumbered his thin hairs of silver grey."  
*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, xxv.

**ōut'-pāce'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *pace*.] To run or move faster than; to outstrip, to outrun.

"Crim Tartar was quite outpaced in the middle of the contest."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\***ōut'-pār'-ā-mōur**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *paramour*.] To exceed in the number of mistresses. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.)

**ōut'-pār'-ish**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *parish*.] A parish lying without the walls of a town, or on the border of a country. (*Eng.*)

**ōut'-part**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *part*, *s.*] A part lying away from the center or main portion; the outer or extreme part.

**ōut'-pass'**, *v. i.* [Eng. *out*, and *pass*, *v.*] To pass or go beyond; to excel or exceed in progress.

**ōut'-pās'-siōn** (siōn as shōn), *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *passion*.] To exceed in passion.

"Thy patriot passion . . .  
Outpassioned his."  
*Tennyson: Harold*, iii. i.

**ōut'-pēak'**, *v. i.* [Eng. *out*, and *peak*, *s.*] To rise on the peak or summit.

**ōut'-pēer'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *peer*.] To surpass, to excel, to outmatch. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 6.)

**ōut'-plāy'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *play*, *v.*] To excel or beat in play.

"The botderers were outplayed in every respect."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

**ōut'-plēase'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *please*, *v.*] To please to a greater degree than something has pleased before.

"A lapidary . . . outpleaseth him with a sapphire."  
—*Adams. Works*, ii. 203.

**ōut'-pōise'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *poise*.] To outweigh, to overbalance.

"I know the first would much outpoise the other."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 5, lett. 11.

**ōut'-pōis'-ōn**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *poison*.] To exceed in venom.

"Outpoisoning all the bane of Thessaly."  
*Beaumont: Psyche*, xi. 223.

**ōut'-pōrch**, *s.* [English *out*, and *porch*.] An entrance, a portico.

"Coming to the bishop with supplication into the salutatory, some outporch of the church."—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

**ōut'-pōrt**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *port*.] A seaport at a distance from the chief seat of trade.

"He had ordered the outports to be closed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

**ōut'-pōst**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *out*, and *post*.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. A post or station outside the limits of a camp, or at some distance from the main body of the army.

"The French attacked an outpost defended by the English brigade."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. The men or troops stationed at such a post.

**B. As adj.:** Pertaining to a post at a distance from the main body.

"Doing field-firing or outpost duty."—*London Morning Post*.

**ōut'-pōur**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *pour*.] To pour out, to discharge; to send out as in a stream.

"He looked, and saw what numbers numberless  
The city gates outpoured."—*Milton: P. R.*, iii. 311.

**ōut'-pōur**, *s.* [OUTPOUR, *v.*] An outflow, a discharge.

**ōut'-pōur-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [OUTPOUR, *v.*]  
**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As subst.:** An outpour, an overflow; specif., applied in a depreciatory sense to a flow of fervid oratory.

"We are safe from the incalculable surprises and shocks of a speech or an outpouring."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays*, p. 218.

**ōut'-pōw'-ēr**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *power*.] To excel or surpass in power; to overpower, to outmatch. (*Fuller: Church Hist.*, II. iii. 41.)

**ōut'-prāise'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *praise*, *v.*] To exceed or vic with in praising. (*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, ii. 71)

**ōut'-prāy'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *pray*.] To exceed in earnestness and efficiency of entreaty.

"Our prayers do outpray his."  
*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, v. 3.

**ōut'-prēach'**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *preach*.] To excel or surpass in preaching; to be more effective in instilling a lesson or moral.

"A pill'ry can outpreach a parson."  
*Judge Trumbull*.

**ōut'-prīce'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *price*.] To excel in value. (*Davies: Muse's Sacrifice*.)

**ōut'-prīze'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *prize*, *v.*] To exceed in value or estimated worth.

"Your unparagoned mistress is dead, or she's outprized by a trifle."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

**ōut'-pūr'-ple**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *purple*.] To exceed in blushing. (*Beaumont: Psyche*, iii. 51.)

**ōut'-pūt**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *put*.] The quantity of material or produce put out or produced in a certain time, as coal from a mine, or iron from a mill; the produce of a mill, mine, or other works.

"Twenty-five tons per week being the maximum output of each furnace."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xl. p. 274.

**ōut'-pūt-tēr**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Old Eng. Law*: One who sets watch for the robbing of any manor-house. (*Cowel*.)

**ōut'-quār-tērs**, *s. pl.* [Eng. *out*, and *quarters*.] *Mil.*: Quarters away from the headquarters.

**ōut'-quēnch'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *quench*.] To quench, to extinguish.

"Whiles the candle light  
Outquenched leaves no skill nor difference of wight."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. xl. 16.

**ōut'-rāce'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *race*, *v.*] To race or fly faster than; to outstrip.

"It rests upon the air, subdues it, outraces it."—*Ruskin: Queen of the Air*, § 65.

**ōut'-rāge** (1), \***out-raie**, \***out-ray**, \***out-ragen**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *outrager*.] [OUTRAGE, *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To commit an outrage on; to treat with violence and wrong; to do violence to; to act with violence and roughness toward.

"For in peace he continued to plunder and to outrage them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



2. *Specif.*: To commit a rape or indecent assault upon.

3. To do violence to; to abuse; as, to *outrage* common decency.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To act outrageously; to be guilty of violence and rudeness.

"Three or four great ones in court will *outrage* in apparel, huge hose, monstrous hats, and garish colors."—*Ascham*.

2. To go wrong or astray; to go to excess.

"That they ne shulde nat *outragen* or forleauen fro the vertues of hir noble kyndred."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, iii.

*ōut-rāge* (2), *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *rage*, *v.*] To excel or exceed in rage; to rage more than.

*ōut-rāge*, \**oult-rage*, *s.* [Fr. *outrage* (O. Fr. *outrage*), from O. Fr. *oltre*, *oltre*=beyond, from Lat. *ultra*; Ital. *oltraggio*=outrage, from *oltra*=beyond.]

1. Rude violence shown or done to persons or things; wanton mischief; excessive violence or abuse.

"Laste the hye emperour for his *outrage*  
Come and destruye all hys lond."

*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 47.

2. A gross, wanton, or audacious transgression of law or decency; as, an *outrage* on common decency.

3. An outbreak of rage or fury; furious language or actions.

"I fear some *outrage* and will follow her."

*Shakesp.: King John*, iii. 4.

*ōut-rāge-ōus*, \**out-ra-gi-ous*, *adj.* [Fr. *outrageux* (O. Fr. *oltrageux*, *outrageux*); Sp. *ultrajoso*; Ital. *oltraggioso*.]

1. Characterized by outrage or excessive violence; violent, fierce, furious.

"Therewith upon his crest

With rigor so *outrageous* he smitt,  
That a large share it hew'd out of the rest."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. ii. 18.

2. Atrocious, unbearable.

"His *outrageous* violations of all law compelled the Privy Council to take decided steps."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Excessive, exorbitant.

"Thy poor heart beats with *outrageous* beating."

*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iii. 2.

4. Excessive; exceeding reason or decency; exaggerated grossly.

"My characters of Antony and Cleopatra, though they are favorable to them, have nothing of *outrageous* panegyric."—*Dryden*.

*ōut-rāge-ōus-ly*, \**out-ra-gi-ous-ly*, *adverb.* [Eng. *outrageous*; *-ly*.] In an outrageous manner or degree; excessively, atrociously.

"When anything *outrageously* unjust or cruel was to be done."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*ōut-rāge-ōus-ness*, \**out-ra-gi-ous-ness*, *s.* [Eng. *outrageous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being outrageous; violence, excess, enormity, atrocity.

*ōut-rāke*, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *rake* (2), *v.*]

1. An expedition, a foray, an *outride*.

2. A free passage for sheep from inclosed pastures into open and airy grounds. (*Percy*.)

*ōu-frānce*, *subst.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *oultre* (Lat. *ultra*)=beyond.] [OUTRAGE, *s.*] The last extremity; as, a contest *à outrance*, that is, one in which it is understood that one of the combatants must be killed before the contest ceases.

*ōut-rānk*, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *rank*.] To excel in rank.

\**out-ra-ous*, *a.* [OUTRAGEOUS.] Furious, excessive, outrageous.

*ōut-rāp*, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *rap*.] To rap louder than; to excel in loudness of raps.

*ōut-rāy*, *v. i.* [Eng. *out*, and *ray*.] To spread out, as in rays. (*Chapman: Iliad* v. 793.)

\**ōut-rāze*, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *raze*.] To root out completely; to exterminate.

*ōu-trê*, *a.* [Fr.] Out of the common or ordinary course, limits, or style; extravagant, exaggerated.

*ōut-rēach*, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *reach*.]

1. *Lit.*: To reach beyond or farther than; to extend beyond; to exceed.

2. *Fig.*: To cheat, to overreach.

*ōut-rēas-ōn*, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *reason*.] To excel or surpass in reasoning; to reason better than.

"To *outrason* the very Athenians."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 2.

*ōut-rēck-ōn*, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *reckon*.] To exceed in reckoning, counting, or number.

"Make the names of men *outr reckon* ages."

*Beaum. & Fllet.: Volentianian*, i. 1.

*ōutrecuidance* (as *ōtr-kwē-dāns*'), *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *oultre*=beyond, and *cuidir*=to think, from Lat. *cogito*; Sp. & Port. *cuidar*.] Overweening presumption; arrogance, insolence.

\**ōut-rēd-den*, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *redde*.] To be or grow redder than; to exceed in redness.

"*Outredden*

All voluptuous garden roses,"

*Tennyson: Ode on Death of Wellington*.

\**ōut-rēde*, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and Mid. Eng. *rede*=counsel.] To exceed or excel in counsel or wisdom.

"Men may the old *outrenne* but nat *outrēde*."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2, 451.

*ōut-reign* (eig as ā), \**out-raign*, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *reign*.] To reign longer than; to reign during the whole extent of.

"They *outraigned* had their utmost date."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. x. 45.

\**ōut-rēnt*, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *rent*, *s.*] Rent paid out.

"A kinde acceptance shall your *outrēnt* be."

*Davies: Sonnet to J. Davies*.

*ōut-rick*, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *rick*.] A rick of hay in the open air.

*ōut-ride*, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *out*, and *ride*.]

**A. Trans.:** To ride faster than; to pass by riding.

"Sir John Umfreville . . .

*Outrode* me."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, i. 1.

**B. Intrans.:** To travel about on horseback or in a vehicle.

\**ōut-ride*, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *ride*, *s.*]

1. A ride or riding out; an excursion.

2. A place or space for riding.

"Leave me a small *outride* in the country."—*Somerville: To Mr. Hogarth*.

3. An expedition, a foray, a raid.

*ōut-rīd-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *rider*.]

\*1. One who rides or travels about on horseback.

"An *outrider*, that loved venerie."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 166.

\*2. A summoning officer whose duty was to cite men before the sheriff. (*Eng.*)

3. A servant or attendant on horseback who precedes or accompanies a carriage.

*ōut-rīg-gēr*, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *rigger*.]

1. *Build.*: A beam projecting outwardly from a wall to support a hoisting tackle.

2. *Gearing*: A wheel or pulley outside the frame to receive a belt or other driving connection.

3. *Mach.*: The jib of a crane.

4. *Nautical*:

(1) A spar for extending a sail or rope beyond the points of attachment furnished by the hull.

(2) A boom rigged out from a vessel to secure boats to when the vessel is at anchor.

(3) A floating timber attached by spars to the hull and floating parallel therewith. Used with crank or narrow boats to support them upright in the water under a press of canvas which would otherwise upset them. The outrigger consists generally of two spars fastened athwart the vessel, and projecting about half its length, sometimes to windward, sometimes to leeward. The space between the spars is frequently converted into a stage, on which additional weight may be carried if required. Principally used with the proas of the Malays and Ladrones.

"Mawai foretold that . . . a canoe with *outriggers* should in process of time come out of the ocean."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. vi.

(4) A spar projecting over the stern of a boat for assistance in hauling out the clew.

(5) An iron bracket fitted to the outside of a boat, and having a rowlock at the extremity, so as to increase the leverage of the oars. They are principally attached to light boats used for racing on rivers, and hence the term outrigger is applied to such boats.

5. *Shipbuild.*: A cat-head (q. v.).

*ōut-right* (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *out*, and *right*.]

1. Completely, entirely, wholly, altogether, utterly.

"The pere made the foole madde *outright*."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 483.

2. Immediately, at once; without delay.

"When these wretches had the ropes about their necks, the first was to be pardoned, the last hanged *outright*."—*Arbutnot*.

*ōut-rīng*, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *ring*.] To ring louder than; to exceed in the noise of ringing.

"*Outring* a tinker and his kettle."

*Corbett: Great Tom of Christ Church*.

*ōut-rī-val*, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *rival*.] To surpass, to excel.

"Having tried to *outrival* one another on that subject."

—*Guardian*, No. 138.

\**ōut-rive*, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *rive*.] To tear apart or rive in pieces with force and violence. (*Hall: Satires*, IV. i. 11.)

\**ōut-rōad*, \**ōut-rōde*, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *road*; cf. *inroad*.] An excursion. (1 *Maccabees* xv. 41.)

*ōut-rōar*, \**out-roare*, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *roar*, *v.*] To roar louder than; to exceed in roaring.

"O that I were

Upon the hill of Basan, to *outrōar*  
The horned herd!"

*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 13.

*ōut-rōar*, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *roar*, *s.*] The noise made by many people crying out at once; an outcry, a tumult.

*ōut-rō-mānce*, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *romance*.] To exceed in romantic character.

"Their real sufferings *outrōmanced* the fictions of many errant adventures."—*Fuller: Church History*.

*ōut-roōms*, *s. pl.* [Eng. *out*, and *pl.* of *room*, *s.*] Outlying offices. (*Lit. & Fig.*) (*Fuller: Holy State*, III. ii. 23.)

*ōut-roōt*, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *root*, *v.*] To root out, to eradicate; to extirpate, to exterminate. (*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,918.)

\**ōut-rōp*, \**ōut-rōpe*, *s.* [English *out*, and *roup* (q. v.).] A public auction. (*Scotch & Eng.*)

*ōut-rūn*, \**out-renne*, \**out-runne*, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *run*.]

1. *Lit.*: To excel or surpass in running; to run faster than.

"For this advantage age from youth has won,

As not to be outridden, though *outrun*."

*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 988.

2. *Fig.*: To exceed; to go beyond.

"We *outrun* the present income."—*Addison*.

¶ To *outrun* the constable: [CONSTABLE.]

*ōut-rūn-nēr*, *s.* [Eng. *outrun*; *-er*.] An offshoot, a branch. (*Lauson: Secrets of Angling*, in *Eng. Garner*, i. 194.)

*ōut-rūsh*, *v. i.* [Eng. *out*, and *rush*.] To rush out.

"Forthwith *outrushed* a gust."

*Garth: Ovid; Metamorphoses* xiv.

*ōut-sāil*, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sail*, *v.*] To sail faster than; to leave behind in sailing.

"The word signifies a ship that *outsails* other ships."—*Broome*.

*ōut-sāint*, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *saint*.] To excel in sanctity. (*Davies: Muses Sacrifice*, p. 63.)

\**ōut-sāle*, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *sale*.] An auction. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 206.)

\**ōut-scāpe*, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *scape*=escape.] Power or means of escape.

"To lift aside a log so vast,

As barred all *outscape*."

*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, ix.

*ōut-scēnt*, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *scent*.] To exceed or surpass in odor; to smell more strongly than.

*ōut-scōld*, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *scold*, *v.*] To exceed in scolding.

"We grant, thou canst *outscold* us."

*Shakesp.: King John*, v. 2.

*ōut-scōrn*, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *scorn*, *v.*] To bear down or overpower by contempt; to despise; to exceed in contempt.

"He strives in his little world of man t' *outscore*

The to and fro conflicting wind and rain."

*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 1.

*ōut-scōur-īng*, *s.* [English *out*, and *scouring*.] Any substance scoured or washed out; refuse.

\**ōut-scōut*, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *scout*, *v.*] To drive out; to outface.

"*Outscout* the grim opposition."—*Marston*.

\**ōut-sēarch*, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *search*.] To search out; to explore.

"By our natural reason to be *outsearched*."—*Strype: Cranmer*, ii. 599.

*ōut-sēll*, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sell*.]

1. To sell more than; to exceed in the number of sales.

2. To exceed or surpass in the selling price; to fetch more than.

3. To exceed in value.

"The best she hath, and she, of all compounded,

*Outsells* them all."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

\**ōut-sēnd*, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *send*.] To omit.

"Doth the sun his rays that he *outsends*

Smother or choke?"

*H. More: Immort. Soul*, III. ii. 42.

*ōut-sēn-trý*, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *sentry*.]

*Mil.*: A sentry posted some distance in advance of a place; an advanced sentry; an outpost.

*ōūl*, *ōōy*; *pōūt*, *jōwl*; *cat*, *cell*, *chorus*, *ghin*, *bench*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *thi*; *sin*, *a*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*. *ph* = *f*.  
-*cian*, -*tian* = *shan*. -*tion*, -*sion* = *shūn*; -*tion*, -*sion* = *zhūn*. -*tious*, -*cious*, -*sious* = *shū*. -*ble*, -*dle*, &c. = *bēl*, *dēl*.



**out-sēt**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *set*, *v.*] The setting out; the beginning, start, or first entrance on any business.

"Its aspiring outset."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

**out-sēt-tīng**, *subst.* [OUTSET.] A beginning, a start. (*Richardson: Grandison*, iii. 18.)

\***out-shēathe**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sheathe*.] To unsheathe; to draw, as a sword, from the sheath.

\***out-shifts**, *s. pl.* [Eng. *out*, and *shift*, *v.*] Outskirts.

"The outshiftees of the citie."—*Nashe: Pierce Pennilesse*.

**out-shine**, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *out*, and *shine*.]

\***A. Intrans.**: To shine; to emit luster. (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 3.)

**B. Trans.**: To shine more brightly than; to excel in luster, excellence, fame, or renown; to surpass.

"The waters of heaven outshine them all."

Moore: *Paradise and the Peri*.

**out-shōne**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [OUTSHINE.]

**out-shoot**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *shoot*, *v.*]

1. To shoot better than; to excel or surpass in shooting.

"Outshooting them if he can in their owne bowe."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Honor*.

2. To shoot beyond; to overstep.

"Men are resolved never to outshoot their forefathers' mark."—*Norris*.

**out-shōt**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *shot*.] The projecting part of an old building; a projection. (*Scotch*.)

**outshot-window**, *s.* A projecting window.

**out-shrill**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *shrill*.] To exceed in sound.

"The loud cornet of my long-breathed stile  
Outshrills yee." *Sylvester: The Lave*, 20.

**out-shūt**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *shut*, *v.*] To shut out; to exclude.

"When I cry out, he outshuts my prayer."

Donne: *Lamentations of Jeremy*, c. iii.

**out-side**, *s., a., adv. & prep.* [English *out*, and *side*, *s.*]

**A. As substantive:**

1. The external part of anything; that part of a thing which is exposed; the surface, the exterior, the superficies.

"Thousands, careless of the damning sin,  
Kiss the book's outside, who ne'er look within."

Couper: *Expostulation*, 388.

2. The external appearance, features, or aspect; the exterior; the external or outward man.

"This impotent pride can do no more than regulate the outside."—*Hyne: Essays*, pt. i., ess. 15.

3. The part of a place which is beyond or without an inclosure.

"I threw open the door of my chamber, and found the family standing on the outside."—*Spectator*.

4. The extreme, the utmost, the farthest limit or estimate; preceded by the definite article; as, There are fifty at the outside.

5. One who or that which is without; specif., a passenger traveling on the outside of a coach.

"The outsidies did as outsidies always do. They were very cheerful and talkative at the beginning of every stage."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxv.

6. (*Pl.*): The exterior sheets of a parcel of writing or printing paper; spoiled sheets.

**B. As adjective:**

1. Belonging to or situated on the outside or surface.

2. External, superficial; consisting in show.

3. Traveling or carried on the outside.

"The horses were smoking so, that the outside passengers were invisible."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxv.

**C. As adv.**: To or on the outside; as, He went outside; to travel outside.

**D. As prep.**: On or to the outside of; without.

"Various telegraphic communications appeared to be passing between them and some persons outside the vehicle."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. i.

**outside-car**, *s.* [JAUNTING-CAR.]

**out-sid-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *outsid(e)*; *-er*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who is unconnected or unacquainted with a matter in question; one who does not belong to a particular party, profession, or set; a layman.

"So far as outsiders can see, there is always the same cheerfulness."—*London Morning Post*.

2. A horse or other competitor which is not a favorite in the betting, or against whom long odds are offered. (*Racing slang*.)

**II. Locksmithing:** A pair of nippers with semi-tubular jaws, adapted to enter a keyhole and grasp the pin of a key, so as to unlock the door from the outside.

**out-sight** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *sight*.] Sight for that which is without, as opposed to insight (*q. v.*).

**outsight-plenishing**, *s.*

*Scots Law:* A term applied to the movables without doors, as horses, carts, plows, oxen, and other implements of husbandry.

**out-sin**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sin*, *v.*] To exceed in sin; to go beyond in sinning.

**out-sing**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sing*.] To sing more sweetly than; to excel in singing.

"In sweetness the nightingale [will] outsing him."—*Breton: Dignitie of Man*, p. 14.

**out-sit**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sit*.] To sit longer than; to sit beyond the time of.

**out-skin**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *skin*.] The external skin.

"The barke and outskin of a commonwealth."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Coronation*, v. i.

**out-skip**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *skip*, *v.*] To skip out of the reach of; to avoid; to escape by flight.

"Thou could'st outskip my vengeance."

Ben Jonson: *Sejanus*, ii.

**out-skirt**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *skirt*, *s.*] The part away from the middle, and on or near the edge or border of an area; border, precinct. (Generally in the plural.)

"From the remotest outskirts of the grove."

Wordsworth: *Naming of Places*, No. 6.

**out-slang**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *slang*, *v.*] To excel or exceed in the use of slang.

**out-sleēp**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *sleep*, *v.*] To sleep beyond.

"I fear we shall outsleep the coming morn."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. i.

**out-slide**, *v. i.* [English *out*, and *slide*, *v.*] To slide out or forward.

"At last our grating keels outslide  
Our good boat's forward swing."

J. G. Whittier.

**out-sling**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sling*.] To project to cast forth. (*H. More: Inmort. Soul*, II. iii. 5.)

**out-snatch**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *snatch*.] To seize violently. (*H. More: Life of the Soul*, i. 60.)

**out-soar**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *soar*.] To soar beyond.

**out-sound**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sound*, *v.*] To sound louder than; to exceed or surpass in sound.

"Every tongue's the clapper of a mill,  
And can outsound Homer's Gradus."

Cowley: *A Poetical Revenge*.

**out-span**, *v. i.* [Eng. *out*, and *Dut. spannen*=to yoke horses to; *span*=a team.] To unyoke a team of oxen from a wagon. (*South Africa*.)

"We turned off the velt on to the road—for no one is allowed to outspan on it."—*P. Gillmore: Great Thirst Land*, ch. viii.

**out-spān**, *s.* [OUTSPAN, *v.*] The rest of travelers in South Africa, when they unyoke their oxen and suspend their journey.

"During our mid-day outspan the halt was taken advantage of to get our rifles unpacked."—*P. Gillmore: Great Thirst Land*, ch. xiii.

**out-spar-kle**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sparkle*, *v.*] To sparkle more than; to exceed in sparkling. (*Beaumont: Psyche*, i. 84.)

**out-spēak**, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *out*, and *speak*.]

\***I. Intrans.**: To speak out or aloud.

2. **Trans.**: To exceed in speaking; to say or express more than.

"His treasure . . . outspeaks  
Possession of a subject."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

**out-speēd**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *speed*.] To excel in speed; to outstrip.

**out-spend**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *spend*, *s.*] An outlay, an expenditure.

**out-spēnd**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *spend*, *v.*] To exceed in expenditure; to spend more than.

"His successful struggles to outspend them all."—*Mrs. Trollope: Michael Armstrong*, ch. ii.

**out-spēnt**, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *spent*.] Exhausted, spent.

"Outspent with this long course,  
The Cossack prince rubb'd down his horse."

Byron: *Mazeppa*, iii.

**out-spin**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *spin*.] To spin out, to exhaust.

"His long-yarned life  
Were quite outspun."—*Ben Jonson: Epigram* 42.

**out-spōk-ēn**, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *spoken*.] Plain, free, or bold in speech; given to speaking one's mind freely; open, candid, frank.

"A remarkably independent and outspoken man."—*Law Magazine & Review*, Nov., 1859, p. 2.

**out-spōk-ēn-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *outspoken*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being outspoken; plainness, boldness, or freedom of speech or expression.

"Outspokenness probably had much more to do with his ill-success."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882, p. 278.

**out-spōrt**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *sport*, *v.*] To sport beyond.

"Let's teach ourselves that honorable stop  
Not to outsport discretion."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 3.

**out-sprēad**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *spread*.] To spread out, to extend. (Generally in the *pa. par.*)

"[He] kissed the little hands outspread."

Scott: *Rokeby*, 9.

**out-sprīng**, *v. i.* [Eng. *out*, and *spring*, *v.*] To spring or leap out.

"The fur outsprong  
Of all the helmes al about."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 460.

**out-sprūng**, \***out-sprong**, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *sprung*.] Sprung, descended.

"Æneas, one outsprong of Trojan blood."

Surrey: *Virgile; Æneis* iv.

**out-spūrn**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *spurn*.] To spurn away. (*Breton: Blessed Weeper*, p. 11.)

**out-stānd**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *out*, and *stand*, *v.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To stand out against; to withstand; to resist; to sustain.

"Never to outstand the first attack."—*Woodward*.

2. To stay beyond or longer than; to outstay.

"I have outstood my time."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 6.

**B. Intrans.**: To stand out from the main body; to project.

**out-stānd-īng**, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *standing*, *a.*] Remaining unpaid or uncollected; unsettled, not paid; as, outstanding debts.

**outstanding-term**, *s.*

*Law:* A term existing at law which might in equity be made attendant on an inheritance either by express declaration or by implication. (*Wharton*.)

**out-stāre**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *stare*, *v.*] To stare down; to outface; to stare out of countenance; to browbeat.

"I would outstare the sternest eyes."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 1.

**out-start-īng**, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *starting*, *a.*] Starting, leaping, or issuing out.

**out-stāy**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *stay*, *v.*]

1. To stay longer than; to continue a struggle longer than.

"Gerona outstayed the top-weight, and won cleverly."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. To stay beyond or longer than; to overstay.

"She had already outstayed her invitation."—*Macmillan's Magazine*, Oct., 1881, p. 409.

**out-stēp**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *step*, *v.*] To step or go beyond; to overstep; to exceed.

**out-stēp**, *a. & conj.* [OUTSTEP, *v.*]

**I. As adj.**: Lonely, solitary, retired. (*Prov.*)

\***II. As conj.**: Unless.

"Outstep the king be miserable."—*Heywood: Edward IV.*, p. 73.

**out-stōod**, *pa. par.* [OUTSTAND.]

**out-storm**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *storm*, *v.*] To exceed in storming or raging.

**out-strāin**, \***out-strēin**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *strain*, *v.*]

1. To surpass in exertion.

"Vivid John  
Quickly his fellow-traveler outstreined  
In ardor's race."

Beaumont: *Psyche*, xv. 144.

2. To stretch out. (*Southey: Thalaba*, iii.)

\***out-strāught** (*gh* silent), *pa. par. or a.* [OUTSTRETCH.]

**out-streēt**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *street*.] A street in the extremities or outskirts of a town.

**out-strētch**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *stretch*.]

1. To stretch or spread out; to extend, to expand.

"Thy royal hand  
Outstretched with benedictions o'er the land."

Longfellow: *Autumn*.

2. To stretch or measure to the end.

"Timon . . . hath outstretched his span."

Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, v. 3.

3. To extend or open to the utmost.

**out-strētch**, *s.* [OUTSTRETCH, *v.*] Reach, expanse, expansion.

"Its outstretch of beneficence  
Shall have a speedy ending on the earth."

R. Browning: *Balaustion's Adventure*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**ōut-stride**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *stride*, *v.*] To excel or surpass in striding.

**ōut-strike**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *strike*.]

1. To strike out.

"This sentence serves and that my hand *outstrikes*."  
*Drayton: Matilda to King John.*

2. To strike faster than.

"A swifter mean shall *outstrike* thought."  
*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 6.

**ōut-strip**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *strip*.] To outrun, to advance beyond, to exceed, to surpass, to leave behind.

"What we have of feeling most intense  
*Outstrips* our faint expression."  
*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. 158.

**outsuble**, **\*outsuble** (as **ōut-sūt-ēl**), *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *subtle*.] To exceed in craft or subtlety.

"The devil, I think,  
Cannot *outsuble* thee."  
*Beaum. & Flet.: Mons. Thomas*, iv. 2.

**ōut-sūck-ēn**, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *sucken*.] [MUL-TURE.]

**ōut-sūf-fēr**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *suffer*.] To exceed in suffering; to surpass in endurance of suffering.

**\*ōut-sūm**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *sum*.] To exceed in number.

"The prisoners of that shameful day *outsummed*  
Their victors."  
*Southey: Joan of Arc*, ii.

**\*ōut-sū-pēr-stī-tion**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *superstition*.] To be more superstitious than. (*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 8.)

**ōut-swear**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *swear*.] To exceed in swearing; to bear down by swearing.

"We'll *outswear* them, and *outswear* them too."  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 2.

**\*ōut-swēat**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *sweat*.] To sweat out, to work out.

"Let the fool *outswear* it, that thinks he has got a catch on't."  
*Beaum. & Flet.: Wit Without Money*, i. 1.

**\*ōut-sweēt-ēn**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *sweeten*.] To exceed or excel in sweetness; to smell more sweetly than.

"The leaf of eglantine, which not to slander,  
*Outsweeten'd* not thy breath."  
*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

**\*ōut-swēll**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *swell*, *v.*]

1. To exceed in swelling.

"The cheek  
*Outswell'd* the colic of bold Aquilon."  
*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5.

2. To overflow.

**\*ōut-swift**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *swift*.] To outstrip. (*Sylvester: Vocation*, §55.)

**ōut-swim**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *swim*.] To exceed in swimming or in any motion resembling swimming.

"Some on swift horseback to *outswim* the wind."  
*Sylvester: Maiden's Blush*, 595.

**\*ōut-syl-la-ble**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *syllable*.] To exceed in the number of syllables. (*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 406.)

**ōut-tāke**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *take*, cf. *except*.] To except, to omit, to pass over or by.

**\*ōut-tāke**, **\*owt-take**, *prep.* [OUTTAKE, *verb.*] Except.

**\*ōut-tāk-ēn**, *prep.* [Prop. the *pa. par.* of *outtake* (*q. v.*); the construction agrees exactly with the Latin ablative absolute, as in *excepto*=(this or that) being taken out, *i. e.*, except (this or that).] Except.

"It was full of cocadrilles *outtakene* in the forsaid monethes."  
*MS. Linc.*, A. I. 17, fo. 31.

**\*ōut-tāl-ēnt**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *talent*.] To excel or surpass in talent.

"Now *outargued*, *outtalented*."  
*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 84.

**ōut-tālk** (*l* silent), *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *talk*, *v.*] To exceed or overcome in talking; to talk down.

"This gentleman will *outtalk* us all."  
*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

**ōut-tēll**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *tell*.] To tell or reckon more than; to exceed the reckoning of.

"This is the place. I have *outtold* the clock,  
For hast."  
*Beaum. & Flet.: Coxcomb*, i. 1.

**ōut-tērm**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *term*, *s.*] Anything outward or superficial, as manner, or a slight remark

**ōut-thrōw**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *throw*.] To throw or cast out.

**ōut-thūn-dēr**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *thunder*.] To be louder than thunder; to exceed in noise. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 277.)

**ōut-tōil**, **\*out-toile**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *toil*.] To surpass in endurance of labor.

"The ox will *outtoile* him."  
*Breton: Dignitie of Man*, p. 14.

**\*ōut-tōiled**, *a.* [English *out*; *toil*; *-ed*.] Overworn; worn out.

"*Outtoiled* with traveling so far."  
*Holland: Camden*, ii. 130.

**ōut-tōngue**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *tongue*.] To bear down by noise or clamorous talk.

"My services, which I have done the signory,  
Shall *outtongue* his complaints."  
*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 2.

**\*ōut-tōp**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *top*.] To exceed by the top or head; to overtop.

"The treasurer began then to *outtop* me."  
*Cabbala: Lord Keeper to the Duke*, May 24, 1624.

**ōut-trāv-ēl**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *travel*.] To exceed in traveling, either in distance or in speed. (*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. x., ch. ii.)

**\*ōut-tūft**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *tuft*.] To puff out.

"Her smocke *outtuft* to show her levitee."  
*Davies: An Ecstasie*, p. 90.

**ōut-tūrn**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *turn*.] The amount of goods or produce turned out of a mine, factory, &c.

"The gross *outturn* would be above the average."  
*London Daily Telegraph*.

**\*ōut-twine**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *twine*.] To disentangle, to disengage, to extricate.

"He stopp'd,  
And from the wound the reed *outwined*."  
*Fairfax*.

**\*ōut-ū-sure** (*s* as *zh*), *v. t.* [English *out*, and *usury*.] To exceed in usury or usurious exactions.

**ōut-vāl-ue**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *value*.] To exceed in value.

"An earnest of expected joys, that *outvalues* and transcends all those momentary pleasures."  
*Boyle: Works*, i. 281.

**ōut-vēn-ōm**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *venom*.] To exceed in venom or poison; to be more venomous than.

"Glander . . . whose tongue  
*Outvenoms* all the worms of Nile."  
*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

**ōut-vie**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *vie*.] To exceed, to excel, to surpass.

**ōut-vig-il**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *vigil*.] To outwatch; to exceed in vigilance. (*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 490.)

**ōut-vil-lain**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *villain*.] To exceed or surpass in villainy.

"He hath *outvillain'd* villainy so far that the rarity redeems him."  
*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

**ōut-vōlce**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *voice*.] To exceed in noise or clamor; to sound louder than.

"Whose shouts . . . *outvoice* the deep-mouth'd sea."  
*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. (Introd.)

**ōut-vōte**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *vote*, *v.*] To exceed in the number of votes; to defeat by a majority of votes.

**ōut-wālk** (*l* silent), *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *walk*, *v.*] To walk longer, faster, or more than; to excel in walking.

"Yes and *out-walkt*,  
Yea, and *outwalked* any ghost alive."  
*Ben Jonson: Fortunate Isles, Masoue*.

**ōut-wāll**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *wall*.]

1. *Lit.*: The outside or external wall of a building or other structure.

2. *Fig.*: The outside, the exterior; to outward appearance.

**ōut-wārd**, **\*out-warde**, **\*ut-ward**, *adv.*, *a.* & *s.* [A. S. *ūteward*, *ūtewerd*, from *ūte*=out, and *weard*, a suffix denoting direction.]

A. *As adverb*:

1. To or toward the outside or exterior; outward.

"Ladde hyre *outward* of the chyrche."  
*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 339.

2. On the outside or exterior; outwardly.

"Grace ynough *outward* had he."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 8,300.

3. To foreign parts or countries.

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Forming or being situate on the outside or superficial part of anything; exterior, external; superficial, outside.

2. External; visible externally; showing, apparent.

"Her poor victim's *outward* throes  
Bear witness to his mental woes."  
*Scott: Rokeby*, i. 2.

3. Tending or directed toward the exterior or outside; as, an *outward* course.

\*4. Coming or derived from without; extrinsic, adventitious.

"An *outward* honor, for an inward toll."  
*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 4.

\*5. Foreign; not intestine; not domestic.

\*6. Public, civil; as opposed to religious.

"Chenaniah and his sons were for the *outward* business over Israel, for officers and judges."  
*1 Chronicles* xxvi. 29.

II. *Technically*:

\*1. *Geom.*: The same as exterior; as, an *outward* angle.

2. *Fort.*: The same as SALIENT (*q. v.*).

3. *Theol.*: Carnal, corporeal, fleshly; opposed to spiritual; as, the *outward* man.

\*C. *As subst.*: The external form; the exterior appearance.

"Outliving beauty's *outward*."  
*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 2.

**outward-bound**, *a.* Proceeding from a port or country; as, an *outward-bound* ship.

**ōut-wārd-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *outward*; *-ly*.]

1. Externally; on the outside, as opposed to inwardly.

"Chearful signes he shewed *outwardly*."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. xii. 35.

2. In appearance; not in reality or sincerity.

"For what almost could be *outwardly* done which these men did not do?"  
*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 1.

**ōut-wārd-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *outward*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being outward.

**ōut-wārdz**, *adv.* [Eng. *outward*, with *adv. suff.* -s.] Toward the outer parts; from the interior or inside; outward.

"The light falling on them is not reflected *outwards*."  
*Newton: Optics*.

**ōut-wāsh**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *wash*, *v.*] To wash out; to cleanse from.

**ōut-wāтч**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *watch*, *v.*] To watch longer than to watch till the disappearance of.

**ōut-wāy**, *s.* [English *out*, and *way*.] A way or passage out; an outlet

"Itself of larger size, distended wide,  
In divers streets and *outways* multiply'd."  
*P. Fletcher: Purple Island*, v.

**ōut-wēalth**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wealth*.] To exceed in wealth.

"They did so much *outwit* and *outwealth* us."  
*Garden: Tears of the Church*, p. 253.

**ōut-wēār**, **\*out-weare**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *wear*.]

1. To wear out.

"The Lord shall write it in a scroll  
That ne'er shall be *outworn*."  
*Milton: Psalm lxxxvii.*

2. To last longer than; to outlast.

"A calender for every yeare,  
That . . . time in durance shall *outweare*."  
*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; Deo.*

3. To waste, to spend.

"The sun is high, and we *outwear* the day."  
*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 2.

**ōut-wēār-ý**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *weary*, *v.*] To weary out; to wear out.

"T' *outweary* them through all their sins' variety."  
*Cowley: Davideis*, iv.

**\*ōut-wēēd**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *weed*, *v.*] To weed out; to extirpate as a weed.

"Wrath is a fire, and jealousy a weed;  
The sparks soon quench, the springing weed *out-weed*."  
*Spenser: (Todd)*.

**ōut-wēēp**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *weep*.] To weep more than; to exceed or surpass in weeping.

"Meantime he sadly suffers in their grief,  
*Outceeps* an hermit, and outprays a saint."  
*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, cclxi.

**ōut-wēigh** (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [English *out*, and *weigh*.]

1. *Lit.*: To exceed in weight or gravity; to weigh more than.

2. *Fig.*: To exceed or surpass in influence, importance, weight, or value.

"From you it comes, and this last grace *outweighs*."  
*Longfellow: Student's Tale*.

\***ōut-wēll**, *v. t.* & *i.* [Eng. *out*, and *well*, *v.*]

A. *Trans.*: To pour out.

"His fattie waves doe fertile slime *outwell*."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. i. 21.

B. *Intrans.*: To rise, spring, or issue out, as from a well.

"From virtue's fount the purest joys *outwell*."  
*Thomson: Castile of Indolence*, ii. 36.

**\*ōut-wēnd**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wend*.] To wend or go beyond. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. viii. 4.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūš. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł



**ōut-whīrl'**, *v. t.* [English *out*, and *whirl*.] To whirl faster than.

"Grieve to see thy wheel  
Of ceaseless change *outwhirled* in human life."  
Young: *Night Thoughts*, i. 217.

**ōut-whīne'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *whine*.] To whine louder and longer than.

**\*ōut-win'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *win*.] To win or find a way out of; to get out of.

"With thornes and barren brakes environed round,  
That none the same may easily *outwin*."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. i. 20.

**ōut-wīnd'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wind*, *v.*] To disentangle; to extricate by winding; to unloose. (*More: Life of the Soul*.)

**ōut-wīn-dōw**, **\*ōut-wīn-dēr**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *window*.] A projecting window; a bay window.

**ōut-wīng'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wing*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To move faster on the wing than; to outstrip in flying.

"As she attempts at words, his courser springs  
O'er hills and lawns, and even a wish *outwings*."  
Garth: *Ovid; Metamorphoses* xiv.

2. *Mil.*: To outflank. (*Cromwell to Lenthall*, Aug. 20, 1648.)

**ōut-wīt'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wit*.]

1. To defeat by superior ingenuity or cunning; to overreach; to cheat; to be or prove too clever for. [OUTKNAVE.]

\*2. To excel in ability. [OUTWEALTH.]

**ōut-wīth**, *prep.* [Eng. *out*, and *with*.] Outside of. (*Scotch*.)

**ōut-wōe'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *woe*.] To exceed in sorrow or woe.

**ōut-wōm'-ān**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *woman*.] To excel in womanly qualities.

"She could not be unmanned, no, nor *outwomaned*."  
Tennyson: *Queen Mary*, iii. 1.

**ōut-wōrk**, *s.* [Eng. *out*, and *work*, *s.*]

1. *Lit. & Fort. (pl.)*: Works included in the defense of a place, but outside the parapet.

"Stormed the *outworks* of his fortress."

Butler: *Hudibras*, iii. 1.

2. *Fig.*: Anything which acts as a guard or defense at a distance.

"The care of our *outworks*, the navy royal and shipping of our kingdom."—Bacon: *Advice to Sir George Villers*.

**ōut-wōrk'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *work*, *v.*] To work more or longer than; to surpass in work or labor.

**ōut-wōrn'**, *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *worn*.] Worn out, exhausted. (*Byron: Mazeppa*, ii.)

**ōut-wōrth'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *worth*.] To exceed in worth or value; to be of greater worth than. (*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 1.)

**\*ōut-wrēst'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *wrest*.] To wrest or take by violence; to extort.

**ōut-wrīte'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *write*.] To surpass or excel in writing.

**ōut-wrōught** (ought as *ât*), *a.* [Eng. *out*, and *wrought*.] Outdone; exceeded in efficacy; surpassed.

"*Outwrought* by your transcendent furies."

Ben Jonson: *Catiline*, iii.

**ōut-zā'-nŷ**, *v. t.* [Eng. *out*, and *zany*.] To exceed or surpass in buffoonery.

"Thou dost *outzany* Cokely."

Ben Jonson: *Epigram* 130.

**ōu-va'-rō-vīte**, *s.* [UWAROWITE.]

**ōu-vī-rān'-drā**, *s.* [Abbreviated from *ouviran-drana* (=wateryam), the Madagascar name of these plants.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Juncaginaceæ. [LATTICE-LEAF.]

**ov**, *pref.* [OVO.]

**ō'-vāl**. **\*o-vall**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *oval*; Fr. *ovale*, from Lat. *ovum*=an egg; Sp. *oval*; Ital. *ovale*.]

*A. As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Of the shape or figure of the outline of an egg; egg-shaped; elliptical.

II. *Bot.*: Having the figure of an ellipse.

*B. As subst.*: An egg-shaped figure, or a figure resembling an ellipse, but differing from it in not being symmetrical, being broader at one end than at the other.

**oval-chuck**, *s.*

*Lathe*: A chuck invented by Sharp, for oval or elliptic turning.

**oval-compass**, *s.* A compass for describing ovals.

**oval-file**, *s.* A file having an elliptical or oval cross-section. Used sometimes as a gulleting file.

**oval of Descartes, Cartesian-oval**, *s.*

*Math.*: A curve such that the simultaneous increments of two lines drawn from the generating point of the curve to two fixed points, have always to each other a constant ratio. If the ratio is equal to  $-1$ , the oval becomes an ellipse; if it is equal to  $+1$ , it is a hyperbola.

**ō-vāl'-bū-mēn**, *s.* [Pref. *ov-*, and Eng. *albumen*.] The albumen or white of an egg.

**ō-vā'-lī-a**, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of *ovalis*=belonging to an ovation, but used as if=oval.]

*Zoöl.*: The name given by Latreille, followed by Cuvier, &c., to those Læmodipoda which have the body oval with the segments transverse. Genus or sub-genus, *Cyamus* (q. v.).

**ō-vāl'-ī-form**, *a.* [Eng. *oval*; *i* connective, and *form*.] Oval, egg-shaped.

**ō'-vāl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *oval*; *-ly*.] In an oval manner or form, so as to be oval.

**\*ō'-vānt**, *a.* [Lat. *ovans*, pr. par. of *ovo*=to triumph.] Enjoying an ovation (q. v.). (*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 42.)

**ō-vār'-ī-ān**, **\*ō-vār'-ī-ān**, *a.* [Eng. *ovary*; *-an*, *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the ovary.

**ovarian-apoplexy**, *s.* [PELVIC-HÆMATOCELE.] **ovarian-cysts**, *s. pl.*

*Pathol.*: One of the three kinds of tumors occasionally arising in the ovary. It consists in the conversion of the gland, or of parts of it, into cysts. They may be, (1) simple or unilocular; (2) compound, multilocular, or proliferous; or (3) dermoid. The second is the most common form. Ovarian cysts tend to grow to a great size. They are often fatal within four years unless healed by a successful operation.

**ovarian-dropsy**, *s.*

*Pathol.*: Dropsy arising from the rupture of an ovarian cyst.

**ovarian-tumor**, *s.*

*Pathol.*: A tumor in the ovary, whether cystic, cancerous, fibrous, or solid, but especially a cystic tumor.

**ovarian-vesicles**, *s. pl.*

*Zoöl.*: The generative buds of the Sertularida. The same as GONOPHORES (q. v.).

**ō-vār'-ī-ōt'-ō-mīst**, *s.* [Eng. *ovariotomy*; *-ist*.] One who practices or is skilled in ovariectomy.

**ō-vār'-ī-ōt'-ō-mŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *ovary*, and Gr. *tomē*=a cutting.]

*Surg.*: The cutting an ovarian cyst out of the body. The operation is successful in about 90 per cent.

**ō-vār'-ī-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *ova*, pl. of *ovum*=an egg.] Consisting of eggs.

**ō-va-rī'-tis**, *s.* [Mod. Latin *ovar(ium)*; suff. *-itis* (q. v.).]

*Pathol.*: The same as OARITIS and OOPHORITIS (q. v.).

**ō-vār'-ī-ūm**, *s.* [Lat. *ovum* (pl. *ova*)=an egg.] An ovary (q. v.).

**ō'-vār-ŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *ovaire*; Sp. & Ital. *ovario*.]

1. *Bot.*: A hollow case placed at the base of the pistil, and containing one or more cells inclosing ovules. Called by Linnæus the Germen (q. v.). Its normal state is to be superior to the calyx; but in some cases it is adherent to the tube of the calyx, when it is called inferior. It may also be parietal (q. v.).

2. *Physiol.*: The organ in which the ova or germs of the future offspring are formed and temporarily contained. It consists of an outer fibrous coat and a parenchyma, or stroma. In the human female the right and left ovary are two oval compressed bodies, attached to the uterus by a narrow fibrous cord, and more slightly by the fimbriated ends of the Fallopian tubes, which admit of the passage of the ovum from the ovary to the uterus, and, if it becomes impregnated, it remains there until the embryo is fully developed.

**\*ō'-vār-ŷ**, *a.* [OVATION.] Pertaining to an ovation. (*Browne: Miscellany Tracts*, ii.)

**ō'-vāte**, **ō'-vāt-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *ovatus*, from *ovum*=an egg.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Egg-shaped, with the lower extremities broadest.

2. *Botany*: Egg-shaped, oblong, or elliptical; broader at the lower end, like the longitudinal section of an egg.

**ovate-acuminate**, *a.* [OVATO-ACUMINATE.]

**ovate-cylindrical**, *a.* [OVATO-CYLINDRACEOUS.]

**ovate-deltoid**, *a.* [OVATO-DELTOID.]

**ovate-lanceolate**, *a.* Between ovate and lanceolate (q. v.).

**ovate-oblong**, *a.* [OVATO-OBLONG.]

**ovate-rotundate**, *a.* [OVATO-ROTUNDATE.]

**ovate-subulate**, *a.* Between ovate and subulate (q. v.).

**ō-vā'-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ovationem*, accus. of *ovatio*=shouting, exultation, from *ovatus*, pa. par. of *ovo*=to shout.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.*: A lesser or minor triumph conceded to those who had gained an easy victory, or a victory over slaves. The general entered the city on foot, or, in later times, on horseback, attired in a simple *toga prætexta*, frequently unattended by troops, and the display terminated by the sacrifice of a sheep.

"The *ovation*, or minor triumph, is also stated to have had its origin in this war."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 22.

2. Any extraordinary and spontaneous exhibition of honor or respect paid to one who is a favorite of the public.

**ō-vā-tō-**, *prefix*. [Latin *ovatus*.] Ovate, egg-shaped.

**ovate-acuminate**, *a.* Egg-shaped and tapering to a point.

**ovate-cylindrical**, *a.* Egg-shaped, with a convolute cylindrical figure; ovate but elongated so as to approach the form of a cylinder.

**ovate-deltoid**, *a.* Triangularly egg-shaped.

**ovate-oblong**, *a.* Egg-shaped, but drawn out in length, between ovate and oblong.

**ovate-rotundate**, *a.* Roundly ovate; having a figure between an oval and a sphere.

**ōv'-en**, *s.* [A. S. *ofn*, *ofen*; cogn. with Dut. *oven*; Icel. *ofn*, *omn*; Sw. *ugn*; Ger. *ofen*; Goth. *auhns*.] A close chamber in which substances are baked, heated, or dried; a chamber in a stove or range in which food is baked. Ovens are used for various purposes, as the cooking of food, the baking of clay and ceramic ware, the annealing of glass, the roasting, annealing of iron, &c.

\*[To be in the same oven: To be in the same condition.]

**oven-bird**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: A popular name for any individual of the genus *Furnarius*.

"The *oven-birds* derive their name from the peculiar form of their nests. . . . The edifice . . . is built in the shape of a dome, the entrance being on one side, so as to present a decided resemblance to an ordinary oven."—Wood: *Illus. Nat. Hist.*, ii. 259.

**ōven-wood**, *s.* Brush-wood, small wood, such as was formerly used for heating ovens. (*Cowper: Needless Alarm*.)

**ō-vēn'-chŷ-ma**, *s.* [Lat. *ov(um)*, and Greek *enchyma*=an infusion.]

*Bot.*: The name given by Prof. Morren to oval cellular tissue, *i. e.*, tissue with oval cells. He makes it a division of parenchyma.

**\*ōv'-en-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *oven*, and *less*.] Destitute of or wanting an oven.

**\*o-ver**, **\*ovre**, *s.* [A. S. *ofer*; O. Dut. *oever*.] The shore.

"On the seis *ovre*."—Havelock, 321.

**ō'-vēr**, *prep., adv. & a.* [A. S. *ofer*; cogn. with Dut. *over*; Icel. *yfir*, *ofr*; Dan. *over*; Sw. *öfver*; Ger. *über*; O. H. Ger. *ubar*; Goth. *ufar*; Gr. *hyper*; Lat. *super*; Sansc. *upari*.] *Over* is frequently in poetry contracted into *o'er*, whether it stands alone, or as the first element of a compound.]

*A. As preposition:*

1. Above; in a higher position or place than; above the top or summit of; opposed to under or below.

"*Over* my altars hath he hung his lance."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 103.

2. Coming or reaching above the top of; as, The water is *over* my shoes.

3. Upon the surface of; upon or along the extent of.

4. During the whole time of; through; as, to keep corn *over* the winter.

5. Across; from one side to the other of; with verbs of motion or passage; as, to jump *over* a hedge.

6. Above in excellence, dignity, position, or value.

7. Above in authority, power, or influence.

"I will make thee ruler *over* many things."—Matthew xxv. 23.

8. Above; denoting superiority in a struggle or contest; upon.

9. Used to denote a state of being engaged in, or attentive to something.

"As the grim lion fawneeth *o'er* his prey."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 421.

10. Used to denote the cause or motive of an action.

"To weep *over* his country's wrongs."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iv. 3.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



11. With care, oversight, of anxiety for; with concern for, upon; as, to watch over a person's interest.  
12. In addition to; besides.  
13. Above, before.

"But O, o'er all, forget not Kilda's race."  
*Collins: On the Superstition of the Highlands.*

14. Upward of, more than; in excess of; as, He lost over a hundred pounds.

**B. As adverb:**

1. In excess; more than the proper or necessary quantity.

"He that gathered much had nothing over."—*Exodus* xvi. 18.

2. Excessively; too much; very, too, greatly; as, a task over difficult.

3. Above the top or brim.

"Good measure, pressed down and shaken together and running over."—*Luke* vi. 38.

4. From side to side; across, athwart; in width.

"A circular rim, about a foot over."—*Grew.*

5. From one side to another; with verbs of motion or passage; especially from one coast or shore to another.

"I'll over then to England."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., v. 3.*

6. From one side or person to another; by way of transfer.

"See him delivered o'er."

*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, i. 1.*

7. From one side to the other; as, to turn over; to roll over.

8. On or upon the surface, so as to cover it.

"Strew me over with maiden flowers."

*Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.*

9. Throughout; from beginning to end; fully, completely.

"I have heard it over, and it is nothing."

*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.*

10. At an end; past, finished.

"The feast was over in Branksome Tower."

*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 1.*

11. With repetition; again; another or a second time.

"I will have that subject newly writ o'er."

*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, i. 2.*

**C. As adjective:**

1. Upper, uppermost.

"His overest sloppe it is not worth a mite."

*Chaucer: C. T., 16, 101.*

2. Covering, outer; especially in composition; as, over-shoes, &c.

3. Superior, higher; as, an over-lord.

**D. As substantive:**

*Cricket:* A certain number of balls (usually five) delivered in succession by a bowler from one end, after which the fielders pass over to other places in the field, and the ball is bowled by another bowler from the other end.

"— was out leg-before from the last ball of the first over."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

- ¶ 1. *Over and above:* Besides; in addition.

"Moses took the redemption money of them that were over and above."—*Numbers* iii. 49.

2. *Over and over:*

- (1) Repeatedly; with repetition.

"I have told them over and over."

*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 3.*

- (2) Turning a complete somerset.

"Here o'er and o'er one falls."

*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.*

3. *Over again:* Once more; again.

4. *Over against:* Opposite; in front of.

"Over against this church stands a large hospital."—*Addison: On Italy.*

5. *All over:*

(1) So as to affect the whole of a surface in every part; completely.

(2) At an end; finished; as, It is all over with him.

6. *Over the left:* [LEFT, ¶ (1).]

7. *To put one over the door:* To turn one out.

**ō-vēr-a-bōund', v. i.** [Eng. over, and abound.] To be superabundant; to abound more than enough.

"The learned, never overabounding in transitory coin."—*Pope: Letters.*

**ō-vēr-āct', v. t. & i.** [Eng. over, and act, v.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To do, act, or perform to excess; as, to over-act a part.

\*2. To influence too much or unduly; to over-influence.

**B. Intransitive:** To act more than is necessary; to overdo things.

**ō-vēr-āc-tion, s.** [Eng. over, and action.] Excessive or exaggerated action.

**ō-vēr-āc-tive, a.** [Eng. over, and active.] Too active; active to excess.

**ō-vēr-af-fect', v. t.** [Eng. over, and affect.] To affect love or be disposed toward too much.

"Yet can I not so overaffect it."—*Bp. Hall: To Lord Bishop of Salisbury.*

**ō-vēr-āg'-i-tāte, v. t.** [Eng. over, and agitate.] To discuss too much or too frequently.

"A business so overagitated."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience, Dec. 3, case 7.*

**\*ō-vēr-āll, \*ō-vēr-āl, adv.** [Eng. over, and all.] Everywhere; altogether.

**ō-vēr-ālls, s. pl.** [OVERALL.]

**¶ Ordinary Language:**

1. Loose trousers of a light, stout material, worn over others by workmen, &c., to protect them from dirt, wet, &c.

2. Leggings. (*Blackmore: Lorna Doone, chap. xxxviii.*)

**II. Mil.:** The pantaloons used by cavalry. The name was formerly applied to the boot pulled over the trousers, then to the trousers which were leathered at the foot, and up the inside of each leg to the knee, and lastly, when this was done away with, to the pantaloons only.

**ō-vēr-ānx'-ī-ēt-ŷ, s.** [Eng. over, and anxiety.] The quality or state of being overanxious; excessive anxiety.

**ō-vēr-ānx'-ioūs (x as ksh), a.** [Eng. over, and anxious.] Too anxious; anxious to excess.

**ō-vēr-ānx'-ioūs-lŷ (x as ksh), adv.** [Eng. over-anxious; -ly.] In an overanxious manner; with excessive anxiety.

**ō-vēr-arch', v. t.** [Eng. over, and arch, v.] To hang over or cover like an arch; to form an arch over.

"Outspread branches overarch the glade."

*Cowper: Task, vi. 70.*

**ō-vēr-āwe', v. t.** [Eng. over, and awe, v.] To keep in awe by superior influence; to restrain by awe.

"To overawe the malcontents within the walls."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.*

**ō-vēr-āwed', pa. par. or a.** [OVERAWE.]

1. Restrained by awe or superior influence.

"The nations overawed, surcease to fight."

*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, xii. 1, 024.*

\*2. Regarded as possessing an excessive power of producing awe.

**\*ō-vēr-āw'-fūl, a.** [Eng. over, and awful.] Too full of awe; too much impressed with feelings of awe and reverence. (*Milton.*)

**\*ō-vēr-āwn', v.** [Eng. over, and awn(ing).] To overshadow.

"Above the depths four overawning wings

Bore up a little car."—*Southey: Thalaba, xii.*

**ō-vēr-bāl'-aņce, v. t.** [Eng. over, and balance, v.]

1. To more than balance; to weigh down; to exceed in weight, value, or importance; to preponderate, to outweigh.

"Deeds always overbalance words."—*South: Sermons, vol. vii., ser. 13.*

2. To destroy or lose the balance or equilibrium of; as, to overbalance one's self.

**ō-vēr-bāl'-aņce, s.** [Eng. over, and balance, s.] That which overbalances; anything which outweighs or exceeds other things in weight, value, or importance; something more than an equivalent.

"To give itself an overbalance from an equipoise."—*Edwards: Freedom of the Will, pt. ii., § 7.*

**ō-vēr-bār'-rēn, adj.** [Eng. over, and barren.] Excessively barren or unproductive.

"A plaine, moderately dry but yet not overbarren or sandy."—*Bacon: Hist. Life and Death.*

**\*ō-vēr-bāt'-tle, \*o-ver-bat-tel, a.** [Eng. over, and battle, a.] Too fertile; too productive. (*Hooker: Eccles. Polity, bk. v., § 3.*)

**ō-vēr-beār', v. t. & i.** [Eng. over, and bear, v.]

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. To bear down, to overpower, to overwhelm.

"[He] freshly looks, and overbears attain."

*Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. (Chorus.)*

2. To overcome by argument, entreaty, effrontery, &c.

\*3. To overbalance, to outweigh.

**B. Intransitive:** To bear too much fruit; to be too fruitful or prolific.

**ō-vēr-beār'-aņce, s.** [English overbear; -ance.] Annoyance. (*Davies.*) (The extract quoted might well bear the sense of imperiousness.)

"The same front of haughtiness, the same brow of overbearance."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality, i. 216.*

**ō-vēr-beār'-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [OVERBEAR.]

**A. Aspr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Bearing or pressing down by weight or number; overpowering.

2. Dogmatical, arrogant, haughty, imperious.

\***C. As subst.:** Overpowering weight or influence.

"The overbearings of passion."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica, ch. xxiii.*

**ō-vēr-beār'-īng-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. overbearing; -ly.] In an overbearing manner; haughtily, imperiously.

**ō-vēr-bēnd', v. t. & i.** [Eng. over, and bend.]

**A. Trans.:** To bend to excess; to apply too much in any direction. (*Bp. Hall: The Christian, § 3.*)

\***B. Intrans.:** To bend over.

**\*ō-vēr-bī'-as, v. t.** [Eng. over, and bias.] To influence unduly.

"Overbiased by their own private interests."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church, p. 180.*

**ō-vēr-bīd', v. t. & i.** [Eng. over, and bid.]

**A. Trans.:** To bid or offer too much for; to offer more than the value of.

"You have o'erbid all my past sufferings."

*Dryden: Spanish Friar, ii. 1.*

**B. Intrans.:** To bid too highly; to offer an excessive price.

"Take it, h'as overbidden by the sun: bind him to his bargain quickly."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Scornful Lady, ii. 1.*

**ō-vēr-bīde', v. i.** [A. S. oferbidan.] To remain or live after. (*Seven Sages, 1, 731.*)

**ō-vēr-bläck', v. t.** [Eng. over, and black.] To besmirch. (*Daniel: Hist. Eng., p. 6.*)

**ō-vēr-blōw', v. i. & t.** [Eng. over, and blow, v.]

\***A. Intransitive:**

1. To blow too violently.

2. To blow over; to be past its violence.

"Untill the blustering storme is overblowne."

*Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 10.*

**B. Transitive:**

\*1. *Ord. Lang.:* To blow away; to dissipate by, or as by wind.

"When this cloud of sorrow's overblown."

*Waller: Death of Lady Rich, 45.*

2. *Music:* A pipe is said to be overblown when the pressure of air forces it to speak an overtone, instead of its fundamental note.

**ō-vēr-blōwn' (1), a.** [Eng. over, and blown (2).] Having blossomed too fully; more than fully blown.

"Thus overblown and seeded, I am rather

Fit to adorn his chimney than his bed."

*Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Malta, iv. 1.*

**ō-vēr-blōwn' (2), pa. par. or a.** [OVERBLOW.]

**ō-vēr-bōard, \*over-boord, \*over-boorde, adv.** [Eng. over, and board, s.] Over the side of a ship; out of a ship; away. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"All of us sacrifice our sins, cast them overboard."—*Brinsley: A Groan for Israel, p. 24.*

¶ *To throw overboard:* To discard, to desert, to betray.

**ō-vēr-bōil', v. i.** [Eng. over, and boil.] To boil over or to excess. (*Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 69.*)

**ō-vēr-bōld', a.** [Eng. over, and bold.] Bold to excess, too bold; forward, impudent.

**ō-vēr-bōld'-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. overbold; -ly.] In an overbold manner.

"If overboldly we have borne ourselves."

*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.*

**ō-vēr-boōk'-īsh, a.** [Eng. over, and bookish.] Too much given to books or study.

"You must forsake

This overbookish humor." *Ford.*

**ō-vēr-bōrne', pa. par. or a.** [OVERBEAR.]

**ō-vēr-bōun'-tē-ōūs, a.** [Eng. over, and bounteous.] Bounteous or liberal to excess; too bountiful.

"Not to be overbounteous."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

**ō-vēr-bōw', v. t.** [Eng. over, and bow, v.] To bend or bow over; to bend in a contrary direction.

"The best way to straighten what is crooked is to over-bow it."—*Fuller.*

**ō-vēr-brēd', a.** [Eng. over, and bred (q. v.).] Too polite, exceedingly complaisant. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church, Pref., p. 6.*)

**ō-vēr-brēd', v. t. or i.** [Eng. over, and breed, v.] To breed to excess.

**ō-vēr-brīdġe, s.** [Eng. over, and bridge.] A bridge over a line of railway at a station connecting the platforms, or over a canal.

**ō-vēr-brīght' (gh silent), a.** [English over, and bright.] Too bright; bright to excess.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -tġon, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1.



**ō-vēr-brīm'**, *v. i.* [Eng. *over*, and *brim*.]

1. To flow or run over the brim or edge, as a liquid.

2. To be so full that the contents run or flow over the brim or edge; to overflow.

"Till the cup of rage o'erbrim."—Coleridge.

**ō-vēr-brīmmēd'**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *brimmed*.] Having too large or wide a brim.

**ō-vēr-brōw'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *brow*.] To hang over; to overhang.

"Where, tangled round the jealous steep,

Strange shades o'erbrow the valleys deep."

Collins: *Ode on the Poetical Character*.

**ō-vēr-build'**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *build*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To build over. (*Lit. & fig.*) (Cowper: *Task*, iii. 193.)

2. To build more on than there is room for, or than is required; as, The district is *overbuilt*.

**B. Intrans.:** To build more than is required, or than one's means will allow.

**ō-vēr-būlk'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *bulk*.] To overpower or overwhelm by excess of bulk; to bear down.

"Breed a nursery of like evil,

To overbulk us all." Shakesp.: *Troilus*, i. 3.

**ō-vēr-būr'-dēn**, **ō-vēr-būr'-thēn**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *burden*.] To load with too great a weight; to overload.

"The overburdened brain

Heavy with labor."—Longfellow: *To a Child*.

**ō-vēr-būr'-dēn-sōme**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *burdensome*.] Too burdensome; too heavy to bear.

"Think all carriages to be *overburdensome*."—Raleigh: *Hist. World*, bk. iv., ch. iii., § 11.

**ō-vēr-būrn'**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *burn*.]

**A. Trans.:** To burn to excess; to burn too much.

"Take care you *overburn* not the turf."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

**B. Intrans.:** To burn with too great zeal; to be overzealous.

**ō-vēr-buṣ'-y** (u as i), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *busy*.] Too busy.

**ō-vēr-buṣ'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *buy*.]

1. To buy to too great an extent.

2. To buy at too dear a price; to pay too dearly for. (Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 2.)

**ō-vēr-cān'-ō-py**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *canopy*.] To cover with or as with a canopy.

"Overcanopied with lush woodbine."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

**ō-vēr-cāp'-ā-ble**, *adj.* [Eng. *over*, and *capable*.] Over liable or prone to (Followed by *of*.)

"Overcapable of such pleasin' errors."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

**ō-vēr-cāre**, *s.* [Eng. *over* and *care*.] Excessive care.

"The very *overcare*

And nauseous pomp would hinder half the prayer."

Dryden: *Persius*, sat. ii.

**ō-vēr-cāre'-fūl**, *adj.* [Eng. *over*, and *careful*.] Too careful; careful to excess; overanxious.

"Foolish *overcareful* fathers."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV*, Pt. II., iv. 4.

**ō-vēr-cark'-īng**, *adj.* [Eng. *over*, and *carking*.] Overcareful, overanxious.

**ō-vēr-cār'-rŷ**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *carry*.]

**A. Transitive**

1. To carry too far or to excess.

"Less easy to be *overcarried* by ambition."—Hayward.

2. To go beyond; to overshoot.

"Playing the first hole homeward, he *overcarried* the green."—Field, Oct. 3, 1885.

**B. Intrans.:** To go to excess.

"Their appetite *overcarries* to a misconceit of a particular good."—Bp. Hall: *Select Thoughts*, p. 89.

**ō-vēr-carve'**, **\*ō-ver-kerve**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *carve*.] To cut across or over.

"The zodiack, the whiche is partie of the eight sphere, *overkerueth* the equinoctial."—Chaucer: *Conclusions of Astrolabie*.

**ō-vēr-cast'**, **\*ō-ver-kest**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *cast*, *v.*]

1. To darken, to cloud; to cover with gloom.

"The sky is *overcast*

With a continuous cloud."

Wordsworth: *Night Piece*.

2. To cover generally; to overspread.

3. To reckon or estimate at too high a figure or rate.

"The King, in his accompt of peace, and calmes, did much *overcast* his fortunes."—Bacon: *Henry VII*, p. 17.

4. To sew by running the thread over a rough edge; to oversew.

**ō-vēr-cast'**, *pa. par. or a.* [OVERCAST, *v.*]

**overcast-staff**, *s.*

*Shipwright*: A scale or measure employed to determine the difference between the curves of those timbers which are placed near the greatest breadth and those which are near the extremities of the keel.

**ō-vēr-cast'-īng**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *casting*.]

**\*I. Ord. Lang.:** A darkening, clouding, or obscuring; gloom.

"With the dark *overcasting* of superstitious copes and flaminical vestures."—Milton: *Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bookbind.*: The doubling of an edge of a single leaf or plate to be sewed in, so as to give a hold to the thread.

2. *Sewing*: Laying two edges of cloth together and whipping them by a thread which goes over and over. Used to prevent the raveling of the edges.

**ō-vēr-cāch'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *catch*.]

1. To overtake.

"[It] is the very door him *overcaught*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. vii. 31.

2. To deceive, to outwit.

**ō-vēr-cāu'-tious**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *cautious*.] Cautious or careful to excess.

**ō-vēr-cāu'-tious-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *cautiously*.] Too cautiously; with excess of caution or care.

**ō-vēr-čhānge'**, *s.* [English *over*, and *change*, *s.*] Excessive change; fickleness, versatility.

"Out of the *overchange* of nature."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Maid's Tragedy*, v.

**ō-vēr-čharge'**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *charge*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To charge or load to excess; to overload, to overburden, to oppress.

"With no rich viands *overcharged*."

Cowper: *Elegy* vi. (Trans.)

2. To load with too great or too heavy a charge, as a gun.

"Like an *overcharged* gun recoil."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV*, Pt. II., iii. 2.

3. To fill to excess; to saturate; to surcharge.

"*Overcharged* with never-ceasing rain."

Waller: *Instructions to a Painter*, 247.

4. To crowd; to fill too much.

5. To exaggerate; to overcolor; as, to *overcharge* a statement.

6. To charge too highly; to demand an excessive price from; to rate too high.

**B. Intrans.:** To charge too highly; to make an overcharge.

**ō-vēr-čharge**, *s.* [OVERCHARGE, *v.*]

1. An excessive charge, load, or burden.

2. A charge beyond what is proper, as of a gun.

3. A charge of more than is just or proper in an account.

**ō-vēr-čhēck**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *check*, *v.*] (See compound.)

**overcheck-bridle**, *s.*

*Harness*: A driving-bridle having a rein (the overcheck-rein) passing over the head of the horse, so as to draw the bit upward into the angle of the mouth.

**overcheck-rein**, *s.* [OVERCHECK-BRIDLE.]

**ō-vēr-čiv-il**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *civil*.] Unduly or excessively civil.

**ō-vēr-clēan'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *clean*, *v.*] To clean overmuch or to excess.

**ō-vēr-clīmb'** (*b* silent), *v. t.* [English *over*, and *climb*.] To climb over.

"This fatal gin thus *overclambe* our walles."

Surrey: *Virgil's Aeneid*, ii.

**ō-vēr-clōūd'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *cloud*, *v.*] To cover or overspread with clouds, to overcast.

"The silver empress of the night,

*O'erclouded*, glimmers in a fainter light."

Tickel: *The Phenix*.

**ō-vēr-clōy'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *cloy*.] To cloy; to fill to a surfeit.

"More than melodious are these words to me,

That *overcloy* my soul." Marlowe: *Dido*, iii. 2.

**ō-vēr-cōat**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *coat*, *s.*] A coat worn over the rest of the dress; a great-coat, a top-coat.

**ō-vēr-cōld**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *over*, and *cold*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. *Lit.*: Cold to excess; too cold.

2. *Fig.*: Cold or frigid to excess; too much wanting in warmth.

"He strikes smoothly with an *overcold* praise."—Bp. Hall: *Characterisms of Vices*, bk. ii.

**B. As subst.:** Excessive cold.

"Save it from *overheat* and *overcold*."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 411.

**ō-vēr-cōl'-ōr**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *color*, *v.*] To color to excess or too highly; to exaggerate.

**ō-vēr-cōme'**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *ofercuman*, from *ofer*=over, and *cuman*=to come.]

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. To come upon or over; to attack suddenly.

"Can such things be,

And *overcome* us like a summer's cloud?"

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

\*2. To spread over; to cover.

"The trees . . .

*O'ercome* with moss."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3.

3. To overpower, to vanquish, to conquer.

"With good

Still *overcoming* evil." Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 566.

\*4. To fill to overflowing.

"Th' unfallowed glebe

Yearly *o'ercomes* the granaries with stores."

Philips.

5. To have power, sway, or dominion over.

"He that *overcometh* his herte *overcometh* twies."—Chaucer: *Tale of Melibœus*.

6. To surmount; to get the better of.

**B. Intrans.:** To gain the victory; to be victorious.

"That thou mightest be justified in thy sayings, and mightest *overcome* when thou art judged."—Rom. iii. 4.

**ō-vēr-cōm'-ēr**, **\*ō-ver-com-mer**, *s.* [Eng. *overcom(e)*; *-er*.] One who overcomes; one who is victorious; a victor.

"Compelling as well the *overcomers* as the overcome to be his tributaries."—Brende: *Q. Curtius*, fol. 4.

**ō-vēr-cōm'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [OVERCOME.]

**ō-vēr-cōm'-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *overcoming*; *-ly*.] Like one who overcomes; like a victor; victoriously.

"Boldly and *overcomingly* dedicate to him such things as are not fit."—More: *Conj. Cabbala*, p. 73.

**ō-vēr-cōn'-fī-dēnce**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *confidence*.] The quality or state of being overconfident; excessive confidence.

**ō-vēr-cōn'-fī-dēnt**, *a.* [English *over*, and *confident*.] Confident to excess; too confident.

**ō-vēr-cōn'-fī-dēnt-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *confidently*.] In an overconfident manner; with excess of confidence.

**ō-vēr-cost'-lŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *costly*.] Unduly or excessively costly.

"In *overcostly*, effeminate . . . apparel."—Prynne: *Histrio-Mastix*, v. 7.

**ō-vēr-cōunt'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *count*, *v.*]

1. To rate or reckon above the true value.

"Thou know'st how much

We do *o'ercount* thee."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 6.

2. To outnumber.

**ō-vēr-cōv'-ēr**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *cover*, *v.*]

To cover completely over.

"*O'ercover'd* quite with dead men's rattling bones."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 1.

**\*ō-vēr-crāw'**, *v. t.* [OVERCROW.]

**ō-vēr-crēd'-ū-loūs**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *credulous*.] Too credulous; trusting or believing too easily or readily.

"Wisdom plucks me

From *overcredulous* haste."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

**\*ō-vēr-crit'-ic**, *s.* [English *over*, and *critic*.] A hypercritical. (Fuller: *Worthies*, i. 295.)

**ō-vēr-crōw'**, **\*ō-vēr-crāw'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *crow*, *v.*]

1. To crow over; to triumph over; to overpower.

"The potent poison quite *o'ererows* my spirit."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, v. 2.

2. To insult.

"Then gan the villein him to *overcrow*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. ix. 50.

**ō-vēr-crōwd'**, *v. t.* [English *over*, and *crowd*.] Temporarily or permanently to crowd a number of persons into accommodation too small to admit of their health or comfort.

"The evil which confronts us is not merely that the existing houses are *overcrowded* or bad in quality."—Saturday Review, Feb. 3, 1883, p. 137.

**ō-vēr-cūn'-nīng**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *cunning*.] Unduly or excessively cunning; cunning to excess.

**ō-vēr-cūr'-ī-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *curious*.] Unduly or excessively curious; curious or nice to excess.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**ō-vēr-cūr'-tain**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *curtain*.] To cover, to shade, to obscure.

"To see how sins *o'ercurtained* by night."  
*Brathwayt: Nature's Embassie.*

**ō-vēr-dāre**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *dare*.]

1. To dare rashly or to excess.

"And danger *overdares*."

*Warner: Albion's England*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

2. To daunt. (*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, xx. 116.)

**\*ō-vēr-dark'**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *dark*.] Till after dark.

**ō-vēr-dāte**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *date*, *v.*] To date or reckon past the correct or proper time.

"He also redeemed his *overdated* minority."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*.

**ō-vēr-dēal**, *s.* [English *over*, and *deal*.] The amount over; the excess.

"The *overdeal* in the price will be double."—*Holland*.

**ō-vēr-dēar'**, *\*o-ver-dere*, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *dear*.] Too dear. too costly too highly prized.

"Dangerous in their *overdear* fruition."—*Bishop Hall: Contention*, § 7.

**\*ō-vēr-dēed**, **\*ō-vēr-dēde**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *deed*.] Exaggeration. (*Owl and Nightingale*, 352.)

**\*ō-vēr-dēep**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *deep*.] Too deep; hence, holding too much, too full.

"Health and reason are drowned in *overdeep* cups."—*Bishop Hall: Christian Moderation*, bk. i., § 7.

**ō-vēr-dēl-i-çate**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *delicate*.] Too delicate or nice; overnice.

**\*ō-vēr-dīght** (*gh* silent), *adj.* [Eng. *over*, and *dight*.] Covered over, decked over, overspread.

"To sinful men with darkness *overdight*."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. viii. 34.

**o-vēr-dō**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *do*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To do to excess; to exaggerate; to overact; to carry to excess.

"I would have such a fellow whipped for *overdoing* Termagant."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

\*2. To excel or surpass in performance; to outdo.

"Should . . . almost *overdo* the deeds of Lancelot."  
*Tennyson: Lancelot and Elaine*, 468.

3. To do to excess in cooking; to boil, bake, or roast too much.

"When the meat is *overdone*, lay the fault upon your lady who hurried you."—*Swift: Instructions to Servants*.

4. To fatigue by overexertion or overwork.

**B. Intrans.:** To do too much; to labor too hard. (*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 8.)

**ō-vēr-dō-ēr**, *s.* [English *overdo*; *-er*.] One who does more than is necessary or expedient. (*Richardson: Grandison*, v. 50.)

**ō-vēr-dōse**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *dose*, *v.*] To dose too much or to excess.

**ō-vēr-dōse**, *s.* [English *over*, and *dose*, *s.*] Too great a dose, an excessive dose.

**ō-vēr-draft**, *s.* [English *over*, and *draft* (*q. v.*).] An amount overdrawn on an account at a bank.

**ō-vēr-drāw'**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *draw*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To represent in an exaggerated manner in writing, action, speech, or a picture; to overdo, to exaggerate.

2. To draw upon for a larger sum than is due, or than is standing to one's credit; as, to *overdraw* one's account at a bank.

**B. Intrans.:** To draw upon one's account for a larger sum than is standing to its credit.

"She might have thought she could *overdraw*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**ō-vēr-drāwn'**, *pa. par. or a.* [OVERDRAW.]

**\*ō-vēr-dreēp'**, *v. trans.* [OVERDRIP.] To overshadow.

"Th' aspiring nettles shall no longer *overdreep* the best hearbs."—*Nashe: Pierce Penniless*. (1592.)

**ō-vēr-drēss'**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *dress*, *v.*] To dress too much; to dress, adorn, or deck out to excess.

"Nor *overdress*, nor leave her wholly bare."  
*Pope: Moral Essays*, iv. 52.

**ō-vēr-drīnk'**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *drink*, *v.*] To drink to excess. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 479.)

**\*ō-vēr-drip'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *drip*, *v.*] To overhang (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 132.)

**ō-vēr-drive'**, *\*o-ver-dryve*, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *drive*, *v.*] To drive too hard or fast, or beyond strength

"The flocks and herds with young, if men should *overdrive* one day, all will die."—*Genesis xxxiii. 13*.

**\*ō-vēr-drōp'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *drop*, *v.*] To overshadow (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 22.)

**\*ō-vēr-drownēd'**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *drowned*.] Drowned, drenched, or wetted too much.

"Casting round her *overdrownēd* eyes."  
*Brown: Britannia's Pastorals*, ii. 1.

**ō-vēr-drȳ**, *adj.* [Eng. *over*, and *dry*, *a.*] Too dry

**ō-vēr-drȳ**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *dry*, *v.*] To dry too much.

"Meats condite, powdered and *overdried*."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*.

**ō-vēr-dūe**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *due*.]

1. Past or beyond the date on which it is due; as, an *overdue* bill.

"Other *overdue* obligations in the hands of German creditors."—*London Globe*.

2. Past or behind the date assigned or expected; as, an *overdue* ship.

**ō-vēr-dȳe'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *dye*, *v.*] To dye too much or too deeply; to dye over.

"Were they false  
As *o'erdyed* blacks."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

**ō-vēr-ēa'-gēr**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *eager*.] Too eager.

"*Overeager* pursuits of these recreations."—*Goodman: Winter Evening Conf.*, p. 1.

**ō-vēr-ēa'-gēr-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *eagerly*.] Too eagerly; with too great eagerness.

"Whiles we do *overeagerly* reach after what we have not."—*Bishop Hall: Balm of Gilead*, § 2.

**ō-vēr-ēa'-gēr-nēss**, *s.* [English *over*, and *eagerness*.] The quality or state of being overeager; excessive eagerness.

**ō-vēr-ēar'-nēst**, *a.* [English *over*, and *earnest*.] Too earnest, ill-humored, severe.

"You are *overearnest* with your Brutus."  
*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.

**ō-vēr-ēar'-nēst-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *earnestly*.] Too earnestly; with too great earnestness.

**ō-vēr-ēar'-nēst-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *earnestness*.] The quality or state of being overearnest; excessive earnestness or zeal.

**ō-vēr-ēat'**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *eat*.]

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. To eat or gnaw all over.

2. To surfeit with eating. (With a reflexive pronoun; as, to *overeat* one's self.)

**B. Intrans.:** To eat to excess.

**\*ō-vēr-ēmp'-tȳ**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *empty*, *v.*] To make too empty.

"Which might *overempty* their husbands' purses."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

**\*ō-vēr-ēn-rīch'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *enrich*, *v.*] To make wealthy to excess. (*J. S. Mill*, in *Annan-dale*.)

**ō-vēr-ēst**, *a.* [OVER.] Topmost, highest.

**ō-vēr-ēs'-tī-māte**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *estimate*, *s.*] An estimate which is too high; an excessive estimate or valuation.

**ō-vēr-ēs'-tī-māte**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *estimate*, *v.*] To estimate or value too highly; to overvalue.

**ō-vēr-ēx-çī'-tēd**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *excited*.] Too much excited.

**ō-vēr-ēx-çite'-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *excitement*.] The quality or state of being overexcited; excess of excitement.

**ō-vēr-ēx-ēr'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *exertion*.] Too great exertion.

**ō-vēr-ēx-quiš'-ite**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *exquisite*.] Too nice, curious, or exact; overcareful, overnice.

"Peace, brother, be not *overexquisite*."  
*Milton: Comus*, 359.

**\*ō-vēr-ēye'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *eye*.]

1. To superintend, to oversee, to overlook.

2. To see, to observe, to notice.

"Within this eight hours I took leave of him,  
And *overeyed* him."  
*Baum. & Flet.: Wild Goose Chase*, i. 1.

**ō-vēr-fāçe'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *face*, *v.*]

1. To outface, to abash. (*Bradford: Works*, i. 45.)

2. To cheat.

**ō-vēr-fāll**, *\*o-ver-fal*, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *fall*, *s.*]

\*I. *Ord. Lang.*: A cataract, a waterfall.

"Those that dwell near the *overfalls* of Nilus."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. iii., § 7.

II. *Nautical*:

1. A dangerous bank or shoal lying near the surface of the sea.

2. A rippling or race in the sea, where, by the peculiarities of the bottom, the water is impelled with immense force, especially when the wind and tide or current set strongly together. (*Smyth*.)

**\*ō-vēr-fāme'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *fame*, *v.*] To exaggerate.

**ō-vēr-far**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *far*.] Too far; to too great a length.

"I could not with such estimable wonder *overfar* believe that."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

**ō-vēr-fa-tigue'**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *fatigue*, *s.*] Too great or excessive fatigue; exhaustion.

**ō-vēr-fa-tigue'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *fatigue*, *v.*] To fatigue too much; to exhaust with fatigue.

**ō-vēr-fāwn'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *fawn*, *v.*] To flatter grossly. (*Breton: Mother's Blessing*, xliii.)

**ō-vēr-fēd'**, *pa. par. or a.* [OVERFEED.]

**ō-vēr-feēd'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *feed*, *v.*] To feed too much; to surfeit with food.

"He spends his little span; and *overfeeds*  
His crammed desires with more than nature needs."  
*Dryden: Lucretius*, ii.

**ō-vēr-fiērçe'**, *\*o-ver-ferce*, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *fierce*.] Too fierce.

"Nor overmeke nor *overferce* he was."

*Vncertaine Auctors: Praise of Measure Keeping*.

**ō-vēr-fill'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *fill*.] To fill to excess or overflowing; to surcharge.

**ō-vēr-fine'-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *fineness*.] Excessive fineness or nicety; affected refinement.

**ō-vēr-fīsh'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *fish*, *v.*] To fish to excess; to fish so as unduly to diminish the stock of fish in.

"The *overfished* waters of his country."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

**ō-vēr-flōat'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *float*, *v.*] To overflow, to deluge, to inundate.

"The town is filled with slaughter, and *o'erfloats*,  
With a red deluge, their increasing moats."  
*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, x. 34.

**ō-vēr-flōur'-īsh**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *flourish*.]

1. To make an excessive or undue flourish or display of.

2. To varnish over; to adorn superficially.

"Empty trunks *o'erflourished* by the devil."  
*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

**ō-vēr-flōw'** (past par. *overflowed*, *\*overflown*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *oferflōwan*, from *ofer*=over, and *flōwan* (pt. t. *fleōw*, pa. par. *flōwen*)=to flow.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To flow or spread over; to overspread, to inundate; to cover with water or other fluid.

"A narrow foord, to them well knowne . . .  
And now by fortune it was *overflowne*."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. v. 17.

2. To overspread or cover, as with a liquid.

"Till the beauty of its stillness  
*Overflowed* me like a tide."  
*Longfellow: River Charles*.

3. To fill so as to run over; to fill beyond the brim.

"New milk that all the winter never fails,  
And all the summer *overflows* the pails."  
*Dryden: Virgil; Ecl.* ii. 28.

4. To overspread or overrun, like a flood; to deluge, to swamp.

"The Scythians, at such time as the northern nations  
*overflowed* all Christendom, came down to the sea coast."  
—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

5. To pour out; to overflow with.

"Such brooks are welcome to me, that *o'erflow* such liquor."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To flow over the brim, banks, sides, &c.

2. To be so filled that the contents run over the brim, banks, sides, &c.

"Good mesure and wel filled, and shakun togider and *overflouynge*."—*Wycliffe: Luke* vi.

3. To be so full as not to be able to contain itself; to swell over.

"Here cares redouble; loue doth rise and rage againe,  
And *ouerflowes* with swelling stormes of wrath."  
*Surrey: Virgil's Æneid*, iv.

4. To be exuberant; to exuberate.

"We write in sand, our language grows,  
And like the tide our work *o'erflows*."  
*Waller: Of English Verse*.

5. To be overwet; to be drowned or deluged; to be saturated.

"When heaven doth weep, doth not the earth *o'erflow*?"  
*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iii. 1.

**ō-vēr-flōw**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *flow*, *s.*]

1. A flowing over, as of water or other fluid; an inundation.

"After every *overflow* of the Nile there was not always a mensuration."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins*.

2. Such a quantity as runs over; an exuberance, a superabundance.

"This stream, through muddy passages . . .  
Thy *overflow* of good converts to bad."  
*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, v. 3.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -çion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -çious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle. &c. = beç, deç.



**overflow-service, overflow-meeting, s.** A supplementary service or meeting held because the building in which such service or meeting was to take place, is already full.

"The chapel not being able to hold this large number, overflow services were held in various parts of the grounds."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**ō-vēr-flōw'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [OVERFLOW, v.]**

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Flowing over, as water over the banks of a river.
2. Full to overflowing; completely full; exuberant.

"Oh, listen! for the vale profound  
Is overflowing with the sound."

Wordsworth: *Solitary Reaper*.

C. *As substantive:*

1. An overflow, an inundation.
2. Superabundance, exuberance; more than fullness.

"The antechambers and galleries were soon filled to overflowing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iv.*

**ō-vēr-flōw'-īng-lȳ, adv. [Eng. overflowing; -ly.]** In an overflowing manner or degree; to overflowing; exuberantly, superabundantly.

"His goodness pressed him to impart the goods which he so overflowingly abounds with."—*Boyle: Works, i. 270.*

**ō-vēr-flōwn', \*ō-vēr-flōwne', pa. par. or adj. [OVERFLOW, v.]**

**ō-vēr-flūsh', v. t. [Eng. over, and flush, v.]** To flush to excess.

**ō-vēr-flūt'-tēr, v. t. [Eng. over, and flutter.]** To flutter or hover over.

"Already this hot cock in bush and tree,  
In field and tent, o'erflutters his next hen."

Donne: *Progress of the Soul*.

**†ō-vēr-flūx, s. [Eng. over, and flux.]** An overflow; excess, exuberance.

"An overflux of youth."

Ford.

**ō-vēr-flȳ', v. [Eng. over, and fly, v.]** To fly over or across; to cross or pass by flying.

"And made me wings wherewith to overfly  
The narrow circus of my dungeon wall."

Byron: *Lament of Tasso, i.*

**ō-vēr-fōnd', a. [Eng. over, and fond.]** Fond to excess; too fond; doting.

"Overfond of the shepherd's daughter."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 2.*

**ō-vēr-fōnd'-lȳ, adv. [Eng. over, and fondly.]** In an overfond manner; too fondly; with excessive fondness.

"Lest Israel overfondly led  
In rating worth when envy leaves the dead."

Parnell: *Gift of Poetry*.

**ō-vēr-fōrce, s. [Eng. over, and force, s.]** Excessive force; violence.

"His javelin seem'd to take,  
But fail'd with overforce and whizz'd above his back."

Dryden: *Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.*

**ō-vēr-for'-ward, adj. [English over, and forward, a.]** Too forward; forward to excess.

**ō-vēr-for'-ward-nēss, s. [Eng. over, and forwardness.]** The quality or state of being overforward; excessive forwardness; officiousness.

"An overforwardness in courts to give countenance to frivolous exceptions."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

**ō-vēr-frāught' (gh silent), pa. par. or a. [OVER-FREIGHT.]**

**ō-vēr-free', adj. [Eng. over, and free, a.]** Too free; free to excess.

**ō-vēr-free'-lȳ, adv. [Eng. over, and freely.]** In an overfree manner; with too much freedom; too freely.

"Though we may easily play the prodigals in parting (overfreely) with our gifts."—*Boyle: Works, i. 255.*

**ō-vēr-frēight' (gh silent), v. t. [Eng. over, and freight, v.]** To freight or load too heavily; to overload; to overburden. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"I saw, I had Love's pinnace overfraught."

Donne: *Air and Angels*.

**ō-vēr-frēt', v. t. [Eng. over, and fret.]** To cover with fretwork.

**ō-vēr-frieze', \*ō-ver-fryse, v. t. [English over, and frieze, v.]** To cover over or overlay with, or as with, a frieze.

**\*ō-vēr-frōnt', v. t. [Eng. over, and front, v.]** To confront; to withstand.

**ō-vēr-frūt'-fūl, a. [Eng. over, and fruitful.]** Too fruitful; fruitful to excess; too prolific or luxuriant.

"The labour of rhyme bounds and circumscribes an overfruitful fancy."—*Dryden: Of Dramatic Poesie.*

**ō-vēr-fūll', a. [Eng. over, and full.]** Too full; filled to overflowing; surfeited.

"Being overfull of self-affairs,  
My mind did lose it."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.*

**ō-vēr-gāng'-ēr, s. [Eng. over, and ganger.]** One who escapes. (*Hampole.*)

**ō-vēr-gār'-rī-šōn, v. t. [Eng. over, and garrison, v.]** To garrison to excess.

**ō-vēr-gāze', v. t. [Eng. over, and gaze, v.]**

1. To look over; to overlook.
2. To look at excessively, so as to dazzle the eye. (*Breton: Melancholike Humours, p. 13.*)

**ō-vēr-gēt', v. t. [Eng. over, and get.]**

1. To reach; to overtake; to catch up with and pass.
2. To get over; to recover from the effects of.

"We want happiness, together, mother, to enable us to overget the past."—*Mrs. Henry Wood: East Lynne, ch. xxii.*

3. To get the better of; to overreach; to outwit.

**ō-vēr-gīld', v. t. [Eng. over, and gild.]** To gild over; to cover with gold or gilding.

"It was of laton overgylte."—*Gower: C. A., viii.*

**ō-vēr-gīrd', v. t. [Eng. over, and gird.]** To gird, bind, or constrain too closely.

"The fruitful bosom of the Earth, thus overgirded by your imprisonment."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government, bk. ii.*

**ō-vēr-gīve', v. t. [Eng. over, and give.]** To give over; to surrender.

"To the Saxons overgive their government."

Spenser: *F. Q., II. iii. 41.*

**ō-vēr-glād, a. [Eng. over, and glad.]** Unduly or excessively glad.

**ō-vēr-glance', v. t. [Eng. over, and glance, v.]** To glance over; to look over hastily or cursorily.

"I will overglance the superscript."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, iv. 2.*

**\*ō-vēr-glāze', v. t. [Eng. over, and glaze.]** To hide inferior materials with something of a better quality. (*Greene: Quip for an Upstart Courtier.*)

**ō-vēr-glīde', \*ō-ver-glyde, v. t. [Eng. over, and glide.]** To glide over.

"[That sonne] whose glaunsing light the cords dyd overglyde."—*Wyatt: Ps. 32. The Auctor.*

**ō-vēr-gloōm', v. t. [Eng. over, and gloom.]**

1. To cover or overspread with gloom; to render gloomy.
2. To overshadow. (*Coleridge: To Cottle.*)

**ō-vēr-glūt', a. [Eng. over, and glut.]** Overfed.

"While epicures are overglut, I ly and starve for food."—*Breton: Melancholike Humours, p. 9.*

**ō-vēr-gō', v. t. & i. [Eng. over, and go.]**

A. *Transitive:*

1. To go beyond; to exceed; to pass.

"The bounds once overgone that hold men in,  
They never stay."—*Daniel: Civil Wars, iv.*

2. To exceed; to surpass; to go beyond.

3. To pass over; to cover.

"A large cloude hem ouerwent."—*Gower: C. A., v.*

4. To pass or travel over.

"Many weary miles you have o'ergone."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.*

5. To weigh down; to oppress.

"Sad-hearted men, much overgone with care."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 5.*

B. *Intrans.:* To pass by; to go by.

"The erle ansuerd nouht, he lete that word ouergo."

Robert de Brunne, p. 220.

**ō-vēr-gone', pa. par. or a. [OVERGO.]**

**ō-vēr-gorge', v. t. [Eng. over, and gorge, v.]** To gorge to excess; to stuff.

"Such as long power and overgorged success  
Concentrates into all that's mercurious."

Byron: *Lara, ii. 7.*

**†ō-vēr-grāce', v. t. [Eng. over, and grace, v.]** To honor unduly or excessively.

"But that you think to overgrace me with  
The marriage of your sister, troubles me."

Beaum. & Flet.: *King and No King, i. 1.*

**\*ō-ver-grasset, \*ō-ver-grast, \*ō-ver-graste, a. [Eng. over, and grass.]** Overgrown or covered with grass.

"For they bene like fowle wagmoires overgrast."

Spenser: *Shepherds Calender; Sept.*

**ō-vēr-great', \*ō-ver-gret, a. [Eng. over, and great.]** Too great; great beyond measure.

**ō-vēr-greāt'-nēss, s. [Eng. over, and greatness.]** The quality or state of being over-great; excessive or undue greatness.

**ō-vēr-greēd'-ȳ, adj. [Eng. over, and greedy.]** Excessively or unduly greedy.

"The commonwealth is sick of their own choice,  
Their overgreedy love hath surfeited."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 3.*

**ō-vēr-greēn', v. t. [Eng. over, and green.]**

1. *Lit.:* To cover with verdure.
2. *Fig.:* To embellish; to color favorably.

"You o'ergreen my bad, my good allow."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet, 112.*

**ō-vēr-grōss, a. [Eng. over, and gross.]** Gross to excess; too gross.

"It must be such a fatness . . . as is not overgross."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist., § 630.*

**ō-vēr-grōw', v. t. & i. [Eng. over, and grow.]**

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cover with vegetation. (Generally in the pa. par.)

"Corn overgrown by weeds."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece, 281.*

\*2. To grow or rise beyond or over.

"If the binds be very strong and much overgrow the poles, some advise to strike off their heads with a long switch."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

\*3. To weigh down; to oppress. (*Cibber: Love Makes the Man.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To grow beyond the natural or proper size.

**ō-vēr-grōwn', pa. par. or a. [OVERGROW.]**

**ō-vēr-grōwth, s. [Eng. over, and growth.]**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Excessive or exuberant growth.

"A sequent king, who seeks  
To stop their overgrowth."—*Milton: P. L., xii. 166.*

†2. *Bot.:* A tissue consisting of elevated cushion-shaped masses of cells formed over the surface of a wound in the stem of a plant, as, for instance, when a branch is cut off. (*Thomé.*)

**\*ō-vēr-hāil', \*ō-ver-hale, v. t. [OVERHAUL.]**

1. To drag or draw over.

"The frosty night  
Her mantle black thro' heaven gan overhale."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calender; Jan.*

2. To overhaul; to examine.

**ō-vēr-hānd, adv., a. & s. [Eng. over, and hand.]**

A. *As adv.:* With the hand uppermost; with the knuckles upward; with the arm above the shoulder; as, in cricket, to bowl overhand.

B. *As adj.:* Delivered with the arm above the shoulder; as overhand bowling.

C. *As subst.:* The upper hand; superiority, mastery.

"He had gotten thereby a great overhand on me."—*Sir T. More: Works, p. 965.*

**ō-vēr-hānd'-ēd, a. [Eng. over, and handed.]** Overhand.

**ō-vēr-hān'-dle, v. t. [Eng. over, and handle.]** To handle, discuss, or mention too much or too frequently.

"Your idle overhanded theme."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis, 770.*

**ō-vēr-hāng', v. t. & i. [Eng. over, and hang.]**

A. *Transitive:*

1. To hand, project, or impend over.

"Beside a poplar that o'erhangs the flood."

Fawkes: *Statius, bk. ix.*

2. To impend over.

"Look, to thy terror, what o'erhangs thee."

Beaum. & Flet.: *The Prophetess, v. 1.*

B. *Intrans.:* To hang, impend, or jut over.

"The rest was craggy cliff that overhung  
Still as it rose, impossible to climb."

Milton: *P. L., iv. 547.*

**ō-vēr-hāng, s. [OVERHANG, v.]** A projecting portion; a projection.

"The tapering elliptical stern has a modern overhang."—*Century Magazine, Aug., 1882, p. 603.*

**ō-vēr-hāp'-pȳ, a. [Eng. over, and happy.]** Too happy.

"Happy, in that we are not overhappy."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet, ii. 2.*

**ō-vēr-hard'-en, v. t. [Eng. over, and harden.]** To harden too much; to make too hard.

**ō-vēr-hard'-ȳ, a. [English over, and hardy.]** Unduly hardy or daring; rash, over-confident.

"He was overhardy, the Danes he gan assaile."

Robert de Brunne, p. 23.

**ō-vēr-hāste, s. [Eng. over, and haste, s.]** Too great haste; excess of haste.

"We would not have those that read this worke of Sylva Sylvarum account it strange, or thinke that it is an overhaste, that we have set down particulars untried."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist., § 525.*

**ō-vēr-hāst'-ī-lȳ, adv. [Eng. over, and hastily.]** Too hastily; with undue or excessive haste; precipitately.

"Not to march away overhastily from the place."—*Raleigh: Hist. World, bk. v., ch. i., § 3.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**ō-vēr-hāst'-ī-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *hastiness*.] The quality or state of being overhasty; undue or excessive haste.

"If the duke's *overhastiness* did not turn to his disadvantage."—*Reresby: Memoirs*, p. 129.

**ō-vēr-hāst'-y**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *hasty*.] Too hasty; precipitate, rash.

**ō-vēr-hāul'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *haul*.]

1. To turn over thoroughly for examination; to make a thorough examination of with a view to repairs, if necessary.

2. To go through or examine thoroughly, as accounts.

3. To gain upon; to come up with; to overtake.

¶ 1. To *overhaul a ship*:

*Nautical*:

(1) To gain ground upon or come up with a ship.

(2) To search or ransack a ship for contraband goods.

2. To *overhaul a tackle*:  
*Naut.*: To extend the blocks of a tackle from each other and slacken the fall, that it may render through the blocks.

**ō-vēr-hāul**, **ō-vēr-hāul-īng**, *s.* [OVERHAUL, *v.*] A thorough examination or inspection with a view to repairs, if necessary.

"The 20-ton cutter Irene is getting a complete *overhaul*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

**ō-vēr-hēad**, *adv., a. & s.* [English *over*, and *head*, *s.*]

A. *As adverb*:

1. A loft; above, in the zenith, ceiling, roof, &c.

"Overhead the dismal hiss

Of fiery darts." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 212.

\*2. Per head.

B. *As adj.*: Applied to that which is above or aloft; applied or directed from above.

\*C. *As subst.*: A cut given over the head in fencing. (*King Alisaunder*, 7, 396.)

**overhead-crane**, *s.* A crane which travels on elevated beams in a foundry, machine-shop, or on high scaffolding above a structure.

**overhead-gear**, *subst.* Driving-gear above the object driven.

**overhead-motion**, *s.*

*Turning*: A frame attached to the bench of a lathe, and rising about a foot above the head of the workman. It supports a spindle on which is a pulley driven by a band from the fly-wheel; another pulley on the same spindle carries a band which passes down to the pulley on the spindle of the eccentric cutter. The latter spindle, on which the work is chucked, is stationary, while the cutter is made to revolve.

**overhead steam-engine**, *s.* A form of engine in which the cylinder is above the crank, and the thrust motion downward. Not uncommon with trunk and oscillating engines.

**ō-vēr-hēar'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *hear*.]

1. To hear persons whom or things which are not intended to be heard; to hear by accident or stratagem.

"I will *overhear* their conference."

*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

\*2. To hear from beginning to end; to hear told.

"I . . . *overheard* what you shall *overhear*."

*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

**ō-vēr-hēat'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *heat*, *v.*] To heat too much or to excess.

"The false fire of an *overheated* mind."

*Couper: Conversation*, 668.

**ō-vēr-hēat**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *heat*.] Too great heat, excessive heat. [OVERCOLD.]

**ō-vēr-hēav'-y**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *heavy*.] Too heavy; weighing too much; of too great a weight.

\***ō-ver-hele**, *subst.* [Eng. *over*, and *hele*, *v.*] To cover over.

"Thy haire, . . . thy wings, *overhel'd* with snow."

*Ben Jonson: Masques; Twelfth Night*.

\***ō-vēr-hēnd'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *hend*.] To overtake.

"His fair leman flying through a brook,

He *overhent*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. x. 18.

**ō-vēr-high'** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *high*.] Too high.

**ō-vēr-high'-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *highly*.] Too highly.

"*Overhighly* commended of trustiness."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. xxv., § 4.

\***ō-vēr-hīp'**, \***ō-ver-hippe**, \***ō-ver-hyp**, \***ō-ver-hyppe**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *hip*, *v.*] To hop over; to skip; to pass over or by.

"Hee was very negligent to *ouerhypse* it."—*Fryth: Works*, p. 17.

\***ō-vēr-hōld'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *hold*, *v.*] To hold or value too highly; to overvalue; to overestimate.

"If he *overhold* his price so much,  
We'll none of him."

*Shakesp.: Troilus*, ii. 3.

**ō-vēr-hōpe**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *hope*.] Sanguineness.

**ō-vēr-hūng'**, *pa. par.* [OVERHANG.]

**ō-vēr-īn-form'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *inform*.] To fill too full; to overfill.

"Wit so exuberant that it *overinforms* its tenement."—*Johnson: Annandale*.

**ō-vēr-īn-trēat'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *intreat*.] To overpersuade. (*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 19.)

**ō-vēr-īs'-sue** (ss as sh), *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *issue*, *v.*] To issue in excess, as bank-notes, bonds, bills, &c., either beyond the amount authorized by law or warranted by the capital stock, or beyond the needs of the public or the power of the issuer to pay.

**ō-vēr-īs'-sue** (ss as sh), *subst.* [Eng. *over*, and *issue*, *s.*] An issue in excess of that allowed by law or rule; an excessive issue.

"The notion that there could be an *overissue* of paper as long as there was, for every ten pound note, a piece of land in the country worth ten pounds."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

**ō-vēr-jōy'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *joy*, *v.*] To fill to excess with joy; to transport with joy; to ravish.

"O how these irksome labors now delight  
And *overjoy* my thoughts with their escape."

*Marlowe: Dido, Queen of Carthage*, iii. 4.

**ō-vēr-jōy**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *joy*, *s.*] Excessive joy; transport.

**ō-vēr-jūmp'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *jump*.] To jump over; to pass over or by.

**ō-vēr-jūst**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *just*.] Just to excess; too scrupulously just.

**ō-vēr-keēp**, *v. t.* [English *over*, and *keep*.] To observe too strictly. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 339.)

**ō-vēr-kīnd'**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *kind*.] Kind to excess; too kind.

**ō-vēr-kīnd'-ly**, *adv.* [English *over*, and *kindly*.] Too kindly; with excessive kindness.

**ō-vēr-kīnd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *kindness*.] The quality or state of being overkind; excessive kindness.

**ō-vēr-kīng**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *king*.] A king who has several petty kings or princes under him.

**ō-vēr-knōw'-īng**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *knowing*, *adj.*] Too knowing or cunning; used in contempt or disparagement.

**ō-vēr-lā'-bor**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *labor*, *v.*]

1. To fatigue or exhaust with excess of labor; to overwork.

"Press'd by fresh forces, her *o'erlabour'd* train,  
Shall quit the ships."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xvi. 62.

2. To execute or carry out with excessive care.

**ō-vēr-lāde'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *lade*.] To overload, to overburden, to load too heavily.

"For men may *overlade* a ship or barge."

*Chaucer: Legend of Good Women*.

**ō-vēr-lād'-en**, \***ō-vēr-lāde**, \***ō-ver-ladde**, *pa. par. or a.* [OVERLADE, *v.*]

**ō-vēr-lāid'**, *pa. par. or a.* [OVERLAY.]

**ō-vēr-lāin'**, \***ō-ver-lein**, *pa. par. or a.* [OVERLIE.]

**ō-vēr-lānd**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *land*.]

A. *As adj.*: Passing by land; made or performed by land; as, an *overland* journey.

B. *As adv.*: Across the land, as opposed to sea.

**overland-route**, *s.*

1. A term applied to the old-time route to California as distinguished from the route via the Isthmus of Panama.

2. A term which was first used for the route from Europe to India via Egypt, the desert, and Suez. It was in contra-distinction to the Cape route (by the Cape of Good Hope), which was by water only. It became more applicable in 1837, when the route was across the European continent by Marseilles; in 1845, when that by Trieste followed; and in 1872, when that via the Mount Cenis tunnel and Brindisi came into use. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 having all but superseded the Cape route, the term "overland-route," as applied to this route, is now obsolete.

**ō-vēr-lānd-ēr**, *s.* [English *overland*; -*er*.] One who travels overland.

**ō-vēr-lāp'**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *lap*, *v.*]

A. *Trans.*: To lap or fold over; to extend so as to lie or rest upon; to lap over.

B. *Intrans.*: To lap over; to lie or rest upon or over another.

**ō-vēr-lāp**, *s.* [OVERLAP, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The lapping of one thing over another.

"The paths taken by this commerce . . . imply the *overlap* of history."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. xi.

2. *Geology*: The extension of an upper above the limits of a lower bed. (*Lyell*.)

**overlap-joint**, *s.* A joint of which the parts lap upon each other, in contradistinction to a butting joint, in which the edges are merely in contact.

**ō-vēr-lārgē'**, *a.* [English *over*, and *large*.] Too large, too wide, too extensive.

**ō-vēr-lārgē'-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *largely*.] Too largely, too greatly.

**ō-vēr-lārgē'-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *largeness*.] The quality or state of being overlarge; excessive size.

**ō-vēr-lāsh'**, *v. i.* [Eng. *over*, and *lash*, *v.*]

1. To exaggerate, to brag, to boast, to vaunt. (*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy*.)

2. To proceed to excess; to go beyond proper limits.

"By these laws punishable, if they *overlash*."—*Bishop Hall: Answer to Vindication*, § 1.

**ō-vēr-lāsh'-īng**, *s.* [OVERLASH.] Exaggeration; excess.

**ō-vēr-lāsh'-īng-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *overlashing*; -*ly*.] With exaggeration; extravagantly.

"Although I be far from their opinion who write too *overlashingly*."—*Brerewood: Enquiries Touching Languages*.

**ō-vēr-lāte'**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *late*.] Too late; delayed too long.

"Such an act as can scarce be expiated with floods of *overlashed* tears."—*Ep. Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right*, § 1.

**ō-vēr-lāve'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *lave*.] To lave, wash, or bathe.

**ō-vēr-lāv'-īsh**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *lavish*.] Too lavish; lavish to excess.

**ō-vēr-lāy'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *lay*, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To cover or spread over the surface; to coat.

"The folding gates a dazzling light displayed,  
With pomp of various architrave *overlaid*."

*Pope: Homer's Odyssey* xxi. 46.

2. To obscure, to cover, to hide, to overcast, to cloud.

"Phœbus' golden face it did attain,  
As when a cloud his beams doth *overlay*."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. vii. 34.

3. To lay too much weight upon; to weigh down; to overwhelm.

"The horse-haire plume, with which he was so *overlaid*,  
Nodded." *Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, vi.

4. To oppress, to push hard.

"The seventh legion whyche stoode by him was likewise sore *overlaide* by the enemy."—*Goldinge: Caesar*, fol. 60.

5. To join by something laid or placed over; to span.

"*Overlay*  
With bridges rivers proud, as with a yoke."

*Milton: P. R.*, iii. 333.

II. *Print.*: To put an overlay on.

¶ *Overlay* is frequently confused with *overlie* (*q. v.*), especially in the *pa. t.* and *pa. par.* (See instance under OVERLIE, 2.)

**ō-vēr-lāy**, **ō'er-lāy**, **ō-ver-lay**, *subst.* [OVERLAY, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A covering.

2. *Print.*: A piece of paper pasted upon the tympan-sheet at a spot where the impression is desired to be dark and effective. This is used to bring out the darker parts of the engraving while the lighter portions are partially relieved of pressure by cutting out the tympan-sheet over such places. Overlays are also used to obtain a proper impression of the low part of a form.

**ō-vēr-lāy-īng**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *laying*.] A superficial covering, a coating. (*Exodus* xxxviii. 17.)

**ō-vēr-leap'**, \***ō-ver-leep**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *leap*, *v.*]

I. *Lit.*: To leap or jump over; to pass over or cross by leaping.

"The arch felon . . . high *overleaped* all bound  
Of hill." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 181.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To exceed, to pass, to go beyond.

"One among so many *overleaped*  
The limits of control."—*Couper. Task*, ii. 718.

\*2. To pass over, to omit, to skip.

"Let me *o'erleap* that custom."

*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aș; expect, çenophon, ex1st. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -çion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = .bēl, dēl.



¶ *To overleap one's self*: To leap too far or too high; to exert one's self too much; to overdo things.

"Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself."  
*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 7.

**ō-vēr-lēarn'-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *learned*.] Too learned, pedantic.

**ō-vēr-lēarn'-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *learnedness*.] Excessive learning or knowledge.

"A man may wonder at these learned critics' overlearnedness."—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, xiii.

**ō-vēr-lēath'-ēr**, *s.* [English *over*, and *leather*.] The upper leather; the leather forming the upper part of a shoe; the part of the shoe which covers a foot.

"My toes look through the overleather."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*. (Induct., ii.)

**ō-vēr-lēav'-en**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *leaven*, *v.*]

1. To leaven too much; to cause to rise or swell too much.

2. To intermix too much; to corrupt, to spoil.

"You are not overleavened with your fortune."  
*Ben Jonson: The Fox*, v. 6.

**ō-vēr-līb'-ēr-əl**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *liberal*.] Too liberal, too free, too generous.

**ō-vēr-līb'-ēr-əl-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *liberally*.] Too liberally, too freely, too generously; with too great liberality.

**ō-vēr-līck'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *lick*.] To lick over; to pass the tongue over.

**ō-vēr-līe'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *lie* (2), *v.*]

1. To lie over; to be laid or placed upon.

2. To smother by lying upon or by close covering.

"This woman's child died in the night, because she overlaid it."—*1 Kings* iii. 19.

3. To oppress.  
¶ *Overlie* and *overlay* are frequently confused. (See **OVERLAY**, *v.*)

**ō-vēr-līght** (*gh* silent), *s.* [English *over*, and *light*, *s.*] An excessive light; too strong a light.

"An overlit maketh the eyes dazzle."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 871.

**ō-vēr-līght'** (*gh* silent), *adj.* [Eng. *over*, and *light*, *a.*] Too light, too frivolous, too trifling; giddy.

"Ever overlit and merry."—*Ascham*.

**\*ō-vēr-lī-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *overly*; *-ness*.] Carelessness.

**ō-vēr-līn'-gēr**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *linger*.] To detain too long.

"He loves not to overling any in an afflicting hope."  
—*Fuller: Holy State*, IV. i. 17.

**ō-vēr-līnk'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *link*, *v.*] To link together; to join.

"A bridge made of many barges, overlitked al to gether."  
—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 77.

**ō-vēr-līve**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *live*, *v.*]

**A. Trans.:** To live longer than; to outlive; to survive.

"The elders that overlived Josua."—*Joshua* xxiv. (1551.)

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To live longer than another; to survive or outlive others.

"Why do I overlive?"—*Milton: P. L.*, x. 773.

2. To live too fast.

**ō-vēr-līv'-ēr**, **\*ō-ver-lyv-er**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *live* (1).] One who lives longest; a survivor.

"Hereupon a peace was concluded . . . to continue for both the kings' lives, and the overliver of them."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 191.

**ō-vēr-lōad'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *load*, *v.*] To load too heavily; to put too heavy a load on; to overburden, to overlade.

"Lag with overloaded proue."  
*Scott: Rokeby*, vi. 18.

**ō-vēr-lōg'-īc-əl**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *logical*.] Too logical; keeping too closely to forms or rules of logic.

**ō-vēr-lōng**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *long*, *a.*]

**A. As adj.:** Too long.

**B. As adv.:** For too long a time.

"Both the parties wallowing overlong in the stinking puddle of adulterie."—*Holinshed: Description of Ireland*, ch. ii.

**ō-vēr-look'**, **\*ō-ver-lok-en**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *look*, *v.*]

1. To look over; to view from a higher place or position.

"Titan, tired in the midday heat,  
With burning eye did hotly overlook them."  
*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 178.

2. To be or rise above, so as to command a view over.

"The laughing nectar overlooked the lid."  
*Dryden: Homer's Iliad*, i.

3. To see or look at from behind or over the shoulder of another.

4. To inspect, to survey.

5. To superintend, to inspect, to oversee, to look after.

"In the greater out-parishes, many of the poor parishioners through neglect do perish, for want of some heedful eye to overlook them."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality*.

6. To view fully; to peruse; to go through.

"Overlook this pedigree."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 4.

7. To review, to look over, to revise; to examine or go through a second time.

"When I had red this tale wele  
And overlooked it every dele."  
*Chaucer: Boke of the Duchess*, 232.

8. To pass over with indulgence; to forgive; to allow to pass without punishment or censure.

9. To pass over without notice; to disregard, to neglect, to let pass or slip, to slight, to omit, to miss.

"These considerations were altogether overlooked in 1692."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

\*10. To subdue by the look; to unsettle; to fascinate, to bewitch.

"Beshrew your eyes,  
They have o'erlooked me and divided me."  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

**ō-vēr-look'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *looker*.] One who overlooks others; an overseer; a superintendent.

\***ō-vēr-loôp**, *s.* The same as **ORLOP** (*q. v.*).

**ō-vēr-lord'**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *lord*, *s.*] One who is lord over another or others; a superior lord, a master.

**ō-vēr-lord'-shīp**, *s.* [English *overlord*; *-ship*.] The dignity, office, or position of an overlord.

**ō-vēr-lōve'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *love*, *v.*] To love unduly or to excess; to prize or value too highly.

**ō-vēr-lūsc'-ioūs** (*sc* as *sh*), **\*ō-vēr-lūsh'-ioūs**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *luscious*.] Too luscious; sweet to excess.

"A taste overluscious."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 624.

**ō-vēr-lūs'-tý**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *lusty*.] Too lusty, lively, or merry; too licentious.

"The confidant and overlusty French."  
*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, chorus iv.

†**ō-vēr-lý**, **\*ō-ver-lie**, *a. & adv.* [*A. S. oferlic*, *oferlice*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Careless, inattentive, slight, casual.

"From everie wight iborne all overly."  
*Chaucer: Troilus and Creseide*.

2. Too much, too great, excessive.

**B. As adverb:**

1. Carelessly, inattentively, slightly.

"Thou doest this overlie, or onely for an outward showe."  
—*Baret: Alvearie*. (1580.)

2. Too much; excessively; above measure; extremely.

3. Oppressively. (*Stanihurst: Ireland*, p. 22.)

**ō-vēr-lý'-īng**, *pa. par. & a.* [**OVERLIE**.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb.)

2. *Geol.:* A term used by Dr. MacCulloch and others for volcanic rocks, which often overtop other strata and spread over them. It is opposed to underlying (*q. v.*).

**ō-vēr-māg'-nī-fý**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *magnify*.] To magnify too much or to excess.

\***ō-vēr-māl'-a-pērt**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *mala-pert*.] Excessively malapert or impudent.

"Others of them overmalapert and censorious."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastic*. (Pref.)

\***ō-vēr-mān-nēr**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *manner*.] Above measure; to excess; excessively.

**ō-vēr-mārch'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *march*, *v.*] To cause to march too long or too far; to exhaust or overfatigue by too long marching.

"The Prince his horse were overmarcht."—*Baker: Charles I.* (an. 1643).

**ō-vēr-mast'-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *masted*.] Having masts too long or too heavy for the vessel.

"But his o'ermasted galley checked his haste."  
*Dryden: Virgil's Aeneid*, v. 202.

**ō-vēr-mas'-tēr**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *master*, *v.*]

1. To overcome, to subdue, to conquer, to master, to rule.

"They have slavish fears that do overmaster them."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. 1.

2. To hold or keep in one's power by superior force.

"The crown that thou o'ermasterest."  
*Shakesp.: King John*, ii. 1.

**ō-vēr-māтч'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *match*, *v.*]

1. To be too much or too powerful for; to be more than a match for; to conquer.

"The men of Essex, overmatch'd by none."  
*Drayton: Battle of Agincourt*.

\*2. To dispose of in wedlock to one of a higher station.

"If a yeoman have one sole daughter, he must overmatch her above her birth."—*Burton: Anat. Melan.*, p. 599.

**ō-vēr-māтч**, *s.* [English *over*, and *match*, *s.*] One who is more than a match for another; a superior in powers. (*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 7.)

**ō-vēr-mēas'-ūre** (*s* as *zh*), *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *measure*, *v.*] To measure or estimate too largely; to overestimate.

"Overmeasuring their foroes."—*Bacon: Essays; Kingdoms and Estates*.

**ō-vēr-mēas-ūre** (*s* as *zh*), *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *measure*, *s.*]

1. Excess of measure; something given over the due measure; excess.

2. One in twenty given over and above in the sale of corn.

**ō-vēr-mēd'-dle**, *v. i.* [Eng. *over*, and *meddle*.] To meddle unduly.

**ō-vēr-mēl'-lōw**, *a.* [English *over*, and *mellow*.] Too mellow, too ripe.

**ō-vēr-mēr'-īt**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *merit*, *s.*] Excessive merit or desert.

**ō-vēr-mīc-kle**, *a. & adv.* Overmuch. (*Prov. Eng. & Scotch*.)

\***ō-vēr-mīght**, **\*ō-vēr-mýght** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *might*, *s.*] Above or beyond one's might or power. [**OVERMANNER**.]

**ō-vēr-mīx'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *mix*.] To mix with too much.

**ō-vēr-mōd'-ēst**, *a.* [English *over*, and *modest*.] Modest to excess; too modest.

"Overmodest suitors seldom speed."—*Hale: Remains*, ser. on Luke xviii. 1.

**ō-vēr-mōd'-ēst-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *modestly*.] In an overmodest manner; too modestly; with excessive modesty.

"Overmodestly forbear the occasion of making themselves great."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. v., ch. v., § 4.

**ō-vēr-mōist**, *adj.* [Eng. *over*, and *moist*.] Too moist.

"An overdry heat or an overmoist heat."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 706.

**ō-vēr-mōist'-ure**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *moisture*.] An excess of moisture.

"Overmoisture doth somewhat extinguish the heat."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 706.

\***ō-vēr-mōn'-eý**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *money*.] To bribe. (*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 558.)

\***ō-vēr-mōre**, *adv.* [English *over*, and *more*.] Beyond, further, moreover.

\***ō-vēr-mōr'-rōw**, **\*ō-ver-mor-owe**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *morrow*.] The day after to-morrow.

\***ō-vēr-mōst**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *most*.] Highest; over or above all others.

"This palle is worne upon this vestyment, overmost of all."—*Fabian: Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. ccxxi.

**ō-vēr-mōunt'**, *v. i.* [Eng. *over*, and *mount*, *v.*] To rise above.

**ō-vēr-mūch**, *adj., adv. & s.* [English *over*, and *much*.]

**A. As adj.:** Too much; above what is necessary or proper.

"It occasions thirst and overmuch drinking."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 14.

**B. As adv.:** Too much; in or to too great a degree.

"I also err'd in overmuch admiring."  
*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 1,178.

**C. As subst.:** Too much; more than is proper or sufficient.

"By attributing overmuch to things  
Less excellent."  
*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 565.

†**ō-vēr-mūch-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *muchness*.] Excess, exuberance, superabundance.

"Superlation and overmuchness amplifies."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries*.

**ō-vēr-mūl'-tī-plý**, *v. t. & i.* [English *over*, and *multiply*.]

**A. Trans.:** To multiply or repeat too often.

"In overmultiplying and in overmagnifying of it."—*Bp. Hall: Sermons; Philip*, iii.

**B. Intrans.:** To multiply or increase too rapidly or in too great numbers.

\***ō-vēr-mūl'-tī-tūde**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *multitude*.] To exceed or surpass in multitude or numbers; to outnumber.

"The herds would overmultitude their lords."  
*Milton: Comus*, 731.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, ce = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



\*ō-vēr-nāme', v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *name*, v.] To name in a series or order; to go through the names of in order.

ō-vēr-nēat, a. [Eng. *over*, and *neat*.] Neat to excess; too neat.

\*ō-vēr-nēt', v. t. [English *over*, and *net*.] To cover, as with a net. (*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace*, ch. iv.)

ō-vēr-nīce', a. [Eng. *over*, and *nice*.] Nice, delicate, or fastidious to an excess; too nice or delicate.

"Away with such *overnice* and curious companions."—*Ep. Hall: Noah's Dove*.

ō-vēr-nīce'-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *over*, and *nicely*.] In an overnice manner; too nice or fastidiously.

ō-vēr-nīce'-nēss, s. [Eng. *overnice*; *-ness*.] Excessive delicacy or fastidiousness. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 8.)

ō-vēr-nīght (gh silent), s., a. & adv. [Eng. *over*, and *night*.]

A. As subst.: Night before bedtime.

"If I had given you this at *overnight*,  
She might have been o'erta'en."  
*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iii. 4.

B. As adj.: Done or happening the night before.

C. As adverb:

1. In the course of the night or evening; in the evening before.

2. During or throughout the night; as, He stayed *overnight*.

\*o-ver-nime', v. t. [A. S. *oferniman*, from *ofer*=*over*, and *niman*=to take.] To overtake; to seize.

"The cold of deth, that had him *overmome*."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,802.

ō-vēr-nīp'-pīng, a. [Eng. *over*, and *nipping*.] Too nipping or sharp.

"Albeit their wether were bitter and *overnipping*."—*Holinshed: Ireland* (an. 1543).

ō-vēr-nōīse', v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *noise*.] To overpower, quell, or drown with noise.

"No mirth of music *overnoise* your fears."  
*Cowley: Horace*, bk. iii., ode 1.

\*o-ver-nome, pret. or past par. of v. [OVER-NIME.]

ō-vēr-nū'-mēr-ōūs, a. [Eng. *over*, and *numerous*.] Too numerous; excessive in number.

"They are not *overnumerous*."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, ch. viii., § 43.

\*ō-vēr-ōf'-fīce, v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *office*.] To lord over by or in virtue of an office.

"This might be the fate of a politician which this ass *overoffices*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

ō-vēr-ōf'-flī'-cious, a. [Eng. *over*, and *officious*.] Officious to excess; too officious.

ō-vēr-pāint', v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *paint*, v.] To paint, color, or describe too highly.

"To *overpaint* that which is garnished with better colors already."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. xvi., § 1.

ō-vēr-pām'-pēred, a. [English *over*, and *pampered*.] Fed or clothed too luxuriously.

"Great Ganges  
Gilds with his glistening sands the *overpamper'd* shore."  
*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 15.

\*ō-vēr-part', v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *part*.] To assign too difficult a part to.

ō-vēr-pass', v. t. & i. [Eng. *over*, and *pass*, v.]

A. Transitive:

1. To pass over; to cross.

"This limit may be advantageously *overpassed*."—*Poe: Works* (1864), ii. 261.

2. To pass through; to go through; to endure.

"The perils that he hath *overpassed*."—*North: Plutarch: Amiot to the Readers*.

3. To pass over; to pass with disregard; to overlook.

4. To omit; not to include or comprise; to pass by.

"If the grace of him which saveth *overpass* some."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

5. To surpass, to exceed, to excel.

"It seems you have abjured the help which men who *overpass* their kind as you would do have humbly sought."—*Browning: Paracelsus*, i.

β. Intrans.: To pass by; to cease by passing.

"Pause till this heat be somewhat *overpast*."  
*Drayton: Baron's Wars*, ii.

ō-vēr-passed', ō-vēr-past', pa. part. or adj. [OVERPASS.]

ō-vēr-pās'-siōn-ate (sion as shōn), a. [Eng. *over*, and *passionate*.] Passionate to excess; too passionate.

ō-vēr-pās'-siōn-ate-lŷ (sion as shōn), adv. [Eng. *over*, and *passionately*.] In an overpassionate manner; too passionately.

ō-vēr-pāy', v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *pay*, v.]

1. To pay in excess; to pay beyond what is necessary or right.

2. To pay more than sufficiently; to reward too highly.

"His march o'erpaid by such a promis'd fight."  
*Addison: The Campaign*.

ō-vēr-peēr', v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *peer*, v.] To look over or down on; to overlook; to rise above.

"Mountainous error . . . too highly heap'd  
For truth to o'erpeer."  
*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

ō-vēr-pēo'-ple, v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *people*, v.] To people or populate too thickly; to overstock with inhabitants.

\*ō-vēr-pērçh', v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *perch*.] To fly over.

"With love's light wings did I o'erperch these walls."  
*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 2.

ō-vēr-pēr-suāde' (u as w), v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *persuade*.] To persuade against one's inclination or convictions.

"Overpersuaded by his landlord to take physic."—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*. (Ded.)

ō-vēr-pērt'-ēd, a. [Eng. *over*; *pert*; *-ed*.] Having too much pertness or sauciness; too pert.

"Overperted with so high authority."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. xxii., § 10.

ō-vēr-pēs'-tēr, v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *pester*.] To pester to excess.

"The camp was *overpestered* with those who had been abroad."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. xiv., § 4.

ō-vēr-pīc'-ture, v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *picture*, v.] To be a better picture than; to represent or picture in an exaggerated manner.

"O'er picturing that Venus, where we see  
The fancy outwork nature."  
*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

ō-vēr-plant', v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *plant*, v.]

1. To transplant; to remove and plant in another place.

"Be thou drawn up by the roote, and be *ouerplantid* into the see."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xvii.

2. To plant too much; to overstock with plants.

ō-vēr-plēase', v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *please*.] To please, delight, or gratify to excess.

"The senses love not to be *overpleased*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 835.

ō-vēr-plūs, s. [Eng. *over*, and *plus*.] A surplus; that which remains over and above the quantity required or proposed; excess, balance.

"He duly went with what small *overplus*  
His earnings might supply."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

ō-vēr-ply', v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *ply*.] To ply to excess; to employ in too great labor; to overwork.

"What supports me, dost thou ask?  
The conscience, friend, t' have lost them *overplied*  
In liberty's defense."  
*Milton: Sonnet 22*.

ō-vēr-pōīse', \*o-ver-poyse, v. t. [English *over*, and *poise*.] To weigh more than; to outweigh, to overbalance.

"Ablert to waft up their bodies, which are in others *overpoysed* by the hinder legs."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. vi.

ō-vēr-pōīse, s. [OVERPOISE, v.] A weight which overbalances or weighs down another; a preponderant weight; a counter-balance.

ō-vēr-pōl'-ish, v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *polish*, v.] To polish too much or too highly.

ō-vēr-pōn'-dēr-ōūs, a. [Eng. *over*, and *ponderous*.] Too ponderous, too heavy, too weighty, too burdensome.

"An unfit and *overponderous* argument."—*Milton: Of Education*.

ō-vēr-pōst', v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *post*, v.] To get over quickly and easily; to get clear of cheaply.

"You may thank the unquiet time, for your quiet *overposting* that action."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, i. 2.

ō-vēr-pō-tent, a. [Eng. *over*, and *potent*.] Too potent, too powerful; overpowering.

"Thou the sooner  
Temptation found'st, or overpotent charms."  
*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 427.

ō-vēr-pōw'-ēr, v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *power*.]

1. To conquer or overcome by superior numbers or force; to defeat, to reduce to submission, to vanquish.

"The foe from numbers courage drew,  
And *overpower'd* that gallant few."  
*Wordsworth: White Doe*, iv.

2. To overcome; to be too strong or powerful for.

"Inly distress'd, or *overpower'd* with awe."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. ii.

ō-vēr-pōw'-ēr, s. [Eng. *over*, and *power*.] An excessive power.

"When a state grows to an *overpower*, it is like a great flood."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Vicissitude*.

ō-vēr-pōw'-ēr-īng, a. [OVERPOWER.] Irresistible; vanquishing by superior strength or force; too strong, too powerful.

"Conquered with an *overpowering* force and evidence of the most concerning truths."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 11.

ō-vēr-pōw'-ēr-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *overpowering*; *-ly*.] In an overpowering manner; with superior force.

ō-vēr-prāīs'-īng, s. [Eng. *over*, and *praising*.] Excessive praise; flattery.

"Serpent, thy *overpraising* leaves in doubt  
The virtue of that fruit."  
*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 615.

ō-vēr-prēach', v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *preach*.] To preach in a style above the comprehension of the congregation. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 117.)

ō-vēr-prēss', v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *press*, v.] To bear upon with irresistible force; to overwhelm, to crush, to overpower.

"The *overpressed* spirits."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iii. 2.

ō-vēr-prēss'-ōr, s. [Eng. *overpress*; suff. *-or*.] An oppressor.

"Fitz Stephen calleth him 'Violentus Cantii incubator,' that is, the violent *overpressor* of Kent."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 532.

ō-vēr-prēss'-ūre (ss as sh), s. [Eng. *over*, and *pressure*.] Undue or excessive pressure; specif., enforced overwork in schools.

"It seems that this *overpressure* is a species of bogey, which shrinks into very small dimensions and loses most of its terror when fairly run down."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 29, 1885, p. 267.

ō-vēr-prīze', v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *prize*, v.]

1. To prize or value too highly; to overvalue.

"Nor life to *overprize*, nor death to fear."  
*Boyse: The Wish*.

2. To exceed in value.

"That which . . . o'erprized all popular rate."  
*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

ō-vēr-prō-duc-tion, s. [Eng. *over*, and *production*.] Excessive production; production in excess of the demand.

ō-vēr-prōmpt', a. [Eng. *over*, and *prompt*, a.] Too prompt, too ready, too eager.

ō-vēr-prōmpt'-nēss, s. [Eng. *over*, and *promptness*.] The eagerness or state of being overprompt; too great eagerness or readiness.

"Out of this has sprung an *overpromptness* in many young men to raise a quarrel."—*Hales: Remaines; Of Duels*.

ō-vēr-prō-por-tion, v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *proportion*, v.] To make of too great a proportion.

ō-vēr-prōūd', a. [Eng. *over*, and *proud*.] Proud to excess; too proud.

"Being *overproud* with sap and blood."  
*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 4.

ō-vēr-prōv'-ī-dent, a. [Eng. *over*, and *provident*.] Too provident or sparing; niggardly.

ō-vēr-prō-vōke', v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *provoke*.] To provoke too much.

"It grieves him to be *overprovoked* to our punishment."—*Bp. Hall: Occas. Meditations*, 136.

ō-vēr-pūr-çhase, v. t. [English *over*, and *purchase*, v.] To pay too much for. (*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 280.)

\*ō-vēr-pūr-çhase, s. [OVERPURCHASE, v.] A dear bargain; something for which too much has been paid. (*Collier: English Stage*, p. 161.)

ō-vēr-quēll', v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *quell*.] To quell, to subdue, to overpower.

ō-vēr-qui'-ēt-nēss, s. [English *over*, and *quietness*.] Too much quietness.

ō-vēr-räck', v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *rack*, v.] To torture excessively; to put too great a strain upon. (*Nashe: Introd. to Green's Menaphon*, p. 8.)

ō-vēr-rāke', v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *rake*.] *Naut.*: To break in upon, as a ship, when the waves break in upon her riding at anchor in a head sea.

ō-vēr-rānk', a. [Eng. *over*, and *rank*, a.] Too rank or luxuriant.

"Things *overrank* do never kindly bear."  
*Drayton: Legend of O. Cromwell*.

ō-vēr-rāte', v. t. [Eng. *over*, and *rate*, v.] To rate or value too highly; to overestimate.

"Overrate their happiness."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. iii.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chcrus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**ō-vēr-rēaĉh'**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *reach*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To reach beyond or above; to rise above; to extend beyond.

"Neither *overreach* nor fall short of the other end of the lower."—*Beddoes: On Mathematical Evidence*.

\*2. To overtake; to catch up.

"So that at length, after long weary chace,  
He *overraught* him." *Spenser: F. Q., VI. iii. 50.*

3. To deceive by cunning; to cheat, to outwit, to get the better of.

"Their cupidity *overreached* itself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

**B. Intransitive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To cheat, to deceive.

"Self-seeking, grasping, *overreaching* allies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

2. *Manège*: A horse is said to *overreach* when he brings his hinder feet too far forward, and strikes his toes against his foreshoes. (*Farrier's Dict.*)

**ō-vēr-rēaĉh'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *overreach*; *-er*.] One who *overreaches*, deceives, or tricks another; a cheat.

**ō-vēr-rēad'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *read*.] To read over; to peruse.

"She oft and oft it *overread*."

*Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 50.*

**ō-vēr-rēad'-ī-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *readily*.] Too readily; with excessive readiness or willingness.

**ō-vēr-rēad'-ī-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *readiness*.] The quality or state of being *overready*; excessive or undue readiness or willingness.

**ō-vēr-rēad'-ý**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *ready*.] Too ready or willing.

**ō-vēr-rēc'-kōn**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *reckon*.] To reckon, compute, or estimate too highly.

"If we will needs *overreckon* our condition we do but help to aggravate our own wretchedness."—*Bp. Hall: Balm of Gilead, § 9.*

\***ō-vēr-rēd'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *red*.] To smear or cover over with a red color.

"Go, prick thy face, and *overred* thy fear."

*Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.*

**ō-vēr-rē-fine'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *refine*.] To refine too much.

**ō-vēr-rē-fine'-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *refinement*.] Excessive refinement; refinement with an affectation of nicety.

**ō-vēr-rēnt'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *rent*.] To rent for too high a price.

**ō-vēr-rīd'**, **ō-vēr-rīd'-dēn**, *pa. par. or a.* [OVER-RIDE.]

**ō-vēr-rīde'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *ride*, *v.*]

1. To fatigue or exhaust by too much or too long riding.

\*2. To overtake and pass in riding.

"My lord, I *overrode* him on the way."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 1.*

\*3. To ride or drive over.

4. To supersede to annul; to do away with.

"The Democratic majority will not be strong enough to *override* his veto."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**overrighteous** (as **ō-vēr-rīt'-yūs**), *a.* [English *over*, and *righteous*.] Affecting excessive righteousness.

**ō-vēr-rīg'-īd**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *rigid*.] Too rigid, too severe.

**ō-vēr-rīg'-ōr-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *rigorous*.] Too rigorous.

"These perchance are *overrigorous*."—*Frynne: Histrio-Mastix, v. 10.*

**ō-vēr-rīpe'**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *ripe*.] Too ripe; ripe to excess.

"Thy years are ripe and *overripe*."

*Milton: P. R., iii. 31.*

**ō-vēr-rīp'-ēn**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *ripen*.] To make too ripe; to ripen too much.

"Why droops my lord, like *overripen'd* corn?"

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 2.*

**ō-vēr-rōast'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *roast*, *v.*] To roast too much; to cook overmuch; hence, to make completely ready. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 4.*)

**ō-vēr-rūle'**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *rule*, *v.*]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To influence with predominant power; to exercise dominion, authority, or command over.

"As if predestination *overruled*

Their will." *Milton: P. L., iii. 114.*

2. To reject the arguments, pleas, or objections of.

"He was again *overruled*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

**II. Law:** To disallow, to reject; to rule against; as, The objection was *overruled*.

"The *overruling* of the veto of the other tribunes by Licinius and Sextus."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist. (1855), ii. 380.*

\***B. Intrans.**: To exercise rule or authority; to govern; to rule.

"Thus he that *overruled* I *overswayed*."

*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 109.*

**ō-vēr-rūl'-ēr**, *s.* [English *overrul(e)*; *-er*.] One who or that which *overrules*, directs, or governs.

"Proof, the *overruler* of opinions."—*Sidney: Defense of Poesy.*

**ō-vēr-rūl'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [OVERRULE.]

**ō-vēr-rūl'-īng-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *overruling*; *-ly*.] In an *overruling* manner.

**ō-vēr-rūn'**, \***ō-ver-renne**, \***ō-ver-rune**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *run*.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To run over; to spread over; to grow over; to overspread.

"The chilling cold did *overrun* their bones."

*Surrey: Virgil's Æneid, ii.*

2. To invade and harass by hostile incursions.

"If he advances into Connaught, let us *overrun* Leinster."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvii.*

3. To take possession of; to possess, to fill.

"He was *overrun* with melancholy humors."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.*

4. To subdue, to oppress.

"That none of them the feeble *overren*."

*Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 19.*

5. To injure by treading or trampling down.

"That now is all trampled and *overrun*."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

\*6. To outrun; to run faster than and leave behind; to outstrip in running.

"Ahimaaz ran by the way of the plain, and *overran* Cush."—*2 Samuel xviii. 23.*

**II. Print.**: To carry over parts of lines, columns, or pages in corrections, in the introduction of new matter, or in the contraction or expansion of columns.

**B. Intransitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To run or pass over or by.

"Dispis'd and troden downe of all that *overrann*."

*Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 32.*

2. To be in excess or superabundance; to run over; to overflow.

"Though you have left me,

Yet still my soul *o'erruns* with fondness toward you."

*Smith.*

**II. Print.**: To extend beyond the proper or desired length.

**ō-vēr-rūn'-nēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *over*, and *runner*.] One who *overruns*; an invader.

"Vandal *o'errunners*, Goths in literature."

*Lovelace: Lucasta, pt. ii.*

**ō-vēr-sāil'**, *v. i.* [Eng. *over*, and *sail*, *v.*]

*Arch.*: To project beyond the general face.

**ō-vēr-sāt'-ū-rāte**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *saturate*.] To saturate to excess.

**ō-vēr-sāy'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *say*.] To say over; to repeat.

\***ō-vēr-scāpe'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *scape*.] To escape.

**ō-vēr-scēnt'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *scent*, *v.*]

1. To scent to excess.

2. To scent, so as to hide or disguise the original smell.

**ō-vēr-scōre'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *score*, *v.*] To score or draw a line or lines over; to erase by lines drawn over.

**ō-vēr-scrū-pū-lōs'-ī-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *scrupulosity*.] The quality or state of being *over-scrupulous*; *overscrupulousness*.

**ō-vēr-scrū-pū-loūs**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *scrupulous*.] Too scrupulous; scrupulous to excess.

**ō-vēr-scrū-pū-loūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *scrupulousness*.] The same as **OVERSCRUPULOSITY** (q. v.).

**ō-vēr-sēa**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *sea*.]

**A. As adj.**: Foreign; from beyond sea; not native.

"Thei will ponder their talke with *ouerse*a language."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique, p. 164.*

**B. As adv.**: Over, beyond, or across the sea; abroad.

**ō-vēr-sēam'-īng**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *seaming*.] *Sewing*: The same as **OVERCASTING** (q. v.).

**ō-vēr-sēarĉh'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *search*, *v.*] To search over or through; to examine.

**ō-vēr-sēaš**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *seas*.] The same as **OVERSEA** (q. v.).

"Sick of home, went *overseas* for change."

*Tennyson: Walk to the Mall.*

**ō-vēr-sēaš'-ōn**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *season*, *v.*] To season too much; to give too high or strong a relish, flavor, or taste to. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"*Overseason'd* with base anger."

*Beaum. & Flét.: Pilgrim, iv. 2.*

**ō-vēr-sēē'**, \***ō-ver-se**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *oferseōn*, from *ofer*=over, and *seōn*=to see.]

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. To look down upon; to despise.

\*2. To overlook; to pass over or by; to omit, to neglect; not to notice.

"They would saie or doo a thyng and cannot well come thereon, but misse and *oversee* themselfe in the assaye."—*Sir. T. More: Workes, p. 145.*

3. To overlook, to superintend; to look or see after.

"Thou, Collatine, shalt *oversee* this will."

*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,205.*

\*4. To deceive; to cause to err.

"Such overseers, as the overseers of this building, would beso *overseen* as to make that which is narrower contain that which is larger."—*Holyday.*

5. To look over or through; to peruse.

"And whan she wist how that it stood,

And had her billes *ouerseyne*,

Thei shulden haue answerd ageyne."

*Gower: C. A., viii.*

**B. Intrans.**: To make an oversight; to miss; to neglect to see or notice.

**ō-vēr-sēēn'**, \***ō-ver-seene**, \***ō-ver-seyne**, *pa. par. & a.* [OVERSEE.]

**A. As pa. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

\*1. Overlooked, unnoticed.

\*2. Superintended; looked after.

\*3. Tippy.

"Well nigh whittled, almost drunke, somewhat *overseene*."—*Cotgrave.*

**ō-vēr-sēēr'**, \***ō-ver-sear**, *subst.* [English *oversee(e)*; *-er*.]

1. One who oversees or overlooks; a superintendent, a superior, an inspector.

2. *Specif.*: In some of the states a county officer, whose main duty is to make provision for the poor of the county. They are appointed or elected annually. The primary duty is to administer the funds for the relief and support of the poor of their respective townships.

¶ *Overseer of roads*: A county officer in some of the states whose duty it is to see that the public roads are kept in good order, and to make repairs thereon whenever such repairs are necessary.

**ō-vēr-sēēr'-shīp**, *s.* [Eng. *overseer*; *-ship*.] The office, position, or station of an overseer.

**ō-vēr-sēt'**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *set*, *v.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To turn bottom upward; to upset, to throw over, to overthrow.

"Lest storms should *overset* the leaning pile,

Deciduous." *Couper: Task, v. 39.*

\*2. To subvert, to destroy, to overthrow.

\*3. To throw out of regularity.

\*4. To crowd, to fill too full.

"In the common boat, which was *overset* with merchandise."—*Howell: Letters, p. 161.*

\*5. To overcharge; to assess too highly.

"The usurers and publicans . . . to make their most advantage, did *overset* the people."—*Tyndale: Workes, ii. 71.*

**B. Intrans.**: To turn, or be turned over; to be upset or overthrown.

"Part of the weight will be under the axle-tree, which will so far counterpoise what is above it, that it will very much prevent the *oversetting*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

**ō-vēr-sēt**, *s.* [OVERSET, *v.*]

1. The act of *oversetting* or *overthrowing*; the state of being *overset* or *overturned*; ruin.

2. An excess, a superfluity.

**ō-vēr-sew'** (ew as *ō*), *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *sew*.] To embroider. [See example under **OVERSOW**, 2.]

**ō-vēr-shāde'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *shade*, *v.*] To cover with shade, to shade; to render dark or gloomy, to overshadow.

"A conspicuous tuft of ash trees which *overshades* the ruined church."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**ō-vēr-shād'-ōw**, \*o-ver-schad-owe, *v. t.* [A. S. *ofer-sceadian*; from *ofer*=over, and *sceadian*=to shade.]

1. To throw a shade or shadow over; to overshadow.

"On the tree whose heavy branches  
Overshadowed all the place."  
*Longfellow: Walter von der Vogelweid.*

2. To shelter, to protect; to cover with protecting or fostering influence.

"On her should come  
The Holy Ghost, and the power of the highest  
Overshadow her."  
*Milton: P. R., i. 140.*

**ō-vēr-shād'-ōw-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *overshadow*; -*er*.] One who or that which overshadows, or throws a shade over anything.

"No oppressors of the people, no overshadowers of the crown."—*Bacon: Letter to the King* (Jan. 2, 1618).

**ō-vēr-shād'-ōw-ŷ**, \*o-ver-shad-ow-ŷ, *adj.* [Eng. *overshadow*; -*y*.] Overshadowing. (*P. Holland: Pliny*, xvi. 26.)

**ō-vēr-shāke**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *shake*.]

1. To disperse.

"That hast this winter's weather overshake."  
*Chaucer: The Assembly of Fowles.*

2. To shake excessively.

**ō-vēr-shāve**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *shave*.]

*Coopering*: A jointer having a concave-edged bit, on which the backs of staves are dressed.

**ō-vēr-shīne**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *shine*.]

1. To shine upon, to illumine. (*Shakesp.: King Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 1.*)

2. To outshine, to excel in luster. (*Lit. & fig.*) (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 646.)

**ō-vēr-shōe**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *shoe*, *s.*]

1. An india-rubber or rubber-and-cloth shoe to protect the usual foot-covering while walking in wet or muddy streets.

2. A shoe of buffalo-hide, hair inward, used in sleighing or winter traveling.

**ō-vēr-shōôt**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *shoot*.]

A. *Transitive*:

\*1. To shoot over, as water on a wheel. [OVERSHOOT-WHEEL.]

2. To shoot or go beyond the mark.

"Not to overshoot his game, but stand right and fair in case a wish'd for change should bring fanaticism again into fashion."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 12.

3. To fly beyond; to pass swiftly over.

"High-raised on fortune's hill, new Alpes he spies,  
Overshoots the valley which beneath him lies."  
*Harte.*

4. To go beyond, to exceed.

"Proud of his speed to overshoot the truth."  
*Cowper: Conversation*, 641.

5. To defeat, to foil.

"'Tis not the first time you were overshoot."  
*Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 7.*

6. To intoxicate; to make drunk or intoxicated.

B. *Intrans.*: To fly or go beyond the mark.

"Often it drops, or overshoots by the disproportions of distance or application."—*Collier: On Reason*.

¶ *To overshoot one's self*: To venture too far; to assert too much.

"I doubt me, you shall much overshoot yourself."—*Spenser: On Ireland*.

**ō-vēr-shōt'**, *pa. par. or a.* [OVERSHOOT.]

**overshot-wheel**, *s.* A form of water-wheel in which the water flows upon or near the top of the wheel. It acts principally by gravity, though some effect is of course due to the velocity with which the water arrives. Some overshoot-wheels have a circular rack or cogged rim near the periphery, so as to bring the body of water in close proximity to a pinion which communicates the motion to the machinery.

**ō-vēr-shrōūd'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *shroud*, *v.*] To overshadow; to darken. (*Breton: Countess of Pembroke's Love*, p. 23.)

**ō-vēr-sight** (*gh* silent), \*o-ver-syght, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *sight*.]

1. Superintendence, care, overlooking, supervision.

"They gave the money, being told unto them that had the oversight of the house."—*2 Kings* xii. 11.

2. A mistake, neglect, omission, inadvertence.

"That oversight of yours in not asking for one."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

**ō-vēr-sīze** (1), *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *size* (1).] To surpass in bulk.

"Those bred in a mountainous country oversize those that dwell on low levels."—*Sandys: Journey*.

**ō-vēr-sīze** (2), *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *size* (2).] To cover over with viscid matter; to smear over.

"Thus o'ersized with coagulate gore."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

**ō-vēr-skip**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *skip*, *v.*]

1. To skip or leap over; to pass by leaping.

2. To pass over; to skip; to neglect.

"Huge great blocks that I have overskipped in this whole book."—*Bp. Hall: Answer to the Vind. of Smectymnuus*.

3. To escape.

"But then the mind much sufferance doth o'erskip."  
*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 6.

**ō-vēr-skip'-pēr**, *s.* [Eng. *overskip*; -*er*.] One who overskips.

**ō-vēr-slāugh'** (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [Dut. *overlaan* = to skip over.] To pass over in favor of something else; to obstruct; as, to *overslaugh* a bill in the legislature.

**ō-vēr-sleēp'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *sleep*, *v.*] To sleep beyond; as, to *oversleep* the usual time of rising. Frequently used reflexively; as, I *overslept* myself.

**ō-vēr-slide**, *v. i.* [Eng. *over*, and *slide*, *v.*] To slip, slide, or pass by.

**ō-vēr-slight'**, (*gh* silent), *adj.* [Eng. *over*, and *slight*, *a.*] Too slight, too thin, too unsubstantial.

**ō-vēr-slip'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *slip*, *v.*] To let pass by unnoticed, undone, or neglected; to omit, to neglect.

"Some advantageous nick of time, which, if *overslipped* and let go, either the price fails or the thing fails."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 10.

**ō-vēr-slōw'**, *v. t.* [OVERSLOW, *a.*] To render slow, to check, to slacken, to retard.

"But . . . able to trash, or *overslow* this furious driver."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 563.

**ō-vēr-slōw**, *adj.* [English *over*, and *slow*.] Too slow.

**ō-vēr-s-mān**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *man*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An overseer.

2. *Scots Law*: An umpire appointed by a submission to decide where two arbiters have differed in opinion, or named by the arbiters themselves under powers given to them by the submission.

**ō-vēr-smīt'-tēn**, *adj.* [Eng. *over*, and *smitten*.] Excessively pleased.

"Many lines I'd written,  
Though with their grace I was not *oversmitten*."  
*Keats: To C. Cowden Clarke*.

**ō-vēr-snōw'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *snow*, *v.*]

1. To cover with snow.

"Beauty o'ersnowed, and bareness everywhere."  
*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 5.

2. To cover as with snow; to whiten.

"Ere age unstrung my nerves, or time o'ersnowed my head."  
*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, v. 553.

**ō-vēr-sōld**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *sold*.] Sold for too much or at too great a rate; sold for more than its value.

"The thing call'd life with ease I can disclaim,  
And think it *oversold* to purchase fame."  
*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, ix. 265.

**ō-vēr-soōn**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *soon*.] Too soon, too early.

"The lad may prove well enough, if he *oversoon* think not too well of himself."—*Sidney*.

\***ō-vēr-sōr'-rōw**, *v. i.* [Eng. *over*, and *sorrow*.] To grieve, sorrow, vex, or afflict to excess.

"The much-wronged and *oversorrowed* state of matrimony."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*. (Pref.)

**ō-vēr-sōw'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *sow*, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: To sow a crop over one already existing. (Probably with reference to the *supersemination* of Matt. xiii. 25 of the Vulgate.) [SUPERSEMINATION.]

"The enemy *oversows* the field of his heart with tares."—*Adams: Works*, i. 48.

2. *Fig.*: To besprinkle.

"An azure scarf all *oversown*  
With crowned swords."  
*Sylvestre: Panaretus*, 125.

¶ *Oversown* in this last example may perhaps be *pa. par. of oversew*=to embroider.

**ō-vēr-spān'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *span*, *v.*] To span, reach, or extend over.

**ō-vēr-spān'-glēd** (le as *el*), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *spangled*.] Studded with anything bright and sparkling.

"'Tis blue, and *overspangled* with a million  
Of little eyes."  
*Keats: Endymion*, i. 679.

**ō-vēr-spēak'**, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *over*, and *speak*.]

A. *Intrans.*: To speak too much; to use too many words.

B. *Trans.*: To speak more than; to use more words than.

**ō-vēr-spēnt'**, *adj.* [Eng. *over*, and *spent*.] Exhausted, wearied.

"O'erspent with heat his breath he faintly drew."  
*Eusden: Ovid; Metamorphosis* x.

**ō-vēr-spīn'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *spin*.] To spin out to too great a length; to protract too long.

"Things were prepar'd, debated, and then done,  
Not rashly broke, or vainly *overspun*."  
*Cartwright: Death of Sir Bevil Glenwill*.

\***ō-ver-spradde**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [OVERSPREAD.]

**ō-vēr-sprēad'**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *spread*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To spread over; to cover.

"The carpet-ground shall be with leaves o'erspread,  
And boughs shall weave a covering for your head."  
*Dryden: Virgil; Ecl.* i. 115.

2. To scatter over.

B. *Intrans.*: To be spread over; to be scattered over.

**ō-vēr-sprīng'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *spring*, *v.*] To spring or leap over; to overtop; to surmount.

"As preyeth hire so gret a flood to bring  
That five fadome at the least it *overspring*  
The highest rock."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 11,372.

**ō-vēr-stānd'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *stand*, *v.*] To stand too much upon price or conditions; to lose by making extravagant demands.

"What madman would o'erstand his market twice?"  
*Dryden: Theocritus; Idyl.* 3.

**ō-vēr-stāre**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *stare*, *v.*]

A. *Trans.*: To outstare; to look more fiercely than.

"I would o'erstare the sternest eyes that look."  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 1.

B. *Intrans.*: To stare wildly.

"Some warlike sign must be used; either a slovenly buskin, or an *overstaring* frowned head."—*Ascham: Scholemaster*.

**ō-vēr-stāte**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *state*, *v.*] To exaggerate in stating; to state in too strong terms.

**ō-vēr-stāte'-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *statement*.] An exaggerated statement; an overcolored account.

**ō-vēr-stāy**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *stay*, *v.*] To wait or stay too long for; to wait or stay beyond the time or duration of.

"Nothing was so dangerous as to *overstay* the market."  
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

**ō-vēr-stēp'**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *step*, *v.*]

A. *Trans.*: To step over or beyond; to pass, to exceed, to transgress.

"O'erstep not the modesty of nature."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

\*B. *Intrans.*: To neglect; to omit.

"I *overstept* to mention somewhat of the sweet ringing of our tuneable bells."—*Church Bells*, Aug. 20, 1881, p. 607.

\***ō-vēr-stīnk**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *stink*, *v.*] To stink more or worse than; to exceed in stench.

"The foul lake,  
O'erstunk their feet."  
*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv.

**ō-vēr-stōck**, *subst.* [Eng. *over*, and *stock*, *s.*] A superabundance, an excess; more than is sufficient.

**ō-vēr-stōck'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *stock*, *v.*] To stock too much; to fill with too great a stock; to overcrowd; to supply or furnish with too great a stock or supply.

"The world's o'erstock'd with prudent men."  
*Dryden: The Medal*, 102.

**ō-vēr-stōre**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *store*, *v.*] To store with too much; to fill with too much stores; to overstock.

"Even the ocean itself would have been long since *overstored* with fish."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 208.

**ō-vēr-stōr-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *story*.]

*Arch.*: The clerestory or upper story of a building.

**ō-vēr-strāin'**, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *over*, and *strain*, *v.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To strain or exert one's self too much; to labor to excess.

"With *overstraining* and earnestness of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy*, § 54.

B. *Trans.*: To stretch or strain too far or too much.

"Lewis was sensible that the strength of France had been *overstrained* by the exertions of the last campaign."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

**ō-vēr-strāin**, *s.* [OVERSTRAIN, *v.*] Excessive exertion. (*Richardson: Grandison*, vi. 144.)

\***ō-vēr-strāit'-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *over*, and *straitly*.] Too straitly, too strictly, too rigorously.

"He found himself *overstraitly* tied up with hard conditions."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. v., ch. ii., § 1.

\***ō-vēr-strāw'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *straw*, *v.*] To strew or scatter over; to overstrewn.

"The bottom poison, and the top o'rstraw'd  
With sweets."  
*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 1,143.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



ō-vēr-strēam', v. t. [Eng. over, and stream, v.] To stream or flow over; to pass over as a stream.

"O'erstreamed and silver-streaked With many a rivulet." Tennyson: The Islet.

ō-vēr-strētch', v. t. & i. [Eng. over, and stretch.] A. Trans.: To stretch too far; to overstrain.

B. Intrans.: To be stretched or extended too far. "The tumor was gangrened by reason of the overstretching of the skin."—Wiseman: Surgery, bk. i., ch. xxi.

ō-vēr-strew' (ew as ô), \*ō-vēr-strōw', v. t. [Eng. over, and strew.] To strew or scatter over. "The clammy surface all o'erstrown with tribes Of greedy insects." Phillips: Cider, i.

ō-vēr-strict, a. [Eng. over, and strict.] Too strict or sharp.

ō-vēr-strīde', v. t. [English over, and stride, v.] To stride or step over or beyond.

"Into the deep but fall how can he chuse, That overstrides whereon his foot to ground?" Drayton: Legend of T. Cromwell.

\*ō-vēr-strike', v. t. [Eng. over, and strike, v.] To strike beyond.

ō-vēr-strōng, a. [Eng. over, and strong.] Too strong; strong to excess.

ō-vēr-strōwn', pa. par. or a. [OVERSTREW.]

ō-vēr-stū-dī-ōūs, a. [Eng. over, and studious.] Too studious; studious to excess.

ō-vēr-stū-dī-ōūs-nēss, s. [Eng. over, and studiousness.] The quality or state of being overstudious; excessive study.

ō-vēr-subtle (subtle as sūt-ēl), a. [Eng. over, and subtle.] Too subtle, too cunning, too crafty, too deceitful.

"Son of Iapetus, o'ersubtle go." Cook: Hesiod, Works and Days, i.

\*ō-vēr-sūm, s. [Eng. over, and sum.] A sum or quantity over; a surplus.

"Whatever oversum of the liquor did accrue to him."—Holinshed: Descript. Britain, ch. xviii.

ō-vēr-sūp-plī', v. t. [Eng. over, and supply, v.] To supply to excess; to provide with too great a supply.

ō-vēr-sūp-plī, s. [Eng. over, and supply, s.] An excessive supply; a supply in excess of demands or needs.

ō-vēr-sure' (s as sh), a. [Eng. over, and sure.] Too sure or certain; too confident.

"Persuasion oversure Of like succeeding." Milton: P. R., ii. 142.

\*ō-vēr-swārm-ing, a. [Eng. over, and swarm-ing.] Swarming to excess.

ō-vēr-swāy', v. t. [Eng. over, and sway.]

1. To overrule, to direct, to control, to govern. (Byron: Cain, ii. 2.)

2. To surpass in power. (Shakesp.: Sonnet 65.)

†ō-vēr-swēll', v. t. & i. [Eng. over, and swell, v.]

A. Trans.: To swell or rise above.

"Fill, Lucius, till the wine o'erswell the cup." Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

B. Intrans.: To overflow the banks.

"Let floods o'erswell."—Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 1.

ō-vēr-swift', \*ō-ver-swifte, a. [Eng. over, and swift.] Too quick; exceedingly swift or quick.

"The sterre unfoldeth his overswifte arysings."—Chaucer: Boethius, bk. iv.

ō-vērt, a. [O. Fr. (Fr. ouvert), pa. par. of ouvrir (Fr. ouvrir)=to open.]

\*I. Ord. Lang.: Open, plain, public, apparent. "The way thereto is so overt." Chaucer: Hous of Fame, ii.

II. Technically:

1. Law: Open, manifest, not covert.

"No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court."—Constitution of the United States.

2. Her.: A term applied to the wings of birds, &c., when spread open on either side of the head, as if taking flight.

† (1) Market overt: A place where goods are publicly exposed for sale. (English.)

"Titles, places, commissions, pardons, were daily sold in market overt by the great dignitaries of the realm."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.

(2) Pound overt: A pound open overhead, as distinguished from one covert or close. (Eng.)

overt-act, s.

Criminal Law: An open or manifest act from which criminality is implied.

overt-word, s. A plain, open word, not liable or likely to be misunderstood.

ō-vēr-tāke', v. t. [Eng. over, and take.]

1. To catch after pursuit; to come up with.

"If thou wilt overtake us hence, a mile or twain." Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 1.

2. To come or fall upon.

"If the trial of the law o'ertake ye." Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 1.

3. To take by surprise; to surprise; to catch.

"If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual restore such an one in the spirit of meekness."—Galatians vi. 1.

4. To keep up; to maintain.

"The demand was so great that he could scarcely overtake the supply."—Cassell's Technical Educator, pt. x., p. 251.

\*† The pa. par. has a special meaning=intoxicated. Davies (Supp. Gloss.) gives three examples of its use.

ō-vēr-tālk' (l silent), v. i. & t. [Eng. over, and talk, v.]

A. Intrans.: To talk too much; to be too talkative.

B. To talk over; to persuade by talking.

ō-vēr-task', v. t. [Eng. over, and task, v.] To burden with too heavy a task or duty; to impose too heavy a task or duty on; to overburden:

"To find that out, good shepherd, I suppose . . . Would overtask the best land-pilot's art." Milton: Comus, 309.

ō-vēr-tāx', v. t. [Eng. over and tax, v.] To tax too heavy; too impose too heavy a tax upon. (Lit. & fig.)

"They would first overtax the landowners."—London Daily Telegraph.

ō-vēr-tē-dī-ōūs, a. [Eng. over, and tedious.] Too tedious; excessively tedious or tiresome.

\*ō-vēr-tēmed, a. [Eng. over, and teem.] Worn out or exhausted by childbearing.

"About her lank and all o'erteemed loins." Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

ō-vēr-tēpt', v. t. [Eng. over, and tempt.] To tempt too strongly; to tempt beyond the power of resistance.

\*ō-vēr-thīnk', v. t. [Eng. over, and think.] To overestimate; to rate too highly. (Sylvester: Job Triumphant, iv. 147.)

ō-vēr-thrōw', v. t. & i. [Eng. over and throw, v.]

A. Transitive:

1. To throw over; to turn upside down.

2. To demolish, to ruin.

3. To defeat, to conquer, to vanquish.

4. To defeat, to foil.

"Our devices still are overthrown." Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

5. To subvert, to destroy.

"Gloster, that seeks to overthrow religion."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 3.

B. Intrans.: To fall over; to turn over.

"The which stroke greued him so sore, that he overthru to the erthe."—Berners: Froissart, Cronycle, vol. i., ch. cclxx.

ō-vēr-thrōw, s. [OVERTHROW, v.]

1. The act of overthrowing or oversetting; the state of being overthrown or overset.

2. Defeat, discomfiture.

"Lancaster, I fear thy overthrow." Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 6.

3. Ruin, destruction.

"The wrathful soldier drags the hostile plow, That haughty mark of total overthrow." Francis: Horace, Ode 16.

4. Confusion. (Scott: Rokeby, iv. 19.)

! Baseball: The act of throwing a ball so high that a batter cannot reach it effectively.

6. Cricket: A faulty return of the ball by one of the field, whereby an additional run is gained by the striker.

ō-vēr-thrōw-ēr, s. [Eng. overthrow; -er.] One who overthrows, defeats, or ruins.

ō-vēr-thrōwn', pa. par. or a. [OVERTHROW, v.]

ō-vēr-thwārt', v. t. [OVERTHWART, adv.]

1. To oppose.

2. To cross.

"Many of the Turk's galleys were drowned by overthrowing the seas."—Ascham: Letter to the Fellows of St. John's.

ō-vēr-thwārt, prep., a., adv. & s. [Eng. over, and thwart.]

†A. As prep.: Across, over; from side to side of. (Cowper: Task, i. 169.)

\*B. As adjective:

1. Opposite; being or situate over or across the way.

"We whisper, for fear our overthwart neighbors should hear us, and betray us to the government."—Dryden. (Todd.)

2. Crossing anything not at right angles; transverse.

3. Perverse, peevish, contradictory.

"Overthwert [protervi] bollun with proud thoughtis."—Wycliffe: Titus iii.

4. Contrary, adverse, awkward.

"Such overthwart effects in me they make." Wyatt: The Lover to His Bed.

\*C. As adv.: Over against; across.

"Overthwart to the checkstones in the mouth of Ex."—Holinshed: Description of Britaine, ch. xii.

\*D. As substantive:

1. A cross, adverse, or unfortunate circumstance or position. (Surrey: Praise of Meane and Constant Estate.)

2. Contradiction, opposition, quarreling.

\*ō-vēr-thwārt-lī, \*ō-ver-thwart-lie, adv. [Eng. overthwart; -ly.]

1. Across, transversely.

"The winde and water gan for to rise, and overthwartlie to tourne the welken."—Chaucer: Testament of Loue, bk. i.

2. Perversely, crossly; against the grain.

"Rightlie smothed and wrought as it should, not overthwartlie, and against the wood."—Ascham: Scholemaster, bk. i.

\*ō-vēr-thwārt-nēss, s. [Eng. overthwart; -ness.]

1. The state of being athwart or across.

2. Perverseness, crossness.

"The overthwartness of some neighbors interrupted it."—Herbert: Life, p. 53.

ō-vēr-tilt', v. t. [Eng. over, and tilt.] To tilt or turn over; to overturn.

ō-vēr-time, s. & adv. [Eng. over, and time.]

A. As subst.: Time during which one works after or beyond the regular or usual time.

B. As adv.: After or beyond the regular or usual time of working.

"According to the hours they worked overtime."—London Standard.

ō-vēr-time-lī, \*ō-ver-time-liche, \*ō-ver-time-lie, \*our-time-liche, adv. & a. [Eng. over, and timely.]

A. As adv.: Too early; oversoon, prematurely.

"Heeres hore aren shad ourtimeliche vpon my head."—Chaucer: Boecius, bk. i.

B. As adj.: Premature; too early.

"The vaine youthfull fantasie and ouertimelie death of fathers and thy brethren."—Holinshed: Hist. England, (an. 546).

ō-vēr-tip'-pled, \*ō-vēr-tip'-led (led as eld), a. [Eng. over, and tipped.] Intoxicated. (P. Hol-land: Camden, p. 493.)

ō-vēr-tire', \*ō-ver-ty-er, v. t. & i. [Eng. over, and tire, v.]

A. Trans.: To tire to excess; to exhaust by fatigue; to tire out.

"Though he with dart the windy-footed hinde did overtyer." Phaer: Virgill; Eneidos vi.

B. Intrans.: To become exhausted by fatigue; to be tired out.

"The next, and must be, for fear of your overtiring, the last of our discourse."—Bp. Hall: Sermon 33.

ō-vēr-tī-tle, v. t. [Eng. over, and title, v.] To give too high a title to.

ō-vērt-lī, adv. [Eng. overt; -ly.] In an overt manner; openly, plainly, publicly.

ō-vēr-tōil', v. t. [Eng. over, and toil, v.]

1. To wear out or exhaust by too much labor; to overwork.

"Where, overtoiled, her heat to cool, She bathes her in the pleasant pool." Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 2.

2. To cause to work to excess.

ō-vēr-tōne, s. [Eng. over, and tone.] The same as HARMONIC (q. v.).

ō-vēr-took', pret. & pa. par. of v. [OVERTAKE.]

ō-vēr-tōp', v. t. [Eng. over, and top, v.]

1. To rise above the top of; to surmount.

"Where her imperious fane her former seat disdains, And proudly overtops the spacious neighboring plains." Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 2.

2. To excel, to surpass.

"O'ertopping woman's power." Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

3. To obscure by superior excellence; to throw into the background.

fāte, fēt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trī, Sīrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.





**ō-vēr-tōw'-ēr**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *tower*.]

**A. Trans.:** To tower or rise over or above.

**B. Intrans.:** To rise or soar too high.

**ō-vēr-trāde'**, *v. i.* [Eng. *over*, and *trade*, *v.*] To trade beyond one's capital or means; to overstock a market.

"Any overtrading of the forrainer."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 60.

**ō-vēr-trāv'-ēl**, *v. t.* [English *over*, and *travel*=*travail*.] To weary, to exhaust.

"Overtrauelling oure men wyth continuall toyne."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fol. 203.

**ō-vēr-trēad'**, *v. t.* [English *over*, and *tread*, *v.*] To tread down, to trample on.

"The treueth is ouertreden, puttyng no trusts in any thyng that is in this worlde."—*Psalms ix.* (Nota.) (155L)

**ō-vēr-trēat'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *treat*.] To prevail upon by entreaty or persuasion; to overpersuade; to talk over.

"Why lettes he not my wordes sinke in his eares  
So hard to ouertreat?"—*Surrey: Virgil's Æneid*, iv.

**ō-vēr-trīp'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *trip*, *v.*] To trip or skip over; to walk or move nimbly and lightly over.

"In such a night  
Did Thisbe fearfully o'ertrip the dew."  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v. 7.

**ō-vēr-trōw'**, *v. i.* [Eng. *over*, and *throw*.] To trust too much; to be too trustful.

**ō-vēr-trūe**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *true*.] Too true. (*Tennyson: Vivien*, 570.)

**ō-vēr-trūst**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *trust*, *s.*] Too much trust or confidence.

**ō-vēr-trūst'**, *v. i.* [Eng. *over*, and *trust*, *v.*] To trust too much.

"Thus it shall befall  
Him who to worth in women ouertrusting  
Lets her will rule."  
*Milton: P. L.*, ix, 1, 183.

**ō-vēr-tūre**, *subst.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *ouverture*), from *ouvir* (Fr. *ouvrir*)=to open.] [OVERET.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. An opening, an aperture.

"Diners ouertures and holes were made under the foundacyon by the pyoners."—*Hall: Henry V.* (an. 5).

\*2. An opening, a disclosure, a discovery.

"For if the least imagined ouerture  
But of conceived revolt men once espy."  
*Daniel: Civil Wars*, ii.

\*3. Opening, beginning.

"Plato had given the ouerture and beginning of such matter."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1085.

4. A proposal, an offer; something offered or submitted for consideration, acceptance, or rejection.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Music*: An introductory symphony for instruments, chiefly used as an introduction to important musical compositions, as operas, oratorios, &c. Its principal themes are often taken from the work it precedes.

2. *Presbyterianism*: A petition or proposal from a Presbytery, or an individual, to the highest court, which is the General Assembly or the Synod, that a new law be created, an old one amended or repealed, or a measure carried into effect. The term was borrowed from the Huguenots.

**ō-vēr-tūre**, *v. t.* [OVERTURE, *s.*]

*Presbyterianism*: To transmit an overture to the supreme court of the church; as, to overture the Assembly.

**ō-vēr-tūrn'**, \**o-ver-torne*, \**o-ver-tourne*, \**o-ver-turme*, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *over*, and *turn*, *v.*]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To turn over, to upset, to overthrow.

"On a heap  
Chariot and charioteer lay overturned."  
*Milton: P. L.*, vi, 390.

2. To subvert, to destroy, to ruin, to overpower.

"But pain is perfect misery, the worst  
Of evils, and excessive, ouerturns  
All patience."  
*Milton: P. L.*, vi, 463.

3. To throw down, to abase, to humble.

"She can arise that doeth mourne,  
And whirle adoune, and ouertourne  
Whositteth highest."  
*Romaunt of the Rose*.

#### \*B. Intransitive:

1. To turn away, to depart, to turn aside.

2. To be ruined or destroyed; to fall.

"God made hir ouertorne."—*Gower: C. A.*, iii.

**ō-vēr-tūrn**, *s.* [OVERTURN, *v.*] The act of overturning or overthrowing; the state of being overturned, overthrown, or ruined; ruin, overthrow.

**ō-vēr-tūrn'-ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *overturn*; -*able*.] Capable of being overturned; liable to be overturned.

**ō-vēr-tūrn'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *overturn*; -*er*.] One who or that which overturns, overthrows, subverts, or destroys. (*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 2.)

**ō-vēr-twīne'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *twine*, *v.*] To twine over; to enwreath. (*Shelley*.)

**ō-vēr-vāl-u-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *valuation*.] The act of overvaluing; too high a valuation or estimate.

"But that which is guilty of the most general debate is the overvaluation of wisdom."—*Bp. Hall: Peacemaker*, § 8.

**ō-vēr-vāl'-ue**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *value*, *v.*]

1. To value too highly; to prize overmuch; to value or rate at too high a price or value; to overestimate; to set too high a value on.

"A prudent care not to overvalue ourselves upon any account."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

2. To exceed in value.

"A look that overvalued the ransom of a monarch."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, ii, 239.

**ō-vēr-vāult'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *vault*, *v.*] To vault over. (*Southey: Thalaba*, ix.)

**ō-vēr-vēil'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *veil*, *v.*] To veil, to cover, to shroud, to obscure, to overshadow.

"The day begins to break, and night is fled;  
Whose pitchy mantle overveiled the earth."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. I., ii, 2.

\***ō-vēr-vērt**, *s.* [English *over*, and *vert*.] (See extract.)

"Oververt, which is great woods and trees, as well those which bear no fruit as those which do."—*Nelson: Laws conc. Game*, p. 231.

**ō-vēr-vīew** (iew as ū), *s.* [English *over*, and *view*, *s.*] An overlooking, an inspection.

"Are we betrayed thus to thy overview?"  
*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iv, 3.

**ō-vēr-vī-ō-lent**, *a.* [English *over*, and *violent*.] Too violent; violent to excess.

**ō-vēr-vōte'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *vote*, *v.*] To defeat by a majority of votes; to outnumber; to outvote.

**ō-vēr-wālk'** (*l* silent), *v. t.* [English *over*, and *walk*, *v.*] To walk over or upon.

\***ō-vēr-wān'-tōn**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *wanton*.] Too wanton, too licentious.

"Youthful tricks in overwanton verse."  
*Ben Jonson: Horace; Arte of Poetrie*.

\***ō-vēr-wār'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *war*, *v.*] To war over; to defeat in war; to conquer.

"The . . . greatest of the peers did, overwarred, fly."  
*Warner: Albion's England*, bk. v., ch. xxv.

**ō-vēr-wār'-y'**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *wary*.] Too wary, too cautious; too guarded or circumspect.

"The one being so overwary, and the other so hasty."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. v., ch. ii., § 3.

**ō-vēr-wāsh'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wash*, *v.*] To wash over; to overflow.

"They are left till three tides have overwashed them."—*Holinshead: Descript. England*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

**ō-vēr-wāst'-ēd**, *a.* [English *over*, and *wasted*.] Worn out, exhausted, spent.

"And none regarded to maintain the light,  
Which being overwasted, was gone out."  
*Drayton: Barons' Wars*, iv.

**ō-vēr-wāтч'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *watch*, *v.*]

1. To watch to excess.

2. To exhaust or wear out by long watching or want of rest.

**ō-vēr-wāx'**, \**o-ver-wex*, *v. i.* [Eng. *over*, and *wax*, *v.*] To grow too much or too large. (*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 482. Note.)

**ō-vēr-wēak**, *adj.* [Eng. *over*, and *weak*.] Too weak, too feeble.

**ō-vēr-wēār'**, *v. t.* [English *over*, and *wear*.] To wear too much; to wear out; to wear or waste away.

"Of all the rest that most resembles man,  
Was an o'erworn ill-favor'd Babian."  
*Drayton: The Moon-Cal.*

**ō-vēr-wēār'-y'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *weary*, *v.*] To exhaust or wear out with fatigue.

"Overweared with watching."—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*. (Ded.)

\***ō-vēr-wēāth'-ēr**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *weather*.] To bruise, batter, or damage by violence of weather.

"With overweather'd ribs and ragged sails."  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii, 6.

**ō-vēr-wēān'**, *v. i.* [A. S. *oferwēnan*=to presume.] To think too highly; to entertain too high, arrogant, or presumptuous thoughts; to think conceitedly.

"They that overween,  
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen."  
*Milton: Sonnet 12*.

**ō-vēr-wēān'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *overween*; -*er*.] One who entertains too high an opinion, especially of himself; a conceited person.

"A flatterer of myself, an overweener."

*Massinger: Parliament of Love*, ii, 1.

**ō-vēr-wēān'-īng**, \**o-ver-wen-inde*, *pr. par. or a. & s.* [OVERWEEN.]

**A. As adj.:** Thinking too highly or conceitedly, especially of one's self; arrogant, conceited, presumptuous.

"That false fruit,  
Which, to your overweening spirits, yields  
Hope of a flight celestial."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

**B. As subst.:** Conceit; too high or conceited thoughts.

"He might have learnt  
Less overweening, since he fall'd in Job."  
*Milton: P. R.*, i, 147.

**ō-vēr-wēān'-īng-lý**, *adv.* [English *overweening*; -*ly*.] In an overweening, conceited, or arrogant manner; with too high an opinion, especially of one's self.

"Like him whose peculiar words he overweeningly assumes."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*.

**ō-vēr-wēān'-īng-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *overweening*; -*ness*.] Undue confidence; presumption. (*Savage: R. Medlicott*, bk. i., ch. xvi.)

**ō-vēr-wēigh'** (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *weigh*.]

1. To exceed in weight; to preponderate, to outweigh, to overbalance.

"My unsoil'd name, the austereness of my life,  
Will so your accusations overweigh."  
*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii, 4.

2. To weigh down.

"The horse . . . o'erweigh'd with his own mass,  
Lies wallowing."  
*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 21.

**ō-vēr-wēight** (*gh* silent), *s.* [English *over*, and *weight*.]

1. Greater weight.

"Take so much the more silver as will countervail the overweight of the lead."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 793.

2. Excess of weight, above what is required or necessary, or allowed.

3. Preponderance.

**ō-vēr-wēll'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *well*, *v.*] To overflow.

"The water overwelled the edge."—*Blackmore: Lornus Doone*, ch. xix.

\***ō-vēr-wēnt'**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [OVERGO.]

\***ō-vēr-wēt**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *wet*.] Excess of wet.

"Another ill accident is, overwet at sowing time."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 669.

**ō-vēr-whēlm'**, \**o-ver-whelme*, *v. t.* [English *over*, and *whelm*.]

1. To crush underneath an excessive weight or force; to destroy utterly; to swallow up.

2. To crush; to weigh down; to overcome, to overpower.

"A tremblinge cold of dread clene overwhelmeth my heart."  
*Surrey: Psalm lv.*

3. To overflow; to cover entirely; to overspread.

"Humming water must o'erwhelm thy corpse."  
*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iii, 1.

\*4. To put over; to wrap.

"Then I overwhelm a broader pipe about the first."—*Dr. Papin*.

"Let the brow o'erwhelm it,  
So fearfully as doth a galled rock  
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base."  
*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii, 1.

**ō-vēr-whēlm**, *s.* [OVERWHELM, *v.*] The act of overwhelming; the state of being overwhelmed; an excess.

"In such an overwhelm  
O' wonderful, on man's astonish'd sight,  
Kushes Omnipotence."  
*Young: Night Thoughts*, ix, 685.

**ō-vēr-whēlm'-īng**, *pr. par. & a.* [OVERWHELM, *verb.*]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Overpowering, crushing, irresistible.

\*2. Overhanging, beetling.

"An apothecary late I noted,  
In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows."  
*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, v, 1.

**ō-vēr-whēlm'-īng-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *overwhelming*; -*ly*.] In an overwhelming manner or degree; overpoweringly.

"Overwhelmingly ponderous in regard of the pernicious consequents."—*Decay of Christian Piety*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beī, deī.



\***o-ver-whelve**, *v. t.* [A. S. *ofer*=over, and *hwel-fan*, *hwylfan*=to cover.] To overwhelm.

"The horrible wind Aquilon moueth boiling tempeste, and *overwhelueth* the see."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, ii.

**ō-vēr-wīnd**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wind*, *v.*] To wind too much or too far; as, to *overwind* a watch.

\***ō-vēr-wīng**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wing*, *v.*] To outflank; to extend so as to cover the wing or flank.

"Agricola doubting to be *overwing'd*, stretches out his front."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, ii.

\***ō-vēr-wīpe**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wipe*.] To wipe or smear over.

"Those synnes whiche are with the pencell of daily prayer *overwyped*."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 191.

**ō-vēr-wīse**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *wise*, *a.*] Wise to affectation; affectedly wise.

"Make not thyself *overwise*."—*Ecclesiastes* ii. 16.

**ō-vēr-wīse-lý**, *adv.* [English *over*, and *wisely*.] Too wisely, too cleverly; wisely to affectation.

**ō-vēr-wīse-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *wiseness*.] The quality or state of being overwise; affected wisdom.

**ō-vēr-wīt**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wit*.] To outwit.

"Fortune, our foe, we cannot *overwit*."

*Wycheley: Love in a Wood*, v. 6.

**ō-vēr-wōod-ý**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *woody*.] Too woody; having too much wood.

"Fruit-trees, *overwoody*."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 213.

**ō-vēr-wōrd**, *v. i.* [English *over*, and *word*.] To speak or say too much.

"Describing a small fly, he extremely *overworded* and overspake himself in his expression of it."—*Hales: Remains*, p. 229.

**ō-vēr-wōrk**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *work*, *v.*] To work to excess; to work beyond one's strength; to weary, exhaust, or wear out with labor or work.

**ō-vēr-wōrk**, *subst.* [English *over*, and *work*, *s.*] Excessive work, toil, or labor; work beyond what is required or proper.

"The injustice and mischief of the exaction of *overwork*."—*St. James' Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1883.

**ō-vēr-wōrn**, *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *worn*.]

1. Worn out or exhausted by labor or toil; tired out.

2. Worn out by use.

"In slavish habit, ill-fitted weeds *ō'erworn* and soiled."

*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 123.

3. Trite; commonplace; spoiled by time or age.

"I might say, element; but the word is *overworn*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

4. Spent, advanced.

"Musing the morning is so much *ō'erworn*."

*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 866.

**ō-vēr-wrēst**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wrest*.] To wrest, to strain.

"Such to be pitied, and *ō'erwrested* seeming He acts thy greatness in."

*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

\***ō-vēr-wrēs-tle** (tle as el), *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *wrestle*.] To vanquish in wrestling; to struggle against successfully.

"Life recover'd had the raine, And *overwrestled* his strong enemy."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, i. vii. 24.

\***ō-vēr-wrīte**, *v. t.* [Eng. *over*, and *write*, *v.*] To superscribe. (*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 23.)

**ō-vēr-wrōught** (ought as ât), *a.* [Eng. *over*, and *wrought*.]

1. Worked or labored to excess.

"Sometimes an author, fond of his own thought, Pursues his object till it's *overwrought*."

*Dryden: Art of Poetry*.

2. Worked all over; as, *overwrought* with ornaments.

3. Excited or worked on to excess; overworked.

"Till *overwrought*, the general system feels Its motions stop."

*Goldsmith: Traveler*.

\***ō-vēr-yēar**, *v. t.* [English *over*, and *year*.] To make too old. (*Albumazar*, iv. 13.)

**ō-vēr-zēal**, *s.* [Eng. *over*, and *zeal*.] Excess of zeal.

**ō-vēr-zēaled**, *a.* [Eng. *over*; *zeal*; *-ed*.] Full of excessive zeal; overzealous.

**ō-vēr-zēal-ōus**, *a.* [English *over*, and *zealous*.] Too zealous, too eager; zealous to excess.

"*Overzealous* for or against the immateriality of the soul."—*Locke: Hum. Understand.*, bk. iv., ch. iii., § 6.

**ō-vī**, *pref.* [Latin *ovum* (genit. *ovi*)=an egg.] Resembling or pertaining to eggs, or the organs by which they are produced.

**ō-vī-bos**, *s.* [Lat. *ovis*=a sheep, and *bos*=an ox, a bull, a cow.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Bovidæ, with a single species (*Ovibos moschatus*), the Musk-ox (q. v.), having affinities, as its generic name denotes, with both the sheep and the ox.

2. *Palæont.*: In Post-Tertiary times it extended over a great part of Europe, and its remains are abundant in the bone-caves of France of that age.

**ō-vī-çĕll**, *s.* [Pref. *ovi-*, and English *cell*.] The same as OÖCYST (q. v.).

\***ō-vī-çĭde**, *s.* [Lat. *ovis*=a sheep, and *cædo* (in composition *cido*)=to kill.] The slaughter of sheep. (*Barham: Ing. Leg.*; *Jarvis' Wig*.)

**ō-vīç-u-lar**, *adj.* [Lat. *ovum*=an egg.] Of or pertaining to an egg; resembling an egg.

**ĵō-vī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ov(is)*=a sheep; fem. pl. *ov(e)*.] adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: In some of the older classifications a family of Hollow-horned Ruminants, with two genera, *Ovis* and *Capra*, now often classed with the Bovidæ.

**ō-vīd-ī-an**, *a.* [Lat. *Ovidius*=Ovid.] Of or pertaining to Ovid, a celebrated Roman poet, born B. C. 43, died A. D. 17; resembling Ovid or his style.

**ō-vī-dūct**, *s.* [Pref. *ovi-*, and Eng. *duct* (q. v.).] A passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary of animals.

**ō-vīf-ēr-ōus**, *a.* [Pref. *ovi-*; Lat. *fero*=to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Egg-bearing. Applied to certain ovisacs or receptacles for eggs after the latter have left the formative organs. Example, Cyclops (q. v.).

**ō-vī-form**, *adj.* [Pref. *ovi-*, and English *form*.] Having the form or shape of an egg.

**ō-vīg-ēr-ōus**, *a.* [Pref. *ovi-*; Lat. *gero*=to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Bearing ova or ovules; oviferous.

"*Ovigerous* plates are attached to fourth, fifth, and sixth thoracic appendages in the female."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 351.

**ovigerous-frena**, *s. pl.*

*Zoöl.*: (See extract.)

"Pedunculated cirripedes have two minute folds of skin, called by me the *ovigerous frena*, which serve, through means of a sticky secretion, to retain the eggs until they are hatched within the sack."—*Darwin: Orig. of Species* (ed. 1885), p. 148.

**ō-vīne**, *a.* [Lat. *ovinus*=pertaining to sheep; *ovis*=a sheep.] Belonging to or connected with sheep.

**ō-vīp-ār-a**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ovi-*, and Lat. *pario*=to produce.]

*Zoöl.*: Egg-producing animals; a name given to a division, embracing birds, reptiles, and fishes, as opposed to the Vivipara, which bring forth their young alive.

¶ The word *oviparis* in the ablative, agreeing with *avibus*, was used by Linnæus as the distinctive character separating Birds from Mammalia.

**ō-vī-pār-ī-tý**, *s.* [OVIPARA.] The state or condition of being oviparous.

"Strictly speaking, no distinction exists between *oviparity* and *viviparity*."—*G. H. Lewes: Aristotle*, p. 330.

**ō-vīp-ār-ōus**, *a.* [OVIPARA.]

*Zoöl.*: A term, applied to birds, reptiles, fishes, and insects, whose mode of reproduction is by the exclusion of a germ in the form and condition of an egg, the development of which takes place out of the body, either with or without incubation.

**ō-vī-pōš-īt**, *v. i.* [Pref. *ovi-*, and Eng. *posit*.] To deposit eggs; specif., to deposit eggs with an ovipositor. (See extract under OVIPOSITION.)

**ō-vī-pō-šĭ-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *ovi-*, and Lat. *positio*=aplacing, a depositing.] The laying or depositing of eggs, especially by insects.

"It is to be hoped that this new word [*oviposit*] may be admitted, as the laying of eggs cannot otherwise be expressed without a periphrasis. For the same reason its substantive, *oviposition*, will be employed."—*Kirby & Spence: Entomology*, i. 90. (Note.)

**ō-vī-pōš-ī-tōr**, *s.* [Pref. *ovi-*, and Lat. *positor*=a placer, a depositor.]

*Entom.*: An organ situated at the extremity of the abdomen of females of some insects, and serving to deposit the egg in a position suitable for their development. In the Terebrantia it is modified so as to form a saw (*serra*) or a boring organ (*terebra*). With the exception of some Ants, the ovipositor is converted into a sting (*aculeus*) in the Aculeata.

**ōv-īs**, *s.* [Lat.; cogn. with Sansc. *avi*; Gr. *ois*; Lith. *avis*; Slav. *ovjza*. (*Lewis & Short*).]

1. *Zoöl.*: Sheep (q. v.); in modern taxonomy a genus of Bovidæ, containing the genera *Ovis* and *Capra* of older authors, and so coextensive with *Ovidæ* (q. v.). The genera have been united, because, as intermediate forms were discovered, it

was impossible to say where one genus ended and the other began. Horns in both sexes, or in males only; mammæ, two; hoofs compressed. The true goats are bearded, and small, rounded, spurious hoofs are present. *Ovis aries* is the Domestic Sheep, of which there are many varieties. The chief of these, and of the Wild Sheep, will be found described under their popular names. According to the views of recent naturalists, *O. aries* is descended from several distinct species; but *O. musimon* and *O. argali* have been considered, by writers of authority, as the original of the domesticated species.

2. *Palæont.*: Not known earlier than the Post-Pliocene age.

**ō-vī-săc**, *s.* [Pref. *ovi-*, and Eng. *sac*.]

*Zoöl.*: The egg-bag or membrane which invests or connects in one mass the eggs, spawn, or roe, of crustacea, spiders, insects, shell-fish, and other allied creatures. [PARKA.]

**ō-vō**, *pref.* [OVI-]

**ō-vōid**, **ō-vōid-āl**, *adj.* [Lat. *ovum*=an egg; suff. *-oid*, *-oidal*.] Having the shape or appearance of an egg. Used in botany, &c., of egg-shaped solids.

**ō-vō-lō**, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *ovum*=an egg.]

*Arch.*: A convex molding, mostly used in classical architecture; in the Roman examples it is an exact quarter of a circle; in Grecian it is more flat and quirked at the top. It is frequently used in the decorated Gothic style.

**ovolo-plane**, *s.*

*Join.*: A joiner's plane for working ovolo moldings.

**ō-vōl-ō-gý**, *subst.* [Lat. *ov(um)*=an egg; suff. *-ology*.] The same as OÖLOGY (q. v.).

**ō-vō-vī-vīp-ār-ōus**, *adj.* [Pref. *ovo-*, and Eng. *viviparus* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: A term applied to animals whose mode of generation is by the exclusion of a living fœtus more or less extricated from the egg-coverings, and which has been developed or hatched within the body of the parent as an egg—that is, without any placental attachment to the womb. Examples, the Marsupials, the Viper, the Blenny, the Scorpion, the Flesh-fly, and the Earth-worm.

**ō-vū-lā**, *s. pl.* [OVULUM.]

**ō-vū-lar**, *adj.* [English *ovul(e)*; *-ar*.] Of or belonging to an ovule.

**ō-vū-lar-ý**, *a.* [Eng. *ovul(e)*; *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to ovules.

**ō-vū-lā-tion**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ovul(um)*=a little egg; Eng. suff. *-ation*.] (For def. see extract.)

"*Ovulation*, or formation of ova, is always spontaneous."—*G. H. Lewes: Aristotle*, p. 338.

**ō-vūle**, *s.* [OVULUM.]

*Bot.*: A small semi-pellucid, pulpy body, borne by the placenta, and gradually developing into a seed; the seed of a plant in the earliest condition.

**ovule-tube**, *s.*

*Bot.*: A thread-like extension of the apex of the nucleus or of the sac of the amnios, rising up beyond the foramen. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

**ō-vū-lif-ēr-ōus**, *a.* [Eng. *ovul(e)*; *i* connective; Lat. *fero*=to bear, to produce.] Producing ovules.

**ō-vū-lite**, *s.* [Lat. *ovum*=an egg, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.] A fossil egg.

**ō-vū-lī-tēs**, *subst.* [Mod. Lat. *ovul(um)* (q. v.); suff. *-ites*.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Globigerinida, or possibly a detached segment of a calcareous alga.

**ō-vū-lī-tĭd-ĕ-a**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ovulit(es)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idea*.]

*Palæont.*: According to Reuss, a family of Perforated foraminifers, with a glassy, finely porous, calcareous test.

**ō-vū-lūm** (*pl. ō-vū-lā*), *s.* [Lat. dimin. from *ovum*=an egg.]

1. *Bot.*: An ovule (q. v.).

2. *Zoöl. & Palæont.*: China-shell; a genus of Cypræidæ like the typical *Cypræa* (Cowry), but with the lip smooth. Known recent species thirty-six, from America, Britain, the Mediterranean, China, &c.; fossil eleven from the Eocene onward. The Weaver's Shuttle (*O. volva*) has a long canal at each end of the aperture.

**ō-vūm** (*pl. ō-vā*), *s.* [Lat.=an egg.]

1. *Physiol.*: The germ produced within the ovary, and capable of developing into a new individual. It first appears as a very minute granule or globule, not surrounded by a cell wall. As it enlarges, a smaller spherical globule is formed in its interior. The external globule is called the germinal vesicle, the inner the germinal spot. Next a cell wall appears around the germinal vesicle, but separated from it by a certain interval, within which is a

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.



**liquid** containing globules of sarcode, the mass developing into the yolk. Then the vitelline membrane appears outside the yolk. There being little yolk in the human ovum, it is of smaller size than those of the inferior animals. It is a spherical body, about  $\frac{1}{10}$  of an inch in diameter. It was first discovered by Von Baer in 1827. The germinal vesicle is  $\frac{1}{100}$ , and the germinal spot  $\frac{1}{3000}$  of an inch in diameter.

**2. Arch. (pl.):** Ornaments in the form of eggs, curved on the contour of the ovolo, or quarter-round, and separated from each other by anchors or arrow-heads.

**\*ōwche, s.** [OUCHE.]

**ōwe, \*agh-en, \*aw-en, \*ogh-en, \*ow-en** (pa. t. *ought, owed*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *agan*=to have, to possess; cogn. with Icel. *eiga*=to possess, to be bound, to own; Dan. *ei*=to own; Sw. *aga*; O. H. Ger. *eigan*; Goth. *aigan*.] [OUGHT, v.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To own; to possess; to have a right to.

"Thou dost here usurp  
The name thou *ow'st* not."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

2. To be indebted in; to be bound or obliged to pay.

"There was a certain creditor who had two debtors: the one *owed* five hundred pence and the other fifty."—*Luke vii* 41.

3. To be obliged for; to have to thank for; to be indebted for.

"Montague *owed* everything to his own merit and to the public opinion of his merit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

4. To be due or owing.

"That which is not *owed* to you."

Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To be obliged or bound; to be under an obligation or duty. [OUGHT, v.]

2. To be owing or due.

"There is more *owing* her than is paid."

Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, i. 3.

**\*ōwe, a.** [OWE, v.] Own.

**\*ōw-ēl-tŷ, s.** [OWE.] Equality; in law, a kind of equality of service in subordinate tenures. [Wharton.]

**ōw-ēn-ite** (1), *s.* [After Dr. D. D. Owen, the geologist; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

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

**ōw-ēn-ite** (2), *s.* [See def.]

**Hist. (pl.):** A name sometimes applied to the followers of Robert Owen (1771-1858), a noted socialist and philanthropist, whose industrial community at New Lanark, on the Clyde, excited great attention in the early part of this century. Meeting with opposition from the clergy, he came to this country, and in 1824 founded a similar colony in Indiana, where the cooperative system was introduced, and a modified communism adopted. The colony existed for about three years, but was abandoned about 1827. [SOCIALISM.]

**ōwer, adv. & prep.** [OVER.] (Scotch.)

**ower-and-abune, adv.** Over [and above; in addition to.

"There will aye be some odd expenses *ower and abune*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xlv.

**ōwer-bŷ, ōwer-bŷe, adv.** [Scotch *ower*=over, and *by*.] Over the way.

"Jock was sorting him up as I came *owerby*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

**ōwer-lāy, s.** [OVERLAY.]

**ōwer-lōup, v. t.** [Scotch *ower*=over, and *loup*=leap.] To leap or jump over, as a fence; to trespass.

**ōwer-lōup, s.** [OWERLOUP, v.]

1. The act of leaping over a fence or other obstruction.

2. A trespass by cattle.

3. The stream-tide at the change of the moon.

**ōwer-wōrd, s.** [Scotch *ower*=over, and *word*.] An oft-repeated word or phrase; the burden of a song; a refrain.

**ōw-lŷng, pr. par. or a.** [OWE, v.]

1. Due as a debt; required by an obligation to be paid.

2. Ascribable, as to a cause; resulting from; caused by.

"The lightness which is remarked in the coins of Edward VI. was *owing* to the embezzlements of this person."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. vi.

3. Imputable, as to an agent.

**ōwl** (1), *s.* [A. S. *ūle*; Mid. Eng. *oule*; cogn. with Dut. *uil*; Icel. *ugla*; Dan. *ugle*; Sw. *ugla*; Ger. *uule*; allied to Lat. *ulula*=a cry, a howl.] [HOWL.]

1. **Ornith.:** A popular name for any nocturnal

raptorial bird, of which about 200 species are known. Their classification is in a very unsettled state. Willughby's division into two sections—one having "ears" or "horns," as the tufts of feathers on their heads were called, the other destitute of such appendages—was shown to be unnatural by Geoffroy St. Hilaire. They were formerly made a family of Accipitres, or Raptores, but are now more generally raised to an order (or at least a sub-order), Striges. Following Alphonse Milne-Edwards, a classification has been proposed, based on pterylogical and osteological characters, broadly dividing the Owls into two sections: (1) The Screech-owl, and (2) the Tawny-owl section, with (the Linnæan) *Strix flammea* and *S. stridula* as the respective types. The former is known as the Alucine (from Fleming's name for the genus, Aluco), and the latter as the Strigine section. The prevailing color of the plumage is brown, with a tinge of rusty-red, and it is exceedingly loose and soft, so that their flight (even in the larger species) is almost noiseless, enabling them to swoop upon their prey, which they hunt in the twilight. All owls cast up in the form of pellets the indigestible parts of the food swallowed. These castings may be seen under any owl-roost, and show plainly the great service these birds render to man in destroying rats and mice. They range over the whole globe.

2. **Scripture:**

(1) Heb. (*kos*), Lev. xi. 17; Deut. xiv. 16; probably some species of owl.

(2) Heb. *yanshuph, yanshoph*, Lev. xi. 17; Deut. xiv. 16; Isa. xxxiv. 11; perhaps an owl, or if not so then the Ibis (q. v.).

(3) [OSTRICH.]

(4) Heb. (*qippoz*), Isa. xxxiv. 15; unidentified.

owl-eyed, *a.* Having eyes like an owl's.

owl-faced bat, *s.*

**Zoöl.:** *Chilonycteris macleayii*, of the group Mormopes (q. v.), a small species originally obtained from Cuba, but since captured in Jamaica, and possibly occurring elsewhere in the West Indies.

**\*owl-light, s.** An imperfect light; twilight.

owl-like, *a.* Resembling an owl in look or habits.

owl-monkeys, *s. pl.*

**Zoöl.:** The genus *Nyctipithecus* (q. v.).

owl-parrot, *s.* [NIGHT-PARROT.]

owl-train, *s.* A night train.

**\*ōwl** (2), *s.* [WOOL.]

**\*ōwl, v. i.** [OWL (2), s.]

1. To carry wool or sheep out of England. At one time this was illegal, but the Acts against "owling" were repealed by 3 Geo. IV., c. 107.

2. To carry on a contraband or illegal trade. (England.)

**\*ōwl-ēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *owl*, v.; -er.] One who carries contraband goods; one who is guilty of the offense of owling. (Eng.) (*T. Brown: Works*, i. 134.)

**†ōwl-ēr** (2), *s.* [A corrupt of *alder* (q. v.).] (For def. see etym.)

**ōwl-ēr-ŷ, s.** [Eng. *owl*; -ery.]

1. A haunt or abode of owls.

\*2. The qualities of an owl.

**ōwl-ēt \*hōw'-let, s.** [Eng. *owl* (1), s.; dimin. suff. *-let*.] A young or small owl; an owl.

**ōwl-ish, a.** [Eng. *owl*; -ish.] Like an owl; owl-like.

"It dazzles thy dull *owlish* sight."

Observer, No. 102.

**ōwl-lŷm, s.** [English *owl*, s.; -ism.] Stupidity. (*Carlyle: Past and Present*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.)

**\*ōwl-ŷ, \*ōwl-lē, a.** [English *owl*, s.; -y.] Purblind.

"Reason's sin-bleared *owlie* sight."

Sylvester: *The Imposture*, 535.

**\*owly-eyed, adj.** Owl-eyed. (*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 303.)

**ōwn, \*aghen, \*awen, \*awin, \*awyn, \*owen, \*owne, a.** [A. S. *āgen*=own, orig. the pa. par. of *āgan*=to owe, to possess [OWE, v.]; cogn. with Icel. *eigin*=one's own, orig. the pa. par. of *eiga*=to own; Dan. & Sw. *egen*=one's own; Goth. *aigin*=property, orig. pa. par. of *aigan*=to possess; Ger. *eigen*.]

1. Belonging to; possessed; proper to; peculiar, domestic; not foreign; implying ownership, often with emphasis. It always follows a possessive pronoun, or a noun in the possessive case; as, my *own*, his *own*, their *own*, John's *own*, &c.

"A prophet is not without honor, save in his *own* country and in his *own* house."—*Matt.* xiii. 57.

2. Fixed, settled, or determined by a person for himself; as, Name your *own* price.

3. Used to impart a certain amount of tenderness to the expression.

"Tell me, mine *own*."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, v. 3.

4. Private, selfish.

"Other unworthy secular *own* ends."—*Sanderson: Works*, v. 55.

¶ **To hold one's own:** Not to lose ground; to maintain one's own against an adversary.

"Hold your *own* in any case."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 4.

**ōwn** (1), **\*aghnien, \*ahnien, \*ahnen, \*ohnen, \*ohnien, v. t.** [A. S. *āgnian*, from *āgn*, a contracted form of *āgen*=one's own; cogn. with Icel. *eigna*=to claim as one's own, from *eigin*=own; Dan. *egne*; Ger. *eignen*.]

1. To possess by right; to have the right of property in; to have the legal right or rightful title to.

2. To claim as one's own; to answer to.

"Tell me, ye Trojans, for that name you *own*."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, vii. 270.

**ōwn** (2), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *unnan*=to grant; cogn. with O. Sax. *gi-unnan*; Ger. *gönnen*; M. H. Ger. *gunnen*; O. H. Ger. *gi-unnan*; Icel. *unna*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To concede, to grant, to allow, to acknowledge, to confess; not to deny; to admit to be true.

"We do, and must constantly deny, that the authority of such an extraordinary spirit was ever *owned* or admitted."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 8.

2. To recognize, to acknowledge.

"Two of those fellows you must know and *own*."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, v.

3. To acknowledge or admit the possession or ownership of.

**B. Intrans.:** To confess, to acknowledge. (Followed by *to*.)

**ōwn-ēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *own* (1), v.; -er.] One who owns, possesses, or has a legal title to a property in anything; a proprietor.

"The *owners* said vnto them: why lowse ye the coolte?"—*Luke* xix. (1551.)

**ōwn-ēr** (2), *subst.* [Eng. *own* (2), v.; -er.] One who owns, admits, confesses, or acknowledges anything.

**ōwn-ēr-lēss, adj.** [Eng. *owner* (1), and *less*.] Without an owner; having no owner; unowned.

"A few apparently *ownerless* goats roam about the hills."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1835.

**ōwn-ēr-ship, s.** [Eng. *owner*; -ship.] The quality or state of being an owner; the legal right or title to the possession of anything; proprietorship, possession.

"Which notorious act of *ownership* is equivalent to a feudal investiture by the lord."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 10.

**\*ōwn-nēss, s.** [Eng. *own*, a.; -ness.] Individuality. (*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 198.)

**\*owre, s.** [URE.] An aurochs (q. v.).

**owre-hip, s.** [Scotch *owre*=over, and *hip*.] A way of fetching a blow with the hammer over the arm.

**ōwŷe, s.** [OOZE.]

**ōwŷ-ēll, subst.** [OWSE.] A bog, a quagmire, a slough.

**ōwŷ-ēn, s. pl.** [OX.] Oxen. (Scotch.)

"May be pasture enough for plough-horses and *owsen*, and forty or fifty cows."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

**ōwŷ-ēr, s.** [OWSE.] Tanner's ooze.

**\*ow-ther, conj.** [EITHER.]

**ōx** (pl. *ōx-ēn*), *s.* [A. S. *oxa* (pl. *oxan*); cogn. with Dut. *os*; Icel. *uxi, oxi* (pl. *yxn, ðxn*); Dan. *oxe* (pl. *oxer*); Sw. *oxe*; Ger. *ochse, ochs* (pl. *ochsen*); O. H. Ger. *ohso*; Goth. *auhsa, auhsus*; Wel. *yeh* (pl. *ychen*); Sansc. *ukshan*=an ox, a bull; from *uksh*=to sprinkle. (*Skeat*.)]

1. **Zoölogy:**

(1) The castrated male of *Bos taurus* when arrived at maturity. [BULL, STEER.]

(2) The popular name for the genus *Bos* (q. v.). It has been known from remote antiquity, and in the East possessed, and in India still possesses, a sacred character. They have been broadly divided into two groups—the humped, with *Bos indicus*, and the straight-backed, with *B. taurus* as a type. The domestic oxen consist of a great number of different breeds.

"It is impossible to overestimate the services rendered by the *ox* to the human race. Living, it plows its owner's land and reaps his harvest, carries his goods or himself, guards his property, and even fights his battles, while its udders, which under domestication have been enormously enlarged, yield him at all seasons a copious supply of milk. When dead, its flesh forms a chief source of animal food; its bones are ground into manure, or turned into numerous articles of use or ornament; its skin is made into leather, its ears and hoofs into glue; its hair is mixed with mortar; and its horns are cut and molded into spoons and other useful articles."—*J. Gibson: in Encycy. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 245.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, èxist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = ŷan. -tion, -sion = ŷūn; -ŷion, -ŷion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = ŷūš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



2. *Script.*: Heb. *baqar* is the common ox; and as early as the times of Abraham (Gen. xii. 16), if not even those of Lamech (iv. 20), was a domestic animal. The wild ox (Heb. *theo*) of Deut. xiv. 6, the wild bull of Isa. li. 20, may have been the oryx, or a buffalo.

¶ To have the black ox tread on one's foot: To meet with sorrow or misfortune; to be unfortunate.

"The black ox trod on the fairy foot of my cousin Fan." —Leigh Hunt: *Autobiography*, ch. iv.

#### ox-bile, s.

*Pharm.*: The fresh bile of the ox purified is used when there is deficient bile in the patient, as shown by the pale color of the alvine ejections. Of use also in some kinds of dyspepsia. Called also ox-gall.

#### ox-bird, s.

*Ornith.*: *Tringa variabilis*. (Newton.)

#### ox-bow, s.

1. *Husbandry*: The bent piece of wood which passes under the neck of the ox, the upper ends passing through the yoke. [OX-YOKE.]

"With ox-bowes and ox-yokes and other things mo." —Tusser: *Husbandrie*, p. 36.

2. *Arch.*: An oval dormer-window.

3. *Naut.*: The bend or reach of a river. (*Smyth*.)

**ox-boy, s.** A boy employed in tending cattle. (*Tusser*. *Husbandrie*, p. 143.)

**ox-brake, s.** A kind of frame in which oxen are placed for shoeing. It consists of a stall where the neck is confined, straps to hold the animal suspended if he prove sullen and attempts to lie down, and posts and bars to which the feet are lashed

#### ox-eye, s.

1. *Bot.*: (1) The genus *Buphthalmum*; (2) Ox-eye daisy (q. v.); (3) *Anthemis arvensis*.

2. *Ornith.*: *Parus major*, the Great Titmouse.

*Ox-eye daisy*:

*Bot.*: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

**ox-eyed, a.** Having large, full eyes. An epithet applied to Juno.

**ox-fence, s.** A fence to keep cattle from straying; specif., in hunting, a fence consisting of a wide ditch bordered by a strong hedge, beyond which is a railing. (*Eng.*)

#### ox-foot, s.

*Farr.*: A term applied to the feet of horses when the horn of the hind foot cleaves just in the middle of the forepart of the hoof from the coronet to the shoe.

**ox-gall, s.** [OX-BILE, GALLSTONE.]

**ox-gate, s.** [OXGANG.]

**ox-goad, s.** A long rod or stick with a sharp point or goad, for driving oxen.

#### ox-head, s.

1. *Lit.*: The head of an ox.

\*2. *Fig.*: A stupid fellow; a blockhead, a dolt.

"Dost make a mummer of me ox-head?" —Marston.

#### ox-hide, s.

1. The hide or skin of an ox.

2. A hide of land.

#### ox-hoof, s.

*Bot.*: The name given in Brazil to the leaves of *Caulotretus microstachyus* and various species of *Bauhinia*, used in that country as mucilaginous remedies.

#### ox-horn, s.

*Bot.*: *Bucida buceras*.

\***ox-pith, s.** Marrow.

#### ox-ray, s.

*Ichthy.*: The same as HORNED-RAY (q. v.).

**ox-reim, s.** A narrow strip of prepared ox-hide, used in South Africa for horse-halters, and, when twisted, for ropes, traces, &c.

**ox-rung, s.** A staff used in driving oxen.

"Well if they do not give him strokes with their ox-rungs." —Carlyle: *French Revol.*, pt. iii., bk. i., ch. vii.

\***ox-skin, s.** A hide of land.

**ox-team, \*ox-teem, s.** A team of oxen.

**ox-yoke, s.** The means whereby a steer is fastened to the tongue of the cart or wagon. It usually rests upon the neck, but the bar strapped to the forehead or poll goes by the same name.

**ōx-a-bēn'-zīd-īde, s.** [English *oxa(mide)*, *benzid(ine)*, and suff. *-ide*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{14}H_{10}N_2O_2 = N_2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (C_{12}H_8) \\ (C_2O_2) \\ H_2 \end{array} \right.$ . A pulverulent substance obtained by heating benzidine oxalate. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, dilute acids, and alkalis. Strong potash resolves it into oxalic acid and benzidine.

**ōx-a-cāl'-çite, s.** [Eng. *oxa(late)*; *calc(ium)*, and suff. *-ite (Min.)*.]

*Min.*: The same as WHEWELLITE (q. v.).

**ōx-a-çēt'-īc, ōx-ŷ-a-çēt'-īc, a.** [Pref. *oxy-*, and Eng. *acetic*.] (See the compound.)

**oxacetic-acid, s.** [GLYCOLLIC-ACID.]

**ōx'-a-lān, s.** [Altered from *alloxan* (q. v.).] [OXALURAMIDE.]

**ōx-a-lān'-tīn, subst.** [Altered from *alloxantin* (q. v.).]

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_4N_4O_5.OH_2$ . A substance produced by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid on an aqueous solution of parabanic acid. It is slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether, but very soluble in the alkalis and alkaline carbonates. Its aqueous solution has an acid reaction readily discoloring blue litmus paper.

**ōx'-a-lāte, s.** [Eng. *oxal(ic)*; *-ate*.]

*Chem.*: A salt of oxalic acid.

**oxalate of calcium, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_2Ca''O_4 + 4H_2O$ . Occurs in the juice of most plants, and in urinary deposits and calculi. It forms microscopic octohedral crystals, insoluble in acetic acid, but very soluble in nitric acid.

**oxalate of iron, s.** [OXALITE.]

**oxalate of lime, s.** [WHEWELLITE, CALCULUS.]

**oxalate of potassium, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_2K_2O_4 + 2H_2O$ . The neutral salt crystallizes in transparent rhombic prisms, which dissolve in three parts of water. The acid salt,  $C_2KH_2O_4 + 2H_2O$ , binoxalate of potassium, or salt of sorrel, crystallizes in colorless rhombic prisms, requiring forty parts of cold water for solution. It is frequently successfully employed in removing iron ink-stains.

**ōx-āl'-īc, adj.** [Lat. *oxalis*, and suff. *-ic*.] Of, belonging to, or derived from *Oxalis* (q. v.).

**oxalic-acid s.**

*Chem.*:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} CO.HO \\ CO.HO \end{array} \right. + 2H_2O$ . A dibasic acid existing ready formed in plants, and produced by the simple oxidation of glycollic alcohol, or by acting on starch, sugar, or cellulose, with nitric acid, or fusion with caustic alkali. It is formed commercially by fusing sawdust with a mixture of soda and potash to 204°, decomposing the oxalate with lime, and the lime salt with sulphuric acid, and afterward recrystallizing. It forms colorless, transparent prisms, soluble in eight parts of water at 15°, and in its own weight of boiling water. The solution has a strong acid reaction, and is highly poisonous. The antidote is chalk or magnesia, with which it forms an insoluble compound, which is comparatively innocuous in the stomach. The acid forms neutral or normal and acid salts, all of which are crystalline.

**oxalic-ether, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_2O_4(C_2H_5)_2$ . Neutral oxalate of ethyl. Produced by distilling a mixture of four parts of binoxalate of potash, five parts oil of vitriol, and four parts strong alcohol, and washing the distillate with water. It forms a colorless, oily liquid, having an agreeable aromatic odor, and a specific gravity of 1.09. It boils at 133°, and is only slightly soluble in water. When heated with sodium-amalgam, there is produced a fermentable sugar and the sodium salts of two or more acids. The acid oxalate of ethyl,  $C_2O_4H(C_2H_5)$ , is a very unstable compound.

**ōx'-a-līd, s.** [OXALIDACEÆ.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: Lindley's name for the Oxalidaceæ (q. v.).

**ōx-āl-ī-dā'-çē-æ, s. pl.** [Latin *oxalis*, genit. *oxalid(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: Oxalids; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Geraniales. It consists of herbs, undershrubs, or trees, generally with alternate leaves; five sepals; five unguiculate petals; ten usually more or less monadelphous stamens, the inner longer than the others; a three to five celled ovary; the seeds few, fixed to the axis; fruit capsular, membranous, or drapaceous. Some have sensitive leaves. Found in America, the Cape of Good Hope, India, and the temperate parts of Europe and Asia. Known genera, ten; species, 325. (*Lindley, &c.*) [AVERRHOA, OXALIS.]

**ōx-a-līd'-ē-æ, s. pl.** [Lat. *oxalis*, genit. *oxalid(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

*Bot.*: According to Sir Joseph Hooker, a tribe of Geraniaceæ, having regular flowers, imbricate sepals, no glands, a loculicidal capsule, and two or more seeded cells. Equivalent to the order Oxalidaceæ (q. v.).

**ōx'-a-līs, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *oxalis*=sorrel.]

*Bot.*: Wood-sorrel; the typical genus of the Oxalidaceæ or Oxalidaceæ. The calyx has no bracts, the

filaments are slightly combined below, the capsule is angular, five-celled, the seeds with an elastic integument. Known species, 220; chiefly from South Africa and South America. *Oxalis acetosella* is the Common Wood-sorrel. The leaves are all radical and trifoliate; handsome white flowers, with purplish veins. Found in woods and other shady places, and in nooks on mountain sides. [SHAMROCK.] *O. corniculata* is the Yellow Prominent Wood-sorrel. *O. stricta*, possibly only a subspecies of the last. The stalks of *O. crenata*, a Columbian species, are very acid, and make a good preserve. *O. esculenta*, *O. deppei*, *O. crassicaulis*, and *O. tetraphylla* have eatable tubers. *O. sensitiva*, *O. stricta*, and *O. biophytum* have sensitive leaves. Those of *O. sensitiva* are tonic and slightly stimulating.



Oxalis Lobata.

**ōx'-a-lite, s.** [Eng. *oxal(ic)*; suff. *-ite (Min.)*.]

*Min.*: A fibrous to compact mineral, sometimes capillary or earthy. Hardness, 2.0; specific gravity, 2.13-2.489; color, yellow. Composition: Protoxide of iron, 42.1; oxalic acid, 42.1; water, 15.8=100, corresponding with the formula  $2FeOC_2O_3 + 3HO$ . Found in brown coal and sometimes in shales.

**ōx-a-lūr'-a-mīde, s.** [English *oxalur(ic)*, and *amide*.]

*Chemistry*:  $C_3H_5N_3O_3 = \left. \begin{array}{l} C_3H_3N_2O_3 \\ H_2 \end{array} \right\}$  N. Oxalan. A white, crystalline powder, obtained by the action of ammonia and hydrocyanic acid on alloxan, or by heating ethylic oxalurate with alcoholic ammonia to 100°. It is insoluble in cold water, and is decomposed by prolonged boiling in water. It dissolves readily in strong sulphuric acid, but is precipitated from the solution by water.

**ōx-a-lūr-ān'-ī-līde, s.** [English *oxalur(ic)*, *anil(ine)*, and suff. *-ide*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_3H_4(C_6H_5)N_3O_3$ . Phenyl-oxaluramide. A white, nacreous, crystalline powder, obtained by heating parabanic acid with aniline. It is tasteless, inodorous, insoluble in boiling water, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, and melts at a high temperature. Heated with potash, it gives off aniline and ammonia.

**ōx-a-lūr'-ī-a, s.** [Gr. *oxalis*, and *ouron*=urine.]

*Pathol.*: Oxalate of lime in the urine.

**ōx-a-lūr'-īc, a.** [English *alloxan altereā*, and *wric*.] Contained in or derived from alloxan and uric acid.

**oxaluric-acid, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_3H_4N_2O_4$ . A monobasic acid, produced by heating a solution of parabanic acid with ammonia, and precipitating by a mineral acid. It is a white crystalline powder, slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether. Its aqueous solution is decomposed, by boiling, into oxalic acid and urea. The ammonium salt,  $C_3H_3(NH_4)N_2O_4$ , forms silky needles, very soluble in hot water. The silver salt, argentic oxalurate,  $C_3H_3(Ag)N_2O_4$ , obtained by adding the ammonium salt to silver nitrate, separates in long silky needles, soluble in water.

**ōx'-a-lŷl, s.** [Eng. *ox(ygen)*, and *al(l)yl*.]

*Chem.*: The hypothetical radical of oxalic acid.

**oxalyl-urea, oxalyl-carbamide, s.** [PARABANIC-ACID.]

**ōx-a-mēth'-āne, s.** [English *oxam(ic)*; *eth(yl)*, and suff. *-ane*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_4H_7NO_3$ . Ethylic oxamate. Prepared by passing dry ammonia gas through ethylene oxalate till it solidifies. It forms unctuous, pearly crystals, soluble in water and alcohol, melts at 110°, and distills at 220°.

**ōx-a-mēth'-ŷl-āne, s.** [Eng. *oxa(mic)*; *methyl*, and suff. *-ane*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_3H_5NO_3$ . Methyl oxamate. Prepared by saturating methylic oxalate with dry ammoniacal gas till the whole solidifies to a crystalline mass. Soluble in boiling alcohol.

**ōx-ām'-īc, a.** [Eng. *ox(atyl)*, and *amic*.] Derived from oxatyl and ammonia.

**oxamic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_2H_3NO_3 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} CO.NH_2 \\ CO.OH \end{array} \right.$  A monobasic acid,

obtained by heating acid ammonic oxalate until carbonic anhydride is evolved, and extracting by water. It is a white crystalline powder, soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether, and melts at 173°, decomposing at the same

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



time into water, formic acid, and oxamide. The ammonium salt,  $C_2H_2(NH_4)NO_3$ , forms stellate groups of small anhydrous prisms. The silver salt,  $C_2H_2(Ag)NO_3$ , obtained by treating silver nitrate with barium oxamate, crystallizes in colorless, silky needles, which blacken on exposure to the light.

#### oxamic-ethers, s. pl.

Chem.: Three ethers of oxamic acid are known, viz., oxamethylene, oxamethane, and oxamylane (q. v.).

#### ōx-ām'-ide, s. [Eng. ox(alic), and amide.]

Chem.:  $C_2H_4N_2O_2 = \begin{matrix} CO.NH_2 \\ | \\ CO.NH_2 \end{matrix}$  A white, tasteless,

odorless powder, obtained by the dry distillation of neutral ammoniac oxalate. It is insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water, from which it deposits on cooling in crystalline flocks; insoluble in alcohol. Heated in an open tube it volatilizes and forms a crystalline sublimate.

#### ōx-ām'-mīte, s. [Eng. ox(alic); amm(onia), and suff. -ite(Min.).]

Min.: A mineral found in the guano of Guanape Island. Composition as stated by Shepard, oxalate of ammonia. Raimondi had described a similar mineral under the name of Guanapite. Crystallization orthorhombic; color yellowish-white; luster, silky; transparent; occurs with mascagnite (q. v.)

#### ōx-ām'-y-lāne, s. [Eng. ox(amic), amylic), and suff. -ane.]

Chem.:  $C_7H_{13}NO_3$ . Amylic oxamate. A crystalline body produced by the action of gaseous ammonia on neutral amylic oxalate. It is soluble in alcohol, but decomposed by boiling water.

#### ōx-a-nāph'-thal-ide, s. [Eng. oxa(lic), naphthalic), and suff. -ide.]

Chem.:  $C_{22}H_{16}N_2O_2$ . Naphthyl-oxamide. Produced by the action of heat on naphthylamine oxalate. It forms minute scales, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, and melts at  $200^\circ$ .

#### ōx-a-nīl'-a-mīde, s. [English oxanil(ine), and amide.]

Chem.:  $C_8H_5N_2O_2 = \begin{matrix} (C_2O_2)'' \\ | \\ C_6H_5 \end{matrix}$  }  $N_2$ . Phenylloxamide.

A crystalline body found among the products of the decomposition of cyaniline by hydrochloric acid. It forms snow-white silky flakes, soluble in alcohol and ether, and crystallizes from boiling water.

#### ōx-a-nīl'-ic, a. [English oxanil(ine); suff. -ic.]

Contained in or derived from oxaniline (q. v.).

#### oxanilic-acid, s.

Chem.:  $C_8H_7NO_3$ . Phenylloxamic acid. Prepared by fusing a mixture of aniline and oxalic acid, for ten minutes at a high temperature, and boiling the cooled mass with water. It crystallizes in beautiful laminae, slightly soluble in cold, very soluble in hot water, and in alcohol. With bases it forms oxanilates, which are isomeric with the isatates.

#### ōx-ān'-i-līde, s. [Eng. oxanil(ine); suff. -ide.]

Chem.:  $C_{14}H_{12}N_2O_2 = \begin{matrix} CO.N(C_6H_5)H \\ | \\ CO.N(C_6H_5)H \end{matrix}$  Diphenylloxamide.

Obtained by heating aniline oxalate to  $160-180^\circ$ . It crystallizes in white nacreous scales, insoluble in water and ether, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, very soluble in benzene, melts at  $245^\circ$ , and boils at  $320^\circ$ .

#### ōx-ān'-i-līne, s. [Eng. ox(alic), and aniline.]

Chem.:  $C_6H_7NO$ . Obtained by heating amidosalicylic acid with pumice-stone, and purifying with alcohol. It forms slightly colored crystals, soluble in hot water and hot alcohol. When mixed with an alkaline liquid it acquires an indigo-blue color.

#### ōx-ān'-thra-çēne, s. [Eng. ox(alic), and anthracene.]

Chem.:  $C_{14}H_8O_2$ . Paranaphthalene. A neutral resin, prepared by boiling anthracene with nitric acid. It forms reddish-yellow crystals, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in benzene, and insoluble in boiling ether. It volatilizes without decomposition, and sublimes in long needles.

#### ōx-a-tō-lū'-ic, a. [OXATOLYLIC.]

Chem.:  $C_7H_7O_2$ . Oxaltoluic acid. Produced with methyl alcohol, by boiling vulpic acid with potash-ley of specific gravity 1.05-1.15. It crystallizes from alcohol in colorless, brittle, four-sided prisms, slightly soluble in hot water, very soluble

in alcohol and ether; and melts at  $154^\circ$ , decomposing at a higher temperature: It forms soluble salts with the alkalies, sparingly soluble with the alkaline earths.

#### ōx'-bīt-ēr, s. [Eng. ox, and biter.]

Ornith.: *Molothrus pecoris*. [MOLOTHRUS, COW-BIRD.]

#### ōx'-en, s. pl. [Ox.]

ōx'-ēr, s. [Eng. ox; -er.] The same as OXFENCE (q. v.).

"Then we came to the nearest approach to an oxer we see in Cheshire."—Field, April 4, 1885.

#### ōx'-ē-thēne, a. [English ox(ygen), and ethene.]

Containing oxygen and ethene.

#### oxethene-bases, s. pl. [HYDRAMINES.]

#### ōx'-ē-thy'l, s. [Eng. ox(ygen), and ethyl.]

Chem.:  $C_2H_5O$ . A name applied to peroxide of ethyl, entering into combination as a monatomic radical.

#### oxethyl chlorethyl-oxide, s.

Chemistry:  $C_6H_{13}O_2.Cl = \begin{matrix} C_2H_4Cl \\ | \\ C_2H_4(C_2H_5O) \end{matrix}$  } O. An oil heavier than water, obtained by treating dichloroethylic-oxide with an alcoholic solution of sodium. It has an agreeable, refreshing odor, and boils at  $159^\circ$ .

#### ōx'-flīy, s. [Eng. ox, and fly.]

Entom.: *Cestrus bovis*. [BOTFLY, CESTRUS.]

ōx'-fōrd, s. & a. [Usually given as A. S. oxenford, oxnaford=a ford for oxen; more probably the first element is from Celt. uisge=water.]

A. As subst.: An English parliamentary borough and county town, the seat of an ancient university.

B. As adj.: (See compounds.)

Oxford-chrome, subst. An oxide of iron used in painting. (Weale.)

#### Oxford-clay, s.

Geol.: A bed of Clay, sometimes 600 feet thick, underlying the Coral Rag and the accompanying sandy beds of the Middle Oolite. Corals are absent, but Ammonites and Belemnites abound. Remains of Ichthyosaurus, Plesiosaurus, &c., are also found.

#### Oxford-gray, s. [OXFORD-MIXTURE.]

#### Oxford-mixture, s.

Fabric: A woolen cloth of a very dark gray color. Called also Oxford-gray, Pepper-and-Salt, Thunder-and-Lightning.

#### Oxford-movement, s. [TRACTARIANISM.]

#### Oxford-school, s.

Church Hist.: A name sometimes given to those clerics of the English Establishment who adopted a theology which, according to the Evangelical party, was a dangerous approach to Roman teaching. This theology was indicated rather than formulated in *Tracts for the Times*, which commenced in 1832, and ended with No. xc. in 1841. [TRACTARIANISM.]

Oxford-tie, s. A low cut shoe that fastens with a lace.

ōx'-gāng, s. [Eng. ox, and gang.] As much land as an ox could plow in a year, variously stated from six to ten acres, according to the quality of the land, but generally reckoned as about twenty acres.

ōx'-ha-vēr-īte, subst. [From Oxhaver Springs, Iceland, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A pale-green variety of apophyllite (q. v.), found in small green crystals on silicified wood.

ōx'-hēel, ōx'-hēal, subst. [Eng. ox, and heel, or heal.]

Bot.: *Helleborus fœtidus*.

ōx'-īd-a-bīl'-ī-ty', s. [Eng. oxid(e), and ability.] Capability of being converted into an oxide. (*Philos Trans.*, xci. 398.)

ōx'-īd-a-ble, a. [Eng. oxide, and -able.] Capability of being converted into an oxide.

ōx'-ī-dāte v. t. & i. [Eng. oxid(e); -ate.]

A. Trans.: To convert into an oxide, as metals, &c., by combination with oxygen.

B. Intrans.: To become converted into an oxide; to become oxidized.

#### ōx'-ī-dā'-tion, s. [OXIDATE.]

Chem.: The chemical change which gives rise to the formation of oxides, and which is brought about by the action of oxygen acids, water, or free oxygen.

ōx'-ī-dā-tōr, s. [English oxidat(e); -or.] A contrivance for causing a current of air to impinge on the flame of an Argand lamp. Called also oxygenator.

#### ōx'-īde, s. [Gr. oxys=sharp, acid.]

Chem. & Min.: The product of the combination of oxygen with a metal or metalloid. In the former

case a base is formed, in the latter an acid radical. Sometimes the oxide acts as a quasi-acid radical and as a base.

¶ Oxide of antimony=*Senarmonite, Valentinite, and Cervantite*; Oxide of arsenic=*Arsenolite*; Oxide of bismuth=*Bismite*; Oxide of copper=*Cuprite and Melanconite*; Oxide of lead=*Massicot and Minium*; Oxide of manganese=*Braunite, Hausmannite, Manganite, Psilomelane, and Pyrolusite*; Oxide of molybdenum=*Molybdic-ochre and Molybdite*; Oxide of nickel=*Bunsenite*; Oxide of tin=*Cassiterite*; Oxide of titanium=*Anatase, Brookite, and Rutile*; Oxide of uranium=*Uraninite*; and Oxide of zinc=*Zincite*.

ōx'-ī-dīz'-a-ble, adj. [English oxidiz(e); -able.] Capable of being oxidized.

ōx'-ī-dīze, v. t. [Eng. oxid(e); -ize.] To oxidate.

ōx'-ī-dīzed, pa. par. or a. [OXIDIZE.]

oxidized-silver, subst. Silver on the surface of which a thin film of the black oxide has been formed.

ōx'-ī-dīze-mēt, s. [Eng. oxidize; -ment.] The same as OXIDATION (q. v.).

ōx'-ī-dīz-ēr, subst. [Eng. oxidiz(e); -er.] That which oxidizes.

ōx'-ī-dīz'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [OXIDIZE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Oxidation.

#### oxidizing-furnace, s.

Metall.: A furnace for treating ores or metallic substances, in which the material is exposed to an excess of air, the oxygen of which unites with the metal, forming an oxide. With ores, it may be said to be roasting with an excess of air. The term is somewhat general, and to speak of oxidizing-furnaces is a mode of stating chemically the action of certain furnaces under given conditions of excess of air.

ōx-īm-ī-dō-çy'-ān'-ic, a. [For etym. see def.] Containing oxygen, imidogen, and cyanic acid.

#### oximidocyanic-acid, s. [PARABANIC-ACID.]

ōx-īm-dī-cān'-in, s. [Eng. ox(ygen); indican, and suff. -in.]

Chem.:  $C_{20}H_{23}NO_{16}$ . One of the products of the spontaneous decomposition of an aqueous solution of Indican (q. v.). When purified by re-precipitation from alcohol, it assumes the form of a brown, viscid, combustible gum, having a nauseous taste.

ōx-īm-dī-cāç'-in, s. [Eng. ox(ygen); indic(an), isatis (altered), and suff. -in.]

Chem.:  $C_{23}H_{32}N_2O_{23}$ . Produced when an aqueous solution of Indican is evaporated. The first product is indicanin, which takes up oxygen and forms oxindicanin, while the latter by assumption of water forms oxindicasin and indiglucon. It is purified like oxindicanin, which it resembles.

ōx-īm-dōl, s. [Eng. ox(ygen); ind(ine), and -ol.]

Chem.:  $C_6H_4 < \begin{matrix} CH_2 \\ | \\ N \end{matrix} > C(HO)$ . Formed by reducing hydrindic acid with sodium amalgam in acid solution. It yields colorless needles, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts at  $120^\circ$ , sublimes without decomposition, and forms crystallizable salts with acids and bases.

ōx'-ī-sālt, s. [OXYSALT.]

ōx'-leŷ-a, s. [Named after Mr. Oxley, a former surveyor of New South Wales.]

Bot.: A genus of Cedreleæ. [YELLOW-WOOD.]

ōx'-līke, adj. [English ox, and like.] Like or resembling an ox.

ōx'-līp, s. [A. S. oxanslyppe, from oxan=of an ox, and slyppe=a slip=a piece of dung. Skeat, therefore, considers that it should be spelled ox-slip.]

Bot.: *Primula elatior*. It resembles the cowslip, but has the calyx teeth acuminate, the corolla pale yellow instead of buff, the limb concave, the throat without folds.

ōx'-ōn, abbrev. [OXONIAN.] An abbreviation for Oxonia. Sometimes placed by a graduate after his degrees to indicate that they have been derived from the University of Oxford, England.

ōx-ō-nī-ān, s. & a. [Lat Oxonia=Oxford (q. v.); Eng. suff. -an.]

A. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Oxford; specif., a member of the University of Oxford, England.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to Oxford.

"The light in which it appeared to an Oxonian non-juror."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ōx-ōn'-ic, a. [Altered from uraxonic (q. v.).] (See etym. and compound.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**oxonic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*: C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. Obtained as a potassium salt when a stream of air is passed through a solution of uric acid in potash. The salt forms radiate groups of crystals.

**ōx'-pěck-ēr, s.** [Eng. *ox*, and *pecker*.]

*Ornithology*:

1. *Sing.*: The genus Buphaga (q. v.).
2. *Pl.*: The sub-family Buphaginæ (q. v.).

**ōx'-stáll, s.** [English *ox*, and *stall*.] A stall or stand for oxen.

**ōx'-táil, s.** [Eng. *ox*, and *tail*.]

1. The tail of an ox.
2. A banner made of the tail of an ox.

"And the white oxtails stream'd behind."

*Moore: Fire-Worshippers.*

¶ Obvious compound: *Oxtail-soup*.

**ōx'-tēr, s.** [A. S. *oxta*=the armpit.] The armpit; an embrace of the arms.

**ōx'-tēr, v. t.** [Eng. *oxter*, s.] To support under the arms.

**ōx'-tōngue, s.** [Eng. *ox*, and *tongue*.]

*Botany*: (1) The genus Helminthia (q. v.), and specially *H. echioides*; (2) *Anchusa officinalis*.

**ōx'-y, a.** [Eng. *ox*; -y.] Pertaining to or resembling an ox. (*Chapman: Iliad*, iv. 139.)

**ōx'-y-, pref.** [Gr. *oxys*=sharp, acid.]

1. Of a point or edge: Sharp.
2. Of taste: Sharp, biting, acid.

**ōx'-y-a-căn'-thîn, s.** [Mod. Lat. *oxyacantha*(a); -in.] [See def.]

*Chem.*: A bitter neutral substance extracted by Leroy from the whitethorn, *Crataegus oxyacantha*.

**ōx'-y-a-căn'-thine, s.** [OXYACANTHIN.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>32</sub>H<sub>48</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>11</sub>. Vinaline. An alkaloid existing together with berberine in the root of *Berberis vulgaris*. It is a yellowish-white powder, with a bitter taste, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. It melts at 139°, and decomposes at a higher temperature. It crystallizes from ether in colorless prisms, which turn yellow on exposure to light. Its salts are all crystalline, and have a bitter taste.

**ōx'-y-ăç'-ět-ăl, s.** [Eng. *oxy*(gen), and *acetal*.]

*Chem.*: CH<sub>2</sub>(OH).CH(O.C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. An agreeable-smelling liquid obtained by heating bromoacetal with potassic hydrate to 160°. It boils at 167°.

**ōx'-y-ăç'-id, s.** [Eng. *oxy*(gen), and *acid*.]

*Chem. (pl.)*: Acids containing oxygen, as sulphuric acid, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

**ōx'-y-ăl'-cō-hōl, a.** [Eng. *oxy*(gen), and *alcohol*.] Pertaining to or consisting of a mixture of oxygen and alcohol.

**oxyalcohol-blowpipe, s.** A form of blowpipe in which a stream of oxygen is blown through a flame of alcohol.

**ōx'-y-ăl'-dē-hyde, s.** [Eng. *oxy*(gen), and *aldehyde*.]

*Chem.*: CH<sub>2</sub>(OH).CHO. A syrup possessing a persistent aldehyde-like odor, prepared by heating bichloro-ether with water. It has never been obtained in a pure state.

**ōx'-y-ar'-sēn-ic, a.** [Eng. *oxy*(gen), and *arsenic*.] Contained in or derived from oxygen and arsenic.

**oxyarsenic-bases, s. pl.**

*Chem.*: Di-acid bases obtained by the slow oxidation of the tertiary monarsines.

**ōx'-y'b'-ē-lis, s.** [Gr. *oxybelēs*=(1) sharp-pointed; (2) shooting swift bolts: pref. *oxy-* (1), and *belos*=a missile.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Snakes, family Dryophidæ. *Oxybelis fulgidus*, from South America, has a long movable snout.

**ōx'-y-bēn-zām'-ic, a.** [Eng. *oxy*(gen); *benz*(oic); *am*(monia); and suff. -ic.] Derived from oxygen, benzoic acid, and ammonia.

**oxybenzamic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*: C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>=C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub> $\frac{OH}{CO}$ .NH<sub>2</sub>. Prepared by dissolving nitrobenzoic acid in ammonia, saturating the boiling liquid with sulphuretted hydrogen and neutralizing with acetic acid. It forms white crystalline nodules, sparingly soluble in cold water, readily in boiling water, alcohol, and ether. When heated it melts, giving off irritating vapors, and leaves a residue of carbon. Its solutions decompose on exposure to the air, yielding a brown resinous substance. With metals it forms oxybenzamates, having the formula C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>6</sub>MNO<sub>2</sub>.

**ōx'-y-bēn-zō-dī'-am-ide, s.** [English *oxy*(gen); *benzo*(ic), and *diamide*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O =  $\frac{C_7H_4O}{H_4}$  } N<sub>2</sub>. A crystalline body, isomeric with phenyl-carbamide, obtained by the action of ammonium-sulphide on an aqueous

solution of nitrobenzamide. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but its alcoholic solution soon turns red and decomposes; melts at 72°.

**ōx'-y-bēn-zō'-ic, a.** [Eng. *oxy*(gen), and *benzoic*.] Contained in or derived from oxygen and benzoic acid.

**oxybenzoic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*: C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>3</sub>=( $\frac{H}{C_7H_4O}$ ) } O<sub>2</sub>. A monobasic acid

metameric with salicylic acid, obtained by boiling metadiabenzic acid nitrate with water. It forms a crystalline powder, consisting of small quadratic tables, slightly soluble in cold water and alcohol, more soluble in the same liquids at boiling heat, melts at 200°, and can be distilled unchanged. It does not yield a violet color with ferric chloride, but in other respects resembles salicylic acid.

**ōx'-y-cāl'-çī-ūm, a.** [Eng. *oxy*(gen), and *calcium*.] Pertaining to or consisting of a mixture of oxygen and lime.

**oxycalcium-light, s.** A light produced by a jet of oxygen gas forced through the flame of an alcohol lamp or gas-burner on to a piece of lime. This light will exhibit the usual paintings on a screen 10 or 15 feet in diameter with very brilliant effect. It is not so brilliant as the oxyhydrogen light, but it is in some hands safer, and the apparatus less bulky and expensive.

**ōx'-y-chlōr, a.** [Eng. *oxy*(gen), and *chlor*(ine).] Containing oxygen and chlorine.

**oxychlor-ether, s.**

*Chem.*: CH<sub>2</sub>Cl.CH(OH)(O.C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>). A liquid obtained by the action of water at high temperature on bichloro ether. It boils at 95-96°.

**ōx'-y-chlōr'-ic, a.** [Eng. *oxy*(gen), and *chloric*.] [PERCHLORIC.]

**ōx'-y-chlōr'-ide, s.** [Eng. *oxy*(gen), and *chloride*.]

*Chem. (pl.)*: Basic chlorides. Compounds of metallic chlorides with the basic oxides of the same metals, produced by the action of water on certain metallic chlorides.

**oxychloride of lead, s.** [MATLOCKITE.]

**oxychloro-iodide of lead, s.** [SCHWARTZEMBERGITE.]

**ōx'-y-chō'-line, s.** [Eng. *oxy*(gen), and *choline*.] [BETAINE.]

**ōx'-y-çin'-çhōn-ine, s.** [English *oxy*(gen), and *cinchonine*.]

*Chemistry*: C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. A base, isomeric with quinine, obtained by boiling dibromo-cinchonine with potash. It crystallizes in colorless laminae very soluble in acids. Its solutions are not fluorescent, nor do they become green on the addition of chlorine water and ammonia.

**ōx'-y-cōc'-cōs, ōx'-y-cōc'-cūs, s.** [Pref. *oxy-* (2), and Gr. *kokkos*=a berry.] [COCCUS.]

*Bot.*: Cranberry; a genus of Vacciniaceæ. Corolla, rotate; stamens, eight. Two species known. One, *Oxycoccus palustris*, is the Cranberry (q. v.). The other is *O. macrocarpus*.

**ōx'-y-crāte, subst.** [Gr. *oxykraton*, from *oxys*=sharp, and *kerannymi*=to mix; Fr. *oxycrat*.] A mixture of six parts water and one vinegar.

**ōx'-y-cūm-in-ām'-ic, a.** [Eng. *oxy*(gen); *cumin*(ic), *am*(monia), and suff. -ic.] Containing or derived from oxygen, cumic acid, and ammonia.

**oxycuminamic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*: NH<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O)HO. Obtained by treating nitrocuminic acid with iron filings and acetic acid, digesting with carbonate of soda, precipitating with acetate of lead, and decomposing with sulphydric gas. It forms colorless needles sparingly soluble in cold water, but easily in hot water, ether, and alcohol; forms crystalline compounds both with acids and bases.

**ōx'-y-cūm-in'-ic, a.** [Eng. *oxy*(gen), and *cuminic*.] Contained in or derived from oxygen and cumic acid.

**oxycuminic-acid, s.**

*Chemistry*: C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Produced by the action of nitric oxide on oxycuminamic acid. It separates in small brownish prisms, sparingly soluble in cold, but more so in hot water and in alcohol. It forms crystallizable salts with bases.

**ōx'-y-dāc'-tŷl'-a, s. pl.** [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. *daktylos*=a finger.]

*Zoöl.*: A group of the Batrachian sub-order Phano-glossa (q. v.). It includes the families Ranidæ, Pelobatidæ, Bufonidæ, Engystomidæ, Rhinophrynidæ, and Rhinodermatidæ.

**ōx'-y-dēr'-çēs, s.** [Gr. *oxyderkēs*=sharp or quick sighted: pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. *derkomai*=to look, to see.]

*Ichthy.*: The typical genus of the family Oxydercidæ (q. v.). *Oxyderces dentatus*, a Chinese fish, has the ventral fins wanting.

**ōx'-y-dēr'-çl-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *oxyderc*(es), and fem. pl. suff. -idæ.]

*Ichthy.*: A family of Acanthopterygii. Some species have the eyes very prominent, with well-developed eyelids. In one division of the family the dorsal fins are united, in the other division they are separated. Most of the species are from the warmer parts of the ocean.

**ōx'-y-ē'-thēr, a.** [English *oxy*(gen), and *ether*.] Pertaining to or consisting of a mixture of oxygen and ether.

**oxyether-light, s.** A form of the oxyhydrogen lime-light, invented by Mr. W. Broughton, in which a portion of oxygen gas is conveyed through, or over the surface of, a tank of sulphuric ether, carrying off a quantity of ether vapor. This vapor is burned in the jet in place of the hydrogen, while pure oxygen is burned with it as usual. The light is nearly equal to the oxyhydrogen mixed jet, but requires great care in the management.

**ōx'-y-flū'-or-ide, s.** [Eng. *oxy*(gen), and *fluoride*.] *Chem. (pl.)*: Compounds analogous to the oxychlorides.

**ōx'-y-gēn, s.** [Gr. *oxys*, and *gen-*, base of *gennaō*=to produce.]

*Chem.*: Symbol, O; at. wt., 16. A dyad element existing in the free state in the atmosphere, and in combination in the ocean. It forms about one-fifth of the former and eight-ninths of the latter. It is also present in the great majority of substances forming the earth's crust, and is the most abundant of all the elements. It was discovered in 1774 by Scheele in Sweden and Priestley in England independently, but the name was given by Lavoisier some time after. It can be obtained pure by heating black oxide of manganese, or a mixture of this oxide with potassic chlorate in a retort, and collecting the gas over water. When pure it is without color, taste, or smell. It is the sustaining principle of animal life and of the ordinary phenomena of combustion. Phosphorus and ignited charcoal burn in it with great brilliancy, and a piece of watch-spring, having at the end some lighted sulphur, exhibits in oxygen a beautiful phenomenon of combustion. It is a little heavier than atmospheric air, specific gravity=1.1. One hundred cubic inches of oxygen at mean temperature and pressure weigh 34.29 grains. Under the influence of cold and high pressure it has been reduced to the liquid state. It enters into combination in various ways, taking the place of hydrogen in the radicals of compounds formed on any of the types, HCl, H<sub>2</sub>O, H<sub>3</sub>N, &c., giving rise to oxychlorides, oxyiodides, oxynitrides, &c.

**ōx'-y-gēn-āte, v. t.** [English *oxygen*; -ate.] To unite or combine with oxygen; to oxidate.

**ōx'-y-gēn-āt-ēd, pa. par. or a.** [OXYGENATE.]

**oxygenated-water, s.**

*Chem.*: Water holding peroxide of hydrogen in solution.

**ōx'-y-gēn-ā'-tion, s.** [OXYGENATE.]

*Chem.*: The same as OXIDATION (q. v.).

**ōx'-y-gēn-ā-tōr, s.** [English *oxygenat*(e); -or.] An oxidator (q. v.).

**ōx'-y-gēn-iz-ā-ble, adj.** [English *oxygeniz*(e); -able.] Capable of being oxygenized.

**ōx'-y-gēn-ize, v. t.** [Eng. *oxygen*; -ize.]

*Chem.*: The same as OXYGENATE (q. v.).

**ōx'-y-gēn-ize-mēnt, s.** [Eng. *oxygenize*; -ment.] The act or process of oxygenizing; oxidation.

**ōx'-y-gēn-iz-ēr, subst.** [Eng. *oxygeniz*(e); -er.] That which oxygenizes or converts into an oxide.

**ōx'-y-gēn-ōid, s.** [Eng. *oxygen*; suff. -oid.]

*Chem.*: Duflos' name for those non-metallic elements, which, in their chemical relation, resemble oxygen—viz., bromine, chlorine, fluorine, iodine, selenium, and sulphur.

**ōx'-y-g'-ēn-ōus, adj.** [Eng. *oxygen*; -ous.] Pertaining to or derived from oxygen.

**ōx'-y-glōs'-sūs, s.** [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. *glōssa*=a tongue.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A genus of Ranidæ, with no teeth on the vomer, from the Oriental region. Some fossil species of early Tertiary age have been found in the so-called Frog-beds of Bombay.

**ōx'-y-glŷ-cō-lŷl-ūr'-ē-a, s.** [English *oxy*(gen); *glycolyl*, and *urea*.] [ALLANTURIC-ACID.]

**ōx'-y-gōn, \*ox-y-gone, s.** [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. *gonia*=an angle.]

*Géom.*: A triangle having each of its angles less than a right angle; an acute-angled triangle.

**ōx'-y-g'-ōn-āl, a.** [Eng. *oxygen*; -al.] Having the angles acute; acute-angled.

**ōx'-y-gō-nī-āl, a.** [English *oxygon*; -ial.] The same as OXYGONAL (q. v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**ōx-ŷ-gua'-nīne** (u as w), s. [English *oxy(gen)*, and *guanine*.]

*Chem.*: A body produced by the action of potassium permanganate on guanine dissolved in caustic soda.

**ōx-ŷ-gūm'-mic**, a. [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *gummic*.] Derived from or containing oxygen and gummy acid.

**oxygummic-acid**, s.

*Chem.*:  $C_4H_{10}O_{11}$ . A tetrabasic acid obtained by the oxidation of gummy acid. It crystallizes in shining needles, soluble in water and alcohol, the solutions being strongly acid. Heated above  $130^\circ$  it decomposes, giving off pungent aromatic vapors.

**ōx-ŷ-gŷr'-ūs** (yr as ir), s. [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. *gyros*=round.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Firoliidæ (q. v.). The small spiral shells of *Oxygyrus keradrenii* were found by the Challenger expedition to be an important constituent in the formation of Globigerina ooze.

**ōx-ŷ-hæ'-mō-glō-bīn**, s. [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *hæmoglobin*.]

*Chem. (pl.)*: Loose compounds of true hæmoglobins with oxygen, which latter they give off in vacuo, especially if heated. They are characterized by their absorption spectra, showing two distinct bands, one in the yellow and the other in the green, between Fraunhofer's D and E lines.

**ōx-ŷ-hīp-pūr'-īc**, a. [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *hippuric*.] Derived from or containing oxygen and hippuric acid.

**oxyhippuric-acid**, s.

*Chem.*:  $C_9H_9NO_4$ . A very soluble acid produced by boiling an aqueous solution of diazo-hippuric acid.

**ōx-ŷ-hŷ-drō-gēn**, a. [English *oxy(gen)*, and *hydrogen*.] Consisting of or pertaining to a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen.

**oxyhydrogen-blowpipe**, s. A form of blowpipe in which the flame is produced by the combustion of a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen gases in the proportions which form water. The heat thus produced exceed that of any other source except the electric arc.

**oxyhydrogen-light**, subst. [LIME-LIGHT, DRUMMOND-LIGHT.]

**oxyhydrogen-microscope**, s. A microscope in which the object is illuminated by the incandescence of a piece of lime or marble under the action of the oxyhydrogen-blowpipe, and its image, highly magnified, thrown upon a screen so that it may be visible to any number of spectators at once. Recent improvements have enabled objects to be exhibited in this way magnified 1,500 diameters.

**ōx-ŷ-ī-sōu-vīt'-īc**, a. [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *isouvitic*.] Derived from or containing oxygen and isouvitic acid.

**oxyisouvitic-acid**, s.

*Chemistry*:  $C_9H_8O_6=C_6H_2(OH)(O.CH_3)(CO.OH)_2$ . Obtained as its ethylic salt, by the action of ethylic aceto-acetate upon chloroform. It crystallizes in needles.

**ōx-ŷ-ī-zār'-īc**, a. [English *oxy(gen)*; (a) *lizar(ine)*, and suff. *-īc*.] Derived from oxygen and alizarine.

**oxylizalic-acid**, s. [PURPURIN.]

**ōx-ŷ-mēl**, s. [Gr. *oxymeli*, from *oxys*=sharp, and *meli*=honey; Fr. *oxymel*; Sp. *oximel*; Ital. *ossimela*; Lat. *oxymeli*.] A mixture of vinegar and honey, sometimes made a vehicle for administering medicines; as, *oxymel* of squills.

"Pisans and decoctions of some vegetables with *oxymel*, or the mixture of honey and vinegar."—*Arbuthnot*.

**ōx-ŷ-mē-sīt-ŷl-ēn'-īc**, a. [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *mesitylenic*.] Derived from or containing oxygen and mesitylene.

**oxymesitylenic-acid**, s.

*Chem.*:  $C_9H_{10}O_3=C_6H_2(OH)\left\{\begin{matrix} (CH_3)_2 \\ CO.OH \end{matrix}\right.$ . A monobasic aromatic acid prepared by heating mesitylene sulphonic acid with potassic hydrate at  $250^\circ$ . It crystallizes in silky needles, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, and melts at  $176^\circ$ . Its salts give a deep blue coloration with ferric chloride.

**ōx-ŷ-mōr'-ōn**, s. [Gr. *oxymōron*, a saying which at first sight appears foolish, from *oxymōros*=pointedly foolish, from *oxys*=sharp, and *mōros*=foolish, dull.]

*Rhet.*: A figure in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word; as *cruel kindness*.

**ōx-ŷ-mor'-phīne**, s. [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *morphine*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{17}H_{19}NO_4$ . A base obtained by treating morphine with nitrous acid. It forms a shining white crystalline powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

**ōx-ŷ-nāph-thō'-īc**, a. [Eng. *oxy(gen)*; *naphthol*, and suff. *-īc*.] Containing oxygen and naphthol.

**oxynaphthoic-acid**, s.

*Chem. (pl.)*:  $C_{10}H_6<\begin{matrix} OH \\ CO_2H \end{matrix}$ . Formed from the two naphthols ( $C_{10}H_7OH$ ), by the action of sodium and carbon dioxide. The alpha-acid melts at  $185^\circ$ , and its solutions are colored blue with ferric chloride. The beta-acid is difficult to prepare.

**ōx-ŷ-nāph-thŷl'-a-mīne**, s. [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *naphthylamine*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{10}H_9NO$ . Oxynaphthylidene. Naphthameine. A base resembling orcein, produced by the action of oxidizing agents on naphthylamine. It is an amorphous, dark purple powder, with an iodine-like odor, especially if heated, insoluble in water, ammonia, and potash, slightly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether. It does not combine with acids or with bases.

**ōx-ŷ-nāph-thŷl'-ī-dīne**, s. [OXYNAPHTHYLAMINE.]

**ōx-ŷ-nō'-tūs**, s. [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. *nōtos*=the back.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Campophagidæ, closely allied to the Laniidæ, peculiar to the islands of Mauritius and Reunion. They are remarkable for the fact that while the males of both species closely resemble each other, the females are wholly unlike. (*Ibis*, 1866, pp. 275-280.)

**ōx-ŷn'-tīc**, a. [Gr. *oxynō*=to sharpen.]

*Compar. Anat.*: A term applied to glands in the stomach of the frog which secrete an acid juice. (*Foster: Physiol.* (ed. 4th), p. 278.)

**ōx-ŷ-ō-pŷ**, \***ōx-ŷ-ō-pī-a**, s. [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. *opsis*=sight.] Acuteness of sight, arising from increased sensibility of the retina.

**ōx-ŷ-phēn'-īc**, adj. [English (*hydr*)*oxy(l)*, and *phen(yl)ic*.] Derived from or containing oxygen and phenylic acid.

**oxyphenic-acid**, s.

*Chemistry*:  $C_6H_6O_2=C_6H_4(OH)_2$ . Pyrocatechir. Pyromorintannic acid. Obtained by the dry distillation of catechu, kino, and other tanning materials. It crystallizes in quadratic prisms, readily soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, melts at  $102^\circ$ , volatilizes below its melting point, and boils at  $240-245^\circ$ . It does not precipitate gelatin or the salts of quinine, but its aqueous solution forms a white precipitate with neutral acetate of lead,  $C_6H_4.Pb'O_2$ . Insoluble in water, but slightly soluble in acetic acid.

**ōx-ŷ-ph-ō-nŷ**, \***ōx-ŷ-phō-nī-a**, s. [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. *phōnē*=sound, voice.] Acuteness or shrillness of voice.

**ōx-ŷ-pīc'-rīc**, a. [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *picric*.] Contained in or derived from oxygen and picric acid.

**oxypicric-acid**, s.

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_3N_3O_8=C_6H(NO_2)_3(OH)_2$ . Styphnic acid. A dibasic acid produced by the action of cold nitric acid on resorcin and on many gum resins, also by boiling extract of logwood, brazil-wood, &c., with nitric acid. It crystallizes in yellow hexagonal plates or prisms, slightly soluble in water, readily in alcohol and ether, melts at  $175^\circ$ , and can be sublimed by careful heating. Its salts crystallize well, and are explosive.

**ōx-ŷp'-ō-da**, s. [Gr. *oxypoda*, neut. pl. of *oxypous*=swift-footed; pref. *oxy-*, and *pous*, *podos*=a foot.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Staphylinidæ.

**ōx-ŷ-pō'-gōn**, s. [Pref. *oxy-*, and Gr. *pōgōn*=a beard.]

*Ornith.*: Helmet-crests; a genus of Trochilidæ, distinguished by a crest and a long tuft of white or buff feathers hanging from the throat. There are two species: *Oxygogon lindeni*, from Venezuela, and *O. guerini*, from Colombia.

**ōx-ŷ-quin-īne**, s. [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *quinine*.]

*Chemistry*: A white crystallo-granular substance formed by boiling quinine sulphate with potassic nitrite. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at  $100^\circ$ , and is less bitter than quinine.

**ōx-ŷ-rhī'-na**, s. [Gr. *oxyrrhin*, *oxyrrhis* (genit. *oxyrrhinos*)=with sharp or fine nose; pref. *oxy-* (1), and *rhis* (genit. *rhinos*)=the nose.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of fossil sharks founded on teeth from the Cretaceous and Tertiary beds.

**ōx-ŷ-rhŷn'-chā**, s. pl. [Greek *oxyrrhynchos*=sharp-snouted; pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. *rhynchos*=the snout.]

*Zool.*: Sea-spiders. A family of Brachyurous Crustaceans established by Milne-Edwards. The same as MAIADÆ (q. v.).

**ōx-ŷ-rhŷn'-chūs**, s. [OXYRHYNCHA.]

*Ornith.*: A South American genus of Piciidæ, akin to Yunx, which it resembles in the bill.

**ōx-ŷr'-ī-a** (yr as ir), subst. [Gr. *oxys*=sharp. Named from the acidity of the leaves.]

*Bot.*: Mountain-sorrel; a genus of Polygonææ. Sepals four, stamens six, stigmas two, fruit broadly winged. Only known species, *Oxyria reniformis*, the Kidney-shaped Mountain-sorrel. Found in alpine elevations. It is common in the Punjab Himalayas, where it is used as a cooling vegetable and as medicine.

**ōx-ŷr'-rhō-dīne** (yr as ir), s. [Gr. *oxys*=acid, and *rhodon*=a rose.]

*Pharm.*: A composition of vinegar and roses, used as a liniment in herpes and erysipelas. [*Dun-glison*.]

**ōx-ŷ-sāl-ī-çŷl'-īc**, a. [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *salicylic*.] Contained in or derived from oxygen and salicylic acid.

**oxysalicylic-acid**, s.

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_3(OH)_2COOH$ . Obtained by boiling a solution of iodosalicylic acid with potash. Crystallizes in shining needles, and acquires a deep-blue color with solution of ferric chloride. Is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and melts at  $198^\circ$ .

**ōx-ŷ-sālt**, s. [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *salt*.] [OXYACID.]

**ōx-ŷ-stēl'-ma**, s. [Pref. *oxy-* (2), and Gr. *stelma*=a girdle, a belt.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Asclepiadææ. *Oxystelma esculenta*, is a twining Indian perennial. Despite its specific name, it is not often eaten. A decoction of it is used as a gargle in aphthous states of the mouth and fauces. In Sind the milky sap is used as a wash for ulcers, and, with turpentine, for itch.

**ōx-ŷ-stōm'-a-tā**, s. pl. [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and *stomata*, pl. of *stoma*=the mouth.]

*Zool.*: A family of Brachyurous Crustaceans, founded by Milne-Edwards. The carapace is orbicular and arched in front; the anterior claws are large and much compressed. He divided it into the Leucosians, the Calappians, the Corystians, and the Dorippians.

**ōx-ŷ-sūl'-phīde**, s. [English *oxy(gen)*, and *sulphide*.]

*Chem. (pl.)*: Compounds of metallic oxides and sulphides, or of sulphides in which the sulphur is partly replaced by oxygen.

**oxysulphide of antimony**, s. [KERMESITE.]

**oxysulphide of zinc**, s. [VOLTZITE.]

**ōx-ŷ-sūl-phō-bēn'-zīde**, s. [English *oxy(gen)*, *sulpho*, and *benzide*.]

*Chem.*:  $(C_6H_4OH)_2SO_2$ . Formed by treating two parts of pure phenol with one part of fuming sulphuric acid for from three to five hours at  $190^\circ$ . The crude product is boiled in water, the crystals from which are recrystallized first from alcohol and then from water. It forms white glistening orthorhombic crystals of specific gravity=1.366.

**ōx-ŷ-tēl'-ī-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *oxytel(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-īdæ*.]

*Entom.*: A family of Brachelytra. It consists of small beetles found under moss or stones, or in dung. The males of some have two horns in front of the head.

**ōx-ŷt'-ē-lūs**, s. [Pref. *oxy-*, and Gr. *telos*=an end, a termination.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of the family Oxytelidæ (q. v.).

**ōx-ŷ-ter-ēph-tā-lām'-īc**, a. [Eng. *oxy(gen)*; *terephthalic*; *am(monia)*, and suff. *-īc*.] Contained in or derived from oxygen, terephthalic acid, and ammonia.

**oxyterephthalamic-acid**, s.

*Chem.*:  $C_8H_7NO_2=(C_6H_4O)\left\{\begin{matrix} H_2 \\ H \end{matrix}\right\}N$ . Obtained by

the action of reducing agents on nitroterephthalic acid. It crystallizes in thin prisms, slightly soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and chloroform. Its salts are crystalline and very soluble in water and alcohol, forming fluorescent solutions.

**ōx-ŷ-tēr-ēph-thāl'-īc**, a. [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *terephthalic*.] Contained in or derived from oxygen and terephthalic acid.

**oxyterephthalic-acid**, s.

*Chem.*:  $C_8H_{12}O_5$ . Produced with evolution of nitrogen, by the action of nitrous acid on oxyterephthalamic acid. The oxyterephthalates are crystalline, but less soluble than the terephthalates.

**ōx-ŷ-thŷ-mō-qui-nōne'**, s. [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *thymoquinone*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{10}H_{12}O_3$ . Formed by the action of atmospheric oxygen on an alkaline solution of thymoquinone. It forms orange-colored needles melting at  $169-172^\circ$ .



**ōx-ŷ-tōl'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*; *tol(uene)*, and suff. *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from oxygen and toluene.

**oxytolic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_7H_6O_3$ . A monobasic acid, isomeric with salicylic acid, produced by the oxidation of toluene. It crystallizes in colorless needles, slightly soluble in cold water, more so in boiling water, and in alcohol; melts at  $180^\circ$ , and at a higher temperature distils unchanged. Its salts are crystalline, and very soluble in water and alcohol.

**ōx-ŷ-tol-ū-ām'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*; *tolu(ic)*; *am(monia)*, and suff. *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from oxygen, toluic acid, and ammonia.

**oxytoluamic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_8H_9NO_2 = (C_8H_6O)_2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_2 \\ H \\ O \end{array} \right\} N$ . Obtained by re-

ducing nitrotoluic acid with ammonium sulphide. It forms yellow microscopic prisms slightly soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It unites both with bases and with acids.

**ōx-ŷ-tōl-ū-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *toluic*.] Contained in or derived from oxygen and toluic acid.

**oxytoluic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_8H_8O_3 = C_6H_3(OH).CO.OH$ . An aromatic hydroxy-acid, obtained by fusing sulpho-paratoluic acid with caustic potash. It crystallizes in needles grouped in star-like form, and melts at  $202-203^\circ$ .

**ōx-ŷ-tōne**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *oxytonos*, from *oxys*=sharp, and *tonos*=a tone.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Having an acute sound; in Gr. gram., having the accent on the last syllable.

**B.** *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An acute sound.  
2. *Greek Gram.*: A word having the acute accent on the last syllable.

**ōx-ŷ-tōn'-i-cal**, *a.* [Eng. *oxyton(e)*; *-ical*.] The same as OXYTONE, *A.* (q. v.).

**ōx-ŷ-trī-cha**, *s.* [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. *thrix*, genit. *trichos*=a hair.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the family Oxytrichidae (q. v.). It consists of free-swimming animalcula, from salt and fresh water. Nine species are known.

**ōx-ŷ-trīch'-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *oxytrich(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Infusoria, order Hypotricha, inhabiting salt or fresh water. Saville Kent regards them as the most specialized group of Ciliata. (*Manual Infus.*, ii. 760.)

**ōx-ŷ-trī-mē'-sīc**, *a.* [Eng. *oxy(gen)*, and *trimesic*.] Contained in or derived from oxygen and trimesic acid.

**oxytrimesic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_2OH(COOH)_3$ . Obtained by heating disodic salicylate in a stream of carbon dioxide at  $300^\circ$ . It crystallizes from water in prisms freely soluble in alcohol, but sparingly in ether and water.

**ōx-ŷt'-rō-pīs**, *s.* [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. *tropis*=a keel.]

*Botany*: A genus of Astragalæ. Leaves imparipinnate; keel of the corolla with a narrow point; legume turned more or less perfectly; two-celled. Known species 100.

**ōx-ŷ-ūr'-īs**, *s.* [Pref. *oxy-* (1), and Gr. *oura*=a tail.]

*Zoöl.*: Small Thread-worm; a genus of Nematoids, parasitic in man. The male of *Oxyuris vermicularis* is about one-sixth of an inch, and the female about half an inch long. They are gregarious, and inhabit the rectum of children and old people, occasionally straying to the lower bowel, and setting up inflammation.

**ō-ŷēr**, *s.* [Norm. Fr. *oyer*; Fr. *ouïr*=to hear, from Lat. *audio*.]

*Law*:

1. A hearing or trial of causes.  
2. The hearing or inspection of a writ, bond, note, or other specialty; as when a defendant in court prays *oyer* of a writing.

¶ *Oyer and terminer*: [Norm. Fr.=to hear and determine.]

1. *Am. Law*: A name given in several of the states of the Union to certain courts, usually confined to criminal jurisdiction.

2. *Eng. Law*: A commission issued to two of the judges of the circuit, and certain gentlemen of the county to which it is addressed, empowering them to hear and determine certain specified offenses.

"The courts of *oyer and terminer*, and general gaol delivery, are held before the Queen's commissioners twice, and sometimes thrice, in every year in every county of the kingdom, except London and Middlesex, wherein they are now held twelve times. The words of the commission are, 'to inquire, hear, and determine:' so that by virtue of this commission they can only proceed upon an indictment found at the same assizes; for they must first inquire

by means of the grand jury or inquest, before they are empowered to hear and determine by the help of the petit jury."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ix., ch. 19.

**ō-ŷēz**, **ō-ŷēs**, *phr.* [Fr. *oyez*=hear ye.] The introduction to any proclamation made by an officer of a court of law, or other public crier, in order to secure silence and attention. It is usually repeated three times.

¶ The word occurs twice in Shakespeare (*Merry Wives*, v. 5; *Troilus & Cressida*, iv. 5.) in the sense of proclamation.

**ōŷ'-lēt**, *s.* [OILLET.]

1. An oilet (q. v.).  
2. A scar resembling an eyelet-hole.

**oylet-hole**, *s.* An eyelet-hole.

"As each excels in birth or state,  
His oylet-holes are more and ampler."  
*Prior: Alma*, ii. 447.

**oys'-an-īte** (oys as wāš), *s.* [OISANITE.]

**ōŷs'-tēr**, *subst.* [A. S. *ostre*; Mid. Eng. & O. Fr. *oistre*; Fr. *huître*, all from Lat. *ostrea*; Gr. *ostreon*=an oyster, named from its shell, *ostreon*=a bone, a shell.]

1. *Zoöl.*: The genus *Ostrea* (q. v.), and especially *Ostrea virginiana*, of which there are two kinds—Sea or Rock Oysters, which arrive at maturity in about four years, and those which are artificially cultivated, and do not reach their full growth for five, and sometimes seven years. The latter are the more highly esteemed. Oysters form a very important commercial product in and about Baltimore and other points along the Atlantic coast. The Pacific coast oyster is very small, with much poorer flavor than that of the Atlantic. The American species (*Ostrea virginiana*) and the European (*Ostrea edulis*) are the most valuable known. A sandy bottom is fatal to oyster culture; for the grains get into the hinge and prevent the opening and shutting of the valves of the shell. Their food consists of minute organisms. Oysters spawn in May or June, the "spat" resembling fine slate-pencil dust. The number of ova from one female has been variously estimated from 100,000 to 10,000,000, but the most general estimate is about three-quarters of a million. The Starfish and Dog-whelk are deadly enemies to the oyster, and cause great loss to the proprietors of oyster fisheries. Oysters were known to and esteemed by the Romans. Juvenal (iv. 140-42) tells how Montanus could distinguish by the taste whether an oyster came from Circeii, the Lucrine Lake, or Rutupia (the modern Richborough). It was then a common belief that oysters and other shellfish grew fat or lost flesh as the moon waxed or waned (Cic., *de Div.*, ii. 33). They were also known to less cultured nations, as is proved by the existence of oyster shells in the kitchen-middens of Europe and America. The name is also given to some other mollusks, as Hammer-oyster, Pearl-oyster, &c. These will be found under their proper entries. [OSTREA.]

2. *Palæont.*: [OYSTER-BED, 2.]  
\* ¶ *A stopping oyster*, a choking oyster: A retort or proceeding which puts another to silence. (*Eng.*)

**oyster-bank**, *s.* An oyster-bed (q. v.).

"An oyster-bank, in the spawning season, is a most interesting place."—*Hart: World of the Sea*, p. 201.

**oyster-bed**, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A bed or breeding-place for oysters.  
2. *Palæont.*: Beds of *Ostrea bellovacina* are found in the lower part of the Woolwich and Reading series.

**oyster-brood**, *s.* The name given to young oysters about the size of a dime.

"Whoever steals oysters or oyster-brood from an oyster-bed which is private property, is guilty of felony."—*Chambers' Encyc.*

**oyster-catcher**, *s.*

*Ornithology*:  
1. *Hæmatopus ostralegus*; a handsome European bird, about sixteen inches long, common on flat, sandy coasts. The head, neck, throat, scapularies, quill-feathers, and latter half of the tail-feathers are deep glossy black, the rest of the plumage pure white. The bill, about three inches

long, is a rich ruddy color, deepest at the base; very much compressed, with a wedge-like termination. Oyster-catcher is a misnomer, for the bird feeds mostly on mussels and limpets, though it frequently takes to the water in search of food. The bird seems to lay its head sideways on the ground, and then, grasping the limpet's shell close to the rock between the mandibles, use them as scissor-blades to cut off the mollusk from its sticking place.

2. Any of the several American species of wading birds of the genus *Hæmatopus*.

**oyster-cracker**, *s.* A small kind of cracker for use with oysters.

**oyster-culture**, *s.* The same as OYSTER-FARMING (q. v.).

"Oyster-culture has never ceased to be practiced in Italy."—*Chambers' Encyc.*

**oyster-culturist**, *s.* A person engaged in breeding oysters artificially.

**oyster-dredge**, *s.* A rake and drag-net for gathering oysters from the bed. A stout bag is fastened so as to trail behind the bow of the drag and catch the oysters upturned by the rake.

**oyster-farm**, *s.* A place where oysters are bred artificially.

**oyster-farming**, *s.* The act or practice of breeding oysters artificially.

**oyster-fishery**, *s.*

1. The same as OYSTER-FISHING (q. v.).  
2. An oyster-bed; a place where oysters are taken.

"It is thus always by virtue of a grant from the Crown that oyster-fisheries are claimed as the property of an individual or of a corporation."—*Chambers' Encyc.* (ed. 1865), vol. ii., 179.

**oyster-fishing**, *s.* The act or practice of taking oysters.

"Oyster-fishing is carried on variously in different localities."—*Hart: World of the Sea*, p. 203.

**oyster-green**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Uva lactuca*. It is so called because it is very green like the lactuca, or lettuce, and adheres to oyster-shells.

**oyster-knife**, *s.* A strongly stocked and thick-bladed knife for opening oysters.

**oyster-park**, *s.* The English translation of *parc d'huîtres*, the name given to the oyster-beds established by M. Coste on the French coast in 1858.

**oyster-patty**, *s.* A patty or pasty made with oysters.

**oyster-plant**, *s.*

*Bot.*: (1) *Steenhammaria maritima*; (2) *Tragopogon porrifolius*.

**oyster-rake**, *s.* [OYSTER-DREDGE.]

**oyster-shell**, *s.* The shell of the oyster (q. v.).

**oyster-tongs**, *s.* An instrument having two rake-shaped jaws and a pair of long handles, to grasp oysters in their beds and lift them to the surface.

**oyster-tree**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Rhizophora*. [MANGROVE.]

**oyster-woman**, \***oyster-wench**, \***oyster-wife**, *s.* A woman who sells oysters. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 4.)

\***ōŷs'-tēr-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *oyster*; *-er*.] An oyster-seller. (*Sylvester: Tobacco Battered*, 267.)

**ō-zæ'-nā**, **ō-zē'-nā**, *s.* [Gr. *ozaina*, from *ozō*=to smell; Lat. *ozæna*; Ital. & Sp. *ozena*; Fr. *ozène*.]

1. *Pathol.* (of both forms): A fetid ulcer in the nostrils.

2. *Entom.* (of the form *ozæna*): The typical genus of the sub-family Ozæninæ (q. v.).

**ō-zæ-nī'-næ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ozæn(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Entom.*: A sub-family of Carabidæ, having a small fold in the outer margin of the elytra. Found in the hotter countries at the roots of plants or under the bark of trees.

**ō-zark'-īte**, *s.* [After Ozark mountain, Arkansas; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: An amorphous form of Thomsonite (q. v.), with specific gravity 2.24. Derived from the alteration of nepheline.

**ō-zē'-nā**, *s.* [OZÆNA.]

**ō-zō'-cēr-īte**, **ō-zō'-kēr-īte**, *s.* [Greek *ozō*=to smell, and *kēros*=wax.]

*Min.*: A mineral resembling spermaceti in appearance. Specific gravity, 0.85-0.90; color, when pure, white; but mostly brown. Composition: Carbon, 84.43; hydrogen, 13.69=98.12. Seldom found pure, but mostly mixed with other paraffins. Found in various places in Galicia, Poland, but the purest forms occur at Slanik, Moldavia.

**ō-zon-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *ozon(e)*; *-ation*.] The act or process of treating with ozone.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**ō-zōne**, *s.* [Gr. *ozō*=to smell.]

**Chem.**:  $\Lambda$ . Believed to be oxygen existing as a triatomic molecule. It is nearly always present in the atmosphere, apparently as the result of electrical action, and is formed by passing electric sparks into dry air. It possesses a peculiar, almost metallic, odor, and seems to have all the properties of oxygen, in an enhanced degree. It liberates iodine from iodide of potassium, and Schönbein, who named it, has used this reaction for its detection in the atmosphere.

**ō-zōn-īf-ēr-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *ozon(e)*; *i* connective, and Lat. *fero*=to bear, to produce.] Producing or furnishing ozone.

**ō-zōn-ī-fī-cā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *ozonify*; *c* connective, and suff. *-ation*.] The act of producing ozone.

**ō-zōn-ī-fy**, *v. t.* [Eng. *ozone*; *-fy*.] To convert into ozone.

**ō-zōn-īze**, *v. t.* [Eng. *ozon(e)*; *-ize*.] To charge with ozone; to convert into ozone.

**ō-zōn-ōm-ē-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *ozone*, *o* connective, and *meter* (q. v.).] An instrument for ascertaining the amount of ozone in the atmosphere.

**ō-zōn-ō-mēt-ric**, *a.* [Eng. *ozonometr(y)*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ozonometry.

**ō-zōn-ōm-ē-try**, *s.* [Eng. *ozonometer*; *-y*.] The determination of the presence and properties of ozone in the atmosphere.



THE sixteenth letter and the twelfth consonant of the English alphabet is a labial sound, formed by a compression of the anterior part of the lips, as in *pull*, *papa*, *ap*. As a sharp labial it is classed with *f*, and corresponds to the flat labial *b*. *P* has but one sound in English, except when in combination with *h* it forms the digraph *ph*, which is

sounded as *f*, and occurs in words derived from the Greek. In the case of many words derived from the Greek, initial *p* is not sounded, as in *pneumatics*, *psalm*, *psalter*, *pterodactyl*. It is sometimes, but rarely, silent in the middle of a word, as in *receipt*. *P* represents an original *b* in *gossip* (Mid. Eng. *godsib*), *purse* (O. Fr. *borse*, Lat. *bursa*), *apricot* (Fr. *abricot*). An original *p* is represented by *b* in *lobster* (Mid. Eng. *loppestre*), *cobweb* (Mid. Eng. *copweb*), and by *v* in *knave* (Mid. Eng. *cnapa*). *P* is often found inserted between *m* and *t*, as in *empty* (Mid. Eng. *emtig*), *tempt* (O. Fr. *tenter*, Lat. *tento*).

I. As an initial: *P* represents the Latin *post*=after; as, *p. m.*=*post meridiem*=after noon; *p. s.*=*postscript*, &c.; in music for *piano*=softly.

II. As a symbol, *P* was formerly used:

In numer.: To denote 100, and with a dash over it,  $\bar{P}$ , to denote 100,000.

¶ (1) To mind one's *P*'s and *Q*'s: To be careful in one's behavior.

\* (2) To be *p* and *q*: To be of the first quality.

**pa**, *s.* [PAPA.] A child's form of *Papa* (q. v.).

**pā-age** (age as *ig*), **\*pe-age**, **\*ped-age**, *s.* [O. Fr. *péage*], from Low Lat. *pedaticum*, from Lat. *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot; Ital. *pedaggio*.] A toll for passing over the ground of another person. Old Eng. Law.)

**Paas** (1), *subst.* [PASCH.] The festival of Easter. (Local United States.)

\***Paas** (2), *s.* [PACE, *s.*]

**pā-bōuche**, *s.* [Turkish *pauposh*.] A slipper. (Usually in plural.)

"I always drink my coffee as soon as my feet are in my pabouches."—Scott: *St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxx.

**pāb-ū-lar**, *a.* [Latin *pabulum*=food.] Of or pertaining to food; affording aliment or food; alimentary.

\***pāb-ū-lā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *pabulatio*, from *pabulatus*, pa. par. of *pabulo*=to feed.]

1. The act of feeding or providing food.

2. Food, fodder.

†**pāb-ū-loūs**, *a.* [Lat. *pabulum*=food.] Of the nature of food; affording food or aliment; alimentary, nutritious.

**pāb-ū-lūm**, *s.* [Lat.=food, from the same root as *pasco*=to feed.]

I. Literally:

1. Food, fodder, aliment, nourishment.

2. That which feeds a fire; fuel.

II. Fig.: That which feeds or nourishes the intellectual faculties; food for the mind or intellect.

**pac**, **pack**, *s.* [N. Amer. Indian.] A moccasin having a sole turned up and sewed to the upper.

**pa'-ca**, *s.* [A Port. form of the native name.]

**Zoöl.**: *Caelogenys paca*, a rodent of the family Dasyproctidæ. It is about two feet long, brown, or yellowish-brown above, with from three to five bands of white streaks or spots on each side; white beneath. Habitat, Central and South America, from Guatemala to Paraguay. It resembles the Agouti in habits. It lives singly, or in pairs, passing the day in a hole at the root of some tree, or in a burrow. It is a vegetable feeder. The flesh is well flavored, and is eaten by natives and Europeans.

†**pā-ca-ble**, *a.* [Latin *pacabilis*, from *paco*=to appease, to pacify.] Capable of being appeased or pacified; placable, pacifiable. (Thackeray: *Virginians*, ch. x.)

†**pā-cāte**, *a.* [Lat. *pacatus*, pa. par. of *paco*=to appease, to pacify (q. v.); Ital. *pacato*; Sp. *pacado*.] Appeased, peaceful, tranquil, pacified.

†**pā-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *pacatio*, from *pacatus*, pa. par. of *paco*=to pacify.] The act of pacifying, appeasing, or tranquilizing.

**pāc-can**, *s.* [PECAN.]

**Pāc-chī-ō-nī-an**, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to Pacchioni, an Italian anatomist.

**Pacchionian-glands**, *s. pl.*

**Anat.**: Glands or corpuscles found in the external upper central portion of the gray convolutions of the hemispheres of the brain, beneath the *dura mater*.

**pāce** (1), **\*paace**, **\*paas**, **\*pas**, **\*pase**, **\*pays**, *s.* [Fr. *pas*, from Lat. *passum*, accus. of *passus*=a step, a pace, lit.=a stretching, a stretch, from *passus*, pa. par. of *pando*=to stretch; Sp. *paso*; Port. & Ital. *passo*.]

1. A step; a single change of the foot in walking. (Byron: *Prisoner of Chillon*, iii.)

2. Manner of walking; gait, walk.

"The beggar sings, ev'n when he sees the place,

Beset with thieves, and never mends his pace."

Dryden: *Juvenal*, sat. x.

3. A linear measure, representing the distance traversed by the foot from the place where it is taken up to that where it is set down in walking; it is variously estimated at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 feet. The military pace of a single step is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet. The old Roman pace (*passus*) contained 5 Roman feet, each of about 11.64 English inches, and was, therefore, equal to about 58 English inches.

4. A particular movement or mode of stepping which horses are taught, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together; an amble.

5. Degree of celerity; rate of progress.

"To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,

Creeps in this petty pace from day to day."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, ii. 1.

\*6. A step, a measure.

\*7. A dais; a portion of a floor raised above the general level; a platform. [FOOTPADE.]

8. A drove of asses.

¶ \*(1) To hold a person in pace: To keep pace with him; not to be left behind.

"Hold me in pace in deep experiments."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI*, Pt. I., iii. 1.

(2) To keep pace with: To keep up with; not to be left behind by; to move or advance as far as. (Lit. & fig.)

**pāce** (1), *v. i. & t.* [PACE, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To walk, to step, to go, to move; espec. with slow or measured steps.

"From that dire dungeon, place of doom . . .

Paced forth the judges three."

Scott: *Marmion*, ii. 32.

2. To proceed, to hasten; to make haste.

"With speed so pace,

To speak of Perdita now grown in grace."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 1.

3. To move by lifting the legs on the same side together, said of horses; to amble.

B. Transitive:

1. To measure by steps or stepping; as, to pace a piece of land.

2. To walk over or traverse with slow and measured steps.

"Pacing to and fro the vessel's deck."

Wordsworth: *Naming of Places*, vi.

3. To perform in slow and measured steps.

"Pacing the sober round."—Scott: *Marmion*, i. 30.

\*4. To teach to move as the rider wishes; to break in. (Shakesp.: *Ant. & Cleop.*, ii. 2.)

\*5. To direct, to regulate.

"If you can, pace your wisdom

In that good path that I would wish to go."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

\***pace** (2), *v. i. & t.* [PASS, *v.*]

\***pace** (3), *v. t.* [PARSE.]

**paçed**, *a.* [PACE, *s.*]

1. Having a particular pace or gait; used in composition; as, *slow-paced*, *heavy-paced*.

2. Broken in; trained to pace.

3. Taught how to behave.

"She's not paced yet: you must take some pains to work her to your manage."—Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iv. 6.

¶ **Thorough-paced**: Perfectly, thoroughly, or accurately trained; hence, perfect, thorough, out-and-out; as, a *thorough-paced* rascal.

**pāç-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *pac(e)*, (1), *v.*; *-er*.] One that paces; a horse trained in pacing.

"His horse, too, which was a pacer, was adorn'd after the same airy manner."—Steele: *Spectator*, No. 104.

**pā-çhâ**, *s.* [PASHA.]

**pā-çhā-līc**, *a.* [PASHALIC.]

**pā-çhā-nā**, *s.* [Hind.] A bitter tonic infusion, prepared in India from *Tinospora cordifolia*.

**pā-çhir'-ā**, *s.* [Name, probably a native one, given by Aublet.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Bombacæ, akin to *Adansonia*. *Pachira (Carolinea) alba* is a South American tree, the inner bark of which furnishes excellent cordage. *P. macrantha* is a large tree, 100 feet high, with greenish flowers and blood-red filaments.

**pāch'-nō-lite**, *s.* [Gr. *pachnē*=rime, hoarfrost, and *lithos*=a stone.]

**Min.**: A monoclinic mineral occurring, associated with cryolite, at Evigtok, Arksut-Fiord, Greenland. Specific gravity, 2.923; luster, vitreous; colorless to white; transparent. Composition: Fluorine, 51.12; aluminium, 12.29; calcium, 16.14; sodium, 12.38; water, 8.07=100; formula, 3(Ca, Na)F+Al<sub>2</sub>F<sub>3</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O.

**pā-çhōm-ē-tēr**, *s.* [Gr. *pachys*=thick, and Eng. *meter* (q. v.).] An instrument for measuring the thickness of the glass of mirrors.

**pāch-ÿ**, *pref.* [Gr. *pachys*=thick, large, stout.] (See etym.)

**pāch-ÿ-blēph-ā-rō-sis**, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*; Gr. *blepharon*=the eyelid, and suff. *-osis*; Fr. *pachy-blepharose*.]

**Path.**: The thickening of the tissue of the eyelids through chronic inflammation.

†**pāch-ÿ-car'-dī-ā**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *kardia*=the heart.]

**Zoöl.**: A division of Vertebrata, proposed by Haeckel, including all those who have a distinct heart—*i. e.*, all except the Lancelet, *Amphioxus lanceolatus*.

**pāch-ÿ-car'-poūs**, *a.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Greek *karpos*=fruit.] Having the pericarp thick.

**pāch-ÿ-çēph'-ā-lā**, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *kephalē*=the head.]

**Ornith.**: Thick-head; thick-headed Shrike; a genus of Laniidæ, or the typical genus of the family Pachycephalidæ (q. v.). There are forty-four species, ranging from the Sula Islands to the Fiji Islands and Australia.

**pāch-ÿ-çē-phāl'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pachycephal(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Ornith.**: Thick-heads; thick-headed Shrikes; a family of Passerine birds almost confined to the Australian region, a single species extending to Java and Araca and another (?) to Madagascar. It contains five genera and sixty-two species. Often united with the Laniidæ, "but most modern ornithologists consider it to be distinct." (Wallace.)

**pāch-ÿ-çhā-lī-na**, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Greek *chalinós*=a bridle, a bit.]

**Zoöl.**: A genus of Silicispongixæ, family Chalinixæ. It approaches the Renierinæ by the preponderance of spicules.

**pāch-ÿ-c-nē-mī-a**, *s.* [Gr. *pachyknēmos*=with stout calves; pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *knēmē*=the leg.]

**Entom.**: A genus of Ligidæ, of which *Pachycnemis hippocastanaria* is the best known representative.

**pāch-ÿ-cor'-mūs**, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Greek *kormos*=the trunk of a tree. Named in allusion to their thick bodies.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of sauroid fishes, founded by Agassiz chiefly on remains from the Lias of Lyme Regis and Whitby. He enumerates eight species. (*Poissons Fossiles*, ii. 110-114.)

**pāch-ÿ-dāc'-tÿl**, *subst.* [PACHYDAETYLUS.] An animal having thick toes.

**pāch-ÿ-dāc'-tÿl-i**, *s. pl.* [PACHYDAETYLUS, 2.]

**pāch-ÿ-dāc'-tÿl-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *pachydaetyl*; *-ous*.] Having thick toes; thick-toed.

"I think we should infer a larger number of *pachydaetylous*, than *leptodaetylous*, animals to have made the tracks."—Prof. Hitchcock: *Ichology of Massachusetts*, p. 81.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shān**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.



**päch-ÿ-däc'-tÿl-ÿs** (*pl. päch-ÿ-däc'-tÿl-i*), *subst.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *daktylos*=a finger.]  
 1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Geckotidæ, with five species, from South and West Africa and Ascension.  
 2. *Palæont.* (*pl.*): One of the groups into which Prof. Hitchcock divided his genus *Ornithichnites* (q. v.).  
**päch-ÿ-dën'-drön**, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Greek *dendron*=a tree.]  
*Bot.*: A sub-genus of *Aloe*, consisting of arborescent species from the Cape of Good Hope.  
**päch-ÿ-dërm**, *s.* [PACHYDERMATA.] Any individual of the *Pachydermata* (q. v.).  
**päch-ÿ-dër'-mał**, *adj.* [Eng. *pachyderm*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Pachydermata*.  
**päch-ÿ-dër'-ma-ťa**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and *pl. Gr. derma*=the skin.]  
*Zoöl.*: An order of Mammalia, founded by Cuvier, for hoofed non-ruminant animals with thick integuments. He divided it into three groups, Proboscidea, Ordinaria, and Solidungula. The first division is now raised to ordinal rank, and contains the Elephants; the others are grouped in one order, Ungulata (q. v.). To these two orders Prof. Huxley has provisionally added a third, Hyracoidea (q. v.).  
**päch-ÿ-dër'-ma-töid**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pachydermat(a)*; suff. *-oid*.] Resembling or relating to the *Pachydermata*, or thick-skinned mammals.  
**päch-ÿ-dër'-ma-toÿs**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pachydermat(a)*; Eng. *adj. suff. -ous*.]  
 1. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to the order *Pachydermata*; resembling a pachyderm.  
 2. *Fig.*: Thick-skinned, not sensitive; hardened against ridicule, sarcasm, &c.  
**päch-ÿ-gäs-tër**, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Greek *gaster*=the belly.]  
*Entom.*: A genus of Stratiomyidæ (q. v.). The larvae of *Pachygaster ater* live in rotten wood.  
**päch-ÿ-glös'-sa**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *glossa*=a tongue.]  
*Zoöl.*: The same as BREVILINGUA (q. v.).  
**päch-ÿ-mën-in-ği'-tis**, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Eng. *meningitis* (q. v.).]  
*Pathol.*: Inflammation of the *dura mater*. It rarely occurs except through injury to or disease of the bones of the head.  
**päch-ÿg-nä'-thä**, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Greek *gnathos*=a jaw.]  
*Entom.*: A genus of Spiders, family Theridiidæ (q. v.), remarkable for abnormal development of the palces.  
**päch-ÿ-nöl'-ö-phÿs**, *subst.* [Gr. *pachynö* = to thicken, and *lophos*=a crest, a ridge.]  
*Palæont.*: A Tapiroïd genus from the Eocene Tertiary of Europe.  
**päch-ÿ-öp'-tër-oÿs**, *a.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *pteron*=a wing.] Thick winged.  
**päch-ÿ-öte**, *adj.* [PACHYOTUS.] Having thick ears, specially applied to the genus *Pachyotus* (q. v.).  
**päch-ÿ-ö'-tÿs**, \***päch-ÿ-ö'-tÿs**, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *otos* (genit. *otos*)=an ear.]  
*Zoölogy*:  
 1. (Of the form *pachyotus*): A genus of bats erected by A. Gray. (*Agassiz: Mag. of Zoöl. & Bot.*, 1838.)  
 2. (Of the form *pachyotis*): A name applied by Gloger to bats having thick ears.  
**päch-ÿ-phÿl'-li-dä**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pachyphyl(l)um*]; Lat. fem. pl. *adj. suff. -idæ*.]  
*Bot.*: A family of Vandææ (q. v.).  
**päch-ÿ-phÿl'-lÿm**, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Greek *phyllo*=a leaf.]  
*Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Pachyphylidæ* (q. v.).  
**päch-ÿ-pleü'-ri-dä**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pachypleur(um)*]; Lat. fem. *adj. suff. -idæ*.]  
*Bot.*: A family of Umbellifers.  
**päch-ÿ-pleü'-rÿm**, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Greek *pleura*, *pleuron*=a rib.]  
*Bot.*: The typical genus of the *Pachypleuridæ* (q. v.).  
**päch-ÿp'-ör-ä**, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Lat. *porus*=a passage.]  
*Palæont.*: A genus of Favositidæ, allied to *Alveolites*, from the Silurian and Devonian.  
**päch-ÿp'-tër-is**, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Greek *pteris*=a fern.]  
*Palæobot.*: A genus of Ferns of Jurassic age.  
**päch-ÿ-reiș'-mä**, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Greek *ereisma*=a prop, a support.]  
*Palæont.*: A genus of Cyprinidæ (q. v.), peculiar to the Great Oolite. Shell, very thick and ponderous, cordate; umbones, large, sub-spiral.  
**päch-ÿ-rhiz'-ö-dÿs**, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, Gr. *rhiza*=a root, and *odous*=a tooth.]  
*Palæont.*: A Cretaceous genus of physostomous fishes, probably allied to the *Esocidæ* (Pikes).

**päch-ÿ-rüf'-zÿs**, *s.* [Greek *pachyrhizos*=thick rooted: pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *rhiza*=a root.]  
*Bot.*: A genus of typical Phascolææ, consisting of twining plants with violet-blue papilionaceous flowers. It is a native of the East and West Indies, Feejee, &c. It is cultivated in India for its tuberous roots, six or eight feet long, and as thick as a man's thigh. They are eaten, especially in time of scarcity, either raw or boiled. In the latter case they resemble turnips.  
**pa-chÿs'-tich-oÿs**, *a.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *stichos*=a row, an order.]  
*Bot.* (of cells): Thick-sided.  
**päch-ÿ-tei-chiș'-mä**, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *teichisma*=a fortification; *teichos*=a wall.]  
*Palæont.*: A genus of Hexactinellid Sponges, family *Ventriculitidæ*, from the Upper Jurassic series.  
**päch-ÿ-thë'-ca**, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Eng., &c. *theca* (q. v.).]  
*Palæobotany*: A hypothetical Lycopodiaceous genus, founded by Hooker, to which he referred certain sporangia occurring in the British Upper Silurian.  
**päch-ÿ-thër'-ÿ-ÿm**, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *thērion*=a wild animal.]  
*Palæont.*: A gigantic genus of *Eudentata*, from the bone-caves of Brazil, of Post-Pliocene age.  
**päch-ÿ-ür'-ÿs**, *s.* [Pref. *pachy-*, and Gr. *oura*=a tail.]  
*Ichthy.*: A genus of *Sciænidæ*, closely allied to the type-genus, but having the verticals closely covered with small scales.  
**paç-ÿ-fi'-ä-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *pacify*; *-able*.] Capable of being pacified or appeased; placable.  
**pa-çif-ic**, \***pa-çif-ick**, \***pa-cif-fique**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *pacifique*, from Lat. *pacificus*=peace-making: *pax* (genit. *pacis*)=peace, and *facio*=to make; Ital. & Sp. *pacífico*.]  
**A. As adjective:**  
**I. Ordinary Language:**  
 1. Peace-making; restoring or tending to restore peace; pacifying, conciliatory, mild, appeasing.  
 "He paus'd, and these pacific words ensue."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, vii. 443.  
 2. Characterized by peace or calm; peaceful, calm, tranquil, quiet.  
 "In my long life and pacifique prosperity."—*Hall: Edward III.* (an. 23).  
 3. Disposed to peace and quiet; peaceful, not warlike; as, a pacific disposition.  
**II. Geog.:** The epithet applied to the ocean between the west coast of America and the east coast of Asia. [B.]  
**B. As substantive:**  
*Geog.*: The great ocean lying between the west coast of America and the east coast of Asia, so called by Magellan from the fair weather and absence of storms which he experienced in his voyage over it.  
**pa-çif-ic-ä-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *pacific*; *-able*.] Capable of being pacified or appeased; pacifiable.  
 "The conscience is not pacifiable."—*Bp. Hall: Heaven upon Earth*, § 4.  
**ÿpa-çif-ic-äl**, *a.* [English *pacific*; *-al*.] Pacific, peaceful, calm.  
 "Pacific and Christian ends."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 497.  
**pa-çif-ic-äl-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pacifical*; *-ly*.] In a pacific manner; peacefully, peaceably, quietly.  
**pa-çif-i-cä'-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pacificationem*, accus. of *pacificatio*, from *pacificatus*, pa. par. of *pacifico*, *pacificor*=to pacify (q. v.); Sp. *pacificación*; Ital. *pacificazione*.]  
 1. The act of making peace, appeasing, or pacifying; peace-making, reconciliation.  
 \*2. A conciliatory or pacifying word or act.  
 "To deliver some present and gentle pacification."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 192.  
**pa-çif-i-cä-tör**, *s.* [Lat., from *pacificatus*, pa. par. of *pacifico*, *pacificor*=to pacify (q. v.); French *pacificateur*.] One who makes or restores peace; a peacemaker.  
 "He had in consideration the bearing the blessed person of a pacificator."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 50.  
**pa-çif-i-cä-tör-ÿ**, \***pa-cif-i-ca-tor-ie**, *a.* [Lat. *pacificatorius*, from *pacificator*.] Tending to pacify or make peace; conciliatory.  
 "A certayne agreement pacificatorie was concluded between them."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,949.  
**\*paç-ÿ-fiç'-ÿ-tÿ**, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *pacificitas*.] Pacific influence or intentions.  
 "Confidence in Mr. Pitt's pacificity."—*W. Taylor: Robert's Memoir*, i. 369.

**pa-çif-i-cö** (Sp. pron. *pa-thë'-fë-cö*), *s.* A peaceful person; a non-combatant; one who favors peace at the expense of honor or patriotism.  
 "Indeed, the whole arbitration treaty is open to so many objections and is so full of menace to the American policy that it should not be rushed through the senate as a matter of sentiment to gratify a lot of pacifcos."—*Chicago Tribune*, Feb. 11, 1897.  
**paç-ÿ-fi-ër**, \***pac-i-fy-er**, *s.* [Eng. *pacify*; *-er*.] One who pacifies; a pacificator.  
**paç-ÿ-fi-ÿ**, \***pac-i-fie**, *v. t.* [Fr. *pacifier*, from Lat. *pacifico*, *pacificor*, from *pax* (genit. *pacis*)=peace, and *facio*=to make; Sp. *pacificar*; Ital. *pacificare*.]  
 1. To appease, to calm, to quiet, to still; to compose agitation, excitement, or resentment in.  
 2. To restore peace to; to tranquillize, to quiet.  
**Pa-çin'-ÿ-an**, *a.* [After Pacini, an Italian anatomist.] Pertaining to or discovered by Pacini.  
**Pacinian-bodies**, **Pacinian-corpuscles**, *s.*  
*Anat.*: Certain corpuscles appended to the nerves; first noticed by Pacini in 1830 and 1835, and described by him in 1840. In the human subject they are found in great numbers in connection with the nerves of the hand and foot, the nerves, as it may be presumed, of touch; but they also exist sparingly on other spinal nerves, and on the plexuses of the sympathetic, though never on the nerves of motion. They consist first of a series of membranous capsules, from thirty to sixty in number, enclosed one within the other, and secondly of a single nervous fiber of the tubular kind enclosed in the sheath, and advancing from the central capsule, which it traverses from end to end. (*Todd & Bowman*.)  
**pä'-çite**, *s.* [After La Paz, Bolivia, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.); Ger. *pacit*.]  
*Min.*: A mineral occurring in thin crystalline plates, and massive, associated with bismuth and gold. Crystallization, orthorhombic. Hardness, 4-4.5; specific gravity, 6.297-6.303; luster, metallic; color, tin-white to steel-gray; streak, black. Composition: Arsenic, 63.56; sulphur, 6.78; iron, 29.66=100, which is equivalent to the formula  $FeS_2 + 4FeAs_2$ .  
**pack** (1), *s.* [PAC.]  
**pack** (2), \***packe**, \***pakke**, *subst.* [Gael. *pac*=a pack, a mob; *pac*=to pack up; Irish *pac*, *pacadh*=a pack; Bret. *pak*=a pack; Welsh *baich*=a burden; Dan. *pak*, *pakke*=a pack; Ger. *pack*=a pack, a parcel, a rabble.]  
**I. Ordinary Language:**  
 1. A bundle of anything tied or bound up for carriage; a bale.  
 2. A burden, a load.  
 "But when they took notice how stupid a beast it was, they loaded it with packs and burdens."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.  
 3. A collection, a stock, a store; a large number.  
 "Heap on your head  
 A pack of sorrows that would press you down."  
*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.  
 4. A number of persons confederated or united for a bad purpose; a confederacy, a crew, a gang.  
 "You panderly rascal! there's a knot, a gang, a pack, a conspiracy against me."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.  
 5. A complete or due set or number of playing-cards; a deck of cards.  
 6. A number of dogs or hounds hunting or kept together.  
 "Yelled on the view the opening pack."  
*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, i. 3.  
 7. A large area or field of floating ice, composed of pieces packed closely together. [PACK-ICE.]  
 \*8. A prostitute, a strumpet.  
 ¶ Though this was the more general meaning of the word, it was sometimes used as a term of reproach, without reference to sex. (*Davies*.)  
 \*9. A measure of coals, about three Winchester bushels. (*Eng.*)  
**II. Technically:**  
 1. *Coopering*: The staves and headings of a cask hooped up in a compact bundle for transportation; a shook.  
 2. *Iron-working*: A pile or bundle of sheet-iron plates, for heating or rolling simultaneously.  
 3. *Hydropathy*: A wet sheet for closely wrapping up a patient; the act or process of wrapping up in a wet sheet; the state of being so wrapped up.  
 4. *Wool*: A quantity of wool equal to about 240 lbs.; meal, 280 lbs. (*Eng.*)  
**pack-duck**, *s.* A kind of stout, coarse linen, for making packcloths.  
**pack-house**, *s.* A warehouse for receiving goods.  
**pack-ice**, *s.* The collection of broken floe, which, huddled together under pressure, is constantly varying in its position.  
**pack-load**, *subst.* The load which an animal can carry on its back.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gö, pöt, ör, wöre, wölf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.



**Pack-Monday, s.** The Monday after October 10. (*Eng.*)

**pack-rag day, s.** Old May day, being the day on which servants hired for the year prepare to leave. (*Eng.*)

**pack-sheet, s.** Stout, coarse cloth for packing goods in; packcloth.

**pack-staff, s.** A peddler's staff.

**pack-way, s.** A narrow road or way by which goods can be carried by packhorses.

**pack (3), \*päck, s. & a.** [A corruption of *fact* (q. v.).]

**A. As subst.:** An agreement, a pact, a compact, a contract.

"This was a gross *packe* betwixt Saturninus and Marius."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 459.

**B. As adj.:** Familiar, intimate, confidential. (*Scotch.*)

**päck, \*päck, v. t. & i.** [*Dut. pakken*; *Ger. packen*; *Dan. pakke.*] [*PACK* (2), s.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To form into a pack or package for transportation or storage; to make into a bundle or bale; to stow.

"So many packers to pack their packs."—*Hackluyt, Voyages*, i. 210.

2. To place or set close together; to crowd.

"And so two citizens, who take the air, Close pack'd, and smiling, in a chaise and one."—*Cowper: Task*, i. 80.

3. To load, to burden, properly with goods tied up.

"And yet our horse not packed!"—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 1.*

4. To fill or stow regularly or neatly with goods; as, to pack a box or chest.

5. To put up in close vessels, so as to preserve from decay or decomposition; as, to pack meat in tins, &c.

6. To make air-tight by stuffing, as the piston of an engine; to stuff as a joint. [*PACKING.*]

7. To put together, sort, or arrange, as cards, so as to secure an unfair advantage in the game.

"There be that can pack cards and yet can not play well."—*Bacon: Essays.*

8. To assemble or bring together unfairly or improperly, with a view to secure some advantage, or to favor some particular side or interest.

9. To dismiss without ceremony; to send off; to make to begone.

**II. Hydropathy:** To wrap or envelop in a wet sheet and other wrappers.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To tie or bind up goods in packs or bundles for transportation; to put up or stow goods for carriage.

"Thursday would be devoted to packing and farewell strolls on shore and cliffs."—*E. J. Worboise: Sissie*, ch. xvii.

2. To be capable of being packed or stowed in a small compass, for storage or carriage; as, Some goods pack well.

3. To depart in haste; to go off in a hurry; to bundle off.

"Well, the most courageous fiend bids me pack."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

4. To gather or collect together into a compact mass; as, Wet snow packs.

5. To gather together into packs, flocks, or bodies.

"The frosty nights will cause the perch to pack."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

\*6. To act in collusion for unfair or unlawful purposes.

"That this so profitable a merchandize riseth not to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities, they impute partly to the eastern buyers packing, partly to the owners not vending the same."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

¶ (1) To pack cards: To cheat; to act unfairly.

(2) To send one packing (or a packing): To send one off sharply about his business; to bundle a person off.

**päck'-age** (age as íg), s. [*Eng. pack*, v.; -age.]

1. The act of packing goods or wares.

2. A pack; a bundle or bale of goods packed or bound together.

3. A charge made for packing goods.

**päck'-ag-íng** (ag as íg), s. [*Eng. package*; -íng.] The act or process of packing goods.

**packaging-machine, s.** A baling-press (q. v.).

**päck'-áll, s.** [*Eng. pack*, and *all* (?).] A kind of basket made of the outer rind of the ita palm, *Mauritia flexuosa*.

**päck'-cloth, s.** [*Eng. pack* (2), s., and *cloth.*] Coarse baling material; hemp, jute, &c.; gunny.

**päck'-êr, s.** [*English pack*, v.; -er.] One who packs; specif., one who packs up goods or wares for transportation by sea or land; one whose business it is to pack provisions for preservation from decay or decomposition; one who packs herrings in barrels.

**päck'-ët, \*päck'-quët** (qu as k), s. [*O. Fr. pacquet*; *Fr. paquet*, from *Low Lat. paccus*, from *Low Ger. pakh* = a pack (q. v.); *Sp. & Port. paquete*; *Ital. pacco.*]

1. A small pack, package, or bundle; a little parcel.

2. A vessel employed to convey mails from country to country, or from port to port, or to carry goods and passengers at certain regular intervals; a mail-steamer, a dispatch-boat.

**packet-boat, s.** The same as *PACKET, s., 2.*

**packet-day, s.** The day for posting letters to be conveyed by a packet; the day of departure of a packet.

**packet-ship, packet-vessel, s.** [*PACKET, s., 2.*]

**päck'-ët, v. t. & i.** [*PACKET, s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To bind or tie up in a packet or parcel.

"My resolution is to send you all your letters, well-sealed and packeted."—*Swift: Letters.*

2. To send away or transport in a packet-vessel.

**B. Intrans.:** To ply with a packet or dispatch-boat.

**päck'-föng, päk'-föng, s.** [*Chinese.*]

*Min.:* A Chinese alloy known as white copper. Copper, 40'4; zinc, 25'4; nickel, 31'6.

**päck'-horse, s.** [*Eng. pack* (2), s., and *horse.*] A horse of burden; a horse employed in carrying packs or bundles of goods.

"Goods were carried by long trains of packhorses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

**päck'-íng, \*pack-yng, pr. par., adj. & s.** [*PACK, v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act or process of binding in a pack or bundle.

2. The act of stuffing or closing a joint.

3. A material used for closing up an empty space, or for stuffing or closing a joint.

\*4. A trick, a cheat, a falsehood, a deception.

**II. Masonry:** The filling in of a hollow or double wall.

**III. Trade:** The process or business of preparing or preserving provisions for the market.

**packing-awl, s.** An awl for thrusting a twine through a packing cloth or the meshes of a hamper, in order to fasten the package by tying.

**packing-bolt, s.**

*Steam-eng.:* A bolt which secures the gland of a stuffing-box.

**packing-box, s.**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A packing-case (q. v.).

2. *Steam-eng.:* A stuffing-box (q. v.).

**packing-case, s.** A deal or other box for transportation of goods.

**packing-house, s.** An establishment for preparing the products from cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., for the various demands of the market.

**packing-needle, s.** A long, curved needle, used for fastening bales, hampers, &c.

**packing-officer, s.** An excise officer who superintends the packing or excisable articles. (*Eng.*)

\***packing-penny, s.** A parting present.

¶ To give a packing-penny: To dismiss, as with a parting present. (*Eng.*)

**packing-press, subst.** A press for baling cotton, wool, hay, &c. The power, preferably hydraulic, is applied to the platen from beneath.

**packing-sheet, s.**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A large sheet for packing or covering goods.

2. *Hydrop.:* A wet sheet used for packing patients. Thus enveloped, they have blankets rolled round them, and a down coverlet is placed over all. This is continued for from half an hour to an hour.

**packing-stick, s.** A woolder (q. v.).

**päck'-man, s.** [*Eng. pack* (2), and *man.*] One who carries a pack; a peddler.

\***päck'-pâunch, s.** [*Eng. pack*, and *paunch.*] A devourer.

**päck'-säd-dle, s.** [*Eng. pack* (2), and *saddie.*] A saddle constructed for a pack or sumpter animal. It is provided with hooks, rings, and straps to support baggage, stores, or rations.

"Your beards deserve not so honorable a grave as to stuff a butcher's cushion, or to be entombed in an ass's packsaddle."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

**päck'-thread, \*pack-thred, s.** [*Eng. pack* (2), and *thread.*] Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels.

"Remnants of packthread, and old cakes of roses."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, v. 1.

**päck'-wäx, s.** [*PAXWAX.*]

**pa'-cō, s.** [*Peruv. paco, alpaco.*]

*Zoöl.:* The Alpaca (q. v.).

\***päct, subst.** [*Lat. pactum*=an agreement, from *pactus*, pa. par. of *pacisco*=to stipulate, to agree; *Fr. pacté*; *Sp. pacto*; *Ital. patto.*] A bargain, a compact, an agreement, a contract.

**päc'-tion, s.** [*Lat. pactio*, from *pactus*, pa. par. of *pacisco*=to stipulate; *Fr. paction.*] A compact, a bargain, an agreement. [*FACT.*]

"They cannot change the right of the Commonwealth by their pactions."—*Frynne: Treachery and Disloyalty*. (*App. p. 170.*)

**päc'-tion-äl, adj.** [*Eng. paction*; -al.] Of the nature of a compact or agreement; by way of compact.

"The several duties . . . are not *pactional* and conditional."—*Sanderson: Cases of Conscience*, p. 126.

**päc'-tí-tious, a.** [*Lat. pactitius, pacticius*, from *pactus*, pa. par. of *pacisco*=to stipulate, to agree.] Settled by compact or agreement. [*FACT.*]

**päc-tō-lí-an, adj.** [*See def.*] Of or pertaining to Pactolus (now Bagouly), a celebrated river of Lydia, rising on Mount Tmolus, and falling into the Hermus after watering the city of Sardes. It was famous for its golden sands, which were fabled to have been produced by Midas having bathed in its waters.

**päc'-tüm, s.** [*Lat.*=a pact (q. v.).]

*Scots Law:* An agreement or contract between two or more persons to do or give anything.

**pactum-illicitum, s.**

*Scots Law:* A term applied to all contracts opposed to law, as being either *contra legem* (=contrary to the law), or *contra bonos mores* (=opposed to or inconsistent with morality or sound policy).

\***päc'-tūre, s.** [*Lat. pactus*, pa. par. of *pango*=to compose.] Composition.

"The stone of this country has naturally a slaty *pacture*."—*Archæologia* xxxiv. 92.

**päc'-ū, s.** [*South American name.*]

*Ichthy.:* *Myletes paco* (Humboldt), a very large species of Salmonidæ. It is good eating.

**pä'-cūl, s.** [*Native name.*]

*Bot.:* A variety of plantain furnishing part of the Manila hemp. (*Treas of Bot.*)

**päd** (1), s. [*Dut. pad*=a path; *Low Ger. pad*; *O. Dut. padt*, cogn. with *Eng. path* (q. v.).]

\*1. A path, a footpath a road. (*Eng.*)

"The squire of the pad and the knight of the post."—*Prior: Thief and Cordelier.*

2. An easy-paced horse · an ambler.

"An abbot on an ambling pad."—*Tennyson: Lady of Shalott*, ii. 20.

3. A highway-robber who infests the road on foot; a footpad. (*Gay: Fable 46*, pt. i.)

4. The act of robbing; highway robbery.

**pad-nag, s.** A horse of easy paces; one broken to amble.

"I was about buying a pad-nag for your sister."—*Cibber: Nonjuror*, i. 1.

**pad-nag, v. i.** To amble. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 235.)

**päd** (2), \***padde, s.** [*Another form of pod* (q. v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A soft cushion; a bundle of the nature of a cushion; a piece of cloth, leather, &c., stuffed with straw, cotton, wool, hay, or other soft material.

"He was kept in the bands having vnder him but onely a pad of straw."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 854.

2. A quantity of blotting-paper or other soft material used for writing upon or for blotting written matter; a writing-pad.

3. A bundle.

4. A pannier, a ped. [*PEDDLER.*]

5. Among fish-dealers a measure varying in quantity; a pad of mackerel in sixty fish. (*Eng.*)

6. A fox's foot. (*Eng.*) In the United States it is also applied to a hare's foot.

"Hares' tracks were numerous. Their great soft pads had left their imprint everywhere."—*Burroughs: Peppaton*, p. 293.

**böil, böy; pöut, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; th'u, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł**



II. *Technically:*

1. *Base Ball* or *Cricket*: A guard or protection for the leg, composed of soft leather stuffed with hair.
2. *Harness*:
  - (1) [HARNESS-PAD.]
  - (2) [PAD-SADDLE.]
  - (3) [KNEE-CAP, 2.]
3. *Shipbuild.*: A piece laid over a ship's beam to give the camber.
4. *Surg.*: A bag or cushion of any soft material for relieving pressure, supporting a part, or to prevent chafing.

**pad-cloth, s.** [HOUSING (1), 1.]

**pad-plate, s.**

*Harness*: An iron bow, either malleable or wrought, upon which the pad is made, answering the double purpose of giving stiffness to the pad and as a means of attaching the mountings.

**pad-saddle, s.**

*Harness*: A saddle made of leather and padding without any tree.

**pad-screw, s.**

*Harness*:

1. A screw-bolt having an ornamental head, used for securing the pad-sides to the pad-plate, and as an ornament.
2. A screw to hold the tug-strap and gig-flat together.

**pad-side, s.**

*Harness*: The strip of leather attached to the end of the pad, which furnishes a portion of the girth to hold the latter in its place.

**pad-tree, s.**

*Harness*: A piece of wood or metal which gives shape and rigidity to the harness-pad.

**pād** (3), s. [Mid. Eng. *padde*=a toad.] [PADDE.] A reptile.

"*Latet anguis in herba, there is a pad in the straw.*"—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, III. (pt. II.), viii. 3.

**pād** (4), s. [An abbrev. of *paddle* (?).] (See compound.)

**\*pad-staff, subst.** A paddle-staff (?). (*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 355.)

**pād** (1), *v. i. & t.* [PAD (1), s.]

**A. Intransitive:**

\*1. To travel slowly.

¶ *Davies (Sup. Gloss.)* has the following example, in which the word seems to denote "quick movement."

"Mercy saw . . . as she thought, something most like a lion, and it came a great *padding* pace after."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

\*2. To rob on foot.

\*3. To beat a way smooth and level by walking. (*Eng.*)

\***B. Trans.**: To travel over on foot; to walk slowly or wearily along.

¶ *To pad the hoof*: To tramp; to travel on foot.

**pād** (2), *v. t.* [PAD (2), s.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To stuff or furnish with a pad or padding.

2. *Dyeing*: To impregnate with a mordant.

**pād'-a-lōn, s.** [Hind.] The Hindu hell. (*Southey: Curse of Kehama*, xxii., xxiii.)

**\*pād'-ar, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] Groats; coarse flour or meal.

**\*padde, s.** [Icel. *padda*; cogn. with Sw. *padda*; Dan. *padde*; Dut. *padde, pad.*] A toad.

**pād'-dēd, pa. par. or a.** [PAD (2), v.]

**padding-room, s.** A room in an asylum having the walls padded, so as to prevent violent patients who are confined in it from injuring themselves.

**pād'-dēr, s.** [Eng. *pad* (1), v.; -er.] A footpad; a highwayman; a robber on foot. [FOOTPAD.]

"He spurr'd, as jockies used to break,  
Or padders to secure a neck."

*Butler: Hudibras*, iii. 1.

**pād'-dīng, pr. par., a. & s.** [PAD (2), v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of stuffing or forming into a pad.
2. A substance or material used for stuffing a bolster, saddle, dress, &c.
3. A cloth worked out of rags for stuffing collars of coats, &c.
4. An article or matter inserted in a book, magazine, periodical, &c., in order to extend it to a greater length or size; vamp.

"[It] is one of those volumes which contain just matter enough to make a good pamphlet, swollen out by *padding*."—*Saturday Review*, Nov. 10, 1883, p. 614.

**II. Calico-print.**: A method of calico-printing in which the whole surface of the cloth is uniformly imbued with a mordant.

**padding-machine, s.**

*Calico-print.*: An apparatus for uniformly imbuing cotton cloth with a mordant in the process of dyeing.

**pād'-dle, \*paddy, v. i. & t.** [For *pattle*, a frequent form of *pat* (q. v.); cf. Prov. Ger. *padde*, *paddein*=to walk with short steps, to patter along.]

**A. Intransitive:**

\*1. To play or trifle with the fingers; to pat.

"Didst thou not see her *paddle* with the palm of his hand?"—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

\*2. To play or dabble in the water with the hands or feet.

"While *padding* ducks the standing lake desire."  
*Gay: Shepherd's Week.*

\*3. To use a paddle; to row with a paddle; to row slowly.

"He, *padding* by the scuffling crowd,  
Sees unconcern'd life's wager row'd."  
*Green: The Spleen.*

\*4. To punish in the manner described under PAD-DLE (1), s., I. 8.

**B. Transitive:**

\*1. To finger; to play or toy with.

"*Padding* palms and pinching fingers."  
*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

\*2. To row or propel with a paddle or oar.

**pād'-dle** (1), s. [PADDLE, v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of paddling or dabbling in the water with the hands or feet.

2. The act of rowing or propelling a boat with an oar or paddle; a short easy row.

3. A small scull or oar for propelling a boat or canoe. A short oar, used without being shipped in a rowlock.

4. The blade or broad part of an oar; anything resembling the blade of an oar.

"Have a *paddle* upon thy weapon."—*Deut.* xxiii. 13.

5. An iron bar or blade for stirring ore in a furnace.

6. A bat or pallet for working in plastic material.

7. A shovel or scoop to stir and mix materials, as sand with ashes in glass-making.

8. An instrument with which punishment is inflicted in the New York state prisons.

"Beaman said he had been struck over the head with the *paddle* on several occasions, but that no marks or bruises were left on his head. He said he received slight cuts under his eye, near his mouth, and on the cheek from the *paddle*."—*Bethlehem, Pa., Times*, June 29, 1894.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Hydr. Eng.*: The water-door in a lock-gate or sluice.

2. *Naut.*: A float or board of a paddle-wheel; a paddle-board.

3. *Zoöl.*: The swimming apparatus of chelonian reptiles, Ichthyosaurs, Plesiosaurs, &c., and by Buckland (*Bridgewater Treatise*, ch. xiv., § 6) applied to that of the whale.

**paddle-beam, s.**

*Naut.*: One of the two large beams projecting over the sides of a vessel, between which the paddle-wheels revolve.

**paddle-board, s.** [PADDLE (1), s., II. 2.]

**paddle-box, s.**

*Naut.*: The upper case of a steamboat's paddle-wheel.

*Paddle-box boat*: A boat which forms the upper section of the paddle-box, and is launched in case of emergency.

**paddle-cock, s.** [LUMP-FISH.]

**paddle-fish, s.**

*Ichthy.*: The genus *Polyodon* (q. v.).

**paddle-hole, s.** [CLOUGH-ARCHES.]

**paddle-shaft, s.**

*Naut.*: The shaft or axis on which the paddle-wheels revolve.

**paddle-wheel, s.**

*Naut.*: A wheel used in propelling steamships. They are two in number, one on each side of the ship, and are driven by steam. They are provided with floats or boards on the circumference.

**paddle-wood, s.**

*Bot.*: The wood of *Aspidosperma excelsum*, a native of Guiana. It is strong, light, and elastic.

**pād'-dle** (2), s. [A dimin. of *spade*.] A little spade, used to clear a plowshare of stubble, earth, weeds, &c.; a plow-staff.

**paddle-staff, s.**

1. A staff tipped with a broad iron, used by molecatchers.

2. A paddle; a spade with a long handle, used to clean the plowshare of weeds, earth, stubble, &c.

**pād'-dlēr, \*pād'-lēr, s.** [Eng. *padde* (1), v.; -er.] One who paddles.

"Well, he may make a *padler* i' th' world,  
From hand to mouth, but never a brave swimmer."  
*Beaum. & Flot.: Wit at Several Weapons*, i. 1.

**pād'-dōck** (1), *subst.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *parrock*, from A. S. *pearruc, pearroc*=a small enclosure, from *parren, sparren*=to confine, to shut.] A small field or enclosure; espec. an enclosure for pasture, attached or contiguous to a stable.

**pād'-dōck** (2), **\*pad-dok, s.** [A dimin. of Mid. Eng. *padde*=a toad.] A toad, a frog. (*Prov. & Scotch.*)

"The grieslie todestoole growne there mought I see,  
And loathed *paddockes* lording on the same."  
*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; Dec.*

**paddock-pipe, s.**

*Bot.*: *Equisetum limosum* and the genus *Equisetum* itself.

**paddock-stone, s.** A stone said to grow in the head of a toad, and to possess great magical and medical virtues. (Cf. *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 1.)

**paddock-stool, s.** A mushroom, a toadstool. Specially a Boletus or an uneatable Agaricus.

**Pād'-dŷ** (1), *subst.* [Irish *Padraic*=Patrick, the tutelary Saint of Ireland, and a common name in that country.] A cant name for an Irishman.

**pād'-dŷ** (2), s. [Malay, Hind., &c., *padī*.] Rice in the husk, whether gathered or in the field. (*East Indies.*)

**paddy-bird, s.** The rice-bird or Java sparrow.

**pād'-dŷ, a.** [Eng. *pad* (1), v.; -y.] Low, mean, vagabond, contemptible.

**pa-dē-lī-ōn, s.** [Fr. *pas de lion*=lion's foot.]

*Bot.*: Lion's foot (q. v.).

**pa-dēl'-lā, s.** [Ital., from Lat. *patella*, dimin. of *patera*=a cup.] [PATELLA.]

1. A small frying-pan; an oven.

2. A cup or saucer of metal or earthenware, containing oil or fatty matter, in which a wick is set for illuminations.

**pād'-ē-sōŷ, s.** [PADUASOY.]

**pa-dī-nā, s.** [Etym. doubtful. (*Paxton.*)]

*Bot.*: A genus of dark-spored Algæ. *Padina pavonia*, the Turkey Feather-tuber or Peacock's-tail, has a fan-like frond.

**pād'-ī-shāh, pād'-ī-shā, s.** [Pers. *pādishāh*=great king, protector from *pād* (Sancs. *pāti*)=protector, king, from *pā*=to protect, and Pers. *shāh*=king.] The title of the Sultan of Turkey and of the Shah of Persia.

**pād'-lōck, s.** [Etym. of first element doubtful; perhaps=*pad* (2), s.=a pannier; Eng. *lock*.]

1. *Lit.*: A movable lock with a bow to pass through and fasten on to a staple.

"Here's *padlocks* and bolts, and screws for the thumbs."  
*Cowper: Sweet Meat has Sour Sauce.*

2. *Fig.*: A curb, a restraint.

"Clap your *padlock* on her mind."

*Prior: An English Padlock.*

**pād'-lōck, v. t.** [PADLOCK, s.] To fasten with a padlock; to provide with a padlock or padlocks.

"Let not . . . such an unmerciful and more than legal yoke be *padlock'd* upon the neck of any Christian."  
—*Milton: Colasterion.*

**pād'-ōu, s.** [Fr.] A sort of silk ferret or ribbon. (*Simmonds.*)

**pa-dōuk', s.** [Burmese.]

*Bot.*: A kind of wood like rosewood obtained from *Pterocarpus indicus*.

**pa'-dra, s.** [Chinese.] A kind of black tea of superior quality.

**pa-drō'-nē, s.** [Ital.=a master, a patron.] A man, usually an Italian, who owns street-organs, and lets them out for hire.

**Pād'-ū-an, a. & s.** [See def.]

**A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to Padua, a town in North Italy.

**B. As subst.**: A native or inhabitant of Padua.

**Paduan-coins, s. pl.** Coins forged by two Paduans, Cavino and Bassiano.

**pād'-ū-a-sōŷ, pād'-ē-sōŷ, s.** [From *Padua*, and Fr. *soie*=silk.]

*Fabric*: A kind of silk stuff.

"Rather let him his active limbs display  
In camblet thin, or glossy *paduasoy*."

*Jenyns: Art of Dancing*, i.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**pæ'-an, \*pæ'-ōn, \*pē'-an, s.** [Lat. *Pæan, pæan* = (1) a name of Apollo, (2) a hymn, espec. to Apollo, from Gr. *Paian, Páion* = (1) Pæan or Pæon, the physician of the gods, (2) Apollo, (3) a choral song, hymn or song of triumph.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: A name given to Apollo.  
2. The ancient choral song addressed to Apollo, named after its burden, (Gr. *iō paian*). It was sung sometimes before battle, and sometimes after a victory. Donaldson thinks it probable that it was at first accompanied on the phorminx, which, however, was afterward superseded by the flute. From the ancient Pæan sprang the gymnopædic, pyrrhic, and hyporchematic dances.

3. A song of triumph or rejoicing.

"Now last your sons a double pæan sound,  
A Treatise of Humility is found."

*Dryden: Hind and Panther, iii. 328.*

4. The same as PÆON (q. v.).

**pæ'-dā-gōg'-ic, a.** [PEDAGOGIC.]

**pæ'-dā-gōg'-y, s.** [PEDAGOGY.]

**pæ'-dēr'-ī-a, s.** [Gr. *paideros* = a plant with rosy flowers, used for wreaths, an opal; so named from the transparent berries.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the Pæderidæ (q. v.). The Hindus use the root of *pæderia fetida* as an emetic, and the leaves to medicate baths, and in decoction, for retention of urine, rheumatism and some fevers. The fibre is strong, flexible and silky.

**pæ'-dēr'-ī-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *pæder(ia)* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Bot.*: A family of Coffeæ.

**pæ-dō-, pref.** [Gr. *pais* (genit. *paidos*) = a boy, a child.] Relating to, or connected with, children.

**pæ-dō-bāp'-tīsm, pē-dō-bāp'-tīsm, s.** [Pref. *pædo-*, and Eng. *baptism*.]

*Ch. Hist.*: Infant, as opposed to adult baptism; a term used chiefly in the Baptist controversy.

**pæ-dō-bāp'-tīst, s.** [Eng. *pædobapt(ism)*; *-ist*.]

An advocate or supporter of the baptism of infants.

**pæ-dōm'-ē-tēr, s.** [Pref. *pædo-*, and Eng. *meter*.]

An instrument for measuring the length of children.

**pæ-dō-nō-sōl'-ō-gy, s.** [Pref. *pædo-*, and *nosology*.]

The study of the diseases of children or infants.

**pæ-dōt'-rō-phy, pæ-dō-trōph'-ī-a, s.** [Greek *paidotrophia*, from *paidotrophos* = nourishing or rearing children; *pais* (genit. *paidos*) = a boy, a girl, and *trophō* = to nourish, to rear.]

That branch of hygiene which deals with the nourishment of infants and children.

**pæ'-ōn, s.** [PÆAN.]

*Ancient Pros.*: A foot consisting of one long syllable and three short. The position of the long syllable can be varied in four ways, hence the pæon is said to be primus, secundus, tertius, or quartus; as, *tēmpōribūs, pōtēntiā, ānimātūs, cēlērītās*.

**pæ-ō-nī-a, subst.** [Lat., from Gr. *paidōnia* = the peony, from *Paian, Páion* = a physician of the gods, who first used it in medicine.]

*Botany*: Pæony; a genus of Helleboreæ (q. v.). Sepals five; petals five to ten, concave; follicles two to five, with many seeds. *Pæonia festiva* or *officinalis* is the Common Pæony of gardens. It has generally double flowers, produced by transforming many of its stamens into petals, which greatly increases its beauty. It is a hardy plant, easily cultivated. *P. corallina*, the Entire-leaved Pæony, is an escape on Steep Holmes in the Severn. The Northern Asiatics boil and eat the roots of *P. albi-flora*, grinding the seeds, and putting them into tea. They employ the tubers of the Common Pæony as a medicine for internal and bilious obstructions, colic, dropsy, epilepsy, convulsions, and hysteria. The infusion of the dried leaves is used in diarrhœa. The seeds are caustic and cathartic.

**pæ-ō-nīn, s.** [Mod. Lat. *pæon(ia)*; *-in*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O. A red resinous coloring matter, obtained by heating phenylic alcohol with sulphuric and oxalic acids. It dissolves with a purple-red color in ammonia and potash lye, and separates, on neutralization, in orange-colored flocks; melts at 80°, and at a higher temperature gives off phenylic alcohol.

**pæ-ō-nŷ, pē-ō-nŷ, \*piane, \*pianie, \*pione, \*pioine, \*pæonie, s.** [O. Fr. *pione* (Fr. *pivoine*); Italian *peonia*, from Latin *pæonia*; Gr. *paidōnia*.]

[PÆONIA.] The genus *Pæonia*, and spec. *P. festiva* or *officinalis*.

**pa-gäck', s.** [Russ.] A Russian wine measure, containing ten gallons.

**\*pa-ga-dōre', s.** [Sp. *pagador*.] A paymaster, a treasurer.

**pā-gan, \*paien, \*payen, s. & a.** [Lat. *paganus* = 1. adj., pertaining to a village; 2. subst., (1) a villager, a rustic, (2) a civilian as opposed to a

military man, (3) a heathen or pagan; from *pagus* = a village. The last use of the word dates from the fourth century. Trench says that the first use of the word in this sense is in an edict of the Emperor Valentinian, A. D. 368. Christianity was first preached in the large towns, and partly on this account and partly from the greater proneness of the people of cities to adopt new opinions, it rooted itself at the great centers of population before greatly affecting the country parts; the cities were then Christian, while the country people were heathen, and the word *paganus* = a villager, consequently became synonymous with heathen (q. v.).]

**A. As substantive:**

*Lit.*: A heathen, an idolater; one who worships idols or false gods. (Applied to one who is not a Christian, a Jew, or a Mohammedan.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Heathen; worshiping idols or false gods; idolatrous.

"I come now to the Pagan idolater, or heathen."—*Howell: Letters, bk. ii., lett. 11.*

2. Pertaining to the worship of idols or false gods; heathenish, idolatrous.

**pā-gan-dōm, s.** [Eng. *pagan*; *-dom*.] Pagans collectively; heathens; paganism.

"He has done scanty justice to the latter phases and supporters of pagandom."—*Edinburgh Review, Jan., 1864, p. 27.*

**pā-gān'-ic, \*pā-gān'-icik, \*pā-gān'-ic-al, adj.** [Eng. *pagan*; *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining or relating to pagans or paganism; paganish, heathen.

"There was also in the pagan fables of the gods, a certain mixture of history."—*Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 239.*

**pā-gān'-ic-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. *paganical*; *-ly*.] In a pagan or paganish manner.

"The one and only God (saith Clemens) is worshiped by the Greeks paganically."—*Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 279.*

**pā-gan-ish, a.** [Eng. *pagan*; *-ish*.] Pertaining to pagans or paganism; heathenish.

"A religion that will bring you back to the old paganish idolatry."—*Sharp: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. 1.*

**pā-gan-ism, \*pa-gan-isme, s.** [Eng. *pagan*; *-ism*.] The state or condition of a pagan; heathenism; the worship of idols or false gods.

"The ruin of paganism, in the age of Theodosius, is, perhaps, the only example of the total extirpation of any ancient and popular superstition."—*Gibbon: Roman Empire, ch. xxviii.*

¶ Used specially of that of ancient Rome. Licinius having made war against Constantine, A. D. 314, and again in 324, after the conversion of the latter to Christianity, was supported by the good wishes and the power of the pagan priests. Constantine believed that paganism was a danger to the throne, and began to discourage it. In 331 he ordered the destruction of the pagan temples throughout the Roman empire. Julian, in 361, began to rebuild them, but the work ceased with his death. In 385 Theodosius I. issued an edict against pagan sacrifices, and soon afterward closed the temples and the shrines. In 388 the Roman Senate renounced paganism, and in 391 it was legally abolished through the whole Roman empire, and afterward gradually died away.

**†pā-gān'-i-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *pagan*; *-ity*.] The state or condition of a pagan; paganism.

"Something of paganism likewise necessarily consequent thereupon."—*Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 561.*

**pā-gan-ize, v. t. & i.** [Eng. *pagan*; *-ize*.]

**A. Trans.**: To render pagan or heathenish; to convert to paganism.

**B. Intrans.**: To behave like pagans.

**pā-gan-ly, adv.** [English *pagan*; *-ly*.] Like a pagan.

"I am not so paganly superstitious."—*More: Immortality of the Soul, bk. i., ch. xiv.*

**pāge (1), s.** [Fr., from Low Lat. *pagium*, accus. of *pagius* = a servant; Sp. *page*; Port. *pagem*; Ital. *paggio*. The ultimate origin of the word is disputed; Diez preferring the Ital. *paggio* to Greek *paidion*, dimin. of *pais* = a boy; while Littré prefers the Low Lat. *pagius* = a rustic, from Lat. *pagus* = a village.] [PAGAN.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. In the United States a male attendant upon a legislative body.

\*2. A youth, a lad, a boy, a child.

"In cradle it lay, and was a propre page."

*Chaucer: C. T., 3, 971.*

3. In foreign countries a young male attendant upon sovereigns, princes, nobles, and others of high rank; a boy employed to go on errands, attend to the door, &c.

"Promptly as a page  
Bound on some errand of delight."

*Wordsworth: White Doe, of Rylstone, iv.*

**II. Technically:**

1. *Brickmak.*: The track carrying the pallets, which support the newly-molded bricks.

2. *Dress*: A contrivance for holding up the skirts of a lady's dress, that they may not drag on the ground.

3. *Entom. (pl.)*: The family Uraniidæ (q. v.).

**pāge (2), s.** [Fr., from Lat. *pagina* = a page or leaf, so called because the leaves were originally made of strips of papyrus-leaves fastened together; *pango* (root *pag-*) = to fasten.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: One side of a leaf.

"The book from whose pages she sang the old Puritan anthem."—*Longfellow: Miles Standish, iii.*

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A record, a writing; as, the pages of Holy Writ.

(2) An episode, an event.

"A bright page in her military history."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

**II. Print.**: Type set up for one side of a leaf.

**page-cord, s.**

*Printing*: Strong, smooth cord, cut in suitable lengths to tie up a page of type. It is wound three or four times about the type, and the ends tucked under, not tied.

**page-gauge, s.** [GAUGE, s., II. 6.]

**page-paper, s.**

*Print.*: Smooth, stout paper, on which the pages of type in the progress of a work are placed safely until a form is ready to be imposed.

**\*pāge (1), v. t.** [PAGE (1), s.] To attend on or follow as a page.

"Will these moss'd trees,

That have outlived the eagle, page thy heels?"

*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.*

**pāge (2), v. t.** [PAGE (2), s.] To mark or number the pages in a book or manuscript.

**pāg'-eant, \*pag-en, \*pāg'-ent, \*pag-i-ant, \*pag-in, \*pag-yn, \*pai-ande, \*pay-ande, s. & a.** [Low Lat. *pagina*, from Lat. *pango* = to fasten, to fix. For the excrescent *t* cf. *ancient, tyrant, pheasant, &c.*]

**A. As substantive:**

\*1. A movable scaffold, on which a play was presented; a stage, a platform.

"Eschaffaul, a pageant, or scaffold."—*Junius: Nomenclator, 1585.*

2. A play performed upon a stage.

"The individual plays were usually called pageants, a name derived from the vehicle on which they were exhibited."—*Ward: Origin of the English Drama, i. 32.*

3. A triumphal car, chariot, statue, figure, or other object exhibited or carried in public shows or processions.

"Pegmate, a stage or frame whereon pageants be set or carried."—*Colgrave.*

\*4. A part in a play.

5. An exhibition, a spectacle, a show, a theatrical exhibition.

"The Caesar's pageant, shorn of Brutus' bust."

*Byron: Child Harold, iv. 59.*

6. Anything showy, without stability or duration.

"We love the man, the paltry pageant you."

*Cowper: Task, v. 348.*

**B. As adj.**: Showy, pompous, ostentatious.

"Were she ambitious, she'd disdain to own,  
The pageant pomp of such a servile throne."

*Dryden: Indian Emperor, v. 1.*

**†pāg'-eant, v. t.** [PAGEANT, s.] To exhibit in a show; to mimic as in a theater; to play.

"He pageants us."—*Shakesp.: Troilus, i. 3.*

**pāg'-eant-rŷ, s.** [Eng. *pageant*; *-ry*.] Pomp, show, pageants; ostentatious display or shows.

"If pageantry be of any use in politics, it is of use as a means of striking the imagination of the multitude."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iv.*

**pāge'-hood, s.** [Eng. *page* (1), s.; *-hood*.] The condition, state, or position of a page.

**pa-gēl'-lūs, s.** [Mod. Latin, dim. from *pagrus* (q. v.).]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Pagrina (q. v.). Seven species are known. *Pagellus erythrinus* is the Becker, and *P. centrodontus* the Common Sea-Bream of the English coasts; the young of the latter are called Chad by Cornish and Devon fishermen. *P. ovenii* is the Spanish Sea-Bream, and *P. lithognathus*, from the Cape of Good Hope, about four feet long, is dried for export and sale to whalers.

**\*pāg'-ēr-ŷ, s.** [Eng. *page* (1), s.; *-ry*.] The condition, rank, or position of a page; pagehood.

"Seven liberal deadly sciences of pagery,  
Or rather paganism."

*Ben Jonson: New Inn, i. 1.*

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion. -sion = șun; -tjon, -șion = zșun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1



\*păg'-gle, *v. t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful. "The word seems formed out of reminiscences of *paddle* and *bag*; cf. *Spenser: Shepherds Cal.*; Feb., 81." (*Prof. Ward: Old English Drama* (Clar. Press Ser.), p. 255.)]

**A. Transitive:** To impregnate, to render pregnant (?). (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*)

**B. Intrans.:** To dangle, to hang heavily.

"With strouting dugs that paggle to the ground."  
*Greene: Friar Bacon.*

\*pag-i-ant, *s.* [PAGEANT, *s.*]

\*pagil, *s.* [PAIGLE.]

\*pag-in, \*pag-yn, *s.* [PAGEANT, *s.*]

pā'-gī-nā, *s.* [Lat.=a leaf, a page.]

*Bot.:* The surface of a leaf.

păg'-in-ā-l, *a.* [Lat. *pagina*=a leaf, a page.] Consisting of pages.

"An expression proper unto the *paginal* books of our times."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. vi.

păg'-i-nā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *pagina*=a page.] The act of paging a book or manuscript; the system of marks or figures on pages.

\*pag-ine, *s.* [Latin *pagina*.] A page of a book.

păg'-i-ŋg, *s.* [Eng. *page*, *v.*] The act of marking or numbering the pages of a book or manuscript; pagination.

paging-machine, *s.*

*Printing:* A machine for giving the consecutive numbers to the pages of an account or blank book. [NUMBERING-MACHINE.]

pā-gō'-da, \*pā'-gōd, \*pā-gō'-thā, *subst.* [Port. *pagoda*, *pagode*, a corrupt. of Pers. *butkadah*=an idol-temple, from *but*=an idol, an image, and *kadah*=a habitation.]

1. The temple of an idol in India. They belong both to antiquity and modern times. Some are wonderfully large and magnificent. They consist of one or more quadrangular courts with towers at the corners, surrounded by a wall. Large pyramids rising in stages cover the entrance, behind which extend colonnades. Inside the courts are lustral pools, colonnades, and large halls, called *Tschultris*, which are used to lodge pilgrims in. Small side-temples appear with cupolas surmounting the accessory buildings. Behind the first court is often a second and a third, in which, finally, the chief temple stands. Although the architecture of all these constructive designs has no pretensions to artistic or stylistic importance, still a wonderfully fantastic effect is produced by a tasteless excess in peculiar ornamentation and architectural features. The most important pagodas are those of Madura, Tanjore, and Chillumbaram. The most celebrated is that of Juggernaut, in the island of Ramisseram, completed toward the end of the twelfth century. All these buildings are of a pyramidal shape, with vertical stages, which are separated by curved roofs and terminate above in the form of a cupola. Rows of small cupolas stand out from the roofs of the stages.

"Wild crests as pagod ever decked."  
*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, i. 41.

†2. An idol.

3. A coin of gold or silver, current in Hindustan, and varying in value in different localities from \$2 to \$2.25. The coin, when made of gold, is of the exact size of the illustration, and its value by weight is equivalent to about \$1.80 of American standard gold coinage.



Pagoda.

pagoda-stone, *s.* [PAGODITE.]

pagoda-tree, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* *Plumieria acuminata*, a small, elegant tree, common about villages in India. The flowers are white and yellow, tinged with red.

2. A mythic India tree, supposed to bear the coins called pagodas as its fruit.

† To shake the pagoda-tree: To obtain money in India by some short and easy process. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

pā-gō'-dite, *s.* [Eng. *pagoda*(*a*), suff. *-ite* (*Min.*.)]

*Mineralogy:*

1. A compact variety of pyrophyllite (*q. v.*), which is sometimes used for slate pencils.

2. The same as AGALMATOLITE (*q. v.*).

\*păg'-ō-mys, *subst.* [Gr. *pagos*=ice, and *mys*=a mouse.]

*Zoöl.:* A genus of Phocidæ, founded by Gray. There are two species inhabiting the North Sea, the North Pacific, and the coasts of Japan. *Pagomys foetidus* is the Floe-rat, or Ringed Seal, now generally classed with *Phoca* (*q. v.*).

†pā-gōph'-i-lūs, *s.* [Gr. *pagos*=ice, and *philos*=loving.]

*Zoöl.:* A genus of Phocidæ, founded by Gray. There are two species, from the North Pacific and North Atlantic. *Pagophilus* (*Phoca*) *greenlandicus* is the Saddleback or Common Greenland Seal, with a host of other popular names.

pā-grī'-nā, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pagr*(*us*); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

*Ichthy.:* A group of Sparidæ (Sea-Breams). The jaws have conical teeth in front, and molars at the sides. They feed on mollusks and crustaceans; genera, *Lethrinus*, *Sphærodon*, *Pagellus*, *Pagrus*, and *Chrysophrys*.

păg'-rūs, *s.* [Latin from Gr. *pagros*=*Pagellus* (*Pagrus*, Cuv.) *erithrinus*.]

*Ichthy.:* A genus of *Pagrina* (*q. v.*). Thirteen species are known, chiefly from the warmer parts of the temperate zones. *Pagrus vulgaris*, *P. auriga*, and *P. bocagii* are from the Mediterranean. *P. aigyrops*, from the coasts of the United States, is the Scup, Porgy, or Mishcup, an important food-fish, about eighteen inches long; weight about four pounds. *P. unicolor*, the Snapper, is very common on the shores of Australia and New Zealand. It is excellent eating, and attains a length of three feet and a weight of about twenty pounds.

\*păg'-ū-mā, *s.* [A word of no signification.]

*Zoöl.:* Gray's name for *Gulo larvatus*, to which he gave generic distinction. (*D'Orbigny.*)

pā-gūr'-i-ān, *a. & s.* [Mod. Latin *pagur*(*us*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ian*.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to the genus *Pagurus*.

**B. As subst.:** Any individual of the genus *Pagurus*.

pā-gūr'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pagur*(*us*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.:* Hermit-Crabs, Soldier-Crabs; a family of Anomura (*q. v.*). There are three genera: *Pagurus*, *Cenobita*, and *Birgus*.

pā-gūr'-ūs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *pagouros*, from *pēgnymi*=to be solid, and *oura*=a tail.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.:* Hermit-crab, Soldier-crab; the typical genus of the family *Paguridæ*. The species are numerous on almost every coast. They occupy the cast-off shells of gasteropods, attaching themselves thereto by the hooked appendages of the abdomen. (*Bell.*) The genus is apparently represented in the Red Crag, which is of Pliocene age.

pah, *s.* [Native name.] In New Zealand a native fortified camp.

pah, *interj.* [An onomatopoeic word.] An exclamation of disgust or contempt.

"And smelt so? Pah!"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

pāid, \*paide, \*payd, \*payed, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [PAY (1), *v.*]

pāi-deū'-tīcs, *s.* [Greek *paidētikē* (*technē*)=(the art) of education; *paidēō*=to educate; *paīs* (genit. *paídos*)=a boy, a child.] The science or art of education or teaching.

pāi-dōg'-ē-nŷ, *s.* [Gr. *paīs* (genit. *paídos*)=a boy, and *genēs*=producing.] That department of embryogeny which treats of the determination of sex.

"The secret of *paidogeny*, discovered by Professor Schenk of Vienna, has at last been disclosed: how the birth of boys is to be brought about."—*Berlin Lokal Anzeiger*, April 1, 1898.

pāi-ōl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *paídos*=a child, and suff. *ology*.] The science of child-study.

paidle-cock, *s.* [PADDLE-COCK.]

pāi'-dle, *v. i.* [PADDLE, *v.*] To paddle, to dabble in water, &c.; to walk with short, quick steps.

pāi'-gle, pā'-gīl, pā'-gle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Bot.:* A popular name for the Cowslip.

pāik, *v. t.* [PACK.] To beat, to thrash. (*Scotch.*)

pāiks, *s.* [PAIK.] Blows; a beating, a thrashing.

"He deserved his *paiks* for't."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvi.

pāil, \*payle, \*paile, \*peal, *s.* [O. Fr. *paele*, *paelle*; from Lat. *patella*, dimin. of *patera*=a dish; Ir. *padhal*=a pail, a ewer; Gael. *padhal*=a ewer.]

A vessel of metal or wood, in which milk or water is carried.

pail-brush, *s.* A brush with hard, stiff bristles, used in dairies, kitchens, &c., for cleaning the angles of pails and other vessels.

pail-lathe, *s.* A lathe in which buckets are turned on the outer and inner sides, the ends trued and dressed, and the croze made.

pail-machine, *s.* A bucket-making machine. [PAIL-LATHE.]

pāil'-ēr, *s.* [Lat. *palearis*=pertaining to chaff; *palea*=chaff.] A straw bed, a palliasse.

pāil'-fūl, *s.* [Eng. *pail*; *-ful*(*l*).] The quantity that a pail will hold.

"Yon same cloud cannot chuse but fall by *pailfuls*."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

pāin, \*paine, \*payne, \*peine, \*peyne, *s.* [Fr. *peine*, from Lat. *pœna*=punishment, penalty, pain, from Gr. *poinë*=penalty; cogn. with Sp., Port., & Ital. *pena*; Dan. *pine*; Sw. *pina*; O. H. Ger. *pina*; M. H. Ger. *pine*; A. S. *pin*; Dut. *pijn*; English *pine* (*v.*.)]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Penalty or punishment suffered; suffering or evil inflicted or following, as the penalty or punishment of a crime. Now only in the phrases, *on pain of*, *pains and penalties*.

"On the pain of death."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iii. 2.*

2. Bodily suffering; distress, torture, or suffering of the body arising from a derangement of the functions, or from a separation of parts, tension, or pressure; an afflicting sensation of the body; an ache, a smart, a throe.

3. (*Pl.*) *Specif.:* The throes or travail of childbirth.

"She bowed herself and travailed; for her *pains* came upon her."—1 *Samuel* iv. 19.

4. Uneasiness or distress of mind; anxiety, solicitude.

5. Labor; task to be performed.

"To refresh the mind of man

After his studies, or his usual *pain*?"

*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 1.

6. Trouble, labor.

7. Careful application or labor; care; trouble taken about anything. (Generally used in the plural; as, to take *pains*, to be at *pains*.)

† In this sense, *pains* was formerly used as a singular noun.

† *Bill of pains and penalties:* [BILL (3), *s.*, B. I. 2 (10)].

**II. Physiol.:** The stimulation beyond a certain amount of any ordinary nerve of general feeling produces pain; so does almost any stimulation of an ordinary nerve trunk. (*Foster.*)

pāin, \*paine, \*peine, \*peyne, *v. t. & i.* [PAIN, *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To punish; to inflict punishment or penalties on.

2. To cause to endure bodily or physical suffering; to afflict or distress with bodily pain; to torture.

"Pleasure arose in those very parts of his leg, that just before had been so much *pained* by the fetter."—*Addison*.

3. To cause to suffer mentally; to afflict with mental pain; to distress, to agonize, to torture, to grieve.

"I am *pained* at my very heart, because thou hast heard, O my soul, the sound of the trumpet."—*Jeremiah* iv. 19.

4. To trouble, to worry.

5. To exert; to put to pains or trouble. (With the reflexive pronoun.)

"Ever more these hags themselves did *paine* To sharpen him." *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. xii. 41.

**B. Intrans.:** To suffer.

"So shalt thou cease to plague, and I to *pain*."

*Daniel*, in *English Garner*, i. 586.

pāin'-ā-ble, \*payn-a-ble, \*pen-i-ble, *a.* [Eng. *pain*; *-able*.]

1. Causing pain; full of pain; painful.

"The manacles of Astyages were not the lesse weighty and *paynable* for being composed of gold or silver."—*Evelyn: Liberty and Servitude*, ch. ii.

2. Taking pains; careful, watchful, diligent, anxious.

\*pain-de-main, \*payn-de-mayne, \*paine-maine, *s.* [Fr.] A kind of fine white bread.

"*Payndemaynes* prevaile

Scho fett fra the pantry."

*MS. Lincoln*, A. I. 17, fo. 135.

pāin'-fūl, \*paine-full, \*pein-full, \*peyn-ful, *a.* [Eng. *pain*, *s.*; *-ful*(*l*).]

1. Taking pains; careful, industrious; painstaking.

"Within fourteen generations the royal blood of the kings of Judah ran in the veins of plain Joseph, a *painful* carpenter."—*Fuller: Holy War*, bk. v., ch. xxix.

2. Full of or causing pain, uneasiness, or distress of body; accompanied by pain or suffering.

"Plagued with cramps and gouts and *painful* fits."

*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 856.

3. Causing mental pain, suffering, or anxiety; distressing, grievous.

"Thy part is done—thy *painful* part."

*Wordsworth: White Doe*, ii.

4. Requiring labor, toil, or exertion; laborious, toilsome.

"Marching in the *painful* field."

*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 3.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



5. Difficult, hard.

"When I thought to know this, it was too *painful* for me."—*Psalms* lxxiii. 16.

6. Done or executed with care and painstaking; exact, precise.

**pāin'-fūl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *painful*; *-ly*.]

1. With care or painstaking; industriously, diligently.

"Whoever would be truly thankful, let him live in some honest vocation, and therein bestow himself faithfully and *painfully*."—*Sanderson: Sermons*, i. 251.

2. With pain or suffering of body or mind; so as to cause pain.

**pāin'-fūl-nēss**, **\*peyn-iul-ness**, *subst.* [Eng. *painful*; *-ness*.]

1. Painful or laborious effort; painstaking, carefulness, exactness, laboriousness.

"O the holiness of their living, and *painfulness* of their preaching."—*Fuller: Holy War*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

2. The quality of being painful, or of causing pain or suffering; pain or suffering, physical or mental.

"In the way that thou goest, wearisomeness, *painfulness*, hunger, perils."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

**pāi'-nim**, **\*pay-nym**, *s. & a.* [PAYNIM.]

**pāin'-lēss**, **\*pain-les**, *a.* [English *pain*; *-less*.] Free from pain; not attended with or causing pain.

"Stoop with their *painless* shafts, and strike them dead."—*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, xv.

**pāin'-lēss-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *painless*; *-ly*.] In a painless manner; without pain.

**pāin'-lēss-nēss**, **\*paine-less-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *painless*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being painless; freedom from pain; as, the *painlessness* of a surgical operation.

"If not health, yet relaxation and *painlessness*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*; *The Bloody Issue Healed*.

**pāins'-tāk-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *pains*, and *taker*.] One who takes pains in the doing of anything; a *pains-taking* person.

"I'll prove a true *painstaker* day and night."—*Gay: (Todd)*

**pāins'-tāk-īng**, **\*paynes-tak-yng**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *pains*, and *taking*.]

A. *As adj.*: Taking pains in the doing of anything; laborious, careful, diligent, industrious; characterized by care and attention.

B. *As subst.*: The taking of care or pains; careful attention.

"A poor gratuity for your *painstaking*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Spanish Curate*, iv. 5.

**pāins'-wōr-thŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *pains*, and *worthy*.] Deserving of pains, care or attention; repaying the taking of pains.

**paint**, **\*paynt**, **\*peint**, **\*peynt**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *peint*, *paint* (Fr. *peint*), *pa. par.* of *peindre*, *peindre*, (Fr. *peindre*)=to paint, from Lat. *pingo* (*pa. par.* *pictus*)=to paint; allied to Sansc. *vinj*=to dye, to color; *pinjara*=yellow, tawny.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To cover or coat with paint; to lay color or coloring substances on; to decorate or adorn with color; as, to *paint* a house or a wall.

2. To color, to dye, to tinge.

"Painted with the crimson spots of blood."—*Shakesp.: King John*, iii. 2.

3. To represent by delineation and colors; to draw or form a likeness or representation of in colors.

"Ther-on *y-peynt* was and *y-wrot* The ymage of our Lady."—*Robert of Glouc.*, p. 174.

4. To adorn or ornament with artificial colors; to lay artificial colors on.

"Jezebel *painted* her face, and tired her head."—*2 Kings* ix. 30.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To diversify with colors.

"Cuckoo-buds of yellow hue Do *paint* the meadows with delight."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

2. To represent or exhibit to the mind; to describe, to depict, to image.

"I *paint* him in the character."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 4.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To practice painting; as, He *paints* well.

2. To ornament the face with artificial colors, with a view to beautifying it

"To patch, nay, ogle, might become a saint, Nor would it sure be such a sin to *paint*."—*Pope: Rape of the Lock*, v. 2.

\*3. To drink. (Probably an allusion to *Macbeth*, ii. 5.)

"The muse is dry . . . And fain would *paint*—imbibe the vulgar call."—*Kingsley Two Years Ago*, ch. xxiv.

**paint**, *s.* [PAINT, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A coloring substance; colors used by the artist, and so prepared as to be applied with a brush; a color; a pigment, white or colored. Colors may be either simple or compound; they are principally derived from the mineral kingdom.

"His colors laid so thick on every place, As only showed the *paint*, but hid the face."—*Dryden: To Sir Robert Howard*.

2. Color laid on the face with a view to beautify it; rouge.

"Bid faith and beauty die, and taint Her heart with fraud, her face with *paint*."—*Praed: To Julia*.

II. *Rubber Manufact.*: Stuff mixed with caoutchouc in the process of manufacture, and intended to harden it. Sulphate of zinc, whiting, plaster-of-paris, lamp-black, pitch, and other materials are used.

**paint-box**, *subst.* A small box with divisions in which paints, paint-brushes, and other necessaries for painting are kept.

**paint-brush**, *s.* A brush for laying on paint. Paint-brushes are generally made of hogs' bristles, but for artistic purposes the hair of other animals, as the fitch, badger, sable, and camel, is employed.

**paint-strake**, *s.*

*Naut.*: The uppermost strake of plank immediately below the plank-sheer. Also called the sheer-strake. [STRAKE.]

**paint'-ēd**, *pa. par. & a.* [PAINT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Coated or covered with paint; colored; represented or drawn in colors.

\*2. *Fig.*: Artificial, counterfeit, unreal.

"I called thee then, poor shadow, *paint*ed queen."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 4.

II. *Botany (of colors)*: Disposed in streaks of unequal intensity.

**paint**-bat, *s.* [KERIVOULA.]

**paint**-cloth, *s.* Cloth or canvas painted in oil, a cheap substitute for tapestry.

**paint**-cup, *s.*

*Bot.*: A popular name for Castilleja.

**paint**-emys, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Emys picta*, common in the eastern and central parts of the United States.

**paint**-lady, *s.*

*Entom.*: *Pyrameis cardui*. Wings pale orange-red, mottled with black, the forewings with five white spots. The caterpillar feeds on thistles, and in some years the butterfly is extremely common in waste places.

**paint**-mischief, *s.* Playing cards.

**paint**-plectropus, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Plectropus pictus*, a frog from Manilla. The ground tint is brown, with black spots.

**paint**-ray, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: *Raja maculata*, the Homelyn Ray.

**paint**-snipes, *s. pl.*

*Ornith.*: The genus *Rhynchæa* (q. v.).

**paint'-ēr** (1), **\*paint-our**, *s.* [Eng. *paint*; *-er*.]

1. One who paints; one whose occupation is to paint; a house-painter (q. v.).

2. An artist who represents scenes in nature, by the aid of color, on flat surfaces. Painters may be divided into four principal grades: The historic painter, the landscape painter, the portrait painter, and the marine painter; and subdivided into others, which comprehend the *genre* painters and those connected with the manufacturing arts.

**painter and glazier**, *s.* A tradesman who combines the business of a house-painter with that of a glazier (q. v.).

**painter's-colic**, *s.* [LEAD-POISONING.]

**paint'-ēr** (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *panter* = a noose, from O. Fr. *panthière* = a snare for birds; *panthière* = a great swoop-net (*Cotgrave*); Latin *panthera* = a hunting-net for wild beasts, from Gr. *panthēros* = catching all: *pas*, neut. *pan* = all, and *thēr* = a wild beast; Ital. *panthiera*, *panthera* = fowling-net; Ir. *painter*; Gael. *painttear* = a snare.]

*Nautical*:

1. The bow rope which fastens a boat to a wharf or alongside a ship.

"The hemp is so poor that it breaks like the *painter* of a boat."—*G. Macdonald: Seaboard Parish*, p. 584.

2. A rope by which the shank of an anchor is secured to the gunwale; a shank-painter.

**paint'-ēr** (3), *s.* [See def.] A corruption of *panther*. (*United States*.)

**\*paint'-ēr-lŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *painter* (1); *-ly*.] Like a painter's work.

"It was a very white and red virtue, which you could pick out of a *painterly* glose of a visage."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

**paint'-ēr-ship**, **\*paint-our-ship**, *subst.* [Eng. *painter* (1); *-ship*.] The state or condition of a painter.

"Let him strive also to continue still in his chiefe *paintourship*."—*Bp. Gardner: Of True Obedience*, fol. 47.

**paint'-īng**, **\*paynt-yng**, *pr. par., adj. & subst.* [PAINT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act, art, or occupation of laying on colors, or of producing upon a plane surface the form and color of objects by means of a pencil or crayon, and of various colored substances or pigments; the art or act of covering surfaces with pigments for decoration or protection. Painting consists of two principal parts: design, or the art of representing the contour of objects, and color, which gives to the object not only the color, but also the form and relief proper to each object. The different subjects with which painting is occupied are, historical, portrait, landscape, genre, sea-pieces, battle-pieces, fruit and flowers, miniature. The technical processes of painting are, fresco, distemper, with an aqueous medium, encaustic, with a wax medium. In glass and enamel painting the medium is an essential oil. The other medium is oil, with which the majority of paintings are executed. [DISTEMPER, ENAMEL-PAINTING, FRESCO, GLASS-PAINTING.]

"True poetry the painter's power displays; True *painting* emulates the poet's lays."—*Mason: Fresnoy: Art of Painting*.

2. A picture; the representation or likeness of anything executed in colors.

\*3. Color laid on; paint.

"You'll stain your lips with oily *painting*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 3.

**\*paint'-īng-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *painting*; *-ness*.] Picturesqueness.

"The expression and *paintingness* of the style."—*Roberts: Memoirs of W. Taylor*, i. 374.

**paint'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *paint*; *-less*.] That cannot be painted, depicted, or described.

"By woe in *painless* patience it excels."—*Savage: Wanderer*, ii.

**\*paint'-rēss**, *s.* [Eng. *paint*; *-ress*.] A female painter.

**\*paint'-ure**, **\*peint-ure**, *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *peint ure*).] The art of painting; painting.

"The show'ry arch . . . with thousand shows Of *painture* varied."—*J. Philips: Cider*, ii.

**paint'-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *paint*, *s.*; *-y*.] A term applied to paintings of which the appearance is unnatural, and the method by which the effect is produced is obtruded on the spectator.

"Although the carnations are rather *painty*, his work is very pretty."—*Athenæum*, May 23, 1885, p. 666.

**pair**, **\*paire**, **\*payre**, **\*peire**, **\*peyre**, *s.* [Fr. *paire* = a pair or couple of, from *pair* = like, alike, equal, matching, from Lat. *parem*, accus. of *par* = equal, alike; Sp. *par*; Ital. *paro*; Ger. & Dut. *paar*.] [PAR, PEER, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Two equal or like things; two things of a kind, similar in form, or applied to the same purpose or use; a couple.

"There lay three garters, half a *pair* of gloves."—*Pope: Rape of the Lock*, ii. 39.

2. Two of a sort; a couple, a brace; a set of two.

"In trembling *pairs* (alone they dared not) crawl The astonish'd slaves."—*Byron: Lara*, i. 15.

3. A married couple; man and wife.

"There Baucis and Philemon liv'd, and there Had liv'd long married, and a happy *pair*."—*Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphosis* viii.

4. Two horses harnessed to a carriage; as, to drive in a carriage and *pair*.

5. A set; any number of like or equal things; as, a *pair* of cards = a pack of cards; a *pair* of organs = a set of organ-pipes, *i. e.*, an organ; a *pair* of stairs = a flight of stairs; a *pair* of beads = a set of beads, &c.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mining*: A gang, a party. [PARE, *s.*]

2. *Parliament*: Two members of a legislative body belonging to opposite parties, who agree not to vote on some special occasion, or for a certain time. [PAIRING, C. 2.]

"We want a brace of *pairs*," said Lord Milford. "With you two fellows *pair*?"—*Disraeli: Sybil*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aʒ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -ciau, -çian = şan. -çion, -çion = şün; -çion, -çion = şün. -çious, -çious, -çious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del



¶ *Pair of values:*

*Math.*: Two values so related that neither can exist without the other. Thus, in an equation between two variables, if any value be assumed for one, and the corresponding value of the other be deduced, the assumed and deduced values are called a pair of values. Conversely, if either of the deduced values are substituted, the assumed value will result.

\**pair-royal*, *s.* Three similar things; specifically, three cards of a sort in certain games, as three queens, three aces in poker, &c. Also written Parial, and Prial.

¶ *Double pair-royal*: Four cards of a sort, as four kings, &c.

päir (1), \*payre, *v. i. & t.* [PAIR, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be joined in pairs or couples; to couple.

"Your hand, my Perdita; so turtles pair  
That never mean to part."

*Shakesp.*: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

2. To suit; to fit as a counterpart.

"Had our Prince  
(Jewel of children) seen this hour, he had paired  
Well with this lord."—*Shakesp.*: *Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

3. The same as *To pair off* (q. v.).

B. *Transitive:*

1. To unite in pairs or couples; to couple.

"Thus on they pass'd, inseparably pair'd."

*Brooke*: *Jerusalem Delivered*, i.

2. To unite as correspondent or suited to each other.

"Turtles and doves with diff'ring hues unite,  
And glossy jet is pair'd with shining white."  
*Pope*: *Sappho to Phaon*, 44.

¶ *To pair off, to pair:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To come together in pairs or couples; to leave company in pairs.

2. *Parl.*: To abstain from voting by agreement with a member of the opposite party or opinion. [PAIRING, C. 2.]

\*päir (2), \*paire, \*peire, *v. t.* [IMPAIR.] To hurt, to damage, to impair.

"Thei for do my croune, if thei granted be,  
The whilk ye salie & ouh, to maynten with me  
To mak it less no lough, ne peired salie it be."

*Robert de Brunne*, p. 313.

\*paire, *s.* [PAIR (2), *v.*] Injury, hurt, damage, harm.

"If I speake ought to paire or loos."

*Romant of the Rose*.

päired, *pa. par. or a.* [PAIR (1), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Bot.*: [CONJUGATE.]

päir-êr, *s.* [Eng. pair (1), *v.*; -er.] One who pairs.

päir-îng (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [PAIR (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of uniting, arranging, or forming in pairs or couples.

2. *Parliamentary*: The act or practice of two members of any legislative body of opposite sides or opinions who agree to abstain from voting on a particular question or for a certain specified time, so that a vote on each side is neutralized.

pairing-off, *s.* The same as PAIRING, C. 2.

pairing-time, *s.* The time when birds pair or couple.

\*päir-îng (2), \*peyr-inge, \*peir-yng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [PAIR (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: Hurt, injury, damage.

\*päir-mënt, \*peyr-ment, *s.* [Eng. pair (2), *v.*; -ment.] Hurt, injury, damage.

\*päir-wîse, *adv.* [Eng. pair, *s.*; -wise.] In pairs or couples.

\*pais, *s.* [Fr. pays=a country.]

*Law*: The people from among whom a jury is taken.

päis-bêrg-îte, päjs-bêrg-îte (*j* silent), *s.* [After Pajsberg, Sweden, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*.)]

*Min.*: Crystallized rhodonite (q. v.). Named in the belief that it was a distinct species.

päise, *s.* [POISE, *s.*] Weight.

"A stone of such a paise."—*Chapman*.

päise, *v. t.* [POISE, *v.*] To weigh, to balance, to poise.

"With just balance pais'd."—*P. Fletcher*.

Päix-han, *subst.* [The name of the inventor; see compound.]

Paixhan-gun, *s.*

*Ord.*: A gun invented by General Paixhan in 1822, and introduced into the French service, chiefly for naval use, as the *canon obusier* or shell-gun, in 1824.

pa-ja'-mas, *s. pl.* A kind of loose trousers worn in India by either sex. The name is now commonly applied to garments of a similar character worn in this country.

päj-a-něl'-î-a, *s.* [Native name of the species.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Bignoniaceæ. *Pajanelia multi-juga* is a large evergreen tree, growing in Burmah and the Andaman Islands. The natives of the latter place use its wood, which is orange-brown, hard, and very close-grained, in building canoes.

päk-föng, *s.* [PACKFONG.]

päl, päll, *s.* [Gipsy language.] A partner, a companion, a mate, a chum. (*Slang.*)

"Those who are on the same lurk may not go over the same ground as their pals."—*Mayhew*: *London Labor and London Poor*, i. 466.

päl, *v. i.* [PAL, *s.*] To make friends with; to be a chum.

päl-, *pref.* [PALÆ-]

\*pa-la'-bra, *s.* [Sp.=a word.] Speech, palaver. (*Carlyle*: *French Rev.*, pt. iii., bk. v., ch. vi.)

¶ *Shakespeare* makes Dogberry say *palabras* for *pocas palabras*=few words.

"Comparisons are odorous: *palabras*, neighbor Verges."—*Shakesp.*: *Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 5.

päl-açe (a as ë), \*pal-ais, \*pal-eis, \*pal-eyes, \*päl-laçe, *s.* [Fr. palais=a palace, from Latin *palatium*=(1) a building on the Palatine hill at Rome, in which the Emperor Nero resided; (2) a palace; Sp. & Port. *palacio*; Ital. *palazzo*.]

1. The residence of an emperor, king, bishop, or other distinguished personage; as, a royal palace; a bishop's palace; a ducal palace, &c.

2. A splendid, stately, or magnificent building or mansion.

palace-car, *s.*

*Rail.*: A car fitted with first-class accommodations, sofas and chairs, instead of the ordinary seats; a Pullman car. The seats are arranged as berths or couches for night traveling. [SLEEPING-CAR.]

†pa-lä'-ceous (ce as sh), *a.* [Latin *pal(a)*=a spade, a winnowing shovel, and Eng. suff. -aceous.]

*Bot.*: Having the footstalk of a leaf adhering to its margin. (*Willdenow.*)

\*pa-lä'-cious, *a.* [Latin *palati(um)*=a palace; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Palatial, royal, grand, magnificent.

päl-äch'-lÿ-a, *adj.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Mod. Lat. *achlya*.]

*Palæobot.*: A genus of unicellular, filiform, parasitic Algæ, founded by Prof. Martin Duncan on minute tubular borings in shells and coral of Silurian and Devonian age, and which he regards as their work. He considers the genus allied to the recent *Achlya* (q. v.).

päl-äc-mæ'-a, *subst.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Mod. Lat. *acmæa*.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Patellidæ, closely allied to *Patella*, from the Upper Cambrian.

päl-a-dîn, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *paladino*=a warrior, from Lat. *palatinus* (q. v.).]

1. One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne; a douzepere.

2. A knight-errant; a heroic or eminent champion.

päl-æ-, päl-lë-, päl-æ-ö-, *pref.* [Gr. *palaios*=ancient.] Pertaining to the earliest times.

päl-æ-ä'-çis, päl-lë-ä'-çis, *s.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Gr. *akis*=a point, a barb.]

*Palæont.*: A genus from the Coal Measures, often referred to the Perforate Corals, but probably a type of calcareous Sponges, with a vermiculate skeleton.

päl-æ-äc'-ö-dön, päl-lë-äc'-ö-dön, *subst.* [Pref. *palæ-*; Gr. *akē*=a point, and suff. -odon.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Limnotheridæ (q. v.).

päl-æ-ar'-ca, päl-lë-ar'-ca, *s.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Lat. *arca* (q. v.).]

*Palæont.*: The name given by Hall, in 1858, to an ancient type of Arcadæ, of which forty-two species have been found in the Silurian and Devonian of North America and North Wales. Called also *Megastomus*, *Cystodonta*, and *Cypricardites*. (*Tate.*)

päl-æ-arc'-tic, päl-lë-arc'-tic, *a.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Eng. *arctic*.] Pertaining to or found in the region described in the compound.

"Our British butterflies can only be really understood when studied in their *Palæarctic* distribution."—*Athenæum*, Nov. 1, 1884, p. 563.

palæarctic-region, *s.*

*Zool. & Geog.*: A very extensive region, comprising all temperate Europe and Asia, from Iceland to Behring's Straits, and from the Azores to Japan. To the south it includes the extra-tropical part of the Sahara and Arabia, and all Persia, Cabul, and Beloochistan to the Indus. It comes down to a little below the upper limit of forests in the Himalayas, and includes the larger northern portion of China, not quite so far down the coast as Amoy. (*Wallace*: *Geog. Dist. Anim.*, i. 71.)

päl-æ-äs'-tër, päl-lë-äs'-tër, *s.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Gr. *astër*=a star.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Star-fishes, consisting of species of considerable size, with five arms; ranging from the Lower Silurian to the Devonian. Nicholson places them in a provisional family *Palæastræidæ* (q. v.).

päl-æ-chi-nöl'-dë-a, päl-lë-chi-nöl'-dë-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *palæchinus*, and Gr. *eidōs*=form.]

*Palæont.*: A family or order of Echinoidea, all the species of which are extinct. Genera: *Palæchinus*, *Archæocidaris*, and *Melonites*.

päl-æ-chi'-nūs, päl-lë-chi'-nūs, *s.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Lat. *echinus* (q. v.).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of *Perischoëchinidæ*, said to occur in the Silurian, but certainly of Carboniferous age. The test is spheroidal, and the plates join without overlapping. *Palæchinus gigas* is found in the Carboniferous Limestone of Ireland.

päl-æ-däph'-ūs, päl-lë-däph'-ūs, *subst.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Gr. *edaphos*=bottom, foundation (?).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Dipnoi, referred by Traquair to the section *Ctenodipterines*, from the Devonian formation.

päl-æ-ë-tūs, *s.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Gr. *aietos*=an eagle.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of *Aquilinæ*, from the European Miocene.

päl-æ-ga, *subst.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Mod. Lat. *æga* (q. v.).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of *Isopoda*, ranging from the Chalk to the Tertiary.

päl-æ-gith'-a-lūs, päl-lë-gith'-a-lūs, *s.* [Pref. *pal-*, and Gr. *aigithallos*=the tit.]

*Palæont.*: An extinct genus of *Passeriue* birds, from the Upper Eocene of Paris.

päl-æ-ich'-thÿ-ēs, päl-lë-ich'-thÿ-ēs, *subst. pl.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Gr. *ichthys*=a fish.]

*Ichthy.*: A sub-class of Fishes. The heart has a contractile *conus arteriosus*, intestine with a spiral valve; optic nerves non-decussating or only partly decussating. It embraces two orders, *Chondropterygii* and *Ganoidei*. (*Günther.*)

päl-æ-ich'-thÿ-ic, päl-lë-ich'-thÿ-ic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *palæichthy(es)*; Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Belonging to or characteristic of the *Palæichthy*es (q. v.).

"Remnants of the *palæichthyic* fauna are the Sturgeons and the Lampreys."—*Günther*: *Study of Fishes*, p. 245.

päl-æ-in'-a-chūs, päl-lë-in'-a-chūs, *s.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Mod. Lat. *inachus* (q. v.).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of brachyurous decapods, with one species, *Palæinachus longipes*, founded on remains from the Lower Oölite.

päl-æ-mön, päl-ë-mön, *subst.* [Lat., from Gr. *Palaimön*=a name of the sea-god Melicertes, who was friendly to shipwrecked mariners.]

*Zool.*: The typical genus of the family *Palæmonidæ* (q. v.). *Palæmon serratus* is the Common Prawn. [PRAWN.]

päl-æ-mō-ni'-an, päl-ë-mō-ni'-än, *s.* [Latin *palæmon*; Eng. suff. -ian.]

*Zool. (pl.)*: The family *Palæmonidæ* (q. v.).

päl-æ-mön'-i-dæ, päl-ë-mön'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *palæmon*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zool.*: A family of macrourous crustaceans containing the Shrimps and Prawns. The beak or rostrum is serrated.

päl-æ-o-, päl-lë-ö-, *pref.* [PALÆS.]

päl-æ-ö-äl'-bîte, päl-lë-ö-äl'-bîte, *subst.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Eng. *albite*.]

*Min.*: A name given to a mineral from Norway, but without description. Probably an altered albite.

päl-æ-ö-böt'-a-nÿ, päl-lë-ö-böt'-a-nÿ, *subst.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Eng. *botany*.]

*Nat. Science*: That branch of *Palæontology* which deals with organic remains belonging to the Vegetable Kingdom.

"The difficulties which attend the study of *Palæobotany*."—*Nicholson*: *Palæontology*, ii. 448. (Note.)

päl-æ-ö-cär'-is, päl-lë-ö-cär'-is, *subst.* [Pref. *palæ-*, and Gr. *karis*=a shrimp, a prawn.]

*Palæont.*: A fossil Crustacean genus, with a single species, *Palæocaris typus*, from the Coal Measures of North America. Nicholson regards it as an "early and comprehensive type of the *Podophthalmata*, characterized by the persistent segmentation of the thorax, but in other respects

rate, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pöt, or, wöre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rūle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



presenting considerable resemblance to the macrurous decapods." The legs are undivided. It is usually referred to the Stomapoda.

**pāl-æ-ō-cās'-tor, pā-lē-ō-cās'-tor, s.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Lat. *castor*=a beaver.]

*Palæont.*: An extinct form of Beaver from the Miocene of New Mexico.

**pāl-æ-ō-çēr'-cūs, pā-lē-ō-çēr'-cūs, s.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. *kerkos*=a tail, or *kirkos*=a falcon.]

*Palæont.*: A fossil bird of raptorial type from the European Miocene.

**pāl-æ-ō-çē'-tūs, pā-lē-ō-çē'-tūs, s.** [Prefix *palæo-*, and Gr. *kētos*=a sea monster.]

*Palæont.*: A doubtful genus of Baleenidæ, founded on cervical vertebrae (supposed to belong to a baleen whale), discovered in glacial accumulations near Ely. They were probably washed out of the Kimmeridge Clay.

**pāl-æ-ō-çhœ'-rūs, pā-lē-ō-çhœ'-rūs, s.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. *choiros*=a swine.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Suida, from the European Miocene. It resembles *Sus* (q. v.) in most respects, but the tubercles of the molars are more distinctly circumscribed.

**pāl-æ-ō-chor'-dā, pā-lē-ō-chor'-dā, s.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. *chordē*=a string.] [PLANOLITES.]

**pāl-æ-ō-çc'-ō-mā, s.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Lat. *coma*=hair.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Star-fishes, from the Upper Silurian. "Possibly an old form of the living Bird-foot Star-fishes." (Nicholson.)

**pāl-æ-ō-cō-rŷ'-nē, pā-lē-ō-cō-rŷ'-nē, s.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat. *coryne* (q. v.).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of doubtful affinity, consisting of minute organisms attached to margins of Lace-corals, from the Scotch Coal Measures. By some authorities they are referred to *Corynida*; according to others they are really peculiar processes belonging to *Fenestella*.

**pāl-æ-ō-cō-rŷs'-tēs, pā-lē-ō-cō-rŷs'-tēs, subst.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat. *corystes* (q. v.).]

*Palæont.*: A Brachyurous Crustacean, akin to the modern *Corystes* (q. v.), and probably with the habits of that genus.

**pāl-æ-ō-cōs'-mīc, pā-lē-ō-cōs'-mīc, a.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *cosmic*.] Pertaining or relating to the ancient world, or to the earth during former geological periods.

**pāl-æ-ō-crī-nōīd, pā-lē-ō-crī-nōīd, s.** [PALÆOCRINOIDEA.]

*Palæont.*: Any individual of the extinct family (or order) *Palæocrinoidea* (q. v.).

"As a rule, also, the *Palæocrinoids* have a calyx."—Nicholson: *Palæontology*, i. 271.

**pāl-æ-ō-crī-nōī-dē-ā, pā-lē-ō-crī-nōī-dē-ā, s. pl.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat. *crinoidea*.]

*Palæont.*: An extinct family of the order (or order of the class) *Crinoidea* (q. v.). It contains three genera, *Actinocrinus*, *Cyathocrinus*, and *Platycrinus*.

**pāl-æ-ō-crŷs'-tīc, pā-lē-ō-crŷs'-tīc, a.** [For etym. see PALÆOCRUSTIC SEA.] Belonging to, connected with, or found in or near the Palæocrustic Sea.

"The *palæocrustic* floes in Robeson channel."—A. H. Markham: *Great Frozen Sea*, p. 79.

**palæocrustic sea, s.**

*Phys. Geog.*: (See extract.)

"We have long been aware that the ice of which this part of the polar sea was composed consisted of huge massive floes, not of a few seasons' formation, but the creation of ages, real thick-ribbed ice. Except along the west coasts of Banks and Prince Patrick Islands, no such ice had ever before been met with in the Arctic regions. It therefore became desirable to apply to it a special name by which it might be provisionally known. After some discussion, Captain Nares [Dec. 1875] decided upon calling the frozen sea, on the southern border of which we were wintering, the '*Palæocrustic Sea*,' the name being derived from the two Greek words *palaios* ancient, and *krystallos* ice. This term was used for the great frozen polar sea during the remaining period of our detention on its borders."—A. H. Markham: *Great Frozen Sea*, p. 228.

**pāl-æ-ō-ç-ŷ-ōn, pā-lē-ō-ç-ŷ-ōn, subst.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. *kyōn*=a dog.]

*Palæont.*: A somewhat doubtful genus from the Brazilian bone-caves, of Post-Pliocene age. It probably belongs to the Canidæ.

**pāl-æ-ō-ēth-nō-lōg'-īc-ā, pā-lē-ō-ēth-nō-lōg'-īc-ā, a.** [Eng. *palæoethnology* (y); -ical.] Of or pertaining to the science of palæoethnology (q. v.).

**pāl-æ-ō-ēth-nōī-ō-gīst, pā-lē-ō-ēth-nōī-ō-gīst, s.** [Eng. *palæoethnolog* (y); -ist.] One learned or versed in the science of palæoethnology.

**pāl-æ-ō-ēth-nōī-ō-gŷ, pā-lē-ō-ēth-nōī-ō-gŷ, subst.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *ethnology*.] The ethnology of the earliest times. (*Archæologia*, lxii. 103.)

**pāl-æ-ō-gē'-ā, pā-lē-ō-gē'-ā, s.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. *gāia*, poet. for *gē*=the earth.]

*Zoöl. & Geol.*: A division of the earth for zoological purposes proposed by Mr. Selater. It includes the Palæarctic, Oriental, Ethiopian, and Australian regions.

**pāl-æ-ō-gē'-ān, pā-lē-ō-gē'-ān, adj.** [English *palæogæa*; -an.]

1. Living in, pertaining to, or characteristic of the zoological region known as Palæogæa (q. v.).

2. Pertaining to the former conditions of the earth's surface, as revealed by geology, as distinct from the existing terraqueous aspects as described by geography. (*Page*.)

**pāl-æ-ō-grāph, pā-lē-ō-grāph, subst.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Greek *graphō*=to write.] An ancient manuscript.

**pāl-æ-ō-g'ra-phēr, pā-lē-ō-g'ra-phēr, subst.** [English *palæograph*; -er.] One who is skilled in palæography (q. v.).

"This would supply a fair ground of complaint to the stricter school of *palæographers*."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884, p. 801.

**pāl-æ-ō-grāph'-īc, pā-lē-ō-grāph'-īc, pāl-æ-ō-grāph'-īc-ā, a.** [Eng. *palæograph* (y); -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to palæography.

"Followed by a detailed *palæographical* appendix."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 4, 1884, p. 429.

**pāl-æ-ō-g'ra-phīst, pā-lē-ō-g'ra-phīst, subst.** [English *palæograph*; -ist.] The same as PALÆOGRAPHER (q. v.).

**pāl-æ-ō-g'ra-phŷ, pā-lē-ō-g'ra-phŷ, s.** [Eng. *palæograph*; -y.]

1. An ancient manner of writing; ancient manuscripts collectively.

"From the *palæography* this is indubitably the most ancient monument extant which teaches us the early Greek alphabet."—Dennis: *Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria*, i. 272.

2. The art or science of deciphering ancient inscriptions, writings, manuscripts, documents, &c., by a knowledge of the characters, signs, and abbreviations used by the writers or sculptors of various nations at different times; the study of ancient writings and inscriptions, and modes of writing.

**pāl-æ-ō-hī-ēr-āx, pā-lē-ō-hī-ēr-āx, s.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. *hierax*=a hawk.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Falconinæ, from the European Miocene.

**pāl-æ-ō-īch-thŷ-ōī-ō-gŷ, pā-lē-ō-īch-thŷ-ōī-ō-gŷ, s.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *ichthyology*.]

*Nat. Science*: The science or study of fossil fishes.

**pāl-æ-ō-jū-lūs, pā-lē-ō-jū-lūs, subst.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat. *iulus* (q. v.).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of millepedes of Permian age,

**pāl-æ-ō-lāg'-ūs, pā-lē-ō-lāg'-ūs, subst.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. *lagos*=a hare.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Leporidæ, from the Miocene of North America.

**pāl-æ-ō-lā-mā, pā-lē-ō-lā-mā, subst.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat., &c., *lama*.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Tylopoda, from the Pliocene of South America.

**pāl-æ-ō-lē-mūr, pā-lē-ō-lē-mūr, subst.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Lat., &c., *lemur*.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Lemuridæ from the Miocene of France, presenting resemblances to the living Galago (q. v.).

**pāl-æ-ō-līth, pā-lē-ō-līth, s.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.] An unpolished stone implement, or other object belonging to the earliest Stone Age. [PALÆOLITHIC.]

**pāl-æ-ō-līth'-īc, pā-lē-ō-līth'-īc, adj.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *lithic*.]

*Archæol.*: The term applied by Sir John Lubbock to the first of the four great epochs into which he divides Prehistoric Archæology. It is the more ancient portion of the Stone Age (q. v.).

"Man shared the possession of Europe with the mammoth, the cave-bear, the woolly-haired rhinoceros, and other extinct animals. This we may call the *palæolith* period."—*Prehistoric Times* (ed. 1878), p. 2.

**pāl-æ-ōl'-ō-gīst, pā-lē-ōl'-ō-gīst, s.** [English *palæolog* (y); -ist.] One who is versed in palæology; one who studies or writes on palæology.

**pāl-æ-ōl'-ō-gŷ, pā-lē-ōl'-ō-gŷ, s.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. *logos*=a word, a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on antiquities; the study or knowledge of antiquity; archæology.

**pāl-æ-ō-mē-phī-tīs, pā-lē-ō-mē-phī-tīs, s.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat. *mephitis* (q. v.).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Mustelidæ, from the Miocene Tertiary of Western Europe.

**pāl-æ-ō-mēr'-ŷx, pā-lē-ō-mēr'-ŷx, s.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. *mēryx*=“a ruminating fish, like the Scarus.” (*Liddell & Scott*.)] [SCARUS.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Cervidæ, from the Upper Miocene of Europe.

**pāl-æ-ō-mŷs, pā-lē-ō-mŷs, s.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. *mŷs*=a mouse.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Octodontidæ, from the Miocene of Europe. Probably related to the living West Indian genus *Capromys*.

**pāl-æ-ō-nā-trō-līte, pā-lē-ō-nā-trō-līte, s.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *natrolite*.]

*Min.*: The same as BERGMANNITE (q. v.).

**pāl-æ-ō-nē-mēr'-tē-ā, pā-lē-ō-nē-mēr'-tē-ā, s. pl.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Mod. Lat. *nemertea*.]

*Zoöl.*: A sub-order of Nemertea (q. v.), containing, for the most part, primitive forms. Chief genera, *Carinella*, *Cephalothrix*, *Polia*, and *Valencia*.

**pāl-æ-ō-nīs'-çī-dæ, pā-lē-ō-nīs'-çī-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *palæonisc*(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Palæont.*: A family of Lepidoganoidei; scales rhomboid, tail heterocercal; jaws armed with numerous close-set, minute, rather blunt teeth. Genera, *Palæoniscus*, *Amblypterus*, *Elonichthys*, and *Plectrolepis*. Range in time, through the Carboniferous and Permian.

**pāl-æ-ō-nīs'-cūs, pā-lē-ō-nīs'-cūs, s.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. *oniskos*=a marine fish resembling the cod.]

*Palæont.*: The type-genus of the family *Palæoniscidæ* (q. v.). Forty species are known. *Palæoniscus freieslebeni* is the most common, and was the first recognized species. *P. superstes*, apparently the last representative of the genus, survives till the Secondary period.

**pāl-æ-ōn-tī'-nā, pā-lē-ōn-tī'-nā, subst.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. *onta*=existing things.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Butterflies from the Stonefield Slate (Lower Oölite). The sole species, *Palæontina oölitica*, is regarded as intermediate between the living groups, *Nymphaliniæ* and *Satyriniæ*, and as allied to the *Brassoliniæ*.

**pāl-æ-ōn-tō-grāph'-īc-ā, pā-lē-ōn-tō-grāph'-īc-ā, a.** [Eng. *palæontograph* (y); -ical.] Pertaining or relating to palæontography.

**pāl-æ-ōn-tōg'-ra-phŷ, pā-lē-ōn-tōg'-ra-phŷ, subst.** [Pref. *palæo-*; Gr. *onta*, neut. pl. of *ōn*, and suff. -graph; Fr. *paléontographie*; Ger. *palæontographie*.]

*Nat. Science*: The department of palæontology which addresses itself to furnishing accurate figures and descriptions of fossils.

**pāl-æ-ōn-tō-lōg'-īc-ā, pā-lē-ōn-tō-lōg'-īc-ā, a.** [Eng. *palæontolog* (y); -ical.] Pertaining or relating to palæontology.

**pāl-æ-ōn-tō-lōg'-īc-ā-lŷ, pā-lē-ōn-tō-lōg'-īc-ā-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *palæontological*; -ly.] In a palæontological sense; according to palæontology.

**pāl-æ-ōn-tōl'-ō-gīst, pā-lē-ōn-tōl'-ō-gīst, s.** [Eng. *palæontolog* (y); -ist.] One who is versed in or studies palæontology.

**pāl-æ-ōn-tōl'-ō-gŷ, pā-lē-ōn-tōl'-ō-gŷ, subst.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Eng. *ontology* (q. v.).]

*Nat. Science*: The science which treats of the structure, affinities, classification, and distribution in time of the forms of vegetable and animal life embedded in the rocks of the earth's crust. (*Prof. Geikie*, in *Encyc. Brit.*, x. 319.) It may be regarded as an independent science, with two divisions, *Palæozoölogy* and *Palæobotany*; or it may be looked upon as a branch of Geology, seeing that its assistance is absolutely indispensable in many of the most familiar and fundamental problems of the latter science. (*Prof. Geikie*, *ubi sup.*) [FOSSIL; GEOLOGY.]

**pāl-æ-ō-nŷc'-tīs, pā-lē-ō-nŷc'-tīs, s.** [Pref. *palæo-*, *n* connective, and Gr. *iktis*=a weasel.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Viverridæ, from the Eocene Tertiary of Europe.

**pāl-æ-ō-pēr'-dīx, pā-lē-ō-pēr'-dīx, s.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Lat. *perdix* (q. v.).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of small birds, allied to the Partridges, from the Miocene of France and Central Europe.

**pāl-æ-ō-ph'-īs, pā-lē-ō-ph'-īs, s.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. *ophis*=a snake.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Ophidia of Eocene age. *Palæophis toliapicus*, from Sheppey, was about twelve feet long; and the vertebrae of *P. typhæus* and *P. porcatus*, from the Bracklesham beds, "indicate a boa-constrictor-like snake, of about twenty feet in length." (*Owen*.)

**pāl-æ-ō-phŷ'-nōs, pā-lē-ō-phŷ'-nōs, subst.** [Pref. *palæo-*, and Gr. *phryne*=a toad.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of anourous Batrachia, with two species, from the Eningen beds of Miocene age.



pāl-æ-ð-phÿ'-cÿs, pā-lē-ð-phÿ'-cÿs, s. [Pref. palæo-, and Greek phykos=sea-weed.] [PLANO-LITES.]

pāl-æ-ð-phÿ'-tōl'-ð-gÿ. pā-lē-ð-phÿ'-tōl'-ð-gÿ, s. [Pref. palæo-, and Eng. phytology (q. v.).]

Nat. Science: The same as PALÆOBOTANY (q. v.). (Balfour: Outlines of Botany, p. 565.)

pāl-æ-ðp'-tēr-īs, pā-lē-ðp'-tēr-īs, s. [Pref. palæo-, and Greek pteris=a kind of fern.]

Palæobot.: A genus of ferns from the Carboniferous beds and the Devonian. Palæopteris hibernica (called also Cyclopteris hibernica) is from the Upper Devonian of Kilkenny. Other species are from Nova Scotia, &c.

pāl-æ-ðr'-ē-ās, pā-lē-ðr'-ē-ās, s. [Pref. palæo-, and Mod. Latin oreas (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Bovidæ, from the Upper Miocene of Greece. It was probably allied to Oreas. The horns were straight, with a spiral twist, as in the living genus.

pāl-æ-or'-nīs, pā-lē-or'-nīs, s. [Pref. palæo-, and Gr. ornīs=a bird.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Palæornithidæ (q. v.). Eighteen species are known, seventeen from the Oriental region, Mauritius, Rodrigues, and Seychelle Islands, and a species in tropical Africa (Palæornis senegalus), apparently identical with the Indian P. torquatus, and therefore, considering the very ancient intercourse between the two countries, and the improbability of the species remaining unchanged or originating by natural causes, most likely the progeny of domestic birds introduced from India. [PARRAKEET.]

pāl-æ-or'-nīth'-ī-dæ, pā-lē-or'-nīth'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. palæornis, genit. palæornith(os); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith.: A family of Psittaci (q. v.), with eight genera and sixty-five species.

pāl-æ-or'-tÿx, pā-lē-or'-tÿx, s. [Pref. palæo-, and Lat. ortyx (q. v.).]

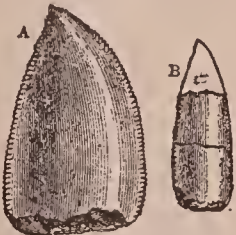
Palæont.: A genus of small birds allied to the American genus Ortyx, but with smaller wings.

pāl-æ-ðr'-ÿx, pā-lē-ðr'-ÿx, s. [Pref. palæo-, and Mod. Lat., &c., oryx.]

Palæont.: A genus of Bovidæ, from Upper Miocene of Greece. They possessed long curved horns, and are supposed to be allied to the living Gemsboks. [ORYX.]

pāl-æ-ð-sâu'-rūs, pā-lē-ð-sâu'-rūs, s. [Pref. palæo-, and Gr. sauros=a lizard.]

Palæont.: According to Huxley, a genus of Deinosauria, but placed by Owen in his order Thecodontia (q. v.). The genus was founded on teeth found near Bristol, England, in a conglomerate of Triassic age.



Fossil Teeth.

pāl-æ-ð-sir'-ēn, pā-lē-ð-sir'-ēn, s. [Pref. palæo-, and Mod. Lat., &c., siren.]

Palæont.: A possible genus of Urodela, founded by Geinitz, who believed it allied to Siren lacertina, on remains from the Lower Permian. It may really be a Labyrinthodont.

pāl-æ-ð-spāl'-āx, pā-lē-ð-spāl'-āx, s. [Pref. palæo-, and Gr. spalax=a mole.]

Palæont.: A genus of Talpidæ, founded on a portion of the left ramus of a lower jaw, from a lacustrine deposit at Ostend, near Bacton, on the Norfolk coast. It "was as large as a hedgehog," whence its specific name (magnus). (Owen: Brit. Fossil Mammals, p. 25.)

pāl-æ-ð-spī'-zā, pā-lē-ð-spī'-zā, subst. [Prefix palæo-, and Gr. spiza=a small piping bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of Insectorial Birds, probably belonging to the Fringillidæ, from the Tertiary of Colorado. Palæospiza bella is in an excellent state of preservation.

pāl-æ-ðs'-ÿ-ðps, pā-lē-ðs'-ÿ-ðps, s. [Prefix palæo-; Gr. sus=a swine, and ðps=the countenance.]

Palæont.: A genus of Marsh's Limnophidæ, but often placed in the Tapiridæ. It is from the American Eocene. The teeth form an almost continuous series; the molars resemble those of the Palæotheridæ, but the canines were like those of the Carnivora.

pāl-æ-ð-tēch'-nīc, pā-lē-ð-tēch'-nīc, a. [Pref. palæo-, and Gr. technē=art, skill, craft in workmanship.] Belonging to, connected with, or practicing ancient art.

"The old art traces of the palæotechnic men of Central France."—Wilson: Prehistoric Man, ch. ii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rāle, fūll; tÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

pāl-æ-ð-thēre, pā-lē-ð-thēre, s. [PALÆOTHERIUM.] Any individual of the family Palæotheridæ (q. v.).

"The palæothere has three toes on both the fore and hind feet."—Owen: Brit. Fossil Mammals, p. 317.

pāl-æ-ð-thēr'-ī-an, pā-lē-ð-thēr'-ī-ān, adj. [Mod. Lat. palæotheri(um); Eng. adj. suff. -an.] Pertaining or relating to the family Palæotheridæ.

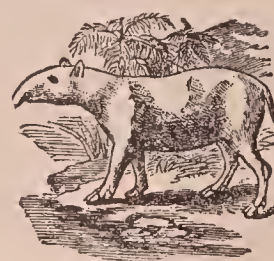
"The palæotherian fossils that have been collected from the quarries of the hard freshwater marls of the Isle of Wight."—Owen: Brit. Fossil Mammals, p. 319.

pāl-æ-ð-thēr'-ī-dæ, pā-lē-ð-thēr'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. palæother(ium); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Palæont.: A family of perissodactyle Ungulates, from the European Tertiary. The feet resembled those of tapirs, but had only three digits. The skull is tapiroid, and there was probably a short flexible proboscis, as the nasal bones are very prominent. The dental formula is, I 3-3, C 1-1, PM 4-4, M 3-3, =44; the lower molars were doubly crescentic. Through Anchitherium (q. v.), the Palæotheridæ approach the Equidæ so closely, that it is probable both families are descended from a common form.

pāl-æ-ð-thēr'-ī-ūm, pā-lē-ð-thēr'-ī-ūm, subst. [Pref. palæo-, and Gr. thērion=a wild animal.]

Palæont.: The type-genus of the family Palæotheridæ (q. v.). It was founded on remains discovered by Cuvier in the quarries of Montmartre, and named by him Palæotherium magnum. His restoration of the animal has proved incorrect, the discovery of a complete specimen showing this species to have resembled an antelope in general figure. Several species are known, varying in size from that of a roe deer to that of a tapir.



Palæotherium Magnum. (After Cuvier.)

pāl-æ-ð-thēr'-ōid, pā-lē-ð-thēr'-ōid, a. [Eng. palæother(ium); suff. -oid.] Belonging or having some of the characteristics of the family Palæotheridæ (q. v.).

"The molars are of the palæotheroid type."—Nicholson: Palæontology, ii. 332.

pāl-æ-ðt'-rā-gūs, pā-lē-ðt'-rā-gūs, s. [Pref. palæo-, and Gr. tragos=a goat.]

Palæont.: A genus (apparently) of True Antelopes, from the Upper Miocene of Greece.

pāl-æ-ð-trīn'-gā, pā-lē-ð-trīn'-gā, s. [Prefix palæo-, and Mod. Lat. tringa (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Grallatores, allied to the Sandpipers, from the Chalk of North America.

pāl-æ-ðx'-ÿ-lōn, pā-lē-ðx'-ÿ-lōn, s. [Prefix palæo-, and Gr. xylon=wood.]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil Conifers from the Carboniferous formation.

pāl-æ-ð-zā'-mī-a, pā-lē-ð-zā'-mī-a, s. [Prefix palæo-, and Mod. Lat. zamia (q. v.).]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil Cycads, from the Oolitic and Liassic rocks of Yorkshire, Oxfordshire, and Dorsetshire, England, and from the Uitenhage beds of South Africa. (Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., xx. 77, xxiii. 144, 145.)

pāl-æ-ð-zō'-īc, pā-lē-ð-zō'-īc, a. [Pref. palæo-, and Gr. zōē=life, existence.]

Geol.: The term generally applied to the series of strata commencing with the first rocks which have traces of life, and ending with the upper part of the Permian. As the uppermost strata of all are called by some Quaternary, those immediately beneath these Tertiary, and those a stage further down Secondary, one would expect the basal rocks of the series to be called Primary. But unhappily that term was misused in the infancy of geology, being applied to granite, gneiss, &c., in consequence of which, to avoid confusion, it was allowed to become, for a time at least, extinct—the word palæozoic being substituted in its room. Sir Charles Lyell, however, in his Student's Elements of Geology, retained its use, dividing the "Primary or Palæozoic," from beneath upward into Laurentian or Archæan, Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian (q. v.). Judged by the thickness of the beds, the Palæozoic strata took a vastly longer time to deposit than all the strata which succeeded, from the close of the Permian to the present time. The palæontological break between the Palæozoic and the Secondary rocks is very considerable. (For details see the various divisions of the period.) [GEOLOGY, FOSSIL.]

pāl-æ-ð-zō-ōl'-ð-gÿ, pā-lē-ð-zō-ōl'-ð-gÿ, s. [Pref. palæo-, and Eng. zoology.]

Nat. Science: That branch of science which deals with the fossil remains of animals.

pa-læs'-trā, s. [PALESTRA.]

pāl-æ-ti-ð-lōg'-īc-ā, pāl-ē-ti-ð-lōg'-ī-cāl (t as shī), a. [Eng. palætiology(y); -ical.] Of, pertaining, or relating to palætiology (q. v.).

pāl-æ-ti-ōl'-ð-gīst, pāl-ē-ti-ōl'-ð-gīst (t as shī), s. [Eng. palætiology(y); -ist.] One who studies or is versed in palætiology.

pāl-æ-ti-ōl'-ð-gÿ, pāl-ē-ti-ōl'-ð-gÿ (t as shī), s. [Pref. pal-, and Eng. cætiology.] The science which explains the past changes of the globe by the long-continued action of the causes now in operation. [GEOLOGY.]

pāl-a-gō'-nīte, s. [From Palagon(ia), Sicily, where first found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral occurring in grains, and forming a large part of many volcanic tuffs. Hardness, 4-5; specific gravity, 2.4-2.7; luster, vitreous; color, yellow, brownish-yellow, red, black; streak, yellow to brown. Composition: Essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina, sesquioxide of iron, magnesia, and lime, with small but varying amounts of soda and potash. Penck, as the result of an exhaustive study of palagonite, declares, however, that no such mineral exists, but that it is a mixture of various mineral substances. (Zeits. Geol. Ges., xxxi. (1879), 504.)

palagonite-rock, s.

Petrol.: A rock consisting almost exclusively of palagonite (q. v.). (Rutley.)

palagonite-tuff, s.

Petrol.: A tuff consisting of fragments of palagonite and of eruptive rocks, with crystals of augite and olivine. (Rutley.)

pāl-ā-ð-pē'-tre (tre as tēr), s. [Pref. palæo-, and Gr. petra=a rock.]

Petrol.: De Saussure's name for the alpine equivalent of the Cornish Cornubianite (Proteolite) (q. v.).

pāl-ā-ti-ð-lōg'-īc-ā, pāl-ē-ti-ð-lōg'-ī-cāl (t as sh), adj. [PALÆTIOLOGICAL.]

pāl-ā-ti-ōl'-ð-gÿ (t as sh), s. [PALÆTIOLOGY.]

pāl-a-mē'-dē-a, s. [From Palamedes, the son of Nauplius and Clymene.]

Ornith.: Horned Screamer (q. v.); the typical genus of the family Palamediidæ (q. v.). There is but one species, Palamedea cornuta, from Guiana.

pāl-a-mē-dī'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Modern Latin palamedea(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith.: Screamers; an American family of Anseres, with two genera, Palamedea and Chauna.

pāl-am-pōre', pāl-ēm-pōur', s. [See def.]

1. A flowered chintz or stuff, probably named from the town of Palampur, in the north of Guzerat. (Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers, ch. xii.)

2. A flowered shawl, usually worn by Orientals of rank. (Byron: Giaour.)

pa-lān'-kās, s. [Turk.]

Mil.: A permanent intrenched camp attached to a frontier fortress.

pāl-an-quin' (qu as k), pāl-an-keēn', \*pal-an-kee, \*pal-lam-keen, s. [Hind. palang=a bed, a bedstead; Pers. palank, palang=a bedstead; Pali, palanki=a litter; Javanese palangki, palangkan; all from Sansc. paryāṅka=a couch-bed, a bed, from pari=about, round, and āṅka=a hook; Fr. palanquin.] A carriage borne by men on their shoulders who relieve each other at intervals. It is a sort of box about eight feet long, four feet wide, and four feet high, and is an ordinary mode of conveyance in India and China.

"They ride on men's shoulders in a slight thing they call a palankee."—Terry: Voyage to East Indies, &c., p. 165. (1655.)

pāl-āp-lō-thēr'-ī-ūm, s. [Pref. pal-, Gr. haploos=simple, and thērion=a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Palæotheridæ, akin to Palæotherium, except that the præmolars have a simpler structure than the true molars, and the first molars are absent. Found in the Eocene.

pāl-āp-tēr-ÿg'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. palapteryx, genit. palapteryg(is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Palæont.: A family of Struthious Birds, founded by Dr. Haast, and co-extensive with Prof. Owen's Dinornithidæ, which consists of his single genus Dinornis (q. v.). Dr. Haast divides these sub-fossil remains into three families: Dinornithidæ, including Dinornis, with five, and Meiornis, with seven species; Palapterygidæ, including Palapteryx and Eurapteryx, each with two species; and Æpyornithidæ, one genus, Æpyornis (q. v.), with three species. (Ibis, 1874, p. 209.)

pāl-āp-tēr-ÿx, s. [Pref. pal-, and Mod. Latin apteryx (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of birds, akin to the modern Apteryx; founded on remains from New Zealand. It was of large size.



**pāl-a-rā-nē-a**, s. [Pref. *pal-*, and Latin *aranea* (q. v.).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of True Spiders. *Palaranea borassifolia* is from the Coal-measures of Bohemia.

**pāl-ās-træ-ī-dæ**, s. pl. [Pref. *pal-*, and Modern Latin *astræidæ* (q. v.).]

*Palæont.*: A family of Aporose Corals, akin to the modern *Astræidæ*. Genera are found in the Devonian and Carboniferous rocks.

**pāl-at-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *palat(e)*; -able.]

1. *Lit.*: Pleasing to the palate or taste; savory.

"They . . . crowding sip  
Their palatable bane." *J. Philips: Cider*, i.

2. *Fig.*: Pleasing; agreeable in any way.

**pāl-at-a-ble-nēss**, s. [Eng. *palatable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being palatable; savoriness.

**pāl-at-a-blý**, adv. [Eng. *palatab(le)*; -ly.] In a palatable manner; agreeably to the palate or taste.

**pāl-at-al**, a. & s. [Eng. *palat(e)*; -al.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to the palate; as, the *palatal* bones.

2. *Gram.*: Pronounced or uttered by the aid of the palate; said of certain sounds, as *ch* in *church*, the vowel *e*, &c.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Anat. (pl.)*: The palate bones. (*Quain*.)

2. *Gram.*: A sound pronounced or formed by the aid of the palate.

**pāl-ate**, **\*pal-at**, **\*pal-et**, **\*pal-lat**, **\*pal-late**, s. [O. Fr. *palat*, from Latin *palatum*=the palate; Fr. *palais*; Sp. & Port. *paladar*; Ital. *palato*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

"The still-born sounds upon the palate hung,  
And died imperfect on the faltering tongue."  
*Dryden: Theodora and Honoria*, 308.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Taste, relish, fancy, liking. (From the erroneous notion that the palate is the organ of taste.)

"The vulgar boil, the learned roast an egg;  
Hard task to hit the palate of such guests."  
*Pope: Satires*, vi. 86.

(2) Intellectual taste; the power of relishing mentally.

"The men of nice palates could not relish Aristotle, as dress up by the schoolmen."—*Baker: On Learning*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: The roof of the mouth. The fore part is called the hard palate and the back part the soft palate, the former having an osseous framework and a membrane provided with many muciparous glands, the latter formed by a doubling of a membrane inclosing muscular fibers and numerous glands. (*Quain*.)

2. *Botany*: The prominent lower lip of a ringent corolla.

**palate-bone**, s.

*Anatomy*:

1. *Sing.*: A bone forming the back part of the hard palate and the lateral wall of the nose between the superior maxillary bone and the internal pterygoid process. (*Quain*.)

2. *Pl.*: Two vertical bones in the front of the skull, the lower ends of which turn in and meet over the roof of the mouth.

**\*palate-man**, s. An epicure. (*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 134.)

**\*pāl-ate**, v. t. [PALATE, s.] To perceive by the taste; to taste, to relish.

"Not palating the taste of her dishonor."  
*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 1.

**pā-lā-tiāl** (ti as sh) (1), a. [Lat. *palatium*=a palace (q. v.).] Pertaining to, becoming, or resembling a palace; grand, magnificent.

"It is built in the palatial style of those days."—*Drummond: Travels*, p. 217.

**\*pā-lā-tiāl** (ti as sh) (2), a. & s. [Low Latin *palatium*=the palate (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the palate; palatic.

B. *As subst.*: A palatal (q. v.).

"Dentals being changed for dentals, and palatials for palatials."—*Sir W. Jones: Origin and Families of Nations*.

**†pā-lāt-ic**, **\*pā-lāt-ick**, a. & s. [English *palat(e)*; -ic.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the palate.

"The three labials, *p*, *b*, *m*, are parallel to the three gingival, *t*, *d*, *n*, and to the three palatic, *k*, *g*, *l*."—*Holder*.

B. *As subst.*: A palatal (q. v.).

**\*pā-lāt-ī-nāte**, v. t. [PALATINATE, subst.] To form or constitute into a palatinate or county palatine.

"It is much senior to Lancashire in that honor, being palatinated but by King Edward III."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cheshire*.

**pā-lāt-ī-nāte**, s. [Fr. *palatinat*, from *palatin*=palatine (q. v.); Sp. *palatinada*; Ital. *palatinato*.] The title or dignity of a palatine; the seignory or province of a palatine; a county palatine; specif., an old division of Germany now incorporated, part in Bavaria and part in the German Empire.

"Sir Arthur Chichester is come back from the Palatinate."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 2, let. 12.

**\*palatinaty**, subst. [Eng. *palatinat(e)*; -y.] A palatinate. (*Cotgrave*.)

**pāl-a-tine** (1), a. [Eng. *palat(e)*, and suff. -ine.] *Anat.*: Of or belonging to the palate. There are palatine arteries, veins, foramina, &c.

**pāl-a-tine** (2), a. & s. [Fr. *palatin*, from Lat. *palatinus*=(1) the name of a hill in Rome, (2) belonging to the imperial abode, or to a palace or court; Sp., Port., & Ital. *palatino*. *Palatine* and *paladin* are doublets.] [PALACE.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or connected with a palace; applied originally to persons holding office or employment in the king's palace; hence, possessing or conferring royal privileges.

"Counties palatine are so called a palatio; because the owners thereof (the Earl of Chester, the Bishop of Durham, and the Duke of Lancaster) had in those counties *regalia*."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*. (Introd. § 4.)

B. *As subst.*: One invested with royal privileges and rights; a count palatine.

¶ (1) *Count palatine*: [COUNT.]

(2) *County palatine*: [COUNT.]

**pā-lāt-īn-ite**, s. [Eng. *Palatin(ate)*, the former name of a part of Rhenish Bavaria; suff. -ite (*Petrol.*)]

*Petrol.*: A rock formerly included under the term Melaphyre, and subsequently, because of its diallagic constituent, under the Gabbros. It is now recognized as belonging to the older and much metamorphosed dolerites.

**\*pāl-a-tive**, a. [Eng. *palat(e)*; -ive.] Pleasing to the palate or taste; palatable.

"Glut not thyself with palative delights."—*Sir T. Browne: Christian Morals*, ii. 1.

**pā-la-vēr**, s. [Port. *palavra*=a word; Sp. *palabra*, from Lat. *parabola*=a parable (q. v.).]

1. A talking together, a discussion, a conference, a parley. (Usually applied in books of travel to parleys with chiefs of the West Coast of Africa, where Portuguese is the chief language of intercourse with Europeans.)

2. Talk, chatter; superfluous or idle talk.

3. Flattery, wheedling, coaxing.

**pā-la-vēr**, v. t. & i. [PALAVER, s.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To chatter; to gabble.

"Palavering the little language for her benefit."—*C. Brontë: Vilette*, ch. xiii.

2. To talk over, to wheedle, to coax, to flatter, to humbug.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To confer, to discuss, to talk.

2. To talk idly, to chatter.

**pā-la-vēr-ēr**, s. [Eng. *palaver*; -er.] One who palavers; a flatterer, a humbug.

**pā-lāy**, s. [Native name.]

*Bot.*: *Cryptostegia grandiflora*, a climbing asclepiadaceous shrub, with large, showy, rose-colored, bell-shaped flowers, and triangular follicles abounding in milky juice. It grows in the west of India. Its juice yields an inferior kind of caoutchouc.

**pāle**, **\*paal**, **\*pall**, a. & s. [O. Fr. *pale*, *palle*, *pasle* (Fr. *pāle*), from Lat. *pallidum*, acc. of *pallidus*=pale, from *palleo*=to be pale; Sp. *pálido*; Ital. *pallido*. *Pale* and *pallid* are thus doublets.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. White, whitish; wanting in color; wan; not ruddy; not fresh of color.

"Then was the kynges face *paal*."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. v.

2. Not bright or brilliant; dim, faint.

"The day sterre wexeth *pale* and leseth her light."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, ii.

3. White.

"Hands as *pale* as milk."  
*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

4. Not highly or darkly colored; approaching colorless transparency.

B. *As subst.*: Paleness, pallor.

"A sudden *pale* . . .  
Usurps her cheek."  
*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 589.

**pale-ale**, s. A light-colored bitter ale.

**pale-buck**, s.

*Zoöl.*: The Ourebi (q. v.).

**pale-catechu**, s. [GAMBIE, TERRA JAPONICA.]

**pale-clouded yellow butterfly**, s.

*Entom.*: *Colias hyale*.

**\*pale-dead**, a. Lacking luster, as in death.

"The gum down-roping from their *pale-dead* eyes."  
*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 2.

**pale-eyed**, a. Having dim or pale eyes.

"No nightly trance, or breathed spell,  
Inspires the *pale-eyed* priest."  
*Milton: Nativity*.

**pale-face**, s. & a.

A. *As subst.*: A name given by North American Indians to white persons.

"Red-skin tries to shoulder *pale-face* out of reach, but *pale-face* sticks to him like a leech."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 514.

B. *As adj.*: Pale-faced.

**pale-faced**, a.

1. Having a pale or pallid face.

"Affection faints not like a *pale-faced* coward."  
*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 569.

2. White; not colored. [PALE-FACE, s.]

**pale-hearted**, adj. Fearful, timid, cowardly; wanting in spirit or courage.

"That I may tell *pale-hearted* fear, it lies."  
*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 1.

**pale oak-egger**, s.

*Entom.*: A British moth, *Trichiura cratægi*.

**pale-white**, s. Paleness; want of color.

"Fears by *pale-white* shewn."  
*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 2.

**pāle** (1), **\*pall**, v. t. & i. [PALE, a.]

A. *Trans.*: To make pale; to deprive of color.

"I whom sorrow thus did *pale*."  
*Phaer: Virgil's Æneid*, ix.

B. *Intrans.*: To become or turn pale; to lose color.

"The wife, who watched his face,  
Paled at a sudden twitch of his iron mouth."  
*Tennyson: Aylmer's Field*, 732.

**pāle** (1), **\*paal**, s. [Fr. *pal*, from Lat. *palus*=a stake; A. S. *pal. pāl*; Ger. *pfahl*; Dut. & Low Ger. *paal*; Dan. *pāl*. *Pale* and *pole* are doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A pointed stake or narrow piece of wood, used in fencing by being fixed in the ground or joined above and below to a rail.

2. A kind of fencing consisting of vertical slats supported by posts and rails, or posts and wires; paling.

"So said, so done; a single bound  
Clears the poor laborer's humble *pale*."  
*Scott: The Chase*, xx.

3. Anything which incloses or fences in; a boundary, a limit.

"Oft breaking down the *pales* and forts of reason."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 4.

4. A space inclosed; limits.

"Within the *pale* of the regicide dominions."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, lett. ii.

5. A district, a territory; specif., that portion of Ireland in which English law and authority were recognized. The whole of the English pale was originally divided by King John into twelve counties palatine.

"There is no part but the bare English *pale*, in which the Irish have not the greatest footing."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

6. An instrument for trying the quality of cheese; a cheese-scoop.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Her.*: The first and simplest kind of ordinary. It incloses one-third of the escutcheon, and is bounded by two straight lines, running vertically at equal distances from the sides of the escutcheon. It seldom contains more than three charges.

2. *Shipbuild.*: One of the interior shores for steadying the timbers of a ship while building.

**pāle** (2), s. [Sp., Ital., & Lat. *pala*.] [PEEL (2), s.] A baker's shovel; a peel.

"The *pale* is the name given to the long wooden shovel on which the bread is placed in order to be pushed into the oven."—*Gentleman's Mag.*, Aug., 1857, p. 181.

**pāle** (3), s. [PALEA.]

**pāle** (2), **\*payle**, v. t. [PALE (1), s.]

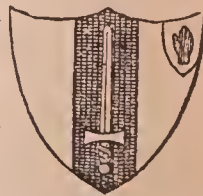
1. To inclose or fence in with pales or paling.

2. To inclose; to encompass.

"Whate'er the ocean *pales*, or sky inclips."  
*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 7.

3. To encircle.

"Paled his temples with the crown of Spain."  
*Scott: Don Roderick*, 43.



Pale.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, døl.



**pā-lē-ā** (pl. **pā-lē-æ**), s. [Lat.=chaff.]

*Botany* (pl.):

1. The generally membranous and colorless bracts situated upon the receptacle of a composite plant between the florets; the chaff of the receptacle.

2. The bracts immediately surrounding the fertilizing organs in grasses. (*Lindley*.) The divisions of the glume and perianth in grasses. (*Richard*.)

**pā-lē-ā-ceous** (ce as sh), a. [Mod. Lat. *paleaceus*, from Lat. *palea*.] Abounding with chaffy scales.

**pā-lē-æ**, s. pl. [PALEA.]

**pā-lē-æ-form**, **pā-lē-ī-form**, a. [Latin *paleæ* (q. v.), and *forma*=form.]

*Bot.*: Resembling paleæ or chaff. (*Treas. of Bot.*) "The pappus is reduced to a very few short paleiform bristles."—*Journal of Botany*, No. 221, p. 150 (1881).

**\*pāled** (1), a. [PALE, a.] Pale, pallid.

"We have spent  
Our youthful days in *paled* languishment."

*Returne from Parnassus*, ii. 1.

**pāled** (2), a. [Eng. *pale* (1), s.; -ed.]

1. Surrounded with a paling; fenced in; inclosed.  
2. Striped, as in heraldry.

"Buskins he wore of costliest cordwayne,  
Pinct upon golde, and *paled* part per part."

*Spenser: F. Q.* VI. ii. 6.

**\*pāl-ēd-nēss**, s. [Eng. *paled* (1); -ness.] Pale-ness, pallor.

"Where *paledness* and blushes mutually  
Their timorous and graceful station took."

*Beaumont: Psyche*, vii. 7.

**pāle-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *pale*, a.; -ly.] In a pale manner; wanly, dimly; not brilliantly.

**pāl-ēm-pōur**, **pāl-ēm-pōre**, s. [PALAMPORE.]

**pāl-en-dar**, s. [A corrupt. of *bilander* (q. v.).] A kind of coasting vessel.

"Solyman sent over light-horsemen in great *palendars*, which, running all along the sea-coast, carried the people."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turks*.

**pāle-nēss**, s. [Eng. *pale*, a.; -ness.] The quality or state of being pale or wanting in color; wanness, pallor; deficiency or want of color or freshness; dimness; absence of luster or brilliancy.

"To livid *paleness* turns the glowing red."

*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite*, i. 467.

**pāl-ē-ō-lā** (pl. **pāl-ē-ō-læ**), s. [Dimin. from *palea* (q. v.).]

*Bot.* (pl.): *Richard's* name for the scales in the inflorescence of grasses.

**pāl-ē-ōūs**, a. [Lat. *palea*=chaff.] Like chaff; chaffy, husky.

"This attraction we tried in straws and *paleous* bodies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

**Pa-lēr'-mī-tan**, a. & s. [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to Palermo or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Palermo.

**Pā-lēs**, s. [The Roman goddess of shepherds and pasturage.]

*Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 49.]

**Pāl-ēs-tine**, s. [Lat. *Palæstina*; Gr. *Palaistinē*, from Heb. *pelesheth*.]

*Geography*:

1. Philistia, the long, broad strip of maritime plain inhabited by the Philistines (q. v.), the Syria Palaestina of the Greeks. Milton uses the word in this sense (*P. L.*, i. 465; *Nativ.*, 199; *Sam. Agon.*, 144, 1,099), and it is so used in the A. V.

2. The whole country of Israel; the Holy-land.

**Palestine bush-babbler**, s.

*Ornith.*: *Argya squamiceps*.

**Palestine-soup**, s. A soup made from Jerusalem artichokes. The name is based on a misconception, for the word Jerusalem has no connection with the Holy City, but is a corruption of the Italian *girasole*. [ARTICHOKE, ¶.]

**Palestine sun-bird**, s.

*Ornith.*: *Cinnyris osea*. (*Tristram*.)

**Pāl-ēs-tin'-ē-an**, a. [Eug. *Palestine*; -an.] Of or belonging to Palestine.

**pa-lēs'-trā**, **pa-læs'-trā**, subst. [Lat. *palæstra*, from Gr. *palaistra*=a wrestling-school; *palaiō*=to wrestle; *palē*=wrestling.]

1. A place devoted to athletic exercises; a wrestling-school; a gymnasium.

"Learn'd at the bar, in the *palæstra* bold."

*Couper: Conversation*, 842.

2. A wrestling; wrestling exercises.

**pa-lēs'-tral**, **\*pa-lēs'-trall**, adj. [PALESTRA.] Pertaining to the palestra or to wrestling exercises; athletic.

"Of the fest and playis *palestrall*."

*Chaucer: Troilus*, v. 304.

**pa-lēs'-tri-an**, **\*pa-lēs'-tric**, **\*pa-lēs'-tric-al**, adj. [Eng. *palestr(a)*; -ian, -ic, -ical.] Pertaining to the palestra or to wrestling.

**pāl-ē-tōt** (final t silent), subst. [Fr., formerly *palletoc*.] A loose coat or jacket worn by both sexes; an overcoat. [PALTOCK.]

"A handsome loose *paletot*, now shrunk with washing."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxiv.

**\*pāl-ētte** (1), s. [Fr. *pelote*=a little ball, from Lat. *pila*=a ball.] The head.

"I shall breake your *palettes*."

*Skelton: Elinour Rumming*.

**pāl-ētte** (2), **\*pāl-lēt**, subst. [Fr. *palette*, from Ital. *paletta*, dimin. of *pala*; Lat. *pala*=a spade, a peal.] [PEEL (2), s.]

\*1. *Old Arm.*: A plate covering the point of junction at the bend of the shoulders and elbows. *Palettes* were of various shapes, round, or in the form of a shield.

2. *Metal-working*: [CONSCIENCE, II. 2.]

3. *Painting*:

(1) *Lit.*: A thin oval plate of porcelain, wood, or other material, having a hole near one edge through which the thumb is inserted, used by painters for rubbing up or holding colors.

(2) *Fig.*: The colors when so arranged.

4. *Surgery*:

(1) A light wooden spatula used for percussion, to excite the tone of the skin and tissues.

(2) A splint to hold a burnt hand in shape and prevent deformation by the cicatrices.

(3) An instrument, composed of two perforated plates, to catch and withdraw the stylet in operations for  *fistula lachrymalis*.

¶ *To set the palette*: To lay upon it the pigments in certain order, selecting them according to the key in which the picture is to be painted.

**palette-knife**, s. A flat, thin, flexible knife or spatula with a rounded end, used by painters to mix colors on a palette or on a grinding slab; also used by druggists to mix salves.

**pāle'-wīse**, a. [Eng. *pale* (1), s.; -wise.]

*Her.*: The same as PALY (q. v.).

"Hath behind it *palewise* an abbot's crosier."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, i. 12.

**pāl-freŷ**, **\*pale-frai**, **\*pal-fry**, **\*pal-fray**, s. [O. Fr. *palefrei*, *palefroy*, *palefreid* (Fr. *palefroi*), from Low Lat. *paraveredus*, *paraveredus*, *parafredus*, *palafredus*=a post-horse lit.=an extra post-horse, from Gr. *para*=beside (hence, extra), and late Lat. *veredus*=a post-horse, from *veho*=to carry, and *rheda*=a four-wheeled carriage; O. H. Ger. *parefrit*; Ger. *pferd*=a horse.]

1. A small saddle-horse fit for a lady's use.

"Her wonton *palfrey* all was overspred  
With tinsell trappings."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. ii. 13.

2. A saddle-horse; a horse used by noblemen and others on state occasions, as distinguished from a war-horse.

"It is the prince of *palfreys*; his neigh is like the bidding of a monarch."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 7.

**pāl-freŷed**, a. [Eng. *palfrey*; -ed.] Provided with or riding on a palfrey.

**pā-lī**, s. pl. [PALUS.]

**Pa-lī**, s. [SANSK.]

*Hist. & Lang.*: An Indian language, originally the popular dialect of Magadha, now Behar. Buddha preached in it, and the writings embodying his faith were composed in it, on which accounts it became the sacred language of Buddhism. It is closely akin to Sanscrit.

**pāl-īch-thŷ-ōl'-ō-gŷ**, s. [PALEOICHTHOLOGY.]

**pāl-ī-cōu'-rē-ā**, s. [Named by Aublet after Le Palicour, of Guiana.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Psychotridæ (q. v.). It consists of shrubs destitute of pubescence, with opposite or whorled leaves, and panicles, thyrses, or cymes of yellow or white flowers. Fifty-four or more species are known, all from America. *Palicourea officinalis*, a Brazilian plant, is a diuretic; *P. speciosa*, the Gold-shrub of Brazil, is antisyphilitic; *P. crocea*, a West Indian one, is emetic. *P. diuretica*, *P. strepens*, *P. sonans*, and *P. longifolia* are also medicinal. *P. marcgraavii* is used in Brazil to poison rats and mice. *P. tinctoria*, a Peruvian species, yields a fine red dye.

**pāl-ī-fi-cā-tion**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *palus*=a pale; *facio*=to make.] The act or practice of making ground firm by driving piles into it.

"I have said nothing of *palfication* or piling of the groundplot commanded by Vitruvius when we build upon a moist soil."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 19.

**pāl-ī-gorsk'-īte**, **pāl-ŷ-gorsk'-īte**, s. [From Paligorsk, Urals, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A soft, tough, fibrous mineral resembling an altered asbestos. Specific gravity, 2.217; color, white. Composition: Silica, 52.18; alumina, 18.32; magnesia, 8.19; lime, 0.59; water, 12.04; hygroscopic water, 8.46=99.84.

**pa-lil'-lō-gŷ**, **pa-lil'-ō-gŷ**, s. [Gr. *palilogia*, from *palin*=again, back, and *logos*=a word, speech; Lat. *palilogia*; Fr. *palilogie*, *palilogie*.]

*Rhet.*: The repetition of a word or part of a sentence for the purpose of emphasis.

**pāl-imp'-sēst**, s. & a. [Greek *palimpsēston*=a palimpsest, neut. of *palimpsēstos*=scraped again; pref. *palin-*, and Gr. *psēstos*=rubbed, scraped; *psao*=to rub, to scrape.]

A. *As subst.*: A piece of parchment whose original writing has been removed to fit it for a subsequent record. Many old documents were thus obliterated, and the writing is restored by an infusion of gall, dilute hydrochloric acid, oil, &c., a certain trace of the materials of ink remaining in the substance of the parchment which acts upon the substance applied.

"The history of the reign of Henry VIII. is a *palimpsest* in which the original writing can still be read."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, vol. iv., ch. iii.

B. *As adjective*: A term applied to a parchment whence writing has been removed, and something written in its place, or to a monumental brass, which has been turned, and another figure cut on the reverse side.

"*Palimpsest* brasses are also found at Berkhamstead."—*Archæologia*, xxx. 124.

**pāl-in-**, pref. [Gr. *palin*.] Again, back.

**pāl-in-drōme**, s. [Greek *palindromos*=running back again; *palin*=back, and *dromos*=a running; *dramein*=to run; Fr. *palindrome*.] A word or sentence that reads the same backward or forward. Examples are: *Hannah, madam*. "*Madam, I'm Adam*," a speech that might have fallen from the lips of our first father on meeting his lady in Eden. Another noted palindrome is from the Italian: "*Ebro Amleto e Otel ma orbe*." ["Hamlet is drunk, but Othello was blind"].

**pāl-in-drōm'-ic**, **pāl-in-drōm'-ic-al**, a. [Eng. *palindrom(e)*; -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to a palindrome; of the nature of a palindrome; reading the same backward or forward.

**pāl-in-drōm-ist**, s. [Eng. *palindrom(e)*; -ist.] A writer of palindromes.

**pāl-in-ŷng**, **\*pal-ŷng**, s. [Eng. *pal(e)* (1), s.; -ing.]

1. Pales in general; a fence formed with pales.

\*2. An enclosure.

\*3. Stripes on cloth resembling pales.

**paling-board**, s. The outside part of a tree, taken from the sides to square the tree, and fit it to be sawed up into boards.

**\*paling-man**, s. One born within that part of Ireland formerly known as the English Pale.

**pāl-in-gē-nē-si-ā**, **pāl-in-gēn'-ē-sŷ**, s. [PALINGENESIS.]

**pāl-in-gēn'-ē-sis**, s. [Pref. *palin-*, and English *genesis*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A new birth, a regeneration; a change from one state into another. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Out of the ruined lodge and the forgotten mansion, bowers that are trodden under foot, and pleasure-houses that are dust, the poet calls up a *palingenesis*."—*De Quincey*, in *Goodrich & Porter*.

\*II. *Technically*:

1. *Biol.*: The hypothesis that parasites may be produced from the animal on which they feed, or that animals of low organism may even be generated by dead and putrescent animal matter.

2. *Chem.*: An operation to make the form of a body appear after its destruction.

3. *Entom.*: The complete metamorphosis of an insect.

4. *Geol.*: The re-creation of animals and vegetables after an unusual catastrophe. Belief in such catastrophes is now abandoned, and the continuity of animal and vegetable life maintained.

5. *Optics*: An optical device by which an object is represented to the eye when in reality it does not exist.

6. *Philos. of Hist.*: A view that in history events repeat themselves in the same order in an infinite series.

7. *Theol.*: Regeneration; for which, however, the ordinary term is *palinggenesia*. (*Titus* iii. 5.)

**pāl-in-gē-nēt'-ic**, a. [PALINGENESIS.] Of or pertaining to palingenesis.

**pa-lin'-i-ā**, s. [Etym. not apparent; probably a euphonic name.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus erected by Gray for the Cuban crocodile, which is found also in Mexico, part of South America, and Yucatan. Face oblong, forehead very convex, cervical disc rhombic (whence its specific name *rhombifer*; it is the *Crocodylus rhombifer* of Cuvier), toes short, web very small.

**pāl-in-ōde**, **\*pāl-in-ō-dī-ā**, **\*pal-in-od**, subst. [Fr. *palinodie*, from Lat. *palinodia*; Gr. *palinōdia*=a recantation (properly of an ode): pref. *palin-*, and Gr. *ōdē*=a song.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.



**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A song or poem in which the writer contradicts or retracts a former one; a poetical recantation or declaration contrary to a former one.

"Sung many a dark and mournful *palinode*,"  
Dryden: *The Owl*.

2. A recantation in general.

"I . . . therefore, in this weeping *palinod*,  
Abhor myself that have displeas'd my God."  
Sandys: *Paraphrase on Job*.

**II. Scots Law:** A solemn recantation demanded in addition to damages in actions of slander or defamation, raised in the commissary court, or even in the sheriff's court.

*pāl-in-ō-dī-āl*, a. [English *palinod(e)*; -ial.] Relating to or of the nature of a palinode.

*pāl-in-ōd'-īc-āl*, a. [English *palinod(e)*; -ical.] Retracting.

"Sayst thou so, my *palinodical* rhymester?"  
Dekker: *Saltromastix*. (Davies.)

*pāl-in-ōd'-īst*, s. [English *palinod(e)*; -ist.] A writer of palinodes.

\**pāl-in-ō-dy*, s. [PALINODE.]

*pāl-ī-nūr'-ī-dæ*, s. pl. [Lat. *palinur(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: Rook-lobsters, Spiny-lobsters; a marine family of Macrourous Decapoda, with a single recent genus, *Palinurus* (q. v.). The family is first known in the Solenhofen Slates (of Oölitic age).

*pāl-ī-nūr'-ōid*, a. [Lat. *palinur(us)*; Eng. suff. -oid.] Belonging to or resembling the family *Palinuridæ* or the genus *Palinurus* (q. v.).

"The larval forms of such *palinuroid* genera as *Eryon*."  
Nicholson: *Palæontology*, i. 302.

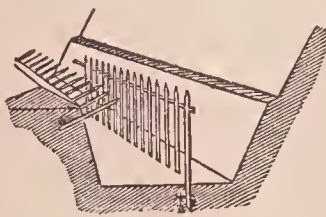
*pāl-ī-nūr'-ūs*, s. [Lat., the name of the pilot of Æneas; he was drowned just before the Trojan fleet arrived at Cumæ. (*Virgil: Æn.*, v. 835-71.)]

*Zoölogy*: Rock-lobster, Spiny-lobster; the single genus of the family *Palinuridæ* (q. v.). The carapace is covered with spines and tubercles; the antennæ are abnormally developed; the outer jaw-feet are formed like feet, and the true walking-feet are all one-toed, though the first has a rudimentary chela. There are several other species, all edible.

*pāl-ī-sāde'*, \**pāl-ī-sā'-dō*, \**pāl-ī-sā'-dōe*, \**pāl-ī-sā'-dō*, subst. [Fr. *palissade*, from *palisser*=to inclose with pales; from *palis*=a pale; Sp. *palizado*.] [PALE (1), s.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A fence or fencing of pales or stakes driven into the ground, to form an inclosure, as a protection to property.

2. *Fortif.*: A row of stakes set firmly in the ground and presenting a sharp point to an advancing party. The stakes are placed vertically at the foot of the counter-scarp, or presented at an angle at the foot of a parapet, or on the banquette of the covered way.



Palisade.

*palisade-worm*, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Strongylus armatus*, parasitic in the horse. They do severe injury to their hosts, and not infrequently cause the death of yearlings.

*pāl-ī-sāde'*, \**pāl-ī-sā'-dō*, \**pāl-ī-sā'-dō*, v. t. [PALISADE, s.] To inclose, fence, or fortify with palisades.

"With covered ways and counterscarps *palisadoed* along it."—Sterne: *Tristram Shandy*, ii. 60.

*pāl-ī-sā'-dō*, s. [PALISADE.]

*pāl-ī-sān'-dēr*, subst. [Fr. *palisandre*.] A continental name for rosewood; sometimes applied also to violet wood, and a striped variety of ebony.

*pāl-īsh*, a. [Eng. *pal(e)*, a.; -ish.] Somewhat or rather pale.

"Spirit of niter makes with copper a *palish* blue."—Arbuthnot: *On Air*.

*pāl-īs-sy*, s. [See the compound.]

*Palissy-ware*, s. A peculiar pottery first manufactured in France by Bernard Palissy of Saintes, about 1555. His works are remarkable for the high relief of his figures and ornament, which consist frequently of models from nature of fish, reptiles, shells, leaves, &c., all most carefully and naturally colored. The art may be said to have died with him, both the execution and design of all the copies made in his peculiar style being very inferior in color and vigor.

*pāl-ī-ūr'-ūs*, s. [The Latin name of an ancient town in Africa, opposite to Candia.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Rhamnaceæ. The leaves are alternate, simple, with three nerves; the stipules

becoming prickles; calyx five-cleft; petals and stamens five; ovary three-celled; fruit dry, hemispherical, with a broad, thin rim round the top, like a broad-brimmed hat, whence the French call it *porte-chapeau*. *Paliurus aculeatus*, a native of Western Asia and Southern Europe, having pliable branches and many thorns, is one of the two claimants to be Christ's thorn.

*pāl'-keē*, s. [Hind.] A palanquin.

*pāl* (1), \**pæll*, \**pal*, \**palle*, subst. [A. S. *pæll*, from Lat. *palla*=a mantle, an undergarment, a curtain; Sp. *pallio*; Ital. *pallio*, *pallio*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. An outer garment; a cloak or mantle.

"His Lyons skin changed to a *pall* of gold."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. v. 24.

2. A woolen mantle sent by the Roman emperors, from the fourth century, to the patriarchs and primates of the empire, and worn by them as an ensign of jurisdiction.

3. A large black or purple cloth thrown over the coffin at a funeral; a black cloth used for covering a tomb.

"The right side of the *pall* old Ægeus kept."  
Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 943.

4. A mantle of state.

"Sometime let gorgeous Tragedy,  
In sceptred *pall*, come sweeping by."  
Milton: *Il Penseroso*.

5. A kind of fine rich stuff used for making mantles.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Eccles.*: [PALLIUM.]

2. *Her.*: A figure like the letter Y. It consists of half a pale issuing from the base, and conjoined in the fesse point with half a saltire from the dexter and sinister chief.

*pall-bearer*, \**pall-holder*, s. One who attends the coffin at a funeral; so called from the pall being formerly carried by them.

*pāl* (2), s. [PALL (2), v.] Nausea, nauseating. "The *palls* or nauseatings which continually intervene."—Shaftesbury: *Inquiry concerning Virtue*, bk. ii. pt. ii., § 2.

*pāl* (3), s. [PAWL.]

*pāl* (1), v. t. [PALL (1), s.] To cover with or as with a pall; to wrap up, to invest, to shroud.

"Come, thick night,  
And *pall* thee in the dunest smoke of hell."  
Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, i. 5.

*pāl* (2), \**palle*, \**pall-en*, \**pall-yn*, v. i. & t. [Wel. *pallu*=to fail, to cease, to neglect; *pall*=loss of energy, failure.]

A. *Intrans.*: To become vapid, dull, tasteless, or insipid; to lose life, strength, or spirit.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To make vapid, insipid, or tasteless.  
2. To deprive of spirit, life, or strength; to make spiritless.  
3. To cloy.

"The *palled* satiety which attends on all pleasures which may be bought."—Burke: *On the French Revolution*.

4. To enfeeble, to weaken; to exhaust, to fatigue.

"His knyghtes and soldyours were tyred and *palled* with ouer watche and laboure."—*Fabyan*, vol i., ch. clxx.

5. To impair, to weaken.

"I'll ne'er follow thy *palled* fortunes more."  
Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 7.

*pāl-lā*, s. [Lat.]

*Anc. Costume*: An oblong, rectangular piece of cloth, folded in a peculiar manner, worn as a robe of state by ladies. At times it was shorter, terminating at the knee, and resembling a tunic. It was worn by the ladies of Rome over the stola, and fastened by clasps on the shoulders.

*pāl-lā'-dī-ān*, a. [See def.] Pertaining to or devised by Palladio, an Italian architect, born at Vicenza 1518, died 1580.

*Palladian-architecture*, s. A style of architecture introduced by Palladio, and conforming closely to the precepts of Vitruvius. As regards style, it falls under the category of Roman Renaissance, but of rather a confused kind, for he adorned buildings of every kind, and of most varied purposes and arrangement, with classical temple-portals, without taking into consideration their object or the requirements of the building as a whole, so that the order was frequently carried up through several stories without any reference to its arrangement. The lower story of palaces built by Palladio, the greater part of which are at Vicenza, is generally of rustic work, while the upper stories have

pilasters or a colonnade; occasionally, however, pilasters or arcades are introduced on the ground-floor. The works of Palladio remained for a long period the model for an entire style.

*pāl-lād'-īc*, a. [Eng. *pallad(ium)*; -ic.] [PALLADIUM, II. 2.]

\**pāl-lā'-dī-ōn*, s. [PALLADIUM.]

*pāl-lā'-dī-ōūs*, a. [English *palladi(um)*; -ous.] [PALLADIUM, II. 2.]

*pāl-lā'-dī-ūm*, \**pāl-lā'-dī-ōn*, s. [Lat., from Gr. *Palladion*=the statue of Pallas on which the safety of Troy was supposed to depend; from *Pallas* (genit. *Pallados*)=Pallas or Minerva.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.*: That which affords defense, protection, or safety; a safeguard.

"A kind of *palladium* to save the city."—Milton: *Reform. in England*, bk. 1.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Class. Antiq.*: A celebrated statue of Pallas or Minerva, on the preservation of which depended the safety of the city of Troy. (*Virgil: Æneid*, ii. 166-183.) This circumstance being known to the Greeks during the Trojan war, Ulysses and Diomedes, by the advice and aid of Helenus, son of Priam, climbed secretly by night over the ramparts of Troy and carried it off. Some writers assert another statue was taken, and that the real *Palladium* was conveyed from Troy to Italy by Æneas, 1183 B. C., and preserved by the Romans with the greatest secrecy in the temple of Vesta.

2. *Chem.*: A tetrad metallic element discovered by Wollaston in 1803. Symbol, Pd; at. wt. 106.6; specific gravity 12.1. It is found, associated with platinum and gold, in South America, and is extracted from the gold in which it is found, by fusing with silver, dissolving out the palladium, &c., with nitric acid, removing silver with common salt, and then adding ammonia and hydrochloric acid, which throws down ammonia-chloride of palladium as a yellow powder. This, on ignition, yields the pure metal. It resembles platinum in its malleability and ductility, but is more fusible, less dense, and has a more silvery appearance. It is slightly soluble in concentrated hydrochloric and sulphuric acids, more so in nitric acid, but dissolves freely in nitrohydrochloric acid. Its surface is blackened by tincture of iodine, which has no effect on platinum. Like platinum, it forms two classes of compounds, viz., palladious compounds, in which it is bivalent, and palladic compounds, in which it is quadrivalent.

3. *Min.*: An isometric native metal, not found pure, but mostly alloyed with a little platinum and iridium. Sometimes found in minute octahedrons, but mostly as grains, with native platinum, in Brazil. Hardness, 4.5-5; specific gravity, 11.3-11.8; luster, metallic; color, steel-gray.

*palladium-alloys*, s. pl.

*Chem.*: Palladium unites with most metals, but few of its alloys are of practical importance. An alloy of one part palladium with 100 parts steel is well adapted for cutting instruments requiring a smooth edge. An alloy of one part silver and nine parts palladium is used by dentists. Its alloys with gold are of a gray or almost white color.

*palladium-bases*, s. pl.

*Chem.*: Compounds of palladium with ammonia and ammonio-organic radicals, not known in the free state, but in combination as chlorides and oxides. Chloride of palladamine,  $N_2H_6PdCl_2$ , is formed by adding ammonia to a solution of palladious chloride. The oxide forms a strong base. The ethyl compound, pallad-ethylamine chloride,  $(C_2H_5)_2(NH_2)_2PdCl_2$ , is formed by the action of ethylamine on palladious chloride. It becomes dark yellow and crystalline.

*palladium-chloride*, s.

*Chem.*: Palladium forms two chlorides: Palladious chloride,  $PdCl_2$ , obtained by dissolving the metal in hydrochloric acid containing a little nitric acid; and palladic chloride,  $PdCl_4$ , obtained by slightly heating palladious chloride in strong nitrohydrochloric acid. Both compounds are very dark in color.

*palladium-gold*, s. [PORPEZITE.]

*palladium-oxide*, s.

*Chem.*: The protoxide,  $PdO$ , is obtained by decomposing the nitrate at a moderate heat. It is a dark gray or black powder, slightly soluble in acids. The dioxide,  $PdO_2$ , is not known in the free state. Alkalies throw down from palladic chloride the hydrated dioxide mixed with the alkali.

*pāl-lā'-dī-ūm-īze*, v. t. [Eng. *palladium*; -ize.] To cover or coat with palladium in lieu of zinc, as in galvanizing.



**pāl'-lah, s.** [Native name.]  
*Zoöl.*: *Antilope melampus*, from south and south-east Africa. It stands about three feet high.  
**pāl-lām-poōr', s.** [PALAMPORE.]  
**Pāl-lās, s.** [Gr.; the ordinary derivation makes the goddess to have obtained this name from having slain the Titan, *Pallas*, but it is more probably derived from *pallō*=to brandish.]  
 1. *Greek Antiq.*: The Greek goddess of wisdom. Her attributes and character were similar to those of the Roman *Minerva*. [MINERVA.]  
 2. *Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 2].

**pāl-lās-ite, s.** [After *Pallas*, the Russian traveler; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]  
*Petrol.*: The name given by Gustave Rose to a group of extra-terrestrial rocks (meteorites), which consisted of crystals and crystal-grains of olivine (q. v.), inclosed in a sponge-like mass of iron. The meteorite described by *Pallas* in 1776, and found by him at *Krasnojarsk*, *Siberia*, formed the type.

**\*pāl'-la-teēn, s.** [Etym. doubtful; cf. *pall* (1), s., l. 5.] Some kind of stuff or article of dress, not identified.

**palled, pa. par. or adj.** [PALL (2), v.] Dull, rapid, insipid, tasteless, destitute of life or spirit.

**\*pāl-lēs'-cent, a.** [Latin *pallesco*, pr. par. of *pallesco*=to grow pale; incept. of *palleo*=to be pale.] Growing or becoming pale.

**pāl'-lēt (1), s.** [PALETTE.]

**\*I. Ordinary Language:**  
 1. A palette.  
 2. A measure formerly used by surgeons, and containing three ounces.

**II. Technically:**

**1. Bookbinding:**  
 (1) A tool for gilding the back over the bands.  
 (2) The instrument with which gilders take up gold-leaf from the pillow.

**2. Clay:**  
 (1) A board on which a newly-molded brick is carried away to the hack.  
 (2) A potter's wheel.  
 (3) A paddle used in beating and shaping plastic material in forming crucibles, &c.; or in taking up mortar for use.

**3. Horol.:** In an escapement, a lip or leaf connected with the pendulum, or upon the arbor of the balance-wheel, as the case may be, and acting consecutively upon the teeth of a scape-wheel.

**4. Machinery:**  
 (1) A click or pawl to which a reciprocating motion is imparted, and by which an intermittent rotary motion is communicated to a wheel, as in many feed motions; or by which the rotary motion of a wheel is made intermittent.  
 (2) One of the series of discs or pistons in the chain-pump.

**5. Music:** The covering which closes the opening into the pipes of an organ. A piece of wire is placed on each side of every pallet to steady it and keep it in the perpendicular during its ascent and descent, and every pallet is covered at top with soft leather, to make it fit closely and work quietly.

**6. Naut.:** A ballast-locker in the hold of a small vessel.

**pallet-eye, s.**

*Music:* A loop of wire fastened to the movable end of the pallet, to which wires, called pull-downs, in connection with the key-board, are attached.

**pāl'-lēt (2), \*pall-let, s.** [Fr. *paillet*=a heap of straw, dimin. of *paille*=straw, from Lat. *palea*=straw, chaff.] A small, rude bed; a mattress or couch, properly of straw.

"I found me on a pallet low."  
*Scott: Marmion*, vi. 6.

**pāl'-lēt (3), s.** [Dimin. of *pale*, s.]  
*Her.*: A diminution of the *pale*, being only one-half of it in breadth.

**pāl'-lēt-tēd, a.** [Eng. *pallet* (3); -ed.]  
*Her.*: Conjoined by a pallet; as, a chevron *palleted*.

**pāl'-lī-ā-l, a.** [Latin *palli(um)*=a mantle; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Pertaining to a mantle. The word is specifically used with reference to the mantles of mollusks.

**pallial-impression, pallial-line, s.**

*Zoöl.*: An impression or line left in the dead shell of a mollusk, the muscular margin of the mantle. In the monomyary bivalves, and *Saxicava* and *Panopæa norvegica*, it is broken up into irregular spots.

**pallial-line, s.** [PALLIAL-IMPRESSION.]

**pallial-shell, s.**

*Zoöl.*: A shell secreted by, or contained within, the mantle, as is the "bone" of the cuttle-fishes.

**pallial-sinus, s.**

*Zoöl.*: A bay or sinus in the pallial impression in the shells of mollusks having retractile siphons, the greater or less length of which is shown by the depth of the sinus. Called also siphonal impression. The form of the sinus is a generic character.

**\*pāl'-lī-ā-mēnt, s.** [Lat. *pallium*=a mantle, a cloak.] A dress, a robe.

"This palliament of white and spotless hue."  
*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, i. 2.

**\*pāl'-lī-ārd, s.** [French *paillard*, from *paille*=straw.]

1. A vagabond, a tramp, a beggar.  
 2. A lecher, a lewd person.

"Thieves, panders, *paillards*, sins of every sort."  
*Dryden: Hind and Panther*, ii. 563.

**\*pāl'-lī-ārd-īse, s.** [French *paillardise*.] Fornication.

"Nor can they tax him with *paillardise*, luxury, epicurism."  
*Sir G. Buck: Richard III.*, p. 136.

**pāl'-lī-āsse, pāl'-lī-āss, s.** [Fr. *paillasse*; O. Fr. *paillace*, from *paille*=straw; Lat. *palea*.] An underbed of straw; a straw mattress. The form and purpose being retained, other materials have been substituted, as moss, finely shredded wood, called excelsior, chaff, sponge, and hair.

**pāl'-lī-āte, v. t.** [PALLIATE, a.]

**\*I. Lit.:** To cover, as with a cloak; to wrap up.  
 "Being *palliated* with a pilgrim's coat."  
*Herbert: Travels*, p. 341.

**II. Figuratively:**

**\*1. To conceal, to cover, to hide, to cloak.**  
 "His mantle which yet was enough to cover the cheat or to *palliate* the illusion."  
*Smith: Sermon on Easter-Day*.

**\*2. To shield, to shelter.**  
 "It is the accustomed manner of our modern writers always to *palliate* themselves under the protection of some worthy patron."  
*Boulton: Medicina*. (Ded.)

**3. To cover with excuses; to extenuate; to soften or lessen the enormity of by apologies or excuses; to excuse; as, to palliate a fault.**

**4. To reduce or lessen in violence, strength, or force; to mitigate.**  
 "To *palliate* dullness, and give time a shove."  
*Cowper: Task*, iv. 210.

**5. To cure temporarily or imperfectly; as, to palliate a disease.**

**pāl'-lī-āte, \*pāl-ly-ate, a.** [Latin *palliatus*=cloaked, from *pallium*=a mantle, a cloak.]

**1. Lit.:** Cloaked, clothed, dressed.  
 "Certain lordes and citizens of diuers cytyes and boroughes in habite *pallyate* and dissimuled."  
*Hall: Henry IV.* (Introd. fol. 5.)

**2. Fig.:** Eased, mitigated, imperfectly or temporarily cured.  
 "A method of cure *palliate* and imperfect."  
*Fell: Life of Hammond*, § 3.

**pāl'-lī-ā-tion, s.** [Fr.] [PALLIATE, v.]

1. The act of palliating, cloaking, or concealing.  
 2. A cloak or concealment.  
 "The generality of Christians make the external form of religion but a *palliation* for sin."  
*H. More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 9.

**3. The act of extenuating or excusing; extenuation; an excuse.**  
 "Bitter invectives against other men's faults, and indulgence or *palliation* of their own."  
*Gov. of the Tongue*.

**4. Mitigation; temporary or imperfect cure; alleviation, abatement.**

**pāl'-lī-ā-tive, a. & s.** [Fr. *palliatif*.]

**A. As adjective:**  
 1. Extenuating, excusing; lessening or softening the violence or enormity of.  
 2. Mitigating, alleviating; temporarily or partially, not radically curative.

**B. As substantive:**  
 1. That which palliates or extenuates; as, a *palliative* of a fault.  
 2. That which mitigates, alleviates, cures, or remedies temporarily, not radically; a temporary or partial cure or remedy.

**pāl'-lī-ā-tōr-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *palliat(e)*; -ory.] The same as PALLIATIVE (q. v.).

**pāl'-līd, a.** [Lat. *pallidus*=pale (q. v.).] Pale, wan; wanting in color; dim.

"The *pallid* realms of sleep."  
*Longfellow: Golden Legend I*

**pāl'-līd'-ī-tŷ, subst.** [English *pallid*; -ity.] The quality or state of being pallid; pallor, paleness, pallidness.

**pāl'-līd-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *pallid*; -ly.] In a pallid manner; with paleness or pallor; palely.  
 "They sometimes appear *pallidly* sad."  
*Rp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 43.

**pāl'-līd-nēss, s.** [English *pallid*; -ness.] The quality or state of being pallid; paleness, pallor.

**pāl'-lī-ō-brāñ-chī-ā-ta, s. pl.** [English, &c., *palli(um)*; o connect., and *branchiata*.]  
*Zoöl.*: De Blainville's name for what are now known as the Branchiopoda.

**\*pāl-li-oun, s.** [O. Fr.] A tent.

**Pāl'-līs-ēr, s.** [The name of the inventor, Major General Sir William Palliser, C. B. (1830-82).]

**Palliser-projectiles, s. pl.**  
*Ordn.*: Cylindro-conoidal missiles, chilled at their points by being cast in molds of which the lower part is of iron, the upper part filled with the usual casting sand. Thus the point, being rapidly cooled, is intensely hard, but the rear part of the projectile is of ordinary cast iron. They are made with a small cylindrical hollow inside, closed with a screw plug. When used as shells, this hollow is filled with a small bursting charge of powder, enclosed in a serge bag. They do not require a fuse, but explode on striking a hard object owing to the heat generated by the collision.

**pāl'-lī-ūm, s.** [Lat.=a cloak, a mantle.]

**1. Anc. Costume:** A square woolen cloak, much resembling the chlamys, from which it can only be distinguished by its greater length and amplitude. It was capable of enveloping the entire person, which it could cover at night as a blanket. It was much worn by the Greeks, corresponding to the toga of the Romans. It was sometimes decorated with embroidery, but generally had only a simple border.

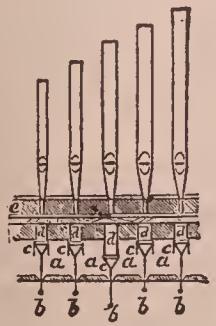
**2. Eccles.:** A pall; an ornamental band of white wool three fingers broad, to be worn around the shoulders, with pendants a span in length before and behind, the ends ornamented with red crosses. It is sometimes said to correspond to the ribbon or garter of secular knighthood. If so, it cannot be mediæval knighthood, for Tertullian has a treatise *De Pallio*. In the time of Gregory VII. (1073-1085) archbishops went for it to Rome; afterward the popes sent it to them when they received their appointment. About 1370 Gregory XI. issued a decretal which rendered it imperative on an archbishop to have received the pallium before he could call a council, consecrate a bishop, or discharge other functions of his office.

**3. Zoöl.:** The mantle of a bivalve mollusk.

**pall-mail (a as ē), \*pail-mail, \*palle maille, \*pēll-mēll', s.** [O. Fr. *pale-maille*, from Ital. *palamaglio*, *pallamaglio*=a stick with a mallet at one end to play at a wooden ball with; also the name of such a game; lit.=a ball-mallet, from *palla*=a ball, *maglio* (Fr. *mail*)=a mallet; Lat. *malleus*=a hammer.] The name of an old game, in which the object was to drive a ball with a mallet or club



Pallium.



Pallet.

(a) Chest of compressed air; (b) Pull-downs of pallet connected with the keys; (c) Pallets which admit air into groove, steadied by moving between two wires; (d) Grooves running from back to front under pipes; (e) Slider, with h les corresponding to pipes, pulled from right to left, so as to admit or prevent admission of air to pipes; connected with the stop-handles.



Pallmall.

(a) From a picture of the period in Carter's *Westminster*; (b) Mallet and ball engraved in *Archæological Journal*, xi.

through a hoop elevated on a pole, the players standing at either end of an alley. He who succeeded in sending the ball through in the fewest

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



strokes was the winner. The name was also applied to the mallet itself, and to the alley or place where the game was played. It was formerly much played in St. James' Park, London, and gave its name to the street known as Pall Mall.

"We see a stroke with a racket upon a ball, or with a *pail-mail* beetle upon a bowl makes it flie from it."—*Digby: On Bodies*, p. 91.

**pāl'-lor**, *subst.* [Lat., from *palleo*=to be pale.] [PALE, *a.*] Paleness.

"There is some little change of the complexion from a greater degree of *pallor* to a less."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 42.

**palm** (*l* silent), \***palme**, \***paum**, \***paume**, \***pawne**, *s.* [Fr. *paume*=the palm of the hand, from Lat. *palma*; Gr. *palamē*; A. S. *folm*=palm of the hand, *palm*=a palm-tree; O. H. Ger. *folma*=the flat of the hand.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

##### 1. Literally:

(1) The inner or flat part of the hand.

"Othere gaven strokis with the *pawme* of her hondis in his face."—*Wycliffe: Matthew xxvi*.

(2) A linear measure equal to the breadth of the hand, or to its length from the wrist to the tip of the fingers; a measure of length described variously as three and four inches; among the Romans a measure of length equal to about eight and a-half inches.

"The stately quarry on the cliffs lay dead;

And sixteen *palm*s his brow's large honors spread."

*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, iv. 141.

(3) In the same sense as II. 1 (1).

"The green *palm* branch waving in thy hand."

*Cowper: On the Death of Damon*.

##### 2. Figuratively:

(1) A branch or leaf of the palm-tree, which was anciently worn as a symbol of victory or triumph; hence, victory, superiority, triumph.

"And Mars, the lord of conquest, in the fight

With *palm* and laurel shall adorn his knight."

*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 396.

(2) A popular name for the catkins of the Sallow, *Salix caprea*.

(3) The name given to the broad part at the top of a buck's horn.

#### II. Technically:

##### 1. Botany:

(1) *Sing.*: Any member of the order Palmaceæ.

(2) *Pl.*: The order Palmaceæ.

##### 2. Nautical:

(1) The sailmaker's substitute for a thimble. It goes over the hand, and has a fitted shield by which the needle is pushed through the canvas.

(2) The flat face of an anchor-fluke which forms the holding surface.

3. *Script.*: Probably *Phœnix dactylifera*, the Date-palm (q. v.).

¶ To bear the *palm*: To have the preëminence.

"Of man's miraculous mistakes, this bears

The *palm*."

*Young: Night Thoughts*, i. 400.

##### palm-bark tree, s.

*Bot.*: *Melaleuca wilsoni*, a myrtle-bloom.

##### palm-bird, s.

*Ornith.*: A popular name for any African species of Ploceus. *P. sibilator* is the south and east African, and *P. texor* the west African Palm-bird.

##### palm-butter, s. [PALM-OIL.]

##### palm-cat, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Paradoxurus typus*, a black civet, somewhat banded on the flanks, and with a white spot below the eye. Found in India.

**palm-color, s.** A color like that of the palm-tree; bay.

##### palm-grass, s.

*Bot.*: The reed meadow-grass, *Poa aquatica*.

##### palm-honey, s.

*Chemistry*: The uncrystallizable portion of palm-sugar. It is a mixture of invert and cane sugars.

**palm-house, s.** A glass-house in which palms and other tropical plants are raised and kept.

##### palm-kale, s.

*Hort.*: *Brassica oleracea*, var. *palmifolia*. Called also Tree-kale.

##### palm-leaf, s.

*Palm-leaf loom*: A form of loom in which strips of palm-leaf of proper width and length for the weft of the desired fabric are placed side by side between fingers at the top of a vibrating holder at the side of the loom-frame.

##### palm-oil, s.

*Chemistry*: Palm-butter. A fat obtained from the fruit of certain kinds of palm, and imported from the coast of Guinea. It has the consistence of butter, an orange color, a smell resembling violets, and

consists mainly of tripalmitin, with a little olein. It is sparingly soluble in alcohol, but, mixes in all proportions with ether and turpentine, melts at 27°, and is bleached by heating to 100°, in presence of a current of steam and air. Palm-oil is extensively used in the manufacture of soap and candles, and is a common constituent of railway-carriagegrease. It is frequently adulterated with wax, tallow, lard, resin, &c.

##### \*palm-play, s. Hand-ball.

##### palm-sugar, s.

*Chem.*: A saccharine matter obtained from the juice of various kinds of palm. It is very dark-colored and hygroscopic, and consists chiefly of cane sugar.

##### Palm-Sunday, s.

*Ecclesiology*: The Sunday immediately preceding Easter. It commemorates the triumphal entry of Jesus into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm "branches," or rather leaves, for the typical palms, like those of Palestine, have no branches (John xii. 13). In some Roman and High Anglican churches genuine palms are used for decorations on that day, but they are too rare and expensive for ordinary use. A substitute has therefore been found in an early flowering willow (*Salix caprea*), which is popularly called a palm [I. 2 (2)].

##### palm-tree, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as PALM, s., II. 1.

2. *Pyrotechnics*: A device consisting of a series of green fires on a frame representing the body and head of a palm-tree. The composition is crystallized verdigris, 4 parts; sulphate of copper, 2; sal-ammoniac, 1: ground with alcohol and used to saturate cotton rovings, which are festooned about the frame, and fired before the spirits have evaporated.

##### palm-veined, s.

*Bot. (of a leaf)*: Palminerved (q. v.); radiating. (*Alphonse de Candolle*.)

##### palm-wax, s.

*Chem.*: A dark yellow, somewhat translucent wax obtained from *Ceroxylon andicola*, a species of palm indigenous in the tropical regions of America. It melts at 106°, and takes fire at a higher temperature, burning with a bright, smoky flame. It is soluble in ether and the caustic alkalies, partly soluble in hot alcohol, but insoluble in water and cold alcohol.

##### palm-wine, s.

*Chem.*: An alcoholic beverage prepared by the fermentation of the juice of certain palms, *Arenga saccharifera*, *Sagus*, *Raphia*, and others.

**palm-worm, s.** A species of centipede found in this country.

##### palm (*l* silent), *v. t.* [PALM, s.]

1. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as conjurers or cheats.

"They *palm'd* the trick that lost the game."

*Prior: Alma*, ii. 242.

2. To handle.

"Frank carves very ill, yet will *palm* all the meat."

*Prior: Epigram*.

3. To stroke with the hand.

4. To bribe.

"I have been obliged to *palm* the police. It is not an unusual thing in our trade to *palm* the police."—*London Chronicle*.

5. To impose by fraud. (Usually followed by *off* before that which is given, and *upon* before the person imposed on.)

"For you may *palm* upon us new for old."

*Dryden: Hind and Panther*, ii. 214.

##### pāl'-mā (pl. pāl'-mæ), s. [Lat.=a palm.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: The name given by Linnaeus, Jussieu, &c., to the order now called Palmaceæ.

##### palma-christi, s.

*Bot., &c.*: *Ricinus communis*, the Castor oil plant (q. v.).

**pāl'-mā'-čĕ-æ**, *s. pl.* [Latin *palm(a)*=a palm; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

1. *Bot.*: Palms; an order of Endogens, the only one of the alliance Palmales. The trunk is arborescent or shrubby, generally simple, rough with the dilated half sheathing base of the leaves or their scars. Leaves clustered, terminal, usually very large, pinnate or flabelliform, plaited with parallel, simple veins; spadix scaly, terminal, often divided, inclosed in a spathe, often woody; sepals three, fleshy or leathery, persistent; petals three, sometimes connate; stamens definite or indefinite. Ovary superior; carpels three, two, or one; ovules generally solitary; erect. Fruit drupaceous, or nut-like or berried. Seed filling the cavity in which it grows; reticulated. A splendid order of plants adorning tropical landscapes, and of much use to man. Known genera, 73; species, 600 (?). Tribes *Areceæ*, *Calameæ*, *Borasseæ*, *Corypheæ*, and *Cococæ*. (*Lindley, &c.*)

2. *Palæobot.*: Palms are recognized in a fossil state by their leaves and stems. The earliest remains of the order are found in rocks of the Cretaceous epoch, where two or three species occur. They are abundant in the Tertiary strata. The Tertiary deposits of Antigua have supplied a large series of stems beautifully preserved in silex. The fossils from the Palæozoic rocks referred to Palms do not belong to this order.

**pāl'-mā'-ceouſ** (ce as sh), *a.* [Mod. Latin *palmace(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the Palmaceæ or Palms.

##### pāl'-mał, a. [PALMALES.]

*Bot.*: Of or belonging to the genus *Palma*; as, the *Palmal Alliance*.

##### pāl'-mā'-lēſ, s. pl. [Lat. *palma*, and suff. *-ales*.]

*Bot.*: The *Palmal Alliance*. Only order, *Palmaceæ* (q. v.).

**pāl'-mar**, *a.* [Latin *palmaris*, from *palma*=a palm.] Of or pertaining to the palm of the hand.

##### palmar-arch, s.

*Anat. (pl.)*: Two arches, (1) the superficial palmar-arch, or artery, which is the continuation of the ulnar artery into the hand, and (2) the deep palmar-arch which is the continuation of the radial artery.

##### pāl'-mar-ŷ, a. [PALMAR.]

1. Of or pertaining to the palm of the hand; palmar.

2. Worthy of receiving the palm; most excellent; chief, noblest.

"Sentences—proceeding from the pen of 'the first philosopher of the age' in his *palmary* and capital work."—*Horne: On the Apology for Hume*.

**pāl'-māte**, **pāl'-māt-ĕd**, *adj.* [Lat. *palmatus*, from *palma*=the palm.]

1. *Bot.*: Having the shape of the hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread out; having five lobes with midribs diverging from a common center; as, a *palmate* leaf. Used also of some tubers, as those of *Orchis odoratissima*.

2. *Zoöl.*: Having the toes webbed; web-footed.

**pāl'-māte**, *subst.* [Eng. *palm(ic)*; *-ate*.]

*Chem.*: A salt of palmic-acid (q. v.).

**pāl'-māt-ĕd**, *adj.* [PALMATE, *a.*]

**palmated smooth-newt**, *Palmate Leaf*.

*subst.* [NEWT.]

**pāl'-māte-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *palmate*, *a.*; *-ly*.] In a palmate manner.

**pāl'-māt-ĭ**, *pref.* [Latin *palmatus*=palmate.] Palmately.

**pāl'-māt-ĭ-fĭd**, *a.* [Pref. *palmati-*, and Latin *findo* (pa. t. *fidĭ*)=to cut, to divide.]

*Bot. (of a leaf)*: Palmate, with the lobes divided down to half the breadth of the leaf. (*De Candolle*.)

**pāl'-māt-ĭ-form**, **pāl'-mĭ-form**, *adj.* [Prefix *palmati-*, *palmi-*, and Eng. *form*.]

*Bot.*: A term applied to a leaf whose ribs are arranged in a palmate form, radiating from the top of the petiole.

**pāl'-māt-ĭ-lōbed**, **pāl'-māt-ĭ-lō-bāte**, *a.* [Pref. *palmati-*, and Eng. *lobed*, *lobate* (q. v.).]

*Botany*: Palmate, with the leaves indefinitely lobate.

**pāl'-māt-ĭ-part-ĕd**, **pāl'-māt-ĭ-par-tĭte**, *adj.* [Pref. *palmati-*, and Eng. *parted*, *partite*.]

*Bot. (of a leaf)*: Palmate, with the lobes passing down beyond the middle, and the parenchyma not interrupted. (*De Candolle*.)

**pāl'-māt-ĭ-sĕct**, **pāl'-māt-ĭ-sĕct-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *palmati-*, and Lat. *sectus*, pa. par. of *seco*=to cut.]

*Bot. (of a leaf)*: Palmate, with the lobes divided down to the midrib, and the parenchyma interrupted. (*De Candolle*.)

##### palmed (*l* silent), *a.* [Eng. *palm*; *-ed*.]

1. Having a palm or palms.

2. Applied to a stag of full growth that bears the palms of his horns aloft.

"As when a den of bloodie Lucerns cling

About the goodly *palmed* hart."

*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, xi.

\***palm'-fŭll**, *a.* [Eng. *palm*; *-full*.] Abounding in palms. (*Sylvester: Job Triumphant*, 67.)

**pāl'-mĕł'-lā**, *s.* [A Lat. dimin. from Gr. *palmos*=quivering.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the *Palmelleæ* (q. v.). The best-known species is *Palmella cruenta*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aſ; expect, Xenophon, exiſt. ph = f. -cian, -tian = ſhan. -tion, -ſion = ſhün; -tion, -ſion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -ſious = ſhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**pāl-mēl-lē-æ, pāl-mēl-lā'-çē-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *palmell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æe, -aceæ*.]  
**Bot.:** A sub-order of Confervaceæ, or Greenspored Algæ. The cells are somewhat globose or elliptical, free, and more or less distinct, or collected by means of a slimy layer into a frond. They grow in damp places, in fresh water, or in the sea. Tribes, Protococcidæ and Coccochloridæ, the latter containing the typical genus *Palmella* (q. v.).

**pāl-mēr** (l silent), **\*pāl-mere**, *subst.* [Eng. *palm*; *-er*.]  
 1. A pilgrim who carried a branch of a palm-tree in token of his having been to the Holy Land.

"A palmer as opposed to a pilgrim, was one who made it his sole business to visit different holy shrines, traveling incessantly, and subsisting by charity; whereas the pilgrim retired to his usual home and occupations when he had paid his devotions at the particular spot which was the object of his pilgrimage."—*Scott: Marmion*, i. 27. (Note.)

2. One who palms or cheats at cards or dice.

\*3. A cane; a ferule. (*Huloeit*.)

\*4. A wood-louse.

**palmer-worm, s.**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A hairy caterpillar, wandering about like a palmer on his pilgrimage. The most common ones belong to the genus *Arctia* (*Tiger Moth*).

2. *Scrip.:* Heb. *gazam*, from *gazam*=to cut off (Joel i. 4, ii. 25; Amos iv. 9), an insect which came in numbers, like a "great army," eating up (the leaves and flowers (?) of) vines, fig trees, and olive trees. Gesenius thinks it was a locust.

"Like the great palmer-worm that strips the trees."—*Browning: Sordeello*, bk. i.

**pāl-mētte'**, *s.* [Fr.]

*Arch.:* A small ornament resembling a palm-leaf, carved upon some Roman moldings.

**pāl-mēt-tō, \*pāl-mi-to**, *s.* [The first form is a diminutive from Sp. *palma*=a palm, the second is classical Spanish.]

*Botany:*

1. *Sabal palmetto*, a fan-palm growing in the West Indies, Bermuda, and the southern part of the United States. Its leaves are woven into hats, like those made of chip. The trunks form good stockades, and were used for the purpose during the War of Independence.

2. *Chamærops humilis*, a palm from Southern Europe.

**pāl-mī-**, *pref.* [PALM.] Palmate.

**pāl-mīc**, *a.* [Eng. *palm(in)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from palmin (q. v.).

**palmic-acid, s.** [RICINELAÏDIC-ACID.]

**pāl-mīf-ēr-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *palmifer*, from *palma*=a palm, and *fero*=to bear, to produce; French *palmifère*; Sp. *palmifero*.]

1. Bearing or producing palms.

2. Carrying or wearing palms.

"The palmiferous company triumphs, and the Heavenly Jerusalem is seen upon earth."—*H. More: Mystery of Godliness*, bk. ii., ch. vi., § 18.

**\*pāl-mī-form**, *a.* [PALMATIFORM.]

**pāl-mī-grāde**, *a.* [Pref. *palmi-*, and Lat. *gradus*=a step.] The same as PLANTIGRADE (q. v.).

**pāl-mīn**, **pāl-mīne**, *s.* [Lat. *palm(a)*; suff. *-in, -ine* (Chem.).] [RICINELAÏDIN.]

**pāl-mī-nērvēd**, *a.* [Pref. *palmi-*, and English *nerved*.]

*Bot. (of venation):* Having the ribs palmated, i. e., radiating from a common point. (*De Candolle*.) [PALM-VEINED.]

**pāl-mī-pēd**, *a. & s.* [PALMIPEDES.]

**A. As adj.:** Having the toes connected by a web or membrane; web-footed.

"Some waterfowl, which are *palmiped* or whole-footed, have very long necks, and yet but short legs."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

**B. As subst.:** Any individual of Cuvier's order Palmipedes (q. v.).

**\*pāl-mīp'-ē-dēs**, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *palmipes*=broad-footed; *palma*=the palm, and *pes*=the foot.] *Ornith.:* An order of Birds founded by Cuvier. It corresponds to the Anseres of Linnæus and the Natatores of Illiger.

**\*pāl-mīp'-ē-doūs**, *adj.* [Eng. *palmiped*; *-ous*.] The same as PALMIPED (q. v.).

"It is *palmipedous*, or fin-footed, like swans and geese."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. i.

**pāl-mī-pēs**, *s.* [Lat.=broad-footed; *palma*=a palm, and *pes*=foot.]

1. *Zoöl.:* A genus of Asteriadæ. The body is thin, flat, and pentagonal, covered with fasciculated spines. *Palmipes membranaceus* is the Bird's-foot Sea-star, or Star-fish. It is white, with the border and the rays white. It is found in the Arctic and British seas, Mediterranean, &c. (*Prof. E. Forbes*.)

2. *Palæont.:* From the Cretaceous rocks.

**pāl-mīs-tēr, \*pāl-mes-ter**, *s.* [PALMISTRY.] One who professes palmistry; one who pretends to tell fortunes by inspecting the lines of the palm of the hand.

"Some vain palmesters have gone so far as to take upon them, by the sight of the hand, to judge of fortunes."—*Sp. Hall: Remains*, p. 133.

**pāl-mīs-trÿ, \*pāl-mes-trie**, *s.* [Eng. *palm*; *-ist, -ry*.]

1. The art or practice of telling fortunes by inspection of the lines and marks on the palm of the hand; the art of judging the character by the shape, &c., of the hand.

\*2. Manual skill or dexterity.

**pāl-mīt'-a-mīde**, *subst.* [Eng. *palmitic*, and *amide*.]

*Chem.:* C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>33</sub>NO=C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>31</sub>.CO.NH<sub>2</sub>. Obtained by heating palmitate of ethyl with alcoholic ammonia for twenty days in a sealed tube. It is soluble in hot alcohol, insoluble in ether, and melts at 93°5'.

**pāl-mī-tāte**, *s.* [Eng. *palmitic*; *-ate*.]

*Chem.:* A salt of palmitic acid.

**palmitate of potash, s.**

*Chem.:* The neutral salt, C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>31</sub>KO<sub>2</sub>, is formed by melting palmitic acid, with carbonate of potash, and exhausting with alcohol. It crystallizes in white, pearly scales, soluble in a small quantity of water, and in alcohol; insoluble in ether. The acid salt, C<sub>32</sub>H<sub>63</sub>KO<sub>4</sub>, is thrown down, on adding a large excess of cold water to a solution of the neutral salt.

**pāl-mīt'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *palm*; *-itic*.] Pertaining to or derived from palm oil.

**palmitic-acid, s.**

*Chem.:* C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>2</sub>=C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>31</sub>.CO.OH. Cetylic acid, Ethalic acid, Olic acid. An acid found in nearly all animal and vegetable fats. It is obtained by saponifying palm oil with potassic hydrate, decomposing the resulting soap, and purifying the separated fatty acid by crystallization from alcohol. It is a colorless, solid body, without taste or smell, insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 62°, and resolidifies on cooling in a mass of leafy crystals. It boils at 268°5', under a pressure of 100 mm., and may be distilled almost unchanged. It forms neutral and acid salts called palmitates.

**palmitic-ether, s.**

*Chemistry:* C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>31</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)O<sub>2</sub>. Formed by passing hydrochloric acid gas into a saturated alcoholic solution of palmitic acid. It crystallizes in prisms, which melt at 24°2'.

**pāl-mī-tin**, *s.* [Eng. *palmitic*; *-in* (Chem.).]

*Chemistry (pl.):* Glyceryl palmitates. Three of these are the best known—viz., first, monopalmitin, (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)'''(OH)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>31</sub>O<sub>2</sub>); second, dipalmitin, (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)'''(OH)(C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>31</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, and, third, tripalmitin, (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)'''(C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>31</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>. The first two are prepared by heating palmitic acid with glycerin in sealed tubes, and the third by heating a mixture of monopalmitin and palmitic acid to 250° for thirty hours. They are all crystalline fats. Tripalmitin is identical with the natural palmitin of fats, such as palm-oil, from which it may be obtained by repeated crystallization from alcohol and ether.

**pāl-mīt-ōne**, *s.* [Eng. *palmitic*, and (*ket*) one.]

*Chem.* C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>31</sub>O } Ethalone. The keytone of palmitic acid, obtained by distilling the acid with excess of slaked lime, and recrystallizing from boiling alcohol. It forms white laminae, is soluble in alcohol and benzene, and melts at 84°.

**pāl-mīt-ÿl**, *s.* [Eng. *palmitic*; *-yl*.]

*Chem.:* C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>31</sub>O. The hypothetical radical of palmitic acid and its derivatives.

**pal'-mÿ** (l silent), *a.* [Eug. *palm*; *-y*.]

1. Bearing palms; abounding in palms.

"The neighboring land whose *palmy* shore

The silver Jordan laves."

*Thomson: Liberty*, ii. 83.

2. Derived or prepared from palms.

"The naked negro, panting at the line,

Boasts of his golden sands and *palmy* wine."

*Goldsmith: Traveler*.

3. Victorious, flourishing, prosperous, glorious.

"In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

**Pāl-mÿr'-a** (ÿr as ÿr), *s. & a.* [Lat., from Gr. *Palmyra*, *Palmira*=the Syrian city called in the Bible Tadmor in the wilderness (1 Kings ix. 18; 2 Chron. viii. 4); Tadmor=city of palms.] *Geog.:* (See etym.).

**Palmyra-palm, s.** [BORASSUS.]

**Palmyra-wood, s.**

*Bot.:* (1) The wood of *Borassus flabelliformis*; (2) that of *Cocos nucifera*.

**Pāl-mÿ-rēne'**, *a. & s.* [English, &c., *Palmyr(a)*; suff. *-ene*.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to Palmyra or its inhabitants.

**B. As subst.:** A native or inhabitant of Palmyra.

**pa'-lō**, *s.* [Bengalee.] An extract from the stem of *Tinospora cordifolia*. It is used in India as a diuretic. [GULUNCHA.]

**pa-lō'-lō**, *s.* [See def.]

*Zoöl.:* A genus of dorsibranchiate annelids, with a single species, *Palolo viridis*.

"The natives of the Fiji group much relish a form allied to our *Lysidice ninetta*, and they predict its annual appearance in their seas by observing the phases of the moon. It is called *Palolo* by the Samoans and Tonguese, and *Mbalolo* by the Fijians. Occurring in vast numbers, formal presents of the esteemed food are sent by the fortunate chiefs considerable distances to those whose dominions are not visited by the annelids."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), ii. 71.

**pa-lōm-bī'-nā**, *s.* [Ital.]

*Hort.:* A kind of grape cultivated in Italy.

**pālp, pāl'-pūs** (pl. **pālp**s, **pāl'-pī**), *s.* [Latin *palpo*=to touch, to stroke, to feel.]

*Zoölogy (pl.):*

1. Jointed appendages, believed to be organs of touch, developed from the labium and maxillæ of insects, spiders, and crustaceans.

2. Similar but less highly organized feelers, developed from the oral appendages of acephalous mollusks.

**\*pālp**, *v. t.* [PALP, *s.*] To feel; to have a feeling or perception of.

"To bring a *palped* darkness o'er the earth."—*Heywood*.

**pāl-pā-bīl'-i-tÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *palpable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being palpable; palpableness. (*Martin Scriblerus*, ch. xiv.)

**pāl'-pā-ble**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *palpabilis*=that can be felt; *palpo*=to feel, to handle; Sp. *palpable*; Ital. *palpabile*.]

1. Capable of being felt or perceived by the touch; perceptible by the touch.

"Darkness must overshadow all his bounds,  
Palpable darkness." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 188.

2. Easily perceived and detected; plain, obvious, gross.

"There are *palpable* contradictions between men's practices and the fundamentals of our faith."—*Ep. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

**pāl'-pā-ble-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *palpable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being palpable; palpability.

**pāl'-pā-blÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *palpab*(le); *-ly*.]

1. In a palpable or perceptible manner; so as to be felt or perceived by the touch.

"And my visions flit

Less *palpably* before me."

*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. 185.

2. Plainly, obviously, grossly, unmistakably.

"Followed in what is *palpably* false and wrong."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 55.

**pāl-pā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *palpatio*, from *palpatus*, pa. par. of *palpo*, *palpor*=to handle.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of feeling or perceiving by the touch.

"A sensible *palpation* of that more clarified subsistence."—*Glanvill: Seepsis Scientifica*, ch. ii.

2. *Pathol.:* Exploration of a diseased part by touching it or pressing on it by the fingers.

**pāl'-pē-brāl**, *a.* [Lat. *palpebralis*, from *palpebra*=an eyelid; Fr. *palpébral*.] Of or pertaining to the eyelid or eyebrow.

**pāl'-pē-brōus**, *a.* [Lat. *palpebr(a)*=an eyelid; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Having large or bushy eyebrows.

**pāl'-pī**, *s.* [PALP, *s.*]

**pāl'-pī-corn**, *a. & s.* [PALPICORNES.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to the Palpicornes (q. v.).

**B. As subst.:** Any insect belonging to the order Palpicornes.

**pāl-pī-cor'-nēs, pāl-pī-cor'-nī-a**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *palpi*=feelers, and Lat. *cornu*=a horn.]

*Entom.:* A tribe of Pentamerous Beetles, with slender palpi, longer than the antennæ, which are short, and six to nine-jointed, the last three joints united into a club. It consists of a single family, Hydrophilidæ (q. v.).

**pāl'-pī-form**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *palpi*=feelers, and Lat. *forma*=form; Fr. *palpiforme*.] Having the form of palpi or feelers.

**pāl-pīg'-ēr-oūs**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *palpi*=feelers, and Lat. *gero*=to bear, to carry; Fr. *palpigère*.] Bearing or having palpi or feelers.

**pāl'-pī-tant**, *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *palpiter*, from Lat. *palpito*=to throb, to palpitate (q. v.).] Trembling, palpitating. (*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. iv.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**pāl-pī-tāte**, *v. i.* [Latin *palpitatus*, pa. par. of *palpito* = to throb; freq. from *palpo* = to move quickly, to feel; Sp. & Pert. *palpitar*; Fr. *palpiter*.]  
 1. To throb, to flutter; to move quickly; to beat rapidly; to pulsate violently; specif., applied to an abnormal or excited movement of the heart.

"And fountains *palpitating* in the heat."  
*Longfellow: Student's Tale.*

2. To tremble, to quiver.

"And then eternal darkness sunk  
 Through all the *palpitating* trunk."  
*Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxvii.*

**pāl-pī-tā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *palpitatus*, pa. par. of *palpito* = to palpitate (q. v.); Sp. *palpitacion*; Ital. *palpitazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A throbbing, a fluttering; violent pulsation. (*Thomson: Spring, 969.*)  
 2. Excitement, nervousness.

"I knew the good company too well to feel any *palpitations* at their approach."—*Tatler.*

**II. Pathol.:** A sensible, abnormal beating of the heart, most frequent in adolescents, particularly females, and in advanced life, indicating want of power and laborious efforts rather than increased excitement and action. It is frequently associated with dyspepsia, and often with various morbid states of the heart itself. The action may be quite regular, but is usually intermittent.

**pāl-pūs**, *s.* [PALPI.]

**pālš-grāve**, *s.* [German *pfalzgraf*, from *pfalz*, contract. form of Lat. *palatium* = a palace, and *graf* = a count; Dut. *paltsgraaf*.] A count or earl who has the overseeing of a prince's palace; a count palatine.

**pālš-grā-vine**, *s.* [German *pfalzgräfin*; Dut. *paltsgravin*.] The wife, consort, or widow of a palsgrave (q. v.).

**pāl-si-cal**, *a.* [Eng. *pals(y)*; *-ical*.] Afflicted with the palsy; palsied, paralytic.

**pāl-šied**, **\*pal-seyde**, *pa. par. or a.* [PALSY, *v.*]

**pāl-stāve**, **paal-stab**, *s.* [See extracts.]

**Archæol.:** The generic name for a class of implements consisting of wedges, more or less ax-shaped, having a groove on each side, terminating in a stop-ridge, and with lateral flanges designed to secure a hold on the handle. The general characteristics of the palstave seem to indicate that it was a carpentering tool rather than a weapon of war.

"Archæologists now generally concur in applying the old Scandinavian term *paalstab*, or its English synonym *palstave*, to the next class of implements."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland, i. 332.*

¶ The following extract will show the original meaning of the word, and the proximate date of its introduction into English.

"This term *paalstab* was formerly applied in Scandinavia and Iceland to a weapon used for battering the shields of the enemy, as is shown by passages in the Sagas. Although not strictly applicable to the instrument in question, this designation is now so generally used by the antiquaries of Scandinavia and Germany, that it seems desirable, with the view of securing a fixed terminology, that it should be introduced into the Archæology of England."—*Worsaae: Primeval Antiquities (ed. Thoms), p. 25.*

**pāl-šy**, **\*pale-sie**, **\*pale-sy**, **\*par-le-si**, **\*par-le-sy**, **\*parl-sy**, **\*par-le-sye**, **\*par-la-sy**, **palsie**, *s & adj.* [Fr. *paralytic*, from Latin *paralysis* = paralysis (q. v.).]

**A. As substantive:**

**Pathol.:** Loss of the power of motion. It is a symptom of disease, usually of apoplexy. The two causes on which it depends are an affection of a nerve or nerves, or a morbid state of the nervous centers, the brain or spinal cord. Under the former head poisoning of nervous matter or any morbid process impairing the nerves or solution of continuity, or pressure may cause it; under the latter, it is due to a morbid state of the centers of the nervous system. The commonest form is hemiplegia, a paralytic stroke on one side or half, which may be complete, profound, or incomplete. The upper and lower extremities, the muscles of mastication, and, when complete, those of the face, on one side of the body, are all affected. Consciousness may not be lost, but the patient cannot stand. No voluntary movements can be performed; sometimes no reflex, involuntary muscular movements, or only those of the lower extremity, are performed, and only partially and painfully. In some cases the eye can be shut, but not opened [Ptosis], owing to paralysis of the third nerve. The brain lesion and the palsy are on opposite sides owing to the decussation of the pyramidal columns of the *medulla oblongata*. Brown-Sequard has found exceptions to this rule, and also to the body and face being paralyzed on the same side. It is rare in the spinal cord, paraplegia or palsy of both extremities being the usual form of lesion there. There are six forms:

Cerebral, spinal, epileptic, choreic, hysterical, and peripheral, their frequency being in the order named. Palsy is uncommon but serious in the young, and most common in advanced life. There are four modes of termination: (1) Death; (2) complete recovery with wasting muscles; (3) partial recovery with rigid muscles; (4) complete recovery. Recovery begins with the speech, tongue, and face, the lower limb next, and, if at all, a good while after, the use of the upper limb returns. In hysterical hemiplegia the lower limb, instead of being dragged by a rotatory movement, is usually dragged straight forward.

"The *palsy*, and not fear provokes me."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., vi. 7.*

**B. As adj.:** Palsied.

"Bind up the *palsy* knees, that are not well knit up."—*Sanderson: Works, i. 404.*

**palsy-wort**, **pass-wort**, *s.*

**Bot.:** A popular name for the Cowslip, *Primula veris*, which was supposed to be a remedy for palsy.

**pāl-šy**, *v. i.* [PALSY, *s.*] To affect with palsy or paralysis; to paralyze; to deprive of energy, life, or the power of action.

**pāl-tēr**, **\*paul-ter**, *v. i. & t.* [From a subst. *\*palter* = rags, not found, but seen in the derivative *paltry* (q. v.).] The literal meaning is thus, to deal in rags, then to haggle.]

**A. Intransitive:**

\*1. To haggle. (*Cotgrave.*)  
 2. To equivocate; to act or speak shiftily; to dodge, to shift.

\*3. To chatter, to babble.  
 "One while his tongue it ran and *paltered* of a cat."  
*Gammer Gurton's Needle, ii. 2.*

**B. Trans.:** To squander away; to waste or spend on useless things.

"*Palter* out your time i' th' penal statutes."—*Beaum. & Flot.: Elder Brother, ii. 1.*

**pāl-tēr-ēr**, **\*pāl-trēr**, *s.* [Eng. *palter*; *-er*.] One who palters; an insincere, shifty, or equivocating dealer; a shifter.

**pāl-tēr-lý**, *a.* [Eng. *palter*; *-ly*.] Paltry, mean. (*Pepys: Diary, Feb. 22, 1663.*)

**\*pāl-tōck**, *s.* [Fr. *paletotque*.] A kind of jacket or doublet, which descended to the middle of the thigh.

**pāl-tri-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *paltry*; *-ly*.] In a paltry, mean, or despicable manner; meanly, despicably.

**pāl-tri-nēss**, *s.* [English *paltry*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being paltry; meanness, despicableness.

**pāl-triŋg**, *subst.* [PALTRY.] A worthless trifle. (*Prov.*)

**pāl-trý**, **\*pal-trie**, *a. & s.* [From an English *\*palter* = rags; *-y*. Sw. *paltor* = rags, pl. of *paltia* = a rag; O. Sw. *paltor* = old rags; Dan. *pialter*, pl. of *pialt* = a rag; Low Ger. *palte*, *pulte* = a rag; *paltrig*, *paltrig* = ragged, torn; Prov. Ger. *palter* = a rag; *palterig* = paltry.]

**A. As adj.:** Mean, worthless, despicable, vile.  
**B. As subst.:** Rubbish, refuse; useless or worthless trash.

**†pā-lū-dal**, *adj.* [Latin *palus* (genit. *paludis*) = a marsh.] Of or pertaining to a marsh or marshes; marshy.

**paludal-fever**, *subst.*  
*Pathol.:* Ague (q. v.).

**pā-lū-da-mēnt**, *subst.*

[Lat. *paludamentum*.] The same as PALUDAMENTUM (q. v.).

"Sweeping by in gorgeous *paludaments*."—*De Quincey: Opium Eater.*

**pā-lū-da-mēn-tūm**, *s.* [Lat.]

**Rom. Antiq.:** The characteristic dress of a Roman general in command of an army, and his staff; it was less cumbersome than the toga, and more ample and graceful than the sagum, or cloak, worn by the common soldiers. It was in color scarlet, purple, or white, open in front, reaching down to the knees, and fastened on the shoulder by a broach.

**pāl-ū-dī-čēl-lā**, *s.* [Lat. *palus* (genit. *paludis*) = a marsh, and *cella* = a storeroom, a shrine.]

**Zöology:**  
 1. The typical and only genus of the family Paludicellidæ (q. v.). The animal inhabits a club-shaped divided cell; the loop is circular; the gullet unprotected by an epistome.  
 2. A sub-order co-extensive with the family Paludicellidæ.



Paludamentum.  
 (Statue of Trajan, from the Villa Albani, Rome.)

**pāl-ū-dī-čēl-lī-dæ**, **pāl-ū-dī-čēl-lā-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *paludicella*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Zöol.:** A family of Bryozoa, sub-order Ectoprocta. The polypidom is fixed, filamentous, diffusely and irregularly branched, coriaceous, consisting of a single row of club-shaped cells, arranged end to end; apertures unilateral, tubular, placed near the broad end of each cell, tentacular: disc circular, with a single row of free tubercles. Only genus and species, *Paludicella articulata*. It is olive-green, with ascidian polypes. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

**pāl-ū-dī-nā**, *s.* [Lat. *palus*, genit. *palud(is)* = a marsh; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

1. **Zöol.:** The typical genus of the family Paludicellidæ. The shell is turbinated with round whorls, the apertures slightly angular behind; the operculum horny, concentric; the animal with a long muzzle and very short eye pedicels; gill comb-like. It is viviparous. Recent species sixty, from the northern hemisphere. Found in rivers, lakes, and the Black and Caspian Seas.

2. **Palæont.:** Fifty-three species from the Wealden onward.

**pāl-ū-dī-ne**, *a.* [Lat. *palus* (genit. *paludis*) = a marsh.] Of or pertaining to a marsh; marshy.

**pāl-ū-dīn-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *paludin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Zöol.:** A family of Holostomata. Shell conical or globular, with a thick olive-green epidermis, aperture rounded; peristome continuous, entire; operculum horny or shelly, as a rule concentric. Animal with a broad muzzle, and long, slender tentacles. From rivers, lakes, &c., throughout the world. Chief genera: Paludina, Ampullaria, and Valvata. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

**pā-lū-dīn-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *palus* (genit. *paludis*) = a marsh.] Pertaining to marshes; marshy.

**pā-lū-dī-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *paludosus*.] Swampy, marshy, boggy. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church, p. 60.*)

**pāl-ū-dō-mūs**, *s.* [Lat. *palus* = a marsh, and *domus* = a house.]

**Zöol.:** A genus of Melaniadæ. The shell is turbinated, smooth, or coronated; the outer lip crenulated, olivaceous, with dark-brown spiral lines. Species twenty-five (?), all recent, from Egypt, India, Ceylon, Burmah, &c.

**pāl-ū-dōse**, *a.* [Lat. *paludosus* = marshy.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Pertaining to marshes; marshy.  
 2. **Bot.:** Growing in marshes or fens.

**pā-lūs** (*pl. pā-lī*), *s.* [Lat. = a stake, prop, stay, or pole.]

**Zöol. (pl.):** Small processes occasionally existing between the septa and columella of certain corals. (*Duncan.*)

**pā-lūs-trāl**, **\*pā-lūs-trine**, *a.* [Lat. *palustris*, from *palus* = a bog, a marsh.] Marshy, boggy, paludose.

**pāl-ý** (1), *a.* [English *pale* (1), *s.*; *-y*.]

**Her.:** A term applied to a field when divided into four or more equal parts by perpendicular lines; it is then termed *paly* of so many pieces; as, *paly* of six arg. and gules.

¶ *Paly bendy* is when the divisions are again cut by diagonal partition lines, either dexter or sinister.

**pāl-ý** (2), *a.* [Eng. *pal(e)*, *a.*; *-y*.] Pale palish dim.

"A *paly* light, as of the dawning, shone."  
*Scott: Don Roderick, xiii.*

**\*pāl-ý**, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] A roll of bran such as is given to hounds. (*Eng.*)

"*Paly* of bryn. *Cantabrum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

**\*pām**, *s.* [Either for *palm* = victory, cf. *trump*, from *triumph*, or an abbreviation of Fr. *pampante* = the knave of clubs.] The knave of clubs.

"Ev'n mighty *pam* that kings and queens o'erthrew."  
*Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 61.*

**pām-bān mǎn-čhē**, *s.* [Tamil.] The native name for a canoe used on the Malabar coast, for conveying persons on the rivers and backwaters. They are from thirty to sixty feet in length, not more than three feet in beam, and are hollowed out of a single tree. The largest are rowed by about twenty men, double-banked, and can attain a speed of twelve miles an hour. They are also called Serpent-boats, or Snake-boats.

**\*pa-ment**, **\*paw-ment**, *s.* [Lat. *pavimentum*.] A pavement.

**pāmp**, **\*pampe**, *v. t.* [Low Ger. *pampen* = to live luxuriously, from *pampe* = pap; Ger. *pampen*, *pampeln* = to cram, to pamper, from *pampe* = a thick broth, pap.] To feed luxuriously; to pamper.

"He stirreth hem to pappe and *pampe* her fleisch."—*Reliquie Antiquæ, i. 41.*



Pal.



**pām'-pas**, *s. pl.* [Peruv. *pampa*=a plain.]

*Phys. Geog.*: Properly treeless pasture land covered with grass, but used more comprehensively for the whole table-land of South America, from the boundary of Brazil, where the regular seasons of the tropics cease, across the states of La Plata and Patagonia nearly to Cape Horn. It may be divided into three botanical zones: the Interior Northwestern Chinar-steppe, the True Pampas, and the southern plains of Patagonia. (*Thomé*.)

**pampas-cat**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Felis pajeros*; about equal in size to the European Wild Cat (*Felis catus*), but of stouter form, with a smaller head and a shorter tail. Fur very long, pale yellow-gray in color, with numerous irregular oblique stripes along the sides; broad black bands on legs; belly white. The specific name is from Spanish *paja* (=straw), from the animal frequenting reedy places. It is common over the plains on the eastern side of South America. (*Darwin*: *Zoöl. Beagle*, ii. 18, 19.)

**pampas-clay**, *s.*

*Petrol.*: A bluish clay occurring in beds of great thickness, and widely distributed in the pampas of South America. It is ossiferous.

**pampas-grass**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Gynerium argenteum*, rivaling the bamboo in height, inhabiting the pampas.

**pām-pē'-an**, *a.* [Eng. *pamp(as)*; *-ean*.] Of or pertaining to the pampas or treeless plains of South America.

**pampean-formation**, *s.*

*Geol.*: A formation deposited and upheaved since the present Atlantic mollusca have been brought into existence. Mr. Darwin found in this formation remains of the extinct genera *Megatherium*, *Megalonyx*, *Mylodon*, *Glyptodon*, *Toxodon*, *Macrauchenia*, &c. Such a relationship seemed to him to exist between the extinct fauna and that now inhabiting the region, that he inferred the one had descended from the other.

**pām'-pēr**, **\*pam-pir**, *v. t.* [A frequent. from *pamp* (q. v.).]

1. To feed luxuriously; to indulge with rich or luxurious food; to glut.

"To pamper him cannot be the way to tame him."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 3.

2. To gratify to the full; to indulge to excess.

"To pamper luxury, and thin mankind."—*Goldsmith: Deserted Village*.

**pām'-pēred**, *pa. par. or a.* [PAMPER.]

1. Fed luxuriously or richly; indulged to excess; gratified to the full.

"Here the red cross, for still the cross is here . . . Forgets that pride to *pamper'd* priesthood dear."—*Byron: Child of Harold*, ii. 44.

\*2. Of luxuriant growth; overweighted with foliage and fruit.

"Fruit-trees overwood reach'd too far  
Their *pamper'd* boughs."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 214.

**pām'-pēred-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *pampered*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pampered.

"According to the height of their feet, so was their *pamperedness* and pride."—*Bp. Hall: Hard Texts (Hosea xiii. 6)*.

**pām'-pēr-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *pamper*; *-er*.] One who or that which pampers.

"Making speech the *pamperer* of lust."—*Cowper: Conversation*, 48.

**pām'-pēr-ize**, *v. t.* [English *pamper*; *-ize*.] To pamper.

**pām'-pēr-ō**, *subst.* [Sp., lit.=the pampas-wind.] A violent westerly or southwesterly wind which sweeps over the pampas of South America, often doing great damage, and felt far out at sea.

**pām-phā'-gūs**, *s.* [Gr. *pamphagos*=(as adj.) all devouring, (as subst.) one of Actæon's dogs.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of freshwater Rhizopods, order Filosa. Carapace, none; protopodia protrusible from only one extremity of the body.

**pām-phī-lā**, *s.* [Greek *pamphila*, fem. of *pamphilos*=beloved of all.]

*Entomology*: A genus of Butterflies, family Hesperiidæ. *Pamphila comma* is the Pearl-skipper (q. v.). *P. sylvanus*, the Large Skipper, and *P. linea*, the Small Skipper, frequent thickets and woods.

**pām-phīl'-ī-ā**, *s.* [Greek *pamphilos*=beloved of all; *pam*=*pan*=all, and *philos*=beloved.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the Pamphiliæ (q. v.).

**pām-phīl'-ī-ē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pamphili(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Styracaceæ, having the corolla valvate.

**pām'-phlēt**, **\*pām'-flēt**, **\*paun-flet**, **\*pam-**

**fl-et**, *s.* [A word of doubtful origin. Various etymologies have been suggested, as (1) O. Fr. *paume* = the palm of the hand, and *feuille* = a leaf of a book (*Pegge*); (2) Sp. *papeleta* = a written slip of paper, a written newspaper, by the insertion of the nasal, as in Dut. *pampier*=paper (*Wedgwood*); (3) Lat. *Pamphila*=a female historian of the first century, who wrote numerous epitomes (*Skeat*); (4) Fr. *par un filet*=(stitched) by a thread.]

1. A small book or treatise consisting of a few sheets of paper stitched together; a short essay or treatise, generally on some subject of merely temporary interest or minor importance.

¶ Pamphlets seem to have been first published in England in the sixteenth century during the Reformation controversy.

2. A writing of any kind; a document.

"With written pamphlets studiously devised."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iii. 1.*

**pām'-phlēt**, *v. i.* [PAMPHLET, *s.*] To write short essays or pamphlets.

"I put pen to paper, and something I have done, though in a poor pamphletting way."—*Hewel*.

**pām-phlēt-ēer**, *s.* [Eng. *pamphlet*; *-er*.] A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler of small books.

"An author dwindled to a pamphleteer."—*Dryden: Suum Cuique*.

**pām-phlēt-ēer**, *v. i.* [PAMPHLETEER, *s.*] To write or scribble pamphlets.

"Controversies were carried on through the restricted and cumbersome means of pamphleteering."—*Rev. A. Weir, in Church and Age*, 1870, p. 472.

**pām-pīl'-ī-ōn**, **\*pām-pīl'-ī-an**, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

1. A coat of different colors formerly worn by servants.

"Lolio's side coat is rough *pampilian*."—*Hall: Satires*, IV. ii. 19.

2. A kind of fur.

**pām-pīn-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *pampinus*=a tendril.] Pulling leaves that are too thick. (*Bateman: Upon Bartholome*, 1582.)

**pām-pīn'-ī-form**, *adj.* [Lat. *pampinus*=a tendril, and *forma*=form.] Like a tendril in form; resembling a tendril or tendrils; applied in anatomy to the spermatic arteries and veins.

**pām'-pre** (re as *ēr*), *s.* [Fr., from Latin *pampinus*=a tendril.]

*Arch.*: A kind of ornamentation consisting of vine-leaves and grapes, with which the hollows of the circumvolutions of twisted columns are sometimes decorated.

**pān** (1), **\*panne**, *s.* [A. S. *panne*; cogn. with Icel. *panna*; Sw. *panna*; Dan. *pande*; Dut. *pan*; Ger. *pfanne*; Ir. *panna*; Wel. *pan*; from Low Lat. *panna*, from Lat. *patina*=a shallow bowl, a pan, a basin.]

*I. Ordinary Language*: A vessel of various kinds:

(1) A vessel of tin, iron, or other metal, generally rather shallow, and chiefly used for domestic purposes.

"A *pan* of charcoal was lighted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(2) A pond or vessel for evaporating salt-water to obtain salt. [SALTPAN.]

(3) A natural pond, containing fresh or salt-water, or only mud.

(4) The powder-cavity of the flint-lock firearm.

"Our attempts to fire the gunpowder in the *pan* of the pistol succeeded not."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 31.

(5) A leaf of gold or silver.

(6) Anything hollow; the skull, the cranium; as, the brain-*pan*.

"He toke away the *panne*,  
Of whiche he saide he wolde make  
A cuppe."—*Gower: C. A.*, i.

*II. Technically*:

1. *Agric.*: [HARD-PAN.]

2. *Carpentry*:

(1) The socket or sole for a hinge.

(2) A square of framing in half-timbered houses. (*Gwilt*.)

3. *In the manufacturing arts*: [EVAPORATING-PAN, VACUUM-PAN.]

4. *Metall.*: A name applied to that description of amalgamator consisting of an open metallic vessel in which all the comminuted ore and quicksilver are ground together by rotating mullers.

5. *Soap-making*: Soap-pans are made with a wooden frame and an iron bottom; called, respectively, the curb and the pan.

6. *Tin-plate making*: A cold pot with a grating at the bottom in which tinned iron-plate is put on edge to drain and cool. It is the fourth in the series of iron pots and pans used in the manufacture of tin-plate.

¶ (1) *A flash in the pan*: [FLASH (2), *s.*, (¶).]

\* (2) *To savor of the pan*: To savor of the source whence it proceeds; to betray its origin. (*Bradford: Works (Parker Society)*, ii. 160.)

(3) *To savor of the frying-pan*: To savor of heresy. From the analogous French phrase (*sentir le fagot*), there would appear to be a reference to the ancient punishment for heresy.

"Bishop Nix, of Norwich, one of the most infamous for his activity in this persecution, used to call the persons whom he suspected of heretical opinions 'men savoring of the frying-pan.'"—*Southey: Book of the Church*, ch. xi.

**pan-pudding**, *s.* A pancake.

"To devour . . . cream and custards, flapjacks, and pan-puddings."—*Broomer: Jovial Crew*, ii.

**Pān** (2), *s.* [See def.]

*Class. Mythol.*: Pan, the chief rural divinity of the Greeks. He presided over flocks and herds, and was said by some to be the son of Mercury. He was represented with the head and breast of an elderly man, while his lower parts were like the hind-quarters of a goat, whose horns he likewise bore on his forehead. His emblems were the shepherd's crook and pipe of seven reeds, his own invention. The name Pan is possibly derived from *pa-*, root of Greek *pateomai* (=to eat, to feed), and Lat. *pasco* (=to feed, to pasture); but its etymology is doubtful.

**pan's-pipes**, *s. pl.* [PANPIPE.]

**pān** (3), *s.* [Hind., &c.] The betel leaf.

**pān** (1), *v. t.* [PAN (1), *s.*]

*Mining*: To clear from dirt or refuse by washing in a pan.

¶ *To pan out*: To give a result or return.

**pān** (2), *v. t. & i.* [Prob. from Fr. *pan*; Latin *pannus*=a piece of cloth, a patch.]

*A. Trans.*: To join or fit together; to unite, to close together.

*B. Intrans.*: To unite, to join, to agree.

"Weal and women cannot *pan*,  
But wo and women can."—*Old Proverb*.

**pān-**, **pān-tō-**, *pref.* [Gr. neut. sing. of *pas* (genit. *pantos*)=all.] A prefix denoting all, everything, everyway, altogether.

**pan-American**, *a.*

*Polit. & Ethnol.*: Of or relating to the governments or races of the entire American continent.

**pān'-ā-bāse**, **pān'-ā-bā'-sīte**, *subst.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *base*.]

*Min.*: The same as TETRAHEDRITE (q. v.).

**pān'-ā-gē'-ā**, **\*pan'-ā-chē'-ā**, **\*pan'-ā-see**, *subst.* [Lat. *panacea*, from Greek *panakeia*=fem. sing. of *panakeios*=all-healing; *pan*=everything, and *akeomai*=to heal; Fr. *panacée*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A remedy for all complaints or cases; a universal remedy; a catholicon.

"What sovereign med'cine can its course reclaim,  
What, but the Poet's *panacea*—Shame?"—*Whitehead: Epistle to Dr. Thomson*.

2. *Bot.*: An herb, called also All-heal. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. v. 32.)

**pān'-ā-gē'-an**, *a.* [Eng. *panacea(a)*; *-an*.] Having the nature or properties of a panacea.

"To shed her *panacean* dews,  
And heal the madness of mankind."—*Whitehead: Ode 42*.

**pa-na-če**, *s.* [Fr., O. Fr. *penache*, from Latin *penna*=a feather; Ital. *pennachio*.]

1. *Arch.*: The French name for the triangular surface of a pendentive (q. v.).

2. *Old Arm.*: A plume or bunch of feathers set upright upon the helmet. They were rarely worn before the time of Henry V.

**pa-nā'-dā**, **pa-nā'-dō**, **pa-nāde**, *s.* [Sp. *panada*; Fr. *panade*, from Latin *panis*=bread; Ital. *panado*.]

1. A food or dish made by boiling bread in water to the consistence of pulp, and then sweetening it.

2. A batter for mixing with forcemeats, and anciently employed for basting.

**\*pān-āde**, *s.* [A. N.] A kind of two-edged knife.

**pān'-ā-gē'-ī'-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *panagæ(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Entom.*: A sub-family of Carabidæ (q. v.). The fore feet in the males have two or three dilated joints. Generally, they have four red spots on the elytra, so arranged as to make, with the dark background, a cross.

**pān'-ā-gē'-ūs**, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. *agaios*=admirable.]

*Entomology*: The typical genus of the sub-family Panagæinæ. *Panagæus crux major* is common in Northern and Western Europe.



Panache.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sire, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**Pän-a-ma'**, s. [See def.]

*Geog.*: The name of the isthmus joining North and South America.

**Panama Canal.** See CANAL.

**Panama-hat**, s. A leaf hat made in Ecuador and New Grenada of the undeveloped leaf of *Carludovica palmata*.

**pän-A-mër'-i-can**, a. Of or pertaining to all parts of America.

**pän-Än'-gli-can**, a. [Pref. *pan-*, and English *Anglican*.] A term applied to an assembly of delegates, holding Episcopalian doctrines, from all parts of the world.

\***pän-a-rët'**, s. [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. *aretē*=goodness, excellence.] The all-virtuous One, i. e., God. (*Davies: Holy Roode*, p. 13.)

\***pän-ar'-mön-ÿ**, s. [Gr. *panarmonios*=all harmonious.] A general consensus or agreement.

"Pansophy, by its own desirable *panarmony*, or general agreement, will be fit and convenient."—*Comenius: Patt. of Univ. Knowledge* (ed. Collier), p. 52.

**pän'-ar-ÿ**, a. & s. [Lat. *panis*=bread.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to bread; used for making bread.

**B.** *As subst.*: A storehouse for bread; a pantry. (*Halliwel*.)

**panary-fermentation**, s. The fermentation of bread. [FERMENTATION.]

**Pän-äth-ë-næ'-a**, s. pl. [Gr.]

*Greek Antiq.*: The greatest of the Athenian festivals, celebrated in honor of Minerva (Athênê) as the guardian deity of the city. It is said to have been instituted by Erichthonius, who originally called it Athenæa (Gr. *Athênaiä*), and to have obtained the name of Panathenæa in the time of Theseus, in consequence of his uniting into one state the different independent communities into which Attica had been previously divided.

**Pän-äth-ë-næ'-an**, adj. [English, &c., *Panathenæa*(a); suff. *-an*.] Pertaining to or connected with the festivals described above. [PANATHENÆA.]

"None so glorious garland crowned the feast *Panathenæan*"

*As this wreath too frail to fetter fast the Cyprian dove.*"

*A. C. Swinburne: Athens.*

**pä'-näx**, subst. [Lat., from Gr. *panax* = a plant, *Pastinaca opopanax*.]

*Botany*:

1. A genus of Araliaceæ. Calyx obsolete five-toothed, petals five, stamens five, alternate with them; fruit succulent, compressed, orbicular; two to three-celled, cells one-seeded. Herbs, shrubs, or trees. *Panax ginseng* is the Chinese Ginseng (q. v.). The bitter-sweet root of *P. quinquefolium* is also medicinal; it is sometimes used for licorice, and also as a substitute for ginseng. *P. fruticosus* and *P. cochleatus* are used in the Moluccas as fragrant stomachics. The berries of *P. anisum* smell like anise.

\*2. A plant of uncertain identity, used in incantations.

"What have you gathered?"

"Hemlock, adders' tongues, *panax*."

*Middleton: Witch.*

**pän'-cäke**, s. [Eng. *pan* (1), s., and *cake*.]

1. *Cook.*: A thin cake of batter fried in a pan.

"A certain knight, that swore by his honor, they were good *pancakes*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 2.

2. *Leather*: A factitious leather made of scraps agglutinated by cement or glue, and pressed into a flat cake for insoles, &c.

**pancake-ice**, s. Ice resulting from snow falling into the sea without thawing, and, by the action of the waves, driven into pancake forms which offer no solid obstruction, but hamper a vessel more than small ice. (*Belcher: Last of the Arctic Voyages; Gloss.*)

**Pancake-Tuesday**, s. Shrove-Tuesday.

\***pän'-carte**, \***pan-chart**, s. [Fr. *pancarte*, from Low Lat. *pancarta*, from Gr. *pan*=all, and Latin *charta*=a chart.] A royal charter confirming a subject in the enjoyment of all his possessions.

"An old *panchart* or record which he had seen."—*Holtshed: Richard I.* (an. 1196).

**pänch**, s. [PAUNCH.]

*Naut.*: A strong, thick mat, fastened on yards to prevent friction.

**pänch'-wäy**, s. [Hind. *panso'i*.] A Bengal four-oared boat for passengers. Also written *paunchwas*.

**pän-crä'-tian**, adj. [Mod. Lat. *pancrati(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-an*.] Pertaining to the pancratium; pancratic.

**pän-crä'-ti-äst** (ti as shī), s. [Lat. *pancratiastes*; Gr. *pankratiastēs*, from *pankraton*=pancratium (q. v.).] A combatant or competitor in the pancratium.

**pän-crä'-ti-äs'-tic** (ti as shī), a. [Eng. *pancratiast*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the pancratium; pancratic.

"The great *pancratiastic* crown, Which from the neighboring youth thy early valor won." *West: Pindar; Nemean Ode* 11.

**pän-crät'-ic**, \***pän-crät'-ick**, \***pän-crät'-ic-äl**, adj. [Mod. Lat. *pancrati(um)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the pancratium.

2. Athletic; excelling in athletic or gymnastic exercises.

"He was the most *pancratic* man in Greece."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xviii.

**pancratic eye-piece**, s. *Optics*: An eye-piece (for telescope or microscope) in which the lenses can be placed in various positions, so as (without other alteration of the instrument) to vary the magnifying power.

**pän-crä'-ti-üm** (t as sh), s. [Lat., from Greek *pankraton*, from *pankrates*=all-powerful, from *pan*=all, everything, and *kratos*=strength.]

\*1. *Greek Antiq.*: One of the contests in the public games of ancient Greece, in which boxing and wrestling were united.

2. *Bot.*: A genus of Narcissæ. It consists of handsome bulbous plants. The flowers are white, more rarely yellow. The bulbs of *Pancratium maritimum* are emetic.

**pän'-crë-äs**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *pankreas*=the sweetbread; lit.=all-flesh: from *pan*=all, everything, and *kreas*=flesh.]

*Anat.*: An organ situated within the curve formed by the duodenum; its main duct opening into the intestine there, and secreting the pancreatic fluid, which resembles saliva, the gland itself resembling the salivary glands. Its function is to secrete this fluid which has a strong digestive action on starchy matter, and in a less degree on fatty matters and albuminoid substances.

**pän-crë-ät'-ic**, a. [Gr. *pankreas* (genit. *pankreatos*); Ital. *pancreatico*.] Of or pertaining to the pancreas; contained in the pancreas. There are a pancreatic artery, plexus, and vein.

**pancreatic-duct**, s.

*Anat.*: A duct traversing the entire breadth of the pancreas from left to right. Called also the Canal of Wirsung, he having been its discoverer.

**pän-crë-ät'-i-cō-**, pref. [English *pancreatic*; o connective.] Of or belonging to the pancreas.

**pancreatico-duodenal**, a.

*Anat.*: Connecting the pancreas and the duodenum. There is a superior and an inferior pancreatico-duodenal artery.

**pän'-crë-a-tine**, s. [Gr. *pankreas* (genit. *pankreatos*); *-ine* (Chem.).]

*Chem.*: A slightly viscid fluid, obtained by digesting in alcohol the pancreas of recently-killed animals freed from fat. It has an alkaline reaction, is soluble in alcohol and ether, and appears to contain a nitrogenous principle resembling diastase. It possesses the properties of converting starch into sugar, fat into fatty acid and glycerin, and of dissolving albumin and fibrin, and is frequently given to stimulate the digestion of fatty compounds.

**pän-crë-a-ti'-tis**, s. [Greek *pankreas* (genit. *pankreatos*); suff. *-itis*.]

*Pathol.*: Inflammation of the pancreas.

**pän'-crë-a-tōid**, s. [Gr. *pankreas* (genit. *pankreatos*), and *eidōs*=appearance.]

*Pathology*: A tumor resembling the pancreas in structure. (*Dunghlison*.)

\***pän'-çy**, s. [PANSY.]

**pänd**, s. [O. French *band*=a skirt; Fr. *pente*=a valance.] A valance; a narrow curtain attached to the top or lower part of a bed. (*Scotch*.)

**pän'-dä**, s. [Native name.]

*Zoöl.*: *Ailurus fulgens*, the Wah, or Red Bear-cat, from the eastern Himalayas and Thibet. Rich red chestnut on upper, black on lower surface and limbs; snout and inside of ears white; tail, bushy, reddish-brown, and indistinctly ringed. Total length about thirty inches. Its progression is plantigrade, and the claws are semi-retractile. In habits and in its main anatomical characters it is decidedly ursine.

**pän-dä-nä'-çë-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pandan(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

1. *Bot.*: Screw-pines; an order of Endogens, alliance Arales. It consists of trees or bushes, sometimes sending down aerial roots, sometimes weak and decumbent. Leaves imbricated, in three rows, long, linear, amplexicaul, generally with spiny margins, floral leaves smaller and often spatulateous. Flowers unisexual or polygamous; naked, or with a few scales, arranged on a wholly covered spadix. Stamens many, anthers two to four-celled, ovaries generally collected in parcels, fruit either

fibrous one-seeded drupes usually in parcels, or many-celled berries with polyspermous cells. Akin to Typhaceæ. Found in most tropical islands, especially the Isle of France; and in Brazil, Peru, &c. Tribes two, Pandanæ and Cyclantheæ (q. v.). Genera seven or more. Species about seventy-five. [NIPA.]

2. *Palæont.*: Apparently from the Oölite onward. [NIPADITES, PODOCARYA.]

**pän-dä'-në-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pandan(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ææ*.]

*Bot.*: The typical tribe of the order Pandanaceæ (q. v.). The leaves are simple, the flowers naked.

**pän-dä'-nūs**, s. [Latinized from Malay *pan-dang*=conspicuous.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the Pandanaceæ (q. v.).

**pän'-dar**, \***pan-dare**, s. [From Pandarus, who is said to have procured for Troilus the love and good graces of Chryseis.]

1. A pander, a pimp, a procurer; an abandoned wretch who ministers to the lust of others; a male bawd.

"The *pandar* was assured that a Christian man might innocently earn his living by carrying letters and messages between married women and their gallants."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. One who or that which ministers to the gratification of any of the baser passions.

"Poetry stooped to be the *pandar* of every low desire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

**pän'-dar-ışm**, **pän'-dër-ışm**, s. [Eng. *pandar*; *-ism*.] The employment or occupation of a pandar; pimping.

"We show no arts of Lydian *panderism*."

*Massinger: Roman Actor*, i. 2.

**pän'-dar-ize**, \***pän'-där-ize**, v. i. [Eng. *pandar*; *-ize*.] To act the part of a pandar.

"Cheating, theft, and *pandarizing*, or may be flattery."—*Taylor: The Hog Hath Lost his Pearl*, i. 1.

\***pän'-dar-ous**, a. [Eng. *pandar*; *-ous*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a pandar; panderly. (*Middleton: Witch*, iii. 2.)

**pän-dä'-tion**, s. [Latin *pandatio*=a bending, from *pando*=to bend.]

*Arch.*: A yielding or bending in the middle. (*Weale*.)

**Pän-dë'-an**, a. [Eng., &c., *Pan*; *d* connective; *-ean*.] Of or pertaining to the god Pan.

**Pandean-pipes**, s. pl. The same as PANPIPES (q. v.).

"The wind playing *Pandean-pipes*."—*Thackeray: Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. iv.

**pän'-dëct**, s. [O. Fr. *pandectes*, from Lat. *pandectæ*, accus. of *pandectæ*, the title of the collection of Roman laws made by order of Justinian, A. D. 529; from Gr. *pandektēs*=all-receiving; *pandektai*=pandects, from *pan*=all, everything, and *dechomai*=to receive.]

1. *Law* (pl.): The digest of the Roman civil law, made by order of Justinian, and by him given the authority and force of law.

"*Pandectæ*, in fifty books containing an abstract of the decisions, conjectures, controversies, and questions of the most celebrated Roman jurists. The substance of two thousand treatises was comprised in this abridgment. This task was executed in three years (A. D. 530-533), by a commission of seventeen jurists, headed by Tribonian. The Code, the *Pandects* and the Institutes, were declared to be the legitimate system of civil jurisprudence; they alone were admitted in the tribunals, and they alone were taught in the academies of Rome, Constantinople, and Berytus."—*Ramsay: Roman Antiquities*, p. 246.

2. A comprehensive treatise on any subject.

"Thus thou, by means, which th' ancients never took, A *pandect* mak'st, and universal book."

*Donne: Mr. T. Coryat's Crudities*.

**pän-dëm'-ic**, a. [Latin *pandemus*, from pref. *pan-*, and Gr. *demos*=a people; Fr. *pandémique*.] Incident to a whole people or nation; epidemic.

"Those instances bring a consumption, under the notion of a *pandemic*, or endemic, or rather vernacular disease to England."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

**pän-dë-mō'-nī-üm**, **pän-dä-mō'-nī-üm**, subst. [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. *daimōn* (genit. *daimonos*)=a demon.]

1. The abode of demons or evil spirits; hell.

"*Pandemonium*, the high capital, Of Satan."

*Milton: P. L.*, i. 766.

2. A place or state of utter lawlessness, disorder, or crime.

"To make a *Pandemonium* where she dwells, And reign the Hecate of domestic hells."

*Byron: A Sketch*.

**pän'-dër**, s. [PANDAR.] A pandar, a pimp.

"Thou art the *pander* to her dishonor."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

bōil, bōÿ; pōut, fōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = .beł. deł



**pān'-dēr**, *v. t. & i.* [PANDER, *s.*]

**A. Trans.:** To pimp for; to minister to the gratification of.

"Proclaim no shame, . . .  
And reason *panders* will."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To act as an agent or minister for the gratification of the passions, desires, or lusts; to act the part of pander.

"Others had merely amused his leisure or *pandered* to his vices."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. To be subservient; to give way.

"A pitiful *pandering* to 'Irish ideas,' which can end only in misfortune and failure."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, vol. lvii., p. 510.

**pān'-dēr-age** (ag as *ig*), *s.* [English *pander*; -age.] The act of pandering.

**pān'-dēr-ess**, \***pān'-drēss**, *s.* [English *pander*; -ess.] A female pander; a procuress, a bawd.

"Thou private *pandress* between shirt & smock."  
*Middleton: Roaring Girl*, i.

**pān'-dēr-iſm**, *s.* [PANDARISM.]

**pān'-dēr-lŷ**, *a.* [English *pander*; -ly.] Like a pander; pimping, pimply, pandarous.

"O, you *panderly* rascals! there's a knot, a gang, a pack, a conspiracy against me."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

**pān-dērm'-ite**, *s.* [From *Panderm(a)*, Black Sea, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A massive snow-white mineral, resembling crystalline marble. Hardness, 3; specific gravity, 2.48. Composition: Boracic acid, 55.85; lime, 29.79; water, 14.36=100, corresponding with the formula  $Ca_2B_6O_{11}+3 aq$ . Found distributed through gypsum, in nodules, often of large size.

**pān'-dēr-ōus**, *a.* [PANDAROUS.]

**pān-dīc'-ū-lāt-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *pandiculatus*, *par.* of *pandicular*=to stretch one's self after sleep; *pando*=to stretch.] Stretched out; extended.

**pān-dīc'-ū-lā-tion**, *subst.* [PANDICULATED.] A stretching of one's self, as when newly awaked from sleep, or when sleepy or drowsy; the restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness accompanying certain paroxysms of fever, hysteria, &c.; yawning.

"Windy spirits produce a *pandiculation*, or oscitation."  
—*Floyer: Animal Humors*.

**pān-dī-ōn** (*pl.* **pān-dī-ō-nēs**), *s.* [Named from a mythical king of Athens, the father of Progne and Philomela. (*Ovid: Metam.* vi. 426 sqq.)]

*Ornithology:*

1. *Sing.*: Osprey (*q. v.*), the typical genus of the sub-order Pandionidae or the family Pandionidae.

2. *Pl.*: A sub-order of Accipitres, with a single genus, Pandion (*q. v.*).

**pān-dī-ōn'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pandion*; Lat. fem. *pl. adj. suff. -idæ.*]

*Ornith.*: Ospreys; a family of Accipitres, with two genera: Pandion, with one species, and *Poliobætus*, with two. In some classifications the latter are considered as varieties. Distribution universal, with the exception of the southern temperate portions of the American continent. (*Wallace.*)

**pān'-dīt**, *s.* [PUNDIT.]

**pān'-doôr**, *s.* [PANDOUR.]

**pān-dōr'-a**, *s.* [Gr.=giver of all; *pan*=all, and *dōron*=a gift.]

1. *Class. Mythol.*: The name given, according to Hesiod, to the first woman. She was formed of clay by Vulcan, at the request of Jupiter, and was created for the purpose of punishing Prometheus. The gods vied in making her presents. Jupiter gave her a box filled with innumerable evils, which she was to give to the man who married her. She was then conducted to Prometheus, who would not accept of the present; but his brother, Epimetheus, fell a victim to Pandora's charms, and accepted the box, from which on its being opened there issued all the ills and diseases which have since continued to afflict the human race. Hope alone remained at the bottom of the box, as the only consolation of the troubles of mankind.

2. *Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 55.]

3. *Zoölogy*: A genus of Anatinidæ, with a thin inequivalve shell, pearly within, the valves close and attenuated behind the animal, with the mantle closed, except a small opening for the foot. Known species, eighteen; found in this country, India, New Zealand, &c.

4. *Palæont.*: Pandora is found from the Carboniferous formation onward.

**pān'-dōre**, **pān'-dōr-an**, *s.* [BANDORE.]

*Music*: A musical instrument like a lute; a bandore.

"The cythron, the *pandore*, and the theorbo strike."  
*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 4.

**pān'-dōur**, **pān'-doôr**, *s.* [From being first levied at the village of *Pandur*, in the mountains of

Hungary.] One of a body of Austrian foot-soldiers, formerly noted for their ferocity and savageness in warfare.

"Leagued Oppression poured to northern wars  
Her whiskered *pandours* and her fierce hussars."  
*Campbell: Pleasures of Hope*, i. 352.

**pān-dōw'-dŷ**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A pudding made of bread and apples baked together.

**pān'-du-rā**, *s.* [Ital.] [BANDORE.]

*Music*: A Neapolitan musical instrument, larger than the mandolin, and strung with eight metal wires. It is played with a quill.

**pān'-du-rate**, **pān'-du-rāt-ēd**, *a.* [Latin *pandura*=a bandore (*q. v.*)] The same as PANDURIFORM (*q. v.*).

**pān-dūr'-i-form**, *s.* [Lat. *pandura*=a bandore, and *forma*=form, shape.]

*Bot.*: Fiddle-shaped (*q. v.*).

\***Pān'-dŷ** (1), *s.* [From Mungul Pandy, the first sepoy executed, April 5, 1857, in the Indian mutinies.] A nickname given in 1857 to the sepoys who rose in mutiny, or to other natives of India who supported them by overt acts of rebellion.

"The astonishing thing is to see how different the story becomes when *Pandy* (camp name for the enemy, after Mungul Pandy, the first mutineer hanged) sees a bayonet pointed at him."—*London Morning Chronicle*.

**pān'-dŷ** (2), *s.* [PANDY, *v.*] A cut or strike on the hand with a cane.

**pān'-dŷ**, *v. t.* [Lat. *pande*, 2d pers. sing. imper. of *pando*=to stretch, to reach out. More fully, *pande manum*=hold out your hand.] To cane; to strike on the hand with a cane. (*Scotch and Irish school term.*)

**pāne** (1), *s.* [Fr. *pan*=a pane, piece, or panel of a wall, of wainscot, of a glass-window, &c., also the skirt of a gown (*Cotgrave*), from Lat. *pannum*, acc. of *pannus*=a cloth, a rag, a patch, a piece.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A piece, part, or division of anything.

2. Used in various meanings for a piece or division; as—

(1) A sheet or light of window-glass occupying one opening in a sash.

"These lubbers, peeping through a broken *pane*,  
To suck fresh air."  
*Dryden: Hind and Panther*, iii. 550.

(2) One square of the pattern in a plaid or checker-work fabric.

(3) One of the sides of a roof, tower, spire, &c.

(4) An opening or slash in a dress, either for the purpose of showing the material underneath, or of inserting a piece of a different color or fabric.

"They cut it very thinn, and sow it with a thred  
In pretie order like to *panes* to serve their present  
need."  
*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 386.

(5) A piece of cloth inserted in a garment for ornament.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Diamond-cutting*: One of the sides of the table or upper surface of a brilliant-cut diamond. The table has eight panes.

2. *Hydr. Eng.*: One of the divisions of a plat between a feeder and an outlet drain.

3. *Joinery*: A panel (*q. v.*).

4. *Mach.*: The divisions or sides of a nut or bolt-head.

5. *Masonry*:  
(1) A flat dressed side of a stone.

(2) One of the parallelopipeds of buhrstone which are confined by hoops and form a millstone.

¶ (1) *Fulminating pane*: [FULMINATING.]

(2) *Luminous pane*:  
*Elect.*: A pane of glass with a narrow strip of tinfoil folded many times parallel to itself, and spaces cut out of it to represent any figure. The pane is then fixed between two insulating supports, the upper extremity of the strip being connected with an electrical machine, and the lower part with the ground. When the machine acts, a spark appears in each of the spaces, and the intended figure is represented in luminous flashes.

**pāne** (2), *s.* [PEEN.] The pointed or edged end of a hammer-head; a peen.

\***pāne** (3), *s.* [O. Fr. *panne*.] A hide or side of fur.

**pāned**, \***pāined**, *a.* [Eng. *pan(e)* (1); -ed.]

1. Provided or furnished with panes; composed of panes of squares.

2. Ornamented with panes; slashed. [PANE (1), I. 2 (5).]

**pān'-ē-gŷ-rŷ**, *s.* [PANEGRIC.] A festival; a public meeting.

"At set and solemn *paneguries*, in theatres, porches, or what other place or way may win most upon the people."  
—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii.

**pān'-ē-gŷre** (*yr* as *ir*), *s.* [PANEGRIC.] Praise. (*Sylvestre: Maiden's Blush*, Dec.)

**pān'-ē-gŷr'-ic**, \***pān'-ē-gŷr'-icke**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *panegyricus*, from Gr. *panegyrikos*=(*adj.*) suitable for a public festival or assembly, (*subst.*) a festival oration, a panegyric, from *panēgyris*=a national assembly held for festal purposes, such as for the celebration of the Olympic and other games; *pan*=all, and *ageirō*=to collect; Fr. *panegyrique*; Ital. & Spanish *panegirico*. *Panegyric*, etymologically viewed, should primarily mean a speech at a great national gathering for festal purposes.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. A eulogy written or spoken in praise of some person, act, or thing; an elaborate encomium.

2. Praise given to some person, act, or thing; laudation.

**B. As adj.:** Of the nature of a panegyric; containing praise or eulogy; encomiastic, laudatory.

"True fame demands not *panegyric* aid."  
*Hart: Confessor*.

**pān'-ē-gŷr'-ic**, \***pān'-ē-gŷr'-ick**, *v. t.* [PANEGRIC, *s. & a.*] To praise, to eulogize.

"I had rather be . . . lampooned for a virtue than *panegyric'd* for a vice."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 539.

**pān'-ē-gŷr'-ic-al**, *a.* [English *panegyric*; -al.] The same as PANEGRIC (*q. v.*).

"In which *panegyric* speeches there were used frequent apostrophes."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

**pān'-ē-gŷr'-ic-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *panegyric*; -ly.] In a panegyric manner; by way of a panegyric.

\***pā-nēg'-ŷ-ris**, *s.* [Greek.] A festival; a public meeting. [PANEGRIC.]

**pān'-ē-gŷr'-ist**, *s.* [Lat. *panegyrista*, from Gr. *panēgyristēs*, from *panēgyrizō*=to panegyricize; Fr. *panegyriste*; Sp. & Ital. *panegirista*.] One who delivers a panegyric; one who bestows praise, eulogy, or laudation; an encomiast.

"An old *panegyrist* speaking to Constantine."—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 6. (*Selden's Illust.*)

**pān'-ē-gŷr'-ize**, *v. t. & i.* [Gr. *panēgyrizō*=to praise highly.] [PANEGRIC.]

**A. Trans.:** To deliver or pronounce a panegyric on; to praise highly; to eulogize.

**B. Intrans.:** To indulge in or pronounce panegyrics; to bestow praises.

\***pān'-ē-gŷr'-rŷ**, *s.* [PANEGRIC.] A panegyric.

\***pā-nē'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *pan(is)*=bread; Eng. suff. -city.] The state or condition of bread.

"And Romish bakers praise the Deity  
They chipp'd while yet in its *panety*."  
*Prior: To F. Shephard*.

**pān'-el**, \***pan-ele**, **pān'-nel**, *s.* [O. Fr. *panel* (Fr. *panneau*), from Low Lat. *panellus*, dimin. from Lat. *pannus*=a piece of cloth, a rag.] [PANE (1), *s.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A piece or square, whether of wood, cloth, or parchment, but originally of cloth.

2. A piece of cloth on a horse's back to serve as a sort of saddle.

3. A pad or packing beneath a saddle to protect the horse's back from contact with the tree.

4. A kind of rustic saddle.

"A *panel* and wanty, pack-saddle and ped."  
*Tusser: Five Hundred Points*.

5. An arca on a wall, &c., sunk below the general face of the surrounding work; a compartment in a sunken ceiling, soffit, bay, or wainscot.

6. A pane.

7. A jury.

"A judgment in its favor ends  
When all the *pannel* are its friends."  
*Green: The Spleen*.

\*8. An immodest woman; a prostitute.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bookbinding*:  
(1) A depressed part of the sides within a relatively elevated bordering portion.

(2) A space on the back between bands.

2. *Joinery*: The sunken portion of a door, wainscoting, head-board of a bedstead, &c. Its edges are mortised into the surrounding frame.

3. *Law*:  
(1) A parchment or schedule containing the names of persons qualified and summoned by the sheriff to serve on juries.

"He returns the names of the jurors in a *panel* [a little pane, or oblong piece of parchment] annexed to the writ."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. 23.

(2) The jury.

4. *Masonry*: A face of a hewn stone.

5. *Mining*:  
(1) A heap of dressed ore ready for sale.

(2) A system of coal-mining in which the projected winning is divided into large, square allotments, divided by massive walls of coal, instead of placing the whole working in one undivided arrangement. The pillars are left very large, the

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



rooms small; the pillars are worked out, props being substituted; these are knocked out, and the goaf filled up by the caving down of the ceiling.

6. *Painting*: A piece of wood—oak, chestnut, or white poplar—upon which, instead of canvas, a picture is painted. The earliest paintings in oil were generally executed on panels, which were composed of various pieces of wood, cemented together with cheese-glue; and this glue, or cement, caused each portion to adhere so firmly that such panels were considered stronger than those which consisted of one piece of wood only. Strips of linen were usually glued over the joinings of the panel, and, in some cases, the surface was entirely covered with linen, for which purpose animal glue was used. (*Fairholt*.)

**panel-game, s.** The scheme by which persons are robbed in a panel-house (q. v.).

**panel-house, s.** A house of ill-fame, into which persons were enticed by women; after which a man (usually pretending to be the woman's husband), suddenly entered the room by some secret passage (as a sliding panel), and extorted money by threats.

**panel-picture, s.**

*Paint.*: A picture painted on a board or panel.

**panel-plane, s.**

*Joinery*: A long-stocked plane having a handle or toat. The stock is somewhat deeper than that of the jack-plane.

**panel-raiser, s.**

*Joinery*: A plane employed to rabbit away the angle and a part of the surface of a board, in order to give it a sunken margin, leaving a raised panel. The cutters have such a contour as to give the required molding to the edge of the raised portion.

**panel-saw, s.** A hand-saw for cutting very thin wood in the direction of the fibers or across them. It has six teeth to the inch.

**panel-thief, s.** One who robs or extorts money by threats in a panel-house (q. v.).

**panel-work, s.**

*Joinery*: Wainscot laid out in panels.

**pān'-ēl, \*pān'-nēl, v. t.** [PANEL, s.]

1. To form with panels.

\*2. To saddle. (Used chiefly of asses and mules.)

"He pannelled his squire's beast."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. iii.

**pāne'-lēss, a.** [Eng. *pane* (1); -less.] Without panes of glass; destitute of panes.

"The shifts enormous, that in vain he forms  
To patch his paneless window."

*Shenstone: Economy*, iii.

**\*pān-ēl-lā'-tion, s.** [PANEL, s.] The act of impannelling a jury; a panel.

**pān'-ēl-līng, s.** [Eng. *panel*; -ing.]

1. The act of forming with or in panels.

2. Panel-work.

**\*pān-ēn'-thē-īsm, s.** [Pref. *pan-*; Gr. *en=*in, and Eng. *theism*.] (For def. see extract.)

"K. Chr. Fr. Krause (1781-1832) . . . sought to improve upon the pantheism of the System of Identity by developing a doctrine of *Panentheism*, or a philosophy founded upon the notion that all things are in God."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, ii, 230.

**†pān-eū'-lō-gīsm, s.** [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *eulogism*.] Indiscriminate and general praise or eulogy; eulogy of everybody and everything.

**pān'-fūl, s.** [Eng. *pan*; -ful(l).] As much as a pan will hold.

**pāng, \*pange, \*prange, \*pronge, subst.** [The same word as *prong* (q. v.), the *r* having been lost.] A sudden paroxysm of extreme pain; a violent pain; a throe; a sudden and transitory agony.

"In those suspended pangs I lay."

*Byron: Mazeppa*, xiv.

**\*pāng (1), \*pange, v. t.** \* [PANG, s.] To torture; to torment; to afflict with extreme pain.

"Thy memory

Will then be pang'd by me."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii, 4.

**pāng (2), v. t.** [Etym. doubtful.] To cram, to press; to cram or stuff with food.

**pān-gēn'-ē-sīs, s.** [Pref. *pan-*, and Eng. *genesis*.]

*Biol.*: (See extract.)

"In all cases of reversion, characters are transmitted through two, three, or many more generations, and are then developed under certain unknown favorable conditions. This important distinction between transmission and development will be best kept in mind by the hypothesis of *pangenesis*. According to this hypothesis, every unit or cell in the body throws off gemmules, or undeveloped atoms, which are transmitted to the offspring of both sexes, and are multiplied by self-division. They may remain undeveloped during the early years of life, or during successive generations; and their development into units or cells, like those from which they were

derived, depends on their affinity for and union with other units or cells previously developed in the due order of growth."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 2d), p. 228.

**pāng'-fūl, a.** [Eng. *pang*, s.; -ful(l).] Tortured, suffering.

"He bowed his head upon his pangful bosom."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vii, 224.

**pān'-gī, s.** [PANGIUM.]

**pān-gī-ā'-cē-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *pangi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: Pangiards; an order of Diclinal Exogens, alliance Papayales. Trees, with alternate stalked leaves, axillary flowers, solitary, in fascicles or racemes; unisexual. Sepals five, two, three, or four; petals five or six, each with a scale opposite to it. Stamens five, or indefinite, some sterile. Ovary superior, one-celled; ovules indefinite, attached to two to six parietal placentas. Capsules succulent, indehiscent, one-celled; seeds indefinite in number, large. Closely akin to Papayaceæ. Poisonous, from the hotter parts of India. Genera three, species four. (*Lindley*.)

**pān'-gī-ād, s.** [Mod. Lat. *pangi(um)*; Eng. suff. -*ad*.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: Lindley's name for the Pangiacæ (q. v.).

**pān'-gī-ūm, s.** [From *pangi*, the native Indian name of the species.]

*Botany*: The typical genus of Pangiacæ (q. v.). Only species *Pangium edule*, the Pang, a tree with hard wood. The kernels of the fruit, after being boiled and macerated in cold water, to remove the narcotic qualities, are used as a condiment. The bark is employed to poison fish, and the juice to destroy parasitic vermin.

**pāng'-lēss, a.** [Eng. *pang*; -less.] Free from pang or pain; painless.

"Death for thee

Prepared a light and pangless dart."

*Byron: Poem to Thyrsa*.

**pān'-gō-līn, s.** [The Malayan name.]

*Zoöl.*: Scaly Ant-eater; the popular name for any individual of the genus *Manis* (q. v.). They range in size from one foot to three feet in length, exclusive of the tail, which, in some species, is twice as long as the body; legs short, ears very small, tongue long and vermicular, to which ants are held fast by the copious flow of saliva with which it is lubricated. There are seven species, three from Asia, *Manis javanica*, *M. aurita*, and *M. pentadactyla*, the Five-fingered Pangolin, and four from Africa, *M. macrura*, the Long-tailed, *M. tricuspis*, the White-bellied, *M. temminckii*, Temminck's, and *M. gigantea*, the Giant Pangolin.

**pāng-shūr'-ā, s.** [Latinized from native name.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Chelonia, founded by Gray, with four species. It is "confined to the Indian continent, and the species known do not appear to differ from the *Emydes* proper." (*Günther: Reptiles of Brit. India*, p. 33.)

**pāng'-shūre, s.** [Pangshure.]

*Zoöl.*: *Pangshura (emys) tecta*, common in the rivers of Bengal. It may be easily distinguished by its elevated back, by the form of the first vertebral shield, and the coloration of the sternum. (*Günther*.)

**pān-hēl'-lēn'-īc, adj.** [Pref. *pan-*, and English *hellenic*.] Pertaining to all Greece, or to Panhellenism.

"If Panslavonic interests are opposed to the *Panhellenic*, the Servian interests are not opposed to the *Hellenic* ones."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pān-hēl'-lēn-īsm, s.** [Pref. *pan-*, and English *hellenism* (q. v.).] A plan or scheme to unite all Greece in one political body.

**pān-hēl'-lēn-īst, s.** [Pref. *pan-*, and English *hellenist* (q. v.).] A supporter or advocate of Panhellenism.

**pān-hēl-lē'-nī-ūm, s.** [Gr. *panellēnion*, from *pan=all*, and *Hellēn*, pl. *Hellēnes*=a Greek.] The national assembly or council of Greece.

**pān-hīs-tōph'-y-tōn, s.** [Pref. *pan-*; Gr. *histos*=a web, a honeycomb, &c., and *phyton*=a plant.]

*Bot.*: (See extract.)

"The Italian naturalist Filippi discovered in the blood of the silkworms affected by this strange disorder [Pébrine] a multitude of cylindrical corpuscles, each about .000166 of an inch long. These have been carefully studied by Lebert, and named by him *Panhistophyton*; for the reason that in subjects in which the disease is strongly developed the corpuscles swarm in every tissue and organ of the body, and even pass into the undeveloped eggs of the female moth."—*Huxley: Critiques*, pp. 246, 247.

**pān'-īc (1), \*pān'-īck (2), s. & a.** [Gr. to *Panikoi (deima)*=panic (fear), *i. e.*, fear inspired by the god Pan; *Panikos*=of or pertaining to Pan (q. v.); Lat. *Panicus (terror)*; Fr. (*terreur*) *panique*; Ital. (*terrore*) *panico*; Sp. *panico*. As Sir Walter Raleigh (*Hist. World*, bk. iii., ch. vi., § 1)

speaks of strange visions which are also called "*panici terrores*," instead of using, as would to us seem natural, the word *panic*, we may with some confidence infer that *panic* was not yet an English word.]

**A. As subst.**: A sudden flight or alarm, especially one without any real cause or ground; sudden flight or terror inspired by some trifling cause.

"Panic after panic spread through the broken ranks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

**B. As adj.**: Extreme, sudden, groundless, causeless. (Said of fright or alarm.)

¶ *Commercial panic*: A panic produced in commercial circles. When such a panic takes place a run commences on the banks, the price of securities fall, and other abnormal commercial conditions ensue. Panics, financial and commercial, most notable since 1750 are as follows:

1763 Amsterdam. Heavy failures in Holland, England, and Hamburg.

1773 Holland. Failures exceed £10,000,000 sterling.

1793 England, owing to French war. Government issued \$25,000,000 Exchequer bills.

1799 England. Panic at Liverpool. Government lent \$2,500,000 in Exchequer bills on goods.

Eighty-two failures at Hamburg.

1814 England. 240 banks stopped payment.

1825-6 England. 770 banks stopped payment owing to failure of South Sea bubble companies. Owing to the distress occasioned by the consequences of this panic, families in Yorkshire were reduced in 1829 to live on bran, and machinery which cost \$3,000 was sold for \$120. From the same cause about 200,000 families emigrated to the Continent, America, &c., in four years.

1831 Calcutta. Failures, \$75,000,000.

1837 United States. "Wild cat" crisis.

1847 England. Owing to excessive railway speculation. Failures, \$100,000,000. Discount rate, 13 per cent.

1857 United States. Failures \$555,000,000. Minor crisis in England.

1866 London. Owing to over-speculation, Overend, Gurney & Co. and many other bankers failed. Total failures, above \$500,000,000. The last of the serious panics.

1873 United States. Heavy failures in New York and elsewhere.

1884 Grant & Ward and Marine Bank failures.

1885 London. Much temporary disturbance owing to expected Russian war.

1890 London. Baring crisis. Liabilities guaranteed by English banks.

1892 Financial crash in Australia.

1893 United States. The silver crisis, also by some attributed to fear of changes in the tariff by the Democratic party.

**panic-monger, s.** One who creates or causes a panic.

**panic-stricken, panic-struck, a.** Struck with a panic or sudden fright.

"Amazed and *panic-stricken*, they were swept away in a moment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

**pān'-īc (2), \*pān'-īck (2), s.** [Lat. *panicum*.] A common name for several species of plants belonging to the genus *Panicum* (q. v.); panic-grass.

**panic-grass, s.** The same as PANIC (2).

**\*pān'-īc-āl, \*pān'-īc-āll, a.** [Eng. *panic*; -al.] The same as PANIC, a. (q. v.).

"The sodaine stirre and *panicall* feare."

*Camden: Remaines; Poems*.

**pa-nīc'-ē-æ, s. pl.** [Lat. *panic(um)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Graminacæ. The spikelets are dorsally compressed, articulate below the lowest glume; the lowest empty one small or wanting, the second larger, the third with a palea and male flower, or none, the fourth with a palea and bisexual flower hardening round the fruit.

**pa-nīc'-ē-oūs, a.** [Latin *panicus*=made of bread.]

*Bot.*: Eatable, good for bread. (*Paxton*.)

**pān'-ī-cle, s.** [Lat. *panicula*=a tuft, a panicle; a double dimin. from *panus*=the thread wound round the bobbin of a shuttle.]

*Bot.*: A kind of inflorescence, in which the flowers are arranged upon a lengthened axis, with branched peduncles and lengthened centripetal clusters of flowers. A panicle may be simple, *i. e.*, bear single flowers, or it may be what Willdenow calls deliquescent, *i. e.*, the rachis itself may cease to exist as an axis. The corymb, thyrs, and cyme are modifications of the panicle. A panicle is a compound raceme, bearing secondary racemes instead of single flowers.

**pān'-ī-cled (cled as kēld), a.** [Eng. *panicl(e)*; -ed.]

*Bot.*: Furnished with panicles; arranged in or like panicles; paniculate.

**pān-ī'-cō-graph, s.** [Pref. *pan-*; Gr. *eikōn*=an image, and suff. -*graph*.] A mode of obtaining printing-plates direct from a subject or transfer by applying it to the face of a plate of zinc, and building up a printing surface in relief corresponding to the design transferred.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūp; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



**păn-ic'-u-late**, **păn-ic'-u-lât-éd**, *adj.* [Mod Lat. *paniculatus*, from Lat. *panicula*=a panicle.]  
*Bot.*: The same as PANICLED (q. v.).  
**păn-ic'-u-late-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *paniculate*; -ly.]  
*Bot.*: So as to form or resemble a panicle.

**paniculately-branched**, *a.*  
*Bot.*: Loosely branched.  
**paniculately-racemose**, *a.*  
*Bot.*: Having for its inflorescence a panicle formed by numerous racemes.

**păn-i-cũm**, *subst.* [Lat.=a kind of millet, from *panis*=bread, the grain of some species being used in its manufacture.]

*Bot.*: Panick-grass; the typical genus of the tribe Paniceæ (q. v.). Flowers in spikelets of two flowers, the upper one perfect, the lower having only stamens or neuter. Known species 850 (*Stendel*), 500 (*Sir Joseph Hooker*). They are mostly tropical. *Panicum (digitaria) glabrum* and *P. (echinochloa) crux galli* are naturalized in Britain, and *P. sanguinale* is a corn-field casual. *P. miliaceum*, the Indian Millet, believed by De Candolle to be a native of Egypt and Arabia, was early introduced into India, where it is extensively cultivated, as it is in the south of Europe, for food for man.

**păn-i-fi-câ-tion**, *s.* [Latin *panis*=bread, and *facio*=to make.] The act or process of making bread.

**păn-iş'-lam-işm**, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and *Islamism*.] The aim which most Mohammedans desire to realize of a union or confederacy of all Mohammedan nations to enable them to resume their efforts for the conquest of the world.

**pa-niv'-ôr-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *panis*=bread, and *voro*=to devour.] Eating or subsisting on bread.

**păn-jâm**, *s.* [Native name.]  
*Bot.*: The resinous gum of *Diospyros embryopteris*, an Indian tree.

**păn-mũg**, *s.* [Eng. *pan*, and *mug*.] An earthenware crock or vessel in which butter is sent to market; it contains about half a hundredweight. (Eng.)

**păn-nâde**, *s.* [O. Fr.] The curvet of a horse.  
**păn-nage** (age as íg), **\*paw-n-age**, *s.* [O. Fr. *panage*, from Low Latin *pannagium*, *panagium*, from Lat. *panis*=bread.] The food of swine in woods, as acorns, beech-nuts, &c.; mast.

**panne**, *s.* [Fr.]  
*Fabric*: Worsted plush of French manufacture.

**păn-nel**, *s.* [PANEL.]  
 I. *Ordinary Language*:  
 1. A kind of rustic saddle; a panel.  
 "In that country they ride on bullocks with pannels, as we term them."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 221.  
 2. The stomach of a hawk.

II. *Scots Law*: [PANEL, s., II. 3 (2).]  
**păn-ni-êr**, **\*păn-ný-êr**, **\*păn-i-êr**, *s.* [Latin *panarius*=(a.) pertaining to bread; (s.) one who deals in bread; *panarium*=a bread-basket, from *panis*=bread; Fr. *panier*; Ital. *paniere*=a bread-basket.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:  
 1. A basket; primarily for bread, then of any kind.  
 "They take with them great baskets made like bakers' panniers to carry them tenderly."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 448.  
 2. Baskets—usually in pairs—slung over the back of an animal of burden to carry a load. The ancient Egyptian paintings show asses with panniers full of children.  
 "Next one upon a pair of panniers,  
 Full fraught with that, which, for good manners,  
 Shall here be nameless." *Butler: Hudibras*, ii. 2.

3. A part of a lady's dress, attached to the back of the skirt.  
 II. *Technically*:  
 1. *Arch.*: The same as CORBEL (q. v.).  
 2. *Hydr. Eng.*: A basket or gabion of wicker-work containing gravel or earth, and used in forming a basis for earthy material in the construction of dikes or banks to exclude water or to resist its action upon its natural banks.  
 \*3. *Mil. Antiq.*: A shield or cover of basket-work, used by archers, who set them in the ground in front of them.

**păn-ni-êred**, *a.* [Eng. *pannier*; -ed.] Loaded with panniers.  
 "To see his gentle panniered train,  
 With more than vernal pleasure feeding."  
*Wordsworth: Peter Bell*, i.

**\*păr-ni-kel**, **\*păn-ni-kell**, **\*păn-ni-cle**, *subst.* [A dimin. from Low Lat. *panna*=a pan (q. v.).] The brain-pan; the skull; the crown of the head.  
 "When the spirit fills  
 The fantastic pannicles."  
*Herrick: Not Every Day fit for Verse*.

**păn-ni-kín**, *s.* [A dimin. of *pan* (q. v.).] A little mug or cup.  
**păn-ni-ng**, *pr. par.* [PAN, v.]  
**panning-out**, *s.*  
*Gold digging*: A washing process by which the grains of gold are separated from the dust; the mud and debris being shaken several times with water in a pan or cradle.

**păn-nõse**, *a.* [Lat. *pannus*=a cloth, a rag.]  
*Bot.*: Of the texture of coarse cloth.

**păn-ô-cõ'-cõ**, **păn-ô-cõc'-cõ**, *s.* [French, from native name.]  
*Bot.*: (1) *Ormosia coccinea*; (2) *Swartzia tomentosa*.

**panococco-bark**, *s.* A powerful sudorific bark obtained from *Swartzia tomentosa*.  
**păn-ô-lăx**, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Dor. *ôlax*, for *aulax*=a furrow.]  
*Palæont.*: A genus of hares from the Pliocene of Mexico.

**†păn-ôm-phê-an**, *a.* [Gr. *Panomphaios*=author of all ominous voices or divination; *pan*=all, and *omphê*=a divine voice, an oracle.] Uttering divinations or ominous and prophetic voices; inspiring oracles; divining.  
**Păn-ô-pê'-a**, **păn-ô-pê'-a**, *s.* [Gr. *Panopeia*=one of the Nereids.]  
 1. *Astron.* (of the form *panopea*): [ASTEROID, 70].  
 2. *Zoöl.* (of the form *Panopæa*): A genus of Myacidæ, with an equivalve, thick, oblong shell, gaping at both ends, each valve with a prominent tooth, the animal with very long united siphons. Recent species, eleven, from the Northern Ocean, the Mediterranean, the Cape, New Zealand, &c. *Panopæa norvegica* is rare, and costs about three guineas.  
 3. *Palæont.*: Known species, 140, from the Inferior Oölite onward.  
**păn-ô-phõ'-bî-a**, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. *phobos*=fear.]  
*Pathol.*: Pantophobia (q. v.).  
**păn-ô-plied**, *a.* [Eng. *panoply*; -ed.] Having a panoply, or complete suit of armor.  
**păn-ôp'-li-tês**, *s.* [Gr. *panoplitês*=a man in full armor.] [PANOPLY.]  
*Ornithology*: Green-backs; a genus of Trochilidæ (q. v.). Sexes alike in plumage; tarsi booted. There are three species, *Panoplitês jardini* and *P. flavescens*, from Ecuador, the latter ranging into the Andes of Colombia, and *P. matthewsii*, with chestnut under-surface, from Western Ecuador and Peru.  
**păn-ô-plý**, *s.* [Gr. *panoplia*=the full armor of an hoplitês, or heavy-armed soldier; *pan*=all, and *hopla*=arms; Fr. *panoplie*.] A complete suit of armor; complete defense.  
**pa-nõp'-ti-cõn**, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and the root *op'* seen in *opsomai*, fut. of *horaõ*=to see; Fr. *panoptique*.]  
 1. The name given by Jeremy Bentham to his system of prison supervision, by which the warden or inspector can see each of the prisoners at all times, without being himself seen by them.  
 2. An exhibition room for novelties, &c.  
**păn-ô-ra'-ma**, *s.* [Pref. *pan-*, and *horama*=a view; *horaõ*=to see; Fr., Sp. & Ital. *panorama*.]  
 \*1. A complete view.  
 2. A painting of a complete scene, viewed from a central point, or made continuous upon an unrolling canvas, as if the spectator were passing the particular spots consecutively. The invention of the panorama is due to Barker, a portrait-painter of Edinburgh, who obtained a patent for his invention in 1787. Of late years, the verisimilitude of panoramas has been greatly increased. The spectators stand on a central platform, and the painting forms the boundary of a circular building, while the space from the platform to the painting is realistically treated. This has been done with great effect in panoramas of battle-scenes, the foreground being strewn with shattered arms, lay-figures of men and horses, and the juncture of the mass and the painting so skillfully effected that it is difficult to tell where one ends and the other begins.  
**păn-ô-râm-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *panoram(a)*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to a panorama; like a panorama.  
 "Commanding a panoramic view of the river below the town."—*Murray: Lands of the Slave and the Free*, ch. xiv.  
**panoramic-camera**, *s.*  
*Photog.*: A camera so constructed as to enable photographs embracing a very large angle to be taken—usually upon a curved sensitive surface.  
**panoramic-lens**, *s.*  
*Photog.*: A lens of special construction for use with a panoramic camera (q. v.).  
**păn-ô-râm-ic-âl**, *adj.* [Eng. *panoramic*; -al.] The same as panoramic (q. v.).

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**păn-shõn**, *s.* [Perhaps a corrupt. of *puncheon*.] An earthenware vessel wider at the top than at the bottom, used for holding milk, and other purposes (Prov.).

**păn-şied**, *a.* [Eng. *pansy*; -ed.] Covered or ornamented with pansies.



**pān-spēr'-ma-tist**, s. [Pref. *pan-*; Gr. *sperma* (genit. *spermatos*)=seed, and Eng. suff. *-ist*.] [PANSPERMIST.]

**pān-spēr'-mī-ā, pān'-spēr-mỹ**, s. [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. *sperma*=seed; Fr. & Ger. *panspermie*.]

*Nat. Science*: The name for a system, according to which germs are disseminated in all parts of the earth and of space which surrounds it, developing themselves when they encounter bodies fitted to retain and make them grow, and increasing only when they contain all organic resemblance to that into which they are introduced. (Mayne.)

**pān-spēr'-mīc**, a. [English, &c., *panspermia*; suff. *-ic*.] Of or belonging to Panspermia (q. v.). (Mayne.)

**pān'-spēr-mīst**, s. [English, &c., *panspermia*; *-ist*.] One who upholds the system of Panspermia (q. v.).

"By the *panspermists*, or the opponents of spontaneous generation, it is alleged that the production of Bacteria, Vibrios, Monads, and Infusoria, in organic infusions, is due simply to the fact that the atmosphere, and probably the fluid itself, is charged with innumerable germs . . . which, obtaining access to the fluid, and finding there favorable conditions, are developed into living beings."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (ed. 1878), p. 43.

**pān'-spēr-mỹ**, s. [PANSPERMIA.]

**pān-stēr-ē-ō-ra'-mā**, s. [Pref. *pan-*; Gr. *stereos* =solid, and *horama*=a view.] A model of a town or country in wood, papier-maché, cork, &c., in which the objects are shown in proportional relief.

**pāns'-wāy, pānch'-wāy**, s. [Hind. *panswah, panshway*.] A small boat on the Ganges and Hooghly, having an awning of matting over the stern.

**pān'-gỹ, \*pan-cy, \*pawnce, \*paun-sie**, s. [Fr. *pensée*=(1) thought, (2) pansy: from *pensé*, pa. par. of *penser*=to think; from Lat. *penso*=to weigh, to consider.]

*Bot.*: The Heartsease (q. v.).

"There is *pansies*, that's for thoughts."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 5.

**pānt**, v. i. & t. [Origin doubtful; cf. Fr. *panteler* =to pant; O. Fr. *paniser*=to breathe fast; *pantois* =short-winded, out of breath; Sw. dial. *pank*=exhausted; *panka*=to be exhausted; Nor. Eng. *pank*=to pant.]

**A. Intransitive**:

1. To breathe quickly, and with labor; to gasp, as after exertion or from eagerness; to have the breast heaving and the heart palpitating.

"He laid them *panting* on the earth."

*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, iii.

2. To throb, heave, or palpitate after exertion; as the breast or heart after hard labor.

"Yet might her piteous heart be seen to *pant* and quake."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. vii. 20.

3. To languish; to play with intermission.

"At intervals a cold blast sings through the dry leaves, and *pants* upon the strings."

*Cowper: Expostulation*, 721.

4. To long; to wish eagerly and earnestly; to desire ardently. (Followed by *after* or *for*.)

"For thee I *panted*, thee I prized."

*Cowper: Ode to Peace*.

5. To take or recover breath after exertion or labor.

"To ease his breast with *panting*."

*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

**B. Transitive**:

1. To utter or give out in pants or pantingly; to gasp out.

2. To long for; to desire ardently.

"Then shall my heart *pant* thee."—*Herbert*

**pānt** (1), s. [PANT, v.]

1. A short, quick respiration; a gasp.

"As if the earth in fast thick *pants* were breathing."

*Coleridge: Kubla Khan*.

2. A throbbing or palpitation of the heart.

"Love's quick *pants* in Desdemona's arms."

*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

**pānt** (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A public well in the street of a village or town.

**pān-tā-, pānt-**, pref. [Gr. *pantos* (genit. of *pas*) =all.] (For def. see etym.)

**\*pān'-tā-ble**, subst. [PANTOFLE.] A pantofle; a slipper.

"Swearing by the *pantable* of Pallas, and such other oaths as his rustical bravery could imagine."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, i.

**pān'-tā-cōsm**, s. [Pref. *panta-*, and Gr. *kosmos*=the world.] The same as COSMOLABE (q. v.).

**tpān-tāg'-ā-mỹ**, s. [Pref. *panta-*, and Gr. *gamos* =marriage.] A word used by Hepworth Dixon in the second volume of his *New America* as the heading to the chapter (lvii., ed. 8th) in which he describes the marriage relations of the Perfectionists (q. v.).

**pān'-tā-gōgue**, s. [Pref. *pant-*, and Gr. *agōgos*=driving; *agō*=to drive.] A medicine which expels all morbid matter.

**pān'-tā-grāph**, s. [PANTOGRAPH.]

**pān'-tā-grāph'-ic, pān'-tā-grāph'-ic-āl**, adj. [PANTOGRAPHIC.]

**pān'-tā-grū'-ēl-izm**, s. [From *Pantagruel*, one of the characters of Rabelais; Eng. suff. *-ism*.]

1. A burlesque term for the profession of medicine.

2. (See extract.)

"By *Pantagruelism* we mean . . . an assumption of Bacchanalian buffoonery to cover some serious purpose."—*Donaldson: Theater of the Greeks*, p. 77.

**pān'-tā-lē-ō-nē**, s. [Ital.] [PANTALON.]

*Music*: An instrument invented by Hebenstreit in 1705. It was a sort of dulcimer, but strung with catgut and metal strings in two series. It was more than nine feet long, and nearly four feet wide, and had 186 strings, which were played with two small sticks.

**pān'-tā-lēts', pān'-tā-lēttes'**, s. pl. [A dimin. from *pantaloen* (q. v.).] Loose drawers worn by women and children.

"Displaying a pair of baggy—well, I suppose there is no harm in the word—*pantialettes*."—*G. A. Sala: A Journey Due North* (ed. 1859), p. 45.

**pān-tāl'-ō-gist**, s. [PANTOLOGIST.]

**pān-tāl'-ō-gỹ**, s. [PANTOLOGY.]

**pān-tā-loōn'**, s. [Fr. *pantalon*=(1) a name given to the Venetians, (2) a pantalon, (3) pantaloons; from Ital. *pantalone*=a pantalon, a buffoon. The name *Pantalon* as applied to the Venetians, was derived from St. *Pantaleone*, the patron-saint of Venice; Gr. *Pantaleōn*=all-lion; from *panta*=all, wholly, and *leōn*=a lion.]

1. A garment for males consisting of breeches and stockings all in one; it was loose in the upper part, and pulled.

"The French we conquered once,  
Now give us laws for *pantaloons*,  
The length of breeches and the gathers."

*Builer: Hudibras*, i. 3.

2. (Pl.) A pair of trousers; frequently abbreviated to *pants* (q. v.).

3. A character in Italian comedy; so called from the dress worn by him; a buffoon.

4. A character in pantomime, represented as a silly old man; the butt of the clown's jokes, and his abettor in all his mischief.

**pān-tā-loōn'-ēr-ỹ**, s. [Eng. *pantaloen*; *-ery*.]

1. The tricks or character of a pantaloen; buffoonery.

"The clownery and *pantaloenery* of these pantomimes have passed clean out of my head."—*Lamb: Essays; My First Play*.

2. Materials for pantaloons.

**pān-tām'-ē-tēr**, s. [PANTOMETER.]

**pān'-tā-morph**, s. [Pref. *panta-*, and Gr. *morphē* =form, shape.] That which exists in or assumes all shapes.

**pān-tā-morph'-ic**, a. [Eng. *pantamorph*; *-ic*.] Assuming or taking all shapes.

**pān'-tā-scōpe**, s. [Pref. *panta-*, and Gr. *skopeō* =to see.] A pantascopic camera.

**pān-tā-scōp'-ic**, a. [Eng. *pantascop(e)*; *-ic*.] All-viewing. (See compound.)

**pantascopic-camera**, s.

*Photog.*: A camera for producing photographs with an ordinary lens, embracing an angle of 270°, or under, with true panoramic perspective, upon a flat plate. It differs from an ordinary camera in being mounted to revolve in a horizontal plane round an imaginary axis drawn through the optical center of the lens, while the back is geared in such a way as to carry the plate along with the moving image, which is only allowed to act through a narrow vertical slit immediately in front of the sensitive surface.

**pān-tēch-nē-thē'-cā**, s. [Pref. *pan-*; Gr. *technē* =art, and *thēkē*=a repository.] The same as PANTECHNICON (q. v.).

**pān-tēch'-nī-cōn**, s. [Pref. *pan-*, and Gr. *technē* =art.]

1. A place where all sorts of manufactured articles are collected and exposed for sale.

2. A depository or storehouse for furniture.

**pānt'-ēr** (1), s. [English *pant*; *-er*.] One who pants.

"Cements the bleeding *panter's* wounds."

*Congreve: On Mrs. A. Hunt's Singing*.

**pānt'-ēr** (2), s. [O. Fr. *panriere*.] A noose, a net, a snare. [PAINTER (2).]

"That of the *panter* and the net best scaped."

*Chaucer: Legend of Good Women*. (Prol.)

**pānt'-ēr** (3), subst. [PANTRY.] A keeper of the pantry. (*Tyndall: Works*, i. 466.)

**pānt'-ēr** (4), s. [For etym. see def.] A corrupt. of *panther* (q. v.).

**pān'-tēss, \*pan-tasse, \*pan-tois**, s. [O. Fr. *pantais, pantois*.] [PANT, verb.] A difficulty of breathing to which hawks are subject.

**pān'-thē-izm**, s. [Pref. *pan-*, and Greek *theos*=god; Fr. *panthéisme*; Ger. *pantheismus*.]

*Philos.*: The view that God and the universe are identical. It was taught in India in the Vedantic system of philosophy, one of the six leading schools of thought, and to this day it is widely accepted, both by the instructed Brahmins and by the common people. Pantheism is believed to have been the creed of various Greek philosophers, as of Anaximander of Miletus (B. C. 610-547), Pythagoras (B. C. 610-547), and Xenophanes (B. C. 540-500). It was held by John Scotus Erigena, A. D. 874. In the latter part of the twelfth century it was taught by Amalric of Chartres, a dialectician and theologian. Pope Innocent III. forced him to recant his views, notwithstanding which his bones were dug up and burnt in 1209. John, Bishop of Strasburg, in a rescript against the Brethren of the Free Spirit, published in 1317, attributed to them this, among other tenets. "God is formally whatever exists." By many Spinoza is considered to have revived Pantheism, but his teaching in this respect has been misunderstood. [SPINOZISM.] In the Pantheism of Schelling God is considered as the Absolute Being, revealing Himself in external nature and in human intelligence and freedom, thus closely approaching the dictum of St. Paul, "In Him we live, and move, and have our being" (Acts xvii. 28; cf. Col. i. 17). It is noteworthy that the Greek poet Aratus, quoted by St. Paul, is distinctly pantheistic, and his lines might have served for the germ of the better known, but not less beautiful passage in Virgil (*Georg.* iv. 219-227). [See example under Pantheist.]

**pān'-thē-ist**, s. [Eng. *panthe(ism)*; *-ist*.] One who believes that God and the universe are identical.

"In the teaching of St. Paul, however, the personality of God is not merged, as in that of the *Pantheist*, in the thought of the great Soul of the World."—*E. H. Plumptre, in New Test. Comment. for English Readers*, ii. 118.

**pān-thē-ist'-ic, pān-thē-ist'-ic-āl**, a. [Eng. *pantheist*; *-ic, -ical*.] Of or pertaining to pantheism or pantheists.

**pantheistic statues or figures**, s. pl.

*Sculp.*: Statues or figures bearing the symbols of several deities together.

**pān-thē-ist'-ic-āl-ly**, adv. [Eng. *pantheist'ical*; *-ly*.] In the manner or according to the views of a pantheist.

**pān-thē-ōl'-ō-gist**, subst. [Eng. *pantheolog(y)*; *-ist*.] One who is versed in pantheology.

**pān-thē-ōl'-ō-gỹ**, s. [Pref. *pan-*, and English *theology*.] A system of theology comprehending all religions and a knowledge of all deities; a complete system of theology or divinity.

**Pān-thē-ōn**, subst. [Lat., from Gr. *pantheon* (*hieron*)=(a temple) of all gods, from *pantheios*=common to all gods; *pan*=all, and *theios*=divine; *theos*=a god; Fr. *panthéon*.]

1. A famous temple at Rome, built by M. Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus, about B. C. 27, and dedicated to Mars, and Jupiter the Avenger, in memory of the victory obtained by Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra. The Pantheon is now commonly called the Rotunda, from its circular form. It was



The Pantheon.

given to Boniface IV. by the Emperor Phocas, A. D. 609, and dedicated as a Christian church to the Virgin and Holy Martyrs, and A. D. 830 Gregory IV. dedicated it to all the saints. It is the finest specimen of a circular building not surrounded by columns. The external diameter is 188 feet, and the



height, exclusive of the flat dome surmounting the upper cornice, 102 feet, the dome being 36 feet high. The porch is octastyle, and is 103 feet wide. The two square towers on the summit of the building, called in Rome "Asses' Ears," have been recently removed.

2. All the deities collectively worshiped by a nation; the divinities of a nation.

3. A treatise or discourse upon the collective body of deities of a nation.

**păn'-thēr, \*pan-there, s.** [Lat. *panthera*, from Gr. *panthēr*.]

**Zoöl.**: A name given by the earlier zoölogists to an Indian variety of the leopard. They are now recognized as forming a single species.

"The spotted panther and the tusked bore." Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. vi. 26.

**panther-toad, s.**

**Zoöl.**: *Bufo pantherinus*, from South Africa.

**păn'-thēr-ēss, s.** [Eng. *panther*; -*ess*.]

1. *Lit.*: A female panther.

2. *Fig.*: A fierce or spiteful beauty.

**păn'-thēr-īne, a.** [Eng. *panther*; -*ine*.] Of or pertaining to a panther or panthers; resembling a panther.

**pantherine-snake, s.**

**Zoöl.**: *Coryphodon pantherinus*, from the Brazils.

**\*pănth'-ō-lōps, s.** [Greek *panth*, for *panthē*=on every side; *holos*=whole, entire, and *ops*=the eye.]

**Zoöl.**: A genus of antelopes, with some affinity to sheep. *Pantholops hodgsonii* has long annulated horns, and a soft swelling on each side of the nostrils. It inhabits Thibet.

**păn'-tile, [pěn'-tile, s. & a.]** [Eng. *pan*, and *tile*.]

**A. As substantive:**

**Building:** A tile curved to an ogee shape, so that the prominent edge of one is covered by the dependent edge of the next. The usual size is 14½x10 inches, and they are laid with a 10-inch gauge. 170 tiles cover one square, *i. e.*, 10x10=100 square feet.

**\*B. As adj.:** Dissenting. (Grose says that it acquired this meaning because dissenting chapels were often roofed with pantiles.)

"Mr. Tickup's a good churchman . . . He is none of your hellish pantile crew."—*Centlivre: Gotham Election*.

**pănt'-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [PANT, *v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As subst.:** A gasping, a pant, a gasp, a palpitation.

"With raging swell alternate *pantings* rise." Brooke: *Universal Beauty*, bk. v.

**pănt'-īng-lỹ, adv.** [Eng. *panting*; -*ly*.] In a panting manner; with pantings or gasps.

"She heav'd the name of father Pantingly forth." Shakesp.: *Lear*, iv. 3.

**păn-tĩ-sōc'-ra-čỹ, subst.** [Pref. *pant-*; Gr. *isos*=equal, and *krateia*=government.]

1. A utopian commonwealth imagined by Coleridge, Southey, &c., in their inexperienced youth, in which all should rule in an equal degree.

2. The principle upon which such a commonwealth was to be founded.

**păn-tĩs'-ō-crăt, s.** [PANTISOCRACY.] The same as PANTISOCRATIST (q. v.).

**păn-tĩs'-ō-crăt'-ic, a.** [Eng. *pantisocrat*; -*ic*.] Of or pertaining to pantisocracy (q. v.).

**păn-tĩ-sōc'-ra-tĩst, s.** [Eng. *pantisocrat*; -*ist*.] One who advocates or supports the scheme or theory of pantisocracy (q. v.).

**\*pănt'-lēr, \*pan-tel-er, \*pan-tel-ere, s.** [Fr. *panetier*, from *pain*, Latin *panis*=bread.] The officer in a great family or establishment who has charge of the bread; a servant in charge of the pantry.

"To dispraise me, and call me *panter* and bread-chipper."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 4.*

**păn-tō-chron-ōm'-ē-tēr, subst.** [Gr. *pas* (genit. *antos*)=all; Eng. *chronometer* (q. v.).] An instrument which is a combination of the compass, sundial, and universal sun-dial. A sun-dial is attached to a magnetic needle, suspended in the usual way, in such a manner as to allow for the variation. The divisions of the hours and their functions are carried on to an additional exterior circle, correspondingly divided, and to a fixed circle round the dial, on which are inscribed the names of a number of places. By this arrangement the gnomon gives the time at the place of observation, and also for any other place inscribed upon it.

**păn-tō-dōn, subst.** [Pref. *pant-*, and Gr. *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

**Ichthy.**: The single genus of the family Pantodontidæ. There is but one species, *Pantodon buchholzi*, a small freshwater fish, resembling a Cyprinodont, from the west coast of Africa.

**păn-tō-dōn'-tĩ-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *pantodon*, genit. *pantodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.] **Ichthy.**: A family of physostomous fishes. The body is covered with large cycloid scales, sides of the head osseous.

**păn-tō'-fle, \*păn-tōu'-fle, \*pan-to-cle, s.** [Fr. *pantoufle*; Ital. *pantofola*=a slipper; Ger. *pantoffel*, *bantoffel*, from Up. Ger. *bandtafel*=a wooden sole (*tafel*), with a leather string (*band*), to put the foot through; Dut. *pantoffel*, *pattoffel*; Low Ger. & Sw. *toffel*; Dan. *tøffel*; Icel. *tapla*.] A slipper for the foot.

"Melpomene has on her feet her high cothurn or tragick *pantofles* of red velvet and gold, beset with pearls."—*Peacham: On Drawing*.

**păn-tō'-grăph, păn-tă-grăph, \*pěn'-tē-grăph, s.** [Gr. *pas* (genit. *antos*)=all, and *graphō*=to write, to draw.] An instrument used in copying plans, maps, and other drawings, so that the copy may be either similar to, or larger, or smaller than the original. The principle of the pantograph is all that could be desired in the way of perfection; but it is found in practice, on account of the numerous joints and the necessary imperfections in its mechanical construction, that it is far from being an accurate instrument. The pantograph is principally useful to the draughtsman in enabling him to mark off the principal points in a reduced copy, through which the lines may afterward be drawn by the usual methods of construction. For this purpose it is found to work successfully.

**păn-tō-grăph'-ic, a.** [Eng. *pantograph*; -*ic*.] Pertaining to or produced by means of a pantograph.

**păn-tōg'-ra-phỹ, s.** [PANTOGRAPH.] A general description; an entire view of a subject.

**păn-tō-lōg'-ic-al, a.** [Eng. *pantolog(y)*; -*ical*.] Of or pertaining to pantology.

**păn-tōl'-ō-gĩst, subst.** [Eng. *pantolog(y)*; -*ist*.] One who is versed in pantology.

**păn-tōl'-ō-gỹ, s.** [Gr. *pas* (genit. *antos*)=all, *logos*=a word, a discourse.] Universal knowledge; a work of universal information; a systematic view of all branches of human knowledge.

**păn-tōm'-ē-tēr, s.** [Gr. *pas* (genit. *antos*)=all, and *metron*=a measure; French *pantomètre*.] An instrument for measuring angles for the determination of elevations, distances, &c.

**păn-tō-mēt'-ric, păn-tō-mēt'-ric-al, a.** [Eng. *pantometr(y)*; -*ic*, -*ical*.] Of or pertaining to pantometry.

**[păn-tōm'-ē-trỹ, s.]** [PANTOMETER.] Universal measurement.

**păn-tō-mĩme, s. & a.** [Fr. *pantomime*=an actor of many parts in a play, from Lat. *pantomimus*, from Gr. *pantomimos*=(a.) imitating everything, (s.) a pantomimic actor, from *pas* (genit. *antos*)=all, and *mimos*=an imitator; Ital. & Sp. *pantomimo*. A word recently introduced in Bacon's time, for he uses *pantomimus*, *pantomimi*.]

**A. As substantive:**

\*1. Originally, the player who exhibited a mimic show; one who acted many parts in a play.

"Not that I think those *pantomimes*, Who vary actions with the times, Are less ingenious in their art Than those who dully act one part." Butler: *Hudibras*, iii. 2.

\*2. An actor generally.

"I would our *pantomimes* also and stage-players would examine themselves and their callings by this rule."—*Sanderson: Sermon on 1 Cor. vii. 24.*

\*3. An actor who expresses his meaning by dumb action and mimicry.

"A certain barbarian prince of Pontus saw a *pantomime* perform so well that he could follow the performance from the acting alone."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind*, ch. iii.

4. A theatrical entertainment, given in dumb show; a dumb show.

"He put off the representation of *pantomimes* till late hours on market-days."—*Arbuthnot*.

5. A popular theatrical entertainment produced in some English theaters at Christmas time. It consists of two parts: the first, a burlesque on some well-known tale or fable; the second wholly occupied with the comic acting of clown and pantaloons, and the dancing of harlequin and columbine. These two parts are separated by the transformation scene.

**B. As adj.:** Representing only in dumb show.

**păn-tō-mĩm'-ic, \*păn-tō-mĩm'-ic-al, a.** [Eng. *pantomim(e)*; -*ic*.] Of or pertaining to pantomime; representing characters by dumb show.

"*Pantomimic* gesture was amongst the Romans one way of exhibiting a dramatic story."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. vi. (Note 9.)

**păn-tō-mĩm'-ic-al-lỹ, adv.** [Eng. *pantomimical*; -*ly*.] In manner of a pantomime; by way of pantomime or dumb show.

**păn-tō-mĩm-ist, s.** [Eng. *pantomim(e)*; -*ist*.] One who acts in pantomime.

**păn'-tōn, s.** [Prov. Ger. *pantine*=a wooden shoe, a patten.]

**Farr.:** A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

**panton-shoe, s.** [PANTON.]

**păn-tōph'-a-gĩst, subst.** [Gr. *pantophagos*=eating everything; *panta*=neut. pl. of *pas*=all, and *phagein*=to eat.] A person or animal that eats all kinds of food indiscriminately.

**păn-tōph'-a-goũs, a.** [PANTOPHAGIST.] Eating or living upon all kinds of food.

**păn-tōph'-a-gỹ, s.** [PANTOPHAGIST.] The act or habit of eating all kinds of food indiscriminately.

**păn-tō-pho'-bĩ-a, s.** [Gr. *pantophobos*=fearing all; *pas* (genit. *antos*)=all, and *phobos*=fear. Modeled on the word hydrophobia; Fr. *pantophobia*.]

**Pathol.:** Morbid fear of everything, attended by confirmed melancholy.

**păn-tōp'-ō-dă, s. pl.** [Gr. *pas* (genit. *antos*)=all, and *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

**Zoöl.:** The same as PODO SOMATA (q. v.).

**păn-tō-stōm'-a-tă, s. pl.** [Gr. *pas* (genit. *antos*)=all, and *stomata*, nom. pl. of *stoma*=mouth.]

**Zoöl.:** A division of Infusorial Animalcules, order Flagellata. It consists of those which have no special place for the ingestion of food.

**păn-trỹ, \*pan-trie, \*pan-trye, \*pan-ter-y, s.** [Fr. *paneterie*, from Low Lat. *panetaria*, from Lat. *panis*=bread; Low Lat. *paneta*=one who makes bread.] The room or closet in a house in which the provisions are kept, and plate and knives kept and cleaned.

"My young lady asked for, the nurse cursed in the pantry."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, i. 111.

**pănts, s. pl.** [See def.] An abbreviation of *pantaloons* (q. v.).

**[păn'-ūr-gỹ, s.]** [Fr. *panourgia*, from *pan*=all, and *ergon*=work.] Skill in all kinds of work or business; craft. (*Bailey*.)

**păn'-zō-ĩsm, s.** [Pref. *pan-*; Gr. *zōē*=life, and Eng. suff. -*ism*.]

**Biol.:** A term used to denote all the elements or factors which constitute vital energy or life. (*Herbert Spencer, in Annandale*.)

**păp (1), \*pappe (1), subst.** [Of onomatopoeic origin, and cognate with Dut. *pap*=pap; German *pappe*; Sw. *papa*; Ital. *pappa*, from Lat. *pappa*. Cf. Dan. *pap*=pasteboard; Sw. *papp*.]

1. Soft food for infants, made of bread boiled or soaked in water or milk.

"Oh, folly worthy of the nurse's lap! Give it the breast, or stop its mouth with *pap*." Cowper: *Conversation*, 485.

2. The soft pulp of fruit.

\* [†] *Pap with a hatchet*: A kindness done in an unkind or rough manner.

**pap-boat, s.**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A kind of sauce-boat, or boat-shaped vessel for holding pap for feeding infants.

2. **Zoöl.:** *Turbinella rapha*. It is used on the Malabar coast (when scooped out internally, and carved externally) to contain the sacred oil which is employed in anointing the priests. (*Tennent*.)

**păp (2), pappe (2), s.** [O. Sw. *papp*, *patt*=the breast; Dan. *patte*=suck; N. Fries. *pap*, *pape*, *papke*; Lith. *păpas*=the pap. Probably ultimately the same word as *pap* (1), *s.*]

1. A teat, a breast; a nipple of the breast.

2. A round hill resembling a pap or teat. [MAM-] ELON.]

**păp, v. t.** [PAP (1), *s.*] To feed with pap.

**pa-pa', s.** [Fr., from Lat. *papa*; Gr. *pappas*=papa; Ger., Dut., & Dan. *papa*=papa.]

1. A child's word for father.

"Where there are little masters and misses in a house, bribe them, that they may not tell tales to *papa* and *mamma*."—*Swift: Directions for Servants*, p. 13.

2. A Greek parish priest.

**\*pa'-pa-ble, a.** [Fr., from Ital. *papabile*; Lat. *papa*=the pope.] Capable of being made pope; eligible for the dignity of pope.



**pā'-pa-çȳ, \*pa-pa-cie, s.** [Low Lat. *papatia*=the papal dignity, from *papas, pappas* (genit. *papatis*); Gr. *pappas*=papa, father.]

1. The office, dignity, or position of the pope or bishop of Rome; papal authority, dignity, or jurisdiction.

2. The popes collectively; the succession of popes.

3. The Roman Catholic religion; popery, papistry.

**pā'-pa-ine, pā'-pa-yō'-tīn, s.** [PAPAYA.]

*Med.*: A digestive agent derived from the juice of the bark and half-ripe fruit of the papaw tree, *Carica papaya*. [CARICA.]

**pāp'-al, \*pāp'-all, a.** [Fr. *papal*, from Low Lat. *papalis*=belonging to the pope; *papa*=a bishop.] [POPE.]

1. Of or pertaining to the pope or popedom; popish; as, the *papal* chair; the *papal* crown.

"The progress of the papal policy took deeper root."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 8.

2. Proceeding from, ordered, or directed by the pope; as, a *papal* edict.

3. Belonging to the Church of Rome.

"Dr. Lloyd thinks their time of hurting the papal Christians at an end."—*Burnet: Own Time* (1697).

**\*pāp'-al-in, s.** [Ital. *papalino*.] A papist.

"[They are] no less divided in their profession than we and the papalins."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 320.

**\*pā'-pāl-ist, s.** [Eng. *papal*; -ist.] A papist. (*Carlyle: French Rev.*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. ii.)

**pā'-pāl-ize, v. t. & i.** [Eng. *papal*; -ize.]

**A. Trans.:** To make papal.

**B. Intrans.:** To conform to popery.

**pā'-pāl-lī, adv.** [Eng. *papal*; -ly.] In a papal or popish manner; popishly.

**\*pā'-pāl-tī, s.** [Eng. *papal*; -ty.] The papacy.

"To uphold the decrepit papalty."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

**pāp-a-phō'-bī-a, s.** [Lat. *papa*=a bishop, the pope, and Gr. *phobos*=fear.] Excessive or unreasonable fear, dread, or hatred of the pope or of popery.

**pāp'-arch-ŷ, s.** [Lat. *papa*=a bishop, the pope, and Gr. *archō*=to rule.] The government of the pope; papal rule.

**pā-pā'-vēr, s.** [Lat.=a poppy.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the order Papaveraceæ (q. v.). Sepals two, rarely three; petals four, rarely six. Stigma sessile, radiated; fruit capsular, one-celled, opening by very small valves under the lobes of the persistent stigma; seeds small, pitted; juice milky. Known species twelve; from Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. *Papaver rhœas* is the Common Red Poppy, *P. argemone*, the Long Prickly-headed, and *P. dubium*, the Long Smooth-headed Poppy, all with scarlet flowers. *P. somniferum*, the White Poppy, generally has white flowers, with a purple eye. It is extensively cultivated in North and Central India. The seeds are expressed to obtain an oil used for burning, for culinary purposes, and as a demulcent medicine. [OPIMUM.] The petals of *Papaver rhœas*, placed in water, furnish a red dye. Its syrup acts like opium, but is much milder.

**pā-pā'-vēr-ā'-çĕ-æ, s. pl.** [Lat. *papaver*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

*Botany*: Poppyworts; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Ranales. Herbaceous herbs or shrubs, often with milky juice. Leaves, alternate, simple or divided, without stipules. Peduncles long, one-flowered; sepals two or three, deciduous; petals four or six, or multiples of four; stamens indefinite; ovary one-celled, with parietal placentæ; fruit podshaped or capsular; seeds many. Poppyworts are narcotic, emetic, purgative, or acridly poisonous. Two-thirds of the species are found in Europe, the others in Asia, Africa, Australia, and tropical America. Known genera eighteen; species 130 (*Lindley*), reduced by Sir Joseph Hooker to seventeen genera, and sixty-five species.

**pā-pā'-vēr-ā'-ceous (ce as sh), a.** [Mod. Latin *papaverace*(æ); [Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Pertaining to the Papaveraceæ or poppies; of the nature of a poppy.

**pāp-a-vēr-ic, adj.** [Eng. *papaver*(ine); -ic.] Contained in or derived from papaverine (q. v.).

**papaveric-acid, s.**

*Chem.*: C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>13</sub>NO<sub>7</sub>. A white crystalline powder produced by the oxidation of papaverine by an aqueous solution of potassium permanganate. It melts at 233°, is slightly soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and benzene, but very soluble in hot dilute alcohol, glacial acetic acid, and amyl alcohol. It dissolves in concentrated hydrochloric acid, forming a yellow solution, from which orange needle-shaped crystals separate, having the composition C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>13</sub>NO<sub>7</sub>.HCl.+2½H<sub>2</sub>O.

**pā-pā'-ēr-ine, subst.** [Mod. Lat. *papaver*; and -ine.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>21</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>. One of the alkaloids of opium, obtained along with narcotine from the resinous precipitate by ammonia, and separated from it by the different solubility of their hydrochlorates. It forms colorless acicular crystals, insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in ether and alcohol, and assumes a deep blue color with sulphuric acid. It forms crystallizable salts with acids, is not poisonous, and melts at 147°.

**pā-pā'-ēr-ous, adj.** [Latin *papavereus*, from *papaver*=a poppy.] Resembling poppies; having the nature or qualities of poppies.

"Mandrakes afford a *papavereous* and unpleasant odor."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. vii.

**pā-pāw', s.** [Malay *papaya*; Fr. *papayer*, *papaye*; Ital. *papajo*; Sp. *papaya*; Port. *papaya*, *papayo*.]

*Bot.*: *Carica papaya*. [CARICA.]

"The fair *papaw*,

Now but a seed, preventing Nature's law,"

*Waller: Battle of the Summer Islands*, 52.

**pā-pā'-ya, s.** [Mod. Lat., from Malay *papaya*.] [PAPAW.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the order Papayaceæ. Now a synonym of *Carica* (q. v.).

**pāp-a-yā'-çĕ-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *papay*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

*Bot.*: Papayads; the typical order of Papayales (q. v.). Trees or shrubs, sometimes with an acrid milky juice. Leaves alternate, lobed, on long taper petioles. Flowers unisexual, in axillary racemes, or solitary. Calyx inferior, minute, five-toothed. Corolla monopetalous, five-lobed; stamens definite, inserted into the petals. Ovary and fruit superior, one-celled, with three to five parietal placentæ; ovules and seeds many; fruit succulent or dehiscent; seeds enveloped in a loose mucous coat. Natives of South America. Known genera eight, species twenty-five. (*Lindley*.)

**pā-pā'-yād, s.** [Mod. Lat. *papay*(a); Eng. suff. -ad.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: *Lindley's* English name for the Papayaceæ (q. v.).

**pā-pā'-yal, a.** [Mod. Lat. *papayales* (q. v.).] Of or belonging to the Papayales or the Papayaceæ; as, the *Papayal* Alliance.

**pāp-a-yā'-lēg, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *papay*(a); Lat. masc. or fem. pl. suff. -ales.]

*Bot.*: An alliance of Diclinoi Exogens, with dichlamydeous flowers, superior, consolidated carpels, parietal placentæ, and embryo surrounded by abundant albumen. Orders two, Papayaceæ and Pangiaceæ (q. v.). (*Lindley*.)

**\*pāpe, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *papa*=a bishop, the pope.] A priest; a spiritual father; specif., the pope.

**\*pape-lard, \*pape-larde, subst.** [Fr.] A dissembler, a flatterer, a hypocrite.

**pape-lard-y, \*pape-lard-ie, s.** [Fr. *papelardie*, from *papelard*.] Flattery, hypocrisy.

**pā'-pēr, s. & a.** [Lat. *papyrus*=papyrus (q. v.); Fr. *papier*; Ital. *papiro*.]

**A. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. In the same sense as II.

"M. Varro writeth, that the first invention of making paper was devised upon the conquest of Ægypt, achieved by Alexander the great, at what time as he founded the citie Alexandria in Ægypt, where such paper was first made."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xiii., ch. xxi.

2. Papyrus.

"The paper reeds by the brooks, by the mouth of the brooks . . . shall wither, be dried away, and be no more."—*Isaiah* xix. 7.

3. A piece, sheet, or leaf of the material described under II.

"Whan this was said, with paper she sat down,

And in this manner made her testament."

*Chaucer: Complaint of Creseide*.

4. A newspaper, a journal, a sheet appearing periodically.

5. A written or printed document or instrument, as a note, a receipt, a bill, a memorandum, a memorial, a deed or the like.

6. An essay or article on any subject; a dissertation.

7. Negotiable instruments, as promissory notes, bills of exchange; used collectively. (*Comm. slang*.)

8. Paper, printed, stained, or stamped, used as hangings, or for covering the walls of rooms.

9. Free passes or orders to any place of entertainment; also the persons admitted by such passes; as, The house was filled with paper. (*Theat. slang*.)

10. The written or printed questions set at an examination; also the written answers to such questions.

**II. Manuf.:** A material made in thin sheets from a pulp of rags, esparto grass, straw, wood, and other fibers, and used for writing or printing upon, or for wrapping. The name is derived from papyrus, an Egyptian reed, whose stalk furnished the principal material for writing upon to the nations bordering upon the Mediterranean for so many centuries. [PAPYRUS.] Paper is manufactured principally from vegetable fiber, reduced to a pulp by boiling and mechanical means. Over 400 different materials have been suggested or actually used for paper manufacture, but rags and esparto form the best materials. Old written or printed paper is also extensively used for remanufacture. The oldest manuscript written on cotton paper in England is in the Bodleian collection of the British Museum, and bears date 1049. The most ancient manuscript on the same material in the Library of Paris is dated 1050. Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century, all paper was manufactured by hand, in molds of various sizes. The different kinds of paper manufactured for printing, drawing, correspondence, &c., will be found under their proper names. Machine-made paper is manufactured in a continuous sheet, and newspapers of large circulation are printed on webs several miles in length, the paper not being cut until after the printing. [RICE-PAPER.]

**B. As adjective:**

1. *Lit.*: Made or consisting of paper.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Appearing or existing only in written or printed statements; not real; as, a *paper* army.

(2) Thin, frail, slight.

¶ (1) *Fossil paper*: A variety of asbestos (q. v.).

(2) For *Laid-paper*, *Parchment-paper*, *Tissue-paper* and *Wove-paper*, see the first element of each compound.

**paper-blockade, s.** An ineffective blockade, one in which the naval force is too weak to prevent vessels from entering the port.

**paper-book, s.**

*Commerce*: The name given to a copy of a paper-bound book.

**paper-clamp, s.** A contrivance for holding newspapers, sheet music, periodicals, &c., in convenient form for reference, and preserving them from injury by keeping them clean and flat.

**paper-clip, s.** A clasp for holding papers together; a means of filing bills, letters, &c. It is of various forms.

**paper-coal, s.** [DYSODILE.]

**paper-collar, s.** A collar made from paper, in imitation of linen.

**paper-credit, s.** Orders or promises to pay a stated sum of money recorded on paper. The term, as commonly used, includes book-debts, I.O.U.'s, and instruments of credit of all kinds.

**paper-currency, s.** [PAPER-MONEY.]

**paper-cutter, s.**

1. A blade of ivory, wood, bone, or similar substance for cutting paper, the folded edges of uncut books, &c.; a paper-knife.

2. A machine for cutting paper in piles or in sheets, or for trimming the edges of books, pamphlets, &c.

**paper-days, s. pl.**

*Law*: Certain days in each term, appointed for hearing the causes specially entered in the paper for argument.

**paper-faced, a.** Pale; having a face white as paper.

"Thou *paper-faced* villain."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, v. 4.

**paper-feeder, s.** A device for delivering paper singly in sheets to a printing-press, ruling-machine, envelope-cutter, paper box or bag machine.

**paper-file, s.** A contrivance to hold letters or other papers in a pack; a paper-clip.

**paper-folder, s.** A bone knife used in folding paper, and in feeding it to the machine for printing.

**paper-gauge, s.**

*Print.*: An instrument for measuring the type-face or measure of printed matter and the width of margin.

**paper-glosser, subst.** A hot-presser for glossing paper or cards; one who gives a smooth surface to paper.

**paper-hanger, s.** One whose occupation is to attach paper-hangings to walls.

**paper-hangings, subst. pl.** Wall-paper; paper, variously ornamented or prepared, used for covering the walls of rooms, &c.; the second element of the compound is derived from the tapestry hangings which it superseded.

**paper-knife, s.** A blade of ivory, mother-of-pearl, or other substance, used in cutting leaves of books, folding sheets of paper, &c.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-ciaç -tian = çhan. -tion. -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beļ, deļ



**paper-machine, s.** A machine for manufacturing paper.

**paper-maker, s.** One who manufactures paper.

**paper-making, s.** The act, art, or process of manufacturing paper.

**paper-marbler, s.** One who marbles or colors paper with veins in imitation of marble for book-binding, paper-hangings, &c.

**paper-mill, s.** A mill in which paper is manufactured.

"Thou hast built a paper-mill."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 7.*

**paper-money, s.**

*Comm.*: Paper-money may be either with or without forced currency enacted by law in the country of its issue and circulation. In the former case, the holder has no right to claim coin in exchange, as the paper supersedes the coinage and common use of metallic money. In the latter case, it is simply a promise to pay coin, voluntarily accepted at the calculated current estimate of its financial value. Of forced currency, otherwise called inconvertible paper-money, there have been abundant examples in the past century. France issued its *assignats* between 1789 and 1796, during which years they fluctuated between par, or an equal value with silver coin, and a depreciation of 99-100 per cent., thus utterly canceling their value in exchange. England restricted its specie payments, wholly or partially, from 1797 to 1821, with a resulting fluctuation between an equal or par value of paper-money and gold coin and a depreciation of 25½ per cent. at the lowest point. The financial history of all other countries of Europe and America presents exactly similar examples down to the present time. In the case of paper-money without forced currency, such as bank-notes promising to pay, on demand, a given sum in coin, the chance of loss to holders is guarded against by the necessity, enforced by law or prudence, of keeping up such a reserve of coin as experience proves to be generally sufficient.

**paper-mulberry, s.**

*Bot.*: *Broussonetia papyrifera*, a tree of the order Moraceæ, cultivated in Japan, China, &c., as we do osiers, for the young shoots from which paper is manufactured in the East. The bark being detached from the wood, is steeped in water, next the outer and inner barks are separated, the former making better paper than the latter. The bark is then boiled, washed, beaten into a pulp, and put in water, an infusion of rice and the root of manihot being added. From this the sheets of paper are made. In Tahiti the bark is made into fine cloth; in China the juice is used as glue.

**paper-muslin, s.**

*Fabric*: Glazed muslin used for linings, &c.

**paper-nautilus, s.** The paper-sailor or argonaut. [ARGONAUT.]

**paper-peat, s.**

*Petrol.*: A peat consisting of thin, easily divisible layers.

**paper-porphry, s.**

*Petrol.*: A quartz-felsite in which the quartz constituent is arranged in more or less parallel bands, along which the rock is easily split into thin laminae.

**paper-punch, subst.** An implement for making holes in papers for the purpose of filing, temporary binding, for the reception of eyelets, or for canceling.

**paper-reed, s.** The Papyrus (q. v.).

**paper-ruler, s.** One who rules or draws straight lines upon paper; an instrument for ruling straight lines upon paper.

**paper-sailor, subst.** The same as PAPER-NAUTILUS (q. v.).

**paper-shade, s.** A shade or cover for a lamp, to moderate the light.

**paper-shale, s.**

*Petrol.*: A shale in which the lamination is so fine that the laminae can be separated as thin as paper, from thirty to forty having been obtained in one inch.

**paper-spar, s.** [SLATE-SPAR.]

**paper-stainer, subst.** A manufacturer of paper-hangings.

**paper-tree, s.**

*Bot.*: (1) The same as PAPER-MULBERRY (q. v.); (2) *Trophis aspera*, a native of Siam.

**paper-weight, subst.** A small weight or slab of metal, stone, glass, &c., laid on loose papers to prevent them from being mislaid or blown away.

**\*paper-white, a.** As white as paper. (*Chaucer: Legend of Good Women, 1,196.*)

**pā-pēr, v. t.** [PAPER, s.]

\*1. To register or set down on paper; to note.  
2. To cover with paper; to furnish or cover with paper-hangings.

"Where blinks, through paper'd panes the setting sun."—*Crabbe: Parish Register.*

3. To inclose or fold up in paper.

4. To fill with passes. (*Theat. slang.*) [PAPER, s., I. 9.]

"To secure favor by well papering the house."—*Referee, May 1, 1887.*

**pā-pēr-ŷ, \*pā-pēr-ie, a.** [Eng. paper; -y.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Like paper; having the consistency of paper.

"A living animal might be . . . immured within that papyry tomb."—*Cornhill Magazine, Jan. 1884, p. 85.*

2. Occupied by persons who have come in with free orders of admission. (*Theat. slang.*)

"The stalls were partly papyry and partly empty."—*Referee, Nov. 8, 1885.*

**II. Bot.:** Of the consistence of paper and quite opaque, as most leaves.

**†pa-pěšč-ent, a.** [Eng. pap; -escent.] Containing pap; resembling pap.

"The cooling, lactescent, papescent plants."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments, ch. vi.*

**\*pā-pěss, \*pa-pesse, s.** [Lat. papa=a bishop, the pope; Eng. suff. -ess.] A female pope.

"Was that history of that their monstrous papesse of our making?"—*Bp. Hall: Honour of the Married Clergie, § 9.*

**pap'-ête-riē, s.** [Fr.] An ornamental box or case for holding paper and other writing materials.

**pā-phī-ān, a. & s.** [See def.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to Paphos, a city of Cyprus sacred to Venus; pertaining to or connected with Venus or her worship.

\*2. *Fig.*: Venereal.

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Lit.*: A native or inhabitant of Paphos; a Cyprian.

\*2. *Fig.*: A prostitute.

**papier maché (as pap-yê'-ma-chê'), s.** [Fr.] A material composed principally of paper. The commoner varieties are prepared by pulping any kind or mixture of different kinds of paper into a homogeneous mass of a doughy consistence. Some earthy material may be mixed with the pulp, as well as chemicals, resinous substances, and glue to harden it and prevent the attacks of insects. The pulp is rolled into thick sheets, and a sufficient quantity is taken to form the article of ornament desired; this is subjected to heavy pressure between cameo and intaglio dies and afterward dried. Its surface may now be gilded, painted with oil or size colors, or varnished. The toughness and lightness of this material peculiarly adapt it for table-ware, table and desk furniture, interior architectural and other ornaments.

**pā-pil'-i-ō, s.** [Lat.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A butterfly.

"Conjecture cannot estimate all the kinds of papillos natives of this island, to fall short of three hundred."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. *Entom.*: The typical genus of the family Papilionidæ. It has long antennæ and very short palpi. About 500 species are known, many of them from Africa and the Eastern Archipelago.

**pā-pil'-i-ō-nā'-çĕ-æ, s. pl.** [Lat. papilio, genit. papili'nis (is); fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

*Bot.*: An order of plants founded by Linnæus, now reduced to a sub-order of Fabaceæ. [LEGUMINOSÆ.] The flowers are papilionaceous (q. v.), the petals imbricated inæstivation, the upper one exterior. Most species of the sub-order are beautiful; the seeds of many are very nutritious to man, while their leaves and flowers afford food to horses, cattle, and sheep. Some are medicinal, some furnish dye-stuff, gum, and timber, many are narcotic, and some poisonous. The sub-order is divided into seven tribes, Podalyriæ, Lotææ, Viciæ, Hedysaræ, Phaseolæ, Dalbergiæ, and Sophoræ. The second, fourth, and fifth have sub-tribes, those of Hedysaræ are Arachidæ, Coronillæ, and Hedysaræ proper. Known genera 295, species 4,700, scattered over the world, a large number in the north temperate zone.

**pā-pil'-i-ō-nā'-ceouš (ce as sh), a.** [Mod. Lat. papilionace(æ); Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Resembling a butterfly.

2. *Bot.*: Butterfly-shaped; used of a corolla, like that of the pea, in which there are five petals. The upper one, which is erect and more expanded than the rest, is the vexillum or standard; the two lateral ones are the alæ or wings; and the two lower, which cohere by their inferior margin, the carina or keel. [PAPILIONACEÆ.]

**pā-pil'-i-ōn'-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Latin papilio, genit. papilion(is); fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Entom.*: The typical family of Rhopalocera (Butterflies), and of the order Lepidoptera itself. The six legs are all perfect in both sexes, and fitted for walking; the larva is long and cylindrical, smooth or pubescent, the pupa attached by the tail and by a belt of silk round the body. Sub-families, Papilionidi and Pieridi.

**pā-pil'-i-ōn'-i-dī, s. pl.** [Lat., masc. of Papilionidæ (q. v.).]

*Entom.*: The typical sub-family of the Papilionidæ. The inner margin of the hind wings is concave generally dentated, and often tailed; the larvæ have a retractile fork on the neck.

**pā-pil'-i-ō-nī'-næ, s. pl.** [Latin papilio, genit. papilion(is); fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

*Entom.*: The same as PAPILIONIDI (q. v.).

**pā-pil'-lā (pl. pā-pil'-læ), s.** [Lat.]

**A. Ord. Lang.**: A small pap or nipple.

**B. Technically:**

1. *Anat. & Zool. (pl.)*: Minute, soft prominences generally adapted for delicate sensation. (*Owen.*) There are dental papillæ, papillæ of the skin and of the tongue.

2. *Botany (pl.)*:

(1) Soft, oblong, superficial glands.

(2) The aciculæ of some fungals.

**pāp'-il-lar-ŷ, a.** [Eng. papill(a); -ary.] Of or pertaining to the papilla; resembling a nipple; covered with papillæ; papillose.

**papillary-glands, s. pl.**

*Botany*: Glands like the papillæ of the tongue, occurring in certain Labiatae.

**papillary-patches, s. pl.**

*Pathol.*: Portions of the tissue and sub-mucous tissue of the tongue rendered tough, brawny, coarsely papillary, and perhaps fissured. General cause, smoking. Called also *ichthyosis lingue* and *psoriasis lingue*.

**pāp'-il-lāte, v. i. & t.** [PAPILLATE, a.]

**A. Intrans.**: To grow into a nipple; to assume the form or appearance of a nipple.

**B. Trans.**: To cover or form with papillæ or papilliform protuberances.

**pāp'-il-late, a.** [Eng. papill(a); -ate.] Covered with papillæ or soft tubercles.

**pāp'-il-lif'-ēr-ōūs, a.** [Lat. papillæ, and fero=to bear.]

*Bot.*: The same as PAPILLOSE. (*Treas. Bot.*)

**pā-pil'-lī-form, a.** [Lat. papilla=a nipple, and forma=form, shape.] Having the shape or form of a nipple.

**pāp'-il-lōse, a.** [As if from a Lat. papillosus, from papilla=a nipple; Fr. papilleux.]

*Bot.*: Pimpled, papilliferous; covered with minute tubercles or excrescences of uneven size and rather soft, as the leaves of *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*.

**pāp'-il-lōte, s.** [Fr.] A small piece of paper on which ladies curl their hair; a curl-paper.

**pāp'-il-loūs, a.** [PAPILLOSE.]

**Pāp'-in, s.** [Denis Papin, a French philosopher, who assisted Boyle in his experiments.]

**Papin's-digester, s.** [DIGESTER.]

**pāp'-i-ō, s.** [Mod. Lat., from Fr. babouin=a baboon (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: Erxleben's name for the genus *Cynocephalus*.

**pāp'-i-ōn, s.** [PAPIO.]

*Zoöl.*: *Cynocephalus hamadryas*, the *C. babouin* of some French naturalists. [HAMADRYAS.]

**pāp'-ish, s. & a.** [Fr. pape=the pope; Eng. suff. -ish.]

**A. As subst.**: A papist.

**B. As adj.**: Popish.

**pāp'-iŷm, \*pap-isme, s.** [Fr. papisme, from pape=the pope.] Popery.

**pāp'-ist, s.** [Fr. papiste; Ital. & Sp. papista.] One who belongs to the Church of Rome; a Roman Catholic, with special reference to his acknowledgment of the papal supremacy.

"The partial papists would infer from hence Their church, in last resort, should judge the sense."—*Dryden: Religio Laici, 356.*

¶ Though the term is designed to be contemptuous, it found its way into old Acts of Parliament.

**pā-pist'-ic, \*pā-pist'-ic-āl, adj.** [Eng. papist; -ic, -ical.] Pertaining to popery; adhering to the doctrines and ceremonies of the Church of Rome; popish.

"It may be that many of thys oure church and congregation, shall trayueil into some papistical countrey."—*Calvine: Foure Godlye Sermons.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



pā-pīst'-īc-ā-l-ly, adv. [Eng. papistical; -ly.] In a papistic or popish manner.

pā-pīs-trý, \*pa-pys-try, s. [Eng. papist; -ry.] Popery; the doctrines of the Church of Rome.

\*pā-pīze, v. t. [Fr. pape=the pope; Eng. suff. -ize.] To conform to popery.

pāp'-mēat, s. [Eng. pap, and meat.] Infants' food.

pā-poōše', pap-poōše', s. [N. Amer. Indian.] A young child; a babe.

papoose-root, s. Bot.: The root of Caulophyllum thalictroides.

pāp'-pē-a, s. [From Lat. pappus (q. v.), referring to the hairs of the petals (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindæ, sometimes made a synonym of Sapindus. Pappia capensis has oblong leathery leaves, racemes of small unisexual flowers, a five-parted calyx, four or six petals, hairy outside, and pulpy fruit with three carpels, two often abortive. It is the wild prune of the Cape Colony. The fruit yields wine and vinegar; the seeds abound in oil, which is eaten, besides being used for scald-head and baldness. The wood is employed for various purposes.

pāp'-pī-form, a. [Lat. pappi, (genit. of pappus) (q. v.), and forma=form.]

Bot.: Having the form or appearance of a pappus (q. v.). (Treas. of Bot.)

pāp-pō-phōr'-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. pappophor (um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æe.]

Bot.: A tribe of Grasses.

pāp-pōph'-ōr-ūm, s. [Greek pappos=a pappus (q. v.), and phoros=bearing, from pherō=to bear.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pappophoræ (q. v.). Twenty-seven species are known, from Africa, India, and Australia.

pāp-pōūs, pāp'-pōse, a. [Low Lat. papposus, from Lat. pappus=down; Ital. papposo.] Downy; covered with pappus or soft down, as the seeds of dandelions, thistles, &c.

pāp'-pūs, s. [Latin, from Gr. pappos=a grandfather; hence the down of certain plants.]

Bot.: The calyx of composite plants. It usually consists of hair-like processes, arising from the apex of the ovary, when it is said to be pilose; in other cases it is plumose, setose, paleaceous, margined, &c.

pāp'-pŷ, a. [Eng. pap; -y.] Like pap; soft, tender, succulent.

Pāp'-ū-an, a. & s. [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the island of Papua, or New Guinea, or its inhabitants.

B. As substantive:

1. Ord. Language: A native of Papua, or New Guinea.

†2. Ethnol. (pl.): A race including the woolly-headed black men of Polynesia. According to Dr. Pritchard they constitute one of seven principal varieties of mankind.

pāp'-ū-la (pl. pāp'-ū-læ, s. [Lat.]

Med.: A pimple; a small acuminated elevation of the cuticle on an inflamed base, seldom containing a fluid or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf.

¶ Papulæ are an order of skin diseases established by Willan. It contains Strophulus, Lichen, and Prurigo.

pāp'-ū-lar, s. [Lat. papul(a)=a pimple; Eng. adj. suff. -ar.] Of or pertaining to papulæ or pimples; resembling or covered with papulæ.

pāp'-ū-lōse, pāp'-ū-loūs, a. [Lat. papul(a)=a pimple; Eng. adj. suff. -ose, -ous.]

1. Bot.: Pappilose (q. v.).

2. Pathol.: Papular.

pāp-ŷ-rā'-ceōūs (ce as sh), pā-pŷr'-ē-an, a. [Lat. papyraceus, papyrius, from papyrus=the papyrus (q. v.); Fr. papyracé.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Of or pertaining to the papyrus; made of or resembling papyrus.

2. Bot. (of the form papyraceous): Papery (q. v.).

pā-pŷ'-ral, a. [Eng., &c., papyr(us); -al.] Made of paper. (Lytton: Caxtons, bk. vii., ch. ii.)

pāp'-ŷ-rīn, subst. [English, &c., papyr(us); -in (Chem.).]

Chem.: Vegetable-parchment. Parchment-paper (q. v.). It has the same composition as cellulose.

pāp-ŷ-rōg'-ra-phŷ, s. [Gr. papyros=papyrus, and graphō=to write.] A method of printing from a kind of pasteboard covered with a calcareous substance, in precisely the same manner as from the stone in lithographic printing.

pā-pŷ'-rūs (pl. pā-pŷ'-rī), s. [Lat. papyrus, papyrum, from Gr. papyros=the paper reed.] [See def.]

1. Bot.: A genus of Cyperæ, having the inflorescence in spikelets, with many flowers, surrounded by long bracts; the seeds three-cornered. Papyrus

antiquorum, sometimes called Cyperus papyrus, is the plant from which the ancients made paper. [PAPER, etym.] It has an underground stem, at intervals sending up ordinary stems eight or ten feet high. It grows on the banks of the Nile, the Jordan, and in the south of Italy. The paper was made from thin slices of the stem cut vertically. It was made also into boats, and its fibers used for cordage. P. corymbosus, or Pangorei, is manufactured into Indian mats.

2. Literature: Rolls of papyrus with writings on them constituting an ancient book. Many such papyri have been found at Herculaneum and Pompeii, the former partially legible, the latter wholly obliterated.

par (1), s. [Lat.=equal.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A state of equality of value or condition; equal value.

2. (See extract.)

"The par is a certain number of pieces of the coin of one country, containing in them an equal quantity of silver to that in another number of pieces of the coin of another country."—Locke: Farther Considerations on Money.

II. Comm.: A term applied to the shares of an undertaking when they are at neither a discount nor a premium.

¶ (1) At par: At the face value or original price; at neither a discount nor a premium.

(2) Above par: At a premium.

(3) Below par: At a discount.

(4) Issue par: The price at which stock is issued to the public.

(5) Nominal par: The value impressed on the face of a bond.

(6) Mint par: A contraction of the phrase Mint Par of Exchange, which signifies the value of the coins of one country, expressed by those of another using the same metal. The Mint Par lies at the basis of all international exchanges.

(7) Arbitrated par: A contraction of the phrase Arbitrated Par of Exchange, which signifies the amount of currency in one country which is equivalent to a given amount in another, taking existing circumstances into account.

(8) Par of exchange: The established value of the coin or standard value of one country expressed in the coin or standard value of another.

par (2), s. [PARR.]

par (3), s. [See def.] An abbreviation for paragraph; as, to insert a par in the Athenæum.

par-, pref. [PARA-]

pa'-ra, s. [Turk., from Pers. pārah, pāreh=a piece.] The fortieth part of the Egyptian piastre, worth about one-eighth of a cent. It is sometimes called the Fuddal. The Para of Servia is equivalent to one-fifth of a cent.

pār-a-, par-, pref. [Greek.] A prefix used with words of Greek origin, and signifying position, beside, along, or side by side; closeness or correspondence of parts; out of, beyond, on the other side of.

para-compounds, s. pl.

Chem.: Isomeric bodies of anomalous constitution, as paraldehyde, the solid form of aldehyde, and equal to its triple molecule. The expression has been more recently used in connection with the derivatives of compounds, like benzene (C6H6), in which certain of the hydrogen atoms are replaced by radicals such as chlorine, &c., in a symmetrical manner, as for example, paradichlorobenzene = C6Cl2H2ClH2.

para-ellagic acid, s. [RUFIGALLIC-ACID.]

para-oxybenzamic acid, s.

Chem.: C7H7NO2. An acid isomeric with oxybenzamic acid, produced by the action of tin and hydrochloric acid on nitrodraçylic acid. It crystallizes in shining crystalline tufts, which melt at 187°, and are not colored by contact with air and water. Heated with potash, it is resolved into carbonic anhydride and aniline.

para-oxybenzoic-acid, s.

Chem.: C6H4(HO)COOH. An isomer of oxybenzoic acid, formed by the action of aqueous hydriodic acid on anisic acid, heated to 126° for several hours. It crystallizes in monoclinic prisms, which melt at 210°, and forms well-defined crystalline salts with some of the metals.

Pa'-ra, s. [See def.]

Geog.: The name of a town in Brazil.

Para-nut, s. The Brazil-nut (q. v.).

pār-a-bān'-īc, a. [Pref. para-; English (car)-b(amide); (allox)an, and suff. -ic.] Derived from or containing carbamide and alloxan.

parabanic-acid, s.

Chem.: CO< NH-CO | Oxalyl-urea. Oxalyl-car-

bamide. Carbonyl-oxamide. It is formed by heating uric acid or alloxan with moderately strong

nitric acid. When the reaction has ceased, the solution is evaporated to a syrup, and the parabanic acid purified by crystallization. It forms colorless, thin, prismatic crystals, has a strong acid reaction, and dissolves easily in water. Boiled with dilute acid it is resolved into oxalic acid and urea. The only known salt of parabanic acid is the silver salt, C6Ag2N2O3, obtained as a white precipitate by adding silver nitrate to an aqueous solution of parabanic acid.

pār-a-bēn'-zēne, s. [Pref. para-, and English benzene.]

Chem.: (C6H6)n. Parabenzol. A hydrocarbon metameric with benzol, and occurring along with it in light coal oil. It boils at 97.5°, has a slight alliaceous odor less pleasant than normal benzol, and forms with nitric acid a nitro-compound, which appears to be identical with nitrobenzol.

\*pār'-a-ble, a. [Lat. parabilis, from paro=to prepare.] Capable of being prepared or procured. (Boyle: Works, ii. 134.)

pār'-a-ble, \*parabole, s. [O. Fr. parabole, from Latin parabola, from Gr. parabolē=a comparison, a parable, from parabolō=to throw or set beside, to compare: para=beside, and ballō=to throw; Sp. & Port. parabola; Ger. parabel. From the same source come parable, parabola, parle (old form of parley), parole, palaver (q. v.).]

1. A comparison, a similitude; specif., a fable or allegorical relation or representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction. It differs from an apologue, in that it relates or represents things which, though fictitious, might happen in nature.

"Declare unto us the parable of the tares."—Matthew xiii. 36.

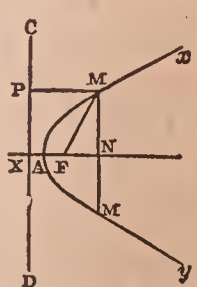
2. An allegorical or mystical saying or expression; a proverb.

"Unto them that are without all these things are done in parables."—Mark iv. 11.

†pār'-a-ble, v. t. [PARABLE, s.] To represent in parable. (Milton: Doc. Div., bk. i., ch. vi.)

pa-rāb'-ō-la, s. [Latin, from Gr. parabolē, so called from its axis being parallel to the side of the cone; Ger. parabel; Fr. parabole; Ital. parabola.] [PARABLE, s.]

Math.: In conic sections, a plane curve of such a form that if from any point in the curve one straight line be drawn to a given fixed point, the other perpendicular to a straight line given in position, these two straight lines will always be equal to one another. The given fixed point is called the focus of the parabola. The straight line given in position is called the directrix (q. v.). A straight line drawn perpendicular to the directrix, and cutting the curve, is called a diameter, and the point in which it cuts the curve is called the vertex of the diameter. The diameter which passes through the focus is the axis, and the point in which it cuts the curve is the principal vertex. A straight line which meets the curve in any point, but which when produced both ways does not cut it, is called a tangent to the curve at that point. A straight line drawn from any point in the curve, parallel to the tangent at the vertex of any diameter, and terminated both ways by the curve, is called an ordinate to that diameter. The ordinate which passes through the focus is called the parameter of that diameter. The part of a diameter intercepted between its vertex and the point in which it is intersected by one of its own ordinates, is called the abscissa of the diameter. A straight line drawn from any point in the curve, perpendicular to the axis, and terminated both ways by the curve, is called an ordinate to the axis. The ordinate to the axis which passes through the focus is called the principal parameter, or latus rectum, of the parabola. The part of the axis intercepted between its vertex and the point in which it is intersected by one of its own ordinates is called the sub-tangent of the axis. If a tangent be drawn at any point, and a straight line be drawn from the point of contact perpendicular to the axis, it and terminated by the axis, that straight line is called a normal. The part of the axis intercepted between the intersections of the normal and the ordinate is called a sub-normal. [DIRECTRIX, TANGENT.]





**pär-ä-böl'-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *parabolikos*, from *parabolē* = a comparison, a parabola; Fr. *parabolique*; Ital. & Sp. *parabolico*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to a parable; of the nature of a parable; expressed by a parable or figure; parabolical, allegorical.

2. *Conic sections*: Pertaining to or having the form or nature of a parabola.

**parabolic-conoid**, *s.* [PARABOLOID.]

**parabolic-curve**, *substantive*. An algebraic curve of which the equation is of the form of  $y = a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 + ex^4 \dots$

**parabolic-illuminator**, *s.* A reflector placed over an object beneath a microscope. Its shape is that of a half-paraboloid, the object being in the focus. The interior is silvered.

**parabolic-mirror**, *s.* A concave mirror, the surface of which is generated by the revolution of the arc of a parabola. They are used for carriage-lamps, and for lamps placed in the front and in the rear of railway trains. They were formerly employed in lighthouses, but are now superseded by lenticular glasses.

**parabolic-pyramidoid**, *s.* A solid generated by supposing all the squares of the ordinates applicable to the parabola so placed that the axis shall pass through all their centers at right angles, in which case the aggregate of the planes will form the solid called the parabolic pyramidoid, the solidity of which is equal to the product of the bases and half the altitude.

**parabolic-reflector**, *s.* A cone of glass with a paraboloidal depression which concentrates the illuminating rays upon an object placed in the focus. A small disk mounted on an axial pin forms a dark background behind the semi-translucent object, which is illuminated by an annular pencil of rays passing around the edge of the disk.

**parabolic-spindle**, *subst.* A solid generated by revolving a portion of a parabola, limited by a straight line perpendicular to the axis of the curve, about that line as an axis. The volume of a parabolic spindle is equivalent to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of its circumscribed cylinder.

**parabolic-spiral**, *subst.* A curve whose polar equation is  $u^2 = 2pt$ , in which  $u$  denotes the radius vector of any point, and  $t$  the corresponding angle.

**pär-ä-böl'-ic-äl**, *a.* [Eng. *parabolic*; *-al*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to a parable; of the nature of a parable; allegorical, figurative.

2. *Geom.*: [PARABOLIC, 2.]

**pär-ä-böl'-ic-äl-lý**, *adv.* [English *parabolical*; *-ly*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: In a parabolic manner; in manner of a parable; allegorically.

2. *Geom.*: In manner or form of a parabola.

**pär-ä-böl'-i-form**, *a.* [Eng. *parabola*, and *form*.] Having the form of a parabola. (*Harris: Math. Dict.*)

**pa-räb-ö-lí-na**, *s.* [PARABOLA.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of *Paradoxidæ*, containing *Trilobites* (*Oleni*) with only twelve body rings. It is wholly Upper Cambrian. [OLENUS.]

**\*pa-räb-ö-lísm**, *s.* [English *parabol(a)*; *-ism*.] *Alg.*: The division of the terms of an equation by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term. (*Bailey*.)

**pa-räb-ö-líst**, *s.* [Lat. *parabola*=a parable; Eng. suff. *-ist*.] A writer or narrator of parables.

**pa-räb-ö-lóid**, *s.* [Eng., &c., *parabol(a)*; *-oid*; Fr. *paraboloïde*.]

*Geom.*: A volume bounded by a surface of the second order, such that sections made by planes passed in certain directions are common parabolas. It is a characteristic property of paraboloids that they have no centers except in the extreme cases, when they have an infinite number of centers. There are three varieties of paraboloids, elliptical, hyperbolic, and parabolic.

**pär-ä-bö-lóid'-äl**, *a.* [Eng. *paraboloid*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling a paraboloid.

**pär-ä-bröm'-ä-líde**, *s.* [Pref. *para-*; Eng. *bromal*, suff. *-ide*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_9H_7Br_3O$ . A compound isomeric with bromal, produced by adding bromine to wood spirit. An oily layer collects at the bottom, which soon solidifies. Recrystallized from alcohol it forms colorless rhombic prisms. Specific gravity 3.107, melts at 67°, and is soluble in alcohol and chloroform.

**pär-ä-cäm-phor'-íc**, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *camphoric*.] Derived from or containing camphoric acid.

**paracamphoric-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: Inactive camphoric acid.

**pär-ä-car'-thä-mín**, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *carthamin*.]

*Chem.*: A red substance contained in dogwood bark, *Cornus sanguinea*, and prepared artificially by the action of sodium-amalgam on rutin. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol.

**pär-ä-çél-lu-löse**, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *cellulose*.]

*Chem.*: A variety of cellulose which does not dissolve in an ammoniacal solution of cupric oxide, till it has been acted on by acids or alkalis.

**Pär-ä-çél'-sí-an**, *a. & s.* [See def.]

*A. As adj.*: Pertaining to or denoting the medical practice of Paracelsus, a celebrated Swiss physician, who lived at the close of the fifteenth century.

*B. As subst.*: One who follows the practice of Paracelsus.

**Pär-ä-çél'-síst**, *s.* [PARACELSIAN.] A Paracelsian.

**pär-ä-çén-tē'-sís**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *parakentēsis*=tapping for dropsy, or couching for cataract (*Galen*): pref. *para-*, and Gr. *kentēsis*=pricking; *kentēō*=to prick.]

*Surg.*: The operation of tapping. It is performed by a trocar and canula (q. v.). *Paracentesis abdominis* is the tapping of the abdomen to withdraw the fluid effused in dropsy. *Paracentesis thoracis*, the tapping of the breast to remove pus in pleurisy.

**pär-ä-çén'-tríc**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *centric*; Fr. *paracentrique*.]

*A. As adj.*: Deviating from circularity; changing the distance from a center.

*B. As subst.*: A curve having the property that, when its plane is placed vertically, a heavy body descending along it, urged by the force of gravity, will approach to or recede from a fixed point, or center, by equal distances in equal times.

**paracentric-curve**, *s.* The same as PARACENTRIC, *s.*

**paracentric-motion**, **paracentric-velocity**, *s.*

*Astron.*: The motion or velocity of a planet by which it approaches or recedes from the center, without reference to its motion in space, or reckoned in any other direction.

**pär-ä-çén'-tríc-äl**, *a.* [Eng. *paracentric*; *-al*.] The same as PARACENTRIC, *A.*

**pär-ä-çhlör-äl-íde**, *s.* [Prefix *para-*; English *chloral*, and suff. *-ide*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_2HCl_3O_2$ . A pungent smelling liquid, isomeric with chloral, produced by the action of chlorine on wood spirit. Specific gravity 1.576 at 14°, boils at 182°, and is distinguished from chloral by its insolubility in water.

**pär-ä-çhlör-ö-bén-zö'-íc**, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *chlorobenzoic*.] Derived from or containing chlorine and benzoic acid.

**parachlorobenzoic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_7H_5ClO_2$ . Chlorodracrylic acid. An acid produced by the action of hydrochloric acid on azo-paraoxybenzamic acid. It forms scales resembling naphthalene, which melt at 236-237°.

**pär-ä-çhor'-dal**, *subst.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *chordal*.]

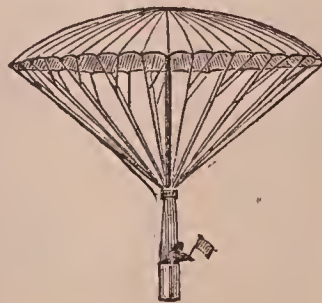
*Embryology*: One of the cartilaginous plates which form the first appearance of the skull in the development of vertebrates; so called from lying beside the notochord.

**pa-räch'-rö-nísm**, *subst.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. *chronos*=time; Fr. *parachronisme*.] An error in chronology, by which the date of an event is fixed later than it should be.

**pär-ä-çhröse**, *a.* [Gr. *parachrosis*=false coloring; *para*=beyond, beside, and *chrosis*=coloring; *chros*=color.]

*Mineral.*: Changing color by exposure to the weather.

**pär-ä-çhüte**, *subst.* [Fr., for *par' à chute*=that which guards against a fall; *parer*=to prepare, to guard against (Lat. *paro*); *à*=to, against (Lat. *ad*), and *chute*=a fall.] A device by which a descent is made from a balloon or an eminence. It is a light structure, and affords a large area of resistance to the atmosphere. It is usually in shape like an umbrella, 20 to 25 feet in diameter. It remains closed like an umbrella while the balloon to which it is attached is ascending, opening as soon as the descent begins, the expanded top serving to moderate its velocity.



Parachute.

**parachute light-ball**, *s.*

*Mil.*: A thin iron shell containing two iron hemispheres, the lower of which contains a composition which furnishes the light, and the upper a calico parachute tightly packed. It is fired from a mortar, and when the outer shell, which contains a small quantity of powder, is burst by the action of a fuse, the parachute opens by the pressure of the air, and suspends the lower hemisphere containing the now lighted composition. It burns for about three minutes and is used in sieges to throw a light over the enemy's works.

**pär-ä-çhüte**, *v. t.* [PARACHUTE, *s.*] To send down in, or as in, a parachute.

"I was parachuted down  
A dapper Temple student."

*Colman: Poetical Vagaries*, p. 19.

**pär-ä-çit'-ric**, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *citric*.] Derived from citric acid.

**paracitric-acid**, *s.* [ACONITIC-ACID.]

**pär-ä-çlète**, *s.* [Lat. *paracletus*; Gr. *paraklētos*=called to one's aid, a helper, from *parakaleō*=to call to one's aid; *para*=beside, and *kaleō*=to call.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An advocate.

"Comforter and prophet, Paraclete and poet,  
Soul whose emblems are an eagle and a dove."

*A. C. Swinburne: Statue of Victor Hugo*.

2. *Script. & Theol.*: The Being who, both in the Authorized and Revised Versions of the New Testament, is called the "Comforter," alternative renderings being given in the margin of the latter. Advocate, Helper, or Paraclete. He is "the Spirit of Truth" (John xv. 26, xvi. 13), the Holy Ghost (xiv. 26). His function with regard to the world is to convict it in respect of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment (xvi. 8-11) (R. V.). With regard to the Apostles, to recall to their memory the words of Jesus (xiv. 26) with regard to them and Christians generally, to abide with them for ever (xiv. 16), guide them into all truth (xvi. 13), to testify of Jesus, and glorify Him (xv. 26, xvi. 13, 14.)

"And equal adoration be  
Eternal Paraclete to thee."

*Dryden: Veni Creator Spiritus*.

¶ Montanus in the second century, Manes in the third, and Mohammed in the seventh century, each claimed to be the promised Paraclete, whom none of the three, however, identified with the Holy Ghost.

**pär-ä-çlöse**, *s.* [PARCLOSE.]

**pär-äç-mäs'-tíc**, *a.* [Greek *para*=beyond, and *akmē*=the top.]

*Medicine*: Gradually decreasing, as a distemper. (*Dunghison*.)

**pär-ä-çö-lüm'-bíte**, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and English *columbite*.]

*Min.*: An iron-black, impure variety of Menacanite (q. v.).

**pär-ä-çön'-íc**, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *aconic*.] Derived from or containing aconic acid.

**paraconic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_5H_8O_5$ . The ethereal anhydride of itamic acid, obtained, together with that body, by heating itachlor-pyrotartaric acid with water. It is crystalline, very soluble in water, and melts at 70°. Its calcic salt is soluble in alcohol.

**pär-ä-çö-röl'-lā**, *s.* [Pref. *para-* and English *corolla* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: Link's name for every appendage which is referable to the corolla. Specif., the corona (q. v.).

**pär-ä-çrē-söl**, *s.* [CRESOL.]

**pär-ä-çrös'-tíc**, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *acrostic* (q. v.).] A poetical composition in which the first verse contains, in order, all the letters which commence the remaining verses of the poem or division.

**pär-ä-çy-än'-íc**, *a.* [Pref. *para-* and English *cyanic*.] Derived from or containing cyanic acid.

**paracyanic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: A name applied to several brown products resulting from the decomposition of cyanogen, or some of its compounds, in presence of water. They are all soluble in water.

**pär-ä-çy-än'-ö-gén**, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *cyanogen*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_2N_2$ . A porous brown substance, polymeric with cyanogen, formed in small quantity when the latter is prepared from cyanide of mercury. By strong ignition it is converted into cyanogen.

**pa-rāde'**, **\*pa-rād'-ö**, *s.* [French=*a show*, a display, a stop on horseback, from Sp. *parada*=a halt, a pause, from *parar*=to halt or stop, from Latin *parare*=to prepare.]

1. Show, ostentatious display.

"Be rich; but of your wealth make no parade  
At least before your master's debts are paid."

*Swift. (Todd)*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



\*2. That which is displayed; a show; a grand procession.

"The rites perform'd, the parson paid, In state return'd the grand parade." Swift: Strephon and Chloe.

3. Military display; the arrangement or order of troops for inspection, drill, display, &c.

4. A place where a military display or show is held; a drill-ground for soldiers.

5. A public walk or promenade.

6. Military duty.

\*7. A posture or position of defense; guard.

"Accustom him to make judgment of men by their inside, which often shows itself in little things, when they are not in parade, and upon their guard."—Locke: On Education, § 94.

pa-rāde, v. t. & i. [PARADE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make a parade, or display of; to show off; to display ostentatiously.

2. To array or marshal in military order; as, to parade troops.

B. Intransitive:

1. To meet and be marshaled in military order.

2. To walk ostentatiously about in a public place.

"Then all for parking and parading."

Brooke: Fables; Love and Vanity.

\*pa-rād-ēr, s. [Eng. parad(e); -er.] One who endeavors to show himself off to the best advantage; hence, an admirer. (Richardson: Clarissa, ii. 3.)

pār-a-dī-gāl-la, s. [Mod. Latin paradi(sea), and Lat. gallus= a cock.]

Ornith.: A genus of Paradi(e)inæ (q. v.), with a single species, Paradi(e)a carunculata, the Wattled Bird of Paradise, from New Guinea. Head a beautiful changeable green, throat greenish black; upper surface velvety black; beneath, black shaded with brown. There is a compressed triangular wattle, probably erectile, on each side the upper manible. (Elliot: Monograph of the Paradi(e)idæ.)

pār-a-dīg-i-tāl-ē-tin, s. [Pref. para-, and dig-ital(ir)etin.]

Chem.: C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>7</sub>. A product of the decomposition of digitalosin by dilute sulphuric acid. (Watts.)

pār-a-dīgm (g silent), s. [Fr. paradi(g)me, from Lat. paradi(g)ma; Gr. paradi(e)igma=(1) a pattern, a model, (2) an example of declension, from paradi(e)iknymi=to exhibit; para=beside, and deiknymi=to show.]

\*I. Ord. Lang.: An example, a model.

"The paradigms and patterns of all things."—Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 388.

II. Technically:

1. Gram.: An example of a word, as of a noun or verb, in its various inflections.

2. Rhet.: An example, an illustration.

pār-a-dīg-māt-ic, a. & s. [French paradi(g)matique; Gr. paradi(e)igmatikos.]

A. As adj.: Exemplary.

B. As substantive:

Theol.: One who narrated the lives of religious persons as examples of Christian holiness.

pār-a-dīg-māt-ic-al, a. [Eng. paradi(g)matic; -al.] The same as PARADI(G)MATIC (q. v.).

\*pār-a-dīg-māt-ic-al-lī, adv. [Eng. paradi(g)matical; -ly.] By way or in manner of an example or illustration.

\*pār-a-dīg-mā-tize, v. t. [Gr. paradi(e)igmatizō.] To put forward or set forth as an example or model.

"Those looks so paradi(g)matized by you."—Hammond: Works, i. 197.

\*par-a-dis, s. [Fr.] [PARADISE.]

1. A wet-dock or inner harbor.

2. The upper gallery in a play-house.

pār-a-dī-sā-ic, \*pār-a-dī-sā-ic-al, a. [PARADISE.] Of or pertaining to Paradise; like Paradise or its felicity.

pār-a-dīs-al, \*pār-a-dīs-ī-al, a. [Eng. Paradise(e); -al, -ial.] The same as PARADIS(A)IC (q. v.).

"Within this book I found portrayed

Newborn, that paradisaic love of his."

D. G. Rossetti: Vita Nuova.

pār-a-dīse, \*par-a-dice, \*par-ad-ys, s. [Fr. paradi(s), from Lat. paradi(sus); Gr. paradi(e)isos=a park, a pleasure-ground, an oriental word used by Xenophon; Heb. pardes=a garden, paradise. Of Persian origin; O. Pers. parādāsas; Pers. & Arab. firdaus, pl. fāradīs=a garden, paradise; cf. Sansc. paradega=a foreign country; Zend. pairīdeza=inclosed; Ital. paradiso; Sp. & Port. paraiso.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. A place of bliss; a region of felicity and delight.

"Accord a pardon like a Paradise."

Byron: Cain, iii. 1.

3. A state of felicity and delight; happiness.

"Thought would destroy their paradise."

Gray: Elton Colledge.

4. The abode of sanctified souls after death.

"To-day shalt thou be with me in paradise."—Luke xxiii. 43.

II. Technically:

\*1. Architecture:

(1) A private apartment; a study.

(2) The private appurtenances to a convent.

(3) A parvis (q. v.).

2. Script.: In the A. V. the word Paradise does not occur in the Old Testament. The Hebrew word pardes is found in Neh. ii. 8., where in the A. V. it is rendered "forest," and in Eccles. ii. 5, and Song of Solomon iv. 13, where it is rendered "orchard." The R. V. translates the first and second "park" and the third "garden," or, on the margin, "paradise." The word, which was of Aryan origin, specially referred to the tree-studded parks around Persian palaces, and the LXX. applied the word paradi(e)isos to the Garden of Eden. [EDEN.] The word paradise occurs three times in the A. V. of the New Testament. It was the place to which Jesus and the penitent thief went the day that they died (Luke xxiii. 43). St. Paul was caught up into it, and identified it with the third heaven (cf. 2 Cor. xii. 2, 4). With analogies still preserved to the earthly Eden, the tree of life is in its midst (cf. Rev. ii. 7 with Gen. ii. 9.)

3. Theology: Paradise is generally used to mean heaven, the place of the blessed.

¶ (1) Grains of Paradise: [GRAIN, ¶ (4).]

(2) Paradise of Fools: [FOOL'S PARADISE.]

(3) Paradise of Infants: [LIMBUS.]

\*paradise-apple, s. (See extract.)

"Paradise-apple is a curious fruit produced by grafting a pearmain on a quince."—Wortledge: Cider (1678), p. 207.

paradise-bird, s.

Ornithology: Any individual of the family Paradi(e)idæ (q. v.); a bird-of-paradise.

"The paradise-birds present the most wonderful developments of plumage and the most gorgeous varieties of color to be found among passerine birds."—Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim., i. 414.

paradise-fish, s.

Ichthy.: A popular name for Macropus viridicavatus (Lacépède), from the East Indian Archipelago. Its coloration is brilliant and it is frequently found in aquaria.

pār-a-dīs-ē-a, s. [Mod. Lat.] [PARADISE.]

Ornithology: The typical genus of the sub-family Paradi(e)inæ (q. v.). Feathers of the head short, thick, compressed; bill rather long, stout; culmen curved to the emarginate tip. Nostrils lateral, concealed by frontal feathers; wings long, rounded; tail broad, rounded; tarsi stout; claws long, strong, curved. There are four species, from the Papuan islands: Paradi(e)a apoda, P. raggiana, P. minor (or papuana), and P. sanguinea, known respectively as the Great, Raggi's, the Lesser, and the Red Bird of Paradise.

pār-a-dīs-ē-an, a. [Eng. paradise; -an.] Of or pertaining to paradise; suited for paradise; paradisaic.

pār-a-dīsed, a. [Eng. paradisi(e); -ed.] Placed in paradise; enjoying felicity as of paradise.

pār-a-dīs-ē-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Modern Latin paradi(e)a; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith.: Birds of Paradise; a family of Passerine Birds, "formerly restricted to about eight species of the more typical Paradise Birds, but in his splendid monograph of the group, Mr. Elliot has combined together a number of forms which had been doubtfully placed in several adjacent families." (Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim., ii. 274.) The family differs from the Corvidæ, to which it is closely allied, in the outer being shorter than the middle, and longer than the inner toe, the hind toe being very large and equaling the middle in length. In his monograph on the family, Mr. D. G. Elliot divides it into three sub-families: Paradi(e)inæ, Epimachinæ, and Tectonarchinæ (q. v.).

pār-a-dīs-ē-ī-næ, s. pl. [Modern Latin paradi(e)a; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: True Birds of Paradise, the typical sub-family of the Paradi(e)idæ (q. v.). Bill stout, rather straight, males possessing greatly developed plumes upon various portions of their bodies, forming conspicuous ornaments when elevated. Genera: Paradi(e)ia, Manucodia, Astrapia, Parotia, Lophorhina, Diphylodes, Xanthomelus, Cicinnurus, Paradi(g)alla, and Semioptera. (Elliot: Monograph of the Paradi(e)idæ.)

pār-a-dīs-ī-āc, a. [Latin paradisiacus.] The same as PARADIS(A)IC (q. v.). (C. Kingsley: Alton Locke, ch. xi.)

pār-a-dī-sī-a-cal, a. [Lat. paradisiacus.] Of or pertaining to paradise; paradisaic.

\*pār-a-dīs-ī-al, a. [English paradisi(e); -ial.] The same as PARADIS(A)IC (q. v.).

\*pār-a-dīs-ī-an, a. [Eng. paradisi(e); -ian.] Paradisaic.

"Our Paradi(s)ian bard introduces Eve dressing a sallet."—Evelyn: Acetaria.

\*pār-a-dīs-īc, pār-a-dīs-īc-al, a. [English paradisi(e); -ic, -ical.] Paradi(s)iacal.

"Hence we inherit such a life as this,

Dead of itself to paradisi(c) bliss."

Broome: True and False Religion.

pār-a-dōs, s. [Fr., from parer=to guard, and dos=the back.]

Fortif.: A traverse covering the interior of a work from reverse fire.

pār-a-dōx, \*par-a-doxe, s. [French paradoxe, from Lat. paradoxus; Gr. paradoxos=contrary to opinion, strange: para=against, beyond, and doxa=an opinion, a notion; dokeō=to seem; Sp. paradoja; Ital. paradossa.] A tenet or statement contrary to received opinion; an assertion which is contrary to appearance, and seemingly absurd, impossible, or at variance with common sense, but which may, on examination, be found to be perfectly correct and well founded.

"A great part of the world reject them all, as absolute paradoxes."—South: Sermons, vol. ix., ser. 8.

\*pār-a-dōx-al, a. [Eng. paradox; -al.] Paradoxical.

"Their new paradoxal conceits."—Ep. Hall: Peacemaker, § 21.

pār-a-dōx-ēr, s. [Eng. paradox; -er.] One who proposes or puts forward a paradox.

"Everyone who attacks the direct and indirect consequences of mathematics 'I shall call a paradoxer, and his system a paradox,' the term being used in the approximate sense of 'crotchet.'"—British Quarterly Review, lvii. 276.

pār-a-dōx-īc-al, a. [Eng. paradox; -ical.]

1. Inclined to paradoxes or notions contrary to received opinion.

2. Having the nature of a paradox.

pār-a-dōx-īc-al-lī, adv. [Eng. paradoxical; -ly.] In a paradoxical manner; in a manner seemingly absurd or impossible.

pār-a-dōx-īc-al-nēss, s. [Eng. paradoxical; -ness.] The quality or state of being paradoxical; paradoxy.

pār-a-dōx-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Modern Latin paradi(e)idos; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Palæont.: A family of Trilobita, characteristic of the Upper Cambrian. Head-shield well developed, crescentic, genal angles produced. Body very long; thorax with from twelve to twenty segments; pygidium usually small.

pār-a-dōx-ī-dēs, s. [Gr. paradoxos=strange, marvelous, and eidos=appearance.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Paradi(e)idæ (q. v.). The body is two feet, or more, in length; thorax with sixteen to twenty rings; eyes long, reniform, and smooth. Paradi(e)idos davidis, twenty-two inches long, from the Menevian rocks, is the largest British trilobite. Sometimes called Olenidæ.

pār-a-dōx-īd-ī-an, adj. [Mod. Lat. paradi(e)id(es); Eng. suff. -ian.]

Geol.: Of, belonging to, or characterized by the prevalence of Paradi(e)idæ (q. v.).

"The lowest Cambrian, Harlech, Longmynd, and Menevian groups may be fairly termed Paradi(e)idian."—Phillips: Geol., pt. ii. (ed. Etheridge), p. 40.

pār-a-dōx-īst, s. [Eng. paradox; -ist.] The same as PARADOXER (q. v.).

"A paradoxist as audacious as the Dean."—London Daily Telegraph.

pār-a-dōx-īte, subst. [Eng. paradox; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A name given by Breithaupt to an orthoclase (q. v.), found in the tin veins at Marienberg, Saxony. He subsequently included all orthoclase found in tin lodes in other places.

pār-a-dōx-ōl-ō-gī, s. [English paradox; suff. -ology.] The use of paradoxes.

"Perpend the difficulty, which obscurity, or unavoidable paradoxology, must put upon the attempter."—Browne: Vulgar Errors. (To the Reader.)

pār-a-dōx-ūr-e, s. [PARADOXURUS.] Any individual of the genus Paradoxurus (q. v.).

pār-a-dōx-ūr-ūs, s. [Gr. paradoxos=strange, and Gr. oura=tail. Named from the ability of the animal to curl its long tail downward into a coil.]

Zoology: Palm-cat; a genus of Viverridæ. Molars  $\frac{3}{3}$ ; the feet plantigrade; the claws half retractile; no anal pouch; tail convolute. Ten species are known. Paradoxurus typus, the Common Paradoxure, has a blackish body, with some



obscure longitudinal bands on the flanks, a black tail, and a white spot below the eye. It is found in India.

**pär'-a-döx-ÿ**, *subst.* [Eng. *paradox*; -y.] The quality or state of being paradoxical.

\***pär'-a-dröme**, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *paradromos*=that may be run through; *paradramein*, 2 aor. infin. of *paratrechō*=to run through.]

*Greek Antiq.*: An uncovered space where wrestlers exercised.

**pär'-af-fin**, **pär'-af-fine**, *subst.* [Lat. *parum*=little, and *affinis*=akin.]

1. *Chemistry*:

(1) A solid, fatty substance, produced along with other substances in the dry or destructive distillation of various organic matters, such as coal, bituminous shale, lignite, peat, &c., at a low red heat. It is found along with liquid oils in petroleum, and in the native state in coal and bituminous strata, known as fossil-wax, ozokerite, &c. Paraffin is a mixture of several hydrocarbons, probably homologues of marsh gas of high atomic weight. When pure it is colorless, translucent, without taste or smell, has a density of about .87, melts from 45° to 65°, boils at 370°, and crystallizes from alcohol in snow-white needles. It is acted upon with great difficulty by other substances, hence its name.

(2) (*Pl.*): A homologous series of saturated hydrocarbons, having a general formula,  $C_nH_{2n+2}$  methane, or marsh gas,  $CH_4$ , being lowest in the series. Many of the paraffins are found ready formed in petroleum and other mineral oils.

2. *Min.*: A name adopted for a group of native hydrocarbons, having the general composition: Carbon, 85.71; hydrogen, 14.29=100. It embraces the species Urpethite, Hatchettite, Ozocerite, Zietrisikite, and Elaterite (see these words.)

**paraffin-oil**, *s.* [PETROLEUM.]

\***pä-räf'-fle**, *s.* [Fr. *parafe*=a flourish after a signature.] Ostentatious display.

"These grand *paraffe* o' ceremonies."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

\***pär'-a-frönt**, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *front*, *s.*] A superfrontal (q. v.). (*Heylin: Reformation*, i. 281.)

\***par-a-gal**, *subst.* [Fr. *parégal*.] A companion. (*Richard the Redeles*, i. 71.)

**pär'-a-gäs'-tric**, *adj.* [Pref. *para-*, and English *gastric*.]

*Zoöl.*: A term applied to two canals given off from the funnel of the Ctenophora. They run parallel to the digestive sac—one on each side, and terminate cæcally before reaching the oral extremity.

**pär'-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *paraticum*, from Lat. *par*=equal.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Birth, parentage, equality of condition.

"Ye are a man in this towne of great *parage*, and may do moche."—*Berners: Froissart; Cron.*, vol. ii., ch. lii.

2. *Feudal Law*: Equality of name, blood, or dignity, but especially of land, in a division among heirs; equality of condition between persons holding equal portions of a fee.

"He thought it a disparagement to have a *parage* with any of his rank."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 115.

**pär'-a-gën'-ë-sis**, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng., &c., *genesis* (q. v.).]

1. *Min.*: The occurrence of two or more minerals in the same lode, as barite with oxides of manganese, serpentine with hypersthene and schiller spar.

2. *Physiol.*: Hybridism (q. v.).

**pär'-a-gën'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. *gennaō*=to produce.] Originating in the character of the germ. Used of peculiarities of structure existing in an individual organism from the first. (*Dana.*)

**pär'-a-glöb'-u-lin**, *subst.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *globulin*.]

*Chem.*: Obtained as a fine granular substance when a brisk stream of carbonic anhydride is passed into fresh blood serum diluted ten times with water. It dissolves in water saturated with oxygen, and in dilute saline solutions.

**pär'-a-gö-gë**, \***pär'-a-gö-gÿ**, *s.* [Lat. *paragoge*, from Gr. *paragōgē*=a leading past, alteration, *paragō*=to lead past; *para*=beside, beyond, and *agō*=to lead, to drive; Fr. *paragoge*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The addition of a letter or syllable at the end of a word. Instances are frequent in English; thus, in sound, tyrant, ancient, the final letters are paragogic.

2. *Anat. & Surg.*: Coaptation, reduction. (*Dun-glison.*) An old term for adaptation in the form of bones; those which were thus easier of reduction when dislocated were termed *paragōgotera* by Hippocrates. (*Mayne.*)

**pär'-a-gög'-ic**, **pär'-a-gög'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *paragoge*; -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to a paragoge; lengthening a word by the addition of a letter or syllable; added at the end of a word.

**paragogic-letters**, *s. pl.*

*Philol.*: A term applied to letters in the Semitic languages which, by their addition to the ordinary form of a word, emphasize it or mark some change in the sense.

**pär'-a-gön**, \***par-a-gone**, *s.* [O. Fr., from Sp. *paragon*=a paragon, from *para con*=in comparison with; Fr. *parangon*; Ital. *paragone*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A model of excellence; a pattern of perfection; something of supreme excellence.

"She is an earthly paragon."

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 4.

2. A companion, a comrade, a mate, a fellow.

"Some of their pride, some paragons disdain."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. x. 43.

3. Emulation, rivalry.

"Full many feats adventurous

Performed in paragone of proudest men."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iii. 54.

4. A match for trial of excellence.

"Deign'd with her the paragon to make."

*Spenser: Muioptomos*.

5. A curious pattern in a garden.

II. *Print.*: A size of type between Great Primer and Double Pica.

**pär'-a-gön**, *v. t. & i.* [PARAGON, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To serve as a pattern or model for; to excel.

"He hath achiev'd a maid

That paragons description and wild fame."

*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

2. To compare, to parallel.

"That bright star to Satan paragoned."

*Milton: P. L.*, x. 426.

3. To rival, to equal, to admit comparison with.

"Whose prowess paragone saw never living wight."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. ii. 13.

B. *Intransitive*: To pretend to comparison or equality.

**pär'-a-gö'-nīte**, *s.* [Gr. *paragō*=to mislead; *n* connect., and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A massive mineral consisting of minute scales, with mica-like cleavage. Hardness, 2.5-3; specific gravity, 2.779-2.895; luster, pearly; color, yellowish, grayish, green; translucent. Essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina and soda. Dana regards it as a hydrous soda mica, and includes it in his margarophyllite section of hydrous silicates; others regard it as a soda damourite. The so-called talc-schist of Monte Campione, which incloses staurolite and cyanite, is composed principally of this mineral.

**paragonite-schist**, *s.*

*Petrol.*: A mica-schist found in the Swiss Alps in which the mica is partly or wholly replaced by paragonite (q. v.).

**pär'-a-gön-ize**, *v. t.* [English *paragon*, *s.*; -ize.] to compare.

"Faire women whose excellencie is discovered by paragonizing or setting one to another."—*Puttenham: English Poesie*, bk. iii., ch. xix.

**pär'-a-gön-lëss**, *a.* [Eng. *paragon*, *s.*; -less.] Unsurpassed.

"This paragonless fish-town."—*Nashe: Lenten Stufe*.

**pär'-a-gräm**, *s.* [Gr. *paragramma*=that which one writes beside: *para*=beside, and *gramma*=a writing.] A play upon words; a pun.

"Some striking paragram."—*Melmoth: Cicero*, bk. iv., lett. 18.

**pär'-a-gräm'-mä-tist**, *s.* [Greek *paragramma* (genit. *paragrammatos*).] A punster.

"The greatest paragrammatist among the moderns."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 61.

**pär'-a-grän'-dīne**, *s.* [Ital., from *parare*=to guard against, and *grandin*=hail, from Latin *grando* (genit. *grandinis*).] An instrument to avert occurrences of hailstorms; a paragrale.

**pär'-a-graph**, \***par-a-graffe**, \***par-graffe**, \***pyl-crafte**, \***pil-crow**, *s.* [Fr. *paragraphe*, from Low Lat. *paragrammum*, acc. of *paragrapus*=a paragraph; from Gr. *paragrapōs*=a line or stroke drawn in the margin: *para*=beside, and *grapō*=to write; Sp., Port. & Ital. *paragrafo*.] [PARAPH, *subst.*]

1. A reference-mark [¶]; a mark used to denote a division in the text; a marginal note placed to call attention in a text or to indicate a change of subject.

2. A distinct portion of a discourse; a short passage of a work; a section of a writing or chapter

which refers to one particular point. It may consist of one or more sentences, and is sometimes marked by the character ¶, but more frequently by a break in the composition or lines.

"That which the Greeke book divideth by chapters and paragraphs."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, bk. i.

3. A short passage; a brief notice.

"Such reputation as they may obtain from a three-line paragraph in the corner of a newspaper."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pär'-a-graph**, *v. t.* [PARAGRAPH, *s.*] [PARAPH, *v.*]

1. To mark in the margin; to sign with one's initials.

"The clerk by whom they are to be allowed, that is paraphrased."—*Evelyn: State of France*.

2. To form into paragraphs; to write in paragraphs.

3. To mention in a paragraph or short notice.

"I am sneered at by my acquaintances and paraphrased by the newspapers."—*Sheridan: School for Scandal*, ii. 2.

**pär'-a-graph-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *paragraph*; -er.] A writer of paragraphs; a graphist.

"The paragraphs of that time often depend upon wholesale abuse for their stock in trade."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct., 1878, p. 787.

**pär'-a-gräph'-ic**, **pär'-a-gräph'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *paragraph*; -ic, -ical.] Pertaining to a paragraph; consisting of paragraphs, divisions, or sections.

"It . . . gave a *paragaphic* air to his criticisms."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 110.

**pär'-a-gräph'-ic-al-lÿ**, *a.* [Eng. *paragaphical*; -ly.] By, or in, paragraphs.

**pär'-a-gräph-ist**, *s.* [English *paragraph*; -ist.] One who writes paragraphs or brief notices.

**†pär'-a-gräph-ist'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *paragraph*; -istical.] The same as PARAGRAPHIC (q. v.).

**pär'-a-grêle'**, *s.* [French, from *parer*=to guard against, and *grêle*=hail.] A small lightning-conductor set up by means of a pole in French vineyards to aid in drawing off the electricity from the atmosphere over them. The intention is to prevent the occurrence of hailstorms. Arago proposed that the conductors should be raised and supported by small balloons connected by slender wires or chains with the ground. [PARAGRANINE.]

**Pär'-a-guäy'** (u as w), *s.* [See def.]

*Geog.*: A state of South America, south and west of Brazil.

**Paraguay-tea**, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An infusion of the leaves of *Ilex paraguensis*, and that tree itself. The leaves, which when green taste like those of mallow, are roasted, dried, and almost pulverized. Three kinds of it exist; the first, the half-expanded buds; the second, the leaves stripped of the ribs; and the third, the leaves unstripped. These are put in a teapot, called maté (q. v.), hot water added, and, when cool, the infusion is sucked up through a tube. The tea is used generally in central South America.

2. *Chem.*: Yerba Maté. The dried leaves and twigs of *Ilex paraguayensis*. They have been examined by Stenhouse, who found them to contain 1.2 per cent. of caffeine.

**pär'-a-hëx'-ÿ-lëne**, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *hexylene*.]

*Chemistry*:  $C_6H_{12}$ . A modification of beta hexylene, and formed from it by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid.

**pär'-a-hip'-püs**, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. *hippos*=a horse.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Perissodactyle Ungulates from the Pliocene of North America, having affinity with the horse and the tapir.

**pär'-a-hÿ'-üs**, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. *hÿs* (genit. *hÿos*)=a swine.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Suida, from the Lower Eocene of America. It was apparently highly specialized, and, as a genus, short-lived. It attained a much greater size than the true lineal forms, and the number of its teeth was much reduced. (*Marsh: Introd. & Succession Vert. Life*, p. 36.)

**pa-ra-î'-ba**, *s.* [The Brazilian name.]

*Bot.*: *Simaruba versicolor*. [SIMARUBA.]

\***par-ail**, \***par-aille**, *v. t.* [PARAIL, *s.*] To dress; to clothe.

\***par-ail**, \***par-aille**, *s.* [O. Fr.]

1. Apparel, dress, attire.

"In the parail of a pilgrim."

*Piers Plowman*, p. 208.

2. Nobility; men of rank.

**pär'-a-ll'-mën-ite**, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *ilmenite*.]

*Min.*: The same as PARACOLUMBITE.

**pär'-a-keët**, *s.* [PARRAKEET.]

**pär'-a-läc'-tic**, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *lactic*.] [SARCOLACTIC.]

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wëtt, hère, camël, hër, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, w, wöre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cūr, rüle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ë; ey = ä. qu = kw.



**pār-āl-bū-mīn**, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *albumin*.]

*Chem.*: A substance found by Scheerer in a diseased secretion. It differs from albumin in not being completely precipitated on boiling, even in presence of acetic acid, and in dissolving in water after precipitation with alcohol.

**pār-āl-dē-hyde**, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *aldehyde*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_{12}O_3$ . The solid modification of aldehyde. It is produced by treating aldehyde with ethylic iodide in sealed tubes. Melts at  $12^\circ$ , boils at  $123^\circ$ , and has a vapor density of 4.71, agreeing nearly with the treble formula of aldehyde,  $C_6H_{12}O_3$ .

**pār-ā-leip-sīs**, **pār-ā-līp-sīs**, *s.* [PARALEP-SIS.]

**pār-ā-lēp-is**, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. *lepis*=a scale.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Scopelidæ (q. v.). Head and body elongate, compressed, covered with deciduous scales; cleft of mouth very wide; ventrals small; opposite or nearly opposite dorsal, which is short, and on hinder part of body; adipose fin small; caudal emarginate. Three species of small pelagic fishes from Mediterranean and Atlantic.

**pār-ā-lēp-sīs**, **pār-ā-lēp-sy**, *s.* [Gr. *paraleip-sis*=an omission or leaving out; *para*=beside, beyond, and *leipō*=to leave.]

*Rhet.*: A pretended or apparent omission; a figure by which a speaker pretends to pass by what at the same time he really mentions; as, "I do not speak of my adversary's scandalous venality and rapacity; I take no notice of his brutal conduct; I do not speak of his treachery and malice."

**ṭpā-rā-lī-ān**, *s.* [Gr. *paralos*=by or near the sea; *para*=beside, and *hals*=the sea.] A dweller by the sea.

**pār-ā-lī-pōm-ē-na**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *paraleipomena*=things omitted; *paraleipō*=to omit.] Things omitted; a supplement containing something omitted in a preceding work. The Books of Chronicles were so called by the LXX., and the name is retained in the Vulgate.

**pār-āl-lāc-tic**, **pār-āl-lāc-tic-āl**, *a.* [French *parallactique*; Ger. *parallaktisch*.] Pertaining to parallax (q. v.).

**parallactic-ellipse**, *s.*

*Astron.*: An ellipse described against the background of the sky when its parallax is observed from the successive spots occupied by the earth in her annual revolution. It is from this parallactic ellipse that the distances of some few fixed stars have been approximately determined. (*Ball: Story of the Heavens*, p. 413.)

**parallactic-instrument**, *s.*

*Astron.*: An instrument invented by Ptolemy for determining the moon's parallax. (*Ptolemy: Almagest*, bk. v., ch. xii.)

**pār-āl-lāx**, *s.* [Gr. *parallaxis*=(1) an alternation, (2) change, (3) parallax (see below); Gr. *parallaxō*=to make things alternate: *para*=from beside, and *allaxō*=to change; Ital. *parallasse*; Ger. & Fr. *parallaxe*.]

1. *Astron.*: The difference between the position of a heavenly body as viewed from a station on the earth's surface and as it would be if seen from the center of our planet. It is measured by an angle, of which the point is formed by the heavenly body, while the straight lines inclosing it touch the observer's position and the center of the earth. (*Airy: Pop. Astronomy*, ed. 6th, p. 142.) The parallax of the sun is between  $8'$  and  $9'$ , and that of the moon about a degree and a half. (*Ibid.*, pp. 209, 210.)

2. *Optics*: The difference in the position of an object produced when the wires are not at a proper distance from the object-glass.

¶ (1) *Angle of parallax*:

*Optics*: The angle formed by two lines drawn from an object, one to the center of each eye.

(2) *Annual parallax*:

(a) The term sometimes applied to a parallax, if any is visible, of a star when viewed from two opposite points of the earth's orbit. The annual parallax of the stars is not in any case certainly  $2''$ , and in every case but one, unquestionably less than a single second.

(b) Sometimes the difference in the position of a star as viewed from the sun and from the earth at the extremity of her orbit; in other words, with a base-line of half her orbit.

(3) *Binocular parallax*:

*Optics*: The difference between the position of an object as seen with the one eye and with the other, the head remaining unmoved.

(4) *Concentric parallax*: The same as Diurnal parallax.

(5) *Diurnal parallax*: The same as *Geocentric parallax* (q. v.).

(6) *Geocentric parallax*:

*Astron.*: The parallax of a heavenly body when in the horizon. The term is specially used of the

moon. When in the horizon the parallax is greater than when the moon is in any other position.

(7) *Horizontal equatorial parallax*:

*Astron.*: As the radii of the earth are not all equal, it is needful to decide which to use in calculating the moon's horizontal parallax. The insertion of the term equatorial means that the equator is the particular radius which has been employed, as it actually is by most astronomers. The moon's horizontal equatorial parallax varies from  $54'$  to  $1^\circ 1' 15''$ , the difference arising from the elliptic orbit in which the luminary moves. (*Airy: Pop. Astron.*, p. 165.) The distance of the moon is computed by means of her equatorial horizontal parallax. Theoretically speaking, that of the sun can be ascertained in a similar way; but, the figures being small, a minute error in them would make a great difference in the results of computations founded on them. Hence other methods are adopted. [SUN, TRANSIT.]

(8) *Parallax in altitude*:

*Astron.*: The parallax of a heavenly body when it has risen to a certain altitude above the horizon.

**pār-āl-lēl**, **\*pār-ā-lēll**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *parallele*, from Lat. *parallelus*; Gr. *parallēlos*=parallel, side by side, from *para*=beside, and *allēlos*=one another; Sp. *paralelo*; Ital. *parallelo*, *parallelo*.]

**A. As adjective**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Having the same tendency or direction; tending to the same end or result.

(2) Continuing the resemblance through many particulars; similar; running on all fours; corresponding.

"Compare the words and phrases in one place of an author, with the same in other places of the same author, which are generally called *parallel places*."—*Watts: Logic*.

**II. Geom.**: Having the same direction and everywhere equidistant from each other. [PARALLEL-LINES.]

**B. As substantive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A line which throughout its whole length lies in the same direction with, and is everywhere equidistant from, another or others.

"That's done  
As near as the extremest ends of parallels."  
*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

(2) Direction parallel or conformable to that of another line.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Conformity or resemblance continued through many particulars; resemblance; correspondence in essential points; similarity.

"The parallel holds in the gainlessness, as well as laboriousness of the work."—*Decay of Piety*.

(2) A comparison made; as, to draw a parallel between two events.

"Such a parallel is as absolutely erroneous as anything can be."—*Whitney: Language*, ch. xi.

(3) An equal; a counterpart; something equal or similar to another in all essential points.

"The hatred of which Jeffreys was the object was without a parallel in our history."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Fort.*: A wide trench parallel to the attacked work, for protecting the besieging troops. The parallels connect the approaches or zigzags by which advances are made on besieged works.

2. *Geog.*: A line on a globe or map marking the latitude; a circle or part of a circle parallel to the equator.

3. *Print.*: A reference-mark (||).

**parallel-bar**, *s.*

1. *Steam-eng.*: A rod in the side-lever engine, forming a connection with the pump rods and studs along the center line of the levers.

2. (*Pl.*): Bars fixed at a certain height above the ground, and parallel to each other, on which to practice gymnastic exercises.

**parallel-circles**, *subst. pl.* Those circles of the sphere whose planes are parallel to each other; every system of such circles has a common axis, and, consequently, their poles are also common. [CONCENTRIC.]

**parallel-coping**, *s.*

*Build.*: Coping of equal thickness throughout; it is used to cope inclined surfaces, such as gables, &c.

**parallel-file**, *s.* A file which has no taper, but preserves its size from tang to point. One which is flat and strictly correct is known as a dead-parallel file.

**parallel-forces**, *s. pl.*

*Mech.*: Forces which act in directions parallel to each other.

¶ *Center of a system of parallel forces*: The point at which the resultant of the system may be supposed to act, whatever may be the direction of the parallel forces.

**parallel-knife**, *subst.* Two knife-blades in one handle, set parallel to each other, with one or more screws to regulate their distance. A microtome (q. v.).

**parallel-lathe**, *s.* A small bench-tool for dentists', jewelers', and watchmakers' use.

**parallel-lines**, *s. pl.*

1. *Geom.*: Two straight lines are parallel to each other when they lie in the same direction. It follows from this definition, (1) that they are contained in the same plane; (2) that they cannot intersect how far soever both may be prolonged. Any number of straight lines are parallel to each other when they have the same direction, or when they are respectively parallel to a given straight line.

2. *Mil.*: The same as PARALLEL, *s.*, B. II. 1.

**parallel-motion**, *s.*

1. *Mechanics*: A device invented by James Watt, designed to connect the piston and pump rods of a steam-engine with the working beam in such a manner that the former shall move in straight lines. The principle of the mechanism consists in the fact that in every parallelogram, three angles being attached and revolving in arcs of circles, the fourth will continue nearly in a straight line of movement.

2. *Music*: The movement of two or more parts at fixed intervals, as thirds, sixths. Parallel fifths are under certain limitations forbidden. [CONSECUTIVES.]

**parallel-planes**, *s. pl.*

*Geom.*: Planes lying in the same direction.

**parallel-rod**, *s.*

*Steam-eng.*: A rod connecting the crank-pins of the driving-wheels.

**parallel-ruler**, *subst.* A draughtsman's instrument for drawing parallel lines. It consists of two rectangular rules of wood or metal connected by cross pieces, usually of brass of equal length, and so attached by a hinge joint, that the two rulers may be made to recede from or approach toward each other at pleasure, so that if one remains fast the other will constantly be parallel to it.

**parallel-sailing**, *s.*

*Navig.*: Sailing on a parallel of latitude.

**parallel-sphere**, *subst.* In spherical projections that position of the sphere in which the circles of latitude are all parallel to the horizon.

**parallel-vise**, *s.* A vise whose jaws move in exact parallelism, a bar on one slipping in a socket in the other.

**parallels of declination**, *s. pl.*

*Astron.*: Small circles of the celestial sphere parallel to the equator.

**parallels of latitude**, *s. pl.*

1. *Astron.*: Those circles of the celestial sphere whose planes are parallel to the ecliptic.

2. *Navig.*: [LATITUDE, ¶ (4).]

**pār-āl-lēl**, *v. t. & i.* [PARALLEL, *a.*]

**A. Transitive**:

**I. Lit.**: To place or make parallel to another; to set so as to keep the same direction with, and an equal distance from, something else.

"The needle . . . doth parallel and place itself upon the true meridian."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

**II. Figuratively**:

1. To make parallel or conformable to something else.

"His life is parallel'd  
Even with the stroke and line of his great justice."  
*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

2. To furnish an equal to; to match.

3. To rival, to equal.

"Great as thou art, yet parallel'd by those,  
Thy countrymen, before thee born to shine."  
*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. 40.

4. To correspond to.

"That he stretched out the north over the empty places, seems to parallel the expression of David, He stretched out the earth upon the waters."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

5. To compare.

**B. Intrans.**: To be like or equal; to correspond, to agree.

"Sound paralleleth in many other things with the sight, and radiation of things invisible."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 125.

bōl, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



**pār-āl-lēl-ā-ble**, *a.* [English *parallel*; *-able*.] That may or can be paralleled or equaled.

"Our duty is seconded with such an advantage as is not *parallelable* in all the world beside."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 277.

**pār-āl-lēl-ī-nērvēd**, *a.* [Eng. *parallel*; *i* connect., and *nerved*.]

*Botany:*

1. Having nearly parallel veins, as in grasses, or even somewhat curved, as in the lily of the valley. (*De Candolle*.)

2. Having the lateral ribs straight, as in the leaves of the alder tree. (*Michel*.)

**pār-āl-lēl-īsm**, *s.* [Fr. *parallélisme*, from Gr. *parallélismos*, from *parallēlos*=parallel (q. v.).]

I. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being parallel.

"As soon as they assume the property of inclosing space, they lose the property of *parallelism*."—*Lewes: History of Philosophy*, i. cx.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Correspondence or similarity in important or essential points.

"The wonderful *parallelisms* in the myths of the Aryan world."—*Cox: Aryan Mythology*. (Pref.)

2. A comparison, a parallel.

"'Tis easy to draw a *parallelism* between that ancient, and this more modern nothing."—*Granville: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xv.

¶ *Parallelism of Hebrew Poetry*: The repetition of the same sentiment in the first and second lines of a couplet, as in Job xxxix. 5.

"Who hath sent out the wild ass free?

Or who hath loosed the bands of the wild ass?"

Sometimes, as in Isa. xxiv. 4-6, there is a triplet; at others, as in xli. 9, a more complex arrangement. The parallelism is not apparent to the English reader in the A. V., but in this respect considerable improvement has been effected by the Revisers of the Old Testament in printing the poetical parts as poetry.

**pār-āl-lēl-īst-īc**, *adj.* [Eng. *parallel*; *-istic*.] Of the nature of, or involving parallelism. (*Milman*.)

**pār-āl-lēl-īze**, *v. t.* [Eng. *parallel*; *-ize*.] To render parallel.

**pār-āl-lēl-ēd**, **pār-āl-lēl-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [PARALLEL, *v.*]

**pār-āl-lēl-lēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *parallel*; *-less*.] Unparalleled, matchless.

"Tell me, gentle boy,

Is she not *parallelless*?"

*Beaum. & Flct.: Philaster*, iii. 1.

**pār-āl-lēl-īly**, *adv.* [Eng. *parallel*; *-ly*.] In a parallel manner; with parallelism.

"Their leaves and branches *parallelly* answering one another."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*. (App. ch. xi.)

**pār-āl-lēl-ō-grām**, **\*pār-āl-lēl-ō-grām**, *subst.* [O. Fr. *paralelogramme* (Fr. *parallélogramme*), from Latin *parallelogrammum*=a parallelogram, from Gr. *parallēlogrammon*, neut. sing. of *parallēlogrammos*=bounded by parallel lines, from *parallēlos*=parallel (q. v.), and *gramma*=a stroke, a line; *graphō*=to write, to draw; Sp. *paralelogramo*; Ital. *parallelogrammo*.]

1. A four-sided figure or quadrilateral whose opposite sides are parallel to each other, taken two and two. The opposite sides are equal to each other, taken in pairs, as are also the opposite angles. [RECTANGLE, RHOMBUS, SQUARE.]

¶ The term is popularly applied to any quadrilateral figure of greater length than breadth.

2. A pantograph.

"Showing me the use of the *parallelogram*, by which he drew in a quarter of an hour before me, in little from a great, a most neat map of England, that is, all the outlines."—*Pepys: Diary*, Dec. 9, 1668.

**parallelogram of forces**, *s.*

*Mech.*: The name given to a theorem in the composition of forces, stated as follows:

If two forces acting on a particle be represented in magnitude and direction by straight lines drawn from the particle, and a parallelogram be constructed having these straight lines as adjacent sides, then the resultant of the two forces is represented in magnitude and direction by that diagonal of the parallelogram which passes through the particle.

**pār-āl-lēl-ō-grām-māt-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *parallelogram*; *-atic*.] Pertaining or relating to a parallelogram.

**pār-āl-lēl-ō-grām-mīc**, **\*pār-āl-lēl-ō-grām-mīc-āl**, **\*pār-āl-lēl-ō-grām-īc-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *parallelogram*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Having the nature or properties of a parallelogram.

"The table being *parallelogramical*."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 213.

**\*pār-āl-lēl-ō-grām-mōn**, *s.* [Gr.] A parallelogram (q. v.). (*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1036.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

**pār-āl-lēl-ō-pī-pēd**, **pār-āl-lēl-ō-pī-pē-dōn**, *s.* [Lat. *parallelepipedum*, from Gr. *parallēlepipedon*=a body with parallel surfaces, from *parallēlos*=parallel, and *epipedon*=a flat surface, from *epi*=upon, and *pedon*=the ground.]

*Geom.*: A regular solid bounded by six plane surfaces, or parallelograms, the opposite pairs of which are similar, parallel, and equal to each other. If the parallelograms are squares, the solid is a cube.

**pār-āl-lēl-ō-pī-pē-dōn**, *s.* [PARALLELOPIPED.]

**pār-āl-lēl-ōs-tēr-īc**, *a.* [Greek *parallēlos*, and *stereos*=solid.] (See compound.)

**parallelosteric-compounds**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: A term given by Scheerer to compounds analogous in composition, and exhibiting equal differences of atomic volume.

**pār-ā-lōg-īc-āl**, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and English *logical* (q. v.).] Characterized by or containing paralogism; illogical.

**pār-ā-lō-gīsm**, *s.* [Fr. *paralogisme*, from Latin *paralogismus*, from Gr. *paralogismos*=a false reckoning, from *paralogizomai*=to reckon wrongly; *para*=beside, and *logizomai*=to reckon.]

*Logic*: A fallacious argument or false reasoning; a reasoning which is false in point of form; that is, which is contrary to logical rules or formulæ; a conclusion unwarranted by the premises.

**pa-rāl-ō-gīte**, *s.* [Gr. *paralogos*=unaccountable; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring in crystals inclosing much carbonate of lime. Hardness, 5.5; specific gravity, 2.665; color, white, blue, sometimes reddish. Regarded as an altered ekebergite (q. v.). Found with lapis lazuli in the Lake Baikal country, Asiatic Russia.

**†pār-ā-lō-gīze**, *v. i.* [Gr. *paralogizomai*=to reckon wrongly.] [PARALOGISM.] To reason falsely; to draw false conclusions.

**pa-rāl-ō-gŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *paralogia*, from *para*=beside, beyond, and *logos*=discourse, reason.] False reasoning, paralogism.

"That Methuselah was the longest liver of all the posterity of Adam, we quietly believe; but that he must needs be so, is perhaps below *paralogy* to deny."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. iii.

**pār-ā-lū-mīn-īte**, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and English *aluminite*.]

*Min.*: A massive mineral, of a white to pale-yellow color. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 14.4; alumina, 37.0; water, 48.6=100; corresponding to the formula  $(2Al_2O_3)SO_3+15HO$ . Found near Halle, and in Brittany.

**pa-rāl-ŷ-sis**, *subst.* [Gr. *paralysis*, *paralyō*=to loose and take off, in pass.=to be paralyzed.]

*Pathol.*: Palsy (q. v.).

**pār-ā-lŷt-īc**, *a. & s.* [French *paralytique*; from Lat. *paralyticus*; Gr. *paralytikos*=afflicted with palsy; Sp. & Ital. *paralitico*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to paralysis; resembling paralysis.

2. Suffering from paralysis or palsy; palsied, paralyzed.

"The cold shaking *paralytic* hand."

*Prior: Solomon*, iii. 150.

3. Inclined or tending to paralysis.

B. *As subst.*: One who is affected with paralysis or palsy.

"*Paralytics*, whose nerves are . . . reduced to the same state as if cut or bound."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. viii. (Note 5.)

**pār-ā-lŷt-īc-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *paralytic*; *-al*.] The same as PARALYTIC (q. v.).

**pār-ā-lŷ-zā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *paralyz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act of paralyzing; the state or condition of being paralyzed.

**pār-ā-lŷze**, **pār-ā-lŷze** *v. t.* [Fr. *paralyser*; from *paralyse*=paralysis, palsy.]

1. *Lit.*: To strike or affect with paralysis or palsy.

2. *Fig.*: To unnerve; to destroy or injure the physical or mental energy of; to render ineffective.

"Strong enough to embarrass and *paralyze* its action."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pār-ām**, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *amide*.]

*Chemistry*:  $CH_2N_2$ . A substance produced by the action of carbonic anhydride on sodamide. It is isomeric with cyanamide, and crystallizes in groups of fine silky needles, melting at 100°, and dissolving in water and alcohol.

**pār-ā-mæ-çī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *paramac(ium)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Holotrichous Ciliata, consisting of free-swimming animalcules, more or less flattened and asymmetrical, ciliate throughout; oral aperture on ventral surface. Genera, *Paramæcium*, *Loxocephalus*, *Placus*, and *Concophthirus*.

**pār-ā-mæ-çī-ūm**, *s.* [Gr. *paramēkēs*=oblong.] *Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the family *Paramæciæ*, from salt and fresh water, and abundant in vegetable infusions. Saville Kent records five species.

**pār-ā-mæg-nēt-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *magnetic*.] Magnetic, as opposed to diamagnetic. (*Faraday*.)

**pār-ā-mæg-nēt-īsm**, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *magnetism*.]

*Magnetism*: Magnetism as opposed to diamagnetism; attraction as opposed to repulsion.

**pār-ā-māl-ē-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and English *maleic*.] Derived from maleic acid.

**paramaleic-acid**, *s.* [FUMARIC-ACID.]

**pār-ā-māl-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *malic*.] Derived from or containing malic acid.

**paramalic-acid**, *s.*

*Chemistry*:  $O < \begin{matrix} CH_2-COOH \\ CH_2-COOH \end{matrix}$ . Diglycollic acid.

Formed by the dehydration of glycollic acid. It crystallizes in large rhombic prisms melting at 150°, and easily soluble in water and alcohol. Forms acid and neutral salts.

**pār-ā-māt-tā**, **pār-ā-māt**, *s.* [From having been originally made of wool imported from Paramatta, in Australia.]

*Fabric*: A kind of light twill having a cotton warp and a merino-wool weft.

**pār-ā-mē-cōn-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and English *meconic*.] Derived from or containing meconic acid.

**parameconic-acid**, *s.* [COMENIC-ACID.]

**pār-ā-mēn-īs-pēr-mīne**, *s.* [Prefix *para-*, and Eng. *menispermine* (q. v.).]

*Chem.*:  $C_{18}H_{12}NO_2$ . A crystalline body isomeric with menispermine, obtained from the seeds of *Menispermum cocculus*. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether, soluble in boiling alcohol and in dilute acids, and melts at 250°, volatilizing in white vapors which condense like snow on cold bodies.

**\*pār-ā-mēnt**, *s.* [Sp. *paramento*=ornament, from *parar* (Lat. *paro*)=to provide, to adorn.] The furniture, ornaments, and hangings of an apartment for a room of state. (*Weale*.)

**pār-ā-mēr-ī-a**, *s.* [Gr. *parameros*, for *parēmeros*=daily.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Apocynaceæ. *Parameria glandulifera* is an extensive climber in the tidal forests of Burmah. It furnishes excellent indiarubber. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*)

**pa-rām-ē-tēr**, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *meter*.]

*Math.*: A name given to a constant quantity entering the equation of a curve. The term is principally used in discussing the conic sections. In the parabola the parameter of any diameter is a third proportional to the abscissa and ordinate of any point of the curve, the abscissa and ordinate being referred to that diameter and the tangent at its vertex. In all cases the parameter of any diameter is equal to four times the distance from the focus to the vertex of the diameter. The parameter of the axis is the least possible, and is called the parameter of the curve. In the ellipse and hyperbola, the parameter of any diameter is a third proportional to the diameter and its conjugate. The parameter of the transverse axis is the least possible, and is called the parameter of the curve. In all of the conic sections, the parameter of the curve is equal to the chord of the curve drawn through the focus, perpendicular to the axis. The parameter of a conic section and the foci are sufficient data for constructing the curve.

\*¶ *Parameters of the orbits:*

*Astron.*: An old name for what are now known as the *elements of the orbits*.

**pār-ā-mē-trī-tīs**, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and English *metritis* (q. v.).]

*Pathol.*: The name given by Virchow, Duncan, &c., to Pelvic cellulitis.

**pār-ām-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and English *amic*.] Derived from paramide.

**paramic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: The name given to a white crystalline precipitate obtained by dropping an ammoniacal solution of paramide into hydrochloric acid. It is sparingly soluble in boiling water, and gives the zinc reaction for euchroic acid, but its properties are not fully understood.

**pār-ām-īde**, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *amide*.] [MELLITIMIDE.]

**pār-ām-ī-dō-bēn-zō-īc**, *a.* [Prefs. *par-*, *amido*, and Eng. *benzoic*.] Derived from amidobenzoic-acid.

**paramidobenzoic-acid**, *s.* [PARAOXYBENZAMIC-ACID.]



**pā-rām-ī-ōg'-rā-phēr, s.** [Gr. *paroimiographos* =collecting proverbs: *paroimia* = a proverb, and *graphō*=to write.] A collector or writer of proverbs.

**pā-ra'-mō, s.** [Amer.-Span.]

**Phys. Geog.:** In South America a mountainous district, covered with stunted trees, exposed to the winds, and in which a damp cold perpetually prevails. (*Brande & Cox.*)

**pār-a-mō-nād'-ī-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *paramonas*, genit. *paramonad(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

**Zoöl.:** A family of Flagellate Infusoria. Animalcules free-swimming, with a single terminal flagellum. There are five genera: *Paramonas*, *Petalomonas*, *Atractonema*, *Phialonema*, and *Menoidium*.

**pār-a-mōn'-ās, s.** [Pref. *para-*, and Mod. Lat., *ac., monas* (q. v.).]

**Zoöl.:** A genus of *Paramonadidæ*, founded by *Sa-ville Kent*, for Infusoria referred by some authorities to *Monas*, but which possess a distinct oral aperture.

**pār'-a-morph, s.** [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. *morphē* =shape.]

**Min.:** A pseudomorph formed by paramorphism (q. v.).

**pār-a-mor'-phīne, subst.** [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *morphine.*] [THEBAINE.]

**pār-a-morph'-īsm, s.** [Eng. *paramorph*; *-ism.*]

**Min. & Chem.:** The change produced in a chemical compound by the rearrangement of its atoms under the influence of light, changes of temperature, &c.; by which the interior crystal-structure is completely changed.

**pār-a-morph'-oūs, a.** [Eng. *paramorph*; *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to paramorphism; of the nature of a paramorph; formed by paramorphism.

**paramorphous-crystals, s. pl.**

**Chem.:** Crystals which have undergone a change of molecular structure without any alteration of external form or chemical constitution, *e. g.*, fused sulphur yields monoclinic crystals, which gradually become opaque, and are then found to have the trimetric form of sulphur obtained from fusion at low temperatures.

**pār-a-mōu'-drā, s.** [The Irish name of the stone.]

**Geol.:** A potstone (q. v.).

**pār'-a-mōunt, a. & s.** [O. Fr. *par amont*=at the top.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Superior in power; having the highest or chief jurisdiction; as, the lord *paramount* is the supreme lord of a fee, or of lands, tenements and hereditaments. The title is generally applied to the sovereign, but in some cases the lord of several manors is called the lord *paramount*. [PARAVAIL.]

"The kingdom in parliament assembled is above the king, as a general council is *paramount* the Pope."—*Prynne: Treachery and Disloyalty*, pt. i., p. 7.

\*2. Eminent, extreme, notorious.

"John a Chamber was hanged upon a gibbet raised a stage higher in the midst of a square gallows, as a traitor *paramount*."—*Bacon*.

3. Superior to or above all others; preëminent.

"Every man has some prime *paramount* object which employs his head, and fills his heart."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 12.

¶ *Paramount* is used by *Prynne* as a preposition =superior to, above.

**B. As subst.:** The highest in rank or authority; a chief.

"In order came the grand infernal peers,  
'Midst came their mighty *paramount*."  
*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 508.

¶ **Lady Paramount:**

**Archery:** A title given to the lady who makes the highest score at an archery meeting.

**pār'-a-mōunt-çy, s.** [Eng. *paramount*; *-cy.*] The state, condition, or position of being *paramount*.

**pār'-a-mōunt-lý, adv.** [Eng. *paramount*; *-ly.*] In a *paramount* manner; preëminently; above all others.

"In the earlier stage progress was *paramountly* in the direction of acquiring facility."—*Murray: Greek Sculpture*, ch. i.

**pār'-a-mōur, adv. & s.** [Fr. *par amour*=by or with love: *par* (Lat. *per*)=by, with; *amour* (Lat. *amor*)=love.]

\*A. As adv.: In love, with love.

B. As substantive:

1. A lover, a wooer; used in a good sense.

"A lovely bevy of faire ladies sate,  
Court of many a jolly *paramoure*."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ix. 34.

2. A mistress.

3. One who takes the place of a husband or wife without having the rights.

**pār-ām'-yī-ène, s.** [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *amylené.*] [DECENE.]

**pār-ām'-yī-lōne, s.** [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *amylené*, and suff. *-one.*]

**Chem.:** A name applied to starch-like granules present in *Euglena viridis*, a species of infusorium. It is white, and not acted upon by water or dilute acids, but, on heating to 200°, is converted into a gummy mass.

**pār'-a-mýs, subst.** [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. *mýs*=a mouse.]

**Palæont.:** A genus of *Sciuridæ*, from the Eocene Tertiary of North America.

**pār-a-nāph'-tal-ēse, s.** [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *naphthalese.*] [OXANTHRACENE.]

**pār-a-nāph'-thā-lōne, subst.** [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *naphthalene.*] [ANTHRACENE.]

**pār-a-nē'-mā (pl. pār-a-nē'-mā-tā), s.** [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. *nēma*=yarn.]

**Bot. (pl.):** The paraphyses of algae and other cryptogams.

**pār-a-nēph'-rōps, subst.** [Pref. *para-*, and Mod. Lat. *nephrops* (q. v.).]

**Zoöl.:** A genus of *Parastacidæ* (q. v.). Several species have been described from New Zealand, and one from the Fiji Islands.

**pā-rān'-gōn, s.** [Fr.] [PARAGON.] A variety of black marble which the ancients obtained from Egypt and Greece.

**pār-ān'-ī-çēne, subst.** [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *nicene.*]

**Chem.:** C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub> (?) Obtained by distilling chloronicic acid with caustic lime or baryta. *Paranicene* is a solid substance, and is converted by fuming nitric acid into nitroparanicene, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>11</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>).

**pār-ān'-ī-çīne, subst.** [Eng. *paranic(ene)*; suff. *-ine.*]

**Chem.:** C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N (?). A base formed by the action of sulphide of ammonium on nitroparanicene. It forms crystallizable salts, and is precipitated from its solutions in snowy flakes soluble in ether.

**pār-ān'-ī-line, s.** [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *aniline.*]

**Chem.:** C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>. A base polymeric with aniline, found among several bases of high boiling points, produced in the manufacture of aniline, and separated by the fractional distillation of the residues left in the stills. After repeated crystallization it is obtained in long, white, silky needles, fusible at 192°, and boiling above the range of the mercury thermometer. It forms with acids highly crystalline salts.

**pār-a-nī-trō-bēn-zō'-īc, adj.** [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *nitrobenzoic.*] Derived from nitrobenzoic acid.

**paranitrobenzoic-acid, s.**

**Chem.:** C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)COOH. Nitrodracrylic acid. Formed in small quantity when benzoic acid is treated with fuming nitric acid, and also when the corresponding nitrocinnamic acid is subjected to oxidation. It crystallizes in yellowish laminae, slightly soluble in water, and melts at 240°.

**pār-ānk'-ēr-īte, s.** [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *ankerite.*]

**Min.:** A name suggested by *Boricky* for all the ankerites in which the proportion of the calcium-magnesium carbonate to the calcium-iron carbonate is as two to one, or upward.

**pār-ā-nōi'-ā, s.** [Gr.]

**Pathol.:** A term used by ancient Greek medical writers to describe insanity, irrespective of kind, but recently revived by psychologists to define a peculiar form of monomania. [PARANOIAC.]

"The fate of *Guiteau* served as a deterrent to the murderous instincts of cranks, and now the time has come to administer a curative for *paranoia*."—*Chicago Inter Ocean*, Feb. 25, 1894.

**pār-ā-nōi'-āc, s.** [Gr. *paranoi(a)*=madness, and Eng. suff. *-ac.*]

**Path.:** One affected with *paranoia*; in legal medicine, a person laboring under some chronic delusion of such a nature as to induce in him an irresistible impulse to commit some particular act while under its influence; as in the case of *Guiteau*, who, if his claim be true, assassinated President *Garfield* while under the delusion that he was divinely inspired to "remove" him in order to save his political party from disruption; a crank.

**pār-ān-thē'-lī-ōn, s.** [Gr. *para*=beside; *anti*=over against; *helios*=the sun.] A diffusive image of the sun appearing at the same altitude as the sun and at an angular distance of 90° to 140°.

**pār-ān-thīne, pār-ān-thīte, s.** [Gr. *parantheō*=to fade; suff. *-ine, -ite*; Sp. *parantina.*]

**Min.:** A member of the *Scapolite* group of *Unisilicates* of *Dana*. Crystallization, tetragonal. Hardness, 5.5; specific gravity, 2.7-2.8; luster vitreous,

sometimes pearly; color white to gray, grayish green to green. Composition: Silica, 43.0; alumina 36.9; lime, 20.1=100. Found in prisms, sometimes of considerable size, in Finland and Sweden.

**pār'-a-nýmph, subst.** [Lat. *paranymphus*, from *paranymphos*: pref. *para-*, and *nymphē*=a bride: Fr. *paranymphé.*]

1. In ancient Greece one who accompanied the bridegroom in bringing home the bride; a bridesman; a bridesmaid.

2. A supporter, a countenancer, an abettor.

**pār-a-nýmph'-al, a.** [Eng. *paranymph*; *-al.*] Bridal, nuptial.

**pār-a-pēc'-tīc, a.** [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *pectic.*] Derived from or containing pectic acid.

**parapectic-acid, s.**

**Chem.:** C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>23</sub>. An uncrystallizable acid obtained by boiling pectic acid for some time with water. It is soluble in water, destitute of optical rotatory power, and has a strong acid reaction. It forms soluble salts with the alkalis, and is precipitated therefrom by baryta water.

**pār-a-pēc'-tīn, subst.** [Pref. *para-*, and English *pectin.*]

**Chem.:** C<sub>32</sub>H<sub>46</sub>O<sub>31</sub>. A translucent jelly, prepared by boiling an aqueous solution of pectin for several hours, and precipitating with alcohol. It is tasteless, soluble in water, and precipitable by neutral lead acetate. When boiled with dilute acids it is converted into metapectin.

**pār'-a-pēgm (g silent), s.** [Latin *parapegma*, from Gr. *parapēgma*, from *parapēgnymi*=to fix beside; pref. *para-*, and *pēgnymi*=to fix; Fr. *parapégme.*] A brazen tablet, fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; also a tablet set up publicly, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses of the sun and moon, and the seasons of the year, &c., whence astrologers give this name to the tables on which they draw figures according to their art. (*Philips.*)

**pār-a-pēr'-çā, s.** [Pref. *para-*, and Latin, &c., *perca* (q. v.).]

**Palæont.:** A genus of *Percidæ* from the Marles of Aix-en-Provence. (*Günther.*)

**pār'-a-pēt, s.** [French, from Ital. *parapetto* = a cuirass, a breastplate, a parapet, from *parare* (Lat. *paro*) = to defend, and *petto* (Latin *pectus*) = the breast; Sp. *parapeto.*]

1. **Arch.:** A wall raised breast-high; the upper part of a house which is above the springing of a roof and guards the gutter; the upper part of a wall, a bridge, a terrace, or balcony, &c. *Parapets* around the flat roofs of houses in the East are of very ancient date.

2. **Fort.:** A breast-high defense of earth or stone around a work for shielding troops from the enemy's fire. It is so formed that the earth of the excavation is sufficient for the ramparts and *parapets*. Inside is the body of the place; outside are the ditch, glacis, &c.

"*Demiculverins* from a ship of war were ranged along the *parapets*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

**pār-a-pēt'-al-ūm (pl. pār-a-pēt'-al-ā), s.** [Pref. *para-*, and Mod. Lat. *petalum.*] [PETAL.]

**Bot.:** Link's name for any appendage to the corolla, if the former consist of several pieces.

**pār'-a-pēt-ed, a.** [Eng. *parapet*; *-ed.*] Furnished with a parapet or parapets.

**pār-āph, v. t.** [PARAPH, s.] To add a paraph to; to sign, especially with the initials; to initial.

**pār-āph, s.** [Fr. *paraphe, parafe.*] A flourish at the end of a signature, used as a protection against forgery. [PARAGRAP, s.]

**pār-a-phā'-sī-ā, s.** [Gr. *para*=beside, and *phasis*=speech.] Pathological inability to connect ideas with the proper words to express them; a form of aphasia (q. v.).

**pār-a-phēr'-nā, s. pl.** [Latin.] The same as PARAPHERNALIA (q. v.).

**pār-a-phēr'-nal, a.** [PARAPHERNALIA.] Pertaining to or consisting of paraphernalia (q. v.).

**pār-a-phēr-nā'-lī-ā, s. pl.** [Lat. *parapherna*; with neut. pl. suff. *-alia*; Gr. *parapherna* = that which a bride brings over and above her dower: *para*=beside, beyond, and *phernē* = a dower; *phero* = to bring.]

1. **Law:** Property which a bride possesses over and above her dower or dotal portion. It includes all the personal apparel and ornaments which she possesses and has used during marriage, and which are suitable to her rank and condition of life.

"In one instance the wife may acquire a property in some of her husband's goods, which shall remain to her after his death, and not go to the executors. These are called her *paraphernalia*; a term borrowed from the civil law, to signify the apparel and ornaments of the wife, suitable to her rank and degree; and, therefore, even the jewels of a peeress, usually worn by her, have been held to be *paraphernalia*. Neither can the husband devise by



his will such ornaments and jewels of his wife; though during his life he has the power to sell them or give them away. But if she continues in the use of them till his death, she shall afterward retain them against his executors and administrators, and all other persons except creditors where there is a deficiency of assets. And her necessary apparel is protected even against the claim of creditors."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 29.

2. *Gen.*: Appendages, ornaments, trappings, equipments, baggage, luggage.

**pār-a-phī-mō'-sis, pār-a-phī-mō'-sis**, *subst.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng., &c., *phimosi*, *phymosis* (q. v.).]

*Pathol.*: Strangulation of the *glans penis*, owing to the opening of the prepuce being too small to allow it to be drawn behind the glans. (*Dunglison.*)

**pār'-a-phō'-nī-a**, *s.* [Gr. *paraphōnia*, from *para*=beside, and *phōnē*=the voice.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An alteration of the voice.  
2. *Music*: A melodic progression by the only consonances recognized in the Greek music, namely, fourths and fifths.

**pār'-a-phrāse**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *paraphrasin*, accus. of *paraphrasis*, from Gr. *paraphrasis*=a paraphrase, from *paraphrazō*=to speak in addition, to paraphrase; *para*=beside, and *phrazō*=to speak; Sp. *parafra*; Ital. *parafrasi*.]

1. A free translation or rendering of a passage; a restatement of a passage, sentence, or work, in which the sense of the original is retained, but expressed in other words, and generally more fully, for the purpose of clearer and fuller explanation; a setting forth in ampler and clearer terms of the signification of a text, passage, or word.

"The way I have taken is not so strait as metaphrase, nor so loose as paraphrase."—*Dryden: Æneis.* (Ded.)

2. In Scotland it is applied specially to sixty-seven versifications of Scripture passages used with psalms and hymns in Divine worship.

3. A representation in another form.

"All his commands being but a transcript of his own life and his sermons a living paraphrase upon his practice."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 10.

**pār'-a-phrāse**, *v. t. & i.* [PARAPHRASE, *s.*]

*A. Trans.*: To express, explain, or interpret in fuller and clearer words the signification of a passage, statement, or work; to translate or restate freely and fully, but without losing or changing the original meaning.

*B. Intrans.*: To make a paraphrase; to explain or interpret freely.

"Where translation is impracticable, they may paraphrase. But it is intolerable that, under a pretense of paraphrasing and translating, a way should be suffered of treating authors to a manifest disadvantage."—*Felton: On the Classics.*

**pār'-a-phrās-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *paraphras(e)*; *-er*.] One who paraphrases; a paraphrast.

**\*pār'-a-phrās'-ī-an**, *s.* [English *paraphras(e)*; *-ian*.] A paraphrast; a paraphraser.

"As the logical *paraphrasian* and philosophical interpreters do."—*Hall: Henry V.* (an. 2).

**pār'-a-phrāst**, *s.* [Lat. *paraphrastes*, from Gr. *paraphrastēs*, from *paraphrazō*=to paraphrase; Fr. *paraphraste*; Ital. & Sp. *parafraste*.] One who paraphrases; one who restates or explains the words of another more fully or clearly.

"The same Anglo-Saxon *paraphrast*."—*Warton: Eng. Poetry*, vol. i., diss. 1.

**†pār'-a-phrās'-tīc, \*pār'-a-phrās'-tīc-āl**, *adj.* [Eng. *paraphrast*; *-ic, -ical*.]

1. Paraphrasing; using paraphrase; explaining or restating the words of an author more fully and clearly; not literal; free in translation.

"I may be something *paraphrastical* and faulty."—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad.* (Pref.)

2. Having the nature or character of a paraphrase; free and ample in explanation; not verbal or literal.

"This is rather a *paraphrastical* than a literal translation."—*Blayney: Notes on Isaiah*, xxii.

**pār'-a-phrās'-tīc-āl-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *paraphrastical*; *-ly*.] In a paraphrastical manner; in manner of a paraphrase; not verbally or literally.

"Every language hath certain idioms, proverbs, peculiar expressions of its own, which are not rendible in any other, but *paraphrastically*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iii., lett. 21.

**pār'-a-phrē-nī-tīs**, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng., &c., *phrenitis*.] So called because generally attended with delirium.]

*Pathol.*: The same as *DIAPHRAGMATITIS* (q. v.). (*Parr.*)

**pār'-a-phrōs'-y-nē**, *subst.* [Greek *paraphrōn*=deranged; *para*=beside, beyond, and *phrēn*=the mind.] Mental derangement; delirium.

**pār'-a-phyl'-lī-ūm** (*pl. pār'-a-phyl'-lī-ā*), *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. *phyllion*, dimin. from *phyllon*=a leaf.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: Link's name for stipules.

**pār-āph'-y-sis** (*pl. pār-āph'-y-sēs*), *s.* [Greek *paraphysis*=one of the side processes of the spine; pref. *para-*, and *physis*=growth, nature, essence; *phyō*=to bring forth.]

*Botany (plural)*:

1. Link's name for the filiform rays of the corona of *Passiflora* (q. v.).

2. The barren threads which separate the asci and theecæ of *Agaricus* and some other fungals.

3. The more or less delicate-jointed hairlike filaments occurring in small numbers between the archegonia and antheridia of Mosses and Hepaticæ.

4. The antheridia, or paranemata, in *Balanophorea*.

**pār'-a-pic'-ō-line**, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and English *picoline*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>. An oily base, polymeric with picoline, obtained by heating picoline with one-fourth its weight of sodium, washing with water, and distilling and collecting the oil which passes over at a high temperature. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and oils, has a specific gravity of 1.077, and boils at 300°. Its salts are for the most part uncrystallizable.

**pār'-a-plēg'-ī-ā, pār'-a-plēg'-y**, *s.* [Ion. Gr. *paraplēgia*, for *paraplēxia*=a paralytic stroke, hemiplegia (q. v.).]

*Pathol.*: Palsy of the lower part and both sides of the body, usually from various diseases of the spinal cord. The bladder and rectum are often powerless, limbs numb, urine ammoniacal; formation (q. v.) is common in the toes. The patient straddles and throws the feet obliquely outward and forward.

**pār'-a-pō'-dī-ūm** (*pl. pār'-a-pō'-dī-ā*), *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. *podion*, dimin. from *pous*=a foot.]

*Zoöl.*: A foot-tubercle (q. v.).

**pār'-a-pōph'-y-sis** (*pl. pār'-a-pōph'-y-sēs*), *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *apophysis* (q. v.).]

*Anatomy*:

1. *Human*: The anterior tubercle at the extremity of the transverse process of a vertebra.

2. *Compar.*: The capitular or costo-central articulation of the rib.

**pār-āp'-ō-plēx'-y**, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *apoplexy* (q. v.).] A sleepy state resembling apoplexy; false apoplexy.

**pār'-a-quēt** (*qu* as *k*), *s.* [PARRAKEET.]

**pār'-a-sāc'-chār-ōse**, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *saccharose*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>11</sub>. A modification of cane sugar produced by exposing to the air, in hot weather, a solution of sugar-candy and ammonium phosphate. It is crystallizable, and possesses a greater dextro-rotatory power than cane-sugar.

**pār'-a-sāng, \*par-a-sangue**, *subst.* [Lat. *parasangā*, from Gr. *parasanggēs*, from Pers. *farsang*.]

1. *Lit.*: A Persian measure of length, varying in different places from thirty to sixty stadia. According to Herodotus it was thirty stadia, i. e., about 3¼ miles English.

2. *Fig.*: Used to denote a long distance, as we say a mile.

"Not many *parasanges* inferior to him in fame."—*Phillips: Theatrum Poetarum*, ii. 157 (ed. 1675).

**pār'-a-scēne, pār'-a-scē-nī-ūm**, *s.* [Gr. *paraskēnion*, from *para*=beside, and *skēnē*=a stage, a scene.] In ancient theaters, a place behind the scenes to which the actors withdrew to dress and undress themselves.

**\*pār'-a-sceū-ās'-tīck**, *a.* [Gr. *paraskeuastikos*, from *paraskeuazō*=to make ready; *paraskeuē*=preparation; *skeuē*=equipment.] Preparatory.

"They are the *parasceustick* part of learning."—*Corah's Doom*, p. 128. (1672.)

**\*pār'-a-scē-vē**, *s.* [Greek *paraskeuē*=preparation.]

1. Preparation.

2. The Sabbath-eve of the Jews.

"The same Lord finished ye redemption of ye world on the sixth daie, (which is ye *parascēue* daie)."—*Udall: Luke* xxiii.

**pār'-a-schē-māt'-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *paraschēmatizō*=to imitate.] Imitative.

"The growth of these early themes may have been very luxuriant, and, as Professor Curtius expresses it, chiefly *paraschematic*."—*Max Muller: Selected Essays*, i. 98.

**pār'-a-scōp'-ē-lūs**, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Mod. Lat. *scopelus* (q. v.).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Scopelidæ, from the Miocene of Licata.

**pār'-a-sē-lē-nē** (*pl. pār'-a-sē-lē-næ*), *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. *selēnē*=the moon.]

*Astron.*: A faintly luminous image of the moon, with the margins of the disk somewhat undefined. One or more of such mock-moons are sometimes seen in a halo surrounding the real luminary. The sight, which is rare here, is common in the polar

regions, like the corresponding phenomenon of *parhelia*, or mock-suns. It is believed to be produced by reflection from small plates of ice in the air. [PARHELION.]

**pār'-a-sīt'-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *parasit(e)*; *-al*.] Parasitical.

"This *parasital* monster fixed upon his entrails."—*Lytton: What Will He Do with It?* bk. viii., ch. vii.

**pār'-a-sīte**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *parasitus*; Gr. *parasitos*=(a.) eating beside another at his table; (s.) a parasite: *para*=beside, and *sitos*=food; Sp. *parasito*; Ital. *parassito*.]

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. One who frequents the tables of the rich, earning his welcome by flattery; a trencher-friend; a hanger on; a mean and fawning flatterer; a sycophant.

"Live loath'd, and long,  
Most smiling, smooth, detested *parasites*."  
*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iii. 6.

2. An animal or plant subsisting at the expense of another organism.

*II. Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: The parasites on plants are either animals or vegetables. Some of the latter are of high organization, as *Loranthus* and *Orobanche* among *Exogens*, and *Epiphytal Orchids* among *Endogens*. Many cryptogams in certain ferns, mosses, lichens, and fungals are parasites. The roots of the more highly organized parasites penetrate the substance of the herb at whose expense they feed, and take up from it nutrient substances already in large measure assimilated. The lower parasites, by means of their cells, penetrate other cells to live in and on them. The former are more destructive to the plant.

2. *Min.*: A plumose variety of boracite (q. v.) occurring in the interior of crystals of the same, and resulting from their partial alteration.

3. *Zoöl.*: An animal which lives in, on, or at the expense of the actual substance of another. There is scarcely an animal which does not play the part of host to numerous parasites, and a very large number of the lower *Invertebrata* are parasitic at some stage of their existence. Parasites may enter the system in the following ways:

(1) Through the medium of food or drink.

(2) Eggs are transferred from one animal to another by actual bodily contact, e. g., the eggs of *Pentastomum* by the licking of dogs.

(3) Eggs are deposited in or on the host, as is the case with those of the *Estridæ*.

Van Beneden divided Parasites into three classes: (1) Parasites proper, living at the expense of the organic substance of the hosts, as the tapeworm; (2) Commensals, who live with, or on, but not at the expense of their hosts, as sea anemones often live on shells of hermit-crabs, and come in for a share of their prey; and (3) Mutualists, a class not clearly defined, and now generally abandoned.

Leuckhart divided Parasites into *Ecto-* and *Endo-*parasites, according as they lived on, or within, their hosts. Of the latter, by far the larger number belong to the type *Vermes*. Vertebrate parasites are rare, but exist among the *Pisces*. Myxine (the Hagfish or Borer) penetrates the abdominal cavity of Gadoids, and feeds on their flesh; the species of *Fierasfer*, *Encheliophis*, and *Echeneis*, and some *Siluroids*, are commensals rather than true parasites.

"The special parasites of man are estimated by Cobbold as many as 121 species (13 Trematodes, 16 Cestodes, 21 Nematoids, 10 Leeches, 17 Arachnids, 44 Insects); many of these, especially among insects . . . have occurred only very rarely, and should not be reckoned; while a considerable number of the truly parasitic forms have been only once or twice described—the above estimate thus becoming reduced well-nigh to half."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 260.

**pār'-a-sīt'-ic, \*pār'-a-sīt'-ic-āl**, *a.* [Fr. *parasitique*, from Lat. *parasiticus*; Gr. *parasitikos*.] [PARASITE.]

*I. Ord. Lang.*: Of the nature of a parasite; meanly fawning; sycophantic.

"Confidently asserted by *parasitical* court directors."—*Frynne: Treachery and Disloyalty*, pt. iv., p. 129.

*II. Technically*:

1. *Nat. Science*: Living on or at the expense of another organism. [PARASITE II. 1, 3.]

"The history of *parasitic* fishes is almost unknown."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 705.

2. *Philol.*: Applied to a letter which is attached to a word erroneously or by false analogy; as, the *t* in tyrant and margent.

**pār'-a-sīt'-ic-āl-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *parasitical*; *-ly*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: In a parasitic manner; like a parasite; in a fawning, wheedling, or flattering manner.

"The courtiers . . . *parasitically* made him their common mark."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 177.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



2. *Nat. Science*: In, on, or at expense of the substance of another organism.

"They live parasitically in cavities of other marine animals."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 549.

**pär-ä-sit'-ic-äl-nëss**, *s.* [English *parasitical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being parasitical; parasitism.

**par-ä-sit'-i-çl**, *s. pl.* [Latin, masc. pl. of *parasiticus*=parasitic (q. v.).]

*Pathology*: An order of skin diseases, divided into Dermatophyta (diseases caused by parasitic plants), and Dermatozoa (those arising from parasitic animals).

**\*pär-ä-sit'-i-çide**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *parasite*, and Lat. *cædo* (in comp. *cido*)=to kill.]

**A. As subst.**: An agent or preparation for destroying parasites on the bodies of animals or plants.

**B. As adj.**: Killing or fitted to kill parasites.

"Where the parasiticide lotion can soak."—*Tanner: Practical Med.* (ed. 7th), ii. 490.

**pär'-ä-sit'-içm**, *s.* [Eng. *parasit(e)*; -ism.]

1. The manners or behavior of a parasite; the act of a parasite.

"It can be neither paradox nor parasitism to say."—*Bp. Hall: Character of Man*.

2. The quality or state of being a parasite on animals or plants.

**pär-ä-si-töl'-ö-gÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *parasit(e)*; -ology.] That branch of natural science which deals with the nature and habits of parasites.

**pär'-ä-söl**, *s.* [French, from Port. *parasol*, from *parar*=to ward off, and *sol*=the sun; Sp. *parasol*; Italian *parasole*.] A small umbrella or sunshade carried by ladies to shelter them from the rays of the sun.

"Over whose head one officer holds a parasol."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 163.

**pär'-ä-söl**, *v. t.* [PARASOL, *subst.*] To cover or shade with or as with a parasol.

"Frondent trees parasol the streets."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 268.

**pär-ä-sö-lëtte'**, *s.* [French, dimin. from *parasol* (q. v.).] A small parasol.

**pär-ä-spër-mä-ti-üm** (*pl. pär-ä-spër-mä-ti-ä* (t as sh)), *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Modern Latin *spermatium* (q. v.).]

*Bot. (pl.)*: Short reproductive bodies or spores found in some Algae.

**par-ä-sphën'-öld**, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and English *sphenoid* (q. v.).]

*Compar. Anat.*: A long azygous bone which runs from before backward under the base of the skull in the Ichthyopsida and some Reptiles. (*Huxley*.)

**pär-äs-täç'-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parastac(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

*Zool.*: A family of Huxley's Crustacean tribe Astacina (Crayfishes), based on modifications of the structure of the branchiæ. It contains six genera: *Parastacus*, *Paranephrops*, *Astacopsis*, *Chærap*, *Engæus*, and *Astacoides*. Distribution, New Zealand, Australia, Madagascar, and South America.

**pär-äs-tä-çine**, *a.* [Mod. Latin *parastac(us)*; Eng. adj. suff. -*ine*.] Belonging to or having the characteristics of the genus *Parastacus* (q. v.). [POTAMOBINE.]

**pär-äs-tä-çus**, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Mod. Latin *astacus* (q. v.).]

*Zool.*: A genus of Crayfishes, founded by Prof. Huxley on two species (*Astacus brasiliensis* and *A. pilimanus*), which he separated from *Astacus*, on account of peculiarities in the branchiæ.

**pär-ä-stä-mën**, **pär-ä-stë-mön** (*pl. pär-ä-stë-mö-nëç*), *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Lat. *stamen*, or Gr. *stēmōn*=warp.]

*Bot.*: Link's name for every appendage referable to the stamens. (Used of sterile stamens, &c.)

**pa-räs-tä-tä** (*pl. pa-räs-tä-tæ*), *s.* [Latin, Gr. *parastatēs*=one who stands by or near; *parastas*=a column or pillar.]

*Arch.*: A column, a pillar. Vitruvius uses the term to signify the square posts placed behind the columns of the basilica.

**pär-ä-stil'-bîte**, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and English *stilbite*.]

*Min.*: The same as EPISTILBITE (q. v.).

**pär-ä-stÿ'-lÿs** (*pl. pär-ä-stÿ'-lÿ*), *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Lat. *stylus* (*pl. styli*); Gr. *stylos*=a pillar.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: Abortive styles.

**pär-ä-sü'-chÿ-ä**, *s.* [Pref. *para-* (q. v.), and Gr. *souchos*=the name of the crocodile in one part of Egypt.]

*Palæont.*: A sub-order of Crocodilia established by Huxley. The nasal chambers communicate with

the mouth by apertures situated between the anterior portion of the skull. The centers of the vertebræ are amphicelous; the acetabular portion of the ischium is like that of a lizard. They are the oldest Crocodilia. The sub-order includes two genera, *Stagonolepis* and *Belodon*, both Triassic.

**pär-ä-sü'-chÿ-än**, *a. & s.* [Mod. Latin *parasuchia*(a); Eng. suff. -*an*.]

**A. As adj.**: Of or belonging to the Parasuchia (q. v.).

"The kind of change which would convert a *Parasuchian* Crocodile into a *Mesosuchian*."—*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xxxi. 429.

**B. As subst.**: Any reptile of the sub-order Parasuchia (q. v.).

**pär-ä-sÿn'-äx-ÿs**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *parasynaxis*, from *parasynagō*=to assemble unlawfully: *para*=beside, beyond, against, and *synaxis*=an assembly.] [SYNTAXIS.]

*Civil Law*: An unlawful meeting.

**pär-ä-täc'-tic**, *a.* [PARATAXIS.] Pertaining to or characterized by parataxis.

**pär-ä-tar-tär'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *tartaric*.] Derived from or containing tartaric acid.

**parataric-acid**, *s.* [RACEMIC-ACID.]

**pär-ä-tar'-trä-m-ide**, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *tartramide*.] [RACEMAMIDE.]

**pär-ä-täx'-ÿs**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *parataxis*, from *paratassō*, fut. *parataxō*=to arrange side by side: *para*=beside, along, and *tassō*=to range.]

*Gram.*: The mere ranging of propositions one after another without regard to connection or dependence. It is the opposite of syntax (q. v.).

**pär-ä-thër'-mic**, **ipär-ä-thër'-mal**, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *thermic*, *thermal*.]

*Physics*: So changing with changes of temperature as to counterbalance their effects.

**iparathermic-rays**, *s. pl.*

*Optics*: Herschel's name for certain rays most discernible in the orange and red bands of the solar spectrum.

**pa-räth'-ë-sis**, *s.* [Gr. *parathesis*: *para*=beside, and *thesis*=a placing; *tithēmi*=to place.]

1. *Gram.*: The placing of two or more nouns in the same case; apposition.

2. *Greek Church*: A prayer uttered by a bishop over converts or catechumens.

3. *Philol.*: A name given to what is often considered the first development of language, in which language consists merely of monosyllabic roots, grammatical relations being expressed by the juxtaposition of roots, and the same root, according to its position in a sentence performing the functions of a noun, a verb, an adjective, &c.; example, the Chinese language.

4. *Printing*: The matter contained between two brackets [—].

5. *Rhet.*: A parenthetical notice, usually of matter to be afterward expanded.

**pär-ä-thët'-ic**, *a.* [PARATHESIS.]

*Gram.*: Pertaining to or relating to parathesis; placed in apposition.

**pär-ä-thör'-ite**, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and English *thorite*.]

*Min.*: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in minute prisms, embedded in danburite and orthoclase, at Danbury, Connecticut. Hardness, 5-5.5; luster, sub-resinous; color, red to black. Composition, yet uncertain.

**pär-ä-töl'-u-ëne**, *s.* [Pref. *para-*, and English *toluene*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub>. A hydrocarbon isomeric with toluene, present in light coal-tar oil. It boils at 119.5°.

**pär-ä-töl'-u-öl**, *s.* [PARATOLUENE.]

**pa-rät'-ö-mouß**, *a.* [Pref. *para-*, and Gr. *tomē*=cutting.]

*Min.*: A word used by Mohs to designate those mineral species whose cleavages were not parallel to those of open forms, such as prisms.

**pär-ä-tön'-ic**, *adj.* [Pref. *para-*, and Eng. *tonic* (q. v.).] Sensitive to light. (Applied especially to plants.)

**paratonic-curvature**, *s.*

*Bot.*: Curvature of sensitive leaves, as of *Oxalis*, the *Scarlet-runner*, &c., produced by light.

**pär-ä-tön-nërre'**, *s.* [Fr., from *parer*=to ward off, and *tonnerre*=thunder.] A lightning-conductor.

**\*par-aun-ter**, *adv.* [A corrupt. of *paraventure* (q. v.).] Peradventure; by chance; haply.

**pär-ä-väil**, *a.* [O. Fr. *paraval*=at the bottom.] Inferior, lowest; the opposite to *paramount* (q. v.). In feudal law applied to the lowest tenant holding under a mean or mediate lord, as distinguished from a tenant *in capite* (or in chief) who holds immediately of the sovereign.

**\*pär-ä-vânt'** (1), **\*pär-ä-väunt'** (1), *adv.* [Fr. *par=by*, and *avant*=before.] In front; openly, publicly.

"That faire one  
That in the midst was placed *paravaunt*."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. x. 15.

**\*pär-ä-vânt'** (2), **\*pär-ä-väunt'** (2), *adv.* [A corrupt. of *paraventure* (q. v.).] Peradventure; perhaps.

**\*pär-ä-vën'-ture**, *adv.* [Fr.] Peradventure; by chance; perhaps, haply.

**pär-äx'-ÿ-äl**, *adj.* [Pref. *para-*, and Latin *axis* (q. v.).]

*Anatomy*:

1. Applied to the second or more superficial part of the ventro-lateral muscle. (*Mivart*.)

2. Applied to that portion of the canal-system of the *Ctenophora* which comprises the paragastric canals.

**par'-böil**, **\*par-boile**, **\*par-boyle**, **\*par-boyl-yn**, **\*per-boyl**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *parbouillir*=to cook thoroughly, from Low Lat. *parbullio*; Lat. *perbullio*=to cook thoroughly: *per*=through, thoroughly, and *bullio*=to cook.]

\*1. To boil or cook thoroughly. (*Ben Jonson: Every Man*, iv. i. 16.)

\*2. To boil in part; to boil in a moderate degree.

"Like the scum starved men did draw  
From *parboil'd* shoes and boots."  
*Donne: Elegy viii*.

¶ This meaning is due to a false conception of the etymology, imagining it to be from English *part*, and *boil*.

3. To raise little vesicles on the skin by means of heat.

**\*par'-breäk**, **\*par-brake**, *v. i. & t.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *break*; cf. Ger. *erbrechen*=to vomit.]

1. *Intrans.*: To vomit.

2. *Trans.*: To vomit, to eject; to give vent to.

"As if I should *parbreak* my mind and my whole stomach upon he."—*Grim: The Collier of Croydon*, v. 1.

**\*par'-breäk**, *s.* [PARBREAK, *v.*] Vomit.

**par'-büç-kle**, **par'-büñ-cle**, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and *buckle*, *s.*]

*Nautical*:

1. A double sling made of a single rope, for hoisting or lowering a cask or gun.

2. A means for raising or lowering. The bight of the rope is placed round a post; the cask, spar, or gun lies in the double loop. This plan is adopted in Cunningham's mode of furling sails by rolling the yard. The latter lies in the bight of the chain, and is rolled as it is raised or lowered, the yard-arms resting in hoops slung from the lifts.

**par'-büç-kle**, *v. t.* [PARBUCKLE, *s.*] To lower or hoist by means of a parbuckle.

**Par'-cæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat.]

*Roman Myth.*: The Fates (q. v.).

**\*par-cas**, *adv.* [Fr. *par=by*, and *cas* (Latin *casus*)=chance.] By chance; perchance, peradventure.

**\*par-ceit**, *s.* [Norm. Fr.] Perception. (*Richard the Redeles*, prol., 17.)

**par'-çel** (1), **\*par-cell**, **\*par-celle**, **\*per-cel**, *s.* [Fr. *parcelle*, from Low Lat. *\*particella*, dimin. of Lat. *pars* (genit. *partis*)=a part.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. A portion or part of anything taken separately; a piece, an item; a single constituent part.

"The lips is *parcel* of the mouth."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

2. A part belonging to a whole; as, in law, one piece of ground is part and *parcel* of a greater piece.

3. An indefinite number of persons; a party, a group.

"I am glad this *parcel* of woocers are so reasonable."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

4. A collection; a number or quantity; a lot, a bundle.

"Unless they could, by a *parcel* of fair words and pretenses, engage them into a confederacy, there was no good to be done."—*L'Estrange*.

5. A bundle, a package; a number of things packed or tied together.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Naut.*: A wrapping of tarred canvas on a rope to prevent chafing. It is cut in long, narrow strips, well tarred, and made up into rolls before commencing to lay it on the rope. Usually, the rope is wormed, then parceled, and then served. (See under these heads.)

2. *Law (pl.)*: A description of property formally set forth in a conveyance, together with the boundaries thereof, in order to its easy identification.

böil, böy; pöut, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.  
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



**\*parcel-bawd, s.** One who is half a bawd.

"He, sir? a tapster, sir; *parcel-bawd*; one that serves a bad woman."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

**\*parcel-blind, s.** Partially blind, half blind.

"Unfortunately I cannot find any dictionary authority for *parcel-blind*. . . I have met with the expression *parcel-blind* somewhere in the course of reading—of that fact I am certain—but where I cannot now remember."—*G. A. Sala: Echoes; Illus. London News*.

**parcel-book, s.** A book in which the dispatch of parcels is registered.

**\*parcel-deaf, s.** Partially deaf; half deaf.

**parcel-gilt, \*parcell-guilt, a.** Partially gilt. "Thou didst swear to me upon a *parcel-gilt* goblet, sitting in my Dolphin-chamber."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 1.*

**\*parcel-guilty, a.** In some degree guilty. (*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, v. 1.)

**\*parcel-learned, a.** Partly learned; half educated.

"Penny-a-liners and such like *parcel-learned* adventurers."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, ch. i.

**\*parcel-mele, adv.** [Eng. *parcel*, and Mid. Eng. *mele*=A. S. *mælum*=bit by bit; dat. pl. of *mæl*=a bit; cf. *piecemeal*.] By bits; bit by bit; in parts.

"*Parcel-mele* to a man, and *parcel-mele* to another."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

**parcel-office, s.** An office or place where parcels are received for transmission and delivery.

**\*parcel-poet, s.** One who is half a poet; a poor poet. (*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, iv. 3.)

**\*par-cel (2), s.** [PARSLEY.]

**par'-çel, v. t.** [PARCEL, s.]

1. To divide into parts; to distribute in portions. "The country was *parceled* out among nobles, who ruled it with harsh though uncertain oppression."—*Brit. Quar. Review*, lvii. 499.

\*2. To enumerate item by item; to specify.

"That mine own servant should  
Parcel the sum of my disgraces by  
Addition of his envy."

*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

\*3. To make up into a mass.

"Their woes are *parceled*, mine are general."  
*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 2.

¶ (1) *To parcel a seam:*

*Naut.*: To lay canvas over it, and daub it with pitch.

(2) *To parcel a rope:*

*Naut.*: To cover it smoothly with tarred canvas, which is then bound over with spun yarn.

**par'-çel-îng, par'-çel-lîng, pr. par. & s.** [PARCEL, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of dividing or distributing in portions.

2. *Naut.*: The same as PARCEL, s., II. 1.

**par'-çel-ize, \*par'-çel-lize, v. t.** [Eng. *parcel*; -ize.] To divide.

"Being *parcellized* to a plurality."

*Sylvester: The Captains*, 1, 154.

**\*par'-çel-lÿ, adv.** [Eng. *parcel*; -ly.] Item by item.

"Folowynge apperith, *parcellly*, dyvers and soondry maner of writynge."—*Paston Letters*, ii. 334.

**par'-çen-âr-ÿ, s.** [PARCENER.]

*Law* Coheirship; joint holding or occupation of lands of inheritance by two or more persons.

**par'-çen-êr, subst.** [Norm. Fr. *parcenier*; O. Fr. *parçonier*, from *parçon*, *parcion*=a portion; Lat. *pars* (genit. *partis*)=a part.]

*Law*: A coheir; one who holds lands of inheritance by descent from an ancestor in common with another or others. He differs from a joint-tenant in that he always claims by descent, whereas a joint-tenant always claims by purchase.

"An estate held in coparcenary is where lands of inheritance descend from the ancestor to two or more persons. It arises either by common law or particular custom. By common law; as where a person seised in fee-simple, or in fee-tail dies, and his next heirs are two or more females; in this case they shall all inherit; and these coheirs are called coparceners, or, for brevity, *parceners* only. *Parceners* by particular custom are where lands descend, as in gavelkind, to all the males in equal degree. And, in either of these cases, all the *parceners* put together make but one heir, and have but one estate among them."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 12.

**\*par'-çer-ÿ, \*par-cer-ye, s.** [Latin *partior*=to divide.] Division, apportionment; allotment.

"This part was to Helenus by wylled *parcerye* lotted."  
*Stanyhurst: Virgil's Æneid*, iii. 347.

**parçh, \*paarche, \*parche, v. t. & i.** [Of unknown origin; possibly from a Celtic source; cf. Ir. *barg*=burning, red-hot; Gael. *barg*=red-hot. (*Skeat.*) Or perhaps the same word as Mid. Eng. *perchen*=to pierce.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To burn the surface off; to scorch.

"*Parçh'd* was the grass, and blighted was the corn."  
*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, iii. 193.

2. To dry up; as, the ground is *parched* by the sun.

3. To roast over a fire, as to *parch* corn.

B. *Intrans.*: To be parched or dried up; to be scorched.

"We were better *parch* in Afric sun."  
*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

**parçhed, pa. par. or a.** [PARCH.]

**parçh'-êd-nëss, s.** [Eng. *parched*; -ness.] The quality or state of being parched.

"One uniform *parchedness* and vacuity."—*More: Defense of the Moral Cabbala*, ch. i.

**\*parçh'-fûl-lÿ, adv.** [Probably from *parch*, v.] Dimly.

"Gads of steele *parçhfully* sparckling."  
*Stanyhurst: Conceites*, p. 137.

**parçh'-îng, pr. par. & a.** [PARCH.]

**parçh'-îng-lÿ, adv.** [Eng. *parching*; -ly.] In a parching or scorching manner; scorchingly.

**\*parch-ment (1), s.** [A corrupt. of *passement* (q. v.).] A kind of lace.

"Nor gold nor silver *parchment* lace."  
*Roxburgh Ballads*, ii. 450.

**parçh'-mënt (2), \*parche-myn, \*perche-mine, s. & a.** [Fr. *parchemin*, from Lat. *pergamina*, *pergamena*=parchment (origin. fem. sing. of *Pergamēnus*=belonging to Pergamos or Pergamus); Gr. *pergamēnē*=parchment, from *Pergamos*, *Pergamon*=Pergamus, a city in Mysia, Asia Minor. According to some, the name is derived from *parchment*, having been invented by Eumenes of Pergamus, the founder of the celebrated library there, about 190 B. C. According to others, it was introduced by Crates of Pergamus, as a substitute for papyrus, on which an embargo was laid by Ptolemy Epiphanes, as Eumenes was collecting a library in emulation of the famous one in Alexandria, about 160 B. C. Sp. *pergamino*, *pergamino*; Ital. *pergamena*, *pergamino*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. The skin of a very young calf, sheep, or goat, dressed and prepared for writing on, &c. After removing the wool, the skin is steeped in lime and stretched in a wooden frame, and its face is scraped with a half-round knife. The skin, previously sprinkled with powdered chalk or slacked lime, is then rubbed and scraped with a knife, and it is then rubbed with a lambskin having the wool on to smooth the surface and raise a very fine nap; after which, if any greasy matter remains, it is again steeped in the lime-pit for a few days. The grain surface is then removed with a knife and the skin pumiced, if necessary, to give it an equal thickness. Fine parchment is manufactured from the skins of young calves, kids, lambs; also from sheep, and goatskins. Extra fine, thin parchments are made from the skins of still-born lambs, kids, and calves. Coarse parchment for drumheads, &c., is made from calves', asses', and he-goats' skins.

2. A document written on parchment; a deed.

"But here's a *parchment* with the seal of Cæsar."  
*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iii. 2.

B. *As adj.*: Made of or written on parchment.

"England . . . is now bound in with shame,  
With inky blots and rotten *parchment* bonds."  
*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii. 1.

**parchment-maker, s.** One who dresses skins for parchment.

**parchment-paper, s.** Paper made by immersing ordinary unsized paper for a few moments in sulphuric acid, diluted with about half its volume of water. On drying it is found to have assumed a new character, resembling rather that of animal membrane than vegetable fiber, and its strength is nearly doubled. After the immersion it is washed in water, afterward in dilute ammonia, and if any of the latter remains it is removed by lime or baryta. Also called Vegetable parchment.

**\*parçh'-mënt-êr, s.** [Eng. *parchment*; -er.] A maker of parchment.

**\*par'-çl-tÿ, subst.** [O. Fr. *parcite*, from Lat. *parcitas*, from *parcus*=sparing.] Springness.

**par-clôse, \*par-a-close, \*pêr-clôse, \*par-clos, s.** [O. Fr. *perclose*, from Lat. *per*=through, completely, and *clausus*=shut, pa. par. of *claudo*=to shut.]

1. *Arch.*: A screen or railing to shut off or inclose an object, as to separate a chapel or altar, or to inclose a tomb,

"Bitwixe hem nas but a *parclos*."  
*Oocleve: MS. Soc. Antiq.*, 134, fo. 275.

2. *Naut.*: The limber-hole.

\*3. A parlor.

"Written upon your *parclose* door."  
*Becon: Works*, p. 63.

**pard (1), subst.** [Latin *pardus*; Greek *pardos*=a panther, a leopard; Sp. & Ital. *pardo*.] A panther, a leopard.

"Though pierced like *pard* by hunter's steel,  
He felt not half that now I feel." *Byron: Giaour*.

**pard (2), s.** [Contraction of *partner*.] A Western euphemism for a companion or coadventurer.

**\*par-dal, \*par-dale, s.** [Lat. *pardalis*.] [PARD.] A leopard, a panther.

"The *pardale* swift, and the tyger cruel."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. vi. 26.

**pâr-dâ-lô-tÿs, s.** [Greek *pardalôtos*=spotted, like the pard; *pardalis*=a pard (q. v.).]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Piprinæ (*Swainson*) or Pachycephalidæ. Bill short, strong, with somewhat gibbous sides; wings long, pointed, the three first quills of equal length. Tail short, even; feet strong, lateral toes free and equal. Locality, Australia and Tasmania. *Pardalotus affinis* is very common in the latter island, building a dome-shaped nest, formed of grasses lined with feathers, with a hole for entrance in the side.

**par-dê, \*par-deê, \*par-die, \*par-dy, \*per-dy, adv.** [A corrupt. of Fr. *par Dieu*=by God.] A common oath; by God.

"*Pardê*, ye may wel knowe by the name,  
That of a sompnour may no good be sayd."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,862.

**pard-ine, a.** [Eng. *pard*; -ine.] Having the characteristics of the pard (q. v.); spotted.

"The Marbled Cat partakes more of the proverbial *pardine* spotted character."—*Wood: Illustrated Nat. Hist.*, i. 182.

**pardine-lynx, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Felis pardina*, which replaces *F. lynx* in Southern Europe, and is very common in Spain. Color rufous, regularly spotted with black, white on under surface. In size it is rather less than the Common Lynx. [LYNX.]

**par-dô, s.** [Port.]

1. A money of account of Goa, in the East Indies, value about 60 cents.

2. A Chinese vessel resembling a junk, but smaller.

**par'-dôn, v. t. & i.** [French *pardonner*, from Low Lat. *perdono*=to forgive or remit a debt, to pardon; Latin *per*=completely, thoroughly, and *dono*=to give; *donum*=a gift. Sp. *perdonar*; Ital. *perdonare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To forgive; to absolve from liability to punishment for a crime or fault committed. (Applied to the offender.)

"'Tis sweet to let the *pardon'd* in."  
*Moore: Paradise and the Peri*.

2. To forgive, to overlook; to remit the penalty or punishment due to. (Applied to the offense.)

"I will *pardon* all their iniquities."—*Jer.* xxxiii. 8.

3. To refrain from exacting as a penalty.

"I *pardon* thee thy life."  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

B. *Intrans.*: To forgive; not to exact a penalty.

"If you *pardon*, we will mend."  
*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

¶ *Pardon me*: Forgive me; excuse me; a phrase used in apologies, or to express a courteous denial or contradiction.

"I glide and steal along with Heaven in view,  
And—*pardon* me, the bottle stands with you."  
*Couper: Hope*, 380.

¶ For the difference between *to pardon* and *to forgive*, see FORGIVE.

**par'-dôn, \*par-doun, \*par-dun, \*per-don, s.** [Fr. *pardon*, from Low Lat. *perdonum*.] [PAR DON, v.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of pardoning or forgiving; forgiveness of an offender or of his fault or crime; remission of penalty or punishment incurred; overlooking of a fault committed.

2. An official warrant of forgiveness of a crime, or of a penalty remitted.

"Sign me a present *pardon* for my brother."  
*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 4.

3. The state of being forgiven or absolved. "Secure in his *pardon*, but miserable in the ignorance of it."—*South: Sermons*.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, plt, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôç, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



4. Leave, permission.

"Whereon I begged his pardon for return."  
Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 6.

5. Used as a form of courteous denial or contradiction.

"Pardon, sir; error: he is not quantity enough."  
Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 1.

II. Law: The pardoning power is a prerogative of the sovereign power in a state, whether representative or monarchical. In this country the pardoning power for offenses against the general government is vested in the President of the United States, the authority being delegated by the people through the medium of the constitution of the country. For offenses against the states the pardoning power is vested in the several governors, or as in a few cases, the governor and state legislature conjointly. The signification of *pardon* is to be differentiated from that of *amnesty*, which latter is the obliteration of a peculiar line of offenses arising on a special occasion, and does not bar prosecution for offenses other than those specified, while *pardon* includes all offenses of which a person may have, up to date, been guilty and absolves the offender entirely. In England a pardon must, until recently, have been issued under the great seal; but is now simply granted by warrant under the royal sign manual, countersigned by one of the principal secretaries of state. It may be absolute or conditional; that is, the sovereign may extend his mercy upon what terms he pleases; and may annex to his bounty a condition either precedent or subsequent, on the performance whereof the validity of the pardon will depend; and this by the common law.

**par-dōn-ā-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *pardonnable*; Sp. *perdonable*; Ital. *perdonabile*.] That may or can be pardoned; capable of being pardoned, forgiven, or overlooked; excusable, venial.

"These thoughts to some will seem pardonable."—Milton: *Apol. for Smectymnuus*.

**par-dōn-ā-ble-nēss**, *s.* [English *pardonable*; *nēss*.] The quality or state of being pardonable; capability or susceptibility of forgiveness.

"This conceit of the natural pardonableness of sin vanishes away."—Hall: *No Peace with Rome*, § 13.

**par-dōn-ā-blý**, *adv.* [Eng. *pardonable*(*ly*); *-ly*.] In a pardonable manner or degree; excusably.

"I may judge when I write more or less pardonably."—Dryden. (*Todd*.)

**par-dōn-ēr**, \***par-don-ere**, *s.* [Eng. *pardon*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who pardons; one who absolves an offender.

"This is his pardon, purchas'd by such sin,  
For which the pardoner himself is in."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

2. *Church Hist.*: A cleric, usually belonging to a Mendicant order, who was licensed to sell the pope's indulgences.

\***par-dōn-lēss**, \***per-don-les**, *a.* [Eng. *pardon*; *-less*.] That cannot be pardoned or forgiven; unpardonable, inexcusable.

**päre**, \***päir**, *v. t.* [Fr. *parer* = to deck, to trim; from Lat. *paro* = to prepare; Ital. *parare*; Sp. & Port. *parar*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To cut off the extremities of the surface of; to shave off with a sharp instrument; as, to *pare* an apple; to *pare* one's nails. (It is followed by *away* or *off* when that which is cut away is the object; as, to *pare off* the rind of an apple, &c.)

2. To cut down or away by little and little; to diminish by degrees.

"The king began to *pare* a little the privilege of clergy, ordaining that clerks convict should be burned in the hand."—Bacon: *Henry VII*.

II. *Agric.*: To shave off the surface of, as of old worn-out grass-land. [PARING, C. II. 1.]

**päre**, *s.* [PAIR, *s.*]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A pair, a couple.

2. *Mining*: A gang or party of men.

**par-ēg'-mē-nōn**, *s.* [Greek *paragō* = to lead, to derive, as one word from another.]

*Rhet.*: The employment of several words having a common origin in the same sentence.

**pär-ē-gor'-ic**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *paregoricus* = assuaging, soothing; Gr. *parēgorikos*, from *parēgoros* = encouraging; *parēgorō* = to address, to exhort: *para* = beside, and *agoreuō* = to speak in an assembly; *agora* = an assembly; Fr. *parégorique*; Ital. & Sp. *paregorico*.]

A. *As adj.*: Assuaging or soothing pain.

B. *As substantive*: A medicine or preparation to assuage or mitigate pain; an anodyne.

**paregoric-elixir**, *s.* A camphorated tincture of opium, flavored with aromatics.

**pā-reir'-ā**, *s.* [The Brazilian Port. name of the plant.]

*Botany*: *Cissampelos pereira*, the Velvet-plant, a climber found in Brazil, in India, &c.

**pareira-root, pareira-brava root, s.**

*Bot. & Pharm.*: A dried root, generally said to be that of *Cissampelos pareira*. Hanbury, however, states that the original reputation of *Pareira brava* was founded on a different plant, viz., *Chondrodendron tomentosum*, and that the plant furnishing the Pareira root is unknown. A decoction, an extract, and a liquid extract of Pareira are used in catarrhal affections of the bladder, and in pyelitis. Its efficacy is doubted by some. (*Garrod*.)

**pär'-el**, \***pär'-ell**, *v. t.* [A contract. of *apparel* (q. v.).] To apparel.

**pā-rēl'-cōn**, *s.* [Gr. *pareikō* = to draw out: *para* = along, and *elkō* = to draw.]

*Gram.*: The addition of a syllable or particle to the end of a pronoun, verb, or adverb.

**pär-ē-lēc-trō-nōm'-ic**, *a.* [See PARELECTRONOMY.]

*Physiol.*: Of or relating to parelectronomy; as the *parelectronic* portion of a muscle.

**pär-ē-lēc-trōn'-ō-mý**, *s.* [Pref. *para-*; Eng. *electro-*; Gr. *nomos* = law.]

*Physiol.*: A condition of the muscles induced by exposure to severe cold, in which the electrical action of the muscle is reversed.

**parelies**, *s. pl.* [Greek *parēlia*.] Vivid clouds which bear the image of the sun.

"Glistening *parelies* on other meteors."

H. More: *Immort. of the Soul*, I. iii. 25.

**pā-rēl'-lā**, **pē-rēlle'**, *s.* [Fr. *parelle*, *perelle*.]

*Bot.*: *Lecanora parella*, a crustaceous lichen, and some other species more or less akin to it, furnishing, as it does, the dye called litmus.

**pā-rēl'-lic**, *a.* [English *parell(a)*; suff. *-ic*.] Derived from *Lecanora parella*.

**parellic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. Parellin. An acid extracted from lichens by boiling water. It crystallizes in colorless needles, slightly soluble in cold water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether; melts when heated, and at a higher temperature gives off an oil which solidifies on cooling. By long boiling with water it yields a yellow, bitter, uncrystallizable substance. It forms a few salts called parellates. The copper salt is a yellowish-green precipitate. Barium parellate is a white powder, insoluble in water.

**pā-rēl'-līn**, *s.* [Eng. *parell(a)*; *-in* (Chem.).] [PARELLIC-ACID.]

**pā-rēm'-bō-lē**, *s.* [Gr., from *paremballō* = to place in between or beside: *para* = beside, and *emballō* = to place in: *em* = en = in, and *ballō* = to throw.]

*Rhet.*: The insertion of something in the middle of a period, which may be removed without destroying its meaning or grammatical integrity; also called *paremptosis*.

**parement**, *s.* [Fr., from *parer* = to deck, to trim; Lat. *paro* = to prepare.] Dress, ornaments; ornamental furniture or clothes.

"Til he come to his chambre of *parements*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 10,583.

**par-ēmp-tō'-sīs**, *s.* [Gr., from *para* = beside; *em* = en = in, and *ptōsis* = a falling.]

*Rhet.*: The same as PAREMBOLE (q. v.).

**pā-rēn'-chý-mā**, *s.* [Gr. *parenchyma* = anything poured in beside: pref. *para-*, and Gr. *engchyma* = an infusion; *engcheō* = to pour in: *en* = in, and *cheō* = to pour.]

1. *Anat. & Zool.*: The soft tissue of organs; generally applied to that of glands. (*Owen*.) Applied to the proper substance of viscera, excluding connective tissue, blood-vessels, and other accessory organs. (*Huxley*.)

2. *Botany*: Cellular tissue; tissue in which the diameter of the cells is not excessive in any one direction in which the cells are angular (*Meyen*).

¶ There is a rounded, a polyhedral, a muriform, a tubular, a branched, and a stellate parenchyma. Griffith and Henfrey believe that the only important divisions are into Parenchyma proper, in which the cells are polygonal, Merenchyma, Collenchyma, and Sterenchyma (q. v.).

**pā-rēn'-chým-al**, *a.* [Eng. *parenchym(a)*; *-al*.] Of or belonging to parenchyma.

**parenchymal-tissue**, *s.*

*Anat.*: That portion of the areolar tissue which penetrates between organs, or portions of them, affording them support. Called also *penetrating* and *constituent* tissue.

**pär-ēn-chým'-a-tā**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parenchyma*, genit. *parenchymat(is)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ata*.]

*Zool.*: Cuvier's second order of Intestina. The body is filled with a cellular substance, or even with a continuous parenchyma. Four families: Acanthocephala, Tremadotes, Tænioides, and Cestoides.

**par-ēn-chým'-ā-toūs**, **pā-rēn'-chý-mōūs**, *a.* [PARENCHYMA.] Of or pertaining to parenchyma; resembling or consisting of parenchyma; soft, spongy.

¶ There is a *parenchymatous* hepatitis.

**¶pā-rēn'-ē-sīs**, *s.* [Gr. *parainesis*, from *paraineō* = to recommend, from *para* = beside, and *aineō* = to praise; Fr. *parénèse*.] Persuasion, exhortation.

**¶pār-ē-nēt'-ic**, \***pār-ē-nēt'-ic-al**, *adj.* [Greek *parainetikos*, from *parainesis*; Fr. *parénétiq.ue*.] Hortatory, exhorting, persuasive, encouraging.

"In an epistle *parenetical* to the pope himself."—Bishop Bedell: *Letters*, p. 350.

**pār'-ēnt**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *parent* = a cousin, an ally, from Lat. *parentem*, accus. of *parens* = a parent; *pario* = to produce, to beget, to bring forth; Sp. *pariente*; Ital. *parente*.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A father or mother; he or she that begets or brings forth young. (Used of men and the lower animals.)

"The duty of *parents* to provide for the maintenance of their children is a principle of natural law; an obligation, says Puffendorf, laid on them not only by nature herself, but by their own proper act, in bringing them into the world."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 16.

2. One who produces; one who gives birth or origin; an author.

"We are their [evils] *parents* and original."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

3. That which produces or causes; a cause, a source, an origin.

II. Law: The chief duties of parents to their children are three: Their maintenance, their protection, and their education.

B. *As adj.*: Giving birth or origin; taking or holding the place of a parent.

**pār'-ēnt-age** (age as *íg*), *s.* [Fr.]

1. Birth, extraction, origin, lineage; condition with regard to the rank or character of ancestors or parents.

\*2. The state or condition of being a parent.

\*3. Parents.

"He cal'd his daughters, and with speeches sage

Inquyr'd which of them most did love her *parentage*."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II., x. 27.

**pā-rēnt'-al**, *a.* [Lat. *parentalis*, from *parens* = a parent.]

1. Of or pertaining to a parent or parents.

"This may give one reason to ask, whether this might not be called more properly *parental* power."—Locke: *Civil Government*, bk. ii., ch. iii., § 52.

2. Becoming a parent; affectionate, tender, kind. (*Thomson*: *Summer*, 577.)

**pā-rēnt'-al-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *parental*; *-ly*.] In a parental or fatherly manner; like a parent.

"Whatever rights the king enjoys as elector, have been always *parentally* exercised."—Burke: *Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs*.

\***pā-rēn'-tāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *parentatum*, sup. of *parento*, from *parens* (genit. *parentis*) = a parent.] To offer sacrifices or perform funeral rites in honor of the dead.

\***pār-ēn-tā'-tion**, *subst.* [Lat. *parentatio*, from *parento* = to offer sacrifices in honor of a deceased parent.] Something said or done in honor of the dead; funeral rites.

"Let fortune this new *parentation* make  
For hated Carthage's dire spirits' sake."

May: *Lucan*, iv

\***pā-rent'-ele**, *s.* [Fr., from *parent*.]

1. Kinsfolk, relations, kindred.

2. Parentage, birthplace.

\***pā-rēn'-thēse**, *s.* [Fr.] A parenthesis.

\***pā-rēn'-thēse**, *v. t.* [PARENTHÈSE, *subst.*] To parenthesize. (*Hayward*: *Banished Virgin*, p. 226.)

**pā-rēn'-thē-sīs** (*pl.* **pā-rēn'-thē-sēs**), *s.* [Gr. *parenthesis* = a placing in beside, insertion, parenthesis, from *para* = beside; *en* = in, and *thesis* = a placing; *tithēmi* = to place; Fr. *parenthèse*; Sp. *parentesis*; Ital. *parentesi*; Port. *parenthesis*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: A sentence or part of a sentence inserted in the middle of another sentence, with the subject of which it is cognate, but from which it may be omitted without impairing the grammatical construction or the substantial meaning. It is commonly marked off by upright curved lines ( ), but frequently also by dashes — —.

\*2. *Fig.*: An interval.

II. *Print.*: A mark consisting of two upright curved lines, used to include words inserted parenthetically.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f, -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -tion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



**pa-rĕn'-thĕ-size**, \*pa-rĕn'-thĕ-sĭze, *v. t.* [Eng. *parenthes*(is); -ize, -ise.]

1. To place or set in a parenthesis; to include between marks of parenthesis.

2. To make to resemble the sign of a parenthesis; to make bowed or curved like the marks of a parenthesis.

"He is tall and muscular, usually, with legs *parenthesized* by usage to the saddle."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 771.

**pār-ĕn-thĕt'-ĭc**, pār-ĕn-thĕt'-ĭc-**al**, *adj.* [Gr. *parenthetos*=inserted beside.] [PARENTHESIS.]

1. Of or pertaining to a parenthesis.

2. Of the nature of a parenthesis; inserted as a parenthesis.

"To avoid confusion of persons, I would rather suppose the foregoing verse (10) (to whomsoever it may belong) to be *parenthetic*."—*Horne: Psalm lxxiv.* 11.

3. Using or containing parentheses; as, a *parenthetical* style.

**pār-ĕn-thĕt'-ĭc-**al**-lĭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *parenthetical*; -ly.] In manner or form of a parenthesis; by or in parenthesis.

"This intelligence is certainly mentioned *parenthetically*."—*Bryant: Observations on Scripture*, p. 163.

**pār-ĕnt-h<sup>ood</sup>**, *s.* [Eng. *parent*; -hood.] The state, condition, or position of a parent.

**pa-rĕnt'-ĭ-**c**ide**, *s.* [Lat. *parens* (genit. *parentis*) =a parent, and *cædo* (in comp. *cido*)=to kill.] One who kills a parent; a parricide or matricide.

**pār-ĕnt-lĕss**, *adj.* [Eng. *parent*; -less.] Destitute or deprived of parents.

"The *parentless* children are taught far better than many who do know the parents' care."—*C. Knight: Once Upon a Time*, ii. 142.

**pār-ĕp'-ĭ-dĭd'-**ĭ**-mĭs**, *s.* [N. L.]

*Anat.*: A small congeries of convoluted tubules, situated near the epididymis in man and other animals; supposed to be a remnant of the Wolffian body.

**pār-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *par*(e), *v.*; -er.] One who or that which pares; an instrument for paring.

\***pār-ĕr'-**g**on**, \*pār-ĕr'-**g**ŷ, *s.* [Greek *parergon*, from *para*=beside, and *ergon*=work.] A work done incidentally; a work subordinate or incidental to another; a superfluity; a superfluous detail.

**pa-rĕs'-ĭ-fĭ**, *v. t.* [Mod. Lat. *parens*(s) (q. v.); suff. -fy.]

*Pathol.*: To affect with paresis. (*Tanner*.)

**pār-ĕ-sĭs**, *s.* [Gr. *pareisis*=want of strength, from *pariēmi*=to relax.]

*Pathol.*: Insanity with general motor paralysis. The loss of motor power is progressive. Those afflicted rarely live more than from one year to three years.

**pār-ĕth'-m<sup>oid</sup>**, *s. & a.* [Pref. *para*-; English *ethmoid*.]

A. *As subst.*: A parethmoid bone.

B. *As adjective.*:

*Anat.*: Near or beside the ethmoid bone or cartilage; applied especially to bones in the nasal region of some fishes and some higher animals.

**pa-rĕt'-ĭc**, *adj.* [Gr. *paretos*=relaxed, palsied, and Eng., &c., suff. -ic.]

*Pathol.*: Of, belonging to, arising from, or affected by paresis (q. v.).

**pār-ĕ-tr<sup>o</sup>-plūs**, *s.* [Pref. *par*-, and Mod. Lat. *etropius*.]

*Ichthyology*: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Chromides. Body compressed, oblong, covered with cycloid scales of moderate size. Dorsal species numerous, anal spines nine. One species, from Madagascar.

\***par-fait**, \***par-fit**, *a.* [Fr.] Perfect.

\***par-fait-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *parfait*; -ness.] Perfection, integrity.

\***par-fay**, \***par-fei**, *adv.* [Fr. *par*=by, and *foi*=faith.] By my faith; faith; in faith. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,681.)

\***par-fit**, *a.* [O. Fr.] Perfect (q. v.)

\***par-fit-ly**, *adv.* [PERFECTLY.]

\***par-fourme**, *v. t.* [PERFORM.]

**par-gā-site**, *s.* [From Pargas, Finland, where it is found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: A variety of Hornblende (q. v.), containing much alumina and some protoxide of iron. Occurs in green crystals and grains in a coarsely crystalline calcite.

**parge** (1), *s.* [PARGET.]

**parge-work**, *subst.* Pargeted or plastered work. (*Archæologia*, x. 403.)

**parge** (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of *barge* (2), *s.*]

**parge-board**, *s.* [BARGE-BOARD.]

**par'-gĕt**, pĕr'-gĕt, *s.* [PARGET, *v.*]

1. Gypsum or plaster-stone.

"Of English talc, the coarser sort is called plaster, or *parget*."—*Woodward*.

2. A plaster formed of lime, sand, hair, and cow-dung, for lining the interior of flues; pargeting.

3. A plaster-work executed in raised ornamental figures, molded or impressed by the trowel.

4. A stucco.

\*5. A coat or covering for a wall. (*Spenser: Visions of Bellay*, ii.)

\*6. Paint, usually for the face.

**par'-gĕt**, \***par-get-yn**, \***par-gette**, \***par-i-et**, \***sparch-yn**, \***spar-get-ty**, *v. t. & i.* [Etymology doubtful. Generally derived from Latin *paries* (genit. *parietis*)=a wall; more probably *sparchyn* and *spargetty* are the original forms, from Low Lat. *spargito*, frequent. of Lat. *spargo*=to scatter.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To coat or cover with parget or plaster; to plaster.

\*2. To paint; to cover with paint.

\*3. To cover over; to disguise; to gloss over.

"While we thus paint and *parget* our own deformities."—*Government of the Tongue*.

\*B. *Intransitive*:

1. To lay on plaster.

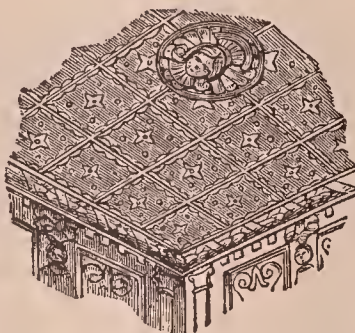
2. To lay on paint, especially on the face.

"She's above fifty, sir, and *pargets*."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, iv. 2.

**par'-gĕt-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *parget*; -er.] One who pargets or plasters; a plasterer.

**par'-gĕt-ĭng**, par'-gĕt-tĭng, *s.* [PARGET.]

*Build.*: Plaster-work of various kinds, especially decorative plaster-work in raised ornamental figures, extensively adopted in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for the internal and external decoration of houses. Groups of figures, caryatids, festoons of fruit and flowers, and emblematic figures abound. Ceilings were frequently laid out in geometric figures, the sunken panels between the leading lines being filled with devices of various kinds, and frequently with figures indicative of the virtues or mental qualifications.



Pargeting. Elizabethan Ceiling.

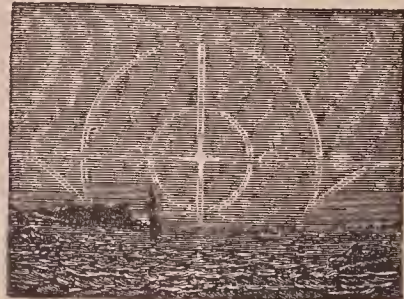
\***par'-gĕt-**ōr**-**ŷ****, \***par'-jĕt-**ōr**-**ŷ****, *s.* [PARGET.] Something composed of or covered with parget or plaster; a cover, a screen.

"He brought us home nothing but a mere tankard of drollery, a venereous *parjetory* for a stew."—*Milton: Apology for Smeectymnuus*.

**par-hĕl'-ĭc**, *a.* [English *parhel*(ion); -ic.] Pertaining or relating to parhelia.

**par-hĕ'-lĭ-**ōn****, par-hĕ'-lĭ-**ūm** (*plur.* par-hĕ'-lĭ-**ā**), *s.* [Gr. *parēlios*=beside or near the sun; pref. *par*-, and *hēlios*=the sun.]

*Meteor.*: A mock-sun. It is a common phenomenon in the polar regions. The writers saw two in Unst, the most northerly of the Shetland Isles, in August, 1858; and Mr. Wm. Trail, of the Geological Survey of Ireland, saw three brilliant suns in the same horizontal line, and of equal brightness. He thus describes the phenomenon:



Parheliion.

"The two outer or mock-suns gradually assumed the prismatic colors, and lengthening out, joined above, thus forming the 'ordinary halo,' in which the red color was nearest to the real sun. Concentric and exterior to it was another prismatic halo, the 'extraordinary halo,' which was rather fainter, in which also the red color was innermost. Touching this latter externally was the 'circumzenithal halo,' which was by far the most brilliant of the three, lying as if horizontally overhead. In this, likewise, the red color was next the sun, this forming the outer periphery of the halo. The phenomenon began a

little after 2 P. M., and lasted only for about half an hour, attaining its greatest splendor at 2.20 P. M."—*Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, 1871, ii. 56.

Parhelia probably arise from refraction and reflection produced by minute fragments of ice in the sky.

**pār'-ĭ-**, *pref.* [Lat. *par*, *paris*=equal.] A prefixal form signifying *equal*; as, *paridigitate*, *paripinnate*.

**pār'-ĭ-**āh****, *s.* [Tamil *parriar*.]

1. *Lit.*: In southern India, one of that section of the community with which even the lowest recognized castes will not eat, though there are Hindus inferior even to the pariahs. The latter are Turanian, and originally constituted that section of the aborigines in the south of India who submitted to the Aryan and other conquerors during the successive invasions of the land. Many pariahs are servants of Europeans, accompanying the regiments over the whole Madras Presidency, hence they are more civilized than the castes above them; and a number of them have embraced Christianity.

2. *Fig.*: An outcast; one despised and contemned by society.

"The victim should regard himself as a *pariah*."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

**pariah-arrack**, *s.* The same as ARRACK (q. v.).

**pariah-dog**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: The name given to those individuals of *Canis familiaris* which have run wild, and which are found in many parts of eastern Europe—notably in Constantinople, where they are the only scavengers, and in Asia. They are about two feet high, yellow, black, or a dirty white, with erect, pointed ears, and smooth skins. They form packs or bands, which take possession of a district, repelling all intruders.

"The sleepy *pariah-dogs* stirred out of the path to make way for us."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

**pa-rĭ'-**ā****, *s.* [PAIR-ROYAL.]

**Pār'-ĭ-**ān****, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Paros, an island in the Ægean Sea.

B. *As substantive*:

*Pottery*: A variety of porcelain having the appearance of Carrara marble, and made by the substitution of soft felspar for Cornish stone in the porcelain process. It derives its name from its resemblance to the celebrated marble of Paros, and is much employed for statuettes and other works of art.

**Parian-chronicle**, *s.* An inscription on some of the Arundelian marbles, so called from having been kept in the island of Paros. It is a chronological account of the principal events in Grecian, and particularly in Athenian history, during a period of 1,318 years, from the reign of Cæcrops, B. C. 1450, to the archonship of Diognatus, B. C. 264. But the chronicle of the last ninety years was lost, so that the part now remaining ends at the archonship of Diotimus, B. C. 354.

**Parian-marble**, *s.*

*Petrol. & Comm.*: A white, large-grained, and considerably translucent marble, called by the Greeks *lychnitēs*, from *lychnos*=light, because quarried by lamplight. It was the most celebrated statuary marble of antiquity, and was found in the island of Paros, also in Naxos and Tenos. The celebrated statues of the Venus de Medicis, the Venus Capitolini, &c., are made of this marble.

**Parian-porcelain**, *s.* The same as PARIAN, B.

**pār'-ĭ-**ā**-**n**æ**, *s. pl.* [PARINÆ.]

**pār'-ĭ-**ā**-**rō**-**ā****, *s.* [The Brazilian name.]

*Pharm.*: The root of *Piper parthenium*, administered in Brazil in amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and excessive menstrual discharges.

**pār'-ĭd**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *paris* (genit. *paridis*).]

*Bot. (pl.)*: Lindley's name for Trillacæe (q. v.).

**pār'-ĭ-**d**æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *par(us)* (q. v.); fem. *pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

*Ornith.*: Titmice; a family of Turdiform Perchers (Insectores Turdiformes). Bill short and conical; upper mandible without a notch at the tip; nostrils generally concealed by bristles; tarsi with scales, primary quills ten. Found in numbers in Europe, Asia, and North America; rarer in Africa, and not at all in South America, Australia, and Oceanica. Sub-families two, Parinæ (Titmice proper) and Sittinæ (Nuthatches). The latter are generally made a separate family.

**pār'-ĭ-dĭg'-ĭ-tā-tā**, *s. pl.* [N. L.]

*Zoöl.*: [ARTIODACTYLA.]

**pār'-ĭ-dĭg'-ĭ-tāte**, *adj.* [Lat. *par* (genit. *paris*)=equal, and Eng. *digitate*.] Having an even number of fingers and toes.



**pār'-īd-īn**, s. [Mod. Lat. *paris*, genit. *parid(is)*; in (*Chem.*.)]

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_{10}O_3$ . A neutral substance extracted from the leaves of *Paris quadrifolia*. It crystallizes in shining laminæ, forming when dry a satiny mass, slightly soluble in cold water and alcohol, more so in boiling water and in proof spirit. It is decomposed by hot nitric acid and by potash. [PARIS (2).]

**pār'-īd-ōl**, s. [Eng. *parid(in)*; suff. -ol.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{26}H_{46}O_9$ . A substance formed, together with glucose, by boiling a solution of paridin in hydrochloric acid, with dilute alcohol.

**pār'-ī-ēs** (pl. *pa-rī-ēt-ēs*), s. [Lat.=a wall.]

*Anat. & Bot.*: The inside walls of any cavity; as, the *parietes* of the cranium; the *parietes* of a capsule. (Generally in the plural.)

**pa-rī-ēt-āl**, a. & s. [Lat. *parietalis*, from *paries* (genit. *parietis*)=a wall; Fr. *pariétal*; Sp. *parietal*; Ital. *parietale*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of or pertaining to a wall.  
2. Pertaining to buildings or the care of them; resident within the walls or buildings of a university or the like.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat. & Zool.*: Of or belonging to the different cavities of the body. (*Owen.*)  
2. *Bot. (of placentæ)*: Attached to the sides, as distinguished from the axis of an ovary or seed-vessel.

B. As substantive (pl.): The upper ossifications in the membrane of the second cranial segment. (*Huxley.*)

**parietal-bones**, s. pl.

*Anat.*: Two bones on the roof of the skull. They articulate with each other in the middle line, and are bounded in front by the frontal, behind by the occipital bone, and below by the temporal or sphenoid bones. They are quadrilateral plates, convex above and concave below, and occupy a great part of the top of the skull.

**pa-rī-ē-tā-rī-a**, s. [Fem. sing. of Lat. *parietarius*=pertaining to walls; on which the pellitory often grows.]

*Bot.*: Pellitory; a genus of *Urticaceæ*. Leaves alternate, flowers polygamous, calyx four-cleft, stamens four, filaments transversely wrinkled at first in curves, then bending back elastically; style filiform, stigma penicillate, achene shining, inclosed in the calyx. Known species eight. [PELLITORY.]

**pa-rī-ē-tar-ŷ**, \***par-i-tor-ie**, s. [Fr. *pariétaire*, from Lat. *paries* (genit. *parietis*)=a wall.]

*Bot.*: Wall-pellitory, a plant of the genus *Parietaria* (q. v.).

**pa-rī-ēt-ēs**, s. pl. [PARIES.]

**pār-ī-ēt-īc**, a. [Eng. *pariet(in)*, and suff. -ic.] Derived from *Parmelia parietina*.

**parietic-acid**, s. [CHRYSOPIANIC-ACID.]

**pa-rī-ē-tīn**, s. [Lat. *parietina*, the distinctive name of a species of *Parmelia* (q. v.).] [USNIC-ACID.]

**pa-rī-ēt-īne**, s. [Latin *parietina*=old, fallen-down walls, ruins.] A piece of a wall; a ruin.

"Ruins of such bathes found in this island, amongst those *parietines* and rubbish of old Roman townes."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 238.

**pa-rī-ēt-o**, *pref.* [Latin *paries*, genit. *pariet(is)*; o connective.] (See compound.)

**parieto-mastoid**, a.

*Anat.*: Of or belonging to the mastoid and to the parietal bones. There is a parieto-mastoid suture.

**parieto-splanchnic, parieto-visceral**, a.

*Comp. Anat.*: Of or belonging to that nervous ganglion which supplies the walls of the mantle, gills, and the viscera in the higher mollusca.

**pā-rīg-ē-nīn**, s. [Eng. *pari(lin)*; Gr. *gen(ao)*=to produce; suff. -in.]

*Chem.*: A curdy white substance, obtained by the decomposition of parillin.

**pa-rīl-īc**, a. [Eng. (*sarsa*)*parill(a)*; -ic.] Contained in or derived from *sarsaparilla* (q. v.).

**parillic-acid**, s. [SIMILACIN.]

**pā-rīl-īn**, s. [Contraction of *sarsaparillin*.]

*Chem.*: A glucoside resembling saponin, found in the root of *sarsaparilla*, *smilax*, &c., and extracted as a bitter white crystalline substance; called also *smilacin*, *sarsaparilla saponin*, and *sarsaparillin*.

**par im-par**, *phr.* [Lat.] Odd or even.

**pa-rī-næ**, [pār-ī-ā-næ, s. pl. [Latin *par(us)* (q. v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

*Ornith.*: Titmice proper; the typical sub-family of *Paridae*. Bill short, straight, tapering, entire or very slightly notched; lateral toes unequal; near

tarsus shorter than the hind toe, which is large and strong. They are small and lively birds, seeking their food among the buds of trees, where they find and destroy numerous caterpillars, &c.

**pār-ī-nār-ī-ūm**, s. [From *parinari*, the Guiana name of *Parinarium excelsum*.]

*Botany*: A genus of *Chrysobolanaceæ*. Between thirty and forty species are known. The fruit of *Parinarium excelsum* is the Rough-skinned and Gray Plum of Sierra Leone. It is eaten, as are the kernels of *P. campestre* and *P. montanum*.

**pār-īng**, \***pār-īng**, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [PARE, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of cutting or shaving off the extremities or surface.  
2. That which is pared or shaved off; a clipping; the rind.

"The women bore  
The parings forth; and all the clotted gore."  
*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, xxii.

II. Technically:

1. *Agric.*: The act, process, or practice of paring or shaving off the surface of grass land for tillage; that which is pared off.

2. *Bookbinding*: Thinning the leather toward its edge so as to prevent a square projection at its terminating edge.

¶ *Paring and burning*:

*Agric.*: The operation of paring off the surface of old worn-out grass-lands, and burning it for the sake of the ashes, which act as a powerful manure; and for the destruction of weeds, insects, &c.

**paring-chisel**, s. A joiner's chisel having the basil on one side, used in fitting and finishing; not differing essentially from a firmer-chisel (q. v.).

**paring-knife**, s.

1. A knife used by wood-turners and others for roughing out work; it has a hook at one end passing through an eye-bolt in the block, allowing considerable freedom of motion; the block, is secured to a lathe or work-bench by screw attachment.  
2. A knife used for peeling fruit, having a guard to regulate the depth of cut.

3. A farrier's hoof-paring tool.

4. *Surg.*: A knife used in removing the cuticle or ragged edges of parts which are to be placed in apposition that they may grow together.

**paring-machine**, s. A key-grooving machine.

**paring-plow**, s.

*Husbandry*: A plow for cutting sods or turfs from the surface of the ground; a sod-plow.

**paring-scissors** s.

*Surg.*: Scissors for trimming the edges of wounds or freshening the edges of fistulous openings, in order that they may grow together when brought in apposition and secured.

\***par-in-gal**, a. [Anglo-Norman.] Equal.

**pār-ī pās-sū**, *phr.* [Lat.] With equal pace, steps, or progress. In law, a term signifying equally, in proportion; without undue preference; said especially of the creditors of an insolvent estate, who, with certain exceptions, are entitled to payment of their debts in shares proportioned to their respective claims.

**pār-ī-pīn-nate**, *adj.* [Latin *par* (genit. *paris*)=equal, and Eng. *pinnate*.]

*Bot. (of a leaf, &c.)*: Equally pinnated; pinnated without a terminal leaflet or a tendril. Example, the leaf of the tuberous vetch.

**pār-īs** (1), s. [Latin *par* (genit. *paris*)=equal, from the regular quaternary arrangement in the parts of the flower.]

*Bot.*: Herb Paris; a genus of *Trilliaceæ* (*Lindley*) of *Liliaceæ*, tribe *Trillideæ* (*Sir John Hooker*). Root-stock stout, sepals and petals three to five, narrow, patent, or reflexed; stamens, six to twelve; berry, three to five-celled. Known species, two or three. [HERB-PARIS.]

**Pār-īs** (2), *subst.* [From the *Parisi*, the Latin name of the original inhabitants.]

*Geog.*: The capital of France.

**Paris-basin**, s.

*Geology*: A series of Tertiary deposits lying in a cavity or depression in the Cretaceous rocks under and around Paris. The Tertiaries of the Paris-basin are many of them richly fossiliferous. [PARIS-GYPSUM.]

¶ Sometimes, as by M. Hébert, the term Paris-basin is made to include also the Chalk in which the Tertiaries lie. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, 1872, ii. 104.)

**Paris-blue**, s.

*Chem.*: A bright blue coloring matter, obtained by heating aniline with stannic chloride.

\***Paris-candle**, s. A large wax candle.

**Paris-green**, s. A poisonous green powder composed of a mixture of double salts of the acetate and the arsenite of copper; used to destroy the potato-bug, or Colorado-beetle.

**Paris-gypsum**, s.

*Geol.*: Gypsum belonging to the Lacustrine gypseous series of Montmartre. It is a granular crystalline rock, and, together with the associated marls, contains land and fluviatile shells and the skeletons of birds and mammals. Of the last about fifty species have been found, nearly four-fifths of them perissodactyle Ungulata. It was from this formation that Cuvier obtained the bones the study of which did so much to found the science of Comparative Anatomy.

**Paris-lake**, s. [CARMINE-LAKE.]

**Paris-red**, s.

*Chemistry*: Finely divided ferric oxide, used for polishing optical glasses, gold and silver ornaments, &c.

**Pār-īs** (3), s. [See compound.]

\***Paris-garden**, s. A bear-garden; a noisy, disorderly place; in reference to the bear-garden kept by Robert de Paris, on the banks of the Thames, in the reign of Richard II.

**pār-īsh**, \***par-isch**, \***par-lsche**, \***par-ysh**, \***par-yshe**, s. & a. [Fr. *paroisse*, from Lat. *parœcia*=an ecclesiastical district, a parish; Gr. *paroikia*=a neighborhood, a parish, from *paroikos*=neighboring; *para*=beside, and *oikos*=a house; Sp. *parroquia*; Ital. *parrocchia*.]

A. As substantive:

1. In the same sense as II.

"My pride was tamed, and in our grief  
I of the parish ask'd relief."

*Wordsworth: The Last of the Flock.*

2. *U. S. Eccles.*: An ecclesiastical society, not bounded by territorial limits, but composed of those persons who chose to unite under the charge of a particular priest, clergyman, or minister; a congregation.

3. *In Louisiana*: A parish is the same as a county.

4. *English Eccles. & Law*: That circuit of ground committed to the care of one parson or vicar, or other minister having permanent cure of souls. (*Wharton.*)

B. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to a parish; connected with a parish; parochial; as, a *parish church*, *parish records*, &c.

2. Maintained by, or dependent on, the parish.

"The ghost and the *parish* girl are entire new characters."—*Gay.*

**parish-apprentices**, s. pl. Apprentices bound out by the overseers of parishes at the expense of the parish, being the children of persons unable to maintain them. (*Eng.*)

**parish-child**, *subst.* A child brought up at the expense of the parish; a pauper child. (*Eng.*)

**parish-clerk**, s.

*Eng. Eccles.*: An official appointed by the incumbent to assist in various duties.

**parish officers**, s. pl. Churchwardens, overseers, and constables. (*Eng.*)

**parish-priest**, s.

1. A clergyman who holds a parish as a benefice. He may in England be either a rector or a vicar. The title is confined in this country and Ireland to the Roman Catholic priest of a parish.

2. A title often applied to any clergyman regarded in his pastoral character, rather than in that of a preacher.

**parish-register**, s. A book in which all births, deaths, and marriages that occur in the parish are registered. They are in the charge of the incumbent.

\***par-ish-en**, \***par-is-schen**, s. [O. Fr. *paroisien*, from Lat. *parochianus*.] A parishioner (q. v.).

"His *parishens* devoutly wolde he teche."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 484.

\***pār-īsh-īng**, s. [Eng. *parish*; -ing.] A hamlet or small village adjoining and belonging to a parish. (*Halliwel.*)

†**pa-rīsh-īōn-āl**, \***pa-rīsh-īōn-āl**, a. [Mid. Eng. *parishen*=a parishioner; Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Of or pertaining to a parish; parochial.

**pa-rīsh-īōn-ēr**, \***pa-rīsh-ōn-ēr**, s. [Mid. Eng. *parishen*; -er.] One who belongs to a parish.

**Pa-rīš-ī-an**, a. & s. [Fr. *Parisien*.]

A. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to Paris or its inhabitants.

B. As *subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Paris.

**Parisian gold-colored alloy**, s. A factitious gold.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -çion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



**Parisian white-metal**, *s.* An alloy composed of copper, 69.8 parts; zinc, 5.5; nickel, 19.8; cadmium, 4.7.

**Pa-ris'-i-ënne**, *subst.* [Fr.] A female native or inhabitant of Paris.

**pär'-i-sîte**, *s.* [After J. J. Paris; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*.)]

*Min.*: A mineral found only in crystals, associated with emerald, at the emerald mines of Muso, New Granada. Crystallization hexagonal; hardness, 4.5; specific gravity, 4.35; luster vitreous, pearly to resinous on cleavage planes; color brownish; streak yellowish-white; translucent. Composition: Carbonic acid, 24.5; protoxide of cerium, 40.3; protoxide of lanthanum, 10.2; protoxide of didymium, 10.4; fluoride of calcium, 14.6=100, which the formula (CeO, LaO, DiO)CO<sub>2</sub>+½(CaCe)F represents.

**†pär'-i-söl'-ö-gÿ**, *s.* [Gr. *parisos*=nearly equal; suff. *-ology*.] The use of equivocal or ambiguous language.

**pär'-is-tÿph-nin**, *s.* [Eng. *paris* (1); (*s*) *typhn* (*ic*), and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*.)]

*Chem.*: C<sub>38</sub>H<sub>64</sub>O<sub>18</sub>. A bitter substance contained, together with paridin, in the leaves of *Paris quadrifolia*. It is an amorphous mass, soluble in cold water, but resolved by boiling into glucose and paridin.

**pär'-i-sÿl-läb'-ic**, **pär'-i-sÿl-läb'-ic-al**, *adj.* [Lat. *par*=equal, and Eng. *syllabic*, *syllabical*; Fr. *parisyllabique*.] Having equal or like syllables; applied to those nouns in inflected languages which have the same number of syllables in the nominative and the oblique cases.

**pa-rît'-i-ÿm** (or **t** as **sh**), *s.* [Latinized from the Malabar name.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Hibiscææ, sometimes merged in Hibiscus. *Paritium tiliaceum* furnishes a good fiber used for mats, ropes, &c. *P. elatum*, the Mountain Mohoe of Cuba and Jamaica, is a fine tree yielding a greenish-blue timber, which is largely employed in Jamaica for cabinet-making.

**pär'-i-tör**, **\*par-i-tour**, *subst.* [An abbrev. of *apparitor* (q. v.).] An apparitor.

**\*par-i-tor-ie**, *s.* [Fr. *pariétaire*.] The plant parietary or pellitory.

**\*pär'-i-tör-ÿ**, *s.* [PELLITORY.]

**pär'-i-tÿ**, *s.* [Fr. *parité*, from Lat. *paritatem*, acc. of *paritas*=equality; *par*=equal; Sp. *paridad*; Ital. *parità*.] The quality or state of being equal; equality; close correspondence; analogy.

"Their agreement in essential characters makes rather an identity than a parity"—*Glanvill; Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xvi.

**park**, **\*parche**, *s.* [A contract. of Mid. Eng. *parroc* (A. S. *pearroc*), now spelled *paddock* (q. v.); cf. Ir. & Gael. *paire*; Wel. *park*, *parwg*; Bret. *park*; Dut. *perk*; Sw. & Dan. *park*; Ger. *pferch*; Fr. *parc*; Ital. *parco*; Sp. *parque*; Low Lat. *parcus*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. In England, a considerable extent of pasture and woodland surrounding or adjoining a mansion, and used for purposes of recreation or the grazing of deer, cattle, and sheep.

"While in the park I sing, the list'ning deer Attend my passion, and forget to fear."

*Waller: At Penshurst.*

2. A piece of ground, of any size, in or close to a town, and open to the public for purposes of recreation, pleasure, or exercise, subject to the regulations of the local authority. Spoken of very aptly as "the lungs of the city."

\*3. A large net placed in the margin of the sea with only one entrance, which is next the shore, and is left dry by the ebb of the tide. (*Hollyband.*)

#### II. Technically:

##### 1. Law: (See Extract.)

"A park is an enclosed chase, extending only over a man's own grounds. The park, indeed, properly signifies an enclosure; but yet it is not every common field or common which a gentleman pleases to surround with a wall or paling, or to stock with a herd of deer, that is thereby constituted a legal park; for the king's grant, or at least immemorial prescription, is necessary to make it so."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. ii., ch. 3.

2. *Mil.*: The space occupied by the animals, wagons, pontoons, and materials of all kind, whether of powder, ordnance stores, hospital stores, provisions, &c., when brought together; also the objects themselves; as, a park of wagons, a park of artillery &c.

##### (†) (1) Engineer park:

*Mil.*: The whole equipment of stores, tools, &c., belonging to the engineer branch of an army; also the space occupied by these, and the camp of the officers and men.

##### (2) Park of artillery:

*Mil.*: The train of artillery, with carriages, cannon, ammunition, &c., which accompanies an army into the field; also the space occupied by such train.

#### (3) Park of provisions:

*Milit.*: The place where the sutlers pitch their tents for the sale of provisions; the place where the bread-wagons are stationed.

**park-hack**, *s.* A hack for riding in a public park.

**park-keeper**, *s.* One who has the charge or custody of a park.

**park-phaeton**, *s.* A small, low carriage for use in parks.

**park**, **\*par-rok**, *v. t. & i.* [PARK, *s.*]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To inclose in a park.

"How are we park'd, and bounded in a pale."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iv. 2.*

2. To inclose or shut up in any way.

3. To collect together and mass in a compact body; as, to park artillery.

B. *Intrans.*: To walk or ride about in a public park.

**par'-ka**, *s.* [Etym. not apparent; possibly from a proper name.]

*Palæont.*: A hypothetical genus erected for the reception of certain berry-like bodies found in the Old Red Sandstone of Scotland. They have been described under the name of *Parka decipiens*, and are probably the eggs of large Eurypterids. [EURYPTERIDA.]

**park'-bâne**, *s.* [Eng. *park* and *bane*.]

*Bot.*: *Aconitum theriophonum*.

**park'-ër**, **\*park-are**, **\*par-coure**, **\*park-ere**, *subst.* [Eng. *park*; *-er*.] A park-keeper.

"Santis in the devel's name! said the parkere."

*Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, ii. 282.

**par-kër'-i-a**, *subst.* [Named after Wm. Kitchen Parker, a writer on Foraminifera for the Ray Society.]

*Palæont.*: According to Carpenter a genus of Imperforate Foraminifera, occurring in the Upper Greensand of Britain in the form of spheres, sometimes over an inch in diameter. According to Carter, Parkeria is a Hydrozoon allied to the recent Hydractinia.

**park'-ër-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *parker*; *-ship*.] The office or post of a park-keeper.

"If a man grant by his deeds to another the office of parkership of a park . . . the estate which he hath in the office is upon condition in law . . . that the parker shall well and lawfully keep the park."—*Nelson: Laws of England conc. Game*, p. 194 (ed. 1736).

**parkes-ine**, *s.* [Named after its inventor, Mr. Alexander Parkes, of Birmingham; suff. *-ine*. (*Chem.*.)] A substance made from castor-oil and trichloride of sulphur.

**park'-i-a**, *s.* [Named after Mungo Park (1771-1805), the African explorer.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Parkiææ (q. v.). The seeds of *Parkia africana*, the African Locust-tree, are roasted like coffee, bruised, and allowed to ferment in water; they are then washed and pounded, the powder being made into cakes which are a sauce for meat; the farinaceous matter around the seeds is made into a pleasant drink, or into a sweetmeat. *P. insignis*, a tree growing in Martaban, exudes a red resin.

**par-kî-ë'-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parki(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Mimosææ (q. v.).

**park-in-sö'-ni-a**, *s.* [Named after John Parkinson, a London apothecary, author of the *Theatrum Botanicum*.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Eucæsalpinieæ. *Parkinsonia aculeata*, called in Jamaica the Jerusalem Thorn, with bipinnate leaves with small leaflets, is a native of this country, but is cultivated as a hedge-tree in India (especially in Madras), and in other hot countries. It yields a beautiful white fiber which has been recommended for paper-making, but must be mixed with other more tenacious fibers. In the Punjab the small branches are given to goats for fodder.

**\*park'-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *park*; *-ish*.] Pertaining to or resembling a park; parklike.

"A disciple of Kent had the cruelty to render this splendid old mansion . . . more parkish, as he was pleased to call it."—*Scott: Prose Works* (ed. 1834-6), vol. xxi., p. 97.

**park'-lêaveş**, *s. pl.* [Eng. *park*, and *leaves*.]

*Bot.*: *Hypericum androsæmum*.

**park'-like**, *adj.* [Eng. *park*, and *like*.] Resembling a park.

**par'-lançe**, **\*par-le-ance**, **\*par-lence**, *s.* [O. Fr., from *parlant*, pr. par. of *parler*=to speak] Conversation, talk, discourse, conference.

"To drown his voice that doth for parlance come."

*Heywood: Four Prentices*, i. 1.

† In common parlance: In ordinary language, in the ordinary or usual mode of speech.

**par-län'-dö**, **par-län'-tê**, *a. & adv.* [Ital.]

*Mus.*: Speaking; in a speaking or declamatory manner; to be sung or played in the style of a recitative.

**\*par-lant**, *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *parler*=to speak.] One who speaks, discusses, or discourses.

**parle**, *s.* [PARLEY.]

1. Speech. (*Scotch.*)

"A tocher's nae word in a true lover's parle,"  
But, give me my love, and a fig for the warl'!"

*Burns: Meg o' the Mill.*

\*2. A conference with a view to coming to an agreement; a parley.

"The great Turke sent to have a communication and parle."—*Hackluyt: Voyager*, ii. 90.

**\*parle**, *v. i.* [PARLE, *s.*] To talk, to converse, to speak; to enter into a conference; to parley.

"They began to parle upon composition."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 179.

**\*par'-lê-cüe**, **par'-leÿ-cüe**, *v. t. or i.* [Fr. *parler à queue*=to speak at the tail.] In the Presbyterian Church, to recapitulate, as the minister of a congregation, the substance of the addresses given by his brother-ministers, who have come to help him.

**\*par'-lê-cüe**, **par'-leÿ-cüe**, *s.* [PARLECUE, *v.*] A recapitulation of discourses previously delivered.

**\*parle-ment**, *s.* [French=speaking; *parler*=to speak.] [PARLIAMENT.]

1. A conference, a consultation.

"He sent to his barrons a parlement to hold."

*Robert de Brunne*, p. 244.

2. A place for conference or consultation.

**\*parlesy**, **\*parlesi**, **\*parlesye**, *s.* [PARALYSIS.] Paralysis, palsy.

The *parlesi* has his a side."—*Cursor Mundi*, 11,817.

**par'-leÿ**, *v. i.* [Fr. *parler*=to speak.] [PARLEY, *s.*]

\*1. To talk, to speak, to converse, to confer.

"He parleys with her a while, as imagining she would advise him to proceed."—*Broome: On the Odyssey*.

2. To confer with an enemy, with a view to coming to an agreement or arrangement, as on the exchange of prisoners, the surrender of a fort, the cessation of arms, &c.

"They are at hand, to parley or to fight."

*Shakesp.: King John*, ii.

**parley-voo**, *v. i.* [Fr. *parlez-vous*=Do you speak (English, French, &c.)?] To speak a foreign language, espec. French. (*Slang.*)

"Grimacing, and what sailors call parley-vooving."

*Barham: Ingoldsby Leg.; Bagman's Dog.*

**par'-leÿ**, *s.* [Fr. *parler*=speech, talk; *parler*=to speak, from Low Lat. *parabolo*=to discourse, to talk, *parabola*=a talking, from Lat. *parabola*=a parable (q. v.).] [PALAVER, PAROLE.] A discourse, a discussion; a conference or consultation; specif., a conference between enemies with a view to coming to an arrangement or agreement on some point, as the exchange of prisoners, &c.

"Without further question or parley."

*Longfellow: Miles Standish*, iv.

† To beat (or sound) a parley: To beat a drum or sound a trumpet as the signal of a desire to have a parley or conference with an enemy.

**par'-lia-mënt**, **\*par-la-ment**, **\*par-le-ment**, **parlyament**, *s.* [Fr. *parlement*=a speaking, a parleying, a supreme court, from *parler*=to speak; Low Lat. *parliamentum*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *parlamento*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. A conference, a discussion.

"First they helde her parliament."

*Romaunt of the Rose.*

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

"A parliament, so principled, will sink

All ancient schools of empire in disgrace.

*Young: On Public Affairs.*

3. A meeting of persons for conference or deliberation, espec., an assembly to deliberate on and determine affairs of state; a national or international assembly; a general council, as, the *Parliament of Religions* at Chicago in 1893.

\*4. In France before the Revolution of 1789, one of several judicial courts of the country.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Hist.*: Blackstone says that the first use of the French word *parlement*, to signify a General Assembly of the State, was under Louis VII. of France about the middle of the twelfth century. With this view Littré essentially agrees.

(1) *The British Parliament*: The legislature of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the Sovereign and the Houses of Lords and Commons. It arose long prior to the union of the kingdoms as the English Parliament. The first use of the word parliament in the statutes of England is in the

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wöre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.







**pär-öc-cip'-i-täl**, *adj.* [Pref. *para-*; English *occipital*.]

*Anat.*: Situated near or beside the occipital condyle or the occipital bone; paramastoid.

\***pa-roche**, *s.* [PARISH.]

**pa-rö'-chí-äl**, \***pa-rö'-chí-äl**, *a.* [Lat. *parochialis*, from *parochia*; Gr. *paroikia*=a parish (q. v.); O. Fr. *parochial*; Fr. *paroissial*; Sp. & Port. *parroquial*; Ital. *parrocchiale*.] Pertaining or relating to a parish; connected with a parish.

**parochial-board**, *subst.* In Scotland, a body elected by the payers of poor-rates in a parish to manage the relief of the poor, and corresponding to the overseers or guardians of the poor in England.

**parochial-register**, *s.* The same as PARISH-REGISTER (q. v.).

†**pa-rö'-chí-äl-izm**, *s.* [Eng. *parochial*; -ism.]

1. The management of parochial affairs by an elected vestry.

2. Narrowness or contractedness of views.

\***pa-rö'-chí-äl'-i-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *parochial*; -ity.] The quality or state of being parochial.

"To determine the parochiality of colleges."—Dr. Marriott: *Rights of the Universities*, p. 32.

**pa-rö'-chí-äl-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *parochial*; -ize.] To render parochial; to form into parishes.

**pa-rö'-chí-äl-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *parochial*; -ly.] In a parochial manner; by parishes; in a parish.

"The bishop was to visit his diocese parochially every year."—*Stillingfleet: Charge*, p. 32.

\***pa-rö'-chí-an**, \***pa-rö'-chí-ën**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *paroissien*; Sp. & Port. *parroquiano*; Ital. *parrocchiano*.]

**A. As adj.**: Pertaining or relating to a parish; parochial.

**B. As subst.**: A parishioner.

"If the parochiens know her curate to bene a lechour."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 430.

**pär-ö'-chí-ne**, *subst.* [PAROCHIAN.] A parish. (*Scotch*.)

"There are about twa hunder and thirty parochines, including the Orkneys."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

\***par-ode**, *s.* [PARODY.] A proverb; an adage.

\***pa-röd'-ic**, \***pa-röd'-ic-äl**, *a.* [Fr. *parodique*; Gr. *parōdikos*, from *parōdia*=parody (q. v.); Sp. & Ital. *parodico*.] Pertaining to or in the manner of a parody; of the nature of a parody.

**pär-ö'-dist**, *s.* [Fr. *parodiste*; Sp. *parodista*.] One who parodies; one who writes a parody.

"The mortified parodist, thus mutilated by his printers."—*Poetry of the Antijacobin*, p. 24.

**pär-ö'-dý**, \***par-ode**, *s.* [Lat. *parodia*, from Gr. *parōdia*, *parōdē*=a song sung beside: *para*=beside, and *ōdē*=a song; Fr. *parodie*; Sp. and Ital. *parodia*.]

1. A kind of writing in which the expression, form, and style of a serious composition are closely imitated, but treated in a humorous or burlesque manner; a burlesque imitation of a serious composition; a travesty or burlesque in which the form and expression of the original are closely adhered to.

"They were satiric poems, full of parodies."—*Dryden: Juvenal*. (*Dedic.*)

2. A popular maxim, adage, or proverb. (*Wright*.)

**pär-ö'-dý**, *v. t.* [PARODY, *s.*] To write or compose a parody upon; to turn into a parody; to burlesque.

**pa-röl'**, *s. & a.* [PAROLE.]

**A. As substantive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**: A word.

**II. Law**:

1. Word of mouth; oral declaration.

2. Pleadings in a suit.

**B. As adj.**: Given or made by word of mouth; not written; oral.

"Documents offered as proofs must in general be proved by the parol evidence of witnesses."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 13.

**parol-arrest**, *s.*

*Law*: An arrest authorized by a justice by word of mouth.

**pa-röle'**, *s.* [Fr.=a word, a saying, from Low Lat. *parabola*=a discourse, from Lat. *parabola*=a parable (q. v.); Sp. *palabra*; Port. *palavra*. *Paröle*, *parable*, *palaver*, *parley* are thus doublets.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. A word; oral utterance.

2. A word of promise; a word of honor; faith lighted; specif. a promise given by a prisoner on his honor that he will not attempt to escape if allowed his liberty, or that he will return to custody

on a certain day if released, or that he will not bear arms against his captors for a certain time, &c.

"Mr. Turner and Mr. Trevor moved that his parole might be taken. Sir Arthur Haslerigge—"The word parole is a new word. I move that the sergeant take his bond. Seeing that we all understand not French, let us take his word: that is English."—*T. Burton: Diary* (ed. J. T. Rutt), iv. 7.

**II. Mil.**: A password; a word given out each day in orders by the commanding officer in camp or garrison, by which friends and foes may be distinguished. It differs from a countersign in being given only to officers, or those who inspect and give orders to the guard, while a countersign is given to all guards.

**pa-röle'**, *v. t.* [PAROLE, *s.*] To allow liberty to on parole; to release on parole.

"The vanquished were paroled."—*Harper's Monthly*, Sept. 1885, p. 594.

**pär-öl'-i-gö-cläse**, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and English *oligoclase*; Ger. *paroligoklas*.]

*Min.*: A mineral substance of uncertain composition, found in indistinct prisms embedded in a ferruginous rock in the Thüringerwald.

**pär-ö-möl'-ö-gý**, *subst.* [Gr. *paromologia*, from *paromologeō*=to grant: *para*=beside, and *homologeō*=to grant.]

*Rhet.*: A figure by which a speaker concedes something to his adversary in order to strengthen his own position.

**pär-ön-ö-mä'-sí-a**, *subst.* [Greek *parōnomasia*, *paronomasia*, from *parōnymos*=paronymous (q. v.); Fr. *paronomase*, *paronomasie*.]

*Rhet.*: A play upon words; a figure by which the same word is used in different senses, or words similar in sound are set in opposition to each other, so as to give a kind of antithetical force to the sentence; a pun. The following examples are from Shakespeare:

"Now is it Rome indeed and room enough

When there is in it but one only man."

*Julius Caesar*, i. 2.

"O lawful let it be

That I have room with Rome to curse awhile."

*King John*, iii. 1.

**pär-ön-ö-mäs'-tíc**, \***pär-ön-ö-mäs'-tíc-äl**, *a.* [Eng. *paronomas(tia)*; -*tíc*, -*tíc-äl*.] Pertaining to paronomasia; consisting of a play upon words; punning.

"Paronomastical allusion is sufficient."—*More: On the Seven Churches*. (Pref.)

\***pär-ö-nöm'-a-sý**, *s.* [Fr. *paronomasie*.] The same as PARONOMASIA (q. v.).

**pär-ö-ných'-i-ä**, *s.* [Latin, from Greek *parōnychia*.] [ONYCHIA.]

1. *Surg.*: A whitlow.

2. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the Paronychiacæ (q. v.). The numerous species are generally small caespitose plants with opposite or whorled leaves, scabrous interpetiolar stipules, and small flowers. They are from the warmer countries.

**pär-ö-ných'-i-ä'-çé-æ**, **pär-ö-ných'-i-ē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *paronychi(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æce*, -*æe*.]

*Bot.*: The same as ILLECEBRACEÆ (q. v.).

\***pär-ö-nýme**, \***pär-ö-ným**, *s.* [PARONYMOUS.] A paronymous word.

**pär-ön'-ým-öus**, *a.* [Gr. *parōnymos*=formed from a word by a slight change: *para*=beside, and *onoma*=a name, a word.]

1. Allied in origin; having the same derivation; as, *man*, *manhood*, *mankind*.

2. Unallied in origin, and differing in orthography and signification, but alike in sound; as, *hair*, *hare*; *ball*, *bawl*.

**pär-ön'-ým-ý**, *s.* [PARONYMOUS.] The quality of being paronymous.

**pär-ö-öph'-ö-rön**, *s.* [N. L., from Greek *para*=beside; *ōon*=an egg; *pherein*=to bear.]

*Anat.*: A small congeries of tubulæ near the ovary in some animals.

**pär-öph'-ite**, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Eng. *ophite*.]

*Min.*: A massive mineral related to Pinite (q. v.).

**parophite-rock**, *s.*

*Petrol.*: A rock occurring in Canada consisting wholly of parophite (q. v.).

**pär-öp'-sí-ä**, *s.* [Gr. *paropsis*=a dainty side-dish.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Passifloraceæ. The fruit of *Parpisia edulis* is eaten in Madagascar.

\***pär-ö-quët'** (qu as k), *s.* [PARRAKEET.]

**pär-rör'-chis**, *s.* [N. L.]

*Anat.*: That part of the epididymis or part of the excretory duct of the testicle, which is derived from the Wolffian body.

**pär-ös'-tē-äl**, *a.* [PAROSTOSIS.]

*Physiol.*: Relating or pertaining to parostosis.

**pär-ös-tö'-sís**, *s.* [N. L.]

*Physiol.*: Ossification taking place in purely fibrous tracts; formation of bone outside the periosteum.

**pär-ös-töt'-ic**, *a.* [PAROSTOSIS.] Relating or pertaining to parostosis.

**pär-ö'-tí-ä**, *s.* [Gr. *parōtis*=a curl by the side of the ear.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Paradiseidæ, with one species, *Parotia seppennis*, the Six-shafted Bird of Paradise, from New Guinea. The general color is velvety-black with metallic reflections. Back of head crested, with three webless shafts, terminated by a spatula, springing from each side; upper part of the breast covered with a broad metallic shield, from gold to coppery bronze and greenish-blue.

**pär-öt'-ic**, *a.* [PAROTID.]

*Anat.*: Near the side of the auditory capsule; contiguous to the external ear.

**pär-öt'-id**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *parōtis* (genit. *parōtidos*): pref. *par-*, and *ous* (genit. *ōtos*)=the ear.]

**A. As adj.**: Situated near the ear.

¶ There are parotid fasciæ, nerves, veins, and glands.

**B. As subst. (pl.)**: The parotid glands (q. v.).

**parotid-glands**, *s. pl.*

*Anat.*: A pair of glands situated, one on each side of the cheek, near the junction of the upper and lower jaws. Their chief function is the secretion of pure saliva through the parotid duct, to assist in the processes of mastication and deglutition.

†**pa-rö'-tís**, *s.* [Lat., from Greek *parōtis*=(1) a tumor on the parotid gland (q. v.); (2) that gland itself.]

*Pathol.*: [For def. see etym.]

**pär-ö-tí'-tís**, *s.* [Eng., &c., *parot(is)* (q. v.); -*tís*.]

*Pathol.*: The same as MUMPS (q. v.).

**pär-ö-toid**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *parot(id)*; suff. -*oid*.]

**A. As subst.**: A parotoid gland.

**B. As adjective**:

*Anat.*: Partaking of the nature or resembling the parotid gland.

**pä-roü'-sí-a**, *s.* [N. L., from Greek *parousia*=presence.]

1. The birth of Christ.

2. The final day of time.

**pär-ö-vär'-i-üm**, *s.* [Pref. *par-*, and Mod. Lat. *ovarium*.] [OVARY.]

*Anat.*: Kobelt's name for certain scattered tubules lying transversely between the Fallopian tube and the ovary. Called also the Organ of Rosenmüller.

**pär-öx-ýsm**, \***par-ox-isme**, *s.* [Fr. *paroxisme*, from Lat. *paroxysmus*; Gr. *paroxysmos*=irritation; the fit of a disease; *paroxynō*=to provoke, to irritate: *para*=beside, and *oxynō*=to sharpen, to provoke; *oxys*=sharp; Sp. & Port. *paroxismo*; Ital. *parosismo*, *parossismo*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. Any sudden and violent action or fit; a convulsion; a spasmodic affection.

"Returning paroxysms of diffidence and despair."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 6.

\*3. A quarrel.

"The paroxysm betwixt Paul and Barnabas."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, iv., i. 29.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Pathol.*: The exacerbation of a disease at periodic times. Used chiefly of fever or spasm.

2. *Geol.*: A particularly violent outburst of volcanic or other energy.

**pär-öx-ýs'-mal**, *a.* [Eng. *paroxysm*; -*al*.] Pertaining to or characterized by paroxysms; caused by a paroxysm or convulsion of nature.

**pär-öx-ýs'-mal-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *paroxysmal*; -*ly*.] In a paroxysmal manner; by or with paroxysms.

†**pär-öx-ýs'-mic**, *a.* [Eng. *paroxysm*; -*ic*.] Of the nature of a paroxysm; paroxysmal, spasmodic.

"Supposing it [inspiration] to be only extraordinary and paroxysmic."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Loche*, ch. xv.

\***pär-öx-ýs'-mist**, *s.* [Eng. *paroxysm*; -*ist*.]

*Geol.*: The same as CATASTROPHIST (q. v.).

**pär-öx'-ý-töne**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *paroxytonos*.]

**A. As adj.**: In Greek grammar applied to a word having an acute accent on the penultimate syllable.

**B. As subst.**: A word having an acute accent on the penultimate syllable.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**par'-pōint**, *a.* [Cf. French *parpaing*=perpend (q. v.).] (See compound.)

**parpoint-work**, *s.*

*Masonry*: Squared stones laid in stretcher-course and with header-courses at intervals of, say, three feet.

**par-quēt'** (qu as k), *s.* [Fr.] [PARQUETRY.]

1. That part of a floor of a theater or music-hall between the orchestra and dress-circle.

2. The same as PARQUETRY (q. v.).

**parquetage** (as par'-kēt-īg), *s.* [Fr.] The same as PARQUETRY (q. v.).

**par'-quēt-ēd** (qu as k), *a.* [Eng. *parquet*; -ed.] Formed or worked in parquetry; ornamented or inlaid with or as with parquetry.

**par'-quēt-rŷ** (qu as k), *s.* [French *parqueterie*, from *parquet*=an inlaid floor, dimin. from *parc*=an inclosure.] [PARK, *s.*] Inlaid wood-work in geometric patterns, generally composed of two different tints, and principally used for floors.

**par-quētte'** (qu as k), *s.* [French.] The same as PARQUET (q. v.).

**parr**, *s.* [Ety. doubtful; cf. Gaelic and Irish *bradan*=a salmon. (*Mahn.*)]

*Ichthy.*: The popular name of what was formerly believed to be a distinct salmonoid species, *Salmo salmulus*.

"Shaw has demonstrated, in the most conclusive manner, that those small salmonoids, which are generally called *Parr*, are the offspring of the salmon, and that many males, from seven to eight inches long, have their sexual organs fully developed, and that their milt has all the impregnating properties of the seminal fluid of a much older and larger fish. That this *Parr* is not a distinct species—as has been again maintained by Couch—is further proved by the circumstance that these sexually mature *Parr* are absolutely identical in their zoological characters with the immature *Parr*, which are undoubtedly young salmon, and that no *Parr* has ever been found with mature ova."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 639.

**parr-marks**, *s. pl.*

*Ichthy.*: Dark cross-bands on the young of the species of the genus *Salmo*.

"In some waters River-trout remain small, and frequently retain the *parr-marks* all their life-time; at certain seasons a new coat of scales overlays the *parr-marks*, rendering them invisible for a time; but they reappear in time, or are distinct as soon as the scales are removed."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 632.

**parr-stage**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: The first stage in the existence of many of the Salmonidae.

**pār'-ra**, *s.* [Lat.=a bird of evil omen, perhaps the wheat-ear.]

*Ornith.*: The typical genus of Parrinae (q. v.). [JACANA.]

**pār'-ra-keēt**, **pār'-a-keēt**, *s.* [Fr. *perroquet*.]

*Ornith.*: A popular name for any of the smaller long-tailed parrots. The word is in common use, but is applied without any strict scientific limitation to birds of different genera, and even of different families. Generally speaking, any old-world parrot with a moderate bill, long and more or less graduated tail, with the ends of the feathers narrowed, and high and slender tarsi, is called a parakeet. The Crested Parakeet, or Parakeet Cockatoo, is *Nymphicus nove-hollandice*; the genus *Platyercus* contains the Wide-tailed Parakeets, and *Platyercus caledonicus* and *P. eximius* are known respectively as the Yellow-bellied, and the Rose or Nonpareil Parakeet, sometimes called the Rosella Parrot. *Pezoporus formosus* is the Ground Parakeet, and Grass Parakeet is a popular name for the Australian genus *Melopsittacus*. *Palaornis torquatus*, the Rose-ringed Parakeet, is a familiar cage-bird, as is the Alexandrine Parakeet (*Palaornis alexandri*), so named from the supposition that it was brought to Europe by Alexander the Great. It was well known to the Greeks and Romans, and Ovid has described it in one of his daintiest Elegies (*Am.* ii. 6).

"Parakeet (spelled in various ways in English), is usually applied to the smaller kinds of Parrots, especially those which have long tails, not as *perroquet* in French, which is used as a general term for all Parrots."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 321.

**pār'-rał**, **pār'-reł**, *s.* [An abbrev. of *apparel* (q. v.).]

1. *Naut.*: The hoop or collar of greased rope by which a yard is shackled to the mast, at the slings, the parral slipping on the mast as the yard is raised or lowered. Iron parrals are now in common use. The parral is connected to sling-cleats on the yard, and has strung upon it parral-trucks—small wooden globes to prevent friction or binding against the mast in hoisting or lowering.

"The parrals, lifts, and clue lines, soon are gone."—*Falconer: Shipwreck*, ii.

2. *Arch.*: A chimney-piece; the ornaments of a fireplace.

**parral-rope**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A single rope, well served, and formed into a collar around a mast for slinging an upper yard.

**parral-truck**, *s.* [PARRAL, *s.*]

**pār-rā'-qua**, *s.* [Native name.]

*Zoöl.*: A curassow belonging to the genus *Ortalyda*. It is allied to the guan.

\***parre**, *v. t.* [An abbrev. of A. S. *sparian*; Ger. *sperrēn*=to shut.] To inclose, to confine, to bar in. (*Ywaine & Gawain*, 3, 228.)

**par-rhē'-sī-a**, \***pār'-rhē-sŷ**, *s.* [Gr., from *pan*=all, and *rhēsis*=a speaking; *rhēō*=to speak.]

*Rhet.*: Freedom in speaking; reprehension, rebuke.

"An honest and innocent *parrhesia*, or freedom of speech."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 274.

**pār-rī-çid'-al**, *a.* [Lat. *parricidalis*, *parricidalis*, from *parricida*=a parricide (q. v.).]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of parricide; involving the crime of the murder of a parent.

2. Committing or guilty of parricide.

**pār'-rī-çide**, *s.* [Fr., from Latin *parricida*=a murderer of his father; *parricidium*=the murder of one's father; from *pater* (genit. *patris*)=a father, and *cædo* (in comp. *cido*)=to kill; Ital. & Sp. *parricida*=the murderer of a father; *parricidio*=the murder of a father.]

1. (Lat. *parricida*.) One who murders his father. (Sometimes extended to the murder of a mother.)

\*2. One who murders an ancestor, or one to whom he owes reverence.

3. The murder of a parent, or one to whom reverence is due.

4. (See extract.)

"By the Roman law *parricide*, or the murder of one's parents or children, was punished in a much severer manner than any other kind of homicide. After being scourged, the delinquents were sewed up in a leathern sack with a live dog, a cock, a viper, and an ape, and so cast into the sea."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iv., ch. xiv.

\***pār-rī-çid'-i-ōūs**, \***par-i-ci-dous**, *a.* [Latin *parricidium*=parricide.] The same as PARRICIDAL (q. v.).

"That is, he is now paid in his own way, the *parricidous* animal [the viper] and punishment of murderers is upon him."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

**pār-rī'-næ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *parr(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*.]

*Ornithology*: Jacanas, a sub-family of Rallidae. (*Bowdler Sharpe*.) The claws are very long and straight.

**pār'-ritçh**, **pār'-ridge**, *s.* [PORRIDGE.]

**pār'-röck**, *s.* [A. S. *pearroc*, *pearruc*.] A croft, an inclosure, a small field. (*Prov.*) [PADDOCK.]

**pār'-röt**, \***par-at**, \***par-rat**, *s.* [Fr. *perrot*, a proper name, dimin. of *Peter*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

"And wandering thus certain daies in these unknown seas, hunger constrained vs to eat hide, cats, and dogs, mice, rats, parrots, and munks."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 473.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A talkative, chattering, or gossiping person; a chatterbox.

(2) One who imitates or repeats the actions or speeches of another.

"The Romans, in all scientific matters, were merely the parrots of the Greeks."—*Max Müller: Science of Language*, lect. iv.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Ornith.*: The popular name for any individual of a well-known group of birds from the warmer regions of the globe, remarkable for the brilliant, and in some cases gaudy, coloration of their plumage, and the facility with which many of them—notably the genera *Chrysotis*, *Palaornis*, and *Psittacus*—acquire and repeat words and phrases.

"The almost universal distribution of Parrots wherever the climate is sufficiently mild or uniform to furnish them with a perennial supply of food, no less than their varied details of organization, combined with a great uniformity of general type, tell us, in unmistakable language, of a very remote antiquity."—*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.*, ii. 330.

2. *Ichthy.*: The parrot-fish (q. v.).

**parrot-coal**, *s.*

*Petrol.*: A name given to anthracite (q. v.), because of the crackling or chattering noise it makes when burnt.

**parrot-fish**, *s.* [PARROT-WRASSE.]

**parrot-form**, *s.* Any individual of the different genera popularly known as parrots, macaws, or parakeets.

"The home of the vast majority of *parrot-forms* is unquestionably within the tropics, but the popular belief that Parrots are tropical birds only is a great mistake."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 322.

**parrot-weed**, *s.*

*Bot.*: A West Indian name for *Bacconia frutescens*.

**parrot-wrasse**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: A popular name for any individual of the Labroid genera, *Scarus*, *Scarichthys*, *Callyodon*, and *Pseudoscarus*, because of their brilliant coloration, and the parrot-like beak formed by their projecting jaws.



Head of Parrot-wrasse.

**parrot's bill**, *s.*

*Botany*: The New Zealand name of *Clianthus puniceus*.

**pār'-röt**, *v. t. & i.* [PARROT, *s.*]

1. *Trans.*: To repeat as a parrot; to repeat by rote.

2. *Intrans.*: To chatter like a parrot.

"If you parrot to me long, go to."—*Chapman: Widows' Tears*, v.

\***pār'-röt-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *parrot*; -er.] One who repeats incessantly what he has learnt by rote; one who servilely adopts the language or opinions of others.

**pār-rō'-tŷ-a**, *s.* [Named after Frederick Parrot, a traveler.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Hamamelæ. The long, pliant branches of *Parrotia jacquemontiana* are used for basket- and rope-making, and in the construction of bridges across mountain streams in the Himalayas.

2. *Palæobot.*: A species found in the Pliocene of Italy. (*Geikie*.)

\***pār'-röt-rŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *parrot*; -ry.] The habits of parrots; servile imitation.

"The supine *parrotry* which had formed so important an ingredient of their education."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 150.

**Pār'-rött**, *s.* [Proper name: See compound.]

**Parrott-gun**, *s.*

*Ordn.*: A kind of rifled cannon invented by Captain R. G. Parrott of the Cold Spring Foundry, West Point, New York, and much employed in this country during the Civil War. The body of the gun is of cast-iron, and is reinforced at the breech by shrinking on a ring of wrought-iron. The calibers are: 10-pounder, 2'9 inches bore; 20-pounder, 3'67 inches bore; 30-pounder, 4'2 inches bore; 100-pounder, 6'4 inches bore; 200-pounder, 8 inches bore; corresponding respectively to 3, 6, 9, 32, and 64-pounder smooth bores. The number of grooves increased with the caliber of the gun, the 10-pounder having three.

**pār'-rŷ**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *parer*=to deck, to defend; Lat. *parō*=to prepare, to deck.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To ward off; to stop or turn off or aside; as a blow or cut with a sword.

"He lifts his shield and *parries* with his steel  
The strokes he sees the adverse weapons deal."

*Hoole: Orlando Furioso*, xlv.

2. To evade, to elude; to escape by art or craft; as, to *parry* a question.

3. To avoid, to shirk; as, to *parry* payment of a debt.

B. *Intrans.*: To ward off or turn aside thrusts, cuts, attacks, &c.

"Put all upon one thrust, and not stand *parrying*."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 199.

**parse**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *pars*=a part; to *parse* is to declare, quæ *pars* orationis=what part of speech a word is.]

*Grammar*:

1. *Trans.*: To resolve into its elements as a sentence; to analyze or describe grammatically; to declare the parts of speech of the words composing a sentence, and their grammatical relations to each other.

"Let him construe it into Englishe so oft as the childe may easilie carrie away the understanding of it; lastlie, *parse* it over perfitelie."—*Ascham: The Schole-master*, p. 200.

2. *Intrans.*: To declare the parts of speech of the words composing a sentence, and their grammatical relations to each other.

**Par-seē'**, *s.* [Pers., Hind., &c. *Parsi*, closely akin to the word Persian; cf. the province of Fars.]

*Hist. & Comp. Relig. (pl.)*: Descendants of the old Persians still retaining their faith. [PARSEEISM.] A few still remain in their native country at Yazd and Kirman, but nine-tenths of the body are now in India, whither they were driven by Mohammedan persecution about the middle of the seventh century. Called also Fire Worshipers and Guebres.

**Par-seē'-iŷm**, *s.* [English *parsee*; -ism.] The Parsee faith; modern Zoroastrianism (q. v.).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çlin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; slu, aŷ; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -çion, -çion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



**parş-ēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *pars(e)*; *-er*.] One who parses.

**par-sī-mō-nī-oūs**, \***par-çī-mō-nī-oūs**, *adj.* [Eng. *parsimon(y)*; *-ous*.] Characterized by parsimony; sparing in expenditure; close, penurious, miserly, stingy, niggardly.

"The people [Genoa] go the plainest of any other, and are also *parsimonious* in their diet."—*Howell*, bk. i., § 1, let. 41.

**par-sī-mō-nī-oūs-lý**, *adv.* [English *parsimonious*; *-ly*.] In a parsimonious manner; sparingly, stingily, frugally.

**par-sī-mō-nī-oūs-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *parsimonious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being parsimonious; parsimony; a disposition to avoid expense; closeness in expenditure; stinginess.

"To view the Moors in their private roofs, I find them without *parsimoniousness*, and placing no character of good housekeeping in abundance of viands."—*J. Addison*: *W. Barbary*, p. 130.

**par-sī-mōn-ý**, \***par-ci-mon-ie**, *s.* [Fr. *parsimonie*, from Lat. *parsimonia*, *parcimonia*, from *parcus*=sparing; *parco*=to spare.] Sparingness in expenditure; a disposition to avoid expense; frugality, generally in a bad sense; niggardliness, stinginess, miserliness, closeness in money matters.

"*Parsimony*, and not industry, is the immediate cause of the increase of capital; industry, indeed, provides the subject which *parsimony* accumulates; but whatever industry might acquire, if *parsimony* did not save and store up, the capital would never be the greater."—*Smith*: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

**pars-leý**, \***parse-leý**, \***parse-ly**, \***perse-lee**, \***perse-ly**, \***per-sil**, \***per-sylle**, *s.* [Fr. *persil*, from Low Lat. *petrosillum*, contr. from Lat. *petroselinum*=rock-parsley; Gr. *petroselinon*, from *petros*=a rock, and *selinon*=a kind of parsley (whence Eng. *celerý*); Dut. *pieterselie*; Ger. *petersilie*; Dan. *pietersile*.]

**Botany & Horticulture:**

1. *Carum petroselinum* or *Petroselinum sativum*. The leaves are tripinnate, the flowers yellow. Found on walls, and in waste places, as a garden escape. There are three leading varieties of the plant, the Common or Plain-leaved, the Curled, and the Hamburg sage or Carrot-rooted parsely. The second is that more generally cultivated as a culinary vegetable; sheep feeding upon it are said to be less liable than others to the rot.

2. Various plants more or less resembling No. 1, such as Beaked parsley [ANTHRISCUS]; Bur parsley, *Caucalis daucoides*; Corn parsley, *Carum segetum*; Fool's parsley [ÆTHUSA]; Hedge parsley, *Caucalis (torilis) anthriscus*, and Milk parsley, *Peucedanum palustre*.

**parsley-fern, s.**

*Bot.*: *Cryptogramma crispa*.

**parsley-piest, s.**

*Bot.*: (1) *Alchemilla aphanes*; (2) *Erica aphanes*.

**pars-níp**, \***pars-nep**, \***pas-neppe**, \***parse-níp**, *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *pastenaque*, from Lat. *pastinaca*=a parsnip.]

*Bot.*: *Peucedinum sativum*, or *Pastinaca sativa*. Leaves pinnate, leaflets sessile, ovate, inciso- serrate, flowers bright yellow. The boiled root is eaten as a vegetable; sheep and oxen fatten rapidly upon it; a kind of wine may be made from it; its seeds are aromatic and contain an essential oil.

**par-sōn**, \***per-son**, \***per-sone**, *subst.* [O. Fr. *persone* (1)=a person, (2) a parson, from Lat. *persona*=(1) a person, (2) a parson. *Parson* and *person* are thus the same word, the parson being so called "because by his *person* the church, which is an invisible body, is represented." (*Blackstone*.)]

1. The priest of a parish or ecclesiastical corporation.

2. A clergyman; applied loosely to any person in holy orders.

**parson-bird, s.** [POE-BIRD.]

**parson-imparsonee, s.**

*Eng. Eccl. Law*: One that is in possession of a church, whether it be presentative or inappropriate.

**parson-in-pulpic, s.**

*Bot.*: The plant Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*.

**parson-mortal, s.**

*Law*: A rector instituted and inducted for his own life.

**parson's nose, s.** A name sometimes given to the rump of a fowl. Cf. Pope's Nose.

**parson's week, s.** The period from a Monday till the Saturday-week following.

**par-sōn-age** (age as íg), *s.* [English *parson*; *-age*.]

1. *Eng. Eccl. Law*: A rectory endowed with a house, glebe lands, tithes, &c., for the maintenance of the incumbent; the benefice of a parish.

"His father provided for him [Will Hill] a *parsonage* that had belonged to an honest man."—*Wood*: *Atheneæ Oecon.*, vol. ii.

2. A dwelling-house, generally the property of the church or congregation to which it is attached, in which the parson, minister, or pastor of the congregation resides.

"The desolate *parsonage* was committed to the charge of one of the villagers."—*Lytton*: *Night and Morning*, bk. i., ch. i.

3. Money or dues paid for the support of a parson. (*Scotch*.)

**par-sōned**, *a.* [Eng. *parson*; *-ed*.]

1. Furnished or provided with a parson or parsons.

2. Written by or in the manner of a parson.

"Ye deaf to truth! peruse this *parsoned* page,  
And trust, for once, a prophet and a priest."  
*Young*: *Night Thoughts*, iv. 840.

¶ **Married and Parsoned**: An English colloquial expression, signifying that all the necessary rites have been performed.

\***par-sōn-ēt**, *s.* [Eng. *parson*; dimin. suff. *-et*.] A little parson; the son of a parson.

"Sweet, little, ruddy, ragged *parsonets*."  
*Colman*: *Poetical Vagaries*, p. 138.

**par-sōn-íc**, **par-sōn-íc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *parson*; *-ic*, *-ical*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a parson or parsons; clerical.

"In calm, *parsonic* state."—*Combe*: *Dr. Syntax*, iii. 5.

2. Like a parson.

"There is a big lighthouse, called the North Foreland, on a hill behind the village, a severe *parsonic* light which reproves the young and giddy floaters."—*Dickens*: *Letters*, iii. 63.

**par-sōn-íc-al-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *parsonical*; *-ly*.] In manner of a parson. (*Chesterfield*.)

**par-sōn-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *parson*; *-ish*.] Pertaining to or resembling a parson. (*Colloquial*.)

**par-sōn-sē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *parsons(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Apocynaceæ. Ovary single, two-celled; seeds comose. (*Lindley*.)

**par-sōn-sī-a**, *s.* [Named after Dr. James Parson, a physician and writer on Natural History.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Parsonseæ. Flowering shrubs from the East and West Indies, &c.

**part, s. & adv.** [Fr., from Lat. *partem*, accus. of *pars*=a part; Sp., Port. & Ital. *parte*. From the same root come *partial*, *particle*, *partake*, *participle*, *partisan*, *partition*, *partner*, *party*, *apart*, &c.]

**A. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A portion, piece, or fragment, less than, or broken, separated, or divided from a whole.

2. A portion not really separated, but considered or spoken of as a separate portion.

"The people stood at the nether *part* of the mount."—*Exodus* xix. 17.

3. A proportional quantity.

4. A constituent portion of a living whole; a member, an organ.

5. A constituent portion of a whole; one of several or many like portions, quantities, or numbers into which a thing is divided, or of which it is composed.

6. A portion assigned; a share, a lot, a portion.

"My *part* of this sport."  
*Shakesp.*: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

7. A share, interest, concern.

"We have no *part* in David."—2 *Samuel* xx. 1.

8. A share of labor, action, or influence; allotted duty; particular office or business.

"The gods have done their *part* in you."  
*Shakesp.*: *Pericles*, iv. 2.

9. Specif., the character assigned to an actor in a play.

"And so he plays his *part*."  
*Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, ii. 7.

10. (*Pl.*): That with which one is endowed; natural gifts, qualities, or accomplishments; talents above the ordinary, excellent or superior endowments or faculties.

11. Characteristic action, merit, or demerit; conduct, act.

"It was a brute *part* of him to kill so capital a calf."—*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

12. Side, interest, party.

"Banding themselves in contrary *parts*."  
*Shakesp.*: *Henry VI., Pt. I.*, iii. 1.

13. (*Pl.*): Quarters, districts, regions, country.

"One Mr. Fearing, that came on pilgrimage out of his *parts*."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Founding*: A certain portion of a mold or flask; as the top part or drag, the bottom part or cope, the middle part contained in the middle portion of

a three-part flask, &c. The false part is a flask rammed up, generally a top part turned over, stricken off, and a cavity scooped in it to receive temporarily the bulge of a pattern while sand is being rammed upon the upper surface. The whole is then turned over, the false part destroyed, and the parting made.

**2. Mathematics:**

(1) A portion of a thing regarded as a whole. Thus an arc of a circle is a part of a circumference. The term part is used technically to signify some particular element of a figure. Thus, in a right-angled spherical triangle, the sides adjacent to the right angle, the complement of the other two angles, and the hypotenuse are called circular parts.

(2) Such portion of any quantity as will, when taken a certain number of times, exactly make up that quantity; a submultiple. (The opposite of multiple.) [ALÍQUOT.]

**3. Music:**

(1) So much of a piece of music, or work, as is performed by any one voice or instrument; as, the bass *part*, the violin *part*, &c.

(2) A division of a work.

**B. As adv.:** Partly; to some extent.

"This wretch hath *part* confessed his villainy."  
*Shakesp.*: *Othello*, v. 2.

¶ 1. *For my (his, her, your, their, &c.) part*: As far as concerns me (him, you, them, &c.).

2. *For the most part*: Commonly, generally; as a rule.

3. *In part*: Partly; in or to some degree or extent.

4. *In good part*: Favorably; with favor or friendliness.

5. *In ill part*: Unfavorably; with displeasure or annoyance.

6. *On my (his, your, &c.) part*:

(1) On my (his, your, &c.) side.

"That is too much presumption on thy *part*."  
*Shakesp.*: *Henry VI., Pt. II.*, v. 1.

(2) On my (his, your, &c.) behalf.

7. *Part and parcel*: An essential part, portion, or element.

**8. Part and pertinent:**

*Scots Law*: A term used in charters and dispositions. Thus lands are disposed with *parts and pertinents*; and that expression may carry various rights and servitudes with the lands. [PERTINENT, s.]

**part-music, s.** Music in two or more parts, performed by more than one person.

**part-of-speech, s.**

*Gram.*: A sort or class of words of a particular character: thus a noun is a part of speech expressing the names of things; a verb is a part of speech expressing motion, action, or being, as predicated of a thing.

**part-owner, s.**

*Law*: A joint-owner or tenant in common, who has a distinct, or at least an independent, although an undivided, interest in property with one or more.

**part-per-pale, a.**

*Her.*: The same as PARTY-PER-PALE (q. v.).

**part-singing, s.** The performance of concerted vocal music. [PART-SONG.]

**part-song, s.**

*Music*: A vocal composition, having a striking melody harmonized by other parts more or less freely, but from which counterpoint is for the most part excluded.

**part-writing, s.**

*Music*: The art of writing for two or more voices or parts; polyphony. It has its special laws or grammar, and has gradually developed in character and freedom for the last four centuries. Vocal part-writing must, however, always be governed by the ordinary compass of the human voice, whereas part-writing for instruments varies from time to time with the changes in their construction.

**part, \*part-en, v. t. & i.** [O. Fr. *partir*; Ital. *partire*; Sp. & Port. *partir*.] [PART, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To divide; to separate or break up into two or more pieces; to take to pieces.

"Thou shalt *part* it in pieces and pour oil thereon."—*Leviticus*, ii. 6.

2. To distribute; to share; to divide in shares.

"He *parted* his wynnynng tittle his men largely."  
*Robert de Brunne*, p. 296.

3. To separate, to disunite, to intervene or lie between.

"In the narrow seas, that *part* The French and English, there miscarried A vessel of our country."  
*Shakesp.*: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 8.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



## 4. To form a division, parting, or partition in.

"Hair  
Smooth and parted like a woman's."  
*Longfellow: Hiawatha*, xi.

## 5. To go or come, between and separate, as combatants.

"King John did fly, an hour or two before  
The stumbling night did part our weary powers."  
*Shakesp.: King John*, v. 5.

## 6. To cause to go apart; to separate; to put apart.

"Parting my fair Pyramus and me."  
*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

## 7. To leave, to quit.

"Your souls must part your bodies."  
*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 1.

## \*8. To secrete.

"The liver minds his own affair,  
And parts and strains the vital juices."  
*Prior: Alma*, i. 440.

## II. Technically:

## 1. Metall.: To separate metals, as silver from gold, by an acid.

## 2. Naut.: To break; as, A ship parts her cable.

## B. Intransitive:

## I. Ordinary Language:

## 1. To become separated, divided, or broken up into pieces; to divide, to come to pieces, to be dis-

2. To go away from or leave others; to leave; to take leave. (Usually followed by *from* or *with*.)

"Let us part."  
*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 421.

3. To let go hold of anything; to give up, to renounce, to resign. (Followed by *from* or *with*.)

"To part so lightly with your wife's just gift."  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v.

## 4. To go away; to set out; to start.

"Thy father . . .  
Embrac'd me, parting for th' Etrurian land."  
*Dryden. (Todd)*

## \*5. To die.

"He parted well."  
*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 8.

## 6. To have a share or part; to share.

"As his part is, that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be, that carrieth by the stuff: they shall part alike."  
—1 Samuel xxx. 24.

## II. Naut.: To break; to give way; as, A cable parts.

## part'-a-ble, a. [PARTIBLE.]

part'-age (age as ig), s. [Fr., from Latin *pars* (genit. *partis*)=a part.]

## 1. The act of parting, dividing, or sharing; division.

"When a bishop made a *partage* of money collected by a brief."  
—Fuller: *Miscellaneous Contemplations*, p. 177.

## 2. A share, a part, a portion.

par-take', v. i. & t. [For *part take*.]

## A. Intransitive:

1. To take or have a part, share, or portion in common with others. (Used absolutely or with *in* or *of* before that which is shared, or *with* before the person shared with.)

"Not meaning to partake with me in danger."  
*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

## \*2. To take the part or side of another; to side.

"When I against myself with thee partake."  
*Shakesp.: Sonnet 149*.

## 3. To have something of the nature, qualities, or character of; to have properties or features in common with.

"All may of Thee partake,  
Nothing so small can be,  
But draws, when acted for Thy sake,  
Greatness and worth from Thee."  
*George Herbert*.

## 4. To be allowed to participate or share; to share in communications.

"What? what? what? Let's partake."  
*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

## B. Transitive:

## 1. To have a part or share in; to share in.

"By and by, thy bosom shall partake  
The secrets of my heart."  
*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

## 2. To admit to a part or share; to share with; to make a partaker.

"If you would partake with me the cause  
Of this devotion that detaineth you  
I would be thankful."  
*Martlowe: Dido, Queen of Carthage*, iv. 2.

## 3. To distribute; to share out; to communicate.

"Your exultation  
Partake to every one."  
*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 3.

par-tāk'-ēr, s. [Eng. *partak(e)*; -er.]

1. One who partakes; one who takes or has a part, share, or portion in common with another or others; a participator, a sharer. (Followed by *in* or *of* before the object.)

"Alike partaker of my joys or grief."  
*Hart: Boecius to Rusticiana*.

2. One who takes the part or side of another; an associate.

## part'-an, s. [Irish &amp; Gael.] A crab; an edible crab.

"And a half-a-dozen o' partans to make the sauce for three shillings and a dram."  
—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xi.

## part'-ēd, pa. par. &amp; a. [PART, v.]

## A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

## B. As adjective:

## I. Ordinary Language:

## 1. Separated or divided into parts.

## 2. Dead.

"Where woman's parted soul shall go,  
Her Prophet has disdain'd to show."  
*Byron: Bride of Abydos*, ii. 7.

## 3. Endowed with parts or natural qualities; having parts.

"Let him be poor and meanly clad  
Though ne'er so richly parted."  
*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humor*, iii. 3.

## II. Technically:

## 1. Bot.: Divided into a determinate number of segments extending nearly to the base of the part to which they belong. Often in composition, as biparted, triparted, &amp;c. [PARTITE.]

## 2. Her.: Divided. [PARTY, a.]

\*part'-el, s. [English *part*; dimin. suff. -el.] A little part.

"This playing hath thre partelis."  
—Relig. Antiq., ii. 57.

## \*part-en, v. t. [PART, v.]

part'-ēr, s. [Eng. *part*, v.; -er.] One who parts or separates.

"The *parter* of the fray was Night, which, with her black arms, pulled their malicious sights one from the other."  
—Sidney: *Arcadia*, bk. i.

par-têrre', s. [Fr.=a flower-bed, from *par* (Lat. *per*)=on, by, and *terre* (Lat. *terra*)=the ground.]

## 1. An ornamental and diversified arrangement of beds or plots, in which flowers are cultivated, with intervening spaces of gravel or turf for walking on.

"From this walk are three descents by many stone steps . . . into a very large *parterre*."  
—Sir W. Temple: *On Gardening*.

## 2. The pit of a French theater; a parquet.

\*par-thē'-nī-ad, s. [Greek *parthenos*=a virgin, and *ōdē*=a song.] A poem in honor of a virgin.par-thēn'-ic (1), a. [Gr. *parthenikos*, from *parthenos*=a virgin.] Of or pertaining to the Spartan Parthenia, or illegitimate children born during the absence of the warriors in the first Messenian war.pār-thēn'-ic (2), adj. [Lat. *parthenium*], the distinctive name of a species of Pyrethrum; Eng. suff. -ic.] [FEVERFEW.] Contained in or derived from *Pyrethrum parthenium*.

## parthenic-acid, s.

*Chem.*: An acid found in distilled chamomile water after long keeping. It forms a crystalline calcium salt.

par-thēn'-i-ē-æ, s. pl. [Latin *partheni(um)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

## Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionideæ.

par-thēn'-i-ūm, s. [Lat., from Gr. *parthenion*=a kind of pellitory.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Senecionideæ (q. v.). North American herbs or undershrubs, with white corymbose flowers.

par-thēn'-ō-gēn'-ē-sis, s. [Greek *parthenos*=a virgin, and *genesis*=production.]

*Biol.*: A term introduced by Professor Owen, who calls it also metagenesis. It signifies generation by means of an unimpregnated insect, which, moreover, is immature, not having yet passed beyond the larval state. Example, the genus *Aphis*. The winged aphides deposit eggs which produce imperfect wingless offspring, apparently mere larvæ. These larvæ, however, in some abnormal way, reproduce their species. By the time the process has gone on for nine or ten generations, the season is about closing, and the last brood of the larval aphides produce fully formed and winged specimens of the species, depositing eggs which are hatched in the following spring. [ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS.]

## par-thēn'-ō-gē-nēt'-ic, a. [PARTHENOGENESIS.]

## 1. Biol.: Pertaining to or connected with parthenogenesis (q. v.).

## 2. Anthropol.: Virgin-born; applied to divinities and heroes brought into being in a miraculous manner.

"The enigmatic nature of this inextricable compound parthenogenetic deity."  
—Tylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 307.

par-thēn'-ōl'-ō-gy, s. [Gr. *parthenos*=a virgin, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.]

*Pathol.*: A treatise or discourse on the state of virginity in health and disease.

par-thēn'-ō-pē, s. [Lat., from Gr. *Parthenopē*=one of the three Sirens. She was buried at Naples, hence called Parthenope; Greek *parthenopos*=of maidenly aspect; *parthenos*=a virgin, and *ōpē*=view, look, sight.]

## 1. Astron.: [ASTEROID, 11.]

## 2. Zoology: The typical genus of Parthenopidæ (q. v.).

par-thēn'-ō-pī-an, s. pl. [Modern Latin *parthenop(e)*; Eng. pl. suff. -ians.]

*Zoöl.*: A popular name for Parthenopidæ (q. v.).

par-thēn'-ōp'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Modern Latin *parthenop(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zoöl.*: Parthenopians; a family of Brachyurous Crustaceans. Carapace ordinarily triangular, hardly longer than it is wide, rostrum small and entire, or with the end notched; eyes retractile; anterior feet much developed, and making a right angle with the body; the others short. Widely distributed.

## Par'-thī-an, a. &amp; s. [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Parthia, a country in Asia Minor, or its inhabitants.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Parthia. The Parthians were the most expert horsemen and archers in the world, and were famous for their peculiar custom of discharging arrows while retiring at full speed. Hence the expression, a Parthian arrow, that is, a shaft aimed at an adversary while retiring or pretending to retire from him; a parting shot.

par'-tial, \*par'-tial (ti as sh), a. [Fr. *partial*=solitary, partial, from Low Lat. *partialis*, from Lat. *pars* (genit. *partis*)=a part; Sp. & Port. *parcial*; Ital. *parziale*.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

## 1. Pertaining to or affecting a part only; not general or universal; limited to a part; not total; as, a partial eclipse.

## 2. Inclined to favor one side or party in a cause or question more than the other; biased in favor of one side; not indifferent.

"Ye have not kept my ways, but have been partial in the law."  
—Malachi ii. 9.

## 3. Having a predilection or preference for one thing more than others; more strongly inclined to one thing than another; fond.

## 4. Inclined or ready to favor without reason or principle; as, a partial parent.

## II. Bot.: Secondary; used specially of certain umbels constituting divisions of others.

## partial-counsel, s.

*Scots Law*: Improper advice or communications to one of the parties in a cause, rendering the testimony of a witness inadmissible; also a similar ground of declinature of the jurisdiction of a judge.

## partial-differential, s.

*Math.*: A differential of a function of two or more variables obtained by differentiating with respect to one of the variables only. A partial differential may be of the first, or of a higher order. There are as many partial differentials, of the first order of a function, as there are independent variables, and the number increases by one for each successive order. There are two kinds of partial differentials of a higher order than the first, viz., those obtained by differentiating successively with respect to the same variable, and those obtained by differentiating successively with reference to different variables.

## partial-fractions, s. pl.

*Alg.*: Fractions whose algebraical sum is equal to a given fraction.

## partial-loss, s.

*Insurance*: Damage by fire or water not so complete as to amount to a total loss, actual or constructive. In marine insurance in such a case, the insurer is not entitled to abandon or surrender the salvage of the ship or cargo, and claim the full amount for which they were insured, but must keep the salvage, and claim in proportion to the actual loss or damage.

## partial-tones, s.

*Music*: Those simple sounds which in combination form an ordinary sound and cause its special quality of tone.

par'-tial-ism (ti as sh), s. [Eng. *partial*; -ism.] The doctrines or principles of the Partialists.par'-tial-ist (ti as sh), s. [Eng. *partial*; -ist.]

## 1. Ord. Lang.: One who is partial.

"I say, as the apostle said, unto such partialists—You will forgive me this wrong."  
—Bp. Morton: *Discharge*, &c., p. 240.



2. *Theol.*: One who holds the doctrine that atonement was made only for a part of mankind, that is for the elect.

**par-ti-äl-i-tý** (ti as shí), **\*par-cy-al-y-te**, **\*per-cy-al-y-te**, s. [Fr. *partialité*, from *partial*; Sp. *parcialidad*; Ital. *parzialità*.]

1. The quality or state of being partial; an inclination to favor one side or party in a cause or question more than the other; an undue bias or prejudice in favor of one side.

2. A predilection or liking for one thing in preference to others; a special fondness or inclination.

**†par-ti-äl-ize** (ti as sh), v. t. & i. [Eng. *partialize*; -ize.]

1. *Trans.*: To make or render partial.

"No man drench't in hate can promise to himself the candidness of an upright judge; his hate will *partialize* his opinion."—*Feltham*, pt. i., res. 62.

2. *Intrans.*: To be partial; to favor one side more than another.

"Till world and pleasure made me *partialize*."

*Daniel: Complaint of Rosamond.*

**par-ti-äl-lý** (ti as sh), **\*par-ti-äl-le**, adv. [Eng. *partial*; -ly.]

1. In part; not totally or generally; partly.

"Shakspeare did perfectly what Æschylus did *partially*."—*Ruskin: Architecture and Painting*, p. 181.

2. In a partial manner; with partiality or undue bias to one side or party.

"And *partially* a lie for truth gave forth."

*Stirling: Domesday; Seventh Hour.*

**part-i-bil-i-tý**, s. [Eng. *partible*(e); -ity.] The quality or state of being partible; separability; divisibility into parts.

**part-i-ble**, **\*part-a-ble**, a. [Fr., from Latin *partibilis*, from *partio*=to divide.]

1. Capable of being separated or divided; susceptible of partition; divisible, separable.

"Note, it were better to make the molds *partible*, that you may open them."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 502.

2. Having a part or share. (*Lydgate*.)

**part-i-büs**, s. [Lat. abl. pl. of *pars*=a part.]

*Scots Law*: A note written on the margin of a summons when lodged for calling, containing the name and designation of the pursuer or pursuers, and defender or defenders, if there be only two; if more, the name and designation of the party first named, with the words and others.

¶ *In partibus, In partibus infidelium*:

*Church Hist.*: A phrase signifying "in the regions of unbelievers." A bishop *in partibus* is a titular bishop, whose see is in a heathen or non-Catholic country, though in the early ages of the Church it was subject to the see of Rome. Bishops *in partibus* are usually consecrated to assist other prelates, or for foreign missions.

**part-i-câte**, s. [Lat. *pertica*=a pole, a measuring rod.] A rod of land. (*Scotch*.)

**par-tiç-i-pa-ble**, a. [PARTICIPATE.] Capable of being participated or shared.

"Plato, by his ideas, means only the divine essence with this connotation, as it is variously imitable or *participable* by created beings."—*Norris: Miscellanies*.

**par-tiç-i-pant**, **\*par-tic-i-paunt**, a. & s. [Lat. *participans*, pr. par. of *participo*=to participate (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Participating, sharing; having a share or shares.

"To make me *participant* of that pittie."—*Grafton: Queen Mary* (an. 2).

B. *As substantive*:

1. One who participates, or has a share or shares; a participator, a partaker.

"*Participants* in their most sacred and mysterious rights."—*Warburton: Doctrine of Grace*, p. 153.

2. One of a semi-religious order of knights founded by Sixtus V., in honor of Our Lady of Loretto. They were not bound to celibacy.

**par-tiç-i-pant-lý**, adv. [Eng. *participant*; -ly.] In a participating manner; so as to participate.

**par-tiç-i-pâte**, v. i. & t. [Fr. *participer*; Sp. & Port. *participar*; Ital. *participare*.] [PARTICIPATE, a.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To partake; to have or take a part or share in common with others. (Followed by *of* or *in*, the latter being the more common.)

"Those bodies . . . should *participate* of each other's colors."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy*.

2. To partake of the nature, qualities, or characteristics of something else.

"Few creatures *participate* of the nature of plants and metals both."—*Bacon*.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To partake, to share; to have a part or share in.

"That dimension  
Which from the womb I did *participate*,"  
*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v.

\*2. To give a part or share of; to communicate.

**par-tiç-i-pâte**, a. [Lat. *participatus*, pa. par. of *participo*=to have or give a share.] [PARTICIPLE.] Participating, partaking, or sharing. (*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 1.)

**par-tiç-i-pâ-tion**, **\*par-tic-i-pa-ci-on**, **\*par-tic-i-pa-ci-oun**, s. [Fr. *participation*, from Lat. *participationem*, accus. of *participatio*, from *participatus*, pa. par. of *participo*=to participate (q. v.); Sp. *participacion*; Ital. *partecipazione*.]

1. The state of participating, partaking, or sharing in common with others.

"A joint coronation of himself and his queen might give any countenance of *participation* of title."—*Bacon*.

2. The act of giving a share or part to others; distribution or division in shares.

3. The state of receiving or having part of something; a share.

"I have . . . joys."  
Great *participation* in your joys."  
*Digby: Elvira*, i.

4. Companionship, community.

"Their spirits are so married in conjunction, with the *participation* of society, that they flock together in consent."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, v. 1.

**par-tiç-i-pâ-tive**, adj. [O. Fr. *participatif*.] Capable of participation.

**par-tiç-i-pâ-tôr**, s. [Lat.] One who participates; a partaker, a sharer.

**par-ti-çip-i-äl**, a. & s. [Lat. *participialis*, from *participium*=a participle (q. v.); Sp. *participial*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to a participle or participles; having the nature or force of a participle.

2. Formed from a participle; as, a *participial* noun.

B. *As subst.*: A word formed from a verb, and having the nature of a participle.

**†par-ti-çip-i-äl-ize**, v. t. [English *participialize*.] To form into a participle.

**par-ti-çip-i-äl-lý**, adv. [English *participially*.] In the manner or use of a participle.

**par-ti-çip-le**, s. [Fr. *participe*, from Lat. *participium*, from *particeps* (genit. *participis*)=having a share; *pars* (genit. *partis*)=a part, and *capio*=to take; Sp., Port., & Ital. *participio*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

\*1. Anything which participates in or partakes of the nature of different things.

"The *participles* or confiners between plants and living creatures are such as are fixed, though they have a motion in their parts: such as oysters and cockles."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 609.

2. In the same sense as II.

II. *Gram.*: A part of speech, so called because it partakes of the nature both of a verb and an adjective. A participle differs from an adjective in that it implies the relation of time, and therefore is applied to a specific act, while the adjective denotes only an attribute as a quality or characteristic without regard to time. Thus, in *I have written a letter*, *written* is a participle denoting a specific act done at a certain time; but in *a written letter*, *written* is an adjective. There are two simple participles in English, the present (or imperfect active) and the past (or passive). The former now ends in *-ing*, the latter in *-ed*, *-d*, or *-t*, in the case of weak verbs; in the case of strong verbs the past participles all once ended in *-en* or *-n*, as in *know*, *known*, *sow*, *sown*, but in very many cases this suffix has been dropped, in many other instances verbs originally strong have adopted a weak form for the past tense and past participle, as in *sweep*, *swept* (orig. *swâpen*, *swepen*), *crow*, *crowed* (orig. *crâwen*, *crown*), &c. In such sentences as *seeing is believing*, the termination *-ing* is not that of the present participle, but represents the A. S. verbal termination *-ung*, as in *showing*=A. S. *sceaung*.

**par-ti-çle**, s. [French *particule*, from Lat. *particula*, a double dimin. from *pars* (genit. *partis*)=a part; Sp. *particula*; Ital. *particola*, *particula*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A minute part or portion of matter, of an aggregation of which the whole mass consists; an atom, a molecule.

2. The smallest or a very small part, portion, or quantity; an atom; as, He has not a *particle* of honor in him.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Gram.*: A word which is not varied by inflection, as a preposition, a conjunction; a word which cannot be used except in composition, as *-ward*, *-ly*.

2. *Roman Church*:

(1) A crumb or small fragment of the consecrated host.

(2) The smaller breads used in the communion of the laity.

**par-ti-côl-ô-red**, a. [PARTY-COLORED.]

**particolored-bat**, s.

*Zöbl.*: *Vesperugo discolor*, a bat which has a marbled appearance, the fur of the upper part being chestnut-brown with the extremities of the hair pale. It is a native of Germany, Russia, and Asia.

**par-tiç-u-lar**, **\*par-tic-u-ler**, **\*par-tyc-u-ler**, a. & s. [Fr. *particulier*, from Lat. *particularis*=concerning a part, from *particula*=a particle (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *particular*; Ital. *particolare*, *particolare*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Pertaining or relating to one and not to more; not general or universal; special.

"As well for *particular* application to special occasions, as also in other manifold respects, infinite treasures of wisdom are abundantly to be found in the holy scripture."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

2. Pertaining to one certain person or thing; peculiar, characteristic.

"Doth any name *particular* belong unto the lodging?"—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, iv. 3.

3. Personal, private, individual.

"Upon my *particular* knowledge of his directions."  
*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 2.

4. Individual, single; one distinct or apart from others.

"Make each *particular* hair to stand on end."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 5.

5. Attentive to single or distinct facts or details; minute.

6. Characterized by attention to single or distinct details; minute, circumstantial; as, a *particular* account of a transaction.

7. Singularly nice or precise; fastidious; as, He is very *particular* in his dress.

8. Characterized by or having some notable or noteworthy quality; noteworthy; worthy of attention and regard.

\*9. Odd, peculiar; different from others; marked.

"Lady Ruelle . . . had been something *particular*, as I fancied, in her behavior to me."—*Graves: Spiritual Quixote*, ii. 80.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Logic*: Forming a part of a genus; relatively limited in extension; applied to a specific concept and the term by which it is denoted; sometimes also to an individual. [PARTICULAR-PROPOSITION.]

2. *Law*:

(1) Containing a part only; as, a *particular* estate, or one precedent to an estate in remainder.

(2) Holding a particular estate; as, a *particular* tenant.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A single item, instance, point, or detail; a distinct part or point.

"Examine me upon the *particulars* of my life."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, ii. 4.

\*2. A single person; an individual.

"It is the greatest interest of *particulars*, to advance the good of the community."—*L'Estrange*.

3. A minute, detailed, or circumstantial account; a minute.

"The reader has a *particular* of the books, wherein this law was written."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

\*4. Private concern or relations; personal interest or concern.

"As far as toucheth my *particular*."

*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressidd*, ii. 2.

\*5. Private character; personal or special peculiarities or qualities.

"For this *particular*, I'll receive him gladly,

But not one follower." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 2.

¶ *In particular*: Particularly, especially.

**particular-average**, s. [AVERAGE, s.]

**Particular Baptists**, s. pl.

*Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.*: A division of the Baptist denomination holding particular election (q. v.). They published a "Confession of Faith" in 1643, revised in 1689.

**particular-election**, s.

*Calvinism*: The election from eternity of particular individuals to eternal life.

**particular-estate**, s.

*Law*: That interest which is granted out of an estate in remainder or reversion.

**particular-integral**, s.

*Math.*: The integral of a differential, in which a particular value has been assigned to the arbitrary

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thère; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



constant. In every integral, as obtained by integrating, one arbitrary condition may always be assigned; this is done by giving a particular value to the arbitrary constant.

**particular-lien, s.** [LIEN.]

**particular-proposition, s.**

*Logic:* A proposition in which the predicate is affirmed or denied of some part only of the subject. In the former case it is known as a Particular Affirmative, having the symbol I; in the latter, as a Particular Negative, with the symbol O.

**particular-tenant, s.**

*Law:* The tenant of a particular estate.

**\*par-tic'-u-lar, v. t.** [PARTICULAR, a.] To particularize.

**par-tic'-u-lar-izm, s.** [Eng. *particular*; -ism.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A particular or minute description; a detailed statement.  
2. The doctrine or practice of a state in a federation using its endeavor to promote its own particular interests, and conserve its own particular laws, as distinct from those of the federated whole.

"*Particularism*—that is, the excessive attachment to separate States—is to be crushed out by having the empire made daily and hourly present to the mind of every one."—*Saturday Review*, March 25, 1882, p. 348.

II. *Theology:*

†1. The election of the Jews to special privileges.  
2. The doctrine of particular election.

**par-tic'-u-lar-ist, s. & a.** [Eng. *particular*; -ist.]

A. *As subst.:* One who upholds the doctrine of particularism; specif., one who holds the doctrine of particular election. [INFRA-LAPSARIAN, SUPRA-LAPSARIAN.]

"The first saying must have been put into the mouth of Jesus by a Pauline Universalist; the second by a Judaic Particularist."—*Matthew Arnold: God and the Bible*, p. 113.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the doctrine of particularism.

**par-tic'-u-lar-i-tỹ, s.** [Fr. *particularité*.]

1. The quality or state of being particular; singleness; individuality.  
2. Minuteness or fullness of detail; circumstantiality.

"An unexceptionable policy . . . rather deficient, if it has a fault, in *particularity*."—*London Daily News*.

3. A particular; a minute or distinct point or instance.

"To see the titles that were most agreeable to such an emperor, the flatteries that he lay most open to, with the like *particularities*, only to be met with on medals."—*Addison: On Medals*.

4. Something singular or peculiar; a peculiarity.

"I saw an old heathen altar, with this *particularity*, that it was hollowed like a dish at one end."—*Addison: On Italy*.

5. Something belonging or peculiar to individuals; particular or private interests.

"Now let the general trumpet blow his blast,  
*Particularities* and petty sounds  
To cease!" *Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., v. 2.*

**par-tic'-u-lar-i-zā'-tion, s.** [Eng. *particularize*(e); -ation.] The act of particularizing.

**par-tic'-u-lar-ize, v. t. & i.** [Fr. *particulariser*.]

A. *Trans.:* To give the particulars of; to specify or mention particularly or in detail.

"By methods presently to be *particularized*."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (ed. 5th), § 209.

B. *Intrans.:* To be attentive to particulars or details; to be minute or circumstantial in accounts.

**par-tic'-u-lar-lỹ, \*par-tic-u-lar-lie, adverb.** [Eng. *particular*; -ly.]

1. In a particular manner; distinctly, singly; not universally or generally; in particular.

"Who hath done  
To thee *particularly*, and to all the Volces,  
Great hurt." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

2. In an especial manner or degree; especially, preëminently.

"Some passages in the pastorals, but more *particularly* in the Georgics."—*Dryden: Æneid*. (Dedic.)

**\*par-tic'-u-lar-mēnt, subst.** [Eng. *particular*; -ment.] A particular, a detail.

**\*par-tic'-u-lar-nēss, subst.** [Eng. *particular*; -ness.] The quality or state of being particular; fastidiousness.

**\*par-tic'-u-lāte, v. i. & t.** [PARTICLE.]

A. *Intrans.:* To make mention singly or in detail; to particularize.

"I may not *particulate* of Alexander Hales, the irrefragable doctor."—*Camden: Remains*.

B. *Trans.:* To mention in detail; to particularize.

**par-tic'-u-late, a.** [Lat. *particula*=a particle.]

1. Having the form or nature of a particle or atom.

2. Referring to or consisting of particles; produced by particles; as, a *particulate* disease. (*Tyndall*.)

**part'-iŋg, pr. par., a. & s.** [PART, v.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Serving to part, divide, or separate; dividing.  
2. Departing; moving away.

"A *parting* step or two he made,"  
*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, iv. 18.

3. Given or done when separating; as, a *parting* kiss, a *parting* word.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of separating or dividing; separation, division.  
2. The state of being separated or divided.  
3. The division of the hair on the head.  
4. A place where a division or separation takes place.

"The *parting* of the way."—*Ezekiel* xxi. 21.

5. The act of departing from or leaving others; departure, leave-taking.

"If we do meet again, we'll smile indeed;  
If not, 'tis true, this *parting* was well made."  
*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, v. 1.

6. A sharing; a participation; fellowship.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comb-making:* A mode of making combs to economize material, in which a pair of combs are made from a single slip a little over the width of one; as the teeth of each comb occupy spaces between the teeth of the other.

2. *Founding:* The meeting surfaces of the sand rammed up in the cope and in the drag. [PARTING-SAND.]

3. *Geology:*

(1) A joint or fissure in a stratum separating it into two portions.

(2) A thin layer separating two beds.

4. *Metallurgy:*

(1) The act or process of separating silver from gold by an acid.

(2) The same as PARTING-BULLION (q. v.).

5. *Naut.:* Breaking cable, leaving the anchor in the ground.

6. *Paper:* The act or process of separating the moist sheets.

**parting-bead, s.**

*Join.:* The beaded slip inserted into the center of the pulley style to keep apart the upper and lower sashes of a window.

**parting-bullion, subst.** A mixture of gold and silver. When the gold is greater in quantity, the mixture is called a gold parting, and when the silver is greater, a silver parting. Native gold is always found alloyed with silver, and native silver is sometimes found alloyed with gold. It is only when the alloy is in sufficient abundance to pay for extraction or parting, that it is called parting-bullion.

**parting-line, s.**

*Founding:* The line upon a pattern as it lies imbedded in the sand, below which the draw of the pattern is upward, and above which it is downward.

**parting-sand, s.**

*Founding:* Dry sand free from clayey compounds placed between the two members of a mold to facilitate their separation.

**parting-tool, s.**

1. *Marble-working:* A rasp of peculiar shape, coarse or fine in grain, and used by marble-workers.

2. *Turning:* A cutting-tool used by wood and ivory turners for separating turned pieces from the block, turning out interior cylinders, &c.

3. *Carving:* An angular gouge like a hollow graver, used for marking outlines, tendrils, stems, and markings of leaves, &c.

4. *Join.:* A chisel with a bent edge.

**par'-ti-ŝan (1), \*pār'-tĩ-zan (1), s. & a.** [Fr. *partisan*=a partner, a partaker, from Ital. *partigiano*, *partegiano*, from Low Latin *\*partitianus*, from Lat. *partitus*, pa. par. of *partior*=to divide; *pars* (genit. *partis*)=a part.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An adherent of a party or faction; one who is strongly or violently attached to a party or interest.

"These *partizans* of factions."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, ii.

II. *Military:*

1. One of a body or detachment of troops sent out on a special enterprise.

2. The commander of such a body or detachment.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining or attached to a party or faction; biased or acting in the interest of a party or faction.

2. *Mil.:* Engaged on a special enterprise or duty.

**\*partisan-ranger, s.**

*Military:* The same as PARTISAN (1), A. II. 1.

**par'-tĩ-ŝan (2), par'-tĩ-zan (2), \*par-te-san, s.** [Fr. *pertuisane*, a word of doubtful origin, but prob. an extension of O. H. Ger. *partā*, M. H. Ger. *barte*=a battle-ax. [HALBERD.] Cf. Sw. *bardisan*; Low Latin *partisana*=a partisan.]

1. A staff headed by a blade having lateral projections. It was originally an implement of war, but became eventually restricted to the use of guards who took part in ceremonial observances; a halberd.

"He was at last hurt with a *partizan*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 495.

2. A commander's leading-staff; a baton, a truncheon.

3. A quarter-staff.

**par'-tĩ-ŝan-ship, s.** [English *Partisan*, *partisan* (1); -ship.] The state of being a partisan; strong attachment to or bias in favor of a particular party or faction; party-feeling.

**part'-ite, a.** [Lat. *partitus*, pa. par. of *partio*=to divide.]

*Bot.:* Divided nearly to the base. Used of a leaf, calyx, perianth, &c. [PARTED.]

**par-tĩ'-tion, \*par-ty-cy-on, s.** [Fr. *partition*, from Lat. *partitionem*, accus. of *partitio*=a sharing, a division, from *partitus*, pa. par. of *partio*=to divide; *pars* (genit. *partis*)=a part; Sp. *particion*; Ital. *partizione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of dividing or separating into parts or shares; division, distribution.

"Myself surveyed  
The just *partition*, and due victims paid."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xi. 641.

2. The state of being divided.

3. The place or part where separation is made.

"The mound was newly made, no sight could pass  
Betwixt the nice *partitions* of the grass."  
*Dryden: Flower and Leaf*, 69.

\*4. Distinction; point or line of division.

"Good from bad find no *partition*."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 1.*

\*5. That which separates or divides.

"Great wits are sure to madness near allied,  
And thin *partitions* do their bounds divide."  
*Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel*, l. 164.

\*6. A separate part; a compartment, an apartment. (*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 105.)

\*7. A division, a heading.

"There is yet another *partition* of history which Cornelius Tacitus maketh which is not to be forgotten."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A wall of stone, brick, or timber forming a division between rooms, &c.

2. *Botany:*

(1) (*Pl.*): The deepest divisions into which a partite leaf can be cut without becoming compound.

(2) A vertical dissepiment dividing a seed-vessel into cells.

3. *Her.:* One of the several divisions made in a coat when the arms of several families are borne all together on one shield on account of intermarriages or otherwise. [QUARTERING.]

4. *Law:* Division, as of an estate into severalty.

"In the *partition* of estates, the remedy afforded by courts of equity was always so much more effectual than that obtainable under a writ of *partition*, that the Court of Chancery early obtained, and has long possessed, an almost exclusive jurisdiction."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 17.

\*5. *Music:* The same as SCORE (q. v.).

**partition-lines, s. pl.**

*Her.:* Those lines by which the shield is cut or divided perpendicularly, diagonally, &c., as the party per pale, party per bend, &c.

**partition of numbers, s.**

*Math.:* The resolution of integers into parts, subject to certain conditions.

**partition-wall, s.**

1. *Lit.:* The same as PARTITION, s., II. 1.

\*2. *Fig.:* A division, a fence.

"Enclosures our factions have made in the church,  
become a great *partition-wall* to keep others out of it."—*Decay of Piety*.





**par-tī-tion, v. t.** [PARTITION, s.]  
1. To divide by partitions; to separate into distinct parts by partitions.

"I understand both these sides . . . to be uniforme without, though severally partitioned within."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Building.*

2. To divide into shares; as, to partition an estate.

**par-tī-tion-al, adj.** [English partition; -al.] Formed or divided by partitions.

"The pods . . . contain from three to five seeds in partitioned cells."—*Grainger: Sugar Cane, iv. (Note.)*

**par-tī-tive, a. & s.** [Fr. *partitif*, as if from a Lat. *partitivus*, from *partitus*, pa. par. of *partio*=to divide.]

*Grammar:*  
1. *As adj.:* Denoting a part; expressing the relation of a part to the whole; as, a *partitive* genitive.  
2. *As subst.:* A distributive; a word denoting or expressing partition.

**par-tī-tive-ly, adv.** [Eng. *partitive*; -ly.] In a partitive manner.

**\*part-lēss, \*part-lēsse, a.** [Eng. *part*; -less.] Without parts.

"Wholly unto partlesse Spirits giue."  
*Davies: Microcosmos, p. 72.*

¶ In a note in *loc.*, the word is explained as "without good partes."

**\*part-lēt, s.** [A dimin. of *part* (q. v.).]  
1. A neck-covering or gorget worn by females; a ruff.

"And Parthenia laid his head in her lap, tearing off her linnen sleeves and partlet to serve about his wounds."—*Sidney: Arcadia, iii.*

2. A hen, from the ruff or ring of feathers on the neck.

"Dame partlet, ever nearest to his side,  
Heard all his piteous moan, and how he cry'd."  
*Dryden: Cock and Fox, 97.*

3. A woman.  
**\*part-like, adv.** [English *part*, and *like*.] In parts or shares.

"Every man had his part partlike."—*Udal: John xix.*  
**part-ly, adv.** [Eng. *part*; -ly.] In some part or degree; in some measure; not wholly; not altogether.

"Here lies a heap, half slain and partly drown'd."  
*Drayton: Barons' Wars, ii.*

**part-nēr, \*par-cen-er, \*part-en-er, s.** [The same word as *parcener* (q. v.), from O. Fr. *parsonnier*, from Low Lat. *\*partitionarius*, *partitionarius*=common, mutual, from Latin *partitio*=a division, a partition (q. v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who has a share or part in anything with another; a participator, a partaker, an associate.  
"Fair Fortune set me down  
The partner of an emperor's crown."  
*Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 24.*

2. *Specif.:* One who is associated with one or more others in a business; a member of a partnership; an associate in any commercial, manufacturing, or other business or undertaking.

3. One who dances with another, whether male or female.

"Lead in your ladies every one; sweet partner,  
I must not yet forsake you."  
*Shakespeare: Henry VIII., i. 4.*

4. A husband or wife; a consort.  
"The cottage where she dwelt;  
And where yet dwells her faithful partner."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.*

**II. Naut.:** A framework or bushing in or around a hole in a deck to receive the heel of a mast, bitt, or pump, or to form a basis for the pawls of a capstan

**\*part-nēr, v. t. & i.** [PARTNER, s.]

**A. Trans.:** To join as a partner.

**B. Intrans.:** To become a partner.  
"A lady who  
So fair, and fasten'd to an empery,  
Would make the great'st king double—to be partner'd  
With tomboys."  
*Shakespeare: Cymbeline, i. 6.*

**part-nēr-shīp, s.** [Eng. *partner*; -ship.]  
1. The state or condition of being a partner, associate, or participator with another; joint interest.

"Rome, that ne'er knew three lordly heads before,  
First fell by fatal partnership of power."  
*Rowe: Lucan, i. 164.*

2. An association of two or more persons for the carrying on of any commercial, manufacturing, or other business undertaking, occupation, or calling, or a voluntary, verbal or written contract between two or more persons to join together their money, labor, goods, skill, &c., or all or any of them, for the

prosecution of any business or undertaking, upon the understanding that the profits or losses shall be divided between them in proportion to the amount of capital, stock, labor, &c., supplied by each partner. Partners are known as *active* when they take an active part in the conduct of the business as principals; as *silent* when they do not take any active part, but are merely passive in the firm; and as *nominal*, when they allow their names to be used, and so are held out to the world as partners, although having no actual interest in the conduct of the business or its profits.

"Scarcely any member of a congregation of separatists entered into a *partnership*, married a daughter, put a son out as an apprentice, or gave his vote at an election."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.*

3. A rule in arithmetic the same as FELLOWSHIP, II. 1 (q. v.).

4. (*Pl.*): The two thick pieces of wood at the bottom of a mast.

**par-tridge, \*par-triche, \*par-tryche, \*par-tryke, \*par-trys, \*per-triche, \*per-trik, subst.** [Fr. *perdriz*, from Lat. *perdicem*, accus. of *perdix* (q. v.).]

1. *Ornithology:*  
(1) *Sing.*: The genus *Perdix*, and espec. *Perdix cinerea*, the Common or Gray Partridge, a well-known game-bird widely distributed in Europe. General tone of plumage brown; neck and upper part of the breast, sides, and flanks bluish gray, freckled with dark gray, lower breast with a rich chestnut horseshoe-shaped patch on a ground of white; sides and flanks barred with chestnut; thighs grayish white; legs and toes bluish white, claws brown. Length of adult male about twelve inches. In Eastern Siberia it is replaced by *Perdix barbata*, the Bearded Partridge; and there is a closely allied species in Tibet, *P. hodgsoniae*. The partridge prefers open grounds, and often nests in exposed situations. It feeds on slugs, caterpillars, and grubs to a large extent, and so compensates the farmer for the injury it does.

(2) The sub-family *Perdicinæ* (q. v.).  
(3) In the United States any one of the several species belonging to the genus *Colinus*, including the bobwhite and other quail-like birds.

\*2. *Ordn.*: A large bombard formerly used in sieges and defensive works.

3. *Script.*: Heb. *qore* (1 Sam. xxvi. 20, and Jer. xvii. 11) is probably a partridge, though not the common species, which does not occur in Palestine.

**partridge-berry, s.**  
*Bot.*: (1) *Gualtheria procumbens*; (2) A popular name for *Mitchella*.

**partridge-breeder, s.** One who breeds or rears partridges for sale or sport.

"These partridge-breeders of a thousand years."  
*Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 382.*

**partridge-wood, s.**  
*Bot. & Comm.*: Formerly thought to be the wood of *Heisteria coccinea*, an Olacad, but now believed to be derived from various West Indian and South American trees, specially *Andira inermis*. It is beautifully variegated, and was formerly used in Brazil for shipbuilding. In dockyards it is called Cabbage-wood.

**partsch-ine, partsch-in-ite, s.** [After P. Partsch, the Austrian mineralogist; suff. -ine, -inite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A monoclinic mineral, found in small crystals and fragments in auriferous sand at Ohlapian, Transylvania. Hardness, 6.5-7; specific gravity, 4.006; luster, feeble, greasy; color, yellow, reddish; fracture, sub-conchoidal. Analysis yielded: Silica, 35.63; alumina, 18.99; protoxide of iron, 14.17; protoxide of manganese, 29.23; lime, 2.77; water, 0.38.

**\*part-ure, s.** [PART, v.] Departure.

**\*par-tür-i-äte, v. i.** [Latin *parturio*=to desire to bring forth young; to be in labor; from *pario*=to bear.] To bring forth young.

**par-tür-i-en-čy, s.** [English *parturient*; -cy.] The quality or state of being parturient; parturition.

**par-tür-i-ent, a.** [Lat. *parturiens*, pr. par. of *parturio*=to be in labor.] About to bring forth young; fruitful, prolific.

"The plant that is ingrafted must also be parturient and fruitful."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons, vol. iii., ser. 3.*

**par-tür-i-fä-čì-ent, s.** [Lat. *parturio*=to be in labor, and *faciens*, pr. par. of *facio*=to make.]  
*Med.*: A medicine which excites uterine action, or facilitates parturition, as fluid extract *gossypium herbaceum*.

**\*par-tür-i-ouš, a.** [Latin *parturi(o)*=to be in labor; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] The same as PARTURIENT (q. v.).

"Stirring with pain in the parturious throes."  
*Drayton: Moses, His Birth and Miracles.*

**par-tü-rì-tion s.** [French, from Latin *parturitionem*, acc. of *parturitio*, from *parturio*=to be in labor.]

1. The act of bringing forth or being delivered of young.

"Representing the female form in all stages, and in all the incidents of *parturition*."—*Eustace: Tour through Italy, ch. vii.*

2. That which is brought forth; a birth.

**\*par-tür-i-tive, a.** [PARTURITION.] Pertaining or relating to parturition; obstetric.

**par-tý, \*par-ti, \*par-tie, s. & a.** [Fr. *partie*=a part, a share, a party; *parti*=a bargain, a party, a side, prop., the pa. par. of *partir*=to divide, from Lat. *partita*, fem. sing. of *partitus*, pa. par. of *partior*=to divide, from *pars* (genit. *partis*)=a part; Ital. *partita*=share, a part; Sp. & Port. *partida*=a party of soldiers, a crew, &c.]

**A. As substantive:**

\*1. A part, a portion.  
"Whereof the hart rejoyleth so  
That a great party of his wo  
Is voided."  
*Romaunt of the Rose.*

2. A number of persons united against others of a contrary opinion; a faction; one of the parts into which a people is divided on questions of policy; as, the Republican party, the Democratic party, the Prohibition party, the Populist party.

"The joy of the whole party was boundless."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvii.*

3. A number of persons collected or banded together for a particular purpose; specif., a detached portion of a larger body or company; a detachment of soldiers sent on a special service; an armed force.

"I saw our party to their trenches driven."  
*Shakespeare: Coriolanus, i. 6.*

4. A select number of persons invited to a social meeting or entertainment; as, a dinner party, a card party.

5. A cause, a side.  
"Three knights upon our party slain."  
*Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. I., v. 5.*

\*6. An ally; a confederate.  
"His parties, his alliance."  
*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.*

7. One of two litigants; the plaintiff or the defendant in a suit.

"The cause of both parties shall come before the judges."—*Ecodus xxiii. 9.*

8. One who is concerned or interested in any affair.

"I must be a party in this alteration."  
*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, i. 2.*

9. One who is cognizant of and consents to or approves of anything.

"Who would never consent to be a party to the spoliation and oppression."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.*

10. A certain individual or person referred to under consideration.

11. A person or individual in general. (*Slang.*)

**B. As adjective:**

**I. Ord. Lang.:** Of or pertaining to a party or faction; as, a party cry, party spirit.

**II. Her.:** Parted or divided; used with reference to any division of a field or charge; as, party per pale, when a field is divided by a perpendicular line; party per fesse, when it is divided by a horizontal line; party per bend, when it is divided by a line running diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base.

**\*party-cloth, subst.** Cloth made of different colors.

**party-coated, a.** Having a party-colored coat; dressed in motley, like a fool. (*Shakespeare: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.*)

**party-colored, parti-colored, adj.** Of divers colors; exhibiting a diversity of colors.

"In eaning time  
Fall party-colored lambs, and those were Jacob's."  
*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.*

**\*party-fellow, s.** A partner.

**party fence-wall, subst.** A wall dividing the property belonging to or in the occupation of one person from that of another.

**party-gold, s.**

*Metall.*: Beaten or leaf silver with a coating of gold on one side.

**party-jury, s.**

*Law.*: A jury composed of half foreigners and half natives; half-tongue (q. v.).

**party-man, s.** A supporter or adherent of a party or faction; a factious man; a partisan.

**party-spirit, s.** The spirit which animates or supports a party.

**party-spirited, a.** Having the spirit or feelings of a party or partisan.



Party Per Bend.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camèl, hēr, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, maríne; gō, pöt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sòn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.



**party-verdict**, *s.* A joint verdict.

"Thy son is banish'd upon good advice,  
Whereto thy tongue a party-verdict gave."  
*Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.*

**party-wall**, *s.*

*Building:* 1. A wall separating two adjoining tenements.

2. A wall built upon the lands of adjoining owners, which furnishes support for the floors and roofs of the buildings on each side.

**par'-tý-ísm**, *s.* [Eng. party; -ism.] Devotion to party; party-spirit.

**partz'-íte**, *s.* [After Dr. A. F. W. Partz; suff. -ite (*Min.*.)]

*Min.*: A hydrous oxide of antimony, mixed with various metallic oxides. Amorphous; color, various. Regarded as an ore rather than a mineral species.

**pa-rú'-lís**, *s.* [Gr. *paroulis*, from *para*=heside, and *oulis*=the gum.]

*Med.*: A gum-boil.

**par-ure**, **\*par-owr**, **\*par-rour**, *s.* [Cf. Latin *parō*=to prepare, to make ready.]

1. A set of jewels.

\*2. An ornament. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

**pār'-ús**, *s.* [Lat.=a titmouse.]

*Ornith.*: The typical genus of the family Paridae, or of the sub-family Parinae. Bill moderate, strong, straight, rather conical, slightly compressed, upper mandible hardly longer than lower, and not notched. Nostrils basal, round, covered with reflected bristly feathers. Wings with ten primaries; fourth or fifth the longest; tail moderate, even or slightly rounded. Tarsus moderate and scutellated; feet strong; anterior toes united to second joint; hind toe with a short hooked claw. Geographical range, North America, Mexico, Palearctic and Oriental regions, and tropical and Southern Africa.

**pa-rú'-sí-a**, *s.* [Gr. *parousia*=presence, from *pareimi*, pr. *parōn*=to be present; *para*=heside, and *eimi*=to be.]

*Rhet.*: A figure of speech by which the present tense is used instead of the past or future, and in a vivid or animated narration of past or prediction of future events.

**par vā'-gūm**, *s.* [Lat.] [PNEUMOGASTRIC.]

**par-va-nim'-i-tý**, *s.* [Formed from Lat. *parvus*=small, and *animus*=mind, on analogy of *magnanimity* (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of having a little or mean mind; littleness of mind; meanness.

2. A person of a little or mean mind.

"Hopeless parvanimities of the true insular stamp."  
*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English, p. 33.*

**par'-vén-ū**, *s.* [Fr. *pa. par.* of *parvenir*=to attain, to rise.] An upstart; one newly risen into notice.

"The gentleman, when all is lost, cuts his throat, the parvenu only cuts his creditors."  
*Lytton: Godolphin, ch. liii.*

**par'-vis**, **par'-vise**, *s.* [Fr. from Low Lat. *parvisius*, *paravisus*, from Lat. *paradisus*=paradise, so called because the vacant space in front of a church was used to represent paradise, in the performance of mediæval mysteries.]

1. The porch of a church; an area in front of the entrance to a church.

2. A room above the church porch, sometimes used as a school.

3. A moot or disputation on points of law, so called from the place where it was originally held.

**\*par'-vi-tūde**, *s.* [Lat. *parvitas*, from *parvus*=little.] Littleness, smallness, minuteness.

"I do not mean a mere mathematical point, but a perfect parvitude, or the least reality of matter."  
*More: Immortality of the Soul, bk. ii., ch. i.*

**\*par'-vi-tý**, *s.* [Latin *parvitas*, from *parvus*=littleness, *parvitude*.]

"But what are these for their fineness and parvity, to those minute machines endued with life and motion?"  
*Ray: Creation, pt. i.*

**par'-vō-line**, *s.* [Fr. *parvoline*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N. A homologue of the pyridine series, and found in the oil obtained from the destructive distillation of bones and other animal matters. It has a persistent disagreeable odor, is liquid at ordinary temperatures, and boils at 188°.

**\*par-y**, *v. i.* [Lat. *par*=equal.] To tally, to correspond.

"I soon found the Greek of the Alexandrian and that would by no means pary."  
*Bentley: Letter, April 15, 1716.*

**pas** (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *passus*=a step.]

1. A step, a dance, as *pas seul*, *pas de deux*=a dance by one or two performers; *pas redoublé*=a quick step or march.

2. The right of going first; precedence.

"In her poor circumstances, she still preserved the mien of a gentlewoman; when she came into any full assembly, she would not yield the pas to the best of them."  
*Arbutnot.*

3. A foot-pace.

**pas-de-souris**, *s.* [Fr.,=a mouse's step.]

*Fort.*: A staircase from the ravelin to the ditch.

**pas-seul**, *s.* A dance by a single performer.

"His grand pas-seul excited some remark."

*Byron: The Waltz.*

**\*pas**, *v. t.* [PASS, *v.*]

**Pa-sā'-gī-an**, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

*Church Hist. (pl.)*: A sect of Judaizing Catharists which appeared in Lombardy late in the twelfth or early in the thirteenth century. They probably originated in the East, and took their name from their wanderings, as if they were *passaggieri*=(birds of passage), or from some association with the Crusades, for which *pasagium* was a common name. They observed the law of Moses, but offered no sacrifices; and considered Jesus as a Demiurge by whom all other creatures were brought into being.

**pā'-sān**, *s.* [Native name.]

*Zoöl.*: *Oryx gazella*. [ORYX.]

**\*pasch**, **\*pask**, **\*paske**, **\*pasque**, *s.* [Latin & Gr. *pascha*, remotely from the Heb. *pesachh.*] The feast of passover or Easter.

**pasch-egg**, *s.* An egg stained by boiling, &c., and given to young persons or children at Easter-tide; a box in imitation of an egg, and filled with sweetmeats or other presents for Easter.

**pasch-flower**, *s.* [PASQUE-FLOWER.]

**pasch'-al**, **\*pasch'-all**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *pascalis*, from *pascha*=the passover.]

1. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the passover or to Easter.

"Entertaining you

With Paschal eggs, and our poor convent wine,"

*Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.*

2. *As subst.*: The same as PASCHAL-CANDLE (q. v.).

"Then they see the hallowing of the paschall."  
*Harl. Misc., vii. 150.*

**pascal-candle**, *s.*

*Roman Ritual*: A large ornamented wax candle blessed by the officiating deacon on Holy Saturday, placed on the altar (usually on the gospel side), and lit at mass and vespers (and at matins where that office is said in choir) till the octave of the Ascension. Five grains of incense, symbolizing the five wounds of Jesus, are inserted in it when it is blessed. The use of the pascal candle can be traced back to the fifth century.

**pascal-controversy**, *subst.* [EASTER, QUARTO-DECIMAN.]

**pascal-cycle**, *s.* The cycle by which the date of Easter is ascertained. It is formed by multiplying together the cycle of the sun (twenty-eight years) and that of the moon (nineteen years).

**pascal-rents**, *s. pl.* Yearly tributes paid by the clergy to the hishop or archdeacon at the Easter visitations.

**\*pasch'-al-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *paschal*; -ist.] A disputant or controversialist respecting the proper day on which Easter should fall.

"Those east and western Paschalists."  
*Milton: Prelatical Episcopacy.*

**pāsch'-ites**, *s. pl.* [Eng. *pasch*; -ite.] [QUARTO-DECIMANI.]

**\*pās'-cu-age** (age as íg), *s.* [Low Lat. *pascuagium*, from Lat. *pasuum*=a pasture, from *pascor*=to feed.]

*Law*: The grazing or pasturing of cattle.

**pās'-cu-ant**, *a.* [Latin *pascor*=to feed. [PASCUAGE.]

*Her.*: A term applied to cattle, sheep, &c., when borne feeding.

**pās'-cu-ous**, *adj.* [Latin *pasuus*=of or fit for pasture.]

*Bot.*: Growing in pastures. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

**pa-sēng'**, *s.* [Native name.]

*Zoöl.*: *Capra cegagrus* (Gmelin). [ÆGAGRE.]

**\*pāsh** (1), *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] The face, the head.

"Thou want'st a rough pash, and the shoots that I have,  
To be full like me."  
*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.*

**\*pāsh** (2), *s.* [PASH, *v.*]

1. A violent blow.

2. A heavy fall of snow or rain.

**\*pash**, **\*paish**, *v. t.* [Sw. dial. *paska*=to dapple in water; Dan. *baske*=to heat, *baxes*=to hox, *baxer*=a boxer; Prov. Ger. *paschen*; H. Ger. *patschen*=to strike, to dash.] To dash to pieces, to smash.

"And pash the jaws of serpents venomous."

*Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, i. 1.*

**pa'-sha**, **pa'-shâw'**, **pa'-çha** (or as **pa'-châ'**), **\*ba'-sha**, **\*ba'-shâw'**, *s.* [Pers. *bāshā*, *bādshāh*=a governor of a province; a corruption of *pādshāh*=an emperor, a prince, a great lord, from *pād*=protecting, *shāh*=a king.] [PADISHAH.] A Turkish title of honor bestowed originally on princes of the blood, but now also on governors of provinces, military officers of high rank, &c. Pashas are of three grades, distinguished by the number of horse-tails which they are entitled to hear on a lance as a distinctive badge. Pashas of the highest rank bear three horse-tails; governors of the more important provinces, two; and minor governors, one.

**pa'-sha-lic**, **pa'-çha-lic** (or as **pa'-shâ-lic**), *s.* [Turk. *pāchātyk*.] The jurisdiction of a pasha.

**pās-i-grāph'-ic**, **pās-i-grāph'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *pasigraph*(y); -ic, -ical.] Pertaining or relating to pasigraphy.

**pa-sig'-ra-phý**, *s.* [Gr. *pasí*=for all, dat. pl. of *pas*=all, and *graphē*=a writing.] A universal language; a system or manner of writing capable of being understood and used by all nations.

"The illuminator of a manuscript blazons in his *pasigraphy* only the capital of the paragraph."  
*W. Taylor: Memoirs, ii. 53.*

**pās'-i-lā-lý**, *s.* [Gr. *pasí*=for all, dat. pl. of *pas*=all, and *lalē*=talking; *laleō*=to talk.] A form of speech adapted to be used by all mankind; a universal language. [COSMOLANGUE.]

**\*pask**, **\*pasque**, *s.* [PASCH.]

**\*pās-nage**, **\*path'-nage** (age as íg), *s.* [PAN-AGE.]

**pās-pā-lūm**, *s.* [Greek *paspalos*=a name for millet.]

*Bot.*: A genus of grasses, tribe Paniceæ. The inferior flower is neuter, one-paled; the superior hemaphrodite, two-paled. Steudel describes 262 species. *Paspalum scrobiculatum*, the Millet Khoda, will grow in India in very inferior soils, and is largely cultivated. The poorer classes eat the grain, but it tends to produce diarrhoea and a kind of intoxication. Cattle are fed upon the straw. *P. exile*, cultivated in the west of Africa, produces a fine grained corn.

**pas'-pý**, *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *passee-pied*, from *passer*=to pass, and *pied*=a foot.]

*Music*: The English name for the dance *Passepied*, called also *Passamezzo* by the Italian and *Paspie* by the Spanish writers. It was a precursor of the minuet, some of the tunes called by the title *Paspy* resembling the minuet in rhythm and measure. Hawkins says it "is said to have been invented in Bretagne, and it is in effect a quick minuet." The old English writers call it *passa-measure*, *passy-measure*, *passing-measure*, or simply *measure*. It was a favorite dance in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and from the fact that examples exist by writers as late as Purcell and Croft, it could not have been out of fashion in their time.

**pasque**, *s.* [PASCH.]

**pasque-flower**, **pascal-flower**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Anemone pulsatilla*. The leaves and the involucre have doubly pinnatifid linear segments; the flower is inclined, the sepals six. It has a tuberous root and is common in horders. It is a very handsome plant, with purple, externally silky flowers.



Pasque-flower.

**\*pas'-quill**, **\*pas-quile**, **\*pas-quill**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *pasquille*; Ital. *pasquillo*.]

*A. As subst.*: The same as PASQUINADE (q. v.).

"Malignant spirits every where have burst forth into slanderous libels, bitter pasquills, railing pamphlets."  
*Bp. Hall: An Humble Remonstrance.*

*B. As adj.*: Lamponing.

"Such as into pasquill pulpits come

With thundering nonsense, but to beat the drum  
To civil wars."  
*Brome: Death of Mr. J. Shute.*

**\*pas'-quill**, *v. t.* [PASQUILL, *s.*] To lampoon, to pasquinade.

**\*pas'-quill-lant**, *s.* [English *pasquill*; -ant.] A lamponer; a writer of pasquinades.

**\*pas'-quill-lér**, *s.* [Eng. *pasquill*; -er.] A lamponer, a pasquillant.

"Adrain the sixth pope was so highly offended and grievously vexed with pasquillers at Rome."  
*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy.*

ból, bōy; pōt, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, del.



**pas'-quin, \*pas-quine, subst.** [Ital. *pasquino*.] The same as PASQUINADE (q. v.).

"But enough of this poetry Alexandrine:  
I hope you will think this a *pasquine*."  
*Swift: Answer to Dr. Sheridan.*

**pas'-quin, v. t.** [PASQUIN, s.] To lampoon, to pasquinade.

**pas'-quin-ade, s.** [Fr., from Ital. *pasquinata*= a libel, from *Pasquino*, originally the name of a cobbler at Rome, in the sixteenth century, at whose stall a number of idle persons used to assemble to listen to his pleasant sallies, and to relate little anecdotes in their turn, and indulge themselves in raillery at the expense of the passers-by. After the cobbler's death the statue of a gladiator was found near his stall, to which the people gave his name, and on which the wits of the time, secretly at night, affixed their lampoons. (*Haydn*.) "The statue still stands at the corner of the Palazzo Braschi, near the Palazzo Navona." (*Wright*.)] A lampoon, a satire.

"Whig jesters were not sparing of their *pasquinades*."  
*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xx.*

**pass, \*passe, v. i. & t.** [Fr. *passer*, from Latin *passus*=a step, from *passus*, pa. par. of *pando*=to stretch; Sp. *pasar*; Port. *passar*; Ital. *passare*.]

#### A. Intransitive:

##### I. Ordinary Language:

1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be moved or transferred in any way from one place to another. (Generally used with an adverb or preposition to mark the kind or mode of motion; as, to *pass away*, to *pass from*, to *pass in*, to *pass into*, to *pass out*, &c.) When used absolutely or without a qualifying word, it usually means to go past a certain place or person; as, The coach *passed*.

2. To occur; to take place; to be present.

"If we would judge of the nature of spirits, we must have recourse to our own consciousness of what *passes* within our own mind."  
*Watts.*

3. To move or go out of the reach of observation, notice, or the like; to vanish, to disappear.

"Heaven and earth schulen *pass*, but my wordes schulen not *pass*."  
*Wycliffe: Luke xxi.*

4. Hence, to die; to depart from life; to pass away.

"Let him *pass* peaceably."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 3.*

5. To be transferred or changed from one state to another; to undergo a change of condition, circumstances, or nature.

"He is *passed* from death unto life."  
*John v. 24.*

6. To be changed by regular gradation; to change gradually or imperceptibly.

"Inflammations are translated from other parts to the lungs; a pleurisy easily *passeth* into a peripneumony."  
*Arbuthnot.*

7. To be transferred from one owner to another; to change hands.

"Thou shalt cause the inheritance of their fathers to *pass* unto them."  
*Numbers xxvii. 7.*

8. To come, to happen, to occur.

"So death *passed* on all men."  
*Romans v. 12.*

9. To elapse; to be spent.

"Now the time is far *passed*."  
*Mark vi. 35.*

10. To be omitted; to go unheeded or disregarded; as, Let that *pass*.

11. To come to or be at an end; to be over or finished; to conclude.

"But soon their pleasures *passed*."

*Dryden: Flower and Leaf, 372.*

12. To move or make way through a direct opening or passage; to find its way.

"Substances hard cannot be dissolved, but they will *pass*; but such, whose tenacity exceeds the powers of digestion, will neither *pass*, nor be converted into aliment."  
*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

13. To be enacted; to receive the authority or sanction of a legislative assembly or meeting by a majority of votes.

"Were the bill suffered to *pass*, more harm than good would accrue."  
*London Daily Telegraph.*

14. To be done; to happen, to proceed; to take place.

"What hath *passed* between me and Ford's wife."  
*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 5.*

15. To be current; to be recognized; to be generally received.

16. To be successful; to succeed.

"That trick, said she, will not *pass* twice."

*Butler: Hudibras, III. i. 306.*

17. To be interchanged or exchanged; as, Words *passed* between them.

18. To be regarded or considered; to be received in opinion or estimation.

"He rejected the authority of councils, and so do all the reformed; so that this won't *pass* for a fault in him, till 'tis proved one in us."  
*Atterbury.*

19. To give judgment or sentence.

"We may not *pass* upon his life

Without the form of sentence."

*Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 7.*

\*20. To regard; to care for; to have regard or thought. (Generally with a negative.)

"As for these silken-coated knaves, I *pass* not."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 2.*

21. To go beyond or exceed all bounds; to beggar description.

"This *passes*, Master Ford."  
*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2.*

22. To be in a tolerable or passable state or condition.

"A middling sort of man was left well enough by his father to *pass*."  
*L'Estrange: Fables.*

23. To go through an inspection or examination successfully; to satisfy the requirements of an inspection or examination; specif., in universities, to satisfy the requirements of an ordinary examination or one necessary for a degree, but without taking honors.

II. *Fencing*: To thrust; to make a thrust or pass in fencing.

"They lash, they foil, they *pass*, they strive to bore their corslets."  
*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, ii. 196.*

#### B. Transitive:

##### I. Ordinary Language:

1. To move past; to go by, beyond, over, along, through, or the like; to move, go, or proceed from side to side or from end to end of; to traverse.

2. To transfer or hand to another; to make, to change hands.

"One of the audience *passing* a bottle of milk to the Anarchist matron."  
*London Daily Telegraph.*

3. To cause to pass or be handed on from one to another; to circulate, to communicate. (Generally followed by *along* or *on*; as, to *pass* the news *along* or *on*.)

4. To impart the power of motion to; to animate, to move.

"Dr. Thurston thinks the principal use of inspiration to be, to move or *pass* the blood, from the right to the left ventricle of the heart."  
*Derham.*

5. To cause to find a way or passage through anything; to strain.

"They speak of severing wine from water, *passing* it through ivy wood."  
*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

6. To cause to move hastily; to run.

"I had only time to *pass* my eye over the medals, which are in great number."  
*Addison: On Italy.*

7. To send across, over, along anything; to cause to pass over, by, along, &c.

"Waller *passed* over five thousand horse and foot by Newbridge."  
*Clarendon: Civil War.*

8. To give or allow entry into any place to; to admit; as, to *pass* a person into a theater.

9. To live through; to spend.

"I have *passed* a miserable night."

*Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.*

10. To go through; to experience, to suffer, to endure.

"She loved me for the dangers I had *passed*;

And I loved her that she did pity them."

*Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.*

11. To put an end to; to complete, to conclude, to finish.

"This night

We'll *pass* the business privately and well."

*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.*

12. To perform, to effect, to act.

"This swain shall *pass* Pompey the Great."

*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 1.*

13. To void as feces.

14. To submit and obtain sanction for as correct or allowable; to obtain allowance of.

"The money of every one that *passeth* the account, let the priests take."  
*2 Kings xii. 4.*

15. To admit, to allow, to approve.

"Being *passed* for consul with full voice."

*Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.*

16. To approve as having satisfied the requirements of an inspection or examination; to sanction, to allow; as, to *pass* accounts, to *pass* a candidate.

17. *Specif.*: To give legal or official sanction to; to ratify, to enact.

"The Act just *passed* is of a permissive character."  
*London Daily Telegraph.*

18. To satisfy the requirements of; to undergo successfully, as an inspection, examination, or other ordeal; as, A candidate *passes* an examination.

19. *Specif.*: To obtain the legal or official sanction of; to be enacted by.

"Neither of these bills have yet *passed* the house of commons, and some think they may be rejected."  
*Swift.*

20. To pronounce, to utter, to decree.

"*Passed* sentence may not be recalled."

*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.*

21. To express, to advance; as, to *pass* an opinion.

22. To utter solemnly; to give or offer as a pledge; to pledge.

"Remember thy promise *passed*."

*Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 3.*

23. To transcend, to excel, to surpass, to exceed.

"Whom dost thou *pass* in beauty?"  
*Ezekiel xxxii. 19.*

24. To let go without notice; to let pass; to disregard, to omit, to neglect.

"If you fondly *pass* our proffered offer."

*Shakesp.: King John, ii.*

25. To give in payment for goods; used of counterfeit coin; as, to *pass* a bad shilling.

26. To impose fraudulently.

"The indulgent mother did her care employ,

And *passed* it on her husband for a boy."

*Dryden: Iphis and Ianthe, 57.*

27. To practice artfully and successfully.

"Time lays open frauds, and after that discovery there is no *passing* the same trick upon the mice."  
*L'Estrange.*

28. To regard; to care for; to heed. (Generally with a negative.)

II. *Fencing*: To perform by thrusting.

"To see thee fight . . . to see thee *pass* thy punto."  
*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 3.*

##### ¶ 1. To pass away:

(1) *Intransitive*:

(a) To move from or out of sight; to disappear; to vanish.

"The heavens shall *pass* away."  
*2 Peter iii. 10.*

(b) To die.

(c) To be spent; to be lost.

(2) *Trans.*: To waste, to spend.

"The father waketh for the daughter, lest she *pass* away the flower of her age."  
*Ecclus. xliii. 9.*

##### 2. To pass by:

(1) *Intrans.*: To pass or move near and beyond a certain person, place, or thing.

"All that *pass* by clap their hands."  
*Lamentations, ii. 15.*

(2) *Transitive*:

(a) To overlook, to excuse, to forgive.

"However God may *pass* by single sinners in this world; yet when a nation combines against Him, the wicked shall not go unpunished."  
*Tillotson.*

(b) To pass without stopping at.

(c) To disregard; not to heed.

"It conduces much to our content, if we *pass* by those things which happen to our trouble."  
*Taylor: Holy Living.*

3. To pass muster: To pass examination or inspection satisfactorily.

4. To pass off:

(1) *Intrans.*: To pass away; to disappear; to vanish.

(2) *Trans.*: To impose fraudulently; to palm off; as, He *passed* himself off as a clergyman.

5. To pass on: To proceed; to go on further.

6. To pass over:

(1) *Intrans.*: To pass or go from one side to the other; to cross over.

(2) *Trans.*: To overlook, to omit, to disregard.

7. To pass a dividend: To vote or resolve (as a board of directors) against declaring a dividend.

8. To bring to pass: To cause to happen; to bring about; to effect.

9. To come to pass: To happen, to occur, to take place; to result.

**pass (1), \*passe, s.** [PASS, v.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. A passage, avenue, or opening, through which one goes; espec., a narrow or difficult path or way; a path or road over a dangerous place; a defile between mountains; a ford in a river.

"To guard the *passes* of the German Rhine."

*Rowe: Lucan, i. 815.*

2. A movement of the hand over or along anything; manipulation, as by a mesmerist or a conjuror.

3. Permission or leave to go or come; a ticket of free admission or transit.

4. A state or a condition of things, espec., one of embarrassment or difficulty.

"Have his daughters brought him to this *pass*?"

*Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.*

5. Estimation.

"Common speech gives him a worthy *pass*."

*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 5.*

6. A sally or encounter of wit; a jest, a joke.

"An excellent *pass* of pate."  
*Shakesp.: Tempest, iv.*

7. The act of passing an examination; one who successfully undergoes an examination.

8. In the universities, an ordinary degree without honors.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



## II. Technically:

**1. Fencing:** A push or thrust; a course or bout of fencing.

"The king hath laid, that in a dozen *passes* between you and him, he shall not exceed you three hits."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

## 2. Rolling-mill:

(1) The shape produced by the grooves in the adjacent rolls of a rolling-mill. The pass is so formed as to give the required shape to the metal rolled therethrough.

(2) A single passage of a plate or bar between the rolls.

\***Pass of arms:** A bridge or similar passage which a knight undertook to defend, and which could not be passed without fighting with him who defended it.

**pass-boat, s.** A broad, flat-bottomed boat; a flat or punt.

**pass-book, s.**

1. A book in which a tradesman enters goods sold on credit to a customer, for the information of such customer.

2. A bank-book held by the customer of the bank, showing the amounts to his debit and credit.

**pass-box, s.**

*Mil.*: A wooden box used for conveying cartridges from the magazine to the guns in forts and batteries.

**\*pass-by, s.** The act of walking or passing by.

"Thus we see the face of truth, but as we do one another's, when we walk the streets, in a careless *pass-by*."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. vii.

**pass-check, s.** A ticket of admission to a place of entertainment; also a ticket given to a person leaving a place of entertainment during the performance, entitling him to readmission.

**pass-key, s.** A key that will open several locks; a master-key.

**pass-man, a.** Superhuman. (*Sylvester: The Magnificence*, 1,254.)

**pass-parole, s.**

*Mil.*: A command given at the head of an army, and communicated by word of mouth to the rear.

\***pass-praise, a.** Beyond all praise. (*Sidney: Astrophel*, 77.)

**\*pass-price, a.** Invaluable.

**pass-ticket, s.** A ticket of admission to an entertainment, &c.; a free pass.

**pass-word, s.**

*Mil. & Secret Societies*: A word or countersign by which to distinguish friends from enemies or outsiders.

"They gave a *pass-word* before they were admitted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

**\*pass (2), s.** [PASCH.]**\*Pass-lamb, s.** The Paschal lamb.**pass'-a-ble (1), a.** [Eng. *pass*; -able.]

1. That may or can be passed, traversed, crossed, or traveled through or over.

"Antiochus departed in all haste, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea *passable* by foot."—*2 Maccabees*.

2. That may or can be passed or handed on from person to person, or from hand to hand; current, receivable.

3. Fit to be passed, approved, or allowed.

"—suffered from inflammation of the bowels, and was not *passable* by a medical officer."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

## 4. Having free passage.

"Go back: the virtue of your name is not here *passable*."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 2.

5. Affording free passage; penetrable.

6. Passing, fleeting, transient.

"More retainable than the *passable* tones of the tongue."—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 36.

7. Such as may be allowed to pass without strong objection; allowable, tolerable, mediocre.

"Lay by Virgil . . . my version will appear a *passable* beauty, when the original muse is absent."—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*. (Dedic.)

**pās'-sā-ble (2), a.** [PASSIBLE.]

**pass'-a-blý, adv.** [Eng. *passab(le)* (1); -ly.] In a passable manner or degree; tolerably.

"Other towns are *passably* rich."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § ii., let. 14.

**pās'-sāde, \*pās'-sā'-dō, s.** [Fr. *passade*; Ital. *passado*.] [PASS, v.]

## 1. Fencing: A thrust; a cut forward.

"The first and second cause will not serve my turn; the *passado* he respects not."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 2.

2. *Manège*: A turn or course of a horse backward or forward on the same spot of ground.

**pās'-age (age as íg), s.** [Fr., from Low Lat. *passaticum*=a right of passage, from *passo*=to pass (q. v.); Sp. *pasaje*; Ital. *passaggio*.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of passing, moving, or traveling from one place to another; transit or movement from point to point; the act of going by, along, over, or through; as, the *passage* of ships over the sea, the *passage* of fluids, the *passage* of light from the sun.

2. *Specif.*: Transit by means of a conveyance, and especially by ship.

"Arrangements were made for his *passage*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

3. Liberty or power of passing; entrance or exit.

4. *Specif.*: Liberty or means of transit by a conveyance, and especially by ship.

"It was not easy to obtain a *passage* on board of a well-built or commodious vessel."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

\*5. Departure or passing from life; death, decease.

"When he is fit and seasoned for his *passage*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 3.

6. The way, course, or path by which a person or thing is enabled to pass; way of entrance or exit; avenue, way, road.

"Raised in the tender *passage* of the throat."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.

7. An avenue, corridor, or gallery leading to the several divisions and apartments in a building.

## \*8. Currency, reception.

"A fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles."—*Digby*.

## \*9. Occurrence, hap; accident, incident.

"It is no act of common *passage*, but a strain of rareness."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 4.

## \*10. An act, an action, a deed.

"There is gallant and most brave *passages*."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 6.

## \*11. Management, course, process.

"Upon consideration of the conduct and *passage* of affairs in former times, the state of England ought to be cleared of an imputation cast upon it."—*Davies: On Ireland*.

\*12. Inclination or disposition readily to change the place of abode. [¶ 2.]

"Traders in Ireland are but factors; the cause must be rather an ill opinion of security than of gain; the last entices the poorer traders, young beginners, or those of *passage*."—*Temple*.

13. The act of passing or carrying through the regular steps in order to obtain legal or official sanction and authority; as, the *passage* of a bill through Congress.

14. A pass, an encounter; as, a *passage* of arms.

"There must be now no *passages* of love."—*Tennyson: Vivien*, 762.

## \*15. A game at dice.

"Learn to play at *primero* and *passage*."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humor*, i. 1.

¶ Gifford (*in loc.*) says: "Passage is a game at dice, which some perhaps may comprehend from the following description:"

"It is played at but by two, and it is performed with three dice. The caster throws continually till he hath thrown doublets under ten, and then he is out and loseth; or doublets over ten, and then he *passeth* and wins."—*Compleat Gamester*, p. 167.

16. A separate portion or part of something continuous; espec. part of a book or text; a clause, a paragraph, an extract.

"How commentators each dark *passage* shun,  
And hold their farthing candle to the sun."—*Young: Satires*, vii. 97.

## II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: [INTERCELLULAR-PASSAGES.]

2. *Music*:

(1) A phrase of music.

(2) A figure.

(3) A run; a roulade.

\* ¶ 1. *In passage*: In passing; cursorily.

2. *Bird of passage*:

(1) *Lit.*: A migratory bird. [MIGRANT, MIGRATION.]

(2) *Fig.*: One who is not permanently settled in a place; one who is constantly changing his residence.

3. *Middle passage*: [MIDDLE-PASSAGE.]

**passage-beds, s. pl.**

*Geol.*: Beds by which a gradual transition is made from one stratum or formation to that above it.

**passage-board, s. pl.**

*Music*: Boards placed in different parts of an organ on which the tuner can walk, and whence he can reach the pipes or mechanism.

**passage-boat, s.** A ship for the conveyance of passengers, as well as goods.

**passage-money, s.**

\*1. The same as *PASSAGE-PENNY* (q. v.).

2. Money paid by a passenger for conveyance by a vessel.

\***passage-penny, s.** Money paid for passing over a bridge or ferry. (*Eng.*)

"He him makes his *passage-penny* pay."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. ii. 6.

**passage-tint, s.**

*Spectrum*: A rose-violet tint produced when a polarized ray meets a plane of quartz with double rotation. Called also Tint of passage, and Transition tint.

\***pās'-sā-gēr, \*pas-sa-gere, s.** [Fr., from *passage*=passage (q. v.); Ital. *passaggiere*.]

1. A passenger.

2. A bird of passage.

"To hold a false opinion that the vultures are *passagers* and come into these parts out of strange countries."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 20.

3. A passage-boat.

"He toke the se in a *passagere*."—*Berners: Froissart, Chronycle*, vol. ii., ch. lvii.

\***pās'-sā-g-īng (ag as íg), s.** [Eng. *passage*; -ing.] A pass, an encounter, a passage.

"They answer and provoke each other's song  
With skirmish and capricious *passagings*."—*Coleridge: The Nightingale*.

**pās'-sā-lō-rýñ-chí'-tæ, s. pl.** [Gr. *passalos*=a gag, and *rhynchos*=the muzzle.]

*Church Hist.*: A sect of early mystics who placed their finger across their lips and nose in literal fulfillment of the prayer of David in Psalm cxli. 3. St. Augustine wished to call them Dactylorynchitæ.

**pās-sant, a.** [Fr., pr. par. of *passer*.] [PASS, v.]

## \*I. Ordinary Language:

1. Current; passing from one to another.

2. Excelling, surpassing.

3. Cursory, careless.

"Even our *passant* words and our secret thoughts."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 16.

II. *Her.*: Walking; applied to an animal represented as walking.

"That bore a lion *passant* in a golden field."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. i. 6.

¶ *En passant*: In passing; by the way; incidentally.

**pās-sā-reē, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

*Naut.*: A tackle to spread the clews of a foresail when sailing large or before the wind.

**pās'-au-lte (au as ōw), s.** [After *Passau*, Bavaria, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: An altered Ekebergite (q. v.). Forms, by its decomposition, a large bed of kaolin.

**pas-sê, pas-sêe, a.** [Fr.] Past; out of use; faded; specifically applied to persons as past the prime of life.

**passed, pa. par. or a.** [PASS, v.]

**passe garde, s.** [Fr.]

*Anc. Armor*: The raised edges of the shoulder-plates of an armed knight, so constructed as to turn the blow of a lance, and prevent its entering the junction of the rebrace and cuirass. They were adopted in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and were sometimes placed upon the mentonnière.

**passe-mënt, \*pass'-mënt, s.** [Fr.=lace.]

1. *Lit.*: A piece of lace or silk sewn on clothes.

"He mann broider the marriage-garment with lace and *passments*."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. ix.

2. *Fig.*: An external decoration. (*Scotch.*)

**passe-mën'-tēr-iē, s.** [Fr.] Beaded embroidery for ladies' dresses.

"Maintained at either end with designs in *passementerie*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pās'-ën-gēr, \*pās'-in-gēr, subst.** [Prop. *passager*, the *n* being excrement as in messenger; Fr. *passage* (q. v.).]

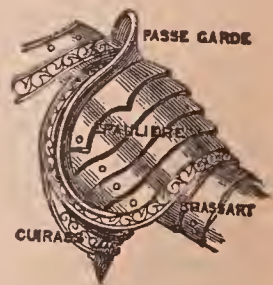
1. One who passes by on his way; a passerby, a wayfarer, a traveler.

"Apelles, when he had finished any work, exposed it to the sight of all *passengers*, and concealed himself to hear the censure of his faults."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy*.

2. One who travels on a conveyance, as a coach, railway, steamboat, &c.



Passant.



Passe Garde.



passenger-pigeon, s.

*Ornith.*: *Ectopistes migratoria* (Swain.), *Columba migratoria* (Linn.), also called Wild Pigeon and Migratory Pigeon. Upper parts generally blue; under-surface brownish-red, fading behind into a violet tint. Sides and back of neck richly glossed with metallic golden-violet. Length of male, seventeen inches; female smaller and duller in color. The eggs are never more than two, pure white, and broadly elliptical in form. It is found from the Atlantic to the great Central Plains, and from the Southern States, where it only occasionally occurs, to 62° N. (For an account of their extraordinary migrations, see Baird, Brewer & Ridgway: *Birds of North America*, iii. 368-74.)

**passenger-ship, s.** A steamer or sailing-vessel having accommodation for the conveyance of passengers.

**passenger-train, s.** A train for the conveyance of passengers, as distinguished from a freight train.

**\*pās-sēr-ġēr'-ī-ā, a.** [Eng. *passenger*; *-ial*.] Pertaining or relating to passengers; of the nature of a passenger.

"Even a railway millennium may come to pass, and the directorial lion lie down with the *passenger* lamb."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**passé-par-tout' (out as ô), s.** [Fr., from *passer* = to pass, and *partout* = everywhere.]

1. An engraved plate or block, forming a frame round an aperture into which any engraved plate or block may be inserted. This plan was very commonly adopted in the illustrated books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

2. A frame or mat to go round a picture. Frequently a pasteboard border for a picture beneath the glass and within the frame.

\*3. A safe-conduct, or permission to go everywhere. "With this *passépartout* I will instantly conduct her to my own chamber."—*Dryden: Kind Keeper*, v. 1.

4. A master-key; a latch-key.

**pās-sēr (1) (pl. pās-sēr-ēs), s.** [Lat. = a sparrow.]

1. *Ornithology*:

(1) *Sing.*: A genus of Fringillidæ, which in many classifications has been allowed to lapse. According to Brisson, the generic characters are: Bill hard, strong, sub-conical, bulging above and below; nostrils basal, lateral, rounded, almost hidden by projecting and recurved frontal plumes. Gape straight. First primary small and attenuated, but distinctly developed; third or fourth rather the longest. Tail moderate, nearly square. Tarsus stout, nearly as long as the middle toe. Claws moderately curved, rather short. Prof. Newton (*Yarrell: Brit. Birds*) makes the House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* and the Tree Sparrow *P. montanus*.

(2) *Pl.*: Passeriformes, Insectores, an order of Aves, now generally placed first, and including the great mass of the smaller birds—Crows, Finches, Flycatchers, Creepers, &c. According to the scheme of Garrod and Forbes, the Passeres are divided into two primary sections—Eleutherodactyli and Desmodactyli, according as the hind toe is free, or the muscles are joined by a band. The first section is again divided into the Acromyodi (=Oscines, Polymyodi, or True Passeres) and the Mesomyodi (=the Clamatores of some writers). Another grouping is that of Wallace (*Ibis*, 1874, pp. 406-16), and further developed in his *Geographical Distribution of Animals* (i. 94, 95). He makes the order consist of five groups: Turdoid Passeres (23 families), Tanagroid (10 families), Sturnoid (5 families), Formicarioid (10 families), and Anomalous (2 families); the whole approximately corresponding to the Acromyodi of Garrod and Forbes. The name was introduced by Linnæus, but is obsolete in the sense in which he employed it.

2. *Palæont.*: The Passeres appear first in the Eocene Tertiary. [PROTOBIRDS.]

**pass'-ēr (2) s.** [Eng. *pass*; *-er*.] One who passes; a passer-by.

"The *passers* in city street  
Congratulate each other as they meet."  
*Longfellow: Student's Tale*.

**passer-by, s.** One who passes or goes by or near; a passenger.

"Nor let the *passers-by* refuse  
To bring that homage."  
*Longfellow: The Golden Legend*, iii.

**pās-sēr-ēs, s. pl.** [PASSER (1), 1 (2).]

**pās-sēr-ī-for'-mēs, s. pl.** [Lat. *passer* (q. v.) (genit. *passeris*), and *forma*=shape.]

*Ornith.*: In Forbes' classification, an order of his sub-class Anomalogonata. It includes three sub-orders: Turdiformes, Fringilliformes, and Sturniformes.

**pās-sēr-ī-nā, s.** [Fem. of Lat. *passerinus*=of or fit for a sparrow; *passer*=a sparrow; from the beaked seeds.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Thymelacææ. Heath-like shrubs, chiefly from the Cape of Good Hope.

pās-sēr-ī-nā, s. pl. [PASSERINA.]

*Ornith.*: In Gloger's arrangement, the second order of Aves. He divided it into two sub-orders: Singing Passerines (meloduscæ), and Passerines without an apparatus of song-muscles (anomalcæ), including the Picariæ of later authorities. The name was also used by Nitzsch for the true Passeres (q. v.).

**pās-sēr-īne, a. & s.** [Lat. *passerinus*, from *passer*=a sparrow.]

**A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the order Passeres (q. v.).

**B. As subst.**: A bird belonging to the order Passeres (q. v.).

**pās-sēr-ī-tā, s.** [Etym. unknown. (*McNicoll*).]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Dryiophidæ (Whip-snakes), with two species, from Ceylon and the Indian peninsula. *Passerita mycterizans* feeds on birds and lizards, and has a more or less movable snout. *P. purpurascens* is considered by Dr. Günther as a variety.

**pās-sī-bīl'-ī-tŷ, s.** [Fr. *passibilité*, from Lat. *passibilitas*, from *passibilis*=passible (q. v.).] The quality or state of being passible; capability or capacity of receiving impressions from external agents; ability or aptness to feel or suffer.

**pās-sī-ble, a.** [Fr., from Lat. *passibilis*, from *passus*, pa. par. of *patior*=to suffer; Sp. *pasible*; Ital. *passibile*.] Capable of feeling or suffering; capable of receiving impressions from external agents.

"Therein he assumed human nature, mortal, and *passible*."—*Chr. Sutton: Godly Meditations*, p. 24 (ed. 1849).

**pās-sī-ble-nēss, s.** [Eng. *passible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being passible; passibility.

"It drew after it the heresy of the *passibleness* of the deity."—*Brerewood*.

**pās-sī-flōr'-ā, s.** [Lat. *passio*=suffering [PASSION], and *flos* (genit. *floris*)=a flower.]

*Bot.*: Passion-flower (q. v.); the typical genus of the order Passifloracæ (q. v.). Generally climbing herbs or shrubs, with tendrils, leaves lobed or entire, limb of the tubular perianth in ten segments, in two rows, and within them a corona, inside which are five stamens. Fruit succulent, seeds many. Found chiefly in tropical America. The fruits of *Passiflora filamentosa*, *P. pallida*, *P. lutea*, *P. coccinea*, *P. maliformis*, *P. laurifolia* (the Water-lemon), *P. edulis*, *P. incarnata* (the May-apple), and *P. serrata* are eaten. The root of *P. quadrangularis* is emetic and narcotic; its fruit is called granadilla. *P. contrayerva* is alexipharmic and carminative. *P. foetida* is emmenagogue and pectoral, the foliage is used in Brazil for poultices in erysipelas and other inflammatory skin diseases. The leaves of *P. laurifolia* are anthelemintic. *P. pallida*, *P. maliformis* (the Sweet Calabash), and *P. incarnata* are given in intermittent fever. For *P. rubra* see Dutchman's laudanum.

**pās-sī-flōr-ā'-ġē-æ, subst. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *passiflor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acææ*.]

*Bot.*: Passionworts; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Violales. Herbaceous, usually climbing shrubs or plants; leaves alternate, with foliaceous stipules, often glandular. Flowers axillary or terminal, often with a three-leaved involucre; sepals five, sometimes irregular, in a tube lined by filamentous or annular processes, perhaps altered petals; petals five, sometimes irregular; stamens generally five, monadelphous; ovary on a long stalk, superior, one-celled; styles three, stigma dilated; fruit with thin parietal placenta, many seeded. Found in South America and the West Indies, with a few in North America, Africa, and the East Indies. Known genera twelve, species 210. (*Lindley*.)

**pās-sīm, adv.** [Lat.] Everywhere, throughout; in every place or part.

**pass'-īng, \*pass-yng, pr. par., a., adv. & s.** [PASS, v.]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adj.**: Surpassing or excelling others; eminent; egregious, notable.

"O *passing* traitor, perjured and unjust."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., v. 1*.

**C. As adv.**: Surpassingly, exceedingly, notably.

"*Passing* rich on forty pounds a year."  
*Goldsmith: Deserted Village*.

**D. As substantive**:

1. The act of moving or going by or past; passage, transit, lapse.

"So *passeth* in the *passing* of a day  
Of mortall life the leafe, the flowre."  
*Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 75*.

2. The carrying through the steps necessary to obtain legal or official sanction and authority; as, the *passing* of a bill through Congress.

**passing-bell, s.** A bell formerly tolled when any one was about to depart this life, the object being to secure the private prayers of the faithful in behalf of the person dying. The term is not now used in this sense, but the tolling of a bell at deaths and funerals is a relic of the custom.

"As is a *passing* bell  
Tolled from the tower"  
*Longfellow: Student's Tale*.

**passing-discord, s.**

*Music*: The same as PASSING-NOTE (q. v.).

**passing-measure, s.**

*Music*: The same as PASPY (q. v.).

**passing-note, s.**

*Music*: A note not essential to harmony, forming an unprepared discord, which is not objectionable because it is a fragment of a scale. It is a necessary characteristic of a passing-note, that it should have a degree of the scale on each side of it. Passing-notes having degrees of a diatonic scale on each side are said to be diatonic; those having degrees of a chromatic scale on each side are said to be chromatic.

**passing-place, s.**

*Rail. Eng.*: A siding (q. v.) where railway trains may pass one another.

**passing-tone, s.**

*Music*: The same as PASSING-NOTE (q. v.).

**pass'-īng-lŷ, \*pass-yng-ly, adv.** [Eng. *passing*; *-ly*.] In a passing manner or degree; exceedingly.

"I wold *passyngly* fayne that ye wer in London at that season."—*Paston Letters*, ii. 399.

**pās-siōn (sion as shōn), \*pas-si-oun, \*pas-si-un, s.** [Fr. *passion*, from Lat. *passionem*, accus. of *passio*=suffering, from *passus*, pa. par. of *patior*=to suffer; cogn. with Gr. *pathein*=to suffer; Sp. *pasion*; Ital. *passione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. The state or condition of being affected or acted upon by an external agent; a state of being operated upon; a passive state.

"A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move, and when set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than an action in it."—*Locke*.

2. Susceptibility of being acted or operated upon by an external agent; capability of receiving impressions from external action.

"The differences of moldable and not moldable, scissible and not scissible, and many other *passions* of matter, are plebeian notions."—*Bacon*.

3. The state or condition of suffering bodily pain; suffering.

"The *passions* of this tyme ben not even worthi to the glorie to comynge that schal be schweid in us."—*Wyoliffe: Romans* viii.

4. Specifically applied to the last agonies of the Savior.

"He showed Himself alive after His *passion* by many infallible proofs."—*Acts* i. 3.

5. Passion-tide or Passion-week.

"Witthinne the *passion*

With his ost he wende worth, and arede is dragon."  
*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 545.

6. A feeling or emotion by which the mind is swayed or affected; a deep or strong disposition or working of the mind; such as grief, anger, hope, hatred, joy, ambition, &c.

"Your father's in some *passion*  
That works him strongly."  
*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv.

7. Especially applied to a strong or violent agitation or working of the mind, occasioned by an insult, offense, injury, &c.; violent anger, rage.

8. Violent sorrow; excessive grief or pain of mind.

"It did relieve my *passion* much."  
*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 4.

9. Zeal, ardor, enthusiasm; vehement desire or fondness.

"The term *passion*, and its adverb passionately, often express a strong predilection for any pursuit, or object of taste; a kind of enthusiastic fondness for anything."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, p. 3.

10. Amorous desire; love, ardent affection.

"Master-mistress of my *passions*."  
*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 20.

11. A passionate display; an exhibition of deep feeling or overpowering excitement.

12. That for which one feels an enthusiastic or vehement desire or fondness; a pursuit engaged in with ardor or enthusiastic fondness; as, His *passion* is music.

**II. Bot.: Rumex patientia.**

**Passion-flower, s.**

*Bot.*: The genus *Passiflora* (q. v.). The three stigmas seemed to the devout Roman Catholics of South America to represent nails; one transfixing each hand, and one the feet of the Crucified

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



Savior; the five anthers, His five wounds; the rays of the corona, His crown of thorns, or the halo of glory around His head; the digitate leaves, the hands of those who scourged Him; the tendrils, the scourge itself; whilst, finally, the ten parts of the perianth were the ten apostles—that is, the twelve, wanting Judas who betrayed, and Peter who denied, his Lord.

**Passion-music**, *s.* Music set to the narrative of our Lord's Passion in the Gospels. Dramatic representations of the subject date from a very early period, there being still extant a play ascribed, though somewhat doubtfully, to Gregory Nazianzen, Bishop of Antioch. The dramatic performance of the Passion arose in imitation of the ancient custom, still observed in the Roman Church, of dividing the recital of the Gospel of the Passion in Holy Week between two, three, or more readers, assigning those parts which reproduce the words of the people (*turba*) to the congregation or choir. To one priest was assigned the part of Jesus; to others those of Pilate, Judas, &c. All these parts were recited according to the rules of the *accentus ecclesiasticus*, while the people's part was delivered in monotone. Some of the best known settings are by Bach.

**Passion-play**, *s.* A mystery or miracle-play founded on the passion of our Lord; a dramatic representation of the scenes of the passion. The only Passion-play still kept up is that periodically represented at Oberammergau in Bavaria.

**Passion-tide**, *s.* The season during which the Church commemorates the sufferings and death of Christ.

**passion-tossed**, *a.* Tossed or excited with passion.

"Fitz-James' mind was *passion-tossed*."  
*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, iv. 26.

**Passion-week**, *subst.* The same as HOLY-WEEK (q. v.).

**\*pās'-siōn** (ss as sh), *v. i. & t.* [PASSION, *s.*]  
**A. Intrans.:** To be affected with passion; to feel pain or sorrow.

"Dumbly she *passions*, frantically she doteth."  
*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 1,059.

**B. Trans.:** To imbue with passion; to impassion.  
**pās'-siōn-āl** (ss as sh), *a. & s.* [English *passion*; -*al*.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to the passions; influenced by passion.

"The poetry . . . of Byron *passional*."—*Emerson: Eng. Traits*, ch. xiv.

**B. As substantive:**  
1. The same as PASSIONARY (q. v.).  
2. A MS. copy of the four Gospels, upon which the kings of England, from Henry I. to Edward VI., took the oath at their coronation. (*Orby Shipley*.)

**pās'-siōn-ar-ỹ** (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *passionarium*, from *passio*=suffering; Fr. *passionnaire*; Sp. *pasionario*; Ital. *passionario*.] A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs.

"The *passionaries* of the female saints."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 177.

**pās'-siōn-ate** (ss as sh), **\*pass-ion-at**, *a.* [Low Lat. *passionatus*, from Lat. *passio*=suffering, *passion* (q. v.); O. Fr. *passioné*; French *passionné*.] Excited or moved by passion; characterized by or exhibiting passion; as—

1. Characterized by or exhibiting strong feeling or emotion; excited, vehement, warm.

"In the midst of his *passionate* asseverations, he fell down dead upon the spot."—*Cowper: Cock Fighter's Garland*. (Note.)

2. Easily moved or excited to anger; hot-tempered.

"A *passionate* man deserves the least indulgence imaginable."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 438.

\*3. Sorrowful.  
"She is sad and *passionate*."  
*Shakesp.: King John*, ii.

\*4. Compassionate.  
"This *passionate* humor of mine."  
*Shakesp.: Richard III*, i. 4.

**\*pās'-siōn-āte** (ss as sh), *v. t.* [PASSIONATE, *a.*]

1. To affect with passion; to impassion.

"Great pleasure mix'd with pitiful regard,  
That godly king and queen did *passionate*."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. xii. 16.

2. To express passionately or sorrowfully.

"Thy niece and I, poor creatures, want our hands,  
And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief  
With folded arms."  
*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iii. 2.

**pās'-siōn-ate-lỹ** (ss as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *passionate*; -*ly*.]

1. In a passionate manner; with strong feeling or emotion; ardently, vehemently.

"Whoever *passionately* covets anything he has not, has lost his hold."—*L' Estrange: Fables*.

2. In a passionate or angry manner; angrily.

**pās'-siōn-ate-nēss** (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *passionate*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being passionate; passion; vehemence, ardor, anger.

"To love with some *passionateness* the person you would marry, is not only allowable but expedient."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 249.

**\*pās'-siōned** (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *passion*; -*ed*.]

1. Moved or excited with passion; affected.

"*Passioned* to exalt  
The artist's instinct in me at the cost  
Of pulling down the woman's."  
*E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh*, ix.

2. Expressing passion; impassioned.

"Nor sigh of his, nor plaint, nor *passion'd* moan."  
*Keats*.

**\*pās'-siōn-īng** (ss as sh) *s.* [English *passion*; -*ing*.] The state of being affected with passion or strong feeling; a passionate utterance or expression.

**Pās'-siōn-īst** (ss as sh), *s.* [For etym. see def.]

*Church Hist. (pl.):* The Congregation of Dis-calcated Clerks of the most Holy Cross and Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ, founded by St. Paul of the Cross (1694-1775), who established the first monastery of the congregation at Argentara, near Orbitella, in 1737. The dress resembles that worn by regular clerks, but a heart-shaped badge, surmounted by a cross, is fastened to the breast, and the soutane is confined at the waist by a black leather strap. The life is extremely austere, and the work consists in giving missions and spiritual retreats.

**pās'-siōn-lēss** (ss as sh), *a.* [English *passion*; -*less*.] Void of or free from passion; not easily excited; calm, cool.

"[Ye] are, or should be, *passionless* and pure."  
*Byron: Heaven and Earth*, i. 3.

**pās'-siōn-wōrt** (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *passion*, and *wort*.]

*Bot. (pl.):* Lindley's English name for the *Passifloraceæ* (q. v.).

**\*pās'-sī-ūn-cle**, *subst.* [A dimin. from *passion* (q. v.).] A little or petty passion.

"Not at all capable of passions, but of *passivuncles*."—*De Quincey: Autob. Sketches*, i. 117.

**pās'-sive**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *passif*, from Lat. *passivus*=suffering, from *passus*, pa. par. of *patior*=to suffer; Sp. *pasivo*; Ital. *passivo*.]

**A. As adjective:**  
**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Suffering, not acting; receiving or capable of receiving impressions from an external agent; inactive, inert.

"High above the ground  
Their march was, and the *passive* air upbore  
Their nimble tread."  
*Milton, P. L.*, vi. 72.

2. Unresisting; not opposing; receiving or enduring without resistance; submissive; as, *passive* obedience.

**II. Gram.:** Expressive of suffering or of being acted upon by some action; expressing that the subject of the verb suffers or is acted upon by some action or feeling; as, the *passive* voice, a *passive* verb.

**B. As substantive:**

*Gram.:* A passive verb or voice.

**passive-bonds, passive-shares**, *s. pl.* Bonds or shares issued by a government or by a commercial company, on which no interest is paid, but entitling the holder to some further benefit or claim.

**passive-commerce**, *s.* [ACTIVE-COMMERCE.]

**passive-debt**, *s.* A debt upon which, by agreement between the debtor and creditor, no interest is payable, as distinguished from an active debt, that is, a debt upon which interest is payable.

**passive-obedience**, *s.* [OBEDIENCE.]

**passive-prayer**, *s.*

*Mystic Theology:* A method of contemplation, in which the soul is said to be passive, *i. e.*, to be in some special sense moved by God.

"It is important to notice that in the *passive-prayer* 'free will exercises itself to the whole of its extent.' Catholic mystics insist on this, and wholly reject the false notions of absorption in the Deity, loss of personality, &c."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 570.

**passive-shares**, *s. pl.* [PASSIVE-BONDS.]

**passive-state**, *s.*

*Of iron, &c.:* Incapability of being acted on by concentrated nitric acid, because it is placed in contact with platinum wire.

**passive-title**, *s.*

*Scots Law:* A title incurred by an heir in heritage who does not enter as heir in the regular way, and therefore incurs liability for the whole debts of the deceased, irrespective of the assets.

**passive-trust**, *s.*  
*Law:* A trust as to which the trustees have no active duty to perform.

**\*pās'-sive-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *passive*; -*less*.] Not liable to suffering.

"God is *passivelesse*."—*Davies: Mirum in Modum*, p. 20.

**pās'-sive-lỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *passive*; -*ly*.]

1. In a passive manner; without resistance; un-resistingly.

"Not only *passively*, but actively resist their prince."—*Prynne: Treachery and Disloyalty*, pt. iii., p. 5.

2. In the passive voice; as a passive verb.

**pās'-sive-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *passive*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being passive; capability or susceptibility of receiving impressions from external agents or causes.

"The primary idea annexed to the word is that of *passiveness*, or being impulsively acted upon."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, p. 4.

\*2. Capacity or power of suffering; passibility.

"By the *passiveness* and sufferings of our Lord and brother we were all rescued from the portion of devils."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 10.

3. Calmness, patience; passive submission.

"We can feed this mind of ours  
In a wise *passiveness*."  
*Wordsworth: Expostulation and Reply*.

**pās'-siv'-i-tỹ**, *s.* [Eng. *passiv(e)*; -*ity*.]

1. The same as PASSIVENESS (q. v.).

"God, in the creation of this world, first produced a mass of matter having nothing in it but an obediencial capacity and *passivity*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 10.

2. The tendency of a body to continue in a given state, either of motion or rest, till disturbed by another body; inertia.

"No mean between penetrability and impenetrability, between *passivity* and activity, these being contrary and opposite."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles*.

**pass'-lēss**, *a.* [English *pass*; -*less*.] Having no pass or passage; impassable.

"Behold what *passless* rocks on either hand,  
Like prison-walls, about them stand."  
*Cowley: Plagues of Egypt*.

**pass'-mān**, *subst.* [Eng. *pass*, and *man*.] In the English universities, one who passes for an ordinary degree without honors.

**pass'-mēnt**, *s.* [PASSEMENT.]

**pass'-ō-vēr**, *subst.* [English *pass*, *v.*, and *over*.] [PASCH.]

1. *Judaism:*

(1) A festival instituted to commemorate Jehovah's "passing over" the Israelite houses while "passing through" those of the Egyptians, to destroy in the latter all the first-born (Exod. xii. 11, 12, 23, 27). The first passover (that in Egypt), those subsequently occurring in Old Testament times, and those of the New Testament and later Judaism, were all somewhat different. In the first of these a lamb without blemish was taken on the tenth, and killed on the fourteenth, of the month Abib, thenceforward in consequence to be reckoned the first month of the ecclesiastical year. The blood of the lamb was to be sprinkled on the two side-posts and the single upper door-post, and the flesh eaten "with unleavened bread and bitter herbs" before morning (Exodus xii. 1-13). That night Jehovah, passing over the blood-stained doors, slew the first-born in the Egyptian houses not similarly protected; and, as the emancipated Jews that night departed from Egypt, that first passover could have continued only one day. But the festival was to be an annual one. Connected with it was to be a feast of unleavened bread, continuing seven additional days, viz., from the fifteenth to the twenty-first of Abib, during which no leaven was to be eaten, or even allowed to be in the house (Exod. xii. 14-20; Num. xxviii. 16). [UNLEAVENED.] Sometimes the term passover is limited to the festival of the fourteenth of Abib; sometimes it includes that and the feast of unleavened bread also, the two being viewed as parts of one whole (Ezek. xlv. 21). When the Jews reached Canaan, every male was required to present himself before God thrice a year, viz., at the passover, or feast of unleavened bread, at that of "harvest," and that of "ingathering" (Exod. xxiii. 16). The designations of the second and third suggest that the first also marked a stage in the agricultural year. It was, in fact, the spring-festival (Deut. xvi. 9), held about the time when the first barley was ripe. In the Old Testament six passovers are mentioned as having been actually kept: That in Egypt (Exod. xii. 21-28), that in the wilderness (Num. ix. 1-14), that under Joshua at Gilgal (Joshua v. 10), that under Hezekiah (2 Chron. xxx.), that under Josiah (2 Chron. xxxv.), and that under Ezra (Ezra vi.). After the exile wine was introduced, and is still used (cf. Matt. xxvi. 17, 27, &c.) In modern Judaism no lamb

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.  
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



is sacrificed, but the shank bone of a shoulder of that animal is eaten, leaven put away, and other ceremonies observed.

(2) The paschal lamb (Exod. xii. 11; 2 Chron. xxx. 15; John xviii. 28).

2. *Christianity*: Using passover in the sense of the paschal lamb, St. Paul applies the term to Christ, of whose death that of the paschal lamb was typical (1 Cor. v. 7; cf. John xix. 14). [EASTER.]

**pass-pōrt**, \**pas-se-port*, *pas-porte*, s. [Fr. *pas-seport*=a passport or safe-conduct, from *passer*=to pass, and *porte* (Lat. *porta*)=a gate; Sp. *pasaporte*; Ital. *passaporto*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. A safe-conduct or warrant of protection and license to travel, granted by a competent authority. The regulations relative to travelers in foreign countries have been considerably relaxed of late years, and passports are now required only in a few countries. Passports may be given for goods as well as persons, and are carried by neutral merchant-vessels in time of war to certify their nationality, and protect them from attacks by belligerents.

"Let him depart; his passport shall be made, And crowns for convoy put into his purse."

*Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.*

2. A license granted in time of war for the removal of persons and effects from a hostile country; a safe-conduct.

3. A license for importing or exporting contraband goods or movables without paying the usual duties.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Anything which enables one to pass with safety or certainty.

"His passport is his innocence and grace, Well known to all the natives of the place."

*Dryden. (Todd.)*

2. Anything which enables or assists one to attain any object or end.

"Under that pretext, fain she would have given a secret passport to her affection."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

3. A certificate of character.

"Thou shalt have a pasporte."

"Yea, but after what sort?"

"Why, that thou wert my man."

*Whetstone: Promos and Cassandra, i. 3.*

**pass-wōrt**, s. [PALSYWORT.]

**päss-ÿ-ite**, s. [After Passy, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: An impure form of silica, found in white, earthy masses.

\***päs-sÿ-meas-ÿre** (eas as ězh), s. [A corruption of Italian *passamezzo*.] An old stately kind of dance. [PASPY.]

**past**, *pa. par., a., s., adv., & prep.* [PASS, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Gone by; neither present nor future; of or belonging to time gone by; not to come.

"My day's delight is past."

*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 380.*

2. Spent; gone through; endured, undergone.

3. Having completed the term of an office; as, a *past-master*.

C. *As subst.*: A former or bygone time or state; bygone times; a state of things in former times.

D. *As adv.*: By, along; as, He ran *past*.

E. *As preposition*: Beyond—

(1) *Of time*: After.

"Past the mid season."—*Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.*

(2) *Of position or place*: Further than.

"The enemy is past the march."

*Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.*

\* (3) *Of number or quantity*: Above; more than.

(4) *Of quality*: Not within; exceeding.

"He doeth things past finding out."—*Job ix. 10.*

(5) *Of mental condition*: Having lost; without.

"Who, being past feeling, have given themselves over unto lasciviousness."—*Ephesians iv. 19.*

**past-cure**, a. Incurable.

"We must not . . . So prostitute our past-cure malady To empiricks."

*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. i.*

**past-master**, s. One who has served the office of master; hence, one who is thoroughly experienced in any business or line; an expert.

\***past-price**, a. Invaluable.

"The price of past-price dearest blood."

*Davies: Mirum in Modum, p. 6.*

\***past-ance**, \***past-auce**, s. [A corrupt. of Fr. *passetemps*.] Pastime (q. v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

**pāste**, s. [O. Fr. (Fr. *pâte*), from Late Lat. *pasta*=paste, from Gr. *pastē*=a mess of food, prop. fem. of *pastos*=besprinkled, salted, from *passō*=to sprinkle, espec. to sprinkle salt; Sp., Port., & Ital. *pasta*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A soft adhesive composition, having sufficient moisture in it to cause softness without liquefaction. The term is generally applied to flour moistened with water.

(2) A mixture of flour, water, starch, &c., variously compounded in different trades. It is sometimes strengthened by starch, and preserved from mold by carbolic acid.

(3) A highly refractive vitreous composition of powdered rock-crystal melted with alkaline salts and colored with metallic oxides. Used for making factitious gems. [STRASS.]

2. *Fig.*: Composition, compound

"The inhabitants of that town [Geneva], methinks, are made of another paste."—*Howell: Letters, bk. i., § 1, let. 44.*

II. *Technically*:

1. *Calico-printing*: A boiled composition of flour, starch, or gum with water, used as a vehicle for mordant, color, resist, or padding, or discharge.

2. *Plastering*: A mixture of gypsum and water.

3. *Pottery*: An earthy mixture for making ceramic wares.

¶ (1) *Chinese paste*: A cement of bullock's blood, quicklime, and water, for stone, earthenware, or wood.

(2) *Furniture paste*: A mixture of beeswax and turpentine, for polishing furniture.

(3) *Polishing paste*: A mixture of materials of varying grit and vehicle, according to the purpose for which it is to be used—rotten-stone, emery, tripoli, bath-brick, soft-soap, olive-oil, lard, turpentine, &c.

(4) *Shaving paste*: A kind of perfumed soap which lathers readily.

**paste-eel**, s.

*Zoöl.*: A popular name for *Anguillula glutinis*. [ANGUILLULA.]

**paste-points**, s. pl.

*Print.*: Register-points on a tympan.

**paste-pot**, s. A vessel containing paste, which is laid on with a brush.

**paste-rock**, s.

*Geol. & Petrol.*: Sedgwick's name for certain pale-colored earthy slates of Wenlock age, constituting part of the Tarannon Shales or Rhyader slates.

**pāste**, v. t. [PASTE, s.]

I. *Lit.*: To fasten, affix, unite, or cement with paste. (*Swift: Baucis and Philemon.*)

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To cover as with a paste.

"With driving dust his cheeks are pasted o'er."

*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, ix. 1,099.*

2. To beat, to thrash. (*Slang.*)

**pāste-bōard**, s. & a. [Eng. *paste*, and *board*, s.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. A thick paper board, made by pasting together a number of sheets of paper. These are afterward pressed to remove the water of the paste, dried and calendered, and cast into molds; card-board.

2. Playing-cards. (*Colloq. or slang.*)

3. A visiting-card. (*Slang.*)

"I shall just leave a *pasteboard*."—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford, ch. xxv.*

4. A board on which dough is rolled out for pastry.

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Made or consisting of pasteboard.

"Put silkworms on white brown paper into a *pasteboard* box."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. *Fig.*: Sham, counterfeit, not genuine.

"Here may be seen in bloodless pomp array'd, The *pasteboard* triumph and the cavalcade."

*Goldsmith: Traveler.*

**pās-tēl**, s. [Fr., from Ital. *pastello*, from Lat. *pastillum*=a little roll or cake, dimin. from *pastus*=food.]

1. *Art.*: A solid colored pencil made of fine pipe-clay, gum-water, and the required pigment. The executed work is also called a *pastel* or a *drawing* in chalk, and requires the protection of glass.

"Another of those charming heads in *pastel*."—*Black: Princess of Thule, ch. iii.*

2. *Dyeing*: Woad. It gives its name to the vat in which *pastel* and indigo are used; the *pastel-vat*.

**pastel-vat**, s. [PASTEL, 2.]

\***pās-tēl-ēr**, \***pās-tēr-ēr**, *subst.* [PASTE.] A pastry-cook.

**pās-tērn**, \***pas-terne**, \***pas-tron**, s. [O. Fr. *pasturon* (Fr. *paturon*), from *pasture*=pasture, fodder; so called because when a horse was turned out to pasture he was tethered by a cord passing round the pastern; Ital. *pasturale*.]

1. That part of the leg of a horse between the joint next the foot and the coronet of the hoof. The first phalanx of the foot is called the great pastern bone; the second, the small pastern or coronary; the third, the coffin-bone, which is included in the foot.

2. A shackle for horses while pasturing.

3. A clog, a tether.

"She had better have worn *pasterns*."

*Beaumont & Fletcher: The Chances, i. 8.*

4. Applied in burlesque to the human leg.

"So straight she walked, and on her *pasterns* high."

*Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale, 32.*

**pastern-joint**, s. The joint in a horse's leg next the foot; it corresponds to the human knuckle.

**Pas-teūr**, *subst.* [A celebrated French biologist, born 1822.] (See compound.)

**Pasteur's-solution**, s.

*Biol.*: A solution in which to cultivate ferments from spores. There are many formulæ; the following is the most recent: Sugar-candy, 200 grms.; potassium bitartrate, 1'0 grm.; ammonium bitartrate, 0'5 grm.; ammonium sulphate and ash of yeast, each 1'5 grm.; pure distilled water as much as necessary.

**Pasteur treatment**, s.

*Path. & Medicine*: A method of treating hydrophobia propounded by Dr. Pasteur, the principle of which consists in injecting into the circulation of the patient a fluid impregnated with the virus of rabies, that virus having been attenuated and weakened by successive passage through the systems of animals in whom the poison has a tendency to diminish in potency. The theory has had many advocates and numerous opposers, but the logic of events seem to render it certain that the treatment, if applied early enough after infection, will avert an attack of rabies.

**pās-tic-cī-ō** (cc as ch), s. [Ital.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A medley, an olio.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Music*: An opera, cantata, or other work, the separate numbers of which are gleaned from the compositions of various authors or from several disconnected works of one author.

2. *Paint, &c.*: A work of art, of original conception as to design, but a direct copy of the style and manner of some other painter.

**pās-tiĉe**, s. [Fr.] The same as PASTICCIO, II. (q. v.)

**pās-tīl**, **pās-tīlle**, s. [Fr. *pastille*, from Latin *pastillum*=a little roll or loaf, dimin. from *pastus*=food.]

1. An aromatic paste for burning, as a fumigator or disinfectant. It is composed of gum benzoin, sandal-wood, spices, charcoal-powder, &c.

2. A kind of aromatic sugared confection.

3. A pastel (q. v.).

**pās-tīl**, v. t. [PASTIL, *subst.*] To fumigate with pastilles.

**pas-time**, \***pas-se-tyme**, \***pas-tyme**, s. [Eng. *pass*, and *time*.] That which serves to make time pass agreeably; amusement, sport, diversion.

"Guiltless of offense, they range the air, Or take their *pastime* in the spacious field."

*Couper: Task, vi. 576.*

**pas-time**, v. i. [PASTIME, *subst.*] To amuse or divert one's self; to sport, to play.

**pās-tī-nā-ĉa**, s. [Lat.=a parsnip, also a carrot.]

*Bot.*: Parsnip; a genus of umbelliferous plants, family Peucedanidæ. By Sir Joseph Hooker it is reduced to a sub-genus of Peucedanum. Bracts and bracteoles wanting; no calyx teeth; fruit with rather narrow wings. Two or three known species. [PARSNIP.]

**pās-tīn-ā-ĉine**, s. [Latin *pastinaca* (q. v.); -ine.]

*Chem.*: An alkaloid discovered by Wittstein in the seeds of the parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*).

**Pas-tō**, s. [For etym. and def. see compound.]

**Pasto-resin**, s.

*Chem.*: C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. A resinous substance imported from South America, where it is used by the Pasto Indians of Columbia for varnishing wood. It is tasteless, odorless, heavier than water, and, when heated above 100°, takes fire and burns with a



smoky flame. It is insoluble in oil of turpentine, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, but dissolves readily in caustic potash, and in strong sulphuric acid. Its origin is unknown.

**pas'-tôr, \*pas-tour, s.** [Latin *pastor*=a shepherd, from *pastus*, pa. par. of *pasco*=to feed; Fr. *pasteur*; Sp. *pastor*; Ital. *pastore*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. A shepherd.

"Enough, kinde *pastor*: but oh! yonder see  
Two shepherds, walking on the lay bank be."  
*Browne: Eclogues; Thirstis and Alexis.*

2. Now used almost exclusively in its figurative sense, for one who feeds the Christian flock; a minister of the gospel, having charge of a church and congregation.

"This spoken, from his seat the *Pastor* rose."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.

**II. Ornith.:** A genus of Sturnidae (q. v.), with a single species, *Pastor roseus*, the Rose-colored Ousel. Head, wings, and tail, blue-black, the feathers on the head forming a crest; back, scapulars, and rump, rose-color. It has a wide geographical range, and in habits resembles the Starling. It is often called the Locust-bird. Tristram (*Fauna and Flora of Palestine*, p. 73) says: "On one occasion we rode over some acres alive with young locusts, which absolutely carpeted the whole surface. One of these flocks [of *Pastor roseus*] suddenly alighted. . . . Soon they rose again. We returned, and not a trace of a locust could we find." (See also *Ibis*, 1882, pp. 410-14.)

**pastor-like, a.** Pastorly.

"The *pastor-like*, and apostolic imitation of meek and unlordly discipline"—*Milton: Of Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

**\*pas'-tôr-â-ble, a.** [PASTURABLE.]

**\*pas'-tôr-age (age as ĭg), subst.** [Eng. *pastor*; -age.] The office or post of a pastor; pastorate.

**pas'-tôr-âl, \*pas'-tôr-all, a. & s.** [Fr. *pastoral*, from Lat. *pastoralis*, from *pastor*=a shepherd; Ital. *pastorale*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Of or pertaining to shepherds; rural, rustic.
2. Descriptive or treating of rustic or country life; as, a *pastoral* poem.
3. Pertaining or relating to the cure of souls or the duties of the pastor of a church; becoming or befitting a pastor.

"Their lord and master taught concerning the *pastoral*, care he had over his own flock."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A poem descriptive or treating of the life and manners of shepherds; a poem in which shepherds or shepherdesses are the characters; a bucolic, an idyl.

"Now no *pastorall* is to bee hard."  
*Spenser: Teares of the Muses.*

2. A pastoral letter or address.

**II. Music:**

1. A simple melody in six-eight time in a rustic style.
2. A cantata, the words of which are founded on pastoral incidents.
3. A complete symphony, wherein a series of pastoral scenes is depicted by sound-painting, without the aid of words.

**pastoral-letter, s.**

*Eccles.:* A circular letter addressed by a bishop to the clergy and laity of his diocese for purposes of instructing them on some topic on which his advice and admonition are needed.

**pastoral-staff, s.**

*Eccles.:* The official staff of a bishop or abbot. The pastoral staff of an archbishop is distinguished by being surmounted by a crozier. The pastoral staff is in the form of a shepherd's crook, and is delivered to the bishop, &c., at his investiture, and borne by him in all his solemn functions as an ensign of his jurisdiction. When borne by a bishop it was carried in the left hand with the crook turned outward, indicating his jurisdiction over a diocese; when assumed by an abbot, it was carried in the right hand, with the crook turned inward, showing that his jurisdiction was confined to the members of his own house. The pastoral staff was of metal or wood, enriched with metal or jewels, curved at the top, and pointed at the bottom.

**pastoral-theology, s.**

*Theol.:* That portion of the science which deals with the personal and official duties of pastors of churches. (There is an extremely full bibliography of the subject in McClintock & Strong, *loc. cit.*)

"To the *pastoral-theology* literature of Germany belong also some biographical works."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. and Eccles. Lit.*, vii. 757.

**pas-tô-ra-lê, s.** [Ital.]

*Music:* The same as PASTORAL, B. II.

†**pas'-tôr-âl-ize, v. t.** [Eng. *pastoral*, s.; -ize.] To celebrate in a pastoral poem.

"You find, probably  
No evil in this marriage, rather good  
Of innocence to *pastoralize* in song."  
*E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh*, iil.

**pas'-tôr-âl-lÿ, adv.** [Eng. *pastoral*; -ly.]

1. In a pastoral or rural manner.

"Village beauties, *pastorally* sweet."  
*Smart: Hop-Garden.*

2. In manner of a pastor.

**pas'-tôr-ate, s.** [Eng. *pastor*; -ate.]

1. The office, post, or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor; pastorage.

\*2. The whole body of pastors collectively.

**\*pas'-tôr-êl, subst.** [PASTORAL.] A shepherd, a herdsman.

**\*pas'-tôr-îst, s.** [Eng. *pastor*; -ist.] An actor of pastorals.

**pas'-tôr-lëss, a.** [Eng. *pastor*; -less.] Destitute of or having no pastor.

†**pas'-tôr-lîng, subst.** [Eng. *pastor*; dimin. suff. -ling.] A poor, mean, or insignificant pastor.

"Some negligent *pastorlings* there are, which have more heed to their owne hides, than to the soules of their people."—*Bp. Hall: Noah's Dove*.

**pas'-tôr-lÿ, a.** [Eng. *pastor*; -ly.] Becoming or befitting a pastor; pastor-like.

"Against negligence or obstinacy, will be required a rousing volley of *pastorly* threatenings."—*Milton: Animad. on Remonstrant's Defence*.

**pas'-tôr-ship, subst.** [Eng. *pastor*; -ship.] The office or jurisdiction of a pastor; pastorate.

**pas-tôu-reaux' (eaux as ô), s. pl.** [Fr., dimin. from *pastour*=a young shepherd; *pasteur*=a shepherd.] [PASTOR.]

*Church Hist.:* The name given to those persons who took part in certain risings in France in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It is probable that these outbreaks, of what Blunt calls "religious Jacquerie," were due in a large degree to the sufferings of the peasantry from the exactions of the nobility, and that the hostility displayed to the clergy was a consequence of their connection with the aristocracy. These outbreaks took place—

1. In Berry in 1214. The peasantry pillaged chateaux and religious houses, and proclaimed universal equality and the coming of the Holy Ghost. (*Larousse*.)

2. In 1250; the ostensible objects were the rescue of Louis VII. and the recovery of the Holy Sepulcher. The rising originated in Flanders, under the leadership of a person of unknown name called the Master of Hungary, who, when he reached Paris, was at the head of 100,000 men. Here "they not only usurped priestly functions, performed marriages, distributed crosses, offered absolution to those who joined the crusade, but they inveighed against the vices of the priesthood." (*Blunt*.) They separated into three divisions, and marched southward, where they were attacked and cut to pieces.

3. In 1320, in the reign of Philip V. This outbreak took place under the pretense of a crusade. The insurgents were excommunicated by Pope John XXII.; and being hemmed in in Carcassonne, numbers perished of disease and famine, and the survivors were put to death.

**päs'-trë-îte, subst.** [After President Pastré, of Marseilles; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.:* An amorphous mineral, sometimes nodular, found at Paillières, near Alais, Gard, France. Color, yellow. Composition: Essentially a hydrated sulphate of iron.

**\*pas'-trôn, s.** [O. Fr. *pasturon*.] A shackle or fetter for a horse; a pastern (q. v.).

"*Pastron* of a horse, *pasturon*."—*Palsgrave*.

**päs'-trÿ, \*pas-trye, s.** [Eng. *paste*; -ry; O. Fr. *pastisserie*; Fr. *pâtisserie*.]

\*1. A place where pastry is made.

"He missed his way and so struck into the *pastry*."—*Howell: Letters*, p. 187.

2. Articles of food made of paste; pies; the crust of a pie or tart.

"Beasts of chase, or fowls of game,  
In *pastry* built." *Milton: P. R.*, ii. 343.

**pastry-cook, s.** One whose business or occupation is to make pastry.

**pas'-tur-â-ble, a.** [O. Fr.] Fit for pasture or grazing.

"Many of the mountains of his country were under cultivation, or at least were *pasturable*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pas'-tur-age (age as ĭg), s.** [O. Fr., Fr. *pâturage*.]

1. The act, occupation, or business of pasturing cattle.

2. Grazing grounds; lands fit for the grazing of cattle; pasture-land.

"To view his *pasture* the rich owner went,  
And see what grass the fruitful year had sent."  
*Drayton: The Moon-Calf*.

3. Grass on which cattlo feed.

"Cattle fatted by good *pasturage*, after violent motion, die suddenly."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

**pas'-ture, s.** [O. Fr., from Lat. *pastura*=a feeding; prop. fem. sing. of fut. par. of *pasco*=to feed; Fr. *pâtur*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *pastura*.]

\*1. Food, nourishment.

2. Ground fit for the grazing of cattle; grass-lands, pasture-land.

"By this riuer syde there be fayre medowes and *pastures*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. cxx.

3. Grass for the food of cattle or other animals; the food of cattle taken by grazing.

"A careless herd,  
Full of the *pasture*, jumps along by him,  
And never stays."  
*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 4.

\*4. Human culture or rearing; education.

"From the first *pastures* of our infant age,  
To elder cares and man's severer page  
We lash the pupil."  
*Dryden. (Todd)*

**pasture-land, s.** Land fit for or appropriated to the grazing or pasturing of cattle.

**pas'-ture, v. t. & i.** [PASTURE, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. To feed.

"Anothere to fede or to *pasture* him with pappe."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 98.

2. To feed on growing grass; to place in a pasture; to supply with pasture.

"An open marsh, on which a considerable number of animals were *pastured*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

**B. Intrans.:** To feed on growing grass; to graze.

"The Indian herdsman . . . tends his *pasturing* herds  
At loopholes cut through thickest shade."  
*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 1109.

**pas'-ture-lëss, a.** [Eng. *pasture*; -less.] Destitute of pasture.

**päst'-ÿ, a.** [Eng. *past(e)*; -ÿ.] Like paste; of the consistence or color of paste or dough.

"Becoming, if not a mealy-faced, at least a *pasty*-faced boy."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**päs'-tÿ, s.** [O. Fr. *paste*; Fr. *pâté*.] [PASTE, s.] A pie composed of meat covered with a crust; a pie with a crust, made of meat and baked without a dish; a meat-pie.

"Bring *pasties* of the doe."—*Scott: Marmion*, i. 4.

**pät, a. & adv.** [Prob. the same as *pat* (1), s; Dut. *pas*=*pat*; Ger. *pass*=*pat*, fit.]

**A. As adj.:** Fitting exactly; apt, fit, convenient; exactly suitable.

"'I thank you,' quoth the Knight, 'for that  
Because 'tis to my purpose *pat*.'"  
*Butler: Hudibras*, iii. 3.

**B. As adv.:** Exactly to the purpose; fitly, conveniently, suitably.

"You shall see, it will be full *pat* as I told you."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 1.

**pät (1), subst.** [An imitative word; cf. Sw. dial. *pjätta*=to pat, to tap.]

1. A light, quick blow or tap with the fingers or hand.

"[He] would not for the world rebuke,  
Beyond a *pat*, the school-boy duke."  
*Lloyd: Epistle to J. B., Esq.*

2. A small lump of anything beaten into shape with the hands; espec. a small lump or mass of butter.

"Well-wrought and press'd  
To one consistent golden mass, receives  
The sprinkled seasoning, of *pats* or pounds,  
The fair impression, the neat shape assumes."  
*Dodsley: Agriculture*, iii.

**Pät (2), s.** [An abbreviation of Patrick, the patron-saint of Ireland.] A common name for an Irishman.

**pät (3) s.** [Pot.]

**pät, v. t. & i.** [PAT (1), s.]

**A. Trans.:** To strike gently and quickly with the fingers or hand; to tap.

"And Phœbe was pleas'd too, and to my dog said,  
'Come hither, poor fellow,' and *patted* his head."  
*Byrom: A Pastoral*.

**B. Intrans.:** To beat with the hand; to tap.

"We see, it is children's sport to prove whether they can rub upon their breasts with one hand, and *pat* upon their forehead with another."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 63.

**pät, pret. of v.** [PUR, v.] Put. (*Scotch*.)

**pa-tâ'-ca, s.** [Sp.]

1. A Spanish coin, of the value of about \$1.12.
2. An Algerian coin, of the value of about 36 cents.

bôil, bôÿ; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = șüş. -ble, -dle. &c. = bel, del.



\*pa-tache', s. [Fr. & Sp.]

1. A small vessel or tender employed in conveying men or orders from one ship or place to another.
2. A kind of stage-coach.

pāt-a-cōn', s. [Sp.]

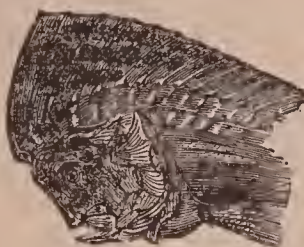
1. The unit of value in the Argentine Republic (La Plata). It bears also the alternative names of Peso Duro, and Hard Dollar. Originally it was worth \$1.00 but is now represented by paper currency valued at about half that sum.
2. A gold coin of Uruguay worth about \$1.00.

pāt-a-coōn', pāt-tā-coōn', s. [Sp.] The same as PATACA (1).

"I do not see how she could support a war long to any purpose if Castile were quiet, unless souldiers would be contented to take cloves and pepper-corns for *patacoones* and pistoles."—*Howell*, bk. ii., let. 18.

pāt-æ'-cūs, s. [Gr. *hoi Pataikoi*=Phœnician deities of strange dwarfish shape, whose images formed the figure-heads of Phœnician ships.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Blenniidae, with three species, from the south and west of Australia. Body oblong, elevated anteriorly; snout short, with subvertical anterior profile; dorsal fin, with anterior spines strong and long, continuous with the caudal; ventrals none; gill-openings wide.



Patæcus Fronto.

pa-täg'-i-üm (pl. pā-täg'-i-ā), s. [Lat. = a gold edging or border on the tunic of a Roman lady.]

*Comp. Anat.*: A membrane extending along the sides of the body in the Flying Lemur, Flying Squirrels, and some other animals. It is capable of expansion, so as to act as a kind of parachute, supporting the animal in its leaps from branch to branch or from tree to tree.

pāt-a-gō-ni-ān, a. & s. [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Patagonia or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.*: A native of Patagonia.

Patagonian-cavy, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Dolichotis patachonica*, a genus of Cavidae, somewhat resembling the Agouti, but with very long ears and a stumpy tail. The fur is dense and crisp, gray on upper part of head and body, rusty yellow on flanks, white on chin, throat, and belly; rump black, with a white band immediately above the tail. Habitat, Patagonia as far south as 48°, extending northward to Mendoza.

Patagonian-province, s.

*Zoöl.*: A province established for the purpose of systematically recording the distribution of mollusca. It extends from Santa Catharina, south of the tropic, to Melo. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

Patagonian sea-lion, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Otaria jubata*, Cook's Otary. Capt. Cook reports having met with individuals from twelve to fourteen feet in length, and from eight to ten in girth. Those taken of late years do not approach this size; but enormous skulls are often found scattered on the beach. The young are deep chocolate color, the female grayish, the old males of a rich brown, the flippers in all being darker than the body color. [OTARY.]

pāt-a-gōn'-u-lā, s. [Modern Lat., dimin. from Patagonia, of which the species is a native.]

*Bot.*: An abnormal genus of Verbenaceæ (q. v.). The leaves of *Patagonula vulneraria*, called in Brazil Ipebranco, are used to abate inflammation.

pa'-tā-lā, s. [Sansk., Mahratta, &c.]

*Hindu Mythology*: A portion of the infernal regions.

pāt-a-mar, pat-te-mar, s. A kind of native vessel used by Bombay merchants and others for coasting voyages to and from that port. One of the larger kind is about 76 feet long, 21 feet broad, and 12 feet deep, with a burden of about 200 tons. It has two masts, with lateen sails. Smaller ones have but a single mast. They are grab-built, that is, have a prow-stem the same length as the keel. They are the best native vessels in India.

pat-and, pat-in, subst. [Etym. doubtful.] The bottom plate or sill of a partition of a screen.

pāt-a-rā, s. [Tahitian.]

*Bot.*: An excellent timber, probably *Dioscorea pentaphylla*.

pāt-ar-i-nī, s. pl. [PATERINI.]

pat-a-vin'-i-tŷ, subst. [Lat. *patavinitas*, from *Patavium*, now Padua, a city in north Italy; Fr. *patavinité*; Ital. *patavinità*.] A term used to express the peculiar style of Livy, the Roman historian,

and so denominated from the name of his birth-place; hence, the use of local or provincial words in writing or speaking; provinciality.

pātch, \*pacche, \*patche, s. [Etym. doubtful. Skeat supposes that *l* has been lost, and that the true form is *platch*, from Low Ger. *plakke*, *plakk*= (1) a spot, (2) a piece, either torn off or put on, (3) a piece of ground; *plakken*=to patch.]

1. A piece of cloth sewed on to cover a hole or tear.

"*Patches*, set upon a little breach,  
Discredit more, in hiding of the fault,  
Than did the fault before it was so patch'd."

*Shakesp.*: *King John*, iv. 2.

2. A small piece of anything used to repair a breach.

3. A greased piece of cloth wrapped around a rifle bullet.

4. A strengthening piece on a fabric at a point of wear, or around a hole or eyelet.

5. A piece inserted in mosaic or other work.

"They suffer their minds to appear in a piebald livery of coarse patches and borrowed shreds."—*Locke*.

6. A small piece or spot of black silk used to cover a defect on the face or to add a charm. (The custom was very prevalent in the early part of the eighteenth century.)

"From patches justly placed they borrow graces."

*Gay*: *To W. Poutney, Esq.*

7. An additional or substitute piece in the covering or sheathing of a structure.

8. A block on the muzzle of a gun to do away with the effect of dispart; making the line of bore and line of sight parallel.

9. A small piece of ground; a plot.

"For above these sixteen hundred years employed about this patch of ground."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

- \*10. A paltry fellow; a ninny, an idiot, a fool.

"What a pied ninny's this! thou scurvy patch!"—*Shakesp.*: *Tempest*, iii. 2.

¶ *Not to be a patch on some person or thing: Not fit to be compared to him or it. (Slang.)*

"He is not a patch on you for looks."—*C. Reade*: *Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxxvii.

\*patch-box, s. A box formerly employed to keep patches in. [PATCH, s., 6.]

"Thrice from thy trembling hand the patch-box fell."

*Pope*: *Rape of the Lock*, iv. 162.

patch-ice, s. Pieces of ice in the sea, overlapping or nearly joining each other.

pātch, \*patche, v. t. & i. [PATCH, s.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To mend by inserting or sewing on a piece of cloth.

"This must be patch'd

With cloth of any color."

*Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

2. To repair with pieces fastened on; to mend clumsily; as, to patch a wall or a building.

3. To supply deficiencies in.

"They patched up the holes with peeces and rags of other languages."—*Spenser*: *Epistle to M. Harvey*.

4. To decorate, as the face, with a patch or patches.

"Several ladies who patched indifferently both sides of their faces."—*Addison*: *Spectator*, No. 81.

5. To make up of shreds or different pieces without regard to suitability or matching. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Enlarging an author's sense, and building fancies of our own upon his foundation, we may call paraphrasing; but more properly, changing, adding, patching, piecing."—*Felton*: *On the Classics*.

6. To accommodate or arrange hastily or temporarily.

"You patched up your excuses."

*Shakesp.*: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

- \*7. To disfigure.

"Patched with foul notes."

*Shakesp.*: *King John*, iii. 1.

B. *Intrans.*: To decorate the face with patches.

"There are several women of honor who patch out of principle."—*Addison*: *Spectator*, No. 81.

pātched, pa. par. & a. [PATCH, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Mended or repaired by pieces sewn or fastened on.

2. Paltry, mean, silly.

"He is but a patched fool, if he will offer to say what methought I had."—*Shakesp.*: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

\*pātch'-ēd-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *patched*; -ly.] In a patched manner; with patches.

"Nor can he beare with, to haue newe clothe sowed or patched into an olde garment nor olde clothe be patchedlye sowed into a newe."—*Udall*: *Galatians* v.

pātch'-ēr, s. [English *patch*; -er.] One who patches; a botcher.

†pātch'-ēr-ŷ, s. [Eng. *patch*; -ery.] Botchery; bungling work; hypocrisy.

"Here is such *patchery*, such juggling, and such *knavery!*"—*Shakesp.*: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 3.

pātch'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [PATCH, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of mending with patches; botching, blundering, bungling; hypocrisy.

2. A patch.

pātch'-īng-lŷ, \*patch-ing-lie, adv. [English *patching*; -ly.] In a hypocritical manner.

\*pātch'-ōck, s. [Eng. *patch*; -ock.] A clown; a paltry fellow.

"Grown to be as very *patchocks* as the wild Irish."—*Spenser*: *State of Ireland*.

pāt'-chou-lī, pāt'-chou-lŷ, pāch'-ou-lī, subst. [Beng. *pachapat* (?).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A perfume prepared from the plant described in 2.

"Evening-party odors . . . lamps which had been blown out, *pachouli*, white-wine vapors, and cut oranges."—*Albert Smith*: *Scattergood Family*, p. 46.

2. *Bot.*: *Pogostemon patchouli*, a labiate plant growing in Silhet, Burmah, and the Malayan peninsula. Large quantities of the plant are exported from Penang for stuffing mattresses and pillows; the leaves, which smell strongly, are supposed to keep off contagion. The dried roots furnish the patchouli of commerce.

patchouli-camphor, s.

*Chem.*: C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>28</sub>O. A compound homologous to borneol, obtained from patchouli-oil. It is crystalline, melts at 54°, and boils at 296°.

patchouli-oil, s.

*Chem.*: A brownish-yellow volatile oil, obtained by distilling the leaves of *Pogostemon patchouli*. It has a powerful odor, is somewhat viscid, has a specific gravity of 0.9554 at 15.5°, and boils at 254°.

pātch'-wōrk, s. & a. [Eng. *patch*, and *work*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. Work composed of pieces of different colors and figures sewed together.

2. Work composed of different pieces clumsily put together; anything composed of ill-assorted pieces.

B. *As adj.*: Composed of pieces sewed or joined together; as, a patchwork quilt.

pātch'-ŷ, a. [Eng. *patch*; -y.]

1. *Lit.*: Full of patches.

2. *Fig.*: Cross, peevish.

"He'll be a bit patchy."—*Trollope*: *Orley Farm*, vol. ii., ch. iii.

pâte (1), s. [O. Fr., from Ger. *platte*=a plate, a head; M. H. Ger. *plate*; O. H. Ger. *plattā*=a plate, the shaven crown of the head.]

I. *Literally*:

1. The head of a person; the top of the head. Almost always used in contempt or derision.

"Was this taken

By any understanding *pate* but thine?"

*Shakesp.*: *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

2. The skin of a calf's head.

\*II. *Fig.*: Wit, cleverness.

"To lay the plot at first well is a matter of more *pate*."—*Feltham*: *Resolves*, p. 70.

pa'-tê (2), s. [Fr. *pâte*=a pasty (q. v.).]

*Fort.*: A kind of platform, usually of a roundish shape, erected on marshy ground to cover a gate.

pa'-tê (3), s. [PATTY.]

†pāt'-ēd, a. [Eng. *pat(e)* (1); -ed.] Having a pate or head. Used in composition, as long-pated, shallow-pated, &c.

"A robustious, periwig-pated fellow."—*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

pa-teê, pāt-teê, a. [Fr.]

*Her.*: Spreading out at the extremity; formé. Chiefly applied to crosses.

pāt-ē-fāc'-tion, subst. [Latin *patefactio*, from *patefactus*, pa. par. of *patefacio*=to make open; *pateo*=to open, and *facio*=to make.] The act of opening or disclosing; disclosure; open manifestation.

"The spirit of manifestation or *patefaction*."—*Bp. Taylor*: *Sermons*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ser. 2.

pa-tēl'-lā, s. [Lat. dimin. of *patera*=a dish, a cup, from *pateo*=to be open.]

\*I. *Ord. Lang.*: A small vase, dish, or pan.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: The same as KNEE-CAP (q. v.).

2. *Bot.*: [PATELLULA.]

3. *Zoöl. & Palæont.*: Rock-limpet; the typical genus of the family Patellidæ. The shell is oval,

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk. whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ. œ = ē: ev = ā. au = kw.



with a subcentral apex, the animal with a continuous series of branchial lamellæ, sessile eyes, and six lingual teeth. Recent species 144, from the shores of Britain, Norway, and other countries, living between high and low water-marks. Fossil about 100, from the Silurian onward. [LIMPET.]

**pa-těl'-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *patell(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ar*.]

*Anat.*: Of or belonging to the patella; as, the patellar plexus.

**păt-ěl-lăr'-ic**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *patellar(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from *Patellaria scruposa*.

**patellaric-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_7H_{20}O_{10}$ . An acid obtained by Knop from the lichen *Patellaria scruposa*. It unites readily with bases, forming two series of salts in which one and two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by metals.

**pă-těl-lî-dă**, *s. pl.* [Latin *patell(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zool.*: Limpets; a family of Gasteropodous Mollusks, section Holostomata. Shell conical, with the apex turned forward; muscular impression horseshoe-shaped, open in front. Animal with a head and tentacles having eyes at their outer bases, one or two branchial plumes, foot as large as the margin of the shell, mouth with a horny upper jaw and a long ribbon-like tongue, with many teeth. Genera: *Patella*, *Acmaea*, *Gadina*, and *Siphonaria*. (Woodward.)

**pa-těl-lî-form**, *a.* [Lat. *patella*=a small cup or dish, and *forma*=form.] Of the form of a dish or pan; shaped like the patella or knee-pan.

**\*pa-těl-lî-mă-nî**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *patella*, *i* connect., and *manus*=the hand.]

*Entom.*: A division of Carabidæ established by Latreille. The two anterior tarsi are dilated in the males.

**\*păt-ěl-lî-te**, *s.* [Lat. *patell(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ite*.]

*Palæont.*: A fossil mollusk resembling a *Patella*.

**pa-těl-lu-la**, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *patella*.]

*Bot.*: An orbicular sessile shield, surrounded by a rim, which is part of itself, and not a production of the thallus, as in *Lecidea*. (De Candolle.)

**păt-ěn**, **\*păt-îne**, **\*pat-eyn**, *s.* [O. Fr. *patene*, from Low Lat. *patena*=a paten, from Lat. *patena*, *patina*=a wide, shallow basin or bowl, from Gr. *patanê*=a kind of flat dish, from *petannymi*=to be open.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A plate, as of metal.

"The floor of heav'n

Is thick inlaid with patens of bright gold."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, v.

2. *Eccles.*: A plate used from early Christian times to receive the Host consecrated at Mass. At first the paten was made of glass, but the use of this material was forbidden in the sixth century. In England it was often made of the less precious metals, though gold or silver should properly be employed. Larger patens, called *ministeriales*, were used to hold the small Hosts for the communion of the laity. In the Roman Church the paten is consecrated by the bishop with chrism, and evidence exists that this rite was in use in the eighth century.

**pa-tē-na**, *s.* [See def.] A name given in Ceylon to open grassy areas in the hilly or mountainous parts encircled by forests. (Tennent; *Ceylon*, i. 24.)

**pă-tēn-çy**, *s.* [Eng. *patent*; *-cy*.]

1. The state of being spread open or enlarged.

2. The state of being open, plain, or evident.

**pă-tēnt**, **păt-ēnt**, **\*pa-tente**, *a. & s.* [French *patent*, fem. *patente*, from Lat. *patens*, pr. par. of *patéo*=to be or lie open; Sp., Port., & Ital. *patente*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Open, expanded; spread out or open.

(2) Open to the perusal or inspection of all; as, letters *patent*. [Cf. DIPLOMA.]

(3) (Generally pronounced *păt-ēnt* when used in this sense.) Appropriated by letters patent; patented; secured or protected by letters patent as an exclusive privilege; restricted from general use; as, *patent medicines*.

2. *Fig.*: Open or evident to all; plain, manifest, unconcealed

"It is explicit, patent, and precise."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 44.

II. *Bot.*: Spreading; having a gradually outward direction, as petals from the ovary.

B. *As subst.*: A grant from the government by letters patent of the exclusive right of making, using, and selling some new invention. Under the patent laws of the United States every person is entitled to a patent who invents or discovers any new and useful device, art, process, manufacture, machine, or composition of matter, or any new and useful re-arrangement of parts, or improvement or

application thereof, or any new or original design for manufacture, for work in art, for printing upon fabrics, for painting, casting, or to be worked into any manufacture, or any new and useful shape or configuration of any article of manufacture, upon proper application and proceeding, and after payment of the fees established by law, provided the article, etc., patented has not been known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in any printed publication in any country before the invention or discovery thereof by the applicant, and provided the same has not been in public use or on sale for more than two years prior to the application for patent, unless proof of the abandonment of the same is made. Citizenship is not necessary to entitle an inventor to a patent.

A patent may be assigned in whole or part by the patentee to any number of persons; it may also be mortgaged, and licenses may be granted by the patentee for the use of the patent. In the United States patents are granted only to the absolute inventor, always for seventeen years, and are granted or withheld at the option of the Government Commissioners of Patents.

¶ The official pronunciation of the substantive, and of the adjective in the sense I. 1 (2), (3), is *păt-ēnt*.

**patent-leather**, *subst.* A varnished or lacquered leather used for boots and shoes and in carriage and harness work. It embraces a number of varieties and qualities. Black is the usual color, but it is also made in red, green, blue, and other tints.

**patent-metal**, *s.* The same as MUNTZ'S METAL.

**patent-office**, *s.* An office for the granting or procuring of patents for inventions.

**patent-reflexed**, *a.*

*Bot.*: Spread out, and turned back.

**patent-right**, *s.* The exclusive privilege granted to the first inventor of a new manufacture of making articles according to his invention. (Wharton.)

**patent-rolls**, *s. pl.* The rolls or registers of patents.

**patent-yellow**, *s.* A pigment prepared by fusing litharge and common salt, and afterward washing out the soda; or, by mixing common salt and litharge together in a moist state. If this mixture is allowed to rest, a chemical change takes place; the soda is then washed out, and the compound formed; it is afterward fused and powdered. Also called Turner's yellow or Montpellier-yellow.

**păt-ēnt**, *v. t.* [PATENT, *a.*] To grant by patent; to secure by patent; to make the subject of a patent.

**păt-ēnt-ă-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *patent*; *-able*.] That may or can be patented; suitable or fit to be patented.

**păt-ēnt-eē**, *s.* [Eng. *patent*; *-ee*.] One to whom a patent has been granted; one who holds a patent.

**pă-tēnt-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *patent*; *-ly*.] Evidently, plainly, unmistakably.

"That these statements contain a great deal of what is patently and lamentably true it would be idle to deny."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\***pat-er**, *v. t.* [PATER (2), *v.*]

**pater-cove**, *subst.* A hedge-priest. (Lytton; *Pelham*, ch. lxxx.)

**păt-ēr-ă**, *s.* [Lat.]

\*1. *Class. Antiq.*: A round dish, plate, saucer, or goblet, used by the Greeks and Romans in their sacrifices and libations.

They were commonly of red earthenware, sometimes of bronze and other metals, ornamented with a drawn pattern, and were especially used to contain the wine with which a libation was poured over the head of a victim or on the altar.

2. *Arch.*: Properly an ornament on a frieze representing a round dish in bas-relief, but the term is also applied to many flat ornaments not resembling dishes

**păt-ēr-ă-ite**, *s.* [After A. Patera; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: An amorphous, black mineral, found, with uranium minerals, at Joachimsthal, Bohemia. From an analysis of very impure material, Laube determined the mineral to be a molybdate of cobalt, with the formu.  $CoOMo_3$ .

**păt-ēr-ēr-** **păt-ă-răr-ō**, *s.* [Sp.]

*Ordn.*: A mortar for firing salutes.

"I can see the brass *pataroes* glittering on her poop."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xix.

**pă-tēr-fă-míl-î-ăs**, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The father of a family.

2. *Roman Law*: One who was *sui juris* and the father of a family.

**Păt-ēr-î-nî**, *subst. pl.* [Latinized from Milanese *pateri*=a popular faction.]

*Church Hist.*: The Paulicians, or Manichæan heretics, who came to Italy from Bulgaria in the eleventh century. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the word was a common name for heretics generally; and it was applied by married priests to those who opposed the marriage of the clergy, as if such opposition indicated Manichæan views. (Blunt.)

**Păt-ēr-îng**, **Păt-ēr-îneş**, *s. pl.* [PATERINI.]

**pa-tēr-nal**, *a.* [Fr. *paternel*, from Low Latin *paternalis*, from Lat. *paternus*, from *pater*=a father; Sp. *paternal*; Ital. *paternale*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a father; becoming or befitting a father; fatherly.

"Shall spend their days in joy unblamed, and dwell Long time in peace, by families and tribes, Under paternal rule."—*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 24.

2. Received or derived from one's father; hereditary.

**pa-tēr-nal-ism**, *s.* Governmental meddlesomeness.

**pa-tēr-nal-lý**, *adv.* [Eug. *paternal*; *-ly*.] In a paternal manner; like a father.

**Pa-tēr-nî-an**, *s. & a.* [PATERNIANI.]

A. *As subst. (pl.)*: [PATERNIANI.]

B. *As adj.*: Belonging to or connected with the Paterniani or their tenets.

**Pa-tēr-nî-ă-nî**, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from (*Deus*) *Pater*=(God) the Father.]

*Church Hist.*: A sect of Manichæans, condemned by a council held at Rome A. D. 367. They held that the upper and intellectual part of the body was created by God, and the lower and sensual part by the devil. Called also Venustians, from their immorality.

**pa-tēr-nî-tý**, *s.* [Fr. *paternité*, from Lat. *paternitatem*, acc. of *paternitas*, from *paternus*=paternal; Sp. *paternidad*; Ital. *paternità*.]

1. The relation of a father to his children; fatherhood, fathership.

"The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than *paternity* and eldership."—*Raleigh*.

2. Derivation or descent from a father; as, the *paternity* of a child.

3. Authorship, origin; as, the *paternity* of a book.

"The *paternity* of these novels was from time to time warmly disputed."—*Simmonds*.

**pă-tēr-nōs-tēr**, *s.* [Lat.=Our Father.]

1. The Lord's Prayer, from the first two words of the Latin version.

"First, three times tell each Ave bead,

And thrice a Paternoster say."

Scott: *Glenfinlas*.

2. Every tenth large bead in the rosary used by Roman Catholics in their devotions. At this they repeat the Lord's Prayer, and at the intervening small beads an Ave Maria.

3. A rosary.

4. *In Arch.*: A kind of ornament in the shape of beads used in baguettes, astragals, &c.

5. In angling, a name given to a line to which hooks are attached at certain intervals, and also leaden beads or shot to sink it. (So called from its resemblance to a rosary.)

\*¶ *In a paternoster while*: While one could say a paternoster; in a minute; in a jiffy.

"All thys was don, as men say, in a *Paternoster wyle*."—*Paston Letters*, i. 74.

**paternoster-pump**, *s.* A chain-pump (q. v.). So named from a fancied resemblance of the buttons on the chain to the beads of the rosary. [CHAIN-PUMP.]

**paternoster-wheel**, *s.* A noria (q. v.).

**path**, *s.* [A. S. *pædh*, *padh*; cogn. with Dut. *pad*; Ger. *pfad*=a path; Lat. *pons* = (1) a path, (2) a bridge; Gr. *patos*=a path; Sansc. *patha*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. A trodden way; a way beaten or trodden by the feet of man or beast, or made hard by wheels; an established road or way; a narrow or unimportant road; a passage, a footway.

2. The way, course, or track taken or followed by an animal or other object in the air, the water, or space; as, the *path* of a meteor in the sky; the *path* of a fish in the sea. (Job xxviii. 7.)

II. *Fig.*: A course of life, action, procedure, or conduct.

**path**, *v. t. & i.* [PATH, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To walk or go on; to follow.

"Pathing young Henry's unadvised ways."

Drayton: *Humphrey to Elenor Cobham*.

B. *Intrans.*: To walk or go abroad; to travel.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aş; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -çion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**pāt'-hān**, *subst.* [A corruption of *Afghan*, or of Arab. *fatah*=to conquer(?).]

*Ethnol.*: A person of Afghan descent; one of the four great divisions of the Indian Mohammedans.

**pāth-ē-māt'-īc**, *adj.* [Gr. *pathēmatikos*, from *pathēma* (genit. *pathēmatos*)=suffering.] Of or pertaining to that which is suffered; designating emotion or that which is suffered. [PATHOS.]

"The great ligament between the percipient and the *pathematic* part of our nature."—*Chalmers: Bridgewater Treatise*, pt. ii., ch. iii., p. 388.

**pa-thēt'-īc**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *pathétique*, from Latin *patheticus*; Gr. *pathētikos*, from *pathos*=suffering.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Full of pathos; affecting or moving the feelings; moving, affecting; exciting pity, sorrow, grief, or the like.

"Every youth to entertain his love . . .  
Used each *patheticke* phrase that serv'd to move."  
*Stirling: Aurora*, son. 59.

2. Expressive of, or showing passion; passionate.

**B. As subst.:** The style or manner adapted to awaken the passions, especially tender emotions.

**pathetic-nerves**, *s. pl.*

*Anat.*: The fourth pair of cranial nerves; called also trochlear nerves. [PATHETICUS.]

**pa-thēt'-īc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *pathetic*; -al.]

1. Pathetic, affecting, moving.

2. Passionate.

**pa-thēt'-īc-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pathetical*; -ly.]

1. In a pathetic manner; so as to excite emotion; affectingly.

"No nation ever called so *pathetically* on the compassion of all its neighbors."—*Burke: Let. to a Member of the Nat. Assembly*.

2. Passionately.

"The principal point . . . was reserved to the last, and *pathetically* though briefly avouched."—*Jackson: Divine Essence and Attributes*, bk. ix., § 2.

**pa-thēt'-īc-al-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *pathetical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being pathetic; pathos.

"The *patheticness*, grace, and dignity of the sentence."—*Blackwall: Sacred Classics*, i. 339.

**pa-thēt'-ī-cūs**, *s.* [PATHETIC.]

*Anat.*: The fourth nerve; it is purely motor, and only supplies the *trochlearis* or superior oblique muscle of the eyeball.

**pāth-ēt-iŝm**, *s.* [Greek *pathos*=suffering.] A name for mesmerism.

**path'-flŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *path*, and *fly*, *s.*] A fly found on footpaths. (Worcester.)

**†pāth'-īc**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *pathicus*; Gr. *pathikos*, from *pathos*=suffering.]

**A. As subst.:** A male that submits to the crime against nature; a catamite, an inglet.

"And was the noted *pathic* of his time."  
*Ben Jonson: Sejanus*, i. 2.

**B. As adj.:** Suffering.

**path'-lēss**, *adj.* [Eng. *path*; -less.] Having no path or road; untrodden, impenetrable.

"There is a pleasure in the *pathless* woods,  
There is a rapture on the lonely shore."  
*Byron: Child of Harold*, vi. 178.

**path'-nage** (age as *īg*), *s.* [PANNAGE.]

**pāth-ō-gē-nēt'-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *pathogen(y)*; -etic.] Pertaining or relating to pathogeny; producing or generating disease.

**pāth-ō-gēn'-īc**, *adj.* [Eng. *pathogen(y)*; -ic.] The same as PATHOGENETIC (q. v.).

**pathogenic bacteria**, *s. pl.* Bacteria that cause disease in plants or animals.

**pa-thōg'-ēn-ŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *pathos*=suffering; *gennaō*=to produce.]

*Med.*: That branch of pathology which relates to the generation and development of disease; pathogeny.

**pāth-ōg-nōm'-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *pathognom(y)*; -ic.] The same as Pathognomonic (q. v.).

**pa-thōg-nō-mōn'-īc**, *a.* [Gr. *pathognōmonikos*=skilled in judging of symptoms of disease; *pathos*=suffering; and *gnōmonikos*=experienced, skilled; *gnōnai*=to know.]

*Pathol.*: Characteristic of a disease. A pathognomonic symptom is one which, without fail, enables a physician to recognize a malady.

**pa-thōg'-nō-mŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *pathos*=suffering, feeling; *gnomē*=signification.] Expression of the passions; the science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.

**pa-thōg'-ōn-ŷ**, *s.* [PATHOGENY.]

**pāth-ō-lōg'-īc**, **pāth-ō-lōg'-īc-al**, *a.* [English *pathology(y)*; -ic, -ical; Fr. *pathologique*.] Of or pertaining to pathology.

**pāth-ō-lōg'-īc-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pathological*; -ly.] In a pathologic manner; according to pathology.

**pa-thōl'-ō-gīst**, *s.* [Eng. *patholog(y)*; -ist.] One who studies or treats of pathology; one who is skilled or versed in pathology.

**pa-thōl'-ō-gŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *pathologie*, from Greek *pathologēō*=to treat of diseases; *pathos*=suffering, and *legō*=to speak, to tell; Sp. & Ital. *patologia*.]

*Med. Science*: The branch which treats of disease. It investigates its predisposing and existing cause, its characteristic symptoms, and its progress from first to last. Sometimes this is called Internal Pathology, while External or Surgical Pathology treats of those lesions or deformities which require surgical treatment for their removal. Another division is into Human Pathology, which occupies itself with the diseases of man, and Comparative Pathology, which makes comparison between the diseases of man and those of the inferior animals. Vegetable Pathology treats of the diseases of plants.

**\*pa-thōm'-ē-trŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *pathos*=suffering, and *metron*=a measure.] The measure or measurement of suffering; the perception or distinction of various kinds of suffering.

**pāth-ō-pōē'-ī-a**, *s.* [Gr. *pathopia*, from *pathos*=suffering, and *poieō*=to make.]

*Rhet.*: A speech, or figure of speech, designed to move the passions.

**pā'-thōs**, *s.* [Gr., from *pathein*, 2d aor. infin. of *paschō*=to suffer.] Passion; that quality, attribute, or element which excites emotions and passions; especially that which excites the tender feelings or emotions, as pity, compassion, &c.; a power or quality which touches the feelings.

"There was a *pathos* in this lay."  
*Moore: Light of the Harem*.

**path'-wāy**, *s.* [Eng. *path*, and *way*.]

1. *Lit.*: A path, a road; a beaten track; a foot-path.

"We tread the *pathway* arm in arm."  
*Scott: Bridal of Triermain*, iii. (Introd.)

2. *Fig.*: A path or course of life, action, or conduct.

"They cannot turn a man out of the *pathway* of virtue."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 1010.

**\*pāt'-ī-ble**, *a.* [Latin *patibilis*, from *patior*=to suffer.] Sufferable, tolerable, enduring.

**†pa-tīb'-u-lar-ŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *patibulum*=a gallows; Fr. *patibulaire*.] Pertaining or belonging to the gallows or execution. Shaped like a gallows.

"Bestrides with its *patibulary* fork the pit of bottomless terror."—*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace*, ch. xvi.

**†pa-tīb'-u-lāt-ēd**, *a.* [Latin *patibulum*=a gallows.] Executed on a gallows; hanged.

**pā'-tiēnce** (ti as sh), **\*pa-ci-ence**, *s.* [French *patience*, from Lat. *patientia*, from *patiens*=patient (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *paciencia*; Ital. *pazienza*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The quality or state of being patient; the power or capacity of enduring pain or labor; physical endurance.

2. That quality or state of mind which enables a person to meet affliction, trouble, calamity, provocation, &c., with calmness and composure; endurance without murmuring or fretfulness.

"That which in mean men we entitle—*patience*,  
Is pale cold cowardice in noble breasts."  
*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 2.

3. Freedom from discontent or peevishness; quiet; perseverance in waiting for anything.

"*Patience!* The statue is but newly fixed."  
*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 3.

4. Indulgence, forbearance, leniency, long-suffering.

"Have *patience* with me, and I will pay thee all."—*Matthew xviii.* 26.

\*5. Permission, sufferance.

"They stay upon your *patience*."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

6. Perseverance in action or exertion.

"He learnt with *patience*, and with meekness taught."  
*Harte*.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.*: *Rumex patientia*, so called from the slowness of its operation as a medicine. It is used on the Continent as a spinach-plant.

2. *Cards*: A game at cards, played by one person.

**patience-dock**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Polygonum bistorta*; (2) [PATIENCE, II. 1].

**pā'-tiēnt** (ti as sh), **\*pa-ci-ent**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *patient*, from Lat. *patiens*, pr. par. of *patior*=to suffer, to endure; Sp. *paciente*; Ital. *paziente*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Able physically to bear or endure pain or suffering; capable of bearing, enduring, or supporting pain, trial, suffering, or adversity without murmuring or fretfulness; calm, composed.

2. Able to bear or endure; proof against; capable of enduring or standing. (Followed by *of* before that which is endured.)

3. Calm, composed; not hasty or impetuous.

"Be *patient*, princes; you do know, these fits  
Are with his highness very ordinary."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, iv. 4.

4. Indulgent, lenient, long-suffering; not easily provoked; not revengeful against injuries.

"Warn them that are unruly, support the weak, be *patient* toward all men."—*1 Thessalonians v.* 14.

5. Persevering or constant in action or exertion; calmly diligent.

"Whatever I have done is due to *patient* thought."—*Newton*.

**B. As substantive:**

\*1. One who or that which receives impressions from external agents.

"The iron is the *patient* or the subject of passion, in a philosophical sense, because it receives the operation of the agent."—*Watts*.

2. *Specif.*: One who suffers from a disease or indisposition; one who is under medical treatment; a sick person.

"In medical language, a person oppressed with disease is called a *patient*, or an involuntary sufferer."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, ch. i.

**\*pā'-tiēnt** (ti as sh), *v. t.* [PATIENT, *a.*] To compose, to calm. (Used with a reflexive pronoun.)

"*Patience* yourself, madam, and pardon me."  
*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, i. 11.

**pā'-tiēnt-lŷ** (ti as sh), **\*pa-ci-ent-li**, **\*pa-ti-ent-liche**, *adv.* [Eng. *patient*; -ly.]

1. In a patient manner; with calmness or composure; without discontent or murmuring.

"I could endure  
Chains nowhere *patiently*; and chains at home  
Where I am free by birthright, not at all."  
*Cowper: Task*, v. 478.

2. Calmly; tranquilly; without undue haste or impetuosity; quietly.

"If you will *patiently* dance in our round."  
*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

3. With indulgence or leniency; indulgently, leniently.

4. With quiet perseverance or diligence.

**pāt'-ī-lē**, *s.* [PUTELL.]

**pat-in**, **pat-ine**, *s.* [PATEN.]

**pa-tī-na**, *s.* [Lat.=a pan. a dish, a kind of cake, from *pateo*=to lie open.]

1. A bowl of metal or earthenware; a patella.

2. The green ærugo, or rust, which covers ancient bronzes and metals, and which, being one great proof of age, has often been fraudulently imitated by forgers of antiques, by the action of acetic acid.

**\*patish**, *v. t.* [O. Fr.] To bargain, to stipulate.

"The money . . . *patished* for his ransome."—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 298.

**pāt'-ī-tūr**, *s.* [Lat.=he suffers, 3d pers. sing. pres. indic. of *patior*=to suffer.]

*Eccles.*: The mark by which the absence of a prebendary from choir, either by sickness or leave, was denoted. In either case he did not forfeit any of his revenue.

**pāt'-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *pat*, *a*; -ly.] In a patient manner; fitly, exactly, conveniently, appropriately.

**\*pāt-ma-wōrt**, *subst.* [From *patma*, the native name of *Rafflesia patma*, and Eng. *wort*.]

*Botany (pl.)*: A name proposed by Lindley for *Rafflesiaceæ*, but ultimately altered to *Rafflesiads*.

**pāt-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *pat*, *a*; -ness.] The quality or state of being patient; fitness, exactness, appropriateness.

**patois** (as *pāt-wā*), *s.* [Fr.] A dialect peculiar to a rural district, or to uneducated persons; a provincial dialect; broken language.

"Joe, the cook, who was an Englishman, and understood not a word of Gaelic, had many an altercation with the men, most of whom knew little English, and none of whom could comprehend Joe's particular *patois*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

**pa-tōn'-çēē**, *a.* [Fr.]

*Her.*: A term applied to a cross which has the ends of the arms similar to what they are when fleury.

**\*pa-trelle**, **\*pay-trel**, *s.* [Lat. *pectorale*, from *pectus*=the breast.] A pectoral (q. v.).

**\*patren**, *v. i.* [PATTER (2), *v.*]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**pā-trī-āl, a. & s.** [Latin *patrius*=belonging to one's native land, from *patria*=one's native land, from *pater* (genit. *patris*)=a father.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a father; paternal.

2. *Gram.:* Pertaining or relating to a family, race, or line of descent; denoting a race or family. (Applied to a certain class of words.)

**B. As subst.:** A noun derived from the name of a country, and denoting a native or inhabitant of it.

**pā-trī-arch, \*pa-trī-arche, \*pat-ri-arke, s.** [Fr. *patriarche*, from Lat. *patriarcha, patriarches*; Gr. *patriarchēs*=the father of a race, from *patria*=lineage, and *archē*=rule; *archō*=to rule; Sp. & Ital. *patriarca*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The father and ruler of a family; one who governs his family or descendants by paternal right. The term is usually applied to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and his sons, or the heads of families before the flood.

2. A venerable old man; the oldest member of a family or community.

3. The oldest member of a class; anything of extreme antiquity.

**II. Eccles. & Church Hist.:** The highest grade in the hierarchy of ordinary jurisdiction, the See of Rome excepted. The jurisdiction of the Bishops of Alexandria, Rome, and Antioch over their respective provinces is recognized by the sixth canon of the Council of Nice (A. D. 325). The title came into use in the fifth century. In the fourth Constantinople and in the fifth Jerusalem occupied the position of patriarchates. These eastern sees have long been lost to the Latin Church, which admits a Maronite, a Melchite, and a Syrian Patriarch of Antioch, a Patriarch of Cilicia, of the Armenian, and a Patriarch of Babylon, of the Chaldean rite. There are also three minor Patriarchs in the Western Church, the Patriarch of the Indies, the prelate of the highest rank in the church of Spain, the Patriarch of Lisbon, and the Patriarch of Venice.

**pā-trī-ar'-chāl, a.** [Fr., from *patriarche* = a patriarch (q. v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Of or pertaining to a patriarch or patriarchs; possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs; as, *patriarchal* authority.

"Nor owned the patriarchal claim  
Of Chieftain in their leader's name."  
*Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 3.*

2. Like or resembling a patriarch; venerable.

"Such drowsy sedentary souls have they,  
Who would to patriarchal years live on."  
*Norris.*

3. Subject to a patriarch.

4. *Anthrop.:* Having the father as the head of the family, and each family constituting an independent social unit.

"Within the Dominion of Canada the Esquimaux are patriarchal, the father being head of the family, and descent and inheritance following the male line."—*Athenæum, Oct. 4, 1884.*

**patriarchal-cross, s.**

*Her.:* A cross in which the shaft is twice crossed, the lower arms being longer than the upper.

**patriarchal-dispensation, s.**

*Theol.:* The dispensation of God's grace under which the patriarchs lived. It extended from the Fall to the call of Abraham, or to the promulgation of the Law on Sinai, when the Jewish dispensation began. Each patriarch was the priest of his own household; worship might be offered anywhere; sacrifice existed, but not the extensive and burdensome ritual of Judaism.

**pā-trī-arch-āte, s.** [Fr. *patriarchat*.]

1. The office, rank, or jurisdiction of a patriarch. "They thought of nothing but to have great families, that their own relations might swell up to a patriarchate."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons, vol. 1., ser. 17.*

2. The residence of a patriarch.

**pā-trī-arch-dōm, s.** [English *patriarch*; -*dom*.] The office or jurisdiction of a patriarch; a patriarchate.

**pā-trī-arch-ēss, s.** [Eng. *patriarch*; -*ess*.] A female head of a family. (*Fuller*.)

**pā-trī-arch-īc, \*pā-trī-arch-īc-āl, a.** [Lat. *patriarchicus*; Greek *patriarchikos*.] The same as PATRIARCHAL (q. v.).

**pā-trī-arch-īsm, s.** [English *patriarch*; -*ism*.] Government by a patriarch, or head of a family, who was at the same time ruler and priest.

"The zeal of these eats t'other's patriarchisms."  
*Brome: To his Rev. Friend Dr. S.*

**pā-trī-arch-shīp, s.** [Eng. *patriarch*; -*ship*.] The office or jurisdiction of a patriarch; a patriarchate.

**pā-trī-arch-ŷ, s.** [Gr. *patriarchia*.]

1. A patriarchship, a patriarchate.

"Touching the precedence of metropolitans belonging to that patriarchy."—*Brerewood.*

2. The system of government by patriarchs.

**pa-trī-cian, a. & s.** [Fr. *patricien*; Lat. *patricius*, from *pater* (genit. *patris*)=a father; Sp. & Port. *patricio*; Ital. *patrizio*.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to the Roman patricians; pertaining to a person of noble blood; senatorial, wealthy; not plebeian.

"The government would have been entirely in patrician hands."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.*

**B. As substantive:**

1. A Roman senator.

"The proudest and most perfect separation which can be found in any age or country between the nobles and the people, is perhaps that of the patricians and the plebeians."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall, ch. xvii.*

2. A person of noble birth; a nobleman; a wealthy noble.

3. One who is familiar with the writings of the early fathers of the church; one versed in patristic learning.

¶ The Roman patricians consisted of about three hundred *gentes*, houses, or clans, who, descending from the first Roman senators, constituted the aristocracy of the city and territory. To these were gradually added many individuals adopted into the *gentes*, and the descendants of both classes. Each of the *gentes* had a common name. They were subdivided into families. At first the patricians monopolized all high offices in the state, but after political contests with the plebeians, lasting for centuries, Licinius (B. C. 365) carried his rogation, by which plebeians were admitted to the consulate, and to the custody of the Sibylline books.

**Pa-trīç-ī-ā-nī, s. pl.** [See def.]

*Church Hist.:* A Manichean sect, the followers of one Patricius, of whom nothing is known with certainty. They probably arose in the fourth century. They taught that suicide was lawful, since man's body was the work of the devil. They are not mentioned by Epiphanius.

**pa-trī-cian-īsm, s.** [English *patrician*; -*ism*.] The rank or character of patricians.

**pā-tr'c'-ī-āte (c as sh), s.** [PATRICIAN.] The aristocracy collectively, or as a class.

"A rapid glance at the fortunes of the imperial patriciate."—*Disraeli: Lothair, ch. xxv.*

**pāt-rī-çid'-āl, a.** [Eng. *patricid(e)*; -*al*.] Of or pertaining to patricide or parricide; parricidal.

**pāt-rī-çide, subst.** [Lat. *pater* (genit. *patris*)=a father; *cædo* (in comp. *cido*)=to kill.]

1. The murder of a father; parricide.

2. The murderer of a father; a parricide.

**\*pāt'-rick, \*pēr'-trick, s.** [O. Fr. *pertrix*; Fr. *perdriz*, from Lat. *perdix*.] A partridge (q. v.).

**pāt'-rī-cō, s.** [Gypsy lang.]. A gypsy priest.

**pāt-rī-mō-nī-āl, a.** [Fr., from Lat. *patrimonialis*, from *patrimonium*=patrimony (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *patrimonial*; Ital. *patrimoniale*.] Of or pertaining to a patrimony; possessed or held by inheritance; inherited from ancestors; hereditary.

"My patrimonial treasure and my pride."  
*Couper: Retirement, 367.*

¶ In England, *patrimonial* (or *hereditary*) *jurisdiction*: The jurisdiction exercised by a person over others by right of inheritance, or as owner of an estate.

**pāt-rī-mō-nī-āl-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *patrimonial*; -*ly*.] By way of patrimony; by inheritance.

**pāt-rī-mōn-ŷ, \*pat-ri-mon-ie, \*pat-ri-moigne, subst.** [Fr. *patrimoine*, from Latin *patrimonium*, from *pater* (genit. *patris*)=a father; Sp., Port. & Ital. *patrimonio*.]

1. An estate or right inherited from one's ancestors; an estate which descends by inheritance; a paternal inheritance; heritage.

"Challenge to ourselves our portions due  
Of all the patrimonie."  
*Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale.*

2. In England, the endowment of a church or religious house; a church estate or endowment.

3. A bequest, a legacy.

"The patrimony of knowledge which was left us by our forefathers."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

¶ *Patrimony of St. Peter*: The States of the Church; the territory formerly subject to the Pope as a temporal sovereign.

**pāt-rin-ite, s.** [After Leonhard von Patrin; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

*Min.:* The same as AIKINITE (q. v.).

**pā-trī-ōt, pāt-rī-ōt, s. & a.** [Fr. *patriote*, from Low Lat. *patriota*=a native, from Gr. *patriōtēs*=a fellow-countryman, from *patrios*=belonging to one's father, hereditary, from *patēr*=a father; Sp. & Ital. *patriota*=a patriot.]

**A. As subst.:** One who loves his fatherland; one who is zealous in defending and supporting the cause or interests of his country.

"Patriots have toil'd, and in their country's cause  
Bled nobly."  
*Couper: Task, v. 704.*

**B. As adj.:** Devoted to the interests and welfare of one's country; patriotic, loyal.

"To see a band called patriot for no cause,  
But that they catch at popular applause."  
*Couper: Table Talk, 143.*

**\*pā-trī-ōt-ēss, \*pāt-rī-ōt-ēss, s.** [Eng. *patriot*; -*ess*.] A female patriot. (*Carlyle: French Revol., pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. ix.*)

**pā-trī-ōt-īc, pāt-rī-ōt-īc, \*pā-trī-ōt-īc-āl, \*pāt-rī-ōt-īc-āl, a.** [Fr. *patriotique*, from Low Lat. *patrioticus*, from Gr. *patriōtikos*; Sp. *patriotico*; Ital. *patriottico*.]

1. Devoted to the interests and welfare of one's country; actuated by patriotism or love of one's fatherland.

"Guard what you say; the patriotic tribe  
Will sneer, and charge you with a bribo."  
*Couper: Table Talk, 83.*

2. Characterized or actuated by love of one's country.

"They may give a sensible and patriotic vote."—*Observer, Nov. 15, 1885.*

**pā-trī-ōt-īc-āl-lŷ, pāt-rī-ōt-īc-āl-lŷ, adv.** [English *patriotical*; -*ly*.] In a patriotic manner; like a patriot.

"The opposition, whether patriotically or factiously, contend, that the ministers had been oblivious of the national glory."—*Burke: Regicide Peace, let. 3.*

**pā-trī-ōt-īsm, pāt-rī-ōt-īsm, s.** [Fr. *patriotisme*; Sp. *patriotismo*; Ital. *patriottismo*.]

1. Love of one's fatherland; devotion to the interests and welfare of one's country; the passion which aims to serve one's country and to maintain its laws and institutions.

"Patriotism must be founded in great principles, and supported by great virtues."—*Bolingbroke: Idea of a Patriot King.*

2. Patriots collectively or as a class.

**Pā-trī-pās'-sī-an, s.** [Lat. *pater*=a father, and *passus*, pa. par. of *patior*=to suffer.]

*Church Hist.:* One who held either of the forms of Patripassianism (q. v.). [MONARCHIAN, B.]

**Pā-trī-pās'-sī-an-īsm, s.** [Eng. *Patripassian*; -*ism*.]

*Church Hist.:* The teaching that God the Father became incarnate, and suffered for the redemption of man. It may be of two kinds: (1) Substituting, in the person of Jesus, the one undistinguished God for the divine nature of the Word; (2) attributing passibility to the Godhead. The former view was held by the Noëtians, Praxeans, and Sabellians; and Pearson points out that the doctrine is involved in Arianism, as it is also in Apollinarian teaching.

**pā-trīst, s.** [PATRISTIC.] One who is versed in patristic learning. [PATRICIAN, B. 3.]

**pa-trīst-īc, pa-trīst-īc-āl, adj.** [Fr. *patriistique*, from Lat. *pater* (genit. *patris*)=a father.] Of or pertaining to the ancient fathers of the Church.

"In the patristic writings."—*H. B. Wilson: The National Church.*

**patristic-theology, s.** The same as PATRISTICS (q. v.).

**pa-trīst-īc-āl-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *patristical*; -*ly*.] In a patristic manner; after the manner of the fathers of the Christian Church.

**pa-trīs'-tīcs, s.** [PATRISTIC.] That branch of the theology which is more particularly concerned with or based on the doctrines of the Christian fathers.

**\*pā-trī-zāte, v. i.** [Lat. *patrizzo*, from *pater* (genit. *patris*)=a father.] To take after or follow the example of one's father.

"Conjuring him, by the cogent arguments of example and rule, to patrizate."—*Fuller: Worthies; Hartfordshire.*

**\*pa-trōç-ī-nāte, v. t.** [Lat. *patrocinator*, pa. par. of *patrocino*, from *patrocinium*=patronage, from *patronus*=patron, from *pater* (genit. *patris*)=a father; Sp. & Port. *patrocinar*; O. Fr. *patrociner*.] To patronize.

"Preach it up, patrocinate it."—*Urquhart: Rabelais, bk. iii., ch. v.*

**\*pa-trōç-ī-nā-tion, s.** [PATROCINATE.] Patronage, countenance, support.

"Where the case is foule, abhor the patrocination."—*Bp. Hall: Works, ii. 381.*

**\*pa-trōç-īn-ŷ, s.** [Latin *patrociniūm*.] [PATROCINATE.] Patronage, patrocination.

"'Tis a vain religion which gives patrociny to wickedness."—*Warburton: Apology for Learning, p. 240.*

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, del.



**pa-trōl', pa-trōle', \*pa-trōll', s.** [Fr. *patrouille* = a tramping about, a patrol; *patrouiller* = to pad-  
dle about, to patrol; from O. Fr. *pate*, Fr. *patte* =  
the paw, the foot; Sp. *patrulla* = a patrol, *patrullar*  
 = to patrol; Italian *pattuglia* = a patrol; Port. *pa-  
trulha*.]

1. *Mil.*: A walking or marching round of a guard  
in the night to watch and observe what passes, and  
to secure the peace and safety of a camp or other  
place.

"Being then upon patrol,  
With noise alone beat off the Gaul."  
*Butler: Hudibras*, ii. 3.

2. The men on guard who go the rounds in the  
night: a detachment whose duty it is to patrol.

3. A policeman whose duty it is to patrol a certain  
district or beat for the protection of property and  
to preserve the peace.

**patrol-fleet, s.** A number of war vessels of a  
country assigned to the duty of protecting property  
or enforcing the law in certain districts; as in the  
matter of preventing the unlawful taking of seals  
in Behring Sea.

"The American *patrol-fleet*, consisting of the flagships  
Mohican and Yorktown, Adams, Albatross, Alert and  
Thomas Corwin, sailed for Behring Sea this morning.  
The Mohican and Albatross will follow the coast line and  
the other vessels will keep out at sea. The fleet will ren-  
dezvous at Unalaska."—*Chicago Evening Journal*, May 17,  
1884.

**patrol-man, s.** A patrol.

"At the beginning of each watch two men set out from  
the station on patrol duty and follow their beats to the  
right and left respectively until they meet the *patrol-men*  
from the adjacent stations."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Jan.,  
1880, p. 323.

**patrol-wagon, s.** A wagon used by police officers  
of a city to convey arrested persons to the police  
stations.

**pa-trōl', v. i. & t.** [PATROL, s.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; to ful-  
fill the duties of, or act as, a patrol.

"These out-guards of the mind are sent abroad  
And, still *patrolling*, beat the neighboring road."  
*Blackmore: Creation*, bk. vi.

2. To perambulate a certain beat, as a policeman.  
**B. Trans.:** To perambulate as a patrol; to go  
round as a patrol or guard.

"The police *patrolled* the streets."—*London Daily Tele-  
graph*.

**\*pa-trōl'-lōt-ışm, s.** [Fr. *patrouillotisme*.] A  
system of military police or patrol.

"*Patrolotism* is strong; but death by starvation . . . is  
stronger."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. i., bk. vii., ch. iii.

**pā-trōn, s. & a.** [Fr., from Lat. *patronum*, accus.  
of *patronus* = a patron; from *pater* (gen. *patris*) = a  
father; Late Gr. *patrōn*, *patrōnos*; Sp. *patron*;  
Ital. *patrone*, *padrone*; Port. *patrono*.]

**A. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who patronizes, supports, protects, or coun-  
tenances a person or a work; an advocate, a sup-  
porter, a favorer.

"Whom I have ever honored as my king . . .  
As my great *patron* thought on in my prayers."  
*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

2. A patron-saint (q. v.).

3. *Eng. Law*: One who has the right of presenta-  
tion to an ecclesiastical benefice; one who holds the  
gift or disposition of a benefice.

"Upon the vacancy of a living, the *patron* is bound to  
present within six calendar months, otherwise it will lapse  
to the bishop."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 8.

\*4. One who had the right of presenting a paro-  
chial minister to a vacant charge. (*Scotch*.)

\*5. The commander of a small vessel or passage-  
boat; one who steers a ship's long-boat.

\*6. A case to hold pistol cartridges.

\*7. A pattern, a model, an example.

"Which priests serve unto the *patron* and shadow of  
heavenly things."—*Hebrews* viii. 5. (1569.)

8. A kind of fish.

"Lobsters . . . flocks, pikes, dick-puddocks, and  
*patron* fish."—*Exploits of Wise Willie*, p. 4.

**II. Roman History:**

1. One who had manumitted a slave (*Mart.* vi.  
28, 29) between whom and his manumissor a new  
relation was created, the freedman owing his  
former master the obedience of a son, and the patron  
assuming many of the rights which the *patria*  
*potestas* conveyed. [CLIENT, II.]

2. A member of any distinguished house chosen  
by a citizen who stood in need of a protector.

"Let him who works the client wrong beware the  
*patron's* ire."—*Macaulay: Virginia*.

3. Any distinguished Roman who watched over  
the interests of subject states or cities. (*Cicero: de Off.*, i. 11.)

4. An advocate, a pleader, with duties somewhat  
analogous to those of a barrister. (*Mart.*: i. 98, 99.)

**B. As adj.:** Affording tutelary aid; tutelary.

**patron-saint, s.**

*Eccles.*: The saint under whose invocation coun-  
tries, churches, religious houses or societies, or  
individuals are placed. The patron of a place is  
chosen by the people with the consent of the clergy;  
and of a church by the founder. There cannot be  
more than one principal patron of a country or  
church unless by Apostolic indult. [TITULAR, s.]

**\*pā-trōn, v. t.** [PATRON, s.] To act the part of  
a patron to; to patronize.

"A good cause need not be *patroned* by passion."—  
*Browne: Religio Medici*, § 5.

**pāt-rōn-age (age as ĭg), s.** [O. Fr. *patronage*;  
Fr. *patronage*; from Lat. *patronatus*, from *patronus*  
 = a patron.]

1. The act of patronizing, countenancing, or sup-  
porting; countenance, favor, support; encourage-  
ment of a person or work.

"Nor anything doth add more estimation to true  
nobility than *patronage* of learning."—*Drant: Horace*.  
(Dedic.)

2. Guardianship; tutelary care, as of a saint.

"From certain passages of the poets, several ships  
made choice of some god or other for their guardians, as  
among the Roman Catholics every vessel is recom-  
mended to the *patronage* of some particular saint."—  
*Addison*.

3. The right of presentation to an ecclesiastical  
benefice; the right or title of a patron of a living.  
(*English Ecclesiastical Law*.)

"The *patronage* can be only conveyed by operation of  
law, viz., by writing under seal, which is evidence of an  
invisible mental transfer."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk.  
ii., ch. 2.

4. The right of appointment to subordinate polit-  
ical offices.

"The President has a vast amount of *patronage*."—  
*Chicago Inter Ocean*, July 30, 1894.

¶ *Arms of Patronage:*  
*Heraldry:*

1. Arms worn by the lesser gentry which were  
derived from the arms of the greater; arms on the  
top of which are some marks of subjection and  
dependence.

2. Arms added to the family arms as a token of  
superiority, right, or jurisdiction, by governors of  
provinces, lords of manors, patrons of benefices, &c.

**\*pāt-rōn-age (age as ĭg), v. t.** [PATRONAGE,  
s.] To patronize, to protect; to maintain, to make  
good.

"As an outlaw in a castle keeps,  
And useth it to *patronage* his theft."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iii. 1.

**pāt-rōn-ā, a.** [Fr., from Lat. *patronalis*, from  
*patronus* = a patron; Sp. *patronal*; Ital. *patron-  
ale*.] Protecting, supporting, encouraging; fulfill-  
ing the office or part of a patron; tutelary.

"The name of the city being discovered . . . their  
penates and *patronal* gods might be called forth by  
charms."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. iii.

**†pāt-rōn-āte, s.** [Lat. *patronatus*.] The right  
or duty of a patron; patronage.

**pā-trōn-ēss, s.** [Eng. *patron*; -ess.]

1. A female patron; a female who patronizes,  
favors, countenances, or supports.

"Befriend me, night, best *patroness* of grief."  
*Milton: The Passion*.

2. A female guardian, goddess, or saint.

"From the priests their *patroness* to steal."  
*Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphosis* xiii.

3. A female who has the right of presenting to an  
ecclesiastical benefice.

**†pāt-rōn-ī-zā-tion, subst.** [Eng. *patroniz(e)*;  
-ation.] The act of patronizing; patronage, sup-  
port.

**pāt-rōn-ize, v. t.** [Eng. *patron*; -ize.]

1. To act as a patron to or toward; to support,  
favor, or countenance; to give support or counte-  
nance to.

\*2. To defend, to maintain, to support.

3. To assume the air or manner of a patron  
toward; to support or favor with condescension.  
[PATRONIZING.]

4. To frequent or use as a customer.

"Chop-houses, *patronized* by the clerk and the appren-  
tice during their midday interval of repose."—*London*  
*Daily Telegraph*.

**pāt-rōn-īz-ēr, s.** [Eng. *patroniz(e)*; -er.] One  
who patronizes; a supporter, a defender, a patron.

**pāt-rōn-īz-īng, pr. par. & a.** [PATRONIZE.]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adj.:** Assuming the airs of a superior  
toward another; condescendingly favorable.

**pā-trōn-lēss, a.** [Eng. *patron*; -less.] Desti-  
tute of or wanting a patron.

"The Arts and Sciences must not be left *patronless*."—  
*Shaftesbury: Advice to an Author*, pt. ii., § 1.

**pāt-rō-nōm-ā-tōl'-ō-gŷ, s.** [Gr. *patēr* = a father;  
*onoma* = a name, and suff. -ology.] The science of  
patronymics; that branch of knowledge which  
deals with personal names and their origins.

**pāt-rō-nŷm'-ic, a. & s.** [Fr. *patronymique*, from  
Lat. *patronymicus*, from Gr. *patrōnymikos* = belong-  
ing to the father's name, from *patrōnymia* = a name  
taken from a father; *patēr* = a father, and *onyma*,  
*onoma* = a name; Ital. & Sp. *patronimico*.]

**A. As adj.:** Derived, as a name, from an ancestor;  
as, a *patronymic* denomination.

**B. As substantive:**

1. A name derived from that of the father or  
ancestor. Patronymics in Greek ended in -ides, as  
Tydides = the son of Tydeus; in English in -son, as  
Johnson = the son of John; French patronymics are  
formed by the prefix *Fitz-* (=son), as *Fitzwilliam*;  
Gaelic patronymics by *Mac*, and *O'*, as *MacDonald*,  
*O'Gorman*, &c.

"So when the proper name is used to note one's parent-  
age; which kind of nouns the grammarians call *patro-  
nymics*."—*Ben Jonson: English Grammar*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

2. A family name, a surname.

**pāt-rō-nŷm'-ic-āl, a.** [Eng. *patronymic*; -al.]  
The same as PATRONYMIC (q. v.).

**pa-trōōn', s.** [Dut. = a protector.] One of the  
proprietors of certain tracts of land with manorial  
privileges and right of entail, under the old Dutch  
governments of New York and New Jersey. (*Bart-  
lett*.)

**pa-trōōn'-shĭp, s.** [Eng. *patroon*; -ship.] The  
office or position of a patroon.

**pāt-teē', a.** [PATÉE.]

**pāt-tē-mar, s.** [PATAMAR.]

**pāt-tēn. \*pat-en, \*pat-in, \*pat-tin, s.** [Fr.  
*patin* = a patten, a clog; also the footstall of a  
pillar, from O. Fr. *pate*, *patte*; Fr. *patte* = a paw, a  
foot; Ital. *pattino*.] The etymology in the extract  
from Gay is entirely fanciful.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A clog or sole of wood mounted on a frame to  
raise the feet of a person above a wet or muddy  
pavement. The support is usually an iron ring.

"The *patten* now supports each frugal dame,  
Which from the blue-ey'd Patty takes the name."  
*Gay: Trivia*, i. 281.

2. A stilt. (*Prov.*)

**II. Masonry:**

1. The sole for the foundation of a wall.

2. The base ring of a column.

\*¶ *The tongue on pattens*: Clattering. (*Gammer*  
*Gurton's Needle*.)

**patten-maker, s.** A manufacturer of pattens.

**\*pāt-tēn, v. i.** [PATTEN, s.]

1. To go about in pattens. (*Dickens: Bleak*  
*House*, ch. xxvii.)

2. To skate. (*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. xii.)

**pāt-tēned, a.** [English *patten*, s.; -ed.] Wear-  
ing pattens.

"Some *pattened* girl stopped to courtesy."—*Miss Aus-  
ten: Northanger Abbey*, ch. xxiii.

**pāt-tēr (1), v. i. & t.** [A frequent. of *pat*, v.  
(q. v.).]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To strike with a quick succession of slight  
sounds as hail or rain on a window.

"Loud howls the wind, sharp *patters* the rain."  
*Matthew Arnold: Tristram and Iseult*, i.

2. To move with quick steps, causing a succession  
of slight sounds.

\***B. Trans.:** To cause to strike or fall in drops; to  
sprinkle.

**pāt-tēr (2), \*pat-er-en, \*pat-ren, v. t. & i.**  
[Prob. from Lat. *pater* = father, the first word in the  
*paternoster* (q. v.), from the Lord's Prayer being  
repeated in churches in a low tone of voice.]

**A. Trans.:** To repeat in a low tone; to mutter,  
to mumble.

"The hooded clouds like friars . . .  
*Patter* their doleful prayers."  
*Longfellow: Midnight Mass*.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To mutter, to mumble.

"Sing and say, and *patter* all day, with lips onely."—  
*Tyndall: Works*, p. 102.

2. To talk glibly; to chatter, to speechify, to  
harangue. (*Slang*.)

"I've gone out and *pattered* to get money to buy him  
brandy."—*Mayhew: London Labor*, i. 255.

¶ *To patter flash*: To talk in slang or thieves'  
cant. (*Slang*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt,  
or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**păt-tēr** (1), *s.* [PATTER (1), *v.*] A quick succession of slight sounds.

**păt-tēr**, (2), *s.* [PATTER (2), *v.*]

1. The dialect or cant of a class, patois; as, thieves' or gypsies' *patter*.

2. Rapid enunciation, as of one moved by excitement or passion.

3. The oratory in this country of an itinerant show-man to induce persons to visit his exhibition, or in England of a "Cheap Jack" trying to sell his wares.

"It is considered in the Cheap Jack calling that better *patter* can be made out of a guu than any article we put up from the cart."—*Dickens: Doctor Marigold*.

**păt-tēr-ēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *patter*; *-er*.] One who patters; specif., one who disposes of his wares in the public streets by long harangues.

"Some standing *patterers* are brought up to the business from childhood."—*Mayhew: London Labor*, i. 249.

**păt-tēr-n**, \***pat-arne**, \***pat-terne**, *s.* [French *patron*=(1) a patron, (2) a pattern.] [PATRON.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. A model proposed or prepared for imitation; that which is to be copied or imitated.

2. An example to be followed or imitated; a model, an exemplar.

"Our ancestry, a gallant Christian race,  
*Patterns* of every virtue, every grace.  
Confessed a God."—*Cowper: Table Talk*, 373.

3. Something resembling something else; a precedent.

"We could find some *patterns* of our shame."  
*Shakespeare: King John*, iii. 4.

4. Something of supreme excellence, and fit to serve as a model or example.

"[He] spoke abrupt: Farewell to thee,  
*Pattern* of old fidelity!"  
*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, ii. 37.

5. Something made after a model; a copy.

6. An instance, an example.

7. A part showing the nature or quality of the whole; a sample, a specimen.

8. A figure, plan, or style of ornamental execution; an ornamental design.

"The *pattern* grows, the well-depicted flower,  
Wrought patiently into the snowy lawn."  
*Cowper: Task*, iv. 151.

9. A piece of paper, card-board, sheet-metal, or thin plank corresponding in outline to an object that is to be cut out or fabricated, and serving as a guide for determining its exact shape and dimensions. [TEMPLATE.] Pattern-pieces or gauges are largely used in making special machinery, in which all the parts are made separately by gauges, and then put together.

10. A feast or merrymaking in honor of a patron saint; festivities, merry-making. (*Irish*.)

"At wake or *pattern* she had all the best boys at her command."—*Mrs. Hall: Sketches of Irish Character*, p. 53.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Fabric*: A design of figures, woven in cloth or printed thereon.

2. *Founding*: The counterpart of a casting in wood or metal from which the mold in the sand is made.

#### pattern-box, *s.*

*Weaving*:

1. A box in a loom holding a number of shuttles, either of which may be projected along the shed. The shuttles are operated in due sequence by a pattern-cylinder or pattern-chain (q. v.).

2. The box perforated for the cards in the Jacquard figure-loom. [PATTERN-CARD.]

#### pattern-card, *s.*

*Weaving*: One of the cards perforated in a Jacquard loom through which the needles pass. The pattern is determined by the perforations.

#### pattern-chain, *s.*

*Weaving*: A contrivance for automatically bringing the shuttles to the picker in proper order.

#### pattern-cylinder, *s.*

*Weaving*: A method of operating the harness of a loom by means of a cylinder with projections, which come in contact in due order of time with the respective levers which work the shed.

#### pattern-drawer, *s.* One who designs patterns.

**pattern-molder, *s.*** One who makes models for iron-casting.

#### pattern-piece, *s.* [PATTERN, *s.* I. 9.]

**pattern-post, *s.*** A post between the countries of the Postal Union for the transmission of patterns and samples. The rates are the same as for printed papers, except that the lowest charge is 2 cents for a packet addressed to any of the countries to which the postage is 1 cent per 2 ozs. for printed papers.

**pattern-reader, *s.*** One who arranges textile patterns.

#### pattern-wheel, *s.*

1. *Horol.*: [COUNT-WHEEL].

2. *Weaving*: A pattern-cylinder (q. v.).

#### păt-tēr-n, *v. t.* [PATTERN, *s.*]

1. To make an imitation of a model or pattern; to copy.

2. To serve as a pattern, example or model for.

3. To parallel, to match.

"Ay, such a place there is, where we did hunt,  
*Pattern'd* by that the poet here describes."  
*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 1.

**păt-tēr-n-a-ble, *a.*** [Eng. *pattern*; *-able*.] Not strange or singular; common.

"Our souls it would torture to be tyed  
In *patternable* slavery."  
*Beaumont: Psyche*, xx. 257.

**păt-tēr-sôn-ite, *s.*** [After Johnson Patterson; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).] *Min.*: A micaceous mineral, the physical characters of which are not described. The analyses, too, are unsatisfactory; the last, by Genth, gives a composition near to that of thuringite (q. v.).

**păt-tle, pět-tle, *s.*** [PADDLE, *s.*] A plow staff; a paddle.

"I wad be laith to rin an' chase thee,  
Wi' murd'ring *pattle!*"  
*Burns: To a Mouse*.

**păt-tỹ, *s.*** [Fr. *pâte*=a pie, a pasty.] A little pie; a pasty.

**patty-pan, *s.*** A pan in which patties are baked.

"And live in a perpetual rain of saucepan-lids and *patty-pans!*"—*E. J. Warboise: Sissie*, ch. xxv.

**păt-t-ū-loũs, *a.*** [Lat. *patulus*, from *pateo*=to lie open.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Gaping; having a spreading aperture.

2. *Bot.*: Slightly spreading.

#### pâu, *s.* [PAH.]

**pâucht-ỹ** (*ch* guttural), *a.* [PAUGHTY.]

\***pâu-çĩ-fỹ, *v. t.*** [Lat. *paucus*=few, little, and *facio*, pass. of *facio*=to make.] To make few.

"To *paucify* the number of those you conceived would convert you."—*British Bellman*. (1648.)

**ĩpâu-çĩl-õ-quẽt, *a.*** [Latin *paucus*=few, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor*=to speak.] Saying or speaking little; uttering few words.

**ĩpâu-çĩl-õ-quỹ, *s.*** [Lat. *pauciloquium*, from *paucus*=few, and *loquor*=to speak.] The utterance or use of few words; brevity in speech. (*Beaumont: Psyche*, xx. 202.)

**pâu-çĩ-spir-ãl, *adj.*** [Latin *paucus*=few, and Eng. *spiral*.]

*Zool.*: Having few whorls; a term applied to an operculum when the whorls are few in number, as in that of the genus *Littorina* (q. v.). (*Woodward*.)

**pâu-çĩ-tỹ, \*pau-ci-tie, *s.*** [Fr. *paucité*, from Lat. *paucitas*=fewness, from *paucus*=few.]

1. Fewness; smallness in number.

"This was only for a time, because of the *paucitie* of single clergymen."—*Bp. Hall: Honor of Married Clergy*, § 19.

2. Smallness in quantity.

"This *paucity* of blood is agreeable to many other animals, as lizards, frogs, and other fishes."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

#### paugh-ie, *s.* [POGNY.]

**pâught-ỹ** (*gh* guttural), *a.* [Prob. the same as PAWKY (q. v.).] Proud, haughty, petulant, saucy, pert.

**pâu-ha-gẽn, *s.*** [N. Amer. Ind.] The same as MENHADEN (q. v.).

**pâu, *v. t.*** [Etym. doubtful.] To puzzle. (*Prov. & Scotch*.)

**pâu-drõn, *s.*** [Sp. *espaldaron*, from *espalda*; Fr. *épaule*=the shoulder.]

*Old Arm.*: A defense of plate, which covered the shoulders, to which the *passergades* were attached.

#### Pâu-ĩ-ãn-ĩsts, *s. pl.* [For etym. see def.]

*Church History*:

1. The followers of Paul of Samosata. [SAMOSATENES.]

2. An obscure sect of Acephali, followers of Paul, a patriarch of Alexandria, who was deposed (A. D. 541) for being uncanonically consecrated, and then joined the Monophysites.

#### Pâu-liç-ĩ-ãn, *a. & s.* [See def.]

**A. *As adj.***: Belonging to or connected with the sect, or holding the tenets, described under B.

**B. *As substantive***:

*Church Hist. (pl.)*: A Manichæan sect of Asiatic origin, who appeared in Armenia in the seventh century. They owed their name to a mythical

founder, or to their claim to "a monopoly of the pure doctrine of the Apostle of the Gentiles." (*Blunt*.) From the close of the seventh to the middle of the ninth century, they suffered severe persecution, notably under the regency of Theodora (841-857), who did her best to extirpate them; no less than 100,000 are said to have perished from her attempts to carry out her design. *Blunt (Dict. Sects)* thus summarizes their doctrines:

"They taught the essential evil of matter, the eternal hostility of the two principles; they denied the inspiration of the Old Testament and the Deity of Jehovah; they despised the Cross; and, holding the Valentinian doctrine that the spiritual Christ passed through the body of the Virgin like water through a pipe, were naturally accused of insulting her memory; they taught a purely illusory baptism, and had no Eucharist; they excluded their ministers or scribes from all government in their community; above all they were iconoclasts, and placed the Scriptures in the hands of the laity."

**Pâu-liç-ĩ-ãn-ĩsm, *s.*** [Eng. *Paulician*; *-ism*.] The tenets of the Paulicians. [PAULICIAN, B.]

"The sources of *Paulicianism* must be sought therefore in the body of Manichæan influence and belief, which, after the execution of Mani, found a refuge from proscription within the eastern frontier of the Roman Empire."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects*, p. 413.

**Pâu-ĩne, *a.*** [See def.] Pertaining or relating to St. Paul, or to his writings; written by St. Paul.

#### Pauline-epistles, *s. pl.*

*New Test. Canon*: Fourteen epistles of the New Testament, thirteen of which commence with St. Paul's name, the fourteenth opening abruptly without any intimation as to the writer, though the detached title, "The Epistle of Paul," has been prefixed to it. Its author was more probably Apollos than Paul. [HEBREW.] Of the other thirteen, five (Romans, Ephesians, 1 and 2 Timothy, and Titus) have only St. Paul's name attached; four (2 Corinthians, Philippians, Colossians, and Philemon) are from Paul and Timothy; two (1 and 2 Thess.) are from Paul, Silvanus, and Timothy (Timothy); one (1 Cor.) from Paul and Sosthenes, and one (Galatians) from Paul and "all the brethren that are with me." Their order of publication may have been: 1 and 2 Thessalonians on Paul's second missionary journey; Galatians, Romans, and 1 and 2 Corinthians, on his third; Philemon, Colossians, Ephesians, and Philippians during his imprisonment at Rome. The dates of the first epistle to Timothy and of that to Titus are somewhat doubtful; the second to Timothy was just before the Apostle's martyrdom. For details see the several epistles. Baur only admits the genuineness of four, viz., Romans, 1 Corinthians, 2 Corinthians, and Galatians; but most critics believe the others also to have been the work of the great Apostle.

#### Pauline-theology, *s.*

*Script. & Theol.*: The teaching of St. Paul as gathered from his sermons and addresses briefly reported in the Acts of the Apostles, and his Epistles. [PAULINE-EPISTLES.] He gives prominence to the doctrine of justification by faith without the deeds of the law (Acts xiii. 39; Rom. iii. 19-31; iv. 1-25; v. 1; Gal. ii. 16; iii. 8, 24, &c.). But he states the doctrine as not to encourage sin (Rom. vi. 1-23), and of the three Christian graces he assigns the preëminence to love, rendered in the A. V. charity (1 Cor. xiii. 13). The Apostle of the Gentiles, he contends against numerous gainsayers that the middle wall of partition between the Jews and Gentiles is broken down, both now standing on the same footing as brethren in Christ (Rom. iii. 29; Ephes. ii. 11-22; iii. 1-11; Col. i. 21, 22; iii. 11). But he speaks of his countrymen with the tenderest affection (Rom. ix. 1-5). The ceremonies of the older economy he regarded as but temporary, and as standing to Christ and the newer one in the relation of a shadow to substance (Col. ii. 16, 17). These broad views rendered the Apostle an object of suspicion to the Hebrew converts (Acts xxi. 20-21), and excited the most deadly animosity against him on the part of the unbelieving Jews (Acts xxii. 21, 22). Baur and others of the Tübingen school consider that St. Paul, in emancipating himself from the Judaic prejudices in which the other apostles were entangled, became the real founder of Christianity as a universal religion; but Prof. Otto Pfeiderer, of Berlin, in the Hibbert Lectures for 1885, rejects this extreme view, and considers Pauline Christianity as a genuine development of the teaching of Jesus.

**Pâu-ĩn-ĩsm, *s.*** [Ger. *Paulinismus*; Fr. *Paulinisme*.]

*Church Hist.*: A term introduced to denote the corpus of teaching found in, or deducible from, the writings of St. Paul.

**Pâu-ĩn-ize, Pâu-ĩn-ĩse, *v. t. & i.*** [English *Paulin(e)*; *-ize*.]

**A. *Trans.***: To impart a Pauline tone to.

"It is *Paulinized* too much."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 3, 1885, p. 427.

bõil, bõy; põut, jõwl; cat, cell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shún; -tion, -sion = zhún. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bei, del.



**B. Intrans.:** To adopt the Pauline method or tone of thought.

"The markedly Paulinizing tendency of this gospel [Luke] has given it great importance."—*F. C. Baur: Church Hist.* (ed. Menzies), i. 82.

**Pāul'-ist, s.** [See def.]

**Church Hist. (pl.):** The popular name given in America to members of the Institute of Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, a congregation founded in New York in 1858, by the Rev. I. T. Hecker and some companions, with the sanction of the Pope (Pius IX.). The work of the congregation is parochial duty, giving missions, education of their novices, and literary work. They have a monthly magazine, the *Catholic World*.

**pāul'-ite, s.** [After the island of St. Paul, Labrador, where first found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

**Min.:** A variety of Hypersthene (q. v.), exhibiting glittering reflections, which are partly due to chemical alteration.

**paulite-rock, s.**

**Petrol.:** A rock consisting of labradorite and the variety of enstatite called paulite (q. v.).

**pāul'-līn'-i-a, subst.** [Named by Linnæus after Simon Paulli, professor of botany at Copenhagen, and author, in 1640 and 1648, of botanical works.]

**Bot.:** A genus of Sapindæ. Mostly climbing shrubs, with tendrils and compound leaves. About eighty species are known, all but one West African species being natives of tropical America. The powdered seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis* are called Brazilian cocoa and guarana (q. v.); the succulent aril of *P. subrotunda* is eaten; the Indians of Guiana use the juice of *P. cururu* to poison their arrows; *P. australis* is supposed to yield the dangerous Lecheguana honey. An intoxicating liquor is made on the banks of the Oronoco from *P. cupana*. *P. pinnata* is highly deleterious.

**\*pāum, \*pāwm, v. t. & i.** [A corrupt. of *palm*, v. (q. v.)]

**A. Trans.:** To impose by fraud; to palm off.

**B. Intrans.:** To cheat at cards.

"The ladies think it no crime to *paum* handsomely."—*Journey thro' England*.

**\*pāume, s.** [Fr.]

1. The palm of the hand.

2. A ball; a hand-ball.

**\*pāunçe (1), s.** [PANSY.]

**\*paunce (2), \*pawnce, s.** [Old Fr.] A coat of mail. [PAUNCH, s.]

"Thrughe *paunce* and platez he percede the maylez."—*Morte Arthure*, 2,075.

**\*pauncenar, s.** [Eng. *paunce* (2); *-nar*.] (See extract.)

"The troops called *Pauncenars* appear in the Roll of the Army before Calais in 1346, their pay being the same as that of the mounted archers. They are probably named from the armor they wore, the paunce, or panzar."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb., 1858, p. 125.

**pāunçh, \*paunche, s.** [O. Fr. *panche, pance* (Fr. *panse*), from Lat. *panticeum*, accus. of *pantex*=the paunch; Sp. *pança*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The belly and its contents.

"Fat *paunches* have lean pates."

*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 1.

2. The first and largest stomach in ruminating quadrupeds, into which the food is received before ruminating.

3. The rim of a bell; the part against which the clapper strikes.

**II. Nautical:** A thickly thrummed mat of sennit wrapped around a spar or rope to keep it from chafing.

**\*pāunçh, v. t.** [PAUNCH, s.]

1. To pierce or rip the belly; to eviscerate, to disembowel.

"With a log  
Batter his skull, or *paunch* him with a stake."

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

2. To stuff with food.

"Now ye see him fed, *paunched* as lions are."—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 382.

**\*paunch-ard, \*pawnc-erde, s.** [PAUNCH, s.] A waist-belt. (*Cathol. Anglicum*.)

**pāunçh'-y, a.** [English *paunch*; *-y*.] Having a large or fat paunch; big-bellied. (*Dickens: Sketches by Boz*; *Mr. John Dounce*.)

**pāune, s.** [PONE.]

**\*paun-son, s.** [O. Fr. *pancire*.] A coat of mail; a paunce. [PAUNCE (2), s.]

"A pesane and a *paunson*."

*Morte Arthure*, 3,458.

**pāu'-pēr, s.** [Lat.=a poor person.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A poor person; specif. one who through poverty becomes chargeable to the community.

2. **Eng. Law:** One who from poverty is allowed to sue in *forma pauperis*.

"Thus *paupers*, that is, such as will swear themselves not worth five pounds, have writs gratis, and counsel and attorney assigned them without fee, and are excused the payment of costs."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 14.

**\*pāu'-pēr-ēss, s.** [Eng. *pauper*; *-ess*.] A female pauper. (*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveler*, iii.)

**pāu'-pēr-īsm, s.** [English *pauper*; *-ism*.] The state or condition of being a pauper; the state of those who through poverty are chargeable to the community; paupers collectively.

**pāu'-pēr-i'-tious, s.** [Mod. Latin *pauperitius*, from Lat. *pauper*=a poor man.]

**Bot.:** Poor; having a starved appearance. (*Paxton*.)

**pāu'-pēr-i-zā'-tion, s.** [English *pauperiz* (e); *-ation*.] The act or process of pauperizing, or reducing to a state of pauperism.

"There is no *pauperization* of the peasantry around."—*Black: Adventures of a Phaëton*, ch. xvi.

**pāu'-pēr-ize, pāu'-pēr-īse, v. t.** [Eng. *pauper*; *-ize*.] To reduce to a state of pauperism.

**\*pāu'-pēr-oūs, a.** [Eng. *pauper*; *-ous*.] Poor; relating to or connected with the poor; employed for the benefit of the poor.

"A stock employed in God's banks for *pauperous* and pious uses."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 173.

**pāu'-rōp'-ō-da, s. pl.** [Greek *pauros*=few, and *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

**Zoöl.:** An order of Myriopoda, with branched antennæ, established for the reception of the genus *Pauropus* (q. v.).

**pāur'-ō-pūs, s.** [Gr. *pauros*=few, and *pous*=foot.]

**Zoöl.:** The single genus of the order Pauropoda, established by Sir John Lubbock, during his investigations on the Thysanura (q. v.). The body consists of eight segments, besides the head, each segment bearing many short, and a few long, bristles. The antennæ are five-jointed, and branched. Several species have been discovered in North America.

**\*pāu-ṣā'-tion, \*pau-sa-ci-on, s.** [Lat. *pausatio*, from *pauso*=to cease.] The act of pausing or stopping; a pause, a stop, a stay.

**pāuṣe, s.** [Fr., from Late Lat. *pausa*=a pause; Gr. *pausis*, from *pauō*=to cause to stop; *paumai*=to stop; Sp. & Port. *pausa*; Ital. *pausa, posa*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A stop; a cessation or intermission of action, speaking, playing, &c.; a temporary rest.

"She dreads

An instant's *pause*, and lives but while she moves."

*Cowper: Task*, i. 371.

2. A stop made, and time taken for consideration or reflection.

"Much, that may give us *pause*, if ponder'd fittingly."

*Byron: Child Harold*, iii. 98.

3. Suspense, doubt, hesitation.

"I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 3.

4. A break or paragraph in writing.

"He writes with warmth, which usually neglects method, and those partitions and *pauses* which men, educated in the schools, observe."—*Locke*.

5. A mark (—) to denote cessation or suspension of the voice.

**II. Music:** A temporary cessation of the time of the movement, expressed by the sign  $\frown$  placed over a note or a rest.

**pāuṣe, v. i.** [Fr. *pauser*; Sp. & Port. *pausar*; Ital. *pausare*.] [PAUSE, s.]

1. To make a pause or short stop; to cease or leave off acting or speaking for a time.

"I *pause* for a reply."

*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iii. 2.

2. To stay or wait.

"*Pause* a day or two

Before you hazard."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

3. To take time for consideration or reflection; to reflect, to deliberate.

"Other offenders we will *pause* upon."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, v. 5.

4. To hesitate, to hold back, to delay.

"Why doth the Jew *pause*? Take thy forfeiture."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

5. To be intermitted; to cease; to leave off.

"The pealing organ and the *pausing* choir."

*Tickell: Death of Mr. Addison*.

\*6. (*Reflex.*): To repose one's self.

"We want a little personal strength, and *pause* us."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, iv. 4.

**pāuṣ-ēr, \*paws-er, subst.** [Eng. *paus*(e); *-er*.] One who pauses; one who deliberates.

"The expedition of my violent love  
Outruns the *pauser*, reason."

*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.

**pāuṣ'-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [PAUSE, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As subst.:** A pause, a cessation, an intermission.

**pāuṣ'-īng-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *pausing*; *-ly*.] After a pause; with pauses; deliberately.

"This *pausingly* ensued."

*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 2.

**pāuṣ'-sī-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *pauss*(us); Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Entom.:** An anomalous family of Beetles, believed to have affinity to the *Ozæninæ* (q. v.), which they resemble in their elytra and their power of crepitation. Small oblong insects with varied antennæ, but normally ending in a bulb; mouth on the under side of the head; tarsi normally five; elytra with a small fold near the apex. Found in ants' nests, chiefly in Asia, Africa, and Australia. Known species more than a hundred.

**pāuṣ'-sūs, s.** [From Gr. *Pausos*=a mountain in Greece. (*Agassiz*.) Etym. doubtful. (*McNicoll*.)]

**Entom.:** The typical genus of *Paussidæ*. *Paussus faviari* is found in the southwest of Europe, the rest are more southerly beetles.

**pāut, pāt, s.** [Indian.] Jute.

**\*pautener, \*pawtener, \*pawtner, s.** [O. French *pautonnier*=a vagabond; *pautonniere*=a shepherd's scrip.]

1. A purse, a bag.

2. A vagabond.

**pāux'-ī, s.** [Native name.]

**Ornith.:** A synonym of *Ourax* (q. v.).

**\*pa-vaçhe, s.** [PAVISE.]

**\*pa-vāde, s.** [Etymol. doubtful.] Some kind of weapon of offense; probably a dagger.

"By his belt he bare a long *pavade*,

And of a sword full trenchant was the blade."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,927.

**\*pāv'-age (age as Íg), s.** [PAVIAGE.]

**\*pa-vāis, s.** [PAVISE.]

**pa-vān', \*pav-ane, \*pav-en, \*pav-i-an, \*pav-in, s.** [Fr. *pavane*; Sp. *pavana*.]

**Mus.:** A dance tune of a stately character, deriving its title from Padua, where it is said to have been invented, or from Latin *pavo*=a peacock, because it was danced with "such circumstance of dignity and stateliness."

**pāve, v. t.** [O. Fr. *paver*; Fr. *paver*, from Latin *pavo*, a corrupt form of *pavio*=to beat, to strike, to tread the earth hard and even; Gr. *paiō*=to beat, to strike.] To beat or lay down firmly or evenly, with stone, brick, or other material, for traffic by passengers or vehicles; to make a hard, level surface upon with stone, bricks, &c.

"To *pave* thy realm, and smooth the broken ways,

Earth from her womb a flinty tribute pays."

*Gay: Trivia*, i.

¶ *To pave a way:* To prepare a way or passage; to facilitate the introduction or progress of.

"It might open and *pave* a prepared way to his own title."—*Bacon: Henry VII*.

**pāve, s.** [Fr. *pavé*.] The pavement.

¶ *Nymphé du pavé:* A street-walker, a prostitute. (*French*.)

**pāved, pa. par. or a.** [PAVE, v.]

**paved-way, s.** A tramway whose tracks are of stone. (*Eng.*)

**pāve'-mēt, \*pav-i-ment, \*pa-ment, \*paw-ment, s.** [Fr. *pavement*, from Lat. *pavimentum*, from *pavio*=to beat, to ram; Sp., Port., & Ital. *pavimento*.]

1. The hard covering of the surface of a road or footway; a floor or covering of stones, brick, wood, &c., laid evenly on the earth, so as to form a level, hard, and convenient passage. Among the pavements now in use the most common are macadam, granite cubes, asphalt, and wood.

2. A path or road paved with brick, stone, wood, &c.; a paved path.

"That he once had trod its *pavement*, that he once had breathed its air."

*Longfellow: Nuremberg*.

3. The paved footway at the sides of a street.

4. A decorative or ornamental flooring of colored or plain tiles, stone, or brick.

**pāve'-mēt, v. t.** [PAVEMENT, s.] To pave; to floor with stones, tiles, bricks, or other solid materials.

"What an house hath he put him [man] into! how gorgeously arched, how richly *pavemented*."—*Bp. Hall: Select Thoughts*, cent. 1, § 7.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



pāv'-en, a. [Eng. pav(e); -en.] Paved.

pāv'-ēr, s. [Eng. pav(e), v.; -er.]

- 1. A pavior or pavier (q. v.).
2. A paving-stone.

"Ye material that these little pavers are set in, is a floor of lime and sand."-Diary of A. de la Pryme (Surtees Soc.), p. 212.

pāv-ě-sāde', s. [Fr.] A canvas screen extended along the side of a ship in an engagement to prevent the enemy from observing the operations on board.

pav-ese, pa-vesse, v. t. [PAVESE, s.] To shield, to cover, to defend with, or as with a pavise.

"They had moche adoo, sauynge they were well pavesed, for they on the walles caste downe stoones, and hurt many."-Berners: Froissart; Cronycle, vol. ii, ch. xc.

pā-vī-a, s. [Named after Peter Paiv, a Dutch botanist, once professor at Leyden.]

Bot.: A genus of Hippocastaneæ. Middle-sized deciduous trees or shrubs, like horse-chestnuts, but with the leaves and the flowers smaller, the petals erect and narrow, the fruit smooth.

pāv'-ī-age (age as īg), s. [Eng. pave; -iage.] A tax for the paving of streets or highways; a paving-rate.

pāv'-ī-an, s. [PAVAN.]

\*pāv'-īd, a. [Lat. pavidus.] Timid, fearful.

"The lamb or the pavid kid."-Thackeray: Roundabout Papers, xxxii.

\*pā-vid'-ī-tý, s. [PAVID.] Timidity, fearfulness.

pā-vī-ēt-in, s. [Modern Latin pavi(a); -etin.] [FRAXETIN.]

pāv'-ī-in, subst. [Modern Latin pavi(a); -in.] [FRAXIN.]

pā-vil'-ī-ōn, \*pav-e-lon, \*pa-vil-ioun, \*pā-vil-li-on, \*pav-y-lon, s. [Fr. pavillon, from Lat. papilionem, acc. of papilio=(1) a butterfly, (2) a tent.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A tent, a marquee, a temporary movable habitation.

"The tables in a proud pavilion, spread With flowers below, and tissue over head." Dryden: Theodore and Honoria, 257.

2. A canopy, a covering.

"He, only he, heav'n's blue pavilion spread." Sandys: Paraphrase of Job.

II Technically:

1. Anat.: The ala, or greater part of the external ear.

2. Architecture:

(1) An isolated building of ornamental character.

(2) A turret rising from the general height of a building.

(3) A projecting apartment of a building.

(4) A tent-shaped roof.

3. Her.: A covering in form of a tent, investing the armor of sovereigns.

4. Jewelry: The part of a diamond or other gem below the girdle and between it and the collet.

5. Mil.: A flag, ensign, banner, or colors.

6. Music: [PAVILLON.]



Pavilion.

pavilion-roof, s. Arch.: A roof sloping or hipped equally on all sides. (Gwilt.)

pā-vil'-ī-ōn, v. t. [PAVILION, s.]

1. To furnish or cover with tents.

"In Mahanaim where he saw The field pavilion'd with his guardians bright." Milton: P. L., xi. 215.

2. To shelter in tents, to encamp.

"So with the battening flocks the careful swain Abides pavilion'd on the grassy plain." Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iv. 560.

pavillon (as pa-vē-yoñ'), s. [Fr.]

Music: The bell of a horn, or other instrument of a like kind.

¶ Flûte à Pavillon:

Music: An organ stop, the pipes of which are surmounted by a bell.

pavillon-chinois, s. [CHINESE-PAVILION.]

pāv'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [PAVE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act, operation, or process of laying down or covering with a pavement.

2. A pavement.

paving-beetle, s. A rammer used by paviors.

paving-board, s. A board or number of persons entrusted with the superintendence of the paving of a town, city, or district.

paving-rate, s. A rate or tax for the maintenance of the paving of a town, city, or district. (Eng.)

paving-stone, s. A large stone prepared and dressed for laying down as a pavement.

paving-tile, s. A flat brick for paving floors. Such are often of an ornamental character, enameled, encaustic, &c. Tiles employed in offices, kitchens, &c., are usually from 9 to 12 inches square.

pāv'-ī-ōr, pāv'-ī-ēr, s. [O. Fr. paveur, from Low Lat. \*pavitor.]

- 1. One who lays pavements; a paver.
2. A slab or brick used for paving; a paving-stone.
3. An instrument used in laying pavements; a rammer for driving paving-stones.

pāv'-īse, \*pav-ais, \*pa-vache, \*pav-ese, \*pav-ice, \*pav-ish, s. [Fr. pavois; O. Fr. ipave=a covering.]

Mil. Antiq.: A large shield covering the entire body, and carried by a soldier in the Middle Ages (hence called a pavisor) for his own protection, as well as that of the archer before whom he stationed himself. They were often six feet or more in height.

"And after that the shot was done which they defended with pavishes, they came to hande strokes."-Grafton: Henry VIII. (an. 5.)

pāv'-īs-ōr, s. [Eng. pavis(e); -or.] A soldier who carried a pavise (q. v.).

pā-vō, s. [Lat.=a peacock.]

1. Astron.: One of Bayer's constellations situated between Sagittarius and the South Pole.

2. Ornith.: Peacock; the typical genus of the sub-family Pavoninae (q. v.). Bill moderate; base of culmen elevated; wings rather short, tail long, upper coverts very long, extending beyond the tail-feathers. Tarsi longer than the middle toe, spurred in the male. Three species are known, Pavo cristatus, the Common, P. muticus, the Javan, and P. nigripennis, the Black-shouldered Peacock. (The authorities for and against the validity of the last species are Dr. Selater (Proc. Zool. Soc., 1860, p. 221), and Darwin (Anim. & Plants under Domes. (ed. 1858), i. 290.)

pā-vōn, s. [O. Fr.] A flag borne by a knight in the Middle Ages, upon which his arms were emblazoned. It was of a triangular form, and affixed to the upper part of his lance, resembling the pennon, but smaller.

pā-vō-nār'-ī-a, subst. [Lat. pavo (genit. pavonis); Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. -aria.] Zool.: A genus of Pennatulidæ (q. v.). The polype-mass is quadrangular in shape.

\*pā-vōne', subst. [Ital., from Lat. pavo (genit. pavonis)=a peacock.] A peacock.

pā-vō-nī-a (1), s. [Lat. pavo (genit. pavonis)=a peacock.]

1. Entom.: A genus of Butterflies, family Nymphalidæ.

2. Zool.: A madreporic having the eminences surrounding the star-like depressions raised in leaflets or crests furrowed on both sides.

pā-vō-nī-a (2), subst. [Named after Don Josef Pavn, M. D., of Madrid, a traveler in Peru, and coauthor with Ruez, of a Flora peruviana. (Paxton.)]

Bot.: A genus of Malvaceæ, tribe Urenæ. Small shrubs or herbs found in tropical America and Asia. Pavonia odorata is cultivated in Indian and Burmese gardens for its fragrant flowers. Its roots are given in fever, inflammation, and hemorrhage. It yields a fiber, as does P. zeylanica, which is wild in India. P. diuretica is prescribed in Brazil as a diuretic, but is supposed to act simply as an emollient.

†pā-vō-nī-an, a. [Lat. pavo (genit. pavonis)=a peacock.] Of or pertaining to a peacock.

"Instinct or inspiration . . . directed my choice to the pavonian pen."-Southey: The Doctor. (Pref.)

\*pā-vōn'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Latin pavo, genit. pavonis]; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornithology: According to Swainson, a family of Rasores, approximately coextensive with the modern family Phasianidæ (q. v.).



Pavise.

(From Froissart.)



Pavon.

(Circ. A. D. 1340.)

pā-vō-nī-næ, s. pl. [Lat. pavo, genit. pavonis]; fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornithol.: A sub-family of Phasianidæ (q. v.). Plumage generally covered with spots or ocelli. Tail usually much lengthened, full, with the webs in certain species very long and split into threads. Upper mandible long, overlapping the under one. It contains four genera, Pavo, Polyplectron, Argus, and Crossoptilon. Habitat, the Oriental region.

pāv'-ō-nine, a. & s. [Lat. pavoninus, from pavo (genit. pavonis)=a peacock.]

A. As adjective:

\*1. Of or pertaining to a peacock; resembling a peacock.

2. Resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent. (Said of ores, &c., which exhibit the brilliant hues of the peacock's tail.)

B. As subst.: Peacock's-tail tarnish; the iridescent luster found in some ores and metallic products.

pā-vō-nī-oūs, a. [Mod. Latin pavonius, from pavo=a peacock.]

Bot.: Spotted so as to resemble a peacock. (Paxton.)

\*pāv'-ō-nize, v. i. [Lat. pavo (genit. pavonis)=a peacock; Eng. suff. -ize.] To act or comport one's self like a peacock.

pāw, \*pawe, s. [Etym. doubtful; prob. Celtic; cf. Wel. paven=a paw, a claw; Corn. paw=a foot; Bret. paō, pav=a paw, a large hand.]

- 1. The foot of a quadruped having claws, as of a lion, a dog, &c.
2. The hand. (Used jocularly.)

pāw, v. i. & t. [PAW, s.]

A. Intrans.: To draw the forefoot along the ground; to scrape with the forefoot.

B. Transitive:

1. To scrape with the forefoot; to draw the forefoot along.

"The courser paw'd the ground with restless feet." Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 457.

2. To fawn upon; as, a dog that paws his master.

3. To handle roughly or coarsely.

pāwed, a. [Eng. paw; -ed.]

1. Having paws.

2. Broad footed.

pāwk (1), s. [Etym. doubtful; cf. Icel. púki=an imp; Eng. puck.] An art, a wile, a trick.

pāwk (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A small lobster.

pāwk'-ī-lý, adv. [Eng. pawky; -ly.] In a pawky, cunning, or arch manner.

pāwk'-ī-něss, s. [Eng. pawky; -ness.] Cunning, shrewdness, wiliness.

"The peculiar pawkiness, or mingled shrewdness, selfishness, humor, and good nature of the workingman of an old-fashioned Scotch borough."-London Morning Chronicle.

pāwk-ý, pāwk'-iě, adj. [Eng. pawk; -y, -ie.] Wily, sly, droll, cunning, arch. (Scotch.)

"The pawkie auld carle cam ower the lea."-Scott: Antiquary, ch. iv.

pāwl, pāul, s. [Welsh pawl=a pole, a stake; cogn. with Lat. palus; Eng. pale, s.] A pivoted bar adapted to fall into the notches or teeth of a wheel as it rotates in one direction, and to restrain it from back motion. Used in windlasses, capstans, and similar machinery. The pawl acts by gravitation or by a spring. [CLICK, DETENT.]

¶ Pawl and half-pawl: Two pawls of different lengths acting on the same wheel.

pawl-bitt, pawl-post, s.

Naut.: A timber opposite the middle of the windlass supporting the pawls which engage the ratchet of the barrel.

pawl-post, s. [PAWL-BITT.]

pawl-press, s. A standing press used by bookbinders and printers for pressing sheets, &c.

pawl-rim, s.

Nautical: A notched cast-iron rim encircling the barrel of the windlass, and serving for the pawls to catch in.

pāwn (1), \*pawne (1), \*paune (1), \*poun, \*poune, \*pown, s. [O. Fr. paon, poun, peon (Fr. pion); Sp. peon=a foot-soldier, a pawn; Port. pião; Ital. pedone=a footman, pedona=a pawn; all from Low Lat. pedonem, accus. of pedo=a foot-soldier, from Lat. pes (genit. pedis)=a foot.] An common man or piece in the game of chess.

pāwn (2), s. [PAN (3), s.]

pāwn (3), \*pawne (2), \*paune (2), s. [Fr. pan=a pane, a piece, a pawn, a pledge, from Lat. pannum, accus. of pannus=a cloth, a rag, a piece; Dut. pand=a pledge, a pawn; Ger. pfand; O. H. Ger. phant; Icel. pante.]

1. Anything delivered or deposited as a pledge or security for money borrowed; a pledge.



2. A pledge for the fulfillment of a promise or engagement.

¶ *In pawn, At pawn:* Pledged; given as security.

"Alas, sweet wife, my honor is at pawn;  
And, but my going, nothing can redeem it."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 3.*

**pawnticket, s.** A ticket given by a pawnbroker as a receipt for the article pledged.

**pawn, \*paune, \*pawne, v. t.** [O. Fr. *paner.*] [PAWN (3), s.]

1. To deliver or deposit as a pledge or security for the repayment of money borrowed; to pledge.

2. To pledge for the fulfillment of a promise or engagement.

3. To hazard, to risk, to wage.

**pawn'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *pawn;* -able.] That may or can be pawned; capable of being pawned.

"A thing neither pawnable nor saleable."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. ix.

**pawn'-brō-kēr, s.** [English *pawn*, and *broker.*] One who is licensed to lend, or makes a business of lending money on goods pawned or pledged.

¶ The Emperor Augustus Cæsar, B. C. 31, instituted a fund for lending to needy persons on pledge. The institutions, called "Monti di Pietà," arose at Perugia, in Italy, about A. D. 1462. The first pawnbrokers in England were Lombards, and the three balls still used as their insignia are said to have been derived from the arms of the Medici family, adopted, according to legend, in memory of Averardo de Medici, a commander under Charlemagne, who slew a giant and kept his mace or club, with three balls at the top, as a trophy. Laws regulating pawnbroking are in force in every state in the Union.

**pawn'-brō-kiŋg, s.** [Eng. *pawn*, and *broking.*] The business or trade of a pawnbroker.

**pawn-eē, s.** [Eng. *pawn;* -ee.] One who takes anything in pawn; one to whom anything is delivered in pawn.

**pawn-ēr, \*pawn-ōr, s.** [Eug. *pawn*, v.; -er.] One who pawns or pledges anything as security for the repayment of money borrowed.

**paw'-paw, s.** [Malay *papaya.*] *Anima triloba*, of the custard-apple family. It is common in central and southwestern U. S., where it is sometimes 30 feet high. The fruit is 3 or 4 inches long and about a third as thick, and when quite ripe the rather tender skin is of a rich yellow hue. It has large, flat oval seeds imbedded in its pulp, which, when completely ripened, is of a soft custard-like consistency, and very sweet. It ripens usually in September, and is sometimes called the *Hoosier banana*. The tropical pawpaw, or *papaw*, is *Carica papaya*. [CARICA.]

**pāx, s.** [Lat.=peace.]

*Ecclesiology and Church History:*

1. The Kiss of Peace. In the early Church the Roman *osculum* was adopted and raised to a spiritual significance (Rom. xvi. 16; 1 Cor. xvi. 20; 2 Cor. xiii. 12; 1 Thess. v. 26). To obviate possible danger from this custom, the Apostolic Constitutions strictly decreed the separation of the sexes at public worship. The pax was given at mass in the Western Churches till the thirteenth century, when Arch-bishop Walter in 1250 introduced the metal pax [2], and its use spread to the Continent. The pax is now only given at high masses, and the formal embrace [¶] substituted for the kiss is confined to those in the sanctuary.

2. An osculatorium; at first probably a crucifix, then a plate of metal adorned with a figure of Christ crucified, or some other pious picture or emblem, passed among the congregation to be kissed as a substitute for the actual kiss of peace. Its use is almost entirely confined to religious houses and seminaries. Called also *Instrumentum*, *Tabella Pacis*, *Pacificale*, and *Freda* (from Ger. *Friede*=peace).

"And eke he awaiteth to sit, or to go above him in the way, or kiss the pax, or ben incensed . . . before his neighbour."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

¶ *To give the Pax:*

*Ecclesiol.:* To exchange the formal embrace now substituted for the kiss of peace. In the Roman High Mass at the *Agnus Dei*, the celebrant (having received the pax from the bishop, if he be present) gives it to the deacon, who gives it to the subdeacons, who give it to the assisting clergy. The hands of the giver and receiver of the pax are placed lightly on each other's shoulders, they bow, and the giver says "Pax tecum" (Peace be with thee).

"The pax is not given on the three last days of Holy Week."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 497.

\***pāx'-brēde, \*pāx'-bōard, s.** [Lat. *pax*=peace, and Eng. *brēde*=board.] The same as PAX, 2 (q. v.).

†**pāx'-il-lōse, a.** [Lat. *paxillus*=a stake.]

*Geol., &c.:* Resembling a small stake.

**pāx'-wāx, \*pāck-wāx, pāx'-y-wāx-ŷ, s.** [A corrupt. of *fax-wax*, from *fax* (A. S. *feax, fex*)=hair, and *wax* (A. S. *weaxan*)=to grow; cf. German *haarwachs*=lit. hairgrowth.] A name given by butchers to the strong stiff tendons running along each side of the neck of large quadrupeds to the middle of the back. It diminishes the muscular effort necessary to support the head in a horizontal position.

**pāy (1), \*pai-en, \*paye, v. t. & i.** [O. Fr. *paier, paer* (Fr. *payer*), from Latin *paco*=to appease, to pacify; Low Latin *paco*=to pay, from Latin *pax* (genit. *pacis*)=peace; Sp. & Port. *pagar*; Italian *pagare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

\*1. To please, to satisfy, to content.

2. To satisfy or quit an obligation or debt to; to recompense or repay for goods or property received or bought; to discharge one's obligation or debt to.

3. To recompense, compensate, or remunerate for services rendered or work done. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"She I love, or laughs at all my pain,  
Or knows her worth too well, and pays me with disdain."  
*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 339.

4. To give an equivalent for.

5. To requite; to quit scores with; to retaliate on; to punish; to have satisfaction of.

"I follow'd me close, and with a thought, seven of the eleven I paid."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4.*

6. To discharge, as a debt or obligation, by giving that which is owing or due; to deliver the amount or value of to the person to whom it is due.

"Pay that thou owest."—*Matthew xviii. 28.*

7. To discharge or fulfill as a duty or obligation; to fulfill, perform, or render duly.

"I have peace-offerings with me; this day have I paid my vows."—*Proverbs vii. 14.*

8. To give, to render, to offer, without any obligation being implied; as, to pay addresses, to pay court, to pay a visit.

9. To deliver or hand over in discharge of a debt or obligation.

"An hundred talents of silver did the children of Ammon pay."—*2 Chronicles xxvii. 5.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make payment; to discharge a debt.

2. To make a return, requital, or satisfaction.

"A grateful mind

By owing owes not, but still pays, at once."

*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 56.

3. To yield a suitable or satisfactory return; to be worth the pains, trouble, or expense incurred; to be remunerative.

¶ 1. *To pay back:*

*Ord. Lang.:* To retaliate on; to punish; to take satisfaction of.

2. *To pay for:*

(1) To atone for; to make amends for.

(2) To give equal value for; to bear the expense of.

3. *To pay off:*

(1) To discharge, as a debt, fully; to pay the full amount of.

(2) To pay the wages owing to, and discharge; as, to pay off a crew.

(3) *Naut.:* To fall to leeward, as the head of a ship.

4. *To pay on:* To beat or thrash vigorously.

5. *To pay out:*

*Naut.:* To cause or allow to run out; to slacken, to extend.

"It was marvelous to me, how the boatman could see . . . to pay out the line."—*Field*, Dec. 17, 1885.

6. *To pay the piper:* To bear the cost, expense, or trouble; to be mulcted.

**pāy, s.** [PAY, v.] An equivalent, recompense, return, or compensation for money due, goods purchased, or services performed; salary, wages.

¶ (1) *Full-pay:* The pay or allowance to officers and non-commissioned officers, free from any deduction.

(2) *Half-pay:* [HALF-PAY.]

**pay-bill, subst.** A bill or statement stating the amounts to be paid to workmen, soldiers, &c.

**pay-car, s.** The paymaster's car of a railroad company.

**pay-clerk, s.** A clerk who pays the wages to workmen.

**pay-day, s.** The day on which payment of a debt, wages, &c., is to be made.

**pay-list, s.**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A pay-bill.

2. *Mil.:* The quarterly account rendered to the War Office by a paymaster. [PAYMASTER.]

**pay-office, s.** An office or place where payment is made of wages, salaries, pensions, debts, &c.

**pay-roll, s.** A pay-bill.

**pāy (2), v. t.** [Spanish *pega*=a varnish of pitch; *pegar*=to cement together, from Latin *pico*=to pitch; *picem*, accus. of *pix*=pitch.]

*Naut.:* To cover or fill with a waterproof composition or substance, as the bottom of a vessel, a seam, a mast, yard, or rope. The materials used are tar, pitch, tallow, resin, or combinations of them.

**pāy'-a-ble, a.** [Fr. *payable*; Ital. *pagabile.*]

1. Capable of being paid; suitable or fit to be paid.

"Titles only payable to Hercules."—*Drayton: Poly-obion*, s. 9. (Illust.)

2. Due; to be paid; legally enforceable.

**pāy-eē, s.** [English *pay*; -ee.] One to whom money is paid; the person named in a bill or note to whom the payment of the amount denoted is to be made.

**pāy-ē'-nā, s.** [Named after M. Payen, a French chemist.]

*Bot.:* A genus of Sapotaceæ. Shrubs with elliptic leaves and axillary flowers. *Payena maingayi* is a native of Malacca, and yields gutta percha. The wood of *P. lucida* is used for planking.

**pāy-ēr, s.** [Eng. *pay*; -er.] One who pays; specif., in a bill or note the person named who has to pay the holder.

"Ingrateful payer of my industries."

*Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Malta*, iv. 1.

**pāy'-mas-tēr, s.** [Eng. *pay*, and *master.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who regularly pays wages, salaries, &c.

2. *Mil. & Naval:* An officer whose duty it is to pay the salaries and wages of the officers and men.

**pāy'-mēnt, \*paie-ment, s.** [O. Fr. *paiement*; Fr. *payement*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *pagamento.*]

1. The act of paying or compensating; the discharge of a debt or obligation.

2. That which is paid or given in compensation for or discharge of a debt or obligation; reward, requital, return.

"Too little payment for so great a debt."

*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, v. 2.

3. Chastisement; beating.

**pāy-mis-trēss, s.** [Eng. *pay*, and *mistress.*] A female who pays, or who acts as paymaster.

**pāy'-nim, pai-nim, \*pay-nym, \*pay-nyme, s.** [O. Fr. *païenisme, païanisme*, from Low Lat. *paganismus*=paganism.] [PAGAN.]

\*1. The countries of pagans; heathen lands; pagandom

"Thys word was sonne wide in paynyme ybrogt  
So that princes in paynyme were of grēte thogt."  
*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 403.

2. A pagan, a heathen.

"With Paynim and with Saracen  
At length a truce was made."

*Scott. William and Helen*, iii.

**pāyn'-ize, v. t.** [From the name of the inventor.] To preserve as wood by a process consisting in placing it in a close chamber, depriving it of its air by means of an air-pump, and injecting successively solutions of sulphuret of calcium, or of barium, and sulphate of lime. Wood thus treated is very heavy, very durable, and nearly incombustible.

**pāy'-tīne, s.** [Named from Payta, a town of the province of Truxillo, Peru.]

*Chem.:* C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O. An alkaloid discovered in 1870 by Hesse, in a white cinchona bark of uncertain origin. It crystallizes in fine prisms, and is closely allied to quinidine and quinamine.

**Pā'-zand, s.** [Zend.] What is sometimes called the Parsee sacred language. (See the example.)

"There is no such distinctive language as the *Pazand*. It is the explanatory language written along with or underneath the Zend, Pehlivi, Persian, or whatever else it may be."—*Wilson: Parsee Religion*, p. 201. (Note A.)

**P. D.** [A corrupt. from *pepper-dust*.] Used sometimes in the adulteration of pepper (q. v.). (For def. see etym.) (Eng.)

**pēa, \*pese (pl. pēas, pēase, \*pēs'-en, \*pēs'-ēs, \*pēas'-ōn), s.** [PISUM.]

*Hort., &c.:* *Pisum sativum*. It is an annual with a rounded stem, many alternate compound leaflets, two stipules larger than the leaflets, and tendrils at the extremity of the stem or branches. Peduncle axillary, one or more commonly two-flowered; flowers white or pale violet; legumes oblong or scimitar-shaped, pendulous. It is believed that the pea is a native of Southern Europe. It has run into many varieties. Green peas are a luxury; dried or split ones are used for soups; or, ground into meal, may be used for puddings. [SUGAR-PEA, PEASE-PUDDING.]

**pea-beetle, pea-bug, pea-weevil, s.**

*Entom.:* *Apion pisi*, a small weevil with gibbous, blue, punctate, sulcate clytra, feeding on the pea.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.



pea-bug, s. [PEA-BEETLE.]

pea-chafer, s. The same as PEA-BEETLE.

pea-chick, s. The young of the peacock.

pea-cod, s. The same as PEAS-COD (q. v.).

pea-crab, s.

Zoöl.: The genus *Pinnotheres* (q. v.), and especially *Pinnotheres pisum*.

pea-dove, s.

Ornith.: *Zenaida amabilis* (Bonap.), *Columba zenaida* (Gosse: *Birds Jamaica*), the Zenaida Dove. Habitat, Florida Keys and the West Indies. Above, reddish-olive, glossed with gray, top of the head and upper parts violet-purplish red, paler on chin and throat.

"This species, known in Jamaica as the *Pea-dove*, is not, according to Marsh, gregarious. . . . In Santa Cruz it is known as the Mountain Dove."—*Baird, Brewer & Ridgway: North American Birds*, iii. 381.

pea-flower, s. A West Indian name for *Centrosema* and *Clitoria*.

pea-fowl, s. [PEAFOWL.]

pea-grit, s.

Geol.: A series of beds of lower oölitic age divided into three portions: (a) Coarse oölitic with flattened concretions; (b) hard cream-colored pisolitic rock made up of flattened concretions; and (c) a coarse brown ferruginous rock composed of large oölitic grains. Total thickness 42 feet. It is rich in shells. (*Phillips: Geol.*, ii. 408.)

pea-gun, s. [PEA-SHOOTER.]

pea iron-ore, s.

Mineralogy: A form of Limonite (q. v.), found in pea-like concretions, with a concentric structure, sometimes adherent, and constituting the pisolitic variety.

pea-maggot, s.

Entom.: The caterpillar of *Tortrix pisi*, which feeds on the pea.

pea-nut, s.

Bot.: *Arachis hypogæa*, the Earth-nut.

pea-pheasant, s.

Ornith.: (See extract.)

"Near the Peafowl should be placed the genus *Polyplectron*, or *Pea-pheasants*; often called *Argus pheasants*."—*Jerdon: Birds of India*, ii. (pt. ii.), 508.

pea-pod, s. The pod or pericarp of the pea.

Pea-pod *Argus*:

Entom.: A butterfly, *Lampides bætica*, one of the Blues.

pea-rifle, s. A rifle having a bore so small as to carry a bullet as small as, or little larger than, a pea.

pea-shell, s. A pea-pod.

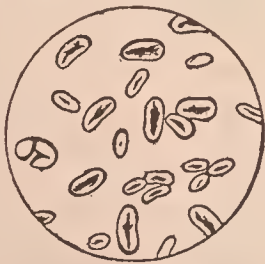
pea-sheller, s. A contrivance for shelling peas.

pea-shooter, pea-gun, s. A small tube to blow peas through.

pea-soup, s. Soup made chiefly of peas.

pea-starch, s.

Foods: The starch or flour of the common pea, *Pisum sativum*, sometimes used to adulterate wheat flour, oat-meal, pepper, &c. It is readily detected by the microscope, its granules being oval or kidney-shaped, and having an irregular deep fissure running down the center. Roasted peas were formerly much used to adulterate coffee, but are now seldom employed for that purpose.



Pea-starch.

pea-stone, s. [PISOLITE.]

pea-tree, s.

Bot.: The genus *Sesbania*.

pea-weevil, s. [PEA-BEETLE.]

pēace, \*pais, \*pees, \*pes, s. [O. Fr. *pais* (Fr. *paix*), from Lat. *pacem*, accus. of *pax*=peace; Sp. & Port. *paz*; Ital. *pace*.] A state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from or absence of disturbance, agitation, or disorder; as—

1. Freedom or exemption from war or hostilities; absence of civil or foreign strife, contention, or quarrel.

"Mark! where his carnage and his conquests cease!  
He makes a solitude, and calls it—*peace*."  
*Byron: Bride of Abydos*, ii. 20.

2. Public tranquillity; quiet and order as guaranteed and secured by the laws.

"This alarming breach of the *peace*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. A state of concord or reconciliation between persons or parties; harmony.

"Let him make *peace* with me."—*Isaiah xxvii. 5*.

4. Freedom from agitation or disturbance of mind, as from fear, anxiety, anger, &c.; calmness of mind, tranquillity.

"Great *peace* have they that love Thy law."—*Psalms cxix. 165*.

¶ The word is found frequently used as an interjection=be silent, be still. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, v. 2.)

Shakespeare frequently uses the word as a verb, transitively and intransitively.

\*1. *Trans.*: To keep silent or still; to silence, to hush.

\*2. *Intrans.*: To be silent; to be still or quiet.

"I will not *peace*."—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, v. 2.

In the following extract *peace* is perhaps=*pease*, i. e., appease.

"This good emperor laboured to *peace* this furie of the people."—*Golden Boke*, ch. xiv.

¶ (1) *Bill of peace*:

*Law*: A bill brought to consolidate actions.

(2) *Breach of the peace*: [BREACH.]

(3) *Commission of the peace*: [COMMISSION, s.]

(4) *Justice of the peace*: [JUSTICE.]

(5) *Peace at any price*: Peace at whatever cost or loss of dishonor. At certain crises it is advocated by two distinct classes—those who are pusillanimous, and those who believe war under any circumstances a crime.

(6) *Peace footing*: The reduced number of effective men in the army and navy during peace.

(7) *To hold one's peace*: To be silent.

(8) *To make a person's peace with another*: To reconcile the other to him.

peace-making, s. The making or arranging of peace.

"To pause and deliberate about the *peace-making*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 613.

peace-offering, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An offering to procure or gain peace, reconciliation, or satisfaction; satisfaction offered to an offended person.

2. *Jewish Antiq.*: Hebrew *shelem* = retribution, remuneration, the giving of thanks. It was a male or female animal, without blemish, from the herd or the flock; it was to be killed in the wilderness at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation, the blood sprinkled on the altar, the fat, &c., consumed for a burnt offering (Lev. iii. 1-17; Num. vii. 17).

"A sacrifice of *peace-offering* offer without blemish."—*Leviticus iii. 1*.

peace-officer, s. A civil officer whose duty it is to prevent breaches of the public peace, as a policeman or sheriff.

\*peace-parted, a. Departed from the world in peace.

"We should profane the service of the dead,  
To sing a requiem, and such rest to her  
As to *peace-parted* souls."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

peace-party, s. A party in a state which favors peace, or the making of it.

Peace society, s. A society established in 1816 to advocate the establishment of universal and permanent peace. It has held meetings in London, Frankfort, Birmingham, Manchester, Edinburgh, &c. A deputation from the society had an interview in St. Petersburg with the Emperor Nicholas in 1854, to dissuade him from proceeding with the war.

peace-treaty, s. A treaty to establish a condition of peace between nations at war. Nearly every peace treaty that has been arranged during the last five centuries has been attended by a somewhat similar procedure. First, there is a cessation of hostilities; then comes the protocol, or a preliminary peace. The preliminary peace is not the same as an armistice. An armistice leaves the question of the war unsettled; the preliminary peace comes only after an assurance of redress is obtained. The protocol usually provides that each of the contending nations shall appoint a certain number of commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace. [PROTOCOL, TREATY.]

pēace-ā-bil'-i-tŷ, \*pes-i-ble-te, s. [English *peaceable*; -ity.] Peace, peacefulness, quiet, calm, tranquillity.

pēace-ā-ble, \*peas-a-ble, \*peas-y-ble, adj. [Eng. *peace*; -able.]

1. Free from war, tumult, agitation or disturbance; at peace; characterized by peace, quietness, or tranquillity; peaceful.

2. Disposed to peace; not quarrelsome or turbulent; quiet.

"These men are *peaceable*, therefore let them dwell in the land and trade."—*Genesis xxxiv. 21*.

pēace-ā-ble-nēss, \*pes-i-ble-nesse, s. [Eng. *peaceable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being peaceable; peace, quietness, peacefulness.

pēace-ā-blŷ, \*peas-y-bly, adv. [Eng. *peaceable*]; -ly.]

1. In a peaceable or peaceful manner; without war, tumult, or disturbance; peacefully.

2. Quietly; without disturbance.

"The pangs of Death do make him grin;  
Disturb him not, let him pass *peaceably*."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 3.

pēace-breāk-ēr, s. [Eng. *peace*, and *breaker*.]

1. A disturber of the public peace.

"*Peacebreakers* and not *peacemakers*."—*Latimer: Sermon on Matth. v.* (1552.)

2. That which serves as an occasion of breaking the peace; a cause of offense.

"He took care to destroy every scrap of writing which might by any chance be made to play the part of a *peacebreaker*."—*London Standard*.

pēace-fŷl, a. [Eng. *peace*; -ful(l).]

1. Possessing or enjoying peace; undisturbed by wars, tumult, or agitation; at peace; quiet, peaceable; as, a *peaceful* country.

2. Disposed to peace; peaceable, quiet.

3. Characterized by mildness or calmness; pacific, mild, calm.

"As one disarm'd, his anger all he lost;

And thus with *peaceful* words uprais'd her soon."  
*Milton: P. L.*, x. 946.

4. Removed or free from noise or disturbance; quiet, undisturbed.

"And may at last my weary age  
Find out the *peaceful* hermitage."

*Milton: Il Penseroso*.

pēace-fŷl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *peaceful*; -ly.] In a peaceful manner; without war, tumult, or disturbance; peaceably, quietly, calmly.

pēace-fŷl-nēss, s. [Eng. *peaceful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being peaceful; peace, peaceableness, quietness, tranquillity, calm.

pēace-lēss, \*pease-lesse, a. [Eng. *peace*; -less.] Without peace or quiet; disturbed.

"Affright

Our *peaceless* souls."—*Sandys: Christ's Passion*.

pēace-māk-ēr, s. [Eng. *peace*, and *maker*.] One who makes peace between those at variance; one who reconciles differences.

"Blessed are the *peacemakers*; for they shall be called the children of God."—*Matthew*, v. 9.

pēach (1), \*peche, \*peshe, \*peske, s. [O. Fr. *pesche* (Fr. *pêche*), from Lat. *Persicum*, so called because growing on the Persicus, or peach-tree: lit. =Persian. Low Lat. *pesca*; Ital. *persica*, *pesca*; Sp. *persigo*, *prisco*; Port. *peseço*.]

Bot. & Hort.: A downy variety of the *Amygdalus persica*, closely akin to the nectarine, which is a smooth variety. Arranged by fruit, there are two kinds—free-stone peaches, the flesh of the fruit separating readily from the skin and the stone; and cling-stone peaches, the flesh of which is firm and adheres both to the skin and stone. [AMYGDALUS.]

¶ *Sierra Leone peach*:

Bot.: *Sarcocephalus esculentus*, one of the *Gardenia*.

peach-blister, s.

Bot.: A disease of peach-leaves rendering them thick, bladdery, and curled. It has been attributed to aphides, cold winds, and in some cases correctly to ascomycetous fungals.

peach-blossom, s.

Entom.: *Thyatira batis*, a moth of the family Noctuo-Bombycidae. Expansion of wings one and a half inch. The forewings are olive-brown, with five pink spots; the larva feeds on bramble.

peach-color, s. & a.

A. *As subst.*: The soft pale-red color of a ripe peach.

\*B. *As adj.*: Peach-colored.

"He hath spoil'd me a *peach-color* sattin suit."—*London Prodigal*, i.

peach-colored, a. Of the color of a ripe peach.

"One Mr. Caper comes to jail at the suit of Mr. Threepile the mercer, for some four suits of *peach-colored* sattin."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

peach-down, s. The soft down of the skin of a peach.

peach-tree, s. [PEACH (1), s.]

peach-wood, s. The same as NICARAGUA-WOOD (q. v.).

pēach (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

*Min.*: A name given by the Cornish miners to a fine grained crystalline or pulverulent variety of chlorite. It is the Prochlorite of Dana.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhıs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



**pēach**, \***peache**, *v. i. & t.* [An abbrev. of *impeach* (q. v.).]

**A. Intrans.:** To inform; to turn informer; to impeach one's accomplices.

"They all shook hands with me, and said I was a good fellow for not *peaching*."—*Marryatt: Peter Simple*, ch. vii.

**B. Trans.:** To impeach; to turn against.

"Secretlie practised to *peache* him by letters sent vnto the clergie here."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1, 115.

**pēach'ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *peach*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who peaches.

2. One who impeaches or informs against others.

**pēach'ī-a**, *s.* [Named after Mr. Charles Peach, a British custom-house officer and naturalist, who made important geological discoveries in 1849 and in 1854.

*Zool.*: A genus of Actinidæ, sub-family Actinidæ. Body long, with a central orifice in the slender vase; tentacles in one row, mouth with a papilliferous and protractile lip. *Peachia hastata*, from the shores of the English Channel, buries itself in the sand, leaving the calice just visible.

**pēach'wōrt**, *s.* [Eng. *peach*, and *wort*.]

*Bot.*: *Polygonum persicaria*.

**pēach'ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *peach* (1), *s.*; *-y*.] Resembling or of the nature or appearance of peaches.

**pēa'-cōck**, \***pa-cok**, \***pe-cok**, \***pe-kok**, \***po-cok**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *paue*, from Lat. *pavo*=a peacock, from Gr. *tahōs*, *tahōn*, from Pers. *tāvus*, *tāus*; Arab. *tāvūs*=a peacock, from O. Tamil *tōkei*, *tōgei*=a peacock; Dut. *pauuw*; Ger. *pfau*; Fr. *paou*. The latter element is Eng. *cock* (q. v.).]

**A. As substantive:**

1. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Sing.*: Any individual of the genus *Pavo* (q. v.), specif., the common peacock (*Pavo cristatus*), a native of India, domesticated in Britain. The plumage is extremely gorgeous. Head, neck, and breast rich purple, with gold and green reflections; back green, feathers scale-like, with coppery edges; wings, inner coverts, and shoulders, white, striated with black; middle coverts deep blue, primaries and tail chestnut, abdomen black; train chiefly green, beautifully ocellated. Crest of about twenty-four feathers, webbed only at tip; green, with blue and gold reflections. Bill and legs horny brown. Length to end of tail about four feet, and the train measures about as much more. The peahen is chestnut-brown about the head and nape; breast and neck greenish, edged with pale whitish-brown; upper plumage light hair-brown, with faint wavings, increased on upper tail coverts; tail deep brown with whitish tips; abdomen white; lower parts and under tail-coverts brown. Length thirty-eight to forty inches; crest shorter and duller than in the male. (*Jerdon*.) Among the Greeks and Romans the peacock was sacred to Hēra or Juno. By the epicures of the Italian peninsula its flesh was esteemed a dainty. "Quintus Hortensius (born 119 B. C.) was the first to serve up peacocks at table, at the supper which he gave on entering on the office of augur." (*Macrob.*: *Satur.*, iii. 13.) The proverbial reproach, "as vain as a peacock," is scarcely well-founded, for the bird is no vainer than other birds in the love-season, and the display of his train is intended to attract the attention of the hen-bird, or to outline some rival.

"The peacock during the courting season raises his tail vertically, and with it, of course, the lengthened train, spreading it out, and strutting about to captivate the hen-birds; and he has the power of clattering the feathers in a most curious manner."—*Jerdon: Birds of India* ii. (pt. ii.), 507.

(2) The sub-family Pavoninæ (q. v.).

2. *Entomology:*

(1) The Peacock-butterfly (q. v.).

(2) A Geometer moth, *Macaria notita*. The larva feeds on *Salix caprea*.

3. *Script.* (pl.): Heb. *thūkiyim*, and *thūkiyim*, from Malabar *tōgei*. The word seems accurately translated peacocks (1 Kings x. 22; 2 Chron. ix. 21).

**B. As adjective:**

1. Resembling a peacock; hence, vain, inflated, conceited.

2. Peacock-blue (q. v.).

¶ *A peacock in his pride*: A peacock with its train fully displayed.

**peacock-blue**, *adj.* Of a greenish-blue color, resembling the breast plumage of a peacock.

**peacock-butterfly**, *s.*

*Entom.*: *Vanessa io*, a beautiful butterfly, two and one-half, or two and three-quarter inches across the wings, which are a dull deep red, each with an eye-like spot. Larva spiny, black, with many white dots. It is seen in numbers, on the tops of nettles, in June and July. The perfect insect appears in August, lives through the winter, and is seen in March and April.

**peacock-fan**, *s.* A fan made or trimmed with peacock feathers. [FLABELLUM.]

"And the eyes in the peacock-fans

Winked at the alien glory."

*E. B. Browning: Christmas Gifts.*

**peacock-fish**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: A beautiful fish, the *Labrus pavo* of Linnaeus, now *Crenilabrus pavo*. It is variegated with green, blue, red, and white. It is found in the Levant and in the Indian seas.

**peacock-pheasant**, *s.* [PEA-PHEASANT.]

**peacock's tail**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Padina pavonia*.

*Peacock's tail tarnish*: [PAVONINE, B.]

\***pēa'-cōck**, *v. t.* [PEACOCK, *s.*; cf. Fr. *se pavaner*, and Ital. *pavoneggiarsi*, with the same meaning.]

1. To display, to exhibit. (Usually reflexive.)

2. To puff up, to render vain.

"Peacocked up with Lancelot's noticing."

*Tennyson: Gareth and Lynette.*

**pēa'-fōwl**, *s.* [For the first element, see PEA-  
COCK; Eng. *fowl*.]

*Ornithology:*

1. *As sing.*: Any individual of the genus *Pavo*, or the sub-family Pavoninæ.

2. *As plur.*: The sub-family Pavoninæ.

**pe-age**, \***pa-age**, *s.* [French, from Low Latin *paaguin*; Sp. *peage*.] A toll or tax paid by passengers for passing through a country. (*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 543.) [PAAGE, PEDAGE.]

\***pēa'-goose**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A silly fellow.

"The phlegmatic peagoose Asopus."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xii.

**pēa'-hēn**, \***pe-hen**, *s.* [For the first element see PEACOCK; the second is Eng. *hen* (q. v.).]

*Ornith.*: The female of the peacock (q. v.).

**pēa'-jāc'-kēt**, *s.* [First element Dut. *pij*, *pije*=a coat of a coarse woolen stuff; Low Ger. *pije*=a woolen jacket; second element Eng. *jacket* (q. v.).] A coarse, thick, and loose jacket worn by seamen, fishermen, &c.

**peak**, \***peēk**, \***peake**, \***pek**, *s.* [Ir. *peac*=a sharp-pointed thing; *peacach*=sharp-pointed; allied to *peck*, *pick*, and *pike*; Fr. *pic*, *pique*; Sp. & Port. *pico*, *pica*; Ital. *picco*, *picca*; Gael. *beic*; Wel. *pig*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A sharp point or top; espec., the top of a mountain ending in a point.

"Or on Meander's bank or Latmus' peak."

*Prior. (Todd)*

2. A promontory.

"A great promontorie, or *peake*, on the west part of Antioche."—*Udall: Acts* xiii.

3. A sharp point.

"Run your beard into a *peak* of twenty."

*Beaum. & Flet.: Double Marriage*, iii. 1.

4. The leather projection in front of a cap.

**II. Nautical:**

1. The upper, after corner of a trysail, spanker, or sprit-sail.

2. The upper end of a gaff. The national ensign is flown at the peak.

3. The pointed bill beyond the palm of an anchor.

**peak-arch**, *s.*

*Arch.*: A Gothic arch.

**peak-downhaul**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A rope rove through a block, at the peak or outer end of a gaff, to haul it down by.

**peak-halyards**, **peak-halliards**, *s. pl.*

*Naut.*: The purchase by which the peak of a gaff is raised.

**peak-purchase**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A tackle on the peak-tye for hoisting it.

**peak-tye**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A tye used in some ships for hoisting the peak of a heavy gaff.

**pēak**, **peēk**, *v. i. & t.* [PEAK, *s.*]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To rise to a peak or point.

"In these Cottian Alps . . . there *peaketh* up a mightie high mount."—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 47.

2. To look sickly; to pine away; to become thin and sickly-looking.

"It was heart-scalding to see it *peaking* and *peaking*, wasting and wasting."—*Mrs. Hall: Sketches of Irish Character*, p. 64.

3. To make a mean figure; to sneak, to hide.

4. To peep, to pry.

"Why stand'st thou here then,  
Sneaking and *peaking*, as thou would'st steal linnen?"

*Beaum. & Flet.: Wild Goose Chase*, ii. 3.

**B. Transitive:**

*Nautical:*

1. To top (a gaff or yard) more obliquely.

2. To raise (the oars) upright amidships.

**peaked**, *a.* [Eng. *peak*; *-ed*.] Ending in a peak or point; pointed.

"Houses . . . having in some cases *peaked* upper storeys projecting far over the under floor."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 295.

**pēak'-īng**, *pr. par. & a.* [PEAK, *v.*]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Sickly; pining away.

2. Sneaking, mean.

**pēak'-īsh**, *a.* [Eng. *peak*; *-ish*.]

\*1. Pertaining or relating to peaks or hills; situated on a peak.

"From hence he getteth Goyt down from her *peakish* spring."

*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 11.

2. Sickly-looking; peaking; having features thin and sharp, as from sickness.

**pēak'-ŷ**, *a.* [English *peak*; *-y*.] Consisting of peaks; resembling a peak. (*Tennyson: Palace of Art*.)

**pēal** (1), \***peale**, \***peepe**, *s.* [A shortened form of *appel*, by loss of the first syllable of O. Fr. *apel*; Fr. *appel*; Mid. Eng. *apel*=an old term in hunting music, consisting of three long moots.]

1. A loud sound, as of thunder, bells, cannon, shouting; usually a succession of loud sounds.

"And the deep thunder *peal* on *peal* afar."

*Byron: Child Harold*, iii. 25.

2. A set of bells tuned to each other.

3. The changes rung on such a set of bells.

**pēal** (2), *s.* [PAIL.]

**pēal** (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Ichthy.*: (See extract.)

"The names Bull-trout and *Peal* are not attributable to definite species. We have examined specimens of *Salmo salar*, *S. trutta*, and *S. cambricus* and *S. fario*, to which the name Bull-trout had been given; and that of *Peal* is given indiscriminately to the Salmon-griles and to *S. cambricus*."—*Günther: Introd. to Study of Fishes*, p. 644. (Note 2.)

**pēal**, *v. i. & t.* [PEAL (1), *s.*]

**A. Intrans.:** To utter or give out loud and solemn sounds.

"The *pealing* organ and the pausing choir."

*Tickell: Death of Mr. Addison*.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To cause to give out loud and solemn sounds.

\*2. To celebrate; to noise abroad.

"The warrior's name

Though *pealed* and chimed on all the tongues of fame."

*J. Barlow. (Webster)*

\*3. To assail with noise.

"Nor was his ear less *peal'd*

With noises loud and ruinous."

*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 920.

\*4. To utter loudly and sonorously.

"I heard the watchman *peal*

The sliding seasons."

*Tennyson: Gardener's Daughter*, 178.

\*5. To stir and agitate.

¶ *To peal a pot* is, when it boils, to stir the liquor therein with a ladle.

**pē'-al-ite**, *s.* [After Dr. A. C. Peal(e); suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A Geyselite (q. v.), found in the Yellowstone National Park.

**pē'-an** (1), *s.* [PÆAN.]

**pē'-an** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *panne*=a skin, a fur.]

*Her.*: One of the furs borne in coat-armor, the ground of which is black with ermine spots of gold.

†**pē'-an-īsm**, *s.* [Gr. *paianismos*, from *paianizō*=to chant the pæan (q. v.).] The song or shout of praise, battle, or triumph.

**peär**, \***peare**, \***pere**, *s.* [A. S. *pera*, *peru*=a pear; *pirige*=a pear-tree, from Lat. *pirum*=a pear; Icel. *pera*; Dan. *pære*; Sw. *päron*; Dut. *peer*; O. H. Ger. *pira*, *pira*; M. H. Ger. *bir*; Ital., Sp. & Port. *pera*; Fr. *poire*.]

*Bot. & Hort.*: *Pyrus communis*. It is a shrub or small tree, twenty to forty feet high, with the branches more or less spinescent and pendulous, the flowers in corymbose cymes, and the fruit pyriform, one or two inches long, becoming larger and sweeter in cultivation. Many hundred cultivated varieties exist. The wood of the pear is almost as hard as box, and is sometimes used as a substitute for it by wood-engravers.

**pear-encrinite**, *s.*

*Palæont.*: A popular name for any individual of the genus *Apiocrinus* or the family *Apiocrinidæ*.

**pear-gauge**, *subst.* A gauge for measuring the exhaustion of an air-pump receiver. It consists of a tube open at the bottom and held by a wire passing through the top of the receiver, so that after exhaustion it may be lowered into a cup of mercury, the degree of exhaustion being shown by the height to which the mercury rises when the air is re-admitted.



**pear-shaped, a.** Of the shape or form of a pear; pointed above, and ovate below. Akin to turbinate (q. v.), but more elongated.

**pear-tree, s.** [PEAR.]

**pear-withe, s.**

*Bot.*: A West Indian name for *Tanacetum jaroba*.

**\*peare, s.** [Etym. doubtful. Cf. *pair* (2), v.] Thin, sunk, wasted away.

"Somewhat it was that made his paunch so peare,  
His girdle fell ten inches in a yeare."

*Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 1.*

**\*pēār-i-form, a.** [Eng. *pear*; *i* connective, and *form*.] Pear-shaped.

**pēarl, \*pearle, \*perle, s. & a.** [Fr. *perle*; A. S. *pærl*; Sp. & Ital. *perla*; Port. *perola, perla*; O. H. Ger. *perala, perla, birla, berla*, all from Low Lat. *perula*, which is either for *pirula*, dimin. of Latin *piru* = a pear, or from Lat *pihula*, dimin. of *pila* = a ball.]

**A. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Something round and clear, and resembling a pearl, as a drop of dew.

"Dropping liquid *pearl*,  
Before the cruel queen, the lady and the girl  
Upon their tender knees begged mercy."

*Drayton. (Todd.)*

(2) A white speck or film growing on the eye; a cataract.

"It is feared you have Balaam's disease, a *pearl* in your eye."—*Milton: Animad. on Rem. Def.*, § 3.

(3) Something exceedingly valuable; the choicest part; a jewel.

"I see thee compass'd with thy kingdom's *pearl*."  
*Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 7.*

(4) One of the loops that decorate the edges of pillow-lace; also called purls.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Zoölogy & Jewel*: A small, generally globular, spheroidal or hemispheroidal body of nacreous luster, and composed of compact and free nacles, found as a morbid growth in many shells. The best are from the pearl-oyster or Oriental pearl-mussel [PEARL-OYSTER], *Avicula margaritifera*; others are from the British river mussel (*Unio margaritifera*), the Common oyster, *Ostrea edulis*; from *Anodon cygnea*, *Pinna nobilis*, the Common Mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), and from *Spondylus gæderopus*, *Arca noæ*, and *Anomia cepa*. The pearls in many of these species are white; in the *Spondylus* they are green or rose-colored; in *Arca noæ* violet, and in *Anomia cepa* purple. Pearls have three layers like the shells, but the innermost layer of the shell becomes the outermost in the pearl. Dark lines add to the lustrous effect. The nucleus was formerly conjectured to be sand, but it is now found to be, as a rule, a fragment of brownish-yellow organic substance consisting of the bodies or eggs of internal parasites. Spherical pearls are not formed in the shell, but loose in the soft parts of the mollusk. Foreign substances introduced under the epidermis of the shell are coated with the lustrous substance. The Chinese take this means of obtaining lustrous bodies of various forms.

2. *Her.*: The same as ARGENT (q. v.).

3. *Hunting*: Marks on the deer's horns, near the root.

"The pearls of the antlers, and the crockets."—*Black: Princess of Thule, ch. xxv.*

4. *Print.*: A size of type between Diamond and Agate.

5. *Ichthy.*: *Rhombus vulgaris*; called also the Brill, Kite, Brett, and Bonnet-fleuk. (*Yarrell.*)

**B. As adj.**: Pertaining to, containing, or made of pearl or pearls; as, a *pearl* necklace, a *pearl* ring, &c.

**pearl-barley, subst.** [Skeat suggests that *pearl-barley* is perhaps for *pilled* (=peeled) barley, as in Cotgrave *orge pelé*=pilled barley.] [BARLEY.]

**pearl-button, s.** A button made of a shell.

**pearl-diver, s.** One who dives for pearl-oysters.

**pearl-edge, s.** A narrow kind of thread edging to be sewed on lace as a finish to the edge; a narrow border of projecting loops of silk on the sides of some qualities of ribbon; also called Purl-edge.

**pearl-everlasting, s.**

*Bot.*: *Gnaphalium margaritaceum*.

**pearl-eye, s.** A white speck or film on the eye; a cataract. [PEARL, s., A. I. 2. (2).]

**pearl-eyed, a.** Having a pearl-eye; suffering from or affected with a cataract.

**pearl-fishery, s.** A place where pearl-oysters are fished for.

¶ The fisheries of the Persian Gulf and of Ceylon have been celebrated ever since the time of Pliny.

[PEARL-OYSTER]. The most productive Ceylonese banks are those off Condachy; they extend fifty miles from north to south, and twenty from east to west. From some unascertained cause the oysters disappear from their beds at times for years together.

**pearl-fishing, subst.** The act or occupation of searching for pearl-oysters, by diving or otherwise.

**pearl-fruit, s.**

*Bot.*: The fruit of *Margyricarpus setosus*

**pearl-grass, s.** [PEARLWORT.]

*Bot.*: *Lithospermum officinale*.

**pearl-gray, sub.** Pure gray, a little verging to blue.

**pearl-hen, s.**

*Ornith.*: The Guinea-fowl (q. v.).

**pearl-mica, s.** [MARGARITE.]

**pearl-moss, s.** [CARAGEEN.]

**pearl-moths, s. pl.**

*Entom.*: The genus *Botys* and the family *Botydæ*. They belong to the *Pyralidina*, and are called pearl-moths or pearls from the shining appearance of some species. *Botys urticata* and *B. verticalis* are common among nettles.

**pearl-mussel, pearl-bearing mussel, s.**

*Zoölogy*:

1. *Sing.*: *Unio margaritifera*, which yielded the once-famous freshwater pearls. It is found in the mountain streams of Britain, Lapland, and Canada. The Scotch pearl-fishery continued till the end of the last century. The Irish pearl-fishery was abandoned at an earlier period.

2. *Pl.*: The family *Unionidæ* (q. v.).

**pearl-nautilus, s.** [PEARLY-NAUTILUS.]

**pearl-oyster, s.**

*Zoölogy*:

1. *Sing.*: *Meleagrina* (or *Avicula*) *margaritifera*. The shell is less oblique than in the rest of the *Aviculæ*, the valves flatter and nearly equal, the posterior pedal impression blended with that of the great adductor. Mr. Archer says that they are of three kinds: The Silver-tipped, from the Society Islands; the Black-tipped, from Manilla, and a smaller sort, from Panama. The shells are sold at Manilla for \$10 to \$20 per cwt.

†2. *Pl.*: The family *Aviculidæ*. [WINGSHELL.]

**pearl-plant, s.** The same as PEARLWORT (q. v.).

**pearl-powder, s.**

1. A submuriate of bismuth, used as a flux for certain enamels.

2. A cosmetic, of various compositions.

**pearl-purl, s.**

*Needlework*: A gold cord of twisted wire, resembling a small row of beads strung closely together. It is used for the edging of bullion embroidery.

**pearl-sago, s.** Sago in the state of small hard grains, somewhat resembling pearls.

**pearl-shaped, a.** Having the shape or appearance of a pearl.

**pearl-side, s.**

*Ichthy.*: *Scopelus pennanti* (the *S. humboldtii*, or Argentine, of Yarrell's first and second editions.)

"Pennant unfortunately referred his fish to the genus *Argentina*, which is a totally distinct form, and British ichthyologists, in repeating his observations on a species which none of them had seen, retained the generic name. To prevent further mistake, the designation of *Pearl-side* is now substituted for that of *Argentina*."—*Yarrell: British Fishes* (ed. 3d), i. 331.

**pearl-sinter, s.**

*Min.*: A variety of Siliceous Sinter (q. v.), having a pearly luster.

**pearl-skipper, s.**

*Entom.*: *Pamphila comma*. It is found in limestone districts.

**pearl-spar, s.**

*Min.*: A variety of Dolomite (q. v.), found in rhombohedral crystals with curved faces and pearly luster.

**pearl-stitch, s.** An ornamental stitch in knitted work.

**pearl-stone, s.** [PERLITE.]

**pearl-weed, s.** [PEARLWORT.]

**pearl-white, s.** A cosmetic; the submuriate of bismuth, obtained by precipitation from nitrate of bismuth.

**pearl-winning, s.** Pearl-fishing. (The second element of this compound is borrowed from mining operations.)

"The early pictures of *pearl-winning* in the East."—*London Standard*.

**pēarl', v. t. & i.** [PEARL, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To set, ornament, or adorn with pearls.
2. To make into pearl-barley (q. v.).
3. To make pearl stitching in knitting.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To resemble a pearl or pearls.

"Her long loose yellow locks lyke golden wyre,  
Sprinkled with perle and *perling* floures atweene,  
Doe lyke a golden mantle her attyre."

*Spenser: Epithalamion, 155.*

2. To fish or dive for pearls.

"I wouldn't go *pearling* with Queensland niggers on any consideration."—*Fall Mall Gazette*.

3. To knit in pearl-stitches.

**pēarl-ā-ceous** (ce as sh), *adj.* [English *pearl*; *-aceous*.] With a pearly appearance; resembling pearl or mother-of-pearl.

**pēarl'-āsh, s.** [Eng. *pearl*, and *ash*.]

*Chemistry*: Crude carbonate of potash, obtained from the ashes of plants by dissolving the calcined mass in water, decanting the clear solution, and evaporating it to dryness in flat iron pans. By constant stirring toward the end of the process, the pearlash is obtained in a semi-granular state. It is very impure, containing variable quantities of potassic silicate, sulphate, chloride, &c.

**pēarled, a.** [Eng. *pearl*; suff. *-ed*.]

1. Adorned or set with pearls or something resembling pearls.

"As I walk, from *pearled* bush  
The sunny sparkling drop I brush."

*Warton: On Approach of Summer.*

2. Resembling pearls.

"Her weeping eyes in *pearled* dew she steeps."

*P. Fletcher.*

3. Ground or reduced to small round grains like pearls; as, *pearled*-barley. [BARLEY.]

4. Having a border of or trimmed with pearl-edge (q. v.).

**pearled-barley, s.** Pearl-barley.

**pēār'-līn, pēarl'-īng** (1), *s.* [Prob. from French *pearl*=pearl, and *lin*=flax, linen; cf. Gael. *pearliunn*; Ir. *peirlin*=fine linen, cambric.] Lace made of silk or other thread; fine linen, cambric.

"Forbye a set o' *pearlins* I sent yourself when ye was gaun to be married."—*Scott: Rob Roy, ch. xxxi.*

**pēarl'-ī-nēss, s.** [English *pearly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pearly.

**pēarl'-īng** (1), *s.* [PEARLIN.]

**pēarl'-īng** (2), **\*pērl'-īng, a.** [Eng. *pearl*; *-ing*.] Resembling pearls.

**pēarl'-īte, s.** [Eng. *pearl*; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

*Petrol.*: The same as PERLITE (q. v.).

**pēarl'-wōrt, s.** [Eng. *pearl*, and *wort*.]

*Bot.*: The genus *Sagina*.

**pēarl'-y, a.** [Eng. *pearly*; *-y*.]

1. Resembling pearls.

"For what the day devours, the nightly dew  
Shall to the morn in *pearly* drops renew."

*Dryden: Virgil; Georgio ii. 279.*

2. Abounding with, or containing pearls.

"The silver Trent on *pearly* sands doth slide."

*Drayton: Barons Wars, vi.*

**pearly-nautilus, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Nautilus pompilius*; common in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, especially toward the Moluccas. It is believed to inhabit both deep and shallow water. Belon figured its shell, and then Rumphius; and on August 24, 1829, Mr. George Bennett captured a specimen in Marakini Bay on the southwest side of Erromango. The soft parts were elaborately described by Prof. Owen. The shell is imported into Europe for its fine mother-of-pearl, much in request with cabinet-makers and jewelers. The smallest and most excavated partitions are used to make pendants for the ear. By removing the external layer of the shell which is not nacreous, drinking-vessels of great brilliancy are made in the East, as they formerly were also in Europe.

**pearly-nereis, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Nereis margaritacea*, a common species, brown above, with a beautiful iridescent under-surface.

**pearly-underwing, s.**

*Entom.*: A European moth, *Agrotis saucia*.

**pēār'-māin, peare-maine, s.** [Fr.] A variety of apple.

"*Pearmain* is an excellent and well-known fruit."—*Mor-timer: Husbandry.*

**pēār'-mōn-gēr, s.** [Eng. *pear*, and *\*monger*.] [COSTERMONGER.] An itinerant vendor of pearls.

"Pert as a *pearmonger* I'd be  
If Molly were but kind."

*Gay: New Song of New Similes.*

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = 'beł, deł.



peart, *a.* [PERT.]

pēaš, *s. pl.* [PEA.]

peas-cod, *s.* A pea-pod.

pēaš-ant, \*peys-aunt, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *paisant*, *paisan* (Fr. *paisan*), from O. Fr. *pais* (Fr. *pays*; Sp. *pais*; Port. *pais*, *paiz*)=a country; Lat. *pagus*=a village; Sp. *paesano*; Ital. *paisano*. The *t* is excrement, as in *tyrant*, *ancient*, &c.]

**A.** *As subst.*: A countryman, a rustic; one engaged in country work.

"My father charged you in his will to give me a good education; you have trained me like a peasant."—*Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, i. 1.

**B.** *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to peasants; rustic, rural. (Frequently used in reproach or contempt.)

"Perdy, thou peasant knight mightst rightly reed  
Me then to be full base and evil borne."  
*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, VI. iii. 31.

Peasants' War, *s.*

*Hist.*: A series of insurrections in Germany by the peasants against their masters, by whom they were greatly oppressed. The first, the Bundschuh (Laced-shoe), was in 1502; the next, the war of Conrad, in 1514, and the third, the Latin war, in 1524. This last commenced in the Thurgau, and, after a lull, burst out again in Alsace, Franconia, and the Palatinate. After a time it became, under the leadership of Thomas Münzer, an Anabaptist fanatic, a religious war. It was quelled in 1525, and cost the lives of more than a hundred thousand people.

pēaš-ant-like, \*pēaš-ant-lý, *a.* [Eng. *peasant*; -like, -ly.] Like or characteristic of peasants; rough, rude, clownish.

"A generous mind above the peasantry regard of wages and hire."—*Milton*: *Animad. upon Remonstrants Defense*, § 13.

pēaš-ant-rý, \*pes-ant-rie, *s.* [Eng. *peasant*; -ry.]

1. The peasants of a country collectively; the whole body of country people.

"But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,  
When once destroy'd, can never be supplied."  
*Goldsmith*: *Deserted Village*.

2. Coarseness, rudeness, rusticity.

\*pēage, *v. t.* [A shortened form of *appease* (q. v.).] To appease, to calm.

"For the peasynge of the saied quarrelles and debates."  
—*Hall*: *Henry VI.* (an. 4).

pēage, *s.* [PEA.]

\*1. A pea.

2. Peas collectively.

"Cheyne has prescribed *pease*-broth."—*Goldsmith*: *The Bee*, No. 2.

pease-bolt, *s.* Pease in the straw. (*Tusser*: *Husbandry*.)

pease-meal, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Flour made from peas.

2. *Founding*: Pease-flour, dusted on as facing on molds for brasswork. Used also sometimes to give tenacity to very weak sand.

pease-pudding, *s.* A pudding made chiefly of peas.

pease-soup, *s.* Pea-soup.

pēage-weēp, peēge-wēp, peē-weēt, *s.* [From the cry of the bird.] The lapwing.

"The monotonous and plaintive cries of the lapwing and curlew, which my companions denominated the *peaseweep* and *whaup*."—*Scott*: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

pēat, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat considers the true form to be *beat*, from its being used to *beat* or mend the fire, from Mid. Eng. *beten*=to replenish a fire.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II.

"Turf and *peat*, and cowsheds, are cheap fuels and last long."—*Bacon*: *Nat. Hist.*

2. A small square or sod of peat-bog cut and dried for fuel.

II. *Geol. & Petrol.*: A deposit formed in bogs by the decay of vegetable matter, frequently consisting almost entirely of Sphagnum, or bog-moss. In composition it differs from coal only in the relative proportion of its constituents. Thus, peat contains: Carbon, 55.62; hydrogen, 6.88; oxygen and nitrogen, 37.50; while coal consists of: Carbon, 88 to 94 per cent.; hydrogen, 2.5-5.5; oxygen, 2.5-6.0. It forms extensive deposits in various parts of northern Europe, and notably in parts of Ireland, where it is commonly known as turf, and is largely used as fuel.

peat-bog, *s.* A bog or marsh containing peat; a peat-moss.

peat-hagg, *s.* A slough in places from whence peat has been dug. (*Scotch*.)

"Forced to the moss-flows and *peat-haggs*, there to hear the word."—*Scott*: *Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

peat-moss, *s.*

1. The sphagnum which produces peat (q. v.).

2. A deposit of peat in which such mosses grow, or simply a peat-bog, of whatever material the peat may be composed. Such a moss is sometimes forty feet deep, the sphagnum having its lower part decayed and made into peat while the upper part still lives. Beneath there is sometimes a stratum of bog-iron ore (q. v.). The banks of the Shannon are lined with peat-moss at intervals on both sides.

peat-reek, *s.* The smoke from peat.

*Peat-reek flavor*: The peculiar flavor communicated to Irish or Scotch whisky in consequence of peat having been used as fuel during the process of its distillation.

peat-soil, *s.* A soil mixed with peat; the soil of a peat-moss or bog that has been reclaimed for agricultural purposes.

peat (2), *s.* [PET.] A pet, a favorite.

"Ye are baith a pair o' the devil's *peats*, I trow."—*Scott*: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xvii.

\*pēat-lēt, *s.* [Eng. *peat*; dimin. suff. -let.] A small peat-bog.

"Cavan, we are told, has no fewer than 90 *peatlets* or small bogs."—*London Morning Chronicle*.

pēat-ý, *a.* [Eng. *peat*; -y.] Resembling peat; containing or composed of peat.

pē-ba, *s.* [Native name.]

*Zoöl.*: *Dasypus* (*Tatusia*) *peba*, called also the Black Tatou, an armadillo ranging from Texas southward to Paraguay. The ears are large, long, and close together; the head small, long, and straight; mouth large. Scales hexagonal; the bands vary in number, increasing with the age of the animal. It is nocturnal, swift of foot, and a good burrower. Its flesh is said to resemble sucking-pig in flavor, and the native women attribute imaginary virtues to the shell.

pēb-ble, \*pea-ble, \*pib-bil, \*pob-ble, *s.* [A. S. *papol-stān*=a pebble-stone; prob. from its roundness; cf. Lat. *papula*, *papilla*=a little pustule.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A small round stone; a stone worn and rounded by the action of water.

"My fords with *pebbles*, clear as orient pearls, are strow'd."  
*Drayton*: *Polyolbion*, s. 25.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Jewel.*: An agate; a name given to rounded nodules of siliceous minerals, more especially to varieties of agate and rock-crystals.

2. *Optics*: A lens made of rock-crystal, used as a substitute for glass in spectacles.

pebble-bed, *s.*

*Geol.*: A bed characterized by the prevalence of pebbles. Pebble-beds give evidence of proximity of land while they were deposited, and of subsequent upheaval.

pebble-crystal, *s.* A crystal in form of a pebble.

"The crystal, in form of nodules, is found lodged in the earthy strata left in a train by the water departing at the conclusion of the deluge; this sort, called by the lapidaries *pebble-crystal*, is in shape irregular."—*Woodward*.

pebble hook-tip, *s.*

*Entom.*: *Drepana falcaria*, a European moth, having the fore wings with a hooked tip. The larva feeds on birch, alder, &c.

pebble-paving, *s.* Pavement laid with pebbles from three to four inches deep. When larger stones are used it is known as boulder-paving, and is from six to nine inches deep.

pebble-prominent, *s.* [NOTODONTA.]

pebble-stone, \*peable-stone, \*pibbil-stone, *subst.* A pebble.

"About her neck hung chains of *pebble-stone*."  
*Marlowe*: *Hero and Leander*, sest. i.

pēb'-bled (bled as beld), *a.* [Eng. *pebble*(e); -ed.] Abounding in pebbles or small rounded stones; full of or covered with pebbles; pebbly.

"The waves make toward the *pebbled* shore."  
*Shakesp.*: *Sonnet* 60.

pēb'-bliŋg, *s.* [Eng. *pebble*(e); -ing.]

*Leather*: An operation to bring out the grain of leather and give it a roughened or ribbed appearance.

pēb'-blý, *a.* [Eng. *pebble*(e); -y.] Full of pebbles, pebbled.

"No, nor the spot of *pebbly* sand,  
Oft found by such a mountain strand."  
*Scott*: *Rokeby*, ii. 9.

Pē-bid'-i-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to Pebidiauc, the name of the division or hundred in which the upper series of the rock described are chiefly exposed.

Pebidian-formation, *s.*

*Geol.*: According to Dr. Hicks, a series of Pre-Cambrian beds, composed of ejectamenta, now more or less stratified, from ancient volcanoes, alternating with schistose, metamorphosed clays, and sandstones. It rests unconformably on the Arvonian and passes upward into the Cambrian, but has a different structure from it. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxiii. 230, 235.)

pēb'-rīne, *subst.* [Fr.] An epidemic among silkworms. [PANHISTOPHYTON.]

"Silkworms are liable to many diseases; and, even before 1853, a peculiar epizootic, frequently accompanied by the appearance of dark spots upon the skin (hence the name of *Pébrine* which it has received), had been noted for its mortality."—*Huxley*: *Critiques*, p. 245.

pē-cān', pē-ca'-na, *s.* [Sp. *pecana*.] (See *corn-pound*.)

pecan-nut, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Carya olivaceaformis*, a hickory-tree with a slender stem, sometimes seventy feet high, downy petioles, leaves a foot or eighteen inches long, and bearing edible nuts. Found in the central and southern parts of the United States.

pēc'-a-rý, *s.* [PECCARY.]

pēc-ca-bil'-i-tý, *s.* [Eng. *peccable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being peccable or subject to sin; capacity of or liability to sinning.

"The common *peccability* of mankind is urged."—*Decay of Piety*.

pēc-ca-ble, *a.* [Fr.; Sp. *pecable*; Ital. *peccabile*, as if from a Lat. *peccabilis*, from *pecco*=to sin.] Liable to sin; subject to transgress the divine law.

"All mutable and changeable . . . lapsable and *peccable*."—*Cudworth*: *Intell. System*, p. 564.

pēc-ca-dil'-lō (1), \*pēc'-ca-dil, *s.* [Sp. *pecadillo*=a little fault, dimin. of *pecado*=a sin (from *peccatum*); from *pecco*=to sin; Fr. *peccadille*.] A slight fault or crime; a petty fault; a venial offense.

\*pēc-ca-dil'-lō (2), *s.* [PICCADIL.] A sort of stiff ruff.

pēc-caŋ-čý, *s.* [Eng. *peccant*; -cy.]

1. The quality or state of being peccant; sinfulness.

2. A crime, an offense, a sin.

"This distorting of equivocal words, which passeth commonly for a trivial *peccancy*."—*Mountagu*: *Devout Essays*, pt. i., tr. xxi., § 21.

3. Bad quality.

"A predisposition in the humors by reason of their *peccancy* in quantity or quality."—*Wiseman*: *Surgery*, bk. i., ch. v.

pēc-caŋt, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *peccans*, pr. par. of *pecco*=to sin; Sp. *pecante*; Ital. *peccante*.]

**A.** *As adjective*:

1. Sinful, sinning, guilty, criminal.

2. Morbid, bad, corrupt; injurious to health.

"Thus have I described . . . those *peccant* humors."  
—*Bacon*: *Advancement of Learning*, bk. i.

\*3. Bad, informal, wrong.

"Nor is the party cited bound to appear, if the citation be *peccant* in form or matter."—*Ayliffe*: *Purergon*.

**B.** *As subst.*: An offender, a transgressor.

pēc-caŋt-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *peccant*; -ly.] In a peccant manner; sinfully; by transgression.

pēc-ca-rý, *s.* [Native name.]

*Zoöl.*: The popular name for two species of small suilline mammals from the New World, so nearly allied that they breed freely in captivity, but never produce more than two at a birth. The Collared Peccary (*Dicotyles torquatus*) ranges from Arkansas southward to the Rio Negro, and seldom attacks other animals. The White-lipped Peccary (*D. labiatus*) is rarely met with north of British Honduras, or south of Paraguay. It associates in large droves, is very pugnacious, and does not hesitate to attack man. The hunter who encounters a herd of this species has often to take to a tree for safety. Both are omnivorous, and possess a gland in the middle of the back, secreting a musky substance, which taints the meat if not speedily removed after death. By some old travelers this gland was mistaken for a second navel, a circumstance which influenced Cuvier in selecting the generic name.

pēc-cā'-vī, *phr.* [Lat.=I have sinned, 1st pers. sing. perf. indic. of *pecco*=to sin.] A word used colloquially to express an acknowledgment or confession of an offense or mistake. (Generally in the phrase *To cry peccavi*.)

pēc'-cō, *s.* [PEKOE.]

pēch, pēgh (*ch, gh* guttural), *v. i.* [An imitative word.] To puff. (*Scotch*.)

"And up Parnassus *pechin*."

*Burns*: *Willie Chalmers*.

pēch'-blēnd, pech-blende, *s.* [Ger. *pech*=pitch, and *blende*=blend.] [PITCHBLEND.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**pěch'-i-ō-lite**, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

*Min.*: The same as ALLOPHANE (q. v.).

**pěch'-u-rāne**, s. [Fr., from Ger. *pech*=pitch, and Fr. *urane*=uranium.] The same as PITCH-BLEND (q. v.).

**pěck** (1), \***pecke**, \***pekke**, s. [Etym. doubtful; prob. a derivative from *peck*, v. (q. v.). Gael. *peic*: Irish *peac*=a peck.]

1. *Lit.*: A dry measure of two gallons, or eight quarts, for grain, pulse, &c.; the fourth part of a bushel.

2. *Fig.*: A great deal, number, or quantity.

"The tyrant's palace was in a marvelous *peck* of troubles."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 802.

**pěck** (2), s. [PECK, v.]

1. A sharp stroke with the beak or a pointed instrument.

2. A pick (q. v.).

\*3. Food. (*Slang*.)

"Let's dry off our *peck*."—*Brome: Jovial Crew*, ii.

\***peck-point**, s. A game. (*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. xviii.)

**pěck**, \***pek**, \***pekke**, v. t. & i. [A variant of *pick*, v. (q. v.)]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To strike with the beak or a pointed instrument.

2. To pick up with, or as with, the beak.

"This fellow *pecks* up wit, as pigeons peas."

*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

3. To make by striking with the beak or a pointed instrument; as, to *peck* a hole.

4. To eat. (*Colloquial*.)

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To make strokes with the beak or a pointed instrument.

"With a pick-ax of iron about sixteen inches long, sharpened at the one end to *peck*, and flatheaded at the other to drive little iron wedges to cleave rocks."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

2. To pick up food with the beak.

"She, when he walked, went *pecking* at his side."

*Dryden: Cock and Fox*, 84.

¶ **To peck at:** To persistently strike at or attack; to carp at.

"Sometimes we see two men *pecking* at one another very eagerly."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 6.

**pěck'-ēr**, s. [Eng. *peck*, v.; -*er*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who or that which pecks; specif., a bird which picks holes in trees; a woodpecker.

"The high-hole is almost entirely a ground *pecker*."—*Burroughs: Peepackon*, p. 146.

2. An instrument for making holes; a pick.

"His head a *pecker* bore."

*Garth: Ovid; Metamorphosis* xiv.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Telegraphy:* A relay. So called in England from the appearance of the earlier apparatus, which pecked somewhat like a bird.

2. *Weaving:* The picker of a loom. The shuttle-driver.

¶ **To keep one's pecker up:** To preserve one's courage; to be of good heart. (*Eng. Slang*.)

**pěck'-ham-ite**, s. [After Prof. S. F. Peckham; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*.)]

*Min.*: A light, greenish-yellow opalescent mineral, occurring as nodules in the Emmet Co. (Iowa) meteorite. Cleavage distinct. Specific gravity, 3.23; luster, greasy. Two analyses showed that it consisted of a silicate of magnesia and protoxide of iron, with the calculated formula, 2(R,SiO<sub>3</sub>) + R<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>.

**pěck'-īng**, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [PECK, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act of striking with the beak or a pointed instrument; a peck.

2. (*Pl.*): Placc-bricks, from the outside of the kiln and insufficiently burned. Sanded or semel bricks.

**pěck'-īsh**, a. [English *peck*, v.; -*ish*.] Hungry; inclined to eat. (*Colloquial*.)

"When shall I feel *peckish* again?"—*Disraeli: Sybil*, bk. vi., ch. iii.

**pěck'-led** (led as *ēld*), *adj.* [A corruption of *speckled* (q. v.).] Speckled, spotted.

"Some are *peckled*, some greenish."—*Walton: Angler*.

**pě-cōp'-tēr-īs**, s. [Gr. *pekō*=to comb, and *pteris*=a kind of fern. Named from the comb-like appearance of the frond.]

*Palæobot.*: A genus of ferns reaching from the Devonian to the Wealden.

**pěc'-ōr-a**, s. *pl.* [Lat., *pl.* of *pecus*=cattle collectively.] [FEE, s.]

*Zoology:* The name given by Linnæus to what Cuvier called the Ruminantia (q. v.).

**pěc'-tāse**, s. [Eng. *pect*(ic); -*ase*.]

*Chem.*: An uncrystallizable fermentative substance existing in fruits and in various roots, sometimes in the soluble, sometimes in the insoluble form, and having the property of converting pectin into pectic, parapectic, and metapectic acids. It resembles in its mode of action the diastase of germinating barley.

**pěc'-tāte**, s. [Eng. *pect*(ic); -*ate*.]

*Chem.*: A salt of pectic acid.

**pěc'-tēn**, s. [Lat.=a comb, a kind of shell-fish.]

1. *Zoology and Palæont.*: Scallop; a genus of Ostreidæ, sometimes made the type of a distinct family, Pectinidæ. Shell sub-orbicular, regular, usually with radiating ribs, beaks approximate, cared, the anterior ones most prominent, the posterior ones a little oblique. Animal with a row of ocelli and delicate crescentic gills. Distribution world-wide; known recent species, 176, fossil (including *Aviculo-pecten*), 450; from the Carboniferous onward.

2. *Bot.*: (1) Venus' Comb, *Scandix pecten*, (2) [TRICHIDIUM].

**pecten-seams**, s. *pl.*

*Geol.*: Seams of ironstone, with *Pecten æquivalvis*, in the Middle Lias, near Whitby. (*Phillips: Geol.*, pt. ii. (ed. Etheridge), p. 388.)

**pěc'-tīc**, a. [Eng. *pect*(ose); -*ic*.] Derived from or containing pectin.

**pectic-acid**, s.

*Chem.*: C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>15</sub> (?). Prepared from the pulp of carrots or turnips by boiling for one hour with water containing sodic carbonate, precipitating with calcium chloride, and decomposing the calcium pectate with hydrochloric acid. In the moist state, it is a transparent jelly, which dries up to a white horny mass, insoluble in cold, slightly soluble in boiling water, and insoluble in alcohol and ether. Heated to 150° it blackens, and at 200° gives off carbonic anhydride and water, leaving pyropectic acid. The pectates of the alkali metals are soluble in water, the rest insoluble. The ammonium, potassium, and sodium salts are colorless jellies. The copper salt is a green jelly, containing 16 per cent. of cupric oxide.

**pěc'-tīd'-ē-æ**, s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pectis*, genit. *pectid(is)*; Lat. fem. *pl.* adj. suff. -*æ*.]

*Bot.*: A sub-tribe of Composites, tribe Vernoniaceæ.

**pěc'-tīn**, s. [Eng. *pect*(ose); -*in* (*Chem.*.)]

*Chem.*: C<sub>32</sub>H<sub>48</sub>O<sub>32</sub>. A transparent jelly discovered by Braconnot in the expressed juice of ripe apples. It is present in all ripe fruits, is soluble in water, neutral to test paper, and is precipitated from its aqueous solution by alcohol. In its preparation and purification it is indispensable to avoid the use of boiling water, which rapidly decomposes the pectin.

**pěc'-tīn-āl**, a. & s. [Lat. *pecten*, genit. *pectin(is)*=a comb; Eng. adj. suff. -*al*.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to a comb; resembling a comb.

**B. As subst.:** A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb.

"There are other fishes whose eyes regard the heavens, as plane; and cartilaginous fishes, as *pectinals*, or such as have their bones made laterally like a comb."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. 1.

**pěc'-tīn-ār'-ī-a**, s. [Latin *pectinarius*=a comb-maker.]

*Zoology:* A genus of Tubicolous Annelida, having the tube free, membranous, or papyraceous, covered with sand grains, and in the form of a long reversed cone.

**pěc'-tīn-ate**, **pěc'-tīn-āt-ēd**, a. [Lat. *pectinatus*, from *pecten* (genit. *pectinis*)=a comb; French *pectiné*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Arranged like the teeth of a comb; resembling the teeth of a comb.

"A curious *pectinatea* work."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

2. Interlaced like the teeth of a comb.

"To sit cross-legged or with our fingers *pectinated* is accounted bad."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.*: [COMB-SHAPED.]

2. *Zoöl.*: Comb-like. Used of the gills of certain Gasteropods. [PECTINIBRANCHIATA.]

**pectinate-muscles**, s. *pl.*

*Anat.*: Closely set, reticulated, muscular bands in the appendices of the auricles of the heart, more

particularly in the right appendix. Their main use is probably to prevent over-dilatation of the ventricles.

**pěc'-tīn-āt-ēd**, a. [PECTINATE.]

**pectinated-claw**, s.

*Ornith.*: A claw with comb-like divisions on one of its sides. It is found in the Goatsucker. Its use is not known.

**pectinated-mineral**, s.

*Min. (pl.)*: Groups of crystals arranged in the form of a comb, as in cockscomb pyrites, a variety of Marcasite (q. v.).

**pectinated rhomb**, s.

*Comp. Anat. (pl.)*: Definite groups of minute pores or fissures penetrating the plates of the calyx in many Cystideans. (*Nicholson*.)

**pěc'-tīn-ate-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *pectinate*; -*ly*.] In a pectinate manner; like the teeth of a comb.

**pěc'-tīn-ā'-tion**, s. [PECTINATE.]

1. The act of combing.

2. The quality or state of being pectinated; that which is pectinated.

"The complication or *pectination* of the fingers was an hieroglyphic of impediment."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

**pěc'-tīn-ā-tō-**, *pref.* [Mod. Lat. *pectinatus*=pectinated.] Pectinate.

**pectinato-laciniate**, a.

*Bot.*: Pectinate with the divisions, as if torn, that is, long and taper-pointed.

**pěc'-tīn-ā-tor**, *subst.* [Lat.=one who combs or cards.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Octodontidæ, sub-family Ctenodactylinae, with one species, *Pectinator spekei*, from Somali land. It closely resembles the genus *Ctenodactylus* (q. v.), but has a small additional molar in each series. The tail is bushy and of moderate length, and the ears have a small antitragus.

**pěc'-tīne**, s. [PECTIN.]

**pěc'-tīn'-ē-āl**, a. [Lat. *pecten* (genit. *pectinis*)=a comb; Eng. adj. suff. -*eal*.]

*Anat.*: Comb-like.

**pectineal-muscle**, s.

*Anat.*: One of the internal femoral muscles.

**pěc'-tīn-ī-brān'-chī-ā'-tā**, s. *pl.* [Latin *pecten*, genit. *pectini(s)*=a comb, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q. v.).]

*Zoölogy:* One of Cuvier's orders of Gasteropoda. With his Scuti-, Cyclo-, and Tubulibranchiata it makes up the modern order Prosobranchiata (q. v.) of Milne-Edwards.

†**pěc'-tīn-ī-brān'-chī-ā-te**, a. & s. [PECTINIBRANCHIATA.]

**A. As adj.:** Having the gills pectinated or plume-like.

**B. As subst.:** Any individual of Cuvier's lapsed order Pectinibranchiata.

**pěc'-tīn'-ī-dæ**, s. *pl.* [Latin *pecten*, genit. *pectin(is)*=a comb; fem. *pl.* adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

*Zoölogy:*

1. The same as OSTREIDÆ (q. v.).

2. Scallops; a family of Conchiferous Mollusks, section Asiphonida. Generally merged in Ostreidæ (q. v.). Genera: *Pecten*, *Hemipecten*, *Hinnites*, *Lima*, *Spondylus*, &c. (*Tate, &c.*)

**pěc'-tīn'-ī-form**, a. [Lat. *pecten*, genit. *pectin(is)*=a comb, and *forma*=form, shape.] Having the form or appearance of a comb; resembling a comb.

**pěc'-tīn-ite**, s. [Lat. *pecten* (genit. *pectinis*)=a comb; Eng. suff. -*ite*.] A fossil scallop or pecten.

**pěc'-tīs**, s. [Lat.=a plant, not the modern genus, which is named from the teeth of the pappus.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Pectidæ. Leaves generally with glandular dots; flower-heads small. About thirty species are known, from the hotter parts of America.

\***pěc'-tīze**, v. i. [Gr. *pēktos*=solid, firm; Eng. suff. -*ize*.] To congeal; to change into a gelatinous mass. (*Annandale*.)

**pěc'-tō-lite**, *subst.* [Gr. *pēktos*=constructed of several pieces, and *lithos*=a stone; Ger. *pectolith*.]

*Min.*: A monoclinic mineral, occurring in aggregates of acicular crystals, or fibrous and divergent. Hardness, 5; specific gravity, 2.68-2.78; luster, silky; color, white to gray; very tough. Composition: Silica, 54.2; lime, 33.8; soda, 9.3; water, 2.7=100; the suggested formula, the water being basic, (½CaO + ¼NaO + ½HO)SiO<sub>2</sub>. Found mostly in doleritic rocks.

**pěc'-tōr-āl**, \***pec-tor-āl**, a. & s. [Fr. *pectoral*, from Lat. *pectoralis*=pertaining to the breast; *pectus* (genit. *pectoris*)=the breast; Sp. *pectoral*; Ital. *pettorale*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Of or pertaining to the breast.

"The peculiar strength of the *pectoral* muscles."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. vii., ch. i.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł



2. Suited for the breast; adapted to relieve complaints of the breast and lungs.

"The leaves make a good pectoral drink"—Grainger: *The Sugar-Cane*, bk. i. (Note.)

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ord. Lang.:** A covering or protection for the breast.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Ecclesiastical:*

(1) The breastplate of the Jewish high priest.

"The twelve stones in the pectoral of the high priest."—*Hammond Works*, iii. 424.

(2) The morse worn by the clergy; and the clasp of a cope.

(3) The orphrey in front of the chasuble.

(4) The alb and tunic which covered the breast.

2. *Ichthy.:* A pectoral fin.

3. *Med.:* A medicine or preparation adapted to cure or relieve complaints of the breast and lungs.

"Being troubled with a cough, pectorals were prescribed, and he was thereby relieved."—*Wiseman*.

\*4. *Old Arm.:* The breastplate of a soldier; more especially the extra defense for the throat and chest placed over the cuirass in later times.

**pectoral-arch, s.**

*Anatomy:* The scapular arch, consisting of the scapula, coracoid, and clavicle, connecting the pectoral limbs.

**pectoral-cross, s.**

*Eccles.:* A cross worn upon the breast by bishops, abbots, &c.

**pectoral-fins, s. pl.**

*Compar. Anat.:* (See extract.)

"The pectoral-fins (with their osseous supports) are the homologues of the anterior limbs of the higher Vertebrata. They are always inserted immediately behind the gill-openings; either symmetrical, with a rounded posterior margin, or asymmetrical, with the upper rays longest and strongest; in Malacostracans with a dorsal spine, the upper pectoral ray is frequently developed into a similar defensive weapon."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 42.

**pectoral-limbs, s. pl.**

*Anat.:* The arms or anterior extremities.

**pectoral-muscles, s. pl.**

*Anat.:* The *pectoralis major* and *pectoralis minor*, two muscles of the breast.

**pectoral-region, s.**

*Anat.:* The region of the breast.

**pec-tōr-āl-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *pectoral*; -ly.] In a pectoral manner; as concerning the breast.

**pec-tōr-ī-lō-qui-āl, adj.** [Lat. *pectus* (genit. *pectoris*)=the breast, and *loquor*=to speak; French *pectoriloque*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of pectoriloquy (q. v.).

**pec-tōr-īl'-ō-qui-sm, s.** [Eng. *pectoriloquy*]; -ism.] The same as PECTORILOQUY (q. v.).

**pec-tōr-īl'-ō-quoūs, a.** [Eng. *pectoriloquy*]; -ous.] The same as PECTORILOQUIAL (q. v.).

**pec-tōr-īl'-ō-qui, s.** [Latin *pectus* (genit. *pectoris*)=the breast, and *loquor*=to speak; Fr. *pectoriloque*.]

*Med.:* The sound of the patient's voice heard by means of the stethoscope as if proceeding from the chest. It occurs in tubercular phthisis when there is a large cavity in the lungs, and is sometimes associated with amphoric resonance.

**pec-tōse, s.** [Gr. *pēktos*=stuck in, fixed, from *pēgnymi*=to make fast.]

*Chem.:* A substance, probably isomeric with cellulose, existing in unripe fleshy fruits, in fleshy roots, and in other vegetable organs. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, is easily decomposed, and has not yet been isolated. Under the influence of acids and other reagents it is changed into pectin.

**pec-tōs'-ic, a.** [Eng. *pectos(e)*; -ic.] Derived from or containing pectose.

**pectosic-acid, s.**

*Chem.:* C<sub>32</sub>H<sub>46</sub>O<sub>31</sub>. Obtained as the first product of the action of pectase on an aqueous solution of pectin. It is insoluble in cold water, but soluble in boiling water, and forms a jelly on cooling. The gelatinous amorphous salts of pectosic-acid are converted into pectates by an excess of the base.

**pec-tōs'-tra-çā, s. pl.** [Gr. *pēktos*=fixed, and *ostrakon*=a shell.]

*Zoöl.:* In Huxley's classification a division of the Entomostraca, containing the Rhizocephala and the Cirripedia. The name has reference to the fact that the young are generally free-swimming, but become fixed when adults.

**pec-toūs, a.** [PECTOSE.] Pertaining to or consisting of pectose or pectin.

**pec-tūh'-cu-lūs, subst.** [Lat.=a small scallop.] [PECTEN.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.:* A genus of Arcadæ; shell orbicular, hinge with a semi-circular row of transverse teeth. Distribution nearly world-wide. Recent species fifty-eight; fossil eighty, from the Neocomian onward.

**pe-cul, s.** [PICUL.]

**pec-u-lāte, v. i.** [Latin *peculatus*, pa. par. of *peculor*=to appropriate to one's own use, from *peculium*=one's own property.] To appropriate to one's own use money or goods intrusted to one's care; to pilfer, to embezzle.

"An oppressive, irregular, capricious, unsteady, rapacious and *peculating* despotism."—*Burke: On Fox's East India Bill*.

\***pec-u-lāte, subst.** [Fr. *peculat*, from Lat. *peculatus*.] [PECULATE, v.] Peculation, pilfering, embezzlement.

"The popular clamors of corruption and *peculate*, with which the nation has been so much possessed, were in a great measure dissipated."—*Burnet: Own Time*.

**pec-u-lā-tion, s.** [PECULATE.] The act of peculating or appropriating to one's own use money or goods intrusted to one's care; embezzlement, pilfering, stealing, theft.

"Peculation, sale Of honor, perjury, corruption, frauds By forgery." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 668.

**pec-u-lā-tōr, s.** [Lat., from *peculatus*, pa. par. of *peculor*=to peculate (q. v.).] One who peculates.

"Peculators of the public gold." *Cowper: Task*, i. 735.

**pe-cū'-lī-ār, \*pe-cu-li-er, a. & s.** [O. French *peculier*, from Lat. *peculiaris*=pertaining to property, one's own, from *peculium*=private property; Sp. *peculiar*; Ital. *peculiare*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. One's own; belonging to one with exclusion of others; private, not general; personal.

2. Particular, individual, single.

"One peculiar nation to select From all the rest." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 111.

3. Special, especial, particular; above all others.

"Made the poets their peculiar care." *Pitt: Vida; Art of Poetry*, ii.

4. Unusual, singular, striking, noticeable, strange, out of the common; as, There is something peculiar about him.

**B. As substantive:**

\*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Exclusive property or right; that which belongs exclusively to one.

"Revenge is so absolutely the peculiar of heaven, that no consideration whatever can empower even the best men to assume the execution of it."—*South: Sermons*.

2. *English Canon Law:* A particular parish or church, having jurisdiction within itself, and exempt from that of the ordinary or bishop's court. Peculiars are divided into royal (as chapels royal), of which the king is ordinary, and peculiars of archbishops, bishops, deans, chapters, prebendaries, &c.

¶ *Court of Peculiars:*

*English Canon Law:* A branch of the Court of Arches having jurisdiction over all the parishes dispersed throughout the province of Canterbury, in the midst of other dioceses, which are exempt from the ordinary jurisdiction, and subject to the metropolitan alone.

**Peculiar-people, s. pl.**

*Church Hist.:* A Protestant sect of recent origin, found mostly in Kent, England, and to a less degree in other counties round London. They recognize no sacraments or creeds, and claim to be the real exemplars of true and undefiled religion. They accept the exhortation of St. James (v. 14, 15) in a strictly literal sense, and this has more than once led to a verdict of manslaughter being returned against some of their members by a coroner's jury. (*McClintock & Strong*.) The analogue of this sect in this country is to be found in the Faith-curists. The name apparently has reference to 1 Pet. ii. 9. [TUNKER.]

**pe-cu-lī-ār'-ī-tŷ, \*pe-cu-li-ār-i-tie, s.** [English *peculiar*; -ity.]

1. The quality or state of being peculiar; individuality.

\*2. Exclusive possession, right, or ownership.

"What need we to disclaim all peculiarities in goods?"—*Bp. Hall: ep. ii.*, dec. 5.

3. That which is peculiar to or characteristic of a particular person or thing; a characteristic.

"To be prayed unto is, and for ever will be one of his incommunicable peculiarities."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 2.

†**pe-cū'-lī-ār-ize, v. t.** [Eng. *peculiar*; -ize.] To make peculiar; to set apart; to appropriate.

**pe-cū'-lī-ār-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *peculiar*; -ly.]

1. Particularly, especially, exclusively.

"A sort of composition peculiarly proper to poetry."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*. (Pref.)

2. In a peculiar, unusual, or strange manner; strangely.

**pe-cū'-lī-ār-nēss, s.** [Eng. *peculiar*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being peculiar, appropriate, or set apart.

"The peculiarity of the place appointed for the same."—*Mede: Rev. of God's House*, p. 5.

2. Peculiarity, strangeness.

**pe-cū'-lī-ūm, s.** [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Private property; savings.

2. *Rom. Law:* Savings or money allowed to be retained by a slave or child as his or her private property.

\***pe-cū'-nī-āl, \*pe-cu-ni-all, a.** [Lat. *pecuniālis*, from *pecunia*=money, from *pecus*=cattle; Sansc. *paçu*.] Of or pertaining to money; pecuniary.

"Ther might astest hem no pecuniāll peine." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,896.

**pe-cū'-nī-ār-ī-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *pecuniary*; -ly.] In a pecuniary manner; as regards money.

**pe-cū'-nī-ār-ŷ, a.** [Fr. *pecuniaire*, from Latin *pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*=money; Ital. & Sp. *pecuniario*.]

1. Pertaining or relating to money or money matters.

"To relieve the pecuniary wants of all literary and scientific persons."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 327.

2. Consisting of money.

"My exertions, whatever they have been, were such as no hopes of pecuniary reward could possibly excite."—*Burke: A Letter to a Noble Lord*.

**pecuniary-causes, s. pl.**

*Eng. Law:* Causes arising either from the withholding of ecclesiastical dues, or the doing or neglecting to do some act relating to the church, whereby the plaintiff suffers damage, toward satisfying which he is permitted to institute a suit in the spiritual court.

**pecuniary-legacy, s.** A testamentary gift of money.

\***pe-cū'-nī-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *pecuniosus*, from *pecunia*=money; Ital., Sp. & Port. *pecunioso*; Fr. *pecunieux*.] Full of or abounding in money; rich, wealthy.

**ped, s.** [PAD (2), s.]

1. A small packsaddle; a pannier.

"A pannel and wanty, packsaddle and ped." *Tusser: Five Hundred Points*.

2. A basket, a hamper.

"A hask is a wicker ped, wherein they used to carry fish."—*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; November*. (Gloss.)

\***ped'-age (age as ig), s.** [Low Lat. *pedagium*, from Lat. *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot; Fr. *peage*; Sp. *peage*; Ital. *pedaggio*.] A tax or toll paid for passing through any country, for which the passengers were entitled to safe-conduct and protection; peage.

**ped-a-gōg'-ic, a. & s.** [Fr. *pédagogique*, from Gr. *paidagōgikos*, from *paidagōgos*=a pedagogue (q. v.); Ital. & Sp. *pedagogico*.]

**A. As adj.:** Pertaining to or belonging to a pedagogue; suited for or characteristic of a pedagogue.

\***B. As subst.:** [PEDAGOGICS.]

**ped-a-gōg'-ic-āl, a.** [Eng. *pedagogic*; -al.] The same as PEDAGOGIC (q. v.).

"That way forsooth was accounted boyish and pedagogical."—*Wood: Athene Oxon; Chillingworth*.

**ped-a-gōg'-ics, s.** [PEDAGOGIC.] The art or science of teaching; pedagogy.

**ped'-a-gōg'-i-sm, ped'-a-gōg'-u-i-sm, s.** [English *pedagog(ue)*; -ism.] The occupation manners, or character of a pedagogue.

"Ink doubtless, rightly apply'd with some gall in it, may prove good to heal this tetter of pedagoguism."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnus*, § 6.

**ped'-a-gōgue, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *pedagogus*=a preceptor, from Gr. *paidagōgos*, from *pais* (genit. *paidos*)=a boy, and *agōgos*=leading; *agō*=to lead; Sp., Port. & Ital. *pedagogo*.]

1. *Class. Antiq.:* A slave who led his master's children to school, places of amusement, &c., until they became old enough to take care of themselves. In many cases the pedagogues acted also as teachers.

2. A teacher of young children; a schoolmaster. (Used generally in contempt or ridicule.)

"Perhaps you will think me some pedagogue, willing by a well-timed puff, to increase the reputation of his own school."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 6.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



\***pěd'-a-gōgue**, *v. t.* [Lat. *pedagogo*, from Gr. *paidagōgēō*=to be a pedagogue (q. v.).] To teach as a pedagogue; to instruct superciliously.

**pěd'-a-gōg-ŷ**, *s.* [French *pedagogie*, from Greek *paidagōgia*, from *paidagōgos*=a pedagogue (q. v.); Sp. & Ital. *pedagogia*.] The art or occupation of a pedagogue; pedagogism.

"He [Thomas Horne] was, for his merits and excellent faculty that he had in *pedagogy*, preferr'd to be master of the school at Eaton."—Wood: *Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

**pěd'-al**, \***pěd'-all**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *pedalis*=(1) pertaining to the foot, (2) belonging to a foot-measure, from *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot; Fr. *pedale*; Span. *pedal*; Ital. *pedale*=a pedal.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a foot.

¶ Used in Zoölogy specially in connection with the foot of a mollusk.

2. *Music:* Pertaining or relating to a pedal.

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A projecting piece of metal or wood which is to be acted upon or pressed down with the foot; a treadle; as, the *pedal* of a bicycle.

**II. Music:**

1. In musical instruments, a part acted on by the feet. (1) On the pianoforte there are usually two pedals, one of which enables the performer to play only on one string, the other to remove the dampers. (2) On the organ there are combination pedals, which alter the arrangement of the registers, and a swell pedal, by which the swell shutters are opened and closed, and (3) a pedal clavier or keyboard, on which the feet play. (4) On the harp there are pedals, each of which has the power of flattening, sharpening, or making natural, one note throughout the whole compass of the instrument.

2. A fixed or stationary bass—a pedal-bass, pedal-note, or pedal-point, over which various harmonies or contrapuntal devices are constructed; they chiefly occur in Fugues.

**pedal-bass**, *s.* [PEDAL, B. II. 2.]

**pedal-coupler**, *s.*

*Music:* An accessory stop of an organ, by means of which the pedal-keys are enabled to draw down the keys of a manual.

**pedal-key**, *s.* [PEDAL, B. II. 1 (3).]

**pedal-note**, *s.* [PEDAL, B. II. 2.]

**pedal-organ**, *s.*

*Music:* That part of an organ which is played by foot-keys.

**pedal-pipes**, *s. pl.*

*Music:* The pipe in an organ acted upon by the pedals.

**pedal-point**, *s.* [PEDAL, B. II. 2.]

**pěd'-al**, *v. i. & t.* [PEDAL, *s.*]

1. To work a pedal, as of a piano.

2. To operate by pedals, as a bicycle.

**pě-da'-lě**, *s.* [Ital.] The same as pedal.

**pě-dā'-lě-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pedal(ium)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æc.*]

¶ *Bot.:* The typical tribe of Pedaliaceæ (q. v.).

**pě-dāl'-i-ā-čě-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pedali(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æcæ.*]

*Bot.:* Pedaliads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Bignoniales. Soft herbs with a heavy smell; glandular hairs, or vesicles in furs; no stipules; flowers axillary, often with conspicuous bracts; calyx in five pieces; corolla monopetalous, the limb bilabiate; a hypogynous disk. Stamens four, didynamous, with the rudiments of a fifth; ovary of two carpellary leaves, anterior and posterior with respect to the axis; one-celled, or with four to six spurious cells. Fruit drupaceous or capsular; two to six celled, with many seeds when two-celled, and few when many-celled. Found in Africa and the tropics. Tribes Pedaleæ and Sesameæ. Known genera fourteen, species twenty-five. (Lindley.)

**pě-dā'-lī-ād**, *s.* [Mod. Latin *pedali(um)*; Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

*Bot. (pl.):* Lindley's name for Pedaliaceæ (q. v.).

**pě-dā'-lī-ān**, *a.* [Lat. *pedalis*, from *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=the foot.] Pertaining or relating to the foot, or to a metrical foot; pedal.

**pě-dāl'-i-ōn** (1), *s.* [Gr. *pedalion*=a rudder.]

*Zool.:* A genus of Rotifera, family Flosculariæ. There are median appendages proceeding from both the ventral and the opposite faces of the body, as well as lateral appendages.

**pě-dāl'-i-ōn** (2), *s.* [PEDAL.]

*Music:* A set of pedals acting upon strings, producing notes of a deep pitch, so constructed as to be capable of being used with a pianoforte.

**pě-dāl'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Latin *pedalis*=pedal (q. v.).] Measurement by paces. (*Ash.*)

**pě-dā'-lī-ūm**, *s.* [Lat. *pedalion*=a plant, not of the modern genus.]

*Bot.:* The typical genus of Pedaliaceæ (q. v.). Only known species *Pedaliium murex*; found in Kattiwar, Guzerat, and Madras, especially near the sea. Its fresh leaf, agitated in water, renders it mucilaginous. The mucilage is prescribed by Indian doctors for dysuria and gonorrhœa. The meal of the seeds is used for poultices. The fruits are demulcent, diuretic, antispasmodic, and aphrodisiac. The juice is a good gargle, and is used as a local application in aphthæ.

**pě-dā'-ně-ous**, *adj.* [Latin *pedaneus*, from *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.] Going on foot; walking.

**pěd'-ant**, \***ped-ante**, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *pedante*; Sp. & Port. *pedante*; ultimate origin doubtful.]

1. A schoolmaster, a pedagogue.

"A pedant that keeps a school i' th' church."

*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

2. One who makes a vain display of his learning; one who puts on an air of learning; a pretender to superior knowledge.

"However, those *pedants* never made an orator."—Goldsmith: *Polite Learning*, ch. xiii.

**pě-dān'-tīc**, \***pě-dān'-tīc-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *pedant*; *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to pedants or pedantry; making a vain display of learning; using farfetched words or expressions; characterized by pedantry.

"Then would, unroofed, old Granta's halls,

*Pedantic inmates full display."*

*Byron: Granta.*

**pě-dān'-tīc-āl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pedantic*; *-ly.*] In a pedantic manner; like a pedant.

**pě-dān'-tīc-lŷ**, \***pě-dān'-tīc-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pedantic*; *-ly.*] In a pedantic manner; pedantically.

**pěd'-ant-iŷm**, *s.* [Eng. *pedant*; *-ism.*]

1. The office or manners of a pedagogue.

2. Pedantry.

**pěd'-ant-ize**, *v. i.* [Eng. *pedant*; *-ize.*] To act the pedant; to make a vain display of learning; to use pedantic expressions.

**pěd-ant-ōc'-ra-čŷ**, *subst.* [English *pedant*; Gr. *kratēō*=to rule.] The rule or sway of a pedant or pedants; a system of government founded on mere book-learning. (*J. S. Mill.*)

**pěd'-ant-rŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *pedanterie.*] [PEDANT.]

1. The manners, acts, or character of a pedant; a vain display of learning; habitual use of pedantic expressions.

"Pedantry is all that schools impart,

But taverns teach the knowledge of the heart."

*Cowper: Tirocinium*, 212.

2. Obstinate adherence or addiction to the forms of a particular profession, or of some particular line of life.

**pěd'-ant-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *pedant*; *-y.*] Pedants collectively; a pedant.

"The *Pedanty* or household school-master."—Lennard: *Of Wisdom*, bk. i., ch. xxxix.

**pě-dār'-i-ān**, *s.* [Lat. *pedarius*, from *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.]

*Rom. Antiq.:* A Roman senator who gave a silent vote, that is by walking over to the side of the house occupied by the party with whom he wished to vote.

**pěd'-ar-ŷ**, *s.* [PEDARIAN.] A sandal.

"Pedaries for pilgrims."—Latimer: *Works*, i. 49.

**pě-dā'-ta**, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *pedatus*, par. of *pedo*=to furnish with feet.]

*Zoölogy:* In some classifications an order of Holothuroidea, which is then made a class of Echinodermata, the latter being considered a subkingdom.

**pěd'-ate**, *a.* [PEDATA.]

*Bot.:* Palmate, except that the two lateral lobes are themselves divided into smaller segments, the midribs of which do not run directly to the same point as the rest, as the leaves of Arum, *Dracunculus*, *Helleborus niger*, &c. (Lindley.)

**pě-dāt'-i**, *pref.* [Lat. *pedatus.*]

*Bot.:* Pedate.

**pě-dāt'-i-fīd**, *a.* [Mod. Latin *pedatifidus*, pref. *pedati-*, and *findo* (pret. *fidī*)=to cleave, to split, to divide.]

*Bot.:* Pedate, with the lobes divided down to half the breadth of the leaf. (*De Candolle.*)

**pě-dāt'-i-lōbed**, *a.* [Pref. *pedati-*, and English *lobed.*]

*Bot.:* Pedate, with the lobes divided to an uncertain depth. (*De Candolle.*)

**pě-dāt'-i-něrvēd**, *a.* [Pref. *pedati-*, and Eng. *nerved.*]

*Bot.:* Having the ribs of a leaf pedate.

**pě-dāt'-i-part-ite**, *a.* [Pref. *pedati-*, and Eng. *partite.*]

*Bot.:* Pedate, with the lobes divided beyond the middle and the parenchyma not interrupted. (*De Candolle.*)

**pě-dāt'-i-sěct**, *a.* [Pref. *pedati-*, and Lat. *sectus*, pa. par. of *seco*=to cut.]

*Bot.:* Pedate, with the lobes divided down the middle and the lobes interrupted. (*De Candolle.*)

**pěd'-dēr**, **pěd'-dar**, \***ped-dare**, \***ped-dir**, *s.* [Eng. *ped*; *-er.*] A peddler, a hawker.

**pěd'-dle**, \***pedle**, *v. i. & t.* [PEDDLER.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To hawk small wares about; to travel about the country retailing small wares; to follow the occupation of a peddler.

2. To busy one's self about trifles; to trifle.

**B. Trans.:** To hawk about; to sell or retail in small quantities.

**pěd'-dlēr**, *v. t.* [PEDDLER, *s.*] To hawk about.

"Why peddler'st thou thus thy muse?"—Brome: *Friend a Friend to the Author.*

**pěd'-dlēr**, **pěd'-lar**, **pěd'-lēr**, \***ped-lare**, *s.* [Eng. *peddl(e)*; *-er.*] One who travels about retailing small wares; a hawker, a traveling chapman.

"Doubtless the author of this libel was some vagabond huckster or pedler."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, i. 568.

**peddler's basket**, *s.* Ivy-leaved snap-dragon.

**peddler's french**, *s.* Cant language, any unintelligible jargon.

**pěd'-dlēr-ěss**, *s.* [Eng. *peddler*; *-ess.*] A female peddler.

"Some foul sun-burnt quean, that since the terrible statute recanted Gypsisme, and is turned peddleress."—Overbury: *Characters.*

\***pěd'-dlēr-iŷm**, **pěd'-lar-iŷm**, *s.* [Eng. *peddler*; *-ism.*] Petty dealing; peddlery. (*T. Brown: Works*, i. 188.)

**pěd'-dlēr-ŷ**, **pěd'-lar-ŷ**, \***pěd'-lēr-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *peddler*; *-y.*]

1. Small wares hawked about by a peddler.

2. The business or occupation of a peddler.

3. Trifling, trickery.

"Look with good judgement into these their deceitful pedleries."—Milton: *Of Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

**pěd'-dlīng**, *a.* [PEDDLE.] Petty, trifling, insignificant.

"To prey upon the miserable remains of a peddling commerce."—Burke: *On a Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

**pěd'-ēr-āst**, *s.* [Fr. *pédéraste*, from Gr. *paiderastēs*, from *pais* (genit. *paídos*)=a boy, and *erāō*=to love.] One addicted to pederasty; a sodomite.

**pěd-ēr-āst'-īc**, *a.* [Gr. *paiderastikos*, from *paiderastēs*=a pederast (q. v.).] Pertaining or relating to pederasty.

**pěd'-ēr-ās-tŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *pédérastie*, from Gr. *paiderastia*, from *paiderastēs*=a pederast (q. v.).] The crime against nature; sodomy.

**pěd-ě-rēr'-o**, \***pāt-ě-rēr'-o**, *s.* [Sp., from *pedra* (Lat. *petra*; Gr. *petros*)=a stone, from stones being used as the charge, before the invention of balls.] A swivelgun. [PATERERO.]

**pěd'-ě-script**, *s.* [Lat. *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot, and Eng. *script* (q. v.).] Marks given or made by the feet, as in kicking.

**pěd'-ēs-tal**, \***ped-es-tall**, *s.* [Sp. *pedestal*, from Ital. *pedestallo*, from *piede* (Lat. *pedem*, accus. of *pes*)=a foot, and *stallo*=a stable, a stall, from Ger. *stall*; O. Fr. *pedestal*.]

1. *Arch.:* An insulated basement or support for a column, a statue, or a vase; the lower member of a pillar, named by the Greeks *stylobates* and *stereobates*. In classical architecture it consists of three divisions: The base, or foot, next the ground, the dado, forming the main body, and the cornice, or sur-base molding, at the top.

"Build him a pedestal, and say, 'Stand there,

And be our admiration and our praise.'"

*Cowper: Task*, v. 258.

2. *Mach.:* The standards of a pillow-block, holding the brasses in which the shaft turns.

3. *Railway:* A casting secured to the truck-frame and having vertical guides for the journal-boxes of the axles, which rise and fall in the pedestals as the springs collapse and expand.

**pedestal-cover**, *s.*

*Mach.:* The cap of a pillow-block, which is fastened down upon the pedestals and confines the boxes. [PILLOW-BLOCK.]

**pedestal-table**, *s.* A writing table supported on pedestals containing drawers.



\*pēd-ēs-tal, *v. t.* [PEDESTAL, *s.*] To place or set on a pedestal; to support as a pedestal.

pē-dēs-trī-āl, *a.* [Lat. *pedester, pedestris*, from *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot; Fr. *pédestre*; Sp. & Ital. *pedestre*.] Pertaining to the foot or feet.

pē-dēs-trī-āl-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *pedestrial*; *-ly*.] In a pedestrial manner; on foot.

pē-dēs-trī-ān, *a. & s.* [PEDESTRIAL.]

**A. As adj.:** Going on foot; walking; performed on foot; as, a *pedestrian* journey, a *pedestrian* competition.

**B. As substantive:**

1. One who journeys on foot.

2. One who walks or races on foot for a wager or a prize.

pē-dēs-trī-ān-išm, *s.* [Eng. *pedestrian*; *-ism*.] The act or practice of walking; walking or racing on foot; the profession of a pedestrian.

pē-dēs-trī-ān-ize, *v. i.* [Eng. *pedestrian*; *-ize*.] To walk or travel on foot; to practice walking.

\*pē-dēs-trī-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *pedester*=pedestrian.] Going or moving on foot; not winged.

†pēd-ē-tēn-toūs, *a.* [Lat. *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=the foot; *tento*=to try, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Trying with the feet; hence, proceeding cautiously; advancing tentatively.

pē-dē-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *pēdētēs*=a leaper; *pēdaō*=to leap.]

**Zoöl.:** The name given by Illiger to, and more generally used for, the genus called by F. Cuvier *Helamys* (q. v.).

pēd-ē-tī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pedet*(cs); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

**Zoöl.:** A sub-family of Dipodidæ, with the single genus *Pedetes* or *Helamys*.

pēd-i-, *pref.* [Lat. *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.] Connected with or resembling a foot.

pē-di-āt-ric, *a.* [PEDIATRICS.] Of or pertaining to pediatrics.

pē-di-āt-rics, *s.* [Gr. *país* (genit. *paídos*)=a child, and *iatrikos*=pertaining to a physician, from *iaomai*=to heal.] That branch of therapeutics which relates to the treatment of diseases peculiar to children.

pēd-i-çel, *s.* [Fr. *pedicelle*; G. Fr. *pedicule*, from Lat. *pediculum*, acc. of *pediculus*, dimin. of *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot; Sp. *pediculo*; Ital. *pedicello*.]

**Botany (pl.):** The ultimate ramifications of a peduncle. They bear the flowers.

pēd-i-çel-lār-i-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pedicellus*=a little louse, used here=a little foot; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ariæ*.]

**Zoöl.:** (See extract.)

"The Echinodermata . . . are furnished with remarkable organs, called *pedicellariæ*, which consist, when well-developed, of a tridactyle forceps—that is, of one formed of three serrated arms, neatly fitting together, and placed on the summit of a flexible stem moved by muscles. These forceps can seize firmly hold of any object. . . . But there is no doubt that besides removing dirt of all kinds they subserve other functions; and one of these apparently is defense."—*Darwin: Orig. of Species* (ed. 1885), p. 191.

pēd-i-çel-late, *a.* [Eng. *pedicel*; *-ate*.] Having a pedicel; supported by a pedicel, as a flower.

pēd-i-çeled, *a.* [Eng. *pedicel*; *-ed*.] The same as PEDICELLATE (q. v.).

pēd-i-çel-lin-i-dæ, pēd-i-çel-lin-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pedicellus*=in the sense of a small foot (in Class. Lat.=a little louse); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inidæ, -ineæ*.]

**Zoöl.:** A family or sub-order of Polyzoa, order Phylactolamata. The arms of the tentacular arch are united at their extremities; the tentacles are soft and fleshy.

pēd-i-cle, *s.* [PEDICEL.]

**Anat.:** The anterior portion of the half of a vertebral arch. It is rounded and narrow. (*Quain*).

pē-dic-u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *pedicularis*, from *pediculus*=a louse; Fr. *pédiculaire*.] Lousy; having the lousy distemper.

pē-dic-u-lār-īs, *s.* [Latin=pertaining to lice, from the idea that sheep feeding upon it became thus affected.]

1. **Botany:** Lousewort; a genus of Euphrasiæ (q. v.). Herbs parasitic upon roots; calyx somewhat leafy, inflated, five cleft, or unequally two or three-lobed, jagged; upper lip of the corolla laterally compressed, and the lower one plane, three-lobed; stamens didynamous; ovules many; capsule compressed, two-celled; seeds angular. Known species more than 100.

2. **Palæobot.:** The genus occurs in the Pleistocene.

pē-dic-u-late, *a. & s.* [PEDICULATI.]

**A. As adjective:**

**Bot.:** Having a peduncle or pedicel.

**B. As subst.:** Any individual of the family *Pediculati* (q. v.).

"*Pediculates* are found in all seas."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 469.

pē-dic-u-lā-tī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pediculus*=a little foot; *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.]

**Ichthy.:** A family of Acanthopterygii (q. v.). Head and anterior part of the body very large, and without scales. The carpal bones are prolonged, forming a sort of arm, terminating in the pectoral; pseudobranchiæ generally absent. They are universally distributed. The habits of all are equally sluggish and inactive; those found near the coast lie on the bottom of the sea, holding on with their arm-like pectoral fins by seaweed or stones, between which they are hidden; those of pelagic habits attach themselves to floating seaweed or other objects, and are at the mercy of wind and current. Chief genera: *Lophius*, *Ceratias*, *Himantolophus*, *Melanocetus*, *Antennarius*, and *Malthe*.

pē-dic-u-lā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *pediculus*=a louse.]

**Pathol.:** A disease in which the body becomes covered with lice; the lousy distemper; phthiriasis.

pēd-i-cūle, *s.* [PEDICULATI.]

**Botany:**

1. The filament of an anther.

2. A pedicel (q. v.).

pēd-i-cū-li-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pedicul(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Entom.:** The sole family of the sub-order *Pediculina* (q. v.).

pē-dic-u-lī-na, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pedicul(us)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

**Entom.:** True Lice; a sub-order of Rhyncota, of which it is the lowest type. Antennæ five-pointed, mouth consisting of a fleshy sheath; thorax small, segments indistinct, abdomen oval. No wings and no metamorphosis. [LOUSE, PEDICULUS.]

pē-dic-u-loūs, *a.* [Lat. *pediculosus*, from *pediculus*=a louse.] Covered with lice; lousy, pedicular. (*Dekker: Satiromastix*.)

pē-dic-u-lūs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. **Bot.:** [PEDICULE, 1.]

2. **Entom.:** The typical genus of the family *Pediculidæ* (q. v.). [LOUSE.]

pēd-i-cūre, *s.* [Pref. *pedi*, and Eng. *cure*.]

1. The care or cure of the feet.

2. One who treats diseases of the feet.

pē-diğ-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Pref. *pedi*; Lat. *gero*=to carry, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Having feet or legs; bearing feet or legs.

pēd-i-greē, \*ped-e-gree, \*ped-i-grew, \*ped-e-grewe, \*ped-e-gru, \*ped-e-grew, \*ped-y-gru, \*pet-y-grewe, \*pet-y-gru, \*pet-y-grwe, \*ped-i-gre, \*pet-e-greu, *s. & a.* [Ety. doubtful. *Mahn* suggests Fr. *par degrés*=by degrees or steps.]

**A. As subst.:** A line of ancestors; descent, lineage, genealogy; a register or table of descent; a genealogical tree or table.

**B. As adj.:** Having a pedigree; of pure descent.

"No doubt the same cause has some effect in lowering the prices of *pedigree* cattle."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

pēd-il-ān-thūs, *s.* [Gr. *pedilon*=a sandal, and *anthos*=a flower. So called because the involucre resembles a slipper.]

**Bot.:** A genus of Euphorbiacæ. A decoction of *Pedilanthus tithymaloides* and *P. padifolius* (the Jewbush) is given in India in syphilis and amenorrhœa. The root is emetic. The species were originally from America.

pē-dil-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pedil(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Entom.:** A family of Heteromeres Beetles, sub-tribe *Stenelytra*. The fore feet in both sexes are the same thickness as the rest; the antennæ are inserted in an emargination of the eyes.

pēd-i-lūs, *s.* [Gr. *pedilon*=a sandal, from *pedē*=a fetter.]

**Entom.:** The typical genus of the family *Pedilidæ* (q. v.).

\*pēd-i-lū-vý, *s.* [Pref. *pedi*, and *lyo*=to wash, to bathe.] The act of bathing the feet; a bath for the feet.

†pēd-i-māne, *a.* [PEDIMANI.] The same as PEDIMANOUS (q. v.).

\*pē-dim-ā-nī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pedi*, and Latin *manus*=the hand.]

**Zoöl.:** A mammalian family or group adopted by *Vicq d'Azyr* and *Blainville*, comprehending those animals "of which the feet, having the thumb opposable, are thus converted into a kind of a hand." (*Mayne*.)

pē-dim-ā-noūs, *adj.* [PEDIMANI.] Belonging to or connected with the lapsed family or group *Pedimani*; having the hallux opposable.

pēd-i-mēnt, *subst.* [Ety. doubtful; probably ultimately from Lat. *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot. *Skeat* suggests that the true form is *pedament*, from Lat. *pedamentum*=a prop for supporting weak trees, &c., from *pedo*=to prop, from *pes*=a foot.]

**Arch.:** The triangular plane or surface formed by the vertical termination of a roof consisting of two sloping sides. The pediment is bounded by three cornices, viz., a horizontal one, beneath it, forming its base, and two sloping or raking ones, as they are technically termed. [TYMPANUM.] Besides sculpture within them, pediments are frequently surmounted at their angles and apex with low pedestals, upon which statuary is placed. In Italian, and modern architecture generally, the pediment is employed as a mere decoration for the dressings of both doors and windows. Pediments are generally placed only over the windows of the principal floor of a building. Window pediments are either angular or curved (*i. e.*, segmental), and both forms are frequently introduced together.

pēd-i-mēnt-āl, *adj.* [Eng. *pediment*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a pediment; resembling a pediment.

pēd-i-æ-çē-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *pedion*=a plain, and *oikētēs*=a dweller.]

**Ornith.:** Sharp-tailed Grouse; a genus of *Tetraoninæ*, with one species, *Pediceetes phasianellus*, and a variety *P. columbianus*, to which specific distinction is sometimes given. Habitat, British North America, from Hudson's Bay Territory south to Lake Superior, and west to Alaska and British Columbia. They resemble the Pinnated Grouse (q. v.) in habit. Their plumage—white, black, and brownish yellow—harmonizes with the color of the soil, and is probably a protection from hawks and owls. (*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway*.)

pēd-i-pālp, *s.* [PEDIPALPI.]

1. **Zoöl.:** Any individual of the order *Pedipalpi* (q. v.).

2. **Comp. Anatomy:** A term employed by *Leach* for that part of the mouth which has been called exterior palpus by *Fabricius* and exterior footjaw by *Latreille*.

pēd-i-pāl-pī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pedi*, and Lat. *palpi*.] [PALPUS.]

1. **Zoöl.:** An order of Arachnida, corresponding to *Huxley's* Arthrogastra (q. v.). It contains two families, *Scorpionidæ* and *Phrynidæ*.

2. **Palæont.:** From the Coal-measures onward.

pēd-i-pāl-poūs, *a.* [Eng. *pedipalp*; *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Pedipalpi*; resembling a *pedipalp*.

pēd-i-rēme, *s.* [Lat. *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot, and *remus*=an oar.] A crustacean using its feet as oars. (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

pēd-is-sē-quant, *s.* [Lat. *pedisequus, pedissequus*, from *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot, and *sequor*=to follow.] A follower.

"Forced to offer up his blood and flesh to the rage of all the observant *pedissequants* of the hunting goddess *Diana*."—*Topsell: Fourfooted Beasts*, p. 136.

pēd-līng, *a.* [PEDDLING.]

pē-dō-bāp-tiŝm, *s.* [PÆDOBAPTISM.]

pē-dō-bāp-tist, *s.* [PÆDOBAPTIST.]

pēd-ō-mān-çý, *s.* [Lat. *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=the foot, and Gr. *manteia*=prophecy, divination.] Divination by examination of the soles of the feet.

pē-dōm-ē-tēr, *s.* [Lat. *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=the foot; and Eng. *meter* (q. v.).] A pace-measurer; an instrument to count the steps. Small pedometers, to be worn on the person, consist of a train of wheels in a small case, and a dial which registers the number of impulses derived from a cord attached to the foot. In this form it becomes a register of the number of paces.

pēd-ō-mēt-ric, pēd-ō-mēt-ric-āl, *a.* [Latin *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot, and Eng. *metric, metrical*.] Pertaining to or ascertained by a pedometer.

pēd-ō-mō-tive, *a.* [Lat. *pes*, (genit. *pedis*)=a foot, and Eng. *motive*.] Moved, driven, or worked by the foot or feet acting on a pedal, treadle, &c.

pē-drō, *s.* [Sp.] A game of cards somewhat similar to seven-up; also called *dom pedro*.

pē-dūn-cle, *s.* [Low Lat. *pedunculus*, dimin. from *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot; in Class. Lat.=a louse.]

1. **Bot.:** A flower-stalk. Besides the flowers, it often has bracts, but no true leaves.

2. **Zoöl.:** (1) The stalk of any fixed animal, as a barnacle; (2) The muscular process by which some *Brachiopoda* are attached.

†**Radical peduncle:**

**Bot.:** A term sometimes used of a peduncle springing from a lateral bud, as in *Plantago media*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte. cūb. cūre. unite. cūr. rūle. fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**pě-dũň'-cled** (cléd as *keld*), *adj.* [Eng. *peduncle* (-*ed*)] The same as PEDUNCULATE (q. v.).

**pě-dũň'-cũ-lar**, *a.* [Fr. *pedonculaire*.] Of or pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle.

**pě-dũň'-cũ-late**, **pě-dũň'-cũ-lāt-ěd**, *a.* [Eng. *peduncul(e)*; -*ate*, -*ated*.]

*Bot.*: Having a peduncle; growing from a peduncle; suspended or supported by a stalk.

**pedunculated-cirripedes**, *s. pl.*

*Zool.*: The family Lepadidæ (q. v.). [BARNACLE.]

**peē**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Naut.*: The point of an anchor-arm which penetrates the ground; the bill.

**peē**, *v. i.* [Prob. allied to *peep* or *peer*.] To look with one eye; to peep.

**peē'-ble**, *s.* [PEBBLE.]

**\*peēce**, *s.* [PIECE, *s.*]

1. A fortified fabric or place, as a castle, a fort.

Which by the ransack of that *peece* they should attain." *Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 14.*

2. A ship.

"The wondred Argo, which in venturous *peece* First through the Euxiæ seas bore all the flowr of Greece." *Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 44.*

3. A cup, a drinking-vessel.

**\*peēced**, *a.* [Eng. *peece*=piece; -*ed*.] Imperfect.

**peēd**, *a.* [PEE, *v.*] Blind of one eye.

**peēk**, *s.* [PEAK.]

**peēk-ỹ**, *a.* [PEAKY.] A term applied to timber and trees, in which the first symptoms of decay are shown.

**peēl** (1), **\*pil-i-en**, **\*pill-en**, **\*pill**, **\*pyll**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *peler*=to pill or peel, from Lat. *pellis*=a skin; Sp. *pelar*; Ital. *pelare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To strip the skin, bark, or rind off; to bark, to flay; to strip by drawing or pulling off the skin; to decorticate, to pare.

"The skillful shepherd *peel'd* me certain wands." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.*

2. To strip or pull off; to remove by stripping.

"The bark *peel'd* from the lofty pine." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,167.*

3. To strip in any way. [Cf. PEEL (2), *v.*]

"Whether its territory had a little more or a little less *peeled* from its surface."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace, let. i.*

4. To take off. (*Slang.*)

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To lose the skin or rind; to come off in thin flakes; as, Bark *peels* off a tree.

2. To undress. (*Slang.*)

**peēl** (2), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *piller*=to pillage.] [PILL (3), *v.*] To pillage, to plunder, to rob.

"*Peeling* their provinces."—*Milton: P. R., iv. 136.*

**peēl** (1), *s.* [PEEL (1), *v.*] The skin or rind of anything; as, the *peel* of an orange.

**peēl** (2), **\*pele**, **\*peelee**, *s.* [Fr. *pelle*; O. Fr. *pale*, from Lat. *pala*=a spade, a shovel, a peel.]

1. *Baking*: A wooden shovel with a long handle, used by bakers in putting loaves into and withdrawing them from the oven.

"A notable hot baker 'twas, when he ply'd the *peelee*."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair, iii. 2.*

2. *Print.*: A similarly shaped implement for hanging wet sheets of paper on lines to dry.

3. *Naut.*: The wash of an oar.

**peēl** (3), **\*pele**, **\*pell**, *s.* [Welsh *pill*=a tower, a fort; Manx *peeley*.] A fortified tower; a fortress, a fort. They were constructed generally of earth and timber, strengthened by palisades. Peels are frequent on the Scottish border, and were formerly used as residences for the chiefs of the smaller septs, and as places of defense against marauders.

**peel-house**, **peel-tower**, *s.* A peel.

**peēl** (4), *s.* [A variant of *peer*, *s.*] An equal, a match.

**peēl** (5), *s.* [PEAL, *s.*]

**peēled**, *a.* [Eng. *peel* (1), *v.*; -*ed*.]

1. *Lit.*: Having the skin or rind stripped off.

\*2. *Fig.*: Bald-headed; shaven.

**peēled-něss**, **\*peēld-ness**, *s.* [English *peeled*; -*ness*.] Baldness.

"Disease, scab, and *peēldness*."—*Holland: Camden, ii. 143.*

**peēl-ēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *peel* (1), *v.*; -*er*.] One who peels, skins, strips, or flays.

**peēl-ēr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *peel* (2), *v.*; -*er*.] One who pillages, plunders, or robs; a plunderer; a pillager.

"Yet oats with her sucking a *peeler* is found, Both ill to the master and worse to the ground." *Tusser: January's Husbandry, § 51.*

**peēl-ēr** (3), *s.* [See extract.] A nickname corresponding to the American slang terms "cop," and "copper," first applied to the Irish constabulary, and, afterward, for similar reasons, given also to members of the English police. The name has become current in this country also as applied to members of the police force.

"His [Sir Robert Peel] greatest service to Ireland as secretary was the institution of the regular Irish constabulary, nicknamed after him 'Peelers.'"—*Encyc. Brit. (ed. 9th), xviii. 453.*

**peēl-ĩng**, *pr. par. & s.* [PEEL (1), *v.*]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As substantive:**

1. The act of stripping the skin, rind, or bark off.

2. That which is peeled or stripped off; a peel.

**peeling-iron**, *subst.* The same as BARKING-IRON (q. v.).

**Peēl-iteş**, *s. pl.* [Named after Sir Robert Peel, born Feb. 5, 1788, Prime Minister in 1834 and 1841, and died July 2, 1850.]

*Hist.*: The party which adhered to Sir Robert Peel when he was deserted by the bulk of the Conservatives on account of his having repealed the Corn Laws, June 26, 1846. The most distinguished member of the party was the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

**peēn**, *subst.* [Ger. *pinne*.] The sharp point of a mason's hammer. Also written *pane* or *piend*.

**peēnge**, *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Dut. *pijn*=pain; *pijnigen*=to torture.] To whine, to complain. (*Scotch.*)

"That useless *peenging* thing o' a lassie there at Ellan-gowan."—*Scott: Guy Mannering, ch. xxxix.*

**peēp** (1), **\*pip-en**, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *pepier*=to peep; Fr. *piper*=to whistle or chirp, as a bird, from Lat. *pipo*, *pipio*=to peep, to chirp; cf. Gr. *pipizō*, *pip-pizō*=to chirp.] To cry or chirp as a chicken or young bird; to cheep, to chirp, to pule.

"As one gathereth eggs that are left, have I gathered all the earth, and there was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth or *peeped*."—*Isaiah x. 14.*

**peēp** (2), **\*peepe**, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *piper*; Dan. *pippe*=to shoot out.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To make the first appearance; to begin to appear; to begin to show or become visible.

"A stripling [oak] first, just *peep'd* above the ground." *Lloyd: To Rev. McHanbury.*

2. To look through, or as through a crevice; to pry; to look narrowly or slyly.

"Why pry'st thou through my window? Leave thy *peeping*." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,089.*

**B. Trans.:** To make visible slyly or carefully; to show.

"There is not a dangerous action can *peep* out his head." *Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 2.*

**peēp** (1), *s.* [PEEP (1), *v.*] The cry or chirp of a chicken; a chirping.

**peēp** (2), *s.* [PEEP, *v.*]

1. The first appearance.

2. A look through, or as through a crevice; a sly look.

**peep-bo**, *s.* A child's game; bo-peep.

**peep-hole**, **peeping-hole**, *s.* A hole or crevice through which one may look or peep without being discovered.

"The *peep-holes* in his crest."—*Prior: Alma, ii. 182.*

**Peep-o'-day-boys**, *s. pl.* A name given to the Irish insurgents of 1784, from their visiting the houses of the loyal Irish in search of arms at early dawn. (*Eng. Cant.*)

**peep-show**, *s.* A small show of pictures viewed through a small hole or opening fitted with a magnifying lens.

**peēp-ēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *peep* (1), *v.*; -*er*.] A chicken which has just broken out of the shell.

**peēp-ēr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *peep* (2), *v.*; -*er*.]

1. One who peeps or pries.

"What would I not give for a *peeper's* place at the meeting?"—*Killegrew: Parson's Wedding, v. 3.*

2. The eye. (*Slang.*)

"They should wait to let the inmates close their *peep-ers*."—*Reader: Never too Late to Mend, ch. xlviii.*

**peēp-ĩng**, *pr. par. & s.* [PEEP (2), *v.*]

**peeping-hole**, *s.* [PEEP-HOLE.]

**peē-pũl**, **pĩp-pũl**, *s.* [Maharatta, &c. *peppul*.] (See def.)

**peepul-tree**, *s.*

*Bot., &c.*: *Ficus religiosa*, a tree deemed sacred by the Hindus, because Vishnu is said to have been born under its branches. It is, therefore, planted near temples and houses. If, however, it once establish itself in a crevice of an old wall, it sends a

branch through the aperture, which, increasing in thickness, splits the wall and brings it down. The leaves of the peepul are heart-shaped and pointed at the apex. The first stalks are long and slender, causing the leaves to tremble like those of an aspen. Silkworms can be fed on its leaves, which, moreover, are used by the Arabs for tanning.

**peēr**, **\*pere**, **\*per**, *s.* [O. Fr. *per*, *peer* (French *pair*), from Lat. *parem*, accus. of *par*=equal; Sp. *par*=equal, a peer; Ital. *pare*, *pari*=alike; *pari*=a peer.] [PAR.]

1. One of the same rank, standing, qualities, or character; an equal, a mate.

2. An equal, a match.

3. A companion, a fellow, an associate.

"I neither know thee nor thy *peers*."

*Wordsworth: To a Highland Girl.*

4. A member of the nobility; a nobleman.

"Any gentleman might become a *peer*. The younger son of a *peer* was but a gentleman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. i.*

¶ **\*1) Peers of fees:**

*Old Eng. Law*: Vassals or tenants of the same lord, who are obliged to serve and attend him in his court, being equal in function.

(2) *House of Peers*: The British House of Lords. [LORD (1), *s.*, ¶.]

(3) *The Peers*: The British House of Lords.

**\*peēr** (1), *v. t. & i.* [PEER, *s.*]

**A. Trans.:** To make equal; to match.

**B. Intrans.:** To contrive to be equal.

"He woude have *peeryd* with God of blys."

*MS. Cantab., Ff. ii. 33, fo. 15.*

**peēr** (2) **\*pere**, *v. i.* [An abbreviation of Mid. Eng. *aperen*=appear; Fr. *paraître*.] To appear; to come in sight; to become visible.

"Like a dive-dapper *peering* through a wave."

*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 86.*

**peēr** (3), *v. i.* [Low Ger. *piren*, *pliren*, *plüren*.] To peep, to pry; to look narrowly.

"And a little face at the window

*Peers* out into the night."

*Longfellow: Twilight.*

**peēr'-age** (age as *ĩg*), *s.* [Eng. *peer*, *s.*; -*age*.]

1. The rank or dignity of a peer or nobleman.

"Lords of parliament and peers of the realm . . . may have the benefit of their *peerage*."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. iv., ch. 27.*

2. The whole body of peers collectively; the nobility.

"Convoke the *peerage*, and the gods attest!"

*Pope: Homer's Odyssey, i. 355.*

3. A book containing particulars of the titles, families, services, &c., of the nobility.

"Arthur Collins, whose *peerage* is so eagerly sought after by bookworms and genealogists."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

**peēr'-dōm**, *s.* [Eng. *peer*, *s.*; -*dom*.]

1. The dignity or state of a peer; peerage.

2. A lordship.

"The Comté contains twelve *peerdoms* and as many baronies."—*Archæologia, iii. 200.*

**peēr'-ěss**, *s.* [Eng. *peer*, *s.*; -*ess*.] The wife of a peer; a woman ennobled by descent, creation, or marriage. Ladies may in certain cases be peeresses in their own right, as by creation, or by inheritance of baronies which descend to heirs general.

"As to *peeresses*, there was no precedent for their trial."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. i., ch. 12.*

**peēr'-iě**, **peēr'-ỹ**, *a.* [English *peer*, *v.*; -*ie*, -*y*.] Sharp-looking, curious, suspicious.

"You are so shy and *peery*."—*Fielding: Amelia, bk. ii., ch. ix.*

**\*peēr'-ish**, *a.* [English *peer*, *s.*; -*ish*.] Of or pertaining to a peer.

"Made a *peerish* example of."—*North: Examen, p. 109.*

**peēr'-lěss**, **\*pere-less**, *a.* [Eng. *peer*, *s.*; -*less*.] Without a peer or equal; unequalled, matchless.

"It is a *peerless* kinsman."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 4.*

**peēr'-lěss-lỹ**, **\*peere-lesse-ly**, *adv.* [English *peerless*; -*ly*.] In a peerless or matchless manner or degree.

"Not so *peerlessly* to be doted on."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of His Humor, iv. 4.*

**peēr'-lěss-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *peerless*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being peerless; matchlessness.

**peēr'-ỹ**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A boy's spinning top, set in motion by the pull of a string.

"Mony's the *peery* and tap I worked for him langsyne."—*Scott: Antiquary, ch. xx.*

**peēr'-ỹ**, *a.* [PERIE.]

**peēv'-ish**, **\*pev-ech**, **\*pev-isch**, **\*pev-ysh**, **\*peyv-esshe**, **\*pev-yeh**, *adj.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. of onomatopoeic origin; cf. Lowland Scotch *peu*=to make a plaintive noise; Dan. dial. *piæve*=to whimper.]

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thıs**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exıst**. **ph = f**.  
-**çian**, -**tian** = **şan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **şũn**; -**tion**, -**şion** = **zhũn**. -**tious**, -**çious**, -**sious** = **şũş**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.



\*1. Of strong will; obstinate, unbending, self-willed, stubborn.

"A *peevisly*, self-willed harlotry."  
Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 1.*

2. As those who are strong-willed and uncompliant are constantly meeting with opposition trying to their tempers, the word *peevisly* came to mean fretful in temper; easily vexed; querulous, petulant.

"To rock the cradle of her *peevisly* babe."  
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

3. Expressing or characteristic of discontent or fretfulness; as, a *peevisly* answer.

\*4. Silly, childish, trifling.

"To send such *peevisly* tokens to a king."  
Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. I., v. 3.*

*peēv'ish-lŷ*, *adv.* [Eng. *peevisly*; *-ly*.] In a *peevisly* manner; fretfully, petulantly.

"You *peevisly* threw it to her."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 2.

*peēv'ish-nēss*, \**peev-is-ness*, \**pev-ysh-nes*, *subst.* [Eng. *peevisly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being *peevisly*; a disposition to murmur or complain; fretfulness, querulousness, petulance.

"To no perverse suspicion he gave way,  
No languor, *peevisness*, nor vain complaint."  
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

*peē-wit*, *s.* [From the cry of the bird.] [PEWIT.] The Lapwing (q. v.).

*pēg*, \**pegge*, *s.* [Dan. *pig* (pl. *pigge*)=a pike, a spike; Sw. *pigg*=a prick, a spike; Corn. *peg*=a prick; Welsh *pig*=a point, a peak; cogn. with Eng. *peak*, *peck*, and *pike*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A wooden nail or pin on which to hang things, as coats, &c.

2. A small pin or pointed piece of wood used in fastening boards, &c., together, marking out ground, fastening the soles of boots and shoes, &c.

"The *pegs* and nails in a great building . . . are absolutely necessary to keep the whole frame together."  
—Addison: *Spectator*.

\*3. A blow.

"*Pegs* on the stomach without number."—Smollett *Roderick Random*, ch. xxvii.

4. A step, a degree.

"To scrue papal authority to the highest *peg*."—Barrow: *The Pope's Supremacy*.

5. A subject on which to base a statement or article; an excuse.

"A *peg* whereon to hang an account of a hunt breakfast."—Field, Oct. 17, 1885.

II. *Tech.*: A small round piece of wood or metal, placed in a hole, or two holes, so as to be capable of being turned round, and pierced to receive that end of a string or wire which is not fixed.

"You are well tun'd now; but I'll let down  
The *pegs* that make this music."  
Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 1.

¶ To take one down a *peg*, to take one a *peg* lower: To humiliate, degrade, or depress a person. [PEG-TANKARD.]

"The brilliant young athlete wanted taking down a *peg*."—*Literary World*, Feb. 3, 1882.

*peg-ladder*, *s.* A ladder with but one standard, into or through which crosspieces are inserted. It is usually fixed.

\**peg-tankard*, *s.* A kind of tankard in use in the sixteenth century. It held two quarts, and was divided by seven pegs or pins, one above the other, into eight equal portions.

*peg-top*, *s.*

1. A child's toy; a variety of top.

"We may form the best idea of such a motion by noticing a child's *peg-top*, when it spins not upright."—Herschel: *Astronomy* (ed. 5th), § 317.

2. (Pl.): A kind of trousers very wide at the top, and narrowing toward the bottom.

"*Pegtops* and a black bowler hat."—H. Kingsley: *Ravenshoe*, ch. lxxvi.

*pēg*, *v. t. & i.* [PEG, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To put pegs into; to fasten with pegs; as, to *peg* boots or shoes.

2. To throw with the hand; as, to *peg* stones. (*Colloquial*.)

3. To confine, to restrict, to limit; to tie down.

B. *Intrans.*: To work hard and diligently. (With *away*, *at*, or *on*.)

"George had up to this time been *pegging away* with dogged perseverance."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*pēg'-an-lite*, *s.* [Gr. *pēganon*=the herb rue; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Mineral.*: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring in incrustations of small crystals at Striegis, near

Freiberg, Saxony. Hardness, 3-3.5; specific gravity, 2.49-2.50; luster, greasy; color, shades of green to greenish-white; streak, white. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 31.1; alumina, 45.2; water, 23.7=100; resulting formula, (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>5</sub>+6HO.

*pē'-gan-ūm*, *s.* [Lat. *peganon*; Gr. *pēganon*=rue.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Zygophyllæ. *Peganum harmala*, a strongly scented plant, with dense foliage, has alternate, sessile, dotless leaves, white flowers with greenish veins, fifteen stamens, and capsular fruit with three valves. A bush, one to three feet high, wild in Spain, Hungary, North Africa, Arabia, Cashmere, the Himalayas, &c. In Turkey its seeds are used as a vermifuge and a spice, also for dyeing red.

*pē-gā'-sē-an*, *pēg-a-sē'-an*, *a.* [PEGASUS.]

1. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to Pegasus; swift, speedy.

2. *Fig.*: Pertaining or relating to poetry; poetical.

*pē-gās'-ī-dæ*, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pegas(us)*; fem. pl. *adj. suff. -idae*.]

*Ichthy.*: A family of Acanthopterygii; its natural affinities are not yet clearly understood, but in some of its characters it resembles the Cataphracti

*Pēg'-a-šūs*, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *Pēgasos*; French *Pégase*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A steed, a horse. (Used in burlesque.)

(2) The muse; the poetic faculty.

"Each spurs his jaded *Pegasus* apace  
And rhyme and blank maintain an equal race."  
Byron: *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Astron.*: The Flying Horse; one of the twenty ancient Northern constellations, bounded on the north by Lacerta and Andromeda, on the south by Aquarius, on the east by Pisces, and on the west by Equuleus and Delphinus. It is on the meridian in September at midnight. Alpha Pegasi is Markab, Beta Pegasi is Scheat, and Gamma Pegasi is Algenib (q. v.). These with Alpha Andromedæ constitute the great square of Pegasus.

2. *Class. Mythol.*: A winged steed which sprang forth from the neck of Medusa after her head had been severed by Perseus; so called because born near the sources (*pēgai*) of Ocean. As soon as he was born he flew upward, and fixed his abode on Mount Helicon, where, with a blow of his hoofs, he produced the fountain Hippocrene.

3. *Ichthy.*: The only genus of the family Pegasidæ. Pectoral fins broad, horizontal, long, composed of simple rays, sometimes spinous. Upper part of the snout produced. Four species are known; all very small fishes, probably living on sandy shoal places near the coast.

*pēg'-gēr*, *s.* [Eng. *peg*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who pegs or fastens with pegs.

*pēg'-gīng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [PEG, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of fastening with a peg or pegs.

2. The act of throwing.

*pegging-awl*, *s.*

*Shoemaking*: A stiff four-sided awl for making holes to receive the pegs.

*pegging-jack*, *s.* An implement for holding a boot or shoe and varying its position while being pegged.

*pegging-rammer*, *s.*

*Founding*: A pointed rammer for packing the sand in molding.

*pegh*, *v. i.* [PECH.]

\**pēgm* (*g* silent), \**pēg'-ma*, \**pegme*, *s.* [Latin *pegma*, from Gr. *pēgma*, from *pēgnymi*=to fasten.]

1. A sort of moving machine in the old pageants.

"In the center or midst of the *pegme*."—Ben Jonson: *King James' Entertainment*.

2. A speech spoken from a *pēgm*. (*Chapman: Widdowes Teares*, ii.)

*pēg'-ma-tite*, *s.* [Gr. *pēgma* (genit. *pēgmatos*)=anything fastened together; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

*Petrol.*: The same as Graphic Granite (q. v.). Some petrologists include under this name all granites of very large grain, which contain cavities in which crystals of accessory minerals occur very abundantly, such as tourmaline, topaz, beryl, &c.

*pēg-māt'-ō-lite*, *s.* [Gr. *pēgma* (genit. *pēgmatos*)=a framework, and *lithos*=a stone; Ger. *pegmatolith*.]

*Min.*: A name given by Breithaupt to the ordinary varieties of orthoclase felspar (q. v.).

*pēg'-mīn*, *s.* [Greek *pēgmā*=a coagulum; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

*Chem.*: A peculiar protein-substance, containing sulphur, obtained by Thomson from the blood of men and horses, by washing with cold water, and exhausting the dried residue with alcohol and ether.

\**pēg'-ō-mān-çŷ*, *s.* [Gr. *pēgē*=a fountain, and *manteia*=prophecy, divination.] Divination by fountains.

*Pē-gū'-an*, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Pegu, in Burmah, or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Pegu.

*Pēh-lē-vī*, *Pēh-lā-vī*, *Pah-lā-vī*, *subst.* [From *Pehlav*, a district in Persia.]

*Languages*: A Parsee sacred language, which succeeded the Zend and preceded the modern Persian. It was a development of the old Zend. The Zend Avesta was translated into it.

\**pēine*, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pœna*=punishment.] Penalty, suffering, grief, torment.

\**peine forte et dure*, *phr.* [Lat. *pœna fortis et dura*.]

*Old Eng. Law*: A penalty or punishment inflicted on those who, being charged with felony, remained mute, and refused to plead. It was introduced by the statute 3 Edward I., c. 12, and was vulgarly called pressing to death, whence there was in Newgate a place called the press-yard, where such penalty was inflicted.

"To return to the *peine forte et dure*, which was the English judgment for standing mute; it was that the prisoner be remanded to prison, and put in a low dark chamber, and there be laid on his back on the bare floor, naked, unless where decency forbids; that there be placed upon his body as great a weight of iron as he could bear, and more; that he have no sustenance, save only, on the first day, three morsels, of the worst bread; and, on the second day, three draughts of standing water, that should be nearest to the prison-door; and in this situation this should be alternately his daily diet till he died, or, as anciently the judgment ran, till he answered."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 25.

\**pein-ture*, *s.* [Old Fr.] [PAINTURE.]

*peī-rām'-ē-tēr*, *pī-rām'-ē-tēr*, *s.* [Gr. *peira*=a trial, an attempt, and Eng. *meter* (q. v.).] An instrument invented by Macneil to indicate the amount of resistance offered by the surfaces of roads. It is a clumsy form of dynamometer, being dragged along on the ground. The power required to move it is indicated by a finger on a dial.

*peī-rās'-tic*, *a.* [Gr. *peirastikos*, from *peiraō*=to try.] Fitted for or pertaining to trial or testing; making trial or test; tentative.

\**peire*, *verb t. & i.* [A contraction of *apeire*.] [APPAIRE.]

\**pēis'-ant*, *a.* [PEISE, *v.*] Heavy, weighty.

"They did sustaine  
Their *peisant* weight."—Hudson: *Judith*, ii. 82.

\**peise*, \**peeze*, *s.* [PEISE, *v.*] A weight, a poise.

\**peise*, \**peize*, *v. t.* [French *peser*=to weigh.] [POISE.] To weigh, to balance, to counterpoise.

"All the wrongs that he therein could lay  
Might not it *peise*."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. ii. 46.

*pēish'-wa*, *pēsh'-wa*, *pēish'-wah*, *s.* [Mah-ratta.]

*Indian Hist.*: Originally the prime minister to the feudal sovereign of the Mahratta confederacy; but one of the Peishwahs, Balajee, acted "Mayor of the Palace" to his sovereign Saho, and, on the death of the latter (A. D. 1749) became virtual king. In May, 1818, Bajji Rao, the last Peishwah, vanquished and a fugitive, surrendered to the British on receiving the promise of a large pension. He died about 1850.

*pēish'-wah-ship*, *s.* [Mahratta *peishwah* (q. v.); English suff. *-ship*.] The office or dignity of the Peishwah.

*Pei-thō*, *s.* [Gr. *Peithō*=Persuasion, as a goddess.]

*Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 118.]

\**pē-jōr'-ā-tion*, *s.* [Lat. *pejoratus*, *pa. par.* of *pejoro*=to make worse; *pejor*=worse.] Deterioration.

"*Pejorations* as to the piety, peace, and honor of this nation."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 131.

\**pē-jōr'-ā-tive*, *s.* [Lat. *pejor*=worse.]

*Gram.*: A term applied to words which depreciate or lower the sense; thus *poetaster* is a pejorative of poet.

\**pē-jōr'-ī-tŷ*, *s.* [Latin *pejor*=worse.] Worse condition.

"This *pejority* of his state."—Adams: *Works*, ii. 65.

*pē'-ka*, *pē-kān* (1), *s.* [PECAN.]

*pē'-kan* (2), *s.* [Native name.]

*Zoölogy*: *Mustela pennanti*, Pennant's Marten, a North American species, larger than those found in

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōh, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē, ey = ā. qu = kw.



Britain, being about four feet long, including the tail. Its face is dog-like; fur brown, with white patches on chest and belly. Its favorite food is said to be the Canadian Porcupine (*Erythron dorisatus*), but it often steals the fish used to bait traps, whence it is sometimes called the Fisher.

\*peke, v. i. [PEAK, v.]

pěk'-ōe, s. [Chinese=white down.] A variety of fine black tea.

pěl'-age (age as íg), s. [Fr., from Latin *pilus*=hair.] The coat or covering of wild beasts, consisting of hair, fur, or wool.

pě-lā'-gī-ā, s. [Fem. of Latin *pelagius*; Greek *pelagos*=of or belonging to the sea.]

Zoölogy:

1. The typical genus of the family Pelagidæ (q. v.).

2. A genus of Mollusks, family Cliidæ.

pě-lā'-gī-ān (1), a. [Lat. *pelagus*; Gr. *pelagos*=the sea, the ocean.] Of or pertaining to the ocean; marine.

Pě-lā'-gī-ān (2), a. & s. [From Lat. *Pelagius*; Gr. *Pelagios*=of or belonging to the sea; the rendering, it is believed, of Lat. *Marigena*, or Welsh *Morgan*, from *mor*=the sea.]

Church History and Ecclesiology:

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to Pelagius [B.].

B. As subst. (pl.): The followers of Pelagius, a monk, probably of Welsh origin, first in high repute for genius, learning, and piety, who, going to Rome about A. D. 400, proceeded, some five years later, to promulgate new views regarding original sin (q. v.) and free grace (q. v.). He was the great opponent of St. Augustine, but there are two reasons why the teaching of Pelagius cannot be exactly ascertained: (1) It is gathered chiefly from the writings of his adversaries; (2) he was willing to adopt orthodox language, provided he might interpret it in his own fashion. Blunt enumerates the following as his chief errors:

1. The denial of original sin, and, as a necessary consequence, its remission in baptism.
2. The denial of the necessity of grace.
3. The assertion of complete free will.
4. The possibility of a perfectly sinless man.
5. The existence of a middle state for infants dying unbaptized.
6. That Adam's fall injured himself only, and not his posterity.
7. That neither death nor sin passed upon all men by the fall of Adam.

His views were shared by an associate of his, another monk, Celestius, apparently an Irishman. Celestius was condemned for heresy in 412 by the Council of Carthage, and in 415 by a synod at Rome, and was banished by the emperor. He was again condemned by a synod at Rome in 430, and by the Council of Ephesus in 431. The controversy went on in a languishing manner till the seventh century. [SEMIPELAGIAN.]

Pě-lā'-gī-ān-ism, s. [Eng. *Pelagian*, s.; -ism.] The doctrines or teaching of Pelagius or the Pelagians.

pě-lāg'-ic, a. [Latin *pelagus*; Gr. *pelagos*=the sea, the ocean.] Of or pertaining to the ocean; marine; specif., in zoölogy, applied to animals which inhabit the open ocean.

pelagic-fishes, s. pl.

Ichthy.: Fishes which inhabit the surface and uppermost strata of the open ocean, which approach the shores only accidentally, or occasionally (in search of prey), or periodically (for the purpose of spawning). All pelagic-fishes may be referred to one of the following orders: Chondropterygii, Acanthopterygii, Physostomi, Lophobranchii, Plectognathi. (Günther.)

pelagic sealing, s. The catching or killing of seals in the deep sea. [BEHRING SEA.]

pě-lāg'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pelagia*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: An order of Lucernarida. They have only one polypite, and an umbrella with marginal tentacles. It contains the reproductive elements.

pěl'-a-gīte, s. [Latin *pelagus*=the sea; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A name suggested by Church for the manganese nodules dredged from a depth of 2,740 fathoms over a considerable area in the Pacific Ocean, in case they should, on further investigation, be accepted as a distinct mineral species. Structure concretionary, consisting of concentric layers, mostly possessing a nucleus of hard red clay, but in one case of pumice. Analyses showed a considerable variation in composition, but they appear to consist principally of binoxide of manganese, sesquioxide of iron, silica, and water.

pě-lā-gō-ně-měr'-tī-dæ, s. pl. [Modern Latin *pelagonemert(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A group of Nemertean, living in the ocean. Body broad, gelatinous, and flattened.

pěl'-a-gor'-nīs, s. [Greek *pelagos*=the sea, and *ornis*=a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of Natatorial Birds, allied to the Pelican, from the Miocene Tertiary of Europe.

pěl'-a-gō-sāur, subst. [PELAGOSAURUS.] Any individual of the genus *Pelagosaurus* (q. v.).

pěl'-a-gō-sāu'-rūs, s. [Greek *pelagos*=the sea, and *sauros*=a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Amphicælian Crocodiles, from the Jurassic series.

pěl'-a-gō'-šite, subst. [After the Island of Pelagos(a), Mediterranean; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A substance, forming a thin, varnish-like incrustation on limestone, dolomite, and other rocks. An analysis showed that it consisted of nearly 92 per cent. of carbonate of lime, with various impurities, and that it is not a mineral species.

pěl'-a-mīs, s. [PELAMYS.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Hydrophidæ, or Sea Snakes, with a single species, ranging from Madagascar to New Guinea, New Zealand, and Panama.

pěl'-a-mýs, s. [Greek *pelamys*=a young tunny-fish; *pelos*=mud.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scombridæ (q. v.). First dorsal continuous, from seven to nine finlets behind dorsal and anal; the scales of the pectoral region form a corslet. Five species are known, of which *Pelamys sarda* is common in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

pěl'-ar-gō-, prefix. [PELARGONE.] (See compound.)

pelargo-nitrile, s.

Chem.: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>CN. A liquid prepared by boiling a mixture of oily cyanide, potassic iodide, and alcohol. It boils at 206°, and has a specific gravity of 1.187 at 14°.

pěl'-ar-gōn-ate, s. [Eng. *pelargon(ic)*; -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of pelargonic acid (q. v.).

pelargonate of ethyl, s. [PELARGONIC-ETHER.]

pěl'-ar-gōne, s. [Eng. *pelarg(onic)*; suff. -one.]

Chem.: C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O=C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>.C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O. Octyl-pelargyl. A solid crystalline substance, obtained by the dry distillation of barium pelargonate. It is soluble in ether, from which it is deposited by spontaneous evaporation in large laminæ. It is strongly attacked by fuming nitric acid.

pěl'-ar-gōn-ēne, s. [Eng. *pelargon(ic)*; -ene.] [NONENE.]

pěl'-ar-gōn'-ic, adj. [Eng., &c., *pelargon(ium)*; -ic.] (For def. see compound.)

pelargonic-acid, s.

Chem.: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>2</sub>=C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>.CO.OH. Nonylic acid. A fatty acid occurring in the volatile oil of *Pelargonium roseum*, and readily prepared by distilling choloidic or oleic acid with nitric acid. It is a colorless oil, solid below 12°, boils at 254°, is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether, and becomes yellow by keeping. The ammonium, potassium, and sodium salts are crystalline and soluble. Barium pelargonate, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>34</sub>Ba<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, forms white scales, having a pearly luster, slightly soluble in cold, very soluble in hot water, insoluble in alcohol.

pelargonic-anhydride, s.

Chemistry: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>3</sub>=(C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>.CO)<sub>2</sub>O. Pelargonic pelargonate. Obtained by the action of phosphorus oxychloride on barium pelargonate. It is a colorless oil, lighter than water, solidifies at 0° to a mass of fine needles, which melts at 5°, and cannot be distilled without decomposition.

pelargonic-ether, s.

Chem.: C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>2</sub>=C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>17</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)O<sub>2</sub>. Pelargonate of ethyl. Obtained by mixing pelargyl chloride with alcohol, or by passing dry hydrochloric acid gas through an alcoholic solution of pelargonic acid. It is a colorless oil, specific gravity 0.86, and boils at 216-218°. Heated with potash it is resolved into alcohol and potassium pelargonate.

pelargonic-pelargonate, subst. [PELARGONIC-ANHYDRIDE.]

pěl'-ar-gō-nī-um, s. [Gr. *pelargos*=a stork, the bill of which the capsules somewhat resemble; Ital. *pelargonio*; Fr. *pelargon*.]

Bot.: A large genus of Geraniaceæ divided into about fifteen sub-genera. The calyx is spurred, the corolla generally with five, four, or two petals, irregular, and the stamens ten, only seven to four perfect. Most of the species are from the Cape of Good Hope, one is from the Canary Islands, one from Asia Minor, and a few from Australia. Extensively cultivated in England for their beauty in flower-pots in houses, in greenhouses, and in the open air. The genus readily forms hybrids, which most of the cultivated species are. They are popularly called Geranium (q. v.). *Pelargonium anti-dysenterium* is used among the Namaquas in diarrhoea. The tubers of *P. triste* are eaten.

pěl'-ar-gōp'-sīs, s. [Gr. *pelargos*=a stork, and *ops*=the face.]

Ornithology: Stork-billed Kingfishers, a genus of Alcedinidæ, erected by Gloger, but classed by some writers with Halcyon. R. Bowdler Sharpe (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1870, pp. 61-69) enumerates and describes eight species, from the Indian and Australian regions.

pěl'-ar-gō-rhŷn'-cūs, s. [Gr. *pelargos*=a stork, and *rhynchos*=a snout.]

Palæont.: A genus of Physostomi, family Hoploleurdæ, from the Chalk of Westphalia.

pěl'-ar-gŷl, s. [Eng. *pelarg(onic)*; suff. -yl.]

Chemistry: C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O. The hypothetical radicle of pelargonic acid.

pelargyl-chloride, s.

Chem.: C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>17</sub>OCl. A colorless liquid, heavier than water, obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on pelargonic acid. It boils at 220°, has a suffocating odor, and gives off dense fumes on exposure to the air.

Pě-lāg'-gī, s. pl. [PELAGIAN, B.]

Pě-lāg'-gī-ān, a. & s. [Lat. *Pelagus*=Pelagian; *Pelagii*=the Pelagians.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the Pelagians or Pelasgi; Pelasgic.

B. As subst.: One of an ancient and widely diffused prehistoric tribe which was the common parent of the Greeks and of the earliest civilized inhabitants of Italy. Most authors agree in representing Arcadia as one of their principal seats, where they long remained undisturbed; but the origin of this people is lost in myth. Traces of them are found in Asia Minor and Italy. The term Pelasgi was used by the classic poets for the Greeks in general.

Pě-lāg'-gīc, a. [PELAGIAN.] Of or pertaining to the Pelasgi; Pelasgian.

"The Pelasgic tribes spoke a language of the Aryan family, allied to the Sanscrit, but obtained their letters from the Phœnicians, and long wrote them from right to left, as in the land from whence they were adopted."—Knight: *Diet. of Mechanics*, s. v. Pen.

Pelasgic-architecture, Pelasgic-buildings, s. [CYCLOPEAN-ARCHITECTURE.]

Pě'-lē, s. [Native name.]

Myth.: A goddess supposed to inhabit the crater of Kilauea, Hawaii.

Pele's-hair, s.

Min.: A filamentary variety of Obsidian (q. v.), produced by the action of the wind upon the viscid lava projected into the air by the escape of steam, from the surface of the lava lake in the crater of Kilauea.

pěl'-ě-cān'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *pelecan(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith.: A family of Anseres, or, in Huxley's classification, of Steganopodes (q. v.). It was formerly made to embrace the Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax*), the Gannets (*Sula*), the Darters, or Snake-birds (*Plotus*), the Frigate-birds (*Fregata*), and the Tropic-birds (*Phaeton*), in addition to the true Pelicans (*Pelecanus*), to which it is now usually restricted.

pěl'-ě-cañ-ōl'-dēs, s. [Gr. *pelekan*=a pelican, and *eidos*=form.]

Ornith.: A genus of Procellariidæ. *Pelecanoides urinatrix* is the Diving Petrel, breeding in burrows on Kerguelen Island, &c.

pěl'-ě-cā-nūs, †pěl'-ī-cā-nūs, s. [PELICAN.]

Ornith.: True Pelican, the typical genus of the family Pelecanidæ (q. v.). Bill very long, straight, broad, and flattened, tip well hooked; nostrils concealed in a long groove extending the whole length of the bill; lower mandible thin, of two narrow flexible bony arches, supporting a huge extensible pouch; orbits nude; wings long, ample, second primary the longest; tail short, rounded, soft; tarsus, short, stout; feet large. The number of species is variously estimated at from six to eleven.

pěl'-ě-cōid, pěl'-ī-cōid, subst. [Gr. *pelekys*=a hatchet; Eng. suff. -oid.]

Geom.: A figure of a hatchet-shaped form, consisting of a semicircle and two inverted quadrantal arcs.

pě-lēc'-ŷ-pōd, a. [PELECYPODA.] Belonging to the Pelecypoda; lamellibranchiate.

\*pěl'-ě-čŷp'-ō-đa, s. pl. [Gr. *pelekys*=an ax, a hatchet, and *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot. Named from the hatchet or sickle-shaped foot of many species.]

Zoöl.: The same as LAMELLIBRANCHIATA (q. v.). The word had fallen into disuse, but has recently been revived by Etheridge.

\*pěl'-ě-grīne, s. [PEREGRINE.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, †his; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = šan. -tion, -sion = šūn; -tion, -šion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = šūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



**pěl'-ě-kýd**, s. [Gr. *pelekys*=a double-edged ax.]  
*Min.*: A name originally suggested for Liroconite (q. v.).

**pěl'-ěr-ine**, s. [Fr.=a tippet, from *pélerin*=a pilgrim, from the dress worn by them; Ital. *pellegrino*.] A lady's long cape with ends coming to a point before.

"If the shoulders require some little covering, a small *pelerine* is all that is worn."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

**pěl'**, **\*pelfe**, **\*pel-fyr**, **\*pel-frey**, s. [O. French *pelfre*=booty, *pelfrer*=to plunder. Prob. allied to *pillage* (q. v.).] [PILFER.] Money, riches, wealth, filthy lucre. (Used only in contempt.)

"All his mind is set on mucky *pelfe*."

*Spenser*: F. Q., III. ix. 4.

**\*pěl'**, v. t. [PELF, s.] To plunder, to rob, to pil-  
 lage.

**pěl'-ish**, adj. [Eng. *pelf*; -ish.] Pertaining to  
 pelf or riches; arising from love of pelf; avaricious,  
 miserly.

"More prest to blab foorth his *pelfish* faults."—*Stany-  
 hurst: Chronicles of Ireland*. (Epist. Ded.)

**\*pel-fray**, **\*pel-frey**, **\*pel-fyr**, s. [O. Fr. *pelfre*  
 booty.]

1. Booty, spoils. (*Prompt. Parv.*)
2. Paltry wares, rubbish, trash.

**Pěl'-ham**, s. [The name of the inventor.]

**Pelham-bit**, s. A bit which can be used as a curb  
 or for a double check-bridle. This name is also  
 given to bits having loose-jointed and port mouths  
 with straight or crooked cheeks.

**pěl'-ham-ine**, **pěl'-ham-ite**, s. [After Pelham,  
 Massachusetts; suff. -ine, -ite (*Min.*).]  
*Min.*: An altered asbestos, found in small veins  
 and masses. Not a distinct species.

**pěl'-i-ās**, s. [Gr. *Pelias*, king of Thessaly, and  
 son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro.]

*Zoöl.*: Adder (q. v.), or Common Viper; a genus  
 of Viperidæ, with a single species (*Pelias berus*),  
 common in Europe. No teeth in upper maxillaries,  
 except the poison-fangs; a row of small teeth on  
 the palatine bone, on each side of the palate. It is  
 probably the *vipera* of Virgil.

**pěl'-i-can**, **\*pěl'-ě-can**, **\*pěl'-li-can**, **\*pel-li-  
 cane**, s. [Fr. *pélican*, from Lat. *pelicanus*, *pelecanus*,  
 from Gr. *pelekan* (genit. *pelekanos*)=(1) a wood-  
 pecker, (2) a water-bird like a pelican, from the size  
 of its bill; *pelekaō*=to hew with an ax; *pelekus*=  
 an ax; Sp. & Port. *pelicano*; Ital. *pellicano*.]

1. *Ornith.*: Any bird of the genus *Pelecanus* (q. v.),  
 and especially the Common Pelican, the *Onocrotalus*  
 of the Greeks and Romans, and the *Pelecanus*  
*onocrotalus* of modern science. Pelicans are large  
 piscivorous water-fowl, with an enormous pouch,  
 dependent from the flexible branches of the lower  
 mandible, but capable of being contracted when  
 not in use as a depository for food. The species are  
 widely distributed, and frequent the shores of the  
 sea, rivers, and lakes, feeding chiefly on fish, which  
 they hunt in shallow water, the Pelican of this  
 country (*P. fuscus*) being the only species which  
 dives for its prey. The Common Pelican is about  
 the size of a swan, though its enormous bill and  
 loose plumage make it look considerably larger;  
 it is white, slightly tinged with flesh-color, and  
 the breast feathers become yellow in old birds. It  
 usually nests on the ground, in some retired spot  
 near the water, and lays two or three white eggs.  
 The pelican sits during the night with its bill rest-  
 ing on its breast; and, as the hook at the extremity  
 of the bill is red, this may have given rise to the  
 legend that the bird feeds its young with blood  
 from its own breast [6], though it is possible that  
 the story has some foundation in fact. It is well  
 known that the males of many species assiduously  
 feed the hen-birds during incubation; and in 1869  
 the flamingoes in London Zoological Gardens were  
 observed to eject into the mouth of the Cariamias,  
 apparently in the belief that the latter were in want  
 of food, a glutinous red fluid, which, on microscop-  
 ical examination, was found to consist almost  
 entirely of blood-corpuscles.

2. *Script.*: Heb. *qaath*, from a verb in the cognate  
 languages=to vomit, seems to be the pelican (Lev.  
 xi. 18, Deut. xiv. 17, Psalm cii. 6). In the A. V. it is  
 mistranslated cormorant, in Isa. xxxiv. 11 and Zeph.  
 ii. 14, the R. V. restoring uniformity by rendering it  
 pelican.

3. *Chem.*: An alembic with a tubulated capital,  
 from which two opposite and crooked beaks passed  
 out, entering again at the belly of the cucurbit.

4. *Dental Surg.*: An instrument for extracting  
 teeth, curved at the end like the beak of a pelican.

\*5. *Ordnance*:

(1) An old 6-pounder culverin. (*Eng.*)

(2) A shot or shell from such a gun. (*Eng.*)

"The pelicans whistled round him."—*Walpole: Letters*,  
 iii. 84.

6. *Art*: The pelican is the symbol of charity. It  
 is generally represented wounding its breast to feed

its young with its own blood—a tale told in the fab-  
 ulous natural history of the middle ages, and which  
 made the bird the adopted symbol of the Redeemer.  
 When so represented the pelican is said to be "in her  
 piety." In crucifixes the lamb is at the foot and  
 the pelican at the top of the cross.

¶ *Pelican in her Piety*: [PELICAN, 6.]

**pelican-fish**, s.

*Ichthy.*: *Eurypharynx pelicanoides*, dredged from  
 a depth of 7,080 feet, near the Canary Islands, by  
 the French naturalists of the *Travailleur* expedi-  
 tion.

**pelican-flower**, s.

*Bot.*: *Aristolochia grandiflora*.

**pěl'-i-can-ite**, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

*Min.*: A mineral included by Dana in the species  
*Cimolite* (q. v.). It is a product of the alteration  
 of felspar.

**pěl'-i-can-rý**, s. [Formed from Eng. *pelican*, on  
 analogy of *heronry*, *rookery*, &c.] A place where  
 numbers of pelicans breed year after year.

"I have visited one *pelicanry* in the Carnatic, where the  
 Pelicans have (for ages, I was told) built their rude nests  
 on rather low trees in the midst of a village."—*Jerdon:  
 Birds of India*, ii. (pt. ii.), 860.

**pěl'-i-cöld**, s. [PELECOID.]

**pěl'-li-öm**, s. [Gr. *pelios*=dark, in allusion to its  
 smoky-blue color.]

1. *Min.*: A name given to the Iolite (q. v.) from  
 Bodenmais, Bavaria.

2. *Med.*: An extravasation of blood of a livid  
 color.

**pěl'-lisse**, s. [Fr. *pelisse* (O. Fr. *pelice*)=a skin  
 of fur; from Lat. *pellicea*, *pellicia*, fem. sing. of  
*pelliceus*, *pellicius*=made of skins; *pellis*=a skin;  
 Port. *pellissa*; Ital. *pelliccia*; O. H. Ger. *pelliz*;  
 Ger. *pelz*; Eng. *pelch* (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A garment; as a cloak lined or dressed with  
 fur.

"To behold the traveler by rail divest himself of his  
 fur *pelisse* in thorough enjoyment of the artificially pro-  
 duced temperate atmosphere."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. A cloak of silk or other stuff worn by ladies.

\*II. *Mil.*: An undress jacket formerly worn by  
 light dragoons or hussars. It was "plain, double-  
 breasted, without ornament of any kind, with a  
 rough, shaggy lining." (*Luard*.)

**pěl'-ite**, s. [Gr. *pēlos*=clay; suff. -ite (*Petrol.*).]

*Petrol.*: A term including all clays, marls, clay-  
 slates, and slaty clays.

**pěl'-lit'-ic**, a. [English *pelit(e)*; -ic.] Formed of  
 mud.

¶ In Naumann's classification of clastic rocks,  
 the pelitic rocks are one of three kinds which he  
 discriminates.

\*pěl (1), s. [PEEL (3), s.]

pěl (2), \*pel, s. [O. Fr. *pel*, from Lat. *pellis*=a  
 skin; Ger. *pelz*.]

1. A skin, a hide.

"The Pell Rolls, so called from the *pells* or skins, on  
 rolls of which accounts of the royal receipts and expendi-  
 ture used to be preserved."—*A. C. Ewald: Storie*, from  
*State Papers*, i. 24.

2. A roll of parchment. [PELLS.]

**pell-a-mountain**, s.

*Bot.*: *Thymus serpyllum*.

**pell-wool**, s. [PELT-WOOL.]

\*pěl, \*pelle, v. t. & i. [Etym. doubtful.] Prob.  
 from Lat. *pello*=to drive.]

A. *Trans.*: To knock about, to pelt.

B. *Intrans.*: To rush.

**pěl'-lack**, **pěl'-lōck**, **pěl'-lōk**, s. [Gael. *pelog*.]  
 A porpoise.

\*pěl'-age (age as íg), s. [Eng. *pell* (2), s.; -age.]  
 A custom, toll, or duty paid on skins of leather.

**pěl'-la-gra**, s. [Ital. *pelle*=the skin, and *agra*,  
 fem. of *agro*=rough.]

*Pathol.*: A disease common among the peasantry  
 of northern Italy, the Asturias, Gascony, Roumania,  
 and Corfu, caused by living on maize affected by a  
 parasitic fungus. It is not *morbus miserice* pure  
 and simple, as it is entirely absent from certain  
 zones where such diseases undoubtedly exist. It  
 commences by the appearance of a shining red spot  
 on some part of the body, the skin becomes dry and  
 cracks, and the epidermis falls off in white bran-  
 like scales, leaving a shining redness as before.

**pěl'-la-grin**, subst. [PELLAGRA.] One who is  
 afflicted with or suffers from pellagra. (*Chambers'  
 Encyc.*)

\*pelle, v. t. & i. [PELL, v.]

\*pel-lerie, \*pel-ler-ie, \*pel-ure, subst. [PELL  
 (2), s.] A loose outer covering of fur for the upper  
 part of the body.

**pěl'-lēt**, **\*pei-et**, **\*pel-ote**, subst. [Fr. *pelote*, a  
 dimin. from Lat. *pila*=a ball; Sp. *pelota*=a ball, a  
 cannon-ball; Ital. *pillotta*=a little ball.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A gunstone; a ball to be discharged from a  
 gun; a bullet.

"As swifte as a *pellet* out of a *gonne*."

*Chaucer: House of Fame*, iii. 553

2. A little ball; as, a *pellet* of wax, a *pellet* of  
 lead; one of the little balls composing small shot.

"The frequent *pellets* whistle."—*Lloyd: The Poet*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Her.*: A black roundel, otherwise called ogress  
 and gunstone, borne in coat-armor.

2. *Numis.*: A small, pellet-shaped boss.

**pellet-gun**, s. A small cannon.

**pellet-molding**, s.

*Arch.*: A flat band on which are circular, flat  
 disks forming an ornament. Used in Norman  
 architecture.

\*pěl'-lēt, v. t. [PELLET, s.] To form into pellets  
 or little balls.

"The brine

That season'd woe had *pelleted* in tears."

*Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint*, 18-

**pěl'-lēt-ēd**, adj. [English *pellet*; -ed.] Formed  
 into pellets; made of or like pellets; consisting of  
 pellets.

"My brave Egyptians all,

By the decandying of this *pelleted* storm,

Lie graveless."

*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 11.

**pěl'-li-a**, subst. [Named after Pelli-Faleroni, an  
 Italian naturalist.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the tribe *Pellieæ* (q. v.).  
*Pellia epiphylla* has silvery white pedicels, pale  
 brown capsules, and a tuft of elaters. It grows in  
 damp shady places by springs and wells.

**pěl'-li-cle**, s. [Fr. *pellicule*, from Lat. *pellicula*,  
 dimin. of *pellis*=a skin; Sp. *pelicula*; Port. *pellu-  
 cula*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A thin skin or film.

"The kernell or woodie substance within the date, is  
 divided from the fleshy pulp and meat thereof, by many  
 white *pellicles* or thin skins betweene."—*Holland: Pliny*,  
 bk. xiii., ch. iv.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: A thin skin enveloping certain seeds.

2. *Photog.*: Emulsion desiccated for convenience  
 of preserving or handling.

**pěl'-lic'-u-lar**, a. [PELLICLE.] Of or pertain-  
 ing to a pellicle or pellicles; constituted by a pelli-  
 cle or pellicles.

**pěl'-li-ē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pellis(a)*; Lat. fem.  
 pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of *Hepaticæ* having fructifications  
 like that of the *Jungermannieæ*, and a lobed shallow  
 frond traversed by a mid-nerve, from which the  
 fruit stalks arise.

**pěl'-li-tōr-ý**, **\*par-i-tor-ie**, s. [O. Fr. *paritoire*,  
 from Lat. *parietaria* (q. v.).]

*Botany*:

1. The genus *Parietaria* (q. v.).

2. *Pyrethrum parthenum*.

¶ (1) *Pellitory of Spain*:

*Bot.*: *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, a composite plant  
 growing in Barbary, Spain, &c. The root, a fusi-  
 form one, is transported from the Levant. Tincture  
 of pellitory made from it is a topical irritant, used  
 in medicine as a masticatory in paralysis of parts  
 of the mouth, neuralgia in the teeth, and in a re-  
 laxed state of the throat. (*Garrod*.)

(2) *Pellitory of the wall*:

*Bot.*: The genus *Parietaria*, and spec. *Parietaria  
 officinalis*. It has oblong ovate, or ovate lanceolate  
 leaves, an involucre, and three to seven flowered  
 bracts.

**pěl'-mēll**, s. [PALLMALL.]

**pěl'-mēll**, **\*pelle-melle**, adv. [O. Fr. *pesle-  
 mesle* (Fr. *pèle-mêle*), lit.=stirred up with a shovel;  
 from Fr. *pelle*=a shovel, a peel; from Lat. *pala*=a  
 spade, a peel; and O. Fr. *mesler* (Fr. *mêler*), from  
 Lat. *misculo*=to mix.] In a confused or disorderly  
 mass; in utter confusion; higgledy-piggledy.

"To come *pellmell* to handy blows."

*Butler: Hudibras*, i. 3

**pěl'-lōck** (1), **pěl'-lōk**, s. [PELLACK.]

**pěl'-lōck** (2), s. [PELLET.]

**pělłs**, s. pl. [PELL (2), s.] Parchment rolls or  
 records.

¶ *Clerk of the Pells*: (See extract.)

"Clerk of the *pells*, an [English] officer belonging to the  
 exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment  
 roll called *pellis acceptoria*, the roll of receipts; and  
 also makes another roll called *pellis exituum*, a roll of the  
 disbursements."—*Bailey*.

¶ The office was abolished in 1834.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt,  
 or, wōre, wolf wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



\*pěl-lūĉe, a. [Lat. *pellucidus*.] Pellucid.

"The rich Tartars sometimes fur their gowns with *pelluce* or silk shag."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 98.

pěl-lū-ĉid, a. [Fr. *pellucide*, from Lat. *pellucidus*, from *pelluceo*, *perluceo*=to shine through; *per*=through, and *luceo*=to shine; *lux* (genit. *lucis*)=light; Sp. *pelucido*; Ital. *pellucido*.]

1. Transparent.

"But the parts of a spirit can be no more separated, though they be dilated, than you can cut off the rays of the sun by a pair of scissors made of *pellucid* crystal."—*More: Antidote Against Atheism*, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. Clear, limpid, not opaque; as, a *pellucid* stream.

pěl-lū-ĉid'-i-tŷ, s. [Lat. *pelluciditas*, from *pellucidus*=pellucid (q. v.).] The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency, clearness, limpidity. (*Locke: Nat. Philos.*, ch. iv.)

pěl-lū-ĉid-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *pellucid*; -ly.] In a pellucid manner; transparently.

pěl-lū-ĉid-nĉss, s. [Eng. *pellucid*; -ness.] The quality or state of being pellucid; pellucidity.

pěl-lū-tĉ-ine, s. [Fr. *pellutĉine*; remote etym. not apparent.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>. A base obtained by Bodeker from hydrated pelosine by contact with air and light. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol, from which it separates on cooling in brownish-yellow flocks.

pěl-ma-tō-zō-ā, s. pl. [Greek *pelma* (genit. *pelmatos*)=a stalk, and *zōa*, pl. of *zōon*=an animal.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: Stalked Echinoderms; a subdivision of the sub-kingdom Echinodermata. The dorsal region of the body is produced into a stalk, by which the animal fixes itself with its oral surface upward. The Pelmatozoa consist of one recent class, Crinoidea, and two extinct classes, Cystoidea and Blastoidea.

pĉ-lō-bā-tĉs, s. [Gr. *pĉlobatĉs*=a mud-walker: *pĉlos*=mud, and *bainō*=to walk.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the family Pelobatidæ (q. v.). The tongue is free behind, webs complete in the feet. *Pelobates fuscus* is common in France; it jumps, but also burrows in the mud.

pĉ-lō-bāt'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *pelobat(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Oxydactyla, intermediate between the Bufonidæ and the Ranidæ. Skin more or less warty or glandular, teeth in upper jaw. Most of them terrestrial, seeking the water only for ovulation. Chief genera: Pelobates, Alytes, and Bombinator, distributed over central and southern Europe.

pĉ-lō-drŷ-ās, s. [Greek *pĉlos*=clay, earth, and *Dryas*=a Dryad (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Phyllomedusidæ, or Pelodryidæ (q. v.). *Pelodryas cæruleus* is the Great Green Tree-frog of Australia and New Guinea. An analogous species occurs in New Zealand.

pĉ-lō-drŷ'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pelodry(as)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Anourous Batrachia, with three genera, Phyllomedusa, Chirodrysas, and Pelodryas, from the Australian and Neotropical region. Nearly synonymous with Phyllomedusidæ.

pĉl-ō-kōn-ite, s. [Gr. *pĉlos*=brown, and *konis*=dust.]

*Min.*: A brownish-black variety of Wad (q. v.). Dana refers it to the sub-species Lampadite (q. v.). Found at Remolinos, Chili.

pĉ-lō-lith'-ic, a. [Gr. *pĉlos*=mud, and English *lithic*.]

*Geology*: Constituting a stratum made of Clay. (*Phillips: Geol.*, i. 54.)

pĉ-lō-mĉ-dū-sā, s. [Gr. *pĉlos*=mud, and Lat., &c., *medusa*.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of freshwater tortoises, with three species, from tropical and southern Africa and Madagascar. *Pelomedusa mahafie*, from Abyssinia, emits an offensive smell.

pĉ-lō-nā'-i-ā, s. [Gr. *pĉlos*=mud, and *naiō*=to inhabit.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Ascidiadæ; teeth cylindrical, body elongated; apertures on two small conical eminences, the lower end provided with fine rootlets.

pĉ-lō-pæ'-ūs, s. [Gr. *pĉlopoiia*=making of clay: *pĉlos*=mud, and *poiō*=to make.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Sphecidæ, with a wide geographical range. Some species form clusters of mud cells against walls, or beneath the eaves of houses, whence one of them has been called the Mud chick. *Pelopæus spirifex* is found in the countries bordering the Mediterranean.

Pĉl-ō-pōn-nĉ-sī-ān, a. & s. [Lat. *Peloponnesius*, from *Peloponnesus*, Gr. *Peloponnĉsos*=the island of Pelops, from *Pelops* (genit. *Pelopos*), son of Tantalus, and *nĉsos*=an island.]

A. As adjective:

*Geog.*: Pertaining to the Peloponnesus, or Morea, the southern peninsula of Greece.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of the Peloponnesus.

pĉl'-or, s. [Gr. *pĉlōr*=a monster.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Scorpeninæ (q. v.). Characters of the family, with the head of irregular and monstrous form. *Pelor filamentosum* is from the Mauritius.

pĉ-lōr'-i-ā, subst. [Greek *pĉlōros*=monstrous.] [PELOR.]

*Bot.*: The abnormal regularity of flowers usually irregular but symmetrical. It often occurs in Graminacæ, Leguminosæ, Labiatæ, Scrophulariacæ, and Violacæ. For instance, in the Toad-flax (*Linaria vulgaris*) there are sometimes five spurs instead of one.

pĉ-lōr'-ic, a. [Mod. Lat. *pelor(ia)*; -ic.]

*Bot.*, &c.: Manifesting peloria (q. v.); regular.

"The central flower thus becoming *peloric* or regular."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 6th), p. 116.

pĉ-lōr-iŷm, s. [English *pelor(ia)*; -ism.] The same as PELORIA (q. v.).

\*pĉ-lōr-iz-ā-tion, s. [Mod. Latin *pelor(ia)*; Eng. suff. -ization.]

*Bot.*: The same as PELORIA (q. v.).

"In some instances, by *pelorization*, it is found that tetradynamous plants become tetrandrous."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 654.

pĉl-ō-ō-sāu'-rūs, s. [Gr. *pĉlōros*=monstrous, and *sauros*=a lizard.]

*Palæontology*: A genus of Crocodilia from the Wealden.

pĉl-ō-sī-dĉr'-ite, s. [Greek *pĉlos*=brown, and Eng. *siderite*.]

*Min.*: A name suggested for a clay-ironstone which differed somewhat from the typical Sphærosiderite (q. v.).

pĉl-ō-sīne, s. [Mod. Latin (*cissam*)*pelos*; -ine (Chem.).]

*Chem.*: C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>21</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>. Cissampeline. An alkaloid discovered by Wiggers, in 1839, in the root of *Pareira brava* (*Cissampelos pareira*). It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, is uncrystallizable, inodorous, and has a sweetish, bitter taste. Flückiger declares that this alkaloid is undistinguishable from bebirine, the alkaloid of greenheart bark.

pĉl-ōt-age (age as ig), subst. [Fr.] Packs or bales of Spanish wool.

pĉlt (1), s. [Either shortened from *peltry* (q. v.) or *peltre*, or directly from M. H. Ger. *pelliz*; Ger. *pelz*=a skin, from Lat. *pellis*.]

1. A skin; a hide with the hair or wool on it; a raw hide.

"Now here it seems the camel's hair is taken by painters for the skin or *pelt* with the hair on it."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xv.

2. The skin.

"A scabby tetter on their *pelts* will stick."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* iii. 672.

3. The quarry of a hawk all torn.

\*4. A miserly, stingy fellow. (*Huloet*.) [PELTER (2).]

\*5. A game of cards similar to whist, played by three persons.

pelt-monger, s. One who deals in pelts or raw hides.

pelt-rot, s. A disease in sheep in which the wool falls off, leaving the skin bare; called also the naked disease.

pelt-wool, pell-wool, s. Wool from the skin of a dead sheep.

pĉlt (2), s. [PELT, v.]

1. A blow; a stroke from something thrown.

"George hit th' dragon such a *pelt*."—*Percy Reliques: British Heroes*.

2. A rage, a passion.

¶ *Full-pelt*: As hard and fast as one can go.

pĉlt, \*pelte, \*pelt-en, \*pilt-en, \*pult-en, v. t. & i. [Prob. from an A. S. *pyltan* (not recorded)=to thrust, to drive; from Lat. *pulto*=to beat, to strike; from *pello*=to drive.]

A. Transitive:

1. To beat, to strike.

"The deacon was *pelting* him all over with a stout switch."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1878, p. 683.

2. To strike or assail with something thrown or driven; as, to *pelt* with stones.

3. To assail or attack in any way.

"There is no vice has been so *pelting* with good sentences."—*Cowley: Essays; Of Avarice*.

4. To drive by assailing or attacking with things thrown.

5. To thrust, to put.

6. To throw, to cast, to hurl.

"My Phillis me with *pelting* apples plies; Then tripping to the wood the wanton hies."—*Dryden: Virgil; Ecl.* iii. 97.

B. Intransitive:

1. To throw missiles.

"*Pelt* so fast at one another's pate."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iii. 1.*

2. To throw out words; to use abusive language.

"Another smother'd seems to *pelt* and swear."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,418.

3. To beat down heavily; as, The rain *pelting* down.

pĉl'-tā (pl. pĉl'-tæ), s. [Lat., from Gr. *peltĉ*=a shield.]

1. *Roman Antiq.*: A small shield of wicker or wood covered with leather. It was usually of an elliptic form, or nearly crescent-shaped. The portion cut out was intended to afford a view of the advancing enemy.

2. *Bot.*: A flat shield without any rim occurring in the lichenaceous genus *Peltidea*.

pĉlt-ān'-dra, subst. [Lat. *pelta* (q. v.), and *andrĉ* (genit. *andros*)=a man.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Caladiacæ. *Peltandra virginica* yields a starchy substance.

pĉl-tār'-i-ōn, s. [Greek *peltarion*, dimin. from *peltĉ*.] [PELTA.]

*Palæont.*: An oval or nearly circular body, concave above and flattened below, found in the Jurassic strata. Probably the operculum of *Neritopsis*.

pĉl'-tāte, pĉl'-tāt-ĉd, a. [Lat. *pelta*=a shield.]

*Bot.*: Shield-shaped, and fixed to the stalk by the center, or by some point distinctly within the margin, as the leaf of *Tropæolum*. Called also Umbilicate.

pĉl-tāte-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *peltate*; -ly.] In a peltate manner.

pĉl-tāt'-i-fid, a. [Lat. *peltatus*, in Mod. Lat.=peltate, Class. Lat.=armed with a pelta, and *findo* (pa. t. *fidĉ*)=to cleave.]

*Bot.* (of a peltate leaf): Cut into divisions.

pĉl-tā'-tion, subst. [PELTATE.] The quality or state of being peltate; a peltate form.

"A similar *peltation* toward the extremities of the paraxial expansion."—*Journal of Botany*, x. 135.

pĉlt-ĉr (1), subst. [Eng. *pelt*, v.; -er.] One who pelts.

\*pĉl-tĉr (2), s. [Prob. allied to *paltry* (q. v.); cf. *pelting*.] A mean, sordid, miserly person; a miser.

pĉl-tid'-ĉ-ā, s. [Gr. *peltĉ*=a shield, and *eidōs*=form.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Lichens, partly a synonym of *Peltigera*. Family *Parmeliadæ*. *Peltidea apthosa* is considered anthelmintic. *P. canina* was once thought of use in hydrophobia.

pĉl'-tĉ-form, a. [Lat. *pelta*=a shield, and *forma*=a form.]

*Bot.*: Having simple veins arranged as in a peltate leaf.

pĉl-tĉg'-ĉr-ā, s. [Lat. *pelta*=a shield, and *gero*=to bear.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Lichens founded by Hoffmann. It contains species of *Peltidea* and *Sticta*.

pĉl'-tĉ-nĉrved, a. [Latin *pelta*=a shield, *i* connective, and Eng. *nerved*.]

*Botany*: Having the principal nerve in a peltate leaf divided into several branches.

pĉlt'-iŷg (1), a. [PELT, v.]

1. Falling or beating down heavily and persistently.

"The gathering clouds discharged themselves in a *peltiŷg* shower."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. Angry, passionate.

"In a *pelting* chafe she brake all to peaces the wenches imagery worke."—*Topsell: Hist. Serpents*, p. 259.

pĉlt'-iŷg (2), a. [Etymology doubtful; probably allied to *paltry* (q. v.).] Paltry.

"Hybla being but a *pelting* little town."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 458.

pĉl-tō-brŷ'-ōn, s. [Greek *peltĉ*=a shield, and *bryōn*=a mossy seaweed.]

*Botany*: A genus of Piperidæ. *Peltobryon longifolium* is used in tropical America as a substitute for pepper.

pĉl-tō-cār'-is, s. [Gr. *peltĉ*=a shield, and *kariā*=a shrimp.]

*Palæont.*: A Silurian genus of Phyllopora. The carapace is approximately circular, striated concentrically, and consists of two valves of a semi-circular form, dorsally united by a straight median



Peltæ. (From the Townley Gallery, British Museum.)



hinge, and notched in front so as to leave a space, which is completed by a third parabolic valve, or rostrum; body-rings unknown.

**pěl-tō-chē-lý'-i-dæ**, s. pl. [Modern Latin *peltochely(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Palæont.**: A primary division of Chelonian Reptiles in which there are no horny scales, but a granular, bony skeleton, superimposed upon that of the carapace and plastron. It includes the Trionychidæ.

**pěl-tō-chē-lýs**, subst. [Gr. *peltē*=a shield, and Mod. Lat. *chelys* (q. v.).]

**Palæont.**: The typical genus of Peltochelyidæ (q. v.). It occurs in the Wealden of Belgium.

**pěl-tō-dōn**, s. [Gr. *peltē*=a shield; suff. *-odon* (q. v.).]

**Botany**: A menthaceous plant, family Hyptidæ. *Peltodon radicans* is a diuretic and diaphoretic.

**pěl-tō-gās-tēr**, subst. [Gr. *peltē*=a shield, and *gastēr*=the belly.]

**Zoöl.**: A genus of Rhizocephala (q. v.), parasitic on Pagurus, and itself the host of another parasite, Liriope, a Bopyrian Isopod. The body is like a sac, devoid of segmentation and limbs; the aperture of the sac is funnel-shaped, and gives off root-like processes which branch out through the body of the infested animal. Alimentary canal obsolete; sexes combined.

**pěl-tōph'-ōr-ūm**, s. [Greek *peltē*=a shield, and *phoros*=bearing.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Cæsalpinieæ, akin to Cæsalpinia, in which it is often merged. *Peltophorum linnæi*, the same as *Cæsalpinia brasiliensis*, furnishes Brasiletto wood. *P. vogelianum* is also called Brasiletto.

**pěl-tō-rhī-nūs**, s. [Greek *peltē*=a shield, and *rhis* (genit. *rhinos*)=the nose.]

**Zoöl.**: A synonym of Stenoderma (q. v.).

**pěl-trý**, \***pel-tre**, s. [Fr. *pelletterie*=the trade of a skinner or pelt-monger; *pelletier*=a skinner, from O. Fr. *pel*; Lat. *pellis*=a skin.]

1. Pelts or skins collectively; skins or hides with the fur or wool on.

2. A worthless or refuse object.

**peltry-ware**, \***peltre-ware**, s. Peltry.

**pě-lū'-dō**, s. [Native name.]

**Zoölogy**: *Dasyopus villosus*, the Hairy Armadillo, from the Pampas north of Rio Plata, and Chili. It is about fourteen inches long, with large elliptical ears and broad muzzle. The bands are six or seven in number, the tail is long and slender, hairy at the root, and the body covered with abundant silky, half-bristly, black hair. It does not burrow, and is only found on the dry upland plains.

**pěl'-vic**, a. [PELVIS.] Pertaining or belonging to the pelvis.

**pelvic-arch**, s.

**Anat.**: The ilium, ischium, and pubes, generally ankylosed.

**pelvic-cavity**, s.

**Anat.**: The lower part of the abdomen. (*Quain*.)

**pelvic-limbs**, s. pl.

**Anat.**: The legs; the lower extremities.

**pěl-vim'-ē-tēr**, s. [Lat. *pelvis*=the pelvis, and Eng. *meter* (q. v.).]

**Surg.**: An instrument to measure the diameter of the pelvis.

**pěl'-vis**, s. [Lat.]

1. **Anat.**: The lower portion of the great abdominal cavity, bounded by the abdomen above, the perineum below, the peritoneum, muscles, and fascia in front, below, and at the side; and the sacral plexus of nerves and the sacrum behind. It contains the bladder, prostate gland, *vesiculae seminales*, and rectum. It is composed of the two *ossa innominata*, the sacrum and the coccyx. [INNOMINATE-BONE.] There are marked differences in the male and female pelvis; that of the male is stronger, with a deeper and much narrower cavity; that of the female is much shallower and more widely expanded. The axis of the inlet is downward and backward, and of the outlet downward and forward. These points are of great importance to the surgeon and the accoucheur.

2. **Comparative Anatomy**:

(1) In a sense corresponding to No. 1.

(2) The basal portion of the cup in crinoids.

3. **Pathol.**: There may be pelvic abscess, cellulitis, hæmatocele, and peritonitis.

**pēm'-mī-can**, **pēm'-i-can**, s. [N. Amer. Indian.] Meat cut in thin slices, divested of fat, and dried in the sun, then pounded into a paste, mixed with melted fat, and sometimes dried fruit, and pressed tightly into cakes or bags. It is an easily preserved food, and will keep for a long time, and contains much nutriment in a small compass.

"Then on pemican they feasted."

*Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha*, xi.

**pēm-phēr-īs**, s. [Gr. *pemphēris*=a kind of fish.]

**Ichthy.**: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Kurtidæ, having the air-bladder divided into an anterior and a posterior portion. The species are few, and consist of shore-fishes of tropical seas.

**pēm'-phī-gūs**, s. [Gr. *pemphix* (genit. *pemphigos*)=something filled with air.]

**Pathol.**: A vesicular eruption. [BULLA.]

**pě-p'**, s. s. [Gr. *pemphis*=a bubble.]

**Botany**: A genus of Lythreæ. *Pemphis acidula* grows on the coasts of tropical Asia. It is used as a potherb.

**pēm-phrē-dōn**, s. [Gr. *pemphrēdon*=a kind of wasp which built in hollow oaks or underground.]

**Entomology**: A genus of Sphecidæ. *Pemphredon lugubris*, a small black species; it stores its nest with aphides.

**pěn** (1), s. [PEN (1), v.] A small inclosure, as for cattle, fowls, &c.; a coop, a sty.

"Now, shepherds, to your helpless charge be kind,  
Baffle the raging year, and fill their pens  
With food."  
*Thomson: Winter*, 266.

**pěn** (2), \***penne**, s. [O. French *penne*, from Lat. *penna*=(1) a feather, (2) a pen; Port. & Ital. *penna*; Dut. & Dan. *pen*; Sw. *penna*; Icel. *penni*.]

I. **Ordinary Language**:

1. **Literally**:

(1) A feather, a quill.

"The proud peacock, overcharg'd with pens,"  
*Ben Jonson: Staple of News*, v. 2.

(2) A wing.

"Feather'd soon and fledg'd,  
They summ'd their pens, and soaring th' air sublime,  
... despis'd the ground."  
*Milton: P. L.*, 420.

(3) An instrument for writing by means of a fluid ink. Pens originally were made of the quills of large birds, but now quill-pens are comparatively little used, being superseded to a great extent by metal pens. The latter were first regularly introduced for sale in 1803; they are made principally of steel, but other metals, as gold, silver, platinum, aluminium, &c., are also used.

"Beneath the rule of men entirely great  
The pen is mightier than the sword."  
*Lytton: Richelieu*, ii. 2.

(4) An ink-leg of a compass.

2. **Figuratively**:

(1) One who used a pen; a penman, a writer.

\* (2) Style or quality of writing.

II. **Comp. Anat.**: [CUTTLE-BONE, GLADIUS.]

¶ For the various kinds of pens, as Bow-pen, Drawing-pen, &c., see under the compounds.

**pen-and-ink**, a.

1. Executed with pen and ink.

"It is a pen-and-ink drawing."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 81.

2. Literary; in writing.

**pen-case**, s. A case or holder for pens.

**pen-cutter**, s. One who or that which cuts or makes pens.

\***pen-feather**, **pin-feather**, s. A feather not fully developed, usually applied to the primaries.

\***pen-feathered**, **pin-feathered**, a.

1. **Lit.**: Not fully fledged; having the feathers only just beginning to shoot.

"My children then were just pen-feathered."  
*Prior: Turtle and Sparrow*, 265.

2. **Fig.**: Immature, inexperienced.

"Hourly we see some raw pin-feathered thing  
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes sing."  
*Dryden: Persius*, sat. i.

**pen-gun**, s. A pop-gun, from quills being used for the purpose.

**pen-name**, s. A nom-de-plume (q. v.).

**pen-slides**, s. pl. An instrument used by surveyors, &c., for drawing maps and plans.

**p n** (1), \***pénne** (1), v. t. [A. S. *pennan*; cf. Low Ger. *pennen*=to bolt a door, from *penn*=a pin, a peg.] To shut up or inclose in a pen; to confine in a small inclosure or space; to coop up.

"A considerable part of the air, penned up in the receiver, was drawn out."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 44.

**pěn** (2), \***penne** (2), v. t. [PEN (2), s.] To write; to commit to writing; to compose, to indite.

"An oration . . . penned by Cleon Halicarnassæus."  
—*North: Plutarch*, p. 382.

**pě-næ'-a**, s. [Named after P. Pena, who, A. D. 1570, in conjunction with Lobel, published the *Adversaria Botanica*.]

**Bot.**: The typical genus of the Penæacæ (q. v.). Handsome shrubs, with small, flat, entire leaves, those near the extremity of the branches with flowers in their axils. Petals, none; stamens, four, with short filaments; style, four-winged; stigmas, four; capsule, four-celled. Locality, Cape of Good Hope. [SARCOCOLLA.]

**pě-næ-ā'-gě-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *penæ(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acææ*.]

**Bot.**: Sarcollads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Rhamnales. Shrubs with opposite, imbricated, exstipulate leaves. Flowers usually red, calyx hypocrateriform, the limb four-lobed, corolla none; stamens four or eight, ovary superior, four-celled, style simple, ovules one or more in each cell, stigmas four, fruit capsular. Found in Southern Africa. Known genera six, species twenty-one. (*Lindley*.)

**pě-næ'-ūs**, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. **Zoöl.**: A genus of Shrimps; the larva is a nauplius.

2. **Palæont.**: Two species are found in the Jurassic rocks. (*Etheridge*.)

**pěn'-al**, \***pěn'-all**, a. [Fr. *pénal*, from Latin *pœnalis*, from *pœna*=punishment; Gr. *poinē*.]

1. Of the nature of punishment; inflicting punishment; used as a means of punishment.

"Exact  
Thy penal forfeit from thyself."  
*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 508.

2. Enacting punishment; denouncing penalties against offenses; as, a penal statute.

3. Incurring or liable to punishment; subject to a penalty; criminal; as, a penal offense.

4. Used as a place of punishment.

"Port Phillip escaped the intolerable misery and degradation of being made the seat of a penal settlement."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**penal-action**, s.

**Scots Law**: An action in which the conclusions of the summons are of a penal nature; that is, when extraordinary damages and reparation by way of penalty are concluded for.

**penal-code**, s.

**Law**: A code relating to the punishment of crimes.

**penal-irritancy**, s.

**Scots Law**: The forfeiture of a right which incurs a penalty; as, the *irritancy* of a feu, which takes place by the failure to pay the feu-duty for a certain specified time.

**penal-laws**, s. pl.

**Law**: Laws which prohibit an act, and impose a penalty for the commission of it.

**penal-servitude**, s.

**English Law**: A form of punishment in English criminal law, substituted, in 1853, for the punishment of transportation. It consists in imprisonment with hard labor for a term of years, from two up to the duration of life, in one of the penal establishments in Great Britain, or in any of the British dominions beyond the seas. [TICKET-OF-LEAVE.]

**penal-statutes**, s. pl.

**Law**: Those statutes by which a penalty or punishment is imposed for an offense committed.

**penal-sum**, s. A sum declared by bond to be forfeited if the condition of the bond is not fulfilled. If the bond be for the payment of money, the penal sum is generally fixed at twice the sum.

**pě-nāl'-i-tý**, s. [Fr. *pénalité*, from *pénal*=penal; Sp. *penalidad*; Ital. *penalità*.] The quality or state of being penal; liability to punishment.

**pěn'-al-ize**, v. t. [Eng. *penal*; *-ize*.]

1. To subject or make liable to a penalty.

"Here is an imperial law ordering the mixed chalice . . . or at least penalyzing the unmixed."—*Church Times*, Oct. 21, 1881, p. 701.

2. To put a penalty on; to cause to carry extra weight. [PENALTY, 3.]

"Though penalyzed to the tune of a stone."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pěn'-al-lý**, adv. [Eng. *penal*; *-ly*.] In a penal manner.

"The state and condition *penally* consequent upon the persons here charged by the apostle with idolatry."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 7.

**pě-nāl'-ō-gíst**, s. [Lat. *pœna*=punishment; Gr. *logos*=a discourse, and English suff. *-ist*.] One who studies the various kinds of punishments as awarded to criminals, with a view to their reformation. (*Stormonth*.)

**pěn'-al-tý**, \***pen-al-tie**, subst. [Fr. *pénalité*.] [PENALTY.]

1. The punishment or suffering in person or property attached by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime, offense, or trespass; penal retribution.

"Death is the *penalty* imposed."

*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 545.

2. The suffering to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement in case of non-fulfillment of stipulations; forfeiture, fine.

"The *penalty* and forfeiture of my bond."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.



3. The extra weight to carry, an extra distance to run, or the like, imposed upon winners of races or competitions, in order to equalize their chances with others who have not been winners.

"The conditions of the race include neither penalties nor allowances."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pěn'-ançe, \*pen-aunce, subst.** [O. Fr. *penance*, *penance*, from Lat. *pœnitentia*=penitence (q. v.); O. Ital. *penanza*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Punishment, penalty.

"Ther penance was thei suld go in pilgrimage."  
*Robert de Brunne*, p. 303.

\*2. Suffering, pain.

II. Roman Theology and Ritual:

1. The virtue which inclines the soul to detest sin for its own sake—that is, because it is an offense against God.

"Then shall men understand what is the fruit of penance . . . it is an endless bliss of heaven."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

2. The outward acts by which sorrow for sin is evinced.

3. The satisfaction which a priest imposes on the penitent before giving absolution, often called sacramental penance. [PENITENTIAL-DISCIPLINE.]

4. A sacrament of the New Law, whereby sins, whether mortal or venial, committed after baptism, are forgiven. The Council of Trent (sess. xiv., c. iii.) defines that the form of the sacrament consists in the words, "Ego te absolvo," &c., the "quasi materia" in the acts of the penitent—contrition, confession, and satisfaction. The minister of the sacrament is a priest with ordinary or delegated power to absolve, and the subjects those who have received baptism. It is not of obligation to confess venial sins, but mortal sins committed after baptism must be confessed. Roman theologians rely on the words of Jesus (John xx. 23) as proving the divine institution of the sacrament of penance. The dispositions and acts necessary on the part of the penitent are a hearty sorrow for sin, because it is an offense against God, joined with a firm purpose of amendment, the confession of sins to a priest approved by the bishop, and the performance of the penance imposed by him.

¶ *Tribunal of Penance*: The confessional.

**pěn'-ançe, v. t.** [PENANCE, s.] To punish, to impose penance on.

"I might bring you upon your knees, and penance your indiscretion."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 523.

**\*pěn'-ançe-less, \*pen-aunce-less, a.** [English *penance*; -less.] Without doing penance; free from penance.

"Passage purgatorie penaunceless."  
*Piers Plowman*, l. '99.

**Pě-nănġ', s.** [Malay *pinang*=an areca-nut, *pŭ-lan pinang*=areca-nut island.]

*Geog.*: An island near the Straits of Malacca, formerly Puley Penang.

**Penang-lawyer, s.** A name given to a walking-stick made of the stem of a palm, *Licuala acutifidi*, from Penang. Said to be derived from being frequently used by persons who take the law into their own hands.

**pěn-ăn'-nu-lar, a.** [Lat. *pene*=almost, and Eng. *annular*.] Nearly annular; having almost the form of a ring.

"They are of unequal sizes, and in no degree differ from the numerous class of penannular relics."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, vi. 452.

**\*pěn'-ant, s.** [PENANCE.] A person doing penance; a penitent.

**pěn'-ar-ŷ, a.** [Lat. *pœna*=punishment.] Penal. "Penary chastisements."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 76.

**pe-nashe, s.** [PANACHE.]

**pě-nā'-tēs, s. pl.** [Lat. *penus*=store or provision of food; the innermost part of a temple; from *pa-*, root of *pascor*=to feed, *pabulum*=food, nourishment, *panis*=bread.]

*Compar. Religions*: The Roman gods of the store-room and kitchen. The family hearth, which formerly stood in the atrium, was their altar, and on it their images, two in number, were placed, with the image of the Lar between them. These Penates were represented dancing and elevating a drinking-horn in token of joy and plenty. The Calends, Nones, and Ides of each month were set apart for their worship, as were the Caristia (Feb. 22) and the Saturnalia (q. v.). Each family had its own Penates, and the state had its public Penates. The worship of these gods was closely connected with that of Vesta (*Cicero: de Nat. Deor.*, ii. 27), in whose temple the public Penates were at one time worshipped, though they had a temple of their own near the Forum. It is possible that the former may have been the Penates of Latin, while the latter may have been the Penates of the city. The origin

of these gods is extremely doubtful. According to ancient tradition they were first worshiped in Samothrace, thence brought to Troy, and Virgil (*Æn.* i. 88) makes Æneas the means of their introduction into Italy. As was the case with the Lares, their name was a synonym for home (*Horace: Carm.* iii. 27, 49; cf. *Carm. Sec.*, 39).

"Thus the Penates, as simple gods of food, are probably much more ancient than deities like Jupiter, Neptune, Apollo, and Minerva, whose wide and varied attributes represent a power of abstraction and generalization in the minds of their worshippers such as is not possessed by very primitive men."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 489.

**pěn'-ca-tĭte, s.** [After Mazarini Pencati, of the Tyrol; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: Originally regarded as a distinct species, but now shown to consist of a mixture of calcite and brucite (q. v.). (See also Predazzite.)

**pěnçe, s. pl.** [PENNY.]

**\*pěn'-çel, \*pen-cell, \*pen-celle, \*pen-sell, s.** [O. Fr. *pennoncel*, dimin. of *pennon*.] A very small narrow flag on a knight's lance, the diminutive of a pennon, bearing only his crest or cognizance; in modern times it is only a mere ribbon. [PENNON, PENNONCEL.]

**penchant** (as *pañ-shân'*), s. [Fr., from *pencher*=to incline.] A strong inclination or liking; a decided taste or liking; a bias.

"The author's penchant toward disguises."—*North: Examen*, p. 329.

**pench-es, s. pl.** [PENCH.] Tripe. (*Scotch.*)

**pěn'-chûte, s.** [Eng. *pen*, and Fr. *chute*=a fall.] A trough conducting the water from the race to the water-wheel.

**pěn'-çil, \*pen-cill, \*pen-sil, \*pen-sill, s.** [O. Fr. *pinzel* (Fr. *pinceau*), from Lat. *penicillus*=a little tail, dimin. of *peniculus*, itself a dimin. from *penis*=a tail; Sp. & Port. *pinzel*; Ital. *pennello*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A small fine brush of hair used by painters for laying on their colors. The hairs used are those of the camel, badger, squirrel, fitch, sable, mink, and goat, and the bristles of hogs.

(2) A cylinder or slip of marking material, usually graphite, but it may be of colored crayon or French chalk. It is usually inclosed in a wood covering, but is sometimes a cylinder or prism of sufficient size to be grasped by the fingers or by a porte-crayon. [GRAPHITE.] In 1795, Conté invented a process by which artists' lead pencils could be made to any degree of hardness, and at a much cheaper rate, by combining powdered plumbago with mixed clay, which latter has the property of increasing in hardness as it diminishes in bulk.

2. *Fig.*: Power, capacity or ability of description; style.

II. Technically:

1. *Geometry*: A number of lines meeting in one point.

2. *Optics*: A system of rays diverging from or converging to a point. If the point is taken at an infinite distance, the rays may be regarded as parallel, and the pencil becomes a beam of rays.

**pencil-case, s.** A holder for a pencil, usually with a slide by which the pencil is retracted into its sheath to reduce the length of the instrument and preserve the lead from breakage when carried in the pocket.

**pencil-compass, s.** A compass having a pencil-end at one leg; or a compass to which an ordinary pencil may be attached.

**pencil-flower, s.**

*Bot.*: The genus *Stylosanthes*.

**pencil-stone, s.** [PYROPHYLLITE.]

**pěn'-çil, \*pen-sil, v. t.** [PENCIL, s.] To paint, to draw; to write or mark with a pencil.

"He has pencil'd off

A faithful likeness of the forms he views.

*Cowper: Task*, ii. 292.

**pěn'-cĭled, pěn'-çilled, pa. par. & a.** [PENCIL, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Drawn, painted, or marked with a pencil.  
2. Marked with fine lines; delicately marked, as with a fine pencil. (Said of flowers, feathers, &c.)  
3. Having pencils of rays; radiating.

**pěn'-cĭl-ĭng, pěn'-çil-ĭng, pr. par. & s.** [PENCIL, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As substantive*:

1. The work of the pencil or brush. Thus a work is said to be exquisite in its *penciling* when it is delicately or beautifully finished.  
2. The act of drawing a line of white paint along a mortar-joint in a brick wall to render the joint more conspicuous and contrast with the color of the bricks. [POINT (1), v. A. II.]

**pěn'-craft, s.** [Eng. *pen* (2), s., and *craft*.]

1. Penmanship, skill in writing; chirography.

2. Authorship; the art of composing or writing.

**pënd** (1), s. [Etym. doubtful, but probably from PEN (1), v.] An arched or covered entrance or passage through a block of buildings into an open lane or close.

**pënd** (2), s. [East Ind.] A name for oil-cake; penock.

**\*pënd, v. t.** [Eng. *pen* (1), v., with an excrescent *d*, as in round, v. (q. v.).] To pen, to confine.

"Hidden or pended within the limits and precincts of Greece."—*Udall: Apophthegmes*, p. 244.

**pënd'-ant, \*pënd'-ent, a. & s.** [Fr. *pendant*=hanging, pr. par. of *pendre* (Lat. *pendeo*)=to hang.]

A. *As adj.*: Pendent (q. v.).

"Pendant streamers proud stand out."

*Phœr.*: *Virgil's Æneid*, viii.

B. *As substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Anything hanging down, or suspended by way of ornament, as an earring, a locket hanging from a necklace, &c.

"Some hang upon the pendants of her ear."

*Pope: Rape of the Lock*, ii. 137.

2. The part of a watch by which it is suspended.

3. A suspended chandelier.

\*4. A pendulum.

"To make the same pendant go twice as fast as it did . . . make the line at which it hangs double in geometrical proportion to the line at which it hanged before."—*Digby: On the Soul*.

5. An appendix, an addition.

II. Technically:

1. Architecture:

(1) An ornament suspended from the roof of a Gothic or Tudor building; the hanging pendants of a vaulted ceiling, uniting solidity with ornament. There are some excellent examples in Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Westminster Abbey, London. In vaulted roofs pendants are formed of stone, richly sculptured, and in timber work they are of wood carved.

(2) A hanging keystone, the lower face of which projects beyond the intrados of the arch.

2. *Art (pl.)*: Two pictures, statues, or groups of sculpture or engravings, which, from their similarity of subject, size, form, &c., can be placed together with due regard to symmetry.

3. Nautical:

(1) A strap or short rope depending from a mast-head, and having thimbles for bearing the blocks, which transmit the effects of tackles to distant points, &c. Used especially in setting up masts and rigging.

(2) A pennant (q. v.).

**pendant-post, s.**

*Architecture*:

1. In a mediæval principal roof-truss, a short post placed against the wall, having its lower end supported on a corbel or capital, and its upper supporting the tie-beam or hammer-beam.

2. The support of an arch between the angles of a square.

**pendant-winding watch, s.**

*Horology*: A watch whose spring is wound up by the rotation of the pendant brought into gear with wheels connecting to the spring-arbor; a keyless watch; a stem-winding watch.

**pěn'-dençe, s.** [Lat. *pendens*, pr. par. of *pendeo*=to hang.] Slope, inclination.

"The Italians are very precise in giving the cover a graceful pendency of siopeness."—*Wolton: Remains*, p. 48.

**pěn'-den-çŷ, s.** [Eng. *penden(t)*; -cy.]

1. The quality or state of being pendent or suspended; an impending or hanging.

2. The quality or state of being pending, undecided, or in continuance.

"The judge shall pronounce in the principal cause, nor can the appellant allege pendency of suit."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

**pënd'-ent, a. & s.** [Latin *pendens*, pr. par. of *pendeo*=to hang; Fr. *pendant*; Ital. *pendente*; Sp. *pendiente*.]

\*A. *As adjective*:

1. Hanging, suspended.

"Round about

The pendent world."

*Shakesp.*: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench: go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șăn; -tion, -sion = zhăn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl



2. Jutting over; overhanging, projecting.

"A pendent rock."—*Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, iv. 14.

**B. As subst.:** The same as PENDANT, B. II., 3 (2).  
**pěn-děn-tě-lī-tě**, *phr.* [Lat.] Pending the suit or action; while the suit or action is pending.

**pěn-děn-tīve**, *s.* [Fr. *pendentif*, from *pendre* (Lat. *pendeo*)=to hang.]  
*Architecture:*

1. The portion of a groined ceiling supported and bounded by the apex of the longitudinal and transverse vaults. In Gothic ceilings of this kind the ribs of the vaults descend from the apex to the impost of each pendentive, where they become united. (*Weale.*)

2. The filling-in of the spandrels between the arches of a vault, or of those under a dome.

**pendentive-bracketing**, *s.*

*Arch.:* The coved bracketing springing from the wall of a rectangular area in an upward direction, so as to form the horizontal plane into a complete circle or ellipse.

**pendentive-cradling**, *s.*

*Arch.:* The timber work for sustaining the lath and plaster in pendentives.

**pěn-dent-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *pendent*; *-ly.*] In a pendent or projecting manner.

**\*pěn-dīçe, \*pěn-dīse**, *s.* [PENTICE.]

1. A sloping roof; a pentice.

2. A pent-house.

3. A veil or pendant of a lady's head-dress; curtains or hangings of a room. (*Stubbes: Anatomical Abuses*, p. 67.)

**pěn-dī-cle**, *s.* [A dimin. from Latin *pendeo*=to hang.]

\*1. A pendant, an appendage.

2. A small piece of ground, either depending on a larger farm, or let separately by the owner; a croft. (*Scotch.*)

3. One church dependent on another. (*Scotch.*)

4. An inferior member of certain trade incorporations. (*Scotch.*)

**pěn-dī-clēr**, *s.* [English *pendicler*]; *-er.*] An inferior or small tenant; a crofter; one who cultivates or rents a pendicle or croft.

**\*pěn-dīl-a-tōr-ý**, *a.* [Fr. *pendiller*=to be suspended and moved backward and forward.] Pendulous. (*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. xlii.)

**pěnd-ing**, *a., s. & prep.* [Fr. *pendant*, as in the phrase *pendant cela*=in the meanwhile.]

**A. As adj.:** Depending, undecided; in continuance.

**B. As subst.:** Continuance.

**C. As preposition:**

1. During; for the time of the continuance of.

"Pending the cutting of the canal."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

2. Until.

**\*pěn-dīle**, *s.* [Fr. *pendille.*] A pendant, an earring. (*Scotch.*)

**pěn-drāg-ōn**, *s.* [Welsh *pen*=great, and *dragon*=a leader.] Chief leader, chief king; a title assumed by the ancient British chiefs when invested with dictatorial powers in times of great danger.

"Lords of waste marches, Kings of desolate isles  
Came round their great Pendragon."

*Tennyson: Lancelot and Elaine*, 527.

**pěn-drāg-ōn-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *pendragon*; *-ship.*] The state, office, or dignity of a Pendragon.

"The Dragon of the great Pendragonship."

*Tennyson: Guinevere*, 395.

**pěn-drō**, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] A disease in sheep.

**†pěn-du-lāte**, *v. i.* [PENDULUM.] To move with a motion like that of a pendulum.

"The ill-starred scoundrel *pendulates* between Heaven and Earth."—*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace*, ch. xvi.

**†pěn-dūle**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pendulus*=hanging.] A pendulum (q. v.).

**pěn-du-lōs-ī-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *pendulous*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being pendulous, hanging, or suspended; suspension.

"His slender legs he increased by riding, that is, the humors descended upon their *pendulosity.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xiii.

**pěn-du-lōus**, *a.* [Lat. *pendulus*, from *pendeo*=to hang; Sp. *pendulo*; Ital. *pendolo.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.:* Hanging; suspended from a fixed point above; not supported below; loosely pendent; swinging; not stationary.

†2. *Figuratively:* Wavering, doubtful, hesitating, unstable.

**II. Botany:**

1. Hanging downward on account of the weakness of the support; as, a *pendulous* fruit.

2. It is used of an ovule when it hangs from the summit of the cavity in the ovary.

**pěn-du-lōus-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *pendulous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pendulous; pendulosity.

**pěn-du-lūm**, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *pendulus*=pendulous (q. v.); Fr. *pendule*; Sp. *pendola*; Ital. *pendolo.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

\*2. *Fig.:* Anything which wavers or oscillates.

"There is such matter for all feeling:—Man!

Thou *pendulum* betwixt a smile and tear."

*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. 109.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Mech.:* A simple pendulum is a heavy particle suspended by a fine thread from a fixed point, about which it oscillates without friction. The time of its vibration is directly as the square root of the length, and inversely as the square root of the accelerating force of gravity. The length of the arc through which it vibrates does not affect the result. No simple pendulum can exist; all constructed by man are compound pendulums in which there gravitates, not a particle, but a heavy body called the bob, the law of friction of course operating.

2. *Horology:*

(1) The ordinary pendulum is believed to have been the invention of Ebn Junis of the university of Cordova about A. D. 1100, his companion, Gerbert (poisoned in 1102), making the first escapement. Henry de Wyck (1364), Harris (1641), and Huyghens (about 1657), applied it to clocks, Galileo, in 1581, having recommended a pendulous weight as a true measurer, and Sanctorius, in 1612, the combination of a pendulum with wheel-work. Pendulums generally move in arcs of circles. In the cycloidal pendulum the rod of suspension describes the arc of a cycloid, and in the conical a cone. Heat lengthens, and cold contracts the rod of a pendulum, if it be of a single metal, as steel or iron. To neutralize these effects compensation pendulums are made; the gridiron pendulum having bars of iron and brass to work against each other, and the mercurial pendulum making the center of the oscillation of the bob uniform by the expansion and contraction of mercury inside. The curved line along which the bob of a pendulum moves is called the arc of vibration, the horizontal chord of that are the axis of oscillation, and the point around which the pendulum moves the point of suspension, or the center of motion. The length of a pendulum vibrating seconds is directly proportionate to the force of gravity at the place. One constructed to beat seconds at London (lat. of Greenwich Observatory, 51° 28' N.) at the sea-level must measure 39.13983 inches; at the Equator, 39.02074 inches; and at Spitzbergen, 39.21469 inches. To regulate a clock by means of a pendulum, the rod of the latter is made to pass between the prongs of a fork, and thus communicate its motion to a rod oscillating on a horizontal axis. To this axis is fixed a piece called an escapement, or crutch, terminated by two projections named pallets, which work alternately with the teeth of the escapement wheel. As the pendulum moves, the one crutch is raised, allowing the wheel to escape from the control of the pallet, the weight then descends, till arrested and made to re-ascend by the action of the other pallet. The motion of the escapement is communicated by additional mechanism to the hands of the clock, which are thus regulated by the pendulum.

(2) [PENDULUM-WHEEL.]

3. *Hydrom.:* A current-gauge.

4. *Naut.:* An instrument for measuring the heel or inclination of a ship, so as to assist in the laying of her guns.

**pendulum-bob**, *s.* The weight at the lower end of a pendulum.

**pendulum-level**, *s.* [LEVEL, *s.*, II. 2. (1).]

**pendulum-myograph**, *subst.* An instrument for noting, by means of a smoked glass plate forming the bob of a pendulum, the amount and duration of the contraction when electricity is sent through a muscle. (*Foster: Physiol.* (ed. 4th), p. 43.)

**pendulum-pump**, *s.* A pump in which a pendulum is employed to govern the reciprocating motion of the piston.

**pendulum-wheel**, *s.* The balance wheel of a watch which governs the rate of the motion.

**pendulum-wire**, *s.*

*Horol.:* Flattened wire, by which a bob of a clock is suspended.

**Pě-něi-an**, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to the river Peneius, which runs through the vale of Tempe in Thessaly. (*Tennyson: To E. L.*, 3.)

**pě-něl-ō-pě**, *s.* [Gr. *Pēnelopē*=the daughter of Tyndareus, wife of Ulysses, and mother of Telemachus.]

*Ornith.:* Guan; the typical genus of the sub-family Penelopinae (q. v.); in older classifications a genus of Cracidae. Under the throat there is a naked skin capable of inflation. Fourteen species are known, ranging from Mexico to Paraguay and to the western slope of the Andes of Ecuador. *Penelope cristata* is the Rufous-crested, and *P. superciliaris* the White-eyebrowed Guan.

**pě-něl-ō-pī-næ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *penelop(e)*; rem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

*Ornith.:* Guans; a sub-family of Cracidae (q. v.), from Central and South America. Messrs. Sclater and Salvin enumerate seven genera and forty species.

**pěn-ě-tra-bíl-ī-tý**, *s.* [Fr. *pénétrabilité*, from *pénétrable*=penetrable (q. v.).] The quality or state of being penetrable; capability of being penetrated.

**pěn-ě-tra-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *penetrabilis*, from *penetro*=to penetrate (q. v.); Sp. *penetrable*; Italian *penetrabile*; Fr. *pénétrable.*]

1. Capable of being penetrated, entered, or pierced by another substance.

"Pierce his only penetrable part."

*Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses* xii.

2. Susceptible of feelings; impressible; not obdurate.

"And let me wring your heart; for so I shall,

If it be made of penetrable stuff."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.

\*3. Penetrating, sharp.

"But he was deceived, for his Graces sight was so quicke and penetrable that he saw him, yea, and saw through him both within and without."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 11.)

**pěn-ě-tra-ble-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *penetrable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being penetrable; penetrability.

**pěn-ě-tra-blý**, *adv.* [Eng. *penetrab(le)*; *-ly.*] In a penetrable manner; so as to be penetrated.

"That which is extended also, but penetrably and intangibly."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 769.

**\*pěn-ě-trāil**, *s.* [Latin *penetralia.*] The interior parts; the interior.

"The heart resists purulent fumes, whose *penetrails* to insinuate some time must be allowed."—*Harvey.*

**pěn-ě-trā-lī-a**, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *penetralis*=penetrating, internal, from *penetro*=to penetrate (q. v.).]

1. The interior or internal parts of anything; espec. the inner and more private or sacred parts of a house, a temple, a palace, &c.; a sanctuary, specif., that of the Penates (q. v.).

2. Hidden things; secrets.

**pěn-ě-trāņe, \*pěn-ě-trāņ-čý**, *s.* [Lat. *penetrans*, pr. par. of *penetro*=to penetrate (q. v.).] The quality or state of being penetrant; power of penetrating or piercing; penetrative power or quality.

"What *penetrancy* of judgment."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy.*

**pěn-ě-trāņt**, *a. & s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *pénétrer*=to penetrate (q. v.); Ital. & Sp. *penetrante*; Latin *penetrans.*]

**A. As adj.:** Having the power or quality of penetrating or piercing; penetrating, penetrative, sharp, subtle, sagacious.

"What a wisdom must that be, how unconceivably large and penetrant."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

**B. As subst.:** A far-sighted person. (*North: Examen*, p. 121.)

**pěn-ě-trāte**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *penetratus*, pa. par. of *penetro*, from the same root as *penes*=with, *penitus*=within; Fr. *pénétrer*; Sp. *penetrar*; Ital. *penetrare.* Puttenham, in 1589, ranked this word among those of recent introduction into the language.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To enter, to pierce; to pass or make way into the interior of.

2. To pass into by the mind or senses, so as to affect; to make fully sensible; to move or affect the feelings of.

"Penetrated with pity for the lot of women."—*Victoria Magazine*, Nov. 1866, p. 5.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre. unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



3. To pierce or reach by the mind; to understand, to discover; to find out the inner or hidden meaning, force, or nature of.

"To share between themselves some separate fate,  
Whose darkness none beside could penetrate."  
Byron: *Lara*, ii. 18.

### B. Intransitive:

1. To enter into or pierce anything; to make way, to pass.

"The sweet of life that penetrates so near."

Dante: *Complaint of Rosamond*.

2. To see into or understand things fully; to discover the meaning or intent of anything; to see through anything.

"The world may search in vain with all their eyes,  
But never penetrate through this disguise."  
Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, i. 567.

pěn'-ě-trāt-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [PENETRATE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Having the power or quality of entering into or piercing other substances; penetrative, sharp, piercing, subtle.

2. Sharp, acute, sagacious, discerning, far-seeing. (Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, iv. 25.)

pěn'-ě-trāt-īng-lý, *adv.* [English *penetrating*; -ly.] In a penetrating or piercing manner; piercingly, sharply, acutely.

pěn'-ě-trā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *penetratio*, from *penetratus*; Fr. *pénétration*; Sp. *penetración*; Ital. *penetrazione*.] [PENETRATE.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of penetrating, entering, or passing into any body; the piercing of one substance by another.

2. The act of penetrating mentally into anything obscure, difficult, or abstruse.

3. Mental acuteness, discernment, or sagacity; sharpness of intellect.

"A boldness of thought, and acuteness of penetration."  
—Walpole: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

II. *Law*: Any penetration of the vulva is sufficient to constitute a rape (q. v.).

pěn'-ě-trā-tive, *adj.* [Fr. *pénétratif*, from Lat. *penetratus*; Ital., Sp. & Port. *penetrativo*.] [PENETRATE.]

1. Having the power or quality of penetration; piercing, sharp, subtle.

"The penetrative sun."—Thomson: *Spring*, 78.

2. Having the power or quality of affecting or impressing the mind; impressive.

"His face subdu'd

To penetrative shame."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 14.

3. Acute, discerning, sharp, sagacious, penetrating.

"To the virtuous grant

The penetrative eye."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

pěn'-ě-trā-tive-ness, *subst.* [Eng. *penetrative*; -ness.] The quality or state of being penetrating.

pěn'-fish, *s.* [Eng. *pen* (2), and *fish*.] The same as CALAMARY (q. v.).

pěn'-fōld, *s.* [PINFOLD.]

pěn'-fūl, *s.* [Eng. *pen* (2); -ful(l).] As much as one could write with one dip of ink.

pěn-guīn, \*pīn-guīn (u as w), *s.* [Of uncertain etym. Three hypotheses have been advanced: (1) Wel. *pen quyn*=white head (Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 9); (2) Lat. *pinguis*=fat, a name said to have been given by some "Dutchmen," who turn out to be Sir Francis Drake and his men; and (3) a corruption of *pin-wing*. In support of the last hypothesis, Mr. Reeks wrote (*Zoologist*, ser. 2, p. 1854) that the people in Newfoundland who used to meet with this bird always pronounced its name "pin-wing." The French *pingouin*=the Great Auk.]

1. *Ornithology*:

(1) *Sing.*: A name first given to the Great Auk (*Alca impennis*), but now applied to any member of the family Sphænicidae (q. v.). Penguins are aquatic birds confined to the high southern latitudes of both hemispheres, where they congregate in large flocks. The body is generally elliptical; neck of moderate length; head small; bill moderately long, straight, compressed; tail short. They have no quills in their wings, which are as rigid as the flippers of a cetacean, and utterly useless for flight, though they move freely at the shoulder-joint, forming most efficient paddles, and are usually worked alternately with a rotatory motion. In standing, the penguin preserves an upright position, generally resting on the tarsus, which is widened like the foot of a quadruped; but in progression this is kept nearly vertical, and the weight supported on the toes alone. They make no nest, and lay a single egg, which is tended by both birds, and the female takes charge of the young for nearly

twelve months. The Emperor Penguin is *Aptenodytes patagonica*, and the King Penguin *A. longirostris*. Their molting is very peculiar. The flipper-like wings cast off short scale-like feathers; they flake off like the shedding of the skin of a serpent. (2) (*Pl.*): The family Sphænicidae, or the modern order Impennes, as distinguished from Illiger's group.

2. *Bot.*: The broad-leaved Pine-apple, *Bromelia pinguin*, of which Penguin is a corruption. It is very common in Jamaica, where it is planted as a fence around pasture lands, on account of its prickly leaves. When stripped of their pulp, soaked in water, and beaten with a wooden mallet, they yield a fiber whence thread is made. The juice of the fruit in water makes a good cooling drink in fevers. It is anthelmintic and diuretic, and can also be made into good vinegar.

penguin-rookery, *s.* A colony of, or breeding-place for penguins.

"The habit of the helpless birds, when breeding, to congregate by hundreds and thousands in what are called 'Penguin-rookeries,' contributing to the ease with which their slaughter can be effected."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 491.

pěn-guīn'-ēr-ý (u as w), *subst.* [Eng. *penguin*; -ery.] A penguin-rookery (q. v.).

pěn'-hōld-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *pen* (2), and *holder*.] A holder for a writing-nib. It is usually a stick with a tubular piece of metal having a pair of bent-in ears, which form a socket into which the butt of the nib is slipped.

\*pěn'-hōuse, *s.* [Eng. *pen* (1), and *house*.] An outhouse, an outbuilding, a shed, a penthouse.

\*pen-i-ble, *a.* [PAINABLE.]

1. Painful.

2. Painstaking, industrious.

pěn'-ī-čil, *s.* [PENICILLARIA.]

1. *Surg.*: A tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers.

2. A kind of shell.

pěn'-ī-čil-lār'-ī-a, *s.* [Mod. Latin, from Latin *penicillus*=a painter's brush or pencil.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Grasses, tribe Paniceæ. *Penicillaria spicata* (formerly *Holcus spicatus*) is the Indian Bajuree (q. v.). It is cultivated as a cereal in the Punjab, &c. It is considered healing. Its ashes are used as an alkali in dyeing.

pěn'-ī-čil'-lāte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *penicillatus*.]

*Botany*:

1. Like a camel's hair pencil; having long, slender, nearly parallel hairs.

2. As if painted with a camel's hair pencil.

pěn'-ī-čil'-lī-form, *a.* [PENICILLARIA.]

*Bot.*: The same as PENICILLATE (q. v.).

pěn'-ī-čil'-lī-ūm, *s.* [PENICILLARIA.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Hyphomycetous Fungi. It consists of a dense, pasty crust, slimy below and above, consisting of minute pedicels, terminating in a pencil of moniliform spores. One, *Penicillium glaucum*, is Green Mold. [MOLD.]

\*pěn'-ile, *s.* [PENINSULA.] A peninsula.

"A great cape of land or penile in Normandy."—*Speed: Hist.*, bk. ix., ch. xii.

pěn-ill'-ī-ōn (ll the Welsh guttural, something like thl), *a.* [Welsh.] A name given to a Welsh custom of singing improvised verses on a given theme to a melody either well-known or then and there learned from the harper who accompanies the penillion. There is a similar custom among the Hungarian gypsies.

pě-nīn'-su-lā, *subst.* [Lat., from *pene*, *pene*=almost, and *insula*=an island; Fr. *péninsule*; Sp. *península*, *penisla*; Ital. *penisola*, *penisola*.] A piece of land almost surrounded with water, and connected to the mainland by a narrow strip of land or isthmus. With the definite article the term is specifically applied to Spain and Portugal.

pě-nīn'-su-lar, *a.* [French *péninsulaire*; Sp. *peninsular*.] Of or pertaining to a peninsula; inhabiting a peninsula.

¶ *Peninsular War*:

*Hist.*: The war carried on in the beginning of the present century in Spain and Portugal by the British forces, aided by the native troops, against the French. Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterward the Duke of Wellington, landed, with 10,000 British troops, at Figueras, in Portugal, August 1-3, 1808, and on the 21st defeated the French at Vimiera. On August 30 the Convention of Cintra was signed, by which Junot agreed to evacuate the country. Wellesley returning home, the command of the army, now increased to 20,000 men, was given over to Sir John Moore, who was forced by Soult to fall back on Corunna, where a battle was fought on January 16, 1809, in which the former lost his life. Wellesley again received command of the army, and, after a series of sanguinary but generally successful combats, drove the French across the Pyrenees, entering France on October 7, 1813.

pě-nīn'-su-lāte, *v. t.* [Eng. *peninsul(a)*; -ate.] To make into a peninsula; to surround almost completely with water.

"It peninsulateth Selesie town on the southwest."—*Holinshed: Description of Britain*, ch. xii.

pě-nīs, *s.* [Lat.]

*Anat.*: An organ composed of a root, body, and extremity, forming with the testes and their appendages the male organ of generation.

pěn'-is-tōn, *s.* [PENNISTONE.]

pěn'-ī-tēņe, \*pěn'-ī-tēņ-čý, *s.* [Fr. *pénitence*, from Lat. *penitentia*=penitence, penance, from *penitet*=it repents one, from *penu*=punishment; Sp. & Port. *penitencia*; Ital. *penitenzia*. *Penitence* and *penance* are doublets.] The quality or state of being penitent or contrite; sorrow for the commission of any sin, crime, or offense; repentance, contrition, remorse.

¶ *Order of Penitence of St. Magdalen*:

*Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.*: An order founded by Bernard of Marsailles, in 1272, for the reformation of fallen women. It was sanctioned by Pope Nicholas III. (1277-1280).

\*pěn'-ī-tēņ-čēr, \*pen-y-tēņ-ser, \*pen-i-tēņ-ci-ar, *s.* [Fr. *pénitencier*, from *pénitent*=penitent (q. v.).] A priest who prescribed special penance; one who had power to deal with what are now called "reserved cases."

"I say not that if thou be assigned to thy penitencer for certain sinnes, that thou art bounde to shewe him all the remnant of thy sinnes, of which thou hast been shriven of thy curat."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

\*pen-i-tēņ-ci-ar, \*pen-i-tēņ'-ti-ar-ship, *subst.* [Eng. *penitenciar*; -ship.] The office or post of a penitenciar.

"Gratifying D. Cranmer with the office of the penitenciarship."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,690.

pěn'-ī-tēņ, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Latin *penitens*, *pr. par.* of *peniteo*=to cause to repent, from *pēna*=punishment; Ital. & Sp. *penitente*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Feeling pain, grief, sorrow, or remorse for sins committed; contrite, repentant; sincerely affected by a sense of guilt, and resolved on amendment of life.

"Humbled themselves, or penitent besought  
The God of their forefathers."

Milton: *P. R.*, iii. 421.

2. Doing penance.

"We who know what 'tis to fast, to pray,  
Are penitent for your default to-day."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, i. 1.

B. *As substantive*:

1. One who is penitent; one who repents of sin.

2. One under censures of the church, but admitted to penance.

3. One under the direction of a confessor.

pěn'-ī-tēņ'-tiał (ti as shī), *a. & s.* [Fr. *pénitenciel*; Sp. & Port. *penitencial*; Ital. *penitenziale*.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to, expressing, or proceeding from penitence or contrition; of the nature of penance.

"My penitential stripes, my streaming blood,  
Have purchased heaven." Cowper: *Truth*, 96.

B. *As substantive*:

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A vagabond who has been subjected to the punishment of whipping.

"Then, in their robes, the penitentials  
Are straight presented with credentials."

Butler: *Hudibras*, ii. 1.

2. *Eccles.*, &c.: The same as PENITENTIAL-BOOK (q. v.).

"The Roman Penitential, and those of Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bede, were those which had the highest repute in the West."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 652.

penitential-book, *s.*

*Eccles.*, &c.: A book containing instructions for hearing confessions and imposing penances.

"Every priest who heard confession was bound to use a 'penitential book'—i. e., a book which contained the penalties attached to particular sins by the canon."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 652.

penitential-canons, *s. pl.*

*Eccles.*: Canons appointing the time and manner of penance for sins, according to their gravity.

penitential-discipline, *s.*

*Eccles.*: The discipline used by the Church, through her ministers, in punishing sinners. In primitive times it was extremely severe, admission to communion being often withheld till the penitent was at the point of death. To this succeeded a period in which bodily austerities formed a principal part of the discipline. At the present time, in the Roman Church, public penance is hardly ever

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -tion, -sion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũ. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



imposed, though Addis & Arnold (*Cath. Dict.*, p. 653) quote an English book published in the last century, to show that it was then of common occurrence.

**penitential-psalms**, *s. pl.* A name given to the Psalms vi., xxxii., xxxviii., li., cii., cxxx., and cxliii. of the A. V., or vi., xxxi., xxxvii., l., ci., cxxix. and cxlii. of the Vulgate.

**pēn-i-tēn-tiāl-lŷ** (ti as shī), *adv.* [Eng. *penitential*: -ly.] In a penitent or penitential manner; penitently.

**pēn-i-tēn-ti-a-rŷ** (ti as sh), \***pen-y-ten-sa-ry**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *penitenciaire*; Sp. *penitencario*; Ital. *penitenziario*, *penitenziere*.]

\*A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to penance, or its rules and degrees.
2. Expressive of penitence or repentance; penitent; as, a *penitentiary* letter.
3. Used for purposes of punishment and reformation.

"In forming the plan of these *penitentiary* houses, the principal objects have been . . . to preserve and amend the health of the unhappy offenders, to enure them to habits of industry, to guard them from pernicious company, to accustom them to serious reflection, and to teach them both the principles and practice of every Christian and moral duty."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 28.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. A penitent.

"So Manasseh . . . died a *penitentiary*."—*Jackson Christ's Session*, bk. ii., ch. xlii.

2. A house of correction for criminals.

"They slip into crime, and become the tenants of prisons and *penitentiaries*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 785.

¶ The first is said to have been established by the Quakers in 1786.

3. An institution for the reception and reformation of prostitutes. [MAGDALEN-HOSPITAL.]

II. Ecclesiastical:

1. One of the offices of the Roman Curia, taking special cognizance of matters relating to the confessional, and dispensations from such impediments to marriage as are not diriment.

2. The dignitary who presides over the office described above. He is a cardinal priest, and must be a doctor of theology or canon law.

3. A canon penitentiary [¶].

\*4. That part of the church to which penitents were restricted.

¶ *Canon Penitentiary*:

*Eccles.*: In the Roman Church a canon appointed in compliance with a decree of the Council of Trent (sess. xxiv., de Reform., ch. viii.), which directs that in every cathedral church, if possible, a penitentiary should be appointed. He must be forty years of age, master of arts, a doctor, or a licentiate in theology or canon law. His duty is to deal with reserved cases (q. v.), and his attendance in confessional is considered equivalent to presence in choir.

**pēn-i-tēn-tiār-ŷ-ship** (ti as sh), *s.* [English *penitentiary*; -ship.] The office or post of a penitentiary or confessor.

**pēn-i-tēn-tiāl-lŷ**, \***pen-i-tent-lie**, *adv.* [English *penitent*; -ly.] In a penitent manner; with contrition or repentance; contritely.

"Yet so shall he be gracious to the *penitently* dejected." *Bp. Hall: Hard Texts*, Isa. xlii. 3.

**pēnk**, *s.* [PINK.] A minnow.

**pēn-knife**, \***pen-knyfe** (*k* silent), *s.* [Eng. *pen*, and *knife*.] A pocket-knife with a small blade or blades; so called from its former use in making quill pens.

**pēn-man** (pl. **pēn-mēn**), *s.* [English *pen*, and *man*.]

1. One who professes or teaches the art of writing.
2. One who writes a good hand; a calligrapher.
3. An author, a writer.

**pēn-man-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *penman*; -ship.]

1. The art of writing; the use of the pen in writing.

2. A style or manner of writing; as, good or bad *penmanship*.

\***pēn-nached**, *a.* [French *pennaché*, *panaché*=variegated, from *panache*=a plume of feathers.] Diversified with neat stripes of natural colors, as a flower.

"Carefully protect from violent rain your *pennached* tulips, covering them with matresses."—*Evelyn*.

\***pēn-nage** (age as ĭg), *subst.* [Latin *penna*=a feather.] Plumage.

"The more part of her *pennage* blew."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. x., ch. xxxii.

\***pēn-nal**, *s.* [Lat.=a pen case, from *penna*=a pen.] A name formerly given to the freshmen of the Protestant universities of Germany, who were the fags of the elder students or chorists.

\***pēn-nal-ism**, *s.* [English *pennal*; -ism.] A system of fagging formerly practiced by the elder students on the freshmen in the German Protestant universities. It was abolished at the close of the seventeenth century.

**pēn-nant**, *subst.* [Formed from *pennon* by the addition of *t*, as in ancient, tyrant, &c.] [PENNON.]

*Naut.*: A small flag; a pennon, a pendant; specif., a long narrow streamer borne at the mast-head of a ship-of-war. They are of two kinds, the *long pennant* and the broad *pennant*.

**pēn-nate**, **pēn-nāt-ēd**, *adj.* [Lat. *pennatus*=winged, from *penna*=a feather.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Winged.

2. *Bot.*: The same as PINNATE (q. v.).

**pēn-nāt-ī-fīd**, *a.* [Lat. *pennatus*=feathered, and *findo* (pret. *fidī*)=to cleave.]

*Bot.* (Of a feather-veined leaf): Cleft.

**pēn-nāt-ī-part-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *pennatus*=feathered, and Eng. *parted*.]

*Botany*:

1. *Gen.*: Pinnatifid (q. v.).

2. *Spec.*: Partite.

**pēn-nāt-ī-sect-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *pennatus*=feathered, and *sectus*=cut.]

*Bot.* (of a feather-veined leaf): Divided into segments.

**pēn-nā-toŷ**, *adj.* [Lat. *pennatus*=feathered, winged.]

*Bot.*: Soft, downy like a feather. (*Paxton*.)

**pēn-nāt-ū-lā** (pl. **pēn-nāt-ū-læ**), *s.* [Latin fem. sing. of *pennatulus*, dimin. from *pennatus*=winged.]

*Zoology*:

1. *Sing.*: Sea-pen, Sea-rod; the typical genus of the family Pennatulidæ (q. v.). The zooids are on the ventral and lateral sides of the stem, and they are also arranged bilaterally on the long cylindrical pinnate stem.

2. *Pl.*: A sub-family of Pennatulidæ, containing the single genus Pennatula (q. v.).

**pēn-nā-tū-lī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pennatul(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zoöl.*: Sea-pens, Sea-rods; a family of Alcyonaria. They are of free habit, and have a sclerobasic rod-like corallum, sometimes associated with sclerodermic spicules. Chief genera: Pennatula, Pterocoides, Virgularia, Scytalium, Pavonaria, and Anthroptilum.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Eocene onward.

**pēnned**, *a.* [Lat. *penna*=a feather.] Winged; having plumes.

**pēn-nēr**, *s.* [Eng. *pen* (2); -er.]

1. One who pens or writes; a writer.

"He that was the *penner* of this decree was one called Nicagoras"—*North: Plutarch*, p. 103.

2. A pen case.

"Then wilt thou repent it, quoth the gentleman, and so putting uppe his *penner* and inkehorne, departed with the paper in his hand."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,168.

**pēn-nīed**, *a.* [Eng. *penny*; -ed.] Possessing a penny.

**pēn-nī-form**, *a.* [Lat. *penna*=a feather, a quill, and *forma*=form.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the form or appearance of a feather or quill.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.* (Of muscular fibers): Passing obliquely upward from either side from a tendinous center.

2. *Bot.* (Of venation): Having the ribs disposed as in a pinnate leaf, but confluent at the point, as in the date.

**pēn-nīg-ēr-ōŷ**, *adj.* [Lat. *penna*=a feather, and *gero*=to bear.] Bearing feathers or quills.

**pēn-nī-less**, \***pen-ny-less**, *adj.* [Eng. *penny*; -less.] Without a penny; destitute of money; moneyless.

"Still hungering, *pennyles*, and far from home.

*Cowper: Task*, i. 119.

**pēn-nī-less-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *penniless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being penniless or destitute of money.

**pēn-nīne**, **pēn-nīn-ite**, *s.* [After the Pennine Alps, where first found; suff. *-ite*. (Min.)]

*Min.*: A rhombohedral species of the chlorite group, having a perfect basal cleavage. Occurs in crystals, and in aggregations of scales. Hardness, 2 to 3; specific gravity, 2.6 to 2.55; luster, mostly vitreous, sometimes pearly; colors, shades of green, reddish, pink; some of the green varieties are markedly dichroic; transparent. Composition:

Somewhat variable, but essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina, sesquioxide of iron, and magnesia; some varieties contain sesquioxide of chromium. Dana includes the following as varieties: (1) Penninite; (2) Tabergite, these differ somewhat in their optical properties; (3) Kämmererite, chromiferous; (4) Loganite, or Pseudophlite. Found in fine crystals, near Zermatt, Switzerland, and crystalline masses at several other localities. Mallard regards penninite, clinocllore, and ripidolite as identical, and only differing in the method of grouping of the individual crystals.

**pēn-nī-nērvēd**, *a.* [Lat. *penna*=a feather, and Eng. *nerved*.]

*Bot.* (of venation): Having the ribs pedate.

**pēn-nīp-ō-tēt**, *a.* [Lat. *pennipotens*; *penna*=a feather, and *potens*=powerful.] Strong on the wing. (*Davies: Holy Roode*, p. 15.)

**pēn-nī-sē-tūm**, *subst.* [Lat. *penna*=a feather, *i* connect., and *seta*=a hair or bristle.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Grasses, tribe Panicæ. *Pennisetum typhoideum* is the Spiked Millet, a native of Southern Asia, Egypt, and Nubia, and commonly cultivated in India as a cereal. There are two varieties: Bajra, with greenish, and bajri, with reddish grain. The fruit spike is six to nine inches long, and thicker than a man's thumb. The green variety is used chiefly by the lower classes of natives. The green chopped stalks and leaves are given to cattle as fodder. *P. cenchroides* is the best of all the wild grasses in India for cattle and horses.

**pēn-nīs-tōne**, *s.* [From the village of Pennistone, in Yorkshire.]

*Fabric*: A kind of coarse woolen frieze.

**pēn-nīte**, *s.* [After its supposed locality, Pennsylvania; suff. *-ite* (Min.)]

*Min.*: A variety of Hydrodolomite (q. v.), found in apple-green incrustations on chromite. Contains 1.25 per cent. of nickel, to which the color is due.

**pēn-nī-vēined**, *a.* [Lat. *penna*=a feather, and Eng. *veined*.]

*Bot.*: The same as PENNINERVED (q. v.).

**pēn-nōn**, **pen-on**, \***pen-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *pennon*, from Lat. *penna*=a wing, a feather; Ital. *pennone*.]

1. A wing, a pinion.

"Fluttering his *pennons* vain, plumb-down he drops." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 933.

2. A small flag or streamer half the size of the guidon, but shaped like it, of a swallow-tail form, attached to the handle of a lance or spear. Afterward it became, by increase in length and breadth, a military ensign, and was charged with the crest, badge, or war-cry of the knight; his arms being emblazoned on the banner, which was in shape a parallelogram.

"On each side, like *pennons* wide,  
Flashing crystal streamlets run."

*Longfellow: Sir Humphrey Gilbert*.

**pēn-nōn-çēl**, \***pen-non-celle**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pen-noncel*.] [PENCEL.]

**Pēnn-sŷl-vā-nī-a**, *s.* [Named from Admiral Penn, father of William Penn, its founder, and Lat. *sylva*=a wood.] One of the original thirteen States of the U. S. A., bounded W. by Ohio and West Virginia, N. by Lake Erie and New York, E. by New York and the Delaware river, and S. by West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware. Area, 45,215 square miles. A grant for the country was obtained from Charles II. by William Penn, in 1681.

It abounds in coal and iron. Anthracite coal is found E. of the Alleghanies, and bituminous coal W. of the mountains. Its trade and manufactures are very important. Principal cities, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Alleghany, Scranton, Reading, and Harrisburg, the capital.

**Pennsylvanian mud-terrapin**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Kinosternon pennsylvanicum*.

**pēn-nŷ**, \***pen-i**, \***pen-y** (pl. \***pen-ies**, **pēn-niēs**, \***pēns**, **pēnce**), *s.* [A. S. *pening*, *penig*=a penny. The oldest form is *pending*, from the same base as Dut. *paand*, O. H. Ger. *pfant*, Ger. *pfand*=a pawn [PAWN (3), s.]. Cogn. with Dut. *penning*; Icel. *penningr*; Dan. & Sw. *penning*; Ger. *pfennig*; O. H. Ger. *phantinc*. The plural *pennies* is used when the separate number of coins is spoken of; *pence* when the amount in value is intended.]

1. A coin current in England, the twelfth part of a shilling in value. Previously to 1860 it was made of copper, now it is of bronze, consisting of 95 parts copper, 4 of tin, and one of zinc. It is a token coin and worth in metal about ¼ its nominal amount. Its weight is 145.833 grains Troy. The old Scotch penny was only equal to ⅓ of the English sterling penny.

\*2. An old English silver coin, weighing 22½ grains Troy, and therefore worth about 6 cents.

\*3. The same as DENARIUS. I. 1.

4. An insignificant coin or value; a small sum.

5. Money in general.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt. hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt. or, wōre, wōlf. wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, anite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



¶ In the phrases *tenpenny*, *sixpenny*, &c., applied to nails, the word *penny* has its original force of pound. [NAIL, s., 1. 2 (5).]

¶ *To think one's penny silver*: To have a good opinion of one's self. (Eng.)

**penny-a-liner**, *s.* One who supplies public journals with paragraphs of news at the rate of a penny a line, or some such small sum. A poor writer for hire.

"The *penny-a-liners* now write about a splendid shout."—*Kington Oliphant: Standard English*, p. 244.

**penny-bridal**, *s.* The same as PENNY-WEDDING (q. v.).

**penny-cross**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Thlaspi arvense* (Mithridate mustard) and the genus *Thlaspi* (q. v.). It is a cruciferous plant one or two feet high, with white flowers, and large and deeply notched orbicular pods, common in fields.

**penny-dog**, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A dog that constantly follows his master. (Scotch.)

2. *Ichthy.*: [MILLER'S-DOG, GALEUS.]

**penny-dreadful**, *s.* A cant name for a newspaper or journal devoted to the publication of sensational stories or news.

"From whatever *penny-dreadful* she had got the chloroform incident."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**\*penny-father**, **\*peni-father**, *s.* A miserly person; a niggard.

**penny-gaff**, *s.* A low theater, for admission to which a penny or some such low sum is charged. (Eng.)

**†penny-grass**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The same as PENNYROYAL (q. v.).

**penny-leaves**, *s. pl.*

*Bot.*: *Cotyledon umbilicus*.

**penny-post**, *s.* A post or mail carrying a letter for a penny.

"Pray see that the inclosed be immediately put in the *penny-post*."—*T. Hall: Genuine Letters*, ii. 96.

**penny-rot**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*.

**penny-stane**, **\*peny-stane**, *s.* A quoit. (Scotch.)

"It was nocht a *penny-stane* cast of breid."

*Barbour: Bruce*, xvi. 333.

**penny-wedding**, *s.* A wedding where each of the guests and friends contributes toward the outfit of the married couple. (Eng.)

**penny-wise**, *a.* Niggardly or stingy in small money matters.

"Be not *penny-wise*: riches have wings and sometimes they fly away of themselves."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Riches*.

¶ *Penny wise and pound foolish*: Scrupulously attentive to small matters, but careless in important affairs.

**pěn-nŷ-rōy'-ał**, *s.* [Eng. *penny*, and *royal* (?).]

1. *Bot.*: *Mentha pulegium*, a prostrate menthaeous plant growing in pools, wet tracts, &c.

2. *Pharm.*: Essence of pennyroyal is largely used as a popular diaphoretic and emmenagogue.

¶ The American pennyroyal is *Hedeoma pulegioides*.

**pennyroyal-tree**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Satureja viminea*.

**pěn-nŷ-wēight** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *penny*, and *weight*.] A Troy weight, containing twenty-four grains, each grain being equal to a grain of wheat from the middle of the ear, well dried. Twenty pennyweights make one ounce Troy weight. The name is derived from its having been originally the weight of the silver penny.

**pěn-nŷ-wōrt**, *s.* [Eng. *penny*, and *wort*.]

*Bot.*: (1) The genus *Cotyledon* (q. v.); (2) the genus *Hydrocotyle* (q. v.); (3) *Sibthorpia europæa*; (4) *Linaria cymbalaria*.

**pěn-nŷ-wōrth**, **\*pěn-nŷ-wōrth**, *s.* [English *penny*, and *worth*.]

1. As much as is worth, or can be bought for a penny; a penny's worth.

"Sold to the poor people billot and faggot, by the *pennyworth*."—*Fabyan: Henry VIII*, (an. 1533).

2. Anything bought or sold; a bargain.

"The priests sold the better *pennyworths*, and therefore had all the custom."—*Locke: Reasonableness of Christianity*.

3. A good bargain; something bought for less than its value.

4. A small quantity; a trifle.

"We'll fit the kid fox with a *pennyworth*."

*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.

**pěn-ōck**, *s.* [East Ind.] The same as PEND (2) (q. v.).

**pē-nō-lōg'-īc-āł**, *adj.* [Eng. *penology*]; *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to penology or public punishment.

**pē-nōl'-ō-gŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *poinē*=punishment; suff. *-ology*.] The science which treats of public punishments, as they respect the public and the sufferer.

**\*pěn-ōn**, **\*pen-oun**, *s.* [PENNON.]

**\*pěn-or'-cōn**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Music*: An obsolete instrument of the guitar family, somewhat broader and shorter than the Pandora, with a very broad neck over which passed nine brass strings, which were played upon by the fingers.

**pěn-rāck**, *subst.* [Eng. *pen*, and *rack*.] A rack for pens; a desk appurtenance.

**\*pěns**, *s. pl.* [PENNY.]

**pěn-sa**, *subst.* [Lat.] A wey of cheese, salt, &c., equal to 256 lbs.

**\*pěn-sa-tive**, *adj.* [Lat. *pensatus*, pa. par. of *penso*=to weigh, to consider.] Pensive.

"Being very *pensative* to hear the follies that Don Quixote spoke."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, bk. i., ch. v.

**\*pěn-sī-ble**, *adj.* [As if from a Lat. *pensibilis*, from *pensus*, pa. par. of *pendo*=to weigh.] Capable of being weighed.

"The water being made *pensible*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 15.

**\*pen-sife**, *a.* [PENSIVE.]

**\*pen-sife-head**, **\*pen-sife-hed**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *pensife*=pensive; *-head*, *-hed*=hood.] Pensiveness.

"The venim pearce

Of *pensifed*."

*Chaucer* (?): *Complaint of the Black Knight*.

**\*pěn-sī-fūł**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *pensi(fe)*=pensive; Eng. *-ful*(l).] Pensive, thoughtful.

"Adnoyde the gnawing of a *pensiful* hart."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

**\*pen-sil** (1), **\*pen-sill**, *s.* [PENCIL, s.]

**\*pen-sil** (2), *s.* [PENCIL.]

**pěn-sile**, *adj.* [O. Fr. *pensil*, from Latin *pensilis*, from *pendeo*=to hang.] Hanging, suspended, pendulous.

"It is described as *pensile*, and composed entirely of down."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 164.

¶ The word is applied specifically to such nests as those of the weaver-bird or palm-bird.

**pěn-sile-něss**, *s.* [English *pensile*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pensile or hanging; suspension.

"The *pensileness* of the earth."—*Bacon: Of Learning*, bk. i.

**†pěn-sil'-ī-tŷ**, *subst.* [Eng. *pensil(e)*; *-ity*.] The same as PENSILENESS (q. v.).

**pěn-sion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pensionem*, accus. of *pensio*=a payment, from *pensus*, pa. par. of *pendo*=to weigh out, to pay, allied to *pendeo*=to hang; Sp. *pension*; Ital. *pensione*.]

1. A payment; money paid for services rendered, or as a tribute; a tribute.

"The *pension* that he payd to the Adriaticke hys next neighbors."—*Goldinge: Caesar*, fo. 123.

2. In the United States, a fixed allowance made to a person in consideration of past services; a periodical payment of money to a person retired from service on account of age or other disability; especially, a sum of money allowed yearly by the government to officers, civil or military, soldiers, sailors, and other government employes, who have retired, after having served a certain number of years, or who have been wounded or otherwise disabled in the public service, to the families of soldiers or sailors who have been killed in action, and in addition to the above (in other countries), to persons who have distinguished themselves in art, science, literature, &c.

"Continued those *pensions* to men of learning which avaricious governors had monopolized to themselves."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 1.

3. A sum of money paid to a clergyman in lieu of tithes. (Eng.)

4. An annual payment made by each member of the inns of court to the houses. (Eng.)

5. An assembly of the members of Gray's Inn, to consult about the affairs of the society. (Eng.)

\*6. Expenditure, expenses.

"The stomach's *pension* and the time's expense."

*Sylvester: Du Bartas, Sixth day, First week*, 535.

7. A boarding-house or boarding-school, especially on the continent. (Eng.)

**pension agent**, *s.* An appointee of the United States government, whose duty it is to pay pensions.

**pěn-sion**, *v. t.* [PENSION, s.] To bestow a pension upon; to discharge upon a pension. (Often followed by *off*.)

**pěn-sion-ar-ŷ**, **\*pen-ci-on-ar-y**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *pensionnaire*; Sp. & Ital. *pensionario*.]

**A. As adjective**:

1. Consisting of a pension; of the nature of a pension.

2. Maintained or supported by a pension; in receipt of a pension.

"His silly plots and *pensionary* spies."

*Donne: Jealousy*.

**B. As substantive**:

1. One who is maintained by, or is in receipt of a pension; a pensioner.

"That order be taken for the more speedy payment of pensions to all priests, *pensionaries*, &c."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. ii., pt. ii., No. 16.

2. One of the chief magistrates of towns in Holland.

\*¶ *Grand Pensionary*: The title given to the prime minister or to the president of the council of the United Provinces of Holland under the old Republican Government.

**pěn-sion-ēr**, **\*pen-tion-er**, *subst.* [Eng. *pension*; *-er*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. One who is in receipt of a pension; one to whom a pension is paid in consideration of past services.

2. One who receives an annual allowance in return for certain services.

3. One who is dependent on the bounty of another; a dependent.

4. An attendant. (*Milton: Il Penseroso*, 10.)

**II. Technically**:

1. In the University of Cambridge, one who pays for his commons out of his own income. (Fr. *pensionnaire*.) The same as a Commoner at Oxford. (Eng.)

2. One of the honorable band of gentlemen who attend upon the sovereign of England on state occasions, and receive a pension or annual allowance of £150 and two horses. They are now called the Honorable Body of Gentlemen-at-Arms. They were instituted by Henry VII.

**pěn-sive**, **\*pen-sif**, **\*pen-sife**, **\*pen-syve**, *a.* [Fr. *pensif*, as if from a Lat. *pensivus*, from *penso*=to ponder; Ital. *pensivo*.]

1. Thoughtful; weighing, deliberating, or pondering seriously; engaged in or given to serious and earnest thought or musing; hence, with an implied idea of melancholy and anxiety; sad, serious, anxious, melancholy.

"My leisure serves me, *pensive* daughter, now."

*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 1.

2. Giving rise to or encouraging sad and melancholy thoughts.

"Silent, unmov'd, in dire dismay they stand,

A *pensive* scene!" *Pope: Homer's Iliad*, x. 41.

3. Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness; as, *pensive* strains.

**†pěn-sived**, *a.* [Eng. *pensiv(e)*; *-ed*.] Pensive, melancholy.

"Lo! all these trophies of affections hot,

Of *pensiv'd* and subdued desires the tender."

*Shakesp.: Complaint of a Lover*, 219.

**pěn-sive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pensive*; *-ly*.] In a pensive manner; with pensiveness; sadly.

"Two bosom friends, each *pensively* inclin'd."

*Cowper: Conversation*, 507.

**pěn-sive-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *pensive*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pensive; sad or melancholy; thoughtfulness; serious musing.

"I will not leave Iarbas whom I love

In this delight of dying *pensiveness*."

*Marlowe: Dido, Queen of Carthage*, iv. 2.

**pěn-stōck** *s.* [Eng. *pen* (1), and *stock*.]

1. A conduit for water, usually of boards, and notably a trough of planks, which conducts the water to a water-wheel. It begins at the end of the race, of which it forms a continuation, and ends at the gate, which is lifted to discharge the water on to the wheel; a shuttle or pen-trough.

2. A sluice or flood-gate restraining the waters of a mill-pond, race, or sewer.

3. A flood-gate used in inundating certain parts of fortified works.

4. The barrel of a pump in which the piston plays, and through which the water passes up.

**pěn-sŷ**, **pěn-siē**, *a.* [French *pensif*=pensive; *pensée*=thought.] Proud and conceited; spruce. (Scotch.)

**pěnt**, *pa. par. or a.* [PEN (1), *v.*] Penned or shut up; closely confined. (Often followed by *up*.) (*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, v. 33.)

**pent-roof**, *s.*

*Carp.*: A roof with two equal sloping sides; a shed or lean-to roof.

**pěnt-**, **pěn-ta-**, **pěn-tě-**, *pref.* [Gr. *pente*=five; in compos. generally *penta-*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Containing, or pertaining to five of anything.

2. *Chem.*: A prefix denoting that a compound contains five atoms of the element specified, *e. g.*, pentachloride of phosphorus=PCl<sub>5</sub>.

bōłł, bōŷ; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, beñç; go, ðem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exiŷt. ph = f. -clan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -çion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**pěn-tā-cáp'-su-lar**, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *capsular* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: Having five capsules or seed-vessels.

**pěn-tā-çê**, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Greek *akē*=a point.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Tiliaceæ. *Pentace burmannica* exudes a red resin, and its wood takes a good polish.

**pěn-tāç'-ēr-ās**, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *keras*=a horn.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Rutaceæ. *Pentaceras australis* is the White Cedar of Moreton Bay.

**pěn-tāç'-ēr-ōs**, *s.* [PENTACERAS.]

*Zoölogy*: The typical genus of the family Pentacerotidæ (q. v.).

**pěn-tā-çê-rōt'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *pentaceros*, genit. *pentacerot(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of star-fishes, characterized by a body supported by roundish or elongated pieces, covered with a smooth or granular skin, pierced with minute pores between the tubercles.

**pěn-tā-chlör-ōx'-yī-in**, *subst.* [Prefix *penta-*; *chlor(ine)*, *ox(at)yl*, and suff. *-in*.]

*Chem.*: Pentachloroxygene. One of the products obtained by the action of hypochlorous acid on creosote.

**pěn-tā-chlör-ōx'-yī-ōne**, *s.* [PENTACHLOROXYLIN.]

**pěn-tā-chord**, *s.* [Lat. *pentachordus*; Gr. *pentachordos*=five-stringed: pref. *penta-*, and *chordé*=a string, a chord; Fr. *pentacorde*; Ital. *pentacordo*.]

\*1. An old Greek instrument of music, having five strings.

2. An order or system of five sounds.

**pěn-tā-clā'-şite**, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Greek *klasis*=cleavage.]

*Min.*: The same as PYROXENE (q. v.).

**pěn-tā-cle**, *s.* [Low Lat. *pentaculum*.]

1. A figure whose basis consists of five lines, forming a five-pointed star. It is not infrequent in early ornamental art, but was also used with superstitious import by the astrologers and mystics of the middle ages. (*Fairholt*.)

2. A piece of fine linen, folded with five corners, according to the five senses, and suitably inscribed with characters. This the magician extended toward the spirits which he evoked, when they were stubborn and rebellious, and refused to be conformable to the ceremonies and rites of magic.

**pěn-tā-clēth'-ra**, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Greek *kleithron*=a bolt or bar.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Parkiææ. The seeds of *Pentaclethra macrophylla* are eaten in the West of Africa, and an oil is extracted from them.

**pěn-tā-cōc'-cōus**, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. &c. *coccus* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: Formed of five cocci; having five shells splitting elastically, and falling off a central axis or column.

\***pěn-tā-cōs-tēr**, *s.* [PENTECOSTER.]

**pěn-tā-crīn'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *pentacrin(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: In some classifications an order of Crinoidea, which is then elevated to a class. Calyx small, with five basals and three cycles of radials; no parabasals or interradians; arms long, much ramified; column pentagonal; the articulating surfaces formed by flower-like, crenate ridges.

**pěn-tāc'-rīn-īte**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pentacrin(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ite*.] A recent or fossil Pentacrinus.

**pěn-tāc'-rī-nōid**, *a.* [Mod. Latin *pentacrin(us)* (q. v.); suff. *-oid*.]

*Zoöl.*: The advanced stage of a crinoid larva.

**pěn-tāc'-rīn-ūs**, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *krinon*=a lily, from its fine rays.]

1. *Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the Pentacrinidæ. The column is pentagonal. *Pentacrinus caput medusæ* is found in the Caribbean Sea; *P. europæus* is the larva of *Antedon rosacea*. Mr. George Jeffreys in 1870 dredged up another species, which he called *P. wyville-thomsoni*, from the coast of Portugal, from a depth of 6,570 feet.

2. *Palæont.*: Seven species are known in the Lias, seven in the Jurassic, three in the Cretaceous, and three in the Eocene strata. Of these, *Pentacrinus (extracrinus) briareus*, from the Lower Lias of Lyme Regis, has extraordinarily ramified arms or rays.

**pěn-tā-crōs'-tīc**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. *acrostic* (q. v.).]

*A. As adj.*: Containing five acrostics of the same name.

*B. As subst.*: A set of verses so disposed as to have five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse.

**pěn-tāc'-tā**, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Greek *aktē*=a promontory.]

*Zoölogy*: The typical genus of the family Pentactidæ.

**pěn-tāc'-tī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *pentact(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Holothuroidea, containing the genera *Psolinus*, *Cucumaria*, and *Ocnus*.

**pěn-tād**, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. (*mon*)*ad*.]

*Chem.*: A name given to those elements which can directly unite with or replace five atoms of hydrogen, chlorine, or other monatomic element. The chief pentads are nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, and bismuth.

**pěn-tā-dāc'-tīl**, **pěn-tā-dāc'-tīle**, **pěn-tā-dāc'-tīl-ōus**, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *daktylos*=a finger, a toe.] Having five fingers or toes, or five appendages resembling fingers or toes.

**pěn-tā-dēc'-āne**, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and English *decane*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>32</sub>. Benzyl-hydride. A hydrocarbon obtained from petroleum by fractional distillation. Specific gravity=0.825 at 19°, boils at 260-262°, and with chlorine yields pentadecyl chloride, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>31</sub>Cl. Passed through a red-hot tube it is converted into decane, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>22</sub>.

**pěn-tā-dēç'-īne**, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and English *decine*.]

*Chemistry*: C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>28</sub>. Benzylene. A hydrocarbon homologous with acetylene, produced by heating triamylene acetate with potash. It is a colorless liquid, and boils at 230-240°.

**pěn-tā-dē-çyī'-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*; Gr. *deka*=ten; Eng. (*oxat*)*yl*, and suff. *-ic*.] Derived from or containing 15 atoms of methylene (CH)<sub>2</sub>, and oxatyl.

**pentadecylic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>2</sub>=C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>28</sub>COOH. Obtained by the oxidation of methyl-pentadecylketone. It crystallizes in nacreous scales, which melt at 51°, and boil at 256° under a pressure of 100 mm.

**pěn-tā-dēl'-phōus**, *a.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Greek *adelphos*=a brother.]

*Bot.*: Having the stamens in five bundles, as in the genus *Melaleuca*. (*R. Brown*.)

**pěn-tā-dēs'-mā**, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *desma*=a bond, a fetter; so named because the stamens are in three bundles.]

*Botany*: A genus of *Garciniæ*. *Pentadesma butyracea* is the Butter and Tallow tree of Sierra Leone, so-called because the fruit, when cut, yields a yellow, greasy juice.

**pěn-tā-fīd**, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Latin *findo* (pa. t. *fidī*)=to cleave.]

*Bot.*: Divided or cleft into five.

**pěn-tāç'-ēn-īst**, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, Gr. *genos*=race, and Eng. suff. *-ist*.]

*Anthrop.*: (See extract.)

"Whilst the monogenists assume that the five primary trunks have proceeded from the same stock, and have the same roots, the pentagenists (if we may use this term) assume five distinct and independent stocks."—*Broca: Human Hybridity* (ed. Blake), p. 12.

**pěn-tāç'-ēr-ōn**, *s.* [First element, Gr. *pente*=five; second, doubtful; possibly a variant of *pentagon*.] A mystic figure produced by prolonging the sides of a regular pentagon till they intersect. It can be made without a break in the drawing, and, viewed from five sides, exhibits the form of a Greek A. [PENTALPHA.]

According to Lucian, it served the Pythagoreans for a salutation and symbol of health. In German mythology it was regarded as the footprint of swan-footed Nornen, till, as Christianity gained ground, these beings were looked on as witches and evil Pentageron spirits. Henceforward, this sign was, with the sign of the cross, placed at the door to prevent the entrance of Druden and witches, but any break in the figure caused it to lose its virtue. (Cf. *Goethe: Faust*, pt. i.)

"The great arch-ruler, potentate of hell,  
Trembles when Bacon bids him or his friends  
Bow to the force of his pentageron."

*Greene: Friar Bacon.*

**pěn-tā-glōt**, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and *glotta*=a tongue.] A book in five different languages.

**pěn-tā-gōn**, *s.* [Fr. *pentagone*=five-cornered, from Lat. *pentagonus*, *pentagonius*=pentagonal, *pentagonium*=a pentagon; from Gr. *pentagōnos*=pentagonal; *pentagōnon*=a pentagon, from *penta*=five, and *gōnia*=a corner, an angle; Ital. & Sp. *pentagono*.]

1. *Geom.*: A figure having five sides and five angles. A regular pentagon is one which has equal sides and angles.

"By his side a polyedron composed of twelve pentagons."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. vii.

2. *Fort.*: A fort with five bastions.



**pěn-tāç'-ōn-āl**, \***pěn-tāç'-ōn-ālī**, *a.* [Eng. *pentagon*; *-al*.] Having five angles or corners; 1<sup>a</sup> form of a pentagon.

"But the bryar which sends forth shoots and prickles from its angles maintains its pentagonal figure."—*Broune: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. ii.

**pěn-tāç'-ōn-āl-īly**, *adv.* [Eng. *pentagonal*; *-ly*.] With five angles.

"The flowers before explication are pentagonally wrapped up with some resemblance of the blatta or moth."—*Broune: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. ii.

**pěn-tāç'-ōn-ōus**, *a.* [English *pentagon*; *-ous*.] Pentagonal, five-angled.

**pěn-tā-grām**, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*, and *gramma*=a letter.] The same as PENTAGON (q. v.).

"Sketching with her slender pointed foot  
Some figure like a wizard pentagram  
On garden gravel." *Tennyson: The Brook*.

**pěn-tā-grāph**, *s.* [PANTOGRAPH.]

**pěn-tā-grāph'-īc**, **pěn-tā-grāph'-īc āl**, *adj.* [PANTOGRAPHIC.]

**pěn-tā-gŷn**, *s.* [PENTAGYNIA.]

*Bot.*: A plant having five pistils.

**pěn-tā-gŷn'-ī-a**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Greek *gynē*=a woman.]

*Bot.*: An order of plants in the Linnæan system. It contains those which have five pistils.

**pěn-tā-gŷn'-ī-an**, **pěn-tāç'-ŷn-ōus**, *a.* [Eng. *pentagyn*; *-ian*, *-ous*.]

*Bot.*: Having five styles.

**pěn-tā-hē'-drāl**, \***pěn-tā-hē'-droūs**, \***pěn-tā-ē'-droūs**, \***pěn-tā-hē'-drīc-āl**, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and *hedra*=a side, a base.] Having five equal sides.

"The pentadrous columnar coralloid bodies are composed of plates set lengthways, and passing from the surface to the axis."—*Woodward*.

**pěn-tā-hē'-drōn**, *s.* [PENTAHEDRAL.]

*Geom.*: A figure having five equal sides.

**pěn-tā-hēx'-ā-hē'-drāl**, *a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *hexahedral* (q. v.).]

*Crystall.*: Exhibiting five ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.

**pěn-tā-hīr'-sō-line**, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*; second element not apparent.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N. A homologue of chinoline, found among the higher products of the dry distillation of cinchonine.

**pěn-tāil**, *s.* [Eng. *pen* (2), and *tail*.]

*Zoöl.*: *Ptilocercus lowii*, the sole species of the genus. It is a small insectivorous mammal, confined to Borneo, and little is known of its habits. Length, from five to six inches, with tail of about the same length. Blackish-brown above, the hairs with yellowish tips; lower parts and cheeks yellowish; a black streak, on each side of the face, incloses the eyes. The tail is a most peculiar organ; the base is hairy, then a portion is naked, and at the end, for about one-third of the whole length, long hairs are spread on both sides like the feathering of an arrow, whence the animal has received both its scientific and its popular name. [PTILOCERCUS.]

**pěn-tā-lōph'-ō-dōn**, *s.* [Pref. *penta-*; Greek *lophos*=a ridge, and suff. *-odon*.]

*Palæont.*: A name proposed by Dr. Falconer for a type of extinct Proboscideans, with five-ridged molars.

**pěn-tā-lōph'-ō-dōnt**, *adj.* [PENTALOPHODON.] Having the molars with five ridges.

"The pentalophodont type is represented in the Upper Miocene (Siwālik formation of India) by *Mastodon sivalensis*."—*Nicholson: Palæontology*, ii. 387.

\***pěn-tāl'-pha**, *s.* [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *alpha*=the name of the first letter of the Greek alphabet.] A pentagram, or pentageron (q. v.).

**pěn-tām'-ēr-ā**, *s. pl.* [PENTAMERUS.]

*Entom.*: A section of Coleoptera, comprising Beetles with five-jointed tarsi. It is divided into seven tribes: Adepnaga, Palpicornia (*Phillydrina*), Brachelytra, Necrophaga (*Clavicornia*), Lamellicornia, Serricornia, and Malacodermata.

**pěn-tām'-ēr-ān**, *s.* [Mod. Latin *pentamer(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an*.]

*Entom.*: A beetle of the tribe Pentamera (q. v.).

**pěn-tām-ēr'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pentamer(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Palæont.*: A family of Clisenterata (q. v.), with two genera, *Pentamerus* and *Stricklandina*, from the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous formations. Shell smooth and imperforate, with a prominent beak; the articulated valves divided into five parts or chambers.

**pěn-tām'-ēr-ōus**, *a.* [PENTAMERA.]

1. *Bot.*: Having five parts.

2. *Entom.*: Of or pertaining to the Pentamera (q. v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**pěn-tām'-ēr-ūs**, s. [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *meros* = a part; so called because both valves are divided by a central septum, making four chambers, and in one valve the septum itself contains a small chamber making five.]

**Paleont.**: The typical genus of the family Pentameridae, or, according to Woodward, a genus of Rhynchonellidae (q. v.). Shell impunctate, ovate, ventricose, with large incurved beak; valves usually plaited; dental plates converging, and supported on a prominent septum; dorsal valve with two contiguous longitudinal septa opposed to the plates of the other valve. Fifty species are known, from the Upper Silurian and Devonian.

**pentamerus-beds**, s. pl.

**Geol.**: The Upper Caradoc, or Wenlock grit.

**pentamerus-limestone**, s.

**Geol.**: Two series of limestone beds: (1) An upper Pentamerus limestone of Upper Ludlow age, and a corresponding one in the Helderberg group in America; (2) the *Pentamerus knightii* limestone, equivalent to the Aymestry limestone; the shell is found abundantly around Aymestry. It is older than No. (1).

**pěn-tām'-ē-tēr**, s. & a. [Lat., from Gr. *pentametros*, from *pente*=five, and *metron*=a measure; Fr. *pentamètre*; Ital. & Sp. *pentámetro*.]

**A. As substantive.**

**Pros.**: A verse of five feet, used especially in Latin and Greek poetry, in which the first two feet may be either dactyls or spondees, the third must be a spondee, and the last two anapests; or it may be considered as consisting of two parts, each containing two feet and a syllable; the first half consists of two dactyls or spondees and a long syllable, the second half must consist of two dactyls and a syllable. Hexameter and pentameter verses used alternately constitute what is called elegiac measure.

**B. As adj.**: Containing five metrical feet; as, a *pentameter* verse.

**\*pěn-tām'-ēt-rīze**, v. t. [English *pentameter*; -ize.] To form or turn into a pentameter.

"An apt word which *pentametrizes* the verse."—*Southey: The Doctor; Frag. on Mortality*.

**pěn-tām'-y-rōn**, s. [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *myron* = a sweet vegetable juice.]

**Med. & Pharm.**: An old name applied to an ointment described by Aëtius, containing five ingredients. (*Mayne*.)

**†pěn-tān'-dēr**, s. [PENTANDRIA.]

**Bot.**: Any plant of the class Pentandria.

**pěn-tān'-dri-a**, s. pl. [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *anēr* (genit. *andros*)=a man.]

**Bot.**: The fifth class in Linnæus' natural system. It consisted of hermaphrodite plants having five stamens with filaments distinct from each other and from the pistil. He divided it into, Monogynia, Digynia, Trigynia, Tetragynia, Pentagynia, and Polygynia.

**pěn-tān'-dri-an**, **pěn-tān'-droūs**, *adj.* [PENTANDRIA.] Of or pertaining to the Pentandria; having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

**pěn-tāne**, s. [Gr. *pente*=five; -ane (*Chem.*).]

**Chem.**: C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>12</sub>. Amyl hydride. A mobile colorless liquid, found in the light tar oils from the distillation of cannel coal, and easily obtained from Pennsylvanian petroleum by fractional distillation. It boils at 27-39°.

**pěn-tā-nē-mūs**, s. [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *nēma* = a thread.]

**Ichthy.**: A genus of Polynemidae (q. v.). The free filaments in *Pentanemus quinquarius*, from the west coast of Africa, are considerably longer than the body.

**†pěnt'-ān-gle**, s. [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. *angle* (q. v.).] A pentagram, or pentagon (q. v.).

**†pěnt'-ān-gu-lar**, a. [Pref. *pent-*, and English *angular* (q. v.); Fr. *pentangulaire*.] Having five angles or corners. (*Grew*.)

**pěn-tā-pět'-a-loūs**, a. [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *petalous* (q. v.).]

**Bot.**: Having five petals.

**pěnt-a-phar'-ma-cōn**, *subst.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *pharmakon* (q. v.).]

**Med.**: A medicine having five ingredients.

**pěn-tā-phyl'-lōid'-al**, a. [Pref. *penta-*, Greek *phyllon*=a leaf, and suff. -oidal.]

**Bot.**: Appearing to have five leaves, resembling five leaves.

**pěn-tāph'-yl-loūs**, a. [Pref. *penta-*, and Greek *phyllon*=a leaf.]

**Bot.**: Having five leaves.

**pěn-tāp'-ō-dy**, s. [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

**Pros.**: A measure or series of five feet.

**pěn-tāp'-tēr-a**, s. [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *ptera*, pl. of *pteron*=a feather, a wing.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Combretaceae, or a sub-genus of Terminalia, having a five, rarely a seven, winged fruit. Known species about twelve, all large trees. *Pentaptera glauca*, a tree sixty to eighty feet high, growing in Pogu, furnishes masts and spars. The Canarese make lime from the calcined bark and wood.

**pěn-tāp'-tēr-oūs**, a. [PENTAPTERA.]

**Bot.** (*chiefly of fruits*): Having five wings. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

**pěnt'-ap-tōte**, s. [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *ptōsis*=a falling, a case; *piptō*=to fall.]

**Gram.**: A noun having five cases.

**pěnt'-ap-tych**, s. [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *ptychē* = a fold.]

**Art.**: An altar piece consisting of a central portion, with double folding wings on each side.

**pěnt'-ar-chy**, s. [Gr. *pente*=five, and *archē*=rule, government.] Government by a body of five.

"Those five fair bretheren, which I sung of late,  
For their just number called the *pentarchy*."

*P. Fletcher: Purple Island, vi.*

**pěn-tās**, s. [Gr. *pentas*, from *pempas*=a body of five. So named because the parts of the flower are in fives instead of in fours.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Cinchonads, family Hedyotidæ. *Pentas carnea*, a pretty shrub, is cultivated in hot-houses.

**pěn-tā-sěp'-a-loūs**, a. [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *sepalous* (q. v.).]

**Bot.**: Having five sepals.

**†pěn'-tā-spast**, s. [Gr. *pentaspaston*, from *pente*=five, and *spāō*=to draw; Fr. *pentaspaste*.] An engine with five pulleys.

**pěn-tā-spēr'-moūs**, a. [Pref. *penta-*, and Greek *sperma*=a seed.]

**Bot.**: Containing or having five seeds.

**pěn'-tā-stich**, s. [Gr. *pentastichos*, from *pente*=five, and *stichos*=a verse; Fr. *pentastique*.] A composition consisting of five verses.

**pěn-tās'-tich-oūs**, a. [Pref. *penta-*; Gr. *stichos* = a row, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

**Bot.** (*of phyllotaxis*): Quincuncial (q. v.).

**pěn-tās'-tō-ma**, s. [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *stoma* = a mouth.]

**Zoöl.**: A genus of Entozoa, family Acaridæ, sometimes placed in a separate order, Acanthotheca. The body is segmented, the head armed with four large hooks or claws, arranged in pairs on each side of the mouth. These hooks were mistaken by the older naturalists for additional mouths, and procured for the animal its generic name. *Pentastoma denticulatum*, the larval condition of *P. tenioides*, which infests the nasal cavities of the dog, is tolerably frequent in human subjects in Europe, but causes no functional disturbance. (See extract under PENTASTOME.)

**pěn-tā-stōme**, *subst.* [PENTASTOMA.] Any individual of the genus *Pentastoma* (q. v.).

"The other human *pentastome*, *Pentastoma constrictum*, infests the liver and lungs, and, on account of its comparatively large size, is capable of giving rise to serious and even fatal symptoms. It measures from half an inch to an inch in length."—*Dr. Cobbold, in Quain's Dict. Med.* (ed. 1882), p. 1114.

**pěn-tā-sty-le**, *subst. & a.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *stylos*=a column; Fr. *pentastyle*.]

**A. As subst.**: A portico with five columns

**B. As adj.**: Having five columns.

**pěn-tā-teuch**, s. [Lat. *pentateuchus*, from Gr. *pente*=five, and *teuchos*=a tool, a book; French *pentateuque*; Ital. & Sp. *pentateuco*.]

**Script. Canon.**: A term applied exclusively to the first five books of the Old Testament collectively, termed in Hebrew *torah*=the Law. The first mention of the fivefold division is by Josephus. It seems to have been made by the Septuagint translators, who then bestowed on the volume a Greek name expressive of what they had done. [Etyim.] In its undivided state it is called in Ezra vii. 6, "the Law of Moses;" in Neh. viii. 1, "the Book of the Law of Moses;" and, more simply, in 2 Chron. xxv. 4, xxxv. 12, Ezra vi. 18, Neh. xiii. 1, "the Book of Moses." It is the "Book of the Law of the Lord" (Jehovah) in 2 Chron. xvii. 9. Either the Pentateuch or the book of Deuteronomy is the "Book of the Covenant" in 2 Kings xxiii. 2, 21, and "the Book of the Law" in xxii. 8. The titles in both of the A. V. and R. V. of the Bible, following the Septuagint, attribute the five books to Moses. The Hebrew text prefixes his name only to Deuteronomy (Deut. i. 1),



Head of *Pentastoma Tænioides*.

and to portions of the others (Exod. xvii. 14, xxiv. 3, 4, xxxiv. 27). No critic attributes Deut. xxxiv. 5 to Moses. Some other passages seem of later date, Gen. xii. 6, xiv. 14 (cf. with Judges xviii. 29), Gen. xxxvi. 31, Lev. xviii. 28, Deut. iii. 11, &c.; others, such as modesty would have prevented Moses from writing (Exod. xi. 3, Num. xii. 3). These are often attributed to Ezra. Except the author of the Clementine Homilies, who disbelieved, and Jerome, who doubted it, the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch seems to have been universally accepted by the early Christians.

† *Samaritan Pentateuch*:

**Script.**: The Pentateuch in use among the Samaritans. Words which have in them *d* and *r*, and again *i* and *v*, letters unlike in the Samaritan, but very similar in Hebrew [(*d*) and (*r*), also (*i*) and (*v*)], are sometimes interchanged, showing that the work was derived from a Hebrew original. The passages attributed to Ezra are in it. It substitutes Mount Gerizim for Mount Ebal in Deut. xxvii. 4. The text in various places differs from the Hebrew, generally, however, agreeing with the Septuagint. The chronology also is in places at variance with that of the Hebrew Bible. If Josephus is correct as to the date of the building of the Temple on Mount Gerizim, the Samaritan Pentateuch was made probably about 330 B. C., though the popular belief is that it is much older.

**pěn-tā-teuch'-al**, *adj.* [Eng. *pentateuch*; -al.] Pertaining or relating to the pentateuch; contained in the pentateuch.

"The leaders of the nation . . . were as far from the *Pentateuchal* standard of righteousness as the mass of the people."—*W. Robertson Smith: Old Test. in Jewish Church*, lect. viii., p. 220.

**pěn-tāth'-ōn'-ic**, a. [Pref. *penta-*, and English (*dithionio*).] Derived from or containing dithionio acid.

**pentathionic-acid**, s.

**Chem.**: H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>5</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. Au acid produced by the action of hydrogen sulphide on sulphurous acid. It is colorless and inodorous, and under the influence of heat is decomposed into sulphur, sulphurous acid, sulphuric acid, and hydrogen sulphide. Its salts are all soluble, and the barium salt crystallizes from alcohol in square prisms.

**pěn-tāt'-ō-ma**, s. [Pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *tomē*=a cutting; *temnō*=to cut.]

**Entom.**: Forest-bug, Wood-bug; the typical genus of the old family Pentatomidae (q. v.).

**\*pěn-tā-tōm'-i-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *pentatom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. *adj. suff. -idæ*.]

**Entom.**: An old family of Land Bugs, founded by Leach, recognized by Stephens, Swainson, &c. Now merged in Scutata (q. v.).

**pěn-tā-tōne**, s. [Pref. *penta-*, and Eng. *tone*.]

**Music**: An interval of five whole tones, an augmented sixth.

**pěn-tā-tōn'-ic**, a. [PENTATONE.] Containing five whole tones.

**pentatonic-scale**, s. The name given by Carl Engel to the ancient musical scale, which is best described as that formed by the black keys of the pianoforte. It consists of the first, second, third, fifth, and sixth degrees of a modern diatonic scale.

**pěn-tāt'-rō-pis**, s. [Greek *pentatropos*=of five kinds; pref. *penta-*, and Gr. *tropos*. or *tropē*=a turn.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Asclepiadæe. *Pentatropis spiralis* is a twining slender shrub, the tubers of which are eaten in the Punjaub, and the flowers used medicinally.

**pěn-tāv'-a-lent**, *adj.* [Pref. *penta-*, and Latin *valens* (genit. *valentis*), pr. par. of *valeo*=to be able, to be worth.]

**Chem.**: Quinivalent (q. v.).

**pentavalent-elements**, s. pl. [PENTADS.]

**pěn-tē-cōn-tēr**, s. [Gr. *pentēkontoros*, *pentēkonteros*, from *pentēkonta*=fifty; Fr. *pentécontres*.]

**Greek Antiq.**: A Grecian ship of burden with fifty oars.

**Pěn-tē-cōst**, **\*pen-te-coste**, s. [A. S. *pentecosten*; from Lat. *pentecosten*, accus. of *pentecoste*, Gr. *pentēkostē*=pentecost; lit. fem. sing. of *pentēkostos*=fiftieth, from *pente*=five; Ital. *pentecoste*, *pentecosta*; Sp. *pentecostes*; Fr. *pentecôte*.]

**1. Judaism.**: One of the three greatest Jewish festivals. Its Greek name was given because it was held on the fiftieth day [Etyim.], counting from the second of the Passover (Lev. xxiii. 15, 16), whence it was called in Hebrew the Feast of Weeks (Deut. xvi. 9, 10). By this account the enumeration of the weeks was to be from "such time as thou beginnest to put the sickle to the corn." It was called also the Feast of Harvest, or Firstfruits of Wheat Harvest (Exod. xxiii. 16; xxxiv. 22). When it came every Jewish male had to present himself before Jehovah (Exod. xxiii. 17; xxxiv. 23). Meat or wave offerings, especially two wave loaves, and sacrifices

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -çion, -çion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



were presented at the festival (Lev. xxiii. 16, 17, &c.; Num. xxviii. 26-31; Deut. xvi. 9-12). The Holy Spirit descended on the members of the infant Christian church on the day of Pentecost, imparting the gift of tongues (Acts ii. 1-20). In ancient times the Pentecost lasted but a single day, but modern Judaism extends it to two.

2. *Church History*: Whitsuntide, a feast which, reckoning inclusively, is fifty days after Easter. It is kept in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles.

"'Tis since the nuptial of Lucentio,  
Come Pentecost as quickly as it will,  
Some five and twenty years."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 5.

pěn-tě-cōst'-al, a. & s. [Eng. *pentecost*; -al.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to Pentecost or Whitsuntide.

B. *As subst. (pl)*: Offerings or oblations made by parishioners to the parish priest at the feast of Pentecost, and sometimes by inferior churches to the mother church.

pěn-tě-cōs-tēr, s. [Gr. *pentēkostēr*, from *pentē-kostos*=fiftieth.]

*Greek Antiq.*: A commander of fifty men; a title peculiar to the Spartan army.

pěn-tě-cōs-tŷs, s. [Gr.]

*Greek Antiq.*: A body or troop of soldiers.

pěn-těl'-ic, pěn-těl'-ic-an, \*pent-like, adj. [See def.] Of or pertaining to Mount Penteeles near Athens; specif. applied to a kind of marble obtained there. It had an exceedingly delicate grain, and sometimes greenish spots. The Parthenon, Propylæum, and other buildings in Athens were constructed of this marble.

pěn-tēne, s. [Greek *pentē*=five; -ene (Chem.).] [AMYLENE.]

pěn-thē-mīm'-ēr, s. [Gr. *pentēmimeres*, from *pentē*=five, and *hēmimerēs*=halved, half.] The first two feet and a half of a verse; the half of a pentameter, consisting of two feet and a half.

"The charm of the Latin pentameter is enhanced by the rhyming of the last syllables of the two *pentēmimers*."—*Sayce: Comparative Philology*, p. 384.

pěnt'-hōuse, \*pěnt'-içe, \*pěnt-ise, s. & a. [A corrupt. of *pentice*, or *apentice*, from O. Fr. *apentis*, *appentis*, from Lat. *appendicium*=an appendage.] [APPENDIX.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Building*:

(1) A projection over a door, entrance, window, or a flight of steps, &c., for protection from the weather.

(2) A shed standing aslope from the main wall or building.

"Some old *penthouse* near the town."  
Prior: *Turtle and Sparrow*, 423.

2. *Ordn.*: A small house, made of boards united by hooks and staples, for protecting a gun and its carriages mounted *en barbette* from the weather.

3. Anything overhanging or resembling a penthouse.

B. *As adj.*: Overhanging.

"Sleep shall, neither night nor day,  
Hang upon his *penthouse* lid."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 3.

pěnt-land-ite, s. [After Mr. Pentland; suffix *-ite* (Min.); Ger. *eisennickelkies*.]

*Min.*: An isometric mineral, with octahedral cleavage, but mostly found massive. Hardness, 3.5-4; specific gravity, 4.6; color, bronze-yellow; streak, bronze-brown. Composition: Sulphur, 36.0; iron, 41.9; nickel, 22.1=100, corresponding with the formula  $(\frac{1}{3}\text{Ni}+\frac{2}{3}\text{Fe})\text{S}$ . Mined for the nickel it contains.

pěn-trě-mīte, s. [PENTREMITES.] Any individual of the genus *Pentremites*, or of the order *Blastoidea*.

pentremite-limestone, s.

*Geol.*: A limestone of Carboniferous age in this country, abounding in pentremites.

pěn-trě-mī-tēs, subst. [Pref. *pentē-*, and Latin *remus*=an oar.]

*Zool.*: A genus of *Blastoidea*. The species were fixed to the sea bottom by a pedicle formed of solid polygonal plates, arranged in five ambulacral, and five interambulacral areas. Found in the Palæozoic, especially in the Carboniferous rocks.

pěnt-stě-mōn, s. [Pref. *pent-*, and Gr. *stēmōn*.] [STAMEN.]

*Bot.*: A genus of American scrophulariaceous plants, tribe *Cheloneæ*. There are five stamens, but one is imperfect.

pěn-tŷl, s. [Pref. *pent-*, and Eng. (am)yl.]

*Chem.*:  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{Cl}$ . Amyl chloride. When chlorine is passed into the vapor of pentane, two pentyls are obtained, one boiling at 95-100°, the other,

which is the chief product, at 102°. On decomposing these with potassium acetate, pentene,  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}$ , is formed, boiling at 39-40°, and two acetic ethers, boiling between 135-140°. (Watts.)

pěn-tŷl'-ic, a. [Eng. *pentyl*; -ic.] Derived from or containing pentyl.

pentylic-alcohols, s. pl. [AMYL-ALCOHOLS.]

pěn-ŭlt, pě-nŭl'-tī-ma, s. [Lat. *pæne*, *pene*=almost, and *ultimus*=last.] The last syllable but one of a word.

pě-nŭl'-tīm, a. [PENULTIMATE.] The last but one.

"The *penultim* Lord in the last pedigree."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, vi. 324.

pě-nŭl'-tīm-ate, a. & s. [PENULT.]

A. *As adj.*: Last but one; applied to the last syllable but one of a word, the syllable preceding it being termed the antepenultimate.

B. *As subst.*: The last syllable but one of a word; the penult.

pě-nŭm'-bra, s. [Lat. *pæne*=almost, and *umbra*=a shadow.]

*Optics*: A faint shadow thrown by a luminous body. It is brighter than the true shadow, though less so than the luminous body itself. It is a modification of the true shadow produced by the commingling with it of rays emitted by a portion of the luminous body. In an eclipse of the moon, the rays which have just grazed the edge of the earth are bent inward by the refraction of the atmosphere, besides having become tinged with a ruddy or copper hue. Falling upon the moon, then in shadow, they often render it faintly visible, and though of a copper hue, yet bright enough to permit markings on its surface to be seen. Yet at this time the moon is so much behind the earth that it cannot be reached by any direct rays from the sun. In an eclipse the periods when the first and the last contact with the penumbra will take place are always carefully noted.

pě-nŭm'-bral, a. [Eng. *penumbra*(a); -al.] Pertaining to or resembling a penumbra.

"The *penumbral* clouds are highly reflective."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (ed. 5th), § 396.

pě-nŭr'-i-ōus, a. [Eng. *penury*; -ous.]

1. Pertaining to or characterized by penury; niggardly, mean; not bountiful or liberal; stingy; sordidly mean.

"Die rather would he in *penurious* pain."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. v. 46.

2. Scant; not plentiful.

"Here creeps along a poor *penurious* stream."  
Pitt: *Virgil's Æneid*, iii.

3. Suffering extreme want.

"I have but little gold of late, brave Timon,  
The want whereof doth daily make revolt  
In my *penurious* band."  
Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

pě-nŭr'-i-ōus-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *penurious*; -ly.] In a penurious manner; parsimoniously.

"The place is most *penuriously* empty of all other good outside."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 2.

pě-nŭr'-i-ōus-něss, s. [Eng. *penurious*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being penurious; niggardliness, stinginess; sordid meanness; parsimony.

"Mr. Brooke, with his kindly *penuriousness*."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii. 427.

2. Scantiness; scanty supply.

pěn-u-rŷ, \*pen-u-rie, subst. [Fr. *pénurie*, from Lat. *penuria*=want, need. From the same root as Gr. *peina*=hunger, *penia*=need.]

1. Extreme want or poverty; indigence.

"In a few weeks he had been raised from *penury* and obscurity to opulence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Penuriousness, niggardliness.

"God sometimes punishes one sin with another; pride with adultery, drunkenness with murder, carelessness with irreligion, idleness with vanity, *penury* with oppression."—*Taylor: Faith and Patience of the Saints*.

pěn-with-ite, s. [After Penwith, West Cornwall; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: An amorphous mineral, found in association with quartz and rhodochrosite. Hardness, 3.5; specific gravity, 2.49; luster, vitreous; color, dark reddish-brown; transparent; fracture, conchoidal. An analysis yielded: Silica, 36.40; protoxide of manganese, 37.62; protoxide of iron, 2.52; water, 21.80; sesquioxide of uranium, 0.30=98.64. Suggested formula.  $\text{MnSiO}_2+2\text{aq}$ .

pěn-wōm-ān, s. [Eng. *pen* (2). and *woman*.] A female writer; an authoress. (*Richardson: Clarissa Harlowe*, i. 329.)

pě-ōn (1), s. [Fr.=a pawn in chess, a foot-soldier; Sp. *peon*=a foot-soldier, a day-laborer, a pedestrian, from Low Lat. *pedonem*, accus. of *pedo*=a foot-soldier, from Lat. *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.] [PAWN (1), s.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

- \*1. One traveling on foot; a pedestrian.
2. In the East Indies, a native constable.
3. A day-laborer; a servant; specif., in Mexico, a debtor held by his creditor in a form of qualified servitude, to work out his debt; a serf.

\*II. *Chess*: A pawn.

pě-ōn (2), s. [Penang dialect.] A rough spar cut from the Piney tree (q. v.).

pě-ōn-age (age as íg), s. [Sp. *peonaje*.] The state or condition of a peon; serfdom.

pě-ōn-ísm, s. [Eng. *peon*; -ism.] The same as PEONAGE (q. v.).

pě-ō-nŷ, s. [PÆONY.]

pěo'-ple, \*pe-ple, \*poe-ple, \*po-pille, \*po-ple, \*pu-plē, s. [O. Fr. *pueple* (Fr. *peuple*), from Lat. *populum*, accus. of *populus*=people; Sp. *pueblo*; Ital. *popolo*; Port. *povo*; Ger. *pöbel*.]

1. A nation; the body of persons composing a nation, community, tribe, or race; a community, a race. (In this sense the word admits of a plural.)

"Prophecy again before many *peoples* and nations and tongues."—*Revelation* x. 11.

¶ *People* is a collective noun, and is generally construed with a plural verb.

2. Persons generally or indefinitely; men.

"*People* have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

3. With a possessive pronoun, those who are closely connected with the person or persons indicated by the pronoun, as—

(1) Family, ancestors.

(2) Attendants, followers, domestics.

"You slew great number of his *people*."  
Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 3.

¶ *The People*:

1. The commonalty, as distinguished from persons of rank; the populace.

2. The uneducated; the rabble; the vulgar.

"The knowing artist may  
Judge better than the *people*."

Wallace: *Prolog. to Maid's Tragedy*.

people's party, subst. A political party in the United States, sometimes called the *populist* party.

pěo'-ple, v. t. [PEOPLE, v.] To stock with people or inhabitants; to populate. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Hark! how through the *peopled* air  
The busy murmur glows." Gray: *Ode on Spring*.

pěo'-ple-lěss, a. [Eng. *people*; -less.] Destitute of people; unfrequented.

"Many crooked and *peopleless* lanes."—*Poe: Works* (1864), ii. 406.

†pěo'-plēr, s. [Eng. *peopl(e)*; -er.] An inhabitant.

"*Peoplers* of the peaceful glen."

Blackie: *Lays of the Highlands and Islands*, p. 96.

\*pěo'-plish, v. t. [PEOPLISH, a.] To fill with people. (*Palsgrave*.)

\*pěo'-plish, a. [Eng. *peopl(e)*; -ish.] Vulgar.

pě-ōr-ī, s. [Native name.] A dye obtained by the natives of India from the urine of cattle fed upon mango leaves. It gives a bright yellow color, but retains an offensive smell.

†pě-pās'-tic, a. & s. [French *pépastique*; Gr. *pepainō*=to ripen, to mature.]

A. *As adj.*: Producing suppuration.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine given to produce proper suppuration and granulation in ulcers and in wounds which are not healed by fomentation.

pěp-ēr-ín, s. [Ital. *peperino*; Fr. *péperite*; Ger. *peperin*.]

*Petrol.*: A name originally given to the volcanic tuffs of the Albano Mountains, near Rome, but since adopted for similar tuffs occurring elsewhere. It consists of a fine ash-gray to reddish-brown ground mass which incloses numerous and sometimes large crystals and crystal-fragments of feldspars, hornblende, augite, mica, &c., also fragments of other rocks.

pěp-ēr-ō'-mī-a, s. [From Gr. *peperi*=pepper.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of *Peperomidæ*. It contains many species from the hotter parts of America, &c. Many are small creepers on the trunks of trees or wet rocks. *Peperomia pellucida* is used as a salad.

pěp-ēr-ōm'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *peperom(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Bot.*: A family of *Piperaceæ* (q. v.).

\*pěp-in, \*pěp-yn, \*pyp-yn, s. [Fr. *pépin*.] A kernel, a pip; a seed of fruit.

"Grape dried vnto the *pepin*."—*Wycliffe: Numbers* vi. 4.

\*pe-pin-ni-er, s. [PEPIN.] A nursery-garden; a garden for raising plants from seeds.

"To make a good *pepinnier* or nource-garden."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, plt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**\*pe-ple, s.** [PEOPLE, s.]  
**pēp'-līs, s.** [Gr. *peplis*=purple spurge, *Euphorbia pepelis*.]  
*Bot.*: Water-purslane; a genus of Lythreæ (q. v.). Calyx campanulate, with six large, alternating with six small, teeth; petals six or none; stamens six, style very short, capsule two-celled. Known species three, from Europe, North Africa, and temperate Asia.

**pēp'-lō-lite, s.** [Gr. *peplos*=a mantle, a robe, and *lithos*=a stone.]  
*Min.*: The same as ESMARKITE (q. v.).

**\*pēp'-lūs, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *peplos*.]  
*Anc. Costume*: A large, full, upper robe, worn especially by Greek women; a mantle.

**pē-pō, s.** [Lat.=a pumpkin, from Gr. *pepōn*=a kind of melon.]

*Bot.*: A one-celled, many-seeded, inferior, indehiscent, fleshy fruit, with the seeds attached to parietal pulpy placenta. The cavity at maturity is often filled with pulp, and sometimes divided by folds of the placenta into spurious cells. Examples, the Cucumber, the Melon, and the Gourd. Lindley places it among his Syncarpi (q. v.).

**pē-pōn'-ī-da, s.** [Gr. *pepōn* [PEPO], and *eidōs*=form.]  
*Bot.*: Richard's name for Pepo (q. v.).

**pēp'-ō-nite, subst.** [Gr. *pepōn*=soft; suffix *-ite* (Min.).]  
*Min.*: A soft mineral occurring in diverging fibrous masses in a granular limestone at Schwarzenberg, Saxony; a kind of asbestos.

**pē-pō-nī-ūm, s.** [Latinized from Gr. *pepōn*.]  
 The same as PEPO (q. v.).

**pēp'-pēr, \*pēp'-er, \*pēp'-yr, s.** [A. S. *pipor*, from Lat. *piper*, from Gr. *peperi*, from Sansc. *pippala*=(1) the holy fig tree, (2) long pepper.]

*1. Botany*:  
 (1) The genus *Piper* (q. v.).  
 (2) [ALLSPICE, PIMENTO.]

*2. Foods*: The dried immature fruit or berry of *Piper nigrum*, used as a condiment, whole or ground. White pepper is the berry deprived of its outer husk. It is imported into this country chiefly from Java, Sumatra, Malacca, and Borneo, and is named after the locality from which derived; thus, Penang, Malabar, Sumatra, Trang, &c. The ground peppers of commerce are generally mixtures of different kinds of berries; e. g., Malabar is used to give weight, Penang or Trang to give strength, and Sumatra to give color. Pepper contains an alkaloid [PIPERIN], a volatile oil, an acrid resin, together with starch, gum, albumin, &c. The ash in ground black pepper should not exceed 5 per cent., in white pepper 3 per cent. Long pepper (*Piper longum*), which belongs to the same natural order, and contains almost the same constituents, must be considered a true pepper, although of less value commercially. Pepper has been adulterated, more or less, for the last 200 years, the adulterants being rice and rice husks, linseed meal, mustard husks, wheat flour, sago flour, ground date and olive stones, bone-dust, chalk, P. D., &c., together with variable quantities of cayenne to restore the pungency. All these adulterants may be readily detected by the microscope.

¶ (1) *Cayenne Pepper*: [CAYENNE.]

(2) *To have (or take) pepper in the nose*: To take offense; to be offended.

"Every man took pepper in the nose."  
*Elderton: Lenten Stoffe*, 1,579.

(3) *Pepper-and-salt*: A term applied to a cloth or dress fabric of mingled black and white.

"A short-tailed pepper-and-salt coat."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxvii.

(4) *Pepper-and-salt moth*:  
*Entom.*: The same as PEPPERED-MOTH (q. v.).

**pepper-box, s.** A small box or caster for dredging pepper on to meat or other food.

"He cannot creep into a halfpenny purse, nor into a pepper-box."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 5.

**pepper-brand, s.** A kind of blight or mildew affecting corn; bunt.

**pepper-cake, subst.** A kind of spiced cake or gingerbread.

**pepper-caster, s.** A pepper-box.

**pepper-corn, s.** [PEPPERCORN.]

**pepper-crop, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Sedum acre*. [STONECROP.]

**pepper-dulse, s.**  
*Botany*: An algal, *Laurentia pinnatifida*. It is eaten in Scotland, but has a pungent taste.

**pepper-dust, s.**  
*Foods*: The sweepings of warehouses in which pepper berries are stored. It contains a large proportion of sand, clay, and other impurities, and is frequently added to cheap, low-classed black pepper. Known in the trade as P. D. (Eng.)

**pepper-elder, s.**  
*Bot.*: A West Indian name for *Peperomia*, *Enckia*, and *Artanthe*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

**\*pepper-gingerbread, s.** Hot-spiced gingerbread. (*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 1.*)

**pepper-grass, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Pilularia globulifera*, called also Pillwort.

**pepper-moth, s.** [PEPPERED-MOTH.]

†**pepper-plants, s. pl.**  
*Bot.*: Piperaceæ (q. v.).

**pepper-pot, s.**  
 1. A pepper-box.  
 2. A highly-esteemed West-Indian dish, composed of cassareep, with flesh, and dried fish and vegetables, especially the unripe pods of the ochro and chillies.

"That most delicate, palate-scorching soup called pepper-pot, a kind of devil's broth."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 215.

**\*pepper-qwern, s.** A pepper-mill. [QUERN.]

**pepper-rod, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Croton humilis*.

**pepper-root, s.**  
*Bot.*: The root of *Dentaria diphylla*, sometimes used instead of mustard.

**pepper-sauce, s.** A condiment made by steeping small red peppers in vinegar.

**pepper-saxifrage, s.**  
*Bot.*: The genus *Silaus* (q. v.).

**pepper-shrub, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Drimys dipetala*, a native of New South Wales.

**pepper-starch, s.**  
*Chemistry*: The granules of pepper-starch are extremely minute, and distinctly angular, somewhat resembling, but considerably smaller than those of rice. They are inclosed in cells or bags, which are angular in form, longer than broad, and pointed at the ends.

**pepper-tree, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Schinus molle*.

**pepper-vine, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Ampelopsis bipinnata*.

**pepper-water, subst.** A liquor prepared from powdered black pepper, used in microscopical observations.

**pepper-wood, s.**  
*Bot.*: Either *Licaria guianensis* or *Dicypellium caryophyllum*.

**pēp'-pēr, v. t. & i.** [PEPPER, s.]

**A. Transitive**:  
**I. Lit.**: To sprinkle or season with pepper.  
**II. Figuratively**:  
 1. To pelt with shot or missiles; to cover with numerous sores.  
 2. To beat; to serve out; to finish; to make an end of.

"I am peppered, I warrant, for this world."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 1.

**B. Intransitive**:  
 1. To fire numerous shots or missiles; to keep firing.  
 2. To fall heavily and incessantly, as rain.

"The vessel at which we were now peppering away."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, Sept. 19, 1885.

"The peppering of the rain on the tent."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

**pēp'-pēr-corn, s.** [Eng. *pepper*, and *corn*.]

**1. Lit.**: The berry or fruit of the pepper-tree.  
**2. Fig.**: A small particle; anything of little or no value.

"Folks from mudwall'd tenement Bring landlords peppercorn for rent."  
*Prior: Another Epistle*.

**peppercorn-rent, s.** A nominal rent. (Eng.)

**pēp'-pēred, pa. par. or a.** [PEPPER, v.]

**peppered-moth, s.**  
*Entom.*: *Amphidasis betularia*, a dingy-white, smoky-speckled Geometer moth.

**pēp'-pēr-ēr, s.** [Eng. *pepper*; -er.]

**\*1.** A grocer, from his dealing in pepper, &c.  
**2.** A person of a hot, peppery, or impetuous temper or disposition.

**pēp'-pēr-īng, a. & s.** [PEPPER, v.]  
**\*A. As adj.**: Hot, peppery, angry.  
 "I sent him a peppering letter."—*Swift*.

**B. As subst.**: The act of sprinkling or seasoning with pepper; a hot attack.

**pēp'-pēr-mint, s.** [Eng. *pepper*, and *mint*; Ger. *peffer münze*.]  
*Bot.*: *Mentha piperita*, a mint with oblong, lanceolate, serrate, glabrous leaves; pedicels and flowers nearly smooth; flowers in cylindrical spikes, interrupted below. Probably a garden form of *Mentha aquatica*.

¶ *Oil of Peppermint*: The oil distilled from the fresh flowers of *Mentha piperita*. It enters into the composition of peppermint-water, essence of peppermint, and spirit of peppermint. It is stimulant and carminative, and is used to correct flatulence and griping in the intestinal canal, and to mask the nauseous taste of some medicines.

**peppermint-tree, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Eucalyptus piperita*, a tree about thirty feet high, from New South Wales. The name is also given to other *Eucalypti*.

**peppermint-water, s.** A liquid composed of a fluid drachm of oil of peppermint to a gallon of water.

**pēp'-pēr-wōrt, s.** [Eng. *pepper*, and *wort*.]  
*Botany*:  
 1. *Sing.*: *Lepidium campestre*, a kind of cress six to eighteen inches high, found in fields and by roadsides.  
 2. *Pl.*: Lindley's English name for the order Marsileaceæ, called by him also Rhizocarps (q. v.). He likewise applied the name to the order Piperaceæ.

**pēp'-pēr-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *pepper*; -y.]  
 1. *Lit.*: Resembling or having the qualities of pepper; hot, pungent.  
 2. *Fig.*: Hot-tempered; choleric, irritable, hasty.

"The peppery governor promptly refused to see 'such people.'"—*Athenæum*, Nov. 28, 1882.

**pēp'-sīn, s.** [Gr. *pepsis*=digestion; -in (Chem.).]  
 [PEPTIC.]

*Chem.*: An azotized ferment, related to the proteids, and contained in gastric juice. It possesses the power, in conjunction with hydrochloric acid, of dissolving the insoluble proteids and converting them into peptones. Pepsin is prepared from the stomach of the pig or calf on a commercial scale, and is usually employed in the form of pills or dissolved in wine.

**pēp'-sis, s.** [Gr. *pepsis*=a softening, a concoction.]  
*Entom.*: A genus of Sand Wasps, the largest of the family Pompilidæ. Found in this country. They are solitary. *Pepsis heros*, from Cuba, is about two inches long, with a black metallic body and red-brown bordered metallic wings.

**pēp'-tic, \*pēp'-tick, a. & s.** [Gr. *peptikos*, from *peptō*=to digest; Lat. *pepticus*; Fr. *peptique*.]

**A. As adjective**:  
 1. Promoting or aiding digestion.  
 2. Pertaining or relating to digestion; dietetic; as, *peptic* precepts.  
 3. Able to digest; having good powers of digestion.

"Living pabulum, tolerably nutritive for a mind as yet so peptic."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

**B. As substantive**:  
 1. A medicine, preparation, or substance which promotes digestion.  
 2. *Plural*:  
 (1) The science or doctrine of digestion.  
 (2) The digestive organs.

"Is there some magic in the place, Or do my peptics differ?"  
*Tennyson: Will Waterproof*.

**peptic-cells, s. pl.**  
*Anat.*: Large, spheroidal, or ovoidal, coarsely granular cells, at the neck of the peptic-glands (q. v.).

**peptic-glands, s. pl.**  
*Anatomy*: Glands of the stomach seated in the deeper parts of the pyloric glands. They secrete the gastric juice.

**pēp'-tiç'-ī-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *peptic*; -ity.] The state of being peptic; good digestion; eupepsia.

"Radiant with pepticity, good humor, and manifold effectuality in peace and war."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 264.

**pēp'-tōne, subst.** [Greek *peptō*=to digest; -one (Chem.).]  
*Chem. (pl.)*: The products of the action of pepsin, or acid gastric juice on albuminous substances. They are only found in the stomach and small intestines, are highly diffusible, readily soluble in water, and are not coagulated with boiling. They are not precipitated by acids, but corrosive sublimate with ammonia gives precipitates.



**Pē-pū'-zī-an, s.** [See def.]

*Church Hist. (pl.):* A name for the Montanists, because the patriarch of the sect lived at Pepuza, a small town in Phrygia, which they sometimes called also Jerusalem.

**pēr, prefix & prep.** [Lat., allied to Gr. *para*, *par* = by the side of; Sansc. *pará* = away, from, forth; *param* = beyond; Eng. *from*; Fr. *per-*, *par-*, as a prefix.]

**A. As prefix:**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A Latin preposition having the force of, passage through, by, by means of, through, throughout. It is largely used as a prefix in English, generally retaining its original meaning. In some cases it intensifies the signification of the word to which it is prefixed, taking the force of completely, entirely, as in *persuade*, *peracute*, &c. *Per-* in some cases, like the English *for-*, Ger. *ver-*, gives a bad meaning to the original word, as in *perjure* (cf. *forswear*), *perfidy*, &c. In Middle English the form *par-* is usual, owing to French influence. *Per-* becomes *pel-* before *l* in *pellucid*, and *pil-* in *pilgrim* (q. v.), in *pursue* it has become *pur-*, as also in *appurtenance*.

2. *Chem.:* A prefix used to denote that the compound is the highest of a certain series, e. g., perchloric acid,  $\text{HClO}_4$ , peroxide of manganese,  $\text{MnO}_2$ .

3. *Metrical System of Weights, &c.:* It denotes division of the quantity named before it by the quantity named after it.

**B. As preposition:**

1. By the instrumentality or medium of; as, *per* bearer, *per* rail, *per* post.

2. For each; by the; as, He was paid a dollar *per* hour.

3. *Her.:* By; by means of.

**per accidens, s.**

1. *Phil.:* An effect which follows from some accidental circumstance or quality, and not from the nature or essence of the thing.

2. *Logic:* The conversion of a proposition by limiting the quantity from universal to particular.

**per annum, phr.** [Lat.] By the year; in or for each year; annually.

**per capita, phr.** [Lat.]

*Law:* By the heads; applied to succession when two or more persons have equal rights.

**per centum, per cent., phr.** [CENT (1).]

**per diem, phr.** [Latin.] By the day; in or for each day.

**per my et per tout, phr.** [Norm. Fr.]

*Law:* By the half and by all; applied to occupancy in joint tenancy.

**per pais, phr.** [Norm. Fr.]

*Law:* By the country; by a jury of equals.

**per pares, phr.** [Lat.]

*Law:* By one's peers or equals.

**per saltum, phr.** [Latin.] By, or at a leap or bound; without intermediate steps.

**per se, phr.** [Latin.] By himself, herself, or itself; in the abstract.

**per stirpes, phr.** [Lat.]

*Law:* By families; applied to succession when divided among branches of representatives according to the shares which belonged to their respective ancestors.

**pēr-āct', v. t.** [Lat. *peractus*, pa. par. of *perago* = to lead or conduct through.] To perform, to practice.

"Divers insolences and strange villainies were *peracted*."—*Sylvester: Du Bartas; Summary*, p. 149.

**pēr-a-cūte', a.** [Lat. *peractus*: *per* = completely, and *acutus* = sharp.] Very sharp, very acute, very violent.

"Malign, continual *peracute* fevers, after most dangerous attacks, suddenly remit of the ardent heat."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

**pēr-ād-vēn'-ture, \*per-a-ven-ture, \*per-aun-ter, \*per-awn-ter, \*par-aun-tre, adv.** [French pref. *per* = by, and *aventure* = adventure, chance.] [ADVENTURE, s.] Perhaps, perchance; it may be.

"The king  
Yet speaks, and, *peradventure*, may recover."  
*Shakesp.: King John*, v. 6.

¶ It is sometimes used as a noun.

(1) Doubt, question.

"Though men's persons ought not to be hated, yet without all *peradventure* their practices justly may."—*South: Sermons*.

(2) Chance.

"A man by mere *peradventure* lights into company."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

**\*pēr-a-grāte, v. t.** [Lat. *peragratus*, pa. par. of *peragro* = to wander or travel through: *per* = through, and *ager* = a field.] To wander over or through; to travel through.

**\*pēr-a-grā'-tion, subst.** [Lat. *peragratio*, from *peragratus*.] [PERAGRATE.] The act or state of passing through any state or space.

**pēr-ām'-bu-lāte, v. t. & i.** [Lat. *perambulatus*, pa. par. of *perambulo* = to walk through: *per* = through, and *ambulo* = to walk.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To walk over or through.

"They *perambulated* the fields, to implore fertility thereto."—*Miller: Gardener's Dictionary*, in v. *Polygala*.

2. To survey by passing over or round; to inspect.

3. To visit or traverse the boundaries of, as a parish.

**B. Intrans.:** To walk about; to wander; as, He *perambulated* about the town.

**pēr-ām'-bu-lā'-tion, s.** [PERAMBULATE.]

1. The act of perambulating, walking, or passing over or through; a wandering about.

2. A survey or inspection made by traveling.

"The general calcul, made in the last *perambulation*, exceeded eighteen millions."—*Howel*.

3. A survey of the boundaries of a parish, district, &c., made annually by the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners about Ascension week, to fix and preserve the bounds. It is also called *beating the bounds*. (Eng.)

\*4. A district; a limit of jurisdiction.

¶ *Perambulation of a forest:* A walking over the bounds of a forest by justices or others to fix and preserve its limits. (Eng.)

**pēr-ām'-bu-lā-tōr, s.** [English *perambulat(e)*; -or.]

1. One who perambulates or wanders about.

2. A machine for measuring a distance traveled; a pedometer or odometer.

3. A child's carriage, propelled from behind. (Eng.)

**pēr-a-mē'-lēš, s.** [Gr. *pēra* = a bag, a pouch, and Lat. *meles* = a badger.]

*Zoöl.:* Bandicoot, Bandicoot-rat; the typical genus of the family Peramelidæ (q. v.). Forefeet with three middle toes well developed, with long, strong, slightly curved claws. Ears of moderate or small size, ovate, pointed; tail rather short, with short adpressed hair. Fur short and harsh, pouch opening backward. They are all small animals, living on the ground, and making nests of dried grass and sticks in hollow places. The best known are *P. fasciata*, *gunnii*, *mysurus*, *nasuta*, *obesula*, and *macrura* from Australia, and *P. doreyana*, *saffrayana*, and *longicauda* from New Guinea.



Banded Perameles.

**pēr-a-mēl'-ī-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *peramel(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.:* Bandicoots, Bandicoot-rats; a family of Marsupials from Australia, Tasmania, and the Papuan Islands. They form a very distinct family, intermediate between the carnivorous Dasyuridæ and the vegetable-feeding Macropodidæ. They resemble the former in dentition, I.  $\frac{3}{3}$ — $\frac{3}{3}$ , C.  $\frac{1}{1}$ — $\frac{1}{1}$  P.M.  $\frac{3}{3}$ — $\frac{3}{3}$ , M.  $\frac{4}{4}$ — $\frac{4}{4}$  = 48, and agree with the latter in the structure of the hind feet. Their forefeet are unlike those of all other Marsupials. They were formerly classed in a single genus (Perameles), but of late years two others have been discriminated, each with a single species: *Macrotis lagotis*, differing in its burrowing habits from the type, and *Chaeropus castanotis*, a beautiful little animal, with something of the appearance of a mouse-deer, having large and pointed ears, and the canines less developed than in Perameles.

**pēr-a-mys, s.** [Gr. *pēra* = a pouch, and *mys* = a mouse.]

*Palæont.:* A genus of small Marsupialia. Two species in the Middle Purbeck, with *Peraspalax* (q. v.), &c.

**pēr-a-pēt'-a-lūm, s.** [Gr. *pēra* = a leather pouch (?), and *petalon* = a leaf.]

*Bot.:* Moench's name for the filamentous beard of *Menyanthes*.

**pēr-a-phyl'-lūm, s.** [Gr. *pēra* = a leather pouch (?), and *phylon* = a leaf.]

*Bot.:* Moench's name for appendages to the calyx, as those of *Scutellaria*, *Salsola*, &c. They are membranous expansions of the calyx, and may be formed from an early period of the growth, or not till the fruit begins to ripen.

**pēr-ās'-pa-lāx, s.** [Gr. *pēra* = a leather pouch, and *aspalax*, *spalax* = a mole.]

*Palæont.:* A genus of small Marsupialia. *Percaspalax talpoides* is from the marly freshwater beds of the Middle Purbeck, immediately below the cherty freshwater series.

**pēr-a-thēr'-ī-ūm, s.** [Gr. *pēra* = a pouch, and *thērion* = a wild animal.]

*Palæont.:* A genus of Marsupials founded for the reception of remains from the Eocene Tertiary of the Paris basin, closely resembling the existing American species of *Didelphys*, but exhibiting minor peculiarities of dentition.

**pēr-bēnd, s.** [PERPEND, s.]

**\*pēr-breāk', \*pēr-brāke', v. i.** [PARBRAKE, v.]

**\*pēr-brōm'-ic, a.** [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *bromic*.] Derived from or containing bromine.

**perbromic-acid, s.**

*Chem.:*  $\text{BrHO}_4$ . A colorless oil obtained by the action of bromine on perchloric acid. It is not decomposed by hydrochloric, sulphuric, or sulphydric acid.

**pēr-ca, s.** [Lat.] [PERCH.]

1. *Ichthy.:* The typical genus of the family Percidæ (q. v.). Villiform teeth on palate and vomer; two dorsal fins, the first with thirteen or fourteen spines; anal with two spines; scales, small; head naked above; branchiostegals seven. *Perca fluviatilis* is the Perch (q. v.). Two other species have been distinguished, *P. gracilis*, from Canada, and *P. schrenkii*, from Turkestan. Little is known of them.

2. *Palæont.:* One species from the freshwater deposit at Eningen.

**pēr-ca-lā'-brāx, s.** [Lat. *perca*, and Mod. Lat. *labrax*.]

*Ichthy.:* A genus of Percidæ, closely allied to *Perca* (q. v.). *Percalabrax japonicus* is extremely common on the coasts of China, Japan, and Formosa.

**pēr'-cale, s.** [Fr.]

*Fabric:* Cotton goods, printed or plain, and with a linen finish.

**pēr-ca-līne', s.** [Fr.]

*Fabric:* Fine French printed cotton goods.

**pēr-ca-rī'-nā, s.** [PERCA.]

*Ichthy.:* A genus of Percidæ, with one species, confined to the River Dniester.

**\*pēr-cāse', \*per-cas, adv.** [French pref. *per* = through, by, and *cas* (Lat. *casus*) = chance.] Perhaps, perchance, peradventure.

"In whiche he maie *percas* so fall,  
That he shall breke his wittes all."  
*Gower: C. A.*, vi.

**\*pērce'-a-ble, a.** [PIERCEABLE.]

**\*pēr-çē-ant, \*per-saunt, a.** [Fr. *perçant*, pr. par. of *percer* = to pierce.] Piercing, penetrating, sharp, acute.

"Wond'rous quick and *perceant* was his spright  
As eagles' eyes." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I, x, 47.

**pēr-çēiv'-a-ble, \*per-ceav-a-ble, a.** [English *perceive*(e); -able.]

1. Capable of being perceived or appreciated by the senses; capable of falling under perception; perceptible.

"Jupiter made all things . . . whatsoever is *perceivable* either by sense or by the mind."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. Capable of being perceived or understood by the mind.

**pēr-çēiv'-a-blŷ, adv.** [Eng. *perceivab(le)*; -ly.] In a perceivable or perceptible manner or degree; perceptibly; so as to be perceived.

**pēr-çēiv'-a-nçe, s.** [English *perceive*(e); -ance.] Power of perceiving; perception.

"The senses and common *perceivance* might carry this message to the soul within."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

**pēr-çēive', \*par-ceyve, \*per-ceyve, \*per-seyve, v. t. & i.** [O. Fr. *percever* (Fr. *apercevoir*), from Lat. *percipio* = to perceive; from *per* = through, thoroughly, and *cipio* = to receive; Sp. *percibir*, *percibir*; Port. *perceber*; O. Ital. *percipere*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To have or receive knowledge or cognizance of by the senses; to observe, apprehend, or discover by the organs of sense, or by some sensible effects.

"Consider,  
When you above *perceive* me like a crow,  
That it is place which lessens and sets off."  
*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii, 3.

2. To apprehend by the mind; to take intellectual cognizance of; to be convinced of by direct intuition; to see, to note, to discern, to understand.

"Jesus *perceived* their wickedness."—*Matt. xxii*, 18.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



\*3. To take note or notice of; to pay heed to; to observe.

"Be this known to you, and with eiris *perseyue* ye my wordis."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* ii.

\*4. To see through; to have a thorough knowledge of.

"The king in this *perceives* him, how he coasts And hedges."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

\*5. To be affected by; to receive impressions from.

"The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempests before the air here below."—*Bacon*.

B. *Intrans.*: To understand; to observe, to apprehend.

*pēr-çēiv'-ēr*, s. [Eng. *perceive*(e); -er.] One who perceives, observes, or apprehends.

"Which estimation they have gain'd among weak *perceivers*."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

\**per-cel*, s. & adv. [PARCEL.]

A. *As subst.*: A part, a parcel.

B. *As adv.*: In part; partly; by parts or parcels.

\**per-celle*, s. [PARSLEY.]

*pēr-çēnt'-age* (age asig), s. [Lat. *per centum*]; Eng. suff. -age.]

1. A proportionate amount or quantity in or for each hundred; a certain or stated rate per cent.

"Whose gains consist in a *percentage* on our losses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. An allowance, discount, rate of interest or commission on each hundred.

*pēr-çēpt*, subst. [Lat. *perceptum*=a thing perceived; neut. sing. of *perceptus*, pa. par. of *percipio*=to perceive.] The object of the act of perception; that which is perceived.

*pēr-çēpt-i-bil'-i-tŷ*, s. [Fr. *perceptibilité*.]

1. The quality or state of being perceptible.

"Nay, the very essence of truth here, is this clear *perceptibility* of intelligibility."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, bk. i., ch. iv.

\*2. Perception; power of perceiving.

"The illumination is not so bright and fulgent as to obscure or extinguish all *perceptibility* of the reason."—*More*.

*pēr-çēpt-i-ble*, a. [Fr., from Lat. *perceptibilis*, from *perceptus*, pa. par. of *percipio*=to perceive; Sp. *perceptible*; Ital. *perceptibile*.]

1. Capable of being perceived; such as can be perceived, known, or observed by the senses, or by some sensible effects; perceivable.

"These intrinsic operations of my mind are not *perceptible* by my sight, hearing, taste, smell, or feeling."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

2. Capable of perception.

*pēr-çēpt-i-blŷ*, adv. [Eng. *perceptible*(le); -ly.] In a perceptible manner or degree; in a manner or degree capable of being perceived, observed, or noticed.

"Perform'd so *perceptibly* that the man himself shall be able to give a particular account both of the time when, and of the manner how it was wrought in him."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 13.

*pēr-çēp'-tion*, s. [Fr., from Lat. *perceptionem*, accus. of *perceptio*=a perceiving; from *perceptus*, pa. par. of *percipio*=to perceive (q. v.): Sp. *percepcion*; Ital. *percezione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of perceiving, apprehending, or receiving impressions by the senses, or from some sensible effects; perceptivity.

"The auditory *perception* of the report."—*Airy: On Sound*, p. 135.

2. That which is perceived; a notion, an idea.

"By the inventors, and their followers that would seem not to come too short of the *perceptions* of the leaders, they are magnified."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

3. The state of being affected by, or of receiving impressions from something; the capacity of responding to some stimulus; sensation.

II. *Metaph.*: The reception of knowledge through the senses, and the faculty by which knowledge is so received and communication maintained between the subject and the external world. Perception differs from conception, in dealing with things that have an actual, not merely a possible existence; and from consciousness, in that it is concerned with objects external to the mind of the percipient. It is, in brief, the taking cognizance of impressions received by the senses.

"The word *Perception* is, in the language of philosophers previous to Reid, used in a very extensive signification. By Descartes, Malebranche, Locke, Leibnitz, and others, it is employed in a sense almost as unexclusive as consciousness in its widest signification. By Reid this word was limited to our faculty acquisitive of knowledge, and to that branch of this faculty whereby, through the

senses, we obtain a knowledge of the external world. But his limitation did not stop here. In the act of external perception, he distinguished two elements, to which he gave the name of *Perception* and *Sensation*. He ought, perhaps, to have called these *Perception* proper and *Sensation* proper, when employed in his special meaning; for, in the language of other philosophers, *Sensation* was a term which included his *Perception*, and *Perception* a term which included his *Sensation*."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), ii. 93.

¶ (1) *External perception*: [PERCEPTION, II.] (2) *Internal perception*: [PRESENTATIVE-FACULTY, SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS.]

*pēr-çēpt'-ive*, a. [Fr. *perceptif*, from Lat. *perceptus*, pa. par. of *percipio*=to perceive (q. v.); Sp. *perceptivo*.]

1. Pertaining or relating to perception, or the power of perceiving.

2. Having the power, faculty, or quality of perceiving.

"To pour the largess of *perceptive* sense, Sense to perceive, to feel, to find, to know, That we enjoy."—*Brooke: Universal Beauty*, iv.

*pēr-çēp-tiv'-i-tŷ*, s. [Eng. *perceptive*(e); -ity.] The quality or state of being perceptive; the power or faculty of perception.

"*Perceptivity*, then, however it may be produced, is that which constitutes an essential difference between an oyster and a tree."—*Anecdotes of Ep. Watson*, i. 25.

*pērçh* (1), \**perche* (1), s. [Fr. *perche*, from Lat. *perca*, Greek *perkē*=a perch, from its dark color; *perkos*, *perknos*=spotted, blackish; Span. & Ital. *perca*.]

*Ichthy.*: *Perca fluviatilis*, the River Perch. The upper part of the body is of a warm, greenish-brown tint, becoming golden on the sides, and white on the belly; there are always broad, vertical, dark bands passing down the sides. The perch is generally distributed over this country, Europe, and Northern Asia, frequenting still waters, and sometimes descending into brackish waters. Perch feed on smaller fish, insects, and worms. The female deposits her eggs, united by a viscous matter, in long bands, on aquatic plants. The great lakes in the United States abound in perch.

*perch-backed*, a.

*Anthrop.*: A term applied by Mr. Evans to certain flint implements, from their resemblance in shape to the back of a perch.

"The lunate and *perch-backed* implements, having one side considerably more curved than the other, are very scarce, but more have been found at Santon Downham than elsewhere."—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 567.



Perch-backed Celt.

*pērçh* (2), \**pearch*,

\**pearche*, \**perche* (2), s. [French *perche*, from Lat. *pertica*=a pole, a bar, a measuring-rod; Sp. *percha*, *pertiga*, *pertica*; Ital. *pertica*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A pole.

2. A roost for birds.

3. An elevated seat or position.

\*4. A candelabrum to bear perchers, or long candles.

"My lord mayor hath a *perch* to set on his perchers."—*Calphill: Ans. to Martiall*, p. 300.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: A small projecting beam, corbel, or bracket near the altar of a church; a bracket, a console.

2. *Meas.*: A measure of length equal to 5½ yards; a rod, a pole.

3. *Vehicles*: A pole connecting the fore and hind gears of a spring-carriage. It has lateral strengthening-bars, called hind-hounds, in a wagon. It is strengthened on the under side by the perch-plate. The strap passes from the perch to the foot of the kingbolt.

\*¶ 1. *To tip over the perch*: To die.

2. *To come off the perch*: To abate the exaggeration of a statement; to subside in extravagance. (*U. S. Slang*.)

*perch-plate*, s. [PERCH (2), s., II. 3.]

*pērçh* (1), \**pearch*, v. i. & t. [PERCH (2), s.]

A. *Intrans.*: To sit or roost as a bird; to settle on a perch.

"Bedford's an eagle *perch'd* upon a tower."

*Drayton: Battle of Agincourt*.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To set or place on, or as on a perch.

"It would be notoriously perceptible, if you could *perch* yourself as a bird on the top of some high steeple."—*More*.

2. To occupy as a perch; to settle on.

"An evening dragon came, Assailant on the *perched* roosts, . . .

Of tame villatic fowl."

*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,693.

\**pērçh* (2), \**perche*, \**persch*, \**persch*, v. t. [Fr. *percer*=to pierce (q. v.).] To pierce.

\**pērçh* (3), v. i. [A corrupt or contract. of *perish* (q. v.).] To perish.

*pēr-çhance'*, adv. [Fr. *par*=by, and *chance*=chance (q. v.).] Perhaps, peradventure, by chance. "Perchance he is not drowned."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

*pērçh'-ant*, subst. [Fr., pr. par. of *percher*=to perch.] A bird tied by the foot for the purpose of decoying other birds by its fluttering. (*Wright*.)

*pērçhed*, pa. par. or a. [PERCH (1), v.] (See compound.)

*perched-block*, s. [Fr. *bloc perché*.]

*Geol. (pl.)*: Large angular fragments of rock left by a melting glacier. They are generally found at some elevation around the conical peak of the mountain on which the glacier has been produced. They are not the same as typical erratic blocks, the latter having traveled far from the rock whence they were torn.

*pērçh'-ēr*, s. [PERCH (2), s.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who or that which perches.

"The lark, not being a *percher*, would alight upon the ground beneath it."—*Burroughs: Peepackon*, p. 184.

\*2. A large kind of wax candle, formerly set upon the altar; Paris candles used formerly in England.

"The Maister of the Rolls dyd present her torches and *perchers* of wax a good nombre."—*Stat: Papers*, i. 583.

II. *Ornith.*: Any individual of the order Insectores (q. v.).

*pērçh'-iŷg*, pr. par. or a. [PERCH, v.]

*perching-bird*, s. [PERCHER, II.]

*pēr-chlör-*, pref. [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *chlorine*.] (See compounds.)

*perchlor-benzene*, s.

*Chemistry*: C<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>6</sub>. Hexachlor-benzene. The last product of the action of chlorine on benzene, but may be prepared synthetically by passing the vapor of chloroform through a red-hot tube. It crystallizes in colorless prisms, melts at 226°, and boils at 330°.

*perchlor-ethane*, s.

*Chem.*: C<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>6</sub>. Dicarbon hexachloride. Obtained by the action of chlorine, assisted by light and heat, on ethylene. It forms colorless rhombic crystals of camphorous odor, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; specific gravity, 2.0, and boils at 182°.

*pēr-chlör'-ate*, s. [Eng. *perchloric*(ic); -ate.]

*Chem.*: A salt of perchloric acid.

*perchlorate of ethyl*, s. [PERCHLORIC-ETHER.]

*pēr-chlör'-ic*, a. [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *chloric*.] Derived from or containing chlorine.

*perchloric-acid*, s.

*Chem.*: ClHO<sub>4</sub>. A colorless liquid obtained by distilling potassium perchlorate with sulphuric acid. Specific gravity = 1.782 at 15.5°; does not solidify at -35°. Its vapor is transparent and colorless, but in contact with moist air it forms dense white fumes. When brought in contact with organic substances, it explodes with great violence.

*perchloric-ether*, s.

*Chem.*: C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>ClO<sub>4</sub>. Ethylic perchlorate. Perchlorate of ethyl. Prepared by distilling a mixture of ethyl-sulphide and barium perchlorate. It is a transparent, colorless liquid, heavier than water, of an agreeable odor, and a sweet, cinnamon-like taste; insoluble in water, soluble in ether. It is the most explosive of all known compounds, and when dry explodes on being merely poured from one vessel into another.

*pēr-ich'-thŷs*, s. [Gr. *perkē*, and *ichthys*=a fish.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Percidæ, differing from the type in the number of the fin-spines, which are nine or ten in the first dorsal, and three in the anal fin. Upper surface of head scaly. Two species have been described from Patagonia and one or two from Chili and Peru. (*Günther*.)

*pēr'-çī-dæ*, s. pl. [Latin *perc(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Ichthy.*: The typical family of the Perciformes (q. v.). They are marine or freshwater carnivorous fishes, with oblong bodies and toothed scales; all the teeth simple and conical; no barbels. Sixty-one genera and 476 species are known, widely distributed in temperate and tropical regions.

2. *Palæont.*: Several genera have been recognized in the Eocene of Monte Bolca. [PERCA, PARAPERCA.]

*pēr'-çī-form*, adj. [PERCIFORMES.] Having the form of a perch; specif., belonging to the division Perciformes (q. v.).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -çion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, del



**pēr-çī-form'-ēš**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *perca* (q. v.), and *forma*=shape.]

*Ichthy.*: A division of Acanthopterygii (q. v.). Body more or less compressed; dorsal fin or fins occupying greater portion of the back; spinous dorsal well developed; ventrals thoracic, with one spine, and with four or five rays. There are ten families: Percidæ, Squamipennes, Mullidæ, Sparidæ, Hoplognathidæ, Cirrhillidæ, Scorpenidæ, Nandidæ, Polycentridæ, and Teuthidæ. (Günther.)

**pēr-çip'-i-ençe**, **pēr-çip'-i-en-çy**, *subst.* [Eng. *percipien(t)*; -ce, -cy.] The act, power, or faculty of perceiving; the quality or state of being percipient; perception.

**pēr-çip'-i-ent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *percipiens*, pr. par. of *percipio*=to perceive (q. v.).]

**A. As adj.**: Perceiving; having the power or faculty of perception.

"Pain as a positive evil which every percipient being must be desirous of escaping."—*Anecdotes of Bishop Watson*, i. 143.

**B. As subst.**: One who has the power or faculty of perception; a percipient being.

"Another sense, that of sight, which shall disclose to the percipient a new world."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xxiii.

**pēr-çis**, *s.* [Gr. *perkis*=a perch.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Trachinina (q. v.). Body cylindrical, with small ctenoid scales; dorsal fins more or less continuous. Fifteen species are known; they are small, but prettily-colored shore fishes, from the Indo-Pacific.

**pēr-clōse**, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *per*=thoroughly, and *clausus*, pa. par. of *claudo*=to shut.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A conclusion, an end, a termination.

"By the *perclose* of the same verse, vagabond is understood for such an one as travelth in fear of revengement."—*Raleigh*.

2. A place inclosed, shut in, or secluded.

"The other englysshemen were on the felde, and the constable styl in his *perclose*."—*Berners: Froissart; Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. cccvi.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Arch.*: An inclosure, a railing, a screen, sometimes used to protect a tomb, or to separate a chapel from the main body of the church; the parapet round a gallery; the raised back to a bench or seat of carved timber-work. [PARCLOSE.]

2. *Her.*: The lower part of the garter with the buckle, &c. Also called the Demi-garter.

**\*pērc-nōp'-tēr-ūs**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *perknop-teros*=dusky-winged; *perknos*=dark-colored, and *pteron*=a wing.]

*Ornith.*: Cuvier's name for the genus Neophron (q. v.).

**pēr-cōid**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *perc(a)*; suff. -oid.]

**A. As adjective**: Belonging to the family Percidæ (q. v.).

"To complete the list of *Percoid* genera, we have to mention the following."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 397.

**B. As subst.**: Any individual of the family Percidæ (q. v.).

"Fossil *Percoids* abound in some formations."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 375.

**pēr-cōi'-dē-a**, *s. pl.* [N. L.]

*Zoöl.*: [PERCIFORMES.]

**pēr-cō-lāte**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *percolatus*, pa. par. of *percolo*=to strain through a sieve; *per*=through, and *colo*=to filter; *colum*=a filter.]

**\*A. Trans.**: To strain; to cause to pass through small or fine interstices, as of a filter; to filter. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The evidences of fact are *percolated* through a vast period of ages."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 129.

**B. Intrans.**: To pass through small or fine interstices; to filter.

"Through these tissues the juices freely *percolate*."—*Hensley: Botany*, § 653.

**pēr-cō-lā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *percolatio*, from *percolatus*, pa. par. of *percolo*=to filter through.] [PERCOLATE.] The act, state, or process of percolating, straining, or filtering; the act of passing through small or fine interstices, as of a filter.

**pēr-cō-lā-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *percolat(e)*; -or.] One who or that which filters; a filter. *Specif.*, a French coffee-pot, in which the boiling water is filtered through the ground coffee.

**\*per-col-lice**, *s.* [PORTCULLIS.]

**pēr-cō-mor-phē**, *s. pl.* [N. L., from Lat. *perca*=perch; and Gr. *morphē*=form.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of fishes including the perches and kindred kinds.

**pērc-ōph'-is**, *s.* [Gr. *perkē*=a perch; and *ophis*=a serpent.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Trachinina (q. v.), with the characters of the group, from the coast of southern Brazil.

**pēr-cōp'-si-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *percops(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Ichthy.*: A family of Physostomi (q. v.), with a single genus, Percopsis (q. v.).

**pēr-cōp'-sis**, *s.* [Gr. *perkē*=a perch, and *opsis*=outward appearance.]

*Ichthy.*: *Percopsis guttatus*, the sole species of the genus and family, from the fresh waters of the northern United States. It has the mouth and scales of a Percoid, and the general characters of the Salmonidæ.

**pēr-çu-lāced**, *a.* [A corruption of *portcullised* (q. v.).]

*Her.*: Latticed (q. v.).

**pēr-cūnc'-tōr-i-lý**, *adv.* [Pref. *per-* (intens.); Lat. *cunctor*=to delay, and Eng. adv. suff. -ily.] Lazily, dilatorily. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 46.)

**pēr-cūr'-rent**, *a.* [Lat. *percurrens*, pr. par. of *percurro*=to run through; *per*=through, and *curro*=to run.] Running through from top to bottom. Obsolete, except in botany.

**†pēr-cūr'-sōr-ý**, *adj.* [Pref. *per-*, and English *cursor* (q. v.).] Cursory, slight, not minute; running over slightly or cursorily.

**pēr-cūss'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *percussus*, pa. par. of *percutio*=to strike violently, or through and through; *per*=through, and *quatio* (in comp. -cutio)=to shake.] To strike against forcibly; to strike upon; to come in collision with.

**pēr-cūs'-siōn** (ss as sh), *subst.* [Lat. *percussio*, from *percussus*, pa. par. of *percutio*=to strike violently [PERCUSS]; Fr. *percussion*=Sp. *percusion*; Ital. *percussione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of striking one body against another with some violence; forcible collision, specially such as gives a sound or report.

2. The state of being struck forcibly together; the shock produced by a forcible collision of two bodies.

3. The effect or impression of the sound of a collision on the ear.

"The thunder-like *percussion* of thy sounds."

*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 4.

\*4. A stroke. (*Bacon: Essays; Of Envie*.)

**II. Technically:**

1. *Medicine*:

(1) A method of physical examination, performed by gently striking some part of the body—especially the chest or the abdomen—with the fingers or an instrument, to ascertain its healthy or diseased condition. Piorry advocated mediate percussion; that is, with a solid body which was a good conductor of sound interposed between the hand of the examiner and the part explored. [PLEXIMETER.]

(2) Shampooing, massage (q. v.).

2. *Music*: An ingenious contrivance whereby a hammer strikes the tongue of a reed and sets it in motion simultaneously with the admission of air from the wind chest, thus securing the rapid speech of the reed. Were it not for the percussion, the reed would be only gradually set in motion by the admission of the current of air, and the sound would not instantly follow the striking of the key. It is commonly used in cabinet organs, but has also been applied to the largest reeds of a church organ.

† (1) *Center of percussion*: [CENTER.]

(2) *Instruments of percussion*: [INSTRUMENT, s., II. 2.]

(3) *Percussion of a discord*:

*Music*: The striking of a discord, which takes place after its preparation, and which is followed by its resolution.

**percussion-bullet**, *s.*

*Mil.*: A bullet containing an explosive substance; an explosive bullet.

**percussion-cap**, *s.* [CAP (1), s., II. 1 (b).]

**percussion-fuse**, *s.* A fuse set in a projectile, and fired by concussion when the projectile strikes the object.

**percussion-grinder**, *s.* A machine for crushing quartz or other hard material by a combined rubbing and pounding process.

**percussion-lock**, *s.*

*Firearms*: A form of gun-lock in which the cock or hammer strikes a fulminate to explode the charge.

**percussion-match**, *s.* A match which is ignited by percussion.

**percussion-powder**, *s.* An explosive ignited by percussion. [FULMINATE.]

**percussion-sieve**, *s.*

*Metall.*: An apparatus for sorting ores, principally those of lead.

**percussion-stop**, *s.*

*Music*: A stop to the organ, which renders the touch like that of the pianoforte.

**percussion-table**, *s.*

*Metall.*: A form of ore-separating apparatus consisting of a slightly sloping table on which stamped ore or metalliferous sand is placed to be sorted by gravity. A stream of water is directed over the ore, and the table is subjected to concussion at intervals.

**pēr-cūs'-sive**, *a.* [Fr. *percussif*, from Lat. *percussus*, pa. par. of *percutio*=to percuss (q. v.); Ital. *percussivo*.] Striking, percussive.

**pēr-cū'-ti-ent** (ti as shī), *a. & s.* [Lat. *percussus*, pr. par. of *percutio*=to percuss (q. v.).]

**A. As adj.**: Striking; having the power or quality of striking; percussive.

**B. As subst.**: That which strikes or has the power of striking.

**pēr-çy'-līte**, *s.* [After the metallurgist Dr. John Percy, who analyzed it, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

*Min.*: An isometric mineral, occurring in small cubes, and massive. Hardness, 2.5; color and streak, sky-blue. Composition: An oxychloride of lead and copper, with some water, the suggested formula being (PbCl+PbO)+(CuCl+CuO)+aq. Until recently, represented by one specimen of unknown locality in the British Museum collection; now found at the copper-mines of Namaqualand, South Africa.

**†pēr-dīç'-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Latin *perdix*, genit. *perdic(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Ornith.*: A family of Rasores (q. v.), embracing the Partridges and Quails, now replaced by the *Perdicinæ* (q. v.).

**pēr-dī-çī'-næ**, *s. pl.* [Latin *perdix*, genit. *perdic(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

*Ornith.*: A sub-family of Tetraonidæ (q. v.). The legs are bare and the nostrils naked, with a small horny skin on the upper margin. The genera are numerous, and almost world-wide in distribution, being absent only from the Pacific Islands.

**pēr-dī-cīne**, *a.* [Gr. *perdix*=a partridge, and suff. -ine.]

*Zoöl.*: Of or relating to the family of partridges or *Perdicidæ*.

**pēr-dīe'**, *adv.* [French *pardieu*.] The same as PARDE (q. v.).

"Not to move on, *perdie*, is all they can."

*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 21.

**pēr-dī-fōll**, *s.* [Lat. *perdo*=to lose, and *folium*=a leaf.] A plant which periodically loses or drops its leaves; a deciduous plant; opposed to an evergreen.

"The passion-flower of America and the jasmine of Malabar, which are evergreens in their native climates, become *perdifolios* when transplanted into Britain."—*J. Barton. (Webster)*.

**pēr-dī-tion**, **\*per-di-ci-on**, **\*per-di-ci-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *perdition*, from Lat. *perditionem*, accus. of *perditio*=destruction, from *perditus*, pa. par. of *perdo*=to lose utterly, to destroy, from *per*=through, and *do*=to give; Sp. *perdicion*; Ital. *perdizione*.]

1. Utter destruction; entire ruin.

"Importing the mere *perdition* of the Turkish fleet."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 2.

2. *Specif.*: The utter loss of the soul, or of final happiness in a future state; eternal death, future misery.

"If one is doomed to life, and another to *perdition*, we are not born that we may be judged, but we are judged before we are born."—*Jortin, Dis.* 2.

\*3. Loss.

"With the *perdicion* of theyr treasure that thei love."—*Golden Boke*, let. 2.

\*4. The cause of ruin or destruction.

"Thou lewd *perdition* of the Latin name!"

*Rowe: Lucan*, x. 94.

**pēr-dī-tion-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *perdition-able*.] Fit for or worthy of perdition.

**pēr-dix**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *perdix*=a partridge.]

1. *Ornith.*: The typical genus of the sub-family *Perdicinæ* (q. v.). Bill short or moderate, vaulted, with tip or upper mandible often produced beyond lower. Nostrils basal, partly covered above by a vaulted naked membrane. Region near the eyes naked, papillose. Tarsi moderate or somewhat long, robust, covered in front with a double row of scutes. Anterior toes joined at the base by membrane. Tail mostly rounded, short, with fourteen or eighteen feathers. Wings short, with fourth quill mostly (more rarely third, or second and third) longest of all. Wallace estimates the number of species at three.

2. *Palæont.*: [PALÆOPERDIX.]

**pēr-dū**, **\*pēr-dūe'**, *a. & s.* [French *perdu*, fem. *perdue*, pa. par. of *perdre* (Lat. *perdo*)=to lose, to destroy.]



## A. As adjective:

1. Lost to sight, hidden, concealed, in ambush. (Generally with the verb *to lie*.)

"Sparks lying *perdue* for a prey."—*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen*, ii. 279.

2. Lost in character; abandoned, reckless, desperate.

"A *perdue* captain  
Full of my father's danger."

*Beaum. & Fllet.: Loyal Subject*, i. 1.

## B. As substantive:

1. One who is placed on the watch or in ambush.

"As for *perdues*—  
Some choice sous'd fish brought couchant in a dish . . .  
Shows how they lie i' th' field."

*Cartwright: The Ordinary*, ii. 1.

2. A soldier sent on a forlorn hope [Fr. *un enfant perdu*]; hence, one in a desperate case.

"To watch, poor *perdu*,  
With this thin helm." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 7.

**pěr-du-ěl'-lī-ōn**, s. [Lat. *perduellio*, from *perduellis*=an enemy carrying on war; *per*=through, and *duellis*, orig. form of *bellum*=war.]

*Civil Law: Treason* (q. v.).

**\*pěr-du-loūs**, a. [Latin *perdo*=to lose, to destroy.] Lost; thrown away. [PERDITION.]

"There may be some wandering *perdulous* wishes of known impossibilities."—*Bramhall*.

**\*pěr-dūr-a-bīl'-ī-tỹ**, s. [PERDURABLE.] The quality or state of being perdurable; durability, lastingness.

**pěr-dūr-a-ble**, a. [Fr., from Lat. *perduro*=to last; *per*=through, and *duro*=to last; Sp. *perdurable*; Ital. *perdurabile*.] Very lasting, durable, or continuing; everlasting.

"The love of God, and the desiring of the joye *perdurable*."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

**pěr-du-ra-blỹ**, adv. [Eng. *perdurab(le)*; -ly.] In a perdurable manner; durably; lastingly.

"Why would he for the momentary trick  
Be *perdurably* fined?"

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

**\*pěr-dūr-a-nce**, **\*per-dur-ance**, **\*pěr-dūr-ā-tion**, s. [Latin *perduro*=to last.] Long continuance; durability. [PERDURABLE.]

"Farre above the *perdurance* of heavens."

*Fisher: Seven Psalms*, Ps. cxxxiv, pt. 2.

**\*pěr-dūre**, v. i. [Lat. *perduro*.] To last for a long time; to be perdurable.

**\*pěr-dỹ**, adv. [PERDIE.]

**\*pěre**, v. i. [APPEAR.] To appear.

"The goste muste *pere* ageyne."—*M. S. Cantab. Ff.*, ii. 38, fo. 32.

**\*pěre**, s. [PEER, s.] An equal; a peer.

"In the world was non her *pere*."

*Romance of Athelston*.

**\*pěr-ē-gal**, **\*pěr-ē-gall**, **\*par-in-galle**, a. & s. [Pref. *per-*, and Fr. *égal*=equal (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Equal in all points or respects.

"Whilom thou was *peregal* to the best."

*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; August*.

B. As subst.: An equal.

"Whan stronge doth mete with his *peregall*."

*Lydgate: Siege of Troy* (1555), sig. P. v.

**\*pěr-ě-grāte**, v. t. [Lat. *peregr* (genit. *peregrini*)=one who is on a journey; Eng. suff. -ate.] To traverse.

"He had *peregrated* all the world."—*Udall: Erasmus, Apoph.*, p. 297.

**pěr-ě-grīn-āte**, v. i. [Lat. *peregrinatus*, pa. par. of *peregrinor*=to travel in foreign parts, from *peregrinus*=foreign.]

1. To travel from place to place, or from one country to another.

2. To live in foreign countries.

**pěr-ě-grīn-āte**, a. [PEREGRINATE, v.] Foreign; having traveled; foreign in nature or manners. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 1.)

**pěr-ě-grīn-ā-tion**, **\*per-e-grīn-a-ci-on**, subst. [Fr., from Lat. *peregrinationem*, accus. of *peregrinatio*=a traveling about, from *peregrinatus*, pa. par. of *peregrinor*=to peregrinate (q. v.).] [PILGRIM.]

1. A traveling about; a wandering from one place to another, or one country to another.

"To conceive the true pleasure of *peregrination*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 1.

2. A living or sojourning in foreign countries.

**pěr-ě-grīn-ā-tōr**, s. [Lat., from *peregrinatus*, pa. par. of *peregrinor*.] One who travels or sojourns in foreign countries.

"He makes himself a great *peregrinator*."—*Casaubon: On Credulity*, p. 66.

**pěr-ě-grīne**, **\*per-e-grin**, a. & s. [French *pérégrin*, from Lat. *peregrinus*=foreign, from *peregre*=abroad; Sp. & Ital. *peregrino*.]

\*A. As adj.: Foreign; not native; extrinsic; derived from external sources.

"The received opinion, that putrefaction is caused by cold or *peregrine* and preternatural heat, is but nugation."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 836.

B. As subst.: A peregrine falcon.

"Still won the girlonds from the *peregrin*."

*Browne: Britannia's Pastorals*, ii. 23.

**peregrine-falcon**, s. [FALCON.]

**\*pěr-ě-grīn'-ī-tỹ**, s. [Fr. *pérégrinité*, from Lat. *peregrinitatem*, accus. of *peregrinitas*, from *peregrinus*=foreign; Sp. *peregrinidad*; Ital. *peregrinità*.]

1. The quality or state of being foreign or strange; foreignness, strangeness.

"These people . . . may have something of a *peregrinity* in their dialect."—*Johnson in Boswell: Tour to the Hebrides* (ed. 2d), p. 140.

2. Travel, wandering.

"A new removal, what we may call his third *peregrinity*, had to be decided on."—*Caryle: Life of Sterling*, pt. ii., ch. vi.

**pěr-ě-grī'-noūs**, a. [Lat. *peregrinus*=foreign.]

Bot.: Wandering, diffuse. (*Paxton*.)

**pě-reir'-ine**, s. [Braz. *Pereira*(a); -ine.]

*Chem.*: An alkaloid occurring in the bark of Pao Pereira (*Vallesia inedita*), an apocynaceous tree growing in the Brazilian forests. It possesses febrifugal properties. (*Watts*.)

\*per-el, s. [PERIL.]

\*pere-les, a. [PEERLESS.]

pě-rělle', s. [PERELLA.]

\*per-el-ous, \*per-e-louse, a. [PERILOUS.]

**pěr-ěmp't**, v. t. [Latin *peremptus*, pa. par. of *peremo*, *perimo*=to destroy; *per*=thoroughly, and *emo*=to take away.]

*Law*: To kill, to crush, to destroy, to quash.

"Nor is it any objection, that the cause of appeal is *perempted* by the desertion of an appeal."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

\*pěr-ěmp'-tion (p silent), s. [Lat. *peremptio*, from *peremptus*; Fr. *péremption*.] [PEREMPT.]

*Law*: A crushing, a quashing.

"This *peremption* of instance was introduced in favor of the publick, lest suits should be rendered perpetual."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

**pěr-ěmp-tōr-ī-lỹ**, adv. [Eng. *peremptory*; -ly.] In a peremptory manner; absolutely, positively; in a manner precluding or not admitting of question or hesitation.

"He . . . somewhat *peremptorily* ordered him to make another."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 335.

**pěr-ěmp-tōr-ī-něss**, subst. [Eng. *peremptory*; -ness.] The quality or state of being peremptory; absolute decision; dogmatism, positiveness.

"*Peremptoriness* is of two sorts; the one a magisterialness in matters of opinion; the other a positiveness in relating matters of fact."—*Gov. of the Tongue*.

**pěr-ěmp-tōr-ỹ**, a. [Fr. *péremptoire*, from Lat. *peremptorius*=(1) deadly, (2) final, conclusive, from *peremptor*=a destroyer; Sp. & Ital. *peremptorio*; Port. *peremptorio*.] [PEREMPT.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Precluding or not admitting of question, expostulation, or hesitation; absolute, positive, decisive, conclusive.

"That challenge did too *peremptory* seeme."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. viii. 16.

2. Expressive of positiveness or absolute decision.

"She desired me to sit still, quite in her old *peremptory* tone."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxi.

3. Fully resolved; determined, resolute.

"To-morrow be in readiness to go:  
Excuse it not, for I am *peremptory*."

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, i. 3.

4. Positive in opinion or judgment; dogmatical.

II. *Law*: Final, determinate; as, a *peremptory* action or exception; that is, one which can neither be renewed nor altered.

**peremptory-challenge**, s.

*Law*: A privilege allowed in some of the states, whereby the defendant challenges or objects to a certain number of a panel summoned to act as jurymen, for which objections he is not under necessity to give reasons.

**peremptory-day**, s.

*English Law*: A precise time when a business by rule of court ought to be spoken to.

**peremptory-defenses**, s. pl.

*Scots Law*: Positive allegations, which amount to a denial of the right of the opposite party to take action.

**peremptory-mandamus**, s. [MANDAMUS.]

**peremptory-paper**, s.

*Eng. Law*: A court paper containing a list of all motions, &c., which are to be disposed of before any other business. (*Wharton*.)

**peremptory-pleas**, s. pl.

*Law*: Pleas which are founded on some matter tending to impeach the right of action itself.

**peremptory-writ**, s.

*English Law*: A species of original writ which directs the sheriff to cause the defendant to appear in court without any option given him, provided the plaintiff gives the sheriff security effectually to prosecute his claim.

**pě-rěn'-chỹ-ma**, subst. [Gr. *pēra*=a pouch, and *engchyma*=an infusion.]

Bot.: The amylaceous granules of a plant tissue.

\*pěr-ěn-dūre', v. i. [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *endure* (q. v.).] To last forever or for a long time.

\*pě-rěn'-nāte, v. t. [Cf. *perennial*.] To continue, to prolong, to renew.

**pěr-ěn'-nī-āl**, a. & s. [Lat. *perenni(s)*=lasting, from *per*=through, and *annus*=a year; Eng. adj. suff. -al; O. Fr. *perenne*; Ital. *perenne*; Sp. *perenne*, *perennial*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lasting or continuing without cessation or failure throughout the year; lasting.

"The nature of its wells supplied by *perennial* sources."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. i., ch. vi.

2. Continuing without stop or intermission; unceasing, perpetual.

"The *perennial* existence of bodies incorporate."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

II. Botany:

1. (See extract.)

"*Perennial* plants are such whose roots will abide many years, whether they retain their leaves in winter or not."—*Miller: Gardeners' Dictionary*.

2. (Of a leaf): Evergreen. (*Mirbel*.)

B. As substantive:

1. *Lit. & Bot.*: A plant that continues for many years.

"A plant, as a rule, exhausts itself by the effort of flowering, but trees and shrubs do not flower till they have acquired strength enough to bear this strain. They are *perennials*, continuing to exist, though they flower every year.

2. *Fig.*: Anything that is lasting or enduring.

**pě-rěn'-nī-āl-lỹ**, adv. [Eng. *perennial*; -ly.] In a perennial manner; so as to be perennial or lasting; continually, unceasingly.

**pě-rěn-nī-brān'-chī-ā-ta**, s. pl. [Lat. *perennis*=enduring, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q. v.).]

*Zool.*: A group of the sub-order Ichthyoidea (q. v.). There are two families, Sirenidae and Proteidae; sometimes a third, Menobranchidae, is doubtfully added. They have long bodies, short limbs, the hinder pair sometimes absent; branchiae and gill-clefts persistent in all. Usually there are superior maxillary bones, and the palate is armed with teeth.

**pě-rěn-nī-brān'-chī-āte**, adj. & s. [PERENNI-BRANCHIATA.]

A. As adj.: Having the branchiae or gills permanent; of or pertaining to the Perennibranchiata.

B. As subst.: Any individual amphibian of the section Perennibranchiata (q. v.).

\*pě-rěn'-nī-tỹ, subst. [Fr. *pérennité*, from Lat. *perennitatem*, accus. of *perennitas*, from *perennis*=lasting, perennial (q. v.).] The quality or state of being perennial; an enduring or lasting throughout the year without ceasing; perpetuity.

†pěr-ěr-rā'-tion, s. [Latin *pererratus*, pa. par. of *pererro*=to wander over or through; *per*=trampling, and *erro*=to wander.] A wandering, rambling, or straying in various places.

"To spend our days in a perpetual *pererration*."—*Bp. Hall: Ep. ii.*, dec. 5.

**pě-rēs'-kī-a**, s. [Named after Nicholas Pieresk, of Aix-en-Provence, a lover of botany.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Pereskidae. The fruit of *Pereskia aculeata*, the gooseberry shrub, or Barbadoes gooseberry, is eaten. The plant is about fifteen feet high, and grows in the West Indies. The leaves of *P. bleo*, the Bleo of New Granada, are used as salad.

**pě-rēs'-kī-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *peresk(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Cactaceae (q. v.).

**pěr'-fěct**, **\*par-fit**, **\*par-fyt**, **\*par-fite**, **\*per-fit**, **\*per-fite**, a. & s. [O. Fr. *parfit*, *parfeit*, *parfait* (Fr. *parfait*), from Lat. *perfectus*=complete;

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ðem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



prop. pa. par. of *perficio*=to do thoroughly, to complete: *per*=through, and *facio*=to do; Sp. *perfecto*; Ital. *perfetto*; Port. *perfeito*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Brought to an end, consummation, or completion; finished, complete; furnished completely with all its parts; neither defective nor redundant.

2. Having all properties or qualities necessary to its nature or kind; of the best, highest, or most complete kind or type; without deficiency, fault, or blemish; finished, consummate; incapable of being improved upon.

"Nor wanting is the brown October, drawn,  
Mature and perfect, from his dark retreat."  
Thomson: *Autumn*, 520.

3. Complete in moral excellence; pure, blameless.

"Be ye, therefore, perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."—*Matthew* v. 48.

4. Fully informed, fully skilled or accomplished, expert.

"That pretty Welsh  
I am too perfect in."  
Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 1.*

\*5. Well-informed, certain, sure.

"Thou art perfect then, our ship hath touch'd upon  
The deserts of Bohemia?"  
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

6. Sound, unimpaired.

"I fear I am not perfect in my mind."  
Shakesp.: *Lear*, iv. 7.

\*7. Having one's wish or wishes satisfied; happy, contented.

"Might we but have that happiness . . . we should think ourselves for ever perfect."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, i. 2.

\*8. Full, ripe, mature.

"Sons of perfect age."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

\*9. Right, correct.

"Richard might create a perfect guess."  
Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. II., iii. 1.*

**B. As substantive:**

Gram.: The perfect tense (q. v.).

perfect-cadence, *s.*

Music: An authentic or plagal cadence. [CADENCE.]

perfect-concord, *s.*

Music: A common chord in its original position.

perfect-consonance, *s.*

Music: The consonance produced by the intervals fourth, fifth, or octave.

perfect-flower, *s.*

Bot.: A flower having a calyx, a corolla, and one or more stamens and pistils.

perfect-interval, *s.*

Music: One of the purest and simplest kinds of intervals, as fourths and fifths when in their most consonant forms. (C. H. H. Parry, in *Grove*.) [INTERVAL, *s.*, II.]

perfect-number, *s.* A number in which the sum of all its divisions equals the number itself; thus, 6 is a perfect number, since 1+2+3=6; so also is 28.

perfect-tense, *s.*

Gram.: A tense which expresses an action completed.

\*perfect-time, *s.*

Music: An old name for triple time.

perfect-trust, *s.*

Law: An executed trust.

pěr-fěct', pěr'-fěct', \*per-fit', \*per-fyght, *v. t.* [PERFECT, *a.*]

1. To finish or complete, so as to leave nothing wanting; to give to anything all that is requisite to its nature or kind; to make complete or consummate.

"Our knowledge, which is here begun,  
Hereafter must be perfected in Heav'n."  
Davies: *Immortality of the Soul*, s. 30.

2. To make fully skilled, informed, or expert; to instruct fully.

"Apollo, perfect me in the characters."  
Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iii. 2.

\*pěr-fěct-tā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *perfect*; -ation.] The act or process of bringing to perfection; the state of being brought to perfection.

pěr-fěct'-ēr, pěr'-fěct'-ēr, *subst.* [Eng. *perfect*, *v.*; -er.] One who makes perfect; one who brings to perfection.

"Looking up unto Jesus, the captain and perfecter of our faith."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 31.

Pěr-fěct'-tī, *s. pl.* [Lat., nom. pl. of *perfectus*.] [PERFECT, *a.*]

Church Hist.: A name assumed by the stricter Catharists of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. They professed to live an extremely strict life, in imitation of Jesus and His disciples.

\*pěr-fěct-tī-bīl'-ī-an, *s.* [Eng. *perfectible*; -ian.] One who supports or holds the doctrine of perfectibility.

Pěr-fěct-tīb'-īl-īst, *subst.* [Eng. *perfectibil(ity)*; -ist.]

1. Church Hist. (*pl.*): A generic designation for any Christians holding the doctrine that perfection is attainable in this life. This doctrine is often supported by a reference to 1 Cor. ii. 6; but there the perfect are those admitted to the highest grace, the Eucharist. But many divines have held that by contemplation and devotion the soul becomes so united to God that all that is sinful in it is annihilated, and it participates in the divine perfection. This was held by the Molinists, the Jansenists, the German Mystics, from whom it passed to the English Methodists.

"Perfectibilists in theory are very often Antinomians in practice."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects*, p. 422.

2. Hist. (*pl.*): The same as ILLUMINATI, 5. (q. v.)

pěr-fěct-tī-bīl'-ī-tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *perfectibilité*, from *perfectible*=perfectible (q. v.); Sp. *perfectibilidad*; Ital. *perfectibilità*.] The quality or state of being perfect; the capacity or power of arriving at a state of perfection, intellectually or morally.

¶ Doctrine of perfectibility: [PERFECTIBILIST.] pěr-fěct'-ī-ble, *a.* [Fr.] Capable of becoming or of being made perfect, intellectually or morally.

pěr'-fěct-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [PERFECT, *s.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. Assubstantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act or process of bringing to perfection or completion.

2. Print.: Printing the second side of a sheet.

perfecting-press, *s.*

Print.: A press in which the paper is printed on both sides before its delivery.

pěr-fěct'-tion, \*per-fec-ci-on, \*per-fec-ci-oun, *s.* [Fr. *perfection*, from Lat. *perfectionem*, acc. of *perfectio*=a completing; from *perfectus*; Sp. *perfeccion*; Ital. *perfezione*.] [PERFECT, *a.*]

1. The quality or state of being perfect; a state of completeness or thoroughness, in which nothing is wanting which is necessary; perfect skill, development, or excellence; the highest possible stage or degree of moral or other excellence.

"Perfect happiness . . . results from infinite perfection."—*Tillotson: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 73.

2. One who or that which is perfect; a perfect being.

"That will confess perfection so could err."  
Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 3.

3. An excellent quality, endowment, or acquirement.

"Ye wonder how this noble damozell  
So great perfections did in her compile."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. vi. 1.

4. An inherent attribute of supreme or divine excellence.

5. Performance, execution.

"It will grow to a most prosperous perfection."  
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

¶ To perfection: Completely; in the highest, fullest, or most perfect degree; perfectly.

"Canst thou find out the Almighty to perfection?"—*Job* xi. 7.

\*pěr-fěct'-tion, *v. t.* [PERFECT, *s.*] To make perfect; to bring to perfection; to perfect. (*Footnote: The Orators*, i.)

pěr-fěct'-tion-al, *a.* [English *perfection*; -al.] Made perfect; perfect.

"Now this life eternal may be looked upon under three considerations: as initial, as partial, and as perfectional."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 12.

pěr-fěct'-tion-āte, *v. t.* [Eng. *perfection*; -ate.] To make perfect; to perfect.

"He has founded an academy for the progress and perfectionating of painting."—*Dryden: Art of Painting*, § 24.

\*pěr-fěct'-tion-ā'-tion, *s.* [English *perfection*; -ation.] The act of perfecting or making perfect.

\*pěr-fěct'-tion-ā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *perfectionat(e)*; -or.] One who makes perfect; a perfecter.

pěr-fěct'-tion-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *perfection*; -ism.] The doctrine or teaching of the Perfectionists (q. v.).

Pěr-fěct'-tīōn-īst, *a. & s.* [Eng. *perfection*; -ist.]

A. As *adj.*: Belonging to or characteristic of the sect described under B. 2.

"A Perfectionist brother in Oneida."—*Hepworth Dixon: New America* (ed. 8th), p. 353.

B. As substantive:

Eccles. & Church History:

1. One who believes in the possibility of living without sin; a perfectibilist.

"Amongst the highest puritan perfectionists, you shall find people, of fifty, threescore and fourscore years old,

not able to give that account of their faith, which you might have had heretofore from a boy of nine or ten."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 1.

2. Any member of an American sect of Antinomian Communists, which was founded about 1854, by John Humphrey Noyes, who had been an Independent minister at Yale College, New Haven, Conn. He professed to have discovered from the writings of St. Paul that all Christian sects were in spiritual darkness, and determined to establish a church of his own. He founded a community at Oneida, N. Y., and others subsequently at Wallingford, New Haven, and New York, in order to carry out what he asserted to be a divinely revealed system of society, based on the following principles: (1) Reconciliation with God; (2) salvation from sin; (3) brotherhood of man and woman; and (4) community of labor, and of its fruits. They are called also Bible Communists and Free Lovers. [PRINCETTES, COMPLEX-MARRIAGE.]

"A Perfectionist knows no law; neither that pronounced from Sinai, and repeated from Gerizim, nor that which is administered from Washington and New York."—*Hepworth Dixon: New America* (ed. 8th), p. 358.

†pěr-fěct'-tion-měnt, *s.* [Eng. *perfection*; -ment.] The state of being perfect.

pěr-fěct'-ive, *a.* [Eng. *perfect*; -ive.] Tending or conducing to make perfect, or to bring to perfection. (Followed by *of*.)

"Consequently the pleasures perfective of those acts are also different."—*Berkeley: Alciphron*, dial. ii., § 14.

pěr-fěct'-ive-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *perfective*; -ly.] In a perfective manner; in such a manner as to bring to perfection.

"As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect, so perfectly in the fancy."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

\*pěr-fěct'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *perfect*; -less.] Falling short of perfection. (*Sylvestre*, day 7, week 1, 183.)

pěr-fěct'-lỹ, \*par-fit-ly, per-fit-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *perfect*; -ly.]

1. In a perfect manner or degree; with or to the highest degree of excellence; in or to perfection.

"Know that thou canst know nothing perfectly."  
Davies: *Immortality of the Soul*, s. 33.

2. Exactly, accurately.

3. Totally, completely, entirely, altogether, quite.

pěr-fěct'-něss, *s.* [Eng. *perfect*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being perfect; perfection, completeness, consummate excellence.

"How then can mortal tongue hope to express  
The image of such endless perfectness?"  
Spenser: *Hymn on Heavenly Love*.

2. Completion, ripeness, maturity.

"In the perfectness of time."  
Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 4.*

3. Acquired skill; dexterity.

"Is this your perfectness?"  
Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

pěr-fěr'-vīd, *a.* [Lat. *perfervidus*=very fervid or warm: *per-*, intens., and *fervidus*=fervid (q. v.).] Very fervid; very heated, hot, ardent, or impassioned.

"Of course, it is in that *perfervid* volume."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 71.

†pěr-fěr'-vīd'-ī-tỹ, *s.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *fer-* *vidity*.] Excessive fervor.

pěr-fīc'-iēnt (c as sh), *a. & s.* [Lat. *perficiens*, *pr. par.* of *perficio*=to do completely, to perfect (q. v.).]

A. As *adj.*: Effectual, performing, efficient; applied to the endower of a charity.

"The *perficiens* founder of all eleemosynary [foundations]."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 14.

B. As *subst.*: One who performs or carries out a complete work; the founder or endower of a charity.

pěr-fīd'-ī-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *perfidiosus*, from *perfidia*=perfidy (q. v.); Ital. & Sp. *perfidioso*; Fr. *perjide*.]

1. Guilty of or acting with perfidy; false to trust or confidence reposed; acting in violation of good faith; treacherous, faithless, deceitful, false, dishonest.

"Men fear'd, the French would prove perfidious."  
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, i. 2.

2. Guilty of violated allegiance; as, a *perfidious* citizen.

3. Expressive of, or characterized by, perfidy, treachery, or breach of faith; proceeding or resulting from perfidy.

"Thy hapless crew involv'd  
In this *perfidious* fraud."  
Milton: *P. L.*, v. 880.

pěr-fīd'-ī-ōūs-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *perfidious*; -ly.] In a perfidious manner; with violation or breach of faith or of trust or confidence reposed; treacherously, traitorously.

"Thou'st broke *perfidiously* thy oath."  
Butler: *Hudibras*, iii. 1. -

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wrō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**pêr-fîd'-l-ous-nëss**, s. [Eng. *perfidious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being perfidious; perfidy, treachery; breach of faith, trust or confidence reposed.

"All the world must have heard of his infamous perjury and *perfidiousness*."—Clarendon: *Religion and Policy*, ch. viii.

**pêr-fî-dÿ**, s. [Fr. *perfidie*, from Lat. *perfidia*, from *perfidus*=faithless, going away from one's faith or word: *per*=away, and *fides*=faith; Ital. & Sp. *perfidia*.] The act of violating faith, trust, or confidence reposed; an act of treachery; the violation of a promise, vow, or allegiance; breach of faith; faithlessness; want of good faith; perfidiousness.

"Seldom, indeed, have the ambition and *perfidy* of tyrants produced evils greater."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

**\*pêr-fî-t**, a. [PERFECT.]

**\*pêr-fîx'**, v. t. [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *fix*.] To fix certainly; to appoint or ordain.

**\*pêr-fîxt'**, a. [Lat. *perfixus*, pa. par. of *perfigo*=to fix securely: *per*=through, and *figo*=to fix.] Fixed, appointed.

"And take heed, as you are gentlemen, this quarrel Sleep till the hour *perfixt*."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Two Noble Kinsmen*, iii. 7.

**\*pêr-fîxt'-lÿ**, adv. [Eng. *perfixt*; -ly.] Exactly, definitely.

**\*pêr-fla-ble**, a. [O. Fr., from Lat. *perflabilis*, from *perflo*=to blow through.] [PERFLATE.] That may or can be blown through.

**\*pêr-flâte**, v. t. [Lat. *perflatus*, pa. par. of *perflo*, from *per*=through, and *flo*=to blow.] To blow through.

"If eastern winds did *perflate* our climates more frequently, they would clarify and refresh our air."—Harvey: *On Consumption*.

**\*pêr-fla'-tion**, s. [PERFLATE.] The act or process of blowing through.

"Miners, by *perflations* with large bellows, give motion to the air, which ventilates and cools the mines."—Woodward: *On Fossils*.

**pêr-fô'-lÿ-ate**, **pêr-fô'-lÿ-ât-éd**, a. [Lat. *per*=through; *folium*=a leaf, and Eng., &c., suff. -ate, -ated.]

*Bot. (of a stem)*: So surrounded by the cohering lobes at the base of the leaf as to appear as if it had pierced the stem.

**pêr-fôr-â-ta**, s. pl. [Neut. pl. of Lat. *perforatus*.] [PERFORATE, a.]

1. *Zool.* Perforate Corals; a group of Madreporaria (q. v.). The walls of the corallum are reticulate, porous, open. Families, Madreporidæ and Porilidæ. Genera forty-two, sub-genera five. Called also Porosa (q. v.).

2. *Palæont.*: From the Silurian onward.

**\*pêr-fôr-â-tæ**, s. pl. [Fem. pl. of *perforatus*.] [PERFORATA.]

*Bot.* The sixtieth order in Linnæus' Natural System. Genera: Hypericum, Cistus, and Telephium.

**pêr-fôr-âte**, v. t. & i. [PERFORATE, adj. Fr. *perforer*; Sp. & Port. *perforar*.]

A. *Trans.*: To bore through; to pierce through with a pointed or sharp instrument; to make a hole or holes through by boring.

"But perforated sore,

And drill'd in holes, the solid oak is found."

Cowper: *Task*, i. 25.

B. *Intrans.*: To pierce, to bore; to make or drive a hole or holes.

**pêr-fôr-ate**, a. [Lat. *perforatus*, pa. par. of *perforo*=to bore through: *per*=through, and *foro*=to bore.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Bored or pierced through with a hole or holes.

"An earthen pot *perforate* at the bottom."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, §470.

2. *Bot.*: Having the surface pierced with holes or irregular spaces, as in Hypericum.

**perforate-corals**, s. pl. [PERFORATA.]

**pêr-fôr-ât-éd**, pa. par. or u. [PERFORATE, v.] The same as PERFORATE, a. (q. v.).

**perforated-file**, s. A file for sculptors' use, having openings through which the abraded material is allowed to escape.

**perforated-saw**, s. A saw with apertures behind each gum of the teeth, as originally made. These serve to prevent fractures at the bases of the teeth, and lessen the amount of filing required, becoming themselves the gums after each refiling.

**perforated-space**, s.

*Anat. (pl.)*: Two spaces in the cerebrum, the anterior perforated space or spot constituting a depression near the entrance of the Sylvian fissure and the posterior, forming a deep fossa between the peduncles at the base.

**perforated-spot**, s.

*Anat.*: The anterior perforated space.

**pêr-fôr-ât-ing**, pr. par. or a. [PERFORATE, v.]

**perforating-machine**, s.

1. *Mining*: [DIAMOND-DRILL.]

2. *Paper*: A machine for making perforations on paper, to facilitate the separation of a portion.

3. *Teleg.*: A machine for making holes in paper for messages to be sent by the automatic method.

**pêr-fôr-â-tion**, s. [Lat. *perforatus*, pa. par. of *perforo*=to perforate (q. v.); Fr. *perforation*; Ital. *perforazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of perforating, boring, or piercing through.

2. A hole bored; a hole passing through or into the interior of any substance, whether natural or made with an instrument.

"Herein may be perceived slender *perforations*, at which may be expressed a black feculent matter."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

II. *Pathol.*: Perforation of various organs, as of the stomach, the intestines, &c. The latter is often the immediate cause of death in aggravated cases of typhoid fever.

**pêr-fôr-â-tive**, a. [Eng. *perforat(e)*; -ive.] Having the power or quality of perforating or piercing.

**pêr-fôr-â-tôr**, s. [Lat., from *perforatus*, pa. par. of *perforo*=to perforate (q. v.); Fr. *perforateur*.] One who or that which perforates or pierces; specif., a cephalotome (q. v.).

**pêr-fôrçe**, **\*par-force**, adv. [Fr. *par* (Latin *per*)=by, and *force*=force.] By force, violently; of necessity.

"He would have taken the king away *perforce*, As we were bringing him to Killingworth."

Marlowe: *Edward II.*, v. 4.

**\*pêr-fôrçe**, v. t. [PERFORCE, adv.] To force, to compel.

"My furious force their force *perforced* to yield."

Mirror for Magistrates.

**pêr-form'**, **\*par-forme**, **\*par-fourme**, **\*par-fourm-en**, **\*per-forme**, **\*per-fourm-en**, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *parfourmir*, from Fr. *par* (=Lat. *per*)=thoroughly, and *fournir*=to provide, to furnish.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To carry through; to bring to completion; to do, to execute, to accomplish.

"Let all things be *performed* after the law of God diligently."—1 Esdras viii. 21.

2. To carry into execution; to discharge; to fulfill; to act up to.

"To *perform* your father's will."—Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

3. To act, to play; to represent, as on a stage.

"Bravely the figure of this harpy hast thou *Perform'd*, my Ariel."—Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iii. 3.

4. To play or execute on an instrument; as, to *perform* a piece of music.

B. *Intrans.*: To carry out or complete a work; to act a part; specif., to act a part, or represent a character on the stage, to play on a musical instrument, &c.

"What miscarries

Shall be the general's fault, though he *perform* To the utmost of a man."—Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

**pêr-form'-a-ble**, adj. [Eng. *perform*; -able.] Capable of being performed, done, executed or fulfilled; practicable.

"Several actions are not *performable* without them."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. i.

**pêr-form'-ançe**, **\*pêr-form'-anç-ÿ**, s. [Eng. *perform*; -ance.]

1. The act of performing, executing, or fulfilling; completion or execution of anything; a doing or carrying out of any work, plan, &c.

"Promises are not binding where the *performance* is impossible."—Paley: *Moral Philosophy*, bk. iii., pt. i., ch. v.

2. The state or condition of being performed.

3. That which is performed, done, or executed; a thing done, executed or carried out; an action, a feat, a deed.

"Ye have the account

Of my *performance*."—Milton: *P. L.*, x. 502.

4. A literary work, composition, or production.

5. The act of performing or executing on a musical instrument.

5. The acting, exhibition, or representation of a character or characters on a stage; an exhibition of skill; an entertainment provided at a place of amusement; as, the *performance* at a theater.

**pêr-form-ër**, s. [Eng. *perform*; -er.]

1. One who performs, does, or executes anything; a doer.

"The merit of service is seldom attributed to the true and exact *performer*."—Shakesp.: *All's Well*, iii. 6.

2. One who acts a part, an actor; one who plays upon a musical instrument; one who shows feats of skill or dexterity.

"Faversham was not ashamed, after seeing the *performance*, to send the wretched *performer* to the galleys."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

**pêr-form'-ing**, pr. par., a. & s. [PERFORM.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Accomplishing, executing, carrying out.

2. Executing performances or tricks; as, a *performing* pony.

C. *As subst.*: Performance, execution.

**\*pêr-frî-câte**, v. t. [Lat. *perfricatus*, pa. par. of *perfrico*, from *per*=thoroughly, and *frico*=to rub.] To rub over. (Bailey.)

**pêr-fûm'-a-tôr-ÿ**, s. [Eng. *perfum(e)*; -atory.] That which yields perfume.

"A *perfumatory* or incense altar."—Leigh: *Crit. Sacra*, p. 214. (1650.)

**pêr-fûme**, **pêr-fûme'**, s. [Fr. *parfume*; Sp. *perfume*.] [PERFUME, v.]

1. A substance which emits a scent or odor pleasing to the sense of smell; a sweet-smelling substance.

2. The odor or scent emitted from sweet-smelling substances.

"A thousand different odors meet  
And mingle in its rare *perfume*."

Longfellow: *Golden Legend*, i.

**pêr-fûme'**, v. t. [Fr. *parfumer*=to perfume; lit. to smoke thoroughly: *par* (Lat. *per*)=through, thoroughly, and *fumer*=to smoke; Sp. *perfumer*.] To fill or impregnate with a sweet and grateful odor; to scent. [FUME, v.]

"The sea air, *perfumed* by the odor of the numerous laurels that flourished along the coast."—Eustace: *Italy*, vol. ii., ch. viii.

**pêr-fûm-ër**, s. [Eng. *perfum(e)*, v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which perfumes.

2. One whose business is to make or deal in perfumery.

"Shun the *perfumer's* touch with cautious eye."

Gay: *Trivia*, ii. 29

**pêr-fûm-ër-ÿ**, s. [Eng. *perfume*; -ry.]

1. Perfumes in general.

\*2. The act or practice of making perfumes.

**\*pêr-fûm-ÿ**, **\*pêr-fûm-ÿ'**, a. [Eng. *perfume*; -y.] Sweet-smelling, fragrant. (Mrs. Oliphant: *Salem Chapel*, ch. xiii.)

**\*pêr-fûnc'-tion-ar-ÿ**, a. [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *functionary* (q. v.).] Perfumatory.

**pêr-fûnc'-tôr-i-lÿ**, adv. [Eng. *perfumatory*; -ly.] In a perfumatory manner; with regard only to external form; carelessly, negligently.

"We can but languidly and *perfumatorily* perform those [duties] we are less fond of."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 254.

**pêr-fûnc'-tôr-i-nëss**, s. [English *perfumatory*; -ness.] The quality or state of being perfumatory; carelessness, negligence.

**pêr-fûnc'-tôr-ÿ**, a. [Lat. *perfunctorius*=done in a careless manner, done because it must be done, from *perfunctus*, pa. par. of *perfungor*=to perform thoroughly: *per*=thoroughly, and *fungor*=to perform; Sp. *perfunctorio*; Ital. *perfuntorio*.]

1. Done in a half-hearted or careless manner; done without interest or zeal; done because it must be done; careless, negligent, listless; characterized by want of interest or zeal.

"Her admonitions were given in a somewhat *perfunctory* manner."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Doing things in a perfumatory manner; careless, listless.

"Negligent, or careless, or slight, or *perfunctory* in his devotions."—Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 11.

**pêr-fûnc'-tu-râte**, v. t. [PERFUNCTORY.] To do or perform in a perfumatory or half-hearted manner.

**pêr-fûse'**, v. t. [Lat. *perfusus*, pa. par. of *perfundo*, from *per*=over, through, and *fundo*=to pour.] To pour, sprinkle, or spread; to overspread.

"These dregs immediately *perfuse* the blood with melancholy, and cause obstructions."—Harvey: *On Consumption*.

**pêr-fû-'sion**, s. [Lat. *perfusio*, from *perfusus*, pa. par. of *perfundo*.] [PERFUSE.] The act of pouring out or over.

**perfusion-cannula**, s.

*Instruments*: A cannula for registering the movements of the ventricle of the heart after death. It is introduced into the ventricle by the auriculo-ventricular orifice. (Foster: *Physiol.*)

**pêr-fû-'sive**, a. [Eng. *perfus(e)*; -ive.] Sprinkling; tending to pour, spread, or sprinkle.

bôil, bôy; pôt, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**pēr-ga mē-nē-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *pergamenus*=of or belonging to Pergamus or to parchment.]

*Bot.*: Having the texture of parchment. (Owen.)

**pēr-ga-mēn-tā'-ceōūs (ce as sh), a.** [PERGAMENEOUS.] Of the nature or texture of parchment; pergameneous.

**pēr-gēt-tīng, s.** [ARGETTING.]

**\*pēr-gō-lā, s.** [Italian, from Latin *pergula*=a booth, an arbor, a cottage.] A kind of arbor; a balcony.

"Near this is a *pergola*, or stand, built to view the sports."—*Evelyn: Diary*, July 20, 1654.

**pēr-gū-lār'-ī-ā, s.** [Lat. *pergula*.] [PERGOLA.]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Stapeliæ*. They are twining plants, with fragrant flowers, and are well adapted for arbors.

**pēr-gūn'-nah, s.** [Hind.] A circle or territory comprising a limited number of villages.

**pēr-hāps', adverb.** [A hybrid from Lat. *per*=through, and Eng. *hap*.] Peradventure, perchance; it may be; by chance.

"He with success *perhaps* may plead a cause."

*Pitt: Vida: Art of Poetry.*

**pēr-ī, pref.** [Gr.] A prefix used with words of Greek origin, and having the force of around, about, near. It corresponds to the Lat. *circum* (q. v.).

**pēr-ī, s.** [Pers. *pari*=a fairy; lit. winged; *par*=a feather, a wing.]

*Pers. Mythol.*: An imaginary being of the female sex, like an elf or fairy, represented as a descendant of fallen angels, excluded from paradise till their penance is accomplished. With a wand they point out to the pure in mind the way to heaven.

"Like *Peris'* wands, when pointing out the road  
For some pure spirit to the blest abode."

*Moore: Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet, i.*

**pēr-ī-āc'-tōs (pl. pēr-ī-āc'-tī), s.** [Gr.=turning on a center; *periagō*=to lead about or around.]

*Greek Antiquities:*

1. A theatrical machine, consisting of three scenes placed in the form of a triangle on a revolving platform, so that, by simply turning the machine, the scene could be changed.

2. (Pl.): The revolving scenes of the theater. They were placed before those entrances to the stage which were in the returns of the permanent scene.

**pēr-ī-ā-gō'-gē, s.** [Gr., from *periagō*=to lead about or around.]

*Rhet.*: A beating about or around a point; a beating about the bush.

**pēr-ī-a'-guā (u as w), subst.** [Spanish *perigua*.] [PIROGUE.]

**pēr-ī-ānth, s.** [Pref. *peri*, and Gr. *anthos*=a flower; *perianthēs*=with flowers all round.]

*Bot.*: The envelope surrounding the reproductive organs in a flower, when the calyx and corolla are not easily discriminated. Example, the petaloid or colored portion of a lily.

**pēr-ī-ān'-thī-ūm, s.** [Mod. Latin.] A perianth (q. v.).

**pēr-ī-ān-thō-mā-nī-ā, s.** [English *perianth*; o connect., and *mania* (q. v.).]

*Botany*: An abnormal multiplication of sepals, bracts, &c. Example, the Hose-in-hose primrose. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

**pēr-ī-āpt, s.** [Fr. *périapte*, from Gr. *periapton*, neut. sing. of *periaptos*=hung about, from *periaptō*=to hang about or around: pref. *peri*, and *aptō*=to tie; Ital. *periapto*.] An amulet; a charm worn as a preservative against disease or mischief.

"Now help, ye charming spells, and *periapts*."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., v. 3.*

**pēr-ī-ās'-trā, a. & s.** [Pref. *peri*, and English *astral* (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Around or among the stars.

B. *As subst.*: A body passing around or among the stars.

**pēr-ī-ās'-trōn, s.** [Pref. *peri*, and Gr. *astron*=a star.]

*Astron.*: The point of nearest approach of the components of a binary star.

**pēr-ī-āu'-gēr, s.** [PERIAGUA.]

**pēr-ī-blāst, a.** [Pref. *peri*, and Gr. *blastenein*=to grow around.]

*Biol.*: The protoplasmic substance surrounding the entoblast, or cell nucleus, and which undergoes segmentation.

**pēr-ī-blēm, s.** [Gr. *periblēma*=a cloth, a covering: pref. *peri*, and *blēma*=a throw, a cast.]

*Bot.*: Cortical tissue.

**pēr-ī-blēp'-sīs, s.** [Gr.=a looking around: pref. *peri*, and *blēpō*=to look.]

*Med.*: The wild look which accompanies delirium. (*Dunghlison*.)

**pēr-īb'-ō-lōs, \*pēr-īb'-ō-lūs, s.** [Gr. *periboles*: pref. *peri*, and *ballō*=to throw.]

*Architecture*:

1. A court entirely round a temple, surrounded by a wall.

2. A wall enclosing the atrium, choir, and similar parts of a church.

**pēr-ī-bōs, s.** [Pref. *peri*, and Lat. *bos*=an ox.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of *Bovidæ*, from the Pliocene of India.

**pēr-ī-brān'-chī-āl, a.** [Pref. *peri*, and English *branchial*.]

*Anat.*: Surrounding or lying around the branchiæ or gills; as, a *peribranchial* depression.

**pēr-ī-brōn'-chī-āl, adj.** [Pref. *peri*, and Eng. *branchial*.]

*Anat.*: Surrounding the bronchi or bronchial tubes; as, the *peribranchial* glands.

**pēr-ī-cām'-bī-ūm, s.** [N. L.]

*Bot.*: A process of thin-walled new cells in a growing stem, in which process certain new vessels take rise.

**pēr-ī-car'-dī-āl, pēr-ī-car'-dī-ān, a.** [Latin *pericardi(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al, -an*.] Pertaining or relating to the pericardium; pericardic.

**pēr-ī-car'-dic, pēr-ī-car'-dī-āc, adj.** [Latin *pericard(ium)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic, -iac*.] Relating to the pericardium; pericardian; as, *pericardiac* arteries.

**pēr-ī-car'-dī-tīs, s.** [Eng. *pericard(ium)*; suff. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.]

*Pathol.*: Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart, a frequent complication of rheumatic fever, also of chorea, and other kindred diseases.

**pēr-ī-car'-dī-ūm (pl. pēr-ī-car'-dī-ā), s.** [Late Lat., from Gr. *perikardion*: pref. *peri*, and *kardia*=the heart; Fr. *péricarde*; Ital. & Sp. *pericardio*.]

1. *Lit. & Anat.*: The fibro-serous membrane enveloping the heart, similar in its structure to the *dura mater*.

\*2. *Fig.*: The verge or surroundings of the heart or center.

"A man may come unto the *pericardium*, but not the heart of truth."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, pt. ii., § 3.

**pēr-ī-carp, s.** [Gr. *perikarpion*=the shell of fruit: pref. *peri*, and *karpos*=fruit; Fr. *péricarpe*; Ital. & Sp. *pericarpio*.]

*Bot.*: The seed-vessel of a plant; everything which in a ripe fruit is on the outside of the real integuments, except the aril. It may be membranous, fleshy, or horny, and is divided into the epicarp, the sarcocarp, and the endocarp (q. v.).

**pēr-ī-car'-pī-āl, a.** [Eng. *pericarp*; *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a pericarp.

**pēr-ī-car'-pīc, adj.** [Eng. *pericarp*; *-ic*.] The same as PERICARPIAL (q. v.).

**pēr-ī-car'-pī-ūm, s.** [Mod. Lat.]

*Botany*:

1. A pericarp (q. v.).

2. The peridium of certain fungals.

**pēr-ī-car-pōid'-āl, a.** [Eng. *pericarp*; *-oidal*.]

*Bot.*: Having the appearance of a pericarp. Used of "overcup" oaks in which the capsule quite surrounds the fruit.

**pēr-ī-cēl'-lū-lār, a.** [Pref. *peri*, and Eng. *cellular*.]

*Anat.*: Lying around a cell; as, the *pericellular* lymph spaces.

**pēr-ī-chæ'-tā, s.** [Pref. *peri*, and Gr. *chaitē*=a bristle.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of *Oligochæta* (q. v.), founded by Schmarda, who records four species from Ceylon. It is akin to *Megascolex* in habit, and the whole circumference of the segments is covered with bristles. (*Neue wirbellose Thiere*, I. ii. 13.)

**pēr-ī-chæ'-tī-āl (or t as sh), a.** [Mod. Latin *perichæti(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.]

*Bot.*: A term used of the leaves in a moss surrounding the base of the stalk of a theca, and of a different character from the others.

**pēr-ī-chæ'-tī-ūm (or t as sh), s.** [Mod. Latin.] [PERICHÆTA.]

*Bot.*: A circle of several connate leaves surrounding the archegonium of the *Hepaticæ*.

**pēr-ī-chæ'-tous, a.** [PERICHÆTA.] Having the whole circumference of the segments covered with bristles, as the genus *Perichæta* (q. v.). (*Rolleston: Forms of Animal Life*, p. 125.)

**pēr-ī-chête, s.** [PERICHÆTIUM.]

**pēr-ī-chōn'-drī-āl, a.** [Pref. *peri*, and English *chondrial*.]

*Anat.*: Of or relating to the perichondrium, lying around a cartilage.

**pēr-ī-chōn'-drī-tīs, s.** [Mod. Latin *perichondr(ium)*; suff. *-itis*; Fr. *périchondrite*.]

*Pathol.*: Inflammation of the perichondrium.

**pēr-ī-chōn'-drī-ūm, s.** [Pref. *peri*, and *chondros*=a cartilage.]

*Anat.*: The lining membrane of the external cartilages.

**pēr-ī-chor'-dāl, a.** [Pref. *peri*, and English *chordal*.]

*Anat.*: Situated around the notochord; as, a *perichordal* column.

**\*pēr-ī-chō-rē'-sīs, s.** [Gr.] A going about; a rotation.

**pēr-ī-clā'-dī-ūm, s.** [Pref. *peri*, and Gr. *kladōs*=a branch; cf. Gr. *perikladēs*=with branches all round.]

*Bot.*: A petiole, only the lower part of which sheathes the branch from which it springs. Used of the Umbellifereæ.

**pēr-ī-clāse, pēr-ī-clā'-sīte, s.** [Prefix *peri*, and Gr. *klasis*=cleavage; Ger. *periklas*; Ital. *periclasia*.]

*Min.*: An isometric mineral, occurring in cubes and octahedrons, and also in grains, disseminated in blocks of limestone among the volcanic agglomerates of Monte Somma, Vesuvius. Cleavage, cubic; hardness, about 6; specific gravity, 3.674; color, grayish to blackish-green; transparent to translucent. Composition: Magnesium and oxygen, formula MgO; sometimes containing small amounts of protoxide of iron.

**\*pēr-ī-cle, s.** [Latin *periculum*.] A danger; danger.

**pēr-ī-clī'-nāl, a.** [PERICLINE.]

*Geol.*: Dipping on all sides from a central point or apex. (Said of strata.)

**pēr-ī-cline, s.** [Gr. *periklinēs*=much inclined, sloping on all sides; Ger. *periklin*; Sp. *periclina*.]

*Min.*: A variety of *Albite* (q. v.), occurring in large, opaque, white, twinned crystals in the Tyrol and the Swiss Alps.

**pēr-ī-clī-nī-ūm, s.** [Gr. *periklinon*=a couch all round a table: pref. *peri*, and *klinē*=a couch.]

*Bot.*: Cassini's name for the involucre of a composite plant.

**pēr-ī-clī-nōi'-dēs, s.** [Gr. *periklinon*=a couch, and *eidos*=form.]

*Bot.*: A false involucre, formed of paleæ, of the receptacle in Composites surrounding the sides of an elevated receptacle bearing florets at its summit. Example, the genus *Evax*.

**\*pēr-īc'-lī-tāte, v. t.** [Lat. *periclitatus*, pa. par. of *periclitator*=to put in danger, to risk; *periculum*=danger.] To endanger.

"*Periclitating* the whole family of ye."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, v. 195.

**\*pēr-īc'-lī-tā'-tion, s.** [Latin *periclitatio*, from *periclitatus*, pa. par. of *periclitator*.] [PERICLITATE.]

1. The act of endangering or risking; risk, trial, experiment.

2. The state of being endangered or in danger.

**pēr-īc'-ō-pē, s.** [Prefix *peri*, and Gr. *kopē*=a cutting; *koptō*=to cut; Lat. *pericope*.] An extract, quotation, or selection from a book; specif., in theology, an extract or passage from the Bible to be read in the Communion service or other portions of the ritual, or to serve as a text for a sermon or homily.

**pēr-ī-crā'-nī-āl, adj.** [Pref. *peri*, and English *cranial*.]

Of or relating to the pericranium.

**pēr-ī-crā'-nī-ūm, \*pēr-ī-crāne, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *perikranion*, neut. sing. of *perikranios*=passing round the skull; prefix *peri*, and *kranion*=the skull.]

*Anat.*: The lining membrane of the bones of the skull; hence, sometimes, as in the example, used for the skull itself.

"Attempt to storm thy *pericrane*."

*D'Urfey: Collin's Walk, i.*

**pēr-ī-crō'-cō-tūs, s.** [Pref. *peri*, and Gr. *krōkōtos*=saffron-colored.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of *Campephagidæ*, with twenty-two species, ranging over the Oriental region, extending north to Pekin and east to Lombok. *Pericrocotus cinereus*, the Gray Minivet, is sometimes found in the eastern portion of the Palearctic region. The plumage of the genus is brilliant; black and a dazzling scarlet being the prevailing colors.

**\*pēr-īc'-ū-loūs, a.** [Latin *periculosus*, from *periculum*=danger; Fr. *périlleux, périlleux*; Ital. *pericoloso, periglioso*; Sp. *perigoso*; Port. *perigoso*.] Dangerous, hazardous, perilous.

**pēr-īc'-ū-lūm, s.** [Lat.=danger.]

*Scots Law*: A risk; the general rule with regard to which is that a subject perishes to him who has a right of property in it.

**pēr-ī-dērm, s.** [Pref. *peri*, and Gr. *derma*=the skin.]

1. *Bot.*: One of the four layers of bark, the epiphloem or phloem, consisting of several layers of



thin-sided, tubular cells, rarely colored green. Mohl draws a distinction between an external and an internal periderm.

2. *Zoöl.*: The hard cuticular layer developed by certain of the Hydrozoa. (*Nicholson.*)

**pěr-i-dī-ās'-tō-lē**, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and English *diastole*.]

*Physiol.*: The very minute duration of time which elapses between the systole and the diastole of the heart.

**pěr-i-dīn-i'-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *peridini*(um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Cilio-Flagellata, free-swimming, persistent in form, sometimes naked, mostly cuirassed; flagellum usually single; oval aperture distinct; pigment spot frequently developed. Inhabiting salt and fresh water, and often highly phosphorescent. Reproduction by fission. Saville Kent enumerates ten genera.

**pěr-i-dīn-i'-ūm**, *s.* [Gr. *peridineō*=to turn.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the family Peridiniidæ (q. v.); body divided by a transverse ciliated furrow into two equal or sub-equal moieties. They inhabit salt and fresh water. The species *P. sanguineum*, from Bombay, colors the water charged with them a deep vermilion. Mr. H. J. Carter suggests that the plague, in which "all the waters that were in the river were turned to blood" (Exod. vii. 19), may be interpreted in connection with an abnormal development of an animalcule allied to this species. (*Saville Kent.*)

**pěr-īd-ī-ō'-lūm**, *s.* [Mod. Latin, dimin. from *peridium* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: The membrane immediately covering the spores in an algal. (*Fries.*)

**pěr-īd-ī-ūm**, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Greek *deō*=to bind.]

*Bot.*: A covering of sporidia in fungals. It consists of single or double sacs or receptacles.

**pěr-i-dō-lŷte**, *s.* [Eng. *peridot*, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

*Petrology*: A dolerite (q. v.) in which olivine is always present. Mostly known as Olivine-dolerite.

**pěr-i-dōt** (*t* silent), *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but the name can be traced far back.]

*Mineralogy*: (1) The pale yellowish-green variety of chrysolite (q. v.), used in jewelry; (2) a honey-yellow variety of tourmaline (q. v.) found in Ceylon.

**pěr-i-dō-tite**, *s.* [English *peridot*, and suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*)]

*Petrol.*: A name originally given to certain pre-Tertiary rocks, the essential constituent of which is olivine, those accessory being enstatite, diallage, augite, magnetite, chromite, picotite, &c. Wadsworth has extended its application to those extra-terrestrial rocks having a similar composition and structure. It also embraces those serpentines which still retain sufficient evidence of their derivation from olivine rocks.

**pěr-i-drōme**, *subst.* [Gr. *peridromos*=running round; pref. *peri-*, and *dromos*=running; Fr. *péridrome*; Ital. & Sp. *peridromo*.] [HIPPODROME.]

*Ancient Arch.*: The space of an aisle in a peripteron, between the columns and the wall, used for walks by the Greeks.

**pěr-i-ē'-cian**, *s.* [PERLÆCIAN.]

**pěr-i-ēn'-te-rōn**, *s.* [N. L.]

*Anat.*: The original perivisceral cavity.

**pěr-i-ēr**, *s.* [Fr.]

*Founding*: A metal-founder's iron rod for holding back the scum in the ladle.

**pěr-i-ēr-gŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *periergia*, from *periergos*=careful; pref. *peri-*, and *ergon*=work.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Needless caution or diligence; over-carefulness.

2. *Rhet.*: A labored or bombastic style.

**pěr-i-gān-gli-ōn'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *ganglionic*.]

*Anat.*: Encompassing a ganglion; as, *perigan-glionic* glands.

**pěr-i-gās'-tric**, *adj.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *gastric* (q. v.).] Surrounding the belly.

**perigastric-fluid**, *s.*

*Comp. Anat.*: A clear fluid, containing solid particles in suspension, and filling the perigastric space (q. v.). A kind of circulation of this fluid is kept up by means of cilia lining the endocyst.

**perigastric-space**, *s.*

*Comp. Anat.*: A cavity surrounding the stomach and other viscera in the Polyzoa, and corresponding to the abdominal cavity of the higher animals. In this space the products of generation are discharged, and fecundation takes place; but the manner in which the impregnated ova escape is not yet known.

**pěr-i-gē'-an**, *a.* [Eng. *perige(e)*; -an.] Pertaining or relating to the perigee.

**pěr-i-gēē**, \***pěr-i-gē-ūm**, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *gē*=the earth; Fr. *périgée*; Ital. & Sp. *perigeo*.] *Astron.*: The point in the moon's orbit at which she is nearest the earth. [APOGEE.]

**pěr-i-gēn'-ē-sis**, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and English *genesis*.]

*Biol.*: The theory of inheritance by transmission of the type of developing power possessed by one generation to another.

**pěr-i-gē-nēt'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *peri-*, and English *genetic*.]

*Biol.*: Relating or pertaining to perigenesis (v. v.).

**pěr-i-glōt'-tis**, *s.* [Pref. *peri-* and Eng. *glottis* (q. v.).]

*Anat.*: A mass of small glandular grains at the lower part of the anterior surface of the epiglottis.

**pěr-i-gnāth'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *gnathos*=the jaw.] Surrounding the jaws.

**perignathic-girdle**, *s.*

*Comp. Anat.*: A name proposed by Prof. Martin Duncan for the structures which protrude and retract the jaws of the Echinoidea.

"He suggests the substitution of the term *perignathic-girdle*."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 4, 1885, p. 735.

**pěr-i-gōne**, †**pěr-i-gō-nī-ūm**, *s.* [Pref. *peri-* and Gr. *gonē*=a birth, a seed.]

*Botany*: 1. The interior glume in the flower of a grass; more commonly called perianthium (q. v.).

2. An envelope of peculiar leaves surrounding the antheridia in mosses.

"The divisions of the *perigone* in the bud opened to display their most attractive forms."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 403, p. 381.

**pěr-i-gōn'-i-mūs**, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *gonimos*=productive.]

*Zoology*: A genus of Eudendridæ, having the medusa-buds sometimes disposed round the trophosome.

**Pěr-i-gord'** (*d* silent), *s.* [See def.]

*Geog.*: The name of a district in France.

**Perigord-pie**, *subst.* A pie, much esteemed by epicures, in which truffles are the principal ingredients.

**pěr-i-grāph**, *s.* [Gr. *perigraphē*: pref. *peri*=around, and Gr. *graphē*=a writing.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A careless or inaccurate delineation of anything.

2. *Anat.*: The name given by Versalius to certain white lines and impressions on the *rectus abdominis* muscle.

**pěr-i-gŷn'-i-ūm**, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *gynē*=a woman.]

*Bot.*: The name given by Nees von Esenbeck to the hypogynous setæ at the base of the ovary in Cyperaceæ; the membranous covering of the pistil in these plants.

**pěr-i-gŷn'-ōūs**, *adj.* [Mod. Latin *perigyn*(ia); Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

*Bot.*: Growing upon some body that surrounds the ovary; specif.—

1. (*Of stamens*): Inserted into the calyx or corolla, especially the former, those on the corolla being generally called epipetalous.

2. (*Of a disc*): Having contracted an adhesion to the sides of the calyx, as in *Amygdalus*.

**perigynous-exogens**, *s. pl.*

*Bot.*: A sub-class of Exogens, containing those with perigynous stamens, growing to the side of either the calyx or the corolla; ovary superior, or nearly so. Lindley divides it into ten alliances: Ficoidales, Daphnales, Rosales, Saxifragales, Rhamnales, Gentianales, Solanales, Cortusales, Echiales, and Bignoniales.

**pěr-i-hē'-lī-ōn**, **pěr-i-hē'-lī-ūm**, *subst.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *hēlios*=the sun.]

*Astron.*: The part of a planet's or comet's orbit where it is nearest the sun, as opposed to aphelion (q. v.). One of these is said to be in perihelion when it is at the extremity of the major axis of the elliptical orbit nearest the focus occupied by the sun.

**pěr-i-hēp-a-tī'-tis**, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and English *hepatitis* (q. v.).]

*Pathology*: Hepatitis, in which the coats or the liver and the capsule of Glisson become inflamed.

\***pěr-i-hēr-mē-nī-al**, *a.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Greek *hēr-mēneia*=interpretation.] Pertaining or relating to explanation or interpretation.

**pěr-i-jōve**, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and *Jove* (q. v.).]

*Astronomy*: The point in the orbit of a satellite of Jupiter in which it is as near the planet as it can go.

**pěr-īl**, \***per-el**, \***per-ill**, \***per-ille**, *s.* [French *péril*, from Lat. *periculum*, *periculum*=danger; lit. =a trial or proof, from \**perior*=to try, an obsolete verb seen in the pa. par. *peritus*=skilled, and the

compound verb *experior*=to try, whence *experiment* (q. v.); Ital. *pericolo*, *periglio*; Sp. *peligro*; Port. *perigo*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Danger, risk, hazard, jeopardy; exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction.

"Direct her onward to that peaceful shore,  
Where *peril*, pain, and death prevail no more."  
*Falconer: Shipwreck*, iii.

¶ Preceded by *at*, *in*, *on*, or *to*=at the hazard or risk of; with danger or risk; as, to do a thing *at* one's *peril*.

"On *peril* of a curse let go the hand."  
*Shakesp.: John*, iii. 1.

2. *Law*: The accident by which a thing is lost. (*Bowvier.*)

¶ *Perils of the sea*: Dangers from wind, water, and fire, from pirates and from collisions, in which no blame is attributable to those managing the injured ship.

\***peril-less**, \***peril-lesse**, *a.* Free from danger. (*Sylvester: Little Bartas*, 311.)

**pěr-īl**, *v. t. & i.* [PERIL, *s.*]

†*A. Trans.*: To put in peril or hazard; to risk, to endanger.

\**B. Intrans.*: To be in danger or risk.

"Any soil, wherewith it may *peril* to stain itself."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

**pěr-īl'-lā**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Menthidæ. *Perilla ocimoides*, wild in the Himalayas, affords an oil used with the food of the hillmen; the leaves and seed are also eaten. The buds of *P. aphylla* are eaten in the Punjaub and Sindh, in the arid parts of which it grows.

**pěr-īl-ōūs**, \***per-el-ouse**, \***per-il-lous**, \***per-lous**, *a.* [Fr. *périlleux*, from Lat. *periculosus*=dangerous, from *periculum*=peril (q. v.).] [PERICULOUS.]

1. Full of peril or danger; attended with danger, hazard, or risk; dangerous, hazardous, risky. (*Cowper: Task*, iii. 212.)

2. Dangerous; to be feared.

"This John answered; 'Alein, avise thee;  
The miller is a *perilous* man,' he sayde."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4, 119.

\*3. Smart, witty, sharp.

"'Tis a *per'lous* boy,  
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable."  
*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 1.

**pěr-i-loūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *perilous*; -ly] In a perilous or dangerous manner or degree; dangerously; with danger, hazard, or risk.

"Al be it so that *perilously* she be wounded."—*Chaucer. Tale of Melibeus*.

**pěr-i-loūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *perilous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being perilous; danger, hazard, riskiness.

**pěr-i-lŷmph**, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *lymph*.]

*Anat.*: A clear fluid in the osseous labyrinth of the ear. Called also *Liquor cotunnii*.

**pěr-i-lŷm-phān'-gī-āl**, *a.* [Eng., &c., *peri-*, and Gr. *angeion*=a vessel.]

*Anat.*: The epithet applied by Klein to certain of the lymphatic nodules.

**pěr-i-lŷm-phāt'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *lymphatic*.]

*Anatomy*: 1. Relating to, or filled with, perilymph. 2. Perilymphangial.

**pěr-īm'-ē-tēr**, *s.* [Lat. *perimetros*, from Greek *perimetros*: pref. *peri-*, and *metron*=a measure; Fr. *périmètre*; Ital. & Sp. *perimetro*.]

*Geom.*: The bounding line of a plane surface, or the sum of all the sides.

"If it [a circle] be perfect, all the lines, from some one point of it drawn to the *perimeter*, must be exactly equal."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. i., ch. vi., § 1.

**pěr-i-mēt'-rīc-āl**, *adj.* [Eng. *perimeter*; -ical.] Pertaining or relating to the perimeter.

**pěr-i-mē-trī'-tis**, *s.* [Gr. *perimetron*, or *perimetros*=the circumference; suff. *-itis*.]

*Pathol.*: The name given by Virchow to pelvic cellulitis. It is sometimes applied also to pelvic peritonitis. Dr. Matthew Duncan limits the term to inflammation of the uterine peritoneum.

**pěr-īm'-ē-trŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *met*(ron)=a measure; suff. *-ry*.] The art or act of using the perimeter; measurement of the range and angle of vision.

**pěr-i-morph**, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *morphē*=form.]

*Min.*: A crystal of one mineral surrounding and inclosing one of another species.

**pěr-i-mor'-phōūs**, *a.* [Gr. *perimorphoomai*=to be changed all round.] (See the compound.)



perimorphous-crystals, s. pl.

Chem.: Crystals having an amygdala of one into another, with a nucleus of another, the external form of crystal being that of the amygdala.

pār i mī sī āl, a. [Prof. peri, and Gr. mys=a muscle.]

Anatomy:

1. Surrounding or inclosing a muscle or muscles.
2. Relating or pertaining to the myosium.

pār i mī sī ūm, s. [Prof. peri, and Gr. mys=a muscle.]

anat.: The outward investment or sheath of areolar tissue surrounding a muscle.

pār i nā ūm, pār i nā' ūm, s. [Med. Lat. perineum, perineum; Gr. perineum, perineum; the perineum. (See def.)]

anat.: The soft external floor of the vulva from the rectum to the vagina in the female, and to the root of the penis in the male. It plays an important part in parturition, being frequently ruptured, unless great care is taken to prevent it. Its ductility, however, renders this of less importance in subsequent parturitions, if it has escaped injury in the first instance.

pār i nā āl, a. [Med. Latin perineum; Eng. ad], suff., a.

anat.: Pertaining or belonging to the perineum. There are a perineal fascia, a perineal artery, and a perineal nerve.

pār i nā ā plās' tī, s. [Eng. perineum, and Gr. plassa-to mangle, or burn.]

Surg.: The art or act of restoring a lacerated or injured perineum.

pār i nā or rā phī, s. [Eng. perineum, and Gr. cheptom-to sew.]

Med.: The act or art of sewing up a ruptured or lacerated perineum.

pār i nā phrī ā, a. [Prof. peri, and Eng. nephritic (q. v.),] Of or belonging to perinephritis (q. v.).

perinephritis-abscess, s.

Pathol.: Inflammation and suppuration of the abscess and another (issues around) of the kidneys. It may arise from a blow or a fall upon the back, or from some derangement of the general health.

pār i nā phrī ās, s. [Greek perinephros=fat about the kidneys; suff. ās, denoting inflammation.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the tissue around one of the kidneys. It may be casy, or may end in perinephritic abscess (q. v.).

pār i nēy rī āl, a. [Prof. peri; Gr. neuron=a nerve; suff. āl.]

anat.: Encircling a nerve or nerve fibers; of or pertaining to the perineurium.

pār i nēy rī ūm, s. [Prof. peri, and Greek neuron=a tendon, a sinew.]

anat.: The covering sheathing of the nerves and nervous chords of a muscle; the myelinium.

pār i nū āl or, a. [Prof. peri, and English nucleus.]

Med.: Of or relating to a nucleus; situated around or containing a nucleus; as, the perinuclear protoplasm.

pār i ōd, s. [Fr. période, from Lat. perihelios; Gr. perihelios=a going round, a well-rounded son; suff. ōd; and helios=a way; Hal, Gr. & Per. perihelios.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A circuit.

2. Space: The time taken up by the revolution of a heavenly body; the duration of the course of a heavenly body till it returns to that point of its orbit where it began.

3. A stated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning, and the same course is to be taken again.

"We settle a lesser space a cycle, and a greater by the name of period." Holber. On Time.

4. Any specified portion of time, expressed in years, months, days, &c.; as, a period of a hundred years.

5. A revolution, or series of years by which time is measured; an age, an epoch; as, the Dionysian period, the Julian period.

6. Length of duration, existence, or performance.

7. An indefinite portion of time, or of any continued state, existence, or series of events.

"There is no plain Periods of Time." Milton. A. L., II. 609.

8. A termination, end, or completion of a cycle or series of events; hence, an end, a conclusion, a bound, a limit.

"Time is at his period." Shaksp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. II.

fate, fāt, fāra, fānist, whāt, fāl, futher; we, wēt, hēre, ennel, hār, thāre; pine, plē, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wāre, wōlf, wōrk, whā, sōn; mātē, chh, plrē, vultē, ādr, rātē, fūll; try, ūrtan, m, α = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

9. A stage, a pause.

"Make periods in the midst of sentences." Shakspeare, Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

10. An end to be obtained or attained; an object. "This is the period of my ambition." Shakspeare, Henry VIII. of Windsor, III. 3.

11. A sentence. [H. 5.]

"With a look faster than the eye, Devoled his rounded periods." Johnson: A Character.

II. Technically:

1. Geol.: One of the largest divisions of geological time. In this sense there are at least three periods, the Primary, the Secondary, and the Tertiary periods, to which a fourth or Quaternary one is sometimes added; also their subdivisions; as, the Glacial period.

2. Math.: A number of figures considered together; one of two or more sets of figures or letters marked off by points or commas placed regularly after a certain number, as in notation, in circulating decimals, or in the extension of roots.

3. Music: Two or more phrases ending with a perfect cadence.

4. Pathol.: An interval more or less fixed in period of time at which the paroxysms of a fever, &c., recur.

5. Popularly used in the plural = Cataclysm (q. v.).

6. Print: The full stop (.) which marks the end of a sentence in printing, or indicates an abbreviation, as Mr., Jan., U. S., &c.

7. Rheth.: A complete sentence from one full stop (.) another; a sentence so constructed as to have all its parts mutually dependent.

\*pār i ōd, s. l. & l. [PERIOD.]

A. Trans.: To put an end to.

"To those have shut the eye which failing to him, Perceives his conduct." Shakspeare, Timon, I. 1.

B. Intrans.: To finish, to conclude.

"For you may perfect upon this, that where there is the most pity from others, that is the greatest misery to the party afflicted." Puffendorf, Treatise, p. 106.

pār i ō dūbē, s. [Eng. period (v), and suff. āl (Chem.)]

Chem.: A salt formed by peroxide weld.

pār i ōd īg (i), \*pār i ōd īgh, a. [Fr. période; Ital. & Sp. perodico.] Periodical.

periodic amnesia, s. Double consciousness; a periodic failure of memory, peculiar to the subject, the appearance of living two distinct, but alternating lives. It is a phase of somnambulism.

periodic fever, s.

Pathol.: Intermittent fever; ague (q. v.).

periodic function, s.

Math.: A function in which equal values occur in the same order, when the value of the variable is uniformly increased or diminished.

periodic inequalities, s. pl.

Astron.: Inequalities in the movements of the planets, resulting at fixed intervals. They are caused by the perturbation of other heavenly bodies.

periodic law, s.

Chem.: The deduction that the properties of the chemical elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights. It is claimed that if the elements are arranged in the order of their atomic weights, it will be found that nearly the same properties recur periodically.

pār i ōd' īn (i), ōd', [Fr. peri, and Eng. acide (q. v.)] Derived from or containing hydrochloric acid.

periodic acid, s.

Chem.: HOCl. Produced when a current of chlorine is passed through a solution of acetic acid. The acetic acid is converted into a salt, which crystallizes out, and is then decomposed by water into the free acid and hydrochloric acid. At a high temperature it is resolved into chlorine and oxygen.

pār i ōd īn (i), a. & s. [Eng. periodic; ad.]

A. As adjectives:

1. Pertaining to a period or periods, or to divisions by periods.

"The squares of the perfect times of all the satellites belonging to each planet." Herschel, Astronomy, § 636.

2. Performing in a period or periods, or by regular revolution; proceeding in a series of successive circuits.

"Four moons perpetually roll round the planet Jupiter, and are carried along with him in his periodical circuit round the sun." Watts, on the Moon.

3. Returning, recurring, or happening in a certain period of time; happening or appearing at fixed intervals; as, periodical visits.

4. Happening or returning at intervals; recurring.

5. Regular; performing some action at stated times.

6. Pertaining to or connected with a periodical or publication appearing at regular intervals; as, a magazine, &c.

B. As substantives: A publication, as a magazine, review, or newspaper, which appears at regular intervals.

"These periodicals were by me intended for boys from twelve to sixteen years of age." Bowdler's Magazine, March, 1776, p. 64.

periodical-comets, s. pl.

Astron.: Comets returning at fixed periods.

periodical-diseases, s. pl.

Pathol.: Diseases of which the paroxysms or other changes come at stated intervals, sometimes lunar periods.

periodical-meteors, s. pl.

Astron.: Meteors entering the earth's atmosphere at stated periods of the year. [Meteors.]

periodical-stars, s. pl.

Astron.: Stars which appear or exhibit periodical changes of brilliancy. [VARIABLE-STARS.]

periodical-winds, s. pl.

Meteor., &c.: One of three classes of winds, being those which blow regularly in the same direction, at the same seasons, and at the same hours of the day; as, the westerly, and the land and sea breezes.

pār i ōd' īn (i) īgh, subst. [Eng. periodical; -al.] One who publishes or writes for a periodical.

pār i ōd' īgh āl īgh, adv. [Eng. periodical; -ly.] In a periodical manner; at fixed or stated intervals; at intervals.

"The direct consequences of tea drinking are periodically trotted out for inspection." London Daily Telegraph.

pār i ōd' īgh āl āgh, s. [Eng. periodical; -ness.] The quality or state of being periodical; periodicity.

pār i ō dīg' ī gh, subst. [Fr. périodicité.] The quality or state of being periodical; the tendency or nature of things to return or recur at stated intervals.

"The flowering season determined, appears to be subject to a law of periodicity and habit." Whewell, Archbishop's Treatise, p. 22.

pār i ō dīghē, s. [Prof. peri, and Eng. tidle.] The tidle containing the greatest amount of tiding of any in a given series.

pār i ōd īgh, v. l. [Eng. period; -ize.] To make (intrans.) (Teacher.)

pār i ōd īgh' ō gh, s. [Gr. peridhō=a circuit; suff. āgh.]

Med.: The doctrine of periodicity in health or disease. (Dungham.)

pār i ō dīgh' tū, adv. [Greek peri=about, and dōmē (quilt, curtains)=a bedchamber.] A term applied to the membrane lining the mouth of a tooth.

pār i ōd' īgh' ō gh, s. [Gr. peridōs=a period, and āghēto=to see, to observe.]

Phys.: An instrument for determining the date of menstruation, labor, &c., and for other calculations.

pār i ō gh' āl, s. pl. [Gr. peridōs; perf. peri, and āghēto=to live.]

1. The name given to the original Achaean inhabitants of Laconia by their Dorian conquerors.

2. Geog.: The inhabitants of such parts of the earth as are in the same latitudes, but whose longitudes differ by 180°, so that when it is noon with one it is midnight with the other.

pār i ā-ghā, s. [Punjab.] One of the Pariceol.

pār i dīgh' tū' mīgh, s. [Prof. peri, and Gr. ophthalmos=an eye.]

Ophthalm.: A genus of Rodidæ, from the cornea of the Indo-Pacific, remarkable for their prominent retroverted eyes, which enable them to see in the air as well as in the water, and for their strong ventral and postoral fins, by the aid of which they can hop freely over the ground, when they leave the water, as is their habit at Chittā, to hunt small crustaceans. The species are few in number, but Perlophthalmus kocherleri is one of the commonest fishes of the Indian Ocean.

pār i ō ghē, s. [Fr.]

Zool.: The external horny layer in the foot of the horse and kindred species.

pār i ō gh' tū' āl, pār i ō gh' tū' ō gh, a. [Mod. Lat. periosteum; Eng. ad], suff., ad., conj. Of or pertaining to the periosteum; constituted by the periosteum.

pār i ō gh' tū' āl, s. [Greek periosteum, neut. of periosteon=round the bones; prof. peri, and osteon=a bone.]

anat.: A dense living membrane covering the whole surface of bones, except the articulations, which have a thin cartilaginous layer. As long as a single portion of periosteum remains alive bone is capable of being reproduced.

1. Internal periosteum.

2. anat.: The medullary membrane.



pēr-i-ōs-tī-tis, s. [Mod. Lat. periost(eum), and suff. -itis.]

Med.: Inflammation of the periosteum.

pēr-i-ōs-tō-sis, subst. [Mod. Lat. periost(eum); suff. -osis.]

Med.: A tumor of the periosteum.

pēr-i-ōs-tōs-tei-tis, subst. [Mod. Lat. periost(eum); Gr. osteon=a bone, and suff. -itis.]

Med.: Simultaneous inflammation of the periosteum and bone. (Dunghison.)

pēr-i-ōs-tra-cūm, subst. [Pref. peri-, and Gr. ostrakon=a shell.]

Comp. Anat.: The same as EPIDERMIS 1. (2) (b).

pēr-i-ō-tic, a. & s. [Prefix peri-, and Greek ous (genit. otos)=the ear.]

A. As adj.: Surrounding the ear; spec., of or belonging to a portion of the temporal bone thus situated.

B. As substantive:

Anat. (pl.): The petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone, the first including the labyrinth and meatus auditorius internus. (Quain.)

pēr-i-pā-tē-cian, \*pēr-i-pā-tē-tian, s. [PERIPATETIC.] A peripatetic.

"Well, I will watch and walk up and down, and be a peripatetic."—R. Greene; Friar Bacon.

pēr-i-pā-tēt-ic, \*pēr-i-pā-tēt-ick, a. & subst. [Lat. peripateticus, from Gr. peripuletikos=given to walking about; peripateō=to walk about; peri=about, and pateō=to walk; patos=a path. Fr. péripatétique; Ital. & Sp. peripatetico.]

A. As adjective:

1. Walking about; itinerant; perambulating.  
2. Pertaining to the system of philosophy taught by Aristotle, or to his followers; Aristotelian.

"He set up his own school in the covered walks (peripatoi) round the temple of the Lycean Apollo... his philosophy got the appellation of Peripatetic."—Encyc. Brit. (ed. 9th), ii. 511.

B. As substantive:

\*I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who walks about, or cannot afford to ride; a pedestrian.

"We peripatetics are very glad to watch an opportunity to whisk across a passage."—Tatler: No. 114.

2. An itinerant teacher or preacher. (Ironical.)

II. Philos. (pl.): The name given to the followers of the Aristotelian philosophy. Aristotle partly adopted the results of Plato, and made them available for the world, partly he dissented from the Platonic doctrines and carried on war against them. Both teachers admitted that science could only be formed from Universals, but Aristotle took the view afterward called Nominalist (q. v.), and contended that such Universals were nothing more than inductions from particular facts. He thus made experience the basis of all science. In the middle ages, Albertus Magnus (1193-1280) did much to spread the Peripatetic philosophy, as well as the ethical and physical writings of Aristotle, and his pupil, St. Thomas Aquinas (1227-1274), the greatest of the Scholastics, was much influenced by them. The study of the works of Aristotle has been greatly revived in the present century, and those of St. Thomas Aquinas were specially recommended to clerical students by Pope Leo XIII.

pēr-i-pā-tēt-ic-al, adj. [Eng. peripatetic; -al.] The same as PERIPATETIC (q. v.).

"As described in the peripatetical philosophic."—More: Immort. of the Soul, bk. i, ch. v.

pēr-i-pā-tēt-i-çizm, s. [English peripatetic; -ism.] The doctrines or system of philosophy of the peripatetics.

"An elaborate attack on Peripateticism."—Saturday Review, Sept. 26, 1855, p. 418.

pēr-i-pā-tid-é-a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. peripat(us); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -idea.]

Zoology: In Huxley's classification, a group of Arthropoda, equivalent to Grube's Myriapod order Onychophora (q. v.).

pēr-i-pā-tūs, subst. [Gr. peripatos=a walking about.] [PERIPATETIC.]

Zool.: The sole genus of the group Peripatidea or the order Onychophora. They are vermiform animals, indistinctly segmented, with soft integuments. On each side of the body there are a number of short legs, terminated by a rudimentary jointed part, and a pair of hooked claws. The head bears a pair of simple annulated antennæ, and a pair of simple eyes. They are viviparous, nocturnal in habit, and are found in decaying wood. The genus was made known by the Rev. L. Guilding, who discovered peripatus iutiformis in the island of St. Vincent. Several species are known, from the West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, South America, and New Zealand.

"Whether we consider the appendages, the respiratory and reproductive systems, or the development of the

embryo, Peripatus is a true Arthropod, apparently nearly allied to the suctorial Myriapoda."—Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim., p. 627.

pēr-i-pēt'-a-loūs, a. [Pref. peri-; Gr. petalon=a leaf, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Surrounded or situated about the petals. (Used of some nectarines.)

\*pēr-i-pē-tī'-a, s. [Gr. peripeteia=a turning about, from peripetēs=falling round; pref. peri-, and pēto=to fall.]

Old Drama: The sudden reversal or disclosure of circumstances on which the plot in a tragedy hinges; the denouement of a play.

pē-rīph'-ēr-āl, adj. [Eng. peripher(y); -al.] Pertaining to, constituting, or of the nature of a periphery; peripheric.

peripheral-resistance, s.

Physiol.: The resistance offered in the capillaries to those portions of the blood which move along the periphery of the vessel rather than to its center. (Foster.)

peripheral sense-organ, s.

Anat.: A sense-organ toward the periphery or circumference of the body, not in its interior. (Foster; Physiol.)

pēr-īph'-ēr al l'y, adv. [Eng. peripheral; -ly.] In a peripheral manner; so as to be peripheral.

pēr-i-phēr'-ic, pēr-i-phēr' ic-al, u. [English peripher(y); -ic, -ical; Fr. périphérique.]

\*I. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining to, constituting, or of the nature of a periphery.  
2. Around the outside of an organ; external.

II. Botany: Around the circumference. (Used specially of the endosperm with respect to the embryo of a seed.)

\*I. Peripheric type of animals:

Zool.: Von Baer's name for Radiata.

peripheric-paralysis, s.

Pathol.: Progressive muscular atrophy (q. v.).

\*pēr-i-phēr' ic-al l'y, adv. [Eng. peripheric; -ly.] Round, so as to form a circle.

"I have been clipping for some years (cedars peripherically)."—Gardeners' Chronicle, No. 464, p. 462.

pēr-i-phēr-i-cō-, pref. [PERIPHERIC.] Connected with the periphery.

peripherico-terminal, s.

Bot., &c.: Of or belonging to the circumference and the apex of a body.

pē rīph'-ēr ŷ, \*pe rīf e rīō, s. [Lat. periferia, periferia, from Gr. periferia—the circumference of a circle; pref. peri-, and phero=to carry. Fr. périphérie; Ital. & Sp. periferia.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The outside or superficial portions of a body; the surface.

"By the apposition of new cells of the yolk to its periphery."—Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat., p. 582.

2. Geometry, &c.: The bounding line of a plane figure; the perimeter; the circumference.

pēr-i-phō-rān-thī-ām, s. [Pref. peri-; Greek phoros=bearing, and anthos=a flower.]

Bot.: The name given by Richard to the Periclinium (q. v.).

pēr'-i-phrāse, s. [PERIPHRAISIS.]

pēr i phrāse, v. t. & i. [French périphraseur.] [PERIPHRASE, s.]

A. Trans.: To express one word by many; to express by circumlocution.

B. Intrans.: To make use of circumlocution.

pē-rīph'-rā-sis, s. [Lat., from Gr. periphraisis; pref. peri-, and phraisis=a phrase (q. v.). Fr. périphrase; Ital. & Sp. perifrasi.]

Rhet.: The use of more words than are necessary to express the idea desired to be conveyed; a figure employed to avoid a common and trite manner of speaking; circumlocution.

"He [the dead] must be mentioned among the Atipones as 'the man who does not now exist,' or some such périphrase."—Tyler: Early Hist. Mankind, ch. vi.

pēr-i-phrās'-tic, \*pēr-i-phrās'-tic-al, u. [Gr. periphraistikos, from periphraisis=a periphraisis (q. v.); Fr. périphrastique.] Having the nature or character of periphraisis; characterized by periphraisis; expressing or expressed in more words than are necessary; circumlocutory.

pēr-i-phrās'-tic-al-l'y, adv. [I. e. periphraistical; -ly.] In a periphraistic manner; with periphraisis or circumlocution.

pēr-i-phyl'-li-a, s. pl. [Pref. peri-, and Greek phyllon=a leaf.]

Bot.: Link's name for the squamule in the flower of grasses.

pēr i plā-nē-tā, subst. [Pref. peri-, and Greek plancton=a wandering, or planctus=a wanderer.]

Limnology: A genus of Plutidæ. Periplaneta orientalis, often called Blatta orientalis, is the Common Cockroach, P. americana that of America. [COCKROACH.]

pēr i plāst, s. [Gr. periplasto=to sweep one thing over another, to form a mold; pref. peri-, and plasto=to form a mold.]

Physiol.: The intercellular substance or matrix in which the organized structures of a tissue are imbedded.

pē rīp' lō ēō, subst. [Gr. periplaktē=a twining round, from the habit of the plants.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Periplacæ. The very acid milk of periplaca greca, used in the East to poison wolverines. The fragrant flowers of P. apylla are eaten by the Hindus. The fibers, mixed with that of Leptocladia squarrosa, makes good cordage.

pēr i plō' ēō s, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. periplaca;] Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Asclepiadaceæ.

pēr ip neu-rā' nī a, s. [Pref. peri-, and Eng. pneumonia (q. v.).] Thymus Pneumonia (q. v.).

pēr ip neu-rā' nī a, u. [Gr. peripneumonia, from peripneumonia peripneumonia (q. v.); Fr. péripneumonie; Ital. & Sp. peripneumonia] (q) or pertaining to peripneumonia.

pēr ip neu-rā' nī ŷ, s. [PERIPNEUMONIA.]

pēr i pō-l'yō ēō a-l, adj. [Pref. peri-, and Eng. polygona (q. v.).]

Crystal.: Having a number of sides or angles.

pēr-i-prōct, s. [Pref. peri-, and Gr. proctos=the anus.]

Zool.: The region lying around the anus of all species.

pēr i pōc'ti-tis, s. [Eng. periproct, a v. b. -itis.]

Pathol.: An inflammation of the tissues surrounding the anus.

pē rīp' tēr' āl, a. [PERIPTEREA.]

Greek Arch.: Surrounded by a row of columns, applied especially to a temple in which the cell is surrounded by columns, those on the flank being distant one intercolumniation from the wall.

pē rīp' tēr' ōs, a. [Gr., from peri=around, and pteron=a wing; Fr. péripère; Ital. & Sp. peripèrta.]

Greek Arch.: A peripteral building.

pē rīp' tēr' ōs, u. [PERIPTEREA.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Feathered on all sides.

II. Technically:

1. Greek Arch.: Peripteral.  
2. Arch.: Surrounded by a ring of columns.

pē rīp' tēr' ŷ, s. [PERIPTEREA.]

Greek Arch.: The mass of insulated columns round the cells of a temple.

\*pēr i pyr' ist (yt nā tr), s. [Pref. peri-, and Gr. pyr=fire.] A sort of cooking apparatus.

pēr i-sāre, s. [Gr. perisarter=surrounded with flesh; pref. peri-, and sare (genit. saros)=flesh.]

Zool.: Pref. Allen's name for the chitinous envelope secreted by many Hydroids.

pē rīsc' i an (sō nā sh), u. & s. [Gr. periscaion=throwing a shadow all round; pref. peri-, and Gr. skia=a shadow; Fr. periscieca.]

A. As adj.: Having the shadow thrown all round in the course of the day.

B. As subst.: One of the Periscia (q. v.).

pē rīsc' i-i (sō nā sh), s. pl. [Lat.] [PERISCIA s.] The inhabitants of the polar circles, whose shadows move round, and at certain periods of the year describe a complete circle in the course of the day.

\*pēr i scōps, s. [Pref. peri-, and Gr. scopos=to look, to observe.] A general view, a comprehensive summary.

pēr i scōps, s. An improved form of al. scope, having at the top a lensular total reflection prism instead of a mirror. It forms open a vertical zone, sweeping the horizon; used in good al. observing boats.

pēr i scōp' lō, pēr i scōp' lō al, adj. [Pref. peri-, and Gr. scopos.] Viewing all round or on all sides.

periscopic-lens, s.

Optics: A lens invented by Wollaston for polarizing scopos. It consisted of two plane convex lenses, ground to the same radius, and having between their plane surfaces a thin plate of mica with a circular aperture one-fifth of the focal length. The central aperture was filled up with a cement of the same refractive power as the lens. In constructing the lens was made of one solid piece of glass, in the periphery of which a groove was cut and filled with black cement.



periscopic-spectacles, *s. pl.*

*Optics*: Spectacles having concavo-convex lenses, with their curvature in the same direction as that of the eye, for increasing the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely.

**pěr'-ish**, \*per-isch, \*per-iss-en, \*per-ysh, \*perche, \*persch, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *periss*, root of *pr.* par. of *périr*=to perish, from Lat. *pereo*=to perish, and *eo*=to go; Sp. & Port. *perear*; Ital. *perire*.]

## A. Intransitive:

1. To be destroyed, to come to naught, to decay.

"So feels the fulness of our heart and eyes,  
When all of Genius which can perish dies."  
Byron: *Death of Sheridan*.

2. To die; to lose life or vitality in any way.

"I perish with hunger."—Luke xv. 17.

3. To waste away gradually; to decay, to wither or fall away.

"Like as wax melteth before the fire, so let the wicked perish at the presence of God."—Psalm lxxviii. 2.

4. To be lost eternally.

## \*B. Transitive:

1. To cause to perish; to destroy, to ruin.

"Thy flinty heart  
Might in thy palace perish Margaret."  
Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 2.*

2. To pierce; to go or pass through.

"Almighty God shewed to hym his syde, handes, and feet perished with the spere and nayles."—*Life of Joseph of Arimathea*, p. 31, l. 28.

**pěr'-ish-a-bil'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *perishable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being perishable; perishableness.

**pěr'-ish-a-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *périssable*.] Liable to perish; subject to decay; of short duration; not lasting or enduring.

"A change at hand, and an o'erwhelming doom  
To perishable beings."—Byron: *Heaven and Earth*, i. 2.

**pěr'-ish-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *perishable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being perishable; liability to decay or destruction.

**pěr'-ish-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [English *perishable*; *-ly*.] In a perishable or perishing manner.

**pěr'-ish-měnt**, *s.* [Eng. *perish*; *-ment*.] The act or state of perishing.

**pěr'-i-sōme**, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *sōma*=the body.]

*Zoöl.*: The coriaceous or calcareous integument of the Echinodermata.

**pěr'-i-spěrm**, **pěr'-i-spěrm'-ŭm**, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *sperma*=seed.]

## Botany:

1. (Of the form *perisperm*): The name given by Richard to the testa of a seed; a portion of the tissue of the albumen remaining in some plants when the seed is developed.

2. (Of the form *perispermium*): Jussieu's name for the albumen of a seed.

**pěr'-i-spěrm'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *perisperm*; *-ic*.]

*Bot.*: Furnished with albumen.

"The name *perispermic* albumen, or *perisperm*, is often restricted to that found in the cells of the nucleus alone."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 587.

**pěr'-is-phěr'-ic**, **pěr'-is-phěr'-ic-ŭl**, *a.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *sphaira*=a ball, a sphere.] Round, globular.

**pěr'-i-spō-răn'-gŷ-ŭm**, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng., &c., *sporangium* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: The indusium of ferns when it surrounds the sori.

**pěr'-i-spōre**, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *sporos*=a seed.]

*Bot.*: The outer covering of a spore.

**pěr'-i-spōr'-i-ā'-gē-l**, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *perispori(um)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-acei*.]

*Bot.*: A sub-order of Ascomycetous Fungi, established by Fries. The receptacles or perithecia are closed till they begin to decay. Nuclei never softening into a gelatinous mass; asci generally large; sporidia indefinite in number. Generally parasites.

**pěr'-i-spōr'-i-ŭm**, *s.* [PERISPORE.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of *Perisporiacei* (q. v.).

**pě-ris-sō-dăc'-tŷl-a**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *perissodaktylos*=having a superfluous number of fingers or toes; *perissos*=superabundant, and *daktylos*=a finger or toe.]

1. *Zoöl.*: In Owen's classification a section of Ungulata. The hind feet are odd-toed in all, and the fore feet in all but the Tapiridæ and the Brontotheridæ. Dorsolumbar vertebrae never less than twenty-three. Femur with a third trochanter. Horns, if present, not paired, except in the extinct *Diceratherium*. Usually there is but one horn; if two are present, they are in the median line of the

head, one behind the other, not supported by bony horn-cores. Stomach simple; cæcum large and capacious. The section is now usually divided into seven families: Coryphodontidæ, Brontotheridæ, Palæotheridæ, Macrauchenidæ, Rhinocerotidæ, Tapiridæ, and Equidæ, of which the first four are extinct.

2. *Palæont.*: They were differentiated from the Artiodactyla (q. v.) as early as the Eocene Tertiary. [TELEODACTYLA.]

**pě-ris-sō-dăc'-tŷle**, *s. & a.* [PERISSODACTYLA.]

A. *As subst.*: Any individual of the ungulate section *Perissodactyla* (q. v.).

"These mammals resemble in some respects the *Perissodactyles*."—Marsh: *Introduction and Succession of Vert. Life*.

B. *As adj.*: Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the *Perissodactyla*.

"No living *Perissodactyle* Ungulate possesses the inner or first digit on either fore or hind feet."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 321.

**pě-ris-sō-lōg'-ic-ŭl**, *a.* [English *perissology*; *-ical*.] Redundant or excessive in words.

**pěr'-is-sōl'-ō-gŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *périssologie*, from Gr. *perissologia*, from *perissos*=excessive, and *logos*=a word; Ital. & Lat. *perissologia*; Sp. *perissologia*.] Superfluous or excessive words or talk; much talk to little purpose; macrology.

**pěr'-i-stăch'-ŷ-ŭm**, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Greek *stachys*=an ear of corn.]

*Bot.*: Panzer's name for the glumes of grasses.

**pěr'-is-tă-lith**, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*; Gr. *histēmi*=to stand, and *lithos*=a stone.]

*Archæol.*: A series of standing stones surrounding an object, as a barrow or burial mound.

**pěr'-i-stăl'-tic**, \***pěr'-i-stăl'-tick**, *a.* [Gr. *peristaltikos*, from *peristellō*=to surround; pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *stellō*=to place; Fr. *péristaltique*; Ital. & Sp. *péristaltico*.]

*Physiol.*: Of or belonging to the vermicular contraction and motion of vascular canals, as the alimentary, the circulating, and the generative tubes. (Owen.)

**peristaltic-motion**, *s.*

*Physiol.*: The motion of the circular fibers of the alimentary canal, occurring in succession from above downward, and forcing the food before them, as a fluid may be driven along a tube by squeezing it. The motion is most obvious in the small intestine.

**pěr'-i-stăl'-tic-ŭl-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *peristaltic*; *-al*, *-ly*.] In a peristaltic manner.

**pěr'-is-těr'-i-ŭ**, *s.* [Gr. *peristerion*, dimin. from *peristera*=a dove.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Maxillaridæ. *Peristeria elata* is the Dove, or Holy Ghost plant, so called because the glumes of the orchidaceous flower are like a hovering dove.

**pěr'-is-těr'-i-ōn**, *s.* [Gr. *peristereōn*=(1) a dove-cot, (2) a kind of verbena; *peristera*=a pigeon.]

*Bot.*: The herb vervain.

**pěr'-ist'-ěr-ite**, *s.* [Gr. *peristera*=a pigeon; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: An iridescent, whitish variety of Albite (q. v.), the colors of which were supposed to resemble those of the neck of a pigeon. Found in Canada.

**pěr'-i-stē'-thŷs**, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *stēthos*=the breast.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Cataphracti. Head parallel-sided, upper surface and sides long; each præorbital prolonged into a flat process, projecting beyond the snout. One continuous dorsal, or two dorsals, of which the second is the more developed. Two free pectoral appendages; no teeth; barbels on lower jaws. Ten species are known; one, *Peristethus cataphractum*, from the Mediterranean; eight from the Atlantic, and one from the Pacific.

**pěr'-i-stō-măt'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *peristome*]; *-atic*.] Of or pertaining to a peristome; of the nature of a peristome. (*Balfour: Botany*, § 51.)

**pěr'-i-stōme**, **pěr'-i-stō-mŷ-ŭm**, *s.* [Gr. *peristomios*=round a mouth or aperture; pref. *peri-*, and *stoma*=the mouth.]

1. *Bot.*: The interior apparatus surrounding the margin of the sporangium of a moss. It is just inside the annulus, and normally consists of two rows of cilia or teeth, multiples of four, and varying in number from four to eighty.

## 2. Zoölogy:

(1) The margin of the aperture in a univalve shell.

(2) The projecting rim or border surrounding the edge of the calyx in Vorticella.

(3) The peristomial space (q. v.).

**pěr'-i-stō-mŷ-ŭl**, *a.* [Eng. *peristome*]; *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a peristome.

**peristomial-space**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: A space between the mouth and the circumference of the disc in Actinia.

**pěr'-i-stō-mŷ-ŭm**, *s.* [PERISTOME.]

**pěr'-i-strěph'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *strophō*=to turn.] Turning round; revolving, rotatory; applied to the paintings of a panorama.

**pěr'-is-trō-phē**, *s.* [Gr. *peristrophē*=a turning round; pref. *peri-*, and *strophē*=a turning, from *strophō*=to turn.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Diclpteræ. *Peristrophe tinctoria*, a bushy plant, common in woods around Calcutta, is largely cultivated in Midnapore for the dye. *P. bicalyculata*, macerated in rice, is given in India in snake-bites.

**pěr'-i-stŷle**, *s.* [Lat. *peristylum*, from Gr. *peristylon*; prefix *peri-*, and Greek *stylos*=a pillar, a column; Fr. *péristyle*; Ital. & Sp. *peristilio*.]

*Arch.*: An open court within a house, having a colonnade around it, by which the principal apartments were reached; the exact reverse of the peripteros, though the same in character, the one being inside, the other outside a building.

**pěr'-i-sŷs'-tō-lē**, *s.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *systole* (q. v.).]

*Pathol.*: The interval that subsists between the systole and diastole of the heart. It is only perceptible in the dyeing.

\***pěr'-ite**, *a.* [Lat. *peritus*.] [EXPERIENCE, *s.*] Skilled, skillful, experienced.

**pěr'-i-thē'-gŷ-ŭm**, *s.* [Greek *perithēkē*=a lid, a cover.]

## Botany:

(1) The part of a lichen in which the asci are immersed.

(2) The part which contains the reproductive organs of Sphæria and its allied fungals; the small, flat receptacles in which asci are formed in the Pyrenomycetous fungals.

\***pěr'-i-tion**, *s.* [PERISH.] Perishing, annihilation. (*Bp. Hall: Works*, vi. 411.)

**pěr'-it'-ō-moŷs**, *a.* [Gr. *peritomos*=cut off all round, abrupt, steep; pref. *peri-*, and *tomos*=a piece cut off.]

*Crystal. & Min.*: Cleaving in more directions than one, parallel to the axis, the faces being all of one quality.

**pěr'-i-tō-nē'-al**, **pěr'-i-tō-nē'-al**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *peritone(um)*, *peritonæ(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the peritoneum.

**pěr'-i-tō-nē'-ŭm**, \***pěr'-i-tō-nē'-ŭm**, *s.* [Gr. *peritonaion*; pref. *peri-*, and *teinō*=to stretch.]

1. *Anat.*: A serous membrane, enveloping the whole of the abdominal viscera, except the open ends of the Fallopian tubes in the female, where it becomes continuous with their mucous lining.

2. *Zoöl.*: The third tunic in the cloaca of the Tunicata (q. v.).

**pěr'-i-tō-nŷ-tis**, *s.* [Eng. *periton(eum)*; suff. *-itis* (q. v.).]

*Pathol.*: Inflammation of the peritoneum, including metro-peritonitis or puerperal peritonitis, chronic peritonitis, suppurative peritonitis, tubercular peritonitis, and adhesive peritonitis, with encysted inflammatory actions and local adhesions of opposed parts. Treatment must be extremely active and early to be of any avail.

**pěr'-i-trē-ma**, *s.* [Prefix *peri-*, and *trēma*=a hole.]

*Zoöl.*: The raised margin which surrounds the breathing-holes of Scorpions. (Owen.)

**pěr'-it'-rŷch-a**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *thrix*, (genit. *trichos*)=a hair.]

*Zoöl.*: An order of Ciliata, inhabiting salt and fresh water, by some authorities considered the most specialized group, a view in which Saville Kent does not coincide, for he thinks the Hypotricha should occupy the highest place. He enumerates eight families: Torquatellidæ, Dictyocystidæ, Actinobolidæ, Halteriidæ, Gyrocoidæ, Urcolariidæ, and Ophryoscolecidæ, in which the animalcules are free-swimming; and Vorticellidæ, in which they are sedentary or attached.

**pěr'-it'-rŷch-an**, *subst.* [Mod. Lat. *peritrich(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an*.] Any individual of the order *Peritricha* (q. v.).

**pěr'-it'-rŷch-oŷs**, *adj.* [Mod. Lat. *peritrich(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Belonging to the *Peritricha* (q. v.).

**pěr'-i-trō'-chŷ-ŭm**, *subst.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *peritrochion*, from *peri*=about, around, and *trochos*=a wheel.]

*Mech.*: A wheel or circle concentric with the base of a cylinder, and movable together with it about an axis. [AXIS, *s.*, 3.]

**pěr'-i-trōm'-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *peritrom(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of hypotrichous Ciliata, combining the characters of the Chlamyodontidæ and the Oxytrichidæ. There is a single genus *Peritromus* (q. v.).

fâte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wē, wět, hère, camél, hěr, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, maríne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mŷte, cŷb, cŷre, uníte, cŷr, rŷle, fŷll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**pě-rit-rō-mūs**, s. [Pref. *peri-*, and Gr. *tromos*=a quivering; *tromōs*=to quiver.]

**Zoöl.**: The sole genus of the family Peritromidae (q. v.). There is but one species, *Peritromus emmae*, resembling *Kerona polyporum*, but uniformly ciliated on the under surface.

**pě-rit-rō-pal**, **pě-rit-rō-poūs**, *adj.* [Gr. *peritropos*, from pref. *peri-*, and *trepō*=to turn.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Rotatory, circuitous.

\*2. *Bot.* (of the embryo of a seed): Directed from the axis to the horizon.

**pě-ř-týph-li-tis**, s. [Pref. *peri-*, and English *typhlitis*.]

**Pathol.**: The extension of inflammatory typhlitis (q. v.) to the peritoneum of the adjacent intestine and abdominal wall.

**pě-ř-ū-tēr-ine**, *adj.* [Pref. *peri-*, and English *uterine*.]

**Anat.**: Surrounding the uterus. There is a *peritērine* hæmatocele and a phlegmon.

**pě-ř-vās-cu-lar**, a. [Pref. *peri-*, and Eng. *vascular*.]

**Anat.**: Of or belonging to any structure surrounding a blood-vessel. There are *perivascular* canals and lymphatics.

**pě-ř-vīs-čēr-āl**, a. [Pref. *peri-*, and English *visceral* (q. v.).]

**Anat.**: Applied to the space surrounding the viscera. It is often divided into compartments by vertical lamellæ between the body walls and the digestive sac of the Actinozoa.

**pě-ř-wig**, \***per-e-wig**, \***per-re-wig**, \***per-ri-wig**, \***per-wick**, \***per-wicke**, \***per-wig**, \***per-wige**, s. [O. Dut. *peruyk*, from Fr. *perruque*=a peruke (q. v.).] A peruke, a wig. [WIG, s.]

\***periwig-pated**, a. Wearing a periwig or wig.

**pě-ř-wig**, v. t. [PERIWIG, s.] To dress in a wig or anything resembling a wig.

"Nor with Dubartas bridle up the floods,  
And periwig with wool the baldpate woods."  
*Dryden: Art of Poetry*, i.

**pě-ř-wiñ-kle** (1), **pě-ř-wiñ-kle**, \***pě-ř-wiñ-cle**, s. [A corrupt. of A. S. *pinewinkle*, perhaps from Lat. *pinna*, *pina*=a muscle, and A. S. *wincla*=a winkle.]

**Zoölogy**:  
1. *Sing.*: The genus *Littorina* (q. v.). *Littorina littorea* is the common periwinkle.

"The periwinkle, prawn, the cockle, and the shrimp."  
*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 25.

2. *Pl.*: The family Littorinidae.

**pě-ř-wiñ-kle** (2), \***per-venke**, \***per-vinke**, s. [A. S. *pervinca*, from Lat. *pervinca*, *vincapervinca*, from *vincio*=to bind; Fr. *pervenche*.]

**Bot.**: The genus *Vinca* (q. v.).

"Through primrose tufts, in that sweet bower,  
The periwinkle trail'd its wreaths."  
*Wordsworth: In Early Spring*.

\***pě-ř-wiñk-liñg**, a. [Eng. *periwinkl(e)*; -ing.] Winding; as the periwinkle twines round plants.

"The periwinkling porch that winding leads  
From my close chamber to your lordship's cell."  
*Brewer: Lingua*, iv. 2.

\***per-jen-ete**, \***per-gene-te**, \***per-i-on-ette**, s. [First element Mid. Eng. *pere*=pear; second, the same as GENITING (q. v.).] A variety of early ripening pear; a geniting.

\***pě-ř-ju-rā-tion**, s. [English *perjur(e)*; -ation.] Perjury. (*Fox*, in *Maitland: Essays on Reform*, p. 533.)

**pě-ř-jüre**, \***par-jure**, \***per-jewre**, v. t. [French *parjurer*, *se parjurer*=to forswear one's self, from Lat. *perjuro*=to forswear; *perjurus*=a perjured person, from *per-*, used in a bad sense (as Eng. *for-in forswear*), and *juro*=to swear; O. Fr. *perjurer*; Sp. & Port. *pergurar*; Ital. *pergiurare*.]

\*1. To cause to swear falsely; to make perjured or forsworn.

2. To swear falsely.

3. *Reflex.*: To forswear; to swear falsely to an oath in judicial proceedings; as, He has *perjured* himself.

\*4. To make a false oath to; to swear falsely to. (*J. Fletcher*.)

\***pě-ř-jüre**, s. [O. Fr. (Fr. *parjure*); Sp. & Port. *perjuro*, from Lat. *perjurus*.] [PERJURE, v.] A perjured person.

"Why, he comes in like a *perjure*, wearing papers."  
*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

**pě-ř-jüred**, *pa. par* & a. [PERJURE, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:  
1. Having sworn falsely; forsworn.

2. Sworn falsely.

"From my forehead wipe a *perjured* note;  
For none offend where all alike do dote."  
*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

\***pě-ř-jüred-lý**, \***per-jured-lie**, *adv.* [Eng. *perjured*; -ly.] In a perjured manner.

"So graueli and so confidentlie say ye than, and so impudentlie, so rashlie, so *perjuredlie* recant and saie naie now."—*Bp. Gardener: Of True Obedience; To the Reader*.

**pě-ř-jür-ěr**, \***per-jur-our**, s. [Eng. *perjur(e)*, v.; -er.] One who perjures himself; one who willfully and knowingly takes a false oath lawfully administered.

\***pě-ř-jür-ý-ous**, \***pě-ř-jür-ous**, a. [Lat. *perjuri- osus*, from *perjurus*.] [PERJURE, v.] Guilty of perjury; perjured; containing perjury.

"Puffing their souls away in *perjurous* air."  
*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humor*. (Induct.)

**pě-ř-jür-ý**, s. [Lat. *perjuri-um*, from *perjuro*=to perjure, to forswear; Fr. *parjure*; Sp. & Port. *perjuro*; Ital. *pergiurio*.] The act of swearing falsely, or of violating an oath; specif., in law the act or crime of willfully making a false oath or affirmation in judicial proceedings.

"The crime of willful and corrupt *perjury* is defined by Sir Edw. Coke to be a crime committed, when a lawful oath is administered in some judicial proceeding, to a person who swears willfully, absolutely, and falsely, in a matter material to the issue or point in question."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 10.

**pěrk**, s. [A variant of *perch* (2), s. (q. v.)]

1. A pole placed horizontally, on which yarns, &c., are hung to dry, also a peg for similar purposes. (*Prov. Eng.*)

2. A measure of 5½ yards. (In this sense pronounced *pěrk*.)

**pěrk**, \***pěark**, \***pěrke**, a. [Welsh *perc*=compact, trim; *percu*=to trim, to smarten; *percus*=smart; *pert*=smart, spruce; *pertu*=to smarten. Skeat connects it with Prov. Eng. *sprack*=brisk, lively; Ir. *spraic*=sprightliness; Icel. *sparkr*=lively.] [PERT.] Pert, smart, brisk, trim, spruce, airy, jaunty, perky.

**pěrk** (1), v. i. [Etym. doubtful.] To peer; to look sharply and closely.

**pěrk** (2), v. t. & i. [PERK, a.]

A. *Trans.*: To make smart or trim; to prank; to dress up.

B. *Intrans.*: To act saucily or jauntily.

"If, after all, you think it a disgrace,  
That Edward's miss thus *perks* it in your face."  
*Pope: Epilogue to Jane Shore*.

**pěrk** (3), \***perke**, v. t. & i. [Prob. a variant of *perch* (1), v., or of *prick*, v.]

A. *Trans.*: To prick up; to hold up.

"The squirrel . . . there whisks his brush,  
And *perks* his ears."  
*Cowper: Task*, vi. 318.

B. *Intrans.*: To perch.

**pěrk-ět**, s. [Eng. *perk* (1), s.; dimin. suff. -et.] A little perk or pole.

**pěrk-kin**, s. [For *perrykin*, from *perry*, and dim. suff. -kin.] A kind of weak perry.

**pěrk-kí-něss**, s. [Eng. *perky*; -ness.] The quality or state of being perky; jauntiness, sauciness.

"The unconcerned audacity of the whole face, even the *perkiness* of the whiskers."—*London Evening Standard*.

**pěrk-íng**, a. [PERK (1), v.] Sharp, keen, inquisitive.

**pěrk-ý**, a. [English *perk*, a.; -y.] Pert, perk, trim, jaunty, saucy.

**pě-ř-la**, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

**Entom.**: The typical genus of the Perlidae (q. v.). *Perla caudata*, the Stone-fly, is brown in color, and appears in April. It is an excellent bait for trout.

**pě-ř-lā-ceoūs** (ce as sh), a. [PEARLACEOUS.]

**pě-ř-lās-těš**, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of Marsupialia. Two species are known from the Middle Purbecks.

**pě-ř-lý-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *perl(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Entom.**: Stone-flies; the only family of the sub-order Plecoptera (q. v.). Head large, quadrate; antennæ, many jointed, tapering; three ocelli generally present, wings with elongated cells divided by cross-veins, the hinder pair broader than the anterior ones, and in repose so folded as closely to enwrap the abdomen. Body long, abdomen often ending in two-jointed filaments; legs powerful; tarsi three-jointed; the larvæ are like the adults except in wanting wings. They live in running water. The perfect insect is found on plants near streams; they are inert, and allow themselves to be readily captured.

**pěrl-íte**, s. [Ger. *perl*=pearl; suff. -ite (*Petrol.*).]

**Petrol.**: A variety of obsidian (q. v.) with an enamel-like luster and a gray color. Structure, usually granular, fine to coarse-grained, occasionally spherulitic. Sub-translucent to opaque. Under the microscope it exhibits numerous more or less elliptical or spheroidal cracks, which are due to the contraction of the rock while cooling.

**pě-ř-lít-íc**, a. [Eng. *perlit(e)*; suff. -ic.]

**Petrol.**: Of the structure of perlite; having somewhat concentric and approximately spheroidal or elliptical figures developed from numerous minute cracks of varying curvature. Observed not only in perlite (q. v.) but in Trachylite (q. v.). (*Rutley*.)

**pě-ř-lūs-trā-tion**, s. [Lat. *perlustratus*, pa. par. of *perlustro*=to wander through; *per*=through, and *lustrō*=to wander.] The act of viewing or inspecting all over.

"By the *perlustration* of such famous cities."—*Howell: Instruct. for Travelers*, p. 169.

**pě-ř-mā**, *subst.* [Ital. *perma*; Fr. *perme*; Turk. *permeh*, from Gr. *perama*=a place for crossing, a ferry; Ger. *prahm*; Prov. Eng. *prame*, *pram*, *praam*=a flat-bottomed boat.] A small Turkish boat. (*Bailey*.) [PRAAM.]

**per-mā-gy**, s. [Turk. *permedji*.] A man who rows or manages a perma, or small Turkish boat. (*Bailey*.)

\***pě-ř-mān-ā-ble**, a. [Lat. *permaneo*=to remain, to endure.] Permanent.

**pě-ř-mā-něņe**, **pě-ř-mā-něņ-čý**, s. [Fr. *permanence*, from *permanent*=permanent (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *permanencia*; Italian *permanenza*.] The quality or state of being permanent; continuance or fixedness in the same state, place, or duration.

"Neither was there ever any of the ancients before Christianity, that held the soul's future *permanency* after death, who did not likewise assert its preëxistence."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 39.

¶ For a *permanency*: For a fixed time; not temporarily.

**pě-ř-mā-něņt**, a. [Fr., from Lat. *permanens*, pr. par. of *permaneo*=to remain, to endure; *per*=through, throughout, and *maneo*=to remain; Sp., Port., & Ital. *permanente*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Continuing in the same state, place, or condition; durable; not temporary or changing; lasting, abiding, fixed; remaining unaltered or unremoved.

2. Of long continuance.

II. *Bot.*: The same as PERSISTENT (q. v.). Used chiefly of leaves.

**permanent-ink**, s. A solution of nitrate of silver thickened with sap-green or cochineal, used for marking linen.

**permanent-way**, s.

**Rail. Eng.**: The finished road-bed and track, including bridges, viaducts, crossings, and switches. The term is used in contradistinction to a temporary way, such as is made in construction, for removing the soil of cuttings and making fillings.

**permanent-white**, s.

**Chem.**: Baric sulphate; it is used as a water-color pigment, and in the manufacture of fine earthenware.

**pě-ř-mā-něņt-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *permanent*; -ly.] In a permanent state or manner; lastingly; with long continuance; in a fixed state or place.

**pě-ř-mān-gā-na-te**, *subst.* [Eng. *permangan(ic)*; -ate.]

**Chem.**: A salt of permanganic acid.

**permanganate of potash**, s.

**Chem.**: K<sub>2</sub>Mn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. The principal ingredient in the preparation known as Condy's Fluid. It is a powerful antiseptic and deodorizer.

**pě-ř-mān-gān-íc**, a. [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *manganic*.] Derived from or containing manganic acid.

**permanganic-acid**, s.

**Chem.**: H<sub>2</sub>Mn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. Hydrogen permanganate. Obtained by dissolving potassium permanganate in dilute sulphuric acid, and distilling the solution at 60-70°. It passes over in violet-colored vapors, and condenses to a dark green liquid, having a metallic luster. When exposed to the air it absorbs moisture greedily, and acts as a powerful oxidizing agent.

\***pě-ř-mān-sion**, s. [Lat. *permansio*, from *permaneo*=to remain.] Continuance, permanence, durability. (*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 10.)

**pě-ř-mě-ā-bíl-ý-tý**, s. [Fr. *perméabilité*, from *perméable*=permeable (q. v.).] The quality or state of being permeable.

**pě-ř-mě-ā-ble**, a. [Lat. *permeabilis*, from *permeo*=to permeate (q. v.); Fr. *perméable*; Sp. *permeable*; Ital. *permeabile*.] Capable of being permeated or passed through without rupture or displacement of parts; admitting or capable of permeation; yielding passage; penetrable; used espec. of substances which allow the passage of fluids.

"The softer and more *permeable* orifice, into the omasus."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. iii.

**pě-ř-mě-ā-blý**, *adv.* [Eng. *permeab(le)*; -ly.] In a permeable manner; so as to be permeable.

**ból**, **bóy**; **pout**, **jówl**; **cat**, **čell**, **chorus**, **čhin**, **benč**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **čhis**; **sin**, **aš**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **ph=f**  
**-cian**, **-tjan** = **šan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **šün**; **-čion**, **-šion** = **žhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **šhš**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**



**pēr'-mē-ant**, *a.* [Latin *permeans*, pr. par. of *permeo*=to permeate (q. v.).] Passing through; permeating. (*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. v.)

**pēr'-mē-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *permeatus*, pa. par. of *permeo*=to pass through: *per*=through, and *meo*=to pass; Ital. *permeare*.]

1. To pass through the pores or interstices of; to penetrate and pass through without causing rupture or displacement of the parts of the substance passed through; applied especially to fluids which pass through substances of loose texture; as, Water permeates sand; Light permeates glass.

2. To penetrate and fill; to pervade.

"That subtil fiery substance, which permeates and pervades the whole world."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 456.

**pēr'-mē-ā-tion**, *subst.* [PERMEATE.] The act of permeating or passing through the pores or interstices of any substance.

"A mutual in-existence, and permeation of one another."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 559.

**Pērm'-ī-an**, *a. & s.* [See A. 1.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Of or belonging to Perm, a province of Russia, separated into two parts by the Ural Mountains.

2. Of or belonging to the rocks described under B.

**B. As substantive:**

*Geol.*: The name given by Sir Roderick I. Murchison, in Oct. 1841, to a series of strata previously looked upon as the base of the New Red Sandstone, but which have greater affinity to the Carboniferous deposits. The two strata are now classified apart, and it is recognized that between them runs the great break separating the Palæozoic from the Secondary strata.

**Permian-period**, *s.*

*Geol.*: The period during which the Permian strata were being deposited.

**pēr'-mīs'-cī-ble**, *a.* [Latin *permisceo*=to mix thoroughly: *per*=thoroughly, and *misceo*=to mix.] Capable of being mixed; admitting of mixture.

"Fire causeth matters permiscible to be."—*Ashmole: Theatrum Chemicum*, p. 58.

**pēr'-mīss'**, *s.* [Lat. *permissum*, neut. singular of *permissus*.] [PERMISSION.] A permitted choice or selection; specif., in rhetoric a figure in which the thing is committed to the decision of one's opponent.

**pēr'-mīs-sī-bīl'-ī-tī**, *s.* [Eng. *permissible*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being permissible; allowableness.

**pēr'-mīs-sī-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *permissus*.] [PERMISSION.] That may be permitted or allowed; allowable.

**pēr'-mīs-sī-blī**, *adv.* [Eng. *permissib(le)*; *-ly*.] In a permissible or allowable manner; allowably.

**pēr'-mīs-siōn** (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *permissio*, from *permissus*, pa. par. of *permittere*=to permit (q. v.); Fr. *permission*; Sp. *permisión*; Ital. *permisione*.] The act of permitting or allowing; liberty, leave, or license given; authorization, allowance.

"The . . . will  
And high permission of all ruling Heaven  
Left him at large."—*Milton: P. L.*, i. 212.

**pēr'-mīs-sīve**, *a.* [Lat. *permissus*, pa. par. of *permittere*=to permit (q. v.).]

1. Permitting; granting liberty, leave, or permission; allowing; not hindering or forbidding.

2. Granted, permitted, or allowed without hindrance

What permissive glory since his fall  
Was left him."—*Milton: P. L.*, x. 451.

**permissive-laws**, *s. pl.* Laws which permit certain persons to have or enjoy the use of certain things, or to do certain acts.

**permissive-waste**, *s.*

*Law*: The neglect to do necessary repairs.

**pēr'-mīs-sīve-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *permissively*; *-ly*.] In a permissive manner; by permission; without hindrance or prohibition.

"Concerning the lawfulness, not only permissively, but whether it be not obligatory to christian princes to design it."—*Bacon: Holy War*.

**pēr'-mīst-iōn** (i as y), \***pēr'-mīx'-tion** (x as k), *subst.* [Lat. *permistio*, *permixtio*, from *permistus*, *permixtus*, pa. par. of *permisceo*=to mix thoroughly; Fr. *permixtion*.] The act of mixing; the state of being mixed; mixture.

**pēr'-mīt'**, \***per-my**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *permittere*=to let pass through: *per*=through, and *mitto*=to send. Fr. *permettre*; Ital. *permettere*; Sp. *permitir*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To allow by silent consent, or by not offering opposition or hindrance; to suffer or allow without prohibition or interference; to look on at and allow a person to act, or a thing to be done; to tolerate.

"Shall we thus permit  
A blasting and a scandalous breath to fall  
On him so near us?"

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

2. To allow by express consent given; to give permission, leave, license, liberty, or authority to; to authorize.

"Thou art permitted to speak for thyself."—*Acts xxvi. 1*

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*Geol.*: The transitional beds connecting the Carboniferous with the Permian in cases where the boundary line between the two is not obvious.

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\***pērn**, *v. t.* [Norm. Fr. *perner* (O. Fr. *penre*, *penre*, Fr. *prendre*)=to take.] To turn to profit; to sell.

**pēr'-nā**, *s.* [Lat.=(1) a ham, (2) a mollusk, a pinna, from Gr. *perna*=a ham.]

*Zool. & Palæont.*: A genus of Aviculidæ. Shell more or less nearly equivalve, compressed, subquadrate, right valve with a byssal sinus. Known species eighteen recent, all from the tropics of the two hemispheres; fossil thirty, from the Trias onward. *Perna mulleti* characterizes the Atherfield Clay in the Upper Neocomian.

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**per-ōf-skīne, pēr-ōw'-skīne** (w as f), *subst.* [After Von Perofski of St. Petersburg; suff. *-ine* (Min.); Russ. & Ger. *perowskin.*]

*Min.*: The same as TRIPHYLLITE (q. v.).

**pēr-ōf-skīte**, *subst.* [After Von Perofski of St. Petersburg; suff. *-ite* (Min.); Ger. *perowskit.*]

*Min.*: A mineral originally regarded, because of its cubic habit, as isometric in crystallization, subsequently supposed to be rhombohedral, and now shown by Baumhauer and others to be orthorhombic. Dana suggests that it may be dimorphous. Habit of crystals markedly isometric. Hardness, 5.5; specific gravity, 4.017-4.039; luster, metallic to adamantine; color, varying shades of yellow, brown to black; transparent to opaque. Composition: Titanic acid, 59.4; lime, 40.6=100. From Achmatofsk, Urals, whence the finest crystals have been obtained, and subsequently from several other localities.

**pě-rōgue'**, *s.* [PIROGUE.]

**pēr'-ō-nāte**, *a.* [Lat. *peronatus*=wearing boots of untanned leather, from *pero*=a kind of boot made of raw hide.]

*Bot.* (of the stipes of fungi): Laid thickly over with a woolly substance ending in a substance like meal.

**pēr'-ō-nē**, *s.* [Gr. *peronē*=the tongue of a buckle or brooch; the small bone of the arm or leg.]

*Anat.*: The fibula (q. v.).

**pēr-ō-nē-ā**, *s.* [PERONE.]

*Entomol.*: The typical genus of the Peroneidae (q. v.). *Peronea cristana* is a brown moth, about three-quarters of an inch in the expansion of its wings, found in Epping Forest, the New Forest, &c.

**pēr-ō-nē-ā**, *a.* [Eng. *perone*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the perone or fibula. There are *peroneal* muscles, also a *peroneal* nerve and vein

**peroneal-bone**, *s.*

*Anat.*: The fibula (q. v.).

**pēr-ō-nē-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *perone(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

*Entom.*: A family of Moths, group Tortricina. Anterior wings rather broad, usually having some tufts of raised scales. Larva feeding between united leaves. (*Stainton.*)

**pēr-ō-nō-spōr-ā**, *s.* [Gr. *peronē* [PERONE], and *spora*, or *sporos*=a seed.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the Peronosporæ (q. v.). *Peronospora infestans* is the Potato blight causing the potato disease (q. v.).

**pēr-ō-nō-spōr-ē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *peronospor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

*Bot.*: A tribe of fungals, sub-order Phycomycetes. The species live within the tissue of flowering plants, the branches of the mycelium penetrating between the cells, and thence deriving their nourishment by means of haustoria.

**pēr-ō-nō-spō-rī-tēs**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *peronospor(a)*; suff. *-ites.*]

*Palæobot.*: A genus believed to be one of the Peronosporæ, a species of which, *Peronosporites antiquarius*, was detected by Mr. Worthington Smith in a Lepidodendron.

**pě-rōph-ōr-ā**, *subst.* [Gr. *pēra*=a wallet, and *phoros*=bearing.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Clavellinidae (q. v.). The animal is stalked, roundish, flattened, and united by pedicles to creeping, root-like tubes, part of the common tunic through which the blood circulates. *Perophora listeri* was discovered at Brighton, and has since been dredged, on seaweed, on the coast of Anglesey.

**pě-rōp-tēr-ŷx**, *subst.* [Gr. *pēros*=maimed, and *pteryx*=a wing.]

*Zool.*: A synonym of Saccopteryx (q. v.).

**pēr'-ō-rāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *peroratus*, pa. par. of *peroro*=to speak from beginning to end, to close a speech: *per*=through, and *oro*=to speak.] To make a peroration; to speechify, to orate, to harangue.

"Perorating on the brilliant results that had come from this measure of organic reform."—*London Daily Chronicle.*

**pēr-ō-rā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *perorationem*, accus. of *peroratio*, from *peroratus*, pa. par. of *peroro*=to perorate (q. v.); Sp. *peroracion*; Ital. *perorazione.*] The concluding part or winding up of an oration; a final summing-up, review, and re-urging of the principal topics, arguments, or points of an oration or speech.

"The animated peroration in which he implored heaven to bless the royal pair."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

**pēr-ō-tis**, *s.* [Gr. *pēros*=maimed, some parts of the flower being absent.]

*Botany*: A genus of grasses, tribe Andropogonæ. *Perotis latifolia* is considered in the West Indies to be diuretic.

**pēr-ōx'-ide**, *s.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *oxide.*]

*Chem.*: A term applied in mineral chemistry to certain dioxides in which the second atom of oxygen is held in a state of weak combination, as in the case of barium peroxide, BaO<sub>2</sub>. By the action of strong sulphuric acid, barium sulphate is formed and oxygen set free. In organic chemistry, it applies to certain peroxides of organic radicals produced by the action of barium peroxide on the anhydride of the radical. Acetic anhydride is by this means converted into peroxide of acetyl, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O } O<sub>2</sub>.

¶ Peroxide of Cobalt=*Asbolite*; Peroxide of Iron=*Hematite*; Peroxide of Manganese=*Manganite.*

**pēr-ōx'-i-dize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *per-*, and English *oxidize* (q. v.).] To oxidize to the utmost degree.

"Boussingault's process of peroxidizing and oxidizing barium."—*Athenæum*, April 1, 1882.

†**pēr-pënd'**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *perpendo*=to weigh carefully, to consider: *per*=thoroughly, and *pendo*=to weigh.]

**A. Trans.**: To consider or weigh in the mind carefully.

"Perpend my words."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 4.

**B. Intransitive**: To consider carefully; to take thought.

"Therefore, perpend, my princess, and give ear."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

**pēr-pënd**, *subst.* [Fr. *parpaing*, *parpain*, from *par*=through, and *pan*=the side of a wall.]

*Arch.*: The same as PERPENDER (q. v.). Also written *perpend*.

¶ *Keeping the perpend*:

*Build.*: A phrase used to denote the occurrence of the vertical joints over each other.

**perpend-stone, perpend-course**, *subst.* [PERPENDER.]

**perpend-wall, perpyn-wall**, *s.*

*Mason.*: A wall formed of perpend, that is, of ashlar stones, each of which reaches from side to side.

**pēr-pënd-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *perpend*; *-er.*]

*Mason.*: A stone going through from side to side of a wall, and acting as a binder; it is called also *perpend-stone*, *through-stone*, *through-binder*. (See *a, a* in cut.) A course of such is called *aperpend-course*.

\***pēr-pënd-i-cle**, *subst.* [Fr. *perpendicule*, from Lat. *perpendicularum.*] [PERPENDICULAR.] Anything hanging down in a direct line; a plumb-line.

**pēr-pēn-dīc-ū-lar**, \***pēr-pēn-dīc-ū-lēr**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *perpendiculaire*, from Latin *perpendicularis*, from *perpendicularum*=a plummet, from *perpendo* [PERPEND, v.]; Sp. & Port. *perpendicular*; Ital. *perpendicolare.*]

**A. As adjective**:

**I. Ord. Lang.**: Perfectly upright or vertical; at right angles to the plane of the horizon; extending in a right line from any point toward the center of the earth.

"That the walls be most exactly perpendicular to the ground-work."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 20.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Bot.*: At right angles with some other body.  
2. *Geom.*: When one straight line meets another straight line, so as to make the two angles formed equal to each other, the lines are said to be perpendicular to each other. [NORMAL.]

**B. As substantive**:

**I. Ord. Lang.**: A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a vertical line; a body standing vertically or perpendicularly.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Geom.*: A line which falls upon or crosses another line or plane at right angles, or making the angles on each side equal.  
2. *Gun.*: A small instrument for finding the center line of a piece of ordnance, in the operation of pointing it at an object.  
3. *Persp.*: A straight line perpendicular to the perspective plane. A perpendicular may be drawn through any point, and every such perpendicular vanishes at the center of the picture.

**perpendicular-lift**, *s.*

*Hydr. Eng.*: A canal-lift.

**perpendicular-style**, *s.*

*Arch.*: The third period of Pointed Architecture. It originated at the end of the fourteenth century, and continued until the close of the sixteenth,

when it was succeeded by the Revivod, or Debased Classic, known as the Elizabethan. It is also known as the Florid, from the multiplicity, profusion, and minuteness of ornamental detail, and its more general name, Perpendicular, is derived from the mullions of the windows and the divisions of ornamental panel-work running in straight or perpendicular lines, which was not the case in any earlier style. The pointed arches are constructed from almost every radius. The most common doorway is the depressed four-centered arch (almost peculiar to this style) within a square head, having generally a hood-molding over, the spandrels being filled with quatrefoils, paneling, roses, foliage, small shields, or other sculptured ornaments. Fan-shaped roofs, ornamented with dependent pendants resembling stalactites, are also peculiar to the Perpendicular style. Richly decorated roof-trusses, which are left clearly visible, are also of frequent occurrence. In these roofs the spaces between the highly ornamented and molded beam



Perpendicular Window.

are filled with rich tracery, while the intersections and junctions of the woodwork are enriched with dependent carving and representations of foliage and figures. Westminster Hall is an instance of this description of roof. The roofs, when they are plain, are sometimes overlaid with boarding, and divided by ribs and panels.



Roof-trusses, Westminster Hall, London.

**pēr-pēn-dīc-ū-lār-i-tŷ**, *s.* [English *perpendicular*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being perpendicular.

"The perpendicularity of these lines is the difference of a right angle."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. i., ch. iv.

**pēr-pēn-dīc-ū-lār-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *perpendicular*; *-ly.*] In a perpendicular manner; so as to be perpendicular; vertically.

"To descend perpendicularly downward."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 30.

\***pēr-pēn-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *perpensus*, pa. par. of *perpendo*=to perpend (q. v.).] The act of considering or weighing carefully in the mind; careful consideration.

"Unto reasonable perensions it hath no place in some sciences."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. vii.

\***pēr-pēn-si-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *perpensus*, pa. par. of *perpendo.*] Consideration; pondering. (*Swift: Tale of a Tub*, § 9.)

**pēr-pēnt**, *s.* [PERPEND, *s.*]

\***pēr-pēs-siōn** (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *perpersio*, from *perpersus*, pa. par. of *perpetior*=to suffer patiently: *per*=through, and *patior*=to suffer.] Suffering; endurance.

"A perpetual perpersion and duration in misery."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 12.

**pēr-pē-trā-ble**, *a.* [As if from a Low Lat. *perpetrabilis.*] Capable of being perpetrated. (*North: Examen*, p. 128.)

**pēr-pē-trāte**, *v. t.* [PERPETRABLE, *a.* Fr. *perpétrer*; Sp. & Port. *perpetrar*; Ital. *perpetrare.*] To do, to execute, to perform; now only in a bad sense; to commit, to be guilty of; as, to *perpetrate* a crime; also humorously of something shocking or bad; as, to *perpetrate* a pun.

**pēr-pē-trā-tion**, *subst.* [Lat. *perpetratio*, from *perpetratus*, pa. par. of *perpetro*=to perpetrate (q. v.); Fr. *perpétration*; Sp. *perpetracion*; Ital. *perpetrazione.*]

1. The act of perpetrating or committing, as a crime.

"A person who, although perhaps not the perpetrator of these butcheries, must have been in some measure implicated in their perpetration."—*Poe: Murders in the Rue Morgue.*

2. A wicked action, a crime.

"The strokes of divine vengeance, or of men's own consciences, always attend injurious perpetrations."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

**pēr-pē-trā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat., from *perpetratus*, pa. par. of *perpetro*=to perpetrate (q. v.).] One who perpetrates or commits.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, ag; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



**pēr-pēt'-u-a-ble**, *adj.* [PERPETUAL.] Capable of being perpetuated or continued indefinitely.

"Varieties are *perpetuable*, like species."—*Asa Gray*.

**pēr-pēt'-u-al**, **\*pēr-pēt'-u-all**, **\*per-pe-tu-el**, **\*per-pet-u-ell**, *a.* [Fr. *perpétuel*, from Lat. *perpetualis* = universal, perpetual, from *perpetuo* = to perpetrate (q. v.); Ital. *perpetuale*; O. Sp. *perpetual*.]

1. Never ceasing; continuing forever in future time; unending, eternal, everlasting.

2. Not suffering or subject to cessation or interruption; unceasing, uninterrupted, unending, perennial, constant.

"And in their service wage *perpetual* war."

*Cowper: Task*, vi. 894.

**perpetual-annuity**, *s.* An annuity which goes on forever. [TERMINABLE-ANNUITY.]

**perpetual-canon**, *s.*

*Music*: A canon so constructed that it may be repeated constantly without a break in the time or rhythm.

**perpetual-injunction**, *s.*

*Law*: An injunction which is indefinite in point of time, and finally disposes of the suit. It is opposed to an injunction *ad interim*.

**perpetual-motion**, *s.*

1. A motion which, once generated by mechanical means, should have the power of perpetuating itself.

"As the result of the vain search after the *perpetual motion* there grew up the greatest of all the generalizations of physical science, the principle of the conservation of energy."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 533.

2. A machine, which, according to the hopes of its inventors, after it has been once set in motion, will keep in motion without drawing on any external source of energy. Such a machine would entirely controvert the established principle of the conservation of energy, and since the establishment of that principle the search for a perpetual motion has been judged visionary. So early as 1775 the Académie des Sciences of Paris placed the problem in the same category with the duplication of the cube and the quadrature of the circle, and refused to receive schemes claiming to have overcome the difficulty—in reality, to have performed the impossible. The overbalancing wheel was a favorite contrivance with the seekers after a perpetual motion. It appears as early as the thirteenth century. Perpetual motions have been founded on the hydrostatic paradox, on capillary attraction, on electricity and magnetism, but in every case the result has been a failure.

"Briefly, a *perpetual motion* usually means a machine which will create energy."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 553.

**perpetual-screw**, *s.* [ENDLESS-SCREW.]

**pēr-pēt'-u-al-lý**, **\*per-pet-u-al-lie**, **\*per-pet-u-el-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *perpetual*; *-ly*.] In a perpetual manner; constantly, unceasingly, continuously, incessantly.

**pēr-pēt'-u-al-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *perpetual*; *-ty*.] The quality, state, or condition of being perpetual.

"And yet scriptures for great elde, so been defaced, that no *perpetualitie* made in hem been iudged."—*Chaucer: Testament of Loue*, bk. i.

**\*pēr-pēt'-u-ançe**, *s.* [Eng. *perpetu(al)*; *-ance*.] Perpetuity. (*Neve Custome*, ii. 1.)

**†pēr-pēt'-u-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *perpetuatus*, pa. par. of *perpetuo* = to perpetuate, from *perpetuus* = continuous, perpetual, from *perpes* (genit. *perpetis*) = lasting, continuous.] Perpetuated, made perpetual; continued for eternity, or for an indefinite time; continually repeated.

"The trees and flowers remain  
By Nature's care *perpetuate* and self-sown."

*Southey*, in *Annandale*.

**pēr-pēt'-u-âte**, *v. t.* [PERPETUATE, *a.*; Fr. *perpétuer*; Sp. *perpetuar*; Ital. *perpetuare*.]

1. To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction or oblivion; to eternize.

2. To continue without cessation or interruption.

"The power of *perpetuating* our property in our families."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

**pēr-pēt'-u-â-tion**, *s.* [Fr. *perpétuation*, from *perpétuer* = to perpetuate (q. v.); Sp. *perpetuacion*; Ital. *perpetuazione*.] The act of perpetuating or making perpetual; the act of preserving from extinction or oblivion to eternity or for an indefinite period.

"Which tends the most to the *perpetuation* of society itself."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

† *Perpetuation of testimony*:

*Law*: The taking of testimony in certain cases, in order to preserve it for future use. If, for instance, witnesses to a disputable fact are old and

infirm, a bill may be filed to perpetuate the testimony of those witnesses, although no suit is depending; for, it may be, a man's antagonist only waits for the death of some of them to begin his suit.

"By statute 5 & 6 Vict., c. 69, a bill in chancery may be filed by any person who would, under the circumstances alleged by him to exist, become entitled, upon the happening of any future event, to any honors, titles, estates, &c., praying the *perpetuation* of any testimony, which may be material for establishing such claim or right."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 17.

**pēr-pē-tū'-i-tý**, **\*per-pe-tu-y-tie**, *s.* [French *perpétuité*, from Lat. *perpetuitatem*, acc. of *perpetuitas*, from *perpetuus* = perpetual (q. v.); Sp. *perpetuidad*; Ital. *perpetuità*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The quality or state of being perpetual; duration to all futurity; endless duration or continuance; uninterrupted continuance or existence for an indefinite period.

"A path to *perpetuity* of fame."

*Byron: Child Harold*, iii. 105.

2. Something which will last forever, or for an indefinite time.

"A mess of pottage for a birth-right, a present repast for a *perpetuity*."—*South: Sermons*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Annuities*: The number of years in which the simple interest of any principal sum will amount to the same as the principal itself; the number of years' purchase to be given for an annuity which is to continue forever; also a perpetual annuity.

2. *Law*:

(1) Duration to all futurity; exemption from cessation or interruption.

(2) An estate so settled in tail that it cannot be made void.

† Neither real nor personal property can be tied up in *perpetuity* by deed or will.

† *Perpetuity of the king*: (See extract.)

"A third attribute of the king's majesty is his *perpetuity*. The law attributes to him in his political capacity an absolute immortality; the king never dies . . . for immediately upon the decease of the reigning prince in his natural capacity, his kingship or imperial dignity, by act of law, without any interregnum or interval, is vested at once in his heir, who is, *ex instanti*, king to all intents and purposes."—*Blackstone: Comment. i.*, ch. 7.

**\*pēr-plant'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *plant*, *v.* (q. v.)] To plant or fix firmly or deeply.

**pēr-plēx'**, *v. t.* [Fr. *perplex* = perplexed, intricate, entangled, from Lat. *perplexus* = entangled, interwoven; *per* = completely, and *plexus*, pa. par. of *plecto* = to plait, to braid.]

\*1. To make intricate, complicated, or involved; to complicate, to involve; to make difficult to understand or to unravel.

"Their way

Lies through the *perplex'd* paths of this drear wood."

*Milton: Comus*, 37.

2. To puzzle, to embarrass, to bewilder, to confuse; to make anxious.

"Being greatly *perplex'd* in his mind, he determined to go into Persia."—*I Maccabees* iii. 31.

\*3. To plague, to vex, to torment. (*Glanvill*.)

**\*pēr-plēx'**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *perplexus*.] [PERPLEX, *v.*] Intricate, complicated, difficult, involved.

"How the soul directs the spirits for the motion of the body, according to the several animal exigents, is *perplex* in the theory."—*Glanvill: Seepsis*, ch. iii.

**pēr-plēxed'**, *pa. par. or a.* [PERPLEX, *v.*]

**pēr-plēx'-ēd-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *perplexed*; *-ly*.]

\*1. In a perplexed, complicated, or intricate manner.

"He handles the question very *perplexedly* which yet is very easily resolved upon the grounds already laid."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, iii. 1,085.

2. In a perplexed, puzzled, or bewildered manner; with perplexity.

"*Perplexedly* surveying the surroundings."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pēr-plēx'-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *perplexed*; *-ness*.]

\*1. Intricacy, difficulty, complication.

"The uncertainty and *perplexedness* of all human events."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. 1., ser. 3.

2. Embarrassment, bewilderment, perplexity.

**pēr-plēx'-īng**, *a.* [PERPLEX, *v.*] Puzzling, embarrassing, bewildering, confusing.

**pēr-plēx'-i-tý**, **\*per-plex-i-tee**, *s.* [Fr. *perplexité*, from Lat. *perplexitatem*, accus. of *perplexitas*, from *perplexus* = perplex (q. v.); Ital. *perplexità*.]

\*1. The quality or state of being intricate, complicated, or involved; intricacy.

2. The quality or state of being perplexed, puzzled, or embarrassed; distraction or bewilderment of mind.

**\*pēr-plēx'-īve-nēss**, *s.* [English *perplex*; *-ive-ness*.] The quality or state of being perplexing; tendency to perplex.

**\*pēr-plēx'-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *perplex*; *-ly*.] Perplexedly.

**\*pēr-pō-līte**, *adj.* [Latin *perpolitus*, pa. par. of *perpolio* = to polish well, to refine.] Very polished. (*Herrick: To Mr. John Harmar*.)

**\*pēr-pōn'-dēr**, *v. i.* [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *ponder*.] To ponder well. (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*.)

**\*pēr-pō-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *perpotatio*, from *perpoto* = to keep on drinking.] The act of drinking largely or heavily; a drinking bout.

**\*pēr-quire'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *perquiro*.] [PERQUISITE.] To search into. (*Clobery: Divine Glimpses* (1659), p. 73.)

**pēr-quis-ite**, *s.* [Lat. *perquisitum*, neut. sing. of *perquisitus*, pa. par. of *perquiro* = to ask after diligently; *per* = thoroughly, and *quero* = to seek.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Something gained or obtained from a place or office over and above the regular wages or salary.

2. *Law*: Whatever a man gets by industry or purchases with his own money, as distinguished from things which come to him by descent.

**\*pēr-quis-īt-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *perquisit(e)*; *-ed*.] Supplied with perquisites.

**†pēr-quis-ī-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *perquisitus*, pa. par. of *perquiro*.] [PERQUISITE.] A thorough or close inquiry or search.

**\*pēr-quis-īt-ōr**, *s.* [Lat., from *perquisitus*, pa. par. of *perquiro*.] One who searches or examines closely.

**\*per-rie**, *s.* [Fr. *pierrerie* = jewels, from *pierre* = a stone.] Jewels; precious stones.

"And not in tressed here and gay *perrie*;

As perles." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 5,926.

**pēr-rī-ēr**, *s.* [O. Fr. *perriere*, from *pierre* = a stone.] A military engine for casting stones.

"There were six great gunnes, cannons, *perriers* of brasse, that shot a stone of three foot and a halfe."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 79.

**pēr-rōn**, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *petronus*.]

*Arch.*: A staircase outside of a building, or the steps in front of a building leading up to the first story.

**pēr-rō-quēt**, **pār-rō-quēt** (q as k), *s.* [PARAKEET.]

**pēr-rō-tīne'**, *s.* [See definition.] A kind of French calico-printing machine, named after the inventor.

**\*per-rour**, *s.* [PARURE.]

**pēr-rūque'** (que as k), *s.* Perron. [Fr.] A peruke (q. v.).

**pēr-rā-qui-ēr** (qu as k), *s.* [Fr.] A wig-maker.

**pēr-rý** (1), **\*per-rie** (1), *s.* [Fr. *poiré*, from *poire* = a pear (q. v.).] A fermented liquor made from the juice of pears. It is prepared in the same way as cider.

"*Perry* is the next liquor in esteem after cider, in the ordering of which, let not your pears be overripe before you grind them; and with some sorts of pears, the mixing of a few crabs in the grinding is of great advantage, making *perry* equal to the redstreak cider."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

**per-ry** (2), **\*per-rie** (2), *s.* [PIRRY.]

**\*per-sant**, **\*per-saunt**, *a.* [Fr. *perçant*, pr. par. of *percer* = to pierce (q. v.).] Piercing.

**pēr-s'-bērg-ite**, *s.* [After Persberg, Sweden, were found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A mineral related to the Pinite group (q. v.), pseudomorphous after lolite. Occurs in a chloritic schist.

**pēr-scrū-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *perscrutatio*, from *perscrutatus*, pa. par. of *perscrutor* = to examine thoroughly; *per-*, and *scrutor* = to examine.] A searching thoroughly; a minute or close search or scrutiny. (*Carlyle: Past & Present*, bk. ii., ch. viii.)

**†pēr-scrūte'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *perscrutor*.] [PERSCRUTATION.] To examine closely or minutely. (*Borde*.)

**\*perse**, **\*pers**, *s.* [Fr.]

1. A sky, or bluish-gray color.

"In sanguin and in *perse* he clad was alle."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 441.

2. A kind of cloth.

**\*perse**, *v. t.* [PIERCE.]

**pēr-sē-ā**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *persea* = an Egyptian tree with the fruit growing from the stem. Not the modern genus.]

*Botany*: A genus of Lauracæ with a six-parted calyx, twelve stamens in four series. Trees with





flowers in panicles. *Persea gratissima* is the Avocado pear. The pulp furnishes an oil used for burning, soap-making, &c. The wood of *Persea nan-nuh* is used in China for coffins. A coarse mahogany is obtained in Madeira from *P. indica*.

### perseas-oil, s.

*Chem.*: An oil obtained from the pulp of the ripe Avocado pear (*Persea gratissima*) by exhausting with ether, or by cold pressure. It contains 70 per cent. of olein and 30 per cent. of palmitin.

### pēr-sē-cōt, s. [PERSICOT.]

*pēr-sē-cūte*, v. t. [Fr. *persécuter*, from Latin *persecutus*, pa. par. of *persequor*=to pursue, to follow after; Sp. *perseguir*; Ital. *perseguire*.]

1. To harass with repeated acts of cruelty or annoyance; to afflict, with suffering or loss of life or property, for adherence to particular opinions, religious creed, political views, nationality, &c.

2. To harass, worry, or annoy with importunity; to importune overmuch.

*pēr-sē-cū-tion*, \**per-se-cu-ti-oun*, s. [Fr., from Lat. *persecutionem*, accus. of *persecutio*=a following, a persecuting; Sp. *persecucion*; Ital. *persecuzione*.]

1. The act or practice of persecuting; specif., the act of afflicting with suffering or loss of life or property for adherence to particular opinions, religious creed, political views, nationality, &c., either as a penalty or in order to compel the sufferers to renounce their principles.

"Persecution produces no sincere conviction, nor any real change of opinion."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iv., ch. x.

2. The state or condition of being persecuted.

"The gospel frequently declares that the true disciples of Christ must suffer persecution."—*Locke: A Letter Concerning Toleration*.

\*3. A carrying on; prosecution. (*Hales*.)

¶ The word first became current in Christian circles in connection with "ten" persecutions of Christians under the Roman emperors. The first was the persecution under Nero, A. D. 64; the second, under Domitian, A. D. 95; the third, under Trajan, A. D. 106; the fourth, under Marcus Aurelius, A. D. 166; the fifth, under Septimius Severus, A. D. 198; the sixth, under Maximin I., A. D. 235; the seventh, under Decius, A. D. 250; the eighth, under Valerian, A. D. 258; the ninth, under Aurelian, A. D. 275; and the tenth, under Diocletian, A. D. 303. The arrangement is not perfect. If only persecutions general through the empire are counted, the number is fewer than ten; if local ones are taken into account, they are more numerous. When Christianity became dominant in portions of the Roman empire, it used the civil power for the overthrow of heathenism. The mediæval church persecuted all whom it considered heretics, and the Reformation in England everywhere had to struggle against persecution. When it became powerful enough, it also became intolerant to those who differed from it, passing and carrying out penal laws against Roman Catholics, dissenters, and unbelievers.

†*pēr-sē-cū-tive*, a. [English *persecut(e)*; -ive.] Tending to persecute; persecuting.

"They are tempted, and often effectively tempted to be persecutive."—*Rogers: Antipapopriestian*, ch. i., § 7.

*pēr-sē-cū-tōr*, s. [Lat., from *persecutus*, pa. par. of *persequor*=to persecute (q. v.); Fr. *persécuteur*.] One who persecutes; one who harasses and afflicts others unjustly on account of adherence to particular opinions, religious creed, political views, nationality, &c.

"I will not," he now said, "lay myself under any obligation to be a persecutor."—*Macaulay: Hist. England*, ch. xiii.

†*pēr-sē-cū-tōr-ŷ*, a. [Eng. *persecut(e)*; -ory.] Persecuting; involving persecution.

*pēr-sē-cū-trix*, s. [Latin.] [PERSECUTOR.] A female who persecutes.

*Pēr-sē-ids*, †*Pēr-sē-ī-dēs*, subst. pl. [Latin *Perse(us)* (q. v.); suff. -ids, -ides.] [See def.]

*Astron.*: The August meteors, the radiant point of which is in Perseus. They are seen between the 9th and 11th of the month. Their orbit coincides with the path of a comet.

*Pēr-sē-pōl-ī-tān*, a. & s. [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Persepolis, the capital of ancient Persia.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Persepolis.

*Pēr-seūs*, s. [Gr.]

1. *Gr. Mythol.*: The son of Zeus and Danaë, and the slayer of the Gorgon Medusa. He was said to be the founder of Mycenæ.

2. *Astron.*: One of the twenty ancient northern constellations. It is situated in the Milky Way, north of Taurus and the Pleiades, south of Cassiopeia and Camelopardalis, east of Triangulum and

Andromeda, and west of Auriga and Camelopardalis. It contains about sixty stars visible to the naked eye. Of these Alpha Persei is Mirfak, and Beta Persei, Algol. [VARIABLE-STARS.] There are also several microscopic star-clusters.

†*pēr-sēv-ēr*, v. i. [Fr. *persévérer*, from Latin *persevero*.] To persevere.

"Say, thou art mine, and ever

My love as it begins, shall so persevere."

*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 2.

*pēr-sē-vēr-ance*, s. [Fr., from Lat. *perseverantia*, from *perseverans*, pr. par. of *persevero*=to persevere (q. v.).]

### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being persevering; the act or habit of persevering; persistence in any design, attempt, or undertaking; steadiness in pursuits; constancy in progress.

"Perseverance was not one of their military virtues."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

### \*2. Discrimination.

"For his diet he (Ariosto) was very temperate, and a great enemy of excess and surfeiting, and so careless of delicacies as though he had no perseverance in the taste of meats."—*Sir J. Harrington: Life of Ariosto*, p. 418.

### \*3. Invasion, attack, increase.

"He [Æmilius Paulus] suddenly fell into a raving without any perseverance of sickness spied in him before or any change or alteration in him, and his wits went from him in such sort that he died three days after."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 221.

II. *Theol.*: The Calvinistic doctrine that those who are elected to eternal life, justified, adopted, and sanctified, will never permanently lapse from grace or be finally lost. Called more fully the perseverance of the saints. It is founded on Matt. xxiv. 24, John x. 27-29, Rom. viii. 29-39, Phil. i. 6, &c.

\**pēr-sē-vēr-ant*, a. [Fr., from Lat. *perseverans*, pr. par. of *persevero*=to persevere (q. v.).] Persevering, persistent, constant, steadfast.

"Under conditions of repentance and perseverant faith."—*Whitby: Five Points*, ch. ii., § iii., diss. 4.

*pēr-sē-vēr-ant-ly*, adv. [English *perseverant*; -ly.] In a persevering manner; perseveringly, steadfastly.

"And to beleeve in God stabbie, and to trust to his mercie steadfastlie & to come to perfect charity continue therein perseuerantlie."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 497.

*pēr-sē-vēre*, v. i. [Fr. *persévérer*, from Latin *persevero*=to adhere to or persist in a thing, from *perseverus* = very strict: *per* = thoroughly, and *severus*=strict, severe; Sp. & Port. *perseverer*; Ital. *perseverare*.] To persist in any undertaking, design, enterprise, or course; to follow or pursue steadily and persistently any design or purpose; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken.

"Whosoever shall faithfully and constantly persevere in the duties of a pious Christian life."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 12.

*pēr-sē-vēr-īng*, pr. par. & a. [PERSEVERE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Persisting in any undertaking, enterprise, or course; perseverant; not to be turned away from the pursuit of anything undertaken.

"Of the persevering few,

Some from hopeless task withdrew."

*Scott: Bridal of Triermain*, v. 28.

*pēr-sē-vēr-īng-ly*, adv. [English *persevering*; -ly.] In a persevering manner; with perseverance; persistently.

"Those who believe in Christ, and perseveringly obey him."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 568.

*Pēr-sian*, a. & s. [See def.; Fr. *Persan*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Persia, or its inhabitants or language; Persic.

B. *As substantive*:

### I. Ordinary Language:

1. A native or inhabitant of Persia.

2. The language spoken in Persia. It has two ancient representatives—the Old Persian, or Achæmenidan Persian, of Darius and his successors; and the language of the Avesta, the so-called Zend (q. v.). The former, of determinate date (five centuries B. C.), is read in the cuneiform inscriptions, recently deciphered; of the other, the date is unknown. Modern Persian is almost more Arabic than Persian. (*Whitney*.)

### II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: A male figure draped after the ancient Persian manner, and serving to support an entablature, after the manner of a column or pilaster.

2. *Costume*: A thin silk, now used principally for lining coats. In the seventeenth century it was also employed to line ladies' dresses. (*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, ii. 115.)

\**Persian-apple*, s. The peach.

*Persian-berry*, s. [AVIGNON-BERRY.]

*Persian-blinds*, s. pl. Jalousies, venetian blinds.

*Persian-carpet*, s. A carpet made in the same manner as the Turkey carpet. Usually the whole piece is set up; that is, the carpet warp is the whole width of the piece. The web of the carpet has a warp and weft of linen or hemp, and the tufts of colored wool are inserted by twisting them around the warp all along the row. A line of tufts being inserted, a shoot of the weft is made, and then beaten up to close the fabric.

### Persian-deer, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Cervus pygargus* (Hardwicke), the Maral. It resembles the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) in appearance, but exceeds it in size.

### Persian-fallow-deer, s.

*Zoölogy*: *Dama mesopotamica*. It is somewhat smaller than the common fallow-deer, and the palmarion is at the base of the antlers, instead of at the extremities.

### Persian-fire, s.

*Pathol.*: The same as ANTHRAX (q. v.).

### Persian-gazelle, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Gazella subgutturosa*. (*Tristram*.)

### Persian-greyhound, s.

*Zoöl.*: A variety of *Canis familiaris*, slender, and with hairy ears. It is much prized by the Bedouin Sheiks, and is used for hunting the gazelle.

### Persian-horse, s.

*Zoöl.*: A variety of *Equus caballus*, closely allied to the Arabian variety, and possessing great powers of endurance.

### Persian-lily, s.

*Botany*: *Fritillaria persica*, a brown fritillaria brought from Persia in 1596, and still cultivated. There is a dwarf variety of it, *F. minima*.

*Persian-powder*, s. A preparation made from the flowers of *Pyrethrum corneum* or *roseum*, and reduced to the form of a powder. It is used as an insecticide.

### Persian-silk, s. [PERSIAN, II. 2.]

### Persian sun's-eye, s.

*Bot. & Hort.*: *Tulipa oculus-solis*, a tulip of a reddish blue color brought from Italy, and now cultivated in gardens.

### Persian-tick, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Argas persicus*, a parasitic mite, found in houses in some parts of Persia, and producing serious effects in those whom it attacks at night.

### Persian-trident-bat, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Tricæonops persicus*, a Horseshoe bat, about two and a quarter inches long, and of a pale buff, from Shiraz. Its nearest ally is the Orange-bat (q. v.).

*Persian-wheel*, s. The name given to two forms of water-raising wheels:

1. [NORIA.]

2. A wheel with chambers formed by radial or curved partitions, dipping water as their edges are submerged, raising it, and discharging it near the axis.

*Pēr-sic*, a. & s. [Lat. *Persicus*.]

### A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to Persia; Persian.

2. *Arch.*: Having figures of men instead of columns to support an entablature.

B. *As subst.*: The Persian language.

*pēr-sic-a*, s. [Fem. of Lat. *Persicus*, from Gr. *Persikos*=of or belonging to Persia.] [PEACH (1), s.]

*Bot.*: (1) *Amygdalus persica*; (2) A synonym of *Amygdalus* (q. v.).

*pēr-sic-a-rŷ*, *pēr-sic-ār-ī-a*, s. [Ital. *persicaria*, from Low Lat. *persicarius*=a peach-tree.]

*Bot.*: *Polygonum persicaria*, and the genus *Polygonum* itself.

*pēr-sic-ōt*, *pēr-sē-cōt*, s. [Fr. *persicot*, from Lat. *persica*=a peach, a nectarine.] A kind of cordial made of the kernels of apricots, nectarines, &c., with refined spirit.

*pēr-si-flage* (ge as zh), s. [Fr., from *persifter*=to quiz.] Banter; idle humor or talk; a frivolous treatment of any subject serious or otherwise; light railery.

"Beauclerc could not be drawn out either by Churchill's *persiflage* or flattery."—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen*, ch. xvi.

*pēr-si-flŷur* (ē long), s. [Fr.] One who indulges in persiflage; a banterer, a quiz.

*pēr-sim-mōn*, *pēr-sim-ōn*, subst. [A Virginian Indian word.]

*Bot.*: *Diospyros virginiana*, a tree sixty feet or more in height, with ovate, oblong, taper-pointed, shining leaves, pale yellow flowers, and an orange-colored succulent fruit an inch or more in diameter; very astringent when green, but eatable when



bled. It grows plentifully in the Southern and South Atlantic States. The fruit is brewed into beer, and yields an ardent spirit on distillation. [DIOSPYROS.]

**pēr'-sīs, s.** [Gr. *Persis*=Persian (?).] A kind of coloring matter prepared from lichens, the mass being of a drier character than archil. (*Simmonds.*)

**pēr'-sīsm, s.** [Eng. *Pers(ia)*; *-ism*.] A Persian idiom.

**pēr'-sist, v. i.** [Fr. *persister*, from Lat. *persisto* =to continue, to persist; *per*=through, and *sisto*=to make to stand (q. v.); Sp. *persistir*; Ital. *persistere*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. To continue steadfast, firm, and constant in the carrying out or pursuit of any design, business or course commenced or undertaken; to persevere; to continue steadfast and determined in the face of opposition or hindrance.

"They obstinately *persisted* in their former conceit."—*Tillotson: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 191.

\*2. To remain; to be obstinate in continuing a state or condition.

"But they *persisted* deaf, and would not seem to count them things worth notice."

*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 249.

‡II. *Physics (of an effect)*: To continue to operate after the cause producing it has ceased. [PERSISTENCE, II.]

**pēr'-sist'-ençe, pēr'-sist'-en-çy, subst.** [Fr. *persistance*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being persistent; perseverance in a design, business, or course undertaken. (Generally used in a bad sense.)

"The love of God better can consist with the indeliberate commissions of many sins, than with an allowed *persistance* in any one."—*Government of the Tongue*.

\*2. Obstinacy, obduracy, contumacy.

"Thou think'st me as far in the devil's book, as thou and Falstaff, for obduracy and *persistency*."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 2.*

II. *Physics*: The continuance of an effect when the cause which originated it ceases to act; as, the *persistence* of the motion of an object after the moving force is withdrawn; the *persistence* of light on the retina after the luminous body is withdrawn.

**pēr'-sist'-ent, adj.** [Lat. *persistens*, pr. par. of *persisto*=to persist (q. v.); Fr. *persistant*; Italian *persistente*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Persisting, inclined to persist, persevering, firm.

"These have, with *persistant* malignity, promulgated falsehood."—*C. H. Scott: The Baltic*, ch. xviii.

II. *Bot.*: Not falling off, but remaining green until the part which bears it is wholly matured. Used specially of the leaves of evergreen plants, and of calyces which remain after the corolla has fallen.

#### \*persistent-fever, s.

*Pathol.*: A regular intermittent fever, *i. e.*, one in which the paroxysms return at regular intervals.

**pēr'-sist'-ent-ly, adv.** [Eng. *persistent*; *-ly*.] In a persistent manner; perseveringly, constantly.

"The North *persistently* violating the compact."—*President F. Pierce: Message to Congress*, Dec. 2, 1856.

**pēr'-sist'-ing, pr. par. & a.** [PERSIST.]

**pēr'-sist'-ing-ly, adv.** [Eng. *persisting*; *-ly*.] In a persisting manner; persistently, perseveringly.

**pēr'-sist'-ive, a.** [Eng. *persist*; *-ive*.] Persisting, persistent, persevering; steady in pursuit.

"To find *persistiv*e constancy in men."

*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

\***pēr'-sölve, v. t.** [Lat. *persolvere*.] To pay completely or thoroughly; to pay in full.

**pēr'-sön, \*per-soon, \*per-sone, \*per-sun, s.** [Fr. *personne*=a person, from Lat. *persona*=a mask, espec. one worn by play-actors; *per*=through, and *sono*=to sound; Sp. & Ital. *persona*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. That part in life which one plays.

"No man can long put on *person* and act a part but his evil manners will peep through the corners of his white robe."—*Jeremy Taylor: Apples of Sodom*.

‡ Archbishop Trench points out that when this old sense of the word is remembered, greatly increased force is given to the statement that God is no respecter of persons. The signification is that God cares not what part in life a person plays—in other words, what office he fills—but how he plays it. (*Select Glossary*.)

‡2. A human being represented in fiction or on the stage; a character.

"These tables Cicero pronounced, under the *person* of Crassus, were of more use and authority than all the books of the philosophers."—*Baker: On Learning*.

3. External appearance; bodily form or appearance.

"If it assume my noble father's *person*."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 2.

4. Human frame; body; as, cleanly in *person*.

5. A human being; a being possessed of personality; a man, woman, or child; a human creature.

"A fair *person* he was, and fortunate."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 10,339.

6. A human being, as distinguished from an animal, or inanimate object.

7. An individual; one; a man.

"This was then the church which was daily increased by the addition of other *persons* received into it."—*Pearson: On the Creed*.

8. A term applied to each of the three beings of the Godhead.

"The whole three *persons* are co-eternal together, and co-equal."—*Athanasian Creed*.

\*9. The parson or rector of a parish.

II. *Gram.*: One of the three relations pertaining to a noun or pronoun, and thence also to a verb of which either may stand as the subject, as in the first person the noun represents the speaker, the second that which is spoken to, and the third that which is spoken of.

‡ (1) *Artificial person*:

*Law*: A corporation or body politic.

(2) *In person*: By one's self; with bodily presence; not by deputy or representative.

\***pēr'-sön, v. t.** [PERSON, s.]. To represent as a person; to make to resemble; to image, to personify.

**pēr'-sön-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *person*; *-able*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. Handsome, graceful; of good appearance.

"Wise, warlike, *personable*, courteous, and kind."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iv. 5.

2. Fit to be seen.

"The kynge, his father, so visited with sicknesse, was not *personable*."—*Hall: Henry VI.*, fo. 13.

#### II. Law:

1. Able to maintain pleas in court.

2. Having capacity to take anything granted or given.

**pēr'-sön-age (age as ig), s.** [Fr. *personnage*.]

\*1. A character represented.

\*2. A character assumed.

"The Venetians, naturally grave, love to give into the follies of such seasons, when disguised in a false *personage*."—*Addison: On Italy*.

3. An individual, a person; especially a person of note or distinction.

"A comely *personage* of stature tall."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xii. 46.

4. External appearance, figure.

"Of what *personage*, and years is he?"

*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

**pēr'-sön-äl, \*per-son-all, \*per-son-ell, a. & s.** [Fr. *personnel*, from Lat. *personalis*, from *persona*=a mask, a person; Sp. *personal*; Ital. *personale*.]

#### A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to a person or persons, as distinct from a thing.

2. Of or pertaining to an individual; relating to or affecting an individual; affecting one's own person; affecting one individually.

"Cause extreme *personal* annoyance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Of or pertaining to the person or bodily form; pertaining to the body or figure; corporeal; as, *personal* charms.

4. Applied or relating to the person, character, conduct, manners, or habits of an individual, generally used in a disparaging sense; as, *personal* remarks,

5. Using language reflecting on the person, character, conduct, manners, or habits of an individual, as, He is very *personal* in his remarks.

6. Done in person; effected or done by one's self, not through a representative or medium.

\*7. Present in person.

"When he was *personal* in the Irish war."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.* iv. 3.

8. *Gram.*: Having the regular modifications of the three persons; denoting or pointing to the person; as, a *personal* verb, a *personal* pronoun.

#### B. As substantive:

*Law*: Any movable thing, living or dead; a movable.

‡ (1) *Personal Act of Parliament*: An act confined to a particular person or persons; as an act authorizing a person to change his name. (*Eng.*)

(2) *Personal Actions*: Those brought for the specific goods and chattels, or for damages or other redress for breach of contract or for injuries of any description; the specific recovery of lands, tenements, and hereditaments only excepted.

**personal-bond, s.**

*Scots Law*: A bond which acknowledges the receipt of a sum of money and binds the granter, his heirs, executors, and successors, to repay the same at a specified term, with a penalty in case of failure, and interest on the sum while the same remains unpaid.

**personal-chattels, s. pl.**

*Law*: Goods or movables.

**personal-diligence or execution, s.**

*Scots Law*: A process which consists of arrestment, poinding, and imprisonment.

**personal-equation, s.** The correction of personal differences between particular individuals as to exactness in observations with astronomical instruments.

**personal-estate, s.** Personal property; personalty.

**personal-identity, s.** [IDENTITY, ‡ (1).]

**personal-pronoun, s.**

*Gram.*: One of the pronouns denoting a person; as, *I, thou, he, she, it, we, you, they*.

**personal-property, s.**

*Law*: Movables; chattels; things belonging to the person, as money, furniture, &c., as distinguished from real estate, in land and houses. [REAL.]

**personal-representatives, s. pl.** The executors or administrators of a person deceased.

**personal-tithes, s. pl.** Tithes paid out of such profits as arise from personal labor, as by trading, handicraft, &c. (*Eng.*)

**personal-verb, s.**

*Gram.*: A verb which has, or may have, a person for its nominative.

‡**pēr'-sön-äl-ışm, s.** [Eng. *personal*; *-ism*.] The quality or state of being personal; personality.

"The law of libel which curbs the license and *personalism* of the press."—*Jennings: Curiosities of Criticism*, p. 58.

**pēr'-sön-äl'-ı-ty, s.** [Fr. *personnalité*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being personal; direct application or applicability to a person; specif., application or applicability of remarks to the person, conduct, manners, or habits of some individual.

"There is yet another topic, which he has been no less studious to avoid, which is *personality* . . . he does not mean to point at individuals."—*Observer*, No. 86.

2. A remark reflecting on the person, conduct, manners, or habits of an individual; personal remarks.

"He expressed regret that *personalities* had been introduced."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

3. That which constitutes individuality; that which constitutes an individual a distinct person; existence as a thinking being.

"These capacities constitute *personality*, for they imply consciousness of thought."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxiii.

4. Application limited to certain persons, or classes of persons.

5. Personal qualities, or characteristics.

"Those qualities and *personalities* in Lovelace."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, ii. 138.

6. A personage, a person.

"It adds to the House of Commons a distinctly original and interesting *personality*."—*Observer*.

7. Person, body.

"The rest of his *personality* . . . consisted of self-evident cast-off lordly clothing."—*Harper's Monthly*, Dec. 1884, p. 76.

#### II. Law: Personalty (q. v.).

‡ *Personality of laws*: That quality of a law or laws which concerns the condition, state, and capacity of persons, as distinguished from the *reality of laws* (q. v.).

**pēr'-sön-äl-ı-zā'-tion, s.** [Eng. *personaliz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act or state of personification.

"The *personalization* probably beginning, everywhere, in the tradition of some unusually ferocious foe."—*Spencer: Prin. of Sociol.*, i. 250.

**pēr'-sön-äl-ı-ze, v. t.** [Eng. *personal*; *-ize*.] To make personal.

"Lichtenstein says they *personalize* death."—*Spencer: Prin. of Sociol.*, i. 251.

**pēr'-sön-äl-ly, adv.** [Eng. *personal*; *-ly*.]

1. In a personal manner; in one's own person; in bodily presence, not by representative or substitute.

2. With respect to an individual; particularly.

"She bore a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and *personally* to the king."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



3. With regard to personal existence or individuality.

"The converted man is *personally* the same he was before, and is neither born nor created anew in a proper literal sense."—*Rogers*.

4. As regards one's self; as, *Personally* I have no feeling in the matter.

**pěr'-sōn-āl-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *personal*; -*ty*.]

*Law*: Personal property, as distinguished from realty (q. v.).

¶ *Action in personality*:

*Law*: An action brought against the right person, or the person against whom, in law, it lies.

\***pěr-sō-nā'-tæ, s. pl.** [Fem. pl. of Lat. *personatus*.] [PERSONATE.]

*Bot.*: An order in Linnæus' Natural System. He included under it Figworts, Sesamum, Justicia, Bignonia, Verbena, &c. The order was adopted, but with narrower limits, by De Candolle.

**pěr'-sōn-āte, v. t. & i.** [Lat. *personatus*, pa. par. of *persono*=to sound through.] [PERSON, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. To celebrate loudly.

"In fable, hymn, or song, so *personating*  
Their gods ridiculous."

*Milton: P. R., iv. 341.*

2. To represent under a character.

3. To represent by way of similitude; to personify, to typify.

"This fool thus *personated* as a sea-nymph."—*Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 2.* (Illust.)

4. To assume the character, part, or appearance of; to act the part of. [II.]

"This lad was not to *personate* one, that had been long before taken out of his cradle."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

5. To counterfeit, to feign; to represent or assume falsely or hypocritically.

"Thus have I played with the dogmatist in a *personated* scepticism."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

6. To represent falsely; to pretend. (With a reflexive pronoun.)

"It has been the constant practice of the Jesuits to send over emissaries, with instructions to *personate* themselves members of the several sects amongst us."—*Swift.*

7. To act, play, or perform.

"Herself a while she lays aside, and makes  
Ready to *personate* a mortal part." *Crashaw.*

8. To describe.

"He shall find himself most feelingly *personated*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 3.*

**II. Law:** Falsely to represent one's self as another person entitled to a vote at an election, and to vote, or attempt to vote, as such other person.

"Several voters had *personated* others."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

**B. Intrans.:** To play or assume a character or part.

**pěr'-sōn-āte, a.** [Lat. *personatus*=masked; *persona*=a mask.]

*Bot.*: The same as MASKED (q. v.).

**pěr-sōn-ā-tion, s.** [PERSONATE, v.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of personating or counterfeiting falsely the person or character of another.

"This being one of the strangest examples of a *personation*, that ever was in elder or later times."—*Bacon: Henry VII., p. 113.*

2. *Law*: The act or crime of falsely representing one's self as another person entitled to a vote at an election, or the act of voting, or attempting to vote, in the name or character of another.

**personation-agent, s.** A person employed by a candidate at an election to detect cases of attempted personation.

**pěr'-sōn-āt-ōr, \*pěr'-sōn-āt-ēr, s.** [Eng. *personator*(e); -*or*, -*er*.]

1. One who acts or performs.

"Commonly the *personators* of these actions."—*Ben Jonson: Masques; Hymenæi.*

2. One who assumes or counterfeits the person or character of another.

\***per-sone, s.** [PERSON, s.]

1. A person.

2. A parson.

\***pěr-sōn-ē-i-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *person*; -*eity*.] Personality.

\***pěr'-sōn-ēr, s.** [PERSON, s.] A person, a parson.

\***pěr-sōn-i-fī-ant, a.** [Eng. *personify*; -*ant*.] Personifying. (*Ruskin*.)

**pěr-sōn-i-fī-cā-tion, s.** [English *personify*; c connective, and suff. -*ation*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of personifying.

2. An embodiment, an impersonation.

"A choice assemblage of rare and splendid scenery and *personifications*."—*Knight: Pict. Hist. Eng., ii. 873.*

**II. Rhetoric:** A figure of speech, or a species of metaphor which consists in representing inanimate objects or abstract notions as endowed with life and action, or possessing the attributes of living beings; prosopopœia; as, Confusion heard his voice (*Milton*).

**pěr-sōn'-ī-fŷ, v. t.** [Eng. *person*; -*ify*; Fr. *personnifier*; Sp. *personificar*; Ital. *personificare*.]

1. To regard, treat, or represent as a person; to represent as a rational being; to represent or treat as endowed with life and action, or as possessing the attributes of a living being.

2. To impersonate; to be a personification or embodiment of.

\***pěr'-sōn-ize, v. t.** [Eng. *person*; -*ize*.] To personify.

"Milton has *personized* them and put them into the court of Chaos."—*Richardson.*

**pěr-sōn-něl', s.** [Fr., from *personne*=a person (q. v.).] The persons collectively employed in some service, as the army, navy, civil service, &c., in contradistinction to the *matériel* or stores, outfit, equipment, &c.

**pěr-sōo'-nī-a, s.** [Named after C. H. Persoon, author of *Synopsis Plantarum*, &c.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the Persooniæ (q. v.). Sepals four, with a stamen on the middle of each; style filiform; fruit a one or two-celled drupe. There are many species, from Australia and New Zealand. The flowers of *Persoonia macrostachya* treated with boiling water, impart to it a brilliant yellow color, and might, in the opinion of Lindley, perhaps be utilized as a dye.

**pěr-sōo'-nī-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *persoon*(ia); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

*Bot.*: A family or tribe of Proteaceæ, section Nucamentaceæ.

**pěr-spēc'-tīve, a. & s.** [Fr. *perspectif*, fem. *perspective*, from Lat. *perspectiva* (ars)=(the art of) thoroughly inspecting, from *perspectus*, pa. par. of *perspicio*=to see through or clearly; *per*=through, and *specio*=to see; Sp. *perspectivo*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Pertaining to the science of vision; optic, optical.

2. Producing certain optical effects when looked through; optic.

"A *perspective* glasse whereby was shewed many strange sights, &c."—*Hackluyt: Voyages, iii. 277.*

3. Pertaining to the art of perspective.

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. A telescope; a glass for viewing objects through.

"But if it tend to danger or dishonor  
They turn about the *perspective* and show it  
So little." *Denham: Sophy, i. 1.*

2. A representation of objects in perspective.

3. A view, a vista.

"The *perspective* of life brightens upon us."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning, ch. vi.*

**II. Art:**

1. The science of representing appearances, and as such is opposed to geometry, which is the science of representing facts. It is founded upon such rules as can be deduced from the facts which are discovered by looking at objects through a sheet of glass or other transparent medium placed upright between the object and the observer. This is indicated in the etymology of the word. It is found when objects are so looked at that their apparent form is very different from their real one, both as regards shape and distinctness. The portion of the subject which deals with the changes in form is absolutely scientific; it is called Linear Perspective. The changes in distinctness are effected by distance and atmosphere, and differ constantly with different conditions of light and atmosphere. It is the purely artistic side of the science which is called Aerial Perspective, and success in its application depends upon the individual ability of the artist. The chief point with which Linear Perspective has to deal is the apparent diminution in size of objects as they recede from the spectator, a fact which any one can test by observing a long straight stretch of railway. The cross sleepers and the telegraph poles diminish in apparent size to the point of invisibility when they are far off on the horizon. It is the rules which govern such changes as these which are dealt with by Linear Perspective; while the fact that the same telegraph poles, black and brown and yellow when seen close, gradually put on a blue hazy color as they become more distant is one of the facts

dealt with by Aerial Perspective. A practical knowledge of the science is absolutely a necessity for a successful artist.

2. A kind of painting designed expressly to deceive the sight by representing the continuation of an alley, a building, a landscape, or the like.

¶ (1) *Isometric perspective*: [ISOMETRIC.]

(2) *Oblique* (or *angular*) *perspective*: Where the plane of the picture is supposed to be at an angle to the side of the principal object in the picture, as, for instance, a building.

(3) *Parallel perspective*: Where the plane of the picture is parallel to the side of the principal object in the picture.

(4) *Perspective plane*: The surface upon which the objects are delineated, or the picture drawn. It is supposed to be placed vertically between the eye of the spectator and the object. Also termed the plane of projection, or the plane of the picture.

**perspective-glass, s.** A telescope.

**perspective-instrument, s.** A mechanical contrivance to assist persons in drawing in perspective.

**pěr-spēc'-tīve-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *perspective*; -*ly*.]

1. As through a perspective, or some optical arrangement.

"Yes, my lord, you see them *perspectively*."—*Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.*

2. According to the rules of perspective.

**pěr-spēc'-tō-grāph, s.** [English *perspect(ive)*; c connect., and suff. -*graph*.] An instrument for the mechanical drawing of objects in perspective. The object is placed in front of the eye, which is applied to a small hole. A movable hinged bar is so adjusted as to bring a point between the eye and a certain part of the object. The bar is then folded down and the mark transferred to the paper. A series of such marks affords data for the drawing of the object.

**pěr-spēc-tōg'-rā-phŷ, s.** [PERSPECTOGRAPH.] The science or theory of perspective; the art of delineating objects according to the rules of perspective.

\***pěr'-spic-a-ble, a.** [Latin *perspicabilis*, from *perspicio*=to see through, to see clearly.] Discernible, visible.

"The sea . . . without any *perspicable* motion."—*Sir J. Herbert: Travels, p. 188.*

**pěr-spī-cā'-cious, a.** [Latin *perspicax* (genit. *perspicacis*), from *perspicio*=to see through, to see clearly.]

1. Quick-sighted; sharp of sight.

2. Quick or sharp of discernment; acute.

"It is as nice and tender in feeling, as it can be *perspicacious* and quick in seeing."—*South: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. 12.*

**pěr-spī-cā'-cious-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *perspicacious*; -*ly*.] In a perspicacious manner; with quick sight or discernment.

**pěr-spī-cā'-cious-nēss, s.** [Eng. *perspicacious*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or discernment; perspicacity.

**pěr-spī-cāç'-ī-tŷ, s.** [Fr. *perspicacité*, from Lat. *perspicacitatem*, accus. of *perspicacitas*, from *perspicax* (genit. *perspicacis*)=sharpsighted, perspicacious (q. v.); Sp. *perspicacidad*; Ital. *perspicacità*.]

1. Sharpness or acuteness of sight; quickness of sight.

2. Acuteness or quickness of discernment; sagacity, penetration.

\***pěr'-spī-ca-çŷ, s.** [Lat. *perspicax*=perspicacious (q. v.).] Perspicacity, sagacity, acuteness.

\***pěr'-spīc'-i-ņce** (c as sh), s. [Latin *perspicientia*, from *perspiciciens*, pr. par. of *perspicio*.] [PERSPECTIVE.] The act of looking sharply or closely.

\***pěr'-spī-çil, \*pěr'-spī-çill, subst.** [Low Latin *perspicillum*, from Lat. *perspicio*=to see through.] A glass through which things are viewed; an optical glass; a telescope.

**pěr-spī-cū'-ī-tŷ, s.** [Fr. *perspicuité*, from Lat. *perspicuitatem*, accus. of *perspicuitas*, from *perspicuus*=perspicuous (q. v.); Sp. *perspicuidad*; Ital. *perspicuità*.]

\*1. The quality or state of being transparent or translucent; transparency, diaphaneity.

"As for diaphaneity and *perspicuity*, it enjoyeth that most eminently."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

2. Clearness to mental vision; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; easiness to be understood; plainness of language; lucidity.

"The *perspicuity* and liveliness of his style have been praised by Prior and Addison."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

3. Sharpness or acuteness of discernment; sagacity, perspicacity.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shŷn; -țion, -șion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.



**pēr-spīc'-u-ōūs, a.** [Latin *perspicuus*=transparent, clear, from *perspicio*=to see through; Sp. & Ital. *perspicuo*.] [PERSPECTIVE.]

\*1. Capable of being seen through; transparent, diaphanous; not opaque.

"From sacred truth's *perspicuous* gate."  
*Beaumont: Bosworth Field.*

2. Clear to the mental vision; easily understood; free from obscurity or ambiguity; lucid, plain.

3. Using plain or lucid language; not obscure or ambiguous.

"The artist, to give vivid perceptions, must be *perspicuous* and concise."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vii.

**pēr-spīc'-u-ōūs-lŷ, adv.** [English *perspicuously*; -ly.] In a *perspicuous* manner; clearly, plainly, lucidly; without obscurity or ambiguity; in a manner easy to be understood.

**pēr-spīc'-u-ōūs-nēss, s.** [English *perspicuousness*.] The quality or state of being *perspicuous*; *perspicuity*.

**pēr-spīr-a-bīl'-ī-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *perspire*], and *ability*.] The quality or state of being *perspirable*.

**†pēr-spīr'-a-ble, adj.** [Fr., from *perspire*=to perspire (q. v.); Sp. *perspirable*; Ital. *perspirabile*.]

1. Capable of being *perspired*, or emitted by the pores of the skin.

2. *Perspiring*, emitting perspiration.

"Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or soles of the feet, which are parts more *perspirable*."—*Bacon*.

**†pēr-spī-rāte, v. t.** [Lat. *perspiratus*, pa. par. of *perspiro*=to perspire (q. v.).] To *perspire*.

"I *perspirate* from head to heel."

*Thackeray: Carmen Lillense.*

**pēr-spī-rā-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *perspirationem*, accus. of *perspiratio*, from *perspiratus*, pa. par. of *perspiro*=to perspire (q. v.); Ital. *perspirazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

\*1. The act of breathing out; the act of emitting breath.

"Our spirits leisurely pass away by insensible *perspiration*."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

2. The act or state of *perspiring*. [II.]

"[It] very soon throws the person exposed to its action into a violent *perspiration*."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. ii., ch. xi.

3. That which is *perspired* or emitted by the pores of the skin.

II. *Physiology*:

1. *Human*: Watery matter "breathed out," or made to expire from the system by means of the pores in the skin. It is more copious than the matter sent forth from the lungs by respiration, averaging eleven grains per minute against seven from the lungs. The quantity varies greatly, and is affected by the amount of heat or dryness in the atmosphere, by the fluid drunk, by the exercise taken, by the relative activity of the kidneys, by medicine, &c. The relative proportions of sensible and insensible perspiration also vary; and sometimes, when, seeing drops on our skin, we believe that we are *perspiring* copiously, the increase is chiefly in the sensible kind, not in the total amount. Less than two per cent. of solid matter is contained in the watery vapor. The chief ingredients are: Sodium chloride, formic, acetic, butyric, and perhaps propionic, caproic, and caprylic acids; neutral fats, cholesterine, nitrogen, &c. Besides keeping the skin in a healthy, moist condition, and acting as a refrigerator, perspiration takes its share in carrying off superfluous or noxious matter from the system. If stopped, morbid consequences are sure, sooner or later, to ensue.

2. *Compar.*: The horse *perspires* freely all over the body; the pig does so on the snout; the cat chiefly on the soles of the feet; the dog from the same part, but not to the same extent. Rabbits, and the Rodentia generally, appear not to sweat at all. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

3. *Vegetable*: Used also of the transudation of water through pores of plants. According to Hales, the perspiration of plants is proportionately seventeen times as copious as that of animals.

**pēr-spīr'-a-tive, a.** [Lat. *perspiratus*, pa. par. of *perspiro*=to perspire (q. v.).] Performing the act of *perspiration*; *perspiratory*.

**pēr-spīr'-a-tōr-ŷ, a.** [Lat. *perspiratus*, pa. par. of *perspiro*=to perspire (q. v.).] Pertaining to *perspiration*; employed in *perspiration*; causing *perspiration*; *perspirative*.

"The air that gets through the *perspiratory* ducts into blood."—*Cheyne: Health and Long Life*, § 6.

**perspiratory-glands, s. pl.** [SWEAT-GLANDS.]

**pēr-spīr'e, v. i. & t.** [Lat. *perspiro*=to breathe or respire all over; *per*=completely, and *spiro*=to breathe.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

### A. Intransitive:

\*1. To breathe or blow gently through.

"What gentle winds *perspire*!"

*Herrick: Hesperides*, p. 240.

2. To be evacuated or excreted through the cuticular pores.

3. To evacuate the fluids of the body through the cuticular pores; to sweat; as, He *perspires* freely.

B. *Trans.*: To emit or evacuate through the pores of the skin; to excrete through pores.

**pēr-spīr-ōŷ'-lic, a.** [Ety. doubtful; perhaps from pref. *per-*; Mod. Latin *spir(æa)*; English (*hydr*)*o(x)yl*, and suff. *-ic*.] (See compound.)

**perspiroylic-acid, s.** [SALICYLIC-ACID.]

**\*pēr-stānd', v. t.** [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *stand*.] To understand.

"Say what is your will, that I may *perstand*."—*Peele: Clyomon and Clamydes*, i. 1.

**\*pēr-strēp'-ēr-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *perstrepero*=to make a great noise. *per*=thoroughly, and *strepo*=to make a noise.] Noisy, obstreperous.

"You are too *perstreperous*, sauce-box."—*Ford*.

**\*pēr-strīc'-tīve, a.** [Lat. *perstrictus*, pa. par. of *perstringo*=to perstringe (q. v.).] Compressing, binding.

"They make no *perstrictive* or invective stroke against it."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 333.

**\*pēr-strīng'e, v. t.** [Lat. *perstringo*=to bind, to graze, or touch upon.]

1. To graze; to touch lightly.

2. To touch upon; to criticize.

"Judiciously both observed and *perstringed*, by the learned author."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 144.

**pēr-suād'-a-ble (u as w), a.** [Eng. *persuad(e)*; -able.] Possible to be persuaded.

**pēr-suād'-a-ble-nēss (u as w), s.** [Eng. *persuadable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being *persuadable*; a compliant disposition.

"Showing her *persuadableness*."—*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch. xxviii.

**pēr-suād'-a-blŷ (u as w), adv.** [Eng. *persuadable*]; -ly.] In a *persuadable* manner; so as to be persuaded.

**pēr-suāde' (u as w), \*per-swade, v. t. & i.** [Fr. *persuader*, from Lat. *persuadeo*=to advise thoroughly, to persuade; *per*=thoroughly, and *suadeo*=to recommend; Sp. *persuadir*; Ital. *persuadere*.]

A. *Transitive*:

\*I. *Of things*:

1. To commend (as an opinion or statement) to reception; to urge as true; to accredit.

"Disputing and *persuading* the things concerning the Kingdom of God."—*Acts* xix. 8.

2. To commend (as an action, line of conduct, &c.) to adoption; to recommend, to advise, to advocate.

"Letters are but feeble instruments to *persuade* so great a thing."—*Newman: Church of Our Fathers*, 104.

3. It was formerly followed by *to* or the dative of the person advised.

II. *Of persons*:

1. To move or influence by appeals to one's feelings or imagination; to influence by argument, advice, entreaty, or expostulation. (The idea of success, complete or partial, is implied.)

"Reasoning with him, or *persuading* him, or entreating him."—*Mill: Liberty*, p. 6.

2. To induce; to gain over (to an action or line of conduct).

"Mr. Tryon might be *persuaded* to lodge with you."—*G. Eliot: Clerical Life*, p. 229.

3. With *from* or *against*: To dissuade.

"*Persuade* him from any further act."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., v. 3.*

4. With *into*: To gain over to an act or course.

"To *persuade* the lady into a private marriage."—*Hist. Sir W. Harrington*, i. 121.

5. With *out of*: To win over from an opinion or belief.

"We could *persuade* her out of these notions."—*Lady Fullerton: Ellen Middleton*, ch. xi.

6. To advise, to plead with.

"Sir Hugh, *persuade* me not."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

7. *Elliptically*; *go, come, &c.*, being suppressed: To draw, to entice.

"*Persuading* my clients away from me."—*G. Eliot: Clerical Life*, p. 229.

8. *Reflexive* or *passive*: To feel assured; to believe firmly; to be convinced.

"She is *persuaded* I will marry her."

*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 1.

### B. Intransitive:

1. To use persuasion; to reason or plead in favor of anything.

"Well she can *persuade*."

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

\*¶ It was formerly followed by *with*.

"Twenty merchants . . . have all *persuaded* with him." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

\*2. To prevail; to have influence or weight.

"This style most *persuades* with them."—*Letter in Rushworth, Hist. Coll.*, i. 10.

**\*pēr-suāde' (u as w), s.** [PERSUADE, v.] An appeal to the feelings or interests; a persuasion or persuading.

"Won by thy *persuades*."—*Soliman and Perseda*, iv.

**pēr-suād'-ēd (u as w), pa. par. or adj.** [PERSUADE, v.]

**pēr-suād'-ēd-lŷ (u as w), adv.** [English *persuaded*]; -ly.] In a *persuaded* manner; assuredly.

"He's our own, surely, nay, most *persuadedly*."—*Ford*.

**pēr-suād'-ēd-nēss (u as w), subst.** [Eng. *persuaded*; -ness.] The state of being *persuaded*; a feeling of certainty.

"From a *persuadableness* that nothing can be a greater happiness."—*R. Boyle: Seraphic Love*, 8.

**pēr-suād'-ēr (u as w), s.** [Eng. *persuad(e)*; -er.]

1. One who or that which *persuades*.

"Hunger and thirst at once,

Powerful *persuaders*, quicken'd at the scent."

*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 587.

2. (*Pl.*): A slang term for spurs or pistols.

"All right," replied Toby. "The *persuaders*?"—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xxii.

**\*pēr-suāse' (u as w), s.** [Lat. *persuasus*, pa. par. of *persuadeo*=to persuade (q. v.).] A persuading, a persuasion.

"What say you unto my *persuase*?"—*Two Angry Women*, in *Dodsley*, vii. 376.

**†pēr-suā-šī-bīl'-ī-tŷ (u as w), s.** [Eng. *persuasible*]; -ity.] Capability of being *persuaded*; *persuasibleness*.

"*Persuasibility*, or the act of being *persuaded*, is a work of men's own."—*Hallywell: Saving of Souls*, p. 39.

**†pēr-suāš'-ī-ble (u as w), a.** [Fr., from Lat. *persuasibilis*, from *persuasus*, pa. par. of *persuadeo*=to persuade (q. v.); Ital. *persuasibile*.]

1. Capable of being *persuaded*; open to persuasion or reasoning.

"It makes us apprehend our own interest in that obedience, makes us tractible and *persuasible*."—*Government of the Tongue*.

\*2. To be commended for acceptance; credible, plausible.

"The latter opinion is in itself *persuasible*."—*Jackson: On the Creed*, ix. 36.

\*3. Capable of *persuading*; having power to persuade; *persuasive*.

"*Persuasible* reasons of man's wit."—*Bale: Works*, p. 390.

**pēr-suāš'-ī-ble-nēss (u as w), s.** [Eng. *persuasible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being *persuasible*; *persuasibility*.

**†pēr-suāš'-ī-blŷ, \*pēr-swāš'-ī-bliē, adv.** [Eng. *persuasible*]; -ly.]

1. *Persuasively*.

2. So as to be open to persuasion.

**pēr-suā'-šion (u as w), \*pēr-swā'-šion, s.** [Fr. *persuasion*, from Latin *persuasionem*, acc. of *persuasio*=a persuading, from *persuasus*, pa. par. of *persuadeo*=to persuade (q. v.); Sp. *persuasion*; Ital. *persuasione*.]

1. The act of *persuading*; the act of influencing or pleading with any one by appealing to their feelings or imagination, or by reasoning or arguments; advice.

2. The power or quality of *persuading*; *persuasibleness*.

"Is't possible that my deserts to you can lack *persuasion*?" *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

3. The inducement presented for a belief or course of action; a *persuasive*.

"A sufficient *persuasion* to all that the prince was murdered."—*Hist. of Parismus*, i. 42.

4. The quality or state of being *persuaded*.

"Conviction denotes the beginning, and *persuasion* the continuance of assent."—*Trucker: Light of Nature*, i. 136.

5. That of which one is *persuaded* or convinced; a settled or firm belief or conviction.

"My firm *persuasion* is, at least sometimes,

That Heaven will weigh man's virtues and his crimes."

*Cowper: Hope*, 365.

6. A creed or belief; a party belonging or adhering to a certain creed or system of opinions.

"He was of the Hebrew *persuasion*."—*A. Trollope: Orley Farm*, ch. xiii.



**pēr-suā'-šive** (u as w), a. & s. [Fr. *persuasif*, fem. *persuasive*, as if from a Lat. *persuasivus*, from *persuasus*, pa. par. of *persuadeo* = to persuade (q. v.); Ital. & Sp. *persuasivo*.]

**A. As adj.:** Tending to persuade; having the power or quality of persuading; having influence on the passions; winning.

"And steel well-temper'd, and persuasive gold."  
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, vi. 62.

**B. As subst.:** Anything employed to persuade; that which persuades or influences the feelings, mind, or passions.

"Deduce a strong persuasive to carry us along."—*Warmstry: Blind Guide Forsaken*, p. 45.

**pēr-suā'-šive-lý** (u as w), adv. [Eng. *persuasive*; -ly.] In a persuasive manner; in such a manner as to persuade; convincingly.

"The serpent wise . . . with me  
Persuasively hath so prevail'd that I  
Have also tasted."  
Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 873.

**pēr-suā'-šive-něss** (u as w), s. [Eng. *persuasive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being persuasive; power to persuade or influence the mind by arguments, entreaty, &c.

"The persuasiveness of his flattery."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, iii. 11.

**pēr-suā'-šōr-ý** (u as w), a. [Low Lat. *persuasorius*, from Lat. *persuasus*, pa. par. of *persuadeo* = to persuade (q. v.).] Having power to persuade; persuasive.

"Neither is this *persuatory*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. v.

**pēr-sūe'**, s. [PURSUIT.] A track.

**pēr-sūl'-phide**, s. [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *sulphide* (q. v.).]

*Chem. (pl.):* Bodies having the composition of carbonic ethers in which the oxygen is either wholly or partly replaced by sulphur, e. g., diethyl-trithiocarbonate = (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CS<sub>3</sub>.

**pēr-sūl-phō-çý-ān'-ic**, a. [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *sulphocyanic*.] Derived from or containing sulphocyanic acid.

**persulphocyanic-acid**, s.

*Chem.:* C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> = Cy<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>. An acid discovered by Wöhler in 1821, and prepared by mixing a saturated aqueous solution of potassium sulphocyanate with concentrated hydrochloric acid. It is a yellow crystalline powder, inodorous, tasteless, insoluble in cold, slightly soluble in boiling water, very soluble in alcohol and ether. The persulphocyanates are very unstable, being gradually changed into the sulphocyanates.

**pēr-sūl-phō-çý-ān'-ō-gēn**, s. [Pref. *per-*, and Eng. *sulphocyanogen*.]

*Chem.:* C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>HS<sub>3</sub> = Cy<sub>3</sub>HS<sub>3</sub>. Cyanogen sulphide. An orange-yellow powder produced by the action of chlorine or boiling dilute nitric acid on aqueous potassium sulphocyanate. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but dissolves in strong sulphuric acid, from which it is precipitated, unchanged, by water. When heated it gives off sulphide of carbon and free sulphur, leaving a residue of hydromellone.

**pēr-sūl-tā'-tion**, s. [Lat. *persultatus*, pa. par. of *persulto* = to leap through: *per* = through, and *salto* = to leap.]

*Med.:* Exudation, as of blood in the form of dew on the surface of the skin; sweating of blood.

**\*pēr-swāy'**, v. t. [Prob. formed in imitation of *assuage* (q. v.).] To soften, to mitigate, to allay, to assuage.

**pěrt**, **\*peart**, **\*perte**, a. & s. [Apparently two words appear under this form: one = Fr. *apert* (Lat. *apertus*) = open, evident; the other = Wel. *pert* = smart, spruce, pert; *perc* = trim, *percu* = to trim, to smarten.] [PERK, a.]

**A. As adjective:**

\*1. (From Fr. *apert*): Open, evident, plain.

"Or priv or pert if any bene."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; Sept.

\*2. Sprightly, lively, brisk, alert.

"Awake the pert and nimble spirit of mirth."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.

3. Saucy, forward, bold, impudent.

"Soon see your wish fulfill'd in either child,  
The pert made perter, and the tame made wild."  
Cowper: *Tirocinium*, 345.

**\*B. As subst.:** A saucy, pert, or forward person.

**\*pěrt**, v. i. [PERT, a.] To behave with pertness or sauciness; to be saucy or pert.

"Hagar perted against Sarah, and lifted herself up against her superiors."—*Bishop Gauden*.

**pēr-tāin'**, **\*par-tene**, **\*per-tein**, **\*per-teyne**, v. i. [O. Fr. *partenir* = to pertain, from Latin *pertineo*: *per* = thoroughly, and *teneo* = to hold; Ital. *perteneere*; Sp. *perteneecer*; Port. *pertencer*.]

1. To belong; to be the property, right, privilege, or appurtenance of; to appertain. (Followed by *to* or *unto*.)

"Honors that pertain unto the crown of France."  
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, v. 4.

2. To be the duty of.

3. To have relation to; to relate to; to have bearing on or reference to; to refer.

"It imports this general notion of pertaining to or being affected with."—*Wilkins: Real Character*, pt. iii., ch. i.

**\*perte-liche**, adv. [PERTLY.]

**\*pěr-těr-ě-brā'-tion**, s. [Latin *per* = through, and *terebratio* = a boring; *terebro* = to bore.] The act of boring through.

**pěrth'-ite**, subst. [Named after Perth, Canada, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.:* A flesh-red variety of Orthoclase (q. v.), with an aventurine play of color caused by the inclusion of innumerable minute crystalline scales of Göthite (q. v.). It is interlaminated with grayish-white Albite.

**pěr-tin-ā'-cious**, a. [Lat. *pertinax* (genit. *pertinacis*) = very tenacious: *per* = thoroughly, and *tenax* = tenacious (q. v.); Fr. & Ital. *pertinace*; Sp. & Port. *pertinaz*.]

1. Adhering firmly and stubbornly to any opinion or design; persistent and resolute in the carrying out of anything begun; obstinate, persevering.

"The government had far more acrimonious and more pertinacious enemies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Resolute, constant, steady, persevering.

"Their pertinacious and incurable obstinacy."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus*.

3. Unceasing, constant, lasting.

"Consumes the hours in pertinacious woe,  
Which sheds no tears."—*Glover: The Athenaid*.

**pěr-tin-ā'-cious-lý**, adv. [Eng. *pertinacious*; -ly.] In a pertinacious manner; obstinately, persistently, stubbornly.

"Disputes with men, pertinaciously obstinate in their principles, are, of all others, the most irksome."—*Hume: Principles of Morals*, § 1.

**pěr-tin-ā'-cious-něss**, s. [Eng. *pertinacious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being pertinacious; pertinacity.

"Fearing lest the pertinaciousness of her mistress, sorrows should cause her evil to revert."—*Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. v., § 8.

**pěr-tin-āç'-i-tý**, **\*per-tin-ac-i-tie**, s. [French *pertinacité*, from Lat. *pertinax* (genit. *pertinacis*) = pertinacious (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being pertinacious; obstinate or unyielding adherence to opinion or purpose; obstinacy, stubbornness, persistence.

"His asperity and his pertinacity had made him conspicuous."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. Resolution, constancy.

**\*pěr-tin-a-çý**, **\*per-tin-a-cie**, s. [Lat. *pertinacia*, from *pertinax* = pertinacious (q. v.); Ital., Sp. & Port. *pertinacia*.] The quality or state of being pertinacious, pertinacity.

"And, with a pertinacy unmatch'd,  
For new recruits of danger watch'd."

Butler: *Hudibras*, ii. 3.

**\*pěrt'-in-ate**, a. [PERTINACIOUS.] Pertinacious, stubborn, obstinate.

"Oh how *pertinate* and styfe are the ungodly lawyers and act makers in their owne wycked lawes to be conserved."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. vi.

**\*pěrt'-in-ate-lý**, adv. [English *pertinate*; -ly.] Pertinaciously, obstinately.

"When thei be defended *pertinately* of the enemies of the gospel."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. xii.

**pěr't-in-ençe**, **pěr't-in-en-çý**, subst. [English *pertinent*(t); -ce, -cy.] The quality or state of being pertinent, apposite or suitable; appositeness, fitness.

"To produce many [testimonies] which evidently have no force or pertinency."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy*, sup. 1.

**pěr't-in-ençt**, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *pertinens*, pr. par. of *pertineo* = to pertain (q. v.); Ital., Sp., & Port. *pertinente*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Regarding, belonging, concerning, appertaining.

"Anything *pertinent* unto faith and religion."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

2. Related to the subject or matter in hand; just or apposite to the purpose; appropriate, fit, suitable, not foreign.

"Their *pertinent* and plain manner of discourse."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 980.

**B. As substantive:**

*Scots Law:* A part of anything; a term used in charters and dispositions in conjunction with *parts*; as, Lands are disposed with *parts and pertinents*.

**pěr't-in-ençt-lý**, adv. [Eng. *pertinent*; -ly.] In a pertinent or apposite manner; appositely; to the purpose.

**pěr't-in-ençt-něss**, s. [Eng. *pertinent*; -ness.] The quality or state of being pertinent; pertinency; appositeness.

**\*pěr-ting'-ençt**, a. [Lat. *pertingens*, pr. par. of *pertingo* = to touch, to reach to: *per* = completely, and *tango* = to touch.] Reaching to, or touching completely.

**pěr't-lý**, **\*perte-liche**, adv. [Eng. *pert*, a; -ly.]

\*1. Openly. (*Morte Arthure*, fo. 84.)

\*2. Briskly, smartly.

3. Saucily, forwardly.

"Yonder walls, that *perfly* front your town."  
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5.

**pěr't-něss**, s. [Eng. *pert*; -ness.]

1. Briskness, smartness, liveliness, sprightliness; without force or dignity.

2. Sauciness, forwardness.

**þpěr-trān'-ši-ençt**, a. [Latin *pertransiens*, pr. par. of *pertransio* = to cross over; *per* = through, and *transeo* = to cross.] [TRANSIENT.] Passing over or through.

**\*per-triche**, s. [PARTRIDGE.]

**\*per-tuis-ane**, s. [PARTIZAN.]

**pěr-turb'**, **\*per-turbe**, v. t. [Fr. *perturber*, from Lat. *perturbo* = to disturb greatly: *per* = thoroughly, and *turbo* = to disturb; Sp. & Port. *perturbar*; Ital. *perturbare*.]

1. To disturb; to disquiet; to agitate; to cause trouble to.

"So that none should issue out from thence to *perturbe* and vnquyet hym, hys realme or people."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 17).

\*2. To confuse; to put out of order or regularity; to disorder.

"The accession or secession of bodies from the earth's surface *perturb* not the equilibrium of either hemisphere."—*Browne*.

**pěr-turb-a-bil'-i-tý**, s. [English *perturbab*(le); -ity.] The quality or state of being perturbable, or liable to disturbance.

**pěr-turb-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *perturb*; -able.] Liable to be perturbed, disturbed, or agitated.

**þpěr-turb'-ançe**, s. [Lat. *perturbans*, pr. par. of *perturbo* = to perturb (q. v.).] Disturbance; perturbation.

**\*pěr-turb'-ate**, a. [Latin *perturbatus*, pa. par. of *perturbo* = to perturb (q. v.).] Perturbed, disquieted, agitated.

**þpěr'-turb-āte**, v. t. [PERTURBATE, a.] To perturb; to disturb; to agitate.

**pěr-turb-bā'-tion**, **\*per-tur-ba-ci-on**, **\*per-tur-ba-cy-on**, s. [Fr. *perturbation*, from Lat. *perturbationem*, acc. of *perturbatio* = a disturbing, from *perturbatus*, pa. par. of *perturbo* = to perturb (q. v.); Sp. *perturbacion*; Ital. *perturbazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of perturbing, disturbing, or agitating.

2. The state of being perturbed or agitated; disturbance, agitation; espec. agitation or restlessness of mind; loss or absence of peace of mind.

"It hath its original from much grief; from study, and perturbation of the brain."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., i. 2.

3. A cause of disquiet or agitation.

"That wretched Anne, thy wife . . .

Now fills thy sleep with perturbations."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, v. 3.

**II. Astron.:** Any disturbance or irregularity in the movement of a planet in its orbit. Every heavenly body, by the law of gravitation, possesses an attractive power over every other one. When, therefore, the orbits of any two approach, each causes a perturbation in the movement of the other. [NEPTUNE.]

¶ *Magnetic perturbation:* Irregular declination of the magnetic needle. This may be produced by earthquakes, by volcanic eruptions, by the aurora borealis, &c.

**þpěr-turb-bā'-tion-al**, a. [Eng. *perturbation*; -al.] Of or pertaining to the perturbation of the planets.

"That very delicate and obscure part of the *perturbational* theory."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (ed. 1850), p. vii.

**pěr-turb-bā-tive**, a. [Eng. *perturbat*(e); -ive.] Tending to disturb, or make irregular; disturbing.

"The *perturbative* action on Uranus."—*Herschel: Astron.* (ed. 1850), p. viii.

**þpěr-turb-bā-tōr**, s. [Lat., from *perturbatus*, pa. par. of *perturbo* = to perturb (q. v.); Fr. *perturbateur*.] One who causes perturbation, disturbance, or commotion.

**\*pěr-turb-bā-trix**, subst. [Lat.] A woman who causes perturbation, disturbance, or commotion.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **ğem**; **thin**, **þhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.  
**-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-çion**, **-şion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**. **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.



**\*per-turbe, v. t.** [PERTURB.]  
**pēr-tūrbed', pa. par. or a.** [PERTURB.]  
**pēr-tūr'b-ēd-lŷ, adv.** English *perturbed*; *-ly.* Restlessly; in an agitated or perturbed manner.  
**pēr-tūr'b-ēr, s.** [Eng. *perturb*; *-er.*] The same as PERTURBATOR (q. v.).  
 "The *perturber* of him and his whole realm."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 13.)  
**pēr-tū-sār'-ī-a, s.** [Lat. *pertus(us)*=perforated; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]  
*Bot.*: A genus of Lichens, order Endocarpei. Several perithecia are stuck together in wart-like processes. *Pertusaria communis* is very common on the trunks of trees.

**pēr-tū-sāte, a.** [Latin *pertus(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ate.*]  
*Bot.*: Pierced at the apex.  
**pēr-tūse', pēr-tūsed', a.** [Lat. *pertusus*, pa. par. of *pertundo*=to beat through, to bore through: *per*=through, and *tundo*=to beat.]  
 \*1. Ordinary Lang.: Bored, punched, pierced with holes.  
 2. *Bot.*: Having slits or holes, as a leaf.



Pertused Leaf.

**pēr-tū-šion, s.** [PERTUSE.]  
 1. The act of piercing, boring, or punching; perforation.  
 2. A hole made by punching or perforation.  
 "An empty pot, without earth in it, may be put over a fruit the better, if some few *pertusions* be made in the pot."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, §470.

**pēr-tūs'-saj, a.** [Mod. Lat. *pertuss(is)*; Eng. suff. *-al.*]  
*Pathol.*: Of or belonging to the whooping-cough. There is a *pertussal* glucosuria. (*Tanner: Pract. of Med.*, i. 207.)

**pēr-tūs'-sis, s.** [Lat. *per-*, intens., and *tussis*=a cough.]  
*Med.*: The whooping-cough (q. v.).

**pēr-rūke', s.** [Fr. *perruque*, from Ital. *parrucca* (O. Ital. *paruca*); Sp. *peluca*; Port. *peruca*=a wig, from Lat. *pilus*=hair.] [PERIWIG.] A wig, a periwig, a perruque.  
 "She determined how a gentleman's coat must be cut, how long his *peruke* must be."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

**pēr-rūke', v. i.** [PERUKE, s.] To wear a peruke; to dress with a peruke.

**pēr-ūle, s.** [Lat. *perula*=a little bag, dimin. from *pera*=a bag, a wallet.]  
*Botany*:  
 1. A scaly covering of a leaf-bud.  
 2. A projection formed by the enlargement of two lateral sepals in the flowers of orchids.

**\*pēr-ū-quēr'-ī-an (qu as k), a.** [Eng. *peruke*; *-erian.*] Of or pertaining to perukes or wigs.

**pēr-rū-ric, a.** [Eng. *Peru*; *r* connect., and suff. *-ic.*] Derived from guano from Peru.

**peruric-acid, s.**  
*Chem.*: C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N<sub>8</sub>O<sub>8</sub>.H<sub>2</sub>O(?). Obtained by gently heating guanine with a mixture of potassium chlorate and hydrochloric acid. It is inodorous and tasteless, and crystallizes in shortened prisms with rhombic base.

**pēr-rūs'-aj, pēr-rūs'-aj, s.** [Eng. *perus(e)*; *-al.*]  
 \*1. Careful examination or view.  
 "The jury after a short *perusal* of the staff declared their opinion . . . that the substance of the staff was British oak."—*Tatler.*  
 2. The act of reading over or perusing.

**pēr-rūse', pēr-rūse', v. t.** [A word of doubtful origin. Skeat considers it a compound of *per* and *use*. Wedgwood refers to it Lat. *perviso*, intens. of *pervideo*=to see through: *per*=thoroughly, and *video*=to see.]  
 \*1. To examine, to survey; to observe carefully.  
 "March by us: that we may *peruse* the men."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, iv. 2.

2. To read over or through; to read with care or attention.  
 "*Peruse* this writing here, and thou shalt know The treason."  
*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, v. 3.

**pēr-rūs'-ēr, pēr-rūs'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *perus(e)*; *-er.*] One who peruses; one who reads or observes.

**\*Pēr-rū-šine, s.** [See def.] A native or inhabitant of Peru; a Peruvian.

**Pēr-rū-vī-an, adj. & subst.** [Fr. *Péruvien*; Sp. *Peruviano.*]

**A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to Peru, a country in South America.  
**B. As subst.**: A native or inhabitant of Peru.

**Peruvian-balsam, s.**  
 1. *Bot. & Comm.*: The balsam flowing from incisions in the trunk of *Myroxylon pereiræ*. It is a thick, viscid, almost opaque, balsam, like molasses, with a reddish hue, and translucent when in thin layers; its odor fragrant, its taste acrid, but aromatic. It is brought from San Salvador, in South America.  
 2. *Pharm.*: It is used as a stimulant and expectorant in chronic bronchitis, rheumatism, also to arrest excessive discharges from the urethra, and as an external application to stimulate bedsores and unhealthy ulcers. (*Garrod.*)

**Peruvian-bark, s.** [CINCHONA-BARK.]  
**Peruvian-cinnamon, s.**  
*Bot. & Comm.*: Cinnamon obtained from *Cinnamomum quixos*.

**Peruvian-province, s.**  
*Zoölogy*: One of the provinces established as a guide in dealing with the Mollusca. It consists of the coasts of Peru and Chili, from Callao to Valparaiso, and the island of Juan Fernandez.

**pēr-rū'-vīn, s.** [Eng. *Peruvian*]; *-in (Chem.)* [CINNYLIC-ALCOHOL, STRYONE.]

**pēr-vāde', v. trans.** [Latin *pervado*, from *per*=through, and *vado*=to go; allied to English *wade* (q. v.).]  
 1. To go or pass through; to permeate.  
 "The labour'd chyle *pervades* the pores  
 In all the arterial perforated shores."  
*Blackmore: Creation.*

2. To pass or spread throughout the whole extent of; to extend or be diffused throughout; to permeate.  
 "The bliss of heaven my soul *pervades*."  
*Cowper: Trans. from Guion.*

**pēr-vā'-šion, s.** [Lat. *pervasio*, from *pervasus*, pa. par. of *pervado*=to pervade (q. v.).] The act of pervading or passing through or throughout a thing.  
 "By the *pervasion* of a foreign body."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 382.

**pēr-vā'-sive, a.** [Lat. *pervasus*, pa. par. of *pervado*=to pervade (q. v.).] Tending or having the power or quality to pervade.  
 "That exquisite something called style . . . everywhere *pervasive* and nowhere emphatic."—*Lowell: Among my Books*, p. 175.

**\*pēr-vēne', v. i.** [Lat. *pervenio*: *per* through, and *venio*=to come.] To happen, to arise, to result.

**pēr-verse', a.** [Fr. *pervers*, from Lat. *perversus*, pa. par. of *perverto*=to overturn, to ruin: *per*=thoroughly, and *verto*=to turn; Sp., Port., & Ital. *perverso*.]  
**I. Ordinary Language**:  
 1. Turned aside from the right; distorted; turned to evil; perverted.  
 "The only righteous in a world *perverse*."  
*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 701.

2. Unlucky, unpropitious, unfortunate, untoward.  
 "In the *perverse* event that I foresaw."  
*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 737.

3. Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn, untractable.  
 "But that haughty and *perverse* nature could be content with nothing but absolute dominion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

4. Petulant, peevish; inclined to be cross or vexed.  
 "I'll frown and be *perverse*, and say thee nay."  
*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 2.

**II. Law**: Against the weight of evidence, or contrary to the direction of the judge.  
 "The chief Defendant was driven to ask the Jury to disregard it [the evidence], and find what is commonly called a '*perverse*' verdict, in accordance with sentiment."—*London Standard.*

**perverse-verdict, s.**  
*Law*: A verdict in which the jury refuse to follow the direction of the judge on a point of law. (*Wharton.*)

**\*pēr-versed', per-ver-sid, adj.** [Lat. *perversus*, pa. par. of *perverto*.] Turned away or aside.  
 "With *perversed* eyes beheld the navy round about."  
*Phaer: Virgil's Aeneid* v.

**pēr-vērs'-ēd-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *perversed*; *-ly.*] In a perverse manner; perversely.

**pēr-vērsē'-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *perverse*; *-ly.*] In a perverse manner; with perverseness; stubbornly, obstinately.  
 "Perversely by folly beguiled."  
*Cowper: Guion; Scenes Favorable to Meditation.*

**pēr-vērsē'-ness, s.** [Eng. *perverse*; *-ness.*]  
 1. The quality or state of being perverse; obstinacy, stubbornness, perversity.  
 "Virtue hath some *perverseness*; for she will  
 Neither believe her good nor others' ill."  
*Donne: To the Countess of Bedford.*

\*2. Perversion, corruption.

**pēr-vēr'-sion, s.** [Lat. *perversio*, from *perversus*, pa. par. of *perverto*=to pervert (q. v.); Fr. *perversion*; Ital. *perversione.*]

1. The act of perverting or turning from the right or the truth; a diverting from the proper or true intent, object, or use; a turning or applying to an unauthorized or improper end or use.

2. *Spec.*: The act of forsaking the true for a false religion; the act or state of becoming a pervert from the truth.  
 "Before his *perversion* to Rome [he] built, at his own cost, several churches which now belong to the Establishment."—*London Daily Chronicle.*

3. Perverseness, perversity; obstinate persistence in what is wrong.  
 "Then shall you prove my *perversion* first, before you condemn me on your own suspicion."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,520.

**pēr-vēr'-sī-tŷ, s.** [Fr. *perversité*, from Lat. *perversitatem*, accus. of *perversitas*, from *perversus*, pa. par. of *perverto*=to pervert (q. v.).] The quality or state of being perverse; perverseness.  
 "Some strange *perversity* of thought,  
 That sway'd him onward with a secret pride."  
*Byron: Lara*, i. 17.

**pēr-vēr'-sive, a.** [Lat. *perversus*, pa. par. of *perverto*=to pervert (q. v.).] Tending to pervert, corrupt, or distort.

**pēr-vērt', v. t. & i.** [French *pervertir*, from Lat. *perverto*=to overturn, to ruin; Sp. *pervertir*; Port. *perverter*; Ital. *pervertire.*] [PERVERSE.]

**A. Transitive**:  
 \*1. To turn aside; to turn another way; to avert, to divert.  
 "Let's follow him and *pervert* the present wrath  
 He hath against himself."  
*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 4.

2. To turn from the right; to lead astray; to corrupt.  
 "He in the serpent had *perverted* Eve,  
 Her husband she, to taste the fatal fruit."  
*Milton: P. L.*, x. 3.

3. To distort from the true end or purpose; to turn from the proper use; to misapply; to put to improper use.  
 "*Perverts* best things  
 To worst abuse, or to their meanest use."  
*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 203.

\***B. Intrans.**: To become a pervert; to go wrong; to take a wrong course.

**pēr-vērt', s.** [PERVERT, v.] One who has been perverted; one who has forsaken the true for a false religion; the opposite to *convert*. It is a relative term, and, of course, implies that the creed or doctrine of the speaker is right, and that adopted by the pervert wrong.

"That notorious *pervert*, Henry of Navarre and France."  
 —*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, i.

**pēr-vērt-ēr, s.** [Eng. *pervert*; *-er.*] One who perverts; one who turns things from their true or proper use, intent, or object; one who distorts, misapplies, or misinterprets.

**pēr-vērt'-ī-ble, a.** [Eng. *pervert*; *-able.*] Capable of being perverted; liable to be perverted.

**\*pēr-vēs'-tī-gāte, v. t.** [Lat. *pervestigatus*, pa. par. of *pervestigo*=to trace or track out thoroughly; *per*=thoroughly, and *vestigo*=to trace.] [VESTIGE.] To find out by careful search or inquiry; to investigate thoroughly.

**\*pēr-vēs'-tī-gā-tion, subst.** [Lat. *pervestigatio*, from *pervestigatus*, pa. par. of *pervestigo*=to per-vestigate (q. v.).] Diligent inquiry; thorough research or investigation.  
 "The *pervestigation* of true and genuine text . . . more firm or certain to be relied on."—*Chillingworth: Rel. of Protestants.*

**\*pēr-vī-aj, adj.** [Lat. *pervius*=pervious (q. v.), admitting of passage.] Pervious, transparent, clear.  
 "And yet all *pervial* enough (you may well say) when such a one as I comprehend them."—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad* xiv.

**\*pēr-vī-aj-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *pervial*; *-ly.*] In a pervious manner; so as to be pervious; transparently.

"Which he doth, imagining his understanding reader's eyes more sharp than not to see *pervially* through them."  
 —*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, xiv.

**\*pēr-vī-cā'-cious, a.** [Lat. *pervicax*, genit. *pervicacis*.] Very obstinate or stubborn; willfully contrary or perverse.  
 "Why should you be so *pervicacious* now, Pug?"—*Dryden: Limberham*, ii. 1.

**\*pēr-vī-cā'-cious-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *pervicacious*; *-ly.*] In a pervicacious manner; stubbornly, perversely; with willful obstinacy.

**\*pēr-vī-cā'-cious-ness, s.** [Eng. *pervicacious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pervicacious; stubbornness; willful obstinacy.  
 "'Tis *pervicaciousness* to deny that he created matter also."—*Bentley: Sermons*, ser. 1.



\*pēr-vī-căç'-ī-tŷ, \*pēr'-vīc-a-çŷ, s. [Lat. *pervicacia*, from *pervicax* (genit. *pervicacis*)=pervicacious (q. v.).] Pervicaciousness; willful obstinacy or perversity.

"The Independents at last, when they had refused with sufficient *pervicacy* to associate with the Presbyterians, did resolve to show their proper strength."—*Sylvester: Life of Richard Baxter*, p. 104.

\*pēr-vīg-il-ā'-tion, s. [Lat. *pervigilatio*, from *pervigilo*=to watch all night; *per*=through, and *vigilo*=to watch.] [VIGIL.] Careful watching.

\*pēr'-vīnke, s. [PERIWINKLE (2).]

pēr'-vī-ōūs, a. [Lat. *pervius*=admitting of passage, passable: *per*=through, and *via*=a way; Ital. *pervio*.]

1. Admitting of passage; capable of being penetrated; penetrable, permeable.

"Thy cloisters, *pervious* to the wintry showers."  
*Byron: Newstead Abbey.*

\*2. Capable of being penetrated by the mental sight.

"God, whose secrets are *pervious* to no eye."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

\*3. Pervading, penetrating, permeating.

"What is this little agile *pervious* fire,  
This flutt'ring motion which we call the mind?"  
*Prior.*

pēr'-vī-ōūs-nĕss, s. [English *pervious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being pervious, or of admitting passage.

"Facilitate the *perviousness* we above observed in glass."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 727.

per-vis, s. [PARVIS.]

\*per-y, s. [PEAR.] A pear-tree; a pear.

\*pes, s. [PEACE.]

pĕ-sāde', s. [Fr., from *peser*=to weigh.]

*Manège*: The motion of a horse when, raising his fore-quarters, he keeps his hind feet on the ground without advancing. Also written *Pesate* or *Posate*.

pĕs'-age (age as ĭg), s. [Fr., from *peser*=to weigh.] A custom or duty paid for weighing merchandise.

pesane, \*pusane, subst. [O. Fr.]

*Anc. Arm.*: A gorget of mail or plate attached to the helmet. (*Morte Arthure*, 3,458.)

\*pĕs'-ant-ĕd, adj. [Fr. *pesant*=heavy.] Heavy; hence, dull, stupid, debased. (*Marston*.)

pe-sate, s. [PESADE.]

Pĕsch'-ī-tō, Pĕsh'-ī-tō, s. [Syriac, from Aramaean *pashut*=simple, single; referring to the freedom of the version from glosses and allegorical interpretations.]

*Biblical Literature*: The old Syriac version of the Scriptures, made probably about A. D. 200. The Old Testament, as well as the New, seems to have been translated by one or more Christians, not by Jews. The former was made apparently from the Hebrew, the latter from the Greek. The Second and Third Epistles of John, Second Epistle of Peter, Jude, and the Revelation are wanting. The apocryphal books were not in the original edition, but they were added at an early date. The *Peschito* is of great value for critical purposes.

\*pese, s. [PEACE.]

\*pese, v. t. [PEASE, v.]

\*pes-en, s. pl. [PEAS.]

\*pes-i-ble, a. [PEACEABLE.]

pĕs-il'-lĭte, s. [After *Pesillo*, Piedmont, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*.)]

*Min.*: An altered variety of Rhodonite, which had lost all but 6.8 per cent. of its silica. Named by Hunt.

\*pĕsk, s. [PEACH, s.]

pĕsk'-ī-lŷ, adv. [English *pesky*; -ly.] Very, extremely, confoundedly.

pĕsk'-ŷ, a. & adv. [Probably for *pesty*, from *pest* (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Plaguy, troublesome, annoying; very great.

B. *As adv.*: Annoyingly, exceedingly; very much.

pĕ-šō, s. [Sp.] A dollar. (*South American*.)

\*pe-son, s. [French *peser*=to weigh.] An instrument in the form of a staff with balls or crochets, used for weighing before scales were employed.

pĕs'-sar-ŷ, s. [Lat. *pessarium*; Fr. *pessaire*.]

1. *Surg.*: An instrument in the form of a staff, ring, or ball, made of elastic or rigid materials, and

introduced into the vagina to prevent or remedy the prolapse of the uterus. They are sometimes medicated.

2. *Medicine*: Medicine introduced along with the pessary.

pĕs'-sī-mĭsm, s. [Lat. *pessim(us)*=worst; Eng. -ism; Fr. *pessimisme*; Ger. *pessimismus*.]

I. *Ord. Language*: That mental attitude which induces one to give preponderating importance to the evils and sorrows of existence; the habit of taking a gloomy and desponding view of things.

II. *Hist. & Philos.*: The name given to the system of philosophy enounced by Schopenhauer (1788-1860) in *Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung* (of which the first volume was published in 1819, and the second some five-and-twenty years after), and by Von Hartmann in his *Philosophie des Unbewussten* (1860), though the feelings to which these writers gave utterance had previously a wide range both in time and space. The belief that "the times are very evil" has found expression in almost every philosophic and religious system at one period or other of its existence. But it was at the beginning of this century that Pessimism began to create a literature of its own, and to impart a somber hue to the writings of men not avowedly its disciples. As examples may be cited Byron's *Euthanasia* and Heine's *Fragen*. The adherents of this philosophy have for the most part belonged to the German races, Leopardi (1798-1837) being the sole Latin writer of note who has advocated pessimist theories.

"In their special and technical employment, optimism and pessimism denote specific theories elaborated by philosophers . . . the latter [to show] that existence, when summed up, has an enormous surplus of pain over pleasure, and that man in particular, recognizing this fact, can find real good only in abnegation and self-sacrifice."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 684.

pĕs'-sī-mĭst, s. & a. [PESSIMISM.]

A. *As subst.*: One who advocates or holds the doctrine of pessimism. Opposed to optimist (q. v.).

B. *As adj.*: Holding the doctrine of pessimism.

"Let our *pessimist* friends go there."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

pĕs-sī-mĭst'-ic, pĕs-sī-mĭst'-ic-al, a. [Eng. *pessimist*; -ic, -ical.]

1. Pessimist.

"In the later times of Israel . . . voices were heard, like those of the writer of Ecclesiastes, giving utterance to *pessimistic* doubt."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 686.

2. Taking a gloomy or unfavorable view of matters or events.

"There is one telling fact that goes in favor of their *pessimistical* forecasts."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

pĕs'-sīm-ize, v. i. [PESSIMISM.] To hold or advocate the opinion or doctrine of pessimism.

\*pĕs'-sō-măn-çŷ, s. [Gr. *peossos*=a small oval-shaped stone, used for playing a game like our draughts, and *manteia*=prophecy, divination.] Divination by means of pebbles.

\*pes-sur-a-ble, \*pes-tar-ble, \*pes-tar-a-ble, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

*Naut. (of merchandise)*: Taking up a good deal of room in a ship. (*Cowel*.)

pĕst, s. [Fr. *peste*, from Latin *pestem*, accus. of *pestis*=a deadly disease, a plague; prob. connected with *perdo*=to destroy; Sp., Port., & Ital. *peste*.]

\*1. A plague, a pestilence; a deadly epidemic disease; specif., the plague (q. v.).

"When first arose the image in my breast  
Of England's sufferings by that scourge, the *pest*."  
*Cowper: Death of the Bishop of Winchester.*

2. Anything very troublesome, annoying, or hurtful; a nuisance.

"To be a *pest* where he was useful once."

*Cowper: Task*, iv. 657.

pest-house, s. An hospital for persons suffering from the plague, or other infectious disease; a lazaretto.

"Which Christians should abhorre, yea feare, and flie as much, nay more than any *pest-house*."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, iii. 1.

Pĕs-tă-lōz'-zī-ăn (zz as tz), a. & s. [See def. A.]

A. *As adj.*: Belonging to or characteristic of the system advocated by Jean Henri Pestalozzi (1746-1827), a Swiss educational reformer.

"The *Pestalozzian* arithmetic was introduced at a very early period into the Dublin Model School."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 8th), xvii. 479.

B. *As subst.*: An advocate or follower of Pestalozzianism (q. v.).

"The scandals which arose out of the dissensions of the *Pestalozzians*."—*R. H. Quick: Educational Reformers*, p. 178.

Pĕs-tă-lōz'-zī-ăn-ĭsm (zz astz), s. [Eng. *Pestalozzian*; -ism.]

*Hist. & Education*: The system of education introduced by Pestalozzi. It brought no new principle

to bear upon the subject, but put in practice one already established, that education is rather a developing of the faculties than an imparting of knowledge. In his book, *How Gertrude Teaches her Children*, Pestalozzi lays down the following dicta:

1. Demonstration is the foundation of teaching.
2. Instruction should begin with the simplest elements, advancing step by step to the more difficult.
3. The first lesson should be mastered before attempting a second.
4. The true end of education to be kept in view.
5. The relation between teacher and scholar should be that of love.

To Pestalozzi is due the introduction of object-lessons; and Fröbel, the founder of the Kindergarten system, who was one of Pestalozzi's pupils, probably obtained the first germs of his own method from his early preceptor.

pĕs'-tĕr, v. t. [O. Fr. *empestrer* (Fr. *empêtrer*)=to pester, to hobble a horse, from Low Lat. *pastorium*=a hobble for horses, from Lat. *pastum*, sup. of *pasco*=to feed.] [PASTERN.]

\*1. To overload, to encumber.

"They within, though *pestered* with their own numbers, stood to it like men."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. ii.

\*2. To crowd; to confine closely.

"Confin'd, and *pester'd* in this pinfold here."  
*Milton: Comus*, 7.

\*3. To overcrowd, to fill to excess.

"The calendar is filled, not to say *pestered*, with them, jostling one another for room, many holding the same day in co-partnership of festivity."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ch. iii.

4. To vex, to annoy; to harass with petty vexations.

"With such sort of disturbers I must needs say this age into which we have fallen, hath been and is above all that have gone before us, most miserably *pestered*."—*Ep. Hall: Christ Mystical*, § 20.

pĕs'-tĕr-ĕr, s. [Eng. *pester*; -er.] One who pesters, annoys, or disturbs.

pĕs'-tĕr-mĕnt, s. [English *pester*; -ment.] The act of pestering; the state of being pestered; vexation, worry.

\*pĕs'-tĕr-ōūs, a. [Eng. *pester*; -ous.] Pestering, burdensome, cumbersome.

"In the statute against vagabonds note the dislike the parliament had of gaoling them, as that which was chargeable, *pesterous*, and of no open example."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 196.

pĕst'-fŭl, a. [Eng. *pest*; -ful(l).] Pestiferous.  
"After long and *pestful* calms."  
*Coleridge: Destiny of Nations*.

\*pĕst'-ī-dŭct, s. [Lat. *pestis*=a pest, and *ductus*=a leading, a duct (q. v.).] That which conveys contagion.

"Instruments and *pestiducts* to the infection of others."  
—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 9.

pĕs-tĭf-ĕr-ōūs, \*pes-tyf-er-ous, a. [Lat. *pestiferus*, from *pestis*=a pest, a plague, and *fero*=to bear, to carry; Fr. *pestifère*; Ital. & Sp. *pestifero*.]

1. Pestilential, noxious to health, contagious, infectious.

"It is easy to conceive how the steams of *pestiferous* bodies taint the air, while they are alive and hot."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. Hurtful or noxious in any way; mischievous, troublesome.

pĕs-tĭf-ĕr-ōūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *pestiferous*; -ly.] In a pestiferous manner; pestilentially, noxiously.

pĕst'-ī-lĕnçe, subst. [Fr., from Lat. *pestilentia*=a pestilence, from *pestilens*=unhealthy, pestilent (q. v.); Sp. *pestilencia*; Ital. *pestilenza*.]

1. Any contagious disease that is epidemic and mortal; especially the plague or pest.

"Ours the tempest's midnight wrack,  
*Pestilence* that wastes by day."

*Scott: Bridal of Triermain*, iii. 21.

2. Pestilential or pestiferous quality.

"Methought she purg'd the air of *pestilence*."  
*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

3. That which is morally pestilent, noxious, or hurtful.

"I'll pour this *pestilence* into his ear."  
*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

pestilence-weed, s.

*Bot.*: *Tussilago petasites*; so called from its supposed efficacy in the plague.

pĕst'-ī-lĕnt, \*pest-i-lente, a. [Fr. *pestilent*, from Latin *pestilens*=unhealthy; Port. & Ital. *pestilente*.] [PEST.]

1. Pestilential, pestiferous.

"Vapor and mist, and exhalation hot,  
Corrupt and *pestilent*."  
*Milton: P. L.*, x. 695.

2. Hurtful or noxious to morals or society; mischievous, pernicious.

\*3. Unlucky, unpropitious.

"By the influence of a *pestilente* planet."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fol. 91.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, çenophon, eçist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, ðel.



\*4. Troublesome, mischievous.

"A pestilent complete knave."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. i.

\*5. Very disagreeable or unpleasant.

"Most pestilent to the hearing."

*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 2.

**pēs-ti-lēn'-tial** (ti as sh), \***pes-ti-len-ci-al**, a. [French *pestilenciel*; Sp. & Port. *pestilencial*; Ital. *pestilenziale*.]

1. Pertaining to or having the nature or qualities of a pestilence or plague; contagious.

2. Producing or tending to produce pestilence or contagious disease; pestiferous.

"Sends the pestilential vapors."

*Longfellow: Hiawatha*, ix.

3. Mischievous, noxious to morals or society, pernicious.

"So pestilential, so infectious a thing is sin, that it scatters one poison of its breath to all the neighborhood."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

**pestilential-cholera**, s.

*Pathol.*: Asiatic cholera.

**pēs-ti-lēn'-tial-ly** (ti as sh), adv. [English *pestilential*; -ly.] In a pestilential manner; pestilentially.

**pēs-ti-lēn'-tial-nēss** (ti as sh), s. [Eng. *pestilential*; -ness.] The quality or state of being pestilential.

\***pēs-ti-lēn'-tious**, a. [English *pestilent*; -ious.] Pestilential.

"Such a pestilent influence poisoned the time of my nativity."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

**pēst'-i-lēnt-ly**, adv. [Eng. *pestilent*; -ly.]

1. In a pestilent manner; perniciously, mischievously.

\*2. Excessively; in or to a very high degree.

**pēst'-i-lēnt-nēss**, s. [English *pestilent*; -ness.] The quality or state of being pestilent.

\***pēs-til'-i-ty**, \***pes-til-i-tie**, s. [Lat. *pestilias*, from *pestilis*=pestilent.] A pestilence, a plague.

"Pomponius Letus and other Latine writers also making mention of the said pestilitie."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 59.

**pēs-til-lā'-tion**, \***pis-til-lā'-tion**, subst. [Lat. *pistillum*=a pestle (q. v.).] The act of pounding or bruising in a mortar.

"They submit unto *pistillation*, and resist not an ordinary pestle."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. v.

**pēs-tle** (tle as tēl), \***pes-tel**, \***pes-tell**, \***pest-ill**, s. [O. Fr. *pestel*, *pesteil*, from Lat. *pistillum*, from *pistum*, sup. of *pinso*=to pound.]

1. An implement used in braying substances in a mortar. (*Smart: Illiad*.)

2. The vertically moving bar in a stamping-mill; a stamp.

3. The pounder in a fulling-mill.

4. The leg and leg-bone of an animal, generally of a pig; a pestle of pork is still in common use. (*Bp. Hall: Satires*, iv. 4.)

\***pestle-head**, s. A blockhead.

**pestle-pie**, s. A large standing pie, containing a whole gammon, and sometimes a couple of fowls and a neat's tongue.

\***pēs-tle** (tle as tēl), v. t. & i. [PESTLE, s.]

A. *Trans.*: To beat, pound, or pulverize in a pestle. (*Tennyson: Maud*, I. i. 44.)

B. *Intrans.*: To use a pestle.

"It will be such a *pestling* device, Sir Amorous! It will pound all your enemies' practices to powder."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, iii. 3.

\***pēst'-ure**, s. [Eng. *pest*; -ure.] Hurt, injury, annoyance.

"To the great *pesture* and disturbance of that people."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 98.

**pēt**, \***pett**, \***peat**, s. & a. [Irish *peat*=a pet, petted; Gael. *peata*=a pet.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. A cade-lamb. [CADE (2), s.]

2. Any animal fondled and indulged.

3. A favorite child, a darling; one who is fondled and indulged.

"The love of cronies, *pets*, and favorites."—*Tatler*, No. 266.

4. A slight fit of peevishness or fretfulness.

"At first she may frown in a *pet*."

*Byron: Reply to some Verses*.

B. *As adj.*: Petted, indulged, favorite; as, a *pet* child, a *pet* theory.

¶ *To take the pet, To take pet*: To take offense; to get into a pet.

**pet-cock**, s.

1. *Steam Eng.*: A little faucet at the end of a steam-cylinder, to allow the escape of water of condensation. It is kept open until the engine is fairly under way, and is then shut.

2. A test-cock.

3. A valve or tap on a pump.

**pēt**, v. t. & i. [PET, s. & a.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To treat as a pet; to make a pet of; to indulge, to fondle.

"The *petted* favorite both of nature and of fortune."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. To put into a pet; to make ill-humored or peevish.

"I was *petted* at their neglect of us."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, ii. 46.

B. *Intrans.*: To take offense; to get into a pet; to be peevish.

"Must *pet* and puke at such a trivial circumstance."—*Feltham: Resolves*, ii. 2.

**pēt'-al**, subst. [Gr. *petalon* (pl. *petala*)=a leaf, from *petalos*=spread out, flat, broad; Fr. *pétale*; Ital. & Sp. *petalo*.]

*Bot.*: One of the divisions of a corolla consisting of several distinct pieces. It is a modification of a leaf. It is generally larger than the calyx, and, unlike it, is as a rule brightly colored, i. e., white, red, blue, yellow, or some of the hues produced by their intermixture. Sometimes the margins of the petals unite. [GAMOPETALOUS.]

**petal-like**, a. [PETALOID.]

**pēt'-al-ēd**, a. [Eng. *petal*; -ed.] Having petals. Used in composition, as many-petaled, &c.

**pēt'-al-if-ēr-ōus**, adj. [Eng. *petal*; i connect., and Lat. *fero*=to bear.] Bearing or having petals.

**pē-tāl'-i-form**, a. [Eng. *petal*; i connective, and form.]

*Bot.*: Petaloid (q. v.).

**pēt'-al-ine**, a. [Eng. *petal*; -ine.]

*Bot.*: Pertaining to a petal; attached to a petal; resembling a petal; petaloid.

**pēt'-al-ism**, \***pet-al-isme**, s. [Gr. *petalismos*, from *petalon*=a leaf; Fr. *pétalisme*.]

*Greek Antiq.*: A practice among the ancient Syracusans, corresponding to the ostracism of the Athenians. By it any citizen suspected of wishing or plotting to overthrow the state was condemned to banishment for five years. The votes were given on olive-leaves, whence the name. [OSTRACISM.]

"By means of this *petalism*, the lords banished one another."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 944.

**pēt'-a-līte**, s. [Greek *petalon*=a leaf; suff. -ite (Min.); Ger. *petalit*.]

*Min.*: A monoclinic mineral, rarely occurring in crystals, but mostly in cleavable masses. Hardness, 6.65; specific gravity, 2.39-2.5; luster of principal cleavage-face, pearly, elsewhere vitreous; color, white, reddish, gray; fracture, when obtained, conchoidal. Composition: Silica, 7.77; alumina, 17.8; lithia, 3.3; soda, 1.2=100. The crystallized form is the Castorite (q. v.). Found on the Isle of Utö, Sweden, and at a few other localities. Related to Spodumene (q. v.).

**pē-tāl'-ō-dōnt**, s. & a. [Pref. *petal-*, and *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

A. *As subst.*: Any individual of the genus *Petalodus* (q. v.).

"The *Petalodonts* are characteristic of the Carboniferous rocks."—*Nicholson: Palaeontology*, ii. 161.

B. *As adj.*: Having teeth resembling those on which the genus *Petalodus* is founded.

**pē-tāl'-ō-dūs**, s. [PETALODONT.]

*Palaeont.*: A genus of Cestrappori, from the Coal-measures, founded on teeth, which are concentrically wrinkled round their bases, transversely elongated, with a compressed petal-shaped expansion above, the summit of which forms a serrated cutting edge.

**pē-tāl'-ō-dy**, subst. [Eng. *petal*, and Gr. *eidos*=form.]

*Bot.*: The change of stamens or other organs into petals.

**pēt'-a-lōid**, a. [Eng. *petal*; -oid.] Having the form or appearance of a petal; resembling a petal in texture and color.

**pēt'-a-lōid'-ē-ōs**, s. pl. [Eng. *petaloid*; Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. -eōs.]

*Bot.*: A division of Monocotyledons. Perianth usually petaloid; more or less brightly colored, rarely green. It comprises the endogens, with the most highly developed flowers, as distinguished from those which are glumaceous.

**pēt'-a-lō-mā'-nī-a**, s. [Pref. *petalo-*, and Eng. *manta*.]

*Vegetable Pathology*: A morbid multiplication, repression, or alteration of petals. Double flowers, or flowers with many rows of petals, though prized by the florist, are unhealthy growths, diminishing or destroying the fertility of the plant. (*Berkeley*.)

**pēt'-a-lō-mōn'-ās**, s. [Pref. *petalo-*, and Mod. Lat., &c., *monas* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Paramonadidae, with four species, founded by Stein on the *Cyclidium abscissum* of Dujardin. *Cyclidium*, however, had been

previously employed by Ehrenberg, and therefore cannot be retained among the Flagellata. (*Saville Kent*.)

**pēt'-al-ōp'-tēr-ŷx**, subst. [Pref. *petalo-*, and Gr. *pteryx*=a fin.]

*Palaeont.*: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Cataphracti, from the Chalk of Mount Lebanon.

**pēt'-a-lō-stīch'-a**, s. pl. [Pref. *petalo-*, and Gr. *stichos*=a row, a line.]

*Zoöl.*: An order of Echinoidea (elevated to a class). There are three genera, *Spatangus*, *Brissus*, and *Pourtalesia*.

**pēt'-a-lōt'-rīch'-a**, s. [Pref. *petalo-*, and Greek *thrix* (genit. *trichos*)=hair.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Peritrichous Ciliata, family Dictyocystidae, instituted by Saville Kent for the provisional reception of two species referred by Pol to the genus *Tintinnus* (q. v.). The animalcules are free-swimming, and inhabit salt-water. The cilia are restricted to the distal region.

**pēt'-al-ōūs**, a. [Eng. *petal*; -ous.]

*Bot.*: Having petals; petaled.

\***pē-tard**, \***pē-tar**, \***pe-tarre**, subst. [O. Fr. *petart*, *petard* (Fr. *pétard*), from *peter*=to break

wind; *pet*=a breaking wind, a slight explosion, from Latin *peditum*=a breaking wind, from *peditus*, pa. par. of *pedo*=to break wind; Ital. & Spanish *petardo*.]

*Military*: A machine formerly used for blowing open gates or barriers in fortifications. It was bell-shaped, charged with powder, and fired by a fuse. The mouth of the machine was placed against the obstacle, and kept in place by struts or by being hung on a hook driven into the woodwork. The petard has quite fallen into disuse.

¶ *Hoist with his own petard*: Caught in his own trap, or in the danger or destruction intended for others.

"For 'tis the sport, to have the engineer  
Hoist with his own *petar*."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 3.

**pē-tar-diēr**, **pē-tar-deēr**, s. [Eng. *petard*; -ier, -eer.] One who manages or lays a petard.

**pēt'-a-site**, s. [See def.]

*Chem.*: A resin extracted from the dried root of *Tussilago petasites*, whence its name. It is unaltered by caustic soda, but its alcoholic solution becomes emerald-green when mixed with a mineral acid.

**pēt'-a-sī'-tē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *petasit(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eōs.]

*Bot.*: A sub-tribe of Eupatoriaceæ.

**pēt'-a-sī'-tēs**, s. [Gr. *petasites*, from *petasos*=a broad-brimmed hat, or a broad, umbellated leaf, like one.]

*Bot.*: Butter-bur. The typical genus of *Petasiteæ*. Perennial herbs, with great broad leaves developing after the flowers. Heads purplish or white; subdioecious; corolla tubular; pappus of soft, slender hairs; limb in the male five-cleft; fruit cylindrical, glabrous. Known species ten; one, *Petasites vulgaris*, the *Tussilago petasites* of Linnæus, is British. The stem is purplish below; the leaves are sometimes three feet in diameter, white, and as if covered with cobwebs beneath. *P. albus* is an escape found in shrubberies.

**pēt'-a-sōph'-ōr'-a**, s. [Gr. *petasos*=a hat with a broad brim, and *phoros*=bearing.]

*Ornithology*: Violet-ears; a genus of Trochilidae (q. v.), inhabiting the whole of Central America, and extending southward to Bolivia and Peru. The bill is longer than the head, and quite straight, and the nostrils are covered by the forehead plumes. (*R. B. Sharpe*.)

**pēt'-a-sūs**, s. [Latin,

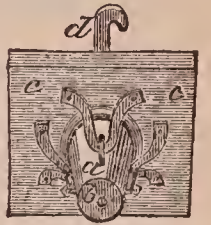
from Gr. *petasos*=a broad-brimmed hat, from *petanymy*=to spread out.]

I. *Greek Antiquities*:

1. The winged cap or hat of Mercury.

2. A common felt hat worn by horsemen and ephibi; in shape resembling an umbellated flower reversed, having a low crown and broad brim. It was adopted by the Romans from the inhabitants of Greece, and worn in both countries as a protection against the sun and weather.

II. *Arch.*: A cupola having the form of a broad-brimmed hat.



Petard.

a. The petard. b. Spot to which slow match was applied. c. Madrier. d. Hook by which the whole was suspended against the obstacle to be removed.



Petasus.



**petate**, s. [See def.] The Central American name for dried palm-leaves or grass, used for plaiting into hats.

**pēt-âu'-rist**, s. [PETAURISTA.] Any individual of the old genus *Petaurista*, which was formerly much more extensive than it is at present.

"The parachute-fold of skin on the flanks of the *Petaurists*."—Prof. P. M. Duncan, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, iii. 209.

**pēt-âu'-rîs'-ta**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *petauristês*=a rope-dancer.]

**Zoöl.**: A genus of Phalangistinæ (q. v.), with one species, *Petaurista caudivolvulus*, from New South Wales. A broad flying membrane stretches from the elbow to just below the knee; ears large and hairy; tail bushy, round, and non-prehensile.

**pēt-âu'-rûs**, s. [Gr. *petauron*=a perch, a spring-board.]

**Zoöl.**: A genus of Phalangistinæ (q. v.), ranging from New Ireland to South Australia; absent from Tasmania. Flying membrane stretching from outside of tip of anterior fifth toe to ankle; tail bushy; ears large and nearly naked. There are four, or perhaps five species; the best known is *Petaurus sciureus*, the Squirrel Flying Phalanger. *P. australis* is the Yellow-bellied, and *P. breviceps* the Short-headed Flying Phalanger. [PHALANGER.]

**pě-těch'-i-æ**, s. pl. [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *petechia*, from Low Lat. *petecchia*; Fr. *pétéchies*; Ital. *petecchia*; Sp. *petequia*, from Lat. *petigo*=a scab, an eruption.]

**Pathol.**: Spots formed by extravasated blood, as in typhoid, putrid and malignant fevers, hemorrhagic small-pox, &c.

**pě-těch'-i-âl**, a. [PETECHLÆ.]

**Med.**: Having livid spots or petechiæ.

**petechial-fever**, s.

**Pathol.**: A fever characterized in an advanced stage by having spots on the skin. [TYPHOID.]

**Pě-těr** (1), s. [Lat. *Petrus*; Gr. *Petros*=Peter, a piece of rock, a stone; cf. also *petra*=a rock. See def.]

I. **Ordinary Language**:

1. A kind of cosmetic.

"Dry up their *peter* to soot."

*Buckingham: The Rehearsal*, p. 17.

2. A portmanteau; a cloak-bag.

3. The same as PETER-SEE-ME (q. v.).

II. **New Test. Biog.**: The Greek surname of an apostle of Jesus. It is the rendering of the East Aramæan *kepha*, a corruption or derivation from Heb. *keph*=a rock (Job xxx. 6; Jer. iv. 29), and was given by Jesus (John i. 40-42). Transliterated into Greek, with a termination, it became *Képhas* (Gal. ii. 9). Peter's real name was Simon (Matt. xvii. 25; Luke iv. 38, v. 3, 5, &c.), his father's Jonas (John xxi. 15), his brother's Andrew (Matt. iv. 18). Peter was born at Bethsaida (John i. 44), but had removed to Capernaum, where he had a house, being a married man (Matt. xviii. 14; Mark i. 30; Luke iv. 38; 1 Cor. ix. 5). For his call to be an apostle, see Matt. iv. 18; Mark i. 16-18; Luke v. 1-11; John i. 35-42. Three of the twelve were selected on three occasions by Jesus for special honor (Mark v. 37; Matt. xvii. 1, xxvi. 37), Peter's name standing first, though John was the disciple whom Jesus loved (John xix. 26, xx. 2, xxi. 20, 24). [PILLAR-APOSTLES.] The Power of the Keys was first bestowed on him (Matt. xvi. 13-20), though afterward also on the other apostles (cf. xviii. 1 with 18). Peter was of an impulsive temperament, generous, but too forward in speech (xvi. 22, 23), and rash in action (John xviii. 10). It was not natural cowardice, but because through his rashness he had committed himself, and was in danger of arrest, that made him deny his Lord (Matt. xxvi. 51-75). After the Ascension, he was for a time the most prominent of the apostles (Acts i. 15, ii. 14, &c., iii. 1-26, iv. 8, 9, v. 1-16), and though specially sent to the Jews (Gal. ii. 8), yet had the privilege of being the first to admit Gentiles into the church (Acts x. 1-48). Afterward he was somewhat cast into the shade by the eminence of St. Paul, and on one occasion dissembling his liberal views when in narrow Judaic company, was withstood by St. Paul to the face "because he was to be blamed" (Gal. ii. 11). Tradition makes him die as a martyr at Rome, about A. D. 64, crucified with his head downward. Roman Catholics claim him as the first Bishop of Rome, and consider that the authority delegated him by Jesus appertains also to his successors, the Popes of Rome.

¶(1) **The First Epistle General of Peter**:

**New Test. Canon**: An epistle which claims to have been written by the Apostle Peter (i. 1), apparently from Babylon (v. 13), "to the strangers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia" (i. 1), all places in Asia Minor. These strangers were obviously Christian converts, the majority apparently Gentiles (i. 14, ii. 10, iv. 3). Their churches were in charge of elders (v. 4). They were in suffering (i. 6), which the apostle foresaw

would deepen into severe persecution (iv. 12-18). He exhorts them to steadfastness, to careful avoidance of crime and scandal (ii. 12, iv. 15), to humility (v. 5-6), and the proper observance of their duties of subjects, servants, husbands or wives, brethren in a natural or spiritual sense (ii. 13-iii. 8), office-bearers, or members in Christian churches (v. 1-5). The epistle was probably carried by Silvanus (v. 12). St. Mark seems to have been with Peter when it was written (v. 13). Its date is uncertain, probably between A. D. 60 and A. D. 64. There is strong evidence for its authenticity, which has rarely been doubted.

(2) **The Second Epistle of Peter**:

**New Test. Canon**: Another epistle claiming to have been penned by the Apostle (i. 1), the author also referring to the transfiguration scene as one which he personally witnessed (i. 17, 18), and to a previous epistle (iii. 1). In this second letter he seeks to establish Christians in the faith, warns them against false teachers, and predicts the general conflagration of the world. Its style is different from that of the first. The language and sentiments of ch. ii. and part of iii. resemble Jude. When it was published, the epistles of St. Paul had been collected, and formed part of New Testament Scripture (iii. 15-16). The evidence for its authenticity is much less strong than that for the first epistle. Clement of Alexandria seems to have known it. It is not in the Peschito (q. v.); Cyprian ignored it; Origen and Eusebius placed it among the controverted writings, but it gradually obtained acceptance before the close of the fourth century.

**Peter-boat**, *subst.* A boat which is built sharp at each end, and can therefore be propelled either way. (Eng.)

**Peter-gunner**, s. A sportsman. (Eng.)

**Peter-man**, s. A fisherman. (Eng.)

"'Twould make good boots for a *peterman* to catch salmon in."—*Eastward Ho!*

**Peter-pence**, **Peter's pence**, s.

\*1. **Law and Hist.**: A tax of a penny on each house throughout England, which commenced in Saxon times as an occasional voluntary contribution, but was finally established as a legal tax under Canute, Edward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror. From being sent to Rome it was called by the Saxons *Rome-feoh*, *Rome-scot*, and *Rome-pennyng*. The name *Peter-pence* arose from its being collected on St. Peter's Day. From being levied on every private and every religious house, the Abbey of St. Albans only excepted, it was called also *Hearth-money*. At first it was used chiefly for the support of an English college at Rome, then the Pope shared the gift with the college, and finally appropriated the whole. Edward III. forbade its being paid; but it was soon restored. The Act 21 Henry VIII. c. 21, passed in 1534, swept it away.

"The occasional aids and talliages, levied by the prince on his vassals, gave a handle to the Pope to levy, by the means of his legates a latere, *peter-pence* and other taxation."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 8.

2. A voluntary contribution raised among Catholics, and sent to the Pope for his private use.

\***Peter-see-me**, s. [A corruption of *Pedro* (Peter) *Ximenes*.] A kind of wine, one of the richest and most delicate of the Malaga wines. (*Middleton: Spanish Gipsy*, iii. 1.)

**Peter's fish**, s.

**Ichthy.**: The haddock (q. v.).

**Peter's pence**, s. [PETER-PENCE.]

**pě-těr** (2), s. [A corrupt. of *repeater* (q. v.).] (For def. see etym.)

¶ **Blue Peter**: [BLUE-PETER.]

**pě-těr**, v. i. To become exhausted; to fail; to run out; as, The mine *petered* out. (*Slang*.)

**pět-ě-rěr'-ō**, \***pět-a-rěr'-ō**, s. [PEDERERO.]

**pě-těr-sham**, s. [After Lord Petersham, by whom the fashion was set.]

1. A name given to a kind of great-coat formerly worn.

2. A heavy and fine cloth for men's overcoats, the face being rolled so as to present the appearance of little tufts.

**pě-těr-wört**, **Pě-těrş-wört**, s. [English *Peter*, *Peter's*, and *wort*.]

**Bot.**: *Ascyrum hypericoides*.

**pět'-in-ine**, s. [Etym. not apparent.]

**Chem.**: C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N. An alkaloid isomeric with tetrylamine found in the most volatile portions of bone-oil.

†**pět-i-ō-lā'-ceouš**, †**pět-i-ō-lā'-čě-ouš**, a. [Mod. Lat. *petiolaceus*, from Lat. *petiolus*.] [PETIOLE.] Petiolar (q. v.).

**pět-i-ō-lā'-ně-ouš**, a. [Mod. Lat. *petiolaneus*, from Lat. *petiolus*.] [PETIOLE.]

**Botany**: Consisting only of a petiole. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

**pět-i-ō-lar**, **pět-i-ō-lar-ř**, a. [Eng. *petiol(e)*; -ar, -ary.]

1. **Anat.** (of ducts): Supported or suspended by a slender stalk.

2. **Bot.**: Pertaining to or proceeding from a petiole; growing on or supported by a petiole.

**pět-i-ō-lā'-ta**, s. pl. [Neut. pl. of Mod. Latin *petiolatus*.]

**Entomology**: A sub-order of Hymenoptera. The abdomen is supported on a slender footstalk of greater or less length. There are two tribes, Entomophaga and Aculeata.

**pět-i-ō-late**, a. [Eng. *petiol(e)*; -ate.]

**Bot.**: Having a petiole; as, a *petiolate* leaf.

**pět-i-ō-lāt'-ěd**, a. [PETIO-LATE.]

**petiolated-hymenoptera**, s. pl. [PETIOLATA.]



Petiolate Leaf.

**pět-i-ōle**, s. [Fr. *pétiole*, from Lat. *petiolum*, accus. of *petiolus*=a little foot, from *petiolus*, dimin. from *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.]

**Bot.**: The leaf-stalk of a plant, the part connecting the blade with the stem. It is generally half cylindrical, often channelled above, but in some monocotyledons it is cylindrical, and in others it is a sheath. [COMMON-PETIOLE.]

¶ In a compound leaf the secondary and tertiary petioles, if the last-named exist, are called the partial petioles.

**pět-i-ōled**, a. [Eng. *petiol(e)*; -ed.]

**Bot.**: Having a petiole; petiolate.

**pět-i-ōl'-u-late**, **pět-i-ōl'-u-lar**, s. [Eng. *petiolul(e)*; -ate, -ar.]

**Bot.**: Of or belonging to a petiolule.

**pět-i-ōl-üle**, s. [Dimin. from *petiole* (q. v.).]

**Bot.**: A secondary petiole or stalklet, supporting a leaflet.

**pět-ít** (final *t* silent), **pet-ite**, a. [Fr.] Petty, small, inconsiderable, inferior.

"By what small *petit* limits does the mind catch hold of and recover a vanishing motion."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

**petit-baume**, s. The name given in the West Indies to a liquor obtained from *Croton balsamiferum*.

**petit-coco**, s. [Coco, s. (2).]

**petit-constable**, s. An inferior English civil officer, subordinate to the High Constable.

**petit-grain**, s. An essential oil obtained from the fruit and leaves of *Citrus bigaradia*.

**petit-jury**, **petty-jury**, s.

**Law**: A jury in criminal cases who try the bills found by the grand jury.

**petit-larceny**, **petty-larceny**, s.

**Law**: The stealing of goods of small value. The distinction between *petit* and *grand* larceny is that grand larceny is a penitentiary offense, while *petit* larceny is not; there is also a difference as to the amount or value of goods stolen.

\***petit-maitre**, s. [Fr.=a fop.] A spruce fellow who hangs about ladies; a fop, a coxcomb.

"The battered beau, who affects the boy at three-score, or the *petit-maitre*, who would be a man at fifteen."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vii.

\***petit-treason**, s.

**Old Law**: The crime of killing a person to whom the offender owes duty or subjection; as for a servant to kill his master, a wife her husband, &c. The name is no longer used, such crimes being now deemed murder only.

**pě-ti'-tion**, \***pe-ti-ci-on**, s. [Fr. *pétition*, from Lat. *petitionem*, accus. of *petitio*=a seeking, a suit, from *petitus*, pa. par. of *peto*=to seek, to ask; Sp. *petition*; Ital. *petizione*.]

1. An entreaty, a request, a supplication, a prayer; a solemn, earnest, or formal prayer or entreaty addressed to the Supreme Being, or to a superior in rank or power.

"Her *petition* for the wrongs she feels."

*Daniel: Civil Wars*, viii.

2. A single article, or several, in a prayer; as, the several *petitions* of the Lord's Prayer.

3. A formal written request or application made to one vested with authority, or to a legislative or administrative body, soliciting a favor, grant, right, or act of mercy.

4. The paper or document containing such request or application; especially applied in legal language to an application to a court or judge; as, a *petition* for a divorce.

бѣл, бѣы; пѣут, јѣвл; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del



## petition of right, s.

*Eng. Hist.:* A declaration of the rights of the people, put forward by parliament in the third year of the reign of Charles I., and assented to by him. They are:

- (1) That no man be compelled to pay any moneys to the state without common consent by act of parliament.
- (2) That no person be imprisoned for refusing the same, nor any freeman be imprisoned without any cause showed, to which he might make answer.
- (3) That soldiers and mariners be not billeted in the houses of the people.
- (4) That commissions be no more issued for punishing by the summary process of martial law.

**pě-ti'-tion, v. t. & i.** [PETITION, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To solicit, to beg, to supplicate, to make supplication or prayer to; to entreat; to ask from.

"All *petitioning* the king for my restoration, I presume?"—*Goldsmith: Bee*, No. 4.

2. To address a petition or formal supplication or application to, as to a legislative or administrative body for some grant, favor, or right.

3. To solicit, to beg.

**B. Intrans.:** To present a petition; to make application; to solicit.

"Toleration may be *petitioned* for."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 12.

**\*pě-ti'-tion-ar-ī-lý, adv.** [Eng. *petitionary*; -ly.] By way of begging the question.

"This doth but *petitionarily* infer a dextrality in the heavens."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. v.

**\*pě-ti'-tion-ar-ý, a.** [Eng. *petition*; -ary.]

1. Offering or making a petition; supplicatory.

"To pardon Rome and thy *petitionary* countrymen."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 2.

2. Containing or of the nature of a petition or entreaty.

"Brevity of speech commends itself by, in all *petitionary* addresses, a peculiar respect to the person addressed to."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

**\*pě-ti'-tion-eē, s.** [Eng. *petition*; -ee.] A person cited to answer or defend a petition.

**pě-ti'-tion-ēr, \*pe-ti-ci-on-er, s.** [Eng. *petition*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who presents or makes a petition; a suppliant.

"O vain *petitioner!* beg a great matter."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

\*2. *Eng. Hist.:* An opponent of the Court party in the reign of Charles II.; an addresser (q. v.).

**pě-ti'-tion-īng, pr. par. & a.** [PETITION, v.]

**petitioning-creditor, s.**

*Law:* A creditor who applies for an adjudication in bankruptcy against his trading debtor.

**\*pe-ti'-tion-īst, s.** [Eng. *petition*; -ist.] A petitioner. (*Lamb.*)

**pě-ti'-ti-ō prīn-čip'-ī-ī (ti as shī), phr.** [Lat. = a begging of the principle or question.]

*Logic:* A vicious mode of reasoning, popularly called *begging the question*, which consists in tacitly taking for granted as true the proposition to be proved, and drawing conclusions from it as though proved.

**\*pě-ti-tōr, s.** [Lat., from *petitus*, pa. par. of *peto*=to seek.] One who seeks; a seeker.

"The bishop himself being never a *petitor* for the place."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, XI. ii. 48.

**pě-ti-tōr-ý, a.** [Lat. *petitorius*, from *petitor*=one who seeks or begs; Fr. *petitoire*; Ital. & Sp. *petitorio*.] Petitioning; begging; supplicating.

**petitory-actions, s. pl.**

*Scots Law:* Actions by which something is sought to be decreed by the judge in consequence of a right of property, or a right of credit in the pursuer. All actions on personal contracts by which the granter has become bound to pay, or to perform, are *petitory-actions*.

**pě-ti-vēr'-ī-a, s.** [Named by Linnæus after J. Petiver, F. R. S., a London apothecary.]

*Botany:* The typical genus of the Petiveriaceæ (q. v.). Known species four, from tropical America. In Brazil *Petiveria alliacea*, the Guinea-weed, is put into warm baths to be used in paralysis.

**pě-ti-vēr-ī-ā-čě-æ, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *petiveri(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

*Bot.:* Petiveriads (q. v.); an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Sapindales. Under shrubs or herbs, with an alliaceous odor; leaves alternate, entire, stipulate, sometimes dotted; sepals several; corolla none; stamens either indefinite, or as many as in the sepals; ovary superior, one celled, with one erect ovule; fruit indehiscent, dry, wingless, or samaroid. Tropical American plants. Known genera three, species ten. (*Lindley.*)

**pě-ti-vēr'-ī-ād, s.** [Mod. Lat. *petiveri(a)*; Eng. suff. -ad.]

*Bot. (pl.):* Lindley's name for the Petiveriaceæ (q. v.).

**pě-tōng', s.** [Chinese.] The same as PACKFONG (q. v.).

**pě-trāl'-ō-gý, s.** [PETROLOGY.]

**pět'-ra-rý, s.** [Sp. *petraria*, from Latin *petra*; Gr. *petra*=a stone.] A machine in use among the ancients for casting stones. [PEDERERO.]

"The *petrary* and two mangonels."—*Archæologia*, iv. 384.

**\*pě-tre (tre as tēr), s.** [Greek *petra*=a stone.] Niter; saltpeter (q. v.).

**\*pě-trē'-an, adj.** [Lat. *petræus*, from *petra*=a stone, a rock; Gr. *petraios*.] Of or pertaining to rock or stone.

**pět'-rēl (1), \*pět'-ēr-ēl, s.** [Fr. *pétrel, pétérel*, from *Pétre*=Peter; the allusion being to the action of the bird, which seems to walk on the sea, like St. Peter (Matt. xiv. 29); cf. Ger. *Petersvogel*, lit.=Peter-fowl, Peter-bird.]

*Ornith.:* A popular name for any individual of the family Procellariidæ (q. v.), small oceanic birds of dusky plumage, nocturnal in habit, widely distributed, but most abundant in the southern hemisphere. They are considered by sailors as the harbingers of stormy weather, in which they seem to delight. Many of them nidificate in holes, and the majority lay but one egg, usually white. Some apparently come to land only for nidification, but nearly all are liable to be driven on shore by storms. *Estrelata hesitata*, the Capped Petrel, whose habitat is the West Indian Islands, has been met with in Hungary. *Procellaria (Thalassidroma) pelagica* is Mother Carey's Chicken, or the Storm Petrel; *Cymochorea leucorrhœa* is the Fork-tailed, or Leach's Petrel; and *Oceanites oceanicus* is Wilson's Petrel. In this work the most important species are described under their popular names.

**pet-rel (2), s.** [PEYTREL.]

**pě-trēs'-čęņę, s.** [Eng. *petrescent(t)*; -ce.] The state or condition of being petrescent; the process of changing into stone.

**pě-trēs'-čęnt, a.** [Lat. *petra*; Gr. *petra*=a stone, a rock.] Changing into stone, or stony hardness; petrifying.

"By springs of *petrescent* water."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 554.

**pě-tric'-ō-la, s.** [Lat. *petra*=a stone, and *colo*=to inhabit.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.:* A genus of Veneridæ (q. v.). Shell oval or elongated, thin, tumid, anterior side short; hinge with three teeth in each valve, the external often obsolete; pallial sinus deep. Recent species thirty, widely distributed in both hemispheres; fossil twenty, commencing in the Chalk.

**pět'-ri-fāc'-ti-ōn, s.** [A contracted form of *petrification* (q. v.).]

**I. Literally:**

1. The act or process of petrifying or changing into a stone; the state of being petrified; conversion of any organic matter, animal or vegetable, into stone, or a substance of stony hardness. [FOSILIZATION.]

"So sudden a *petrification* and strange induration."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. v.

2. That which is petrified or converted into stone; organic matter petrified; a fossil.

"Inspecting its *petrifications* and its mineral fountains."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. i., ch. vi.

†II. *Fig.:* The state of being morally petrified or paralyzed, as by fear, astonishment, &c.

"Mortification or *petrification* of the soul."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 139.

**pět'-ri-fāc'-tive, a.** [Latin *petra*=a stone, and *facio*=to make.]

1. Having the power or quality of petrifying or converting organic substance into stone; petrifying.

2. Of or pertaining to petrification.

"The lapidescencies and *petrivative* mutations of hard bodies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

**pět'-ri-fi-ā-ble, adj.** [English *petrify*; -able.] Capable of being petrified.

**pě-trif'-ic, a.** [Fr. *pétrifique*; Ital. & Sp. *petrifico*.] Having the power or quality of petrifying; having power to petrify; petrivative.

"Death with his mace *petrifice*, cold and dry, As with a trident smote."—*Milton: P. L.*, x. 294.

**pě-trif'-ī-cāte, v. t.** [PETRIFICATION.] To petrify; to convert into stone.

"Though our hearts *petrificated* were, Yet causedst thou thy law be graven there."—*J. Hall: Poems* (ed. 1646), p. 96.

**pět'-ri-fi-cā'-tion, s.** [Fr., from Latin *petra*=a stone, and *facio*=to make; Sp. *petrificación*; Ital. *petrificazione*.]

**I. Literally:**

1. The act or process of petrifying; the state or condition of being petrified; petrification.

"We have also with us the visible *petrification* of wood in many waters."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. v.

2. That which is petrified; a petrification; a fossil.

**II. Fig.:** Obduracy, callousness, hardness of heart.

**pět'-ri-fý, \*pet-ri-fie, v. t. & i.** [Fr. *pétrifier*, from Latin *petra*=a stone, a rock, and *facio*=to make; Sp. *petrificar*; Ital. *petrificare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Lit.:** To convert or change into stone or stony substance.

"Moss *petrified* with branching corallines."—*Mason: English Garden*, iv.

† A "*petrification*" is not, strictly speaking, a transformation of the original animal or plant into stone. It is merely a replacement of the organic tissue by mineral substance. As each particle of the plant or animal decays and disappears its place is taken, usually in water or mud, by a particle of mineral matter deposited from the water which has held it in suspension. Thus the perishable original is changed into imperishable stone, preserving its form and even its structural appearance when cut into. By such means have the skeletons of animals millions of years old been preserved in the rocks of the everlasting hills, so that they may be reconstructed to-day as they were ages before man appeared on the earth. But it is only the bones that are in this way kept; never the flesh, because water can not percolate through it. In the same way whole forests of trees in the Yellowstone region and elsewhere are changed into agate and other forms of stone, the hollow logs of the forest primeval being often found filled with beautiful crystals of quartz and amethyst.

**II. Figuratively:**

\*1. To make obdurate, callous, or hard-hearted.

"Blush if thou canst; not *petrified*, thou must."—*Cowper: Expostulation*.

2. To paralyze or stupefy, as with fear, astonishment, &c.

**B. Intransitive:**

**I. Lit.:** To become converted into stone or a stony substance, as organic matter by calcareous deposits.

"When wood and many other bodies do *petrify*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. *Fig.:* To become hardened, lifeless, or callous.

"Like Niobe we marble grow, And *petrify* with grief."—*Dryden*.

**pět'-ri-lite, s.** [Gr. *petra*=a rock, and *lithos*=a stone; Ger. *petrilith*.]

*Min.:* The same as ORTHOCLASE (q. v.).

**Pě-trine, a.** [Latin *petrinus*=of stone.] Of or pertaining to St. Peter; as, the *Petrine* epistles.

**Petrine-epistles, s. pl.** [PETER, ¶.]

**Petrine-liturgy, s.** [LITURGY, ¶ 3.]

**pět-rō-, pref.** [Greek *petros*=stone, rock.] Pertaining to or consisting of stone or rock.

**petro-occipital, a.**

*Anat.:* Of or belonging to the occipital bone, and to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a *petro-occipital* suture.

**Pě-trō-brū'-šī-an, s.** [From *Petrobusius*, the Latinized form of the name of the founder.]

*Church Hist. (pl.):* The followers of Peter de Bruys, a Frenchman, who, about A. D. 1110, attempted religious reform. He was burned by an angry populace, at St. Giles', in 1130. The tenets attributed to him by Peter, Abbot of Cluny, who in 1141 wrote to confute him, were that persons should not be baptized till they reached years of discretion; that there should be no churches built, and that those already erected should be pulled down; that crosses should be abolished; that the sacred elements in the communion are only signs of the body and blood of Christ, and that the oblations, prayers, and good offices of the living do not profit the dead. Peter is regarded with much respect by some Protestants, who claim him as a reformer before the Reformation. His followers continued till the sixteenth century.

**pět-rō-čín'-cla, s.** [Pref. *petro-*, and Gr. *kingklos*=a water-ouzel.]

*Ornith.:* According to Vigors, a genus of Turdinæ. Bill moderate, with tip curved; points of wings produced beyond half of the tail. It contains the Rock-thrushes found in India and elsewhere.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**pět-rô-drôme, s.** [PETRODROMUS.]

Zoöl.: A jumping-shrew from Mozambique. As its name implies, it lives among the rocks, thus differing from other members of the family. It is insectivorous, and soon becomes familiar in captivity.

**pě-trôd-rô-mūs, s.** [Pref. *petro-*, and Greek *dromos*=a race, running.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Macroscelididae (q. v.), with a single species, *Petrodromus tetradactylus*. It is larger than the rest of the family, and has only four toes on each hind foot. [PETRODROME.]

**pět-rô-dūs, s.** [Pref. *petro-*, and Greek *odous*=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cestruphoridæ, with one species from the Derbyshire Coal-measures.

**pět-rô-gā-lē, s.** [Pref. *petro-*, and Greek *galē*=a weasel.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Macropodidae, in some classifications considered as a sub-genus of *Macropus* (q. v.). *Petrogale penicillata* is the Brush-tailed, and *P. xanthopus*, the Yellow-footed Rock Kangaroo.

**pět-rô-glyph-ic, a.** [Eng. *petroglyph*(y); -ic.]

Pertaining to or characterized by petroglyphy.

**pě-trôg-lýph-ý, s.** [Pref. *petro-*, and Gr. *glyphō*=to carve.]

The art or operation of carving inscriptions and figures on rocks or stones.

**pě-trôg-ra-phēr, s.** [Eng. *petrograph*(y); -er.]

One who studies or is versed in petrography; a petrologist.

**pět-rô-grāph-ic, pět-rô-grāph-ic-āl, a.** [Eng. *petrograph*(y); -ic, -ical.]

Of or pertaining to petrography.

**pě-trôg-ra-phý, s.** [Pref. *petro-*, and Gr. *graphō*=to write.]

1. The art of writing on stone.  
2. The study of rocks; a scientific description of or treatise on rocks; that branch of geology which deals with the constitution of rocks; petrology.

**pět-rôl, s.** [PETROLEUM.]

Chem.: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>. A hydrocarbon occurring in the petroleum of Sehnde, near Hanover. It has not yet been isolated, being always found mixed with olefines and homologues of marsh-gas, but by treatment with a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids, it is converted into a crystalline compound, trinitro-petrol, (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>7</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>).

**pět-rô-lā-tūm, s.** [PETROLEUM.]

A jelly-like substance consisting mainly of hydrocarbons, obtained from the residuum of crude petroleum.

**pět-rô-lēne, s.** [Eng. *petrol(eum)*; suff. -ene (Min.).]

Min.: An oil obtained by Boussingault from asphalt, and announced by him as the liquid constituent of all asphalt. He assigned it the formula C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>. Subsequent investigation tends to show that this is a mixture of oils.

**pě-trô-lě-ūm, s.** [Lat. *petra*=a rock, and *oleum*=oil.]

Chem.: Earth oil, naphtha, mineral oil, paraffin oil. A term applied to a variety of inflammable liquids found naturally in many parts of the earth, and formed by the gradual decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface. These liquids vary in color from a faint yellow to a brownish-black, and in consistence from a thin transparent oil to a fluid as thick as treacle, and their specific gravities range from .7-1.1. They are met with in most countries of Europe, but occur in abundance in Pennsylvania and other parts of the United States, and in Canada. Pelouze and Cohours have shown that these oils consist mainly of homologues of marsh-gas, and they were able to isolate by fractional distillation twelve members of the series [PARAFFIN, 1 (2)], gaseous, liquid, and semi-solid. A light petroleum oil is used all over the world for illuminating purposes, and a heavy oil for lubricating machinery.

**petroleum-burner, s.** A burner contrived to vaporize and consume liquid petroleum fed to it by a reservoir

**petroleum-ether, s.**

Chem.: That portion of native petroleum which distills over at 45-60°. It is a clear colorless oil, having a faint odor of petroleum, a specific gravity of .665, and boiling between 50° and 60°. It is very inflammable, and has been used as a remedy for rheumatism, and as an anæsthetic.

**petroleum-furnace, s.** A steam-boiler furnace constructed for burning jets of petroleum, or a spray of petroleum mixed with a proportioned stream of air, sometimes accompanied by a steam jet.

**petroleum jelly, s.** The same as Cosmoline (q. v.). [VASELINE.]

**petroleum ointment, s.** Petroleum jelly.

**petroleum-spirit, s.**

Chem.: The portion of petroleum which distills over between 120° and 170°. Specific gravity, .740 to .745. It does not dissolve resin, and is used for diluting linseed oil varnishes, and for cleaning printers' type.

**petroleum-spring, s.**

Geol.: A spring consisting of, or largely impregnated with, petroleum. They are often found in connection with mud volcanoes.

**petroleum-still, s.** A still for separating the hydrocarbon products from crude petroleum, &c., in the order of their volatility.

**petroleum-tester, s.** An instrument for determining the inflammability of illuminating oils, or of inflammable matter in compound liquids, by means of a thermometer and a flame, the thermometer being applied to the liquid while the heat is imparted to the latter, and the vapor generated by the heat being directed to the flame, so as to take fire when the heat rises to the point at which the liquid gives off explosive vapors.

**pět-rô-leāse, s.** [Fr.] A female incendiary, especially one belonging to the communist party in Paris in 1870; so called from the fact that most of the fires were started by casting a bomb filled with petroleum.

"The communist, the *petroleuse*, and the free colonist smoked friendly cigarettes together."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

**pět-rô-lith-ō-ide, s.** [Pref. *petro-*, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone; suff. -ide (Min.).]

Min.: The same as PORCELAIN-SPAR (q. v.).

**\*pět-rô-lize, v. t.** [Eng. *petrol(eum)*; -ize.]

To burn or set fire to with petroleum.

**pět-rô-lôg-ic-āl, a.** [Eng. *petrolog*(y); -ical.]

Of or pertaining to petrology.

**pě-trôl-ō-gíst, s.** [Eng. *petrolog*(y); -ist.]

One who studies or is versed in petrology.

**pě-trôl-ō-gý, s.** [Gr. *petros*=a stone, a rock; suff. -ology.]

Nat. Science: The study of the mineralogical and chemical composition of rocks; including the various changes they have undergone through physical and chemical agencies, either combined or separate. Macroscopic and microscopic examination, together with chemical analysis, are the methods pursued. If the rock is of sufficiently coarse texture, an examination by an ordinary lens suffices, but in rocks of fine grain a thin section is prepared, and, under the microscope, the individual mineral constituents are recognized by their specific structural and optical characters. The chemical analysis is performed either on the rock as a whole, or the mass is pulverized, and the mineral species of which it consists separated by certain fluid chemical compounds of known density, and the products of this separation separately analyzed.

**pět-rô-mās-tôid, a.** [English *petrous*, and *mastoid*.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the mastoid and to the petrous bone.

**pět-rô-mýs, s.** [Pref. *petro-*, and Gr. *mýs*=a mouse.]

Zoöl.: Rock-rat; a genus of Octodontinae, or, in some classifications, of Echimyidae. There is but one species, *Petromys typicus*, from South Africa.

**pět-rô-mý-zôn, s.** [Pref. *petro-*, and Gr. *myzo*=to doubt.]

Ichthy.: Lamprey; the typical genus of the family Petromyzontidae. Dorsal fins two, the posterior continuous with the caudal; lingual teeth serrated. The genus is confined to the northern hemisphere.

**pět-rô-mý-zôn-ti-dæ, subst. pl.** [Modern Latin *petromyzon*, genit. *petromyzontid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ichthy.: Lampreys; a family of Cyclostomata. Body eel-shaped, naked; subject to a metamorphosis; in the perfect stage, with a suctorial mouth armed with teeth. Eyes present in mature animals. External nasal apertures in middle of upper side of head. Larvæ without teeth and with a single continuous vertical fin. Genera: *Petromyzon*, *Ichthyomyzon*, *Mordacia*, and *Geotria*. Habitat, the rivers and coasts of temperate regions. They feed on other fishes, to which they attach themselves by suction, scraping off the flesh with their teeth.

**\*pět-rô-něl, \*pět-rô-něll, \*pet-ri-o-nel, subst.** [O. Fr. *petrinal*, from Sp. *petrina*=a girdle, a belt, from Lat. *pectus* (genit. *pectoris*)=a breast.] [PORTREL.]

A small carbine or horseman's pistol. So called from being fired with the stock against the breast.



Petronel.

"'Twas then I fired my *petronel*." Scott: *Rokeby*, i. 19.

**pě-trô-ni-a, s.** [Fem. of Lat. *petronius*=of or belonging to a rock or mountain.]

Ornith.: A sub-genus of *Passer*. It contains the Sparrow of Palestine, *Petronia (Passer) brachydactylus*. (Darwin.)

**pě-trôph-ī-lā, s.** [Pref. *petro-*, and Gr. *philos*=a friend.]

Bot.: A genus of Proteidae. The dried flowers of *Petrophila brevifolia* treated with hot water, impart to it a brilliant yellow color, which Lindley thinks might be used as a dye.

**pět-rô-phī-lōl-dēs, s.** [Mod. Lat. *petrophil(a)*, and Gr. *eidos*=form.]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil fruits resembling *Petrophila*. It was described by Bowerbank, from the London Clay of Sheppey. He named and figured seven species, or, at least, forms.

**pě-trôs-āl, a.** [Lat. *petros(us)*=rocky; English suff. -al.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There are *petrosal* nerves and sinuses.

**pět-rô-scīr-tēs, s.** [Pref. *petro-*, and Gr. *skirtaō*=to leap.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Blenniidae, with thirty species of small size, from the tropical Indo-Pacific. Body moderately elongate, naked; a single dorsal fin; ventrals of two or three rays; a single series of immovable teeth in the jaws, with a strong curved canine behind, stronger in lower than in upper jaw. Tentacles sometimes present; gill-opening reduced to a small fissure above root of pectoral.

**pět-rô-sě-lī-nūm, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *petroselinon*=rock-parsley; formerly a genus of Umbellifers.]

Bot.: A section or sub-genus of *Carum*, containing two common species, *Carum segetum*, and *C. petroselinum* (garden parsley), the latter the typical one. [PARSLEY.]

**pět-rô-si-dēr-īte, s.** [Pref. *petro-*, and English *siderite*.]

Min.: A granular mixture of magnetic iron or ilmenite with felspar. Found in Strömøe, Faroë Islands.

**pět-rô-si-lěx, s.** [Pref. *petro-*, and Lat. *silex*=a flint-stone.]

Petrol.: The same as FELSTONE (q. v.).

**pět-rô-si-lī-ceoūs (ce as sh), a.** [Pref. *petro-*, and Eng. *siliceous* (q. v.).] Pertaining to or consisting of petrosilex.

**pět-rô-sphē-nōid-āl, a.** [Pref. *petro-*, and Eng. *sphenoidal*.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the sphenoid and the petrous portion of the temporal bone. There is a *petrosphenoidal* suture.

**pě-troūs, a.** [Latin *petrosus*, from *petrus*=a stone.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Like stone; stony, rocky.  
2. *Anat.*: Hard as a rock. There is a *petrous* portion of the temporal bone.

**pět-tāh, a.** [Hind. *peth*.] The suburb of a fortified town; the portion of a town outside a fort; a market town.

**\*pětt-cōy, subst.** [Eng. *petty*; second element doubtful.]

Bot.: According to Johnson, *Gnaphalium minus* (not a Linnean name), but perhaps *Filago minima*.

**pět-těd, pa. par. or a.** [PET, v.]

**pět-ti-čāps, s.** [Eng. *petty*, and *chaps* (q. v.).] Ornith.: *Sylvia hortensis*, the Garden Warbler. ¶ The *Pettichaps* of White is not exactly determined, but is either *Sylvia rufa* or *S. trochilus*. Wood distinguishes *S. hortensis* as the Greater, and *S. rufa* as the Lesser *Pettichaps*.

**pět-ti-cōat, s.** [Eng. *petty*, and *coat*.]

1. A loose undergarment worn by females, fastened round the waist, and covering the lower part of the body.  
"Artists and actors represented Bruce and Douglas in striped *petticoats*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.  
2. A woman.  
"There's a *petticoat* will prove to be the cause of this."—*Hawley Smart: Struck Down*, ch. xi.



\*petticoat-affair, s. An affair of gallantry.

"Venus may know more than both of us  
For 'tis some petticoat-affair."  
Dryden: *Amphitryon*, i. 1.

petticoat-government, subst. Female rule or government.

petticoat-pipe, s.

*Steam Eng.*: A pipe in the chimney of a locomotive, which comes down over the exhaust nozzle, and conducts the escaping steam and the smoke and sparks which follow the induced current into the arrester.

pēt-tī-fōg, v. i. [Eng. *petty*, and Prov. Eng. *fog*=to hunt in a servile manner, to flatter for gain, from O. Dut. *focker*=a monopolist.] To act as a pettifogger; to do business in a petty manner.

"He takes no money, but pettifogs gratis."—Butler: *Characters*.

pēt-tī-fōg-gēr, s. [English *pettifog*; -er.] A petty, second-rate attorney or lawyer.

"A pettifogger named Alexander Fitton, who had been detected in forgery."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

pēt-tī-fōg-gēr-ŷ, s. [English *pettifogger*; -y.] The practices or arts of a pettifogger; petty tricks or quibbles.

"The last and lowest sort of their arguments, and such like pettifogger."—Milton: *To Remove Hirelings*.

pēt-tī-fōg-gīng, adj. [English *pettifog*; -ing.] Petty, mean, paltry, quibbling.

"The gigantic task imposed upon the Board has been discharged in no pettifogging parochial spirit."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

pēt-tī-fōg-u-lize, v. i. [PETTIFOG.] To act as a pettifogger; to use petty and contemptible tricks or quibbles. (*De Quincey*.)

pēt-tī-fōg-u-liz-ēr, s. [English *pettifoguliz*(e); -er.] A pettifogger. (*De Quincey*.)

pēt-tī-greē, pēt-tī-grūe, s. [Mid. Eng. *petygrewe*=a pedigree (?).]  
*Bot.*: *Ruscus aculeatus*.

\*pet-ti-grew, s. [PEDIGREE.]

pēt-tī-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *petty*; -ly.] In a petty manner.

pēt-tī-nēss, s. [Eng. *petty*; -ness.] The quality or state of being petty; littleness, smallness, meanness.

"A scornful pettiness that made him 'hard to help.'"—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 110.

pēt-tīsh, \*pēt-īsh, a. [Eng. *pet*; -ish.] Proceeding from or characterized by pettishness, peevish, fretful; inclined to ill-temper.

"Poverty brought on a pettish mood."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

pēt-tīsh-lŷ, adv. [English *pettish*; -ly.] In a pettish manner; peevishly, fretfully.

"Poorly, and pettishly, ridiculously

To fling away your fortune."

*Beaum. & Flot.: Mad Lover*, iii. 1.

pēt-tīsh-nēss, s. [English *pettish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being pettish; peevishness, fretfulness.

"How must this needs irritate a munificent God to see his bounty contemned out of childish pettishness."—*Bp. Hall: Of Contentation*, § 14.

pēt-tī-tōes, s. pl. [Eng. *petty*, and *toes*.] The feet of a sucking pig; applied to the human feet in ridicule or contempt.

"He would not stir his pettitoes."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

pēt-tī-kō-ite, subst. [After Bergrath von Pettko; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

*Miner.*: An isometric mineral, found chiefly in small cubes, sometimes with planes of the rhombic dodecahedron. Hardness, 2.5; luster, bright, diminishing on exposure; color, black; streak, greenish; taste, sweetish. Analysis yielded: Sulphuric acid, 45.32; sesquioxide of iron, 44.92; protoxide of iron, 6.66; water, 1.51=98.41. Found at Kremnitz, Hungary.

pēt-tīe, v. t. [Eng. *pet*; frequent. suff. -le.] To indulge; to treat as a pet; to coddle.

pēt-tīe, s. [PADDLE (2), s.]

pēt-tō, s. [Ital., from Lat. *pectus*.] The breast.

¶ (1) *In petto*: In the breast or heart; hence, in secrecy, in reserve.

"Whatever else they might hold undeclared *in petto*."—*North: Examen*, p. 609.

(2) *Cardinal in petto*:

*Eccles.*: A cardinal created by the Pope, but whose creation is not yet proclaimed.

\*pēt-trēl, s. [POTRELL.]

pēt-tŷ, a. & s. [Fr. *petit*, a word of doubtful origin; Wel. *pitio*; O. Ital. *pitetto*, *petitto*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Small, trifling, insignificant, little, unimportant.

"Petty rills cover their broad channels."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. ii., ch. vii.

2. Having little power, influence, or possessions; unimportant; inferior.

"There was terror and agitation in the castles of twenty petty kings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

\*B. As subst.: A scholar low in a school; a young scholar.

"A schoolmaster that taught petties."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 37.

petty-cash, s. Money expended or received in small items.

*Petty-cash book*: A book in which small payments and receipts are entered.

petty-officer, s. An officer in the navy corresponding to a non-commissioned officer in the army.

petty-rice, s.

*Bot.*: *Chenopodium quinoa*, largely cultivated on the Pacific slopes of the Andes for its seeds, which, after being boiled, are used for making gruel or broth.

petty-whin, s.

*Bot.*: *Genista anglica*. [GENISTA.]

pēt-tŷ-çhāps, s. [PETTICHAPS.]

pēt-tŷ-lançe, pēt-tŷ-lan-çy, s. [Fr. *pétulance*, from Lat. *petulantia*, from *petulans*=forward, pert, petulant (q. v.); Sp. *petulancia*; Ital. *petulanza*.] The quality or state of being petulant; peevishness, pettishness, fretfulness.

"Vice, indolence, faction, and fashion produce minute philosophers, and mere petulancy not a few."—*Bp. Berkeley: Alciphron*, dial. vii., § 31.

pēt-tŷ-lant, a. [Fr., from Lat. *petulans*, pr. par. of *petulo*, a dimin. of *peto*=to seek; Ital. & Sp. *petulante*.] Characterized by petulance, peevishness, or pettishness; perverse, pettish, saucy, forward, capricious.

"Restraining his bitter and petulant tongue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

pēt-tŷ-lant-lŷ, \*pēt-tŷ-lent-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *petulant*; -ly.] In a petulant manner; with petulance; peevishly, pettishly.

"He no less petulantly than profanely apply'd to himself that text of the holy prophet."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iii., let. 3.

\*pēt-tŷ-çl-tŷ, s. [PETULCOUS.] Wantonness; friskiness.

\*pēt-tŷ-coūs, a. [Lat. *petulcus*=butting with the horns.] Wanton, frisking, gambling.

"The Pope whistles his petulcous rams into order."—*Cane: Fiat Lux*, p. 151.

\*pe-tun, subst. [Brazil.=tobacco.] [PETUNIA.] Tobacco. (*Taylor: The Waterpoet*.)

pēt-tŷ-nī-a, s. [Latinized from *petun* (q. v.).]

*Bot. & Hort.*: The typical genus of the *Petuniæ* (q. v.). They are solanaceous plants, with viscous leaves, and white, violet, or purple flowers, cultivated in gardens.

pēt-tŷ-nī-ē-s, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *petuni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Solanacæ*, or if that order be divided, as it is by Myers into two, then of *Atropacæ*.

pēt-tŷn-tzē, s. [From the Chinese, *Peh-tun-tsz.*]

*Min.*: A rock consisting largely of quartz, with some felspar, used in China for mixing with kaolin in the manufacture of porcelain.

pēt-wood, s. [Eng. *pet*, and *wood*.]

*Bot.*: *Berrya mollis*, one of the *Tiliacæ*.

Pēt-wōrth, s. & a. (See def.)

*Geog.*: A market-town and parish in the county of Sussex, England, thirteen miles northeast of Chichester.

Petworth-marble, s.

*Petrol. & Comm.*: A marble of Wealden age, occurring about a hundred feet below the top of the Weald Clay. It is used for architectural decoration, especially of churches. Called also Sussex marble, Paludina marble, and Paludina limestone.

pēt-tŷ-ite, s. [After the German chemist, Petz; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: A mineral which is referable to the species *Hessite* (q. v.), in which the silver is replaced in varying amounts by gold. Stated by Schrauf and others from measurements of good crystals to be isometric in crystallization, though regarded by Becke as triclinic. Found in several localities, but lately in good crystals at Botes, Transylvania.

peū-çē, s. [Lat., from Gr. *peukē*=the fir.]

*Palæobot.*: A fossil coniferous tree described by Witham. Etheridge enumerates one species from Carboniferous, one from Jurassic, and one from Eocene strata.

peū-çē-dān-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *peucedan(um)*]

Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Bot.*: A family of Umbellifers.

peū-çē-dā-nīn, s. [Mod. Lat. *peucedan(um)*; -in (*Chem.*)] [IMPERATORIN.]

peū-çē-dā-nūm, s. [Lat. *peucedanum*, *peucedanus*; Gr. *peukedanon*, *peukedanos*=the hog's fennel.]

*Bot.*: Hog's Fennel, the typical genus of *Peucedanidæ*. Umbels compound; flowers white or pink; petals obovate or orbiculate, with an inflexed point. Fruit flat, with a brown, thin border with five ribs, the two lateral ones obsolete, with one to three in each interstice. Found in tropical and temperate regions. Known species a hundred.

peū-çŷl, s. [Gr. *peukē*=the fir; -yl.] [TEREBI-LENE.]

peur-mi-can, s. [PEMMICAN.]

peū-tīn-gēr-ī-an, adj. [See def.] An epithet applied to a parchment map or table of the roads of the ancient Roman Empire, found in a library at Speyer in the fifteenth century, and made known by Conrad Peutinger, of Augsburg. It was constructed in the time of Alexander Severus, about A. D. 226.

pew, \*pewe, \*pue, \*puwe, s. [O. Fr. *pui*, *puye*=an elevated place, a gallery set on the outside with rails to lean on, from Lat. *podium*=an elevated place, a balcony, espec. the balcony next the arena, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat; from Gr. *podion*=a little foot, from *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot; Dut. *puye*; Ital. *poggio*=a hillock; Sp. *poyo*=a stone bench near a door.]

1. A fixed seat in a church, inclosed and separated from those adjoining by partitions. Pews, originally square, are now generally long and narrow, to seat several persons.

"Pews in the church may descend by custom immemorial (without any ecclesiastical concurrence), from the ancestor to the heir."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. 28.

\*2. A wooden erection, in the shape of a square or parallelogram, used by lawyers, money-lenders, &c.; a bench.

"From the pews of most wicked judges."—*Old Play of Timon*, p. 12.

\*3. A box in a theater.

"My wife sat in my Lady Fox's pew with her."—*Pepys: Diary*, Feb. 15, 1668-9.

\*4. A pen, a sheepfold.

"As the sheep in their pews at Smithfield."—*Milton: Means to remove Hirelings*.

To get into the wrong pew: To be out of place; usually in a jocular sense applied to people who have a desire to shine socially and have not the education or ability to do so.

pew-opener, s. An usher in a church, whose duty is to open the pews for the congregation. (*Eng.*)

pew, v. t. [PEW, s.] To furnish with pews.

pē-wēt, s. [PEWIT.]

pew-fēl-lōw, \*pue-fel-low, s. [Eng. *pew*, and *fellow*.] One who sits in the same pew in church; hence, a companion, an associate.

"And makes her *pewfellow* with others moan!"

*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 4.

pē-wīt, pē-wēt, pē-wīt, s. [From the cry of the bird.]

1. The lapwing.

2. The laughing gull or mire-crow.

pewit-gull, s. The same as PEWIT, s., 2.

pew-tēr, \*pew-tir, \*pew-tyr, s. & a. [O. Fr. *peutre*, *peautre*, *piautre*; Ital. *pettro*; Sp. *pelte*.] [SPELTER.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Metall.*: The finer pewter is an alloy of twelve parts tin, one part antimony, and a small quantity of copper; the coarser, of eighty parts tin and twenty of lead. The same ingredients as the finer pewter, but in different proportions (nine of tin to one of antimony) constitute Britannia metal.

2. A polishing material used by marble-workers and derived from the calcination of tin.

3. A pewter tankard; as, Give it to me in a *pewter*.

4. Vessels or utensils made of pewter, as plates, beer-pots, tankards, &c.

"Pewter and brass, and all things that belong to house or housekeeping."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, ii.

B. As adj.: Made of or relating to pewter.

"So I gave him a steel glasse, two *pewter* spoons, and a paire of velvet sheathed knives."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 280.

pew-tēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *pewter*; -er.] A smith who works in pewter; one who makes vessels or utensils of pewter.

¶ The Pewterers are a London Company, incorporated A. D. 1473.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**pew-têr-wôrt**, s. [Eng. *pewter*, and *wort*.]

*Bot.*: *Equisetum hyemale*.

**pew-têr-ÿ**, a. [Eng. *pewter*; -y.] Belonging to or resembling pewter; as, a *pewtery* taste.

**pew-ÿ**, a. [Eng. *pew*; -y.] Inclosed by fences; fenced in so as to form small fields. (*Sporting slang*.)

"Sixty or seventy years since the fences were stronger, the inclosures smaller, the country more *pewy*, and the hedges rougher and hairier than is now the case."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pëx'-i-tÿ**, s. [Lat. *pexitas*, from *pexus*=woolly, prop. pa. par. of *pecto*=to comb.] The nap of cloth.

**Peÿ-êr**, s. [For def. see compound.]

**Peyer's glands**, s. pl.

*Anat.*: Aggregate, small circular patches, surrounded by simple follicles, with flattened villi occupying the interspace. They are situated near the lower end of the ileum, and their ulceration is the pathognomonic characteristic of enteric or typhoid fever, hence their importance. They were discovered and described in 1677, by John Conrad Peyer, a Swiss anatomist.

**\*peynt**, v. t. & i. [PAINT.]

**\*pey-trel, pet-rel, pet-trel**, s. [POITREL.]

**pë-zî'-za**, s. [Lat. *pezizæ*, *pezizæ* (pl.), from Gr. *pezizos*, *pezizai*=mushrooms without a stalk and without a root.]

*Bot.*: A large genus of Ascomycetous Fungi. The species at first appear as closed sacs, bursting at the top and spreading out, resemble a cup, containing asci and paraphyses. Many are brightly colored. They are found on dead wood, on the ground among leaves, &c.

**pëz'-i-zôid**, a. [Mod. Lat. *peziza*, and Gr. *eidōs*=form, appearance.] Resembling a fungus of the genus *Peziza* (q. v.).

**\*pezle mezle**, adv. [PELL-MELL.]

**pëz'-ô-phäps**, s. [Gr. *pezos*=on foot, walking, and *phaps*=a dove.]

*Ornith.*: Solitaire; an extinct genus of Dididæ, with a single species, *Pezophaps solitaria*, from the Island of Rodriguez. It was described by Lequat in 1708 from personal observation, and probably survived till 1761. It was allied to the Dodo (q. v.), but the neck and legs were longer, and the bird was more slightly built. They were formerly very abundant, and, being excellent eating, the early voyagers destroyed great numbers of them. The introduction of swine, which ran wild in the forest, and fed on the eggs and the young birds, completed their extermination. The Solitaire was provisionally described and figured (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1865, pp. 199, 200, pl. viii.) as *Didus nazareus*, and its osteology is discussed in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1869, pp. 327-62.

**pëz'-ô-pô-rî'-næ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pezopor(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

*Ornith.*: A sub-family of Psittacidæ, comprehending the True Parrakeets.

**pë-zôp'-ô-r-ÿs**, s. [Gr. *pezoporos*=going by land; *pezos*=on foot, and *poros*=a passage.]

*Ornith.*: The typical genus of the *Pezoporinæ* (q. v.). The upper mandible has the margin arched and entire; the lower is much thicker and stronger. Tail long, cuneated; tarsus lengthened; claws very slender. [PARRAKEET.]

**pfäff'-ite**, s. [After M. Pfaff; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: The same as JAMESONITE (q. v.).

**pfahl-bau'-ten** (au as *ou*), s. pl. [Ger. *pfahl*=a stake, and *bauten*=dwellings, from *bauen*=to build.] The name given by German archæologists to lake-dwellings (q. v.).

**pfën'-nig, pfën'-ning**, s. [Ger.] A small copper coin of various values, current in Germany and the neighboring States. The *pfennig* of the German Empire is the 100th part of the mark (q. v.). [PENNY.]

**phä'-ca**, s. [Gr. *phakos*=the lentil; *phakē*=its fruit.]

*Bot.*: A large genus of papilionaceous plants, subtribe Astragaleæ. Now reduced to *Astragalus* (q. v.).

**phä'-çid-i-ä'-çë-i**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *phacidi(um)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. -acei.]

*Bot.*: A sub-order of Ascomycetous Fungi. Receptacle coriaceous, the disc ultimately exposed by the rupture of its outer coat.

**phä'-çid-i-ÿm**, s. [Mod. Lat. dimin. from *phaca* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the *Phacidei* (q. v.). The depressed receptacles burst above by a few angular laciniae. Found on living and dead oak-leaves, raspberry-leaves, &c. The commonest is *Phacidium coronatum*, having a yellow disc surrounded by black teeth.

**phäc'-ô-chêre, phäc'-ô-chêre**, subst. [PHACOCHEERUS.] Any individual of the genus *Phacochærus* (q. v.).

**phäc'-ô-chêr-ÿs** (œr as *ër*), s. [Gr. *phakos*=a wart, and *choiros*=a hog.]

*Zoöl.*: Wart-hog; a genus of Suidæ, distinguished by a fleshy wart under each eye, large, sharp, recurved canines, and the peculiar formation of the last molars. There are only two species: *Phacochærus ælianus* (Ælian's Wart-hog) from the north, and *P. æthiopicus* (the Ethiopian Wart-hog) from the south of Africa. Their food consists principally of roots.

**phäc'-ôid**, a. [Gr. *phakos*=a bean, a lentil, and *eidōs*=form, appearance.] Resembling a lentil; lenticular.

**phäc'-ô-lite**, s. [Gr. *phakos*=a bean, and *lithos*=stone; Ger. *phakolit*.]

*Min.*: A variety of Chabazite (q. v.), occurring in lenticular forms arising from twinning. First found at Leipa, Bohemia.

**phäc'-ô-nin**, s. [Gr. *phakos*=anything shaped like a lentil; *n* connect., and -in (Chem.).]

*Chem.*: An albuminous substance constituting the inner portion of the crystalline lens of the eyes of fishes. (*Watts*.)

**phä-côp'-i-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *phacop(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Palæont.*: A family of Trilobites. Head well developed, the globella broadest in front, with three lateral grooves; eyes large, and having facets; four instead of the three normal pairs of grooves; body-rings eleven. Lower Silurian to the Devonian inclusive.

**phäc'-ôps**, s. [Gr. *phakos*, or *phake*, and *ôps*=eye, face, countenance. [PHACA.]

*Palæont.*: The single genus of the *Phacopidæ* (q. v.).

**phä'-cô-scôpe, phä'-kô-scôpe**, s. [Gr. *phakos* anything lenticular, and *skopeō*=to look.]

*Optics*: An instrument devised by Helmholtz for observing the reflected images seen in the human eye when it is being accommodated to a near object. It is made by a dark room with a candle inside and apertures for the observed and observing eyes.

**phä-äc'-tîn-ite**, s. [Gr. *phaios*=dusky; *aktis*=a ray (genit. *aktinos*), and Eng. suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring in radiated masses in Nassau, Germany. Hardness, 2; specific gravity 2.997-3.057; color, grayish-brown. Analysis yielded: Silica, 35.5; alumina, 16.9; sesquioxide of iron, 25.4; protoxide of manganese, 1.4; magnesia, 5.3; lime, 7.2; water, 8.1=99.8. Found in a rock called Iserite, and is probably an altered hornblende.

**phä-nô-car'-pouß**, adj. [Greek *phainomai*=to appear, and *karpos*=fruit.]

*Bot.*: Bearing a fruit which has no adhesion with surrounding parts.

**phä'-nô-gäm**, s. [Gr. *phainō*=to show, and *gamos*=marriage; Fr. *phénogame*.] A phanerogamous plant, as opposed to a cryptogam (q. v.).

**phä-nô-gä'-mî-a**, s. pl. [PHANEROGAMIA.]

**phä-nô-gäm'-ic**, s. [PHÆNOGAM.]

*Bot.*: Having visible sexual organs. The same as PHANEROGAMIA (q. v.). (*J. D. Hooker*, in *Lindley's Veg. King.* (ed. 3d), p. 94.)

**phä-nôg'-a-mouß**, a. [Eng. *phænogam*; -ous.]

*Bot.*: Having manifest flowers; phanerogamous.

**phä-nôm'-ê-nôn**, s. [PHENOMENON.]

**phä'-ô-çÿst**, subst. [Gr. *phaios*=dusky gray, and Eng. *cyst* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: Decaisne's name for Cytoblast (q. v.).

**phä'-ô-læ'-ma**, s. [Pref. *phæo-*, and Gr. *laimos*=the throat.]

*Ornith.*: Lilac-throats; a genus of Trochilidæ, with two species, *Phæolæma rubinoides*, from Columbia, and *P. æquatorialis*, from Ecuador. Bill straight, and longer than the head. The metallic colors are confined to the crown of the head and a conspicuous metallic lilac spot on the throat.

**phä'-ô-rêt'-in**, s. [Gr. *phaios*=gray, and *rhētīnē*=resin.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>7</sub>. A brown resinous substance extracted from rhubarb root by alcohol of 60-80 per cent. It is inodorous, tasteless, insoluble in water and ether, very soluble in alcohol, in the alkalies, and in acetic acid. Heated on platinum foil, it melts, gives off a faint odor of rhubarb, and burns away without leaving a trace of ash.

**phä-ôs'-ic**, adj. [Eng. *phæos(on)*; -ic.] (See compound.)

**phæosic-acid**, s. [PHÆOSON.]

**phä'-ô-sôn**, s. [Gr. *phaios*=gray; suff. -on.]

*Chem.*: Phæosic acid. A name given to a brown substance extracted from the pericarp of the bayberry, by a solution of sodium carbonate.

**phä'-ê-thôn, phä'-ê-tôn**, s. [PHAETON.]

*Ornith.*: Tropic-bird (q. v.), Boatswain-bird; the sole genus of the family *Phaethontidæ* (q. v.). Bill as long as the head, gently curved above, edges

notched, nostrils partly closed by a membrane; two middle feathers of the tail very long and narrow. Three species are known, all from tropical seas.

**phä-ê-thôn'-tî-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *phaëthon*, genit. *phaëthont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Ornith.*: A family of Steganopodes (q. v.), with the single genus *Phaëthon* (q. v.).

**phä-êth-or'-nîs**, s. [Gr. *phaëthōn*, and *ornis*=a bird.]

*Ornith.*: Long-tailed Hermits; a genus of Trochilidæ, with about twenty species from tropical America. They are distinguished by their strongly graduated tails, the middle feathers being the longest, and in most of the species all the tail-feathers are conspicuously tipped with white. The male and female are alike in coloration.

**Phä'-ê-tôn**, s. [Fr. *phaëton*=a phaëton, from Lat. *Phaëton*; Gr. *Phaëthōn*=son of Helios.]

1. *Gr. Mythol.*: The son of Helios and the ocean nymph Clymene, who, having extracted an oath from his father that he would grant him whatever he asked, demanded permission to drive the chariot of the sun for one day. His inexperience would have caused a total conflagration had not Jupiter launched his thunder, and hurled Phaëton into the river Eridanus.

2. *Vehicles*: An open four-wheeled carriage, usually drawn by two horses.

3. *Ornith.*: [PHAETHON.]

**phä-ê-tôn'-ic**, a. [Eng. *phaëton*; -ic.] Pertaining to or like a phaëton. (*Lamb*.)

**phäg'-ê-dê'-næ, phäg'-ê-dæ'-næ**, s. [Lat. *phagedæna*, from Gr. *phagidaina*, from *phagein*=to eat; Fr. *phagédène*.]

1. A spreading obstinate ulcer; an ulcer which eats and corrodes the neighboring parts.

2. A canine appetite.

**phäg'-ê-dên'-ic, phäg'-ê-dæn'-ic**, a. & s. [Lat. *phagedænicus*, from Gr. *phagedainikos*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to phagedæna; of the nature or character of phagedæna; phagedænic.

B. *As subst.*: A preparation or application which causes the absorption or the death and sloughing of fungous flesh.

**phäg'-ô-çÿtes**, s. *Biol.*: Microscopic masses of protoplasm capable of amoeboid movements, occurring in the blood and lymph, and in the bone-marrow and other connective tissue of the body, where they absorb and assimilate bacteria and microbes appearing therein.

**phäg'-ô-çÿ-tô'-sîs**, s. [PHAGOCYTES.] The absorption and assimilation of bacteria and other minute organisms by phagocytes.

"Phagocytosis is the romantic chapter in Pathology."—*Sir Joseph Lister: Address before British Association*, Sept. 16, 1896.

**phäl'-äc'-rî-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *phalacr(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Entom.*: A family of Clavicorn Beetles. They are short and convex, have their antennæ eleven-jointed; wing-cases covering the abdomen; five-jointed tarsi, the first three with brush-like palms, the fourth very short. They fly well, and are found on flowers.

**\*phäl'-ä-cröc'-ô-räç'-i-dæ**, s. pl. [Latin *phalacrocorax*, genit. *phalacrocorac(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Ornith.*: A family of Illiger's Steganopodes, approximately co-extensive with the *Pelecanidæ* as unrestricted.

**phäl'-ä-cröc'-ô-räç**, s. [Latin, from Gr. *phalacrokorax*: *phalacro*=bald, and *korax*=a crow.]

*Ornith.*: Cormorant (q. v.); a genus of *Phalacrocoracidæ*, or, according to modern ornithologists, of the *Pelecanidæ* as unrestricted. The four toes are all connected by a web; tail long and stiff; no exterior nostrils in adult. Species thirty-five, universally distributed.

**phäl'-ä-crô'-sîs**, s. [PHALACRUS.]

*Med.*: Baldness of the head; calvities.

**phäl'-ä-crÿs**, s. [Gr. *phalakros*=bald-pated.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of the *Phalacridæ*.

**phä-læ'-næ**, s. [Gr. *phalaina*, *phallaina*=(1) a whale, (2) a moth.]

*Entom.*: A vast genus of Lepidoptera founded by Linnæus, who included under it all the moths. It is now broken up into groups, families, and genera.

**phäl'-æ-nôl'-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *phalæn(a)*; Gr. *eidōs*=form, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Entomology*: A family of Moths, group *Nocturna*. Antennæ pubescent or ciliated; abdomen slender, not crested; posterior wings brightly colored; larva smooth, elongated, with sixteen legs. (*Stainton*.)

**phäl'-æ-nôp'-sîs**, s. [Mod. Lat. *phalæn(a)*; and Gr. *opsis*=appearance.]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Sarcantidæ*; beautiful orchids, epiphytes, from the Indian Archipelago.

bôil, bôÿ; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aÿ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -ÿion, -ÿsion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



**pha-läng'-al**, *a.* [Eng. *phalang(e)*; *-al*.] Pertaining or belonging to the phalanges or small bones of the fingers and toes.

**phäl'-änge**, *s.* [PHALANX.]

**pha-län'-gē-al**, **phäl'-än'-gē'-an**, *a.* [Eng. *phalange*; *-al*, *-an*.] Phalangal (q. v.).

**phäl'-än'-gēr**, *s.* [Fr., from *phalange*, one of the small bones of the fingers or toes.] (See extract, after definition.)

**Zoöl.**: The popular English name for any individual of the sub-family Phalangistinae (q. v.). Phalangians are small woolly-coated marsupials, with opposable great toes, which are destitute of a nail. They are, for the most part, vegetable feeders, though some are insectivorous, and in confinement any of them will readily devour small birds or other animals. They may be grouped in two classes, those with, and those without, a patagium or flying-membrane. The most important will be found in this dictionary under their popular names.

"Buffon gave to a pair of cuscus examined by him the name that heads this article, 'Phalanger,' on account of the peculiar structure of the second and third toes of the hind feet, which are united in a common skin up to the nails."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 727.

**pha-län'-gēs**, *s. pl.* [PHALANX.]

**phäl'-än'-gī-al**, **phäl'-än'-gī'-an**, *a.* [PHALANGIUM, PHALANGEAN.]

**phäl'-än'-gī'-ī-dæ**, **phäl'-än'-gī'-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phalangium*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Zoöl.**: Spiders; a family of Huxley's order Arthrogastra. Eyes, two; maxillary palpi filiform, terminated by simple hooks; cephalothorax and abdomen distinct, nearly of equal breadth, the latter divided into segments; legs long; no metamorphosis. It contains the Harvest-men, or Harvest Spiders. They are very active.

**pha-län'-gī-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *phalangi(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Pertaining or relating to spiders of the genus Phalangium.

**phäl'-än'-gīs'-ta**, *s.* [Mod. Latin, from Fr. *phalange*.] [PHALANGER.]

**Zoöl.**: True Phalangians, the Opossums of the Australian colonists; the typical genus of the sub-family Phalangistinae. Feet normal; tail long and bushy, naked only for a few inches along the under side of the tip. Four or five species, of which the best known is *Phalangista vulpeculus*, the Vulpine Phalanger, common in zoölogical gardens. It is a native of Australia, and is replaced in Tasmania by *P. fuliginosus*, the Brown Phalanger. *P. nana* is the Dormouse Phalanger. [PHALANGER.]

**phäl'-än'-gīs'-tī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *phalangist(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Zoöl.**: A family of Huxley's Metatheria (= Didelphia or Marsupialia). Animals of small or moderate size and arboreal habits, feeding on vegetable or mixed diet, inhabiting Australia and the Papuan Islands. There are three sub-families, Phalangistinae, Phascolarctinae, and Tarsipedinae. [THYLACOLEO.]

**phäl'-än'-gīs'-tī-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phalangist(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

**Zoöl.**: The typical sub-family of the Phalangistidae (q. v.), a numerous group, varying in size from that of a mouse to a large cat. Habits arboreal; distributed abundantly in the Australian region. Ten genera are recognized, Phalangista, Cuscus, Pseudochirus, Petaurista, Dactylopsila, Petaurus, Gymnobelideus, Dromicia, Distoechurus, and Acrobata. [PHALANGER.]

\***phäl'-än'-gīte**, *s.* [Lat. *phalangites*, from Greek *phalangitēs*, from *phalangx*=a phalanx (q. v.); Fr. *phalangite*.] A soldier belonging to a phalanx.

**pha-län'-gī-üm**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *phalangion*=a venomous spider, from *phalangx*=(1) a phalanx, (2) a spider.] [PHALANX.]

**Zoölogy**: The typical genus of the Phalangiidae (q. v.).

**phäl'-än'-stère**, *s.* [Fr.] A phalanstery (q. v.). "To live at his ease in a phalanstère."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

**phäl'-än'-stēr'-ī-an**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *phalanstery*; *-an*.]

**A. As adj.**: Pertaining or relating to phalansterianism.

**B. As subst.**: A supporter or advocate of phalansterianism; a Fourierist.

**phäl'-än'-stēr'-ī-an-izm**, *s.* [Eng. *phalansterian*; *-ism*.] [FOURIERISM.]

**phäl'-än'-stēr'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phalansteri(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Zoöl.**: A family of Flagellata Discostomata. Animalcules more or less ovate, bearing a single terminal flagellum, the base of which is encircled by a membranous collar. Two genera: Phalansterium and Protospongia.

**phäl'-än'-stēr-izm**, *s.* [Eng. *phalanster(y)*; *-ism*.] The same as PHALANSTERIANISM (q. v.).

**phäl'-än'-stēr'-ī-üm**, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [PHALANSTERY.]

**Zoöl.**: The typical genus of the Phalansteriidae. There are two species, *Phalansterium consociatum* and *P. digitatum*, both freshwater.

**phäl'-än'-stēr'-y**, *s.* [Fr. *phalanstère*, from Gr. *phalangx*=a phalanx (q. v.).]

1. A community of persons living together according to the system of Fourier. [FOURIERISM.]

"A phalanstery of all the friends."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. viii.

2. The building occupied as a dwelling by phalansterians.

**phäl'-änx**, **phäl'-länx** (*pl.* \***pha-län'-gēs**, **phäl'-änx-ēs**, or **phäl'-länx-ēs**), *s.* [Latin, from Greek *phalangx*=a line of battle, a battalion; Sp. *falange*; Ital. *falange*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

"Aforetime they had their battalions thick and close together like the Macedonian phalanges."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 286.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A body of troops or men formed in close array, or any number of people distinguished for firmness and solidity of union.

"But at present they formed a united phalanx."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

(2) A society or association of members organized upon the plan of Fourier, and having a common dwelling. [PHALANSTERY.]

**II. Technically**:

1. *Greek Antiq.*: The close order of battle in which the heavy-armed troops of a Grecian army were usually drawn up. There were several different arrangements of the phalanx peculiar to different states; but the most celebrated was that invented by Philip of Macedon.

"The Macedonians were the most famous for this way of imbatting; their phalanx is described by Polybius to be a square battail of pikemen, consisting of sixteen in flank, and five hundred in front; the soldiers standing so close together, that the pikes of the fifth rank were extended three foot beyond the front of the battail."—*Potter: Antiquities of Greece*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

2. *Anat. (p.)*: The small bones of the fingers and toes, so called from their regular disposition. Normally each digit has three phalanxes. Called also internodes.

\*3. *Bot. (pl.)* (of the form phalanges): A number of stamens joined by their filaments.

†4. *Zoöl.*: A sub-family.

**phäl'-änx-ed**, **phäl'-länx-ed**, *a.* [Eng. *phalanx*; *-ed*.] Formed or drawn up in a phalanx; in close array.

"Though now ~~was~~ *phalanxed* host should meet the foe."—*Byron: Child Harold*, i. 80.

**phäl'-ä-rīd'-ē-æ**, **pha-lär'-ē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phalaris* (is), or genit. *phalarid(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

**Bot.**: A tribe of Gramineae, series Clisanthæ. The spikelets are compressed, generally dorsally, and are deciduous, the lowest empty glume is small or absent, the second larger, the third with a palea, and sometimes with a male flower; the fourth with a palea and bisexual flower hardening round the fruit.

**pha-lär'-is**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *phalaris*, *phalēris*.]

**Bot.**: The typical genus of the Phalarideae (q. v.). The flower glumes are three, the upper bisexual, the two lower ones rudimentary. Known species sixteen.

**phäl'-ä-rōpe**, *s.* [PHALAROPUS.]

**Ornith.**: The popular name of any individual of the genus Phalaropus (q. v.), extending throughout Northern Europe and Northern Asia. The Red or Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus hyperboreus*), about the size of a Sandpiper, has the upper parts blackish-gray, the feathers edged with red, sides of the neck chestnut; thorax, breast, and belly white. The Gray Phalarope (*P. fulicarius*) is so called from the prevailing hue of its winter plumage; in summer the upper parts exhibit a mixture of black, white, and yellow; breast and under parts reddish chestnut. It is rather larger than the first species. Wilson's Phalarope (*P. wilsonii*) is a North American bird; the lobes of the toes have a narrower border, and the legs are longer and slenderer than in the other species. They feed on minute crustacea, and their flesh is oily and unpalatable.

**pha-lär'-ō-pī'-næ**, *s. pl.* [Modern Lat. *phalarop(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

**Ornith.**: A sub-family of Scolopacidæ (q. v.).

**pha-lär'-ō-pūs**, *s.* [Gr. *phalaris*=a coot, and *pous*=a foot.]

**Ornith.**: The sole genus of the sub-family Phalaropinæ (q. v.); with three species. Bill rather long, weak, straight, depressed; nostrils basal; legs rather short, slender, three toes in front, one behind;

the anterior toes furnished with an extension of membrane laterally, forming lobes, slightly serrated at the edges. Wings, long, pointed. [PHALAROPE.]

**phäl'-lic**, *a.* [Gr. *phallicos*, from *phallos*=the phallus (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to the phallus or phallism.

"I could not learn anything about a phallic monolith."—*Cornhill Magazine*, Oct., 1881, p. 450.

**phäl'-lī-çizm**, *subst.* [Eng. *phallic*; *-ism*.] The same as PHALLISM (q. v.).

"They must necessarily have manifested sensual tendencies of the very nature of phallicism."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, viii. 56.

**phäl'-lizm**, *s.* [Eng., &c., *phall(us)*; *-ism*.]

**Compar. Relig.**: The worship of the fertilizing power of nature under the symbol of the phallus (q. v.). The idea that natural productions were engendered in a manner akin to the propagation of man and the lower animals is poetically expressed by Virgil (*Georg.* ii. 325-327) and Lucretius (i. 257, 599). Phallism appears to have been at first an independent cult, but was afterward adopted into other forms of worship, or it may have been the germ whence other forms sprang. Its origin is unknown. The Phoenicians ascribed its introduction into their worship to Adonis; the Egyptians to Osiris, the Phrygians to Atys, and the Greeks to Dionysos, but such a belief may well have arisen in many places in the infancy of the human race. [ASHTORETH, BAAL, BEL, GROVE, s., II. 1, LINGA, SERPENT-WORSHIP, YONI.]

"The religion of Baal, openly denounced by the prophets, was a sort of phallism . . . which the Jews too often imitated."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, viii. 55.

**phäl'-lōi'-dē-ī**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phall(us)* (q. v.), and Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.]

**Bot.**: A sub-order of Gastromycetous Fungi, having a large clavate, columnar, sulcate body, or globular, hollow, latticed framework protruded from the summit of the ruptured peridium.

**phäl'-lūs** (*pl.* **phäl'-lī**), *s.* [Latin, from Greek *phallos*.]

1. **Compar. Relig.**: The representation of the male organ of generation as a symbol of the fertilizing power in nature. According to Westropp (*loc. inf. cit.*, p. 31), three phases in its representation should be noted: (1) when it was the object of reverence and religious worship; (2) when it was used as a protection against malign influences, and especially against the evil eye; and (3) when it became the emblem of mere licentiousness (*Juvenal*, ii. 95).

"The Jews did not escape this worship; and we see their women manufacturing phalli of gold and of silver, as we find in Ezekiel xvi. 17."—*Westropp & Wake: Ancient Symbol Worship*, p. 87.

2. **Botany**: The typical genus of the Phalloidei (q. v.). Large terrestrial fungi, sometimes growing on rotten wood and very poisonous. *Phallus impudicus*, the Stinkhorn, growing in woods and hedges, is very fetid. *P. caninus* is scentless.

**phallus-worship**, *s.* The same as PHALLISM (q. v.).

"Phallus-worship, so widely spread among the nations of antiquity, must have arisen out of an innocent veneration of the generative principle."—*Grimm: Teutonic Mythology* (ed. Stallybrass), i. 213. (Note.)

**pha-næ'-ūs**, *s.* [Gr. *phanaios*=giving or bringing light.]

**Entom.**: A genus of Lamellicorn Beetles, sub-family Coprinæ. The males have a cephalic horn. One almost as large exists in the female of *Phanæus lancifer*. They are large, splendid beetles from the warmer parts of this country.

\***phâne**, *s.* [FANE (2), s.] A temple.

**phän'-ēr-ō**, *pref.* [Gr. *phaneros*=visible; *phainō*=to bring to light.] Visible, manifest.

**phän'-ēr-ō-gām**, *s.* [PHANEROGAMIA.]

**Bot.**: A plant belonging to the Phanerogamia (q. v.).

**phän'-ēr-ō-gā'-mī-ä**, *s. pl.* [Prefix *phanero-* and Gr. *gamos*=marriage.]

**Bot.**: A primary division of the vegetable kingdom, containing all flowering plants. Opposed to Cryptogamia (q. v.).

**phän'-ēr-ō-gā'-mī-an**, *a.* [Eng. *phanerogam*; *-ian*.] Phanerogamic (q. v.).

**phän'-ēr-ō-gām'-ic**, **phän'-ēr-ōg'-ä-mous**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *phanerogam(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ic*, *-ous*.]

**Bot.**: Having visible sexual organs; of or belonging to the Phanerogamia (q. v.).

**phän'-ēr-ō-glōs'-sa**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phanero-*, and Gr. *glōssa*=a tongue.]

**Zoöl.**: A division or sub-order of the Batrachian order Anoura, in which a tongue is present. They are divided into two groups, Discodactyla and Oxydactyla (q. v.).

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.



**phăn-êr-ô-pleû-rî-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *phaneropleur(on)* (q. v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]  
*Palæont.*: A family of Ganoid Fishes, sub-order Dipnoi. Caudal fin diphycceral; vertical continuous; gular plates; scales cycloid; jaws with a series of minute conical teeth on the margin. (*Günther*.) It corresponds to the Phaneropleurini of Huxley.

**phăn-êr-ô-pleû-rî-nî**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *phaneropleur(on)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ini*.] [PHANEROPLEURIDÆ.]

**phăn-êr-ô-pleû-rôn**, s. [Pref. *phanero-*, and Gr. *pleuron*=a rib.]

*Palæont.*: The typical genus of the family Phaneropleuridæ (q. v.). It is of Devonian age. The Carboniferous genus Uronemus is probably generically identical with Phaneropleuron. (*Günther*.)

**phăn-sî-gar**, subst. [Hind.=a strangler.] An hereditary strangler; a Thug (q. v.).

**phăn-ta-scôpe**, **phăn-taş'-ma-scôpe**, s. [Gr. *phantasma*=an image, and *skopeō*=to view, to observe.] An instrument invented by Dr. John Locke, of Cincinnati, to illustrate some phenomena of binocular vision.

**Phăn-taş'-i-âst**, s. [Gr. *phantasiázō*=to cheat with vain appearances.]

*Church Hist. & Ecclesiol. (pl.)*: A division of the Monophysite sect in the sixth century, who followed Julian of Halicarnassus in believing that the Divine nature had so insinuated itself into the body of Christ from the very moment of His conception that it became incorruptible. Nor did it feel real hunger, thirst, fatigue, or pain, but only semblances. Called also Aphthartodocetæ, Docetæ, and Manichæans. (*Mosheim*.)

"A dim shadow that recasts  
 The creed of the Phantasiasts."

*Longfellow: Wayside Inn. (Interlude.)*

**phăn-taşm**, **\*phăn-taş'-ma**, subst. [Gr. *phantasma*; Fr. *phantasme*.] [PHANTOM.]

1. A creation of the fancy; an apparition, a phantom; an optical illusion; an imaginary existence which seems to be real.

"A phantasm like a dream of night."

*W. rdsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.*

2. A fancy, a notion, an idea.

**phăn-taş-ma-gôr'-i-a**, s. [Gr. *phantasma* = a phantasm, and *agora*=an assembly, a collection; *ageirō*=to collect.]

I. Literally:

1. An optical effect produced by a magic-lantern. The glass is painted black on all parts except that occupied by the figures, which are painted in transparent colors. The image is thrown upon a transparent screen placed between the spectators and the lantern. By moving the instrument toward or from the screen, the figures are made to diminish or increase in size, which is capable (e. g., if the figure be a skeleton) of producing startling effects.

2. The apparatus by which such effect is produced.

II. Fig.: A mixed gathering of figures; a medley.

"The man was a phantasmagoria in Himself."

*Byron: Vision of Judgment, lxxvii.*

**phăn-taş-ma-gôr'-i-âl**, a. [Eng. *phantasmagoria(a)*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to phantasmagoria; phantasmagoric.

**phăn-taş-ma-gôr'-ic**, **phăn-taş-ma-gôr'-ic-âl**, adj. [Eng. *phantasmagor(ia)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Phantasmagorial; varied.

"Genius and its works were as phantasmagoric as the rest."—*Lowell: Among my Books, p. 172.*

**phăn-taş-ma-gôr'-y**, s. [PHANTASMAGORIA.]

**phăn-taş-mal**, a. [Eng. *phantasm*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling a phantasm; spectral, illustrative.

"A wide circle of a transitory phantasmal character."—*Carlyle*.

**phăn-taş-mâl'-i-an**, adj. [English *phantasm*; *-alian*.] Pertaining or relating to phantasms; phantasmal. (*Lytton*.)

**phăn-taş-ma-scôpe**, s. [PHANTASCOPE.]

**phăn-taş-mât'-ic-âl**, adj. [English *phantasm*; *-atical*.] Phantasmal.

"Whether this preparation be made by grammar and criticism, or else by phantasmatical, or real and true motion."—*More: Def. Philos. Cabbala, ch. vii. (App.)*

**phăn-taş-ma-tôg'-ra-phỹ**, s. [Gr. *phantasma* = a phantasm, and *graphō*=to write.] A description of celestial appearances, as the rainbow, &c.

**phăn-taş-tic**, **phăn-taş-tic-âl**, a. [FANTASTIC.]

**\*phăn-taş-trỹ**, subst. [PHANTASM.] Fantasy; fancy.

"Poetic fiction and phantasmagoria."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System, p. 531.*

**\*phăn-ta-sỹ**, s. & v. [FANTASY, s. & v.]

**\*phan-tike**, a. & s. [FANATIC.]

**phăn-tôm**, **\*făn-tôme**, **\*fan-tum**, s. [O. Fr. *fantosme*, *phantosme*, from Lat. *phantasma*; Greek *phantasma*=a phantasm; *phantazō*=to display, to appear; *phainō*=to show; Ital. *fantasma*.]

1. A phantasm; something which has only an apparent existence; an apparition, a specter; a fancied vision.

"I must—I will—Pale phantom cease."

*Scott: Rokeby, iv. 19.*

2. An illusion.

"Phantoms which had haunted the world through ages of darkness fled before the light."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.*

3. The same as MANIKIN, 2.

4. A kind of artificial bait for fishing.

"We must try what phantoms and spoons would do."—*Field, Jan. 2, 1886.*

**phantom-corn**, s. Light orlank corn.

**phantom-ship**, s. [FLYING-DUTCHMAN.]

**phantom-tumor**, s. [MUSCULAR-TUMOR.]

**\*phăn-tô-mât'-ic**, a. [Eng. *phantom*; *-atic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phantom.

**phăn-tôm-ize**, v. t. [Eng. *phantom*; *-ize*.] To make, render, or represent as a phantom.

**\*phăn-tôm-nâ-tion**, s. [English *phantom*; *-nation*.] An appearance, as of a phantom; an illusion.

**phâps**, s. [Gr.=a dove.]

*Ornith.*: Bronze-wings; a genus of Columbidae, with three species, from Australia and Tasmania. *Phaps chalcoptera* is the Common Bronze-wing of Gould.

**Phâr'-aôh**, s. [Gr. *Pharao*; Heb. *Paraoh* from Egyptian *Pra*, *Phra*=the sun.]

1. The name of the ancient monarchs of Egypt.

2. A game at cards; faro.

"The dear delight of breaking a Pharaoh bank."—*The Way to Keep Him, i.*

3. A kind of strong ale.

**Pharaoh's chicken**, s. The Egyptian vulture.

**Pharaoh's pence**, s. pl. The coin-like nummules in the rock of which the pyramids, the steps of the Citadel of Cairo, &c., are built.

**Pharaoh's rat**, s. The ichneumon (q. v.).

**Pharaoh's serpent**, s. A somewhat dangerous chemical toy or firework, first made in Paris in 1865.

**Phâr-â-ôn'-ic**, **Phâr-â-ôhn'-ic**, a. [English *Pharaoh*; *-nic*.] Pertaining to the Pharaohs, or ancient monarchs of Egypt.

"This egregious refinement consummated the theory of the Pharaohic dynasty."—*Cooper: Egypt and the Pentateuch, p. 25.*

**phâr-bi'-tis**, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Convolvuleæ. *Pharbitis cathartica*, a St. Domingo plant, furnishes a resin like scammony. The seeds of *P. cærulea*, given in doses of thirty to forty grains, are cathartic.

**\*phâre**, s. [PHAROS.]

1. A watch-tower, a beacon, a lighthouse standing at the mouth of a harbor.

2. Hence, a harbor.

"About the dawn of the day we shot through Scylla and Charybdis, and so into the phare of Messina."—*Howell, bk. i., § 1, let. 26.*

3. A top, a summit.

"What care  
 If lower mountains light their snowy phares  
 At thine effulgence."

*Browning: Paracelsus, v. 387.*

**\*phâr'-i-an**, s. [PHARAOH.] Egyptian.

"Pass'd from Pharian fields to Canaan land."

*Milton: Paraphrase on Psalm cxiv.*

**phâr-i-sâ'-ic**, **phâr-i-sâ'-ic-âl**, a. [Lat. *pharisaicus*, from *phariseus*, *phariseus* = a pharisee (q. v.); Gr. *pharisaikos*; Fr. *pharisaïque*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Pharisees; resembling the Pharisees or their teaching and manner of life.

"The pharisaic sect amongst the Jews."—*Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 6.*

2. Addicted to external forms and ceremonies; making a show of religion; formal, hypocritical.

**phâr-i-sâ'-ic-âl-lỹ**, adv. [English *pharisaical*; *-ly*.] In a pharisaical manner; hypocritically; with outward show of religion.

**phâr-i-sâ'-ic-âl-ness**, s. [English *pharisaical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pharisaical; pharisaism.

"Their many kinds of superstitions, and pharisaicalness."—*Fuller: Mod. Church of Eng., p. 489.*

**phâr'-i-sâ-ışm**, s. [Fr. *pharisaïsme*.]

1. The doctrines, tenets, or manners of the Pharisees as a sect.

"These notions of religion wherever they are found, are but a branch of the old pharisaism."—*Sharp: Sermons, vol. vi., ser. 17.*

2. Rigid observance of external forms of religion without genuine piety; hypocrisy in religion.

"The well-meaning pharisaism of the Church could injure the Church alone."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

**phâr-i-sê'-an**, a. [Lat. *phariseus*; Gr. *pharisaïos*.] Pertaining to or following the teaching and manners of the Pharisees; pharisaic.

**Phâr'-i-seē**, s. [Lat. *Phariseus*, *Phariseus*; Gr. *Pharisaïoi*, from Aramaic emphatic plural *perushaya*, post-Biblical Heb. *perushim* or *perushin*, literally, the separated ones, the equivalent of Biblical Heb. *Niddal*, *Niddelim* (Ezra vi. 21; Neh. x. 29).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II.

2. Fig.: A conceited and self-righteous religionist like the Pharisee described by Jesus, in Luke xviii. 10-14.

II. Judaism (pl.): The most numerous of the three divisions or orders of Judaism in the time of Christ, the other two being the Essenes and the Sadducees. They were so called because they kept aloof from Levitically impure food, separated themselves from the lawless people of the land, and united to keep the Mosaic law in accordance with Ezra vi. 21, ix. 1, x. 11; Neh. ix. 2, x. 28. They arose immediately after the return from the Babylonish captivity. As all the students of the law naturally joined this association, the appellation Member, Associate, *chaber*, or Pharisee, *parush*, became synonymous with student, disciple, lawyer, scribe. Accordingly, they represented the national faith of orthodox Judaism. Having to expound, to adapt to the vicissitudes of the commonwealth, and to administer such an extensive and gorgeous ritual as that of the Mosaic law, some of the Pharisees fell into extravagances, and laid more stress on trifling and petty formulæ than on the spirit of the law. Hence, the Talmud itself divides the Pharisees into seven kinds: (1) The *shoulder* Pharisee, who carries, as it were, his good works on his shoulders to boast of them openly, and is weighed down by his innumerable virtues; (2) the *time-gaining* Pharisee, who, when you ask for anything, always says, 'Let me go first to do a godly work;' (3) the *deducting* Pharisee, who says, 'Deduct from my many virtues the few vices I commit;' (4) the *saving* Pharisee, who says, 'I save from my small means to be able to spend it on good works;' (5) the Pharisee who says, 'Would that I knew what sin I committed that I might atone for it by doing a good work;' (6) the *God-fearing* Pharisee, and (7) the *God-loving* Pharisee (*Jerusalem Berachoth*, ix. 14; *Babylon Sota*, 22 b), the last two of which alone are to be commended." It is the first five kinds to whom the rebukes of Christ refer, and who have given rise to the term Pharisee being used as synonymous with a strict observer of external forms of religion without the spirit of it. [SADDUCEE.]

**phâr'-i-seē-ışm**, s. [PHARISAISM.]

**Phar. M.** [See def.] Master of Pharmacy.

**phar-ma-çeu'-tic**, **phar-ma-çeu'-tic-âl**, adj. [Gr. *pharmakeutikos*, from *pharmakeutēs*=a druggist, from *pharmakeuō*=to administer drugs; *pharmakeus*=a druggist; *pharmakon*=a drug; French *pharmaceutique*; Ital. & Sp. *farmaceutico*.] Of or pertaining to pharmacy, or the art of preparing medicines.

**pharmaceutical-chemist**, s. A person who, after passing a certain examination, is registered as such and entitled to compound prescriptions and generally to practice medical chemistry.

**pharmaceutical-chemistry**, subst. The department of chemistry which inquires into the composition of the several substances used as medicine.

**phar-ma-çeu'-tic-âl-lỹ**, adv. [Eng. *pharmaceutical*; *-ly*.] In a pharmaceutical manner; in the manner of pharmacy.

**phar-ma-çeu'-tics**, s. [PHARMACEUTIC.] The science of pharmacy (q. v.).

**phar-ma-çeu'-tist**, s. [Eng. *pharmaceutic*; *-ist*.] One who is skilled in pharmacy; one who prepares medicines or drugs; an apothecary.

**phar-ma-cô-**, pref. [Gr. *pharmakon*=a drug.] Relating to chemistry or to drugs.

**phar-ma-cô-châl'-çite**, s. [Prefix *pharmaco-* and Greek *chalkos*=brass; Ger. *pharmakochalzit*, *pharmacolzit*.]

*Min.*: The same as OLIVENITE (q. v.).

**phar-ma-cô-dỹ-nâm'-ics**, s. [Pref. *pharmaco-*, and Eng. *dynamics* (q. v.).] That branch of pharmacology which treats of the power or effects of medicine.

bôil, bôy; pôt, jôw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle. &c. = be1, de1.



**phar-ma-cō-gnō-sīs** (*g* silent), *s.* [Pref. *pharmac-*, and English *gnosis* (q. v.).] That branch of pharmacology which treats of the natural and chemical history of unprepared medicines or simples. Also termed Pharmacography and Pharmacomathy.

**phar-ma-cōg'-ra-phỹ**, *s.* [Pref. *pharmac-*, and Gr. *graphō* = to write.] The same as PHARMOCOGNOSIS (q. v.).

**phar-māc-ō-līte**, *s.* [Pref. *pharmac-*, and Gr. *lithos* = a stone.]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring in delicate silky fibers, mostly in stellar groups, rarely in crystals. Crystallization monoclinic. Hardness, 2-2.5; specific gravity, 2.64-2.73; luster, vitreous; color, white, sometimes tinted red by cobalt arsenate; translucent to opaque. Composition: Arsenic, 51.1; lime, 24.9; water, 24.0=100; corresponding to the formula,  $(\frac{3}{2}\text{CaO} + \frac{1}{2}\text{HO})_2\text{AsO}_5 + 5\text{HO}$ . Found with arsenical ores at various localities.

**phar-ma-cō-lō-gī-a**, *s.* [PHARMACOLOGY.]

**phar-ma-cōl'-ō-gīst**, *s.* [Eng. *pharmacologist* (*y*); *-ist*.] One who is skilled in pharmacology; one who writes upon drugs and the composition or preparation of medicines.

"The *pharmacologist* is no longer satisfied with the direct supply from nature."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**phar-ma-cōl'-ō-gỹ**, *s.* [Gr. *pharmakon* = a drug; suff. *-ology*.]

1. The science or knowledge of drugs and medicines; the art of preparing medicines.

2. A treatise on the art of preparing medicines.

**phar-ma-cōm'-a-thỹ**, *s.* [Pref. *pharmac-*, and Gr. *mathein*, 2d aor. infin. of *manthanō* = to learn.] The same as PHARMACOGNOSIS (q. v.).

**phar'-ma-cōn**, *s.* [Gr.] A medicine, a drug.

**phar-ma-cō-pē'-ī-a**, **phar-ma-cō-pē'-ī-a**, *s.* [Gr. *pharmakopōia*, from *pharmakon* = a drug, and *poieō* = to make; Fr. *pharmacopée*.]

*Chemistry*:

1. An official publication containing a list of the articles of the *Materia Medica*, with their characters, tests for determining their purity, and doses to be administered.

2. A chemical laboratory.

**phar-ma-cōp'-ō-līst**, *s.* [Gr. *pharmakopōlēs* = a druggist, from *pharmakon* = a drug, and *pōleō* = to sell.] One who sells medicines or drugs; an apothecary.

**phar-ma-cō-šī-dēr'-īte**, *s.* [Prefix *pharmac-*; and Eng. *siderite*; Ger. *pharmakosiderit*.]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring principally in cubes associated with copper ores, in various mines in Cornwall, England, rarely in other localities. Cleavage cubic. According to Bertrand it is pseudo-isometric. Hardness, 2.5; specific gravity, 2.9-3; luster, somewhat adamantine; color, green, of varying shades, rarely yellow or brown; streak, varying with color; sub-transparent. Composition: Arsenic acid, 39.8; phosphoric acid, 2.5; sesquioxide of iron, 40.6; water, 17.1=100; corresponding with the formula,  $3\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3\text{AsO}_5 + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{HO} + 12\text{HO}$ .

**phar'-ma-cỹ**, **\*fer-ma-cy**, *s.* [O. Fr. *farmacie* (Fr. *pharmacie*), from Lat. *pharmacia*, from Gr. *pharmakeia*, from *pharmakon* = a drug.]

1. The art or practice of preparing, compounding, and preserving medicines, and of dispensing them according to the prescriptions of medical practitioners; the occupation of an apothecary or pharmaceutical chemist.

2. A drug store.

\*3. The preparing and administering of medicines; the art of medicine.

\*4. A dispensary.

\***phār-ō** (1), *s.* [FARO.]

\***phār-ō** (2), *s.* [PHAROS.]

\***pharoh**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A shout in use among the Irish soldiery.

**phār-ōl'-ō-gỹ**, *s.* [Greek *pharos* = a lighthouse; suff. *-ology*.] The art or science of lighting lighthouses.

**phār-ō-mā'-crūs**, *s.* [Gr. *pharos* = a mantle, and *makros* = large.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Trogonidæ. *Pharomacrus moccino* is the Long-tailed Trogon or Quesal (q. v.).

**phār-ōs**, *s.* [Gr. (See def. 1); Lat. *pharus*; Fr. *phare*; Ital. & Sp. *faro*.]

1. A small island in the bay of Alexandria, upon which was erected a celebrated tower called the Tower of Pharos, on the top of which fires were kept to direct sailors in the bay.

2. A lighthouse, a beacon.

"The roar that breaks the *Pharos* from its base." *Tennyson: Princess*, vi. 319.

**phā-rỹn'-gal**, *a.* [PHARYNGEAL.] Of or pertaining to the pharynx, formed by the pharynx.

"Laws of change as regards these *pharyngeal* modifications."—*Sweet: Hist. Eng. Sounds*, p. 9.

**phā-rỹn'-gē-al**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *pharyngx* (genit. *pharynggos*) = the pharynx (q. v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-eal*.]

*A. As adj.*: Pertaining to or affecting the pharynx.

¶ There are a *pharyngeal* artery, vein, nerve, and plexus.

*B. As subst. (pl.)*: The parts around the pharynx. (*Dunghlison*.)

**phār-ỹn-gī'-tīs**, *s.* [Low Lat. *pharynx* (genit. *pharyng(is)*; *-itis* q. v.).]

*Pathol.*: Inflammation of the pharynx.

**phā-rỹn-gō**, *pref.* [Gr. *pharyngx* (genit. *pharynggos*) = the pharynx.] Belonging to or connected with the pharynx.

**pharyngo-laryngeal**, *a.*

*Anat., &c.*: Of or belonging both to the larynx and to the pharynx. There is a *pharyngo-laryngeal* membrane, which may be affected with a follicular disease.

**†phā-rỹn-gō-brāñ'-chī-ī**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pharyngo-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchia* (q. v.).]

*Ichthy.*: An order (Huxley) or sub-order (Owen) of Fishes, co-extensive with Müller's sub-class Lepetocardi. It contains one family, Cirrostomi, with a single genus, Branchiostoma (for this name, being two years older, should replace Amphioxus). [LANCELET.]

**phā-rỹn-gō-gnā'-thī**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pharyngo-*, and Gr. *gnathos* = a jaw.]

*Ichthy.*: An order of Fishes established by Müller. Part of the rays of the dorsal, anal, and ventral fins are non-articulated spines; the lower pharyngeals coalesced; air-bladder without pneumatic duct. As at present restricted it contains four families: Pomacentridæ, Labridæ, Embiotocidæ, and Chromidæ.

**phār-ỹn-gōg'-ra-phỹ**, *s.* [Pref. *pharyngo-*, and Gr. *graphō* = to write.] An anatomical description of the pharynx.

**phār-ỹn-gōl'-ō-gỹ**, *subst.* [Pref. *pharyngo-*, and Gr. *logos* = a word.]

*Anat.*: That part of the science which treats of the pharynx.

**phā-rỹn-gō-tōme**, *s.* [Pref. *pharyngo-*, and Gr. *tomē* = a cutting.]

*Surg.*: An instrument to scarify inflamed tonsils and open abscesses in the parietes of the pharynx.

**phār-ỹn-gōt'-ō-mỹ**, *s.* [PHARYNGOTOME.]

*Surg.*: The act or operation of making an incision into the pharynx for the purpose of removing a tumor, or other obstruction.

**phār-ỹn-x**, *s.* [Low Latin, from Gr. *pharyngx*.]

1. *Anat.*: The dilated commencement of the gullet.

2. *Pathol.*: There may be a diffused erysipelatous inflammation, an ordinary or a syphilitic ulcer of the pharynx, or foreign bodies may become imbedded in it.

**phās-cā'-cē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phasc(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: A sub-order of Mosses, order Bryaceæ. The roundish theca ruptures the calyptra laterally, without raising it up in a cap; operculum none.

**phās-cō-gā'-lē**, *s.* [Pref. *phasco(lo)*-, and Greek *galē* = a weasel.]

*Zoöl.*: Pouched Weasels; a genus of Dasyuridæ, with three species from New Guinea and Australia.

**phās-cōl-arc-tī'-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phascolarct(os)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A sub-family of Phalangistidæ (q. v.), with a single genus *Phascolarctos* (q. v.).

**phās-cōl-arc'-tōs**, *subst.* [Pref. *phascol(o)*-, and Gr. *arktos* = a bear.]

*Zoöl.*: The sole genus of the sub-family Phascolarctinæ. There is but a single species, *Phascolarctos cinereus*, the Koala, or Native bear. Cheek pouches are present, but no external tail. The ribs are eleven, two less than are usually present in Marsupials.

**phās-cōl-ō**, *pref.* [Gr. *phaskōlos* = a leather bag.] Having a marsupium (q. v.).

**phās-cō-lō-mỹ'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phascology(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: Wombats; a family of Marsupials, with a single genus *Phascology* (q. v.).

**phās-cōl'-ō-mỹs**, *s.* [Pref. *phascolo-*, and Gr. *mys* = a mouse.]

1. *Zoöl.*: Wombat (q. v.), the sole genus of the family Phascologyidæ. Tail rudimentary; stomach simple; cæcum very short, wide, and with a peculiar vermiform appendage. Three species are

known; they may be divided into two groups: (1) *Phascology* *wombat* and *P. platyrhinus*, the Common and Broad-nosed Wombats; and (2) *P. latifrons*, the Hairy-nosed Wombat. They are terrestrial, burrowing animals, vegetable feeders, from the south of Australia, Tasmania, and the islands of Bass' Straits.

2. *Palæont.*: An extinct species, as large as a Tapir, has been found in the Australian Pliocene deposits. (*Wallace*.)

**phas'-cōl'-ō-thère**, *subst.* [PHASCOLOTERIUM.] Any individual of the genus *Phascolotherium* (q. v.).

**phās-cōl-ō-thēr'-ī-ūm**, *s.* [Pref. *phascolo-*, and Gr. *thērion* = a wild beast.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of insectivorous Marsupials, from the Stonesfield Slate (of Lower Oolitic age), and having its nearest living ally in *Didelphys* (q. v.).

**phās'-cūm**, *s.* [Gr. *phaskon* = a kind of lichen on trees.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Phascaceæ. Minute mosses, some of them scarcely visible to the naked eye, growing on moist banks, clay fields, &c.

**phāse**, **phā-sīs**, *s.* [Lat. *phasis* (pl. *phases*), from Gr. *phasis* = an appearance, from the same root as *phainō* = to show; *phaos* = light; Fr. *phase*; Ital. & Sp. *fase*.]

*I. Ord. Lang.*: An appearance or aspect exhibited by anything; especially any one among different and varying appearances of the same object; one of the various aspects in which a question presents itself to the mind; a turn, a stage, a state.

"Art in its most obvious *phasis*."—*Sir W. Scott: Prose Works*, xxi, 85.

*II. Technically*:

1. *Astron.*: One of the gradual changes undergone by the moon in passing from an unilluminated state (new moon) through that of a continually broadening crescent to a complete orb (full moon), and back to new moon again. Similar phases are undergone by the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus, though, owing to their small size and the excessive brightness of the latter planet under the telescope, the phenomenon is not so easily seen. Mars, though a superior planet, has slight phases; when in opposition his disc is circular, at all other times it is gibbous. So also have Saturn's rings.

2. *Min.*: Transparent green quartz.

3. *Physic.*: Any one point or portion in a recurring series of changes, especially when contrasted with another point, as, the phases in the waves of vibration, in the tides, in the motion of a pendulum, &c.

4. *Physiol.*: The several changes which the human and other organisms undergo in the progress from birth to maturity, and thence again to decline and death. For details see DENTITION, PULSE, &c.

**phas-el**, *s.* [Lat. *phaselus*.] [PHASEOLUS.] The French bean or kidney-bean.

\***phāse'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *phase*; *-less*.] Without a phase or visible form.

"A *phaseless* and increasing gloom."

*Poe: Works* (1864), ii. 34.

**phās-ē-ō'-lē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phaseol(us)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of papilionaceous plants.

**phā-sē'-ō-līte**, *s.* [Greek *phasēlos*, *phasiolos* = a bean, and *lithos* = a stone.] A fossil leguminous plant.

**phā-sē'-ō-lūs**, *s.* [Lat. = a kind of bean with an edible legume; dimin. of Lat. *phaselus*; Gr. *phasēlos* = a kidney bean.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the Phaseoleæ (q. v.). Herbaceous or suffruticose plants, with pinnately trifoliate leaves; the leaflets with partial stipules; axillary flowers, with their keel spirally twisted and cylindrical; many-seeded legumes, with partitions. *Phaseolus vulgaris* is the Kidney-bean; *P. multiflorus*, the Scarlet-runner (q. v.). The former, *P. mungo*, with the var. *radiatus*, *P. calcaratus*, *P. acontifolius*, *P. lunatus*, and *P. trilobus*, are cultivated in India for food or fodder. The leaves of the last are considered by Indian doctors to be cooling, sedative, antibilious, and tonic, and useful for sore eyes. The roots of *P. radiatus* and *P. multiflorus* are narcotic. Those of *P. mungo*, var. *radiatus*, are used in India in paralysis, rheumatism, fever, &c.

**phā-šī-a-nēl'-īa**, *s.* [Mod. Latin, dimin. from *phasianus* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: Pheasant-shell; a genus of Turbinidæ. Shell elongated, polished, richly colored; aperture oval; inner lip callous, outer thin; operculum shelly. Recent species, twenty-five; small species from India, the West Indies, &c., large ones from Australia. Fossil seventy, from the Devonian onward.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Šyrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kv.



**phā-sī-ān'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phasian(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Ornith.*: A family of Gallinæ or Game-birds, for the most part of brilliant plumage, crested, or with tufts, widely distributed, but most abundant in Eastern Asia. Elliot recognizes eight sub-families: Pavoninæ, Lophophorinæ, Meleagrinaræ, Phasianinæ, Euplocaminæ, Gallinæ, Agelastinæ, and Numidinae.

**phā-sī-a-nī'-næ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *phasian(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Ornith.*: The typical sub-family of the Phasianidæ (q. v.). Body graceful; legs rather long; tail much lengthened, the two central feathers overlapping those next. Head crested or provided with lateral tufts. Genera, Phasianus and Thaumalea. (Elliot.)

**phā-sī-ā-nūs**, *s.* [Lat.] [PHEASANT.]

1. *Ornith.*: The typical genus of the sub-family Phasianinæ (q. v.). Bill strong, elevated at base, curved at tip; nostrils partly hidden by a membrane, wings rounded, fourth and fifth quills longest; tail much lengthened, cuneate; tarsi same length as middle toe; the male spurred. Toes strong, outer longer than the inner; claws short, curved. Head without a crest; two tufts of feathers project behind the ears. Twelve species are known, from Western Asia to Japan and Formosa.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Upper Miocene at Pikermi, near Athens, and the Post-Pliocene of France.

**phā-sī-dūs**, *s.* [Lat. *Phasis*, genit. *Phasidos*=a river in Colchis.] [PHEASANT.]

*Ornithology*: A genus of Agelastinæ. Bill strong, curved at tip; wings moderate, fifth and sixth primaries longest. Tarsi stout, with rounded scales in front, armed with small spur; toes long; head naked. There is but one species, *Phasidus niger*, discovered by Du Chaillu, in Western Africa. (Elliot.)

**phā-sīs**, *s.* [PHASE.]

\***phāsm**, \***phās-mā**, *s.* [Lat. *phasma*; Greek *phasma*, from *phainō*=to show.] An appearance, an apparition; a phantasm, a phantom.

**phās-mā**, *s.* [Greek *phasma*=an apparition, a specter, from the strange appearance of some of the species.]

*Entomology*: The typical genus of the Phasmidæ (q. v.). The body is filiform or linear, like a stick.

**phās-mī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phasm(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entomology*: Stick and Leaf Insects; a family of Cursorial Orthoptera. Antennæ, thread-like; ocelli, three or none; legs all of equal length, the first not prehensile, thus distinguishing them from the allied Mantidæ; aspect like that of a brown, or of a green and withered twig, this disguise affording them protection from their foes. Habitat, the warmer countries, especially those of the Eastern Hemisphere. A few are from temperate regions. Two are from the south of Europe, the best known being *Bacillus rossi* (Rossi's Stick-insect), two to two and a half inches long, from Italy and the south of France. Two, *Acrophylla titan*, from Australia, and *Bacteria aurita*, from Brazil, each ten inches long, are the largest known insects. In some the wings and elytra perfectly resemble leaves [PHYLLIUM], others are apterous.

**phās-sa-châte**, *s.* [Greek *phassa*=the wood-pigeon, and *achatēs*=an agate (q. v.).] The lead-colored agate.

**phās-tīne**, *s.* [Gr. *phaistos*=shining; suff. *-ine* (Min.); Ger. *phästīn*.]

*Min.*: A foliated mineral with a pearly luster; color, yellowish-gray; feel, greasy. Found at Kupferberg, Bavaria. Probably an altered enstatite (q. v.). Not analyzed.

**phāt'-a-gīn**, *s.* [Gr. *phattagēs*.]

*Zoölogy*: An animal mentioned by Ælian (*Nat. Hist.*, xvi. 6), but not clearly identified. It was probably *Manis brachyura* (*pentadactyla*), the Short-tailed or Five-fingered Pangolin. [MANIS, PANGOLIN.]

**phēs-ant**, \***fes-ant**, \***fes-aun**, \***fes-aunt**, *s.* [Formed with excrement *t* (as in tyrant, ancient, &c.), from Mid. Eng. *fesau*, from O. Fr. *faisan*, *phaisan* (Fr. *faisan*), from Lat. *phasiana* (*avis*)=the Phasian (bird), from *Phasianus*=(*a*.) of or pertaining to Phasis, a river in Colchis, (*s*.) a pheasant, from Gr. *Phasianos*=(*a*.) of or pertaining to the river Phasis, (*s*.) a pheasant; Spanish *faisan*, *faysan*; Italian *fagiano*. The birds were said to occur in great numbers near the mouth of the Phasis, now the Pioni.]

*Ornith.*: *Phasianus colchicus*, and, more widely, any bird of the sub-family Phasianinæ. The Common European Pheasant probably had its original home in the East. Martial (xiii. 72) says that it was brought from Colchis in the Argo. It was esteemed by epicures, but was then only within reach of the wealthy (*Mart.* xiii. 45). It is one of the most

highly prized game birds. The adult male pheasant is a beautiful bird, about three feet long. Head and neck deep steel-blue, shot with greenish-purple and brown; eye surrounded by a patch of scarlet skin, speckled with blue-black; ear-coverts brown; back a light golden-red, the feathers of the upper part tipped with velvet-black, of the lower part marked with brown. Quill feathers brown, of various shades; tail feathers oaken-brown, barred with a darker shade and with black. Breast and front of the abdomen golden-red with purple reflections, feathers edged with black; rest of abdomen and under tail-coverts blackish-brown. The female has yellowish-brown plumage, and is about two feet in length. Other species are *P. shawi*, *P. insignis*, *P. mongolicus*, *P. torquatus*, *P. formosanus*, *P. decolatus*, *P. versicolor*, *P. elegans*, *P. wallichi*, *P. reevesi*, and *P. scæmmeringi*, known respectively as Shaws, the Yarkand, the Mongolian, the Ring-necked, the Formosan, the Ringless Chinese, the Japanese, the Green-backed Golden, Wallich's, Reeves', and Scæmmering's Pheasant. *Thaumalea picta* is the Golden and *T. amherstii* Lady Amherst's Pheasant. The Silver Pheasant is *Euplocamus nyctemerus*. (Elliot.)

**pheasant-shell**, *s.* [PHASIANELLA.]

**pheasant-tailed jacana**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: *Hydrophasianus chirugus* (Scop.), *Parra sinensis* (Gmel.); a handsome bird, confined to southeastern Asia. Top of head, face, throat, and neck white; back of neck pale yellow; upper plumage, shining dark olive-brown, with purple reflections; beneath, deep brownish-black. It lays, in July or August, four to seven eggs of a fine bronze green. (Jerdon.)

**pheasant-wood**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The same as PARTRIDGE-WOOD (q. v.).

**pheasant's eye**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Adonis æstivalis*, *A. autumnalis*, and the genus *Adonis* itself (q. v.).

**phēas'-ant-rŷ**, *s.* [English *pheasant*; -ry.] A place where pheasants are reared and kept.

\***phēer**, \***phēere**, *s.* [FERE (2), *s.*]

\***phēēse**, **phēēze**, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To beat; to chastise; to pay out.

"An he be proud with me, I'll phēeze his pride."  
*Shakesp.*: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 3.

**phēēse**, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] A fit of fretfulness; peevishness.

**phēēs'-ŷ**, *a.* [English *pees*(e), *s.*; -y.] Fretful; peevish; querulous.

**phē-gōp'-tēr-is**, *s.* [Gr. *phēgos*=oak, and *ptēris*=a kind of fern.]

1. *Bot.*: A sub-genus of *Polypodium*, containing *Polypodium phegopteris*, *P. dryopteris*, and *P. alpestre*, &c.

2. *Palæontology*: Two species from the Eocene. (*Etheridge*.)

**phēl'-ī-pæ'-a**, *s.* [Named by Tournefort, after the Phelipeaux family, patrons of botany.]

*Botany*: A genus of Orobanchaceæ, reduced by Joseph Hooker, to a sub-genus of Orobanche. Stem simple or branched; flowers with three bracts; calyx tubular, three to four lobed; valves of the capsule free above.

**phēl-lō-plās'-tīcs**, *s.* [Gr. *phellos*=cork, and Eng. *plastic* (q. v.).] The art of modeling in cork.

**phēl'-lŷl**, *s.* [Gr. *phellos*=a cork-tree; -yl.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>27</sub> (?). The hypothetical radical of phellyl-alcohol.

**phellyl-alcohol**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>28</sub>O. Siewert's name for a white crystalline neutral substance, extracted by alcohol from cork; he regarded it as a homologue of phenol. It dissolves in 5,000 parts of cold, in 500 parts of boiling absolute alcohol, and melts at 100°.

**phē-nāc'-ē-tīn**, *s.* [Eng. *phen*(ol); *acetin*.] An acetyl derivative of amidophenol, resembling acetanilide and used as an analgesic and antipyretic.

**phēn'-a-cīte**, **phen -a-kīte**, *s.* [Gr. *phenax*=a deceiver; suff. *-ite*; Ger. *phenakit*.]

*Min.*: A mineral which at one time was taken for quartz, hence its name. Crystallization, rhombohedral. Hardness, 7.5-8; specific gravity, 2.96-3; luster, vitreous; colorless, occasionally wine-yellow; transparent; fracture, like that of quartz. Composition: Silica, 54.2; glucina, 45.8=100, yielding the formula 2BeO.SiO<sub>2</sub>. It is found near Ekaterinburg, Perm, Russia; rarely at other places.

**phēn'-a-cōn'-īc**, *adj.* [Eng. *phen*(ol), and *aconit*(ic).] Derived from or containing phenyl and aconitic acid.

**phenaconic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. An isomer of aconitic acid, prepared by heating trichlorophenomalic acid with baryta water, and decomposing with sulphuric acid.

It crystallizes in small prisms or needles, slightly soluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. The crystals effloresce on exposure to air, volatilize at 130°, and sublime at 170° in the form of prisms. The salts crystallize well, and have the general formula C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>R<sub>3</sub>.

**phēn'-a-kīs'-tō-scōpe**, *s.* [Gr. *phenakismos*=deceit; illusion, and *skopeō*=to see.] An instrument depending, like the thaumatrope and zoetrope (q. v.) upon the persistence of visual impressions on the retina.

**phēn'-ām'-ēine**, *s.* [Eng. *phen*(ol) and (*naphth*)-amine.]

*Chem.*: A name given to aniline-violet by Scheurer-Kestner, who regards it as related to aniline in the same manner as naphthamine (oxynaphthylamine) is to naphthylamine. (Watts.)

**phēn'-ām'-ŷl-ōl**, *s.* [Eng. *phen*(ol); *amyl*, and suff. *-ol*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O=C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub>)O. Amylic phenate. A colorless oil lighter than water, obtained by heating amylic iodide with potassic phenate to 120° in a sealed tube. It has a pleasant aromatic odor, boils at 224-225°, and dissolves in sulphuric acid, forming a red liquid which gives no precipitate with water.

**phēn'-ān'-thra-quin-ōne**, *s.* [Eng. *phen*(yl), and *anthraquinone*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>=

Obtained by mixing

hot solutions of twenty-two parts of chromic acid, and ten parts phenanthrene in fifty parts of glacial acetic acid. On adding water, phenanthraquinone is precipitated, and may be recrystallized from alcohol. It forms tufts of orange-yellow needles, melts at 198°, and is soluble in hot alcohol, in benzene, and in glacial acetic acid. Heated with soda-lime, it is converted into diphenyl.

**phēn'-ān'-thrēne**, *subst.* [English *phen*(yl), and *anthr*(ac)*ene*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>10</sub>. A hydrocarbon isomeric with anthracene, obtained from crude anthracene and from the liquid portion of coal-tar oil which boils above 300°; and also formed by passing stilbene through a red-hot tube. It crystallizes in colorless plates, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, soluble in hot alcohol, ether, benzene, acetic acid, and carbon disulphide, melts at 99-100°, and boils at 340°.

**phenanthrene sulphonic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>9</sub>.SO<sub>2</sub>.OH. Obtained by heating for some time a mixture of phenanthrene and concentrated sulphuric acid. It forms a crystalline mass very soluble in water.

**phēn'-ān'-thrōl**, *subst.* [Eng. *phenanthr*(ene), suff. *-ol*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>9</sub>(OH). Prepared by fusing ammoniac phenanthrene sulphate with potassic hydrate. It crystallizes in laminæ, having a bluish fluorescence, melts at 112°, and is soluble in alcohol and ether.

**phēn'-âte**, *s.* [Eng. *phen*(ol); -ate.]

*Chem.*: A salt of phenol.

**phēn'-ēt-ōl**, *s.* [English *phen*(ol); *et*(hyl), and suff. *-ol*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O=C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)O. Ethylic phenate. Salithol. A colorless mobile liquid, lighter than water, obtained by the dry distillation of anhydrous barium ethylsalicylate, and purifying by washing with warm alkaline ley. It has an agreeable aromatic odor, boils at 172°, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and is not altered by potash. With chlorine and bromine it forms crystallizable compounds.

**phenetol-sulphuric acid**, *s.*

*Chemistry*: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub> { OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> } SO<sub>3</sub>H. An acid formed when

phenetol is heated with an equal weight of concentrated sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in lancet-shaped crystals insoluble in cold water, but slightly soluble in boiling water and in alcohol.

**phēng'-īte**, *s.* [Gr. *phengos*=light, luster; suff. *-ite*; Ger. *phengit*.]

*Mineralogy*:

1. The same as Muscovite (q. v.); this name has lately, however, been adopted by Tschermak for certain muscovites which approach, in their composition, to Lepidolite (q. v.). (*Ber. Akad. Wien* 1877-8.)

2. The same as PRECIOUS-TOPAZ (q. v.).

3. The same as ANHYDRITE (q. v.).

**phēn'-īc**, *a.* [Eng., &c., *phen*(yl); -ic.] Derived from or containing phenyl.

**phenic-acid**, *s.* [CARBOLIC-ACID.]

**phē-nī'-cian**, *a. & s.* [PHENICIAN.]

**phēn'-ī-çine**, *s.* [Eng. *phenic*; and -ine (Chem.).]

*Chem.*: A brown amorphous powder produced by the action of nitrosulphuric-acid on crystallized phenylic alcohol. It is insoluble in water, soluble

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -çion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



in alcohol, ether, and acetic acid, and when slightly heated melts and turns black. Like the aniline colors, it dyes silk and wool without the intervention of a mordant.

**phē-nī'-ci-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *phœniceus*, from Greek *phoinikeos*.] [PHENICINE.] Pertaining to phenicine; of the color of phenicine.

**phē-nī'-cōp-tēr**, *s.* [PHENICOPTERUS.]

**phēn'-ix**, *s.* [PHENIX.]

**phē-nō'-gām**, *subst.* [Gr. *phainō*=to show, and *gamos*=marriage.] The same as PHANEROGAM (q. v.).

**phē-nō'-gā'-mī-an**, *a.* [PHENOGAM.] The same as PHANEROGAMIC (q. v.).

**phē-nō'-gām'-ic**, **phē-nōg'-a-moūs**, *a.* [PHENOGAM.] The same as PHANEROGAMIC (q. v.).

**phē-nō'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *pheno(l)*; *-ic*.] Derived from or containing phenol.

**phenolic-acid**, *s.*

*Chemistry:*  $C_6H_4O_2$ . An isomer of collinic acid, obtained by heating a solution of benzene in fuming sulphuric acid to 100°, and gradually adding small pieces of acid potassic chromate; or it may be prepared by distilling coal tar with dilute nitric acid. It has an acrid taste, is slightly soluble in cold, more soluble in boiling water, very soluble in alcohol, and melts at 60°. From a saturated hot solution it separates as a heavy oil, which solidifies immediately on cooling. It forms crystalline salts with the alkalis.

**phē-nōl**, *s.* [Gr. *phainō*=to show.] [CARBOLIC-ACID.]

**phenol-blue**, *s.*

*Chem.*: Azulin. A blue dye obtained by heating five parts of pœonin with six or eight parts of aniline for several hours. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

**phē-nōl'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *phenol*; *-ic*.] Containing or derived from phenol.

**phenolic-ether**, *s.* [PHENETOL.]

**phē-nō-māl'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *pheno(l)*, and *malic*.] Derived from phenol and malic acid.

**phenomalic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_{10}O_5$ . A homologue of malic acid, obtained by heating a concentrated aqueous solution of trichlorophenomalic acid with zinc powder, and assisting the action by adding small quantities of hydrochloric acid, from time to time, till the zinc is completely dissolved. It is soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether.

**phē-nōm'-ēn-āl**, **\*phæ-nōm'-ēn-āl**, *adj.* [Fr. *phénoménal*.] Relating to or connected with a phenomenon or phenomena; of the nature of a phenomenon; very remarkable or unusual.

"No man knows what may happen to this *phenomenal* premier within a month."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct., 1878, p. 894.

**phē-nōm'-ēn-āl-īsm**, *s.* [English *phenomenal*; *-ism*.]

*Mental Phil.*: The doctrine that all things which we see are simply phenomena in the literal sense, appearances and nothing more; the same as the idealistic philosophy of Berkeley and Hume.

**phē-nōm'-ēn-āl-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *phenomenal*; *-ly*.] In the manner of a phenomenon; extraordinary, wonderfully.

**phē-nōm'-ēn-īsm**, *s.* [English *phenomenon*]; *-ism*.] The principles or doctrines of the phenomenists.

**phē-nōm'-ēn-īst**, *s.* [Eng. *phenomenon*]; *-ist*.] *Mental Phil.*: One who believes in the doctrine of phenomenalism (q. v.).

**phē-nōm'-ēn-ōl'-ō-gy**, *s.* [Gr. *phainomenon*=a phenomenon; suff. *-ology*.] A description or history of phenomena; a treatise on phenomena.

**phē-nōm'-ēn-ōn**, **\*phæ-nōm'-ēn-ōn** (*pl.* **phē-nōm'-ēn-ā**), *s.* [Latin *phœnomenon*, from Greek *phainomenon*, prop. the neut. of the pass. par. of *phainomai*=to appear; Fr. *phénomène*; Ital. & Sp. *fenomeno*.]

1. *Lit.*: An appearance; that which is presented to the eye; anything visible; whatever in matter or spirit is apparent to and is apprehended by observation, either in the external world or in the human mind; the appearances produced by the action of different forces upon matter; as, the *phenomena* of nature, mental *phenomena*, &c.

2. *Fig.*: A remarkable or unusual appearance; that which strikes us as strange, uncommon, or extraordinary; a very remarkable or extraordinary person, thing, or occurrence.

**phē-nōph-thāl'-mō-scōpe**, *s.* [Gr. *phainomai*=to appear, and Eng. *ophthalmoscope* (q. v.).] An apparatus for investigating the movements of the eyeball, invented by Donders of Utrecht, and announced in 1870. (*Haydn*.)

**phēn-ō-quin-ōne'**, *subst.* [Eng. *pheno(l)*, and *quinone*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{13}H_{14}O_4$ . A crystalline body produced when aqueous solutions of phenol and quinone are mixed. It forms red needles, melting at 71°, and dissolves in potash to a blue, and in ammonia to a green solution.

**phē-nōse**, *s.* [Eng. *phen(ol)*; *-ose*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_6(OH)_6$ . Benzene hexahydrate. An amorphous hygroscopic body, which gives secondary hexyl iodide,  $C_6H_{13}I$ , on heating to 120° with hydric iodide. (*Strecker-Wislicenus*.)

**phē-nōx-a-çēt'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *phen(yl)*, and *oxacetic*.] Derived from or containing phenyl and oxacetic acid.

**phenoxacetic-acid**, *s.*

$CHHO$ .

*Chemistry:*  $C_6H_5$  |  $COHO$ . Phenylglycollic acid.

Formed by heating bitter almond oil for thirty-six hours with hydrocyanic and hydrochloric acids. It crystallizes in prisms, which melt at 115°, and are soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It is converted into benzoic acid by oxidation.

**phēn'-yl**, *s.* [Eng. *phen(ol)*; *-yl*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_5$ . The radical of phenol, known in the form of chloride,  $C_6H_5Cl$ . In the free state it exists as  $\left. \begin{matrix} C_6H_5 \\ C_6H_5 \end{matrix} \right\}$ , and is produced by the action of sodium on phenylic bromide, and by a variety of other ways. It crystallizes from alcohol in shining laminae, melting at 70°, and boiling at 240°.

**phenyl-acetamide**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_5(C_2H_3O)HN$ . Acetanilide. Produced by the action of aniline on chloride of acetyl. It forms shining colorless laminae, melting at 112°, moderately soluble in water, also in alcohol and ether.

**phenyl acrylic-acid**, *s.* [CINNAMIC-ACID.]

**phenyl-allyl alcohol**, *s.* [CINNYLIC-ALCOHOL.]

**phenyl-amyl**, *s.*

*Chemistry:*  $C_{11}H_{16}=C_6H_5.C_5H_{11}$ . A hydrocarbon obtained by carefully distilling a mixture of sodium, bromobenzene, and amyl bromide diluted with benzene. It is a transparent, colorless liquid, specific gravity 0.859 at 12°, boils at 195°, and dissolves at a gentle heat in fuming sulphuric acid, forming a sulpho-acid,  $C_{11}H_{16}SO_3$ . By oxidation with potassium chromate it is changed into benzoic acid.

**phenyl-anisamide**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_{14}H_{13}NO_2=C_6H_5 \left. \begin{matrix} C_8H_7O_2 \\ C_6H_5 \end{matrix} \right\} N$ . Produced by the

action of anisyl chloride on aniline. It is soluble in hot alcohol, from which it crystallizes in slender needles, which sublime at a gentle heat.

**phenyl-benzamide**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_{13}H_{11}NO=C_6H_5 \left. \begin{matrix} C_6H_5 \\ C_7H_5O \end{matrix} \right\} N$ . Benzanilide. A crys-

talline compound produced by the action of benzoyl chloride on aniline. It forms shining scales, insoluble in water, soluble in boiling alcohol. Heated with potash, it is resolved into aniline and potassium benzoate.

**phenyl-benzene**, *s.* [DIPHENYL.]

**phenyl-benzoyl**, *s.* [BENZOPHENONE; BENZONE.]

**phenyl-benzylamine**, *subst.* [PHENYL-TOLYLAMINE.]

**phenyl-bromide**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_5Br$ . Monobromobenzene. Produced by the action of bromine on benzene, under the influence of diffused sunlight. The oily product formed is treated with soda lye, and carefully rectified from chloride of calcium, and the portion distilling at 154° collected apart. It is not attacked by caustic potash, but by the action of sodium is converted into phenyl,  $\left. \begin{matrix} C_6H_5 \\ C_6H_5 \end{matrix} \right\}$ .

**phenyl-brown**, *s.*

*Chem.*: An explosive coloring matter obtained by the action of strong nitric and sulphuric acids on phenol. According to Bolley, its explosive character appears to be due to the presence of dinitrophenol.

**phenyl-butylene**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_{10}H_{12}$ . A colorless, aromatic oil, specific gravity 0.915 at 15.5°, obtained by mixing benzyl chloride with allyl iodide in ethereal solution. It boils at 178-180°, and by oxidation with dilute nitric acid yields an oil which smells of bitter almond oil.

**phenyl-butyramide**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_{10}H_{13}NO$ . A crystalline compound produced by the action of butyric anhydride on aniline. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 90°, and distills without alteration.

**phenyl-carbonate**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $CO_3(C_6H_5)_2$ . Obtained by heating phenol and liquid phosgene to 140-150° in a sealed tube. It crystallizes from hot alcohol in white, silky needles, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 78°, giving off a pleasant aromatic odor, and sublimes in long needles.

**phenyl-cyanide**, *s.* [BENZONITRILE.]

**phenyl-diamine**, *s.*

*Chem. (pl.)*: Diatomic ammonias, having two atoms of hydrogen replaced by phenyl, and two or three other hydrogen atoms by a di- or tri-atomic radical. (*Watts*.)

**phenyl-ether**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_{12}H_{10}O=C_6H_5.O.C_6H_5$ . Obtained by the dry distillation of cupric benzoate. It crystallizes in colorless needles, melts at 30°, boils at 250°, and is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

**phenyl-ethylene**, *s.* [CINNAMENE.]

**phenyl-glycerin**, *s.* [STYCKERINE.]

**phenyl-hydride**, *s.* [BENZENE.]

**phenyl-imisatin**, *s.*

*Chem. (pl.)*:  $C_{14}H_{10}N_2O$ . Compounds produced by the action of aniline and its substitution derivatives on isatin. They crystallize from alcohol in yellow or orange-yellow needles, sparingly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, and are decomposed, when treated with acids, at the boiling heat.

**phenyl malamic-acid**, *s.* [MALANILIC-ACID.]

**phenyl-malamide**, *s.* [MALANILIDE.]

**phenyl-malimide**, *s.* [MALANIL.]

**phenyl-mercaptan**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_5HS$ . Sulphydrate of phenyl. Formed by adding sulphuric acid and zinc to sulpho-phenylic chloride, and distilling the liquid after twenty-four hours. The mercaptan comes over in the aqueous vapor as a colorless, mobile, strongly refracting oil, having a very disagreeable smell. Specific gravity, 1.078 at 14°. It produces a burning pain when placed on the skin, and its vapor causes giddiness. Dissolves easily in alcohol and ether, and combines with the metals, forming mercaptides.

**phenyl-methane**, *s.* [BENZYL-BENZENE.]

**phenyl-methyl**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $\left. \begin{matrix} C_6H_5 \\ C_6H_3 \end{matrix} \right\}$ . Produced by the action of bromobenzene on bromide of methyl in pure anhydrous ether. The distillate, rectified two or three times in contact with sodium, is a colorless liquid, smelling like benzene. Specific gravity .881. Boils at 111°, and dissolves in sulphuric acid, forming sulphotoluylic acid.

**phenyl-mucamide**, *s.*

*Chemistry:*  $C_{18}H_{20}N_2O_6=C_6H_5O_6(NHC_6H_5)_2$ . Obtained by heating mucic acid with excess of aniline. It forms small, thin, white laminae, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, benzene, and dilute mineral acids, but is decomposed on boiling with potash.

**phenyl-oxaluramide**, *s.* [OXALURANILIDE.]

**phenyl-phenol**, *s.* [DIPHENYLOL.]

**phenyl phosphamic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $\left. \begin{matrix} C_6H_5 \\ H \end{matrix} \right\} \left. \begin{matrix} PO \\ O \end{matrix} \right\} N$ . Phosphamic acid. Obtained by Schiff by the action of phosphoric anhydride on aniline.

**phenyl-phosphate**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $PO_4(C_6H_5)_2$ . Prepared by treating phenol with phosphorus pentachloride, washing the product with soda-lye and water, and dissolving in ether. It crystallizes in transparent needles, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and hot sulphuric acid, and melts at 100°. Treated with potash in excess it is converted into diphenyl-phosphoric acid and phenol.

**phenyl phthalamic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_{14}H_{11}NO_3=(C_6H_5 \left. \begin{matrix} HC_6H_5 \\ H \end{matrix} \right\} \left. \begin{matrix} O \\ O \end{matrix} \right\} N$ . A crystalline substance obtained by boiling phenyl-phthalimide with ammonia containing a little alcohol. It is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol. Fused with potash it gives off aniline.

**phenyl-phthalimide**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_{14}H_9NO_2=(C_6H_5 \left. \begin{matrix} C_6H_5O_2 \\ C_6H_5 \end{matrix} \right\} N$ . Obtained by melting a mixture of aniline and phthalic acid, and dissolving out impurities from the cold pulverized mass by boiling alcohol. It forms beautiful colorless needles, insoluble in water, and melts at 203°.

**phenyl-sulphide**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $\left. \begin{matrix} C_6H_5 \\ C_6H_5 \end{matrix} \right\} S$ . Formed by the dry distillation of sulphobenzolate of sodium, that portion of the distillate boiling at 292° being further rectified

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



in presence of hydrogen. It is then nearly colorless, with a slight yellow tinge, and faint alliaceous odor. It is highly refractive, has a specific gravity of 1.09, is insoluble in water, easily soluble in hot alcohol, and miscible in all proportions with ether and benzene. A disulphide of phenyl is formed from phenyl mercaptan by oxidation,  $(C_6H_5)_2S_2$ .

#### phenyl-tolylamine, s.

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_5(C_7H_7)HN$ . Formed by digesting a mixture of acetate of rosaniline and toluidine in a flask for some hours, distilling the liquid, and adding to the distillate hydrochloric acid and water; phenyl-tolylamine separates as an oily liquid, which solidifies to a crystalline mass. It melts at  $87^\circ$ , boils at  $334.5^\circ$ , and is converted into a blue compound by nitric acid. Its compounds with acids are easily decomposed by contact with water.

#### phenyl-triamine, s.

*Chem.*: Bases derivable from a triple molecule of ammonia,  $H_3N_3$ , by the substitution of one or more atoms of phenyl for an equal number of hydrogen atoms, and of a polyatomic radical for a number of hydrogen atoms corresponding to its atomicity. (*Watts.*)

**phē-nŷl-ām'-ic**, a. [English *phenyl*, and *amic*.] Derived from or containing phenyl and ammonia.

#### phenylamic-acid, s. [ANILIC-ACID.]

**phē-nŷl-a-mīde**, s. [Eng. *phenyl*, and *amide*.]

*Chem. (pl.)*: Anilides. Amides in which one-third of the hydrogen is replaced by phenyl. They are formed by the dry distillation of aniline salts, or by the action of acid anhydrides on aniline—e. g., aniline benzoate,  $C_7H_6O_2 \cdot C_6H_7N - H_2O =$  phenylbenzamide,  $C_{13}H_{11}NO$ .

**phē-nŷl-a-mīne**, s. [Eng. *phenyl*, and *amine*.]

*Chemistry (pl.)*: Organic bases derived from ammonia by the substitution of hydrogen by one or more atoms of phenyl. Phenyl diamines are diatomic ammonias, having two atoms of hydrogen replaced by phenyl, and two or more atoms by a diatomic radical—e. g., ethylene-diphenyl diamine  $= (C_2H_4)(C_6H_5)_2H_2N_2$ .

**phē-nŷl-ām-mō-nī-ūm**, s. [Eng. *phenyl*, and *ammonium*.]

*Chemistry (pl.)*: Compounds derivable from ammonia by the substitution of phenyl, &c., for equivalent quantities of hydrogen. The iodides of these compounds are obtained by treating a tertiary phenylamine with an alcoholic iodide in a sealed tube; as diethylaniline when treated with iodide of ethyl yields iodide of triethylo-phenylammonium  $= (C_2H_5)_3C_6H_5NI$ .

**phē-nŷl-ān'-ī-līne**, subst. [English *phenyl*, and *aniline*.] [DIPHENYLAMINE.]

**phēn'-ŷl-āte**, subst. [English, &c., *phenyl*; -ate (*Chem.*)]

*Chem. (pl.)*: The metallic derivatives of phenol, corresponding to the alkylates, and derived from phenol by the action of basic oxides and hydrates. They are very unstable, being decomposed even by carbonic acid.

**phēn'-ŷl-ēne**, s. [Eng. *phenyl*; -ene.]

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_4$ . A liquid found by Church among the products of the distillation of a mixture of phenylic chloride and sodium amalgam. It boils at  $91^\circ$ .

#### phenylene-diamine, s.

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_3N_2 = \left. \begin{matrix} (C_6H_4)'' \\ H_4 \end{matrix} \right\} N_2$ . A base produced by the action of reducing agents on nitraniline. When freshly distilled it is a heavy oil, but it gradually solidifies to a mass of crystals; melts at  $63^\circ$ , boils at  $287^\circ$ , distilling without decomposition, and is soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It is a di-acid, and forms salts which crystallize easily.

**phē-nŷl'-īc**, a. [Eng. *phenyl*; -ic.] Derived from or containing phenyl.

#### phenylic-acid, s. [PHENOL.]

#### phenylic alcohol, s. [CARBOLIC-ACID.]

#### phenylic-oxide, s.

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_5 \left. \begin{matrix} O \\ C_6H_5 \end{matrix} \right\} O$ . A colorless oil obtained by Lippicht, by subjecting benzoate of copper to dry distillation. It has an odor of geraniums, boils at  $260^\circ$ , is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether. When heated with concentrated sulphuric acid, it yields a white crystalline body resembling phenyl.

**phēn'-ŷl-īde**, s. [Eng. *phenyl*; -ide.]

*Chem.*: A salt of phenylic-acid.

#### phenylide of benzoyl, s. [PHENYLBENZOYL.]

**phē-ōn**, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The barbed head of a dart, arrow, or other weapon.

"Canst thou his skin with barbed Pheons pierce?"  
*Sylvester: Job Triumphant*, iv. 590.

2. *Her.*: A charge in heraldry representing a broad, barbed arrow or head of a javelin, which, being carried like the modern mace before royalty by the serjeant-at-arms, became a royal mark, and is still used to denote Crown property, and termed the Broad R, or broad arrow.

**phē-ō-spōr'-ē-æ**, s. pl. [Greek *phaios*=gray, and *sporos*, or *spora*=seed.]

*Bot.*: A name proposed by Thuret for a primary section of Zoösporous Algae, comprehending those which have the spores brown or olive. Tribes Ectocarpæ, Myrionemæ, Chordariæ, Sporochneæ, Punctariæ, Dictyosiphonæ, Scytosiphonæ, Laminaariæ, and Cutleriæ.

**phē-rōpe**, s. An apparatus for transmitting pictures electrically.

**phē-rū'-sā**, s. [Gr. *Pherousa*=the daughter of Nereus and Doris.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the Pherusidæ.

**phē-rū'-sī-dæ**, s. pl. [Modern Latin *pherus(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Annelids, sub-order Errantia. Body long, cylindrical; head with two strong forked tentacles; buccal papillæ, and branchial filaments retractile.

**phī'-al**, s. [Fr. *phiole*, from Lat. *phiala*, from Gr. *phialē*=a broad, flat, shallow cup or bowl; Ital. *fiata*.] [VIAL.] A small glass vessel or bottle; espec., a bottle used for medicines; a vial.

"Take thou this *phial*, being then in bed."

*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 1.

#### ¶ Phial of four elements:

*Physics*: A long, narrow, glass bottle containing mercury, water saturated with carbonate of potash, alcohol colored red, and naphtha. When shaken they mix, but when left at rest they arrange themselves according to their relative densities; the mercury lowest, the water next, then the alcohol, and the naphtha highest of all. The instrument is used to show that liquors tend to arrange themselves according to their relative densities, and that till they do so no stable equilibrium can be established.

**phī'-al**, v. t. [PHIAL, s.] To put or keep in or as in a phial.

"Full on my fenceless head its *phial'd* wrath,  
May fate exhaust."—*Shenstone: Love and Honor*.

**Phī-gā'-lī-ān**, **Phī-gā'-lē-ān**, a. [See def.] Of or pertaining to Phigalia, an ancient town in the Peloponnesus.

*Phigalian-marbles*, s. pl. A collection of twenty-three sculptured marbles in alto-relievo, found among the ruins of the temple of Apollo Epicurus, in what is supposed to be the ancient town of Phigalia, now preserved in the British Museum. They originally formed the frieze of the temple, and are in slabs of about four feet five inches in length, and two feet one inch in breadth. They represent the battles of the Centaurs and Amazons.

**phīl**, pref. [PHILO-]

**phīl'-a-bēg**, s. [FILLIBEG.]

**phīl-a-dēl-phā'-çē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *philadelph(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acæe.]

*Bot.*: Syringas; an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Grossales. Shrubs with deciduous leaves, opposite, and without dots or stipules. Flowers in trichotomous cymes, calyx with four to ten divisions; petals four to ten, white or pink; stamens indefinite, styles distinct or united; capsule half inferior, with four to ten many-seeded cells. Found in the south of Europe, India, Japan, and North America. Known genera three, species twenty-five. (*Lindley.*)

**Phīl-a-dēl'-phī-ān**, a. & s. [See def.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to Philadelphia.
2. Of or pertaining to Ptolemy Philadelphus.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A native or inhabitant of Philadelphia.

2. *Church Hist. (pl.)*: A society of Theosophical Pietists, founded in 1695, under the title of "The Philadelphian Society for the Advancement of Piety and Divine Philosophy." It originated with an old lady named Jane Lead (1623-1704), a close student of the works of Jacob Boehme, and herself a voluminous writer, who professed to hold intercourse with spirits. The influence of the Philadelphian Society may be traced in the works of William Law (1686-1761), and it left its impress on early Methodism.

**phīl-a-dēlph'-īte**, subst. [From Philadelphia (ia); suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: A mineral with micaceous structure. Hardness, 1.5; specific gravity, 2.80; color, brownish-red; greasy. Very hygroscopic, on heating exfoliates, a



Pheon.

small fragment raising fifty thousand times its own weight. Analysis yielded: Silica, 35.73; alumina, 15.77; sesquioxide of iron, 12.46; protoxide of iron, 2.18; magnesia, 11.56; lime, 1.46; soda, 0.90; potash, 6.81; water, 4.34; titanate acid, 1.03; vanadic acid, 0.37; protoxide of manganese, 0.50; protoxides of nickel and cobalt, 0.06; protoxide of copper, 0.08; phosphoric acid, 0.11; traces of lithia, chlorine, sulphuric acid, &c.=100.36. Related to Vermiculite (q. v.).

**phīl-a-dēl'-phūs**, s. [Gr. *philadelphos*=a sweet flowering shrub, perhaps the jasmine.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the Philadelphacæ (q. v.). *Philadelphus coronarius*, a Himalayan shrub, is often planted in India for ornament. Its flowers are sweet-scented; formerly they were believed to be tonic, but they are principally used for adulterating oil of jasmine.

**phīl-æ'-tēr-ūs**, s. [Pref. *phil-*, and Gr. *oietēs*=equality. (*Agassiz.*)]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Ploceinæ (q. v.). [GROSBEAR, WEAVER-BIRD.]

\***phīl-a-lē'-thīst**, s. [Pref. *phil-*, and Gr. *alēthēs*=true.] A lover of the truth.

"To the generous, ingenious and judicious *philalethist*, Thomas Ogle, Esquire."—*Brathwayt: Nature's Embassie*. (Dedication.)

**phī-lān'-dēr**, s. [PHILANDER, v.] A lover.

"I'll baste you together; you and your *Philander*."—*Congreve: Way of the World*, v. i.

**phī-lān'-dēr**, v. i. [Etym. doubtful; prob. from *Philander* (itself from Gr.), *phileō*=to love, and *anēr* (genit. *andros*)=a man, a character in Beaumont & Fletcher's *Laws of Candy*, who is represented as passionately in love with Erota. According to others, from *Philander*, a lover in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*.] To make love to ladies; to flirt. (*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxv.)

**phī-lān'-dēr-ēr**, subst. [Eng. *philander*; -er.] A male flirt; one who hangs about women.

"Perturbed the spirits of the Oxford *philanderers*."—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xix.

\***phīl-ān'-thī-dæ**, s. pl. [Modern Latin *philanth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Entomology*: An old family of Sand-wasps, now merged in Crabronidæ.

\***phīl'-ān-thrōpe**, s. [PHILANTHROPY.] A philanthropist.

"He may be deservedly styled a *philanthrope*."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 127.

**phīl-ān-thrōp'-īc**, **phīl-ān-thrōp'-īc-al**, adj. [Gr. *philanthropikos*, from *philanthropos*=loving mankind; Fr. *philanthropique*.] [PHILANTHROPY.]

1. Full of love to one's fellow men; possessing or distinguished by philanthropy or general benevolence; loving mankind.

2. Characterized by or proceeding from philanthropy; pertaining to philanthropy.

**phīl-ān-thrōp'-īc-al-ly**, adv. [English *philanthropical*; -ly.] In a philanthropic manner; with philanthropy.

\***phīl-ān'-thrō-pīn**, subst. [Ger. *philanthropin*, *philanthropinum*, from Gr. *phileō*=to love, and *anthropinos*=belonging to man.]

*Hist. & Education*: The name given to a school founded at Dessau, in 1774, by J. B. Basedow (1723-90), or to any school conducted on similar principles. The object was to give children an education founded on philanthropy, cosmopolitanism, and natural religion. Every boy was taught a handicraft. Of the twenty-four hours eight were allotted to sleep, eight to meals and recreation, and of the remaining eight the children of the rich were to study six and give two to manual labor, the proportions being reversed in the cases of the children of the poor. Great results were expected from this attempt to place education on what was called a natural basis, but the expectation was not in the end found to be justifiable.

**phīl-ān-thrōp'-īn-īsm**, subst. [English *philanthropin*; -ism.] The principles which Basedow sought to carry out in the Philanthropin (q. v.).

**phīl-ān-thrōp'-īn-īst**, a. & s. [Eng., &c., *philanthropin*; -ist.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to or connected with the Philanthropin (q. v.).

"It would soon be seen what was the value of *philanthropinist* Latin."—*R. H. Quick: Educational Reformers*, p. 152.

B. As subst.: A pupil in a Philanthropin; one educated on Basedow's natural system.

"*Philanthropinists*, when they left school, were not in all respects the superiors of their fellow creatures."—*R. H. Quick: Educational Reformers*, p. 156.

**phīl-ān'-thrō-pīsm**, s. [Eng. *philanthrop(y)*; -ism.] The same as PHILANTHROPY (q. v.).

"The more enlightened *philanthropism* of England resorts to the formation of charitable societies."—*A. H. Clough: Remains*, i. 303.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł



**phil-ăn-thrô-pist**, s. [Eng. *philanthrop(y)*; -ist.] One who acts with or evinces philanthropy; one who wishes well to and endeavors to benefit and improve the position of his fellow-men; a person of general benevolence.

"Thou great Philanthropist!  
Father of angels, but the friend of man."  
Young: *Night Thoughts*, iv.

**phil-ăn-thrô-pist-ic**, a. [Eng. *philanthropist*; -ic.] Becoming, or characteristic of, a philanthropist; proceeding from or relating to philanthropy.

"Mere darkness with philanthropic phosphorescences."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, ch. v.

**phil-ăn-thrô-py**, \***phil-an-thro-pie**, s. [Lat. *philanthropia*, from Gr. *philanthrôpia* = benevolence, from *philanthrôpos* = loving mankind, from *philos* = loving, and *anthrôpos* = a man; Fr. *philanthropie*; Sp. & Ital. *filantropia*.] Love to mankind; general benevolence to one's fellow-men; universal good-will; willingness and desire to do good to others.

"A philanthropy and love to all mankind."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 1.

**phil-ăn-thūs**, s. [Pref. *phil-*, and Gr. *anthos* = a flower.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Crabronidæ. It provisions its nest, which is in a sandy burrow, with hive and solitary bees.

\***phil-ar-gu-roūs**, s. [PHILARGURY.] Money-loving, avaricious.

"The doctor was philargurous."—*Barnard: Life of Heylin*, p. 194.

\***phil-ar-gu-rý**, \***phil-ar-ger-y**, s. [Pref. *phil-*, and Gr. *argurion* = money.] Love of money; avarice. (*Money Masters all Things*, 1698, p. 109.)

**phil-a-têl-ic**, a. [Eng. *philatel(y)*; -ic] Of or pertaining to philately.

**phī-lăt-ê-līst**, s. [Eng. *philatel(y)*; -ist.] One versed in philately; one who collects postage-stamps for curiosity or study.

**phī-lăt-ê-lý**, s. [Etym. doubtful, said to be from Gr. *philos* = loving, and *ateleia* = freedom from tax; or the second element may be *telos* = a tax, and regarding the stamp as the symbol of a tax or toll paid, *philately* = a love of stamps.] The collection of postage-stamps, especially those of foreign issues, as objects of curiosity or study.

**phī-l-a-tôr-ý**, s. [Prob. a corrupt. of *phylactery* (q. v.).]

*Eccles.*: A transparent reliquary placed horizontally upon four feet, and used to exhibit relics of saints, &c. Sometimes it is made of metal, with figures representing the event in a saint's life by which he is chiefly remembered. The top is ornamented.

\***phil-âu-tý**, \***phil-âu-tie**, \***phil-âu-tī-a** (t as sh), s. [Gr. *philautia*, from *philos* = loving, and *autos* = self.]

1. Self-love; the love of what is personal to one; selfishness.

"Venturous, ever swelling philauty."  
*Beaumont: Psyche*, vii. 269.

## 2. Philosophy.

"Texts of logic, of natural *philautia*."—*Tyndale: Works*, i. 157.

**Phī-lê-môn**, s. [Gr. *Philēmon*, apparently from *philēma* = a kiss.]

*Scip. Biog.*: A member of the Colossian church (cf. Col. ii. 7; iv. 9, 11, 14, with Phil. 2, 10, 23, 24). [¶]

[¶ *The Epistle of Paul to Philemon*.]

*New Test. Canon*: An epistle of Paul, in conjunction with Timothy (i. 1.), to Philemon, whose runaway slave, Onesimus, had come to Rome, and been converted by the Apostle, while the latter was a prisoner (1. 10), and advanced in years (9). Onesimus was most useful to his spiritual father (13), who, however, would not retain him, unless with his master's permission (14). He, therefore, sent him back, carrying the epistle with him, and counseling Philemon to receive him back, not now in a servile capacity, but as a brother beloved (16). Anticipating his speedy release, he also requested Philemon to prepare him a lodging (22). The epistle seems to have been written in A. D. 63 or 64, and to have been sent with the Epistle to the Colossians. Its genuineness is generally admitted.

**phī-lê-si-ā**, s. [Gr. *philēsis* = the act of loving, affection. So called from the beauty of the flowers.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the Philesiaceæ (q. v.). The only species, *Philesia buxifolia*, a small evergreen shrub, is from the southern part of South America.

**phī-lê-si-ā-çê-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *philesi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: Philesiads; an order of Dictyogens. Twinning or upright shrubs, with coriaceous, deciduous, reticulated leaves. Flowers large, showy, solitary, scaly at the base, tripetaloid or hexapetaloid; stamens six; ovary one-celled, superior, with three

parietal placentæ; ovules indefinite; fruit succulent. Natives of Chili. Known genera two, each with one species. (*Lindley*.)

**phī-lê-si-ād**, s. [Mod. Lat. *philesi(a)*; English suff. -*ad*.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: Lindley's English name for the Philesiaceæ (q. v.).

**phīl-har-môn-ic**, a. [Pref. *phil-*, and Eng. *harmonic*.] Loving music; fond of harmony.

**Phīl-hêl-lêne**, s. [Pref. *phil-*, and Eng. *Hellene*; Fr. *philhellène*.] A Philhellenist.

**Phīl-hêl-lên-ic**, a. [Pref. *phil-*, and Eng. *Hellenic*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of Philhellenists; loving Greece or the Greeks.

**Phīl-hêl-lên-ism**, s. [Pref. *phil-*, and English *Hellenism*.] The principles of the Philhellenists; love of Greece.

"The European Philhellenism of sixty years ago."—*London Standard*.

**Phīl-hêl-lên-ist**, s. & a. [Pref. *phil-*, and Eng. *Hellenist*.]

A. *As subst.*: A friend of Greece or the Greeks; a supporter of the cause of Greece; especially a supporter of the Greeks in their struggle for independence against the Turks.

B. *As adj.*: The same as PHILHELLENIC (q. v.).

**phīl-hý-drī-da**, s. pl. [PHILHYDRUS.]

*Entom.*: A synonym of Palpicornia (q. v.).

**phīl-hý-drūs**, s. [Gr. *philydros* = loving water.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Philhydrida.

**phīl-ī-bêg**, s. [FILLIBEG.]

**Phī-lip-pī-an**, a. & s. [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Philippi, or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Philippi, a city of Thrace, northeast of Amphipolis, in the immediate vicinity of Mount Pangæus. It was founded by Philip of Macedon, on the site of an old Thasian settlement called Crenides.

[¶ *The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Philippians*.]

*New Test. Canon*: An epistle addressed by St. Paul, in conjunction with Timothy, "to all the saints in Christ Jesus which are at Philippi, with the bishops and deacons." Shortly after Paul had passed for the first time from Asia to Europe, he reached Philippi, then a Roman provincial capital and colony (Acts xvi. 12). It lay about nine miles inland. His first convert, Lydia, was from Thyatira, in Asia Minor (Acts xvi. 14; cf. Rev. i. 4, 11); his next was a certain damsel possessed with a spirit of divination (16-18) in connection with whom rioting occurred, followed by Paul's imprisonment, and the conversion of his jailer (19-40). Thus Paul was the founder of the Philippian church. Timothy was subsequently sent into Macedonia, and doubtless to Philippi (xix. 22), Paul himself following (xx. 1-6). (Compare with the facts regarding Timothy, Philippians i. 1, ii. 19-23.) The Philippians had oftener than once sent the Apostle pecuniary contributions (iv. 10-18), long being the only church which had done so. Epaphroditus had brought these gifts (ii. 25, iv. 18), and afterward, falling very dangerously sick (ii. 26, 27), Paul had sent him back that the Philippians might be assured of his recovery, apparently requesting him to carry with him the epistle (ii. 28). The Apostle when he sent the epistle was a prisoner in Rome (i. 7, 13; iv. 22). He expected release (i. 25; ii. 24), though martyrdom was by no means impossible. He expresses intense affection for the Philippians (i. 8), and thankfulness for their Christian character (i. 4). He counsels them to avoid strife, vain-glory, murmurings, controversies (ii. 3, 14), points to the Son of God as the exemplar of humility and self-sacrifice (ii. 5-11), and warns his readers against Judaizing teachers (iii. 2-11), and immoral and self-seeking men (18, 19). The Christians sending salutations to the church at Philippi were chiefly of Cæsar's household (iv. 22). The genuineness of this epistle is generally admitted, though Baur (1845), and Schwegler (1846), held the contrary view. Its date was probably early in A. D. 63.

**phī-lip-pīc**, s. [Lat. *Philippica* = (*Juvenal*, x. 125) the speeches of Demosthenes against Philip; Gr. *Philippikos* = pertaining to Philip of Macedon; Fr. *philippique*.]

1. *Orig.*: One of a series of celebrated orations spoken by Demosthenes, the Athenian orator, against Philip of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great, in which he endeavored to arouse the Athenians from their indolence.

2. Any discourse full of acrimonious invective.

**Phīl-íp-pī-nō**, s. A native or inhabitant of the Philippines, a large group of the Asiatic archipelago. Spelled also Filipino (q. v.).

**phī-lipp-ī-ūm**, s. [After *Philippe* Pantamour, of Switzerland.] An element closely allied to cerium. Though described by Delafontain in 1888 as a newly discovered element, it was not until 1897 that it was acknowledged to be such by English chemists. Philippium has been found in gadolinite, samarskite and fergusonite. It appears in two sets of compounds, the philippous and the philippic, corresponding to a white acid and an orange oxide. The salts of the first series are colorless, quite stable, crystallize well, and correspond to the lanthanum and yttrium salts. Philippic oxide has a deep orange-red color. The constitution of philippium compounds remains to be established.

**phīl-íp-pize**, v. i. [PHILIPPIC.]

1. To write or deliver a philippic; to declaim with invective.

"With the best intentions in the world he naturally philippizes."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

2. To side with or support the cause of Philip of Macedon.

**Phī-lis-têr**, s. [Ger. Philistine.] A cant name given to townsmen by students of German universities; hence, a person of limited culture, taste, or ideas. [PHILISTINE, B. II. 1.]

\***Phī-lis-tī-an**, a. & s. [PHILISTINE.]

**Phīl-ís-tīne**, **Phīl-ís-tīne**, a. & s. [Lat. *Philistinus*; Fr. *Philistin*.] [PALESTINE.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to the Philistines.

"A pander to Philistine revelry."

*Longfellow: The Warning*.

2. *Fig.*: Commonplace, uncultured, prosaic.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Lit.*: A native or inhabitant of Philistia, now part of Syria.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. The same as PHILISTER; a person of narrow views or ideas; one who is deficient in liberal culture, and, therefore, wanting in sentiment and taste; a prosaic person.

\*2 A bailiff. [Eng.]

"I am told for certain you had been among the Philistines."—*Swift: Polite Conv.*, i.

**Phīl-ís-tīn-ism**, s. [Eng. *Philistin(e)*; -ism.] The manners, habits, character, or modes of thinking of a Philistine.

\***phīl-horse**, s. [See def.] A corrupt. of THILLHORSE (q. v.).

**phīl-lī-pē-nā**, s. [FILLIPEEN.]

**phīl-līp-ite**, **phīl-līp-pīte**, s. [Etym. uncertain, but probably after one Phillip or Philippi; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A compact, granular mineral, sometimes with fibrous structure, in veins in copper pyrites. Luster, vitreous; color, sky-blue; translucent; astringent. Analysis yielded: Sulphuric acid, 28.96; sesquioxide of iron, 9.80; iron sub-sulphate, 2.23; protoxide of copper, 14.39; magnesia, 0.85; water, 43.72; alumina, a trace=100. Found in the province of Santiago, Chili.

**phīl-līp-sī-a**, subst. [Named after Prof. John Phillips, author of many geological books and papers.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Trilobita. One species is noted by Etheridge in the Middle and one in the Upper Devonian beds of South and North Devon. They are of small size, the trilobite type of crustacean then approaching extinction.

**phīl-līps-ite**, s. [After the English mineralogist J. Phillips; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

*Mineralogy*:

1. A mineral belonging to the group of Zeolites, formerly regarded as orthorhombic, but now ascertained to be monoclinic in crystallization. Crystals always twinned. Hardness, 4-4.5; specific gravity, 2.2; luster, vitreous; color, white; translucent to opaque. Composition: Silica, 47.9; alumina, 20.5; lime, 7.4; potash, 6.3; water, 17.9=100, corresponding to the formula,  $4SiO_2 \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot (\frac{3}{2}CaO + \frac{1}{2}K_2O) \cdot 5H_2O$ . Occurs in vesicular cavities in old igneous rocks, and also of recent formation in the walls of the hot baths of Plombières, France.

2. The same as BORNITE (q. v.).

3. The same as HERSCHELITE (q. v.).

**phīl-lýg-ên-in**, s. [Eng. *philly(rin)*; Gr. *gen-nadō* = to beget, and suff. -*in*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{21}H_{21}O_6$ . A resinous substance formed by the action of boiling hydrochloric acid on philyrin. It crystallizes readily in a white nacreous mass, slightly soluble in boiling water, but easily soluble in ether and alcohol.

**phīl-lý-rê-a**, \***phī-lā-rê-a**, \***phýl-lí-rê-a**, s. [Gr. *phillyrea*.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Oleæ (q. v.). Ornamental evergreen shrubs, with oblong, serrated, opposite leaves, and axillary clusters of small, greenish white flowers. From the shores of the Mediterranean. There are many varieties.

"The rushing of a little dog . . . through the *phillyrea* hedge."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 111.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



**phīl'-lŷr-in**, *subst.* [Mod. Lat. *phillyr(ea)*; -in (Chem.).]

*Chem.*: C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>11</sub>. Extracted from the bark of *Phillyrea latifolia* by treating the aqueous decoction with lime, evaporating the filtrate and leaving it to crystallize. It is white, inodorous, and bitter, sparingly soluble in water and alcohol. It melts at 160° to a colorless mobile liquid, and is converted into phillygenin and dextrose by the action of hydrochloric acid.

\***phīl'-lŷse**, \***phŷl'-līs**, *v. t.* [From *Phyllis*, a name frequently given to nymphs in pastorals and romances.] To woo.

"In madrigals, and phillysing the fair."

*Garth: Dispensary, i.*

**phī-lō-**, **phīl-**, *pref.* [Gr. *philos*=loving.] Fond of, affecting, cultivating.

\***phī-lōc'-a-līst**, *s.* [Pref. *philo-*, and Gr. *kalos*=beautiful.] A lover of the beautiful.

**phīl-ō-drŷ'-ās**, *s.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Gr. *Dryas*=a Dryad.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Colubridæ, sub-family Dryadinae, from America and Madagascar. *Philodryas viridissimus* is the All-green Tree Snake of South America.

\***phīl-ō-fē'-līst**, *s.* [Pref. *philo-*, and Lat. *felis*=a cat.] A lover of cats.

"Dr. Southey, who is known to be a philofelist."—*Southey: Doctor; Frag. of Interchapter.*

\***phī-lōg'-a-līst**, *s.* [Pref. *philo-*, and Gr. *gala*=milk.] A lover of milk.

"You are a philogalist, and therefore understand cat nature."—*Southey: Letters, iii. 240.*

\***phīl-ō-gar'-līc**, *a.* [Pref. *philo-*, and English *garlic*.] Loving garlic; fond of garlic.

"These philogastic men."—*De Quincey: Span. Nun, § 9.*

**phī-lōg'-ŷn-līst**, *s.* [PHILOLOGY.] A lover or friend of women.

†**phī-lōg'-ŷ-nŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *philo-*, and Gr. *gynē*=a woman.] Fondness for women; uxoriousness.

"Because the Turks so much admire philogyny."

*Byron: Beppo, lxx.*

**phīl-ō-hēl-lēn'-ī-an**, *s.* [PHILHELLENIST.]

**phī-lōl'-ō-gēr**, *s.* [PHILOLOGY.] A philologist.

**phīl-ō-lō'-gī-an**, *s.* [Eng. *philology*; -an.] A philologist.

**phīl-ō-lōg'-īc-al**, \***phīl-ō-lōg'-īc**, *adj.* [Eng. *philology*]; -ic, -ical; Fr. *philologique*.] Of or pertaining to philology, or the study of languages.

**phīl-ō-lōg'-īc-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *philological*; -ly.] In a philological manner; according to the rules of philology.

"A parent speech which is philologically late."—*Sayce: Comparative Philology, p. 72.*

**phī-lōl'-ō-gīst**, *s.* [Eng. *philology*]; -ist.] One who is skilled or versed in philology or the study of languages.

"Learn'd philologists, who chase  
A panting syllable through time and space."

*Cowper: Retirement.*

**phī-lōl'-ō-gīze**, *v. i.* [English *philology*]; -ize.] To offer criticisms; to practice philology.

†**phīl-ō-lōgue**, *s.* [Fr.] A philologist. [PHILOLOGY.]

"The paragon of all philologues."—*Urquhart: Rabelais, bk. i. (Author's prol.)*

**phī-lōl'-ō-gŷ**, \***phī-lōl-o-gīe**, *s.* [Lat. *philologia*, from Gr. *philologia*=love of talking, love of learning and literature; *philologos*=fond of talking, a student of language and history; *philos*=loving, fond of, and *logos*=a word, a discourse; Fr. *philologie*; Ital. & Sp. *filología*.]

\*1. A love of learning and literature; the study of learning and literature.

†2. Criticism; grammatical learning.

†3. The study of languages, in connection with the whole moral and intellectual action of different peoples. It is sometimes made to include rhetoric, poetry, history, and antiquities.

4. The science of language; linguistic science (in this sense more properly termed Comparative Philology).

\***phī-lōm'-a-chŷs**, *s.* [Gr. *philomachos*=loving fight, warlike; *philos*=loving, and *machē*=battle, fight.]

*Ornith.*: A synonym of *Machetes* (q. v.).

**phīl-ō-māth**, *s.* [Gr. *philomathēs*, from *philos*=loving, and *mathē*=learning.] [MATHEMATIC.] A lover of learning; a scholar.

**phīl-ō-māth-ē-māt'-īc**, *subst.* [PHILOMATH.] A philomath.

**phīl-ō-māth'-īc**, \***phīl-ō-māth'-īc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *philomath*]; -ic, -ical.]

1. Of or pertaining to philomathy or the love of learning.

2. Having a love of learning or letters.

**phī-lōm'-a-thŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *philomathia*.] [PHILOMATH.] The love of learning or letters.

**Phīl-ō-mēl**, **Phīl-ō-mē'-la**, *s.* [Lat. *philomela*; Gr. *Philomela* (see def. 1).]

1. Gr. *Mythology* (of the form *Philomela*): The daughter of Pandion, King of Athens. She was changed by the gods into a nightingale.

2. (Of both forms): A nightingale.

\*3. *Ornith.* (of the form *Philomela*): A genus of *Sylviniæ*. The Nightingale, now *Daulias lusciniæ*, was formerly called *Philomela lusciniæ*.

\***phīl-ō-mēne**, *a.* [PHILOMEL.] The nightingale.

\***phīl-ō-mōt**, *a.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *feuille morte*=a dead leaf.] Of the color of a dead or faded leaf.

†**phīl-ō-mū'-sīc-al**, *adj.* [Pref. *philo-*, and Eng. *musical*.] Fond of music; philharmonic.

**phī-lōn'-thŷs**, *s.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Gr. *onthos*=dung.]

*Entom.*: A genus of *Staphylinidæ*.

**phīl-ō-pē'-na**, *s.* [FILLIPEEN.]

†**phīl-ō-pō-lēm'-īc**, \***phīl-ō-pō-lēm'-īc-al**, *a.* [Gr. *philopolemos*=fond of war, from *philos*=loving, and *polemos*=war.] Ruling over opposite or contrary natures—an epithet of *Minerva*.

**phīl-ō-prō-gēn'-ī-tīve**, *a.* [Pref. *philo-*, and Eng. *progenitive*.] Having the quality of philoprogenitiveness.

**phīl-ō-prō-gēn'-ī-tīve-nēss**, *s.* [Greek *philos*=loving, and Eng. *progenitiveness*.]

*Phrenology*: The love of offspring, in the way of natural affection; fondness for children. Its organ is located above the middle of the cerebellum.

**phī-lōp-tēr'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Modern Lat. *philopter(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Entomology*: A family of *Mallophaga*. Antennæ thread-like, with three or five joints; maxillary palpi wanting. Those with five-jointed antennæ infest birds, and those with the antennæ three-jointed are parasitic on mammals.

**phī-lōp-tēr-ūs**, *s.* [Pref. *phil-*, and Gr. *pteron*=a wing.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of the *Philopteridæ* (q. v.).

\***phī-lōs'-ō-phās-tēr**, *s.* [Formed from *philosophy* on the model of *poetaster*, &c.] A pretender to philosophy.

"Let inconsiderable philosophasters hoot and deride as much as their follies please."—*More: Immort. of Soul, bk. i., ch. xiv.*

\***phīl-ōs'-ō-phāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *philosophatus*, par. of *philosophor*, from *philosophus*=a philosopher (q. v.).] To act the philosopher; to moralize, to philosophize.

"No: few there be, that, with Epictetus, can philosophate in slavery."—*Barrow: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. 11.*

\***phī-lōs'-ō-phā-tion**, *subst.* [PHILOSOPHATE.] Philosophical speculation or discussion; philosophizing.

"The work being to be the basis of many future inferences and philosophations."—*Petty: Advice to Hartlib, p. 18.*

\***phīl-ō-sōphe**, *s.* [Fr.] A philosophaster, a philosopher (q. v.). (Used in contempt.)

\***phīl-ō-sōphe-dōm**, *subst.* [Eng. *philosophie*; -dom.] The realm of philosophy.

"They entertain their special ambassador in *Philosophedom*."—*Carlyle: Miscell., iii. 216.*

\***phī-lōs'-ō-phēme**, \***phī-lōs'-ō-phē-ma**, *subst.* [Gr. *philosophēma*, from *philosophōō*=to discuss.] [PHILOSOPHER.] A principle of reasoning; a theorem.

**phī-lōs'-ō-phēr**, \***phī-lōs-o-fre**, \***phī-lōs-o-phre**, *s.* [Fr. *philosophe*, from Lat. *philosophus*=(a.) fond of learning or knowledge, (s.) a philosopher, from Gr. *philosophos*, from *philos*=loving, and *sophia*=learning, skill; *sophos*=wise, skilled; Sp. & Ital. *filosofo*.]

1. One who studies or devotes himself to philosophy; one who is versed in or studies moral and intellectual science. Formerly it was applied to one who was versed in or studied natural science or natural philosophy.

2. One who practices in life the precepts or principles of philosophy, especially those of the stoical school; one who meets or views things in a philosophical manner.

"The patriot, philosopher, and poet have often looked with calmness on disgrace and famine."—*Goldsmith: Politic Learning, ch. vi.*

\***philosopher's egg**, *s.* The name of a medicine for the pestilence. It was compounded of the yolk of an egg, saffron, and other ingredients.

\***philosopher's game**, *s.* An intricate game played with men of three different forms, round, triangular, and square, on a board resembling two chess-boards united.

**philosopher's stone**, *s.* An imaginary stone sought for by the alchemists, which should transmute everything it touched into gold.

\***phī-lōs'-ō-phēss**, *s.* [Eng. *philosoph(y)*; -ess.] A female philosopher.

**phīl-ō-sōph'-īc-al**, \***phīl-ō-sōph'-īc**, *a.* [Lat. *philosophicus*, from *philosophus*=a philosopher (q. v.); Fr. *philosophique*; Sp. & Ital. *filosofico*.]

1. Pertaining to philosophy; proceeding from or in accordance with the principles and rules of philosophy; as, a *philosophical* argument.

2. Skilled in philosophy.

"We have our philosophical persons to make modern and familiar things supernatural and causeless."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 3.*

3. Characteristic of or suitable to a practical philosopher; calm, cool, temperate, unimpassioned.

"With cold disgust, or philosophic pride."  
*Cowper: Expostulation, 691.*

4. Frugal, abstemious, temperate.

"What early philosophic hours he keeps."  
*Cowper: Retirement, 429.*

**philosophical-lamp**, *s.* [DOBEREINER'S-LAMP.]

**philosophic-wool**, *s.* [NIHIL-ALBUM.]

**phīl-ō-sōph'-īc-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *philosophical*; -ly.]

1. In a philosophical manner; according to the rules or principles of philosophy; as, to argue *philosophically*.

2. Like a philosopher; calmly, coolly, without heat or passion, temperately.

"He was resolved for the future to live philosophically."  
—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. 7.*

**phīl-ō-sōph'-īc-al-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *philosophical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being philosophical.

\***phīl-ō-sōph'-īc-al-s**, *s.* [PHILOSOPHICAL.] An examination in philosophy; the study of philosophy.

\***phīl-ōs'-ō-phīsm**, *s.* [Fr. *philosophisme*, from *philosophe*=a philosopher (q. v.).] The affectation of philosophy; sham or would-be philosophy.

"Among its more notable anomalies may be reckoned the relations of French *philosophism* to foreign crowned heads."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies, iii. 216.*

**phī-lōs'-ō-phīst**, *s.* [Fr. *philosophiste*.]

1. A philosopher.

"This benevolent establishment did not escape the rage of the philosophists."—*Eustace: Italy, vol. iv., ch. v.*

2. A sham or would-be philosopher; one who practices sophistry.

\***phī-lōs'-ō-phīst-īc**, \***phī-lōs'-ō-phīst-īc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *philosophist*; -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to the practice of sophistry or sham philosophy.

**phī-lōs'-ō-phīze**, *v. i.* [Eng. *philosoph(y)*; -ize.] To act the philosopher; to reason like a philosopher; to moralize; to search into nature; to inquire into the causes of effects; to form or attempt to form a philosophical school or system.

**phī-lōs'-ō-phīz-ēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *philosophiz(e)*; -er.] One who philosophizes.

**phī-lōs'-ō-phŷ**, \***phī-lōs-o-fie**, \***phī-lōs-o-phie**, *subst.* [Fr. *philosophie*, from Lat. *philosophia*, from Gr. *philosophia*=love of wisdom, from *philosophos*=a philosopher (q. v.); Sp. & Ital. *filosofia*.]

1. The term is said by *Diogenes Laertius* (Proem) to have been suggested by *Pythagoras* [B. C. 570-504 (?)], who, on being complimented on his wisdom, said that he was not wise but a lover of wisdom, the Deity alone being wise. Philosophy, while earnest in amassing knowledge, aimed chiefly at penetrating to the principles of things. Popularly, it is divided into *Natural* and *Mental Philosophy*, the former investigating the physical laws of nature, the latter those regulating the human mind. The term philosophy is now generally restricted to the second of these. Even as thus reduced it has a very wide sphere. Thus, there is a philosophy of history.

[*HISTORY*.] The Hindus have six orthodox schools of philosophy, the *Nyaya*, the *Vaisheshika*, the *Sankhya*, the *Yoga*, the *Purva Mimansa*, and the *Uttara Mimansa* or *Vedanta*. All the nations of antiquity had a philosophy, that of the Greeks being specially celebrated. The chief schools were: The *Pythagorean*, commenced about 500 B. C.; the *Platonic*, B. C. 374; the *Peripatetic*, B. C. 334; the *Stoic*, B. C. 334; the *Cynic*, B. C. 330; the *Epicurean*, B. C. 306; the *Stoic*, B. C. 280; the *Middle Academy*, B. C. 278; the *New Academy*, B. C. 160; the *New Platonists*, A. D. 200 (?). Of modern systems the perceptive and sensational philosophy of *Locke* arose about 1690; the idealistic of *Berkeley* and *Hume*, 1710; the common-sense philosophy of *Reid*, &c., 1750; the transcendental of *Kant*, &c., 1770; the scientific philosophy of *Fichte*, 1800; the idealistic

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł,



philosophy of Hegel in 1810; the positive philosophy of Comte in 1830, and the evolutionary philosophy of Herbert Spencer in 1852, or more decidedly in 1855.

"He thought to become happy by philosophy, giving his heart, as he tells us, to seek and search out all the things that come to pass under the sun; yet upon trial, he found all this to be vanity and vexation of spirit."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

2. An hypothesis or a system upon which natural effects are explained; a philosophical system or theory.

3. Reasoning, argumentation.

"Of good and evil much they argu'd then,  
Vain wisdom all and false philosophy."

*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 565.

4. Calmness and coolness of temper; fortitude, practical wisdom, stoicism; as, to meet troubles with philosophy.

5. The course of sciences read in the schools, and required for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the universities of Germany, &c., and corresponding to Arts in this country.

\***phīl-ō-stor-g'g'ŷ**, *s.* [Greek *philostorgia*: pref. *phīlō-*, and *storgē* = natural affection.] Natural affection, as that of a mother for her child.

\***phīl-ō-tēch-nīc**, \***phīl-ō-tēch-nīc-al**, *adj.* [Pref. *phīlō-*, and Eng. *technic*, *technical*.] Fond of the arts.

\***phīl-ō-zō-ō-īsm**, *s.* [Pref. *phīlō-*; Gr. *zōon* = an animal, and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] Fondness for animals; kind feeling toward animals. (*Spectator*, April 9, 1881, p. 473.)

**phīl-tēr**, \***phīl-tre** (*tre* as *tēr*), *subst.* [Fr. *philtre*, from Lat. *philtrum*; Gr. *philtion*, from *philos* = loving; Sp. & Ital. *filtro*.] A love-potion; a love-charm; a potion supposed to have the property or power of exciting love in the person to whom it is administered.

"But Anthony himself was quite besotted with Cleopatra's sweet speeches, *philtres*, beauty, pleasing tines."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 472.

**phīl-tēr**, \***phīl-tre** (*tre* as *tēr*), *v. t.* [PHILTRE, *s.*]

1. To charm to love; to excite to love by a love-potion.

"Let not those that have repudiated the more inviting sins shew themselves *philtred* and bewitched by this."—*Government of the Tongue*.

2. To impregnate or mix with a love-potion.

\***phīl-trūm**, *s.* [Lat.] A philter (q. v.).

"Lucretius, a Roman of very eminent parts, which yet were much abated by a *philtrum* that was given him."—*Culverwell: Light of Nations*, ch. xvii.

**phīl-y-drā-çē-æ**, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *philydrum*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: Waterworts; an order of Endogens, alliance Xyridales. Roots fasciated, fibrous; stem erect, simple, leafy, often woolly. Leaves ensiform, equitant. Flowers alternate, solitary, sessile; bracteate, yellow, scentless; calyx abortive; corolla two-leaved, withering; filaments three, the two lateral ones petaloid and sterile. Capsule superior, three-celled, three-valved, seeds numerous; minute horizontal or narrow parietal or axil placenta. Plants with the habit of Sedges and the flowers of Spiderworts. Natives of Australia, Cochinchina, and China. Known genera two, species two. (*Lindley*.)

**phīl-y-drūm**, *s.* [Gr. *philydros* = loving water or watery things; pref. *phīl-*, and *hydōr* = water.] *Bot.*: The typical genus of the Philydraceæ (q. v.). *Philydrum lanuginosum* is a pretty species with hairy leaves and bright yellow flowers.

**phī-mō-sis**, *s.* [Gr., from *phimos* = a muzzle.]

*Pathol.*: A condition of the prepuce, in which it cannot be drawn back so as to uncover the *glans penis*.

**phī-noc**, *s.* [Celt.] The young of the bull-trout; the whitling (q. v.).

\***phīz-nō-mŷ**, *s.* [O. Fr. *phisonomie*.] Physiognomy (q. v.).

"His *phisonomy* is more hotter in France than there."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 5.

**phīz**, *s.* [A contraction of *physiognomy* (q. v.).] A humorous or contemptuous name for the face or visage.

"Then Thomas arose with his risible *phīz*."

*Diddin: Anacreon in Heaven*.

**phlæ-ō-mŷ-ī-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phlæomy* (s)]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A sub-family of Muridæ, with a single genus, *Phlæomys* (q. v.).

**phlæ-ō-mŷs**, *s.* [Pref. *phlæo-*, and Gr. *mŷs* = a mouse.]

*Zoöl.*: The single genus of the sub-family Phlæomyinæ. There is but one species, *Phlæomys cumingii*, from the Philippine Islands. The incisors are broad, and the molars are divided by transverse plates of enamel.

**phlĕb-**, **phlĕb-ō-**, *pref.* [Greek *phleps* (genit. *phlebos*) = a vein.] Relating to, connected with, or resembling a vein or veins.

**phlĕb-ĕn-tēr-īsm**, *s.* [Pref. *phlĕb-*, and Greek *enteron* = an intestine.]

*Zoöl.*: The state of having the alimentary canal hanging loosely and free in the thoracic cavity, as in the Pycnogonidæ.

**phlĕ-bī-tīs**, *s.* [Gr., from *phleps* (genit. *phlebos*) = a vein.]

*Med.*: Inflammation of the inner membrane of a vein.

**phlĕb-ō-**, *pref.* [PHLEB-.]

**phlĕ-bōg-ra-phŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *phlĕbo-*, and Greek *graphō* = to write.] A description of the veins.

**phlĕb-ō-līte**, *s.* [Pref. *phlĕbo-*, and Gr. *lithos* = a stone.]

*Pathol.*: A calculus (q. v.) occurring in a vein.

**phlĕ-bōl-ō-gŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *phlĕbo-*, and Gr. *logos* = a word, a discourse.] That branch of anatomy which treats of the veins; a treatise or discourse on the veins.

**phlĕb-ō-mor-phā**, *s.* [Pref. *phlĕbo-*, and Greek *morphē* = form.]

*Bot.*: The mycelium of certain fungals.

**phlĕ-bōp-tēr-īs**, *s.* [Pref. *phlĕbo-*, and Greek *pteris* = a kind of fern.]

*Palæobot.*: A genus of ferns described by Brongniart. The veins on each side are separated from the midrib by a veinless space. Etheridge enumerates eight species from the Lower and one from the Upper Oolite. Unger distributes the species among various genera.

**phlĕb-ōr-rhage** (age as *īg*), *s.* [Pref. *phlĕbo-*, and Greek *rhagē* = a rupture.] A rupture of a vein; venous hæmorrhage.

**phlĕ-bōt-ō-mīst**, *s.* [Fr. *phlébotomiste*.] [PHLEBOTOMY.] One skilled in phlebotomy; one who opens a vein; a bloodletter.

**phlĕ-bōt-ō-mīze**, *v. t.* [French *phlébotomiser*.] [PHLEBOTOMY.] To let blood from, as a vein; to bleed by the cutting of a vein.

**phlĕ-bōt-ō-mŷ**, \***phle-bot-o-mie**, *s.* [French *phlébotomie*, from Lat. *phlebotomia*, from Gr. *phlebotomia*, from *phleps* (genit. *phlebos*) = a vein, and *tomē* = a cutting.] The act or practice of opening a vein for the letting of blood; bloodletting.

**phlĕgm** (*g* silent), \***phlegme**, *subst.* [Fr. *phlegme*, from Lat. *phlegma*, from Gr. *phlegma* = (1) a flame, (2) inflammation, (3) phlegm, from *phlegō* = to burn; Ital. *flemma*; Port. *flegma*; Sp. *flema*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Cold animal fluid; watery matter, forming one of the humors of the body.

"Phlegm amongst the ancients signified a cold viscous humor, contrary to the etymology of the word . . . but amongst them there were two sorts of phlegm, cold and hot."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. vi.

(2) In the same sense as II. 2.

2. Fig.: Coldness, indifference; want or absence of ardor, passion, or interest.

"The hard and worldly phlegm

Of those whose eyes are only turn'd below."

*Byron: Child Harold*, iii. 75.

II. Technically:

\*1. Chem.: [PHLEGMA.]

2. Med.: Strictly speaking, the mucus secreted by the air passages, but popularly used for all matter coughed up from the lungs.

**phlĕg-mā**, *s.* [PHLEGM.]

*Chem.*: An old name for the watery residue left in the distillation of acid or spirituous liquids. (*Watts*.)

**phlĕg-mā-gōgue**, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *phlegma* = phlegm, and *agōgos* = leading, drawing; *agō* = to lead, to draw.] A medicine or preparation intended and supposed to expel phlegm.

**phlĕg-mā-ŷī-ā**, *s.* [Gr. *phlegō* = to burn.]

*Med.*: Inflammation.

**phlegmasia dolens**, *s.*

*Pathol.*: Milk-leg, a brawny, non-œdematous, painful swelling, usually of the lower extremities, common after parturition. It may arise from spontaneous coagulation of the blood in the veins.

**phlĕg-māt-īc**, **phlĕg-māt-īc-al**, \***phlĕg-māt-īck**, *a.* [Lat. *phlegmaticus*, from Gr. *phlegmatikos*, from *phlegma* (genit. *phlegmatos*) = phlegm (q. v.); Fr. *phlegmatique*; Port. *flegmatico*; Ital. *flemmatico*; Sp. *flematico*.]

I. Literally:

\*1. Watery.

2. Abounding in phlegm; suffering from phlegm.

"Chewing and smoking of tobacco is only proper for phlegmatic people."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

\*3. Generating or productive of phlegm.

"Transplanted into cold and phlegmatic habitations."—*Browne*. (*Todd*.)

II. Fig.: Dull, listless, indifferent, heavy; not easily excited into action; as, a phlegmatic disposition.

"Your dull phlegmatic souls are taken with the dulness of sensible doctrines."—*G anwill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xiii.

**phlĕg-māt-īc-al-lŷ**, \***phlĕg-māt-īck-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *phlegmatical*, *phlegmatic*; *-ly*.] In a phlegmatic manner; coldly, heavily, dully.

"All the rest [of the story] is phlegmatically passed over."—*Warburton: On Prodiges*, p. 80.

**phlĕg-mōn**, *s.* [Lat. *phlegmone*; Gr. *phlegmonē* = inflammation below the skin, an inflamed tumor.]

*Pathol.*: Inflammation of the cellular or areolar tissue. Periuterine phlegmon is the same as PELVIC-CELLULITIS (q. v.).

**phlĕg-mōn-ōid**, *a.* [English *phlegmon*; *-oid*.] Resembling phlegmon; phlegmonous.

**phlĕg-mōn-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *phlegmon*; *-ous*; Fr. *phlegmoneux*.] Having the nature or properties of a phlegmon; resembling a phlegmon. [ERYSIPELAS.]

**phlĕg-mōr-rhā-gī-ā**, *s.* [Gr. *phlegmonē*, and *rhagas* = a rent; *rhēgnymi* = to break.]

*Pathol.*: A discharge of thin phlegm from the nostrils. (*Parr*.)

**phlĕme**, *s.* [FLEAM.]

**phlĕ-ūm**, *s.* [Greek *phleōs*, *phleos*, *phlous* = a marsh- or water-plant, *Arundo ampelodermon* (?). Not the modern genus.]

*Botany*: Cat's-tail grass; a genus of Phalareæ. Panicle spiked, spikelets laterally compressed; empty glumes equal, longer than the flowering ones; flower glumes three to five nerved; palea small. Known species ten.

**phlōb-ā-phēne**, *s.* [Greek *phloios* = bark, and *baphē* = dye, color.]

*Chemistry*: A name given to a brown substance obtained from the bark of certain trees, and said to have the formula C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. More recently the name has been employed to describe the brown oxidation products of tannins and similar vegetable principles. It is of indefinite composition, slightly soluble in water, but largely dissolved by dilute mineral acids.

**phlō-ēm**, *subst.* [Gr. *phloos* = the bloom of a plant (?).] [PHLŒUM.]

*Bot.*: The name given by Naegeli to one of two portions of the fibro-vascular bundles in the stem of plants. It is the bast portion. Opposed to Xylem (q. v.).

**phlō-ūm**, *s.* [EPIPHLŒUM.]

**phlō-gīs-tī-an**, *s.* [Eng. *phlogist(on)*; *-ian*.] A believer in or supporter of the existence of phlogiston.

**phlō-gīs-tīc**, *a.* [Eng. *phlogist(on)*; *-ic*; Fr. *phlogistique*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining, belonging, or relating to phlogiston.

2. *Med.*: Of or belonging to inflammations and fevers with a hard pulse and topical pain.

**phlō-gīs-tī-cāte**, *v. t.* [Eng. *phlogistic*; *-ate*.] To combine phlogiston with.

**phlō-gīs-tī-cāt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [PHLOGISTICATE.]

¶ By old writers on chemistry nitrogen was called Dephlogisticated air or Dephlogisticated gas, and Prussiate of Potash, Dephlogisticated alkali.

**phlō-gīs-tī-cā-tion**, *s.* [PHLOGISTICATE.] The act or process of combining phlogiston with.

**phlō-gīs-tōn**, *s.* [Gr. *phlogistos* = burnt, set on fire, from *phlogizō* = to burn, to set on fire, from *phlox* (genit. *phlogos*) = a flame, a blaze; *phlegō* = to burn.]

*Chemistry*: A substance supposed by the earlier chemists to exist in all combustible matters, and to the escape of this principle from any compound the phenomenon of fire was attributed. The views held regarding it were, however, abandoned by chemists some time after the researches of Lavoisier on combustion.

**phlō-gōph-ōr-ā**, *s.* [Gr. *phlox* (genit. *phlogos*) = flame, and *phoros* = bearing; *phērō* = to bear.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Hadenidæ. *Phlogophora meticulousa* is the Angleshades Moth, *P. empyrea*, the Flame Brocade.

**phlōg-ō-pīte**, *s.* [Gr. *phlogōpos* = fire-like; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A member of the Mica (q. v.) group of minerals, formerly regarded as orthorhombic, but now referred to the monoclinic system of crystallization. Tschermak refers it to his division of the micas in which the optic axial plane is parallel to the plane of symmetry. It is a magnesian mica, and is almost peculiar to serpentine and dolomitic limestone rocks.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mŷte. cŷb, cŷre, ŷnite, cŷr, rŷle, fŷll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**phlō-gō'-sis**, s. [Gr. *phlogōsis*=a burning.]  
*Pathol.*: Inflammation.  
**phlō-gōt'-ic**, a. [Mod. Lat. *phlogoticus*, from *phlogosis* (q. v.).]  
*Pathol.*: Of or pertaining to phlogosis.

**phlō'-mīs**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *phlomis*, *phlomos*=mullein.]  
*Botany*: A genus of *Ballotidæ*. Very handsome herbs or shrubs, with wrinkled leaves and labiate flowers, yellow, white, or purple.

**phlōr'-a-mine**, subst. [Eng. *phlor(oglu)cin*], and *amine*.]  
*Chem.*: (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>N. Prepared by passing dry ammonia gas over phloroglucin, the resulting crystalline mass being dissolved in warm water which yields phloramine in the form of thin micaceous laminae. It has a slightly astringent taste, is sparingly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in ether. In presence of moist air it decomposes and turns brown. It forms crystalline salts with acids which are all soluble in alcohol. The hydrochlorate, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>HCl, separates from its aqueous solutions in white needles or laminae, which turn yellow on becoming anhydrous.

**phlōr'-ēt-ām'-ic**, a. [Eng. *phloret(ic)*; *am(monia)*], and suff. *-ic*.] Derived from or containing phloretic acid and ammonia.  
**phloretamic-acid**, s.  
*Chem.*: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>9</sub>(NH)COHO. Formed by the continued action of strong ammonia on ethyl phloretic acid. It crystallizes from hot water in slender, shining prisms, dissolves in alcohol and ether, melts at 110°, and is colored blue by ferric chloride. It is a very feeble acid.

**phlō-rēt'-ic**, adj. [Eng. *phloret(in)*; *-ic*.] Derived from or containing phloretin.  
**phloretic-acid**, s.  
*Chemistry*: C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Produced by the action of caustic potash on phloretin. The potash salt is extracted with alcohol, and, after concentration, the phloretic acid is precipitated by hydrochloric acid and several times recrystallized from alcohol. It forms monoclinic prisms, having an astringent taste, melts at 128°, dissolves in water and alcohol, and strikes a green color with ferric chloride. The salts formed by the alkalies and metals are highly crystalline.

**phloretic-ethers**, s. pl.  
*Chem.*: Compounds formed by the substitution of one atom of an organic radical for one atom of hydrogen in phloretic acid. Ethylic phloretate is prepared by heating ethylic iodide with silver phloretate in a sealed tube to 100°. It is colorless, boils above 265°, has an irritating taste, and dissolves in alcohol and ether.

**phlōr'-ēt-in**, s. [Etym. not apparent.]  
*Chem.*: C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. Prepared by heating a mixture of phlorizin and dilute acid to a temperature of 90°. The phloretin separates and crystallizes in small white laminae, sparingly soluble in boiling water, but easily in boiling alcohol and acetic acid. It melts at 180°, has a saccharine taste, and its alkaline solutions absorb oxygen from the air, forming an orange-colored substance.

**phlōr'-ēt-ōl**, s. [Eng. *phloret(in)*; suff. *-ol*.]  
*Chem.*: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O. A compound metameric with phenol, and produced by distilling over an open fire a mixture of baric phloretate and caustic lime. The oily distillate is colorless, strongly refracting, and boils at 190-200°; specific gravity, 1.037. It has an aromatic odor and burning taste, is only slightly soluble in water, but mixes in all proportions with alcohol and ether, and coagulates albumen like phenol.

**phlōr'-ēt-yl**, s. [Eng. *phloret(in)*; suff. *-yl*.]  
*Chemistry*: C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O. The hypothetical radical of phloretic acid and its derivatives. It appears to exist as a chloride, C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>OCl<sub>2</sub>, when phloretic acid is acted upon by pentachloride of phosphorus.

**phlō-riz'-eīn** (z as dz), s. [Eng. *phloriz(in)*; suff. *-eīn*.]  
*Chem.*: C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>30</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>13</sub>. Produced from phlorizin by the combined action of air and ammonia, and purified by precipitation with alcohol acidulated with acetic acid. It is a brown, uncrystallizable solid, of slightly bitter taste, dissolving easily in boiling water, but nearly insoluble in alcohol and ether.

**phlō-riz'-in** (z as dz), s. [Gr. *phloios*=bark, and *rhiza*=root.]  
*Chem.*: C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>24</sub>O<sub>10</sub>. A substance ready formed in the root-bark of the apple, pear, and other trees, and extracted by weak alcohol. The solution, when decolorized and concentrated, deposits crystals of phlorizin on cooling, in the form of long silky needles, having a bitter taste, and dissolving readily in boiling water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. By the prolonged action of mineral acids it is converted into phloretin and glucose. Anhydrous phlorizin melts at 109°, and decomposes at 200°.

**phlōr'-ō-glū'-cīn**, subst. [English *phlor(etin)*; o connective, and *glucin*.]  
*Chem.*: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Phloroglucol. Formed from phloretin by the action of potashlye. The phloretate of potash produced is removed by alcohol, and the residue, after neutralizing with sulphuric acid and evaporation, deposits crystals of phloroglucin, which may be purified by re-crystallization. The hydrated crystals belong to the trimetric system, are sweeter than cane-sugar, neutral, permanent at common temperatures, and melt at 220°. They dissolve in water, alcohol, and ether, strike a violet-red color with ferric chloride, and reduce copper salts like dextrose. Phloroglucin forms several substitution products, of which tribromophloroglucin is a type—C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>Br<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

**phlōr'-ō-glū'-cōl**, s. [Eng. *phlor(etin)*; o connective, and *glucol*.] [PHLOROGLUCIN.]  
**phlōr'-ōl**, s. [Eng. *phlor(izin)*; *-ol*.]  
*Chem.*: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O=C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>{CH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> / OH. Phloryl alcohol. A colorless oily liquid, one of the constituents of beech-tar creosote, obtained by repeated fractional distillation of that portion, boiling between 217-220°. On exposure to the light it gradually turns red.

**phlōr'-ōne**, s. [Eng. *phlor(izin)*; suff. *-one*.]  
*Chem.*: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. A compound obtained by distilling two parts coal-tar creosote with three parts oil of vitriol, and adding peroxide of manganese from time to time. It comes over in yellow drops, which quickly solidify, and it forms, when recrystallized, fine yellow needles, soluble in alcohol, and slightly soluble in water. It melts at 60°, smells like quinone, and, like that body, is turned brown by potash.

**phlōr'-yl**, s. [Eng. *phlor(izin)*; *-yl*.] (See compound.)  
**phloryl-alcohol**, s. [PHLOROL.]  
**phlōx**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *phlox*=a flame, which the flower resembles.]  
*Bot.*: A genus of *Polemoniaceæ*. They are generally perennials with salver-shaped white, blue, red, or variegated corollas, and one-seed capsular fruit. Natives of this country.

**phlōx'-wōrt**, s. [Eng. *phlox*, and *wort*.]  
*Bot. (pl.)*: Lindley's name for the order *Polemoniaceæ* (q. v.).  
**phlyc-tē'-na**, **phlyc-tæ'-na**, s. [Gr. *phlyktaina*=a pimple, a pustule.]  
*Pathol.*: A tumor formed by the accumulation of the serous fluid under the epidermis.

**phlyc-tēn'-u-la**, s. [Mod. Latin, dimin. from *phlyctena* (q. v.).]  
*Pathol.*: A small transparent tumor of the eyelids.  
**phlyc-tēn'-u-lar**, a. [Mod. Lat. *phlyctenul(a)*; English adj. suff. *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to phlyctenula.  
**phlyctenular-ophthalmia**, s.  
*Pathol.*: Ophthalmia, attended by phlyctena.

**phō-bān'-thrō-pý**, s. [Gr. *phobos*=fear, and *anthrōpos*=a man.] Fear of men; dread of mankind.  
**Phōb'-ōs**, s. [Gr. *phobos*=fear; also fear personified, the son of Ares.]  
*Astron.*: One of the two satellites of Mars, discovered by Professor Asaph Hall, of Washington, in 1877. It revolves round Mars three times while that planet turns once round on its axis, a fact unique in the solar system.

**phō'-cā**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *phōkē*.]  
 1. *Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the sub-family Phocinæ (q. v.). Head round and short; fore feet short, with five very strong sub-equal claws, which are narrow on hind feet. The number of species is variously stated by different authorities. Gray multiplied genera, on grounds now scarcely deemed valid. *Phoca vitulina* is the Common Seal, *P. groenlandica*, the Greenland, *P. barbata*, the Bearded, and *P. hispida*, the Ringed Seal. *P. caspica* and *P. siberica* (or *baikalensis*) are often discriminated, but Van Beneden considers them both identical with *P. hispida*. [SEAL.]  
 2. *Palæont.*: A species of Phoca is said to have been found in the Miocene of this country. (Wal-lace.)

**phō-cā'-cē-ān** (cē as shē), s. [Lat. *phoc(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-acean*.] A mammal belonging to the genus Phoca, a seal.  
**phō-cæ'-nā**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *phōkaina*.]  
*Zoöl.*: Porpoise; a genus of *Delphinidæ* with two species, from the North Sea. Head short, moderately rounded in front of the blowhole; dorsal fin (in typical species) near middle of back, triangular, its anterior edge frequently furnished with one or more rows of conical horny tubercles. A closely allied species, *P. melas*, from Japan (the genus *Neomeris* of Gray), wants the dorsal fin.

**phō'-cā**, a. [PHOCINE.]  
**Phō'-cē-a**, s. [Gr. *Phōkaia*=a city in Ionia.]  
*Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 25.]  
**phō'-cē'-nīc**, a. [Mod. Lat. *phocæn(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ic*.] (See the compound.)  
**phocenic-acid**, s. [DELPHINIC-ACID; VALERIC-ACID.]  
**phō'-cēn-īl**, **phō'-cēn-in**, s. [Mod. Latin *phocæn(a)*; *-il*, *-in*.] [DELPHIN.]  
**phō'-cī-dæ**, s. pl. [Lat. *phoc(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]  
 1. *Zoölogy*:  
 (1) True Seals; a family of *Pinnipedia* (q. v.). Progression on land is by jumping movements, effected by the muscles of the trunk, aided, in some species, by the fore limbs only. Palus and soles hairy; no pinna to the ear; testes abdominal. Fur adpressed and thick, without woolly under-fur. There are three sub-families: Phocinæ, Stenorrhynchinæ, and Cystophorinæ. Widely distributed in polar and temperate regions.  
 (2) A family founded by Mr. H. N. Turner (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1848, p. 63), embracing the whole of the *Pinnipedia*, and divided into three sub-families: Arctocephalina, Trichechina, and Phocina.  
 2. *Palæont.*: Probably appeared first in the Miocene. [PRISTIPHOCA.]

**phō'-cī'-nā**, s. pl. [Lat. *phoc(a)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-inā*.] [PHOCINÆ, 1 (2).]  
**phō'-cī'-næ**, s. pl. [Lat. *phoc(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]  
*Zoöl.*: The typical sub-family of the Phocidæ (q. v.). All feet with five well-developed claws. Toes on hind feet sub-equal, with the interdigital membrane extending beyond the toes. Two genera, Phoca and Halichoerus.  
**phō'-cīne**, **phō'-cāl**, a. [Lat. *phoc(a)*=a seal; Eng. adj. suff. *-ine*, *-al*.] Pertaining to the genus Phoca or seals; phocal.  
**\*phō'-cō-dōn**, s. [Lat. *phoc(a)*=a seal; suffix *-odon*.] [ZÆUGLONDON.]  
**phœ'-bē**, a. [See compound and extract.] An epithet derived from the cry of the bird.  
**phœbe-bird**, s.  
*Ornith.*: *Sayornis fuscus* (Baird), *Muscicapa fusca* (Gmel.).  
 "The Pewee or Phœbe-bird, a well-known harbinger of early spring, is a common species throughout the whole of eastern North America. . . . Their well-known and monotonous, though not unpleasant note of pē-wēē, or, as some hear it, phœ-bēē, is uttered with more force and frequency in early spring than later in the season."—Baird, *Brewer & Ridgway: North American Birds*, ii. 344, 345.

**Phœ'-būs**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *Phoibos*.]  
 1. *Lit. & Greek Mythol.*: One of the names of Apollo.  
 2. *Fig.*: The sun.  
 "Phœbus 'gins arise."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 3.  
**phœ-nīc'-ē-ōūs** (c as sh), a. [Lat. *phœniceus*; Gr. *phoinikos*=purple-red.]  
*Bot.*: Pure, lively red, with a mixture of carmine and scarlet.  
**Phœ-nīc'-ī-ān** (c as sh), a. & s. [See def.]  
**A.** *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Phœnicia, an ancient country on the coast of Syria.  
**B.** *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Phœnicia.  
**phœ-nīc'-ī-dæ**, s. pl. [Latin *phœnix*, genit. *phœnic(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]  
*Bot.*: A family of palms, tribe Coryphææ.  
**phœ'-nī-cīn**, s. [Gr. *phoinikos*=purple-red; suff. *-in* (Chem.).] [SULPHOPHœNICIC-ACID.]  
**phœ'-nī-cīte**, s. [Greek *phoinikos*=purple-red; suff. *-ite* (Min.).] [PHœNICIC-CHROITE.]  
**phœ-nī-cī-tēs**, s. [Latin *phœnix*, genit. *phœnic(is)*; suff. *-ites*.]  
*Palæobot.*: A genus of fossil palms, akin to the recent Phœnix (q. v.). Species occur in the Middle Eocene at Bournemouth.  
**phœ-nī-cō-chrō'-īte**, s. [Gr. *phoinikos*=purple-red; *chroa*=color, and suff. *-ite* (Min.); Ger. *phœnikochroit*.]  
*Min.*: A rare mineral occurring at Beresowsk, Urals, associated with crocoite, vauquelinite, &c. Crystallization, orthorhombic (?). Hardness, 3-3.5; specific gravity, 5.75; luster, adamantine; color, between cochineal and hyacinth-red, both luster and color changing by exposure to light; streak, brick-red. Composition: Chromic acid, 23.1; protoxide of lead, 76.9=100, corresponding to the formula 3PbO, 2CrO<sub>3</sub>.  
**phœ-nī-cō-phæ-i'-næ**, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *phœnicophæ(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]  
*Ornith.*: A sub-family of *Cuculidæ*. It contains the Bush-cuckoos; they have often beautiful plumage. Found in India, Australia, and Africa.

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.  
 -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



**phœ-ni-cō-phæ-ūs**, s. [Gr. *phoinikos*, *phoinikos*=purple-red, and *phaios*=gray.]  
*Ornith.*: The typical genus of the Phœnicophæinæ (q. v.). The bill is very large, thick, and smooth, resembling that of a toucan.

**phœ-ni-cōp-tēr**, *subst.* [PHŒNICOPTERUS.] Any bird of the genus Phœnicopterus (q. v.).

**phœ-ni-cōp-tēr-ī-dæ**, s. pl. [Lat. *phœnicopter(us)*]; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Ornith.*: Flamingoes (q. v.); a family which has been variously placed by different authorities, now usually ranked under Herodionæ. Prof. Huxley considers them "completely intermediate between the Anserine Birds on the one side, and the Storks and Herons on the other;" while Nitzsch holds that their pterylosis is "completely stork-like." There is a single genus, Phœnicopterus (q. v.).

**phœ-ni-cōp-tēr-ūs**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *phœnikopteros*=red-feathered, from *phoinix* (genit. *phoinikos*)=purple-red, and *pteron*=a wing.]

*Ornith.*: Flamingo; the sole genus of the family Phœnicopteridæ (q. v.). Bill very long, dentilated; upper mandible suddenly bent and curved on the lower, which is the larger of the two. Nostrils longitudinal in the middle of the bill. Legs and feet very long; three toes in front; hind toe very short; anterior toes united by a lunated membrane. Wings moderate. Peculiar to the Ethiopian and Neotropical regions, ranging from the former into India and the south of Europe. Eight species, of which four are American.

**phœ-ni-cūr-ā**, s. [Lat. *phœnicurus*; Gr. *phoinikouros*=the redstart; *phoinikeos*=purple-red, and *oura*=the tail.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Sylviidæ. Bill very straight and slender, gape nearly smooth, the fourth and fifth quills of the wings equal and the longest. *Phœnicura ruticilla* is the Redstart (q. v.).

**phœ-nix**, **phē-nix**, \***fē-nix**, s. [Lat. *phœnix*, from Gr. *phoinix*; Fr. *phénix*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 4.

\*2. *Fig.*: A paragon; a person or thing of extreme rarity or excellence.

"For God's love let him not be a *phœnix*, let him not be alone, let him not be an hermit closed in a wall."—*Lati-mer*: Ser. 1, Before King Edward.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: One of the constellations of the southern hemisphere, north of the bright star Achernar in Eridanus.

2. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the family Phœnicidæ (q. v.). Dioecious trees with pinnate leaves; calyx three toothed; petals three, stamens six, rarely three or nine; filaments very short, ovaries three, only one coming to perfection. Habitat, Northern Africa and Southern Asia. Known species about twelve. *Phœnix dactylifera* is the Date Palm (q. v.). *P. sylvestris* is the Wild Date, a tree thirty or forty feet high, very common, both wild and cultivated, in India. The fibrous leaflets and the fibers from the petioles are manufactured into mats, ropes, and baskets; sugar is made from the sap of the tree, which, moreover, yields gum. The juice of *P. farinifera*, a small species in sandy parts of India, yields sago; its leaves are used in mat-making, and those of *P. paludosa*, which grows in the Sunderbunds, for rough ropes and thatching. The fruit of *P. acaulis*, a stemless species from the Sub-Himalayas and Central India, is eaten by the natives, and the pith is made into sago.

3. *Entom.*: *Cidaria ribesaria*, a geometer moth, the larva of which feeds on currant and gooseberry bushes.

4. *Mythol.*: A fabulous female bird of Arabia, which was feigned to live for five or six hundred years in the desert, when she built for herself a funeral pyre of wood and aromatic gums, to which she set fire by the fanning of her wings, and so consumed herself; but from the ashes she sprang up again in youth and freshness. Hence the Phœnix is frequently found depicted as an emblem of immortality. In heraldry the bird is represented in coat-armor in flames.

#### phœnix-clubs, s. pl.

*Irish Hist.*: Anti-English clubs established in Ireland in 1858. The members met at night to drill. A year or two later the English Government succeeded in putting them down.

**phō-lād-ī-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pholas*, genit. *pholad(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A family of Conchifera (q. v.); shells gaping at both ends, thin, white, brittle, and very hard, with rasp-like imbrications in front; no hinge or ligament, but accessory valves; pallial sinus very deep. Animal clavate or vermiform, with a short and truncated foot. They perforate various substances, living in the tubes thus formed. Genera: *Pholas*, *Teredo*, &c.

**phō-la-dīte**, *subst.* [Mod. Lat. *pholas*, genit. *pholad(is)*; suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*)] A fossil *pholas* (q. v.).

**phō-la-dō-mŷ-ā**, s. [Mod. Lat. *pholas*, genit. *pholad(is)*, and *mya* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A genus of Anatinidæ. Shell oblong, equivalve, ventricose, gaping behind, thin and translucent, with radiating ribs on the sides; ligament external; hinge with one obscure tooth on each valve; pallial sinus large. Animal with a single gill on each side, mantle with a fourth (vertical) orifice. Recent species one, from tropical Africa; fossil 160, from the four continents; from the Lias onward. (*Owen*, *S. P. Woodward*.)

**phō-lās**, s. [Gr. *phōlas*=a moitusk which makes holes in stones; *Lithodomus* (?).]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: Piddock; the typical genus of the Pholadidæ (q. v.). Shell long, cylindrical, accessory valves protecting the dorsal margin. Animal with a large, truncated foot, body with a fan-like termination. They live in symmetrical vertical burrows. Recent species thirty-two, from most seas; fossil twenty-five, from the Upper Lias onward.

**phō-lēr-īte**, s. [Gr. *pholis*=a scale; *er* connect., and *-ite* (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in distinct crystal-scales, also compact massive. Hardness, 1-2.5; specific gravity, 2.35-2.57; luster of scales, pearly; massive forms, waxy; color, white, grayish, greenish, brownish, violet. Composition: Silica, 39.3; alumina, 45.0; water, 15.7=100, which yields the formula 2Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 3SiO<sub>2</sub>+4H<sub>2</sub>O. Not satisfactorily differentiated from kaolinite (q. v.).

**phō-līd-ēr-pē-tōn**, s. [Pref. *pholid(o)*-, and Gr. *herpeton*=a reptile.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Labyrinthodontia, from the Middle Coal-measures of Belgium and the Carboniferous rocks of Scotland.

**phō-līd-ō**, *pref.* [Gr. *pholis* (genit. *pholidos*)=a horny scale.] Furnished with horny scales.

**phō-līd-ō-gās-tēr**, s. [Pref. *pholido*-, and Gr. *gaster*=the belly.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Labyrinthodontia, from the Lower Coal-measures of Belgium and the Carboniferous rocks of Yorkshire.

**phō-līd-ōph-ōr-ūs**, s. [Pref. *pholido*-, and Gr. *phoros*=bearing.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Ganoid Fishes, family Sauridæ (*Günther*). According to Etheridge there are twelve species; ten from the Lias, and two from the Lower Jurassic.

**phō-līd-ō-sāu-rūs**, s. [Pref. *pholido*-, and Gr. *sauros*=a lizard.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Amphicoelion Crocodiles from the estuarine deposits of the Wealden.

**phōn-**, **phō-nō-**, *pref.* [Gr. *phōnē*=the voice.] Pertaining to or connected with the voice

**phōn-āl**, a. [Gr. *phōnē*=the voice.] Of or pertaining to the voice.

"The Thibetan is near in *phonal* structure."—*Max Müller: Selected Essays*, i. 74.

**phōn-ās-çēt-īcs**, s. [Gr. *phōnaskeō*=to practice the voice; *pref. phon-*, and Gr. *askeō*=to practice.] Systematic exercise for the strengthening of the voice; treatment for restoring or improving the voice.

**phōn-āu-tō-grāph**, s. [Pref. *phon-*, and Eng. *autograph*.]

1. The same as PHONOGRAPH (q. v.).

2. The same as MUSIC-RECORDER (q. v.).

**phōn-āu-tō-grāph-īc**, a. [English *phonautograph*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the phonautograph.

**phōne**, s. [Gr. *phōne*, a sound.] The sound horn, or funnel-shaped attachment for intensifying the sounds produced by a phonograph, graphophone, etc.

**phōne**, s. Abbreviation for telephone. (*Colloq.*)

**phōn-eī-dō-scōpe**, s. [Pref. *phon-*; Gr. *eidos*=form, and *skopeō*=to look at.] An instrument invented by Mr. Sedley Taylor in 1877 for observing the color figures of liquid films when acted on by sonorous vibrations.

**phō-nēt-īc**, **phō-nēt-īc-āl**, a. [Gr. *phōnētikos*=pertaining to speaking.] [PHON-.]

1. Of or pertaining to the voice or sound.

2. Representing sound; pertaining to the representation of sounds; a term applied to alphabetic or literal characters which represent sounds, as *a*, *b*, *c*; as opposed to *ideographic*, which represent objects or symbolize abstract ideas, as in Egyptian hieroglyphics.

"The ideal of a *phonetic* notation is a system in which every single sound would have a simple sign, bearing some definite relation to the sound it represents."—*Sweet: Hist. Eng. Sounds*, p. 2.

**phonetic-spelling**, s. A system of spelling in which the words are spelled exactly as they are pronounced, the sounds being represented by characters each of which represents a single sound. Phonetic printing was first suggested by Mr. Isaac

Pitman, of Bath, England, and reduced to a system by him in conjunction with Mr. A. J. Ellis, F. R. S., in the years 1843-46. Since that time many schemes of phonetic spelling have been proposed as improvements on the phonotypy of Mr. Pitman, and several are now in daily use by stenographers in this country.

**phō-nēt-īc-āl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *phonetical*; *-ly*.] In a phonetic manner; according to the rules or principles of phonetics.

**phō-nēt-īcs**, s. [PHONETIC.] The science which treats of the sounds of the human voice, and of the art of representing combinations of such sounds by signs; the doctrine of sounds, the representation of sounds.

**phōn-ēt-īsm**, s. [PHONETIC.] Sound.

**phōn-ēt-īst**, s. [Eng. *phonet(ic)*; *-ist*.] The same as PHONOLOGIST (q. v.).

"The *phonetist* is never able to put himself in a *pro* position."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. iv.

**phō-nēt-ī-zā-tion**, s. [Eng. *phonetiz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act or art of representing sounds by phonetic signs.

**phōn-ēt-īze**, v. t. [Eng. *phonet(ic)*; *-ize*.] To represent, as sounds, by phonetic signs.

**phōn-īc**, a. [Gr. *phōnē*=sound.] Pertaining or relating to sound

**phōn-īcs**, s. [PHONIC.]

1. The doctrine or science of sounds, especially those of the human voice; phonetics.

2. The art of combining musical sounds.

**phōn-īte**, s. [Greek *phōnē*=a sound; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: The same as ELÆOLITE (q. v.).

**phō-nō-cāmp-tīc**, \***phō-nō-cāmp-tīck**, *adj.* [Pref. *phono-*, and Gr. *kamptikos*=bent; *kamptō*=to bend.] Having the power or quality of inflecting sound, or turning it from its direction and thus altering it.

"The magnifying the sound by the polyphonisms or repercussions of the rocks, and other *phonocampitic* objects."—*Derham: Phys.-Theol.*, bk. iv, ch. iii.

**phō-nō-grām**, s. [Pref. *phono-*, and Gr. *gramma*=a letter.]

1. A written letter or character indicating a particular sound or modification of sound.

2. The sound of the human voice, or of a musical instrument, as reproduced by the phonograph (q. v.).

**phō-nō-grāph**, s. [Pref. *phono-*, and Gr. *graphō*=to write.]

1. A character used in phonography; a type or character used for expressing a sound.

2. An instrument for recording and reproducing sounds, invented by Mr. T. A. Edison. It consists of a cylinder of brass, mounted axially upon a steel screw, the pitch of which corresponds with that of a spiral groove on the outside of the cylinder. Attached to the baseboard by a movable arm is a mouthpiece with a diaphragm, from the center of the under surface of which projects a steel point. To use the instrument, the cylinder is covered with tinfoil or wax, paraffine, or other inelastic, easily indented substance, and the arm so adjusted that when the axle is revolved, the whole of the groove on the cylinder will pass in succession under the point. On speaking into the mouthpiece, at the same time turning the cylinder, every vibration of the diaphragm causes the point to make a corresponding mark upon the tinfoil. The arm being temporarily turned back, the cylinder can now be set back to its original position, and on turning it with the mouthpiece in position as at first, the stylus, traveling over the indentations in the type-laden tinfoil, causes the diaphragm to vibrate as before, thus producing the original sounds.

**phō-nōg'-rā-phēr**, s. [Eng. *phonograph(y)*; *-er*.] One who is versed or skilled in phonography.

**phō-nō-grāph-īc**, **phō-nō-grāph-īc-āl**, *adj.* [Eng. *phonograph(y)*; *ic*, *-ical*.]

1. Of or relating to phonography.

2. Pertaining or relating to the phonograph.

**phō-nō-grāph-īc-āl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *phonographical*; *-ly*.]

1. In a phonographic manner; according to phonography.

2. By means of a phonograph.

**phō-nōg'-rā-phīst**, s. [Eng. *phonograph(y)*; *-ist*.] One who is versed or skilled in phonography; a phonographer.

**phō-nōg'-rā-phŷ**, s. [PHONOGRAPH.]

1. The description of the sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. The representation of sounds by certain characters, each of which represents one sound, and always the same sound. Its special application is to alphabetic writing, in which sounds or articulations are represented by signs or letters, as opposed

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw



to the system in which the representation is by ideas, symbols, or cipher. Specif., a method of writing, or graphically representing language, invented by Mr. Isaac Pitman, of Bath, England.

"Whether the new *phonography* will meet with any better popular success remains to be seen."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct. 1878, p. 782.

3. The art of using, or registering by means of, the phonograph; the construction of phonographs.

**phōn'-ō-līte**, *s.* [Gr. *phōnē*=a sound, and *lithos*=a stone; Ger. *phonolith*.]

*Petrol.*: A name given to a group of volcanic rocks which give out a ringing sound when struck by the hammer. The structure is mostly somewhat slaty, or thin tabular-jointed. Texture usually compact, though sometimes vitreous, felspar crystals are visible, but sparsely distributed. Sometimes vesicular, the vesicles containing zeolites. As essential constituents it contains sanidine and nepheline; those accessory being hornblende, augite, oligoclase rarely, magnetite, olivine, haüyne, mica, leucite, and nosean. (See these words.) [CLINKSTONE.]

**phonolite-tuff**, *s.*

*Petrol.*: An earthy friable deposit, consisting of phonolitic materials with fragments and crystals of sanidine, hornblende, biotite, olivine, magnetite, &c.

**phonolite-wacke**, *s.*

*Petrol.*: An amygdaloidal phonolite, which has been altered, so that the ground mass has become quite earthy.

**phō-nō-līt'-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *phonolite*(e); *-ic*.] Composed of or resembling phonolite (q. v.).

**phō-nō-lōg'-īc-āl**, **phō-nō-lōg'-īc**, *adj.* [Eng. *phonology*(y); *-ical*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to phonology.

"Phonological misconception is the error of the grammarian."—*Sayce: Comparative Philology*, p. 45.

**phō-nōl'-ō-gīst**, *subst.* [Eng. *phonology*(y); *-ist*.] One who studies or is versed in phonology.

**phō-nōl'-ō-gy**, *s.* [Pref. *phono-*, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.] The doctrine of sound; specif., the science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice, showing their functions and changes and the distinctions and relations between them; phonetics.

**phō-nōm'-ē-tēr**, *s.* [Pref. *phono-*, and English *meter*.] An instrument for ascertaining the number of vibrations of a given sound in a given space of time.

**phō-nō-mō-tōr**, *s.* [Pref. *phono-*, and English *motor*.] An instrument to illustrate the motive power of sound. (*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878.)

**phōn-or'-gā-nōn**, **phōn-or'-gā-nūm**, *s.* [Pref. *phon-*, and Gr. *organon*=an organ.] An instrument designed to imitate vocal sounds of speech; a speaking machine.

**phō-nō-phōre**, *s.* [Pref. *phono-*, and suff. *phore*.] A device for maintaining communication over a telegraph line without interfering with its telegraphic use.

**phō-nō-scōpe**, *s.* [Pref. *phono-*, and Gr. *skopeō*=to see, to observe.]

1. An apparatus for testing the quality of musical strings, invented by König.

2. A combination of an induction coil and battery with a rotating vacuum-tube, for translating vibrations of sound into visible figures. For the contact-breaker of the coil is substituted a diaphragm, so adjusted that every vibration of it will break the primary circuit, and cause a spark to pass along the tube. As this is rotated rapidly in the direction of its length, illuminated figures like spokes of a wheel are produced, which, provided that the rate of rotation is the same, are constant for any given sound.

**phō-nō-tē-lēm'-ē-tēr**, *s.* [Pref. *phono-*; Gr. *tele*, far, *metron*, measure.] An instrument for determining the distance of an enemy's fire, from a disclosure of the time expiring between sight of the flash of firing and hearing of the sound of detonation.

**phō-nō-ty-pe**, *subst.* [PHONOTYPY.] A type or character used in phonetic printing.

**phō-nō-typ'-īc**, **phō-nō-typ'-īc-āl**, *adj.* [Eng. *phonotyp*(e); *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to phonotypy.

**phō-nō-typ'-īc-āl-lỹ**, *adv.* [English *phonotypical*; *-ly*.] According to phonotypy; in phonotypic characters. (*Ellis: Early English Pronunciation*, iv. 1182.)

**phō-nō-typ-ist**, *subst.* [Eng. *phonotyp*(y); *-ist*.] One who is versed or skilled in phonotypy.

**phō-nō-typ-ỹ**, *s.* [Pref. *phono-*, and Gr. *typos*=a mark, a type.] The art of representing sounds by distinct characters or types; the style of printing in accordance with this art; phonetic printing.

**phōr'-ā**, *s.* [Gr. *phōra*=theft.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Phoridae.

**phōr-ā-dēn'-drōn**, *s.* [Gr. *phoros*=bearing, and *dendron*=a tree.]

*Bot.*: An extensive genus of Loranthaceæ, containing various American mistletoes.

**phō-rān'-thī-ūm**, *subst.* [Gr. *phoros*=bearing, and *anthos*=a flower.]

*Bot.*: Richard's name for the receptacle of a composite plant.

**-phōre**, *suff.* [Greek *phoros*=bearing.] Having, bearing, furnished with.

**phōr'-ī-dēs**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phor(a)*; masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ides*.]

*Entom.*: A sub-family of Muscidae, containing small flies feeding on fungi and decaying vegetable matter.

**phōr'-mīne**, *s.* [Eng. *morphine* transposed.]

*Chem.*: Pelletier's name for a base which he found in the aqueous extract of an opium, containing a large proportion of narcotine. Now supposed to be pseudo-morphine.

**phor'-mīnx**, *s.* [Gr.] An ancient Greek lyre or lute.

**phor'-mī-ūm**, *s.* [Gr. *phormion*=a plant, dimin. from *phormos*=anything plaited of rushes, a mat.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Hemerocallæ. *Phormium tenax* is New Zealand Flax. It is cultivated in India, St. Helena, Algiers, the south of France, and even the Orkney Islands. The fiber is stronger than either flax or hemp, and the root is a substitute for sarsaparilla.

**phōr-ō-dēs'-mā**, *s.* [Gr. *phoros*, and *desma*=a bond, a fetter.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Geometridæ. *Phorodesma bajularia* is the Blotched Emerald Moth.

**phōr'-ō-dōn**, *subst.* [Gr. *phoros*=bearing; suff. *-odon*.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Aphidæ. *Phorodon humuli*, or *Aphis humuli*, is the Hop-fly (q. v.).

**phō-rōne**, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O. Formed from acetone by the action of dehydrating agents, such as gaseous hydrochloric acid, and after-treatment with potash. It crystallizes in large yellow prisms, melts at 28°, and boils at 196°. By the action of dilute-sulphuric acid it is again resolved into acetone.

**phōr-ō-nōm'-īcs**, *s.* [Gr. *phoreō*=to carry, to bear, and *nomos*=a law.] Kinematics (q. v.)

**phō-rōn'-ō-mỹ**, *s.* [PHORONOMICS.]

**phōr'-ūs**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Greek *phoreus*=a bearer.]

*Zool.*: Carrier-shell (q. v.); a genus of Littorinidæ, with a trochiform shell generally bearing shells, stones, &c., adhering to it. Animal with a long proboscis.

**phōs**, *s.* [Gr. *phōs*=light.]

*Zoology*: A genus of Buccinidæ, akin to *Nassa*. Thirty species, from the warmer regions.

**phōs'-gēn**, **phōs'-gēne**, *a.* [Gr. *phōs*=light, and *gennaō*=to generate.] Generating light.

**phosgen-gas**, *s.* [CARBON-OXYCHLORIDE.]

**phōs'-gēn-īte**, *s.* [Gr. *phōs*=light; *gennaō*=to generate, and suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A very rare mineral, occurring only in crystals, associated with galena. Crystallization, tetragonal. Hardness, 2.75-3; specific gravity, 6-6.31; luster, adamantine; color, white, gray, yellow; streak, white; somewhat sectile; transparent to translucent. Composition: Carbonate of lead, 49; chloride of lead, 51=100, corresponding with the formula PbOCO<sub>2</sub>+PbCl.

**phōsph-**, **phōs-phō-**, *pref.* [PHOSPHORUS.] Derived from or containing phosphorus.

**phōs-phā-çēt'-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *acetic*.] Derived from phosphorous and acetic acid.

**phosphacetic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: One of the acids which Zeise obtained by the action of phosphorus on acetone.

**phōs'-phām**, *subst.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and English *am(monia)*.]

*Chem.*: PHN<sub>2</sub>. The nitrile of phosphoric acid obtained by passing ammonia gas over phosphorus pentachloride, and heating the product in a stream of carbonic anhydride. When dry it is a white powder, but it soon changes to a reddish or yellowed color. Heated with water, it is decomposed, forming ammonia and phosphoric acid.

**phōs-phām'-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *phospham*; suff. *-ic*.] Derived from or containing phosphoric acid and ammonia.

**phosphamic-acids**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: Acids described by Dr. Gladstone as being derived from pyrophosphoric acid by the substitution of one, two, or three atoms of amidogen for hydroxyl. They are pyrophosphamic, pyrophosphodiamic, and pyrophosphotriamic acids.

**phōs'-phām-īde**, *s.* [English *phosph(aryl)*, and *amide*.]

*Chem.* (pl.): Compounds formed from one or more molecules of ammonia, by the substitution of phosphatyl, PO, for three atoms of hydrogen.

**phōs-phām-mō'-nī-ūm**, *s.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *ammonium*.]

*Chem.* (pl.): Bases formed on the mixed type  $\left. \begin{matrix} mH_4N \\ nH_4P \end{matrix} \right\}$ ; for example, ethylene-trimethyl-triethyl-phosphammonium  $\left. \begin{matrix} (C_2H_4)'' \\ (C_2H_3)_3 \\ (C_2H_5)_3 \end{matrix} \right\} P \cdot$  (Watts.)

**phōs-phā-nīl'-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *anilic*.] Derived from phosphorus and anilic acid.

**phosphanilic-acid**, *s.* [PHENYL PHOSPHAMIC-ACID.]

**phōs-phān'-īl-īne**, *s.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *aniline*.]

*Chem.*: (C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>18</sub>P'')N<sub>3</sub>. This body has not yet been isolated, but its hydrochloride is formed by the direct combination of aniline and phosphorus trichloride, thus: 3C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N+PCl<sub>3</sub>=C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>18</sub>PN<sub>3</sub>·3HCl. It crystallizes in needle-shaped crystals.

**phōs-phān-tī-mōn'-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and English *antimonic*.] Derived from or containing phosphoric and antimonic acids.

**phosphantimonic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: An acid obtained by dropping antimonic pentachloride into aqueous phosphoric acid. It precipitates morphine, narcotine, nicotine, and other alkaloids. Its true composition is unknown.

**phōs-phar-sō-nī-ūm**, *s.* [Pref. *phosph-*, Eng. *ars(enic)*, and (amm)onium.]

*Org. Chem.*: Bases formed on the mixed type  $\left. \begin{matrix} mH_4P \\ nH_3As \end{matrix} \right\}$ ; e. g., ethylene-hexethyl-phospharsonium,  $\left. \begin{matrix} (C_2H_4)'' \\ (C_2H_5)_6 \end{matrix} \right\} P \cdot$  (Watts.)

**phōs'-phāte**, *s.* [Eng. *phosph(oric)*; *-ate*.]

*Chem.*: A salt of phosphoric acid. ¶ *Phosphate of ammonia* is useful in some urinary diseases, and *phosphate of iron* in diabetes and rickets.

¶ *Phosphate of Copper*=*Libethenite* and *Pseudomalachite*; *Phosphate of Iron*=*Vivianite*; *Phosphate of Iron and Manganese*=*Triplite*; *Phosphate of Lead*=*Pyromorphite*; *Phosphate of Lime*=*Apatite*; *Phosphate of Uranium and Copper*=*Torbernite*; *Phosphate of Yttria*=*Xenotime*.

**phosphate-nodules**, **phosphatic-nodules**, *s. pl.*

*Geol.*: A loose bed of brown nodules, first observed by Professor Henslow at the foot of the Red Crag. They contain a large percentage of earthy phosphates, there being occasionally as much as sixty per cent. of phosphate of lime; hence they are much used for manure. Formerly they were considered to be coprolites. Remains of *Mastodon arvernensis*, *M. tapiroides*, *Elephas meridionalis*, *Hyæna antiqua*, those of whales, a walrus, &c., occur. There is a similar bed at the base of the Older White Crag at Sutton, England. (*Lyell*.)

**phosphate of soda**, *s.*

1. *Chem.*: PO(NaO)<sub>2</sub>HO+12H<sub>2</sub>O. Orthophosphate. Common tribasic phosphate. Prepared by treating bone ash with sulphuric acid, and then adding carbonate of soda in slight excess to the acid filtrate. On evaporation the phosphate of soda crystallizes in oblique rhombic prisms, which dissolve in four parts of cold water. It is bitter, purgative, and alkaline to test paper. NaPO<sub>3</sub>=metaphosphate of soda. Monobasic phosphate. Formed by the action of heat on acid tribasic phosphate, or microcosmic salt. It is obtained as a transparent, glassy substance, very soluble in water. Na<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>=pyrophosphate of soda. Bibasic phosphate. Obtained by strongly heating common phosphate of soda. The residue is dissolved in water and recrystallized. It forms brilliant crystals, which are less soluble than the original phosphate. The meta- and pyrophosphates can be again converted into orthophosphates by fusion with excess of carbonate of soda.

2. *Pharm.*: In large doses it is a saline purgative, in smaller doses a diuretic.

**phosphates of calcium**, *s. pl.*

1. *Chemistry*:

(1) Monocalcic salt, Ca''H<sub>4</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. Obtained in crystalline laminae when dicalcic phosphate is treated with phosphoric acid. Easily soluble in water.

(2) Dicalcic salt, Ca<sub>2</sub>''H<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. Obtained in crystals by precipitating chloride of calcium with an alkaline orthophosphate.



(3) Tricalcic salt,  $\text{Ca}_3''(\text{PO}_4)_2$ . The chief inorganic portion of bones; it is obtained by the action of trisodic phosphate on calcic chloride; separates as rectangular plates or prisms; insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but dissolves easily in nitric and hydrochloric acids, and less easily in acetic acid.

2. *Geol.*: Phosphate of calcium forms the larger part of the earthy matter of the bones in vertebrates, and exists also in lesser amount in the skeletons of some invertebrates.

**phōs-phāt'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *phosphat(e)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or partaking of the nature of a phosphate; containing a phosphate.

**phosphatic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: Hypophosphoric acid. A name applied to the syrupy mixture of phosphoric and phosphorous acids, produced when phosphorus is submitted to slow combustion in moist air. It is a mixture of four atoms of phosphoric acid, and one atom of phosphorous acid.

**phosphatic-diathesis**, *s.*

*Pathol.*: A morbid tendency in the constitution to deposit phosphates of calcium, magnesium, ammonium, &c., which sometimes form calculi or are deposited from the urine.

**phōs-phēne**, *s.* [Gr. *phōs*=light, and *phainō*=to show.]

*Optics (pl.)*: Luminous images produced in darkness by pressure on the eyeball, by severe coughing, or other causes.

**phōs-phēn'-yl**, *subst.* [Pref. *phos-*, and English *phenyl*.] Containing phosphorus and phenyl.

**phosphényl-chloride**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{PCl}_2$ . Formed when a mixture of the vapor of benzene and phosphorus trichloride is passed through a red-hot tube. It is a fuming, strongly refracting, liquid. Density=1.319 at 20°; boiling point=222°.

**phōs-phēth'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *phosph-*; Eng. *ether*], and suff. *-ic*.] Derived from phosphorus and ether.

**phosphethic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: A name given by Zeise to an acid which he obtained by the action of finely divided phosphorus on ether. (*Watts*.)

**phōs-phē-thyl**, *s.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. *ethyl*.] Containing phosphorus and ethyl.

**phosphethyl-trimethylium**, *subst.* [PHOSPHONIUM.]

**phōs-phē-thyl'-i-um**, *s.* [Eng. *phosphethyl*, and (*ammonium*).] [PHOSPHONIUM.]

**phōs'-phide**, *s.* [Eng. *phosph(orus)*; suff. *-ide*.] [PHOSPHINE.]

*Phosphide of Iron and Nickel*: [SCHREIBERSITE.]

**phōs'-phine**, *s.* [Eng. *phosph(orus)*; suff. *-ine*.]

*Chem. (pl.)*: Phosphides. Compounds of phosphorus with hydrogen, or with metallic or organic radicals, *e. g.*, phosphoretted hydrogen,  $\text{H}_3\text{P}$ ; phosphide of calcium,  $\text{Ca}_3\text{P}_2$ ; triethyl-phosphine,  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{P}$ . They are constructed on the type of ammonia,  $\text{H}_3\text{N}$ , and the organic compounds are prepared by the action of the alcoholic iodides on the typical phosphine,  $\text{H}_3\text{P}$ . The iodide formed is treated with potash, which liberates the phosphine of the alcoholic radical.

**phōs'-phite**, *s.* [Eng. *phosph(orus)*; suff. *-ite*.]

*Chem.*: A salt of phosphorous acid.

**phosphite of calcium**, *s.*

*Chem.*: Neutral salt,  $\text{CaHPO}_3$ . Separates as a crystalline crust when an ammonium salt is mixed with chloride of calcium. It is sparingly soluble in water. The acid salt,  $\text{CaH}_2\text{P}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_6$ , is obtained in the form of needle-shaped crystals when marble is acted upon by phosphorous acid. It is soluble in water.

**phōs-phō-**, *pref.* [PHOSPH-]

**phospho-glyceric acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $\text{PO}(\text{HO})_2 \text{O}$ . Contained in the yolk of eggs and in the human brain. Prepared by mixing glycerin with phosphoric acid; adding carbonate and then hydrate of barium, and filtering, decomposing the filtrate with sulphuric acid, again filtering, and evaporating *in vacuo*. It is a syrupy liquid, having a very acid taste. Soluble in water and alcohol.

**phospho-molybdic acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: The product of the action of molybdic teroxide on phosphoric acid. It is first yellow and insoluble, and then dissolves, on the addition of more acid, to a colorless liquid. When evaporated, it is a non-crystalline, tenacious mass, having a rough acid taste, and dissolving in water and alcohol.

**phōs-phō-çē'-rite**, *s.* [Pref. *phospho-*, and Eng. *cerite*.]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring in minute tetragonal octahedrons and prisms, as a grayish-yellow powder

in the cobaltic ore of Tunaberg, Sweden. Specific gravity, 4.78. Analysis yielded: Phosphoric acid, 29.66; protoxides of cerium and didymium, 67.38; sesquioxide of iron, 2.95=99.99. Probably the same as CRYPTOLITE (*q. v.*).

**phōs-phō-chāl'-çite**, **phōs-phōr-ō-chāl'-çite**, *s.* [Pref. *phospho-*; Gr. *chalkos*=brass, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: The same as PSEUDOMALACHITE (*q. v.*).

**phōs-phō-chrōm'-ite**, **phōs-phōr-chrōm'-ite**, *s.* [Pref. *phospho-*, and Eng. *chromite*.]

*Min.*: A mineral found in rounded pieces, the exterior of which are encrusted with small crystals. Specific gravity, 5.80. Analysis yielded: Chromic acid, 10.13; phosphoric acid, 9.94; protoxide of lead, 68.33; protoxide of copper, 7.36; protoxide of iron, 2.80; water, 1.16=99.72. Found at Beresowsk, Urals, and apparently related to Lazmannite (*q. v.*).

**phōs-phō-di'-am-ide**, *s.* [Pref. *phospho-*, and Eng. *diamide*.]

*Chem.*:  $(\text{PO})''' \text{N}_2$ . Obtained by saturating phosphorus pentachloride with ammonia gas, and boiling the product with water. It is a white powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and oil of turpentine, and resists the action of most oxidizing agents.

**phōs-phō-mōn'-am-ide**, *s.* [Pref. *phospho-*, and Eng. *monamide*.]

*Chem.*:  $\text{N}(\text{PO})'''$ . Prepared by heating phosphodiamide or phosphotriamide without access of air. It is a pulverulent substance very difficult to decompose.

**phōs-phō-nī-ūm**, *s.* [Pref. *phosph-*, and Eng. (*ammonium*).]

*Chem.*: A phosphorus compound, constructed on the ammonium type.

**phosphonium-bases**, *s. pl.*

*Chemistry*: Compounds of phosphorus with basic radicals. They are constructed on the type of ammonium,  $\text{H}_4\text{N}$ , and are obtained by the action of alcoholic iodides on triphosphines, or by heating to 180° phosphonium iodide with alcoholic iodides, *e. g.*,  $\text{PH}_4\text{I} + 4\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{I} = 4\text{HI} + (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4\text{PI}$  (tetraethylphosphonium iodide) or phosphethylium iodide. They form a very numerous class, many of them containing mixed organic radicals, as when iodide of ethyl is added to an ethereal solution of trimethylphosphine. Crystals of ethyl-trimethylphosphonium iodide are obtained,  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{PI} =$  phosphethyl-trimethylium.

**\*phōs'-phōr**, *s.* [PHOSPHORUS.]

1. Phosphorus.

"Of lambent flame you have whole sheets in a handful of phosphor."—*Addison*.

2. The morning-star, or Lucifer (*q. v.*).

"Bright Phosphor, fresher for the night."

*Tennyson: In Memoriam cxx. 9.*

**phosphor-bronze**, *s.* An alloy of copper, tin, and phosphorus capable of being made tough and malleable, or hard, according to the proportion of the several ingredients.

**phosphor-cacodyl**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $\text{P}_2(\text{CH}_3)_4$ . Diposphor-tetramethyl. A thick oily liquid formed by the action of methylic chloride on calcium phosphide at high temperatures. It boils at 250°, and inflames on exposure to the air.

**phōs'-phōr-āte**, *v. t.* [Eng. *phosphor*; *-ate*.] To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

**phōs'-phōr-āt-ēd**, *pa. par. & a.* [PHOSPHORATE.]

**phosphorated-oil**, *s.*

*Pharm., &c.*: Phosphorus and oil of almonds. Sometimes used in minute doses, but is not always safe.

**phōs-phōr'-ē-ōus**, *adj.* [Eng. *phosphor*; *-eous*.] The same as PHOSPHORESCENT (*q. v.*).

**phōs-phōr-ēsçe**, *v. i.* [Eng. *phosphor*; incept. verbal suff. *-esce* (Lat. *-esco*).] To shine as phosphorus; to be phosphorescent; to give out a phosphoric light.

**phōs-phōr-ēs'-çençe**, *s.* [Eng. *phosphorescent*; *-ce*.]

1. The property which many substances and organic beings possess of emitting light under certain conditions.

2. A phosphoric light.

"A large number of substances . . . emit in darkness a phosphorescence."—*Ganot: Physics*, § 626.

¶ Becquerel traces five causes of phosphorescence: (1) Spontaneous action; (2) Elevation of temperature; (3) Mechanical action, as friction, percussion, or cleavage; (4) Electricity, and (5) Insolation. Examples of No. (1) may be seen among plants in certain fungals, also at times in decaying wood. Among animals, some of Cuvier's sub-kingdom Radiata have the power of emitting

light in the dark, especially if they are disturbed, and the phosphorescence of the sea in tropical, and even at times in temperate climates, is attributed to a small infusorial animalcule, *Noctiluca miliaris* [NOCTILUCA], aided by *Physalia utriculus*, and other Medusæ, Tunicata, Annelids, &c. On land, of insects, some millipedes, the female glow-worm, and the fireflies, emit light. In the glow-worm the light is from the under side of the final segments of the abdomen. In the case of various Elateridæ the phosphorescence is from a small, white, oval spot on each side of the thorax. The phosphorescence of fish in a cupboard is well known; also of decaying animals in marshes.

**phōs-phōr-ēs'-çent**, *a. & s.* [PHOSPHORESCENCE.]

*A. As adj.*: Emitting light under certain conditions. [PHOSPHORESCENCE.]

"We found the loch all phosphorescent."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

*B. As subst.*: A phosphorescent substance.

"The best phosphorescents are the following: diamonds, fluor-spar, &c."—*Ganot: Physics*, § 627.

**phōs'-phōr-ēt-ēd**, **phōs'-phōr-ēt-tēd**, *a.* [PHOSPHORATED.] Combined with phosphorus, containing phosphorus.

**phosphoretted-hydrogen**, *s.*

*Chem.*: Phosphide of hydrogen. Obtained in three forms, gaseous, liquid, and solid. The gaseous phosphide,  $\text{H}_3\text{P}$ , is prepared by heating hydrated phosphorous acid in a small retort. It has a highly disagreeable odor of garlic, is slightly soluble in water, and burns with a brilliant white flame. Specific gravity 1.24. Liquid phosphide,  $\text{H}_2\text{P}$ , is obtained in small quantities when phosphide of calcium is treated with water. The gas evolved is passed through a tube surrounded with a freezing mixture, which condenses this compound as a colorless and highly refractive liquid. In contact with air it inflames instantly. Solid phosphide,  $\text{HP}_2$ , formed by the action of light on the liquid phosphide,  $5\text{H}_2\text{P} = 3\text{H}_3\text{P} + \text{HP}_2$  (solid phosphide).

**phōs-phōr-gūm'-mīte**, *s.* [Pref. *phosphor-*, and Eng. *gummite*.] [GUMMITE.]

**phōs-phōr'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *phosphor*; *-ic*; Fr. *phosphorique*.] Of or pertaining to phosphorus; derived or obtained from phosphorus; resembling phosphorus; phosphorescent.

"Around the waves' phosphoric brightness broke."

*Byron: Corsair*, i. 17.

**phosphoric-acid**, *s.*

1. *Chemistry*:  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ . Ortho-phosphoric acid. A tribasic acid formed by the action of nitric acid upon phosphorus, or by the hydration of phosphoric anhydride. The product in each case is fused to redness in a platinum vessel. On cooling, it is obtained as a transparent solid mass, in which state it is called glacial phosphoric acid. It is very deliquescent, has an intensely sour taste, and reddens litmus paper. It is not poisonous.

2. *Pharm.*: It is given in a very dilute state in diabetes and scrofula.

**phosphoric-bromide**, *s.*

*Chemistry*:  $\text{PBr}_5$ . Prepared by adding bromine in excess to tribromide of phosphorus. It has a lemon-yellow color, and forms rhomboidal crystals after fusion, and needles when sublimed. It melts at a moderate heat to a red liquid.

**phosphoric-chloride**, *s.*

*Chemistry*:  $\text{PCl}_5$ . Pentachloride of phosphorus. Prepared by the action of chlorine in excess on phosphorous or trichloride of phosphorus contained in a Wolff's bottle, and the product purified by redistillation in a stream of chlorine. It forms a straw-yellow compact mass, but can be obtained in rhombic crystals, sublimes at 100°, and, under pressure, melts at 148°. Potassium burns in its vapor with a brilliant light.

**phosphoric-ethers**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: Alcoholic phosphates. Phosphoric acid is capable of yielding three forms of ethers, mono-, di-, and triphosphoric compounds, *e. g.*: (1) Mono-, or phosphethylic (phosphovinic) acid= $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ . Prepared by the action of 95 per cent. alcohol on syrupy phosphoric acid, treating the product with barium carbonate, and adding sulphuric acid to the crystals formed, and filtering. After concentration, it is obtained as a colorless viscid oil, having a sharp sour taste. It mixes in all proportions with water, alcohol, and ether. (2) Diethyl phosphoric acid= $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{HPO}_4$ . Formed when absolute alcohol in the gaseous state is brought into contact with phosphoric anhydride. It is obtained as a syrup, and yields on heating phosphoric ether, which may be recognized by its odor. (3) Triethyl phosphate= $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{PO}_4$ . Obtained by heating phosphate of silver with iodide of ethyl to 100°. It is a limpid liquid, having a characteristic odor, specific gravity 1.072, and boiling at 215°. Soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trī, sīrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



\***phōs-phūr'-ic-al**, *adj.* [Eng. *phosphoric*; *-al*.] The same as PHOSPHORIC (q. v.).

**phōs'-phōr-ite**, *s.* [Eng. *phosphor(ous)*; suffix *-ite* (Min.).]

*Mineralogy*:

1. A fibrous, concretionary, and scaly variety of Apatite (q. v.), found at Estremadura, Spain.

2. The same as APATITE (q. v.).

**phōs-phōr-it'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *phosphorit(e)*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to phosphorite; resembling or of the nature of phosphorite.

**phōs'-phōr-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *phosphor*; *-ize*.] To combine or impregnate with phosphorus; to phosphorate.

**phōs-phōr-ō-gēn'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *phosphorus*, and Greek *gennāō*=to generate.] Generating phosphorescence.

**phōs-phor-ō-grāph**, *s.* [Eng. *phosphorus*, and Gr. *graphō*=to write.] A radiograph taken by phosphorescent light instead of by Roentgen rays.

**phōs-phōr-ōs'-a-mide**, *s.* [Pref. *phosphoros(o-*), and Eng. *amides*.]

*Chemistry (pl.)*: Amides in which three atoms of hydrogen are replaced by one atom of phosphorus. Phosphoro-triamide,  $N_3H_6P'''$ , formed by the action of ammonia on trichloride of phosphorus, is obtained as a white mass, and yields on heating a mixture of phosphoro-diamide,  $N_2H_3P'''$ , and phosphoro-monomide,  $NP'''$ .

**phōs-phōr-ō-scōpe**, *s.* [Eng. *phosphorus*, and Gr. *skopeō*=to see, to observe.]

1. A philosophical toy, consisting of glass tubes arranged in a box and containing phosphorescent substances, as the sulphides of lime, strontium, barium, &c. When this is exposed to the sun's rays or to the light emitted by a gas-burner or burning magnesium, and then removed to a dark place, each tube appears to glow with light of a different color, as red, blue, green, &c.

2. An instrument devised by Becquerel for measuring the duration of phosphorescence in different substances.

**phōs-phōr-ō-sō-**, *pref.* [As if from a Mod. Lat. *phosphorosus*.] Derived from or containing phosphorus.

**phōs'-phōr-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *phosphor*; *-ous*; Fr. *phosphoreux*.] Of or pertaining to phosphorus; of the nature of or obtained from phosphorus; phosphoric.

**phosphorous-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $H_3PO_3$ . Prepared by adding water to the trichloride of phosphorus,  $PCl_3 + H_2O = H_3PO_3 + 3HCl$ . The solution is evaporated to a syrup to expel the HCl, when the phosphorous acid crystallizes on cooling. It is very deliquescent, and readily attracts oxygen, passing into phosphoric acid. Heated in a close vessel, it forms phosphoreted hydrogen and phosphoric acid.

**phosphorous-bromide**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $PBr_3$ . Prepared by adding small pieces of phosphorus to anhydrous bromine. To avoid a dangerous explosion, the phosphorus should be added in pieces of not more than a quarter of a grain. The product is purified from excess of phosphorus by distillation. It is a colorless, mobile liquid, very volatile, and emits white fumes in the air. Does not freeze even at  $-12^\circ$ .

**phosphorous-chlorides**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*:  $PCl_3$ . Prepared by passing dry chlorine gas over phosphorus in a tubulated retort gently heated on a sand bath. The trichloride condenses in the receiver, from which it can be obtained by rectification. It is a thin, colorless liquid, boiling at  $73^\circ$ , and having a specific gravity of 1.61. It acts upon alcohols, ethers, and acids, forming chlorides of the radicals, and nitrous acid decomposes it with violent explosion.

**phosphorous-chloronitride**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $P_3N_3Cl_6$ . Prepared by saturating pentachloride of phosphorus with dry ammoniacal gas, and distilling the white mass produced with water. The crystals which condense in the receiver are recrystallized from hot ether. It separates in trimetric crystals, which melt at  $110^\circ$ , boil at  $240^\circ$ , dissolve easily in alcohol, ether, and benzene, but are insoluble in water.

**phosphorous-ethers**, *s. pl.*

*Chemistry*: Phosphites of the alcohol radicals. Phosphorous acid is capable of forming mono-, di-, and tri-phosphorous ethers. (1) Ethyl-phosphorous acid,  $(C_2H_5)_2H_2PO_3$ . Prepared by the action of trichloride of phosphorus on alcohol. It is scarcely known in the free state, but its barium salt can be obtained in crystals,  $(C_2H_5)_2BaPO_3$ . (2) Ethylic-ethylphosphite,  $(C_2H_5)_2HP(C_2H_5)O_3$ , is not known in the free state. Its potassic salt,  $(C_2H_5)_2KP(C_2H_5)O_3$ , can be obtained by adding one atom of hydrate of barium to two atoms of diethyl-ethylphosphite

and subsequently decomposing the barium salt with potassic sulphate. (3) Dithylic ethylphosphite,  $(C_2H_5)_2P(C_2H_5)_2O_3$ . Prepared by the action of trichloride of phosphorus on ethylate of sodium. It is a neutral, oily liquid of very offensive odor. Specific gravity 1.075, and boiling-point= $190^\circ$ . Soluble in alcohol, ether, and water.

**phōs'-phōr-ūs**, \***phōs'-phōr**, *s.* [Latin, from Gr. *phōsphoros*=bringing or giving light: *phōs*=light, and *phoros*=bringing; *phero*=to bring; Fr. *phosphore*; Sp. & Ital. *fosforo*.]

1. *Ordin. Lang.*: The morning-star; Phosphor (q. v.).

2. *Chem.*: Symbol P; atomic weight=31. A non-metallic pentad element. Found in a state of combination in the unstratified rocks, the soil, the organism of plants, and the bodies of animals. Discovered by Brandt in 1669. It is prepared from powdered calcined bones by treating them with two-thirds of their weight of sulphuric acid diluted with water, evaporating the liquid portion, and, after mixing with charcoal, desiccating by heating in an iron vessel. The dry mass is then introduced into a stone retort, heated, and the phosphorus evolved collected under water. It resembles imperfectly bleached wax, is soft and flexible at common temperatures; specific gravity, 1.77; vapor density, 4.35; melts at  $42.2^\circ$ , and boils at  $287^\circ$ . On cooling, it sometimes forms dodecahedral crystals. It is insoluble in water, and is kept in that liquid, but dissolves in native naphtha and bisulphide of carbon; is very inflammable, and sometimes takes fire from the heat of the hand. A remarkable modification exists under the name of amorphous phosphorus, prepared by exposing common phosphorus to  $250^\circ$  for fifty hours. It is a reddish-brown infusible substance, insoluble in bisulphide of carbon; specific gravity, 2.089-2.106. It is not luminous in the dark, and can be reconverted into ordinary phosphorus when heated to  $260^\circ$ . Used on a very large scale in the preparation of safety matches. [BOLOGNA-PHOSPHORUS.]

3. *Pharm.*: It has been given in small doses in intercostal and trigeminal neuralgia, psoriasis, eczema, and goiter; but even in minute doses it is dangerous. In larger ones it produces jaundice, vomiting, hæmorrhage, and death.

¶ *Canton's Phosphorus*:

*Chem.*:  $CaS$ . Calcium sulphide. A white amorphous substance, obtained, by heating in a close vessel, a mixture of three parts oyster shells and one part sublimed sulphur. It is luminous in the dark. Named from John Canton, F. R. S. (1718-1772), an electrician and physicist.

**phosphorus-oxides**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: Compounds of phosphorus with oxygen. Phosphorus sub-oxide,  $P_4O_6$ , is formed by passing a current of air through melted phosphorus kept under water. It is solid, orange-colored, and is rapidly converted into phosphorous acid. Phosphorous anhydride,  $P_2O_3$ , is obtained as a white powder by burning phosphorus in a limited supply of dry air. Phosphoric anhydride,  $P_2O_5$ , formed when dry atmospheric air is passed over burning phosphorus contained in a suitable apparatus. It is obtained as a snow-like powder, having a great attraction for water. When thrown into the latter it combines with explosive violence. It is readily volatilized.

**phosphorus-paste**, *s.* A poisonous compound for the destruction of rats, mice, cockroaches, &c.

**phosphorus-pill**, *s.*

*Pharm.*: Phosphorus two grains, balsam of Tolu 120 grains, yellow wax 60 grains. Dose, three to six grains. [PHOSPHORUS.]

**phosphorus-poisoning**, *s.*

*Chemistry*: Phosphorus, especially when finely divided, is highly poisonous. Fatal effects are sometimes produced by very small doses, the use of 11 grain having ended fatally. Some hours often elapse before the worst symptoms appear, consisting generally of a burning pain, vomiting, and, after two or three days, jaundice, and large effusion of blood. It is not very amenable to antidotes unless they are applied at an early stage, but an emetic should at once be administered, in the form of 10 grains sulphate of zinc or 30 grains of powdered ipecacuanha; or, if these are not at hand, some mustard in hot water. One dram of French oil of turpentine should then be given floating on water, and repeated in half-dram doses every half-hour for some time.

**phōs-phō-tri'-am-ide**, *subst.* [Pref. *phospho-*, and Eng. *triamide*.]

*Chem.*:  $(PO)'''N_3$ . Obtained by passing dry ammoniacal gas into a solution of phosphorus oxychloride, and treating the product with water. It is a snow-white, amorphous substance, insoluble in boiling water, potash-lye, or dilute acids, and very slowly decomposed by boiling with nitric or hydrochloric acid.

**phōs-phū-rān'-y'-lite**, *s.* [Eng. *phosph(orous)*; *uran(ium)*; *y* connect., and Gr. *lithos*=stone.]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring as microscopic rectangular tables, forming an encrustation on a granitic rock, in Mitchell County, North Carolina. Color, lemon-yellow. An analysis yielded: Phosphoric acid, 11.30; protoxide of uranium, 71.73; protoxide of lead, 4.40; water, 10.48=97.91. Deducting the lead as cerusite, the formula is  $(UO_2)_3P_2O_8 + 6aq$ .

**phōs-phū-rēt-ēd**, **phōs'-phū-rēt-tēd**, *adj.* [PHOSPHORETED.]

**phō'-tics**, *s.* [Gr. *phōs* (genit. *phōtos*)=light.]

*Nat. Science*: That department which treats of light. The term originated in the United States Patent Office, and is there applied to that class of mechanical inventions embracing illuminating apparatus generally.

**phō-īn'-ī-a**, *s.* [Gr. *phōteinos*=shining; referring to the bright, glossy leaves.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Pomaceæ. Handsome shrubs, with corymbs of white flowers, from Nepal, China, and California. The bark of *Photinia drubia* is used in Nepal to dye scarlet.

**phō-tō-**, *pref.* [Gr. *phōs* (genit. *phōtos*)=light.] Pertaining or relating to light.

**photo-aquatint**, *s.* [PHOTOENGRAVING.]

**phō'-tō**, *s.* [A contract. of *photograph*, *s.* (q. v.).] A photograph; a photographic picture.

**phō-tō-chēm'-ic-al**, *a.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *chemical* (q. v.).] Pertaining to the chemical action of light.

**phō-tō-chēm'-is-trý**, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *chemistry*.] The department of chemistry which treats of the action of light on different substances.

**phō-tō-chrō-māt'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *chromatic*; Fr. *photochromatique*.] Of or belonging to the attempted production of colors by means of photography.

**phō-tō-chrō-mō-grāph**, *s.* [Pref. *photo*, Gr. *chrōma*=color, and *graphō*=to write.] A photograph in which the colors are represented according to nature.

**phō-tō-chrōm-ý**, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Greek *chrōma*=color.] Photography in colors. [PHOTOGRAPHY.]

**phō-tō-chrōn'-ō-grāph**, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *chronograph*.]

1. A chronographic and photographic apparatus combined, used for taking instantaneous pictures of moving objects at regular and usually at short intervals.

2. A picture taken by such apparatus.

**phō-tō-chrōn-ō-grāph'-ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to photochronography.

**phō-tō-chrō-nōg'-ra-phý**, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*; Gr. *chronos*, time; and *grapho*, to write.] The art or process of taking pictures by means of a photo-chronograph.

**phō-tō-cōl'-lō-týpe**, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *collo type*.] A process of printing from the surface of a film of gelatine, based upon the fact that gelatine, exposed to light, in the presence of an alkaline bichromate, loses its power of absorbing water. A piece of plate-glass is coated thickly with a solution of gelatine and potassium bichromate, dried in the dark, and exposed to light under a reversed positive. It is next turned over and exposed, through the glass, to diffused light for a short time to diminish the swelling caused by the subsequent wetting. After well washing to remove the superfluous bichromate, it is rolled with greasy ink which only adheres perfectly to the parts which have not absorbed water, and to the others in proportion to their dryness. The subsequent manipulations are as in lithography.

**phō-tō-cý'-a-nine**, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *cyanine*.]

*Chem.*: A blue coloring matter, produced by the action of oxidizing agents in sunshine on cyanine.

**phō-tō-dý-nām'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *dynamic*.] Pertaining to the energy of light.

**phō-tō-ē-lēc'-tríc**, *a.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *electric* (q. v.).] Acting by the combined operation of light and electricity; producing light by means of electricity. Applied to apparatus for taking photographs by electric light, and to a lamp whose illuminating power is produced by electricity.

**photoelectric-microscope**, *subst.* A microscope illuminated by the electric light so that the image of the magnified body can be thrown on a screen in a darkened room.

**phō-tō-ē-lēc-tríc'-ī-tý**, *s.* The development of electrical properties by exposure to light. Crystals of fluor spar are electrified, not only by heat, but also by exposure to sunlight or to the light of the voltaic arc.



**phō-tō-ē-lēc'-trō-týpe**, *subst.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *electrotype* (q. v.).] A block made mainly with the aid of photography and of the electrotyping process, and which can be printed with type like a woodcut. A photographic negative of the subject required is printed on a film of gelatine which has been treated with bichromate of potash, to render it sensitive to the action of light. Those parts on which the light has not acted are soluble in water, and are washed away, leaving the printed parts that are insoluble in relief. From this relief a mold in wax is taken, and an electrotype made in the usual way. Unless special means are taken to translate the half-tones of the photograph into line or stipple, this process is only available for reproducing drawings, etc., in black and white.

**phō-tō-ēn-grāv'-īng**, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *engraving* (q. v.).]

1. A term applied to processes for producing printing blocks or plates by photography. The most commonly employed process is to coat a metal plate with a thin film of asphaltum, and expose it to light under a reversed positive. The picture is next developed by dissolving away the parts of the asphaltum not acted upon by the light, and the plate is subsequently etched in the usual way. This process is sometimes called Photo-aquatint. The second method is more elaborate. A film of bichromatized gelatine, on a sheet of glass or a copper plate, is exposed under a photographic negative, and the unprinted portions which are soluble in water washed away, leaving the printed parts in relief. The plate with the relief is next coated with a film of silver by electro-deposition, and placed in an ordinary electrotyping bath, in which it is allowed to remain until a shell of copper from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch thick (according to size of plate) is formed. This, after the rough excrescences have been removed by filing, becomes the printing plate. It can be worked upon by an engraver, if necessary, to remove photographic defects, and is printed on a copper-plate press. When a relief block is required, a reversed negative is used to print from, and the etching is carried to a much greater extent. These processes answer for subjects in black and white, as well as in colors. By printing from the half-tone block twice or more and having the impression slightly off register, beautiful results have been obtained. This is also the system by which conversion of the half-tones of a photograph into an ordinary printing block or plate has become so eminently successful. [PHOTOGRAVURE, PHOTOELECTROTYPE.]

2. The process of making photoelectrotypes. [PHOTOGRAVURE.]

**phō-tō-ētch'-īng**, *s.* [PHOTOENGRAVING.]

†**phō-tō-gāl-vān'-ō-grāph**, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *galvanograph* (q. v.).] [PHOTOELECTROTYPE.]

†**phō-tō-gāl-vān-ōg'-ra-phỹ**, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *galvanography*.] The process of making photoelectrotypes.

**phō-tō-gēn**, *s.* [Pref. *photō-*, and Gr. *gennaō*=to produce.]

*Chem.*: A term applied to the light hydrocarbon oils obtained by distilling coal, shale, peat, &c., at low temperatures; and used for burning in lamps. (*Watts*.)

**phō-tō-gēne**, *s.* [PHOTOGEN.] The generation of a more or less continued impression or picture on the retina, and the delay in the obliteration of it.

**phō-tō-gēn'-ē-sīs**, *s.* [PHOTOGENY.]

**phō-tō-gēn'-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *photogen*(y); -ic.] Of or pertaining to photogeny, or to photogenesis.

\***phō-tōg'-ēn-ỹ**, *s.* [PHOTOGEN.] The same as PHOTOGRAPHY (q. v.).

**phō-tō-glỹph'-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *photoglyph*(y); -ic.] Of or pertaining to photoglyphy.

**photoglyphic-engraving**, *s.* A process of photoetching invented by Fox Talbot, in which a metal plate, coated with gelatine sensitized with bichromate of potash, is exposed to light under a negative. It is then dusted with finely-powdered copal, and warmed until this is melted. When cold, it is covered with a suitable etching fluid, which soaks through the portions of the film not acted upon by light and attacks the plate underneath.

**phō-tōg'-lỹ-phỹ**, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. *glyphō*=to engrave.] The same as PHOTOGLYPHIC-ENGRAVING (q. v.).

**phō-tō-glỹp'-tīc**, *a.* [PHOTOGLYPHIC.]

\***phō-tō-grām**, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. *gramma*=a letter, a drawing.] A photographic picture; a photograph.

**phō-tō-grāph**, *subst.* [PHOTOGRAPHY.] A representation or picture of an object obtained by means of photography.

"In the hope of finding many a sweet little spot for a photograph."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

¶ There is a copyright in photographs which is regulated by United States law.

**phō-tō-grāph**, *v. t. & i.* [PHOTOGRAPH, *s.*]

**A. Trans.:** To take a picture or likeness of by means of photography.

"They landed in the hope of photographing some of the ancient tombstones."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

**B. Intrans.:** To practice photography; to take photographs.

**phō-tōg'-ra-phēr**, *s.* [Eng. *photograph*; -er.] One who takes pictures by means of photography.

**phō-tō-grāph'-īc**, \***phō-tō-grāph'-īc-al**, *adj.* [Eng. *photograph*(y); -ic, -ical.] Pertaining or relating to photography; obtained by means of photography; used in photography.

**photographic-micrometer**, *subst.* A system of opaque or transparent lines for use in the focus of the eye-glass of a telescope or micrometer (q. v.), reduced by photography from a large and well defined drawing.

**photographic-printing**, *s.*

*Photog.*: The process of obtaining proofs from negatives.

**phō-tō-grāph'-īc-al-īỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *photographic*; -ly.] By the means or aid of photography.

**phō-tōg'-ra-phīst**, *s.* [Eng. *photograph*; -ist.] A photographer.

**phō-tō-grāph-ōm'-ē-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *photograph*; o connective, and Eng. *meter*.]

*Photography*: An instrument for determining the sensibility of each tablet employed in the photographic process, in respect to the amount of luminous and chemical radiation.

**phō-tō-grāph'-ō-phōne**, *s.* [Prefix *photo-*, and Eng. *graphophone*.] A device for photographing sounds, speech, music, etc., and reproducing them through means of telephone receivers. It was invented in 1903 by Ernest Ruhmer, German physicist.

**phō-tōg'-ra-phỹ**, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Greek *graphō*=to write; Fr. *photographie*.] The art of producing pictures by the action of certain sensitive substances, under the influence of light. It may be said to have sprung from the discovery, some three hundred years ago, that the luna cornea of the alchemists—i. e., fused silver chloride—would darken on exposure to light. Nothing more was known until in 1777 Scheele, the Swedish chemist, noticed that the power which produced this darkening resided chiefly in the violet end of the solar spectrum. In 1802 Thomas Wedgwood published his method of taking profiles, upon paper or white leather treated with nitrate of silver, and exposed to the light of the sun under the object to be represented. For many years no method was known of fixing the picture, i. e., of dissolving away the unaltered sensitive salt; but the difficulty was eventually overcome by Sir John Herschel, when he suggested the use of hyposulphite (thiosulphate) of soda, a salt now used for the same purpose. M. Niepce was the first worker with bitumen of Judæa, which loses its solubility in certain media when exposed to the light, and his method has since been enormously developed as the basis of photoetching, and many other processes. The year 1839 was one of paramount importance in the history of photography, for then Henry Fox Talbot published his calotype process, in which paper, having on its surface chloride of silver, was exposed in a camera obscura (q. v.), and the image developed by a solution of gallic acid. The discovery of this kind of development, which marks an epoch in the history of photography, is due to the Rev. J. B. Reade. The pictures so produced were negatives (q. v.), and from them positives were obtained by exposing to light, under them, another sensitive sheet. The substitution, in the next year, of silver iodide for chloride, greatly improved the process, which was now thoroughly workable, and by its means many beautiful results have been obtained. In the same year, Mungo Ponton observed the sensitiveness to light of paper containing bichromate of potash. This phenomenon, the true nature of which was explained by Becquerel in 1840, has given birth to the carbon process, the Woodburytype (q. v.), and many others. The world-famous Daguerreotype process was also published in 1839, a film of silver iodide on a plate of silvered copper being the sensitive material, the pictures on which were developed by the vapor of mercury. This process is still used for making photographs from which accurate measurements are to be taken. In 1850 the art of photography was greatly advanced by the introduction of Mr. Scott Archer's process, in which the sensitive iodide and bromide of silver are held in a film of collodion, on glass, the image being developed with pyrogallic acid, or a ferrous salt. The next great step forward was the adoption of alkaline development for dry plates. The collodion process (q. v.) still holds its own for many purposes, and was generally employed until a few years ago, when the art was once more completely revolutionized by the introduction of gelatine, which may be

spread either upon glass or paper, as a medium for holding the sensitive salts. The sensitiveness of these gelatine plates is so great that photographs of express trains in motion, leaping horses, and birds on the wing are of everyday occurrence. [KINETOGRAPH, MUTOSCOPE, VITASCOPE.] The so-called "New Photography," by means of which it is possible to obtain a shadow picture of the bones in a living body, or of a foreign metallic object, such as a bullet, imbedded in the flesh, is treated of herein under its more appropriate title RADIOGRAPHY (q. v.). The application of photography to astronomy has been attended, of late years, with truly remarkable results, for we have now pictures of every object in the heavens, from the nebula in Orion to the spots upon the face of the sun himself. Photographs in color, upon silver chloride, and even photographs of sound waves have been exhibited. [CALOTYPE, CAMERA-OBSCURA, CARBON-PRINTING, COLLODION-PROCESS, HELIOTYPE, PLATINOTYPE, POSITIVE, SILVER-PRINTING, STANNOTYPE, WOODBURYTYPE.]

**phō-tō-gra-vüre**, *s.* [Fr.] A term applied to methods of producing, by photography, plates for printing in a copper-plate press. The processes are kept secret; but, in one of them, the translation of photographic half-tones into the corresponding grain required for printing, is said to be effected by the aid of a substance which crystallizes when exposed to light, the size of the crystals depending upon the amount of light they receive. Such a substance, exposed under a negative, will give a surface, the grain of which will exactly correspond with the lights and shades of the picture, and from which an electrotype can be made for printing purposes.

**phō-tō-gra-vüre'**, *v. t. & i.* [PHOTOGRAVURE, *s.*] To produce by the method of photogravure.

**phō-tō-hē-lī-ō-grāph**, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *heliograph* (q. v.).] An instrument made by Dallmeyer, for photographing transits of Venus. It consists of a telescope, mounted for photography on an equatorial stand, and actuated by suitable clock-work. It is about eight feet in length, and has an object-glass of four inches in diameter and five feet focal length.

**photointaglio** (as **phō-tō-īn-tāl'-yō**), *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng., &c., *intaglio*.] (See compound.)

**photointaglio-engraving**, *s.* [PHOTOENGRAVING.]

**phō-tō-līte**, *s.* [Gr. *phōtizō*=to give light, and *lithos*=stone; Ger. *photolith*.]

*Min.*: A name given to Pectolite (q. v.) by Breithaupt, because it sometimes emits light when broken in the dark.

**phō-tō-līth'-ō-grāph**, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *lithograph* (q. v.).] A picture produced by photolithography.

**phō-tō-līth-ō-grāph'-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *lithographic* (q. v.).] Pertaining to or obtained by photolithography.

**phō-tō-lī-thōg'-ra-phỹ**, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *lithography* (q. v.).] A mode of producing by photographic means designs upon stones, from which impressions may be obtained in the ordinary lithographic press. A sheet of suitable paper is coated with gelatine containing bichromate of potash, and exposed under a negative. The surface is then inked with lithographic transfer ink. The paper is next floated, face upward, in hot water, until the unaltered gelatine swells; then the superfluous ink and soluble gelatine are removed by gentle sponging with hot water. The resultant image is transferred to stone and printed by lithography (q. v.). There are other methods: In some the stone itself is coated with sensitive gelatine; or an exposed sheet of paper coated with gum arabic and bichromate of potash may be damped and transferred to the stone at once. The gum not rendered insoluble by the action of light adheres to the stone. The ink subsequently applied only adheres where there is no gum. Proofs are taken by lithography.

**phō-tō-lōg'-īc**, **phō-tō-lōg'-īc-al**, *a.* [English *photolog*(y); -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to photology or the doctrine of light.

**phō-tōl'-ō-gīst**, *s.* [Eng. *photolog*(y); -ist.] One who studies or is versed in photology.

**phō-tōl'-ō-gỹ**, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. *logos*=a word, a discourse.] The doctrine or science of light; optics.

**phō-tō-māg'-nēt-īsm**, *s.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *magnetism* (q. v.).] The relation of magnetism to light.

**phō-tō-mē-chān'-īc-al**, *a.* [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *mechanical*.] A term applied to methods of printing from blocks or plates made by photography. [PHOTOELECTROTYPE, PHOTOENGRAVING, PHOTOGRAVURE.]



**phō-tōm'-ē-tēr**, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and English *meter*.]

1. A contrivance for computing the relative intensities of lights. In Bunsen's photometer a screen of white paper, having a spot of grease in the middle, is placed between the two lights to be compared, which are then moved backward or forward until the transparent spot is invisible from either side. The intensities of the two lights differ as the squares of their distances from the screen. Another method of photometry depends upon comparing the intensity of two shadows cast by different lights.

2. An actinometer.

**phō-tō-mēt'-ric**, **phō-tō-mēt'-ric-al**, a. [Eng. *photometr(y)*; -ic, -ical.] Pertaining to or obtained by a photometer.

**phō-tō-mē-trī'-cian**, s. [English *photometric*; -ian.] One engaged in the scientific measurement of light.

**phō-tōm'-ē-trŷ**, s. [PHOTOMETER.] The act or process of measuring the relative amount or intensity of light emitted by different sources.

**phō-tō-mī'-crō-grāph**, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *micrograph* (q. v.).] A photograph of an object as seen under the microscope.

**phō-tō-mī'-crōg'-ra-phŷ**, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *micrography* (q. v.).] The art of producing photographs of objects under the microscope.

**phō-tō-nēph'-ō-grāph**, s. [Pref. *photo-*, Gr. *nephos*=a cloud, *grapho*=to write.] A device for taking photographs of a cloud from two different points of view simultaneously.

**phō-tō-phō'-bī-ā**, subst. [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. *phobos*=fear.]

*Pathol.*: Dread or intolerance of light.

**phō-tō-phōne**, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. *phōnē*=sound, a voice.] An instrument for communicating sounds by the agency of a beam of light. It depends upon the fact that the resistance offered by the metal selenium to the passage of a current of electricity varies in proportion to the intensity of the light which may be falling upon it. A parallel beam of powerful light is reflected from a silvered diaphragm, and received in a paraboloidal mirror, in the focus of which is a selenium "cell," connected with a battery and Bell telephone. Any sounds which cause the diaphragm to vibrate produce a corresponding variation in the reflected light, which in its turn alters the resistance of the selenium cell to the current from the battery, and so reproduces in the telephone the original sounds.

**phō-tō-phōn'-ic**, a. [Eng. *photophon(e)*; -ic.] Pertaining to or produced by the photophone.

**phō-tōph'-ō-nŷ**, subst. [Eng. *photophon(e)*; -y.] The art, practice, or operation of using the photophone.

**phō-tō-phōre**, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. *phero*=to bear.] An instrument for medical examination of the cavities of the body. It includes an incandescent electric lamp mounted in a tube with a concave mirror and convex lens.

**phō-tōp-sŷ**, **phō-tōp'-sī-ā**, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. *opsis*=sight.]

*Pathology*: An affection of the eye, causing the patient to see lines, flashes of light, &c.

**phō-tō-rē-liēf**, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *relief* (q. v.).] A photograph in which the lights and shades are represented by elevations or depressions of its surface.

**phō-tō-sān'-tō-nin**, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *santonin*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. A neutral substance produced by the prolonged action of light on an alcoholic solution of santonin. It is transparent, colorless, odorless, and crystallizes in square plates, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, the solutions having a bitter taste.

**phō-tō-scōpe**, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Gr. *skopeō*=to see, to observe.] An instrument or apparatus for exhibiting photographs.

**phō-tō-sculp'-ture**, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *sculpture* (q. v.).] A process for producing statues by the aid of photography, invented by M. Villème, a French sculptor. The model stands in a studio of special construction, in the center of a circle of twenty-four cameras, by all of which he is photographed at the same moment. The twenty-four negatives are then projected in succession upon a screen by means of an optical lantern, and the artist goes over the outline of each with the tracer of a pantagraph, a cutting tool acting upon a lump of modeling clay, mounted upon a turntable, being substituted for the usual pencil. After each photograph is gone over, the clay is turned through fifteen degrees, and when a complete revolution has been effected, it is removed and finished by hand.

**phō-tō-sphēre**, subst. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *sphere* (q. v.).]

*Astron.*: A luminous envelope believed to completely surround the sun within an outer environment of a dense atmosphere. It is from the photosphere that light and heat are radiated. Used more rarely of the fixed stars.

**phō-tō-tŷpe**, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *type*.] A block produced by any phototypographic process.

**phō-tō-tŷ-pō-grāph'-ic**, a. [Eng. *phototypograph(y)*; -ic.] Pertaining to phototypography.

**phō-tō-tŷ-pōg'-rāph-ŷ**, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *typography*.]

*Photog.*: A general term for processes in which sun-pictures, or light-pictures, as the name indicates, are made printing-surfaces and thus become the means of multiplying pictures. [PHOTOELECTROTYPE.]

**phō-tō-tŷ-pŷ**, s. [Eng. *phototyp(e)*; -y.] The art or process of producing phototypes.

**\*phō-tō-vit'-rō-tŷpe**, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *vitrotype* (q. v.).] A light-picture printed on glass.

**\*phō-tō-xŷ-lōg'-ra-phŷ** (x as z), s. [Prefix *photo-*, and Eng. *xylography* (q. v.).] The process of producing an image of an object on wood, by photography, for the use of the wood engraver.

**phō-tō-zinc'-ō-grāph**, s. A picture produced by photozincography (q. v.).

**phō-tō-zin'-cō-grāph'-ic**, a. [Eng. *photozincograph(y)*; -ic.] Pertaining to or obtained by photozincography.

**phō-tō-zin'-cōg'-ra-phŷ**, s. [Pref. *photo-*, and Eng. *zincography* (q. v.).] A process of photolithography in which a zinc plate is substituted for a lithographic stone. [PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY.]

**phrāc'-tō-mŷs**, s. [Gr. *phraktos*=fenced, protected, verb. adj. from *phrassō*=to fence in, and *mŷs*=a mouse.]

*Zoöl.*: Peters' name for *Lophiomys* (q. v.).

**phrāg'-ma**, s. [Gr. *phragma*=a fence; *phrassō*=to inclose.]

*Botany*:

1. A spurious dissepiment not formed by the edges of carpels in fruits.

2. Any partition.

**phrāg'-ma-cōne**, s. [PHRAGMOcone.]

**phrāg-ma-tō'-bī-ā**, s. [Greek *phragma* (genit. *phragmatos*)=a fence, and *bioō*=to live. (*Agassiz*.)]

*Entom.*: A genus of Motbs, family Cheloniidae. *Phragmatobia fuliginosa* is the Ruby Tiger Motb (q. v.).

**phrāg-mī'-tēs**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *phragmitēs*, as adj.=of or for a fence, growing in hedges; as subst.=*Phragmites communis*. (See def.)]

1. Reed; a genus of grasses, tribe Arundineae. Spikelets panicled, four to six flowered, those above perfect, the lower one with stamens only; all enveloped in silky hairs; palea short, two nerved. Known species five. The hard seeds of *P. arundinacea* and *P. calamagrostis* were once believed to be strengthening and diuretic. Their roots hold together the soil of river banks. In Cashmere the first species is given to cattle, and sandals are made from its stems.

2. *Palaeobot.*: Occurs in the Miocene.

**phrāg'-mōc'-ēr-ās**, s. [Gr. *phragmos*=a shutting, a blocking, a hedge, and *keras*=a horn.]

*Palaeont.*: A genus of Orthoceratidae, with a curved and laterally compressed shell; siphuncle very large. Known species fifteen, from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous.

**phrāg'-mō-cōne**, **phrāg'-ma-cōne**, s. [Greek *phragmos*=a hedge, an inclosure, and *kōnos*=a cone.]

*Compar. Anat.*: The chambered cone of the shell of a belemnite.

**phrāg-mō-trī-chā'-cē-ī**, s. pl. [Modern Latin *phragmotrich(um)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. -acei.]

*Bot.*: A sub-order of Coniomycetous Fungi. Conceptacles bony, rarely membranous, consisting of little globular or cup-shaped bodies lined with filaments, terminating in simple or septate spores. Found on bark of trees, on dry twigs, or leaves.

**phrāg-mōt'-rich-ūm**, subst. [Gr. *phragmos*=a hedge, and *thrix* (genit. *trichos*)=hair.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the Phragmotrichacei (q. v.). The species grow on the spruce-fir, the poplar, the maple, &c.

**phrāise**, v. i. [Etym. doubtful, but prob. the same as *phraise*, v.] To use coaxing, wheedling, or cajoling language; to coax. (*Scotch*.)

"It was a bletherin' phraisin' chield."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.

**phrās'-al**, a. [Eng. *phras(e)*; -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a phrase; consisting of a phrase.

**phrāse**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *phrasis*; Gr. *phrasis*=a speaking, speech, a phrase; *phrazō*=to speak.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A brief expression or part of a sentence; two or more words forming an expression by themselves, or being a part of a sentence.

"The two phrases really meant the same thing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. An idiom; a peculiar or characteristic expression.

"Would you, forgetful of your native tongue, In foreign words and broken phrases speak?"—*Francis: Horace; Satires*, i. 10.

\*3. Manner of language; style of language or expression.

"Thou speakest In better phrase and manner than thou didst."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

II. *Music*: A short part of a composition occupying a distinct rhythmical period of from two to four bars, but sometimes extended to five, and even more. Two phrases generally make up a sentence closed by a perfect cadence.

**phrase-book**, s. A book in which the phrases or idioms of a language are collected and explained.

"To write from a model, not from dictionaries or phrase-books."—*Blackie: Self-Culture*, p. 36.

**phrāse**, v. t. & i. [PHRASE, s.]

A. *Trans.*: To style, to call; to express in words or a phrase.

"As Homer has phras'd it, he look'd like a God."—*Byron: Epistle to G. Lord, Esq.*

B. *Intransitive*:

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To make use of peculiar phrases or expressions.

"So Saint Cyprian phraseth, to expresse effeminate, womanish, wanton, dishonest, mimicall gestures."—*Prynne: 2 Histrio-Mastix*, ii. 2.

2. *Music*: To render music properly with reference to its melodic form; to bring into due prominence the grouping of tones into figures, phrases, sentences, &c.

"The same coarseness, slovenliness in phrasing."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 18, 1882.

**phrāse'-lēss**, a. [Eng. *phrase*, s.; -less.] Indescribable; beyond description.

"O then advance of yours that phraseless hand."—*Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint*, 226.

**phrāse'-man**, s. [English *phrase*, and *man*.] A user of phrases; a phraseologist; one who habitually uses mere unmeaning phrases, sentences, or the like. (*Coleridge: Fears in Solitude*.)

**phrās'-ē-ō-grām**, s. [Eng. *phrase*; o connective, and suff. -gram.]

*Phonog.*: A combination of shorthand characters to represent a phrase or sentence.

**phrās'-ē-ō-lōg'-ic**, **phrās'-ē-ō-lōg'-ic-al**, adj. [Eng. *phraseolog(y)*; -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to phraseology; consisting of a peculiar form of words.

"This verbal or phraseological answer may not seem sufficient."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. 8.

**phrās'-ē-ōl'-ō-gist**, s. [Eng. *phraseolog(y)*; -ist.]

1. A coiner of phrases; one who uses peculiar phrases or forms of words.

2. A collector of phrases.

**phrās'-ē-ōl'-ō-gŷ**, s. [Eng. *phrase*; -ology.]

1. Manner of expression; diction; words or phrases used in a sentence.

2. A collection of the phrases or idioms in a language; a phrase-book.

**phrā'-trŷ**, s. [Gr. *phratría*.]

*Greek Antiq.*: A subdivision of the phyle or tribe among the Athenians.

**\*phrē-nē-sī'-āc**, **\*phrē-nēs'-ī-āc**, adj. [Latin *phrenesis*=frenzy.] The same as PHRENETIC (q. v.).

**phrē-nēt'-ic**, **\*phrē-nēt'-ick**, a. & s. [Latin *phreneticus*, from Gr. *phrenētikos*; Fr. *phrénétique*; Sp., Ital., & Port. *frenético*.]

A. *As adj.*: Suffering from frenzy; having the brain disordered; frenzied, frantic.

B. *As subst.*: One whose brain is disordered; a frantic or frenzied person.

**phrē-nēt'-ic-al**, a. [Eng. *phrenetic*; -al.] The same as PHRENETIC (q. v.).

**phrē-nēt'-ic-al-ly**, adv. [English *phrenetical*; -ly.] In a phrenetic or frenzied manner; frantically.

**phrēn'-ic**, a. [Fr. *phrénique*, from Gr. *phrēn*=the midriff or diaphragm.]

*Anat.*: Pertaining or belonging to the diaphragm; as, the phrenic arteries.

**phrēn'-ic**, s. [PHRENIC.] A mental disease; a medicine or remedy for such a disease.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = șüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**phrēn'-īcs, s.** [Greek *phrēn* = the mind.] That branch of science which relates to the mind: metaphysics.

**phrēn'-īs, s.** [PHRENITIS.]

*Mental Pathol.*: Inflammation of the brain, or of its investing membranes. (*Quain.*)

**phrē-nī'-tīs, s.** [Gr., from *phrēn*=the mind.]

1. The delirium which so frequently arises in the course of, or toward the termination of, some diseases.

2. Inflammation of the parenchyma of the brain, or of the brain itself.

**phrē-nōl'-ō-gēr, s.** [English *phrenolog(y)*; -er.] A phrenologist (q. v.).

**phrēn-ō-lōg'-īc-al, \*phrēn-ō-lōg'-īc, a.** [Eng. *phrenolog(y)*; -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to phrenology.

**phrēn-ō-lōg'-īc-al-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *phrenological*; -ly.] In a phrenological manner; according to the rules or principles of phrenology.

**phrē-nōl'-ō-gīst, s.** [Eng. *phrenolog(y)*; -ist.] One versed in phrenology.

**phrē-nōl'-ō-gŷ, s.** [Gr. *phrēn*=the bodily seat of the mental faculties; suff. -ology; Fr. *phrénologie*; Sp. & Ital. *frenologia*.]

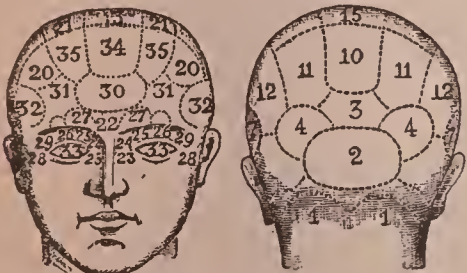
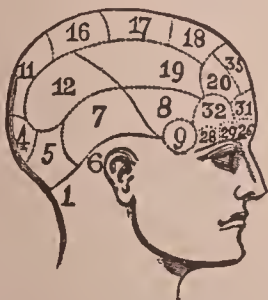
*Science*: The science or doctrine which teaches that a relation exists between the several faculties of the human mind and particular portions of the brain, the latter being the organs through which the former act. That the brain, taken as a whole, is the part of the human body through which the mind operates, had been from ancient times the general belief; but the localization of the several faculties was first attempted by Dr. Franz Joseph Gall, who was born at Tiefenbrunn in Suabia, March 9, 1757; first promulgated his views in a course of lectures in his house at Vienna in 1796; gained, in 1804, a valuable coadjutor in Dr. Spurzheim; journeyed with him in 1807 to Paris, where a commission appointed by the Institute reported very unfavorably of his system; and died Aug. 22, 1828. When Spurzheim visited Edinburgh, he met Mr. George Combe, who adopted his views, and in 1819 published *Essays on Phrenology*, ultimately developed into his *System of Phrenology*, which became very popular. Gall enumerated nearly thirty, Spurzheim thirty-five, mental faculties which he considered as primitive. These Spurzheim divides into moral, or affective, and intellectual. The affective faculties are subdivided into propensities producing desires or inclination, and sentiments, which along with this excite some higher emotion. The intellectual faculties are similarly divided into perceptive and reflective. They were then localized on the brain, or rather on the skull, for phrenology during life can observe only the skull of an individual, and even that with flesh, skin, and hair intervening; and there is not always a correspondence between the form of the skull and that of the brain. The phrenological charts will show the localities of the various organs.

I. Affective propensities:

1. Amativeness; 2. Philoprogenitiveness; 3. Inhabitiveness; 4. Adhesiveness; 5. Combativeness; 6. Destructiveness; 7. Secretiveness; 8. Acquisitiveness; 9. Constructiveness.

II. Sentiments:

10. Self-esteem; 11. Love of approbation; 12. Cautiousness; 13. Benevolence; 14. Veneration (situated on the crown, between 13 and 15); 15. Firmness; 16. Conscientiousness; 17. Hope; 18. Marvelousness; 19. Ideality; 20. Mirthfulness (Wit); 21. Imitation; 22. Individuality; 23. Configuration; 24. Size; 25. Weight and Resistance; 26. Color; 27. Locality; 28. Calculation; 29. Order; 30. Eventuality; 31. Time; 32. Melody; 33. Language; 34. Comparison; 35. Casuality.



Phrenological Charts.

In constructing these terms Spurzheim says:

"I have employed the term *-ive* as indicating the quality of producing, and *-ness* as indicating the abstract state: I have therefore joined *-iveness* to different roots or fundamental words."—*Physiognomical System* (1815), p. ix.

Spurzheim seems to have considered the most unassailable point in phrenology to be the connection between amativeness and the cerebellum. He says:

"Indeed, it is impossible to unite a greater number of proofs to demonstrate any natural truth, than may be presented to determine the function of this organ."—*Ibid.*, pp. 277, 278.

**phrēn-ō-māg'-nēt-īsm, s.** [Greek *phrēn* (genit. *phrenos*)=the mind, and English *magnetism*.] The power of exciting the organs of the brain through mesmeric influence.

**phrōn'-tīs-tēr-ŷ, \*phrōn'-tīs-tēr'-ī-ōn, subst.** [Gr. *phrontistērion*, from *phrontizō*=to think, from *phrēn*=the mind.] A school or seminary of learning. (*Corah's Doom*, p. 136.)

¶ Wieland considers the Greek word was coined by Aristophanes (*Nub.* 94, 128), to throw ridicule on the Socratic school. T. Mitchell makes it=thinking-shop, and the trans. of Süvern's essay on the *Clouds*, subtlety-shop.

**phrŷ-gān'-ē-a, subst.** [Gr. *phruganion*, dimin. from *phruganon*=a dry stick, referring to the case in which the larva is enveloped.]

1. *Entom.*: Caddis-worm; the typical genus of the Phryganeidæ. *Phryganea grandis* is four-fifths of an inch in length, and more than two inches in the expansion of its wings.

2. *Palæont.*: Found in Britain in the Purbeck strata and the Wealden. [INDUSIAL-LIMESTONE.]

**phrŷ-gān-ē-ī-dæ, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *phrygane(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Entom.*: Caddis-worms; a family of Trichoptera Insecta, division Inaequipalpia. Maxillary palpi of the male four-jointed, not very pubescent; those of the female five-jointed. They are the largest of the order. The larvæ make for their habitation cylindrical cases of leaves, &c., arranged in a more or less spiral form. They are found in tranquil ponds, &c., and are from the Northern Hemisphere.

2. *Palæont.*: Fossil species of two genera seem to exist in the Carboniferous rocks.

**phrŷ-gān-ōp-tō'-sis, s.** [Gr. *phruganon*=a dry stick, and *ptōsis*=a falling.] [PTOSIS.]

*Veg. Pathol.*: A morbid disarticulation of vine-shoots after a cold and cloudy summer.

**Phrŷg'-ī-an, a. & s.** [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Phrygia, a country in Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants. (*Shakesp.*: *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5.)

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A native or inhabitant of Phrygia.

2. *Ch. Hist.*: The same as MONTANIST (q. v.).

**Phrygian-cap, s.** The red cap of Liberty worn by the leaders of the first French Republic. It was similar in shape to those worn by the ancient Phrygians.

**Phrygian-mode, s.**

*Anc. Music*: One of the ecclesiastical modes or scales. It commenced on E, and differed from the modern E minor in having for its second degree F flat instead of F sharp.

**Phrygian-stone, s.** An aluminous kind of stone, said by Dioscorides to be used by dyers.

**phrŷ-nī-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *phryn(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zool.*: A family of Spiders, order Arthogastera. The claws somewhat resemble those of scorpions, but the ocelli are eight, and the abdomen does not terminate in a poison-bag. They are about an inch long, and inhabit the tropics. Genera *Thelyphonus* and *Phrynus*.

**phrŷ-nī-ūm, s.** [Lat. *phrunion*; Gr. *phrynion* = a plant, *Astragalus creticus*. Not the modern genus.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Marantaceæ. Perennials from tropical Asia and this country. *Phrynium dichotomum* yields a tough fiber.

**phrŷ-nō-rhōm'-būs, s.** [Gr. *phrynē*=a toad, and Mod. Lat. *rhombus* (q. v.).]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Pleuronectidæ, differing from *Rhombus* in having no vomerine teeth. *Phrynorhombus unimaculatus* is the Topknot (q. v.).

**phrŷ-nō-sō'-mā, s.** [Gr. *phrynos*, *phrynē*=a kind of toad, and *sōma*=the body.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Agamidæ. *Phrynosoma cornutum* is the Horned Lizard of Texas. *P. orbiculare* is the Tapayaxin of Mexico.

**phrŷ-nūs, s.** [Gr. *phrynos*=a kind of toad.]

*Zool.*: The typical genus of the Phrynidæ (q. v.). The hinder extremity of the abdomen is rounded, and the second pair of palpi are in some cases three times the length of the body.

¶ In the following words from the Greek, *ph* is silent.

**phtha-lām'-īc, a.** [Eng. *phthal(ic)*, and *amic*.] Derived from or containing phthalic acid and ammonia.

**phthalamic acid, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_8H_7NO_3 = (C_8H_4O_2)'' \left\{ \begin{matrix} H \\ H_2 \end{matrix} \right\} N$ . A crystalline

body produced by the action of ammonia on phthalic anhydride. It forms a mass of silky, flexible needles, soluble in water, melts at 130°, and sublimes at a higher temperature.

**phthāl'-ā-mīne, s.** [Eng. *phthal(ic)*, and *amine*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_8H_9NO_2$ . An oily body heavier than water, produced by the action of ferrous acetate on nitronaphthalene, treating the crude product with sulphuric acid, and precipitating by ammonia.

**phthāl'-dē-hŷde, s.** [Eng. *phth(alic)*, and *aldehyde*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_8H_6O_2 = C_6H_4 \left\{ \begin{matrix} CH_2 \\ CO \end{matrix} \right\} O$ . Obtained by digesting an ethereal solution of phthalic chloride with zinc and dilute hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in small rhombic plates which melt at 65°, is slightly soluble in cold, more so in hot water, and is readily oxidized to phthalic acid, by an alkaline solution of potassic permanganate.

**phthāl'-īc, adj.** [English (*na*)*phthal(ene)*; -ic.] Derived from or contained in naphthalene.

**phthalic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_8H_6O_4 = C_6H_4(CO \cdot OH)_2$ . Alizaric acid. A dibasic acid produced by the action of nitric acid on naphthalene, alizarin, purpurin, &c., crystallizing in shining, colorless tables or prisms, slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether; it melts at 182°, and at higher temperature decomposes into water and phthalic anhydride. The phthalates are all crystalline, and, with the exception of the alkali salts, difficultly soluble in water. The baric salt,  $C_6H_4(CO \cdot O)_2Ba_2$ , crystallizes in plates. Dimethylic and diethylic phthalates, both colorless oily liquids, are obtained by the saturation of solutions of the acid in the respective alcohols.

**phthalic-anhydride, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_8H_4O_3 = C_6H_4 \cdot \begin{matrix} CO \\ CO \end{matrix} \cdot O$ . Phthalide, Pyroalizeric acid. Obtained by distilling phthalic acid, or by treating phthalic acid, with one molecule of phosphoric chloride. It crystallizes in fine shining needles, melts at 120°, boils at 277°, and dissolves in alcohol and ether. With boiling water it is slowly resolved into phthalic acid.

**phthalic-ethers, s. pl.**

*Chemistry*: The ethyl-, amyl-, and phenyl-ethers,  $C_8H_4(C_2H_5)_2O_4$ , &c., are heavy oily liquids produced by the action of the corresponding alcohols on phthalyl-chloride. (*H. Müller.*)

**phthāl'-īde, subst.** [English *phthal(ic)*; -ide.] [PHTHALIC-ANHYDRIDE.]

**phthāl'-ī-dīne, s.** [Eng. (*na*)*phthal(ene)*; -id(e), and -ine.]

*Chem.*:  $C_8H_9N = C_6H_2 \left\{ \begin{matrix} H \\ H_2 \end{matrix} \right\} N$ . A crystalline body produced by heating, in a water-bath, a mixture of an alcoholic solution of nitro-phthalene and ammonium sulphide, evaporating almost to dryness, extracting with dilute hydrochloric acid, and saturating with potash. It forms beautiful needles of the color of realgar, melts at 22°, boils at 260°, is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in warm alcohol and ether. Its salts are mostly soluble in water and in alcohol.

**phthāl'-ī-mīde, subst.** [Eng. *phthal(amic)*, and *imide*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_8H_5NO_2 = (C_8H_4O_2)'' \left\{ \begin{matrix} H \\ H \end{matrix} \right\} N$ . A colorless, inodorous, and tasteless body, obtained by heating phthalate or phthalamate of ammonia. It crystallizes in six-sided prisms, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in hot water, easily soluble in boiling alcohol and ether. It is not attacked by chlorine or by weak acids, but on boiling with an alcoholic solution of potash it evolves ammonia and forms potassium phthalate.

**phthāl'-ō-sūl-phŷr'-īc, adj.** [Eng. *phthai(ic)*; o connect., and *sulphuric*.] Derived from or containing phthalic and sulphuric acids.

**phthalosulphuric-acid, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_8H_6SO_7$ . Formed by heating phthalic acid to 100-105°, for some time, with excess of sulphuric anhydride, and leaving the product exposed to moist air. Its salts are uncrystallizable, and their aqueous solutions decomposed by boiling.

**phthāl'-ŷl, s.** [Eng. *phthal(ic)*; -yl.]

*Chem.*: The hypothetical radical of phthalic acid.

**phthalyl-chloride, s.**

*Chem.*:  $(C_8H_4O_2)''Cl_2$ . A heavy, oily liquid of peculiar odor, produced by heating phthalic acid with phosphorous pentachloride. It distills at 265°

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



without decomposition, and does not solidify on cooling. It is very unstable, and if kept in imperfectly closed vessels decomposes, depositing large crystals of phthalic anhydride.

**phthān'-ite, s.** [Greek *phthanō*=I foresee, and suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

*Petrol.*: A very compact micaceous or talcose quartz-grit, occurring in numerous thin beds in the Cambrian and Silurian formations.

**phthān'-y'te, s.** [Gr. *phthanō*=to come before another; suff. *-y'te* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A variety of Jasper (q. v.), having a schistose structure, sometimes passing into an ordinary siliceous schist.

**phthī-rī'-a-sis, s.** [Greek *phtheiriāsis*, from *phtheirō*=a louse.]

*Pathol.*: A disease produced by the attacks of a louse, *Pediculus vestimenti*. It consists of a pruriginous rash on the shoulders, the base of the neck, the back, the legs, and the upper part of the socket of the arm, and ultimately the whole body.

**phthīr'-i-ūs, s.** [Gr. *phtheirō*=a louse.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Pediculidæ. *Phthirus inguinalis* or *pubis* is the same as *Pediculus pubis*. [*PEDICULUS*.]

**phthīṣ'-īc, \*phthīṣ'-īck** (th as t), **\*tis-sick, \*tiz-ic, \*tys-yke, \*tiz-zic, s.** [Lat. *phthisicus*; Gr. *phthisikos*=consumptive; Ital. *tisica*; Sp. *tisica*, *tisis*=consumption; Lat. *phthisis*=phthisis (q. v.); Fr. *phthisique*=consumption.]

1. The same as PHTHISIS.
2. A person suffering from phthisis.

**phthīṣ'-īc-al** (th as t), **\*ptiz-ic-al, a.** [Eng. *phthisic*; *-al*.]

1. Of or pertaining to phthisis; of the nature of phthisis; as, *phthisical dyspepsia*.

2. Affected by phthisis; wasting, like consumption; as, *phthisical patients*.

**phthīṣ'-īck-ŷ** (th as t), **\*ptis-ic-ky, a.** [Eng. *phthisic*; *-y*.] The same as PHTHISICAL (q. v.).

**phthīṣ'-ī-ōl'-ō-gŷ** (th as t), **s.** [Eng. *phthisi(s)*; suff. *-ology*.] A treatise on phthisis.

**phthī-ṣip-neū-mō-nī-ā, phthī-ṣip-neū-mōn-ŷ** (th as t), **s.** [English *phthisi(s)*, and *pneumonia*.]

*Med.*: Pulmonary consumption.

**phthī-sis** (th as t), **s.** [Lat., from Gr. *phthisis*=consumption, decay, from *phthiō*=to waste, to decay; Fr. *phthisie*.]

*Pathol.*: Originally a generic word signifying wasting, decay. Under it were several species, one being *Phthisis pulmonalis*—to which the word is now limited. [*CONSUMPTION*.]

**phthōn-gōm'-ē-tēr, s.** [Greek *phthonggos*=the voice, a sound, and Eng. *meter* (q. v.).] An instrument for measuring vocal sounds.

**phūn'-dā-ite, s.** [Moesian *phunda*=a girdle; from a girdle which they wore.]

*Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.*: The same as BOGOMILIAN (q. v.). [*Schlegel*.]

**phŷ'-çic, a.** [Eng. *phyc(ite)*; *-ic*.] (See the compound.)

**phycic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*: A crystalline body extracted from *Protococcus vulgaris* by alcohol. It forms stellate groups of colorless needle-shaped crystals which are unctuous to the touch, tasteless, inodorous, and melt at 136°; insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, and acetone.

**phŷ'-çī-dæ, s. pl.** [Lat. *phyc(is)* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: A family of Moths, group Pyralidina. Antennæ of the male simple, but sometimes with a tuft of scales in a curve at the base. Larva with sixteen legs, often spinning silken galleries.

**phŷ'-çis, s.** [Gr. *phykis*=the female of a fish living in seaweed.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A genus of Gadidæ, with six species from the temperate parts of the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

2. *Entom.*: The typical genus of the family Phycidæ (q. v.). Antennæ ciliated.

**phŷ'-çite, s.** [Greek *phykos*=seaweed, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Chem.*).] [*ERYTHRITE, ERYTHROMANNITE*.]

The term phycite has lately been extended by Carius to the series of tetratomic alcohols  $(C_nH_{2n+2})_iv$  }  $O_4$ , homologous with natural phycite. He has obtained by an artificial process a three-carbon alcohol, having the composition  $(C_3H_8)_iv$  }  $O_4$ , and prepared several of its derivations, but whether this alcohol is really homologous in constitution with native phycite cannot be determined till the 4-carbon compound,  $C_4H_{10}O_4$ , has also been obtained by a corresponding process, and its properties and reactions compared with natural phycite. (*Watts*.)

**phŷ-cō-, pref.** [Greek *phykos*=seaweed.] Pertaining to seaweed; contained in or derived from seaweed.

**phŷ-cō-çŷ-ān, s.** [Pref. *phyco-*, and Gr. *kyanos*=dark blue.]

*Chem.*: A name applied by Kützing to a blue coloring matter, existing in several red seaweeds. To a red coloring matter apparently of the same composition, found with Phycocyan, he gives the name of Phycoerythrin (q. v.).

**phŷ-cō-ē-rŷth'-rīn, s.** [Pref. *phyco-*, and Eng. *erythrin*.] [*PHYCOCYAN*.]

**phŷ-cōg'-rā-phŷ, s.** [Prefix *phyco-*, and Greek *graphō*=a drawing, a delineation.] A delineation or description of seaweeds.

**phŷ-cō-hæ'-mā-tīn, s.** [Pref. *phyco-*, and Eng. *hæmatin*.]

*Chemistry*: A red coloring matter obtained from *Rytiphloeā tinctoria* by maceration in cold water and precipitation by alcohol. It separates in flocks, insoluble in alcohol, ether, and oils. By exposure to sunlight the color is entirely destroyed.

**phŷ-cōl'-ō-gŷ, s.** [Gr. *phykos*=seaweed; suff. *-ology*.]

*Bot.*: That department of botany which treats of the algæ or seaweeds.

**phŷ-cō-mā, s.** [Gr. *phykōma*=a cosmetic.]

*Bot.*: The whole mass of an algal, including its thallus and its reproductive organs.

**phŷ-cō-mā-tēr, s.** [Gr. *phykos*=seaweed, and Lat. *mater*=mother.]

*Bot.*: The gelatine in which the sporules of Bysaceæ first vegetate. (*Fries*.)

**phŷ-cō-stēm'-ō-nēs, s. pl.** [Pref. *phyco-*, and Gr. *stēmōnes*, pl. of *stēmōn*=a warp, a thread.]

*Bot.*: Turpin's name for Perignium (q. v.).

**phŷk'-ēn'-chŷ-mā, s.** [Gr. *phykos*=a seaweed, and *engchyma*=an infusion.]

*Bot.*: The elementary tissue of an algal.

**phŷ-lāc'-tēr, s.** [Fr. *phylactère*.] A phylactery (q. v.).

**phŷ-lāc'-tēred, adj.** [English *phylacter*; *-ed*.] Wearing a phylactery; dressed like the Pharisees. (*Green: The Spleen*.)

**phŷ-lāc-tēr'-īc, \*phŷ-lāc-tēr'-īc-al, a.** [Eng. *phylacter(y)*; *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining or relating to phylacteries. (*Addison: Christian Sacrifice*, p. 128.)

**phŷ-lāc-tēr-ŷ, \*phi-lat-er-īe, \*fil-at-er-īe, s.** [O. Fr. *filatere, filatiere* (Fr. *phylactère*), from Lat. *phylacterium, fylacterium*, from Gr. *phylaktērion*=a preservative, an amulet, from *phylaktēr*=a watchman, a guard; *phylassō*=to watch, to guard, to defend; Sp. *filacteria*; Ital. *filateria*.]

1. A charm, spell, or amulet worn as a preservative against disease or danger.

2. *Judaism*: Heb. *theophilim*=prayer-fillets. Small square boxes, made either of parchment or black calf-skin, in which are inclosed slips of vellum inscribed with passages from the Pentateuch and which are worn to this day on the head and on the left arm by every orthodox Jew on week-days during the daily morning prayer.

(1) The box of which the phylactery worn on the arm is made consists of one cell wherein is deposited a parchment strip, with the following four sections written on it in four columns, each column having seven lines:

IV.	III.	II.	I.
Deut. xi.	Deut. vi.	Exod. xiii.	Exod. xiii.
13-21.	4-9.	11-15.	1-10.

These are the passages which are interpreted as enjoining the use of phylacteries.

(2) The box of which the phylactery for the head is made consists of four cells in which are deposited four separate slips of parchment, on which are written the same four passages of Scripture. On the outside of this phylactery to the right is impressed the regular three-pronged Hebrew letter *shin*, and on the left side is the same letter consisting of four prongs, which are an abbreviation for the Hebrew word *Shadai*, the Almighty. The phylacteries are generally made an inch and a half square, and have long leather straps attached to them, with which they are fastened to the head and arm. They are worn during prayer and sacred meditation. The hypocrites among the Pharisees made them more than ordinarily large, so that they might



Phylactery for the Arm.



Phylactery for the Head.

be visible at a distance, to indicate that they were praying or engaged in holy meditation. Hence the rebuke of our Savior (Matt. xviii. 25).

3. A case in which the early Christians inclosed the relics of their dead. (*Lond. Encyc.*)

**phŷ-lāc-tō-læ'-mā-tā, s. pl.** [Gr. *phylakton*=*phylaktērion* [*PHYLACTERY*], and *laimos*=the gullet.]

*Zool.*: A division or order of Polyzoa (q. v.), having the lophophore bilateral, and the mouth with an epistome. It is subdivided into Lophopea (containing freshwater animals) and Pedicellinea (marine). (*Allman*.)

**phŷ-larch, s.** [Gr. *phylarchos*, from *phylē*=a tribe; and *archō*=to rule.]

*Greek Antiq.*: In the Athenian constitution the chief of a phyle or tribe; in war he had the command of the cavalry.

**phŷ-lar-chŷ, s.** [Gr. *phylarchia*, from *phylarchos*=a phylarch (q. v.).] The office or dignity of a phylarch; command of a tribe or clan.

**phŷ-lē, subst.** [Gr. *phylē*.] A tribe; one of the divisions into which the ancient Athenians were divided. They were at first four in number, afterward ten.

**phŷ-lēt'-īc, a.** [Gr. *phyletikos*, from *phylētēs*=one of the same tribe; *phylē*=a tribe.] Pertaining or relating to a tribe or race, especially of animals.

**phŷ-lī-çā, s.** [Gr. *phyllikos*=leafy.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Rhamnaceæ. Ornamental shrubs from the Cape of Good Hope. Many are cultivated in Britain.

**phŷll-, pref.** [*PHYLLO-*.]

**phŷll-lāc-tī-næ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *phyllact(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Zoology*: A sub-family of Actinidæ, containing Anemones having some of the tentacles branching or compound.

**phŷll-lāc-tis, s.** [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *aktis*=a ray.]

*Zool.*: The typical genus of the sub-family Phylactinæ (q. v.). The simple tentacles form an inner row, and the compound, leathery ones an outer crown.

**phŷll-lāde, phŷll-lād, phŷll-lō-dī'-ā, s.** [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *eidōs*=form.]

*Botany*: A petiole so much developed that it assumes the appearance of a leaf and discharges all the functions of one in a leafless plant. Example, many Acacias.

**phŷll-læs-çī-tān'-nīn, s.** [Pref. *phyll-*; Modern Lat. *cæc(ulus)*, and Eng. *tannin*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{26}H_{24}O_{13} \cdot H_2O$ . A tannin existing in the small leaflets of the horse-chestnut, as long as they remain inclosed in the buds.

**phŷll-lān'-thē-æ, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *phyllanth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Euphorbiaceæ. Ovules in pairs; stamens in the center of the flowers.

**phŷll-lān'-thī-dæ, s. pl.** [Pref. *phyll-*; Gr. *anthos*=a flower, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Bot.*: A family of Cactaceæ.

**phŷll-lān'-thūs, s.** [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *anthos*=a flower.]

*Botany*: The typical genus of the Phyllanthææ. Dioecious plants, herbs, shrubs, or trees, with small green flowers in the axils of the leaves. Species numerous. The bruised leaves of *Phyllanthus conami* are used to inebriate fish. *P. urinaria* is a strong diuretic. The root, leaves, and young shoots of *P. niruri* are regarded in India as deobstruent, diuretic, and healing; the very bitter leaves are a good stomachic. *P. emblica* or *Emblīca officinalis*, the Emblic Myrobalan, and *P. distichus*, two small trees, bear edible fruits. The first yields a gum, and is a dye plant. The leaves are used in tanning, as is the bark of *P. nepalensis*. The wood of the former is durable under water and used in India for well work, and for furniture. It makes good charcoal.

**phŷll-lar-ŷ, s.** [Gr. *phyllarion*=a little leaf.]

*Bot.*: A leaflet constituting part of the involucre of a composite flower.

**phŷll-līd'-ī-ā, s.** [Plural of dimin. from *phyllon*=a leaf.]

*Zoology*: The typical genus of the Phyllidiadæ (q. v.). Known species five, from the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and India.

**phŷll-lī-dī'-ā-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *phyllidi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ*.]

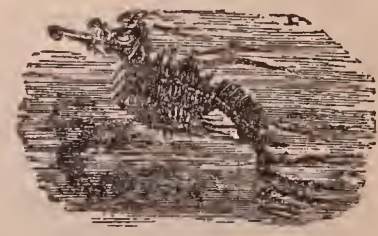
*Zool.*: A family of Tectibranchiate Gasteropods. Animal shell-less, covered by a mantle; branchial laminae arranged in series on both sides of the body between the foot and the mantle. Sexes united. Genera four.



**phŷl-lid'-i-an**, *a. & s.* [PHYLLIDIA.]  
**A.** *As adj.*: Of or belonging to the Phyllidiadæ.  
**B.** *As subst.*: One of the Phyllidiadæ (q. v.).  
**phŷl-lī-lē'-šī-a**, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *lēsis*=forgetting, oblivion (?).]  
*Veg. Pathol., &c.*: The curling of a leaf, either naturally or produced by aphides, &c.  
**phŷl-līr'-hō-ē**, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *rhōē*=a river, a flood.]  
*Zoology*: The single genus of the Phyllirhoidæ (q. v.). Known species six; from the Mediterranean, the Moluccas, and the Pacific.  
**phŷl-lī-rhō'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *phyllirho(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]  
*Zoöl.*: A family of Tectibranchiate Gasteropods. Animal pelagic, without a foot, compressed, swimming freely, with a fin-like tail; tentacles two, dorsal; lingual teeth in a single series; sexes united. (*S. P. Woodward.*)  
**phŷl'-lite**, *s.* [Greek *phyllon*=a leaf; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]  
**1. Min.**: A mineral found in small shining scales or plates in a clay-slate. Crystallization probably monoclinic. Hardness, 5 to 5.5; color, greenish-gray to black. Composition: Essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina, sesquioxide and protoxide of iron, protoxide of manganese, and potash. Found in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.  
**2. Petrol.**: A name given to some slaty rocks of cryptocrystalline to microcrystalline texture, apparently intermediate between mica-schist and ordinary clay-slate, and which have been shown to result from the latter rock being metamorphosed by chemical and mechanical action under great pressure.  
**phŷl'-lī-ūm**, *subst.* [Greek *phyllion*, dimin. from *phyllon*=a leaf.]  
*Entom.*: A genus of Phasmidæ, resembling a leaf. The head and anterior part of the thorax resemble the stalk; the dilated abdomen is covered in the female by tegmina, the two together resembling a leaf with midrib, diverging veins, and reticulated cells. The female has no proper wings, the male possesses them; the latter has long, the former short antennæ. Some species are green like leaves when living, and yellowish brown when dead. The best known is *Phyllium siccifolium*.  
**phŷl-lō-**, *pref.* [Gr. *phyllon*=a leaf.] Pertaining or relating to a leaf or leaves.  
**phŷl-lō-brŷ-ōn**, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Greek *bryon*=mossy sea-weed.]  
*Bot.*: The contracted pedicel of an ovary, as in some peppers.  
**phŷl-lō-chāl'-cīte**, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*; Gr. *chalkos*=brass, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]  
*Min.*: A name given by Glocker to a division of his family of Halochalcite. It includes autunite, torbernite, tyrolite, and chalcophyllite (see these words).  
**phŷl-lō-chlōr**, *s.* [CHLOROPHYLL.]  
**phŷl-lō-clāde**, **phŷl-lō-clā'-dūs**, *subst.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *klados*=a young slip or shoot of a tree.]  
*Botany*:  
**1.** (*Of the form phylloclade*): A leaf-like branch, as that of *Ruscus aculeatus*.  
**2.** (*Of the form phyllocladus*): A genus of Taxaceæ. The fruit of *Phyllocladus trichomanoides* yields a red dye.  
**phŷl-lō-cŷ'-a-nīn**, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Eng. *cyanin*(e).]  
*Chem.*: Fremy's name for the blue coloring matter existing in chlorophyll, and separated from it, by agitating with a mixture of hydrochloric acid and ether, the phyllocyanin dissolving in the former. It may also be prepared by boiling chlorophyll with strong alcoholic potash, neutralizing with hydrochloric acid, and filtering. On evaporating the filtrate, a dark blue mass of phyllocyanin is obtained.  
**phŷl-lō-cŷst**, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Eng. *cyst* (q. v.).]  
*Zoöl.*: A cavity within the hydrophyllia of certain oceanic Hydrozoa.  
**phŷl-lō-dāc'-tŷl-ūs**, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Lat. *dactylus*=a finger or toe.]  
*Zoöl.*: A genus of Geckotidæ, with eight species, widely scattered in tropical America, California, Madagascar, and Queensland. The digits are webbed, like those of a tree-frog.  
**phŷl-lōde**, **phŷl-lō-dī-ūm**, **phŷl-lō-dī-a**, *s.* [Gr. *phyllōdēs*=like leaves.]  
*Bot.*: A petiole so much developed that it assumes the appearance of a leaf, and discharges all the functions of one in a leafless plant. Example, many Acacias.  
**phŷl-lō-dēr'-ma**, *subst.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *derma*=skin.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Bats, sub-family Phyllostominae, group Vampyri, closely allied to Phyllostoma (q. v.). There is but one species, *Phyllostoma stenops*, from the Brazilian sub-region. (*Dobson.*)  
**phŷl-lō-dīn'-ē-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *phyllod(e)*; suff. *-ineous*.]  
*Bot.*: (*of a branch, &c.*): Resembling a leaf.  
**phŷl-lō-dīn-ī-ā'-tion**, *subst.* [Eng. *phyllodin(eous)*; *-ation*.]  
*Bot.*: The act or state of becoming phyllodineous, resemblance to a leaf. (*Brown.*)  
**phŷl-lō-dī-ūm**, *s.* [PHYLLODE.]  
**phŷl-lōd'-ō-çē**, *subst.* [Lat., the name of a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris. (*Virg.*: *Georg.* iv. 336.)]  
**1. Bot.**: A genus of Heaths, family Andromedidæ. Small shrubs with scaly buds; evergreen, scattered leaves; five sepals; an urceolate or campanulate corolla; ten stamens, and a five-celled, many seeded fruit.  
**2. Zoöl.**: The typical genus of the family Phyllo-docidæ (q. v.). *Phyllococe viridis* is the palolo (q. v.).  
**phŷl-lō-dōç'-ī-dæ**, *subst. pl.* [Lat. *phyllodoc(e)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]  
*Zoöl.*: Leaf-bearing Worms; a family of Errant Annelids. The body is furnished with a series of foliaceous lamellæ, somewhat resembling elytra, on each side.  
**phŷl-lō-dō-çī'-tēs**, *s.* [Lat. *phyllodoc(e)*; *-ites*.]  
*Palæont.*: A genus of Errant Annelids, founded on tracks in the Silurian slates of Wurzbach.  
**phŷl-lō-dūs**, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *odous*=a tooth.]  
*Palæont.*: A genus of Labridæ, first represented in the cretaceous formations of Germany (*Günther*). Etheridge notes thirteen species from the Lower Eocene and two from the Red Crag.  
**phŷl-lō-dŷ**, *s.* [PHYLLODE.]  
*Bot.*: The transformation of a leaf into a phyllode (q. v.).  
**phŷl-lō-ğēn**, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *gennaō*=to generate.] [PHYLLOPHORE.]  
**phŷl-lō-gō-nī-ā'-çē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllologi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]  
*Bot.*: A family of Pleurocarpus Mosses. Leaves in two opposite rows, inserted horizontally, or imbricated vertically; clasping; with narrow parenchymatous cells.  
**phŷl-lō-gō-nī-ūm**, *subst.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *gōnia*=an angle.]  
*Bot.*: The only known genus of the Phyllogoniaceæ (q. v.).  
**phŷl-lō-grāp'-tūs**, **phŷl-lō-grāp'-sūs**, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *grap̄tos*=painted, written; *graphō*, fut. *grapsō*=to delineate, to write.]  
*Zoöl.*: A genus of Graptolites, from the upper part of the Middle or the base of the Upper Cambrian onward to the Lower Silurian.  
**phŷl-lōid**, *a.* [Gr. *phyllon*=a leaf; suff. *-oid*.]  
Leaf-like; shaped like a leaf.  
**†phŷl-lōi'-dē-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *phylloid*; *-eous*.]  
*Bot.*: Foliaceous (q. v.).  
**phŷl-lō-ma**, *s.* [Gr. *phyllōma*=foliage.]  
*Bot.*: The leaf-like thallus of Algae. Example, Ulva.  
**phŷl-lō-mā'-nī-a**, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Eng. *mania*; cf. Greek *phyllomanēs*=running wildly to leaf.]  
*Bot.*: A morbid development of leafy tissue; the production of leaves in unusual numbers, or in unusual places.  
**phŷl-lō-mē-dū'-sa**, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*; Lat., &c. *medusa*.]  
*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the family Phyllo-medusidæ (q. v.). The digits are opposable, so that the hands and feet are capable of grasping. There are three species. *Phyllo-medusa bicolor*, from Cayenne and the Brazils, is blue above, and has the sides and legs spotted with white.  
**phŷl-lō-mē-dū'-sī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllomedus(a)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]  
*Zoöl.*: A family of Tree-frogs, approximately coterminous with Pelodyadæ (q. v.)  
**phŷl-lō-mor-phō'-sis**, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *morphōsis*=shaping, molding.]  
*Botany*: The study of the succession and variation of leaves during different seasons. It has been carried on by Schleiden, Braun, Rossman, &c.

**phŷl-lō-mor-phŷ**, *s.* [Prefix *phyll-*, and Gr. *morphē*=form.]  
*Bot.*: The same as PHYLLODY.  
**phŷl-lō-nŷc'-tēr-is**, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Mod. Lat. *nycteris* (q. v.).]  
*Zoöl.*: A genus of Bats, sub-family Phyllostominae, group Glossophagæ. The erect portion of the nose-leaf very short; interfemoral membranes very narrow; calcaneum short or wanting. Two species: *Phyllonycteris poeyi*, from Cuba, and *P. sezekorni*, from Cuba and Jamaica. The validity of the latter species is questionable.  
**phŷl-lōph'-a-ga**, **phŷl-lōph'-a-ğī**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *phagein*=to eat.]  
*Entomology*:  
**1.** (*Of the form Phyllophaga*): A tribe of Hymenopterous Insects, sub-order Securifera. It contains the Sawflies. [SAWFLY.]  
**2.** (*Of the form Phyllophagi*): Latreille and Cuvier's name for a division of Lamellicorn Beetles, feeding on leaves, &c. Genera: Melolontha, Serica, &c.  
**phŷl-lōph'-a-gan**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllophag(a)*; suff. *-an*.] Any individual of the Phyllophaga.  
**phŷl-lōph'-a-goūs**, *a.* [PHYLLOPHAGA.] Leaf-eating; living on leaves.  
**phŷl-lōph'-ōr-a**, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Greek *phoros*=bearing.]  
**†1. Zoöl.**: A synonym of Schizostoma (q. v.).  
**2. Entom.**: A tropical genus of Locustidæ, having their wing-cases green, and marked with leaf-like veins and reticulations.  
**phŷl-lō-phōre**, *s.* [PHYLLOPHORA.]  
*Bot.*: The terminal bud or growing point in a palm.  
**phŷl-lōph'-ōr-ōūs**, *a.* [PHYLLOPHORA.] Leaf-bearing.  
**phŷl-lō-pōd**, *s. & a.* [PHYLLOPODA.]  
**A.** *As subst.*: One of the Phyllopoda (q. v.).  
**B.** *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the Phyllopoda; resembling a phyllopod; having the extremities flattened like a leaf.  
*"Associated with the skeletons of the fishes are the remains of some new phyllopod and decapod crustaceans."*—*London Times.*  
**phŷl-lōp'-ō-da**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Greek *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]  
**1. Zoöl.**: An order of Crustacea, division Branchiopoda. The feet are never less than eight pairs, and are leafy in appearance. The first pair oar-like, the other branchial, and adapted for swimming. Carapace not always present. They undergo a metamorphosis when young, being called Nauplii. They are of small size, somewhat akin to the ancient Trilobites. Families two, Apodidæ and Branchipodidæ. Genera, Limnadia, Apus, Branchipus, Estheria, &c.  
**2. Palæont.**: From the Silurian onward.  
**†phŷl-lōps**, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *ops*=the face.]  
*Zoöl.*: Peters' name for the genus *Stenoderma* (q. v.).  
**phŷl-lōp'-tēr-ŷx**, *subst.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *pteryx*=a wing.]  
*Ichthy.*: A genus of Syngnathidæ (q. v.), with three species, from the coasts of Australia. Body compressed; shields furnished with prominent spines or processes, some with cutaneous filaments, on the edges of the body. A pair of spines on the upper side of the snout and above the orbit. Pectoral fins. Ova imbedded in soft membrane on lower side of tail, no pouch. Protective resemblance is developed in this genus to a high degree. Their color closely approximates to that of the seaweed which they frequent, and the spine appendages seem like floating fragments of fucus. (*Günther.*)  
**phŷl-lōp-tō'-sīs**, *subst.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Eng. *ptōsis* (q. v.).]  
*Bot.*: The fall of the leaf.  
**phŷl-lōr'-ē-tīn**, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *rhētīnē*=resin.]  
*Min.*: A hydrocarbon closely related to Kœnolite (q. v.). Fusing point, 88°-87°. Analyses yielded: Carbon, 90.22, 90.12; hydrogen, 9.22, 9.26. It formed the more soluble portion of a resin from pine trees found in the marshes near Hottgard, Denmark.  
**phŷl-lō-rhī'-na**, *s.* [Pref. *phyll-*, and Gr. *rhīs* (genit. *rhīnos*)=the nose.]  
*Zoöl.*: Horseshoe Bats, a genus of Rhinolophidæ (q. v.). The nose-leaf is complicated, consisting



Phyllopteryx.



Phyllomedusa Bicolor.



of three portions. Many species have a peculiar frontal sac behind the nose-leaf; it can be everted at will, and the sides secrete a waxy substance. Two joints only in all the toes. Dobson enumerates and describes twenty-two species from the tropical and sub-tropical regions of Asia, Malaya, Australia, and Africa.

**phyl-lor-nis**, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *ornis*=a bird.]

**Ornith.**: The typical genus of the family Phylornithidae (q. v.), with twelve species, ranging from India to Java.

**phyl-lor-nith-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllo-rnis*, genit. *phyllo-rnith(os)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Ornith.**: Green Bulbuls; a family of Passeres, ranging over the Oriental region with the exception of the Philippine Islands. Three genera: Phyllornis, Iora, and Erpornis. (Wallace.)

**phyl-lō-sō-ma**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Greek *sōma*=the body.]

**Zoöl.**: Formerly regarded as the typical genus of the family Phyllosomata (q. v.).

**phyl-lō-sō-ma-ta**, \***phyl-lō-sō-mī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *sōmata*=bodies; or *sōma*=body, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Zoöl.**: Formerly considered a family of Stomopoda, now known to be the larvæ of other Crustacea.

**phyl-lō-stā-chys**, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Latin *stachys* (q. v.).]

**Bot.**: A genus of Bambusidæ, chiefly from China and Japan. *Phyllostachys nigra* is believed to furnish the Whangee canes used as walking sticks.

**phyl-lōs-tō-ma**, *subst.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *stoma*=a mouth.]

**Zoöl.**: A genus of phyllostominae (q. v.), group Vampyri. The genus, next to Vampyrus, includes the largest species of the family. In all a gular glandular sac is present, well developed in males, rudimentary in the females. Three species are known, from the Brazilian sub-region.



Phyllostoma Hastatum.

**phyl-lōs-tōm-a-ta**, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin, pl. of *phyllostoma* (q. v.).]

**Zoöl.**: Peters' name for the Phyllostomidæ.

**phyl-lōs-tōme**, *subst.* [PHYLLOSTOMA.] Any individual of the family Phyllostomidæ, and especially of the genus Phyllostoma.

**phyl-lōs-tōm-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllostom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Zoöl.**: A family of Microcheiroptera, consisting of bats with cutaneous processes surrounding or close to the nasal apertures; moderately large ears, and well-developed tragi. They are found in the forest-clad districts of the neotropical region, and may be readily distinguished by the presence of a third phalanx in the middle finger. There are two sub-families: Lobostominae and Phyllostominae.

**phyl-lōs-tō-mī-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *phyllostom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

**Zoöl.**: A sub-family of Phyllostomidæ (q. v.). Distinct nose-leaf present; chin with warts. It is divided into four groups: Vampyri, Glossophagæ, Stenodermata, and Desmodontia.

**phyl-lō-tāc-tic**, *a.* [PHYLLOTAXIS.] Of or pertaining to phyllo-taxis (q. v.).

**phyl-lō-tāx-īs**, **phyl-lō-tāx-ỹ**, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *taxis*=an arrangement.]

**Bot.**: The arrangement of the leaves on the stem of a plant. The three common positions are alternate, opposite, and verticillate. Called also, but rarely, botanometry.

**phyl-lō-thē-ca**, *s.* [Prefix *phyllo-*, and Latin *theca* (q. v.).]

**Palæobot.**: A genus of fossil plants, placed by Unger in his Astrophyllitæ, of which the type is Astrophyllites (q. v.). Stem simple, erect, jointed, and sheathed. Leaves verticillate, linear. From rocks of Carboniferous Age in New South Wales, the Trias of Central India, the Karoo beds of Southern Africa, and the Jurassic rocks of Italy.

**phyl-lō-tis**, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *ous* (genit. *ōtos*)=an ear.]

**Zoöl.**: A genus of Bats, founded by Gray. It is now included in Rhinolophus (q. v.).

**phyl-lō-trē-ta**, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *trētōs*=bored through.]

**Entom.**: A genus of Halticidæ. *Phyllostreta* or *Haltica nemorum* is the Turnip-fly (q. v.). [HALTICA.]

**phyl-lōx-ān-thin**, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Eng. *xanthin*.]

**Chem.**: The yellow coloring matter existing in chlorophyll. It may be obtained by adding alumina

to an alcoholic solution of chlorophyll, filtering, and treating the alumina lake formed with carbon disulphide, in which the phylloxanthin is very soluble.

**phyl-lōx-ēr-a**, *s.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Gr. *xēros*=dry.]

**Entom.**: A genus of Aphidæ. *Phylloxera vastatrix* lays waste the vine, and it did much damage to the crops in France in 1865, 1876, &c. *P. quercus* infects the oak, the egg being deposited in *Quercus coccifera*, while the perfect insect, on acquiring wings, removes to *Q. pubescens*.

**phyl-lū-la**, *s.* [Prefix *phyllo-*, and Gr. *oulē*=a scar, a cicatrix.]

**Bot.**: The scar left on a branch or twig after the fall of a leaf.

**phyl-lō-gēn-ēs-sis**, *s.* [PHYLOGENY.]

**phyl-lō-gē-nēt-ic**, **phyl-lō-gē-nēt-ic-al**, *adj.* [Pref. *phyllo-*, and Eng. *genetic*, *genetical*.] Pertaining to phylogenesis; dealing with the ancestral history of an organism or organisms.

**phyl-lō-gē-nēt-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *phylogenetical*; *-ly*.] With reference to the ancestral history of an organism or organisms; in the course of development of a genus or species.

"The above facts suggest that the pectoral muscles have been phylogenetically differentiated from the thoracic region of the rectus."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1885, p. 695.

**phyl-lōg-en-ist**, *subst.* [Eng. *phylogen(y)*; *-ist*.] One who studies or is versed in phylogenesis or phylogeny.

"Phylogenists have agreed on a few main points."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 405, p. 364. (1881.)

**phyl-lōg-en-ỹ**, **phyl-lō-gēn-ēs-sis**, *s.* [Gr. *phylē*=a tribe, and *gennaō*=to bring forth.]

**Biol.**: Tribal history, or the palæontological history of evolution. The phylum includes all organisms connected by blood which are descended from a common parent-form. Phylogeny includes palæontology and genealogy. (Haeckel.)

"A genealogical investigation, the prosecution of which pertains to the science of phylogeny."—*St. George Mivart: The Cat*, ch. i., § 13.

**phyl-ma**, *s.* [Gr., from *phylō*=to produce.]

**Med.**: An imperfectly suppurating tumor, forming an abscess; a tubercle on any external part of the body.

**phyl-mō-sis**, *s.* [PHIMOSIS.]

**phyl-ō-gēm-mār-i-a**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *phylōs*=a plant, and Lat. *gemmarius*=a jeweler.]

**Zoöl.**: Numerous small gonoblastidea, resembling polypites, occurring in Vellella, a genus of Physophoridae. (Nicholson.)

**phyl-sa**, *s.* [Gr. *physa*=a pair of bellows.]

**Zoöl. & Palæont.**: A genus of Limnæidæ (q. v.) Shell sinistral, ovate, spiral, thin, polished, aperture rounded in front. Animal with long slender tentacles, the eyes at their bases; margin of the mantle expanded and fringed, with long filaments. Recent species twenty, found in this country, Europe, South Africa, India, and the Philippines. Fossil forty-three, from the Wealden onward.

**phyl-sāl-ēs-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *physal(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

**Bot.**: A tribe of Solanaceæ. (Miers.)

**phyl-sā-lī-a**, *s.* [PHYSALIS.]

**Zoöl.**: The typical genus of the Physalidæ (q. v.). It consists of a large oblong air-bag, raised above into a crest, with pendulous tentacles. Many individuals swim together at the surface of the ocean. About 120 species are known. *Physalia utricularis*, so called because when touched it stings like a nettle, is the Portuguese Man-of-War (q. v.)

**phyl-sā-lī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *physal(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Zoöl.**: A family of Physogrida (q. v.). Vesicular gelatinous bodies, having beneath them vermiform tentacles and suckers, intermingled with long filiform tentacles.

**phyl-sa-līn**, *subst.* [Mod. Latin *physal(is)*; *-in* (Chem.).]

**Chem.**: C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. A yellow, amorphous, bitter powder, extracted from the leaves of *Physalis alkekengi*, by agitating with chloroform. It is slightly soluble in cold water and ether, very soluble in alcohol and chloroform, softens when heated to 180°, and decomposes at a higher temperature. When dry it becomes strongly electric by friction.

**phyl-sa-līs**, *s.* [Gr.=a bladder, from the inflated sac.]

**Bot.**: The typical genus of the Physalææ. Herbs, rarely shrubs, with a five-toothed calyx, a campanulate, rotate, five-lobed corolla, and a two-celled berry enveloped in the angular, membranous, inflated calyx. *Physalis*, or *Withalia somnifera*, is narcotic, diuretic, and alexipharmic, and is believed to be a soporific plant mentioned in Dioscorides. The leaves, steeped in oil, are applied to

inflammatory tumors in India and Egypt. The Winter-cherry is a diuretic, as are *P. pubescens*, *P. viscosa*, and *P. angulata*. The berries of *P. minima* are eaten by the natives of India; so are those of *P. peruviana*, a native of tropical America, by both Europeans and natives. *P. minima* and *P. indica* are tonic, diuretic, and purgative.

**phyl-sa-lite**, *s.* [Gr. *physaō*=to blow, to puff up, and *lithos*=a stone; Ger. *physalith*.]

**Min.**: The same as PYROPHYSALITE (q. v.).

**phyl-sō-nī-a**, *s.* [Gr. *physkōn*=a fat paunch.]

**Pathol.**: A tumor occupying a portion of the abdomen, gradually increasing, and neither sonorous nor fluctuating.

**phyl-sē-tēr**, *s.* [Gr. *physētēr*=a pair of bellows, from *physaō*=to blow; Fr. *physétère*; Lat. *physeter*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A large whale.

"The ork, whirlpool, whale, or huffing physeter."—*Sylvester: Du Bartas*; First Week, 5th day, 109.

2. A pressure-filter (q. v.).

**II. Technically:**

1. **Zoöl.**: Cachalot, or Sperm Whales; the typical genus of the sub-family Physeterinae. Lower jaw with from twenty to twenty-five teeth on each side. Head about one-third the length of the body; one blowhole, longitudinal; pectoral fin short, broad, and truncated; dorsal rudimentary.

2. **Palæont.**: Found in the Crag and the Pleistocene. (Etheridge.)

**phyl-sē-tēr-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *physeter*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Zoöl.**: A family of Odontoceti, or toothed Whales, with no functional teeth in the upper jaw. There are two sub-families, Physeterinae and Ziphiinae.

**phyl-sē-tēr-i-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *physeter*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

**Zoöl.**: A sub-family of Physeteridæ, with two genera, Physeter and Kogia.

**phyl-sē-tēr-ōid**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *physeter*; suff. *-oid*.] Any individual of the family Physeteridæ.

"Almost all the other members of the sub-order range themselves under the two principal heads of Ziphioids (or Physeteroids) and Delphinoids."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 393.

**phyl-sē-tō-lē-ic**, *adj.* [English *physet(er)*, and *oleic*.] Containing oleic acid, derived from the whale.

**physetoleic-acid**, *s.*

**Chem.**: C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. A fatty acid, isomeric, if not identical with hypogæic acid, obtained from sperm-oil. It is inodorous, crystallizes in stellate groups of colorless needles, melts at 30°, and resolidifies at 28°.

**phyl-sē-ū-ma**, *s.* [Cf. Gr. *physimos*=able to produce seed, and *physēma*=a bubble.]

**Bot.**: The branch of a Chara.

**phyl-sī-ān-thrō-pỹ**, *subst.* [Gr. *physis*=nature, and *anthrōpos*=a man.] The philosophy of human life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of mankind, and their remedies.

**phyl-sī-ic**, \***fis-ike**, \***phis-ike**, *s.* [O. Fr. *phisique*, *phisike* (Fr. *physique*), from Lat. *physica*, *physice*=natural science, from Gr. *physikē*=fem. sing. of *physikos*=natural, physical, from *physis*=nature; *phylō*=to produce; Sp. & Ital. *fisica*.]

1. The science or art of healing; the science of medicines; the medical art or profession; medical science, medicine.

2. A remedy or remedies for a disease; medicine or medicines.

"Throw *physic* to the dogs, I'll none of it."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 3.

3. A medicine that purges; a purge, a cathartic.

\*4. A physician. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 2.)

**physic-garden**, *s.* A botanic garden.

**physic-nut**, *s.* [CURCAS.]

**phyl-sī-ic**, *v. t.* [PHYSIC, *s.*]

1. To administer physic to; to treat with physic; to purge.

2. To cure, to remedy; to act as a remedy for.

**phyl-sī-ic-al**, \***phyl-sī-ic-all**, *a.* [Gr. *physikos*=pertaining to nature; natural.] [PHYSIC, *s.*]

1. Of or pertaining to nature; pertaining or relating to that which is material and perceptible by the senses; relating to natural and material things, as opposed to mental, moral, spiritual, or imaginary; natural, material; in accordance with or obeying the laws of nature.

"A society sunk in ignorance, and ruled by mere *physical* force."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. External; obvious to or cognizable by the senses; perceptible through a bodily or material organization; as, the *physical* characters of a mineral; opposed to chemical.



3. Pertaining or relating to physics or natural science; as, *physical science*.

\*4. Pertaining or relating to the art of healing; used in medicine.

\*5. Medicinal; acting as a cure or remedy.

"Is Brutus sick? and is it *physical* To walk unbraced?"—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.

\*6. Having the power or quality of purging or evacuating the bowels; purgative, cathartic.

**physical-astronomy, s.** [ASTRONOMY.]

**physical-break, s.**

*Geol.*: A break in the strata, when there is unconformity. It indicates lapse of time between the dates at which the two beds are deposited. (*Lyell.*)

**physical-culture, s.** Development of bodily strength and grace by muscular exercise.

**physical-education, s.** That branch of education which relates to the organs of sensation and the muscular and nervous system.

**physical-geography, s.** [GEOGRAPHY.]

**physical-optics, s.**

*Optics*: That branch of optics which treats of the nature of light and its phenomena, with their causes.

**physical-point, s.** [POINT, s.]

**physical-science, s.** [SCIENCE.]

**phÿs'-ic-al-ist, s.** [Eng. *physicalist*, *ist*.] One who holds that human thoughts and actions are determined by man's physical organization.

**phÿs'-ic-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. *physical*; *-ly*.]

1. In a physical or natural manner; according to the laws of nature or natural philosophy; naturally; not morally.

"The contrary is at least *physically possible*."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, § 396. (1858.)

\*2. According to the art or rules of medicine.

\***phÿs'-ic-al-ness, s.** [English *physical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being physical.

**phÿs'-ic-i-an** (c as sh), \***fis-i-ci-an**, \***fis-i-ci-en**, \***fis-i-ci-on**, \***phy-si-ci-on**, s. [O. Fr. *physicien*=a physician; Fr. *physicien*=a natural philosopher. As if from Lat. \**physicianus*, from *physica*=physic (q. v.).]

\*1. A student of nature in general and not simply of man's physical frame in health and disease, a natural philosopher.

2. One who is skilled in or practices the art of healing; one who, being duly qualified, prescribes remedies for diseases; specif., one who holds a certificate showing that he has passed an examination before a competent authority, such as the medical colleges of the United States or the state boards of medicine, and authorizing him to practice physic. Strictly speaking, a physician differs from a surgeon in that the former prescribes remedies for diseases, while the latter performs operations.

3. One who heals moral diseases; as, a *physician* of the soul.

\***phÿs'-ic-i-ated** (c as sh), s. [Eng. *physician*; *-ed*.] Educated, licensed, or practicing as a physician.

"One Dr. Lucas, a *physicianed* apothecary."—*Walpole*.

\***phÿs'-ic-i-an-ship** (c as sh), s. [English *physician*; *-ship*.] The individuality, character, or office of a physician.

"I shall bind his *physicianship* over to his good behavior."—*Fielding: Mock Doctor*, i. 7.

**phÿs'-i-ci-sm, s.** [Eng. *physic*; *-ism*.] The ascribing of everything to merely physical or material causes, excluding spirit.

**phÿs'-i-ci-st, s.** [Eng. *physic*; *-ist*.] One who studies or is versed in physics or physical science; a natural philosopher.

**phÿs'-i-cō-, pref.** [PHYSIC.] Of or pertaining to nature or physics.

**physico-chemical, adj.** Pertaining at once to chemistry and to physics.

**physico-logic, s.** Logic illustrated by physics.

**physico-logical, a.** Of or pertaining to physico-logic (q. v.).

**physico-mathematics, s.** Mixed mathematics. [MATHEMATICS.]

**physico-philosophy, subst.** The philosophy of nature.

**physico-theology, subst.** Theology or divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

**phÿs'-ics, s.** [PHYSIC, s.]

*Science*: A study of the phenomena presented by bodies. It treats of matter, force, and motion; gravitation and molecular attraction, liquids, gases, acoustics, heat, light, magnetism, and electricity. Called also Natural or Mechanical Philosophy.

**phÿs'-i-ō-crāt, s.** [Fr. *physiocrate*, from Gr. *physis*=nature, and *kratos*=force.]

*Hist.*: A name given to the followers of Quesnay, who in the second half of the eighteenth century did much to lay the foundations of economical science on a firm basis.

"The *Physiocrats*, or believers in the supremacy of Natural Order, went much beyond this."—*John Morley*, in *Fortnightly Review*, Feb., 1870, p. 132.

**phÿs'-i-ōg'-en-ŷ, subst.** [Gr. *physis*=nature, and *genos*=race.]

*Biol.*: The germ-history of the functions, or the history of the development of vital activities, in the individual. (*Haeckel: Evolution of Man*, i. 24.)

†**phÿs'-i-ōgn'-ō-mēr** (g silent), s. [Eng. *physiognomy*; *-er*.] The same as PHYSIOGNOMIST (q. v.).

"Now that sanguine was the complexion of David George, the foregoing description of his person will probably intimate to any *physiognomer*."—*More: On Enthusiasm*, § 37.

**phÿs'-i-ō-gnōm'-ic, \*** **phÿs'-i-ō-gnōm'-ic-al, phÿs'-i-ō-gnō-mōn'-ic** (g silent), a. [Gr. *physiognōmonikos*; Fr. *physiognomonique*; Ital. *fisionomico*, *fisionomico*; Sp. *fisionomico*.] [PHYSIOGNOMY.] Of or pertaining to physiognomy.

**phÿs'-i-ō-gnōm'-ic-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. *physiognomical*; *-ly*.] According to the rules or principles of physiognomy.

**phÿs'-i-ō-gnōm'-ics** (g silent), *subst.* [PHYSIOGNOMIC.] The same as PHYSIOGNOMY, I. 1 (q. v.).

**phÿs'-i-ōgn'-ō-mist** (g silent), s. [Fr. *physiognomiste*; Ital. & Sp. *fisionomista*.]

1. One who is skilled in physiognomy; one who is able to judge of the temper or qualities of the mind by the features of the face.

2. One who tells fortunes by inspection of the face.

†**phÿs'-i-ōgn'-ō-mize** (g silent), *v. t.* [Eng. *physiognomize*; *-ize*.] To observe the physiognomy of; to practice physiognomy on.

**phÿs'-i-ō-gnō-mōn'-ic** (g silent), *adj.* [PHYSIOGNOMIC.]

**phÿs'-i-ōgn'-ō-mÿ** (g silent), \***fis-no-mie**, \***fis-na-my**, \***fyss-na-my**, \***phis-na-mi**, \***phis-no-my**, \***phy-si-og-no-mie**, \***phys-no-my**, \***vis-no-mie**, s. [O. Fr. *physionomie*, *physiognomie*, *physionomie* (Fr. *physionomie*), from Lat. \**physiognomia*, or *physiognomonía*, from Gr. *physiognōmonia*, *physiognōmōn*=the art of reading the features, lit.=judging of nature; *physis*=nature, and *gnōmōn*=an interpreter; Ital. *fisionomia*, *fisionomia*; Sp. *fisionomia*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The art of discovering or reading the temper and other characteristic qualities of the mind by the features of the face.

"Mr. Evelyn studied *physiognomy*, and found dissimulation, boldness, cruelty and ambition in every touch and stroke of Fuller's picture."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. i. (Note.)

¶ Lavater's great work on Physiognomy which he published "for the promotion of knowledge and the love of mankind," appeared in 1775.

\*2. The art of telling fortunes by inspection of the features.

"She taught them . . . the arte magick, *phisnomy*, palmistry."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. i.

3. The face or countenance, with respect to the temper of the mind; particular cast or expression of countenance. [PHIZ.]

"Certes by her face and *phisnomy* Whether she man or woman inly were That could not any creature well descry."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, VII. vii. 5.

4. Appearance, look, form.

"I can recall yet the very look, the very *physiognomy* of a large birch tree that stood beside it."—*Burroughs: Pea-ton*, p. 244.

II. *Bot.*: The general facies, habit, or appearance of a plant without reference to its botanical character. More rarely used of the general character of the vegetation occurring in a particular region.

"The changes produced in the *physiognomy* of vegetation on ascending mountains."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 1, 158.

**phÿs'-i-ōgn'-ō-tÿpe** (g silent), s. [Eng. *physiognomy* and *type*.] An instrument for taking an exact imprint or cast of the countenance.

†**phÿs'-i-ōg'-ō-nÿ**, s. [Gr. *physis*=nature, and *gonos*=birth.] The birth or production of nature.

**phÿs'-i-ō-grāph'-i-cal, adj.** [English *physiography*; *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to physiography.

"The fifth book is palæontological . . . and the seventh *physiographical*."—*Athenæum*, Nov. 28, 1882.

**phÿs'-i-ōg'-ra-phÿ, s.** [Fr. *physiographie*, from Gr. *physis*=nature, and suff. *-graph*.] That branch of science which treats of the physical features of the earth, and the causes by which they have been modified, and also of the climates, life, &c., of the globe; physical geography.

**phÿs'-i-ōl'-a-trÿ, s.** [Gr. *physis*=nature, and *latreia*=worship.] Nature-worship; the cult of the powers of nature.

"The *physiolatry* of the Vedas."—*Monier Williams*, in *Annandale*.

**phÿs'-i-ōl'-ō-gēr, \*** **phis-i-ol-o-ger, s.** [Eng. *physiologist* (y); *-er*.] The same as PHYSIOLOGIST (q. v.).

**phÿs'-i-ō-lōg'-ic-al, \*** **phÿs'-i-ō-lōg'-ic, adj.** [Eng. *physiologist* (y); *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to physiology.

**physiological chemistry, s.** The science which deals with the chemical changes that go on in the structures of living animals and plants.

**physiological psychology, s.** The same as mental physiology (q. v.).

**phÿs'-i-ō-lōg'-ic-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. *physiologist*; *-ly*.] In a physiological manner; according to the rules or principles of physiology.

**phÿs'-i-ōl'-ō-gist, s.** [Fr. *physiologiste*.] One who studies or is versed in physiology; one who writes or treats on physiology.

**phÿs'-i-ōl'-ō-gize, v. i.** [Eng. *physiologist* (y); *-ize*.] To reason or discourse of the nature of things.

"They who first theologized did *physiologize* after this manner."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 120.

**phÿs'-i-ōl'-ō-gÿ, \*** **phys-i-ol-o-gie, s.** [French *physiologie*, from Lat. *physiologia*; Gr. *physiologia*=an inquiry into the nature of things; *physis*=nature, and *logos*=a word, a discourse; Sp. & Ital. *fisiologia*.] The science which brings together, in a systematic form, the phenomena which normally present themselves during the existence of living beings, and classifies and compares them in such a manner as to deduce from them those general laws or principles which express the condition of their occurrences, and investigates the causes to which they are attributable. It is divided into human, animal, and vegetable physiology.

**phÿs'-i-ōph'-i-ly, s.** [Gr. *physis*=nature, and *philos*=loving.]

*Biol.*: The tribal history of the functions. In the case of man a large part of the history of culture falls under this head.

**phÿs'-ique' (que as k), s.** [Fr.] The physical structure or organization of an individual.

"A marked improvement in the *physique* of the people."—*London Echo*.

**phÿ-sō-, pref.** [Gr. *physa*=a pair of bellows, a blast of air, an air-bubble.] Anything bellows-like; an air-bubble; an air-float.

**phÿ-sō-ca-lym'-ma, s.** [Pref. *physo-*, and Gr. *kalymma*=a covering, a hood or veil.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Lagerstromiæ, containing one species, *Physocalymma floribunda*. It is a tree, with opposite, oval, rough leaves, and panicles of purplish flowers. It grows in Brazil, and yields the fine rose-colored Tulipwood of commerce.

**phÿ-sō-din, subst.** [Mod. Lat. *physodes* (es), the specific name of a kind of Parmelia (q. v.); *-in* (Chem.).]

*Chem.*: C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. A neutral substance extracted from air-dried *Parmelia physodes* by ether. It forms a white, loosely coherent mass, melts at 125°, insoluble in water, absolute alcohol, ether, and acetic acid, soluble in alcohol of 80 per cent. It dissolves readily in ammonia, ammoniac carbonate, and in potash, forming yellow solutions which become reddish on exposure to the air.

**phÿ-sō-grā'-da, s. pl.** [Pref. *physo-*, and *gradior*=to walk.]

*Zoöl.*: A sub-order of Hydrozoa, order Siphonophora. Jelly-fishes having a vesicular organ full of air, which buoys them up and enables them to float on the ocean. Families two: Physalidæ and Diphyidæ.

**phÿ-sō-grāde, subst.** [PHYSOGRADA.] Any individual of the Physograda.

**phÿ-sō-lō'-bi-ūm, s.** [Pref. *physo-*, and Gr. *lobos*=a lobe.]

*Bot.*: A genus of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Kennedyeæ. They have scarlet flowers. Natives of the southwest of Australia.

**phÿ-sō-mÿ-cē-tēs, s.** [Pref. *physo-*, and Greek *mykēs* (genit. *mykētos*)=a fungus.]

*Bot.*: An order of Fungals, cohort Sporidiiferi. Microscopic Fungi of very humble organization, the



mycelium constituting a byssoid or flocculent mass, bearing simple sporanges full of minute spores. Sub-orders Antennariæ and Mucorini, the former with sessile, the latter with stalked peridioles.

**ph̄y-šoph'-ōr-a** (pl. **ph̄y-šoph'-ōr-æ**) s. [Pref. *ph̄yso-*, and Gr. *phoros*=bearing.]

*Zoölogy*:

1. *Sing.*: The typical genus of the Physophoridae. They float by means of many air vesicles. *Physophora hydrostatica* is found in the Mediterranean.

2. *Pl.*: A sub-order of Siphonophora.

**ph̄y-šō-phōr'-ī-dæ**, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Latin *physophora*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical family of the sub-order Physophoræ. [PHYSOPHORA.]

**ph̄y-šōp'-ō-da**, s. pl. [Pref. *ph̄yso-*, and Gr. *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

*Entomology*: A sub-order of Orthoptera. Mouth resembling a rostrum; antennæ with eight or nine joints; mandibles bristlelike; two compound eyes, and generally three ocelli. Tarsi two-jointed, terminating in a bladder or sucker. Small insects seen in summer on the petals, &c., of plants. Larvæ in most respects like the adults. Tribes or families two: Tubulifera and Terebrantia. Called also Thysanoptera. Best known genus Thrips (q. v.).

**ph̄y-šō-spēr'-mūm**, s. [Pref. *ph̄yso-*, and Greek *sperma*=seed.]

*Botany*: Bladder-weed; a genus of Umbellifers. *Physospermum cornubiense*, a plant, one to two feet high, with ten to twenty umbel-rays, and didymous bladderly fruit, is found in thickets near Tavistock.

**ph̄y-šō-stīg'-ma**, s. [Pref. *ph̄yso-*, and English *stigma* (q. v.). So named from a great oblique hood covering the stigma.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Leguminosæ, tribe Phaseoleæ. *Physostigma venenosum* is the Calabar Bean from Western Africa. It is a twining climber, with pinately trifoliate leaves, purplish flowers, and legumes about six inches long. It is very poisonous, but a watery solution has been used externally in certain affections of the eye, and internally in poisoning by strychnia, in tetanus, chorea, and general paralysis of the insane. [ORDEAL-BEAN.]

**ph̄y-šō-stīg'-mīne**, *subst.* [Mod. Lat. *physostigma*(a); *-ine*.] [ESERINE.]

**ph̄y-šō-stōm'-a-ta**, s. [PHYSOSTOMI.]

**ph̄y-šōs-tōme**, *subst.* [PHYSOSTOMI.] Any individual of the order Physostomi (q. v.).

**ph̄y-šōs-tō-mī**, s. pl. [Pref. *ph̄yso-*, and Greek *stoma*=the mouth; so named because the air-bladder, if present, is connected with the mouth by a pneumatic duct, except in the Scombresocidæ (q. v.).]

1. *Ichthy.*: An order of Fishes established by Müller, and divided by him into two sub-orders, with fourteen families. As at present constituted, the order consists of thirty-one families. It is practically coextensive with Owen's Malacopteri (q. v.).

2. *Palæont.*: From the Chalk onward.

**ph̄y-sūr'-ī-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *physurus*(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Orchids, tribe Neotteeæ.

**ph̄y-sūr'-ūs**, s. [Pref. *phys(ō)-*, and *oura*=the tail.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the Physuridæ (q. v.).

**ph̄yt-ēl-ē-phān'-tē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *phytelephas*, genit. *phytephant*(is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of plants established by Von Martius. He placed it under the Palmaceæ, from which it differs in having indefinite stamens. Hence some have elevated it into an order.

**ph̄yt-ēl-ē-phās**, s. [Pref. *ph̄yt-*, and Gr. *elephas*=an elephant, ivory.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the Phytelephantæ (q. v.). *Phytelephas macrocarpa* furnishes Vegetable ivory. [IVORY, ¶.]

**ph̄y-teū'-ma**, s. [Latin, from Gr. *phyteuma*=a plant, spec. *Reseda phyteuma*. Not the modern genus.]

*Bot.*: Rampion; a genus of Campanuleæ. Corolla rotate; segments long, linear; anthers distinct. Known species thirty-five; two, *Phyteuma orbiculare* and *P. spicatum*, are British; the first has blue and the second greenish-white flowers. The roots of *P. spicatum* are sometimes eaten. These, with the roots of other species, are deemed antisyphilitic.

**ph̄y-tīph'-a-gaṅṅ**, **ph̄y-tīph'-a-ga**, s. pl. [PHYTOPHAGAN, PHYTOPHAGA.]

**ph̄y-tiv'-ōr-ōūs**, a. [Gr. *phyton*=a plant, and Latin *voro*=to devour (q. v.).] Phytophagous (q. v.).

"Hairy animals, with only two large fore teeth, are all *phytivorous*, and called the hare-kind."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

**ph̄y-tō-**, *pref.* [Gr. *phyton*=a plant.] Pertaining or relating to plants.

**ph̄y-tō-chēm'-ic-al**, a. [Pref. *ph̄yto-*, and Eng. *chemical* (q. v.).] Pertaining or relating to phytochemistry.

**ph̄y-tō-chēm'-is-trī**, s. [Pref. *ph̄yto-*, and Eng. *chemistry*.] The chemistry of plants.

**ph̄y-tōch'-ī-mý**, s. [PHYTOCHEMISTRY.]

**ph̄y-tō-chlōre**, s. [Pref. *ph̄yto-*, and Gr. *chlōros*=pale-green.]

*Bot.*: Green coloring matter; chlorophyll.

**ph̄y-tō-cōl'-lite**, s. [Gr. *phyton*=a plant; *kolla*=glue, and suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A name suggested by T. Cooper, under which all the jellylike hydrocarbons might be grouped.

**ph̄y-tō-cōr'-ī-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *phytocoris*(is); Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: Plant-bugs; a family of Geocores. The outer apical angle of the corium is separated from the rest by a transverse suture so as to form a triangular piece called an appendix. The species are numerous.

**ph̄y-tōc'-ōr-īs**, s. [Pref. *ph̄yto-*, and Gr. *koris*=a bug.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of the family Phytocoridae (q. v.). *Phytocoris tripustulatus* is very common on nettles. The hemelytra are nearly black; outer margin with three orange spots.

**ph̄y-tō-crē-nā'-çē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *phytocren*(e); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: A doubtful order of Diclinoous Exogens, alliance Urticales. Climbing shrubs, having strong medullary rays and intermediate bundles of open ducts. Leaves petioled, entire or palmately lobed. Flowers small, unisexual; the males in axillary panicles or glomerated spikes, the females in clusters; sepals four to five, petals and stamens the same; ovary, on a gynophore, style thick, columnar; stigma large; drupes distinct or many, agglomerated on a fleshy receptacle. Genera four, species eight. (Miers.)

**ph̄y-tō-crē-nē**, s. [Pref. *ph̄yto-*, and Gr. *krēnē*=a fountain.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the Phytocrenaceæ (q. v.).

**ph̄y-tōg'-ēl-in**, s. [Prefix *ph̄yto-*; Latin *gelu*=frost, and suff. *-in* (Chem.).]

*Bot.*: The gelatinous matter of Algae.

**ph̄y-tō-gēn'-ē-sis**, **ph̄y-tōg'-en-ý**, s. [Greek *ph̄yton*=a plant, and *genesis*, or *genos*=a birth, an origin.] The doctrine of the generation of plants.

**ph̄y-tō-gē-ō-grāph'-ic-al**, a. [Pref. *ph̄yto-*, and Eng. *geographical*.] Of or pertaining to phytogeography.

"The *phytogeographical* division of the globe."—Balfour: *Botany*, § 1, 152.

**ph̄y-tō-gē-ōg'-ra-phý**, *subst.* [Pref. *ph̄yto-*, and Eng. *geography*.] The geographical distribution of plants.

**ph̄y-tō-glyph'-ic**, a. [Pref. *ph̄yto-*, and English *glyphic*.] Of or pertaining to phytoglyphy (q. v.).

**ph̄y-tōg'-lyph-ý**, s. [Pref. *ph̄yto-*, and Greek *glyphō*=to engrave.] Nature-printing (q. v.).

**ph̄y-tō-grāph'-ic-al**, a. [Eng. *phytograph*(y); *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to phytography.

**ph̄y-tōg'-ra-phý**, s. [Pref. *ph̄yto-*, and Greek *graphō*=to write, to describe.] A description of plants; the science of describing and naming plants systematically.

"*Phytography* is certainly subordinate to taxonomy or systematic botany."—Henslow: *Prin. of Botany*, § 6.

**ph̄y-tōid**, a. [Gr. *phyton*=a plant; suff. *-oid*.] Plant like; specif., applied to animals having a plantlike appearance.

**ph̄y-tō-lāc'-ca**, s. [Pref. *ph̄yto-*, and Mod. Lat. *lacca*=lac (q. v.).] Named from the crimson color of the fruit.

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the tribe Phytolacææ and the order Phytolaccaceæ (q. v.). Calyx six pointed, with membranous edges; corolla none; stamens five to twenty; styles five to twelve. Tropical and sub-tropical herbs. Known species about ten. The leaves of *Phytolacca decandra*, the Virginian poke-weed, or pocum, are very acrid, but after being boiled they are sometimes used in the Southern States for food. A tincture of the ripe berries has been given against chronic and syphilitic rheumatism; but a spirit distilled from them is poisonous, and the leaves produce delirium. Deemed useful in cancer. Externally, it has been used in psora and ringworm. The pulverized root is emetic and purgative. The leaves of *P. acinosa* are eaten in Nepal in curries, but the fruits produce delirium. *P. drastica*, a native of Chili, is a strong purgative.

**ph̄y-tō-lāc-cā'-çē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *phytolacca*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: Phytolaccads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Chenopodales. Under shrubs or

herbs, with alternate, entire, exstipulate leaves, sometimes with pellucid dots. Sepals four or five, in some species petaloid; stamens often indefinite; carpels one or more, each with an ascending ovule; fruit baccate or dry, indehiscent. Natives of America, Africa and India. Genera twenty, species seventy-seven. (Lindley.)

**ph̄y-tō-lāc'-cād**, s. [Mod. Lat. *phytolacc*(a); Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

*Bot.* (pl.): Lindley's name for the order Phytolaccaceæ (q. v.).

**ph̄y-tō-lāc'-çē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *phytolacc*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Phytolaccaceæ (q. v.).

**ph̄y-tō-līte**, s. [Pref. *ph̄yto-*, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.] A fossil plant.

**ph̄y-tō-līth-ēs**, s. [Pref. *ph̄yto-*, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.] [CARPOMANIA.]

**ph̄y-tō-lī-thōl'-ō-gīst**, s. [English *phytolithology*(y); *-ist*.] One who is versed in or treats of fossil plants.

**ph̄y-tō-lī-thōl'-ō-gý**, s. [Pref. *ph̄yto-*, and Eng. *lithology*.] That branch of science which deals with fossil plants.

**ph̄y-tō-lōg'-ic-al**, a. [Eng. *phytolog*(y); *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to phytology or plants; botanical.

**ph̄y-tōl'-ō-gīst**, *subst.* [Eng. *phytolog*(y); *-ist*.] One who is skilled in phytology; one who writes on plants; a botanist.

"As our learned *phytologist*, Mr. Ray, has done."—Evelyn: *Sylva*.

**ph̄y-tōl'-ō-gý**, s. [Greek *phyton*=a plant; suff. *-ology*.] The science of plants; a treatise on plants; botany.

"We pretended not . . . to erect a new *phytology*."—Browne: *Urn-Burial*. (Epis. Ded.)

**ph̄y-tō-mēt'-ra**, s. [Pref. *ph̄yto-*, and *metron*=a measure.]

*Entomol.*: A genus of Poaphilidæ. *Phytometra cænea*, the small Purple-barred Moth, is the only British species of the family.

**ph̄y-tōn**, s. [Gr. *phyton*.]

*Bot.*: According to Gaudichaud, a rudimentary plant from which a perfect one develops; a cotyledon.

"The dicotyledonous embryo is composed of two leaves or two unifoliar *phytons*, united together so as to form one axis."—Balfour: *Outlines of Botany*, p. 267.

**ph̄y-tōn'-ō-mý**, *subst.* [Pref. *ph̄yto-*, and Greek *nomos*=a law.] The science of the origin and growth of plants.

**ph̄y-tō-pa-thōl'-ō-gīst**, s. [Pref. *ph̄yto-*, and Eng. *pathologist*.] One who is versed in phytopathology.

**ph̄y-tō-pa-thōl'-ō-gý**, *subst.* [Pref. *ph̄yto-*, and Eng. *pathology*.] The science of the knowledge of the diseases of plants; an account of the diseases to which plants are subject.

**ph̄y-tōph'-a-ga**, s. pl. [Pref. *ph̄yto-*, and Greek *phagein*=to eat.]

*Entomology*:

1. A sub-tribe of Tetramerous Beetles. They have no snout like that of weevils, the antennæ are shorter than in the Longicorns, to which they are closely akin. Larvæ short, convex, leathery; color sometimes metallic. Sections four, Eupoda, Campotomæ, Cyclica, and Cryptostomæ.

2. A tribe of Hymenoptera, with two families, Uroceridæ and Tenthredinidæ.

**ph̄y-tōph'-a-goūs**, a. [PHYTOPHAGA.] Eating or living on plants; herbivorous.

"This *phytophagous* cetacean . . . is found only in tropical waters."—Wilson: *Prehistoric Man*, ii. 374.

**ph̄y-tōph'-a-gý**, s. [PHYTOPHAGA.] The eating of plants.

**ph̄y-tōph-thīr'-ī-a**, s. pl. [Pref. *ph̄yto-*, and Gr. *phthein*=a louse.]

*Entom.*: A tribe of Homoptera. Wings four or wanting; rostrum springing apparently from the breast; tarsi two-jointed, with two claws. It contains the Aphides or Plant Lice.

**ph̄y-tō-phýs-i-ōl'-ō-gý**, s. [Pref. *ph̄yto-*, and Eng. *physiology*.] The same as VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

**ph̄y-tō-sāu'-rūs**, s. [Pref. *ph̄yto-*, and Gr. *sauros*=a lizard.]

*Palæont.*: The same as HYLEOSAURUS (q. v.).

**ph̄y-tōt'-ō-ma**, s. [Pref. *ph̄yto-*, and Gr. *tomē*=a cutting.]

*Ornith.*: Plant-cutter; the sole genus of the family Phytotomidæ, with three species—one from Chili, one from the Argentine Republic, and one from Bolivia. There are numerous teeth in the cutting edge of the mandibles, and in the interior of the upper mandible, and a strong tooth near the extremity of the bill; wings short; tail rather long and equal.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aṣ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = şhan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tīon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**ph̄y-tō-tōm'-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *phytom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.] *Ornith.*: Plant-cutters; a family of Songless Birds, with a single genus, *Phytotoma* (q. v.).

**ph̄y-tōt'-ō-mīst**, *s.* [English *phytotom(y)*; *-ist*.] One skilled in phytotomy or vegetable anatomy.

**ph̄y-tōt'-ō-mŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. *tomē*=a cutting.] Vegetable anatomy.

**\*ph̄y-tō-zō'-a**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *phyto-*, and Gr. *zōa*, pl. of *zōon*=an animal.]

*Zoöl.*: A division of the animal kingdom, including the Rotifera, Infusoria, and Rotatoria.

**ph̄y-tō-zō-ār'-i-a**, *s. pl.* [PHYTOZOA.]

**ph̄y-tō-zō-ōn**, *subst.* [PHYTOZOA.] One of the Phytzoa (q. v.).

**pī-a-çā-ba** *s.* [PIASSAVA.]

**pī-a-cle**, *s.* [Lat. *piaculum*=a sin-offering, or expiation for crime, from *pīo*=to expiate (q. v.).] A heinous crime, a sin.

"Which I hold to be a very holy league, and no less than a *piacle* to infringe it."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § i., let. 25.

**pī-āc'-u-lar**, **\*pī-āc'-u-lar-ŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *piacularis*, from *piaculum*.] [PIACLE.]

1. Expiatory, atoning; making expiation or atonement.

"The *piacular* rites of the Horatian family."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xi., § 18.

2. Requiring or calling for expiation or atonement; atrociously bad.

"This was his *piacular* heresy."—*Hacket: Life of Willtams*, i. 102.

**pī-āc'-u-lār'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *piacular*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being *piacular*; criminality.

**pī-āc'-u-lōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *piacle*; *-ous*.]

1. *Piacular*, expiatory, atoning.

2. Requiring expiation; criminal, wrong, sinful.

"Unto the ancient Britons it was *piaculous* to taste a goose."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxiv.

**pī-a mā'-tēr**, *s.* [Lat., lit.=pious mother.]

*Anat.*: A delicate, fibrous, and highly vascular membrane, immediately investing the brain and the spinal cord. (*Quain*.) Hence, sometimes used for the brain itself, as in the example.

"For here he comes, one of thy kin, has a most weak *pia mater*."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

**pī-an**, *s.* [Littre considers it English. Perhaps of negro origin.]

*Pathol.*: The yaws (q. v.).

**pī-a-nēt**, *s.* [Lat. *picus*=the woodpecker.]

1. The lesser woodpecker.

2. The magpie. (*Scotch*.)

**pī-a-nētte**, *s.* [Fr., dimin. from *piano* (q. v.).] The same as *PIANINO* (q. v.).

**pī-a-nī'-nō**, *s.* [Ital., dimin. from *piano* (q. v.).] A small pianoforte.

**pī-a-nis'-sī-mō**, *adv.* [Ital.]

*Music*: Very soft; a direction to execute a passage in the softest possible manner; usually abbreviated to *pp.* or *ppp.*

**pī-ān'-ist**, *s.* [Fr. *pianiste*; Ital. & Sp. *pianista*.] A performer on the pianoforte.

"There were things to admire, to wit, the skill of the *pianist*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pī-a'-nō**, *adv. & s.* [Ital.=soft, smooth.]

**A. As adverb**:

*Music*: Soft; a direction to execute a passage softly, or with diminished volume of tone. Usually abbreviated to *p.*

**B. As subst.**: A pianoforte (q. v.).

**piano-stool**, *s.* Music-stool.

**pī-ān'-ō-fōr-tē**, *s.* [Ital. *piano*=soft, and *forte*=strong, loud; so called from its producing both soft and loud effects.]

*Music*: A musical instrument, the sounds of which are produced by blows from hammers, acted upon by levers called keys. This is probably the most widely-known and generally-used musical instrument in the world. Although slight improvements are from time to time made in its mechanism, it may be described as the perfected form of all the ancient instruments which consisted of strings struck by hammers. Originally the strings were placed in a small and portable box, and struck by hammers held in the hands. In this early shape, known as the "Dulcimer," the instrument can be traced in nearly every part of the globe, and it now survives, almost in its original form, both in Europe and Asia. The dulcimer was also called psalter, sautrie, or sawtry. The name given to the first instrument with keys acting on hammers was clavicytherium, or keyed-cithara, which was introduced in the fifteenth, or early in the sixteenth, century; next came the clavichord, or clarichord, sometimes called monochord, in which quills plucked the

strings; the virginal soon followed, which was an oblong instrument with an improved form of jack containing the quill; this was soon followed by the spinet, of similar construction but generally triangular in shape; then came the harpsichord, a vast improvement on its predecessors, having a more extended compass and often two manuals. The earliest form of pianoforte, early in the eighteenth century, was perhaps, in some respects, inferior to a fine harpsichord, but it possessed the elements of expansion, as now exhibited in a modern grand trichord pianoforte of more than seven octaves compass, with every gradation of sound, from pianissimo to a splendid fortissimo, and the most sensitive and delicate mechanism between the finger and the hammer.

**pī-ān'-ō-grāph**, *s.* [Eng. *piano*; *-graph*.]

*Music*: A machine which on being attached to a pianoforte, inscribes on prepared paper or parchment what is played.

**pī-ār-hæ'-mī-a**, *s.* [Gr. *piar*=fat, and *haima*=blood.]

*Pathol.*: Fatty blood.

**Pī-ār-ist**, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

*Church History (pl.)*: The regular clerks of the *Scuole Pie* (religious schools), founded at Rome by St. Joseph Calasancius, toward the end of the sixteenth century, for the work of secondary education. They were sanctioned by Paul V., in 1617, as a congregation with simple vows, and became a religious order in 1621, under Gregory XV.

"The *Piarists* appear to have never entered France or Great Britain, or any country outside the limits of Europe."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 661.

**pī-ās'-sa-ba**, **pī-ās'-sa-va**, **pī-āç'-a-ba**, *subst.* [Port. *piacaba*.] A stout woody fiber obtained from the stalk of *Attalea funifera*, a native of Bahia, &c.

¶ *Para piassaba*: A finer fiber, obtained from the stem of *Leopoldinia piassaba*.

**pī-ās'-tēr**, **pī-ās'-tre** (**tre** as **tēr**), *s.* [French *piastre*, from Ital. *piastro*=a plate or leaf of metal; Sp. *piastro*. The word is a variant of *plaster* (q. v.).]

*Numis.*: A coin of various values. The gold piaster of Turkey=4.4c.; the silver piaster=4.35c.; the Egyptian piaster=4.9c.; the Spanish piaster is synonymous with our dollar. The old Italian piaster was equivalent to about 89c.

**\*pī-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *piatio*, from *piatus*, pa. par. of *pīo*=to expiate (q. v.).] The act of making atonement; expiation.

**pī-au'-zīte** (**au** as **ōw**), *s.* [After *Piauz(e)* Carniola, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: A massive substance resembling asphalt; texture, slaty; color, brownish-black; streak, light to amber-brown. Characterized by its high melting point, 315°. Occurs in a bed of lignite. Dana makes it a sub-species of his Asphaltum.

**pī-āz'-za**, *s.* [Ital.=a market-place, the broadway in a town, from Lat. *platea*=a broadway, an open space, from Gr. *plateia*=a broadway, prop. fem. sing. of *platus*=flat, wide. *Piazza* and *place* are thus doublets.] A square open space surrounded by buildings or colonnades; popularly, but improperly, applied to a broadway under cover, or an arcaded or colonnaded walk, and even to a verandah.

"He stepped from the low *piazza* into the darkness."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 186.

**\*pī-āz'-zī-an**, *a.* [Eng. *piazz(a)*; *-ian*.] Pertaining to a piazza or arcade.

"Muleiber's columns gleam in far *piazzian* line."—*Keats: Lamia*.

**pīb'-corn**, *s.* [Wel., lit. *pipe-horn*.]

*Music*: A wind instrument or pipe with a horn at each end. (*Welsh*.)

**pī-brōch** (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Gael. *piobaireachd*=the art of playing on the bagpipe, piping, a tune on the bagpipe; *piobair*=a piper; *piob*=a pipe, a bagpipe.]

*Music*: A series of variations, or a sort of fantasia, played on a bagpipe, descriptive of some scene or of a poetical thought. The *pibroch* is the most characteristic form of national music, and can only be learned by personal instruction, as the scale of the bagpipe contains sounds unrepresented by any notation.

¶ *Pibroch* is sometimes used figuratively for the bagpipe itself. (*Byron: Lachin-y-Gair*.)

**pīc**, *s.* [Turk.] A Turkish cloth measure varying from 18 to 28 inches.

**pī-ca**, *s.* [Lat. *pica*=a magpie.] [PIE, s.]

\*1. An alphabetical catalogue of things and names in rolls and records.

2. *Eccles.*: The same as *PIE* (2), s., II. 1.

3. *Medicine*: A vitiated appetite, which causes the person affected to crave for things unfit for food, as coal, chalk, &c. [*PIQUE* (1), s., 2.]

4. *Print.*: A name given to a size of type, 72 ems to the foot, or 6x6 to the square inch. It is the standard of measurement in printing.

### This is Pica type.

5. *Ornith.*: A genus of *Corvinæ* (in older classifications, of *Corvidæ*), with nine species from the Palæarctic region, Arctic America, and California. Bill entire, with cutting edges, furnished at the base with setaceous feathers lying forward; tail very long, graduated. *Pica rustica*, the Magpie, is British.

**pīc-a-dōr**, *s.* [Sp., from *pica*=a pike or lance.] In Spanish bull-fights, a horseman, armed with a lance, with which he pricks the bull, so as to madden and excite him for the combat, but without disabling or injuring him.

**pīc-a-mār**, *s.* [Latin *pīx*, genit. *pīc(is)*=pitch, and *amarus*=bitter.]

*Chem.*: An oily body, one of the products of the distillation of wood-tar; specific gravity, 1.10. It is unctuous to the touch, has a burning taste, and boils at 270°. With alkalies it forms crystallizable compounds.

**pīc-a-nīn-nŷ**, *s.* [PICKANINNY.]

**pīc-ard**, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

*Church History (pl.)*: A sect of Adamites (q. v.), founded by Picard, a native of Flanders. They were exterminated by Zisca, the Hussite leader.

**pīc-a-rēsque** (**que** as **k**), *adj.* [Fr., from Sp. *picaron*=a picaroon (q. v.).] Pertaining to, or treating of, rogues or robbers; specif., applied to books dealing with the fortunes of rogues or adventurers, such as *Gil Blas*.

**pī-cār'-i-æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pīc(us)* (q. v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aricæ*.]

*Ornith.*: Picarian Birds; an order of *Carinatae*, including the *Scansores* and *Fissirostres* of older authors. They vary much in outward form, but nearly all possess one common osteological character—a double notch in the hinder margin of the sternum. Some authors divide the order into *Zygodactylæ* and *Fissirostres*, calling the former *Scansorial*, and the latter *Fissirostral*, or *Gressorial*, *Picariæ*, and including the Parrots, now often treated as a separate group, under *Zygodactylæ*. [PSITTACI.]

**pī-cār'-i-an**, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *picari(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-an*.]

**A. As adjective**: Belonging to the order *Picariæ* (q. v.).

**B. As subst.**: Any individual of the order *Picariæ*.

**picarian-birds**, *s. pl.* [PICARILÆ.]

**pīc-a-roôn**, *s.* [Sp. *picaron*, *picaro*.]

1. A rogue, a cheat, a sharper, an adventurer; one who lives by his wits.

2. A robber; espec. a pirate, a corsair.

"Corsica and Majorca in all wars have been the nests of *picaroons*."—*Temple: Miscellanies*.

**pīc-a-yūne**, *subst.* [From the language of the Caribs.]

1. The name of a Spanish half real in Florida, Louisiana, &c.

2. A small American coin of the value of 6½ cents.

**pīc-a-yūn'-ish**, *adj.* [English *picayun(e)*; *-ish*.] Petty, paltry, small, mean.

**pīc-ca-dīl**, **pīc-ca-dīl-lŷ**, **\*pīc-kar-dīl**, **\*pīc-ca-dēll**, **\*pīc-ca-dill**, **\*pīc-kar-dēll**, **\*pīc-ka-dil**, **\*pīc-kar-dill**, *s.* [Fr. *piccadille*, *picadille*, from Spanish *picado* (pa. par. of *picar*=to prick, to pierce), with dimin. suff. *-illo*; *pica*=a pike, a lance.]

1. A high collar, or a kind of ruff, formerly worn, the precise character of which is not exactly known. According to Blount, it was "the round hem or the several divisions set together about the skirt of a garment or other thing, also a kind of stiff collar, made in fashion of a band."

"With great cut-work bands and *piccadillies*."—*Wilson: Life of James I.*

¶ The street in London known as *Piccadilly* is said to take its name from an ordinary so-called near St. James, built by one Higgins, a tailor, who made most of his money by *piccadillies*. (*Blount: Glossographia* (1681), p. 495.)

\*2. The name of a game.

"To lose it at *piccadilly*."—*Flecknoe's Epigrams*.

**pīc'-cage**, **\*pīc-k'-age** (**age** as **ig**), *s.* [Low Lat. *piccagium*, from Fr. *picquer*=to pick.] [PICK, v.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths. (*De Foe: Tour thro' Great Britain*, iii. 188.)

**pīc-ca-līl'-lī**, *s.* [Native name.] An imitation Indian pickle of various vegetables with pungent spices.

**pīc'-cō**, *s.* [See the compound.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



## picco-pipe, s.

**Music:** A small pipe, having two ventages above and one below. It is blown by means of a mouth-piece like a *flûte à bec* or whistle; and in playing, the little finger is used for varying the pitch by being inserted in the end. The player, Picco, after whom it was named, produced a compass of three octaves from this primitive instrument.

**pic'-cō-lō, s.** [Ital.=small.]

**Music:**

1. A small flute, having the same compass as the ordinary orchestral flute, but its sounds are one octave higher than the notes as they are written. Called also an octave-flute.

2. An organ stop of two feet length, the pipes are of wood, the tone bright and piercing.

3. A small upright piano, about three feet and a half high. Used for certain brilliant effects.

**piçe, s.** [Hind. *paisa*.] A small East Indian coin, value about  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. sterling. It is the fourth part of an anna.

**pic'-ē-a, s.** [Lat.=the Norway Spruce.]

**Bot.:** A sub-genus of *Abies*, sometimes made a genus of *Coniferæ*. The cones are erect and cylindrical, with thin scales. *Abies picea*, or *Picea pectinata*, is the Silver-fir; the twigs and leaves of *P. webbiana* are used for fodder in the Punjab.

**pic'-eoūs (c as sh), a.** [Lat. *piceus*, from *pic* (genit. *picis*)=pitch.] Of or pertaining to pitch; resembling pitch.

**pic'h-ī-çî'-a-gō, s.** [Sp. American.]

**Zoöl.:** *Chlamydomorphus truncatus*, an edentate animal about six inches long, the whole body covered with hair and protected by a shell, loose except at the point of attachment, which is in the back, near the spine. Found in Bolivia.

**pic'h-ī-y, s.** [Sp. American.]

**Zoöl.:** An armadillo, *Dasypus minutus*. Found in sandy dunes and other dry places on the coast of Chili.

**pic'h-ō-line, s.** [Fr. Named from an Italian, Picholini, who first discovered the art of pickling olives.] A kind of olive, the finest of the prepared fruits.

**pic'h-ū-ric, adj.** [English, &c., *picur(im)*; -ic.] Derived from *picurim* beans.

**pichuric-acid, s.** [LAURIC-ACID.]

**pic'h-ū-rim, s.** [Native South American name.] (See compounds.)

**picurim-bean, s.**

**Bot. & Comm. (pl.):** The cotyledons of *Nectandra puchury*, one of the Lauraceæ. They have the flavor of nutmegs of inferior quality.

**picurim-camphor, s.**

**Chem.:** According to Bonastre, *picurim* oil is resolved by cold alcohol into a strong-smelling elæoptene and a nearly inodorous camphor, which separates in white-shining micaceous laminae. (Watts.)

**picurim-oil, s.**

**Chem.:** A yellowish-green oil, having the odor of saffras, obtained by the distillation with water of *picurim* beans. It is soluble in absolute alcohol, and in ether. By repeated fractional distillation it may be resolved into a number of oils having boiling points varying from 150° to 260°.

**pic'h-ū-rō-stē-ār'-ic, a.** [Eng. *picur(im)*; o connect., and *stearic*.] Containing *picuric* and *stearic* acids.

**pichurostearic-acid, s.** [LAURIC-ACID.]

**pi'-çî-dæ, s. pl.** [Lat. *pic(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Ornith.:** Woodpeckers; a family of *Zygodactyle* Picarian birds, with, according to Wallace, thirty genera and 320 species, almost universally distributed, being only absent from the Australian region beyond Celebes and Flores. Bill more or less straight; toes in pairs. They are insectivorous; the tongue is extensible, barbed at the point, and covered with a viscid solution to assist them in catching their prey. Tail-feathers hard and stiff, terminating in points, enabling the bird to run up the trunks of trees with facility.

**pick (1) \*picke, \*pik-en, \*pik-ken, \*pyk-en, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *pycan*=to pick, to use a pike (q. v.); Ital. *picca*=to pick, to prick; Dut. *pikken*=to pick; Ger. *picken*=to pick, to peck, all from Ir. *piocaim*=to pick, to pluck, to nibble; Gael. *pioc*=to pick, to nibble; Wel. *pigo*=to pick, to peck, to choose; Corn. *piga*=to pick, to sting, all ultimately from the subst. which appears in Eng. as *peak* and *pike* (q. v.). *Peck* (v.) and *pitch* (2) (v.) are doublets of *pick*; Fr. *piquer*; Sp. & Port. *picar*; Ital. *picare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To strike or pick at with something pointed; to act upon with a pointed instrument; to peck at, as a bird with its beak.

2. To open, originally by means of a pointed instrument.

"Were beauty under twenty locks kept fast,  
Yet love breaks through, and *picks* them all at last."  
*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 576.

3. To clean by removing that which adheres with the teeth, fingers, claws, or any instrument.

"He *picks* clean teeth, and, busy as he seems  
With an old tavern quill, is hungry yet."  
*Couper: Task*, ii. 627.

\*4. To fix.

5. To pluck, to gather, as flowers, fruit, &c.

"All the little green berries may be *picked* from the fruit truss."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Jan., 1880, p. 355.

6. To choose; to select from a number or quantity; to cull.

7. To gather from various sources; to collect together; to get hold of or acquire here and there (generally with *up*); as, to *pick up* information.

8. To select; to take with care.

"*Picking* their way along the muddy road."—*Burroughs: Pepecton*, p. 47.

9. To take in theft; to steal the contents of; as, to *pick* a pocket.

10. To play; as a banjo or guitar.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To eat slowly or by morsels; to nibble, to peck.

"Why stand'st thou *picking*? is thy palate sore?"  
*Dryden.*

2. To do anything nicely, slowly, or leisurely, or by attending to small things.

3. To choose, to make a choice, to select; as, You can *pick* and choose, as you like.

4. To pilfer; to steal.

"To keep my hands from *picking* and stealing."—*Church Catechism*.

¶ 1. To *pick acquaintance*: To make acquaintance; to make friends.

2. To *pick a quarrel*: To quarrel intentionally with a person; to find occasion for quarreling.

"Some peevish *quarrel* straight he strives to *pick*."  
*Dryden: Persius*, sat. iii.

\*3. To *pick a thank, to pick thanks*: To act servilely, or with mean and servile obsequiousness, for the purpose of gaining favor.

"By slavish fawning or by *picking* thanks."  
*Wither: Britain's Remembrancer*.

4. To *pick a bone with one*: [BONE, s., A. 3 (2).]

5. To *pick a hole in one's coat*: [COAT (1), s., ¶.]

6. To *pick oakum*: To make oakum by unpicking or untwisting old ropes.

7. To *pick in*:

**Paint.:** To correct any unevenness in a picture by using a small pencil.

8. To *pick off*:

(1) To separate by the fingers or a sharp instrument; to detach by a sharp, sudden movement.

(2) To aim at and kill or wound; as, Sharpshooters *pick off* an enemy.

\*9. To *pick one's teeth*: To beat, to thrash, to drub.

"I' faith, Barber, I wyl *pick* your teeth straight."  
*Whetstone: Promos and Cassandra*, v. 5.

10. To *pick up one's crumbs*: To recover health; to improve in health.

"I have passed the brunt of it, and am recovering, and *picking up* my crumbs apace."—*Howell: Letters*, p. 65.

11. To *pick out*:

(1) To draw out with anything pointed; to peck out.

"The eye that mocketh at his father, the ravens of the valley shall *pick out*."—*Proverbs xxx. 17*.

(2) To select from a number or quantity.

(3) To make or variegate, as a dark background, with figures or lines of a bright color.

12. To *pick to pieces*: To find fault with.

13. To *pick up*:

(1) **Transitive:**

(a) To take up with the fingers or otherwise.

(b) To take or gather here and there.

(c) To obtain by repeated efforts; as, to *pick up* a living.

(d) To put in order; as, to *pick up* a room.

(2) **Intransitive:**

(a) To recover one's health; to improve in health.

(b) To get one's things ready for a journey.

"As the rain had abated I *picked up* and continued my journey."—*Burroughs: Pepecton*, p. 42.

**pick-me-up, subst.** Anything taken to restore the tone of the system after excessive drinking. (*Colloq.*)

\***pick (2), \*pycke, \*picche, v. t.** [The older form of *pitch*, v. (q. v.)] To throw; to pitch.

"As high as I could *pick* my lance."  
*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 1.

**pick (1), s.** [Fr. *pic*=a pickax (q. v.)] [**PIKE**, s.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A tool with a bent iron head, which has a point at each end and an eye in the middle, through

which the handle is inserted perpendicularly. It is the tool of the quarryman, road-maker, and excavator.

\*2. A toothpick, or perhaps a fork.

"Undone, without redemption, he eats with *picks*."  
*Beaum. & Flet.: Mons. Thomas*, i. 2.

\*3. A pike, a spike; the sharp point fixed in the center of a buckler.

"Take down my buckler  
And sweep the cobwebs off, and grind the *pick* on't."  
*Beaum. & Flet.: Cupid's Revenge*, iv. 1.

\*4. A diamond at cards; according to others, a spade.

\*5. A pip on a card. [**PIP**, 3, s.]

"Those *picks* or diamonds in this card."  
*Herrick: Hesperides*, p. 177.

6. Choice, selection; power or right of selection.

"France and Russia have the *pick* of our stables."—*Lytton: What will he do with it?* bk. vi., ch. vii.

7. That which would be picked or chosen first; the best.

"He was considered the *pick* of the two-year-olds."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Cloth-making:** A thread: the relative quality of cotton cloth is denoted by the number of picks it has to the inch.

2. **Masonry:** A sharp hammer used in dressing millstones.

3. **Paint.:** That which is picked in, either by a point or by a pointed pencil.

4. **Print.:** Foul matter and hardened ink collecting on type; also little drops of metal on stereotype plates.

5. **Weaving:** The blow which drives the shuttle. The rate of a loom is estimated at so many picks a minute.

¶ (1) **A pick of land:** A narrow strip of land running into a corner.

(2) **The pick of the basket:** The very best; the pick; first choice.

"It cannot be pretended that we have thus far succeeded in obtaining the *pick* of the basket."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pick-hammer, subst.** A hammer with a pointed peen, used in cobbling.

**pick-maw, s.** The black-headed gull, *Larus ridibundus*. (*Scotch.*)

"The very *pick-maws* and solan-geese outby yonder."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxv.

**pick-up, pick-up-dinner, s.** A dinner made up of such fragments of cold meats as remain from former meals; a make-up dinner. (*Colloq.*)

**pick-wick, s.** A pointed instrument for picking up the wick of a lamp.

\***pick (2), s.** [A. S. *pic*.] Pitch, tar.

**pick'-a-bäck, \*pick'-a-päck, \*pick'-päck,**

**\*pick'-bäck, adv. & s.** [A redupl. of *pick*.]

**A. As adv.:** On the back or shoulders, like a pack.

**B. As subst.:** A ride on the back or shoulders.

\***pick'-age (age as ðg), s.** [**PICKAGE**.]

**pick'-a-nin-ný, pic'-ca-nin-ný, s.** [Spanish *pequeno niño*=little infant.] A negro or mulatto infant, a child.

"The plaguy negroes and their *piccanninies*."  
*Hood: A Black Job*.

**pick'-a-päck, adv.** [**PICKABACK**.]

**pick'-äx, pick'-äxe, \*pick-eyes, \*pick-oys,**

**\*pick-ois, \*pik-oys, \*pykke-axe, \*pyk-eyes, s.**

[A popular corrupt. of O. Fr. *picois, piquois, picquois*, from *piquer*=to prick, pierce, or thrust into, from *pic*=a pickax, a pick, from Bret. *pik*=a pick; Welsh *pig*=a point; Irish & Gael. *piocaid*=a pick-ax.] [**PEAK, PICK, PIKE**.] An implement resembling a pick, except that one end of the head is broad and sharp, so as to cut.

**pick'-bäck, adv. & s.** [**PICKABACK**.]

**picked, \*piked, pa. par. & a.** [**PICK, v.**]

**A. As pa. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Pointed, sharp, sharpened to a point.

"Let the stake be made *picked* at the top, that the jay may not settle on it."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. Selected, chosen, choice.

"The youth was attended by a *picked* body-guard."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

\*3. Smart, spruce.

"'Tis such a *picked* fellow, not a hair

About his whole bulk, but it stands in print."  
*Chapman: All Fools*, v. 1.

\*4. Affected, nice, particular, dainty.

"The age is grown so *picked*, that the toe of the peasant comes so near the heels of our courtier, he calls his kibe."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, 'exist. ph = f.  
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhū. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**picked dog-fish, s.**

*Ichthy.*: *Acanthias vulgaris*, the smallest and most abundant of the North Atlantic sharks.

**\*picke-de-vant, \*picke-de-vaunt, s.** [English *picked*, and Fr. *devant*=in front.] A beard cut to a sharp point in the middle under the chin.

"You have many toys with such *Pickedevaunts*, I am sure."—*Taming of a Shrew*, p. 184.

**\*pick-ēd-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *picked*; -ly.] Smartly, sprucely, finely.

"People goodly and *pickedly* arrayed."—*Vives: Instruct. of a Christian Woman*, bk. i., ch. xvi.

**pick-ēd-nēss, s.** [Eng. *picked*; -ness.]

1. The state of being pointed or sharp at the end; pointedness.

\*2. Smartness, spruceness, fineness, daintiness, foppishness.

"Too much *pickedness* is not manly."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries*.

**\*pick-ēer, \*pick-ear, \*pi-queer, v. t. & i.** [Ital. *piccare*; Fr. *picorer*=to plunder, orig.=to steal cattle, from Lat. *pecus* (genit. *pecoris*)=cattle.] [*PICAROON*.]

A. *Trans.*: To plunder, to pillage.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To pillage, to plunder, to maraud.

2. To skirmish.

"The Scotch horse *picquering* a while close by."—*Tullie: Siege of Carlisle*, p. 6.

**\*pick-ēer-ēr, subst.** [Eng. *pickeer*; -er.] A marauder, a plunderer, a robber.

**pick-ēr, s.** [Eng. *pick*, v.; -er.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who or that which picks or pecks; a pick, a pickax.

"With an iron *picker* clear away all the earth out of the hills."—*Miller: Gardener's Dictionary*.

2. One who or that which picks, culls, or gathers. (Frequently in composition, as *hop-pickers*, a *cotton-picker*.)

3. One who picks or chooses.

4. One who picks or steals.

"If he be a *picker* or cut-purse, as there be very many."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 241.

5. One who excites or "picks" a quarrel.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Cloth.*: A machine or an implement for burling cloth.

2. *Cotton-manuf.*: A cotton-cleaner.

3. *Founding*: A light steel rod, with a very sharp point, used for picking out small, light patterns from the sand.

4. *Manège*: An instrument for dislodging a stone from the crease between the frog and the sole of a horse's foot, or between the heel of the shoe and the frog.

5. *Ordn.*: A priming-wire for clearing the vent.

6. *Print.*: A person whose duty it is to repair electro and stereo plates.

7. *Weaving*: The upper or striking portion of a picker-staff which comes against the end of the shuttle and impels it through the shed of the warp. Raw-hide is frequently used.

**picker-motion, s.**

*Weaving*: The system or parts involved in impelling the shuttle through the shed. [*PICKER*, II. 7.]

**picker-staff, s.**

*Weaving*: The bar which oscillates on an axis at its lower end, and by a sudden jerk imparts motion to the shuttle.

**pick-ēr-ēl, s.** [Formed from *pike*, with double dimin. suff. -er, -el, as *cockerel*, from *cock*.] A small pike, a young pike. The term is applied to several species of fishes belonging to the Pike family.

"Bet is, quod he, 'a pike then a *pickerele*.'"—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 9,290.

**pickerele-weed, s.**

*Bot.*: The genus *Pontederia* (q. v.).

"The luce or pike is the tyrant of the fresh waters; they are bred, some by generation, and some not; as of a weed called *pickerele-weed*, unless Gesner be mistaken."—*Walton: Angler*.

**pick-ēr-idge, s.** [Prob. from *pick* and *ridge*.] A tumor on the back of cattle, a wormil.

**pick-ēr-īng-ite, s.** [After Mr. John Pickering; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A mineral found in masses of long fibers or acicular crystallizations. Monoclinic. Hardness, 1; luster, silky; color, white; taste, bitter to astringent. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 37.3; alumina, 12.0; magnesia, 4.6; water, 46.1=100.—formula, MgOSO<sub>3</sub>+Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+3SO<sub>3</sub>+22HO. Found near Iquique, Peru.

**\*pic-kēr-oôn, s.** [*PICAROON*.]

**pick-ēr-ŷ, s.** [Eng. *pick*; -ery.]

1. A theft = thieving, the stealing of trifles.

¶ It is possible *pickery* here may be for *bickery*=bickerings.

2. A place where cotton is picked.

**pick-ēt, \*piquet, s.** [Fr. *piquet*, dimin. of *pic*=a pickax; Sp. *piquete*; Ital. *picchetto*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A stake to which a horse is tethered.

2. A narrow board pointed, used in making fences; a pale of a fence.

"The mossy boards and *pickets* have long since lent their essence to nourish the growth of weeds."—*Harper's Monthly*, May, 1882, p. 869.

3. Two or more men, belonging to a trades-union, set to watch, intimidate, or annoy the men working in a shop not belonging to the union.

"The strikers have posted *pickets* at all stations."—*London Evening Standard*.

\*4. A game at cards. [*PIQUET*.]

\*5. A form of punishment consisting in making the offender stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Fortification*:

(1) A stake with a sharpened end, used in laying off ground for fortifications.

(2) A stake sharpened at both ends; one driven into the ground and the other acting as an obstacle to the advance of the enemy.

2. *Military*:

(1) A guard posted in front of an army to give notice of the approach of the enemy; an outlying-picket.

(2) A body or detachment of troops kept fully equipped and ready in camp for immediate service in case of alarm or of the appearance of an enemy; an inlying-picket.

(3) A guard or detachment of men sent out to bring in men who have exceeded their leave.

3. *Surveying*:

(1) A staff used with a surveying chain by the leader and follower, being passed through the end rings.

(2) A marking stake to indicate positions or stations.

**picket-clamp, s.** A device to hold pales while being dressed to shape.

**picket-fence, s.** A fence made of pickets or pales.

**picket-guard, s.** A guard or detachment of men always in readiness in case of alarm.

**picket-pin, s.**

*Manège*: An iron pin about fourteen inches long, used for picketing horses.

**picket-pointer, s.** A machine for dressing the heads of fence-pickets or pales.

**pick-ēt, v. t.** [*PICKET*, s.]

1. To fortify or protect with pickets or pointed stakes.

"The old *picketed* and bastioned forts are disappearing."—*London Evening Standard*.

2. To inclose or fence in with narrow-pointed boards or pales.

3. To fasten or tether to a picket or stake.

4. To post or set a watch on, as on workmen. [*PICKET*, s., I. 3.]

"They *picketed* the men coming to and going from Mr. R.'s shops."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\*5. To torture by compelling to stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

**\*pick-ē-tē, s.** [*PICOTEE*.]

**pick-fault, \*picke-fault, s.** [Eng. *pick*, and *fault*.] One who is ready to find fault; a censorious person.

**pick-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [*PICK*, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Pecking.

2. Choosing, selecting, gathering.

\*3. Sought out with much care; far-fetched. (*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 1.*)

\*4. Nice, leisurely.

"He was too warm on *picking* work to dwell."—*Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel*, ii. 418.

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of pecking or breaking with a pick or other sharp instrument.

2. The act of choosing, selecting, gathering, &c.

3. That which is picked up or gleaned. (Used in both senses of the best or *pick* of anything, and the refuse of anything.)

4. Perquisites. (Generally used of something not too honestly obtained.)

"Lawyer Jermyn had his *picking* out of the estate."—*George Eliot: Felix Holt*. (Introd.)

\*5. (*Pl.*): Pulverized oyster-shells, used for making walks.

6. A hard-burned brick.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Cloth Manuf.*: One of the finishing processes of cloth. It is subjected to a strong light, and all blemishes removed from its surface by tweezers. Spots which have escaped the action of the dye are touched with dye by a camel's-hair brush.

2. *Fiber*: A process in which deiled wool is examined for foreign matters and impurities.

3. *Metall.*: Rough sorting of ore.

**picking-peg, s.**

*Weaving*: The piece which strikes the shuttle and drives it through the shed.

**picking-stick, s.**

*Weaving*: The picker-staff for driving the shuttle of a power-loom.

**pic-kle (1), \*pik-il, \*pyk-yl, s.** [Dut. *pekel*=pickle, brine; Low Ger. *pekel*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A solution of salt and water in which fish, flesh, vegetables, &c., are preserved; brine.

"Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in *pickle*."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

(2) Vinegar, sometimes impregnated with spices, in which vegetables, fish, oysters, &c., are preserved.

(3) Vegetable or other substances preserved in pickle.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A position of difficulty or disorder; a disagreeable or embarrassing position; a plight, a fix.

"How cam'st thou in this *pickle*?"

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, v. 1.

(2) A troublesome child.

II. *Founding*:

1. A bath of dilute sulphuric acid to remove the sand and impurities from the surface.

2. The pickle for brass castings previous to lacquering is dilute nitric acid.

¶ To have a rod in *pickle* for any one: To have a beating or scolding in reserve for one.

**pickle-herring, s.**

1. *Lit.*: A pickled herring.

"A plague o' these *pickle-herrings*."

*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

2. *Fig.*: A merry-andrew, a buffoon, a zany.

"The *pickle-herring* found the way to shake him."—*Addison: Spectator*.

**pic-kle (2), s.** [A dimin. of *pick*; as much as a bird would pick up at once.] A small quantity of anything; a grain.

**pic-kle (3), s.** [*PICKLE*.]

**pic-kle (1), v. t. & i.** [*PICKLE* (1), s.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To preserve in pickle or brine; to treat with pickle; to soak in brine.

"They use to *pickle* them with vinegar and salt."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 110.

\*2. To imbue thoroughly with any quality.

3. To subject to the action of chemicals in the process of manufacture. [*PICKLE* (1), s., II.]

4. To give an antique appearance to; to prepare and make up an imitation and sell it as genuine.

B. *Intrans.*: To preserve vegetable or other substances by pickling.

¶ To *pickle in one's ain pock-neuk*: To supply one's self from one's own means. (*Scotch*.)

"*Pickle in your ain pock-neuk*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.

**\*pic-kle (2), v. t. & i.** [Eng. *pick*, v., frequent. suff. -le.]

A. *Trans.*: To pick frequently.

"His teeth he *pickles*."—*Sylvester*.

B. *Intrans.*: To eat mincingly or squeamishly.

**pic-kled (1e as e1), pa. par & a.** [*PICKLE*, s.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Preserved in pickle or brine.

\*2. *Fig.*: Thoroughly imbued with bad qualities; roguish.

"A *pickled* dog—I shall never forget him."—*Farquhar: Recruiting Officer*, v.

**pick-löck, \*pick-löcke, s.** [Eng. *pick*, v., and *lock*.]

1. An instrument by which a lock is opened or picked without the key.

"We have found upon him, sir, a strange *picklock*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

2. A person who picks or opens locks; a thief.

"He was a *picklocke*, and a false varlet."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, fol. 141.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōh, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



\*3. Any means of obtaining admission or entrance.

"An office key, a *picklock* to a place."  
Cowper: *Expostulation*, 379.

**pick-nick**, s. [PICNIC.]

\***pick-ois**, \***pick-oys**, s. [ПICKAX.]

**pick-pēn-nŷ**, s. [English *pick*, and *penny*.] A miser, a skinflint, a sharper.

"Sending out and dispersing these birds of his to be his hungry *pickpennies* throughout . . . the empire."  
—H. More: *Mystery of Iniquity*, bk. ii., ch. ix., § 8.

**pick-pōc-kēt**, s. [Eng. *pick*, and *pocket*.] One who picks pockets; one who steals from the pockets of others.

**pick-pōc-kēt-izm**, s. [Eng. *pickpocket*; -ism.] The act or practice of picking pockets.

"Subject to the charge of *pickpocketism*."—E. A. Poe. *Marginalia*, clxxxviii.

**pick-pūrse**, **pycke-purse**, s. & a. [Eng. *pick*, and *purse*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who steals the purse, or from the purse, of another.

"At hand, quoth *pickpurse*."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 1.

2. *Bot.*: *Capsella bursa-pastoris*.

B. As adj.: Mercenary, fraudulent.

\***pick-quār-rel**, \***pycke-quar-rel**, s. [English *pick*, and *quarrel*.] One ready to pick quarrels; a quarrelsome person.

**pick-thānk**, s. & a. [Eng. *pick*, and *thank*.]

A. As subst.: An officious person who does what he is not asked to do for the sake of currying favor; a flatterer, a toady.

"Smiling *pickthanks*, and base newsmongers."  
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 2.

B. As adj.: Flattering, toadying, officious, cringing.

"Base *pickthank* flattery."—Daniel: *Civil Wars*, ii.

**pick-toōth**, s. [Eng. *pick*, and *tooth*.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: An instrument for picking or cleaning the teeth; a toothpick.

"He gave him his case of *pickteeth*."—Bp. of St. Asaph, in *Four Centuries of English Letters*, p. 146.

2. *Bot.*: *Ammi visnago*.

**Pick-wick**, s. [From the chief character in Dickens' *Pickwick Papers*.] A small cheap cigar. (*Eng. Slang*.)

**Pick-wick-i-an**, a. & s. [PICKWICK.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to Mr. Pickwick, the hero of the *Pickwick Papers*. Used espec. in the phrase, a *Pickwickian sense*, that is, a merely technical, parliamentary, or constructive sense.

"He had used the word in its *Pickwickian* sense."—Dickens: *Pickwick*, ch. i.

B. As subst.: A member of the Pickwick Club.

"That honorable *Pickwickian* whose voice he had just heard."—Dickens: *Pickwick* ch. i.

**pic-le** (le as el), s. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a form of *plinge* (q. v.).] A small piece of land inclosed with a hedge; an inclosure, a close. Written also *pickle* and *pightel*.

**pic-nic**, \***pique-nique**, \***pick-nick**, s. & a. [Etym. doubtful; the first element is prob. *pick*, v. = to eat.]

A. As subst.: Originally an entertainment to which each guest contributed his share; now a pleasure party the members of which carry with them provisions on an excursion into the country, &c.

"A most delightful water *picnic*."—London *Daily Telegraph*.

B. As adj.: Engaged in a picnic; used at or for a picnic; as, a *picnic party*.

**picnic-biscuits**, s. pl. A kind of small sweet biscuit.

**pic-nic**, v. i. [PICNIC, s.] To attend or go to a picnic; to have a picnic.

**pic-nic-ēr**, **pick-nick-ēr**, s. [Eng. *picnic*; -er.] One who goes on or joins in a picnic.

"Astonish the other *picknickers* by laughing rather wildly."—London *Daily Telegraph*.

**pī-cō**, s. [Sp.] A peak; the top of a mountain.

**pic-ō-line**, s. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Lat. *piceus*=made of pitch; *ol(eum)*=oil, and suff. -ine (*Chem.*).]

*Chem.*: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N. A volatile base, isomeric with aniline, discovered in 1846 by Anderson in coal-naphtha and in bone-oil, and readily obtained by the dry distillation of acrolein-ammonia. It is a colorless, mobile liquid, which does not freeze at 0°, specific gravity, .961 at 0°, is miscible with water, and boils at 135°. The salts of picoline are crystalline, very soluble, and readily decomposed by fixed alkalies, with separation of the base.

**pic-ōt**, subst. [Fr.] A little loop or lob used to ornament needle-made laces of all kinds, and often introduced into embroidery.

**pī-cō-tāh**, s. [Hind.] A kind of sweep used in India to raise water for irrigation, the beam having a stepped foot-way, along which the operator walks to oscillate the beam.

**pic-ō-teē**, s. [Fr. *picoté*=pricked, marked.]

*Bot.*: A hardy garden variety of *Dianthus caryophyllus*. It is smaller than the Carnation. The margins of the petals are serrated; the colors principally yellow and white spotted.

**pic-ō-tīte**, s. [After Picot de Lapeyrouse, who first described it; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A variety of Spinel (q. v.), containing over 7 per cent. of sesquioxide of chromium. Specific gravity, 4.08; color, black; luster, brilliant. Represented by the formula, (MgOFeO)(Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>,Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>,Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>). Occurs in minute crystals and grains disseminated in Lherzolite (q. v.).

**pic-quēt** (qu as k), s. [PIQUET.]

**pī-crā**, s. [Lat.=a medicine made of aloes; Gr. *pikra*=an antidote, from *pikros*=sharp, bitter, pungent.]

*Med.*: An officinal powder, containing four parts of aloes and one of canella. Used in Europe as an electuary, and in this country as a cathartic.

**pī-crā-nā**, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *pikrainō*=to make sharp, or bitter.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Simarubaceæ, tribe Ailanthææ. *Picraena excelsa* is a tree fifty or sixty feet high, with unequally pinnate leaves, common in Jamaica. It furnishes Jamaica quassia and the quassia chips of commerce. [QUASSIA.]

**pī-crām-ic**, a. [Eng. *picric*]; *am(monia)*, and suff. -ic.] Derived from or containing picric acid and ammonia.

**picramic-acid**, s.

*Chem.*: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>5</sub>=C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O. Dinitrophenamic acid. Produced by passing sulphydric gas through a saturated alcoholic solution of picric acid neutralized with ammonia, and decomposing the ammonium-picramate with acetic acid. It crystallizes in beautiful red needles, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 165°, and solidifies to a crystalline mass on cooling. It unites readily with bases, forming salts which are mostly crystalline.

**pic-ra-mide**, s. [Eng. *picric*], and *amide*.]

*Chemistry*: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>. Trinitraniline. Obtained by the action of ammonia on picryl-chloride. It forms dark green or violet crystals, which melt at 188°.

**pic-rām-mō-nī-ūm**, subst. [Eng. *picric*], and *ammonium*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>3</sub>=( $\frac{C_6H_3}{H_9}$ )<sup>'''</sup> } N<sub>3</sub>. A triammonium, the iodide of which is obtained by the action of hydriodic acid on picric acid. It deliquesces and becomes resinous on exposure to light, is soluble in water and alcohol, and from the latter solution is precipitated in the resinous state by ether. Picramonium has not yet been isolated.

**pī-crām-nī-ā**, s. [Gr. *pikros*=bitter, and *thamnos*=a shrub.]

*Botany*: A large genus or Ailanthææ, natives of tropical America. Tall shrubs with unequally pinnate leaves and large racemes of red flowers. The bark of *Picramnia ciliata*, a small Brazilian tree, is sub-acrid, and, according to Martius, is given as a substitute for cascarilla. An infusion of *P. antidiesma* furnishes the *majo bitters* of the West Indian negroes.

**pic-rām-ŷl**, s. [Eng. *picric*], and *amyl*.]

*Chem.*: The name applied by Berzelius to stilbene or hydride of stilbyl. (*Watts*.)

**pic-ra-nāl-çime**, s. [Pref. *micro*-, and Eng. *analcime*.]

*Min.*: A variety of Analcime (q. v.), which yielded Bechi (as a mean of two analyses) upward of 10 per cent. of magnesia. Found in the rocks of Monte Catini, Tuscany.

**pic-ra-nīs-ic**, a. [Eng. *picric*, and *aniscic*.] Derived from or containing picric and anisic acids.

**picranisic-acid**, s.

*Chem.*: Cahour's name for picric acid.

**pī-crās-mā**, s. [Gr. *pikrasmos*=bitterness.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Simarubaceæ, tribe Ailanthææ. *Picrasma quassioides*, formerly called *Nima quassioides*, a large scrambling shrub with small red drupes, is bitter and is used in the North of India as a febrifuge.

**pī-crāte**, s. [Eng. *picric*]; -ate.]

*Chem.*: A salt of picric acid.

**pic-rīc**, a. [Eng. *picric*]; -ic.] Having an intensely bitter taste.

**picric-acid**, s. [CARBAZOTIC-ACID.]

**pī-crīn**, s. [Gr. *pikros*=bitter; -in (*Chem.*).]

*Chem.*: A slightly bitter substance obtained by Radig from foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*. It has a yellowish-brown color, is crystalline, and soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

**pic-rīs**, subst. [Lat., from Gr. *pikris*=succory, endive.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Cichoraceæ, tribe Scorzonereæ. Involucre of many compact, upright, equal scales, with several small external linear ones. Receptacle naked. Pappus and the inner hairs feathery. Achenes transversely striate, with scarcely any beak. Species about twenty, from Europe and temperate parts of Asia.

**pic-rīte**, s. [Gr. *pikros*=bitter; suff. -ite (*Min.*); Ger. *pikrit*.]

*Petrol.*: A name given by Tschermak to a rock, consisting principally of olivine and augite, with occasionally hornblende, felspar, and magnetite. First found at Teschen, Silesia.

**pic-rō**, pref. [PICRIC.]

**pic-rō-āl-lū-mō-gēne**, s. [Pref. *micro*; Ital. *allum(in)o*=alumina, and Gr. *gen*, base of *gennaō*=to produce.]

*Min.*: A mineral approaching in composition to Pickeringite (q. v.). Crystallization monoclinic or triclinic; color, white, sometimes tinted rose-red; streak, white; semitranslucent; taste, acid, bitter. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 36.80; alumina, 9.48; magnesia, 7.36; water, 46.36=100, yielding the formula, 2MgSO<sub>4</sub>+[Al<sub>2</sub>]S<sub>3</sub>O<sub>12</sub>+23 aq. Fuses in its water of crystallization. Occurs in stalactitic forms, also as nodular masses with a fibrous radiating structure, with native sulphur, &c., in the Vigneria mine, Elba.

**pic-rō-çŷ-ān-ic**, a. [Pref. *micro*- and English *cyanic*.] Derived from or containing picric and cyanic acids.

**microcyanic-acid**, s.

*Chem.*: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. Isopurpuric acid, Picrocyamic acid. Unknown in the free state, but its potassic salt, C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>4</sub>KN<sub>5</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, is obtained by heating to 60° a mixture of two parts of potassic cyanide and one part picric acid. It forms brownish-red scales of metallic green luster, insoluble in cold water, very soluble in hot water and in alcohol. In the dry state it explodes violently when heated.

**pic-rō-çŷ-rŷth-rīn**, s. [Pref. *micro*-, and Eng. *erythrin*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>7</sub>. A bitter crystalline body produced, together with orsellinic acid, by the action of boiling water on erythrin. It is soluble in water and alcohol, sparingly in ether, and when boiled with lime water is converted into carbonic acid, orcin, and erythrite.

**pic-rō-ŷŷ-ite**, s. [Prefix *micro*; Eng. *flu(or)*; and suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: An amorphous mineral, with a dull, greasy luster. Two analyses yielded varying amounts of silica, with protoxide of iron, magnesia, lime, water, and fluorine. Found at Lupikko, Finland. Dana suggests that it is probably a mixture.

**pic-rō-glŷ-çī-ōn**, s. [Prefix *micro*-. English *glyc(erine)*, and suff. -ion.] [DULCAMARIN.]

**pic-rō-lī-chēn-in**, s. [Pref. *micro*-, and English *lichenin*.]

*Chemistry*: A colorless, crystalline substance extracted from *Variolaria amara* by alcohol. It is inodorous, very bitter, permanent in the air, specific gravity 1.176, and melts at 100°; is insoluble in cold, slightly soluble in boiling water, very soluble in alcohol, ether, volatile oils, and carbon disulphide. The alcoholic solution has an acid reaction.

**pic-rō-līte**, s. [Pref. *micro*-, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone; Ger. *picrolit*.]

*Min.*: A variety of Serpentine (q. v.), occurring in masses of columnar fibers, somewhat rigid, and not easily flexible. Colors various.

**pic-rō-mēr-ide**, s. [PICROMERITE.]

**pic-rō-mēr-ite**, **pic-rō-mēr-ide**, subst. [Pref. *micro*-. Gr. *meros*=a part, and suff. -ite, -ide (*Min.*); Ger. *picromerit*.]

*Min.*: A monoclinic mineral, occurring as crystals and crystalline incrustations. Hardness, 2.5; color, white. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 39.8; magnesia, 9.9; potash, 23.5; water, 26.8=100, corresponding with the formula, KOSO<sub>3</sub>+MgOSO<sub>3</sub>+6HO. Found in the crater of Vesuvius with other sublimed products after the eruption of 1855. Also found at the Stassfurth salt mine.

**pic-rō-phar-māç-ō-līte**, s. [Pref. *micro*-, and Eng. *pharmacolite*.]

*Min.*: A mineral resembling Pharmacolite (q. v.), from Riechelsdorf, Silesia. It contains, however, arsenic acid, 46.97; lime, 24.65; magnesia, 3.22; oxide of cobalt, 1.0; water, 23.98=98.82, thus yielding the formula, (CaOMgO)<sub>5</sub>2AsO<sub>5</sub>+12HO. It is probably, as Dana suggests, a mixture.



**pic-rō-phŷll**, **pic-rō-phŷl'-lite**, *subst.* [Pref. *picro-*; Gr. *phyllon*=a leaf, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *picrophyll*; Sp. *picrofila*.]

*Mineral.*: An altered pyroxene, found at Sala, Sweden.

**pī-crō-rhīz'-a**, *s.* [Gr. *pikros*=bitter, and *rhiza*=a root.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Scrophulariaceæ, tribe Digitalæ. The bitter roots of *Picrorhiza kurroa*, a small plant with blue flowers, are used in India as a febrifuge and powerful tonic.

**pic-rōš'-mīne**, *s.* [Pref. *picr(o)-*; Greek *osmē*=smell, and suff. *-ine* (*Min.*)]

*Mineral.*: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring in cleavable or fibro-columnar masses. Hardness, 2.5-3; specific gravity, 2.66; luster, cleavage faces pearly, elsewhere vitreous; color, greenish-white, dark-green, gray; streak, white, when moistened gives out a bitter argillaceous smell. Composition: Silica, 55.1; magnesia, 36.7; water, 8.2=100; hence the formula,  $MgOSiO_2 + \frac{1}{2}HO$ . Found associated with magnetite, near Pressnitz, Bohemia.

**pic-rō-tā'-nīte**, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*; prob. English (*tītan(ium)*), and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: A variety of Menaccanite (q. v.), which contains from 10 to 15 per cent. of magnesia, the formula being  $(FeOMgO)TiO_2$ . Specific gravity, 4.293-4.313. Found at Warwick, New York.

**pic-rō-tēph'-rō-īte**, *s.* [Pref. *picro-*, and Eng. *tephroite*.]

*Min.*: A variety of Tephroite (q. v.), in which part of the protoxide of manganese is replaced by magnesia.

**pic-rō-thōm'-sōn-īte** (th as t), *s.* [Pref. *picro-*, and Eng. *thomsonite*.]

*Min.*: A variety of Thomsonite (q. v.), found in magnesian rocks in Tuscany, in which the soda constituent is replaced by magnesia. Composition: Silica, 40.36; alumina, 31.25; magnesia, 6.26; lime, 10.99; soda and potash, 0.29; water, 10.79=99.94, yielding the formula,  $(CaOMgO)_3SiO_3 + 2\frac{1}{2}Al_2O_3SiO_3 + 4\frac{1}{2}HO$ .

**pic-rō-tōx'-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *picrotoxin* (*in*); *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from picrotoxin.

**picrotoxic acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: The name given by Pelletier and Couerbe to picrotoxin, because it unites with metallic oxides. (*Watts*.)

**pic-rō-tōx'-īn**, *subst.* [Pref. *picro-*, and English *toxin*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{12}H_{14}O_5$ . The poisonous principle of *Cocculus indicus* (q. v.), and extracted from that berry by means of hot alcohol. It is inodorous, intensely bitter and neutral to test-papers, crystallizes in stellate groups of needles, difficultly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol, ether, and in warm fixed oils. With baryta, lime, and lead oxide it forms uncrystallizable compounds which are difficult to purify.

**pī'-crŷl**, *s.* [Eng. *picric* (*ic*); *-yl*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3$ . The hypothetical radical of picric acid.

**picryl-chloride**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3Cl$ . A yellow substance, possessing an agreeable odor, obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on picric acid. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, but is decomposed on heating.

**Pict**, *s.* [Prob. from Lat. *Picti*=painted people, *pictus*, pa. par. of *pingo*=to paint. Trench is of opinion that it is more probably an alteration of a Celtic word, since the Romans saw painted and tattooed savages before they penetrated as far north as Britain.]

1. One of a race of people who anciently inhabited the northeast of Scotland. Their origin is doubtful.

\*2. One who paints his body or any part of it. (*Steele*.)

**pīct-ar'-nie**, *s.* [Etymol. doubtful.] The great tern.

**Pīct'-īsh**, *a.* [Eng. *Pict*; *-ish*.] Pertaining to or resembling the Picts.

"The Gothic monarch and the Pictish peer."  
*Byron: Curse of Minerva.*

**pīct'-īte**, *subst.* [After a M. Pict(ē), who first described the rock which contained it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: A name given by Delametherie to some small reddish crystals, which were found in the protogine of Pormenaz and Chamouni, but which proved to be Titanite (q. v.).

**†pic-tō-grāph'-īc**, *a.* [Lat. *pictus*=painted, and Eng. *graphic*.] Expressing ideas by means of pictures or hieroglyphics.

"They . . . were accustomed constantly to employ the ancient pictographic method." — *Brinton: Myths of the New World*, ch. i.

**pic-tōr'-ī-āl**, *a.* [Lat. *pictorius*, from *pictor*=a painter.] Of or pertaining to a picture or pictures; forming pictures; of the nature of a picture; illustrated by or represented in pictures.

"Mere pictorial inventions, not any physical shapes." — *Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxiv.

**pictorial-lichen**, *s.*

*Bot. (pl.)*: The tribe Graphidei (q. v.).

**pic-tōr'-ī-āl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pictorial*; *-ly*.] In a pictorial manner; by means of pictures or engravings.

**pic-tōr'-īc**, **\*pic-tōr'-īc-āl**, *a.* [Latin *pictor*=a painter; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pictorial.

**Pīct**, *s. pl.* [*PICR*.]

**Pīct's house**, *s.*

*Archæol. (pl.)*: Small stone houses built underground in Scotland, probably as places of concealment during war or other dangers. [*BRUGH*.]

**pic-tur-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *pictur(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being pictured or painted.

**pic-tur-ā-l**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *pictur(e)*; *-al*.]

*A. As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to pictures; represented by pictures; pictorial.

"Horace Walpole . . . has traced the history of gardening in a pictural sense." — *Scott: Prose Works*, xxi. 80.

*B. As subst.*: A picture, a representation.

"Painted faire . . . with picturals  
Of magistrates." — *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ix. 53.

**pic-ture**, *s.* [Lat. *pictura*=the art of painting, a painting; prop. fem. sing. of *picturus*, fut. par. of *pingo*=to paint; Fr. *peinture*; Sp. & Port. *pintura*; Ital. *pittura*, *pittura*.]

\*1. The art of representation by drawing or painting.

"Picture is the invention of heaven." — *Ben Jonson: Discoveries*.

2. The work of a painter; painting.

"Quintilian, when he saw any well-expressed image of grief either in picture or in sculpture, would usually weep." — *Wotton: Remains*.

3. A painting or drawing exhibiting the likeness of anything; a painted representation of any natural scene or action; a likeness drawn in colors; a likeness generally; a drawing, a portrait.

4. A representation in any way; a figure, a model.

"The young king's Picture was found in her Closet in virgin-wax." — *Howell: Letters*, p. 29.

5. Any resemblance or representation either to the eye or to the mind; an image.

"Still she heard him, still his picture form'd."  
*Tennyson: Lancelot and Elaine*, 986.

6. A representation in words; a vivid description.

"Mr. Howard, we can well believe, does not intend to overcharge his picture." — *London Evening Standard*.

**picture-book**, *s.* A book ornamented with pictures.

**picture-cleaner**, *s.* One whose business is to clean and restore the brightness of colors in old paintings; a picture-restorer.

**picture-documents**, *s. pl.*

*Anthrop.*: The name given to records either entirely pictorial, or consisting of a mixture of pictures and Spanish and Aztec words in ordinary writing, which continued in use in Mexico, even in legal proceedings, for many years after the arrival of Cortez, and for the interpretation of which special officers were appointed.

**picture-frame**, *s.* A border, more or less ornamented, set round a picture.

**picture-gallery**, *s.* A gallery or large room in which pictures are hung or exhibited.

"In this great picture-gallery of Death."  
*Longfellow: Golden Legend*, v.

**picture-restorer**, *s.* [*PICTURE-CLEANER*.]

**Picture-Rocks**, *s. pl.* A noted group of rocks on the Michigan shore of Lake Superior, twenty miles beyond Point au Sable. They are a wonderful exhibition of the denuding effect of water, combined with the stains imparted by certain minerals. They extend for a distance of about five miles, rising in most places vertically from the water's edge to a height of from 50 to 200 feet, there being no beach whatever. They are worn into thousands of strange forms, colored deep brown, yellow and gray, bright blue and green. In one place there stands a majestic profile looking toward the north—a woman's face, called "the *Empress of the Lake*."

**picture-writing**, *s.*

*Anthropology*:

1. The art of recording events and sending messages by means of pictures representing the things or actions in question. (*Tylor*.) It differs from the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians, in that none of the pictures are phonetic.

2. The record of an event, or a message sent, by a pictorial representation.

"The picture-writings are not only similar to one another, but are like what children make untaught, even in civilized countries." — *Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1878), p. 88.

**pic-ture**, *v. t.* [*PICTURE*, *s.*]

1. To paint or draw a picture, likeness, or representation of; to represent by painting; to represent pictorially.

"Where your true image pictured lies."  
*Shakesp.: Sonnet 24*.

2. To bring or form before the mind's eye; to form an ideal representation of; to image.

3. To describe in a vivid manner; to depict vividly.

"The frolics of the bear-garden most vividly pictured."  
— *Knight: Pict. Hist. Eng.*, II. 875.

4. To represent, to describe.

"Justice indeed is pictured blind." — *South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 13.

5. To draw or form pictures or representations of things on.

"The pictured arras of Lombardy decorated the walls."  
*Lytton: Rienzi*, bk. i., ch. iv.

**pic-ture-like**, *a.* [Eng. *picture*; *-like*.] Like a picture; after the manner of a picture.

"It was no better than picturelike to hang by the wall."  
— *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 3.

**†pic-tur-rēr**, *s.* [Eng. *pictur(e)*; *-er*.] A painter.

"Let me goe to the picturers, I see goodly faces and am never the fayrer." — *Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Zacheus*.

**pic-tur-rēsque'** (que as k), *a. & s.* [Ital. *pittoresco*, from *pittura*=a picture; Fr. *pittoresque*.]

*A. As adjective*:

1. Forming, or suited for, a pleasing picture; having that quality which comprises the materials for a good picture, natural or artificial.

"You have views of some palace, or church, or square, or fountain, the most picturesque and noble one can imagine." — *Gray: Letter from Rome*, April, 1740.

2. Abounding with vivid and striking imagery or ideas; graphic, vivid; as, *picturesque language*.

*B. As subst.*: That which is picturesque; that which comprises the materials for a good picture, natural or artificial, consisting of such objects as present a variety of colors, and an agreeable diversity of light and shade, and are found in what is termed romantic scenery.

"The lovers of the picturesque still regret the woods of oak and arbutus." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

**pic-tur-rēsque'-lŷ** (que as k), *adv.* [English *picturesque*; *-ly*.] In a picturesque manner.

**pic-tur-rēsque'-nēss** (que as k), *s.* [Eng. *picturesque*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being picturesque.

"Clear and unaffected picturesqueness of language." — *London Daily Telegraph*.

**†pic-tur-rēsq'-uīsh** (q as k), *a.* [English *picturesque* (*e*); *-ish*.] Pertaining or belonging to the picturesque.

"That waked a picturesquish thought."

*Combe: Dr. Syntax*, i. 16.

**†pic-tur-rīze**, *v. t.* [Eng. *pictur(e)*; *-ize*.] To picture; to represent in or by a picture; to form into a picture.

**pī-cūl**, *s.* [Chin.] A Chinese weight of 133¼ lbs. It is divided into 100 catties, or 1,600 taels. Also called Tan.

**pic'-ū-lēt**, *s.* [English dimin., from Latin *picus* (q. v.).]

*Ornithology*:

1. *Sing.*: The genus *Picumnus*.

2. *Pl.*: The sub-family *Picumniæ* (q. v.).

**pī-cūm-nī'-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *picumn(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Ornith.*: Piculets; a sub-family of *Picidæ*. Bill short, straight, compressed; wings rounded; tail short, feathers broad, rounded at the extremity. Found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres.

**pī-cūm'-nūs**, *s.* [A Latin deity, the personification of the woodpecker.]

*Ornith.*: The typical genus of the *Picumniæ* (q. v.). Habitat, Tropical Asia. More usually a genus of *Picidæ* (q. v.).

**pī'-cūs**, *s.* [Lat.=a woodpecker.]

1. *Ornith.*: Woodpecker (q. v.); the typical genus of the family *Picidæ* (q. v.), with forty-two species, ranging over the Palæarctic, Oriental, Nearctic, and Neotropical regions. Bill cuneate, cylindrical; culmen, from which the lateral ridges are removed, straight.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Miocene (?) onward.

**pīd'-dīng-tōn-īte**, *s.* [After Piddington, who first described it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: An orthorhombic mineral constituting the ash-gray mass of the Shalka meteoric stone. Hardness, 6.5; specific gravity, 3.412; fracture resinous;

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



contains small grains of chromite. Analysis yielded: Silica, 57.66; protoxide of iron, 20.65; magnesia, 19.0; lime, 1.53, with a trace of alumina=98.84. Dana makes it a sub-species of Anthophyllite, with which it agrees in composition.

**pid'-dle, \*pid-del, v. i.** [Another form of *peddle* (q. v.).]

\*1. To deal in or concern one's self with trifles; to attend to trivial matters; to be over nice or precise. "Piddling about their bowe and shaftes."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, p. 117.

\*2. To pass one's time carelessly or lazily.

"Content with little, I can piddle here  
On brocoli and mutton round the year."

*Pope: Horace*, sat. 2.

\*3. To pick at table; to eat daintily or squeamishly or without appetite.

4. To make water; to urinate.

**pid'-dlēr, s.** [English *piddl(e)*; -er.] One who piddles.

**pid'-dlīng, a.** [Eng. *piddl(e)*; -ing.] Trivial, petty, frivolous, minute, paltry.

**pid'-dōck, s.** [Etym. doubtful; cf. Wel. *pid*=a tapering-point.]

*Zoöl.*: The molluscous genus *Pholas* (q. v.).

**pie (1), \*p̄ye (1), s.** [Etym. doubtful; cf. Irish *pighe*; Gael. *pighe*, *pigheann*=a pie.]

1. A fruit or meat pasty; an article of food consisting of meat or fruit baked either between crusts or with a paste over or under. (Eng.)

2. A mold or pit for preserving potatoes, &c.; a compost heap.

**pie'-plant, s.** A name for the garden rhubarb.

**pie (2), \*p̄ye (2), s.** [Fr. *pie*, from Lat. *pica*=a magpie; prob. allied to *picus*=a woodpecker.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A magpie.

"Soch as will nedes so flie at a *pye*, and catch a daw."—*Ascham: Scholemaster*, bk. ii.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A chatterer, a tale-teller, a gossip.

(2) The sum total; the whole quantity.

(3) The beam supporting the gin for loading timber.

II. Technically:

1. *Eccles.*: A table or directory for devotional services; a table or rule in the old Roman Offices, showing in a technical way how to find out the service to be read upon each day.

"The number and hardness of the rules called the *pie*."—*Common Prayer*. (Pref.)

2. *Print.*: A mass of type mixed up indiscriminately.

¶ \* (1) *By cock and pie*: An oath in which cock is a corruption of God, and pie is the Roman service-book.

"By cock and pie, you shall not choose, sir; come, come."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

(2) *To go to pie*: To be mixed up indiscriminately. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Your military ranked arrangement going all (as the typographers say of set types, in a similar case) rapidly to pie."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, vol. ii., bk. ii., ch. iv.

\* (3) *To make a pie*: To combine in order to make an advantageous contract.

"The French party are making a *pye*."—*Bowes: Correspondence* (1588).

\***pie-coated, a.** Pied-coated (q. v.).

"The tulips in Mynheer Van Dunck's gardens were not more gorgeous than the liveries of these *pie-coated* retainers."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. ii.

**pie'-bâld, \*p̄ye-balled, a.** [Eng. *pie* (2) s., and *bald* or *balled*=streaked, from Wel. *bal*=having a white streak on the forehead.]

1. *Lit.*: Having patches of various colors; party-colored, pied.

"A *piebald* steed of Thracian strain be pressed."

*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, ix. 54.

2. *Fig.*: Diversified, mixed, heterogeneous, mongrel.

**piēce, \*pece, \*peece, \*pese, s.** [Fr. *pièce*, a word of unknown origin; cf. Low Lat. *pedica*, *petium*=a piece of land; Sp. *pieza*=a piece; Port. *peça*; Ital. *pezza*; Gr. *peza*=a foot, the hem or border of a garment.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A part or fragment of anything separated or detached in any manner from the whole.

2. A part, portion, or fragment of anything; not separated or detached.

"A man that is in Rome can scarce see an object that does not call to mind a *piece* of a Latin poet or historian."—*Addison*.

3. A thing considered separately, whether regarded as a part of a whole, or as a thing complete in itself.

"Dumb as a senator, and as a priest  
A *piece* of mere church-furniture at best."

*Cowper: Tirocinium*, 425.

4. A definite or certain quantity or portion of certain things; as—

(1) A definite quantity of cloth; a piece of muslin is 10 yards; a piece of calico, 28 yards; Irish linen, 25 yards; Hanoverian linen, 100 double ells or 128 yards.

(2) A definite quantity of paper-hangings, containing about 63 superficial feet. French papers, however, vary in breadth, according to quality.

5. A distinct or definite portion of labor; work produced.

6. A composition, a performance; espec. applied to artistic or literary compositions or performances; as, a *piece* of music, a *piece* of poetry, a *piece* of plate.

\*7. An individual, a person. (Applied to males or females.)

"I had a wife, a passing princely *peece*."

*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 208.

\*8. Applied in contempt to a woman; a prostitute, a strumpet.

9. An individual, as possessing only a slight degree of a quality.

"If I had not been a *piece* of a logician."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

10. A coin; as, a *piece* of money, a five-cent *piece*. (The *piece* was formerly an English gold coin of the value of 22 shillings=\$5.50.)

\*11. A vessel or cask of wine; a butt.

\*12. A measure of brandy, corresponding to the butt of wine.

\*13. A gun, a firearm; as, a field *piece*, a fowling *piece*.

\*14. A castle, a building, a town.

"Of this town and *peece* Count de Fuentes had the command."—*Speed: Hist. Great Britain*, p. 1169.

†15. A weapon, offensive or defensive.

"There was a little quiver fellow, and a' would manage you his *piece* thus."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iii. 2.*

\*16. A drinking-cup.

II. Technically:

1. *Bookbinding*: A tablet of leather occupying a panel on the back.

2. *Chess*: One of the superior men, as distinguished from a pawn.

3. *Her.*: An ordinary or charge. The fesse, the bend, the pale, the bar, the cross, the saltier, and the chevron are called honorable pieces.

¶ 1. *Of a piece, all of a piece*: Alike, like; of the same sort. (Often followed by *with*.)

"Scarcely any other part of his life was of a *piece* with that splendid commencement."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *To give a piece of one's mind*: To speak plainly or bluntly to one. (Generally in an uncomplimentary manner.)

3. *To fall to pieces*:

(1) To become disorganized; not to keep together.

"During practice they had sometimes kept together, and had sometimes fallen to pieces."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

(2) To be brought to bed of a child.

**piece-goods, s. pl.** Goods generally sold by the piece, as cotton shirtings, calicoes, sheetings, &c.

\***piece-master, s.** A middleman, between the employer and employed; a foreman. (Eng.) [PIECE-WORK.]

**piēce, v. t. & i.** [PIECE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To mend by the addition or insertion of a piece; to patch.

"Here and there *pieced* with packthread."

*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

\*2. To increase, to enlarge, to add to.

"Twice five hundred, with their friends to *piece* 'em."

*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

\*3. To unite, to join.

\*B. Intrans.: To unite by a coalescence of parts; to fit together.

"It *pieced* better and followed more close upon the bruit of Plantagenet's escape."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 23.

**piēce'-lëss, a.** [Eng. *piece*; -less.] Not consisting of pieces; whole, compact, entire.

"In those poor types of God, round circles; so Religion's types the *pieceless* centers flow."

*Donne: To Countess of Bedford*.

\***piēce'-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *piece*; -ly.] In pieces, piecemeal.

**piēce'-mēal, \*pece-mel, \*piece-meale, \*piece-mele, adv., a. & s.** [Eng. *piece*; suff. -meal=Mid. Eng. *mele*; A. S. *mælum*, dat. pl. of *mæl*=a portion, a piece.]

A. As adverb:

1. In pieces, in parts, in fragments.

"The Greeks beneath,

Are *piecemeal* torn."

*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, ii. 636.

2. By pieces; piece by piece; by little and little in succession.

"And their masts fell down *piecemeal*."

*Byron: Darkness*.

\*B. As adj.: Made up of pieces; single, separate. "This edition was printed . . . from *piecemeal* parts written out for the use of the actors."—*Pope: Shakespeare*. (Pref.)

\*C. As subst.: A piece, a fragment, a portion.

**piēce'-mēaled, adj.** [English *piecemeal*; -ed.] Divided or broken up into pieces.

**piēce'-nēr, s.** [Eng. *piece*; -ner.]

1. (See extract.)

"The children whose duty it is to walk backward and forward before the reels on which the cotton, silk, or worsted is wound for the purpose of joining the threads when they break are called *piecers* or *pieceners*."—*Mrs. Trollope: Michael Armstrong*, ch. viii.

2. One who supplies the rolls of wool to the shipper in woolen manufacture.

**piēce'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *piec(e)*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who pieces or patches; a patcher.

2. *Weaving*: The same as PIECENER, 1.

**piēce'-wōrk, s. & a.** [Eng. *piece*, and *work*.]

A. As subst.: Work done and paid for by the piece or job, in contradistinction to work paid for by the time occupied on it.

B. As adj.: Done or paid for by the piece or job.

"The riveters have refused to accept the reduction on the *piecework* rate proposed, and have left work."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 5, 1885.

**piēce'-wōrk-ēr, s.** [English *piece*, and *worker*.] One who works by the piece or job; one who does piecework.

"The *pieceworkers* have not yet made any representation to him."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

**piēd, \*pide, \*pyed, a.** [PIE (2), s.] Variegated, party-colored, spotted, marked or variegated with large spots of different colors; wearing party-colored dress.

"Roving about in *piēd* coats."—*Burton*.

**piēd-dishwasher, s.** [PIED-WAGTAIL.]

**piēd-grallina, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Grallina picata*, the Magpie Lark, or Little Magpie, of the Australian colonists.

**piēd-hornbill, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Anthracoceros malabarica*. It is remarkable in evincing a preference for a fish diet.

**piēd-kingfisher, s.**

*Ornithology*: *Ceryle rudis*, common in India and Africa.

**piēd-seal, s.**

*Zoöl.*: Pennant's name for *Monachus albiventer*, the Monk Seal.

**piēd-wagtail, piēd-dishwasher, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Motacilla lugubris*.

**piēd-wolf, s.**

*Zoöl.*: A variety of *Canis occidentalis*, the American Wolf. It is the *Lupus sticte* of Richardson.

\***piēd'-cōat-ēd, adj.** [English *piēd*, and *coated*.] Having a *piēd* or party-colored coat.

"A *piēdcoated* piper came thither."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 6, lett. 49.

**piēd'-mōnt-ite, subst.** [After Piedmont, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A monoclinic mineral, its forms and angles resembling those of epidote. Hardness, 6.5; specific gravity, 3.404; luster, vitreous, somewhat pearly on some faces; color, reddish-brown to reddish-black, when thin, columbine-red; streak reddish. Composition: That of epidote (q. v.), in which a large part of the alumina is replaced by sesquioxide of manganese. Dana makes it a species, and the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* a variety of epidote. Found at San Marcel, Val d'Aosta, Piedmont.

**piēd'-nëss, \*pide-nesse, s.** [Eng. *piēd*; -ness.] The quality or state of being *piēd*; variegation or diversity of color.

"Their likeness and uniformity in roundness, orientness, and *pideness* of many excellent colors."—*Haackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 269.

**piē-dōuche', (i as y), s.** [Fr. *piédouche*, from Ital. *peduccio*=a console, a corbel.]

*Archæol.*: A bracket, pedestal, or socle, serving to support a bust, candelabrum, or other ornament.

**piēdpoudre (as pyā-pōudr'), s.** [PIÉPOUDRE.]

**piēdroit (as pyā-drwā'), s.** [Fr., from *piēd*=a foot, and *droit*=straight, right.]

*Arch.*: A pier attached to a wall. It has neither cap nor base, and therein differs from a pilaster.

**piēl, subst.** [Etym. doubtful.] An iron wedge for boring stones.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shæn. -tion, -sion = shün; -tjon, -șion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



**pie-man**, *subst.* [Eng. *pie*, and *man*.] One who makes or sells pies.

**piënd**, *s.* [Dan. *pind*=a pin or peg; Ger. *pinne*.] [PEEN.]

**\*pie-pōw-dēred**, *adj.* [PIEPOUDRE.] Having dusty feet.

**pie-pōw-dre** (*dre* as *dēr*), **pie-pōw-dēr**, **pī-pōw-dēr**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pied*=a foot, and *pouldre* (Fr. *poudreux*)=dusty.]

*Old Law*: An ancient court of record in England, once incident to every fair or market. The steward of the lord of the manor or the owner of the tolls was the judge. It was instituted to administer justice in all commercial injuries done in that fair or market, and not in any preceding.

"The lowest, and at the same time the most expeditious court of justice known to the law of England, is the court of *piepoudre*, so called from the dusty feet of the suitors; or, according to Sir Edward Coke, because justice is there done as speedily as dust can fall from the foot."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 2.

**piēr**, **\*pere**, *subst.* [O. Fr. *piere* (Fr. *pierre*)=a stone, from Lat. *petra*; Gr. *petra*=a rock, a stone.]

1. A detached pillar or wall supporting the ends of adjoining trusses or spans; or the springers of adjacent arches.

† The term standing pier is sometimes applied to the isolated structure; abutment pier to a wall from which springs the landward arch of a bridge.

2. The portion of a wall between the windows or doors.

3. The pillar or post on which a gate is hung.

4. An upright projecting portion of wall, similar to a pilaster, throwing the intervening sunken portions into panel.

5. A buttress.

6. A mole or jetty extending out from the land into the water, adapted to form a landing-place for passengers or merchandise from ships which float in the deep water alongside the pier or wharf. They are variously constructed. Some are founded on piles, with cross-timbers, braces, and sheathing; floor-timbers afford a road for the traffic. The wooden structure is sometimes filled up with stone, like a dike; at other times it is of the nature of *restle-work*.

**pier-arch**, *s.*  
*Arch.*: An arch supported on a pier.

**pier-glass**, *subst.* A large looking-glass between windows.

**pier-table**, *s.* A table placed between windows.

**piēr-age** (*age* as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *pier*; *-age*.] Toll paid for the use of a pier.

**pī-ēr-ar'-dī-a**, *s.* [Named after Mr. Pierard of Kew.]

*Botany*: A genus doubtfully placed by Lindley among the Sapindæ, but now removed to the Euphorbiacæ. Small trees, with alternate, simple leaves, and long, slender racemes of unisexual flowers, and three-celled ovaries. *Pierardia dulcis*, the Choopa, grows in Malacca; *P. sativa*, the Ramleh or Lutco, in Malacca, Pegu, and Tipperah. Both have edible fruits.

**piērce**, **\*perce**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *percer*, prob. from O. Fr. *pertuisier*=to pierce, from Lat. *pertusus*, *pa. par. of pertundo*.] [PERTUSE.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To penetrate or transfix, as with a pointed instrument.

2. To penetrate, to force a way into.  
"Can curses pierce the clouds and enter heaven?"  
*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 3.

3. To touch, move, or affect deeply; to sink into the feelings or heart.  
"Pierc'd with grief the much lov'd youth he view'd."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xi. 323.

4. To penetrate into, as into a secret plan or purpose.

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To penetrate, as a pointed instrument.  
"And pierced to the skin, but bit no more."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. viii. 44.

2. To penetrate; to force or make a way into anything.

3. To penetrate, so as to affect or move.  
"Her tears will pierce into a marble heart."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iii. 1.

4. To penetrate, to dive, as into a secret.  
"She would not pierce further into his meaning."  
*Sidney: Arcadia*.

**piērce-a-ble**, **\*perce-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *pierce*; *-able*.] Capable of being pierced.

**piērced**, *pa. par. & a.* [PIERCE.]

**A. As pa. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective**:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Penetrated; entered into by force, perforated.

2. *Her.*: Applied to any bearing which is perforated so as to show the field under it.

**piēr-çěl**, *s.* [PIERCE, *v.*] A gimlet for opening vent-holes in casks of liquor; a piercer.

**piērç-ēr**, **\*perc-er**, **\*pers-er**, *subst.* [English *perc(e)*; *-er*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. One who or that which pierces or penetrates.

\*2. One who or that which moves or affects strongly.

"Such a strong *percer* is money."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 16).

3. An instrument for piercing, boring, or penetrating; specif., an instrument for making eyelet holes; a stiletto, a piercel.

4. A sail-maker's awl.

5. A bow-drill.

**II. Technically**:

†1. *Entom.*: An ovipositor (q. v.).

2. *Founding*: A vent-wire.

3. *Needlework*: A sharply-pointed instrument of steel, ivory, or mother-of-pearl, employed for making holes for embroidery, the shanks of buttons, eyelet-holes, &c.

**piērç-iŋg**, *pr. par. & a.* [PIERCE.]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective**:

1. Penetrating.

2. Affecting or moving deeply.  
"With anguish Ajax views the *piercing* sight."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xv. 508.

3. Very severe or sharp; as, *piercing* cold, a *piercing* wind.

4. Exceedingly sharp, penetrating, or keen.  
"His *piercing* eyes through all the battle stray."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xiii. 1,015.

**piercing-file**, *subst.* A sharp and narrow file to enlarge a narrow drilled hole.

**piercing-saw**, *subst.* A thin blade fastened by screw-clamps, in a light frame, and used for piercing gold and silver.

**piērç-iŋg-lŷ**, **\*pears-ant-lye**, *adv.* [English *piercing*; *-ly*.] In a piercing manner; with penetrating or piercing force or effect; sharply, closely.

"So *pearsantlye* to pry  
With eagle's syght."  
*Drant: Horace; sat.* iii.

**piērç-iŋg-něss**, *subst.* [Eng. *piercing*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being piercing or penetrating; keenness, sharpness.

"The quickness and *piercingness* of its thoughts."  
*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. v., ch. i.

**pī-ēr-ělle**, *s.* [Fr.] A mass of stones filling a ditch and covered with clay.

**Pī-ēr'-ī-an**, *a.* [Lat. *Pierius*.] [PIERIDES.] Of or pertaining to the Pierides or Muses.

"Drink deep, or touch not the *Pierian* spring."  
*Pope: Essay on Criticism*, ii. 15.

**Pī-ēr'-ī-dēs**, *s. pl.* [Lat.]

*Class. Myth.*: A name given to the Muses, from the district of Pieria in Thessaly, their natal region.

**pī-ēr'-ī-dī**, **pī-ēr'-ī-dī-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pier(is)*, genit. *pierid(is)*; masc. pl. adj. suff. *-i*, or fem. *-ina*.]

*Entom.*: A sub-family of Papilionidæ. Inner margin of the hind wing not concave.

**pī-ēr-īs**, *s.* [Sing. of Gr. *Pierides* (q. v.).]

*Entomology*: The typical genus of the Pieridi. Antennæ long and slender, with a distinct knob at the end; wings white in the female, with a dark spot near the anal angle; larva green, or green and black striped with yellow. Two broods in a year, feeding on Cruciferæ and Resedacæ.

**\*pier-rie**, *s.* [Fr. *pierrerie*=jewels, from *pierre*=a stone.] Jewels, jewelry.

**pī-ēt**, **pī-ēt**, **pŷ-ēt**, *s.* [A dimin. from *pie* (2), *s.*] A magpie.

**pī-ēt-tiŝm**, *s.* [PIETIST.]

1. The principles or practice of the Pietists.

"Historically, *Pietism* may be described as the formalisation of the popular discontent at the arid dogmatism which the [Lutheran] Church's continual conflict with Geneva and Rome had made endemic in the Lutheran pulpits, and it was at the same time a protest against the low state of public morals engendered by the miserable delays of the Thirty Years War."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects*, p. 429.

2. Extremely strict devotion or affectation of devotion.

"A large proportion, probably of the recluses, soon drooped into the inanity of a trivial *pietism*."—*Taylor: Enthusiasm*, § 8, p. 209.

**pī-ēt-tist**, *s.* [Fr. *piétiste*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who makes a display or affectation of strong religious feelings.

"The *pietist* delighting in the Word of God."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 177.

2. *Church Hist. (pl.)*: A party of Reformers in the Lutheran Church in the seventeenth century. The leader of the movement, an Alsatian, Philip Jacob Spener (1635-1705), when pastor in Frankfurt, in 1670, was in the habit of holding private gatherings in which the Scriptures were explained practically rather than dogmatically, and, this movement spreading, Spener published his *Pia Desideria*, in which he deplored the incessant preaching of dogma, advocated reform in education, and formulated the opinion that a virtuous life was of more importance than a correct creed. After Spener's death the Executive interfered, and proscribed the open profession of Pietism, so that its professors had no opportunity of forming a new sect.

"The principal reforms demanded by the *Pietists*, to be gathered from the writings of their leaders, were these. First, that the theological schools should be reformed by the abolition of all systematic theology, philosophy, and metaphysics; and that morals, and not doctrine, should form the staple of all preaching. Secondly, that only those persons should be admitted into the Lutheran ministry whose lives were samples of living piety."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects*, p. 430.

**pī-ēt-tist-ic**, **pī-ēt-tist-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *pietist*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to the Pietists, or to those who make a display of strong religious feeling.

**pī-ēt-ra dū-ra**, *s.* [Ital.] A species of inlaid work composed of hard stones, such as agate, jasper, chalcedony, carnelian, and lapislazuli, set in a slab of marble, generally black. The marble is worked to a thickness not much exceeding an eighth of an inch; the design is drawn upon it and cut out with the saw and file. The hard stones, formed to the desired shapes by the usual processes of gem-cutting, are accurately fitted into the spaces thus cut out, and the whole is attached as a veneer to a thicker slab.

**pī-ēt-rê cōm-mēs-sē**, *s.* [Ital.] A species of inlaying in precious stones. The stones are cut into thin veneers, and sawed into shape, by means of a wire and emery powder, and finally fitted at the lapidary's wheel.

**pī-ēt-tŷ**, **\*pi-e-tie**, *s.* [Fr. *piété*, from Lat. *pietatem*, acc. of *pietas*=piety; *pius*=dutiful, pious (q. v.); Ital. *pietà*; Sp. *piedad*. *Pity* and *piety* are doublets.]

†1. Filial reverence; reverence of one's parents, friends, or country; duty and devotion to one's parents; filial affection.

2. Reverence toward the Supreme Being, and love of his character; obedient love of the will of God, and zealous devotion to his service; the discharge of duty to God; devotion.

"Is *piety* thus and pure devotion paid."  
*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 452.

**pī-ēz-ōm-ē-tēr**, *subst.* [Gr. *piezō*=to press, and Eng. *meter* (q. v.).]

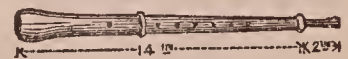
1. An instrument invented by Oersted and designed to determine the compressibility of liquids, and the degree of compression under any given weight.

2. An instrument inserted into a water-main to show the pressure of the fluid at that point.

**pif-fa-ra-rō** (*pl.* **pif-fa-ra-rī**), **pif-fē-ra-rō**, (*pl.* **pif-fē-ra-rī**), *s.* [Ital.] An Italian itinerant musician, who plays on a piffaro.

**pif-fār-ō**, **pif-fēr-ō**, *s.* [Ital.=a fife.]  
*Music*:

1. The old form of the oboe, still in use in some



Piffaro.

districts of Italy and the Tyrol. [OBOE.]

2. A rude kind of bagpipe with an inflated sheep-skin for the reservoir, common in Italy.

**pig** (1), **\*pigge**, *s.* [Dut. *bigge*, *big*; Low Ger. *bigge*; A. S. *pecg*; Dan. *pige*; Sw. *piga*; Icel. *pika*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The young of swine, male or female; swine generally.

"They wolwe, as don two *pigges* in a poke."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,277.

(2) The flesh of swine; pork.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A disagreeable, rough, rude, obstinate, or cantankerous person.

(2) Sixpence. (*Eng. slang*.)

**II. Metall.**: An oblong mass of metal as run from the smelting-furnace.

"A main channel, called the *sow*, is scraped on the floor, into which the metal flows from the tapping-hole of the furnace; on each side of this are shallow ditches to receive the metal from the main stem, and the laterals are called *pigs*."—*Knight: Dict. Mech.*, ii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw



¶ 1. *A pig in a poke*: A blind bargain; something bought, taken, or accepted blindly, without the quality or value being known. [POKE (1), s.]

2. *A pig's whisper*:

(1) A rather loud whisper.

(2) A very short space of time. (*Slang*.)

3. *To bring one's pigs to a pretty market*: To make a very bad bargain; to manage things badly.

4. *To drive one's pigs to market*: To snore.

**pig-bed, s.**

*Smelt.*: The bed or series of molds formed of sand into which iron is run from the blast-furnace, and cast into pigs.

**pig-boiling, s.**

*Smelt.*: The decarburization of the pig-iron by contact with oxidized compounds of iron, whereby carbonic oxide is produced below the surface of the molten metal, and, in escaping, causes the appearance of ebullition.

**pig-eyed, a.** Having small sunken eyes like those of a pig.

**pig-faced trigger-fish, s.** [TRIGGER-FISH.]

**pig-faces, s.**

*Bot.*: *Mesembryanthemum æquilaterale*. [MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.]

**pig-footed perameles, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Chacropus castanotis*, from the banks of the Murray river, Australia. [PERAMELIDÆ.]

**pig-iron, s.** The same as PIG (1), s., II.

**pig-lead, subst.** Lead in pigs, as when first extracted from the ore.

**pig-pen, s.** A pen for pigs; a pigsty.

**pig-skin, s.**

1. The skin of a pig. (It is used chiefly for saddlery.)

2. A saddle.

"It is only his third appearance in the *pig-skin* this season."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

**pig-sticking, s.** Boar-hunting, a term used in India, chiefly confined to Anglo-Indians. In the United States it is used in a contemptuous manner for the work done by those people who are employed in and about the slaughter-houses, stock-yards, and packing-houses.

"He has, besides, some good stories to tell of black-buck-stalking, *pig-sticking*, bear-hunting, and elephant-shooting."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pig (2), s.** [See def.] A contraction of Pigin (q. v.).

**pig, v. t. & i.** [PIG (1), s.]

1. To bring forth pigs; to bear young as pigs; to farrow.

2. To be huddled together with several others in a single room by night as well as by day; to live like pigs.

"A single room where she *pigs* with her relatives."—*Chas. Reade*, in *London Daily Telegraph*.

**\*pī-gā-çī-a, s.** [Low Lat.]

*Old Costume*:

1. A pointed shoe worn in the Middle Ages, having the point made, it is said, like a scorpion's tail.

2. A pointed sleeve.

**pig'eôn, \*pyg-e-on, \*pyg-i-one, s.** [French *pigeon*, from Lat. *pipionem*, acc. of *pipio*=a young bird, a chirper, from *pipio*=to chirp or cheep; from the cry of the young birds; Sp. *pichon*=a young pigeon; Ital. *piccione, pippione*=a pigeon.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: A greenhorn, a gull, a simpleton; one who allows himself to be swindled by sharpers. (*Slang*.)

II. *Ornithology*:

1. The genus *Columba* or *Columbus* (q. v.).

2. (*Pl.*): The family *Columbidæ* (True pigeons).

3. (*Pl.*): The order *Columbæ* or *Columbacei* (q. v.).

¶ *To pluck a pigeon*: To swindle a greenhorn out of his money.

**pigeon-berry, s.**

*Bot., &c.*: The berry of *Phytolacca decandra*.

**pigeon-breast, s.**

*Pathol.*: A deformity, in which the sternum of a child is thrust forward. It is produced by rickets.

**pigeon-breasted, adj.** Having a pigeon-breast (q. v.).

**pigeon-English, s.** The barbarous and childish dialect of English, in use in Chinese ports, between English and American merchants and the native traders.

"The grammar of *pigeon-English* is not English but Chinese."—*Sayce: Compar. Philology*, p. 189.

¶ So called from the word pigeon being used to supply the place of English nouns unknown to the Chinese. Thus a concert is called a singsong pigeon, a conversazione a talkee pigeon.

**pigeon-express, s.** The conveyance of intelligence by means of carrier-pigeons; intelligence conveyed by carrier pigeons.

**pigeon-foot, s.**

*Bot.*: *Geranium molle*.

**pigeon-goose, s.**

*Ornith.*: The genus *Cereopsis* (q. v.).

**pigeon-hearted, a.** Timid, easily frightened.

"I never saw such *pigeon-hearted* people."—*Beaum. & Flot.: Pilgrim*, iii. 5.

**pigeon-hole, \*pigin-hole, s.**

1. One of the holes in a dovecot, by which the pigeons pass in or out.

2. A little division or compartment in a desk for papers.

\*3. (*Pl.*): An old game in which balls were rolled through little arches, resembling the holes in a dovecot.

"Ox roasted whole, horse-racing, *pigin-holes*."

*Ballads on Frost Fair* (1684), p. 29.

**pigeon-hole, v. t.** To place or deposit in a pigeon-hole.

"We see the old bureaucrat *pigeon-holing* letters."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 712.

¶ *To pigeon-hole an indictment*: To delay criminal proceedings by a prosecuting officer's neglecting to act; to refuse or neglect to prosecute a person indicted.

**pigeon-house, s.** A dovecot.

**pigeon-livered, adj.** Of too mild a temper; pigeon-hearted, timid, mild, gentle.

"But I am *pigeon-liver'd*, and lack gall."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

**pigeon-pair, pigeon's pair, s.** A boy and a girl; twins, when a boy and a girl.

**pigeon-pea, s.** [ANGOLA-PEA.]

**pigeon-toed, a.** Having the toes turned in.

"The *pigeon-toed* step, and the rollicking motion."

*Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; The Dead Drummer*.

**pigeon-wood, s.** [ZEBRA-WOOD.]

¶ *Jamaica pigeon-wood*:

*Bot., &c.*: *Guettarda speciosa*.

**pig'eôn, v. t.** [PIGEON, s.] To fleece, to pluck, to swindle out of money by tricks in gambling.

"Hazard's the word; if he flies at all

He's *pigeon'd* and undone."

*Observer*, No. 27.

**pig'eôn-ry, s.** [Eng. *pigeon*, s.; -ry.] A place for keeping pigeons; a dovecot.

**pigg, s.** [PIGGIN.] An earthen pot, vessel, or pitcher.

"I shall wish them in the brown *pigg* again."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xlix.

**pig'gēr-y, s.** [Eng. *pig* (1), s.; -ry.] A place with sties and other arrangements for the accommodation of pigs.

"Inside the substantial brick-built *piggeries*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pig'gīn, s.** [Gael. *pigeon*, dimin. of *pigeadh*, *pige*=an earthen jar, a pitcher; Ir. *pigin*=a small pail.] A small pot or vessel with a handle, for holding liquids.

"Broad-mouth'd dishes, noggins, whisks, and *piggins*."—*Haywood: Dumbard Opened*, p. 45.

**pig'gīsh, a.** [Eng. *pig* (1), s.; -ish.] Pertaining to or resembling a pig or pigs; swinish.

**pig'hēad-ēd, a.** [Eng. *pig* (1), s., and *headed*.]

1. *Lit.*: Having a head like a pig; having a large, ill-shaped head.

2. *Fig.*: Stupidly obstinate or perverse.

**pig'hēad-ēd-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *pigheaded*; -ly.] In a pigheaded, obstinate, or perverse manner.

**pig'hēad-ēd-ness, s.** [Eng. *pigheaded*; -ness.] The quality or state of being pigheaded; stupid or perverse obstinacy.

**\*pight** (*gh* silent), *pret. & pa. par. of v. & a.* [PITCH, v.]

A. *As pret. & pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Pitched.

2. Determined, fixed.

"I dissuaded him from his intent,

And found him *pight* to do it."

*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 1.

**\*pigh-tel, \*pigh-tle, s.** [A dimin. from *pight* (q. v.).] A small inclosure.

**\*pig'-līng, s.** [Eng. *pig* (1), s.; dimin. suff. -ling.] A little or young pig.

"One porker, in particular, a fat little *pigling*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pig-mē-ān, a.** [PYGMEAN.]

**pig'mēnt, s.** [Lat. *pigmentum*, from *pig*, root of *pingo*=to paint; Fr. *pigment*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

\*2. A kind of highly-spiced wine, sweetened with honey. (*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. iii.)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arts & Manuf.*: One of the coloring materials used in painting, dyeing, &c. They are partly artificial and partly derived from the three kingdoms of nature.

2. *Science*: Any coloring of an organic kind when its composition cannot be determined, or has no definite name. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

3. *Anat.*: A black or brown matter in the cells of the cuticle, the choroid membrane of the eye, the posterior surface of the iris, and the investing membrane of the spinal cord. It consists of molecules, which, when they escape from the ruptured cells, exhibit molecular movement.

**pigment-cell, s.**

*Anat. (pl.)*: Cells containing pigment. [PIGMENT, II. 4.]

**pigment-liver, s.**

*Anat. & Pathol.*: A liver ascertained, after death by severe fever, to be dark or chocolate colored, with brown insulated figures on a darker ground.

**pigment-molecule, s.** [PIGMENT, II. 2.]

**pigment-spot, s.**

*Compar. Anat.*: The eyespot in the Infusoria and Rotifera.

**pig'mēnt'al, a.** [Eng. *pigment*; -al.] Pertaining to pigments; furnished with pigments.

¶ Used specially of the cells which secrete the colored portion of the skin and eye, and the membrane formed by such cells. (*Owen*.)

**pig'mēnt-ar-y, a.** [Latin *pigmentarius*.] The same as PIGMENTAL (q. v.).

**pig'mēnt-ēd, a.** [Eng. *pigment*; -ed.] Imbued with pigment; colored.

"The right valve of the oyster is always the most deeply pigmented."—*Nature*, Nov. 26, 1885, p. 81.

**pig'mēnt-ōus, adj.** [English *pigment*; -ous.] Pigmentary.

**pig'mŷ, s. & a.** [PYGMY.]

**pigmy bush-buck, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Cephalophus pygmaea*, the Kleeneboc, or Kleene Blauw-boc, of the Dutch colonists of the Cape of Good Hope, and the *Antelope pygmaea*, of Desmarest. It is about the size of a rabbit.

**pigmy-footman, s.**

*Entom.*: *Lithosia pygmaeola*. European.

**pigmy-hog, s.**

*Entom.*: *Porcula salvania*, a small pig found in the Nepal and Sikim Terai, probably extending into Assam and Bhotan. Length, including tail (about an inch long), twenty-seven inches; height, ten inches; weight, from seven to ten pounds. Blackish-brown, slightly and irregularly shaded with sordid amber; nude skin, dirty flesh-color; hoofs, glossy brown. There is no mane, and the female has but six mammae. It is rare, and only found in the recesses of forests. The full-grown males live constantly with the herd—from five to twenty individuals—and defend the females and young from harm. They eat roots, bulbs, birds' eggs, insects, and reptiles. The female produces from three to four at a birth.

**pigmy-owlets, s. pl.**

*Ornith.*: The genus *Glaucidium*.

**pigmy-parrots, s. pl.**

*Ornith.*: The genus *Nasiterna* (q. v.).

**pigmy-shrew, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Sorex pygmaeus*.

**\*pig'nēr-āte, \*pig'nōr-āte, v. t.** [Lat. *pigneratus*, pa. par. of *pignero*, *pigneror*=to pawn; *pignus* (genit. *pignoris*)=a pledge.]

1. To pledge, to pawn, to mortgage.

2. To take in pawn, as a pawnbroker.

**pignon** (as *pēn'-yōn*), s. [Fr., from Lat. *pinus*=the pine.] An edible seed of the cones of certain pine-trees, as *Pinus pinea*.

**pig'nōr-ār-y, a.** [As if from Mod. Lat. *pignorarius*.] The same as PIGNORATIVE. (*Wharton*.)

**pig'nōr-ā-tion, s.** [Lat. *pignoratō*, *pignoratō*, from *pigneratus*, pa. par. of *pignero*, *pigneror*=to pawn.] [PIGNERATE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of pawning, pledging, or mortgaging.

2. *Civil Law*: The taking of cattle doing damage as security till satisfaction is made.

**\*pig'nōr-ā-tive, a.** [PIGNERATION.] Pledging, pawning.



**pig'-nūs, s.** [Lat.]

*Law:* A pledge or security for a debt or demand.

**pig'-nūt, s.** [Eng. *pig*, and *nut*.]

*Botany:*

1. The root of *Carum bulbocastanum*.

2. That of *Banimum flexuosum*. [EARTH-NUT.]

"I, with my long nails, will dig thee *pignuts*."  
*Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 2.*

**pig'-ōt-ite, s.** [After a Rev. M. Pigot; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.:* A substance produced by wet vegetation on granite. The acid constituent was called "mudescous acid" by the author (Johnston). It has a composition  $4Al_2O_3 + C_6H_{10}O_4$  (the acid)  $+ 27H_2O =$  a combination of an organic acid with alumina. Dana includes it as a sub-species under Mellite (q. v.), but it is probably a doubtful compound.

**\*pig's-neŷ, \*pigs-nie, \*pigges-nie, \*pigges-nye, \*pygges-nie, \*pys-ney, s.** [For *pig's eye*: a *nye*=an eye. See remarks under N.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A term of endearment applied to a girl.

"Come hither, ye *piggesnye*, ye little babe."

*Chaucer: Remedie of Loue.*

2. The eye of a woman, or a little eye.

**II. Bot.:** *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

**pig'-stŷ, s.** [Eng. *pig* (1), and *sty*.] A sty or pen for pigs.

**pig'-tāil, s.** [Eng. *pig* (1), and *tail*.]

1. The tail of a pig.

2. The hair of the head tied up in a long queue or cue like a pig's tail.

"And hiding his *pigtail* in an ample kerchief."—*Field, Dec. 6, 1884.*

3. A kind of tobacco prepared in long ropes or twists.

"The tobacco he usually cheweth, called *pigtail*."—*Swift: Will.*

¶ *Pigtail and periwig style:*

*Architect.:* A ludicrous or contemptuous epithet applied to the later Rococo style prevailing in England from about the beginning of the seventeenth century till nearly its close.

"And a certain affinity between the architecture of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and a method of dressing the hair which then prevailed, has led to the expression *pigtail* and *periwig style* being employed to describe the period under consideration."—*Baumgarten: Architectural Styles, p. 442.* (Trans.)

**pig'-tāiled, adj.** [Eng. *pigtail*; *-ed.*] Having a *pigtail* (q. v.), or anything resembling it.

**pigtailed-baboon, s.** [CHACMA.]

**pigtailed-macaque, s.**

*Zoöl.:* *Macacus nemestrinus*, a short-tailed monkey found in Sumatra, Borneo, and the Malay peninsula, where it is frequently domesticated.

**pig'-weēd, s.** [Eng. *pig* (1), and *weed*.]

*Bot.:* The genus *Chenopodium* (q. v.).

**pig-widg'-eōn, pig-wig-gin, pig-widg-in, sub. & adj.** [Etym. doubtful. *Pigwigg* is the name of an elf in Drayton's *Nymphidia*.]

**A. As subst.:** A fairy; hence applied to anything very small.

**B. As adj.:** Very small, diminutive, pigmy.

"Such *pigwidgeon* myrmidons as they."

*Cleveland: The Rebel Scot.*

**pīhl'-ite, s.** [After *Pihl*, a Swedish mining director; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.:* A micaceous mineral, sometimes occurring as a pseudomorph after spodumene. Hardness, 1.5; specific gravity, 2.72-2.74; luster, pearly; color, approaching silver-white, yellowish. Laminæ, when rubbed, separate into thin scales. Closely related to pyrophyllite (q. v.), but it contains alkalies.

**pī'-kə, s.** [Native name.]

*Zoöl.:* Any individual of the genus *Lagomys* (q. v.).

**pike, \*pic, \*pyke, s.** [Irish *pice*=a pike, a fork; *picioh*=a pickax; Gaelic *pic*=a pike, a pickax; Welsh *pig*=a point, a pike; *picell*=a javelin; Bret. *ptk*=a pick, a pickax; Fr. *pique*. The original sense=sharp point or spike; *pike, peak, and beak* are all variants of the same word; cf. also *pick* and *peck*. An initial *s* has been lost; cf. Lat. *spica*=a spike. *Peak, pick, s.; pique, beak* and *spike* are doublets.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A military weapon, consisting of a narrow, elongated lance-head fixed to a pole or a simple spike of metal. The end of the staff had also a spike for insertion in the ground, thus allowing a musketeer to keep off the approach of cavalry while attending to his other arms. It is now superseded by the bayonet.

"The *piques* of the rebel battalions began to shake."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. v.*

2. A central spike sometimes used in targets.

3. A peak, a hill or mountain summit; generally used in compound names; as, Langdale *Pikes*. (Eng.)

"They are *piques* and volcanos."—*Aubrey: Wilts, p. 71.*

\*4. A cracowe (q. v.).

5. A hay-fork, especially a pitching-fork.

"A rake for to hale up the fitches that lie,

A *pike* for to pike them up, handsome to drie."

*Tusser: Husbandry Furniture.*

6. A large cock of hay.

\*7. A staff. (*Morte Arthure, fo. 90.*)

\*8. A point, a spike; a pointed or sharp end.

"Pyke of a shoo."—*Prompt. Parv.*

9. A contraction of turnpike (q. v.).

**II. Technically:**

1. *Ichthy.:* Any individual of the genus *Esox* (q. v.); specif., *Esox lucius*, the Common Pike. It is one of the larger freshwater fishes, sometimes attaining a length of five or six feet, and much esteemed for food. Pikes are extremely voracious, and, though small fish and frogs form their staple food, the remains of ducks and geese have been found in their stomachs. They are very long-lived; and on the evidence of rings, which in the middle ages were sometimes put in their gill-covers, it has been maintained that some individuals have been captured at the mature age of 250 years. They commence to spawn at three years old; the ova are deposited in March, and the spawning season lasts about three months. The Pikes are migrants, and have been known to travel overland. The head and back are olive-brown, sides paler, belly silvery white; body mottled with roundish spots, which sometimes form cross-bars on tail. The English name has reference to the elongated form of the fish, or the shape of its snout.

"The growth of the *pike*, if well supplied with food, seems almost unlimited."—*Household Words, Feb. 18, 1854, p. 16.*

\*2. *Turning:* A point or center on which to fasten anything to be turned.

**pike-head, s.** The pointed top of a spear, &c. (*Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 37.*)

**pike-headed, a.** Having a sharp-pointed head.

*Pike-headed alligator:*

*Zoöl.:* *Alligator lucius*, or *mississippiensis*. [MISSISSIPPI-ALLIGATOR.]

**pike-keeper, subst.** The keeper of a turnpike. (*Dickens: Pickwick, ch. xxii.*)

**pike-perch, s.**

*Zoöl.:* The genus *Lucioperca* (q. v.).

**pike-staff, s.**

1. The wooden staff or shaft of a pike.

2. A long staff with a sharp spike in the lower end, carried in the hand as a support in frosty weather.

\***pike** (1), *v. t.* [Fr. *piquer*=to pierce.] To pry, to peep.

"Gan in at the curtein *pike*."

*Chaucer: Troilus, iii. 60.*

**pike** (2), *v. t.* [PITCH (2), *v.*]

**pike** (3), *v. t.* [PICK, *v.*]

1. To pick.

"A when midden cocks *pike* ilk ithers harns out."—*Scott: Rob Roy, ch. xv.*

2. To steal.

**pike** (4), *v. i. & t.* To play or game in a niggardly or penurious manner; to wager small stakes.

**piked, adj.** [English *pik(e)*, *s.*; *-ed.*] Pointed, peaked; ending in a point; acuminated.

"*Piked* points of knives, which they hauing gotten of the French men, broke the same, and put the points of them in their arrowes' heads."—*Hackluyt: Voyages, iii. 517.*

\***pike-de-vant, s.** [PICKEDEVANT.]

**pike-lēt, pike-līn, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A light cake or muffin; a crumpet.

**pike-man, s.** [Eng. *pike, s.*, and *man*.]

1. A soldier armed with pike.

"And straight, by savage zeal impell'd,

Forth rush'd a *pikeman*."

*Wordsworth: White Doe, v.*

2. A miner working with a pike or crowbar.

3. A turnpike keeper.

"Very few persons thought there was any impropriety in bilking a *pikeman*."—*London Morning Chronicle.*

**pīk'-eŷ, subst.** [Local Kentish *piky, pikey* = a gipsy.] (See etym.)

"A large piece of waste land, known as Penenden Heath, on the borders of Maidstone, which has been the rendezvous of *pikeys* and vagrants."—*London Daily Chronicle.*

**pil-age, s.** [PELAGE.]

**pīl-ar'-ite, subst.** [Named after Prof. Pilar, of Agram; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.:* A variety of Chrysocolla (q. v.), containing over 16 per cent. of alumina. Appeared homogeneous under the microscope. Hardness, 3; specific gravity, 2.62; luster, dull; color, light greenish-blue. Occurs in Chili.

**pī-lās'-tēr, \*pīl-lās'-tēr, \*py-las-ter, s.** [Fr. *pilastre*, from Ital. *pilastro*=a pilaster, from *pila*=a flat-sided pillar; Lat. *pila*=a pillar.]

*Arch.:* A square column, generally attached to a wall, as an ornamental support to an arch, &c., and seldom projecting more than one-fourth or one-third of its breadth from the wall.

"A house which may still be easily known by *pilasters* and wreaths, the graceful work of Inigo."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.*

**pī-lās'-tēred, adj.** [Eng. *pilaster*; *-ed.*] Furnished or ornamented with pilasters.

"The polish'd walls of marble be

*Pilaster'd* round with porphyry."

*Cotton: Entertainment to Phillis.*

**pī-lāu, pī-lāw, s.** [PILLAW.]

\***pīlçh, \*pilche, s.** [A. S. *pylce*, from Low Latin *pellicea*, from Lat. *pellis*=a skin.] [PELISSE.]

1. A coat or dress of skins.

"Clothed in a *pitche* of a camel's hide."—*Udall: Luke vii.*

2. A flannel cloth for an infant.

**pīl'-çhård, pīl'-çhēr, s.** [Of uncertain origin; prob. Celtic; cf. Ir. *pilseir*=a pilchard; Ir. *pelog*; Gael. *peilig*=a porpoise. The final *d* is excrement. (*Skeat.*)]

*Ichthy.:* *Clupea pilchardus*, an important food-fish, never absent from the coast of Northwestern Europe. It abounds also on the coast of Portugal and in the Mediterranean. It is a thicker and smaller fish than the herring; the upper part of the body is bluish-green, belly and sides silvery-white. It may be easily recognized by the radiating ridges on the operculum, which descend toward the suboperculum.

\***pīlçh'-ēr** (1), *s.* [PILCH.]

1. A furred gown or dress; a pilch.

2. A scabbard.

"Pluck your sword out of his *pilcher*."

*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 1.*

\***pīl'-çhēr** (2), *s.* [PILCHARD.]

**pīl'-corn, pīll'-corn, s.** [Eng. *pill*; *-corn*.]

*Bot.:* *Avena nuda*.

\***pīl'-crōw, s.** [See def.] A curious corruption of paragraph (q. v.).

**pile** (1), \***pyle** (1), *s.* [Fr. *pile*=a ball to play with, a pile, from Lat. *pila*=a ball; Sp. *pila*; Port. *pilha*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A heap; a mass of things heaped together: as, a *pile* of wood, a *pile* of stones, &c.

2. A regularly formed mass or heap, as of shot or shell, piled in pyramidal or wedge-shaped forms.

3. A heap or mass of combustible materials collected for the burning of a body.

"Full bowls of wine, of honey, milk, and blood,

Were pour'd upon the *pile* of burning wood."

*Dryden: Palamon ana Arcite, iii. 989.*

4. A large building or edifice; a mass of buildings.

"When the new Houses of Parliament are finished they will form a very sumptuous *pile* indeed."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

5. A mass, an accumulation.

"Such *piles* of wealth hath he accumulated."

*Shakesp.: Henry VIII. iii. 2.*

6. A sum of money; all that one has.

7. Anything built up or constructed; a construction, a composition.

"The intellect can raise,

From airy words alone, a *pile* that ne'er decays."

*Wordsworth: Inscriptions; For a Seat.*

8. A stack of arms.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Electricity:*

(1) A series of elements thus constituted: First, a disc of copper resting below on a wooden framework, and above in contact with a disc of cloth moistened by acidulated water or brine; above this again a disc of zinc. As frequent a repetition of this series as is desired (the disc of zinc, however, being always the highest) will constitute a more or less tall column like a pile, whence the name. The first having been planned and made by Volta, the appellation generally given is *Voltaic pile*.

(2) Any instrument or mechanism for producing *Voltaic electricity*, even though it do not take the form of a pile.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



Corinthian Pilaster. (From West front of St. Paul's.)



2. *Metall.*: [FAGGOT, s., II. 2.]  
 3. *Med. (pl.)*: [PILES.]  
 ¶ (1) *Nobilis's pile*: [NOBILI'S THERMOPILE.]  
 (2) *To make one's pile*: To make one's fortune. (*Colloq. U. S.*)  
 (3) *To size one's pile*: To estimate the amount of money in one's possession with a view of sequestration; as is charged to many police judges in our large cities.

**pile-clamp, s.**  
*Surg.*: An instrument for removing hemorrhoids.  
**pile (2), \*pyle (2), s.** [A. S. *pil*=a stake, from Lat. *pila*=a pillar, a pier, or mole of stone; French *pile*; Ital. & Sp. *pila*. There appears to be some confusion with A. S. *pil*, Lat. *pilum*=a javelin.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**  
 \*1. A pillar.  
 2. In the same sense as II. 1.  
 \*3. A sharp stake.  
 "Deep in earth, below,  
 Strong piles, infix'd, stood averse to the foe."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad, vii. 525.*  
 \*4. The head of an arrow or lance; an arrow with a square head used in a crossbow.  
 "His spear a bent, both stiff and strong  
 The pile was of a horse-fly's tongue."  
*Drayton: Nymphidia.*  
 \*5. A small javelin; an arrow.  
 "Where piles with piles, eagles with eagles met."  
*Dryden: Hind and Panther, ii. 161.*

\*6. One side of a coin; the reverse of a coin. The allusion is to the stamping of money; one side of the coin bore a cross, the other side was the under side in the stamping, and took its name from the pile or short pillar on which the coin rested. Hence, used for a coin, money, and the game of cross and pile=pitch and toss.  
 "A man may more justifiably throw up cross and pile for his opinions, than take them up by such measure."  
*Locke: Human Underst., bk. iv., ch. xx.*

**II. Technically:**  
 1. *Arch. & Eng.*: A beam or timber driven into treacherous ground to form a foundation for a structure, or to form part of a wall, as of a coffer-dam or quay. Piles are named according to their structure, and the most important kinds are described under the respective qualifying terms—e.g., false-pile (q. v.).  
 2. *Her.*: One of the lesser ordinaries, triangular in form and issuing from the chief with the point downward. When borne plain it should contain one-third of the chief in breadth, and if charged two-thirds.



Pile.

¶ *Per pile*:  
*Her.*: A term used when the escutcheon is divided by lines in the form of the pile.

**pile-cap, s.**  
*Eng.*: A beam connecting the heads of piles.  
**pile-drawer, s.**  
*Eng.*: A machine or apparatus for drawing piles out of the ground.

**pile-driver, s.**  
 1. A man engaged in driving piles.  
 2. [MONKEY, I. 2.]

**pile-dwellers, s. pl.** Lake-dwellers (q. v.).  
 "The pile-dwellers possessed vegetables not traceable to wild stocks now growing in Switzerland."  
*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain, ch. viii.*

**pile-dwelling, s.** A lake or lacustrine dwelling. [LAKE-DWELLING.]

**pile-engine, s.**  
*Eng.*: A pile-driver (q. v.).

**pile-hoop, s.**  
*Eng.*: An iron band round the head of a pile, to prevent splitting.

**pile-plank, s.**  
*Eng.*: One of a number of planks, about nine inches wide, and two to four thick, having the points sharpened, and driven into the ground with the edges close together in hydraulic works, so as to form a coffer-dam.

**pile-shoe, s.**  
*Eng.*: An iron joint at the foot of a pile, to enable it to penetrate hard ground.

**pile-worm, s.** A worm found in imbedded piles or stakes.

**pile (3), s.** [Lat. *pilus*=a hair; Fr. *poil*.]  
**I. Ordinary Language:**  
 1. A hair; a fiber of wool, cotton, &c.  
 2. The shag or hair on the skins of animals.

**II. Fabric:** The nap of cloth.  
 "Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the amianthus of parallel threads, as in the pile of velvet."  
*Grew.*

**pile-carpet, s.** A carpet made like Brussels carpet, excepting that the loops are cut, forming a pile or downy surface.

**pile-warp, s.** A warp which is woven in loops on the face to form a nap.

**pile-wire, s.**  
*Weaving:* The wire around which the warp-threads are looped to make a pile-fabric.

**pile (4), s.** [PEEL (3), s.]  
**pile (1), v. t.** [PILE (1), s.]

1. To collect or heap together in a mass or pile; to heap up.

"Achilles cover'd with their fat the dead,  
 And the *pil'd* victims round the body spread."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiii. 207.*

2. To accumulate; to bring together; to gather; as, to pile quotations or extracts.

3. To fill with piles or heaps.  
 ¶ *To pile arms:*

*Mil.*: To stack or place three rifles together in such a position that the butts rest firmly on the ground, and the bayonets on them are locked together obliquely.

**pile (2), v. t.** [PILE (2), *subst.*] To support or strengthen with, or as with, piles; to drive piles into.

\***pile (3), v. t.** [PEEL, v.] To peel; to strip the skin or rind off.

¶ *To pile barley:* To break off the awns of threshed barley.

**pī-lē-ā, s.** [Lat. *pileus*=a cap. Named from the appearance of the perianth.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Urticaceæ. About 130 are known. *Pilea muscosa* is a small creeper, from the warmer parts of America. An extract of it is given by the Brazilians in dysuria.

**pī-lē-āte, pī-lē-āt-ēd, adj.** [Lat. *pileatus*, from *pileus*=a hat or cap.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the form of a cap or covering for the head.

2. *Botany and Zoölogy:*  
 (1) Having the form of a cap.

"A pileated echinus taken up with different shells of several kinds."  
*Woodward: On Fossils.*

(2) Having a pileus.

**pileated-vulture, s.**  
*Ornithology:* *Neophron pileatus*, a brown vulture found throughout Africa.

\***piled (1), \*pilde, a.** [Eng. *pile* (2), s.; -ed.] Having a pile or point; pointed.

"At Delops, Magus threw  
 A speare well *pilde*."  
*Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xv.*

**piled (2), a.** [Eng. *pile* (3), s.; -ed.] Having a pile or nap.

"With that money I would make thee several cloaks and line them with black crimson, and tawny, three *piled* velvet."  
*Barry: Ram Alley, iii. 1.*

\***piled-ness, \*pild-ness, s.** [PILE (3), v.] Meanness, shabbiness.

"Some scorned the *pildness* of his garments."  
*Hackluyt: Voyages, iii. 167.*

**pile-'i-form, a.** [Lat. *pileus*=a cap or hat, and *forma*=form.] Having the form or shape of a hat or cap; pileate.

\***pile-'ment, s.** [Eng. *pile* (1), v.; -ment.] An accumulation, a pile, a heap.

"Costly *pilements* of some curious stone."  
*Bp. Hall: Satires, iii. 2.*

\***pī-lēn'-tūm, s.** [Lat.]

*Roman Antiq.*: A light, easy carriage used by the Roman ladies on great occasions. It was frequently richly decorated, and had a canopy supported by pillars, beneath which the rider was seated.

**pī-lē-ō-lūs, s.** [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *pileus* (q. v.).]  
*Botany:*

1. *Gen.*: Any small cap-like body.

2. *Spec.*: The receptacle of certain fungals.

**pī-lē-ō-mā, s.** [Gr. *pilēō*=to comb.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Percidæ, from the lakes and rivers of this country.

**pī-lē-ōp'-sis, s.** [Gr. *pileos*=a cap, and *opsis*=look, appearance.]

*Zoöl.*: Bonnet-limpet; a genus of Gasteropodous Mollusks, family Calyptræidæ. Shell conical, apex posterior, spirally recurved; aperture rounded, muscular impression horseshoe shaped; margin of



Mushrooms (Pileate).

the mantle fringed. Recent species eight, nearly world-wide; fossil twenty, from the Lias onward. *Pileopsis hungaricus* or *Pileopsis ungarica*, the Hungarian Bonnet, is found on oysters.

**pī-lē-ō-rhī'-zā, s.** [Gr. *pileos*=a cap, and *rhiza*=a root.]

*Bot.*: The cap of a root; a membranous hood at the end of a root. Examples, Nuphar, Lemna, Pandanus, the Coniferæ.

**pī-lē-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *pilus*=a hair.] Of or pertaining to hair; covered with hair; pilose.

**pī-lē-ēr (1), s.** [Eng. *pil(e)*, v.; -er.] One who piles or forms things into a heap.

\***pī-lē-er (2), s.** [PILLAR.]

**pī-lē-ēs, \*pyles, s. pl.** [PILE (1), s.]  
*Pathol.*: [HÆMORRHOID.]

\***pī-lē-tūs, s.** [Lat. *pilum*=a javelin.]

*Old Arm.*: An arrow used by the mediæval archers, having a small knob on the shaft, a little below the head, to prevent its going too far into a body.

**pī-lē-ūs, s.** [Lat., from *pilus*=hair.]

1. *Roman Antiq.*: A felt hat or cap; a skull-cap worn by the Romans.

2. *Botany:* The umbrella-like top of an Agaricus, crowning the stipes and bearing the hymenium. Called also the Cap.

**pile-'wōrk, subst.** [Eng. *pile* (1), s., and *work*.] Pile-dwellings, lake-dwellings.

**pile-'wōrn, adj.** [Eng. *pile* (3), s., and *worn*.] Having the pile or nap worn off; threadbare.

**pile-'wōrt, s.** [Eng. *pile*, and *wort*.]  
*Bot.*: *Ranunculus ficaria*; called also *Ficaria ranunculoides*.

**pī-lē-ēr, v. i. & t.** [O. Fr. *pelfrer*=to pilfer, from *pelfre*=booty, *pelf* (q. v.).]

**A. Intransitive:** To practice or indulge in petty theft; to steal in small quantities.

"A wall sufficient to defend  
 Our inland from the *pilfering* borderers."  
*Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.*

**B. Transitive:** To steal in petty theft; to filch away.

"Not a year but *pilfers* as he goes  
 Some youthful grace."  
*Cowper: Task, i.*

\***pī-lē-ēr-age (age as íg), s.** [Eng. *pilfer*; -age.] Pilfering.

**pī-lē-ēr-ēr, s.** [English *pilfer*; -er.] One who pilfers; a petty thief.

"The idle *pilferer* easier there  
 Eludes detection."  
*Dyer: Fleece, ii.*

**pī-lē-ēr-íng, pr. par., a. & s.** [PILFER.]  
**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As subst.:** Petty theft.  
 "*Pilferings* and most common trespasses."  
*Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.*

**pī-lē-ēr-íng-lý, adv.** [Eng. *pilfering*; -ly.] In a pilfering manner; with petty theft; filchingly.

**pī-lē-ēr-ý, \*pī-lē-fry, s.** [Eng. *pilfer*; -y.] Petty theft; pilfering.

"He . . . was convicted of *pilfery* in his office."  
*North: Plutarch, p. 829.*

**pī-lē-gar-lick, \*pī-lē-gar-lick, s.** [Etymology doubtful. Wedgwood suggests, "one who *peels* garlic for others to eat; one who is made to endure hardships while others are enjoying themselves."] One who has lost his hair by disease; a sneaking or hen-hearted fellow.

**pī-lē-grím, \*pī-lē-grím, \*pī-lē-grím, \*pī-lē-grím, s. & a.** [O. Fr. *pellegrin, pelerin*, from Latin *peregrinus*=a stranger, a foreigner, from *pereger*=a traveler: *per*=over, across, and *ager*=a land, a country; Fr. *pélerin*; Prov. *pellegrins*; Sp. & Port. *peregrino*; Ital. *peregrino, pellegrino*; O. H. Ger. *pilgrim*; Dan. *pilgrim*; Dut. *pelgrim*; Sw. *pelegrim*; German *pilger*. *Pilgrim* and *peregrine* are doublets.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. A traveler, a wanderer, a stranger; specif., one who travels to a distance from his own land to visit some holy place or shrine, or to pay his devotions at the shrine of some saint.

¶ For the distinction between a *pilgrim* and a *palmer*, see PALMER, s. 1.

2. *In Script.*: One living in this world, but who does not look on it as his home; one who looks forward to life in a heavenly country. (Heb. xi. 13.)

\***B. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to pilgrims or pilgrimages. (*Milton: P. R., iv. 42.*)

**Pilgrim Fathers, s. pl.**

*Hist.*: The name given to 102 Puritans, seventy-four men and twenty-eight women, who sailed in the *Mayflower* from Plymouth, on Sept. 6, 1620, to seek in America the religious liberty denied them in England. Landing on Plymouth Rock, they, on Dec. 25, 1620, founded a colony, which became the germ of the New England States.



**\*pilgrim-salve, s.**

1. An old kind of ointment.
2. Ordure. (*Harl. Miscell.*, vi. 137.)

†**pil'-grīm, v. i.** [**PILGRIM, s.**] To make a pilgrim-age; to wander, to ramble.

**pil'-grīm-age (age as īg), s.** [*Fr. pèlerinage, from pèlerin*=a pilgrim (q. v.); *Ital. pellegrinaggio; Sp. peregrinaje.*]

1. A journey undertaken by a pilgrim; specif., a journey to some distant place, sacred and venerable for some reason, undertaken for devotional purposes.

2. *In Script.*: The journey of human life. (*Genesis* xlvi. 9.)

\*3. A time irksomely spent; a long and weary time.

¶ Three classes of people in most religions have been strongly impelled to undertake pilgrimages. First, those who, being deeply pious, desire to visit spots rendered sacred by what are believed to be special manifestations of Divinity; second, those who possess the instinct of the traveler and love to visit strange scenes; third, those who hope to obtain greater facilities for immortality than they are likely to have at home. Pilgrimages are an essential part of the Hindu and Mohammedan systems, and the visits to Jerusalem three times a year of the Jewish race were of the nature of pilgrimages. The Empress Helena led the way in Christian pilgrimages by visiting Jerusalem in A. D. 326. Once commenced, they continued through the whole middle ages, and then somewhat flagged, but have recently been revived.

**pil'-grīm-age (age as īg), v. i.** [**PILGRIMAGE, s.**] To go on a pilgrimage.

**\*pil'-grīm-ize, v. i.** [*Eng. pilgrim; -ize.*] To go on a pilgrimage; to wander about as a pilgrim.

"And thou wilt but *pilgrimize* it along with me to the land of Utopia."—*Ben Jonson: Case is Altered*, ii. 4.

**pī'-lī, s. pl.** [*Lat., pl. of pilus*=a hair.]

*Bot.*: Hairs. There are *pili capitati, pili malpighiacei, &c.*

**pī-līd'-ī-ūm, s.** [*Lat. pileus*=a cap, a hat, and *Gr. eidos*=appearance, form.]

1. *Bot.*: An orbicular, hemispherical shield, the outside of which changes to powder. It occurs in such lichens as *Calycium*. (*De Candolle.*)

2. *Zoöl.*: The name given by Müller to the larva of *Nemertes* (q. v.). It is so called from its helmet form.

**pī-līf'-ēr-oūs, a.** [*Lat. pilus*=a hair; *fero*=to bear, to produce, and *Eng. adj. suff. -ous.*] Bearing or producing hairs, as a leaf. [**HAIR-POINTED.**]

**pī-lī-form, a.** [*Lat. pilus*=a hair, and *forma*=form.] Having the form of or resembling down or hairs.

**pī-līg'-ēr-oūs, a.** [*Lat. pilus*=a hair; *gero*=to bear, and *Eng. adj. suff. -ous.*] Bearing hair or down; covered with hair.

**pīl'-īng, pr. par. a. & s.** [**PILE (3), v.**]

**A. & B. Aspr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

**C. As subst.**: Removing the hair from hides by piling or hanging up in a stove.

**piling-iron, s.** An instrument for breaking off the awns of barley.

**pīl'-īng, s.** [**PILE (1), v.**]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of gathering or collecting into a pile or heap.

2. *Metall.*: Building up pieces of sheared or scrap iron into a pile or faggot. [**FAGGOT, s. II. 2.**]

**pīl'-ī-nīte, s.** [*Gr. pilinos*=made of felt; *suff. -ite (Min.)*.]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring in acicular crystals aggregated into a felt-like mass somewhat resembling asbestos. Crystallization, determined by optical characters, orthorhombic. Specific gravity, 2.623; luster of crystals, silky; colorless. An analysis yielded: Silica, 55.70; alumina and sesquioxide of iron, 18.64; lime, 19.51; lithia, 1.18; water, 4.97=100. Proposed formula, (CaLi<sub>2</sub>)[Al<sub>2</sub>]Si<sub>5</sub>O<sub>15</sub>+aq. Found with various minerals in cavities in granite at Striegau, Silesia.

**\*pīl'-ī-ōn, s.** [*Lat. pileus*.] A kind of hat. (*Pierce Plowman's Crede*, 839.)

**pill (1), \*pille, \*pylle, subst.** [A contract. of *Fr. pillule, from Lat. pilula* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: A little ball or discal mass of some medicinal substance to be swallowed whole.

2. *Fig.*: Something unpleasant or unwelcome which has to be swallowed, accepted, or put up with.

**pill-beetle, s.**

1. *Sing.*: The genus *Byrrhus*.

2. *Pl.*: The family *Byrrhidae*. The name is given because when they draw their legs closely to the body and feign death they look like pills.

**pill-box, s.** A small box for holding pills.

**pill-bug, s.**

*Zoöl.*: A name given to the Armadillo, a genus of isopod Crustaceans. So called because it rolls itself into a ball. It is not, however, a true bug.

**pill-milleped, s.**

*Zoölogy*:

1. *Sing.*: The genus *Glomeris* (q. v.).

2. *Pl.*: The family *Glomeridae*. So called from rolling themselves up into a pill-like ball.

**\*pill-monger, s.** A contemptuous epithet for an apothecary.

**pill-tile, s.** A corrugated metallic slip for rolling pills on, to divide them accurately.

**\*pill (1), \*pile, \*pille, v. t. & i.** [*Fr. piller*=to pillage, from *Lat. pilo*.] To pillage, to plunder, to ravage, to rob.

**\*pill (2), v. t. & i.** [*Latin pilo*=to strip off the hair; *pilus*=hair.]

**A. Trans.**: To take the skin or rind off; to peel.

**B. Intrans.**: To be peeled; to come off in flakes; to peel off.

**\*pill-pate, s.** A shaven head; hence, a friar or monk. (*Bacon: Works*, ii. 315.)

**pīll (3), v. t.** [**PILL (1), s.**]

\*1. To make or form into pills.

\*2. To dose with pills.

3. To blackball; to vote against; to reject.

**\*pīll (2), \*pyll, s.** [*Etym. doubtful.*] A small creek capable of holding vessels to unload.

"The term *pyll* is still used, and means a creek subject to the tide."—*Archæologia*, xxviii. 19.

**\*pīll (3), s.** [**PEEL, s.**]

**pīl-laffe, s.** [**PILLAU.**]

**pīll'-age (age as īg), s.** [*Fr. pillage, from piller*=to rob.]

1. The act of pillaging, plundering, or robbing; robbery.

2. Plunder, spoil; that which is taken from another by open force; specif., the property of enemies taken in war.

**pīll'-age (age as īg), v. t. & i.** [**PILLAGE, s.**]

**A. Trans.**: To rob, to plunder; to take from another by open force; espec. to take from enemies; to ravage, to lay waste.

**B. Intrans.**: To plunder, to rob, to ravage; to lay waste.

**pīl'-lag-ēr (ag as īg), s.** [*Eng. pillag(e); -er.*] One who pillages; a plunderer.

**pīl'-lar, \*pīl-er, \*pīl-lour, \*pyl-lar, s.** [*O. Fr. piler (Fr. pillier), from Low Lat. pilare*=a pillar, from *Lat. pila*=a pier of stone; *Sp. & Port. pilar*; *Dut. pilaar*; *Ital. piliere*; *Dan. piller, pille*; *Sw. pelare*; *Ger. piler.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Literally*:

(1) In the same sense as II. 2.

(2) Anything resembling a pillar or column in form or appearance.

"The Lord went before them by day in a *pillar* of cloud, to lead them the way; and by night in a *pillar* of fire to give them light."—*Exodus* xiii. 21.

2. *Fig.*: A supporter; one who sustains or supports; a mainstay.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Anat.*: A pillar-like fold; as the anterior and the posterior pillars of the fauces; or a diverging muscular fiber; as, the pillars of the abdominal ring; the pillars of the diaphragm.

2. *Arch.*: A kind of irregular column, round and insulate, but deviating from the proportion of a just column. The term *pillar* is more usually applied to Gothic architecture than to the Classical. Pillars are used for support or ornament, or as a monument or memorial.

3. *Zoöl.*: The same as **COLUMELLA** (q. v.).

\*4. *Eccles.*: A portable ornamental column carried before a cardinal as emblematic of his support to the church.

5. *Fire-arms*: The nipple.

6. *Manège*: The center of the volta, ring, or manège ground around which a horse turns. There are also pillars on the circumference or side, placed two and two at certain distances.

7. *Horology*: One of the posts in a watch or clock which separate and yet bind together the plates.

8. *Mining*: The post or mass of coal or ore left for the support of the ceiling of a mine. The worked space is called *room*. Thus, *pillar* and *room* is equivalent to the usual technical phrase, *post and stall*.

9. *Shipbuild.*: A vertical post beneath a deck-beam.

¶ (1) *From pillar to post*: Hither and thither; to and fro.

(2) *Pillars of Hercules*:

*Geog.*: The *Calpe* and *Abyla* of the ancients, the *Gibraltar* and *Hacho* of the moderns, the rocks at

the entrance to the Mediterranean. The legend was that Hercules tore them asunder to open a passage to Gades.

"Alexander had excited the admiration and terror of all nations from the Ganges to the *Pillars of Hercules*."—*Macaulay: Prophecy of Cypus*. (Introd.)

**pillar-apostle, s.** A title sometimes given to Peter, James, and John, in allusion to the statement of Paul that "they seemed to be pillars" (*Gal. ii. 9*).

**pillar-block, subst.** A corruption of *pillow-block* (q. v.).

**pillar-box, s.** A public receptacle in the shape of a short hollow pillar, erected in public places for the reception of letters to be forwarded by post.

**pillar-compass, s.** A pair of dividers, the legs of which are so arranged that the lower part may be taken out, forming, respectively, a bow-pen and bow-pencil, or by inverting them in their sheaths in the upper part of the leg, a compass with a pen or pencil point is formed.

**pillar-deity, s.**

*Compar. Relig.*: A deity worshiped under the symbol of a monolith.

"The peculiar titles given to these *pillar-deities*, and their association with the sun, led to their original phallic character being overlooked."—*Westropp & Wake: Ancient Symbol Worship*, p. 61.

**pillar-dollar, subst.** A Spanish dollar, so called from having two pillars on the reverse supporting the royal arms.

**pillar-file, s.** A narrow, thin, flat hand-file with one safe edge.

**pillar-saint, s.** [**STYLITE.**]

**pillar-symbol, s.**

*Compar. Relig.*: A pillar erected in honor of a phallic deity, or with a phallic signification.

**pīll'-ared, a.** [*Eng. pillar; -ed.*]

1. Resembling a pillar; having the form or appearance of a column or pillar.

"From one *pillar'd* chimney breathes The silver smoke."

*Wordsworth: White Doe, iv.*

2. Supported by or ornamented with pillars.

"The *pillared* arches were over their head."

*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, ii. 7

**\*pīl-lar-ēt', s.** [*Eng. pillar; dimin. suff. -et.*] A little pillar.

"The pillars and *pillarets* of *Fusill* marble."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 436.

**pīl-lar-īst, s.** [*English pillar; -ist.*] A *stylite* (q. v.).

**pīl-lâu', pīl-lâw', pī-laffe, pīl-laffe, s.** [*Pers. & Turkish.*] An Eastern dish, consisting of rice cooked with fat, butter, or meat.

**pīll'-corn, s.** [**PILCORN.**]

**pilled, a.** [**PILL (2), v.**] Bald.

**\*pīll'-ēr, \*pīll'-oūr, s.** [*Fr. piller*, from *piller*=to rob.] [**PILL (1), v.**] A plunderer, a robber, a thief.

**\*pīl-lēr-ŷ (2), subst.** [*English pill (1), v.; -ery.*] Plunder, pillage, robbery, theft.

**pīl-lī-ōn, s.** [*Ir. pilliun, pillin; Gael. pillean, pillin*=a pack-saddle, from *Ir. pill, peall*=a covering, a skin, a pillow; *Gael. peall*=a skin; *Welsh pilyn*=a garment, a pillion. Cogn. with *Latin pellis*=a skin; *Eng. fell (2), s.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A pad, a pannel; a low saddle.

"I thought that the manner had been Irish, as also the furniture of his horse, his shank *pillion* without stirrups."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

2. The pad of a saddle that rests on the horse's back.

3. A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a person on horseback.

"Taking the air now and then on a *pillion*, behind faithful John."—*Observer*, No. 109.

\*4. The headdress of a priest.

**II. Metall.**: The tin that remains in the slags after it is first melted.



Riding on a Pillion.

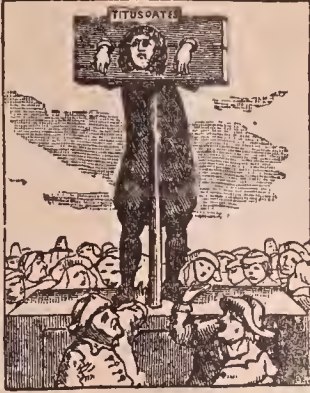


**pil'-lōr-ied**, *pa. par. or a.* [PILLORY, *v.*]

\***pil'-lōr-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *pillor(y)*; -ize.] To set in a pillory; to pillory.

"Afterward . . . pillorized with Prynne."—Wood: *Tasti Oxon.*, vol. i.; H. Burton.

**pil'-lōr-ŷ**, \***pil'-lēr-ŷ**, \***pil-or-y**, \***pul-lor-ie**, \***pyl-ler-y**, *s.* [Fr. *pilori*; Low Latin *pilorium*; perhaps from Lat. *pila* = a pillar.] Formerly a common instrument of punishment in England for persons convicted of forestalling, use of unjust weights, perjury, forgery, libel, &c. It consisted of a frame of wood, erected on a pillar or stand, and furnished with movable boards, resembling those of the stocks, and holes through which the offender's head and hands were put. In this position he was exposed for a certain time to public view and insult. The use of the pillory was abolished in 1837.



Pillory.  
(From a contemporary print.)

"I have stood on the pillory for the geese he hath killed."—Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 4.

**pil'-lōr-ŷ**, *v. t.* [PILLORY, *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To set in the pillory; to punish with the pillory.

"The world had forgotten him since his pillorying."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

2. *Fig.*: To hold up to contempt, ridicule, abuse, or execration.

**pil'-lōw**, \***pel-owe**, \***pil-ewe**, \***pil-we**, \***pyl-ow**, *s.* [A. S. *pyle*, from Lat. *pulvinus*=a cushion, a pillow; Danish *peuluw*; German *pfühl*; M. H. G. *phulwe*; O. H. G. *phulwi*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A cushion, filled with feathers or other soft material, used as a rest for the head of a person when reposing.

"Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows."—Ray: *Creation*, pt. ii., p. 429.

2. Any support for the head when reposing.

"[The] pillow was my helmet fair display'd."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. ix. 13.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Fabric*: [PILLOW-FUSTIAN.]

2. *Machinery*:

(1) The rest or bearing of a gudgeon.

(2) The socket of a pivot.

3. *Shipbuild.*: A block of wood on which the inner end of the bowsprit rests.

¶ *Pillow of a plow*: A crosspiece of wood which serves to raise or lower the beam.

\***pillow-bier**, \***pilwe-bere**, \***pillow-bear**, *s.* A pillow case, or pillow-slip.

"In his mall he had a pilwebere."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 696.

**pillow-block**, *s.*

*Mach.*: An iron cradle or bearing to hold the boxes or brasses which form a journal-bearing for a shaft or roller; a plumber-block.

**pillow-case**, *s.* A linen or other cover drawn over a pillow.

**pillow-fustian**, *s.* The most common variety of fustian.

**pillow-lace**, *s.* [BOBBIN-LACE.]

\***pillow-pipe**, *s.* A last pipe smoked before going to bed.

**pillow-sham**, *s.* A sham pillow-case, used for ornament only.

**pillow-slip**, *s.* A pillow-case, a slip.

"The prisoner was conveyed in a pillow-slip to the edge of the cliff."—Burroughs: *Pepacton*, p. 213.

**pillow-word**, *s.* (See extract.)

"The common habit of inserting in a sentence words which have no meaning to fill a temporary hiatus while the speaker is thinking of his next word. Such words are even recognized by Oriental grammarians as 'prop-words' or 'pillow-words.'"—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

**pil'-lōw**, *v. t.* [PILLOW, *s.*] To rest on, or as on, a pillow; to lay or rest for support.

**pil'-lōwed**, *a.* [Eng. *pillow*; -ed.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Provided with a pillow or pillows.

2. Resting or reclining on a pillow.

"Pillowed on buckler cold and hard."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, i. 4.

II. *Arch.*: A term applied to a rounded frieze. Called also *pilvinated*.

**pil'-lōw-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *pillow*; -y.] Like a pillow, soft. (Keats: *I stood on tiptoe*, 178.)

**pill'-wōrm**, *s.* [Eng. *pill*, and *worm*.] A popular name for a milleped. [PILL-BUG.]

**pill'-wōrt**, *s.* [Eng. *pill*, and *wort*.]

*Bot.*: The genus *Pilularia* (q. v.).

**pil'-nie-wiñks**, *s. pl.* [PINNYWINKLES.]

**pil'-lō-car'-pēs**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pilocarp(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Rutaceæ.

**pil'-lō-car'-pūs**, *s.* [Gr. *pilos*=felt, a felt cap, and *karpos*=fruit.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the *Pilocarpeæ* (q. v.).

**pil'-lō-çer'-ē-ūs**, *subst.* [Lat. *pilo(sus)*, and Mod. Lat. *ceruus*.]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Cereidæ*. *Pilocereus senilis* is the Old Man Cactus, so called because around the tufts of spines are long flexible hairs like those of an old man's head. In Mexico, its native country, it is from twenty to twenty-five feet high.

**pil'-lō-līte**, *subst.* [Gr. *pilos*=felt, and *lithos*=stone.]

*Min.*: Under this name Hedde has included much of the Mountain-leather and Mountain-cork formerly referred to asbestos. Specimens from seven localities in Scotland were analyzed, and found to be essentially hydrated silicates of alumina, magnesia, protoxides of iron, and manganese, with some lime, for which the calculated formula is given as  $Mg_4[Al_2]Si_{10}O_{27} \cdot 15H_2O$ . Found in granular limestone, and in veins in granite, sandstone, and slates.

**pil'-lōse**, **pil'-lōus**, *a.* [Lat. *pilosus*, from *pilus*=hair; Ital. & Sp. *piloso*, *peloso*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Covered with or full of hairs, hairy.

"That hair is not poison, though taken in a great quantity, is proved by the excrement of voracious dogs, which is seen to be very pilous."—Robinson: *Eudoxa*, p. 124.

II. *Botany*:

1. *Gen. (of hairs)*: Long, soft, and erect, as in *Daucus carota*, or the leaf of *Prunella vulgaris*.

2. *Spec.*: Used of the hairlike processes proceeding from the apex of the ovary in Composite plants.

\***pil'-lōs'-i-tŷ**, \***pil-los-i-tie**, *s.* [Fr. *pilosité*, from Lat. *pilosus*=hairy.] The quality or state of being pilose or hairy; hairiness.

"There is requisite to pilosité, not so much heat and moisture, as excrementitious heat and moisture."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 680.

**pil'-lōt**, \***py-lot**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pilot* (Fr. *pilote*), from Dut. *piloot*=a pilot; O. Dut. *piloot*, for *pilj-lood*=one who uses the sounding-lead, from *piljen*=to sound the water, and *lood*=lead; Sp. & Port. *piloto*; Ital. *piloto*, *pilota*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

\***(1)** One of the ship's crew whose duty is to take charge of the helm, and steer the ship; a helmsman, a steersman.

"Passengers in a ship always submit to their pilot's discretion."—South: *Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 5.

\***(2)** In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.*: A guide, a director; one who directs the conduct of any person or undertaking.

"O Lord, the pilot's part perform."

Couper: *Olney Hymns*, xxxvii.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Naut.*: One who, being properly qualified by experience, and having passed certain examinations, is appointed by the competent authority to conduct ships into or out of harbor or along particular coasts, channels, &c., at a certain fixed rate, depending on the draught of the vessel and distance. The pilot has the entire charge of the vessel in the pilot's water and is solely responsible for her safety.

2. *Rail-eng.*: A cow-catcher (q. v.). (U. S.)

**pilot-balloon**, *subst.* A small balloon sent up to ascertain the strength and direction of the wind.

**pilot-bird**, *s.*

1. A bird found about the Caribbean Islands.

2. The black-bellied plover.

**pilot-boat**, *s.* A boat used by pilots for boarding ships near shore.

**pilot-bread**, *s.* The same as SHIP'S-BISCUIT.

**pilot-cloth**, *s.*

*Fabric*: A heavy indigo-blue woolen cloth for overcoats and seamen's wear.

**pilot-cutter**, *s.* A sharp-built strong cutter or sea-boat, used by pilots.

**pilot-engine**, *s.* A locomotive sent in advance of a train, as a precaution, espec. where repairs are being done, or the following train is conveying some distinguished person or persons.

"They got in front of a pilot-engine."—London Daily Chronicle.

**pilot-fish**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: *Naucrates ductor*, a small pelagic fish, about a foot long, of bluish color, marked with from five to seven broad, dark, vertical bars. It owes its scientific and popular English name to its habit of keeping company with ships and large fish, generally sharks. It is the *pompilus* of the ancients; and Ovid (*Hal.* 101) calls it *comes ratium*. The connection between this fish and the shark has been accounted for in various ways; but it is probably a purely selfish one on the part of the pilot-fish, which obtains a great part of its food from the parasitic crustaceans with which sharks and other large fish are infested, and from the small pieces of flesh left unnoticed when the shark tears its prey. The pilot-fish is never, so far as is known, attacked by the shark; but that is probably because the smaller fish is too nimble for the larger one. Pilot-fish often accompany ships into harbor.

**pilot-jack**, *s.* A flag or signal hoisted by a vessel for a pilot.

**pilot-jacket**, *s.* A pea-jacket.

**pilot-nut**, *s.* A conical nut to protect the screw-threads of a bolt when being put in place.

\***pilot-star**, *subst.* A guiding-star. (Tennyson: *Lotus-Eaters*, 132.)

**pilot-tricycle**, *s.* A railway track tricycle used in Russia instead of a pilot-engine.

**pilot-weed**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The Compass-plant (q. v.).

**pilot-whale**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Globiocephalus melas*.

**pilot's fairway**, *s.* A channel in which a pilot must be engaged.

**pilot's water**, *s.* Any part of a river, channel, or sea, in which the services of a pilot must be engaged.

**pilot-wires**, *subst.* Wires brought from distant parts of electric light or power mains, and leading to volt meters at the central station, so that the potentiality of distant parts of the system can be watched.

**pil'-lōt**, *v. t.* [PILOT, *s.*]

1. *Lit. & Naut.*: To act as pilot of, to direct the course of, as of a ship.

2. *Fig.*: To direct the course or conduct of; to guide through dangers or difficulties.

**pil'-lōt-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Fr.]

1. The skill or science of a pilot; the knowledge of coasts, channels, &c., necessary to a pilot.

"We must for ever abandon the Indies, and lose all our knowledge and pilotage of that part of the world."—Raleigh.

2. The act of piloting; the guidance or direction of a pilot; the employment of pilots.

"The purpose of abolishing compulsory pilotage."—London Daily Chronicle.

3. The remuneration, payment, or fee paid or allowed to a pilot.

"They were tendered the usual pilotage."—London Daily Telegraph.

4. Guidance, direction.

\***pil'-lōt-eēr**, *s.* [Eng. *pilot*; -eer.] A pilot.

"Whereby the wandering piloteer

His course in gloomy nights doth steer."

Howell: *Letters*, iii. 4.

†**pil'-lōt-ism**, \***pil'-lōt-ry**, *s.* [Eng. *pilot*; -ism, -ry.] Skill in piloting; pilotage.

**pil'-lōt-less**, *a.* [Eng. *pilot*; -less.] Without a pilot. (*Sylvester: The Lavee*, 168.)

†**pil'-lōt-ry**, *s.* [PILOTISM.]

**pil'-lōus**, *a.* [PILOSE.]

**pil'-šen-ite**, *s.* [After Deutsch-Pilsen, Hungary, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A mineral resembling tetradymite in its perfect basal cleavage. Crystallization, hexagonal. Hardness, 1-2; specific gravity, 8.44; luster, bright; color, light steel-gray. An analysis yielded: Tellurium, 29.74; sulphur, 2.33; bismuth, 61.15; silver, 2.07=95.29; for which the formula  $Bi(Te,S)_2$  is suggested.

**pil'-sēr**, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] A moth or fly that runs into a flame. (*Ainsworth*.)

**pil'-ū-lā** (*pl. pil'-ū-læ*), *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *pila*=a ball.]

\*1. *Bot.*: A cone like a galbula (q. v.). (*Pliny*.)

2. *Phar.*: A pill (q. v.).

**pil'-ū-lār**, *a.* [Lat. *pilul(a)*=a pill; Eng. adj. suff. -ar.] Of or pertaining to pills.

**pil'-ū-lār'-ī-a**, *s.* [Lat. *pilul(a)*=a little ball, a globule; Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. -aria. Named from the form of the capsule.]

*Bot.*: Pillwort; a genus of *Marsileaceæ*. Root-stock filiform, creeping; leaves erect, setaceous; capsules globose, two to four celled, each with a

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șün; -țion, -șion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = șüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



parietal placenta, to which are affixed many pyriform, membranous sacs, the upper one with macrospores, the lower each with one macrospore, the former full of antherozoids. Species three, from the temperate and colder regions.

**pil-ū-lī-ēr, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *pilula*=a pill.]

**Pharmacy:**

1. An instrument for rolling and dividing pills.
2. An earthen pot for pills.

**pīl'-ū-loūs, a.** [Lat. *pilul(a)*=a pill; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Like or belonging to a pill.

"Pinched into its *pilulous* smallness."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. ii.

**pī-lūm, s.** [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A javelin.

"To resume his shield and his *pilum*."—*Macauley: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Pharm.*: A pestle (q. v.).

**pī-lūm-nūs, subst.** [In class. myth., the son of Saturn. He was the god of bakers, and the first who ground corn.]

**Zoöl.**: A genus of Canceridæ. The lateral antennæ are inserted at the internal extremity of the ocular cavities below the origin of the pedicles of the eyes.

**\*pilwe, s.** [PILLOW, s.]

**\*pilwe-beer, s.** [PILLOW-BIER.]

**pīm'-ar-ate, s.** [Eng. *pimar(ic)*; -ate.]

**Chem.**: A salt of pimaric acid.

**pī-mār'-ic, a.** [Lat. *pi(nus) mar(itima)*; Eng. suff. -ic.] Derived from *Pinus maritima*.

**pimaric-acid, a.**

**Chem.**:  $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$ . An acid, isomeric with sylvic acid, obtained by digesting the resin of *Pinus maritima* with alcohol of 60 to 70 per cent. It forms white warty crystals, which become amorphous by keeping, melts at  $149^\circ$ , is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in cold, but very soluble in boiling alcohol. The pimarates of the alkali metals are crystalline and soluble.

**pīm'-ar-ōne, s.** [Eng. *pimar(ic)*; -one.]

**Chem.**:  $C_{20}H_{28}O$ . A yellowish oily body prepared by distilling a considerable quantity of pimaric acid in a vessel containing air. It has the consistence of a fixed oil, but hardens completely on exposure to the air, and is soluble in alcohol and ether.

**pī-mēl'-ē-ā, s.** [Gr. *pimelē*=fat.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Thymelacæ. Natives of Australia, New Zealand, &c.

**pīm-ē-lēp-tēr-ī-na, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *pimelepter(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

**Ichthy.**: A group of Sparidæ (q. v.). In both jaws there is a single anterior series of cutting teeth, behind which is a band of villiform teeth, which are found also on vomer, palatines, and tongue. Verticals densely covered with minute scales.

**pīm-ē-lēp-tēr-ūs, s.** [Greek *pimelē*=fat, and *pteryx*=a fin.]

**Ichthy.**: The sole genus of the group Pimelepteria (q. v.), with six species, from tropical seas.

**pī-mēl'-ic, a.** [Gr. *pimelē*=fat; Eng. suff. -ic.] (See the compound.)

**pimelic-acid, s.**

**Chem.**:  $C_7H_{12}O_4 = (C_7H_{10}O_2)'' \cdot O_2$ . An acid obtained by fusing camphoric acid with potassic hydrate. It forms transparent, triclinic crystals which melt at  $114^\circ$ , slightly soluble in cold alcohol, very soluble in boiling water, in warm alcohol, and in ether. It is dibasic, but only its neutral salts are at present known. They are very insoluble.

**pīm'-ē-lite, s.** [Gr. *pimelē*=fat; suff. -ite (Min.).]

**Min.**: A massive mineral found in Silesia. Hardness, 2.5; specific gravity, 2.23-2.76; luster, greasy; color, apple-green; streak, greenish-white. The original analysis showed it to contain silica, alumina, sesquioxide of iron, protoxide of nickel, magnesia, and water. Dana places it with his appendix to the hydrous silicates.

**pī-mēl'-ō-dūs, s.** [Gr. *pimelōdēs*=fatty; *pimelē*=fat, and *eidos*=likeness.]

**Ichthy.**: A genus of Siluridæ (q. v.). Adipose fin well developed; dorsal and anal short; the former with pungent spine and six rays; barbels six; palates edentulous; ventrals six-rayed, inserted behind the dorsal. Forty species are known from South America, the majority of small size and plain coloration. Two species (*Pimelodus platyichir* and *P. balayi*) are from West Africa.

**pī-mēnt, s.** [Fr.] Wine with a mixture of spice and honey. [PIMENTO.]

**pī-mēn'-tō, pī-mēn'-tā, subst.** [Sp. *pimiento*=a pepper tree, *pimienta*=pepper; O. Fr. *piment*, *piment*=drunkenness; Lat. *pimentum*.] [PIGMENT.] Allspice (q. v.).

**pimento-oil, s.**

**Chem.**: A pale yellow volatile oil, specific gravity 1.03 at  $8^\circ$ , obtained from the fruit of *Myrtus pimenta*. It resembles oil of cloves in taste and smell, and is soluble in alcohol and ether. Heated with potash-lye it is resolved into eugenic acid,  $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$ .

**pimento-water, s.**

**Pharmacy, &c.**: Pimento bruised, fourteen oz., water two gallons. Same properties as oil of pimento.

**pī-mēph'-ā-lēs, subst.** [Etym. doubtful; Agassiz suggests Gr. *pimelē*=fat, and *kephalē*=the head.] **Ichthy.**: A genus of Cyprinidæ, limited to North America.

**\*pīm'-gēn-ēt, \*pīm'-gīn-īt, s.** [Etym. doubtful; second element probably the same as seen in *geniting* (q. v.).] A small red pimple; a pimple on the nose. (Nares.)

"From *pimginits* free

Plump ladies red as Saracen's head."

*Newest Acad. of Compliments.*

**pīmp, s.** [Prob. from Fr. *pimpée*, pa. par. of *pimper*=to make spruce or fine.] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer, a panderer.

**\*pimp-tenure, s.**

**Old Eng. Law:** Tenure existing in the time of Edward I., by which the tenant kept six damsels for the use of the lord.

**pīmp, v. i.** [PIMP, s.] To provide gratifications for the lust of others; to pander.

"The careful Devil is still at hand with means,  
And providently *pimps* for ill desires."

*Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel.*

**pīm'-pēr-nēl, \*pym-per-nel, s.** [O. Fr. *pimpernelle*, *pimpinelle* (Fr. *pimprenelle*), a corrupt. of Lat. *bipinella*=*bipennula*, a dimin. from *bipennis*=two-winged: *bis*=twice, and *penna*=a wing; Sp. *pimpinella*; Ital. *pimpinella*.]

**Bot.**: The genus *Anagallis* (q. v.).

† Yellow *pimpernel* is *Lysimachia nemorum*. [BASTARD, B. II.]

**pīm'-pī-nēl, s.** [PIMPINELLA.]

**Bot.**: *Pimpinella saxifraga*.

**pīm-pī-nēl'-lā, s.** [Ital.] [PIMPERNEL.]

**Bot.**: Burnet-saxifrage; a genus of Umbelliferae, family Amminidæ (*Lindley*), Amminæ (*Sir J. Hooker*). Umbels compound, bracts none, bracteoles few. Petals deeply notched, the point long, inflexed; ridges of the fruit slender; vittæ several, long. Known species seventy, chiefly from the North Temperate Zone.

**pimpinella-oil, s.**

**Chem.**: A golden-yellow volatile oil, obtained by distilling the root of *pimpinella saxifraga* with water. It has a bitter burning taste, and is resinized by strong acids.

**\*pīmp'-ing, adj.** [Etym. doubtful; cf. PIMP, v.] Little, petty, paltry.

**pīm'-plā, s.** [A mountain in Thrace or Macedonia, where was a sacred spring.]

**Entom.**: A genus of Ichneumonidæ. *Pimpla manifestator*, parasitic on *Chelostoma*, a genus of bees akin to *Xylocopa* (q. v.), is well known. Black body, with red legs; the former is thirteen lines long, ending in an ovipositor seventeen lines long.

**pīm'-ple, \*pīm-pel, \*pīm-pell, s.** [A nasalized form of A. S. *pipel* appearing in the pr. par. *pipli-gend*, *pipligend*=pimplly, from Latin *papula*=a pimple; cf. Welsh *pwmp*=a bump; Fr. *pompette*=a pimple.]

1. *Lit. & Pathol.*: A small acuminated elevation of the cuticle, resembling an enlarged papilla of the skin. It generally terminates in resolution or desquamation.

2. *Fig.*: A little swelling or prominence.

"Cautious he pinches from the second stalk  
A pimple, that portends a future sprout."

*Cowper: Task*, iii. 528.

**pimple-mite, s.**

**Zoöl.**: *Demodex folliculorum*.

**pīm'-pled (pled as peld), a.** Eng. *pimpl(e)*; -ed.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having pimples on the skin; full of pimples; pimply.
2. *Bot.*: Papillose (q. v.).

**\*pīmp'-like, a.** [English *pimp*; -like.] Like a pimp; low, vile, base.

**pīm'-lōse, s.** [See def.] A West Indian name for *Opuntia tuna* and *O. vulgaris*.

**pīm'-plý, a.** [Eng. *pimpl(e)*; -y.] Full of or covered with pimples; pimpled.

**\*pīmp'-ship, s.** [Eng. *pimp*; -ship.] The office, occupation, or person of a pimp.

**pīn (1), \*pene, \*pinne, \*pynne, s.** [Cf. Ir. *pinne*, *pion*; Gael. *pinne*=a pin, a peg; Wel. *pin*=a pin, a pen; Dut. *pin*=a pin, a peg; O. Dut. *penne*=a wooden pin, a peg; *pinne*=a spit; Sw. *pinne*=a peg;

Dan. *bind*=a pointed stick; Icel. *pinni*=a pin; Ger. *pinne*=to pin; *penn*=a peg. All borrowed words from Lat. *pinna*, a variant of *penna*=a feather, a pen. (*Skeat.*.)]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A piece of wood, metal, &c., generally pointed, and used for fastening separate articles together, or as a support; a peg, a bolt.

"With *pins* of adamant  
And chains, they made all fast."

*Milton: P. L.*, x. 318.

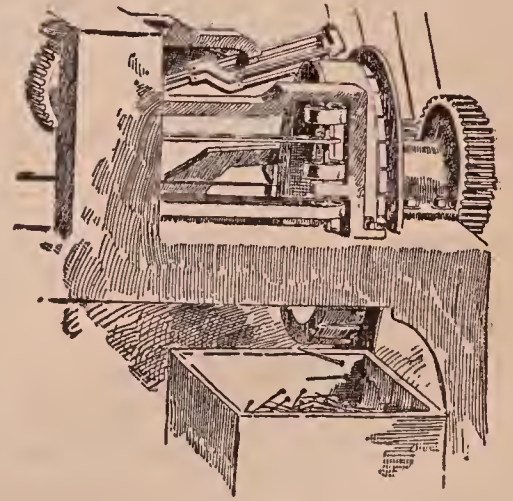
2. Anything more or less resembling a peg or bolt, as a *belaying-pin*, a *tent-pin*. The most important of these compounds will be found under the first element.

3. A small piece of wire, generally brass, headed and pointed, used as a fastening, &c., for dress, or for attaching separate pieces of paper, &c., or as an ornament.

"Bedlam beggars with roaring voices,  
Stick in their numb'd but fortified bare arms  
*Pins*."

*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 8.

"Pins were made by hand of metal in the sixteenth century. Before that time small skewers of ivory or wood were used, just as the negroes in the country districts of the South use the long thorns of the haw-tree to-day. Many packages of pins may be bought now for the amount asked for a single pin in those days; yet each one of these little articles—so cheap that the least coin in any civilized country is large enough to buy many of them—requires very expensive machinery and the attention of several men and women to make it. The process of making the wire from which the pins are manufactured is of itself slow and complex, but it is not considered in pin-making, because the wire is made by one manufacturer and sold by him to another, who makes the pins. This wire comes in coils of great length, and is just the size of the body of the pin. It is first drawn between six or eight little rollers, to press all the bends and kinks out of it. The machine which does this also winds the wire carefully on a large reel; and this reel is placed on a spindle attached to the machine which makes the pins.



When a reel is put on the spindle a workman inserts the free end of the wire between two steel rollers, which draw it in and feed it properly to the cutters. After this it continues to feed itself. As the wire leaves the rollers it passes between two matched dies until it touches a gauge. Just as it does this the dies come together and clamp it firmly in a groove in their face. At the same time the machine cuts it off the proper length. The gauge then moves away, and a little punch forms the head, by striking the end which rested against the gauge. When this is finished the dies separate and deliver the pin into one of a great many grooves in the face of a wheel about a foot in diameter, and just as wide across its faces as the pin is long.

"As soon as the first pin leaves the dies, the feed rollers send the wire between them again, and the whole operation is repeated. When the pin is taken by the wheel it has no point; but as the wheel turns it rubs the pins against an outside band, which causes each one to roll in its groove, and at the same time carries them past a set of rapidly moving files, which rub against the blunt ends and sharpen them roughly. They next pass against the faces of two grinding wheels, which smooth the points, and then to a rapidly moving leather band having fine emery glued on its face. This gives them the final polish; and as they leave the band they are dropped into a box underneath the machine. This machine works so rapidly

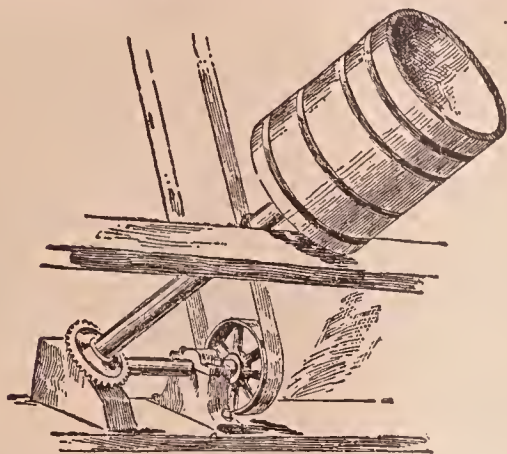


that it makes seven thousand five hundred pins an hour. After this the pins are plated with tin to give them a bright, silvery appearance. They are prepared for plating by being first immersed in weak sulphuric acid, to

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



remove all grease, and then dried by being placed—a bushel or so at a time, with about the same quantity of sawdust—in a machine called a tumbling barrel. This is simply a cask suspended on a shaft, which passes through it lengthwise. The shaft is made to turn by means of a belt, and in doing this it revolves the barrel. Two or three hours' rolling in this sawdust cleans the pins and wears away any little roughness which the machine may have caused. Pins and sawdust are taken together from the barrel and allowed to fall in a steady stream through a blast of air. The sawdust being the lightest, it is blown over into a large, room-like box, while the pins, being heavier, fall into a bin below. After this they are spread out in trays, having sheets of zinc in their bottoms, which have been previously connected with one of the wires of an electric battery. The trays are then placed in a tank containing a solution of tin in muriatic acid, and the other wire of the battery is inserted in the solution. Electrical action immediately begins, and deposits metallic tin on the entire surface of each pin. They are then washed in a tank of water and put into other tumbling barrels with hot sawdust. When they have been dried and cleaned of the sawdust, as in the former instance, they are put into a large, slowly-revolving copper-lined tub,



which is tilted at an angle of about 45°. As this revolves the pins keep sliding down the smooth copper to the lower side. This constant rubbing against the tub and against each other polishes them.

“It was the practice formerly to allow pins of all lengths to become mixed in the different operations, and after polishing to separate them by a very ingenious machine; but it has been found more economical to keep each size to itself. From the polishing tub the pins are carried to the ‘sticker,’ where they fall from a hopper on an inclined plane in which are a number of slits. The pins catch in these slits, and, hanging by their heads, slide down the incline to the apparatus which inserts them in the paper. As the number of pins in a row on the paper and the number of slits are the same, an entire row is stuck at once by an ingenious device, which takes one pin from each slit and inserts them all at once in the two ridges which have been crimped in the paper by a wheel that holds it in place to receive the pins. At the same time this wheel crimps the paper it spaces the rows, so that when filled with pins the paper will fold up properly. This whole machine is so delicate in its action that a single bent, or otherwise imperfect pin, will cause the machine to stop feeding until the attendant removes it; yet its operation is so rapid that one machine will stick ninety thousand pins an hour. As the long strip of paper on which the pins are stuck comes from the machine, it is cut into proper lengths by girls, who then fold and pack the papers in bundles ready for shipment.”—*Harry Platt, in The Youth's Companion.*

#### 4. A breast pin (q. v.).

“Sticking a mock diamond pin in his shirt.”—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. ix.

#### 5. A clothes-pin; a clothes-peg.

\*6. The center or bull's-eye of a target; the central part.

“The very pin of his heart cleft with the blind hautboy's butshaft.”—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

7. One of a row or series of pegs let into the side of a drinking vessel to regulate the quantity to be drunk by each person.

#### 8. The leg. (Slang.)

“I never saw a fellow better set upon his pins.”—*Burgoyne: Lord of the Manor*, iii. 3.

9. An obstruction of vision depending upon a speck in the cornea; the speck itself. Called also pin and web.

“Wish all eyes  
Blind with the pin and web.”

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

#### 10. Mood, humor (prob. with reference to 7).

#### 11. A noxious humor in a hawk's foot.

#### 12. A thing of very slight value; the merest trifle.

“He did not care a pin for her.”—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 295.

### II. Technically:

1. *Joinery*: The smaller member of a dove-tail which fits into the socket or receiving portion.

2. *Locksmithing*: The part or a key-stem which enters the lock.

3. *Mach.*: A short shaft, sometimes forming a bolt, a part of which serves as a journal.

4. *Music*: The peg of a stringed instrument for increasing or diminishing the tension of the strings.

5. *Mining*: (See extract.)

“The Pennyearth beds are of that depth, and in addition four feet of pins. Pins is a common term indicative of the ore being in nodular concretions.”—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. x., p. 204.

¶ (1) *A pin-drop silence*: A silence so profound that one might hear a pin drop.

“A pin-drop silence strikes o'er all the place.”

*Leigh Hunt: Rimini*, i.

(2) *Pins and needles*: The tingling sensation which attends the recovery of circulation in a benumbed limb. (*Colloquial.*)

### pin-cop, s.

*Spinning*: A yarn, roll-shaped like a pear, used for the weft in power-looms.

### pin-drill, s.

*A drill for countersinking.*

*pin-footed, a.* Having the toes or foot bordered by a membrane.

*pin-lock, s.* A lock of which the bolt is a round protruding pin.

### pin-maker, s.

*A maker of pins.*

*pin-money, s.* An allowance of money made by a husband to his wife for her separate use or private expenses. [*NEEDLE-MONEY.*]

“The first metal pins were probably made of gold, because in England they were considered such an extravagant luxury that the makers were not allowed to sell them publicly except on two days of the year. Then it became the custom, at the beginning of each year, for husbands to give their wives money to buy a few pins. To this day, for this reason, money allowed to a woman for her private spending is called ‘pin-money.’”—*Youth's Companion*, Nov. 12, 1893.

### pin-patches, s. pl.

*Periwinkles. (Prov.)*

### \*pin-pillow, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A pincushion.

2. *Bot.*: *Opuntia curassavica.*

*pin-point, s.* The point of a pin; hence, the smallest trifle.

### pin-rack, s.

*Naut.*: A frame placed on the deck of a vessel, and containing sheaves around which ropes may be worked, and belaying-pins about which they may be secured.

### pin-tail, s.

1. The same as PINTAIL-DUCK (q. v.).

2. A pintle (q. v.).

*pin-tool, s.* A tubular cutter for making pins for sash, blind, and door makers.

### pin-vice, s.

*Clock-making*: A hand-vice for grasping small arbors and pins.

*pin-wheel, s.* A contrate wheel in which the cogs are pins set into the disc.

### pin-wing, s.

*A pinion of a fowl.*

*pin-worm, s.* An intestinal worm; the thread-worm (q. v.).

*pin (2), s.* [Chinese.] A petition or address of foreigners to the Emperor or any of his deputies.

### pin (1), v. t. [PIN (1), s.]

1. To fasten with, or as with, a pin or pins.

(*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. ix. 36.)

2. To fasten; to make fast.

“They left their rafters or great pieces of timber pinned together.”—*North: Plutarch*, p. 584.

3. To seize; to catch and hold fast. (*Slang.*)

4. To confine; to hold fast or close; generally with *down*; as, to pin one down to a certain point or line of argument.

5. To steal. (*Slang.*)

6. To aim at or strike with a stone. (*Scotch.*)

7. To swage by striking with the peen of a hammer.

¶ To pin one's faith: To fix one's trust or dependence; to trust.

“Those who pinned their faith for better or for worse to the pack.”—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

### pin (2), v. t. [A variant of pen, v. (q. v.).]

### pi'-nā, s. [Sp.]

1. The pile of wedges or bricks of hard silver amalgam placed under a capellina and subjected to heat, to expel the mercury.

2. A pine-apple.

*pina-cloth, subst.* A delicate, soft, transparent cloth, with a slight tinge of pale yellow, made in the Philippine Islands from the fibers of the pine-apple leaf. It is made up into shawls, scarfs, &c.

*pi-nā'-çé-æ, s. pl.* [Lat. *pin(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acæ*.]

*Bot.*: The same as CONIFERÆ (q. v.).

*pin-ăc-ō-line, s.* [Eng. *pinaco(ne)*; *l* connect., and suff. -*ine*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_{12}O=CH_3 \cdot CO \cdot C(CH_3)_3$ . Methyltrimethyl-carbinetone. A colorless oil, specific gravity, 0.7999 at 16°, prepared by heating pinacone with dilute sulphuric acid, or with concentrated acetic acid. It has the odor of peppermint, boils at 105°, is insoluble in water, but mixes in all proportions with alcohol and ether.

### pinacoline-alcohol, s.

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_{13}OH$ . An alcohol produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on pinacoline.

### pin'-a-cōne, s. [Eng. *pin(ite)* (2), and *ac(et)one*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_{14}O_2=(CH_3)_2C(OH) \cdot C(OH) \cdot (CH_3)_2$ . The double tertiary alcohol with the formula  $C_6H_{12}(OH)_2$ , produced by the action of sodium, or of sodium amalgam, on acetone, and distilling the resultant alkaline liquid. It crystallizes in colorless quadratic tables, melts at 42°, and is sparingly soluble in cold water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether.

*pin-a-cō-thē'-ca, s.* [Gr. *pinax* (genit. *pinakos*) = a picture, and *thēkē* = a repository.] A picture gallery.

*pin'-a-fōre, s.* [English *pin*, v., and *afore*.] An apron worn by children to protect the front part of their dress, so called because formerly pinned in front of a child.

*pi-nāl'-ic, a.* [Eng. *pina(co)l(ine)*; suff. -*ic*.] Derived from or contained in pinacoline.

### pinalic-acid, s.

*Chemistry*:  $C_5H_{10}O_2=(CH_3)_3C \cdot CO \cdot OH$ . Trimethyl-acetic acid. Obtained by the oxidation of pinacoline with chromic and dilute sulphuric acids. It forms leafy crystals, which melt at 35°, boil at 161°, and require forty times their weight of water for solution. Its baric and calcic salts crystallize in silky needles, which are very soluble.

*pi-nāng', subst.* [Malay.] The betel-nut, *Areca catechu*.

*pi-nās'-tēr, s.* [Lat. = a kind of fir or pine, from *pinus* (q. v.); Fr. *pinastre*.]

*Bot.*: *Pinus pinaster*, the Cluster pine, indigenous to the Mediterranean countries. It yields quantities of turpentine, and, flourishing near the sea, has been largely planted in France for binding together the loose sands.

“The *Pinaster* is nothing else but the wild pine.”—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvi., ch. x.

†*pi'-nāx, subst.* [Gr.] A table, a register, a list; hence, that on which anything, as a scheme or plan, is inscribed.

“Consider whereabouts thou art in that old philosophical *pinax* of the life of man.”—*Browne*.

\**pin'-bānk, \*pinne-bank, s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An instrument of torture.

“Then was he thrise put to the *pinnebanke*, tormented most miserably.”—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 817.

*pin'-cāse, s.* [Eng. *pin* (1), and *case*.] A case for holding pins.

*pin'-çêrs, pinçh'-êrs, \*pyn-sors, s. pl.* [For *pinchers*, from *pinch*, v.; Fr. *pincers*, from *pincer* = to pinch (q. v.).]

1. An instrument having two handles and two grasping jaws, and formed of two pieces pivoted together. Many forms are adapted for special work.

“With *pincers* next the stubborn steel he strains.”

*Hoole: Jerusalem Delivered*, bk. xi.

2. The nippers of certain animals, as of insects and crustaceans; the prehensile claws.

*pinçh, \*pinche, v. t. & i.* [Fr. *pincer*; a nasalized form of O. Ital. *picciare, pizzare* (Ital. *pizzicare*) = to pinch; Sp. *pizar* = to pinch; *pinchar* = to prick, to pierce with a small point; Dut. *pitsen, pinsen* = to pinch.]

### A. Transitive.

#### I. Literally:

1. To press, nip, or squeeze, as between the ends of the fingers, the teeth, claws, or any hard substance or instrument; to press hard between two hard bodies.

\*2. To grip, to bite.

“Having *pinch'd* a few and made them cry.”

*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 1.

\*3. To lift or take up between the finger and thumb.

“*Pinch'd* close beneath his finger and his thumb.”

*Cowper: Charity*, 477.

\*4. To put in pinches or small quantities.

“*Pinch* a murderer's dust into her drink.”

*Tennyson: Vivien*, 460.

\*5. To plait.

#### II. Figuratively:

\*1. To nip with frost.

“Now, *pinch'd* by biting January sore.”

*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 5.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çcil, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł



2. To pain, to afflict, to distress.

"Oft the teeming earth  
Is with a kind of colic *pinch'd* and vext."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I. iii. 1.*

3. To straiten; to put in straits or distress; as, to be *pinched* for money.

\*4. To play a trick on; to catch.

"What, have I *pinched* you, Signor Gremio?"  
*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii.*

\*5. To press hard; to examine closely and thoroughly.

"This is the way to *pinch* the question."—*Collier.*

6. To lock up, to imprison.

7. (*Reflex.*): To be stingy or niggardly to; to begrudge; as, He *pinched himself* for food.

**B. Intransitive:**

I. *Lit.*: To nip or squeeze anything, as with the fingers, an instrument, two hard bodies, &c.; to nip, to grip.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To spare; to be niggardly; to be straitened.

"But for to *pinche*, and for to spare,  
Of wordes mucke to gette ences."  
*Gower: C. A., v.*

\*2. To bear hard; to be puzzling.

\*3. To find fault; to cavil.

"Therto he coude endite, and make a thing,  
Ther coude no wight *pinche* at his writing."  
*Chaucer: C. T., 328.*

¶ To know or feel where the shoe pinches: To know practically, or from personal experience, wherein the difficulty, trouble, or hardship of any matter lies.

**pinch**, \***pynch**, *s.* [PINCH, *v.*]

I. *Literally*:

1. A sharp or close nip or squeeze, as with the ends of the fingers, an instrument, or two hard bodies.

"By a timely *pinch* that takes off the terminal bud of the cane."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 814.

2. As much as can be taken up between the finger and thumb; any small quantity.

"They don't signify this *pinch* of snuff."  
*Swift: The Grand Question Debated.*

3. A strong iron lever. [PINCH-BAR.]

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Pain, distress, oppression.

"Necessity's sharp *pinch*."—*Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.*

2. Straits, difficulty; time or state of distress or difficulty.

"The Norman in this narrow *pinch*, not so willingly as wisely, granted the desire."—*Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 17. (Selden's Illustrations.)*

\*3. The game of pitch-halfpenny. (*Eng.*)

¶ At or on a *pinch*: In or on an emergency.

"Hang therefore on this promise of God, who is an helper at a *pinch*."—*Fox: Martyrs, p. 1,495.*

**pinch-bar**, *s.* A lever with a fulcrum-foot and projecting snout.

\***pinch-beck**, *s.* A miserly fellow. (*Huloet.*)

\***pinch-commons**, *s.* A miserly or stingy person.

"The niggardly *pinch-commons* by which it is inhabited."—*Scott: Pirate, ch. vi.*

\***pinch-spotted**, *adj.* Discolored from having been pinched. (*Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.*)

**pinch-béck**, *s. & a.* [Said to be so called from a Mr. Pinchbeck, of London, England, who, toward the close of the eighteenth century, resided in the neighborhood of the Strand, and manufactured a compound metal which had, to a certain extent, the appearance and luster of gold, though the counterfeit, as well as that in ormolu, or mosaic, could easily be detected by its weight being less than that of gold, its undefined and badly-worked edges, and its want of resonance.]

A. *As subst.*: An alloy of copper and zinc; copper 5, zinc 1. It was formerly much used in the manufacture of cheap jewelry.

B. *As adj.*: Made of the alloy described in A. 1; hence, sham, counterfeit, spurious.

**pinched**, *pa. par. & a.* [PINCH, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Lit.*: Nipped, squeezed, or compressed between two bodies.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. In straits or distress; as, *pinched* for money or food.

2. Thin, peakish.

"In wonderful condition, but *pinched* a little and plain in face."—*Fielu, Dec. 6, 1884.*

**pinch-êr**, *s.* [Eng. *pinch*, *v.*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who or that which pinches.

2. (*Pl.*): The same as PINCERS (q. v.).

II. *Mining, &c.*: A workman who uses a pinch. [PINCH, *s.*, 3.]

\***pinch'-fist**, *s.* [Eng. *pinch*, and *fist.*] A hard, miserly person; a miser; a niggard.

\***pinch'-güt**, *s.* [Eng. *pinch*, and *gut.*] A pinch-fist; a miser.

**pinch'-îng**, \***pinch-yng**, *pr. par., adj. & subst.* [PINCH, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive*:

1. The act of nipping or squeezing; a pinch.

2. Niggardliness; sparing.

3. A term applied to moving a heavy object, such as a gun, mortar, log, or bed-plate, by small heaves of the handspike, which describes arcs of a circle nearly horizontally.

**pinching-bar**, *subst.* A crowbar for moving an object by successive short hitches; a pinch-bar (q. v.).

**pinching-nut**, *s.* A jam-nut screwed down upon another nut to hold it in position.

**pinching-pin**, *s.*

*Steam-eng.*: A portion of the contrivance by which a slide-valve is packed or tightened upon its seat.

**pinching-tongs**, *s. pl.*

*Glass-making*: A form of pincers or tongs used for making chandelier-drops, &c. Each jaw of the tongs carries a die, between which a lump of glass heated to plasticity is compressed; a wire between the jaws makes the hole by which the drop is suspended. It is afterward cut and polished on a leaden lap.

**pinch'-îng-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pinching*; *-ly.*] In a pinching manner; sparingly, stingily.

"By giving stingily and *pinchingly*."—*Sharp: Sermons, vol. i., ser. 7.*

**pinch'-pën-nÿ**, \***pinche-pen-ny**, *s.* [English *pinch*, and *penny.*] A niggardly person; a miser, a niggard.

**pinck'-neÿ-a**, *s.* [Named by Michaux after an American, Mr. Pinckney.]

*Botany*: A genus of Cinchonidæ. Trees from the southern United States. *Pinckneya pubens*, which has red downy flowers, furnishes the fever bark of Carolina.

**pin'-cûsh-iôn**, *s.* [Eng. *pin* (1), and *cushion.*] A small bag or cushion padded with sawdust, emery, bran or wool, in which pins are stuck.

\***Pinç-zō-vi-an**, **Pinck-zō-vi-an**, *subst.* [From Pinczow in Poland.]

*Church Hist. (pl.)*: The name given in the sixteenth century to the leaders of the Polish Antitrinitarians, several of whom lived at Pinczow. The majority were, at least originally, only Arian; the others took an active part in founding the Socinian body. They separated from the Protestant Church at a synod held in 1563.

**pin-dâ'-ib-a**, *s.* [Brazilian.]

*Bot.*: A synonym of *Xylopia* (q. v.).

**pin'-dal**, **pin'-dar** (1), *s.* [Dut. *piendel.*]

*Bot.*: An American name for *Arachis hypogæa*. [GROUND-NUT.]

\***pin'-dar** (2), *s.* [PINDER.]

**pin-da-reē**, *s.* [Hind. = a freebooter.] One of a horde of mounted robbers in India, dispersed by the Marquis of Hastings in 1817.

¶ The whole Pindaree force was estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000 horse, under various leaders. A large number perished in battle, and others, on submission, were settled on lands granted them. While they were in arms, the Mahrattas gave them first secret and then open countenance, and the Pindaree struggle brought on the second Mahratta war.

**Pin-dâr'-ic**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Pindaricus*, from *Pin-dar*; Gr. *Pindaros*; Fr. *pindarique*; Ital. & Sp. *pindarico.*]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Pindar, the Greek lyric poet; after the style or manner of Pindar.

"Light subjects suit not grave *Pindaric* ode."

*Cowper: An Ode, Secundum artem.*

B. *As subst.*: An ode in imitation of the lyric odes of Pindar; an irregular ode.

"The character of these late *Pindarics*."—*Congreve: The Pindaric Ode.*

**pin-dâr'-ic-al**, *adj.* [Eng. *Pindaric*; *-al.*] *Pindaric.*

"You may wonder, sir (for this seems a little too extravagant and *pindarical* for prose), what I mean by all this preface."—*Cowley: Essays; The Garden.*

**pin'-dar-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *Pindar*; *-ism.*] Imitation of Pindar. (*Johnson.*)

**Pin'-dar-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *Pindar*; *-ist.*] An imitator of Pindar.

\***pinde**, \***pynde**, *v. t.* [A. S. *pyndan.*] [PINDER.] To impound; to shut up in a pound.

**pin'-dêr**, **pin'-dar**, \***pyn-dare**, \***pyn-der**, *s.* [A. S. *pyndan*=to pen up, from *pund*=a pound.] [POUND (2), *s.*, PINNER (1).] A pound-keeper; one who impounds.

"But of his merry man, the *pindar* of the town."  
*Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 28.*

**pin'd'-ja-jâp**, *s.* [Malay.]

*Naut.*: A boat used in the Malayan Archipelago and Sumatra, for the transport of spices, areca-nuts, cacao, &c. They have one to three masts, with square sails, and both the stem and stern much projecting.

**pin'-dûst**, *s.* [Eng. *pin* (1), and *dust.*] Small dust or particles of metal produced in the manufacturing of pins.

**pine** (1), **pigne**, *s.* [A. S. *pin*, *pin-treow*, from Lat. *pinus*, for *picnus*=the tree that produces pitch; *pix* (genit. *picis*)=pitch; Fr. *pin*; Sp. & Ital. *pino.*]

1. *Botany*:

(1) Properly the genus *Pinus* (q. v.).

(2) Various coniferous trees akin to it, as the Dammar or Amboyna Pine (*Dammara orientalis*), the Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria excelsa*), &c.

2. *Comm.*: The timber obtained from various coniferous trees, espec. from *Pinus strobus*, *P. sylvestris*, *P. mitis*, *P. rigida*, and *P. australis*. American Yellow Pine is from the first; the Norway, Baltic, Riga, or Red Pine, from the second; the third furnishes New York Pine; the fourth Common Pitch Pine; and the last the Pitch Pine of Georgia.

**pine-apple**, \***pyn-appul**, \***pyn-apple**, \***pyne-appylle**, *s.*

*Botany*:

1. The cone of a pine-tree.

"His [the pine's] fruit is great Boulleans or bawles of a browne chesnut color, and are called *pine-apples*."—*Lyte: Dodoens, p. 769.*

2. A pine.

"In the shadowe of a *pyne-apple* tree."—*Caxton: Charles the Grete* (ed. Herrtage), p. 80.

3. *Ananassa sativa*. The leaves are hard and fibrous, with spiny edges. The flowers rise from the center of the plant, and are in a large conical spike, surmounted by spiny leaves called the crown. The conical spike of flowers ultimately becomes enlarged and juicy, constituting the pine-apple, believed to be the finest of fruits. The first particular account was given by Oviedo, in 1535, and it was first cultivated in Holland. More than fifty varieties have been produced. In the West Indies the fruit of the wild plant is used with that of the Pinguin to destroy intestinal worms and promote the secretion of urine.

*Pine-apple rum*: Rum flavored with slices of pine-apple.

"Returning with the tumbler half full of *pine-apple rum*."—*Dickens: Pickwick, ch. lii.*

**pine-barren**, *s.* A tract of barren land producing pines.

**pine-beauty**, *s.*

*Entom.*: *Trachea piniperda*, a night-moth, the wings white with a yellow band and red spots. The larva feeds on the twigs of fir trees.

**pine-beetle**, *s.*

*Entom.*: *Hylesinus*, or *Hylurgus piniperda*.

**pine-bullfinch**, **pine-grosbeak**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: *Pyrrhula* or *Pinicola enucleator*. Head, neck, fore part of breast, and rump bright red; back grayish-brown or black edged with red; lower parts light gray; two white bands on the dusky wings. Larger than the Bullfinch. Common in the Arctic regions, whence it migrates south in numbers in this country, more sparingly in Europe. Called also Pine-finch and Pine-grosbeak.

**pine-carpet**, *s.*

*Entom.*: *Thera firmata*, a British Geometer moth, fore wings gray, hind wings brown, antennæ of the male pectinated. Larva feeds on the Scotch fir.

**pine-clad**, **pine-covered**, *a.* Clad or covered with pines.

"As daily I strode through the *pine-cover'd* glade."

*Byron: Lachin y Gair.*

**pine-clad**, *s.* [PINA-CLOTH.]

**pine-cone**, *s.* The cone or strobilus of a pine-tree.

**pine-crowned**, *a.* Pine-clad.

**pine-drops**, *s.*

*Bot.*: A name for *Pterospora*.

**pine-finch**, **pine-grosbeak**, *subst.* [PINE-BULLFINCH.]

fâte, fât, färe, æmidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



**pine-fish, s.** Fish dried in the open air. (*Shetland*.)

**pine-grosbeak, s.** [PINE-FINCH (q. v.)]

**pine-house, s.** A pinery (q. v.).

**pine-kernel, subst.** The seed of the stone-pine, *Pinus pinea*, common and used for food in Mediterranean countries.

**pine-knot, s.** A pine-cone.

**pine-marten, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Mustela martes*, distributed over Europe and Asia. The body is long and lithe, about eighteen inches, with a tail two-thirds that length; legs short, paws with five digits armed with claws; snout sharp, vibrissæ long. Fur dark-brown, lighter on cheeks and snout; throat, and under side of neck light-yellow. It is arboreal, and frequents coniferous woods, whence its popular name. The female makes a nest of moss and leaves, sometimes occupying those of squirrels or woodpeckers and killing the rightful owners.

**pine-mast, s.** Pine-cones collectively. [MAST (2), s.]

**pine-mouse, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Arvicola pinetorum*, inhabiting the country west of the Mississippi.

**pine-needle, s.**

*Bot.*: One of the leaves of a pine-tree.

**pine-needle wool, s.**

*Chemistry*: Pine-wood wool. A fibrous substance, prepared in Prussia and some of the Southern States by treating the needles of coniferous trees with a strong solution of sodic carbonate. It is used for stuffing mattresses, and for other upholstery purposes.

**pine-oil, s.**

*Chem.*: A name applied to certain oils resembling oil of turpentine, extracted from the seeds of various pine trees, *Pinus picea*, *P. abies*, *P. pumilio*, &c. It has a yellow color, a balsamic odor; specific gravity, 0.893 at 17°, and boils at 152°. By treatment with potassium and rectification it yields a hydrocarbon, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>, less fragrant than the original oil, specific gravity, 0.875 at 17°, and boiling at 161°.

**pine-resin, s.**

*Chem.*: The resinous juice which exudes from incisions made in the stems of coniferous trees. It is a mixture of a volatile oil, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>, and colophony, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.

**pine-sap, s.**

*Bot.*: *Monotropa hypopitys*.

**pine-sawfly, s.**

*Entom.*: *Lophyrus pini*.

**pine-store, s.** The same as PINERY, s.

**pine-thistle, s.**

*Bot.*: *Atractylis gummifera*, from which, when wounded, a kind of gum exudes.

**pine-tree, subst.** A tree of the genus *Pinus*; a pine.

**\*Pine-tree Money**: Money coined in Massachusetts in the seventeenth century, and so called from a figure resembling a pine-tree stamped on it.

**pine-weed, s.**

*Bot.*: *Hypericum sarothra*.

**pine-wood, s.**

1. A wood of pine-trees.

2. Pine timber.

**Pine-wood still**: An apparatus for obtaining tar, resin, and the volatile products of pine-wood by distillation.

**Pine-wood wool**: [PINE-NEEDLE WOOL].

**pine, \*pin-en, \*pyne, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *pinan*=to torment, from *pin*=pain, torment, from Lat. *pæna*=pain (q. v.); O. Dut. *pijnen*; Dut. *pijngen*; Fr. *peiner*; Icel. *pinca*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To pain, to torment; to cause to suffer pain; to harass.

2. To starve.

"Surfeit by the eye, and pine the maw."

*Shakesp.*: *Venus and Adonis*, 602.

3. To grieve for; to lament or bemoan in silence.

"Abash'd the devil stood,

Virtue in her state how lovely, saw; and pin'd  
His loss." *Milton*: *P. L.*, iv. 846.

**B. Intransitive:**

\*1. To cause pain or trouble; to harass.

2. To languish; to wear or waste away or lose flesh from any distress or anxiety of mind. (Followed by *away*.)

"Since my young lady's going into France, the fool hath much pin'd away."—*Shakesp.*: *Lear*, i. 4.

3. To languish with desire; to waste away with any longing. (Generally followed by *for*.)

"Loathing, from racks of husky straw he turns,  
And, pining, for the verdant pasture mourns."

*Rowe*: *Lucan*, v.

\*4. To waste or fall away; to lose strength, power, or influence.

"On the death of the late Duke, it [Parma] was taken possession of by the French, and is now pining away under the influence of their iron domination."—*Eustace*: *Italy*, vol. i., ch. vi.

**\*pine (2), \*pyne, s.** [A. S. *pin*. *Pine* and *pain* are doublets.] [PAIN, s.]

**pin'-ē-al, a. & s.** [Fr. *pinéale*, from Lat. *pineae*=the cone of a pine-tree; *pinus*=a pine.]

**A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to a pine-cone, or resembling it in shape.

**B. As subst.**: The pineal-gland (q. v.).

**pineal-gland, s.**

*Anatomy*: A conical body of a dark-gray color, placed immediately behind the posterior extremity of the third ventricle. It rests in a groove between the nates. Its base is turned forward toward the third ventricle, and its apex is directed downward and backward. It is connected to the inner surface of the thalami by fibers called the peduncles or habenæ of the pineal gland. In a cavity near its base is a mass of sabulous matter composed of phosphate and of carbonate of lime. It is found in the human species after seven years of age. It was called by Soemmering *cervulus*. The use of the pineal body is unknown. (*Todd & Bowman*: *Physiol. Anat.*, i. 278-79.)

**pine-ās'-tēr, s.** [PINASTER.]

**\*pine-fūl, a.** [Eng. *pine* (2), s.; -ful(l).] Full of pain or suffering; painful, woful.

"Long constraint of pineful penury."

*Sp. Hall*: *Satires*, v. ii.

**pī-nēn'-chỹ-mā, s.** [Gr. *pinax*=a board, a table, and *engchyma*=infusion.]

*Bot.*: A kind of tissue consisting of long, thin cells, like tables without the legs. It occurs in the epidermis of ferns, and some other plants. Called also Tabular-parenchyma.

**pin'-ēr-ỹ, s.** [Eng. *pine*; -ry.]

1. A hot-house in which pine-apples are grown.

2. A place where pine-trees grow; a pine-wood or forest.

**pī-nē'-tūm, s.** [Lat.=a plantation of firs.] A plantation or nursery of pine-trees of different kinds, for decorative or scientific purposes.

**pin'-eỹ, pin'-ỹ, a.** [Eng. *pine* (1), s.; -y.] Of or pertaining to pines; resembling pines; abounding in pines.

"Cyprus, with her rocky mound,

And Crete, with *pinny* verdure crown'd."

*Warton*: *The Crusade*.

**pī'-neỹ, s.** [Abbreviated from Tamil *piney-maram*=*Vateria indica*.]

*Bot.*: (See etym.)

**piney-resin, subst.** The resin of *Vateria indica*, obtained by incisions in the tree. It is used for varnish, for candles, &c.

**piney-tallow, s.**

*Chem.*: Malabar tallow. Obtained by boiling the fruit of *Vateria indica*. Piney tallow has a waxy appearance, a faint agreeable odor, specific gravity, 0.9625, melts at 37.5° and is soluble in alcohol.

**piney-tree, s.**

*Botany*:

1. *Calophyllum augustifolium*.

2. [PEON (2).]

**piney-varnish, subst.** A varnish prepared from piney-resin (q. v.).

**pin'-fēath-ēr, s.** [Eng. *pin* (1), and *feather*.] The undeveloped feathers of any of the feathered tribes.

**pin'-fēath-ēred, adj.** [Eng. *pinfeather*; -ed.] [PIN-FEATHER.]

**pin'-fōld, \*pen-fold, \*pyn-fold, s.** [Eng. *pin* (2), v., and *fold*.] a place in which stray cattle are shut up; a pound.

"You mistake; I mean the pound, a *pinfold*."—*Shakesp.*: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 1.

**piñg, s.** [From the sound.] The sound made by a bullet, discharged from a rifle, as it passes through the air.

**piñg (1), v. i.** [PING, s.] To produce a sound like that of a rifle bullet on being discharged, and striking a hard object.

**\*piñg (2), v. t.** [A. S. *pyngan*.] To push, to prick.

"He *piñgde* his stede with spores kene."

*Otuel*, p. 55.

**piñ'-gle, s.** [Etym. doubtful, but probably connected with *pin*=to pen or pound.] A small inclosure; a close. (*Prov. Eng.*)

**piñ'-glēr, s.** [Prob. from *pingle*, s.] a cart-horse, a work-horse. (*Eng.*)

"Judging all to be *pinglers* that be not coursers."—*Lily*: *Euphuus*.

**piñg'-stēr, piñk'-stēr, piñx'-tēr, s.** [Dut. *pinkster*; Ger. *pfingsten*, a corrupt. of *pentecost* (q. v.).] Whitsuntide.

**\*piñ'-guē-fỹ, \*piñ'-guĩ-fỹ (u as w), v. t.** [Lat. *pinguifacio*, from *pinguis*=fat, and *facio*=to make.] To make fat, greasy, or unctuous.

"As it were *pinguifed*."—*Cudworth*: *Intell. System*, p. 810.

**piñ'-guĩc'-u-lā (u as w), s.** [Fem. sing. of Lat. *pinguiculus*=fattish; *pinguis*=fat.]

*Bot.*: Butterwort. Calyx two-lipped, upper lip three-lobed. [BUTTERWORT.]

**\*piñ'-guĩd (u as w), a.** [Lat. *pinguis*=fat.] Fat, unctuous, greasy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"A serious generation, accustomed to a *pinguid*, turgid style."—*Search*: *Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. xxix.

**\*piñ'-guĩd'-in-oūs (u as w), a.** [Lat. *pinguitudo* (genit. *pinguitudinis*), from *pinguis*=fat.] Containing fat; fatty, adipose.

**piñ'-guĩn (u as w), s.** [PINGUIN, 2.]

**piñ'-guĩ-pē-dī'-nā (u as w), s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *pinguipes*, genit. *pinguiped(is)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

*Ichthy.*: A group of Trachinidæ (q. v.). Body covered with small scales; eye lateral; lateral line continuous. There are two genera, *Pinguipes* and *Latilus*, from tropical and subtropical seas.

**piñ'-guĩ-pēs (u as w), s.** [Lat. *pinguis*=fat, and *pes*=a foot. [PINGUIPEDINA.]

**piñ'-guĩte (u as w), s.** [Lat. *pingui(s)*=fat, greasy; suff. -ite (*Min.*.)]

*Min.*: A variety of Chloropal (q. v.), very soft: color, oil and siskin-green. From Wolkenstein, Saxony.

**\*piñ'-guĩ-tūde (u as w), s.** [Lat. *pinguitudo*.] Fatness, obesity. (*Lamb*: *The Gentle Giantess*.)

**piñ-hō'-ēn, s.** [Native name.]

*Pharmacy*: A purgative oil derived from *Curcas multifidus*. [CURCAS.]

**pin'-hōld, subst.** [Eng. *pin* (1), s., and *hold*.] A place at which a pin holds or makes fast.

**pin'-hōle, s.** [Eng. *pin* (1), s., and *hole*.] A small hole or puncture made by or with a pin; a very small hole.

**pī-nī-, pref.** [PINUS.] Derived from any species of the genus *Pinus* (q. v.).

**pin'-īc, adj.** [Eng. *pine* (1), s.; -ic.] Pertaining to or derived from the pine-tree.

**pinic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*: C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. An acid isomeric with pimelic acid, extracted from colophony by cold alcohol of 70 per cent. It is an amorphous resin, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, and oils, melts when slightly heated, and decomposes at a higher temperature.

**pī-nī-cor'-rē-tin, s.** [Pref. *pini-*; Lat. *cor(tex)*; Eng. *ret(ene)*, and suff. -in (*Chem.*.)]

*Chemistry*: C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>38</sub>O<sub>5</sub>(?). A dark-brown glutinous mass extracted from the bark of the Scotch-fir, *Pinus sylvestris*, by boiling with alcohol of 40 per cent. It is slightly soluble in ammonia.

**pī-nī-cor-tān'-nīc, a.** [CORTEPINITANNIC.]

**pin'-īng, pr. par. or a.** [PINE, v.]

**\*pining-stool, s.** The cucking-stool.

**pin'-īng-lỹ, adv.** [Eng. *pinning*; -ly.] In a pinning, languishing, or wasting manner; with pinning or languishing.

"The poets pondered *piningly*, yet not unwisely, upon the ancient days."—*Poe*: *Works* (1864), ii. 278.

**pin'-iōn (i as y), \*pin-nion \*pyn-ion, subst.** [French *pinion*=a finial, a pinnacle, a pinion, from Lat. *pinna*, *penna*=a wing, a feather, a fin; O. Fr. *pinon*=the pinion of a clock (*Cotgrave*); Sp. *piñon*=a pinion.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A feather; a quill of the wing.

2. A wing.

3. The joint of the wing of a fowl remotest from the body.

4. A fetter or band for the arm. (*Ainsworth*.)

**II. Mach.**: Of two cog-wheels in gear, the lesser is called the pinion. It may be spur, bevel, miter, &c. The pinions of watches are made from pinion-wire, turned down at the parts which are not destined to mesh with the co-acting wheel.

**pinion-file, s.**

*Watchmaking*: A knife-file employed by watch-makers.

**pinion-gauge, s.**

*Watchmaking*: A pair of fine calipers.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**pinion-spotted pug, s.**

*Entomology:* *Eupithecia consignata*, a British geometer moth.

**pinion-wire, s.**

*Metal-working:* Wire formed into the shape and size required for the pinions of clocks and watches; it is drawn in the same manner as round wire, through plates whose holes correspond in section to the shape of the wire.

**pīn'-iōn (i as y), \*pin-nion, v. t.** [PINION, s.]

1. To bind or confine the wings of; to confine by binding the wings.
2. To maim by cutting off the first joint of the wing.
3. To confine by binding the arms to the body; to render incapable of resistance by confining the arms; to shackle, to fetter.
4. To bind, to confine, to tie. (*Spenser: F. Q., V. iv. 22.*)
5. To attach or bind by chains of some kind.
6. To bind, to restrain, to confine.

**pīn'-iōned (i as y), \*pin-nioned, \*pin-noed, \*pin-nyand, pa. par. & a.** [PINION, v.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Bound, tied; confined by bonds.
2. (*From the subst.:*) Furnished with pinions or wings.

**pīn'-iōn-ist (i as y), s.** [Eng. *pinion*; -ist.] A winged creature; a bird.

**pī-nī-pī-crīn, s.** [Pref. *pīnī-*, and Eng. *picrin*.]

*Chem.:* C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>36</sub>O<sub>11</sub>. A bitter substance extracted from the needles and bark of the Scotch fir by alcohol of 40 per cent. It is a bright-yellow hygroscopic powder, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether-alcohol, insoluble in pure ether. Heated to 55° it softens, at 80° it becomes viscous, at 100° transparent and mobile, solidifying on cooling to a dark-yellow brittle mass.

**pī-nī-tān-nīc, a.** [Pref. *pīnī-*, and Eng. *tannic*.] Derived from the pine and containing tannic acid.

**pinitannic-acid, s.**

*Chem.:* C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>8</sub>(?). An acid found in the aqueous extract of the green parts of the *Arbor vitae*. It also occurs, together with pinipicrin, in the needles of old Scotch fir-trees. It is a brownish-yellow powder, possessing a slightly bitter, astringent taste; is soluble in water, alcohol and ether; becomes soft and glutinous at 100°, and does not precipitate solutions of gelatin. With stannic chloride it imparts a permanent yellow dye to woolen stuffs mordanted with alum.

**pīn'-ite (i), s.** [After the Pini adit, at Schneeberg, Saxony; suff. -ite (*Min.*.)]

*Min.:* An amorphous mineral, only found in crystals as pseudomorphs. Hardness, 2.5-3.5; specific gravity, 2.6-2.85; luster, feeble, waxlike; color, shades of green, brownish, reddish; translucent to opaque. Composition: Essentially a hydrous silicate of alumina with alkalies, the proportions being very variable. The varieties included by Dana are: (1) Pinite, pseudomorphous after Iolite (q. v.); (2) Giesekite, pseudomorphous after nepheline (q. v.); the sub-varieties of which are (b) Lythrodite, (c) liebenite, (d) dysntrite, (e) parophite, (f) a green mineral from Grindelwald, near parophite, (g) pinitoid; (3) Wilsonite, pseudomorphous after scapolite; (4) polyargite and rosite, pseudomorphous after anorthite; (5) killinite, pseudomorphous after spodumene; (6) some varieties of lithomarge; (7) agalmatolite (b) oncosine, (c) oosite, (d) gongylite; (8) gigantolite, (b) iberite. *British Mus. Cat.* places the whole of the above with the group of Pseudomorphs.

**pinite-granite, s.**

*Petrol.:* A granitic rock containing the mineral substance pinite (q. v.).

**pinite-porphry, s.**

*Petrol.:* A porphyritic felsite containing pinite.

**pīn'-ite (2), s.** [Lat. *pin(us)*; suff. -ite.]

*Chem.:* C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>10</sub>. A saccharine substance extracted by water from the sap of the *Pinus lambertiana* of California. It forms radio-crystalline nodules, specific gravity 1.52, is sweet as sugar-candy, soluble in water, insoluble in absolute alcohol. It is dextro-rotatory, unfermentable, and has no copper-reducing power.

**pī-nī-tēs, s.** [Lat. *pin(us)*; suff. -ites.]

*Palæobot.:* A genus of Coniferæ, allied to Pinus. Range from the Carboniferous to the Miocene. Known species thirty-five, of which nineteen are Cretaceous. [AMBER.]

**pī-nīt-ōid, s.** [Eng. *pinit(e)*; suff. -oid.]

*Min.:* A variety of Pinite (1) (q. v.), of a leek-green color, pseudomorphous after felspar. Found in a decomposing porphyritic rock, near Freiberg, Saxony.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, cr. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

**pīnk (1), \*pinck, \*pincke, \*pinke, s. & a.** [Etym. doubtful. The flower may have been so named from the cut or peaked edges of the petals [PINK (1), v.], or from a resemblance to a bud or small eye [PINK, a.]. Cf. O. Fr. *oeillet*=a little eye, an eyelet hole, a gilliflower, a pink; Fr. *pince*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.
2. A light red pigment or color resembling that of the garden pink.
3. A fox-hunter's coat. (So called from the color.)
4. A minnow, from the color of the abdomen in summer.
5. A young salmon; a parr.

"The fry of salmon, in some stage or other—as samlets, pinks, or smolts."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

6. Supreme excellence; the very height; as, the pink of perfection.

\*7. A beauty.

"He had a pretty *pincke* to his own wedded wife."—*Breton: Merry Wonders*, p. 7.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* A class of pigments of yellow or greenish-yellow color, prepared by precipitating vegetable juices on a white earth, such as chalk, alumina, &c. They are Italian-pink, brown-pink, rose-pink, and Dutch-pink. They are useful only in water-colors, (*Fairholt*.)

2. *Botany:*

(1) (*Gen.*): The genus *Dianthus* (q. v.). Of about seventy known species, the majority are cultivated in gardens; specif., *Dianthus plumarius*, the Garden-pink. Stem procumbent, rooting, much-branched; leaves linear and subulate, rough at the margins; peduncles three on a stem, with solitary flowers; calyx scales shortly mucronate; the petals digitate, single or double, multifid to the middle, white, pink, spotted, or variegated, and sweet-scented. A common favorite in gardens.

(2) Various plants superficially resembling it in flowers; thus, the Cushion-pink is *Silene acaulis*, the Moss-pink, *Phlox subulata*. [SEA-PINK.]

B. *As adj.:* Resembling the color of the garden pink; of a light-red color.

**pink-barred sallow, s.**

*Entom.:* *Xanthia silago*, a British moth, family Orthosidæ.

**pink-eye (1), s.** A disease in horses.

"A characteristic symptom of the present epizootic is the swelling of the eye-lids and congestion of the conjunctival membrane, giving a tinge of redness to the eye. The American term 'pink-eye,' which is commonly given to the disease, indicates this peculiarity, which is, however, associated with other symptoms."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

**pink-needle, s.**

\*1. *Ord. Lang.:* A shepherd's bodkin.

2. *Bot.:* *Erodium moschatum*.

**pink-root, s.** The root of the Indian pink, used in medicine as a vermifuge.

† That of Carolina is *Spigelia maritima*, that of Demerara *S. anthelmia*.

**pink-salt, s.**

*Dyeing:* Ammonia combined with perchloride of tin, used in calico-printing.

**pink-underwing, s.** [CALLIMORPHA.]

**pink-weed, s.**

*Bot.:* *Polygonum aviculare*.

**pīnk, (2), s.** [Wel. *pinck*=(a.) smart, gay, (s.) a chaffinch; prob. allied to Eng. *finch* (q. v.).]

1. A chaffinch. (*Provincial.*)
2. A linnet.

**pīnk (3), \*pinke, s.** [Dut. = a fishing-boat; Old Dut. *espincke*, *pincke*, from Sw. *esping*; Icelandic *espingr* = a long boat, from O. Dut. *espe* = an aspen tree; Icel. *espi* = aspen-wood.]

*Nautical:* A ship with a very narrow stern, used chiefly in the Mediterranean.



Pink.

"For other craft our prouder river shows,  
Hoys, pinks, and sloops."

*Crabbe: The Borough*, let. i.

**pink-stern, s.**

*Naut.:* A vessel with a very high, narrow stern; a pink.

**pink-sterned, a.**

*Naut.:* Having a very high, narrow stern.

**\*pīnk, \*pinke, adj.** [Dutch *pinken*; Old Dutch *pinken*=to shut the eyes; allied to *pinch*.] Winking, blinking, half-shut.

**\*pink-eye (2), s.** A very small eye.

**pink-eyed, \*pinke-eyed, a.** Having very small eyes.

**pīnk (1), \*pynke, v. t.** [Prob. a nasalized form of *pick* = peck, from a Celtic source; cf. Gael. & Ir. *pioc*; Wel. *pigo*; Corn. *piga*=to prick, to sting; O. Fr. *piquer*.] [PECK, v.; PICK, v.]

1. To pierce with small round holes for ornament; to work with, or ornament with, eyelet-holes, scallops, &c. (See extract.)

"Pinking is making small Holes. This was more in Use, at the Time of the old English Habit, when the Doublets for Men were laced, as Stays are for Women. Captain Bluff, in Congreve, you know, says, I'll pink his Soul, in Allusion to this fashion."—*T. Hull: Genuine Letters*, ii. 99.

\*2. To pick out; to cull, to choose, to select.

3. To stab,

**pīnk (2), v. t.** [PINK (1), s.] To dye, paint, or stain of a pink color.

**\*pīnk (3), v. i.** [Dut. *pinken*.] [PINK, a.] To wink, to blink.

**pīnk'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *pink* (1), v.; -er.]

1. One who works cloth, &c., in small holes; one who does pinking.

\*2. One who cuts, stabs, or pierces.

**Pīnk'-ēr-tōn, s.** [After Allen Pinkerton, noted American detective.] A member of a private detective force.

**pīnk'-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [PINK (1), v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of piercing, cutting, or stabbing.

2. *Needlework:* A method of decorating dresses, trimmings for furniture, rugs, and shrouds, by means of a sharp stamping instrument. Pieces of material are cut out by it in scallops, at the edge, and other designs within the border. The stamping is of semicircular or angular form, and the extreme edge is evenly jagged or notched. Also called pouncing.

**pink-ing-iron, s.** A cutting-tool for scalloping the edge of ribbons, flounces, paper for coffin-trimmings, etc.

**pīnk'-stēr, s.** [PINGSTER.]

**pīnk'-y, pīnk'-ey, a.** [Eng. *pink* (3), v.; -y.] Winking, blinking; pink-eyed.

"The bear with his pinky eyes leering after his enemy's approach."—*Knight: Pict. Hist. Eng.*, ii. 875.

**pīn'-nā (1) (pl. pīn'-næ), s.** [Lat., another form of *penna*=a feather.]

1. *Anat.:* The part of the outer ear which projects from the side of the head.

2. *Bot. (pl.):* The primary divisions or segments of a pinnated leaf; the leaflets.

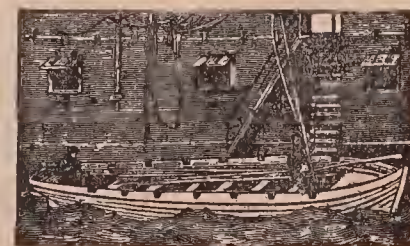
**pīn'-nā (2), s.** [Lat., from Gr. *pinna*, and *pinnē* = *Pinna nobilis*.]

*Zool. & Palæont.:* A genus of Aviculidæ. Shell sometimes two feet long, equivalve; umbones anterior, posterior side truncated and gaping; hinge, edentulous; animal with a doubly fringed mantle and an elongated grooved foot. Shell attached by a strong byssus spun by the animal. It is sometimes mixed with silk and woven into gloves. Known species, recent, thirty from this country, Britain, the Mediterranean, Australia, &c. Fossil sixty, from the Devonian onward. (*Woodward*.) Typical species, *Pinna nobilis*.

**pīn'-naçe, \*pīn'-nēsse, s.** [Fr. *pinasse* = the pitch-tree, a pinnacle, from O. Ital. *pinaccia*, *pinazza*=a pinnacle, so called because made of pine-wood; Latin *pinus*=a pine; Span. *pinaza*; Port. *pinaza*.]

1. *Literally and Nautical:*

(1) A man-of-war's boat, next in size to the launch; it is carvel-built, usually from 28 to 32 feet long, has



Pinnacle.

a beam '29 to '25 of its length, and is rowed by six or eight oars.

(2) A small schooner-rigged vessel provided with oars or sweeps; vessels of this kind of 60 to 80 tons



burden were formerly employed by the French for coast defense, and carried one long 24-pounder and 100 men.

\*2. *Fig.*: A go-between for immoral purposes; a procurer.

**pin-na-cle**, \***pin-a-cle**, \***pyn-a-cle**, \***pyn-na-cle**, *s.* [Fr. *pinacle*, from Lat. *pinnaculum*=a pinnacle, double dimin. from *pinna*=a wing; Sp. *pinaculo*; Ital. *pinacolo*; cf. Gr. *pterygion*=pinnacle, dimin. from *pteryx*=a wing.]

**I. Arch. & Lit.**: An ornament placed on the top of a buttress as a termination to an angle or gable of a house, church, or tower; any lesser structure of any form rising above the roof of a building, or capping and terminating the higher parts of other buildings or of buttresses. Pinnacles are frequently decorated, and have the shafts formed into niches, paneled or plain. The tops are generally crocketed, with finials on the apex; each of the sides almost invariably terminates in a pediment. In plan they are usually square, but are sometimes octagonal, and, less commonly, hexagonal or pentagonal.

"Then the devil taketh him up into the holy city, and setteth him on a *pinnacle* of the temple."—*Matt.* iv. 5.

## II. Figuratively:

1. Anything resembling a pinnacle, as a rocky peak, a pointed summit.

2. The highest point, the summit, the apex.

"Set me up so high as the steep *pinnacle* of honor's temple."

*Shirley: Merchant's Wife*, II. 5.

**pin-na-cle**, *v. t.* [PINNACLE, *s.*] To furnish with a pinnacle; to set a pinnacle on; to surmount.

"This mountain, whose obliterated plan The pyramid of empires *pinnacled*."

*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. 109.

**pin-næ**, *s. pl.* [PINNA.]

\***pin-næ** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *pin*=to pen or pound.] Poundage of cattle.

**pin-næte**, *adj.* [Lat. *pinnatus*, from *pinna*=a wing, a feather, a fin.]

1. *Bot.* (of a leaf): Divided into several or many smaller leaves or leaflets; having simple leaflets arranged on both sides of a common petiole. [IM-PARIPINNATE, PARIPINNATE.]

¶ Other modifications are, Alternately pinnate, Interruptedly pinnate, Decursively pinnate, Digitato-pinnate, and Twin digitato-pinnate.

## 2. Zoology:

(1) Shaped like a feather; having lateral processes.

(2) Provided with fins.

**pin-næt-éd**, *a.* [PINNATE.]

**pinnated-grouse**, *s.*

**Ornith.**: *Tetrao cupido* (Linn.), elevated to generic rank as *Cupidonia cupido*; known also as the Prairie-hen, or Prairie-chicken. The male is remarkable as possessing two erectile tufts in the nape, and an air-bladder (connected with the wind-pipe, and capable of inflation) on each side of the neck, in color and shape resembling small oranges. General plumage brown, mottled with a darker shade. Habitat, prairies of the Mississippi valley, from Louisiana northward. (*Baird, Brewer & Ridgway*.)

**pin-næte-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *pinnate*; -ly.] In a pinnate manner.

**pinnately-ternate**, *a.*

*Bot.*: Having three leaflets arranged in a pinnate manner.

**pin-næt-I**, *pref.* [Latin *pinnatus*.] Pinnate, pinnately.

**pin-næt-I-fid**, *a.* [Pref. *pinnati*, and Latin *findo* (pa. t. *findi*)=to cleave.]

*Bot.*: Divided into lobes from the margin nearly to the midrib.

"A composite with *pinnatifid*, hairy leaves."—*Gardener's Chronicle*, No. 410, p. 590.

¶ De Candolle limits it to leaves in which the lobes are divided down to half the breadth of the leaf.

**pin-næt-I-fid-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *pinnatifid*; -ly.]

*Bot.*: Sinuated so as to look pinnatifid.

**pin-næt-I-fid-dô**, *pref.* [Eng. *pinnatifid*; o con-nective.]

*Bot.*: Pinnatifid.

**pinnatifido-incised**, *a.*

*Bot.*: Pinnatifid, with very deep segments.

**pinnatifido-laciniate**, *a.*

*Bot.*: Pinnatifid, with the segments lacinate.



Pinnacles.

**pin-næt-I-lô-bâte**, **pin-næt-I-lôbed**, *a.* [Pref. *pinnati*, and Eng. *lobate*, *lobed*.]

## Botany:

1. *Gen.*: Having the lobes arranged pinnately.

2. *Spec.*: Pinnatifid, with the lobes divided to an uncertain depth. (*De Candolle*.)

**pin-næt-I-nêrved**, **pin-ni-nêrved**, *a.* [Pref. *pinnati*, *pinni*, and Eng. *nerved*.]

*Bot.* (of a leaf): Having the midrib running through it from the base to the apex, with lateral branches on each side.

**pin-næt-I-part-ite**, *adj.* [Pref. *pinnati*, and Eng. *partite*.]

*Bot.*: Pinnatifid, with the lobes pressing beyond the middle, and the parenchyma not interrupted. (*De Candolle*.)

**pin-næt-I-pêd**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *pinnati*, and Lat. *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.]

**A. As adj.**: Fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes, as certain birds.

**B. As subst.**: A bird which has the toes bordered by membranes.

**pin-næt-I-sêct**, *adj.* [Pref. *pinnati*, and Lat. *sectus*, pa. par. of *seco*=to cut.]

*Botany*: Pinnatifid, with the lobes divided down to the midrib, and the parenchyma interrupted. (*De Candolle*.)

"The leaf is *pinnatisect*, glabrous."—*Gardener's Chronicle*, No. 410, p. 596.

**pin-næt-u-lâte**, *adj.* [Lat. *pinnatulatus*, dimin. from *pinnatus*=pinnate (q. v.).]

*Bot.* (of a pinnate leaf): Again subdivided; having pinnules.

**pinned**, *pa. par. or a.* [PIN, *v.*]

**pin-nêr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *pin* (1), *v.*; -er.]

1. One who pins or fastens with, or as with, a pin.

2. A pin-maker.

\*3. An apron with a bib to it pinned in front of the breast; a pinafore.

\*4. (Generally pl.): A piece of female head-dress having long flaps hanging down the sides of the cheeks; they were worn during the early part of the eighteenth century; a sort of cap with lappets.

"Do ye put on your *pinners*, for ye ken Vich Ian Vohr winna sit down."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlii.

\*5. A narrow piece of cloth which went round a woman's gown near the neck. (*Hall-well*.)

\***pin-nêr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *pin* (2), *v.*, -er.] A pounder of cattle; a pinder.

"For George-a-Greene, the merry *pinner*, He hath my heart in hold."

*Pinner of Wakefield*.

†**pin-nêt**, *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *pinna*=a wing.] A pinnacle.

**pin-ni**, *pref.* [Lat. *pinna*=a wing, a feather, a fin.] Of or pertaining to a wing, feather, or fin.

**pin-ni-form**, *a.* [Pref. *pinni*, and Eng. *form*.] Having the form of a fin or feather.

†**pin-ni-grâ-dâ**, *s. pl.* [Latin *pinna*=a fin, and *gradus*=a step.]

*Zool.*: One of Owen's divisions of the Carnivora, coextensive with Illiger's Pinnipedia (q. v.).

†**pin-ni-grâde**, *a. & s.* [PINNIGRADA.]

**A. As adj.**: Belonging to the Pinnigrada.

**B. As subst.**: Any individual of the section Pinnigrada.

**pin-ni-I-næ**, *subst. pl.* [Latin *pinn(a)*=a fin, a feather; fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

*Zool.*: A sub-family of Aviculidæ. (*Tate*.)

**pin-ni-nêrved**, *a.* [PINNATINERVED.]

**pin-ni-ng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [PIN (1), *v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of fastening with, or as with, a pin.

2. *Build.*: The low masonry which supports a frame of stud-work.

**pinning-in**, *s.*

*Masonry*: The filling in of the joints of stone walling with spalls of stone.

**pin-ni-pêd**, **pin-ni-pêde**, *subst.* [PINNIPEDIA.] Any individual of the Pinnipedia (q. v.).

"It is now generally agreed to regard the *Pinnipeds* as derived from Ursine Arctoids; and there can be little doubt as to this origin as regards Otaria. But it is not absolutely necessary that the whole order of Pinnipeds

should have had but a single origin. It is at least conceivable that the Otaries might have been derived from bear-like animals, while the Phocidæ had another, possibly a Lutrine, origin."—*Prof. Mivart*, in *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1885, p. 497.

**pin-ni-pêd-I-a**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pinna*=a fin, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.]

1. *Zool.*: A group of Carnivora, the zoological value of which is not definitely settled—Mr. Turner considering it a family [PHOCIDÆ, I (1)], and Dr. Mivart (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1885, pp. 484-501) wishing to give it ordinal rank. It comprises the Seals and Walruses, differing from the typical Carnivora merely in points connected with their semi-aquatic mode of life. The body is elongate, and somewhat pisciform, covered with dense fur or harsh hairs, and terminated behind by a short conical tail. The fore and hind limbs are short, and expanded into broad-webbed, swimming paddles. The hind limbs are placed very far back, nearly in a line with the axis of the body, and are more or less tied down to the tail by the integuments. It contains three very natural families: Phocidæ, Otariidæ, and Trichechidæ.

2. *Palæont.*: They commenced apparently in the Miocene Tertiary.

†**pin-ni-te**, *s.* [Lat. *pinna* (2); suff. -ite (Palæont.).] A fossil pinna.

**pin-nôck**, \***pin-nick**, \***pin-nocke**, *s.* [Prob. a dimin. from Prov. Eng. *pink*=small, pinched; cf. *pink* (2), *s.*]

1. A hedge-sparrow.

"In the *pinnock's* nest the cuckoo lays."

*Wolcot: Peter Pindar*, I. 416.

2. A tomtit.

3. A brick or wooden tunnel placed under a road to carry off the water. (*Prov.*)

**pin-nôc-tô-pûs**, *s.* [Latin *pinna*=a fin, and Mod. Lat. *octopus*.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Octopodidæ, with a single species, *Pinnoctopus cordiformis*, exceeding three feet in length, from the coast of New Zealand. There are two lateral fins united behind.

**pin-nô-ite**, *s.* [After Herr Pinno, of Halle; suff. -ite (Min.); Ger. *pinnoit*.]

*Min.*: A mineral found in nodules, with boracite, at the Stassfurth salt mines. Hardness, 3 to 4; specific gravity 2.27. Composition: Magnesia, 24.39; boracic acid, 42.69; water, 32.92=100, yielding the formula  $MgB_2O_4 + 3H_2O$ .

\***pin-nôn-âde**, *s.* [See def.] A confection made chiefly of almonds and pines, whence the name. (*Forme of Cury*, p. 31.)

**pin-nô-thère**, *subst.* [PINNOTHERES.] Any individual of the genus Pinnotheres (q. v.).

**pin-nô-thër-êg**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *pinnotherēs*, *pinnotherēs*=a pea-crab.]

*Zool.*: Pea-crab; the typical genus of the family Pinnotheriidæ (q. v.). Body circular and rounded above; eyes very small; external antennæ short; external jaw-feet, placed very obliquely; feet moderate. The species inhabit the interior of certain shells, *Pinnotheres pisum*, the Pea-crab, being very common on the English coasts within that of the common mussel, and *P. veterum* in pinnæ on the coasts of Italy. The ancients were aware of the latter fact, and thought that there was some beneficial connection between the mollusk and its lodger.

**pin-nô-thër-I-I-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pinnotheres*, genit. *pinnother(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zool.*: Pea-crabs; a family of Catometopa, or if that be called the family Ocypodidæ, then it will be reduced to a sub-family, Pinnotheriinae. Carapace nearly circular; eyes very small; feet short, or of moderate length; generally very weak.

**pin-nô-thër-I-I-næ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pinnotheres*, genit. *pinnother(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

*Zool.*: The same as the family Pinnotheriidæ (q. v.).

**pin-nû-lâ**, *s.* [PINNULA.]

**pin-nû-lâr-I-a**, *s.* [Lat. *pinnula* (q. v.).]

1. *Botany*: A genus of Diatomacæ, found in the Atlantic ooze, &c.

2. *Palæobot.*: A genus of Coniferæ, found in the Devonian and the Carboniferous rocks.

**pin-nû-lâte**, *a.* [PINNULA.]

*Bot.*: Applied to a leaf in which each pinna is subdivided.

**pin-nûle**, **pin-nû-lâ** (*pl.* **pin-nû-læ**), *s.* [Lat. dimin. from *pinna*=a wing, a feather, a fin.]

1. *Bot.* (chiefly of the form *pinnula*): The secondary divisions of a pinnate leaf.

2. *Ornith.*: The barbs or secondary branches of the quills of a feather.

3. *Zoology*: The lateral processes of the arms of Crinoids.

\***pin-ný-wîñ-kleg**, \***pin-nle-wîñ-kleg**, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] A board with holes, into which the fingers are thrust, and pressed upon with pegs, as a species of torture.



**pin-ôle', s.** [Ital.]

1. An aromatic powder used in Italy for making chocolate.
2. The heart of maize baked, ground, and mixed with sugar. It is dissolved in water to form a beverage.

**pin-ô-lîn, s.** [Lat. *pin(us)*; *ol(eum)*, and suff. *-in.*]

**Chem.:** A volatile oil produced by the distillation of American pine-resin, and used as an illuminating material.

**pin-sa'-pō, s.** [Sp.]

**Bot.:** *Abies pinsapo*, a Spanish pine.

**\*pins-net, s.** [A dimin. of *pinson* (1) (q. v.).] A small kind of shoe.

"Corked shoes, *pinsnets*, and fine pantofles."—*Stubbes: Anat. of Abuses*, p. 57.

**\*pin'-sōn (1), \*pin-sonē, \*pyn-son, s.** [Etym. doubtful. Thin-soled shoes.]

"*Socoatus*, that weareth stertups or *pinsons*."—*Elyot: Dictionary*.

**\*pin'-sōn (2), \*pyn-sonē, subst.** [Fr. *pincer*=to pinch.] Pincers.

"Little things like *pinsons* to detain and hold fast."—*Topsell: Hist. of Serpents*, p. 224.

**pint, \*pinte, \*pintte, \*pynte, \*pyynte, s.** [Fr. *pinte*, from Sp. *pinta*=a spot, a mark on cards, a pint; from Lat. *picta*, fem. sing. of *pictus*, pa. par. of *pingo*=to paint; Ger. *pinte*; Port. *pinta*.] A measure of capacity used both for dry and liquid measures. It contains 34'65925 cubic inches, or the eighth part of a gallon. In medicine it is equivalent to twelve ounces.

**pint-pot, s.** A pot containing a pint.**pint-stoup, s.** A pint-pot. (*Scotch.*)

**pin'-ta, s.** [Sp.=a mark.] [PINT.] Blue-stain, a disease prevalent in Mexico. It is a species of dandruff.

**pin-ta'-dō, s.** [Sp.=painted.]

1. The guinea-fowl.
2. Painted cloth, tapestry.

"A room hung with *pintado*."—*Evelyn: Diary* Dec. 20, 1665.

**pin'-tāil, a.** [Eng. *pin* (1), and *tail*.] Having a pointed tail.

**pintail-duck, s.**

**Ornith.:** *Querquedula acuta*, or *Dafila caudacuta*. Upper parts and flanks ash, with narrow stripes of black; under parts white; head umber-brown; tail pointed. Inhabits the north of Europe and America.

**pin'-tle, \*pyn-tel, \*pyn-tul, \*pyn-telle, \*pyn-till, \*pin-tel, \*pyn-tyl, \*pyn-tylle, s.** [Prob. a dimin. from *pin* (1), s. (q. v.)]

**Technic.:** A pin or bolt used in several technical senses; a pivot-pin, such as that of a hinge.

1. The hook portion of a rudder hinge which is driven into the stern post and receives the brace of the rudder. A dumb-pintle at bottom is the step of the rudder on the framing. The rudder is woodlocked above to prevent unshipping.

2. A bolt to prevent the recoil of a cannon.

3. The bolt on which a chassis oscillates in traversing.

4. A plate with projections of the nature of dowel-pins placed between the lengths which constitute an upright post.

5. A king-bolt of a limber or wagon.

6. The pin on which the leaves of a hinge vibrate.

**pin'-ule, s.** [French *pinule*, from Lat. *pinnulla*, dimin. of *pinna*=a wing, a feather.]

**Astron.:** One of the sights of an astrolabe.

**pin'-ūs, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *pitys*=a pine-tree.]

1. **Bot.:** Pine; the typical genus of the Pinaceæ (*Lindley*), though it is in the sub-order Abietæ, of which *Abies* is type. Leaves evergreen, needle-shaped, in clusters of two, three, or five, with thin, sheathing, chaff-like scales at the base; flowers monœcious; male catkins clustered into compound spikes round the lower part of the year's new shoots; the female solitary or in clusters at the apex of those shoots; fruit in cones, the persistent woody scales of which are thickened at the top. Known species about seventy; from the parts of America, Europe, and Asia within the northern hemisphere, and the Canary Islands. *P. pumilio*, a dwarf species from southern Europe which furnishes Hungarian balsam, may perhaps be a variety of it. *P. pinaster* is the Cluster-pine or Pinaster (q. v.). *P. pinea* is the Stone pine, found in southern Europe and the Levant. Its wood, with that of *P. halepensis*, is used by the Greeks for shipbuilding, and the seeds are eaten. *P. austriaca* is the Black pine found in southern Germany; *P. cembra*, the Siberian pine, growing in the north of Asia, in the Alps, &c.; its seeds are eaten. *P. excelsa*, *P.*

*gerardiana*, and *P. longifolia* grow in the Himalaya Mountains, and yield a resin whence turpentine is made; so does *P. kasya* from the Khasia Hills, Chittagong, &c. The seeds of *P. gerardiana* are eaten in Kanawar; the bark of *P. longifolia* is used for tanning, and the charcoal of its leaves, mixed with water, forms native ink. *P. australis*, the Broom or Yellow pine, and *P. mitis*, also called Yellow pine, are valued for their timber. *P. rigida* is the Pitch pine of this country; *P. taeda*, the frankincense of the Southern States, its turpentine is used as an external stimulant. *P. inops* is the New Jersey pine. *P. palustris*, the Virginian pine, extensively used for masts. *P. lambertiana*, a native of northwest America, grows to a height of 230 feet; its seeds are eaten. *P. strobus* is the Weymouth pine from Canada. [PINACEÆ.]

2. **Palæobot.:** An extinct species, named by Mr. Baily *Pinus plutonis*, is, in tertiary beds, interstratified with basalt in Antrim, Ireland. Mr. Etheridge enumerates five species from the Pleistocene. *P. sylvestris* is found in peat.

**pin'-wēed, s.** [Eng. *pin* (1), and *weed*.]

**Bot.:** *Lechea*; an American genus of Cistaceæ.

**pinx'-it, v.** [Lat.=he painted it; 3d pers. sing. perf. indic. of *pingo*=to paint.] A word appended to a picture or engraving with the artist's name prefixed; as, Rubens *pinxit*=painted by Rubens.

**pinx'-tēr, s.** [PINGSTER.]

**pinxter-flower, s.**

**Bot.:** An American name for *Azalea nudiflora*.

**pin'-y, a.** [PINEY.]

**pi'-ōned, a.** [Eng. *peon(y)*; *-ed*.] Overgrown with peonies or marsh-marigold.

"Thy banks with *pioned* and twilled brims."

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv.

**pi-ō-neēr', v. t. & i.** [PIONEER, s.]

**A. Trans.:** To go before and prepare a way for.

**B. Intrans.:** To act as a pioneer; to clear the way, to remove obstacles.

**pi-ō-neēr', \*pi-o-ner, \*py-o-ner, s.** [Fr. *pionnier* (O. Fr. *peonier*)=a pioneer, from *pion* (O. Fr. *peon*)=a foot-soldier.] [PAWN, (1), s.]

1. **Lit. & Mil.:** One of a body of soldiers equipped with pickax, spade, &c., in the proportion of ten to every battalion of infantry, whose duty it is to clear and repair roads, bridges, &c., as far as possible, for troops on the march. They are placed at the head of the battalion of which they form a part, and are commanded by a pioneer sergeant.

2. **Fig.:** One who goes before to prepare or clear the way, or remove obstructions for another.

"There was also a party of *pioneers* on the right, who discovered a sound place."—*Field*, April 4, 1835.

**\*pi'-ō-nīed, a.** [PIONED.]

**\*pi'-ōn-ing, \*py-on-ing, s.** [PIONEER.] The work of pioneers.

"Which to outbarre, with painefull *pyonings*

From sea to sea he heapt a mighty mound."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. x. 63.

**pi'-ō-nŷ, s.** [PEONY.]

**pi'-ōph'-ī-lā, subst.** [Gr. *piōn*=fat, and *philos*

=loving.] **Entom.:** A genus of Muscidæ. *Piophilæ casei* is the Cheese Hopper (q. v.).

**pi-ō-sō'-cā, s.** [Native name.] [JACANA.]

**pi'-ōt, \*pŷ'-ōt, s.** [PIE (2).] A magpie. (*Scotch.*)

**pi'-ōt-ēd, a.** [Eng. *piot*; *-ed*.] Piebald. (*Scotch.*)

"Wi' the lad in the *pioted* coat."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxvii.

**pi'-ō-tīne, s.** [Gr. *piotēs*=fat; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

**Min.:** The same as SAPONITE (q. v.).

**pi'-ōt-tŷ, a.** [Eng. *piot*; *-y*.] Pioted, piebald.

**pi'-ōūs, a.** [Fr. *pieux* (fem. *pieuse*); O. Fr. *pius*, from Lat. *pius*=dutiful, reverent; Sp., Port. & Ital. *pio*.]

1. Feeling or exhibiting filial affection; exhibiting due respect and affection for parents and other relations; fulfilling the duties of respect toward parents and others.

"She was a *pious* child (in the Latin sense), and thought that her filial duty precluded all idea of disobedience."—*Mortimer Collins: From Midnight to Midnight*, vol. ii., ch. ii.

2. Characterized or prompted by feelings of filial affection; dutiful.

"With *pious* toil fulfill'd."

*Thomson: Spring*, 668.

3. Reverencing and honoring duly the Supreme Being; religious, godly, devout.

"[He] sends his Spirit of truth henceforth to dwell

In *pious* hearts."

*Milton: P. R.*, i. 463.

4. Characterized by, or in accordance with, reverence of the Supreme Being; dictated by or proceeding from piety; in accordance with the commands of God.

5. Applied to actions and practices wrong in themselves, but prompted by a false conception of duty.

**pious-belief, pious-opinion, s.**

**Roman Theol.:** A belief or an opinion universally, or almost universally, prevalent in Church as to some event or theological proposition, but concerning which event or proposition no definition has been made. The assumption of the Virgin Mary is a case in point.

**pious-founder, s.** One who founds, or bequeaths money to found, a religious house, hospital, or charitable institution.

**pious-fraud, s.** [FRAUD, s., ¶ (2).]

**pi'-ōūs-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *pious*; *-ly*.] In a pious manner; with piety; devoutly, religiously. (*Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 5.)

**pi-ōx-hæ'-mī-a, s.** [Gr. *piōn*=fat, and (*haima*)=blood.]

**Pathol.:** The same as ΠΙΑΡΗΜΙΑ (q. v.).

**pip (1), \*pippe, \*pyppe, s.** [O. Fr. *pepie*, from Lat. *pituita*=phlegm, the pip; Sp. *pepita*; Ital. *pipita*; Port. *pevide*; O. H. Ger. *phiphis*; Dut. *pip*; O. Sw. *pipp*.] A disease in fowls, consisting in a secretion of thick mucus from the tongue and lining membranes of the mouth, by which the nostrils are stuffed and clogged. (*Cowper: Conversation*, 356.)

**pip (2), s.** [A contract. of *pippin* (q. v.); Ital. *pipita*; Sp. *pepita*.] The kernel or seed of fruit, as of an apple, orange, &c. (Used colloquially for a simple blossom or flower, espec. of the cowslip.)

**pip (3), s.** [A corrupt. of *pick*, from O. Fr. *pique, picque*.] [PICK (1), s., I. 4.]

1. A spot on a playing card.

2. One of the rhomboidal-shaped spaces into which the surface of a pine-apple is divided.

**pip (4), v. t.** [PIP (2), s.]

1. To blackball.

2. To strip the blossoms or flowers from; as, to *pip* cowslips. (*Colloquially*.)

**pip (2), v. i.** [The same word as *peep* (1), v.; Dan. *pipe*; Sw. *pipa*; Ger. *pipen*; Lat. *pipio, pipo*.] To cry or chirp, as a chicken or bird.

**pip (3), v. t.** [Etym. doubtful.] To crack.

"As soon as they . . . struggle to free themselves, the horny growth '*pips*' the shell."—*Burroughs: Peppaton*, p. 127.

**pi'-pā, s.** [Native name.]

**Zoöl.:** Surinam Toad (q. v.), *Pipa americana*, the sole representative of the genus and family, is from Guiana. [PIPIDÆ.]

**pipe (1), \*dype, s.** [A. S. *pipe*; cf. Gael. *piob*=a pipe, a flute, a tube; Ir. *piob, piob*; Wel. *pib*=a pipe, tube; *pipian*=to pipe; *pibo*=to pipe, to squirt; Du. *pijp*; Icel. *pipa*; Sw. *pipa*; Da. *pibe*; Ger. *pfefe*; Ital., Port. & Sp. *pipa*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A long hollow body or tube, made of various materials, as earthenware, iron, lead, copper, glass, &c. The name is applied especially to tubes for the conveyance of water, gas, steam, and the like. (*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, vii. 172.)

\*2. A wind-instrument of music, consisting of a tube of wood or metal. As the technical name of a particular instrument the word formerly designated a flute, but is obsolete, all the tubular instruments now having specific names. The tubes of an organ are called organ-pipes or pipes.

3. A tube with a bowl to hold tobacco, opium, or other narcotic or medicinal leaf, which is burned slowly to yield smoke.

"The *pipe*, with solemn interposing puff,  
Makes half a sentence at a time enough."

*Cowper: Conversation*.

4. A roll in the English Exchequer (otherwise called the Great Roll), so named from its resembling a pipe. Hence the pipe-office, an ancient office in the Court of Exchequer, in which the clerk of the pipe used to make out leases of crown lands, accounts of sheriffs, &c. This office was abolished by 3 & 4 William IV.

"These be at last brought into that office of her majesty's exchequer, which we, by a metaphor, do call the *pipe*, as the civilians do by a like translation, name it *fuscus*, a casket or bag, because the whole receipt is finally conveyed into it by means of divers small *pipes* or quills, as it were water into a great head or cistern."—*Bacon: The Office of Alienations*.

5. The passage for the air in speaking and breathing; the windpipe.

"The exercise of singing openeth the breast and *pipes*."

—*Peacham*.

\*6. The sound of the voice; the voice.

"Thy small *pipe* is as the maiden's organ."

*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 4.

7. The peeping, whistle, or chirping of a bird. (*Tennyson: Princess*, iv. 32.)

8. (*Pl.*): The bagpipes.

\*9. A charge of powder or shot, which was formerly measured in the bowl of a pipe.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Mining:** A running vein, having a rock root and sole, and called a pipe vein.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



2. *Naut.*: The boatswain's whistle, used to call or pipe the men to their various duties or stations; the sound of the whistle.

"The skipper he stood beside the helm,  
His pipe was in his mouth."

*Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.*

**pipe-bearer, subst.** An attendant who bore his master's pipe.

"An attendant and pipe-bearer."

*Longfellow: Hiawatha, xvi.*

**pipe-box, s.** [Box (3), s. II. 9. 1.]

**pipe-clamp, s.** A vise or holder for a pipe.

**pipe-case, subst.** A pocket-case for carrying a tobacco pipe.

**pipe-clay, s.**

*Petrol.*: A variety of clay (q. v.), adapted by its plasticity and freedom from impurities for the manufacture of pipes.

**pipe-clay, v. t.**

1. *Lit.*: To whiten with pipe-clay.

\*2. *Fig.*: To clear off; to wipe off; to square; as, to pipe-clay accounts. (*Slang.*)

**pipe-clearer, s.** An implement for pushing out an obstruction from a bend in a gas or water pipe.

**pipe-cutter, subst.** A tool for cutting off gas or water pipes.

**pipe-fish, s.**

*Ichthyology*:

1. *Sing.*: A popular name for any individual of the family Syngnathidæ on account of their elongated form. *Siphonostomata typhle* is the Broad-nosed Pipe-fish; *Nerophis æquoreus*, the Ocean, *N. lumbriciformis*, the Worm, or Little Pipe-fish; and *N. ophidion*, the Straight-nosed Pipe-fish.

2. (*Pl.*): The family Syngnathidæ (q. v.).



Pipe-fish.

**pipe-grab, subst.**

[GRAB (1), s. 2.]

**pipe-layer, subst.** A workman who lays pipes for the conveyance of gas, water, drainage, &c. [PIPE-LAYING, s. 2.]

**pipe-laying, s.**

1. The act of laying pipes for the conveyance of gas, water, drainage, &c.

2. Making arrangements for political success without much consideration of the means employed. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

**pipe-lee, s.** Tobacco half-smoked to ashes in a pipe.

**pipe-line, s.** A line of pipes constructed for the purpose of transporting oil from the wells to market by a process of gravitation and pumping.

**pipe-loop, s.**

*Harness*: A long narrow loop for holding the end of a buckled strap.

**pipe-mouth, s.**

*Ichthy.*: The genus *Fistularia* (q. v.).

**pipe-office, s.** [PIPE (1), s., I. 4.]

**pipe-organ, s.**

*Music*: An organ having musical pipes, in contradistinction to one having vibrating tongues, and known as a reed-organ.

**pipe-prover, s.** An apparatus for the purpose of proving the capacity of resistance in steam and water pipes by means of hydraulic pressure.

**pipe-roll, s.** [PIPE (1), s. I. 4.]

**pipe-stem, s.** The stem or stalk of a tobacco pipe. (*Longfellow: Hiawatha, i.*)

\***pipe-stick, s.** A wooden pipe-stem.

**pipe-stone, s.** [Ger. *pfeifenstein*.] [CATINETTE.]

**pipe-tongs, s.** A pair of tongs with one short jaw adapted to grasp a pipe or rod.

**pipe-tree, s.**

*Bot.*: The lilac. [SYRINGA.]

**pipe-valve, s.** A stop-valve in a pipe.

**pipe-vein, s.**

*Mining*: A vein which contracts and expands, instead of preserving a uniform size. Pipe veins are highly inclined. They sometimes pass downward along the stratification, in other cases they penetrate through the strata.

**pipe-vise, s.** An implement for holding a pipe while being threaded or otherwise fitted.

**pipe-within-pipe oven, s.**

*Metall.*: An oven for heating the air for blast furnaces. The apparatus consists of two straight cast-iron pipes, circular in bore, fixed horizontally

one above the other, each being inclosed within a distinct brick chamber, and with a fire-place under the lower pipe. (*Percy.*)

**pipe-wrench, s.** An implement with a movable and a relatively fixed jaw, so arranged as to bite together when they are made to grip the pipe, and are revolved in a certain direction around it.

**pipe (2), s.** [Fr., Dut. *pijpe*.] A wine-measure, usually containing two hogsheads or 105 imperial or 126 wine gallons; two pipes or 210 imperial gallons make a tun. The size of the pipe varies according to the kind of wine contained: a pipe of Madeira contains 110 wine gallons; of sherry, 130; of port, nearly 138, and Lisbon, 140.

\***pipe-wine, s.** Wine from the pipe or cask, as distinguished from that from the bottle.

"I think I shall drink in pipe-wine first with him."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 2.*

**pipe, \*pype, v. i. & t.** [PIPE, (1), s.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To sound or play on the pipe, flute, or other tubular instrument of music.

"Some must pipe, and some must weep."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.*

2. To have a shrill sound; to whistle.

"His big manly voice,  
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes."  
*Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.*

\*3. To run to seed.

**B. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To play or execute on a pipe or wind instrument.

2. To utter in a shrill whistling tone.

**II. Naut.**: To call or direct the men to their various duties or stations by means of a boatswain's pipe or whistle.

"As fine a ship's company as ever was piped aloft."—*Marryat: Peter Simple, ch. xxix.*

¶\* (1) *To go pipe for*: To whistle for; to give up as lost.

"We may go pipe for justice."  
*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 3.*

(2) *To pipe one's eye*: To cry; to weep.

"[He] then began to eye his pipe,  
And then to pipe his eye."  
*Hood: Faithless Sally Brown.*

**pip(ed), a.** [Eng. *pip(e)*, v.; -ed.] Formed with a pipe or tube; tubular.

**pīp'ēr (1), s.** [Eng. *pip(e)*, v.; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who plays upon a pipe, flute, or bagpipe.

"The hereditary piper and his sons formed the band."  
*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

2. *Ichthy.*: *Trigla lyra*, a Red Gurnard. It is about two feet long, and, when handled, utters a grunting noise, whence its popular name.

¶ (1) *To pay the piper*: [PAY, v.]

(2) *As drunk as a piper*: Very drunk.

**pīp'ēr (2), s.** [PEPPER.]

*Botany*: Pepper; the typical genus of the order Piperaceæ. Mostly climbing plants, with alternate stalked leaves, and solitary pendulous spikes, surrounded by bracts; flowers dioecious, with one to ten perfect stamens, stigma two-lobed, fruit baccate. Natives of India, the Islands of the Indian Ocean, and of the Pacific. (For *Piper nigrum* and *P. longum*, both from the East Indies, see PEPPER.) *P. tricoicum* is more pungent than ordinary pepper. The root of *P. parthenium* is given in Brazil in amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and excessive menstrual discharges. The natives of India use *P. sylvaticum* as pepper, and the roots of *P. dichotomum* in dyspepsia. *P. longum* is the same as *Chavica roxburghii*, *P. amalago* as *C. officinarum*, *P. betle* as *C. betle*, *P. chaba* as *C. chaba*, the last given in India as a stimulant, antiscorbutic, and expectorant. Its roots are used at Balasore, in Bengal, along with Sappan-wood, to give a red dye. *P. amalago* is the same as *Artanthe elongata*. [ARTANTHE, CHAVICA, PEPPER.]

**piper-æthiopicum, s.**

*Comm.*: The dry fruits of *Xylopia aromatica*. It is an Anonad and not a genuine pepper.

\***pip-er (3), \*pi-pere, s.** [Etymology doubtful.] The lilac-tree.

**pī-pēr-ā'-cē-æ, s. pl.** [Lat. *piper*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -acæ.]

*Bot.*: Pepperworts; the typical order of the alliance Piperales (q. v.). Shrubs or herbs, with jointed stems; opposite, verticillate, or alternate leaves, with or without stipules; flowers in spikes, either terminal, axillary, or opposite the leaves; stamens two or more; ovary one-celled, with a single erect ovule; fruit somewhat fleshy. From the hotter parts of the world, rarest in Africa. Generally aromatic. Known genera twenty, species 600. (*Lindley.*) [CUBEB, PEPPER.]

**pī-pēr-ā'-ceouš (ce as sh), a.** [PIPERACEÆ.] Of or belonging to the Piperaceæ, or pepper tribe of plants.

**pī-pēr-ā'l, a.** [Mod. Lat. *piperales* (q. v.).] Of or belonging to the genus *Piper* or the order Piperaceæ; as, the piperal alliance. (*Lindley.*)

**pī-pēr-ā'-lēš, s. pl.** [Masc. or fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *piperalis*=from Lat. *piper* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: An alliance of Hypogynous Exogens. Flowers achlamydeous, embryo minute, outside much mealy albumen. Three orders: Piperaceæ, Chloranthaceæ, and Saururaceæ (q. v.).

**pī-pēr'-īc, a.** [Eng., &c., *piper*; -ic.] Derived from or containing piperine.

**piperic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_{12}H_{10}O_4 = CH_2 \cdot O \cdot C_6H_3 \cdot C_4H_4 \cdot CO \cdot OH$ . A

monobasic acid obtained by heating equal weights of piperine and potassium hydrate in absolute alcohol for five hours at 100° in a closed vessel, and decomposing the potassic piperate formed with dilute hydrochloric acid. In the moist state it is a jelly, but on drying it forms yellow needles, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, melts at 150°, and sublimes at 200°, partly unaltered. Its salts have the general formula,  $C_{12}H_9MO_4$ . Ammonia piperate  $C_{12}H_9(NH_4)O_4$ , forms colorless, satiny scales, resembling cholesterol. The barium salt obtained by precipitation crystallizes in microscopic needles, slightly soluble in cold, more so in hot water. The silver salt,  $C_{12}H_9AgO_4$ , obtained by precipitating silver nitrate with potassic piperate, is insoluble in water and alcohol.

**pī-pēr'-ī-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *piper*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Bot.*: A family of Piperaceæ (q. v.).

**pī-pēr-īdġe, pīp'-pēr-īdġe, pīp'-rage (age as ġ), s.** [Derived from Mod. Lat. *berberis* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: The barbery (*Berberis vulgaris*.)

**pī-pēr'-ī-dīne, s.** [Altered from *piperine* (q. v.).]

*Chemistry*:  $C_5H_{11}N = C_5H_{10} \cdot NH$ . A volatile base produced by the action of potash or soda-lime on piperine. It is a colorless liquid, having an ammoniacal odor and very caustic taste, boils at 106°, and dissolves in all proportions in water and alcohol. It forms crystalline salts with sulphuric, hydrochloric, hydriodic, hydrobromic, nitric, and oxalic acids.

**pī-pēr-īne, s.** [Eng., &c., *piper*; -ine.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$ . An alkaloid discovered by Oersted in 1819, in black and long pepper, and readily obtained by exhausting pepper berries with alcohol of specific gravity 0.833. It crystallizes in colorless, tetragonal plates, destitute of odor or taste; specific gravity, 1.1931 at 18°, is insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, its alcoholic solution having a sharp, peppery taste, and melts at 100° to a pale yellow, limpid oil. It is but a weak base, and forms very few salts. With iodine it unites, forming iodide of piperine,  $4C_{17}H_{19}NO_3I_3$ , which crystallizes in shining, bluish-black needles soluble in alcohol.

**pī-pēr'-ī-tæ, s. pl.** [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *piperitis*=of or belonging to the pepper plant; cf. also Lat. *piperitis*; Gr. *piperitis*=capsicum.]

*Bot.*: Linnæus' first Natural Order (1751). He included under it the genera *Arum*, *Piper*, *Phytolacca*, &c.

\***pī-pēr-lŷ, a.** [English *piper* (1); -ly.] Like itinerant musicians; mean.

"Piperly make-plays and make-bates."—*Nashe: Pierce Pennilesse.*

**pīp'-ēr-nō, s.** [Etym. doubtful, but prob. from Lat. *piper*=pepper.]

*Petrol.*: A name given by the Italians to a porous rock, occurring at Pianura, near Naples. It consists of fused and semi-fused fragments of a clastic rock, included in a phonolite lava, and is intimately combined with it. It constitutes the matrix of Marialite (q. v.).

**pī-pēr'-ō-nal, s.** [Eng. *piper(ine)*; (acet)on(e), and suff. -al.]

*Chem.*:  $C_8H_6O_3 = CH_2 \cdot O \cdot C_6H_3 \cdot COH$ . Obtained by distilling the potassic salt of piperic acid with twice its weight of potassic permanganate. It forms colorless, pleasantly smelling crystals, which melt at 37° and boil at 263°.

**pī-pēr'-ō-nŷl, a.** [Eng. *piperon(al)*; suff. -yl.]

*Chem.*: The same as PIPERONYLIC (q. v.).

**piperonyl-alcohol, s.**

*Chemistry*:  $C_8H_8O_3$ . A colorless crystalline body produced by the action of sodium amalgam on piperonal. It is slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol, melts at 51°, and at a higher temperature is decomposed.

**pī-pēr'-ō-nŷl'-īc, adj.** [Eng. *piperon(al)*; -ylic.] Derived from or containing piperonal.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aš; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -çion, -çion = zhñ. -çious, -çious, -çious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1.



**piperonylic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*: C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>4</sub>=C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>( $\begin{matrix} O \\ | \\ O \end{matrix} \text{CH}_2$ )·CO·OH. An acid obtained by heating protocatechuic acid with methene diiodide and potassic hydrate. It crystallizes in colorless needles, which melt at 228°, and can be sublimed.

**pipe-stā-ple, pipe-stap-ple, s.** [English *pipe* (1), *s.*, and O. Dut. *stapel*=a stem, a stalk.]

1. The stem of a tobacco-pipe.
2. A stalk of grass; a windlestraw.

**pī-pette', s.** [Fr. dimin. of *pipe*=a pipe.]

*Chem.*: A glass tube, with a bulb near the center, used for measuring and transferring liquids.

"What would . . . the chemist be without his retorts and pipette?"—*Mortimer Collins: Fight with Fortune*, i. 131.

**pīp'-wōrt, s.** [Eng. *pipe*, and *wort*.]

*Botany*:

1. *Sing.*: The genus *Eriocaulon* (q. v.).

¶ Jointed Pipewort is *Eriocaulon septangulare*.

2. *Plural*: Lindley's name for the *Eriocaulaceæ* (q. v.).

**pī'-pī, s.** [Native name (?).] (See compound.)

**pipi-pods, s. pl.**

*Comm.*: The astringent legumes of *Cesalpinia pipai*.

**pī'-pī-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *pip(a)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zool.*: A family of Batrachians, without a tongue or maxillary teeth, and having the sacrum enormously dilated. Sole genus, *Pipa* (q. v.).

**\*pīp'-ī-ent, a.** [Lat. *pipiens*, pr. par. of *pipio*=to chirp.] Piping.

"There you shall heare, Hypocrites. a pipient broode."—*Adams: Spiritual Navigator*.

**pīp'-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [PIPE, v.]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective**:

1. Playing upon a pipe or wind-instrument of music.

2. Having or emitting a shrill sound or tone.

"The piping cry of lips that brook No pain."—*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. 149.

3. Accompanied or characterized by the sound of pipes, instead of martial music.

"This weak piping time of peace."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 1.

4. Simmering, boiling. [PIPING-HOT.]

**C. As substantive**:

**I. Ord. Lang.**: The act of playing on a pipe; the chirp of young birds.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Harness*: A leather covering to a trace-chain.

2. *Horticulture*:

(1) A method of propagating herbaceous plants having jointed stems, such as pinks, &c., by taking slips or cuttings, having two joints, and planting them under glass.

(2) A cutting or slip from a pink and the like.

3. *Needlework*: A border formed on any material of dress or furniture, by means of the introduction into it of a piece of bobbin, for the purpose of giving an appearance of greater finish, or of adding to its strength.



Piping (of Pink).

**piping-crow, s.**

*Ornithology*:

1. *Sing.*: *Gymnorhina tibicen*, a bird from New South Wales. It has great powers of mimicry. Called also the Flute-player.

2. *Pl.*: *Gymnorhininæ*, a sub-family of *Corvidæ*, with five genera.

**piping-hares, s. pl.**

*Zool.*: The same as CALLING-HARES (q. v.).

**piping-hot, a.** Boiling hot, hissing hot. (*Hall: Satires*, iv. 4.)

**piping-iron, s.** A fluting-iron.

**pī-pīs'-trēlle, \*pī-pīs'-trēl, s.** [Fr. *pipistrelle*; Ital. *pipistrello*, from Lat. *vespertilio* (q. v.).]

*Zool.*: *Vesperugo pipistrellus*, the commonest and most widely distributed of the British bats. Color reddish-brown, paler beneath. The wings extend down to the base of the toes, and their membrane, like that of the ears, is of a dusky tint. This bat is specially a dweller in temperate regions, its period of hibernation is short, and the tail is used as an organ of prehension.

**pīp'-it, s.** [Etym. doubtful, probably from the cry of the bird, cf. PEEWIT.]

*Ornith.*: The genus *Anthus* (q. v.).

**pīp'-kīn, s.** [Eng. *pipe* (2), *s.*; dimin. suff. *-kin*.] A small earthen boiler.

"Some officer perhaps might give consent,

To a large cover'd pipkin in his tent."

*King: Art of Cookery*.

**\*pīp'-kīn-nēt, s.** [English *pipkin*; *-et*.] A little pipkin.

**pī'-pōw-dēr, s.** [PIEPOUDRE.]

**pīp'-pēr-idge, s.** [PIPERIDGE.]

**pīp'-pīn, s.** [Eng. *pip* (2), *s.*, and *in*, from the *pips* inside it. (*Skeat*.)]

*Hort.*: A name given to several varieties of apples, as a Kentish *pippin*, or lemon *pippin*, &c.

¶ *Normandy pippins*: Apples dried in the sun, and stored for winter use.

**pippin-face, s.** A round, smooth, reddish face, resembling a pippin.

**pippin-faced, a.** Having a round, smooth, reddish face, like a pippin.

**pip-pul, s.** [PEEPUL.]

**pī'-pra, s.** [Gr. *pipra*=the woodpecker.]

*Ornith.*: The typical genus of the family *Pipridæ* (q. v.). Bill weak, upper mandible bent over lower, which is flattened and nearly straight; wings rounded; tail short, even; toes syndactyle. Nineteen species, from tropical America.

**pīp'-rage (age as īg), s.** [PIPERIDGE.]

**pī'-prī-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *pipr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Ornith.*: Manakins; a family of Songless Birds, with fifteen genera and sixty species, from the Neotropical regions.

**\*pī'-prī-næ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *pipr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Ornith.*: A sub-family of *Ampelidæ* (q. v.); it is now merged in *Pipridæ* (q. v.).

**pip-sis-se-wa, s.** [N. Amer. Indian.]

*Bot.*: The same as PRINCE'S-PINE (q. v.).

"In like manner one learns where to look for arbutus, for *pipsissewa*, for the early orchis."—*Burroughs: Pepsaton*, p. 262.

**pīp'-tā-dēn'-ī-a, s.** [Gr. *piptō*=to fall, and *adēn*=an acorn, a gland.]

*Bot.*: A genus of leguminous plants, tribe *Eumimosæ*. It is akin to *Entada*. *Piptadenia peregrina* yields an intoxicating drug, used by the Indians of Venezuela.

**pīp'-tō-stēg'-ī-a, s.** [Gr. *piptō*=to fall, and *stegos*=a roof.]

*Bot.*: A synonym of *Ipomœa*. *Piptostegia gomezii* and *P. pisonis*, Brazilian plants, furnish a kind of scammony.

**pīp'-y, a.** [Eng. *pip(e)* (1), *s.*; *-y*.] Resembling a pipe, hollow-stemmed.

"The *pipy* hemlock."—*Keats: Endymion*, i.

**pī'-quan-çy (qu as k), s.** [Eng. *piquant*(t); *-cy*.] The quality or state of being piquant; pungency, sharpness, tartness, severity, smartness. Used in botany, literally; in ordinary language, chiefly in a figurative sense.

"Commonly also satirical tauntes do owe their seeming piquancy to the subject."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 14.

**pī'-quant (q as k), \*pīck'-ant, a.** [Fr. *piquant*, pr. par. of *piquer*=to prick, to be sharp to the taste, to pique.]

1. Having a sharp, pungent taste to the organs of sense; sharp, tart.

"He [Cook] is excellent for a piquant sauce, and the haugou."—*Howell*, bk. i., § 5, let. 36.

2. Sharp or cutting to the feelings; keen, severe, pungent.

3. Racy, lively, sparkling, highly interesting.

"Wonderfully piquant reading at the present moment."—*Victoria Magazine*, Nov., 1866, p. 18.

**pī'-quant-ly (q as k), adv.** [Eng. *piquant*; *-ly*.] In a piquant, sharp, or pungent manner; with sharpness, pungency, or severity; smartly, pungently.

**pīque (que as k) (1), \*pīke, s.** [O. French *picque*, *picque*=a pike . . . a quarrel.] [PIKE, s.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. Offense taken; slight irritation, anger, or ill-feeling toward persons, arising from wounded pride, vanity, or self-love.

"This imputation of ill nature does the work of pique and envy."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

\*2. A strong desire, longing, or passion.

"And though it have the pique and long

'Tis still for something to the wrong,"

*Butler: Hudibras*, iii. 2.

¶ Perhaps the same as PICA 3 (q. v.).

3. Nicety, punctilio, a point.

"Pique of honor to maintain a cause."

*Dryden: Hind and Panther*, iii. 400.

**II. Cards**: In Picket, the right that the elder hand has to count thirty or to play before his adversary counts one.

**pī-quē' (qu as k) (2), s.** [Fr.]

*Fabric*: A French material, made of two cotton threads, one thicker than the other, which are woven and united at certain points, and there made an extra thickness. The pattern is usually of a lozenge shape.

**piqué-work, subst.** A minute kind of buhl-work; inlaying metals in metals, usually.

**pīque, picque (que as k), v. t. & i.** [PIQUE (1), *s.*; Fr. *piquer*.]

**A. Transitive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. To arouse or excite pique in; to irritate; to offend by wounding the pride, vanity, or self-love of.

"Pique her and soothe in turn."

*Byron: Child Harold*, ii. 34.

2. To stimulate or excite to action by inspiring envy, jealousy, or other passion.

3. To raise, to excite, to stimulate.

4. (*Reflexively*): To plume or value one's self.

**II. Cards**: To count thirty or play before the adversary counts one.

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To cause irritation, displeasure, or vexation.

"Every verse hath something in it that piques."—*Tatler*, No. 163.

2. To endeavor to excite or arouse pique or envy.

"Piquing at each other, who shall go the best dress'd."—*Dryden: Mock Astrologer*, iii.

**\*pī-queër, verb, \*pī-queër-ēr' (qu as k), s.** [PICKEER, v.; PICKEERER, s.]

**pīq'-uēt (q as k), \*pīck'-ēt, s.** [PICKET, s.]

1. *Mil.*: The same as PICKET (q. v.).

2. *Cards*: A game at cards played by two persons with a pack of thirty-two cards, the deuces, threes, fours, fives, and sixes of the ordinary pack being discarded; the *as de pique*, or seven of spades, is the highest card. In this sense sometimes pronounced *pī-kēt*.

**pī-quētte' (qu as k), s.** [Fr.] A drink made by pouring water on husks of grapes; sour wine.

**pīr'-a-çy, \*pīr'-a-cie, s.** [Eng. *pirate*(te); *-cy*.] Fr. *piraterie*; Ital. & Sp. *pirateria*.]

1. *Lit. & Law*: The act, practice, or crime of robbing on the high seas. This offense at common law consists in committing those acts of robbery and depredation upon the high seas which, if committed upon land, would have amounted to felony there. But other offenses have, by various statutes, been made piracy, and liable to the same penalty. Thus trading with, or in any way aiding, known pirates, is piracy. So, too, any commander or seaman of a ship who runs away with any ship, boat, goods, &c., or who voluntarily delivers such up to any pirate, is guilty of piracy. Any one who conveys or removes any person as a slave is also by statute law of most civilized nations guilty of piracy. The penalty formerly was death, whether the guilty party were a principal, or merely implicated as an accessory before or after the fact, but now is reduced to imprisonment.

2. *Fig.*: Literary theft; an infringement of the law of copyright.

**pī-ra'-guā (u as w), s.** [PIROGUE.]

**pī-rām'-ē-tēr, s.** [PEIRAMETER.]

**pī-rām'-ī-dīg, s.** [A Jamaican negro (?) word.]

*Ornith.*: *Caprimulgus virginianus*, the Virginian Goatsucker.

**pīr'-ate, s. & a.** [Fr., from Lat. *pirata*, from Gr. *peiratēs*=one who attempts or attacks, a pirate; *peiraō*=to try, to attempt; *peira*=an attempt, an essay; Ital. & Sp. *pirata*.]

**A. As substantive**:

**I. Literally**:

1. A robber on the high seas; one who takes the property of another on the high seas by open violence; one who is guilty of piracy; a freebooter on the seas.

2. A ship which cruises with legal or proper commission for the purpose of plundering other vessels on the high seas.

**II. Figuratively**:

1. One who appropriates the literary labors of another without permission or offering compensation.

2. A robber, a plunderer, a swindler.

\***B. As adj.**: Piratical. (*Rowe: Lucan*, i.)

**pīr'-ate, v. i. & t.** [PIRATE, s.]

\***A. Intrans.**: To act as a pirate; to rob on the high seas; to practice piracy.

**B. Trans.**: To take or appropriate without permission asked, or compensation offered.

"The *pirated* edition, a copy of which I have seen, grossly misrepresents my drawings both in style and coloring."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Sept., 1877, p. 721.



**pī-rā-tēs**, s. [PIRATE.]  
*Entom.*: A genus of Reduviidæ. The species are large bugs, with feet adapted for clinging to their prey. *Pirates stridulus* makes a stridulatory noise.

\***pīr-āt-ēss**, s. [Eng. *pirat(e)*; -ess.] A female pirate.

"The pirates and *piratesses* had control of both."—*W. H. Russell: Diary, North and South*, i. 163.

**pī-rāt-ic-al**, \***pī-rāt-ic**, a. [Latin *piraticus*, from *pirata* = a pirate (q. v.); Gr. *peiratikos*; Fr. *piratique*; Ital. & Sp. *piratico*.]

- I. Literally:
1. Practicing piracy; plundering or robbing by open violence on the high seas.
  2. Pertaining to piracy; of the nature of piracy; like a pirate. (*Scott: Rokeby*, i. 17.)
  3. Pertaining to or connected with pirates; carried on by or with pirates.

"In the *piratical* war achieved by Pompey the Great."—*Bacon: Holy War*.

II. Fig.: Practicing literary piracy.  
 "The errors of the press were multiplied by *piratical* printers."—*Pope: Letters*. (Pref.)

**pī-rāt-ic-al-ly**, adv. [Eng. *piratical*; -ly.] In a piratical manner; by piracy.

"Certain goods *piratically* taken upon the seas."—*State Trials; Lord Seymour* (an. 1549).

**pī-rā-tō-sāu-rūs**, s. [Greek *peiratēs* = a pirate, and *sauros* = a lizard.] [PLESIOSAURIA.]

\***pīr-ā-toūs**, a. [Eng. *pirat(e)*; -ous.] Piratical.

\***pīr-ā-toūs-ly**, adv. [English *piratous*; -ly.] Piratically.

"Their goods *piratously* robbed and taken."—*State Trials; Lord Seymour* (an. 1549).

**pīr-cū-nī-a**, s. [Native name (?).]

*Botany*: A genus of Phytolacææ. The leaves of *Pircunia esculenta* have been cooked as spinach, and the young shoots as asparagus. Its cultivation was commenced in France, but it disappointed expectation.

\***pīre**, s. [Lat. *pirus*.] A pear; a pear-tree.

\***pīr-ie**, s. [PIERIE.]

**pīr-ī-mē-lā**, s. [Latin *perimele*, a nymph, the daughter of Hippodamus. (*Ovid: Met.* viii. 590.)]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Canceridæ. Carapace much wider than long; strongly truncated on each side.

**pīrl**, v. t. [Gael. *piridh* = a top, a whirligig.]

1. To spin, as a top.
2. To twist or twine, as in forming horse-hair into fishing-lines; to wind wire of gold or silver.

\***pīrle** (1), s. [PURL.] A brook, a stream.

"A broket or *pirle* of water running out of an hille."—*Leland: Itinerary*, iii. 132.

\***pīrle** (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] Some variety of salt-water fish. (*Harrison: Descript. Eng.*, bk. iii., ch. iii.)

**pīrn**, s. [Gael.]

1. A bobbin; a quill bobbin in a weaver's shuttle. (*Scotch.*)
2. Yarn wound on a shuttle.
3. The wheel of a fishing-rod.
4. A stick with a loop of cord for twisting on the nose of a refractory horse.

**pīr-niē**, s. [PIRN.] A woolen nightcap made of different colors or stripes.

**pī-rōgue**, **pēr-i-a-gua**, **pī-ra-gua** (gua as gwa), s. [Fr., from Sp. *piragua*, from the West Indian name.]

*Nautical*:

1. A large double canoe formed of a hollowed trunk of a tree, or of two canoes united. They are generally small and worked by paddles.
2. A narrow ferry-boat having two masts and a lee-board.

**pīr-ōu-ette**, \***pīr-o-et**, subst. [Fr. *pirouette*, a dimin. from the Norm. Fr. *piroue* = a little wheel, a whirligig; cf. Eng. *pirrie*.]

1. *Dancing*: A rapid turning or whirling round on the point of one foot.
2. *Manège*: A sudden short turn of a horse, so as to bring his head in the opposite direction to where it was before.

**pīr-ōu-ette**, v. i. [PIRŌUETTE, s.] To perform a pirouette; to turn or whirl round on the toes, as in dancing.

"I should feel as if I had been *pirouetting*."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. i.

**pīrr**, s. [Gael. *piorra* = a squall; Icel. *byrr* = a wind.] A gentle wind.

**pīr-rie**, **pīr-rŷ**, **pīr-iē**, \***pyr-y**, subst. [Gael. *piorradh*, from *piorra* = a squall.] [PIRR.] A squall of wind; a rough gale; a whirlwind.

\***pīr-tle**, v. i. [Etym. doubtful.] To slaver at the mouth. (*Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, ii. 211.)

**pī-ṣā**, s. [Lat., another form of *pisum* (q. v.).]  
*Zoöl.*: A genus of Maiadæ. *Pisa tetraodon* is the Four-horned Spider-crab of the North Atlantic coasts.

**pīs-āng**, s. [E. Ind.] The plantain.

**pī-ṣā-nī-a**, s. [From Pisa in Tuscany, where it is found.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A genus of Muricidæ. Shell with many indistinct varices, or if smooth then spirally striated, the canal short, the outer lip crenulated, the inner wrinkled. Known recent species 120; from the warmer seas. Fossil, from the Eocene onward.

**pīs-a-nīte**, s. [After E. Pisani, of Paris, who analyzed it; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A mineral found in stalactitic forms, with copper pyrites, in a copper mine, in Turkey. Luster, vitreous; color, blue. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 29.90; protoxide of iron, 10.98; protoxide of copper, 15.56; water, 43.56; the chemical formula is (FeO, CuO)SO<sub>3</sub>+7H<sub>2</sub>O.

**pīs-ās-phāl-tūm**, s. [PITTASPHALT.]

**pīs-car-ŷ**, s. [Lat. *piscarius* = pertaining to fish or fishing; *piscis* = a fish.]

*Law*: The right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters.

\***pīs-cā-tion**, s. [Lat. *piscatio*, from *piscatus*, pa. par. of *piscor* = to fish; *piscis* = a fish.] The act or practice of fishing.

\***pīs-cā-tōr**, s. [Lat.] A fisherman; an angler.

"Such canny *piscators* as choose quiet secluded eddies."—*London Morning Advertiser*.

**pīs-ca-tōr-ī-al**, a. [Eng. *piscatory*; -al.] Pertaining or relating to fishing; piscatory.

**pīs-ca-tōr-ŷ**, a. [Lat. *piscatorius*, from *piscator* = a fisherman, from *piscatus*, pa. par. of *piscor* = to fish; *piscis* = a fish.]

1. Pertaining or relating to fishing or fishermen; relating to angling.

"*Piscatory* eclogues."—*Blair: Lectures*, No. 39.

2. Given to or employed in fishing.

"Yarmouth is *piscatory* beyond comparison and beyond description."—*Harper's Monthly*, June, 1882, p. 6.

**Pīs-ḡēs**, s. pl. [Lat., pl. of *piscis* = a fish.]

1. *Astronomy*:

(1) The twelfth and last of the zodiacal constellations. It is a large constellation, bounded on the east by Aries and Triangulum, on the west by Aquarius and Pegasus, on the north by Andromeda, and on the south by Cetus. The two Fishes are represented on celestial globes and maps as separated some distance from each other, and as having their tails connected by a string. One is under the right arm of Andromeda, the other under the wing of Pegasus. About forty stars are visible to the naked eye. Bode marks the position of 257; the largest, Alpha Piscium, is of magnitude 3½, and is a double star, one constituent being pale green and the other blue.

(2) The portion of the ecliptic from which precession (q. v.) has made the constellation move away. The sun enters it, crossing the equator, at the vernal equinox.

2. *Ichthy.*: [FISH, s., II.]

\***pīs-ḡi-cāp-tī-vāt-iŷg**, a. [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and Eng. *captive*.] Catching or taking fish.

\***pīs-ḡi-cāp-ture**, s. [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and Eng. *capture*.] The taking or catching of fish by angling, netting, &c.

"Snatching is a form of illicit *pisciculture*."—*London Standard*.

**pīs-ḡic-ō-lā**, s. [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and *colo* = to dwell upon.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Ichthyobdellidæ (Fish-leeches). *Piscicola geometra* is the Great-tailed Leech, parasitic on freshwater fishes, as the perch, the carp, and the tench, &c.

**pīs-ḡi-cūl-tu-ral**, a. [Eng. *piscicultur(e)*; -al.] Pertaining or relating to pisciculture or the breeding of fish.

**pīs-ḡi-cūl-ture**, subst. [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and Eng. *culture*.] Fish culture; the breeding, rearing, preserving, and fattening of fish by artificial means.

**pīs-ḡi-cūl-tu-rīst**, subst. [Eng. *piscicultur(e)*; -ist.] One who practices or is skilled in pisciculture; a breeder of fish.

**pīs-ḡid-i-a**, s. [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and *cædo* (in compos. -*cido*) = to kill.]

*Botany*: A genus of Dalbergiæ (?). *Piscidia erythrina*, a tree, the legumes of which have four wings, is common in Jamaica, where it is used as a fish poison. The tincture of it is very narcotic and diaphoretic.

**pīs-ḡi-form**, a. [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or shape of a fish.

**pīs-ḡi-na**, **piṣ-ḡi-na**, \***pīs-cine**, s. [Lat. = a fish-pond, a cistern; *piscis* = a fish.]

\*1. *Rom. Antig.*: A large water-basin in an open, public place, in which the youths of Rome learned to swim.

2. *Eccles. Architect.*: The stone basin used in the Catholic church-service to receive the water after it has been used by the priest in washing the chalice subsequent to the celebration of mass. The piscina is supplied with a drain-pipe to carry the water out of the church, and is usually constructed in the wall, close beside the high altar, near the sedilia. It takes the form of a canopied niche, and is generally richly decorated with foliage and emblematic carving. The outer apertures of the drain-pipe sometimes take the form of gargoyles. (*Fairholt*.)

**pīs-ḡin-al**, a. [Lat. *piscinalis*, from *piscina* = a cistern.] Pertaining or relating to a fish-pond or piscina.

**pīs-ḡine**, a. [Lat. *piscis* = a fish.] Of or pertaining to fish or fishes.

**Pīs-ḡis**, s. [PISCES.]

**Piscis Australis**, s.

*Astronomy*: The Southern Fish; one of the old Southern constellations. It is situated directly south of Aquarius. The largest star, Alpha Fomalhaut, or Alpha Piscis Australis, is of the first magnitude. It is just in the mouth of the fish.

**Piscis volans**, s.

*Astron.*: The Flying Fish; one of Bayer's Southern constellations. It is situated between Argo and the South Pole. The largest star is only of the fifth magnitude.

**pīs-ḡiv-ōr-ōūs**, a. [Lat. *piscis* = a fish, and *voro* = to devour.] Eating or subsisting on fish.

"A synopsis of the *piscivorous* plants, or those which capture young fish."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

**pī-ṣē**, s. [Fr., pa. par. of *piser*; Lat. *pisso*, *pinso* = to stamp, to bray, as in a mortar.]

*Build.*: A mode of forming walls of rammed clay. The conformation of the walls is given by means of boards on each side, and after one layer is formed and partially hardened, the boards are lifted to form bounds for another layer. The formæci, described by Pliny, were of this character.

**pīsh**, interj. [An imitative word.] An interjection expressing contempt; pshaw.

"A thing which causes many 'poohs' and 'pishes,' And several oaths."—*Byron: Beppo*, vii.

**pīsh**, v. i. [PISH, interj.] To express contempt; to pooh.

**pī-sīd-ī-ūm**, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *pisum* = a pea.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A sub-genus of *Cyclas*, differing in having an inequilateral shell, the anterior side longest, the teeth also are stronger. Known species recent sixty, found in this country, Britain, India, &c.; fossil thirty-eight, from the Wealden strata onward.

**pī-sī-form**, a. [Lat. *pisum* (genit. *psi*) = a pea, and Eng. *form*.]

*Bot.*: Formed like a pea.

**pīsiform-bone**, s.

*Anat.*: One of the bones of the carpus. It is articulated with the cuneiform bone. [HAND, s., II. 1. (1).]

**pīsiform iron-ore**, s. [PEA IRON-ORE.]

**pīs-mīre** (1), \***pīs-mīre**, s. [Mid. Eng. *pissee*, *miss* (q. v.), and *mīre* = an ant; cogn. with Dan. *myre*; Dut. *mier*; Icel. *murr*; Sw. *myra*; Ir. *móirbh*; Wel. *morgrugyn*; Russ. *muravei*; Gr. *myrmex*. So called from the urinous smell of an ant-hill.] An ant, an emmet. (*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., i. 3.*)

**pīs-mīre** (2), s. [A corrupt. of *bismare*, from Icel. *bismari*; Dan. *bismer*.] A steelyard. (*Shetland*.)

\***pīs-nēts**, \***puīs-nēts**, s. pl. [PINSNET.] Thin shoes worn in England during the reign of Elizabeth.



Piscina.



The Constellation Pisces.



**pī-sō-lite**, *subst.* [Gr. *pisos*=peas, and *lithos*=a stone.]

*Min.*: A variety of Calcite (q. v.), consisting of aggregations of pea-like concretions, with a concentric structure. Found in abundance about the hot-springs of Carlsbad, Bohemia.

**pisolate-limestone**, *s.* [PISOLITIC-LIMESTONE.]

**pī-sō-lit'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *pisolit(e)*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to pisolate; containing or resembling pisolate; of the nature of pisolate.

**pisolithic-limestone**, *s.*

*Geol.*: A limestone largely composed of pisolate (q. v.). It is found on all sides of Paris, extending, with breaks, forty-five leagues east and west, and thirty-five from north to south. It ranks with the Maestricht beds and the Faxoe Limestone as the highest member of the Cretaceous, and consequently of the Secondary rocks. Some of its fossils foreshadow those of the Eocene.

**pī-sō-nī-a**, *s.* [Named from M. Piso, a physician, of Amsterdam.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Nyctaginaceæ. The bark and leaves of *Pisonia aculeata*, a very common straggling shrub in India, Burmah, and the Andaman Islands, are used in the East as a counterirritant for swellings and rheumatic pains. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*) *P. morindifolia* is the Tree Lettuce, cultivated in India. Its native country is unknown.

**pīs-ō-phālt**, *subst.* [See def.] A corruption of Pissaspalt (q. v.).

**pī-sō-ūn-çin-ā-tūs**, *s.* [Gr. *pisos*=a pea, and Lat. *uncinatus*=hooked.] *Anat.*: A rarely occurring muscle, replacing the short ligament passing from the pisiform to the unciform bone.

**piss**, **\*pisse**, **\*pysse**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *pisser*; Dut. & Ger. *piessen*; Dan. *pisse*; Sw. *pissa*. Of imitative origin.]

*A. Intrans.*: To discharge the urine; to make water; to urinate.

*B. Transitive*:

1. To eject or discharge, as urine.

2. To make water on.

**piss**, *s.* [Piss, v.] Urine.

**piss'-ā-bēd**, *s.* [Eng. *piss*, and *abed*.]

*Bot.*: *Taraxacum Dens-leonis*, the common dandelion.

**piss-ās'-phālt**, **piss-ās-phāl'-tūm**, *s.* [PITTS-ASPHALT.]

**piss'-blāme**, *s.* [Eng. *piss*, second element doubtful.]

*Bot.*: *Armeria vulgaris*.

**\*pis-sell**, *s.* [PIZZLE.]

**pīs-sōc'-ō-pŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *pissa*=pitch, and *koptein*=to strike.]

1. The process of covering with pitch.

2. Depilation through the action of a pitch plaster.

**pīs-sō'-dēs**, *s.* [Gr. *pissōdēs*]=like pitch: *pissa*=pitch, and *eidōs*=form.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Curculionidæ.

**pīs-sō-phāne**, **pīs-sō-phān'-ite**, *s.* [Gr. *pissa*=pitch, and *phanos*=appearance.]

*Min.*: An amorphous, pitch-like mineral. Hardness, 1.5; specific gravity, 1.93-1.98; luster, vitreous; color, shades of green; very brittle. Composition: Apparently a hydrous sulphate of alumina and sesquioxide of iron. Dana suggests that it is not a simple mineral.

**pīst**, **\*pīste**, *s.* [Fr. *piste*, from Lat. *pistus*, par. of *pinso*=to beat, as in a mortar, to stamp; Ital. *pesta*.] The track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over.

**pīs-tā'-çhī-ō**, **pīs-tā-cho**, **\*pīs-tā-choe**, *s.* [Sp. *pistacho*, from Lat. *pistacium*, from Gr. *pistakion*=the nut of the tree called *pistakē*; Pers. *pistā*=the pistachio-nut; Fr. *pistache*; Ital. *pistacchio*.] The same as PISTACHIO-NUT (q. v.).

**pistachio-nut**, **\*pistich-nut**, **\*pistake-nut**, *s.*

1. *Bot., Comm., &c.*: The nut of *Pistacia vera* (q. v.). It is oval, with a brittle shell inclosing a kernel, which is green and of an agreeable odor. It is from half an inch to an inch long. Pistachios are believed to have been the "nuts," Heb. *botnim*, sent by Jacob as part of a present to Pharaoh (Gen. xliii. 11). Pistachios are eaten by the natives of India, large quantities being yearly imported. They are also dried like almonds or made into confectionery.

2. *Pharm.*: Pistachio nuts are used in general debility; the oil of their kernel is demulcent and restorative. The bark is a tonic in indigestion. It is used in nausea in vomiting.

**pistachio-tree**, *s.* [PISTACIA.]

**pīs-tā'-çī-a**, *s.* [Lat. *pistacia*, from Gr. *pistakia*, from Pers. *pistā*.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Anacardiaceæ. Small trees, with pinnate leaves and small axillary panicles or racemes of small apetalous and dioecious flowers.

Found chiefly in Asia and the south of Europe. *Pistacia vera* is a small tree growing in Western Asia and Afghanistan. It produces the Pistachio-nut (q. v.). *Pistacia atlantica*, *P. khinjak*, *P. cabulica*, and *P. lentiscus* yield mastic (q. v.); *P. terebinthus* yields a balsamic resin called thios or Cyprus turpentine. *P. integerrima*, a large deciduous tree from the North-Western Himalayas, the Suleiman Mountains, &c., has a heart-wood, according to Brandis, the best and handsomest for carving furniture and ornamental work. The galls of *P. integerrima* and those of *P. vera* are used for dyeing; the oil of the latter is demulcent and restorative.

**pistacia-fat**, *s.*

*Chem.*: A dark-green, sharp-tasting fat, extracted from the berries of *Pistacia lentiscus* by boiling with water. It melts at 34°.

**pīs-tā-çite**, *s.* [Gr. *pistakia*=the pistachio-nut; suff. -ite (Min.); Ger. *Epistazit*.]

*Min.*: The same as EPIDOTE (q. v.).

**pistacite-rock**, *s.*

*Petrol.*: The same as EPIDOSYTE (q. v.).

**pīs-tā-reēn'**, *s.* [O. Sp.] An old Spanish silver coin, value twenty cents.

**pīs-tī-a**, *s.* [Said to be from Gr. *pistos*=drinkable, liquid; from its living in the water.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the Pistiacæ (q. v.). *Pistia stratiotes*, the Water-soldier, called in the West Indies Water-lettuce, is a plant like endive, which grows in stagnant ponds in the East and West Indies. It is cooling and demulcent, the root is laxative and demulcent, the leaves made into poultices are applied to hæmorrhoids, and given with other ingredients in dysentery, cough, and asthma. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*) Graham says that it has a peculiar narcotic smell, and when it is abundant in tanks it imparts its acrid qualities to the water.

**pīs-tī-ā'-çē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *pisti(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

*Bot.*: Lemnads or Duckweeds; an order of Exogens, alliance Arales. It consists of floating or land plants, with very cellular lenticular or lobed fronds or leaves, some having no spiral vessels except in the pistil. Flowers unisexual, two or three, naked, inclosed in a spathe without a spadix; stamens definite, often monadelphous; females with a one-celled ovary having erect ovules with a slit embryo. Fruit membranaceous or capsular. Genera six, species twenty. (*Lindley*.)

**\*pīst'-ic**, **\*pīst'-ick**, *a.* [Lat. *pisticus*, from Gr. *pistikos*=faithful; *pistis*=faith.] Trustworthy; hence, pure, genuine. (*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. viii., ch. vii.)

**pīs-tīl'**, **\*pīs-tīl'-lūm**, *s.* [Lat. *pistillum*, dimin. from *\*pistrum*=a pestle (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: The female organ in plants, standing in the middle of the stamens, around which again stand the floral envelopes. It is divided into the ovary or germen, with its ovule or ovules, the style, and the stigma. Called by Roper, &c., the gynæceum. A pistil may be simple or compound; the former consists of one carpel, the latter of more than one.

**pīs-tīl-lā'-ceōūs** (ce as sh), *adj.* [Eng. *pistil*; -accous.] Pertaining to or having the nature of a pistil; growing on a pistil.

**pīs-tīl-lār-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *pistil*; -ary.]

*Bot.*: Of or pertaining to the pistil.

**pistillary-cord**, *s.*

*Bot.*: A channel which passes from the stigma through the style into the ovary.

**pīs-tīl-lāte**, *a.* [Eng. *pistil*; -ate.]

*Bot.* (of a flower): Having a pistil, or pistils, but no stamens.

**\*pīs-tīl-lā'-tion**, *s.* [PESTILLATION.]

**pīs-tīl-līd'-ī-ūm** (pl. **pīs-tīl-līd'-ī-a**), *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *pistillum*.] [PESTLE, s.]

*Bot.* (pl.): Agardh's name for certain small, sessile, ovate bodies in the fructification of mosses, enveloped in a membrane tapering upward into a point. When abortive they are called Paraphyses (q. v.).

**pīs-tīl-līf'-ēr-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *pistil*; Lat. *fero*=to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

*Botany*: Having a pistil without stamens, as a female flower.

**pīs-tīl-līg'-ēr-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *pistil*; Lat. *gero*=to carry, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

*Bot.*: Bearing a pistil.

**pīs-tle**, **\*pīs-tele**, **\*pīs-till**, *subst.* [See def.] An abbreviation of epistle (q. v.).

**pīs-tōl'**, **\*pīs-toll**, *s.* [Fr. *pistole*, from Ital. *pistola*, from *Pistoja* (formerly *Pistoria*, *Pistola*), a city in Tuscany, near Florence, Italy; Sp. *pistola*.] A small firearm adapted for use with one hand. They are of different sizes and patterns; those now used

are generally of the form known as revolvers (q. v.). Pistols were first used by the cavalry of England about A. D. 1544. (*Shakesp.: Pericles*, i. 1.)

¶ **Electric Pistol**: An experimental apparatus for exhibiting the power of electric incandescence or of the electric spark is called an *electric pistol*. A tube is mounted with a handle like a pistol. A plug is provided to screw in and out of its side. The plug carries two wires connected on its inner side by a fine platinum wire, or else disconnected, but with their ends brought near together to act as terminals for the production of a spark. To use it, the tube is filled with a mixture of air and gas, the latter either hydrogen, hydrocarbon, or other combustible gas. The tube, when full, is corked. The wire is heated to incandescence by a current, or a spark is passed from a Leyden jar or other source of electrostatic excitation. The mixture, if properly proportioned, explodes and expels the cork violently. (*Sloane*.)

**pistol-carbine**, *s.*

*Firearms*: A horseman's pistol provided with a removable butt-piece, so that the weapon may be fired either from the hand or the shoulder.

**pistol-pipe**, *s.*

*Metall.*: The tuyere of a hot-blast furnace.

**pistol-router**, *s.* A kind of carpenter's plane. A router with a handle like a pistol-stock.

**pistol-shot**, *s.*

1. A bullet for, or discharged from, a pistol.  
2. The distance to which a pistol will carry a bullet.

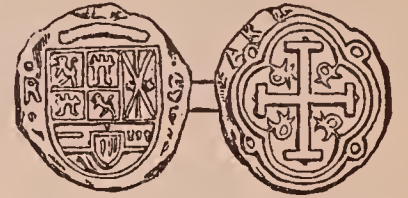
**pīs-tōl'**, *v. t.* [Fr. *pistoler*.] [PISTOL, s.] To shoot with a pistol.

"Pistol him, pistol him."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

**pīs-tōl-āde'**, *subst.* [Fr.] The discharge of a pistol; a succession of pistol-shots.

**pīs-tōle'**, *s.*

[Fr., the same word as *pistol* (q. v.).] A gold coin once current in Spain, France, and the neighboring countries; average value about \$3.85. "Hol Philip, send for charity thy Mexican pistoles." *Macaulay: Spanish Armada*.



Pistole.

(From coin in the British Museum.)

**\*pīs-tōl-eēr'**, *s.* [Eng. *pistol*; -eer, as in cannon-eer.] One who uses or fires a pistol.

**\*pīs-tōl-ēt**, *s.* [Fr.]

1. A small pistol. (*Donne: Elegy* xii.)

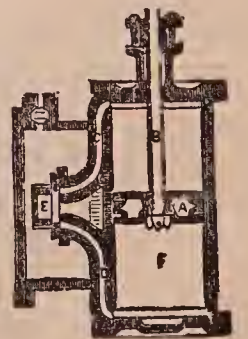
2. A diminutive of pistole; a Spanish coin.

**pīs-tō-mē'-çite**, *s.* [Gr. *pistos*=authentic, and *mesitēs*=a go-between.]

*Min.*: A mineral belonging to the group of rhombohedral carbonates. Hardness, 3.5-4; specific gravity, 3.412-3.427; luster, vitreous, sometimes pearly; color, yellowish-white to gray. Composition: Carbonate of magnesia, 42; carbonate of iron, 53-100, which is represented by the formula,  $MgOCO_2 + FeOCO_2$ . Intermediate between magnesite and siderite. (See these words.)

**pīs-tōn**, *s.* [Fr.=a pestle, a piston, from Ital. *pistone*=a piston; *pestone*=a pestle, from *pestare*=to pound, from Low Lat. *pisto*, from Lat. *pistus*, par. of *pinso*, *piso*=to pound; Sp. *piston*.] [PESTLE.]

*Mach.*: A device so fitted as to occupy the sectional area of a tube and be capable of reciprocation by pressure on either of its sides. It may be of any shape corresponding accurately to the bore of the tube; but the cylindrical form is almost exclusively employed for both, as in the common pump and the steam-engine. One of its sides is fitted to a rod, to which it either imparts reciprocatory motion, as in the steam-engine, or by which it is itself reciprocated, as in the pump. In the former case, it has no opening leading from one side to the other, and is termed solid, though generally not really so; but in the latter, an aperture controlled by a valve permits the passage of the fluid from one side to the other during its downward movement. A distinction is, however, made in pumps; the solid piston being known as a plunger, the hollow piston as a bucket. The piston usually requires packing to cause it to fit closely within its cylinder and at the same time allow its free backward and forward movement.



Piston.

A. Piston. B. Piston-rod. C. D. Steam-ports. E. Slide-valve. F. Cylinder.



**piston-head, s.**

*Steam-eng.*: That portion of a piston which fits into and reciprocates in the cylinder.

**piston-rod, s.** [PISTON.]

**piston-spring, s.**

*Steam-eng.*: A coil in the circumferential groove of a piston to expand against the cylinder and form a packing. A spring inside a piston-head to expand the rim against the cylinder.

**piston-valve, s.**

*Steam-eng.*: A valve consisting of a circular disc, reciprocating in a cylindrical chamber.

**pīs-tō-sāu'-rūs, s.** [Gr. *pistos*=true, and *sauros*=a lizard.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Triassic fossil reptiles, order Plesiosauria (q. v.).

**pī'-sūm, s.** [Lat.=a pea.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Viciæ. Style triangular, keeled above, subfalcate and geniculate at the base. *Pisum arvense*, the Gray or Field-pea, a native of Greece and the Levant, is largely cultivated in India during the cold weather. [POULTS.] It may be the origin of the Garden Pea, *Pisum sativum*. [PEA.] *Pisum maritimum* is now *Lathyrus maritimus*.

**pīt, \*pitte, \*put, \*putte, \*pyt, \*pytte, s.** [A. S. *pyt, pytt*, from Lat. *puteus*=a well; cogn. with Dut. *put*; Icel. *pittr*; Fr. *puits*=a well.]

1. A hole in the ground, more or less deep, and either natural or made by digging; as, (1) the shaft of a mine; (2) a vat for tanning; (3) a cavity in which charcoal is piled for burning; (4) an excavation in the soil for protecting plants, generally covered with a frame.

2. A deep or sunken place; an abyss; specif., with the definite article, the grave, the place of the dead or of evil spirits. (*Psalms* xxviii. 1.)

3. A deep hidden hole in the ground for catching wild beasts.

4. A hollow or depression in the flesh; as, the arm-pit, the pit of the stomach, the pits left by a disease, as small-pox.

5. The middle part of a theater or the floor of the house, somewhat below the level of the stage. It was formerly immediately behind the orchestra, between which and the pit the stalls are now placed.

6. The occupants of such part of a theater.

"In those days pit and gallery alike were masters of the occasion."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

7. An inclosed space or area in which cocks or dogs are set to fight, or where dogs are trained to kill rats.

"What though her chamber be the very pit  
Where fight the prime cocks of the game for wit."  
*Ben Jonson: An Epigram.*

8. The stone of a fruit, as of a cherry or a plum.

¶ (1) *Pumping-pit*: A shaft in which the pumps and hydraulic machinery work.

(2) *Working-pit*: A shaft in which the mineral is hoisted and the supplies and workmen lowered.

(3) *Engine-pit*: The shaft in which the engine works.

(4) *The bottomless pit*: Hell. (*Rev.* xx. 1.)

**pit-cock, s.** A pet-cock (q. v.).

**pit-frame, s.** The framework of a coal-pit.

**pit-kiln, s.** An oven for coking coals.

**pit-saw, s.** A saw worked by two men, one of whom stands on the log and the other beneath it. [SAW-PIT.]

**pit-vipers, s. pl.** [CROTALIDÆ.]

**pit-work, s.** The pumping and lifting apparatus of a mine-shaft.

**pit (1), v. t.** [PIT, s.]

1. To place or put in a pit or hole.

"Root crops should be housed or pitted."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 29.

2. To mark with small hollows, as with the pustules of small-pox; to form small holes or depressions in.

3. To set in competition, as cocks in a pit; to set against one another, as in a contest.

"When also Englishman and American were pitted together."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pī'-tā, s.** [Sp.]

*Bot.*: *Agave americana*, the Pita-plant.

**pita-flax, s.** Flax made from the Pita. Labillardière found that its strength is to that of common flax as 7 to 11¼.

**pita-plant, s.** [PITA.]

**\*pīt'-aṅṅ, s.** [PITTANCE.]

**pīt'-a-pāt, \*pīt'-pāt, adv. & s.** [A reduplication of *pat* (q. v.).]

*A. As adv.*: With palpitation or succession of quick beats.

"The fox's heart went *pitapat*."—*L'Estrange: Fable*.

*B. As subst.*: A light, quick step; a flutter, a palpitation.

"'Tis but the *pitapat* of two young hearts."

*Dryden: Epilogue to Tamerlane.*

**pīt'-ā-pāt, v. i.** [PITAPAT, adv.] To tread or step quickly. (*Sylvestér: Magnificence*, 1, 137.)

**pīt-cāir'-nā, s.** [Named after W. Pitcairn, a London physician.]

*Bot.*: A handsome genus of Bromeliacæ, with scarlet, flame-colored, purple, yellow, or white flowers. Natives of the hotter parts of this country. Many are cultivated in greenhouses.

**pitch (1), \*pich, \*pitche, \*pych, \*pik, s.** [A. S. *pic*, from Lat. *pix* (genit. *picis*)=pitch; Ger. *pech*; Gr. *pissa*; Lith. *pikhis*; Ital. *pece*; Sp. *pez*; Dut. *pik*; Dan. *beeg, beg*; Icel. *bik*; Ir. *pic*; Wel. *pyg*; Fr. *poix*.]

*Chem.*: A term applied to a variety of resinous substances of a dark color and brilliant luster, obtained from the various kinds of tar produced in the destructive distillation of wood, coal, &c.

¶ Pitch is extensively used in shipbuilding, &c., for closing up seams, also for keeping wood from speedy decay, or iron railings from rusting when exposed to the weather.

¶ Pitch-blende, Pitch-ore = *Uraninite*; Pitch-copper = *Chrysocola*; Pitch-garnet = *Colophonite*.

**pitch-black, a.**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pitch-dark (q. v.).

2. *Bot.*: Black, changing to brown, scarcely distinguishable from brown-black.

**pitch-coal, s.**

*Min.*: A variety of coal (q. v.), having a pitch-like luster, with a compact texture.

**pitch-dark, pitch-black, adj.** Dark as pitch; very dark.

"During such a storm, on a *pitch-dark* night."—*Field*, April 4, 1865.

**pitch-lake, s.**

*Physical Geog.*: A lake, the surface of which is covered by bitumen. There is one ninety-nine acres in area in Trinidad. [ASPHALT, II. 2.]

**pitch-opal, s.**

*Min.*: A dark, pitchlike variety of opal (q. v.).

**pitch-peat, s.**

*Geology*: A pitch-black homogeneous variety of peat, with a wax-like luster, the vegetable structure having nearly entirely disappeared.

**pitch-pine, s.**

*Botany*: \*(1) *Abies picea*, the *Pinus picea* of Linnaeus [SILVER-FIR]; (2) *P. rigida*; (3) *P. australis*. [PINUS.]

**pitch-plaster, s.** A plaster made of Burgundy pitch.

**pitch-pot, s.** A large iron pot used for boiling pitch.

**pitch-stone, s.** [PITCHSTONE.]

**pitch (2), s.** [PITCH (2), v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of throwing or pitching; a throw, a cast, a jerk.

2. A point or degree of elevation or depression; height or depth; degree, rate.

"With what *pitch* of villainy it will be contented."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 12.

3. The highest point or degree; the height, loftiness.

"The *pitch* and height of all his thoughts."

*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 7.

4. A point.

"The exact *pitch* or limits where temperance ends."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 7.

\*5. Size, stature, figure.

"So like in person, garb, and *pitch*."

*Butler: Hudibras*, III. iii. 72.

6. The point where a declivity or slope begins; a declivity, a slope, a descent, an inclination; the degree or rate of an inclination or slope. [II. 2.]

7. A place or spot where a street-seller pitches or sets up his stall or stand; a place where street performers act.

"The same party of ragged urchins follow a troupe of athletes from '*pitch*' to '*pitch*' (which is the slang for the place of performance)."—*Illustr. London News*, Dec. 29, 1855, p. 720.

8. *In cricket*, the ground between the wickets.

\*9. A state, a condition, a pass.

"Now Bocchus . . . brought himself to that *pitch*."

—*North: Plutarch*, p. 387.

\*10. A net, a toil. (*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* iii. 572.)

**II. Technically:**

1. *Arch.*: The rise or versed sine of an arch.

2. *Carp.*: The inclination of a roof. The common pitch has a rafter three-quarters the length of the

span; the Gothic has a full pitch, the rafters being the length of the span; the Greek has a pitch  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the span; the Roman has a pitch from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the span; and the Elizabethan has rafters longer than the span.

3. *Hydraulic Eng.*: In overshot water-wheels the bucket-pitch is a circular line passing through the elbows of the buckets. The elbow is the junction of the floor and the arm, which together form the bucket.

**4. Machinery:**

(1) The distance between the threads of a screw measured on a line parallel to the axis.

(2) The distance between the centers of two adjacent teeth in a cog-wheel, measured on the pitch-circle.

(3) The pitch of a rivet is the distance apart from center to center.

(4) The distance between the stays of marine and other steam boilers. In marine boilers it is usually from twelve to eighteen inches.

5. *Mining*: A lode or portion of a lode let out to men to work by the piece or by a percentage of the output.

6. *Music*: Musical sounds give to the mind a feeling of acuteness or gravity according to the rapidity or slowness of the vibrations producing them; hence, the former are called acute or high, the latter grave or low. The absolute pitch of sounds is measured by giving the number of vibrations per second which produce a given sound, e. g., C=528; the relative pitch of sounds is described by giving the ratio of vibrations of the interval, e. g., a fifth is 2:3—that is, the higher sound of any interval of a fifth gives three vibrations, while the lower sound in the same time gives two. The determination of fixed pitch is purely arbitrary, and it has from time to time undergone great variations. In England we have high concert-pitch C = about 540, more or less, and medium-pitch C = about 528; on the Continent the French "diapason normal," C = 518, is being largely adopted. The official standard adopted in this country during the world's fair was what is known as international or "French" pitch, which gives as a standard middle A with 435 vibrations, although the majority of American upright pianos are tuned to high-concert pitch.

7. *Planes*: The slant of a plane-bit in its stock.

8. *Print.*: One of the guide-pins which, in floor-cloth printing, answer the purpose of the register-points.

9. *Saws*: Rake or inclination of the face of a tooth.

**10. Shipbuilding:**

(1) The pitch of the paddles is the distance between them, measured on the circle which passes through their centers. It is commonly from 1'6 to double their depth.

(2) The pitch of a propeller-screw is the length, measured along the axis, of a complete turn. A gaining-pitch is one in which the pitch gradually increases from the leading to the following edge.

**pitch-and-toss, s.** A game played by throwing up a coin and calling heads or tails; hence, to *play pitch and toss* with anything = to be careless or wasteful about it; to play ducks and drakes.

"To play *pitch and toss* with the property of the country."—*G. Eliot: Felix Holt*, ch. xix.

**pitch-back wheel, s.**

*Hydr. Eng.*: A water-wheel in which the water is turned at an angle with its direction in the flume before reaching the buckets.

**pitch-block, s.** A cushioned seat of a concave hemispherical form, in which sheet-metal ware is held while being chased.

**pitch-chain, s.** A chain composed of metallic plates bolted or riveted together, to work in the teeth of wheels.

**pitch-circle, pitch-line, s.**

*Gearing*: The circle of contact of a cog-wheel which meshes with a corresponding cog-wheel or rack.

**pitch-farthing, pitch-penny, s.** The same as CHUCK-FARTHING (q. v.).

"A couple of half-grown lads were playing at *pitch-farthing*."—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xix.

**\*pitch-field, s.** A pitched battle.

**pitch-line, s.** [PITCH-CIRCLE.]

**pitch-wheels, s. pl.**

*Gearing*: Toothed wheels in machinery or in a train working together.

**pitch-work, s.**

*Mining*: Work done in mines by men who work on the arrangement of receiving as their pay a certain proportion of the output.

**pitch (1), v. t.** [PITCH (1), s.]

1. *Lit.*: To smear, coat, or cover over with pitch. (*Genesis* vi. 4.)

\*2. *Fig.*: To darken, to blacken, to obscure.



**pitch** (2), \*picche, \*piche (pa. t. \*pighite, \*pikite, \*pygte, pitched), v. t. & i. [A weakened form of *pick* (1), v. (q. v.)]

## A. Transitive:

## I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. To fix, to fasten.

"And he took awei that fro the myddil *pitchynge* [affigens] it on the cross."—Wycliffe: Colocensis, ii.

2. To fix or plant in the ground, as a stake or pointed instrument; to fix firmly.

"Sharp stakes, plucked out of hedges, They *pitched* in the ground confusedly."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 1.*

3. To set in orderly arrangement.

"There's time to *pitch* both toil and net."

Scott: *Rokeby, iii. 31.*

\*4. To fix or set, as a value or price.

"Whose vulture thought doth *pitch* the price so high."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis, 551.*

5. To throw, to cast, to hurl, to toss, to project; generally with some definite object; as, to *pitch* a quoit, to *pitch* hay.

\*6. To pass, as counterfeit money. (*Eng. Slang.*)

7. To pave or face with stonework, as an embankment.

8. To pave roughly.

"The highway . . . *pitched* with pebbles."—*Life of A. Wood, July 10, 1682.*

II. Music: To regulate or set the key-note of.

## B. Intransitive:

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. To fix or pitch a tent or camp; to encamp.

"Laban with his brethren *pitched* in the mount of Gilead."—*Genesis xxxi. 25.*

2. To light, to settle; to come to a state of rest.

3. To strike or come to the ground; as, the ball *pitched* half way.

4. To fall headlong.

"Forward he flew, and *pitching* on his head, He quiver'd."

Dryden: *Palamon and Aroite, iii. 704.*

5. To fix choice, to light, to happen. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

"The words here *pitched* upon by me."—*South. Sermons, vol. iii., ser. 7.*

6. To rear, as a horse.

"The zobra began to *pitch* and plunge."—*Detroit Free Press, Nov. 28, 1885.*

II. Naut.: To rise and fall, as the bow and stern of a vessel passing over waves.

"We have *pitched* and rolled, rolled and *pitched* terribly."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

¶ (1) *To pitch a yarn*: To tell a tale, especially a nautical one or one bordering on the marvelous; to spin a yarn.

"The skipper is in great glee to-night; he *itches* his yarns with gusto."—*Chambers' Journal, July, 1879, p. 368.*

(2) *To pitch into*: To attack, to assault, to abuse.

"Dr. Bowles was indeed *pitching* into Hardy."—*Hope: Stories of School Life, p. 122.*

(3) *To pitch it strong*: To act or speak too warmly; to use too strong language.

**pitch'-blende**, s. Oxide of uranium. Also called *pechblend*.

\* (4) *Pitch and pay*: Pay ready money; cash down.

"The word is *Pitch and pay*:"

Trust none."—*Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 3.*

**pitched**, pa. par. & a. [PITCH (2), v.]

**pitched-battle**, s. [BATTLE, s.]

**pitched-fascine**, s. [FASCINE.]

**pitched-field**, s. A pitched battle.

"On a *pitched* field they had little chance against veterans."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvii.*

**pitched-work**, s.

**Masonry**: Work in rubble in which the blocks are pitched or tossed into place with a certain degree of regularity, so as to bind one another in place. It is used in the facing or upper courses of breakwaters, the slopes of jetties, and on similar maritime constructions.

**pitch'-ēr** (1), s. [Eng. *pitch* (2), v.; -er.]

1. One who pitches or throws; a thrower.

2. A pointed instrument for piercing the ground. (*Mortimer: Husbandry.*)

**pitch'-ēr** (2), \*pich-er, \*pych-er, \*pytch-er, s.

[O. Fr. *picher*, *pichier*, from Low Lat. *picarium*, *bicarium*=a goblet, a beaker, from Gr. *bikos*=an earthen wine-vessel; cf. Sp. & Port. *pitchel*=a tankard; O. Ital. *pecchero*, *bicchiere*=a beaker.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An earthen vessel, with a spout for holding liquids; a water-jug or jar with ears.

2. *Bot.*: A fistular green body occupying the place and performing the functions of a leaf, and closed

at its extremity by an operculum. It is the modification of a gland at the extremity of the midrib. It characterizes the Pitcher-plant (q. v.).

¶ *Pitchers have ears*: A proverbial saying, warning or cautioning one that there may be listeners to overhear. *Little pitchers have long ears* signifies that children are sharp to hear and notice what is said.

"Pitchers have ears, and I have many servants."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.*

**pitcher-leaf**, s.

*Bot.*: *Nepenthes phyllamphora*, from China.

\***pitcher-money**, s. Money given by the Yorkshire swain to his companions to secure the privilege of visiting his sweetheart at all times without let or hindrance. The custom still lingers in the West Riding. (*English.*) (*Notes and Queries, Sept. 17, 1859, p. 239.*)

**pitcher-plant**, s.

*Botany*:

1. *Nepenthes distillatoria*, the best known of the genus. The specific name refers to the fact that the pitcher contains water. The leaves are oblong, terminating above in a pitcher [PITCHER (2), 2], the flowers greenish-yellow. It is a native of Ceylon.

2. Any plant with a pitcher-like appendage, as *Utricularia*, *Sarracenia*, *Darlingtonia*, and *Cephalotus follicularis*.

3. (*Pl.*): The order *Nepenthaceæ*.

¶ *California pitcher plant*: *Darlingtonia californica*.

**pitcher-shaped**, a.

*Bot.*: Nearly campanulate but more contracted at the orifice, with an erect limb, as the corolla of *Vaccinium myrtillus*; urceolate.

**pitch'-fork**, s. [Eng. *pitch* (2), s., and *fork*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A farm-yard fork used in lifting or pitching hay, sheaves of corn, &c.

2. A tuning-fork.

II. *Bot.*: The same as *BIDENS*.

"Bidens or *pitchforks*, as the boys call them."—*Burroughs: Peapack, p. 232.*

**pitch'-fork**, v. t. [PITCHFORK, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To throw or lift with a pitchfork.

2. *Fig.*: To throw carelessly, to put suddenly into a position, without regard to fitness; as, to *pitch-fork* a person into an office.

**pitch'-iness**, subst. [Eng. *pitchy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being pitchy; blackness, darkness.

**pitch'-ing**, pr. par., a. & s. [PITCH (2), v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of throwing or casting; a cast, a pitch.

2. The rough paving of a street with blocks of stone, as opposed to pavement with smooth slabs.

"Aberdeen granite . . . prepared for paving, or, as it is often called, *pitching*."—*Mayhew: London Labor, ii. 204.*

II. *Hydraul. Eng.*: A facing of dry stone laid upon a bank to prevent the wear by waves or currents.

\***pitching-pence**, s. pl. Money, ordinarily a penny, paid for the privilege of pitching or setting down every bag of corn or pack of goods in a fair or market. (*Eng.*)

**pitching-piece**, s.

*Carp.*: The piece against which rest the upper ends of the carriage; pieces, notched boards or rough-strings, supporting the steps of a stair. An apron-piece.

**pitching-tool**, s.

1. *Watchmaking*: A tool used in placing wheels between the plates of a watch.

2. *Mining*: A kind of pick used in commencing a hole.

\***pitch'-kēt-tled** (tled as *ēld*), adj. [Etym. of first element doubtful; for second, cf. Scotch *kittled*=puzzled.] Puzzled, bewildered.

"He was as thoroughly *pitchkettled* as any gentleman calling himself honorably well could be."—*Mortimer Collins: Blacksmith and Scholar, iii. 92.*

**pitch'-pipe**, s. [Eng. *pitch* (2), s., and *pipe*.]

*Music*: A wooden or metal pipe used for giving the pitch; by means of a sliding stopper a wooden pipe can be made to give any note within an octave; small metal pipes containing a free-reed can be adjusted to any sound in an octave by means of a moveable curve, adjusting the length of the reed.

**pitch'-stone**, s. [Eng. *pitch* (1), s., and *stone*; Fr. *pietre de poix*; Ger. *pechstein*.]

*Petrol.*: A vitreous rock of pitch-like luster and imperfect conchoidal fracture; brittle. Analyses

indicate that it is probably a vitreous form of quartz-felsite, or of trachyte. Sometimes porphyritic by the crystallization of felspars or of quartz. Also spherulitic, the spherules being sometimes of large size, and presenting a fibro-radial structure, the result of a partial devitrification. Frequently incloses microliths, which in some of the pitchstones of the island of Arran are grouped in stellate and frond-like forms. Color, mostly blackish-green or dark olive-green.

**pitchstone-felsite**, s.

*Petrol.*: A rock intermediate between the semi-vitreous pitchstones and the cryptocrystalline felsites, and found associated with the former, notably near Dresden.

**pitchstone-porphry**, s.

*Petrol.*: A pitchstone (q. v.) in which quartz and felspar have crystallized out in individuals during the process of cooling.

**pitch'-u-rim**, s. [PICHURIM.]

**pitch'-y**, a. [Eng. *pitch* (1), s.; -y.]

1. Of the nature of or resembling pitch.

2. Smear'd or covered with pitch.

"The sides convulsive . . ."

Yawn'd their *pitchy* seams."

Falconer: *Shipwreck, iii.*

3. Black, dark, dismal, pitch-dark.

**pitchy copper-ore**, s. [CHRYSOCOLLA.]

**pitchy iron-ore**, s. [PITTCITE, STILPNOSIDERITE.]

**pit'-coal**, s. [Eng. *pit* and *coal*.] Coal dug out of pits or mines; mineral coal.

**pit'-ē-ous**, \***pit-ous**, \***pit-ouse**, \***pyt-os**, a.

[O. Fr. *piteus* (Fr. *piteux*), from Low Lat. *pietiosus*=merciful, from Lat. *pietas*=piety, mercy; Italian *pietoso*, *piatoso*; Sp. & Port. *piadoso*.]

1. Exciting or causing pity, sorrow, or sympathy; sad, lamentable, mournful, moving pity or compassion.

"So sweet was Harold's *piteous* lay."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 25.*

2. Feeling pity, compassion, or sympathy; compassionate.

3. Pious, devout, religious.

4. Mean, paltry, pitiful, poor.

"Thy seed shall bruise

The serpent's head: *piteous* amends!"

Milton: *P. L., x. 1,032.*

**pit'-ē-ous-ly**, \***pit-e-ous-li**, \***pit-ous-ly**, \***pyt-**

**os-lyche**, adv. [Eng. *piteous*; -ly.]

1. In a piteous manner; miserably; so as to excite pity or compassion; pitifully.

2. Piously, devoutly, religiously.

**pit'-ē-ous-ness**, s. [Eng. *piteous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being piteous; sadness, pitiable-ness.

**pit'-fäll**, \***pitt-falle**, s. [Eng. *pit*, and *fall*.]

1. *Lit.*: A pit dug and slightly covered, into which animals or men fall unexpectedly.

"Poor bird, thou'dst never fear the net, nor lime,

The *pitfall*, nor the gin."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 2.*

2. *Fig.*: A trap of any kind.

\***pit'-fäll**, v. t. [PITFALL, s.] To lead into a pitfall; to entrap, to ensnare.

"Full of cranks and contradictions and *pitfalling* dispenses."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce.*

**pith**, \***pithe**, \***pyth**, \***pythe**, s. [A. S. *pidha*, cogn. with Dut. *pit*; O. Dut. *pitte*; Low Ger. *peddill*=pith.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) Marrow.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Essence, chief part, quintessence; essential point or matter.

"You mark'd not what's the *pith* of all."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.*

(2) Strength, force, might.

(3) Energy, cogency; concentration, closeness and vigor of thought and style.

\* (4) Weight, moment, importance.

"Enterprises of great *pith* and moment."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet, iii. 1.*

II. *Bot.*: A cellular and more or less spongy substance occupying the center of a stem or shoot, but not of a root; medulla.

**pith-tree**, s.

*Bot.*: *Herminiera elaphroxylon*. The light tops are used by the Egyptians to float them across the Nile.

**pith**, v. t. [PITH, s.] To sever the spinal cord of; as, to *pith* a frog.

**pit'-head**, s. [Eng. *pit*, and *head*.] The surface of the ground at the mouth of a pit or mine.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.



**pīth-ĕc-ān-thrō-pī**, *s. pl.* [Greek *pithēkos*=an ape, and *anthrōpos*=a man.]

*Biol.*: Ape-men; apelike men; the twenty-first stage in Haeckel's scheme of evolution, connecting the Anthropoid Apes with Man.

"These Ape-like men, or *Pithecanthropi*, very probably existed toward the end of the Tertiary period. They originated out of the Man-like Apes, or *Anthropoides*, by becoming completely habituated to an upright walk, and, by the corresponding stronger differentiation of both pairs of legs. The fore-hand of the *Anthropoides* became the human hand, their hinder hand became a foot for walking. . . . They did not possess the real and chief characteristic of man, namely, the articulate human language of words, the corresponding development of a higher consciousness, and the formation of ideas."—*Haeckel: Hist. Creation* (Eng. ed.), ii, 293.

**pithecanthropus erectus**, *s.* [APE-MAN.]

**pī-thē-ĉī-ā**, *s.* [PITHECUS.]

*Zool.*: Saki (q. v.); a genus of *Pitheciinae* (q. v.), with the characters of the sub-family, but having the tail long. There are seven species, from the equatorial forests of South America. "In the rounded contour of the frontal region, *Pithecia* presents great resemblance to man." (*Mivart.*)

**pī-thē-ĉī-ī-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pitheci(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Zool.*: A sub-family of *Cebidæ*. [PLATYRHINA.] *m. 3*, incisors inclined outward; tail never prehensile. Two genera, *Pithecia* and *Brachyurus*.

**pī-thē-cōid**, *a.* [Gr. *pithēkos*=an ape, and *eidōs*=form, appearance.]

*Zool.*: Of or belonging to the genus *Pithecus* (q. v.), or the higher Apes.

**pithecoid-theory**, *s.*

*Boil.*: The theory that man has evolved from the lower animals; the Darwinian theory. (*Haeckel.*)

**pī-thē-cō-lō-bī-ūm**, *s.* [Gr. *pithēkos*=an ape, a monkey, and *lobos*=a lobe.]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Acaciæ*. *Pithecolobium gummi-ferum*, a native of Brazil, yields a gum resembling gum senegal. *P. saman*, a native of Jamaica, and *P. dulce*, a native of Mexico, have been introduced into India, and are extensively planted as ornamental trees of rapid growth. The former exudes a clear yellow gum. The pulp of the latter is edible; the tree also furnishes an oil. A decoction of the leaves of *P. bigeminum*, an Indian tree, is given in the east against leprosy and for the development of the hair. *P. lobatum*, from Pegu and Tenasserim, exudes a black gum.

**pī-thē-cūs**, *s. pl.* [Lat., from Gr. *pithēcus*=an ape.]

*Zool.*: A synonym of *Simia* (q. v.).

**\*pīth-fūl**, **\*pīth-fūll**, *a.* [Eng. *pith*; *-ful(l)*.] Full of pith; pithy. (*Browne: Britannia's Past*, ii, 4.)

**pīth-ī-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pithy*; *-ly*.] In a pithy manner; with concentrated force, energy, or cogency; with sententious brevity.

**pīth-ī-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *pithy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pithy; concentrated force, energy, or cogency; sententious brevity.

"His *pithness* in uttering."—*Spenser: Epist. to Maister Harvey.*

**pīth-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *pith*; *-less*.]

1. Destitute of strength; weak; wanting strength; feeble.

"Some dotard in his *pithless* years."

*Dryden: Duke of Guise*, i, 2.

2. Wanting in energy, force, or cogency.

**pīth-hōle**, *s.* [Eng. *pit*, and *hole*.] A small hollow or depression in the flesh caused by a pustule of smallpox.

"To keep her face from *pitholes*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Fair Maid of the Inn*, ii, 1.

**\*pīth-sōme**, *a.* [English *pith*; *-some*.] Strong, robust.

"Beside her *pithsome* health and vigor."—*Blackmore: Clara Vaughan*, ch. lxii.

**pīth-ŷ**, **\*pīth-le**, **\*pyth-thy**, *a.* [Eng. *pith*; *-y*.]

I. *Lit.*: Consisting of, containing, or abounding with pith.

"And th' elder's *pithy* stem."—*Philips: Cider.*

II. *Figuratively*:

\*1. Strong, powerful.

"The *pithy* speech prevailed and all agreed."—*Dryden.*

2. forcible, energetic; having concentrated force and energy; sententious.

"In the concise and *pithy* style of his narration."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. iv. (Diss.).

3. Using energetic and sententious language; as, a *pithy* writer.

**pīt-ī-ā-ble**, **\*pīt-y-ā-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *pitoyable*.] Deserving of or exciting pity; to be pitied; piteous, miserable, sad, lamentable.

**pīt-ī-ā-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *pitiable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pitiable; piteousness.

**pīt-ī-ā-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pitiab(le)*; *-ly*.] In a pitiable manner or degree; piteously; so as to excite pity or compassion.

**pīt-ī-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [PITY, *v.*]

**\*pīt-ī-ēd-lŷ**, **\*pīt-tī-ēd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pitied*; *-ly*.] Pitifully, lamentably, piteously.

"He is properly and *pitiedly* to be counted alone."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 69.

**pīt-ī-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *pity*; *-er*.] One who pities or compassionates.

**pīt-ī-fūl**, **\*pīt-ī-full**, *a.* [Eng. *pity*; *-ful(l)*.]

1. Full of pity, tender-hearted, compassionate, tender, kind.

"Be *pitiful*, dread lord, and grant it then."

*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i, 3.

2. Exciting feelings of pity or compassion; pitiable, sad, lamentable; to be pitied, piteous.

"'Tis strange," observed the Solitary, "strange

It seems, and scarcely less than *pitiful*."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, vi.

3. To be pitied for its smallness, meanness, or insignificance; paltry, mean, insignificant, contemptible.

"I should be a *pitiful* lady!"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii, 3.

**pitiful-hearted**, *adj.* Compassionate, tender-hearted.

**pīt-ī-fūl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pitiful*; *-ly*.]

1. In a pitiful or pitying manner; with pity or compassion.

"As you are great, be *pitifully* good."

*Shakesp.: Timon*, iii, 5.

\*2. In a pitiable manner, wretchedly, sadly, piteously; in a way or degree to excite pity or compassion.

"So they beat them *pitifully*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, i.

3. Contemptibly, paltrily.

"Those men, who give themselves airs of bravery on reflecting upon the last scenes of others, may behave the most *pitifully* in their own."—*Richardson: Clarissa.*

**pīt-ī-fūl-nĕss**, *s.* [English *pitiful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pitiful.

"Zelmane's valor in conquering, and *pitifulness* in pardoning."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

**pīt-ī-lĕss**, **\*pīt-tī-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *pity*; *-less*.]

1. Destitute of pity; unmoved by feelings of pity or compassion; merciless, unfeeling, hard-hearted, applied both to persons and things. (*Longfellow: Building of the Ship.*)

\*2. Unpitied. (*Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage*, sig. G. 1.)

**pīt-ī-lĕss-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pitiless*; *-ly*.] In a pitiless manner, without pity, mercilessly.

**pīt-ī-lĕss-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *pitiless*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pitiless; mercilessness.

**pīt-kā-rānd-īte**, *s.* [After Pitkarand(a), Finland, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: An altered pyroxene (q. v.). Occurs in leek-green crystals, with fibrous structure. Analyses are discordant.

**pīt-man**, *s.* [Eng. *pit*, and *man*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who works in a mine or pit, as in coal-mining, sawing timber, &c.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mach.*: The rod which connects a rotary with a reciprocating object, as that which couples a crank with a saw-gate, or a steam-piston with its crank-shaft. So called from the lower man of a pair who worked in a pit at the lower end of the saw.

2. *Mining*: The man in charge of the drainage-pumps in a pit or shaft.

**pī-tō**, *s.* [Cf. Sp. *pito*=a whistle, a woodpecker, an Indian bug.] A kind of beer made from the fermented seeds of the maize.

**pī-tōt** (final *t* silent), *s.* [From the inventor of the tube.] (See compound.)

**Pitot's tube**, *s.*

*Hydraulics*: An instrument designed to measure the velocity of running water. It consists of a tube bent below, the curved portion being placed under water and a graduated scale to note how high the water rises in the tube.

**pī-tōŷ-īne**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pitoy(a)*, and English suff. *-ine*.]

*Chem.*: Peretti's name for an alkaloid which he obtained from *China pitoya*. It has a slightly bitter taste, is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 100°, and at a higher temperature volatilizes in very bitter vapors, which condense in prismatic crystals. It is said to be a febrifuge.

**pīt-pān**, *subst.* [Native word.] A large flat-bottomed canoe, used for the navigation of rivers and lagoons in Central America.

**pīt-pāt**, *adv.* [A reduplication of *pat*.] Pita-pat. (*Ben Jonson: King Charles.*)

**pīt-tā**, *s.* [Latinized by Vieillot in 1816, from Telegu *pitta*=a small bird.]

*Ornith.*: The sole genus of the family *Pittidæ*. About fifty species have been described. They are birds of brilliant and strongly contrasted plumage, varying in size from that of a jay to that of a lark, of terrestrial habit, with feeble power of flight. In many of the forms there is little or no external difference between the sexes. Prof. Newton considers them "survivors of a somewhat ancient and lower type of Passerines."

**pīt-tā-cal**, *s.* [Att. Gr. *pitta*=pitch, and *kalos*=beautiful.]

*Chem.*: A blue substance, with a bronzelike luster, of unknown composition, discovered by Reichenbach, in the oil produced by the distillation of wood-tar. It has basic characters, is tasteless, inodorous, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and is not volatile without decomposition. Its acid solutions are reddish, but when diffused in water it has a greenish tint.

**pīt-tānĉe**, **\*pīt-ānce**, **\*pīt-aunce**, **\*pyt-ānce**, *s.* [Fr. *pitance*, a word of doubtful origin; cf. Sp. *pitanza*=a pittance, a salary; Ital. *pietanza*=a pittance, a portion; Low Latin *pictantia*=a pittance, a monk's allowance, from *picta*, the name of a small coin issued by the Counts of Poitiers (moneta comitum *Pictavensium*).]

\*1. An allowance of food given to monks in a monastery.

2. An allowance of food bestowed in charity; a charitable gift, a dole.

"They have been allowed only a poor *pittance* of Adam's ale."—*Frynne: Treachery and Disloyalty*, pt. ii., p. 33.

3. A small or poor livelihood.

"[She] gain'd

By spinning hemp, a *pittance* for herself."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

4. A very small portion allowed, assigned, or earned.

\*5. A very small portion or quantity.

"The small *pittance* of learning they received at the university."—*Swift: Miscellanies.*

**\*pīt-tān-ĉēr**, **\*pīt-taun-ceere**, *subst.* [Old Fr. *pitancier*, from Low Lat. *pitanciaris*, *pitanciaris*.] The officer in a monastery who distributed the pittance or allowance of food; a manciple.

**pīt-ās-phālt**, *s.* [Gr. *pitta*=pitch, and Eng. *asphalt*.]

*Min.*: The same as *PITTOLIUM* and *ASPHALTUM* (q. v.).

**pīt-tĕd**, *pa. par. or a.* [PIT (1), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Marked with little hollows; as, *pitted* with smallpox.

2. *Bot.*: Having numerous small shallow depressions or excavations, as the seed of *Passiflora*.

**pitted-canal**, *s.* [PORE-CANAL.]

**pitted-cells**, *s. pl.*

*Bot.*: Cells with pits. [TRACHEIDES.]

**pitted-deposits**, *s. pl.*

*Bot.*: Deposits or layers over the whole surface of a cell which have in them orifices reaching down to the primary membrane, so as to constitute pits inside the cell. They occur in wood or liber cells, the pith, bark, and cells of the parenchyma of leaves. Called also porous deposits.

**pitted-tissue**, *s.*

*Bot.*: A series of large pitted tubes, occurring in most woods, except that of the *Coniferæ*. Sometimes called bothrenchyma, but the latter designation is not sufficiently specific. Bordered pits (pits surrounded by a broad rim) occur in *Coniferæ*, and in the walls of the pitted ducts of *Dicotyledons*.

**\*pīt-tĕr**, *v. i. & t.* [A variant of *patter* (q. v.).]

A. *Intrans.*: To murmur, to patter to make a gentle noise.

"When his *pittering* streams are low and thin."

*Greene: English Parnassus.*

B. *Trans.*: To fritter away, to waste by degrees for no purpose.

"A force should be concentrated, instead of *pittering* it away in dribblets."—*Bombay Telegraph*, Feb. 9, 1859

**pīt-tī-ĉite**, *s.* [Gr. *pittizō*=pitchlike; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *pittizit*.]

*Min.*: An amorphous mineral, found in old mines in Saxony. Hardness, 2-3; specific gravity, 2.2-2.5; luster, vitreous; color, yellowish, blood-red, brown; translucent to opaque. Analyses vary, but the composition appears to be a hydrous arsenate, with a sulphate of sesquioxide of iron.



**pit-ti-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pitt(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Ornith.*: Old-World Ant-Thrushes, a family of Mesomyodi, or Songless Birds, closely allied to the Pteroptochidæ (q. v.). There are four genera: Pitta, Eucichla, Hydrornis, and Melampitta. Most abundant in the Malay Peninsula, attaining their maximum of beauty and variety in Borneo and Sumatra, whence they diminish in numbers in every direction.

**\*pit-ti-kings**, *interj.* [See def.] A diminutive of *pity*, used in conjunction with 'ods=God's as an exclamation.

"Ods pittikings! can it be six miles yet?"  
*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

**pit-tin-ite**, *s.* [Gr. *pittinos*=of or from pitch; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *pittinerz*.]  
*Min.*: The same as ELIASITE (q. v.).

**\*pit-tite**, *s.* [Eng. *pit*; *-ite*.] A frequenter of the pits of theaters; one seated in the pit.

"The 'gods' in the gallery for once in the year asserted their ascendancy over the pittites."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pit-ti-zite**, *s.* [PITTICITE.]

**\*pit-tle-pät-tle**, *v. t.* [An imitative word.] To talk unmeaningly; to chatter.

"Whatsoever we *pittlepattle* with our tongues."—*Latimer: Works*, i. 106.

**pit-tö-lī-ūm**, *subst.* [Gr. *pitta*=pitch, and Lat. *oleum*=oil.]

*Mineral.*: Dana adopts this name for a group of hydrocarbons, which have the common formula,  $C_nH_{2n}$ =carbon, 85.71; hydrogen, 14.29=100. Specific gravity 0.75-0.84. They are liquids, and are contained in all free-flowing petroleum. Four species have attracted most attention from chemists: (1) Decatylene (Rutylene), formula,  $C_{10}H_{20}$ ; (2) Endecatylene (Margarylene), formula,  $C_{11}H_{22}$ ; (3) Dodecatylene (Laurylene), formula,  $C_{12}H_{24}$ ; (4) Decatrylene (Cocinylene), formula,  $C_{13}H_{26}$ .

**pit-tö-spör-ä-çē-æ**, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pittospor(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

*Botany*: Pittosporads; an order of Hypogynous Exogams, alliance Berberales. Trees or shrubs with single, alternate, exstipulate, entire, or serrated leaves, and axillary or terminal flowers. Sepals and petals each four or five, generally free; stamens five; ovary single, two or more celled; style one; stigmas equal in number to the placentas; fruit capsular or berried, many seeded. Chiefly Australian plants, but also found in China, Japan, Africa, &c. Known genera twelve, species seventy-eight. (*Lindley*.)

**pit-tö-spör-äd**, *s.* [PITTIOSPORACEÆ.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: Lindley's English name for the order Pittosporaceæ.

**pit-tös-pör-ūm**, *s.* [Att. Gr. *pitta*=pitch, and *sporos*=a seed; so named because the seeds are covered with a resinous pulp.]

*Botany*: The typical genus of the Pittosporaceæ. Natives of Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, &c. More than twenty species have been introduced into British conservatories. The bark of *Pittosporum tobira* has a resinous smell.

**pī-tū-ī-tā**, *s.* [Lat.] Phlegm, mucus.

**pī-tū-ī-tar-ŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *pituīta*=phlegm.] Containing mucus.

**pituitary-body**, **\*pituitary-gland**, *s.*

*Anat.*: A small reddish-gray mass divided into an anterior and a posterior lobe, and occupying the *sella turcica* of the sphenoid bone. Formerly called the pituitary-gland, from the erroneous belief that it discharged mucus into the nostrils.

**pituitary-fossa**, *s.*

*Anat.*: A deep pit enclosing the pituitary body. Called also the *Sella turcica*.

**pituitary-membrane**, *s.*

*Anat.*: A membrane lining the cavities of the nose. Called also the Schneiderian membrane.

**pit-u-ite**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pituīta*.] Phlegm, mucus. (*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. vi.)

**pī-tū-ī-toūs**, *a.* [Fr. *pituīteux*; Lat. *pituītosus*, from *pituīta*=phlegm; Sp. & Ital. *pituītos*.] Consisting of or resembling mucus; full of mucus; discharging mucus.

"Such as abound with *pituītos* and watery humors."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

**pī-tūs**, *s.* [Gr. *pitys*=a pine tree.]

*Palæobot.*: A genus of Coniferæ. Two are from the Carboniferous rocks of Berwickshire. [PITYS.]

**pit-ŷ**, **\*pit-e**, **\*pit-ee**, **\*pyt-e**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pīte*, *pīte* (Fr. *pītié*), from Lat. *pietatem*, accus. of *pietas*=piety (q. v.).]

\*1. Piety, religion, devoutness, godliness.

"What maner men behoueth it you to be in hooli liuynges and *pītees* [*pietatis*]."—*Wycliffe: 2 Peter* iii.

2. A feeling for the sufferings or distress of another; compassion, commiseration, sympathy, fellow-feeling.

"Pity succeeded to aversion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. A cause, ground, or subject for pity; a cause of grief or regret.

"It is a *pity* that we are not as fond of some other parts of a soldier's business."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ In this sense the word may have a plural; as, It is a thousand *pities* he did not do so.

\*4. A call or prayer for pity. (*Beaum. & Flet.*)

**pit-ŷ**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *pītoyer*.] [PITY, *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To feel pity or compassion for or toward; to grieve for; to sympathize with; to commiserate, to compassionate.

"We often *pity* those who have no pity upon themselves."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, vol. i., ch. ii., § 3.

\*2. To excite pity or compassion in; to move to pity. (Used impersonally.)

"It would *pity* a man's heart to hear that I hear of the state of Cambridge."—*Latimer*.

**B. Intrans.:** To feel or show pity; to be compassionate. (*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, v. 689.)

**pit-ŷ-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PITY, *v.*]

**pit-ŷ-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pītying*; *-ly*.] In a pitying or compassionate manner; with pity or compassion; compassionately.

**pit-ŷ-rī-ā-sīs**, *s.* [Gr. *pityriasis*, from *pityron*=bran.]

*Pathol.*: A genus of skin diseases, order Squamæ. [DANDRIFF.]

**pit-ŷ-rōid**, *a.* [Gr. *pityron*=bran, and *eidos*=appearance.] Resembling bran; bran-like.

**pī-tŷs**, *s.* [Gr. *pitys*=a pine-tree.]

*Palæobot.*: A genus of Coniferæ, with many species, from the Tertiary lignite.

**piū**, *adv.* [Ital., from Lat. *plus*.]

*Music*: More; a word prefixed to another to intensify or strengthen its meaning; as, *piū allegro*=faster, *piū forte*=louder, &c.

**pī-ū-mā**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Fabric*: A mixed fabric of light texture used for men's coats. (*Simmonds*.)

**piv-ōt**, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *piva*=a pipe, from Low Lat. *pipa*=a pipe (q. v.); Ital. *pivolo*=a peg or pin.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

"When a man dances on the rope, the body is a weight balanced on its feet, as upon two *pivots*."—*Dryden: Du-fresnoy*.

2. *Fig.*: That on which any important matter turns or depends; a turning-point.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Machinery*:

(1) A short shaft or pintle on which a body oscillates or revolves.

(2) A bearing-pin of a small shaft.

2. *Mil.*: The same as PIVOT-MAN (q. v.).

3. *Watchmaking*: A journal at the end of an arbor.

**pivot-bolt**, *s.*

*Ordn.*: The axis of horizontal oscillation. A traversing platform passing through the pivot transom and the front sleeper of the platform.

**pivot-bridge**, *subst.* One form of swing-bridge, which moves on a vertical pivot beneath its mid-length.

**pivot-gearing**, *s.*

*Gearing*: Cog-wheels so arranged that the axis of the driver may be shifted, to allow the machine to be set in any direction from the power.

**pivot-gun**, *s.*

*Ordn.*: A gun mounted on a carriage which may be revolved so as to sweep all points of the compass. Usually employed on shipboard, but sometimes in fortifications.

**pivot-man**, *s.*

*Mil.*: The officer or man on the flank of a line of soldiers on whom the rest of the line wheels.

**pivot-tooth**, *s.*

*Dental*: An artificial crown attached to the root of a natural tooth, a pin occupying the nerve-canal.

**pivot-transom**, *s.*

*Ordn.*: The front member of the chassis.

**piv-ōt-al**, *a.* [Eng. *pivot*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a pivot; constituting that on which anything turns.

"Christianity itself stands at a *pivotal* point in the centuries."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 106.

**pī-war-rie**, *s.* [S. Amer. Ind.] A sharp, disagreeable, intoxicating beverage prepared by the natives of South America from cassava.

**pix**, *s.* [PYX, *s.*]

**pix**, *v. t.* [PYX, *v.*]

**pix-ŷ**, *s.* [Prob. for *pucksy*, from *puck* (q. v.).] A fairy, an elf.

"If Inspiration should her aid refuse

To him who takes a *pixy* for a muse."

*Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

**pixy-led**, *a.* Led by fairies, bewildered.

"Thee *pixy-led* in Popish piety."

*Clobery: Divine Glimpses*, p. 73.

**pixy-ring**, *s.* A fairy-ring or circle.

**pixy-seat**, *s.* One of the entangled knots in horses' manes.

**pixy-stool**, *s.* A toadstool; specif., *Chantarellus cibarius*.

**\*pize**, *s.* [POISE.] An annoying or awkward circumstance; a nuisance; often used interjectionally.

**piz-zī-ca-tō** (zz as ts), *adv.* [Ital.]

*Music* (*Lit.*=pinched): A direction to players on bowed instruments to produce the tone by plucking the string with the finger, instead of using the bow.

**piz-zle**, *s.* [A dimin., from *piss* (q. v.).] The male organ of generation; the penis.

**plāc-a-bīl-ī-tŷ**, **plā-çā-bīl-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *placabilitas*, from *placabilis*=placable (q. v.); French *placabilité*.] The quality or state of being placable; placableness.

"Placability is no lyttell parte of benignitie."—*Elyot: Governor*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

**plāc-a-ble**, **plā-çā-ble**, *a.* [Latin *placabilis*, from *placo*=to appease; Fr. *placable*; Ital. *placabile*; Sp. *placable*.] Capable of being appeased; ready or willing to be appeased; willing to forgive or condone.

"Methought I saw him *placable* and mild,  
Bending his ear." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 151.

**\*plāc-a-ble-nēss**, **\*plā-çā-ble-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *placable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being placable; placability.

"God's *placableness* and reconcilableness to sinners."—*Cudworth: Sermons*, p. 74.

**plā-cad**, *s.* [Dut. *plakaat*=a placard (q. v.).] A public proclamation. (*Burns: A Fragment*.)

**plāc-ard**, **plā-card**, **\*plā-cart**, **\*plā-gard**, **plack-ard**, *s.* [Fr. *placard*, *plaquard*, from *plaque*=a bar of metal; Dut. *plak*=a ferule, a slice; O. Dut. *plack*=a slice, *plakken*=to glue or paste; Fr. *plaque*=to parget, to stick or paste on.]

\*1. A license or permission.

"Others are of the contrary opinion, and that Christianity gives us a *placard* to use these sports."—*Fuller: Holy State*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

\*2. A public proclamation or manifesto issued by authority.

"All *placards* or edicts are published in his name."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § ii., let. 15.

3. A written or printed paper or bill posted up in a public place; a poster.

"The flaring posters and *placards* of many hues had lost their novelty."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\*4. A stomacher frequently adorned with jewels, worn both by men and women.

"The two *placardes* of the same curiously graven and conningly costed."—*Hall: Henry IV.*, fol. 12.

\*5. An extra plate upon the lower portion of the breastplate or backplate.

**plāc-ard**, **plā-card**, *v. t.* [PLACARD.]

1. To post placards or bills on; to cover with placards.

"Paris is, at the present moment, *placarded* with bills of every hue."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

2. To announce or give notice of by placards or posters.

**plāc-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *placatus*, pa. par. of *placo*=to appease.] To appease, to pacify, to conciliate.

"Strephon speaks of trying to *placate* the Lord Chancellor by playing songs of Arcadie in court."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**\*plā-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *placatio*, from *placatus*, pa. par. of *placo*=to appease.] The act of appeasing, pacifying, or conciliating; propitiation.

"They were the first that instituted sacrifices of *placation*."—*Puttenham: Eng. Poesie*, bk. i., ch. 3.

¶ Puttenham ranked the word among those quite recently introduced into the language, and commended it.

**plāçe**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *platea*=a broad way in a city, a courtyard, from Gr. *plateia*=a broad way, a street; orig. fem. sing. of *platys*=flat, wide; cf. Lith. *platus*=broad; Sansc. *prithus*=large, great; Ger. *platz*; Sw. *plats*; Dut. *plaats*; Dan. *plads*; Sp. *plaza*; Port. *praça*; Ital. *piazza*.] [PIAZZA.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



## I. Ordinary Language:

1. A broad way or street in a city; a courtyard.  
 ¶ It is frequently applied, with a distinctive name prefixed, to a street or terrace of houses; as, *Walton Place*.

2. A particular portion of space, considered as separate and distinct from the rest of space; a particular locality, spot, or site; position. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 253.)

3. Locality, local relation.

"Place is the relation of distance betwixt any thing, and any two or more points considered as keeping the same distance one with another; and so as at rest."—*Locke*.

\*4. Space in general.

"All bodies are confined within some place; But she all place within herself confines."

*Davies: Immort. of the Soul.*

\*5. Local existence. (*Revelation xx.* 11.)

6. In more specialized meanings.

(1) A residence, an abode, especially a stately or grand one. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 612.)

(2) A town, a village.

(3) A fort, a stronghold, a fortified post.

7. Station in life, calling, occupation, condition.

"God would give them, in their several places and callings, all spiritual and temporal blessings, which he sees wanting to them."—*Duty of Man*.

8. An office; an official position or station; a post or office held.

"Do you your office, or give up your place."

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

9. A situation of any kind; as, That servant has a good place.

10. Rank; order of precedence, priority, dignity, or importance.

"The heavens themselves, the planets, and this center, Observe degree, priority, and place."

*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

11. Point or position in order of proceeding; as, in the first place, in the second place, &c.

12. Room, stead; with the idea of substitution. (*Genesis* i. 19.)

\*13. Ground, room.

"There is no place of doubting, but that it was the very same."—*Hammond: Fundamentals*.

\*14. Room, reception. (*John* viii. 37.)

15. A portion or passage of a book, writing, or the like. (*Acts* viii. 32.)

\*16. A topic, point, or question for discussion. An old rhetorical use of the word. (*Bacon*.)

## II. Technically:

\*1. *Drama*: One of the three unities considered essential in the classical drama. It consists in keeping the place of action the same throughout the piece.

2. *Falconry*: The greatest elevation which a bird of prey attains in flight.

"A falcon towering in her pride of place."

*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 4.

3. *Geom.*: The same as *LOCUS* (q. v.).

4. *Astronomy*: The position in the heavens of a heavenly body. This is defined by its right ascension and its declination, or by its latitude and longitude.

5. *Racing*: The position of first, second, or third in a race.

"Even a larger sum of money was invested by the public upon Lonely for a place in the St. Leger."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

¶ 1. *Place of a planet, &c.*: This may be the apparent one, *i. e.*, the observed one, or its true place—the observed one reduced to that which the planet would occupy if viewed from the center of the earth. Its eccentric place is that which it would occupy if viewed from the center of the sun. [*GEOCENTRIC, HELIOCENTRIC.*]

2. *High place*: [*HIGH-PLACE, GROVE, s.*, II. 2.]

3. *Place of arms*:

*Fort.*: An enlargement of the covered way where troops can be formed to act on the defensive by flanking the covered way, or on the offensive by sorties.

4. *Place of the moon*: The part of its orbit which it has reached.

5. *Place of the sun*: This may be noted as described in *PLACE s.*, II. 4, or note may be taken more vaguely of the sign of the zodiac in which for the time it is situated.

6. *To give place*:

(1) To give precedence; to make room; to give way.

\* (2) To give room; to give way; to yield.

"Neither give place to the devil."—*Ephesians* iv. 27.

7. *To have place*:

(1) To have a station, seat, or abode.

(2) To have actual existence.

\*8. *To keep place together*: To be in accordance; to accord.

9. *To play for place*:

¶ *Horse-racing*: To bet on a horse coming in to the winning-post in a race either first or second.

## 10. To take place:

(1) To take the precedence or priority.

(2) To come to pass, to occur, to happen; as, The meeting will not take place.

\* (3) To take effect; to prevail; to be established.

"If your doctrine takes place."—*Berkeley: Alciphron*, dial. ii., § 16.

11. *To take the place of*: To be substituted for; to act or serve as a substitute for.

*place-brick, s.* [*BRICK* (1), *s. I. 1.*]

\**place-house, s.* A manor-house; a gentleman's country seat (*Eng.*).

"Our place-house in the country is worth a thousand of it."—*Wycheley: Country Wife*.

*place-kick, s.*

*Football*: A kick made at a ball placed in a nick in the ground for the purpose of keeping it at rest.

\**place-monger, s.* One who traffics in public offices and patronage. (*Eng.*)

*place-name, s.* The name of a place or locality, as distinguished from a personal name.

"Conquest has little power in changing the place-names of a country."—*Academy*, Nov. 21, 1885, p. 336.

\**place-proud, a.* Proud of the position or post held.

*plāçe, v. t.* [*Fr. placer.*] [*PLACE, s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To put or set in any particular place, position, locality, or spot.

"I will place you where you shall hear us."

*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

2. To put or set in any particular place, rank, condition, or state.

3. To set down; to enter in a book; as, to place a sum to a person's credit.

4. To appoint, set, or establish in an office or post.

"Place such over them to be rulers."—*Exod.* xviii. 21.

5. To set, to fix, to repose.

"My resolution is placed."

*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

6. To put out at interest; to invest, to lend, to lodge; as, to place money in a bank or in the Funds.

7. To hold, to estimate, to consider, to set down.

"Place it for her chief virtue."

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, iii. 1.

8. To dispose of; to get taken up; as, to place shares in a company. (*Comm. Slang.*)

¶ *To be placed*:

*Horse-racing*: To come in to the winning-post among the first two horses in a race; to take the first or second place. In Europe the first three horses are said to be placed.

"— was placed second after a dead heat."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

*plā-çē'-bō, s.* [*Lat.*=I will please; 1st pers. sing. fut. indic. of *placeo*=to please.]

1. *Med.*: A medicine calculated rather to please than to benefit the patient.

2. *Roman Ritual*: The first word of the antiphon (*Placebo Domino in regione vivorum*) said at the commencement of Vespers for the Dead. This antiphon is sometimes, but erroneously, called a hymn.

\*¶ *To sing Placebo, To be at the school of Placebo*: To be time-serving.

\**plāçe'-fūl, \*plāçe'-fūll, a.* [*Eng. place, and ful(l).*] Filling a place.

"In their precinct

(Proper and placeful) stood the troughs and pails."

*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, ix.

*plāçe'-hūnt-ēr, subst.* [*Eng. place, and hunter.*] One who hunts after an office or post, espec. an office under government.

"The places in the gift of the Crown were not enough to satisfy one-twentieth part of the place-hunters."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*plāçe'-lëss, a.* [*Eng. place; -less.*] Having no place or office.

*plāçe'-man, s.* [*Eng. place, and man.*] One who holds a place or office, espec. one under government. (*Eng.*)

"That he was a placeman, and that he was for a standing army, were grave objections to him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

*plāçe'-mënt, s.* [*Eng. place; -ment.*]

1. The act of placing.

2. Place, position.

*plā-çën'-tā, s.* [*Lat.*=a cake.]

1. *Anat.*: The organ by which the foetus is connected with the mother, and vascular connection between the two maintained. It ultimately comes away as the afterbirth. Called also Uterine-cake.

2. *Bot.*: The part of the ovary from which the ovules arise. It generally occupies the whole or a portion of an angle of each cell. When elongated

so as to constitute a little cord it is called the umbilical cord. The placenta is formed at some part of the ventral suture, has the two margins distinct or combined, that of the carpellary leaf folded inward. Thus, the placenta will always be turned to the axis. There may be one placenta or more than one.

*placenta-forceps, s.*

*Surg.*: Forceps for grasping and extracting the afterbirth.

*placenta-hook, s.*

*Surg.*: A small, round, pointed hook, used to extract the afterbirth.

*placenta-shaped, a.*

*Bot.*: Thick, round, and concave, both on the upper and the lower surfaces, as the root of *Cyclamen*.

*plā-çën'-tā, a. & s.* [*Eng. placenta(a); -al.*]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the placenta; possessing or constituted by a placenta.

B. *As subst.*: Any member of the division *Placentalia* (q. v.).

*placental-presentation, s.*

*Obstetrics*: A term applied to those cases of parturition in which the placenta is situated internally over the mouth of the womb, often causing excessive hæmorrhage. (*Mayne*.)

†*plā-çën'-tā'-lī-a, s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat., from Latin placenta* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: A division of *Mammalia*, instituted by *C. Bonaparte* in 1837. It is conterminous with the *Monodelphia* (q. v.), and with *Huxley's* division *Eutheria*.

*plā-çënt'-ar-ÿ, a.* [*Eng. placenta(a); -ary.*] Pertaining or relating to the placenta.

*plā-çën'-tā'-tā, s. pl.* [*Neut. pl. of Mod. Latin placenta* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: The same as *PLACENTALIA* (q. v.).

*plā-çën'-tā'-tion, s.* [*Eng. placenta(a); -ation.*]

1. *Anat.*: Uterogestation. (*Quain*.)

2. *Bot.*: The disposition, position, or arrangement of the placenta, espec. in plants. They may be parietal, axillary, or free central.

*plā-çën'-tīf-ēr-oūs, a.* [*Eng. placenta(a); Latin fero*=to bear, and *Eng. adj. suff. -ous.*]

*Bot. & Zoöl.*: Having or producing a placenta; bearing a placenta.

*plā-çën'-tī-form, a.* [*English placenta(a), and form.*]

*Bot.*: The same as *PLACENTA-SHAPED* (q. v.).

\**plā-çën'-tious, a.* [*Lat. placens, pr. par. of placeo*=to please.] Pleasing, amiable.

"He was . . . a placentious person."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 542.

*plā-çēr* (1), *s.* [*Eng. plac(e), v.; -er.*] One who places or sets.

"Thou placer of plants, both humble and tall."

*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar*, Feb.

*plā-çēr* (or ç as th) (2), *s.* [*Sp.*]

*Mining*: A deposit of valuable mineral, found in particles in alluvium or diluvium, or beds of streams, &c. Gold, tin ore, chromic iron, iron ore, and precious stones are found in placers. By the United States Revised Statutes all deposits not classed as veins of rock in place are considered placers.

"Copper mining became as prolific as the famous placer diggings in California."—*Field*, Jan. 9, 1886.

*plā-çët, s.* [*Lat.*=it pleases; 3d pers. sing. pr. indic. of *placeo*=to please.]

1. The assent of the civil power to the promulgation of an ecclesiastical ordinance.

2. A vote of the governing body in a university.

3. A vote of assent in a Latin council.

*plā-ç'id, a.* [*Fr. placide, from Lat. placidus, from placeo*=to please; *Sp. & Ital. placido.*]

1. Gentle, quiet, calm, undisturbed, peaceful.

"There lay Argyle on the bed, sleeping . . . the placid sleep of infancy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Serene, mild, soft, unruffled.

"The languor of the placid cheek."

*Byron: The Giaour*

\**plā-çid'-ī-oūs, adj.* [*Latin placidus.*] Placid, calm.

†*plā-çid'-ī-tÿ, s.* [*French placidité, from Latin placiditatem, accus. of placiditas, from placidus*=placid (q. v.).] The quality or state of being placid; calmness, placidness, peacefulness.

"He behaves with the utmost placidity, moderation, and calmness."—*Chandler: Life of David*, vol. i., ch. iii.

*plā-ç'id-ī-ÿ, adv.* [*Eng. placid; -ly.*] In a placid, calm, or peaceful manner; calmly, peacefully, quietly.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwi; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün. -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beļ, deļ.



**plăç'-id-něss**, s. [English *placid*; -ness.] The quality or state of being placid; placidity.

**\*plăç'-it**, s. [Lat. *placitum*, neut. sing. of *placitus*=pleasing, from *placeo*=to please.] A decree, a determination, a dictum, a dogma.

"Stobæus has misplaced this *placit*."—Warburton: *Divine Legation*, bk. iiii., § 4.

**plăç'-i-tă**, s. pl. [PLACITUM.]

**\*plăç'-i-tôr-y**, a. [Eng. *placit*; -ory.] Pertaining or relating to pleas or pleading in courts of law.

**\*plăç'-i-tûm** (pl. **plăç'-i-tă**), subst. [PLACIT, PLEA.]

1. An assembly of all degrees of men, presided over by the sovereign, to consult upon important affairs of the kingdom.

2. A plea, pleading, or debate and trial at law.

**plăck**, s. [Fr. *plaque*=a thin slice or sheet of metal.] A small copper coin, formerly current in Scotland, equal to one-third of an English penny. (Scotch.)

"While he has a *plack* in his purse, or a drap o' bluid in his body."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xxxvi.

**plăck'-ět**, **\*plăç'-uět** (q as k), s. [Fr. *plaque*=to stick or paste on.] [PLACARD.]

1. A petticoat.

\*2. A woman; cf. petticoat in the same sense.

"Was that brave heart made to pant for a *placket*?"  
Beaum. & Flét.: *Humorous Lieutenant*, iv. 3.

3. The opening or slit in a petticoat or skirt.

4. A woman's pocket.

\*5. A placard. [PLACARD, s., 4.]

**plăck'-lěss**, a. [Eng. *plack*; -less.] Penniless; without money. (Burns: *Scotch Drink*.)

**plăc'-ō-**, pref. [Greek *plax* (genit. *plakos*)=anything flat and broad.] Flat and broad.

**plăc'-ō-děrm**, s. [PLACODERMATA.] An individual member of the Placodermata.

**plăc'-ō-děr-măl**, adj. [Eng. *placoderm*; -al.] Belonging to, or characteristic of, the Placodermi (q. v.). (Phillips: *Geology*, ii. 6.)

**†plăc'-ō-děr-mă-tă**, s. pl. [PLACODERMI.]

**plăc'-ō-děr-mī**, **†plăc'-ō-děr-mă-tă**, subst. pl. [Pref. *placo-*, and Gr. *derma*=skin.]

*Palæont.*: A sub-order of Ganoidei. The head and pectoral region encased in great bony sculptured plates, with dots of enamel; the remainder of the body naked or with ganoid scales; skeleton notochordal. The sub-order comprises the oldest vertebrate remains from Devonian and Carboniferous formations. Besides the family Cephalaspidae (q. v.), the sub-order contains the genera Pterichthys, Coccosteus, and Dinichthys. (Günther.)

**plăc'-ō-dîne**, **plăc'-ō-dîte**, s. [Gr. *plakōdēs*=tabular, foliated; suff. -ine, -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: A furnace-product, having the composition: Nickel, 57.0; arsenic, 39.7; cobalt, 0.9; copper, 0.8; sulphur, 0.6=99.0; hence the formula, Ni<sub>2</sub>As. Supposed, when described, to have been a native mineral.

**plăc'-ō-dūs**, s. [Pref. *placo-*, and Gr. *odous*=a tooth.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Plesiosauria (q. v.). The palatal teeth constitute a pavement of crushing-plates. *Placodus gigas* is found in the Muschelkalk (Trias).

**plăc'-ō-găn'-ōid**, a. & s. [PLACOGANOIDEI.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the sub-order Placoganoidei.

B. As subst.: An individual of the sub-order Placoganoidei.

**plăc'-ō-gă-nōi'-dē-i**, s. pl. [Prefix *placo-*, and Mod. Lat. *ganoidei* (q. v.).]

*Ichthy.*: The first sub-order of Owen's Ganoidei (q. v.).

**plăc'-ōid**, a. & s. [PLACOIDEI.]

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to the order Placoidi (q. v.). [PLACOID-SCALES.]

B. As subst.: A fish belonging to the order Placoidi.

"The distinctions between cycloid and ctenoid scales, between placoid and ganoid fishes are vague, and can hardly be maintained."—Günther: *Study of Fishes*, p. 21.

**placoid-scales**, s. pl.

*Ichthy.*: (See extract.)

"In sharks the Balistidae, and others, true scales are absent, and are replaced by the ossified papillæ of the cutis, which give the surface the appearance of fine-grained chagreen. These generally small bodies, as well as the large osseous scutes of the Rays, Sturgeons, &c., have been comprised under the common name *Placoid-scales*, a term which deservedly is being abandoned."—Günther: *Study of Fishes*, p. 48.

**plă-cōi'-dē-i**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *plax* (genit. *plakos*)=anything flat and round.]

*Palæont.*: An artificial order of Fishes, founded

by L. Agassiz. They are characterized by placoid scales (q. v.), and contained the Rays, Sharks, Cyclostomi, and the fossil Hybodontes.

**plă-cōid'-i-an**, s. [PLACOID.] A fish belonging to the order Placoidi (q. v.).

**plă-cū'-nă**, s. [Gr. *plakous* (genit. *plakountos*)=a flat cake.]

*Zoöl.*: Window-shell; a genus of Ostreidæ, closely akin to Anomia (q. v.). Shell suborbicular, compressed, translucent. Known species four, from Scinde, China, and Northern Australia. The clear white shells of *Placuna placenta* are used in China for window glass, and largely exported to India to be burned for lime to chew with betel. They furnish small pearls. The species is found in brackish water. *P. sella* is called, from its form, the Saddle-shell.

**plă-fōnd'**, **plat-fond**, s. [French *plat*=flat, and *fond*=the bottom, the back.]

*Arch.*: The ceiling of a room, whether flat or arched; also the soffit or under side of the corona of a cornice; a soffit generally.

**plă'-găl**, adj. [Fr., from Gr. *plagios*=slanting, oblique.]

*Music.*: The name given to those Church modes which were formed from the four older or authentic modes by taking the fourth below as the new keynote, and proceeding thence to the fifth above. The plagal modes were distinguished by the addition of *hupo*, e. g., Doric, an authentic mode; Hypodoric, a plagal mode formed from the Doric. [PLAIN-SONG.]

**plagal-cadence**, s.

*Music.*: The cadence formed when a subdominant chord immediately precedes the final tonic chord.

**plagal-melodies**, s. pl.

*Music.*: Melodies which have their principal notes lying between the fifth of the key and its octave, or twelfth.

**\*plăge** (1), s. [PLAG.]

**\*plăge** (2), s. [Fr. *plage*, from Latin *plaga*=a region.] A district, a region, a country.

"He brings a world of people to the field,  
From Scythia to the oriental *plage*  
Of India." Marlowe: *2 Tamburlaine*, i. 1.

**plă-gi-**, **plă-gi-ō-**, pref. [Gr. *plagios*=slanting, oblique.] Oblique; the meaning completed by the second element.

**plă-gi-ă-căn'-thi-dæ**, s. pl. [Pref. *plagi-*; Gr. *akantha*=a spine, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.] *Zoöl.*: A family of Rhizopoda, order Protodermata (q. v.). The skeleton is of solid silicious spicules and rays, with a nucleus, but with no contractile vesicle.

**plă-gi-ăn'-thūs**, s. [Pref. *plagi-*, and Gr. *anthos*=a flower.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Helicteræ. *Plagianthus betulinus*, called also *P. urticans*, yields a tough fiber called New Zealand cotton; that of *P. sidioides*, a native of Australia and Tasmania, is used for making ropes, twine, and fishing nets.

**plă-gi-ăr-ışm**, s. [Fr. *plagiarisme*, from *plagiaire*=plagiarist (q. v.).]

1. The act of plagiarizing or appropriating the writings or ideas of another and passing them off as one's own; the stealing the writings of another and publishing them as one's own composition.

"Sir J. Reynolds has been accused of *plagiarism* for having borrowed attitudes from ancient masters."—Walpole: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv. (Adv. Note.)

2. That which is plagiarized; a plagiarist.

"Moreri's grand 'Dictionnaire Historique,' and its prejudiced *plagiarism*."—Cooper: *Egypt and the Pentateuch*, p. 9.

**plă-gi-ăr-ist**, s. [Eng. *plagiary* (y); -ist.] One who plagiarizes; one who appropriates the writings or ideas of another and passes them off as his own.

"A dexterous *plagiarist* may do anything."—Sheridan: *Critic*, i. 1.

**plă-gi-ăr-ize**, **plă-gi-ăr-ise**, v. t. & i. [Eng. *plagiary* (y); -ize, -ise.] To commit or practice plagiarism; to steal from the writings or ideas of another.

"Passages and forms of expression plagiarised from Pope and Collins."—*Evening Standard*, Jan. 12, 1886.

**plă-gi-ăr-ŷ**, **\*plă-gi-ă-rie**, s. & a. [Fr. *plagiaire*, from Lat. *plagiarius*=a man-stealer, a kidnapper; *plagium*=the act of kidnapping; *plagio*=to kidnap; *plaga*=a net; Sp. & Ital. *plagiario*.]

A. As substantive:

\*1. A man-stealer, a kidnapper. (Bp. Patrick.)

\*2. One who steals or appropriates the writings or ideas of another and passes them off as his own; a literary thief, a plagiarist.

"A common place, and many friends,  
Can serve the *plagiary's* ends."

Green: *Spleen*.

3. The act or crime of plagiarizing; plagiarism.

"*Plagiarie* had not its nativity with printing, but began in times when thefts were difficult."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. vi.

\*B. As adjective:

1. Man-stealing, kidnapping.

"*Plagiary* and man-stealing Tartars."—Browne: *Travels*, p. 49.

2. Practicing plagiarism; plagiarizing. (Hall: *Satires*, iv. 2.)

**plă-gi-ău'-lăx**, s. [Pref. *plagi-*, and Gr. *aulax*=a furrow. So named from the transverse ridges of the teeth. (See cut.)]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Marsupialia, with four species, from the middle Purbeck beds, closely allied to *Hypsiprymnus* (q. v.). It was most probably phytophagous, though Owen believes it was carnivorous. The chief feature in the dentition is that the premolars are marked on the exterior of their crowns with seven conspicuous grooves, resembling those in the first premolar of *Hypsiprymnus*, except that they run diagonally and not vertically.



Lower Jaw and Teeth of *Plagiaulax*.

**plă-gi-hē'-drăl**, a. [Lat. *plagi-*, and Gr. *hedra*=a base, a side.]

*Crystall.*: Having oblique sides.

**plă-gi-ō-**, pref. [PLAGI-.]

**plă-gi-ō-çě-phăl'-ic**, a. [Pref. *plagio-*, and Eng. *cephalic*.]

*Anthrop.*: (See extract.)

"Linnaeus' term *plagiocephalic* is emphatically descriptive of the more common form of American skull, and may be conveniently used to distinguish the broad head, with flattened forehead, so characteristic of the greater part of the American races, as, in fact, it was used by him."—*Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, iii. 90.

**plă-gi-ōch'-i-lă**, s. [Pref. *plagio-*, and Gr. *chilos*=green fodder for cattle.]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Jungermanniacei*. Several species are commonly known, one of the finest being *Plagiochila asplenoides*.

**plă-gi-ō-çit'-rite**, s. [Pref. *plagio-*; Gr. *kitron*=citron, with reference to its color, and suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring in microscopic crystals derived from the decomposition of iron pyrites. Crystallization one or three-faced. Specific gravity 1.881; color, citron-yellow; translucent; taste, astringent. Analysis yielded: Sulphuric acid, 35.44; alumina, 14.37; sesquioxide of iron, 7.95; protoxide of iron, 1.64; protoxides of nickel and cobalt, 1.55; lime and magnesia, 1.62; soda, 4.04; potash, 4.23; water, 29.42=100.26, corresponding with the formula, R<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>+[(R<sub>2</sub>)SO<sub>6</sub>+9 aq.

**plă-gi-ō-clăse**, s. [Pref. *plagio-*, and Gr. *klasis*=a breaking; Ger. *plagioklas*.]

*Min.*: A name given by Breithaupt to the group of triclinic felspars, in which the two principal cleavages are oblique to one another. (See Albite, Andesite, Anorthite, Labradorite, Microcline, and Oligoclase.)

**plagioclase-anamesite**, s.

*Petrol.*: An exceedingly fine-grained dolerite, in which a plagioclase predominates.

**plagioclase-basalt**, s.

*Petrol.*: A basalt in which plagioclase is predominant.

**plagioclase-basaltite**, s.

*Petrol.*: An exceedingly compact homogeneous plagioclase-basalt.

**plagioclase-diabase**, s.

*Petrol.*: The same as DIABASE-PORPHYRY.

**plagioclase-dolerite**, s.

*Petrol.*: Differs from plagioclase-basalt only in the entire absence of olivine.

**plagioclase-granite**, s.

*Petrol.*: One of four kinds of eruptive granite, found in this country. It consists of quartz, plagioclase, orthoclase, and a large percentage of biotite, hornblende, titanite, and apatite.

**plagioclase-obsidian**, s.

*Petrol.*: An obsidian which incloses much plagioclase felspar porphyritically distributed.

**plă-gi-ō-clăș'-tîc**, a. [Pref. *plagio-*, and Gr. *klastos*=broken into pieces.]

*Min. & Petrol.*: Of, or belonging to, or consisting of plagioclase.

**plagioclastic-felspars**, s. pl. [PLAGIOCLASE.]

**plă-gi-ō-dōn**, s. [PLAGIODONTIA.]

fâte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wē, wět, hère, camèl, hēr, thère; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gō, pôt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sôn; mûte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, râle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



**plā-gī-ō-dōn'-tī-a** (or **t** as **sh**), **plā-gī-ō-dōn**, *s.* [Pref. *plagio-*, and Gr. *odontos* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Echinomyiinae, with a single species, *Plagiodontia cedum*, from Hayti. Its generic name has reference to the complex folds of enamel in the molars, and the specific designation to the habit of the animal in approaching houses at night in search of food, principally fruit and roots.

**plā-gī-ō-nīte**, *s.* [Gr. *plagion*, neut. of *plagios* =oblique, suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *plagionit.*]

*Min.*: A monoclinic mineral, found in crystals and massive at Wolfsberg, Hartz Mountains, Germany. Hardness, 2.5; specific gravity, 5.4; luster, metallic; color, blackish lead-gray; opaque; brittle. Composition: Sulphur, 21.3; antimony, 38.2; lead, 40.5; chemical formula,  $PbS+Sb_2S_3+4PbS$ .

**plā-gī-ōs'-tō-ma**, *s.* [Pref. *plagio-*, and Greek *stoma*=the mouth.]

*Zoöl.*: A synonym of Lima (q. v.).

**†plā-gī-ō-stōm'-a-ta**, *s. pl.* [PLAGIOSTOMI.]

**†plā-gī-ō-stōm'-a-toūs**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *plagiostomat(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] The same as PLAGIOSTOMOUS (q. v.).

**plā-gī-ō-stōme**, *s.* [PLAGIOSTOMI.] Any individual member of the sub-order Plagiostomata (q. v.).

"Fossil *Plagiostomes* are very numerous in all formations. Some of the earliest determinable fish-remains are believed to be, or are derived from, *Plagiostomes*."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 314.

**plā-gī-ōs'-tō-mī**, **†plā-gī-ō-stōm'-a-ta**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *plagio-*, and Gr. *stoma*=a mouth.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A sub-order of Chondropterygii (q. v.). There are from five to seven gill-openings; skull with a suspensorium and the palatal apparatus detached; teeth numerous, mouth transverse, on under surface. It contains the Sharks and Rays.

2. *Palaeont.*: From the Upper Silurian onward.

**plā-gī-ōs'-tō-mōūs**, *a.* [English *plagiostom(e)*; -ous.] Of or belonging to the Plagiostomi (q. v.).

**plā-gī-ūm**, *s.* [Lat.] [PLAGIARY.]

*Law*: The crime of stealing or kidnaping men, women, or children. It was punishable with death.

\***plā-gōse**, *adj.* [Lat. *plagosus*.] Stern, hard, harsh.

"Lionel forgave his father-in-law for his *plagose* propensities."—*Mortimer Collins: Two Plunges for a Pearl*, vol. ii., ch. ix.

**plāgue**, \***plāge**, *s.* [Lat. *plaga*=a blow, stroke, or stripe, implying that a plague is a blow divinely inflicted, and, presumably, on account of sin; Gr. *plēgē*=a blow, a plague; O. Sp. *plaga*; Sp. *ulaga*; Ital. *piaga*; Fr. *plaie*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A blow, a calamity; any afflictive or vexatious evil, calamity, or infliction.

"And men blasphemyden God for the *plage* of hail."—*Wycliffe: Apocalips* xvi.

(2) In the same sense as II.

"As if a man should go into a pest-house to learn a remedy against the *plague*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 5.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) One who or that which annoys or vexes; as, He is the *plague* of my life.

\* (2) A state of misery.

"I am set in the *plague*, and my heaviness is ever in my sight."—*Psalms* xxxviii. 17. (Prayer-Book.)

II. *Pathol.*: A peculiarly malignant fever of the continued and contagious type, now believed to be almost identical with the worst kinds of typhus fever. It is produced by the absorption of a poison generated by decaying animal matter combined with heat, moisture, and bad ventilation. The famines produced by the ravages of locusts, and the subsequent decay of their bodies, often generate it. The period of incubation varies from a few hours to three weeks. It chiefly attacks the cervical, axillary, inguinal, and mesenteric glands, producing buboes, carbuncles, &c. The "boil" from which Hezekiah suffered seems to have been the carbuncle of plague (2 Kings xx. 7, Isaiah xxxviii. 21). At first there is great restlessness, followed ultimately by corresponding exhaustion, and death supervenes in two or three days. Grand Cairo is the chief known focus of the plague, the spread of which, in different directions, is at least attempted to be checked by quarantine. The plague seems to have been the Black Death of the fourteenth century. It was known by the name of plague when, in 1665, it slew in London 68,596 people, about one-third of the population. The great fire of London (1666) obtains the credit of having banished the plague from the metropolis by destroying the fever nests which it had infested.

In the summer of 1896 a very malignant form of disease, known as the "bubonic" plague, made its appearance in Bombay, India, and spread with great rapidity. The number of cases and deaths finally became so large that a panic ensued, and more than 450,000 people—one-half of the population; fled from the city. The bubonic plague receives its name from the fact that it attacks the lymphatic glands in the neck, arm-pits, groin and other parts of the body. In general, the disease is spread in the same manner as cholera, except that the cholera germ must enter the intestinal tract, while the germ of the plague may attack any part of the mucous membrane, or be attended by even the minutest abrasion of the skin. But while this germ is so virile and so easily taken into the system it is one of the most easily killed by disinfection. One per cent. of quicklime will destroy it.

† *The Ten Plagues of Egypt*:

*Script.*, &c.: Ten inflictions divinely sent upon the Egyptians to compel them to emancipate the Israelites from bondage and allow them to quit the land. (Exod. vii. 14—xii. 30. For the use of the word plague see ix. 14, xi. 1.)

**plague-mark**, *s.* The same as PLAGUE-SPOT, 1 (q. v.).

**plague-sore**, *s.* A sore resulting from the plague.

**plague-spot**, *s.*

1. A mark or spot of the plague or any foul disease; a deadly mark or sign.

2. A pestilential spot or place.

**plāgue**, *v. t.* [PLAGUE, *s.*]

1. To infect with the plague or any disease.

2. To visit or afflict with any calamity or evil.

3. To vex, to tease, to annoy, to harass; to cause vexation or annoyance to.

**plāgue'-fūl**, \***plāgue'-fūll**, *a.* [Eng. *plague*, and *-ful*(*l*).] Full of plagues; abounding in plagues; pestilential.

**plāgue'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *plague*; *-less*.] Free from plague or plagues.

**plāg'-uēr**, *s.* [English *plagu(e)*; *-er*.] One who plagues or vexes.

**plāg'-uī-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *plaguy*; *-ly*.] In a manner or degree to plague, vex, or annoy; vexatiously, greatly, horribly. (*Colloq.*)

**plāg'-uŷ**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *plagu(e)*; *-y*.]

A. *As adjective*:

†1. Pertaining to the plague.

2. Vexatious, annoying, worrying, tormenting.

B. *As adv.*: Vexatiously, annoyingly; very much.

"You sell it *plaguy* dear."

*Couper: Yearly Distress*.

**plā-gŷ'-ō-dūs**, *subst.* [Gr. *plagos*=the side, and *odous*=a tooth.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Scopelidae (q. v.). Body elongate, compressed, scaleless; eye large; the rayed dorsal occupies the whole length of the back, from the occiput to opposite the anal fin; caudal forked; branchiostegals six or seven; teeth in the jaws and palate, some very large and lanceolate. There is but one well-defined species, *Plagyodus ferox*, from Madeira and the neighborhood of Tasmania. It is one of the largest and most formidable deep-sea fishes, and lives at a depth of (probably) 300 fathoms. The stomach of one yielded several octopods, crustaceans, ascidians, a young brama, twelve young boar-fishes, a horse-mackerel, and a young fish of its own species.

**plāiçe**, \***plāçe**, \***plaise**, \***playce**, \***playse**, *s.* [O. Fr. *plais*, from Lat. *platessa*=a plaice, from the same root as Gr. *platys*=flat; Dut. *pladijs*; Sp. *platija*; Ger. *platteisze*, *plattfisch*; Dan. *plattfisk*.]

*Ichthy.*: *Pleuronectes platessa*, a fish well known in northern Europe. It ranges from the coast of France to Iceland, frequenting sandy banks, sometimes met with on mud banks. It is not in great repute as a food-fish, as its flesh is soft and watery.

**plaiçe-mouth**, \***playse-mouth**, *s.* A mouth small and drawn aside, like that of a plaice. (*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, iii. 4.)

**plāid**, **plāid**, \***plad**, *s. & a.* [Gael. *plaid*=a blanket; Irish *plaid*=a plaid, a blanket; contracted from Gael. & Irish *peallaid*=a sheepskin, from *peall*=a skin, a hide.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. Goods of any quality or material of a tartan or checked pattern.

2. A garment of tartan or checked woolen cloth of various colors, worn by both sexes of the natives of Scotland, of which country it is an important part of the national costume. Plaids of a peculiar black and white check, known as shepherd's tartan, or of a plain gray, are largely worn by the rural population of Scotland, and are sometimes called mauds. The plaid is a rectangular piece of stuff.

The belted plaid is plaited and bound round the waist with a leathern belt, the upper part being attached to the left shoulder. [TARTAN.]

B. *As adj.*: Made of or resembling plaid.

**plāid'-ēd**, **plāid'-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *plaid*; *-ed*.]

1. Made of plaid; tartan.

2. Wearing a plaid.

"To *plaided* warrior armed for strife."

*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, v. 9.

**plāid'-īng**, **plāid'-īng**, **plāid'-ēn**, *s.* [PLAID.]

*Fabric*: Coarse woolen cloth, differing from flannel in being twilled. It is used for blankets, shepherds' plaids, and sometimes for clothing. (*Scotch.*)

**plāin**, \***plāne**, \***playne**, \***pleine**, \***pleyn**, *a., adv. & s.* [Fr. *plain*=plain, flat, from Lat. *planus*. *Plain* and *plane* (1), *s.*, are from the same root. Sp. *plano*, *llano*; Port. *plano*; Ital. *piano*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Smooth, level, flat; free from depressions and elevations.

"The crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places *plain*."—*Isaiah* xl. 4.

2. Open, clear; uninterrupted by anything intervening.

3. Not liable to be mistaken or missed.

"Lead me in a *plain* path."—*Psalms* xxvii. 11.

4. Evident or clear to the understanding; manifest, obvious: not obscure; not liable to be misunderstood.

5. Rough, unvarnished; almost rude or coarse; as, He used very *plain* language.

6. Free from difficulties or intricacies; as, It was all *plain* sailing.

7. Devoid of ornament, show, or adornment; simple, unadorned.

"Beneath

A *plain* blue stone, a gentle dalesman lies."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.

8. Not dyed, colored, variegated, or ornamented with a pattern or figure; as, *plain* muslin.

9. Devoid of beauty; not handsome. It is frequently used as a euphemism for ugly; as, a *plain* woman.

10. Not rich, not luxurious; homely, simple; as, *plain* living, *plain* dress.

11. Simple, homely, unlearned, artless; free from show, disguise, cunning, or affectation.

"For us *plain* folks."—*Couper: Conversation*, 848.

12. Open, frank, plain-spoken, sincere, candid, blunt.

"Give me leave to be *plain* with you, that yourself give no just cause of scandal."—*Bacon*.

13. Evident, mere, absolute, bare.

"He that beguiled you. . . . was a *plain* knave."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.

14. Easily seen, discovered, or deciphered; not rendered unintelligible or concealed; open to view.

B. *As adv.*: In a plain manner; plainly, openly, clearly.

"Plainest taught and easiest learnt."

*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 361.

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A piece of level ground; a piece or stretch of land free from depressions or elevations; a level surface.

"He shades the woods, the vallies he restrains

With rocky mountains, and extends the *plains*."

*Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphosis* i.

\*2. A field of battle.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Geog.*: An expanse of low-lying territory as distinguished from a table land or plateau (q. v.). Speaking broadly, the western hemisphere is the region of plains, and the eastern of table-lands. Nevertheless, the former has in it what is called the Great Northern plain, extending, with the one break of the Ural Mountains, from the shores of the Atlantic nearly to Behring's Strait, and from the Arctic Ocean to the Caucasus and Altai Mountains. It extends over 190° of longitude, and about four and a half million square miles. It is subdivided into the German and the Sarmatian plains in Europe, and the Siberian plain and Kirghiz steppes in Asia. In this hemisphere are the Great Central and the Atlantic plains of North America, and the great South American plain, which is estimated to stand to the mountainous parts of that continent as four to one. [PAMPAS, PRAIRIE, STEPPE.]

2. *Hist.*: A nickname for the level floor of the hall in which the first French National Convention was held in 1792. By metonymy it was applied also to the Girondist party whose seats were there, [MOUNTAIN, ¶ (2).]

**plain-back**, *s.*

1. *Weaving*: The ground on which the nap or pile is raised.

2. *Fabric*: Bombazette.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōw1**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **†his**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. **-cian**, **-tian = shan**. **-tion**, **-sion = shun**; **-†ion**, **-çion = zhun**. **-tious**, **-çious**, **-sious = shus**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.



**plain-bonito, s.**

*Ichthy.*: *Auxis rochei*, common in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and in the Mediterranean. It is of little value as a food fish.

**plain-chant, s.** [PLAIN-SONG.]**plain-chart, s.**

*Navig.*: A Mercator's chart.

**plain-clay, s.**

*Entom.*: A British night-moth, *Noctua depuncta*.

**plain-cloth, s.** Cloth not twilled.

**plain-compass, s.** A simple form of the surveyor's instrument. It has a needle about six inches long, a graduated circle, main plate, levels, and sights, and is placed upon the brass head of the Jacob-staff.

**plain-dealer, s.**

1. One who speaks his mind plainly, without reserve, disguise, or affectation; a plain-spoken person; one who is plain, honest, candid, and straightforward in his dealings.

\*2. A simpleton.

**plain-dealing, a. & s.**

**A. As adj.**: Acting or dealing with others in a plain, frank, honest, and straightforward manner; free from art, cunning, or affectation; plain-spoken.

"Like an honest, plain-dealing man." — *Shakesp.*: *Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 2.*

**B. As substantive:**

1. Frankness, openness, candidness, and straightforwardness in dealing with others; freedom from art, cunning, disguise, or affectation; sincerity, bluntness.

\*2. A game at cards.

**plain-golden Y, s.**

*Entom.*: A British night-moth, *Plusia iota*.

**plain-hearted, adj.** Having a sincere, open heart; free from art, cunning, affectation, or hypocrisy; unaffected.

"Yea, tell them how plain-hearted this man was."

*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii. (Introd.)

**plain-heartedness, s.** The quality or state of being plain-hearted; sincerity, frankness, straightforwardness.

**plain-molding, s.**

*Joinery*: Molding of which the surfaces are plane figures.

**plain-pug, s.**

*Entom.*: A British Geometer moth, *Eupithecia subnotata*.

**plain-sailing, s.**

1. *Navig.*: The art of working a ship's motion on a plane chart, which supposes the earth to be an extended plain, or flat, and not globular. (The proper spelling is *plane-sailing*, as expressing the supposition that the surface of the earth is plane.)

2. *Fig.*: Easy management or conduct; free from all difficulties or intricacies.

**\*plain-singing, s.** [PLAIN-SONG.]**plain-song, s.**

1. *Cantus planus*, the most ancient and simple form of church music, consisting of easy progressions in one of the church modes, suitable for use by priests or a congregation; it is opposed to *cantus figuratus*, or figurate-song, containing more ornate progressions of a later period. When counterpoint was introduced, it was customary to compose parts above or below a portion of ancient plain-song; hence, the term plain-song is often synonymous with *canto fermo*, or the fixed melody to which counterpoint is added. The term as used in these days includes roughly, ancient chants, inflections, and melodies of the church. Called also Plain-chant and, sometimes, Plain-singing.

2. The simple, plain notes of an air without ornament or variation.

3. A plain, unvarnished statement.

"Thy tedious plain-song grates my tender ears."

*Brewer*: *Lingua*, i. 1.

¶ Shakespeare uses the word adjectively for keeping to one note or call; monotonous.

"The plain-song cuckoo gray."

*Shakesp.*: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

**plain-speaking, subst.** Plainness, openness, or bluntness of speech; candor.

**plain-spoken, a.** Speaking plainly, openly, or bluntly, and without reserve or affectation; blunt.

**plain-wave, s.**

*Entom.*: A British Geometer moth, *Acidalia inornata*.

**plain-work, subst.** Plain needlework as distinguished from embroidery; the common practice of sewing or making linen garments.

"She went to plain-work and to purling brooks."

*Pope*: *Epistles to Miss Blount*, ii.

**plāin (1), playn, v. t.** [PLAIN, a.]

1. To make plain, level, or flat; to level, to plane; to free from obstructions.

"When the first way is *plained* all will go smoothly." — *Reliquie Wottoniana*, p. 582.

2. To make plain, evident, or manifest; to explain.

"What's dumb in show, I'll *plain* in speech."

*Shakesp.*: *Pericles*, iii. (Prol.)

**plāin (2), \*plane, \*playne, \*pleyne, v. i. & t.** [Fr. *plaindre*, from Lat. *plango*=to complain.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To lament, to mourn; to bewail, to wail.

"Thou heard'st a wretched female *plain*."

*Scott*: *Lord of the Isles*, iv. 27.

2. To complain.

**B. Trans.:** To lament, to grieve for, to mourn over.

**\*plāin'-ant, s.** [O. Fr.]

*Law*: A plaintiff.

**plāin'-ly, \*plain-liche, adv.** [Eng. *plain*, a.; -ly.]

1. In a plain manner; flatly; like a plain.

2. Evidently, clearly, without obscurity; in a manner not to be misunderstood.

"Hear me more *plainly*."

*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 1.*

3. Without ornament or embellishment; simply; without luxury or show; as, to be *plainly* dressed, to live *plainly*.

4. Frankly, openly, candidly, bluntly; as, to speak *plainly*.

\*5. In earnest; fairly.

"They . . . gave ground; and at last *plainly* run to a safe place." — *Clarendon*: *Civil War*.

**plāin'-ness, \*playness, subst.** [Eng. *plain*, a.; -ness.]

1. Levelness, flatness; freedom from depressions or elevations; evenness of surface

"Letters emprinted in the . . . *plainness* of the table of waxe." — *Chaucer*: *Boecius*, bk. v

2. Clearness, intelligibility; freedom from obscurity or doubt.

"The truth and *plainness* of the case."

*Shakesp.*: *Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 4.*

3. Want or absence of ornament or embellishment; simplicity.

"The excess of *plainness* in our cathedral disappoints the spectator." — *Walpole*: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii, ch. ii.

4. Frankness, candor, openness; bluntness of speech; freedom from art, disguise, or affectation.

"That unsuspected *plainness* he believed."

*Dryden*: *Hind and Panther*, iii. 928.

**plāin'-stānes, s. pl.** [Eng. *plain*, a., and Scotch *stones*=stones.] The pavement of a street. (*Scotch.*)

"For that Lovel dings a' that ever set foot on the *plain-stanes* o' Fairport." — *Scott*: *Antiquary*, ch. xv.

**plāint, \*playnte, \*pleint, subst.** [O. Fr. *pleinte* (French *plainte*), from Low Lat. *plancia*=a plant, from Lat. *plactus*, pa. par. of *plango*=to lament.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A lamentation, a lament; a song or expression of grief and sorrow.

"And heard mean while the Psalmist's mournful *plaint*."

*Wordsworth*: *Excursion*, bk. ii.

\*2. A complaint of injuries or wrong done.

"There are three just grounds of war with Spain; one of *plaint*, two upon defense." — *Bacon*: *War with Spain*.

**II. Law:** A memorial presented to a court in which the complainant sets forth his cause of action; the exhibition of an action in writing. Plaints are the first process in an inferior court, in the nature of an original writ.

**plāint'-fūl, adj.** [Eng. *plaint*; *ful*(l).] Complaining; lamenting audibly; plaintive.

"To what a sea of miseries my *plaintful* tongue doth lead me." — *Sidney*: *Arcadia*, bk. ii.

**plāin'-tiff, \*plain-tif, \*playn-tyf, a. & s.** [Fr. *plaintif* (fem. *plaintive*)=(a.)plaintive, complaining, (s.) a plaintiff, from Lat. *plactus*, pa. par. of *plango*=to lament.]

\***A. As adj.**: Complaining, lamenting, plaintive.

"His younger son on the polluted ground,

First fruit of death, lies *plaintif* of a wound

Giv'n by a brother's hand."

*Prior*: *Solomon*, iii.

**B. As substantive:**

*Law*: One who enters or lodges a *plaint* in a court of law; one who commences a suit in law against another; opposed to defendant.

"Both in one description blended

Are *plaintiffs*—when the suit is ended."

*Cowper*: *The Cause Won*.

**plāin'-tīve, a.** [PLAINTIFF.]

\*1. Lamenting, grieving, complaining.

"To soothe the sorrows of her *plaintive* son."

*Dryden*: *Homer's Iliad*, i.

2. Expressive of sorrow or grief; mournful, sad; affecting to sorrow or commiseration.

"One of those flowers, whom *plaintive* lay

In Scotland mourns as 'wede away.'"

*Scott*: *Marmion*, vi. 36.

**plāin'-tīve-ly, adv.** [Eng. *plaintive*; -ly.] In a plaintive, mournful, or sad manner; mournfully, sadly.

**plāin'-tīve-ness, subst.** [Eng. *plaintive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being plaintive; mournfulness, sadness.

**plāint'-less, a.** [Eng. *plaint*; -less.] Without complaint; uncomplaining, unrepining.

**plāit (1), plāit, pleat, \*playte, \*pleight, \*pleyte, subst.** [O. Fr. *plait*, *pleit*, *plet* (Fr. *pli*)=a fold, from Lat. *plicatum*, neut. sing. of *plicatus*, pa. par. of *plico* (Fr. *plier*)=to fold; Gael. *pleat*; Welsh *pleth*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A flat fold or double; a gather of cloth or similar material.

2. A braid, as of hair, straw, &c.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Naut.*: Strands of rope-yarn twisted into foxes, or braided into sennit.

2. *Straw-working*: The chief varieties are noted under their distinctive names in this dictionary.

**plait (2), s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of small ship; a hoy. (*Blount*.)

**plāit, plāit, \*plat, \*platte, pleat, \*plete, \*plite, v. t.** [PLAIT, s.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To fold, to double, as cloth.

2. To braid; to interweave the locks or strands of; as, to *plait* hair, to *plait* a rope.

3. To braid, to border.

**II. Hat-making:** To interweave the felted hairs forming a hat body, by means of pressure, motion, moisture, and heat.

**plāit'-ēd, plāit'-ēd, pa. par. & a.** [PLAIT, v.]

**A. As pa. par.:** (See the verb).

**B. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: Folded, braided, interwoven, knitted.

\*2. *Fig.*: Entangled, involved, intricate.

"Time shall unfold what *plaited* cunning hides."

*Shakesp.*: *Lear*, i. 1.

**II. Bot. (of aestivation):** Folded lengthwise, like the plaits of a closed fan, as the vine, and many palms.

**plaited-rope, s.** [SENNIT.]

**plāit'-ēr, plāit'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *plait*; -er.] One who or that which plaits.

**plāit'-iē, s.** [Eng. *plate*; dimin. suff. -ie.] A little plate. (*Burns*: *The Two Dogs*.)

**plāk'-ī-nā, s.** [Fem. of Gr. *plakinos*=made of boards.] [PLACO-]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the family *Plakinidæ*.

**plā-kīn'-ī-dæ, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *plakin*(a)

(q. v.); Lat. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Silicious Sponges.

**plān, s.** [Fr. (fem. *plane*)=flat, from Lat. *planus*=level, flat; Ital. *piano*; Ger., Dan., Dut., & Sw. *plan*.] [PLAIN, a.]

**I. Lit.**: Properly a map, representation, or delineation of a building, machine, &c., on a plane surface. More exactly, the plan of a building is a horizontal section supposed to be taken on the level of the floor through the solid walls, columns, &c., so as to show their various thicknesses and situations, the dimensions of the several spaces or rooms, the position of the doors, &c. This is also called the ground-plan or orthography of the building. In the geometrical plan, the parts are represented in their natural proportions. In the perspective plan, the lines follow the rules of perspective, reducing the sizes of more distant parts. The term is also commonly extended to a map or representation of a projected or finished work on a plane surface; as, the *plan* of a town, of a harbor, &c.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. A scheme of some project devised; a project.

"A *plan* might be devised that would embellish nature." — *Walpole*: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. vii.

2. The disposition or arrangement of parts according to a design.

"A mighty maze! but not without a *plan*."

*Pope*: *Essay on Man*, i. 6.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



3. A custom; a mode of procedure; a process, a way, a method.

"The good old rule

Sufficeth them, the simple *plan*,  
That they should take who have the power,  
And they should keep who can."

Wordsworth: *Rob Roy's Grave*, ix.

**plān**, *v. t.* [PLAN, s.]

1. To draw or devise the plan of; to form a plan or delineation of; as, to *plan* a building, a town, &c.
2. To form or shape according to a given plan or figure; as, to *plan* a carpet to a room.
3. To devise, to scheme; to form in design.

"Even in penance *planning* sins anew."

Goldsmith: *Traveler*.

**plā-nār'-ī-a**, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *planarius*=level.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the Planarida (q. v.). Body soft, flattened, oblong, or oval, not jointed; no suckers, bristles, or leg-like appendages present, but covered with vibratile cilia. Several are common in pools, where they look like small leeches, others are marine. Some are brightly colored.

**plā-nār'-ī-an**, *s.* [Lat. *planari(a)*; Eng. suff. -an.] Any individual of the Planarida (q. v.).

**plā-nār'-ī-da**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *planar(ia)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ida.]

*Zoöl.*: A sub-order of Turbellaria (q. v.). Flat, soft-bodied, hermaphrodite animals, of ovoid or elliptic form; their integument with vibratile cilia and cells; the former used in locomotion. They have a proboscis, and two pigment spots serving for eyes. Sections: Rhabdocœla, with the body long, round, and oval, with the intestine straight and unbranched; and Dendrocœla, with the body broad and flat, and the intestine branched or arborescent.

**plā-nār'-ī-ōid**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *planari(da)*; Eng. suff. -oid.] Like a planarian in form.

**†plān'-ar-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *plan(e)*; -ary.] Pertaining to a plane.

**plān-āx'-is**, *s.* [Lat. *plan(us)*=flat, and *axis*=an axle.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A genus of Gasteropodous Mollusks, formerly placed in the Buccinidæ, but now transferred to the Littorinidæ. They have a turbinated shell, with the aperture notched. Known species twenty-seven, from the warmer seas. Fossil one, doubtful, from the Miocene.

**plān-çēēr'**, *s.* [PLANCHER, s.]

\***plānçh**, \***plaunche**, *subst.* [A softened form of *plank*.] A plank.

"A great *plaunche* borde of oke."—Berners: *Froissart*, *Chronicle*, vol. ii., ch. clvii.

\***plānçh**, *v. t.* [PLANCH, s.] To make or cover with planks or boards; to plank.

"And to that vineyard is a *planchèd gate*."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 1.

**plānçh'-ēr**, **plān-çēēr'**, *s.* [Fr. *planchir*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A floor of wood.

"Oak, cedar, and chestnut are the best builders: some are best for *planchers*, as deal."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 658.

2. A board, a plank.

"Fowls from *planchers* spring."

Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 3.

II. *Arch.*: The same as PLAFOND (q. v.).

\***plānçh'-ēr**, \***plaunch-er**, *v. t.* [PLANCHER, s.]

To form of planks or wood; to cover with planks. (*Goldinge*: *Cæsar*, fo. 133.)

**plānçh'-ēt**, *s.* [Fr. *planchette*.] A flat disc of metal ready for coining.

**plān-çhëtte'**, *s.* [Fr.=a small plank.]

1. A heart-shaped piece of board mounted on thin supports, two of which are casters, and one a pencil which makes marks as the board is pushed under the hands of the person or persons whose fingers rest upon it. The exact cause of its motions is not clearly understood.

2. A circumferentor.

**plān-çhō'-nī-a**, *subst.* [Named after Prof. J. E. Planchon, a French botanist.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Lecythidaceæ or of Myrtaceæ. *Planchonia littoralis*, an evergreen tree growing in the Andaman islands, is said to possess a valuable wood. (*Cal. Exhib. Rep.*)

**plāne**, *s. & a.* [Fr., from Low Latin *plana*=a plane.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A perfectly smooth and level surface; a part of something having a level surface. Used in this sense in Botany for the flat surface of many leaves.

\*2. The shaft of a crossbow.

## II. Technically:

1. *Joinery*: A carpenter's cutting and surface-smoothing tool, of which there are many varieties, called from some peculiarity of construction or purpose: the jack-plane, from 12 to 17 inches long, for taking off the roughest surface of the stuff; the trying-plane, used after the jack-plane, length 20 to 22 inches; the long-plane, used for planing a piece of stuff very straight, length 24 to 26 inches; the jointer-plane, length 28 to 30 inches, used for obtaining very straight edges, the smoothing-plane, 6½ to 8 inches long; also, the block-plane, 12 inches long, used for finishing off work, and obtaining the greatest possible smoothness on the stuff. The above are called bench-planes. [See also BEAD-PLANE, COMPASS-PLANE, FILLISTER, MOLDING-PLANE, RABBIT (or REBATE) PLANE, SIDE-PLANE, SPOKESHAVE, &c.]

2. *Geom.*: A surface such that, if any two points be taken at pleasure and joined by a straight line, that line will lie wholly in the surface. A plane is supposed to extend indefinitely in all directions. The term is also frequently used, especially in astronomy, to denote an ideal surface supposed to cut or pass through a solid body, or in various directions; as, the *plane* of the ecliptic, the *plane* of a planet's orbit.

B. *As adj.*: [Lat. *planus*=plain, flat.] [PLAIN, a.] Level, flat, plain, even, without depressions or elevations; as, a *plane* surface.

†(1) *Horizontal plane*: [HORIZONTAL].

(2) *Objective plane*: [OBJECTIVE].

(3) *Oblique plane*: [OBLIQUE].

(4) *Perspective plane*: [PERSPECTIVE].

(5) *Principal plane*: [PRINCIPAL].

(6) *Vertical plane*: A plane perpendicular to the horizon or to a horizontal plane. In perspective it is the vertical plane passing through the point of sight and perpendicular to the perspective plane.

**plane-ashlar**, *s.*

*Masonry*: Ashlar with smooth-worked face.

**plane-bit**, **plane-iron**, *s.*

*Join.*: The cutter of a plane. The cutting edges are generally a right line, but for some purposes they are made with rectangular or curved grooves. They are set in the stock at various angles with the sole, 45° being the most usual.

**plane-chart**, *s.*

*Navig.*: A Mercator's chart (q. v.).

**plane-curve**, *s.* A curve having all its points in the same plane.

**plane-director**, *s.* A plane parallel to every element of a warped surface of the first class.

**plane-figure**, *s.* A portion of a plane limited by lines either straight or curved. When the bounding lines are straight the figure is rectilinear and is called a polygon. When they are curved the figure is curvilinear.

**plane-geometry**, *s.* That part of geometry which treats of the relations and properties of plane figures.

**plane-guide**, *s.*

*Join.*: An adjustable attachment used in beveling the edges or ends of plank.

**plane of defilade**, *s.*

*Fort.*: A plane passing through the crest of a work parallel to the plane of sight.

**plane of perspective**, *s.* [PERSPECTIVE.]

**plane of projection**, *s.* [PROJECTION.]

**plane of rays**, *s.* [RAY (1), s.]

**plane of sight**, *s.*

*Fort.*: The general level of the work, horizontal or inclined.

**plane-problem**, *s.*

*Geom.*: A problem which can be solved geometrically by the aid of the right line and circle only.

**plane-sailing**, *s.* [PLAIN-SAILING.]

**plane-scale**, *s.*

*Surv.*: A scale upon which are graduated chords, sines, tangents, secants, rhumbs, geographical miles, &c. The scale is principally used by navigators in their computations, in plotting their courses, &c.

**plane-stock**, *s.*

*Join.*: The body of the plane in which the iron is fitted.

**plane-surveying**, *s.*

*Surv.*: Ordinary field and topographical surveying, where only very limited portions of the earth's surface are considered, and its curvature is disregarded.

**plane-table**, *s.*

*Surv.*: An instrument used in surveying for plotting in the field without the necessity of taking field notes. The plane-table consists of a square

board or limb, mounted upon a tripod. Two leveling plates are attached, one to the tripod and the other to the limb, and are connected by a ball and socket joint. A movable telescope with sights and a magnetic needle are also attached.

**plane-tile**, *s.* A flat tile, about 6½ x 10½ inches and ½ thick. It weighs from 2 to 2½ pounds. [TILE, s.]

**plane-trigonometry**, *s.* [TRIGONOMETRY.]

**plāne**, *subst.* [Fr., from Lat. *platanum*, acc. of *platanus*=a plane; Gr. *platanos*, from *platus*=wide, in allusion to the broad leaves and spreading form; Sp., Port., & Ital. *platanò*.] [PLATAN.]

1. *Sing.*: The same as PLANE-TREE (q. v.).

2. *Pl.*: Lindley's English name for the *Platanaceæ* (q. v.).

**plane-tree**, *s.*

*Bot.*: Any species of the genus *Platanus* (q. v.), of which five or six exist. They are tall trees with ponderous trunks, the bark of which peels off annually, leaving the surface smooth and bare. The Oriental Plane-tree, *Platanus orientalis*, has an umbrageous tree, seventy to ninety feet high, has palmate leaves like those of the Sycamore. It is a native of Western Asia and Cashmere. Its smooth-grained wood is used in the East for cabinet-making. Mr. Honigberger says that in India its bruised leaves are applied to the eyes in ophthalmia, and its bark, boiled in vinegar, given in diarrhœa. The Occidental or American Plane-tree, *Platanus occidentalis*, has less deeply divided and indented leaves, and no membranous bracts along the female flowers. On the banks of the Ohio and the Mississippi there are trees ten to sixteen feet in diameter. Called in this country also Button-wood, Water-beech, and Sycamore, and in Canada Cotton-tree. A third species, often confounded with this one, is the Maple-leaved Plane, *Platanus acerifolia*, the species, sometimes with giant trunk, cultivated in some London squares. The Scotch or Mock-plane tree is *Acer-pseudo-platanus*.

**plāne**, \***plāin**, \***playn**, *v. t.* [Fr. *planer*, from Lat. *planō*, from Low Lat. *plana*=a carpenter's plane.]

1. *Lit.*: To make smooth, especially with a plane.

\*2. *Fig.*: To clear the way from difficulties; to make smooth.

**plān-ē-ōm'-ē-trŷ**, **plā-nīm'-ē-trŷ**, *subst.* [Eng. *plane*, and Gr. *metron*=a measure.] The art or process of ascertaining the area or superficial contents of a surface. [STEREOTOMY.]

**plān'-ēr**, \***plāin'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *plan(e)*, v.; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which planes; a planing-machine. (*Chapman*: *Homer's Odyssey*, v.)

2. *Print.*: A wooden block used to level the face of a form of type before printing.

**planer-bar**, *s.* A device attached to a planer for the purpose of effecting in part the work of a slotting or shaping machine.

**planer-centers**, *s. pl.* Devices similar to lathe-centers for supporting small work on the bed of a planing-machine.

**planer-head**, *s.*

*Mach.*: The slide-rest of a planing-machine or planer.

**planer-tree**, *s.*

*Botany*: A tree belonging to the genus *Planera* (q. v.).

**plā'-nēr-ā**, *s.* [Named after J. Planer, a German botanist.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Ulmeæ, having roundish pointed, two celled and two seeded fruits. The wood of *Planera abelicea*, called in the old pharmacopœias, *Pseudosantalum creticum*, is aromatic. *P. richardi* has a valuable wood.

**plā'-nēr-īte**, *subst.* [After Herr Planer; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring in crystalline botryoidal layers in the copper mines of Gumeschfsk, Ural Mountains. Hardness, 5; specific gravity, 2.65; color, verdigris to olive-green; luster, dull. Composition: A hydrous phosphate of alumina with some copper and iron. Dana suggests that it is possibly impure Wavellite (q. v.), and makes it a sub-species.

**plān'-ēt**, \***plan-ete**, *subst.* [O. Fr. *planete* (Fr. *planète*), from Lat. *planeta*; Gr. *planētēs*=a wanderer, from *planō*=to wander, from *planē*=a wandering; Sp. & Port. *planeta*.]

*Astron.*: A heavenly body which, to old-world observers, seemed to wander about aimlessly in the sky, thus markedly contrasting with the orderly movements of the fixed stars. Subsequently it was discovered that the seemingly erratic bodies were as regular in their movements as the others, revolving, like the earth, around the sun, the aberrations arising from the fact that both the planets and the observers were in motion. When they are comparatively near the earth and move thence to go round

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **ğem**; **thin**, **ğhis**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exişt**. **ph = f**.  
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -ğtion, -ğsion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, del.



the sun, they seem to go in one direction; when they return on the other side of their orbit, they appear to retrograde in the sky. Shining only with reflected light, they shine with a steady radiance in place of twinkling like the fixed stars. Planets are primary or secondary, the former revolving around the sun, the latter around the primaries. The primary planets known to the ancients were five: Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. Omitting asteroids, comets, and meteoric rings, eight are now known: Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Twenty-one secondary planets are known, the Moon, two satellites of Mars, five of Jupiter, eight of Saturn, four of Uranus, and one of Neptune. The existence of an intermercurial primary planet has been suspected but not proved. The planets Mercury and Venus, being nearer than the Earth to the Sun, are called inferior planets; the others, being more distant, are termed superior. Another classification is sometimes adopted, that into intra- and extra-asteroidal planets; that is, those nearer and those more remote from the sun than the asteroids. Under the first are included, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, and Mars, all of which are comparatively small, while the others, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are the giants of the system. For instance, the Earth is 7,918 miles in diameter, and Mars 4,200, but Jupiter is 85,000. The intra-asteroidal planets complete the annual revolution in short periods, the Earth, for example, in 365<sup>2</sup>/<sub>26</sub> days, while Neptune takes to do so 60,127 days, or about 165 years. The minor planets, planetoids, or asteroids are between Mars and Jupiter.

### planet-gear, s.

*Machinery:* Gearing in which one or more cog-wheels, besides rotating on their axes, revolve around the wheel with which they mesh.

**planet-struck, \*planet-stricken, \*planet-strook, a.** Affected by the influence of a planet; blasted.

"Planets, planet-struck, real eclipse  
Then suffer'd." *Milton: P. L., x. 413.*

### planet-wheel, s.

*Gearing:* The exterior revolving wheel of the "sun and planet" motion, invented by James Watt. So called from its rotation around another gear-wheel, which is termed the sun-gear. The axis of the planet-gear is preserved concentric with the axis of the central or sun-wheel by means of an arm. The planet-wheel sometimes gears with an internally cogged wheel, and may be driven by the latter, rolling around inside the larger gear-wheel instead of outside. [SUN-AND-PLANET-WHEELS.]

**plān-ĕ-tār'-i-ŭm, subst.** [Lat., from *planeta*=a planet.] A machine for exhibiting the relative motions of the planets and their positions in respect to the sun and one another. [ORREERY.]

**plān'-ĕt-ar-ŷ, a.** [Lat. *planetarius*, from *planeta*=a planet; Fr. *planétaire*; Ital. & Sp. *planetario*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of or pertaining to the planets.
2. Having the nature of a planet; erratic, revolving.

"Planetary orbs the sun obey."  
*Blackmore: Creation, ii.*

3. Produced or caused by the influence of the planets.

"Put up thy gold; Go on,—here's gold,—go on,  
Be as a planetary plague."  
*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.*

4. Consisting or composed of planets; as, a planetary system.
- \*5. Wandering.

"His own erratic and planetary life."—*Fuller: Church Hist., IX., vii. 68.*

**II. Astrol.:** Under the domination or influence of any particular planet.

"Skilled in the planetary hours."  
*Drayton: The Moon-Calf.*

### planetary-days, s. pl.

*Astron. & Astrol.:* The days of the week, five of which are more or less directly called after planets. [WEEK.]

### planetary-nebula, s. [NEBULA.]

### planetary-year, s.

*Astron.:* The time taken for each planet to perform its revolution round the sun.

**\*plān'-ĕt-ĕd, a.** [Eng. *planet*; -ed.] Belonging to or located in planets.

"Tell me, ye stars! ye planets, tell me all  
Ye starr'd and planeted inhabitants."  
*Young: Night Thoughts, ix.*

**\*plā-nĕt'-ic, plā-nĕt'-ic-al, a.** [Lat. *planeticius*, from Gr. *planetikos*, from *planetēs*=a planet (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to planets.

**plān'-ĕt-ōid, s.** [Eng. *planet*; -oid.]

*Astron.:* A minor planet, an asteroid. [ASTEROID, PLANET, STAB.]

**plān'-ĕt-ōid'-al, a.** [Eng. *planetoid*; -al.] Of or pertaining to the planetoids; relating to a planetoid.

**\*plān'-ĕt-ule, s.** [A dimin. from *planet* (q. v.).] A little planet.

**\*plānge, v. i.** [Lat. *plango*=to beat, to lament.] To lament.

**†plān'-gen-ĉŷ, s.** [Eng. *plangen(t)*; -cy.] The quality or state of being plangent; a dashing or beating with noise.

**†plān'-gent, a.** [Lat. *plangens*, pr. par. of *plango*=to beat, to dash.] Beating, dashing; as, a wave.

"The weltering of the plangent wave."

*Taylor: 1 Philip Van Artevelde, i. 10.*

**\*plān'-gōr, s.** [Lat.] Plaint, lamentation.

**plā-nī-, plā-nō-, pref.** [Latin *planus*=plain, level, plane.] A prefix attaching the qualification of levelness, flatness, or hardness, to the second element of the word.

**†plā-nī-fō'-lī-ōūs, a.** [Pref. *plani-*, and Latin *folium*=a leaf.]

*Bot.:* Flat-leaved. (*Craig*)

**plā-nīm'-ĕ-tēr, s.** [Eng. *plane*, and *meter*.] An instrument for ascertaining the contents of irregular plane figures; a planeometer or platometer.

**plā-nī-mĕt'-ric, plā-nī-mĕt'-ric-al, a.** [Eng. *planimetr(y)*; -ic, -ical; Fr. *planimétrique*.] Of or pertaining to planimetry; obtained by planimetry.

**plā-nīm'-ĕ-trŷ, s.** [PLANEOMETRY.]

**plān'-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [PLANE, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As subst.:** The act of smoothing the surface of wood, &c., with a plane.

**planing-machine, s.**

**1. Wood:** A machine for truing up and facing boards or the sides of timbers. When it also works the edges, it is known also as an edger; when the edges are respectively tongued and grooved, they are known as matched, are said to be matched up; when the stuff is molded or dressed to ornamental shape, the machine is known as a Molding-machine.

**2. Metal-working:** A machine in which a metallic object dogged to a traversing-table is moved against a relatively fixed cutter. In practice, the cutter is adjusted in a stock, and is usually fed automatically between strokes.

**plā-nī-pĕn'-nĕs, plā-nī-pĕn'-nā'-tĕs, plā-nī-pĕn'-nī-ā, s. pl.** [Lat. *planus*=flat, and *penna*=a feather, a wing.]

*Entom.:* A sub-order of Neuropterous Insects, having flat wings. The fore and hind pair are similar, the hind ones not broader than the others. Larvæ rarely aquatic. Tribes: Megaloptera, including the Myrmeleontidæ, Hemerobiidæ, and Mantispidæ; Sialidæ, and Panorpidæ (q. v.).

**plā-nī-pĕt'-ā-loūs, a.** [Pref. *plani-*, and Eng. *petalous*.] *Bot.:* Having flat petals or leaves; flat-leaved, planifolious.

**plān'-ish, v. t.** [PLANE, v.] To make smooth or plane; to beat, as metals, with hammers, till perfectly smooth; to polish by hammering. [PLANISHING, C.]

**plān'-ish-ēr, s.** [Eng. *planish*; -er.] One who or that which planishes; specif. a thin flat-ended tool, used by turners for smoothing brass-work.

**plān'-ish-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [PLANISH.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As subst.:** An operation in which sheet-metal is condensed, smoothed, and toughened upon a smooth anvil, by the blows of a hammer, having a very slightly convex face, and called a planishing-hammer.

**planishing-hammer, s.** [PLANISHING.]

**planishing-rollers, s. pl.** The second pair of rollers in preparing coining-metal.

**planishing-stake, s.**

*Coppersmithing:* A bench stake, or small anvil, for holding the plate when under the action of a planishing-hammer.

**plān'-i-sphĕre, s.** [Pref. *plani-*, and English *sphere*.]

**1.** The representation upon a plane of the circles of the zodiac.

**2.** Any contrivance in which plane surfaces move upon one another to fulfill any of the uses of a celestial globe.

**plān-i-sphĕr'-ic, a.** [Eng. *planispher(e)*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to a planisphere.

**plank, \*planke, s.** [Latin *planca*=a board, a plank; Fr. *planche*; Dut. *plank*; Sw. *planka*; Ger. & Dan. *planke*.]

**1. Lit.:** A broad piece of sawed timber thicker than a board; specif., a piece of timber between 1½ and 4 inches thick, and more than 9 inches wide.

"There is not a plank of the hull or the deck."

*Byron: Manfred, ii. 3.*

#### 2. Figuratively:

**\* (1) Anything resembling a plank; a slab.**

"A monument of freestone, with a plank of marble thereon."—*Wood: Athen. Oxon., vol. ii.*

**(2) Anything serving as a support.**

"This is indeed the only plank we have to trust to."—*Sharp: Sermons, vol. i., ser. 8.*

**(3) A principle or article of a political or other programme or platform. [PLATFORM.]**

**† To walk the plank:** A mode of drowning their captives practiced by pirates, by whom they were compelled to walk along a plank laid across the bulwark until they overbalanced it and fell into the water.

"I got my back up at that and they walked the plank."—*Scribner's Magazine, Nov., 1878, p. 86.*

**plank-bed, subst.** A bed of boards, raised a few inches from the floor, on which British prisoners are compelled to sleep during short sentences, or the earlier stages of a long confinement. The practice was made uniform throughout Great Britain by the Prison Act of 1877. No mattress is allowed, but a thin pillow, and a bed-covering, consisting of two blankets and a rug, besides sheets, are issued to all prisoners on plank-beds.

**plank-hook, s.** A pole with an iron hook at the end, with which quarrymen, miners, and others shift their runs or wheeling-planks, as occasion requires.

**plank-plant, s.**

*Bot.:* *Bossia scolopendrium.*

**plank-revetment, s.**

*Fort.:* Board lining of an embrasure or covering of a rampart.

**plank-road, plank-way, s.** A road of transverse planking laid on longitudinal sleepers.

**plank-sheer, s.**

*Shipbuild.:* A plank resting on the heads of the top timbers of the frames or ribs.

**plank-way, s.** [PLANK-ROAD.]

**plānk, v. t.** [PLANK, s.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.:* To cover or lay with planks; to form of planks.

"Having been so often planked and ribbed, caulked and pieced."—*Howell: Letters, bk. i., § i., let. 31.*

2. *Fig.:* To lay down, as on a table; to table, to pay out. (Applied to money.)

"Mr. Power would plank it down and did."—*Field, Dec. 26, 1885.*

#### II. Technically:

1. *Hat-making:* To harden by felting. Said of hat-bodies after forming.

2. *Spinning:* To unite slivers of wool in forming roving.

**plānk'-īng, pr. par. & s.** [PLANK, s.]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As substantive:**

**1. Shipbuild.:** The skin or wooden covering of plank on the exterior and interior surfaces of the ribs and on the beams.

**2. Spinning:** The splicing together of slivers of long-stapled wool.

**3. Steam:** The lagging or clothing of a steam-cylinder. [CLEADING.]

**planking-clamp, s.**

*Shipwright.:* An implement for bending a strake against the ribs of a vessel and holding it till secured by bolts or trenails.

**planking-machine, s.** A machine in which hat-bodies are planked.

**planking-screw, s.** An implement for straining planks against the ribs of vessels.

**\*plānk'-ŷ, \*plank-ie, adj.** [Eng. *plank*; -y.] Constructed or composed of planks.

**plān'-lēss, a.** [Eng. *plan*; -less.] Destitute of a plan.

"Not with planless desire for plunder."—*G. Eliot: Romola, ch. lxxvi.*

**plān'-nĕr, s.** [Eng. *plan*; -er.] One who plans, contrives, devises, or projects; a projector, a deviser.

**plā-nō-, pref.** [PLANI-.]

**plano-compressed, a.**

*Bot.:* Compressed down to a flattish surface, as Poinciana.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hĕre, camēl, hĕr, thĕre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw



**plano-concave, a.** Plane on one side and concave on the other; as, a *plano-concave* lens. [LENS.]

**plano-conical, a.** Plane or flat on one side and conical on the other.

**plano-convex, a.** Plane on one side and convex on the other; as, a *plano-convex* lens. [LENS.]

**plano-horizontal, a.** Having a level horizontal surface or position.

**plano-orbicular, adj.** Plane on one side and spherical on the other.

**plano-subulate, adj.** Smooth and awl-shaped. [SUBULATE.]

**\*plān-ōg'-rā-phīst, s.** [Pref. *plano-*; Gr. *graphō* = to delineate, and Eng. suff. *-ist*.] A surveyor, a plan or map-maker.

**plān-ō-lī'-tēs, s.** [Pref. *plano-*, and Gr. *lithos* = a stone.] A fossil worm-track.

**plā-nōm'-ē-tēr, s.** [Eng. *plane*, and *meter*.] A trial or plane surface on which articles are tested for straightness and level. It affords a standard gauge for plane surfaces.

**plā-nōm'-ē-trī, s.** [Eng. *planometer*; *-y*.] The act of measuring or gauging plane surfaces; the act or art of using a planometer.

**plān-or'-bis, s.** [Pref. *plan(o)-*, and Lat. *orbis* = a circle.]

*Zöhl. & Palæont.*: A genus of Limnæidæ; shell discoidal, dextral, and many-whorled; aperture crescentic, peristome thin. Known species 145, from North America, Europe, India, and China; fossil sixty, from the Wealden onward. (*S. P. Woodward*.) The former occur in stagnant pools, ditches, and gently running brooks, adhering to flags and other aquatic plants.

**plant, \*plante, \*plaunt, \*plaunte, \*plonte, s.** [A. S. *plante*, from Lat. *planta* = a plant, the sole of the foot, from the same root as Greek *platys* = spreading, broad; Dut. *plant*; Dan. *plante*; Sw. Sp. & Port. *planta*; Ital. *pianta*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

##### 1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) A sapling.

(3) A shoot, a cutting.

(4) The sole of the foot.

2. *Fig.*: A plan, a dodge, a swindle, a trick; a planned theft or robbery. (*Slang*.)

¶ In this sense A. S. Palmer considers the word to be the O. Fr. *plant* = a plan.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Nat. Science*: Linnæus defined a plant as an organized body (being) possessed of life, but not of feeling. In his contrasted definition of an animal, he assigned the latter life, feeling, and voluntary motion, implying that if a plant moved it did not do so voluntarily. His definition is essentially accurate. With regard to all the higher members of the Vegetable and Animal Kingdoms, there is no difficulty in saying which is a plant and which is an animal. Some Mimosas, &c., have a certain sensitiveness when touched, but notwithstanding this they are clearly plants. But "Natura non facit saltus" (Nature does not make leaps, that is, abrupt transitions); and the humbler members of the two kingdoms are so closely akin, that whether sponges were animal or vegetable was once a debatable question, though now they are considered compound animals, while again many of Ehrenberg's Infusoria, once ranked as animals, now figure as humble Algae. Plants derive their nourishment directly from the mineral kingdom, animals do so only through the intervention of plants. The latter are, as a rule, composed chiefly of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; animals have nitrogen as well. Plants generally absorb carbon dioxide, and give forth oxygen; animals reverse the process. With slight exceptions cellulose and chlorophyll are distinctively vegetable productions. A plant consists of a root, of organs of vegetation, and organs of reproduction. It may be annual, biennial, or perennial (q. v.). It may be a herb, an undershrub, a shrub, or a tree. It may be evergreen, or have deciduous leaves. In winter there is a suspension of assimilative power and growth, like the hibernation of animals. The close of petals and the folding of leaves at night in some plants suggest their sleep. Like animals, sooner or later they die. DeCandolle conjectured that the known plants were from 110,000 to 120,000.

Much uncertainty exists as to the place in the system of many species of fossil plants, and scientific names frequently indicate that doubt. Though there is much doubt as to fruit, there is more as to leaves, for they often have the same form and venation in orders remotely apart from each other. Hence at present the vegetable unit is much less valuable than the animal in investigating fossils. The first appearance of plants seems to have been in the Silurian rocks; they were probably Algae. In the Upper Silurian, Acrogens and Conifers first

appear. The Acrogens greatly predominated during the Carboniferous period; the Cycads attained their maximum during the Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous. Dicotyledons began apparently before the close of the Cretaceous, and became dominant in the Tertiary.

¶ *Where Plants Originated*: Apple, Europe; cherry, Northern Europe; chestnut, Italy; citron, Greece; cucumber, East Indies; garden cress, Egypt; horse-chestnut, Thibet; horseradish, Southern Europe; madder, the East; mulberry tree, Persia; nettle, Europe; oats, North Africa; onion, Egypt; parsley, Sardinia; peach, Persia; pear, Europe; peas, Egypt; pine, America; poppy, the East; potato, America; quince, Island of Crete; radish, China and Japan; rye, Siberia; spinach, Arabia; sunflower, Peru; tobacco, America; walnut, Persia; Zealand wax, Zealand.

2. *Comm., Manuf., &c.*: The tools, machinery, apparatus, and fixtures, as used in a particular business; that which is necessary to the conduct of any trade or mechanical business or undertaking.

**plant-ancestor, s.**

*Anthrop.*: A mythic plant from which a savage tribe claims to be descended. [TOTEM.]

**plant-bugs, s. pl.** [PHYTOCORÆ.]

**plant-cane, s.**

*Agric. (pl.)*: The crop of original plants of the sugar-cane, produced from the germs placed in the ground or land of the first growth, as distinguished from ratoons. [RATOON.] (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

**plant-cutter, s.**

*Ornithology*:

1. *Sing.*: Any bird of the genus *Phytotoma*, or the genus itself.

2. *Pl.*: The family *Phytotomidæ*.

**plant-eating, a.** Eating or subsisting on plants; phytophagous.

*Plant-eating beetles*: [PHYTOPHAGA.]

**plant-lice, s. pl.** [APHIDES.]

**plant-name, s.**

1. *Botany*: The popular name of a plant as distinguished from the scientific name.

2. *Anthrop.*: The name of a tribe or of an individual, supposed to be derived from a plant-ancestor (q. v.).

**plant of gluttony, s.**

*Bot.*: *Cornus suecica*. So called because the berries, which are eaten by children, are said to impart an appetite.

**plant-plot, s.** Cultivated land.

"Plant-plots, groves, or parks." — *Holland: Camden*, p. 100.

**plant-spirit, s.**

*Compar. Relig.*: A spirit supposed to dwell in and animate a plant or tree. [TREE-SPIRIT.]

**plant-worship, s.**

*Compar. Relig.*: The adoration of certain plants, in the belief that they are animated by spirits. [TREE-WORSHIP.]

**plant, \*plaunt, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *geplantian*; Lat. *planto*; Icel. & Sw. *planta*; Dut. *planten*; Dan. *plante*; Sp. & Port. *plantar*; Ital. *plantare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Literally:**

1. To put or set in the ground and cover, as seed for growth.

2. To set in the ground for growth, as a young tree or shrub.

3. To furnish with plants; to fill or supply with vegetables, fruit-trees, flowers, &c.; to lay out with growing plants.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. To engender, to generate; to set the seed or germ of.

"Solomon himself knew no other course to ensure a growing, flourishing, practice of virtue in man's mature, or declining age, but by planting it in his youth." — *South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 1.

2. To fix firmly; to implant.

"The fool hath planted in his memory

An army of good words."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.

3. To set or fix upright; to fix in the ground.

4. To set down; to place on the ground.

"I plant my foot upon this ground of trust."

*Cowper: Hope*.

5. To fix, to establish.

"Whose dwelling God hath planted here in bliss."

*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 884.

6. To settle; to supply the first inhabitants of; to establish.

"The state of Delaware was planted in 1610 by Lord De la Warr under a patent granted by James I." — *Taylor: Words and Places*, ch. ii.

7. To fix the position of; to locate.

"A town, in truth (saith he), finely built, but foolishly planted." — *Reliquie Wottonianæ*, p. 9.

8. To introduce and establish; as, to *plant* Christianity in a country.

9. To set and direct or point; as, to *plant* cannon against a fort.

10. To set or place firmly; as, to *plant* a ladder against a wall.

11. To mark a person out for plunder or robbery; to conceal, or place. (*Slang Dict.*)

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To perform the act of planting; to sow the seeds.

"I have planted, Apollos watered, but God gave the increase." — *1 Corinthians* iii. 6.

\*2. To settle or establish colonies; to colonize.

**plant'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *plant*; *-able*.] Capable of being planted; fit to be planted.

**plant'-a-crūive, plant-a-crew, s.** [Prob. from Fr. *plant* = a plantation, a bed; *à* = to, and *crue* = increase, growth.] A small inclosure for the purpose of raising colewort plants.

**plant'-age (age as īg), s.** [Fr. = *plantation*, or perhaps from Lat. *plantago* = plantain.] Anything planted; plants, herbs.

"As true as steel, as *plantage* to the moon."

*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 2.

**plān-tāg'-in-ā'-čē-æ, plān-tā-gin'-ē-æ, s. pl.** [Lat. *plantago*, genit. *plantagin(is)*; from pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ*.]

*Bot.*: Ribwort; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Cortusales. Herbaceous plants with or without a stem. Leaves flat and ribbed or taper and fleshy. Flowers in spikes, solitary; calyx four-parted, persistent; corolla membranous, monopetalous, the limb four-parted; stamens four; ovary two, rarely four, celled; ovules solitary, twin, or indefinite; capsule membranous, dehiscing transversely. Distribution world-wide. Known genera three, species 120.

**plān-tā'-gō, s.** [Lat.] [PLANTAIN.]

*Bot.*: Plantain, Ribgrass; the typical genus of the order Plantaginaceæ (q. v.). Herbs, with bisexual flowers; corolla with an ovate tube and a four-partite, reflexed limb; stamens four; capsule two to four celled, two, four, or many seeded, opening transversely. Mucilaginous and astringent. Known species about forty-eight. In India the leaves of *Plantago major* are applied to bruises. *P. coronopus* is diuretic. Demulcent drinks can be made from *P. psyllium*, *P. arenaria*, and *P. cynops*. The seeds of *P. psyllium* and *P. ispaghula*, treated with hot water, yield a mucilage given in India in diarrhoea, dysentery, catarrh, gonorrhoea, and nephritic diseases. *P. amplexicaulis* is used in India in phthisis, snake-poison, intermittent fever, and as an external application in ophthalmia. The seeds of *P. arenaria* were believed by DeCandolle to be used in the manufacture of muslins. Soda is obtained in Egypt from *P. squarrosa*.

**plān'-tain (1), s.** [Fr., from Lat. *plantaginem*, accus. of *plantago* = plantain, from its flat, spreading leaf.]

*Bot.*: The genus *Plantago* (q. v.).

¶ The Water Plantain is the genus *Alisma*, and specially *Alisma plantago*.

**plān'-tain (2), s.** [Sp. *platano*.]

*Botany*:

1. *Musa paradisiaca*. A small tree closely akin to the Banana (q. v.), from which it differs in not having purple spots on its stem. The fruit also is larger and more angular. It is extensively cultivated throughout India, where its leaf is used for dressing blistered wounds and as a rest for the eye in ophthalmia. Powdered and dried, it is used to stop bleeding at the nose. The fruit is delicious and thoroughly wholesome. When unripe it is cooling and astringent, and very useful in diabetes. The root is anthelmintic, and the sap is given to allay thirst in cholera. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*)

2. The fruit of *Musa paradisiaca*.

"The yams and plantains did not suit stomachs accustomed to good oatmeal." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. xxiv*.

**plantain-eater, s.** [MUSOPHAGA.]

**plantain-tree, s.** [PLANTAIN (2).]

**plant'-al, a.** [Eng. *plant*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to plants.

"The most degenerate souls did at last sleep in the bodies of trees, and grew up merely into *plantal* life." — *More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. iii., ch. i.



Plantain.

1. Fruit; 2. Section of fruit.

(*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*)

2. The fruit of *Musa paradisiaca*.

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**plan-tan**, \***plan-tane**, s. [PLANTAIN, 2.]  
**plān'-tar**, a. [Lat. *plantaris*, from *planta*=the sole of the foot.] Of or pertaining to the sole of the foot; as, the *plantar* muscle.

**plān-tā-tion**, s. [Lat. *plantatio*, from *plantatus*, pa. par. of *planto*=to plant; Fr. *plantation*; Sp. *plantacion*; Ital. *plantazione*.]

- \*1. The act or practice of planting:
- (1) The act of planting or settling in the ground for growth.
- (2) The act of planting, setting, or establishing a colony.
- (3) The introduction or establishment.
- 2. That which is planted; a place planted:
- (1) A small wood; a piece of ground planted with trees or shrubs for the purpose of producing timber or of preserving game, &c.
- (2) A colony, or original settlement in a new country.

"Plantations or colonies, in distant countries, are either such where the lands are claimed by right of occupancy only, by finding them desert and uncultivated, and peopling them from the mother country; or where, when already cultivated, they have been either gained by conquest, or ceded to us by treaties."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, § 4. (Introd.)

¶ The term was originally applied specif. to the British settlements in America.

(3) Specif., in the United States, West and East Indies, a large estate, cultivated chiefly by negroes or natives, who live in a distinct community on the estate, under the control of the proprietor or manager; as, a cotton *plantation*.

**plant-ēr**, s. [Eng. *plant*, v.; -er.]

**I. Literally:**

- 1. One who plants, sets, or cultivates; as, a *planter* of corn. (*Philips: Cider*, i. 41.)
- 2. One who owns a plantation. (Chiefly in the Southern States and the West Indies.)

"From the experience of our *planters*, slavery is as little advantageous to the master as to the slave."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. ii., ess. 11.

**II. Figuratively:**

- 1. One who plants, settles, or establishes, as a colony.

"It was a place  
Chosen by the Sovereign *Planter*."  
*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 691.

- \*2. One who introduces, disseminates, or establishes; an introducer, a disseminator.

"Had these writings differed from the sermons of the first *planters* of Christianity in history or doctrine, they would have been rejected by those churches which they had formed."—*Addison*.

- 3. A piece of timber, or the naked trunk of a tree, one end of which is firmly planted in the bed of a river, while the other rises near the surface of the water, a dangerous obstruction to vessels navigating the rivers of the Western United States. (*Bartlett*.)
- 4. A person engaged in the fishing trade. (*Newfoundland*.)

**plant-ēr-dōm**, *subst.* [English *planter*; -dom.] Planters collectively. (*W. H. Russell*.)

**plant-ēr-ship**, s. [Eng. *planter*; -ship.] The occupation, business, or position of a planter; the management of a plantation, as in the United States, West Indies, &c.

**plān-tī-cle**, s. [A dimin. from *plant* (q. v.).] A little or young plant; a plant in embryo.

**†plān-tī-grā-da**, s. *pl.* [Latin *planta*=the sole of the foot, and *gradus*=a step.]

*Zoöl.*: A section of the Carnivora, embracing those which apply the whole or nearly the whole of the sole of the foot to the ground in progressive motion. Example, the Bears, the Badgers. (*Owen*.)



Foot of Bear.

†**plān'-tī-grāde**, a. & s. [PLANTIGRADA.]

**A. As adj.:** Walking on the sole of the foot; pertaining or belonging to the Plantigrada.

**B. As subst.:** Any member of the section Plantigrada (q. v.).

**plant-īng**, \***plaunt-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [PLANT, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

- 1. The act, process, or practice of setting seeds or plants in the ground for cultivation; the formation of plantations.

- \*2. That which is planted; a plant, a plantation.

"Every *planting* that my fadir of hevene hath not plauntid schal be drawn up bi the roote."—*Wycliffe: Matthew xv*.

**II. Arch.:** The laying of the first courses of stone in a foundation.

**plant-lēss**, a. [Eng. *plant*, s.; -less.] Destitute of plants or vegetation; barren.

**plant-lēt**, s. [Eng. *plant*, s.; dimin. suff. -let.] A little plant; an undeveloped or rudimentary plant.

\***plant-liŋg**, s. [Eng. *plant*, s.; dim. suff. -ling.] A little plant.

**†plan-tōc'-ra-čy**, s. [Eng. *plant(er)*, and Gr. *krateō*=to rule.]

- 1. Government by planters.
- 2. The body of planters collectively.

**plant-ūle**, s. [Fr., dimin. from *plante*=a plant.] The embryo of a plant.

**plān'-ū-la**, s. [Lat. a little plane, dimin. from *planus*=level, flat.]

*Zoölogy*: A minute, ciliated, cylindrical marine animal. It is the embryo of the Corynida.

**plānx'-tŷ**, s. [Cf. Lat. *plango*=to lament.]

*Music*: A melody, so called by Irish and Welsh harpers. They were not always of the doleful character their name would seem to imply. Also called a Lament.

\***plāp**, v. *i.* [From the sound; cf. *plop*.] To plop, to splash.

"They *plapped* up and down by their pool."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, x.

**plaque** (que as k), s. [Fr.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

- 1. An ornamental plate of china or other ware upon which pictures are painted.
- 2. A brooch; the plate of a clasp.

**II. Art:** A flat plate of metal upon which enamels are painted; hence, the word is applied to the small enamels themselves, done at Limoges in the fifteenth century.

**plāsh** (1), \***plasche**, \***pleash**, s. [O. Dut. *plash*=a puddle; cf. Ger. (onomat.) *platschen*=to splash, to dabble; Dan. *pladske*; Sw. *plaska*; Eng. *splash*.]

- 1. A small pool of standing water; a large puddle, a pond.

"[It] rages, foames, against a mountaine dashes,  
And in recoile, makes meadows standing *plashes*."  
*Browne: Britannias Pastorals*, i. 1.

- 2. A splash.

**plash-wheel**, s. A dash-wheel (q. v.).

**plash** (2), s. [PLASH (2), v.] A branch of a tree, partly cut or lopped, then bent down and interwoven with other branches, so as to form a thick, close fence. (*Miller: Gardener's Dictionary*.)

**plāsh** (1), v. *i.* & *t.* [PLASH (1), s.]

**A. Intrans.:** To dabble in water; to splash; to make a splashing noise.

"Far below him *plashed* the waters."  
*Longfellow: Hiawatha*, xvi.

**B. Transitive:**

- 1. To splash or make a splashing sound in.
- 2. To splash or sprinkle, as a wall, with coloring matter, so as to produce an imitation of granite.

**plāsh** (2), v. *t.* [PLEACH, v.] To cut partly and intertwine the branches or boughs of, as in a hedge; to strengthen by interweaving the boughs or twigs of.

**plāsh-ēt**, s. [Eng. *plash* (1), s.; dimin. suff. -et.] A little pond; a puddle.

**plāsh-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PLASH (1), v.]

**plāsh-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *plashing*; -ly.] In a plashing manner; with a plash or splash.

"Some heavy raindrops fell *plashingly*."—*London Daily News*.

\***plāsh-oqt**, s. [PLASH (2), v.] A fence made of branches of trees intertwined.

"Every *plashoot* [serves] for spingles to catch them."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

**plāsh-ŷ**, \***plash-ie**, a. [Eng. *plash* (1), s.; -y.]

- 1. Watery; abounding with splashes or puddles. (*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. viii.)
- 2. Marked or speckled, as if with splashes of a coloring liquid.

**plāsm**, s. [Gr. *plasma*, from *plassō*=to mold, to form.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A mold or matrix, in which anything is molded or formed to a particular shape. (*Woodward: On Fossils*.)

2. *Biol.*: [PLASMA (1).]

**plāš-mā** (1), s. [PLASM.]

1. *Biol.*: The viscous material of a cell from which the new developments take place; formless, elementary matter.

2. *Chem.*: [PROTOPLASM.]

3. *Anat.*: The fluid part of the blood in which the red corpuscles float. Called also *Liquor sanguinis*. In 1,000 parts of blood there are of corpuscles 326'2, of plasma 670'8. There is a plasma of lymph, and of chyle.

**plāš-mā** (2), *subst.* [Gr. *prasinus*=leek-green. Originally written *Prasma*, but corrupted by the Italians to *Plasma*. (*King*.)]

*Min.*: A bright to leek-green variety of chalcedony, sometimes almost emerald-green; feebly translucent; luster, somewhat oily; fracture, sub-vitreous, probably due to a small amount of opal-silica present. It is rather rare, and was much esteemed by the ancients for engraving upon.

\***plāš-māt'-ic**, \***plāš-māt'-ic-əl**, *adj.* [Greek *plasmaticos*, from *plasma*=a plasm (q. v.).]

- 1. Of or pertaining to plasma; having the nature of plasma.
- 2. Having the power or property of giving form or shape; shaping.

**†plāš-mā-tion**, *subst.* [Latin *plasmatio*, from *plasma* (genit. *plasmatis*)=plasm (q. v.).] The act of giving form or shape to; forming, formation.

"The *plasmation* or creation of Adam is reckoned among the generations."—*Grafton: Chron.*, pt. i., p. 6.

**†plāš'-mā-tōr**, *subst.* [Latin.] One who forms or creates; a creator.

"The sovereign *plasmator*, God Almighty."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

**†plāš'-mā-ture**, *subst.* [Low Lat. *plasmatura*.] Form, shape.

"So stately frame and *plasmature*."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

**†plāš'-mīn**, s. [Eng. *plasm(a)*; -in (*Chem.*).]

*Chem.*: A constituent of the blood to which is attributed the property of spontaneous coagulation. It is soluble in water, and is deposited in flocks from its solution in sulphate of sodium by saturation with chloride of sodium. When heated to 100° it becomes insoluble in water, and when dissolved in twenty parts of water, it solidifies after a few minutes to a colorless jelly.

**plāš-mō-dī-ūm**, s. [Eng., &c., *plasma*, and Gr. *eidos*=form.]

*Biol.*: A large jelly-like mass formed by an aggregation of amœbas. From it are developed fungoid organisms and their spores. It exists specially in Myxomycetous Fungals. It has an amœboid motion.

**plāš-mōg'-ō-nŷ**, s. [Eng., &c., *plasma*, and Gr. *gonē*=offspring.]

*Biology*: The generation of an organism from a plasma. (*Rossiter*.)

**plas-tēr**, **plais-tēr** (ai as a), \***plāis-tēr**, \***plas-tre**, s. [O. Fr. *plastre* (Fr. *plâtre*); A. S. *plaster*, from Lat. *emplastrum*=a plaster; Gr. *em-plastron*, for *emplaston*, from *emplassō*=to daub on; *em*=*en*=*in*, on, and *plassō*=to mold; Dut. *plaster*; Sw. *plåster*; Ger. *plaster*.]

**1. Building:**

(1) Calcined gypsum or sulphate of lime, used, when mixed with water, for finishing walls, for molds, ornaments, casts, luting, cement, &c. The hydrated sulphate of lime is calcined at a heat of about 300° Fah., and parting with 20 per cent. of water falls into a white powder. While it decrepitate it does not decompose, like limestone, but is greedily absorbent of water, and by combination therewith becomes again solid. [CEMENT.]

"The *plaster*, or stucco, is extremely hard, and in a climate so dry may equal stone in solidity and duration."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. ii., ch. i.

(2) A composition of lime, sand, and water, with or without hair as a bond, and used to cover walls and ceilings.

2. *Pharm.*: An unctuous compound, united either to a powder or some metallic oxide, and spread on linen, silk, or leather, for convenience of external application.

**plaster-cast**, s. A copy of an object obtained by pouring plaster of Paris mixed with water into a mold which forms a copy of the object in reverse.

**plaster of Paris**, s. [GYPSUM.]

**plaster-splint**, s. [SPLINT.]

**plaster-stone**, s. [GYPSUM.]

**plas-tēr**, **plais-tēr** (ai as a), \***plāis-tēr**, \***plays-ter**, v. *t.* [O. Fr. *plastrer* (Fr. *plâtrer*), from *plastre*=plaster (q. v.).]

- 1. To cover or overlay with plaster, as the walls or ceilings of a house.

"Of all his houses he had abroad in the country, he had not one wall *plastered*, nor rough cast."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 290.

- 2. To cover with a plaster, as a wound or sore.
- 3. To bedaub; to cover coarsely or thickly; as, to *plaster* one's face with paint.



4. To spread coarsely or thickly.

"But hadst thou seen her *plaster'd* up before,  
'Twas so unlike a face it seem'd a sore."

*Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.*

5. To cover or overlay roughly with any substance resembling plaster.

"He was cast out in a twige basket or hamper, *plastered* over with lime, into the river."—*Udall: Acts vii.*

6. To cover over; to hide, to gloss.

**plas'-tēr-ēr, \*plāis'-tēr-ēr, \*plays-ter-er, s.** [*Eng. plaster; -er.*]

1. One who plasters; one whose trade is to cover walls, &c., with plaster.

"Thy father was a *plasterer*."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 2.*

2. One who molds or forms figures in plaster.

**plas'-tēr-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [*PLASTER, v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

**I. Literally:**

1. The act of covering or overlaying with plaster.  
2. A covering or coat of plaster; the plasterwork of a building.

**II. Fig.:** The act of covering over, cloaking, or concealing.

"In spite of all our *plasterings* and dressings of it, 'twill prove incurable."—*South: Sermons, vol. viii., ser. 2.*

**†plas'-tēr-īsh, \*plāis'-tēr-īsh, a.** [*Eng. plaster; -ish.*] Chalky, cretaceous.

"The island got the name Albion of the saide *plasterish* soile."—*P. Holland: Camden, p. 24.*

**†plas'-tēr-lŷ, \*plāis'-tēr-lŷ, a.** [*Eng. plaster; -ly.*] Of the nature of plaster; chalky, cretaceous.

**plas'-tēr-ŷ, a.** [*Eng. plaster; -y.*] Resembling plaster; of the nature of plaster.

**plās'-tīc, \*plās'-tīc-āl, \*plas'-tīck, a.** [*Latin plasticus, from Gr. plastikos=fit for molding, skillful in molding, from plastos=formed, molded; plassō=to form, to mold; Fr. plastique; Sp. & Ital. plastico.*]

1. Having the power or property of giving form or fashion to a mass of matter; giving form or shape.

2. Capable of being modeled or molded into various forms, as clay, plaster.

"The composition is now of a *plastic* character."—*Scribner's Magazine, March, 1878, p. 687.*

3. Capable of being molded or bent into any required direction or course; pliable; as, Youth is more *plastic* than age.

4. Pertaining or relating to modeling or molding; produced or appearing to be produced by modeling or molding.

**plastic-art, s.** Sculpture, as distinguished from the graphic arts.

**plastic-bronchitis, s.**

*Pathol.:* A rare form of bronchitis in which solid concretions of exuded matter exist within the bronchial tubes. It is generally obstinately chronic. The prolonged use of ammonia carbonate or ammonia chloride is beneficial.

**plastic-clay, s.**

*Geol.:* A clay of Lower Eocene age, found in the Paris basin, and used in making pottery, whence the name. The appellation was given to the corresponding stratum in England, which also yields a clay used in pottery. It is now designated the Woolwich and Reading Series (q. v.).

**plastic-force, s.**

*Science:* A hypothetical force to which fossil shells were attributed in Italy in the sixteenth century. Fracastoro strongly opposed this view. (*Lyell: Prin. Geol., ch. iii.*)

**plastic-linitis, s.**

*Pathol.:* Dr. Erinton's name for fibroid infiltration of the pyloric or the cardiac region.

**plastic-medium, s.**

*Metaph.:* A medium imagined, to account for the communication between the body and the soul, and partaking of the qualities of both. The hypothesis cannot be maintained. There can be no existence at once extended and unextended; or if, like man, this medium be supposed to be a union of body and soul, it is itself in want of a medium, and therefore valueless for the purpose for which it was imagined.

**plastic-operations, s. pl.**

*Surg.:* Operations which have for their object to restore lost parts, as when the skin of the cheeks is used to make a new nose. Sometimes called Plastic-surgery.

**plastic-surgery, s.** [*PLASTIC-OPERATIONS.*]

**plās'-tīc-āl-lŷ, adv.** [*Eng. plastical; -ly.*] In a plastic manner. (*De Quincey.*)

**plās'-tīc-ī-tŷ, s.** [*Fr. plasticité.*]

1. The quality or property of giving form or shape to matter.

2. The capacity of being molded, modeled, or formed into any shape.

"The longer the mass is kept without losing its *plasticity* the better it becomes."—*Scribner's Magazine, March, 1878, p. 687.*

**plās'-tīd, plās'-tīd-ī-ŷm, s.** [*Gr. plastis (genit. plastidos)=a female molder.*]

*Biol.:* (See extract.)

"By the recent progress of the cell theory, it has become necessary to give the elementary organisms . . . which are usually designated as cells, the more general and more suitable name of form-units or *plastids*."—*Haeckel: Hist. Creation (Eng. ed.), i. 347.*

**plās'-tōg'-rā-phŷ, s.** [*Gr. plastographia=forgery, from plastos=formed, and graphō=to write.*]

1. Imitation of handwriting; forgery.

2. The art of modeling figures in plaster.

**plās'-trōn, s.** [*Fr.*]

1. *Fencing:* A piece of leather, stuffed or padded, worn by fencers to protect the breast.

"Flourish the sword, and at the *plastron* push."

*Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.*

2. *Comp. Anat.:* The under part of the buckler of the Chelonians. It is formed by skin or membrane-bones, and usually consists of nine pieces, more or less developed.

3. *Dress:* A trimming for the front of a dress, of a different material, usually sewn about halfway down the seam on the shoulder, and narrowing as it descends across the chest to the waist. It is made full.

"A cuirass bodice with a *plastron* of the same embroidery."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

**\*plastron de fer, s.**

*Old Armor:* An iron breast-plate, worn beneath the knight's hauberk as an additional protection, as well as to prevent the friction or pressure of the ringed plates.

**plāt (1), v. t.** [*PLAIT, v.*]

**plāt (2), v. t.** [*PLAT (2), s.*] To lay out in plots; to plot.

**\*plat (3), \*platt, \*platte, v. t. & i.** [*A. S. plættan; O. Dut. platten, pletten; M. H. Ger. plätzen, blatzen.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To strike. (*Havelok, 2,626.*)

2. To plaster.

"He *platteth* his butter upon his breed."—*Palsgrave.*

**B. Intrans.:** To spur.

**plāt (1), s.** [*PLAIT, s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A plait, plaiting.

2. *Naut.:* A braid of foxes, used as in service for a cable in the hawse. [*FOX, s., II. 2.*]

**plāt (2), \*plate, s., a. & adv.** [*PLOT, s.*] [*The spelling plat is probably due to Fr. plat=flat.*]

**A. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A small piece or plot of ground marked out for some special purpose.

"This flowery *plat*."—*Milton: P. L., ix. 456.*

2. A large flat stone used as the landing-place of a stair.

3. A plan, a plot, a design, a sketch, an outline.

"To note all the Islands, and to set them downe in *plat*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages, i. 437.*

\*4. The flat of a sword.

**II. Mining:** A piece of ground cut out about a shaft after it is sunk to a certain depth for containing ore or deads.

"We are cutting out ground for construction of a *plat* shoot."—*Money Market Review, Nov. 7, 1885.*

**\*B. As adj.:** Flat, plain, level.

"He lyeth downe his one eare all *plat*

Unto the ground." *Gower: C. A., i.*

**\*C. As adverb:**

1. Smoothly, evenly, flat.

"I fel down *plat* unto the ground."

*Romaunt of the Rose.*

2. Flatly, plainly, downright.

"But sir, ye lye, I tel you *plat*."

*Romaunt of the Rose.*

**\*plat-blind, a.** Quite or perfectly blind,

**plat-footed, a.** Splay-footed.

**pla'-tā, s.** [*Sp.*] Silver.

**plata-azul, s.**

*Mining:* The Mexican name for a rich ore of silver.

**plata-verde, s.**

*Mining:* A native bromide of silver found in Mexico.

**plāt-a-cān-thō-mŷ-ī-næ, s. pl.** [*Mod. Latin platacanthomy(s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.*]

*Zoölogy:* A sub-family of Muridæ, with a single genus, *Platacanthomys* (q. v.).

**plāt-a-cān'-thō-mŷs, s.** [*Pref. plat-, Gr. akantha=a bristle, and mys=a mouse.*]

*Zoöl.:* The single genus of the sub-family *Platacanthomyinæ*. There is but one species, *Platacanthomys lasiurus*, from the Malabar coast. It resembles a dormouse in form, but the fur of the back is mixed with long bristles.

**plā-tā'-lē-ā, s.** [*Lat.*]

*Ornith.:* Spoonbill (q. v.), closely allied to the Storks, but having the bill long and widened out, and spoon-shaped at the extremity. Six species are known, from the warmest parts of the world, except the Moluccas and the Pacific islands. [*PLATALEINÆ.*]

**plāt-a-lē-ī-dæ, s. pl.** [*Lat. platala(a); fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.*]

*Ornith.:* A family of Herodionæ, with two sub-families, *Ibidinæ* and *Plataleinæ* (q. v.).

**plāt-a-lē-ī-næ, s. pl.** [*Lat. platala(a); fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.*]

*Ornith.:* A sub-family of *Plataleidæ*, with the single genus *Platalea* (q. v.).

**plāt-ām-mō'-nī-ŷm, s.** [*Eng. plat(inum), and ammonium.*]

*Chemistry:* N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>Pt'. The hypothetical base of diammonio-platinous compounds.

**\*plāt'-an, \*plāt'-āne, s.** [*Latin platanus.*] A plane-tree (q. v.).

"Where clear-stemmed *platans* guard  
The outlet." *Tennyson: Arabian Nights.*

**plāt-a-nā'-cē-æ, s. pl.** [*Lat. platan(us); fem. pl. adj. suff. -acæ.*]

*Botany:* Planes; an order of *Diclinous Exogens*, alliance *Euphorbiales*. Deciduous trees or shrubs, with alternate, palmate, or toothed leaves in scarious sheathing stipules; flowers unisexual, amentaceous; catkins round, pendulous. Males: Stamen one, without floral envelope, but with small scales and appendages; ovary one-celled, terminated by a thick, awl-shaped style, with the stigma on one side; ovules solitary, or two, one suspended above the other. Nuts, by mutual compression, clavate. Natives of Barbary, the Levant, Cashmere, and North America. Known genus one, species six (?). (*Lindley.*)

**plāt-a-nīs'-tā, s.** [*Latin, from Gr. platanistēs, probably a species described below.*]

*Zoöl.:* A genus of *Platanistidæ* (q. v.). Teeth, about 33 on each side; rostrum and dentigerous portion of the mandible so narrow that the teeth almost touch. A small cæcum present; no pelvic bones; dorsal fin represented by low ridge. Two species known, exclusively fluvialile, ascending the Ganges, Indus, and Brahmapootra, as far as the depth of the water will admit. *Platanista gangetica* (*Delphinium gangeticum*, Cuv.) is sooty black, from six to twelve feet in length, with moderate girth; head globular, snout narrow and spoon-shaped. They feed principally on small crustacea.

**plāt-a-nīs'-tī-dæ, s. pl.** [*Mod. Lat. platanist(a); fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.*]

*Zoöl.:* A family of *Cetacea*, with three genera, *Platanista*, *Inia*, and *Pontoporia*. They are fluvialile or estuarine, and have the pectoral limbs broad and truncated, and the dorsal fin small or obsolete.

**plāt-a-nī'-tēs, s.** [*Lat. platan(us); suff. -ites.*]

*Palæobotany:* A genus of *Platanacæ* from the Eocene.

**plāt'-ā-nŷs, s.** [*Lat., from Greek platanos=the Oriental plane-tree.*]

1. *Bot.:* The typical and only genus of the *Platanacæ* (q. v.). [*PLANE, s.*]

2. *Palæobot.:* The genus occurs in the Cretaceous rocks of America, and *Platanus aceroides* in the Miocene of Eningen.

**plāt'-āx, s.** [*Gr. platax=the Alexandrian name of a fish found in the Nile.*]

1. *Ichthyology:* Sea-bats; a genus of *Carangidæ*, with about seven species, from the Indian Ocean and the Western Pacific. Body much compressed and elevated. They owe their popular name to the extraordinary length of some portions of their dorsal, anal, and ventral fins.

2. *Palæont.:* Occurs in the Coralline Crag and the Pleistocene.

**plāt'-bānd, s.** [*Fr. plate-bande, from plat, fem plate=flat, and bande=band.*]

1. *Hort.:* A border of flowers in a garden, along a wall, or the side of a parterre.

2. *Architecture:*

(1) A plain flat ashlar or a molding on a capital from which an arch springs; an impost.

(2) A flat fascia, band, or string, whose projection is less than its breadth; the lintel of a door or window is sometimes so named.

(3) The fillet between the flutes of the Ionic and Corinthian pillars.



**plâte**, *s.* [Fr., prop. the fem. of *plat*=flat (cf. Low Lat. *plata*=a plate of metal; Sp. *plata*=plate, silver), from Gr. *platus*=broad, whence Dut. & Dan. *plat*; Ger. & Sw. *platt*=flat.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A piece of metal beaten out or flattened to an even surface with a uniform thickness; a sheet of metal; as, the *plates* of a boiler.

2. The same as **PLATE-ARMOR** (q. v.).

3. A small shallow vessel of metal, china, earthenware, &c., for table service.

¶ Pewter and wood were for many centuries the ordinary ware; afterward earthenware. Pepys complains that at the Lord Mayor's dinner in 1663, the major part of the guests had "no napkins nor change of trenchers, and drank out of earthen pitchers" and ate from "wooden dishes."

4. A piece of metal to be attached to an object; as, a name-plate, a door-plate, &c.

"An old red-brick house, with three steps before the door, and a brass *plate* upon it."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. li.

5. A piece of service of silver, gold, or their imitations; a piece or pieces of silver, gold, or other precious ware, given to the winner of a contest, as in horse-racing, yachting, &c.

6. Domestic utensils, as spoons, forks, knives, cups, dishes, &c., of gold or silver.

"When your first course was all served up in *plate*."—*King: Art of Cookery*.

\*7. A piece of silver money.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Carp.*: A beam on a wall or elsewhere to support other portions of a structure; a capping-piece. There are many varieties, as rafter-*plates*, crown-*plates*, and wall-*plates*.

2. *Dentistry*: The portion which fits to the mouth and holds the teeth of a denture. It may be of gold, silver, aluminium, or vulcanite.

3. *Engraving*:

(1) The metallic surface in which an engraving is cut.

(2) An impression from such an engraved plate.

4. *Farr.*: The shoe put on a race-horse.

5. *Her.*: A roundel tintured argent.

6. *Hor.*: One of the parallel sheets of metal in a watch or clock into which the principal wheels are pivoted.

7. *Horse-racing*: Any prize given to be run for, without any stake being made by the owners of the horses to go to the winner.

8. *Metall.*: A flat metallic piece in a furnace, usually a part of the bed or bosh.

9. *Min.*: A term for compact beds of shale, which, when exposed to the weather, break up into thin plates or laminae.

10. *Nat. Science*: Anything flat, extended, and circumscribed. Thus, in anatomy, there are subcranial, facial, and pharyngeal plates.

11. *Nautical*:

(1) An iron band or bar; as, the back-stay plate connecting the dead-eye of the back-stay to the after-channel.

(2) A sheet of metal forming a portion of a strake on a ship's side.

12. *Photography*:

(1) The support, usually of glass, which carries the sensitive surface. In the Daguerrotype process, silver, or silvered copper, is used and collodion positives are frequently taken upon ferrotype plates.

(2) A plate with the sensitive surface upon it ready for use; a negative.

13. *Print.*: A page of matter, either stereotype or electrotype, for printing.

¶ *Medullary plates*: [**MEDULLARY-RAYS**.]

**plate-armor**, *s.* Defensive armor composed of plates of metal.

**plate-basket**, *s.*

1. A basket lined with baize for holding knives, forks, and spoons.

2. A basket lined with tin for removing plates which have been used at a dinner-table.

**plate-bone**, *s.* A popular name for the Scapula (q. v.). [**OMOPLATE**.]

**plate-brass**, *s.* Rolled brass; latten.

**plate-carrier**, *s.*

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A kind of tray on which plates are brought to table.

2. A contrivance, consisting of a case with a number of shelves, which can be raised or lowered at pleasure, used in hotels, restaurants, &c., to carry up plates from and return them to the kitchen.

**II. Photog.**: A loose frame fitting the interior of the dark slide, to enable it to carry plates smaller than the full size.

**plate-girder**, *subst.* A girder formed of a single plate of metal, or of several plates bolted and riveted together.

**plate-glass**, *s.* A superior kind of glass made in thick plates or sheets, and used for mirrors, large windows in shop fronts, &c.

**plate-hat**, *s.* A hat of which only the outer layer is fur.

**plate-hoist**, *s.* A clamp or clutch by which a plate is lifted into position for attachment to the angle-irons forming the ribs or frames; or for getting the plates aboard for other parts of the work.

**plate-holder**, *s.*

*Photog.*: A contrivance used to hold plates during manipulation.

**plate-iron**, *s.* Iron formed into plates by being passed between cylindrical rollers; rolled iron.

**Plate-iron girder**: A girder made of wrought-iron plate, either rolled with flanges or built up of flat plates and angle-iron.

**plate-layer**, *s.*

*Railway-eng.*: A workman employed to lay down rails and secure them to the sleepers. [**PLATEWAY**.] (*Eng.*)

**plate-leather**, *s.* Chamois leather (q. v.).

**plate-mark**, *s.* A symbol or mark placed on gold and silver plate for the purpose of showing its degree of purity, the place of manufacture, &c. In most European countries the stamping of plate is a matter of legal regulation. In England, Scotland, and Ireland the marks are five in number—

(1) The maker's private mark or initials.

(2) The assay mark. In the case of gold this is a crown with figures denoting the number of carats fine. For silver it is in England a lion-passant, with figures; in Ireland a harp crowned; in Edinburgh a thistle; and in Glasgow a lion-rampant.

(3) The hall-mark of the district offices, which are in London, York, Exeter, Chester, Newcastle, Birmingham, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin.

(4) The date-mark, consisting of a letter, changed every year.

(5) The duty-mark, the head of the sovereign, indicating that the duty has been paid.

**plate-metal**, *s.* White cast-iron.

**plate of wind**, *s.*

*Music*: In the construction of organ-pipes, a thin aperture whence a sheet of air issues, impinging upon the lip of the mouth and receiving a vibration which is imparted to the column of air in the pipe. The word is sometimes applied to the issuing stream of air, which is flattened by the surfaces between which it passes, so as to impinge as a ribbon of air upon the edge of the lip.

**plate-paper**, *s.* A heavy, spongy paper for taking impressions of engravings; copper-plate paper.

**plate-powder**, *s.* Rouge and prepared chalk or oxide of tin and rose-pink. (Used in polishing silver-ware.)

**plate-printer**, *s.* One who prints impressions from engraved plates.

**plate-printing**, *s.* The act or process of printing from engraved plates.

*Plate-printing machine*: A machine for printing from plates or cylinders engraved in intaglio.

**plate-rack**, *s.* A frame in which washed and rinsed dishes and plates are placed to drain.

**plate-rail**, *s.*

*Railway-engin.*: A flat rail.

**plate-railway**, *s.* A tramway or horse railway in which the wheel-tracks are flat plates. (*Eng.*)

**plate-roller**, *subst.* A smooth roller for making sheet-iron.

**plate-shears**, *s.*

*Metal-working*: A shearing-machine for sheet-metal, such as boiler-plate.

**plate-tracery**, *s.*

*Arch.*: The earliest form of tracery, used at the beginning of Early English architecture, in which the openings are formed or cut in the stonework, and have no projecting moldings.

**plate-warmer**, *s.* A small rack standing in front of a fire and holding plates to warm.

\***plate-way**, *s.* The same as **PLATE-RAILWAY** (q. v.). (*Eng.*)

"*Plate-ways* preceded railways, and the old word *plate-layer* is still used to designate a rail-layer."—*Western Daily News*, Nov. 7, 1882.

**plate-wheel**, *s.* A wheel without arms; a wheel in which the rim and hub are connected by a plate or web.

**plate-worker**, *s.* A worker in silver or plate.

**plâte**, *v. t.* [**PLATE**, *s.*]

1. To cover or overlay with plates or sheets of metal.

"Their broadsides were *plated* with 4-inch solid iron plates from stem to stern."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. (1873), 90.

2. *Specif.*: To overlay with a thin covering or coating of silver or other metal, either by a mechanical process, as hammering, or a chemical process, as electrotyping.

"*Plated* work will never stand the tear and wear of life."—*Blackie: Self-Culture*, p. 66.

3. To beat into thin metal or laminae.

"For this on *plated* steel thy limbs were dressed."—*Wilkie: Epigoniad*, bk. vi.

4. To put plates or shoes on. (Said of a race horse.)

\*5. To arm with or clothe in armor for defense (*Shakesp.*: *Richard II.*, i. 3.)

¶ To *plate* a port:

*Steam-eng.*: To close a port by the unperforated portion of the plate of a slide-valve.

**plateau** (*pl. pla-teaux'*, *pla-teaus'*) (as *pla-tô'*, *pla-tôz'*), *s.* [Fr.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A tableland; a broad, flat, stretch of land on an elevated position; an elevated plain.

"The point to be defended lies in the center of a *plateau*."—*London Standard*.

2. A large ornamental dish for the center of a table.

**II. Bot.**: A corm. (*De Candolle*.)

**plât'-éd**, *pa. par. or a.* [**PLATE**, *v.*]

**plâte'-fûl**, *s.* [Eng. *plate*; *-ful*(l).] As much as a plate will hold.

\***plâte'-mân**, *s.* [Eng. *plate*, and *man*.] A plate-layer (q. v.).

**plât'-ëm'-ÿs**, *s.* [Gr. *platus*=flat, and Lat. *emys* (q. v.).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Emydæ (q. v.). From the Wealden to the London Clay.

**plât'-én**, *s.* [Eng. *plat*, *a.*; *-en*.]

*Print.*: The slab which acts in concert with the bed to give the impression.

**platen-machine**, *s.* [**PRINTING-MACHINE**.]

**plât'-êr**, *s.* [Eng. *plat*(e); *-er*.]

1. One who plates or coats articles with gold or silver; as, an electroplater.

2. A horse which runs for plates; a second-rate horse. (*Racing slang*.)

"Loch Leven has developed into a most successful *plater*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\***plât'-êr-êsque'** (*que* as *k*), *a.* [Sp. *plateresco*, from *plata*=silver.] A term used to describe architectural enrichments resembling silver work.

†**plâ-tês'-sâ**, *s.* [Lat.=a flat fish, a plaice.]

*Ichthy.*: An approximate synonym of *Pleuronectes* (q. v.).

**plât'-eÿ**, **plât'-ÿ**, *a.* [Eng. *plate*; *-y*.] Like a plate; flat.

**plât'-fônd**, *s.* [**PLAFOND**.]

**plât'-form**, *s.* [Fr. *plateforme*, from *plate*, fem. of *plat*=flat, and *forme*=form.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. A sketch of anything horizontally delineated; the ichnography.

"I have made a *platform* of a princely garden by precept."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Gardens*.

\*2. A model, a pattern.

"The archetype or first *platform*, which is in the attributes and acts of God."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. i.

\*3. A place laid out after a model.

"Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother,  
And half the *platform* just reflects the other."—*Pope: Essay on Man*, iv. 118.

4. Any flat or horizontal surface, raised above some particular level; as—

(1) The flat roof of a building on the outside.

(2) A landing-stage.

(3) A raised walk at a railway station, for the convenience of passengers in entering or alighting from the cars, and for loading and unloading goods.

"The old habit of addressing crowds on railway *platforms*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(4) A part of a room or hall, raised above the level of the rest of the floor, and appropriated to speakers at a public meeting, performers in entertainments, &c.

5. The principles adopted or put forward by a party or sect; a declared policy, a political programme, a policy.

"If the Democratic party adhere to the sentiment expressed in their *platform*, startling changes must take place in the tariff."—*Chicago Tribune*.

6. Opinions or principles generally.



Plate-tracery.



## II. Technically:

1. *Fort.*: The floor on which the guns are placed. It is level transversely, and has a slight slope toward the embrasure. The chassis, when pivoted forward, transverses on a curved rack at the rear. The gun runs in and out of battery on the chassis.

2. *Glass-manuf.*: The bench in a glass-furnace on which the pots are placed.

3. *Naut.*: The orlop (q. v.)

**platform-board, s.**

*Ordn.*: A sideboard on an ammunition-carriage for forage.

**platform-bridge, s.**

*Rail.*: A gangway over the space between the platforms of adjacent cars in a train, to prevent persons falling down between cars when in motion.

**platform-car, s.**

*Rail. Eng.*: A flat open car, intended for carrying stone, pig-iron, and other articles of freight.

**platform-carriage, s.**

*Ordn.*: A carriage for transporting mortars.

**platform-crane, s.**

1. A crane on a movable truck.

2. A crane on the break of a platform to land goods from wagons or cars. (*Eng.*)

**platform-scale, s.** A weighing-machine with a flat scale on which the object to be weighed is placed.

**\*plät'-form, v. t. [PLATFORM, s.]**

1. To rest; as, on a platform. (*E. B. Browning: To Flush.*)

2. To plan, to model, to lay out.

"Church discipline is *platformed* in the Bible."—*Milton: Church Government*, ch. i.

**plät-hěl-min'-thä, s. pl.** [*Pref. plat-*, and *Gr. helmins* (genit. *helminthos*)=a worm.]

*Zoöl.*: Flat-worms; a class of Vermes, with a more or less flattened oval body, and no distinct segmentation. Three orders: Cestoidea (Tape and Ribbon Worms), Trematoda (Flukes), both Parasitic; Turbellaria (Non-Parasitic).

**\*plä'-tīc, \*plä'-tīck, a.** [*Lat. platicus*=general, compendious (?).]

*Astron.*: Pertaining to, or in the position of a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. (*Bailey.*)

**plä-tīl'-lā, s.** [*Sp. plata*=silver.] A whitelinen Silesian fabric.

**plät'-in, s.** [*PLATEN.*] The seat of a machine tool on which the work is secured,

**plät'-in-ä, s.** [*Sp., from plata*=silver.]

1. The same as PLATINUM (q. v.).

2. Twisted silver wire.

3. An iron plate for glazing stuff.

**plät'-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [*PLATE, v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act, art, or process of covering articles with a thin coating of metal; espec., the art of covering baser metals with a thin coating of gold or silver. It is effected either by a mechanical process, the gold or silver being attached to the baser metal by heat, and then rolled out by pressure, or by chemical means. [*ELECTROPLATING.*]

2. A thin coating of one metal laid upon another.

3. Second- or third-rate racing. (*Racing Slang.*)

"The 'plating' so abundantly provided at Alexandra Park."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

**plä-tīn'-īc, a.** [*Eng. platin(um); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to platinum.

**plät-in-īf-ēr-ōūs, a.** [*Eng. platinum; Lat. fero*=to bear, to produce, and *Eng. adj. suff. -ous.*] Producing platinum.

**plät-in-ī-rid-ī-ūm, s.** [*Eng. platin(um), and iridium.*]

*Min.*: An alloy of platinum and iridium in varying proportions. Crystallization isometric. Hardness, 6-7; specific gravity, 22.6-23; color, white. Found in small grains and crystals associated with native platinum.

**plät-in-īze, v. t.** [*Eng. platin(um); -ize.*] To coat with platinum; to deposit a thin film or coating of platinum on.

**plät-in-ō-, pref.** [*PLATINUM.*] Pertaining to or derived from platinum.

**platino-chloride, s.** [*PLATINUM-CHLORIDES.*]

**plät-in-ōde, s.** [*Pref. platin(o)-, and Gr. hodos*=a road, a way.]

*Elect.*: The cathode or negative pole of a galvanic battery.

**plät-in-ōid, a.** [*Eng. platin(um); suff. -oid.*]

*Min., Chem., &c.*: Resembling platinum. Used of certain metals.

**plä-tīn-ō-tīpe, s.** [*Prefix platino-, and Eng. type.*]

*Photog.*: A printing process by which permanent pictures in platinum black are produced. A suitable paper is prepared by floating it upon a solution containing 60 grains of ferric oxalate and 60 grains of potassic chloro-platinate to the ounce. When exposed to light under the negative, the ferric oxalate becomes converted into ferrous oxalate in exact proportion to the amount of light it has received. The picture is developed by floating the exposed paper upon a solution of potassic oxalate, 130 grains to the ounce, at a temperature of from 170-180°. The ferrous salt formed by the action of the light reduces the platinum to a metallic state in the presence of the potassic oxalate solution, thus forming the image. A wash in dilute hydrochloric acid, 1 in 80, completes the process.

**plät-in-ōūs, a.** [*Eng. platin(um); -ous.*] Containing or consisting of platinum; of the nature of platinum.

**plät-ī-nūm, s.** [*PLATINA.*]

*Chem.*: Symbol, Pt. Atomic weight, 194.3; specific gravity=21.6. A tetrad metallic element discovered first in America, and still largely produced in this country; also found in the Ural chain, and in copper ore from the Alps. [*PLATINUM-ORE.*] The ore is treated with nitromuriatic acid, which dissolves platinum and palladium, the solution is then treated with potassic chloride, yielding the double salt of platinum and potassium—the palladium being left in solution. By igniting with carbonate of potash, the platinum is reduced to the metallic state. It still contains traces of iridium, which gives it greater hardness and tenacity. Pure-forged platinum takes a high luster, is nearly as white as silver, and very ductile and malleable. It resists the strongest heat of the forge-fire, but can be fused by the electric current; is the heaviest known substance excepting osmium and iridium, is unalterable in the air, dissolves slowly in nitromuriatic acid, but is not attacked by any single acid. Its properties render it extremely useful to the chemist for the construction of crucibles, evaporating dishes, and stills used in the concentration of oil of vitriol.

**platinum-antimonide, s.**

*Chem.*: An alloy formed by acting on spongy platinum with two parts of pulverized antimony. It unites with vivid incandescence, and when further heated fuses into a steel-gray fine-grained alloy.

**platinum-bases, s. pl.**

*Chem.*: The chlorides, sulphates, &c., of platinum are capable of taking up ammonia and forming amines, e. g., the diammonio-platinous chloride = (H<sub>3</sub>N)<sub>2</sub>PtCl<sub>2</sub>, is obtained by neutralizing a solution of platinous chloride in hydrochloric acid with carbonate of ammonia, heating to the boiling point, adding to it ammonia, and allowing to cool. It deposits as a yellow crystalline salt. Methylamine combines with platinous chloride in a similar way, forming the compound, PtCl<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>N)<sub>4</sub>PtCl<sub>4</sub> a chrome-green powder.

**platinum-black, s.**

*Chem.*: Platinum in a finely-divided state. Obtained when alcohol is carefully added to a solution of platinous chloride in hot concentrated potash. When purified and dried it resembles lamp-black, condenses gas in its pores like charcoal, and converts alcohol into acetic acid.

**platinum-boride, s.**

*Chem.*: Pt'B. Obtained as a silver-white fusible compound, when boron is heated with platinum foil before the blowpipe.

**platinum-carbide, s.**

*Chem.*: PtC (?). A compound obtained by calcining organic platinum salts at a moderate heat. Is slowly attacked by nitromuriatic acid.

**platinum-chlorides, s. pl.**

*Chem.*: Platinum forms two chlorides: (1) Platinous chloride, PtCl<sub>2</sub>. Prepared by heating platinic chloride, by the aid of an oil bath, to 200°, until it becomes insoluble in water. It is a greenish-brown solid body, soluble in hydrochloric acid as dichloride, if protected from the air. It dissolves in caustic potash, and all the platinum is thrown down as platinum-black on the addition of alcohol. With metallic chlorides it forms double salts, most of which are highly crystalline. (2) Platinic chloride, PtCl<sub>4</sub>. Obtained by dissolving platinum in nitromuriatic acid and evaporating over the water-bath. It forms a brown-red mass, easily soluble in water, and combines with potassium chloride to form one of the most important double salts of platinum, K<sub>2</sub>PtCl<sub>6</sub>, insoluble in alcohol.

**platinum-iodides, s. pl.**

*Chem.*: Platinum forms two iodides: (1) Platinous iodide, PtI<sub>2</sub>, and (2) Platinic iodide, PtI<sub>4</sub>. They are obtained as black amorphous compounds on treating the corresponding chlorides with iodide of potassium.

**platinum-lamp, s.**

*Electr.*: A coil of platinum wire, heated, so as to be luminous, by passing a galvanic current through it.

**platinum-nitride, s.**

*Chem.*: Pt<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub>. It is obtained by heating the compound (NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>Pt(HO)<sub>2</sub>, Reiset's base, to 180°. It decomposes suddenly at 190°, with evolution of nitrogen. (*Watts.*)

**platinum-ore, s.**

*Chem.*: Usually found in thin scales or irregular grains, containing on the average 80 parts platinum, 2 iridium, 1 osmium, 2½ rhodium, 1 palladium, 1½ gold, 1 copper, 6 iron, and 5 of sand.

**platinum-oxides, s. pl.**

*Chem.*: Platinum forms two oxides. (1) Platinous oxide, Pt'O, obtained as a hydrate, Pt'OH<sub>2</sub>O, by digesting platinous chloride in warm potash. At a gentle heat it becomes anhydrous, and dissolves slowly in acids, forming unstable salts. (2) Platinic oxide, Pt''O<sub>2</sub>, obtained with difficulty by decomposing a solution of platinic sulphate with carbonate of calcium, and dissolving out the calcium sulphate and carbonate with weak acetic acid. It is a black powder, which dissolves in acids, forming uncrystallizable salts.

**platinum-process, s.** [*PLATINOTYPE.*]

**platinum-sponge, s.**

*Chem.*: Spongy-platinum. The loosely coherent mass of metallic platinum formed when the double chloride of platinum and ammonium is heated to redness.

**platinum-steel, s.** Steel alloyed with  $\frac{1}{17}$  part of platinum. It is said not to be quite so hard as silver steel, but tougher.

**plät-īnx, s.** [*Gr. platingx=platē*=a broad or flat surface.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Clupeidæ, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

**plät-ī-tūde, s.** [*French, from plat*=flat, level.] [*PLATE, s.*]

1. Flatness, dullness, insipidity, triteness, staleness.

2. A trite, dull, or stale remark, uttered as though a novelty or matter of importance; a truism.

"The constant iteration of the phrase is not merely a misleading *platitude*."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 519.

**plät-ī-tū-dīn-ār-ī-an, s.** [*English platur(e); -inarian.*] One who is given to the uttering of platitudes or stale, trite, or dull remarks.

"You have a respect for a political *platurinarian*."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxii.

**plät-ī-tū-dīn-ize, v. i.** [*Eng. platur(e); -inize.*] To utter platitudes or truisms; to make stale, dull, or insipid remarks.

**plät-ī-tū-dīn-ōūs, a.** [*English platur(e); -inous.*]

1. Given to the uttering of platitudes or truisms.

"Peaceful parsonages with *platurinous* vicars."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

2. Characterized by triteness, dullness, or staleness.

**plät-ī-tūd-īn-ōūs-nēss, s.** [*Eng. platurinous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being platurinous; staleness, triteness, flatness, insipidity.

**\*plät-ī-ly, adv.** [*Eng. plat; -ly.*] Flatly. (*Chaucer: Troil. and Cres.*, iii.)

**\*plät-nēss, s.** [*Eng. plat, a.; -ness.*] Flatness. (*Palsgrave.*)

**plä-tōm-ē-tēr, s.** [*Pref. plato-, and Eng. meter.*] An instrument for measuring areas on plans by mechanism. It was invented by John Lang, of Kirkcaldy, December 24, 1851.

**plä-tō-nī-ā, s.** [*Named after Plato, the Greek philosopher.*]

*Bot.*: A genus of Garcinieæ. The large berries of *Platonia insignis*, a Brazilian tree, are very sweet, and the seeds taste like almonds.

**Plä-tōn-īc, \*Plä-tōn-īck, a. & s.** [*Lat. Platon-icus; Gr. Platōnikos*=pertaining to Plato, the celebrated philosopher and founder of the Academic sect, born in Ægina, B. C. 429, died B. C. 348; *Fr. Platonique; Ital. & Sp. Platónico.*]

**A. As adj.:** Pertaining to Plato, or to his philosophy, his school, or his teaching.

**\*B. As subst.:** A follower of Plato; a Platonist.

**Platonic-affection, s.** Platonic love.

**Platonic-bodies, s. pl.**

*Geom.*: The five regular geometrical solids, viz., the tetrahedron, the hexahedron or cube, the octahedron, the dodecahedron, and the icosahedron.

**Platonic-Christians, s. pl.** [*NEOPLATONIST.*]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f  
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, dēł.



**Platonic-love, s.** (See extract.)

"Platonic-love meant ideal sympathy; it now means the love of a sentimental young gentleman for a woman he cannot or will not marry."—Lewes: *Hist. of Philosophy*, i. 268.

**Platonic-year, Plato's year, s.**

*Astron.*: The time during which the axis of the earth makes a complete revolution. It is about 26,000 years, and is caused by the Precession of the Equinoxes (q. v.).

"Cut out more work than can be done  
In Plato's year." *Butler: Hudibras*, iii. 1.

**plā-tōn'-i-cal, adj.** [Eng. *Platonic*; -al.] The same as PLATONIC (q. v.).

"Those dotages of *platonical* or *anabaptistical* communities."—*Bp. Hall: Christ Mystical*, § 22.

**plā-tōn'-i-cal-ly, adv.** [Eng. *platonical*; -ly.] In a Platonic manner.

"Molded him, as it were, *platonically* to his own idea."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 163.

**Plā-tōn-izm, s.** [Fr. *platonisme*.]

*Hist. & Philos.*: The philosophy of Plato, or rather that attributed to Plato, for though his writings exerted a marvelous influence over the minds of his successors, and, in a certain degree, over the early Christian Church, yet in those writings there is nothing like a connected system to be found. G. H. Lewes (*Hist. of Philos.* (ed. 1880), i. 220) says: "I come to the conclusion that he never systematized his thoughts, but allowed free play to scepticism, taking opposite sides in every debate, because he had no steady conviction to guide him; unsaying to-day what he had said yesterday, satisfied to show the weakness of an opponent." Nevertheless, he is of opinion that certain theoretical views, which frequently recur in the writings of Plato, in more or less modified form, may be loosely styled Platonic theories, though "they are sometimes disregarded, at others contradicted." These are (1) The theory of Ideas [IDEA]; (2) The doctrine of the Preexistence and Immortality of the Soul; and (3) The subjection of the popular divinities to one Supreme God.

"The profound restorer and refiner of almost extinct *Platonism*."—*Glanvill: Lux Orientalis*. (Pref.)

**plā-tōn-ist, s.** [Fr. *Platoniste*.] A follower of Plato; one who adheres to the system of philosophy taught by Plato.

**plā-tōn-ize, v. t. & t.** [PLATONIC.]

**A. Intrans.**: To adopt the opinions or philosophy of Plato.

"Cicero also was to be understood . . . as *platonizing*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 573.

**B. Trans.**: To explain on the principles of the Platonic philosophy; to accommodate to such principles.

**plā-tōn-iz-ēr, plā-tōn-iz-ēr, subst.** [English *platoniz(e)*; -er.] One who platonizes; a Platonist (q. v.).

"Philo the Jew, who was a great *platoniser*."—*Young: Idolatrous Corruptions*, i. 109.

**plā-toōn', s.** [A corrupt. of Fr. *peloton*=a ball, a group, a platoon, from *pelote*=a ball, a pellet (q. v.).]

**Military:**

\*1. (See extract.)

"A small square body of musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form the hollow square, to strengthen the angles; the grenadiers are generally thus posted; yet a party from any other division is called a *platoon*, when intending too far from the main body."—*Military Dict.*

2. Two files, forming a subdivision of a company.

**platoon-firing, s.**

*Mil.*: Firing by subdivisions.

**plā-tōs'-a-mine, s.** [English *plat(in)o(u)s*, and *amine*.]

*Chem.*: H<sub>2</sub>NPt. The hypothetical base of ammonio-platinous compounds.

**plätt, s.** [PLAT a.]

*Mining*: A cavity at the extremity of a level near a shaft, for collecting supplies of ore, which are placed in the kibble to be hoisted.

\***plätte, a.** [PLAT, a.]

\***plät'-tēd, pa. par. or a.** [PLAT, v.]

**plät'-ten, v. t.** [Eng. *plat*=flat; -en.]

*Glass-making*: To make or form into sheets or plates, as glass. In crown-glass this is effected by imparting a rapid whirling motion to the blown-out globe while still on the pontil. Plate-glass is flattened by the roller, which forms it while still in a liquid state. The term is, however, specially applied to the operation of flattening cylinder-glass.

**plät'-tēr (1) †plat-er, subst.** [O. Fr. *platel* (Fr. *plateau*)=a plate.] A large shell, plate, or dish for sautables; a plate.

"This *lanx*, in English, a charger or large *platter*."—*Dryden: Juvenal*. (Dedic.)

**platter-faced, a.** Having a broad face.

**plät'-tēr (2), s.** [Eng. *plat*, v.; -er.] One who plats or forms by plaiting or weaving.

**plät'-tīng, s.** [PLAT, v.]

1. Slips of bark, cane, straw, &c., woven or plaited, for making hats, &c.

2. The top course of a brick stack or clamp.

**plätt'-nēr-ite, s.** [After the German chemist Plattner; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: A mineral stated to have been found at Leadhills, Lanarkshire, in hexagonal prisms with truncated basal edges. Specific gravity, 9.39-9.45; luster, metallic, adamantine; color, iron-black; streak, brown; opaque. Composition: Lead, 86.6; oxygen, 13.4=100, corresponding with the formula, PbO<sub>2</sub>. Dana says, "a doubtful species."

**plät'-ür'-ūs, subst.** [Pref. *plat-*, and Gr. *oura*=a tail.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Hydrophidæ, with two species, ranging from the Bay of Bengal to New Guinea and New Zealand.

**plät'-y, adj.** [Eng. *plat(e)*; -y.] Like a plate; consisting of plates.

**plät'-y, pref.** [Gr. *platys*=flat.] Flat or broad.

**plät'-y-çē-phāl'-ic, plät'-y-çēph'-a-loūs, adj.** [Greek *platykephalos*=broad-headed; pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *kephalē*=the head.] Broad-headed, flat-headed.

**plät'-y-çēph'-a-lūs, s.** [PLATYCEPHALIC.]

*Ichthyol.*: A genus of Scorpænidæ. Head much depressed, more or less armed with spines. They inhabit the Indian coasts, hiding themselves in the sand, watching for their prey. About forty species are known.

**plā-tyç'-ēr-ās, s.** [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *keras*=a horn.]

*Palæontology*: A sub-genus of Pileopsis. Known species forty-six, from the Silurian to the Carboniferous. (Tate.)

**plät'-y-çēr'-ci-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Latin *platycerc(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Ornith.*: Broad-tailed Parrakeets; a widespread Australian group, of weak structure, but gorgeously colored, ranging from the Moluccas to New Zealand and the Society Islands. Wallace reckons eleven genera and fifty-seven species.

**plät'-y-çēr'-ci-næ, subst. pl.** [Mod. Latin *platycerc(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

*Ornithology*: A sub-family of the family Psittaci (q. v.). [PARRAKEETS.]

**plät'-y-çēr'-cūs, s.** [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *kerkos*=a tail.]

*Ornith.*: The typical genus of the family Platycercidæ, or the sub-family Platycercinæ, with fourteen species, from Australia, Tasmania, and Norfolk Island. Several of them are well-known as cage-birds; *Platycercus scapulatus* is the King, and *P. eximius* the Rosella, or Rose, Parrakeet.

**plät'-y-çēr'-i-üm, s.** [Prefix *platy-*, and Latin *cerium*; Gr. *kērion*=a honeycomb.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Ferns, often placed in Acrosticheæ, but which may be the type of a distinct tribe, having the sori in large amorphous patches, and not covering the whole fertile part of the frond.

**plät'-yç-nē-mīc, a.** [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *knēmē*=the tibia.]

*Anthrop.*: A term applied to certain fossil human tibiae, much more compressed than is normal, and to races possessing such tibiae.

"This peculiar conformation of the tibiae, to which we gave the name of *platynemic*, was, I believe, first noticed by Dr. Falconer and myself in 1863, in the human remains procured by Captain Brome from the Genista cave, on Windmill Hill, Gibraltar."—*Darwins: Cave Hunting*, p. 175.

**plät'-yç-nē-mīsm, s.** [English *platynemic* (ic); -ism.]

*Anthrop.*: The state or condition of having the tibiae abnormally compressed.

"*Platynemism* cannot in the present state of our knowledge be regarded as an important ethnological character among prehistoric people."—*Darwins: Cave Hunting*, p. 184.

**plät'-y-çē'-lī-an, a.** [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *koilos*=hollow.] Flat at the front end and concave at the hinder, as the vertebræ of the extinct Cetiosauri.

**plät'-y-çrā'-tēr, s.** [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *kratēr*=a bowl.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Hydrangeaceæ. The leaves of *Platycrater insignis* are made into a kind of tea.

**plät'-y-çrin'-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *platycrin(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Palæont.*: A palæozoic family of Palæocrinoidea. Cup of three basals, with two cycles of radial plates; a large anal proboscis.

**plät'-y-çri'-nīte, s.** [Mod. Lat. *platycrin(us)*; English suff. -ite.] An encrinite belonging to the genus *Platycrinus* (q. v.).

**plät'-y-çri'-nūs, s.** [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *krinon*=a lily.]

*Palæont.*: The typical genus of the Platycrinidæ (q. v.). From the Upper Silurian to the Carboniferous.

**plät'-y-dæc'-tīl'-ūs, s.** [Pref. *platy-*, and Greek *daktylos*=a finger.]

*Zoology*: A genus of Geckotidæ. *Platydyctylus fascicularis* or *muralis* is the Wall Gecko.

**plät'-y-ēl'-mī-a, s. pl.** [PLATHELMINTHA.]

**plät'-y-glōs'-sūs, s.** [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *glōssa*=a tongue.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Labridæ; small, beautifully-colored coral-fishes, abundant in the equatorial zone, and on the coasts adjoining it. The species are numerous.

**plā-tyç'-ō-nūs, s.** [Pref. *platy-*, and *gony*=a knee.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Suidæ, from the American Pliocene and Post-Tertiary.

**plā-tym'-ē-tēr, s.** [Pref. *platy-*, and English *meter*.] An apparatus for measuring the inductive capacity of dielectrics.

**plät'-y-nō'-ta, s. pl.** [Pref. *platy-*, and pl. of Gr. *nōton*=the back.]

*Zool.*: Huxley's name for the Monitoridæ (q. v.).

**plā-ty'-ō-don, s.** [Gr. *platys*=flat, and *odontos*=a tooth.] A broad-toothed animal.

**plät'-y-ōph-thāl'-mōn, s.** [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *ophthalmos*=eye.]

*Min.*: A name given by the ancients to powdered Stibnite (q. v.), which was employed for coloring the eyebrows, &c., to increase the apparent size of the eye.

**plät'-y-ōp'-ic, a.** [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *opsis*=the face.]

*Anthrop.*: A term applied to individuals or races having the naso-malar index below 107.5, as is the case with the Mongoloid races generally. [NASOMALAR INDEX.]

**plät'-y-pēz'-a, s.** [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *peza*=the foot, the instep, the ankle.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Platypezidæ.

**plät'-y-pēz'-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *platypez(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Entom.*: A family of minute Diptera, tribe Nemo-cera. Body flat, head hemispherical, legs short, hinder ones stout. Larvæ live in fungi. Akin to the Dolichopodidæ.

**plät'-y-phyl'-loūs, a.** [Pref. *platy-*; Gr. *phylon*=a leaf, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

*Bot.*: Broad-leaved.

**plät'-y-pōd, subst.** [PLATYPUS.] A broad-footed animal.

**plät'-y-p-ter-tyg'-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *platypteryx*, genit. *platypteryg(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Entom.*: A family of Moths, group Bombycina. Male with the antennæ pectinated, those of the female generally filiform; abdomen slender in both sexes; wings small, comparatively broad, sometimes hooked. Larvæ with only fourteen legs.

**plät'-y-p-ter-tyx, s.** [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *pteryx*=a wing.]

*Entom.*: Hook-tip moth; the typical genus of Platypterygidæ (q. v.).

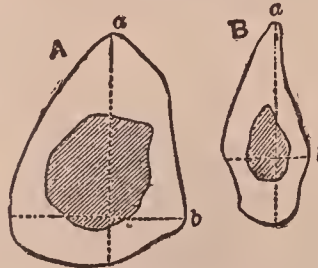
**plät'-y-pūs, s.** [Gr. *platys*=flat, and *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

\*1. *Entom.*: An approximate synonym of *Bostri-chus* (q. v.).

\*2. *Zoology*: Shaw's name for the genus *Ornithorhynchus* (q. v.).

**†plät'-y-rhī'-nā, s. pl.** [Pref. *platy-*, and Greek *rhis* (genit. *rhinos*)=a nostril.]

1. *Zoology*: Geoffroy's name for a division of Cuvier's lapsed order Quadrumana. The division is natural, but as now arranged by Prof. Mivart they constitute the family Cebidæ, with five sub-families: Cebinæ, Mycetinae, Pithecinæ, Nyctipithecinæ, and Hapalinæ. He defines them as being more arboreal in their habits than the Simiadae (q. v.), with generally a special arboreal organ—a prehensile tail. The septum between the nostrils is broad instead of narrow. There are no cheek pouches or ischial callosities, and the thumb is capable of but very partial opposition to the other fingers. There is ar-



Sections of Tibiæ.

A, Normal; B, Platynemic; a, a. Interosseous ridge; b, b. Crista.



additional premolar on each side of each jaw, the *meatus auditorius externus* is wanting. They are confined to the New World, and have their home in the tropical forests of South America.

2. *Palaeont.*: Remains have been discovered in South America in deposits of late Tertiary or Post-Tertiary age. [PROTOPITHECUS.]

plāt'-y-rhine, s. & a. [PLATYRHINA.]

A. *As subst.*: Any monkey belonging to the section Platyrrhina.

B. *As adj.*: Having a broad nose.

plā-tŷs'-mā, s. [Greek *platysma*=a flat piece or plate; *platys*=broad.] (See the compound.)

platysma-myoides, s.

*Anat.*: A thin sheet of muscular fiber, extending over the front and sides of the neck and lower portion of the face, and serving to depress the lower jaw.

plāt'-y-sō'-mā, s. [PLATYSOMUS.]

1. *Entom.* (as a pl.): A family of Tetramerous Beetles. Body depressed, elongated, with the thorax subquadrate. Antennae equally thick throughout, or tapering. Family Cucujidae. (*Latreille & Cuvier*.)

2. *Palaeont.*: The same as PLATYSOMUS (q. v.).

plāt'-y-sōme, s. [PLATYSOMA.] Any individual of the family Platysoma (q. v.).

plāt'-y-sō'-mūs, s. [Greek *platysōmos*=having a broad body.]

*Palaeont.*: A genus of Ganoid Fishes, from the Devonian to the Permian.

plāt'-y-stēr'-nōn, subst. [Prefix *platy-*, and Gr. *sternon*=the breast.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Emydes, from China. *Platy-sternon megacephalum* is the Large-headed Chinese River Tortoise.

plā-tŷs'-tō-mā, s. [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *stoma*=the mouth.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Siluridae (q. v.). Snout very long, spatulate, with the upper jaw more or less projecting; barbels six, palate-toothed, caudal forked. Twelve species from South America, some attaining a length of six feet, the majority ornamented with black spots or bands.

plāt'-y-trōk'-tēs, subst. [Prefix *platy-*, and Gr. *trōktēs*=a gnawer, a nibbler; *trōgō*=to gnaw.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Alepocephalidae, discovered by the Challenger Expedition. They have small keeled scales, and no ventrals.

\*plāud, v. t. [Lat. *plaudo*.] To applaud.

plāud'-īt, subst. [PLAUDITE.] Applause; praise bestowed.

"All the *plaudits* of the venal crowd."  
*Byron: Childish Recollections.*

\*plāu'-dī-tē, s. [Lat.=applaud ye, 2d pers. pl. imper. of *plaudo*=to applaud; a word addressed by the actors to the audience at the end of a play, asking for their applause. The Lat. *plaudite* being taken for an English word, the final *e* was considered silent, whence came the form *plaudit*.] [PLAUDITY.] *Plaudit*, applause. (*Drant: Horace; Arte of Poetry*.)

plāu'-dī-tōr'-y, a. [Eng. *plaudit*; -ory.] Applauding, commending.

\*plāu'-dī-tŷ, s. [A form arising from the Lat. *plaudite* being taken for an English word of three syllables.] [PLAUDITE.] *Plaudits*, applause.

"Give this virgin crystal *plaudities*."  
*Tourneur: Revenger's Tragedy*, ii. 1.

plāuṣ'-ī-bīl'-ī-tŷ, s. [Fr. *plausibilité*, from Lat. *plausibilis*=plausible (q. v.).]

\*1. Something deserving applause.

"[He] carried on his dignity with that justice, modesty, integrity, fidelity, and other gracious *plausibilities*."  
*Vaughan: Life and Death of Dr. Jackson*.

\*2. Applause.

"With great admiration and *plausibility* of the people."  
*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 287.

3. The quality or state of being plausible or specious; plausibleness, speciousness.

"We admit the *plausibility* of the notion."  
*London Standard*.

4. Anything plausible or specious.

"Not absolutely formed to be the dupe  
Of shallow *plausibilities* alone."  
*R. Browning: Paracelsus*, iii.

plāuṣ'-ī-ble, \*plāuṣ'-ā-ble, adj. [Lat. *plausibilis*, from *plausus*, pa. par. of *plaudo*=to applaud.]

\*1. Deserving applause; praiseworthy, commendable.

"Which made a *plausible* bishop seem to be antichrist to Gregory the Great."  
*Hacket: Life of Williams*, pt. ii., p. 66.

\*2. Applauding, rejoicing.

"With the pure, *plausible*, and joyful minds."  
*Becon: Works*, i. 141.

3. Apparently right, or deserving of applause or praise; specious. (*Cowper: Progress of Error*, 145.)

4. Using specious arguments or language; fair-spoken, specious; as, a *plausible* speaker.

\*plāuṣ'-ī-ble-ize, v. t. [English *plausible*; -ize.] To recommend.

"So as to *plausibilize* himself, especially among the clergy."  
*Fuller: Church Hist.*, IV. iv. 7.

plāuṣ'-ī-ble-ness, s. [English *plausible*; -ness.]

The quality or state of being plausible; plausibility, speciousness.

"Then may it with some degree of *plausibleness* be suggested."  
*Clarke: On the Evidences*, prop. 14.

plāuṣ'-ī-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *plausib*(le); -ly.]

\*1. In a manner really to merit applause

\*2. With applause; with acclamation.

"The Romans *plausibly* did give consent."  
*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,854.

3. In a plausible or specious manner; with a show of plausibility; speciously.

"How *plausibly* soever this objection looks at the first sight."  
*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 8.

\*plāuṣ'-īve, a. [Lat. *plausus*, pa. par. of *plaudo*=to applaud.]

1. Applauding, approving.

"To your *plausive* fortunes give our voice."  
*Heywood: Four Prentices*, i.

2. Plausible.

"His *plausive* words  
He scatter'd not."  
*Shakesp.: All's Well*, i. 2.

\*plaw, \*plawe, v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To parboil.

plāy, \*plaie, \*pleye, v. i. & t. [A. S. *plegian*, from *plega*=play (q. v.).]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To sport, to frolic; to do something, not as a task or of necessity, but for a pleasure; to amuse one's self.

"Let the boys leave to *play*."  
*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 1.

2. To toy, to dally.

"Golden hair, with which I used to *play*."  
*Tennyson: Guinevere*, 543.

3. To act thoughtlessly; to trifle; to be careless.

"Men are apt to *play* with their healths and their lives as they do with their cloaths."  
*Temple*.

4. To take part in a game, recreation, or pastime.

"When the giants *played* at pitch and toss."  
*Blackie: Lays of the Highlands*, p. 29.

5. *Specif.*: To gamble; to contend in a game for money.

6. To perform an act or action incidental or necessary to a game.

"Newton was bowled in *playing* late at a yorker."  
*London Daily Telegraph*.

7. To perform upon an instrument of music.

"Moody Pluto winks while Orpheus *plays*."  
*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 553.

8. To move irregularly and freely.

"Loose as the breeze that *plays* along the downs."  
*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 6.

9. To operate, to act, to move, to flow.

"Whiles warm life *plays* in that infant's veins."  
*Shakesp.: King John*, iii. 4.

10. To move or be moved nimbly.

"The nimble fingers *play* in and out."  
*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii., p. 371.

11. To work; to be engaged in work or action.

"The firemen will be engaged in *playing* on the warehouses."  
*London Daily Telegraph*.

12. To act; to be set and kept in action or operation.

"To what extent her machine-guns can *play* with destructive effect."  
*London Daily Telegraph*.

13. To do, to act, to behave.

"Thou *play'st* most foully for't."  
*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 1.

14. To act upon a stage; to personate a character in a play.

"Fit to *play* in our interlude."  
*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 2.

15. To act or assume a part without carrying it out seriously; to make a playful or half-serious pretense of acting a part. (Usually followed by *at*.)

"The ladies have *played at* making puddings."  
*London Observer*.

16. To serve or be suitable or in condition for playing a game; as, A billiard table *plays* well.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To bring into sportive or playful action.

2. To contend in; to contest for amusement or for a prize; as, to *play* whist, to *play* football, &c.

3. To use in play; to lay on the table or move in a game.

"As for false cards, they may no doubt be *played* with effect."  
*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

4. To perform music on; as, to *play* the piano.

5. To perform on a musical instrument; to execute; as, to *play* an overture.

6. To put or keep in action or motion; to cause to work or act; as, to *play* a cannon on a fort.

7. To keep in play with a line.

"A 4-lb. jack was being *played*."  
*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

8. To amuse one's self with; as, to *play* a person.

9. To act, or perform by the representation of characters in.

10. To act the part of; to act or take the character of.

"Miss . . . *plays* the part of a servant-maid."  
*London Standard*.

11. To act or represent in general; to act like; to conduct one's self like; to behave in the manner of.

"*Play* the mother's part."  
*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 143.

12. To execute, to do, to perform, to act.

"Man, proud man . . .  
*Plays* such fantastic tricks before high Heaven."  
*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

13. To handle, treat, or deal with scientifically, or according to the rules of a game; as, to *play* a ball at cricket.

14. To contend in a game with; to enter into competition in a game with.

15. *Elliptically*: To engage or make use of in play; to play with.

\*1. To *play* booty: [BOOTY.]

\*2. To *play* fast and loose:

(1) To be fickle, changeable, or not to be depended on.

(2) To act recklessly.

"A Bishop ought not to *play* so fast and loose with words."  
*London Echo*.

3. To *play* into a person's hands: To act or manage matters to his benefit or advantage.

"Simply *playing* into the hands of lazy ne'er-do-weels."  
*London Observer*.

4. To *play* off:

(1) To show off; to display, to exhibit; as, to *play* off tricks.

(2) To finish the playing of.

(3) To show up or expose to ridicule.

5. To *play* on or upon:

(1) To make sport of; to mock; to trifle with; to trick, to befool.

(2) To give a humorous or fanciful turn to; as, to *play* on words.

6. To *play* on:

*Cricket*: To play a ball so that it is not quite stopped, but runs on to the stumps.

"The last ball of his first over Bolitho *played* on to his wicket."  
*London Daily Telegraph*.

7. To *play* one's cards: To act; to manage one's business; to contrive.

8. To *make* play: To take the lead; to lead off. (*Racing slang*.)

9. To be *played* out: To be carried too far; to be useless any longer for the purpose intended. (*Slang*.)

"From some reason or another examinations were rather '*played* out.'"  
*London Daily Telegraph*.

10. To *play* possum: [POSSUM.]

11. To *play* with one's beard: To make a fool of; to trifle with; to deceive.

"Yet I have *played* with his beard, in knitting the knot, I promised friendship—but meant it not."  
*Damon and Pythias*.

\*12. To *play* knaves trumps: To cudgel soundly; to thrash.

"She snatched up a fagot-stick and so she began to *play* knaves trumps."  
*Loirine*, iv. 2.

plāy, \*plaie, \*pley, s. [A. S. *plega*, prob. from Lat. *plaga*=a stroke.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A game, an amusement; an exercise or series of actions for amusement or diversion.

"Very few spectators witnessed the *play*."  
*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. Sport, frolic, diversion, amusement, gambols; things done in jest, not in earnest.

"At an early age, children learn more from *play* than from teaching."  
*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind*, ch. vi.

3. A playful disposition or temper; playfulness.

4. Gambling, gaming; the act or practice of contending in a game for money.

5. Practice or exercise in any contest; as, sword *play*, i. e., fencing.

6. Skill or art in any game, exercise, or sport.

7. The style or manner in which a game, &c., is played.

"The *play* was certainly not of that high character which might have been expected."  
*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tiçn, -sion = șñn; -çion, -çion = zhñn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șñs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



8. Action, use, employment, operation.  
 "There were upward of thirteen steam fire-engines in full play."—*London Daily Telegraph*.
- \*9. A state of agitation or ventilation; publicity, discussion. (*Dryden: Religio Laici*, 321.)
10. Manner of acting or dealing; conduct, practice.  
 "Do me no foul play."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 7.
11. Performance or execution upon an instrument of music.
12. Motion or movement. [II.]
13. The act or art of managing a fish with a line so as to tire it out and bring it to land.
14. Power; space or room for motion.  
 "The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no play between them."—*Moxon*.
15. Liberty of action; room or opportunity for action or display; scope, swing, vent.  
 "Should a writer give the full play to his mirth, without regard to decency, he might please readers; but must be a very ill man, if he could please himself."—*Addison: Freeholder*.
16. The representation or exhibition of a dramatic performance, as of a comedy or tragedy; a dramatic performance.  
 "A visit to the play is a more expensive luxury in many ways."—*London Daily Telegraph*.
17. A dramatic composition; a comedy, tragedy, farce, &c.; a composition in which the characters are represented by dialogue and action.  
 "To present a new play at the beginning of the season."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

## II. Technically:

1. *Mach.*: A movement in a prescribed path, as the stroke of a piston, the oscillation of a pendulum.
2. *Horol.*: [END-SHAKE.]  
 ¶ (1) *Play of colors*: An appearance of several prismatic colors in rapid succession on turning an object, as a diamond.  
 (2) *A play on or upon words*: The giving a word a double meaning; punning, a pun.  
 "A childish play upon words, quite foreign to the point at issue."—*Stewart: Philosoph. Essays*, ess. 3.
- †*play-actor*, s. An actor.
- \**play-actorism*, s. Histrionism, acting.  
 "A trifle of unconscious play-actorism."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 121.
- play-day*, s. A day given up to play or diversion; a holiday.  
 "The soul's play-day is always the devil's working day."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 10.
- play-dresser*, s. A dresser of plays (q. v.).  
 "Demetrius Fannius, play-dresser and plagiarist."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, v. i.
- play-maker*, s. A writer of plays.  
 "The play-makers and the poets have done us some little service."—*Notes and Queries*, Oct. 24, 1885, p. 339.
- \**play-place*, s. A place where games are played; a playground.  
 "We love the play-place of our early days."—*Cowper: Tirocinium*, 297.
- play-spell*, s. A time for play or recreation.
- play-wagon*, s. A wagon, used for carrying the properties of strolling players, and forming part of the theater in which they performed.  
 "Thou hast forgot how thou amblest (in leather pilch) by a play-wagon, in the highway."—*Decker: Satiromastix*.
- play-writer*, s. The writer of a play or plays; a playwright, a dramatist.  
 "He accuses the play-writers, among other things, of restoring the pagan worship."—*Lecky: England in the Eighteenth Century*, vol. i., ch. iv.
- plây'-a-ble*, a. [Eng. *play*; -able.]  
 1. Capable of being played.  
 "A ball touching the balk-line is not playable."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.
2. Capable of being played on; fit to be played on.
- plây'-bill*, s. [Eng. *play*, and *bill* (3).] A bill or placard exhibited as an advertisement of a play, with the names of the actors and the parts taken by them.  
 "The references in the playbill to the alterations made in the house."—*London Daily Chronicle*.
- plây'-book*, s. [Eng. *play*, and *book*.] A book of plays or dramatic compositions.
- †*plây'-dēbt* (b silent), s. [Eng. *play*, and *debt*.] A debt incurred by gambling; a gambling debt.  
 "Mary had a way of interrupting tattle about . . . duels and playdebts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.  
 ¶ A playdebt is not recoverable by law.
- plây'-ēr*, \**plai-er*, s. [A. S. *plegere*, from *plega* = play.]  
 1. One who plays; one who takes part in a game or exercise of amusement or skill.  
 "Both players having to rely on their own resources, the play was naturally slow."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. One who trifles; a trifler; a lazy person.  
 "Saints in your injuries, devils being offended, Players in your housewifery."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.
3. An actor; one who plays on the stage.  
 "After all the fellow was but a player; and players are rogues."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.
- \*i. A mimic.
5. One who performs upon an instrument of music; a performer. (1 *Samuel* xvi. 16.)
6. A gambler, a gamester.
- †*player-like*, \**player-lyke*, a. Befitting, or characteristic of, a player.
- plây'-ēr-lÿ*, \**play-er-ile*, adj. [Eng. *player*; -ly.] Like a player; player-like.
- plây'-fēl-lōw*, \**plai-fel-ow*, s. [Eng. *play*, and *fellow*.] A companion or associate in games or amusements.  
 "It is your fault that I have loved Posthumus: You bred him as my playfellow."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline* i. 2.
- \**plây'-fēre*, \**plây'-feër*, \**play-faier*, s. [Eng. *play*, and *ferre*.] A playfellow.  
 "Her little playfeer and her pretty bun."—*Drayton: The Moon-Calf*.
- plây'-fūl*, a. [Eng. *play*, and *full*.]  
 1. Full of play or merriment; sportive; indulging in gambols.  
 "I bethought me of the playful hare."—*Wordsworth: Resolution and Independence*.
2. Indulging a sportive fancy; sprightly, jocular, amusing; as, a playful writer.
- plây'-fūl-lÿ*, adv. [English *playful*; -ly.] In a playful manner; sportively, merrily, jocosely.  
 "O fatal strife,  
 By thee, poor songstress, playfully begun."—*Cowper: Strada's Nightingale*.
- plây'-fūl-nēss*, s. [Eng. *playful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being playful; a playful disposition; play, sportiveness.
- plây'-gāme*, s. [English *play*, and *game*.] The play of children.
- plây'-gō-ēr*, s. [Eng. *play*, and *goer*.] One who frequents plays or playhouses.  
 "It strongly took the fancy of the younger playgoers."—*London Daily Chronicle*.
- plây'-gō-īng*, a. & s. [Eng. *play*, and *going*.]  
 A. As adj.: Frequenting plays or playhouses.  
 "The playgoing public were so much attached to Olivia."—*London Daily Chronicle*.
- B. As subst.: The act or practice of frequenting plays.
- plây'-grōund*, s. [Eng. *play*, and *ground*.] A piece of ground designed for children to play upon; specif., such a piece of ground attached to a school.
- plây'-hōuse*, s. [English *play*, and *house*.] A building used for dramatic representations; a theater.
- plây'-īng*, pr. par. or a. [PLAY, v.]
- playing-card*, s. One of a pack of cards used for playing games. [CARD (1), s., II. 1. ¶.]
- plây'-lēss*, a. [Eng. *play*; -less.] Without play; not playing.
- \**play-lōme*, s. [Eng. *play*, and Mid. Eng. *lome* = a tool.] A weapon.
- plây'-māte*, s. [Eng. *play*, and *mate*.] A companion in play; a playfellow.
- \**plây'-plēas-ure* (s as sh), s. [Eng. *play*, and *pleasure*.] Idle amusement.  
 "He taketh a kind of playpleasure in looking upon the fortune of others."—*Bacon: Essays*.
- plây'-sōme*, adj. [Eng. *play*; +some.] Playful, sportive.  
 "The she-pard thwarts her playsome whelps."—*Browning: Ring and Book*, x. 916.
- plây'-sōme-nēss*, s. [English *playsome*; -ness.] The quality or state of being playsome; playfulness, levity, sportiveness.
- playte*, s. [PLEYT.]
- plây'-thīng*, s. [Eng. *play*, and *thing*.] A toy; a thing to play with; that which serves to amuse.  
 "Her infant babe  
 Had from its mother caught the trick of grief,  
 And sigh'd among its playthings."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.
- plây'-tīme*, s. [English *play*, and *time*.] Time given up to play or diversion.  
 "Upon festivals and playtimes."—*Cowley: Essays; The School*.
- plây'-wrīght* (gh silent), s. [English *play*, and *wright*.] A writer or maker of plays.  
 "In this stage of society, the playwright is as essential and acknowledged a character as the millwright."—*Carlyle: Miscell.; German Playwrights*.

*plēa*, \**ple*, \**plee*, \**play*, s. [O. Fr. *ple*, *plai*, *plait*, *plaid*, *plais*, *plais*, *plez*, from Low Lat. *placitum* = a judgment, decision, sentence, public assembly, from Lat. *placitum* = an opinion, prop. neut. sing. of *placitus*, pa. par. of *placeo* = to please; Sp. *pleito*; Port. *pleito*, *preito*; Ital. *piato*.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.
2. That which is pleaded, alleged, or put forward in support, defense, justification, or excuse; an excuse, an apology.

"So spake the fiend, and with necessity,  
 The tyrant's plea, excus'd his devilish deeds."—*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 393.

3. An urgent argument; a pleading; as, a plea for mercy.

## II. Law:

## 1. English Law:

(1) That which is pleaded or alleged by a party to an action in support of his demand; in a more restricted sense the answer of the defendant in a cause to the plaintiff's declaration and demand. Pleas are of two sorts: dilatory pleas, and pleas to the action. [DILATORY-PLEA.] Pleas to the action are such as dispute the very cause of suit. [ABATEMENT, II. 4; BAR, s., II. 3 (a).]

"Pleas, of either nature, must be pleaded in an established order."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

(2) A suit, an action, a cause in court.

"Pleas or suits are regularly divided into two sorts: pleas of the crown, which comprehend all crimes and misdemeanors, wherein the sovereign, on behalf of the public, is the plaintiff; and common pleas, which include all civil actions depending between subject and subject. The former of these were originally the proper object of the jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench; the latter of the Court of the Common Pleas."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 2.

2. Scots Law: A short and concise note of the grounds on which the action or defense is to be maintained, without argument.

## ¶ Plea in panel:

Scots Law: The plea of guilty or not guilty.

*plēaçh*, \**pleche*, v. t. [O. Fr. *plæssier*; French *plæsser* = to pleach or plash, from Low Lat. *plassa* = a thicket of interwoven boughs, from Lat. *plecto*, pa. par. *plectus* = to weave.]

1. To plash, to interweave.

"Bid her steal into the pleached bower."

*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 1.

\*2. To intertwine.

"Thy master thus with pleached arms, bending down  
 His corrigible neck."

*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 12.

*plēad*, \**plede*, \**plaid-en*, v. i. & t. [Fr. *plaider* = to plead, to argue, from *plaid* = a plea (q. v.); Low Lat. *placito*, from *placitum* = a plea; Spanish *plaitear*; Ital. *piatre*.] [PLETE (2), v.]

## A. Intransitive:

1. Ord. Lang.: To speak or argue in support of a claim, or in defense against a claim; to reason with another; to urge or allege reasons or arguments for or against; to speak for, or defend a person, action, or course; to claim or solicit indulgence, support, sympathy, or mercy.

"Did ever mourner plead with thee,  
 And thou refuse that mourner's plea?"

*Cowper: Olney Hymns*, xxxviii.

2. Law: To present or put forward a plea or allegation; to present or put in an answer to the declaration of the plaintiff; to deny or traverse the declaration or demand of the plaintiff.

"The plaintiff must again plead, either by denying these latter trespasses, or justifying them in some other way."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

## B. Transitive:

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. To discuss, maintain, or defend, as a cause by arguments or reasons presented to a court or person authorized to hear and determine a case or point; to argue.

"They think it most meet that every man should plead his own matter."—*More: Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

2. To allege in pleading or argument; to put forward in proof, support, or justification. [II.] (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 833.)

3. To offer or allege as an excuse, justification, or apology.

"Nor can any one plead his modesty in prejudice of his duty."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 9.

## II. Law: To allege in a legal plea or defense.

"Such facts as would in a court of equity be a complete answer to the case of the plaintiff, and afford ground for a perpetual injunction, may also be pleaded specially."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

## ¶ To plead over:

Law: To reply to an opponent's pleading. (*Wharton*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, plt, sire, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf. wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte. cūb. cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trē, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw



**plēad'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *plead*; *-able*.] Capable of being pleaded, or alleged in plea, proof, excuse, or vindication.

"That no pardon under the great seal of England should be *pleadable* to an impeachment by the commons in parliament."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

\***pleadable-briefs**, *s. pl.*

*Scots Law*: Precepts directed to the sheriffs, who thereupon cite parties, and hear and determine.

**plēad'-ēr**, \***pled-our**, *s.* [Fr. *plaideur*, from *plaider*=to plead (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who pleads causes in a court of law, &c.; a lawyer.

"A councillor or *pleader* at the bar."

*Roscommon: Horace; Art of Poetry*.

2. One who offers reasons for or against; an arguer; a defender or maintainer of a cause.

"If you

Would be your country's *pleader*, your good tongue  
Might stop your countrymen."

*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 1.

II. *Law*: One who forms or draws up pleas or pleadings; as, a special *pleader*.

**plēad'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [PLEAD.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of advocating, defending, or supporting a cause by arguments or reasons.

II. *Law*:

1. The act of advocating a cause in a court of law.  
2. (*Pl.*): The written statements of parties in a suit at law, containing the declaration and claim of the plaintiff, or the answer or defense of the defendant. Pleadings consist of the declaration, the plea, the replication, the rejoinder, the sur-rejoinder, the rebutter, the sur-rebutter, &c., which are successively filed, until the question is brought to issue. [See these words.] Pleadings were formerly made by word of mouth in court. [PAROL.]

**plēad'-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pleading*; *-ly*.] In a pleading manner; by pleading or supplication. (*Harper's Monthly*, June, 1882, p. 117.)

**plēad'-īngs**, *s. pl.* [PLEADING, C. II. 2.]

\***plēas'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *pleas(e)*; *-able*.] Pleasing, pleasant.

"Such things as were not *pleasable* to the ears of men."—*Knorr: Godly Letters* (1544).

**plēas'-a-nce**, **plāi-sance**, \***pleas-aunce**, *s.* [Fr. *plaisance*, from *plaisir*=to please.]

1. Pleasure, gaiety, pleasantries, frolicsomeness. (*Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim*, 158.)

2. A part of a garden or pleasure-grounds attached to a mansion, and shut in and secluded by trees, shrubs, &c.

3. The interest of this word, to the people of this country, had a strong revival during the World's Columbian Exposition, by reason of the application of the name to the great pleasure resort of the visitors to the Exhibition. Under the name of *Midway Pleasure* existed a long, broad strip of land, on both sides of which were grouped some of the most remarkable and enjoyable exhibits of the vast aggregation of wonders collected at Chicago in 1893. The manners and customs of almost every people and race could be here seen exemplified by individuals of each nationality and race; besides which were to be inspected various interesting and curious arts and sciences as applied to civilized life. Midway, as it was popularly called, will, in the memory of many, outlast every other feature of the great exhibition.

3. A kind of lawn or gauze.

"A countess holding a clothe of *pleasance*."—*Har-dyng: Supplement*, fol. 78.

\***plēas'-an-çŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *pleasan(t)*; *-cy*.] Pleasantness.

"The amenity and *pleasancy* of the place."—*Joye: Exposition of Daniel*, ch. iii.

**plēas'-ant**, \***pleas-aunt**, \***ples-aunt**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *plaisant* (Fr. *plaisant*), *pr. par.* of *plaisir* (Fr. *plaisir*)=to please (q. v.).]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Pleasing, agreeable; affording pleasure or gratification to the mind or senses; gratifying. (*Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim*, 375.)

2. Cheerful, gay, lively, sprightly, enlivening.

"From grave to light, from *pleasant* to severe."

*Dryden: Art of Poetry*, 76.

3. Jocular, merry; given to, or fond of, joking.

4. Characterized by jocularly or pleasantries; merry, witty, sportive.

"In that *pleasant* humor they all posted to Rome."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, Arg. 8.

\*B. *As substantive*:

1. A pleasant, jocular, or merry fellow; a humorist, a droll.

"They bestow their silver on courtesans, *pleasants*, and flatterers."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 169.

2. A kind of lawn or gauze.

**pleasant-spirited**, *a.* Merry, gay.

"By my troth, a *pleasent-spirited* lady."

*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

**pleasant-tongued**, *a.* Pleasing in speech.

**plēas'-ant-lŷ**, \***pleas-aunt-ly**, *adv.* [English *pleasant*; *-ly*.]

1. In a pleasing manner; so as to please or gratify.

"He thought nothing might more *pleasantly* happen."—*Grafton: Chron. Edward IV.* (an. 9.)

2. Gaily, merrily, sportively.

\*3. Jestingly, jocularly.

**plēas'-ant-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *pleasant*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being pleasant, agreeable, or gratifying to the mind or senses.

"The great delight they took to consider the *pleasantness* of the place."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 357.

2. Gayety, cheerfulness, merriment.

3. Jocularly, pleasantries.

**plēas'-ant-rŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *plaisanterie*, from *plaisant*=pleasing.]

1. Gayety, cheerfulness, sprightliness.

2. Good temper; jocularly, raillery.

"Talked, with much ingenuity and *pleasantries*, against hereditary monarchy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. A jocular, witty, or humorous saying; a jest, a joke; raillery.

4. A laughable or comical trick or conduct; a frolic.

**plēase**, \***plese**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *plaisir*, *plaisir* (Fr. *plaire*)=to please, from Lat. *placeo*=to please, allied to *placo*=to appease; Sp. *placer*; Port. *plazer*; Ital. *piacere*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To give or afford pleasure to; to gratify, to delight; to excite pleasant or agreeable emotions in.

"Go home with it and *please* your wife withal."

*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

\*2. To satisfy, to content, to humor.

"I will *please* you what you will demand."

*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 4.

3. To obtain favor in the sight of; to win approval from. (*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 949.)

4. To seem good to; to be the will or pleasure of. (Used impersonally.)

"To-morrow may it *please* you."

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 2.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To give or afford pleasure or gratification; to gratify.

"Such writers probably make no distinction between what is praised and what is *pleasing*."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xi.

2. To like, to choose, to prefer.

3. To condescend; to be pleased; to consent; to be willing; to vouchsafe.

"Heav'nly stranger, *please* to taste

*Milton: P. L.*, v. 397.

¶ (1) *Please* is used elliptically for *if you please*, or *if it please you*.

(2) *To be pleased to do a thing*:

(a) To have or take pleasure in doing a thing.

(b) To think fit, or to have the kindness or goodness to do; to condescend to do.

(3) *To be pleased in*: To take pleasure in.

(4) *To be pleased with*: To approve.

**plēased**, *pa. par. or a.* [PLEASE.]

**plēas'-ēd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pleased*; *-ly*.] In a pleased, gratified, or satisfied manner; with pleasure.

"He remarked *pleasedly* on the enthusiastic temperament of the Norwegians."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

**plēas'-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *pleased*; *-ness*.] The quality or state or being pleased; pleasnre.

"This preference and superior *pleasedness* is the ground of all it does in the case."—*Edwards: Freedom of the Will*, pt. ii., §6.

\***plēase'-man**, *s.* [Eng. *please*, and *man*.] One who carries favor; a pickthank; an officious person.

"Some carry-tale, some *pleaseman*, some slight raucy."

*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

**plēas'-ēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *pleas(e)*; *-er*.] One who pleases or gratifies; one who carries favor by humoring or flattering.

"No man was more a *pleaser* of all men to whom he became all honest things, that he might gain some."—*Bishop Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 190.

**plēas'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PLEASE.] Pleasant, agreeable, gratifying; affording pleasure to the mind or senses.

"Those soft and *pleasing* features which had won so many hearts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

**plēas'-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pleasing*; *-ly*.]

1. In a pleasing manner; so as to please or gratify; pleasantly.

"To be as *pleasingly* and delightfully affected with him, as we do perceive, or are affected with any good in this world."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 15.

2. With approval.

"The texts of the New Testament that seem to look *pleasingly* upon preëxistence."—*Glanvill: Preëxistence of Souls*, ch. xi.

**plēas'-īng-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *pleasing*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pleasing; pleasantness.

**plēas'-u-ra-ble**, \***plēas'-u-re-a-ble** (s as zh), *a.* [Eng. *pleasur(e)*; *-able*.]

1. Affording pleasure; pleasant, pleasing.

"Far from these *pleasurable* shades remove."

*Pomfret: Love Triumphant over Reason*.

\*2. Seeking pleasure or pleasures.

"A person of his *pleasurable* turn and active spirit."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 74.

\*3. Sportive, jocose; full of pleasantries. (*Ben Jonson*.)

**pleas'-u-ra-ble-nēss**, (eas as ězh), *subst.* Eng. *pleasurable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pleasurable; pleasantness.

**plēas'-u-ra-blŷ** (s as zh), *adv.* [Eng. *pleasurab(le)*; *-ly*.] In a pleasurable manner; with pleasure or gratification; pleasantly.

"Woe to those, that live securely and *pleasurably* in Zion."—*Ep. Hall: Hard Texts; Amos* vi. 1.

**plēas'-ure** (s as zh), \***ples-ure**, *s.* [Fr. *plaisir*=pleasure, from O. Fr. *plaisir*=to please (q. v.).]

1. The pleasing or gratification of the mind or senses; agreeable or pleasant sensations or emotions; the agreeable emotions or sensations produced by the enjoyment or expectation of something good, pleasant, or gratifying; enjoyment, gratification.

"For *pleasure* in general is the consequent apprehension of a suitable object, suitably applied to a rightly disposed faculty; and so must be conversant, both about the faculties of the body and the soul respectively, as being the result of the fruitions belonging to both."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

2. Sensual or sexual gratification or enjoyment; indulgence of the appetites.

3. That which pleases or gratifies; a source of gratification; that which excites pleasant sensations or emotions.

"Hope here to taste

Of *pleasure*, but all *pleasure* to destroy."

*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 477.

4. A favor, a gratification. (*Acts* xxiv. 27.)

5. That which the will dictates or prefers; will, choice, wish, desire. (*Isaiah* xlvi. 10.)

6. Arbitrary will or choice; as, He can go or come at *pleasure*.

¶ *To take pleasure in*: To have pleasure or enjoyment in; to approve or favor.

"The Lord taketh *pleasure* in them that fear him."—*Psalms* cxlvii. 11.

**pleasure-boat**, *s.* A boat used for pleasure excursions on the water.

**pleasure-ground**, *s.* Ground or grounds laid out in an ornamental manner, and appropriated to pleasure or recreation.

**pleasure-house**, *s.* A house, generally in the country, to which one retires for recreation or enjoyment.

"They to the watch-tower did repair,

Commodious *pleasure-house*."

*Wordsworth: White Doe*, v.

\***pleasure-lady**, *subst.* A prostitute. (*Nabbes: The Bride*, 1640, sig. E.)

**pleasure-party**, *s.* A party met together for pleasure or diversion.

**pleasure-skiff**, *subst.* A pleasure-boat. (*Wordsworth: Star-Gazers*.)

**pleasure-train**, *s.* An excursion train.

**pleasure-trip**, *s.* A trip or excursion for pleasure.

**pleasure-van**, *s.* A covered or open van for conveying pleasure-parties.

**plēas'-ure** (s as zh), *v. t.* [PLEASE, *s.*] To give or afford pleasure to; to please, to gratify. (*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, iv. 14.)

**plēas'-ure-fūl** (s as zh), *a.* [English *pleasure*; *-ful*(l).] Pleasant, agreeable, pleasing.

"This country . . . hath been reputed a very com-modious and *pleasureful* country."—*Abbott: Description of the World*.

bōil, bōŷ; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.

-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



**pleas'-ure-lēss** (eas as ēzh), *a.* [Eng. *pleasure*; *-less*.] Devoid of pleasure.

"That *pleasureless* yielding to small solicitations."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. lxxix.

**plēas'-ur-ēr** (s as zh), *s.* [Eng. *pleasur(e)*; *-er*.] A pleasure seeker.

"We mean the Sunday *pleasurers*."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; London Recreations*.

**†pleas'-ur-ist** (eas as ēzh), *s.* [Eng. *pleasur(e)*; *-ist*.] A pleasure seeker.

"Let intellectual contents exceed the delights wherein mere *pleasurists* place their paradise."—*Browne: Christian Morality*.

**pleat**, *v. t. & s.* [PLAIT, *v. & s.*]

**\*pleate**, *v. t.* [PLETE (2); *v.*] To plead.

"It is Christes only offyce to receyue all complayntes, and to *pleate* them, and to judge them."—*Bale: Image*, pt. i.

**\*plēb**, *s.* [An abbrev. of *plebeian* (q. v.).] One of the common people; a plebeian; one of low rank.

**†plebe**, *s.* [Lat. *plebs* (genit. *plebis*.)]

1. The common people, the mob.

"The *plebe*, with thirst and fury prest,  
Thus roaring, raving, 'gainst their chiefs contest."  
*Sylvester: Bethulia's Rescue*, iii. 391.

2. A name given to a member of the lowest class in a college or academy; specif. in the West Point military academy. (*Colloq.*)

"There was one cadet at West Point who did not thoroughly enjoy the national holiday. W. S. Valentine, a member of the third class, ordered a fourth-class man to go through some unusual and unnecessary performance in his tent. While the latter was in the act of obeying Tactical Officer Hollbrook came along and placed Corporal Valentine under arrest. The *plebe* made a complaint of hazing and a court-martial has been convened."—*Chicago Inter Ocean*, July 8, 1894.

**plē-bē'-ian**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *plébēien*, from Latin *plebeius*, from *plebs* (genit. *plebis*)=the people.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Of or pertaining to the Roman plebs.

2. Of or pertaining to the common people; common, vulgar, low.

"The clergy were regarded as, on the whole, a *plebeian* class."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. Belonging to the lower ranks.

"*Plebeian* angel militant  
Of lowest order."  
*Milton: P. L.*, x. 442.

**B. As substantive:**

1. One of the plebs or common people of Rome, as opposed to the patricians.

"Yet of those base *plebeians* we have known  
Some, who, by charming eloquence, have grown  
Great senators."—*Stepney: Imit. of Juvenal*, sat. 8.

2. One of the lower orders or ranks of men; one of the common people.

"The *plebeians* [have] a monopoly of all the means of acquiring wealth."—*Burke: Letter to Sir Hercules Langrishe*.

¶ Niebuhr was of opinion that the Roman population consisted originally of patricians and their clients, and that a free plebs arose gradually, its organization being due to the elder Tarquin and Servius Tullius. In B. C. 494 the plebeians, smarting under the severe law of debt, seceded to the Mons Sacer, three miles from Rome, but were persuaded to return. They obtained, however, the institution of the Tribuneship, to which two of their number were appointed year by year. In B. C. 445 a law of Canuleius removed the prohibition of marriage between patricians and plebeians. The Licinian rogations, carried after a nine years' controversy (B. C. 375-366), threw open the consulate, to which Lucius Sextus, a plebeian, was soon afterward elected. The plebeians were admitted to the censorship B. C. 351, and to the priesthood B. C. 300.

**\*plē-bē'-iançe**, *s.* [PLEBEIAN.]

1. The quality or state of being plebeian; low birth or rank.

"Having extinguished all the distinctions betwixt nobility and *plebeiance*."—*Learned Summary on Du Bartas*. (Pref.)

2. The common people collectively; the plebeians.

**plē-bē'-ian-izm**, *s.* [Eng. *plebeian*; *-ism*.] The quality or state of being plebeian; low birth or rank; vulgar habits or manners; vulgarity. (*Lytton: Godolphin*, ch. xxxvi.)

**plē-bē'-ian-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *plebeian*; *-ize*.] To render plebeian or common.

**plē-bē'-i-tŷ**, **\*plēb'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *plebitas*, from *plebs* (genit. *plebis*)=the common people.] The common or meaner sort of people. (*Warton*.)

**plēb-ic'-ō-list**, *s.* [Latin *plebicola*, from *plebs* (genit. *plebis*)=the common people, and *colo*=to cultivate, to worship.] One who courts the favor of the common people; a demagogue.

**\*plē-bīc'-ū-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *plebicula*, *plebecula*=the lower classes; suff. *-ar*.] Of or belonging to the lower classes.

**\*plēb'-ī-fī-cā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *plebeius*=plebeian, and *facio*=to make.] The act of making plebeian, vulgar, or common; the act of vulgarizing. (*Cole-ridge*.)

**plē-bīs'-çī-tar-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *plebiscit(e)*; *-ary*.] Pertaining or relating to a plebiscite.

**plēb'-īs'-çī-tē**, **plēb'-īs'-çī-te**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *plebiscitum* (q. v.).]

1. The same as PLEBISCITUM (q. v.).

2. A general vote of the whole community, or a country; a decree or vote obtained by universal suffrage.

"A thorough disbeliever in the theory of an appeal to a national *plebiscite*."—*London Standard*.

**plēb'-īs'-çī-tŷm**, *s.* [Latin, from *plebs* (genit. *plebis*)=the common people, and *scitum*=a decree.]

*Rom. Antiq.*: A law passed by the people assembled in the Comitia Tributa. They were originally binding on the plebeians alone, but their effect was afterward extended to the whole people.

**plēbŷ**, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.*: The plebeians viewed collectively.

†2. *Fig.*: The common people.

**plēck**, **plek**, *s.* [A. S. *plæc*.] A place. (*Prov.*)

**plēc'-ō-glōs'-sŷs**, *s.* [Gr. *plekos*=wickerwork, and *glōssa*=a tongue.]

*Ichthyology*: An aberrant genus of freshwater Salmonoids, abundant in Japan and Formosa. The mandibles terminate in a small knob, and are not jointed at the symphysis.

**plēc'-ō-lēp'-i-dōŷs**, *adj.* [Mod. Lat. *plecolepis*, genit. *plecolepid(is)*; Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

*Bot.*: Of or belonging to a *plecolepis* (q. v.).

**plēc'-ō-lēp'-is**, *s.* [Gr. *plekos*=wickerwork, and *lepis*=a scale.]

*Bot.*: An involucre in some Compositæ in which the bracts are united into a cup.

**plē-cōp'-tēr-a**, *s. pl.* [Greek *plekō*=to fold, and *pteron*=a wing.]

*Entom.*: A tribe of Pseudoneuroptera, having the wings reticulated, the antennæ long, and the hind wings folded in repose. It contains a single family, *Perlidae* (q. v.).

**plēc'-ō-spēr'-mŷm**, *s.* [Gr. *plekos*=wickerwork, and *sperma*=seed.]

*Botany*: A genus of Artocarpaceæ. The wood of *Plecosperrum spinosum*, a large, thorny, Indian shrub, is used at Darjeeling with *Symploca racemosa* and turmeric to give a yellow dye.

**plē-cōs'-tō-mŷs**, *s.* [Greek *plekos*=wickerwork, and *stoma*=the mouth.]

*Ichthyology*: A genus of Siluridæ, group Stenobranchiæ, from tropical America. The males of some species have the snout armed with bristles.

**plē-cō'-tī**, *s. pl.* [PLECOTUS.]

*Zoöl.*: A group of Vespertilionidæ (q. v.). Nostrials margined behind by rudimentary nose-leaves, or by grooves on the upper surface of the muzzle; ears generally very large; forehead grooved. Genera: *Antrozous*, *Nyctophilus*, *Synotus*, *Plecotus*, and *Otonycteris*. (*Dobson*.)

**plē-cō'-tŷs**, *s.* [Greek *plekō*=to weave, and *ous* (genit. *ōtos*)=the ear.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Vespertilionidæ, group *Plecoti* (q. v.). There are two species: *Plecotus auritus*, extending from Ireland, through Europe and North Africa, to the Himalayas, and probably distributed through the temperate parts of Asia; and *P. macrotis*, from Vancouver's Island. (*Dobson*.)

**\*plēc'-tīle**, *a.* [Lat. *plectilis*, from *plecto*=to weave, to plait.] Woven, plaited.

**plēc'-tō-cō'-mŷ-a**, *subst.* [Gr. *plektos*=plaited, twisted, and *komē*=hair.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Calameæ, with pinnated leaves. Climbing canes. The leaves with long, whip-like tails, armed below with strong, compound spines; the flowers dioecious, in axillary flower-spikes; fruit with prickly scales. The spiny tails, fixed to sticks, are used in Java to capture desperadoes. *Plectocomia elongata* is three hundred feet long.

**plēc-tōg'-nā-thī**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *plektos*=twisted, and *gnathos*=the jaw.]

1. *Ichthy.*: An order of fishes founded by Müller, and by him divided into three families: *Balistini*, *Ostraciones*, and *Gymnodontes*. As revised by Dr. Günther, the order contains two families: *Sclerodermi* and *Gymnodontes*. They are teleosteous fishes, with rough scales, or with ossifications of the cutis in the form of scutes or spines; skin sometimes entirely naked. Skeleton incompletely ossified, with few vertebrae. Air-bladder without pneumatic duct.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Eocene onward.

**plēc-tōg-nāth'-ic**, **plēc-tōg'-nā-thōŷs**, *adj.* [Mod. Lat. *plectognath(i)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*, *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Plectognathi* (q. v.).

**plēc-trān'-thī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plectranth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Bot.*: A family of Mints, tribe *Ocimeæ*.

**plēc-trān'-thŷs**, *s.* [Pref. *plectr(o)*-, and *anthos*=a blossom, so named because the corolla is spurred or gibbous above the base.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of *Plectranthidæ* (q. v.). Calyx campanulate, five-toothed; corolla with an exerted tube, the upper lip three or four cleft, the lower entire. Known species forty-five, from Southern Asia, Africa, and South America. *Plectranthus rugosus*, a small shrub growing in the Himalayas, is used in India as bedding, and is said to keep off fleas. *P. crassifolius* is valued in India as a perfume and a spice.

**plēc-trō-**, *pref.* [Greek *plektron*=a plectrum, a cock's spur.]

*Nat. Science*: Used chiefly for a spur, more or less like that of a cock.

**plēc'-trō-dŷs**, *s.* [Prefix *plectr(o)*-, and Greek *odous*=a tooth.]

*Palæont.*: A fossil like a fish-jaw, with tooth-like processes. From the Upper Ludlow rocks.

**plēc-trō-mān'-tī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plectromant(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Anouros *Batrachia*, with a single genus, *Plectromantis* (q. v.).

**plēc-trō-mān'-tīs**, *s.* [Pref. *plectro*-, and Greek *mantis*=a kind of locust.]

*Zoöl.*: The sole genus of the family *Plectromantidæ*, with a single species from the region west of the Andes and south of the equator. It has neck-glands; the fingers are dilated, but not the toes.

**plēc'-trōn**, *s.* [Gr.] [PLECTRUM.]

*Music*: An instrument shaped like a cock's spur, with a ring for attaching it to a finger, used by musicians in plucking the strings of certain instruments.

**plēc-trōph'-a-nēs**, *s.* [ref. *plectro*-, and Greek *phanos*=manifest.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of *Emberizinae* (in older classifications, of *Emberizidæ*), with six species, ranging from the Arctic zone to northern Europe and northern China, and the east side of the Rocky Mountains. The most noteworthy species is *Plectrophanes nivalis*, the Snow Bunting (q. v.).

**plēc-trōp'-ō-mā**, *s.* [Pref. *plectro*-, and Greek *pōma*=a lid.]

*Ichthy.*: A marine genus of *Percidæ*, allied to *Serranus* (q. v.), with about thirty species from tropical seas.

**plēc-trōp-tēr-i'-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plectropter(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Ornith.*: A sub-family of *Anatidæ*, with the single genus *Plectropterus* (q. v.).

**plēc-trōp-tēr-ŷs**, *s.* [Pref. *plectro*-, and Greek *pteron*=a wing.]

*Ornith.*: Spur-winged Goose (q. v.); a genus of *Anatidæ*, with two species from tropical Africa. They have a warty excrescence on the face, and powerful spurs on the wings.

**plēc'-trŷm** (*plural*)

**plēc'-trŷ**, *s.* [Latin, from Gr. *plektron*, from *pleōō*=to strike.]

1. *Music*: A little staff made of ivory, horn, quill, or metal, with which (having it in his right hand) the player on a lyra or cithara set the strings in vibration. *Plectra* are used by performers on the mandolin and zither.

"He tried the chords, and made division meet,  
Preluding with the *plectrum*."—*Shelley: Hymn of Mercury*, ix.

†2. *Anat.*: (1) The styloid process of the temporal bone; (2) the uvula; (3) the tongue.

**plēd**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [PLEAD.]

**plēdŷe**, **\*plegge**, *s.* [O. Fr. *plege* (Fr. *pleige*)=a pledge, a surety; a word of doubtful origin.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. Anything given or passed by way of guarantee or security for the performance of some act; thus, a man gives his word or promise as a pledge for the fulfillment of some engagement; a candidate for election to congress or other office gives pledges or promises to support or oppose certain measures.



Plectra.

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3. Anything taken or held as a guarantee or security; a gage.

4. A hostage, a surety.

"Command my eldest son, nay all my sons,  
As pledges of my fealty and love."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. II., v. 1.*

5. An invitation to drink a person's health; the drinking of a person's health; a health, a toast. [PLEDGE, v., 5.]

"My heart is thirsty for that noble pledge."

Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar, iv. 3.*

## II. Law:

1. The transfer of a chattel from a debtor to a creditor as a security of a debt.

2. That which is pledged or pawned as security for the repayment of money borrowed, or for the performance of some obligation or engagement; a pawn. Pledges are generally goods and chattels, but anything valuable of a personal nature, as money, negotiable instruments, &c., may be given in pledge. A living pledge (*vadium vivum*) is one which produces an income, interest, or profit by being used, and which is retained by the pledgee until he shall have satisfied his claim out of such income, profit, or interest; a dead pledge (*vadium mortuum*) is a mortgage (q. v.).

"If a pawnbroker receives plate or jewels as a pledge or security, for the repayment of money lent thereon at a day certain, he has them upon an express contract or condition to restore them, if the pledger performs his part by redeeming them in due time."—*Blackstone. Comment., bk. ii., ch. 30.*

\*3. A surety whom a person was obliged to find in order to prosecute an action. (*O. Eng. Law.*)

¶ (1) To give or put in pledge: To pawn, to pledge.

(2) To hold in pledge: To hold as security.

(3) To take the pledge: To bind one's self by a pledge or promise to abstain from intoxicating liquors.

"He had given the old woman to understand that he had taken the pledge."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

plēdge, \*pledg, v. t. [O. Fr. *pleger* (French *pleiger*).] [PLEDGE, s.]

1. To give as a pledge or pawn; to deposit in pawn; to hand over to another as a pledge or security for the repayment of money borrowed or for the performance of some obligation or engagement.

"An honest factor stole a gem away:

He pledg'd it to the knight."

Pope: *Moral Essays, iii. 363.*

2. To give or pass as a guarantee or security; to gage, to plight. (*Byron: Lara, ii. 3.*)

3. To bind to the performance of some engagement or obligation by giving a pledge or security; to engage solemnly.

4. To secure the performance of, by giving a pledge or security.

"Here to pledge my vow I give my hand."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 3.*

5. To drink a health to; to drink the health of; to invite to drink, by drinking of the cup first, and then handing it to another.

"His mates

Him pledge around." *Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 31.*

¶ The origin of the use of the word in this sense is said to be that in the lawless times of the middle ages the person who called upon or invited another to drink was understood to pledge himself that the other would not be attacked while drinking, and that the drink itself was not poisoned.

plēdg-eē', s. [Eng. *pledg(e)*; -ee.] A person to whom anything is given in pledge.

plēdg'e-lēss, a. [Eng. *pledge*; -less.] Having no pledges.

plēdg'e-or, s. [Eng. *pledge*; -or.]

Law: He who pledges; a pledger.

plēdg'-ēr, s. [Eng. *pledg(e)*; -er.]

1. One who pledges or gives anything in pledge.

2. One who pledges another in drink; one who drinks to the health of another.

\*plēdg'-ēr-ŷ, s. [O. Fr. *pleigerie*; Low Latin *pleiaria*.] The act of pledging; a pledging, suretyship.

plēdg'-ēt, s. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from *pledge*, v.=to secure.]

1. *Surg.*: A compress of lint flattened between the hands and laid over an ulcer or wound to exclude air, retain dressings, or absorb discharges.

2. *Naut.*: A string of oakum used in calking.

3. A small plug. (*Prov. Eng.*)

Pleī-ād, s. [PLEIADES.] Any star of the constellation Pleiades (q. v.).

"Like the lost Pleiad seen no more below."

*Byron: Beppo, xiv.*

Pleī-a-dēs, \*Pleī-āds, s. pl. [Latin *Pleiades*, from Gr. *Pleiades*, from *pleō*=to sail, as indicating the stars favorable to navigation.]

1. *Astron.* A cluster of stars in the shoulder of Taurus. Hesiod called them the Seven Virgins.

Ordinary eyes can see only six; but very good eyes, on exceedingly fine nights, can see, not merely the seven, but three more, and an observer in 1604 counted in all fourteen, while a powerful telescope will reveal the existence of 625.

2. *Script.*: The Heb. *kimah* seems correctly rendered. The R. V. translates:

"Canst thou bind the clusters of the Pleiades?"—*Job xxxviii. 31.*

\*plein, a. [Fr.] Full, perfect, plain.

pleī-ō-çēne, a. [PLIOCENE.]

pleī-ō-mor-phŷ, s. [PLEOMORPHY.]

pleī-ōph'-ŷl-loūs, a. [Eng. *pleiophyll(y)*; -ous.]

*Botany*:

1. (*Of nodes*): Having no obvious buds. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. Manifesting pleiophylly.

pleī-ōph'-ŷl-lŷ, subst. [Gr. *pleiōn*=more, and *phyllon*=a leaf.]

*Bot.*: The state of having an increase in the number of leaves starting from one point, or an abnormally large number of leaflets in a compound leaf.

pleī-ō-sâu-rūs, s. [PLIOSAURUS.]

pleī-ō-tăx-ŷ, s. [Gr. *pleiōn*=more, and *taxis*=arrangement.]

*Bot.*: An increase in the whorls of stamens in some polyandrous flowers.

pleī-ō-trā'-chē-æ, s. pl. [Gr. *pleiōn*=more, and pl. of Mod. Lat. *trachea* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: The three, four, five, or more threads which unite to form the ribbonlike structure of the trachea in some plants in which it is dichotomously divided.

pleis-tō-, pref. [Gr. *pleistos*=most.]

*Geol., &c.*: The large majority; most.

pleisto-magnetic-iron, s. [HEMATITE.]

pleis-tō-çēne, a. [Pref. *pleisto*, and Gr. *kainos*=recent.]

*Geol.*: A term proposed in 1839 by Lyell as an abbreviation for Newer Pliocene; but Edward Forbes, in adopting it, applied it to the next more modern series of beds, called by Lyell Post-Tertiary. Confusion thus arising, its author withdrew the word (*Antiquity of Man* (1863), pp. 5, 6), but in the *Student's Elements of Geology* he readopted it in the sense of Post-Pliocene. He considers it the older of two divisions of the Post-Tertiary or Quaternary period, and as distinguished from the newer or recent one by having all its shells of living forms, while a part, and often a considerable one, of the mammalia are of living species. Under it are placed the Reindeer period and the Palæolithic age generally, the Brick-earth, the Fluvialite Loam or Loess, the High Plateaux Gravel or Loess, the Cavern and the Glacial Drift deposits. The climate was colder than now, the summers hot and short, the winters long and severe. Fossil mammals, *Elephas primigenius*, *E. antiquus*, *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, the genus *Machairodus*, *Hycena spelæa*, *Ursus spelæus*, *Cervus megaloceros*, *Bison priscus*, &c.

\*plē-nal, a. [Lat. *plenus*=full.] [PLENARY.] Full, complete.

plē-nar-i-lŷ, \*ple-nar-i-lie, \*plen-er-ly, adv. [Eng. *plenary*; -ly.] In a plenary manner; fully, completely.

"To assaile them plenarilte from all their sins."—*Fox: Martyrs, p. 1075.*

plē-nar-i-nēss, s. [Eng. *plenary*; -ness.] The quality or state of being plenary; fullness, completeness.

plēn'-ar-tŷ, s. [PLENARY.]

*Eng. Eccles. Law*: The state of an ecclesiastical benefice when occupied; opposed to vacancy.

"As, therefore, when the clerk was once instituted (except in the case of the king, where he must be inducted) the church became absolutely full; so the usurper by such plenarity, arising from his own presentation, became in fact seised of the advowson."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. 16.*

plē-nar-ŷ, \*ple-nar-ie, a. & s. [Low Lat. *plenarius*=entire, from Lat. *plenus*=full; Fr. *plénier*, fem. *plénière*; O. Sp. *plenero*; Ital. *plenario*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Full, complete, entire, absolute.

"Entrust to their chief that plenary authority without which war cannot be well conducted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.*

\*2. Full; consisting of all the parts or members.

"The meeting was plenary, that is, composed of the members of all the sections and subsections."—*London Daily Chronicle.*

II. *Eng. Law*: A term applied to an ordinary suit through all its gradations and formal steps;

opposed to summary. Plenary causes in the ecclesiastical courts are three: (1) Suits for ecclesiastical dilapidations; (2) suits relating to seats or sittings in churches; and (3) suits for tithes.

B. As substantive:

*Eng. Law*: Decisive procedure.

"Institution without induction does not make a plenary against the king."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

plenary-indulgence, s.

*Roman Theol.*: An indulgence remitting the whole of the temporal punishment due to sin.

plenary-inspiration, s. [INSPIRATION, s., II. 2.]

\*plēne, v. t. [PLAIN, v.] To complain of.

"Thai grone and plene thair stomache."—*MS. Cantab., ff. v. 48, fo. 84.*

\*ple-nere, a. [Fr. *plénier*, *plénière*.] [PLENARY.] Full, complete.

plē-nī-corn, a. [Lat. *plenus*=full, and *cornu*=a horn.]

*Zoöl.*: A term applied to ruminants having solid horns, as the deer.

\*plē-nī-lū'-nar, \*plē-nī-lū'-nar-ŷ, a. [Latin *plenus*=full, and *Eng. lunar, lunary*.] Of or pertaining to the full moon.

"If we add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and plenilunary exemptions, there would arise above an hundred more."—*Browne.*

\*plē-nī-lūne, s. [Lat. *plenilunium*, from *plenus*=full, and *luna*=the moon.] A full moon.

"Whose glory, like a lasting plenilune,

Seems ignorant of what it is to wane."

*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels.*

\*plēn'-i-pō, s. [An abbrev. of *plenipotentiary* (q. v.).] A plenipotentiary.

"All passed well, and the plenipos returned."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford, i. 163.*

plē-nīp'-ō-tençe, \*plē-nīp'-ō-ten-çŷ, s. [Lat. *plenus*=full, and *potentia*=power, potency (q. v.).] Fullness, completeness, or absoluteness of power.

"The plenipotence of a free nation."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes, § 6.*

plē-nīp'-ō-tent, adj. [Latin *plenipotens*, from *plenus*=full, and *potens*=powerful, potent (q. v.).] Invested with full and absolute power or authority. (*Milton: P. L., x. 403.*)

plē-nī-pō-tēn'-ti-a-rŷ (ti as shi), a. & s. [Fr. *plenipotentiaire*, from Lat. *plenus*=full, and *potens*=powerful.] [PLENIPOTENT.]

A. As adjective:

1. Invested with full and absolute powers.

"The peace concluded by the plenipotentiary ministers at Munster."—*Howell: Letters, bk. ii., let. 43.*

\*2. Containing or conferring full and absolute powers; as, a plenipotentiary license.

B. As subst.: One who is invested with full and absolute powers to transact any business; specif., an ambassador or envoy accredited to a foreign court, with full powers to negotiate a treaty or to transact other business. Plenipotentiaries are not in all cases accredited to any particular court. Meetings of plenipotentiaries for negotiating treaties, settling terms of peace, &c., are usually held in some neutral town, so that their deliberations may be free from influence or pressure on the part of any particular power.

plēn'-ish, v. t. [Lat. *plenus*=full.] [REPLENISH, PLANISH.]

\*1. To replenish; to fill again.

2. To furnish; to fill or store with furniture, stock, &c.

plēn'-ish-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [PLENISH.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Furniture, stock.

"We hae gude plenishing o' our ain."—*Scott: Old Mortality, ch. viii.*

plenishing-nail, s.

*Carp.*: A large flooring-nail.

plē-nīst, subst. [Lat. *plen(us)*=full; Eng. suff. -ist.] One who holds that all space is full of matter. (*Boyle: Works, i. 75.*)

plēn'-i-tūde, s. [Fr., from Lat. *plenitudo*=fullness, from *plenus*=full; Sp. *plenitud*; Ital. *plenitudine*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The state or condition of being full; fullness; the opposite to vacuity.

"If there were everywhere an absolute plenitude and density without any pores between the particles of bodies, all bodies of equal dimensions would contain an equal quantity of matter, and consequently be equally ponderous."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

2. Repletion; animal fullness; plethora.

"Relaxation from plenitude is cured by spare diet."—*Arbuthnot.*

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl



3. Fullness, completeness, absoluteness.

"Which imports more *plentitude* of power?"  
Young: *Night Thoughts*.

4. Fullness, height, completeness.

"The *plentitude* of William's fame  
Can no accumulated stores receive."  
Prior: *Carmen Seculare* (an. 1700).

II. *Her.*: Fullness; the moon in her full is termed the moon in her *plentitude*.

**plēn-i-tū-dī-nār-i-an**, *subst.* [Latin *plenitudo*, genit. *plenitudin(is)*; Eng. suff. *-arian*.] A plenist.

**plēn-i-tū-dīn-a-r-ŷ**, *adj.* [PLENITUDINARIAN.] Having *plentitude*; full, complete.

**plēn-tē-ōūs**, \***plēn-te-us**, \***plēn-te-vous**, \***plēn-ti-vous**, \***plēn-ty-vous**, *a.* [O. Fr. *plentivose*, from *plentif*=plenteous.] [PLENTY.]

1. Existing or being in plenty; copious, plentiful, abundant; sufficient for every purpose; ample. (*Matthew ix. 27.*)

2. Yielding plenty or abundance; fruitful, productive, prolific. (*Genesis xli. 34.*)

3. Having plenty or abundance; rich, abounding. (*Deuteronomy xxviii. 11.*)

**plēn-tē-ōūs-l-ŷ**, \***plēn-te-ous-lie**, *adv.* [Eng. *plenteous*; *-ly*.] In a *plenteous* manner or degree; plentifully, copiously, abundantly, amply.

"That heavenly grace so *plenteously* display'd."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. x. 50.

**plēn-tē-ōūs-nēss**, \***plēn-te-vous-nesse**, *subst.* [Eng. *plenteous*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being *plenteous*; abundance, plenty. (*Spenser: Daphnaida.*)

2. Fertility, plenty. (*Genesis xli. 53.*)

**plēn-tī-fūl**, \***plēn-tī-fūll**, *adj.* [Eng. *plenty*; *full*.]

1. Existing or being in plenty or abundance; *plenteous*, abundant, copious, ample.

"Would money be more *plentiful*?"—*Hume: Essays*; pt. ii., ess. 4.

2. Yielding abundance or plenty; fruitful, prolific.

"Some place is *plentiful* of wood and vines."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 183.

3. Lavish.

"He that is *plentiful* in expenses, will hardly be preserved from decay."—*Bacon: Essays*.

**plēn-tī-fūl-l-ŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *plentiful*; *-ly*.] In a *plentiful* manner or degree; in plenty; *plenteously*, copiously, abundantly.

"A dish *plentifully* stored with all variety of fruit and grains."—*Dryden: Juvenal*. (Dedic.)

**plēn-tī-fūl-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *plentiful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being *plentiful*; plenty, *plenteousness*, abundance, fertility.

"He hath received it of his *plentifulness*."—*Latimer: Sermon before Convocation*, fo. 5.

\***plēn-tī-f-ŷ**, *v. t.* [Eng. *plenty*; *-fy*.] To make *plenteous*; to enrich.

"God his owne with blessings *plentiful*."  
Sylvester: *The Convocation*, 1, 145.

**plēn-t-ŷ**, \***plēn-te**, \***plēn-tee**, \***plēn-teth**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *plente*, *plentet*, from Lat. *plenitatem*, accus. of *plenitas*=fullness; *plenus*=full.]

A. As substantive:

1. Abundance, copiousness; an ample or sufficient supply or quantity; a sufficiency.

2. Abundance of things necessary for man; fruitfulness.

B. As *adj.*: In plenty, in abundance; plentiful, abundant. (*Colloquial*.)

"If reasons were as *plenty* as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on compulsion."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

**plē-nūm**, *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *plenus*=full.]

*Ancient Theory of Physics*: That state in which every part of space was supposed to be full of matter. Opposed to vacuum (q. v.).

**plē-ō-chrō-ic**, *a.* [PLEOCHROISM.] Pertaining to, or having the property of, pleochroism.

**plē-ōch-rō-īsm**, *s.* [Gr. *pleon*=more, and *chrōs*=color.]

*Crystalllog.*: The variation of color in some crystals when viewed by transmitted light, or in different directions.

**plē-ōch-rō-māt-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *pleon*=more, and Eng. *chromatic* (q. v.).] The same as PLEOCHROIC (q. v.).

**plē-ō-chrō-ma-tīsm**, *s.* [Gr. *pleon*=more, and *chrōmatismos*=a coloring.] The same as PLEOCHROISM (q. v.).

**plē-ōch-rō-ōūs**, *adj.* [Gr. *pleon*=more, and *chrōs*=color.] The same as PLEOCHROIC (q. v.).

**plē-ō-morph-īsm**, *subst.* [Gr. *pleon*=more, and *morphē*=a shape, a form.] The same as POLYMORPHISM (q. v.).

**plē-ō-mor-phōūs**, *a.* [PLEOMORPHISM.] Having the quality or nature of pleomorphism.

**plē-ō-nāsm**, \***plē-o-nasme**, *s.* [Lat. *pleonasmus*, from Gr. *pleonasmus*=abundance, pleonasm; *pleonazō*=to abound; *pleon*=more; Fr. *pleonasm*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *pleonasm*.] Redundancy of language in speaking or writing; the use in speaking or writing of more words than are necessary to express an idea.

"It is a *pleonasm*, a figure usual in scripture, by a multiplicity of expressions, to signify some one notable thing."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 13.

\***plē-ō-nāst**, *s.* [PLEONASM.] One who is given to pleonasm or tautology.

**plē-ō-nāste**, *subst.* [Fr., from Gr. *pleonastos*=abundant, from *pleonazō*=to abound.]

*Min.*: A brown to black variety of Spinel (q. v.), in which proto- or sesquioxide of iron partly replaces magnesia and alumina respectively. Dana makes it a synonym of Ceylonite (q. v.).

**plē-ō-nās-tic**, **plē-ō-nās-tic-al**, *adj.* [Greek *pleonastikos*; Fr. *pléonastique*.] Pertaining to pleonasm; of the nature of pleonasm; redundant.

**plē-ō-nās-tic-al-l-ŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pleonastical*; *-ly*.] In a *pleonastic* manner; with pleonasm; redundantly.

"The noblest classics use this particle *pleonastically*."  
—*Blackwall: Sacred Classics*, i. 142.

**plē-rō-ma**, *s.* [Gr. *plērōma*=that which fills, complement.]

1. *Gnosticism*: The boundless space through which God, viewed as the purest light, is diffused.

2. *Script.*: Fullness (cf. 1 Cor. x. 26; Gal. iv. 4; Eph. i. 23); espec., the plenitude of the Divine perfections (Col. ii. 9).

**plē-rō-mē**, *s.* [PLEROMA.]

*Bot.*: An intermediate tissue inclosed by the periblem (q. v.), and breaking up into the procambium and the fundamental tissue. (*Thomé*.)

\***plē-rōph-ōr-ŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *plērōphoria*, from *plērēs*=full, and *pherō*=to bear.] Full confidence, faith, or persuasion.

\***plēsh**, *subst.* [PLASH.] A pool, a puddle, a bog. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II., viii. 36.)

**plē-si**, *pref.* [PLESIO-.]

**plē-si-arc-tō-mŷs**, *s.* [Prefix *plesti-*, and Mod. Lat. *arctomys* (q. v.).]

*Palæont.*: An extinct genus of Sciuridæ, from the European Miocene, probably intermediate between the Marmots and the squirrels.

**plē-si-ō**, **plē-si-**, *pref.* [Gr. *plēsios*=near, close to.]

*Nat. Science*: Resembling, having affinities with.

**plē-si-ō-çē-tūs**, *s.* [Pref. *plestio-*, and Lat. *cetus*; Gr. *kētos*=a sea-monster, a whale.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Cetacea. Three known British species from the Newer Pliocene.

**plē-si-ō-mēr-ŷx**, *s.* [Pref. *plestio-*, and Greek *mēryx*=a fish that was supposed to ruminant.]

*Palæontology*: A genus of Artiodactyla, from the phosphate of lime deposits of France, probably of Upper Eocene age.

**plē-si-ō-morph-īsm**, *s.* [Pref. *plestio-*, and Gr. *morphē*=form.]

*Crystall.*: A term applied to crystallized substances, the forms of which closely resemble each other, but are not absolutely identical.

**plē-si-ō-morph-ōūs**, *adj.* [PLESIOMORPHISM.] Closely resembling or nearly alike in form.

**plē-si-ō-pī-na**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *plestio*(s); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

*Ichthy.*: A group of Nandidæ (q. v.). They are small marine fishes, with pseudobranchiæ and only four ventral rays. The group contains two genera, Plesiops and Trachinops.

**plē-si-ō-ōps**, *s.* [Pref. *plesti-*, and Gr. *ōps*=the eye, the face.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Plesiopina, from the coral-reefs of the Indo-Pacific.

**plē-si-ō-sāur**, *s.* [PLESIOSAURUS.] Any individual of the genus Plesiosaurus. (*Owen: Palæont.*, p. 252.)

**plē-si-ō-sāu-rī-a**, *s. pl.* [PLESIOSAURUS.]

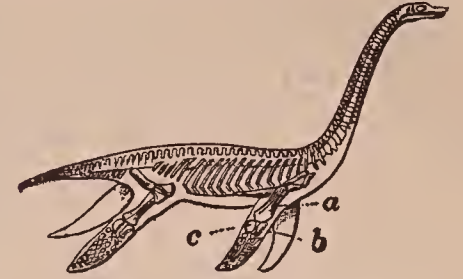
*Palæont.*: A group or order of fossil Reptilia, of which Plesiosaurs (q. v.) is the type. The order is represented in European Triassic beds by Nothosaurus, Simosaurus, Placodus, and Pistosaurus; and in the North American Chalk by Cimoliasaurus, Elasmosaurus, Oligosimus, Piratosaurus, and Polycotylus—all closely allied to the type-genus.

"The remarkable extinct marine reptiles included in the group of the Plesiosauria (or Sauropterygia, as they are sometimes called) existed during the whole of the Mesozoic period, that is, from Triassic into Cretaceous times, when they appear to have died out."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xix. 220.

**plē-si-ō-sāu-rōid**, *adj.* [Mod. Latin *plesiosaur(us)*; Eng. suff. *-oid*.] Belonging to or characteristic of the genus Plesiosaurus (q. v.). (*Owen: Palæont.*, p. 249.)

**plē-si-ō-sāu-rūs**, *s.* [Pref. *plestio-*, and Greek *sauros*=a lizard.]

*Palæont.*: The typical group of the order Plesiosauria (q. v.). The skin was naked, the head comparatively small, neck disproportionately long, and the tail short. Teeth conical and pointed, with longitudinal striations, each sunk in an independent socket. The paddles consist only of the five digits, without marginal ossicles. It was certainly



Plesiosaurus Dolichodeirus.  
a. Humerus; b. Ulna; c. Radius.

aquatic; most probably marine, though it may have occasionally visited the shore. Its organization would fit it for swimming on or near the surface, and the length and flexibility of its neck would be eminently serviceable in capturing its prey. Plesiosaurus is only known with certainty to have existed from the time of the Lower Lias to the Chalk; and it is especially characteristic of the Lias.

**plē-si-ō-sōr-ēx**, *s.* [Pref. *plestio-*, and Lat. *sorex* (q. v.).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Soricidæ, from the Miocene of Europe.

**plē-si-ō-teū-this**, *s.* [Pref. *plestio-*, and Latin *teuthis* (q. v.).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Teuthidæ (q. v.). Pen slender, with a central ridge and two side ridges; point arrow-shaped.

**plēss-ite**, *subst.* [After Franz Pless; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A name suggested by Dana for a variety of Gersdorffite (q. v.), in which the proportions of arsenic, nickel, and sulphur corresponded with the formula, 2NiS + NiAs<sub>2</sub>. Hardness, 4.

**plēs-tī-ō-dōn**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; Agassiz is of opinion that the name should be *pleistodon*, from Gr. *pleistos*=very many, and *odon* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Scincidæ, with eighteen species, from China and Japan, Africa, and America (as far north as Pennsylvania and Nebraska).

**plēth-ō-dōn**, *s.* [Gr. *plēthō*=to be, or become full; suff. *-odon*.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Salamandridæ, or the typical genus of Plethodontidæ, with five species, ranging from Massachusetts to Louisiana and Vancouver's Island to California.

**plēth-ō-dōn-tī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plethodon*, genit. *plethodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zool.*: A family of Salamandridæ, often merged in Salamandridæ.

**plēth-ōr-a**, \***plēth-or-ie**, \***plēth-ōr-ŷ**, *subst.*

[Lat., from Gr. *plēthōrē*=fullness, from *plēthos*=a throng, a crowd, from the same root as *plērēs*=full; Lat. *plenus*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An overfullness mentally, intellectually, or otherwise; superabundance; as, a *plethora* of wit.

2. *Pathol.*: In the Greek and Roman medical writers the word was used for what they deemed redundancy of blood; now it means that condition of the body in which the quantity and nutritive qualities of the blood exceed the normal standard.

**plēth-ŷs-mō-grāph**, *s.* [Gr. *plēthōrē*=fullness, and *graphō*=to write.] An instrument for registering the increase and decrease of mental activity in the human brain as indicated by pulse variations, invented in 1897 by Prof. Angelo Mosso, of the University of Turin.

"Stripped of all technicality, the *plethysmograph* is simply a perfect instrument for measuring to the extremest fraction of an inch the volume of the hand and wrist, or its precise size under different conditions. It would hardly be imagined that the hand and wrist would vary sufficiently in size under the movement of the blood through the circulatory system upon which to build any facts of the power of thought. But that it does is well proved, and the experiments Mosso has made with this pulse measurer of his have all resulted triumphantly."—*New York Herald*, March 24, 1897.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**plēth-ō-rēt'-ic, plēth-ō-rēt'-ic-al, a.** [English *plethor(a)*; -etic, -etical.] The same as PLETHORIC (q. v.).

**plē-thōr'-ic, \*plē-thōr'-ic-al, a.** [Gr. *plēthōr-ikos*, from *plēthōrē*=fullness; Fr. *pléthorique*.] Having a full habit of body; characterized by plethora or superabundance; superabundant.

"And late the nation found with fruitless skill  
Its former strength was but plethoric ill."  
Goldsmith: *The Traveler*.

**plē-thōr'-ic-al-lý, adv.** [Eng. *plethorical*; -ly.] In a plethoric manner.

**plēth'-ōr-ý, s.** [PLETHORA.]

**plēth'-rōn, plēth'-rūm, s.** [Gr. *plēthron*.]

*Greek Antiq.*: In ancient Greece, a measure of length, being 100 Greek or 101 English feet, the sixth part of the stadium. As a square measure, 10,000 Greek square feet; also used to translate the Roman jugernm, though this was about 28,000 square feet.

**pleuch, pleugh, subst.** [PLOWGH, s.] A plow. (Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.)

**pleugh-paidle, pleugh-pettle, s.** A plow-staff. (Scott: *Old Mortality*, ch. xxxv.)

**pleūr-, pref.** [PLEURO-.]

**plēūr-raq (pl. plēūr-ræ), s.** [Gr.=a rib, a side.]

1. *Anat.* (pl.): Serous membranes forming two shut sacs, each possessed of a visceral and a parietal portion. The former (*pleura pulmonalis*) covers the lungs, and the latter (*pleura costalis*) the ribs, the intercostal spaces, &c.

2. *Compar. Anat.*: The term is used of the air-breathing vertebrates in the same sense as 1. In the singular it is applied to the odontophore (q. v.) of the Mollusca.

**plēūr-raq-cān'-thūs, subst.** [Pref. *pleur-*, and Gr. *akantha*=a thorn.]

*Palæont.*: A fish-spine; probably that of a Ray. From the Carboniferous.

**plēūr-ral, a.** [Eng. *pleur(a)*; -al.] Of or pertaining to the pleura; as, *pleural hæmorrhage*.

**plēūr-rāl'-gī-a, s.** [Pref. *pleur-*, and Gr. *algēō*=to suffer pain.]

*Pathol.*: Pain of the side; pleurodynia.

**plēūr-raq-pōph'-ý-sis (plural plēūr-raq-pōph'-ý-sēs), s.** [Pref. *pleur-*, and Eng. *apophysis*.]

*Compar. Anat.*: The projecting process on each side of a vertebra. The ribs are of the nature of pleurapophyses. (Owen.)

**plēūr-rēn'-chý-ma, subst.** [Pref. *pleur-*, and Gr. *engchyma*=infusion.]

*Bot.*: Meyer's name for the tube-like cells producing Woody Tissue (q. v.). There are two kinds of pleurechyma—the ordinary or typical, and the glandular.

**plēūr-rī-cō-spōr'-a, s.** [Pref. *pleur-*; Gr. *eikos*=probable, and *spora*=a seed.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Pleuricosporæ. The only known species is from California.

**plēūr-rī-cō-spōr'-ē-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *pleuricospor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Monotropæ. (Asa Gray.)

**plēūr-rī-sý (1), \*pleu-ri-sie (1), subst.** [French *pleurésie*, from Lat. *pleurisis*, from Gr. *pleuritis*=pleurisy, from *pleura*=a rib, the pleura.]

*Pathol.*: Inflammation of the pleura, going on to exudation, fluid effusion, absorption, and adhesion. A stitch in the side is complained of, the breathing becomes hurried and shallow, and, as the sero-fibrinous deposit becomes greater, intense dyspnoea sets in, with a short, dry, hacking cough. Pus occasionally forms in severe cases, leading to dangerous complications, for which aspiration may be required. Old adhesions also add to the danger, as well as lung consolidations. Mechanical fixing of the structures affected is an important element in the successful treatment of pleurisy, strapping with adherent plaster, opium to relieve pain, &c., blisters, diuretics, hot vapor baths, and good nourishment are also useful means, with quinine and cod liver oil in the convalescent stages, to promote recovery.

**pleurisy-root, s.**

*Bot.*: *Asclepias tuberosa*. [ASCLEPIAS.]

**plēūr-rī-sý (2), \*pleu-ri-sie (2), s.** [PLURISY.]

**plēūr-rīt'-ic, plēūr-rīt'-ic-al, a.** [Lat. *pleuriticus*, from Gr. *pleuriticos*=suffering from pleurisy (q. v.); Fr. *pleurétique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *pleurítico*.]

1. Suffering from pleurisy.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of pleurisy.

**plēūr-rī-tīs, s.** [Gr.] The same as PLEURISY (1).

**plēūr-rō-, pref.** [Gr. *pleuron*, *pleura*=a rib, a side.] Pertaining or relating to the side or ribs.

**pleuro-peritoneal cavity, s.**

*Anat.*: The visceral cavity, the space formed by the separation of the lateral parts in the human frame.

**plēūr-rō-brāch'-i-a, s.** [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Lat. *brachia*, pl. of *brachium*=an arm.]

*Zoöl.*: A synonym of Cydippe (q. v.).

**plēūr-rō-brān'-chī-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *pleurobranch(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Tectibranchiate Gasteropoda; shell limpet-like or concealed; mantle or shell covering back of the animal; gill lateral, between mantle-margin and foot; food vegetable; stomach complicated. S. P. Woodward enumerates seven genera.

**plēūr-rō-brān'-chūs, s.** [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchia* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the family Pleurobranchidæ (q. v.). The shell is internal, large, oblong, flexible, and slightly convex, lamellar, with a posterior sub-spiral nucleus. The mouth of the animal is armed with horny jaws. Twenty-two species, widely distributed.

**plēūr-rō-car'-pī, s. pl.** [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Greek *karpos*=fruit.]

*Bot.*: A division of Bryaceæ. The theca springs from the axil of a leaf. Genera, *Hypnum*, *Fontinalis*, &c.

**plēūr-rō-car'-pōūs, a.** [PLEUROCARPI.] Of or belonging to the Pleurocarpi (q. v.).

**plēūr-rō-clāse, s.** [Gr. *pleuron*=the side, and *klasis*=a breaking.]

*Min.*: The same as WAGNERITE (q. v.).

**plēūr-rō-dē-lēs, s.** [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. *dēlos*=visible, conspicuous.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Salamandridæ, with one species, *Pleurodeles waltlii*, from Spain, Portugal, and Morocco. The ribs are short, and produce horny projections on the skin. The body is ashy-gray, marked with long transverse stripes and dots.

**plēūr-rō-dīs'-cōūs, a.** [Prefix *pleuro-*, and Eng. *discous*.]

*Bot.*: Growing on the sides of the stem.

**plēūr-rō-dōnt, a. & s.** [PLEURODONTES.]

A. As adjective:

*Comp. Anat.*: Having one side of the fang of the teeth anchored with the inside of the socket.

B. As subst.: Any individual of Wagler's Pleurodotes (q. v.).

**plēūr-rō-dōnt'-ēs, s. pl.** [Pref. *pleur-*, and Gr. *odontos* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

*Zoöl.*: Wagler's name for the American Iguanas, in which the dentition is pleurodont (q. v.).

**plēūr-rō-dýn'-ý-a, s.** [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Greek *odynē*=pain.]

*Pathol.*: Chronic rheumatism of the walls of the chest. It often commences suddenly, is nearly always confined to the muscular and fibrous textures of the left side, is attended with a sharp pain, but is much less formidable than pleurisy. It is very common among those exposed to cold and wet. A good medicine is a mixture of ammonia, tincture of aconite, and bark.

**plēūr-rōg'-ýn-ōūs, adj.** [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. *gynē*=a woman.]

*Bot.*: Originating under the ovary but developing laterally.

**plēūr-ō-gý'-rate, plēūr-rō-gý-rā'-toūs, adj.** [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Eng. *gyrate*, *gyratus*.]

*Bot.* (of some ferns): Having a ring around the sides of the spore-case.

**plēūr-rō-lēp'-ý-dæ, subst. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *pleurolep(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Palæont.*: A family of Pycnodontoidei (q. v.), with two genera, *Pleurolepis* and *Homæolepis*, from the Lias.

**plēūr-rō-lēp'-ýd-al, adj.** [Modern Latin *pleurolepid(æ)*; Eng. suff. -al.] Belonging to or characteristic of the Pleurolepidæ; specif. applied to the decussating lines formed by the scales of the Pycnodontoidei (q. v.).

**plēūr-rō-lēp'-ýs, s.** [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. *lepis*=a scale.] [PLEUROLEPIDÆ.]

**plēūr-rō-mō-nād'-ý-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *pleuromonas*, genit. *pleuromonad(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Flagellata Pantostomata, with two genera, *Pleuromonas* and *Merotricha*. Free-swimming animalcules, naked or illoricate; flagellum single, lateral or ventral; no distinct oval aperture.

**plēūr-rō-mōn'-ās, s.** [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Lat., &c., *monas* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genns of the Pleuromonadidæ. There is a single species, *Pleuromonas jaculans*, found in stale water and infusions.

**plēūr-rōn, s.** [PLEURO-.]

*Comp. Anat.*: The lateral extension of the shell in Crustacea.

**plēūr-rō-nēc'-tēs, s.** [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Greek *nēktēs*=a swimmer.]

*Ichthy.*: The typical genus of the family Pleuronectidæ (q. v.), characteristic of the littoral fauna of the north temperate zone. Cleft of mouth narrow; dentition more fully developed on blind than on colored side; dorsal commencing above the eye; scales minute or absent; eyes generally on right side. Twenty-three species are known. *Pleuronectes platessa* is the Plaice; *P. flesus*, the Flounder; *P. limanda*, the Common Dab; *P. microcephalus*, the Smear-Dab; and *P. cynoglossus*, the Craig-fluke. *P. glacialis* is from the arctic coasts of this continent, and *P. americanus* represents the Plaice in the Western Hemisphere.

**plēūr-rō-nēc'-tī-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *pleuronect(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Ichthy.*: Flat-fishes; the only family of the Pleuronectoidei (q. v.). The body is strongly compressed, high, and flat; air-bladder absent; dorsal and anal abnormally long, without division. The larvæ are symmetrical, with an eye on each side the head, and they swim vertically like other fishes. The adult fish live on the bottom, and swim horizontally with an undulatory motion. The under, or "blind," side is colorless, and both eyes are on the colored or upper side, though it has not been satisfactorily ascertained how this transference is effected. They are carnivorous, and are universally distributed, are most numerous toward the equator, though the largest are found in the temperate zones. Some enter fresh water freely, and others have been acclimatized in lakes and rivers.

2. *Palæont.*: [RHOMBUS.]

**plēūr-rō-nēc'-tōid, a. & s.** [PLEURONECTOIDEI.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to the Pleuronectoidei. (Günther: *Study of Fishes*, p. 558.)

B. As subst.: Any individual of the division Pleuronectoidei.

**plēūr-rō-nēc'-tōi'-dē-i, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes*, and Gr. *eidos*=resemblance.]

*Ichthy.*: A division of Anacanthini, containing a single family, Pleuronectidæ (q. v.).

**plēūr-rō-nē'-mā, subst.** [Prefix *pleuro-*, and Gr. *nēma*=thread, yarn.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the Pleuronemidæ. There are three freshwater species and one marine.

**plēūr-rō-nē'-mī-dæ, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *pleuronem(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of holotrichous Ciliata. Free-swimming animalcules, ciliate throughout; oval aperture supplemented by an extensile and retractile hood-shaped velum. Genera: *Pleuronema*, *Cyclidium*, *Uronema*, and *Bæonidium*.

**plēūr-rō-pēr'-ýp-neū-mō'-ní-a, plēūr-rō-pēr'-ýp-neū-mōn'-ý, s.** [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Eng. *pneumonia*, &c.] The same as PLEUROPNEUMONIA (q. v.).

**plēūr-rōph'-ō-līs, s.** [Prefix *pleuro-*, and Greek *pholis*=a horny scale.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Sauridæ (q. v.), with one species from the Upper Jurassic and five from the Purbeck beds.

**plēūr-rō-pneū-mō'-ní-a (pn as n), plēūr-rōp-neū-mōn'-ý, s.** [Pref. *pleuro-*, and English *pneumonia*, &c.]

*Pathol.*: Pneumonia with bronchitis, the former constituting the chief disease.

**\*plēūr-rōp'-tēr-a, s. pl.** [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. *pteron*=a wing.]

*Zoöl.*: An old division of Mammals, now placed in Insectivora. It contained only the Galeopithecidae (q. v.).

**plēūr-rō-rhī'-zā, a.** [PLEURORHIZÆ.]

*Bot.* (of cotyledons): Lying flat upon one another, and the radicle upon the line which separates them, thus O=. This arrangement occurs in the Cruciferae.

**plēūr-rō-rhīz'-ē-æ (z as dz), s. pl.** [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. *rhiza*=a root.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Cruciferae, having pleurorhizal cotyledons [PLEURORHIZAL]. Families: Arabidæ, Alyssidæ, Tetraromidæ, Selenidæ, Thlaspidæ, Cremolobidæ, Anastaticidæ, Euclididæ, and Cakilidæ.

**plēūr-rō-rhýn'-chūs, s.** [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. *rhynchus*=a snout.]

*Palæont.*: A synonym of Conocardium (q. v.).

**plēūr-rō-sig'-mā, s.** [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Greek *sigma*=the Greek letter (s) sigma.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Diatoms, tribe Cymbelleæ, called also Gyropus. The pustules are single and free, the valves navicular. Salt or brackish water. Used as a test object for the microscope.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -çion, -çion = zhūn. -çious, -çious, -çious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



**pleū-rō-stēr-nōn**, s. [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Greek *sternon*=the breast.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of fossil Chelonians, described by Owen, from the Purbecks.

**pleū-rō-stic-tī-çā**, s. pl. [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. *stiktos*=pricked, punctured.]

*Entom.*: A legion of Scarabeidæ. Spiracles partly in the connecting membrane, and partly in the ventral arcs of the segments. Four sub-families: Melolonthinæ, Rutelinæ, Dynastinæ, and Cetoniinæ.

**pleū-rō-thāl-lī-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pleurothall(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Bot.*: A family of Malaxææ.

**pleū-rō-thāl-līs**, s. [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Greek *thallō*=to bloom. Named from the one-sided distribution of the flowers.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the family Pleurothallidæ (q. v.). It contains nearly three hundred species, all from tropical America.

**pleū-rō-thōt-ō-nōs**, s. [Gr. *pleurothen*=from the side, and *tonos*=stretching; *teinō*=to stretch.]

*Pathol.*: Tetanus in the muscles when these are affected laterally, so that the body is bent sideways. Called also *Tetanus lateralis*.

**pleū-rōt-ō-mā**, s. [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Gr. *tomē*=a cutting.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A genus of Conidæ. Shell fusiform, spine elevated, canal long and straight, outer lip with a deep slit near the suture, operculum pointed, nucleus apical. Recent species 430, worldwide; fossil 378, from the Chalk onward.

**pleū-rōt-ō-mār-i-çā**, subst. [Mod. Lat. *pleurotom(a)*; Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria*.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A genus of Haliotidæ. Shell solid, few whorled, aperture subquadrate, with a deep slit in the outer margin. Recent species two, one from deep water in the West Indies. Fossil 400, from the Lower Silurian to the Chalk of this country, Europe, and Australia.

**plēv'-in**, s. [O. Fr. *plevine*, from Low Latin *plevina*.]

*Law*: A warrant or assurance. [REPLEVIN.]

**plēx-ē-ō-blas-tūs**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *plexis*=a weaving, and *blastos*=a sprout.]

*Bot.*: An embryo whose cotyledons are not developed in the form of true leaves, though they rise above the earth and become green.

**plēx-i-form**, adj. [Fr. *plexiforme*, from Latin *plexus*=a fold, a plait, and *forma*=form.] Having the form of network; complicated. (*De Quincey*.)

**plēx-im-ē-tēr**, **plēx-ōm-ē-tēr**, s. [Gr. *plexis*=percussion, and Eng. *meter* (q. v.).]

*Med.*: A plate employed in auscultation; it is placed in contact with the body, usually on the chest or abdomen, in diagnosis of disease by mediate percussion.

**plēx-ure**, s. [Lat. *plexus*=a fold, a plait, from *plecto*=to weave.] An interweaving; a texture; that which is interwoven.

"Their social branch the wedded *plexures* rear."

*Brooke: Universal Beauty*, iii.

**plēx-ūs**, s. [Lat.=a fold, a plait.]

*Anat.*: A network of vessels, fibers, or nerves.

**pleyt**, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

*Naut.*: A kind of river-craft.

**plī-a-bīl'-ī-tŷ**, s. [English *pliable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being pliable; pliability.

**plī-a-ble**, **\*ply-a-ble**, adj. [Fr. *pliable*, from *plier*=to fold, to plait.] [PLY, v.]

I. *Literally*:

1. Easily bent; yielding easily to force or pressure without breaking; flexible, pliant.

2. Nimble, active, supple, limber.

"The more *pliable* and nimble their fingers are."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 8.

II. *Fig.*: Flexible of disposition; easily persuaded; yielding readily to influence or arguments; pliant.

"The heart . . . when smitten of God seems soft and *pliable*."—*Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

**plī-a-ble-ness**, s. [Eng. *pliable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pliable; pliability, flexibility, pliancy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

**plī-a-blŷ**, adv. [Eng. *pliable*(ly); *-ly*.] In a pliable manner; flexibly, pliantly.

**plī-an-çŷ**, s. [Eng. *pliant*; *-cy*.] The quality or state of being pliable; pliability, flexibility. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Avaunt all specious *pliancy* of mind."

*Wordsworth: Sonnets to Liberty*.

**plī-ant**, **\*pli-aunt**, a. & s. [Fr. *pliant*, from pr. par. of *plier*=to fold, to plait.] [PLY, v.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Literally*:

1. Readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; easily bent; flexible, pliable. (*Thomson: Spring*, 318.)

2. Capable of being easily molded or formed to any shape; as, *pliant* wax.

3. Nimble, active, supple, limber.

"A well organized and very *pliant* hand."—*Beddoes: Math. Evidence*. (Note.)

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Yielding readily to influence, argument, or persuasion; easily moved for good or ill; pliable in disposition.

\*2. Fit, convenient. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.)

B. *As subst.*: A French folding seat or chair.

**plī-ant-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *pliant*; *-ly*.] In a pliant manner; plially, yieldingly, flexibly.

**plī-ant-ness**, s. [English *pliant*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pliant; pliancy, pliability, flexibility.

"Greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, *pliantness*, or softness."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

**plī-çā** (pl. **plī-çæ**), s. [Lat.=a fold.]

1. *Anatomy*: A fold of a membrane; as, the *plica semilunaris* of the eyelid.

2. *Botany*:

(1) *Sing.*: Undue development of small twigs so as to constitute large branches, like excrescences on some birches, hornbeams, &c.

(2) *Pl.*: The lamellæ of certain fungals.

3. *Zoölogy*: A genus of Iguanidæ from tropical America, having the sides with two folds.

**plica-polonica**, s.

*Path.*: Polish Ringworm; a disease characterized at first by tenderness and inflammation of the scalp, after which the hairs become swollen, their follicles secreting a large quantity of viscid reddish-colored fluid, which glues them into tufts or masses. Finally, two fungals, *Trichophyton tonsurans* and *T. sporuloides*, appear, and there is a disgusting odor. The disease is probably caused chiefly by filth. It is endemic in Poland, Russia, and Tartary. Called also *Trichinosis plica*.

**plī-cā-tæ**, s. pl. [Fem. pl. of Latin *plicatus*=folded; *plico*=to fold.]

*Entomology*: A family of Moths, group Tortricina. The anterior wings are rather broad, with a fold in the males on the costa toward the base. Larva sluggish, feeding between united leaves, or in the stems and seeds of plants. (*Stainton*.)

**plī-çate**, **plī-çat-ēd**, adj. [Latin *plicatus*, pa. par. of *plico*=to fold.] [PLY, v.]

*Bot.*: Plaited; folded like a fan. Used specially of venation, as that of the beech, the birch, &c.

**plī-çate-lŷ**, adv. [English *plicate*; *-ly*.] In a plicate or folded manner.

**plī-çā-tīle**, a. [Lat. *plicatilis*, from *plicatus*, pa. par. of *plico*=to fold, to plait.] Capable of being folded or interwoven.

"Motion of the *plicatilis* fibers or subtle threads of which the brain consists."—*More: Antidote Against Atheism*, ch. x. (App.)

**plī-çā-tion**, s. [Lat. *plicatus*, pa. par. of *plico*=to fold, to plait.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A folding, a fold, a plait.

"The folds, as other *plications* have done, opened of themselves."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi. 345.

2. *Geol.*: The folding of strata. This may be produced by lateral compression, or by the subsidence of portions of the beds.

**plī-çā-tive**, a. [As if from a Lat. *\*plicativus*, from *plicatus*.] [PLICATE.]

*Bot.*: The same as PLICATE (q. v.).

**plī-çāt-u-lā**, subst. [Dimin. from Lat. *plicatus*=plaited.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A genus of Ostreidæ. Shell irregular, attached by the umbo of the right valve, which is smooth and plaited; cartilage internal; hinge teeth, two in each valve. Known species, recent, nine, from tropical America, India, Australia, &c.; fossil forty, from the Trias onward.

**plī-çā-ture**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *plicatura*.] A fold, a double, a plication.

"For no man can unfold

The many *plicatures* so closely prest."

*More: Song of the Soul*, bk. i., s. 18.

**plī-çī-dēn-tīne**, s. [Lat. *plicatus*=folded, and Eng. *dentine*.]

*Anat.*: A modification of dentine, in which it appears folded upon a series of vertical plates, radiating from the axis of the pulp, and with the exterior of the tooth fluted. (*Brande*.)

**\*plī-çī-pēn-nēs**, s. pl. [Lat. *plicatus*=folded, and *penna*=a feather, a wing.]

*Entom.*: Latreille's name for a section of Neuroptera containing the Phryganidæ or Caddis-flies.

**plī-ê**, a. [Fr. *plié*, pa. par. of *plier*=to fold, to ply (q. v.).]

*Her.*: The same as CLOSE, a., II. 1.

**plī-ēr**, **plŷ-ēr**, s. [Eng. *ply*; *-er*.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who plies.

2. *Carp.* (*pl.*): A small pair of pincers with long jaws, adapted to handle small articles, such as the parts of a watch. Also specially adapted for bending and shaping wire.

**plies**, s. pl. [PLY, s.]

\***plī-form**, a. [Eng. *ply*, and *form*.] In the form of a ply or doubling.

**plight** (*gh* silent) (1), **\*plih-t-en**, **\*plighte**, **\*plyt**, v. t. [A. S. *plih-tan*=to imperil, to pledge, from *plih-t*=risk, danger, plight (q. v.); Ger. *verpflichten*; Dut. *verpligten*; Dan. *forpligte*; Sw. *beplygta*.]

1. To pledge; to give as a pledge, guarantee, or security. (It is only applied to immaterial things, as in the example; never to property or goods.)

"We *plight* our faith to one King, and call one God to attest our promise."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. To promise, to engage, to betroth.

"Before its setting hour, divide

The bridegroom from the *plighted* bride?"

*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, iii. 21.

\***plight** (*gh* silent) (2), **\*plite**, v. t. [A variant of *plait* or *pleat* (q. v.).] To fold, to weave, to braid, to plait.

"Now, good nece, be it neuer so lite

Yeue me the labour it to sow and *plite*."

*Chaucer: Troilus and Creseide*, ii.

\***plight** (*gh* silent), a. [PLIGHT (2), v.] Folded, plaited, woven. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vi. 7.)

**plight** (*gh* silent) (1), **\*plite** (1), s. [A. S. *plih-t*=risk, danger, from *plion*=to risk, to imperil; O. Fris. *plicht*=peril, risk; A. S. *plio*=danger; O. Dut. *plicht*=duty, debt; Ger. *pflicht*, from O. H. Ger. *plegan*=to promise or engage to do.] [PLIGHT (1), v.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

\*1. Danger, harm, hurt. (*Havelok*, 1,370.)

\*2. That which is plighted or pledged; a pledge, guarantee, or assurance given; a security.

3. Condition, state, predicament; generally used of a dangerous, risky, or uncomfortable state. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 335.)

II. *Old Eng. Law*: (See extract.)

"*Plight* signifieth an estate with the habit and quality of the land if it extends to a rent-charge, or to a possibility of dower."—*Coke upon Littleton*.

\***plight** (*gh* silent) (2), **\*plite** (2), s. [PLIGHT (2), v.] A fold, a double, a plait.

"Purled upon with many a folded *plight*."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iii. 26.

**plight-ēr** (*gh* silent), subst. [Eng. *plight* (1), v.; *-er*.] One who plights or pledges.

"*Plighter* of high hearts."

*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 2.

**plim**, v. i. [Etym. doubtful, perhaps allied to *plump* (q. v.).] To swell up, as wood with moisture.

**plīn'-ī-an**, s. [After the celebrated naturalist, Pliny; suff. *-an* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A variety of Arsenopyrite (q. v.), according to Rose; but Breithaupt states that it is monoclinic in crystallization. Hardness, 5.5-6; specific gravity, 6.272-6.292; luster, metallic; color, tin-white; streak, black. Composition: Same as ARSENOPYRITE (q. v.).

**plinth**, **\*plithe**, s. [Lat. *plinthus*, from Greek *plinthos*=a brick, a tile, a plinth; Fr. *plithe*; Ital. & Sp. *plinto*.]

*Arch.*: A square member forming the lower division of the base of a column, &c.; also the plain projecting face at the bottom of a wall, immediately above the ground. In Gothic architecture the plinth is occasionally divided into two stages, the tops of which are either splayed or finished with a hollow molding, or are covered by the base moldings. The square footing below the bases of Ionic and Corinthian columns. In Grecian architecture plinths do not appear to have been employed, the bases of the columns resting upon the upper step of the building.

**plinth-ite**, s. [Gr. *plinthos*=a tile; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A clay occurring in County Antrim; color, brick-red. Composition: A hydrated silicate of alumina and sesquioxide of iron.

**plī-ō**, pref. [PLIOCENE.] Belonging to the Pliocene Age.

**plī-ō-çēne**, **plēi-ō-çēne**, a. [Gr. *pleiōn*=more, and *kainos*=recent.]

*Geol.*: The epithet applied by Sir Charles Lyell to the most modern of the three periods into which he divided the Tertiary. Its distinguishing character is that the larger part of the fossil shells are of recent species. Lyell divides it into the Older and the Newer Pliocene. In the Older, the extinct species of shells form a large minority of the whole; in the Newer, the shells are almost all of living

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



species. Deshayes and Lyell considered that the Older Pliocene had 35 per cent. and the Newer 90 to 95 per cent. of the shells of recent species. Etheridge makes the number 40 to 60 per cent. for the Older and 80 for the Newer Pliocene.

There is a rich Pliocene flora in Italy. Mr. Gaudin and the Marquis Strozzi enumerate pine, oak, evergreen oak, plum, plane, elder, fig, laurel, maple, walnut, birch, buckthorn, &c. In the British Pliocene or Crag, Etheridge enumerates 328 genera, and 1,103 species of animals; thirty genera, and fifty-seven species are mammalia. Both Vesuvius and Etna were in operation. In Mull there are plutonic rocks (granites and syenites) of this comparatively recent age. The climate, at first temperate, was becoming severe, and the Newer Pliocene was contemporaneous with part of the Glacial Period (q. v.).

**plī-ō-hip'-pūs**, s. [Pref. *plio-*, and Gr. *hippos*=a horse.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Equidæ, from the Pliocene of this country. It is closely allied to Equus, and consists of animals about the size of an ass, with the lateral toes not externally developed, but with some differences of dentition.

**plī-ōl'-ō-phūs**, s. [Pref. *plio-*, and Gr. *lophos*=a crest.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Tapiridæ, with one species, *Pliolophus vulpiceps*, from the London Clay.

**plī-ō-pī-thē-cūs**, s. [Pref. *plio-*, and Lat. *pithecus* (q. v.).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Catarrhine Monkeys, from the Miocene of Europe. It appears to have affinities with the living Semnopithecus and the Anthropoid Apes.

**plī-ō-sāu-rūs**, s. [Pref. *plio-*, and Gr. *sauros*=a lizard.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Plesiosauria (q. v.), allied to the type-genus in their finlike paddles, but having an enormous head, supported upon a short neck. The teeth are large, simple, and conical. Six species from the Middle and one from the Upper Oolite.

**plīs'-kiē**, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A mischievous trick.

"I can hae nae reason to play an ill *pliskie* t'ye in the day o' your distress."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xli.

2. A plight, a condition, a predicament.

**plitt**, s. [Russ.] An instrument of torture used in Russia, resembling the knout.

**plōc**, s. [Fr.] A mixture of hair and tar for covering a ship's bottom.

**plō-cā-mī-ūm**, s. [Greek *plokamis*=a lock of hair.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Ceramiaceæ, sub-order Deleseriæ (*Lindley*) of rose-spored Algae, order Rhodomeniaceæ (*Berkeley*). It has pinnate fronds with pectinate teeth, the spore-bearing threads in tufts, radiating from a basal placenta.

**plō-cār'-ī-ā**, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *plokē*=a plaiting.]

*Botany*: A genus of Ceramiaceæ, order Sphærococceæ. *Plocaria tenax*, *P. candida*, and *P. compressa* are used for food. *P.* (or *Gracilaria*) *helminthochorton* is the Corsican Moss (q. v.).

**plō'-cē**, s. [Greek complication, from *plekō*=to weave, to plait.]

*Rhet.*: A figure by which a word is separated or repeated, by way of emphasis, so as not only to signify the individual thing denoted by it, but also its peculiar attribute or quality; as, *His wife is a wife indeed*; "*A man's a man for a' that*."

**plō-çē'-ī-dæ**, s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ploce(us)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Ornith.*: Weaver-birds, Weaver-finches (q. v.); a family of Passeriformes, specially characteristic of the Ethiopian region, where four-fifths of the species are found, the remainder being divided between the Oriental and Australian regions. Wallace puts the genera at fifty-nine, and the species at 252.

\***plō-çē'-ī-næ**, s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ploce(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Ornith.*: A sub-family of Fringillidæ, nearly co-extensive with Ploceidæ (q. v.).

**plō'-çē-pās-sēr**, s. [Mod. Lat. *ploce(us)*, and Lat. *passer*.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Ploceidæ, with four species, from East and South Africa.

**plō'-çē-ūs**, s. [Gr. *plokē*=anything woven; *plekō*=to weave.]

*Ornith.*: Palm-bird; the typical genus of the family Ploceidæ (q. v.), with six species, from West and East Africa and the Oriental region, excluding the Philippines. Bill lengthened, as long as the head; nostrils almost naked; wings moderate; tail short, even; feet large and thick; toes robust; claws strong, thick, and fully curved.

**plōd**, *subst.* [Ir. *plod*, *plodan*=a pool, a puddle; *plodach*=a puddle; *plodaim*=to float; Gael. *plod*=a clod, a pool; *plodan*=a small pool.]

1. A pool, a puddle.
2. A green sod.

**plōd**, *v. i. & t.* [PLOD, *s.* The primitive sense is to tramp through mire and wet, and, hence, to proceed painfully and laboriously.]

**A. Intransitive:**

**I. Lit.:** To travel or proceed painfully, slowly, and laboriously.

"Patience is a tired mare, yet she will *plod*."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 1.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. To toil, to drudge.

"I have laid by my majesty,  
And *plodded* like a man for working days."  
*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 2.

2. To study dully, but with steady, persevering diligence.

"*Plodding* school-men they are far too low."  
*Drayton: Edward IV. to Mrs. Shore.*

**B. Trans.:** To travel along or pursue painfully, slowly, and laboriously.

"*Plod* your way  
O'er steps of broken thrones and temples."  
*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. 78.

**plōd-shoēs**, *s. pl.* Thick shoes, fit for plodding through mud, wet, &c.

"I ha'n't a pair of *plod-shoes*."—*Vanbrugh: Æsop*, v.

**plōd'-dēr**, *s.* [English *plod*, v.; *-er*.] One who plods; a dull, heavy, laborious, and persevering person.

"Small have continual *plodders* ever won,  
Save base authority from others' books."  
*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 1.

**plōd'-dīng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PLOD, v.]

1. Working, laboring, or studying, with slow but patient diligence; dull, but persevering in work or study.

2. Characterized by laborious and persevering work.

"It is a thorough, *plodding*, comprehensive, able survey of the branch of art of which it treats."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii. 254 (1873).

**plōd'-dīng-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *plodding*; *-ly*.] In a plodding manner; with painful and slow labor.

"*Ploddingly* and painfully, and often in a stifling atmosphere."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1878, p. 688.

**plōmb'-gōmme**, *s.* [Fr. *plomb*=lead, and *gomme*=gum.]

*Min.*: The same as PLUMBOGUMMITE (q. v.).

**plōm'-bī-ēr-in**, *s.* [From *Plombières*, a town near mineral springs in the Vosges.]

*Chem.*: A nitrogenous matter found in the conduits of certain mineral springs in France. It is gelatinous, colorless, and destitute of taste and smell. Insoluble in ether, alcohol, and acids, and is believed to consist, for the most part, of *confervæ* and *oscillatoria*.

**plōm'-bī-ēr-īte**, *subst.* [After *Plombières*, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A mineral found in a gelatinous condition in the brickwork of a Roman aqueduct. Hardens in the air, and becomes snow-white and opaque. An analysis yielded: Silica, 40.6; alumina, 1.3; lime, 34.1; water, 23.2=99.2, corresponding to the formula, CaOSiO<sub>2</sub>+2HO.

**plōnge**, \***plōn'-geē** (g as zh), *s.* [Fr. *plongée*.]

*Fort.*: The declivity of the superior slope of the parapet.

**plonge**, *v. t.* [PLUNGE, v.]

**plook**, *s.* [PLUKE.] A pimple.

**plook'-ý**, *a.* [English *plook*; *-y*.] Covered with plooks or pimples.

"His face was as *plooky* as a curran' bun."—*Galt: Provost*, ch. xxxii.

**plōp**, *s.* [From the sound.] A sound as of a body falling into water; a plump.

**plōp**, *v. i.* [PLOP, s.] To fall or plump, as into water.

**plōt** (1), *s.* [An abbreviation of *complot* (q. v.). Cf. *fence* for defense, *sport* for disport, &c.]

1. A plan, scheme, or stratagem, especially a mischievous or treacherous one; a conspiracy; an intrigue.

"Here's the *plot* on't."—*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, i. 1.

2. A share or participation in a scheme or conspiracy.

3. The story of a play, novel, romance, or poem, comprising a complication of incidents, which are at last unfolded by unexpected means; the intrigue.

"In the construction of *plot*, for example, in fictitious literature, we should aim at so arranging the incidents that we shall not be able to determine of any one of them whether it depends from any one other or upholds it. In

this sense, of course, perfection of *plot* is really or practically unattainable, but only because it is a finite intelligence that constructs."—*E. A. Poe: Works* (ed. 1864), ii. 197.

4. Contrivance; ability to plot; deep reach of thought.

"A man of much *plot*."—*Denham*.

5. A scheme, a plan; a method of procedure.

"The law of England never was properly applied unto the Irish nation, as by a purposed *plot* of government, but as they could insinuate and steal themselves under the same by their humble carriage."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

**plōt-proof**, *a.* Proof or secure against plots; not to be hurt by plots. (*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.)

**plōt** (2), **plat**, \***plott**, \***plotte**, *s.* [A. S. *plot*=a patch of ground. It is the same word as *pleck* or *plek*=a place (A. S. *plæc*); *pleck* is itself a variant of *platch*, the older form of *patch* (q. v.).]

1. A plat or small piece of ground.

"A cottage on a *plot* of rising ground."  
*Wordsworth: Michael*.

\*2. A spot, a mark, a stain.

3. A plan or draught of a field, farm, estate, &c., surveyed and delineated on paper.

4. A plan.

"Th' eternal *Plot*, th' Idea fore-conceiv'd."  
*Sylvester: The Columnes*, 424.

**plōt** (1), *v. t. & i.* [PLOT (1), s.]

**A. Trans.:** To plan, to scheme, to devise, to contrive secretly.

"This expedition was by York and Talbot  
Too rashly *plotted*."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I.*, iv. 4.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To form schemes or plots against another, or against a state, government, or authority; to conspire.

"The earl's gratitude would not have been very shining, had he *plotted* to dethrone a princess who had delivered him from a prison."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. vi.

2. To scheme, to plan; to devise a means.

"For she had *plotted* to destroy them there."  
*Drayton: Miseries of Queen Margaret*.

**plōt** (2), *v. t.* [PLOT (2), s.] To make a plot or plan of; to lay down on paper after a survey. [PLOTING.]

"*Plotted* on the scale of eight inches to the nautical mile."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

**plōt** (3), *v. t.* [Cf. Gael. *plodach*=parboiling.] To scald; to steep in very hot water; to make scalding hot.

\***plōtch**, *s.* [Probably a variant of *blotch* (q. v.).] A blotch, a blemish.

"It was to be abhorred and lothed of all men for the foule *plotches* of the lepre."—*Udall: Luke* v.

\***plō-tēr'-ēg**, *s.* [Pl. of Gr. *plōtēr*=a sailor.]

*Entom.*: A sub-tribe of Land Bugs (Geocores), with a boatlike body and very long legs. They run about on the surface of the water. Claws at some little distance from the last joint of the tarsi. Now often made a family, type *Gerris* (q. v.). By them the transition is made from the Land to the Water-bugs.

**plōt'-f ūl**, *a.* [Eng. *plot* (1), s., and *full*.] Full of plots.

**plō-tin'-ī-an**, *a.* [Eng. &c., *Plotin(us)*; *-ian*.] Belonging to or connected with the doctrines of the Plotinists (q. v.).

**Plō-tin-ist**, *s.* [See def.]

*Philosophy, &c. (pl.)*: The followers of Plotinus (A. D. 204-74), the most noted teacher of Newer Platonism, which he taught at Rome for the last thirty years of his life. He considered the human soul an emanation from the Deity, to whom, after a virtuous life on earth, it was reunited; souls unfitted for such union were to pass through other purificatory existences, either once more as men, or as animals or plants.

**plō-tō-sī-nā**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plotos(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

*Ichthy.*: A group of Siluridæ (q. v.), with four genera; *Plotosus* (q. v.), *Copidoglanis*, and *Cnidoglanis*, from Australia; and *Chaca*, from the West Indies.

**plō-tō-sūs**, *s.* [PLOTUS.]

*Ichthy.*: The typical genus of the group *Plotosina*. A short dorsal fin front, with a pungent spine; a second long dorsal coalesces with the caudal and anal. Barbels eight or ten; cleft of mouth transverse; ventrals many-rayed, head depressed; body elongate. Three species known, from the brackish waters of the Indian Ocean; they enter the sea freely. *Plotosus anguillar* is a common Indian fish.



**plōt'-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *plot* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] One who plots or schemes; a contriver, a conspirator, a schemer.

"Why, aunt, would you have thought Mr. Sad a plotter?"—*Killigrew: Parson's Wedding*, v. 2.

**plōt'-tēr**, **plout-er**, *v. i.* [A frequent. from *plod* (q. v.).] To plod, to wade, to frequent.

"Miss's pony . . . has plotted through, raight o'er into t' meadow."—*E. Brontë: Wuthering Heights*, ch. ix.

**plōt'-tiě**, *subst.* [PLOT (3), *v.*] A sort of mulled wine. (*Scotch*.)

**plōt'-tiŋg**, *pr. par. & s.* [PLOT (2), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive*:

*Surv.*: The art of describing or laying down on paper, &c., the several angles and lines of a tract of ground surveyed by a theodolite or like instrument, or a chain.

**plotting-scale**, *s.*

*Surv.*: A mathematical instrument used in plotting ground, usually of box-wood, sometimes of brass, ivory, or silver, either a foot or a foot and a half long, and about an inch and a half broad. It consists of two scales of unequal lengths at right angles to each other. The longer scale contains a slit, or dovetail groove, nearly its whole length, in which slides a button carrying the cross scale.

**plō-tūs**, *s.* [Gr. *plōtos*=sailing, floating; *plōō*=to sail.]

*Ornith.*: Darter, Snake-neck; a genus of Pelecanidæ, with four species, from the tropical and southern temperate parts of both hemispheres. Bill quite straight, longer than head, terminating in a very sharp point; face and throat naked; nostrils linear; feet short and robust; tail very long, the feathers stiff and elastic.

**plōgh** (*gh* silent), **plōw**, **\*ploh**, **\*plou**, **\*plouh**, **\*plowe**, **\*ploughe**, *s.* [Icel. *plōgr*=a plough, cog. with Sw. *plog*; Dan. *plov*; O. Fries. *ploch*; Ger. *pflug*; O. H. Ger. *pflug*; Lith. *plugas*; Russ. *pluge*. *Ploh* occurs in A. S. in the sense of plough-land, but the true A. S. word for plough is *sulh*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

\*2. Plough-land, arable land.

"Ne plot, ne ploh."—*A. S. Leechdoms*, iii. 286.

(3) Ploughed-land; land in cultivation with the plough.

"The dusty ploughs on the hill caused hounds to look to their huntsmen to carry on the business for them."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

\*4. A hide or carucate of land.

"Johan myn eldeste sone shalle have plowes fyve."  
*Coke's Tale of Gamelyn*.

\*2. *Fig.*: Tillage, cultivation, agriculture, husbandry.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Agric.*: An implement for making a furrow in land, the object being to stir the soil, make a bed for seed, cover seed, hill up earth to crops, lay out lines for planting trees or shrubs, and for other purposes, according to construction. It may be drawn either by animal or by steam power. Ploughs drawn by animal power, *i. e.* by horses or oxen, are divided into swing-ploughs and wheel-ploughs, the former being without wheels. The wheel-plough has a forward carriage to regulate the depth of furrow, one wheel running on the land and the other in the furrow. Besides these there are also ploughs for special purposes; as, sub-soil ploughs, draining ploughs, &c. A balance-plough is one in which two sets of plough bodies and coulter are attached to an iron frame, moving on a fulcrum, one set at either extremity, and pointing different ways. By this arrangement the balance-plough can be used without turning. Balance-ploughs are used in steam ploughing. [GANG-**PLOUGH**.]

¶ For other varieties, as *double-furrow-plough*, *double-moldboard-plough*, *ice-plough*, *turnwrest-plough*, and *steam-plough*, see under the several heads.

2. *Bookbinding*: An implement for cutting and smoothing the edges of books. It consists of two cheeks connected together by two guides and a screw passing through both cheeks. In one of the cheeks is fixed a cutting-blade. It is worked by hand with a backward and forward motion.

3. *Weav.*: An instrument for cutting the flushing parts of the pile or nap of fustian.

4. *Woodworking*: A grooving-plane in which the adjustable fence is secured to two transverse stems which pass through the stock of the plane, and are secured by wedges or screws. It is fitted with eight irons of various sizes, and is used in making grooves in doorstiles to receive the panel, and for similar purposes.

¶ *The Plough*:

*Astron.*: Charles' Wain; the prominent seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear.

¶ *To put one's hand to the plough*: To begin or set about a task or undertaking. (*Fig.*) The allusion is to Luke ix. 62.

\***plough-alm**, **\*plow-alm**, *s.* [A penny formerly paid by every ploughman to the church.]

**plough-beam**, **plow-beam**, *s.* That portion of the frame to which the standard is attached and to whose forward end the draft is applied.

**plough-bote**, *s.* Wood or timber allowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry.

"A right of cutting and carrying away wood for house-bote, *plough-bote*, &c."—*Blackstone: Comment.* bk. iii., ch. 8.

**plough-clevis**, **plow-clevis**, *s.* The stirrup-shaped piece on the nose of a plough-beam, having three loops, in either of which the open ring of the double-tree may be placed, according to the depth of furrow desired.

**plough-gang**, **plough-gate**, **plow-gang**, **plow-gate**, *s.* As much land as can be cultivated by one plough in the year. It has been estimated, from thirteen acres up (*Scot.*). As now regulated by various statutes for the conversion of statute labor, it is held to mean fifty acres (*Scotch*) or £70 of rental.

**plough-hale**, **plow-hale**, *s.* The handle of a plough. [**HALE**, *v.*]

**plough-head**, **plow-head**, *s.* The clevis of a plough.

**plough-iron**, **plow-iron**, *s.* The coulter of a plough.

"Here is now the smith's note for shoeing, and *plough-irons*."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., v. 1.*

**plough-land**, **plow-land**, *s.*

1. Land under the plough or fit for tillage; arable land, ploughed land.

\*2. As much land as may be ploughed with a single plough in a day.

"*Plowland*, that a plow may tulle on a day."—*Prompt. Parv.*

\*3. As much land as a team of oxen can plough in a year; a hide or carucate of land.

"In this book are entered the names of the manors or inhabited townships, the number of *plough-lands* that each contains, and the number of the inhabitants."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

**plough-meat**, **plow-meat**, *subst.* Food made of corn, as distinguished from flesh, eggs, milk, &c.

**plough-mell**, **plow-mell**, *s.* A small wooden hammer or mallet attached to the plough.

**Plough-Monday**, **Plow-Monday**, *s.* The Monday after Twelfth-day, or the end of the Christmas holidays, on which the ploughmen used to resume their work. On this day they used also to draw a plough from door to door, and ask for money to buy drink. (*Eng.*)

"*Plough-Monday* next after that the twelfth tide is past, Bids out with the plough." *Tusser: Husbandry.*

**plough-paddle**, **plow-paddle**, *subst.* [**PLOUGH-STAFF**.]

**plough-point**, **plow-point**, *subst.* A detachable share at the extreme front end of the plough-body, forming an apex to the junction of the mold-board, sole, and landslide.

**plough-shoe**, **plow-shoe**, *s.* A block of wood fitted under a ploughshare to prevent it from penetrating the soil.

\***plough-silver**, **\*plow-silver**, *subst.* Money formerly paid by some tenants in lieu of service to plough the lord's land.

**plough-sock**, **plow-sock**, *s.* A ploughshare. (*Scotch*.)

**plough-staff**, **plow-staff**, *s.*

1. A paddle to clean the coulter and share of a plough from weeds or earth; a pettle.

2. A plough-handle.

**plough-star**, **plow-star**, *subst.* The Rearward, Arcturus (q. v.).

"Thee, *plow-star*, eke Arcture."

*Stonhyurst: Virgil's Æneid* iii. 528.

\***plough-start**, **\*plough-stert**, *subst.* A plough-handle.

**plough-stuff**, **plow-stuff**, *s.* Curved wood, generally ash, used for ploughs.

**plough-swain**, **plow-swain**, *s.* A ploughman.

**plough-tail**, **plow-tail**, *subst.* That part of a plough which the ploughman holds.

**plough-tree**, **plow-tree**, *s.* A plough-handle.

"I held my *plough-tree* just the same."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. lxxiv.

**plough-truck**, **plow-truck**, *s.* A riding attachment to a plough.

**plough-witchers**, *s. pl.* The name given to the mummers in Huntingdonshire.

"One of the *plough-witchers* often wore a cow's skin."—*Notes and Queries*, Jan. 30, 1886, p. 86.

**plough-witching**, *s.* The performance of the plough-witchers (q. v.).

"The mummers are called plough-witchers, and their ceremony *plough-witching*."—*Notes and Queries*, May 19, 1860, p. 381.

**plough-wright**, **plow-wright**, *s.* A mechanic who makes and repairs ploughs, &c.

**plōgh** (*gh* silent) (1), **plōw**, **\*plowe**, *v. t. & i.* [**PLOUGH**, *s.*; Dut. *ploeghen*; German *pflügen*; Sw. *ploga*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Lit.*: To till or turn up with a plough, in order to sow seed.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To furrow; to cut or run through, as a plough through land.

"And he and his eight hundred  
Shall plough the wave no more."

*Cowper: Loss of the Royal George.*

2. To form as furrows; to furrow.

"Those furrows which the burning share  
Of Sorrow ploughs untimely there."

*Byron: Parisina*, xx.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To till or turn up the soil with a plough. (*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* ii. 282.)

\*2. *Fig.*: To prepare the soil or bed for anything.

"Rebellion, insolence, sedition  
We ourselves have plough'd for."

*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

¶ (1) *To plough in*: To cover by ploughing; as, to plough in wheat.

(2) *To plough up or out*: To uncover or bring to the surface by ploughing.

"Another of a dusky color, near black; there are of these frequently ploughed up in the fields of Welden."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

**plōgh** (*gh* silent), (2), *v. t.* [A corrupt. of *pluck* (q. v.).] To reject as a candidate at an examination for a degree; to pluck. (*Univ. slang*.)

"These two promising specimens were not ploughed."—*Driven to Rome* (1877), p. 68.

\***plōgh-a-ble**, **\*plōw-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *plough*; *-able*.] Capable of being plowed; fit to be ploughed; arable.

**plōgh-bōy** (*gh* silent), **plōw-bōy**, *s.* [English *plough*, *v.* and *boy*.] A boy who follows or drives a team in ploughing; a country boy; hence, an ignorant, coarse boy.

**plōgh-ēr** (*gh* silent), **plōw-ēr**, *subst.* [English *plough*, *v.* and *-er*.] One who ploughs land; a cultivator, a ploughman.

"Now I shall tell you who be the plowers."—*Latimer: Sermon of the Plow*.

**plōgh-man** (*gh* silent), **plōw-man**, *s.* [Eng. *plough*, *v.*, and *man*.] One who ploughs; one who holds or guides a plough; a farm-laborer who is, or may be engaged for ploughing.

"No Devonshire ploughman or Cornish miner who had taken arms to defend his wife and children against Tourville."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

**ploughman's spikenard**, *s.*

*Botany*: *Inula conyza*, a pubescent plant, with ovate-lanceolate leaves, and branched corymbs of yellow flowers. Frequent on chalky or clayey soils.

**plōgh-shāre**, **plōw-shāre**, **\*plowh-schare**, *s.* [Eng. *plough*, *s.*, and *share*=shear (q. v.).]

*Agriculture*:

1. The portion of a plough which cuts the slice loose below.

"With thy rude ploughshare, Death, turn up the sod."  
*Longfellow: God's Acre*.

2. A triangular or heart-shaped blade on a shovel-plough to turn the earth over; and used in tending crops to throw the earth up to the stems of the plants. [**SHOVEL-**PLOUGH****.]

**ploughshare-bone**, *s.*

*Compar. Anat.*: A long, slender bone, shaped like a ploughshare, consisting of two or more of the caudal vertebrae of birds ankylosed into a single mass. It supports the quill feathers of the tail.

\***plōu-si-ōc'-ra-çy**, *s.* [Gr. *plousios*=a wealthy person, and *kratō*=to rule.]

1. Government by the wealthy classes; plutocracy.

2. People of great wealth and influence.

"Treason against the plousiocracy."—*Sidney Smith: Essays from Edinburgh Review*. [Pref.]

**plout-er**, *v. i.* [**PLOTTER**, *v.*]

**plōut-nēt**, **pōut-nēt**, *s.* [Eng. *pout* (2), *s.*, and *nēt*.] A small, stocking-shaped river net attached to two poles.



**plōv'-ēr**, *s.* [O. Fr. *plover* (Fr. *pluvier*)=lit. the rain-bird; formed as if from a Lat. *pluviarius*; from *pluvia*=rain; so called because these birds are said to be most seen and caught in a rainy season; Dut. *plevier*; Ital. *piviere*.]

1. *Literary and Ornithology*:

(1) *Sing.*: The common English name of several wading birds; spec., the Golden, Yellow, or Green Plover, *Charadrius pluvialis*. In winter the old male has all the upper parts sooty-black, with large golden-yellow spots on the margin of the backs of the feathers, the sides of the head, neck, and breast with ashy-brown and yellowish spots, the throat and lower parts white, the quills black. The summer plumage of the upper parts deep black, the front and sides of the neck pure white, with great black and yellow spots. Lower parts mostly deep black. Length about ten inches. Its nest, in a depression of the ground, is made of a few dry fibers and stems of grass; the eggs, which are highly esteemed as delicacies, are four in number, cream yellow or oil-green, with large blotches of umber-brown. Plovers are gregarious in habit, and have a wide geographical range. [CHARADRIUS.] The Gray Plover is *Squatarola cinerea*. [RING-PLOVER, SQUATAROLA, STILT, HIMANTOPINÆ.]

(2) *Pl.*: The Charadriidae (q. v.).

\*2. *Fig.*: A loose woman; a prostitute.

**plover's page**, *s.* The Dunlin, so called from being often seen in company with the plover.

**plōw**, *s. & v.* [PLOW, *s. & v.*]

\***plōwk**, \***plowke**, *s.* [PLUKE, *s.*]

\***plōwked**, \***plōwk'-kŷ**, \***plow-kyd**, *a.* [Eng. *plowk*; -*ed*, -*y*.] Covered or marked with pimples.

"He waxes *plowkky* and brekes oute."—MS. Lincoln, Med., fo. 204.

**plōy**, *s.* [An abbrev. of *employ* (q. v.)] Employment; a harmless frolic; a merry meeting. (*Scotch.*)

"Twa unlucky red-coats were up for black-fishing, or some siccup *ploy*."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. lxiv.

**ploy-é** (as *plwā-yê*), *adj.* [O. Fr., pa. par. of *ployer*=to bend, to ply (q. v.)]

*Her.*: Bowed and bent.

**plū'-chē-a**, *s.* [Named after Pluche, a French abbé.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Plucheinae.

**plū'-chē-i-nē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *pluche(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ineæ*.]

*Botany*: A sub-tribe of Composites, tribe Asteroidae.

**plück**, \***plocke**, \***plukke**, *v. t.* [A. S. *pluccian*; cogn. with Dutch *plukken*; Icel. *plokka*, *plukka*; Dan. *plukke*; Sw. *plocka*; Ger. *pflücken*.]

1. To gather, to pick, to cull.

"And waste the solitary day  
In *plucking* from yon fen the reed."

Scott: *Marmion*, i. (Introd.)

2. To pull with force; to tug, to twitch.

"As they pass by, *pluck* Casca by the sleeve."

Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, i. 2.

3. To pull off with force; to tear off, as clothes.

"*Pluck* away his crop with his feathers."—Levit. i. 16.

4. To strip of feathers.

"Since I *plucked* geese . . . I knew not what 't was to be beaten."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. i.

\*5. To take away, to remove.

"To *pluck* all fears out of you."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

\*6. To draw, to receive, to obtain, to derive. (*Shakesp.*: *Henry V.*, iv. Chor.)

7. To reject, as a candidate in an examination for degrees, &c., as not coming up to the required standard.

"He went to college, and he got *plucked*."—C. Brontë: *Jane Eyre*, ch. x.

¶ In Oxford and Cambridge, England, when degrees are conferred, the name of each person is read out before he is presented to the Vice-Chancellor. The proctor used at one time to walk once up and down the room, and any one who objected to the degree being conferred might signify his dissent by *plucking* or twitching the proctor's gown. This was occasionally done by tradesmen to whom the candidate was in debt. This method of objecting to a candidate has long gone out of use, and the term "*plucked*" is confined to a person who has failed to satisfy the examiners.

¶ \*1. *To pluck off*: To descend in rank or title; to lower one's self.

2. *To pluck up*:

(1) *Trans.*: To tear up by the roots; to eradicate, to exterminate.

\* (2) *Intrans.*: To pluck up courage or spirits.

"*Pluck up*, my heart."—Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, v. i.

3. *To pluck up a heart or spirit*: To take or resume courage.

"*Pluck up thy spirits*."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

**plück** (1), *s.* [PLUCK, *v.*]

1. The act of plucking; a pull, a draw.

"Industrious Moll, with many a *pluck*,  
Unwings the plumage of each duck."

Smart: *An Invitation to Mrs. Tyler*.

2. The heart, lights, and liver of an animal.

3. Courage, spirit, endurance, resolution.

"If there's the *pluck* of a man among you three, you'll help me."—Dickens: *Oliver Twist*, ch. i.

4. The act of plucking; the state of being plucked for an examination.

"To avoid the disgrace and hindrance of a *pluck*."—Farrar: *Julian Home*, ch. xxvi.

5. A two-pronged dung-drag.

**pluck-penny**, *s.* A game.

**plück** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Gael. & Ir. *ploc*, *pluc*=a block, a lump.] A fish, the same as NOBLE, *s.* (q. v.)

**plücked**, *a.* [Eng. *pluck* (1), *s.*; -*ed*.] Having pluck, courage, or endurance. (Used in composition as well-*plucked*, bad-*plucked*, &c.)

"You are a good-*plucked* fellow."—Thackeray: *Newcomes*, ch. lix.

**plück'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *pluck*, *v.*; -*er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which plucks or pulls. (*R. Browning*: *Sordello*, bk. i.)

2. *Worsted Manuf.*: A machine for straightening or cleaning long wool to render it fit for combing.

**plück'-i-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *plucky*; -*ly*.] In a plucky or courageous manner; with pluck or spirit.

"The two constables who behaved so *pluckily*."—London Echo.

**plück'-lëss**, *a.* [Eng. *pluck* (1), *s.*; -*less*.] Destitute of pluck, timid, faint-hearted.

**plück'-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *pluck* (1), *s.*; -*y*.]

1. Having pluck, courage, or spirit; courageous.

"If you're *plucky*, and not over subject to fright."

Barham: *Ingoldsby Legends*; *Smuggler's Leap*.

2. Characterized by pluck or spirit; spirited.

"One of the *pluckiest* races ever entered upon."—London Daily Telegraph.

**plüff**, *v. t.* [Onomatopoeitic.] To throw or puff out smoke in quick whiffs; to throw out hair-powder in dressing the hair; to set fire to gunpowder.

**plüff**, *s.* [PLUFF, *v.*]

1. A puff, as of smoke; a small quantity of gunpowder set on fire.

2. A hair-dresser's powder-puff.

**plüf'-fŷ**, *a.* [PLUFF.] Fluffy, flabby, puffed up.

**plüg**, \***plugge**, *s.* [O. Dut. *plugge*=a plug, *pluggen*=to plug; Dut. *plug*=a peg, a bung; Sw. *plugg*=a plug; Dan. *plök*=a peg; Ger. *plock*=a plug, a peg; all from the Celtic; Ir. *ploc*, *pluc*=a plug, a stopper, a bung; Gael. *ploc*=a club, a block, a plug; Wel. *ploc*=a block, a plug.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A piece of wood or other substance used to plug or stop a hole; a stopple.

2. A *plug-hat*.

3. As much tobacco as is put into the mouth at a time to chew; a quid of tobacco.

4. A flat, oblong cake of pressed tobacco moistened with molasses or liquorice, &c.

¶ *An old plug*: A name given to an old worn horse.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Build.*: A block of wood let into a wall of brick or masonry, to afford a hold for nails in fixing the interior finishing.

2. *Dentistry*: Filling for a carious tooth.

3. *Die-sinking*: A cylindrical piece of soft steel, whose end is turned to fit into a matrix. The indented (intaglio) design of the matrix is transferred to the end of the plug when the two are pressed forcibly together. The plug having the design in relief (cameo) is then hardened and becomes a punch, which is used to impress the faces of dies for coining.

4. *Hydraul. Eng.*: A cap closing the top or end of a branch-pipe leading from the main below the pavement and terminating at a point readily reached for the attachment of hose. A fire-plug (q. v.).

5. *Masonry*: A dowel or cramp.

6. *Mining*: An iron core used in blasting.

7. *Nautical*:

(1) A conical piece of wood used to stop the hawse-holes when the cables are unbent.

(2) A block to stop a hole made by a cannon-ball in a ship.

(3) A stopper for the hole in a boat-bottom.

8. *Ordnance*:

\* (1) The wooden stopper in the vent of a petard.

(2) A small tompon in the muzzle of a musket-barrel.

(3) The nipple of a gun.

9. *Rail. Eng.*: A wedge-pin driven between a rail and its chair.

10. *Steam-eng.*: A fusible plug (q. v.).

11. *Stone-working (pl.)*: Inverted wedges with round backs placed in a hole which has been jumped in a rock; a feather or tapered wedge, being driven between the plugs, rends the rock.

¶ *Plug and feather*:

*Stone-working*: The act or process of rending stones by means of a feather or wedge. [PLUG, *s.*, II. 11.]

**plug center-bit**, *subst.* A bit having a cylinder instead of a point, so as to fit within the hole around which a countersink or enlargement is to be made.

**plug-hat**, *s.* A tall hat, a silk hat. (*U. S.*)

**plug-rod**, *s.*

*Steam-engine*:

1. A rod attached to the working-beam of a condensing-engine for the purpose of driving the working-gear of the valves. Sometimes called the plug-tree.

2. The air-pump rod.

**plug-tap**, *s.* A master-tap (q. v.).

**plug-tree**, *s.* [PLUG-ROD, I.]

**plug-valve**, *s.* A tapering valve fitting into a seat like a faucet.

**plüg**, \***plugge**, *v. t.* [PLUG, *s.*] To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole in.

"In flasks *plugged* with cotton-wool."—London Daily Telegraph.

**plüg'-gër**, *s.* [Eng. *plug*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who or that which plugs; specif., a dentist's instrument for packing filling material into an excavated hole in a carious tooth.

**plüg'-gĭng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [PLUG, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of stopping with a plug.

2. Pins driven into the joints of brick or stone walls to receive the nails whereby battens are fastened to the walls.

¶ *Plugging the nostril* is a temporary remedy in some extreme cases of Epistaxis (q. v.).

**plugging-forceps**, *s.* A dentist's instrument used in compressing filling into an excavated hole in a carious tooth.

**plūke**, *s.* [Gael. *plucan*.] A pimple.

**plū-kē-nēt'-i-a**, *s.* [Named by Plumier after Leonard Plukenet, an English botanist.]

*Botany*: A genus of Acalyphæe. Climbers, with woody stems, alternate cordate leaves, and four-celled ovary. *Plukenetia corniculata* is cultivated in Amboyna for its leaves, which are used as a pot-herb.

**plüm**, \***plom**, \***plomme**, \***ploume**, \***plowme**, \***plumb**, \***plumme**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *plūme*=a plum, *plüm-trēow*=a plum-tree, from Lat. *prunum*=a plum. (For the change of *r* to *l* cf. *colonel*, from Sp. *coronel*: for the change of *m* to *n*; cf. *venom*=Lat. *venenum*; *vellum*=Fr. *vélin*; *lime-tree* for *line-tree*, &c.) Thus *plum* is a doublet of *prune*, *s.* (q. v.); Icel. *plóma*, *plumma*; Sw. *plommon*; Dan. *blomme*; Low Ger. *plumme*; Ger. *pflaume*; Dut. *pruim*.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A grape dried in the sun; a raisin.

\*3. A kind of game.

4. In English commercial slang £100,000 sterling, and hence a large sum or fortune generally.

\*5. A person possessed of a large sum or fortune. (*Eng.*)

"If any *plum* in the city will lay me a hundred and fifty thousand pounds to twenty shillings . . . I will take the wager."—Tuller, No. 124.

II. *Bot. & Hort.*: The fruit of *Prunus domestica*, the Common Plum, a sub-species of *P. communis* (*Sir J. Hooker*), or that tree itself. It is a native of the Caucasus and Asia Minor, whence it was introduced into Europe at a very early period. As it is now in gardens, it is a tree of fifteen or twenty feet high, generally with spineless branches, ovate or lanceolate leaves, and white flowers, single or in pairs; the fruit is a fleshy drupe with a hard kernel, and a skin covered with a glaucous bloom. It has run into more than three hundred varieties. [PRUNE.]

B. *As adj.*: Of the color of a plum.

\***plum-broth**, *subst.* Broth containing plums or raisins.

**plum-bush**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Astrotricha pterocarpa*, an umbellifer, family Hydrocotylidæ.

**plum-cake**, *s.* A cake containing raisins, currants, or other fruit.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhín, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aç; expect, Xénophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shŭn: -tŷon, -çion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.



**plum-colored, a.** Of the color of a plum; dark purple.

**plum-disease, s.**

*Veg. Pathol.*: A disease of the fruit of the plum and some other trees. It produces malformations, called pods or pockets. The parts so affected are long, flat, and light-colored. The disease is produced by a fungus, *Exoascus pruni*.

\***plum-pie, s.** A pie containing plums.

**plum-porridge, s.** Porridge made with plums (raisins), or currants.

**plum-pudding, s.** A pudding containing plums (raisins), currants, and other fruit.

*Plum-pudding dog*: A Dalmatian hound, or coach dog.

\**Plum-pudding stone*:

*Geology*:

1. A conglomerate, with flint pebbles.

2. [PUDDING-STONE.]

**plum-tree, s.** The same as PLUM, s., II.

\***plūm, a.** [PLIM, PLUMP.] Plump.

"The Italians proportion it [Beauty] big and plum."—*Florio: Montaigne*, p. 269.

**plūm, v. t.** [PLUM, a.] To stuff up; to cajole; as, to *plum* a person up with a tale. (*Eng. Slang.*)

\***plūm, adv.** [PLUMB, adv.]

**plū'-mage (age as ig), s.** [Fr., from *plume*=a feather.] [PLUME, s.] The feathers which cover a bird.

"Preening his plumage."—*Drayton: Noah's Flood*.

¶ Darwin shows that it is different in various immature and mature birds of the same species, that it sometimes varies with the change of season, that there is a tendency to analogous variation in it, and that these changes can be transmitted by inheritance. There is a relation between changes of plumage and the protection of the bird against its enemies.

**plū'-mās-sa-řy, s.** [Fr. *plumasserie*.] A plume or collection of ornamental feathers.

**plū'-mās-sī-ēr, s.** [Fr.] One who prepares or deals in plumes or feathers for ornamental purposes.

**plū'-ma-těl'-lā, s.** [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *pluma*=a feather.]

*Zoölogy*: A family of Plumatellidæ (q. v.). It has the cœnocœcium tubular, the tubes distinct, and the ectocyst pergamentaceous. Twelve species are known.

**plū'-ma-těl'-lī-dæ, s. pl.** [Modern Lat. *plumatell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of phylactolæmatous Polyzoa, sub-order Lophopea. The cœnocœcium is rooted. The family is divided into two groups: (1) Comprising the genera in which the lophophore is furnished with two long arms, Pectinatella, Lophopus, Alcyonella, and Plumatella; (2) Containing a single genus, Fredericella.

\***plūmb (b silent) (1), s.** [PLUM, s.]

**plūmb (b silent) (2), \*plom, \*plomb, \*plome, \*plomme, \*plum, \*plumme, s., a. & adv.** [French *plomb*=lead, a plumb-line, from Lat. *plumbum*=lead.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. A mass of lead attached to a line, and used to prove the perpendicularity of work.

2. A shot or weight used to sink a fishing line. (*Cotton: Complete Angler*, ch. xi.)

3. A deep pool in a river or stream. (*Scotch.*)

**B. As adj.:** Standing according to a plumb-line; perpendicular, vertical.

**C. As adverb:**

1. In a perpendicular direction; in a line perpendicular to the horizon. [PLUMP, adv.]

"Plumb down he falls."—*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 931.

2. Exactly, directly, plump. (*United States.*)

**plumb-bob, s.** A conoidally-shaped piece of metal suspended by a cord attached to its upper end, and used for determining vertical, or, in connection with a level or straight edge, horizontal lines.

**plumb-center, plum-center, adv.** Directly at the center; point-blank.

**plumb-joint, s.** A lap-joint soldered.

**plumb-level, s.** [LEVEL, s., II. 2 (1).]

**plumb-line, s.**

1. The cord by which a plumb-bob is suspended.

2. A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; a line directed to the center of gravity of the earth.

**plumb-rule, s.** A narrow board with a plumb-line. It is used by masons, carpenters, &c., for proving the perpendicularity of work.

**plūmb (b silent), v. t.** [PLUMB, s.]

**I. Literally:**

1. To adjust by a plumb-line; to set in a perpendicular or vertical line.

2. To sound with a plummet, as the depth of water.

**II. Fig.:** To ascertain the measurement, dimensions, or extent of; to test, to sound.

**plūm-bā'-gě-æ, s. pl.** [Latin *plumbago*(o); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Plumbaginaceæ. It has the styles united.

**plūm'-ba-gīn, s.** [Mod. Lat. *plumbago*(o); *-in* (*Chem.*)]

*Chem.*: The acrid principle of the root of *Plumbago europæa*. It is extracted by ether, and crystallizes from alcohol in delicate tufted needles or prisms, having a biting after-taste. Nearly insoluble in cold water, easily soluble in ether and alcohol.

**plūm-bāg'-ī-nā'-çě-æ, plūm-ba-gīn'-ě-æ, s. pl.** [Lat. *plumbago*, genit. *plumbagin(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ*.]

*Bot.*: Leadworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, tribe Cortusales. Herbs or undershrubs, with alternate or clustered, undivided, exstipulate, somewhat sheathing leaves, occasionally dotted. Flowers in loose panicles or in heads; calyx tubular, plaited, persistent, sometimes colored; corolla thin, monopetalous or with five petals; stamens definite, opposite the petals, ovary superior, of five, three, or four valvate carpels, one-celled, one-seeded. Fruit a nearly indehiscent utricle. Sea coasts in many lands. Known genera eleven, species 231 (*Lindley*), genera ten, species about 200 (*Sir J. Hooker*).

**plūm-bāg'-īn-oūs, a.** [Latin *plumbago* (genit. *plumbaginis*).] Pertaining to or of the nature of plumbago; consisting of or containing plumbago.

**plūm-bā'-gō, s.** [Lat.; Fr. *plombagine*.]

1. *Min.*: The same as GRAPHITE (q. v.).

2. *Bot.*: The typical genus of Plumbaginaceæ. Flowers nearly sessile, consisting of elongated spikes. *Plumbago europæa* is employed by beggars to create artificial sores, to excite pity. Its root is very acrid, and in small doses is as good an emetic as ipecacuanha. The root of *P. scandens* is used in St. Domingo as a blistering agent. It is applied externally in diseases of the ear, and given internally in hepatic obstructions. The sliced root of *P. rosea* (or *coccinea*) is a vesicatory, but inferior to cantharides. It is also a sialogogue, and is given in India for secondary syphilis and leprosy. *P. zeylonica* is a vesicatory, antiperiodic, and sudorific.

**plūmb-āl'-lō-phāne, s.** [Lat. *plumb(um)*=lead, and Eng. *allopthane*.]

*Min.*: A variety of Allophane (q. v.), containing some lead. Found at Monte Vecchio, Sardinia.

†**plūm'-bāte, s.** [Eng. *plumb(ic)*; *-ate*.]

*Chem.*: A salt of plumbic acid (q. v.).

**plūm-bē'-an, plūm-bē'-oūs, a.** [Lat. *plumbeus*, from *plumbum*=lead.]

1. *Lit.*: Consisting of, or resembling, lead.

"A plumban flexible rule."—*Ellis: Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 411.

\*2. *Fig.*: Dull, heavy, stupid.

"Till I have indoctrinated your plumbeous cerebrosities."—*Sidney: Wanstead Play*, p. 622.

**plūm'-beīne, s.** [Lat. *plumbum*=lead.]

*Min.*: A name given by Breithaupt to the pseudomorph of galena after pyromorphite, in the belief that it was a new species.

**plūmb'-ēr (b silent), \*plūm'-mēr, s.** [French *plombier*, from *plomb*=lead.]

1. One who plumbs.

2. One who works in lead; specif., one who fits up and repairs pipes and other apparatus for the conveyance of water or gas; covers roofs with sheet-lead, &c.

**plumber-block, s.** [PILLOW-BLOCK.]

**plumber's force-pump, subst.** A pump used by plumbers for testing pipe or withdrawing obstacles from a gorged pipe. It may be attached to the delivery end of the pipe so as to act by suction, or may be applied elsewhere, effecting the desired object by hydraulic pressure.

**plumber's solder, s.** [SOLDER.]

**plūmb'-ēr-řy (b silent), \*plūm'-mēr-řy, s.** [Eng. *plumber*; *-y*.]

1. Works of lead; lead-works; a place where plumbing is carried on.

2. The business or trade of a plumber; plumbing.

"Whose shrill saint's-bell hangs on his lovery

While the rest are damned to the plumbery."

*Ep. Hall: Satires*, v. 1.

**plūmb-ē'-thřyl, s.** [Pref. *plumb(o)*-, and English *ethyl*.]

*Chem.*:  $Pb_2(C_2H_5)_3$ . A basic compound produced by the action of iodide of ethyl on an alloy of lead

and sodium, and dissolving out from the mixture with ether, from which it is deposited as a white amorphous powder. It combines with acids to form salts, and is capable of yielding a hydrated oxide having a powerful alkaline reaction.

**plūm'-bīc, a.** [Lat. *plumb(um)*=lead; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or derived from, lead.

\***plumbic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*: The old name for dioxide of lead,  $PbO_2$  (see LEAD-OXIDE), and so called because it is capable of combining with bases to form definite salts, sometimes termed plumbates.

**plumbic-ocher, s.** [MASSICOT.]

**plūm-bīf'-ēr-oūs, adj.** [Lat. *plumbum*=lead, and *fero*=to bear, to produce.] Producing lead.

**plūmb'-īng (b silent), s.** [The senses I. 3 & II., from *plumb*, v.; in the other sense more directly from Lat. *plumbum*=lead.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act, process, or occupation, of casting and working in lead, and applying it to purposes connected with buildings; as roofs, pipes, &c.

2. The lead piping and other apparatus for the conveyance of water or gas throughout a building.

3. The act of sounding or ascertaining the depth of anything; as, of water.

**II. Min.:** The act or process of sounding or searching among mines.

**plūm-bī'-ō-dīte, s.** [Pref. *plumb(o)*-, and Eng. *iodite*.]

*Min.*: The same as SCHWARTZEMBERGITE (q. v.).

**plūmb'-lēss (b silent), a.** [Eng. *plumb* (2), s.; *-less*.] Not capable of being measured or sounded with a plumb-line; unfathomable.

"Into the plumbless depths of the past."—*Dickens: Hard Times*, ch. xv.

**plūm-bō-, pref.** [Latin *plumbum*=lead.] Connected with, or derived from, lead.

**plūm-bō-cāl'-çīte, s.** [Pref. *plumbo*-, and Eng. *calcite*.]

*Min.*: A variety of calcite (q. v.), containing some carbonate of lead.

**plūm-bō-cū'-pīte, s.** [Pref. *plumbo*-, and Eng. *cuprite*.]

*Min.*: The same as CUPROPLUMBITE (q. v.).

**plūm-bō-gūm'-mīte, subst.** [Pref. *plumbo*-, and Eng. *gummite*.]

*Min.*: A mineral found in thin, botryoidal, or mammillated crusts. Hardness, 4.5; specific gravity, 4.6-4; luster, gum-like; color, very various; translucent; brittle. Composition: Very varying, but is probably a hydrated phosphate of alumina and lead. Found, with lead ores, at various localities, but principally at Huel Goet, Brittany, and Pontgibaud, Auvergne.

**plūm-bō-mān'-gan-īte, s.** [Pref. *plumbo*-, and Eng. *manganite*.]

*Min.*: A massive mineral, of a dark steel-gray color, which becomes of a bronze tinge by exposure. An analysis yielded: Manganese, 49.0; lead, 30.68; sulphur, 20.73=100.41; proposed chemical formula,  $3Mn_2S+PbS$ .

**plūm-bō-rěg'-īn-īte, s.** [Prefix *plumbo*-, Eng. *resin*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: The same as PLUMBOGUMMITE (q. v.).

**plūm-bō-scheē'-līte, s.** [Prefix *plumbo*-, and Eng. *scheelite*.]

*Min.*: The same as STOLZITE (q. v.).

**plūm-bō-stān'-nīte, s.** [Pref. *plumbo*-, and Eng. *stannite*.]

*Min.*: An amorphous, granular mineral, found in the province of Huancané, Peru. Hardness, 2; specific gravity, 4.5 (?); luster, somewhat metallic; color, gray; feel, greasy. Analysis yielded: Sulphur, 25.14; antimony, 16.98; tin, 16.30; lead, 30.66; iron, 10.18; zinc, 0.74=100.

**plūm-bō-stīb, subst.** [Pref. *plumbo*-, and Lat. *stib(ium)*=antimony.]

*Min.*: The same as BOULANGERITE (q. v.).

**plūm-bō-těll'-ū-rīte, s.** [Prefix *plumbo*-, and Eng. *tellurite*.]

*Min.*: The same as ALTAITE (q. v.).

**plūm-bō-tět-řa-mē'-thřyl, s.** [Pref. *plumbo*-, Gr. *tetras*=four, and Eng. *methyl*.]

*Chem.*:  $Pb_2C_4H_{12}$ . A colorless mobile liquid obtained by treating chloride of lead with zinc methyl. It has the odor of camphor, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, boils at 160°, but decomposes a few degrees above that temperature.

**plūm-bō-trī-mē'-thřyl, s.** [Pref. *plumbo*-, and Eng. *trimethyl*.]

*Chem.*:  $Pb_2C_3H_9$ . Methplumbethyl. Has not yet been obtained in the free state, but its salts are readily formed by treating plumbotetramethyl with acids. Plumbotrimethyl chloride,  $PbMe_3Cl$ , crystallizes in long needles, resembling chloride of lead, slightly soluble in water, but soluble in alcohol.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gó, pót, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sòn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trřy, Sřryan. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**plūm'-būm**, s. [Lat.] Lead (q. v.).

**plūme**, s. [Fr., from Latin *pluma*=a feather, a piece of down; cf. Ger. *plaum*=foam.]

**A. Ordinary Language:**

**I. Literally:**

1. A feather of a bird; especially a long or conspicuous feather.

\*2. Plumage. (*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 186.)

3. A feather or collection of feathers worn as an ornament; anything resembling a feather or worn as such an ornament.

"Thou, too, of the snow-white plume,  
Whose realm refused thee even a tomb."  
*Byron: Ode from the French.*

\*II. *Fig.*: A token of honor; the prize of a contest. (*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 161.)

**B. Bot.:** A plumule (q. v.).

**plume-birds**, s. pl.

*Ornithol.*: The genus *Epimachus*, and the sub-family *Epimachinae*.

\***plume-dark**, *adj.* Dark with wings or birds. (*Thomson: Autumn*, 868.)

**plume-maker**, s. A maker of plumes; a feather-dresser.

**plume-moths**, s. pl. [PTEROPHORINA.]

**plume-nutmeg**, s. [ATHEROSPERMACEA.]

\***plume-plucked**, *a.* Humbled, abased. (*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, iv. 1.)

**plūme**, v. t. [PLUME, s.]

1. To pick and adjust the feathers of; to prune.

"Swans must be kept in some enclosed pond, where they may have room to come ashore and plume themselves."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

\*2. To strip of feathers; to pluck.

"Such animals as feed upon flesh, devour some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with, because they will not take the pains fully to plume them."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

\*3. To strip, to pillage, to rob, to plunder.

"One whom, instead of banishing a day,  
You should have plum'd of all his borrow'd honors."  
*Dryden: Maiden Queen*, ii.

4. To set as a plume. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 989.)

5. To adorn with plumes or feathers.

"Farewell the plumed troops."

*Shakespeare: Othello*, iii. 3.

6. To pride, to value, to boast. (Used reflexively, and followed by *on*.)

"The idea of a man pluming himself on his virtue."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

¶ It was formerly followed by *in* or *with*.

"Porson, if he was alive, might plume himself with it."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 442.

**plūmed**, *pa. par. & a.* [PLUME, v.]

**plumed-birds**, s. pl. [PLUME-BIRDS.]

**plumed-prominent**, s.

*Entom.*: *Ptilophora plumigera*, a British moth.

**plūme-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *plume*; -less.] Destitute of feathers or plumes.

"The closed hearse, plumeless and void of all forms, modes, shows of grief."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

**plūme-lēt**, s. [Eng. *plume*; dimin. suff. -let.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A little plume.

"When rosy plumelets tuft the larch."

*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, xc. 1.

2. *Bot.*: A little plumule.

\***plūm'-ēr-ŷ**, s. [English *plume*; -ry.] Plumes collectively; a mass of plumes; plumage.

"The bird of gorgeous plumery."

*Southey: Kehama*, x. 20.

**plū-mī-corn**, s. [Latin *pluma*=a feather, and *cornu*=a horn.]

*Ornith.* (*pl.*): Feather horns, a name given to the tufts of feathers on the head in the genus *Bubo* (q. v.). They are sometimes called horns and ear-tufts; the latter name is especially misleading, as they have no connection with the organs of hearing. The *meatus auditorius* on each side is situated below the plumicorn, approximately on a level with the eye.

**plū-mī-ēr'-ē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *plumier(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

*Botany*: A tribe of Apocynaceæ. The ovary is double, the seeds naked.

**plū-mī-ēr'-ī-a**, *subst.* [Named after Plumier, a French traveler and botanist.]

*Botany*: The typical genus of Plumiereæ (q. v.), from South America. Trees or shrubs with tufts of fleshy leaves at the extremities of the branches, and funnel-shaped corollas. *Plumieria rubra* is called, in the West Indies, from its sweet scent, the Red Jasmine. *P. acuminata*, the Khair Champa of India—a small, elegant tree, with the flowers white and yellow, with a red tinge—is also delightfully

fragrant. The leaves of *P. acutifolia*, made into a poultice, are applied in India to swellings; the milky sap is a rubefacient in rheumatic pains, and the root is a violent cathartic.

**plū-mīg'-ēr-ōūs**, *adj.* [Latin *plumiger*, from *pluma*=a feather, and *gero*=to wear.] Having or bearing feathers; feathered.

**plū-mīl'-ī-form**, *a.* [Lat. *plumula*, dimin. from *pluma*=a feather, and *forma*=a form.] Having the shape or form of a plume or feather.

**plū-mī-pēd**, **plū-mī-pēde**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *plumipes* (genit. *plumipedis*), from *pluma*=a feather, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot; Fr. *plumipède*.]

**A. As adj.:** Having feet covered with feathers.

**B. As subst.:** A bird which has its feet covered with feathers.

**plūm'-īst**, s. [Eng. *plum(e)*; -ist.] A dealer in or preparer of feathers for plumes.

**plū-mī-tēs**, s. [Lat. *plum(a)*=a feather; suffix -ites (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: The same as JAMESONITE (q. v.).

\***plūm'-kēt**, *a.* [Lat. *plumbeus*=leaden.] Lead-colored.

"Cæsius, and glaucus, is blew or greye, as the skye is when it hath little speckes of grey cloudes in a fayre daye, as it were a plumket colour."—*Udall: Flowres for Latine Speaking*, fo. 192.

**plūm'-mēr** (1), s. [PLUMBER.]

**Plūm'-mēr** (2), s. [From Dr. Plummer, who first compounded the pills.] (See the compound.)

**Plummer's pills**, s. pl.

*Pharm.*: Pills formed of levigate calomel, the precipitated sulphur of antimony, each two drams, with three drams of the gum and one of the resin of guaiacum, mixed together into a mass with the balsam of copaivi. Recommended for spots, pimples, scrofula, &c. If for the balsam of copaivi there be substituted castor oil, the pill becomes the Compound Calomel Pill of the British Pharmacopæia.

\***plūm'-mēr-ŷ**, s. [PLUMBERY.]

**plūm'-mēt**, \***plom-et**, \***plom-met**, \***plum-bet**, *subst.* [Fr. *plombet*, dimin. from *plomb*=lead.]

1. A plug of lead or other metal used for sounding.

"And deeper than did ever plummet sound  
I'll drown my book." *Shakespeare: Tempest*, v. 1.

2. Anything used as a test or gauge.

"Too deep for the plummet of thought."

*Cowper: Aspirations After God.*

3. A ball of lead for a plumb-line.

\*4. A weight.

\*5. A pencil of solid lead, used by schoolboys to rule paper for writing on.

6. The pommel of a sword. (*Scotch.*)

**plūm'-mīng**, s. [PLUMB, v.]

*Mining*: The operation of finding, by means of a mine-dial, the place where to sink an air-shaft, or to bring an adit to the work, or to find which way the lode inclines.

**plūm'-mŷ**, *adj.* [Eng. *plum*, s.; -y.] Desirable, advantageous, good.

"For the sake of getting something plummy."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xv.

**plū-mōse**, **plū-mōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *plumosus*, from *pluma*=a feather; Fr. *plumeux*; Sp. *plumoso*; Ital. *plumoso*.]

*Ord. Lang. & Nat. Science*: Resembling feathers; feathery (q. v.).

**plumose-antimony**, **plumose-ore**, s. [JAMESONITE.]

**plū-mō-ŷite**, s. [Lat. *plumos(us)*=with feathers; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: A capillary variety of Jamesonite (q. v.). It was formerly regarded as a distinct species.

**plū-mōs'-ī-tŷ**, s. [O. French *plumosite*.] The quality or state of being plumose.

**plū-mōūs**, *a.* [PLUMOSE.]

**plūmp**, \***plomp**, \***plompe**, \***plumpe**, *a. & s.* [From the same root as *plim* (q. v.), hence=swollen; cogn. with O. Dut. *plomp*=rude, dull; Sw. *plump*=clownish, coarse; Dan. *plump*=clumsy, vulgar from *plump*=heavy, clumsy, blunt.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Swelled out; swollen, as with fat or flesh; full of habit; fleshy, chubby; stout in body.

"Banish plump Jack, and banish all the world."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

2. Full, distended.

"The god of wine did his plump clusters bring."

*Carew: To my Friend G. N.*

\*3. Rude, clownish, boorish.

"Rude and plompe beestis can not vnderstone wyse-  
dom."—*Caxton: Reynard the Fox* (ed. Arber), p. 100.

**B. As substantive:**

\*1. A crowd, a throng. (*Morte Arthure*, 2, 199.)

†2. A cluster, a clump; a number together; a flock. (*Scott: Marmion*, i. 3.)

**plump-armed**, *a.* Having plump, well-rounded, or fat arms.

**plump-faced**, *a.* Having a plump, fat face.

**plūmp** (1), v. t. & i. [PLUMP, a.]

\***A. Transitive:**

1. *Lit.*: To make fat, to fatten; to swell out, to distend.

"Plump'd with bloating dropsy."

*Armstrong: Imit. of Shakespeare.*

2. *Fig.*: To puff up, to swell.

"Plumped up with hopes to carry on their diabolical designs."—*Wood: Atheneæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

**B. Intransitive:**

\*1. *Lit.*: To swell out, to become fat; to grow plumpy.

2. *Fig.*: At an election to give a plumper for a candidate. [PLUMPER (1), s., 2.]

"To plump for the candidate of his choice."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

**plūmp** (2), v. t. & i. [PLUMP, *adv.*; cogn. with Dut. *plompen*=to plunge; Dan. *plumpe*=to plump, toouse; Sw. *plumpa*=to plump, to fall; Ger. *plumpen*=to fall plump.]

**A. Trans.:** To throw or cause to fall heavily and suddenly.

**B. Intrans.:** To plunge or fall like a heavy mass of dead matter; to fall plump, to plop.

"Dulcissa plumps into a chair."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 492.

**plūmp**, *adv.*, *a. & s.* [A corrupt. of *plumb* (2), s.; cf. Ital. *cadere a piombo*=to fall plump (lit. like lead); French *à plomb*=downright; Dut. *plompe*=plump; Ger. *plump*.] [PLUMP (2), v.]

**A. As adv.:** Plumb; down straight; with a heavy fall; suddenly, heavily; as, to come down plump.

**B. As adjective:**

1. Downright; falling straight and heavily; as, a plump shower.

2. Downright, plain, unqualified, blunt; as, a plump lie.

**C. As substantive:**

1. A heavy, sudden fall; a plop.

2. A sudden, heavy shower of rain. (*Scotch.*)

\*¶ To run a plump: To run together; to run amuck.

"Thus they ran a plumpe through Saint Nicholas' shambles."—*Grafton: Henry VIII.* (an. 9.)

**plūmp'-ēr** (1), s. [Eng. *plump* (1), v.; -er.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who or that which makes plump or fat; that which swells out or distends.

2. *At elections:*

(1) A vote given to a single candidate by a man who has the right to vote for two or more candidates, when more than one has to be elected. Thus where, as under the minority representation law in force in Illinois and some other states, a voter who is entitled to cast one vote for each of three representatives in the state legislature or three votes for any one of the three, casts his three votes in favor of one particular candidate he is said to plump for him, or to give him a plumper.

**II. Technically:**

(2) A voter who plumps for a particular candidate.

*Dental Surgery*: A dental device that throws the sunken cheek outward, giving it an attractive plumpness. It is a plate with an artificial gum which fills the hollow cheek. The sinking of the cheeks is usually due to the recession of the natural gum caused by the loss of teeth, but sometimes the cheek is naturally sunken even when the teeth are intact. The insertion of a plumper into the mouth will instantly remove this facial defect. Plumbers are made of rubber, celluloid, or gold. The method of manufacture is simple. An impression of the roof of the mouth and the gums is taken in wax. A mold is made from the impression, and the mold used in making the plumper-plate. Where the natural gum is sunken the plate is simply filled out, so that when it is inserted in the mouth it will throw the cheek outward. The plate is held in place by suction. As a rule plumbers are made with artificial teeth also, although if the patient desires the plate alone is made. Where the jaw has been broken or is misshapen as the result of an accident the plumper proves very effective in removing the defect.

**plūmp'-ēr** (2), s. [Eng. *plump*; -er.] A downright, unqualified lie. (*Colloquial.*)

\***plūmp'-īng**, *adj.* [Eng. *plump*, a.; -ing.] Fat, plump, sleek.

"His flesh more plumping and his looks enlightning."  
*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, xxiv.



**plump**'-lŷ, *adverb*. [English *plump*, *adv.*; -*ly*.] Roundly, flatly, plainly; without reserve.

**plump**'-ness, *s.* [Eng. *plump*, *a.*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being plump; fatness; fullness of habit; sleekness.

**plump**'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *plump*, *a.*; -*y*.] Fat, plump, sleek. (See *ex.* under **PINK**, *a.*)

**plû**'-mû-lar, *a.* [Eng. *plumul(e)*; -*ar*.] Of the nature of a plumule; resembling a plumule. (*Balfour: Outlines of Botany*, p. 267.)

**plû**'-mû-lâr'-î-a, *subst.* [Lat. *plumula*=a little feather, *dimin.* from *pluma*.] [**PLUME**.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of Plumulariæ. *Plumularia pinnata* has tall, whitish, jointed stems. It is four to seven inches high.

**plû**'-mû-lâr'-î-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *plumulari(a)*; *fem. pl. adj. suff.* -*idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Hydroid Polypes, sub-order Campanularia. Hydrothecæ sessile, polypites with a single wreath of filiform tentacles round a central proboscis. Reproductive zooids always fixed.

**plû**'-mû-le, *s.* [Fr.] [**PLUMULARIA**.]

*Bot.*: A minute germinating point or seed-bud within the cotyledon of a dicotyledonous plant, or at one side of the cotyledon in a monocotyledonous one. It is a continuation of the tendrils, but it buds upward, while the radicle does so downward. It is part of the embryo, and may be divided into caulicle and gemmule (q. v.).

**plû**'-mŷ, \***plû**'-miě, *a.* [Eng. *plum(e)*; -*y*.]

1. Covered with feathers; feathered.

"Angels on full sail of wing flew nigh,  
Who on their plummy vans received him soft."

*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 583.

2. Adorned with or bearing a plume; plumed. (*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xix.)

†3. Leafy.

"Fish own the pools, and birds the plummy trees"  
*Blackie: Lays of the Highlands*, p. 130.

4. Resembling feathers or down; feathery, downy. (*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, xii.)

**plûn**'-dêr, *v. t. & i.* [Ger. *plündern*=to plunder, from *plunder*=trumpery, trash, baggage; Dan. *plyndre*; Sw. *plundra*; O. Dut. *plunderen*, *plonderen*; Dut. *plunderen*. The word was first introduced between 1630 and 1640, A. D., and, according to Fuller, was of Dutch [German] origin, and first introduced by the soldiers who had fought under Gustavus Adolphus (*Church Hist.*, bk. xii., § 4, 33; also cf. bk. ix., § 4).]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To pillage, to rob, to strip; to take goods or property forcibly from.

2. To take by open force; to pillage.

**B. Intrans.:** To pillage; to rob.

**plûn**'-dêr, *s.* [**PLUNDER**, *v.*]

1. The act of plundering or pillaging; robbery.

2. That which is plundered or taken by open force from another body; spoil, pillage, prey.

3. That which is taken by theft or fraud.

4. (Reverting to the original meaning of the Ger. *plunder*.) Personal baggage or luggage; goods, effects. (This use of the word is now confined to America.)

**plûn**'-dêr-age (age as *îg*), *s.* [Eng. *plunder*; -*age*.]

*Mar. Law*: The embezzlement of goods on board a ship.

**plûr**'-dêr-êr, *s.* [Eng. *plunder*; -*er*.] One who plunders or pillages; a robber, a pillager.

"Near Sibyl's Cross the plunderers stray."

*Scott: Marmion*, vi. 33.

**plûn**'-dêr-ouš, *a.* [Eng. *plunder*; -*ous*.] Plundering, pillaging. (*Carlyle*.)

**plûnge**, \***plouge**, \***plouge**, \***ploung-en**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *plonger*, from a Low Lat. \**plumbico* (not found), from Lat. *plumbum*=lead; the meaning is thus to fall like lead; to fall plumb or plump.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To thrust or force into water or other fluid substance; to immerse. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xii. 64.)

2. To thrust or force into any substance or body easily penetrable.

3. To force, to drive, to thrust.

4. To baptize by immersion.

5. To force, thrust, or drive into any condition or state, so as to be enveloped or surrounded by it.

"But Jove forbids, who plunges those he hates  
In fierce contention and in vain debates."

*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, ii. 446.

\*6. To embarrass, to entangle.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To thrust, force, or drive one's self into water or other fluid substance; to immerse one's self; to dive.

"Now on the mountain-wave on high they ride,  
Then downward plunge beneath th' involving tide."  
*Falconer: Shipwreck*, iii.

\*2. To rush or fall into a state or condition, by which one may be supposed to be encircled, enveloped, or overwhelmed; as, to *plunge* into debt.

3. To throw the body forward, and the hind legs up, as a horse.

4. To bet heavily and recklessly on a race, or other contest. (*Racing slang*.)

"Even in a field of sixteen runners men will plunge."  
*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

**plûnge**, \***plouge**, *s.* [**PLUNGE**, *v.*]

1. A dive, pitch, rush, or leap into water, or other fluid substance.

2. A rushing, leaping, or falling into any state or condition by which one may be supposed to be encircled, enveloped, or overwhelmed.

\*3. A state of difficulty or distress by which one is surrounded or overwhelmed; strait, distress.

"Any thing at a *plunge*, would be received which came to his relief."  
*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. vi., § 6.

4. The act of pitching or throwing the body forward, and the hind legs up, as an unruly horse.

5. Reckless, heavy betting. (*Racing slang*.)

"She was made the medium of a heavy *plunge*."  
*London Standard*.

**plunge**-bath, *s.* A large bath in which a person can wholly immerse himself.

**plunge**-pole, *s.* [**PLUNGER**, II. 3.]

\***plûn**'-geôn, *s.* [Fr. *plongeon*, from *plonger*=to plunge.] A sea-fowl, the diver.

**plûng**'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *plung(e)*; -*er*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: One who or that which plunges.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) One who bets heavily and recklessly on the stock and grain market, a race, or other contest.

"A few *plungers* were clever enough to lay 100 to 8."  
*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

(2) A cavalry-man. (*Mil. slang*.)

**II. Technically:**

1. *Ordn.*: A form of striker used in some breech-loading fire-arms; a firing-pin.

2. *Pottery*: A boiler in which clay is beaten by a wheel into a creamy consistence.

3. *Pumping*: A long solid cylinder employed as a piston in a force-pump. [**PLUNGER-PUMP**.]

**plunger**-bucket, *s.* A bucket without a valve. [**PLUNGER-PUMP**.]

**plunger**-pole, *s.* [**PLUNGER**, II. 3.]

**plunger**-pump, *s.* A pump having a solid piston (plunger) which acts by displacement of the water in the barrel, in contradistinction to a bucket-pump which has a hollow piston (bucket) through which the water passes during the down stroke, to be lifted when the bucket rises.

**plûng**'-îng, *pr. par. or a.* [**PLUNGE**, *v.*]

**plunging**-bath, *s.* A plunge-bath (q. v.).

**plunging**-battery, *s.*

*Electr.*: A battery so arranged that the plates may be readily lowered into their cells, or raised therefrom when not required for use.

**plunging**-fire, *s.*

*Gunnery*: Shot fired at an angle of depression below point-blank; a discharge of fire-arms poured down upon an enemy from some eminence above.

\***plûng**'-ŷ, \***plung**-ie, *adj.* [**PLUNGE**, *v.*] Wet, rainy.

"Weate *plungie* cloudes."  
*Chaucer: Boetius*, bk. i.

**plûn**'-kêt, *subst.* [O. Fr. *blanchet*, from *blanc*=white; cf. *plumket*.] A kind of gray or grayish-blue color.

**plû**'-pêr-fêct, *a.* [Lat. *plus*(*quam*) *perfectum*=more (than) perfect.] [**PERFECT**, *a.*]

*Gram.*: A term applied to that tense of a verb which denotes that the action or event spoken of had taken place previous to another action or event.

**plû**'-ral, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *plurel* (Fr. *pluriel*), from Lat. *pluralis*=plural, pertaining to more than one; *plur* (genit. *pluris*)=more.]

**A. As adjective:**

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Implying or containing more than one; consisting of two or more.

"Elected by a suffrage based on the property *plural* vote."  
*London Daily Chronicle*.

2. *Gram.*: Applied to that number or form of a word which denotes more than one, or any number except one. Some languages, as Greek, have a dual number to denote that two are spoken of, in which case the plural denotes three or more. [**DUAL**.]

**B. As substantive:**

*Gram.*: That number or form of a word which denotes or expresses more than one. [A. 2.]

**plû**'-ral-îsm, *s.* [Eng. *plural*; *ism*.]

1. The quality or state of being plural; plurality.

2. The state or condition of a pluralist; the state or system of holding more benefices or livings than one. (*Eng.*)

"The remarkable *pluralisms* among the clergy."  
*Athenæum*, Oct. 4, 1884.

**plû**'-ral-îst, *s.* [Eng. *plural*; -*ist*.] A clerk who holds more than one ecclesiastical benefice or living with cure of souls. (*Eng.*)

"Of the parochial clergy a large proportion were *pluralists*."  
*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

**plû**'-râl'-î-tŷ, \***plu**-ral-i-tie, *s.* [Fr. *pluralité*, from Lat. *pluralitatem*, accus. of *pluralitas*, from *pluralis*=plural (q. v.); Ital. *pluralità*; Sp. *pluralidad*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The quality or state of being plural, or of implying or expressing more than one.

"The *plurality* of the verb and the neutrality of the noun."  
*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. ii.

2. The state or condition of being more than one; a number consisting of two or more.

3. In this country the term "plurality of votes" is applied to elections where there are three or more candidates for the same office, and signifies the excess of votes cast for any one candidate over the candidate who receives the next largest number of votes.

"In 1888 Mr. Cleveland's *plurality* was 96,658 votes."  
*Chicago Daily News Almanac*, 1894.

4. The greater part; the majority.

"No one can claim for the *plurality*, counted by heads, such pure motive and such high intelligence."  
*London Daily Telegraph*.

**II. English Ecclesiastical Law:**

1. The holding of two or more benefices or livings with cure of souls at the same time.

2. One of two or more benefices or livings held by one clerk at the same time. (*Eng.*)

"Who ingross many *pluralities* under a non-resident and slubbing dispatch of souls."  
*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus*.

**plû**'-ral-î-zâ'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *pluraliz(e)*; -*ation*.]

1. The act of pluralizing; the attribution of plurality to a person or thing by the use of a plural pronoun.

2. The act of manifesting in various ways.

"God, he taught, is the supreme unity, one and yet manifold; the process of evolution from him is the *pluralization* of the divine goodness."  
*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, i. 358.

**plû**'-ral-îze, **plû**'-ral-îse, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *plural*; -*ize*, -*ise*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To make plural; to express in the plural form; to attribute plurality to.

2. To multiply, to manifold

\***B. Intransitive:**

1. *Eccles.*: To hold more than one benefice at the same time.

2. *Gram.*: To assume a plural form; to take a plural.

"Any part of speech will assume in compounding the substantive character, and will *pluralize* as such."  
*Earle: Philology*, § 599.

**plû**'-ral-îz-êr, *s.* [Eng. *pluraliz(e)*; -*er*.]

*Eccles.*: A pluralist. (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

**plû**'-ral-îŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *plural*; -*ly*.] In a plural manner; so as to imply more than one.

"Gods are sometimes spoken of *plurally*."  
*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 371.

**plû**'-rî-, *pref.* [Lat. *plus* (genit. *pluris*)=more.] Pertaining or relating to more than one, or to many; having a plurality.

**plû**'-rî-êş, *s.* [See *def.*]

*Law*: A writ which issues in the third instance, after the first and the alias have been ineffectual, so called from the word *pluries* (=often), which occurs in the first clause.

**plû**'-rî-fâr'-î-ouš, *adj.* [Latin *plurifarius*.] Of many kinds or fashions, multifarious.

**plû**'-rî-fô'-lî-ô-lâte, *a.* [Pref. *pluri*-, and Eng. *foliolate*.]

*Botany*:

1. Having more than one pair of leaflets.

2. Having many small leaves. (*Asa Gray*.)

**plû**'-rî-lit'-êr-âl, *a. & s.* [Pref. *pluri*-, and Eng. *literal*.]

**A. As adj.**: Consisting of more letters than one.

**B. As subst.**: A word consisting of more letters than one.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



**plû-rî-lôc'-u-lar**, *a.* [Pref. *pluri-*, and English *locular*.]  
*Bot.*: Having two or more loculamenta; multi-locular.

**plû-rîp'-ar-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *plus* (genit. *pluris*)=more, and *pario*=to bring forth.] Producing several young ones at a birth.

**plû-rî-part'-ite**, *a.* [Pref. *pluri-*, and English *partite*.]  
*Bot.*: Deeply divided into several segments.

**†plû-rî-prês'-ençe**, *s.* [Pref. *pluri-*, and Eng. *presence*.] Presence in more places than one.

"Unsound opinions about the . . . pluripresence of saints."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

**\*plû-rî-sỹ** (1), **\*pleu-rî-sy**, *subst.* [Latin *plus* (genit. *pluris*)=more.] Superabundance, excess.

"They that have *pleurisies* of these about them, Yet do flut live."—*Brome: To his Friend, Mr. J. B.*

**\*plû-rî-sỹ** (2), *s.* [PLEURISY (1).]

**plûs**, *s.* [Lat.=more.]

*Math.*: A character, marked thus +, used as a note or sign of addition. When placed between two quantities or numbers it signifies that these quantities or numbers are to be added together; thus, *a+b* or *2+3* means that *a* and *b* or 2 and 3 are to be added together.

**plûsh**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *peluche*, from a Low Latin *\*pilucius*=hairy, from Lat. *pilus*=hair; cf. Sp. *pelusa*=down, nap; Ital. *peluzzo*=fine hair, down; Dut. *pluis*=fluff, plush; Ger. *plûsch*.]

**A. As substantive:**

*Fabric*: A shaggy pile-cloth of various materials. An unshorn velvet of cotton, silk, or mixed fiber, sometimes of a silk nap and cotton back. It has two warps, one of which is brought to the surface to make the nap. The warp is gathered in loops by wire, and cut in the manner of velvet. It is composed regularly of a woof of a single woolen thread and a double warp; the one wool of two threads twisted, the other goat's or camel's hair. Some imitation plushes are made of other materials.

**B. As adj.:** Made of, or resembling, the material described under A.

**plush copper-ore**, *s.* [CHALCOTRICHITE.]

**plûsh'-êr**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *plasher*.] A kind of sea-fish.

"The pilchard is devoured by a bigger kind of fish called a *plusher*, somewhat like the dog-fish, who leapeth above water, and therethrough bewrayeth them to the balker."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

**plûsh'-ỹ**, *a.* [Eng. *plush*; -y.] Like plush; soft and shaggy.

"Across the damp gravel and *plushy* lawn."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. iv.

**plû'-ši-a**, *s.* [Gr. *plousios*=rich, wealthy, referring to the gold and silver markings on the wings.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of the Plusidæ (q. v.). *Plusia gamma* is the Silver Y, or Gamma Moth, so called from markings like those letters on the wings. Other species are *P. interrogatoris*, named from its markings, and *P. chrysis*, the Burnished Brass Moth, from a very large patch of brassy green.

**plû'-ši-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plusia*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: A family of Moths, group Noctuina. Antennæ filiform, thorax with raised tufts, abdomen crested, wings in repose constituting a very sloping roof, anterior ones often with metallic spots. Larva half looping, with twelve to sixteen feet; pupa in a silken cocoon, not subterranean.

**plû'-ši-ô-tis**, *s.* [PLUSIA.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Rutelidæ. Large lamellicorn beetles, shining and colored like silver or gold, found on oaks in the mountains of Central America.

**plûs'-quâm-pêr-fêct**, *a.* [PLUPERFECT.]

**†plû'-tar-chỹ**, *s.* [Greek *ploutos*=wealth, and *archê*=rule.] The rule of wealth; plutocracy.

"We had no *plutarchy*, no millionaires."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. cii.

**plû-tê'-i-form**, *adj.* [Lat. *pluteus* (q. v.), and *forma*=form.]

*Zoöl.*: Having the form of a pluteus (q. v.).

**plû-têl'-la**, *s.* [Gr. *ploutos*=wealth.]

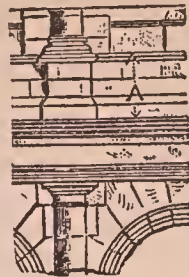
*Entom.*: The typical genus of the Plutellidæ (q. v.). *Plutella cruciferarius*, a brown and ochreous insect, is very common. Its larva, which is green with gray spots, feeds on cabbages, turnip plants, &c.

**plû-têl'-li-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Modern Lat. *plutella*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: A family of Moths, group Tineina. Head rough, antennæ stretched out in repose; anterior wings generally elongate, sometimes pointed at the tip; larva active, without a case. (*Stainton*.)

**plû-tê-ús**, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Arch.*: The wall which was sometimes made use of to close the intervals between the columns of a building; it was either of stone or some material less durable. The latter method was adopted only in places under cover, whence that kind of building was called *opus intestinum*. The pluteus was also a kind of podium [A in illust.], intervening between any two orders of columns placed one above the other. The word is used in this sense in the description of the basilica and the scene of the theater. The pluteus has been adopted between every two orders of columns in the exterior of all the theaters and amphitheaters of the Romans which are known.



Pluteus.  
(Flavian Amphitheater, Rome.)

2. *Military Antiquities:*

(1) Boards or planks placed on the fortifications of a camp, on movable towers, or other military engines, as a kind of roof for the protection of the soldiers.

(2) A movable gallery on wheels, shaped like an arched sort of wagon, in which a besieging party made their approaches.

(3) *Zoöl.*: The painter's-easel larva of an Echinus. (*Huxley*.)

**plû-tôc'-ra-çỹ**, *s.* [Gr. *ploutos* = wealth, and *krateō*=to rule.] The rule or power of wealth or the rich.

**plû-tô-crât**, *s.* [PLUTOCRACY.] One who has power or influence through his wealth.

**plû-tô-crât'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *plutocrat*; -ic.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a plutocracy or a plutocrat; as, *plutocratic* ideas, *plutocratic* government.

**plû-tô-ni-a**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *Pluto*=the god of the infernal regions.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Trilobites.

**plutonia-beds**, *s. pl.*

*Geol.*: Yellowish-gray sandstone shales and flags of Cambrian age, at Porth Clais and Caer-bwdy, near St. David's promontory.

**plû-tô-ni-an**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Plutonium*, from Gr. *Ploutonios*, from *Plouton* = Pluto, the King of the Lower World, the husband of Proserpine, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune; Fr. *plutonien*.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to Pluto or the lower regions; subterranean, dark.

**B. As subst.:** A Plutonist (q. v.).

**plû-tôn'-ic**, *a.* [Fr. *plutonique*.] [PLUTONIAN.]

1. Of or pertaining to Pluto; Plutonian.

2. Pertaining to, or designating the system of, the Plutonists.

**plutonic-action**, *s.*

*Geol.*: The influence of volcanic heat, and other subterranean causes, under pressure. (*Lyell*.)

**plutonic-rocks**, *s. pl.*

*Geol.*: Rocks of igneous or aqueo-igneous origin, believed to have been formed at a great depth and under great pressure of the superincumbent rocks, or in some cases, perhaps, of the ocean. They have been melted, and cooled very slowly so as to permit them to crystallize. They contain no tufts or breccias like the volcanic rocks, nor have they pores or cellular cavities. Under the plutonic rocks are comprehended granites, syenites, and some porphyries, diorite, tonalite, and gabbro. Tests of age are furnished by their relative position, by intrusion and alternation, by mineral composition, or by included fragments. They belong to all the leading geological periods, even the Tertiary. (*Lyell*.)

**plû-tôn'-ism**, *s.* [Fr. *plutonisme*.] The doctrines or theory of the Plutonists; the Huttonian theory (q. v.).

**plû-tôn'-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *pluton(ism)*; -ist.]

*Geol.*: One who holds the doctrine of Plutonism (q. v.).

**plû-tôn'-ite**, *s.* [English *pluton(ic)*; suffix *-ite* (*Petrol*).]

*Petrol.*: A name given by Scheerer to a group of acid and neutral silicated crystalline rocks, which occur in various countries and represent several geological ages. In his view they corresponded to the gneisses of the Saxon Erzgebirge, which yielded three distinct chemical types, known respectively as the "red," the "middle," and the "gray gneiss." This group he divided into the upper, the middle, and the lower Plutonites.

**\*plû-tôn'-ô-mist**, *s.* [Eng. *plutonom(y)*; -ist.] A supporter of plutonomy. (*Ludlow*.)

**\*plû-tôn'-ô-mỹ**, *s.* [Gr. *ploutos* = wealth, and *nomos*=law.] The same as PLUTOCRACY (q. v.).

**plû'-vî-âl**, **\*plû'-vî-âl**, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pluvialis*, from *pluvia*=rain, from *pluit* (impers. verb)=it rains; Sp. & Port. *pluvial*; Ital. *pluviale*.]

**A. As adjective:**

†1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to rain; rainy.

2. *Geol.*: Produced by the action of rain.

**B. As subst.:** A priest's cope or cloak, as a protection against rain.

**plû-vî-âm'-ê-têr**, *s.* [PLUVIOMETER.]

**plû-vî-â-mêt'-ric-âl**, *a.* [PLUVIOMETRICAL.]

**plû-vî-â-nêl'-lûs**, *subst.* [Mod. Lat., dim. from *pluvianus* (q. v.).]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Charadriidæ, or, in classifications in which that family is divided, of Strepilatinæ (q. v.). It contains a single species, from the Straits of Magellan.

**plû-vî-â-nûs**, *s.* [Latin *pluvia* = rain.] [PLOVER.]

*Ornith.*: Crocodile-bird; a genus of Glareolidæ, with one species, *Pluvianus aegyptius*, from North Africa. It is a small bird, with plumage of delicate lavender and cream-color, relieved by markings of black and white. Formerly classed with either *Cursorius* or *Charadrius*, or made a separate genus *Hyas*. It is perhaps the *trochilos* of Herodotus (ii. 68), which was said to clear the mouth of the crocodile from leeches.

**plû-vî-ôm'-ê-têr**, *subst.* [Lat. *pluvia*=rain, and Eng. *meter*.] An instrument for ascertaining the amount of rainfall in a particular climate or place; a rain-gauge (q. v.).

**plû-vî-ô-mêt'-ric-âl**, *a.* [PLUVIOMETER.] Pertaining or relating to a pluviometer; ascertained or determined by a pluviometer.

**plû'-vî-ôse**, *s.* [Fr.=rainy, from Lat. *pluviosus*, from *pluvia*=rain.] The name adopted, in October, 1793, by the French Convention for the fifth month of the republican year. It commenced on January 20th, and was the second winter month.

**plû'-vî-ouïs**, *adj.* [Lat. *pluviosus*, from *pluvia*=rain.] Rainy, pluvial, damp.

**plỹ**, **plie**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *plier*=to fold, plait, ply, bend, from Lat. *plico*=to fold, cogn. with Gr. *plekō*=to weave; Russ. *pleste*=to plait; Ger. *flechten*=to braid, twist. From the same root come *apply*, *comply*, *imply*, *accomplice*, *complex*, *perplex*, *explicit*, *deploy*, *display*, *employ*, *simple*, *double*, *treble*, *duplicate*, &c.]

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. To turn, to bend. (*Gower, C. A.*, vii.)

\*2. To mold, to fashion.

3. To employ with diligence; to keep busy or employed.

"They *ply* their feet, and still the restless ball

Tost to and fro, is urged by all."

*Waller: Danger Escaped by His Majesty*.

\*4. To endeavor to utilize; to try.

"We *plyed* all the floods to the windwardes."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 279.

5. To practice or perform with diligence; to busy or occupy one's self in.

"He *plies* his weary journey."

*Wordsworth: Old Cumberland Beggar*.

6. To urge or solicit with importunity; to press with solicitations; to solicit.

"Canst thou not guess wherefore she *plies* thee thus?"

*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 1.

7. To press hard with blows or missiles; to beset; to assail briskly; as, to *ply* one with questions.

8. To press upon one's acceptance; to urge persistently to accept; to offer or supply anything too perseveringly; as, to *ply* one with drink, or flatery.

**B. Intransitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. To bend, to yield, to give way.

"Though the coin be fair at eye,

It wolde rather brast atwo tian *plie*."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 9,045.

2. To busy one's self; to be busily occupied or employed; to work diligently and steadily.

"A bird new made about the banks she *plies*,

Not far from shore, and short excursions tries."

*Dryden: Ovid; Ceyx and Alcione*.

† Used also of the instruments employed.

\*3. To go in haste, to hasten, to betake one's self quickly. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 954.)

\*4. To offer service; to seek for employment.

"He was forced to *ply* in the streets as a porter for his livelihood."—*Addison: Spectator*.

5. To run or sail regularly to and fro between two ports or places, as a vehicle or vessel; to make trips.

† Used also of the persons.

"They on the trading flood . . .

*Ply*, stemming nightly toward the pole."

*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 642.

**II. Naut.:** To work against the wind.



**ply**, \*plie, s. [PLY, v.]

1. A twist, a fold, a plait, a turn.

"That's the muckle black stane—cast twa plies round it."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vii.

¶ Often used in composition to denote the number of twists; as, a three-ply carpet.

2. A strand in a rope.

3. A bent, a bias, a turn, an inclination.

"But the Ozar's mind had early taken a strange ply."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

**ply'-ēr**, s. [Eng. *ply*; -er.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which plies.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Fort., Mech., &c. (pl.)*: A kind of balance used in raising or letting down a drawbridge. It consists of timbers joined in the form of a St. Andrew's cross.

2. [PLIERS.]

**Plým'-ōūth**, s. [See def.]

*Geog.*: A seaport town and naval station at the mouth of the river Plym in Devonshire, England.

**Plymouth Brethren**, s. pl.

*Church Hist. (pl.)*: A body which arose almost simultaneously in Dublin and Plymouth, about 1830, and, as they called themselves "The Brethren," outsiders came to know them as "Plymouth Brethren" from the town where they had fixed their headquarters. Their chief founder was a lawyer, named Darby, who had taken orders. Their communities are of what is known as the Evangelical Calvinistic type, and many of them maintain that only among themselves is true Christianity to be found. They have no regular ministry, every brother being at liberty to prophesy or preach whenever moved to do so. They baptize all adults, whether previously baptized or not, and observe the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper weekly. They are rigid Predestinarians and expect the Millennium.

†**Plymouth-limestone**, s.

*Geol.*: A limestone of Middle Devonian age, found at Plymouth, Torquay, and Ilfracombe, England. It is largely formed of corals.

**Plymouth Rock**, s. A granite boulder on which the Pilgrim Fathers landed from the Mayflower at Plymouth, Mass., Dec. 11, 1620. [MAYFLOWER, THE.]

**Plým'-ōūth-ism**, *subst.* [Eng. *Plymouth*; -ism.] The doctrines of the Plymouth Brethren (q. v.).

**Plým'-ōūth-ite**, s. [Eng. *Plymouth*; -ite.] A member of the sect of Plymouth Brethren.

**Plýn-lím'-môn**, s. [See def.]

*Geog.*: A lofty mountain in Montgomery and Cardiganshire, Wales.

**Plynlímmon-group**, s.

*Geol.*: A group of strata, named by Sedgwick. They belong to the Lower Llandovery.

**P. M.**, *abbrev.* [See def.] Post-meridian.

**pn** is pronounced as *n*.

**pneū-ma-**, **pneū-ma-tō-**, *pref.* [Greek *pneuma* (genit. *pneumatōs*)=wind, air; *pneō*=to blow, to breathe.] Pertaining to or connected with the air, breath, or gases.

**pneū-ma-thōr'-āx**, s. [PNEUMOTHORAX.]

**pneū-māt'-ic**, **pneū-māt'-ic-āl**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *pneumaticus*, from Gr. *pneumatikos*=pertaining to air or breath; *pneuma* (genit. *pneumatōs*)=wind, air; Fr. *pneumatique*; Ital. & Sp. *pneumatico*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Consisting of or resembling air; having the properties or qualities of an elastic fluid; gaseous.

"All solid bodies consist of parts *pneumatical* and tangible."—*Bacon*.

2. Of or pertaining to air or elastic fluids, or to their properties.

"The *pneumatical* discoveries of modern chemistry."—*Stewart: Outlines of Moral Philosophy*, § 272.

3. Filled with or containing air.

"Most of the bones were *pneumatic*—that is to say, were hollow and filled with air."—*Nicholson: Paleontology* (1879), ii. 224.

4. Moved or played by air or wind.

B. *As subst.*: A vaporous substance; a gas.

**pneumatic-action**, s.

*Music*: In organs, any portion of the action in which direct leverage is superseded by intermediary bellows, tubes, or valves, worked by wind at a pressure higher than ordinary. *Pneumatic draw-stop action* is the mechanism by which the sliders of an organ are moved backward and forward by means of small pneumatic bellows. *Pneumatic lever to keys* is an arrangement by which a manual or pedal key admits compressed air into a pneumatic bellows, which, by its expansion, performs the direct leverage of the trackers, backfalls, or other action.

**pneumatic-battery**, s. A contrivance invented by Mr. Taylor, of Dublin, for exploding a blasting-charge in mining.

**pneumatic-caisson**, s. A caisson closed at the top and sunk by the exhaustion of the air within or by the weight of the masonry built thereupon as the work progresses.

**pneumatic-car**, s. A car driven by compressed air.

**pneumatic-despatch**, s. Despatch of letters, parcels, &c., by means of an artificial vacuum in front and atmospheric pressure in the rear.

**pneumatic-elevator**, s. A hoist in which compressed air is the agent for lifting.

**pneumatic-filament**, s.

*Zoöl. (pl.)*: Numerous slender processes containing air connected with the distal end of the pneumatocyst in Velella and Porpita.

**pneumatic-fountain**, s. [FOUNTAIN, ¶ (3).]

**pneumatic-gun**, s. A cannon in which compressed air instead of powder is used to expel the projectile. It is designed for throwing high explosive shells that would be exploded in the gun if powder were used.

**pneumatic-leverage**, s. [PNEUMATIC-ACTION.]

**pneumatic-organ**, s.

*Music*: The ordinary organ as opposed to the ancient hydraulic organ. [ORGAN.]

**pneumatic-pump**, s. An air-exhaust or forcing pump.

**pneumatic-railway**, *subst.* [ATMOSPHERIC-RAILWAY.]

**pneumatic-syringe**, s.

*Physics*: A stout glass tube, closed at one end, and provided with a tight-fitting solid piston. It is designed to prove the compressibility of gases.

**pneumatic-tire**, s. A rubber tire made hollow and then inflated with air. In common use for the wheels of bicycles, buggies, sulkies, and other vehicles. Specially adapted for ease and speed. The quickest records of racing sulkies have been made where the pneumatic-tire has been used.

**pneumatic-trough**, s.

*Chem.*: A vessel used in the collection of gases. It is usually made of iron or copper, and is provided with a shelf for holding the jars or bottles to be filled with gas. The shelf is perforated with one or more holes, to receive the end of the delivery tube of the gas apparatus, and the water in the trough kept at about one inch above the level of the shelf.

**pneumatic-tube**, s.

1. *Sing.*: A tube used for the conveyance of goods or packages by means of compressed air.

2. *Music (pl.)*: [TUBE.]

**pneū-ma-tiç'-i-tý**, s. [Eng. *pneumatic*; -ity.]

The state or condition of having hollow bones filled with air. [PNEUMATIC, A. 3.]

"The skeleton of the pelican is distinguished by its . . . great *pneumaticity*."—*Van Hoeven: Handbook of Zoöl.* (ed. Clark), ii. 386.

**pneū-māt'-ics**, s. [PNEUMATIC.]

1. The same as PNEUMATOLOGY, 2 (q. v.).

2. *Physics*: The science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and other gases, investigating their weight, pressure, elasticity, condensation, &c. Comprehended under it are descriptions of such machines as the air-gun, the air-pump, the diving-bell, &c. Air being a vehicle of sound, pneumatics includes also the science of Acoustics.

**pneū-ma-tō-**, *pref.* [PNEUMA-.]

**pneū-māt'-ō-çēle**, s. [Pref. *pneumato-*, and Gr. *kēlē*=a tumor.]

*Surg.*: A distention of the scrotum by air.

**pneū-māt'-ō-çýst**, *subst.* [Pref. *pneumato-*, and Eng. *cyst*.]

*Zoöl.*: A chitinous air-sac depending from the apex of the cavity in the coenosarc of the Physophoridae. It acts as an air-float.

**pneū-ma-tō-lōg'-ic-āl**, *adj.* [English *pneumatology* (y); -ical.] Of or pertaining to pneumatology (q. v.).

**pneū-ma-tōl'-ō-gíst**, s. [Eng. *pneumatologist* (y); -ist.] One who is versed or learned in pneumatology.

**pneū-ma-tōl'-ō-gý**, s. [Pref. *pneumato-*, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse; Fr. *pneumatologie*; Italian *pneumatologia*.]

1. *Physics*: The doctrine of, or a treatise on, elastic fluids. [PNEUMATICS, 2.]

2. *Mental Phil.*: The science which treats of the nature and operation of minds, "from the infinite Creator to the meanest creature endowed with thought." (*Reid*.) In its widest sense it includes theology, angelology, and psychology.

**Pneū-ma-tō-mā'-chī-anç**, s. pl. [Latin *Pneumatomachi*, from Greek *Pneumatomachos*=fighting with the Spirit; *Pneuma*=the [Holy] Spirit, and *machē*=fighting.] [MACEDONIAN (2), B.]

**pneū-ma-tōm'-ē-tēr**, s. [Pref. *pneumato-*, and Eng. *meter*.] An instrument for measuring the amount of air exhaled at one expiration.

**pneū-māt'-ō-phōre**, s. [Pref. *pneumato-*, and Gr. *phoros*=bearing.]

*Zoöl.*: A large proximal dilatation of the coenosarc in the Physophoridae.

**pneū-ma-tō'-sis**, s. [Gr., from *pneumatoō*=to swell.] A windy swelling in any part of the body.

**pneū'-mīc**, *a.* [Gr. *pneuma*=breath; Eng. suff. -ic.] Derived from the lungs.

**pneumic-acid**, s.

*Chem.*: An acid said to exist in the parenchyma of the lungs of most animals. It is soluble in water and boiling alcohol, from which it crystallizes in stellate groups of shining needles.

**pneū-mō-**, *pref.* [Greek *pneumōn*=a lung.] Pertaining to, or connected with, the lungs.

\***pneū-mō-brāñ'-chī-ā'-ta**, s. pl. [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: Lamarck's second section of his order Gastropoda. It contained the Limacinea or Snails.

**pneū-mō-dēr'-mōn**, s. [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Gr. *derma*=skin.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Pteropoda, section Gymnosomata, with four species, from the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans.

**pneū-mō-gās'-trīc**, *a.* [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Eng. *gastric*.]

*Anat.*: Pertaining to the lungs and stomach.

**pneumogastric-nerve**, s.

*Anat.*: A nerve, called also *par vagum*, which, proceeding from the neck to the upper part of the abdomen, supplies branches to the pharynx, the oesophagus, stomach, liver, spleen, and respiratory passages.

**pneū-mōg'-ra-phý**, s. [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Gr. *graphō*=to write.]

*Anat.*: A description of the lungs.

**pneū-mōl'-ō-gý**, s. [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.]

*Anat.*: Pneumography (q. v.).

**pneū-mōm'-ē-tēr**, s. [Pref. *pneumo-*, and Eng. *meter*.] [PNEUMATOMETER.]

**pneū-mōm'-ē-trý**, s. [Eng. *pneumometer*; -y.] Measure of the capacity of the lungs for air.

**pneū-mō'-nī-a**, \***pneū'-mōn-ý**, s. [Gr. *pneumonia*.] [PNEUMO-.]

*Pathol.*: Inflammation of the lung, usually caused by exposure to cold or wet, a cold draught or chill after being overheated, injury to the chest, irritation, or as a secondary affection in small-pox, typhoid or puerperal fever, and other low wasting diseases; it may also be caused by long continued congestion of the lung substance, particularly in heart disease, or in old and weak people who are bedridden from any cause. It appears as hypostatic pneumonia, and in some malarial districts it occasionally becomes epidemic. It commences with hyperæmia and œdema, followed by fibrinous exudations in the interior of the air cells and capillary bronchi, undergoing many changes of the most serious character, such as abscess, purulent infiltration, gangrene, &c. The right lower lobe is the most frequent point of attack, bronchitis and pleuritic exudation are common accompaniments. Herpes is frequently observed on the face and lips on the third or fourth day; prostration, dry brown tongue, cracked lips, with viscid expectoration of a rusty-nail color, and in the acute hepatization stage, red blood-tinged sputum, are the usual symptoms, with fine crepitation, like the rustling of a hair rubbed between the fingers. The true crepitant rhonchus is heard all over the affected part. Pneumonia terminates generally in resolution and recovery, but sometimes in death from collapse and exhaustion.

**pneū-mōn'-ic**, \***pneū-mōn'-ick**, *a. & s.* [Greek *pneumonikos*, from *pneumōn*=a lung; Fr. *pneumonique*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine for affections of the lungs.

**pneū-mō-nīt'-ic**, *adj.* [PNEUMONITIS.] Of or pertaining to pneumonitis.

**pneū-mō-nī'-tis**, *subst.* [Greek *pneumōn* (genit. *pneumonos*)=a lung; suff. -itis (q. v.).]

*Pathol.*: Pneumonia (q. v.).

**pneū'-mōn-ý**, s. [PNEUMONIA.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**pneū-mō-ōt'-ō-ka**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pneuma*-; Gr. *ōn*=an egg, and *toko*=laying.]  
*Zoöl.*: Owen's name for a primary division of Vertebrata, including those which breathe air and lay eggs. He included under it Birds, and the greater number of Reptiles.

**pneū-mō-pleū-rī'-tīs**, *s.* [Pref. *pneumo*-, and Eng. *pleuritis* (q. v.).]  
*Pathol.*: Pneumonia with bronchitis, the latter predominating.

**pneū-mōr'-ā**, *subst.* [Pref. *pneum*-, and Gr. *ōra*=care.]  
*Entom.*: A South African genus of Acridiidae. Darwin considers that in no other orthopterous insects has the structure been so modified for stridulation, the whole body being converted into a musical instrument.

**pneū-mō-skēl'-ē-tōn**, *s.* [Prefix *pneumo*-, and Eng. *skeleton*.]  
*Zoöl.*: The skeleton, *i. e.*, the hard portions, or shell, connected with the breathing organs of Testaceous Mollusca.

**pneū-mō-thōr'-āx**, *s.* [Pref. *pneumo*-, and Eng. *thorax* (q. v.).]  
*Pathol.*: The presence of air in the pleura during the progress of pleurisy. When there is air only it is simple pneumothorax; when, as generally happens, there is a liquid with the air, it is pneumothorax with effusion.

**pnī-gā'-li-ōn**, *s.* [Gr. from *pnigō*=to choke.]  
*Med.*: An incubus; a nightmare.

**pnŷx**, *s.* [Gr. *pnŷx*.] The place of public assembly at Athens, especially during elections. It was situated on a low hill, sloping down to the north, at the western verge of the city, and at a quarter of a mile to the west of the Acropolis.

**P. O.**, *abbrev.* [See def.]  
 1. Post-office.  
 2. Public officer. (*Wharton*.)  
**\*pō**, *s.* [A. S. *pawe*.] A peacock (q. v.).  
 "A pruest proude ase a po."  
*Wright: Political Songs*, p. 159.

**pō'-ā**, *s.* [Gr.=grass.]  
*Bot.*: Meadow-grass; a genus of Festuceæ (*Lindley*), typical of the tribe Poaceæ, sub-tribe Festuceæ (*Sir J. Hooker*). The flower glumes are compressed, keeled, acute, five-nerved; the empty ones two, unequal, keeled; styles two, short; stigma feathery. Known species ninety, chiefly from the cold and temperate regions.

**pō-ā'-čē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *po(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]  
*Bot.*: A tribe of Graminaceæ. Spikelets one or more flowered, articulate above the empty glumes. Lowest, or all the flowering glumes bi-sexual, except in Phragmites, Avena, and Arrhenatherum; upper often male or rudimentary. (*Sir J. Hooker*.)

**pōačh** (1), **\*poche**, **\*potch**, *v. t.* [Fr. *pocher*, prob. from *poche* = a pouch, a pocket.] To cook (eggs) in a pan, by breaking and pouring them into boiling water.

"Eggs well poached are better than roasted."—*Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. ii., ch. xliii.

**pōačh** (2), **\*poche**, **\*potche**, *v. t. & i.* [A softened form of *poke*, *v.* (q. v.); cf. Fr. *pocher*, *poucher* = to thrust or dig out with the fingers, from *pouce* = the thumb.]

**A. Transitive:**  
 \*1. To stab, to spear, to pierce.  
 \*2. To force, or drive into; to plunge into.  
 "His horse poching one of his legs into some hollow ground."—*Temple: United Provinces*, ch. i.  
 3. To tread, as snow or soft ground, so as to make it broken and slushy.  
 "The poached filth that floods the middle street."  
*Tennyson: Vivien*, 647

**\*B. Intransitive:**  
 1. To thrust, to stab, to poke.  
 "I'll potche at him some way."  
*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 10.  
 2. To make an attempt at something; to make a start without going on.  
 "They have rather poached and offered at a number of enterprizes, than maintained any constantly."—*Bacon: War with Spain*.  
 3. To become swampy or slushy, as with heavy trampling. [A. 3.]  
 "Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in summer, and poach in winter."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

**pōačh** (3), **\*poch**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *pocher*=to poach into or encroach upon another man's employment, practice, or trade. (*Cotgrave*.) Origin doubtful; but prob. from *poche*=the pocket, and so either to put into one's own pocket, or to put one's hand in the pocket of another. Cf. **POACH** (1).]

**A. Transitive:**  
 1. To rob of game; to intrude on for the purpose of stealing game.  
 "The Greta is not nearly so much poached as formerly."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.  
 2. To intrude or encroach upon unlawfully.  
 "They poach Parnassus, and lay claim for praise."  
*Garth: Claremont*.

**B. Intransitive:**  
 1. To steal game or fish; to intrude on the preserves of another for the purpose of stealing game; to kill game illegally.  
 "All the owners poached for salmon."—*London Standard*.  
 2. To intrude unlawfully; to hunt improperly.  
**pōačh'-ārd**, *s.* [**POCHARD**.]

**pōačh-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *poach* (3); *-er*.]  
 1. One who intrudes. (Perhaps here=one who pokes or thrusts himself into matters with which he has no right to meddle.)  
 "I would ask a casuist if it were not lawful for me not only to hide my mind, but to cast something that is not true before such a poacher."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, pt. ii., p. 113.

2. One who poaches; one who steals or kills game or fish illegally.  
 "The poachers knew well where the fish lay."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

**pōačh'-i-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *poachy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being poachy.

**pōačh'-ŷ**, *adj.* [Eng. *poach* (2); *-y*.] Wet and soft; swampy; easily trodden into holes by cattle.  
 "Marsh lands lay not up till April, except your marshes be very poachy."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

**pō'-ā-čite**, *s.* [**POACITES**.] Any plant of the fossil genus Poacites (q. v.).

**pō-ā-čī'-tēs**, *subst.* [Gr. *poa*=grass; *c* connect., and suff. *-ites*.]

*Palæobot.*: A genus of fossil plants. Two species in the Carboniferous, and one in the Eocene. (*Eth-eridge*.) They may ultimately be proved not to be closely akin either to *Poa* or to each other.

**pōak**, **poake**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Waste matter from the preparation of skins, consisting of hair, lime, oil, &c.

**pō-ā-phīl'-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *poa*=grass, and *philos*=loving.]

*Entom.*: A family of Noctuidæ. Small moths, with their antennæ short and slender; their wings short and rather slender, the anterior pair with indistinct lines, but no spots; larvæ slender, with twelve legs, looping.

**pō'-čan**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See the compound.)

**pocan-bush**, *s.*  
*Bot.*: *Phytolacca decandra*.

**pōčh'-ārd**, **pōačh'-ārd**, *s.* [Eng. *\*poche*, *poach* (3); *-ārd* (q. v.).]

1. *Ornith.*: *Fuligula* or *Anas ferina*. It is ashy, narrowly striated with black, the head and top of the neck red, the lower part of the neck and the back brown, the bill of a lead color. It is found in the north of Europe (including Britain) and America, building among reeds. Its cry has been compared to a serpent's hiss. Its flight is more rapid than that of the wild duck, and a flock of them in the air takes the form of a platoon rather than of a triangle.  
 †2. The sub-family Fuliginæ.

**pōč-īl-lōp'-ōr-ā**, *s.* [Lat. *pocillum*=a little cup, dimin. from *poculum*=a cup, and *porus*=a passage.]  
*Zoöl.*: A genus of corals, group Aporosa. Cells small, shallow, sub-polygonal, echinulated on the edges, and sometimes lamelliferous within. *Pocillopora alvicornis* has half a grain of silver and three of copper to each cubic foot of the coral. (*Seeley*.)

**pōck** (1), **\*pokke**, *s.* [A. S. *poc*=a pustule; cogn. with Dut. *poek*; Ger. *pocke*; cf. Irish *puicoid*=a pustule; Gael. *puicoid*=a pimple. Perhaps related to *poke* (1), *s.*, with the idea of bag or pouch.] [**SMALL-POX**.] A pustule raised on the surface of the body in an eruptive disease, as in small-pox.

**pock-arr**, *s.* A pock-mark.

**pock-arred**, *a.* Pitted with small-pox; pock-pitted.

**pock-broken**, **\*pock-brokyn**, *a.* Broken out or marked with small-pox.

**pock-fretten**, *a.* Pitted with small-pox.  
 "He was a thin, tallish man, a little pock-fretten."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi. 137.

**pock-hole**, *s.* A pit or hole made by the small-pox.

"Are these but warts and pock-holes in the face O' th' earth?"  
*Donne: Anat. of the World*.

**pock-pitted**, **pock-pitten**, *a.* Pitted or marked with the small-pox.

**pōck** (2), *s.* [**POKE**, *s.*]  
 1. A bag, a pouch; a short sack.  
 "Hae ye brought the lantern and a pock for the siller?"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxv.  
 2. A bag growing under the jaws of a sheep, indicative of its being rotten. (*Scotch*.)  
 3. The disease in which such a bag grows. (*Scotch*.)

**pock-pudding**, *s.*  
 1. *Lit.*: A pudding, generally of oatmeal, cooked in a cloth or bag.  
 \*2. *Fig.*: A glutton. A term formerly applied in contempt to Englishmen by the Scotch.

**pōck**, *v. i.* [**POCK** (2), *s.*] To be seized with the rot, said of sheep.

**pōck'-ēt**, **\*pok-et**, *s.* [A dimin. of O. Nor. Fr. *poque*; Fr. *poche*=a bag, a pouch, from O. Dut. *poke*=a bag.] [**POKE** (1), *s.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**  
 1. *Lit.*: A small bag inserted in the clothing, to contain articles carried about the person.  
 "I put it in the pocket of my gown."  
*Shakesp.: Julius Cesar*, iv. 2.

2. *Fig.*: Money, means; pecuniary resources.  
 "It is entirely a question of position, pocket, and inclination."—*The Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

**II. Technically:**  
 1. *Billiards*: A small netted bag at the corner or midlength of one of the sides of a billiard table to receive the balls.

2. *Comm.*: A measure for hops, ginger, cowries, &c. A pocket of hops is half a sack, generally about 168 pounds.

3. *Mining and Geology:*  
 (1) A cavity or hollow, in a rock, in which grains or nuggets of gold, or other metal or mineral, have been intercepted and retained.  
 "He would snore like a steamboat till we'd struck the pocket."—*Mark Twain: Choice Works*, 510.

(2) A receptacle from which coal, ore, or waste, is loaded into wagons.  
 "The thunder of the ore, as it runs from the pockets into the holds of the vessels below."—*Harper's Monthly*, May, 1882, p. 896.

4. *Veg. Pathol.*: A malformation produced in a plum by the plum disease (q. v.). Called also a pod.  
 † (1) To be in (or out of) pocket: To be a gainer (or loser); to gain (or lose).  
 (2) To have in one's pocket: To have complete control of.

**pocket-book**, *s.* A leather or other receptacle, divided into compartments, and of shape and size suitable for carrying bills, coin, papers, &c., in the pocket.

**pocket-borough**, *subst.* A borough, the power of electing a parliamentary representative of which is in the hands of one person, or of a few persons at most. (*Eng*.)

**\*pocket-clock**, *subst.* A watch. (*Donne: Poems*, p. 247.)

**\*pocket-cloth**, *s.* A pocket-handkerchief.  
 "Cannot I wipe mine eyes with the fair pocket-cloth?"—*T. Brown: Works*, i. 3.

**pocket-comb**, *s.* A comb carried in the pocket.

**pocket-flap**, *s.* The piece of cloth which covers the pocket-hole, as in a coat.

**pocket-glass**, *s.* A portable looking-glass.

**pocket-gopher**, *s.*  
*Zoöl.*: A pouched rat (q. v.). [**GOPHER**.]

**pocket-hammer**, *s.* A small hammer adapted for carrying in the pocket, used by geologists.

**pocket-handkerchief**, *s.* A handkerchief carried in the pocket for use.

**\*pocket-judgment**, *s.*  
*Law*: A statute merchant which was enforceable at any time after non-payment on the day assigned, without further proceedings.

**pocket-knife**, *subst.* A knife with one or more blades, which shut up within the handle, for carrying in the pocket.

**\*pocket-lid**, *s.* A pocket-flap (q. v.).

**pocket-mine**, *subst.* The same as **POCKET**, *s.* II. 3. (1).

**pocket-miner**, *s.* One engaged in pocket-mining.  
 "Dick Baker, pocket-miner of Dead House Gulch."—*Mark Twain: Roughing It*, p. 439.

**pocket-mining**, *s.* Seeking for gold in pockets.  
 "As for pocket-mining he was just born for it."—*Mark Twain: Choice Works*, p. 510.

**pocket-money**, *s.* Money for occasional expenses or amusements.

**pocket-picking**, *s.* The art or practice of picking pockets.

**bōl**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **çhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.  
**-cian**, **-tian** = **shān**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.



\***pocket-piece**, *s.* A piece of money kept in the pocket and not spent.

**pocket-pistol**, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A pistol to be carried in the pocket.

2. *Fig.*: A small flask for liquor carried in the pocket.

**pocket-sheriff**, *s.* A sheriff appointed by the sole authority of the sovereign, and not one of the three nominated in the Exchequer. (*Eng.*)

**pocket-veto**, *s.* The act of a president or governor of defeating a bill by neglecting to return it with his approval or veto to the legislative body in time for it to become a law.

**pocket-volume**, *s.* A volume which can be carried in the pocket.

**pöck'-ët**, *v. t.* [POCKET, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To put or place in the pocket.

"To pocket up the game."—*Prior: Alma*, ii.

2. To take clandestinely or fraudulently; to embezzle.

"She appears to have been pocketing money from her employer."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. *Billiards*: To strike or play a ball so that it falls into a pocket.

¶ To pocket an affront, insult, wrong, &c.: To receive or submit to without resenting.

**pöck'-ët-fül**, *s.* [*Eng. pocket*; *-ful(l)*.] As much as a pocket will hold; enough to fill a pocket.

"I remember a pocketful of nuts thus gathered from a single tree."—*Harper's Monthly*, May, 1882, p. 870.

**pöck'-i-nëss**, *s.* [*Eng. pocky*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pocky.

**pöck-män'-kŷ**, **pöck-män'-tŷ**, **pöck-man-teau**, *s.* [See def.] A corrupt of portmanteau.

"It's been the gipsies that took your pockmanky when they fund the chaise."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xlv.

**pöck'-mark**, *s.* [*Eng. pock* and *mark*.] A permanent mark or pit left by the smallpox.

**pöck'-wood**, *s.* [*Eng. pock*, and *wood*.] (See the compound.)

**pockwood-tree**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Guaiacum officinale*.

**pöck'-ŷ**, **\*pöck-ie**, *a.* [*Eng. pock* (1), *s.*; *-y*.]

1. Having pocks or pock-marks; infected with an eruptive disease, and especially with the venereal disease.

"Ridding pocky wretches from their pain."

*Ep. Hall: Satires*, iv. 1.

\*2. Vile, rascally, contemptible, low.

**pö'-cö**, *adv.* [*Ital.*; *Lat. paucus*=few.]

*Music*: A direction in music; a little, as *poco a poco*, little by little; *poco animato*, rather animated; *poco lento*, rather slow; *mosso poco meno*, rather less quick; *poco piano*, rather soft; *poco più allegro*, rather faster; *poco presto*, somewhat rapid.

**pö-cö-cü-rän'-tê**, *s.* [*Ital.*] A careless man, a trifler.

"Resumed . . . his proper character of a pococuranté."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxx.

**pö-cö-cü-rän'-iŝm**, *s.* [*Eng. pococurant(e)*; *-ism*.] Carelessness, indifference, apathy.

"Thy yawning impassivities, pococurantisms."—*Carlyle: Past and Present*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.

**\*pöc'-u-lar'-ŷ**, *s.* [*Lat. poculum*.] A cup.

"Some brought forth pocularies."—*Latimer: Works*, i. 49.

**\*pöc'-u-lent**, *a.* [*Lat. poculentus*, from *poculum*=a cup.] Fit for drink.

"Some of these herbs, which are not esculent, are notwithstanding poculent; as hops and broom."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 630.

**pöc'-u-lŷ-form**, *adj.* [*Lat. poculum*=cup, and *forma*=form.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Cup-shaped.

†2. *Bot.*: Cup-shaped, with a hemispherical base and an upright limb. Nearly the same as campanulate (q. v.).

**pöd-**, *pref.* [PODO-.]

**pöd**, *s.* [The same word as *pad* (2), *s.* (q. v.)] Cf. *Dan. pude*=a cushion, a pillow; *Sw. dial. pude*, *puda*, *puta*; *Gaul. put*=a large buoy.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A bag, a pouch; as, a protuberent stomach.

2. A box or old leather bottle nailed to the side of a cart to hold necessary implements.

"Cart-ladder, and wimble, with percer and pod."

*Tusser: Husbandrie*, xvii. 6.

\*3. A young jack.

4. The pericarp or seed-vessel of a plant; a husk; a covering of the seed of plants.

5. The straight channel or groove in the body of certain forms of augers and boring-bits.

\*6. The blade of a cricket-bat.

"The regulation size of the bat is thirty-eight inches in length, of which twenty-one inches are taken up by the pod, or, according to the more modern term, the blade."—*Routledge: Handbook of Cricket*, p. 11.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: The seed vessel of a Crucifer, a silique or silicula. Popularly used for a legume, as a pea-pod.

2. *Veg. Pathol.*: [POCKET, *s.*, II. 5].

**pod-auger**, *s.* An auger formed with a straight channel or groove.

**pod-bit**, *s.* A boring-tool adapted to be used in a brace. It has a semi-cylindrical form, a hollow barrel, and at its end is a cutting-lip which projects in advance of the band.

**pod-fern**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Ellobocarpus*. Named from the pod-like divisions of the fronds on which the sori are placed.

**pod-lover**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A European night-moth, *Dianthæcia capsophila*.

**pod-pepper**, *s.*

*Bot. & Pharm.*: [CAPSICUM, *s.*, II.]

**pöd**, *v. i.* [POD, *s.*]

1. To swell and assume the appearance of a pod.

2. To produce pods.

3. To gather pods or pulse.

**pöd'-a-gra**, **\*pod-a-ger**, **\*pod-a-gre**, *s.* [*Pref. pod-*, and *Gr. agra*=a seizure.] Gout in the foot.

**\*pöd'-a-gral**, *adj.* [*English podagr(a)*; *-al*.] Podagric.

**pö-däg'-ric**, **pö-däg'-ric-al**, *a.* [*Lat. podagricus*, from *Gr. podagrikos*, from *podagra*=gout.]

1. Of or pertaining to the gout; gouty; caused by gout.

"Could I ease you of podagrical pain."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iv., let. 42.

2. Afflicted with or suffering from the gout.

"A leadstone, held in the hand of one that is podagrical, doth either cure or give great ease in the gout."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

**pöd'-a-groüs**, *a.* [*Eng.*, &c. *podagr(a)*; *-ous*.] Podagric.

**pöd'-a-lŷr'-i-a**, *s.* [*Lat. Podalirius, Podalyrus*=a son of Æsculapius.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Podalyriæ (q. v.). It consists of Cape shrubs.

**pöd'-a-lŷr'-i-ê-æ**, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. podalyri(a)*; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Papilionaceæ, having the filaments free, the legume continuous, the leaves simple or palmately compound. Sub-tribes Eupodalyriæ, Pultenææ, and Mirbeliææ.

†**pö-dar'-ŷi-dæ**, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Latin podarg(us)*; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ideæ*.]

*Ornithology*: Frog-mouths; a family of Picarian Birds, closely allied to the Caprimulgidæ (in which they are now generally merged), but having for the most part thicker bills, and seeking their food on the ground instead of taking it on the wing. They abound in the Australian region, one genus extending over a large part of the Oriental region. Genera: Podargus, Batrachostomus, and Ægotheles.

**pö-dar'-güs**, *s.* [*Greek podargos*=swift-footed; *pref. pod-*, and *argos*=swift.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Caprimulgidæ, or the typical genus of the Podargidæ (q. v.), with ten species, from Australia, Tasmania, and the Papuan Islands. *Podargus strigoides*, is the Tawny-shouldered Podargus, called by the colonists "More-pork," from its peculiar cry.

**pöd-äx-in'-ê-i**, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Latin podax(on)*; *mascul. pl. adj. suff. -inei*.]

*Botany*: A sub-order of Gasteromycetous Fungi. There is a solid column in the center of the sporangium. All are foreign.

**pöd-äx'-ön**, *s.* [*Pref. pod-*, and *Greek axon*=an axle.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Podaxinei (q. v.).

**pöd-äx-ö-nŷ-a**, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat.*] [PODAXON.]

*Zool.*: A phylum of Invertebrata, including the Sipunculoidea, Brachiopoda, and Polyzoa.

**pöd'-dêd**, *a.* [*Eng. pod*; *-ed*.] Having pods.

**pöd'-dêr**, *s.* [*Eng. pod*; *-er*.]

1. One who collects pods or pulse.

2. A kind of weed winding about hemp, &c. (*Hollyband*.)

**pö-dës'-ta**, *subst.* [*Ital.*=a governor, from *Lat. potestas*=power.]

1. Title of certain officials sent by Frederic I. in the twelfth century to govern the principal cities of Lombardy.

2. A chief magistrate of the Italian republics of the middle ages, generally elected annually, and intrusted with all but absolute power.

3. An inferior municipal judge in some cities of Italy.

**pö-dê-tŷ-üm** (t as sh), *s.* [*Dimin. (?)* from *Gr. pous* (*genit. podos*)=a foot.]

*Bot.*: The stalk-like elongations of the thallus which support the fructification in *Cenomyce*, a genus of Lichens.

**pödge**, *s.* [*Cf. Ger. patsche*.] A puddle, a plash.

**pödğ'-ŷ**, *a.* [*Eng. pod*, *s.*; *-y*.] Short and stout; dumpy, fat.

"A good little spaniel if she was not shown so fat and podgy."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

**pöd'-i-ca**, *s.* [*Lat.*, *fem. sing.* of *podicus*=pertaining to a foot.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Heliornithinæ, with four species, from the Ethiopian region, excluding Madagascar. The feet are lobed, as in the Coots, but the bill is long and compressed.

**pöd'-i-cêps**, *s.* [*Agassiz* considers this a hybrid word. It is really contr. from *podicipes*; *Latin podex* (*genit. podicis*)=the anus, and *pes*=a foot. (*Gloger, in Journ. für Ornith.*, 1854, p. 430. Note.)]

1. *Ornith.*: Grebe (q. v.); the type-genus of the family Podicipedidæ, formerly made a genus of Colymbidæ. The species are numerous and cosmopolitan.

2. *Palæont.*: Occurs in the Pleistocene.

**pöd'-i-çil'-lüm**, *s.* [*Mod. Lat.*, *dimin.* from *Lat. podium*=a height (?).]

*Bot.*: A very short podetium.

**pöd'-i-çŷ-pêd'-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. podicipes*, *genit. podiciped(is)*; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

*Ornith.*: Grebes; a family of Illiger's Pygopodes (q. v.), with two genera: Podiceps (Lath.) and Centropelma (Sclater & Salvin). Some authorities add a third, Podilymbus, with two species, from North and South America; but they are more generally included in Podiceps. The family may be easily distinguished from all other water-birds by their very short body, flattened tarsi, and toes furnished with broad lobes of skin.

†**pöd'-i-lŷm'-lūs**, *s.* [*Mod. Lat. podi(ceps)*, and (*co*)*lymbus*.] [PODICIPEDIDÆ.]

**pöd'-i-sö'-ma**, *s.* [*Pref. pod-*; *i* connect., and *Gr. (söma)*=the body.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Puccinei, parasitic upon species of Juniper, which they kill. Galls formed by *Podisoma macropus* on *Juniper virginiana* are called Cedar-apples.

**pö-dŷ-üm**, *s.* [*Lat.*]

*Arch.*: A low wall, generally with a plinth and cornice, placed in front of a building. A projecting basement round the interior of a building, as a shelf or seat, and round the exterior for ornamental adjuncts, as statues, vases, &c. Sometimes it was surmounted by rails, and used as the basement for the columns of a portico.

**pöd-o-**, *pref.* [*Gr. pous* (*genit. podos*)=a foot.] Belonging to, connected with, or situated on or near the foot.

**pöd'-ö-carp**, *s.* [PODOCARPUS.]

**pöd'-ö-car'-püs**, *s.* [*Pref. podo-*, and *Gr. karpos*=a fruit.]

1. *Bot.*: Podocarp; a genus of Taxaceæ, generally with succulent leaves and fruit, the latter borne upon a stalk. *Podocarpus totarra*, a New Zealand, and *P. cupressina*, a Japanese tree, yield excellent timber, that of *P. bracteata* and *P. latifolia*, of Burmah, &c., is less valuable.

2. *Palæobot.*: Occurs in the Eocene.

†**pöd'-ö-çêph'-a-loüs**, *a.* [*Pref. podo-*, and *Gr. kephalê*=the head.]

*Botany*: Having a head of flowers on a long peduncle.

**pö-dö-çêŷ**, *s.* [*Gr. podökês*=swift of foot; *pref. podo-*, and *Gr. ôkys*=swift.]

*Ornith.*: Desert-Chough; a genus of Fregilinæ, from the sandy wastes between Bokhara and Eastern Tibet. The sole species, called by Fischer, who founded the genus, *Podoces panderi* (named in honor of its discoverer), is glaucous-green above; the eyebrows are white, bill and claws blackish, feet greenish.

**pöd'-öc-nê'-müs**, *s.* [*Pref. podo-*, and *Gr. knêmis*=a greave.]

*Zool.*: Large greaved Tortoise, a genus of Emydæ, sub-family Chelodina, or of the family Chelydidæ. There are six species, ranging from the Orinoco to the La Plata.

**pöd'-ö-cöc'-cüs**, *s.* [*Pref. podo-*, and *Gr. kokkos*=a kernel.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Palms, tribe Arecææ. The fruits of *Podococcus barteri*, a native of Western Africa, are eaten.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr; marine; gô, pôt, o:, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cüb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, füll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



pōd-ō-čyr'-tīs, s. [Pref. podo-, and Gr. kyrte=a fish-basket.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Polycystina (q. v.). Skeleton fenestrated and casque-like, tapering to a point at one end, open, with three marginal prickles at the other.

pōd-ō-gŷn'-i-ūm, s. [Pref. podo-, and Gr. gŷnē=a woman.]

Bot.: A gynophore (q. v.).

pō-dōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [Pref. podo-, and Gr. logos=a word, a discourse.] A treatise on or description of the foot.

pōd-ōph-thāl'-ma-ta, s. pl. [PODOPHTHALMIA.]

pōd-ōph-thāl'-mī-a, pōd-ōph-thāl'-ma-ta, s. pl. [Pref. pod-, and Gr. ophthalmos=an eye.]

1. Zoöl.: Stalk-eyed Crustaceans, a legion of Malacostraca (=Thoracipoda of Woodward). The eyes are on movable foot-stalks; branchiæ almost always present; thorax covered more or less completely by thoracic shield. There are two orders, Decapoda and Stomapoda (q. v.).

2. Palæont.: From the Carboniferous onward.

pōd-ōph-thāl'-mī-an, s. [Mod. Lat. podophthalmi(a); Eng. suff. -an.] Any individual of the Podophthalmia (q. v.). (Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim., p. 263.)

pōd-ōph-thāl'-mic, adj. [PODOPHTHALMATA.] Pertaining to or resembling crustaceans of the division Podophthalmata.

\*pōd-ō-phŷl'-lā'-čē-æ, \*pōd-ō-phŷl'-lē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. podophyll(um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ, -eæ.]

Bot.: An old order, or an old tribe, of plants, type Podophyllum (q. v.).

\*pōd-ō-phŷl'-lē-æ, s. pl. [PODOPHYLLACEÆ.]

pōd-ōph-ŷl'-līn, s. [Mod. Lat. podophyll(um); -in.] [PODOPHYLLUM, 2.]

pōd-ō-phŷl'-louš, a. [PODOPHYLLUM.]

Entom.: Having the feet so compressed as to resemble leaves.

pōd-ō-phŷl'-lūm, s. [Pref. podo-, and Gr. phŷlon=a leaf.]

1. Bot.: A genus of Ranunculacææ, now placed under the tribe Actæææ. Podophyllum peltatum is the May-apple (q. v.), called also the Wild Lemon. The fruit is eatable, but the leaves are poisonous and the whole plant narcotic. The red fruits of P. emodi, a Himalayan herb, are eaten by the natives, but Europeans regard them as insipid.



Podophyllum.

2. Pharm.: Podophyllin. An amorphous brownish-yellow resin tinged with green, extracted from the root of Podophyllum peltatum by alcohol. It has an acrid, bitter taste, is slightly soluble in water and ether, but very soluble in alcohol; a safe and certain purgative, superior in activity to the resin of jalap.

pōd-ō-scāph, s. [Pref. podo-, and Gr. skaphos=a boat.] A kind of apparatus like a small boat, attached one to each foot, and used to support the body erect in the water.

pōd-ō-scāph-ēr, s. [Eng. podoscaph; -er.] One who uses podoscaphs.

pōd-ō-sō'-ma-ta, s. pl. [Pref. podo-, and Greek sōmata, pl. of sōma=a body.]

Zoöl.: An order of Arachnida, called by Huxley Pycnogonida (q. v.).

pōd-ō-spēr'm, \*pōd-ō-spēr'-mī-ūm, s. [Pref. podo-, and Gr. sperma=a seed.]

Bot.: An umbilical cord.

pōd-ō-stē-mā'-čē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin podostem(um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: Podostemads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Rutales. Branched and floating herbs, resembling Liverworts, or Scale-mosses, and destitute of stomates and spiral vessels. Leaves capillary, linear, and decurrent on the stem. Flowers inconspicuous, naked, or with an imperfect calyx, or with three sepals bursting through a lacerated spathe. Stamens one to many, distinct or monadelphous; ovary two or three celled; fruit capsular; seeds numerous, minute. Chiefly South American. Tribes three, Hydrostachyææ, Lacidææ, and Tristicææ. Genera twenty, species 100. (Lindley.)

pōd-ōs'-tē-mād, s. [Mod. Latin podostem(um); Eng. suff. -ad.]

Bot. (pl.): Lindley's name for Podostemacææ (q. v.).

pōd-ōs'-tō-ma, s. [Pref. podo-, and Gr. stoma=a month.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Naked Lobose Rhizopods, with relatively large pseudopods for locomotion, and others for feeding.

pōd-ūr'-a, s. [Pref. pod-, and Gr. oura=a tail.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of Lubbock's family Poduridæ (q. v.). Body cylindrical, segments subequal; eyes eight on each side; antennæ short, eight-jointed; feet with only one claw; caudal appendage short.

pō-dūr'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. podur(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoölogy:

\*1. An approximate synonym of the modern Collembola (q. v.).

2. A family of the modern Collembola, with three genera, Achorutes, Podura, and Xenylla. Body cylindrical; the appendages of the fourth abdominal segment developed into a saltatory apparatus. (Lubbock.)

pō-ē (1), s. [Native name.] An article of food prepared from the roots of the taro plant, Caladium esculentum, by the natives of the Sandwich Islands. The root is mixed with water, and pounded with a pestle to the consistency of dough; it is then fermented, and in three or four days is fit for use.

pō-ē (2), s. [Native name.] (See compound.)

poe-bird, s.

Ornith.: Prothemadera novæ-zeelandiæ (or circumnata), called also Tui. It is about the size of a large blackbird, with dark metallic plumage becoming black in certain lights, and with a bronze reflection in others. There is a patch of pure white on the shoulders, and from each side of the neck depends a tuft of snowy, curly, downy feathers, bearing a distant resemblance to a clergyman's bands. These feathers influenced Gray in his choice of a generic name, and gave rise to the popular epithet, Parson-bird, of the early colonists. It is easily domesticated, and has great powers of mimicry. "It will learn to articulate sentences of several words with clearness, and to imitate the barking of a dog to perfection." (Buller: Birds of New Zealand.)

pō-ē-brō-thēr'-ī-ūm, s. [Gr. poē; root bro- (seen in bora=eatage, meat, and Lat. voro=to devour), and thērion=a wild beast.]

Palæont.: A genus of Camelidææ, from the Miocene of this country.

pō-čīl'-ī-a, s. [Gr. poikilos=many-colored.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cyprinodontidææ, from tropical America. Dr. Günther puts the number of species at sixteen.

pō-čī-lit'-ic, a. [POIKILITIC.]

\*pō-čī-lōp'-ō-da, s. pl. [Gr. poikilos=varied, and pous (genit podos)=a foot.]

Zoöl.: Cuvier's name for the Merostomata (q. v.).

pō-ēm, \*poeme, subst. [Fr. poème, from Latin poema; Gr. poiēma=a work . . . a poem; poiēō=to make, to compose; Ital. & Sp. poema.] [POET.]

1. A metrical composition; a composition in verse, whether blank or rhyming.

"Poems, like pictures, are of different sorts." Roscommon: Horace; Art of Poetry.

2. A term applied to a composition not in verse, but in which the language is impassioned and full of imagination; as, a prose poem.

\*pō-ē-māt'-ic, a. [Gr. poiēmatikos.] Pertaining or relating to poems or poetry; poetical. (Coleridge.)

pō-nōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [PENOLOGY.]

pō-ēph'-a-ga, s. pl. [POEPHAGUS.]

Zoöl.: In Owen's classification a group of Marsupialia, embracing the Macropodidææ and Hypsiprymnus, all strictly phytophagous.

pō-ēph'-a-goūs, adj. [Mod. Lat. poephag(a); Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Eating or subsisting on grass; belonging or pertaining to the Poephaga.

pō-ēph'-a-gūs, subst. [Gr. poēphagos. A term applied by Ælian to the animal.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Bovidææ, with one species, Poephagus (bos) grunniens, the Yak (q. v.).

pō-ēph'-īl'-a, s. [Gr. poē=grass, and phileō=to love.]

Ornith.: A genus of Ploceidææ, with six species, from Australia.

pō-ē-sŷ, \*po-e-sie, subst. [Fr. poésie, from Lat. poesis, accus. of poësis=poeetry, from Gr. poiēsis=a making, poetic faculty, a poem; poiēō=to make, to compose; Ital. & Sp. poesia.] [POET, POSY.]

1. The art of writing poetry; poetical skill or faculty.

"Poesy is his [the Poet's] skill or craft of making; the very fiction itself."—Ben Jonson: Discoveries.

\*2. Poetry, poems; metrical compositions.

\*3. A posy; a short conceit or motto engraved on a ring.

pō-ēt, \*po-ete, s. [Fr. poëte, from Lat. poeta; Greek poiētēs=a maker . . . a poet; poiēō=to make; Sp., Port. & Ital. poeta. The true English word for poet is maker, which exactly corresponds with the Greek.] [MAKER.]

\*1. A maker, an inventor. [MAKER, s., 2.]

2. The author or writer of a poem or metrical composition.

3. One who is skilled in poetry; one who is endowed with poetical faculties or talents; one possessing high imaginative powers.

"If Pope be not a poet, where is poetry to be found?"—Johnson: Life of Pope.

poet-laureate, s.

\*1. Eng. Univ.: One who has received an honorable degree for grammar, including poetry and rhetoric; so called from his being crowned with laurel.

2. An officer of the royal household of England whose duty was to compose an ode every year for the sovereign's birthday, or for a great national victory, &c.

Among the most celebrated of the poet-laureates were Edmund Spenser (1590-1599), Ben Jonson (1619-1637), John Dryden (1670-1700), Robert Southey (1813-1843), William Wordsworth (1843-1851), Alfred Tennyson (1851-1891).

\*poet-musician, s. An epithet applied to the bard and lyrist, as combining the professions of poetry and music.

poet's cassia, s.

Bot.: The genus Osyris.

pō-ē-tās'-tēr, s. [O. Fr. poëtastre.] An inferior poet; a pitiful rhymist.

"Pedant poetasters of this age, Loose humors vent,"

Beaumont: To the Memory of Sir John Beaumont.

pō-ē-tās'-trŷ, s. [English poetaster; -y.] The works or writings of a poetaster; pitiful rhyming.

pō-ēt-ēss, s. [Eng. poet; -ess.] A female poet.

"The famous poetess Corinna five times had the advantage of Pindarus."—North: Plutarch, pt. ii., p. 25.

pō-ēt'-ic, pō-ēt'-ic-ā, a. [Fr. poétique; Lat. poeticus; Gr. poiētikos, from poiēō=to make; Ital. & Sp. poetico.]

1. Of or pertaining to, or suitable for, poetry; as, poetic genius.

2. Expressed in poetry; in metrical form; as, a poetical composition.

3. Possessing or characterized by the qualities or beauties of poetry; containing poetical ideas or imagery.

poetic-license, s. The liberty or license allowed to a poet in matters of fact or language, for the purpose of producing a desired effect or result.

pō-ēt'-ic-ā, a. [POETIC.]

poetical-justice, s. The distribution of rewards and punishments such as is pictured in poems and works of fiction, but seldom found in real life.

"The talk was about poetical-justice and the unities of place and time."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.

pō-ēt'-ic-ā-lŷ, adv. [Eng. poetical; -ly.] In a poetical manner; by the means or aid of poetry; like a poet.

\*pō-ēt'-ics, s. [POETIC.] The doctrine of poetry; that branch of criticism which deals with the nature and laws of poetry.

\*pō-ēt'-i-cule, s. [Eng. poetic; -ule.] A poetaster. (Swinburne: Under the Microscope, p. 36.)

\*pō-ēt'-ize, v. i. [French poëtiser, from poëte=a poet; Latin poëtor; Greek poiētizō.] To write as a poet; to compose verses.

"They very ouriously could paint, And neatly poetize."

Drayton: Muses Elysium, Nymph. 2.

\*pō-ēt'-rēss, s. [Lat. poetrix.] A female poet; a poetess.

pō-ē-trŷ, \*po-e-trie, \*po-e-trye, subst. [O. Fr. poëterie.] [POET.]

1. That one of the fine arts which has for its object the creation of intellectual pleasure by the use of imaginative and passionate language, which is generally, though not necessarily, formed in regular measure; the art of producing illusions of the imagination by means of language.

"But about the originall of poemes and poetrie, there is a great question among authors."—P. Holland: Pliny, bk. vii., ch. lvi.

2. Poetical, imaginative, or passionate language or compositions, whether expressed rhythmically or in prose. Thus, many parts of the prose translation of the Bible are genuine poetry. In its widest sense, poetry may be defined as that which is the product of the imaginative powers and fancy, and which appeals to these powers in others.

3. Metrical compositions, verse, poems.

"She taketh most delight In musick, instruments, and poetry."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, t̄his; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -t̄ion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -slous = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



¶ The ancient Hindu Vedas consists in large measures of rhythmical hymns. Hindu poetry reached its highest development in the epics of the Ramayan and the Mahabharat. Specimens of that of the Hebrews, made conspicuous to the English reader by being printed in separate lines in the R. V., are found in Gen. iv. 23-24, ix. 25-27, xxvii. 39, 40, xlix. 2-27, and Exodus xv. 1-18, 21. It reached its highest development in the books of Job and of Psalms. The poetry of the Greeks began with Homer and Hesiod, and continued till about B. C. 500. The chief poets of Rome came late upon the scene, Virgil being born B. C. 70, and Horace B. C. 65. Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry, died A. D. Oct. 25, 1400; John Barbour, author of the "Bruce" (1373), was the first Scottish poet. Of the English poets of high genius were Chaucer in the fourteenth, Shakespeare and Spenser in the sixteenth century, Milton and Dryden in the seventeenth, Pope and Cowper in the eighteenth, Byron, &c., in the nineteenth. Of Scottish poets, Burns in the eighteenth century. Of American poets, Longfellow, Poe, Bryant, and many others, all living in the nineteenth century.

\**pō-ēt-ship*, s. [Eng. poet; -ship.] The state, condition, or individuality of a poet.

*pōgge*, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Zoöl.: The Armed Bullhead. [BULLHEAD.]

*pōg-gŷ*, s. [PORGY.]

\**pogh*, \**poghe*, s. [POKE.] A bag, a poke.

*pō-gōn*, s. [Gr.]

Bot.: A beard. [BEARD (2), s., III.]

*pō-gō-nī-a*, s. [Gr. *pōgōn*=the beard. Named from the fringed tip of the flowers.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pogonidæ (q. v.). Terrestrial orchids. From fifteen to twenty are known, from America and Asia.

*pō-gō-nī-ās*, s. [Gr. *pōgōnius*=bearded.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Sciaenidæ (q. v.), with a single species, *Pogonias chromis*, the Drum, from the western parts of the Atlantic. Snout convex, upper jaw overlapping lower; mandible with numerous small barbels; large molar teeth on pharyngeal bones.

*pō-gōn'-ī-dæ*, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pogonia*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Arethuseæ.

*pō-gō-nīte*, s. [Greek *pōgōnias*=a comet; suff. -*ite* (Petrol.).]

Petrol.: Haüy's name for Pele's Hair (q. v.).

*pō-gō-stēm'-ī-dæ*, s. pl. [Modern Latin *pogostem* (on); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Mentheæ.

*pō-gō-stē-mōn*, s. [Greek *pōgōn*=a beard, and *stemon*=a stamen.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family of Pogostemidæ. *Pogostemon patchouli* grows in East Bengal, Burmah, and the Malay Peninsula. [PATCHOULI.]

*pōh*, \**pogh*, interj. [Icel. *pú*=pooh.] An exclamation of contempt. [POOH.]

*poi*, s. [POE (1).]

*pōi-cil-ite*, s. [Greek *poikilos*=many-colored; suff. -*ite* (Min.); Ger. *poikilit*.]

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

*pōi-cil-ō-pŷ-rī-tēs*, s. [Greek *poikilos*=many-colored, and Eng. *pyrites*; Ger. *poikilopyrit*.]

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

*pōig'-nan-çŷ* (g silent), s. [Eng. *poignant*; -*cy*.]

1. The quality or state of being poignant or stimulating to the palate; piquant, sharp, pungent.

2. Point, sharpness, keenness, asperity; power of irritating and cutting.

"So it is with wit, which generally succeeds more from being happily addressed than from its native *poignancy*."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 1 (Introd.)

3. Sharpness or painfulness to the feelings; bitterness; as, the *poignancy* of grief.

*pōig'-nant* (g silent), \**poi-nant*, \**pug-naunt*, adj. [Fr. *poignant*, pr. par. of *poindre*=to prick; Lat. *pungo*. *Poignant* and *pungent* are thus doublets.]

\*1. Sharp, cutting.

\*2. Sharp or stimulating to the palate; pungent, piquant.

3. Pointed, sharp, keen, irritating, cutting, bitter.

"There are, to whom too *poignant* I appear."

*François: Horace*, bk. ii., sat. 1.

4. Sharp, bitter, painful.

"A sharpness so *poignant* as to divide the marrow from the bones."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, ii. 6.

*pōig'-nant-lŷ* (g silent), adv. [Eng. *poignant*; -*ly*.] In a poignant manner; sharply, bitterly, keenly, piercingly.

\**poignet*, \**poygniet*, s. [Fr. *poignet*.] A wrist-band. (*Palsgrave*.)

*pōi-kī-lit'-ic*, a. [Gr. *poikilos*=many-colored, and suff. -*itic*.] (See the compound.)

*poikilitic-group* or *formation*, s.

Geol.: A name proposed by Messrs. Conybeare and Buckland for the New Red Sandstone strata between the Carboniferous rocks and the Lias, from their exhibiting spots and streaks of light blue, green, and buff-color on a red base. [PERMIAN, TRIAS.]

*pōi-kī-lō-pleū'-rōn*, s. [Gr. *poikilos*=many-colored, and *pleuron*=a rib.]

Palæont.: A genus of Dinosauria (*Nicholson*), Crocodilia (*Etheridge*), from the Wealden.

*pōin-çī-ā'-nā*, s. [Named after M. de Poinci, once governor of the Antilles, and a great patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Eucæsalpinieæ, closely akin to Cæsalpinia itself, but with the calyx valvate in the bud. *Poinciana elata*, a tree growing in the forests of southern and western India, yields a gum. Its wood is well suited for cabinet-work. *P. regia*, a moderate-sized tree, introduced into India from Madagascar, is common near Calcutta in gardens and at roadsides. *P. pulcherrima* is now made Cæsalpinia *pulcherrima*. Its roots are tonic. [BARBADOS FLOWER-FENCE.]

*pōind*, \**poynd*, v. t. [A. S. *pyndan*=to pound; *pund*=an inclosure.] [POUND (2), s.]

1. To shut up or confine in a pound or pen; to pound.

2. To distraint; to seize and sell the goods of a debtor under a warrant.

\*3. To seize in warfare.

*pōind*, s. [POIND, v.] That which is seized or distrained; booty.

*pōind'-a-ble*, a. [Eng. *poind*; -*able*.] Capable of being distrained; liable to be distrained.

*pōind'-ēr*, s. [Eng. *poind*; -*er*.] One who distrains; the keeper of a pound; a pinder or pinner.

"The *poinder* chafes and swears to see beasts in the corn."—*Adams: Works*, i. 163.

*poing* (as *pwân*), \**poyne*, s. [Fr. *poing*=the fist.]

1. A glove.

2. *Her.*: The fist; the hand closed, as distinguished from *appaumé*.

\**pōin-sēt'-tī-a*, s. [Named after M. Poinsette, who in 1828 discovered the plant in Mexico.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, now merged in Euphorbia itself. *Poinsettia pulcherrima* is a highly ornamental stove-plant, with rose-like whorls of bracts.

*pōint*, \**pointet*, \**poynt*, s. [Fr. *point*, *pointe* (O. Fr. *pointet*), from Lat. *punctum*=a point; orig. the neut. sing. of *punctus*, pa. par. of *pungo*=to prick; Spanish & Ital. *punta*, *punto*; Port. *ponta*, *ponto*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A mark made by the end of anything sharp, as of a pin, a needle, &c.

2. A mark of punctuation; a stop; a character used to mark the divisions of sentences, or the pauses to be observed in reading or speaking. [COLON, COMMA, PERIOD.]

"Commas and *points* they set exactly right."

*Pope: Prol. to Satires*, 261.

3. An indefinitely small space; an indivisible part of space.

\*4. A small space of ground.

5. A particular place or spot to which anything is directed.

\*6. An indivisible part of time; a moment.

7. The place or position near, next, or close to; the verge, the brink.

"Behold, I am at the *point* to die."—*Genesis* xxv. 32.

8. The exact or critical moment.

"Even to the *point* of her death."

*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

9. The exact place; as, He resumed at the *point* at which he had left off.

10. A single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question, or of a subject as a whole.

"They will hardly prove his *point*."—*Arbutnot: On Coins*.

11. A single subject or matter; an item, a detail, a particular.

"The Reactionaries were, of course, the strongest in *point* of numbers."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

12. A state, condition, or predicament.

"The state of Normandy stands on a tickle *point*."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 1*

13. Degree, stage, state.

14. The sharp end of an instrument; that which pricks or punctures; as, the *point* of a pin, of a needle, a dagger, &c.

15. Anything which tapers to a sharp, well-defined end, as a promontory.

\*16. A lace, string, &c., with a tag (called an eyelet, *aglet*, or *aiguillet*), used for fastening articles of dress, especially the hose to the jacket or doublet. Fashionable in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

"Their *points* being broken, down fell their hose."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4*.

\*17. The pommel of a saddle.

"Put a few flocks in the *point*."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 1*.

18. Lace worked by the needle, as *point d'Alençon*, *point d'aiguille*; also applied to lace worked by bobbins, and even to a cheaper imitation fabric made by machinery.

19. A lively turn of thought or expression which strikes with force or agreeable surprise; a sentence terminated with some remarkable turn of thought or expression; the sting or pith of an epigram; hence, force, expression.

"Times corrupt, and nature ill inclin'd,

Produc'd the *point* that left a sting behind."

*Pope: Satires*, v. 252.

20. The especial features in a part which an actor has to bring out prominently.

"A running fire of subdued 'h'shs' kept down the tendency to applaud the principal *points*."—*Referee*, April 4, 1886.

21. That which arrests attention: a salient trait of character; a characteristic, a peculiarity; a mark of quality or character.

"One of my strong *points* is modesty."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

\*22. The act of aiming or striking.

"What a *point*, my lord, your falcon made."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 1*

23. The action of a pointer in thrusting his tail straight out when he scents game. (*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xix.)

24. The particular thing aimed at or desired: aim, purpose, object.

"You gain your *point*, if your industrious art

Can make unusual words easy."

*Roscommon: Art of Poetry*.

25. The main question; the precise thing, subject or particular to be considered; the essence.

"Here lies the *point*."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4*.

\*26. A punctilio; nice respect; niceties.

"This fellow doth not stand upon *points*."—*Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

27. A mark to denote the degree of success or progress one has reached in trials of skill, excellence, games, &c.; as, He won by five *points*. [II 22.]

\*28. A signal given by a blast of a trumpet; hence a note, a tune.

"A loud trumpet and a *point* of war."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 1*

\*29. A command, a direction.

"Aufidius obeys his *points*, as if he were his officer."

*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

\*30. A deed, a feat, an exploit.

"A *poynt* of arms undyrtake."

*Torrent of Portugal*, p. 36.

\*31. One of the squares on a chess-board.

"The chekir or the chesse hath viij *poynes* in eche partie."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 71.

32. The same as POINTER, I. 2. (*American Comm. Slang*.)

II. Technically:

1. *Astronomy*: A certain imaginary spot in the heavens, generally at the intersection of two or more great circles, conventionally agreed upon as a convenient one whence to measure distances. There are the equinoctial *points*, the solstitial *points*, &c.

2. *Bookbind.*: A register mark made by the printer in placing his sheets on the tympan and forming a guide to the folder.

3. *Cricket*:

(1) A fielder stationed close to and facing the batsman; he is supported by the cover-point.

(2) The place in the field occupied by such fielder.

4. *Engrav.*: An etching-needle.

5. *Fort.*: The junction of certain lines of defense; as, the *point* of the bastion, the salient angle.



Point,

With eyelets, drawing together a slash ed sleeve. (From *Planché's Dict.*)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



formed by its meeting faces; the *point* of intersection of the curtain and the flank; the *point* at the shoulder of the bastion, &c.

6. *Geom.*: A point is that which has "neither parts nor magnitude" (*Euclid*), but only position. The extremities of a limited line are points; that which separates two adjacent parts of a line is a point.

7. *Glass-cutting*: A fragment of diamond containing a natural angle adapted for glass-cutters' use.

8. *Harness*: A short strap stitched to a wide one for the purpose of attaching the latter to another strap by a buckle. The end of any strap that is provided with holes for the buckle-tongue.

9. *Heraldry*:

(1) One of the several parts denoting the local positions on the escutcheon of any figure or charges. The principal points are:

A. Dexter chief; B. Middle chief; C. Sinister chief; D. Honor point; E. Center or fesse point; F. Navel or nombril point; G. Dexter base; H. Middle base; J. Sinister base.

(2) A small part of the base of a shield variously marked off. *Point in point* is when it much resembles the pile.

10. *Knitting-mach.*: Beardless needles; also known as shifters (q. v.).

11. *Lacrosse*: The first man out from goal; cover-point stands in front of him.

12. *Machinery*: Position in relation to power or accessory portions; as, the dead *point* of a crank; the fixed *point* on which a body moves.

13. *Masonry*:

(1) The stone-mason's punch, used to reduce the face of the stone, leaving it in narrow ridges, which are dressed down by the inch tool.

(2) A pointed chisel for niggling ashlar.

14. *Math.*: A dot placed before a decimal fraction.

15. *Music*: The same as DOT (q. v.).

16. *Nautical and Navigation*:

(1) One of the thirty-two points of division of the card in the mariner's compass. The angular space between two consecutive points is 11° 15', and each space is subdivided into half and quarter points. [CARDINAL-POINTS.]

"The ship broke off two *points* as before."—*Marryat*; *Peter Simple*, ch. xv.

(2) A flat piece of braided cordage attached to the reef-band of a sail to tie up a reef.

17. *Perspective*: A certain pole or place with regard to the perspective plane; as

(1) *Point of sight*: The point whence the picture is viewed, the principal vanishing point, because all horizontal rays that are parallel to the middle visual ray will vanish in that point. The point at which, if the eye be placed, the picture will represent the same appearance as the object itself would were the picture removed. Also called the point of view.

(2) *Objective point*: A point on a geometrical plane whose representation is required on the perspective plane.

(3) *Vanishing point*: The point to which all parallel lines in the same plane tend in the representation.

18. *Physic*: A line of demarcation or limit; as, the boiling *point* of a liquid, the melting *point* of a solid. Said also of instruments; as, the freezing *point* of a thermometer, &c.

19. *Plows*: The extreme forward end of the share as distinguished from the wing.

20. *Print*: A unit of type measurement; in the United States one-twelfth of a pica. By the point system of measurement, every size of type, by whatever foundry produced, is made to bear a certain relation to every other size.

21. *Rail. Engl. (pl.)*: The switch or movable guide-rails at junctions or stations.

22. *Whist (pl.)*: The wagering or winning periods of the game.

¶ 1. *At all points*: In every particular; completely, perfectly.

"My Lord Aumerle, is Harry Hereford arm'd?"

"Yea, at all points, and longs to enter in."—*Shakesp.*: *Richard II.*, i. 3.

\*2. *At point*:

(1) On the point, about.

"You are at point to lose your liberties."

*Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

(2) Completely, at all points.

"Armed at point exactly; cap-a-pie."

*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, i. 2.

\*3. *In good point*: In good case or condition. [Cf. EMBONPOINT.]

\*4. *To point*: To the smallest point, exactly.

"Hast thou performed to point the tempest?"

*Shakesp.*: *Tempest*, i. 2.

5. *Acting point*:

*Phys.*: The exact point at which an impulse is given.

6. *Physical point*: The smallest or least sensible object of sight.

7. *Point of contact*: [CONTACT, s., III. 5].

8. *Point of contrary plexure, Point of inflection*: [INFLECTION, ¶].

9. *Point of dispersion*:

*Optics*: That point at which the rays begin to diverge; commonly called the virtual focus.

10. *Point of horse*:

*Min.*: The spot where a vein, as of ore, is divided by a mass of rock into branches.

11. *Point of incidence*:

*Optics*: That point upon the surface of a medium upon which a ray of light falls.

12. *Point of intersection*: [INTERSECTION, s., II.].

13. *Point of reflection*:

*Optics*: The point from which a ray is reflected.

14. *Point of refraction*:

*Optics*: That point in the refracting surface where the refraction takes place.

15. *Point of support*: The collected areas on the plane of the walls, columns, &c., on which an edifice rests, or by which it is supported.

16. *Vowel points*:

*Heb. Gram.*: Points or marks placed above or below the consonants, and representing the vocal sounds or vowels which should precede or follow the consonants.

\*17. *To come to points*: To fight with swords.

"They would have come to points immediately."—*Smollett*: *Sir L. Greaves*, ch. iii.

**point-blank**, *a., adv. & subst.* [From an arrow aimed directly at the white mark or blank in the center of the target.]

**A. As adjective**:

1. *Gun.*: Aimed directly or straight; in a horizontal line. In *point-blank* shooting, the object is so close that the ball is supposed to move in a horizontal line.

2. *Fig.*: Direct, plain; explicit, express; as, a *point-blank* denial.

**B. As adverb**:

1. *Gun.*: In a horizontal line.

"Point-blank over-against the mouth of the piece."—*Brewer*: *Lingua*, iv. 1.

2. *Fig.*: Directly, plainly; explicitly, expressly.

**C. As substantive**:

1. The white mark or blank on a target at which an arrow, bullet, &c., is aimed.

2. The point in which the line of sight intersects the trajectory of a projectile.

**point d'appui**, *s.* [Fr.=point of support.]

*Mil.*: Point of support, basis; a fixed point on which troops form, and on which operations are based.

\***point de vise, \*point-device**, *adj. & adv.* [A shortened form of *at point device*=exactly, from O. Fr. *à point devis*=to the very point imagined.]

**A. As adj.**: Precise, nice, finical.

"You are rather *point device* in your accoutrements, as loving yourself, than seeming the lover of any other."—*Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, iii. 2.

**B. As adv.**: To a nicety, exactly.

"Thus for the nuptial hour, all fitted *point-device*."

*Drayton*: *Polyolbion*, s. 25.

**point d'orgue**, *s.* [ORGAN-POINT.]

**point-hole**, *s.*

*Print.*: A hole made in a sheet of paper by a register pin, or by points on the tympan.

**point-lace**, *s.* [POINT, s., I. 18.]

**point-paper**, *s.* Pricked paper for making, copying, or transferring designs.

**point-tool**, *s.* A tool ground off to a sharp point at the midwidth of the end of the blade.

**point** (1), *v. t. & i.* [POINT, s.]

**A. Transitive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. To give a point to; to sharpen; to cut, grind, or forge to a point; as, to *point* a pencil, to *point* a pin.

2. Hence *fig.*, to give point, force, or expression to; to add to the force or point of.

"To point a moral and adorn a tale."

*Johnson*: *Vanity of Human Wishes*, 221.

3. To direct at or toward an object; to aim.

"The warriors' swords

Were pointed up to heaven."

*Moore*: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan* iv. 2.

\*4. To direct the eye, notice, or attention of.

5. To show or indicate, as by pointing with the finger. (Followed by *out*.)

"From the great sea, you shall *point out* for you mount Hor."—*Numbers xxxiv.* 7.

6. To indicate by any means; to draw attention to.

"The anxiety with regard to the balance of power is expressly *pointed out* to us."—*Hume*: *Essays*, pt. ii., ess. 7.

7. To indicate the purpose or point of.

8. To mark with signs or characters to distinguish the members of a sentence, and indicate the pauses; to punctuate.

9. To mark (as Hebrew) with vowel points. [POINT, s., ¶ 16.]

**II. Brickwork**: To fill the joints of, as of masonry, brickwork, &c., with mortar pressed in with the point of the trowel. [PENCILED.]

**B. Intransitive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. To direct the finger or other object at or toward any object for the purpose of designating or drawing attention to it. (Generally followed by *at*.)

"Moray *pointed* with his lance."

*Scott*: *Lady of the Lake*, vi. 20.

2. To indicate by any means; to show distinctly.

"The dial *points* at five."

*Shakesp.*: *Comedy of Errors*, v.

3. To indicate the presence of game, by pointing the nose in its direction, as a sporting dog does.

"Now the warm scent assures the covey near,

He treads with caution, and he *points* with fear."

*Gay*: *Rural Sports*, ii.

4. To mark or distinguish with points.

**II. Surg.**: To come to a point or head. (Said of an abscess when it approaches the surface and is about to burst.)

¶ 1. *To point a rope*:

*Naut.*: To prepare the end of it, so that it may reeve through a block, and not unlay; a few yarns are taken out of it, and a mat worked over it by its own yarn.

2. *To point a sail*:

*Nautical*:

(1) To brace it so as to bring its end on to the wind.

(2) To affix points through the eyelet-holes of the reefs.

\***point** (2), \***poynt**, *v. t.* [A shortened form of *appoint* (q. v.).] To appoint, to designate, to fix, to arrange.

"Go! bid the banns and *point* the bridal day."

*Bp. Hall*: *Satires*, v. 1.

\***point'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *point*; *-able*.] Capable of being pointed out.

"God's Church was not *pointable*; and therefore cried hee out that hee was left alone."—*Fox*: *Martyrs*, p. 1473.

**point'-al, \*point-ell, \*point-el, \*poynt-al, \*poynt-el, \*poynt-elle**, *subst.* [O. Fr. *pointille*=a prick, a prickle; Fr. *pointal*=an upright wooden prop.]

\***I. Ordinary Language**:

1. A pointed instrument used for writing; a stylus.

"Then asked thaim sir Zachari

Tablis and a *pointel* tite."

*Cursor Mundi*, 637.

2. A weapon of war, resembling a javelin or short sword.

"With *poynthalis* or with stokkis Sabellyne."

*G. Douglas*: *Aeneados*, p. 231, l. 53.

3. The pointed instrument with which a harp is played; a quill.

"Now with gymp fingeris doing stringis smyte,

And now with subtell euore *poynthalis* lyte."

*G. Douglas*: *Aeneados*, p. 187, l. 38.

4. The pistil of a plant, or anything resembling it; the balancer of an insect. (*Derham*: *Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. iv.)

**II. Technically**:

1. *Carp.*: A king-post (q. v.).

2. *Mason.*: A pavement of diamond-shaped slabs.

**point'-éd, \*poynt-ed**, *pa. par. & adj.* [POINT (1), v.]

**A. As pa. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective**:

**I. Lit.**: Having a point; coming or tapering to a point; sharp, peaked.

"Memories haunt thy *pointed* gables."

*Longfellow*: *Nuremberg*.

**II. Figuratively**:

1. Aimed at, or expressly referring to some particular person or thing; as, a *pointed* remark.

2. Epigrammatical; full of conceits; witty.

"If his humor is not very *pointed*, he is, at all events, always cheerful and never didactic."—*Athenæum*, Nov. 1, 1884.

**pointed-arch**, *s.*

*Arch.*: An arch struck from two centers and meeting above, forming a lancet shape. It is a feature of post-Norman Gothic.

böil, böy; pöut, jöw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1.



pointed-styles, *s. pl.*

*Arch.*: The divisions of Gothic architecture in which the pointed arch is used. [GOTHIC-STYLE, ARCH.]

"The most essential part of the *Pointed-style*—the part whereon its whole structure and organization depend—is the pointed arch itself. This consists of two segments of a circle, meeting at the point of the arch. The longer the radius of these segments, the slenderer is the pointed arch which it describes."—*Sanders: Rosengarten; Archit. Styles*, p. 291.

**póint'-ēd-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *pointed*; *-ly*.]

1. With lively turns of thought or expression; wittily.

"The copiousness of his wit was such, that he often writ too *pointedly* for his subject."—*Dryden: Juvenal*. (Dedic.)

2. With direct reference to some particular person or thing; expressly, plainly, explicitly.

"To whom the appeal crouch'd in those closing words  
Was *pointedly* address'd."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. viii.

**póint'-ēd-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *pointed*; *-ness*.]

I. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being pointed or sharp; sharpness.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Epigrammatical smartness; wit.

"That *pointedness* of thought which is visibly wanting in our great Roman."—*Dryden: Juvenal*. (Dedic.)

2. Direct or express reference to some particular person or thing.

**póint'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *point* (1), *v.*; *-er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) One who or that which points or designates; specif., the index finger or hand of a dial or scale.

"A series of wheels, the teeth of which catch in, and apply to each other, conducting the motion from the fusee to the balance, and from the balance to the pointer."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. i.

(2) In the same sense as II. 7.

2. *Fig.*: A hint or secret information as to the course to be followed, especially in speculating on the stock-exchange; a tip. (*U. S. slang.*)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Astron. (pl.)*: Two stars, Merak & Dubhe, in Ursa Major, so called because they point to the pole, *i. e.*, a line joining them and produced will nearly strike the pole star.

"As well might the pole star be called inconstant because it is sometimes to the east and sometimes to the west of the pointers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. *Bricklaying*: A tool for clearing out to the required depth the old mortar between the courses of bricks in a wall, to be replaced by a fresh body of mortar. [POINT (1), *v. A. II.*]

3. *Naut.*: One of the pieces of timber fixed fore-and-aft and diagonally inside of a vessel's run or quarter, to connect the stern-frame with her after-body. Also called a Snake-piece.

4. *Navig.*: A graduated circle, with one fixed and two adjustable radial legs. By placing them at two adjoining angles taken by a sextant between three known objects, the position of the observer is fixed on the chart.

5. *Rail. Eng.*: The adjusting lever of a switch.

6. *Stone-work*: A stone-mason's chisel with a sharp point, used in spawling off the face of a stone in the rough.

7. *Zoölogy*: *Canis familiaris*, variety *avicularis* (Linnæus), a variety of the Domestic Dog, with short hair and of variable color, trained to point at prey. This was probably at first only the exaggerated pause of an animal preparing the spring, and was subsequently improved by training.

**pointer-fact**, *subst.* A fact which is valuable as showing a stage of progress or decline in development.

"A good example of these *pointer-facts* is recorded by Mr. Wallace."—*Taylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 62.

**póint'-íng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [POINT (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Directing, designating.

2. Coming or tapering to a point; pointed.

"On each hand the flames,  
Driven backward, slope their *pointing* spires."  
*Milton: P. L.*, i. 223.

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of calling attention or designating anything, as by pointing the finger.

2. The act or practice of marking with points or punctuating; punctuation.

3. The marks or points made.

II. *Bricklaying*: The act of finishing or renewing a mortar-joint in a wall. Flat-joint pointing consists in filling the joint even and marking it with a

trowel; in tuck-joint pointing, the joints are finished with fine mortar, pared to a parallel edge, and slightly projecting.

**pointing-machine**, *s.* A machine for pointing rails, pickets, matches, &c.

**pointing-rods**, *s. pl.*

*Gun.*: Rods used in the exercise of guns and mortars.

**pointing-stock**, *s.* An object of ridicule; a butt; a laughing stock. (*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., ii. 4.*)

**pointing-wire**, *s.* An iron wire with a loop at one end, used for sighting mortars, when the proper line of fire has once been found.

**póint'-lěss**, **\*point-less**, *a.* [Eng. *point*; *-less*.]

1. Having no point; unpointed, blunt, obtuse; not sharp.

2. Not having scored a point; without scoring a point.

"Filho was lengths faster than the black, who was beaten *pointless*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

3. Having no point, art, or smartness; destitute of point or wit.

"Some rather dull and *pointless* scenes gave historical views of Washington."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 265.

**póint'-lěss-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *pointless*; *-ly*.] In a pointless manner; without point.

"—keeps on saying 'What an artist!' . . . so *pointlessly*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**póint'-lět**, *s.* [Eng. *point*, *s.*; dimin. suff. *-let*.] A little point; a small point or promontory.

**póint'-lět-ěd**, **póint'-lět-těd**, *a.* [Eng. *point-let*; *-ed*.]

*Bot.*: Having a small distinct point; apiculate (*q. v.*).

**póints'-mān**, *s.* [Eng. *point*, *s.*, II. 21.] A man in charge of the points or switches on a railway. (*Eng.*)

"A *pointsman*, standing all ready, opened the switches."—*Rapier: Railway Signals*, p. 39.

**póise**, **\*paise**, **\*peaze**, **\*poize**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pois*, *peis*=a weight (Fr. *poids*), from *peiser*, *poiser* (Fr. *peser*)=to weigh, to poise (*q. v.*); Sp., Port., & Ital. *peso*.]

1. Weight, gravity.

"A stone of such a *paise*."

*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, xii.

2. Gravity, importance, moment, weight.

"Occasions of some *poise*."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 1.

3. Force, might. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. xii. 21.)

4. The weight or mass of metal used in weighing with steelyards to balance the thing weighed.

5. That which is attached or used as a counterpoise or counterweight; a regulating or balancing power.

6. A state in which things are evenly balanced or poised; a state of equipoise or equilibrium. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Till the ruffled air

Falls from its *poise*." *Thomson: Autumn*, 35.

**póise**, **\*peise**, **\*peyse**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *peiser*, *poiser*, from Lat. *penso*=to weigh, from *pensum*=a portion weighed out, prop. neut. sing. of *pensus*, pa. par. of *pendo*=to weigh; Low. Lat. *pensum*, *pensa*=a portion, a weight; Sp. & Port. *pesar*; Ital. *pesare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To weigh; to ascertain the weight of.

2. Hence *fig.*, to weigh; to balance in the mind. (*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., ii. 1.*)

3. To balance, as scales; to make of equal weight.

4. To balance; to keep in a state of equilibrium.

5. To counterbalance, to counterpoise, to balance.

"One scale of reason to *poise* another of sensuality."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

\*6. To oppress; to weigh down.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To be in a state of equilibrium, to be balanced or suspended.

"Ah! if our souls but *poise* and swing

Like the compass in its brazen ring."

*Longfellow: Building of the Ship*.

2. To be in a state of doubt or suspense.

**póis'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *pois(e)*; *-er*.] One who or that which poises; specif., the balancer of an insect.

**póis'-ōn**, **\*poys-on**, **\*puisun**, *s.* [Fr. *poison*=poison, from Latin *potio*, accusative of *potio*=a draught, espec. a poisonous draught, from *poto*=to drink; *potus*=drunken; Ital. *pozione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

\*1) A draught.

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

"Poison drawn through a ring's hollow plate

Must finish him." *Dryden: Juvenal*, x. 270.

2. *Fig.*: Anything noxious or destructive to health or morality; a bane.

"One of the best antidotes against the *poison* of discontentments."—*Bacon: Essays; Seditions*.

II. *Technically*:

*Pharm.*: Professor Christison divides poisons into three great classes: Irritants, narcotics, and narcotico-acrids or narcotico-irritants. A fourth class is sometimes added, septic, consisting of animal poisons, such as the bites of rabid animals and venomous snakes, the stings of insects, and the poison generated by pestilential carbuncle, &c. An irritant poison produces violent pain and cramp in the stomach, nausea, vomiting, convulsions, &c. A narcotico poison produces stupor, numbness, drowsiness, coldness, and stiffness of the extremities, cold fetid greasy perspiration, vertigo, weakened eyesight, delirium, paralysis of the lower extremities, &c.; a narcotico-acrid poison produces a certain combination of the symptoms attendant on both the former classes. The chief irritants are the acids and their bases, some alkalies and their salts, the metallic compounds, as arsenic, mercury; the vegetable acrids or irritants, as some Cucurbitacæ, Euphorbiacæ, Ranunculacæ, &c.; animal irritants, as cantharides; mechanical irritants, as glass, &c.; irritant gases, as chlorine, the vapor of nitrous acid, &c.; narcotic poisons, like opium, nightshade, prussic acid, &c.; narcotico-acrids, such as strychnine, *Cocculus indicus*, and poisonous mushrooms. Savages poison their arrows by the milky juice of various Euphorbias or of the manchineel, or by the juice of two species of Strychnos. Both in man and in the inferior animals there is often a curious correlation between the color of the skin and hair and immunity from the action of certain vegetable poisons. Metallic poisons act upon vegetables nearly as they do upon animals, that is, they are absorbed into the different parts of a plant, destroying the structure. Vegetable poisons, especially those which destroy animals by action upon their nervous system, also cause the death of plants.

**poison-bag**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: A bag or sac containing poison, which is injected into a punctured wound.

"The poison is injected into the wound by the pressure of the foot on the *poison-bags*."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 191.

**poison-berry**, *s.*

*Bot.*: A West Indian name for Cestrum.

**poison-bulb**, *s.*

*Bot.*: (1) *Buphane toxicaria*, a South African plant, fatal to cattle; (2) *Crinum asiaticum*.

**poison-elder**, *s.* [POISON-SUMACH.]

**poison-fang**, *s.*

*Zoöl. (pl.)*: Two long conical curved fangs, one on each maxilla in the Thanatophidia (*q. v.*).

"When the animal strikes its prey, the *poison-fangs* are erected by the elevation of the movable maxillæ (to which they are ankylosed), and the poison is forced through the tube which perforates each, partly by the contractions of the muscular walls of the gland, and partly by the muscles of the jaws."—*Nicholson: Zoölogy* (edit. 1878), p. 579.

¶ The poison-fang of the spider is the second joint of each mandible, or modified antenna, shaped into a perforated sting.

**poison-gland**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: A gland, probably a modification of one of the buccal salivary glands, situated behind and under each eye in the poisonous snakes, and rendering their bite dangerous or fatal.

¶ In the bee the poison is secreted by two long and slender ducts, uniting and emptying their secretion into an oblong bag. In the scorpion the poison-glands are lodged in the pyriform dilatation at the tail, terminated by the sting. In the typical spider the poison-gland is an elongate oval vesicle, having the fibers of the contractile tissue arranged in spiral folds. (*Owen*.)

**poison-ivy**, *s.* [POISON-OAK.]

**poison-nut**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Strychnos nux-vomica*.

**poison-oak**, **poison-ivy**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Rhus toxicodendron*.

**poison-organ**, *s.*

*Ichthyology*: Any organ capable of inflicting a poisoned wound, whether connected with a poison-bag, as in Synanceia, or unconnected with any such apparatus, as in the Sting-rays, the Weaver, and many of the Scorpænoids, where the mucus secreted from the surface of the fish evidently possesses venomous qualities.

"Poison-organs are more common in the class of Fishes than was formerly believed, but they seem to have exclusively the function of defense, and are not auxiliary in procuring food as in the venomous snakes."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 190.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**poison-plant, s.**

*Bot.*: (In Australia) (1) Various species of *Gastrolobium* (q. v.); (2) *Swainsonia greyana*, fatal to horses; (3) *Lotus australis*, fatal to sheep. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

**poison-sumach, poison-elder, s.**

*Bot.*: *Rhus venenata*, a tall shrub found in this country, with pinnate leaves with eleven to thirteen leaflets. Called also poison-wood.

**poison-tree, s.**

*Bot.*: A popular name for various trees belonging to different genera.

**poison-wood, s.** [POISON-SUMACH.]

**pōiṣ'-ōn, \*poyson, v. t. & i.** [O. Fr. *poisonner* (Fr. *empoisonner*), from Lat. *potio*=to give to drink, from *potio* (genit. *potionis*)=a drink, a draught, a potion.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To infect with poison; to place poison in or upon; to add poison to.

"Quivers and bows and *poison'd* darts."  
*Roscommon.*

2. To attack, injure, or kill by poison given; to administer poison to.

"The drink! the drink! I am *poisoned!*"  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.*

3. To taint, to corrupt, to vitiate.

"My springs of life were *poison'd.*"  
*Byron: Child Harold, iii. 7.*

**B. Intrans.**: To kill by poison; to act as a poison.

**\*pōiṣ'-ōn-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *poison*; -able.]

1. Capable of poisoning; poisonous, venomous.  
2. Capable of being poisoned.

**pōiṣ'-ōn-ēr, \*poy-son-er, s.** [Eng. *poison*; -er.]

1. One who poisons; one who kills by poison. (*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.*)  
2. One who or that which poisons or corrupts.

**\*pōiṣ'-ōn-ēr-ēss, s.** [Eng. *poisoner*; -ess.] A female poisoner.

"Commanded the *poisoneresse* [Agrippina] to be put to death."—*Greneway: Tacitus; Annales, p. 183.*

**\*pōiṣ'-ōn-fūll, a.** [Eng. *poison*; -full.] Full of poison; poisonous, venomous.

"The spider, a *poisonfull* vermine."—*White: Sermons, p. 53. (1655.)*

**pōiṣ'-ōn-oūs, a.** [Fr. *poisoneux*.] Having the qualities of poison; venomous; containing poison; corrupting.

"The *poisonous* tincture of original sin."  
*Donne; Lett. to Sir E. Herbert.*

**poisonous-fishes, s. pl.**

*Ichthy.*: Poisonous fishes may be divided into two classes: (1) Those whose flesh has poisonous qualities, either invariably, as *Clupea thrissa*, *C. venenosa*, and some species of *Scarus*, *Tetrodon*, and *Diodon*, or only at certain seasons, as the *Barbel*, *Pike*, and *Burbot*, whose roe causes violent diarrhoea when eaten during the spawning season; (2) those furnished with poison-organs (q. v.). The fishes of the first division probably acquire their deleterious qualities from their food, which consists of poisonous medusæ, corals, and decomposing substances.

**poisonous-snakes, s. pl.** [THANATOPHIDIA.]

**pōiṣ'-ōn-oūs-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *poisonous*; -ly.] In a poisonous manner; so as to poison or corrupt; venomously.

"So much more *poisonously* and incurably does the serpent bite."—*South: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. 9.*

**pōiṣ'-ōn-oūs-nēss, s.** [Eng. *poisonous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being poisonous.**\*pōiṣ'-ōn-sōme, a.** [Eng. *poison*; -some.] Poisonous.**\*pōiṣ'-ōn-ŷ, \*poy-son-ie, a.** [Eng. *poison*; -y.] Poisonous.**\*pōiṣ'-ūre, s.** [Eng. *pois(e)*; -ure.] Weight.

"The mere quality and *poisure* of goodness."  
*Baum. & Flet.: Wit without Money, i. 1.*

**\*pōi'-trāl, \*pōi'-trēl, \*pōi'-trāil, s.** [Fr. *poitrail*, from Lat. *pectorale*, neut. sing. of *pectoralis*=pertaining to the breast; *pectus* (genit. *pectoris*)=the breast; Ital. *pettorale*.] [PECTORAL.]

1. *Old Arm.*: Armor for the breast of a horse.  
2. *Harness*: A breast-leather for saddles or for draught.

**\*pōi'-trīn-āl, s.** [O. Fr.] The same as POITRAL (q. v.).**\*pōi'-trīne, s.** [French, from Lat. *pectus* (genit. *pectoris*)=the breast.]

1. The breast-armor of a knight.  
2. The overlapping scales or sheets of metal which covered the breast of a war-horse.

**pōize, s. & v.** [POISE.]

**pō-kāl', s.** [Ger., from Lat. *poculum*=a cup.] A tall drinking-cup.

**pōke** (1), s. [Ir. *poc*; Gael. *poca*=a bag; A. S. *poka, pokha*; Icel. *poki*; O. Dut. *poke*; Goth. *puggs*=a bag; Icel. *pungr*; A. S. *pung*=a purse, a bag.] [POCKET, POUCH.]

1. A bag, a pouch, a sack.

"A *poke* full of pardons."—*P. Plowman, p. 165.*

\*2. An old form of sleeve, shaped like a bag or pouch.

3. Stolen property.

4. A haycock. (*Prov.*)

¶ To buy a pig in a *poke*: [PIG (1), s., ¶.]

\***poke-sleeve, s.** The same as POKE (1), 2.

**pōke** (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

*Botany*: Indian *Poke* is the same as POKE-ROOT (q. v.); Virginian *Poke* is the same as POKE-WEED (q. v.).

**poke-berry, s.** [POKE-WEED.]**poke-needle, s.**

*Bot.*: *Scandix pecten-veneris*.

**poke-root, s.**

*Bot.*: *Veratrum viride*.

**poke-weed, poke-berry, s.**

*Bot.*: *Phytolacca decandra*. [PHYTOLACCA.]

"*Poke-weed* is a native American."—*Burroughs: Pepecton, p. 274.*

**pōke** (3), s. [POKE, v.]

1. The act of poking; a gentle thrust; a jog, a nudge, a push.

2. A lazy person; a loafer, a dawdler.

3. A device attached to a breaching animal, to prevent its jumping over, crawling through, or breaking down fences. They vary with the kind of stock to which they are attached.

4. A poke-bonnet (q. v.).

"A gray frieze livery, and a straw *poke*."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda, ch. xxiv.*

**poke-bonnet, s.** A long, straight, projecting bonnet formerly commonly worn by women.

**poke-net, s.** A pole-net (q. v.).**\*pōke** (4), s. [POCK.] [Scrofula.]

**pōke, \*pukke, v. t. & i.** [Ir. *poc*=a blow, a kick; Corn. *poc*=a push, a shove; Gael. *puc*=to push, to jostle; Ger. *pocken*=to knock; Dut. & Low Ger. *poken*; Sw. *poka*=to poke, *påk*=a stick.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To thrust or push against; espec. to thrust or push something long and pointed against or into.

\*2. To feel, search, or grope.

3. To stir, to move; as, to *poke* a fire.

4. To thrust or butt with the horns.

5. To put a poke or yoke on; as, to *poke* an ox.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To grope, to search; to seek for or push one's way, as in the dark.

2. To busy one's self without any definite object. (Generally followed by *about*.)

"*Poking about* where we had no business."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago.*

¶ (1) To *poke fun*: To make fun; to joke; to indulge in ridicule.

(2) To *poke fun at a person*: To ridicule or make a butt of one; to chaff one.

"*Poking your fun at us plain-dealing folks.*"

*Barham: Ingoldsby Legends.*

(3) To *poke one's nose into things*: [NOSE, subst., ¶ (6).]

**pōke-lōk-ən, s.** [North Amer. Ind.] A marshy place or stagnant pool, extending into the land from a stream or lake.

**pōk'-ēr** (1), s. [Eng. *pok(e)*, v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which pokes; specif., an iron or steel bar or rod used in poking or stirring a coal fire.

2. A metal instrument used in hooping masts. It has a flat foot at one end, and a round knob at the other.

\*3. A small tool used for setting the pleats of ruffs; originally made of wood or bone, afterward of steel, that it might be used hot.

"Where are my ruff and *poker*?"

*Dekker: Honest Whore.*

4. A slang term applied to one of the 'squire Bedels who carry a silver mace or poker before the vice-chancellor at Cambridge University.

**poker-pictures, s. pl.** Imitations of pictures, or rather of bistre-washed drawings, executed by singeing the surface of white wood with a heated poker, such as used in Italian irons. They were extensively patronized in the last century.

**pōk'-ēr** (2), *subst.* [Cf. Wel. *pwca*=a hobgoblin; Eng. *puck*; Dan. *pokker*=the devil.] A bug-bear, a hobgoblin; any frightful object, espec. in the dark. (*Amer.*)

\*¶ *Old Poker*: The devil.

"As if *Old Poker* was coming to take them away."—*Walpole: Letters, iv. 359.*

**pōk'-ēr** (3), s. [A corrupt. of Eng. *post and paire*, through the contracted form *Po 'per*.] A favorite gambling game at cards in this country.

**pōk'-ēr-īsh** (1), a. [Eng. *poker* (1); -ish.] Stiff, like a poker.

**pōk'-ēr-īsh** (2), *adj.* [Eng. *poker* (2); -ish.] Frightful; causing fear, especially to children.

**pōk'-īng, pr. par. & a.** [POKE, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Paltry, mean, servile, petty.

"Bred to some *poking* profession."—*Gray: Works, vol. ii., let. 36.*

**poking-stick, s.** The same as POKER (1), 3.

"Your falling-band requires no *poking-stick* to recover its form."—*Marston: The Malcontent.*

**pōk'-ŷ, pōk'-eŷ, a.** [Eng. *pok(e)*; -y.]

1. Cramped, narrow, confined, musty; as, a *poky* corner.

2. Poor, shabby.

"The ladies were in their *pokiest* old head-gear."—*Thackeray: Newcomes, ch. lviii.*

3. Dull, stupid.

**pōl-a-cān-thūs, subst.** [Gr. *polys*=many, and *akantha*=a thorn.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Scelidosauridæ (q. v.). It was sheathed in armor like the carapace of a tortoise or an armadillo. Found in the Oolite and the Wealden.

**pō-lăc'-cā** (1), s. [Ital.]

*Music*: A title applied to melodies written in imitation of Polish dance tunes.

**pō-lăc'-cā** (2), s. [POLACRE.]**\*pō'-lăck, a. & s.** [Fr. *polaque*.]

A. *As adj.*: Polish. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.*)

B. *As substantive*: A Pole; a native of Poland. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.*)

**pō-lăc'-re** (re as *ēr*), **\*po-laque, subst.** [Italian *polacca, polaccra*; French *polaque*; Port. *polaca, polhacra*; properly a Polish vessel.]

*Naut.*: A three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean. The masts are usually of one piece, so that they have neither tops, caps, nor cross-trees, nor horses to their upper yards. (*Byron: Beppo, xcv.*)

**polacre-ship, subst.** A polacca. (*London Daily Telegraph.*)

**Pōl'-and-ēr, s.** [Eng. *Poland*; -er.] A native of Poland; a Pole.

**pōl-a-nīṣ'-ī-a, s.** [Gr. *polys*=many, and *anisos*=unequal; named because the stamens are numerous and unequal.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Cleomeæ. Herbs with palmate leaves, four sepals, four petals, and eight or more stamens, natives of the warmer parts of Asia and America. *Polanisia icosandra*, called also *Cleome viscosa*, is common in India and various other warm countries. The juice of the leaves is poured into the ear to relieve earache; the bruised leaves are applied to the skin as a counter-irritant; the seeds are carminative. (*Prof. Watt.*) The fruit is used in the United States as a vermifuge, and in Cochin China as a sinapism. *P. graveolens*, a North American species, is also a vermifuge.

**pōl'-ar, adj.** [Lat. *polaris*, from Lat. *polus*=a pole (q. v.); Fr. *polaire*; Sp. *polar*; Ital. *polare*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a pole, or the poles of a sphere; pertaining to the points in which the axis of the earth is supposed to meet the sphere of the heavens; pertaining to one of the extremities of the axis on which the earth revolves. (*Milton: P. L., x. 681.*)

2. Situated or found at or near the pole or poles of the earth. (*Goldsmith: Deserted Village.*)

\*3. Coming or issuing from the regions near the poles of the earth.

4. Pertaining to a magnetic pole or poles.

**polar-angle, s.** The angle at a pole formed by two meridians.

**polar-axis, s.**

1. *Astron.*: The axis of an astronomical instrument or an equatorial, which is parallel to the earth's axis.

2. *Math. & Astron.*: [AXIS (1), II. 1 & 2.]

**polar-bear, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Ursus maritimus*, the largest individual of the family Ursidæ, and one of the best known. It is found over the whole of Greenland, but its numbers are decreasing, as it is regularly hunted for the sake of its skin, for which the Danish authorities give



about ten crowns (\$2.70) to the hunters on the spot. The Polar Bear is from seven to eight feet long, with a narrow head, and the forehead in a line with the elongated muzzle, short ears, and long neck. It is quite white when young, changing to a creamy tint in maturity. Unlike most of its congeners, it is carnivorous, attacks by biting, not by hugging, and only the pregnant females hibernate.

**polar-circles**, *s. pl.* The Arctic and Antarctic Circles (q. v.).

**polar-clock**, *s.* An optical instrument invented by Wheatstone for ascertaining the time of day by means of polarized light.

**polar-coördinates**, *s. pl.* Elements of reference, by means of which points are referred to a system of polar coördinates. In a plane system, these elements consist of a variable angle and a variable distance called the radius vector. In space, they consist of two variable angles and a variable right line, still called the radius vector.

**polar-dial**, *s.* A dial whose plane is parallel to a great circle passing through the poles of the earth.

**polar-distance**, *s.* The distance of the circle of a sphere from its pole, estimated on the arc of a great circle of the sphere passing through the pole of the circle.

**polar-equation**, *s.* An equation which expresses the relation between the polar coördinates of every point of a line or surface.

**polar-forces**, *s. pl.* [FORCE (1), *s.*, ¶ (23).]

**polar-lights**, *s. pl.* The Aurora Borealis or Australis.

**polar-plant**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Silphium laciniatum*.

**polar projection of the sphere**, *s.* A projection of the circles of the sphere on the plane of one of the polar circles. This projection is employed in connection with Mercator's to represent the polar regions.

**polar-star**, *subst.* The pole-star (q. v.). (*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, v. 14.)

**polar-whale**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Balaena mysticetus*.

**pól'-arch-ÿ**, \***pól'-larch-ÿ**, *s.* [Greek *polys*=many, and *archê*=rule, government.] Government by a number of persons; polyarchy. (*W. H. Russell: North and South*, ii. 340.)

\***pō-lār'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *polar*; *-ic*.] The same as POLAR (q. v.).

**pōl'-ar-ī-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *polary*; *-ly*.] In a polar manner.

**pō-lār'-ī-mē-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *polar*; *i* connective, and *meter*.] An instrument for measuring polarization.

**pō-lar-īm'-ē-trÿ**, *s.* [English *polarimeter*; *-y*.] The act or process of measuring the polarization of light.

**pō-lār'-is**, *s.* [Lat.] The Pole Star (q. v.).

**pō-lār'-ī-scōpe**, *s.* [Eng. *polariscope*], and Greek *skopō*=to look at.] [POLARIZATION.]

**pō-lar-ist'-ic**, *a.* [English *polar*; *-istic*.] Of, belonging to, or exhibiting poles; so arranged as to have poles; affected by or dependent on poles.

**pō-lār'-ī-tÿ**, *s.* [Fr. *polarité*; Ital. *polarità*.]

1. *Physics*:

(1) The disposition in a body, or an elementary molecule, to place its mathematical axis in a particular direction.

(2) The disposition in a body to exhibit opposite or contrasted properties or powers in opposite or contrasted directions, spec. the existence of two points, called poles, possessing contrary tendencies. Examples, attraction and repulsion at the opposite ends of a magnet, opposite tendencies in polarized light, &c.

"This polarity from refrigeration, upon extremity and defect of a loadstone, might touch a needle any where."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. *Biol.*: Prof. Edward Forbes, considering that the relation between the palæozoic and neozoic life-assemblages is one of development in opposite directions, called it polarity. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, x., *Pres. Add.* p. lxxxii.)

**pōl'-ar-iz-a-ble**, *adj.* [Eng. *polariz(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being polarized.

**pō-lar-ī-zā'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *polariz(e)*; *-ation*.]

1. The act of polarizing or of giving polarity to.

2. The state of being polarized.

3. *Galvanism*: The production of a secondary current in a galvanic battery contrary to the principal one, owing to the gradual chemical change in the elements of the battery. This change weakens, or may even destroy, the original current. Many forms of battery recover by rest; in others ingenious means are devised to avoid polarization, and such are called constant batteries.

¶ (1) *Polarization of light*:

*Optics*: A state into which the ethereal undulations which cause the sensation of light are brought under certain conditions. These undulations are perpendicular to the line of transmission of the wave, as in a stretched cord, but, in a ray of common light, appear to take place successively in all directions in the manner shown in the diagram A (but with the transitions far more gradual), the vibrations successively passing through rectilinear,



elliptical, and circular phases with inconceivable rapidity. If, now, the vibrations become, or are rendered, stable in any one form of orbit, the light is in the condition known as polarized, and the state is one of plane, elliptical, or circular polarization, according as the orbit resembles B, C, or D. The most familiar and simple form is that of plane polarization. This may be produced in various ways, the piece of apparatus producing such modifications being called a Polarizer. When produced, however, the effects can only be perceived by examining them through another piece of apparatus which, used alone, would polarize the light, but when used to examine light already polarized, is called the Analyser. The two in combination, with the necessary adjustments, form a Polaroscope, of which there are many forms.

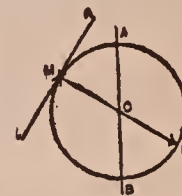
(a) *Plane polarization*: When a ray of common light passes through a crystal (not of the cubic system), the atoms being so arranged that the elasticity (or other properties affecting motions of the ether within the crystal) are different in different directions, the ether motions are at once resolved into that of the greatest and the least elasticity at right angles to the path of the ray, so dividing the ray of common light into two "plane polarized" rays, polarized in planes at right angles to each other. One of these rays being easily eliminated by total reflection in the Nicol prism (q. v.), two such prisms form a convenient polariscope. The ray, after passing through the first prism, appears just like common light, only of half the original brilliancy; but on looking at it through the second Nicol, on turning the latter round, we find two positions in which the light from the first Nicol gets through the second unaltered; and two positions at right angles to the former in which it is absolutely stopped, and the second prism, though clear as glass, is absolutely opaque to it. The beam of light appears thus to have acquired sides, and to behave differently according to the relation these sides bear to the position of the prism. Such is the fundamental nature and phenomenon of Polarized Light. Light is also polarized by reflection from polished transparent surfaces, when incident at such an angle that the reflected and refracted rays make a right angle. In glass, this angle is about 56°. An exactly equal quantity of the incident light which is transmitted through the glass, is polarized in a plane at right angles to the former. At other angles the effect is partial. The scattered light of the sky is always more or less polarized, as is all light reflected from small particles in air or water, if the particles are small enough; the polarizing angle for such particles is, as might be expected, 45°.

(b) *Chromatic polarization*: Let the perpendicular vibrations from a Nicol prism encounter in their path a crystalline film of selenite or mica, whose planes of greatest and least elasticity are arranged diagonally. The perpendicular vibrations are again "resolved" into two sets, one of which is retarded behind the other owing to the difference in the two elasticities. The analyzer "resolves" each of these again, bringing half of each set back into one plane. The two sets of waves are then in a position to exercise interference, and the consequence is that, if the plate or film is of suitable thickness, the most gorgeous colors are presented. It is the same with every substance having different elasticities in different directions, and as all "structure" presents such differences, polarized light becomes the most powerful weapon of the biologist, revealing structure where ordinary light will not do so.

(c) *Circular polarization*: If two rectangular, equal impulses are given to a pendulum, or to a stretched cord, one of them a quarter-vibration later than the other, the two are compounded into a single circular orbit. Therefore, if a beam of plane-polarized light passes, as in the last paragraph, through a film, of mica of such a thickness that one of the two diagonally vibrating sets of waves shall be retarded, while in the film one quarter-vibration behind the other, the two are compounded on emergence into one beam of circularly-polarized light.

At approximate thicknesses, the light is elliptically polarized. Circularly polarized light is never stopped by the analyzer, but differs from common light in producing polarized effects. The most important of these is—

(d) *Rotatory polarization*: Vary the former experiment by passing the light from the polarizing Nicol, with its vibrations in a vertical plane, through a plate of selenite or mica which gives fine color; the vibrations are then in the two diagonals. Let this light now traverse a "quarter-wave" mica film, with its polarizing planes perpendicular and horizontal. Each set of rays from the first plate becomes circularly polarized, but the two in opposite directions, the circular movements thus opposing each other. Whenever two circular motions thus meet, as in two circular pendulums clashing, the tangential motion is destroyed, and the pendulums would both fall back together through the center of the former orbit. It is so in this case; but as one set of rays has been retarded in the plates



more than the other, the swing of the ether atoms is no longer in the original plane of vibration. Let that plane be A, B; instead of the two circular waves meeting at A again, as they would if both circular motions were equally rapid, the meeting-point will be somewhere on one side or other of it, as at M. There the right-handed ray will meet the left-handed ray, the tangential motions RM, LM, will be destroyed, and the radial forces unite in the plane-polarized swing-orbit MP passing through the center C. If, therefore, light of one wave-length or color be employed, instead of the analyzer having to be turned across A B to extinguish it, it must now be turned across M P—in other words, the original plane of polarization has been rotated. If white light be employed, the many various wave-lengths will obviously meet at different points, and hence rotation of the analyzer will give in succession more or less of the colors of the spectrum. If the quarter-wave film is cut in half, and its position reversed in one half, the transition of colors will occur in opposite orders in the two halves. Rotatory polarization is of the greatest practical importance. There are many crystals, plates of which, when cut in proper directions, produce naturally all the phenomena of the double-plate described above. Many fluids, such as oil of lemons, turpentine, and solution of cane-sugar, also show the same phenomena very strongly, and in their case it is remarkably connected with the presence in the molecule of what chemists call "asymmetrical atoms." In solutions, as of sugar, the amount of rotation is proportionate to the quantity of sugar in solution in a given column of fluid; hence the "estimation" of crystallizable sugar, whenever accuracy is required, is now always made by the polariscope. Faraday discovered, in 1845, that the property of rotatory polarization was conferred upon any transparent body when the axis of the ray employed was made the axis of a galvanic solenoid or strong magnetic field. [POLARIZED-RINGS.]

(2) *Polarization of heat*:

*Physics*: The polarizing of rays of heat by reflection and by refraction.

(3) *Polarization of the medium*:

*Elect.*: The name given by Faraday to the production of alternate layers of positive and negative electricity in the medium separating an electrified and an unelectrified body.

**pō-lar-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *polar*; *-ize*.] To affect with polarity.

**pō-lar-ized**, *pa. par. or a.* [POLARIZE.] Having polarity; affected or acted upon by polarization.

**polarized-rings**, *s. pl.*

*Optics*: Imagine a crystal symmetrical around a single axis, like a section of the trunk of a tree, with the elasticity greatest or least in the direction of the axis, and symmetrically alike all round the circumference. If we cut a plate in the way of a plank, it will behave like the films already spoken of. But if a slice be cut across the trunk at right angles it must be different, when a ray of light passes through in the direction of the axis. The ether vibrations are at right angles to the path of the ray (now the same as the axis), but in all these directions the elasticity is equal, consequently a beam of common light will not be doubly-refracted, nor a beam of plane-polarized light further resolved, in passing along the axis. This is borne out by cutting a plate of calcite at right angles to its axis. But if the ray passes through such a plate obliquely, double refractions and interference will come into action, and we shall perceive color. Imagine now a conical, or strongly convergent pencil of plane-polarized light traversing the plate, and the analyzer turned so as to extinguish the light passing the polarizing Nicol. The center of the plate, where the beam is truly

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



axial, will still appear dark. But, as the light becomes more and more oblique, the vibrations will be resolved into some plane passing through the axis, and planes at right angles to these, or tangential planes. In perpendicular and horizontal planes, these will cause no further resolution of the vibrations, and there will therefore be a black cross when the analyzer is crossed; but in all other planes, the more and more oblique light must cause successive rings of light and darkness, or, when white light is employed, of color. In crystals which are not perfectly symmetrical about one axis, the ideal structure may be compared to that of a tree-trunk of an oval section. Here, a plank would still give two polarizing planes, as in a film of selenite; but a transverse section would also show two rectangular elasticities. In such a case, analysis proves that there must be two lines or axes inclined to each other, in which there can be no double refraction, and that the fringes of color must take the general shape of lemniscates. In many crystals the properties are quite different for light of different wave-lengths, and in some the plane of the axes is at right angles for one end of the spectrum to what it is for the other. The relation of the elasticities may also be profoundly changed by heating the crystal, so that the intermediate one becomes greatest or least; in such cases, as in heating selenite, the double rings gradually merge into one, and then the two rings spread out again in a direction at right angles to the former. Generally, it may be said that cubic crystals possess no double refraction; that crystals symmetrical round one axis are uniaxial, doubly-refracting, and exhibit circular rings; and that other crystals are bi-axial, and exhibit double rings. All these phenomena are of the greatest importance in the study of rocks, and the fragments of crystals imbedded in them.

**pō-lar-ī-zēr**, *s.* [Eng. *polariz(e)*; *-er.*] [POLARIZATION.]

**\*pō-lar-ī**, *adj.* [English *polar*; *-y.*] Tending toward the pole; having a direction toward the pole. (*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. ii.)

**pōl-a-tôuche**, *s.* [Fr., from Russ.]

*Zoöl.*: *Sciuropterus volans*; a flying squirrel, from the northeast of Europe and Siberia. It is about six inches long, with a broad, flat tail; tawny-brown on upper surface, darker on patagium, pure white beneath; in winter the fur becomes longer and thicker, and of a silver-gray color.

**pōl-dēr**, *s.* [Dut.] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, or nearest river, which, being originally a morass or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

**pōld-wāy**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] [POLEDAVY.] Coarse bagging stuff for coal-sacks, &c.

**pōle** (1), *s.* [A. S. *pāl*, from Lat. *palus*=a stake; Low Ger. & Dut. *paal*; M. H. Ger. *pfäl*; Ger. *pfahl*; Wol. *pawl*.] [PALE, *s.*]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. A long staff or slender piece of wood; a tall slender piece of timber. [II.]

"He drops his pole, and seems to slip."

*Prior: Alma*, ii.

2. A tall staff or piece of timber erected; as, a May-pole.

3. An instrument for measuring.

4. A unit of measurement, used principally in land-surveying. It contains 16½ feet or 5½ yards. It is used both as a linear and superficial measure, a square pole containing 30¼ square yards.

II. *Vehicles*: The beam projecting in front of a vehicle, which separates two horses; a carriage-pole.

¶ (1) *Barber's pole*: A projecting pole used as a sign for a barber's or hairdresser's shop. It is usually painted red with a white band running spirally round it. It is a memorial of the time when barbers used to practice surgery. [BARBER-CHIRURGEON.]

(2) *Under bare poles*: A term applied to the state of a ship when all her sails are furled.

**pole-carriage**, *s.* A carriage furnished with a pole or tongue, in contradistinction to one with shafts or thills.

#### pole-chain, *s.*

*Vehicles*: The chain on the fore end of a carriage-pole, leading to the collar or the breast-chains of the harness.

**\*pole-clipt**, *a.* Surrounded or hedged in with poles.

"Thy pole-clipt vineyard."

*Shakesp: Tempest*, iv. 1.

**pole-crab**, *s.* A double loop on the fore end of a carriage-pole, to receive the breast-straps of the harness.

#### pole-foot, *s.*

*Vehicles*: The hind end of a pole which goes into the cleaves of the futchell.

**pole-futchell**, *s.* [FUTCHELL.]

**pole-hook**, *s.*

1. The hook on the end of a carriage-tongue.

2. A boat-hook.

**pole-lathe**, *s.* A lathe in which the work is supported between centers on posts rising from the bed, turned by a strap which passes two or three times round the work. The lower end of the strap is connected to the treadle, and the other end to a spring-bar on the ceiling.

**pole-mast**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A mast made with a single pole, in contradistinction to a mast built up, and secured by bands.

**pole-net**, *s.* A net attached to a pole for fishing in rivers; a shrimping-net.

**pole-pad**, *s.*

*Ordn.*: A pad of leather stuffed with wool and distended by a frame of iron, slipped and keyed on the end of the pole of a gun-carriage to prevent injury to the horses.

**pole-piece**, *s.* [POLE-STRAP.]

**pole-plate**, *s.*

*Carp.*: The plate of a frame which supports the heels of the rafters; a wall-plate.

**pole-prop**, *s.* A bar for supporting the end of the pole or tongue, especially used with the various carriages of the artillery service.

**pole-propeller**, *s.* A mode of propulsion of boats in which the ends of poles are pushed against the bottom of the river to propel the boat.

**pole-reed**, *pull-reed*, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Phragmites communis*.

**pole-rush**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The Bulrush (q. v.).

**pole-strap**, *s.* A heavy strap by which the pole of the carriage is attached to the collar of the horse. Also called pole-piece.

**pole-tip**, *s.* A tubular iron at the front end of a wagon-pole.

**Pōle** (2), *s.* [See def.] A native of Poland.

**\*pōle** (3), *s.* [POLL (1), *s.*]

**pōle** (4), **\*pol**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pol*, from Lat. *polum*, accus. of *polus*=a pole; Gr. *polos*=a pivot, a hinge, a pole, from *pelō*=to turn; Fr. *pole*; Sp. & Ital. *polo*; Ger., Dan. & Sw. *pol*; Dut. *pool*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) The pole-star.

(3) The firmament, the sky.

"The moon's resplendent globe

And starry pole." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 724.

2. *Fig.*: The opposite extreme.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: One of the two points in which the axis of the earth is supposed to meet the sphere of the heavens; one of the fixed points about which the stars appear to revolve.

2. *Elect. (pl.)*: The same as ELECTRODES (q. v.).

3. *Magnetism (pl.)*: The two points at opposite ends of a magnetic bar where the attraction is greatest. One points to the north and is called the North Pole, the other to the south and is called the South Pole. Similar poles repel, dissimilar poles attract each other. Sometimes there are intermediate poles, called "consequent poles." When the earth is viewed as a magnet, the spots where the magnetic needle stands vertical are called the "magnetic poles." In 1830 Sir James Ross found that the magnetic north pole was in 76° N. and 96° 43' W. At the same time the position of the magnetic south pole was calculated to be in 75½° S. and 154° E. But it does not always retain the same place. This is shown by what is called the declination or variation of the magnetic needle, *i. e.*, the angle which it makes with the geographical meridian. At London, in 1580, this was 11° 36' E., and in 1834, 18° 8' W.

¶ The unit magnetic pole or the pole of unit strength, is that which repels an equal pole at unit distance with unit force. In the C. G. S. system it is the pole which repels an equal pole at the distance of one centimeter with a force of one degree. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. x.)

4. *Math.*: In a polar system of coordinates, the point from which the radius vector of any point is estimated.

5. *Math. Geog. (pl.)*: The two extremities of the earth's axis, *i. e.*, the two points where the axis meets its surface. That above the horizon in our latitude is called the North Pole, the other, on the farther side of the globe, is called the South Pole.

"From pole to pole is undistinguish'd blaze."

*Thomson: Summer*, 436.

¶ (1) *Pole of a polar line*: A point in the plane of a conic section, such that if any straight line be drawn through it, cutting the curve in two points, and tangents be drawn to the curve of these points, they will intersect each other on the given line.

(2) *Pole of maximum cold*:

*Temperature*: A point where the cold is greater than anywhere around.

(3) *Poles of a circle of a sphere*: The points in which a diameter of the sphere perpendicular to the plane of the circle pierces the surface of the sphere.

**pole-star**, *s.*

*Astron.*: Polaris, a bright star at the tip of the tail of Ursa Minor, and in a line with the pointers Merak and Dubhe, the two stars constituting the front of the plow-like figure in Ursa Major. It is at present less than a degree and a half from the true pole, and by A. D. 2095, through the procession of the equinoxes, it will be under half a degree. [PRECEDENCE.] Even now the circle it describes is too small to be discernible by the ordinary eye. The pole-star is really a double star of yellow hue, but while the larger or visible one is between the second and third magnitude, its companion is only of the ninth, and therefore a telescopic star. There is no corresponding star in the southern hemisphere. The pole-star is a convenient one for observing to determine the latitude and also the azimuthal error of any transit-instrument.

**pōle** (5), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Ichthy.*: *Pleuronectes cynoglossus*, a grayish-brown flat fish, sixteen or seventeen inches long. It is a native of the Arctic regions. Called also the Craig-fluke.

**pōle**, *v. t. & i.* [POLE (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To furnish or support with poles.

"About the middle of April the hops are to be *poled*."—*Miller: Gardener's Dict.*, s. v. *Lupulus*.

2. To carry or convey on poles.

3. To impel by poles; to push along with poles.

"The guides *poled* the canoes up-stream."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 496.

B. *Intrans.*: To propel a boat by poles.

"We were soon *poling* up the first rapid."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

**pōle-āx**, **pōle-āxe**, **pōll-āx**, *s.* [Old L. Ger. *pollex*, from *polle*=the poll, the head, and *axe*=an ax.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A kind of ax or hatchet; a hatchet or ax with a long handle used for killing oxen, &c.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Old Arm.*: A military weapon which combined a hatchet, pike, and serrated hammer, much used by horse-soldiers up to the sixteenth century.

"His body guards with gilded *poleaxes*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Naut.*: A heavy hatchet having a handle fifteen inches long and a sharp point turning downward on the side opposite the blade. It is used for boarding, resisting boarders, cutting ropes or nettings, &c.; a boarding-ax.

**pōle-āx**, *v. t.* [POLEAX, *s.*] To kill or fell with a poleax.

**pōle-cāt**, **\*pol-cat**, *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; various suggestions have been made as to its origin, *e. g.*, (1)=Polish (*Mahn*); (2)=French *poule*=a hen; so a cat that goes after fowls; (3)=O. Fr. *puilent* (Lat. *purulentus*)=stinking (*Wedgwood*); (4)=Ir. *poll* (Gael. *poll*; Corn. *pol*)=a pool, a hole; so a cat living in a hole (*Skcat*). Second element English *eat*.]

#### I. Literally and Zoölogy:

1. *Putorius fetidus*, one of the Mustelinæ, akin to the Marten, but with a broader head, a blunter snout, and a much shorter tail. It has a shorter neck and a stouter body than the weasel. The shorter hairs are yellow and woolly, the longer ones black or brownish black and shining. Two glands near the root of the tail emit a highly offensive smell. It makes immense havoc in poultry-yards, rabbit-warrens, and among hares and partridges, killing everything which it can overpower. It also devours many eggs. Found in Arctic and temperate Europe.

2. The Zorilla.

\*II. *Fig.*: Used as a term of reproach.

"You witch! you hag! you *polecat*!"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

¶ In the United States the name is sometimes erroneously applied to the skunk.

**\*pōle-dā-vý**, **\*pōl-dā-vy**, **\*poll-da-vie**, **\*powl-da-vies**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, cf. Fr. *poil*=hair.] Poldway; coarse canvas; hence, any coarse wares.

"You must be content with homely *polldavie* from it."—*Howell: Letters*, i., § ii., 10.

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = sbūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**pōle'-lěss, \*pōle'-lěsse, adj.** [Eng. *pole* (1), s.; -less.] Without a pole.

"Horses that draw a *polelesse* chariot."

*Stapylton: Juvenal, x, 156.*

**pōl'-ě-march, subst.** [Greek *polemarchos*, from *polemos*=war, and *archō*=to rule; Fr. *polémarque*.] *Greek Antiq.*: At Athens originally the third archon, the military commander-in-chief; afterward a civil magistrate who had under his care all strangers and sojourners in the city, and the children of parents who had lost their lives in the service of the country.

**pō-lěm'-ic, \*pō-lěm'-ick, adj. & subst.** [Greek *polemikos*=warlike, from *polemos*=war; French *polémique*; Ital. & Sp. *polemico*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Given to polemics or controversy; engaged in controversy; controversial.

"These words . . . are used by *polemic* writers in a sense diverse from their common signification"—*Edwards: Freedom of the Will, pt. i, § 3.*

2. Pertaining to polemics or controversy; intended to maintain an opinion, doctrine, or system in opposition to others; controversial; disputative.

B. As substantive:

1. A polemic writer; a disputant, a controversialist; one who writes in support of any opinion, doctrine, or system in opposition to others.

†2. A polemical controversy or argument.

**polemic-theology, subst.** Theology designed to defend Christianity, and to attack all non-Christian faiths and unbelief.

**pō-lěm'-ic-āl, \*pō-lěm'-ic-āl, adj.** [English *polemic*; -al.] The same as **POLEMIC** (q. v.).

"The *polemical* and impertinent disputations of the world."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons, vol. iii., ser. 6.*

**†pō-lěm'-i-čist, subst.** [Eng. *polemic*; -ist.] One given to polemics or controversy; a controversialist, a polemic.

**pō-lěm'-ics, s.** [**POLEMIC**.] The art or practice of controversy or disputation; controversy; controversial writings, espec. on matters of divinity or theology.

**†pōl'-ě-mist, s.** [English *polem(ic)*; -ist.] A controversialist; a polemic.

**pōl'-ě-mōn-i-ā-čě-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Latin *polemoni(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

*Botany*: Phloxworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Solanales. Herbaceous plants, sometimes climbing; calyx five-parted, persistent, sometimes irregular; corolla nearly or quite regular, five-lobed; stamens five; ovary superior, three-celled, few or many-seeded; fruit capsular. Found in America, Europe, &c. Known genera 17, species 104. (*Lindley*.)

**pōl'-ě-mōn'-nī-ūm, s.** [Lat. *polemonia*; Gr. *polemonion*=the Greek valerian.]

*Bot.*: Jacob's Ladder; the typical genus of Polemoniaceæ (q. v.). Perennial herbs, with alternate, pinnate leaves; flowers corymbose; calyx campanulate; corolla rotate; stamens declinate; capsule ovoid, three-celled, many-seeded. Known species about twelve.

**pō-lěm'-ō-scōpe, s.** [Fr., from Gr. *polemos*=war, and *skopeō*=to see, to observe.] A glass with a mirror at an angle of 45°, designed to enable a person to view objects not directly before the eye. It is used in opera-glasses to view persons obliquely, without apparently directing the glass at them, and in field-glasses for observing objects beyond an obstructing wall or bank, as in the interior of a fortress.

**\*pōl'-ě-mý, s.** [Greek *polemos*=war.] War, warfare, contention, resistance.

**pō-lěn'-tā, s.** [Ital., Sp., Port., & Fr., from Lat. *polenta*=peeled barley.]

1. A kind of pudding made in Italy, of semolina, Indian corn, or maize meal.

2. A thick porridge of chestnut meal boiled in milk, used as an article of diet in France.

**pōle'-ward, adv.** [English *pole* (4), s.; -ward.] Toward one or other of the poles. (*Whewell*.)

**pōle'-wíg, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] [**POLLIWIG**.]

*Ichthy.*: The name given by the Thames fishermen to a small British fish, the Freckled or Spotted Goby of Yarrell; *Gobius minutus*.

**pōl'-eý, a.** [English *pole* (3), s.; -y.] Without horns; polled.

"Had it been any other beast . . . but that *poley* heifer."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffrey Hamlyn, ch. xxix.*

**pōl'-eý, s.** [**POLY**, s.]

**poley-oil, s.**

*Chem.*: C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O. A volatile oil obtained from *Mentha pulegium* at the time of flowering by distillation with water. Aromatic odor, yellow color, specific gravity .927, boiling at 183°.

**\*poleyn** (1), s. [Fr.] Armor for the knee.

**\*poleyn** (2), s. [**PULLEY**.]

**Pō-li-ān, a.** [See def.] Of or belonging to Joseph Xavier Poli (1746-1825), a Neapolitan zoölogist and comparative anatomist.

**Polian-vesicles, s. pl.**

*Compar. Anat.*: Vesicles, generally five in number, connected with the circular canal in the Echinoida and Holothuroidea.

**pō-lī-ān'-ite, s.** [Gr. *poliainomai*=to grow gray; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A very pure variety of Pyrolusite (q. v.). The original was from Platten, Bohemia.

**\*pōl'-i-ān'-thě-ā, s.** [**POLIANTHES**.] A commonplace book, containing many flowers of eloquence, &c.

"Repair to postils or *poliantheas*."—*Milton: Remonst. Defence. (Postscript.)*

**pōl'-i-ān'-thěš, s.** [Gr. *polys*=many, and *anthos*=blossom, flower.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Hemerocallæ; the peduncle is two or three feet long, and has on its summit many cream-colored flowers. *Polianthes tuberosa* (Tuberose), a native of Mexico and South America, much cultivated in gardens in India, China, and Java, is deliciously fragrant, especially after dark, and during some thunderstorms its fading flowers emit electric sparks. The bulbs, dried and powdered, are given by the Hindus in gonorrhœa.

**pō-līčě', s.** [Fr.=policy, civil government, from Lat. *politia*; Gr. *politeia*=citizenship, civil government, condition of a state; *politēs*=a citizen; *polis*=a city; Sp. *policia*; Ital. *polizia*.]

1. A system of judicial and executive administration of a country, especially concerned with the maintenance of the quiet and good order of society; the means or system adopted by the authorities of a government, state, or community to maintain public order and liberty, and to protect property. In a more limited sense, the administration of the laws, by-laws, and regulations of a city. The primary objects of the police system are the prevention and detection of crime, and the preservation of peace and order, but various other duties have been from time to time added, as the prevention and removal of public nuisances and obstructions, the suppression of mendicancy, and the carrying into effect of the numerous laws and regulations made from time to time for the maintenance of public health, order, and safety.

2. (Properly an abbreviation of the term *police-force, i. e.* a force for the maintenance of the public police or order.) A civil force organized and maintained for the prevention and detection of crime, the preservation of public peace and order, and generally for the enforcing of the laws, by-laws, and regulations of a city, township, or district. The ordinary police of a city are dressed in a particular uniform. The secret police, more commonly known as detectives, are not uniformed. The regulation and control of the police in a city are usually in the hands of the municipal authorities, and the cost of their maintenance is paid out of the local taxes.

† *Military police*:

(1) An organized body kept up in an army for the maintenance of civil order, as distinguished from military discipline.

(2) A civil police having a military organization, as the Constabulary of Ireland, the gendarmerie of France, &c.

† *River and harbor police*: A body of police whose duty it is to protect the property in and about harbors and rivers.

**police-commissioner, subst.** One of a body of officials, either elective or appointive, who are in some states trusted with the regulation and appointment of police.

**police-constable, s.** A member of the police-force; a policeman. (*Eng.*)

**police-court, s.** A court of first instance for the trial of offenders arrested on charges preferred by the police.

**police-force, s.** [**POLICE**, 2.]

**police-inspector, s.** An officer of police ranking above a captain, and below a superintendent.

**police-justice, s.** A judge who presides at a police-court (q. v.).

**police-officer, s.** A policeman.

**police-sergeant, s.** The lowest in rank of officers of the police.

**police-station, s.** The headquarters of a division or section of police.

**pō-līčed', a.** [Eng. *police*(e); -ed.] Under laws and regulations; under a regular system of police; administered.

**pō-līčě'-man, s.** [English *police*, and *man*.] An ordinary member of a police-force; a police-officer,

**\*pōl'-i-čied, a.** [Eng. *policy*; -ed.] Regulated by laws; having a system of laws for the maintenance of public peace and order.

"There it is a just cause of war for another nation, that is civil or *policed* to subdue them."—*Bacon: Of an Holy War.*

**pōl'-i-čý (1), \*pol-i-cie, \*pol-y-cy, s.** [O. Fr. *policie*, from Lat. *politia*, from Gr. *politeia*; Sp. *policia*.] [**POLICE**.]

\*1. Polity.

"Let *policie* acknowledge itself indebted to religion."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie, bk. v., § 1.*

2. The art of government; that line or system of procedure and actions which the government of a nation adopts as the best calculated to further its interests, either in regard to its relation with other states, or to the management of internal or domestic affairs; the line of conduct adopted or recommended by the responsible rulers of a state with regard to any question, foreign or domestic.

"The English *policy*, he said, had so completely brutalized them, that they could hardly be called human beings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

3. The principles or grounds upon which a measure or course of action is based, having regard to the means adopted to secure its adoption or success, as well as to the object with which it is adopted or recommended.

\*4. Motive, grounds; inducement, object.

"What *policy* have you to bestow a benefit where it is counted an injury?"—*Sidney.*

5. Prudence, skill; sagacity or wisdom of governments or of individuals in the management of their affairs, public or private; regard had to that which is most to one's interest.

"Kings will be tyrants from *policy*, when subjects are rebels from principle."—*Burke.*

\*6. Sagacity, cleverness.

"The very *policy* of a hostess, finding his purse so far above his clothes, did detect him."—*Fuller.*

7. Good management; a wise, prudent, or advisable course or line of conduct.

8. Management of business; line or course pursued; as, Such a course is bad *policy*.

**pōl'-i-čý (2), s.** [Fr. *police*=a policy, from Low Lat. *politicum, poleticum, polecticum*, corruptions of *polyptychum*=a register, a roll in which dues were registered; Gr. *polyptychon*=a piece of writing folded into many leaves; hence, a long register or roll; prop. neut. sing. of *polyptychos*=having many folds; *poly*, neut. sing. of *polys*=much, many, and *ptyx* (genit. *ptychos*)=a fold; *ptyssō*=to fold; Sp. *poliza*; Ital. *polizza*.]

1. *Comm.*: A document containing a promise to pay a certain sum of money on the occurrence of some event. In return for this promise a sum of money is paid down, called the premium (q. v.). By far the largest part of insurance business is applied to disasters at sea; to destruction of property by fire; to making provision for heirs and successors in case of death, and to loss of time and expense through accident. The practice of insurance has also been extended to making provision against loss of crops from bad weather, against destruction of glass from storms and accidents, &c. In every case a form is filled up containing a promise to pay a certain sum in the event of the happening of the specified contingency, and this document is always called the policy. Although an insurance policy is a contract, it is only signed by one party, the insurer, who for that reason is called the underwriter, and forms, therefore, what is called in law an unilateral contract. Marine policies are of two kinds: (1) Valued policy, one in which the goods or property insured are at a specified value; (2) Open policy, one in which the value of the goods or property is not mentioned. [**ASSURANCE, INSURANCE**.]

2. A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds. (*Eng.*)

3. A gambling-game, in which a player who names a winning number or combination of numbers is entitled to a sum proportioned to the amount of his stake.

† *Wager Policies, Wagering Policies*: Policies containing the phrase, "interest or no interest," intended to signify insurance of property when no property is on board the ship. They are not recognized in law.

**policy-holder, subst.** One who holds a policy or contract of insurance.

**pōl'-i-čý (3), s.** [Etym. doubtful; the Rev. A. S. Palmer suggests that it is a corruption of French *palissé*=palisadoed, staked, or palad about. (*Folk Etymology, p. 291-2.*)] The pleasure-grounds about a gentleman's or nobleman's country-house.

"Coston Coverts were found tenantless, with the *policies* of Buckminster alike deserted."—*Field, Dec. 6, 1884.*

**pō-lī-ēne, s.** [Etym. not apparent.]

*Chemistry*: A name given by Völcke to one of the compounds obtained by heating sulpho-cyanate of

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



ammonium to 300°. He regards it as isomeric with melamine, but, according to Liebig, it is identical with melam.

**pōl'-i-gar, pōl'-y-gar, s.** [Native name.] The head of a village or district in southern India; a semi-independent chief. (*Mill: British India*, iii, 147.)

**pō-lim'-i-ta, s.** [Gr. *polymitos*=of many threads or colors.]  
*Fabric:* A variegated stuff.

**\*pōl'-i-mīte, a.** [POLIMITA.] Many-colored.

**pōl'-i-ng, s.** [POLE, v.]  
**I. Ord. Lang.:** The act of impelling or pushing forward with poles.

**II. Technically:**  
**1. Civ. Eng.:** One of the boards used to support the side-earth in excavating a tunnel.

**2. Glass-making:** An operation for ridding glass of a lilac color due to an excess of manganese. The molten glass is stirred with a pole, which introduction of a carbonaceous element changes the sesquioxide into protoxide, and the color disappears.

**3. Horticulture:**  
**(1)** The act of propping up or supporting with poles.

**(2)** The act of dispersing worm-casts with poles.

**4. Metall.:** The stirring of a metallic bath (of copper, tin, or lead) with a pole of green wood, to cause ebullition and deoxidation in the refining process.

**pō-lī-ō-py-rī-tēs, s.** [Gr. *polios*=gray, and Eng. *pyrites*.]  
*Min.:* The same as MARCASITE (q. v.).

**\*pōl'-i-or-çēt'-ics, s.** [Gr. *poliorkeō*=to besiege a town; from *poliorkeō*=to besiege a town: *polis*=a city, and *eirgō*=to restrain.] The art or science of besieging towns. (*De Quincey*.)

**\*pōl'-i-prāg'-mañ, s.** [POLIPRAGMATIC.] A busy meddler.

**\*pōl'-i-prāg-māt'-ic, s.** [Pref. *poli*=poly, and Eng. *pragmatic*.] A busy-body. (*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 330.)

**Pō'-lish, a. & s.** [Eng. *Pol(and)*; -ish.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to Poland or its inhabitants.

**B. As substantive:**

**1.** The language spoken by the Poles. It belongs to the Slavonic branch of the Indo-European family of languages. There are no remains of it anterior to the fourteenth century.

**\*2.** Polish draughts, a form of the game much played on the continent. The board has 100 squares; the men can take backward or forward, and, when crowned, can move diagonally, like the bishops in chess, from one end of the board to another.

**Polish-ringworm, s.** [PLICA-POLONICA.]

**pōl'-ish, \*pol'-isch-en, \*pol'-schen, \*po-lysh, v. t. & i.** [Fr. *poliss*, root of *polissant*, pr. par. of *polir*=to polish; Lat. *polio*; O. Sp. & Port. *polir*; Sp. *pulir*; Ital. *polire*.]

**A. Transitive:**

**1. Lit.:** To give a polish to; to make smooth and glossy, as by friction.

"For the purpose of being polished and shaped into a column."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

**2. Fig.:** To refine; to give refinement to; to rub or work off rudeness or coarseness from; as, to polish manners.

**B. Intrans.:** To become polished; to take or receive a gloss, or smooth, glossy surface.

¶ *To polish off:* Summarily to get rid of. (*Slang*.)

**pōl'-ish, s.** [POLISH, v.]

**I. Literally:**

**1.** An artificial gloss; a smooth, glossy surface produced by friction.

"Giving it the due turn, proportion, and polish."—*Addison: On Italy*.

**2.** A substance which imparts a polish or gloss; as, furniture-polish.

**II. Fig.:** Refinement, elegance; freedom from rudeness or coarseness.

"This Roman polish, and this smooth behavior."—*Addison: Cato*.

**pōl'-ish-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *polish*; -able.] Capable of being polished; susceptible of a polish. (*Boyle: Works*, iii, 548.)

**pōl'-ished, pa. par. or a.** [POLISH, v.]

**1. Ord. Lang.:** (See the verb.)

**2. Botany:** Having the appearance of a polished substance, as the testa of *Abrus precatorius*, and many other seeds.

**polished-brick, subst.** A brick which has been rubbed upon a bench plated with iron, to make its surface perfectly even. This process is only gone

through with the very best bricks, and its cost is such that it is not employed to any very great extent.

**pōl'-ished-nēss, s.** [Eng. *polished*; -ness.]

**1. Lit.:** The quality or state of being polished, smooth, and glossy.

"And all their polish'dness was saphirine."—*Donne: Lamentation of Jeremy*, iv.

**2. Fig.:** The quality or state of being refined and elegant; polish.

**pōl'-ish-ēr, s.** [Eng. *polish*; -er.] One who or that which polishes; a substance or instrument used in polishing.

**pōl'-ish-i-ng, pr. par., a. & s.** [POLISH, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As subst.:** The act or process of giving a polish or gloss to anything.

**polishing-block, s.**

**1.** A block between the jaws of a vise on which an object is laid to polish it by an emery strip or otherwise.

**2.** A block shod with polishing material and moved over the face of the object to be polished.

**polishing-brush, s.** A hand-brush for polishing stoves, boots, &c.

**polishing-cask, s.**

**1.** A rolling barrel in which articles are placed to polish by mutual attrition or by grinding against some polishing-powder placed in the barrel with them.

**2.** A barrel in which grained gunpowder is placed with a small quantity of graphite, which gives it a polish.

**polishing-file, s.** A smooth file; a burnisher.

**polishing-hammer, s.** A hammer for fine-dressing the surfaces of plates.

**polishing-iron, s.**

*Bookbinding:* An implement for finishing the covers of books. It is heated and passed over the leather, the lining paper, and such other parts as require smoothing and polishing.

**polishing-machine, s.**

**1.** A machine in which rice, deprived of its hull, receives a further trituration to deprive it of its red skin or cuticle.

**2. Cotton:** A machine which brushes the surface of sized yarn, or burnishes sized thread.

**polishing-mill, subst.** A lap of tin or of wood coated with list or leather, used for the finishing processes of the lapidary.

**polishing-paste, s.** [PASTE, s., ¶ (3).]

**polishing-powder, s.** Pulverized material used in polishing. Diamond, sapphire, ruby, corundum, emery, rotten-stone, flint, tripoli, pumice-stone, oxide of iron, and chalk are all employed. The first three are used by the lapidary; corundum and emery principally by metal-workers.

**polishing-slate, s.**

*Petrol.:* A slaty rock occurring mostly in beds of the Tertiary formation. Texture, earthy; soft; friable. It consists of the siliceous shells or envelopes of various species of Diatomaceæ, the number contained in a cubic inch having been reckoned to be about 41,000,000,000.

**polishing-snake, s.** A lithographer's tool for cleaning a lithographic stone. [SNAKE-STONE.]

**polishing-tin, s.** A bookbinder's tool.

**polishing-wheel, s.** A wooden wheel covered with leather and charged with crocus, rouge, putty-powder, &c. It is used in polishing metallic articles of relatively small size.

**†pōl'-ish-mēnt, s.** [Eng. *polish*; -ment.] The act of polishing; the state of being polished; refinement.

"It is strange to see what a polishment so base a stuff doth take."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 465.

**pō-lis'-tēs, s.** [Gr. *polistēs*=the founder of a city.]

*Entom.:* A genus of Vespidae. *Polistes gallica* is common in Germany, France, and the south of Europe.

**pō-līte', a.** [Lat. *politus*, pa. par. of *polio*=to polish; Fr. *poli*; Ital. *polito*; Sp. *pulido*.]

**\*I. Lit.:** Polished; smooth and glossy; reflecting.

"Polite bodies as looking-glasses."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 731.

**II. Figuratively:**

**1.** Polished or refined in manners or behavior; courteous, obliging, complaisant, well-bred, courtly.

"Too polite and goodnature'd to express what he must have felt."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

**2.** Characterized by politeness or refinement; refined.

"The whole polite literature of the reign of Charles the Second."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ *Polite* denotes a quality; *polished*, a state. A polite man is, in regard to his behavior, a finished gentleman; but a rude person may be more or less polished, or freed from rudeness. Refined rises in sense, both in regard to polite and polished; a man is indebted to nature, rather than to art, for his refinement; his politeness, or his polish, is entirely the fruit of education. Politeness and polish do not extend to anything but externals; refinement applies as much to the mind as the body.

**\*pō-līte', v. t.** [POLITE, a.] To polish, to refine. "Those exercises which polite men's spirits."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. i.

**pō-līte'-l'y, adv.** [Eng. *polite*; -ly.]

**\*1. Lit.:** In a polished manner; so as to be polished.

"No marble statue can be politely carved, no fair edifice built, without almost as much rubbish and sweeping."—*Milton: Church Government*, bk. i., ch. vii.

**2.** In a polite, courteous, or refined manner; with politeness or courtesy; courteously.

"[He] politely begs to be excus'd."—*Francis: Horace*, epist. i. 1.

**pō-līte'-nēss, s.** [Eng. *polite*; -ness.]

**1.** The quality or state of being polite; refinement, polish, or elegance of manners.

**\*2.** Elegance; elegant finish.

**3.** Courtesy, courteousness; good breeding; affability, civility.

"Fancied politeness is sometimes more owing to custom than reason."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. ii., ch. iii.

**pōl'-i-tēsse', s.** [Fr.] Politeness, espec. affected or excessive politeness.

"We . . . gather politesse from courts abroad."—*Gay: To William Pulteney, Esq.*

**pōl'-i-tic, \*pol-i-tick, \*pol-i-tique, \*pol-i-tike, a. & s.** [Lat. *politicus*, from Gr. *politikos*=pertaining to citizens, rule, or policy; *politēs*=a citizen; *polis*=a city; Fr. *politique*; Ital. & Sp. *politico*.]

**A. As adjective:**

**1.** Pertaining or relating to polity or politics; political.

"I will read politic authors."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

**2.** Consisting or composed of citizens. (Only in the special phrase, the body politic.)

"The whole body politic owes its preservation to the virtuous care and honest endeavors of upright men."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

**\*3.** Pertaining to the drawing up or making of laws and regulations for government; legislative.

**4.** Prudent and sagacious in the adoption of a policy; sagacious in devising and carrying out measures tending to promote the public welfare; as, a politic minister.

**5.** Characterized by prudence and sagacity; adapted or tending to promote the public welfare.

**6.** Sagacious, sharp, or clever in devising and carrying out measures to promote one's own interests without regard to the morality of the measures adopted or the object aimed at; crafty, artful, cunning.

"I have been politick with my friend, smooth with mine enemy."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 4.

**7.** Well-devised or adapted to secure an end or object, right or wrong; artful, specious.

"Thy politic maxims."—*Milton: P. R.*, iii. 400.

**\*B. As subst.:** A politician.

**pō-lit'-ic-al, a.** [Eng. *politic*; -al.]

**1.** Pertaining or relating to politics or government; treating of politics or government; as, a political writer.

**2.** Pertaining or relating to public policy or polity; pertaining to civil government or state affairs and measures.

"The law of action and reaction prevails in the political as in the physical world."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**3.** Pertaining or relating to a nation or state, or to nations or states, in contradistinction to civil or municipal; as, political rights, i. e., those which belong to a nation, or to a citizen as an individual member of a nation, as distinguished from civil rights, i. e., the local rights of a citizen.

**4.** Having an established or regular system of government or administration of national affairs; as, a political government.

**\*5.** Politic, sagacious, prudent, artful, wary.

**political-economy, s.** The science which investigates the nature of wealth and the laws of its production and distribution, including, directly or remotely, the operation of all the causes by which the condition of mankind, or of any society of human beings, in respect to this universal object



of human desire, is made prosperous or the reverse. Inquiries on these points must have existed from the earliest times in every nation, but political economy as a science is very modern. Crude views on the subject arose in the middle ages in the free Italian cities and the Hanseatic towns. Sir Walter Raleigh (1595), Sir William Petty (1667), and Sir Dudley North (1691) wrote on the subject with enlightenment for their age. François Quesnay, in France (1768), founded the school of the economists which held that the soil is the source of all wealth. [PHYSIOCRAT.] Adam Smith (1723-1790) had made political economy a portion of his lectures while professor in Glasgow University from 1751 to 1764. Visiting Paris in that year, he became acquainted with Quesnay and the leading economists, but the principles of his great work, the *Wealth of Nations* published after ten years' retirement, in 1776, were in the main, thought out independently. Since Adam Smith's time, no work on the subject has appeared more original or influential than the *Principles of Political Economy*, by John Stuart Mill. In this and his other productions advocating liberty, he yet considers that public opinion and, if need be, even law should be directed against the increase of population when there is no hope of comfortable, or at least of decent, maintenance, and that the unearned increment of land should be appropriated by the state. This latter view the late Prof. Fawcett, another eminent political economist, strongly controverted. Probably the most notable political economist of the latter part of the century is Henry George, of New York City, whose views, to some extent, coincide with those of J. S. Mill, especially as regards the unearned increment of the land. Mr. George's theory has been popularly denominated the single-tax idea, and is best set forth in his work, *Progress and Poverty*. The most important corollary of the single tax is unlimited free trade,—these two principles forming, in fact, all of Mr. George's theory.

**political-geography, s.** [GEOGRAPHY, II. 1.]  
**political-liberty, s.** [LIBERTY, ¶ (3).]  
**pō-līt'-īc-āl-īsm, s.** [English *political*; -ism.] Political or party feeling or zeal.

**pō-līt'-īc-āl-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *political*; -ly.]  
 1. In a political manner; with regard to the government of a state or nation.

"Rome was politically dominant."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.  
 2. With regard to politics.  
 \*3. In a politic, artful, or cunning manner; artfully.

"The Turks politically mingled certain Janizaries."—Knolles: *Hist. of the Turks*.

**pō-līt'-īc-ās'-tēr, s.** [Eng. *politic*; suff. -aster, as in poetaster.] A petty ignorant pretender to political knowledge or experience.

"All the tribe of aphorismers and polittcasters."—Milton: *Reform. in Eng.*, bk. ii.

**pōl'-ī-tī'-cian, \*pol-i-ti-tian, a. & s.** [English *politic*; -ian.]

\*A. As *adj.*: Artful, politic, cunning.  
 "Your ill-meaning politician lords."  
 Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 1, 195.

**B. As substantive:**  
 \*1. A man of artifice or cunning; a cunning, artful person.

"The politician, whose very essence lies in this, that he is a person ready to do anything that he apprehends for his advantage."—South: *Sermons*, i. 324.

2. One who is versed or experienced in the science of politics or the art of governing; a statesman.  
 3. One who devotes himself to, or is keenly interested in, politics; a party man.

**pō-līt'-ī-čīze, v. i.** [Eng. *politic*; -ize.] To deal with or treat of politics or political matters; to play the part of a politician.

"While I am *politicing*."—Walpole: *Letters*, iii. 281.

**pōl'-ī-tīc-lŷ, \*pol-ŷ-tick-ly, \*pol-i-tike-ly, adv.** [Eng. *politic*; -ly.] In a politic manner; artfully, cunningly.

"Thus have I *politically* begun my reign."  
 Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

\***pō-līt'-ī-cō, \*pol-i-ti-cone, s.** [Ital.] A politician.

"He was certainly a true Matchiavellian *politicoone*."—North: *Examen.*, p. 118.

**pō-līt'-ī-cō-, pref.** [Eng. *politic(s)*; o connect.] Political.

**politico-religious, a.** Of, belonging to, or affecting the interests both of religious and of political parties.

**pōl'-ī-tīcs, \*pōl'-ī-tīcks, s.** [POLITIC.]

1. The science which treats of the distribution of power in a country. Domestic politics investigates the distribution of power among the several classes

or individuals belonging to a particular country, the best form of government for the nation, the proper balance of power among the three leading classes of the community—the upper, the middle, and the lower classes—the means of preserving and developing the prosperity of the people, and defending the body politic against foreign aggression or domestic sedition. Foreign politics treats of the politics of foreign nations, particularly as affecting the interests of our own country.

2. Popularly, the political sentiments of an individual, his procedure in promoting the interests of his party, or his own.

**pōl'-ī-tīze, v. i.** [Gr. *politizō*=(1) to be a citizen; (2) to govern a state.] To play the politician; to debate or argue about policy.

\***pōl'-ī-ture, subst.** [Fr., from *polir*=to polish (q. v.).] A gloss given by polishing; a polish.

"Fair *politure* walk'd all her body over."  
 Beaumont: *Psyche*, vi.

**pōl'-ī-tŷ, \*pol-i-tie, s.** [Lat. *politia*, from Gr. *politeia*=government, administration; Fr. *politie*.]

1. The form, system, or constitution of the civil government of a state or nation; the framework or organization by which the various departments of a civil government are combined into a systematic whole.

"The state of *polity*, so much resembling ancient Greece, has undergone a great change."—Eustace: *Italy*, vol. iv., dis. § 8.

2. The form or constitution by which any institution is organized; the recognized principles which lie at the foundation of any human institution.

"Maintaining the episcopal *polity* in England."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.* ch. xix.

3. Policy, prudence, art, management.

\***pol-ive, s.** [PULLEY.]

**pōlk, verb intrans.** [POLKA.] To dance a polka. (G. Eliot.)

**pōl'-kə, s.** [Bohemian *pulka*=half, from the half step prevalent in it.]

1. *Music*: A well-known dance, the music to which is in 3/4 time, with the third quaver accented. There are three steps in each bar, the fourth beat is always a rest, the three steps are performed on the three first beats of every bar.

"Anna Slezak, a farm servant at Elbsteinitz, near Prague, invented the *polka* about 1830. The room in which she was accustomed to dance being of small dimensions, the movements of her feet were short, and so the dance was called the 'Pulka' dance, that is the 'half' dance."—Stainer & Barret: *Dict. of Music*.

2. An air suitable or appropriate to the dance described in 1.

**polka-jacket, subst.** A knitted jacket worn by women.

**pōll (1), \*pol, \*pole, \*polle, s.** [O. Dut. *polle*, *pol*, *bol*=the head or pate; Low Ger. *polle*=the head; Sw. dial. *pull*; Dan. *puld*=the crown of the head. Prob. of Celtic origin.]

1. A head; now applied in composition to the heads of animals; as, *poll-evil*, *poleax*.

2. The back part of the head.

3. A catalogue or list of heads, that is, of persons; a register.

4. A register of the names of persons individually who are entitled to vote at elections.

5. The voting or registering of votes in an election.

6. The number of votes polled or registered in an election.

7. The same as POLLARD (1), s. (q. v.)

8. The blunt end of a hammer; the butt end of an ax.

¶ *Challenges to the polls*:  
*Law*: Challenges or exceptions to particular jurors.

**poll-adze, s.** An adze with a striking face on the head (*poll*) opposite to the bit.

**poll-ax, s.** [POLEAX.]

**poll-book, s.** A register of persons entitled to vote at an election.

**poll-clerk, s.** A polling-clerk (q. v.).

**poll-evil, pole-evil, s.** (See extract.)  
 "Poll-evil is a large swelling, inflammation, or imposthume in the horse's *poll* or nape of the neck, just between the ears toward the mane."—Farriers' Dictionary.

**poll-pick, s.**  
*Mining*: A pick on the end of a pole, so as to be worked by blows endwise, like a crowbar.

**poll-tax, \*poll-money, \*poll-silver, s.** A tax levied per head; a capitation-tax.

**pōll (2), s.** [A contract of *Polly* for *Mary*.] A familiar name for a parrot.

**poll-parrot, s.** A parrot.

**poll-parrotism, subst.** Meaningless or senseless repetition of phrases.

**pōll (3), s.** [Etym. doubtful, by some referred to Gr. (*hoi*) *polloi*=(the) many, (the) rabble, by others to *poll* (1), s., as though the poll-men were only counted by the heads, not registered individually.] At Cambridge University, England, a student who takes a pass degree or one without honors; a pass-man.

**poll-man, s.** The same as POLL (3), s.  
**pōll, \*pol, v. t. & i.** [POLL (1), s.]

**A. Transitive:**  
 1. To remove the poll or head of; to clip; to lop, to shear.

"Again I'll *poll*  
 The fair-grown yew-tree for a chosen bow."  
 Keats: *Endymion*, i. 480.

2. To enumerate by heads; to enroll in a register, or list.

3. To impose a tax on.

\*4. To plunder, to pillage, to rob.  
 "Which *pols* and *pils* the poor in piteous wise."  
 Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. ii. 6.

5. To register or give (as a vote).  
 "And *poll* for points of faith his trusty vote."  
 Tickle: *A Lady to a Gentleman at Avignon*.

6. To bring to the poll; to receive (as a vote.)

\*7. To pay as a personal or poll-tax.  
 "The man that *poll'd* but twelve pence for his head."  
 Dryden: *Juvenal*, iii. 287.

**B. Intransitive:**  
 1. To plunder, to pillage; to rob by extortion.

"They will *poll* and spoil so outrageously, as the very enemy cannot do much worse."—Spenser: *State of Ireland*.

2. To register or record a vote at an election; to vote, to go to the poll.

¶ *To poll a jury*: To examine each member of a jury individually as to his concurrence in the verdict.

**pōl-lāch'-ite, s.** [Greek *pollachē*=many times; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: A name given by Breithaupt to a group of minerals intimately related to each other, and formed by the diverse interchanging of the same or similar constituents. It included the species Apatite, Hedyphane, Vanadinite, Pyromorphite, Mimetesite, and their numerous varieties.

**pōl'-lāck, s.** [POLLOCK.]

\***pōll'-age (age as īġ), s.** [Eng. *poll*, v.; -age.] A poll-tax; extortion, robbery.

**pōl'-lām, s.** [Hind.] A fief; a district held by a poligar (q. v.).

**pōl'-lan, pōw'-an, s.** [Gael. *pollag*.]

*Ichthy.*: *Coregonus pollan*, from the Irish Lakes, somewhat resembling a herring (*Clupea harengus*), but with a remarkably short head and deep body.

\***pōl'-lar-chŷ, s.** [POLYARCHY.]

**pōl'-lārd (1), s. & a.** [Eng. *poll*, v.; -ard.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. A tree, the top or head of which has been lopped off, some distance from the ground, so as to cause it to throw out branches or shoots all round the point where the amputation has taken place.

2. A stag which has cast his horns.

3. A polled or hornless ox.

\*4. A clipped coin.

5. The chub or cheven.

\*6. Coarse flour.

\*7. Coarse bran.

"The coarsest of the bran, usually called gurgeons or *pollard*."—Harrison: *Descript. Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

**B. As adj.**: Polled, topped.

"Grubbing up an old *pollard* ash."—Pennant: *Brit. Zoology*, vol. i.

\***pōl'-lārd (2), s.** [Said to be named after the original maker.] A counterfeit coin, made abroad, and smuggled into England in the reign of Edward I. They were worth about a cent.

**pōl'-lārd, v. t.** [POLLARD (1).] To make into a pollard by lopping off the head or top of; to top.

"Just after the willows have been *pollarded*."—Field, Dec. 12, 1885.

**pōlled, pa. par. & a.** [POLL, v.]

**A. As pa. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Having the top or head lopped off; lopped, topped, pollard.

2. Having the hair cut.

3. Having cast the horns, as a stag.

4. Deprived of horns; wanting horns, as an ox.

"Let these be out of a black *polled* cow."—Field, Jan. 2, 1886.

**pōl'-lēn, s.** [Lat.]

\*I. *Ord. Lang.*: Fine bran.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: The pulverulent or other substance which fills the cells of the anther (q. v.). It consists of minute granules varying in size and inclosing a

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



fluid containing molecular matter. The granules are usually produced in fours, and may be spherical or slightly oblong, cylindrical, &c. The color is generally yellow, but in *Epilobium angustifolium*, and many Polemoniaceæ, it is blue; in *Verbascum* it is red; in no case is it green. When the anther dehisces, the pollen is emitted. It is the male element in a plant, corresponding to the seminal fluid in animals, and is designed to fertilize the seed. [POLLEN-TUBE.]

2. *Entomology*: Pollen collected from plants and carried on the outer surface of the tibiæ of bees. Mixed with honey, it becomes the food of the larvæ.

**pollen-cell**, *s.* [ANTHER, POLLEN.]

**pollen-tube**, *s.*

*Bot.*: A delicate tubular process sent out from one of the pores or slits on that portion of the pollen which falls upon the stigma. The tube thus formed, continually elongating, makes its way down the style and along the conducting tissue to the ovules, which it fertilizes.

**pollen-utricle**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The same as POLLEN-CELL (q. v.).

"The original cell, or the parent *pollen-utricle*, becomes resolved by a merismatic division into four parts, each of which forms a granule of pollen."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 421.

**põl-lë-när'-i-õus**, *adj.* [Eng. *pollen*; -*arious*.] Consisting of meal or pollen.

**põl'-lëned**, *adj.* [Eng. *pollen*; -*ed*.] Covered with pollen.

"Each like a golden image was *pollened* from head to foot."—*Tennyson: Voyage of Maeldune*.

**\*põl'-lën-gër**, *s.* [POLLARD, *a.*] Pollard trees, brushwood.

"Lop for the fewel old *pollenger* grown."—*Tusser: Husbandrie*, xxxv. 13.

**põl lën-îf-ër-õus**, *a.* [POLLINIFEROUS.]

**põl'-lën-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *pollen*; -*ize*.] To pollinate (q. v.).

**þpõl'-lënt**, *a.* [Lat. *pollens*.] Powerful, mighty.

"Against a foe *pollent* in potency."—*Browning: Ring and Book*, viii. 1, 191.

**põll'-ër**, **\*pol-er**, *s.* [Eng. *poll*, *v.*; -*er*.]

1. One who shaves or cuts hair; a barber.
2. One who polls or lops trees.
3. One who registers voters; one who records his name as a voter.
4. One who plunders, pillages, or fleeces by extortion.

"Pollers and catchers away of mennes goodes."—*Udall: Luke* iii.

**\*põl'-lët**, *s.* [For *paulet*, an abbrev. of *epaulet* (q. v.).]

*Old Armor*: An epaulet; a small over-lapping plate for the protection of the shoulders of a knight.

**põl'-lëx**, *s.* [Lat.=the thumb.]

1. *Anat.*: The thumb.
2. *Comp. Anat.*: The innermost of the five digits normally existing in the anterior pairs of limbs of the higher Vertebrates.

**põl-liç'-î-pëş**, *s.* [Lat. *pollex*, genit. *pollici(s)*=the thumb, and *pes*=a foot.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Lepididæ. *Pollicipes cornucopie* is found in the European seas.
2. *Palæont.*: From the Oölite onward.

**põl-liç'-î-tā-tion**, *s.* [Latin *pollicitatio*, from *pollicitatus*, *pa. par.* of *pollicitor*, intens. of *polliceor*=to promise.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A promise; a voluntary engagement, or a paper containing it.

"Ye with these last letters, sent the pope's *pollicitation*."—*Burnet: Reformation*, vol. i., No. 23.

2. *Civil Law*: A promise without mutuality; a promise not yet accepted by the person to whom it is made.

**põl'-lîn-âr**, *a.* [Latin *pollen*, genit. *pollin(is)*; Eng. suff. -*ar*.]

*Bot.*: Covered with a fine dust resembling pollen.

**\*põl'-lî-nâr'-î-â**, *s. pl.* [Latin *pollinarius*=pertaining to fine flour.]

*Bot.*: The Antheridia (q. v.) in *Jungermanniaceæ* and *Hepaticæ*.

**põl'-lîn-âte**, *v. t.* [Eng. *pollen*; -*ate*.]

*Bot.*: To impregnate with pollen; to convey pollen from the anther to the stigma.

**põl'-lîn-â-tion**, *s.* [POLLINATE.]

*Bot.*: Impregnation with pollen; the conveyance of pollen from the anther to the stigma.

**põl'-lînc'-tõr**, *s.* [Lat.] One who prepared materials for embalming the dead.

"The Egyptian *pollinctors*, or such as anoynted the dead."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xix.

**põll'-îng**, **\*poll-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [POLL, *v.*]

**A. & B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive**:

1. The act of lopping or cutting off the head of.
- \*2. Robbery, pillage, plunder, or fleecing by extortion.
3. The act of voting or of registering a vote.

**polling-booth**, *s.* A temporary erection in which to record votes at an election; a polling-place.

"The near proximity to the *polling-booths*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**polling-clerk**, *s.* A clerk who assists the presiding officer at an election.

**polling-place**, **polling-station**, *s.* A place officially appointed for voting at an election.

**põl'-lîn'-î-â**, *subst.* [Named after Cyrus Pollinia, professor of botany at Verona.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Grasses, tribe *Andropogonæ*. *Pollinia eriopoda* is much used in the sub-Himalayan regions for the construction of swing bridges and as cattle fodder. It yields a fiber made into string in the region east of the Jumna.

**põl'-lîn-îf-ër-õus**, *a.* [Lat. *pollen* (genit. *pollinis*)=pollen, and *fero*=to bear, to produce.] Producing pollen.

**põl'-lîn'-î-ûm** (*pl. põl'-lîn'-î-â*), *s.* [POLLEN.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: The pollen masses of *Asclepiadacæ* and *Orchidacæ*.

**põl'-lîn-õ-dî-ûm**, *subst.* [Lat. *pollen* (genit. *pollinis*); Gr. *eidos*=form, and Lat. suff. -*ium*.]

*Bot.*: De Bary's name for what he believes to be a male organ in *Pyrenomycetous Fungals*.

**põl'-lîn-õse**, *a.* [Lat. *pollen*, genit. *pollin(is)*; Eng. suff. -*ose*.] The same as POLLINAR (q. v.).

**põl'-lî-wîg**, **põl'-lî-wõg**, **\*pol-wy-gle**, *s.* [First element Eng. *poll*, as in *tadpole*; second, *wig*, as in *earwig* (q. v.).] A tadpole. (*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 202.)

**põl'-lõck**, **põl'-lack**, *s.* [Gael. *pollag*=the whitening; Ir. *pullóg*.]

*Ichthy.*: *Gadus pollachius*, common on the Atlantic coast. It is about the size of the Coalfish. Three dorsals are present; the lower jaw is much longer than the upper, and the tail is forked. The flesh is much superior to that of the coalfish, and the young are often sold for whiting, to which, however, they are not nearly equal in flavor.

**põl-lû'-çîte**, *s.* [Lat. *Pollux*, genit. *Polluc(is)*=Pollux (q. v.); suff. -*ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: An isometric mineral, occurring with Castorite (q. v.), in the granite of the island of Elba. Hardness, 6.5; specific gravity, 2.901; luster, vitreous on fractured surfaces, but dull externally; colorless; transparent. Composition: Silica, 44.03; alumina, 15.97; sesquioxide of iron, 0.68; lime, 0.68; caesia, 34.07; soda and lithia, 3.88; water, 2.40 = 101.71; hence the formula,  $(3\text{RO}, \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)_3\text{SiO}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\text{HO}$ , where R is principally caesium.

**põl-lûte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *pollutus*, *pa. par.* of *polluo*=to defile, to pollute, from a prefix *pol-* (of which the older forms were *por-*, or *port-*)=toward, and *luo*=to wash; *lutum*=mud.]

1. To make foul or unclean; to taint, to defile, to soil.
2. To corrupt or destroy the moral purity of; to taint, to contaminate.

"The very relation of which is sufficient to *pollute* the eares that heare them."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, iii. 3.

3. To violate by illicit sexual intercourse; to debauch, to dishonor, to ravish.

4. To render unclean or unfit for sacred services or uses.

"Neither shall ye *pollute* the holy things of the children of Israel."—*Numbers* xviii. 32.

**þpõl-lûte**, *adj.* [Lat. *pollutus*.] [POLLUTE, *v.*] Polluted, defiled, dishonored.

"Pollute with sinful blame."—*Milton: Nativity*.

**põl-lût'-ëd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [POLLUTE, *v.*]

**põl-lût'-ëd-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *polluted*; -*ly*.] With pollution; in a state of pollution.

**põl-lût'-ëd-nëss**, *subst.* [Eng. *polluted*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being polluted; pollution, defilement.

**põl-lût'-ër**, **\*põl-lût'-õr**, *s.* [Eng. *pollute*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who pollutes, defiles, or profanes; a defiler. (*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.)

**põl-lût'-îng**, *pr. par.* or *a.* [POLLUTE, *v.*]

**põl-lût'-îng-lÿ**, *adv.* [English *polluting*; -*ly*.] In a manner to pollute; so as to pollute.

**põl-lû'-tion**, *subst.* [Fr., from Lat. *pollutionem*, accus. of *pollutio*=a polluting, from *pollutus*, *pa. par.* of *polluo*=to pollute (q. v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. The act of polluting or defiling; defilement.
2. The state of being polluted or defiled; uncleanness, impurity, defilement.
3. That which pollutes or defiles.
4. The emission of semen at other times than during coition.

**II. Jewish Ritual**: Legal or ceremonial uncleanness, which disqualified a person for intercourse with his fellow-men, or rendered a place or thing unfit for sacred uses.

"Their strife *pollution* brings Upon the temple."—*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 355.

**Põl'-lûx**, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Class. Antiq.*: The son of Leda, and twin brother of Castor.

2. *Astron.*: One of the two bright stars in the constellation Gemini. Once it was red, now it is orange.

3. *Meteor.*: [CASTOR AND POLLUX.]

4. *Min.*: The same as POLLUCITE (q. v.).

**põ-lõ**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from Thibet. *pulu*=a ball.] A game resembling shinney, but played on horseback. It was played by the Emperor Manuel Comnenus about the middle of the twelfth century.

**põl-õ-nâiše**, **\*põl-õ-nëşe**, *s.* [Fr.=Polish.]

\***I. Ord. Lang.**: The Polish language.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Dress*: An article of dress for ladies, consisting of a body and short skirt made in one.

"This *polonaise*, worn with a plain or fancy velvet skirt, makes a nice visiting gown."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Music*: The same as POLACCA (1) (q. v.).

**põ-lõ-nië**, **põ-lõ-ni-an**, *s.* [POLONAISE.] A greatcoat, a Polish surtout; a dress for young boys.

**põ-lõ-ni-ûm**, *s.* A substance analogous to bismuth, discovered by M. and Mme. Curie in 1898. Like actinium and radium, it is radioactive, its radiating power being placed at four hundred times that of uranium. The rays it emits possess luminosity and skiagraphic power, and render the air through which they pass a conductor of electricity.

**põ-lõ-nÿ**, *s.* [A corrupt. of Bologna, which city was famous for its sausages.] A kind of sausage made of partly-cooked pork.

**põlt**, *s.* [Cf. Lat. *pulto*, a frequent. from *pello*=to drive; Sw. *bulta*=to beat; Eng. *pelt*, *v.*] A blow, a stroke; the act of striking.

**põlt**, *a.* [Prob. for *pollod*=shortened; squeezed into a lump.] (See compounds.)

**polt-foot**, *s. & a.*

**A. As subst.**: A distorted foot; a club foot.

**B. As adj.**: Having distorted feet; club-footed.

**polt-footed**, *a.* The same as POLT-FOOT, *a.*

"To escape this *polt-footed* philosopher."—*Ben Jonson: Masque; Mercury Vindicated*.

**põl-troôn**, **\*pol-trowne**, **\*pal-troon**, **\*pol-tron**, **\*poul-troon**, **\*pul-trowne**, *s. & a.* [French *poltron*=a knave, a sluggard; Ital. *poltrone*, from *poltro*=(1) lazy, (2) a varlet, a coward . . . a bed or couch; the meaning is thus a sluggard, one who loves his bed; Ital. *poltró* is for *polstro*, from Ger. *polster*=a bolster (q. v.); Sp. *poltron*=a coward; Italian *poltrare*, *poltrire*, *poltroneggiare*=to play the coward, to lie idly or lazily in bed.]

**A. As subst.**: An arrant coward; a dastard; a contemptible mean-spirited fellow.

"Patience is for *poltrons*, such as he."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., i. 1.*

**B. As adj.**: Cowardly, dastardly, base, contemptible.

**põl-troôn-ër-ÿ**, **\*põl-troôn-rÿ**, **\*poul-trouner-ie**, *s.* [English *poltron*; -*ery*; Fr. *poltronie*.] Cowardice, want of spirit.

"Many . . . had very cheaply earned a reputation for courage by sneering at his *poltronery*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

**põl-troôn-ish**, *adj.* [English *poltron*; -*ish*.] Resembling a poltron; cowardly, dastardly, contemptible.

**põl'-vër-în**, **põl'-vër-îne**, *s.* [Ital. *polverino*, from Lat. *pulvis*=dust.] Glass-makers' ashes; the calcined ashes of a plant brought from the Levant and Syria.

**põ-lÿ**, **põ-leÿ**, *s.* [Lat. *polium*, from Gr. *polion*, from *polios*=white.]

*Bot.*: A labiate plant, *Teucrium polium*. It is an evergreen shrub, growing in southern Europe. Golden Poly is *Teucrium aureum*; Mountain Poly is *Bartsia alpina*; Yellow Poly *Teucrium flavescens*.

bõil, bõy; põt, jõwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, ðel.



**pōl'-y-**, *pref.* [Gr. *poly*, neut. sing. of *polys*=much, many.] A prefix frequently used with words derived from the Greek, and indicating multitude or multiplication.

**pōl'-y-a-cān'-thūs**, *subst.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *akantha*=a spine.]

*Ichthyol.*: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Labyrinthici, with seven species, from the East Indian Archipelago. Some of the species have been domesticated on account of their beautiful coloration.

**pōl'-y-a-chūr'-ūs**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Greek *achyron*=chaff, bran.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Polyachyridae.

**pōl'-y-āch'-y-rīd'-ē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polyachyr(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ*.]

*Bot.*: A sub-tribe of Compositae, tribe Nassaviaceae.

**pōl'-y-a-cōūs'-tīc**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *acoustic* (q. v.).]

*A. As adj.*: Capable of multiplying or increasing sound.

*B. As subst.*: An instrument for multiplying or increasing sound.

**pōl'-y-a-cōūs'-tīcs**, *s.* [POLYACOUSTIC.] The art of multiplying or increasing sound.

**pōl'-y-āc'-tīs**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *aktis*=a ray.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Hyphomycetous Fungals, sub-order Mucedines. *Polyactis vulgaris* is a common mold on decaying plants.

**pōl'-y-ād**, *s.* [Gr. *poly*=many; suff. *-ad*.]

*Chem.*: An element whose atomicity is greater than unity.

**pōl'-y-a-dēlph**, *s.* [POLYADELPHIA.]

*Bot.*: One of the Polyadelphia.

**pōl'-y-a-dēl'-phī-a**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *adelphos*=a brother.]

*Bot.*: The eighteenth class in Linnæus' artificial system. Many stamens, in more than two bundles. From the difficulty of ascertaining this fact, the class was suppressed by some Linnæan botanists. Orders, Decandria and Polyandria.

**pōl'-y-a-dēl'-phī-an**, \***pōl'-y-a-dēl'-phōūs**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *polyadelph(ia)*; *-ian*, *-ous*.]

*Bot.*: Combined into several masses, or assemblages; having the stamens arranged in more than two bundles.

**pōl'-y-a-dēlph'-ite**, *s.* [Gr. *polyadelphos*=with many brothers; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A brownish-yellow variety of garnet (q. v.), containing much sesquioxide of iron, protoxide of manganese, and lime. The original was massive. Found at Franklin, Sussex County, England, and in the state of New Jersey. It is included by Dana in his group of manganese lime-iron garnets.

**pōl'-y-æ-mī-a**, *s.* [Gr. *polyaimos*=full of blood; *poly*=much and *haima*=blood.] [HYPERÆMIA.]

**pōl'-y-āl'-thī-a**, *s.* [Fr. *polyalthēs*=curing many diseases; *poly*=much, and *althō*=to heal.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Anonaceae, tribe Xylopeae. The wood of *Polyalthia cerasoides*, a large evergreen tree in India and Burmah, is prized in Bombay for carpentry and boatbuilding. (*Manson.*) The inner bark of *P. longifolia* is said to furnish a good fiber.

**pōl'-y-ān'-drī-a**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin, from Gr. *polyandria*=populousness; *poly*=much, and *anēr* (genit. *andros*)=a man.]

*Bot.*: The fourteenth class in Linnæus' artificial system. Etymologically meaning simply that there are many stamens, yet he limited it to those which had those stamens hypogynous and free. Orders, Monogynia, Ditrigynia, Pentagynia, and Polygynia.

**pōl'-y-ān'-drī-an**, *a. & s.* [Mod. Latin *polyandria*]; Eng. adj. suff. *-ian*.]

*Botany*:

*A. As adj.*: Polyandrous (q. v.).

*B. As subst.*: One of the Polyandria.

**pōl'-y-ān-dric**, *a.* [English *polyandric(y)*; *-ic*.] Characterized by, or relating to, polyandry; practicing polyandry.

"Polyandric societies, producing fewer members available for offense and defense, naturally gave way before societies having family arrangements more favorable to increase."—*Spencer: Sociology* (ed. 1885), i. 651.

**pōl'-y-ān-drist**, *s.* [English *polyandric(y)*; *-ist*.] One who practices polyandry.

"Phrenological description of Polyandrists."—*Marshall: Phrenologist among the Todas*, p. 223.

**pōl'-y-ān'-droūs**, *a.* [Mod. Latin *polyandric(ia)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.]

1. *Bot.*: Having more stamens than twenty inserted in the receptacle.

2. *Anthrop.*: Polyandric (q. v.).

"Our British forefathers, who are known to have been polyandrous."—*Marshall: Phrenologist among the Todas*, p. 222.

**pōl'-y-ān-drī**, *s.* [POLYANDRIA.]

*Anthrop.*: The marriage of one woman to several men at once. Spencer (*Sociology* (ed. 1885), i. 645) traces several forms of it. He considers each form an advance on its predecessor: (1) One wife has several unrelated husbands, and each of the husbands has other unrelated wives; (2) the unrelated husbands have but one wife; (3) the husbands are related; (4) the husbands are brothers. The custom is still widely spread in the East. Cæsar (*de Bell. Gall.*, v. xiv.) found it in Britain on his arrival. Tacitus (*Germ.*, xx.) has been cited as an authority that the ancient Germans practiced polyandry, but Lubbock (*Orig. Civil.*, 1882, p. 139) does not consider the passage conclusive. M'Lennan (*Prim. Mar.*, p. 180) gives a long list of tribes which he regards as polyandrous.

"The revolting practice of polyandry prevails throughout the interior of Ceylon, chiefly among the wealthier classes."—*Tennent: Ceylon* (ed. 1859), ii. 453.

\***pōl'-y-ānth**, *s.* [POLYANTHUS.]

*Bot.*: A Polyanthus (q. v.).

**pōl'-y-ān'-thēs**, *s.* [POLIANTHES.]

**pōl'-y-ān'-thūs**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *anthos*=a flower.]

*Hort.*: A variety of the Oxlip Primrose, *Primula elatior*. Flowers in clusters, brownish-red in color. A favorite garden plant.

**polyanthus-narcissus**, *s.*

*Hort.*: *Narcissus tazetta*.

**pōl'-y-arch-ist**, *s.* [English *polyarch(y)*; *-ist*.] One who advocates or supports the system of polyarchy.

"Plato was no polyarchist, but a monarchist."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 403.

**pōl'-y-ār-chy**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *archē*=rule, government.] Government by many, either of a class, as aristocracy, or of the many, as democracy.

"He absolutely denied . . . a polyarchy or mundane aristocracy."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 411.

**pōl'-y-ār-gīte**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Greek *argos*=sparkling, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring in lamellar masses at Tunaberg, Sweden. Hardness, 4; specific gravity, 2.768. Supposed to be an altered anorthite (q. v.). The analyses appear to justify its reference to the Pinite group of pseudomorphs, where Dana places it.

**pōl'-y-ār-gyrite**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and English *argyrite* (q. v.).]

*Min.*: A name given by Sandberger to an isometric mineral found at Wolfach, Baden. Hardness, 2.5; specific gravity, 6.974; luster, metallic; color and streak, black to blackish-gray; malleable. Composition: Sulphur, 14.47; antimony, 7.37; silver, 78.16=100.

**pōl'-y-ār-thrūs**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *arthron*=a limb.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Rotifera, family Hydatinea. It has a single eye on the neck, six pinniform processes on each side of the body; foot wanting.

**pōl'-y-a-tōm'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and English *atomic* (q. v.).]

*Chem.*: A term applied to elements which contain more than one atom in their molecules.

**pōl'-y-āu-tōg'-ra-phy**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *autography* (q. v.).] The act or process of multiplying copies of one's own handwriting or of manuscripts, by printing from stone. It is a kind of lithography.

**pōl'-y-bās'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *basic* (q. v.).]

*Chem.*: A term applied to acids in which two or more atoms of hydrogen can be displaced by metals when presented to them in the form of hydrates.

**pōl'-y-bā'-site**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. *basis*=a base, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *polybasit*.]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring in thin tabular or short prisms, also massive. Crystallization, orthorhombic. Hardness, 2-3; specific gravity, 6.214; luster, metallic; color, iron-black, in thin fragments cherry-red; streak, black. Composition: A sulpharsenic-antimonite of silver and copper, the arsenic and antimony varying in amount. Found in many silver mines.

**pō-l'yb'-ī-a**, *s.* [Fem. of Gr. *polybios*=with much life or vigor; *poly*=much, and *bios*=life.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Vespidae. Several species exist in South America.

**pō-l'yb'-ī-ūs**, *s.* [Gr. *polybios*.] [POLYBIA.]

*Zoölogy*: A genus of Brachyurous Crustaceans, family Portunidae. *Polybius henstowii*, the Nipper-crab, about two inches long, is found in the English Channel far from land.

**pō-l'yb'-ō-rī-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polybor(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Ornith.*: Caracaras; a sub-family of Falconidae,

with two genera, *Polyborus* and *Ibycter*. Sharpe adds also *Serpentarius* and *Cariama*. The two outer toes are joined to the middle toe by a membrane.

**pō-l'yb'-ō-rōl'-dēs**, *s.* [Mod. Latin *polybor(us)*, and Gr. *eidos*=form.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Accipitrinæ, with two species from Africa and Madagascar. *Polyboroides typicus* is the Banded Gymnogene.

**pō-l'yb'-ōr-ūs**, *s.* [Gr. *polyboros*=much devouring.]

*Ornith.*: Caracara; the typical genus of the Polyborinæ (q. v.), with two species ranging over South America, and to California and Florida. The beak is compressed above, lower mandible entire and obtuse; cere large and covered with hairs; cheeks and throat naked; crop woolly.

**pōl'-y-car'-pē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polycarp(on)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Caryophyllaceae.

**pōl'-y-car-pēl'-lar-y**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *carpellary* (q. v.).]

*Bot. (of a pistil)*: Having more than three carpels.

**pōl'-y-car'-pic**, *a.* [POLYCARPOUS.]

**pōl'-y-car'-pōn**, *s.* [Neut. of Gr. *polykarpos*=rich in fruit, fruitful; *poly*=much, and *karpos*=fruit.]

*Bot.*: All-seed; a genus of Illecebraceae (*Lindley*), of Caryophyllaceae (*Sir Joseph Hooker*). Annual herbs, with whorled leaves and scarious stipules; sepals five-keeled; petals five, small; stamens three to five; style short, trifid; capsule three-valved, with many seeds. Known species six. One, *Polycarpus tetraphyllum*, a small prostrate plant, is found in sandy and waste places in the south of England.

**pōl'-y-car'-pōūs**, **pōl'-y-car'-pic**, *a.* [POLYCARPON.]

*Botany*:

1. Having many distinct carpels or fruits in each flower.

2. Having the power of bearing fruit many times without perishing. Called also Synchronous.

**pōl'-y-çen'-tri-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *polycentr(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ*.]

*Ichthy.*: A family of Acanthopterygii, with two genera, *Polycentrus* and *Monocirrhus*, from the Atlantic rivers of tropical America. Body compressed, deep, and scaly; no lateral line; dorsal and anal long, with numerous well-developed spines; teeth feeble; pseudobranchia hidden.

**pōl'-y-çen'-trūs**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *kentron*=a point, a prickle.]

*Ichthy.*: The typical genus of Polycentridæ (q. v.), containing one or two species of small insectivorous fishes.

**pōl'-y-çeph'-al-ist**, *subst.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *kephalē*=a head.] One who has many heads or rulers.

"Polycephalists burdened with many heads."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 541.

**pōl'-y-çeph'-al-ōūs**, *adj.* [Gr. *polykephalos*=many-headed.] [POLYCEPHALIST.]

*Bot.*: Having many heads. Applied to plants having a great number of capitules; to fruits coming from ovaries which have many organic tops, as of *Abutilon*; to mushrooms, the ramous stipes of which bear many pilei, as in *Agaricus polycephalus*; and to the ramous hairs, the branches of which terminate each by a smaller head, as in *Croton penicillatum*.

**pō-l'yç'-ēr-a**, *s.* [Gr. *polykerōs*=many-horned; *poly*=many, and *keras*=a horn.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Doridæ (q. v.), from Norway, Britain, and the Red Sea, within tidemarks, and in deep water on corallines. The spawn is strap-shaped, and coiled on stones, in July and August.

**pōl'-y-chæ'-ta**, *s. pl.* [Greek *polychaitēs*=with much hair; *polys*=much, and *chaitē*=hair.]

*Zoöl.*: An order of Annelids, sub-class Chætopoda. It includes the Tubicola and Errantia.

\***pōl'-y-chæ'-ran-y**, \***pol-y-coi-ran-ie**, *subst.* [Gr. *polykoiraniē*, from *polykoiranos*=wide-ruling; *polys*=many, and *koiranos*=a ruler.] A government of many chiefs or princes.

"The world would be a polycherany or aristocracy of gods."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 411.

**pōl'-y-chord**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and English *chord* (q. v.).]

*Music*:

*A. As adj.*: Having many chords or strings.

*B. As substantive*:

1. An instrument with ten strings, resembling the double bass without a neck.

2. An octave-coupler.

**pōl'-y-chōr'-i-ōn**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *chōrion*=place (?).]

*Bot.*: A polycarpous fruit, like that of *Ranunculus*.



\*pōl'-y-čhrěst, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *chrēstos* = good; Fr. *polychreste*.]

*Pharm.*: A term formerly applied to several medicines on account of the numerous virtues they were supposed to possess. (Cooley.)

\*polychrest-salt, s.

*Chem.*: *Sal polychrestus*, potassic sulphate.

pōl'-y-čhrō'-i-lite, subst. [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. *chroa* = color, and *lithos* = stone; Ger. *polychroolith*.]

*Min.*: A variety of Pinite (q. v.), found in six-sided prisms without cleavage; pseudomorphous. Hardness, 3-3.5; luster, greasy; color, blue, green, brown, brick-red. Found at Krageroe, Norway, in gneiss.

pōl'-y-čhrō'-i-ism, subst. [Pref. *poly-*, and *chrōs* = color.]

*Crystall.*: The same as PLEOCHROISM.

pōl'-y-čhrō'-ite, subst. [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. *chroa* = a color, and Eng. suff. *-ite*.] [SAFFRANIN.]

pōl'-y-čhrō-māt'-ic, a. [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *chromatic* (q. v.).] Exhibiting a variety of colors; colored with various tints.

polychromatic-acid, s. [POLYCHROMIC-ACID.]

pōl'-y-čhrōme, subst. & a. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *chrōma* = color.]

A. As substantive:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A variety of colors; work executed in several colors; a picture executed in various colors.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: [ÆSCULIN.]

2. *Min.*: The same as PYROMORPHITE (q. v.).

B. As adj.: Having several or many colors; exhibiting a variety of colors; executed in polychrome.

polychrome-printing, s. The art of printing in one or more colors at once.

pōl'-y-čhrōm'-ic, a. [Eng. *polychrom(e)*; *-ic*.] The same as POLYCHROMATIC (q. v.).

polychromic-acid, polychromatic-acid, subst. [ALOETIC-ACID.]

pōl'-y-čhrō-mý, s. [POLYCHROME.] The art of coloring statuary to imitate nature, or particular buildings, in harmonious, prismatic, or compound tints. Both arts were practiced by the nations of antiquity to a considerable extent, and from a very early period. The earliest Greek statues show traces of color, and their public buildings and temples were richly decorated with color. The object of polychromy is to heighten the effect of architectural decoration.

pōl'-y-čhrō-nī-ōus, a. [Pref. *poly-*, and Greek *chronos* = time.] Enduring through a long time; chronic.

pōl'-y-člā'-dý, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *klados* = a young shoot.]

*Bot.*: Plica (q. v.).

pōl'-y-člī'-nūm, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *klinē* = a couch.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Botryllidæ (q. v.), with seven species. Covering gelatinous or cartilaginous, variable in form, groups of individuals ten to 150, at unequal distances.

pōl'-y-čcē'-lī-a, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *koilia* = the belly; *koilos* = hollow.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Rugose Corals, family Stauridæ. From the Permian.

pōl'-y-čcōn'-ic, adj. [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *conic* (q. v.).] Pertaining to, or based upon, many cones.

polyconic-projection, s. A projection of the earth's surface, or of a portion of it, which supposes each parallel of latitude to be represented on a plane by the development of a cone having the parallel for its base, and its vertex in the point where a tangent at the parallel intersects the earth's axis.

pōl'-y-čcōt'-yī-ē-dōn, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *cotyledon* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: A plant with more than two cotyledons. [POLYCOTYLEDONOUS.]

pōl'-y-čcōt'-yī-ē-dōn-ōus, a. [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *cotyledonous* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: Having more than two cotyledons. Examples, the Coniferæ, the Boragineous genus *Amsinckia*, and the Cruciferous one *Lepidium*.

pōl'-y-čcōt'-yī-ē-dōn-y, s. [English *polycotyledon*; *-y*.]

*Bot.*: Accidental increase in the number of cotyledons.

pōl'-y-č'-ra-čý, s. [Gr. *polys* = many, and *krateō* = to rule.] Government by many; polyarchy.

pōl'-y-črāše, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *krasis* = a mixture; Ger. *polykras*.]

*Min.*: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in crystals in the granite of the island of Hitleroe, Norway, associated with gadolinite, orthite, &c.

Hardness, 5.5; specific gravity, 5.09-5.12; luster, on fresh fractures very bright; color, black; streak, brown; fracture, conchoidal. Composition: According to Rammelsberg, a titanate with a niobate of yttria, erbia, the sesquioxides of cerium, uranium, and iron.

pōl'-y-črōt'-ic, a. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *krotos* = a sound produced by striking.]

*Physiol.* (of the pulse): Having a primary and two secondary crests in the pulse wave.

pōl'-y-čýs-tī'-na, pōl'-y-čýs-tī'-na, s. pl. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *kystis* = a bladder.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A sub-order of Radiolaria, placed by Wallich in his Herpnetata. They are low in the scale of Radiolaria. They have a siliceous skeleton, generally globular, variously trellised, and composed of two or three basket balls, supported or separated by few or many radiating spicules commencing from a central base or omphalostyle. In life the skeleton is enveloped in a delicate filmy investment of sarcode, with abundant sarcoblasts or ovules. The Polycystina are microscopic, and marine.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Carboniferous onward. Various tertiary deposits, especially Barbadoes earth, contain their flinty shells abundantly.

pōl'-y-čýs-tine, pōl'-y-čýs-tine, s. [POLYCYSTINA.] Any individual of the Polycystina (q. v.).

pōl'-y-čác'-týl'-ism, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Greek *daktylos* = a finger.] The state or condition of having many fingers. (Darwin: *Descent of Man*, p. 37.)

pōl'-y-čdēs'-mid-æ, s. pl. [Modern Latin *polydesmus* (us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ida*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Millepedes (Chilognatha), having the body flattened like the Scolopendridæ, and soft. The insertion of the limbs is separated by a distinct sternal piece. Generally there are about twenty segments of the body, and no eyes. Found chiefly under bark.

pōl'-y-čdēs'-mūs, subst. [Greek *polydesmos* = fastened with many bonds: *polys* = many, and *desmos* = a bond.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of Polydesmidæ (q. v.). *Polydesmus complanatus* is well known.

pōl'-y-čdip'-sī-a, subst. [Greek *polydipsios* = very thirsty: *polys* = much, and *dipsa* = thirst.]

*Pathol.*: Insatiable thirst.

pōl'-y-čdým'-ite, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *didymos* = twofold, twain.]

*Mineralogy*: An isometric mineral, found in octahedrons, frequently twinned polysynthetically, and also massive. Hardness, 4.5; specific gravity, 4.808-4.816; luster, brilliant metallic; color, light-gray. Composition: Sulphur, 41.09; nickel, 54.30; cobalt, 0.63; iron, 3.98 = 100. The calculated formula is Ni<sub>4</sub>S<sub>5</sub>.

pōl'-y-č-ē-dric, pōl'-y-č-ē-drōn, &c. [POLYHEDRIC POLYHEDRON, &c.]

pōl'-y-č-ēm'-brý-ō-nāte, pōl'-y-č-ēm'-brý-ōn'-ic, a. [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *embryonate*, *embryonic*.]

*Bot.*: Consisting of, or having, many embryos.

pōl'-y-č-ēm'-brý-ōn-y, s. [Pref. *poly-*; Greek *embryon* = an embryo, and Eng. suff. *-y*.]

*Bot.*: The development within the testa of the seed of more than one embryo. It occurs not unfrequently in the orange and the hazel nut.

pōl'-y-č-ēr'-gūs, s. [Gr. *polyergos* = hard-working: *poly* = much, and *ergon* = work.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Formicidæ, containing the Amazon-ant (q. v.).

pōl'-y-č-ē-thēn'-ic, a. [Pref. *poly-*; Eng. *ethen(e)*, and suff. *-ic*.] Derived from or containing ethene oxide.

polyethenic-alcohols, s. pl.

*Chem.*: Polyethylenic-alcohols. Bodies which contain two or more atoms of ethene oxide combined with one molecule of water, as diethenic alcohol =  $\frac{C_2H_4O}{C_2H_4O} H_2O$ . They are obtained by heating ethene oxide with water or glycol in sealed tubes.

pōl'-y-č-fōil, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Latin *folium* = a leaf.]

*Arch.*: An ornament formed by a molding disposed in a number of segments of circles.

pōl'-y-č-a-lā, s. [Lat., from Gr. *polygalon* = milkwort. Named from its reputed effects on cattle feeding upon it.]

*Bot.*: Milkwort; the typical genus of Polygalaceæ (q. v.). Flowers irregular. Two inner sepals, wing-shaped and petaloid; stamens combined by their claws with the filaments, the lower one keeled. Ovary two-celled, two-seeded, seeds downy, crested at the hilum. Known species 200, from temperate

and tropical countries. Three are British: *Polygala vulgaris*, the Common, *P. uliginosa* or *austriaca*, the Austrian milkwort, with *P. calcarea* or *amara*, perhaps only a sub-species of the first. *P. vulgaris* has short branches, crowded with ovate or oblong obtuse leaves; the corolla beautifully crested, blue, purple, pink, or white. It is common on dry hilly pastures. *P. vulgaris* and *P. major* are less energetic. An infusion of *P. rubella*, a native of North America, also very bitter, is used in small doses as a tonic and stimulant, and in larger ones as a diaphoretic. The American *P. senega* is Snake-root (q. v.). *P. chamæbuxus* from Europe, *P. sanguinea* and *P. purpurea* from North America, *P. paniculata* from the West Indies, *P. serpentaria* from the Cape, and *P. crotalarioides* from the Himalayas, are emetic, purgative, and diuretic. *P. poaya* from Brazil, *P. glandulosa*, and *P. scoparia* from Mexico, are emetic. *P. thesioides*, from Chili, is diuretic. *P. tinctoria*, from Arabia, is there used in dyeing, and the Javanese *P. venenosa* is poisonous.

pōl'-y-č-a-lā'-čē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *polygal(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: Milkworts; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Sapindales. Shrubs or herbs, sometimes twining. Leaves simple, exstipulate. Flowers generally racemose, pedicels with three bracts; sepals five, very irregular, three exterior and two (the wings) interior, the latter usually petaloid. Petals three or five, one, the keel, larger; stamens eight or four, usually combined in a tube, split on one side. Ovary superior, compressed, two- or three-celled, with one, rarely two ovules in each. Style one, stigma simple. Fruit fleshy, coriaceous or drupaceous, winged or apterous, with pendulous seeds. Distribution world-wide; known genera 19, species 495 (Lindley); genera 15, species 400 (Sir Joseph Hooker).

pōl'-y-č-a-līn, subst. [Mod. Lat. *polygal(a)*; *-in* (Chem.).] [SENEGIN.]

pōl'-y-č-gām, s. [POLYGAMIA.]

*Bot.*: Any plant belonging to the Linnæan class Polygamia.

pōl'-y-č-gām'-a-rīn, s. [Mod. Latin *polyg(ala)*; Lat. *amar(a)*, and *-in* (Chem.).]

*Chem.*: A name applied to the bitter, crystalline substance which remains when the alcoholic extract of *Polygala amara* is treated with ether.

pōl'-y-č-gā'-mī-a, s. pl. [POLYGAMY.]

*Bot.*: The twenty-third class in Linnæus' artificial arrangement. It contained plants having male and hermaphrodite, or female and hermaphrodite, or male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers all together on the same plant. Orders, Monœcia and Diœcia.

pōl'-y-č-gā'-mī-añ, a. & s. [POLYGAMIA.]

*Botany*:

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to the class Polygamia.

B. As subst.: Any plant belonging to the class Polygamia.

pōl'-y-č-gām'-ic-ā-l-ly, adv. [Eng. *polygam(y)*; *-ical*; *-ly*.] In a polygamous manner, or with a tendency toward polygamy.

"Suppose the family groups *polygamically* possessed." —Dickens: *Uncommercial Traveler*, xx.

pōl'-y-č-gā'-mīst, s. [Eng. *polygam(y)*; *-ist*.] One who practices polygamy; a supporter or advocate of polygamy.

"David . . . so great a *polygamist*." —Hammond: *Works*, i. 592.

pōl'-y-č-gā'-mīze, v. i. [Eng. *polygam(y)*; *-ize*.] To practice polygamy.

"O lustfull soule, first to *polygamize*." —Sylvester: *Handy Crafts*, 693.

pōl'-y-č-gā'-mōus, a. [Eng. *polygam(y)*; *-ous*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of the nature of polygamy; pertaining to or characterized by polygamy.

2. Practicing or supporting polygamy; having a plurality of wives.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Belonging to or having the characteristics of the class Polygamia (q. v.).

2. *Zoöl.*: Very many mammals are polygamous, and Linnæus (*Syst. Naturæ*, ed. 10th, i. 15) notes that the seals keep up a kind of harem ("gynæceum ex plurimis feminis sibi associatis") Nearly all the Gallinæ are polygamous. The domestic cock is a well-known example.

pōl'-y-č-gā'-mý, \*po-lyg-a-mie, s. [Fr. *polygamie*, from Lat. *polygamia*, from Gr. *polygamia*; Gr. *polys* = many, and *gamos* = a marriage.]

*Anthrop.*: The practice or condition of having a plurality of wives or husbands at the same time. It is commonly applied to polygyny (q. v.), but,



Polyfoil.



strictly speaking, it should include polyandry (q. v.) as well. It is forbidden by law in all Christian countries, but existed among the Mormons, who revived the polygyny of patriarchal times.

**pól'-y-gār, s.** [POLIGAR.]

\***pól'-y-gar-chy, s.** [Formed from Gr. *polys*=many, and *archē*=rule, by confusion with *oligarchy*.] Government by many; polyarchy.

**pól'-y-gās'-trī-an, a. & s.** [POLYGASTRICA.] The same as POLYGASTRIC (q. v.).

**pól'-y-gās'-trīc, a. & s.** [POLYGASTRICA.]

**A. As adj.:** Having or appearing to have many stomachs; pertaining or belonging to the Polygastrica (q. v.).

**B. As subst.:** An animal having or appearing to have many stomachs.

\***pól'-y-gās'-trī-ca, s. pl.** [Gr. *polys*=many, and *gaster*=the stomach.]

**Zool.:** A division of Ehrenberg's Infusoria, corresponding to the modern Infusoria, except that many of its genera have been transferred to the vegetable kingdom. The name Polygastrica was given from the erroneous ideas that the food vacuoles (q. v.) were stomachs.

**pól'-y-gēn, s.** [POLYGENESIS.]

**Chem. (pl.):** A term applied to those elements which unite with the monogens and with one another in more than one proportion. Thus, one part of hydrogen unites with eight parts of oxygen to form water, and with sixteen parts to form hydrogen dioxide.

**pól'-y-gēn'-ē-sīs, s.** [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *genesis* (q. v.).]

**Biol.:** The doctrine that living beings originate not in one but in many cells or embryos.

**pól'-y-gē-nēt'-īc, a.** [POLYGENESIS.] Of or belonging to polygenesis (q. v.).

**pól'-y-gēn'-īc, a.** [Eng., &c., *polygen*; -*ic*.] Of or belonging to polygen.

**polygenic-elements, s. pl.** [POLYGEN.]

**pō-l'y-gē-īst, s. & a.** [Eng. *polygen*; -*ist*.]

**A. As subst.:** A believer in polygeny (q. v.).

**B. As adj.:** Belonging to, or connected with, polygeny.

**pō-l'y-gēn-ōūs, a.** [Gr. *polygenēs*, from *polys*=many, and *genos*=a kind; Fr. *polygène*.] Consisting of or containing many kinds.

**pō-l'y-gē-ī-y, s.** [POLYGENOUS.]

**Biol.:** The doctrine that the human race consists of several species, having different origins.

\***pól'-y-glōs'-sar-y, s.** [Pref. *poly-*, and English *glossary* (q. v.).] A glossary or dictionary in several languages.

**pól'-y-glōt, \*pól'-y-glōtt, a. & s.** [Gr. *polyglōtos*=many-tongued; *polys*=many, and *glōtta*=a tongue; Fr. *polyglotte*; Ital. *poliglotta*; Sp. *poligloto*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Containing or made up of many languages; as, a *polyglot* bible.

\*2. Speaking many or various languages.

"Dividing the attention of their *polyglot* customers with roulette tables."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**B. As substantive:**

\*1. A person able to speak or understand several languages.

2. A book containing a text in several languages; particularly a Bible containing the Scriptures in several languages. [COMPLUTENSIAN, HEXAGLOT, HEXAPLA.]

"The Biblical apparatus has been much enriched by the publication of *polyglots*."—*Archbishop Newcome: On Trans. of Bible*, p. 239.

**†pól'-y-glōt'-toūs, adj.** [POLYGLOT.] Speaking several languages.

"The *polyglottous* tribes of America."—*Max Müller*.

**pól'-y-gl'yč'-ēr-īc, a.** [Prefix *poly-*, and English *glyceric*.] Derived from or containing glycerin.

**polyglyceric-alcohols, s. pl.**

**Chem.:** Polyglycerins. Compounds formed by the union of two or more molecules of glycerin into a single molecule by the elimination of a number of water molecules less by one than the number of glycerin molecules which combine together, e. g., triglycerin, (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>(HO)<sub>5</sub>, formed by heating glycerin in a sealed tube with monochlorhydrin.

**pól'-y-gl'yč'-ēr-īnš, s. pl.** [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *glycerin*.] [POLYGLYCERIC-ALCOHOLS.]

**pól'-y-gōn, \*pól'-y-gone, s.** [Lat. *polygonum*, from Gr. *polygōnon*=a polygon; *polys*=many, and *gōnia*=an angle; Fr. *polygone*.]

1. **Geom.:** A portion of a plane bounded on all sides by more than four limited straight lines. These lines are called sides of the polygon, and the

points in which they meet are called vertices of the polygon. Polygons are classified according to the number of their sides or angles. Polygons having all their sides equal are called equilateral; those having all their angles equal are called equiangular. Polygons which are both equilateral and equiangular are called regular polygons. Similar polygons are to one another as the squares of their homologous sides.

2. **Fort.:** The exterior polygon is the figure formed by lines connecting the angles of the bastion round the work. The interior polygon is the figure formed by lines connecting the centers of the bastions all round.

**polygon of forces, s.**

**Mech.:** A theorem stated as follows: "If any number of forces acting upon a point be represented in magnitude and direction by the sides of a polygon taken in order, they will be in equilibrium," or "any side of a polygon, taken in reverse order, will represent the magnitude and direction of the resultant of any number of forces acting upon a point, when these forces are represented in magnitude and direction by the remaining sides of the polygon taken in direct order."

**pól'-y-gō-nā'-čē-æ, †pól'-y-gō-nē-æ, s. pl.** [Lat. *polygonum* (um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*, -*ecæ*.]

**Bot.:** Buckwheats; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Silicales. Herbs, rarely shrubs. Leaves alternate, with stipules cohering round the stem. [OCHREA.] Flowers often in racemes. Calyx often colored. Ovary generally formed by the adhesion of three carpels, one-celled; ovule one, erect. Styles or stigmas as many as the carpels. Not usually triangular; embryo inverted. Tribes: Eriogoneæ, Polygonæ, Triplareæ, and Brunnicheæ. Distribution, world wide. Known genera 29, species 490. (*Lindley*.)

**pō-l'y-gō-n-ā-l, a.** [Eng. *polygon*; -*al*.] Having the form of a polygon; having many angles.

**polygonal-numbers, subst. pl.** [FIGURATE-NUMBERS.]

**pól'-y-gō-nā'-tūm, s.** [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *gonia* (genit. *gonatos*)=a knee. Named from the angled stems. Cf. also Lat. *polygonaton*; Gr. *polygonaton*=knot-grass.]

**Bot.:** Solomon's-seal; a genus of Asparagineæ or Asparagææ. Stem leafy; perianth tubular, six-cleft, scarcely deciduous; stamens distinct; stigma one. Flowers perfect, jointed with the pistil. Known species about twenty, from both hemispheres.

**pól'-y-gō-nōm'-ē-tr'y, s.** [Eng. *polygon*; *o* connect, and Gr. *metron*=a measure.] An extension of some of the principles of trigonometry to the case of polygons.

**pō-l'y-gō-nōūs, a.** [Eng. *polygon*; -*ous*.] Polygonal.

**pō-l'y-gō-nūm, s.** [Latin *polygonos, polygonus, polygonon, polygonium*; Gr. *polygonos, polygonon*=knot-grass.]

**Bot.:** The typical genus of Polygonaceæ. Sepals five, sub-equal; styles two or three; fruit wingless, compressed, or triquetrous. Known species 150; distribution, world wide.

**pō-l'y-gō-n'y, s.** [Lat. *polygonium, polugonon*, from Gr. *polygonos*=knot-grass; *polys*=many, and *gony*=a knee; Fr. *polygonie*.]

**Bot.:** *Polygonum aviculare*, knot-grass. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. v. 32.)

**†pól'-y-grām, s.** [Gr. *polys*=many; suff. -*gram*.] A figure consisting of many lines.

**pól'-y-grāph, s.** [Gr. *polys*=many; suff. -*graph*.]

1. An instrument for making a number of drawings or writings simultaneously.

2. A manifold writer; a copying machine.

3. A collection of different works written either by one or several authors.

**pól'-y-grāph'-īc, pól'-y-grāph'-īc-ā-l, a.** [Eng. *polygraph*; -*ic*, -*ical*.]

1. Of or pertaining to polygraphy; as, a *polygraphic* instrument.

2. Done by means of polygraphy; as, a *polygraphic* writing or copy.

**pō-l'y-g-rā-ph'y, s.** [POLYGRAPH.]

\*1. Much writing; writing of many books.

"No less . . . one considering his *polygraphy*, said merrily, 'that he must write while he slept.'"—*Fuller: Worthies; Cambridgeshire*.

\*2. The art of writing in many ciphers, or of deciphering the same.

3. The art of making a number of drawings or writings simultaneously.

\***pól'-y-groōve, s.** [Prefix *poly-*, and English *groove* (q. v.).] A rifle or gun with several grooves.

"Greatly improved the shooting of the old muzzle-loading *polygroove*."—*Field*, Jan. 9, 1886.

**pól'-y-groōved, a.** [Pref. *poly-*, and English *grooved*.] Having many grooves.

**pól'-y-gy'n, s.** [POLYGYNIA.]

**Bot.:** A plant belonging to the order Polygynia (q. v.).

**pól'-y-gy'n'-ī-a, s. pl.** [Gr. *polygynaios*=having many wives; *polys*=many, and *gynē*=a woman.]

**Anat.:** An order in Linnæus' artificial classification, containing plants with many pistils.

**pól'-y-gy'n'-ī-an, adj.** [POLYGYNIA.] Having many pistils; pertaining or belonging to the order Polygynia.

**†pól'-y-gy'n'-īc, a.** [Eng. *polygyn*(y); -*ic*.] Pertaining to or practicing polygyny.

"The *polygynic* arrangement, as it decayed, continued longest in connection with the governing organization."—*Spencer: Sociology* (ed. 1885), i. 665.

**pō-l'y-gy'n-īst, s.** [Eng. *polygyn*(y); -*ist*.] One who practices or advocates polygyny.

"Another case is furnished by the Aleutian Islanders, who are *polygynists*."—*Spencer: Sociology* (ed. 1885), i. 643.

**pól'-y-gy'n-ōe'-cīal (c as sh), a.** [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. *gynē*=a woman, and *oikos*=a house.]

**Bot.:** Of or belonging to a compound fruit produced by the union of many pistils.

**pō-l'y-gy'n-ōūs, adj.** [Eng. *polygyn*(y); -*ous*.] The same as POLYGYNIC (q. v.).

**pō-l'y-gy'n-y, s.** [POLYGYNIA.]

**Anthrop.:** The marriage by one man of several wives at the same time. Spencer considers that while polygyny has a wide range in time and space, reports of polygynous societies should be received with caution, since wherever polygyny exists monogamy co-exists, usually to a greater, and always to a great, extent. (See extract.)

"Plurality of wives has everywhere tended to become a more or less definite class distinction . . . Joining which facts with those furnished to us by the Hebrews, whose judges and kings—Gideon, David, and Solomon—had their greatness so shown; and with those furnished us by extant Eastern peoples, whose potentates, primary and secondary, are thus distinguished; we may see that the establishment and maintenance of *polygyny* has been largely due to the honor accorded to it, originally as a mark of strength and bravery, and afterward as a mark of social status."—*H. Spencer: Prin. Sociol.* (ed. 1876), i. 686.

**pól'-y-hāl'-īte, s.** [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *halite*.]

**Min.:** A mineral occurring mostly in closely compacted fibrous masses. Crystallization, according to some mineralogists, orthorhombic, to others, oblique. Hardness, 2.5-3; specific gravity, 2.76, luster, when fresh, somewhat resinous; color and streak, pale to brick-red; taste, bitter. Composition: Sulphate of lime, 45.2; sulphate of magnesia, 19.9; sulphate of potash, 28.9; water, 6.0=100, corresponding to the formula, RO,SO<sub>4</sub>+ $\frac{1}{2}$ H<sub>2</sub>O, in which R=potash, magnesia, and lime. Found associated with salt, gypsum, and anhydrite at many salt mines.

**pól'-y-hē'-drāl, pól'-y-hē'-droūs, adj.** [POLYHEDRON.] Having many sides, as a solid body.

**polyhedral-angle, subst.** An angle bounded by three or more plane angles, having a common vertex.

**pól'-y-hē'-drīc, pól'-y-hē'-drīc-ā-l, a.** [POLYHEDRON.] The same as POLYHEDRAL (q. v.).

**pól'-y-hē'-drōn, \*pól'-y-ē'-drōn, subst.** [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *hedra*=a seat, a base.]

1. **Geom.:** A solid, bounded by polygons. The bounding polygons are called faces; the lines in which they meet are called edges, and the vertices of the polyhedral angles are called vertices of the polyhedron. A straight line joining two vertices, not in the same face, is called a diagonal, and a plane passing through three vertices, not in the same face, is called a diagonal plane. When the faces are regular polygons, the polyhedron is said to be regular; there are but five such polyhedrons, viz.: the regular tetrahedron, hexahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron.

2. **Optics:** A polyscope (q. v.).

**pól'-y-hē'-droūs, a.** [POLYHEDRAL.]

**†pól'-y-hīs'-tōr, s.** [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *histōr*=learned.] A person of great learning; one versed in many sciences.

**pól'-y-hy'-drīc, a.** [Pref. *poly-*; Eng. *hydr*(oxyl), and suff. -*ic*.] (See compound.)

**polyhydric-alcohols, s. pl.**

**Chem.:** Alcohols containing more than one semimolecule of hydroxyl.

**pól'-y-hy'-drīte, s.** [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *hydōr*=water; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

**Min.:** An amorphous mineral, of a liver-brown color, of somewhat doubtful composition. Said to contain silica, proto- and sesquioxides of iron, with some alumina, &c., and 29.20 per cent. of water. Found at Breitenbrunn, Saxony.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pūt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; tr'y, S'yrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**Pól-ŷ-hŷm-ní-a**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *Polymnia*, from *polys*=many, and *hymnos*=a hymn.]

1. *Class. Antiq.*: One of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over singing and rhetoric, and was deemed the inventress of harmony. She was variously represented; sometimes veiled in white, holding a scepter in her left hand, and with her right raised up, as if ready to harangue.

2. *Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 33.]

**pól-ŷ-i-dē-ī-a**, s. The same as polyideism (q. v.).

**pól-ŷ-i-dē-īc**, a. [Pref. *poly-*, Latin, from Gr. *idea*=thought, *idea*.] Of or pertaining to polyideism.

**pól-ŷ-ī-dē-īsm**, s. [Prefix *poly-*, Latin, from Gr. *idea*=thought, *idea*.] That state or degree of hypnosis in which the subject is possessed of all his senses, often having the power to converse, but whose will and consciousness are under the control of the operator.

"She passed rapidly out of the aideic state into active polyideism, the latter resembling the waking state in all respects, save that it presented anæsthesia of the limbs."—*J. Ochorowicz: Mental Suggestion, translated by Fitzgerald, Part I, ch. 1, p. 33, Humboldt Library.*

**pól-ŷ-lēp-ī-dōus**, adj. [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. *lepis* (genit. *lepidos*)=a scale, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] *Bot.*: Having many scales.

**pól-ŷ-lite**, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *lithos*=stone; Ger. *polyolith*.]

*Min.*: A cleavable, massive black mineral, which from analysis appears to be a silicate of alumina, lime, protoxides of iron and manganese. Hardness, 6-6.5; specific gravity, 3.231. Dana suggests that it may be the same as Hndsonite (q. v.).

**pól-ŷ-lith-ī-dō-nīte**, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *lithionite*.]

*Min.*: A lithium-mica found in large crystals at Kangerdluarsuk, West Greenland. Contains about 9 per cent. of lithia.

**\*pō-lŷl-ō-quent**, adj. [Pref. *poly-*, and Latin *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor*=to speak.] Talking much; talkative, garrulous.

**\*pól-ŷ-māth**, **\*pō-lŷm-a-thīst**, subst. [POLY-MATHY.] One learned in many subjects; one who has a smattering of many sciences.

**pól-ŷ-māth-īc**, a. [Eng. *polymath(y)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to polymathy.

**pō-lŷm-a-thŷ**, s. [Gr. *polymatheia*, from *polys*=many, and *mathein*, 2 aor. infin. of *manthanō*=to learn.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; an acquaintance with many different subjects.

**pól-ŷ-mēr**, s. [POLYMERIDE.]

**pól-ŷ-mēr-īc**, a. [Eng. *polymer*; *-ic*.]

*Chem.*: Polymerous (q. v.).

**pō-lŷm-ēr-īde**, subst. [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. *meros*=a part, and Eng. suff. *-ide*.]

*Chem.*: A polymeric body.

**pō-lŷm-ēr-īsm**, s. [Eng. *polymer*; *-ism*.]

*Chem.*: The state or character of having the same percentage composition, but differing in molecular weight. The methene series of hydrocarbons is a good example of polymerism, all the members of it being the multiple of the lowest, CH<sub>2</sub>, methene.

**pól-ŷ-mēr-ī-zā-tion**, subst. [English *polymerization*.] The state or condition of becoming polymeric.

**pō-lŷm-ēr-ōus**, a. [Eng. *polymer*; *-ous*.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Composed of many parts.

2. *Chem.*: Pertaining to polymerism; polymeric.

**pól-ŷ-mīg-nīte**, s. [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. *mignymi*=to mix, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: An orthorhombic mineral found as slender crystals in the zircon-syenite of Frederickswan, Norway. Hardness, 6.5; specific gravity, 4.77-4.85; luster, brilliant; color, black; streak, dark-brown; fracture, conchoidal. An analysis yielded Berzelius: Titanic acid, 46.30; zirconia, 14.14; sesquioxide of iron, 12.20; lime, 4.20; sesquioxide of manganese, 2.70; sesquioxide of cerium, 5.0; yttria, 11.50=96.04.

**pól-ŷ-mīx-ī-a**, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *myxa*=mucus.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Berycidæ, with three species: *Polymixia nobilis*, from Madeira and St. Helena; *P. lowei*, from Cuba; and *P. japonica*, from Japan, from a depth of about 350 fathoms. They average about eighteen inches long.

**pō-lŷm-ní-a**, s. [POLYHYMNNIA.]

**pól-ŷ-mor-phic**, **pól-ŷ-mor-phōus**, a. [Eng. *polymorph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ous*.] Having many forms; assuming many forms.

**bōll**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **þhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. **-cian**, **-tian = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şhün**;

**pól-ŷ-mor-phīsm**, s. [Eng. *polymorph(y)*; *-ism*.]

1. *Bot.*: Existence of several forms of the same organ in a plant, as the existence of differently formed leaves in the same plant.

2. *Crystallog.*: Heteromorphism (q. v.).

**pól-ŷ-mor-phŷ**, subst. [Pref. *poly-*, and Greek *morphē*=form.] The same as POLYMORPHISM (q. v.).

**pól-ŷ-nēme**, s. [POLYNEMUS.] Any fish belonging to the genus Polynemus.

**pól-ŷ-nē-mī-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *polynem(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Ichthy.*: A family of Acanthopterygii, constituting the division Polynemiformes (q. v.). There are three genera: Polynemus, Pentanemus, and Galeoides, all with numerous species from the coasts between the tropics. The majority enter brackish and fresh water.

**pól-ŷ-nē-mī-for-mēs**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *polynemus*, and Lat. *forma*=form.]

*Ichthy.*: A division of Acanthopterygii, with a single family, Polynemidæ (q. v.). They have two rather short dorsals, free filaments, which are organs of touch, at the humeral arch below the pectorals, of which they are detached portions.

**pól-ŷ-nē-mōid**, s. [Mod. Latin *polynem(us)*; Eng. suff. *-oid*.] Any individual of the Polynemidæ (q. v.).

"The Polynemoids are very useful to man, their flesh is esteemed, and some of the species are provided with an air-bladder which yields a good sort of isinglass, and forms an article of trade in the East Indies."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 426.

**pól-ŷ-nē-mūs**, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *nēma*=a thread.]

*Ichthy.*: The typical genus of the Polynemidæ (q. v.).

**Pól-ŷ-nē-sī-a** (s as zh), s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *nēsos*=an island.]

*Geog.*: A region in the Pacific ocean containing numerous islands or groups of islands.

**Pól-ŷ-nē-sian**, a. & s. [POLYNESIA.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Polynesia.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Polynesia.

**Polynesian-region**, s.

*Zoöl. & Geog.*: A region marked off for the purpose of classifying the mollusca found therein, and comparing them with molluscan fauna of other regions. Approximately coterminous with the Polynesian sub-region (q. v.).

**Polynesian sub-region**, s.

*Zoöl. & Geog.*: A sub-region embracing Polynesia proper and the Sandwich Islands, though the fauna of the latter is so peculiar that they will probably be made a separate sub-region. Polynesia proper is divided by zoölogists into four groups: (1) The Ladrone and Caroline Islands; (2) New Caledonia and the New Hebrides; (3) the Fiji, Tonga, and Samoa Islands, and (4) the Society and Marquesas Islands. (*Wallace*.)

**pól-ŷn-ī-a**, s. [See def.] The Russian name for the iceless sea round the north pole. (*Kane*.)

**pól-ŷ-nōme**, s. [Fr.] The same as POLYNOMIAL, B. (q. v.).

**pól-ŷ-nō-mī-āl**, a. & s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *onoma*=a name.]

A. *As adj.*: Containing many nomes or terms; multinomial.

B. *As substantive*:

*Alg.*: An expression composed of more terms than two connected by the sign plus, or minus.

**pō-lŷ-ō-dōn**, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *odontos*]=a tooth.]

*Ichthy.*: The typical genus of the family Polyodontidæ (q. v.). The snout is produced into an extremely long shovel-like process, the function of which is not known. Martens believes that it serves as an organ of feeling. There is but one species, *Polyodon folium*, from the Mississippi, about six feet long, of which the shovel-like snout occupies about a quarter. In young fish it is still longer in proportion.

**\*pól-ŷ-ō-dōn-ta**, s. pl. [POLYODON.]

*Zoöl.*: A synonym of Arcadæ (q. v.).

**pól-ŷ-ō-dōn-tī-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *polyodon*, genit. *polyodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Ichthy.*: A family of Ganoid Fishes, sub-order Chondrostei. There are two genera, *Polyodon* and *Psephurus*, each with a single species. They were formerly combined.

**pól-ŷ-ōm-ma-toūs**, a. [POLYOMMATUS.] Having many eyes; many-eyed.

**pól-ŷ-ōm-ma-tūs**, s. [Gr. *polyommatos*=many-eyed, an epithet of Argus; *poly*=many, and *omma* (genit. *ommatos*)=an eye.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Butterflies, family Lycænidæ. Wings blue, bluish, or brown; no tail on the hind

wings; underside of both pairs with many black spots, generally surrounded by white rings. Larvæ feeding on papilionaceous or other low plants. Ten are British: *Polyommatus argiolus* (Azure Blue), *P. alsus* (Small Blue), *P. acis*, *P. arion* (Large Blue), *P. corydon*, *P. adonis*, *P. alexis* (the Common Blue), *P. ægon*, *P. agrestis*, and *P. artaxerxes*.

**pól-ŷ-ōn-ō-mōus**, a. [POLYONYMOUS.]

**pól-ŷ-ōn-ō-mŷ**, s. [POLYONYMY.]

**pól-ŷ-ōn-ŷ-mōus**, a. [POLYNOMIAL.] Having many names or titles; many-named.

"The supreme God among the Pagans was polyonymous, and worshiped under several personal names."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 477.

**pól-ŷ-ōn-ŷ-mŷ**, s. [POLYONYMOUS.] A multitude or variety of names or titles for the same person or object.

"The Greek word for this usage is *polyonymy*. Thus the sun might be the wise-being, the all-seeing, the wanderer, the toiler, the healer, the poisoner, &c."—*Cox: Introd. to Mythology*, p. 10.

**pól-ŷ-ōp-trūm**, **pól-ŷ-ōp-trōn**, subst. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *optomai*=to see.]

*Optics*: A lens, one side of which is plane, and the other convex, with a number of concave facets. The effect is to give a number of diminished images of an object.

**pól-ŷ-ō-ra-ma**, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *horama*=a view; *horaō*=to see.]

\*1. A view of many objects.

2. An optical apparatus presenting many views; a panorama.

**pól-ŷp**, **pól-ŷpe**, s. [POLYPUS.]

*Zoölogy*:

1. A simple Actinozoön, the Hydra (q. v.).

2. One of the separate zoöids in the compound Actinozoa.

\*3. (*Pl.*): Zoöphyta (q. v.).

**pól-ŷ-pān-tō-grāph**, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *panograph* (q. v.).] An instrument on the principle of the pantograph, by which a number of similar designs may be simultaneously executed upon a metallic plate or roller from a single pattern.

**pō-lŷp-ar-ōus**, a. [Gr. *polys*=many, and Lat. *pario*=to bring forth.] Producing or bearing many; bringing forth a great number.

**pól-ŷp-ar-ŷ**, s. [POLYPUS.]

*Zoöl.*: The horny or chitinous outer covering or envelope of many Hydrozoa. Called also Polypidom.

**pól-ŷ-pē-an**, a. [Eng. *polype*; *-an*.] Of or pertaining to a polyp or polypus.

**pól-ŷ-pē-dā-tēs**, subst. [Pref. *poly-*, and Greek *pedētēs*=one who is fettered, a prisoner; *pedē*=a fetter.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the family Polypedatidæ (q. v.). There are nineteen species, mostly Oriental. The skin is smooth; the adults have vomerine teeth; fingers slightly, toes broadly webbed, both ending in discs. *Polypedates maculatus* is the Common Indian, and *P. eques* the Spurred Tree Frog. These frogs have the power of changing their color.

**pól-ŷ-pē-dāt-ī-dæ**, s. pl. [Modern Latin *polypedat(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: Glandless Tree-frogs; a family of Anouros Batrachians, with twenty-four genera and 124 species, from the Oriental and Neotropical region.

**pól-ŷ-pēt-a-læ**, s. pl. [Pref. *poly-*, and Mod. Lat. *petalæ*.] [PETAL.]

*Botany*: A sub-class of Exogens. Lindley (*Nat. Syst. Bot.*, ed. 1836) divided it into the alliances Albuminosæ, Epigynosæ, Parietosæ, Calycosæ, Syncarposæ, Gynobaseosæ, and Apocarposæ. The sub-class and the alliances were altered in his *Vegetable Kingdom*.

**pól-ŷ-pēt-a-loūs**, a. [Pref. *poly-*, and English *petalous* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: Having many separate petals.

**pól-ŷ-phā-gī-a**, s. [Gr. *polyphagia*=gluttony, from *polyphageō*=to eat to excess; *polys*=many, and *phagein*=to eat.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: [POLYPHAGY.]

2. *Med.*: Unnatural or excessive desire for food; voracity.

**pō-lŷph-a-goūs**, adj. [POLYPHAGIA.] Eating or living on many varieties of food.

"In general polyphagous animals are less dependent on their food than monophagous species."—*Semper: Animal Life*, p. 60.

**pō-lŷph-a-gŷ**, s. [POLYPHAGIA.] The practice or power of subsisting on many different kinds of food.

"Many cases of polyphagy are of the highest interest as considered from another point of view."—*Semper: Animal Life*, p. 58.

**bōll**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **þhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. **-cian**, **-tian = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şhün**;



## polyphant

\*pōl'-y-phant, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *phainō*=to show.] An old form of violin.

pōl'-y-phar-ma-čy, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and English *pharmacy* (q. v.).]   
 1. The prescribing of too many medicines.   
 2. A medicine compounded of many ingredients.

pōl'-y-phāse, a. [Prefix *poly-*, and Eng. *phase*.]   
 *Elect.*: Having more than a single phase.

pōl'-y-phāse, a. [Pref. *poly-*, and English *phase*.]   
 *Elect.*: Having components of various phases; used to designate any system of more than one alternating current, each current having its own separate current, or the equivalent.

pōl'-y-phē-mūs, s. [Latin, the name of one of the Cyclops, the son of Neptune.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Ostracoda. The large head is almost entirely occupied by an enormous eye. Typical species, *Polyphemus stagnorum*.

pōl'-y-phō-ni-an, a. [POLYPHONIC.] Having many voices or sounds; many-voiced.

"With their *polyphonian* notes delight me."   
 *Quarles: Emblems*, v. 6.

pōl'-y-phōn-ic, a. [Gr. *polyphōnos*, from *polys*=many, and *phōnē*=a sound; Fr. *polyphone*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having, or consisting of, many sounds or voices.

2. *Music*: Consisting of several tone series or parts, progressing simultaneously according to the rules of counterpoint; contrapuntal.

pō-l'yph-ōn-izm, pō-l'yph-ōn-y, subst. [POLYPHONIC.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Multiplication of sounds, as in the reverberation of an echo. [PHONOCAMPTIC.]

"The *polyphonisms* or repercussions of the rocks."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

2. *Music*: Composition in parts, each part having an independent melody of its own, as distinguished from a homophonic composition, which consists of a principal theme, the accompanying parts serving merely to strengthen it.

pō-l'yph-ōn-ist, s. [POLYPHONIC.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who professes the art of the multiplication of sounds; an imitator of a variety of sounds; a ventriloquist.

2. *Music*: One skilled in the art of counterpoint; a contrapuntist.

pō-l'yph-ō-noūs, adj. [Gr. *polyphōnos*.] The same as POLYPHONIC (q. v.).

pō-l'yph-ō-nŷ, s. [Gr. *polyphōniā*.] The same as POLYPHONISM (q. v.).

pōl'-y-phōre, s. [Gr. *polyphoros*=bearing much; Gr. *polys*=many, and *phoros*=bearing.]

*Bot.*: Richard's name for a receptacle when, as in the strawberry and raspberry, it is succulent, greatly dilated, and bears many ovaries.

pōl'-y-phŷ-lēt'-ic, a. [Gr. *polyphylos*, from *polys*=many, and *phylē*=a tribe.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to many tribes or families.

2. *Biol.*: The same as POLYGENETIC (q. v.).

pōl'-y-phŷl'-lā, s. [POLYPHYLLOUS.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Melolonthidæ. *Polyphylla fullo*, twice as large as the Cockchafer, is common in France.

pō-l'yph-ŷl-loūs, adj. [Gr. *polyphylos*, from *polys*=many, and *phylon*=a leaf.]

*Bot.*: Having many leaves; many-leaved.

pō-l'yph-ŷl-lŷ, s. [POLYPHYLLOUS.]

*Botany*: Increase of the number of organs in a whorl.

pōl'-y-pī, s. pl. [POLYPUS.]

pōl'-y-pī-ār'-i-a, subst. [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *polyptarius*, from *polypus* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: The same as POLYPIPERA (q. v.).

pōl'-y-pīde, s. [Lat. *polyp(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ide*.]

*Zoöl.*: One of the separate zoöids in the polyzoarium of a Polyzoon. Called also a cell.

pō-l'yph-ŷl-dōm, s. [Lat. *volypus*=a polyp, and *domus*=a house.]

*Zoöl.*: What was looked upon as the house of a zoöphyte; the name is incorrect, for it is an internal secretion. [POLYPARY.]

pō-l'yph-ŷl-ēr (r silent), s. [Fr., from *polype*=a polyp (q. v.).] A polypidom.

pōl'-y-pif-ēr-oūs, adj. [POLYPIPERA.] Producing polyps; of or pertaining to the Polypifera.

pōl'-y-pip-ār-oūs, a. [Lat. *polypus*=a polyp, and *pario*=to produce.] Producing polyps.

\*pōl'-y-piph-ēr-a, \*pōl'-y-pif-ēr-a, s. pl. [Gr. *polypous*=many-footed, and *pherō*=to bear.]

*Zoöl.*: The same as CŒLENTERATA (q. v.).

pōl'-y-pīte, s. [Lat. *polyp(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ite*.]

*Zoöl.*: A separate zoöid in a Hydrozoon.

pōl'-y-plās'-tic, a. [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *plastic* (q. v.).] Assuming many shapes.

pōl'-y-plēc'-trōn, pōl'-y-plēc'-trūm, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *plēktron*, Lat. *plectrum*=an instrument or quill for striking the lyre.]

1. *Music*: A musical instrument in which the tones were produced by the friction of numerous slips of leather acting upon strings, and moved by pressing or striking keys, as in the pianoforte.

2. *Ornith.*: A genus of Phasianinæ, from the Oriental region. Bill rather slender, sides compressed, tip curved, nostrils lateral; longitudinal opening partly hidden by a membrane. Wings rounded, tail long, rounded. Tarsi long, those of the male with two or more spurs. Toes long and slender. There are five species: *Polyplectron tibetanum*, *P. bicalcaratum*, *P. germaini*, *P. emphanum*, and *P. calcurum*, known respectively as the Common, the Iris, Germain's, Napoleon, and the Sumatran Polyplectron.

pōl'-y-pōde, s. [Fr.] [POLYPODIUM.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A milleped; a wood-louse.

2. *Bot.*: Polypody (q. v.). (*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 13.)

pōl'-y-pō-dē-æ, s. pl. [Modern Latin *polypodi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

*Bot.*: The typical tribe of Polypodiaceæ (q. v.). Spore cases stalked, with a vertical ring; spores roundish or oblong.

pōl'-y-pō-dī-ā-čē-æ, s. pl. [Modern Lat. *polypodi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: Ferns proper; an order of Acrogens, alliance Filicales. Leaves, generally called fronds, with the spore cases on the back or edge. Spore cases ringed, distinct, and splitting irregularly. Tribes: Polypodeæ, Cyathææ, Parkereæ, Hymenophylleæ, Gleichenææ, and Osmundææ. Known genera 183, species 2,000. (*Lindley*.)

pōl'-y-pō-dī-ā-ceoūs (ce as sh), \*pōl'-y-pō-dæ-oūs, a. d. j. [Modern Latin *polypodiace(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the Polypodiaceæ (q. v.).

pōl'-y-pō-dī-tēs, s. [Latin *polypod(ium)*; *-ites*.]

*Palæobot.*: A genus of fossil ferns, apparently akin to the recent Polypodium. Three species, from the English Oolite.

pōl'-y-pō-dī-ūm, s. [Latin, from Gr. *polypodion*=polypody: *polys*=many, and *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot. Named from the many segments of the frond, or from the many stalks.]

1. *Bot.*: Polypody; the typical genus of Polypodiaceæ (q. v.). Frond simple, lobed, often pinatifid; sori dorsal, globose; no involucre. Known species 390; world-wide, the largest number in the tropics.

2. *Palæobot.*: From the Eocene of Bournemouth, England.

pōl'-y-pōd-ŷ, s. [POLYPODIUM.]   
 *Bot.*: The genus Polypodium (q. v.).   
 "The sun finds *polypody* in stone."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. iii.

pōl'-y-pō-gōn, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *pōgōn*=beard. Named from the many awns.]

*Bot.*: Beard-grass (q. v.).

pōl'-y-pōid, a. [Eng. *polyp*; *-oid*.] Resembling a polyp.

pōl'-y-pōr'-ē-l, s. pl. [Lat. *polypor(us)*; masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei*.]

*Bot.*: A sub-order of Hymenomycetes. Basidiospores, clothing tubes, pores, or pits, borne on the underside of a stalked or sessile pileus, or fleshy cap or disc.

pō-l'yph-ōr-oūs, a. [POLYPORUS.] Having many pores.

pō-l'yph-ōr-ūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *polyporos*=with many passages or pores.]

1. *Bot.*: The typical genus of Polyporei (q. v.). Akin to Boletus, but the tubes do not separate from each other, or from the pileus. *Polyporus destructor* and *P. hybridus* produce dry rot in wood; *P. officinalis* was admitted into old Pharmacopœias. A species, apparently *P. fomentarius*, is used in India as a styptic and for amadou.

2. *Palæobot.*: Occurs in the Pleistocene.

pōl'-y-pōūs, \*pōl'-y-pōse, adj. [Eng. *polyp*; *-ous*, *-ose*.] Having the nature of a polyp; having many feet or roots like a polypus.

"It will produce *polypous* concretions."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. vi.

pōl'-y-prāg-māt'-ic, \*pōl'-y-prāg-māt'-ic-al, a. [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *pragmatical*.] Over-busy, over-zealous, officious.

"Above all they hated such *polypragmatical* inquisitors."—*Heywood: Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 168.

pōl'-y-prāg-ma-tŷ, \*pōl'-y-prāg-ma-čy, s. [Greek *polypragmateō*=to be busily engaged.] The state of being over-engaged in business.

pōl'-y-prāg-mōn, subst. [Greek.] A busybody; an officious meddler.

"Merchants who . . . become mere *polypragmons*."—*Times Storehouse*.

pō-l'yph-rī-ōn, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *prīōn*=a saw.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Percidæ, with two species; one from European coasts (*Polyprion cernium*), and one from Juan Fernandez (*P. kneri*). They attain a weight of about eighty pounds. [STONE-BASS.]

pōl'-y-prīsm, subst. [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *prism* (q. v.).] A prism formed of several prisms of the same angle connected at their ends. These prisms are made of substances unequally refringent, such as flint glass, rock crystal, or crown glass. A beam of light passing through the various component parts of such a prism is by them differently refracted and dispersed.

pōl'-y-prīg-māt'-ic, adj. [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *prismatic* (q. v.).]   
 *Mineral.*: Having crystals presenting numerous prisms in a single form.

pōl'-y-prō-tō-dōnt, subst. [POLYPROTODONTIA.] Any individual of the Polyprotodontia.

pōl'-y-prō-tō-dōn-tī-a (or tī as shī), s. pl. [Pref. *poly-*; *proto-*, and Gr. *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

*Zoöl.*: A primary division of Marsupialia. Lower incisors more than two; canines well developed; molars either cuspidate or with sectorial crowns. Carnivorous. (*Owen*.)

pōl'-y-p-ter-ŷ-dæ, s. pl. [Modern Latin *polypterus(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Ichthy.*: The sole recent family of Polypteroidei (q. v.). Scales ganoid, fins without fulcra; a series of dorsal spines present, to each of which an articulated finlet is attached; anal close to caudal fin. Two genera, *Polypterus* and *Calamoichthys*.

pō-l'yph-ter-ōl-dē-i, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *polypterus(us)*, and Gr. *eidos*=resemblance.]

*Ichthy.*: A sub-order of Ganoidei, with one recent family, *Polypteridæ* (q. v.), and three fossil, *Saurodipteridæ*, *Cœlacanthidæ*, and *Holoptychiidæ*.

pō-l'yph-ter-ūs, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *pteron*=a fin.]

*Ichthy.*: The typical genus of the *Polypteridæ* (q. v.). There is but one species, *Polypterus bichir*, confined to tropical Africa, found in the rivers flowing into the Atlantic, and in the Upper Nile. It attains a length of about four feet, and lives in the mud at the bottom of rivers, where it crawls by means of its fins. It is capable of swimming with great rapidity. The dorsal fin is broken up into a succession of little finlets, varying in number from eight to eighteen, according to the varieties, of which there are several.

pō-l'yph-tō-tōn, s. [Gr. *polyptōtos*, neut. *polyptōton*=being in many cases: *polys*=many, and *ptōsis*=a case.]

*Rhetoric*: A form of speech in which a word is repeated in different cases, numbers, genders, &c.

pōl'-y-ph-tŷch-ō-dōn, s. [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. *ptychē*=a fold, and suff. *-odon*.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Plesiosauria (q. v.), equaling *Pliosaurus* in size. The teeth are implanted in sockets, and have a strong conical crown, round which the longitudinal ridges of the enamel are set, whence the name of the genus. Found only in Cretaceous formations in Kent, Sussex, and Cambridge, England, and at Kursk, in Russia.

pōl'-y-pūs (pl. pōl'-y-pī), s. [Latin, from Gr. *polypous*=many-footed: *polys*=many, and *pous*=a foot.]

1. *Surgery*: A morbid growth attached to the interior of any of the mucous canals. It is generally a fleshy tumor with many branches. Polypi sometimes grow in the nose, larynx, heart, rectum, uterus, and vagina.

\*2. *Zoölogy* (pl.): A class of radiated animals defined as having many prehensile organs radiating from around the mouth only.

pōl'-y-rhī-zoūs, a. [Gr. *polyrhizos*=with many roots: *polys*=many, and *rhiza*=a root.]

*Bot.*: Having many roots, independently of those by which the attachment is effected.



Polypodium  
Vulgare.

1. Frond. 2. Detached pinna. 3. Under side of pinna.



Polypterus Bichir.



**pōl'-y-šac'-cūm**, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *sakkos* = coarse cloth of goats' hair.]

**Botany:** A genus of Fungals, sub-order Trichogastres. An Italian species is said to yield a yellow dye.

**pōl'-y-sar'-čī-a**, s. [Gr. *polysarkia* = fleshiness: *polys* = much, and *sarx* (genit. *sarkos*) = flesh.]

1. **Bot.:** Superabundance of sap, causing unnatural growth.

2. **Pathol.:** Obesity.

**pōl'-y-schē-ma-tist**, a. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *schēma* (genit. *schēmatos*) = a form, a fashion.] Characterized by or existing in many forms or fashions; multiform.

**pōl'-y-scope**, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *skopēō* = to see.]

**Optics:** A multiplying lens; a plano-convex lens, whose protuberant face is cut into numerous facets, each of which gives an image of the object viewed.

**\*pōl'-y-sē-mant**, subst. [Pref. *poly-*, and Greek *sēmainō* = to show, to signify.] A word which has many meanings, as *burst* (v., a. & s.), *cut* (v., a. & s.), *ill* (a., adv. & s.), &c. (*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 170.)

**pōl'-y-sēp'-a-loūs**, a. [Pref. *poly-*, and English *sepalous*.] [ELEUTHEROSEPALOUS.]

**pōl'-y-sī-dēr'-ite**, subst. [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *siderite*.]

**Petrol.:** A group of meteoric stones belonging to the Sporadosiderites of Daubrée, which are rich in iron-grains. That which fell at Pultusk in Poland is an example.

**pōl'-y-sī-phō'-nī-a**, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *siphōn* (genit. *siphōnos*) = a siphon.]

**Botany:** A genus of Rhodomelaceæ. Florideous Algæ with cylindrical, more or less articulated, fronds, the joints consisting of a circle of longitudinally arranged cells around a central cell. Known species about 300.

**pōl'-y-späst**, subst. [Lat. *polyspastum*, from Gr. *polys* = many, and *spasō* = to draw; Fr. *polyspaste*.]

1. **Mach.:** A machine consisting of many pulleys for raising heavy weights.

2. **Surg.:** A similar apparatus used formerly for reducing dislocations.

**pōl'-y-spērm**, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *sperm*.] A tree whose fruit contains many seeds.

**pōl'-y-spērm'-al**, **\*pōl'-y-spērm'-oūs**, a. [POLYSPERM.]

**Bot.:** Containing many seeds. (*Balfour: Botany*, § 546.)

**pōl'-y-sphær'-ite**, s. [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. *sphæra* = a ball, and suff. *-ite* (Min.); Ger. *polysphärit*.]

**Min.:** A variety of Pyromorphite (q. v.), containing phosphate of lime. Color, various shades of brown and gray, sometimes approaching to white. Found in mammillary and globular bundles of acicular radiating crystals.

**pōl'-y-spōr'-oūs**, a. [Pref. *poly-*; Eng. *spor(e)*; -ous.]

**Bot.:** Containing many spores.

**pōl'-y-stēm'-ōn-oūs**, a. [Pref. *poly-*, and Greek *stēmōn* = a stamen.]

**Botany (of stamens):** More in number than the petals.

**pōl'-y-stīg'-moūs**, adj. [Prefix *poly-*; English *stigm(a)*; adj. suff. *-ous*.]

**Bot.:** Having many carpels, each giving origin to a stigma.

**pōl'-y-stō'-ma**, subst. [Greek *polystomos* = many mouthed: *poly* = many, and *stoma* = mouth.]

**Zoöl.:** An old genus of Trematoda. *Polystoma sanguicola* is now *Hexathyridium venarum*, an entozoon found occasionally in venous blood and in the sputa of hæmoptysis.

**pōl'-y-stōm'-a-ta**, s. pl. [Pref. *poly-*, and Greek *stomata*, pl. of *stoma* = a mouth.]

**Zoöl.:** A section of the sub-kingdom Protozoa, in which the inceptive apparatus consists of a considerable number of tentacular organs, each of which serves as a tubular sucking mouth, or to grasp. The section includes the Suctorial Animalcules of Claparede and Lachmann (the Tentaculifera of Huxley). (*Saville Kent*.)

**pōl'-y-stōme**, s. [POLYSTOMA.]

**Zoöl.:** Any individual of the Polystomata (q. v.).

**pōl'-y-style**, a. [Prefix *poly-*, and English *style* (q. v.).]

**Arch.:** A building in which there are many columns; a court surrounded by several rows of columns, as in Moorish architecture.

**pōl'-y-syl'-lāb'-ic**, **\*pōl'-y-syl'-lāb'-ic-al**, adj. [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *syllabic*, *syllabical*.] Consisting of many syllables, or of more than three syllables; pertaining to a polysyllable.

**pōl'-y-syl'-lāb'-i-čism**, **\*pōl'-y-syl'-lā-bišm**, s. [Eng. *polysyllabic*; -ism.] The quality or state of being polysyllabic, or of containing many syllables.

"Time-wasting in its immense polysyllabism."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. xii.

**pōl'-y-syl'-lā-ble**, s. & a. [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *syllable*.]

**A. As subst.:** A word of many syllables; a word containing more than three syllables.

**\*B. As adj.:** Containing many syllables; polysyllabic.

"In a polysyllable word consider to which syllable the emphasis is to be given."—*Holder: On the Classics*.

**pōl'-y-syn'-dē-tōn**, s. [Gr., from *polys* = many, and *syndetos* = bound together: *syn* = together, and *dēō* = to bind.]

**Rhet.:** A figure by which the copulative is repeated; as, I came and saw and overcame.

**pōl'-y-syn'-thē-sis**, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and English *synthesis* (q. v.).]

**Philol.:** Polysyntheticism; polysynthetic character or structure.

**pōl'-y-syn-thēt'-ic**, **pōl'-y-syn-thēt'-ic-al**, a. [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *synthetic*, *synthetical* (q. v.).]

1. **Crystallog.:** Compound; made up of a number of smaller crystals.

2. **Philol.:** Compounded of several elements, each retaining a partial independence; a term applied to languages in which compounded words are formed of the roots of the words of a whole sentence joined on to each other without any inflection.

"Polysynthetic and incorporating are to be kept carefully apart."—*Sayce: Compar. Philology*, p. 148.

**pōl'-y-syn-thēt'-i-čism**, **pōl'-y-syn'-thēt'-išm**, s. [Eng. *polysynthetic*; -ism.]

**Philol.:** Polysynthetic character or structure.

"There is much more difference between incorporation and polysyntheticism than between incorporation and inflection."—*Sayce: Compar. Philology*, p. 148.

**\*pōl'-y-tās-tēd**, a. [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *tasted*.] Having many tastes. (*Swift*.)

**pōl'-y-tēch'-nic**, a. & s. [French *polytechnique*, from Gr. *polytechnos*, from *polys* = many, and *technē* = an art; Ital. & Sp. *politecnico*.]

**A. As adj.:** Connected with, pertaining, or relating to, or giving instruction in many arts.

**\*B. As subst.:** A name sometimes given to a collection or exhibition of objects connected with, or illustrative of, various industrial arts and sciences.

**polytechnic-school**, s. An educational establishment in which instruction is given in many arts and sciences, more especially with reference to their practical application.

¶ The first polytechnic school was established by a decree of the French Convention, on Feb. 13, 1794, and was of great service to the country. Numerous schools of this class now exist in all parts of the United States and are known also as manual training schools.

**pōl'-y-tēch'-nic-al**, a. [Eng. *polytechnic*; -al.] The same as POLYTECHNIC (q. v.).

**pōl'-y-tēch'-nics**, subst. [POLYTECHNIC.] The science of the mechanical arts.

**pōl'-y-tē-lite**, s. [Gr. *polytelēs* = costly, precious; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

**Min.:** A variety of Tetrahedrite (q. v.), containing much lead and some silver. Found near Freiberg, Saxony.

**pōl'-y-tēr'-ē-bēneš**, s. pl. [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *terebenes*.]

**Chem.:** Hydrocarbons polymeric with oil of turpentine. C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>32</sub> is formed by heating pure turpentine to 250°. It boils at 360°.

**\*pōl'-y-thāl'-a-mā'-čē-a**, s. pl. [POLYTHALAMIA.]

**Zoöl.:** An old order of Cephalopoda. Shell divided into many chambers.

**pōl'-y-thā-lā'-mī-a**, s. pl. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *thalamos* = an inner room.]

**Zoöl.:** The same as FORAMINIFERA (q. v.). Sometimes applied to those having shells with many chambers separated by septa.

**pōl'-y-thāl'-a-moūs**, adj. [POLYTHALAMIA.] Having many cells or chambers; camerated, multilocular. Used of the shells of Cephalopoda and Foraminifera.

**pōl'-y-thāl'-mīc**, **pōl'-y-thāl'-a-mīc**, a. [POLYTHALAMIA.]

**Bot. (of fruits):** Consisting of several pistils on a common axis; multiple. Example, a cone.

**pōl'-y-thē-īsm**, s. [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. *theos* = God, and suff. *-ism*; Fr. *polythéisme*.]

**Compar. Relig.:** The worship of many gods. It is not necessarily the same as idolatry, for gods may be adored without any image of them being made. In Sir John Lubbock's classification of religious

beliefs, Fetishism and Totemism are polytheistic; the next stage in the ascending order, Anthropomorphism, may or may not be so. No mention is made in Scripture of Polytheism before the flood. It existed among the ancestors of Abraham in Ur of the Chaldees (Joshua xxiv. 2). The first commandment is leveled against it (Exod. xx. 3, Deut. v. 7). It was common at the time among the Canaanites (Deut. vi. 14, vii. 4, &c.). At many periods the Jews, high and low, lapsed into it (1 Kings xix. 2; 2 Kings xvii. 16, 17; Ezek. viii. 3-18). Though some of the Greek and Roman philosophers may have risen above polytheism to conceive the unity of God, the masses of the people were polytheistic, as is the case with the ethnic nations to-day, though in some cases, as in that of India, pantheism underlies polytheism, and some apparent polytheists really believe all nature to be one God.

"We constantly find in all polytheisms sets of duplicate divinities, male and female."—*Donaldson: Theater of the Greeks*, p. 21.

**pōl'-y-thē-īst**, s. [POLYTHEISM.] A believer in or supporter of polytheism or the doctrine of a plurality of gods.

**pōl'-y-thē-īst'-ic**, **\*pōl'-y-thē-īst'-ic-al**, adj. [Eng. *polytheist*; -ic, -ical.]

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

2. Advocating, supporting, or believing in polytheism.

**pōl'-y-thē-īst'-ic-al-lý**, adv. [Eng. *polytheistical*; -ly.] In a polytheistic manner; like a polytheist; according to polytheism.

**pōl'-y-thē-īze**, v. i. [POLYTHEISM.] To support, hold, or inculcate polytheism; to believe in or teach a plurality of gods.

**pōl'-y-thē-oūs**, **\*pōl'-y-thē-oūs**, a. [POLYTHEISM.] Having to do with many gods.

"Heav'n's most abhor'd polytheous piety."—*Beaumont: Psyche*, xxi. 58.

**pōl'-y-thī-ōn'-ic**, a. [Pref. *poly-*, and English *thionic*.] Containing more than one atom of sulphur.

**polythionic-acids**, s. pl.

**Chem.:** A series of acids in which the same quantities of oxygen and hydrogen are united with quantities of sulphur in the proportion of the numbers 2, 3, 4, and 5: thus, dithionic-acid H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, trithionic H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, tetrathionic H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, and pentathionic H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>5</sub>O<sub>6</sub>.

**\*pōl'-y-thōre**, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

**Music:** (See extract.)

"He plied to me on the polythore, an instrument having something of the harp, lute, theorbo, &c."—*Evelyn: Diary*, Aug. 9, 1661.

**pōl'-y-tō-ma**, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *tomē* = a cutting.]

**Zoöl.:** The typical genus of the Polytomidæ (q. v.), with one species, *Polytoma uvella*. It increases rapidly by a process of multiple fission. Habitat, fish and other animal macerations.

**pōl'-y-tōm'-i-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *polytom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Zoöl.:** A family of Flagellata-Pantostomata, with the single genus *Polytoma* (q. v.).

**pōl'-y-tō-moūs**, a. [POLYTOMA.]

**Bot.:** Pinnate; the divisions, however, not articulated with the common petiole.

**pōl'-y-trīch'-ē-i**, **\*pōl'-y-trī-chā'-čē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *polytrich(um)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei*, fem. *-aceæ*.]

**Bot.:** An order of Apocarpous Mosses. Mouth of the capsule closed by a flat membrane and a calyptra; the latter rough, with silky hairs.

**pōl'-y-trī-chūm**, s. [Gr. *polytrich* (genit. *polytrichos*) = having much hair; *poly* = much, and *trich* = hair.]

1. **Bot.:** The typical genus of Polytrichaceæ (q. v.). Calyptra dimidiate, but appearing campanulate owing to the quantity of very close hairs descending from it in a long villous coat. *Polytrichum commune* is a fine large moss, with almost woody stems, common on heaths, moors, and mountain-tracts.

2. **Palæobot.:** Occurs in the Pleistocene.

**pōl'-y-trō-ča**, s. [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *trochos* = running.]

**Zoöl.:** A family of Rotifera, order Natantia. The rotatory organs consist of various lobes surrounding the anterior end of the body.

**pōl'-y-trō-čal**, a. [POLYTROCHA.]

**Zoöl.:** Having successively disposed circlets of cilia. Used of the larvæ of Annelids, &c.

**pōl'-y-týp-age** (age as íg), subst. [Pref. *poly-*; Eng. *typ(e)*, and suff. *-age*.]

**Print.:** A mode of stereotyping by which facsimiles of wood-engravings, &c., are produced in metal, from which impressions may be taken as from type. [POLYTYPE.]



**pōl'-y-týpe**, *s. & a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *type*.]

**A. As substantive:**

*Print.*: A cast or facsimile of a wood-engraving, matter in type, &c., produced by polytypage.

**B. As adj.:** Pertaining to or produced by polytypage.

**pōl'-y-týpe**, *v. t.* [POLYTYPE, *s.*] To produce by polytypage.

**pōl'-y-x-ēn'**, *s.* [POLYXENUS.]

*Min.*: The same as native Platinum (*q. v.*). Named by Hausmann because of the many rare elements found mixed with it.

**pōl'-y-x-ēn'-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polyxen(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Myriapoda. Segments of the body eight, omitting the head and tail. On each side of the body are nine tufts of little curved hairs, and at the tail is a tuft of longer straight hairs.

**pōl'-y-x-ēn'-ūs**, *s.* [Gr. *polyxenos* = hospitable; *polys*=many, and *xenos*=a guest.]

*Zoöl.*: The sole genus of Polyxenidæ. *Polyxenus lagurus*, the only known species, is about a sixth of an inch in length, and is abundant under the bark of trees.

**pōl'-y-zō'-a**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *polys*=many, and *zōon*=a living creature; so named because many individuals are united into a colony, or polyzoary (*q. v.*).]

*Zoöl.*: The name given by J. W. Thompson in 1830 to what Ehrenberg called Bryozoa. In 1841 H. Milne-Edwards united the Polyzoa, Brachiopoda, and Tunicata (*q. v.*) in his group Molluscoïda. It has been since shown that the latter belong to the Vertebrata, and the relation of the first two rested on a mistaken identification of parts. The Polyzoa appear to be closely related to the Sipunculoid Gephyræan Worms, and are thus classified and characterized by Prof. E. Ray Lankester (*Ency. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xix. 430):

Sect. 1. Vermiformia.

Sect. 2. Pterobranchia.

Sect. 3. Eupolyzoa, with two sub-classes: (1) Ectoprocta (with two orders, Phylactolæma and Gymnolæma), and (2) Endoprocta.

The Polyzoa have cœlomata, with closely approximated mouth and anus. A variously modified group of ciliated tentacles is disposed around the mouth. They are without metameric segmentation, setæ, or paired outgrowths of the body-wall.

**pōl'-y-zō'-an**, *a.* [POLYZOA.] Of or belonging to the Polyzoa.

**polyzoan-crag**, *s.*

*Geol.*: A name for the Coralline Crag, which contains eighty-nine species of Polyzoa,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the whole fossil species.

**pōl'-y-zō'-ar-y'**, **pōl'-y-zō'-ār'-y-ūm**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *polyzo(a)*; Lat. suff. *-arium*, implying place.]

*Zoöl.*: The entire colony or the entire dermal system of the Polyzoa. Called also Cœnocœcium.

**pōl'-y-zōn'-aī**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*; Eng. *zon(e)*, and suff. *-al*.] Composed of many zones or belts.

**polyzonal-lens**, *s.* A burning lens constructed of segmental lenses arranged in zones. The object is to obtain lenses of large sizes for lighthouses, free from defects, and having but slight spherical aberration. They were first suggested by Buffon, and made by Brewster.

**pōl'-y-zō'-ōn**, *s.* [POLYZOA.] Any individual of the Polyzoa (*q. v.*).

**pōm-a-cān'-thūs**, *s.* [Gr. *pōma*=a cover, and *akantha*=a spine.]

*1. Ichthy.*: A genus of Squamipennes, with a strong spine at the angle of the præoperculum, and from eight to ten spines only in the dorsal. There is but one species, *Pomacanthus paru*, very common in the West Indies, which exhibits remarkable variation in color.

*2. Palæont.*: From the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

**pōm'-a-çe**, **pōm'-age**, **pōm'-mage** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Low Lat. *pomacium*, from Latin *pomum*; French *pomme*=an apple.]

*1.* The refuse of apples or similar fruit after pressing in a cider-mill.

*2.* Cider.

"A kind of drinke made of apples, which they call cider or pomage."—*Holinshed; Descrip. England*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

**pō-mā'-çē-æ** (or *ç* as *sh*), *s. pl.* [Lat. *pom(um)*=an apple, or other fruit; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acæ*.]

\**1.* Linnæus' thirty-seventh natural order, including *Punica*, *Pyrus*, *Ribes*, &c.

*2.* Appleworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Rosales. Trees or shrubs, with alternate, stipulate leaves; flowers solitary, or in terminal cymes, white or pink. Petals five, unguiculate, inserted in the throat of the calyx, the odd one anterior. Stamens indefinite, inserted in a ring in

the throat of the calyx. Ovaries from one to five, more or less adherent. Fruit a pome, one- to five-celled, rarely ten-celled; seeds ascending, solitary. Found in the temperate parts of the Northern Hemisphere. Known genera sixteen, species 200. (*Lindley*.)

**pōm-a-çēn'-trī-dæ**, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pomacentr(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*1. Ichthy.*: Coral-fishes; a family of Pharyngognathi, with eight genera and about 120 species. They are beautifully colored, and abound in the neighborhood of coral formations.

*2. Palæont.*: One genus, *Odonteus*, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

**pōm-a-çēn'-trūs**, *s.* [Gr. *pōma*=a cover, and *kentron*=a prickle.]

*Ichthy.*: The typical genus of the family Pomacentridæ.

**pō-mā'-ceouš** (ce as *sh*), *a.* [POMACEÆ.]

*I. Ordinary Language:*

*1.* Consisting of apples.

*2.* Like pomace (*q. v.*).

*II. Bot.*: Of or belonging to the Pomaceæ.

**pō-made'**, **\*pōm-made'**, **pō-ma'-dō**, *subst.* [Fr. *pommade*=pomatum, from *pomme*=an apple; Ital. *pomada*, *pomata*, from *pomo*; Lat. *pomum*=an apple; so called because originally made with apples.] Perfumed or fragrant ointment or composition for dressing the hair; pomatum.

**pōm-a-dēr'-rīs**, *s.* [Gr. *pōma*=a drinking cup, and *derris*=a leather covering or coat. Named from the membranous covering of the capsule.]

*Botany*: A genus of Rhamnaceæ. *Pomaderris apetala*, a native of New South Wales, yields a hard, close-grained wood, there called Coopers' wood.

**\*pōm'-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [POMACE.]

**\*pō-mān-dēr**, **\*pom-man-der**, *s.* [Corruption from Fr. *pomme d'ambre*=apple or ball of amber.] A perfumed ball or powder, carried in the pocket or worn suspended from the neck or waist.

"Use of pomanders, and knots of powders for drying of rheums."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 929.

**pōm'-ard** (*d* silent), *s.* [See def.] A kind of wine made from grapes grown near Pomard, a village in France, in the department Côte-d'Or.

**pō-māt'-ō-mūs**, *s.* [Greek *pōma*=a cover, and *tomē*=a cutting.]

*Ichthyology*: A genus of Percidæ, with a single species, *Pomatomus telescopium*, from the Mediterranean and the adjacent parts of the Atlantic. It lives at a depth of probably from 80 to 200 fathoms.

**pō-mā'-tūm**, *s.* [A Latinized form of *pomade* (*q. v.*).] A perfumed ointment or composition for dressing the hair; pomade; also an ointment for external application.

"Together with a collection of receipts to make pastes for the hands, pomatums, lip-salves, white-pots, &c."—*Tatler*, No. 246.

**pō-mā'-tūm**, *v. t.* [POMATUM, *s.*] To dress with pomatum; to apply pomatum to.

**pōme**, *s.* [POMUM.]

*1. Botany:*

(1) A fleshy fruit without valves, containing a capsule. (*Linnæus*.)

(2) A compound fruit, two or more celled, inferior, indehiscent, and fleshy; the seeds distinctly inclosed in dry cells, with a bony or cartilaginous lining, formed by the cohesion of several ovaria with the sides of the fleshy tube of a calyx, and sometimes with each other. Examples: The Apple, the Cotoneaster, and the Hawthorn. (*Lindley*.)

\**(3)* A head, as of a cauliflower.

"Cauly-flowers over-spredding to pome and head."—*Evelyn: Kalendarium; Aug.*

\**2. Roman Ritual*: A ball of precious metal, usually silver, filled with hot water, and placed on the altar during the celebration of mass in cold countries, that the celebrant, by taking it into his hands, may prevent them from becoming numb, and so be enabled properly to handle the sacred elements.

**pome-water**, *s.* A sort of sweet, juicy apple.

**\*pōme**, *v. i.* [Fr. *pommer*=to form a head or ball, from *pomme*=an apple.] To form a head in growing; to grow to a head.

**pōme'-çit-rōn**, *s.* [Eng. *pome*, and *citron*.] A citron apple. (*Ben Jonson: Volpone*, ii. 1.)

**pōme'-grān-ate**, **\*pome-gar-nate**, **\*pome-gran-at**, **\*pom-gar-net**, *s.* [Fr. *pome grenate*, from Lat. *pomum*=an apple, and *granatum*=filled with seeds or grains; Ital. *pomo granato*.]

*1. Botany:*

(1) The fruit of *Punica granatum*. Botanically viewed it is anomalous, consisting of two whorls of carpels, one placed above the other, the lower tier five in number, the upper being five to ten. The seeds have a pellucid pulpy covering. They are eaten.

(2) The Pomegranate-tree.

*2. Jew. Antiq.*: An ornament resembling a pomegranate on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high-priest.

*3. Script.*: The word *rimmon*, rendered pomegranate, seems correctly translated, Num. xx. 5, Deut. viii. 8, Song of Solomon iv. 13, Joel. i. 12, Hag. ii. 19, &c.

**pomegranate-tree**, *s.*

*Bot., &c.*: *Punica granatum*, once believed to be the type of a distinct order, Granateæ, then placed by Lindley among Myrtaceæ, and by Bentham and Hooker transferred to Lythraceæ. It has oblong or lanceolate leaves, undotted, a leathery calyx, shaped like a top, with five to seven valvate lobes; and petals many, scarlet, white, or yellowish. [POMEGRANATE.] A tree fifteen to twenty-five feet high, a native of Western Asia and Northern Africa. It forms woods in Persia. A decoction of the bark is a powerful anthelmintic, but not so good as fern root; the flowers are tonic and astringent; the bark of the fruit is used in leucorrhœa, chronic dysentery, &c., and the acid juice in bilious fevers.

**\*pom-el**, *s.* [POMMEL.]

**\*pomelee**, *a.* [Fr. *pommelé*, from *pomme*; Lat. *pomum*=an apple.] Spotted like an apple; dappled. (*Maundeville*.)

**pōm'-ēl-lōes**, *s.* [Corrupt. from POMPELMOOSE.]

*Bot. & Comm.*: A small acid shaddock, *Citrus decumana*.

**Pōm-ē-rā'-nī-an**, *adj.* [Lat. *Pomerania*, from German *Pommern*=a province of Prussia.] Of or belonging to Pomerania.

†**Pomeranian-bream**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: *Abramis buggenhagii*, said to be distinguished by the greater thickness of its body, and by its scales being larger in proportion to its size. Dr. Günther considers it to be a hybrid between *Abramis brama* and *Leuciscus rutilus*.

**Pomeranian-dog**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: A variety of *Canis familiaris*.

"The Pomeranian-dog . . . has a sharp nose, prick ears, a thick, straight, long, and silky coat, either white, cream-color, or black; rather full eyes, the tail bushy, and curled over the back; his height averages fourteen inches."—*Meyrick: House Dogs and Sporting Dogs*, p. 74.

**\*pō-mē-rid'-y-an**, *a.* [POSTMERIDIAN.] Afternoon.

"I punctually perform my pomeridian devotions."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 33.

**pōme'-rōy**, **pōme-rōy'-al**, *s.* [Fr. *pomme*=an apple, and *roi*=a king, or *royal*=royal.] A kind of apple; a royal apple.

**pōm'-eŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *pommé*=grown round or to a ball, like an apple.] [POME, *v.*]

*Her.*: The figure of an apple or of a roundel; it is always of a green color.

**pōm'-frēt**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Ichthy.*: A species of Stromateus, found in the Mediterranean, and the Indian and Pacific Oceans. (*Goodrich*.)

**\*pōm'-içe**, *s.* [POMACE.]

**pō-mif-ēr-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *pomifer*, from *pomum*=an apple, and *fero*=to bear; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.]

*1. Ord. Lang.*: Bearing or producing apples.

*2. Bot.*: Apple-bearing (*Paxton*), or bearing the fruit called a pome (*q. v.*).

"The low pomiferous kind, as cucumbers, pomplons."—*Arbutnot: On Aliments*, ch. iii.

**pōm-ma'-dō**, *s.* [Ital.] Vaulting onto a horse, without the aid of stirrups, by resting one hand on the saddle-bow.

**pōm'-mage** (age as *ig*), *s.* [POMACE.]

**pōm'-meē**, **pōm'-mēt-teē**, *a.* [Fr. *pommée*, fem. of *pommé*, pa. par. of *pommer*=to grow to a head or ball.] [POME, *v.*, POMEY.]

*Her.*: A term applied to a cross, the extremities of which terminate in buttons or knobs, like those of a pilgrim's staff.

**pōm'-mēl**, **\*pom-el**, **\*pom-mell**, *s.* [Old Fr. *pomel* (Fr. *pommeau*), from Low Latin *pomellus*, dimin., from Latin *pomum*=an apple; Sp. & Ital. *pomo*.]

\**1.* A round ball or knob, or anything resembling a ball or knob.

\**2.* The head. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,691.)

\**3.* A knob on the hilt of a sword.

"An olde rustie sword blade, without either hilt or pomel."—*Hacktuyt: Voyages*, ii. 133.

\**4.* A knob or protuberant part on the front of a saddle.

\**5.* The butt-end of the stock of a fire-arm.

\**6.* The knob on the cascabel of a cannon; a pommelion.



Cross Pommée.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, ce = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



7. The round knob on the frame of a chair.

8. A knob or ball-shaped ornament used as the finial to the conical or dome-shaped roof of a turret, pavilion, &c.

"Hiram finished the two pillars and the *pommels*."—*2 Chronicles* iv. 12.

9. A crippler (q. v.).

**põm'-mēl**, \***pom-el**, \***pum-ble**, **pũm'-mēl**, *v. t.* [**POMMEL**, *s.*] To beat soundly, as with the handle of a sword, or similar instrument.

**põm'-mēled**, *pa. par. & a.* [**POMMEL**, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Soundly beaten or thrashed.

2. *Her*: Having pommels, as a sword or dagger.

**põm-mēl'-iõn** (i as y), *s.* [**POMMEL**, *s.*] The knob on the cascabel of a cannon.

**põ-mœr'-i-ũm**, *s.* [**Lat.**]

*Rom. Antiq.*: The open space left free from buildings within and without the walls of a town, marked off by stone pillars, and consecrated by a religious ceremony.

**põ-mõ-lõg'-ic-al**, *a.* [**Eng.** *pomolog(y)*; *-ical*; *Fr.* *pomologique*.]

1. Of or pertaining to pomology.

\*2. Pertaining to or of the nature of fruit or fruit-trees.

"Everything *pomological* gravitates to London."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**põ-mõl'-õ-gist**, *s.* [**English** *pomolog(y)*; *-ist*.] One who is skilled or practiced in pomology; one who cultivates fruit-trees.

"Our *pomologists* in their lists select the three or the six best pears."—*Emerson: English Traits*, ch. i.

**põ-mõl'-õ-gỹ**, *s.* [**Lat.** *pomum*=an apple; *suff.* *-ology*; *Fr.* *pomologie*.] That branch of science which deals with fruits and fruit-trees; the cultivation of fruits and fruit-trees.

**Põ-mõ-nā**, *s.* [**Lat.**, from *pomum*=an apple.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.*: The goddess who presided over fruit-trees.

2. *Astron.*: [**ASTEROID**, 32.]

\***põ-mõn'-ic**, *a.* [**POMONA**.] Of or pertaining to apples.

**põm-õ-tis**, *subst.* [**Gr.** *põma*=a cover, and *ous* (*genit. õtos*)=an ear.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Percidæ. [**SUN-FISHES**.]

**põmp**, \***pompe**, *s.* [**Fr.** *pompe*, from **Lat.** *pompa*=a public procession; *pomp*, from **Gr.** *pompē*=a sending . . . a procession; *pempō*=to send; **Sp.**, **Port.**, & **Ital.** *pompa*.]

\*1. A procession, characterized or distinguished by grandeur, solemnity, or display; a pageant.

"The which he conducted himself with a goodly *pomp* and procession to the very gate of the city."—*P. Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 417.

2. A display of magnificence; splendor, show, ostentatious display or parade; state.

\***põmp**, *v. i.* [**POMP**, *s.*] To make a pompous display; to show off.

**põm'-pa-dour**, *s. & a.* [See *def.*]

A. *As substantive*:

1. A crimson or puce color, so called after Mme. Pompadour, who patronized it.

2. A mode of dressing the hair by drawing it back from the forehead and massing it on the crown.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining either to the fashion of hair dressing or to the color mentioned under substantive 1 and 2.

\***põmp-ål**, *adj.* [**English** *pomp*; *-al*.] Proud, pompous.

"My *põmpal* state."—*Ballad of King Leir*.

**põm'-pa-nõ**, *subst.* [**Sp.**] A fish, *Trachynotus carolinus*, common in Florida.

\***põm-påt'-ic**, *a.* [**Low Lat.** *pompaticus*, *pompatus*, from **Lat.** *pompa*=pomp (q. v.).] Pompous, showy, ostentatious.

"*Pompatic*, foolish, proud, perverse, wicked, profane words."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy*.

**Põm-pē'-i-ā**, *s.* [**Lat.** *fem. form* of **Lat.** *Pompeius*=Pompey.]

*Astron.*: [**PLANET**, 203.]

**põm'-pēl-moõse**, **†pãm'-pēl-mõuse**, *s.* [**Fr.**]

*Bot.*: The fruit of the Shaddock (q. v.).

**põm'-pēl-õ**, *s.* [**POMPELMOOSE**.]

\***põm'-pēt**, *s.* [**Fr.** *pompette*.]

*Print.*: A printer's inking-ball.

**põm'-phõ-lỹx**, *s.* [**Gr.** *pompholyx*=a bubble left on the surface of smelted ore; *pomphos*=a bubble, a pustule.]

\*1. *Chem.*: Flowers of zinc.

2. *Pathol.*: A rare variety of pemphigus, without fever. It generally runs its course in eight or ten

days. A kind of pompholyx may be produced by the application of cantharides.

3. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Rotatoria, family Brachionidæ.

**põm-pil'-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [**Mod. Lat.** *pompil(us)*; **Lat.** *fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

*Entom.*: A family of Aculeated Hymenoptera. Antennæ long, not geniculate; eyes not notched within; prothorax produced on each side as far as the roots of the wings, as in the true wasps. Wings not folding longitudinally, large and broad, with submarginal cells. Legs long, and tibiæ spined, their apex with long spines. The Pompilidæ, with their long legs, somewhat resemble spiders. They have often beautiful wings. They are very active, make their nests in sand, and store them with spiders, caterpillars, &c., known species seven or eight hundred.

\***põm-pil'-liõn** (i as y), \***popilion**, *s.* [**O. Fr.** *populeon*, from **Lat.** *populus*=a poplar (q. v.).] A pomatum or ointment prepared from black poplar buds. (*Cotgrave*.)

**põm'-pil-ũs**, *s.* [**Lat.**, from **Gr.** *pompilos*=the pilot-fish.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Pompilidæ. There are many species, extensively distributed.

\***põmp'-ing**, \***pomp-yng**, *adj.* [**English** *pomp*; *-ing*.] Pompous, ostentatious.

"As for example take their *põmpynge* pryde."—*Bradford: Supplicacyon*, 1555.

**põm'-pi-õn**, \***pom-pon** (1), *s.* [**Fr.** *pompon*, from **Latin** *peponem*, acc. of *pepo* (q. v.); **Italian** *pepone*; **Sp.** *pepon*.] A pumpkin.

"As flat and insipid as *pompions*."—*Goodman: Winter's Evening's Conference*, pt. i.

**põm'-pĩre**, *s.* [**Lat.** *pomum*=an apple, and *pyrus*=a pear.] A kind of apple; a sort of pearmain. (*Ainsworth*.)

**põm-põ'-lẽ-õn**, *s.* [**POMPELMOOSE**.]

**põm'-põn** (2), **pom-poon**, *s.* [**Fr.**]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An ornament, as a feather or flower, for a bonnet; specif. the tuft of colored wool worn by infantry soldiers in front of the shako.

"In the days of tompees and *põmpoons*."—*Barham: Ing. Legends; Leech of Folkestone*.

2. *Bot.*: A small compact variety of *Chrysanthemum*.

**põm-põs'-i-tỹ**, *s.* [**Ital.** *pomposità*.] Pompousness, ostentation, parade, boasting, show.

"A snob she is as long as . . . she indulges in that intolerable *põmposity*."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. vi.

**põm-põ'-sõ**, *adv.* [**Ital.**]

*Music*: A direction that the passage or movement to which it is appended is to be performed in a stately and dignified style.

**põm'-põus**, *a.* [**Fr.** *pompeux*, from **Lat.** *pompousus*, from *pompa*=pomp (q. v.); **Sp.** & **Italian** *pomposo*.]

\*1. Befitting a procession.

"What *põmpous* process of ravishment we've here."—*Beaumont: Psyche*, xv. 299.

2. Displaying pomp, grandeur, or magnificence; grand, magnificent.

"The lure of avarice, or the *põmpous* prize, That courts display before ambitious eyes."—*Cowper: Retirement*, 177.

3. Characterized by or displaying self-importance or pomposity; ostentatious, pretentious; as, a *põmpous* man, *põmpous* language.

**põm'-põus-lỹ**, *adv.* [**Eng.** *põmpous*; *-ly*.]

\*1. In a manner befitting a procession.

"To send her forth *põmpously*, all the nobility contributed their jewels and richest ornaments."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, ch. lvi.

2. In a pompous manner; with ostentation, parade, or display.

**põm'-põus-nẽss**, *subst.* [**Eng.** *põmpous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pompous; splendor, pomp, magnificence, show; ostentatious display or parade.

"The bigness of its *põmpousness* and luxury."—*Bishop Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 8.

**põ-mũm**, *s.* [**Lat.**] An apple.

**pomum-Adami**, *s.*

*Anat.*: Adam's apple (q. v.).

**põn'-chõ**, *s.* [**Sp.**]

1. A sort of cloak worn by the native Indians, and also by many of the Spanish inhabitants of South America. It resembles a narrow blanket with a slit in the middle, through which the head passes, so that it hangs down loosely before and behind, leaving the arms free.

2. Any garment for men or women resembling that described under 1.

"The broken angular folds of a silk mantilla were symbolized in an oil-cloth *põncho*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 36.

3. A trade name for camlet or strong worsted.

**põnd**, \***pon**, \***ponde**, *s.* [A variant of *pound* (2), *s.* (q. v.). Cf. **Fr.** *põnt*=(1) a pound for cattle, (2) a pond.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A body of still water of less extent than a lake; a pool of stagnant water. Ponds are either natural or artificial. Artificial ponds are constructed for various purposes of use and ornament; as for the keeping or breeding of fish; for the storage of water for the driving of water-mills; or for purposes of pleasure or amusement.

2. *Hydr. Eng.*: A reach or level of a canal. Two ponds of varying levels are connected by a lock.

**pond-lily**, *s.* The Water-lily (q. v.).

**pond-perch**, *s.* [**SUN-FISHES**.]

**pond-pine**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Pinus serotina*.

**pond-snails**, *s. pl.*

*Zoöl.*: The family *Limnæidæ* (q. v.).

**pond-weed**, *s.*

*Botany*: (1) The genus *Potamogeton* (q. v.); (2) [**HORNED POND-WEED**.]

\***põnd** (1), *v. t.* [**PONDER**.] To ponder; to weigh carefully.

"Pond your suppliant's plaint."—*Spenser. (Todd)*

**põnd** (2), *v. t.* [**POND**, *s.*] To make into a pond; to dam up so as to form a pond.

**põn'-dẽr**, *v. t. & i.* [**Latin** *pondero*=to weigh from *pondus* (*genit. ponderis*)=weight; **Fr.** *põndẽrer*; **Sp.** *ponderar*; **Ital.** *ponderare*.] [**POUND** (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

\*I. *Lit.*: To weigh.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To weigh carefully in the mind; to reflect on or consider with care and deliberation.

"Mary kept all these things and *põndered* them in her heart."—*Luke* ii. 19.

\*2. To examine carefully; to observe with care and attention.

"Ponder the path of thy feet."—*Proverbs* iv. 26.

B. *Intrans.*: To reflect, to muse, to deliberate. (Followed by *on* or *over*, or by a clause.)

"These he heeded not, but *põndered* On the volume in his hand."—*Longfellow: Golden Legend*, ii.

\***põn'-dẽr**, *s.* [**PONDER**, *v.*] Meditation, reflection.

"One little flight to give me for a *põnder*."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, iv. 27.

**põn'-dẽr-å-bil'-i-tỹ**, *s.* [**Fr.** *põndẽrabilitẽ*.] The quality or state of being ponderable; ponderableness.

**põn'-dẽr-å-ble**, *a.* [**Lat.** *ponderabilis*, from *pondero*=to weigh; **Fr.** *põndẽrable*; **Sp.** *ponderable*; **Ital.** *ponderabile*.] Capable of being weighed.

"The bite of an asp will kill within an hour, yet the impression is scarce visible, and the poison communicated not *põnderable*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. xxvii.

**ponderable-matter**, *s.*

*Physiol.*: Matter possessed of weight; matter properly so called, as opposed to imponderable matter, viz., to physical agents.

**põn'-dẽr-å-ble-nẽss**, *subst.* [**Eng.** *ponderable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being ponderable; that quality or property of bodies by which they possess weight.

**põn'-dẽr-ål**, *a.* [**Fr.**] Estimated, measured, or ascertained by weight, as distinguished from numeral.

"Thus did the money drachma in process of time decrease; but all the while we may suppose the *põnderal* drachma to have continued the same."—*Arbutnot: On Coins*.

**põn'-dẽr-ånçe**, *s.* [**Lat.** *ponderans*, *pr. par.* of *pondero*=to weigh.] Weight, gravity.

\***põn'-dẽr-åte**, *v. t. & i.* [**Lat.** *ponderatus*, *pa. par.* of *pondero*=to weigh.]

A. *Trans.*: To ponder, to weigh, to consider.

B. *Intrans.*: To have weight or influence. (*Carlyle*.)

\***põn'-dẽr-å-tion**, *s.* [**Lat.** *ponderatio*, from *ponderatus*, *pa. par.* of *pondero*=to weigh; **Fr.** *põndẽration*; **Sp.** *ponderacion*; **Ital.** *ponderazione*.]

1. The act of weighing.

"Upon an immediate *ponderation* we could discover no sensible difference in weight."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. vii.

**bõil**, **bõy**; **põut**, **jõwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. **-cian**. **-tian = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şũn**; **-tjõn**, **-şion = zhũn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = şũs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **şel**, **şel**.



2. A reflection; consideration.

"He lays in the scales with them certaine grave ponderations."—Hall: *Moried Clergie*, bk. iii., § 13.

**põn'-dêr-êr**, s. [Eng. ponder; -er.] One who ponders.

**põn'-dêr-îng**, pr. par. or a. [PONDER, v.]

**põn'-dêr-îng-lý**, adv. [English pondering; -ly.] In a pondering or reflecting manner; with reflection, consideration, or deliberation.

**põn'-dêr-îng**, a. [A dimin., from Lat. *pondus* (genit. *ponderis*)=weight, with English dimin. suff. -îng.] A little weight.

"She hushed her pondering against her bosom."—Reade: *Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxxvi.

**põn'-dêr-mênt**, s. [Eng. ponder; -ment.] Pondering, meditation, reflection.

"In deep and serious ponderment I watch'd the motions of his next intent."

Byron: *Robbery of Cambridge Coach*.

**põn'-dêr-õse**, adj. [Lat. *ponderosus*.] Ponderous, weighty.

**põn'-dêr-õs'-î-tý**, s. [Old Fr. *ponderosite*, from Lat. *ponderosus*=ponderous (q. v.); Ital. *ponderosità*.]

1. The quality or state of being ponderous; weight, gravity, heaviness.

"Ponderosity is a natural inclination to the center of the world."—Wotton: *Remains*, p. 30.

2. Heavy matter.

\*3. Heaviness, dullness, want of spirit or lightness.

"The old reviewer with his ponderosity, his parade of learning, and his impressive assumption of infallibility."—London *Daily Telegraph*.

**põn'-dêr-õs**, adj. [O. F. *pondereux*, from Lat. *ponderosus*, from *pondus* (genit. *ponderis*)=weight; Ital., Sp. & Port. *ponderoso*.]

I. Lit.: Very heavy or weighty.

"From its station Drag the ponderous cross."

Longfellow: *Golden Legend*. (Prol.)

II. Figuratively:

1. Heavy, dull, wanting in lightness or spirit; as, a ponderous style, ponderous language.

"Perpetrating a ponderous joke."—London *Daily Telegraph*.

2. Momentous, weighty, important.

"If your more ponderous and settled project May suffer alteration, I'll point you Where you shall have receiving shall become you."

Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

\*3. Forcible; strongly impulsive.

"My love's more ponderous than my tongue."

Shakespeare: *Lear*, i. 1.

**põn'-dêr-õs-lý**, adv. [English ponderous; -ly.] In a ponderous manner; with great weight.

**põn'-dêr-õs-nêss**, s. [Eng. ponderous; -ness.] The quality or state of being ponderous; weight, heaviness.

"Their ponderousness him to the earth doth press."

Drayton: *David and Goliath*.

**Põn-dî-çhêr'-rý**, s. [See def.]

Geog.: A place on the Coromandel coast, capital of the French possessions in India.

**Pondicherry-crocodile**, s.

Zoöl.: *Crocodylus pondicherrianus*.

**Pondicherry-hawk**, s.

Ornith.: *Haliaeetus pondicerianus*.

**põne**, subst. [Of Am. Ind. origin.] Bread made, particularly in the Southern states of this country, of the meal of Indian corn, with the addition of eggs and milk.

**põ-nênt**, adj. [Ital. *ponente*=west, from Latin *ponens* (genit. *ponentis*), pr. par. of *pono*=to set; O. Fr. *ponent*; Sp. *ponente*.] [LEVANT, a.]

\*1. Ord. Lang.: West, western.

"Forth rush the levant and the ponent winds."

Milton: *P. L.*, x. 704.

2. Geol.: The epithet applied to the twelfth series of the Appalachian strata, nearly equivalent in age to the Old Red Sandstone. The term expresses metaphorically the sunset of the Appalachian Palæozoic day. The maximum thickness of the Ponent beds in Eastern Pennsylvania is not less than 5,000 feet. There are few organic remains; but the presence of *Holoptychius* is distinctive of the age of the European Devonian. (Prof. H. D. Rogers: *Geology of Pennsylvania*.)

**põ-nêr-õl'-õ-gý**, s. [Gr. *ponêros*=wicked; suff. -ology.]

Theol.: The doctrine of wickedness.

**põn-gâ-mî-a**, s. [From Malabar *pongam*, the name of *Pongamia glabra*. (See def.).]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Dalbergiæ. *Pongamia glabra* is an erect tree or a

climber with blue, white, or purple flowers. Its wood is used in India for oil mills, solid cart-wheels, &c. The seeds yield a red-brown thick oil called Poonga-oil, an excellent remedy for cutaneous diseases and rheumatism. The juice of the root may be used as a wash for foul sores.

**põn'-gêe**, s. [Native name.]

Fabric.: An inferior kind of undyed Indian and China silk.

**põn'-gheê**, s. [Native word.] A priest of the higher orders in Burmah.

**põn'-gõ**, s. [African.]

Zoöl.: A popular name for *Simia satyrus*; often applied to other anthropoid apes.

**põn'-iard** (i as y), \***põn'-yard**, s. [Fr. *poignard* from *poing*=the fist, with suff. -ard (=O. H. Ger. *hart*=hard): cf. Ital. *pugnale*=a poniard, from *pugno* (Lat. *pugnus*)=the fist; Sp. *puño*=the fist, a hilt, *puñal*=a poniard.] A dagger; a short weapon for stabbing.

"If thou hast courage still, and wouldst be free,

Receive this poniard—rise—and follow me!"

Byron: *Corsair*, iii. 8.

**põn'-iard** (i as y), v. t. [Fr. *poignarder*.] To stab or pierce with a poniard.

"Prepared to poniard whomso'er they meet."

Cowper: *Charity*.

\***põn'-î-bîl'-î-tý**, s. [Lat. *pono*=to place.] Capability of being placed.

\***ponke**, s. [A misreading in old editions of Spenser's *Epithalamion*, 340, for *poke* (=Puck)=an elf, a sprite.]

**põns**, s. [Lat.=a bridge.]

Anat.: Any bridge-like structure, as *Pons hepatis*, a bridge across the umbilical fissure of the liver; *P. varolii* (the Bridge of Varolius), a commissure uniting the two hemispheres of the cerebellum.

**pons-asinorum**, s. [Lit.=the bridge of asses.] A cant term for the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, from its remote resemblance to a bridge, and the difficulty experienced by beginners in getting over it.

**põnt**, subst. [Fr.=a bridge.] (See compound.)

**pont-volant**, subst. [Lit.=flying bridge.]

Military: A kind of bridge used in sieges for surprising a post or out-work that has but a narrow moat. It is composed of two small bridges laid one upon the other, and so contrived that, by the aid of cords and pulleys, the upper one may be pushed forward till it reaches the destined point.

**põn'-tác**, s. [See def.] A species of claret wine made at Pontac, in the Basses Pyrénées.

**põnt'-age** (age as íg), s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *pontagium*, *pontaticum*, from Lat. *pons* (genit. *pontis*)=a bridge; Sp. *pontage*.]

O. Eng. Law: A tax or toll for the maintenance and repair of bridges.

"Without paying wharfage, pontage, or pannage."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, i. 135.

**põnt-á-rách'-nâ**, s. [Gr. *pontos*=the sea, and *arachnê*=a spider.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Hydrachnidæ, with one or two species, from both sides of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

**põn-têd-êr-â-çê-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ponteder-* (ia); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: Pontederads; an order of Endogens, alliance Alismales. Aquatic or marsh plants, leaves sheathing at the base, with parallel veins, often arrow-headed, cordate, or dilated; flowers solitary or in spikes or umbels; perianth tubular, six-parted, more or less irregular, with a circinate aestivation; capsule sometimes adhering to the perianth, three-celled, seeds indefinite. Natives of America, the East Indies, and tropical Africa. Known genera six, species thirty.

**põn-tê-dêr'-âd**, s. [Mod. Lat. *ponteder* (ia); Eng. suff. -ad.]

Bot. (pl.): Lindley's name for Pontederaceæ.

**põn-tê-dêr'-î-a**, s. [Named after Julius Pontedera, Professor of Botany at Padua.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Pontederaceæ (q. v.). The root of *Pontederia vaginalis* is chewed in India for toothache.

**põn-teê**, **pon-til**, **pon-ty**, **pun-til**, **pun-ty**, s. [O. Fr. *pointille*=something pointed; a prick.] The iron rod used by a glass-blower to support the glass while working.

**põn'-tî-a** (or t as sn), s. [Lat. *pontus*=the sea (*Agassiz*).]

Entom.: The same as *PIERIS* (q. v.).

**Põn'-tîc**, a. [Latin *Ponticus*.] Of or pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea.

"Exiled to the Pontic shore."

Cowper: *Elegy I*.

**põn'-tî-fêx** (pl. **põn-tîf'-î-çêş**), s. [Latin from *pons*=a bridge, a path, and *facio*=to make.] [PONTIFF.] A bridge-builder; a title given to the more illustrious members of the Roman Colleges of priests. Their number was originally five, the president being styled Pontifex Maximus. The number was afterward increased to nine, and later still to fifteen. After the time of Tiberius the office and title of Pontifex Maximus were bestowed, as a matter of course, upon each Emperor on his accession. It is now the title of the Pope.

"Well has the name of Pontifex been given Unto the Church's head, as the chief builder And architect of the invisible bridge That leads from earth to heaven."

Longfellow: *Golden Legend*, v.

**põn'-tîff**, \***pon-tif**, \***pon-tife**, s. [O. Fr. *pontif*, *pontife* (Fr. *pontife*), from Lat. *pontificem*, accus. of *pontifex*=the bridge-builder; supposed to be so styled from the Roman pontifices having the charge of the Sublician Bridge in Rome, to which a sacred character was attached; Sp. *pontifice*; Ital. *pontefice*.] [PONTIFEX.]

1. A Roman pontifex.

"But it would be a very great mistake to imagine that one single Pontiff or Augur in the Roman Senate was a firm believer in Jupiter."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. The high-priest of the Jews.

3. The Pope; usually the Sovereign Pontiff.

**põn-tîf'-îc**, \***põn-tîf'-îck**, a. [Lat. *pontificus* from *pontifex* (genit. *pontificis*).] [PONTIFEX.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the Roman pontiffs or priests.

"Their twelve tables and the pontifick college."—Milton: *Areopagitica*.

2. Pertaining or relating to the pope; papal, popish.

**põn-tîf'-îc-âl**, \***põn-tîf'-îc-all**, a. & s. [French *pontifical*, from Lat. *pontificalis*, from *pontifex* (genit. *pontificis*)=a pontifex (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *pontifical*; Ital. *pontificale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or belonging to a pontiff or high-priest.

"Of the high-priest and master of their pontifical law."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 55.

2. Pertaining or belonging to the pope; papal, popish.

"Leo the Ninth . . . is in all their pontifical histories spoken of as a person of great sincerity."—Clarendon: *Religion and Policy*, ch. iii.

†3. Bridge-building (an improper use of the word, and one occurring probably only in Milton).

"They brought the work by wondrous art,

Pontifical, a ridge of pendant rock,

Over the vex'd abyss." Milton: *P. L.*, x. 312.

B. As substantive:

1. A book containing ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies.

"What the Greek and Latin churches did, may be seen in *pontificals*, containing the forms for consecrations."—South: *Sermons*.

2. A list of popes.

"Stephen the Eighth or the Ninth (for he is reckoned both in several *pontificals*)."—Clarendon: *Policy and Religion*, ch. iii.

3. (Pl.): The dress and ornaments of a pontiff or bishop.

"Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, was coming thither robed in his *pontificals*."—Lowth: *Life of Wykeham*, § 6.

**põn-tîf'-î-câl'-î-tý**, s. [Eng. *pontifical*; -ity.]

1. The state and government of the Pope; papacy.

"When the *pontificality* was first set up in Rome, all nations from East to West did worship the Pope no otherwise than of old the Cæsars."—Usher: *The See of Rome*, p. 20.

2. Pontifical character.

"Charles the Fifth proceeded in matters temporal toward Pope Clement with strange rigor; never regarding the *pontificality*."—Bacon: *Charge against William Talbot*.

**põn-tîf'-îc-âl-lý**, adv. [Eng. *pontifical*; -ly.] In a pontifical manner.

¶ To assist pontifically:

*Eccles.*: To assist, as a prelate, at mass or other function.

**põn-tîf'-îc-âls**, s. pl. [PONTIFICAL, B. 3.]

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sâr, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



**pōn-tif-i-cate**, *s.* [Fr. *pontificat*, from Latin *pontificatus*, from *pontifex* (genit. *pontificis*) = a pontifex (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *pontificado*.]

1. The state, position, or dignity of a high-priest.  
2. The state, office, or dignity of a pope; papal rank; papacy.

"He turned hermit, in the view of being advanced to the pontificate."—Addison.

3. The reign of a pope.

"Of the sixteen popes . . . the pontificates of two occupy near forty years."—Milman: *Latin Christianity*, bk. viii., ch. i.

**pōn-tif-i-cāte**, *v. i.* [Eccles. Latin *pontifico*.] [PONTIFICATE, *s.*]

*Eccles.*: To exercise solemn ecclesiastical functions. To pontificate at high mass = to celebrate high mass as a prelate.

**pōn-tī-fi-ċe**, *s.* [Latin *pons* (genit. *pontis*) = a bridge, and *facio* = to make.] Bridge-work; the erection or structure of a bridge.

"This new . . . pontifice."—Milton: *P. L.*, x. 348.

**\*pōn-tī-fi-ċ-ial** (ç as sh), *a.* [Lat. *pontificius*.] Pontifical, papal, popish.

"Such stories I find among pontifical writers."—Burton: *Anat. Melancholy*, p. 52.

**\*pōn-tī-fi-ċ-ian**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *pontificius*.]

*A. As adj.*: Pontifical, popish.

"Pontifical laws."—Bp. Hall: *Peacemaker*, § 12.

*B. As subst.*: An adherent or supporter of the pope or papacy; a papist.

"Many pontificians and we differ not in this point."—Montagu: *Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 84.

**pon-til**, *s.* [PONTEE.]

**Pōn-tine**, **Pōmp-tine**, *adj.* [Lat. *Pontinus*, *Pomptinus*; Fr. *Pontin*; Ital. *Pontino*.] Pertaining or relating to a large marshy district between Rome and Naples. (Macaulay: *Battle of the Lake Regillus*, xiv.)

**pōnt-lē-vis**, *s.* [Fr., lit. = a drawbridge, from *pont* = a bridge, and *lever* (Lat. *levo*) = to raise.]

*Manège*: A disorderly resisting action of a horse in disobedience to his rider, in which he rears up several times running, and rises up so upon his hind legs that he is in danger of coming over. (Bailey.)

**pōnt-ōb-dēl-lā**, *s.* [Gr. *pontos* = the sea, and *bdella* = a leech.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Hirudinea, with several species, parasitic on fishes. *Pontobdella muricata* is the Skate-sucker, about four inches long, with a leathery, knobbed skin. It has no jaws, but sticks fast and sucks out the juices of the fish.

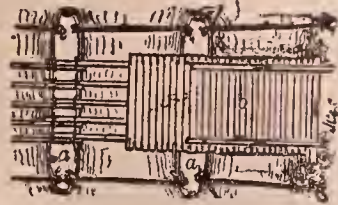
"Mr. Baird, in 1869, made known four new *Pontobdella*."—Van Beneden: *Animal Parasites*, p. 113.

**\*pon-ton**, *s.* [PONTOON.]

**pōn-ton-iēr**, **pōn-ton-niēr**, *subst.* [Fr., from *ponton* = a pontoon (q. v.).] A soldier in charge of a pontoon, or who constructs pontoons.

**pōn-toōn'**, **\*pon-ton**, *s.* [Fr. *ponton*, from Ital. *pontone* = a great, broad bridge; Lat. *pons* (genit. *pontis*) = a bridge.]

1. *Mil. Engin.*: A floating vessel supporting the roadway timbers of a floating military bridge. They may be boats, water-tight cylinders of tin, or wooden frames covered with canvas, india-rubber, &c.



2. *Nautical*:

(1) A barge or lighter of large capacity, used in careening ships, raising weights, drawing piles, &c., or capable, in pairs, of acting as camels. *a, a.* Pontoons. *b.* Roadway.

(2) A barge or flat-bottomed vessel furnished with cranes, capstans, and hoisting tackle, used in wrecking, in connection with a diving-bell, or in raising submerged vessels.

3. *Hydraulic Engineering*:

(1) [CAMEL, *s.*, II. 1.]

(2) A water-tight structure which is sunk by filling with water, and raised by pumping it out, used to close a sluiceway or entrance to a dock. It works in grooves in the dock walls, and acts as a lock-gate.

**ponton-bridge**, **ponton-bridge**, *s.*

*Mil. Engin.*: A temporary military bridge supported on pontoons.

**ponton-train**, **ponton-train**, *s.*

*Mil.*: The complete equipment for the formation of a floating military bridge.

**pōn-tō-pōr-i-ā**, *s.* [Greek *pontoporos* = passing over the sea; *pontos* = the sea, and *poreuō* = to ferry across a river.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Platanistidæ, forming a link between the other two genera of the family and the Delphinidæ. There is but one species, *Pontoporia blainvillii*, from the mouth of rivers flowing into the Atlantic on the coast of the Argentine Republic and Patagonia, along which it also ranges. It is about four feet long, blackish, pale beneath, with a white streak along each side, from the blowhole; dorsal well-marked and triangular.

**pōn-ŷ**, **\*pōn-eŷ**, *subst.* [Gael. *ponaidh* = a little horse, a pony; Ir. *poni*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A small horse.

2. The sum of twenty-five pounds sterling. (*Eng. slang*.)

"The bet of a pony which he offers five minutes afterward."—Kingsley: *Two Years Ago*, ch. xviii.

\*3. A translation, key, or crib used by students or schoolboys in getting up lessons. (*Eng. college cant.*)

4. A small glass of beer or portion of liquor. (*Slang*.)

II. *Bot.*: *Tecoma serratifolia*.

**pony-chaise**, **pony-chair**, *subst.* A lady's low chaise, to be drawn by one or two ponies.

**pony-engine**, *s.* A locomotive-engine kept at a railroad station for moving cars and making up trains. (*United States*.)

**pōn-ŷ**, *v. i.* [PONY, *subst.*] To pay; to settle an account. (Followed by *up*.) (*United States slang*.)

**poōd**, *s.* [Russ. *puđ*.] A Russian weight, equivalent to forty Russian or thirty-six English pounds avoirdupois

**poō-dle**, *s.* [Ger. *pudel*; Low Ger. *pudel*, *pudelhund*, from *pudeln* = to waddle; Dan. *pudel*; Dut. *poedel*.]

*Zoöl.*: A variety of *Canis familiaris*, of unknown origin. It is sometimes called the Barbet (q. v.), but that name is properly confined to a small kind.

"I discovered a large black poodle in the act of making for my legs."—Anstey: *The Black Poodle*.

**poo-gye**, *subst.* [Hind.] The nose-flute of the Hindus. Probably blown by the nose instead of the mouth, in order to avoid possible defilement of caste.

**poōh**, *interj.* [Icel. *pú*.] An exclamation of contempt, scorn, or derision; pish! pshaw!

**pooh-pooh**, *v. t.* To turn aside with a pooh; to express contempt for or derision at; to sneer or laugh contemptuously at.

"[They] pooh-pooh the idea that English interests are seriously involved."—*St. James' Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

**poōl** (1), **\*pol**, **\*poole**, *s.* [A. S. *pól*, from Ir. *poll*, *pull* = a hole, mire, dirt; Gael. *poll* = a hole, a pond, a pool; Wel. *pwll* = a pool; Corn. *pol*; Manx *poyl*; Bret. *poull*; Ger. *pfuhl*; cogn. with Lat. *palus* = a marsh, a pool; Gr. *pēlos* = mud.]

1. A small shallow collection or body of water or other liquid in a hollow place; a small pond; a small piece of stagnant water.

"The swallow sweeps  
The slimy pool." Thomson: *Spring*.

\*2. A spring.

"The conduit of the upper pool."—2 Kings xviii. 17.

3. A hole in the course of a stream deeper than the ordinary bed.

"Huddling on a few clothes I made for the pool."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

\*4. A lake.

"The pool of Genasereth."—Wycliffe: *Luke* v. 1.

**pool-reed**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Phragmites communis*.

**pool-rush**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Typha*.

**pool-snipe**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: The Redshank (q. v.).

**poōl** (2), **\*poule**, *s.* [Fr. *poule* = (1) a hen, (2) a pool, at games, from Low Lat. *pulla* = a hen, fem. of Lat. *pullus* = a young animal; cogn. with Eng. *foal*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The receptacle for the stakes at certain games of cards, &c.

2. The stakes themselves.

"The players seated themselves, and a pool was formed."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 37.

3. A game played on a pool-table. The pool-table is constructed exactly the same as a billiard-table, excepting the fact that it has four or six apertures in the rails, through one of which it is necessary to drive a ball to make a count, the ball so driven being propelled from the force imparted by being struck by the cue-ball. A pyramid of fifteen balls is placed at a given spot on the table and the game is ended, if there are but two players, when eight balls

are pocketed, as that is a majority of the fifteen object balls. When three or more players participate the game is ended when it is impossible for the player who has the least number of balls to get enough to equal his next highest competitor.

4. An arrangement between several competing lines of railway, by which the total receipts of each company are pooled, and distributed *pro rata* according to agreement.

5. A combination of persons contributing money to be used for the purpose of increasing or depressing the market price of stocks, with a view to the settlement of differences. Also the stock or money contributed by a clique to carry through a corner.

6. A gambling enterprise participated in by several persons; the joint stake or fund contributed by such persons.

II. *Rifle-shooting*: Firing for prizes on the arrangement that each competitor pays a certain sum for each shot, and all the proceeds of the day, after deduction of the necessary expenses, are divided among the winners.

"The entries, exclusive of pool shooting, showed a net increase of 1,579, but the pools showed the remarkable decrease of 10,128."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pool-ball**, *s.* One of a set of colored ivory or composition balls, used in the game of pool.

**pool-seller**, *s.* One who sells shares in a pool or gambling enterprise.

**pool-ticket**, *s.* A ticket entitling a person to share in the profits of a pool. [POOL (2), *s.* 6.]

**poōl**, *v. t. & i.* [POOL (2), *s.*]

*A. Trans.*: To pay or contribute into a common fund, to be afterward divided *pro rata*, according to arrangement.

"To practically pool their traffic."—*Money Market Review*, Aug. 29, 1885.

*B. Intrans.*: To join with others in a speculation or transaction, each party paying his due share or stake to the common fund.

**poōl-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *pool* (1), *s.*; -*er*.] A stick for stirring the vats of a tannery.

**poōn**, *s.* [Native Indian name.] (See compound.)

**poon-wood**, *s.* Wood from various species of *Calophyllum* (q. v.).

**poō-nāh-līte**, *s.* [Named after Poonah, India, where found; suff. -*līte* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A variety of *Scolecite* (q. v.), found in groups of diverging acicular crystals, associated with green apophyllite, &c.

**poōp** (1), **\*poupe**, **\*puppe**, *s.* [French *poupe*, *poupe*, from Lat. *puppim*, accus. of *puppis* = the hinder part of a ship, a ship; Sp. & Port. *popa*; Ital. *poppa*.]

*Shipbuilding*:

1. The aftermost, highest part of the hull.

"For the poops of their galliots were all gilt."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 534.

2. A deck over the after part of a spar-deck, abaft the mizzen.

**poop-cabin**, *s.*

*Shipbuild.*: The apartment in a poop.

**poop-lantern**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A lantern carried on the taffrail at night to indicate a flag-ship or act as a signal when a ship is moored bow and stern.

**poōp** (2), *s.* [POPPY.]

*Arch.*: The same as POPPY-HEAD (1) (q. v.).

**poōp** (1), *v. t.* [POOP (1), *s.*]

*Naut.*: To break heavily over or on the poop of; to drive in the stern of, and so sink.

"A press of canvas that may have saved her from being pooped."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**poōp** (2), *v. i.* [A variant of *pop* (q. v.).] To make a sharp noise by blowing out; to break wind.

**poōp** (3), *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To cheat. (*Prov. Eng.*)

**\*poop-noddy**, *s.* The game of love. (*Halliwel*.)

**poōr**, **\*poore**, **\*pore**, **\*poure**, **\*pouere**, **\*powre**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *poire*, *poure*, *povere* (Fr. *pauvre*), from Lat. *pauperem*, accus. of *pauper* = poor, from the roots seen in *paucus* = little, Gr. *pauros*, and in *paro* = to prepare, hence = providing or preparing little; Sp. & Port. *pobre*; Ital. *povero*.] [PAUPER.]

*A. As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Possessed of little; destitute of riches; not possessed of sufficient to provide comfortable subsistence; needy, necessitous, indigent.



Poop.



2. Generally wanting in those qualities which render a thing desirable, excellent, valuable, proper, or sufficient for its purpose, or which are naturally expected; as—

(1) Destitute of fertility; barren, unproductive, exhausted.

"It is a dry and poor soil."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

(2) Lean, thin, emaciated; wasted or shrunk; as, a poor ox, a horse in poor condition.

(3) Wanting in strength; weak, weakened; as, poor health.

(4) Wanting in vigor or spirit; spiritless, dull.

"Where juice wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, poor, starved."—*Ben Jonson*.

(5) Wanting in intellectual, literary, or artistic merit; sorry, jejune, dull, spiritless; as, a poor composition, poor acting.

(6) Inferior, paltry, mean, shabby, contemptible, despicable.

"This poor trash of Venice."

*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

(7) Of little worth or value; trifling, insignificant, worthless, petty.

"The poore citie of Nazareth."—*Udall: Luke* ii.

(8) Worthless or contemptible in comparison to others.

(9) Uncomfortable, restless; as, the patient passed a poor night.

3. Miserable, contemptible, sorry.

"Yon poor and starved band."

*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 2.

4. Used as a term of slight contempt and pity, mingled with kindness.

"Now, God help thee! poor monkey."

*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 2.

5. Used as a term of endearment or tenderness.

"Poor, little pretty, fluttering thing."

*Prior: Hadrian's Address to his Soul*.

6. Used as a term of modesty, humility, or depreciation, in speaking of one's self or of things pertaining to one's self.

"If from my poor retirement ye had gone

Leaving this nook unvisited."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iii.

7. Meek, humble.

"Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."—*Matthew* v. 3.

**II. Law:** So destitute of resources as to be entitled to maintenance at the public charge; unable to maintain one's self: pauper.

**B. As subst.** (with the def. article): Those who are poor collectively; those who are needy or indigent, as opposed to the rich; in a narrower sense, those in a country who being poor from misfortune, age, bodily or mental infirmity, or other cause, are unable to support themselves, and are therefore obliged to depend for subsistence on the contributions or charity of others.

"The poor of England, till the time of Henry VIII., subsisted entirely upon private benevolence, and the charity of well-disposed Christians."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. 1, ch. 9.

**poor-box, s.** A box found in churches and other places in which the charitable may place contributions for the poor.

**Poor Clares, s. pl.**

*Church History:* Minoresses (Fr. *Clarisses*, Ital. *Povere Donne*), the second order of St. Francis of Assisi, who received St. Clare, the founder of the order, at the convent of Portiuncula, in 1212. The rule, which was exceptionally severe, was mitigated by Pope Urban IV. in 1264, and the order then separated into two branches: The Urbanists, who followed the mitigated, and the Clarisses, who adhered to the original rule. In 1436 St. Colette brought back a number of houses in France and Flanders to the observance of the rule of St. Francis.

**poor-john, s.** A coarse kind of fish, called also hake, salted and dried.

"Vaunt wretched herring and poor-john."

*Habington: Castara*, p. 120.

**poor-law, s.** The laws enacted for the management of the funds collected for the maintenance of the poor.

**poor man of mutton, s.** Cold boiled mutton, especially the remains of a boiled shoulder of mutton.

**poor man's herb, s.**

*Bot.: Gratiola officinalis.*

**poor man's parmacetty, s.**

*Bot.: Capsella bursa-pastoris.*

**poor man's pepper, s.**

*Bot.: Lepidium latifolium.*

**poor man's treacle, s.**

*Bot.:* The genus *Allium*.

**poor man's weather-glass, s.**

*Bot.: Anagallis arvensis.*

**Poor Men of Lyons, s. pl.**

*Church Hist.:* A name given to the Waldensians, who are said to have originated at Lyons.

**Poor Priests, s. pl.**

*Church Hist.:* A name given to, or assumed by, the Lollard clergy of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, who wandered about the country holding what would now be called "missions," without the sanction of the bishop of the diocese.

**poor Robin's plantain, s.**

*Bot.: Hieracium venosum.* Said to possess considerable medical powers.

**poor-spirited, a.** Mean, cowardly, base, timid.

**poor-spiritedness, s.** Cowardice; meanness of spirit.

**\*poor's box, s.** A poor-box.

**poôr'-hōuse, subst.** [Eng. *poor*, and *house*.] A house or building for the reception of paupers; a workhouse.

**poôr'-lī-nēss, subst.** [Eng. *poorly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being poorly; delicate health; ill-health.

**poôr'-lỹ, \*poure-ly, adv. & a.** [Eng. *poor*; *-ly*.]

**A. As adverb:**

1. In a poor manner; like a poor person; in want, need, or indigence; without luxuries or comforts.

2. With little success; unsuccessfully, defectively; not well or highly.

"The counterfeit is poorly imitated after you."

*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 53.

\*3. Insignificantly, pettily.

"I'll rob none but myself; and let me die,

Stealing so poorly."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

4. Meanly; without spirit; dejectedly.

"Be not lost so poorly in your thoughts."

*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 2.

\*5. Humbly, meekly.

\*6. Meanly, shabbily, shamefully.

"He then, very poorly, did me a mischief."—*R. Peake: Three to One*. (*English Garner*, i. 633.)

**B. As adj.:** In poor or delicate health; somewhat ill; indisposed.

**poôr'-nēss, \*poor-ness, s.** [Eng. *poor*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being poor; poverty, indigence.

"No less I hate him than the gates of hell

That poornesse can force an untruth to tell."

*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, xiv.

2. Want of fertility or productiveness; barrenness, sterility.

3. Meanness, baseness; want of spirit.

"A peculiar poorness and vileness of this action."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 5.

4. Want of excellence or merit; intellectual, literary, or artistic unsatisfactoriness; as, the poorness of his acting.

**poôr'-tīth, subst.** [A corrupt. of *poverty* (q. v.).] Poverty, indigence. (*Scotch*.)

**pōp, s. & adv.** [POP, v.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. A short, sharp, quick sound or report.

"I have several ladies, who could not give a pop loud enough to be heard at the farther end of the room."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 102.

2. A beverage which issues from the bottle containing it with a pop or slight explosion; as, ginger-pop=ginger-beer. (*Slang*.)

"Home-made pop that will not foam."

*Hood: Miss Kilmansegg*.

\*3. A pistol. (*Slang*.)

4. Some kinds of Indian corn.

**B. As adv.:** With a pop; suddenly, unexpectedly.

"Then into that bush

Pop goes his pate, and all his face comb'd over."

*Baum. & Flet.: Pilgrim*, iii. 2.

**pōp, \*poppe, \*poup-en, v. i. & t.** [A word of imitative origin.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To appear to the eye suddenly; to enter or issue forth with a pop or a quick, sudden motion.

"He hath popped in between th' election and my hopes."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

2. To dart; to start or jump from place to place suddenly.

"Each popped into her bed."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

\*3. To make a noise with the mouth.

"Needing and popping or smacking with the mouthe."

—*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 124.

4. To make a short, sharp, quick sound or report.

"Muskets popping away outside."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 83.

5. To shoot; to fire.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To thrust or push forward suddenly or unexpectedly.

"Didst thou never pop

Thy head into a tinman's shop?"

*Prior: A Simile*.

\*2. To thrust or push.

"The which if he can prove, a pops me out

At least from fair five hundred pound a year."

*Shakesp.: King John*, i. 1.

\*3. To shift; to put off.

"To pop them off with a falsehood, or a frivolous answer."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 121.

4. To pawn; to pledge. (*Slang*.)

¶ (1) *To pop corn:* To parch or roast pop-corn, until it bursts with a pop.

(2) *To pop the question:* To make an offer of marriage. (*Colloq.*)

"I suppose you popped the question more than once?"—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz: Watkins Tottle*.

**pop-corn, s.** Corn of a peculiar variety, having a very small grain, and specially adapted for popping; popped-corn.

**pop-dock, s.**

*Bot.:* The Fox-glove (q. v.).

**pop-gun, s.** [POPGUN.]

**pop-weed, s.** The freshwater bladder-weed.

"On the slippery links of the pop-weed."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. vi.

**Pō-pāy'-ān, a.** [See def.]

*Geog.:* Of or connected with Popaya, a city of New Grenada.

**Popayan-tea, s.**

*Bot.:* *Melastoma theczans*.

**pōpe, s.** [A. S. *papa*, from Lat. *papa*; Gr. *papa*, *pappa*, voc. of *papas*, *pappas*=father, *papa*; Fr. *pape*; Ital. & Sp. *papa*.] [PAPA.]

\*1. A bishop of the Christian Church.

"The name Pope may peradventure seeme more tolerable, as which hath bene used in the old time among bishops."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 8.

2. *Specif.:* The bishop of Rome.

3. A parish priest of the Greek Church; a Greek or Russian military or naval chaplain.

"Socia had his quarters in the house of the Pope, a novel."—*London Times*.

4. A small freshwater perch, *Acerina cernua*, common in England, Central Europe, and Siberia.

"A pope, by some called a ruffe, is like a perch for shape."—*Walton: Angler*.

5. The Bullfinch (q. v.).

¶ The term Papa, or Papas (father), has always been given by the Greek Church to presbyters, like the term Father now applied to a Roman priest. In the early centuries the bishops received the same title till, in a council held at Rome in 1076, at the instance of Gregory VII. (Hildebrand), it was limited to the Bishop of Rome. Holding that office, being also Metropolitan of Rome and primate, and claiming to be the earthly head of the Church universal, it is in the last-named capacity that the term Pope is held to be specially applicable. [CONCLAVE.] It has been a matter of controversy among Roman Catholics whether the authority of the Pope was above or below that of the General Council. That of Pisa (1409), claiming to be a General Council, deposed two rival popes, and appointed a third; but the two former repudiated the authority of the Council, and exercised their functions as before. The Council of Constance (1414-1418) also deposed two rival popes and elected one. In 751 Pope Zachary being consulted as to the right of the warlike French to depose their incompetent king, Childeric, and raise Pepin, the able Mayor of the Palace, to the sovereignty, sanctioned the proceeding. Pepin, in return, became his friend, and handed over to the Church the Exarchate and the Pentapolis. Charlemagne, in 774, confirmed and enlarged the gift. In 1076 or 1077 the Princess Matilda, daughter of Boniface, Duke of Tuscany, made the Holy See heir to her extensive possessions. Thus arose "the States of the Church" which figured on the map of Europe as an independent sovereignty till Sept. 20, 1870, when the troops of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, entered Rome, nominally in the interests of order, and took possession of the palace for the Italian Kingdom. On July 2 and 3, 1871, the seat of government was removed thither. It still continues the metropolis. No interference took place with the Pope's purely spiritual authority, but much with his temporal possessions and revenues. [INFALLIBILITY.]

**\*pope-holy, \*poope-holy, a.** Hypocritical.

"Over sad or proude, disceitfull and pope-holy."—*Barclay: Ship of Fools*, i. 154.



**pope-joan, s.** A game at cards.

**pope's eye, s.** The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh of an ox or sheep. "You should have . . . the pope's-eye from the muton."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. ii.

**pope's head, s.**

- Ord. Lang.*: A broom with a very long handle, used for dusting ceilings. Also called a Turk's-head. "The pope's-head, which you'll find under the stairs."—*Miss Edgeworth: Love and Law*, i. 5.
- Bot.*: *Melocactus communis*.

**pope's nose, subst.** The hind part of a goose. (*Stang.*)

**pōpe'-dōm, s.** [A. S. *pāpedōm*.]

- The office, position, or dignity of a pope. "That world of wealth I've drawn together For mine own ends; indeed, to gain the *popedom*."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.
- The jurisdiction of the pope.

**\*pōpe'-hood, s.** [Eng. *pope*; *-hood*.] The office or function of the pope.

**\*pope-ler, \*pope-lere, s.** [Low Lat. *populus*.] The shoveler-duck (q. v.). "Popelere, byrd, or shovelerd. *Populus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

**\*pōpe'-līng, s.** [Eng. *pope*; dim. suff. *-ling*.]

- A petty or inferior pope. (Used in contempt.)
- An adherent or supporter of the pope; a papist. "He takes his vantage on religion To plant the Pope and *popelings* in the realm."—*Marlowe: Massacre at Paris*, iii. 1.

**\*pope-lot (1), s.** [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *papelard*, *papelart*.] A hypocrite; a deceiver.

**\*pope-lot (2), \*pop-let, s.** [Cf. Low Lat. *popula*, a dimin. from Lat. *papa*; O. Fr. *poupette*=a puppet (q. v.).] A little doll. "The pretty *poplet* his wife."—*Holinshed: Descr. of Ireland*, ch. iii.

**\*poperin, \*pop-ring, s.** [See def.] A sort of pear, first brought from Poperingen, in Flanders. "She stept behind a *Pop'ring* tree And listen'd for some novelty."—*Ovid: De Arte Amandi* (Englished 1701), p. 114.

**pōp'-ēr-ŷ (1), s.** [Eng. *pope*; *-ry*.] The religion of the Church of Rome. (Always in a bad sense.) "No *Popery*!"—*Eng. Hist.*: A political cry, first raised against granting equal political and social rights to Roman Catholics, and afterward against the real or fancied encroachments of the Roman Church. It was raised during the Gordon riots (1780), against Catholic Emaucipation in 1829, the Maynooth grant in 1845, and the reestablishment of the Roman hierarchy with territorial titles in 1850. In the latter case the cry led to the passing of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act (1851), which was practically inoperative, and was repealed in 1871. *Punch's* cartoon (March 22, 1851), depicted Lord John (afterward Earl) Russell as the naughty boy who chalked up "No Popery" and ran away. "He was only sent to Westminster to quiet the English people as to the *No Popery* cry."—*London Standard*.

**pōp'-ēr-ŷ (2), s.** [See def.] A corrupt. of *pot-pourri*. [POT-POURRI, II. 1.]

**\*pōpe'-ship, s.** [Eng. *pope*; *-ship*.] The dignity, office, or rank of a pope; popehood.

**\*pop-et, s.** [PUPPET.]

**\*pop-e-try, \*pop-a-trie, s.** [POPE.] Popery; popish rite or doctrine. "Holy-water, candle, creame, oyle, salt, godfather, or godmothers, or any other *popatrie*."—*Fryth: Works*, p. 90.

**pōp'-gūn, s.** [English *pop*, and *gun*.] A tube of wood, &c., with a rammer, for shooting pellets; so called from the pop or noise made when the pellet is discharged.

**\*pōp'-gūn-nēr-ŷ, s.** [Eng. *popgun*; *-ery*.] The discharge of popguns; hence, childish shooting. (*Poe: Marginalia*, xxv.)

**\*pōp'-i-fŷ, v. t.** [Eng. *pope*; *-fy*.] To make a papist; to convert to popery. "All were well, so they be not *Popified*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 121.

**\*pop-i-lion, s.** [POMPILION.]

**\*pop-ille, \*pop-ylle, s.** [POPPLE (3), s.]

**pōp'-in-jāy, \*pop-in-gay, \*pop-pin-gaye, s.** [O. Fr. *papegai*, *papegau*, *papegay* (Fr. *papegai*, *papegaut*)=a parrot; Sp. *papagayo*; Arab. *baba-ghā*. The *n* in the Eng. *popinjay* is excrement, as in messenger, passenger, &c. The origin of the first element of the Fr. *papegai* is doubtful; the second is a corrupt. of *gau* Ital. *gallo*; Lat. *gallus*=a cock.]

- A parrot. "Likewise there be *popiniayes* very great and gentle, and some of them have their foreheades yellow, and this sort do quickly learne to speak and speak much."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 700.

**\*2. A woodpecker (?) or jay (?)**  
"The daughters of Pierius, who were turned into *popinjays* or woodpeckers."—*Peacham*.

**\*3. A trifling, chattering fop.**  
"To be so pestered with a *popingay*."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, i. 3.

**4. A figure of wood, &c., ornamented with feathers, wool, &c., to imitate a parrot, and used as a target or mark for archery, and afterward for firearms.** The competitors stood at a distance of sixty to seventy paces, and he who brought down the mark held the title of Captain of the Popinjay for the remainder of the day.

**pōp'-ish, a.** [Eng. *pop(e)*; *-ish*.] Of or pertaining to the pope; taught or ordained by the pope; pertaining to popery, or to the Roman Catholic Church. "With twenty *popish* tricks and ceremonies."—*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, v. 1.

**popish-plot, s.**  
*Eng. Hist.*: An alleged plot made known by Titus Oates in 1678. He asserted that two men had been told off to assassinate Charles II., that certain Roman Catholics whom he named had been appointed to all the high offices of the State, and that the extirpation of Protestantism was intended. On the strength of his allegations, various persons, including Viscount Stafford, were executed. Gradually evidence arose that the whole story was a fabrication, and that the people who had been capitally punished were all innocent. On May 8, 1685, Oates, who had received a pension of £2,000 for his revelations, was convicted of perjury, heavily fined, pilloried, and publicly flogged. He survived, making several attempts to exploit new plots, but deservedly despised, till 1705.

**pōp'-ish-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *popish*; *-ly*.] In a popish manner; with a tendency to popery. "A papist, or at least *popishly* affected."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. 1.

**\*pōp'-ish-nēss, s.** [Eng. *popish*; *-ness*.] Popery. (*Tyndal: Works*, p. 280.)

**pōp'-lar, \*pōp'-lēr, \*pop-lere, s.** [O. Fr. *populier*; Fr. *peuplier*, from Lat. *populus*; Dan. *populier*.] [POPPLE (1), s.]

*Bot.*: The genus *Populus* (q. v.). Yellow Poplar is *Liriodendron tulipifera*. "The lofty *poplers* with delight he weds To vines."—*Beaumont: Horace*, Epod. 2.

**poplar-gray, s.**  
*Entom.*: A European night-moth, *Acronycta me-gacephala*.

**poplar hawk-moth, s.**  
*Entom.*: *Smerinthus populi*. Fore wings ashy-gray, clouded with pale brown; hind wings brick-red at the base, other parts pale brownish-gray. Larva green, with yellow dots and lines. Expansion of wings about three inches. It feeds on the poplar and willow.

**poplar-kitten, s.**  
*Entom.*: A European moth, *Cerura* or *Dicranura bifida*.

**poplar-lutestring, s.**  
*Entom.*: A European night-moth, *Cymatophora* or.

**pōp'-lared, a.** [Eng. *poplar*; *-ed*.] Covered or lined with poplars.

**pōp'-līn, s.** [Fr. *popeline*, *papeline*; a word of doubtful origin. Skeat considers it to be connected with O. Fr. *popelin*=a little finical darling (*Cot-grave*), *popin*=spruce, neat.]

*Fabric.*: A silk and worsted stuff, watered, figured, brocaded, or tissue. Originally an all-silk French goods. Irish poplins have a silk warp and worsted weft, and in the common grades cotton or flax is mixed with the silk.

**pōp'-lī-tē'-al, pōp'-līt'-ic, a.** [POPLITEUS.] Of or pertaining to the ham, or to the knee-joint; as, the *popliteal* artery, the *popliteal* vein.

**pōp'-lī-tē'-ūs, pōp'-līt'-ūs, s.** [Mod. Latin, from Lat. *poples* (genit. *pōplitis*)=the ham.]

*Anat.*: An oblique muscle placed below the knee, connecting the femur and the tibia.

**pōp'-līt'-ic, a.** [POPLITEAL.]

**pōp'-ō-crāt, s.** A name applied to the supporters of the democratic ticket and platform adopted at Chicago in July, 1896.

**pōpped, pa. par. or a.** [POP, v.]

**popped-corn, s.** Parched Indian corn, so called from the noise which it makes on bursting open with the heat; pop-corn.

**pōp'-pēr, s.** [Eng. *pop*, v.; *-er*.]

- A dagger.
- An implement for popping corn. It is usually a wire basket, which is held over the fire and shaken or revolved so as to keep the corn moving.

**\*3. A gun, a cannon.**  
"More *poppers* bang!"—*Browning: Englishman in Italy*.

**\*pōp'-pēt, v. t.** [Etym. doubtful; prob. from *poppet*=a doll.] To jog or carry.

**pōp'-pēt, s.** [PUPPET.]

- Ord. Lang.*: A puppet; an idol.
- Technically*:
  - Mach.*: One of the heads of a lathe.
  - Steam-eng.*: A puppet-valve (q. v.).
  - Shipbuilding (pl.)*:
    - Shores erected on the bilgeways, and forming a part of the cradle on which the vessel rests in launching. The heads of the poppets are confined by a plank bolted to the bottom of the ship, and their heels rest on sole-pieces on the upper sides of the bilgeways.
    - Small stakes on the gunwale of a boat to form rowlocks and support the wash-strake.

**poppet-head, s.**  
*Mach.*: The part of a lathe which holds the back-center, and can be fixed to any part of the bed.

**pōp'-pīed, a.** [Eng. *poppy*; *-ed*.]

- Abounding with poppies. "Their fairest blossomed beans and *poppied* corn."—*Keats: Endymion*, i. 255.
- Made drowsy, as with the juice of poppies or opium; listless.
- Caused or induced by opium; as, *poppied* dreams, *poppied* sleep.

**\*pop-pin, \*pop-yn, s.** [French *poupon*; Italian *pupina*, from Low Lat. *popula*, *pupula*; dim. of Lat. *pupa*.] A doll, a puppet.

**pōp'-pīng, pr. par. or a.** [POP, v.]

**popping-crease, s.** [CREASE (1), s. II. 2.]

**\*pōp'-pīsh, a.** [Eng. *pop*, v.; *-ish*.] Inclined to pop. "Discharging a cork full bang from a bottle of *poppish* fluid without loss."—*Blackmore: Christowell*, ch. xlv.

**pōp'-ple (1), \*pop-yl, s.** [Lat. *populus*=a poplar; Low Ger. *pōppel*; Danish *poppeltræ*; Swedish *poppel*.] The poplar. (*Prov.*)

**pōp'-ple (2), subst.** [POPPLE, v.] Short waves rising in quick succession like water bubbling or boiling. "Causing a little *popple* on the flood tide."—*Field: April 4, 1885*.

**pōp'-ple (3), pop-ille, subst.** [Etym. doubtful.] Tares. "Them that travail to sow *popple* among wheat."—*Bale: Works*, p. 119.

**pōp'-ple, v. i.** [A freq. of *pop*, v. (q. v.).] To move quickly up and down, as a cork in water; to bob up and down; to bubble. "His brains came *poppling* out like water."—*Cotton: Burlesque upon Burlesque*, p. 226.

**pōp'-pŷ, \*pop-y, subst.** [A. S. *popig*, from Latin *papaver*; Sp. *papola*; Ital. *papavero*; Wel. *pabi*; Fr. *pavot*.]

- Ord. Lang.*: In the same sense as II. 2.
- Technically*:
  - Arch.*: The same as POPPY-HEAD (q. v.).
  - Bot.*: The genus *Papaver* (q. v.). [GLAUCIUM, MECONOPSIS.]

**poppy-bee, s.**  
*Entom.*: *Anthocopa papaveris*, so called because it uses the petals of the common poppy to line its nest. It is the Upholsterer-bee of Réaumur.

**poppy-capsules, s. pl.**  
*Pharm.*: The nearly ripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*. The preparations of these capsules act like opium. The capsules themselves are steeped in hot water, and applied externally to soothe the pain, especially in cases of neuralgia.

**poppy-head, s.**

- Arch.*: A generic term applied to the groups of foliage or other ornaments placed on the summits of bench-ends, desks, and other ecclesiastical wood-work in the middle ages.
- Pharmacy*: [POPPY-CAPSULES.]

**poppy-oil, s.**  
*Chem.*: A drying oil obtained from the seeds of the black poppy. It resembles olive-oil in appearance, and possesses no narcotic properties. Specific gravity 9249 at -15°, solidifies at -18°, dissolves in six parts of boiling and twenty-five parts of cold alcohol, and in all proportions in ether. Sometimes used as an article of diet; employed in painting to mix with light colors, and also in the manufacture of soap.





poppy-seeds, s. pl.

*Chem.*: The seeds of the black and white poppy yield over 50 per cent. of a fixed fatty oil, together with nearly 25 per cent. of pectous and protein compounds.

**pōp'-pŷ-wōrt**, s. [Eng. *poppy*, and *wort*.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: The Papaveraceæ. (*Lindley*.)

**pōp'-u-lāçe**, s. [Fr., from Ital. *popolazzo*, *popolaccio*, from *popolo*=the people; Lat. *populus*.] The common people; the multitude.

**\*pōp'-u-lā-çŷ**, s. [Eng. *populac(e)*; *-y*.] The populace; the people.

"How many imperial heads did the *populacy* of the Romans tread upon!"—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 62.

**pōp'-u-lar**, a. [Fr. *populaire*, from Lat. *popularis*, from *populus*=the people (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *popular*; Ital. *popolare*.]

\*1. Courting popularity or the favor of the people.

"And oft in vain his name they closely bite,  
As popular and flatterer accusing."

*P. Fletcher: Purple Island.*

2. Favored, approved, or beloved by the people; enjoying the favor of the people; pleasing to the people.

"The omission of so popular a name might produce a mutiny."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. Pertaining to the middle and lower classes, as opposed to the aristocracy or plutocracy.

4. Of, or pertaining to, the people; constituted by, or depending on, the people.

"Not subject to the power of any sole prince, but rather a popular state."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 9.

5. Suitable for or adapted to the common people; easy to be understood; plain, familiar, not abstruse; as, a popular introduction to a science.

\*6. Prevailing among the people; as, a popular epidemic.

\*7. Plebeian, common, vulgar.

\*8. Crowded.

"Whirling through the popular streets."—*Adams: Works*, i. 42.

**pōp'-u-lār'-ī-tŷ**, s. [Fr. *popularité*, from Latin *popularitas*, from *popularis*=popular (q. v.).]

\*1. The act of seeking for the favor of the people.

"Cato the younger charged Musæna, and indicted him in open court for *popularity* and ambition."—*P. Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 243.

2. The quality or state of being popular or pleasing to the people at large; the state of being in favor with, or supported by, the people.

\*3. Representation suited to vulgar or common conception; that which catches or is intended to catch the vulgar; claptrap.

\*4. Vulgarity, commonness.

**pōp'-u-lār-ī-zā-tion**, s. [English *populariz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act of popularizing or making popular.

**pōp'-u-lār-ize**, v. t. [Eng. *popular*; *-ize*.] To make popular; to render suitable or intelligible to the common people; to treat in a manner suited to the comprehension of the people at large.

"Endeavoring to popularize the occasion by offering seats at cheap prices."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pōp'-u-lār-iz-ēr**, s. [English *populariz(e)*; *-er*.] One who renders anything intelligible to the populace.

**pōp'-u-lār-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *popular*; *-ly*.]

1. In a popular manner; in a manner to please or gain the favor of the people at large; so as to please the crowd.

"Should I, encouraging the bad,  
Turn rebel, and run popularly mad?"

*Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel.*

2. Commonly, generally, currently; among the people at large.

**pōp'-u-lār-nĕss**, s. [Eng. *popular*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being popular; popularity. (*Coleridge*.)

**pōp'-u-lāte**, v. i. & t. [POPULATE, a.]

\*A. *Intrans.*: To breed people; to propagate, to increase.

"There be great shoals of people, which go on to *populate*, without foreseeing means of life and sustentation."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Vicissitude*.

B. *Trans.*: To people; to furnish with people or inhabitants, either by natural increase or by immigration or colonization.

\***pōp'-u-lāte**, a. [Low Lat. *populatus*, pa. par. of *populo*=to people, from Lat. *populus*=the people.] Populous.

"Enjoying Ireland *populate* and quiet."—*Bacon: Notes of a Speech on Spain*.

**pōp'-u-lā-tion**, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *populatio*, accus. of *populatio*=a peopling, from *populatus*, pa. par. of *populo*=to populate (q. v.); Ital. *popolazione*.]

1. The act or process of populating or peopling.
2. The inhabitants of a country, district, town, &c., collectively.
3. The state of a country with respect to the number of its inhabitants; populousness.

¶ The population of the earth according to race, as estimated by John Bartholomew, F. R. G. S., Edinburgh, is as follows:

Race.	Location.	Number.
Indo-Germanic or Aryan	Europe, Persia, etc.....	545,500,000
Mongolian or Turanian	Greater part of Asia.....	630,000,000
Semitic or Hamitic.....	North Africa, Arabia.....	65,000,000
Negro and Bantu.....	Central Africa...	150,000,000
Hottentot and Bushmen	South Africa...	150,000
Malay and Polynesian..	Australasia and Polynesia.....	35,000,000
American Indian.....	North and South America.....	15,000,000
Total.....		1,440,650,000

**pōp'-u-lāt-ōr**, s. [Eng. *populat(e)*; *-or*.] One who populates or peoples.

**†pōp'-u-lī-çide**, s. [Lat. *populus*=the people, and *cædo* (in comp. *-cido*)=to kill.] Slaughter of the people.

**pō'-pu-lin**, s. [Lat. *popul(us)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

*Chem.*: C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>29</sub>O<sub>8</sub>=C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>17</sub>(C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O)<sub>7</sub>. Benzoylsalicin. A crystalline substance extracted from the bark, leaves, and root of the Aspen (*Populus tremula*). The aqueous decoction is purified and concentrated, and the salicin allowed to crystallize out. From the mother-liquor carbonate of potassium throws down the populin, which must be recrystallized from boiling water. It forms white silky needles containing two molecules of water; dissolves in 76 parts of boiling water, in 100 parts of cold alcohol, and easily in acids. It is colored a deep-red, with strong sulphuric acid, and with dilute acid is converted into saligenin, benzoic acid, and glucose.

**pōp'-u-līst**, s. A member of a political party in the United States, commonly called the People's Party (q. v.).

\***pōp'-u-lōs'-ī-tŷ**, s. [Fr. *populosité*, from Lat. *populositas*, from *populosus*=populous (q. v.).] The quality or state of being populous; populousness.

**pōp'-u-loūs**, a. [Fr. *populeux*, from Lat. *populosus*=full of people, from *populus*=the people; Sp. & Port. *populoso*; Ital. *popoloso*, *populoso*.]

1. Full of people or inhabitants; containing many inhabitants; thickly populated.

"Heav'n, yet populous, retains  
Number sufficient." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 146.

\*2. Pleasing or acceptable to the people; popular.

"He I pleaded for  
Hath power to make your beauty populous." *Webster*.

\*3. Suited to the people or populace; low, common, inferior, coarse.

"The powder was too gross and populous." *Arden of Faversham*.

**pōp'-u-loūs-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *populous*; *-ly*.] In a populous manner; with many inhabitants; with a large population.

**pōp'-u-loūs-nĕss**, s. [English *populous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being populous; containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country; the state of being thickly populated.

"This city . . . is far inferior to London for *populousness*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 1, let. 7.

**pō'-pu-lūs**, s. [Lat.]

1. *Bot.*: Poplar; a genus of Salicaceæ. Catkins drooping, their scales usually jagged; disc cup-shaped, oblique, entire. Males, stamens four to thirty; females, stigmas, two to four-cleft; capsule two-celled, loculicidal. Known species eighteen; from the north temperate zone. Two, *Populus alba*, the Great White Poplar or Abele, and *P. tremula*, the Trembling Poplar or Aspen, are indigenous. *P. nigra*, the Black Poplar, is only naturalized. The first is a large tree with downy, but not viscid buds, roundish, cordate, lobed-toothed leaves, glabrous above, downy and very white beneath, ultimately becoming glabrous on both sides. It grows in moist places and mountain woods. The timber is white, soft, and used only for coarse work. The bark is said to be useful in stranguary. Sir Joseph Hooker considers *P. canescens*, the Gray Poplar, to be only a sub-species of it. For the second species, see Aspen. *P. nigra* has viscid buds, leaves rhombic deltoid, or suborbicular, finely crenato-serrate; at length becoming glabrous. It grows in moist places, on river banks, &c. The wood is light, and not very valuable. It is used for carving, or burnt for charcoal, and the bark employed for tannin. *P. monilifera* is the Black Italian Poplar, *P. fastigiata*,

the Lombardy Poplar, and *P. canadensis*, the Canadian Poplar. The buds of *P. nigra*, the Himalayan *P. balsamifera*, *P. candicans*, &c., are besmeared in winter with a resinous, balsamic, bitter, aromatic exudation, called Tacamahac, considered to be diuretic, and antiscorbutic. The bark of *P. euphratica* is given in India as a vermifuge.

2. *Palæobot.*: Occurs in the Cretaceous rocks of North America, the Eocene of Bournemouth, and the Miocene of Continental Europe.

\***por**, \***porr**, s. [See def.] A contracted form of poker (q. v.).

**pōr'-ā-nā**, s. [Said to be from Gr. *poreuō*=to make to go; *poreuomai*=to traverse, from the habit of the plant to send out long shoots.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Convolvuleæ. Three species from the East are cultivated in gardens as ornamental plants.

2. *Palæobot.*: Three species occur in the Middle Eocene. (*Etheridge*.)

\***por-ayll**, a. [O. Fr.] Poor.

"The *porayll* and needy people drewe vnto hym."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i. (an. 1550).

**por'-bĕa-gle**, **prō'-bĕa-gle**, s. [Lit.=hog-beagle, from Fr. *porc*=hog, pig, and Eng. *beagle*.]

*Ichthy.*: *Lamna cornutica*, the Beaumaris-shark (q. v.).

**por'-cāl**, s. [Sp.] A large plum grown in Spain.

**por'-cāt-ĕd**, **por'-cate**, a. [Lat. *porca*=a ridge between two furrows, a balk.] Ridged; formed in ridges.

**pōr'-çĕ-lain**, \***por-cel-lan**, \***por-ce-lane**, s. & a. [Fr. *porcelaine* (O. Fr. *pourcelaine*), from Ital. *porcellana*=(1) the Venus shell, (2) the naure of the shell, (3) porcelain, from the curved shape of the upper surface of the shell, which was thought to resemble the raised back of a hog, from *porcella*=a little pig, dimin. from *porco*; Lat. *porcus*=a pig.]

A. *As substantive*:

*Art*: A fictile material intermediate between glass and pottery, being formed of two substances, fusible and infusible, the latter enabling it to withstand the heat necessary to vitrify the former, thus producing its peculiar semi-translucency. The infusible material is alumina, called kaolin; the fusible substance is felspar, and is called pe-tun-tse, both Chinese terms. There are two kinds, hard and soft (*pâte dure* and *pâte tendre*); the hard body has more alumina and less silic and lime. Oriental porcelain is of two kinds, ancient and modern; the latter class includes imitations and reproductions. The manufacture began in China between 185 B. C. and 87 A. D., and reached its perfection during the Ming dynasty (1368-1644). The rarest Chinese wares are of the Tsin dynasty (265-419 A. D.), the Soui (581-618), and the Thang (618-907)—forms virtually extinct except as copies. The Tcheou porcelain (954-959) is so valued that fragments are worn as personal ornaments. Ware of the Song dynasty (960-1279) is also highly prized. Porcelain came by trade into Persia and Egypt, and was known in Syria in the twelfth century. Marco Polo in the thirteenth century described the Chinese method of manufacture from personal observation. First imported into Europe by the Portuguese in 1520. In Japan the porcelain manufacture began before 27 B. C., with a whiter body and more brilliant glaze than that of the Chinese. It is doubtful if it was ever made in Persia. In Europe, Boettcher, a Saxon chemist, found kaolin while seeking the philosopher's stone; and Augustus II., elector of Saxony and king of Poland, established and placed under his control the famous Meissen factory at the castle of Albrechtsburg in 1710; forty years later 700 men were employed. In Vienna, Stölzel, who escaped from Meissen in 1720, began the Austrian factory, which in 1785 employed 500 men; another was established in Berlin by Frederick the Great. During the eighteenth century, works were begun in Russia, Holland, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, and Italy. In France, soft porcelain was made at St. Cloud in 1695. Comte de Brancas-Lauraguan, in 1758, found kaolin, near Alençon, and porcelain was made at St. Yrieux, near Limoges. The Sèvres manufactory was first established at Vincennes in 1740, and moved to Sèvres in 1756. In France, the manufacture of soft porcelain extends from 1695 to 1770, after which date the hard body of Sèvres takes its place. In England, William Cookworthy, a chemist of Plymouth, found kaolin at Tregonning, near Helstone, in Cornwall, and his patent of 1768 was worked at Plymouth for two or three years, when the works were removed to Bristol. At Chelsea and Bow soft porcelain had been made. These two were transferred to Derby in 1770 and 1776. Bristol had a soft body works in 1753; its best period was from 1774 to 1778. Worcester porcelain dates from 1751; its best period ended with 1783. Large quantities of porcelain are produced in the United States. About Trenton, N. J., is the seat of the industry.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or composed of porcelain.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hĕre, camel, hĕr, thĕre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**porcelain-clay**, *s.* [KAOLIN.]

**porcelain-crab**, *s.* [PORCELLANA, 1.]

**porcelain-earth**, *s.* [KAOLIN.]

**porcelain-jasper**, *s.*

*Min.*: A slaty clay which has been altered by contact with an igneous dyke. Found in the Coal-measures of various countries.

**porcelain-paper**, *s.* A kind of French glazed, fancy paper, figured, painted, or gilt.

**porcelain-printing**, *s.* The transferring of an impression of an engraving to porcelain in the biscuit or the glazed condition.

**porcelain-spar**, *s.*

*Min.*: An altered form of EKEBERGITE (q. v.).

**pör-çel-ân'-ite**, *s.* [Eng. *porcelain*; suff. *-ite* (Min.); Ger. *porzellanit.*]

*Min.*: The same as PORCELAIN-SPAR (q. v.).

**pör-çel-ân'-ized**, *a.* [Eng. *porcelain*; *-ized*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Baked like potter's clay.

†2. *Petrol.*: Altered, probably by heat, so as to resemble porcelain. Used of some metamorphic rocks.

**pör-çel-lâ'-na**, *s.* [PORCELAIN.]

*Zoölogy*:

1. **Porcelain-crab**: a genus of Crustacea, typical of the family Porcellanidæ (q. v.). Small smooth crabs, of which two are common, *Porcellana platycheles*, the Hairy, and *P. longicornis*, the Minute, Porcelain crab.

2. A genus of Foraminifera.

**pör-çel-la-nâ'-ceous** (ce as sh), *a.* [Ital. *porcellan(a)*=porcelain; Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous*.] The same as PORCELLANEOUS (q. v.).

**pör-çel-lâne**, *a.* [Ital. *porcellana*=porcelain.] Porcellaneous.

**pör-çel-lâ'-nê-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *\*porcellan=porcelain*; *-eous*.] The same as PORCELLANEOUS (q. v.).

**pör-çel-lân'-î-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *porcellan(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: Porcelain-crabs, so named from their porcelain-like smoothness; a family of small crabs, sub-order Anomura. Antennæ very long; the anterior feet converted into powerful nippers; rudimentary tail bent under the body, furnished with a small fan-like fin.

**pör-çel-la-noūs**, **pör-çel'-a-noūs**, *a.* [Eng. *\*porcellan=porcelain*; *-ous*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or of the texture or nature of porcelain.

**porcellaneous-foraminifera**, *s. pl.* [IMPERFORATA.]

**porcellaneous-shells**, *s. pl.*

*Zoöl.*: Gasteropodous shells, consisting of three layers, each of which is made up of very many plates, like cards placed upon edge. Examples, *Cypræa*, *Cassis*, *Ampullaria*, *Conus*, &c. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

**por-çel'-lî-a**, *s.* [Lat. *porcellus*=a little pig (?).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Nucleobranchiate Mollusks, family Fiolidæ, with twelve or fourteen species, from the Devonian to the Trias of Britain and Belgium.

**por-çel'-lî-ô**, *s.* [Lat.=a woodlouse.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Oniscidæ, resembling Oniscus, but having the lateral antennæ seven-jointed.

**pör-çel-lô'-phîte**, *s.* [English *porcelain*, and *ophite*.]

*Min.*: A soft kind of Serpentine (q. v.) found in Sweden. From its resemblance to meerschaum it sometimes bears that name.

**pörçh**, **\*porche**, *s.* [Fr. *porche*, from Lat. *porticum*, accus. of *porticus*=a gallery, a porch, from *porta*=a gate, a door; Sp. & Ital. *portico*.]

1. A covered entrance to a building; a covered approach or vestibule to a doorway. When a row of columns is added it becomes a portico (q. v.). In some old churches the porches are of two stories, the upper being termed a parvis (q. v.).

"Nothing now remains standing but the beautiful porch at the Earl of Pembroke's."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

\*2. A covered walk, a portico.

"Repair to Pompey's porch, where you shall find us."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 3.

¶ *The Porch*: The School of the Stoics, so called because Zeno, the philosopher and founder of the sect, gave his lectures in the Athenian picture-gallery, called the *stoa poikilê*, or painted porch.

"The successors of Socrates formed societies which lasted several centuries: the Academy, the *Porch*, the Garden."—*Sealey: Ecce Homo*.

**porch-post support**, *subst.* A casting placed between the foot of a post and the floor of a porch, to prevent decay of the two at that point.

**pör-çine**, *a.* [Lat. *porcinus*, from *porcus*=a pig.] [PORK.]

1. Of or pertaining to swine.

2. Resembling a pig; hog-like.

"Their physiognomy is canine, vulpine, caprine, porcine."—*Gauden: Life of Ep. Brownrigg*, p. 236.

**pör-cu-la**, *subst.* [Lat. *porculus*, dimin. from *porcus*=a swine.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Suidæ, with one species *Porcula salvania*, the Pigmy Hog (q. v.). Dental formula, I. 3, C. 1-1, M. 2-4. Canines small, straight, scarcely cutting, not ordinarily exerted; the fourth toe on all the feet small and unequal, tail very short. In these particulars its approaches the Peccary. (*Jerdon.*)

**por-cu-pine**, **\*poork-poynt**, **\*per-poynt**, **\*porke-pyn**, **\*por-poynte**, **\*por-pyn**, **\*pork-pen**, **\*por-pen-tine**, **\*por-pint**, **\*porke-spick**, *subst.* [O. Fr. *porcespin*=the pig with spines, from *porc* (Lat. *porcus*)=a pig; O. Fr. *espin*, *espine* (Fr. *épine*; Lat. *spina*)=a spine; Sp. *puerco espin*; Port. *porco espinho*; Ital. *porco spinoso*; cf. Fr. *porc épic*=the pig with spikes; Ger. *stachelschwein*=thorn-swine; Sw. *pinsvin*; Dan. *pindsvin*=pin-swine.]

1. *Zoöl.*: The popular name for any individual of the genus *Hystrix* or the family Hystricidæ (divided into two groups, Hystricina and Synetherina, or two sub-families, Hystricina and Spingurina, the first group or sub-family containing the Old World, or True, Porcupines, and the second those peculiar to the New). The Common Porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*) may be taken as a type of the True Porcupine. It is found in the south of Europe, and the north and west of Africa, is about twenty-eight inches long, exclusive of the tail, about four inches. It is somewhat heavily built, with obtuse head and short limbs. The head, fore quarters, and under surface are clothed with short spines intermixed with hairs, crest on head and neck, hind quarters covered with long sharp spines, ringed with black and white, and erectile at will. They are but loosely attached to the skin and readily fall out, a circumstance which probably gave rise to the belief that the animal was able to project them at an enemy. It is a purely vegetable feeder, and lives in holes in the rock, and burrows in the ground. The Hairy-nosed Porcupine is *H. leucura* (or *hirsutirostris*) from Syria, Asia Minor, and India; and the Brush-tailed Porcupines belong to the genus *Atherura*. They have long tails, tipped with peculiar flattened spines. [SYNETHERINA, TRICHYS, TREE-PORCUPINE.]

2. *Bot.*: (1) *Chaetaria hystrix*; (2) *Hordeum hystrix*.

3. *Fiber*: A heckling apparatus for flax; or a cylindrical heckle for worsted yarn.

**porcupine ant-eater**, *s.* [ECHIDNA.]

**porcupine-crab**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Lithodes hystrix*, a native of Japan. The carapace is triangular, and, like the limbs, thickly covered with spines. It is dull and sluggish in its movements.

**porcupine-fish**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: *Diodon hystrix*, so called from being covered with spines. Found in the tropical seas.

**porcupine-like rodents**, *s. pl.*

*Zoölogy*: Hystricomorpha, a section of Rodentia Simplicidentata, with six families: Octodontidæ, Hystricidæ, Chinchillidæ, Dasyproctidæ, Dinomyidæ, and Caviidæ.

**porcupine sea-mouse**, *s.* [APHRODITA.]

**porcupine-wood**, *s.* The outer portion of the trunk of the cocoa-nut palm, a hard, durable wood, which, when cut horizontally, shows beautiful markings resembling those of porcupine quills.

**\*por-cu-pine**, *v. t.* [PORCUPINE, *s.*] To cause to stand up like the quills of a porcupine.

"Whose frightful presence porcupined each hair."

*Wolcot: Peter Pindar*, p. 50.

**pör-cüs**, *s.* [Lat.] [PORK.]

*Zoöl.*: A synonym of Babyroussa (q. v.).

**pöre**, **\*poore**, *s.* [French *pore*, from Lat. *porum*, accus. of *porus*=a pore, from Gr. *poros*=a passage, a pore; Sp., Port., & Ital. *poro*.]

1. *Anat. (pl.)*: Minute holes in the skin required for perspiration.

"The sweate came gushing out of every pore."

*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, xi.

2. *Botany*:

(1) An aperture in anything; spec. the cuticle of a plant, through which transpiration takes place. [STOMATES.]

(2) (*Pl.*): Tubes containing the organs of reproduction, constituting appendages to the pileus of Fungals.

3. *Physics (pl.)*: Interstices between the molecules of a body. They are of two kinds: Physical pores, where the interstices are so small that the surrounding molecules remain within the sphere of

each other's attracting or repelling forces; and sensible pores, constituting actual cavities across which the molecular forces cannot act. (*Gardner.*)

4. *Zoöl. (pl.)*: The smaller of the two kinds of holes in the tissue of sponges. Called also Inhalant apertures.

**pore-capsule**, *s.*

*Bot.*: A capsule which dehisces by pores at or near its apex.

**pöre** (1), **\*por-en**, **\*pure**, *v. i.* [Sw. dial. *pora*, *pura*, *para*=to work steadily.] To look steadily and with continued attention and application; to read, examine, or study patiently, steadily, and persistently. Applied to patient and steady study of a book, or anything written or engraved, and followed by *on*, *upon*, or *over* (now generally only by the last of these).

"The exalted prize demands an upward look,

Not to be found by poring on a book."

*Cowper: Tirocinium*, 384.

**\*pöre** (2), *v. t.* [POUR, *v.*]

**\*pöre-blind**, *a.* [PURBLIND.]

**\*por-en**, *v. t.* [PORE (1), *v.*]

**pör-ër**, *subst.* [Eng. *pore* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] One who pores or studies steadily and patiently.

**\*por-et**, **\*por-rect**, *s.* [Lat. *porrum*.] A young onion.

**pöre-wört**, *s.* [Eng. *pore*, and *wort*.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: Lindley's name for the Tremandraceæ.

**por-geë**, *s.* [Native name.]

*Fabric*: A coarse kind of Indian silk.

**por-gÿ**, **pög-gÿ**, **pâu-gie**, *s.* [North American Indian.]

*Ichthy.*: *Pagrus argyrops*, an important food-fish found on the coast of this country. It attains a length of eighteen inches and a weight of about four pounds.

**pör-ich-thÿs**, *subst.* [First element doubtful; second Gr. *ichthys*=a fish.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Batrachidæ, with two species, found on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Central and South America.

**†pör-if-ër-a**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *porus*=a passage, and *fero*=to bear.]

*Zoölogy*:

1. The Foraminifera.

2. The Sponges.

**pör-if-ër-an**, *s.* [PORIFERA.] Any individual member of the order Porifera.

**pör-î-form**, *a.* [Lat. *porus*=a pore, and *forma*=form, shape; Fr. *poriforme*.]

*Ord. Lang. & Bot.*: Resembling, or of the form of, a pore.

**pör-îme**, *s.* [Greek *porimos*=practicable, from *poros*=a ford, a passage.]

*Geom.*: A theorem or proposition so easy of demonstration as to be almost an axiom or self-evident.

**pör-i-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *pory*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pory, or full of pores.

"The poriness of the bone below."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

**pör-îsm**, **\*por-risme**, *subst.* [Gr. *porisma*=anything procured or supplied, something deduced from a previous demonstration; *porizô*=to bring, to supply; *poros*=a passage; Fr. *porisme*.]

*Geometry*:

1. A corollary.

2. A name given by the ancient geometers to a class of propositions having for their object to find the conditions that will render certain problems indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions. It partakes of the nature both of a problem and of a theorem, without being exactly either.

**pör-îsmät'-ic**, **pör-îsmät'-ic-al**, *adj.* [Greek *porisma* (genit. *porismatos*)=porism (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to a porism; poristic.

**pör-is'-tic**, **pör-is'-tic-al**, *a.* [Fr. *poristique*; Gr. *poristikos*, from *porizô*=to bring, to supply.] [PORISM.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a porism.

**pör-îte**, *s.* [PORITES.] Any individual of the genus Porites, or the family Poritidæ.

**pör-i-tëş**, *s.* [Latin *porus*; suff. *-ites*.] [PORE (1).]

1. *Zoöl.*: The typical genus of Poritidæ. Animals urceolate, with twelve very short tentacles; polypidom porous and echinated. The species take part in the formation of coral reefs, at a less depth than the *Astræidæ* and at the same depth as *Meandrina*. Darwin describes the margin of a coral island as largely formed of masses of Porites irregularly rounded, from four to eight feet broad, and separated by crooked channels about six feet deep. As it extends it spreads laterally, so that many of the masses terminate upward in broad flat summits when the coral is dead.

2. *Palæont.*: One species in the Middle Eocene.



**pör-î-tî-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *porit(es)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Zoöl.**: A family of Madreporaria Perforata, from shallow water in the tropics. The wall and the septa are reticulate and porous. Most of the species are reef-builders. Sub-families, Poritinae and Montiporinae.

**pör-î-tî-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *porit(es)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.] [PORITIDÆ.]

**pörk**, \***porke**, *s.* [Fr. *porc*=a pig, a hog, pork, from Lat. *porcum*, accus. of *porcus*=a pig; cogn. with Wel. *porch*; Ir. *orc*; A. S. *feorh*=a pig; Eng. *farrow*; O. Sp., Port. & Ital. *porco*; Sp. *puerco*.]

**I. Literally:**

\*1. A pig, a hog. (*Cotgrave*.)

\*2. The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

"Good Mussulman, abstain from pork."

*Cowper: Love of the World Reproved.*

\***II. Fig.**: A stupid, obstinate, and ignorant person; a hog; a pig-headed fellow.

"I mean not to dispute philosophy with this pork."—*Milton: Colasterion*.

**pork-butcher**, *s.* One who kills pigs or deals in pork.

**pork-chops**, *s.* A chop or slice from the rib of a pig.

**pork-eater**, *s.* One who eats swine's flesh; hence, a Christian, as distinguished from a Jew.

"This making of Christians will raise the price of hogs; if we grow all to be pork-eaters, we shall not shortly have a rasher as the coals for money."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.

**pork-measle**, *s.* [MEASLES, 2 (1).]

**pork-pie**, *subst.* A pie made of minced pork and pastry.

**pork-sausage**, *s.* A sausage made of minced pork, with seasoning and flavoring ingredients.

**pork-tape-worm**, *s.* [CYSTICERCUS, TÆNIA.]

**pörk-êr**, *subst.* [Eng. *pork*; *-er*.] A pig, a hog; specif., a pig or hog fed for pork.

"The uproarious cackling that greeted every squeak from the porkers."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pörk-êt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *porquet*.] A young hog or pig; a pig.

"A porket and a lamb that never suffered shears."

*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, xii. 257.

**pörk-ling**, *s.* [Eng. *pork*; dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A young pig.

"If rattling or swelling gets once to the throat,

Thou lovest thy porkling, a crown to a groat."

*Tusser: Husbandry; October*.

**por-ll'-êr-a**, *s.* [Named after Andrew de Porlier, a Spanish patron of Botany.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Zygophyllæ. The foliage is very detersive, and is sometimes used in the West Indies to scrub floors.

**por-nô-grăph'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *pornograph(y)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to pornography; loose, lascivious.

"A perfect Golconda of *pornographic* writing."—*World*, Oct. 25, 1883.

**por-nôg'-ra-phÿ**, *s.* [Gr. *pornê*=a harlot, and *graphô*=to write.]

1. Licentious painting, such as the pictures used to ornament the walls of the temples of Bacchus; specimens exist at Pompeii.

2. A description of prostitutes or of prostitution, as matter of public hygiene.

3. Licentious literature.

**pör-ô-dîne**, **pör-ô-dîte**, *s.* [Gr. *pörödês*=tufa-like; suff. *-ine*, *-ite*.]

**Petrology**: A name originally given by Haüy to certain fragmental rocks, which were cemented together by opal-silica, and bearing a close resemblance to tufa. Wadsworth has applied this term to some meteorites presenting a fragmental structure, which have been subsequently much altered.

**pör-ô-phÿl'-lê-æ**, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *porophyll(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

**Bot.**: A sub-tribe of Senecionidæ (q. v.).

**pör-ô-phÿl'-lüm**, *subst.* [Gr. *poros*=a pore, and *phyllon*=a leaf.]

**Botany**: The typical genus of Porophyllæ (q. v.). South American shrubs or under shrubs.

**pör-ô-sa**, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *porosus*=full of pores, from *porus*=a pore.] [PERFORATA.]

**pör-ös'-î-tÿ**, *s.* [Fr. *porositê*; Ital. *porosità*.]

1. The quality or state of being porous or of having pores; porousness; specif., that property of matter in consequence of which its particles are not in absolute contact, but are separated by pores or intervals; the opposite to density.

\*2. A pore.

"The nerves with their invisible porosities."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

**pör-öt'-ic**, *s.* [Gr. *pōros*=a callus.]

**Medicine**: A medicine capable, or supposed to be capable, of assisting in the formation of a callus.

**pör-ouš**, *a.* [Fr. *poroux*; Sp., Port. & Italian *poroso*.] Having pores or interstices in the skin or substance of the body; having spiracles or passages for fluids. [PITTED.]

"They are all built of a porous stone."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. iii., ch. iii.

**pör-ouš-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *porous*; *-ly*.] In a porous manner.

**pör-ouš-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *porous*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being porous: porosity.

"The porousness of its body, rendering it diaphanous."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. ii.

\*2. A porous part; a pore.

"They will forcibly get into the porousness of it, and pass between part and part."—*Digby: On Bodies*.

**por'-pëz-ite**, *subst.* [After Porpez, Brazil, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

**Min.**: A variety of native gold (q. v.), containing from five to nearly ten per cent. of palladium.

**por'-phÿ-ra**, *s.* [Gr. *porphyra*=the purple fish.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Confervaceæ, tribe or family Halymedidæ (*Lindley*) of the order Ulvaceæ (*Berkley*). The purple or red frond is expanded, membranous, shortly-stalked; fructification consisting of scattered sori with oval spores, of tetraspores, and of antheridia. *Porphyra vulgaris* and *P. laciniata* furnish Laver (q. v.).

**por-phÿ-râ'-ceouš** (ce as sh), *a.* [English *porphyry*]; *-aceous*.] Resembling, or consisting of, porphyry; porphyritic.

**por-phÿr-ê-ouš**, *a.* [Gr. *porphyros*=the purple fish.] Brown-red; brown mixed with red.

**por'-phÿ-rîc**, *a.* [Gr. *porphyros*=purple; Eng. suff. *-ic*.] (See compound.)

**porphyric-acid**, *s.*

**Chem.**:  $C_{10}H_{14}N_2O_7$ . Produced from euxanthone by the action of cold nitric acid of specific gravity 1.31. It is obtained as a yellow crystalline powder, which forms a blood-red color with carbonate of ammonia (hence its name), and is slightly soluble in cold water and alcohol, more easily in boiling alcohol. Its salts explode when heated.

**por'-phÿ-rîne**, *s.* [Gr. *porphyros*=purple; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

**Chem.**: A base obtained by Hesse from a peculiar Australian bark. It is soluble in water and alcohol, from which it partly crystallizes in thin, white prisms, and melts at 82°. Its sulphate and chloride, like those of quinine, exhibit a deep blue fluorescence when slightly acidulated. With concentrated nitric acid, it produces a characteristic red color.

**por-phÿr'-î-ô**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *porphyriôn*=an undetermined species of the modern genus. (Cf. *Plin. H. N.*, x. 46, 49.)]

**Ornith.**: A genus of Rallidæ, sub-family Gallinæ, with fourteen species, chiefly Oriental and Australian, but occurring in South America, in Africa, and in the south of Europe. Bill short, strong, high; the base dilated into a flat plate; culmen arched; nostrils large, basal covered by a membrane, naked; feet very large, toes without lateral membrane, claws large and slightly curved. In habits they resemble the Water-hen, but are larger and more stately birds; bill and legs red, general plumage metallic blue.

**por'-phÿ-rîte**, **por'-phÿ-rÿte**, *s.* [English *porphyry*]; and suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

**Petrol.**: A name used by some petrologists for the porphyritic orthoclase rocks which are free from quartz. Some, however, include varieties in which the orthoclase constituent is more or less replaced by oligoclase. Many porphyritic dolerites have been also included under this name. By the presence of hornblende it often approaches the composition of a syenite (q. v.), with which it is frequently associated.

**por-phÿ-rît'-ic**, \***por-phÿ-rît'-ic-al**, *a.* [Fr. *porphyritique*.] Resembling porphyry; consisting of porphyry; containing porphyry.

**por-phÿ-rî-zâ'-tion**, *s.* [English *porphyriz(e)*; *-ation*.]

1. The act of porphyrizing; the state of being porphyrized.

2. A mode of grinding substances by a muller upon a slab. Porphyry, from its extreme hardness, is eminently suitable, and has given its name to the process.

**por-phÿ-rîze**, *v. t.* [English *porphyry*]; *-ize*.] To make to resemble porphyry; to make spotted in composition.

**por-phÿ-rô-gêne**, *s.* [See def.] The same as PORPHYROGENITUS (q. v.). (*Poe: Haunted Palace*.)

**por-phÿ-rô-gê-nët'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *porphyry*, and Gr. *gennêtikos*=having the power to produce.] Producing or generating porphyry.

**por-phÿ-rô-gên'-it-izm**, *s.* [PORPHYROGENITUS.] The principle of succession in royal families, and especially among the Eastern Roman emperors, by virtue of which a younger son, if born "in the purple," that is, after the succession of his parents to the throne, was preferred to an older son born previous to such succession.

**por-phÿ-rô-gên'-î-tüs**, *s.* [Lat. *porphyra*=purple, and *genitus*, pa. par. of *gigno*=to bear, as a child.] A son born "in the purple," that is, after his father's succession to the throne. [PORPHYROGENITISM.]

**pör-phÿ-rôid**, *s.* [Eng. *porphyry*]; suff. *-oid*; Fr. & Ger. *porphyroide*.]

**Petrol.**: A felsitic rock which, from the presence of a micaceous mineral in more or less parallel bands giving it a foliated aspect, appears to be intermediate between the porphyritic felsites and the gneissic rocks.

**por-phÿ-rôph'-ôr-a**, *s.* [Gr. *porphyra*=a purple dye, and *phoros*=bearing.]

**Entom.**: A genus of Coccidæ. *Porphyrophora polonica*, found in Germany and Poland, where it lives on the roots of a *Scleranthus*, yields a red dye which has long been known.

**por-phÿ-rôx'-in**, *subst.* [Gr. *porphyros*=purple; Eng. *ox(ygen)*, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

**Chem.**: A neutral substance said by Merck to exist in Smyrna opium. (*Watts*.)

**por'-phÿ-rÿ**, *s.* [Gr. *porphyra*=purple; Latin *porphyrites*; Fr. & Ger. *porphyre*; Ital. *porfido*.]

**Petrol.**: A term originally applied to a rock having a purple-colored base, with inclosed individual crystals of a felspar. It is still used by some petrologists as a generic name for all rocks consisting of a felsitic base, with felspar crystals. Rocks of varied mineralogical composition, origin, and of various colors, having however been included under this name, most petrologists use it in its adjectival form only. Thus, any rock in which crystals of felspar are individually developed, irrespective of the mineralogical composition of the whole, is said to be porphyritic.

**porphyry-schist**, *s.* [PHONOLITE.]

**porphyry-shell**, *s.* The genus *Murex* (q. v.), and specially any species yielding a purple dye.

**porphyry-tuff**, *s.*

**Petrol.**: A tuff consisting of felsitic substance having an earthy to compact texture, inclosing fragments and crystals of quartz, felspar, and mica, with, occasionally, plant remains.

\***por-pice**, *s.* [PORPOISE.]

**por-pi'-ta**, *s.* [From Gr. *porpê*=a buckle-pin.]

**Zoöl.**: A genus of Physophoridæ, akin to the Portuguese Man-of-war (q. v.). The disc is surrounded by a beautiful fringe of tentacles. Some are bright-tinted. One species is found in the Mediterranean.

**por-pôise**, \***por-paise**, \***por-pes**, \***por-pesse**, \***por-peys**, \***por-pice**, \***porc-pisce**, \***por-pose**, \***por-puis**, \***por-pus**, *s.* [O. Fr. *porpeis*, *porpeys*=swine-fish, from *porc* (Lat. *porcus*)=a pig, and Lat. *piscis*=a fish. Cf. Ger. *meerschwein*; Dan. & Norw. *marsvin*; Sw. *marsvin*=sea-swine; Fr. *marsouin*.]

**Zoöl.**: *Phocœna communis*, and any species of the genus; loosely applied by sailors to any of the smaller cetaceans. The common porpoise, when full-grown, attains a length of about five feet. The head is rounded in front, and the snout is not produced into a beak. The external surface is shining and hairless, dark gray or black on the upper parts, under pure white. It is gregarious in habit, and is often seen in small herds, frequenting the coasts rather than the open seas. It often ascends rivers. It is found on the coasts of Scandinavia, and ranges as far north as Baffin's Bay and as far west as the coast of the United States. Southward its range is limited, and it is unknown in the Mediterranean. It feeds on fish, and was formerly esteemed as an article of food. Its only commercial value now is derived from the oil obtained from its blubber, and its skin, which is used for leather and shoe-laces; but "porpoise-hides" are ordinarily obtained from *Delphinapterus leucas*, the Beluga, or White Whale.

**porpoise-oil**, *s.*

**Chem.**: The oil obtained by heating the belly-blubber of the porpoise. Specific gravity, '937 at 16°. It consists of a glyceride of oleic, palmitic, and valeric acids, has a pale yellow color, and forms a stable solution with one part of alcohol of '821.

**por-pô-rî-nô**, *s.* [Ital.] A composition of quick-silver, tin, and sulphur, which produced a yellow metallic powder, that was employed instead of gold by mediæval artists, when they wished to economize.

\***pör-râ'-ceouš** (ce as sh), *a.* [Lat. *porraceus*, from *porrum*=a leek; Fr. *porrace*.] Resembling a leek in color; greenish.

"If the lesser intestines be wounded, he will be troubled with porraceous vomiting."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vi., ch. vii.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, plt, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



**pōr-rēct'**, *a.* [Lat. *porrectus*, pa. par. of *porrigo* = to stretch out.]

*Bot. & Zool.*: Extended forward in a horizontal direction.

**īpōr-rēct'**, *v. t.* [PORRECT, *a.*]

*Law*: To produce for examination or taxation, as when a proctor *porrects* a bill of costs.

**īpōr-rēc'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *porrectio*, from *porrectus*, pa. par. of *porrigo* = to stretch out.] The act of stretching or reaching forth.

**\*por-ree**, *s.* [PORRIDGE.]

**pōr-rēt'**, *s.* [O. Fr. *porrette*, dimin. from Latin *porrum* = a leek; Ital. *porretta*.] A small leek; a scallion.

**por-rī-çine**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Min.*: A name given to an acicular mineral, found in cellular basalt on the Rhine, now shown to be pyroxene.

**pōr'-ridge**, **\*por-ledge**, **\*porte**, **\*por-ray**, **\*por-ree**, **\*pur-ee**, **\*pur-re**, *s.* [O. Fr. *porée*, *porrée* = pot-herbs . . . pottage, from Low Lat. *poriata* = broth made with leeks, from Lat. *porrum* = a leek. The suff. *-idge* (= *age*) is due to confusion with *pottage* (q. v.); Ital. *porrata* = leek-soup.]

1. A kind of dish made by boiling vegetables in water with or without meat; broth, pottage, soup.

"They want their *porridge*, and their fat bull beeves." *Shakesp.*: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 2.

2. A food made by slowly stirring oatmeal or similar substance in water or milk while boiling, till it forms a thickened mass. It is generally eaten with milk, sugar, or molasses, or stewed fruit.

\*3. A compound; an olio.

"Mixed up with a sort of *porridge* of various political opinions and reflections."—*Burke*: *French Revolution*.

**porridge-ice**, *subst.* Broken ice forming a thick mass in the sea.

"The water was full of *porridge-ice*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, January, 1880, p. 331.

**porridge-pot**, *subst.* A pot in which porridge is cooked.

**pōr-rī'-gō**, *s.* [Lat. = scurf, dandruff.]

*Pathol.*: An old genus of skin diseases. *Porrigio larvalis* is the same as *Impetigo* (q. v.), *P. scutulata* is *Tinea tonsurans*, and *P. favosa*, *Tinea favosa*.

**pōr-rin-gēr**, *s.* [From *porridge*, with suff. *-er*, and inserted *n*, as in messenger, passenger, &c.]

1. A porridge-dish; a small vessel of tin or earthenware, out of which children eat their food.

"[He] breakfasted on a *porringer* of the hospital broth."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

\*2. A cap or head-dress resembling a porringer in shape.

"Her pink'd *porringer* fell off her head."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

**pōrt** (1), *s.* [A. S. *port*, from Lat. *portus* = a harbor. The A. S. word was in early use, as seen in many place-names in England, e. g., *Portsmouth*, *Portchester* (= *Portchester*), *Bridport*, &c. It is one of the few words found only in names of places; as, *chester* = Latin *castra* = a camp] which were adopted from the Romans at their first invasion.]

1. A harbor, natural or artificial; a haven; a sheltered inlet, cove, bay, or recess, into which vessels can enter, and in which they can lie in safety from storms.

"Not otherwise your ships, and every friend  
Already hold the *port*, or with swift sails descend."  
*Dryden*: *Virgil's Æneid*, l. 553.

2. *Law*: A place appointed for the passage of travelers and merchandise into or out of the kingdom; a place frequented by vessels for the purpose of loading or discharging cargo, and provided with the apparatus necessary to enable them to do so.

3. The curve in the mouthpiece of some bridles.

¶ (1) *Close port*: A port situated up a river, as distinguished from an *out-port*.

(2) *Free-port*:

(a) [FREE-PORT.]

(b) A term used for a total exemption and franchise which any set of merchants enjoy for goods imported into a state, or those of the growth of the country exported by them.

(3) *Port of entry*: A port having a custom-house for the entry of goods, such as New York, Chicago, San Francisco, etc.

**port-admiral**, *s.*

*Naval*: The Admiral commanding at a naval port.

**port-bar** (1), *s.*

1. An accumulated shoal or bank of sand, &c., at the mouth of a port or harbor.

2. A boom formed of large trees or spars lashed together, and moored transversely across a port to prevent entrance or egress.

**port-bit**, *s.*

*Harness*: A general name for all bits having a port mouthpiece.

**Port Jackson**, *s.*

*Geog.*: An Australian harbor, having Sydney on its southern shore.

*Port Jackson Shark*: [CESTRACIOX.]

**Port-Royalist**, *s.*

*Hist. (pl.)*: A name given to the Jansenists (q. v.), from the fact that many distinguished men of that party took up their abode in the Cistercian convent of Port Royal des Champs, after the nuns had moved to Port Royal de Paris.

**port-town**, *s.* A town having, or being situated near, a port.

**pōrt** (2), **\*porte**, *s.* [Fr. *port*, from *porter* (Latin *porto*) = to carry; Ital. *porto*; Sp. *porte*.]

1. Carriage, mien, demeanor, bearing, air; manner of walk or movement; deportment.

"Her face was handsome, her *port* majestic."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

\*2. State; splendid or stately manner of living.

"Keep house, and *port*, and servants as I should."

*Shakesp.*: *Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

\*3. A piece of iron, somewhat in the shape of a horseshoe, fixed to the saddle or stirrup, and made to carry the lance when held upright.

**port-crayon**, *s.* A pencil-case; a handle with contracting jaws to grasp a crayon.

**port-rule**, *s.* An instrument which regulates the motion of a rule in a machine.

**pōrt** (3), *subst.* [Gael.] A martial piece of music adapted to the bag-pipes.

"The pipe's shrill *port* aroused each clan."

*Scott*: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, v. 14.

**pōrt** (4), *s.* [An abbreviation of Oporto, a town in Portugal, whence it is shipped; Port. *oporto* = the port.] [PORT (1), *s.*]

*Comm.*: A species of red wine, produced chiefly in the mountainous districts of Portugal, and shipped from Oporto. After the juice has been pressed from the grape, and fermentation fairly started, a certain quantity of spirit is added to impede the process, so as to retain in the liquid some of the saccharine matter, as well as the flavor of the grape. A good port-wine should possess body and aroma, a full and rich color, moderate fruitiness, and be neither too sweet nor too rough. The proportion of proof-spirit varies from 26 to 36 per cent. It is frequently adulterated, both before it reaches this country and after its arrival here, sometimes by the addition of inferior wines or elderberry juice, at other times by diluting with water, adding a cheap spirit, and restoring the color by means of logwood or some other dye. A little powdered catechu is also occasionally added to produce a rough and astringent flavor and to insure a fine crust.

**port-wine**, *s.* The same as PORT (4), *s.*

**pōrt** (5), *s.* [Fr. *porte* = a gate, a port; Lat. *porta*, from the same root as Gr. *poros* = a ford, a way; A. S. *porte*; O. Sp., Port. & Ital. *porta*; Sp. *puerta*.]

\*I. *Ord. Lang.*: A gate, an entrance, a passage.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Shipbuild.*: A framed opening in a ship's side through which a gun is fired, a hawser passed out, or cargo passed in or out. They are known by various names, as cargo-port, gun-port, &c., and the most important will be found under the first element of the compounds.

"Her *ports* on the starboard side being smashed."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Steam-eng. & Hydr.*: A steam opening.

**port-bar** (2), *s.*

*Naut.*: A bar to secure the ports of a ship in a gale.

**port-fire**, *s.* [PORTFIRE.]

**port-flange**, *s.*

*Shipbuild.*: A batten above the port to keep drip from entering.

**port-hole**, *s.*

1. *Shipbuild.*: An embrasure in a ship's side.

"Scattering death on every side from her hundred and four *port-holes*."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. *Steam*: [PORT (5), *s.*, II. 2.]

*Port-hole closer*: A shutter to close a submarine port.

**port-hook**, *s.*

*Naut.*: One of the hooks in the side of a ship, to which the hinges of a port-lid are hooked.

**port-lanyard**, **port-rope**, *s.*

*Naut.*: The lanyard or rope employed to draw up a port-lid (q. v.).

**port-lid**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A shutter for closing a port-hole in stormy weather.

**port-lifter**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A contrivance for raising or lowering the heavy ports of ships.

**port-pendant**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A tackle to trice the lid of a lower-deck port.

**port-riggle**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A piece of wood nailed over a port to carry off the water.

**port-rope**, *s.* [PORT-LANYARD.]

**port-sail**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A waste sail extended between the ballast port and ballast-lighter.

**\*port-sale**, *s.* A public sale or auction of goods to the highest bidder.

"So when they had haled him to the shore, they declared they were pyrats, and offered to make *port-sale* of the men and goods."—*North*: *Plutarch*, p. 117.

**port-sash**, *s.*

*Shipbuild.*: A half-port fitted with sash, to light a cabin.

**port-sill**, *s.*

*Shipbuild.*: A short timber lining the port in a ship. Known as upper, side, and lower port-sails.

**port-tackle**, *s.*

*Naut.*: The purchase for hauling up the lower deck ports.

**pōrt**, *s. & a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As substantive*:

*Naut.*: The left side of a vessel to a person standing on deck and facing toward the bows. It was formerly called larboard, the name being changed because of possible accidents owing to the similarity of the words *larboard* and *starboard*.

B. *As adj.*: Toward the port; on the port or left side.

"There is a whale on our *port* beam."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**port-side**, *s.* [PORT, A.]

**pōrt** (1), *v. t.* [Fr. *porter*, from Lat. *porto* = to carry.] [PORT (2), *s.*]

\*1. To carry, to convey, to transport.

"They are easily *ported* by boat into other shires."—*Fuller*: *Worthies*; *Shropshire*.

2. To carry in a military fashion; to carry, as a rifle, in a slanting direction upward toward the left, and across the body in front; as, to *port* arms.

**pōrt** (2), *v. t. & i.* [PORT, *s. & a.*]

A. *Trans.*: To turn or put, as a helm, to the port or left of a ship.

"She could in no wise *port* her helm."—*Hackluyt*: *Voyages*, i. 448.

B. *Intrans.*: To turn or put the helm to the port or left.

**pōrt-a-bīl'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *portable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being portable; capability of being carried; fitness for carriage; portableness.

**pōrt'-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *portabilis*, from *porto* = to carry; Fr. *portable*; Ital. *portabile*.]

1. Capable of being carried in the hand or about the person; easily carried or conveyed from place to place; not too bulky or heavy for carriage.

\*2. Capable of being borne or endured; endurable, sufferable, bearable.

"How light and *portable* my pains seem now."

*Shakesp.*: *Lear*, ii. 6.

3. Capable of, or fit for, carrying or transporting.

"The Thames or any other *portable* river."—*J. Taylor*: *Penniless Pilgrimage*.

**portable-railway**, *s.*

*Civil Eng.*: A railway so constructed as to be taken apart for transportation and relaid.

**pōrt'-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *portable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being portable; portability.

\***pōrt'-age** (age as *ĭg*) (1), *s.* [PORT (5), *s.*] An entrance, a passage, a port-hole.

"Let it pry through the *portage* of the head."

*Shakesp.*: *Henry V.*, iii. 1.

**pōrt'-age** (age as *ĭg*) (2), *s.* [Fr., from *porter* = to carry.]

1. The act of carrying or transporting; porterage. "For the rest of our route long *portages* would frequently occur."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. The cost or price of carriage.

\*3. Capacity for carriage; tonnage, burden.

"Of whatsoever *portage*, bulk, quantity, or quality they may be."—*Hackluyt*: *Voyages*, i. 271.

4. A break in a line of water-communication, over which goods, boats, &c., have to be carried, as from one lake to another, or along the banks of rivers, &c., to avoid waterfalls, rapids, &c.



**pört'-age** (age as *ig*) (3), s. [PORT (1), s.]

1. A sailor's wages when in port.
2. The amount of a sailor's wages for a voyage.

**pört'-age** (age as *ig*), v. t. & i. [PORTAGE (1), s.]

A. *Trans.*: To carry, to transport.

"The boats are not being portaged, but only the stores."  
—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 27, 1884.

B. *Intrans.*: To carry goods, boats, &c., at portages.

**\*pör'-ta-güe**, **\*pör'-të-güe**, **\*pör'-tî-güe**, *subst.*  
[Port.] A Portuguese gold coin, variously estimated at \$17.40 or \$22.40.

**pört'-al**, **\*pört'-all**, s. & a. [O. Fr. *portal*, from Low Lat. *portale*=a porch, a vestibule, from *porta*=a gate; Fr. *portail*; Sp. & Port. *portal*.]

A. *Assubstantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A door, a gate, an entrance, espec. one of an imposing appearance.

"They [the French] erected a wooden theater near one of the grand portals."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. i., ch. ii.

II. *Architecture*:

1. The lesser gate, when there are two of different dimensions at the entrance to a building.

\*2. A little square corner of a room separated from the rest by a wainscot, and forming a short passage into a room.

3. An arch over a door or gateway; the framework of a gate.

4. The entrance façade of a building.

B. *As adjective*:

*Anat.*: Pertaining to or connected with the *vena portæ*.

**portal-circulation**, s.

*Anat. & Physiol.*: A subordinate circulation of blood from the stomach and intestines through the liver.

**portal-vein**, s.

*Anat.*: A vein about three inches long, commencing at the junction of the splenic and superior mesenteric veins and passing upward a little to the right to reach the transverse fissure of the liver. (*Quain*.) [PORTAL-CIRCULATION.]

**pör'-ta-mën'-tō**, s. [Ital.]

*Music*: The carrying of the sound from one note to another, as with the voice or a bowed instrument.

**\*pört'-añçe**, **\*port'-aunce**, *subst.* [Fr. *portance*, from *porter*=to carry.] Air, demeanor, bearing, port, deportment.

**pört'-ant**, a. [Fr., pr. par. of *porter*=to carry.]

*Her.*: The same as PORTATE (q. v.).

**\*pört'-ass**, s. [PORTESSE.]

**pört'-ate**, a. [Lat. *portatus*, pa. par. of *porto*=to carry.]

*Her.*: Applied to a cross placed bend-wise in an escutcheon, that is, lying as if carried on a person's shoulder.

**\*pört'-a-tive**, **\*port'-a-tive**, *adj.* [Fr. *portatif*.] Portable.

**portative-force**, s.

*Magnetism*: The weight which a magnet can support.

**portative-organ**, s.

*Music*: A little organ which can be carried about, as opposed to a positive organ which is fixed; a cabinet organ.

**pör'-täx**, s. [Gr. *portax*=a calf.]

*Zoöl.*: Nylgau (q. v.); a genus of Tragelaphinæ, with a single species. (*Brooke*.)

**\*port-cluse**, s. [PORTCULLIS.]

**pör'-cül'-lis**, **\*port-col-ise**, **\*port-cul-lise**, s. [O. Fr. *porte coleice*, later *porte coulisse*, from *porte*=a gate (Lat. *porta*), and a Low Lat. *\*colaticius*=flowing, gliding, from *colatus*, pa. par. of *colo*=to flow, to strain.]

1. *Fort.*: A strong defensive framework of timber, hung in grooves within the chief gateway of a fortress, or a castle, or an edifice of safety; it resembled the harrow, but was placed vertically, having a row of iron spikes at the bottom, and was let down to stop the passage in case of assault. There were frequently two or more portcullises in the same gateway.

2. *Her.*: The same as LATTICE (q. v.).

**portcullis-money**, s. A name given to money coined in the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth for the use of the East India Company in their trading in the East. It was so called from the portcullis crowned borne on the reverse, the queen's



Portcullis.

effigy being on the obverse. The portcullis crown, or piece of eight testers, was equal to a Spanish dollar or piece of eight, or one dollar of American money.

**pört'-cül'-lised**, a. [Eng. *portcullis*; -ed.] Armed or furnished with portcullis; shut up as with a portcullis; barred.

**Pörte**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *porta*=a gate.] The Ottoman court; the government of the Turkish Empire.

"The *Porte* now plainly gives it to be understood that it cannot tolerate the present state of things much longer."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

¶ The official title of the chief office of the government of the Ottoman Empire is Babi Ali=the High Gate, from the gate (*báb*) of the palace, where justice was administered. This was perverted into French *Sublime Porte*.

**pörte**, *pref.* [French, from *porter*=to carry.] A prefix used to denote that the article to which it is attached is portable. It is frequently employed in compound words relating to surgery, as *porte-aiguille*, *porte-caustique*, *porte-sonde*, &c., the meanings of which are obvious.

**porte-crayon**, s. [PORT-CRAYON.]

**porte-feuille**, s. A portfolio (q. v.).

**porte-monnaie**, s. A small leather pocket-book for holding money, &c.

**\*porte-col-ise**, s. [PORTCULLIS.]

**\*pört'-äd**, a. [English *port* (5), s.; -ed.] Having gates; provided or furnished with gates.

**pör-tënd'**, v. t. & i. [Lat. *portendo*=to foretell, from *por-*(=O. Lat. *port-*)=toward, and *tendo*=to stretch forth.]

A. *Transitive*:

\*1. To stretch forth; to extend.

¶ The meaning here may be *threatened*.

2. To foreshow or foretoken ominously; to indicate by previous signs; to forebode.

"Many signs portended a dark and stormy day."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. *Intransitive*: To foreshow or forebode future events.

**\*por-tën'-sion**, s. [PORTEND.] The act of portending, foreboding, or foretokening.

"The red comets do carry the portensions of Mars."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, ch. xiv.

**por'-tënt**, s. [Fr. *portente*, from Lat. *portentum*, neut. sing. of *portentus*, pa. par. of *portendo*=to portend (q. v.); Ital. & Sp. *portento*.] That which portends, forbodes, or foretokens; an omen, especially of ill; a sign, or prodigy, indicating the approach of evil or calamity.

**por-tën'-tive**, a. [Eng. *portent*; -ive.] Portending, foretokening, portentous, ominous.

**por-tën'-toüs**, a. [O. Fr. *portenteux*, from Lat. *portentosus*, from *portentum*=a portent (q. v.); Ital. & Sp. *portentoso*.]

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen; foretokening, foreboding, ominous.

"I believe they are portentous things."

*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, i. 3.

2. Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, supernatural.

"The portentous ability, which may justify these bold undertakers."—*Burke: On the French Revolution*.

**por-tën'-toüs-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *portentous*; -ly.] In a portentous manner; ominously, prodigiously, wonderfully.

"When the moon's mighty orb, before all eyes,  
From Neksheb's Holy Well portentously shall rise!"  
*Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

**pört'-ër** (1), **\*port-our**, s. [Fr. *porteur*, from *porter*=to carry; Sp. *portador*; Ital. *portatore*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A carrier; one who carries burdens, parcels, luggage, &c., for hire.

2. A dark-colored malt liquor, so called from having been originally the favorite drink of London porters. [BEER.]

\*3. A lever.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Forging*:

(1) A long bar of iron attached in continuation of the axis of a heavy forging, whereby it is guided beneath the hammer or into the furnace, being suspended by chains from a crane above. A cross lever fixed to the porter is the means of rotating the forging beneath the hammer.

(2) A smaller bar from whose end an article is forged, as a knife-blade, for instance.

2. *Eng. Law*: An officer who carries a white or silver rod before the justice in eyre.

3. *Weaving*: A weaver's term in Scotland for twenty splits in plain work.

**pört'-ër** (2), s. [Fr. *portier*, from Lat. *portarius*, from *porta*=a gate.]

1. One who has charge of a gate, door, or other entrance; a gatekeeper, a doorkeeper.

"To this the porter openyth."—*Wycliffe: John x*.

2. One who waits at a door to receive messages; a waiter in a hall.

**pört'-ër-age** (age as *ig*) (1), s. [Eng. *porter* (1); -age.]

1. The act of carrying; portage.

2. The business of a porter or carrier.

3. The money charged or paid for the carriage of goods by a porter.

**pört'-ër-age** (age as *ig*) (2), s. [Eng. *porter* (2); -age.] The business of a porter or doorkeeper.

**pört'-ër-ëss**, s. [PORTRESS.]

**pört'-ër-ly**, a. [Eng. *porter* (1); -ly.] Like a porter; coarse, vulgar, low; as, *porterly* language.

**\*pört'-ësse**, **\*port-as**, **\*port-ass**, **\*port-asse**, **\*port-es**, **\*port-ess**, **\*port-oose**, **\*port-os**, **\*port-ose**, **\*port-osse**, **\*port-ous**, **\*port-owse**, **\*portuas**, **\*portuasse**, **\*portuary**, **\*portuyse**, **\*portuows**, **\*portyes**, **\*porthors**, **\*poortos**, **\*porthos**, s. [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *porte-hors*, from *porter*=to carry, and *hors*=abroad, from Lat. *foris*=out of doors, abroad. The Fr. is thus a translation of Lat. *portiforium*, from *porto*=to carry, and *foris*. So called from its being portable.] A breviary. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 13,061.)

**pört'-fire**, s. [Eng. *port* (2); s., and *fire*.]

*Ordn.*: A paper case filled with composition. Formerly used for firing guns, mortars, &c., instead of the "friction tubes" since employed for the purpose. There are two kinds, "common" and "slow." The former is about sixteen inches long, and contains a composition of saltpeter, sulphur, and powder. It burns at the rate of one inch in a minute. "Slow" portfire is merely paper impregnated with saltpeter, also sixteen inches long, and burns for two or three hours.

**pört-fō'-lī-ō**, s. [English *port* (2), and *folio*; cf. Fr. *portefeuille*=(1) portfolio, (2) the office of a minister of state, from *porter*=to carry, and *feuille* (Lat. *folium*)=a leaf.] [FOLIO.]

1. *Lit.*: A portable case for holding loose drawings, prints, papers, &c.

"The servant, in his vexation, dashed his portfolio on the ground."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. *Fig.*: The office and duties of a minister of state; the appointment of a minister.

**\*pört'-gläve**, **\*pört'-gläive**, s. [French *porter*=to carry, and *gläive*=a sword.] A sword-bearer. [GLAIVE.]

**\*pört'-gräve**, **\*pört'-grëve**, s. [A. S. *port*=a port, and *gerëfa*=a reeve or sheriff.] A portreeve (q. v.).

**pör-thē'-ši-a**, s. [Gr. *porthēsis*=the sack of a town.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Liparidæ (q. v.). *Porthesia auriflua*, the Gold-tail, and *P. chrysorrhæa* the Brown-tail, are from Northwestern Europe.

**pörth-meüs**, s. [Gr. *porthmeus*=a ferryman.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus erected for the reception of fishes, since discovered to be the young of *Chorinemus*.

**pört'-tī-cō**, s. [Ital., from Lat. *porticum*, accus. of *porticus*=a porch (q. v.).]

*Arch.*: A covered walk, supported by columns, and usually vaulted; a piazza or arched walk; a porch before the entrance of a building fronted with columns. Porticoes are known as tetrastyle, hexastyle, octostyle, or decastyle, according as they have four, six, eight, or ten columns in front. A *prostyle portico* is one projecting in front of the building; a *portico in antis* is one receding within the building.

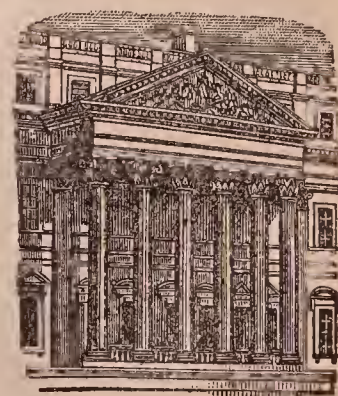
"'Tis folly all—let me no more be told  
Of Parian porticos,  
and roofs of gold."  
*Cowper: The Nativity*.

**pört'-tī-cōed**, *adj.* [Eng. *portico*; -ed.] Having a portico or porticoes.

**pört-tī-ère**, s. [Fr.] A door curtain.

**\*pört-tī-fō'-lī-üm**, **\*por-ty-fo-li-om**, s. [Latin *portiforium*.] A breviary, a portesse. (*Bale: Image*, pt. i.)

**pör'-tī-güe**, s. [PORTAGUE.]



Portico.



\*Pör'-tín-gal, \*Por-tin-gale, \*Por-tin-gall, \*Pör'-tū-gal, s. & a. [A corrupt. of *Portugal*.]

A. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Portugal; a Portuguese.

B. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Portugal; Portuguese.

pör'-tī-ō (t as sh), s. [Lat.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A part, a portion (q. v.).

2. *Anat.*: A portion. Used spec. of the facial nerve, formerly called *portio dura* (the hard portion), and the auditory nerve, termed *portio mollis* (the soft portion).

pör'-tion, \*por-ci-on, \*por-ci-oun, \*por-ti-oun, s. [Fr. *portion*, from Lat. *portionem*, accus. of *portio*=a share, allied to *pars* (genit. *partis*)=a part, and *partior*=to distribute; Sp. *porcion*; Ital. *porzione*.]

1. A part or piece of anything separated from the whole.

"Those great *portions* or fragments fell into the abyss; some in one posture, and some in another."—Burnet: *Theory of the Earth*.

2. A part of anything considered by itself, though not actually separated from the main body.

3. A part assigned; a share; an allotment.

"Why hast thou given me but one lot and one *portion* to inherit, seeing I am a great people?"—Joshua xvii. 14.

4. Fate; final state. (*Matt.* xxiv. 51.)

5. The part or share of an estate which descends or is given to the heir, and is distributed to him in the settlement of the estate.

"Give me the *portion* of goods that falleth to me."—Luke xv. 12.

6. A wife's fortune, a dowry.

"In the primitive ages, women were married without *portions* from their relations."—Potter: *Antiq. of Greece*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

\*7. Hence, property, estate in general.

pör'-tion, v. t. [PORTION, s.]

1. To divide; to distribute in portions or shares; to allot.

"The victim *portion'd* and the goblet crown'd."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xxiv. 424.

2. To endow with a portion or fortune.

"Him *portion'd* maids, apprentic'd orphans blest."

Pope: *Moral Essays*, iii. 267.

pör'-tion-ēr, s. [Eng. *portion*; -er.]

\*I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who portions, divides, or distributes.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anglican Eccles.*: A minister who, together with others, serves a benefice, and receives only a portion of the profits of the living. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Scots Law*:

(1) A proprietor of a small feu. [FEU, s.]

(2) The sub-tenant of a feu; a sub-feuar.

¶ *Heirs portioners*:

*Scots Law*: Two or more females who succeed jointly to heritable estate in default of heirs male.

pör'-tion-ist, s. [Eng. *portion*; -ist.]

1. The same as PORTIONER, II. 1. (*Eng.*)

2. The same as POSTMASTER, II. (*Eng.*)

"William Cole soon after was made one of the *portionists*, commonly called postmasters, of Merton College."—Wood: *Athenæ Oxon.*, i.

pör'-tion-lëss, a. [Eng. *portion*; -less.] Having no portion.

pört'-ite, s. [After M. Porte of Tuscany; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring in radiated masses in the gabbro rosso of Tuscany. Crystallization orthorhombic. Hardness, 5; specific gravity, 2.4; luster, vitreous; color, white. An analysis yielded Bechi: Silica, 58.12; alumina, 27.50; magnesia, 4.87; lime, 1.76; soda, 0.16; potash, 0.10; water, 7.92 = 100.43. Eliminating the protoxides, the formula will be, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 3SiO<sub>2</sub>+2HO.

Pört'-land, s. [Eng. *port*, and *land*.]

*Geog.*: A peninsula in Dorsetshire, England. Usually called the Isle of Portland.

Portland-beds, s. pl.

*Geol.*: A series of marine beds 180 feet thick, of Upper Oolitic age, found chiefly in Portland (q. v.), but also in Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Yorkshire. They constitute the foundation on which the freshwater limestone of the Lower Purbeck reposes. Etheridge divides them into fourteen distinct, well-defined beds; the first nine constitute the Portland stone (q. v.), the remaining five the Portland sand or Marly series. The Portland stone is again subdivided into the Building beds, viz., the first two, and the Flinty beds the third to the ninth. About fifty species of Mollusca occur, some of them great ammonites. Of reptiles are, *Steneosaurus*, *Goniopholis*, and *Cetiosaurus*.

Portland-cement, s.

*Chem.*: A cement having the color of Portland stone. It is prepared by strongly heating an artificial mixture of clay and carbonate of lime, or sometimes natural lime, stones and chalky clays, such as the argillaceous mud of the Thames and chalk, and afterward grinding it to a fine powder. It hardens to great resistance under a water mixture.

Portland-moth, s.

*Entom.*: A European night-moth, *Agrotis præcox*.

\*Portland-öölite, s.

*Geol.*: The Upper Oölite, specifically the Portland-stone (q. v.).

Portland-powder, s.

*Pharm.*: A powder composed of the roots of *Aristolochia rotunda* and *Gentiana lutea* in equal proportions.

Portland riband-wave, s.

*Entom.*: A European geometer moth, *Acidalia degeneraria*.

Portland-sago, s.

*Comm.*: A powder derived from the macerated corms of *Arum maculatum*, gathered in Portland and sent to London for sale.

Portland-screw, s.

*Palæont.*: A local name for the internal cast of *Cerithium portlandicum*.

Portland-stone, Portland freestone, s.

*Comm., &c.*: A freestone quarried in the Isle of Portland, Great Britain, hardening by exposure to the air, and much used for building purposes in London. It was largely employed in the erection of St. Paul's Cathedral, Somerset House, &c.

Portland-vase, s. A cinerary urn or vase, found in the tomb of the Emperor Alexander Severus, and long in possession of the Barberini family. In 1779 it was purchased by Sir W. Hamilton, and afterward came into the possession of the Duchess of Portland. In 1810 the Duke of Portland, its owner, and one of the trustees of the British Museum, allowed it to be placed there for exhibition, where it now is publicly to be seen. In 1845 it was maliciously broken to pieces; it has since been repaired. It is ten inches high and six in diameter at the broadest part, of transparent dark-blue glass coated with opaque white glass, cut in cameo on each side into groups of figures in relief, representing the marriage of Peleus and Thetis.

pört-län'-dī-ā, s. [Named after the Duchess of Portland, a patroness of botany.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Hedyotidæ (q. v.), with elliptical leaves, triangular stipules, and large, showy white or red flowers. *Portlandia grandiflora* is common in greenhouses. *Portlandia hexandra* furnishes a bark, used like cinchona in French Guiana.

pört'-lāst, s. [PORTOISE.]

pört'-lī-nëss, s. [Eng. *portly*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being portly; dignity of mien or appearance.

"Such pride is praise, such *portliness* is honor."

Spenser: *Sonnet* 5.

2. A comparatively excessive stoutness of body; corpulence.

pört'-lī, \*porte-ly, a. [Eng. *port* (2), s.; -ly.]

1. Dignified, stately, or grand in mien, demeanor, or appearance.

"Lo! where she comes along with *portly* face."

Spenser: *Epithalamion*, 148.

\*2. Inflated, swelling.

"Argosies with *portly* sail."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

3. Somewhat large and corpulent of body; stout.

"Till at length the *portly* abbot

Murmured, Why this waste of food?"

Longfellow: *Walter von der Vogelweid*.

pört-män'-teau (eau as o), s. [Fr. *portemanteau*, from *porter*=to carry, and *manteau*=a cloak.] A trunk or case, usually of leather, for carrying wearing apparel, &c., on journeys; a leather case attached to a saddle behind the rider.

pört-män'-tle, \*pört-män'-tick, \*pört-män'-tū-ā, s. [See def.] Corruption of portmanteau (q. v.). Now only in vulgar use. (*North.*: *Plutarch*, p. 806.)

\*por-toir, s. [O. Fr., from *porter*=to bear, to carry.] One who or that which bears or carries; one who or that which bears or produces.

"Branches which were *portoirs* and bear grapes the year before."—Holland.

pört'-ōise, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

*Naut.*: The gunwale of a ship.

¶ (1) *A-portoise*: Resting on, or lowered to, the gunwale; as, to lower the yards *a-portoise*.

(2) *To ride a-portoise*:

*Naut.*: To have the lower yards and topmasts struck or lowered down, when at anchor, in a gale of wind.

por'-tor, s. [After Porto-Venere, where found.]

*Petrol.*: A black marble, veined with yellow dolomite.

\*port-os, s. [PORTESSE.]

\*pört'-pāne, s. [Fr. *porter* (Lat. *portō*)=to carry, and *panis* (Lat. *panis*)=bread.] A cloth for carrying bread, so as not to touch it with the hands.

pör'-trait, \*pour-traict, \*pour-trait, s. [O. Fr. *pourtraict*=a portrait, from *pourtraict*, *pourtrait*, pa. par. of *pourtraire*=to portray (q. v.); Fr. *portrait*.]

1. That which is portrayed; a likeness or representation of a person, and especially of the face of a person, drawn from life with a pencil, crayon, or burin, or taken by photography. A portrait, bust, or statue in sculpture is one representing the actual features or person of an individual, as distinguished from an ideal bust or statue.

"The *portrait* claims from imitative art Resemblance close in each minuter part."

Mason: *Fresnoy*; *Art of Painting*.

2. A vivid picture, description, or representation in words.

portrait-painter, s. An artist whose occupation or profession is portrait-painting.

portrait-painting, s. The art of painting portraits.

\*pör'-trait, \*pour-traict, \*pour-treict, v. t. [PORTRAIT, s.] To portray, to picture, to draw.

"I labor to *pourtraict* in Arthure . . . the image of a brave knight."—Spenser: *F. Q.* (Lett. Dedic.)

†pör'-trait-ist, s. [Eng. *portrait*; -ist.] A portrait-painter.

"Another very pleasing sample of 'H. B.' as a *portraitist*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

pör'-trait-ure, \*por-trat-ure, \*por-tret-ure, \*pour-traict-ure, s. [Fr. *portraiture*, from O. Fr. *pourtraire*=to portray (q. v.).]

1. A portrait; a likeness or painted resemblance; likenesses collectively.

"The counterfeit *portraiture* of a man."—Udall: *Luke* xvi.

2. The art of painting portraits.

"*Portraiture* is the one thing necessary to a painter in this country."—Walpole: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. iii.

3. The art or act of portraying or vividly describing in words.

†pör'-trait-ure, v. t. [PORTRAITURE, s.] To portray, to depict.

pör'-trāy', \*pour-trai-en, \*pour-tray, \*pur-trey, \*por-ture, \*pur-ture, v. t. [O. Fr. *portraire*, *pourtraire* (Fr. *portraire*), from Low Lat. *protraho*=to paint, to depict; Lat. *pro*=forward, and *traho*=to draw, to drag.]

1. To paint or draw the likeness of; to depict in a portrait.

2. To adorn with pictures.

3. To picture or describe in words.

pör'-trāy'-al, s. [Eng. *portray*; -al.] The act of portraying; description, delineation.

pör'-trāy'-ēr, \*por-trei-our, s. [Eng. *portray*; -er.] One who portrays; one who paints or describes vividly.

pört'-reëve, \*port-reve, s. [PORTGRAVE.] The chief magistrate of a town or port; a port warden.

pört'-rëss, \*pör'-tër-ëss, s. [Eng. *porter* (2); -ess.] A female porter or doorkeeper.

"Thither he came, the *portress* show'd."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, v. 8.

\*pört'-sök'-en, a. [Eng. *port*=a port, and *soke*=a privilege.] Having the circuit or liberties of the gate; that is, being within the city gates in point of privileges, though without it in point of fact.

pör-tū-gäl'-lō, adj. [Etym. doubtful; cf. Ital. *Portogalla*=Portuguese.] (See compound.)

portugallo-oil, s.

*Chem.*: The essential oil of orange-peel.

Pör-tū-guêše', a. & s. [Port. *Portuguez*; Sp. *Portugues*; Fr. *Portogais*; Ital. *Portoghese*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Portugal or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Portugal; the language spoken by the Portuguese.

Portuguese-laurel, Portugal-laurel, s.

*Bot.*: *Prunus lusitanica*.

Portuguese man-of-war, s. [PHYSALIA.]

por-tū-lāc'-ā, s. [Lat.=purslane.]

*Bot.*: Purslane; the typical genus of the *Portulacaceæ* (q. v.). Low, succulent herbs, with flat or

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş, expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



cylindrical leaves, and yellow, purplish, or rose-colored ephemeral flowers. Known species between thirty and forty; most of them from the warmer parts of America. *Portulaca oleracea* is the Common Purslane. It is a low, succulent annual, often eaten by the Hindus as a potherb. *P. quadrifida*, also Indian, is eaten and considered cooling by the natives. The fresh leaves of both species are used as an external application in erysipelas, &c., and an infusion of them as a diuretic.

**por-tu-lā-cā'-çĕ-æ, por-tu-lā'-çĕ-æ, subst. pl.** [Lat. *portulac(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ, -eæ.]  
**Botany:** Purslanes; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Silenales. Succulent herbs or shrubs, generally with alternate, entire leaves; axillary or terminal flowers, which expand only in bright sunshine. Sepals two; petals five, distinct, or joined into a tube; stamens varying in number; carpels three or more; ovary and capsule one-celled, the latter dehiscing transversely, or by valves. (Lindley.) Known genera fifteen, species 125. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

**pör-tu-nī-dæ, subst. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *portun(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Zoöl.:** Paddling-crabs; a family of Brachyurous Crustaceans closely akin to Canceridæ. The carapace is a little elevated; the orbits are directed upward and forward, the orbital angle having partially in it the basal joint of the external antennæ; the internal antennæ are bent obliquely outward. They inhabit the ocean, often at some distance from land.

**pör-tu-nī-tēs, s.** [Mod. Lat. *portun(us)*; suff. -ites.]

**Palæont.:** A genus of Crustaceans, from the Lower Eocene, akin to Portunus.

**pör-tū-nūs, s.** [A Roman god.]

1. **Zoöl.:** Swimming-crab; the typical genus of Portunidæ (q. v.). Eight species are common: *Portunus puber*, *P. corrugatus*, *P. arcuatus*, *P. depurator*, *P. marmoratus*, *P. holsatus*, *P. longipes*, and *P. pusillus*.

2. **Palæont.:** Two species from the Crag.

**\*pör-ture (1), s.** [PORTRAIT.] A portrait, an effigy.

**\*pört-ure (2), subst.** [PORT (2), s.] Demeanor, mien carriage.

**por'-wig-le (le as æl), s.** [Etym. doubtful. The first element prob. = *pole*, as in *tadpole*; the second = *wig*, as in *earwig*; cf. *polliwig*.] A young frog; a tadpole.

**\*pör-ÿ, a.** [Eng. *por(e)*, s.; -y.] Full of pores; porous.

**\*pöş, adj.** [See def.] A slang abbreviation of positive (q. v.).

**pō-sa'-dā, s.** [Sp.] An inn.

**pō-şau'-ně (au as ōw), s.** [Ger. = a trombone.]

**Music:** A reed-stop on the organ, of a rich and powerful tone. Its pipes are of a very large scale. It is of eight feet on the manuals, and of sixteen feet or thirty-two feet (*contraposaune*) on the pedals. The tubes of the manual stop are generally of metal, sometimes of tin; those of the pedal stop, sometimes of metal, often of zinc or wood.

**\*pöşe (1), \*poose, s.** [A. S. *gepose*.] A cold in the head; catarrh.

"Al the wook ther-after had such a pose."  
*Tale of Beryn, 578.*

**pöşe (2), s.** [Fr., from *poser*=to place, to set, to put.] [PAUSE.]

1. An attitude or position, assumed naturally or for the purpose of producing an effect; espec. applied to the attitude or position in which a person is represented artistically; the position of the whole of the body, or any part of it.

2. A deposit; a hoard of money. (*Scotch.*)

**pō-şē, a.** [Fr. *posé*, pa. par. of *poser*=to place, to set.]

**Her.:** A term applied to a lion, horse, &c., represented standing still, with all his feet on the ground; statant.

**pöşe (1), v. t. & i.** [A contract. of *apose* or *appose*, which is itself a corruption of *oppose* (q. v.).]

**A. Transitive.**

1. To question closely; to examine by questions. "She . . . pretended at the first to pose him and sift him."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 119.

2. To puzzle or embarrass by a difficult or awkward question; to cause to be at a loss.

"Then by what name th' unwelcome guest to call Was long a question, and it posed them all."  
*Crabbe: Parish Register.*

**\*B. Intrans.:** To assume for the sake of argument; to suppose.

**pöşe (2), v. i. & t.** [Fr. *poser*.] [POSE (2), s.]

**A. Intrans.:** To attitudinize; to assume an attitude or character. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"He posed before her as a hero of the most sublime kind."—*Thackeray: Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. vi.

**B. Trans.:** To put or represent in a particular posture or position.

"Three country girls trudging along a field path and posed like rustic Graces."—*Athenæum*, April 1, 1882.

**\*pöşed, adj.** [POSE (2), v.] Firm, determined, fixed.

**pö-şēp'-nÿte, s.** [After Franz Posepny; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

**Mineral.:** A substance occurring in plates and nodules. Color, somewhat dirty green; specific gravity, 0.85-0.95. The part dissolved by ether yielded: Carbon, 71.84; hydrogen, 9.95; oxygen, 18.21=100, the calculated formula being, C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>38</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. The insoluble portion was ozocerite (q. v.). Found in Lake County, in the state of California.

**pöş'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *pose* (1), v.; -er.]

1. One who examines by questions; an examiner.

2. One who poses or puzzles another.

3. Anything which poses or puzzles; a puzzling question.

**pö-şī-dōn-ō-mÿ'-a, subst.** [Gr. *Poseidōn* (genit. *Poseidōnos*)=the Greek god of the sea (in many respects corresponding to the Latin Neptune), and *mya*=a kind of mussel.]

**Palæont.:** A genus of Aviculidæ. Shell thin; equivalve compressed, without ears, concentrically furrowed, hinge-line short and straight, edentulous. Known species fifty, from the Lower Silurian to the Trias. They give their name to certain beds in the French Upper Lias.

**pö-şied, a.** [Eng. *posy*; -ed.] Inscribed with a posy or motto.

**Pö-sī-lip'-pö, s.** [See def.]

**Geog.:** A hill immediately adjoining Naples.

**Posilippo-tuff, s.**

**Petrol.:** A variety of pumiceous tuff sometimes containing carbonized trunks and branches of trees; the deposit of volcanic mudstreams. Very friable. Found associated with the ancient craters of the Phlegrean Fields.

**pöş'-īng, pr. par. or a.** [POSE (1), v.]

**pöş'-īng-lÿ, adv.** [Eng. *posing*; -ly.] In a posing manner; so as to pose or puzzle.

**pöş'-it, v. t.** [Lat. *positus*, pa. par. of *pono*=to place, to set.]

1. To place, to set; to range or dispose in relation to other objects.

"That the principle that sets on work these organs is nothing else but the modification of matter, or the natural motion thereof thus or thus *posited* or *disposed*, is most apparently false."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 49.

2. To lay down as a position or principle; to assume; to take as real or conceded.

**pö-şī'-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *positionem*, accus. of *positio*=a putting, a placing, from *positus* [POSIT]; Sp. *posicion*; Ital. *posizione*. The Latin *pono* is supposed to be for *po-sino*, from pref. *po*=against, and *sino*=to let, to allow.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. **Literally:**

(1) The state of being placed, generally in relation to other objects; situation, station, place.

"That our idea of place is nothing else but such a relative *position* of any thing, as I have before mention'd, I think is plain."—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. xiii., § 10.

(2) The manner of being placed or set; attitude, disposition; as, an upright *position*, a slanting *position*.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) The state in which one is placed with regard to others or to some subject; as, He has placed himself in a false *position*.

(2) Place, standing, or rank in society; social rank.

"A class which filled the same *position* in India."—*London Standard*.

(3) A post, an office, a situation.

"Only those who had sat as members . . . could form an idea of what that *position* implied."—*London Standard*.

(4) State, condition.

"What, too, would be the *position* of France if she were at war with China?"—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(5) State or condition of affairs.

(6) That on which one takes his stand; a principle laid down; a proposition advanced or affirmed as a fixed principle, or as the ground of reasoning, or to be proved; a predication; a thesis.

"It may seem an odd *position* that the poverty of the common people in France, Italy, and Spain is in some measure owing to the superior riches of the soil."—*Hume: Essays*, ess. i., pt. ii.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Arith.:** A rule for solving certain problems, which would otherwise require the aid of algebra. It is sometimes called False Position or False Supposition, because in it untrue numbers are assumed, and by their means a true answer to a problem is determined. For a similar reason it is also sometimes called the rule of trial and error.

2. **Geom.:** Position of a point or magnitude, in geometry, is its place with respect to certain other objects, regarded as fixed.

3. **Music:**

(1) A chord is said to be in its original position when the ground note is in the bass, in other positions when the relative arrangement of the component notes is changed. (2) The position of a chord is the same as the disposition of its parts. A close position is close harmony; an open position open harmony. (3) A position, on a violin or other string instrument, is to use the fingers otherwise than in their normal place.

¶ (1) **Angle of position:**

**Astron.:** The angle which any line, such as that joining two stars, makes with a circle of declination or other fixed line.

(2) **Center of position:** [CENTER.]

(3) **Circles of position:**

**Astron.:** Six great circles passing through the intersections of the horizon and the meridian, and any fixed point in the heavens. They cut the equator into twelve parts, and are used for finding the place of any star.

(4) **Geometry of position:** Analytical geometry. [GEOMETRY, ¶ (1).]

(5) **Guns of position:**

**Mil.:** Heavy field-pieces which are not designed to execute quick movements.

(6) **To be in a position to:** To have the time, opportunity, or resources necessary for.

"The official referred to, who is in a position to know."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**position-angle, s.** [POSITION, ¶ (1).]

**pö-şī'-tion-al, a.** [Eng. *position*; -al.] Pertaining to or respecting position.

"Ascribing unto plants *positional* operations."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

**pöş'-ī-tive, \*pos-i-tif, a. & s.** [Fr. *positif*, from Lat. *positivus*=settled, from *positus*, pa. par. of *pono*=to place, to set; Sp. & Ital. *positivo*.]

**A. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Expressed, direct, explicit; openly and plainly declared (opposed to *implied* or *inferential*).

"Positive words, that he would not bear arms against Edward's son."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

2. Absolute, express; admitting of no condition, choice, or alternative; as, His orders are *positive*.

3. Absolute, real; existing in fact (opposed to *negative*); as, a *positive* good.

4. Absolutely or expressly defined (opposed to *arbitrary* or *relative*).

5. Direct, express (opposed to *circumstantial*); as, *positive* evidence.

6. Fully assured; confident; as, I am *positive* I am right.

7. Dogmatical; over-confident in opinion or assertion.

"Many of those three sorts are the most *positive* blockheads in the world."—*Dryden: Æneis*. (Dedic.)

8. Downright.

"Regarded each other with *positive* aversion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

9. Settled by arbitrary appointment (opposed to *natural* or *inbred*).

"In laws, that which is natural bindeth universally; that which is *positive*, not so."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

10. Based on phenomena; real, phenomenal, realizable, demonstrable; distinctly ascertainable or ascertained (opposed to *speculative*). [POSITIVE-PHILOSOPHY.]

11. Having power to act directly; having direct power or influence (opposed to *negative*); as, a *positive* voice in legislation.

12. Certain, unquestionable.

"It is as *positive* as the earth is firm."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

13. Determined, resolute.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Gram.:** Applied to that degree or state of an adjective or adverb which denotes simple or absolute quality, without comparison or relation to increase or diminution.

2. **Photog.:** Applied to a print in which the lights and shades have their natural relation.

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. That which is capable of being affirmed; reality.

"But by rating *positives* by their privatives, and other arts of reason, by which discourse supplies the want of



Posé.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



the reports of sense, we may collect the excellency of the understanding then, by the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the stateliness of the building by the magnificence of its ruins."—*South: Sermons*, vol. 1., ser. 2.

2. That which settles by absolute appointment.

### II. Technically:

1. *Gram.*: The positive degree. [A. II. 1.]

### 2. Photography:

(1) A picture in which the lights and shades are shown as in nature.

(2) A collodion picture, in which the lights are represented by the reduced silver forming the image, and the shadows by the dark backing upon which the whole is mounted.

(3) A transparency.

### positive-crystal, s.

*Optics*: A doubly-refracting crystal, in which the index of refraction for the extraordinary ray is greater than that of the ordinary ray.

### positive-electricity, s.

*Elect.*: The name given to the kind of electricity excited on glass by rubbing it with silk.

### positive-evidence, s.

*Law*: Proof of the very fact.

### positive eye-piece, s.

*Optics*: A combination of lenses at the eye end of a telescope or microscope, consisting of two plano-convex lenses in which the convex sides of the glasses face each other. Its principal use is in the micrometer, and it is often called the micrometer eye-piece, being used to measure a magnified image.

### positive-heliotropism, s.

*Bot.*: Heliotropism in which the side of the plant organ facing the source of light curves concavely. (*Thomé.*)

### positive-law, s.

*Law*: A law prohibiting things not wrong in themselves.

**positive-motion, s.** Motion derived from the prime mover by complete connection of the intermediate mechanism.

**\*positive-organ, s.** An old name for the choir organ. Originally a positive organ was a fixed organ.

### Positive-philosophy, s.

*Hist. & Philos.*: The system of philosophy outlined by Auguste Comte (1798-1857) in his *Philosophie Positive*, the sixth and last volume of which was published in 1842. It is the outcome of the Law of the Three Stages [COMTISM], and is based upon the Positive Sciences, taken in the following series: Mathematics (Number, Geometry, Mechanics), Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Sociology. It relinquishes attempts to transcend the sphere of experience, and seeks to establish by observation and induction Laws or constant relations, and resigns itself to ignorance of the Agents. In the opinion of its founder it is capable of being developed into a religion [POSITIVISM], and a polity.

"No one before Comte had a glimpse of the *Positive Philosophy*."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 697.

### positive-pole, s. [ANODE.]

### positive-process, s.

*Photog.*: The process for producing positives (q. v.). It is essentially the same as the method of making collodion negatives, except that the exposure is much shorter, and certain modifications are introduced into the silver bath and developer, with a view to lightening the color of the deposited silver. [COLLODION-PROCESS.]

### positive-quantity, s.

*Alg.*: A quantity affected with the sign +. The sense in which a positive quantity is to be taken is purely conventional.

### positive-radical, s.

*Chemistry*: A term which may be applied to any group of two or more atoms, which takes the place and performs the functions of a positive element in a chemical compound.

### positive-sign, s.

*Alg.*: The sign + (read plus), which denotes that the quantity to which it is prefixed is a positive one.

### Positive Society, s.

*Hist.*: A society founded in Paris in 1848, by Comte, in the hope that it might exert as powerful an influence over the revolution as the Jacobin Club had exerted in 1789. In this he was disappointed, but the disciples who gathered round him were the germ of the Positivist Church.

### positive-terms, s. pl.

*Logic*: Terms which denote a certain view of an object, as being actually taken of it.

### pōš'-ī-tīve-lŷ, adv. [Eng. positive; -ly.]

1. In a positive manner; expressly, directly, explicitly.

2. Peremptorily; in a manner not admitting of choice or discretion.

3. Absolutely; by itself; independent of anything else; not comparatively or relatively.

4. Not negatively; in its own nature; really, inherently.

5. With full confidence or assurance; confidently; as, I cannot speak *positively* as to the fact.

6. Certainly, indubitably.

"Give me some breath, some little pause, dear lord,  
Before I *positively* speak in this."

*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 2.

7. Dogmatically; with excess of confidence or assurance.

8. Actually, really; in reality, beyond question.

"He was *positively* farther from being a soldier than on the day on which he quitted his hovel for the camp."  
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

9. With only positive electricity; as, *positively* electrified.

### pōš'-ī-tīve-nēss, s. [Eng. positive; -ness.]

1. Actualness; reality of existence; not mere negation.

2. Full confidence or assurance.

"A *positiveness* in relating matters of fact."—*Government of the Tongue*.

### Pōš'-ī-tīv-īsm, subst. [Fr. positivisme; positive (fem. of positif)=scientific.]

*Compar. Religions*: The religion of Humanity, developed from the Positive Philosophy, and claiming to be a synthesis of all human conceptions of the external order of the universe. Its professed aim, both in public and private life, is to secure the victory of social feeling over self-love, of Altruism over Egoism. According to *Encyc. Brit.* ed. 9th, vi. 237, it is really "utilitarianism, crowned by a fantastic decoration," and the "worship and system of Catholicism are transferred to a system in which the conception of God is superseded by the abstract idea of Humanity, conceived as a kind of Personality."

"There is little in the conceptions of the most enlightened Christian which is not identical with *Positivism*; or, conversely, there is little in *Positivism* which Christians do not or cannot cordially accept in all that relates to this life. The main distinction lies in this, that *Positivism* leaves less influence to the avowedly selfish motives."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 739.

### Pōš'-ī-tīv-īst, s. & a. [Eng. positiv(e); -ist.]

A. *As subst.*: A supporter or adherent of *Positivism* (q. v.).

"That patronage emanates from complete *Positivists*."  
—*R. Congreve: The Eight Circulars*, p. 6.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to, or supporting, *Positivism*.

"The English translation of the *Positivist* catechism."  
—*R. Congreve: The Eight Circulars*, p. 56.

### pōš'-ī-tīv-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. positiv(e); -ity.]

1. Peremptoriness, determination.

"Courage and *positivity* are never more necessary than on such an occasion."—*Watts: On the Mind*, pt. i., ch. ix.

†2. The state of being positive; reality.

"Differing from Schopenhauer, he admits the *positivity* of pleasure."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 690.

\*pōš'-ī-tīv-īze, v. t. [Eng. positiv(e); -ize.] To embody in positive institutions.

"The precepts of natural law may, or may not, be *positivized*."—*Mackenzie: Studies in Roman Law*, p. 51.

### \*pōš'-ī-tŷure, s. [POSTURE.]

pōš'-nēt, \*pos-nett, \*post-net, \*pos-nytt, s. [Wel. *posned*=a round body, a porringer, from *pos*=a heap.] A little basin, a bowl, a skillet, a porringer.

pō'-šō, s. [Sp.=dregs (?).] A kind of beer made of the fermented seeds of *Zea mays*.

pō-sō-lōg'-īc, pō-sō-lōg'-īc-al, a. [Eng. *posology* (y); -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to *posology*.

pō-sōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [Greek *posos*=how much; suff. -ology; Fr. *posologie*.]

*Med.*: The branch of medical science which determines the proportionate amount of the several medicines which should be administered, considering the age, sex, and constitution of the patient.

pō-šō-quer'-ī-a (qu as k), s. [From *aymara-positoqueri*, the native name in French Guiana.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family Gardenidæ. *Posoqueria longifolia* has a flower a foot long, and an eatable yellow berry the size of a hen's egg.

pōš'-pō-lite, s. [Pol. *pospolite ruszenie*=a general summons to march in arms against an enemy, an arrièrban, from *pospolity*=general, and *ruszenie*=a stirring, a commotion.] A kind of militia in Poland, which in time of invasion was called to arms for the defense of the country.

\*pōss, \*posse, v. t. [Fr. *pousser*=to push, to thrust.] To push, to dash. (*Prov. Eng.*)

### pōš'-sē, s. [Lat. lit.=to be able.]

1. The same as POSSE COMITATUS (q. v.).

2. A crowd; a number of people.

"Every individual member of the *posse* is known to every house at which the serenade is attempted."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

¶ *In posse*: Said of a thing which may possibly be; as opposed to *in esse*, said when a thing actually is.

posse comitatus, s. [Lit.=the power of the county.]

*Law*: A force or body which the sheriff of a county is empowered to raise in case of riot, possession kept on forcible entry, rescue, or other attempt to oppose or obstruct the execution of justice.

### \*posse, v. t. [Poss.]

\*pos-sede, v. t. [Lat. *possideo*.] To possess.

pōš-gēss', \*pos-sesse, v. t. & i. [Lat. *possessus*, pa. par. of *possideo*=to possess; Fr. *posséder*; Ital. *possedere*; Sp. *poseer*; Port. *possuir*.]

### A. Transitive:

1. To occupy in person; to have or hold actually in person; to hold as occupant.

"This king, that now the crown *possess'd*."

*Daniel: Civil Wars*, v.

2. To have as property; to own; to be owner of; to be master of.

"I am your's, and all that I *possess*."

*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

3. To make one's self possessor or master of; to seize, to gain, to win.

4. To put in possession of anything; to make possessor, master, or owner; to give possession to. (Followed by *of* before the thing given.)

"I will *possess* you of that ship and treasure."

*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 1.

¶ Now only used reflexively.

"We *possessed* ourselves of the kingdom of Naples."—*Addison*.

5. To make acquainted; to inform, to tell. (Generally followed by *of*.)

"The king is certainly *possessed*

Of all our purposes."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.* iv. 1.

6. To acquire or have full power or mastery over, as an evil spirit, passion, or influence.

"If Legion himself *possessed* him."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

7. To pervade; to affect strongly; to have a strong influence on or over; to overpower.

"Weakness *possesseth* me."

*Shakesp.: King John*, v. 3.

8. To fill, to furnish.

9. To gain, to win, to accomplish. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iii. 51.)

\*B. *Intrans.*: To have the power or mastery; to be master. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 5.)

### pōš-gēssed', \*pos-gēst', pa. par. & a. [POSSESS.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

### B. As adjective:

1. Held as by an owner; owned.

2. Holding as owner; owning; as, He died *possessed* of great wealth.

3. Informed, acquainted.

4. Seized, held, or ruled by an evil spirit, passion, or influence; under the power of some evil influence; mad.

pōš-gēs'-siōn (ss as zh), \*pos-ses-si-oun, \*pos-ses-sy-on, subst. [Fr. *possession*, from Lat. *possessio*, accus. of *possessio*=a holding, a possessing, from *possessus*, pa. par. of *possideo*=to possess (q. v.); Sp. *posesion*; Ital. *possessione*.]

### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or state of possessing or holding as owner or occupant; the state of owning or being master of anything; the state of being seized of anything; occupancy; ownership, rightful or wrongful. [¶.]

"In this case bare *possession* had, by effluxion of time, matured into a right of property."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 10.

2. That which is possessed; property, land, estate, or goods owned.

"My sole *possession* is thy love."

*Cowper: Joy of the Cross*.

3. A district, or extent over which a person or thing has power or authority.

"Lest total darkness should by night regain  
Her old *possession*."

*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 666.

4. The state of being possessed or under the power of evil spirits, passions, or influences; madness, lunacy.

"How long hath this *possession* held the man?"

*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, v.



5. An idea, a prepossession, a presentiment.

"I have a *possession* that with this five hundred I shall win five thousand."—*Cibber: Prov. Husband*, i.

## II. Technically:

1. *Civil Law*: The holding or having as owner or occupier, whether rightfully or wrongfully; actual seizing or occupancy.

"The lowest kind of title consists in the mere naked *possession*, or actual occupation of the estate, without any apparent right to hold and continue such *possession*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 10.

2. *Internat. Law*: A country or territory held by mere right of conquest. (*Bowvier*.)

3. *Script.*: The taking possession of the body or spirit by demons or devils. They produced bodily disease or defect as dumbness (Matt. ix. 32-34), blindness and dumbness (xii. 22-30), epilepsy with dumbness (Mark ix. 17-27); and a woman who had had a spirit of infirmity eighteen years is described as bound that length of time by Satan (Luke xiii. 16). Mentally, the possession by an unclean spirit produced symptoms almost undistinguishable from those of madness (Mark v. 2-20). Jesus, when on earth, cast out demons (Matt. iv. 24, &c.).

¶ 1. *Possession is nine-tenths of the law*:

*Law*: A dictum used as a strong method of asserting that whosoever attempts to oust a possessor from property will not succeed by showing flaws in the occupant's title, but must fully establish his own. (*Wharton*.)

2. *To give possession*: To put another in possession of anything; to put in the power or ownership of another.

3. *To take possession*: To enter on or bring within one's power or occupancy; to seize.

4. *To put in possession*:

(1) To give possession to.  
(2) To place a person in charge of property recovered on ejection or distraint.

5. *Writ of possession*:

*Law*: A precept directing a sheriff to put a person in peaceful possession of property recovered in ejection or writ of entry.

## possession-theory, s.

*Anthrop.*: The theory prevailing among races and individuals of low culture that disease, whether bodily or mental, is due to the presence of a malevolent spirit. [OBSESSION, ORACLE.]

"That the intruding or invading spirit may be either a human soul, or may belong to some other class in the spiritual hierarchy, countenances the opinion that the *possession-theory* is . . . modeled on the ordinary theory of the soul acting on the body. In illustrating the doctrine from typical examples from the enormous mass of available details, it will be hardly possible to discriminate among the operating spirits, between those which are souls and those which are demons, nor to draw an exact line between obsession by a demon outside, and possession by a demon inside."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 125.

\*pōš-šēs'-siōn (ss as zh), *v. t.* [POSSESSION, s.] To invest with property.

pōš-šēs'-siōn-āl (ss as zh), *a.* [Eng. *possession*; -al.] Possessive.

pōš-šēs'-siōn-ar-ŷ (ss as zh), *a.* [Eng. *possession*; -ary.] Relating to or implying possession.

\*pōš-šēs'-siōn-ēr (ss as zh), *s.* [Eng. *possession*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A possessor; one who owns or possesses anything.

2. *Church Hist.*: A name given to a member of a religious community which was endowed with lands.

†pōš-šēs'-siv'-āl, *a.* [English *possessive*(e); -al.] Pertaining to a possessive. (*Earle: Philol.*, § 572.)

pōš-šēs'-sive, *a. & s.* [Latin *possessivus*, from *possessus*, pa. par. of *possideo*=to possess (q. v.); Fr. *possessif*; Sp. *posesivo*; Ital. & Port. *possessivo*.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to, having, or indicating possession.

"They waddle round in a straddling, *possessive* fashion."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

## B. As substantive:

1. The same as POSSESSIVE-CASE (q. v.).

2. The same as POSSESSIVE-PRONOUN (q. v.).

## possessive-case, s.

*Gram.*: That case of nouns and pronouns which indicates—

(1) Ownership, or possession; as, *John's* book.  
(2) Relation of one thing to another; as, *Plato's* supporters. Also called the Genitive-case. [GENITIVE.]

¶ The possessive case is expressed in English by the apostrophe (') and s; as, *John, John's*.

## possessive-pronoun, s.

*Gram.*: A pronoun denoting possession or ownership.

pōš-šēs'-sive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *possessive*; -ly.] In a manner denoting possession.

pōš-šēs'-sōr, \*pos-ses-sour, *s.* [Lat. *possessor*, from *possessus*, pa. par. of *possideo*=to possess; Fr. *possesseur*; Sp. *posesor*; Port. *possessor*; Ital. *possessore*.] One who possesses or owns; one who holds or enjoys any goods or property; an owner, an occupant; a proprietor of goods, real or personal.

"As if he had been *possessor* of the whole world."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 4.

pōš-šēs'-sōr-ŷ, *a. & s.* [Lat. *possessorius*, from *possessor*=a possessor (q. v.); Fr. *possessoire*.]

## A. As adjective:

### \*I. Ordinary Language:

1. Relating to or denoting possession.

2. Having possession; possessing.

"This he detains from the ivy much against his will; for he should be the true *possessory* lord thereof."—*Howell*.

II. *Law*: Arising from possession; as, a *possessory* interest.

## B. As substantive:

*Law*: A suit entered in the Admiralty-court by the owners for the seizing of their ship.

## possessory-action, s.

*Law*: An action brought to regain possession of land, the right of possession only, and not the right of property, being contested.

## possessory-judgment, s.

*Scots Law*: A judgment which entitles a person who has been in uninterrupted possession for seven years to continue his possession until the question of right shall be decided.

pōš'-sēt, \*pos-syt, *s.* [Cf. Wel. *posel*=curdled milk, posset; Ir. *pusoid*=a posset.] A drink composed of hot milk curdled by some infusion, as wine or other liquor.

"Thou shalt eat a *posset* to-night at my house."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

pōš'-sēt, *v. t.* [POSSET, s.] To curdle, to coagulate. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 5.)

pōš-si'-bil'-i-tāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *possibilitas* (genit. *possibilitatis*)=possibility (q. v.).] To make or render possible.

pōš-si'-bil'-i-tŷ, \*pos-si-bil-i-tee, *s.* [French *possibilité*, from Latin *possibilitatem*, accus. of *possibilitas*, from *possibilis*=possible (q. v.); Spanish *posibilidad*; Ital. *possibilità*.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being possible; the power of happening, being, or existing in some way or other. It generally implies improbability or great uncertainty.

"Any degree of *possibility* whatever, of religion being true."—*Paley: Sermon* 1.

2. That which is possible; a thing which may possibly happen, be, or exist.

"Possibilities are as infinite as God's power."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

II. *Law*: A chance or expectation; an uncertain thing which may or may not happen. It is near or ordinary, as where an estate is limited to one after the death of another; or remote or extraordinary, as where it is limited to a man provided he shall be married to a certain woman, and then that she shall die and he be married to another. (*Wharton*.)

pōš-si'-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *possibilis*, from *possum*=to be able, from *potis*=able, and *sum*=to be; Sp. *posible*; Ital. *possibile*.]

1. That may or can happen, be, or exist; that may be done; not contrary to the nature of things; liable to happen or come to pass.

"'Tis *possible* to infinite power to endue a creature with the power of beginning motion."—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, prop. 10.

¶ *Possible* signifies properly able to be done, *practicable* signifies able to put in *practice*; hence the difference between *possible* and *practicable* is the same as between doing a thing at all, or doing it as a rule.

2. Capable of being, existing, or coming to pass, but highly improbable.

¶ *If possible*: If it can possibly be done.

"And expiate, *if possible*, my crime."

*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 491.

pōš-si'-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *possib*(le); -ly.]

1. In a possible manner; by any possible means; by any power or means, moral or physical, really existing; by any possibility.

"When *possibly* I can, I will return."

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 2.

2. Perchance, perhaps.

pōš'-sūm, *s.* [See def.] A colloquial abbreviation of *opossum* (q. v.). (*U. S.*)

¶ *To act possum*, *to play possum*: To feign, to

dissemble. In allusion to the habit of the opossum throwing itself on its back and shamming death on the approach of an enemy.

"It's almost time for Babe to quit *playing possum*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Jan., 1886, p. 436.

pōst-, *pref.* [Lat.] A Latin preposition signifying after, behind, since, &c., in which senses it is largely used in composition.

## post-abdomen, s.

*Comp. Anat.*: That portion of a crustacean which lies behind the segments corresponding to those of the abdomen in insects.

post-act, *s.* An act done after or subsequently; an after-act.

## post-anal, a.

*Zoöl.*: Situated behind the anus.

## post-communion, s.

1. *Anglican*: That part of the communion service which follows after the people have communed.

2. *Roman*: That part of the mass which follows the communion of the celebrant.

## post-disseizin, s.

*Old Eng. Law*: A subsequent disseizin; also a writ that lay for him who, having recovered lands or tenements by force of novel disseizin, was again disseized by the former disseizor.

## post-disseizor, s.

*Old Eng. Law*: One who disseizes another of lands which he had before recovered of the same person.

## post-entry (1), s.

1. *Book-keeping*: An additional or subsequent entry.

2. *Comm.*: An additional entry of goods made by a merchant at a custom-house, when the first entry is found to be too small.

post-exilic, *a.* Pertaining to, occurring in, or connected with the period in Jewish history subsequent to the Babylonian captivity.

"It could be further shown that a number of Hebrew *post-exilic* names . . . are of Babylonian origin."—*Athenæum*, May 12, 1883, p. 602.

†post-exist, *v. i.* To exist after; to live subsequently. (*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 37.)

†post-existence, *s.* Future or subsequent existence.

"That one opinion of the soul's immortality, namely, its *post-existence*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 38.

†post-existent, *a.* Existing or being after or subsequently.

"Pre- and *post-existent* atoms."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 35.

post-fact, *s. & a.* [Lat. *post factum*=done afterward.]

A. *As subst.*: A fact which occurs after or subsequently to another.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to a fact subsequent to another.

## post-facto, *phr.* [EX POST FACTO.]

\*post-ferment, *s.* [Formed on analogy of *preferment*.] The opposite of preferment; a step downward in rank.

"This his translation was a *post-ferment*."—*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 329.

post-fine, *s.* A fine due to the king by prerogative; called also king's silver. [FINE, s., II. 2.]

"Then followed the *licentia concordandi*, or leave to agree the suit. This leave was readily granted, but for it there was also another fine due to the king, called the king's silver, or sometimes the *post-fine*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 18.

## post-fix, s.

*Gram.*: A word, syllable, or letter appended to the end of another word; a suffix, an affix.

post-fix, *v. t.* To add a word, syllable, or letter at the end of another word, &c.

†post-geniture, *s.* The state or condition of a child born after another in the same family.

## post-glacial, a.

*Geol.*: A term applied to the oldest division but one of the Post-tertiary period.

## post-mortem, a. & s.

A. *As adj.*: After death, as a *post-mortem* examination, *i. e.*, one made after the death of a person, in order to ascertain the cause of death either in the interests of science, or for the ends of justice.

B. *As subst.*: A post-mortem examination.

## post-natal, a.

Subsequent to birth.  
"Those whose idiocy depends on *post-natal* diseases."—*Sankey: Experimental Diseases*, lect. vi.

## post-nate, a.

Subsequent.  
"But a second or *post-nate* thing."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 585.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, -wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**post-natus, a. & s.**

**A. As adj.:** Born after or subsequently.

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Eng. Law:* The second son.

2. *Scots Law:* One born in Scotland after the accession of James I. (of England), who was held not to be an alien in England.

**post-note, s.** A note issued by a bank, payable at some future time, not on demand.

**post-nuptial, a.** Being made or happening after marriage; as, a *post-nuptial* settlement.

**post-obit, s. & a.** [Lat. *post*=after, and *obitus*=death.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. A bond given as security for the repayment of a sum of money to a lender on the death of some specified person, from whom the borrower has expectations. Such loans in almost every case carry high, if not usurious, rates of interest, and generally the borrower binds himself to pay a much larger sum than he receives, in consideration of the risk which the lender runs in the case of the borrower dying before the person from whom he has expectations.

2. A post-mortem examination.

**B. As adj.:** After death; posthumous; as, a *post-obit* bond.

**post-oesophageal, a.**

*Anat.:* Situated behind the gullet or oesophagus.

**post-oral, a.**

*Anat.:* Situated behind the mouth.

**post-pliocene, a.**

*Geol.:* In the etymological sense, more modern than the Pliocene, *i. e.*, embracing all the deposits from the end of the Pliocene till now; but Lyell, who introduced the term, restricts it to the older of these, applying the term Recent to the others. In his *Post-pliocene strata*, all the shells are of recent species, but a portion, and that often a considerable one, of the mammals are extinct. In the Recent strata, again, both the shells and the mammals belong to recent species. (*Lyell: Antiquity of Man* (1863), pp. 5, 6.)

**post-position, s.**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of placing after; the state of being placed after or behind.

"Nor is the *post-position* of the nominative case to the verb against the use of the tongue."—*Mede: Daniel's Weeks*, p. 36.

2. *Gram.:* A word or particle placed after, or at the end of, a word.

**post-positional, a.** Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a post-position.

**post-positive, a.** Placed after something else, as a word.

**post-prandial, adj.** Happening after dinner; after-dinner.

"The introduction by some unhappy *post-prandial* orator of political allusions."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**post-remote, adj.** More remote in subsequent time or order.

**post-tabula, s.**

*Arch.:* A reredos (q. v.).

**post-terminal, phr.**

*Law (of sittings):* After the term.

**post-tertiary, a.**

*Geol.:* An epithet applied to a geological period extending from the close of the Tertiary till now. Lyell divides it into the Pleistocene and the Recent sub-periods; Etheridge into the Glacial or Pleistocene, the Post-Glacial, the Pre-Historic, and the Historical sub-periods. Called also Quaternary.

**pōst (1), \*poste, \*poaste, s.** [A. S. *post*, from Lat. *postis*=a post, a door-post, prop.=something firmly fixed; cf. Lat. *postus*=*positus*, pa. par. of *pono*=to place, to set.] [POSITION.]

1. A piece of timber, metal, or other solid substance set upright in the ground, and intended as a support for something else; as—

(1) *Carp.:* An upright timber in a frame; as, *king-post*, *door-post*, &c.

(2) *Build.:* A pillar or column in a structure.

(3) A vertical pillar forming a part of a fence, or for holding aloft telegraph-wires.

(4) *Furniture:*

(a) One of the uprights of a bedstead.

(b) One of the standards of a chair-back.

(5) *Mining:* One of the pillars of coal or ore which support the ceiling of a mine.

(6) *Paper-making:* A pile of one hundred and forty-four sheets of hand-made paper, fresh from the mold, and made up with a web of felt between each sheet, ready for the first pressure in a screw-press. This is a felt-post. When the felts are removed, the pile is called a white post.

\*2. A pole, a staff.

3. The starting place for a race; also the winning-post.

"Some good horses mustered at the *post*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\*4. A pillar, a support.

"Until his order he was a noble *post*."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 214.

\*5. The door-post of a victualer's shop, on which he chalked up the debts of his customers; hence, a score, a debt. (*Eng.*)

"When God sends coyne

I will discharge your *poast*."

*Rowlands: Knave of Clubs*.

¶ 1. *Knight of the Post:* [KNIGHT OF THE POST.]

2. *Post and paling:* A close wooden fence, constructed with posts fixed in the ground, and pales nailed between them.

3. *Post and pane, post and petrail:* English terms applied to buildings erected with timber framings and panels of brick or lath and plaster. [BRICK-NOGGING.]

4. *Post and railing, post and rails:*

(1) A kind of open wooden fence for the protection of young quickset hedges. It consists of posts and rails, &c.

"The stag had jumped some *post-and-rails*."—*Field*, Feb. 20, 1886.

(2) (See extract.)

"The tea is more frequently bad than good. The bad, from the stalks occasionally found in the decoction, is popularly known as *posts and rails tea*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

5. *Post and stall:*

*Mining:* A mode of working coal in which so much is left as pillar and so much is worked away, forming rooms and thurlings.

**post-butt, s.** A block inserted in the ground, and having a socket to hold a post.

**post-driver, s.** [PILE-DRIVER.]

**post-entry (2), s.** The entry of a horse for a race, or of a competitor for any contest, made at the time appointed for the race or contest.

**post-hook, s.**

*Harness:* A check-rein hook, having an ornamental post extending up above the opening for the rein.

**post-jack, s.** An implement for lifting posts out of the ground. It is a crow-bar pivoted in a base piece and having a claw which catches against the post.

**post-match, s.**

*Horse-racing:* A match in which each subscriber names two or more horses of the proper age, one only of which (unless a greater number is allowed by the conditions of the race) is to be sent to the post.

**post-mill, s.** An old form of windmill which was mounted on a post. The post was continued through several stories, and formed the axis on which the mill veered as the wind changed.

**pōst (2), \*poste, s. & adv.** [Fr. *poste* (masc.)=a post, a messenger; (fem.)=post, posting, riding, &c., from Low Lat. *posta*=a station, a site, prop. fem. sing. of *postus*=*positus*, pa. par. of *pono*=to place; Sp., Port., & Ital. *posta*; Ger. *post*.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A fixed place, position, or station, for a person or thing; a position, place, or station occupied; especially a military station, or the place where a single soldier or a body of soldiers is placed.

"To guard this *post* . . . that art employ."

*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xiii. 942.

2. The troops posted or stationed at a particular place.

3. A fixed or established place on a line of road where horses were kept for traveling; a stage, a station, a posting-house.

¶ Posts seem to have been first established for the conveyance of government messengers or private travelers rather than of letters. The ancient system extensively existed in the provincial parts of India till the introduction of railways narrowed the sphere of its operations.

4. A person who traveled by posting, or using relays of horses; a quick traveler, a courier.

"Richard, duke of York, being in Ireland, by swift curriers and flying *postes* was advertised of the great victorie."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 38).

5. A carrier of letters, papers, or messages; one who goes at stated times to carry mails or despatches from one place to another; a postman.

6. An established system for the public conveyance and delivery of letters; the conveyance by government officers of the public mails from place to place; the post-office.

"Letters, especially those to the delivery of which in the ordinary course of *post* importance is attached."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

¶ Cyrus, the founder of the Persian empire, is credited with the first use of posts for letters. Probably the earliest were government despatches; then private letters would be taken surreptitiously, and finally arrangements would be made for doing so as a government monopoly. Despatches sent by Ahasuerus (Xerxes?) throughout the Persian empire are mentioned in *Esther* i. 22; iii. 12-15; viii. 5-10, 13, 14; ix. 20, 30. They were by posts, *i. e.*, men riding on mules and camels (viii. 14). Augustus Cæsar had similar posts in Rome. Charlemagne seems to have introduced them into France. [POST-OFFICE.]

7. A post-office; an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

"Scarcely had last week's letter been dropped into the *post*."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

8. A single or particular despatch of mails; as, to miss a *post*.

\*9. Haste, speed, post-haste.

10. A post-horse; a relay of horses.

"Presently took *post* to tell you."

*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, v. 1.

11. A situation; an office or employment; any position of trust, dignity, service, or emolument; an appointment.

"The point of interest or the *post* of power."

*Cowper: Retirement*, 142.

\*12. A game at cards, Post-and-pair.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* A bugle-call, giving notice of the time for retiring for the night.

"First *post* was sounded at half-past ten."—*City Press*, Sept. 30, 1885.

2. *Paper:* A size of writing-paper, so called because its original water-mark was a postman's horn. It varies in size from 22½ by 17½ inches to 19 by 15½ inches.

**B. As adv.:** Hastily, speedily; in all haste, as a post. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 171.)

¶ \*(1) *Post-and-pair:* [POST (2), s., A. I. 12.]

\*(2) *To ride post:* To be employed in carrying mails, &c., by posting or relays of horses; hence, to ride in haste or with all speed.

(3) *To travel post:* To travel with all possible speed; to travel expeditiously.

**post-bag, s.** A bag in which letters are conveyed to or by the post; a mail-bag.

**post-bill, s.**

1. A bill granted by the Bank of England to individuals, and transferable after being indorsed.

2. A post-office way-bill of the letters, &c., despatched from a post-office, placed in the mail-bag, or given in charge to the post. (*Eng.*)

**post-captain, s.**

*Naval:* A captain of a British ship-of-war of three years' standing, now simply styled a captain. He ranks with a colonel in the army. (*Eng.*)

\***post-caroche, s.** A post-chaise.

**post-chaise, subst.** A closed vehicle for hire, designed to be drawn by relays of horses, hired for each trip between stations.

\***post-coach, s.** A post-chaise.

**post-day, subst.** The day upon which the mails arrive or are despatched.

**post-free, adj.** Franked; free from charge for postage.

\***post-hackney, s.** A hired post-horse.

**post-haste, a., adv. & s.**

**A. As adj.:** By posting; done with all possible speed or expedition. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 1.)

**B. As adv.:** With all possible haste or expedition. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 4.)

**C. As subst.:** Very great haste in traveling.

"Lord George your brother, Norfolk, and myself,

In haste, *post-haste*, are come to join with you."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III.*, ii. 1.

**post-horn, s.**

*Music:*

1. A wind instrument consisting of a simple metal tube, without valves or pistons, blown by postmen. It can hardly be termed a musical instrument. (*Cowper: Table Talk*, 32.)

2. A piece of music suitable to, or in imitation of the notes or passages of, a post-horn.

**post-horse, s.** A horse kept and let for posting. (*Eng.*) (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 1.)

**post-house, s.**

1. A house where post-horses are kept for the convenience of travelers. (*Eng.*)

\*2. A post-office.

**post-office, s.**

1. An office or house where letters, &c., are received for transmission by post to their several addresses, and whence letters, &c., are sent out to be delivered to the addresses.



2. A department of the government having charge of the conveyance of the public mails.

¶ In 1776 a continental postal system was inaugurated in this country, and Benjamin Franklin proceeded to organize the service. Up to 1829, however, the Postmasters-General were not regarded as belonging to the Presidential Cabinet. The first postmaster after the formation of a stable form of government was Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts, who served under Washington for over two years, and was succeeded by Timothy Pickering. During the administration of President Jackson the office was made a cabinet position and William T. Barry, of Kentucky, was appointed. For a time the rates of carriage of letters varied, the matter of distance being the criterion of cost. After the civil war the system was thoroughly overhauled, and under the guidance of men like Buchanan and his associates, brought to its present state of high efficiency. The rates of postage have been rendered about uniform with those of other civilized countries, which have to a great extent taken our system as a model. As at present regulated the postmasters of the larger towns are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, while those of the less important places are appointed by the President. All the other appointees are given position in accordance with the civil service reform laws.

¶ (1) *Post-office annuity and insurance*: A system under which the English Postmaster-General is authorized to insure lives between the ages of 16 and 60 for sums for not less than £20 or more than £100, and to grant annuities not exceeding £10. (Eng.)

(2) *Post-office order*: The same as MONEY-ORDER (q. v.).

(3) *Post-office savings-bank*: A savings-bank in connection with the English post-office, in which deposits not exceeding £30 in any one year, or £150 in all, are received at a rate of interest of 2½ per cent. per annum, which is allowed until the sum amounts to £200.

**post-paid, a.** Having the postage prepaid.

**post-road, post-route, s.** The road or route by which mails are conveyed.

**post-town, s.**

1. A town in which a post-office is established.

\*2. A town in which post-horses are kept. (Eng.)

**pōst (1), v. t.** [POST (1), s.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: To fix on or upon a post; to fix up in a public place, as a notice or advertisement.

"For distributing and posting bills in every city."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug. 1880, p. 612.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To expose or hold up to public reproach; espec. to stigmatize publicly as a coward.

"The fiery young midshipman posted him in the streets of Baltimore."—*Harper's Monthly*, June, 1882.

¶ This use of the word is derived from the sheriffs formerly having posts before their doors, on which proclamations, &c., were affixed.

(2) To deposit; to pay down as a deposit or stake.

"He must to-day post the final deposit."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pōst (2), v. t. & i.** [POST (2), s.]

A. *Intransitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To station; to place in a position.

"The police . . . were posted in great force outside the building."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. To place in the post; to transmit by post.

"Two hundred thousand of the circulars in question have been posted."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. To send with speed or with post-horses.

\*4. To put off; to delay, to postpone.

"I have not stopp'd mine ears to their demands,  
Nor posted off their suits with slow delays."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., vi. 8.*

5. To inform fully; to post up [¶].

"Law was not well posted about what was transpiring."—*New York Herald*, Feb. 22, 1859.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Book-keeping*:

(1) To carry or transfer (as items, accounts) from a journal to a ledger. Similarly, the number of bank-notes, &c., when noted in books for reference are said to be posted.

(2) To make the necessary or proper entries in; as, to post one's books.

2. *Naval*: To promote from commander to captain.

"Whispers were afloat, which came to the ears of the Admiralty, and prevented him from being posted."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. lv.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To travel with post horses; to travel with all possible speed.

"Post speedily to my lord, your husband."

*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 7.

2. *Manège*: To rise and sink in the saddle in accordance with the motion of the horse, especially when trotting.

¶ *To post up*:

1. *Lit. & Book-keeping*: To make the necessary or proper entries in up to date.

2. *Fig.*: To keep supplied with the latest information on a subject; to inform fully.

"Nor may the merest schoolboy be quite posted up in the dates."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\***pōst, a.** [Cf. Fr. *aposter*=to place in a post or position; to spy.] Suborned; hired to do what is wrong.

\***pōst'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *post* (2), v.; -able.] Capable of being carried.

"Make our peace postable upon all the tides of fortune."—*Mountagu: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. vi., § 2.

**pōst'-age (age as ĭg), s.** [Eng. *post*; -age.]

\*1. Carriage, postage.

2. The fee or charge made on letters or other articles conveyed by post.

"These circulars and the postage on them."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

\*3. The act of traveling by land, interrupting a journey or passage by water.

"So inconvenient is the postage."—*Relique Wottonianæ*, p. 704.

**postage-stamp, s.** An adhesive stamp, of various values issued by the post-office, to be affixed to letters or other articles sent by post, as payment of the postage or cost of transmission.

**pōst'-al, a.** [Fr.] Of or pertaining to the post-office, posts or conveyance of letters, &c., by post.

"Giving some trouble to the postal authorities."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**postal-card, s.** A card issued by the post-office department for the convenience of the public in conducting correspondence through the mails. The amount of postage required is stamped on its face.

**postal-guide, s.** A book issued under authority of the post-office department of the United States, containing the postal laws and regulations, a list of post-offices of the country alphabetically arranged, together with instructions and general information for the use of postmasters and others employed in the postal service of the government.

**postal money-order, s.** A cash order issued at one post-office and made payable at another to a person named in a letter of advice sent by the postmaster at the former post-office to the postmaster at the latter.

**postal-note, s.** A cash order of various values under \$5 issued by the post-office, and payable to the bearer at any post-office; now abolished.

**postal-union, s.** A union of several states or countries for the interchange and conveyance of mails under an arrangement. Among the countries embraced in the union are Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Canada and Newfoundland, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States.

**pōst'-āx'-i-ā, a.** [Pref. *post*-, and Eng. *axial*, (q. v.).]

*Anat.*: Behind the axis of the limbs.

**pōst'-bōy, s.** [Eng. *post* (2), s., and *boy*.] A boy who rides post or who carries letters; the driver of a post-chaise; a postilion.

"A mounted postboy galloped up with a letter."—*Lever: Dodd Family Abroad*, let. xl.

**pōst'-dāte, v. t.** [Pref. *post*-, and Eng. *date*.]

1. To attach a date to, as to a check, later than or in advance of the real time or that at which it is written.

"It is constantly the practice in drawing checks to postdate them."—*London Globe*.

\*2. To date so as to make appear earlier than the fact. (*Fuller*.)

**pōst'-dāte, s.** [POSTDATE, v.] A date attached to a writing or other document later than the real date.

**pōst'-dī-lū'-vī-ā, adj.** [Pref. *post*-, and English *diluvial*.] Being, existing, or happening subsequent to the flood or deluge.

**pōst'-dī-lū'-vī-ān, a. & s.** [Pref. *post*-, and Eng. *diluvian*.]

A. *As adj.*: Postdiluvial (q. v.).

"The earliest history of man that we possess represents the postdiluvian wanderers journeying eastward."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. vi.

B. *As subst.*: One who lived after the flood, or who has lived since the flood.

**poste, s.** [Fr.] The post.

**poste-restante, s.** [Fr.=resting (*i. e.* undistributed) post.] A department in a post-office where letters so marked are kept till the addressees call

for them. The arrangement is made for the convenience of persons traveling or passing through towns where they have no fixed residence.

**pōst'-ē-ā, s.** [Lat.=afterward.]

*Law*: The return of the judge before whom a cause was tried, after the verdict, stating what was done in the cause. So called from the first word in the return when the proceedings were in Latin.

"If the issue be an issue of fact, and upon trial it be found for either the plaintiff or defendant, or specially; or if the plaintiff makes default, or is nonsuit; or whatever, in short, is done subsequent to the joining of issue and awarding the trial, it is entered on record, and is called a *postea*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 14.

**pōst'-ēr (1), s.** [Eng. *post* (1), v.; -er.]

1. A large printed bill or placard to be posted in a public place as a notice or advertisement.

"The posters convening the meeting announced that the procession would be headed by a brass band."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. One who posts bills, &c.; a bill-poster.

**pōst'-ēr (2), s.** [Eng. *post* (2), v.; -er.]

1. One who posts; one who travels post; a courier.

"At this, Goltho alights as swiftly post  
As posters mount."

*Davenant: Gondibert*, bk. iii., c. 6.

2. A post-horse.

"We whirled along with four posters at a gallop."—*Lever: Dodd Family Abroad*, let. xxxii.

**pōs-tēr'-i-ōr, \*pos-ter-i-our, a. & s.** [Lat., compar. of *posterus*=coming after, following, from *post*=after; Fr. *postérieur*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Coming or happening after; subsequent in time; later.

"An admired writer, posterior to Milton."—*Walpole: On Gardening*.

2. Later in order of moving or proceeding; following or coming after.

3. Situated behind; hinder. (Opposed to *anterior*.)

II. *Botany (of an axillary flower)*: Beneath the axis.

B. *As subst.*: [POSTERIORES].

¶ *A posteriori*: [A POSTERIORI].

**posterior-side, s.**

*Zool.*: The part of the back of a shell which contains the ligament. It is usually the longer of the two.

**pōs-tēr'-i-ōr'-i-tŷ, subst.** [Fr. *posteriorité*.] The quality or state of being posterior or later in time. (Opposed to *priority*.)

"The successive priority and posteriority of all temporary things."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 647.

**pōs-tēr'-i-ōr-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *posterior*; -ly.] In a posterior manner; later or subsequently, either in time or place; behind.

"The posterior angle of the malar extends well posteriorly."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society*, xiii. 205.

**pōs-tēr'-i-ōrŷ, s. pl.** [POSTERIOR,] The hinder parts of an animal's body.

"For expedition is the life of action, otherwise Time may show his bald occiput, and shake his posteriors at them in derision."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 17.

¶ Used by Shakespeare, for the latter or later part.

"The posteriors of this day, which the rude multitude call the afternoon."—*Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 1.

**pōs-tēr'-i-tŷ, \*pos-ter-i-tie, s.** [Fr. *postérité*, from Lat. *posteritatem*, acc. of *posteritas*=futura, posterity, from *posterior*=after, following, posterior (q. v.); Sp. *posteridad*; Ital. *posterità*.]

1. Succeeding generations.

"Founded by us and left to posterity."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fo. 229.

2. Descendants, children; the race which descends from a progenitor. (Opposed to *ancestors*.)

"It should not stand in thy posterity."

*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 1.

**pōst'-ēr-n, \*post-erne, \*post-orne, s.** [O. Fr. *posterle, posterne* (Fr. *pōterne*) from Low Lat. *post-erula*=a small back door, a postern, a dimin. from *posterus*=behind.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A small doorway or gateway at the back of a building; a private entrance; any entrance or gate. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. v. 52.)

II. *Fortification*:

1. A vaulted passage underneath a rampart, leading from the interior to the ditch, and closed by a gate.

2. A passage-way at a retired part of a bastion.

**postern-gate, s.** A postern.

"He found his way to a postern-gate."

*Wordsworth: White Doe*, x. 2.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, there; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw







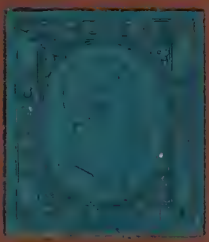
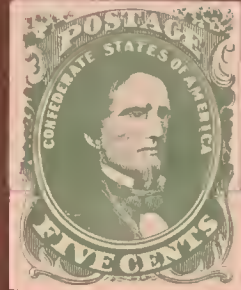
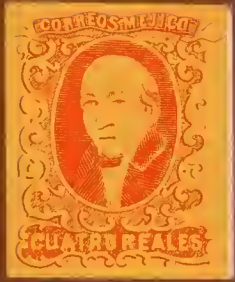
# POSTAGE STAMPS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES



## PLATE I.

- |     |     |  |  |
|-----|-----|--|--|
| No. | 1.  | Great Britain, . . . . .   | The first stamp.                                   |
|     | 2.  | Spain, 1850, . . . . .   | Yearly issue dated.                                |
|     | 3.  | Spanish Colony, . . . . .  | Type of current stamps and colonies.               |
|     | 4.  | United States, . . . . .   | Stamp of private letter express co.                |
|     | 5.  | Netherlands, . . . . .   | Old.   |
|     | 6.  | Netherlands, . . . . .   | New.   |
|     | 7.  | Papal States, . . . . .  | Obsolete.  |
|     | 8.  | Mexico, . . . . .  | First type.  |
|     | 9.  | Mexico, . . . . .  | Under Maximilian.                                  |
|     | 10. | Mexico, . . . . .  | Current.   |
|     | 11. | Confederate, . . . . .   | Head of Washington.                                |
|     | 12. | Confederate, . . . . .   | Head of Jeff. Davis.                               |
|     | 13. | Confederate. Provisional issue, issued at Madison, Fla. Value \$1,500. |  |
|     | 14. | Sardinia. . . . .  | Impressed on colored paper without ink.            |
|     | 15. | Sicily, . . . . .  | Head of "Bomba."                                   |
|     | 16. | Parma, . . . . .   | Provisional.                                       |
|     | 17. | Hawaiian Isles, . . . . .  | Head Kamehameha.                                   |
|     | 18. | Hawaiian Isles, . . . . .  | Local type set.                                    |
|     | 19. | Hawaiian Isles, . . . . .  | Head Liliohuku.                                    |
|     | 20. | Hawaiian Isles, . . . . .  | Same series surcharged by provisional government.  |
|     | 21. | Brazil, . . . . .  | Early issues figure only.                          |
|     | 22. | Brazil, . . . . .  | Head Dom Pedro.                                    |
|     | 23. | Colombian Republic, . . . . .  | First type.  |
|     | 24. | Colombian Republic, . . . . .  | The only equilateral triangle.                     |
|     | 25. | Colombian Republic, . . . . .  | State of Bolivar, smallest stamp.                  |
|     | 26. | Colombian Republic, . . . . .  | State of Antioquia, provisional.                   |
|     | 27. | Colombian Republic, . . . . .  | State of Antioquia, black on colored paper.        |
|     | 28. | Peru, . . . . .  | Captured by Chilians and surcharged with the arms. |
|     | 29. | Chili, . . . . .   | Only head of Columbus.                             |
|     | 30. | Guatemala, . . . . .   | National Bird.                                     |
|     | 31. | Columbia, . . . . .  | State of Panama map type.                          |
|     | 32. | Costa Rica, . . . . .  | Arms.  |
|     | 33. | Costa Rica, . . . . .  | Portrait of President Soto.                        |
|     | 34. | Uruguay, . . . . .   |  |
|     | 35. | Russia, . . . . .  |  |
|     | 36. | Finland, . . . . .   |  |
|     | 37. | Bulgaria, . . . . .  |  |
|     | 38. | Ottoman Empire, . . . . .  | First type with counterfoil.                       |
|     | 39. | Ottoman Empire, . . . . .  | Later type.  |
|     | 40. | Austria, . . . . .   | First type.  |
|     | 41. | Austria, . . . . .   | Current high value.                                |
|     | 42. | Germany, . . . . .   | Imperial.  |
|     | 43. | Germany, . . . . .   | Bavaria first type.                                |
|     | 44. | Egypt, . . . . .   | First type.  |
|     | 45. | Egypt, . . . . .   | Current.   |
|     | 46. | Sweden, . . . . .  | Low values.  |
|     | 47. | Denmark, . . . . .   | Early type.  |
|     | 48. | Denmark, . . . . .   | For Iceland and current Denmark.                   |





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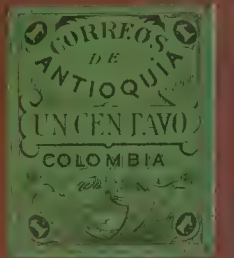
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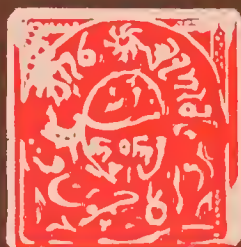
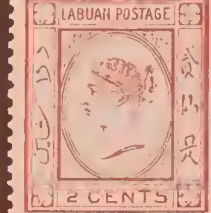
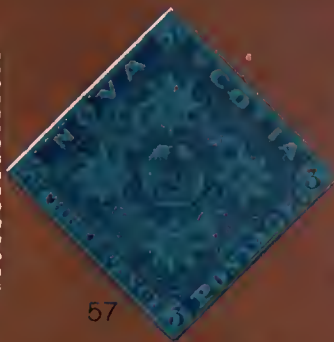
# POSTAGE STAMPS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES



## PLATE II.

- No. 49. British Colonies, . . . . . First type (Barbados).
- 50. British Colonies, . . . . . Independent type, circular.
- 51. British Colonies, . . . . . Independent type, isosceles triangle.
- 52. British Colonies, . . . . . Independent type, octagon.
- 53. British Colonies, . Independent type, Colonial seal New South Wales.
- 54. British Colonies, . . . . . Second type, (Antigua).
- 55. British Colonies, . . . . . Third type (Seychelles).
- 56. British Colonies, . . . . Independent type, Colonial seal Barbados.
- 57. British Colonies, . . Independent type, diamond shape, Nova Scotia.
- 58. British Colonies, . . Independent type, Colonial seal Virgin Isles.
- 59. British Colonies, . . Provisional, printed on stamp of another colony.
- 60. British Colonies, . . . . . Nova Scotia second type.
- 61. British Colonies, . . . . . Straits Settlements Perak.
- 62. British Colonies, . . . . . South Australia, narrow rectangle.
- 63. British Colonies, . Newfoundland, advertising product of the country.
- 64. British Colonies, . . . . . Canada, current type.
- 65. British Colonies, . . . . . Western Australia (Swan River).
- 66. British Colonies, . . . . . Labuan.
- 67. British Colonies, . . . . . Heligoland, national colors.
- 68. British Indian Empire, . . . . . Sirmoor.
- 69. British Indian Empire, . . . . . Kashmir.
- 70. British Indian Empire, . . . . . Afghanistan.
- 71. British Indian Empire, . . . . . Pountch.
- 72. British Indian Empire, . . . . Current type, with name surcharged.
- 73. Portugal, . . . . . With embossed head.
- 74. Portugal, . . . . . Provisional.
- 75. Portuguese Colonies, . . . . . Cape Verde.
- 76. Portuguese Colonies, . Macau surcharged on part of revenue stamp.
- 77. Portuguese Colonies, . . . . . Azores.
- 78. Portuguese Colonies, . . . . . Funchal.
- 79. France, . . . . . First issue Republic
- 80. France, . . . . . Emperor.
- 81. France, . . . . . Present Republic.
- 82. French Colonial, . . . . . First type.
- 83. French Colonial, . . . . . Second Type.
- 84. French Colonial, . . . . . Current type.
- 85. China, . . . . .
- 86. Japan, . . . . . Bird type.
- 87. Liberia, . . . . .
- 88. Liberia, . . . . . Triangular.
- 89. Siam, . . . . .
- 90. North Borneo, . . . . .











**pōs-thēt-ō-mīst**, *s.* [Eng. *posthetom(y)*; *-ist*.] One who performs the operation of posthetomy or circumcison.

**pōs-thēt-ō-mý**, *s.* [Gr. *posthē*=the prepuce, and *tomē*=a cutting.] Circumcison.

**\*pōst-hūme**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *postumus*, *posthumus*=posthumous (q. v.); Port. *posthumo*; Sp. & Ital. *postumo*.] Posthumous.

"Oh! if my soul could see this *posthume* sight."  
*Hall: Satires*, iii. 7.

**\*pōst-hūmed**, *a.* [Eng. *posthum(e)*; *-ed*.] Posthumous.

"A stranger to my method would hardly rally my scattered and *posthumed* notes."—*Fuller: General Worthies*, ch. xxv.

**pōst-hū-moūs**, **\*pōst-ū-moūs**, *a.* [Lat. *postumus*=the last-born, the last, late-born, prop. the super. of *post*=after. The erroneous supposition that it came from *post humum* (lit. =after the ground), explained as "after the father is laid in the ground," led to the false spelling *posthumus*, and eventually to the word being restricted in meaning accordingly.]

1. Born after the death of the father; as, a *posthumous* child.

2. Being or continuing after one's decease.

"Makes a folly of *posthumous* memory."—*Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. v.

3. Published after the death of the author.

"Compromising between a present and a *posthumous* edition."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 461.

**pōst-hū-moūs-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *posthumous*; *-ly*.] In a *posthumous* manner; after one's decease.

**\*pōst-ic**, **\*pōst-ick**, *a.* [Latin *posticus*, from *post*=after, behind.] Backward.

**pōst-ī-coūs**, *a.* [Lat. *posticus*.]

*Bot.*: The same as **EXTORSAL** (q. v.).

**pōst-ī-cūm**, *s.* [Lat.] [POSTIC.]

*Rom. Arch.*: The part of a temple which was in the rear of the cell; that in front of the cell being called the pronaos.

**\*pōst-īl**, **\*post-el**, **\*post-ill**, **\*post-ille**, *subst.* [Fr. *postille*, from Low Lat. *postilla*=a marginal note in a Bible, prob. from Lat. *post illa (verba)*=after those (words); Spanish *postila*; Ital. & Port. *postilla*.]

1. An explanatory or marginal note in a Bible; hence, an explanatory note generally, especially one written in the margin; a commentary

"The said Langton also made *postils* upon the whole bible."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 248.

2. In the Roman and Lutheran churches, a homily to be read in public.

**pōst-īl**, *v. i. & t.* [POSTIL, *s.*]

**A. Intrans.**: To write postils or comments; to comment.

**B. Trans.**: To write marginal notes on; to gloss; to annotate; to explain with notes; to comment on.

"A book in some places *postilled* in the margin with the king's hand."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 211.

**pōs-tīl-īōn** (i as y), *s.* [POSTILLION.]

**\*pōst-īl-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *postil*; *-ize*.] To postil; to annotate; to gloss; to comment on.

"*Postilizing* the whole doctrine of Dun Scotus."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxonienses*.

**pōst-īl-lāte**, *v. i. & t.* [Low Lat. *postillo*, from *postilla*=a postil (q. v.).]

**A. Intransitive**:

1. To write postils or explanatory notes; to comment.

2. To preach by expounding the Scriptures, verse by verse, in regular order.

**B. Trans.**: To postil; to explain by postils or marginal notes.

**pōst-īl-lā-tion**, *s.* [POSTILLATE.] The act of postillating; exposition of Scripture in preaching.

**pōst-īl-lā-tōr**, *s.* [Low Lat., from *postillo*=to postillate (q. v.).] One who postillates; a commentator; one who expounds Scripture verse by verse.

**pōst-īl-lēr**, *s.* [Eng. *postil*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who postils; one who writes original notes; an annotator.

"It hath been observed by many holy writers, commonly delivered by *postillers* and commentators."—*Browne*.

**pōs-tīl-liōn** (i as y), **\*pōs-tīl-iōn**, *s.* [French *postillon*, from Ital. *postiglione*=a postillion, from *posta*=a messenger, a post; Sp. *postillon*.] [POST (2), *s.*] The rider on the near leader of a traveling or other carriage; also one who rides the near horse when only one pair is used, either in a coach or post-chaise.

**pōst-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [POST (2), *v.*]

**posting-house**, *s.* A house or hotel where post-horses are kept.

**pōs-tique** (que as k), *a.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *postiche*), from Latin *posticus*=behind, from *post*=after.] Superadded; done after the work is finished. Applied to a superadded ornament of sculpture or architecture.

**\*pos-tle** (1), *s.* [APOSTLE.]

**\*pos-tle** (2), *s.* [POSTIL.]

**\*pōst-lī-mīn-ī-ar**, **\*pōst-lī-mīn-ī-ār-ý**, **\*pōst-lī-mīn-ī-oūs**, *a.* [POSTLIMINIUM.]

1. Pertaining to or involving the right of postliminium.

2. Done or contrived subsequently; subsequent, posterior.

**pōst-lī-mīn-ī-ūm**, **\*pōst-līm-ī-ný**, *s.* [Latin *postliminium*, from *post*=after, and *limen* (genit. *liminis*)=a limit, a threshold; Fr. *postliminie*; Sp. & Ital. *postliminio*.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.*: The return to one's own threshold; hence, a return home, and so, to one's old rank, or former rights and privileges. Said of a person who had been banished or taken prisoner by an enemy.

"When a Roman citizen was solemnly given over to an enemy by the Pater Patratus, it would appear that he forfeited his rights irrevocably; but if taken prisoner in the ordinary course of war, they were only suspended.

. . . If he was enabled to return home, in consequence of release or escape, he recovered his Status, by what, in legal language, was termed *Postliminium*."—*Ramsay: Roman Antiquities*.

2. *Internat. Law*: That right by virtue of which persons or things taken by an enemy are restored to their former state when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged.

**pōst-lūde**, *s.* [Lat. *post*=after, and *ludus*=a play.]

*Music*: A concluding voluntary; an afterpiece.

"A Christmas *Postlude*."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 9, 1882.

**pōst-man** (1), *s.* [Eng. *post* (1), *s.*, and *man*.]

*English Law*: One of the two most experienced barristers in the Exchequer division of the High Court of Justice, who have precedence in motions. So called from the place where he sits; the other is called the tubman (q. v.).

**pōst-man** (2), *s.* [Eng. *post* (2), *s.*, and *man*.]

\*1. A post, a courier.

2. One who delivers letters brought by the post; a letter-carrier.

**pōst-mark**, *s.* [Eng. *post* (2), *s.*, and *mark*.] A mark stamped by the postoffice officials on letters, &c., showing the place and time of the posting of the letters, and the various postoffices through which they pass; it also serves to obliterate or cancel the postage-stamps affixed.

**pōst-mas-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *post* (2), *s.*, and *master*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. The official who has the charge and superintendence of a postoffice.

2. One who keeps or lets post-horses. (*Eng.*)

**II. Eng. Univ.**: At Morton College, Oxford, one of the scholars on the foundation. Called also a portionist (q. v.).

¶ In the earlier writers postmaster is exclusively used in the second sense. This state of things continued as late as 1644. [POSTOFFICE.]

**Postmaster-General**, *s.* That member of the Government who has the charge and direction of the Postoffice, in all its departments. He is a member of the Cabinet.

**pōst-mē-rīd-ī-an**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *postmeridianus*, *pomeridianus*, from *post*=after, and *meridianus*=belonging to midday, meridian (q. v.).] [POMERIDIAN.]

**A. As adjective**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. Coming, happening, or done after the sun has passed the meridian; being in, or belonging to, the afternoon.

2. Belonging to the after part of life; late.

**II. Geol.**: A term applied to the series of the Appalachian strata, which in the New York Survey has been called the Upper Helderberg, or Corniferous Limestone. The word refers to the part of the Appalachian Palæozoic day at which the group was formed. Its maximum thickness, which occurs in the Western States, is about 350 feet. The nearest European representative is the English Ludlow formation; but it contains numerous Devonian, and some Carboniferous fossils. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania*.)

**B. As subst.**: The afternoon. It is usually contracted into P. M.

**pōst-pōne**, *v. t.* [Lat. *postpono*=to place after; *post*=after, and *pono*=to place; Sp. *posponer*.]

1. To put off or defer to a later or future time; to adjourn, to delay.

2. To set in value below something else; to value or estimate less than something else. (Followed by *to*.)

**pōst-pōne-mēnt**, *s.* [English *postpone*; *-ment*.] The act of postponing or putting off to a future time; a temporary delay or adjournment.

"A *postponement* of a few days appeared to be inevitable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

**\*pōst-pōn-ēnce**, *s.* [Lat. *postponens*, *pr. par. of postpono*=to postpone (q. v.).] The act of postponing or settling a thing below another in value, importance, or estimation.

"Noting preference or *postponence*."—*Johnson: Dict.*, *s. v. Of*.

**pōst-pōn-ēr**, *s.* [English *postpon(e)*; *-er*.] One who postpones; one who defers or delays; a procrastinator.

"These *postponers* never enter upon religion at all; in earnest or effectually."—*Paley: Sermon* 30.

**\*pōst-pōse**, *v. t.* [Fr. *postposer*, from Lat. *post*=after, and Fr. *poser*=to place.]

1. To place or set after.

"He *postposeth* filial and paternal love to his favor towards him."—*Howell: Vocall Forest*.

2. To postpone, to defer.

**\*pōst-pōš-īt**, *v. t.* [Lat. *postpositus*, *pa. par. of postpono*=to postpone (q. v.).] To place or set after; to postpone.

"Often in our love to her, our love to God is swallowed and *postposited*."—*Feltham: On St. Luke*, p. 328.

**pōst-sçē-nī-ūm**, *subst.* [Lat., from *post*=after, behind, and *scena*=a scene (q. v.).]

*Arch.*: The back part of a theater, behind the scenes.

**\*pōst-scribe**, *v. t.* [Lat. *postscribo*=to write after, to add in writing; *post*=after, and *scribo*=to write.] To write after; to add in writing.

"It was but mannerly of Bellarmine to *postscribe* two of his tomes with *Laus Deo Virginique Matri Mariae*."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 7.

**pōst-script**, *s.* [Lat. *postscriptum*, neut. sing. of *postscriptus*, *pa. par. of postscribo*.] [POSTSCRIBE.] A paragraph or part added to a letter after it has been signed by the author; an addition to a book or composition after it had been supposed to be finished, and containing something which had been omitted in the body of the work, or which may have occurred subsequently to the author.

"In the letter which he had received from my lord admiral there was a *postscript*, whiche he shewed mee."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 353.

**\*pōst-scrip-tēd**, *a.* [Eng. *postscript*; *-ed*.] Having a postscript; written after.

**pōst-sphē-nōid**, *a.* [Pref. *post*=after, and Eng. *sphenoid*.] (See the compound.)

**postsphenoid-bone**, *s.*

*Anat.*: The posterior part of the sphenoid-bone distinct in infancy from the presphenoid part. The former contains the *sella turcica* and the great wings.

**pōs-tū-lant**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *postulans*, *pr. par. of postulo*=to demand; Sp. & Ital. *postulante*.] [POSTULATE, *subst.*] One who asks, demands, or requests; a candidate; specifically, in the Roman Church, one seeking admission to a religious order or congregation. The postulant is bound by the rules of the order to which he or she is seeking admission, but does not wear its distinctive dress till the habit is conferred.

"The *postulant* for parliamentary honors."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pōs-tū-late**, *s. & a.* [Latin *postulatum*, neut. sing. of *postulatus*, *pa. par. of postulo*=to ask, to demand; Fr. *postulat*; Ital. *postulato*.]

**A. As substantive**:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A position, supposition, or proposition assumed without proof, as being self-evident or too plain to require proof or illustration; a thing assumed for the purpose of future reasoning; an assumption.

"The difference between axioms and *postulates* is analogous to that between theorems and problems."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind*, vol. ii., ch. ii., § 3.

2. *Geom.*: The enunciation of a self-evident problem. It differs from an axiom, which is the enunciation of a self-evident proposition. The axiom is more general than the postulate.

\***B. As adjective**: Of the nature of a postulate; assumed.

"I mean by *postulate* illation."

*Butler: Hudibras*, ii. 1.

**pōs-tū-lāte**, *v. t.* [Fr. *postuler*; Sp. *postular*; Ital. *postulare*.] [POSTULATE, *s.*]

\*1. To demand.

2. To beg or assume without proof; to regard as self-evident; to take as granted.

\*3. To assume; to take without consent as one's right.

\*4. To invite, to solicit, to entreat. [POSTULATION, II.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon. exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -çion, -çion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**pōs-tū-lā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *postulatio*, from *postulatus*, pa. par. of *postulo*=to postulate (q. v.); Fr. *postulation*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of postulating or assuming without proof.

\*2. A postulate; a necessary assumption.

"I must have a second *postulation*, that must have an ingredient to elicit my assent."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 129.

\*3. A supplication, an intercession.

"Presenting his *postulations* at the throne of God."—*Pearson: On the Creed*.

\*4. A suit, a cause.

"By this means the cardinal's *postulation* was defective."—*Burnet: Own Time*.

**II. English Canon Law:** A presentation or recommendation addressed to the superior, to whom the right of appointment to any dignity belongs, in favor of one who has not a strict title to the appointment.

**pōs'-tū-lā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Latin *postulatorius*, from *postulatus*.] [POSTULATE, *v.*]

1. Postulating; assuming without proof.

2. Assumed without proof.

"The semblance is but *postulatory*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

3. Supplicatory, entreating, demanding.

"To turn that deprecatory prayer into a *postulatory* one."—*Clarendon: Tracts*, p. 392.

**pōs-tū-lā'-tūm**, *s.* [Lat.] A postulate (q. v.).  
"The proof depends only on this *postulatum*."—*Dryden: Juvenal*. (Dedic.)

**pōst'-ur-ā-l**, *a.* [Eng. *postur(e)*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to posture.

**pōst'-ure**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *positura*=position, arrangement; prop. fem. sing. of *positurus*, fut. par. of *pono*=to place, to set; Sp. & Ital. *postura*, *positura*.]

\*1. Place, situation, state, or condition with regard to something else; position.

"In *posture* to displode their second tire Of thunder."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 605.

2. The situation, disposition, or arrangement of the several parts of the body in relation to each other, or with respect to a particular purpose; the position of the body or its members; attitude.

"This is as lawful as to smell of a rose or to lie in feathers, or change the *posture* of our body in bed for ease."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 16.

\*3. State or condition.

"To give his opinion upon their present *posture* of affairs."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 309.

\*4. State, disposition; frame of mind or soul.

**†posture-maker**, *s.* One who makes postures or contortions.

**†posture-making**, *s.* The act or practice of assuming different bodily postures.

**†posture-master**, *s.* One who teaches or practices artificial attitudes or postures of the body.

**pōst'-ure**, *v. t. & i.* [POSTURE, *s.*]

**A. Trans.:** To place in any particular posture or position; to dispose, to arrange.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. *Lit.:* To dispose the body in particular postures or attitudes, as an acrobat or tumbler.

2. *Fig.:* To pose.

"His *posturings* as a patriot."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**pōs'-tū-rēr**, \***pōs'-tū-rīst**, *s.* [Eng. *postur(e)*; *-er*, *-ist*.] One who postures, an acrobat, a tumbler.

\***pōst-vēne'**, *v. t.* [Latin *postvenio*, from *post*=after, and *venio*=to come.] To come after; to supervene.

\***pōst-vīde**, *v. i.* [Lat. *post*=after, and *video*=to see.] To see or be wise after the event.

"Instead of preventing, *postvide* against dangers."—*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 200.

**pōs'-ŷ**, \***pos-le**, \***poisee**, *s.* [A contraction of *poesy* (q. v.).]

1. A poetical motto or quotation attached to or inscribed on anything, as on a ring.

"Is this a prologue, or the *posy* of a ring?"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

2. A short inscription or legend.

"There was also a superscription or *poisee* written on the toppe of the crosse."—*Udall: Luke* xxiii.

3. A bunch of flowers; a nosegay, a bouquet. Sometimes used for a single flower or button-hole.

"If some infrequent passenger crossed our streets, it was not without his medicated *posie* at his nose."—*Br. Hall: A Sermon of Thanksgiving* (an. 1625).

**pōt** (1), \***potte**, *s.* [Ir. *pota*, *potadh*=a pot; Gael. *pot*; Wel. *pot*; Bret. *pōd*; Dut. *pot*; Fr. *pot*; Sp. & Port. *pote*; Dan. *potte*; Icel. *pottr*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A vessel made of metal, used for various domestic purposes; as, for boiling vegetables, meat, &c.

2. A hollow vessel made of earthenware, china, &c.; as, a flower-pot, a water-pot, &c.

3. An earthenware, pewter, or other vessel for liquids, containing one quart.

"And here's a *pot* of good double beer, neighbor; drink."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II.*, ii. 3.

4. The quantity contained in a pot; a quart.

5. A trade term for stoneware.

6. The metal or earthenware top of a chimney; a chimney-pot.

\*7. A helmet or headpiece.

\*8. The skull.

9. A hollow vessel made of twigs with which to catch fish.

10. A large sum. (*Slang*.)

"I made what is vulgarly termed a *pot* of money."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

11. The sum of money put on the table by a poker-playing party.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Founding:* A crucible. Graphite pots are most generally in use.

2. *Paper:* A size of paper, 12½ inches by 15 in the sheet, and weighing 10 lbs. to the ream.

3. *Sugar:* [POTTING-CASK.]

4. *Tinning:*

(1) A vessel filled with melted tallow in which the charcoal-iron plates are dipped before tinning; a grease-pot.

(2) A bath used in the same work, known as a wash-pot.

¶ *To go to pot:* To be ruined, destroyed, or wasted. The meaning is probably to be put into the melting-pot, as old metal, to be melted down; probably *pot* here is the same as POT (2), *s.*=pit, and the meaning to be to go to the pit of destruction.

"All's one, they go to *pot*."—*Dryden: Tempest*. (Epil.)

**pot-barley**, *s.* [BARLEY.]

**pot-bellied**, *a.* Having a pot-belly; fat, corpulent.

**pot-belly**, *s.* A protuberant belly.

"He will find himself a forked stradling animal, and a *pot-belly*."—*Arbutnot & Pope: Martin Scriblerus*.

¶ A *pot-belly* is produced by the enlargement of the omentum with fat.

**pot-boiler**, *s. & a.*

**A. As substantive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A work of art or literature produced merely as a means of providing the necessities of life; espec. a painting done for money, not for the sake of art.

"A mere *pot-boiler*, though it is marked by much of the ability of the artist."—*Athenæum*, April 1, 1882.

2. *Anthrop.:* (See extract.)

"Among the articles of daily use were many rounded pebbles, with marks of fire upon them, which had probably been heated for the purpose of boiling water. *Pot-boilers*, as they are called, of this kind are used by many savage peoples at the present day, and if we wished to heat water in a vessel that would not stand the fire, we should be obliged to employ a similar method."—*Darwins: Cave-Hunting*, ch. iii.

**B. As adj.:** Pot-boiling (q. v.).

"What are vulgarly known as *pot-boiler* books or articles."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 20.

**pot-boiling**, *adj.* Of the nature of a *pot-boiler* (q. v.).

"Below the composer's mark, and distinctly of the *pot-boiling* order."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pot-companion**, *s.* An associate or companion in drinking; a boon-companion. (Applied generally to habitual drunkards.)

**pot-eye**, *s.*

*Spinning:* A guide-eye for a yarn in a spinning-frame. Through it the yarn passes from the rollers to the flyer. Made of metal, glass, or porcelain.

**pot-gun**, *s.*

1. A mortar for firing salutes. The name is derived from its shape.

2. A pop-gun (q. v.).

\***pot-gutted**, *a.* Pot-bellied.

"You *pot-gutted* rascal."—*Graves: Spiritual Quixote*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

**pot-hanger**, **pot-hangle**, *s.* A hook on which pots are hung over a fire; a pot-hook.

**pot-herb**, *s.* A herb fit for the pot or cooking; a culinary herb.

¶ *White pot-herb:*

*Bot.:* *Valerianella olitoria*.

**pot-holes**, *s. pl.*

*Mining & Geology:* The name given by the Virginian quarrymen to deep conical or cylindrical

pipes in the granite formation of the James River Valley. They are of watery origin. (*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, i. (1845), p. 302.)

**pot-hook**, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* An S-shaped hook for suspending a pot or kettle over a fire.

2. *Fig.:* A letter or character like a pot-hook; especially applied to the elementary characters formed by children when learning to write. (Frequently in the phrase *pot-hooks and hangers*.)

"I long to be spelling her Arabick scrawls and *pot-hooks*."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, ii. 2.

**pot-house**, *s.* An ale-house, a beer-saloon, a low public house.

"The coarse dialect which he had learned in the *pot-houses* of Whitechapel."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

**pot-hunter**, *s.*

1. One who shoots everything he comes across without regard to the rules or customs of sport, being only anxious to fill his bag.

"With no other let or hindrance than those which the gory *pot-hunters* compel."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1877, p. 506.

2. One who makes it a business to enter all competitions where prizes, as silver cups, &c., are given, not for the sake of the sport, but in order to win and be able to show off the prizes gained. (*Slang*.)

**pot-hunting**, *s.* The practice of a *pot-hunter*.

"Some protection should be taken against *pot-hunting*."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

\***pot-leech**, *s.* A sot, a drunkard.

**pot-liquor**, *subst.* The liquor in which butcher's meat has been boiled; thin broth.

**pot-luck**, *s.* Accidental fare; whatever fare may chance to be provided for dinner.

"A woman whose *pot-luck* was always to be relied on."—*G. Eliot: Amos Barton*, ch. i.

¶ *To take pot-luck:* Said of an accidental visitor who partakes of the family dinner whatever it may be.

"He should be very welcome to take *pot-luck* with him."—*Graves: Spiritual Quixote*, bk. xix., ch. xii.

\***pot-maker**, *s.* A potter.

**pot-man**, *s.* [POTMAN.]

**pot-marigold**, *s.*

*Bot.:* *Calendula officinalis*.

**pot-metal**, *s.*

1. A cheap alloy for faucets, &c.; composed of copper, 10; lead, 6-8.

2. A kind of cast-iron suitable for casting hollow ware.

3. A species of stained glass, the colors of which are incorporated with the glass while the latter is in a state of fusion in the pot.

**pot-pie**, *s.* A pie made by covering the inner surface of a pot with paste, and filling up with meat, as beef, mutton, fowl, &c. (*U. S.*)

**pot-piece**, *s.* A pot-gun.

**pot-plant**, *s.*

*Bot.:* *Lecythis ollaria*.

**pot-pourri**, *s.* [Fr. *pot*=pot, and *pourri*, pa. par. of *pourrir*=to putrefy, to boil very much.]

**I. Lit.:** A dish of various kinds of meat and vegetables cooked together.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. A mixture of rose-leaves and various spices, kept in jars or other vessels as a scent.

2. A vase or bouquet of flowers used to perfume a room.

3. In music, a medley; a collection of various tunes linked together; a capriccio or fantasia on popular melodies.

4. A literary composition made up of several parts put together without any unity of plot or plan.

\***pot-shop**, *s.* A low public house, a pot-house.

**pot-shot**, *s.*

1. A shot fired for the sake of filling the bag or pot, without regard to the nature, condition, or appearance of the animal shot. (*Eng.*)

2. A shot fired without any deliberate aim.

3. A shot at an enemy from behind a tree, or from an ambush.

**pot-valliant**, *a.* Made courageous or valiant by drink.

**pot-walloper**, \***pot-wabblers**, *s.*

1. A name given to parliamentary voters in certain English boroughs, previous to the Reform Act of 1832, in which all male inhabitants, whether householders or lodgers, who had resided in the borough and had boiled their own pot, *i. e.*, procured their own subsistence, for six months, and had not been chargeable to any parish as paupers for twelve months, were entitled to a vote.

2. A kitchen maid; one who cleans pots; a scullion. (*Slang*.)



**pot-walloping, a. & s.**

**A. As adj.:** A term applied to English boroughs in which, before the Reform Act of 1832, pot-wallopers were entitled to a vote. (Eng.)

"A pot-walloping borough like Taunton."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 39.

**B. As subst.:** A boiling of a pot; the sound made by a pot boiling.

"The pot-walloping of the boiler."—*De Quincey: English Mail Coach*.

**pot-wheel, s.** A form of water-raising wheel. [NORIA.]

**pōt** (2), s. [PIT, s.] A pit, a dungeon.

¶ *Pot and gallows:* [PIT AND GALLOWS.]

**pōt** (1), v. t. & i. [POT (1), s.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To put into pots.

2. To preserve seasoned in pots; as, to *pot* fowl or fish.

3. To plant or set in mold in pots.

"If grown in pots, they should be *potted* in rich soil."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

4. To put in casks for draining; as, to *pot* sugar. [POTTING-CASK.]

5. To pocket; to strike or play so as to run into the pocket of a billiard table. (Slang.)

"After making three, he *potted* his opponent's ball."—*London Evening Standard*.

6. To shoot.

**B. Intransitive:**

\*1. To drink, to tipple. (Slang.)

"It is less labor to plow than to *pot* it."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 84.

2. To shoot or fire persistently; to keep on shooting. (Slang.)

\***pōt** (2), \***potte**, v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To cap.

**pōt-a-ble**, a. & s. [Fr., from Latin *potabilis*, from *poto*=to drink; Sp. *potable*; Ital. *potabile*.]

**A. As adj.:** Capable of being drunk; fit for drinking; drinkable.

**B. As subst.:** Anything that may be drunk.

"Ten thousand painted flow'rs

Useful for *potables*."

*Philips: Cider*, ii.

**pōt-a-ble-ness**, s. [Eng. *potable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being potable.

**pōt-age** (age as *ig*), s. [POTTAGE.]

\***pōt-a-gēr**, s. [Fr., from *potage*=pottage.] A porringer.

"An Indian dish or *potager*, made of the bark of a tree."—*Grew: Muscum*.

\***pot-a-gre**, s. [PODAGRA.] The gout.

"For slouthe a *potagre* and a *goute*."

*MS. Ashmole*, 41, fo. 37.

**pō-tāg'-rō, pō-tar'-gō**, s. [BOTARGO.] A West Indian sauce or dish.

"What lord of old would bid his cook prepare

Mangos, *potargo*, champignons, cavarref?"

*King: Cookery*.

**pōt-āle**, s. [Etym. doubtful; English *pot*, and *ale* (?).] The refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten pigs.

**pō-tā-lī-a**, s. [Etym. unexplained.]

**Bot.:** A genus of Loganeæ. An infusion of the leaves of *Potalia resinifera*, the only known species, is somewhat mucilaginous and astringent. It is used in Brazil as a lotion for inflamed eyes. The subspecies (?), *P. amara*, is bitter, acrid, and emetic.

**pō-tā-mě-æ**, s. pl. [Greek *potamos*=a river, or Lat. *potam(o)eton*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æe*.]

**Botany:** A tribe of Naiadaceæ. Spathe none. Flowers in spikes or clusters, solitary, unisexual or bisexual. Stigma subcapitate, or shortly decurrent. Embryo curved.

**pō-tām'-ī-dēs**, s. [Greek *potamos*=a river; Lat. adj. suff. -*ides*.]

**Zoöl. & Palæont.:** Freshwater Cerites; a genus of Cerithiadae. Shell like Cerithium, but without varices in the fossil species, which are included in that genus. Epidermis thick, olive-brown; operculum orbicular, many-whorled. Forty-one recent species, from the mud of Californian, African, and Indian rivers.

**pōt-a-mō-**, *pref* [Gr. *potamos*=a river.] Belonging to, living in or near, or connected with a river or rivers.

**pōt-a-mō-bī'-ī-dæ**, s. pl. [Modern Latin *potamobi(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

1. **Zoöl.:** A group or family of Huxley's tribe Astacina, with two genera, *Astacus* and *Cambarus*.

"All the crayfishes of the northern hemisphere belong to the *Potamobiidæ*, and no members of this family are known to exist south of the equator."—*Huxley: The Crayfish*, p. 306.

2. **Palæont.:** From the Jurassic onward. [PSEUDASTACUS.]

**pōt-a-mō'-bine**, a. & s. [POTAMOBIDÆ.]

**A. As adj.:** Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Potamobiidæ (q. v.).

"The wide range and close affinity of the genera *Astacus* and *Cambarus* appear to me to necessitate the supposition that they are derived from some one already specialized *Potamobine* form . . . I am disposed to believe that this ancestral Potamobine existed in the sea which lay north of the Miocene continent in the northern hemisphere."—*Huxley: The Crayfish*, p. 332.

**B. As subst.:** Any individual of the family Potamobiidæ.

**pōt-a-mō'-bī-ūs**, s. [Pref. *potamo-*, and Greek *bīōō*=to live.]

1. **Entom.:** Leach's name for *Orectochilus*, a genus of Gyrinidæ, with one species.

†2. **Zoöl.:** A synonym of *Astacus*.

**pōt-a-mō-chœ'-rūs**, s. [Pref. *potamo-*, and Gr. *choiros*=a hog.]

**Zoölogy:** Bush-hog, Red River-hog; a genus of Suidæ, characteristic of the West African region, with two, or perhaps three, species, which are the handsomest of the Swine family. There is a boss or prominence under each eye. In *Potamochoerus penicillatus*, the ears are long and tapering, as if they had been cut, and terminate in hairy tufts. The general color is reddish-brown, with white dorsal stripe.

**pōt-a-mō-gā'-lē**, s. [Pref. *potamo-*, and Greek *galē*=a weasel.]

**Zoölogy:** A genus of Potamogalidæ, with one species, *Potamogale velox*, discovered by Du Chaillu in western equatorial Africa. It is about two feet in length, of which the tail occupies one half. The body is long and cylindrical; tail thick, and laterally compressed, legs short, toes not webbed, the animal being propelled through the water by strokes of the powerful tail; the limbs are folded inward and backward in swimming. Fur, dark-brown above, with a metallic violet hue; whitish beneath.

**pōt-a-mō-gāl'-ī-dæ**, s. pl. [Modern Lat. *potamogal(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

**Zoölogy:** A family of Insectivora, forming a connecting link between the Talpidæ and the Solenodontidæ, with two genera: *Potamogale* (q. v.) and *Geogale*, with one small muriform species, *Geogale aurita*, from Madagascar.

**pōt-a-mō-gē'-tōn**, *subst.* [Latin *potamogeton*, *potamogiton*; Greek *potamogeiton*=pondweed (see def.); *potamos*=a river, and *geiton*=a neighbor.]

1. **Botany:** Pondweed; the typical genus of the tribe Potameæ (q. v.). Flowers perfect, sessile, on a spike, with a simple spathe. Perianth single; stamens four. Ovary of four carpels. Drupes or achenes four, rarely one; small, green. Chiefly from the temperate zones. Known species about fifty. They are found in ponds, ditches, streams, the margins of lakes, &c., having the leaves submerged and translucent, or floating and opaque. *P. natans*, *P. lucens*, *P. crispus*, *P. densus*, and *P. oblongus* are among the most common. The root of *P. natans* is said to be eaten in Siberia. *P. crispus*, *P. gramineus*, and *P. lucens* are used in India as fodder, and the first two also for refining sugar.

2. **Palæobot.:** Found in the Miocene and the Pliocene of Europe.

**pōt-a-mōg'-ra-phŷ**, s. [Pref. *potamo-*, and Gr. *graphē*=a description.] A description of rivers.

**pōt-a-mōl'-ō-gŷ**, s. [Pref. *potamo-*, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.] A treatise on rivers; a scientific treatment of rivers.

**pōt-a-mōph'-ŷl-lite**, *subst.* [Pref. *potamo-*; Gr. *phyllon*=leaf, and suff. -*ite*.]

**Palæobot.:** Any apparently aquatic fossil leaf.

**pōt-a-mō-thēr'-ī-ūm**, s. [Pref. *potamo-*, and Gr. *thērion*=a wild animal.]

**Zoöl.:** A genus of Mustelidæ, allied to *Lutra* (q. v.), from the Miocene of Western Europe.

**pō-tānçe**, s. [Fr. *potence*=a gibbet.]

**Watchmaking:** The stud which forms a step for the lower pivot of a verge.

**potance-file**, s. A small hand-file with parallel and flat sides.

**pōt-āsh**, *subst.* [Eng. *pot*, and *ash*, because the lixivium of wood-ashes are evaporated for commercial purposes in iron pots.]

1. **Chem.:** A term applied to the hydrate of potassium, KHO, either in the liquid or solid state, but sometimes used to denote potassium oxide and also crude carbonate of potassium.

2. **Pharm.:** Potash salts are essential constituents in the human body, but if, when wasted, they are supplied directly to the blood they are very poisonous. A much diluted solution of potash is antacid and sedative in dyspepsia and cutaneous diseases, also in pleuritis, pericarditis, scrofula, &c. [BICARBONATE.] Caustic potash is used externally as a caustic in ulcers, &c.; carbonate of potash has been given in whooping cough; acetate of potash, nitrate

of potash, and, in small doses, tartrate of potash are diuretics; acid tartrate of potash is purgative and used in dropsy; citrate of potash is diuretic and febrifugal; sulphate of potash is a mild purgative generally given with rhubarb, &c.; nitrate of potash and chlorate of potash are refrigerants and diuretics. [PERMANGANATE.] Bromide and iodide of potassium are the forms in which bromine and iodine are often administered. Sulphurated potash in small doses is a stimulant, diaphoretic, and expectorant, and is sometimes used in scabies, psoriasis, chronic rheumatism, and bronchitis.

¶ Potash-alum=*Kalinite*; Potash-felspar=*Orthoclase* and *Microcline*; Potash-mica=*Muscovite*.

**potash-lime**, s.

**Chem.:** A mixture of dry hydrate of potassium and quicklime employed in estimating the nitrogen contained in organic substances. At a high temperature, it liberates the nitrogen in the form of ammonia.

**potash-water**, s.

**Chem.:** An artificial aerated water containing a minute quantity of potassic bicarbonate.

**pōt-āsh-ēs**, s. pl. [PEARLASHES.]

**pōt-āss, pō-tās'-sā**, s. [POTASH.] [POTASSIUM-HYDRATE.]

**pō-tās'-sā-mīde**, s. [English *potass(ium)*, and *amide*.]

**Chem. (pl.:** Potassium amides. The monocompound  $KH_2N$  is obtained by gently heating potassium in ammonia gas. It is an olive-green substance, melting a little over 100°. Tripotassamide, or nitride of potassium,  $K_3N$ , is obtained when monopotassamide is heated in a close vessel. It is a greenish-black substance, taking fire spontaneously when exposed to the air. In contact with water it is decomposed, yielding ammonia and potassium hydrate.

**pō-tās'-sīc**, a. [Mod. Latin *potass(ium)*; Eng. adj. suff. -*ic*.] Of or pertaining to potassium; containing potassium.

**pō-tās'-sī-ūm**, s. [Latinized from *potash* (q. v.).]

**Chem.:** Symbol, K; atomic weight, 39. A monad metallic element, discovered by Davy in 1807, and very widely diffused through the vegetable, mineral and animal kingdoms. It usually exists in combination with inorganic and organic acids, and, when its organic salts are burned, they are resolved into carbonate, from which all the other salts of potassium can be prepared. It may be obtained by electrolysis, but is now produced in large quantity by distilling in an iron retort an intimate mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potassium, a condition readily obtained by igniting crude tartar in a covered crucible. It is a bluish-white metal; specific gravity, '865, being the lightest of all the metals except lithium. At 0° it is brittle and crystalline; soft at 15°, and may be easily cut with a knife; fluid at 62.5°, and at a red heat distills, yielding a beautiful green vapor. Thrown upon water, the metal decomposes it with great violence, forming hydrate of potassium, while the escaping hydrogen takes fire, burning with a rose-red color. It can only be preserved in the metallic state by immersing it in rock oil.

¶ Potassium-chloride=*Sylvite*; Potassium-nitrate=*Niter*; Potassium-sulphate=*Aphthitalite* and *Misenite*.

**potassium-alloys**, s. pl.

**Chem.:** Alloys formed by fusing other metals with potassium. The arsenide and antimonide (the only important forms), heated with the alcoholic iodides, yield the arsenide, &c., of the alcohol radicals.

**potassium-bromide**, s.

**Chem.:** KBr. Formed by the action of bromine on potassium, or by neutralizing hydrobromic acid with potash. It crystallizes in brilliant cubes, having a sharp taste; specific gravity, '269; is more readily soluble in hot than in cold water, and is slightly soluble in alcohol. By oxidizing agents it is converted into bromate.

**potassium-carboxide**, s.

**Chem.:**  $K_2C_2O_2$ . A highly explosive compound formed sometimes in the manufacture of potassium, and when potassium is heated to 80° in presence of carbonic oxide. It is first of a gray color, and then becomes dark red. The gray compound has the composition  $K_2CO$ ; the red body can be preserved under mineral naphtha. In contact with water it explodes with great violence.

**potassium-chloride**, s.

**Chem.:** KCl. Occurs native as sylvite, and is formed when potassium is burned in chlorine, and when potash or carbonate of potash is neutralized with aqueous hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes mostly in cubes, rarely in octahedrons; specific gravity 1.95; tastes like common salt, melts at a low red heat, and at a higher temperature volatilizes unchanged. It is very soluble in water, one part of



the salt dissolving in 2.85 parts of water at 15.5°; is slightly soluble in strong alcohol, but wood spirit dissolves it more readily. It forms crystallizable double salts with most of the metallic chlorides.

**potassium-ethyl, s.**

*Chem.*: C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>K. Not known in the separate state, but in combination with zinc-ethyl by treating that compound with potassium.

**potassium-hydrate, s.**

*Chem.*: KHO. Potash. Potassa. Caustic potash. Produced by dissolving protoxide of potassium in water, but generally prepared by adding two parts of quicklime, slaked with water, to a solution of one part of carbonate of potassium in twelve parts of water, and boiling the mixture for some time. After standing, the clear liquid is siphoned off and evaporated in iron or silver basins. To remove several of the impurities it is subsequently treated with alcohol. After fusion it is a white, hard, brittle substance, specific gravity 2.1, melts below redness to a clear liquid, volatilizes at a red heat, dissolves in half its weight of water, and in nearly the same quantity of alcohol. It has an acrid taste, is a powerful caustic, decomposes most metallic salts, and at a high temperature acts with great energy on nearly all substances.

**potassium-iodide, s.**

*Chem.*: KI. Obtained by direct union of iodine and potassium, and by neutralizing hydriodic acid with potash. It crystallizes in cubes, which are sometimes transparent, often opaque; specific gravity 2.90. It has a sharp taste, melts below a red heat, and at a moderate red heat volatilizes without change; is soluble in 7 part of water at 16°, and in 5.5 parts alcohol at 12.5°. A solution of this salt dissolves free iodine, forming a dark-brown solution. It is much-used in medicine.

**potassium-oxides, s. pl.**

*Chem.*: Potassium forms three oxides: (1) Protoxide, K<sub>2</sub>O, formed when potassium is exposed to dry air at ordinary temperatures, is white, very deliquescent and caustic, and unites with water so energetically as to produce incandescence; (2) Dioxide, K<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, is formed at a certain stage in the preparation of the tetroxide, and when the latter substance is decomposed with water; (3) Tetroxide, K<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, is produced when potassium is burnt in dry air or oxygen. It is a chrome yellow powder which is reduced to protoxide when heated in an atmosphere of nitrogen, and to the dioxide when dissolved in water, oxygen in each case being evolved.

**potassium-sulphides, s. pl.**

*Chem.*: Potassium unites with sulphur in five different proportions: K<sub>2</sub>S, protosulphide, obtained, but in a state of doubtful purity, by igniting sulphate of potassium in a covered crucible with finely divided carbon. It has a reddish-yellow color, is deliquescent and caustic. K<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>, disulphide, formed by exposing the sulphhydrate to the air, is obtained as an orange-colored fusible substance. K<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>, trisulphide, obtained by passing the vapor of carbonic disulphide over ignited potassium carbonate. K<sub>2</sub>S<sub>4</sub>, tetrasulphide, formed by reducing sulphate of potassium by means of the vapor of carbonic disulphide. K<sub>2</sub>S<sub>5</sub>, pentasulphide, obtained from any of the above sulphides by boiling them with excess of sulphur until fully saturated. All the sulphides have an alkaline reaction and smell of sulphydric acid.

**põt-äss-öx'-yī, s.** [Eng. *potass(ium)*; *ox(ygen)*, and suff. *-yl*.]

*Chem.*: KO. Hydroxyl, in which the hydrogen is replaced by potassium.

**põ'-tâte, a.** [Lat. *potatus*=a draught.]

*Alchemy*: An epithet applied to a stage in the pretended transmutation of the baser metals into gold and silver. (*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, iii. 2.)

**põ-tä'-tion, \*po-ta-cy-on, s.** [Latin *potatio*, from *poto*=to drink.]

1. The act of drinking.
2. A drinking-bout.

"After three or four hours of friendly *potation*  
We took leave." *Cotton: De Monsieur Cottin*.

3. A draught. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.)
4. A beverage, a drink.

"To forswear thin *potations*, and addict themselves to sack."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, iv. 3.

**põ-tä'-tõ, po-ta-toe, s.** [Sp. *potato*.] [BATATAS.]

*Bot., Hort., Agric., &c.*: *Solanum tuberosum*, a well-known plant, the tubers (dilated branches) of which are eaten. It is a native of Chili and Peru. Some think that it was first brought to Spain from the mountains near Quito early in the sixteenth century. Thence it spread to Italy and Austria. Sir Walter Raleigh is supposed to have taken it to England in July, 1586, having obtained it from the Virginian colonists who had left England in 1584. Gerarde, in his *Herbale*, figured it in 1597 as "the potatoe of Virginia," where he said he had obtained its roots. Sir Walter Raleigh cultivated potatoes

on his estate of Youghal, near Cork. For the next century and a half they were regarded as garden plants only. They gradually made way to the important position which they now occupy in agriculture. Many varieties are grown, differing in earliness, form, size, color, &c.

† (1) *Oil of potatoes*: [FUSEL-OIL.]

(2) *Sweet potato*: [BATATAS.]

**potato-apple, s.** A popular name for the round fruit of the potato.

**potato-beetle, s.** [COLORADO-BEETLE.]

**potato-blight, s.** [POTATO-DISEASE.]

**potato-bogle, s.** A scarecrow. [BOGLE, s., I. 1. (3).]

"To be hung up between heaven and earth, like an auld *potato-bogle*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxi.

**potato-bug, s.** The same as POTATO-BEETLE.

**potato-disease, s.**

*Veg. Pathol.*: A disease or murrain produced by a fungus, *Peronospora infestans*. It generally first attacks the leaves and stems of the plant, forming brown spots upon them in July and August. By this time, the fungus which first penetrated the tissue of the leaf, has thrust forth through the stomates its conidia-bearing filaments. The leaves soon afterward die. Next the tubers are attacked and decay, either in a moist manner, attended by a disagreeable odor, or by a drying up of the tissue. Sometimes the term potato-disease is limited to the first of these kinds of decay, but they are closely akin, the one form passing into the other. Possibly an excess of rain in particular seasons created a predisposition to the attacks of the fungus. Too strong manuring, and the cutting up of seed potatoes have also been suggested as predisposing causes. The potato-disease first appeared in this country. In 1845-1847 it caused the failure of the potato crop in Ireland, producing famine. [FAMINE.] It has never since completely disappeared, and in 1860 was nearly as formidable in some places as on its first appearance. When it is prevalent, the potatoes should be powdered with flowers of sulphur before being planted. They should be put early in the ground, and the haulm removed when the disease manifests itself.

**potato-fat, s.**

*Chem.*: A fat extracted from fresh potatoes by ether. It forms white, slender, stellate needles, which turn brown, without melting, on exposure to a temperature of 270°.

**potato-mildew, s.** [POTATO-DISEASE.]

**potato-oat, s.**

*Agric.*: A temporary variety of *Avena sativa*. [AVENA, OAT.]

**potato-scab, s.**

*Bot.*: Scab in potatoes, produced by a fungus, *Tubercinia scabies*.

**potato-spirit, s.**

*Chem.*: A spirit formed during the fermentation of potatoes, and used in many parts of Europe.

**potato-starch, s.**

*Comm.*: The starch or flour of the potato, sometimes used to adulterate arrow-root. The granules vary considerably in size and form, some being shell-shaped, some ovate, and others, especially the smaller ones, round. Each granule is marked with a circular or stellate hilum, and around this is arranged a series of distinct lines or circles.

**potato-stone, s.**

*Min.*: A name applied to the siliceous and calcareous geodes found in the soil in the vicinity of Bristol. The siliceous geodes are lined with quartz crystals, but frequently contain calcite with acicular goëthite, the calcareous ones are lined with calcite crystals, but frequently contain isolated crystals of quartz, some of which present the form of the primitive rhombohedron. They appear to have been formed in the dolomitic conglomerates. According to Green, this name has also been applied to certain hollow limestone pebbles, which have been converted into dolomite, their interiors being lined with crystals of the same substance.

**potato-sugar, s.** [STARCH-SUGAR.]

**\*põ-tä'-tõr, subst.** [Latin.] One who drinks; a drinker, a drunkard.

**\*põ-tä'-tõr-ý, a.** [Lat. *potatorius*, from *potator*=a drinker; *poto*=to drink.] Relating or pertaining to drink or drinking.

**põt'-böý, s.** [Eng. *pot* (1), s., and *boy*.] A boy or man employed in a public house to clean the pots, carry out ale or beer, &c.

**\*põtçh** (1), *v. t.* [POACH (1), v.]

**\*põtçh** (2), *v. t.* [Fr. *pocher*.] [POACH (2), v.] To thrust, to push.

"I'll *potch* at him."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 10.

**põtçh'-êr, s.** [English *potch*; -er.] One who or that which potches.

**potcher-engine, s.**

*Paper-making*: A machine in which washed rags are intimately mixed with a bleaching solution of chloride of lime.

**pote, v. t. & i.** [POTTER.]

**A. Trans.**: To push or kick.

**B. Intrans.**: To creep about moodily. (*Prov.*)

**\*põt'-ê-car-ý, \*pot-i-car-y, s.** [A corruption of *apothecary*, which was apparently mistaken for a *pothecary*.] An apothecary.

**\*põt'-äd, a.** [Ety. doubtful.] Plaited.

**põ-teén', põt-heén', \*põt-teén', s.** [Ir. *potá*=a pot, a vessel; *potáim*=to drink.] Whisky; properly, whisky illicitly distilled in Ireland.

"His nose it is a coral to the view,  
Well nourish'd with Pierian *potheen*."

*Hood: Irish Schoolmaster.*

**põ-tě-lõt, s.** [Fr.; Dut. *potelood*; Ger. *pottloth*.] Sulphuret of molybdenum (q. v.).

**põ'-tençe** (1), *s.* [Fr.=a gibbet, a crutch, from Lat. *potentia*=power.]

*Her.*: A cross, whose ends resemble the head of a crutch.

**põ'-tençe** (2), *s.* [Lat. *potentia*=power.] Power, potency (q. v.).

**põ-těn'-cial** (ci as sh), *a.* [POTENTIAL.]

**põ'-ten-çý, subst.** [Lat. *potentia*=power, from *potens*; Sp. & Port. *potencia*; Ital. *potenzia, potenza*.] [POTENT, a.]

1. The quality or state of being potent; power, mental or physical; strength.

"The *potency* of her who has the bliss,  
To make it still elysium where she is."

*Cook: Green's Tu Quoque.*

2. Efficacy, strength; as, the *potency* of a medicine.

3. Moral power, influence, or strength.

"By the dread *potency* of every star."

*Mason: Caractacus.*

\*4. A power, an authority.

**põ'-tent, a. & s.** [Lat. *potens* (genit. *potentis*), pr. par. of *possum*=to be able, from *potis*=able, and *sum*=to be; Sp. & Ital. *potente*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Physically powerful; producing great physical effects; strong, forcible, efficacious.

"Moses once more his *potent* rod extends  
Over the sea."

*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 211.

2. Having great power; powerful, mighty.

"The eminence of a great and *potent* lord."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord.*

3. Strong in a moral sense; having or exercising great power or influence.

"The doctor is well money'd, and his friends  
*Potent* at court." *Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 4.

4. Strong, intoxicating; as, a *potent* spirit.

**B. As substantive:**

\*I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A powerful person; a potentate, a prince.

"You equal *potents*, fiery kindled spirits."

*Shakesp.: King John*, ii.

2. A walking-staff, a crutch.

II. *Heraldry*: A bearing resembling the head of a crutch.

† (1) *Potent counter-potent, Potency counter-potency, Potency in point*: One of the furs used in heraldry.

(2) *Cross potent*: [POTENCE (1).]

**\*põ-těn-tä-çý, subst.** [English *potent*; -acy.] Sovereignty.

**põ-těn-tâte, \*po-ten-tat, subst.** [Fr. *potentat*, from Low Lat. *potentatus*=a supreme prince, from *potento*=to exercise authority, from Lat. *potens*=potent (q. v.).] A person who possesses great power, authority, or sway; a monarch, a sovereign, a prince.

"Cherub and seraph, *potenta* es and thrones,"

*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 198.

**põ-těnt-ěd, põt-těnt-teé', a.** [Eng. *potent*; -ed, -ee.]

*Her.*: An epithet applied to an ordinary when the outer edges are formed into potents, differing from what is termed potent counter-potent, which is the forming of the whole surface of the ordinary into potents and counter-potents like the fur.

**põ-těn'-tiał** (ti as sh), **\*po-ten-cial, \*po-ten-ciall, a. & s.** [Fr. *potentiel* from Lat. *potentialis*, from *potens*=potent (q. v.); Sp. *potencial*.]



Potato-starch.



A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. Having power or potency; powerful, efficacious, strong.

"Potential spurs."—Shakesp.: *Lear*, ii. 1.

\*2. Producing a certain effect without appearing to have the necessary properties; latent.

\*3. Existing in possibility, not in actuality; possible; that may be manifested.

II. Physics: Capable of being exerted, though not acting at the particular moment.

B. As substantive:

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything that is possible or may possibly be or happen; possibility, but not actuality; potentiality.

\*2. *Elect.*: A term holding the same relation to electricity that level does to gravity. The potential of the earth is taken at zero.

(2) The power of doing electric work.

\*3. *Physics*: The sum of each mass-element of the attracting body divided by the distance of that element from the attracted point.

potential-cautery, s. [CAUTERY, 2.]

potential-force, s. [FORCE (1), s., ¶ 25.]

potential-mood, s.

*Gram.*: That form of a verb which is used to express power, possibility, liberty, or necessity of an action or of being; as, *He may go, You should write.*

pō-těn-ti-āl'-ī-tŷ (ti as shī), s. [Eng. *potential*; -ity.]

1. The quality or state of being potential; possibility without actuality.

2. Inherent power, quality, capability, or disposition not actually exhibited.

"Potentiality for pauperism seems inherent in a large portion of the metropolitan poor."—*Observer*, Nov. 15, 1885.

pō-těn-ti-āl'-lŷ (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *potentially*; -ly.]

\*1. With power or potency; powerfully, effectually.

\*2. In a potential manner; in possibility, not in actuality; not positively; possibly.

\*3. In efficacy, not in actuality.

"If the juice, though both actually and potentially cold, be not quickly wiped off."—*Boyle: On Colors*.

\*pō-těn-ti-ar-ŷ (ti as shī), s. [An abbrev. of *plenipotentiary* (q. v.).] A plenipotentiary; a power, an authority.

pō-těn-ti-āte (ti as shī), *v. t.* [Eng. *potent*; -iate.] To render active or potent; to give power or potency to.

"Potentiated by an especial divine grace."—*Coleridge*.

pō-těn-til'-lā, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *potens* (genit. *potentis*) = powerful; from the medicinal properties attributed to some species.]

*Bot.*: Cinquefoil, the typical genus of *Potentillidæ* (q. v.). Flowers white or yellow, rarely red; calyx, five, rarely four-lobed, with as many small bracts; petals, five, rarely four; style, short, lateral, or nearly terminal; achenes, many, minute, on a small, dry receptacle. Chiefly from the north temperate and Arctic zones. Known species, 120. Eight are under *Potentilla* proper, viz.: *Potentilla reptans*, the Common Creeping; *P. verna*, the Spring; *P. salisburgensis*, *alpestris*, or *aurea*, the Alpine; *P. fragariastrum*, the Strawberry-leaved; *P. rupestris*, the Strawberry-flowered, and *P. argentea*, the Hoary Cinquefoil; *P. tormentilla*, the Tormentil (q. v.), and *P. anserina*, the Silver-weed (q. v.). The other three are *P. comarum* (*Comarum palustre*), the Marsh Cinquefoil; *P. sibbaldia* (*procumbens*), the Procumbent Sibbaldia, and *P. fruticosa*, the Shrubby Cinquefoil. The most common is the Tormentil; the next is the Strawberry-leaved Cinquefoil, often mistaken for the Wild Strawberry, but is smaller, has silky leaflets, and flowers earlier, viz., from March to May. *P. reptans* is a febrifuge. *P. nepalensis* yields a red dye. Its roots are depurative; their ashes are applied with oil to burns. The leaves of *P. fruticosa*, a sub-Himalayan species, are used in parts of the Punjab as tea. The roots of *P. supina* are regarded in India as a febrifuge.

pō-těn-til'-lī-dæ, s. [Mod. Latin *potentilla* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Bot.*: A family of Rosaceæ. Calyx tube herbaceous; fruit of four or more achenes.

pō-tent-lŷ, *adv.* [English *potent*; -ly.] In a potent, powerful, or efficacious manner; with power, potency, force, or energy.

"You are *potently* opposed."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, v. i.

pō-tent-nēss, s. [English *potent*; -ness.] The quality or state of being potent; potency, power, powerfulness, efficacy.

pō-tēr-ī-ō-crīn'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *poterion* (*us*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Palæont.*: A family of Crinoidea (q. v.).

pō-tēr-ī-ō-crī'-nūs, s. [Gr. *potērion*=a drinking cup, and *krīnon*=a lilly.]

*Palæont.*: The type-genus of the family *Poterionidæ*. Calyx as in *Cyathocrinus*, but with the upper surface convex, with a very large anal tube. The genus (with several sub-genera) commences in the Silurian, is present in the Devonian, and abounds in the Carboniferous period, after which it disappears.

pō-tēr-ī-ūm, s. [Latin from Gr. *potērion*=a drinking-cup.]

*Bot.*: *Salad-Burnet*; a genus of *Sanguisorbaceæ*. Calyx single, four-cleft, petals none, stamens many, stigma tufted. Found in the north temperate zone; known species twenty.

\*po-ter-ner, s. [PAUTENER.] A purse, a bag, a pocket, a pouch.

\*pō-tēs-tāte, \*po-tes-tat, s. [Latin *potestas* (genit. *potestatis*)=power; Ital. *podesta*=an authority.] A chief authority, a potentate.

\*pō-tēs-tā-tive, a. [Lat. *potestativus*, from *potestas* (genitive *potestatis*)=power; Fr. *potestatif*.] Having the attribute of, or carrying with it power; authoritative.

"God's authoritative or *potestative* power."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. i.

pōt'-fūl, s. [Eng. *pot* (1), and *full*.] As much as will fill a pot; as much as a pot will hold.

"If one cast a few almonds into a *potful* of it, it will become as clear as rock water."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 54.

pōt'-hēad, s. [Eng. *pot* (1), and *head*.] One who habitually stupefies himself with drink, a fuddler, a soaker.

"She was too good for a poor *pothead* like me."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xv.

pōt'-heēn', s. [POTEN.]

pōth'-ēr (1), \*pud-der, \*pooth-er, pōt'-tēr, s. [POTHER, v.] Bustle, confusion; constant excitement. stir.

"Coming on with a terrible *poth*."

Wordsworth: *Rural Architecture*.

\*pōth'-ēr (2), s. [Apparently a corruption of Fr. *poudre*=powder (q. v.).] A suffocating cloud.

"So grievous was the *poth*."

Drayton: *Nymphidia*.

pōth'-ēr, pōt'-tēr, \*pudheren, v. i. & t. [A frequent. from *pote*=to push or kick; Dut. *poteren*=to search thoroughly; *peuteren*=to fumble, to poke about.]

A. *Intrans.*: To make a pother, bustle, or stir; to fuss about.

B. *Trans.*: To harass and perplex; to tease, to worry, to bother.

"He that loves reading and writing, yet finds certain seasons wherein those things have no relish, only *pothers* and wears himself to no purpose."—*Locke*.

pō-thō-çī'-tēs, s. [Mod. Lat. *pothos*; suff. -ites.]

*Palæobot.*: A genus of plants, apparently akin to *Pothos* (q. v.).

pō-thō-mor'-phē, s. [Mod. Lat. *pothos*, and Gr. *morphē*=form.]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Piperidæ*. *Pothomorphe sidaefolia* (or *umbellata*) and *P. subpeltata* are used in Brazil to stimulate the lymphatics, as deobstruents, and to cleanse foul ulcers.

pō-thōs, s. [The Ceylonese name of a species.]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Oronticæ*. *Pothos scandens* is used in India in putrid fevers.

pōt'-ī-chō-mā'-nī-a, pōt'-ī-chō-mā'-niē, *subst.* [Fr. *potiche*=a porcelain vase, and *manie*, Greek *mania*=madness, mania.] The taste for coating the inside of glassware with varnished paper or linen flowers or devices, so as to give them an appearance of painted ware or old china.

\*pōt'-ī-fūge, s. [Lat. *poto*=to drink.] A drunkard.

pō-tion, \*po-ci-on, s. [Fr. *potion*, from Latin *potionem*, accus. of *potio*=a drink; *poto*=to drink. *Potion* and *poison* are doublets; Sp. *pocion*; Ital. *pozione*.] A drink, a draught; especially a dose of liquid medicine.

"How do thy *potions* with insidious joy,  
Diffuse their pleasures only to destroy!"

Goldsmith: *Deserted Village*.

\*pō-tion, v. t. [POTION, s.] To give a potion to; to drug.

"Having *potioned* them with a sleepy drink."—*Speed: Hist. Great Britain*, bk. ix., ch. xi.

pōt'-lid, s. [Eng. *pot* (1), and *lid*.] The lid or cover of a pot.

potlid-valve, s. A cap-shaped valve which shuts down like a cover upon a port or the end of a pipe.

pōt'-man, s. [Eng. *pot* (1), and *man*.]

\*1. A pot-companion.  
\*2. A servant at an English public-house who cleans the pots, takes out beer or ale, &c.; a pot-boy. (Eng.)

pō-toō', s. [Native name.]

*Ornith.*: A local name for *Nyctibius jamaicensis*, from its cry.

pōt'-ō-roō', s. [Native name.]

*Zoöl.*: The same as KANGAROO-RAT (q. v.).

Pōtŷ'-dām, s. [See def.]

*Geog.*: A township in New York.

Potsdam-sandstone, s.

*Geol.*: An American sandstone of Cambrian age, containing *Trilobites*, *Lingula antiqua*, &c. [PROTIGNITES.]

pōt'-shērd, \*pōt'-shard, \*pot-share, s. [Eng. *pot* (1), and *sherd*; A. S. *sceard*, from *scearan*=to shear.] A broken piece or fragment of an earthenware pot. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. i. 37.)

pōt'-stōne, s. [Eng. *pot* (1), s., and *stone*.]

1. *Geol. & Mining*: The name given in Norfolk to certain large flints with a nucleus of chalk, found in the Upper Chalk. They are considered to be *Ventriculites* (q. v.).

2. *Min.*: An impure variety of soapstone or compact talc (q. v.), formerly used for making utensils of various kinds.

\*pōt'-sure (s as sh), a. [Eng. *pot* (1), and *sure*.] Perfectly sure (s as sh), as one affected by drink; positive, cocksure.

"Armed against him like a man *pot-sure*."  
*Legend of Capt. Jones*. (1659.)

Pōtt, s. [The name of a celebrated English surgeon, Percival Pott.] (See etym.)

Pott's disease, s. [POTT, s.] Necrosis of the vertebræ, resulting in curvature of the spine.

Pott's fracture, s. [POTT, s.] Fracture of the lower portion of the tibia, complicated with a displaced fibula.

pōtt, s. [POT (1), s., II. 2.]

pōt'-tage (age as ig), \*pot-age, s. [Fr. *potage*, from *pot*=a pot.] [PORRIDGE.]

1. A kind of food made of meat boiled (generally with vegetables) to softness in water. (*Cotton: Voyage to Ireland*.)

2. Oatmeal or other porridge.

\*pot'-tain, s. [POT (1), s.] Old pot-metal.

pōt'-tēd, *pa. par. & a.* [POT (1), v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Put into pots; specif., seasoned and preserved in pots; as, *potted* bloaters.

pōt'-tēr (1), s. [Eng. *pot* (1); -er; Fr. *potier*; Ir. *potóir*.]

1. One who makes earthenware pots or crockery of any kind; a maker of pottery.

2. One who peddles crockery. (Eng. Prov.)

3. One who pots meats.

potter-carrier, s. A porringer.

potter's clay, s. A clay used in the potteries.

potter's field, s. A burial ground for destitute and unknown people.

potter's lathe, s. [POTTER'S WHEEL.]

potter's wheel, s. A horizontally revolving disc, driven by a treadle, or by an assistant. The lump of clay, being placed upon it, is molded into form by pressure, the circular form being maintained by the passage of the clay between the hands, assisted by a piece of horn or shell, which is called a "rib," acting as a former, straight-edge, or scraper.

pōt'-tēr (2), s. [POTTER, v.] A slow pace or walk; a saunter.

"The run . . . degenerated into a *potter*."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

pōt'-tēr, v. i. & t. [A frequent. of *pote*=to push, to kick, from Wel. *pwitio*=to push, to poke; Gael. *put*; Corn. *poot*; Sw. dial. *påta*=to poke with a stick; O. Dut. *potsien*=to search one thoroughly.] [POTHER, v.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To busy or worry one's self about trifles; to trifle; to be fussy.

2. To walk lazily or without any definite purpose; to saunter.

"Pottering about with the rector of a parish over a small glebe."—*The Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

\*B. *Trans.*: To poke, to push.

pōt'-tēr, a. [Eng. *potter*; -n.] Of or pertaining to potters or pottery.

pottern-ore, s. (See extract.)

"I likewise took notice of an ore, which for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the potters to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call *pottern-ore*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 323.



**pōt'-tēr-ŷ**, s. [Fr. *poterie*, from *pot*=a pot.]

1. The ware or vessels made by potters; earthenware glazed and baked.

"The earthenware of the Greeks and Romans was unglazed, but they covered their *pottery* with wax, tallow, bitumen, and perhaps other articles, to render them impervious to water, wine, &c. The Romans used molds for ornamenting clay vessels and for making figures of idols, or of limbs, plants, &c., for votive offerings. The art of making glazed *pottery* originated with the Chinese, and passed from thence to India, and from thence successively to Arabia, Spain, Italy, Holland."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics*.

2. A place where earthenware is manufactured.

\*3. The business of a potter.

**pottery-bark**, s. The bark of Licania, the ashes of which along the Amazon are mixed with clay for pottery.

**pottery-gauge**, s. A shaper or templet for the inside of a vessel on the wheel. It is designed to finish the inside of stoneware smoothly and of a uniform size.

**pottery-tissue**, s. A kind of tissue-paper used to receive impressions of engravings for transference to biscuit. The paper is made on the Fourdrinier machine in lengths sometimes equal to 1,200 yards.

**pottery-tree**, s.

*Botany*: (1) The genus Licania [POTTERY-BARK]; (2) *Moquilea utilis*.

**pōt'-tī-ā**, s. [Named after J. F. Pott, of Brunswick.]

*Botany*: The typical genus of the order or tribe Pottiacei. Calyptera dimidiate; peristome simple or wanting; if present, with lanceolate, articulate teeth. *Pottia truncata* grows on mud walls.

**pōt'-tī-ā-çĕ-ī**, **pōt'-tī-ā-çĕ-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *potti(a)*; Latin masc. plural adj. suff. *-acei*, or fem. *-aceæ*.]

*Botany*: An order or tribe of Apocarpous Mosses. Capsules straight, oval, pedunculate, generally without a peristome.

**pōt'-tīng**, pr. par., a. & s. [POT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the Verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of putting into a pot or pots; as of meats for preservation, or plants for propagation. ¶ The potting of plants is advantageous to seedlings, and it also enables a certain amount of bottom heat to be supplied to plants, besides making them flower early. It however cramps their growth, and ultimately exhausts the soil; the earth should, therefore, be changed at intervals, and when this cannot be done, manure should be furnished.

\*2. The making of pottery.

\*3. Drinking. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.)

II. *Sugar*: The cleansing of sugar by placing it while soft in inverted conical molds with a mass of saturated clay on top.

**potting-cask**, s.

*Sugar*: A hogshead with holes in the bottom into which imperfectly crystallized sugar is dipped in order that the molasses may drain from it. In each hole is placed a crushed stalk of cane or plantain, which reaches to the top of the sugar. The molasses passes off through the spongy stalk, leaving the sugar comparatively dry and more perfectly crystallized.

**potting-house**, subst. A house or shed in which plants are potted.

**pōt'-tle**, \***pot-el**, s. [O. Fr. *potel*, dimin. of *pot*=a pot (q. v.).]

1. A liquid measure containing four pints; hence, a large tankard. (*Cotton: The Companion*.)

2. A vessel or basket for fruit, in shape a truncated cone, and sometimes with a semicircular handle across the top.

3. The game of Hop-Scotch. (*Prov*.)

\***pottle-bellied**, a. Pot-bellied.

\***pottle-deep**, adv. To the bottom of the pottle or tankard. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.)

\***pottle-draught**, s. The drinking a pottle of liquor at one draught.

\***pottle-pot**, s. A pottle. (*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, v. 3.)

**pōt'-tō**, s. [Native name.]

*Zoöl.*: The sole species of the genus *Perodicticus* (q. v.). It is a small nocturnal Lemurroid, from western equatorial Africa; upper surface of a chestnut tint, paler beneath. Limbs nearly of one length, head rounded, eyes lateral; index finger reduced to a tubercle. The teeth indicate a mixed diet.

**pōt'-tŷ**, s. [Dut. *potte*.] Pottery.

**potty-baker**, subst. [Dut. *pottebakker*.] A cant term in New York for a potter.

**pōt'-ū-lent**, \***pōt'-ū-lēnt'-all**, adj. [Lat. *potulentus*=intoxicated, from *potō*=to drink.]

1. Tipsy; nearly intoxicated.

2. Fit to drink; drinkable.

"Unto such liquid and *potulent* meats are not profitable."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 269.

**pou', pu'**, v. t. [PULL, v.] (*Scotch*.)

**pouce**, s. [PULSE (1), s.]

**pōūch**, \***pouche**, subst. [O. Fr. *pouche*, *poche*=a pocket, pouch, or poke. *Pouch* and *poke* are doublets.] [POKE, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A small bag; a pocket, a poke.

"Wi' a brace of wild duckes in his *pouch*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

2. *Fig.*: A big belly or stomach; a paunch.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: A little sack or bag at the base of some petals or sepals. Example, Nigritella.

2. *Naut.*: A small bulkhead or partition in a ship's hold, to prevent grain or other loose cargo from shifting.

3. *Ordn.*: A cartridge-box.

4. *Zoöl.*: A bag, like that under the bill of the Pelican, or the marsupium (q. v.) of the Marsupialia.

\***pouch-mouth**, s. & a.

A. As subst.: A mouth with blubbered lips. (*Ash*.)

B. As adj.: Pouch-mouthed.

**pouch-mouthed**, a. Having a pouch-mouth; blubber-lipped.

**pouch-shaped**, a.

*Bot.*: Hollow and resembling a little double bag, as the spur of many Orchids.

\***pōūch**, v. t. & i. [POUCH, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To put into a pouch or pocket; to pocket.

"In January husband that *poucheth* the grotes, Will break up his lay, or be sowing of otes."—*Tusser: Husbandrie*.

2. To put into the pouch or sac; to swallow.

"The common heron hath long legs for wading, a neck to reach prey, and a wide extensive throat to *pouch* it."—*Derham*.

3. To pout, to hang the lip. (*Ainsworth*.)

II. Figuratively:

1. To pocket; to put up with.

"I will *pouch* up no such affront."—*Scott*.

2. To pout, to pout.

"He *pouched* his mouth."—*Richardson: Sir Charles Grandison*, v. 58.

B. *Intrans.*: To swallow food, a bait, &c.

"Another [pike], which had run out fifteen yards of line before stopping to *pouch*."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

**pōūch'-bēll**, s. [Eng. *pouch*, and *bell*.]

*Bot.*: The genus *Glossocomia*.

**pōūched**, adj. [Eng. *pouch*; -ed.] Having, or furnished with, a pouch; specif. furnished with a pouch for carrying the young, as the marsupials, or with cheek-pouches.

**pouched ant-eaters**, s. pl.

*Zoöl.*: The genus *Myrmecobius* (q. v.).

**pouched badgers**, s. pl.

*Zoöl.*: The family *Peramelidæ* (q. v.).

**pouched frog**, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Nototrema marsupiatum*.

**pouched marmots**, s. pl.

*Zoöl.*: The genus *Spermophilus*. The species are furnished with cheek-pouches, and are natives of this country, the North of Europe, and Northern Asia.

**pouched mice**, **pouched rats**, s. pl.

*Zoöl.*: The family *Geomyidæ* (q. v.). Called also Pocket Gophers.

**pouched rats**, s. pl. [POUCHED-MICE.]

**pouched weasels**, s. pl.

*Zoöl.*: The genus *Phascogale* (q. v.).

**pouchet**, s. [POUNCET.]

**pēu-chōng'**, s. [Chin.] A kind of black tea; a superior kind of souchong.

\***pōūch'-ŷ**, a. [Eng. *pouch*; -y.] Like a pouch or bag; swollen.

"Such a flaccid, flind, *pouchy* carcass, I have never before seen."—*Burroughs: Pepecton*, p. 217.

**pou-de-soy**, s. [PADESOY.]

\***poudre**, s. [Fr.] Powder. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 16,228.)

\***poudre-marchant**, subst. Pulverized spices. (*Chaucer*.)

**pōu-drētte'**, s. [Fr.] A manure prepared from dried night-soil, mixed with charcoal, gypsum, &c. It is very powerful.

\***pou-drid**, a. [POWDERED.]

**pōu'-jah**, s. [PUJA.]

**pōuk**, v. t. [POKE, v.] To poke, to pluck. (*Scotch*.)

\***pou-laine**, s. [Fr.]

*Old Cost.*: A kind of pointed shoe worn in the fifteenth century.

\***poulce**, s. [PULSE (1), s.]

\***poul-da-vis**, s. [POLEDAVY.]

\***poul-dre**, s. [POWDER, s.]

\***poul-dred**, a. [POULDRE.]

1. Beaten or reduced to powder.

2. Variegated, spotted.

**poul-dron**, s. [PAULDRON.]

**pōule**, s. [Fr.]

1. *Cards*: The same as POOL (q. v.).

2. One of the movements of a quadrille.

**pōulp**, **pōulpe**, s. [Fr.]

*Zoöl.*: *Octopus vulgaris*, the Common Octopus.

**pōult**, \***pulte**, s. [Fr. *poulet*, dimin. of *poule*=a hen, from Low Lat. *pulla*.] A pullet; a young chicken, partridge, grouse, &c.

"Turkey *poults*, fresh from th' egg, in batter fry'd."—*King: Art of Cookery*.

\***pōult'-ēr**, \***pult-ar**, \***pult-er**, subst. [English *poult*; -er.] One who deals in poultry; a poulterer.

"It is reported besides of a certain *poulter*, who had a secret by himself, whereby he could tell surely and never misse which egge would be a cock chicken, which a hen."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. x., ch. lv.

**poulter's-measure**, subst. Measurement by the dozen.

**pōul'-tēr-ēr**, s. [Eng. *poulter*; -er.] One who deals in poultry or game.

**pōul'-tīce**, \***pul-tesse**, \***pul-tis**, subst. [Latin *pultes*, nom. pl. of *puls*=a thick pap, cogn. with Gr. *pultos*=porridge; Fr. *pulte*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A soft composition, as of bread, meal, bran, or a mucilaginous substance, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, or the like; a cataplasm.

"*Pultises* made of green herbs."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 380.

2. *Pharm.*: Poultrices are of several kinds; the most important are (1) *Cataplasma fermenti* (yeast poultice), formed of yeast, flour, and water heated to 100° F. It is used as a stimulant and antiseptic in cases of indolent ulcers. (2) *Cataplasma lini* (linseed poultice) formed by mixing 4 ozs. of linseed meal with half a fluid oz. of olive oil, and then gradually adding 10 fluid ozs. of boiling water. It is applied to inflamed and suppurating parts. *Cataplasma sinapis* (mustard poultice) made by mixing 2½ ozs. of linseed meal with 2½ ozs. of powdered mustard, and then adding to them gradually 10 fluid ozs. of boiling water. It acts as a powerful rubefacient and vesicant, it relieves slight inflammations of serous and mucous surfaces when applied to a neighboring part, as upon the chest in bronchitis and pleurisy; and also relieves congestion of various organs, by drawing the blood to the surface.

**pōul'-tīce**, v. t. [POULTICE, s.] To apply a poultice to; to cover with a poultice.

\***pōul'-tīve**, s. [Prob. a misprint for *poultice* (q. v.).] A poultice.

"*Poultives* allay'd pains."—*Temple: Cure of the Gout*.

**pōul'-trŷ**, \***pul-trie**, s. [Eng. *poult*; -ry (=Fr. *-erie*).] [PULLET.] Domestic fowls, reared for the table, or for their eggs, feathers, &c., as ducks, geese, cocks and hens, &c.; fowls collectively. (*Dryden: Cock and Fox*, 703.)

**poultry-farm**, s. An establishment with land attached, for the rearing of poultry on a large scale.

**poultry-house**, s. A house or shed in which poultry are sheltered and reared; a fowl-house.

**poultry-yard**, s. A yard or inclosure where poultry are reared.

\***pōul'-vēr-āin**, s. [Fr. *pouleverin*, from Lat. *pulvis* (genit. *pulveris*)=dust.] A powder-flask, hanging below the bandoleers, used by musketeers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

\***poun** (1), \***powne**, v. t. [A. S. *punian*=to pound.] To pound, to beat, to bruise. [POUND (2), v.]

\***poun** (2), v. t. [POUND (1), v.] To pound, to impound; to confine in an inclosed space.

"The citizans, like *pounded* pikes,

The lessers fede the greater."

*Warner: Albion's England*, bk. v., ch. xxvii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.





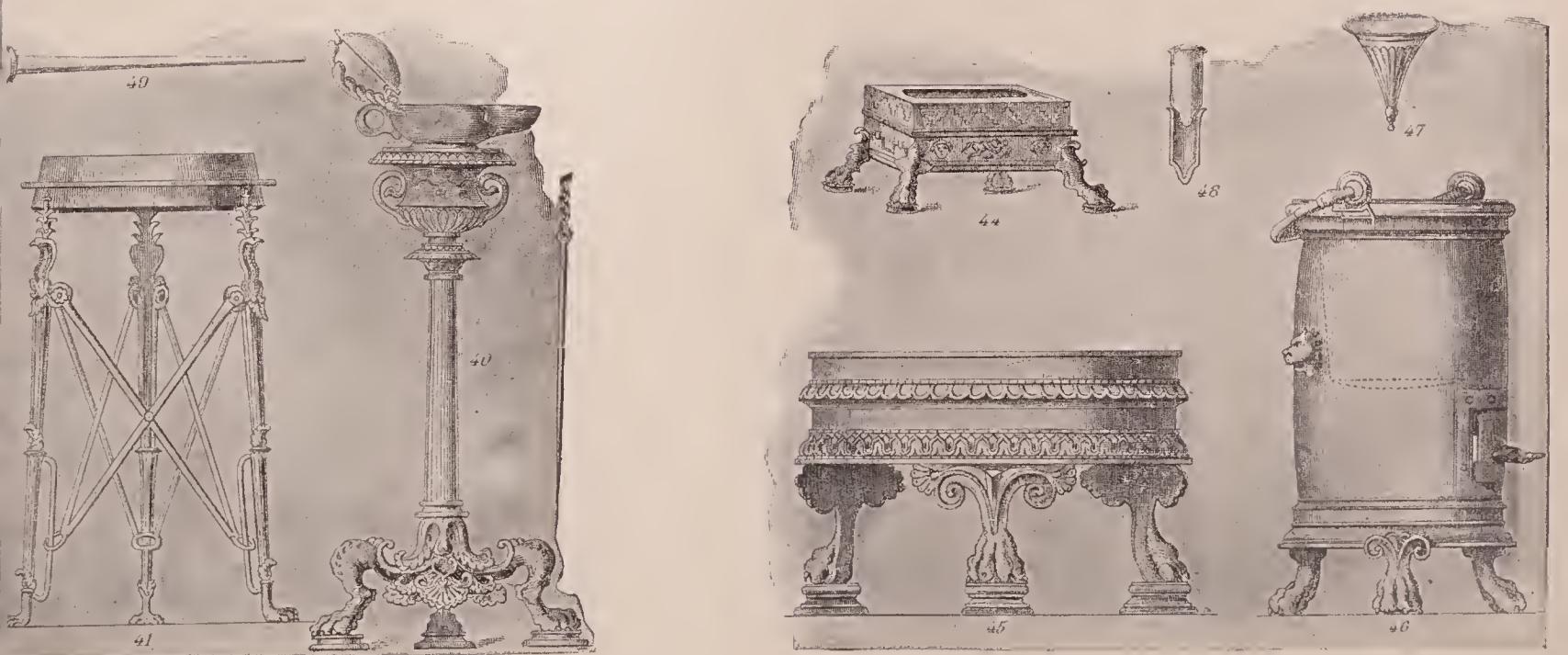
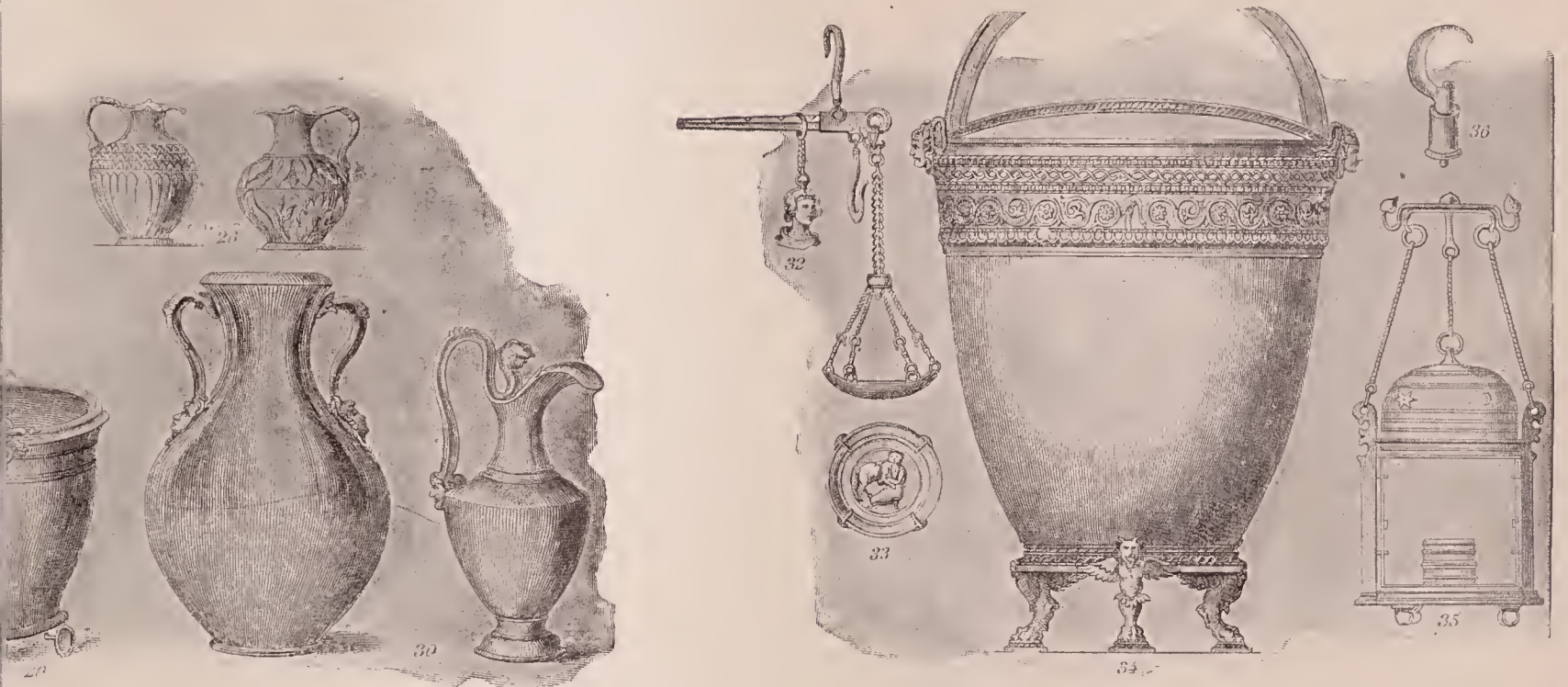




**POTTERY AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ANCIENT ROME.**

1. Writing-utensils and 10. Comb 11. Bathing-brum. 20. Branding-iron. 21. Kitchen utensils. 22. Wine-sampler. 23. Spoon. 24-30. Household utensils. 31. Marble vase. 32. Weighing-balum. 41. Tripod. 42, 43. Roman seats. 44. Fire-hearth. 45. Fire-pan. 46. Stove. 47. Funnel. 48. Earthen tile. 49. Torch.





1. Ornament rolls. 2. Toilet-accessories. 3. Mirrors from Pompell. 4. Pins with decorated heads. 5-7. Rings. 8, 9. Cosmetic receptacles. 10. Articles. 11. Keys. 12, 13. Dice. 14. Dice. 15, 16. Ornamented earthen bowls. 17. Small amphora. 18. Ladle. 19. Ornamented mixing-bowl. 20. Sickle. 21. Sickle. 22. Sickle. 23. Sickle. 24. Sickle. 25. Sickle. 26. Sickle. 27. Sickle. 28. Sickle. 29. Sickle. 30. Sickle. 31. Sickle. 32. Sickle. 33. Scale-weight. 34. Wine-bucket. 35. Lantern. 36. Sickle. 37. Marble table and drinking-cups. 38, 39. Bronze lamps. 40. Candlestick.







**pōunçe** (1), *s.* [Fr. *ponce*=pumice, from Lat. *pumicem*, acc. of *pumex*=pumice (q. v.); Sp. *ponce*, *pomez*; Port. *pomez*.]

1. A fine powder, such as pounded gumsandarach [CALLITRIS] and cuttle-fish bones, used to dry up the ink on a fresh written manuscript; now superseded in this country by blotting paper, except in the case of parchment.

2. Charcoal dust inclosed in some open stuff, as muslin, &c., to be passed over holes pricked in the work, to mark the lines or designs on a paper underneath. It is used by embroiderers to transfer patterns upon their stuffs; also by fresco painters, sometimes by engravers, and in varnishing.

\*3. A powder used as a medicine or cosmetic.

**pounce-box**, **\*pouncet-box**, *subst.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pounce on paper, &c., or for holding perfumes for smelling.

**pounce-paper**, *subst.* A tracing-paper prepared without oil.

**pōunçe** (2), *s.* [POUNCE (2), *v.*]

1. The claw or talon of a hawk or other bird of prey. (*Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 19.*)

2. A punch or stamp.

"A pounce to print money with. *Tudicula*."—*Withals: Pict.*, p. 147.

3. Cloth worked in eyelet-holes.

**\*pōunçe** (3), *s.* [PULSE (1), *s.*]

**pōunçe** (1), *v. t.* [POUNCE (1), *s.*]

1. To sprinkle or rub with pounce; to sprinkle pounce on.

2. To powder.

**pōunçe** (2), **\*pouns-en**, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *\*poncer*=to pierce; cf. Sp. *punchar*=to prick, to punch; *puncha*=a thorn. From Lat. *punctus*, *pa. par.* of *pungo*=to prick.]

**A. Intrans.**: To fall upon and seize anything in, or as in, the claws or talons; to dart or dash. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

"So when a falcon skims the airy way,  
Stoops from the clouds and pounces on his prey."  
*Whitehead: The Gymnasiad*, bk. iii.

**\*B. Transitive**:

1. To seize in the talons or claws. Said of a bird of prey. (*Cowper: Table Talk*, 553.)

2. To prick; to make holes in; to perforate; to work in eyelet-holes.

**pōunçed**, *a.* [Eng. *pounc(e)* (2), *s.*; *-ed.*]

1. Furnished with talons or claws. (*Thomson: Spring*, 760.)

\*2. Worked in eyelet-holes; ornamented with a continuous series of holes over the whole surface.

**\*pōun-çêr**, *s.* [Eng. *pounc(e)* (2), *v.*; *-er.*] One who or that which pierces or perforates; specif. an instrument for making eyelet-holes in clothes; a bodkin.

**\*pōun-çêt**, *subst.* [Fr. *poncette*, from *\*poncer*=to pounce.] A pounce-box.

**pouncet-box**, *s.* A pounce-box (q. v.).

"And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held  
A pouncet-box."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., i. 3.*

**pōunç-îng**, *pr. par. & s.* [POUNCE (2), *v.*]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb.)

**\*B. As subst. (pl.)**: Holes stamped in dress, by way of ornament.

**pouncing-machine**, *s.*

*Hat-making*: A machine for raising a nap upon hat-bodies by a grinding action.

**pōund** (1), **\*pund**, *s.* [A. S. *pund* (*s. & pl.*), from Lat. *pondo*=a pound; prop. an adverb=by weight, and allied to *pondus*=a weight, from *pendo*=to weigh; Dau., Sw., & Icel. *pund*; Ger. *pfund*.]

1. A unit of weight. Pounds are of different kinds, as pounds Troy (containing 12 ounces), pounds Avoirdupois (containing 16 ounces), &c. A cubic inch of distilled water, at 62° Fahr., the barometer being 30 inches, weighs 252.458 Troy grains, and the Troy pound is equal to 5760 of these grains. The Avoirdupois pound is equal to 7000 Troy grains, so that the Troy pound is to the Avoirdupois as 144 to 175.

2. The principal English coin of account, and corresponding to the "coin of circulation" called a sovereign (q. v.), of the value of about \$4.80. It is divided into 20 shillings or 240 pence, and weighs 123.27447 Troy grains (7.98805 grammes), as determined by the British Mint regulation, in virtue of which a mass of gold weighing 40 lbs. Troy is coined into 1,869 sovereigns. The name is derived from the fact that in the time of the Conqueror, one Tower pound of silver was coined into 240 silver pence; whence the Tower pennyweight was really and truly the weight of a penny.

¶ In commemoration of the 50th or "jubilee" year of Victoria's reign, gold pieces valued at £2 and £5 were coined. They are not in general circulation and were coined only in 1887.

**pound-cake**, *subst.* A rich sweet cake, so called from its being made of a pound, or equal quantities, of the several ingredients used.

**pound-foolish**, *s.* [PENNY-WISE.]

**\*pound-mele**, *adv.* [A. S.] By the pound; per pound.

**\*pound-pear**, *s.* An old name for the Bon Chrétien pear.

**pound-rate**, *s.* A rate, assessment, or payment at a certain rate for each pound. (*Eng.*)

**pōund** (2), **\*pond**, *s.* [A. S. *pund*=an inclosure; *pyndan*=to shut up in a pound; *forpyndan*=to shut in, to repress; Icel. *pynda*=to shut in, to torment; O. H. Ger. *pinnta*=an inclosure; Ir. *pont*=a pound, a pond.] [PINFOLD, POND.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An inclosure, erected by authority, in which cattle or other beasts found straying are impounded or confined.

2. *Hydr. Eng.*: The level space of a canal between locks.

\*¶ *Pound of land*:

*Old Eng. Law*: An uncertain quantity of land, said to be about 52 acres. (*Wharton*.)

**pound-breach**, *subst.* [A. S. *pund-breche*.] The forcible removal of cattle, &c., from a pound in which they have been impounded.

**pound-covert**, *s.* [POUND (2), *s.*]

**pound-keeper**, *subst.* One who has the care or charge of a pound.

**pound-overt**, *s.* [POUND (2), *s.*]

**pōund** (1), **\*pound**, *v. t. & i.* [Prop. *poun*, the *d* being excrement, as in *sound*, *round*, *v.*] [POUND (1).]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To beat; to strike with some heavy instrument, and with repeated blows, so as to bruise or make an impression.

"Then pounded to death with the cannon ball."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. To bruise or break up into fine particles with a pestle or other heavy instrument; to comminute, to pulverize.

3. To inflict heavily. (*Spenser: F. Q., IV. iv. 31.*)

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To beat, to strike.

2. To keep moving steadily with noise; to plod.

"Pounding along a dusty high-road."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**\*pōund** (2), *v. t.* [POUND (1), *subst.*] To wager. (*Slang*.)

"I'll pound it that you han't."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xxxix.

**pōund** (3), *v. t.* [POUND (2), *s.*]

1. To shut up or confine in, or as in, a pound; to impound.

2. To place or set in a field, from which one cannot get out, owing to the height or other difficulties of the fences. (*Hunting slang*.)

"Any fence which would be likely to pound or to give a fall to his rival."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\*3. To confine.

"This was the civil and natural habit of that prince; and more might be said if I were not pounded within an epistle."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 246.

**pōund'-age** (1), **\*pōnd'-age** (age as *îg*), *subst.* [POUND (1), *s.*]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: A deduction from a pound; a sum paid for each pound; a sum or rate per pound; a commission paid or deducted on each pound.

"A very small poundage on the long compound interest of the thirty pieces of silver."—*Burke: On the French Revolution*.

**II. Technically**:

**\*Comm.**: Payment charged or assessed by the weight of a commodity. Generally used in combination with tonnage (more properly, tunnage), that is, an impost on every tun of wine imported into or exported from England, the poundage being a duty on merchandise imported or exported. The tonnage was ultimately fixed at 3s., the poundage at 5 per cent.

**pōund'-age** (age as *îg*) (2), *s.* [POUND (2), *v.*]

1. Confinement in a pound.

2. The charge made upon owners of cattle impounded for straying.

**\*pōund'-age** (age as *îg*), *v. t.* [POUNDAGE (1), *subst.*] To collect, as poundage; to assess or rate by poundage.

"What passes through the custom-house of certain publicans, that have the tonnage and poundaging of all free-spoken truth."—*Milton: Areopagitica*.

**pōund'-al**, *s.* [Eng. *pound* (1), *s.*; *-al*.]

**Physics**: (See extract.)

"The British unit of force (that force which, acting on a pound-mass for one second, produces an acceleration of one foot per second) is one poundal."—*A. Daniell: Prin. of Physics*, p. 19.

**pōund'-êr** (1), *s.* [English *pound* (1), *s.*; *-er.*] A person or thing, so called with reference to a certain number of pounds in value, weight, capacity, &c. The term is commonly applied to pieces of ordnance in combination with a number to denote the weight of the shot they carry; as, a 64-pounder, *i. e.*, a gun carrying a 64-lb. shot.

**pōund'-êr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *pound* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] One who or that which pounds; specif. a pestle, a beater in a fulling-mill, a stamp in an ore-mill, &c.

**pōund'-êr** (3), *s.* [Eng. *pound* (2), *v.*; *-er.*] The keeper of a pound.

**\*pōund'-êr** (4), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. the same as *pounder* (1), from the size and weight.] A large variety of pear; prob. the same as POUND-PEAR (q. v.).

**pōund'-îng**, *pr. par. & s.* [POUND (1), *v.*]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As subst.**: The act of beating to powder; a powdered or pounded substance.

"Covered with the poundings of these rocks."—*Blackie: Lays of Highlands and Islands*, p. xviii.

**\*pōun'-drêl**, *s.* [A. S.] A head.

**\*pōun'-sôn**, **\*pun-soun**, **\*pun-soune**, *s.* [O. Fr. *poinson*; French *poinson*=a punch.] A bodkin, a dagger.

**\*pōun'-sôned**, *adj.* [Eng. *poinson*; *-ed.*] Ornamented with dags or holes.

**pōunx'-ă**, *s.* [A local Indian name.]

*Min.*: The same as BORAX (q. v.).

**Pôu-part'** (*t* silent), *s.* [From François Poupart, a French anatomist (1661-1709), who described it.] (See compound.)

**Poupart's ligament**, *s.*

*Anat.*: A ligament affording insertion to the cremaster muscle of the abdomen. Its lower fibers, closely aggregated, constitute a broad band from the anterior superior iliac spine to the spine of the pubis.

**\*poupe**, *v. i.* [From the sound.] To make a noise with a horn. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 17,039.)

**\*pôupe**, *s.* [French *poupée*.] A puppet, a doll. (*Palsgrave*.)

**pôu'-pê-tôn**, *s.* [Fr. *poupée*=a doll, a puppet, from Lat. *pupa*=a girl, a doll.]

\*1. A puppet, a little baby.

2. Hashed meat.

**pou-pies**, *s.* [Fr. *poupiettes*.] A dish made of veal steaks and slices of bacon.

**pōur**, **\*power**, *v. t. & i.* [Prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Welsh *bwrrw*=to cast, to throw, to rain; *bwrrw gwclaw*=to cast rain, to rain; Irish *purrait*=to push, to jerk; Gael. *pur*=to push, to drive.]

**A. Transitive**:

**I. Literally**:

1. To cause to flow, as a liquid or substance consisting of fine or minute particles, into or out of a vessel; as, to pour water out of a jug, to pour out sand, &c.

2. To discharge; to drop, as rain.

"This day will pour down,  
If I conjecture aught, no drizzling shower."  
*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 544.

**II. Figuratively**:

1. To send out or emit in a stream or constant flow; to send out in profusion or great numbers.

"London doth pour out her citizens."  
*Shakesp.: Henry V., v.* (Chorus.)

2. To shed; to cause to be shed.

"The Babylonian, Assyrian, Median, Persian monarchies must have poured out seas of blood in their formation."—*Burke: Vindication of Nat. Society*.

3. To throw or cast with force.

"Now will I shortly pour out my fury upon thee."—*Ezekiel vii. 8.*

4. To produce and make known; to publish.

"Our poets and orators poured forth their wonders upon the world."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 5.

5. To give vent to, as under the influence of strong feeling.

"Pour out your hearts before him."—*Psalms lxxii. 8.*

**B. Intransitive**:

1. *Lit.*: To stream; to flow, fall, or issue in a continuous stream or current.

"Through the pouring and pitiless rain."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Fig.*: To rush in great numbers or in a constant stream. (*Gay: Trivia*, iii. 87.)

**pōur**, *s.* [POUR, *v.*] A heavy fall of rain; a down-pour.

"He rode home ten miles in a pour of rain."—*Miss Ferrer: Destiny*, ch. xx.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun: -țion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, del.



\***pour-chace**, *v. t.* [PURCHASE, *v.*]  
 \***pour-chas**, \***pour-chase**, *s.* [PURCHASE, *s.*]  
 \***poure**, *a.* [POOR.]  
 \***poure**, *v. i.* [PORE, *v.*]  
**pôur'-êr**, *s.* [Eng. *pour*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who or that which pours.  
**pôur'-ië**, *s.* [POUR, *v.*] (*Scotch*.)  
 1. A small quantity of any liquid.  
 2. A vessel for holding beer, or other liquids with a spout for pouring; a decanter, as distinguished from a mug; a ewer.  
 \***pour-ish**, *v. t.* [POVERISH.]  
**pour-lieu**, *s.* [PURLIEU.]  
**pôu-rôu'-ma**, *s.* [Caribbean name.]  
*Bot.*: A genus of Artocarpaceæ. Tropical American trees. The fruit of *Pourouma bicolor* is subacid, and, according to Martius, is worth cultivation, though mucilaginous.  
**pôur-par'-lêr** (final *r* silent), *s.* [Fr.] Preliminary negotiations between ministers of different states.  
 "Confidential *pourparlers* in regard to the Bulgarian question."—*London Daily Telegraph*.  
**pôur-par'-tÿ**, *s.* [Fr., from *pour*=for, and *parti*=a part, a party.]  
*Law*: The division among partners of lands which were formerly held in common.  
**pôur-par'-tÿ**, *v. t.* [POURPARTY, *s.*]  
*Law*: To divide the lands which fall to parceners. (*Wharton*.)  
**pôur'-pôint**, *s.* [Fr., from *pour*=for, and *poin-dre* (Lat. *pungo*)=to prick.]  
*Old Cost.*: The close-fitting, quilted doublet commonly worn by soldiers and civilians in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; a gambeson. It continued to be worn as late as the time of Charles II. Its invention is ascribed to the Crusaders, by whom it was adopted as a substitute for heavy armor.  
**pôur-prës'-ture**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pourprendre* = to seize, to surround; *pourprisure*=an inclosure.]  
*Law*: A wrongful inclosure of, or encroachment on, the property of another.  
**pour'-pÿte**, *s.* [Fr. *pourpr(e)* = purple; suffix -*ite*.]  
*Chem.*: A dark-red coloring matter contained in the sediment of old wines. It is insoluble in water and in ether, soluble in 150 parts of alcohol of 80 per cent., less soluble in absolute alcohol, but very soluble in strong sulphuric acid, from which it is precipitated on the addition of water.  
**pour-sui'-vant**, *s.* [PURSUIVANT.]  
 \***pour-traie**, *v. t.* [PORTRAY.]  
 \***pour-trai-our**, *s.* [PORTRAYER.]  
 \***pour-trai-ture**, *s.* [PORTRAITURE.]  
**pour-tray**, *v. t.* [PORTRAY.]  
**pur-vey-ance**, *s.* [PURVEYANCE.]  
 \***poushe**, *s.* [Fr. *poche*.] A pimple, a pustule, a push.  
**pouss**, **pouse**, **poos**, *subst.* [A corrupt. of *push* (q. v.).] To push. (*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xiv.)  
**pouss**, **pouse**, *s.* [POUSS, *v.*] A push.  
 \***pousse**, *s.* [A corrupt. of PULSE (2), *s.*] Pulse, pease.  
 "Which over the *pousse* hetheward doth post."  
*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; August*.  
**pous-sëtte'**, *s.* [Fr.] A figure, or part of a figure, in a country dance.  
**pous-sëtte'**, *v. i.* [POUSSETTE, *s.*] To swing round in couples, as in a country dance.  
 "Dance, Regan, dance, with Cordelia and Goneril, Down the middle, up again, *pousette*, and cross."  
*J. & H. Smith: Punch's Apotheosis*.  
**pous'-sië**, *s.* [PUSSY.] A cat, a hare.  
**pous-te**, \***pous-tee**, *s.* [O. Fr. *poeste*, from Lat. *potestatum*, accus. of *potestas* = power.] Power, might.  
**pout** (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of *poult* (q. v.).]  
 1. A young fowl, a chicken; a young partridge or moor-fowl.  
 "Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, wood-dove, heath-cock, and *pout*."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.  
 2. A child.  
**pout** (2), **pôwt**, *s.* [POUT (2), *v.*]  
 1. *Ord. Lang.*: A protrusion of the lips in sullenness; a fit of sullenness.  
 "A frown, a *pout*, a tear, a kiss."  
*Lloyd: A Familiar Epistle to J. B., Esq.*  
 2. *Ichthy.*: [BIB, *s.*, 2.]  
**pout-net**, *s.* A plout-net (q. v.).

**pout** (1), *v. i.* [POUT (1), *s.*] To shoot at young grouse or partridges.  
 "Something that will keep the Captain wi' us amaist as weel as the *pouting*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xl.iii.  
**pout** (2), *v. i. & t.* [Of Celtic origin; cf. Welch *pwdu*=to pout, to be sullen; Fr. *bouder*=to pout; Wel. *poten*=a paunch; *potenu*=to form a paunch.]  
**A. Intransitive:**  
 1. To thrust out the lips in sullenness, displeasure, or contempt; to be or look sullen.  
 "Now with a sudden *pouting* gloom,  
 She seems to darken all the room."  
*Swift: A New Simile for the Ladies*.  
 2. To shoot or stick out; to be protruded or prominent.  
 "His *pouting* cheeks puft up above his brow."  
*Bp. Hall: Satires*, v. 1.  
**B. Trans.:** To thrust out, to protrude.  
 "He clapped his hands and *pouted* out his tongue."—*London Daily Telegraph*.  
**pout'-êr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *pout* (1), *v.*] One who shoots at young grouse or partridges. (*Scotch*.)  
**pout'-êr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *pout* (2), *v.*, -*er*.]  
 1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who pouts; a sullen person.  
 2. *Ornith.*: A variety of pigeon, so called from its inflated breast.  
 "Pouters look well strutting along the eaves."—*London Daily Telegraph*.  
**pou'-thêr**, **pou'-thêred**, **pou'-thêr-ÿ**, &c. [POWDER, &c.] (*Scotch*.)  
**pout'-ing**, *pr. pa., a. & s.* [POUT (2), *v.*]  
**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)  
**C. As subst.:** A pout; a fit of sullenness.  
 "After a little complaining and *pouting*, Mary of Modena would be equally submissive."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.  
**pout'-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *pouting*; -*ly*.] In a pouting or sullen manner; with a pout.  
**pou-zôl'-zi-a**, *s.* [Named after P. M. de Pouzol, a botanist.]  
*Bot.*: A genus of Urticaceæ. *Pouzolzia viminea* is a Himalayan shrub or small tree, the bark of which is made into ropes.  
 \***pöw'-êr-ish**, *v. t.* [IMPOVERISH.] To impoverish, to pauperize.  
 "No violent show'r  
 Poverisht the land." *Sylvester: Eden*, 156.  
**pöw'-êr-tÿ**, \***pov-er-te**, *s.* [O. Fr. *poverté*, *povrete* (Fr. *pauvreté*), from Lat. *paupertatem*, accus. of *paupertas* = poverty, from *pauper* (Fr. *pauvre*; O. Fr. *povre*) = poor; O. Sp. *pobredad*; Ital. *poverità*.]  
 1. The quality or state of being poor, needy, or indigent; neediness, indigence; need, want, or scarcity of means of subsistence; poor or needy circumstances or position.  
 "But men endu'd with these have oft attain'd  
 In lowest *poverty* to highest deeds."  
*Milton: P. R.*, ii. 438.  
 2. The quality or state of being deficient in all or any of those qualities or properties which make anything desirable or excellent.  
 (1) Poorness, barrenness; want of fertility; as, the *poverty* of a soil.  
 (2) Absence of life, spirit, or sentiment; barrenness of sentiment; jejune-ness.  
 (3) Want or meagerness of words or modes of expression; as, *poverty* of language.  
**poverty-struck**, **poverty-stricken**, *adj.* Reduced to, or having the appearance of, a state of poverty.  
 \***pöw**, *interj.* [See def.] An exclamation of contempt; pooh.  
 "True? *pow*, wow."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.  
**pöw** (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of *poll* (q. v.).] The head, the poll. (*Scotch*.)  
 "He wagged his gray *pow* in a mysterious manner."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.  
**pöw** (2), *s.* [See definition.] A corruption of *pool* (q. v.).  
**pöw'-an**, *s.* [POLLAN.]  
 \***pöw'-dêr** (1), *s.* [Probably a variant of *pother* (q. v.).] Violence, tumult, pother.  
**pöw'-dêr** (2), \***pou-der**, \***pou-dir**, \***pou-dre**, \***pol-dre**, \***poul-der**, \***poul-dre**, \***pow-dir**, \***pow-dre**, *s.* [Fr. *poudre*=powder; O. Fr. *pouldre*, *poldre*, *puldre*, for *pulre*, from Lat. *pulverem*, accus. of *pulvis*=dust; allied to *pollen*=fine meal; *palea*=chaff; Ital. *polvere*, *polve*; Sp. *polvo*, *polvora*.]  
**I. Gen.:** Any dry comminuted substance; any substance consisting of fine particles, whether natural or artificial; dust; fine particles.  
 "The calf which they had made, he burnt in the fire, and ground it to *powder*."—*Exodus xxxii. 20*.

**II. Specifically:**  
 1. The same as GUNPOWDER (q. v.).  
 "As when a spark  
 Lights on a heap of nitrous *powder*."  
*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 815.  
 2. A finely scented powder of flour or starch used for sprinkling the hair of the head.  
 3. A medicine administered in the form of a powder.  
 ¶ *Powder and shot*: The cost, effort, or labor necessary to obtain a result. Generally used in the phrase "worth powder and shot," *i. e.*, worth the trouble or cost.  
**powder-box**, *s.* A box in which hair or face-powder is kept.  
**powder-cart**, *s.* A cart used for the carriage of powder and shot for artillery.  
**powder-chest**, *s.*  
*Nautical*: A form of grenade consisting of a box charged with powder, old nails, &c., to be hurled at boarders.  
**powder-down**, *s.*  
*Ornith.*: The English rendering of *Puderdunen* (or *Staubdunen*), a term introduced by Nitzsch (*Pterylographie*, ch. vii.) to denote a white or bluish dust given off by powder-down feathers. He considers this powder-down to be the dry residue of the fluid from which these feathers are formed; but Dr. Sclater (his English editor) suggests that it "may be produced by the crumbling of the membrane which intervenes between the feather and the matrix, and which is dried and thrown off in proportion as the latter becomes enlarged."  
*Powder-down feathers*:  
*Ornithology*: Feathers depositing powder-down (q. v.).  
 "In *Crypturus variegatus* the *powder-down feathers* are intruded among the lateral feathers of the great saddle of the spinal tract."—*Nitzsch: Pterylography* (ed. Sclater) p. 38.  
*Powder-down patches*, *Powder-down tracts*:  
*Ornith.*: Patches or tracts on the skin of certain birds covered with powder-down feathers (q. v.). Nitzsch found them on birds belonging to the Accipitres, Passerinae, Gallinae, and Grallae. They have since been found on *Leptosoma*, a Picarian genus.  
 "This has led me to the discovery of two remarkable *powder-down patches*."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1861, p. 131.  
**powder-flask**, *s.* A pouch or metallic case for holding gunpowder, and having a charging-nozzle at the end.  
**powder-horn**, *s.* A horn fitted to hold powder and used as a powder-flask.  
**powder-hose**, *s.*  
*Blasting*: A tube of strong linen, about an inch in diameter, filled with powder, and used in firing military mines.  
**powder-magazine**, *s.* A building or place where gunpowder is stored; usually a bomb- and fire-proof building in a fort, &c.  
**powder-mill**, *s.* Works in which the materials for gunpowder are prepared and compounded and the powder grained and faced.  
**powder-mine**, *s.* A mine or excavation in which gunpowder is placed for the purpose of blasting rocks, &c. [MINE, *s.*, II.]  
**powder-mixer**, *s.* A pharmaceutical device for intimately mixing various powders.  
**powder-monkey**, *s.* A boy formerly employed on board ships of war to carry gunpowder from the magazine to the gun; a ship's boy.  
 "Ellangowan had him placed as cabin-boy, or *powder-monkey*, on board an armed sloop."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. lii.  
**powder-process**, *s.*  
*Phot.*: A photographic printing process, depending upon the inability of certain organic bodies to absorb moisture after exposure to light in the presence of an alkaline bichromate. Plates are coated with a mixture of either dextrine or gum arabic, with sugar, glycerine, bichromate of potassium or ammonium and water, and exposed under a positive while quite dry and warm. They are developed by brushing over them plumbago or other substance, in an impalpable powder, which only adheres to those parts which have absorbed moisture from the atmosphere.  
**powder-puff**, *s.* A ball of light feathers or down used for powdering the hair or skin.  
**powder-room**, *s.*  
*Naut.*: The apartment in a ship where powder is kept.  
 \***pöw'-dêr** (1), *v. i.* [POWDER (1), *s.*] To fall or come down violently.  
 "Whilst two companions were disputing it at sword's point, down comes a kite *powdering* upon them, and gobbets up both."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



**pōw'-dēr** (2), \***pol-dre**, \***poul-der**, \***pou-der**, *v. t. & i.* [POWDER (2), s.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To reduce to a powder; to pulverize; to comminute; to grind or pound into a powder.

"And, were not heavenly grace that did him bless,  
He had been *pouldred* all, as thin as flowre."  
*Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 12.*

2. To sprinkle with, or as with, powder; as, to powder the hair, to powder the face.

3. To sprinkle with salt, as meat; to corn.

\*4. To scatter, to strew, to sprinkle.

"Some thither brought to fatten,  
With villages amongst oft *powthered* here and there."  
*Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 18.*

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To become like powder or dust; to fall or be reduced to powder.

2. To powder the hair; to use powder on the hair or skin.

**pōw'-dēred**, \***pou-drid**, \***pow-dred**, *pa. par. & a.* [POWDER (2), v.]

**A. As pa. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Reduced to a powder.

2. Sprinkled with powder.

3. Corned or salted, as meat.

4. Mixed with salt; as, *powdered* butter.

\*5. Sprinkled over; strewed. (*Milton: P. L., vii. 58.*)

**II. Her.:** The same as SEMÉ (q. v.).

**powdered-quaker**, s.

*Entom.:* A European night moth, *Tæniocampa gracilis*.

**powdered-wainscot**, s.

*Entom.:* A European night moth, *Simyra venosa*.

**pōw'-dēr-īng**, \***poul-der-īng**, *pr. par. & s.* [POWDER (2), v.]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As substantive:**

1. The act of reducing to or sprinkling with powder.

2. A general term for any device used in filling up vacant spaces in carved work.

"Meretricious paintings, frizlings, *pouderings*, attyrings and the like."—*Frynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix, vi. 1.*

\***powdering-tub**, s.

1. A tub or vessel in which meat is corned or salted.

2. A heated tub in which an infected lecher was subjected to sweating as a cure.

"From the *powd'ring-tub* of infamy  
Fetch forth the lazar kite Doll Tearsheet."  
*Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 1.*

**pōw'-dēr-ŷ**, \***pōw'-drŷ**, *a.* [Eng. powder (2), s.; -y; Fr. *poudreux*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Resembling powder; consisting of powder, or a substance like powder.

"Her feet disperse the *powdery* snow."  
*Wordsworth: Lucy Gray.*

2. Sprinkled or covered with powder; full of powder.

3. Friable, loose, not compact.

"A brown *powdery* spar which holds iron is found amongst the iron ore."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

**II. Bot.:** Covered with a fine bloom or powdery matter; pulverulent; as, the leaves of *Primula farinosa*.

**pōw'-dike**, s. [Scotch *pow*=pool, and Eng. *dike*.] A marsh or fen dike. (*Prov. Eng.*)

"To cut down or destroy the *powdike*, in the fens of Norfolk."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. iv., ch. 17.*

**pōw'-ēr**, \***po-er**, \***pou-er**, \***pow-ere**, s. [O. Fr. *poēr*, *povir*, *povoir* (Fr. *pouvoir*), for *poter*, from Low Lat. *poteo*=to be able, for Lat. *possum*, from *potis*=able, and *sum*=to be; Ital. *potere*; Sp. & Port. *poter*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Ability to act, regarded as latent or inherent; the faculty of doing or performing something; capability of action or of producing an effect, whether physical or moral; capacity for action or performance; might.

"I have no *power* to speak, sir."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.*

2. Ability, regarded as put forth or exerted; energy, strength, or force displayed or manifested by results; as, the *power* exerted by a steam-engine.

3. Natural strength or might; animal strength or force; as, the *power* of the arm to raise a weight.

4. Capacity of undergoing or suffering; fitness to be acted upon; susceptibility. Called also passive power.

5. Mental or moral ability to act; faculty of the mind as manifested by a particular operation.

"That wise ones cannot learn,  
With all their boasted *powers*."  
*Cowper: Joy in Martyrdom.*

6. Capability; ability, natural or moral; as, the *powers* of the English language.

7. Influence, prevalence; capability of influencing or affecting.

"The sweet *power* of music."  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.*

8. The employment or exercise of strength, authority, control, or influence among men; dominion, authority, sway; the right of governing, ruling, or controlling; government.

9. Legal authority or warrant; as, an ambassador invested with full *powers* to negotiate a treaty.

10. One who or that which exercises or possesses authority or control; a sovereign, a potentate, an authority; a person or body invested with authority or control.

11. A nation or country considered with regard to its strength of armament, extent of territory, influence, &c.

"France was now, beyond all doubt, the greatest *power* in Europe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ii.*

12. A supernatural or superhuman agent or being supposed to have authority, control, or sway over some part of creation; a divinity, a spirit; as, the *powers* of darkness.

\*13. A naval or military force; an army, a host.

"The erle Jon of Surry com with grete *powere*."  
*Robert de Brunne, p. 301.*

14. A great number or quantity. (*Colloq.*)

"I am providing a *power* of pretty things for her."—*Richardson: Pamela, ii. 339.*

**II. Technically:**

1. *Arith. & Alg.:* The product arising from the multiplication of a quantity or number into itself. The first power of any quantity or number is the quantity or number itself; the second power is the square or product of the quantity or number multiplied by itself; the third power is the cube or product of the square of the quantity or number multiplied by the original quantity or number; this again multiplied by the original quantity or number is the fourth power. Thus the powers of *a*, are *a* (or *a*<sup>1</sup>), *a*<sup>2</sup>, *a*<sup>3</sup>, *a*<sup>4</sup>, that is *a*×1, *a*×*a* (*a*<sup>2</sup>), *a*<sup>2</sup>×*a* (*a*<sup>3</sup>), &c. The figures 2, 3, 4, &c., denoting the powers of the quantities, are called exponents or indices. Powers which have fractional and negative indices, as *a*<sup>½</sup>, *a*<sup>-1</sup>, *a*<sup>-2</sup>, &c., are termed fractional and negative powers respectively.

2. *Mechanics:*

(1) That which produces motion or force; that which communicates motion to bodies, changes the motion of bodies, or prevents the motion of bodies; a mechanical agent or power. [MECHANICAL-POWERS.]

(2) The moving force applied to overcome some force or resistance, to raise a weight, or produce other required effect; air, water, steam and animal strength are employed as powers.

(3) The mechanical effect or advantage produced by a machine. Thus in a lever the mechanical advantage is the ratio of the weight to the moving force when in equilibrium; thus if a power of 2 lbs. sustains a weight of 30lbs., the mechanical advantage is 30 divided by 2 = 15.

(4) Force or effect considered as resulting from the action of a machine.

3. *Law:*

(1) A term employed to denote a reservation to either party in a covenant enabling him to do certain acts regarding the property conveyed.

(2) An authority given by one party to another to act for him, or to do certain acts, as to make leases, &c.

4. *Optics:* The magnifying or diminishing capacity of any lens or set of lenses. By ellipsis the word is used for the lens itself.

¶ (1) *Balance of power:* [BALANCE, s., B. VII.]

(2) *Commensurable in power:*

*Math.:* Two quantities that are not commensurable, but which have any like powers commensurable, are said to be commensurable in power.

(3) *Power of an hyperbola:* The rhombus drafted upon the abscissa and ordinate of the vertex of the curve when referred to its asymptotes.

(4) *Power of attorney:* [ATTORNEY.]

(5) *Power of sale:*

*Scots Law:* A clause inserted in heritable securities for debt conferring on the creditor a power to sell the heritable subject in the event of the debt not being paid within a certain time, after a formal demand for payment.

(6) *The Great Powers (of Europe):* A diplomatic term for Great Britain, France, Austria, Germany, Russia, and Italy.

**power-cod**, s.

*Ichthy.:* *Gadus minutus*, common on the north-west European coasts.

**power-hammer**, s. [HAMMER, s., II. 2.]

**power-house**, s. A house in which motive power is generated, as for street-car traction, etc.

**power-loom**, s. [LOOM (1), s., 2.]

**power-press**, *subst.* A printing-press worked by steam, water, or other power.

\***pōw'-ēr-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *power*; -able.]

1. Powerful; endowed with power.

"How *powerable* time is in altering tongues."—*Camden: Remains; Languages.*

2. Capable of being effected by power; possible.

**pōw'-ēr-fūl**, \***powre-full**, *adj.* [Eng. *power*; -ful(l).]

1. Having great power, might, authority, or dominion; mighty, strong, potent.

"But yonder comes the *powerful* King of Day."  
*Thomson: Summer, 18.*

2. Having great power or influence; forcible, efficacious, intense; producing great effects.

3. Wonderfully or extraordinarily great or numerous. (*Vulgar.*)

¶ In this sense often used adverbially; as, He is *powerful* strong.

**pōw'-ēr-fūl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *powerful*; -ly.]

1. In a powerful manner; with great power, might, force, or energy; mightily; with great effect or influence; forcibly, strongly.

"Of all the vices incident to human nature, none so *powerfully* and peculiarly carries the soul downward as covetousness does."—*South: Sermons, vol. iii., ser. 2.*

2. In a wonderful or extraordinary manner or degree. (*Vulgar.*)

**pōw'-ēr-fūl-nēss**, s. [English *powerful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being powerful; might, force, power, efficacy, strength.

"England alone should reap her selfe on her owne force, and *powerfulness*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages, vol. iii.*

**pōw'-ēr-lēss**, \***powre-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *power*; -less.] Destitute of power, strength, or energy; weak, impotent; unable to produce any effect.

**pōw'-ēr-lēss-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *powerless*; -ly.] In a powerless manner; without power or force; weakly, impotently.

**pōw'-ēr-lēss-nēss**, s. [Eng. *powerless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being powerless; weakness, impotence.

**powl-dron**, s. [PAULDRON.]

**pow-ney**, **pow-ny**, s. [PONY.]

**pōw'-sōw-diē**, s. [A corrupt. of Eng. *poll*, and *sodden* (q. v.).] A sheep's head broth; milk and meal boiled together; any mixture of food.

"Hovering there making some *powsowdie* for my lord."  
—*Scott: Antiquary, ch. xxxv.*

\***pōwt'-ēr**, s. [POTTER.]

**pōw'-tēr**, **pol-ter**, **pock-er**, *v. i.* [Apparently a corrupt. of *potter*, v. (q. v.).] To grope about, as among the ashes; to rummage in the dark.

"*Powtering* wi' his fingers among the hot peat ashes, and roasting eggs."—*Scott: Waverley, ch. lxiiv.*

**pōw'-wōw**, **paw-waw**, s. [North Amer. Indian.]

1. Among the North American Indians, a priest, a conjurer, a wise man.

"Let them come, if they like, be it sagamore, sachem, or *pow-wow*."—*Longfellow: Miles Standish, i.*

2. Conjunction or magic rites for the relief or cure of diseases, or other purposes.

3. A council held before going on the war-path; a war expedition; a hunt, war dances.

4. An uproarious meeting in connection with political affairs.

**pōw'-wōw**, *v. i.* [POWWOW, s.]

1. To use conjunction or magic rites; to conjure, to divine.

"The Angekok of the Esquimaux . . . prescribes or *powwows* in sickness and over wounds."—*Kane: Arctic Explorations, ii. 118.*

2. To carry on a noisy frolic or gathering.

**pōx**, s. [Written for *pocks*, pl. of *pock* (q. v.).]

*Ord. Lang. & Pathol.:* Pustules or eruptions of any kind. Chiefly, if not exclusively, applied to the small-pox, the chicken-pox, and syphilis, formerly called the great-pox, to distinguish it from the small-pox (q. v.).

¶ *Pox* was formerly frequently used as a mild imprecation.

"A *pox* on't! I had rather not be so noble as I am."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 1.*

\***pōx**, *v. t.* [POX, s.] To infect with the pox.

**pōy**, s. [O. Fr. *apoi* (Fr. *appui*)=a prop, a support, *poi*=a rising ground, from Lat. *podium*=a height; Gr. *podion*=a little foot, dimin. of *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot; Sp. *apoyo*.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -şious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



1. A prop or support.
2. A rope-dancer's pole used for balancing.
3. A steering pole for a boat; a pole for propelling a barge.

**pōy'-āl**, s. [Sp.]

*Fabric*: A striped stuff for covering benches and seats.

\***poy-na-do**, s. [Fr. *poignard*.] A poniard.

\***pōynd'-īng**, *pr. par.* [POINDING.]

\***pōy-nētte'**, s. [A kind of dimin. from *poynado*.] A little bodkin.

\***pōyn'-tēll**, s. [POINTEL.] Paving formed of small lozenges or squares laid diagonally.

**pōy-ōu'**, s. [Native name.]

*Zoölogy*: *Dasyppus sexcinctus*, the Yellow-footed Armadillo, from Brazil. It is about sixteen inches from snout to root of tail, which measures seven or eight inches more. It has often six, but sometimes seven or eight, movable bands. It feeds principally on carrion.

**pōze**, s. & v. [POSE, s. & v.]

**pōz'-zū-ō-lan**, **pōz'-zū-ō-lite** (zz as tz), *subst.* [From Pozzuoli, Naples, where found; Fr. *pouzzolane*; Ger. *puzzulan*.]

*Petrol.*: A pulverulent pumiceous tuff, much used in the preparation of hydraulic cements. Related to Posilippo Tuff (q. v.).

**praam**, s. [Dutch.]

1. A flat-bottomed lighter or barge, used in Holland and the Baltic.

2. (See extract.)

"Large vessels called *praams* . . . One mounted ten guns, and the other eight."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. lviii.

\***prāc'-tīc**, \***prāc'-tīck**, \***prac-ticke**, \***prak-tike**, \***prac-tique**, a. & s. [PRACTICE, s.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Practical.
2. Artful, cunning, deceitful, treacherous.

"In cunning sleights and *practick* knavery."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iii. 9.

3. Skillful. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. iii. 7.)

B. *As substantive*:

1. Practice, experience. (*Gower: C. A.*, vii.)
2. Cunning, artfulness, deceit.

**prāc'-tīc-a-bīl'-ī-tŷ**, s. [Eng. *practicable*; -ity.]

1. The quality or state of being practicable or feasible; feasibility.

"Decisive against the *practicability* of such a project."—*Stewart: Moral Philosophy*, p. 71.

2. The quality or state of being practicable or passable.

**prāc'-tīc-a-ble**, a. [O. Fr. (Fr. *praticable*), from *practiquer*=to practice (q. v.); Sp. *practicable*; Ital. *praticabile*.]

1. Capable of being performed or effected by human means or agency, or by powers that can be applied; performable; possible to be done or effected; feasible; as, a *practicable* plan.

\*2. Capable of being practiced; as, a *practicable* virtue.

3. Capable of being used, passed over, approached, or assailed; passable, assailable; as, a *practicable* breach.

4. Capable of being used; for use, not for show or ornament only. (*Theatrical slang*.)

"A *practicable* moon with *practicable* clouds that occasionally hide its face."—*Referee*.

**prāc'-tīc-a-ble-nēss**, s. [English *practicable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being practicable; practicability, feasibility.

"To show the consistency and *practicableness* of this method."—*Locke: Toleration*, let. iii., ch. iii.

**prāc'-tīc-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *practicab(ly)*; -ly.] In a practicable manner; practically; in such a manner as can be performed.

**prāc'-tīc-al**, a. [Mid. Eng. *practic*=practice, practical; adj. suff. -al; O. Fr. *pratique* (French *pratique*); Port. & Ital. *pratico*; Spanish *practico*.] [PRACTICE.] Pertaining to, or derived from, practice, use, or employment. Opposed to theoretical, ideal, or speculative.

(1) Derived from practice, use, or experience.

"His philosophy, which he divided into two parts, namely, speculative and *practical*."—*North: Plutarch*, pt. ii., p. 13.

(2) Capable of being used, or turned to use or account.

"Elements of the highest *practical* utility."—*Stewart: Philos. Essays*, ch. ii. (Prel. disc.)

(3) Taught or instructed by practice, use, or experience; having derived skill from actual work or experience; capable of applying theory in actual work; as, He is a *practical* mechanic.

(4) Capable of reducing knowledge or theories to actual use or practice; not visionary or speculative; as, a *practical* mind.

(5) Applied in, or reduced to, practice or actual working; as, the *practical* application of a theory or maxim. [APPLIED SCIENCES.]

**practical-joke**, s. An annoying, facetious, or injurious trick played at the expense of another; its essence consists in something done, as distinguished from something said.

**practical-joker**, s. One who is given to or plays practical jokes.

**prāc'-tīc-al-īst**, s. [Eng. *practical*; -ist.] An empiricist.

"The theorists, in their turn, have successfully retaliated on the *practicalists*."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1881), ii. 711.

**prāc'-tīc-āl-ī-tŷ**, s. [Eng. *practical*; -ity.]

1. The quality or state of being practical; practicalness.

2. Active work.

"Stirring up her indolent enthusiasm into *practicality*."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, ch. x.

\***prāc'-tīc-āl-īze**, v. t. [Eng. *practical*; -ize.] To make practical; to reduce to practice. (*J. S. Mill.*)

**prāc'-tīc-āl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *practical*; -ly.]

1. In a practical manner; from a practical point of view, not merely theoretically; as, to look at things *practically*.

2. With regard to practice, use, or experience; as, to be *practically* acquainted with a subject.

3. So far as actual results or effects are concerned; to all intents and purposes; in effect.

"The question, *practically* altogether unimportant, whether the bill should or should not be declaratory."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

**prāc'-tīc-āl-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *practical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being practical; practicality.

**prāc'-tīce**, \***prāc'-tise**, s. [A weakened form of Mid. Eng. *practic*, *praktike*, *practique*, from O. Fr. *pratique* (Fr. *pratique*), from Lat. *practica*, fem. sing. of *practicus*; Gr. *praktikos*=fit for business, practical; whence *hē praktikē* (*epistēmē*)=(the science) of action or practice, from *praktos*=to be done; *prassō*=to do; Sp. *practica*; Ital. *pratica*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of doing anything; action, conduct, proceeding. (Usually in a bad sense.)

"The anarchical opinions and *practices* of those secretaries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Frequent or customary action; usage, habit, use, custom. (*Milton: Sam. Agon.*, 114)

3. The act or habit of practicing or using habitually, regularly, systematically; as, the *practice* of virtue.

4. The state or condition of being kept in use or practice; customary use.

5. The exercise of any profession; as, the *practice* of medicine.

6. Systematic exercise in any accomplishment, game, or art, for purposes of instruction, improvement, or discipline; as, *practice* in music, baseball, drill, &c.

7. The extent of business carried on by a professional man; as, A doctor has a large *practice*.

8. Method, mode, or art of doing anything; actual performance, as opposed to theory.

9. The application of remedies; medical treatment of diseases.

\*10. Dexterity or skill acquired by use; experience. (*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, v. 1.)

\*11. Skillful or artful management; dexterity, art, artfulness, stratagem, craft, artifice. (Generally in a bad sense.)

"He sought to have that by *practice*, which he could not by prayer."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arith.*: A particular case of proportion (q. v.), in which the first term is unity. It depends upon the principles of fractions, and the judicious choice of aliquot parts.

2. *Law*: The form, manner, and order of conducting and carrying on suits and prosecutions through their various stages, according to the principles of law and the rules laid down by the courts.

**prāc'-tīce**, **prāc'-tise**, \***prac-tize**, v. t. & i. [PRACTICE, s.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To do or perform habitually or frequently; to make a practice of; to carry on habitually.

"What that usage meant,  
Which in her cott she daily *practiced*."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vi. 9.

2. To do, not merely to profess; to carry into effect. (*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 12.)

3. To execute; to carry out; to perform.

"As this advice ye *practise* or neglect."

*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, vii. 426.

4. To exercise as a profession or art; as, to *practise* medicine.

5. To exercise one's self in, for purposes of improvement or instruction; as, to *practise* music, to *practise* fencing.

6. To exercise or train in anything, for instruction or discipline. (*Scott: Marmion*, v. 2.)

\*7. To teach by practice; to accustom; to train.

\*8. To use; to make use of; to employ. (*Massinger: The Picture*, iv. 4.)

\*9. To plot, to contrive, to scheme. (*Shakesp.: King John*, iv. 1.)

\*10. To entice or draw by art or stratagem. (*Swift*.)

\*11. To make practicable or passable.

"A hole in the Residency wall *practiced* by the pickax of a sapper."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To do or perform certain acts habitually or frequently for improvement, instruction, or profit; to exercise one's self; as, to *practise* with a rifle.

2. To form or acquire a habit of acting in any way.

"*Practise* first over yourself to reign."—*Waller*.

3. To follow or exercise a profession or art; as, to *practise* medicine, law, &c.

4. To make experiments; to experimentalize.

"I never thought I should try a new experiment, being little inclined to *practise* upon others."—*Temple: Miscellanies*.

\*5. To negotiate secretly. (*Addison: Cato*, ii.)

\*6. To use stratagems or art; to plot.

"He will *practise* against thee by poison."

*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.

**prāc'-tīced**, **prāc'-tised**, *pa. par.* & a. [PRACTICE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Used habitually; learned or acquired by practice or use. (*Cowper: Task*, ii. 431.)

2. Having acquired skill or dexterity by practice or use; experienced; as, a *practiced* fencer.

**prāc'-tīc-ēr**, **prāc'-tis-ēr**, \***prac-tis-our**, \***prac-tys-er**, s. [Eng. *practic(e)*; -er.]

1. One who practices any act or acts; one who habitually or frequently performs any act; one who not merely professes but puts in practice.

"The professors and *practicers* of a higher philosophy."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 11.

2. One who practices or follows a profession; a practitioner.

"Sweet *practicer*, thy physick I will try."

*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 1.

\*3. One who contrives plots or stratagems; a plotter.

**prāc'-tī-cian**, s. [O. Fr. *practicien*.] One who has acquired skill in anything by practice; a practitioner.

\***prac-ticke**, a. & s. [PRACTIC.]

\***prāc'-tīck**, *subst.* [PRACTIC.] The same as DECISION, s., B. 2.

\***prāc'-tis-ant**, s. [Eng. *practis(e)*; -ant.]

1. An agent.

2. A performer of a stratagem; a confederate in treachery; a traitor.

**prāc'-tī-tion-ēr**, s. [Eng. *practician*; -er.]

\*1. One who practices or does anything habitually or frequently; a practitioner.

2. One who exercises or practices any profession; espec. one who practices the profession of medicine.

\*3. One who practices or uses artful or dangerous arts; a plotter.

¶ *General practitioner*: One who practices both medicine and surgery.

\***prāc'-tīve**, a. [PRACTICE.] Active.

\***prāc'-tīve-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *practive*; -ly.] In a practice manner.

"They *practively* did thrive."

*Warner: Albion's England*, bk. viii., ch. xxxix.

**præ-**, *pref.* [PRE-]

¶ For words compounded with *præ*, where two forms exist, and the prefix *pre-* has taken, or is gradually taking, the place of *præ*, as in *præadamitical*, *præceptory*, &c., see *PRÆADAMTICAL*, *PRÆCEPTORY*, &c.

**præ-çī-pē**, s. [Lat. imper. sing. of *præcipio*=to give instruction or precepts.] [PRECEPT.]

*Law*: A writ commanding something to be done, or demanding a reason for its non-performance. The term is now only used to denote the note of instructions delivered by a plaintiff or his attorney to the officer of the court, who stamps the writ of summons.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte. cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



†præ-cō-çēs, s. pl. [Lat., pl. of *præcox*.] [PRECOCIOUS.]

*Ornith.*: Precocious Birds; a division of the class Aves, founded on the condition of the newly-hatched young. It includes those birds which are able to run about and provide food for themselves the moment they leave the shell. Examples, the hen, duck, goose, &c. Most birds belonging to this division are polygamous, and the females hatch many young. (*Oken*.)

præ-cōg-nī-tūm (pl. præ-cōg-nī-ta), s. [Lat., neut. sing. of *præcognitus*, pa. par. of *præcognosco* = to know before; *præ*=before, and *cognosco*=to know.] Something known before in order to understand something else. Thus, the knowledge of the structure or anatomy of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of medical science.

præ-cor-dī-a, s. pl. [Lat.=the diaphragm, the entrails: *præ*, and *cor*=the heart.]

*Anat.*: (1) The chest and the parts which it contains; (2) the bowels.

præ-cor-dī-āl, præ-cor-dī-āl, a. [PRÆCORDIA.] Pertaining to the præcordia or parts before the heart.

præ-flōr-ā-tion, s. [Pref. *præ*, and Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*)=a flower.] [ÆSTIVATION.]

præ-fō-lī-ā-tion, subst. [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *foliation* (q. v.).] [VERNATION.]

\*præ-li-ā-tion, s. [Latin *prælium*=a battle.] Battle; contention.

\*præ-mē-tial (ti as sh), adj. [Latin *præmetior*=to measure beforehand.] Pertaining to the first-fruits; first-gathered.

præ-mī-ūm, s. [PREMIUM.]

præ-mū-nīr-ē, subst. [A corrupt. of Lat. *præmoneri*=to be pre-admonished; *præ*=before, and *moneo*=to admonish.]

*English Law*: A term applied to (1) a certain writ, (2) the offense for which the writ is granted, and (3) the penalty incurred by it. The name is derived from the first two words of the writ: *præmunire* (i. e. *præmoneri*) *facias* A. B., that is, cause A. B. to be forewarned (to appear and answer the contempt with which he is charged) (16 Richard II., c. 5). The original offense against which the Statute of Præmunire was directed was that of asserting the jurisdiction of the pope in England, and denying that of the king. But by subsequent statutes the penalties of præmunire have been extended to many other offenses of a miscellaneous kind.

\*præ-mū-nīre, v. t. [PRÆMUNIRE.]

*English Law*: To bring within the penalties of præmunire.

†præ-nā-tal, a. [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *natal*.] Previous to birth.

præ-nō-mēn, s. [Lat., from *præ*=before, and *nomen*=a name.]

1. *Roman Antiq.*: A name prefixed to the family, and answering to our Christian name, such as Caius, Julius, Marcus, &c.

2. *Bot.*: A generic name.

\*præ-nō-mīn-īc-āl, a. [Lat. *prænomen* (genit. *prænominis*)=a prænomen (q. v.).] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a prænomen.

præ-œ-sō-phā-gē-āl, a. [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *œsophageal*.]

*Anat.*: Situated in front of the gullet.

præ-ō-pēr-cū-lūm, s. [PREOPERCULUM.]

præ-pōs-tōr, s. [PREPOSITOR.] A monitor at some of the public schools, especially at Rugby, England.

præ-sānc-tī-fīed, a. [Eccles. Lat. *præsanctificatus*; Latin *præ*=before, and *sanctificatus*, pa. par. of *sanctifico*=to consecrate.] [SANCTIFY.]

*Roman Church*: Previously consecrated: a term applied to the Host in the mass of Good Friday, because it is consecrated on Holy Thursday. [HOLY-WEEK.]

\*præ-sçī-ēn-tīal (ti as sh), a. [PRESICIENT.] Foreknowing, presaging, prescient.

præ-sē-pē, s. [Lat.=an inclosure, a stable, a hut, a hovel.]

*Astron.*: The Beehive; a nebulous-looking object in the constellation Cancer. A small opera-glass will resolve it into the constituent stars. It was known to the ancients.

præ-tēr-, pref. [PRETER-.]

præ-tēx-ta, s. [Lat.]

*Roman Antiq.*: A long white robe with a purple border, originally appropriated by Tullus Hostilius to the Roman magistrates, and some of the priests, but afterward worn by the children of the higher classes; by boys till they were the age of seventeen (when they were entitled to assume the *toga virilis*), or, at least, till they were fourteen; by girls it was worn till marriage.

præ-tor, \*prē-tor, s. [Lat., for *prætor*: *præ*=before, and *itor*=a goer; *ire*=to go.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.*: Originally the official title of the Consuls at Rome. When the patricians were compelled to acquiesce in the consulship being thrown open to the plebeians, they stipulated that a new Curule magistrate should be appointed from the patricians exclusively, to act as supreme judge in the civil courts. On this magistrate the title of Prætor was bestowed. In B. C. 337, the Prætorship was thrown open to the plebeians. About B. C. 240, the number of aliens residing in Rome had increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to appoint a second Prætor, who should decide suits between aliens or between aliens and citizens. He was known as the *Prætor peregrinus*, the other Prætor, *Prætor urbanus*, having cognizance of suits between citizens only. In B. C. 227, the number was increased to four, the two additional prætors to act as governors of provinces. By Sulla the number was augmented to eight, by Julius Cæsar to ten, twelve, and eventually to sixteen. The Prætors held their offices for one year, and were afterward sent out by lot as governors of provinces.

\*2. A magistrate; a mayor.

\*præ-tōr-ī-āl, adj. [Eng. *prætor*; -ial.] The same as PRÆTORIAN (q. v.).

præ-tōr-ī-an, a. & s. [Latin *prætorianus*, from *prætor*=a prætor (q. v.); Fr. *prétorien*; Sp. & Ital. *pretoriano*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to a prætor; exercised by or belonging to a prætor; judicial; as, *prætorian jurisdiction*.

B. *As subst.*: A soldier belonging to the Prætorian-guard (q. v.).

prætorian-band, s. [PRÆTORIAN-GUARD.]

prætorian-guard, subst. A body of permanent troops, established by Augustus as Imperial Life Guards, in imitation of the *cohors prætoria*, or body guard attached to the person of the commander-in-chief of a Roman army. The prætorian-guards were kept up by successive emperors, and, being under special organization and enjoying several privileges, they became in time so powerful that they were able to raise and depose emperors at their will. They were reorganized by Septimius Severus, and were finally suppressed by Constantine the Great.

prætorian-gate, s. The gate in a Roman camp, which was on the side nearest the enemy.

præ-tōr-ī-ūm, s. [Lat., from *prætor* (q. v.).]

*Roman Antiquities*:

1. The official residence of a prætor or governor of a Roman province; hence, a hall of justice; a judgment-hall; a palace.

2. That part of a Roman camp in which the general's quarters were.

præ-tōr-ship, s. [English *prætor*; -ship.] The office or dignity of a prætor.

præg-māt-īc, \*præg-mat-icke, a. & s. [Fr. *pragmatique*, from Lat. *pragmaticus*; Greek *pragmatikos* = skilled in affairs; *pragma* (genit. *pragmatis*) = a deed; *prassō* = to do; Sp. *pragmatico*; Ital. *prammatico*.]

A. *As adj.*: Pragmatical.

B. *As substantive*:

1. One who is versed or busy in affairs.

2. A solemn ordinance or decree, emanating from the head of a state. (*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. iv.)

pragmatic-history, s. A history which exhibits clearly the causes and the consequences of events.

pragmatic-sanction, s.

*Civil Law*: A rescript or answer of the sovereign delivered by advice of his council to some college, order, or body of people, on any case of their community. By the French the term was appropriated to certain statutes limiting the jurisdiction of the pope, as in A. D. 1268 and 1438. Pope Leo X., in 1545, persuaded Francis I. to exchange them for a concordat. Generally it is applied to an ordinance fixing the succession to a throne in a certain line. Thus, by the Pragmatic Sanction of Germany in 1439, the succession of the empire was made hereditary in the house of Austria, and in 1724 the Emperor Charles VI., being without male issue, published another, settling the succession upon his daughter, Maria Teresa and her issue. Pragmatic sanctions were also published by Charles IV., ruler of the two Sicilies, in 1759, and by Ferdinand, king of Spain, in 1830.

"Pragmatic sanction being, in the Imperial Chancery and some others, the received title for ordinances of a very irrevocable nature, which a sovereign makes in affairs that belong wholly to himself, or what he reckons his own rights."—*Curlye: Frederick the Great* (ed. 1858), i. 552.

præg-māt-īc-āl, \*præg-māt-īc-āl, a [Eng. *pragmatic*; -al.]

1. Busy, active, diligent.

\*2. Versed or skilled in affairs; skilled in business.

3. Given or inclined to interfering or meddling in the affairs of others; meddlesome; impertinently curious as to the affairs of others; officious.

\*4. Characterized by meddlesomeness or officiousness; impertinent.

"A pragmatical impertinence in meddling with the concerns and characters of other people."—*Jortin: Dissert.* 3.

\*5. Of or pertaining to business or ordinary affairs; hence, material.

præg-māt-īc-āl-lý, adv. [Eng. *pragmatical*; -ly.] In a pragmatical or meddlesome manner; impertinently; officiously.

præg-māt-īc-āl-nēss, s. [Eng. *pragmatical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being pragmatical; meddlesomeness, officiousness.

præg-ma-tīsm, s. [PRAGMATIC.]

1. The quality or state of being pragmatic; pragmaticalness.

"The shallow *pragmatism* of customers."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. lxxi.

2. A mode of treating history, in which the narration of events is accompanied by a view of the causes and effects.

præg-ma-tīst, s. [PRAGMATIC.] One who is officiously or impertinently busy in the affairs of others; a pragmatic.

"We may say of *pragmatists* that their eyes look all ways but inward."—*Reynolds: On the Passions*, ch. xvi.

præg-ma-tīze, v. t. & i. [PRAGMATIC.] To materialize; specif. to treat metaphor as if it embodied an actual fact.

præg-ma-tīz-ēr, s. [Eng. *pragmatiz(e)*; -er.] One who treats metaphor as if it embodied an actual fact.

"The *pragmatizer* is a stupid creature; . . . it is through the very incapacity of his mind to hold an abstract idea that he is forced to embody it in a material incident."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 407.

prair-i-āl, subst. [Fr.] [PRAIRIE.] The name given in October, 1793, by the French Convention, to the ninth month of the republican year. It commenced on May 20, ending on June 18, and was the third spring month.

prairial-insurrection, s.

*French History*: An insurrection against the Directory (q. v.), 1-3 Prairial, An 3 (1795). It was quelled by the military.

prair-i-ē, \*prär-ý, s. [Fr. *prairie*, from Low Lat. *prataria*=meadow land, from Lat. *pratium*=a meadow; Sp. & Port. *praderia*; Ital. *prateria*.]

1. The name given by the early French settlers in America to extensive tracts of land, either level or rolling, destitute of trees, and covered with coarse tall grass, interspersed with numerous varieties of flowering plants.

"Both have gone to the prairies."

*Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 1.

2. A natural meadow or piece of grass land.

prairie-bitters, s. A beverage common among the hunters or mountaineers of Western America. It was made of a pint of water and a quarter of a gill of buffalo gall, and was considered an excellent medicine.

prairie-chicken, s. [PINNATED-GROUSE.]

prairie-dog, s.

*Zoöl.*: A name given to either of the two species of Cynomys, but especially to *C. ludovicianus*, from the fancied resemblance of its cry to the bark of a small dog, whence it has been also called the Barking Squirrel. It is about a foot long, reddish-brown above, lighter beneath. Its habits are eminently social; it forms large communities on the prairies, each burrow having a little hillock at its entrance, and excavated passages connect the burrows, which are sometimes shared by the Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*). The rattlesnake occasionally occupies a deserted burrow, and preys largely on the prairie-dog.



Prairie-dog.

prairie-hen, s. [PINNATED-GROUSE.]

prairie-itch, s. A cutaneous eruption caused by the friction of the fine red dust of prairie countries in summer.

prairie-mole, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Scalops argentatus*, sometimes called the Silvery Shrew Mole, from the western prairies, advancing as far east as Ohio and Michigan.



**prairie-oyster**, *s.* A raw egg dropped into a mixture of spirits and flavoring, and swallowed whole.

**prairie-plow**, *subst.* A large plow supported in front on wheels, and adapted to pare and overturn a very broad but shallow furrow-slice.

**prairie-rattlesnake**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Crotalus confluentus*, the Massasauga.

**prairie-region**, *s.*

*Bot. & Geog.*: An extensive region of North America, consisting of treeless plains, usually of a deep, fertile soil. Those east of the Missouri river are wonderfully productive when properly tilled, as are also those west when put under a system of irrigation (q. v.). The cold of winter is severe, to which succeeds a short rainy season, and then, west of the Mississippi, a rainless summer. The drought is produced by the dryness of the prevalent western wind, which loses the moisture it brought from the Pacific by crossing the Rocky Mountains and the chain along the California coast. Prevalent vegetation Mimoseæ (especially Prosopis), Cactaceæ, &c. (*Thomé.*)

**prairie-squirrel**, *s.*

*Zoölogy*: The genus *Spermophilus* (q. v.). [*GO-PHER*, *s.*]

**prairie-wolf**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Canis latrans*, the *Lyciscus latrans* of Smith; the coyote. (*Darwin: Animals and Plants*, i. 26.)

**präis'-a-ble**, **\*preis-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *prais(e)*; *-able*.] Fit to be praised; deserving of praise; praiseworthy. (*Wycliffe: 2 Tim.* ii.)

**präis'-a-blý**, *adv.* [Eng. *praisab(ly)*; *-ly*.] In a praisable or praiseworthy manner; in a manner to deserve praise.

**präise**, **\*preis**, **\*prayse**, **\*preys**, *s.* [O. French *preis*=price, value, merit, from Latin *pretium*=price, value; Fr. *prix*; Sp. *prez*, *precio*; Ital. *prezzo*; Port. *preço*; Dut. *prijz*; Dan. *præis*; Sw. *pris*; M. H. Ger. *pris*; Ger. *preis*. Price and prize are the same word.] [*PRICE*, *s.*]

1. The expression of high commendation or approval bestowed on a person for any excellent or meritorious quality or action, on meritorious actions themselves, or on anything for excellence of quality, values, or worth; laud, approbation, encomium, eulogy.

"Best of fruits, whose taste has taught  
The tongue, not made for speech, to speak thy praise."  
*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 749.

2. The expression of gratitude for benefits or favors received; a glorifying or extolling; especially a tribute of gratitude and glorification to God for mercies or kindnesses shown; laud, thanksgiving. (*Psalm* xl. 3.)

3. A subject, ground, or reason of praise; a praiseworthy quality or act; that which makes a person or thing deserving of praise.

4. That which is or should be praised; an object of praise.

"He is thy praise, and he is thy God."—*Deut.* x. 21.

**praise-worth**, *a.* Deserving of praise; praiseworthy.

**präise**, **\*prayse**, **\*preise**, **\*preyse**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *preiser*, from Lat. *pretio*, from *pretium*=price, value; Fr. *priser*; Sp. *preciar*; Ital. *prezzare*, Port. *prezar*; Dut. *prijzen*; Dan. *præise*; Sw. *prisa*; M. H. Ger. *prisen*; Ger. *preisen*.]

\*1. To value, to esteem, to set a value on.

"She praiseth not his playing worth a bene."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 9, 728.

2. To bestow praise, commendation, or applause on; to commend or approve highly; to laud, to eulogize. (*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 693.)

3. To extol and glorify in words; to magnify; to render a tribute of praise, gratitude, or thanksgiving to. (*Psalm* cvii. 8.)

4. To show forth the praises of.

"Thy works shall praise thee, O Lord."—*Psalm* cxlv. 10.

**\*präise'-fúl**, *a.* [Eng. *praise*; *-ful(l)*.] Deserving of praise; praiseworthy, laudable.

"Of whose high praise, and praiseful bliss,  
Goodness the pen, heaven the paper is."  
*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

**präise'-læss**, **\*prayse-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *praise*; *-less*.] Without praise or applause; unpraised.

"With laughter great of men, his prayselesse ship  
Sergestus brought."  
*Phaer: Virgil: Æneidos*, v.

**\*präise'-mënt**, **\*prayse-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *praise*; *-ment*.] The act of valuing or appraising; value set on anything.

**präis'-ër**, **\*prays-er**, **\*preis-er**, *s.* [English *prais(e)*; *-er*.]

1. One who praises, extols, commends, or applauds; a commender.

\*2. An appraiser, a valuer.

"[He] talked himself with the praisers, and made them set high prizes upon every thing that was to be sold."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 649.

**präise'-wör-þhi-lý**, **\*prayse-wor-the-ly**, **\*prays-wor-thi-ly**, *adverb.* [Eng. *praiseworthy*; *-ly*.] In a praiseworthy manner; so as to deserve praise; laudably.

**präise'-wör-þhi-næss**, *s.* [Eng. *praiseworthy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being praiseworthy, or of deserving praise or commendation; laudableness.

"The love of praise seems . . . to be derived from that of praiseworthiness."—*Smith: Moral Sentiments*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

**präise'-wör-þhý**, **\*praise-woor-thie**, *a.* [Eng. *praise*, and *worthy*.] Deserving or worthy of praise or commendation; laudable, commendable.

"Small praiseworthie was it in them to keepe it."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 784.

**Pra'-krit**, *s.* [Sansk. *prakriti*=nature, that which is rude or unpolished, as opposed to *sanskrit*=that which is perfect or thoroughly refined.]

*Philol.*: A derivative language. The name is applied collectively to the more modern languages of Northern and Central India which grew out of the Sanscrit, as Italian, Spanish, French, &c., did from Latin.

"One Prakrit dialect, the Pali, became in its turn the sacred language of southeastern Buddhism."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. x.

**Pra'-krit'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *prakrit*; *-ic*.] Pertaining or belonging to Prakrit.

"The next stage of Indian language, to which the inscriptions just referred to belong, is called the Prakritic."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. x.

**prance**, **\*prauce**, **\*prause**, *v. i.* [A variant of *prank* (q. v.).]

1. To spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle.

"On prancing steeds they forward pressed."  
*Scott: Marmion*, iv. 6.

2. To ride in a warlike or showy manner; to ride ostentatiously.

"Some who on battle charger prance."  
*Byron: Giaour*.

3. To walk or strut about in a pompous or ostentatious manner.

**prance**, *s.* [*PRANCE*, *v.*] A bounding or springing, as of a horse.

**pranç'-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *pranc(e)*; *-er*.] One who prances; a prancing steed.

**pranç'-ing**, *pr. par. & a.* [*PRANCE*.]

**A.** *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

**B.** *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Springing, bounding; riding or strutting about ostentatiously.

2. *Her.*: Applied to a horse represented rearing.

**\*pran-come**, *subst.* [*PRANK*.] Something odd or strange.

"Ch' would learn of some prancome."—*Gammer Gurton's Needle*.

**präñ'-dī-al**, *adj.* [Latin *prandium*=a repast.] Relating or relating to dinner.

"Barring them from partaking of their prandial meal outside."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**präñ'-gös**, *s.* [Native name of *Prangos pabularia*.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Umbelliferae, family Smynnidæ. The fruit or seed of *Prangos pabularia*, the Hay-plant, a native of Kashmir, Afghanistan, &c., is stomachic, stimulant, carminative, and diuretic. It is used to cure the dry rot in sheep, and the root is a valuable remedy in itch. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*)

**präñk**, **\*prancke**, **\*pranke**, *v. t. & i.* [According to Prof. Skeat the same word as *prink* (q. v.), which he considers to be a nasalized form of *prick*, v. (q. v.); the fundamental idea thus being to trim or deck out, as with pricked holes. Cf. O. Dut. *pryken*=to make a proud show; *pronck*=show, ostentation; *proncken*=to display one's dress; Low Ger. *pruncken*=to make a fine show; *prunk*=show, display; Dan., Sw., & Ger. *prunk*=show, parade; Ger. *prangen*, Dan. *prange*=to make a show.] [*PRANCE*, *v.*]

**A.** *Transitive*:

1. To dress up, or deck out in a showy or ostentatious fashion; to equip ostentatiously.

"Some prancke their ruffes; and others trimly dight  
Their gay attyre."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. iv. 14.

2. To variegate.

"Broad flag-flowers pranckt with white."  
*Shelley: The Question*.

**\*B.** *Intrans.*: To make a show; to have a showy appearance.

**präñk**, **\*pranke**, *s. & a.* [*PRANK*, *v.*]

**A.** *As substantive*:

1. A frolic; a wild flight; a mischievous act or trick; a playful or sportive act; a joke.

2. A gambol. (*Cowper: Task*, v. 52.)

**\*B.** *As adj.*: Frolicsome; full of pranks or tricks.

**präñk'-ër**, *subst.* [Eng. *prank*; *-er*.] One who pranks; one who dresses up showily or ostentatiously.

"If she be a noted reveller, a gadder, a singer, a pranker, or a dancer, then take heed of her."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 567.

**þpräñk'-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [*PRANK*, *v.*]

**þpräñk'-ing-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *pranking*; *-ly*.] In a pranking, showy, or ostentatious manner.

"[They] fared daintily, and went prankingly in apparel."—*Ep. Hall: Apology against Brownists*.

**präñk'-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *prank*; *-ish*.] Full of or inclined to pranks.

**þpräñk'-söme**, *a.* [Eng. *prank*; *-some*.] Fond of or given to pranks; prankish.

"I prove . . .  
Repressor of the pranksome."  
*Browning: Ring and Book*, xi. 136.

**prä-ö-thër'-i-üm**, *subst.* [Gr. *praos*=mild, and *thëron*=a wild animal.]

*Palæont.*: An extinct form of hare found in a Post-pliocene bone cave in Pennsylvania.

**präse**, *s.* [Gr. *prason*=a leek.]

*Mineralogy*:

1. A dull leek-green chalcedony, owing its color to the presence of exceedingly fine granular chlorite. According to King, this stone is now confounded with others indiscriminately called Plasma by the antiquary.

2. A green crystallized quartz found at Breitenbrunn, Saxony; the color is due to inclosed fine filaments of green asbestiform actinolite (q. v.).

**prase-opal**, *s.*

*Min.*: A variety of common opal of a leek-green color.

**präš'-ë-ö-lite**, *s.* [Eng. *prase*; *o* connect., and Gr. *lithos*=a stone; Ger. *praseolith*.]

*Min.*: A green pinite found in crystals pseudomorphous after Iolite (q. v.) at Brække, near Brevig, Norway, in granite.

**prä-ši-ë'-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prasi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æe*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Labiates.

**präš'-i-lite**, *s.* [Eng. *pras(e)*; *i* connect., and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

*Min.*: A soft, fibrous mineral, of a leek-green color. Specific gravity 2.311. Contains silica, magnesia, alumina, and sesquioxide of iron, probably soda, and water. Found in Scotland; probably not a distinct species.

**präš'-in-äte**, *adj.* [Latin *prasinatus*=having a leek-green garment.]

*Böt.*: Of a green color. (*Paxton.*)

**prä-šine**, *s.* [Eng. *pras(e)*; suff. *-ine (Min.)*; Ger. *prasin*.]

*Min.*: Breithaupt's name for the species Pseudomalachite (q. v.), but Dana makes it equivalent to Ehlite (q. v.).

**präš'-in-ouš**, **\*präš'-ine**, *a.* [Lat. *prasinus*=leek-green, from Gr. *prason*=a leek.] Of a light-green color, inclining to yellow.

**prä-ši-üm**, *s.* [Lat. *prasium*, *prasion*, from Gr. *prasion*=the plant horehound (q. v.). Not the modern genus.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Prasiæ (q. v.). Only known species *Prasium majus*, a native of Europe and North Africa.

**\*präš'-ön**, *s.* [Gr.] A leek; also a sea-weed of the color of a leek.

**präš'-ö-phyre** (yr as ír), *s.* [English *prase*, and Gr. *phyrā*, *phyrō*=to mix.]

*Petrol.*: The same as OPHITE (q. v.).

**präť** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The buttock.

**präť** (2), *s.* [A. S. *præt*, *prætt*; Icel. *prett*=a trick; *prett*=to trick.] [*PRETTY*.] A trick. (*Scotch.*)

**präte**, *v. i. & t.* [O. Sw. *prata*=to talk; Danish *prate*=to talk; Dan. & Sw. *prat*=talk, tattle; Low Ger. *praten*=to prate, *praat*=tattle; Icel. *prata*=to talk. Probably of imitative origin; cf. German *prasseln*=to croak; Eng. *prattle*.]

**A.** *Intrans.*: To prattle, to chatter; to talk much and without purpose or reason; to be loquacious; to babble.

"What, do you prate of service?"

*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

**B.** *Trans.*: To utter without thought or foolishly; to babble.

"The necessity for his giving up prating proverbs."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wöre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, sūb, sūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fäll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.



**prāte**, *s.* [PRATE, *v.*] Tattle; idle or silly talk; chatter; unmeaning loquacity.

\***prāte-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *prate*; -ful(*l*).] Chattering, loquacious.

**prāt-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *prat(e)*; -er.] One who prates; an idle talker; a chatterer; one who talks without reason or purpose.

**prā-tin-cōle**, *s.* [Latham's rendering of *pratincola*, the name given to *Glareola pratincola* by Kramer in 1756.]

*Ornith.*: A name first applied to *Glareola pratincola*, and afterward extended to the other species of the genus. The Pratincoles are small, slenderly-built, delicately-colored birds, with short, stout bill, wide gape, long pointed wings, and tail more or less forked. Eight or nine species have been described, from the south of Europe, Africa, India, China, and Australia. Like Plovers, they run very swiftly, and nidificate on the ground, but they feed, in part, on the wing. The young are clothed in down, and are able to run on emerging from the shell.



Pratincole.

**prāt-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PRATE, *v.*]

**prāt-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *prating*; -ly.] In a prating manner; with idle or foolish talk.

**prā-tīque**, \***prāt-tīque** (que as *k*), *s.* [Fr., Ital. *pratica*; Sp. *pratica*.] [PRACTICE.]

1. *Comm.*: Liberty or license of converse or communication between a ship and the port at which it arrives; hence, a license or permission to hold intercourse and trade with a port, after having undergone quarantine, or upon a certificate that the place from which the vessel has arrived is free from any infectious disease. The term is used especially in the south of Europe with reference to vessels arriving from infected ports, and subjected to quarantine.

\*2. Practice, habits.

\***prāt-tic**, *s.* [PRATIQUÉ.]

**prāt-tle**, *v. i. & t.* [A frequent form from *prate* (q. v.).]

*A. Intrans.*: To talk much and lightly; to talk like a child; to chatter, to prate.

"Thus Lara's vassals prattled of their lord."

Byron: *Lara*, i. 9.

\**B. Trans.*: To talk or utter idly or foolishly; to babble.

"A little lively rustick, trained up in ignorance and prejudice, will prattle treason a whole evening."—Addison.

**prāt-tle**, *s.* [PRATTLE, *v.*] Childish or light talk; chatter; loquacity on trivial subjects.

\***prattle-basket**, *s.* A talkative woman or child.

\***prāt-tle-mēt**, *subst.* [Eng. *prattle*; -ment.] Prattle. (Jeffrey.)

**prāt-tlēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *prattl(e)*; -er.] One who prattles; an idle or puerile talker; a prater, a chatterer. (Wordsworth: *White Doe*, iv.)

**prāt-tlīng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PEATTLE, *v.*]

*Bot.*: *Saxifraga umbrosa*.

**prāt-tŷ**, *a.* [PRETTY.] (Scotch.)

\***prāt-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *prat(e)*; -y.] Talkative.

\***prāve**, *adj.* [Latin *pravus*.] Bad, corrupt, depraved.

**prāv-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *pravitās*, from *pravus*=bad, corrupt, depraved (q. v.); O. Fr. *pravitē*; Italian *pravitā*.] Deviation from right; corruption, wickedness, depravity.

**prāwn**, *s.* [Ety. unknown.]

*Zoöl.*: *Palæmon serratus*, and, less properly, any other species of the genus. Its ordinary length is about four inches; color bright gray, spotted and lined with darker purplish-gray. It is a favorite article of food, and is found in vast numbers in the North Atlantic.

**prāwn**, *v. i.* [PRAWN, *s.*] To fish for prawn.

**prāx-īs**, *s.* [Gr., from *praxō*, fut. *praxō*=to do.]

\*1. Use, practice, especially practice for a specific purpose, or to acquire a knowledge of a specific art or accomplishment.

2. An example or form to teach practice; a collection of examples for practice.

**prāy**, \***pray-en**, \***prei-en**, \***prey-en**, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *preier* (Fr. *prier*), from Lat. *precor*=to pray, from *prex* (genit. *precis*)=a prayer; from the same root as Sansc. *prach*=to ask; Ger. *fragen*.]

*A. Intransitive.*

1. To ask or beg for anything with earnestness, submission, and zeal; to entreat, to supplicate.

2. *Specif.*: To make or address petitions to the Divine Being; to offer prayers or supplications to God; to address the Supreme Being with reverential adoration, confession of sins, supplication of mercy, and thanksgiving for mercies received.

\**B. Transitive.*

1. To ask or beg earnestly; to entreat, to supplicate, to implore.

"We pray you, in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God."—2 *Corinth.* v. 20.

2. To address with reverence and humility for something to be granted.

"Pray God, if perhaps the thought of thy heart may be forgiven thee."—*Acts* viii. 22.

3. To ask or beg earnestly for; to petition for; to sue for.

"I know not how to pray your patience."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

\*4. To intercede or supplicate earnestly on behalf of; to effect by prayer.

"Praying souls out of purgatory by masses said on their behalf became an ordinary office."—*Milman*.

¶ 1. *I pray you*, or, by ellipsis, *I pray*, or simply *pray*, is a common form for introducing a question or petition.

"I pray, sir, why am I beaten?"—*Shakesp.*: *Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

\*2. *To pray in aid*:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: To call in, for help or support in a cause.

"A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

(2) *Law*: [AID, *s.*, III. 1.]

\***prāy-ant**, *s.* [English *pray*; -ant.] One who prays; a prayer. (*Gauden*: *Tears of the Church*, p. 93.)

**prāyer** (1), \***prei-er**, \***prei-ere**, \***prey-ere**, *s.* [O. Fr. *preiere*, *proiere* (Fr. *prière*), from Lat. *precaria*, fem. sing. of *precarius*=obtained by praying; *precor*=to pray (q. v.); Ital. *pregaria*.]

1. The act of praying, asking, or begging a favor earnestly; an earnest petition, suit, or supplication; an entreaty.

"Then each, to ease his troubled breast,  
To some blessed saint his prayers addressed."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 28.

2. The act or practice of praying to or supplicating the Divine Being; the offering to God of adoration, confession, supplication, and thanksgiving, communion with God in devotional exercises.

"Prayer will either make a man leave off sinning, or sin will make him leave off prayer."—*Paley*: *Sermons*, No. 1.

3. A solemn petition addressed to the Supreme Being; a supplication to God for blessings or mercies, together with a confession of sins, and thanksgiving for mercies or blessings received.

"I sought  
By prayer th' offended deity to appease."

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 149.

4. The words of a supplication; the form of words used in praying; espec. a formula of prayer used in divine worship, whether private or public.

5. That part of a petition or memorial to the sovereign or any authority in which the request or thing desired to be done or granted is specified.

**prayer-beads**, *s. pl.* The seeds of *Abrus precatorius*.

**prayer-book**, *s.* A book containing prayers and forms of devotion for divine worship, public or private.

¶ *The Prayer Book, The Book of Common Prayer*: [LITURGY.]

**prayer-meeting**, *s.* A public or private meeting for prayer.

\***prayer-monger**, *s.* A contemptuous name for one who prays. (*Southey*: *Thalaba*, bk. v.)

**prāy-ēr** (2), *s.* [English *pray*; -er.] One who prays; a suppliant, a petitioner.

**prāyer-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *prayer* (1); -ful(*l*).]

1. Given to prayer; devotional; as, a *prayerful* frame of mind.

2. Using much prayer.

"The prayerful man of God."

Blackie: *Lays of Highlands and Islands*, p. 18.

**prāyer-fūl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *prayerful*; -ly.] In a prayerful manner; with much prayer.

**prāyer-fūl-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *prayerful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prayerful; the use of much prayer.

**prāyer-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *prayer*; -less.] Not using prayer; habitually neglecting the use of prayer.

**prāyer-lēss-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *prayerless*; -ly.] In a prayerless manner; without prayer.

**prāyer-lēss-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *prayerless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prayerless; habitual neglect of the use of prayer.

**prāy-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PRAY.]

**praying-insect**, *s.*

*Entom.*: Any individual of the family *Mantidæ* (q. v.).

**praying-machine**, **praying-mill**, **praying-wheel**, *s.* An apparatus used in Thibet, and other parts of the East, as a mechanical aid to prayer. They are of various forms, the commonest being a cylinder or barrel of pasteboard fixed on an axle, and inscribed with prayers. The devout give the barrel a turn, and each revolution counts as an utterance of the prayer or prayers inscribed. The Abbé Huc (in his *Travels in Thibet*, 1844) says that

"It is common enough to see them fixed in the bed of a running stream, as they are then set in motion by the water, and go on praying night and day, to the special benefit of the person who has placed them there. The Tartars also suspend them over their domestic hearths, that they may be set in motion by the current of cool air from the opening in the tent, and so twirl for the peace and prosperity of the family."

**prāy-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *praying*; -ly.] In a praying manner; with prayers or supplications. (*Milton*: *Apol. for Smectymnuus*, § 11.)

**prā-ŷs**, *s.* [Gr. *prays*=mild, soft.]

*Entom.*: A genus of *Hyponomeutidæ*. The larva of *Prays curtisellus*, a native of Northwestern Europe, feeds on the ash. An allied species injures the olive trees of southern Europe.

**P. R. A.**, *abbrev.* [See def.] President of the Royal Academy. (Eng.)

**P. R. B.**, *abbrev.* [See def.] An abbreviation for Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood (q. v.).

"It was instinctive prudence, however, which suggested to us that we should use the letters P. R. B., unexplained on our pictures (after the signature), as the one mark of our union."—*Contemp. Review*, April, 1886, p. 481.

**prē**, **præ**, *pref.* [Lat. *præ* (*pre*-in composition) =before; Fr. *pré*.] A prefix denoting priority in time, place, position, or rank, as in *pre*mature = ripe before its time; *pre*cede = to go before; *pre*fix = to place before; *pre*eminent = eminent before or above all others; hence, it equals very, as *pre*potent = very potent or powerful.

**pre-exilic**, *a.* Before the exile or captivity of the Jews. [POST-EXILIC.]

"A purely historical investigation into the ritual and usages of *pre-exilic* times."—*Robertson Smith*: *Old Test. in Jewish Church*, lect. viii.

**pre-metallic**, *a.*

*Anthrop.*: Belonging to an age anterior to which any particular race became acquainted with the use of metal.

"The oldest races were in the *pre-metallic* stage when bronze was introduced by a new nation."—*Elton*: *Origins of English History*, p. 126.

**pre-Raphaelism**, *subst.* The same as PRE-RAPHAELITISM (q. v.).

**pre-Raphaelite**, *a. & s.*

*A. As adj.*: Belonging to the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood; having the characteristics of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood (q. v.), or their method of painting.

"I would only ask the spectator to observe this difference between true *Pre-Raphaelite* work and its imitations. The true work represents all objects exactly as they would appear in nature, in the position and at the distances which the arrangement of the picture supposes."—*Ruskin*, in *London Times*.

*B. As subst.*: A member of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood; one who follows their method of painting.

"The *Pre-Raphaelites* imitate no pictures: they paint from nature only. But they have opposed themselves as a body to the kind of teaching . . . which only began after Raphael's time; and they have opposed themselves as sternly to the entire feeling of the Renaissance schools; a feeling compounded of indolence, infidelity, sensuality, and shallow pride. Therefore they have called themselves *Pre-Raphaelites*."—*Ruskin*: *Pre-Raphaelitism* (ed. 1852), p. 25.

¶ *Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood*:

*Art*: An association founded in 1848 by William Holman Hunt, John Everett Millais, and Dante Gabriel Rossetti (died April 9, 1882), the last of whom suggested the title "Brotherhood." [See extracts under PRE-RAPHAELITE, A. & B.] They were some time afterward joined by Thomas Woolner (sculptor), James Collinson (died 1881), Frederick George Stevens (art critic), and William Michael Rossetti. With few exceptions, the whole of the English-speaking press attacked them, as Mr. Ruskin thought, unfairly, and he defended them in a letter to the *London Times* (May 5, 1854).

"It was probably the finding of this book at this special time which caused the establishment of the *pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood*."—*Contemp. Review*, April, 1886, p. 480.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aʒ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-cian, -tian = shən. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.



## pre-Raphaelitism, s.

*Art*: The method of painting adopted by the Pre-Raphaelites [PRE-RAPHAELITE, B.] It was a system of minute analysis carried to the utmost extreme.

**prē-āc-cū-sā'-tion**, s. [Pref. *pre-*, and English *accusation* (q. v.).] A previous accusation.

**prēaĉh**, \***preche**, v. i. & t. [Old French *precher*, *prescher* (Fr. *prêcher*), from Lat. *prædico*=to make known in public; *præ*=before, openly, and *dico*=to proclaim, to say; Span. *predicar*; Port. *pregar*; Ital. *predicare*; Dut. *prediken*, *preken*; Dan. *prædike*; Ger. *predigen*; Sw. *predika*. *Preach* and *predicate* are doubtlets.]

## A. Intransitive:

1. To proclaim or publish tidings; espec. to proclaim the gospel. (*Wycliffe: Romaynes x.*)  
2. *Specif.*: To pronounce or deliver a public discourse on some religious subject, or upon a text of Scripture; to deliver a sermon.

"They will not reade, nor can they preach."

*Warner: Albion's England*, bk. ix., ch. liii.

3. To give earnest advice, especially on religious or moral subjects; to speak like a preacher.

## B. Transitive:

\*1. To proclaim; to publish; to declare publicly. (*Matthew x. 27.*)  
2. *Specif.*: To publish or proclaim the gospel; to declare as a missionary.

"And sende Sent Mark the euangelist into Egypt for to preche."  
*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 67.

3. To deliver or pronounce; as, to preach a sermon.

4. To urge with earnestness upon a person or persons; to teach or inculcate earnestly.

"I have preached righteousness."—*Psalm xl. 9.*

5. To advise earnestly.

"My master preaches patience to him."

*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

6. To teach or instruct by preaching; to inform by preaching.

†7. To persuade to a course of action.

"These hundred doctors try  
To preach thee to their school."

*Matthew Arnold: Empedocles on Etna*, i. 2.

¶ To preach up: To preach or discourse in favor of.

\***prēaĉh**, s. [PREACH, v.] [Fr. *prêche*.] A religious discourse; a sermon.

"This oversight occasioned the French spitefully to term religion, in that sort exercised, a mere preach."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 28.

**prēaĉh-ēr**, \***prech-our**, s. [Eng. *preach*, v.; -er; Fr. *prêcheur*.]

1. One who preaches or discourses upon sacred or religious subjects.

"How shall they hear without a preacher?"—*Romans x. 14.*

2. One who teaches or inculcates anything with earnestness and zeal.

¶ *Friars Preachers*: [DOMINICAN.]

**prēaĉh-ēr-ship**, s. [Eng. *preacher*; -ship.] The office, post, or position of a preacher.

"Jeremy Collier, who was turned out of the preacher-ship of the Rolls, was a man of a much higher order."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**prēaĉh-i-fy**, v. i. [Eng. *preach*; *i* connect, and suff. -fy.] To discourse like a preacher; to give advice in a long-winded discourse.

**prēaĉh-īng**, \***prech-yng**, *pr. par.* or *adj.* [PREACH, v.]



Preaching-cross.

\***preaching-cross**, s. A cross erected in some public or open place where the monks and others preached publicly.

**preaching-friars**, s. pl. [DOMINICAN.]

\***prēaĉh'-man**, s. [Eng. *preach*, and *man*.] A preacher. (Said in contempt.)

"Some of our preachmen are grown dog-mad."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 33.

**prēaĉh'-mēt**, s. [Eng. *preach*; -ment.] A discourse or sermon; a discourse affectedly solemn. (Said in contempt.)

"Come, come, keep these preachments till you come to the place appointed."—*Marlowe: Edward II.*, iv. 6.

**prē-āc-quāint'**, v. t. [Pref. *pre-*, and English *acquaint* (q. v.).] To make acquainted with previously; to inform beforehand.

**prē-āc-quāint'-aņce**, s. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *acquaintance* (q. v.).] Previous acquaintance; knowledge beforehand.

**prē-āc'-tion**, s. [Pref. *pre-*, and English *action* (q. v.).] Previous action.

"Polarily determined by its preaction."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

\***prēad**, v. i. [Latin *præda*=prey; *prædor*=to rob.] To act as a robber; to rob.

**prē-ā-dām'-ic**, *adj.* [Pref. *pre-*, and English *Adamic*.] Previous to Adam; preadamite.

**prē-ād'-am-ite**, a. & s. [Pref. *pre-*, and English *Adamite* (q. v.).]

## A. As adjective:

1. Prior to Adam; preadamitic.
2. Of or pertaining to the preadamites.
3. Antiquated; out of date. (*Colloq.*)

## B. As substantive:

1. One of those beings supposed by some writers to have inhabited this world before Adam.

"Mighty preadamites who walk'd the earth  
Of which ours is the wreck."

*Byron: Cain*, ii. 2.

2. One who holds that there were persons inhabiting this world before the time of Adam.

**prē-ād-ā-mīt'-ic**, \***præ-ād-ā-mīt'-ic-ā**, *adj.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *Adamitic*.] Existing prior to Adam; preadamite.

"The first author of the Preadamitic system . . . is said to have been Giordano Bruno."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 682.

**prē-ād'-ā-mīt-ism**, \***præ-ād'-ā-mīt-ism**, *subst.* [Eng. *preadamit(e)*; -ism.]

*Church Hist.*: The teaching of Isaac de la Peyrère (1592-1676), a French Calvinist, who asserted that Paul had revealed to him that Adam was not the first man created. Peyrère published a treatise in 1655, based on Romans v. 12-14, but it was publicly burnt, and he was imprisoned at Brussels. His views, however, were espoused by many people. (See extract.)

"The abjured Calvinism and Preadamitism before Pope Alexander VII."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, viii. 60.

**prē-ād-mīn-is-trā'-tion**, s. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *administration*.] Previous administration.

"Baptism as it was instituted by Christ after the pre-administration of St. John."—*Pearson: On the Creed*.

**prē-ād-mōn'-ish**, v. t. [Pref. *pre-*, and English *admonish*.] To admonish previously or beforehand; to advise beforehand.

"These things thus preadmonish."—*Milton: Martin Bucer conc. Divorce*.

**prē-ād-mō-nī'-tion**, s. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *admonition*.] A previous warning or admonition.

"The fatal preadmonition of oaks bearing strange leaves."—*Evelyn: Sylva*.

**prē-ād-vēr-tīse**, v. t. [Pref. *pre-*, and English *advertise*.] To preadmonish (q. v.).

"Adam being preadvertised by the vision."—*More: Literal Cabbala*, ch. ii.

\***prē-āl'-lā-blŷ**, *adv.* [French *préalablement*.] Previously.

**prē-ām-ble**, s. [Fr. *préambule*, from Lat. *præambulus*=walking before, preceding; *præambulo*=to walk before.] [PREAMBULATE.]

1. Something introductory; an introduction, as to a writing, a piece of music, &c.; a preface.

2. *Specif.*: The introductory portion of a statute, in which are declared the reasons and intentions of the act.

"Owing, in the preamble of the Act, that they had been guilty of injustice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

†**prē-ām-ble**, v. t. & i. [PREAMBLE, s.]

A. *Trans.*: To preface; to introduce with prefatory remarks.

B. *Intrans.*: To go before; to precede.

"We must be content to hear a preambling boast of your valor."—*Milton: Remonstrant's Defense*.

†**prē-ām-bu-lar-ŷ**, *adj.* [O. Fr. *præambulaire*, from Lat. *præambulus*.] [PREAMBLE, s.]

1. Having the character of a preamble; introductory.

"So many preambulatory proofs of the last and general resurrection."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. xi.

2. Pertaining to, or dependent on, a preamble.

"A preambulatory tax."—*Burke: On Amer. Taxation*.

†**prē-ām-bu-lāte**, v. i. [Lat. *præambulatus*, pa. par. of *præambulo*=to walk before; *præ*=before, and *ambulo*=to walk.] To walk or go before; to precede.

"When fierce destruction follows to hell-gate,  
Pride doth most commonly preambulate."

*Jordan: Poems*, §§ 3 B.

†**prē-ām-bu-lā'-tion**, s. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *ambulation*.]

1. A walking or going before; a preceding.

2. A preamble. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,413.)

\***prē-ām-bu-lā-tōr-ŷ**, a. [Eng. *præambulat(e)*; -ory.] Going before; preceding.

"Simon Magus had preambulatory impieties."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 17.

\***prē-ām-bu-loūs**, *adj.* [Latin *præambulus*.] Going before; preceding, introductory.

"The principle preambulous unto all belief."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. x.

**prē-ān-nōunçe**, v. t. [Pref. *pre-*, and English *announce*.] To announce beforehand.

**prē-ān-tē-pē-nūl'-tī-mate**, s. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *antepenultimate*.] The syllable before the antepenultimate; the fourth syllable from the end.

**prē-ā-or'-tīc**, *adj.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *aortic* (q. v.).]

*Anat.*: Situated in front of the aorta. There is a preaortic plexus. (*Quain.*)

**prē-āp-pōint'**, v. t. [Prefix *pre-*, and English *appoint*.] To appoint previously or beforehand.

"Visit preappointed for us by Irving."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences* (ed. Froude), i. 131.

**prē-āp-pōint'-mēt**, s. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *appointment*.] Previous appointment.

\***prē-āp-prē-hēn'-sion**, s. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *apprehension*.] An apprehension or opinion formed before examination.

"Such as, regarding the clouds, behold them in shapes conformable to preapprehensions."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

**prē-arc-tūr'-ūs**, **præ-arc-tūr'-ūs**, s. [Prefix *pre-*, and Lat. *arcturus* (q. v.).]

*Palæont.*: The earliest known Isopod. It is from the Devonian rocks.

\***prē-arm**, v. t. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *arm*, v.] To arm beforehand; to forearm.

"These be good thoughts to prearm our souls."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 25.

\***prease**, v. & s. [PRESS, v. & s.]

**prē-as-sū'-raņce** (ss as sh), s. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *assurance*.] Previous assurance.

**prē-āu-di-ençe**, s. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *audience*.]

*Eng. Law*: Previous audience; the right of being heard before another; precedence in rank at the bar.

**prē-ā-vēr'**, \***pre-a-verr**, v. t. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *aver*.] To affirm or declare beforehand; to prophesy.

"Another, past all hope, doth preaver

The birth of John."

*Sylvester: Du Bartas*, first day, first week, 778.

**prē-āx'-i-āl**, **præ-āx'-i-āl**, a. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *axial* (q. v.).]

*Anat.*: Anterior or internal to the axis of the limb. Used of the parts on its ulnar or fibular side. (*Huxley.*)

**prēb'-ēnd**, s. [Fr. *prébende*, from Lat. *præbenda*=a payment to a private person from a public source; prop. fem. sing. of *præbendus*, fut. par. of *præbeo*=to afford, to give, from *præ*=before, and *habeo*=to have; Sp. *prebenda*; Ital. *prebenda*, *prebenda*.]

1. The stipend or maintenance granted to a canon of a cathedral or collegiate church out of its estate; a canonry in England. A Simple Prebend is one restricted to the revenue only; a Dignitary Prebend has jurisdiction annexed to it. (*Eng.*)

"Prizes of a very different sort from a rectory or a prebend."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

\*2. A prebendary.

**prē-bēnd'-āl**, \***prē-bēnd'-āl**, *adj.* [Eng. *prebend*; -al.]

1. Pertaining or relating to a prebend or prebendary.

2. Holding a prebend.

"No sleek prebendal priest could be

More thoroughly devout than he."

*Cooper: Ver-Vert.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**prebendal-stall, s.** The seat of a prebendary in a church, into which he is inducted by the dean and chapter.

**prĕb'ĕnd-ar-ŷ, s.** [Fr. *prĕbendier*, from Low Lat. *prĕbendarius*, from Lat. *prĕbenda*=a prebend (q. v.); Ital. *prĕbendario*.]

1. The holder of a prebend or prebendal-stall; a stipendiary of a cathedral.

2. A prebend; a prebendaryship.

"A prebendary was offered me . . . it was a good fat benefice, and I accepted it."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 184.

**prĕb'ĕnd-ar-ŷ-shĭp, subst.** [Eng. *prebendary*; -*ship*.] The office, rank, or position of a prebendary; a canony.

"A prebendaryship of Windsor."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 369.

**\*prĕb'ĕn-dĕte, v. t.** [Eng. *prebend*; -*ate*.] To make a prebendary of; to present to a prebend.

**prĕb'ĕnd-shĭp, s.** [Eng. *prebend*; -*ship*.] A prebendaryship; a prebend.

"Everie one of them should confer one prebendship to the same foundation."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 216.

**prĕ-cĕl'-cu-lĕte, \*prĕ-cĕl'-cu-lĕte, v. t.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *calculate* (q. v.).] To determine on, or arrange for, beforehand; to prearrange.

"Confined himself to a carefully *prĕcalculated* opium-debauch."—*Masson: De Quincey*, p. 89.

**Prĕ-cĕm'-brĭ-an, a.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *Cambrian* (q. v.).]

*Geol.*: A term applied to a series of strata deposited prior to the Cambrian. They are largely volcanic. In America the Precambrian rocks are divided into the Huronian and the Laurentian (q. v.).

**prĕ-cĕnt, s.** [Lat. *precans*, pr. par. of *precor*=to pray.] One who prays; a prayer; a supplicant. (*Coleridge*.)

**prĕ-cĕr'-i-ouſ, a.** [Lat. *precarius*=obtained by prayer or as a favor, precarious, from *precor*=to pray; Fr. *prĕcaire*; Sp. & Ital. *precario*.]

1. Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy; liable to be changed, alienated; or stopped at the pleasure of another.

"They would allow only a very limited and a very *precarious* authority."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Uncertain; held by a doubtful tenure.

3. Uncertain in the result; doubtful, hazardous.

"Who has ever observed a writer of any eminence a candidate in so *precarious* a contest?"—*Goldsmith: Politic Learning*, ch. x.

4. Dangerously uncertain or doubtful as to the issue; as, a *precarious* state of health.

5. Unsettled, doubtful.

**precarious-loan, s.**

*Law*: A bailment at will; a call loan.

**prĕ-cĕr'-i-ouſ-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *precarious*; -*ly*.] In a precarious manner; at the will or pleasure of others; by a doubtful tenure; dangerously.

"Ever *precariously* fluctuating and unsettled."—*Burke: Vindic. of Natural Society*.

**prĕ-cĕr'-i-ouſ-nĕss, s.** [Eng. *precarious*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being precarious; dependence on the will or pleasure of others; uncertainty.

"Yet there is more *precariousness* about the tenure of the berry than about that pertaining to the leaf of the Bohea shrub."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**prĕ-cĕr'-i-ŭm, s.** [Lat. neut. sing. of *precarius*=obtained by prayer.]

*Rom. & Scots Law*: A loan of anything revocable at the will or discretion of the lender.

**prĕ-cĕ-tĭon, \*pre-ca-ci-on, s.** [Lat. *precatĭo*, from *precatus* pa. par. of *precor*=to pray.] The act of praying; prayer, supplication, entreaty.

"And can you not from your *precatĭon* . . .

To think of an old friend find some vacation?"

*Cotton: Epistle to John Bradshaw, Esq.*

**prĕ-ca-tĭve, \*prĕ-ca-tŏr-ŷ, a.** [Latin *precatĭvus*, *precatŏrius*, from *precatus*, pa. par. of *precor*=to pray.] Begging, praying, suppliant, beseeching.

"This particule, Amen . . . is *precatory*."—*Hopkins: On the Lord's Prayer*.

**prĕ-ca-tŏr-ŷ, a.** [PRECATIVE.]

**precatory-words, s. pl.** Words in a will praying or recommending that a thing be done.

**prĕ-cĕu'-tĭon, v. t.** [Pref. *pre-*, and English *caution*, v.]

1. To caution or warn beforehand.

"By the disgraces, diseases, and beggary of hopeful young men brought to ruin, he may be *precautioned*."—*Locke: On Education*, § 94.

2. To take care of or see to beforehand.

"He cannot hurt me,

That I *precaution'd*."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, ii. 1.

**prĕ-cĕu'-tĭon, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *precautionem*, acc. of *precautio*, from *prĕ*=before, and *cautio*=a caution (q. v.).]

1. Previous caution; caution or care taken beforehand to guard against danger or risk, or to insure success.

"The evils which had brought that kingdom to ruin might, it was said, have been averted by timely *precaution*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. A measure of caution taken beforehand to guard against danger or risk, or to insure success; as, to take *precautions*.

**prĕ-cĕu'-tĭon-al, \*pre-cau-tĭon-all, a.** [Eng. *precaution*; -*al*.] Precautionary.

"This first filial fear is but virtuous and *precaution-all*."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. i., treat. vi., § 3.

**prĕ-cĕu'-tĭon-ar-ŷ, a. & s.** [Eng. *precaution*; -*ary*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Containing or expressing previous caution or warning; as, *precautionary* advice.

2. Done or adopted for the sake of precaution; adapted or intended to guard against danger or risk, or to insure success.

"Wholesome *precautionary* rules."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**\*B. As subst.:** A precaution.

"Thou seest by the above *precautionaries*, that I forget nothing."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 49.

**prĕ-cĕu'-tĭous, adj.** [Prefix *pre-*, and English *cautious*.] Cautious beforehand; relating to or using precaution; precautionary.

"To be very penetrant, *precautious* or watchful."—*North: Examen*, p. 93.

**prĕ-cĕu'-tĭous-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *precautious*; -*ly*.] In a precautionous manner; with precaution; carefully.

**prĕ-cĕu'-tĭous-nĕss, subst.** [Eng. *precautious*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being precautionous; precaution.

**\*prĕ-cĕ-dĕ-nĕ-ouſ, a.** [PRECEDE.] Going before in time; preceding, previous, antecedent.

"*Precedaneous* to the constitution or ordination."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy*.

**prĕ-cĕde, v. t. & i.** [Fr. *prĕcĕder*, from Latin *prĕcedo*, from *prĕ*=before, and *cedo*=to go; Sp. & Port. *preceder*; Ital. *precedere*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To go before in order of time; to happen previously to.

"Acts of the will by which they were *preceded*."—*Stewart: Of the Mind*, vol. i., ch. ii.

2. To go before in place, rank, or importance.

"Rome, for its magnitude, ought to *precede* Carthage."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy*.

\*3. To cause something to go before; to preface.

"It is usual to *precede* hostilities by a public declaration."—*Kent*.

**B. Intrans.:** To go before; to be or happen before in time or place.

"Eminent among the seven professors of the *preceding* year."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

**prĕ-cĕd'-ĕnce, \*prĕ-cĕd'-ĕn-ĕŷ, subst.** [Fr. *prĕcĕdence*, from Lat. *prĕcedentia*=a going before, from *prĕcedens*=precedent (q. v.).]

1. The act or state of preceding or going before in order of time; precession, priority in time.

2. The state of going or being before in point of rank or dignity; the right to a more honorable place in public processions or ceremonies, or in the civilities of life; order, place, or position according to rank.

"Halifax, whose rank, age, and abilities entitled him to *precedence*, was spokesman."—*Macaulay: History England*, ch. ix.

3. The foremost or chief place in a ceremony; a superior place to another; priority in place. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 33.)

4. Superiority; superior importance or influence.

"If we here measure the greatness of the virtue, by the difficulty of its exercise, passive obedience will certainly gain the *precedency*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 7.

\*5. That which precedes or goes before; something past.

"It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain Some obscure *precedence* that hath tofore been said."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iii. 1.

**prĕ-cĕd'-ĕnt, a. & s.** [Fr. *prĕcĕdent*, pr. par. of *prĕcĕder*=to precede (q. v.); Lat. *prĕcedens*.]

**A. As adj.:** Going before in time; antecedent, previous, former, prior.

"Our own *precedent* passions do instruct us."

*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

**B. As substantive (pron. prĕç'-ĕ-dĕnt):**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Something done or said which may be adduced, or serve as an example or rule to be followed, in subsequent cases of the same or a similar kind; an authoritative example.

"'Twill be recorded for a *precedent*."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

2. A rule or course of action founded on the course adopted in similar antecedent cases.

"*Precedent* was directly opposed to this odious distinction."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. A preceding circumstance or condition.

"For much he knows, and just conclusions draws From various *precedents* and various laws."

*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, iii. 307.

4. A sign, an indication, an example.

"Your grace has given a *precedent* of wisdom."

*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 2.

\*5. A first draught of a document; the original copy of a writing.

"Return the *precedent* to these lords again."

*Shakesp.: King John*, v. 2.

**II. Law:**

1. A judicial decision, interlocutory or final, which serves as a rule for future determinations in similar cases.

"To abide by former *precedents*, where the same points come again in litigation."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Intro.)

2. A form of proceeding to be followed in similar cases.

**precedent-condition, s.**

*Law*: Something which must happen or be performed before an estate can vest or be enlarged.

**prĕç'-ĕ-dĕnt-ĕd, adj.** [English *precedent*; -*ed*.] Based on or having a precedent; authorized or sanctioned by a precedent.

"It is allowable and *precedented* to expatiate in praise of the work."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i. (Pref.)

¶ Now only used negatively; as, *unprecedented* (q. v.).

**prĕç'-ĕ-dĕn'-tĭal (ti as sh), a.** [Eng. *precedent*; -*ial*.] Of the nature of a precedent; fit to be acted upon or followed as a precedent.

"Their practice hath proved *precedential* to other places in the same nature."—*Fuller: Worthies; Gloucestershire*.

**prĕ-cĕd'-ĕnt-lŷ, adv.** [English *precedent*; -*ly*.] Beforehand, antecedently.

**\*prĕ-çĕl', \*pre-celle, v. i. & t.** [Lat. *prĕcello*.] [PRECELLENT.]

**A. Intrans.:** To excel, to surpass, to have precedence.

**B. Trans.:** To excel, to surpass, to exceed.

**\*prĕ-çĕl'-lĕnce, \*prĕ-çĕl'-lĕn-çŷ, s.** [O. French *precellence*, from Lat. *prĕcellentia*, from *prĕcellens*=precellent (q. v.).] Excellence, superiority.

**\*prĕ-çĕl'-lĕnt, a.** [O. Fr., from Lat. *prĕcellens*, pr. par. of *prĕcello*=to excel, to surpass.] [EXCEL.] Excellent, surpassing.

"The rectitude of reason in the *precellent* knowledge of the truth."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 653.

**prĕ-çĕn'-tŏr, s.** [Lat. *prĕcentor*; from *prĕ*=before, and *cantor* (q. v.); Fr. *prĕcenteur*, *prĕchantre*; Ital. *precentore*.]

1. *Church of Eng.*: An officer in a cathedral, formerly sometimes called chaunter, and ranking in dignity next to the dean. His stall is on the opposite (north) side of the choir, and that side is called *cantor's* side, the side of the cantor, as the other is called *decan's*, the side of the dean. He has the direction of the musical portion of the service. The precentor is, in Cathedrals of the new foundation, a minor canon, and is removable by the Dean and Chapter.

"A precentor in a choir both appointeth and moderateth all the songs."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 318.

2. *Presbyter.*: The person whose duty it is to lead the congregation in singing the psalms, &c.

**prĕ-çĕn'-tŏr-shĭp, s.** [Eng. *precentor*; -*ship*.] The post, dignity, or office of a precentor.

"From a mere office, the *precentorship* in cathedrals became a dignity."—*Stainer & Barrett: Dict. of Music*, s. v. *Precentor*.

**prĕ-çĕpt, \*pre-cepte, s.** [Fr. *prĕcepte*, from Lat. *prĕceptum*=a precept, a rule; prop. neut. sing. of *prĕceptus*, pa. par. of *prĕcipio*=to take beforehand, to give rules; *prĕ*=before, and *capio*=to take; Sp. *precepto*; Ital. *precepto*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. An authoritative rule or direction for action; a mandate, a command, an injunction; an order authoritatively laid.

bŏl, bŏy; pŏut, jŏwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, tĭis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = ŷan. -tion, -sion = ŷŭn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = ŷŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



2. An injunction respecting moral conduct; a maxim.

"Precepts are short, necessarily must be so."—*Paley: Sermon 10.*

### II. Law:

1. A command or order in writing given by a justice of the peace, &c., for the bringing a person, record, or other matter before him.

\*2. The direction issued by the sheriffs to the returning officers of cities, boroughs, &c., for the election of members of parliament. (*Eng.*)

3. The direction of the judges for the summoning a sufficient number of jurors.

4. The direction issued to the overseers of parishes for the making out of the jury lists.

5. An order or demand for the collection and payment of a certain sum of money under a rate.

\*prē-čĕp'-tō, *v. t.* [*PRECEPT, s.*] To direct, to enjoin; to instruct or order by rules.

\*prē-čĕp'-tial (*ti as sh*), *a.* [*Eng. precept; -ial.*] Consisting of, or containing, a precept or precepts; instructive, preceptive.

†prē-čĕp'-tion, *s.* [*Lat. præceptio, from præceptus, pa. par. of præcipio.*] [*PRECEPT, s.*] A precept.

"Their Leo calls these words a preception, I did not."—*Bp. Hall: Honor of the Married Clergy, § 17.*

prē-čĕp'-tive, *a.* [*Lat. præceptivus.*] [*PRECEPT, s.*] Consisting of, containing, or giving precepts; instructive, admonitory.

"It is not so much preceptive as permissive."—*Bp. Hall: Letter on Christ's Nativity.*

prē-čĕp'-tōr, \*pre-cep-tour, *s.* [*Latin præceptor, from præceptus, pa. par. of præcipio=to give rules; Fr. précepteur; Sp. preceptor; Ital. precettore.*] [*PRECEPT, s.*]

1. A teacher, a tutor, an instructor.

"The students, under the sanction of their preceptors, had taken arms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*

2. The head of a preceptory among the Knights Templars.

"The Grand Master observed that the seat of one of the preceptors was vacant."—*Scott: Ivanhoe, ch. xxxvii.*

prē-čĕp'-tōr'-i-āl, *a.* [*Eng. preceptor; -ial.*] Of or pertaining to a preceptor.

prē-čĕp'-tōr'-y, \*pre-cep-tor-ie, *a. & s.* [*PRECEPTOR, s.*]

*A. As adj.:* Giving or containing precepts; preceptive.

*B. As subst.:* A religious house of the Knights Templars, subordinate to the Temple, or principal house of the order in London, under the government of an eminent knight. The preceptories of each province were subject to a provincial superior, three of whom ranked above all the rest, viz., those of Jerusalem, Tripolis, and Antioch.

"The establishments of the Knights Templars were called preceptories, and the title of those who presided in the order was Preceptor; as the principal Knights of Saint John were termed Commanders, and their houses Commanderies. But these terms were sometimes, it would seem, used indiscriminately."—*Scott: Ivanhoe, ch. xxxv. (Note.)*

prē-čĕp'-trĕss, *s.* [*Eng. preceptor; -ess; Latin præceptrix.*] A female preceptor or teacher.

prē-čĕs'-siōn (*ss as sh*), *s.* [*Latin \*præcessio, from præcessus, pa. par. of præcedo=to precede (q. v.); Fr. précession; Sp. precesion; Ital. precessione.*]

1. The act or state of going before or forward.

2. Precedence.

† *Precession of the equinoxes:*

(1) *Astron.:* The going forward of the equinoxes. The arrival of the sun at the point Aries a little earlier than he might be expected to reach it was first observed by Hipparchus about B. C. 150. Depending, as the phenomenon does, for its explanation, on the law of gravity, Hipparchus could not account for it. Sir Isaac Newton was the first who did so, and that his newly discovered law of gravitation explained the precession of the equinoxes was a confirmation of the accuracy with which he had read the law itself. Excepting only at the two equinoxes, the plane in which the sun moves in his orbit and that in which the earth rotates do not coincide. By the law of gravitation one body does not attract another in mass, but acts on its separate particles. The sun then does not attract the earth as a whole, but tends to pull the parts nearest it away from those in proximity to the center, and the center again away from those on the other side. The bulged-out equatorial zone is specially liable to be thus acted upon, and, but for the rotation of the earth, would be so drawn down toward the ecliptic that it and the equator would ultimately be in one plane. The earth's rotation, however, modifies this action, and simply causes the points at which the earth's equator intersects the plane of the ecliptic to move slowly in a direction opposite

to that in which the earth rotates. This is what is denominated the precession of the equinoxes. It is generally associated with the sun, but the moon is twice as potent in producing it; owing to her comparative nearness to the earth she is able to produce a greater differential effect on the nearer and more remote portions of our planet. The annual motion of the first point of Aries is about 50", and about 25,867 years will be required for the entire revolution. [*ARIES.*]

"The portion of the precession of the equinoxes attributable to the sun is called solar precession, and that produced by the moon lunar precession."—*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astron. (ed. 6th), p. 269.*

(2) *Geol.:* It has been supposed that the precession of the equinoxes may have had some influence in producing the Glacial period.

prē-čĕs'-siōn-āl (*ss as sh*), *a.* [*Eng. precession; -al.*] Pertaining or relating to precession.

"The precessional movement of the pole of the earth."—*Lyell: Prin. Geol. (ed. 1850), ch. xxxii.*

\*prē-čĕs'-siōn-ērſ (*ss as sh*), *presseshiners, s. pl.* [*Eng. precession; -er.*] Candles used in processions on Candlemas Day.

\*prē-čĕs'-sōr, \*pre-ces-sour, *s.* [*Lat. præcessor.*] One who goes before; a predecessor. (*Fuller: Church Hist., X. v. 7. In Hist. Cambridge (iii. 62) it is used, apparently, adjectively.*)

\*preche, *v. i. & t.* [*PREACH.*]

\*prē-čĕ-æ (*or ç as sh*), *s. pl.* [*Lat. præciæ, prætiæ = a kind of grape-vine.*]

*Bot.:* The fiftieth order in Linnæus' Natural System. It included some of the modern Primulaceæ.

\*prē-čĕ-dā'-nĕ-ōūs, *a.* [*Lat. præcido=to cut off in front.*] [*PREISE.*] Cut off before.

prē-čĕ-īnct, \*pre-cynct, *s.* [*Low Lat. præcinctum = a boundary; prop. neut. sing. of præcinctus, pa. par. of præcingo = to inclose, to gird round: præ = before, and cingo = to surround, to gird; Ital. precinto.*]

1. The exterior line or boundary inclosing a place; a bound, a limit, a confine (often used in pl.)

2. A portion of space within a certain boundary.

"The common vice of these castle-builders is to draw everything within its precincts."—*Warburton: Divine Legation, bk. iv. § 2.*

3. A district within certain boundaries; a minor territorial or jurisdictional division.

"The precinet of this house had, before the Reformation, been a sanctuary for criminals."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.*

\*prē-čĕ-ōs'-i-tŷ (*c as sh*), \*pre-cy-os-y-te, *s.* [*Eng. precious; -ity.*]

1. Value, preciousness.

2. Something valuable or precious.

"The index or forefinger was too naked whereto to commit their preciousities."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors, bk. iv., ch. iv.*

prĕc'-iōūs (*c as sh*), *a. & adv.* [*O. Fr. précieux, Fr. précieux, from Lat. pretiosus = valuable; pretium = price, value; Sp. & Port. precioso; Ital. prezioso.*] [*PRICE.*]

*A. As adjective:*

1. Of great price or value; very costly.

"A gift is as a precious stone in the eyes of him that hath it."—*Prov. xvii. 8.*

2. Of great value or worth; very valuable, highly esteemed. (*Milton: P. L., iii. 611.*)

3. Very great or large; considerable. (*Colloq. or slang.*)

4. Worthless, rascally. (*Used in irony or contempt.*)

\*5. Fastidious, over-nice.

"But lest that precious folk be with me wroth, How that he wrought, I dare not to you tell."—*Chaucer: C. T., 9,837.*

*B. As adv.:* Very. (*Colloq. or slang.*)

precious-garnet, *s.* [*ALMANDINE.*]

precious-metals, *subst. pl.* Gold and silver, so called on account of their value.

precious-opal, *s.*

*Min.:* A very pure variety of opal, exhibiting a play of bright and contrasting colors. The most durable are obtained from the mines of Ozerwentza, Hungary; those from Mexico, when first found, surpass them, however, in vividness of color.

precious-serpentine, precious-oplite, *s.*

*Petrol.:* A pure variety of Serpentine (q. v.), usually very free from accessory minerals, and of a rich yellow to dark-green color.

precious-stones, *s. pl.* Jewels, gems.

prĕc'-iōūs-lŷ (*c as sh*), *adv.* [*Eng. precious; -ly.*]

1. In a precious manner; to a great price; valuably.

2. Very much, very far, very greatly. (*Colloq. or slang.*)

prĕc'-iōūs-nĕss (*c as sh*), *s.* [*Eng. precious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being precious; great value or worth; high price.

"The preciousness of gospel dispensations."—*South: Sermons, vol. iv., ser. 7.*

prē-čĕ-pĕ, *s.* [*PRÆCIPE.*]

prĕč'-i-pĕce, *s.* [*Fr., from Lat. præcipitum = a falling headlong down, a precipice; præceps (genit. præcipitis) = head-foremost: præ = before, and caput (genit. capitis) = the head; Sp. precipicio; Italian precipizio.*]

\*1. A headlong fall.

"His fall is with a precipice, from a sublime pinnacle of honor to a deep puddle of penury."—*Adams: Works, iii. 293.*

2. A headlong steep; a very steep declivity; a bank or cliff extremely steep or perpendicular or overhanging. (*Milton: P. L., i. 173.*)

3. The brink of a precipice; the edge of a cliff; hence, a situation of extreme danger or risk.

"It cannot be safe for any man still to walk upon a precipice . . . and to be always upon the very border of destruction."—*South: Sermons, vol. vi., ser. 11.*

\*prĕ-čĕ-pĕ-cious, *a.* [*PRECIPITIOUS.*]

prĕ-čĕp'-i-ĕnt, *a.* [*Latin præcipiens, pr. par. of præcipio = to give rules.*] [*PRECEPT, s.*] Commanding, directing.

prĕ-čĕp'-i-ta-bil'-i-tŷ, *s.* [*Eng. precipitable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being precipitable.

prĕ-čĕp'-i-ta-ble, *a.* [*Eng. precipit(ate); -able.*] Capable of being precipitated to the bottom, as a substance in solution.

prĕ-čĕp'-i-ta-ſe, prĕ-čĕp'-i-ta-ſy, *s.* [*Eng. precipitan(t); -ce, -cy.*] The quality or state of being precipitant; headlong or rash haste or hurry; excessive haste in forming an opinion or resolve, or in executing a purpose.

"The boilings of a fever and the rashness of precipitancy."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons, vol. i., ser. 5.*

prĕ-čĕp'-i-tant, *a. & s.* [*Latin præcipitans, pr. par. of præcipio = to precipitate (q. v.); Fr. précipitant; Ital. precipitante.*]

\**A. As adjective:*

1. Falling or rushing headlong; headlong; precipitate.

"His flight precipitant."—*Milton: P. L., iii. 563.*

2. Precipitate; rashly hurried; hasty.

"These dreams the precipitant and unskilfull are forward to conceit to be representations extraordinary and supernatural."—*More: Enthusiasm, § 27.*

3. Rushing or moving precipitately.

*B. As substantive:*

*Chem.:* A term applied to any substance which, on being added to a liquid, causes the precipitation of something held in solution.

prĕ-čĕp'-i-tant-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. precipitant; -ly.*] In a precipitant or precipitate manner; headlong, precipitately; with rash or foolish haste.

"If we make a rash beginning and resolve precipitantly."—*Scott: Christian Life, pt. i., ch. iv.*

prĕ-čĕp'-i-tant-nĕss, *subst.* [*Eng. precipitant; -ness.*] The quality or state of being precipitant; rash or foolish hurry or haste.

prĕ-čĕp'-i-tāte, *v. t. & i.* [*PRECIPITATE, adj.*] [*Fr. précipiter; Sp. precipitar; Ital. precipitare.*]

*A. Transitive:*

1. To throw headlong; to hurl.

"A singletouch might bury him under a crag precipitated from above."—*Eustace: Italy, vol. i., ch. i.*

2. To urge or press on with eager haste or violence.

"Swift to the ships precipitates her flight."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 204.*

3. To hurry on hastily, rashly, or blindly; to bring to a crisis too soon.

"To precipitate the great struggle, so long foreseen."—*London Evening Standard.*

4. To throw or drive suddenly.

"Short intermittent and swift recurrent pains do precipitate patients into consumptions."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

5. To throw or cause to fall to the bottom of a vessel; as, a substance in solution.

\*6. To bring to ruin; to ruin, to overthrow.

"Without reason or discretion, to precipitate himself and the said sea."—*Burnet: Records, vol. i., bk. ii., No. 22.*

*B. Intransitive:*

1. To fall headlong.

"So many fathom down precipitating."—*Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.*

2. To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution; to be deposited as a sediment.

3. To make too great haste; to hurry over-much.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hĕre, camēl, hĕr, thĕre; pĭne, pĭt, sĭre, sĭr, marĭne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**prĕ-ĉip'-i-tate, a. & s.** [Lat. *præcipitatus*, pa. par. of *præcipito*=to throw headlong; *præceps* (genit. *præcipitis*)=headlong; Italian *precipitato*; Sp. *precipitado*.] [PRECIPICE.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Falling headlong; flowing or rushing with steep descent and violently; headlong.

"Precipitate the furious torrent flows."

Prior. (Todd.)

\*2. Rapidly running its course; short but violent. (*Arbutnot.*)

3. Headlong, hasty, tumultuous.

"A retreat so precipitate that it might be called a flight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

4. Hasty, overhasty, rash.

\*5. Adopted without due deliberation or care; hurried, rash.

"Provided the same requisition be reasonably made, not upon rash and precipitate advice."—*Wolton: Remains*, p. 533.

**B. As substantive:**

*Chem.*: A term applied to any solid matter thrown down from a state of solution, by the action of heat, light, or chemical reagent.

\*¶ (1) *Red precipitate*:

*Pharm.*: The red oxide of mercury prepared by heat. Called also Precipitate per-se.

(2) *White precipitate*:

*Pharm.*: Ammonio-chloride of mercury.

**precipitate per-se, s.** [*Red-precipitate*.]

**prĕ-ĉip'-i-tate-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *precipitate*; -ly.] In a precipitate manner; headlong, hastily, rashly; in blind haste.

"Ill-counsel'd force, by its own native weight precipitately falls."—*Francis: Horace*, bk. iii., ode 4.

**prĕ-ĉip'-i-tā'-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *præcipitationem*, acc. of *præcipitatio*=a throwing headlong, from *præcipitatus*, pa. par. of *præcipito*=to precipitate (q. v.); Sp. *precipitacion*; Ital. *precipitazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of precipitating or throwing headlong; the state of being precipitated.

"In peril of precipitation

From off the rock Tarpeian."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

2. A falling, flowing, or rushing headlong with violence and rapidity.

3. Great or blind hurry or haste; rash hurry; tumultuous or rapid movement; with hurried or rash action.

"Let's avoid precipitation."—*Digby: Elvira*, i. 1.

**II. Chem.**: The act of precipitating, or the formation or subsidence of a precipitate.

**prĕ-ĉip'-i-tā-tōr, s.** [Eng. *precipitat(e)*; -or.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who precipitates, or urges on with vehemence and rashness.

†2. *Chem. & Manufact.*: A vessel in which precipitation takes place.

\***prĕ-ĉip'-i-tious, \*prĕ-ĉip'-i-tious, a.** [Eng. *precipic(e)*; -ious.] Precipitous.

"Any such precipitous and impertinent rupture as might preclude all mediation of accord."—*Wolton: Remains*, p. 283.

\***prĕ-ĉip'-i-tious-lŷ, \*prĕ-ĉip'-i-tious-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *precipitiously*; -ly.] Precipitously.

"Headlong riot precipitiously will on."—*Decay of Christian Piety*, p. 174.

**prĕ-ĉip'-i-toŷ, adj.** [O. Fr. *precipiteux*, from Lat. *præceps* (genit. *præcipitis*)=headlong; Sp. & Ital. *precipitoso*.]

1. Very steep, like a precipice.

"Through a series of narrow valleys and precipitous gorges."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

\*2. Headlong; directly falling or descending.

"Such a precipitous fall as they intended."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

\*3. Hasty, rash, precipitate.

"Nature . . . takes no precipitous leaps from one extrem to another."—*Glanvill: Scepsis*, ch. xiii.

**prĕ-ĉip'-i-toŷ-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *precipitous*; -ly.] In a precipitous manner; with steep descent or fall; precipitately. (*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.)

**prĕ-ĉip'-i-toŷ-nĕss, s.** [English *precipitous*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being precipitous; steepness of descent or fall.

2. Haste, precipitation, rush, hurry. (*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., ser. 3.)

**prĕ-ĉis' (s silent), s.** [Fr.] [PRECISE.]

1. A concise or abridged statement or summary of facts or circumstances; an abstract.

2. The act or practice of drawing up such abstracts.

**precis-writing, s.** The same as PRECIS, 2.

**prĕ-ĉise', \*pre-cyse, \*pre-syse, a.** [Fr. *prĕcis*, fem. *prĕcise*=strict, precise, from Lat. *præcisus*=cut off, shortened, concise, pa. par. of *præcido*=to cut off near the end; *præ*=before, and *cædo* (in comp. *cido*)=to cut; Sp. & Ital. *preciso*.]

1. Sharply or exactly defined or limited; having nice and exact limits; definite, exact; not loose, vague, or equivocal.

"Fix the year precise

When British bards begin t' immortalize."

Pope: *Horace; Ep. to Augustus*

2. Exact or nice in conduct; strictly adhering to rule; excessively nice or exact; formal, punctilious, scrupulous, particular.

"If [she be] precise, you must feast all the silenced brethren."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Women*, ii. 1.

**prĕ-ĉise'-lŷ, \*pre-syse-ly, adv.** [Eng. *precise*; -ly.]

1. In a precise manner; exactly, nicely, accurately; with exact adherence to truth, reality, or rules.

"Words of precisely the same signification."—*Edwards: On the Will*, pt. i., § 1.

2. With excessive formality or niceness; with scrupulous exactness or punctiliousness; punctiliously.

3. As a positive reply.

**prĕ-ĉise'-nĕss, \*pre-cise-ness, s.** [Eng. *precise*; -ness.]

1. Exactness, rigid niceness, precision.

2. Excessive formality or punctiliousness; scrupulous adherence to form, custom, or fashion; rigid formality, stiffness.

"Savoring of puritanism and over-strict preciseness."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, v. 7.

**prĕ-ĉi'-sian (si as zh), s. & a.** [Eng. *precis(e)*; -ian.]

**A. As subst.**: One who is rigidly or superstitiously precise in adherence to form, custom, or fashion; a punctilious person.

"This pronunciation in the mouth of an affected precisian is offensive."—*Alford: Queen's English*, p. 78.

\***B. As adj.**: Precise, punctilious; rigidly exact in adherence to form, custom, or fashion.

**prĕ-ĉi'-sian-iŷm (si as zh), s.** [Eng. *precisian*; -ism.] The quality or state of being a precisian; the act or views of a precisian; preciseness, punctiliousness, formality.

"'Tis now esteemed precisianism in wit."

Ben Jonson: *Every Man out of his Humor*, iv. 4.

**prĕ-ĉi'-sian-ist (si as zh), s.** [Eng. *precisian*; -ist.] One who rigidly adheres to form, custom, or fashion; a precisian.

**prĕ-ĉi'-sion, s.** [French, from *prĕcis*=precise (q. v.).] The quality or state of being precise; preciseness, exact limitation, exactness, accuracy.

"The line of demarcation was not . . . drawn with precision."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

\***prĕ-ĉi'-sion-ize, v. t.** [English *precision*; -ize.] To lay down or define precisely.

"What a pity the man does not precisionize other questions."—*Sir G. C. Lewis: Letters*, p. 143.

**prĕ-ĉi'-sive, a.** [Eng. *precis(e)*; -ive.] Exactly limiting, by cutting away all that is not absolutely relative to the present purpose; producing or causing precision, accuracy, or exactness.

"Precisive abstraction is when we consider those things apart, which cannot really exist apart."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. i., ch. vi.

\***prĕ-clāir', adj.** [Lat. *præclarus*.] Illustrious, eminent.

**prĕ-clūde', v. t.** [Lat. *præcludo*, from *præ*=before, and *cludo*=to shut.]

1. To shut out; to hinder, to stop, to impede.

"To preclude his majesty from consenting to any arrangement."—*Burke: Letter to Sir H. Langrishe*.

2. To shut out by anticipative action; to render inoperative by anticipation; to obviate, to neutralize; to render ineffectual; to hinder or prevent the action of, access to, or enjoyment of.

"Intercourse which nearly precludes the necessity of domestic visits."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. iii., ch. xii.

**prĕ-clū'-sion, s.** [Lat. *præclusio*, from *præclusus*, pa. par. of *præcludo*=to shut out.] [PRECLUDE.] The act of precluding; the state of being precluded.

"St. Augustine's preclusion of all star-predictions out of this place."—*Adams: Works*, i. 3.

**prĕ-clū'-sive, adj.** [Latin *præclusus*.] [PRECLUDE.]

1. Shutting out.

2. Precluding or tending to preclude by anticipatory action.

**prĕ-clū'-sive-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *preclusive*; -ly.] In a preclusive manner; in a manner tending to preclude.

\***prĕ-cōce', a.** [French, from Lat. *præcox*=precocious (q. v.).] Precocious.

"Divers forward and precoce youths."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, ii.

**prĕ-cō'-cious, \*prĕ-cō'-tious, adj.** [Lat. *præcox* (genit. *præcociis*), *præcoquus*, *præcoquis*=ripe before its time; *præ*=before, and *coquo*=to cook, to ripen; Fr. *précoce*; Sp. *precoz*; Ital. *precoce*.]

1. Prematurely ripening or ripe; ripe before the natural or usual time.

"Precocious trees . . . may be found in most parts of Europe."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

2. Intellectually or mentally developed before the usual time; having the faculties developed more than is natural or usual at a given age.

"Other precocious and conceited wits also."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, bk. i., ch. iv.

3. Too forward, pert; as, a *precocious* child.

**prĕ-cō'-cious-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *precocious*; -ly.] In a precocious manner; with premature ripeness; with forwardness or pertness.

**prĕ-cō'-cious-nĕss, s.** [Eng. *precocious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being precocious; precocity.

"To prevent a saucy precociousness in learning."—*Mannyngham: Discourses*, p. 10.

**prĕ-cōĉ'-i-tŷ, s.** [Fr. *prĕcocité*, from *prĕcoce*=precocious (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being precocious; premature ripeness or development of the mental faculties; prematureness, forwardness.

2. *Bot.*: The state of being ripe before the usual time.

\***prĕ-cō-ē-tā'-nĕ-an, s.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *coetanean* (q. v.).] One contemporary with but yet older than another.

"Petraarch the precoetanean of Chaucer."—*Fuller: General Worthies*, ch. ix.

†**prĕ-cōĉ'-i-tāte, v. t.** [Lat. *præcogito*: *præ*=before, and *cogito*=to think.] To think of, consider, or contrive beforehand.

†**prĕ-cōĉ'-i-tā'-tion, s.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *cogitation* (q. v.).] Previous thought, consideration, or contriving.

**prĕ-cōĉ'-nī'-tion, s.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *cognition* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Previous knowledge or cognition; antecedent examination.

"Let us first take notice by way of precognition."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 1.

2. *Scots Law*: A preliminary examination of a witness, or of one likely to know something about a case, or the evidence taken down; especially an examination of witnesses to a criminal act before a judge, justice of the peace, or sheriff, by a procurator-fiscal, in order to know whether there is ground of trial, and to enable him to set forth the facts in the libel.

"A Commission of Precognition had, a few hours before, passed in all the forms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

**prĕ-cōĉ'-nī-tŷm, s.** [PRÆCOGNITUM.]

**prĕ-cōĉ'-niz-a-ble, prĕ-cōĉ'-niŷ-a-ble, adj.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *cognizable*.] Cognizable, or capable of being known, beforehand.

"Work to certain definite and precognizable ends."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

†**prĕ-cōĉ'-nize, v. t.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *cognize* (q. v.).] To acknowledge or recognize beforehand; to proclaim. [PRECONIZE.]

"Precognizing a Gambettist ministry."—*London Daily News*.

**prĕ-cōĉ'-nōsce, v. t.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *cognosce* (q. v.).]

*Scots Law*: To take precognition of; as, to *precognosce* a witness.

†**prĕ-cōl-lĕc'-tion, s.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *collection* (q. v.).] A collection previously made.

\***prĕ-cōm-mĕnd', v. t.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *commend* (q. v.).] To commend or approve beforehand. (*Swift*.)

**prĕ-cōm-pōse', v. t.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *compose* (q. v.).] To compose beforehand.

"He did not precompose his cursory sermons."—*Johnson: Life of Watts*.

**prĕ-cōn-ĉĕit', v. t.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *conceit*, v. (q. v.).] To conceive beforehand; to preconceive.

"Whose sweet supposed sowers

Of preconceived pleasures griev'd me most."

Stirling: *Aurora*, s. 9.

**prĕ-cōn-ĉĕit, s.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *conceit*, s. (q. v.).] A conceit or notion formed beforehand; a preconception.

"Their misfashioned preconceit."—*Hooker: Eccles Polity*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = ŷan. -tion, -sion = ŷhŷn; -tion, -sion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = ŷhŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bĕl, ðĕl



**prē-cōn-çēit'-ēd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *conceitedly*.] By previous arrangement; according to pre-arrangement.

"My cousin and I, *preconceitedly* paid Uncle Rumgud-geon a visit."—*Poe: Works* (1864), ii. 380.

**prē-cōn-çēive'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *conceive* (q. v.).] To conceive or form an opinion of beforehand; to form a preconception of. (*Waterford: Works*, ii. 2.)

**prē-cōn-çēp'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *conception* (q. v.).] The act of preconceiving; a conception, idea, or opinion formed beforehand.

"And others that do admit of these things, *preconceptions* from education."—*More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. xvi.

**prē-cōn-çērt'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *concert*, *v.* (q. v.).] To concert, plan, contrive, or agree on by previous arrangement.

"Executed some *preconcerted* stratagem."—*Warton: English Poetry*, iii. 155.

**prē-cōn-çērt'**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *concert*, *s.* (q. v.).] An arrangement previously made; something arranged or concerted beforehand.

**prē-cōn-çērt'-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [PRECONCERT, *verb.*]

**prē-cōn-çērt'-ēd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *preconcerted*; *-ly*.] In a preconcerted manner; by preconcert or previous arrangement.

**prē-cōn-çērt'-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *preconcerted*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being preconcerted.

**prē-cōn-çēr'-tion**, *subst.* [PRECONCERT, *v.*] The act of preconcerting or arranging beforehand; preconcert.

**prē-cōn-dēm'n'** (final *n* silent), *\*pre-condemne*, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *condemn* (q. v.).] To condemn beforehand.

**prē-cōn-dēm-nā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *condemnation* (q. v.).] The act of condemning beforehand; the state of being precondemned.

**prē-cōn-dī'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *condition* (q. v.).] A previous or antecedent condition; a preliminary condition.

**prē-cōn-form**, *v. i.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *conform* (q. v.).] To conform in anticipation.

**prē-cōn-form'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *conformity* (q. v.).] Previous or antecedent conformity.

**prē-cōn-īse**, *v. t.* [PRECONIZE.]

**\*prē-cōn'-ī-zāte**, **\*pre-con-ni-sate**, *v. t.* [PRECONIZE.]

1. To proclaim, to publish.

2. To summon, to call.

"She was thrice *preconnisate*, and called eft-soons to return and appear."—*Burnet: Records*, bk. ii., No. 28.

**prē-cōn-ī-zā'-tion**, **prē-cōn-ī-šā'-tion**, *subst.* [PRECONIZATE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A public proclamation; a publishing by proclamation. (Now scarcely ever used except in Convocation.)

"The minister, in a solemn *preconization*, called you either then to speak, or for ever after to hold your peace."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, add. 3.

2. *Eccles.*: The solemn approbation by the Pope of a person designated to any of the higher ecclesiastical dignities.

"A bull of *preconisation* is expedited to the candidate."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 683.

**prē-cōn-ize**, **prē-cōn-īse**, *v. t.* [Eccles. Lat. *preconiso*, from Latin *preconor*=to proclaim; *præco*=a public crier, a herald.]

*Eccles.*: To approve solemnly; used of the act by which the Pope approves the appointment of a person nominated to any of the higher ecclesiastical dignities, when a majority of the Cardinals have reported in his favor.

"The Pope will *preconise*, among others, the rector of the Irish College here for the See of Ephesus."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**prē-cōn-quēr** (qu as k), *v. t.* [Prefix *pre-*, and Eng. *conquer* (q. v.).] To conquer beforehand.

"The partage of this kingdom, which they had *preconquered* in their hopes."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cornwall*.

**prē-cōn-scioŷs** (sc as sh), *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *conscious* (q. v.).] Pertaining to, or involving, a state anterior to consciousness.

**prē-cōn-sēnt'**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *consent*, *s.* (q. v.).] Previous consent.

"Whoever but his approbation added, Though not his *preconsent*,"

*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 4.

**prē-cōn-sid'-ēr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *consider* (q. v.).] To consider or think over beforehand.

**\*prē-cōn-sid'-ēr-ā'-tion**, *subst.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *consideration* (q. v.).] Previous consideration.

**prē-cōn-sign** (g silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *consign* (q. v.).] To consign beforehand; to make a previous consignment of.

**prē-cōn-sōl'-ī-dāt-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *consolidated* (q. v.).] Consolidated beforehand.

**prē-cōn-stī-tūte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *constitute* (q. v.).] To constitute or establish beforehand.

**prē-cōn-sūme'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *pre-*, and Eng. *consume* (q. v.).] To consume beforehand.

"A premature necessity Blocks out the forms of nature, *preconsumes* The reason." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. viii.

**prē-cōn-trāct**, *subst.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *contract*, *s.* (q. v.).] A previous contract; a contract or engagement entered into previously to another.

"He is your husband on a *precontract*."

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. i.

**prē-cōn-trāct'**, *v. i. & t.* [Prefix *pre-*, and Eng. *contract* *v.* (q. v.).]

A. *Intrans.*: To contract or bargain beforehand; to make a previous contract or engagement.

B. *Trans.*: To engage or bind by a previous contract.

"This Lepida has been *precontracted* unto Metellus Scipio."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 639.

**prē-cōn-trīve'**, *v. t. or i.* [Prefix *pre-*, and Eng. *contrive* (q. v.).] To contrive or plan beforehand; to preconcert.

**prē-cor'-dī-āl**, *a.* [PRÆCORDIAL.]

**prē-cor'-dī-ālŷ**, *s. pl.* [PRÆCORDIAL.] The same as PRÆCORDIA (q. v.).

**\*prē-cūr'-rēr**, *s.* [Lat. *præcurro*=to run before; *præ*=before, and *curro*=to run.] A precursor.

"Foul precursor of the fiend."

*Shakesp.: The Passionate Pilgrim*, 20.

**\*prē-cūrse'**, *s.* [Lat. *præ*=before, and *cursus*=a running.] A forerunning.

"The like *precurse* of fierce events."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

**prē-cūr-sīve**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *cursive* (q. v.).] Preceding, introductory, precursory.

"A deep *precurse* sound."

*Coleridge: Destiny of Nations*.

**prē-cūr-sōr**, *s.* [Latin *præcursor*, from *præ*=before, and *cursor*=a runner; Fr. *précurseur*; Sp. *precursor*.] A forerunner; one who or that which precedes and leads up to, or indicates the approach of anything; a harbinger, a messenger; an omen; a sign.

"The precursor of the Millennium."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

**prē-cūr-sōr-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *precursor*; *-ship*.] The condition or position of a precursor. (*Ruskin*.)

**prē-cūr-sōr-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *præcursorius*.]

A. *As adj.*: Forerunning; preceding and indicating as a forerunner, precursor, or harbinger.

"A *precursory* judgment of the latter day."—*Bacon: Church Controversies*.

B. *As subst.*: An introduction.

"A necessary *precursory* to depth of knowledge."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 568.

**prē-dā'-cean** (ce as sh), *s.* [PRÆDACEOUS.] A carnivorous animal.

**prē-dā'-ceoŷs** (ce as sh), *a.* [Latin *præda*=prey.] Living by prey.

"Those are endowed with poison because they are *prædaceous*."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*, bk. ix., ch. ii.

**prē-dāl**, *a.* [Latin *præda*=prey.] Practicing plunder; plundering, prædaceous.

"The *prædal* raven took his flight."

*Boyse: The Olive*.

**prē-dāte'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and English *date*, *v.* (q. v.).] To date by anticipation; to antedate; as, to *prædate* a letter.

**prē-dā'-tion**, **\*pre-da-ci-on**, *s.* [Lat. *prædatio*, from *prædatus*, *pa. par.* of *prædor*=to plunder; *præda*=prey, booty.] The act of plundering or pillaging.

"This sodain visitacion or *prædacion* cleane shaued them."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 17.)

**prē-dā-tōr'-ēŷ**, *s. pl.* [Latin *prædatores*, *pl.* of *prædator*=a plunderer.]

*Ornith.*: Swainson's first, or typical, tribe of Coleoptera. They feed upon other insects. Families: Cicindelidæ, Carabidæ, Dyticidæ, Silphidæ, and Staphylinidæ.

**prē-dā-tōr-ŷ**, **\*prē-dā-tōr'-ī-oŷs**, *a.* [Latin *prædatorius*, from *prædator*=a plunderer, from *prædatus*.] [PRÆDATION.]

1. Giving to or practicing plunder or pillage; plundering, pillaging; characterized by pillage.

2. Hungry, ravenous, rapacious.

**prē-dāzz'-ite** (zz as tz), *subst.* [After Predazzo, Tyrol, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A massive substance resembling a fine-grained, crystalline dolomite. Color, white. Analyses suggested its composition to be a carbonate of lime with a hydrate of magnesium. Subsequent investigation shows it to be a mixture of calcite and brucite (q. v.). [PENCATITE.]

**\*prēde**, *s.* [Lat. *præda*.] Prey, booty.

**\*prēde**, **\*preide**, *v. t.* [Lat. *prædor*.] To pillage, to plunder.

**prē-dē-cāy'**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and English *decay*, *s.* (q. v.).] Premature decay.

"Some *predecay* [of oracles] is observable from that of Cicero."—*Brownne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xii.

**prē-dē-çēase'**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *decease* (q. v.).] The decease or death of one person before another.

**prē-dē-çēase'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *decease* (q. v.).] To die before. (*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1, 756.)

**prē-dē-çēss'**, *v. t.* [Coined from *predecessor* (q. v.).] To precede; to be the predecessor of.

**prē-dē-çēs'-sive**, *a.* [PREDECESSOR.] Preceding. (*Massinger: Old Law*, i. 1.)

**prē-dē-çēs'-sōr**, **\*pre-de-ces-sour**, *s.* [Latin *prædecessor*, from *præ*=before, and *decessor*=one who leaves an office, from *decessus*, *pa. par.* of *decedo*=to go away.]

1. One who precedes or goes before another in any position, state, office, &c.; one who held an office or position before another; one whom another follows in an office or position.

"His revenues far exceeded those of his *predecessors*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. An ancestor.

**prē-dē-clāre'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *declare* (q. v.).] To declare beforehand; to foretell. (*Massinger: Guardian*, i. 1.)

**prē-dē-fine'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *define* (q. v.).] To define or limit beforehand; to preordain.

"The number of years which God had, in his word to Jeremiah the prophet, *predefined*."—*Bp. Hall: Hard Texts; Daniel* ix. 2.

**prē-dēf-ī-nī'-tion**, **\*pre-dyf-fyn-y-ci-on**, *subst.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *definition* (q. v.).] A defining or limiting beforehand; a preordaining.

"According to the eternal *predefynnycton* of God."—*Bale: Image*, pt. 1.

**prē-dē-lib-ēr-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *deliberation* (q. v.).] Deliberation beforehand; forethought.

**prē-dē-līn-ē-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *delineation* (q. v.).] Previous delineation.

**prē-dē-šērt'**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *desert*, *s.* (q. v.).] Previous desert or merit.

"Those [offices] are the noblest that we do without *pre-desert*."—*L'Estrange: Seneca's Morals*, ch. ii.

**prē-dē-šign'** (g silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *design*, *v.* (q. v.).] To design or purpose beforehand; to predetermine, to preordain.

**prē-dēš'-īg-nāte**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *designate* (q. v.).]

*Logic*: One of Hamilton's divisions of Propositions according to the Quantity, merely from the accidental circumstances of the external expression of the internal thought.

"Propositions have either, as propositions, their quantity (determinate or indeterminate) marked out by a verbal sign or they have not; such quantity being involved in every actual thought. They may be called in the one case *Prædesignate*; in the other *Preindesignate*."—*Hamilton: Logic* (ed. Mansel), i. 244.

**prē-dēš-īg-nā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *designation* (q. v.).]

*Logic*: A sign, symbol, or word expressing logical quantity.

**prē-dēš'-īg-nā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *prædesignat(e)*; *-ory*.]

*Logic*: Marking the logical quantity of a proposition.

**prē-dēs-tīn-ār'-ī-ān**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *predestin(e)*; *-arian*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Pertaining or relating to predestination.

"To silence the *predestinarian* controversy."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 385.

2. Holding or supporting the doctrine of predestination.

"A *predestinarian* presbyter, one Lucidus."—*Jortin: Dissertations*, No. 2.

B. *As subst.*: One who believes or supports the doctrine of predestination.

"Why does the *preestinarian* so adventurously climb into heaven, to ransack the celestial archives?"—*Decay of Piety*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōh, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**predestinarian-controversy**, *subst.* [GRACE, s., II. 6.]

**prē-dēs-tīn-ār'-ī-an-īsm**, *s.* [Eng. *predestinarian*; *-ism*.] The doctrines or system of the predestinarians.

**prē-dēs-tīn-ā-rŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *predestin(e)*; *-ary*.] Predestinarian.

"Their predestinatory doctrines."—*Heylin: Hist. Presbyterians*, p. 21.

**prē-dēs-tīn-āte**, \***pre-des-tyn-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *prædestinatus*, pa. par. of *prædestino*=to determine beforehand; *præ*=before, and *destino*=to destine (q. v.).] Predestinated; ordained or appointed beforehand.

"They were predestinate to suffer yet more plagues."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 4.)

**prē-dēs-tīn-āte**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *prédestiner*; Sp. & Port. *predestinar*; Ital. *predestinare*.] [PREDESTINATE, *a.*]

**A. Trans.:** To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree or unchangeable purpose; to preordain; to predetermine.

"Having predestinated us unto the adoption of children."—*Ephesians* i. 5.

**\*B. Intrans.:** To hold the doctrine of predestination. (*Dryden*.)

**prē-dēs-tīn-ā-tion**, \***pre-des-tin-a-ci-on**, \***pre-des-tin-a-ci-oun**, *subst.* [Fr. *prédestination*, from Lat. *prædestinatio*, from *prædestinatus*=predestinate (q. v.); Sp. *predestinación*; Ital. *predestinazione*.]

**1. Ord. Lang.:** The act of ordaining, decreeing, or determining events beforehand.

"God's infallible providence and predestination."—*Joyce: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. xii.

**2. Theology:** Foreordination (q. v.). The word "predestination" does not occur in the A. V. of the Bible. The verb "to predestinate" is found in Rom. viii. 29, 30, and Eph. i. 5, 11. [CALVINISM, ELECTION, II. 2.]

**†prē-dēs-tīn-ā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *predestinat(e)*; *-ive*.] Predestinating; determining or ordaining beforehand.

**prē-dēs-tīn-ā-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *predestinat(e)*; *-or*.]

**1.** One who predestinates or preordains.

**2.** One who holds the doctrine of predestination; a predestinarian.

"Let all predestinators me produce,  
Who struggle with eternal fate in vain."  
*Cowley: My Fate*.

**prē-dēs-tīne**, *v. t.* [Fr. *prédestiner*.] [PREDESTINATE, *a.*] To decree or appoint beforehand; to preordain; to predestinate.

"The very lips and eyes  
Predestined to have all our sighs."  
*Moore: Light of the Haram*.

**\*prē-dēs-tīn-ŷ**, \***pre-des-tin-e**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *destiny* (q. v.).] Appointment or ordinance beforehand; predestination.

"In his merites soothly for to be,  
As they shall comen by predestine."  
*Chaucer: Troilus and Cresseide*, iv.

**prē-dē-tēr'-mīn-ā-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *determinable* (q. v.).] Determinable beforehand; capable of being predetermined.

**prē-dē-tēr'-mīn-ate**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *determinate* (q. v.).] Determined beforehand; preordained.

"God's providence and predetermined purpose."—*Richardson: Old Testament*, p. 313.

**prē-dē-tēr'-mīn-ā-tion**, *subst.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *determination* (q. v.).] Previous determination; purpose determined or formed beforehand; predetermined purpose.

"By an irresistible predetermination of the faculty to that action."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 5.

**prē-dē-tēr'-mīne**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *determine* (q. v.).]

**A. Transitive:**

**1.** To determine, appoint, or ordain beforehand; to preordain.

"If God preesee events, he must have predetermined them."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

**2.** To foredoom; to predestinate.

"He did not predetermine him to any evil."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 9.

**B. Intrans.:** To form a determination or purpose beforehand.

**\*prē-dē-vōūr'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *devour* (q. v.).] To devour or swallow up in anticipation.

"The Queen's kindred had predevoured his estate."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 207.

**prē-dī-āl**, **præ-dī-āl**, *a.* [Fr. *prédial*, from Lat. *prædium*=an estate, a farm.]

**1.** Consisting of lands or farms; landed, real.

"Their predial estates are liable to fiscal payments and taxes."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

**2.** Attached to lands or farms.

"Slavery evidently appears at its best (such as the best is) when seen in an old slave community, where it is purely domestic rather than *prædial*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**3.** Rising from or produced by land; as, *predial* tithes.

**predial-servitudes**, *s. pl.*

*Scots Law*: Real servitudes affecting heritage.

**prēd-ī-ca-bīl'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *predicabl(e)*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being predicable; capability of being predicated or affirmed of, or attributed to something.

"Their existence is nothing but *predicability*, or the capacity of being attributed to a subject."—*Reid: Analysis of Aristotle's Logic*.

**prēd-ī-ca-ble**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *prædicabilis*, from *prædico*=to proclaim, to publish; Fr. *prédicable*; Sp. *predicable*; Ital. *predicabile*.] [PREDICATE, *v.*]

**A. As adjective:** Capable of being predicated or affirmed of something; attributable as a quality to something; as, Whiteness is *predicable* of snow.

"The property, just now mentioned, is no way *predicable* concerning the existence of matter."—*Baxter: On the Soul*, ii. 265.

**B. As subst.:** Anything that may be predicated or affirmed of something; specif. in logic a term that may be affirmatively predicated of several others.

**prēd-ī-ca-mēnt**, *s.* [Low Lat. *prædicamentum*, from Lat. *prædicatus*, pa. par. of *prædico*=to publish, to proclaim; Fr. *prédicament*; Sp. & Ital. *predicamento*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

**1.** Class or kind defined or described by any definite marks or qualities; a category.

**2.** A particular state, condition, or position; especially a state or position of difficulty, trial, or danger.

"In which *predicament* I say thou stand'st."  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

**II. Logic:** [CATEGORY, I, ¶.]

**prēd-ī-ca-mēnt'-al**, *a.* [Eng. *predicament*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to predicaments.

"A special diversity among our *predicamental* opposites."—*Glanvill. Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xxiv.

**prēd-ī-cant**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *prædicans*, pr. par. of *prædico*=to proclaim, to publish.] [PREDICATE, *v.*]

**A. As substantive:**

**1.** One who affirms anything.

**2.** A preaching friar; a Dominican.

**B. As adjective:**

**1.** Affirming, predicating.

**2.** Preaching.

**prēd-ī-cāte**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *prædicatus*, pa. par. of *prædico*=to proclaim, to publish; *præ*=before, and *dico*=to proclaim. *Predicate* and *preach* are doublets.]

**A. Transitive:**

**1.** To affirm one thing of another.

"Which may as truly be *predicated* of the English playhaunters."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, vi. 2.

**2.** To found, as an argument, proposition, or the like, on some basis or data; to found; to base. (*U S.*)

**B. Intrans.:** To affirm something of another; to make an affirmation.

**prēd-ī-cāte**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *prædicatus*, pa. par. of *prædico*.] [PREDICATE, *v.*]

**\*A. As adj.:** Predicated, affirmed.

**B. As substantive:** (Fr. *prédicat*.)

**1. Gram.:** The word or words in a proposition which express what is affirmed or denied of the subject.

**2. Logic:** The term in a proposition, expressing that quality which, by the copula, is affirmed or denied of the subject. Thus, in the propositions, Snow is *white*, Coal is not *white*, whiteness is the quality affirmed of snow, and denied of coal. In both cases, therefore, the term "white" is the predicate.

**prēd-ī-cā-tion**, *subst.* [Lat. *prædicatio*, from *prædicatus*, pa. par. of *prædico*=to proclaim; Fr. *prédication*; Sp. *predicación*; Ital. *predicazione*.] [PREDICATE, *v.*]

**1.** The act of predicating or affirming one thing of another; affirmation, assertion.

**\*2.** That which is predicated or affirmed; a predicate.

**\*3.** The act or art of delivering sermons; preaching.

"The powerful *predications* of thine holy apostles."—*Bp. Hall: Mystery of Godliness*, § 8.

**prēd-ī-cā-tive**, *adj.* [Eng. *predicat(e)*; *-ive*.] Expressing affirmation or predication; predicating, affirming.

"The *predicative* or verbal roots."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. x.

**prēd-ī-cā-tōr-ŷ**, *adj.* [Latin *prædicatorius*.] Predicating, affirmative, positive.

**prē-dī-crōt'-ic**, *adj.* [Pref. *pre-*, and English *dicrotic*.]

*Physiol.:* An epithet applied to a pulse wave in an artery a little before the dicrotic one. (*Foster*.)

**prē-dīct'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *prædictus*, pa. par. of *prædico*=to tell before; *præ*=before, and *dico*=to tell; Fr. *prédire*; Ital. *predicere*, *predire*; Sp. *predecir*.] To tell beforehand; to foretell, to prophesy, to foreknow, to forebode, to prognosticate.

"Things long before *predicted* to us."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 267.

**\*prē-dīct'**, *s.* [PREDICT, *v.*] A prediction; prophecy. (*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 14.)

**prē-dīc-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prædictio*, from *prædictus*; Sp. *predicción*; Ital. *predizione*.] [PREDICT, *v.*]

**1.** The act of predicting, foretelling, or prophesying future events.

**2.** That which is predicted or prophesied; a prophecy.

"These *predictions*  
Are to the world in general, as to Cæsar."  
*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, ii. 2.

**†prē-dīc-tion-al**, *a.* [English *prediction*; *-al*.] Predictive, prophetic.

"The contests  
were observed *predictional*."  
*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 221.

**prē-dīc-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *prædictivus*, from *prædictus*, pa. par. of *prædico*=to predict (q. v.).] Predicting, foretelling, presaging, prophesying, prophetic.

"With bitter smile *predictive* of my woes."  
*Crabbe: Tales of the Hall*, x

**prē-dīc-tive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *predictive*; *-ly*.] In a predictive or prophetic manner; prophetically.

**prē-dīc-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *predict*, *v.*; *-or*.] One who predicts or foretells; a foreteller.

"This false and audacious *predictor*."  
*Swift: Bickerstaff Detected*.

**†prē-dīc-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [English *predict*; *-ory*.] Predicting, presaging, prophetic.

"*Predictory* of those victories he afterward got."  
*Fuller: Worthies; London*.

**prē-dī-gēst**, *v. t.* To render food assimilable by use of artificial digestion.

**prē-dī-gēst-iōn** (i as y), *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *digestion* (q. v.).]

**\*1.** Digestion hastily performed; too hasty digestion.

"*Predigestion*, or hasty digestion, is sure to fill the body full of crudities."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Dispatch*.

**2.** Preparation of food for assimilation by a weak stomach, the means used being artificial digestion.

**\*prē-dī-lēct'-ēd**, *a.* [Latin *præ*=before, and *dilectus*=chosen, loved.] Chosen beforehand. (*Harte: Charitable Mason*.)

**prē-dī-lēc-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præ*=before, and *dilectio*=choice, love, from *dilectus*, pa. par. of *diligere*=to choose, to love.] A previous liking; a prepossession of mind or prejudice in favor of something.

"A *predilection* for that which suits our particular turn and disposition."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. i., ess. 23.

**prē-dīs-cōv'-ēr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *discover* (q. v.).] To discover beforehand; to foresee. (*Fuller: Church Hist.*, IX: i. 52.)

**prē-dīs-cōv'-ēr-ŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *discovery* (q. v.).] A discovery made beforehand.

**†prē-dīs-pō-nēn-cŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *pre-disponen(t)*; *-cy*.] The state of being predisposed; predisposition.

**prē-dīs-pō-nēnt**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *disponent* (q. v.).]

**A. As adj.:** The same as PREDISPOSING (q. v.).

**B. As subst.:** That which predisposes.

**prē-dīs-pōsē'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *dispose* (q. v.).]

**1.** To fit or adapt previously to a state or purpose.

**2.** To dispose or incline beforehand; to give a predisposition or tendency to.

"The germs are seeds; and the body, fitted, or, as the doctors say, *predisposed*, to afford them lodgment."—*London Daily News*.

**prē-dīs-pō-ŷi-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *disposition* (q. v.).]

**1.** Previous fitness or adaptation to any state, change, impression, or purpose; susceptibility; as, *predisposition* to a disease.

**2.** The state of being previously disposed or inclined to anything; previous inclination, tendency, or bent; predilection, prejudice, bias; as, a *predisposition* to mirth or melancholy.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **çem**; **thin**, **çhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **eçist**. **ph = f**.  
**-cian**, **-tian = çhan**. **-tion**. **-sion = çhün**. **-tious**, **-çious**, **-sious = çhüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beç**, **deç**.



**prĕ-dŏm'-ĭ-nanĉe**, **prĕ-dŏm'-ĭ-nanĉ-ŷ**, *subst.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *dominance* (q. v.); Fr. *prĕ-dominance*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Prevalence or ascendancy over others, in power, strength, influence, or authority. "The predominance of conscience over interest."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 11.

\*2. *Astrol.*: The superior influence or power of a planet. (*Shakesp.*: *Lear*, i. 2.)

**prĕ-dŏm'-ĭ-nant**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *dominant* (q. v.); Fr. *prĕ-dominant*.] Predominating, prevailing, or having the ascendancy over others in power, strength, influence, or authority; superior, overruling, controlling.

"Man's predominant passions cease."

*Dryden: Hind and Panther*, iii. 387.

**predominant-passion**, *s.*

*Roman Theol.*: A besetting sin (q. v.).

**prĕ-dŏm'-ĭ-nant-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *predominant*; *-ly*.] In a predominant manner or degree; with superior strength, influence, or authority.

"Predominantly inclined to follow God."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i. ch. iii.

**prĕ-dŏm'-ĭ-nate**, *v. i. & t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *dominate* (q. v.).]

*A. Intrans.*: To prevail; to be ascendant; to be superior or supreme in strength, influence, or authority; to have controlling power or influence over others; to have the mastery.

"The style that had predominated both in painting and architecture."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. iii.

\**B. Trans.*: To dominate over, to overpower, to master, to conquer.

"Let your close fire predominate his smoke."

*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

**prĕ-dŏm'-ĭ-nā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *domination* (q. v.).] The act or state of predominating; the state of being predominant; ascendancy, predominance; superior influence.

"Their predominations sway so much Over the rest."

*Browne: Britannia's Pastorals*, i. 1.

\***prĕ-dŏne**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *done* (q. v.); cf. *foredone*.] Exhausted beforehand.

"Predone with various kinds of work at once."—*C. Kingsley: Life*, i. 99.

**prĕ-dŏm'-ĭ-nā-tion**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *doom*, *v.* (q. v.).]

1. To doom beforehand; to sentence to a doom by anticipation.

"Predoomed to miserable failure."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. To foreordain.

"To the predoomed adventure."

*Coleridge: Destiny of Nations*.

**prĕ-dŏr'-sāl**, *adj.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *dorsal* (q. v.).]

*Anat.*: In front of the back.

\***prĕ-dŏr**, *subst.* [Eng. *pred(e)*; *-our*=*-or*.] A plunderer, a pillager. (*Holinshed: Descript. of Ireland*, ch. vi.)

**prĕ-dŷ**, *a. & adv.* [Fr. *prĕt*=ready.]

*A. As adjective*:

*Naut.*: A term applied to a ship cleared and ready for action.

*B. As adv.*: Easily, readily. (*Prov.*)

**prĕ**, **prĕ**, **prĕ**, *v. t.* [Mid. Eng. *prieve*=prove.] To try or prove by tasting; to taste.

**prĕ-ĕ-lĕct'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *elect*, *v.* (q. v.).] To elect or choose beforehand.

"God . . . prelected her before the worldes to be the mother of the Lorde."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 733.

**prĕ-ĕ-lĕc-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *election* (q. v.).] Election or choice by previous determination of the will. (*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 11.)

**prĕ-ĕm'-ĭ-nenĉe**, \***pre-em-y-nenĉe**, \***prĕ-hĕm'-ĭ-nenĉe**, *v.* [French *prĕeminence*, from Lat. *prĕeminentia*, from *prĕ*=before, and *eminentia*=eminence (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *preeminencia*.]

1. The quality or state of being preëminent; superiority in excellent or noble qualities; superior or surpassing eminence or high position; distinction above others in quality, position, rank, or the like. (Rarely used for superiority or notoriety in evil.)

"[They] disputed the preëminence of the Kings of Scotland."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Superiority of power or influence; predominance.

"The same preëminence over our other senses."—*Stewart: Phil. Essays*, pt. ii., ess. 1.

**prĕ-ĕm'-ĭ-nent**, \***prĕ-hĕm'-ĭ-nent**, *a.* [Fr. *prĕminent*, from Lat. *prĕeminens*, pr. par. of *prĕeminere*=to excel; Sp. *preeminente*.] [PRE-EMINENCE.] Eminent above all others; superior to

or surpassing all others in quality, position, rank, or the like. (Rarely used in a bad sense for eminent or notorious above others in evil qualities.)

"His own services had been preëminent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

**prĕ-ĕm'-ĭ-nent-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *preëminent*; *-ly*.] In a preëminent manner or degree; in a manner or degree surpassing all others.

"Preëminently fertile both in legal and in parliamentary ability."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

**prĕ-ĕm-plŏy'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *employ*, *v.* (q. v.).] To employ previously or before others.

"That false villain,

Whom I employ'd, was preëmployed by him."

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

**prĕ-ĕmpt'** (mp as m), *v. t. & i.* [Coined from *prĕemption* (q. v.).] To take up, as land, with the right of preëmption (q. v.).

**prĕ-ĕmpt-tion** (mp as m), *s.* [Lat. *prĕ*=before, and *emptio*=a buying, from *emptus*, pa. par. of *emo*=to buy; Fr. *prĕemption*.]

1. The act or right of buying before others.

2. The right of a settler on lands in this country to purchase in preference to others, when the land is sold.

**prĕ-ĕmpt-tive** (mp as m), *a.* [Eng. *preempt*; *-ive*.] Pertaining or relating to preëmption; preëmpting.

**prĕ-ĕmpt-tŏr** (mp as m), *s.* [Eng. *preempt*; *-or*.] One who preëmpts; one who takes up land with the right of preëmption.

**prĕĕn**, *s.* [A. S. *preon*=a clasp, a bodkin; Dan. *preen*=the point of a graving tool; Gael. *prin*; Icel. *prjón*=a pin.]

1. A forked tool used by clothiers.

2. A pin, a bodkin.

"My memory's no worth a preen."

*Burns: To William Simpson*. (Postscript.)

**prĕĕn**, *v. t.* [A variant of *prune* (q. v.).] To trim with the beak, as birds trim their feathers, by drawing over them the oil secreted by the uropygial gland.

"Water-fowl . . . preen, when they sleek or replace their wet feathers in the sun."—*Warton: Observations on Spenser*.

**prĕ-ĕn-gāĝe'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *engage* (q. v.).]

1. To engage by previous contract, promise, or agreement.

2. To engage or occupy by previous influence; to pre-occupy; as, to preëngage one's attention.

**prĕ-ĕn-gāĝe-mĕnt**, \***prĕ-in-gāĝe-mĕnt**, *subst.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *engagement* (q. v.).]

1. A previous engagement; precedent obligation or engagement; as, He cannot come, as he has a preëngagment.

2. A previous attachment, binding the will or affections.

**prĕ-ĕ-rĕct'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *erect*, *v.* (q. v.).] To erect or set up previously; to preëstablish.

"To institute their preërected principalities."—*Prynne: Treachery and Disloyalty*, pt. i., p. 91.

\***prees**, \***prease**, *s.* [PRESS, *s.*]

**prĕ-ĕs-tāb'-lĭsh**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and English *establish* (q. v.).] To establish or settle beforehand.

"[They] showed him the laws they had preëstablished."—*Prynne: Treachery and Disloyalty*, p. 77. (App.)

**prĕ-ĕs-tāb'-lĭsh-mĕnt**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *establishment* (q. v.).] Establishment or settlement beforehand.

\***prĕ-ĕ-tĕr'-nĭ-tŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and English *eternity* (q. v.).] Time without a beginning; infinity of previous existence or duration.

"To maintain the world's preëternity."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 393.

**preeve**, *v. t.* [PROVE.] (*Scotch*.)

**prĕ-ĕx-ām-ĭ-nā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *examination* (q. v.).] Previous examination.

"By no means proceed any farther, without a preëxamination of the foresaid Giovan Battista."—*Reliquiae Wottonianae*, p. 309.

**prĕ-ĕx-ām-ĭ-ne**, *v. t.* [Prefix *pre-*, and English *examine* (q. v.).] To examine beforehand.

**prĕ-ĕx-ĭst**, \***prĕ-ĕx-ĭst**, *v. i.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *exist* (q. v.).] To exist previously or before something else.

"That preëxisting created substance."—*Waterland: Works*, i. 188.

**prĕ-ĕx-ĭst-ĕnĉe**, \***pre-ex-ĭst-en-cy**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *existence* (q. v.).]

1. Existence previous to or before something else.

"Wisdom declares her antiquity and preëxistence to all the works of this earth."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

2. Existence in a previous state; existence of the soul previous to its union with the body. Preëxistence was a doctrine of the Pythagoreans, and several others of the old philosophers, and is still found in many Eastern religions. [TRANSMIGRATION.]

"This consequence of our soul's preëxistence is more agreeable to reason than any other hypothesis whatever."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

\***prĕ-ĕx-ĭst-ĕn-ĉĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *preëxistenc(e)*; *-ist*.] A supporter of the doctrine of the preëxistence of the soul.

\***prĕ-ĕx-ĭst-ĕn-ĉŷ**, *s.* [PREEXISTENCE.]

**prĕ-ĕx-ĭst-ĕnt**, *a.* [Prefix *pre-*, and English *existent* (q. v.).] Existing previously, or before something else; preceding or prior existence; preëxisting.

\***prĕ-ĕx-ĭst-ĭ-mā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *estimation* (q. v.).] Previous esteem or estimation.

**prĕ-ĕx-pĕc-tā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *expectation* (q. v.).] Previous expectation.

**prĕf'-aĉe**, *s.* [Fr., from Low Latin \**prĕfatium*, from Lat. *prĕfatio*, *prĕfatum*=a preface: *prĕ*=before, and *fatus*, pa. par. of *for*=to speak; Italian *prefazio*, *prefazione*; Sp. *prefacio*, *prefacion*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Something spoken or written as introductory to a discourse, treatise, or other composition; a series of preliminary remarks; an introduction, a pre-ample, a prologue, a prelude.

"In his preface he expanded with great skill and elegance the character which had been given of Shakespeare by Dryden."—*Johnson: Life of Pope*.

2. *Eccles.*: In the Roman and Greek Church an introduction to the Canon of the Mass. It is an exhortation to thanksgiving, and ends with the Sanctus (q. v.). The Roman rite recognizes ten prefaces: The Common, and those of Christmas, Epiphany, Lent, Easter, Ascension, Pentecost, the Trinity, the Apostles, and the Cross. The Greek Church has but one preface. In the Anglican Obedience the preface is said in the Communion Service. In addition to the Common Preface, there are Proper Prefaces for Christmas, Easter, Ascension, Whitsunday, and the Feast of Trinity.

**prĕf'-aĉe** (1), *v. t. & i.* [PREFACE, *s.*]

*A. Trans.*: To introduce by a preface or introductory remarks.

*B. Intrans.*: To make introductory or prefatory remarks.

"Having prefac'd concerning prudence."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 23.

\***prĕf'-aĉe** (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and English *face* (q. v.).] To cover, to face.

**prĕf'-aĉ-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *preface*, *s.*; *-er*.] One who prefaces; the writer of a preface.

**prĕf'-a-tŏr'-ĭ-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *prefatory*; *-al*.] Prefatory, introductory, preliminary.

"Much prefatorial matter also may arise."—*Gilpin: Preface to Sermons*.

**prĕf'-a-tŏr-ĭ-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *prefatory*; *-ly*.] By way of preface or introduction.

**prĕf'-a-tŏr-ŷ**, *adj.* [Formed as if from a Latin *prĕfatorius*.] [PREFACE, *s.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory, preliminary. (*Waterland: Works*, ii. 158.)

**prĕ-fĕct**, \***prĕ-fĕct**, *subst.* [O. Fr. *prefect* (Fr. *prĕfĕt*), from Lat. *prĕfectus*=a prefect, from *prĕ*=before, and *factus*, pa. par. of *facio*=to make, to set; Sp. & Port. *prefecto*; Ital. *prefetto*.]

1. A governor, a commander, a chief magistrate; specif.:

(1) A title given to several officers, military, naval, and civil, in ancient Rome. Thus, in the times of the kings the officer appointed by the king to act as his deputy when he was compelled to leave the city was called the *Præfectus urbi*, or Prefect of the City. Later, during the earlier ages of the republic, when both consuls were required for military service, a *Præfectus urbi* was named by the Senate to act during their absence. He must have held the office of consul, and he enjoyed during the period of his office the same powers and privileges within the walls as the consuls themselves. In times of dearth or famine a commissioner was appointed to procure supplies, his official title being *Præfectus annonæ*, or Prefect of Corn. In war the whole body of the cavalry was under the command of an officer, also styled a Prefect. The captain of a ship of war was called *Præfectus navis*, and the admiral of a fleet *Præfectus classis*. Under Constantine the Prefects became governors of provinces.

(2) In France a préfet, the civil governor of a department, having control of the police and extensive powers in regard to municipal administration.

"The very place where the Prefect was."—*London Standard*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hĕre, camēl, hĕr, thĕre; pĭne, pĭt, sĭre, sĭr, marĭne; gŏ, pŏt, or, wŏre, wŏlf, wŏrk, whŏ, sŏn; mŭte, cŭb, cŭre, unĭte, cŭr, rāle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



\*2. A superintendent.

"The psalm thus composed by David, was committed to the prefect of his music."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 69.

3. A monitor in a public school. (*Eng.*)

\*4. Tutelary power.

5. In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches the title of a dignitary who ranks next in authority to a bishop.

**prē-fēc-tōr'-ī-āl, \*prē-fēc'-tōr-āl, adj.** [*Eng. prefect; -orial, -oral.*] Of or pertaining to a prefect or prefects.

"Exempt from prefectorial pressure."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**prē-fēc-t-shīp, s.** [*English prefect; -ship.*] The office, position, or jurisdiction of a prefect; prefecture.

**prē-fēc-ture, s.** [*Fr., from Latin praefectura, from praefectus=to carry in front, to prefer: praefect; -orial, -oral.*] Of or pertaining to a prefect or chief magistrate.

1. The office, position, or jurisdiction of a prefect or chief magistrate.

"The members of the Eure Prefecture."—*London Standard*.

2. Tho official residence of a prefect.

"The news . . . reached the Prefecture at Evreux."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. The officials of a prefecture.

"The Prefecture of Police confirms the arrest."—*London Echo*.

**prē-fēr', \*pre-feire, v. t.** [*Fr. préférer, from Lat. praefero=to carry in front, to prefer: praefere before, and fero=to carry; Sp. preferir; Ital. preferire.*]

1. To offer or present for one's consideration, decision, or acceptance; to set forth or before one; to address.

"Presently prefer his suit to Caesar."—*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, iii. 1.

2. To exhibit or bring forward publicly; as, to prefer a charge.

\*3. To offer. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 7. Many editions read *prepared*.)

4. To advance, as to a dignity or office; to raise, to promote, to exalt.

"I will love thee, and prefer thee too."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 2.

\*5. To address, to direct.

"If . . . you know any such, Prefer them hither."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

\*6. To recommend.

"He is preferred by thee to us."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

7. To set above or before something else in estimation; to have a greater liking for; to hold in higher estimation or favor; to choose rather. (It is now usually followed by *to*, sometimes by *before*; formerly also by *above*.)

"Though a man would prefer flying to walking, yet who can say he ever wills it?"—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*, bk. ii, ch. xxi.

II. *Law*: To apply or move for; as, to prefer for costs.

**prēf-ēr-a-bil-ī-tỹ, s.** [*Eng. preferable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being preferable.

"To be cross-questioned and persecuted about the preferability of Milton to Eliza Cook."—*Matthew Arnold: Mixed Essays*, p. 138.

**prēf-ēr-a-ble, \*pre-fer-ra-ble, pre-fer-ri-ble, a.** [*Fr. préférable, from préférer=to prefer (q. v.); Sp. preferible.*]

1. Worthy or deserving of being preferred or chosen before something else; to be preferred; more eligible, more desirable.

\*2. Preferring.

"I have a preferable regard for Mr. Lovelace."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 203.

**prēf-ēr-a-ble-ness, s.** [*Eng. preferable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being preferable; preferability.

"To measure or weigh the preferableness of several vocations."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. i., treat. x., § 7.

**prēf-ēr-a-blỹ, adv.** [*Eng. preferab(le); -ly.*] In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another; by preference.

"Do not think I make a merit of writing to you preferably to a good supper."—*Gray: To Mr. West*.

**prēf-ēr-ençe, s.** [*Fr.*] [*PREFER.*]

1. The act of preferring or choosing one thing before another; choice of one thing before another; higher esteem or estimation of one thing above another; predilection. (Followed by *to*, *above*, *before*, or *over*.)

2. The right, power, or opportunity of choosing between two things; right of choice.

3. That which is preferred; the object of choice; choice.

4. A game at cards.

¶ *Fraudulent preference*:

*Law*: The act of transferring a sum of money or other valuables to a creditor by a debtor, with the intent of preventing the equal distribution of the debtor's estate among all his creditors.

**preference shares, or bonds, s. pl.**

*Comm.*: Shares or bonds on which a fixed dividend is to be paid before any part of the company's profits is divided among the ordinary shareholders. Called also Preference Stock.

**prēf-ēr-ēn'-tiāl (ti as sh), a.** [*PREFERENCE.*] Giving, indicating, or having a preference.

"Shares which, though not entitled to a fixed interest, shall enjoy a preferential claim to profits up to a specified point."—*Bithell: Counting-House Dict.*

**prē-fēr'-mēnt, s.** [*Eng. prefer; -ment.*]

\*1. The act of preferring or choosing before another; preference.

2. The act of preferring or advancing to a higher post, rank, or dignity; advancement, promotion.

3. A superior place of honor or profit, especially in the church.

"Any ecclesiastical or academical preferment."—*Ma-caulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

\*4. That which is preferred, placed before, or at an advanced grade, position, or the like.

**prē-fēr'-rēr, s.** [*English prefer; -er.*] One who prefers.

**prē-fēt' (t silent), s.** [*Fr.*] A prefect (q. v.).

**\*prēf-ī-dençe, s.** [*Eng. prefiden(t); -ce.*]

1. Excessive confidence or trust.

"This shall tempt him to *prefidence*."—*Andrewes: Sermons*, v. 513.

2. Previous confidence or trust.

**\*prēf-ī-dent, adj.** [*Latin praefidens, pr. par. of praefido.*]

1. Trusting too much; over-confident.

2. Trusting before.

**†prē-fīg'-ū-rāte, v. t.** [*Latin praefiguratus, pa. par. of praefiguro, from praefiguro=to figure, to form.*] To show by an antecedent figure or representation; to prefigure.

"This Mathusalem . . . did prefigure the viii. age of the world."—*Grafton: Chronicle*, pt. i., *First Age*.

**prē-fīg'-ū-rā'-tion, s.** [*Lat. praefiguratio, from praefiguratus, pa. par. of praefiguro; Sp. prefiguración.*] The act of prefiguring; the state of being prefigured; antecedent representation.

"Prefigurations of or preludes to his passion."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 27.

**prē-fīg'-ū-rā-tive, a.** [*English prefigurat(e); -ive.*] Prefiguring; showing by antecedent figures, signs, or types.

"Prefigurative of this most true and perfect sacrifice."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 27.

**prē-fīg'-ūre, \*pre-fyg-ure, v. t.** [*Pref. pre-, and Eng. figure, v. (q. v.); Fr. préfigurer; Sp. prefigurar; Ital. prefigurare.*] To exhibit by antecedent representation, types, or similitudes; to foreshadow.

"These mercies . . . were prefigured by ancient dispensations."—*Horne: On the Psalms*, Ps. lxxxix.

**prē-fīg'-ūre-mēnt, s.** [*Eng. prefigure; -ment.*] The act of prefiguring; the thing prefigured; a prefiguration.

**\*prē-fine', \*pre-fyne, v. t.** [*Lat. praefinio: praefine before, and finio=to limit; finis=a limit; French préfinir; Sp. prefinir.*] To limit beforehand.

**\*prē-fī'-nīte, a.** [*Pref. pre-, and English finite (q. v.).*] Defined beforehand; predefined, prearranged.

**\*prē-fī-nī'-tion, s.** [*Lat. praefinitio, from praefinitus, pa. par. of praefinio = to prefine (q. v.).*] Previous limitation.

"A predefinition of their periods."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 270.

**prē-fīx', \*pre-fixe, v. t.** [*Lat. praefixus, pa. par. of praefigo=to fix in front: praefigere before, and figo=to fix; Fr. préfixer=prefix; Ital. prefiggere.*]

1. To put, place, or set before, in front, or at the beginning of anything; to attach to the beginning.

\*2. To fix, settle, or appoint beforehand; to pre-appoint, to prearrange; to determine beforehand.

"The hour prefixed Of her delivery to this valiant Greek."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 3.

\*3. To settle, to arrange, to determine, to establish.

**prē-fīx, a. & s.** [*Fr., from Lat. praefixus.*] [*PRE-FIX, v.*]

\*A. *As adj.*: Prefixed.

"The Greek word Bous is a prefix augmentation to many words in that language."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxiv.

B. *As substantive*:

\*1. The act of prefixing; prefixion.

"By a prefix of the letter N."—*Beddoes: Mathematical Evidence*, p. 7. (Note.)

2. A letter, syllable, or word prefixed to or put at the beginning of a word, usually to vary its signification. It differs from a preposition in becoming part of the word to which it is prefixed. [*AFFIX.*]

†**prē-fīx'-iōn (x as ksh), s.** [*O. Fr.*] The act of prefixing.

**prē-flōr'-ā'-tion, s.** [*PRÆFLORATION.*]

**prē-fō-lī-ā'-tion, s.** [*PRÆFOLIATION.*]

**\*prē-fōōl', v. t.** [*Pref. pre-, and Eng. fool, v. (q. v.).*] To play the fool before.

**\*prē-form', v. t.** [*Pref. pre-, and Eng. form, v. (q. v.).*] To form previously or beforehand.

"Their natures and preformed faculties."—*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, i. 3.

**prē-form'-a-tive, subst.** [*Prefix pre-, and Eng. formative (q. v.).*]

*Philology*:

1. A formative letter at the beginning of a word.

2. A prefix.

**\*prē-fūl'-gēn-çỹ, s.** [*Latin praefulgens, pr. par. of praefulgeo=to excel in brightness: praefigere before, and fulgeo=to shine.*] Superior brightness or effulgency.

"The prefulgency of his excellent worth and merit."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy*.

**\*prē-gāge', v. t.** [*Pref. pre-, and English gage (q. v.).*] To pledge or engage beforehand; to pre-engage.

"By oath preged to the Pope."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, ix. i. 42.

**prē-glā'-çī-āl (or çī as shī), a.** [*Pref. pre-, and Eng. glacial (q. v.).*]

*Geol.*: Immediately preceding the Glacial period. Used by Lyell (*Elem. Geol.*, ch. xiii.) as synonymous with Upper Pliocene.

**prē-glō'-bīn, s.** [*Pref. pre-, and Eng. globin.*] An albuminoid obtained from cytoglobin by the influence of dilute acids. Unlike other albuminoids it is insoluble in an excess of acetic acid.

**prēg'-nā-ble, a.** [*Fr. prenable, from prendre (Lat. prehendo, prendo)=to take.*]

1. Capable of being taken or won by force; expregnable. (Only used now in the negative impregnable.)

2. Capable of being moved, impressed, or convinced.

**\*prēg'-nānçe, s.** [*PREGNANCY.*]

1. The quality or state of being pregnant; pregnancy.

2. Inventive power; fertility of invention.

"The ripeness and the pregnancy of his native treachery."—*Milton: Colasterion*.

**prēg'-nān-çỹ, s.** [*Eng. pregnan(t); -cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being pregnant or with child; the state of a female who has conceived or is with child.

"The seeming pregnancy of the queen."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. ii.

2. The quality of being full of important signification, contents, issue, or the like.

"You'd little think of what consequence and pregnancy this imp is."—*Scott: The Antiquary*, i. 1.

3. Fertility of invention; inventive genius or power.

"There appeared in him a great acuteness of wit and wonderful pregnancy of parts."—*Clarendon: Religion and Policy*, ch. viii.

\*4. A promising youth.

"One or more of the most promising pregnancies out of both universities."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, vi. 340.

¶ (1) *Concealment of pregnancy*:

*English Law*: A misdemeanor punishable with imprisonment for not exceeding two years, with or without hard labor.

(2) *Plea of pregnancy*:

*Law*: If a woman, being pregnant, is convicted of a capital crime, the execution of the sentence is delayed until after the birth of the child.

**prēg'-nant (1), \*preig-nant, a. & s.** [*O. French pregnant, from Lat. pregnans (genit. praegnantis), from praefigere before, and gno=to bear (an obsolete verb seen in the pa. par. gnatus, commonly spelled natus); Ital. pregnante; Sp. preñado.*]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Literally*:

1. Being with young; having conceived; great with young; gravid.

2. Fruitful, fertile, prolific.

"The smiling fields rejoice, and hail the pregnant year."—*Pitt: Vida; Art of Poetry*, iii.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -tion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł



II. Figuratively:

1. Full, abounding, overflowing.

"Bold is his aspect; but his eye  
Is pregnant with anxiety."  
Wordsworth: *White Doe*.

2. Full of important contents, signification, or issue; abounding with consequences, results, or significance; weighty.

"The just motives and pregnant grounds, with which I thought myself furnished."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

3. Full of promise or excellence; stored with information; of unusual or high excellence, ability, or capacity.

"There had not been for twenty years a more pregnant youth."—*Evelyn*.

\*4. Expert, clever, ingenious, artful, skilled.

"Wherein the pregnant enemy does much."  
Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 2.

\*5. Probable in the highest degree; easily seen; clear, evident.

"Most true, if truth were ever pregnant by circumstance."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

\*B. As subst.: A woman with child.

† Negative pregnant: [NEGATIVE.]

pregnant-construction, s.

Rhet.: A construction in which more is implied than is said or seems; as, The beasts trembled from their dens, *i. e.*, came forth trembling from their dens.

\*prĕg'-nant (2), a. [French *pregnant*, pr. par. of *prendre*=to take.] Ready to admit or receive; giving access; disposed, ready, prompt.

prĕg'-nant-ly, adv. [Eng. *pregnant* (1); -ly.]

1. In a pregnant manner; fruitfully, weightily.

\*2. Plainly, clearly, evidently. (*Shakespeare: Timon of Athens*, i. 1.)

prĕ-grāt'-tite, subst. [After *Pregratten*, Tyrol, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of paragonite (q. v.), containing somewhat more of protoxides, and a higher percentage of water, which causes it to exfoliate before the blow-pipe.

\*prĕ'-grā-vāte, v. t. [Lat. *prægravatus*, pa. par. of *prægravo*=to press heavily; *præ*, intens., and *gravis*=heavy.] To bear or weigh down; to depress.

"The clog that the body brings with it cannot but *prægrate* and trouble the soul."—*Bp. Hall: Invisible World*, bk. ii., § 1.

†prĕ-grāv'-i-tāte, v. i. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *gravitate* (q. v.).] To descend by gravity; to sink.

†prĕ-gūst'-ant, a. [Lat. *prægustans*, pr. par. of *prægusto*: *præ*=before, and *gusto*=to taste.] Tasting beforehand; having a foretaste.

†prĕ-gūst-tā-tion, s. [Lat. *prægustatio*.] [PRE-GUSTANT.] A tasting before; a foretaste.

\*prĕ-hēnd', v. t. [Lat. *prehendo*.] To lay hold of; to seize, to take.

prĕ-hēn'-sible, a. [Formed as if from a Latin *prehensibilis*, from *prehensus*, pa. par. of *prehendo*=to take, to seize.] Capable of being seized.

prĕ-hēn'-sile, adj. [Lat. *prehensus*, pa. par. of *prehendo*=to take, to seize.] Seizing, grasping; adapted to seizing or grasping.

prehensile organs, s. pl.

Zoöl.: Organs adapted for grasping. In the American monkeys the tale is prehensile; the prehensile organ of the elephant is his proboscis; a similar but shorter organ exists in the tapir. The technically prehensile foot among birds is that of the

crustacea have their legs and antennæ modified extraordinarily for the prehension of the female, and the octopus grasps the victim on which it feeds by a number of arms furnished with suckers.

prĕ-hēn'-sion, s. [Lat. *prehensio*, from *prehensus*, pa. par. of *prehendo*=to take, to seize.]

1. The act of seizing, grasping, or taking hold, as with the hand or other limb.

"Organs of *prehension* and locomotion."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 158.

\*2. The act of seizing or taking possession of.

"The *prehension* and clearing of a definite tract of ground."—*Phear: Aryan Village*, p. xv. (Introd.)

prĕ-hēn'-sōr, s. [Latin *prehensus*, pa. par. of *prehendo*.] One who seizes or takes hold of.

prĕ-hēn'-sōr-ŷ, a. [Lat. *prehensus*, pa. par. of *prehendo*.] The same as PREHENSILE (q. v.).

prĕ-his-tōr'-ic, a. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *historic* (q. v.).]

1. *Archæol.*: Pertaining or relating to a period antecedent to that at which history began to record the deeds of any particular people. [PROHISTORIC.]

2. *Geol.*: The term applied to the latest sub-period but one of the Post-tertiary, a portion of the recent period. [RECENT.]

prĕhn'-ite, s. [After *Oberst von Prehn*, who first found it; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring as thin tables, sometimes in barrel-shaped groups, also globular, and mammillated, with a crystalline surface and fibrous diverging structure. Hardness, 6-6.5; specific gravity, 2.8-2.953; luster, vitreous; color, various shades of green, yellow, sometimes gray or white; sub-transparent. Composition: Silica, 43.6; alumina, 24.9; lime, 27.1; water, 4.4=100, corresponding with the formula,  $\frac{1}{2}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3 + \frac{1}{2}\text{CaO} + \frac{1}{2}\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \frac{1}{2}\text{SiO}_2$ . Found in many places, though mostly in old igneous rocks, but occasionally in granite, gneiss, &c.

prĕhn'-it'-ic, a. [English *prehnite*(e); -ic.] Pertaining to or derived from prehnite (q. v.).

prehnitic-acid, s.

Chem.:  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{O}_8 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{CO}_2\text{H})_4$ . A polybasic acid, obtained by heating hydromellitic acid with five times its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in large grouped prisms; very soluble in water. When anhydrous it melts at 240°, and decomposes into water and anhydro-prehnitic acid.

prĕhn'-it-ōid, s. [Eng. *prehnite*(e); suff. -oid.]

Min.: A dipyre (q. v.), found in Sweden, associated with hornblende. Hardness given at 7; specific gravity, 2.50. Resembles prehnite in aspect, hence its name.

prĕ-in-dēs-ig'-nate, a. [Pref. *pre-*; *in*=not, and Eng. *designate*.] [PREDESIGNATE.]

prĕ-in-dis-pōse', v. t. [Pref. *pre-*, and English *indispose* (q. v.).] To make indisposed beforehand.

prĕ-in-strūct', v. t. [Pref. *pre-*, and English *instruct* (q. v.).] To instruct previously or beforehand.

"Preinstructed by men of the same spirit."—*More: Def. of Moral Cabbala*, pt. iv., ch. i.

prĕ-in-tī-mā'-tion, s. [Pref. *pre-*, and English *intimation* (q. v.).] Previous intimation; a suggestion beforehand.

prĕ-jūik', adj. [Prob. the same as *pranked* or *prinked*.] Trim; dressed out; prim. (*Scotch.*)

prĕ-jūdge', v. t. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *judge*, v. (q. v.).] To judge beforehand, or before the case has been fully heard or considered; to judge or decide by anticipation; hence, to condemn beforehand or without hearing.

"When Wilkes, *prejudg'd*, is sentenc'd to the tow'r."—*Churchill: Epistle to W. Hogarth*.

prĕ-jūdg'-mēnt, \*prĕ-jūdge'-mēnt, s. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *judgment* (q. v.).] The act of prejudging; judgment of a case beforehand or unheard.

"It is not free and impartial inquiry that we deprecate, it is hasty and arrogant *prejudgement*."—*Knox: Two Sermons*, p. 39.

\*prĕ-jū'-dī-ca-çŷ, s. [Lat. *præjudicatio*.] Prejudice, prepossession.]

prĕ-jū'-dī-cal, a. [Lat. *præjudico*=to prejudice (q. v.).] Pertaining to the determination of some matter not previously decided; as, a *prejudicial* inquiry.

prĕ-jū'-dī-cant, a. [Latin *præjudicans*, pr. par. of *præjudico*=to prejudice.] Judging with prejudice; prejudiced, biased.

"Hear him with not too hasty and *prejudicant* ears."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

prĕ-jū'-dī-cate, v. t. & i. [Lat. *præjudicatus*, pa. par. of *præjudico*=to prejudice: *præ*=before, and *judico*=to judge.]

A. Trans.: To prejudice; to determine beforehand to disadvantage.

"Our dearest friend

*Prejudicates* the business."

Shakespeare: *All's Well that Ends Well*, i. 2.

B. Intrans.: To prejudice; to form a judgment without due examination of the facts.

prĕ-jū'-dī-cate, a. [PREJUDICATE, v.]

1. Formed by prejudice; prejudged, prejudiced.

"Casting away all our former *prejudicate* opinions."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

2. Prejudiced, biased, prepossessed.

"Were not the angry world *prejudicate*."

*Bp. Hall: Satires*, vi. 1.

prĕ-jū'-dī-cāt-ēd, adj. [PREJUDICATE, v.] Prejudiced, biased.

"Such being the froward disposition of *prejudicated* persons."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*. (Epist. Ded.)

prĕ-jū'-dī-cate-ly, adv. [English *prejudicate*; -ly.] In a prejudiced or biased manner; with prejudice or bias.

prĕ-jū'-dī-cā-tion, s. [Lat. *præjudicatio*, from *præjudicatus*.] [PREJUDICATE, v.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of prejudging or prejudicating; judgment; determination of a case without due examination of the facts and evidence.

2. *Roman Law*:

(1) A preliminary inquiry and determination about something which belongs to a matter in dispute.

(2) A precedent or previous treatment and decision of a point.

prĕ-jū'-dī-cā-tive, a. [English *prejudicative*; -ive.] Prejudging; forming an opinion or judgment without previous examination.

"A thing as ill beseeeming philosophers as hasty *prejudicative* sentence political judges."—*More: Infinity of Worlds*. (Pref.)

prĕj'-ū-dice, \*prĕj-u-dize, s. [Fr., from Latin *præjudicium*=a judicial examination before a trial, damage, prejudice: *præ*=before, and *judicium*=judgment; Sp. *perjuicio*; Ital. *pregiudicio*, *pregiudizio*.]

\*1. The act of prejudging; foresight.

"That nought mote hinder his quicke *prejudize*."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ix. 49.

2. An opinion or judgment formed beforehand; a decision arrived at without due consideration of the facts or arguments necessary for the formation of an impartial or just determination. The word did not originally imply that the judgment formed was unfavorable; but the meaning now attached to it is that of a bias, leaning, or predisposition in favor of or against some person, action, or course of conduct, formed without reason, or for some private reason, and on insufficient grounds; a prepossession; an unjustifiable bias or leaning. (*Locke: Conduct of Understanding*, § 10.)

3. Mischief, hurt, damage, injury, detriment. (*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, iv. 4.)

† Without prejudice: A legal phrase applied to overtures or communications between the parties to a suit, after or before action, but before trial or verdict. It is used to denote an understanding that, if the overtures fall through, no advantage shall be taken of them by either side. Thus, should a defendant make an offer, *without prejudice*, to pay half the amount of a claim, the offer must not be taken as an admission of the plaintiff having a right to any payment.

prĕj'-ū-dice, v. t. [PREJUDICE, s.]

1. To prepossess with prejudice or prejudices; to instill a prejudice into the mind of; to bias; to give a prejudiced leaning or bent to.

"This did not *prejudice* me much in his favor."—*Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, ch. vi.

2. To cause a prejudice against; to injure by prejudice; hence, generally to injure, to hurt, to damage, to cause detriment to, to harm. (*Daniel: Civil Wars*, ii.)

prĕj'-ū-dī-cial (ci as sh), prĕj-u-dī-ciall, adj. [French *préjudiciel*, from Lat. *præjudicialis*, from *præjudicium*=prejudice (q. v.); Sp. *prejudicial*, *perjudicial*; Ital. *pregiudiciale*.]

\*1. Biased; possessed or moved by prejudice; prejudiced.

\*2. Contrary, opposed, opposite.

"What . . . is there, in all this, *prejudicial* any way to that which we hold?"—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

3. Causing prejudice, hurt, or detriment; hurtful, mischievous, detrimental.

"*Prejudicial* to the privilege of the clergy."—*Grafton: Henry II.* (an. 13.)

prĕj'-ū-dī-cial-ly (ci as sh), adv. [Eng. *prejudicial*; -ly.] In a prejudicial manner; so as to cause prejudice, hurt, or detriment; injuriously, disadvantageously.



Prehensile Organs.

1. Proboscis of Tapir; 2. Proboscis of Elephant; 3. Prehensile tail of American Monkey; 4. Prehensile arms of Octopus.

Trochilidæ, which seek their food among trees. Various insects hold tenaciously by their curved and sharp claws. The males of many oceanic

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**prěj-u-dí-cial-něss** (ci as sh), *s.* [Eng. *prejudicial*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being prejudicial; hurtfulness, injuriousness.

**prēke**, *s.* [PRICK, *s.*] The squid, *Loligo vulgaris*.

**\*preke**, *v. i.* [PRICK, *v.*]

**prē-knōwl'ēdge** (*k* silent), *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *knowledge* (q. v.).] Previous knowledge; foreknowledge.

**prěl'-a-čy**, **\*prel-a-sie**, *s.* [Low Lat. *prælatia*, from Lat. *prælatus*=a prelate (q. v.).]

1. The office, dignity, or position of a prelate.

"Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

\*2. Prelates or bishops collectively.

"Bishops, abbots, and others of the *prelacie*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 241.

\*3. Episcopacy; the system of church government by prelates. (Formerly applied to the forms and practices of the High Church party.)

**\*prē-lal**, *a.* [Lat. *prælum*=a press.] Pertaining to printing; typographical; as, *prelat* faults. (*Fuller*.)

**prěl'-ate**, *s.* [Fr. *prélat*, from Lat. *prælatus*=set above, pa. par. of *præfero*=to set before, to prefer (q. v.); Sp. *prelado*; Ital. *prelato*.] An ecclesiastical dignitary of the highest order, having authority over the lower clergy, as an archbishop, bishop, or patriarch; a dignitary of the church.

"To the *prelates* he spoke with peculiar acrimony."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

**prěl'-ate**, *v. i.* [PRELATE, *s.*] To act as a prelate.

**prěl'-a-tē'-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *prelate*; *-ity*.] Prelacy.

"Whether prelacy or *prelateity* in abstract notion be this or that."—*Milton: Church Govern.*, bk. ii, ch. i.

**prěl'-ate-lý**, *a.* [Eng. *prelate*; *-ly*.] Prelatical, episcopal.

"In their *prelately* pompous sacrifices."—*Hall: Select Works*, p. 526.

**prěl'-ate-ship**, **\*pre-lat-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *prelate*; *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a prelate; prelacy.

"That Thurstinus should reënter his realme and quietlie inioy his *prelatship*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 280.

**prěl'-at-ěss**, *s.* [Eng. *prelat(e)*; *-ess*.] A female prelate; the wife of a prelate.

"The sage and rheumatic old *prelatess*."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus*.

**prē-lā'-tia** (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *prelat(e)*; *-ial*.] Episcopal, prelatic.

"A portfolio . . . of morocco and of prelatical purple."—*Disraeli: Lothair*, ch. xviii.

**prē-lāt'-ic**, **prē-lāt'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *prelat(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to, or characteristic of, prelates or prelacy.

"To set up a *prelatical* church in Scotland."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

**prē-lāt'-ic-al-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *prelatical*; *-ly*.] In a prelatical manner; with reference to prelates or prelacy.

"Formal outside men *prelatically* addicted."—*Milton: Church Government; The Conclusion*.

**prē-lā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *prælatio*, from *prælatus*, pa. par. of *præfero*=to prefer (q. v.).] The setting of one above or before another; preference.

"A superadded *prelation* of the sensible nature above the vegetable."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 47.

**prěl'-at-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *prelat(e)*; *-ish*.] Episcopal.

"Perverted with *prelatish* leaven."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus*.

**prěl'-at-izm**, *s.* [Eng. *prelat(e)*; *-ism*.] Prelacy; episcopacy.

**prěl'-at-ist**, *s.* [English *prelat(e)*; *-ist*.] A supporter or advocate of prelaticism or prelacy; a High Churchman.

"The constituent bodies would have been merely small knots of *prelatists*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

**prěl'-a-tize**, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *prelat(e)*; *-ize*.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To perform the duties or office of a prelate.

2. To support or encourage prelacy; to encourage High Church principles.

"An episcopacy that began then to *prelatize*."—*Milton: Animad. on Remonstrant's Defense*.

B. *Trans.*: To bring under the influence of prelacy.

**prěl'-a-trý**, *s.* [Eng. *prelat(e)*; *-ry*.] Prelacy.

**prěl'-a-ture**, *subst.* [Fr., from *prélat*=a prelate (q. v.).] The post, dignity, or office of a prelate; prelacy.

"He never preferred to any *prelature* more than one ecclesiastical person who was allied to him."—*Clarendon: Religion and Policy*, ch. v.

**prěl'-a-ture-ship**, *s.* [English *prelature*; *-ship*.] The same as PRELATURE (q. v.).

**prěl'-a-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *prelat(e)*; *-y*.] Episcopacy, prelacy.

"Whatever faultiness was but superficial to *prelaty* at the beginning."—*Milton: Church Government*, bk. ii, ch. i.

**prē-lěct'**, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *prælectus*, pa. par. of *prælego*=to read publicly: *præ*=before, in front, and *lego*=to read.]

A. *Intrans.*: To read a lecture or discourse in public.

"To *prelect* upon the military art."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 39.

B. *Trans.*: To read, as a lecture, &c., in public.

**prē-lěc'-tion**, *subst.* [Lat. *prælectio*, from *prælectus*, pa. par. of *prælego*=to read in public; Fr. *prélection*.] [PRELECT.] A lecture or discourse read in public, or to a select company, or to a class of students.

"In the speculative portion of these *prelections*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**prē-lěc'-tōr**, **\*præ-lěc'-tōr**, *s.* [Lat. *prælector*, from *prælectus*, pa. par. of *prælego*=to prelect (q. v.).] A reader of lectures or discourses; a public lecturer.

**prē-lī-bā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *prælibatio*, from *prælibatus*, pa. par. of *prælibo*=to taste beforehand: *præ*=before, and *libo*=to taste; Fr. *prélibation*.]

1. A tasting beforehand or by anticipation; a foretaste. (*Cowper: Task*, v. 574.)

2. A libation or pouring out previous to tasting.

**prē-līm'-in-ar-ī-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *preliminary*; *-ly*.] In a preliminary manner; as a preliminary. (*Cont. Review*, Nov., 1881, p. 805.)

**prē-līm'-in-ar-ý**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *préliminaire*, from *pre-* (Lat. *præ*) = before, and *liminaire* = set at the entry, from Lat. *limen* (genit. *liminis*) = a threshold; Sp. *preliminar*; Ital. *preliminare*.]

A. *As adj.*: Introductory; prefatory or previous to the main business or discourse; preparatory.

"*Preliminary* considerations to prepare the way of holiness."—*Bishop Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 3.

B. *As subst.*: Something introductory, prefatory, or preparatory; an introductory or preparatory act; something which has to be done, examined, determined, arranged, or concluded before the main business can be entered upon, or an affair treated on its own merits; as, the *preliminaries* to a duel, the *preliminaries* to a treaty, &c.

**prē-līm'-it**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *limit*, *v.* (q. v.).] To limit beforehand.

**prē-līh'-gual** (gu as gw), *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *lingual* (q. v.).] Before the introduction or general use of articulate speech.

"Admirers of the *prelingual* period."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 334.

**\*prē-look'**, **\*pre-loke**, *v. i.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *look*, *v.* (q. v.).] To look forward; to direct the eye forward.

"The bloody compacts of those That *prelooked* on with yre." *Surrey: Psalm lv.*

**prē-lūde**, **prěl'-ūde**, *s.* [Fr., from Low Latin *præludium*, *præludium*=a prelude, from Lat. *præ-ludo*=to play beforehand: *præ*=before, and *ludo*=to play; Sp. & Ital. *preludio*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Something introductory or preparatory to that which follows; an introductory or preparatory performance; an introduction.

"The murmuring *prelude* of the rider gale." *Byron: Corsair*, i. 14.

2. *Music*: A movement played before, or an introduction to a musical work or performance; a short introductory strain preceding the principal movement, performed on the same key as, and intended to prepare the ear for, the piece that is to follow.

"Then *prelude* light, of livelier tone, Expressed their merry marching on." *Scott: Lady of the Lake*, ii. 17.

**prē-lūde'**, **prěl'-ūde**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *préluder*.] [PRELUDE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To play or perform a prelude to; to introduce with a prelude; to serve as a prelude to.

"We may be surprised to find it *preluding* the Deluge."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. To serve as an introduction to; to introduce; to lead up to; to preface; to be preparatory to.

"*Preluding* some great tragedy." *Longfellow: Occultation of Orion*.

\*B. *Intrans.*: To serve as a prelude or introduction; to act in such a manner as to prepare for that which is to follow; to play or give a prelude.

"Henceforth in him be blest, And *prelude* to the realm's perpetual rest." *Dryden: Britannia Rediviva*, 187.

**prē-lūd'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *prelude*(e); *-er*.] One who or that which preludes; one who plays a prelude.

"Invention, science, and execution, Rousseau requires in a good *preluder*."—*Mason: Church Music*, p. 60.

**prē-lū'-dī-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *prelude*; *-al*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a prelude; preluding, introductory.

**prē-lū'-dī-ōus**, *a.* [Eng. *prelude*; *-ous*.] Of the nature of a prelude; preparatory, introductory.

"*Preludious* to and typical of the office of Christ."—*H. More: Phil. Writings*. (Gen. Pref. p. xxv.)

**prē-lū'-dī-ūm**, *s.* [Low Lat.] A prelude (q. v.).

"In a sweet *preludium* Of closer strains." *Crashaw: Delights of the Muses*.

**prē-lūm'-bār**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *lumber* (q. v.).] *Anat.*: Placed, or situated, before the loins.

**prē-lū'-sive**, *a.* [Lat. *prælusus*, pa. par. of *præ-ludo*.] [PRELUDE, *s.*] Of the nature of a prelude; introductory; serving as a prelude or introduction to that which is to follow.

"Softly shaking on the dimpled pool *Prelusive* drops." *Thomson: Spring*, 174.

**prē-lū'-sive-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *prelusive*; *-ly*.] By way of introduction or prelude; previously.

**prē-lū'-sōr-ī-lý**, *adv.* [English *prelusive*; *-ly*.] The same as PRELUSIVELY (q. v.).

**prē-lū'-sōr-ý**, *adj.* [Lat. *prælusus*, pa. par. of *præ-ludo*.] [PRELUDE, *s.*] Prelusive, introductory, preparatory.

"The *prelusive* lighter brandishings of these swords."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 470.

**prē-mā-tūre**, *a.* [Lat. *præmaturus*, from *præ*=before, and *maturus*=ripe, mature (q. v.); Fr. *prématuré*; Ital. & Sp. *prematuro*.] Ripe or mature too soon; happening, arriving, existing or performed before the proper time; too soon said, done, or believed; too hasty, too early; untimely.

"From vice and *premature* decay preserved." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.

**prē-mā-tūre-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *premature*; *-ly*.] In a premature manner; too soon, too hastily; before the proper time.

"In such instances the ordinary progress of the intellectual powers is *prematurely* quickened."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, ch. vi, § 7.

**prē-mā-tūre-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *premature*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being premature; a happening, arriving, or existing before the proper time; precocity.

**prē-mā-tūr'-i-tý**, *s.* [Fr. *prématurité*.] The same as PREMATURENESS (q. v.).

"The dangers of intellectual and military *prematurity*."—*Athenæum*, May 17, 1884, p. 636.

**prē-māx-īl'-læ**, **præ-māx-īl'-læ**, *s. pl.* [Prefix *pre-*, and pl. of Lat. *maxilla* (q. v.).]

*Compar. Anatomy*: The same as INTERMAXILLÆ (q. v.).

**prē-māx-īl'-læ-rý**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *maxillary* (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the præmaxillæ.

"Behind the *premaxillary* part of the cranium."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

B. *As subst. (pl.)*: [INTERMAXILLÆ.]

**premaxillary-angle**, *s.*

*Anat.*: The angle between the anterior extremity of the basicranial axis and the front of the incisor ridge of the upper jaw. It varies in different skulls from 83° to 110°, and affords a means of safely estimating the degree of facial projection. When above 95° it indicates prognathism; when below it, orthognathism. (*Huxley*.)

**premaxillary-bone**, *s.* [PREMAXILLARY, B.]

**\*preme**, *a.* [BREME, *a.*] Fierce, strong.

"The traitour was so *preme*."—*MS. Cantab.*, Ff. II. 38, fo. 89.

**\*prē-mē'-dī-āte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and English *mediate* (q. v.).] To advocate one's cause.

**prē-mēd'-i-tāte**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *præmeditatus*, pa. par. of *præmeditor*: *præ*=before, and *meditor*=to meditate (q. v.); Fr. *prémediter*; Sp. *premeditar*; Ital. *premeditare*.]

A. *Trans.*: To meditate or think on beforehand; to revolve in the mind beforehand; to plan and contrive beforehand.

"What pays him for his span of time Spent in *premeditated* crime?" *Scott: Rokeby*, v. 22.

\*B. *Intrans.*: To meditate or consider beforehand; to deliberate previously.

"They shoulde before hande *premeditate* with themselves maturely and deliberately."—*Hall: Edward IV* (an. 10.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -tion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**prē-mēd'-ī-tāte**, *adj.* [PREMEDITATE, *v.*] Premeditated; planned and contrived by previous deliberation; deliberate; not done or said on the spur of the moment.

"To do a *premeditate* mischief to other persons."—*Burnet: Life of Rochester*, p. 25.

**prē-mēd'-ī-tāt-ēd**, *pa. par. or adj.* [PREMEDITATE, *v.*]

**prē-mēd'-ī-tāt-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *premeditated*; -ness.] The quality or state of being premeditated; premeditated or deliberate character or nature.

"Its [the Prayer-Book] order, *premeditatedness*, and constancy of devotion."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 89.

**prē-mēd'-ī-tāte-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *premeditate*; -ly.] With premeditation; deliberately; of set purpose.

"He that *premeditatedly* cozens one, does not cozen all, but only because he cannot."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 62.

**prē-mēd'-ī-tā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præmeditationem*, accus. of *præmeditatio*, from *præmeditatus*, pa. par. of *præmeditor*=to premeditate (q. v.); Sp. *premeditacion*; Ital. *premeditazione*.]

1. The act of premeditating or deliberating beforehand; previous deliberation; forethought.

"The orations which he made upon the sudden without *premeditation* before."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 702.

2. The act of planning or contriving beforehand; as, the *premeditation* of a crime.

**prē-mē-rīd'-ī-an**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and English *meridian* (q. v.).]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Before the midday.

2. *Geol.*: A term applied to one of the Appalachian Paleozoic strata, from the relative date of its origin. It is a synonym for the Lower Helderberg limestones of New York. The thickness of the entire formation seldom exceeds 300 feet. It abounds in characteristic organic remains; many of them identical with those distinctive of the Wenlock formation of Great Britain, the nearest equivalent in the European system. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania*.)

**prē-mēr'-it**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *merit*, *v.* (q. v.).] To merit or deserve beforehand or previously.

"They did not forgive Sir John Hotham, who had so much *premerited* of them."—*King Charles: Eikon Basiliæ*.

\***prē'-mī-āl**, *a.* [PREMIUM, *a.*] Rewarding; by way of reward.

"I many penal statutes saw,  
But not one *premiat*."

Owen: *Epigrams*.

\***prē'-mī-çēs**, \***prī'-mī-çēs**, *s. pl.* [French, from Latin *primitiæ*=first-fruits, from *primus*=first.] First-fruits.

"A charger, yearly filled with fruits, was offered to the gods at their festivals, as the *premites* or first gatherings."—*Dryden: Origin and Progress of Satire*.

**prē'-mī-ēr**, **prēm'-ī-ēr**, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *primarius*=principal; *primus*=first.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. First, chief, principal.

"The Spaniard challengeth the *premier* place, in regard of his dominions."—*Camden: Remains*.

2. Most ancient. Applied in England to a peer in regard to date of creation; as, The Duke of Norfolk is the *premier* dnke of England.

**B. As subst.:** The title given to the Prime Minister (q. v.) of several European countries.

**premier-serjeant**, *s.* [SERJEANT.]

**prē'-mī-ēr-ship**, **prēm'-ī-ēr-ship**, *s.* [English *premier*; -ship.] The office, post, or dignity of Premier (q. v.).

"Rather than run the risks of the *Premiership*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**prē-mīl-lēn'-nī-āl**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and English *millennial* (q. v.).] Previous to the millennium.

\***prē'-mī-ō**, *s.* [Ital. & Sp.] A premium (q. v.)

"In all of which offices the *premio* is so small."—*De Foe: Tour thro' Gt. Britain*, ii. 111.

\***prē'-mī-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *præmiosus*, from *præmium*=reward.] Rich in gifts.

\***prē-mīs'-āl**, *s.* [Eng. *premise*(e); -al.] The act of promising; a prefatory or antecedent statement or proposition.

"Here, by way of *premisal*, it must be in a lawful and warrantable way."—*Culverwell: Mount Ebal*, 99.

**prē-mīše'**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *pre-* (Lat. *præ*)=before, and *mis*, pa. par. of *mettre*=to send.]

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. *Lit.*: To send out before the time.

"The *premised* flames of the last day."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. II., v. 2.*

2. *Fig.*: To set forth or lay down beforehand; to lay down or put forward as preliminary or preparatory to what is to follow; to lay down as an antecedent proposition or condition.

"He yields his honors and his land,  
One boon *premised*.—Restore his child."

Scott: *Rokeby*, vi. 11.

**B. Intrans.:** To put forward or lay down antecedent propositions or conditions.

"He *premiseth* and then infers."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

**prēm'-īse**, **prēm'-īss**, *s.* [French *prémisse*, from Lat. *præmissa*, fcm. sing. of *præmissus*, pa. par. of *præmitto*=to send out before: *præ*=before, and *mitto*=to send.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

\*2. A condition, a supposition.

"The *premises* observed,

Thy will by my performance shall be served."

Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 1.

3. (*Pl.*): Houses or lands and tenements; a house or building, together with the outhouses, &c., attached to it; a building and its appurtenances [II. 1].

**II. Technically:**

1. *Law (pl.)*: The beginning or early part of a deed or conveyance, in which the subject matter is stated or described in full, being afterward referred to as the premises [I. 3].

2. *Logic*: The name given to each of the first two propositions of a syllogism, from which the inference or conclusion is drawn. [MAJOR-PREMISE, MINOR-PREMISE.] Thus:

All tyrants are detestable,  
Cæsar was a tyrant,

are premises, and if their truth be admitted, the conclusion, that Cæsar was detestable, follows as a matter of irresistible inference. The entire syllogism reads as follows:

All tyrants are detestable;  
Cæsar was a tyrant;  
Therefore, Cæsar was detestable.

**prēm'-īss**, *s.* [PREMISE, *s.*]

\***prē-mīt'**, *v. t.* [Latin *præmitto*.] To promise (q. v.). (*Donne: Pseudo-Martyr* (1610), Pref., sig. E, 1 back.)

**prē'-mī-ūm**, *s.* [Lat. *præmium*=profit, reward, prop.=a taking before, from *præ*=before, and *emo*=to take, to buy.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A reward, a recompense; something given or paid in return for something else done or given:

(1) A prize offered for competition; a reward for some specific act.

(2) A bonus; an extra sum paid or offered as an incentive.

(3) A fee paid for the privilege of learning some trade or profession.

2. Interest or bonus paid for the loan of money.

"People were tempted to lend, by great *premiums* and large interest."—*Swift: Miscellanies*.

**II. Commercial, &c.:**

1. In *currency*, the premium on gold or silver is the difference of value between gold and silver coins and paper notes of the same nominal amount. Thus, when the United States gold dollar was at a premium of 25, it meant that 125 paper dollars were given for 100 gold dollars.

2. In *insurance*, a sum periodically paid by the person insured in order to secure a stated sum of money from the society to whom the premium is paid, in case of damage by fire, or by loss of a vessel or goods at sea; or, in case of life insurance, the sum periodically paid in order to secure the payment to the representatives of the person insured of a stated sum in case of the death of the person whose life is insured. [ASSURANCE, INSURANCE, POLICY.]

3. In *finance*, stocks, bonds, or shares are said to stand at a premium when their market price is higher than that paid for them when originally issued. In this sense it is the opposite to discount (q. v.).

¶ *Premium* is sometimes used adjectively, in the sense of prize or prize-taking; as, a *premium* flower.

¶ *At a premium:*

1. *Lit.*: [PREMIUM, II. 3.]

2. *Fig.*: Enhanced in value; difficult to get or attain except at a higher price than usual.

"Accommodation is already at a *premium*."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

**prēm'-nā**, *s.* [Gr. *premon*=the stump of a tree.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Viticæe. Shrubs or trees, with opposite leaves and small flowers in cymes. Natives of Asia and Australia. The drupaceous fruit of *Premna esculenta* is eaten. A decoction of the root of *P. integrifolia*, a small tree, a native of India and Tenasserim, is cordial and stomachic,

and is used in rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. The leaves, with pepper, are given in colds and fevers. The milk of *P. mucronata*, a small sub-Himalayan tree, is applied to boils, and its juice is given to cattle in colic. The leaves of *P. latifolia* are eaten in Southern India in native curries.

**prē-mō'-lar**, *s.* [Prefix *pre-*, and English *molar* (q. v.).]

1. *Comp. Anat.*: One of the permanent teeth which replace the deciduous molars in diphyodont mammals. According to Owen, the typical formula is P. M.  $\frac{4}{4}$ .

2. *Anat.*: A bicuspid tooth.

**prē-mōn'-ish**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Mid. Eng. *monish* (q. v.).] To warn or admonish beforehand; to forewarn.

"I desire only to *premonish* you that it is my resolution."—*Bp. Sanderson: Promissory Oaths*, ii., § 1.

**prē-mōn'-ish-mēnt**, *s.* [English *premonish*; -ment.] The act of premonishing or forewarning; previous warning or admonition.

"After these *premonishments*, I will come to the comparison itself."—*Wotton: Architecture*, pt. i., p. 40.

**prē-mō-nī'-tion**, \***pre-mo-ni-ci-on**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *monition* (q. v.).] Previous warning or notice; a forewarning.

\***prē-mōn'-ī-tive**, *a.* [Prefix *pre-*, and English *monitive* (q. v.).] The same as PREMONITORY (q. v.).

**prē-mōn'-ī-tōr**, *s.* [Latin *præmonitor*.] One who or that which gives premonition or forewarning.

"Some such-like uncouth *premonitors* the great and holy God sends purposely."—*Bp. Hall: Soliloquy* 79.

**prē-mōn'-ī-tōr-ī-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *premonitory*]; -ly.] In a premonitory manner; by way of premonition.

**prē-mōn'-ī-tōr-ŷ**, *adj.* [Latin *præmonitorius*.] Giving premonition or forewarning; as, *premonitory* symptoms of a disease.

**prē-mōn'-strant**, *a. & s.* [PREMONSTRATIENSIS.]

†**prē-mōn'-strāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *præmonstratus*, pa. par. of *præmonstro*: *præ*=before, and *monstro*=to show.] To show beforehand; to foreshow.

"We *premonstrate* rather, that is, we deduce one thing out of another continually."—*Hartlib: Reform of Schools*, p. 51.

**Prē-mōn'-strā-tēn'-si-an** (si as sh), *adj. & subst.* [Eccles. Lat. *Præmonstratenses*, from Fr. *prémontré*=foreshown [PREMONSTRATE], the name given by the founder to the site of the first house of the Order, in a valley near Laon, because he believed it divinely appointed for that purpose.]

**A. As adjective:** Belonging to the monastic order described under B.

"In England two small *Premonstratensian* houses . . . have been recently founded at Crowle and Spalding."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 685.

**B. As substantive:**

*Church Hist. (pl.)*: Norbertines; an order of regular canons, founded by St. Norbert, in 1119. The rule was that of St. Austin, and their founder imposed upon his subjects perpetual fasting and entire abstinence from meat. Despite, or possibly because of, the severity of the life, the order flourished greatly, and at one time, according to Hélyot, there were more than a thousand abbeyes. At the dissolution in England there were thirty-five houses of the order in that country, of which two were nunneries and two cells. [CELL, A. I. 1. (3).]

**prē-mōn'-strā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *præmonstratio*.] [PREMONSTRATE.] The act of foreshowing; a showing beforehand.

**prē-mōn'-strā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat. *præmonstrator*.] [PREMONSTRATE.] One who or that which premonstrates or shows beforehand.

**prē'-morsc**, **præ'-morse**, *a.* [Lat. *præmorsus*, pa. par. of *præmordeo*: *præ*=before, and *mordeo*=to bite.]

*Botany* (of a root, leaf, &c.): Having so perished at the extremity, as to suggest that a piece has been bitten off. Nearly the same as truncate, except that the termination is ragged and irregular. The root figured as an example is that of *Scabiosa succisa*.

**prē-mō'-sā'-ic**, *adj.*

[Pref. *pre-*, and English *mosaic* (q. v.).] Pertaining or relating to the times before Moses.

**prē-mō'-tion**, *subst.*

[Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *motion* (q. v.).] Previous motion or excitement to action.

**prē-mū-nir'-ē**, *s.* [PREMUNIRE.]



Premorse Root.

fate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb. cūre. unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



\***prē-mu-nīte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *præmunitus*, pa. par. of *præmunio*: *præ*=before, and *munio*=to fortify.] To fortify or strengthen beforehand; to guard against objection.

"To *premunite* the succeeding treatise with this pref-ace."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*. (Pref.)

\***prē-mu-nī-tion**, *s.* [Latin *præmunitio*, from *præmunitus*, pa. par. of *præmunio*.] The act of fortifying or strengthening beforehand against objections.

**prē-mū-nī-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [PRÆMUNIRE.] Pertaining or relating to a *præmunire*.

\***premyour**, *subst.* [Lat. *præmium*.] A recom-penser, a rewarder.

"Jesus is . . . his lovers rewarder and *premyour*."—*The Festival*, fo. cxxiii. (back).

**prē-nān'-thēs**, *s.* [Gr. *prēnēs* = drooping, and *anthos*=a flower.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Lactuceæ. *Prenanthes purpurea* is naturalized in Skye and near Edinburgh. The old *P. muralis* is now *Lactuca muralis*. It is indigen-ous.

**prēn'-dēr**, *s.* [French *prendre* (Lat. *prendo*)=to take.]

*Law*: The right or power of taking a thing before it is offered.

"This Heriot was Parcel of the Services, and those lie in Render, and not in *Prender*."—*Nelson: Lex Maner-torium*, p. 115.

\***prēne**, *s.* [A. S. *preon*.] A pin, a preen.

\***prēne**, *v. t.* [PRENE, *s.*] To fasten with a pin; to stick with, or as with, a pin; to prick.

**prē-nō'-mēn**, *s.* [PRÆNOMEN.]

**prē-nōm'-i-nāl**, *adj.* [Latin *prænomen* (genit. *prænominis*)=prænomen (q. v.).] Serving as the first element in a compound name.

**prē-nōm'-i-nāte**, *v. t.* [PRÆNOMINATE, *a.*] To name beforehand or previously; to forename; to tell by name beforehand.

"To *prænominat* in nice conjecture,  
Where thou wilt hit me dead."

*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5.

**prē-nōm'-i-nāte**, *adj.* [Lat. *prænominatus*, pa. par. of *prænominare*: *præ*=before, and *nomino*=to name (q. v.).] Named beforehand; forenamed. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 1.)

**prē-nōm'-i-nā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and English *nomination* (q. v.).] The privilege, right, or state of being named first.

"The watery productions should have the *prænominat-ion*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. xxiv.

\***prē-nōs'-tīc**, \***pre-nos-tīke**, *s.* [Latin *præ*=before, and *nosco*=to know.] A prognostic, an omen, an augury.

"He saith for such a *prenostike*  
Most of an hounde was to him like."

*Gower: C. A.*, ii.

**prē-nōte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and English *note* (q. v.).] To note or make out previously or before-hand.

"This blind ignorance of that age thus about *pre-noted*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 120.

**prē-nō'-tion**, \***præ-nō'-tion**, *subst.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *notion* (q. v.); Fr. *prénotion*.] A notion or idea which precedes something else; a previous notion or thought; foreknowledge.

\***prēn-sā'-tion**, *s.* [Latin *prænsatio*, from *prænsatus*, pa. par. of *prænsare* (*prehensio*), intens. of *prendo*=to take, to seize.] The act of seizing with violence. (*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy*)

**prēnt**, *v. & s.* [PRINT.] (*Scotch*.)

**prent-book**, *s.* A printed book. (*Scott: Anti-quary*, ch. xxxix.)

\***prēn'-tīce**, \***prent-tis**, \***prent-tyse**, *subst.* [See def.] A colloquial contraction of apprentice (q. v.). "My accuser is my *prentice*."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI*, Pt. II., i. 3.

\***prēn'-tīce-shīp**, \***prent-ti-ship**, *s.* [English *prentice*; *-ship*.] Apprenticeship.

"As they had served with want two *prentiships*."  
*Browne: Britannia's Pastorals*, ii. 1.

\***prent-tis**, *s.* [PRENTICE.]

\***prent-tis-hode**, *s.* [Eng. \**prentis*=apprentice; *-hode*=-head.] Apprenticeship. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,384.)

\***prē-nūn-ċi-ā-tion**, *subst.* [Lat. *prænunciatio*, from *prænunciatus*, pa. par. of *prænunciare*, from *præ*=before, and *nuncio*=to announce (q. v.).] The act of announcing or telling beforehand.

\***prē-nūn'-ci-ous**, *a.* [Latin *prænuncius*, from *præ*=before, and *nuncius*=a messenger.] An-ouncing beforehand; foretelling, presaging.

\***prē-ō-blīge**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *oblige* (q. v.).] To obtain previously or beforehand.

**prē-ōb-tāin**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *obtain* (q. v.).] To obtain previously or beforehand.

**prē-ōc'-cū-pan-ċŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and English *occupancy* (q. v.).]

1. The act of occupying or taking possession before another; preoccupation.

2. The right of taking possession of and holding before others; as, the *preoccupancy* of a country by right of discovery.

**prē-ōc'-cū-pant**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *occu-pant* (q. v.).] One who preoccupies; one having preoccupancy.

**prē-ōc'-cū-pāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *præoccupatus*, pa. par. of *præoccupare*=to seize beforehand, to anticipate: *præ*=before, and *occupare*=to occupy (q. v.); Fr. *préoccuper*.] To preoccupy, to prepossess, to bias, to prejudice.

"Least the pleasure of the eye *preoccupate* the judg-ment."—*Reliquie Wottonianæ*, p. 40.

**prē-ōc'-cū-pā-tion**, *s.* [Fr. *préoccupation*, from Lat. *præoccupatio*.] [PREOCCUPATE.]

\*1. The act of seizing or taking possession of any-thing before another; preoccupancy; prior occupa-tion or possession.

\*2. An anticipation of objections.

"As if by way of *preoccupation*, he should have said."—*South: Sermons*.

3. Anything which preoccupies or prepossesses the mind, so as to give it a certain disposition, leaning, or tendency; prepossession, bias, preju-dice.

"Not giving way to any *preoccupation*, or byass."—*Locke: Conduct of the Understanding*, § 10.

**prē-ōc'-cū-pīed**, *pa. par. or a.* [PREOCCUPY.]

**prē-ōc'-cū-pŷ**, *v. t.* [Fr. *préoccuper*, from Lat. *præoccupare*.] [PREOCCUPATE.]

1. To seize or take possession of before another; as, to *preoccupy* a country not before held.

2. To engage or occupy the attention of before-hand; to preengage, to prepossess, to engross before-hand.

"Preoccupied with what you rather must do  
Than what you should."

*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

**prē-ōm'-i-nāte**, *v. t.* [Latin *præ*=before, and *ominatus*, pa. par. of *ominare*=to presage.] [OMEN.] To prognosticate, to presage, to augur, to portend. (*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xxi.)

**prē-ō-pēr'-cle**, *s.* [PREOPERCULUM.]

"Two [spots] on the *preopercle*."—*Field*, March 20, 1886.

**prē-ō-pēr'-cū-lar**, **præ-ō-pēr'-cū-lar**, *adj.* [Eng., &c. *preopercul(um)*; *-ar*.] Belonging to or connected with the preoperculum (q. v.).

**prē-ō-pēr'-cū-lūm**, **præ-ō-pēr'-cū-lūm**, *subst.*

[Pref. *pre-*, *præ-*, and Eng., &c. *operculum*.] *Ichthy.*: A sub-semicircular bone, present in the post-orbital part of the head in most Teleosteous Fishes and many Ganoids, and forming part of the gill-cover.

**prē-ō-pīn'-i-ōn** (i as y), *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *opinion* (q. v.).] An opinion previously formed; a prepossession, a prejudice.

**prē-ōp'-tion**, *subst.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *option* (q. v.).] The right or privilege of first choice.

**prē-ōr'-ā**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *oral* (q. v.).] *Anat.*: Situated in front of the mouth.

**prē-or-dāin**, \***pre-or-deine**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *ordain* (q. v.).] To ordain, appoint, or determine beforehand; to preappoint, to prede-termine.

"The purpos'd counsel *preordain'd* and fixt  
Of the Most High."  
*Milton: P. R.*, i. 127.

**prē-or-dēr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *order*, *v.* (q. v.).] To order or arrange beforehand; to pre-arrange, to preordain.

**prē-or-dī-nānce**, \***pre-or-di-naunce**, *subst.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *ordinance* (q. v.).] Antecedent or previous decree or ordinance.

"Turn *preordinance*, and first decree  
Into the law of children."

*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iii. 1.

**prē-or-dī-nāte**, \***pre-or-di-nat**, \***pre-or-dy-nate**, *a.* [Lat. *præordinatus*.] Preordained, pre-determined.

"*Preordinate* by prouydence dyuine."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governor*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

**prē-or-dī-nā-tion**, *subst.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *ordination* (q. v.).] The act of preordaining; pre-ordination.

"To be ministered unto them by the *preordination* of God."—*Bale: Image*, pt. ii.

**prē-pāid**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *paid* (q. v.).] Paid beforehand or in advance; as, a *prepaid* letter.

**prē-pāl'-a-tal**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *palatal* (q. v.).]

*Anat.*: Immediately in front of the palate; as, the *prepalatal* aperture.

**prē-pār'-a-ble**, *a.* [English *prepar(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being prepared.

\***prē-pār'-a-nce**, \***pre-par-aunce**, *s.* [Eng. *prepar(e)*; *-ance*.] Preparation.

\***preparat**, *adj.* [Latin *præparatus*, pa. par. of *præparare*=to prepare (q. v.).] Prepared. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 16,278.)

**prē-pā-rā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Latin *præparatio-nem*, accus. of *præparatio*=a making ready beforehand, from *præparatus*, pa. par. of *præparare*=to prepare (q. v.); Sp. *preparacion*; Ital. *prepara-razione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of preparing or fitting beforehand for any special purpose, use, service, or condition; a making ready or fit.

"You make grand *preparation* for a duke."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.

2. Previous measures of adaptation or fitness.

"I will shew what *preparations* there were in nature for this dissolution."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

3. Ceremonious introduction; ceremony.

"I make bold to press, with so little *preparation*, upon you."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

4. The state of being prepared, ready, or fit; pre-paredness, readiness.

5. That which is prepared, made, or arranged for a particular purpose; the measures taken or things done in readiness for any thing or person.

"Jealousy shall be call'd assurance, and all the *prepara-tion* overthrown."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 2.

6. Anything made or prepared by a special process, as a medical substance prepared for the use of a patient, a part of the body for anatomical study, a subject for the microscope, a dish pre-pared by cookery, &c.

7. A force ready for combat, as an army or fleet.

"The Turkish *preparation* makes for Rhodes."  
*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

8. Accomplishment, qualification, parts.

"Your many warlike, courtlike, and learned *prepara-tions*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

II. *Music*: The causing a discord to be heard as a concord immediately before its percussion. It must take place in the same part as that which has the discord.

**prē-pār'-a-tive**, \***pre-par-a-tive**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *préparatif*; Sp. & Ital. *preparativo*.]

A. *As adj.*: Tending or serving to prepare or make ready; preparatory.

"Some rude *preparative* strokes toward efformation."—*More: Immort. Soul*, bk. ii., ch. x.

B. *As substantive*:

1. That which tends or serves to prepare; any-thing which serves to make ready or to pave the way; a preparatory, a prelude.

"A *preparative* and introduction to the doing of some-thing worse."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 8.

\*2. That which is done in readiness or prepara-tion for something else; a preparation.

"These your most holy, pure *preparatives*  
For death and judgment."

*Lytton: Richelieu*, i. 2.

**prē-pār'-a-tīve-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *preparative*; *-ly*.] In a preparative or preparatory manner; by way of preparation.

"It is *preparatively* necessary to many useful things in this life."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

**prē-pār'-a-tōr**, *subst.* [Lat.] One who prepares subjects beforehand, as anatomical specimens, sub-jects for dissection, &c.

"He stayed in the museum as *preparator*."—*Nature*, Feb. 7, 1884, p. 343.

**prē-pār'-a-tōr-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *préparatoire*.]

A. *As adj.*: Tending or serving to prepare the way for something to follow; necessary to be done in order to prepare for that which is to follow; antecedently necessary; introductory to and mak-ing provision for that which is to come; prepara-tive.

"To pass a small portion of its existence in one state to be *preparatory* to another."—*Paley: Sermon* 1.

B. *As subst*: A preparative. (*Bp. Taylor: Ser-mons*, vol. i., ser. 3.)

\***prē-pār'-a-ture**, *s.* [Latin *præ*=before, and *paratura*=a preparing.] Preparation.

"Making such *preparature*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1781.

**prē-pāre**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *préparer*, from Latin *præparare*: *præ*=before, and *parare*=to get ready, to set in order; Sp. & Port. *preparar*; Ital. *prepara-rare*.]



## A. Transitive:

1. To make ready, fit, adapted, or qualified for any special purpose, use, service, or condition, by any means whatever; to put into such a state as to be fit for use or application; to adapt; as, to *prepare* ground for seed.

2. To make ready for something which is to come, happen, or be told; to make ready for or to expect something. (Frequently used reflexively in this sense.)

"Prepare her ears to hear a wooer's tale."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 4.

3. To get ready; to provide; to procure as suitable and necessary.

"Let us *prepare* some welcome for the mistress."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, v.

4. To make ready for examination; to study; as, to *prepare* lessons.

## B. Intransitive:

1. To make all things ready; to make the necessary preparations.

"Bid them *prepare* for dinner."—Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.

2. To take the previous measures necessary; to get ready.

"Nay, gentlemen, *prepare* not to be gone."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 5.

3. To make one's self ready; to hold one's self in readiness; to be prepared. (*Amos* iv. 12.)

4. To repair, to proceed.

"With these instructions he *prepares* to the Court of Scotland."—Heylin: *Hist. Presbyterians*, p. 220.

**prĕ-pāre'**, *s.* [PREPARE, *v.*] Preparation.

"Go levy men, and make *prepare* for war."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iv. 1.

**prĕ-pāred'**, *pa. par. or a.* [PREPARE, *v.*]

**prĕ-pār'-ĕd-lĭy**, *adv.* [Eng. *prepared*; *-ly.*] In a prepared manner; in a state of readiness or preparation. (*Shakesp.*: *Ant. & Cleop.*, v. 1.)

**prĕ-pār'-ĕd-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *prepared*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being prepared, or in a state of readiness.

**prĕ-pār'-ĕr**, **\*pre-pair-er**, *s.* [Eng. *prepar(e)*, *v.*: *-er.*] One who or that which prepares, fits, or makes ready.

"Anne Turner, widow, the *preparer* of them."—Wood: *Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

**prĕ-pāy'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *pre-*, and Eng. *pay*, *v.* (q. v.).] To pay previously or beforehand; to pay for before obtaining possession of the article paid for; to pay in advance; as, to *prepay* calls or shares, &c.

**prĕ-pāy'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Prefix *pre-*, and Eng. *payment* (q. v.).] The act of prepaying; payment beforehand or in advance.

**prĕ-pĕnse'**, *a.* [Fr. *pre-* (Lat. *præ*)=before, and *penser*=to think.] Premeditated; deliberate; meditated and contrived beforehand; preconceived, aforethought. (It is placed after the word to which it refers, and is almost obsolete, except in the phrase *malice prepense*.) [MALICE, *s.*, II.]

**prĕ-pĕnse'**, *v. t. & i.* [PREPENSE, *a.*]

A. *Trans.*: To weigh or consider beforehand; to premeditate.

B. *Intrans.*: To deliberate beforehand. (*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, III. xi. 14.)

**prĕ-pĕnse'-lĭy**, *adv.* [Eng. *prepense*; *-ly.*] In a prepense or premeditated manner; with premeditation; deliberately.

**\*prĕ-pŏl'-lĕnce**, **\*prĕ-pŏl'-lĕn-çy**, *s.* [Eng. *prepollen(t)*; *-ce*, *-cy.*] The quality or state of being prepollent; superiority of power; predominance, prevalence.

"Having a *prepollency* of good in its effects."—Coventry: *Philemon to Hyde*, conv. iii.

**†prĕ-pŏl'-lĕnt**, *a.* [Lat. *præpollens*, *pr. par.* of *præpolleo*=to be very powerful or strong; *præ*=before, and *polleo*=to be able.] Having superior power, weight, or influence; predominating.

"The ends of self-preservation or of *prepollent* utility."—Bp. Hurd: *Works*, vii. 315.

**\*prĕ-pŏn'-dĕr**, *v. t.* [Lat. *præpondero*=to preponderate (q. v.).] To outweigh.

"Unless appearances *preponder* truths."—Wotton: *Architecture*, p. 27.

**prĕ-pŏn'-dĕr-ançe**, **\*prĕ-pŏn'-dĕr-an-çy**, *s.* [Fr. *prépondérance*.] [PREPONDERATE.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being preponderant or of preponderating; superiority of weight.

"This accessional *preponderancy* is rather an appearance than reality."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. vii.

2. *Fig.*: Superiority of power, weight, or influence; excess of force, influence, or numbers.

"The *preponderance* in my favor was further increased."—London Daily Telegraph.

II. *Ordn.*: The excess of weight of the part in rear of the trunnions over that in front. It is usually  $\frac{1}{2}$  the weight of the gun.

**prĕ-pŏn'-dĕr-ant**, *a.* [Latin *præponderans*, *pr. par.* of *præpondero*; Fr. *prépondérant*.] Preponderating, outweighing.

"The *preponderant* scale must determine."—Reid, in Richardson.

**prĕ-pŏn'-dĕr-ant-lĭy**, *adv.* [Eng. *preponderant*; *-ly.*] In a preponderant or preponderating manner or degree; so as to outweigh or preponderate

**prĕ-pŏn'-dĕr-āte**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *præponderatus*, *pa. par.* of *præpondero*=to outweigh; *præ*=before, and *pondero*=to weigh; *pondus* (genit. *ponderis*)=a weight; Sp. *preponderar*; Ital. *preponderare*.]

## \*A Transitive:

I. *Lit.*: To outweigh; to exceed in weight; to overpower by weight.

"In static experiment, an inconsiderable weight . . . will *preponderate* much greater magnitudes."—Glanvill: *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xv.

## II. Figuratively:

1. To have more weight, force, or influence than; to outweigh.

"The triviallest thing, when passion is cast into the scale with it, *preponderates* substantial blessings."—Government of the Tongue.

2. To cause to prefer; to cause to incline to or decide on anything. (*Fuller*.)

3. To ponder or consider previously. (*Shaftesbury*.)

## B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance.

2. *Fig.*: To exceed in influence, weight, force, numbers, or extent.

"The *preponderating* influence of the polled type."—Field, Jan. 2, 1886.

**prĕ-pŏn'-dĕr-āt-ĭng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PREPONDERATE.]

**prĕ-pŏn'-dĕr-āt-ĭng-lĭy**, *adv.* [Eng. *preponderating*; *-ly.*] In a preponderating manner or degree; preponderantly.

"Towns which past reformers generally regarded as *preponderatingly* Liberal."—London Daily Telegraph.

**prĕ-pŏn'-dĕr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *præponderatio*.] [PREPONDERATE.]

1. The act or state of preponderating or outweighing; preponderance.

"The *preponderation* of the scale of a balance."—Edwards: *On the Will*, pt. ii., § 7.

2. The act of mentally weighing or considering beforehand.

\*prĕ-pŏse', *v. t.* [Fr. *préposer*.] [POSE, *v.*]

1. To set or place before; to prefix.

"His [H. Smith] life . . . *preposed* to his printed sermons."—Fuller: *Worthies*; Leicester.

2. To set out or expose publicly.

"Prizes were *preposed* for such."

Warner: *Albion's England*, bk. xi., ch. lxii.

**prĕp-ŏ-sĭ-tion**, **\*prĕp-o-si-ci-on**, **\*prĕp-o-si-cy-on**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præpositionem*, accus. of *præpositio*=a placing before, a preposition, from *præ*=before, and *positio*=a placing, position (q. v.); Sp. *preposicion*; Ital. *preposizione*.]

1. *Gram.*: A part of speech, so named because originally prefixed to the verb, in order to modify its meaning. Prepositions serve to express: (1) The relations of space, and (2) other relations derived from those of space, and marked in some languages by case-endings. Prepositions are usually placed before the word which expresses the object of the relation: as, heat from fire, he is going to Chicago from New York, a house on a hill, &c. Frequently, however, the preposition is placed after the object of the relation: as, Whom are you speaking of? what are you thinking of? what house do you stop at? &c. Prepositions are either simple or compound. Simple prepositions are *at*, *by*, *for*, *from*, *in*, *on*, *out*, *to*, *up*, *with*; compound prepositions are *across*, *after* (a comparative form of *of*), *against*, *above*, *about*, *along*, *amid*, *amidst*, *among*, *athwart*, *but*, *into*, *over*, *through*, *toward*, *until*, *unto*, *within*, *without*. The prepositions concerning, during, except, notwithstanding, \**outtake*, &c., arise out of a participial construction.

"Prepositions, in our sense of the term, are of yet more recent origin."—Whitney: *Life and Growth of Language*, ch. x.

\*2. A proposition, an exposition, a discourse.

**prĕp-ŏ-sĭ-tion-al**, *a.* [Eng. *preposition*; *-al.*] Pertaining to, or having the nature or function of, a preposition.

"The *prepositional* form of the infinitive is not peculiar to English."—Earle: *Philology*, § 592.

**prĕp-ŏ-sĭ-tion-al-lĭy**, *adv.* [English *prepositional*; *-ly.*] In a prepositional manner; as a preposition; as, to use a word *prepositionally*.

**prĕ-pŏs'-ĭ-tive**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *præpositivus*, from *præpositus*, *pa. par.* of *præpono*=to place before; Fr. *prépositif*; Sp. & Ital. *prepositivo*.]

A. *As adj.*: Placed or put before or in front; prefixed.

"The Dutch *prepositive* article *te* or *lie*, as our *the*, &c."—Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. iv. (Illust.)

B. *As subst.*: A word or particle put before another word.

"Grammarians were not ashamed to have a class of postpositive *prepositives*."—Tooke: *Diversions of Purley*, vol. i., ch. ix.

**prĕ-pŏs'-ĭ-tŏr**, *s.* [Lat. *præpositor*, from *præpositus*, *pa. par.* of *præpono*=to place before.] A scholar appointed by the master to overlook other scholars; a monitor.

**prĕ-pŏs'-ĭ-ture**, *s.* [Lat. *præpositura*.] [PROVOST.] The office, dignity, or place of a provost; a provostship.

"The king gave him the *prepositure* of Wells with the prebend annexed."—Lowth: *Life of Wykeham*, § 1.

**prĕ-pŏs'-şĕss'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *pre-*, and Eng. *possess* (q. v.).]

1. To take possession of and hold before others; to preoccupy.

"The Spirit of God . . . prevents the external rites, and *prepossesses* the hearts of his servants."—Bp. Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 10.

2. To preoccupy the mind or heart of; to fill beforehand with a certain opinion, leaning, bias, or prejudice. (Not so strong as prejudice.)

"The . . . did not *prepossess* the ship's company in his favor."—Smollett: *Roderick Random*, ch. xxxv.

**prĕ-pŏs'-şĕss'-ĭng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PREPOSSESS.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Attractive.

"The plaintiff, a young woman of *prepossessing* and ladylike appearance, was then called."—London Evening Standard.

**prĕ-pŏs'-şĕs'-siŏn** (ss as sh), *s.* [Prefix *pre-*, and Eng. *possession* (q. v.).]

1. Prior possession or occupancy; preoccupation, preoccupation.

"To give piety the *prepossession*."—Hammond: *Fundamentals*.

2. A preconceived opinion; a judgment or estimate formed beforehand, either in favor of, or against, any person or thing. It is frequently, if not generally, used in a good sense; when used in a bad sense it is a milder term than prejudice.

"The unfavorable *prepossession* which at first you testified toward our excellent neighbor."—Lytton: *Eugene Aram*, bk. i., ch. viii.

**prĕ-pŏs'-şĕs'-sŏr**, *s.* [Prefix *pre-*, and English *possessor* (q. v.).] One who prepossesses; one who possesses before another.

"They signify only a bare *prepossessor*, one that possessed the land before the present possessor."—Brady: *Glossary*.

**prĕ-pŏs'-tĕr-ŏus**, **\*pre-pos-ter-ouse**, *a.* [Lat. *præposterus*=reversed, inverted; lit.=last part forward; *præ*=before, in front, and *posterus*=latter.] [POSTERIOR.]

\*1. Properly, having that first which should be last; in vulgar language, putting the cart before the horse; inverted, reversed.

"It is a *preposterous* order to teach first and to learn after."—Bible (1611); *Translators to the Reader*.

2. Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; utterly or glaringly absurd or ridiculous; totally opposed to the nature of things; monstrous.

"What's more *preposterous* than to see A merry beggar?"—Dryden: *Persius*, sat. i.

3. Foolish, ridiculous, perverse.

"*Preposterous* ass! that never read so far."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 1.

**prĕ-pŏs'-tĕr-ŏus-lĭy**, *adv.* [English *preposterous*; *-ly.*]

\*1. In an inverted or perverted manner; with the wrong part first.

2. In a preposterous, ridiculous, or very absurd manner; ridiculously. (*Byron*: *Beppo*, lv.)

**prĕ-pŏs'-tĕr-ŏus-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *preposterous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being preposterous; wrong order or method; absurdity.

"*Preposterousness* she counted it to wear Her purse upon her back."

Beaumont: *Psyche*, xviii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hĕre, camel, hĕr, thĕre; pine, pīt, sĭre, sĭr, marine; gō, pŏt, or, wŏre, wŏlf, wŏrk, whŏ, sŏn; mŭte, cŭb, cŭre, unite, cŭr, rāle, fŭll; trŭy, Sŭrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**prē-pō-tēn-čy**, *s.* [Lat. *præpotentia*, from *præpotens*=prepotent (q. v.).] The quality or state of being prepotent; superior influence or power; pre-dominance.

**prē-pō-tēnt**, *a.* [Lat. *præpotens*, from *præ*=before, and *potens*=powerful.]

1. Very powerful; superior in power, strength, or authority.

2. Possessing superior influence or force; prevailing, predominant.

3. Highly endowed with potentiality or potential power.

**prē-prāc-tice**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *practice* (q. v.).] To practice or do previously.

"What voluntarily they had *prepracticed* themselves."—Fuller: *Church Hist.*, XI. iii. 14.

**prē-prō-vide**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *provide* (q. v.).] To provide beforehand or in advance.

"He provisionally *preprovided* incumbents for them."—Fuller: *Church Hist.*, III. ix. 25.

**prē-puče**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præputium*.] The foreskin.

**prē-pūnc-tu-āl'-i-ty**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *punctuality* (q. v.).] More than punctuality; the habit or practice of keeping appointments or engagements before the time; excessive punctuality.

**prē-pū-tial** (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *prepuce*; -al.] Of or pertaining to the prepuce or foreskin. (*Corbet: To Thomas Coryate*.)

**prē-Rāph'-a-ēl-ite**, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of pre-Raphaelitism.

**prē-Rāph'-a-ēl-ism**, *s.* The style or system of painting practiced before the time of Raphael; the modern revival of that style or system.

**prē-rēg'-nant**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *regnant* (q. v.).] One who reigns before another; a sovereign predecessor.

"Edward, King Harold's *preregnant*."—Warner: *Albions England*, bk. v., ch. xxii.

**prē-rē-mōte**, *adj.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *remote* (q. v.).] More remote in previous time or prior order.

**prē-rēpt**, *v. t.* [Lat. *præreptus*, pa. par. of *præripio*: *præ*=before, and *rapio*=to snatch.] To snatch or seize before.

**prē-rē-quire**, *v. t.* [Prefix *pre-*, and English *require* (q. v.).] To require previously or beforehand.

"Some things are *prerequired* of us."—Bp. Hall: *Devout Soul*, § 9.

**prerequisite** (as **prē-rēk'-wīš-īt**), *a. & subst.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *requisite* (q. v.).]

**A. As adj.:** Required or necessary beforehand; necessary to something subsequent.

"Necessarily *prerequisite* to the mixing these particles."—Hale: *Orig. of Mankind*.

**B. As subst.:** Something previously required or necessary for an end proposed.

"The necessary *prerequisites* of freedom."—Goldsmith: *The Bee*.

**prē-rē-šolve**, *v. i.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *resolve*, v. (q. v.).] To resolve or make up one's mind beforehand; to predetermine.

"No man goes thus *preresolved* to a play."—Prynne: *2 Histrio-Mastix*, iv. 2.

**prē-rōg'-a-tive**, *a. & s.* [Latin *prærogativus*=first asked for an opinion: *præ*=before, and *rogatus*, pa. par. of *rogo*=to ask; Fr. *prérogative*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *prerogativa*.]

**A. As adjective:**

\*1. Called upon to vote first; having the right or privilege of voting before others.

\*2. Prior, first.

3. Pertaining to or held by prerogative, right, or privilege.

"Another species of *prerogative* property."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 24.

**B. As substantive:**

1. Ordinary Language:

—The right or privilege of voting before others.

\*2. Preëminence, precedence.

"Then give me leave to have *prerogative*."—Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 1.

\*3. Privilege, right.

"The centurie Galeria . . . had by lot the *prerogative* of giving their first voices."—P. Holland: *Livius*, p. 830.

4. An exclusive right or privilege; a right or privilege vested in, or belonging to, any person in virtue of his position or character; in a narrower sense, an official and hereditary right which may be asserted without question, and for the exercise of which there is no responsibility or accountability, as to the fact and the manner of its exercise.

**II. English Law:** An exclusive privilege of the Crown, the expression *the prerogative* being employed for the whole or any part of such exclusive privilege. The prerogative may be confined or limited by the supreme legislative authority, and has in fact been much restricted, notably by Magna Charta (1215), the Habeas Corpus Act (1679), the Bill of Rights (1628), and the Act of Settlement (1639).

**\*prerogative-court**, *s.* An English ecclesiastical court for the trial of testamentary causes, where the deceased had left effects in two different dioceses. It was abolished, and its jurisdiction transferred to the Court of Probate.

**prerogative-writs**, *s. pl.*

*English Law:* Processes issued upon extraordinary occasions on proper cause shown. They are the writs of procedendo, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and certiorari.

**prē-rōg'-a-tived**, *a.* [Eng. *prerogativ(e)*; -ed.] Having a prerogative or exclusive privilege; privileged.

"'Tis the plague of great ones;  
*Prerogativ'd* are they less than the base."  
Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 3.

**prē-rōg'-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *prerogative*; -ly.] By prerogative; by exclusive or peculiar right or privilege.

**prē-šā**, *s.* [Ital., lit.=taken or caught.]

*Music:* A character or mark used generally in continuous fugues or canons to mark the point of entry for the voices or instruments; a lead.

**prē-sāge**, **prēs-age** (age as īg), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *presagium*, from *presagio*=to perceive beforehand: *præ*=before, and *sagio*=to perceive quickly; allied to *sagus*=presaging, predicting; Sp. & Ital. *presagio*.]

1. Something which portends or forebodes a future event; a prognostic, an omen, an augury.

"Abortives, *presages*, and tongues of heaven."  
Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 4.

2. A foreboding; a presentiment or feeling of something about to happen.

"Better grounded *presages* of victory."—South: *Sermons*, vol. v. ser. 6.

3. A prophecy, a prediction.

"Enough to confirm the worst *presage*."—London Daily Telegraph.

4. Power of predicting or foreseeing future events; foreknowledge.

"If there be aught of *presage* in the mind."  
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 1,387.

**prē-sāge**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *presagier*; Fr. *présager*, from Lat. *presagio*=to presage; Sp. *presagiar*; Ital. *presagire*.] [PRESAGE, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To forebode, to foreshow; to indicate by some sign or omen; to augur.

"Let it *presage* the ruin of your love."  
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

2. To foretell, to prophesy, to predict.

"This contagion might have been *presaged* upon consideration of its precursors."—Harvey: *On Consumption*.

3. To have a presentiment of; to foresee prophetically.

4. To point out beforehand; to indicate, as a road or path.

"Then seek this path that I to thee *presage*."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. x. 61.

**\*B. Intransitive:**

1. To form or utter a prediction; to prophesy.

"The art of *presaging* is, in some sort, the reading of natural letters denoting order."—Stewart: *Human Mind*, vol. ii., § 1.

2. To feel or have a foreboding or presentiment of ill.

"He said, and pass'd, with sad *presaging* heart,  
To seek his spouse, his soul's far dearer part."  
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, vi. 462.

**prē-sāge-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *presage*; -ful(l).] Full of presages or forebodings; ominous.

"No sad *presageful* thought precluded fate."  
Savage: *Wanderer*, v.

**prē-sāge-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *presage*; -ment.]

1. The act or power of presaging; a foretelling, a prediction.

"Not beyond his *presagement*."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. x.

2. That which is presaged; a presage, an omen.

"I have spent some enquiry whether he had any ominous *presagement* before his end."—Reliquæ Wottonianæ, p. 234.

**prē-sāg'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *presag(e)*; -er.] One who or that which presages or foretells; a foreteller, a foreboder. (*Shakesp.: Sonnet 23*.)

**\*prē-sā-gioūs**, *a.* [Eng. *presage*; -ous.] Predictive, ominous. (*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 204.)

**\*pre-sa-gy**, **\*pre-sa-gie**, *s.* [Lat. *presagium*.] A presage (q. v.).

**prē-sar-tōr'-i-al**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and English *sartorial* (q. v.).] Before the age of tailoring; prior to the use of fashioned clothes.

**prēs'-bŷ-ōpe**, *subst.* [PRESBYOPIA.] One who is affected with presbyopia; one who is long-sighted; a presbyte.

**prēs-bŷ-ō-pi-a**, **prēs-bŷ-ō-pŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *presbys*=old, and *ōps* (genit. *ōpos*)=the eye.] Long-sightedness (q. v.). Opposed to myopia (q. v.).

**prēs-bŷ-ōp'-ic**, *adj.* [Eng. *presbyop(ia)*; -ic.] Affected with presbyopia; long-sighted.

**prēs-bŷ-ōp'-tic**, *a.* [Gr. *presbys*=old, and Eng. *optic*.] Presbyopic. (*Ganot: Physics*, ed. Atkinson, p. 499.)

**prēs'-bŷte**, *s.* [PRESBYTIA.] One who is affected with presbyopia; a long-sighted person.

**prēs'-bŷ-tēr**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *presbyteros*=elder, comp. of *presbys*=old; O. Fr. *prebstre*, *prestre* (Fr. *prêtre*); Sp. *presbytero*, *preste*; Ital. *preste*. *Presbyter* and *priest* are doublets.] [PREST.]

1. An elder, or a person advanced in years who had authority in the early Christian Church (1 Peter v. 1).

\*2. A priest, a parson.

3. (*In the Presbt. Church*): A member of a presbytery; spec., a minister.

4. A Presbyterian.

**prēs-bŷt'-ēr-al**, *a.* [Fr. *presbytéral*; Sp. *presbiteral*.] Pertaining or relating to a presbyter or presbytery.

**prēs-bŷt'-ēr-ate**, *s.* [Latin *presbyteratus*, from *presbyter*=a presbyter (q. v.); Fr. *presbytérat*, *presbytériat*; Ital. *presbiterato*; Sp. *presbiterado*.]

1. The office or state of a presbyter or priest.

2. A presbytery.

**\*prēs'-bŷt-ēr-ess**, **\*pres-byt-er-esse**, *s.* [Eng. *presbyter*; -ess.] A female presbyter; the mistress of a priest.

**prēs-bŷ-tēr'-i-al**, *a.* [English *presbyter*; -ial.] The same as PRESBYTERIAN (q. v.).

"Little is it that I fear lest any crookedness, any wrinkle or spot should be found in *presbyterial* government."—Milton: *Church Government*, bk. xi.

**prēs-bŷ-tēr'-i-an**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *presbyter*; -ian; Fr. *presbytérien*; Sp. & Ital. *presbiteriano*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Pertaining or relating to a presbyter.

2. Pertaining to presbyters as governors in a church; pertaining to church government or discipline by presbyteries.

"An act was prepared for securing the *presbyterian* government."—Burnet: *Own Times* (1706).

3. Pertaining to presbyterianism or its supporters; belonging to the Presbyterian church.

**B. As substantive:**

*Church Hist. & Ecclesiol. (pl.)*: Those who believe that the government of the church by means of presbyters is founded on and agreeable to the word of God. They hold that presbyter (elder) and bishop are different names for the same ecclesiastical functionary (cf. Acts xx. 17, 28, R. V., Phil. i. 1, &c.); that, consequently, every presbyter is a bishop, and on a footing of equality with his other brethren in the eldership. Presbyters are divided into two classes—teaching and ruling elders (1 Tim. v. 17). The former are popularly called "ministers," the latter "elders," or "lay-elders;" but, theoretically, both hold spiritual office. The government is by means of four courts of judicature, rising consecutively in dignity and authority. The lowest, called the "Session" [KIRKSESSION], rules over the congregation in all spiritual matters; while finance, being deemed more secular, is relegated to deacons or managers. Above the Session is the Presbytery (q. v.). Above this again is a Synod for a certain district. Highest of all is the General Assembly. The minister of a congregation presides *ex officio* in the Session, and non-ministerial elders are ineligible for the Moderatorship of the Presbytery, Synod, and Assembly. A Presbyterian denomination stands to an Episcopal one nearly in the same relation as a republic to a monarchy. The Waldensian church was constituted on an essentially presbyterian model. The system was partially introduced into Switzerland in 1541, and its discipline was subsequently carried out by Calvin with iron firmness at Geneva. The first French Synod met in Paris in 1559, the first Dutch Synod at Dort in 1574. The Hungarian and various other continental Protestant churches are also Presbyterian. The system thoroughly rooted itself in Scotland, the first General Assembly being held there in 1560. [CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.] The same year a presbytery was formed in Ireland, at Carrickfergus [SYNOD OF ULSTER],

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = šan. -tion, -sion = šhūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = šhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1.



and in 1572 one in England, at Wandsworth. In 1646-7 the Church of England was reconstituted on a presbyterian basis, but in 1660 was again made episcopal. [CHURCH OF ENGLAND.] The clergymen who had to leave the English Church, in 1662, owing to the Act of Uniformity, were mainly Presbyterians. A number of the congregations which they founded ultimately lapsed first into Arianism, and then into Socinianism, retaining the name Presbyterian after they had abandoned the form of government. But the great mass of the American and British Presbyterians are strongly Trinitarian. They hold the Bible to be the sole rule of belief, and the Confession of Faith their chief, or their only, human standard. The first presbytery in the United States met at Philadelphia in 1705. There are now powerful Presbyterian churches in various parts of the world, the number of communicants in this country reaching to over a million and a half.

**Presbyterian-baptists, s. pl.**

*Eccles.*: A small Baptist denomination under presbyterian government.

**prěš-bŷ-těr'-i-an-izm, subst.** [English *presbyterian*; *-ism*.] The doctrines, tenets, or discipline of the Presbyterians.

"The Whig scheme would end in *Presbyterianism*."—*Addison: Freeholder*, No. 54.

**\*prěš-bŷ-těr'-i-an-ly, adv.** [Eng. *presbyterian*; *-ly*.] Toward, or in favor of, presbyterianism; with the principles of presbyterianism.

"This person, tho' *presbyterianly* affected, yet he had the king's ear."—*Wood: Anthencæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

**\*prěš-bŷ-těr-izm, s.** [English *presbyter*; *-ism*.] Presbyterianism.

"*Presbyterianism* was disdained by the king."—*Hackett: Life of Williams*, ii. 197.

**\*prěš-bŷt'-ěr-ite, s.** [Eng. *presbyter*; *-ite*.] A presbyter; a body of elders, whether priests or laymen.

"The distinct order of *presbyterite*."—*Jeremy Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, ix. 1.

**prěš-bŷ-těr'-i-um, s.** [Low Latin, from Greek *presbyterion*.] [PRESBYTERIUM.]

*Arch.*: That part of a church where divine service is performed; the presbytery. Applied to the choir or chancel, because it was the place appropriated to the bishop, priest, and other clergy, while the laity were confined to the body of the church.

**prěš-bŷ-těr-ship, s.** [English *presbyter*; *-ship*.] The office or station of a presbyter; presbyterate.

**prěš-bŷ-těr-ŷ, s.** [Low Lat. *presbyterium*; Fr. *presbytère*; Ital. & Sp. *presbiterio*.] [PRESBYTERIUM.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A body of elders in the Christian church.

"The laying on of the hands of the *presbytery*."—*1 Timothy* iv. 14.

\*2. Presbyterianism.

"The question between episcopacy and *presbytery*."—*Craik, in Anandale*.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Arch.*: The same as PRESBYTERIUM (q. v.).

2. *Presbyterian Church*: A court of judicature above the session and beneath the synod. It is composed of all the ministers of an assigned district, with a representative ruling elder from each. These elders hold office for six months, and are capable of reelection. Professors of theology are members of that Presbytery in which the college is situated. The Moderator opens and closes each meeting with prayer. The functions of the court are executive, not legislative. The Presbytery supervises all the congregations within its bounds, hears appeals from the decisions of sessions, examines candidates for the ministry, licenses probationers, and ordains ministers by laying on of hands (1 Tim. iv. 14) [ORDINATION], &c. Appeal lies from it to the Synod (q. v.).

3. *Roman Church*: (See extract.)

"*Presbytery* is often used among English Catholics to designate the priest's house. In this sense it is a translation of the French *presbytère*, so used (Littre) since the twelfth century; *presbyterium* (see Ducange) appears never to have had this meaning."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 690.

†**prěš-bŷ-těš, s.** [PRESBYTIA.]

*Zoöl.*: A synonym of Semnopithecus (q. v.).

**prěš-bŷt'-i-a, †prěš-bŷt'-izm, subst.** [Greek *presbytēs*=an elderly person.] The same as PRESBYOPIA (q. v.).

**prěš-bŷt'-ic, a.** [Mod. Latin *presbyt(ia)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or affected with, presbytia; long-sighted.

†**prěš-bŷt-izm, s.** [PRESBYTIA.]

**\*prě-sčēne, \*pre-scæne, subst.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *scene* (q. v.).] An induction, a prologue.

"The *prescæne* of Hell."

*Sylvester: Du Bartas*; Sixth day, first week, 1,072.

**prě-sčēnčē (sc as sh), s.** [French, from Lat. *prescientia*=foreknowledge: *præ*=before, and *scientia*=knowledgo, science (q. v.); Sp. *presciencia*; Port. *presciencia*; Ital. *prescienza*.] [PRESIDENT.] The quality or state of being prescient; foreknowledge, foresight; knowledge of events before they take place.

**prě-sčēnt (sc as sh), a.** [O. Fr., from Latin *presciens*, pr. par. of *prescio*=to know beforehand: *præ*=before, and *scio*=to know; Ital. *presciente*.] Having knowledge of, or foresight into, events before they take place; foreknowing, foreseeing.

"To show the wisdom of their master's *prescient* injunctions."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**prě-sčē-ěn-tif-ic, a.** [Pref. *pre-*, and English *scientific*.] Prior to the period at which science began to be extensively cultivated; as, a *prescientific* age.

**prě-sčēnt-ly (sc as sh), adv.** [Eng. *prescient*; *-ly*.] With prescience or foresight. (*De Quincey*.)

**prě-sčind', v. t. & i.** [Lat. *præscindo*, from *præ*=before, and *scindo*=to cut.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To cut off; to abstract.

2. *Metaph.*: To consider by a separate act of attention or analysis.

"The bare essence of the soul quite *prescinded* from all union with matter."—*More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. iii., ch. i.

**B. Intrans.**: To consider or reason on things separately or independently. (*Berkeley: Alciphron*, dial. 7, 36.)

†**prě-sčind'-ent, a.** [Lat. *præscindens*, pr. par. of *præscindo*=to prescind (q. v.).] Prescinding, abstracting.

"The *prescindent* faculties of the soul."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles*.

†**prě-sčē-ouš (sc as sh), a.** [Lat. *præscius*, from *præscio*=to be prescient (q. v.).] Prescient, foreknowing; having foreknowledge.

"*Prescious* of ills, and leaving me behind,

To drink the dregs of life by fate assigned."

*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, xi. 242.

**prě-sčrĭbe', v. t. & i.** [Lat. *præscribo*=to write beforehand, to appoint, to prescribe: *præ*=before, and *scribo*=to write; Sp. *prescribir*; Port. *prescrever*; Ital. *prescrivere*; O. Fr. *prescriber*; Fr. *prescrire*.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To lay down with authority, as a direction or rule of conduct; to appoint, to dictate.

"My rapid hours pursue the course

*Prescribed* them by love's sweetest force."

*Cowper: Guion; Joy of the Cross*.

2. To direct, to appoint.

"Let streams *prescribe* their fountains where to run."

*Dryden. (Todd.)*

**II. Med.**: To direct to be used as a remedy.

**B. Intransitive:**

\***I. Ord. Lang.**: To lay down rules or directions for conduct; to give law; to dictate.

"Time and long possession enables it to *prescribe*." *South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 9.

**II. Technically:**

**1. Law:**

(1) To claim by prescription; to make a claim to a thing by immemorial use and enjoyment.

"The lord of a manor cannot *prescribe* to raise a tax or a toll upon strangers."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 14.

(2) To become extinguished or of no validity through lapse of time, as a right, debt, obligation, or the like.

2. *Med.*: To direct what remedies are to be used; to write or give directions for medical treatment.

"Garth, generous as his muse, *prescribes* and gives."

*Dryden: To his Kinsman, John Dryden*.

†**prě-sčrĭb'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *prescrib(e)*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who prescribes; one who gives rules or directions.

"The *prescribers* and apoynters what it is that muste bee geuen to the sycke."—*Udall: Luke*. (Pref.)

2. *Med.*: One who prescribes medically.

**prě-sčrĭpt, \*pre-sčrĭpte, a. & s.** [Latin *præscriptus*, pa. par. of *præscribo*=to prescribe (q. v.); Fr. *prescrit*; Sp. *prescripto*; Ital. *prescritto*.]

**A. As adj.**: Prescribed; set or laid down as a rule; directed.

"The *prescript* number of the citizens."—*More: Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. v.

**B. As substantive:**

1. A direction, a prescription, a precept, a model prescribed. (*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 249.)

\*2. A medical prescription, a thing prescribed.

**prě-sčrĭp-tĭ-bĭl'-i-tŷ, s.** [English *prescriptible*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being prescriptible.

**prě-sčrĭp'-tĭ-ble, a.** [Fr.] Suitable or fit to be proscribed; depending or derived from prescription.

**prě-sčrĭp'-tion, s.** [Fr., from Latin *præscriptionem*, accus. of *præscriptio*=a prescribing, from *præscriptus*, pa. par. of *præscribo*=to prescribe (q. v.); Sp. *prescripcion*; Ital. *prescrizione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of prescribing, directing, or dictating as a rule of conduct; direction, prescript, precept.

2. A title or claim based on long use or custom.

"He has no reverence for *prescription*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Eng. Law*: A claim or title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use or enjoyment; the right or title acquired by such use or by possession had during the time, and in the manner fixed by law, as a right of way, of common, or the like. Uninterrupted enjoyment or use for thirty, or in many cases for twenty, years gives a *primâ facie* title by prescription to the thing enjoyed, and enjoyment for sixty years, unless such enjoyment has continued under some consent or agreement, gives an absolute and indefeasible title. Prescription differs from custom, which is a local usage and not annexed to any person, whereas prescription is a personal usage.

"In the first place nothing but incorporeal hereditaments can be claimed by *prescription*. . . . Secondly, a *prescription* cannot be for a thing which cannot be raised by grant. For the law allows *prescription* only to supply the loss of a grant, and therefore every *prescription* presupposes a grant to have existed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 14.

2. *Scots Law*: Positive prescription is a claim or title to lands acquired by uninterrupted possession upon some written title for a period of twenty years. Negative prescription is the loss or omission of a right by neglecting to use it during the time limited by law. The term is also used for limitation in the recovery of money due by bond, &c.

3. *Med.*: A direction of remedies for a disease, and the manner of using them; a recipe; a written statement of the remedies or medicines to be taken by a patient.

**prě-sčrĭp'-tĭve, a.** [Latin *præscriptivus*, from *præscriptus*, pa. par. of *præscribo*=to prescribe (q. v.); Sp. *prescriptivo*.]

1. Consisting in, arising from, or acquired by prescription.

"It [common in gross] may be claimed by *prescriptive* right."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.

\*2. Arising from or sanctioned by use or custom.

**prě-sčrĭp'-tĭve-ly, adv.** [Eng. *prescriptive*; *-ly*.] By prescription. (*Burke*.)

\***prě-sčrĭp'-tŭm, s.** [Lat.] A prescript (q. v.).

\***prě-se-ance, s.** [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

**prěš'-enčē, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *præsentia*=presence, from *præsens*=present (q. v.); Sp. *presencia*; Ital. *presenza, presenzia*.]

1. The quality or state of being present; the state of being or existing in a certain place.

2. The state of being within sight or call; neighborhood without the intervention of anything that hinders or prevents intercourse.

"The hostile armies were now in *presence* of each other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. Persons present or assembled in a place, especially persons of rank; noble company.

"Then slow her drooping head she raised,

And fearful round the *presence* gazed."

*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, vi. 26.

4. Company, society.

"From his *presence* I am barred."

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

5. Approach face to face or nearness to a superior or great personage.

6. The room or apartment in which an assembly is held before a prince or other great personage; a presence-chamber.

"The two great cardinals wait in the *presence*."

*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 1.

7. Something present, close, or near.

"I stay, and like an invisible *presence*

Hover around her."

*Longfellow: Miles Standish*, v.

8. Personality, person.

"Lord of thy *presence*, and no land beside."

*Shakesp.: King John*, i.

9. Personal appearance, mien, air, deportment. (*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 10.)

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pĭne, pĭt, sĭre, sĭr, marĭne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrĭk, whô, sôn; mûte, cŭb, cŭre, ũnite, cŭr, rŭle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



¶ (1) *Presence of mind*: A calm, collected state of the mind, with its faculties under control; undisturbed state of the thoughts, which enables a person to act or speak without embarrassment or disorder in unexpected difficulties; quickness or readiness of invention or of devising expedients in positions of sudden difficulty or danger.

"What is called *presence of mind* really means that power of self-control which prevents the bodily energies being paralyzed by strong sensory impressions."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 281.

(2) *Real Presence*: [TRANSUBSTANTIATION.]

**presence-chamber, presence-room, s.** A room or apartment in which a great personage receives company.

**\*prē-sēn-sā'-tion, s.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *sensation* (q.v.).] Previous sensation, idea, or notion. "The presage and *presensation* of it has in all ages been a very great joy."—*More: Def. of the Moral Cabbala*, ch. ii.

**\*prē-sēn-sion, s.** [Lat. *præsensio*, from *præ*=before, and *sentio*=to feel, to perceive.] Perception beforehand.

"A *presensation* and foretaste of the joys of the celestial life."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iv.

**prēš'-ent, a. & s.** [Fr., from Lat. *præsens*=being in front, present: *præ*=before, and *\*sens*, an old participle from *sum*=to be; cognate with Sansc. *sant*=being; Sp., Port., & Ital. *presente*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Being in a certain place; opposed to absent. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,085.)

2. Being in company or society; being in the presence or before the face of another.

3. Now existing; being at this time; not past or future.

4. Being now in view or under consideration.

5. Not forgotten; kept in the mind or memory.

\*6. Done or used on the spot; instant, immediate.

"Sign me a *present* pardon."

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, II. 4.

\*7. Favorably attentive; not neglectful; propitious.

"Nor could I hope, in any place but there,

To find a god so *present* to my pray'r."

*Dryden. (Todd.)*

†8. Ready at hand; quick in emergency.

"He had need have a *present* wit."—*Bacon: Essays*.

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The present time; time now passing.

"Many a man there is, even at this *present*."

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, I. 2.

2. An affair in hand; a question under consideration.

"Shall I be charged no further than this *present*?"

*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, III. 3.

\*3. The money or property which a person has about him.

"I'll make division of my *present* with you."

*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, III. 4.

\*4. A mandate, a document.

"What *present* hast thou there?"

*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, IV. 3.

**II. Law:** A term used in a deed of conveyance, a lease, a letter of attorney, &c., to denote the writing itself; as, Be it known to all men by these *presents*, i. e., by the present writing or the document itself. (Now only used in the plural.)

¶ (1) *The present*: An expression used elliptically for the present time.

(2) *At present*: At the present time; just now.

(3) *For the present*: For the time or moment.

**present-tense, s.**

**Grammar:** That tense or modification of a verb which denotes existence or action at the present time, as *I write*, or *I am writing*.

**present-use, s.**

**Law:** A use which has an immediate existence, and can be at once operated on by the Statute of Uses.

**prē-šēnt', v. t. & i.** [Fr. *présenter*, from Latin *præsento*=to set before, to offer, lit.=to make present, from *præsens*=present (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *presentar*; Ital. *presentare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To set before or introduce to the presence of another; to introduce formally, as to a superior; to offer for acquaintance.

"Let's *present* him to the duke."

*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, IV. 2.

2. To exhibit, to display, to show, to offer to view; as, to *present* an appearance of misery.

3. To give; to bestow as a gift, donation, or offering; especially to give or offer for acceptance formally and ceremoniously.

"My last, least offering, I *present* thee now."

*Cowper: Guion; Vicissitudes*.

4. To bestow a gift upon; to favor with a gift. (Followed by *with* before the thing given.) (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, II. 4.)

5. To hand or put into the hands of another with ceremony.

6. To lay or place before a public body for consideration; as, to *present* a petition to parliament.

7. To offer openly; to proffer.

8. To point, to level, to aim; to direct, as a weapon, and more particularly a firearm; as, to *present* a gun at a person.

\*9. To represent, to personate.

"To-night at Herne's Oak, just 'twixt twelve and one,

Must my sweet Nan *present* the Fairy Queen."

*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, IV. 6.

10. To nominate for office at a public convention.

**II. Law:**

1. To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice. (*English.*)

"When a person has been admitted to holy orders, he may be *presented* to a parsonage or vicarage; that is, the patron, to whom the advowson belongs, may offer his clerk to the bishop to be instituted."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. II.

2. To bring an indictment or action against; to accuse; to lay before a court of judicature (lay or ecclesiastical) as an object of inquiry; to give notice officially of, as a crime or offense.

"And say you would *present* her at the leet."

*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*. (Induct. II.)

**B. Intransitive:**

**Law:** To nominate a clerk to an ecclesiastical benefice. (*Eng.*)

"The Roman Catholic . . . cannot *present* to a living in the English Church."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

¶ (1) *To present a bill of exchange for acceptance*: To bring it to the person on whom it is drawn, and request him to undertake to pay it, which he does by writing the word "Accepted" on its face, and signing his name thereto.

(2) *To present a promissory note for payment*: To bring it to the principal debtor and demand payment for it. It should be presented for payment punctually on the day when it falls due; otherwise, all the parties to it, except the drawer and acceptor, are discharged from their liability.

(3) *To present arms*: *Mil.*: To hold the arms or rifle in a perpendicular position in front of the body to salute a superior officer, or as a token of respect.

**prēš'-ent, s.** [PRESENT, v.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That which is presented or given; a gift.

2. *Mil.* (pronounced *prē-šēnt'*): The position in which a rifle is held when a soldier salutes an officer.

**prē-šēnt'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *present*, v.; -able.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Capable of being presented; fit to be exhibited or offered.

2. Fit to be introduced into society; fit to be shown or seen.

"Scoured to make them more *presentable*."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. XII., p. 372.

**II. Ecclesiastical:**

1. Capable of being presented to an ecclesiastical benefice; as, a *presentable* clerk. (*Eng.*)

2. Admitting of the presentation of a clerk. (*Eng.*)

"Incumbents of churches *presentable* cannot, by their sole act, grant their incumbencies to others."—*Wycliffe: Parergon*.

\***prēš-ēn-tā'-nē-ōūs, adj.** [Lat. *præsenteus*, from *præsens*=present, *adj.* (q.v.).] Quick, ready; rapid in effect.

"Some plagues partake of such malignity, that, like a *præsenteus* poison, they enecate in two hours."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

\***pres-ent-ar-ie, a.** [Lat. *præsentiarius*.] Present.

"An *eterna* and a *presentarie* estate."—*Chaucer: Astro-labe; Conclusions*.

**prēš-ēn-tā'-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *præsentiatio*, acc. of *præsentiatio*, from *præsentiatus*, pa. par. of *præsento*=to present (q.v.); Sp. *presentación*; Ital. *presentazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of presenting, giving, bestowing, or offering; the state of being presented or given.

"Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere desires."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

2. The act of representing, exhibiting, or displaying; display, representation.

\*3. Semblance; show, appearance.

"Under the *presentation* of that he shoots his wit."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 4.

4. That which is presented; a present, a gift.

**II. Technically:**

**1. Ecclesiastical:**

(1) The act or right of presenting a clergyman, or of offering him to the bishop or ordinary for institution to a benefice. (*Eng.*)

(2) The same as PRESENTMENT, 2.

2. *Obstetrics*: The part of a foetus which is felt presenting, on examination *per vaginam*. Presentations are of three kinds: (1) Natural, when the head, foot, knee, or breech presents; (2) Preternatural, when any other part presents, necessitating the operation of turning; (3) Substituted, when any portion of the presenting mass of the foetus becomes changed for another.

¶ (1) *Bond of presentation*:

*Scots Law*: A bond to present a debtor so that he may be subjected to the diligence of his creditor.

(2) *Feast of the Presentation*: [CANDLEMAS.]

(3) *Order of the Presentation*:

*Church Hist.*: An order of nuns founded in Ireland in 1777 by Miss Nano Nagle (1728-84), now possessing nearly one hundred houses in that country, this country, India, and Australia. It was at first an institute with simple vows, but in 1805 Pius VII. raised it to the rank of a religious order, with solemn vows and strict inclosure. The nuns take a fourth vow, binding themselves to instruct young girls, especially the poor, in the principles and practices of religion.

**presentation-copy, subst.** A copy of a book presented to a person by the author or publisher.

**prē-šēnt'-a-tive, a.** [PRESENTATION.]

**I. Ecclesiastical:**

1. Having the right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice.

"An *advowson presentative* is where the patron hath a right of presentation to the bishop or ordinary."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II., ch. 3.

2. Admitting of the presentation of a clerk.

"To annex the same to the vicarage, and to make it *presentative*."—*Spelman: On Tythes*. (Pref., p. lxxiii.)

**II. Metaph.**: Capable of being immediately apprehended.

"A *presentative* revelation implies faculties in man which can receive the presentation."—*Mansel: Bampton Lectures*, I.

**presentative-advowson, s.** [ADVOWSON.]

**presentative-faculty, s.**

**Metaph.**: The faculty for acquiring knowledge

"The latter term, *Presentative-faculty*, I use . . . in contrast and correlation to a Representative Faculty. . . . It is subdivided into two, according as its object is external or internal. In the former case it is called External Perception, or, simply, Perception; in the latter, Internal Perception, Reflex Perception, Internal Sense, or, more properly, Self-Consciousness."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), II. 23.

**prēš-ēn-teē', s.** [English *present*, v.; -ee.] One who is presented to an ecclesiastical benefice.

"Give notice to the patron of the disability of his *presentee*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

**prē-šēnt'-ēr, s.** [English *present*, v.; -er.] One who presents, offers, or gives.

\***prē-šēn'-tial** (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *present*, a.; -ial.] Supposing or implying actual presence; present.

\***prē-šēn-ti-āl'-i-tỹ** (ti as shī), *s.* [Eng. *presential*; -ity.] The quality or state of being present, presence.

"This eternal, indivisible act of his existence makes the *presentiality* of the object."—*South: Sermons*, vol. I., ser. 8.

\***prē-šēn-tial-ly** (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *presential*; -ly.] In a presential manner; with the notion or state of actual presence.

\***prē-šēn-ti-āte** (ti as shī), *v. t.* [Eng. *present*, a.; -iate.] To make present.

"Perfection to *presentiate* them all."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. III., ch. IV.

**prē-šēn-ti-ent** (ti as shī), *a.* [Lat. *præsentiens*, pr. par. of *præsento*=to feel or perceive beforehand.] [PRESENTIMENT.] Feeling or perceiving beforehand.

\***prē-šēn-tif-ic**, \***prē-šēn-tif-ick**, \***prē-šēn-tif-ic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *præsens*=present, and *facio*=to make.] Making present. (*More: Defense of Philosophical Cabbala*, ch. II.)

\***prē-šēn-tif-ic-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *presentific*; -ly.] In a presentific manner; so as to make present.

**prē-šēnt'-i-mēnt, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *præsentiō*=to feel or perceive beforehand: *præ*=before, and *sentio*=to feel or perceive.]

1. Previous perception, conception, or opinion; previous apprehension of something future.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwīl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -tion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -die, &c. = beł, deł.



2. Anticipation of impending evil; a foreboding; a vague or undefined antecedent impression or conviction that something calamitous or serious is about to happen.

"These presentiments of disaster were unfortunately justified."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. iii., ch. v.

†**prĕ-šĕnt-ĭ-mĕnt'-al**, *a.* [Eng. *presentiment*; -*al*.] Pertaining to, or having, presentiments.

**prĕ-šĕnt'-ive**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *present*, *a.*; -*ive*.] Grammar:

**A. As adj.:** A term applied to a class of words which present any conception to the mind. The things presented may be objects of sense, acts, or abstract qualities. Substantives, adjectives, adverbs and most verbs are *presentive* words. *Presentive* is opposed to *symbolic* (q. v.).

"How greatly the word 'will' is felt to have lost *presentive* power in the last three centuries."—*Earle: Philology*, § 235.

**B. As subst.:** A presentive word.

"In English prose the number of symbolic words is generally about sixty per cent. of the whole number employed, leaving forty per cent. for the *presentives*."—*Earle: Philology*, § 244.

**prĕ-šĕnt'-ive-lĭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *presentive*; -*ly*.] As a presentive word; with presentive force.

"I have let the word 'home' stand once *presentively*."—*Earle: Philology*, § 244.

**prĕ-šĕnt'-ive-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *presentive*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being presentive; presentive power or force; capability of presenting an independent notion or conception to the mind or to the imagination.

"The word 'shall' offers a good example of the movement from *presentiveness* to symbolism."—*Earle: Philology*, § 235.

**prĕš'-ĕnt-lĭ**, \***pres-ent-lie**, *adv.* [Eng. *present*, *a.*; -*ly*.]

\*1. At present; at the present time; now.

"The towns and forts you *presently* have."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

2. At once; immediately, directly, forthwith.

"*Presently*? Ay, with a twink."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv.

3. In a short time; soon, shortly; before long.

\*4. With actual presence; actually present.

"His precious body and blood *presently* there."—*Bp. Gardner: Real Presence*, fo. 23.

**prĕ-šĕnt'-mĕnt**, \***pre-sente-ment**, *s.* [English *present*, *v.*; -*ment*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of presenting; presentation; the state of being presented.

"Upon the heels of my *presentment*."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

2. Representation; anything presented or exhibited; a picture.

"The Feast of the Leafy Pavilions  
Saw we in living *presentment*."  
*Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper*.

3. Conduct, behavior.

"In his *presentment* as a member of society he should take a sacred care to be more than he seems."—*Blackie: Self-Culture*, p. 65.

**II. Technically:**

1. Law:

(1) (See extract).

"A *presentment* is a very comprehensive term; including not only *presentments* properly so called, but also inquisitions of office and indictments by a grand jury. Properly speaking, it is the notice taken by a grand jury of any offense from their own knowledge or observation, without any indictment laid before them at the suit of the crown; as the *presentment* of a nuisance, a libel, and the like; upon which the officer of the court must afterward frame an indictment, before the party presented can be put to answer it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

(2) The formal information to the lord by the tenants of a manor of anything done out of court. (*Eng.*)

2. *Eccles.*: Complaints lodged by the authorities of a parish before the archdeacon or bishop. (*Eng.*)

3. *Comm.*: The presenting a bill of exchange to the drawee for acceptance or to the acceptor for payment.

\***prĕš'-ĕnt-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *present*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being present; presence.

"Goring had a much better understanding, a much keener courage, and *presentness* of mind in danger."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, ii. 555.

**presentoir** (as **prĕ-zant-wâr**), *s.* [Fr.] An ornamental cup, very shallow, and having a tall, enriched stem. It was a decorative article of luxury, serving no particular use, but was much fabricated in the sixteenth century. (*Fairholt*)

**prĕ-šĕrv'-a-ble**, *a.* [English *preserv(e)*; -*able*.] Capable of being preserved; adapted for, or admitting of, preservation (q. v.).

**prĕš-ĕr-vâ-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from *préserv* = to preserve (q. v.); Sp. *preservacion*; Ital. *preservazione*.]

1. The act of preserving or keeping in safety or security from harm, injury, decay, or destruction.

"In their dear care  
And preservation of our person."  
*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 2.

2. The state of being preserved; escape from injury or danger; safety.

"I mean our *preservation*."  
*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

3. The state or condition of being preserved from decay, damage, or destruction; as, a picture in good *preservation*.

\*4. One who or that which preserves or saves.

5. The act or system of protecting from being hunted, taken, or killed.

"The success which has attended the *preservation* of salmon in the Usk."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

**prĕ-šĕrv'-a-tive**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *préservatif*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *preservativo*.]

**A. As adj.:** Having the power, quality, or property of preserving, or keeping safe, a person or thing from injury, decay, corruption, or destruction; capable of preserving; tending to preserve.

"*Preservative* against all poisons."—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 9. (Illustr.)

**B. As subst.:** Anything which preserves or tends to preserve against injury, decay, corruption, or destruction; that which secures or keeps something else in a safe and sound state; a preventive of injury or decay.

"It [religion] is the surest bond and *preservative* of society in the world."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

**prĕ-šĕrv'-a-tōr-ĭ**, *a. & s.* [PRESERVE, *v.*]

\***A. As adj.:** Preserving, preservative; tending to preserve.

"But all this while, the intentions and endeavors must be no other than *preservatory*."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. 2, case 3.

**B. As subst.:** That which has the power or property of preserving; a preservative.

"Such vain *preservatories* of us."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*.

**prĕ-šĕrve'**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *préserv*, from Lat. *præ*=beforehand, and *servo*=to keep; Sp. & Port. *preservar*; Ital. *preservare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To save; to keep safe or secure from injury, loss, or destruction; to defend or guard from harm, evil, or hurt; to protect. (*Genesis* xlv. 5.)

2. To maintain in the same state; to uphold, to sustain, to protect. (*Psalms* xxxvi. 6.)

3. To save or keep from decay or corruption by means of some preservative, as sugar, salt, &c.; to keep in a sound state; as, to preserve fruit.

4. To keep from being hunted, taken, or killed, except at certain seasons, or by certain persons.

"Foxes will be strictly *preserved* as heretofore."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

5. To protect the game or fish in.

"There is no better *preserved* wood throughout the length and breadth of the Hertfordshire country."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To season fruits, &c., for preservation.

"To make perfumes, distil, *preserve*."  
*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 5.

2. To protect game for purposes of sport.

**prĕ-šĕrve'**, *s.* [PRESERVE, *v.*]

1. That which is preserved; fruit or the like seasoned and kept from decay by preservative substances.

"The fruit with the husk, when tender and young, makes a good *preserve*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. A place in which game is preserved for purposes of sport.

**prĕ-šĕrved'**, *pa. par. & a.* [PRESERVE, *v.*]

**preserved-meat**, *s.* Meat preserved by being frozen or by antiseptics. The preserving and canning of meat is one of the greatest industries of this country.

**prĕ-šĕrv'-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *preserv(e)*, *v.*; -*er*.]

1. One who preserves, protects, or saves from injury, hurt, or destruction; a savior.

"The Greeks' *preserver*, great Machaon."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xi. 729.

2. One who preserves fruit, &c.

3. One who preserves game; a game-preserver.

\***prĕ-sĕrv'-ĕr-ĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *preserver*; -*ess*.] A female preserver.

**prĕ'-sĕs**, *s.* [Lat. *præses*, from *præsideo*.] [PRE-SIDE.] One who presides over the meetings or deliberations of a society; a president or chairman of a meeting.

\***prĕ-shōw'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *show*, *v.* (q. v.).] To show beforehand; to foreshow.

**prĕ-šide'**, *v. i.* [Fr. *présider*, from Lat. *præsideo* = to sit before; *præ*=before, and *sedeo*=to sit; Sp. *presidir*; Ital. *presedere*.] [PRESES.]

1. To be set over others; to have the place of ruler, moderator, controller, or director, as the chairman or president of a meeting, board, &c.; to act as director, controller, or president; as, to *preside* at a public meeting.

2. To exercise superintendence; to watch over.

"God himself in his own person immediately *presided* over them."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

**prĕš'-ĭ-dĕnçe**, *s.* [Fr.] Superintendence, presidency.

"The *presidence* and guidance of an unseen governing power."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § 5.

**prĕš'-ĭ-dĕn-çĭ**, *s.* [Eng. *president*; -*cy*; Sp. & Port. *presidencia*; Ital. *presidenza*.]

1. Superintendence; control and care.

"The *presidency* and guidance of some superior agent."  
—*Ray: Creation*, pt. i.

2. The office of a president.

3. The period or term during which a president holds his office; presidentship.

4. One of the three great divisions of British India, viz., Calcutta, Madras, Bombay.

**prĕš'-ĭ-dĕnt**, *s. & a.* [Fr., from Lat. *præsidents*, *pr.* par. of *præsideo*=to preside (q. v.); Sp., Port. & Ital. *presidente*.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. One who is appointed to preside over and control the proceedings of a number of others; as,

(1) The chairman or chief officer of a company, board, society, or office; as, the *president* of an insurance company, the *president* of the Board of Trade.

(2) The chief officer of a college or university.

(3) The chairman of a public meeting.

(4) The highest officer of state in a republic; as, the *President* of the United States.

¶ *The President of the United States* is the chief executive of the government, and is, in power, literally an elected, uncrowned king. He is commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the country, and has the nomination of most of the executive officers of the government, besides a large number of judicial and administrative functionaries. He is elected for a term of four years, and is eligible for any number of reelections, although, in conformity with the precedent set by Gen. George Washington, no president has yet been elected more than twice. President Cleveland, up to date, is the only president who has ever been reelected after an interregnum. The president has a veto power and unlimited pardoning prerogative as to offenders against national laws. His salary is \$50,000 a year, and his residence, during his presidency, is the "White House" in Washington. He is elected by an electoral college, which in some contingencies makes the choice by states, and he may receive a minority of the popular vote and yet be legally chosen to the office. In case of his death or total disability the functions of the office devolve upon the vice-president, who is elected coincidentally with the president, and is the presiding officer of the Senate. The following is the list of presidents up to the present: George Washington, 1789 and 1793; John Adams, 1797; Thomas Jefferson, 1801 and 1805; James Madison, 1809 and 1813; James Monroe, 1817 and 1821; John Quincy Adams, 1825; Andrew Jackson, 1829 and 1833; Martin Van Buren, 1837; William Henry Harrison (died April 4, 1841), 1841; John Tyler (elected as vice-president), 1841; James Knox Polk, 1845; Zachary Taylor (died July 9, 1850), 1849; Millard Fillmore (elected as vice-president), 1850; Franklin Pierce, 1853; James Buchanan, 1857; Abraham Lincoln (assassinated April 14, 1865), 1861 and 1865; Andrew Johnson (elected as vice-president), 1865; Ulysses S. Grant, 1869 and 1873; Rutherford B. Hayes, 1877; James A. Garfield (died by assassination September 19, 1881), 1881; Chester A. Arthur (elected as vice-president), 1881; Grover Cleveland, 1885; Benjamin H. Harrison, 1889; Grover Cleveland, 1893; William McKinley, 1897 and 1901 (died by assassination Sept. 14, 1901); Theodore Roosevelt (elected as vice-president), 1901.

\*2. A protector, a guardian, a patron.

"Just Apollo, *president* of verse."—*Waller. (Todd)*

\***B. As adj.:** Presiding over or holding the first rank among others. (*Milton*.)

¶ (1) *Lord President*: [LORD, *s.*]

(2) *Lord President of the Council*: One of the chief officers of state in England. He presides at the Privy Council, and is a member of the government, with whom he retires from office.

(3) *Vice-President*: One who is second in authority to a president.



\*prēs'-ī-dēt-ēss, s. [Eng. *president*; -ess.] A female president. (*Mad. d'Arblay: Diary*, iii. 171.)

prēs'-ī-dēt'-tiaġ (ti as sh), a. [Eng. *president*; -ial.]

\*1. Presiding or watching over others.

"The presidential angels."—*Glanvill: Discourses*, sermon 4.

2. Of or pertaining to a president; as, a *presidential* chair.

\*prēs'-ī-dēt'-ship, s. [Eng. *president*; -ship.] 1. The office or place of a president; presidency.

"To hold his *presidentship* of S. John's Coll. in commendam with it."—*Wood: Athene Oxon.*, ii.

2. The term during which a president holds his office.

\*prē-šid'-ēr, s. [Eng. *presid(e)*; -er.] One who presides; a president.

"The hospitable *presider* is never so happy as when surrounded by a large party of friends."—*D. Powell: Living Authors*, p. 192.

\*prē-šid'-ī-āl, a. [Lat. *praesidium*=a garrison.] [PRESIDE.] Pertaining to a garrison; having a garrison.

"There are three *presidial* castles in this city."—*Howell: Letters*, bk i., § i., let. 39.

\*prē-šid'-ī-ar-ŷ, a. & s. [PRESIDIAL.]

A. *As adj.*: Presidial, garrisoned.

"Having near upon fifty *presidiary* walled towns in their hands."—*Howell: Letters*, bk i., § ii., let. 25.

B. *As subst.*: A guard.

"One of those heavenly *presidiaries*."—*Hall: Contemp.; Elishu and the Assyrians*.

\*pres-i-die, s. [PRESIDIAL.] A garrison; a fortified town or place; a fortress.

"Seignour Renzio shall lie in a *presidie*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 905.

\*prē-sig-nī-fī-cā'-tion, s. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *signification* (q. v.).]

1. The act of signifying or showing beforehand.

"Some *presignification* or prediction."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 9.

2. A type, an emblem.

"This is but a dark *presignification* of the new wine we shall drink in our Father's kingdom."—*Manton: Works*, i. 117.

\*prē-sig-nī-fŷ, v. t. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *signify* (q. v.).] To signify, intimate, or denote beforehand; to presage.

"*Presignifying* unlucky events."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk v., ch. xxi.

prē-sphē'-nōid, prā-sphē'-nōid, adj. [Pref. *pre-*, *prae-*, and Eng. *sphenoid*.]

*Comp. Anat.*: A term applied to the centrum of the third cranial segment, corresponding to the front part of the sphenoid bone in man.

prē-spīn'-al, a. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *spinal*.]

*Anat.*: Situated in front of the spine.

prēs (1), \*pres, v. t. & i. [Fr. *presser*=to press, to strain, from Lat. *presso*, a frequent. from *pressus*, pa. par. of *premo*=to press.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To compress with force or weight; to act upon with weight. (*Luke* vi. 38.)

2. To squeeze, to crush; to extract the juice of by using pressure. (*Genesis* xl. 11.)

3. To embrace, to hug, to clasp fondly.

4. To bear or lie upon.

5. To be urged or driven against.

"My spur *pressed* my courser's side."—*Scott: Rokeby*, i. 19.

6. To crowd upon; to throng round or against. (*Luke* viii. 45.)

7. To follow closely upon; to keep close to.

8. To urge, to ply hard, to constrain; to plead earnestly with; to solicit with earnestness or importunity.

"*Press* me not."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

9. To urge or compel the acceptance of; to offer with earnestness; as, He *pressed* the offer on me.

10. To straiten, to distress; to weigh or bear down upon. (*Psalms* xxxviii. 2.)

11. To bear hard upon; to ply hard.

\*12. To affect strongly. (*Acts* xviii. 5.)

13. To inculcate with earnestness or importunity; to enforce, to urge.

"The President had not insisted upon *pressing* views of his own."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

14. To offer freely.

\*15. To commit to the press; to print.

"The discourse upon this conference staid long before it could endure to be *pressed*."—*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 121.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To exert pressure; to act with weight or compressive force.

2. To throng, to push. (*Mark* iii. 10.)

3. To push forward toward an object; to strive or strain eagerly or with zeal.

"I *press* toward the mark."—*Phil.* iii. 14.

4. To make invasion; to encroach. (*Pope: Essay on Man*, i. 242.)

5. To push forward improperly; to intrude, to pry.

"*Pressing* too much into the secrets of heaven."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 7.

6. To bear or weigh heavily; as, His difficulties are *pressing*.

\*7. To urge with vehemence or importunity; to importune, to solicit earnestly.

"He *pressed* upon them greatly, and they turned in unto him."—*Genesis* xix. 3.

\*8. To act with weight or influence; to have influence or moral force.

¶ (1) *To press sail*:

*Naut.*: To crowd sail. [CROWD, v.]

(2) *To press upon*: To attack or pursue closely; to attack violently.

prēs (2), v. t. [A corrupt. of *prest*=ready, the spelling being influenced by the compulsion used in forcing men to enter into the naval service.] [PREST.]

\*1. To hire for service at sea.

"I was *prest* to go on the third voyage."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 487.

2. To impress; to force into service, especially into the naval service. [IMPRESSMENT.]

\*3. To constrain, to oblige.

"I was *prest* by his majesty's commands, to assist at the treaty."—*Temple: Miscellanies*.

prēs (1), \*prease, \*preasse, \*prees, \*pres, \*presse, s. [Fr. *presse*=a pressing, a throng, from *presser*=to press.] [PRESS (1), v.]

\*1. A crowd, a throng.

"There was a great *prease* about the king."—*Grafton: Chronicle; Edward III.* (an. 30.)

\*2. A hand-to-hand fight; a mêlée, an affray.

3. The act of pressing or pushing forward; a crowding, a thronging.

"In their throng and *press* to that last hold."—*Shakesp.: King John*, v. 7.

4. Urgency, pressure; urgent demands of business or affairs; as, a *press* of business.

5. An instrument or machine for pressing, squeezing, compressing or crushing any body or substance, or for forcing it into any desired and more compact form. Presses are of various forms, according to the particular uses for which they are intended, and are usually distinguished by a descriptive prefix; as, a printing-*press*, a hydraulic-*press*, a cheese-*press*, &c.

6. Specially applied to—

(1) A wine-*press*, a wine-vat.

"Thy *presses* burst with wine."—*Proverbs*, iii. 10.

(2) A printing-*press* (q. v.).

"All the *presses* and pulpits in the realm took part in the conflict."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(3) In photography, a printing-frame (q. v.).

7. The publications of a country collectively; printed literature in general, but more especially applied to newspaper literature; the periodical literature of a country. [NEWSPAPER.]

"The eighty or ninety reporters for the *press* then in Parliament."—*Grant: Newspaper Press*, i. 296.

8. Those engaged on the press; espec. reporters for newspapers.

9. An upright case or closet in which clothes and other articles are kept.

"A cupboard with a faire *presse*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1761.

¶ (1) *Censorship of the press*: [CENSORSHIP.]

(2) *Liberty of the press*: [LIBERTY, ¶ 4.]

(3) *Press of sail*:

*Naut.*: As much sail as the ship can carry.

press-agent, s. The newspaper advertising agent of a dramatic company.

press-bed, s. A bed so constructed that it may be folded and shut up in a case.

press-cake, s. [MILL-CAKE, 1.]

press-keys, s. pl. Brass keys to hold tightly the strings in a sewing-*press*.

press-pack, v. t. To compress by a hydraulic or other press; as, to *press-pack* wool.

press-pin, s. The iron lever of a screw-*press*.

press-printing, s.

*Porcelain*: One of the modes of printing porcelain. The process is applied to biscuit.

press-room, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The room in a house in which presses for any purpose are kept.

2. *Print.*: The room where the press-work is done, as distinguished from the composing-room, &c.

press-wheel roller, s.

*Agric.*: A roller constructed of a series of wheels which combine to form a rolling ridge and hollow face, and avoid clogging, or the necessity for a scraper to clean the roller.

press-work, s.

1. *Joinery*: Cabinet work of a number of successive veneers crossing grain, and united by glue, heat, and pressure.

2. *Print.*: The act or process of taking impressions from type, &c., by means of a press; the printing-off of a form by hand-*press*.

\*press-yard, s. A room or yard in Newgate in which accused persons who refused to answer were subjected to the penalty of *peine forte et dure* (q. v.).

"We have still in Newgate what is called the *press-yard*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 25.

prēs (2), s. [PRESS (2), v.] A commission or order to press or force men into service.

"I have misused the king's *press*."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, iv. 2.

press-gang, s. A detachment of seamen under an officer empowered to press or force men into the naval service.

"They heard that the *press-gangs* were out."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. x.

\*press-master, s. The leader of a press-gang. (*D'Urfey: Collin's Walk*, ii.)

\*press-money, s. Prest-money (q. v.).

"I never yet did take *press-money*."—*Cartwright: Ordinary*, iii. 1.

prēs-san'-tê, adv. [Ital.]

*Music*: Pressing on, hurrying the time.

prēssed, pa. par. or a. [PRESS (1), v.]

prēssed-brick, s. A brick forcibly compressed, when nearly dry, into a metallic mold. This gives a smooth face, and leaves the arrises very sharp.

prēssed-glass, s. Glass brought to shape in a mold by a plunger.

prēs'-ēr, \*press-our, subst. [English *press* (1), v.; -er.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who or that which presses.

2. One who presses, urges, or enforces anything by argument.

\*3. A wine-*press*.

"The *pressour* of wiyne of strong ueniaunce of the wraathe of almyghti God."—*Wycliffe: Apocalips*, xix.

4. A form of ironing-machine.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Knitting*: The bar in a knitting-machine which drives the barb of the needle into the groove of the shank in order to let off the loop.

2. *Sewing-machine*: The foot-piece in a sewing-machine which rests upon the cloth to hold it steady while the needle penetrates and withdraws, and then rises to allow the cloth to be fed; a *presser-foot*.

3. *Spinning*:

(1) The pressure-roller of a drawing-frame.

(2) The spring-finger of a bobbin-frame.

presser-bar, s.

*Knitting-mach.*: A bar which presses upon the barb of the hook, so as to close it against the shank of the needle.

presser-flier, s.

*Spinning*:

1. A machine fitted with the fliers described under 2.

2. A flier with a spring arm pressing upon the bobbin upon which it delivers the yarn.

presser-foot, s. [PRESSER, II. 2.]

presser-frame, s.

*Spinning*: A frame furnished with presser-fliers. [PRESSER-FLIER, 2.]

\*prēs'-fāt, s. [Eng. *press* (2), s., and *fat*=a vat.]

The vat of a wine or olive press for the collection of oil or wine. (*Haggai*, ii. 16.)

prēs'-īng, pr. par. & a. [PRESS (1), v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Urgent, important; demanding immediate attention.

"There is room for economy in works of a less *pressing* kind."—*London Times*.

2. Urging, importuning.

"The *pressing* questions of the divines."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

¶ *Pressing to death*: [*Peine forte et dure*.]

pressing-bag, s. The horsehair cloth bag in which flaxseed or stearic acid is pressed.



pressing-board, s.

1. An ironing-board upon which seams are pressed.  
2. *Bookbinding*: A board placed between a layer of books when piled in the standing-press (q. v.).

**pressing-plate, s.** A follower-board in an oil-press; board and bags of the material alternate.

pressing-roller, s.

1. A wire-gauze roller which takes up the moisture from the felted pulp in paper-making.  
2. The roller which presses the sheet of damp paper to remove moisture.

**prĕss'-ĭng-lĭ, adv.** [Eng. *pressing*; -ly.]

1. In a pressing manner; urgently, importantly, busily. (*Southey: Letters*, iv. 451.)

\*2. Shortly, quickly.

"The one contracts his words, speaking *pressingly*."—*Howell*.

**\*prĕss'-iŏn** (ss as sh), s. [Latin *pressio*, from *pressus*, pa. par. of *premo*=to press; Fr. *pression*.]  
\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of pressing; pressure.

"If light consisted only in *pression*."—*Newton: Optics*.  
2. *Cartesian Philos.*: An endeavor to move.

**prĕs-sĭ-rŏs'-tĕr, s.** [PRESSIROSTRES.] Any individual of the Pressirostres.

**prĕs-sĭ-rŏs'-traj, adj.** [Modern Latin *pressirostr(es)*; Eng. suff. -al.] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Pressirostres (q. v.).

**prĕs-sĭ-rŏs'-trĕs, s. pl.** [Latin *pressus*=flattened, compressed, and *rostrum*=a beak.]

*Ornith.*: A section of the old order Gallatores. Bill moderate, seldom longer than head, with tip protracted, hard, compressed, somewhat tumid behind the nostrils. Feet elongate; toes somewhat short, almost always connected at the bases by membrane; hallux in some resting on point only, in many absent.

**\*prĕss'-ĭ-tant, a.** [PRESS (1), v.] Gravitating, heavy.

**\*prĕss'-ive, a.** [Eng. *press* (1), v.; -ive.]

1. Oppressive, burdensome.

"The taxations were so *pressive*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*; *Rehoboam*.

2. Pressing, urgent, important; demanding immediate attention.

**\*prĕss'-lĭ, \*pres-ly, adv.** [Eng. *press* (1), s.; -ly.] With compression; closely, concisely.

"No man ever spake more neatly, more *presly*, more weightily."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries*.

**prĕss'-man** (1), s. [Eng. *press* (1), s., and *man*.]

1. One who attends to a printing-press.

"The *pressman* begins the work by printing a dozen flat proofs of the cut on different thicknesses of fine paper."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 40.

2. A journalist, a reporter.

"A sporting reporter was on his way with another *pressman*."—*London Echo*.

\*3. One engaged in a wine-press.

"One only path by which the *pressman* came."—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, xviii. 515.

**prĕss'-man** (2), s. [Eng. *press* (2), v., and *man*.]

1. A member of a press-gang; one who impresses men.

2. One who is pressed into the public service.

3. A man ready for service.

**\*prĕss'-ness, s.** [Eng. *press* (1), v.; -ness.] The state of being pressed; closeness, compression; condensation of thought or language.

**\*prĕss'-ur-age, \*prĕss'-ĕr-age** (age as ĭĝ), s. [Fr.]

1. The act of pressing; pressure.

"A gret *presserage* of teres that of the sorwe is mesangere."—*De Deguileville. Pilgrimage of the Manhode*, p. 184.

2. The juice of the grape extracted by pressure.

3. A fee paid to the owner of a wine-press for its use.

**prĕss'-ūre** (ss as sh), s. [O. Fr., from Lat. *pressura*, orig. fem. sing. of *pressurus*, fut. part. of *premo*=to press; Ital. *pressura*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A constraining, compressing, squeezing, or crushing; the state of being pressed or compressed. (*Longfellow: Dedication*.)

2. A state of difficulty or embarrassment; severity, difficulty, or grievousness, as of personal affairs; straits, difficulties, distress.

"Sorrow and her saddest *pressures*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 7.

3. A constraining, compelling, or impelling force; that which constrains the intellectual or moral faculties.

"He had no painful *pressure* from without."—*Wordsworth. Excursion*, bk. i.

4. Urgency; pressing or urgent demand on one's time or attention; as, a *pressure* of business.

\*5. An impression, a stamp, a character impressed.

"All saws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 5.

\*6. A wine-press, a press.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Geol.*: Pressure is one of the great agencies in solidifying rocks.

2. *Mech.*: The force exerted by one body on another by weight or the continued application of power. [HYDROSTATICS.]

¶ If a body be compressed into smaller space, its temperature rises as the volume diminishes. Pressure is a source also of electricity.

¶ (1) *Atmospheric pressure*: [ATMOSPHERIC.]

(2) *Center of pressure*: [CENTER, s. III. (30), (31).]

**pressure-filter, s.** A filtering-chamber placed in a pipe under a head of water.

**pressure-frame, s.** [PRINTING-FRAME.]

**pressure-gauge, s.**

1. *Steam Eng.*: A gauge for indicating the pressure of steam in a boiler. [MANOMETER.]

2. *Naut.*: A deep-sea pressure-gauge is one which is constructed for measuring depths by the amount of compression to which the contained fluid is subjected when submerged.

**pressure-sensations, s. pl.** [SENSATION.]

**prĕst, pret. & pa. par. of v.** [PRESS (1), v.]

\***prĕst, a., s. & adv.** [O. Fr. *prest*=(a.) ready, (s.) a loan, ready money; Fr. *prêt*=ready.] [PREST, v.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Ready, in readiness; prompt, quick, prepared.

"Howe'er we stand prepar'd, *prest* for our journey."—*Beaum. & Flct.: Wild Goose Chase*, v. 2.

2. Neat, tight, tidy.

"More people, more handsome and *prest* Where find ye?"—*Tusser: Husbandry*, lxiii. 7.

B. *As substantive*:

1. Ready money; a loan of money.

"Requiring of the citie a *prest* of six thousand marks."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 15.

2. A duty in money to be paid by the sheriff on his account in the exchequer, or for money left or remaining in his hands. (Eng.)

C. *As adv.*: Quickly, readily, promptly, immediately.

**prest-money, subst.** Money paid to men who enlist into the public service; press-money. (So called because those who receive it are to be *prest* or ready when called on.) (Eng.)

\***prĕst, v. t.** [O. Fr. *prester* (Fr. *prêter*), from Lat. *præsto*=to become surety for, to give, to provide; *præ*=before, and *sto*=to stand; Ital. *prestare*=to lend.] To offer or give as a loan; to lend.

**prĕst'-a-ble, a.** [O. Fr.] Payable; capable of being made good.

**prĕs'-tant, s.** [Fr.]

*Music*: The open diapason of an organ, sometimes of sixteen feet, sometimes of eight feet in length.

**prĕs-tā'-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *præstatio*=a giving, a providing; *præsto*=to give, to provide.] [PREST, v.] A payment of money; purveyance. (Cowell.)

**prestation-money, s.** A sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons and other dignitaries to their bishop. (Eng.)

\***prĕs'-tĕr** (1), s. [Gr., from *prēthō*=to kindle.]

1. A meteor or exhalation formerly supposed to be thrown from the clouds with such violence that by collision it is set on fire.

2. One of the veins of the neck, which swells when a person is angry.

\***prĕs'-tĕr** (2), s. [A contraction of *presbyter* (q. v.).] A priest.

**Prester-John, s.**

1. A mythical descendant of Ogier the Dane, believed in the Middle Ages to rule as a Christian sovereign and priest somewhere in the interior of Asia.

2. *Her.*: A Prester-John is borne in the arms of the See of Chichester, England.

**prĕ-stĕr'-nūm, prĕ-stĕr'-nūm, s.** [Prefix *præ-*, *præ-*, and Mod. Lat. *sternum* (q. v.).]

*Comp. Anat.*: The anterior portion of the breast bone as far back as the articulation of the second rib. It corresponds to the *manubrium sterni* in man.

**prĕs-tĕz'-zā** (zz as tz), s. [Ital.]

*Music*: Haste, hurry, or quickness of movement or execution.

**prĕs-tĭ-dĭg'-it-al, a.** [Lat. *præsto*=at hand, ready, and Eng. *digital*.] Having fingers fit for juggling.

"The second his *prestidigital* hand."—*Reade: Never too Late to Mend*, ch. vi.

**prĕs-tĭ-dĭg'-ĭ-tā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *præsto*=at hand, ready, and *digitus*=a finger.] [PRESTIGATION.] Sleight of hand; legerdemain, juggling.

**prĕs-tĭ-dĭg'-ĭ-tā-tŏr, s.** [PRESTIDIGATION.] One who practices or is skilled in prestidigitation; a juggler.

**prĕs-tĭ-dĭg'-ĭ-tā-tŏr'-ĭ-al, a.** [Eng. *prestidigitator*; -ial.] Of or pertaining to prestidigitation or legerdemain.

**prĕs-tĭgĕ, prĕs-tĭgĕ', s.** [French=fascination, magic spell, magic power, from Lat. *præstigiūm*=a deceiving by juggling tricks, a delusion; *præstigiā*=tricks, trickery; *præ*=before, and *stig-*, root of *stinguo*=to extinguish; allied to Gr. *stizō*=to prick; Eng. *stick*. *Prestige* is one of the rare instances of a word acquiring a good in place of a bad meaning. Ital. & Sp. *prestigio*.]

1. An illusion, a trick, a juggling trick, a delusion, an imposture.

"The sophisms of infidelity, and the *prestiges* of imposture."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix., ser. 5.

2. Influence or weight derived from former fame, excellence, or achievements; influence or weight arising from a confident expectation of future successes or triumphs derived from previous achievements.

"The power and *prestige* which it has gained through the success of the present strike is prodigious."—*London Times*.

\***prĕs-tĭg'-ĭ-āte, v. t.** [PRESTIGATION.] To deceive, to cheat. (*Dent: Pathway to Heaven*, p. 10.)

\***prĕs-tĭg'-ĭ-ā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *præstigiā*=tricks.] [PRESTIGE.] The acting or playing of legerdemain; juggling, trickery, prestidigitation.

"Divers kinds of fascinations, incantations, *prestigitations*."—*Howell: Letters*, iii. 23.

**prĕs-tĭg'-ĭ-ā-tŏr, s.** [Latin *præstigiator*, from *præstigiā*=tricks.] A juggler, a cheat.

"This cunning *prestigiator* (the devil)."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*.

\***prĕs-tĭg'-ĭ-ā-tŏr'-y, a.** [Eng. *prestigiator*; -y.] Juggling, cheating, deceiving.

"Petty, low, and useless *prestigiatory* tricks."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. xx.

\***prĕs-tĭg'-iŏus, \*pres-ti-gy-ous, adj.** [Latin *præstigiōsus*, from *præstigiā*=tricks.] Cheating; practicing cheating or tricks.

"The *prestigious* conveyance of a mysterious witchcraft."—*Cotton Mather: Memorable Providences* (ed. 1689), p. 43.

**prĕs-tĭ-mŏn'-y, s.** [Fr. *prestimonie*, from Low Lat. *præstimonium*, from Lat. *præsto*=to afford, to provide.]

*Canon Law*: A fund for the support of a priest, appropriated by the founder, but not erected into any title or benefice, and not subject to the pope or the ordinary, but of which the patron is collator. (Eng.)

**prĕs-tĭs'-sĭ-mŏ, adv.** [Ital.]

*Music*: Very fast indeed.

\***prĕst'-lĭ, adv.** [Eng. *prest*, a.; -ly.] Quickly.

"*Prestly* and readily shewed foorth."—*Udall: Luke* xxi.

**prĕs-tŏ, adv.** [Ital., from Lat. *præsto*=at hand ready.] [PREST, a.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Quickly, at once.

¶ Now only used by jugglers as a word of command for sudden changes.

2. *Music*: Fast, quickly; *presto assai*=very fast.

\***prĕ-strĭc'-tion, s.** [Lat. *præstrictio*=a binding up, from *præstrictus*, pa. par. of *præstringo*=to tie or bind up, to make blunt or dim.] An obstruction of the sight; dimness or dullness of sight.

"It is feared you have Balaam's disease, a pearl in your eye, Mammon's *prestriction*."—*Milton: Animadversion, &c.*

\***prĕ-stūd'-y, v. t.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *study*, v. (q. v.).] To study beforehand.

"He . . . preached what he had *prestudied*."—*Fulter: Worthies* i. 165.

**prĕst-wĭch'-i-a, s.** [Named after Mr. Joseph Prestwich, Professor of Geology at Oxford. He was appointed in 1874.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Xiphosura (q. v.).

**prĕ-sūl'-tŏr, s.** [Lat. *præsultor*, from *præ*=before, and *salio*=to leap, to dance.] A leader or director of a dance.

"The Coryphaeus of the world, or the precentor and presulor of it."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 397.

**prĕ-sūm'-a-ble, adj.** [Eng. *presum(e)*; -able.] That may be presumed or supposed to be true, or entitled to belief, without direct evidence or inquiry; such as may be assumed or taken as granted.



Arms of the See of Chichester.



**prě-sūm'-a-blý, adv.** [Eng. *presumably*]; *-ly.* In a presumable manner or degree; according to or by presumption.

"Authors *presumably* writing by common places break forth at last into useless rhapsodies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. viii.

**prě-sūme', v. t. & i.** [Fr. *présumer*, from Latin *presumo* = to take beforehand, to anticipate, to presume: *prae* = before, and *sumo* = to take; Sp. & Port. *presumir*; Ital. *presumere*.]

#### A. Transitive:

\*1. *Lit.*: To take or assume beforehand; to venture on without leave previously obtained.

"Bold deed thou hast *presumed*."

*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 921.

2. *Fig.*: To assume; to take for granted without previous inquiry or examination; to hold or regard as true, false, &c., on probable or reasonable grounds; to infer.

"Every man is to be *presumed* innocent till he is found guilty."—*Blackstone: Comment.*

#### B. Intransitive:

1. To suppose or believe without previous inquiry or examination; to infer or assume on probable or reasonable grounds but without direct or positive evidence.

"Presume not that I am the thing I was."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, v. 5

2. To venture without previous leave given or asked; to take the liberty; to go beyond what is justifiable or permissible; to be or make bold; to be presumptuous.

"Dare he *presume* to scorn us in this manner?"

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III.*, iii. 3.

3. To form over-confident or arrogant ideas; hence, to act upon such over-confident or arrogant conclusions; to make unjustifiable advances on an over-confident or arrogant opinion of one's self or of one's powers, rights, &c. (Followed by *on* or *upon* before the cause of over-confidence; formerly it was also followed by *of*.)

"Presuming on an ague's privilege."

*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii. 1.

4. To act in a presumptuous, forward, insolent, or arrogant manner; to transgress the bounds of reverence, respect, or courtesy; to behave with assurance or arrogance. (*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 121.)

\*5. To commit presumptuous sin.

"To *presume*, or to commit a presumptuous sin."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 10.

**prě-sūmed', pa. par. or a.** [PRESUME.]

**prě-sūm'-ēd-lý, adv.** [Eng. *presumed*; *-ly.*] By presumption; presumably.

**prě-sūm'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *presumer*]; *-er.* One who presumes; an arrogant or presumptuous person. (*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 11.)

**prě-sūm'-īng, pr. par. or a.** [PRESUME.]

**prě-sūm'-īng-lý, adv.** [Eng. *presuming*; *-ly.*] In a presuming or presumptuous manner; presumptuously.

**prě-sūmp'-tion, \*pre-sum-ci-oun, \*pre-sum-ci-un, s.** [O. Fr. *presumpcion* (Fr. *présomption*), from Lat. *presumptionem*, accus. of *presumptio* = a taking before, a presuming, from *presumptus*, pa. par. of *presumo* = to presume (q. v.); Sp. *presuncion*; Ital. *presunzione*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of presuming; assuming or taking anything as true, false, granted, &c., without previous inquiry or examination; assumption or supposition of the truth or existence of something based on probable or reasonable grounds, but not on direct or positive proof or evidence.

2. A ground or reason for presuming; an argument, strong, but not demonstrative; strong probability.

"A strong *presumption* that God hath not moved their hearts to think such things as he hath not enabled them to prove."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

3. That which is presumed or assumed; that which is supposed or taken as true or real without direct or positive evidence.

4. Blind, headstrong, or unreasonable confidence; over-confidence, presumptuousness; boldness in doing or venturing to do anything without reasonable probability of success.

5. Assurance, arrogance; an overstepping of the bounds of reverence, respect, or courtesy; impudence, effrontery.

"Let my *presumption* not provoke thy wrath."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I.*, ii. 3.

**II. Law:** In the absence of direct evidence that which comes nearest to the proof of a fact. Presumptions are of three degrees: Violent, in which those circumstances appear which necessarily attend the fact; probable, arising from such circumstances as usually attend the fact; and light (without validity). A presumption "juris et de

jure" (of law and from law) is where law or custom assumes the fact to be so on a presumption which cannot be traversed by contrary evidence. A presumption "juris" (of law) is one established in law until the contrary is proved. A presumption "hominis vel judicis" (of the man or judge) is one which is not necessarily conclusive, though no proof to the contrary be adduced.

**prě-sūmp'-tīve, a.** [Fr. *présomptif*; Sp. & Ital. *presuntivo*.]

\*1. Presumed; taken by previous supposition or assumption.

2. Based on presumption or probability; probable; grounded on probable or reasonable grounds, though not directly or positively proved; proving circumstantially, not directly.

"A strong *presumptive* proof that his interpretation of Scripture is not the true one."—*Waterland: Works*, i. 321.

\*3. Unreasonably confident; arrogant, presumptive.

**presumptive-evidence, s.**

*Law:* Evidence derived from presumptions or circumstances which necessarily or usually attend a fact. It is distinguished from direct evidence or positive proof.

**presumptive-heir, s.** [HEIR.]

**presumptive-title, s.**

*Law:* A kind of title founded on the fact that one is in possession of land though he cannot tell the reason why. It is the lowest and most insecure title of any.

**\*prě-sūmp'-tīve-lý, adv.** [Eng. *presumptive*; *-ly.*] In a presumptive manner; by or according to presumption; presumably.

"He who could read and write was *presumptively* a person in holy orders."—*Burke: Powers of Juries*, &c.

**prě-sūmp'-tu-oŭs, \*pre-sump-ti-ouse, a.** [O. Fr. *presumptuose* (Fr. *présomptueux*), from Latin *presumptuosus*, from *presumo* = to presume (q. v.); Sp. & Ital. *presuntuoso*; Port. *presumptuoso*.]

1. Acting with or characterized by presumption; taking undue liberties; over-bold; arrogant, insolent.

"She had not seemed to be displeased by the attentions of her *presumptuous* admirer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Over-confident; bold or confident to excess; over-venturous, rash.

"Huge as the tower which builders vain

*Presumptuous* piled on Shinar's plain,"

*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, i. 11.

3. Irreverent with regard to sacred things. (*Milton*.)

4. Done with presumption or violation of known duty. (*Psalms* xix. 13.)

**prě-sūmp'-tu-oŭs-lý, adv.** [Eng. *presumptuous*; *-ly.*] In a presumptuous manner; with presumption or rash confidence; arrogantly, willfully, irreverently.

"Wax *presumptuously* confident."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

**prě-sūmp'-tu-oŭs-něss, s.** [Eng. *presumptuous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being presumptuous; rash or groundless confidence; presumption, arrogance.

"He is pitilessly admonished of his *presumptuousness*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 196.

**†prě-sūp-pōš'-al, s.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *supposal* (q. v.).] A supposal or supposition previously formed; presupposition.

"*Presupposal* of knowledge concerning certain principles."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

**prě-sūp-pōše', v. t.** [Fr. *présupposer*.]

1. To suppose or imagine beforehand; to take for granted; to assume.

"There is *presupposed* a knowledge of the thing."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 11.

2. To cause to be taken for granted; to imply as antecedent or previously existing.

"A remembrance *presupposeth* the thyng to be absent."—*Fryth: Works*, p. 121.

**prě-sūp-pō-šī'-tion, s.** [Fr., from *présupposer* = to presuppose (q. v.).]

1. The act of presupposing or of forming a supposition beforehand.

2. That which is presupposed; a supposition, notion, or idea formed beforehand; a surmise.

"Indeed the *presupposition*, absurd as it really is, has been generally entertained."—*Lewes: Hist. of Philosophy*, i. 311.

**prě-sūr-mīše, s.** [Pref. *pre-*, and English *surmise*, s. (q. v).] A surmise formed beforehand.

"It was your *presurmise*,

That, in the dole of blows your soul might drop."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, i. 1.

**prě-sŷs-tōl'-ic, adj.** [Pref. *pre-*, and English *systolic*.]

*Physiol. & Pathol.*: Occurring just previous to the systolic contraction. The presystolic murmur may be faintly heard when the orifice between the auricle and the ventricle is so narrowed as to obstruct the flow of the blood from the former to the latter.

**prě-těnce', prě-těnsē', s.** [Lat. *prætensus*, pa. par. of *prætendo* = to spread before, to pretend (q. v.); Sp. *pretensa*.]

1. Anything stretched out, put, or set as a cover; a cover. (Not necessarily in a bad sense.)

"The tree whose leaves were intended for the healing of the nations, not for a *pretence* and palliation for sin."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, bk. iii., ch. i.

2. A reason, ground, or claim, true or false, put forward as the excuse for a line of conduct; a pretension.

"Spirits that in our just *pretences* armed,

Fall with us." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 825.

3. An excuse, a pretext. (Not necessarily false or hypocritical.)

4. The act of pretending; the act of assuming or displaying to others a false or hypocritical appearance, either in words or actions, with a view to conceal that which is true, and thus to deceive; a false, or hypocritical show; as, He made a *pretence* of going; This was done under *pretence* of friendship.

5. A deceptive or hypocritical excuse, argument, or reason, put forward to hide or cloak one's real designs or purpose.

"Glory your aim, but justice your *pretence*."

*Couper: Heroism*.

6. Assumption; claim to notice; pretensions.

\*7. Intention, purpose, design.

"The *pretence* whereof being . . . laid open."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

¶ The *pretence* and the *excuse* are both set forth to justify one's conduct in the eyes of others; but the *pretence* always conceals something more or less culpable, and by a greater or less violation of truth; the *excuse* may sometimes justify that which is justifiable. *Pretence* is now always used in a bad sense; *pretext* is not necessarily so used.

¶ *Escutcheon of pretence*: [ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE.]

**prě-těnced', prě-těnsed, a.** [PRETENCE.]

1. Intended, designed.

"Further if they can their *pretensed* enterprise."—*Hall: Henry VII.*, fo. 6.

2. Pretended.

"*Pretensed* synods and convocations."—*Stapylton*.

**prě-těnce'-lěss, prě-těnsē'-lěss, a.** [English *pretence*; *-less*.] Having no pretension or excuse.

"What rebellions, and those the basest and most *pretenceless*, have they not bin chief in?"—*Milton: Of Reformation*, bk. ii.

**prě-těnd', v. t. & i.** [Fr. *prétendre* = to pretend, to lay claim to, from Lat. *prætendo* = to spread before, to hold out as an excuse, to pretend; *prae* = before, and *tendo* = to stretch, to spread; Sp. & Port. *pretender*; Ital. *pretendere*.]

#### A. Transitive:

†1. To hold out, to put forward, to stretch out (of material things).

"His target always over her *pretended*."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. xi. 19.

†2. To put forward to assert (of immaterial things).

"Though God's honor is mainly *pretended* in it [the Sabbath], yet it is man's happiness that is really intended."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, bk. viii., ch. xiii.

3. To put forward, to hold out or plead as an excuse, to allege.

"*Pretending* his own imperfectness and unsufficiency to undergo such a change."—*H. Isaacson: Life and Death of Jancelot Andrewes*.

4. To lay claim to; to claim, to assert.

"My Lorde of Norfolk *pretendeth* title to serteyn londys of Sir John Pastons."—*Paston: Letters*, ii. 344.

5. To hold out or put forward falsely; to allege falsely; to put forward falsely as an excuse or ground.

"The contract you *pretend* with that base wretch."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

6. To threaten, to intend.

"Peril by this salvage man *pretended*."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. v. 10.

\*7. To plot, to design.

"Such as shall *pretend*

Malicious practices against his state."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I.*, iv. 1.

\*8. To attempt. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xi. 15.)

\*9. To aim, to strive.

"To what fine he would anon *pretend*

That know I well." *Chaucer: Troilus*, iv.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f, -cian, -tian = šan. -tion, -sion = šün; -çion, -çion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = šš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



10. To make false show or appearance of; to simulate, to feign, to sham; to put on a false or hypocritical show or appearance; to counterfeit; as, to pretend friendship for another.

\*11. To exhibit or put forward as a cloak or disguise for something else; to hold out as a delusive appearance. (*Milton*.)

#### B. Intransitive:

1. To make a claim, true or false; to make pretensions.

"Some indeed have pretended by art and physical applications, to recover the dead."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii. ser. 10.

2. To hold out an appearance of being, doing, or possessing; to sham; to make a pretence; to feign; to affect.

"Annandale retired to Bath, and pretended to drink the waters."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

**prĕ-tĕnd'-ant**, **\*prĕ-tĕnd'-ent**, *s.* [Fr. *prĕtendant*, pr. par. of *prĕtendre*=to pretend (q. v.).] A pretender, a claimant.

"The provisional possession of the two pretendents."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 280.

**prĕ-tĕnd'-ĕd**, *pa. par. or a.* [PRETEND.]

**prĕ-tĕnd'-ĕd-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *pretended*; -ly.] By way of pretence or false representation; not genuinely; falsely.

**\*prĕ-tĕnd'-ęnce**, *s.* [PRETEND.] A pretence, a pretension.

"Their projects, censures, vain pretences."

*Daniel: Panegyric to the King's Majesty.*

**prĕ-tĕnd'-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *pretend*; -er.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who pretends, or makes a false or hypocritical show or appearance.

2. One who makes a claim to anything; a claimant.

"As for our pretenders to the spirit."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 7.

II. *Eng. Hist.*: One who made claim to a throne under a pretence of right (as Perkin Warbeck, Lambert Simnel, in English history); specif., applied to the son and grandson of James II., the heirs of the House of Stuart, who laid claim to the throne of England, from which they had been excluded by Parliament in 1688. The former, often termed the *Old Pretender*, died in 1776; his son, Charles Edward Stuart, the *Young Pretender*, in 1788.

"All these pretenders could not be rightful Emperors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**prĕ-tĕnd'-ĕr-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *pretender*; -ship.] The position, claim, or character of a pretender.

**prĕ-tĕnd'-ing**, *pr. par. & a.* [PRETEND.]

**prĕ-tĕnd'-ing-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pretending*; -ly.] In a pretentious manner; arrogantly, presumptuously.

"I have a particular reason to look a little pretendingly at present."—*Collier: On Pride*.

**\*prĕ-tens**, *a.* [PRETENCE.] Pretended, false.

"The pretens bargain that John Paston yn hys lyffe surmytted."—*Paston Letters*, ii. 323.

**prĕ-tĕnse'**, *s.* [PRETENCE.]

**prĕ-tĕnsed'**, *a.* [PRETENCED.]

**pretensed-right or title**, *s.*

*Eng. Law*: The right or title to land set up by one who is out of possession against the person in possession.

#### Pretensed-title Statute:

*Eng. Law*: The Act 32 Henry VIII., c. 19, § 2, regulating the sale or purchase of pretended titles to land.

**prĕ-tĕns'-ĕd-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *pretensed*; -ly.] Pretendedly, hypocritically.

"In case thou walke pretensedly."

*Drant: Horace; Ep. to Quintius.*

**prĕ-tĕn'-sion**, *s.* [Fr. *prĕtention*, as if from a Lat. *prĕtensio*.] [PRETEND.]

1. An excuse, a plea.

"We yet withdraw ourselves from it with pretensions of insufficiency."—*Sanderson: Sermons*, p. 208.

2. A pretence, a pretext, a deception.

"Invention and pretension given out by the Spaniards."—*Bacon: War with Spain*.

3. A claim, true or false.

"No man had fairer pretensions to be put at the head of the naval administration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. The holding out the appearance of possessing a certain character.

5. An alleged or assumed right or claim; a claim to something to be obtained; a desire to obtain something, manifested by words or actions.

#### Arms of pretension:

*Her.*: Arms quartered by sovereigns who claim the right to rule over a state or states not actually under their authority, and parade the arms of such

state or states, to keep alive their claim till a convenient time arrives for putting it in force. From the time of Edward III. till 1801, in the reign of George III., the kings of England thus quartered the arms of France, in prosecution of a claim familiar to the general public from the fact that the preface to the Authorized Version of the Bible is addressed to the "Most High and Mighty Prince, James, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland," &c. By the Treaty of Amiens, dated Jan. 1, 1801, it was stipulated that this quartering of the French arms should be abandoned.

**\*prĕ-tĕn'-ta-tive**, *adj.* [Pref. *prĕ-*, and English *tentative* (q. v.).] Making trial beforehand; attempting to try or test previously.

"This is but an exploratory and pretentative purpose between us."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 507.

**prĕ-tĕn'-tious**, *adj.* [Fr. *prĕtentieux*.] Full of pretension; attempting or characterized by a desire to pass for more than the reality is worth; having only a superficial claim to excellence; characterized by or indicative of presumption or arrogance.

"The more pretentious vehicle was brought out."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

**prĕ-tĕn'-tious-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pretentious*; -ly.] In a pretentious manner or degree; with a desire to pass for more than the reality is worth.

**prĕ-tĕn'-tious-nĕss**, *subst.* [Eng. *pretentiousness*.] The quality or state of being pretentious; false assumption of excellence or superiority.

"Two or three grandiose measures of the utmost pretentiousness."—*St. James' Gazette*, March 18, 1886.

**prĕ-tĕr**, **prĕ-tĕr**, *pref. & a.* [Latin *prĕter*=beyond.]

A. *As pref.*: Used with many words of Latin origin, with the force of beyond, in place, time, or degree; excess.

\*B. *As adj.*: Past.

"Future and prĕter both are in time."—*Andrewes: Works*, i. 162.

**\*prĕ-tĕr-cā'-nĭne**, *adj.* [Pref. *prĕter-*, and Eng. *canine* (q. v.).] Beyond the capacity or nature of a dog.

"Look up with strange pretercanine eyes."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xii.

**prĕ-tĕr-hū'-man**, *adj.* [Pref. *prĕter-*, and Eng. *human* (q. v.).] More than human; superhuman.

**\*prĕ-tĕr'-ĭ-ent**, **\*prĕ-tĕr'-ĭ-ent**, *adj.* [Latin *prĕteriens*, pr. par. of *prĕtereo*=to pass by.] [PRETERIT.] Passed through; anterior, previous.

"The faculty of remembering all the actions of its preterient states."—*Observer*, No. 9.

**prĕ-tĕr-im-pĕr'-fĕct**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *prĕter-*, and Eng. *imperfect* (q. v.).]

*Gram.*: The same as IMPERFECT (q. v.).

**prĕ-tĕr-ĭst**, **prĕ-tĕr-ĭst**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *preter*; -ist.]

A. *As substantive*:

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who has most regard to the past; one whose chief interest is in the past.

2. *Hermeneutics*: A term applied to the opinion that the prophecies in the Apocalypse have been almost or altogether fulfilled; that they refer principally to the triumph of Christianity over Judaism and paganism, signalized in the downfall of Jerusalem and Rome. Among the supporters of this view may be reckoned Alcasar, Grotius, Hammond, Bossuet, Calmet, Wettstein, Eichhorn, Hug, Herder, Ewald, Luecke, De Wette, Duesterdieck, Stuart, Lee, and Maurice.

"The views of the Prĕterists have been adopted . . . by almost the whole school of German critics."—*Farrar: Early Days of Christianity*, ch. xxvii. § 2.

B. *As adj.*: Belonging to or connected with the views described in A. 2.

"This is our fundamental objection to what is called the Prĕterist scheme."—*Saturday Review*, Nov. 11, 1882, p. 638.

**prĕt'-ĕr-it**, **prĕt'-ĕr-ĭte**, **prĕt'-ĕr-ĭte**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *prĕterit* (fem. *prĕterite*)=past, from Lat. *prĕteritus*, pa. par. of *prĕtereo*=to pass by; *prĕter*=by, beyond, and *eo*=to go; Sp., Port. & Ital. *prĕterito*.]

A. *As adjective*:

*Gram.*: Expressing time past indefinitely; applied to that tense of a verb which expresses action or existence in time indefinitely past and completely finished.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The past; past time or things.

"It is present and proceedeth fro preteritees, into futures."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

2. *Gram.*: That tense or modification of a verb which signifies past time, or expresses action or existence perfectly past or finished.

**prĕt'-ĕr-ĭte-nĕss**, **\*prĕt'-ĕr-ĭt-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *preterite*; -ness.] The quality or state of being past.

"For surely we cannot conceive a preteriteness (if I may say so) still backward."—*Bentley: Sermon 6*.

**prĕt'-ĕr-ĭ-tion**, **prĕ-tĕr-ĭ-tion**, *subst.* [Lat. *prĕteritio*, from *prĕteritus*, pa. par. of *prĕtereo*=to go by, to pass by.] [PRETERIENT.]

\*I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of passing, going past or over; the state of being past.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Law*: The passing over by a testator of one of his heirs entitled to a portion.

2. *Rhet.*: A figure by which, while pretending to pass over anything, the speaker makes a summary mention of it; as, I will not say he is brave, he is learned, he is just, &c. The most artful praises are those bestowed by way of preterition.

**prĕ-tĕr'-ĭ-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *preterit*; -ive.]

*Gram.*: An epithet applied to verbs used only or chiefly in the preterit or past tenses.

**prĕt'-ĕr-ĭt-nĕss**, *s.* [PRETERITENESS.]

**prĕ-tĕr-lāpsed**, *a.* [Latin *prĕterlapsus*, pa. par. of *prĕterlabor*=to glide by.] Gone by, past and gone. (*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xv.)

**prĕ-tĕr-lĕ'-gal**, *a.* [Pref. *prĕter-*, and English *legal* (q. v.).] Exceeding the limits of law; not agreeable to law; illegal.

"Evil customs preterlegal, and abuses personal."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

**prĕ-tĕr-mĭs'-sĭōn** (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prĕtermissio*, from *prĕtermisus*, pa. par. of *prĕtermitto*=to pass by, to omit: *prĕter*=by, and *mitto*=to send.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of passing by or omitting; omission.

"A foul pretermission in the author of this, whether story or fabric."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. i.

2. *Rhet.*: The same as PRETERITION (q. v.).

**prĕ-tĕr-mĭt'**, **\*prĕ-ter-myŧ**, *v. t.* [Lat. *prĕtermitto*.] [PRETERMISSION.] To pass by or over; to omit.

"Not so much as one tite or one title could be pretermitted."—*Bp. Gardner: True Obedience*, fol. 15.

**prĕ-tĕr-mĭt-tĕr**, **\*prĕ-ter-mit-er**, *s.* [Eng. *pretermit*; -er.] One who passes over or omits.

**prĕ-tĕr-nāt'-ū-ral**, *a.* [Pref. *prĕter-*, and Eng. *natural* (q. v.).] Beyond what is natural; out of the regular course of nature; contrary to, or not in accordance with, the natural course of things; extraordinary.

"Miracles . . . and other preternatural events are exploded now, even from romances."—*H. Walpole: Castle of Otranto*. (Pref.)

**prĕ-tĕr-nāt'-ū-rāl-ĭsm**, *s.* [Eng. *preternatural*; -ism.] Unnatural or preternatural state; preternaturalness.

"Saturated . . . with preternaturalism of suspicion."—*Carlyle: French Rev.*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. viii.

**prĕ-tĕr-nāt'-ū-rāl'-ĭ-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *preternatural*; -ity.] Preternaturalness.

**prĕ-tĕr-nāt'-ū-rāl-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *preternatural*; -ly.] In a preternatural manner or degree; contrary to the natural course of things. (*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 30.)

**prĕ-tĕr-nāt'-ū-rāl-nĕss**, *s.* [English *preternatural*; -ness.] The quality or state of being preternatural; a state or condition different from the common order of nature.

**\*prĕ-tĕr-nŭp'-tĭal** (tĭ as sh), *a.* [Pref. *prĕter-*, and Eng. *nuptial* (q. v.).] Transgressing the marriage vows; adulterous.

**prĕ-tĕr-pĕr'-fĕct**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *prĕteritum perfectum*=the perfect or complete past.]

*Gram.*: The same as PERFECT (q. v.).

**prĕ-tĕr-plŭ'-pĕr-fĕct**, *a. & s.* [Prefix *prĕter-*, and Eng. *pluperfect* (q. v.).]

*Gram.*: The same as PLUPERFECT (q. v.).

**\*prĕ-tĕr-vĕc'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *prĕtervectio*, from *prĕtervectus*, pa. par. of *prĕterveho*=to carry by or beyond.] The act of carrying past or beyond.

**\*prĕ-tĕx'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *prĕtexo*, from *prĕ*=before and *texo*=to weave.]

1. To cloak, to hide, to conceal, to disguise.

"Ambition's pride

Too oft pretexed with country's good."

*T. Edwards: Canons of Criticism*.

2. To frame, to devise.

3. To pretend; to declare falsely.

"Leste their rasshnes (as thei pretex it) shuld confirme the enmies of the gspell."—*Joye: Expositcion of Daniel*, ch. xii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hĕre, camel, hĕr, thĕre; pĭne, pĭt, sĭre, sĭr, marĭne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mŭte, cŭb, cŭre, ũnĭte, cŭr, rŭle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**prē-těxt, prē-těxt'**, *s.* [Fr. *prétexte*, from Lat. *prætextum*=a pretext; prop. neut. sing. of *prætextus*, pa. par. of *prætexo*=to weave before; Sp. *pretexto*; Ital. *praetesto*.] An excuse; an ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a cover or cloak for the real reason or motive.

"An honorable pretext was found."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ For the difference between *pretext* and *pretence*, see PRETENCE.

**\*prē-těx'-ture**, *subst.* [Eng. *pretext*; *-ure*.] A pretext.

"Textures of words and pretextures of manners."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 416.

†**prē-thought'-fūl** (ough as â), *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *thoughtful* (q. v.).] Thoughtful beforehand; considerate, prudent.

**prē-tīb'-ī-āl**, *adj.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *tibial* (q. v.).] *Anat.*: Situated in front of the tibia.

**\*prē-ti-ōs'-ī-tŷ** (ti as shī), *s.* [Lat. *pretiositas*, from *pretium*=price, value.] A precious or valuable thing, as a jewel.

**prē-ti-ūm** (ti as shī), *s.* [Lat.] Price, value.

**pretium affectionis**, *s.*

*Scots Law*: The imaginary value put upon a subject by the fancy of the owner, or by the regard in which he held it.

**\*prē-tor, prē-tōr'-ī-āl**, &c. [PRÆTOR, PRÆTORIAL, &c.]

†**prē-tor'-ture**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *torture*, *v.* (q. v.).] To torture beforehand or previously.

"Pretorturing of many whom afterward they put to death."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, VIII. ii. 11.

**\*prē-tor-y**, *s.* [PRÆTORIUM.]

†**pret'-tī-fŷ** (e as ī), *v. t.* [Eng. *pretty*; *-fy*.] To make pretty, to embellish.

**pret'-tī-lŷ** (e as ī), **\*pret-i-ly**, *adv.* [English *pretty*; *-ly*.] In a pretty manner; with prettiness; with taste and elegance; pleasingly, neatly.

"How prettily the young swain seems to wash  
The hand was fair before."

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

**pret'-tī-něss, pret'-tŷ-něss** (e as ī), *s.* [Eng. *pretty*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being pretty; pleasingness or attractiveness without dignity or stateliness.

"If low, her prettiness does please."

*Cowley: Dissembler*.

2. A pretty or pleasing quality or feature.

3. Neatness and taste exhibited in small objects; petty elegance; over-niceness, finicalness, affectation, foppishness.

\*4. Anything serving for ornament rather than use.

"Close thinkers are not found surrounded by prettiness which argue and cherish dissipation of the mind."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, July, 1814, p. 27.

**pret'-tŷ** (e as ī), **\*prat-i**, **\*prat-y**, **\*prit-ty**, **\*pret-ie**, *a. & adv.* [A. S. *prætig*, *prætigg*=tricky, deceitful, from *præt*, *prætt*=a trick; Icel. *prett*=a trick, *pretta*=to trick, *prettugr*=tricky; Norw. *pretten*, *prettevis*=tricky, roguish; *pretta*=a trick, (v.) to trick.]

**A. As adjective:**

\*1. Clever, able. (*Destruct. of Troy*, 10,815.)

2. Stout, strong, able, valiant. (*Scotch*.)

3. Of a pleasing or attractive form or appearance, without elegance or dignity; having diminutive beauty; pleasing, attractive.

"The pretty flock which I had rear'd."

*Wordsworth: The Last of the Flock*.

4. Neat; neatly arranged; elegant without grandeur; as, a pretty flower-garden.

5. Pleasing in idea, style, conception, or arrangement.

"Waller has celebrated their nuptials in one of his prettiest poems."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii., ch. i.

6. Nice, excellent, fine. (*Byron: Beppo*, lxxii.) (Used ironically or with a certain degree of contempt.)

7. Affectedly nice; foppish, affected.

8. Used as a term of endearment, and supplying the place of a diminutive.

"My pretty youth."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

\*9. Moderately great or large; not very much or great.

"My daughter's of a pretty age."

*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, i. 3.

**B. As adv.**: Tolerably, moderately; expressive of a degree less than *very*.

"The same power pretty equally over all men."—*Burke: On the Sublime; On Taste*. (Introd.)

¶ *Pretty much*: Nearly, almost.

**pretty-opinion**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A European geometer moth, *Emmelesia blandiata*.

**pretty-spoken**, *adj.* Spoken or speaking in a pleasing manner.

**pret'-tŷ-ish** (e as ī), *adj.* [Eng. *pretty*; *-ish*.] Somewhat pretty; tolerably pretty. (*Walpole*.)

†**pret'-tŷ-ism** (e as ī), *s.* [Eng. *pretty*; *-ism*.] Affected prettiness of style, manner, or the like.

**prē-tū-bēr'-cū-lar**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and English *tubercular*.]

*Pathol.*: The epithet applied to a morbid state just preceding the deposition of tubercles in the lungs.

**prē-tŷp'-ī-fŷ**, *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *typify* (q. v.).] To exhibit by a type beforehand; to prefigure.

**prē-vāil'**, **\*pre-vaile**, **\*pre-vayle**, *v. i.* [Fr. *prévaloir*, from Lat. *prævaleo*=to have great power; *præ*=before, in excess, and *valeo*=to be strong; Sp. *prevaler*; Ital. *prevalere*.]

1. To have or gain the superiority or victory; to overcome, to conquer; to have the upper hand or the mastery.

"It came to pass that when Moses held up his hand then Israel prevailed, and when he let down his hand Amalek prevailed."—*Exodus* xvii. 11.

2. It is followed by *against* or *over*, before an object.

"David prevailed over the Philistine."—1 *Samuel* xvii. 50.

3. To be in force; to have effect; to have influence; to extend with power or influence; to obtain.

"If such loose principles as I am here confuting prevail."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 372.

4. To gain influence or predominance; to operate effectually.

"Thy grave admonishments prevail with me."

*Shakesp.: King Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 5.*

\*5. To succeed; to gain one's object by persuasion.

"Let me upon my knee prevail in this."

*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, ii. 2.

6. To persuade, to induce; followed by *on* or *upon*; as, I prevailed on him to stop.

**prē-vāil'-ing**, *pr. par. & a.* [PREVAIL.]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Having superior force, power, or influence; predominant.

2. Persuading, inducing, efficacious.

"My tears are now prevailing orators."

*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iii. 1.

3. Prevalent; most common or general; existing most extensively or widely; as, the prevailing opinion.

**prē-vāil'-ing-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *prevailing*; *-ly*.] In a prevailing manner; so as to prevail; with success.

**\*prē-vāil'-mēnt**, *s.* [English *prevail*; *-ment*.] Prevalence; superior influence.

**prēv'-a-lençe**, **\*prēv'-a-len-çŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *prévalence*, from Low Lat. *prævalentia*, from Lat. *prævalens*=prevailing, prevalent (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being prevalent; superior strength, force, influence, or efficacy; greatest efficacy in producing an effect; superiority. (*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xxii. 435.)

2. Most general existence, reception, or practice; predominance; the state of being most widely spread; most extensive influence.

"The prevalence of the logical errors now under consideration."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, vol. ii., ch. iv., § 3.

**prēv'-a-lenç**, *a.* [Lat. *prævalens*, pr. par. of *prævaleo*=to prevail (q. v.).]

1. Prevailing; gaining or having the superiority; superior in force, influence, or efficacy; victorious, predominant, efficacious.

"How prevalent the prayers of good men are with God appears from this."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 2.

2. Most widely spread or current; most generally received, adopted, or practiced; predominant, prevailing.

**prēv'-a-lenç-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *prevalent*; *-ly*.]

1. In a prevalent manner; so as to prevail; prevailingly.

"He interceded more prevalently by this significant action."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

2. Most widely spread, received, or adopted; most commonly.

**prē-vār'-ī-cāte**, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *prævaricatus*, pa. par. of *prævaricor*=to spread the legs wide apart in walking; hence, to swerve, to shuffle: *præ*=before, and *varicus*=straddling, from *varus*=bent, straddling.]

**A. Intransitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. To be in collusion with the party one is nominally opposing, and betray the cause one is nominally advocating.

2. To act or speak evasively; to shuffle or quibble in one's answers; not to be straightforward and plain in answering; to shift, to equivocate.

"The witnesses prevaricated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. v.

**II. Law:**

1. To undertake a thing falsely and deceitfully with the intention of defeating and destroying the object which it is designed to promote.

2. In the same sense as I. 1.

\***B. Trans.**: To evade by shuffling, quibbling, or paltry excuses; to transgress, to pervert.

"When any of us hath prevaricated our part of the covenant."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

**prē-vār'-ī-cā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prævaricationem*, acc. of *prævaricatio*, from *prævaricatus*, pa. par. of *prævaricor*=to prevaricate (q. v.); Sp. *prevaricacion*; Ital. *prevaricazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. Collusion with the enemy one professes to oppose. [II. 1.]

"If we be not all enemies to God in this kind, yet, in adhering to the enemy, we are enemies; in our prevarications, and easy betrayings and surrendering of ourselves to the enemy of his kingdom, Satan, we are his enemies."—*Donne: Sermon 7, On the Nativity*.

\*2. A perverting, a perversion; a turning to wrong or improper uses.

\*3. A secret abuse in the discharge of a public trust, office, or commission.

"They sent Taaffe to prison for prevarication."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

4. A shuffling or quibbling; an endeavor to evade the truth or the disclosure of the truth by quibbling; the evasion of what is honorable or just by the practice of some trick or quibble; a deviation from what is just and fair. (*Cowper: Retirement*, 657.)

**II. Law:**

1. The act of an advocate who acts in collusion with his opponent, and betrays the cause of his client.

2. The undertaking of a thing falsely and deceitfully, with the intention of defeating and destroying the object which it is designed to promote.

3. The willful concealment or misrepresentation of the truth by giving evasive or equivocating evidence.

**prē-vār'-ī-cā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat., from *prævaricatus*, pa. par. of *prævaricor*=to prevaricate (q. v.); Fr. *prévaricateur*; Ital. *prevaricatore*.]

1. One who betrays or abuses a trust; one who by collusion betrays the cause of his client.

"The law, which is promulgated against prevaricators."—*Frynne: Treachery and Disloyalty*, p. 160. (App.)

2. One who prevaricates; one who quibbles or shuffles in his answers; a shuffler, a quibbler.

\*3. At Cambridge University (England), a sort of occasional orator, who in his oration at the Commencement, used to make satirical allusions to the conduct of the members of the University.

**prēv'-ē-nançe**, *s.* [PREVENANCY.] The act of going before; prevenience.

¶ *Law of prevenience:*

*Metaph.*: (See extract.)

"It will be understood then at once that what they [Phenomenists] call the 'law of causation,' and we call the *law of prevenience* is simply the well-known law of phenomenal sequence."—*Dr. Ward, in Dublin Review*, xxxii. 309.

**\*prēv'-ē-nan-çŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *prévenance*.] Attention, obligingness, civility; readiness to oblige.

"La Fleur's prevenience . . . soon set every servant in the kitchen at ease with him."—*Sterne: Sent. Journal; The Letter*.

**\*prē-vēne'**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *prævenio*=to come before; *præ*=before, and *venio*=to come; Fr. *prévenir*.] To prevent, to hinder.

"If thy indulgent care  
Had not preven'd, among unbody'd shades  
I now had wander'd."—*Philips: Cider*, ii.

†**prē-vēn'-ī-ençe**, *s.* [PREVENIENT.] The act of anticipating or going before; anticipation.

**prē-vēn'-ī-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *præveniens*, pr. par. of *prævenio*.] [PREVENE.]

1. Coming or going before; preceding, anticipating.

"Love celestial, whose preventent aid  
Forbids approaching ill."—*Mallet: Amyntor and Theodora*.

2. Preventive, preventing.

"Prevenient grace."—*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 3.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ðem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel. del.



**prĕ-vĕnt'**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *præventus*, pa. par. of *prævenio*=to come before, to precede, to anticipate; Fr. *prévenir*; Sp. *prevenir*; Ital. *prevenire*.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. To come before one to a place; to precede, to anticipate; to be before.

"Then had I come, *preventing* Sheba's Queen,  
To see the comeliest of the sons of men."  
*Prior: Solomon*, ii. 437.

\*2. To go before as a guide, or to supply what is necessary and make the way easy.

"Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings, with thy most gracious favor."—*Book of Common Prayer*.

\*3. To be before or earlier than; to anticipate. (*Psalms* cxix. 14.)

\*4. To escape by anticipating; to avoid, to frustrate.

"She hath *prevented* me."  
*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, v. 2.

5. To be beforehand with; to forestall, to anticipate.

"Sir George *prevents* every wish."—*Mrs. Inchbald*, in *Annandale*.

6. To be beforehand with, and so in the way of; to hinder by something done before; to stop or intercept; to impede, to thwart, to obstruct.

**II. Canon Law:** To transact or undertake any affair before an inferior, by right of position. [**PREVENTION**, II.]

**\*B. Intrans.:** To come before the usual time.

"Strawberries watered with water, wherein hath been steeped sheep's dung, will *prevent* and come early."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

**prĕ-vĕnt-a-bĭl'-i-tĕ**, *s.* [English *preventable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being preventable; capability of being prevented.

**prĕ-vĕnt'-a-ble**, **prĕ-vĕnt'-i-ble**, *a.* [English *prevent*; -able.] Capable of being prevented; that may or can be prevented.

"The ignorance of the end is far more *preventable*."—*Reynolds: Works*, p. 771.

**prĕ-vĕnt'-a-tive**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *prevent*; -ative.]

**A. As adj.:** Preventing, preventive.

"Adopting *preventative* measures."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**B. As subst.:** A preventive.

**prĕ-vĕnt'-a-tive-lĭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *preventative*; -ly.] By way of prevention; so as to prevent or hinder.

"One of the Russian peasants who came from Smolensk to be inoculated *preventatively* against the effects of bites inflicted by a mad wolf."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**prĕ-vĕnt'-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *prevent*; -er.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. One who goes before; one who is before or forestalls another.

2. One who prevents, hinders, or obstructs; a hinderer.

**II. Naut.:** An additional rope, spar, chain, or bolt, as a support, stay, or substitute. A supplementary or auxiliary rope to support a spar, stay, &c., in a gale or in action.

**prĕ-vĕnt'-i-ble**, *a.* [**PREVENTABLE**.]

**prĕ-vĕnt'-ĭng**, *pr. par. or a.* [**PREVENTING**.]

**prĕ-vĕnt'-ĭng-lĭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *preventing*; -ly.] So as to prevent or hinder.

**prĕ-vĕnt'-tion**, *s.* [Fr., Sp. *prevencion*; Italian *prevenzione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. The act of going before; the state of being before or in advance; space or time in advance.

"The greater the distance, the greater the *prevention*."—*Bacon*.

\*2. The act of anticipating needs or wishes; anticipation, foresight.

\*3. Hence, a bestowal of favors; goodness, kindness.

4. The act of preventing, hindering, or obstructing; hindrance, obstruction.

"Nor odds appeared  
In . . . swift *prevention*."

*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 320.

5. The act of obviating or preventing by measures taken or acts done beforehand.

"For the *prevention* of such inconveniences."—*Glanvill: Scepsis*, ch. xii.

6. A measure taken, or an act done, to prevent or obviate something; a precaution.

"Achievements, plots, orders, *preventions*."  
*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

7. Caution, foresight; precaution, care.

\*8. Prejudice, prepossession. (A Gallicism.)

"Let them bring no particular gusto, or any *prevention* of mind."—*Dryden*. (*Todd*.)

\*9. Jurisdiction.

**II. Eng. Canon Law:** The right which a superior person or officer has to lay hold of, claim, or transact an affair prior to an inferior one to whom otherwise it more immediately belongs; as when the judges *prevent* subaltern ones.

**\*prĕ-vĕnt'-tion-al**, *adj.* [Eng. *prevention*; -al.] Tending to prevent; preventive.

**\*prĕ-vĕnt'-ĭ-tive**, *a.* [**PREVENTATIVE**.]

**prĕ-vĕnt'-ive**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *prevent*; -ive; Fr. *préventif*.]

**A. As adjective:**

\*1. Going before; convenient, preceding.

"Directed by any previous counsel or *preventive* understanding."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 73.

2. Tending to hinder or prevent; hindering, obviating; preventing the access of ill; preventative.

"Physic is either curative or *preventive*."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

**B. As substantive:**

1. That which prevents, hinders, or obstructs the approach or passage of anything; a hindrance, an impediment.

"Though it be a natural *preventive* to some evils."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 368.

2. *Spec.:* An antidote taken previously to prevent an attack of disease or illness.

**preventive-service**, *subst.* [**COAST-BLOCKADE**, **COAST-GUARD**.]

**prĕ-vĕnt'-ive-lĭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *preventive*; -ly.] In a preventive manner; in a manner to prevent or hinder.

"It is *preventively* the assertor of its own rights."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. i.

**prĕ-vĕr'-tĕ-bral**, *adj.* [Pref. *pre-*, and English *vertebral* (q. v.).]

*Anat.:* Situated in front of the vertebra; as, the *prevertebral* muscles and fasciæ of the neck. (*Quain*.)

**prĕ-view'** (iew as ū), *v. t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *view* (q. v.).] To view beforehand.

**prĕ-vĭ-ōūs**, *adj.* [Latin *prævius* = on the way before, going before: *præ*=before, and *via*=a way; Ital. & Sp. *previo*.]

1. Going before in time; prior, antecedent; being or happening before something else.

"To make myself fitter for the work by some *previous* meditations."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 32.

2. (See the extract.)

"He is a little before his time, a trifle *previous*, as the Americans say, but so are all geniuses."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**previous-question**, *s.* [**QUESTION**, s.]

**prĕ-vĭ-ōūs-lĭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *previous*; -ly.] In time previous or preceding; before, antecedently, beforehand.

"They were *previously* led to take a comprehensive survey of human nature."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, pt. ii. § 1. (*Introd.*)

**prĕ-vĭ-ōūs-nĕss**, *subst.* [Eng. *previous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being previous or prior; antecedence in time.

**\*prĕ-vĭsĕ**, *v. t.* [Lat. *prævisus*, pa. par. of *prævideo* = to see before: *præ* = before, and *video* = to see.]

1. To see beforehand, to foresee.

2. To warn or inform beforehand, to prewarn.

"Mr. Pelham has *previſed* the reader that Lord Vincent was somewhat addicted to paradox."—*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. xv. (*Note*.)

**prĕ-vĭ-ſĭon**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prævisus*, pa. par. of *prævideo*; Sp. *prevision*; Ital. *previsione*.] [**PREVISE**.] The act of foreseeing; foresight, foreknowledge, prescience.

"Daniel's *prevision* of the performance."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. 2.

**\*prĕ-vĭſĕ-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *previse*(e); -ive.] Foreseeing, prescient.

"It [intelligence awakened by sensation] is throughout *previſive*."—*A. C. Fraser: Berkeley*, p. 51.

**Prĕ-vōst** (st silent), *s.* [M. Pierre Prevost, a Genevan physicist.] (See etym.)

**Prevost's theory**, *s.*

*Thermology:* The theory that all bodies radiate heat, the hotter giving off more and the colder less than they receive, till a mobile equilibrium is established among them.

**\*prĕ-vōy'-ant**, *a.* [Fr.] Forseeing, prescient. (*Mrs. Oliphant*.)

**\*prĕ-wārn'**, *v. t. or i.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *warn* (q. v.).] To warn beforehand; to forewarn, to preadmonish.

"Comets *prewarn* whose havock in vast field  
Unearthed skulls proclaim."

*Shakesp. (?) : Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. i.

**prĕy**, **\*praie**, **\*pray**, **\*preie**, **\*preye**, *s.* [O. Fr. *praie*, *preie* (Fr. *proie*), from Lat. *præda*=booty; cf. Wel. *praidd*=flock, herd, booty; Ital. & O. Sp. *preda*.] [**PREDATORY**.]

1. Booty, spoil, plunder; goods taken from an enemy in war; anything taken or got by violence.

"The rest of the prisoners he *dystrybuted* among his souldiers every man one in name of a *pray*."—*Goldinge: Caesar*, fo. 237.

2. A person or thing given up to another, a victim.

"Give her, as a *prey*, to law and shame."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. II., ii. 1.

3. That which is, or may be, seized to be devoured by carnivorous animals. (*Job* iv. 11.)

4. The act of preying on, or of catching and devouring other creatures; ravage, depredation.

"You sat smiling at his cruel *prey*."

*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

¶ **Beast (or bird) of prey:** A carnivorous beast or bird; one which lives on the flesh of other animals.

**\*prey-catcher**, **\*praye-catcher**, *s.* A thief, a robber.

**prĕy**, *v. i.* [**PREY**, s.]

1. To take booty or plunder; to plunder, to ravage, to take food by violence.

"Like an o'ergrown lion in a cage  
That goes not out to *prey*."

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, i. 3.

2. Followed by *on* or *upon*.

(1) To rob, to plunder.

"They pray continually unto their saint, the commonwealth; or rather not pray to her, but *prey* on her."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.* Pt. I., ii. 1.

(2) To seize as prey; to seize and devour; to chase and seize as food.

"To *prey* on nothing that doth seem as dead."

*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 3.

(3) To waste or wear away gradually; to cause to waste or pine away; as, His misfortune *preyed* on his mind.

**prĕy'-ĕr**, **\*prei-er**, *s.* [Eng. *prey*, v.; -er.] One who preys; a plunderer, a robber, a devourer.

"She would needs be a *preie* unto the *preier*."—*Hooker: Conquest of Ireland*, ch. i.

**\*prĕy'-fŭl**, **\*prey-full**, *a.* [Eng. *prey*; -full.]

1. Given to prey; savage.

"The *preyfull* broode of savage beasts."

*Chapman: Homer's Hymn to Venus*.

2. Rich in prey; killing much game. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 2.)

**prĕy'-ĭng**, *present par. or adj.* [**PREY**, v.]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Plundering, wasting, wearing.

2. *Her.:* Applied to any ravenous beast or bird, standing on and in a proper position for devouring its prey.

**prĭ-a-cān'-thŭs**, *s.* [Gr. *prion* = a saw, and *akantha*=a spine.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Percidæ (q. v.). Bodys short, compressed, covered with small rough scales, which extend also over the short snout; one dorsal fin with ten spines, anal with three. Præoperculum serrated, with a flat, triangular spine at the angle. Seventeen species, from the tropical seas; all about twelve inches long; red, pink, and silvery-white the prevailing colors.

2. *Palæontol.:* One species from the Yorkshire Carboniferous. (*Etheridge*.)

**prĭ'-al**, *s.* [**PAIR-ROYAL**.]

**prĭ-ā'-pĕ-an**, *s.* [Lat. *priapeia*=a collection of poems upon Priapus by different authors.] A species of hexameter verse, so constructed as to be divisible into two portions of three feet each, having generally a trochee in the first and fourth feet, and an amphimacer in the third.

**prĭ'-a-pĭsm**, *s.* [Fr. *priapisme*.] [**PRIAPOLITE**.] Morbid tension of the male genital organ.

**prĭ-āp'-ō-lĭte**, *s.* [From Gr. *priapos*=the god of gardens and country life, and *lithos*=a stone; Fr. *priapolithe*.]

*Petrol.:* A limestone of stalagmitic origin, in the form of cylindrical tubercles, the nucleus of which was probably vegetable.

**prĭce** (1), *s.* [**PRIZE** (2), s.] Reward, recompense.

"What then? is the reward of virtue bread?"

That vice may merit; 'tis the *price* of toil."

*Pope: Essay on Man*, iv. 151.

**prĭce** (2), **\*pris**, **\*pryce**, **\*prys**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pris*, *preis* (Fr. *prix*), from Lat. *pretium*=price; Sp. *precio*; Ital. *prezzo*. *Price*, *prize* (1), s., and *praise*, are essentially the same word.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cŭb, cŭre, unite, cŭr, rŭle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



1. The equivalent in money, or other medium of exchange, paid or given for anything; the sum of money paid for goods; the value which a seller puts on his goods; the current value of a commodity. (2 *Samuel* xxiv. 24.)

2. Value, estimation. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. i. 1.)

3. Worth, value, excellence. (*Matt.* xiii. 26.)

¶ The early political economists used the words value and price as synonymous terms, and they are not always discriminated even by Ricardo. John Stuart Mill and the modern economists discriminate them, using price to express the value of a thing in relation to money, and value, or exchange value, to denote its general power of purchasing. The price of an article is regulated by the law of demand and supply.

¶ (1) *Price of money:*

*Comm.*: The rate of discount at which capital may be lent or borrowed.

(2) *Market price:* [MARKET-PRICE.]

(3) *Natural price:* [REAL-VALUE.]

price-current, price-list, s.

*Comm.*: A price-list; a table or account of the current value of merchandise, stocks, &c., issued periodically.

price, v. t. [PRICE, s.]

\*1. To pay the price of; to pay for.

"With his own blood price that he hath spilt."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. v. 26.

2. To set a price on; to value, to prize.

"Thy life with mine is evenly prised."

*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, vii.

3. To ask the price of. (*Colloq.*)

priced, a. [PRICE, s.] Set at a value; valued; having a price or value set on. (Used in composition, as low-priced, high-priced, &c.)

price-ite, s. [After Mr. T. Price, of San Francisco; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: A compact mineral, sometimes chalk-like, consisting of minute rhombic crystals. Soft; specific gravity, 2.262-2.298; color, milk-white; luster, dull to satiny; feel, greasy. Composition: A hydrated borate of lime, the analyses suggesting the formula,  $3\text{CaO}, 4\text{BO}_3 + 6\text{HO}$ . Found in Curry county, Oregon, in layers between slate and blue steatite.

price-less, a. [Eng. price, s.; -less.]

1. Invaluable, inestimable.

\*2. Of no value; worthless, unsalable.

pric-êr, \*pryc-er, s. [English *pric(e)*, v.; -er.] One who sets or names a price; a valuer. (*Richmondshire Wills*, p. 31.)

prick, \*prike, \*prik-en, \*prik-i-en, \*pryke, v. t. & i. [Icel. *prika*; Ger. *prikken*.] [PRICK, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument or substance; to puncture.

¶ Sometimes the effect of the pricking, rather than the thing pricked, is made the object of the verb; as, to *prick* a hole in paper.

2. *Specif.*: To spur; to drive spurs into.

"As o'er the plain the Pilgrim prick'd his steed."

*Byron: Child Harold*, i. 43.

3. To urge, to spur, to goad, to incite (Often followed by *on*.)

"My duty pricks me on to utter that."

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 7.

4. To affect with a sharp, shooting pain.

5. To sting with remorse. (*Acts* ii. 37.)

6. To cause to pierce through.

"Prick a pin through the eye."—*Dr. H. Power: Experimental Philosophy*, bk. i., p. 5.

7. To mark with a pointed instrument; to mark with dots or small marks.

"Atkinson did not commence his play immediately, but pricked the chances on a card as they ran."—*Marryat: Japhet in Search of a Father*, ch. lii.

\*8. To mark or write down in notes.

"A valuable collection of music pricked mostly by himself."—*Annual Register* (1765), p. 46.

9. To hang or fix on a point.

10. To fasten by means of a pin or other pointed instrument.

11. To bed out; to plant in a bed.

"But if you draw them [seedlings] only for the thinning of your seminary, prick them into some empty beds."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, p. 10.

12. To fix by the point.

"Pricking their points into a board so that their edges might look toward one another."—*Newton*.

13. To cause to point upward; to erect; said of the ears, and primarily of the pointed ears, of an animal. (Generally with *up*.)

"It is alike troublesome to both the rider and his beast, if the latter goes pricking up his ears and starting all the way."—*Sterne: Sentimental Journey*, i. 202.

14. To mark off. [PRICKING, ¶.]

15. To appoint or designate.

\*16. To mark, to describe.

17. To mark down; to find and mark.

18. To beat for game.

"Did you not accompany him to prick the wood?"—*Mrs. Gore: Fascination*, p. 109.

\*19. To dress up.

"Pricking up their children in vaine fashions."—*Rogers: Naaman, the Syrian*, p. 391.

\*20. To render acid or pungent to the taste.

\*21. To make proud, to puff up.

\*22. To intermix, to interweave.

"Pricke in some flowers of that he hath learned abroad."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Travel*.

II. Technically:

1. Nautical.

(1) To trace a ship's course on a chart.

(2) To run a middle seam through the cloth of a sail.

2. *Farr.*: To drive a nail into a horse's foot so as to cause lameness.

3. *Malting*: The floor of a malt-kiln is perforated with small holes which get choked during the malting season. A lad is then employed to clear each hole, which operation is called *pricking* the kiln.

B. Intransitive:

1. To cause pain, as by a sharp-pointed instrument.

2. To suffer or feel penetration by a point or sharp pain; to be punctured.

3. To spur; to ride rapidly or hastily.

"A gentle knight was pricking on the plaine."

*Spenser: F. Q. I.*, i. 1.

\*4. To go in state.

"And so he pricketh forth in his Pontificalibus."—*Jewell: Defense*, p. 281.

\*5. To aim at a point, place, or mark.

\*6. To do embroidery.

"All day pricking on a clout."

*Tusser: Husbandry*, lxxvii. 16.

\*7. To appoint or designate persons or things by pricking. [PRICKING, ¶.]

"Our own Sovereign Lady . . . pricks for sheriffs."—*De Quincey: Joan of Arc* (Works), iii. 223.

\*8. To dress one's self for show.

\*9. To become acid or sour; to turn.

\*10. To run, leaving footprints behind (said of a hare).

11. To stimulate, to incite, to urge.

"When reason aduiseeth to forbear and the appetite pricketh to take a drinke, a man ought rather to followe reason."—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 3.

12. To germinate.

¶ (1) *To prick out*: To plant out for the first time. [A. I. 11.]

(2) *To prick up one's self*: To show off, to make a show.

prick, \*pricke, \*prike, \*prikke, \*pryk, \*pryke, \*prykke, s. [A. S. *pricu*, *prica*=a point, a dot; cogn. with O. D. *prick*=a prickle; Dut. *prikkel*; Dan. *prik*=a dot; Sw. *prick*=a point, a dot, a prick; Wel. *pric*=a stick, a broach; Ir. *pricadh*=a goad, *pricca*=a sting; Dan. *prikke*=to mark with dots; Sw. *prika*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A dot, a point, a small mark; applied to

\* (1) A vowel-point used in Oriental writing.

"Martinus affirmeth that these Masorites invented the prickles wherewith the Hebrew is now read."—*Purchas: Pilgrimage*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

\* (2) A point in geometry.

"A point or pricke is the beginning of a line."—*Goldring: De Mornay*, ch. ix., p. 120.

\* (3) The point or mark on a target at which an archer shot.

\* (4) Hence, fig., used for the object aimed at; one's aim.

\* (5) A mark on a dial denoting the hour.

(6) The mark made by pricking with a pointed instrument; a puncture.

2. A pointed instrument or substance, sharp enough to pierce the skin; as, a skewer; a goad for oxen.

\*3. A sting, a thorn.

4. A stinging or tormenting thought; remorse.

"The prickings of conscience will not so much afflict us."—*Tucker: Light of Nature*, ii. 526.

5. The print or mark of a hare or deer on the ground; hence, fig. a trace, a mark.

"That discourse of whose footing we have found the prickings already."—*Guzman de Alfarache*, p. 122.

\*6. (See extract.)

"They bear not their first head which we call Broches (in a fallow deare prickings), until they enter the second yere."—*Turberville: Boke of Venerie*, p. 52.

\*7. A mark denoting degree; pitch.

"To prick of highest prayse."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xii. 1.

\*8. A goal.

\*9. A point, a pitch, a state.

\*10. A pricking sensation.

"I find pimples and prickings all over my body."—*Pepys: Diary*, iii. 98.

\*11. A spur, an excitement.

"Examples joined with the pricke of emulation."—*Lamaudaje: French Academy*, bk. i., p. 236.

II. *Naut.*: A small roll; as, a *prick* of yarn or tobacco.

\*¶ *Prick and praise, prick and price, prick and prize*: The reward of excellence.

"It doth surmount and carry away the pricke and prize of all others."—*Newton: Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 76.

prick-eared, \*pryke-eared, a. Having pointed ears.

"Thou prick-eared cur of Iceland."

*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 1.

¶ The term was commonly applied by the Cavaliers to the Puritans, because, from their hair being cut close all around, their ears stuck up prominently.

prick-me-dainty, prick-ma-dainty, a. Characterized by the use of over-nice or finical language; finical, over-precise.

prick-post, s. [QUEEN-POST.]

prick-punch, s.

*Forging*: A pointed instrument used by smiths to mark their centers.

\*prick-shaft, s. A shaft for shooting at a mark; an arrow.

"You should use prick-shafts."—*Rowley: A Match at Midnight*, ii. 1.

prick-song, s.

*Music*: Written music, as opposed to extempore descent.

"He fights as you sing prick-song."

*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

prick-timber, s. [PRICK-WOOD.]

\*prick-wand, s. A wand set up for a mark to shoot arrows at.

\*prick-a-sour, \*pric-a-sour, s. [PRICK, v.] A fast or hard rider.

"He was a pricasour aright."

*Chaucer: C. T.* (Prol. 189.)

prick-êr, s. [Eng. *prick*, v.; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which pricks; a prick; a sharp-pointed instrument for pricking; a prickle.

2. A long slender iron used for probing or sounding the depth of a bog or quicksand.

\*3. A light horseman.

"Northumbrian prickers, wild and rude."

*Scott: Marmion*, v. 17.

\*4. One who tested whether women were witches, by pricking them with pins; a witch-finder.

\*5. One who beats for game.

II. Technically:

1. *Blasting*: [NEEDLE, s., II. 2].

2. *Gunnery*: A sharp wire introduced at the vent to puncture the bag which holds the charge, in order that the priming may touch the powder.

3. *Naut.*: A small instrument having an enlarged head and a curved tapering point. It is similar to the fid and marine spike, but is used for smaller work.

4. *Saddlery*: A tool used to mark stitch-holes, to render them uniform in distance.

5. *Ichthy.*: The Basking-shark (q. v.).

prick-êt, s. [PRICK, s.]

1. A buck in his second year.

"'Twas a pricket that the princess kill'd."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 2.

\*2. A wax taper.

3. *Bot.*: *Sedum acre*, *S. album*, and *S. reflexum*.

prick-ing, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [PRICK, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of piercing or puncturing with a sharp-pointed instrument.

"There is that speaketh [wordes] like the prickings of a sword."—*Proverbs* xii. 18. (1583.)

2. A tingling pain; a sharp-shooting pain.

"By the pricking of my thumbs,

Something wicked this way comes."

*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 1.

\*3. The making an incision at the root of a horse's tail to cause him to carry it higher. [PICK (1), v., B. ¶ 2.]

bôil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = shus. -ble, -dic, &c. = bel, del.



\*4. The prick or mark left by an animal's foot, as, by a hare, deer, &c.; the act of tracing animals by such marks.

"Those which cannot discern the footings or prickings of the hare."—*Topsall: Four-footed Beasts*, p. 152.

\*5. The state or condition of becoming acid or sour, as wine.

II. *Farr.*: The act of driving a nail into a horse's foot while shoeing him, so as to cause lameness.

¶ *Pricking for sheriffs*: The annual ceremony of appointing sheriffs for each county for the ensuing year. It is so called from the name of the persons chosen being marked by the stick of a pin. (*Eng.*)

#### pricking-note, s.

*Comm.*: A document delivered by a shipper of goods authorizing the receiving of them on board. So called from the practice of pricking holes in the paper corresponding with the number of packages counted into the ship.

#### pricking-up, s.

*Plastering*: The first coat of plaster on lath; the surface is scratched to form a key for the next coat.

*pric'-kle*, \**pric-le*, s. [*English prick*; *dimin. suff. -le.*]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. A little mark; a dot, a jot.

2. A little prick; a small sharp point.

"Let us endure their bad qualities for their good; allow the *prickle* for the rose."—*Chapman: All Fools*, iii. 1.

3. A sharp-pointed process as from the skin of an animal; a spine.

4. A kind of basket, of willow or brier, containing rather more than a gallon measure.

5. A sieve of filberts, containing about half a hundredweight.

II. *Bot.*: A rigid, opaque, conical process, formed of cellular tissue, and terminating in an acute point. It may be considered a compound hardened hair developed from the epiphloeum of the bark, and differs from a spine in belonging to the epidermis only, and therefore breaking off smoothly.

*prickle-back*, s. The stickleback (q. v.).

*prickle-tang*, s.

*Bot.*: *Fucus serratus*.

\**prickle-yellow*, s.

*Bot.*: *Xanthoxylon clava herculis*. In Jamaica it is esteemed a good timber tree, and is imported into other countries for making walking sticks. In the West Indies and Carolinas an infusion of it is used in toothache.

*pric'-kle*, v. t. [*PRICKLE*, s.] To prick slightly; to prick.

"Felt a horror over me creep,  
*Prickle* my skin and catch my breath."  
*Tennyson: Maud*, I. xiv. 36.

\**pric'-kled* (le as *el*), a. [*English prick(le)*, s.; *-ed.*] Having prickles; prickly.

"The little red-brest to the *prickled* thorne  
Return'd."—*Browne: Britannia's Pastorals*, ii. 3.

*prick'-li-ness*, s. [*English prickly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being prickly or having many prickles.

\**prick'-louse*, s. [*English prick*, and *louse.*] A word of contempt for a tailor.

"A taylor and his wife quarreling; the woman in contempt called her husband *pricklouse.*"—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

*prick'-ly*, a. [*Eng. prickl(e)*; *-y.*]

1. Full of, or covered with, sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles.

"Fix'd in the center of a *prickly* brake."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

2. *Bot.*: Furnished with prickles, as the stem of some roses.

*prickly-ash*, s.

*Botany*: *Xanthoxylon americanum*, an aromatic plant, with yellowish flowers appearing before the leaves.

*prickly-back*, s. [*PRICKLE-BACK.*]

*prickly-bullhead*, s.

*Ichthy.*: A freshwater fish, *Cottus asper*.

*prickly-cedar*, s.

*Bot.*: *Cyathodes Oxycedrus*.

*prickly-cockle*, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Cardium aculeatum*.

*prickly-grass*, s.

*Bot.*: The genus *Echinochloa*.

*prickly-heat*, s.

*Pathol.*: *Lichen tropicus*: a skin disease, characterized by minute papule formed by the hyperemia of the sweat follicles. Few Caucasian residents in the tropics escape it when they are exposed to the sun. It is not in the least dangerous.

*prickly-pear*, s. [*OPUNTIA.*]

*prickly-pole*, s.

*Bot.*: *Bactris plumieriana*. (*West Indian.*)

*prickly-samphire*, s. [*ECHINOPHORA.*]

*prickly-withe*, s.

*Bot.*: *Cereus triangularis*.

*prick'-mäd-am*, s. [*Eng. prick*, and *madam.*]

*Bot.*: *Sedum reflexum*.

\**prick'-shöt*, s. [*Eng. prick*, and *shot.*] A bow-shot.

"A *prickshot* asunder."—*Patten: Exped. to Scotland.*

*prick'-wood*, s. [*Eng. prick*, and *wood.*]

*Bot.*: The Spindle-tree, *Euonymus europæus*.

*prick'-y*, \**prick-ey*, \**prick-ie*, a. [*Eng. prick*, s.; *-y.*] Prickly.

"*Prickie* it is like a thorne."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, xix. 3.

*pride* (1), \**pruide*, \**prude*, \**pryd*, *subst.* [*A. S. pryte*, from *prüt*=proud (q. v.). Cf. *Icel. prýðhi*=an ornament; *prúðhr*=proud; *Dan. pryde*; *Sw. pryda*=to adorn.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being proud; inordinate self-esteem; unreasonable conceit of one's own superiority in rank, talents, accomplishments, or position, manifesting itself in reserve, distance, airs, and evident contempt of others.

"*Pride* is that exalted idea of our state, qualifications, or attainments, which exceeds the boundaries of justice."—*Cogan: Passions*, pt. i., ch. iii.

2. Generous elation of heart; a noble self-esteem arising from consciousness of upright conduct, noble actions or the like; sense of one's own worth and abhorrence of what is beneath or unworthy of one.

3. Insolence; proud or haughty behavior toward others; haughty or arrogant bearing or conduct; insolent treatment of others; haughtiness, arrogance. (*Daniel* iv. 37.)

4. Exuberance of animal spirits; fire, mettle; hence, lust; sexual desire; espec. the excitement of the sexual appetite in a female animal.

"Were they as salt as wolves in *pride.*"

*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

\*5. Wantonness, extravagance, excess.

"Who in their *pride* do presently abuse it."

*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 864.

\*6. Impertinence, insolence, impudence.

"Advance their *pride* against that power that bred it."

*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 1.

7. That of which one is or may be proud; a source or cause of pride.

(1) A person, or number of persons, of whom others are proud.

"A bold peasantry, their country's *pride*,  
When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

*Goldsmith: Deserted Village*, 55.

(2) A feature or characteristic of which one may be proud; an ornament.

(3) Ornament, decoration, beauty.

"The purple *pride* that on thy soft cheek dwells."

*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 99.

(4) Splendid show; ostentation.

"*Pride*, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war."

*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

(5) Prime; highest excellence or pitch.

"There died my Icarus in his *pride.*"

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I.*, iv. 7.

\*8. Highest point.

"A falcon towering in her *pride* of place."

*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 4.

\*9. The full power.

"Hardly we escaped the *pride* of France."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I.*, iii. 2.

\*10. Excessive richness.

"The ground having his *pride* abated in the first crop."  
—*G. Markham: Husbandry*.

II. *Her.*: A term applied to the peacock, turkey cock, and other birds which spread their tails in a circular form and drop their wings; as, a peacock in his *pride*.

¶ *Pride* and *vanity* are not the same, or even closely akin. The proud man has so good an opinion of himself, and is so satisfied that that opinion is correct, that he does not care what the world thinks of him, and makes no special effort to conciliate its good opinion. The vain man distrusts his own favorable judgment of himself, and wishes it to be confirmed by the world. He therefore makes known his good deeds. Men really great are under temptation to be proud, while smaller men and many females tend to vanity.

*pride of India*, s.

*Bot.*: *Melia azedarach*.

*pride* (2), s. [*For etym. see extract.*] The sand-pride or mud-lamprey. [*AMMOCETES.*]

*pride*, v. t. & i. [*PRIDE*, s.]

A. *Trans.*: To make or consider proud; to rate highly; to plume. (It is only used reflexively.)

"Pluming and *priding* himself in all his services."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 14.

\*B. *Intrans.*: To be proud; to glory; to pride one's self.

"You only *pride* in your own abasement."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 368.

*pride'-fûl*, a. [*Eng. pride* (1), s.; *ful*(l).] Full of pride; proud, haughty, insolent.

"Thou didst spread thy *prideful* sail."

*Blackie: Songs of Highlands and Islands*, p. 60.

*pride'-fûl-lý*, adv. [*Eng. prideful*; *-ly.*] In a proud manner; proudly, haughtily; insolently.

*pride'-fûl-ness*, s. [*Eng. prideful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being prideful; pride, haughtiness.

*pride'-lëss*, \**pride-les*, a. [*Eng. pride* (1), s.; *-less.*] Destitute of pride; not proud. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 8,806.)

*prid'-i-an*, a. [*Lat. pridie*=on the day before.] Pertaining or belonging to the previous day. (*Thackeray: Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. ii.)

*prid'-ing*, pr. par. or a. [*PRIDE*, v.]

\**prid'-ing-lý*, adv. [*Eng. priding*; *-ly.*] In a proud manner; with pride, proudly.

*prië*, v. t. [*For prieve*=prove.] To taste; to prove by tasting.

"But I am in some haste to *prie* your worship's good cheer."—*Scott: Red-gauntlet*, ch. vii.

\**prie*, s. [*See def.*] An old name for the privet.

"Lop poplar and willow, elme, maple, and *prie.*"

*Tusser: Husbandry*, xxxv. 15.

\**prie*, v. i. [*Fr. prier*=to pray.]

*prie-dieu*, s. [*Fr.=pray God.*] A kneeling-desk for prayers.

*pri-ër*, s. [*English prie* (=pry); *-er.*] One who pries; one who inquires narrowly; one who searches into the business of others; an inquisitive person.

*priëst*, \**preest*, \**preost*, \**prest*, \**preste*, *subst.* [*A. S. preost*, contracted from *Lat. presbyter*=a presbyter (q. v.); *Ital. presta*; *Dut. & Ger. priester*; *Dan. præst*; *Sw. præst.*]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who in any religion performs the sacred rites and, more or less, intervenes between the worshiper and his God, especially by offering sacrifice.

\*2. A priestess.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Ethnicism*: In the same sense as I. 1. (*Gen. xlvii. 22*, *Acts* xiv. 13.)

2. *Patriarchism*: Under this dispensation the patriarchs themselves exercised priestly functions, e. g., sacrifice (*Gen. xxii. 1-13*) and blessing (*xxvii. 28, 29*). The case of Melchisedek belongs to an older ritual, by no means confined to Palestine (cf. *Virg., Æn. iii. 80*, and *Serv. in loc.*)

3. *Judaism*: Heb. *kohen* (*Lev. xxi. 10*, &c.), Sept. and New Testament Gr. *hiericus* (*Matt. viii. 4*, *xii. 4, 15*, &c.). A descendant of Aaron, and therefore one of the sacred caste. The Jewish priests filled all the important offices in connection, first with the tabernacle and then with the temple worship, less important ones being handed over to the Levites, and those still more menial to the Nethinims (q. v.). They constituted a sacred hierarchy, of which the high priest was the head. Their chief duties were to offer sacrifices for themselves and the people, and intercede for them with God. The priests were divided into twenty-four courses for the service of the temple (*1 Chron. xxiv. 1-19*; *Luke i. 5*). Probably the "chief priests" were the heads of these courses, with any high priest out of the office (*Matt. xxvi. 3*).

4. *New Test.*: A rendering of the Greek *hiericus*. [*3.*] In this sense applied largely to Christ (*Heb. v. 6*, *vii. 11, 15*), the Great High Priest of our profession, and, in an inferior sense, to Christians in general, inasmuch as they offer spiritual sacrifices (*1 Pet. ii. 5*; *Rev. i. 6*, *v. 10, xx. 6*), but never used of any order in the Christian ministry.

5. *Anglican*: A clergyman in priest's orders, as distinguished from a deacon. Only a priest can administer the Holy Communion and read the Absolution. [*ORDINATION, ORDERS.*]

6. *Roman*: A cleric who has received the third grade in holy orders, and who is thereby empowered to "offer, bless, rule, preach, and baptize." [*Mass.*]

*priest-cap*, *priest's cap*, s.

*Fort.*: An outwork with three salient and two entering angles.

*priest's crown*, s.

*Bot.*: *Taraxacum dens-leonis*.

*priest's tree*, s.

*Bot.*: *Ficus indica*. [*BANYAN.*]



**priest**, *v. t. & i.* [PRIEST, *s.*]

**A. Trans.:** To ordain priest.

**\*B. Intrans.:** To hold the office of priest. (*Milton*.)

**priest'-craft**, *s.* [Eng. *priest*, and *craft*.] Priestly policy; fraud or imposition in religious concerns; management of selfish and ambitious priests to gain wealth and power, or to impose on the credulity of others.

**\*priest'-craft-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *priestcraft*; *-y*.] Pertaining to or characterized by priestcraft.

**\*priest'-ēr-ŷ**, *s.* [English *priest*; *-ery*.] Priests collectively; the priesthood.

**priest'-ēss**, *s.* [English *priest*; *-ess*.] A female priest; a woman who officiated in sacred rites.

**priest'-hood**, **\*preest-hod**, **\*prieste-hoode**, *s.* [A.S. *preōsthād*.]

1. The office or character of a priest; priestly office. (*Udall*: 1 *Tim.* i.)

2. The order of men set apart for holy offices; priests collectively.

**\*priest'-iŷh**, **\*prest-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *priest*; *-ish*.] Priestly.

"This act of *prestish* maydenhede fyrst in Irelande."—*Bale*: *English Votaries*, pt. ii.

**†priest'-iŷm**, *s.* [Eng. *priest*; *-ism*.] The character, influence, or government of the priesthood.

**priest'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *priest*; *-less*.] Having no priest; destitute of a priest.

**Priest'-leŷ**, *s.* [The Rev. Dr. Joseph Priestley (1733-1804).] (See compound.)

† *Priestley's green matter*: A green organized crust occurring in places where direct sunlight does not penetrate. It consists either of immature lichens or algae, or of small but mature Palmelleæ. (*Berkeley*.)

**priest'-like**, *a.* [Eng. *priest*; *-like*.] Resembling a priest or that which belongs to priests; befitting a priest; priestly.

**priest'-lī-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *priestly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being priestly; the appearance or manner of a priest.

"Its *priestliness*  
Lending itself to hide their beastliness."

*R. Browning*: *Christmas Eve*, i.

**priest'-lŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *priest*; *-ly*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a priest or to the priesthood; sacerdotal.

\*2. Becoming or befitting a priest; as, a *priestly* manner of living.

**\*priest'-rēss**, *s.* [Eng. *priest*; *-ress*.] A priestess. (*P. Holland*: *Plutarch*, p. 866.)

**priest'-rīd-đen**, **\*priest'-rīd**, *a.* [Eng. *priest*, and *ridden* (q. v.).] Governed, ruled, or swayed completely by priests; under the absolute power, influence, or control of priests.

**\*priest'-rīd-đen-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *priestridden*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being priestridden.

**\*prieve**, *v. t.* [PROVE.]

**prig**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; by some referred so far as meaning 1 to *prick*, *v.*, or *pragmatical*; in meaning 2 perhaps connected with *brigand* (q. v.).]

1. A pert, conceited, pragmatical person.

2. A thief, a pilferer. (*Slang*.)

"Every *prig* is a slave."—*Fielding*: *Jonathan Wild*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

**\*prig-man**, **\*pryg-man**, *s.* A thief. (*Fraternitie of Vagabondes*.)

**\*prig-napper**, *s.* A horse-stealer.

**prīg**, **\*prigg**, *v. t. & i.* [PRIG, *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To steal, to filch, to pilfer. (*Slang*.)

"They mightn't be *prigged* more'n two or three at a time."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. To haggle about, to cheapen. (*Scotch*.)

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To steal, to pilfer. (*Slang*.)

2. To higgie for a bargain; to entreat earnestly, to plead hard.

**†prīg'-dōm**, *s.* [Eng. *prig*; *-dom*.] The state or condition of a prig; priggism.

"Do you think that men can grow out of *prigdom*?"—*Besant & Rice*: *The Monks of Thelema*, p. 30.

**prīg'-gēr-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *prig*; *-ry*.] The manners, qualities, or conduct of a prig; priggism.

**prīg'-gīsh**, *a.* [Eng. *prig*; *-ish*.]

1. Like a prig; conceited, pert; characteristic of a prig.

2. Thievish, dishonest.

"His own *priggish* desires enslave him."—*Fielding*: *Jonathan Wild*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

**prīg'-gīsh-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *priggish*; *-ly*.] In a priggish manner; conceitedly, pertly.

**prīg'-gīsh-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *priggish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being priggish; priggery, priggism.

"A monster of pedantry and *priggishness*."—*Fitzedward Hall*: *Modern English*, p. 334.

**prīg'-gīsm**, *s.* [Eng. *prig*; *-ism*.]

1. The manners or characteristics of a prig; priggery.

"The narrowness and *priggism* so often associated with Boston."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 943.

\*2. Thievery.

"A roguery, a *priggism* they call it here."—*Fielding*: *Jonathan Wild*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

**pri-lēss'-īte**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Min.*: The same as ALLOPHANE (q. v.).

**\*prill** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A stream.

"Each silver *prill* gliding on golden sand."

*Davies*: *Microcosmos*, p. 12.

**prill** (2), *s.* [BRILL.]

**prill** (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Metall.*: The button of metal from an assay.

2. *Mining*: The better portions of ore from which inferior pieces (drudge) have been spalled by the clobbering-hammer.

**prill**, *v. i.* [PRILL (1), *s.*] To flow.

**pril'-lōn**, **pril'-lŷ-ōn**, *s.* [Prob. connected with *prill* (3), *s.*]

*Mining*: Tin extracted from the slag.

**prim**, **\*prym**, *adj.* [O. Fr. *prim* (fem. *prime*) = prime, first . . . thin, slender, small, from Lat. *primus* = first.] [PRIME.] Neat, formal, precise; affectedly nice.

"The garden in its turn was to be set free from its *prim* regularity."—*Walpole*: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. vii.

**prim**, *v. t. & i.* [PRIM, *a.*]

**A. Trans.:** To make prim; to deck out with great nicety or preciseness, to prink.

"She was *primmed* out."—*Richardson*: *Clarissa*, iii. 37.

**B. Intrans.:** To make one's self prim; to act in a prim or formal manner; to primp.

"Tell dear Kitty not to *prim* up."—*Madam D'Arblay*: *Diary*, ii. 108.

**prim**, *s.* [A contract. of *primprint* (q. v.).] A plant, the privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*. [PRIVET.]

"Set prime or *prim*."—*Tusser*: *Husbandrie*, p. 33.

**prī'-mā**, *a. & s.* [Ital., from Lat. *primus*.]

**A. As adjective:**

*Music*: First (fem.), as *prima buffa*, chief comic actress or singer; *prima donna*, chief female singer in the opera; *prima viola*, first viola; *prima vista*, at first sight; *prima volta*, the first time, *i. e.*, before repeating.

**B. As substantive:**

*Print.*: The first form of a sheet, the first galley for making-up, or the first folio of copy for a sheet or galley. (In this sense pron. *prī'-mā*.)

**prī'-mā-čŷ**, **\*prī-mā-cie**, *s.* [O. Fr. *primace* (Fr. *primatie*), from Lat. *primatus* = first rank or place; Sp. *primacia*; Ital. *primazia*.] [PRIMATE.]

†1. The condition or state of being first; first place or rank, supremacy.

"There are several kinds of *primacy*, which may belong to a person in respect of others."—*Barrow*: *Pope's Supremacy*.

2. The office, rank, or character of a primate; the office, rank, or dignity of an archbishop; the chief ecclesiastical station or dignity.

**prī'-mā fā'-čī-ē** (or **čī** as **shī**), *phr.* [Lat.] At first sight or appearance.

† (1) *Prima facie* case:

*Law*: A case which is established by sufficient evidence, and can be overthrown only by rebutting the evidence brought forward on the other side.

(2) *Prima facie* evidence:

*Law*: Evidence which establishes a *prima facie* case.

**prim'-age** (age as **īg**), *s.* [PRIME.]

*Comm.*: A small contribution, usually about one-tenth the amount of the freight, formerly paid to the captain of a vessel for taking care of the cargo; now charged as an addition to the freight.

**prim'-al**, *adj.* [Low Lat. *primalis*, from Latin *primus* = first.] [PRIME, *a.*]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Primary, first in time, order, or importance; original.

"The *primal* father of our line."

*Blackie*: *Lays of Highlands*, p. 42.

2. *Geol.*: A term applied to the earliest Palæozoic series of the Appalachian Basin, from its originating in the dawn of the Palæozoic day of North America. The entire thickness is considerably more than 2,000 feet. Fossils, a peculiar furoid, a characteristic stem-like form, of doubtful affinities,

and one or two brachiopodous mollusks, especially a Lingula. These strata seem to be on the horizon of the Lingula flags. (*Professor H. D. Rogers*: *Geology of Pennsylvania*.)

**\*prī-māl'-ī-tŷ**, *subst.* [Eng. *primal*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being primal or first.

**Prī-mār'-ī-an-ist**, *s.* [See def.]

*Church History*: A follower of Primarius; a Donatist.

**prī-mar-ī-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *primary*; *-ly*.] In a primary manner; in the first or most important place; originally.

"If it does not *primarily*, and in its first design, intend it."—*South*: *Sermons*.

**prī-mar-ī-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *primary*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being primary or first in time, act, or intention.

**prī-mar-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *primarius*, from *primus* = first; Fr. *primaire*; Sp. & Ital. *primario*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. First in order of time; primitive, first, original.

2. First in importance or dignity; principal, chief.

3. First in intention; original, radical.

4. Lowest in order; preparatory, elementary; as,

*primary* schools.

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. That which stands or comes first in order, rank, or importance.

2. A meeting where party nominations for political offices are made. (*U. S.*)

**II. Technically:**

1. *Astron.*: A primary planet (q. v.).

"These, with their respective *primaries* (as the central planets are called), form in each case miniature systems."—*Herschel*: *Astronomy* (ed. 1878), p. 533.

2. *Ornith. (pl.)*: The largest quill-feathers of the wing, arising from bones corresponding to those of the typical hand. [REMIGES.]

†3. *Palæont.*: Found in the Palæozoic rocks; as, *primary* crinoids. (*Seeley*.)

**primary-alcohol**, *s.*

*Chem.*: An alcohol in which the carbon atom, united to hydroxyl, is combined with at least two atoms of hydrogen.

**primary-assembly**, *s.* An assembly in which all the citizens have a right to be present, and to speak; as distinguished from a representative assembly.

**primary-axis**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The principal axis or stalk of any form of compound inflorescence.

**primary-coil**, *s.* [RUHKORFF'S COIL.]

**primary-colors**, *s. pl.* [PRIMITIVE COLORS.]

**primary-conveyances**, *s. pl.*

*Law*: Original conveyances, consisting of feoffments, gifts, grants, leases, exchanges, partitions.

**primary-election**, *s.* An election at which party candidates are placed in nomination.

**primary-nerves**, *s. pl.*

*Bot.*: The nerves which are given off laterally from the midrib of a leaf.

**primary-planet**, *s.* [PLANET.]

**primary-qualities**, *s. pl.* Qualities which are original and inseparable from the bodies in which they are found.

"These I call original or *primary qualities* . . . solidity, extension, figure, motion, or rest, and number."—*Locke*: *Hum. Underst.*, bk. ii. ch. viii. § 9.

**primary-quills**, *s. pl.* [PRIMARY, II. 2.]

**primary-rocks**, *s. pl.*

*Geol.*: A term formerly including all the crystalline and non-fossiliferous rocks which were deposited, it was believed, anterior to the appearance of life upon the earth. At first the term comprehended rocks afterward called Plutonic and Metamorphic (q. v.). Then it was limited to the latter; now applied to Palæozoic rocks. (HYPOGENE, CRYSTALLINE, ¶ 5.)

**prī-māte**, **\*prim-at**, *s.* [Fr. *primat*, from Lat. *primatem*, accus. of *primas* = a principal or chief man; *primus* = first; Sp. *primado*; Ital. *primato*.] The chief ecclesiastic in certain churches. The Archbishop of York is called the Primate of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury the Primate of All England. [PRIMUS.]

**prī-mā-tēs**, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *primas* (genit. *primatis*) = principal, chief.]

*Zoöl.*: The first and chief of Linnæus' orders of the class Mammalia. He included under it four genera: Homo (one species, five varieties), Simia (twenty-one species), Lemur (three species), and Vespertilio (seven species). Cuvier ignored the



order, classing Man as *Bimana* (Owen's *Archencephala*) and Apes and Lemurs as *Quadrumania* (q. v.); the Bats now constitute an order by themselves [*CHEIROPTERA*], and the Lemurs rank as a sub-order [*LEMUROIDEA*]. With the advance of zoological and anatomical knowledge the use of the name has revived for the Apes, not only by naturalists, who, like Huxley, retain Man within its limits; but also by others (e. g. Profs. Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire and Gervais), who consider he should be excluded from it." Huxley (*Intro. to Class. Anim.*, p. 99) defines the primates as having "never more than 1.  $\frac{1}{4}$ -1. The hallux is always provided with a flat nail (with occasional individual exceptions), and is capable of a considerable amount of abduction and adduction." He divides it into three sub-orders: (1) *Anthropidæ*, (2) *Simi-adæ* (Apes and Monkeys), and (3) *Lemuridæ*.

"Moreover, as man is the highest animal, and zoologically considered, differs less from even the lowest ape than such ape differs from any other animal, man and apes must be placed together in one order, which may well bear its primitive Linnæan name, *Primates*."—*Prof. Mivart, in Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), ii. 168.

**prī-māte-shīp**, s. [Eng. *primate*; -*ship*.] The office, dignity, or position of a primate; primacy.

**\*prī-mā-tiāl** (ti as sh), a. [Fr. *primat*=a primate (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to a primate.

**\*prī-māt'-īc-āl**, a. [Eng. *primate*; -*ical*.] The same as *PRIMATIAL* (q. v.).

"The original and growth of metropolitan, *primatical*, and patriarchal jurisdiction."—*Barrow: The Pope's Supremacy*.

**prīme**, a. & s. [Fr. *prime*=the first hour of the day, from Lat. *primā* (*hora*) = the first (hour); *primus*=first; Sp. & Ital. *primo*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. First in order of time; primitive, original, primary. (*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 940.)

2. First in rank, dignity, influence or degree.

"The prime man of the state."

*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

3. First in excellence, value, or importance.

"The season, *prime* for sweetest scents and airs."

*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 200.

4. Capital, excellent. (*Slang*.)

"All fun, ain't it?" "Prime!" said the young gentleman.—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xl.

\*5. Early, blooming; being in the first stage. (*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 245.)

\*6. Ready, eager; hence, lustful, lecherous, lewd. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.)

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. The first or earliest stage or beginning of anything. (*Milton: P. L.*, v. 295.)

\*2. Hence, the first opening of day; the dawn, the morning.

"That sweet hour of *prime*."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 170.

\*3. The spring of the year. (*Waller: To Lady Lucy Sidney*.)

4. The spring of life; youth in full health, strength, and beauty.

"The far greater part had been cut off in their *prime*."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. i., ch. xi.

5. Hence, a state of the highest perfection; the highest or most perfect state or condition of anything.

6. The best part of anything; that which is of the first quality.

"Give him always of the *prime*."—*Swift: Instructions to Servants*.

\*7. Persons of the first or highest rank.

"The place where he before had sat Among the *prime*." *Milton: P. R.*, i. 413.

\*8. The same as *PRIMEIRO* (q. v.).

9. The footsteps of a deer.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Cards*: A term at *primero*.

2. *Fencing*: The first of the chief guards.

3. *Music*: (1) The tonic or generator; (2) the lower of any two notes forming an interval; (3) the first partial tone.

4. *Print.*: A mark over a reference letter (a", b', &c.) to distinguish it from letters (a, b, &c.) not so marked.

5. *Roman Ritual*: The first of the canonical hours, succeeding to lauds.

"The seuent day of Juny, Whitson euen that tyme, Died that lady, biteux vndron and *prime*."

*R. Brunne*, p. 243.

¶ (1) *Prime and ultimate ratio*: [*RATIO*.]

(2) *Prime of the moon*: The new moon when it first appears after the change.

\***prime cock-boy**, *subst.* A freshman, a novice. (*Eng.*)

**prime-conductor**, s.

*Electr.*: The metallic conductor of an electrical machine.

**prime-entry**, s.

*Comm.*: An entry made on two-thirds of a ship's cargo, liable to duty before she commences to discharge. Unless the goods are bonded, the duty must be paid up on an estimated amount. (*Bithell*.)

**prime-factors**, s. *pl.*

*Arith.*: The prime numbers which will exactly divide a number.

**prime-figure**, s.

*Geom.*: A figure which cannot be divided into any other figure more simple than itself, as a triangle, a pyramid, &c.

**prime-meridian**, s.

*Geog.*: That meridian from which longitude is measured. In Great Britain and its dependencies it is the meridian of Greenwich.

**prime-minister**, s. The first minister of state in Great Britain and other European governments; the Premier.

**prime-mover**, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who starts or originates a movement; the original author or starter of a movement.

2. *Machinery*:

(1) The initial force which puts a machine in motion.

(2) A machine which receives and modifies force as supplied by some natural source, as a water-wheel, a steam-engine, &c.

**prime-number**, s.

*Arith.*: A number or quantity is prime when it cannot be exactly divided by any other number or quantity except 1. Two numbers or quantities are prime with respect to each other, when they do not admit of any common divisor except 1.

\***prime-staff**, s. A clog-almanac (q. v.).

\***prime-tide**, s. Spring.

\***prime-time**, s. [*PRIMETEMPS*.] Spring; early years or period.

"Grafted in *prime-time*."—*Golden Boke*, ch. xl.

**prime-vertical**, s.

*Navig. & Surv.*: A vertical plane perpendicular to a meridian plane at any place.

*Prime vertical dial*: A dial drawn upon the plane of the prime vertical of the place, or a plane parallel to it.

*Prime vertical transit instrument*: A transit instrument, the telescope of which revolves in the plane of the prime vertical, used for observing the transit of stars over this circle.

**prīme**, v. t. & i. [*PRIME*, a.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To prepare or put into a condition ready for firing; to put powder in the pan of a firearm, or lay a train of powder to a charge.

"Prime, prime, your piece anew, The powder's wet." *Tomkins: Albumazar*, i. 3.

2. To make ready or prepare to act or suffer; especially to instruct a person beforehand what he is to say or do; to post up; to coach.

"I primed my lips with such a ready charge of flattery."—*Observer*, No. 94.

3. To trim, to prune. (*Prov.*)

\*4. To make up; to get up; to prepare.

"She every morning *primes* her face."

*Oldham: Satires*.

**II. Paint.**: To cover, as a canvas, with a preparation as a ground on which the pigments are afterward applied; to put a first coat of paint, size, &c., on, as on a wall.

"One of their faces has not the *priming* color laid on yet."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, ii. 9.

**B. Intransitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. To be or become as at first; to be renewed.

"Night's bashful empress, though she often wane, As oft repeats her darkness, *primes* again."

*Quarles: Emblems*.

2. To serve for the charge of a gun.

**II. Steam Eng.**: To carry over water with the steam from the boiler to the cylinder.

"The excessive *priming* of her boilers."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

¶ To *prime a pump*: To pour water down the tube, with a view of saturating the sucker, so causing it to swell and act efficiently in bringing up water.

**prime-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *prime*, a.; -*ly*.]

\*1. In the first place; primarily, originally, at first.

"The thing *primely*, nay solely, intended by him."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 8.

2. Excellently, capitally.

**prime-ness**, s. [Eng. *prime*, a.; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being first; primariness.

2. The quality of being prime or excellent; excellency.

\***prīm'-ēr**, \***primier**, a. [O. Fr. *primer*, *primier* (Fr. *premier*), from Lat. *primarius*, from *primus*=first.] Original, first, primary.

"No man can forgive them absolutely, authoritatively, by *primer* and original power."—*Mountagu: Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 317.

**primer-election**, s.

*Law*: First choice.

**primer-fine**, s. [*PRIME-FINE*.]

\***primer-seisin**, s.

*Feudal Law*: The right of the king, when a tenant *in capite* died seized of a knight's fee, to receive of the heir, if of full age, one year's profits of the land if in possession, and half a year's profits if the land was in reversion, expectant on an estate for life. It was abolished by 12 Charles II.

"These two payments, relief and *primer-seisin*, were only due if the heir was of full age."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.

**prīm'-ēr** (1), s. [Eng. *prime*, v., and -*er*.] One who or that which primes; specif. a wafer, cap, or tube containing a compound which may be exploded by percussion or by friction; used for igniting the charge of powder in a cannon, blasting, &c.

**prīm'-ēr** (2), \***prim-ere**, \***prym-er**, \***prym-ere**, s. [Eng. *prim(e)*, s.; -*er*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. A small prayer-book for church service; an office of the Virgin Mary. (In this sense often pronounced *prī-mer*.)

2. A small elementary book or treatise; especially an elementary book for teaching children.

**II. Print.**: [*GREAT-PRIMER*, *LONG-PRIMER*.]

\***prī-mēr'-ō**, s. [Sp.] A game at cards.

"Left him at *primero* With the duke of Suffolk."

*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 1.

\***prim-er-ole**, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *primularius*.] A primrose.

\***prime-temps**, s. [Fr. *prime*=first, and *temps*=time.] Spring.

**prī-mē'-val**, **prī-mæ'-val**, a. [Lat. *primævus*, from *primus*=first, and *ævum*=an age.]

1. Original, primitive; belonging to the first or earliest period.

"Hatch *primeval* day."—*Blackmore: Creation*, i.

2. Original, primary.

"Or when my first harangue received applause, His sage instruction the *primeval* cause."

*Byron: Childish Recollections*.

**prī-mē'-val-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *primeval*; -*ly*.] In a primeval manner or time; originally; in the earliest times or period.

\***prī-mē'-voūs**, a. [Lat. *primævus*.] The same as *PRIMEVAL* (q. v.).

**prīm-ĭ-gē-nī-āl**, a. [Lat. *primigenius*, from *primus*=first, and *gigno*, pa. t. *genui*=to beget.] First-born, original, primary.

"*Primigenial* innocence."—*Glanvill: Preëxistence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

**prī-mĭg'-ĕn-oūs**, \***prī-mĭ-gē-nī-oūs**, a. [Lat. *primigenius*.] First-formed or generated; original, primigenial (q. v.).

"Their *primigenious* antiquity."—*Bp. Hall: Honor of the Married Clergy*, p. 134.

**prim-in-ar-y**, s. [*PREMUNIRE*.]

**prīm'-īne**, s. [French, from Lat. *primus*=first; Eng. suff. -*ine*.]

*Bot.*: The outermost sac of an ovule.

**prīm'-īng**, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [*PRIME*, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of one who primes, as in preparing a gun or charge for firing, &c.

2. The act of preparing or making ready; preparation.

3. That with which anything is primed.

"Prayer is the *priming* of the soul."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 59.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



## II. Technically:

1. *Firearms, Ordn., & Blasting*: The combustible which communicates fire to the charge; a train leading to a bursting-charge.

2. *Paint.*: The first layer of paint, size, or other material laid upon a surface which is to be painted or glazed. The priming of the gilder on wood is composed of size and whiting.

3. *Steam*: The carrying over of water with the steam into the cylinder.

¶ *Priming of the tides*:

*Naut.*: The acceleration of the tide-wave, or amount of shortening of the tide-day in the second and fourth quarters of the moon. Opposed to *lag of the tides*.

## priming-horn, s.

*Blasting*: The powder-horn of the miner or quarryman.

## priming-iron, s. [PRIMING-WIRE.]

## priming-powder, s.

1. Detonating powder.
2. The train of powder connecting a fuse with a charge.

## priming-tube, s.

*Ordn.*: A tube to contain an inflammable composition, which occupies the vent of a gun whose charge is fired when the composition is ignited.

## priming-valve, s.

*Steam*: A spring valve fitted to the end of a cylinder, to permit the escape of water without danger to the machinery from the shock of the piston against the incompressible fluid. This water collects partly from the condensation of steam within the cylinder, but is chiefly carried over from the boiler, either as priming or in a state of suspension with the steam.

## priming-wire, priming-iron, s.

*Ordn.*: A pointed wire to prick a cartridge when it is home, and clear the way for the priming or loose powder. A flat-headed wire to clear the vent of any ignited particles.

*pri-mip'-a-ra*, s. [Lat. *primus*=first, and *pario*=to bring forth.]

*Med.*: A woman in her first accouchement.

*pri-mip'-a-roüs*, a. [PRIMIPARA.] Bearing young for the first time.

*pri-mip'-i-lar*, a. [Lat. *primipilaris*, from *primipilus*=the first centurion of a Roman legion.] Pertaining to the first centurion or captain of the vanguard in the Roman army.

"A primacy, such an one as the *primipilar* centurion had in the legion."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy*.

*pri-mit'-i-a* (t as sh), s. [Mod. Latin.] [PRIMITIVIA.]

*Palaeont.*: A genus of *Ostracoda* (q. v.), from the Cambrian to the Upper Silurian.

*pri-mit'-i-æ* (t as sh), s. pl. [Lat., from *primus*=first.]

1. The first fruits of any produce of the earth.
2. *Obstetrics*: The waters discharged before the extrusion of the fetus.

\**pri-mit'-i-al* (t as sh), a. [Lat. *primitivæ*=first fruits.] Being of the first production; primitive, original.

*prim'-i-tive*, \**prim'-a-tive*, a. & s. [Fr. *primitif* (fem. *primitive*), from Latin *primitivus*, an extension of *primus*=first; Sp., Port., & Ital. *primitivo*.]

## A. As adjective:

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining or belonging to the beginning or the earliest periods; primary, original, primordial, primeval.

"The golden age of primitive Christianity."—*Sharpe: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

2. Characterized by the manner of old times; old-fashioned.

"We abandoned our horses at a primitive road-side inn."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

## II. Technically:

1. *Geol.*: The same as PRIMARY (q. v.).

2. *Gram.*: Applied to a word in its simplest etymological form; not derivative; radical, primary; as, a primitive verb.

## B. As substantive:

1. A primitive or primary word; opposed to a derivative.

\*2. An early Christian.

"This fervor of the apostles and other holy primitives."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 13.

¶ *Primitive axes of coordinates*:

*Geom.*: That system of axes to which the points of a magnitude are first referred with reference to a second set or second system, to which they are afterward referred, and which is called the new set of axes, or the new system.

## primitive-chord, s.

*Music*: That chord the lowest note of which is of the same literal denomination as the fundamental bass of the harmony.

*primitive-circle*, s. In spherical projections, the circle cut from the sphere to be projected, by the primitive plane.

## primitive-colors, s. pl.

*Optics*: The three colors from which all others can be compounded. Dr. Brewster considered them to be blue, yellow, and red; but Helmholtz and Maxwell have held that they are violet, green, and red, yellow being produced by green and red, while a mixture of pure blue and yellow does not make green, but white. Called also Primary colors. Modern physicists refer these primitives merely to the color-sensation, or mechanism of the retina, and as regards the vibration or wave-motion which produces any color in the spectrum, consider none as more primitive or secondary than others, the sole distinction being in period or wave-length. [SPECTRUM.]

## Primitive-Methodists, s. pl.

*Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.*: A section of the Wesleyan community which arose in Staffordshire, England, under the leadership of Mr. Hugh Bourne (1792-1852). Having held camp meetings like those of America, he was censured for it by the English Wesleyan Conference in 1807, and, seceding, formed a new connection, the first class-meeting of which was held at Standley, in Staffordshire, in 1810. In doctrine the Primitive Methodists agree with the Wesleyans. They more freely admit laymen to take part in their government.

*primitive-plane*, s. In spherical projections, the plane upon which the projections are made.

*pri-m'-i-tive-ly*, adv. [Eng. *primitive*; -ly.]

1. Originally; at first; in the earliest times.
2. Primarily; not derivatively.
3. According to the ancient or original rule or practice; in the primitive or ancient style.

*pri-m'-i-tive-ness*, s. [Eng. *primitive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being primitive or original; antiquity; conformity to primitive style or practice.

\**pri-m'-i-tiv'-i-tý*, s. [English *primitiv(e)*; -ity.] Primitiveness.

"Celebrated for more primitivity than the disinterestedness of Mr. Deard."—*Walpole: To Mann*, iii. 331.

\**pri-m'-i-tý*, s. [Eng. *prim(e)*; -ity.] The state of being original; primitiveness.

"This primity God requires to be attributed to himself."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 1.

*pri-m'-ly*, adv. [Eng. *prim*; -ly.] In a prim or precise manner; with primness or preciseness.

*pri-m'-ness*, s. [Eng. *prim*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prim or precise; stiffness, preciseness, formality.

"Primness and affectation of style."—*Gray: Works*, vol. ii., let. 31.

*pri'-mō*, a. & s. [Ital.]

## A. As adjective:

*Music*: First (masc.); as, *primo basso*, chief bass singer. [PRIMA.]

B. As subst.: The master of a lodge of the Order of Buffaloes (pron. *pri'-mō*).

*pri-mō-gē-ni-ā-l*, \**pri-mō-gē-ni-ō-ūs*, a. [Lat. *primigenius*.] Born, made, or generated first; original, primitive, primordial, primigenial.

"The primogenial light at first was diffused over the face of the unfashioned chaos."—*Glanvill: Seepsis*, ch. i.

*pri-mō-gēn'-i-tar-ý*, a. [PRIMOGENITURE.] Of or pertaining to primogeniture (q. v.).

*pri-mō-gēn'-i-tive*, s. & a. [Latin *primus*=first, and *genitivus*=pertaining to birth.] [GENITIVE.]

A. As subst.: Primogeniture; the rights of primogeniture.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to primogeniture.

*pri-mō-gēn'-i-tōr*, s. [Latin *primus*=first, and *genitor*=a father.] The first father or ancestor; a forefather.

\**pri-mō-gēn'-i-trix*, s. [Lat. *primus*=first, and *genitrix*=a mother.] A first mother.

*pri-mō-gēn'-i-ture*, s. [O. Fr.=the being eldest, the title of the eldest, from Lat. *primogenitus*=first-born: *primus*=first, and *genitus*, pa. par. of *gigno*=to beget; Sp., Port., & Ital. *primogenitura*.]

1. The state of being the eldest of children of the same parents; seniority by birth among children.

"He was the first-born of the Almighty, and so, by the title of *primogeniture*, heir of all things."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 10.

2. The right, system, or rule under which, in England, in cases of intestacy, the eldest son of a

family succeeds to the real estate of his father to the absolute exclusion of the younger sons and daughters.

*pri-mō-gēn'-i-ture-shīp*, s. [Eng. *primogeniture*; -ship.] The right, position, or state of a first-born son.

"By the aristocratical law of *primogeniture* in a family."—*Burke: Vindication of Rights of Man*.

*pri-mor'-di-ā-l*, a. & s. [French, from Lat. *primordialis*=original, from *primordium*=a beginning: *primus*=first, and *ordiri*=to begin; Sp. & Port. *primordial*; Ital. *primordiale*.]

## A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: First in order; primary, original; existing from the beginning, primitive.

2. *Bot.*: Of or belonging to the part earliest developed in a plant.

3. *Geol.*: Exhibiting the earliest indication of life.

B. As subst.: An origin; a first principle or element.

## primordial-cell, s.

*Bot.*: An original cell; a cell not inclosed in a firm cell-wall.

*primordial-kidneys*, subst. pl. [WOLFFIAN-BODIES.]

## primordial-leaves, s. pl.

*Bot.*: The first leaves produced by the plumule.

## primordial-silurian, s.

*Geol.*: The Lingula flags (q. v.). (*Murchison*.)

## primordial-utricle or vesicle, s.

*Bot.*: A protoplasmic or formative nitrogenous layer lining the cell-wall. Some have doubted its independent existence. The term was first used by Mohl.

## primordial-zone, s.

*Geol.*: The Cambrian rocks of Bohemia. (*Barraude*.)

*pri-mor'-di-ā-l-ism*, s. [English *primordial*; -ism.] Continuance or observance of primitive ceremonies or the like.

*pri-mor'-di-ā-l-ly*, adv. [Eng. *primordial*; -ly.] At the beginning; originally; under the first order of things.

*pri-mor'-di-ā-n*, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A species of plum.

*pri-mor'-di-ā-te*, a. [Latin *primordium*=original.] Original; existing from the beginning; primordial, primitive.

*pri-mor'-di-ūm* (pl. *pri-mor'-di-ā*), s. [Lat.] [PRIMORDIAL.] A beginning, an origin, a first principle.

\**pri-m-ōs'-i-tý*, s. [Eng. *prim*, -osity.] Primness.

*primp*, v. t. & i. [Probably a variant of *prink* (q. v.), or from *prim* (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To deck one's self out in a prim or affected manner.

B. *Intrans.*: To be prim, formal, or affected. (*Scotch*.)

*primp'-it*, a. [PRIMP.] Stiffly or primly dressed; stiff, formal, prim.

*prim'-print*, subst. [Etym. doubtful.] A name sometimes given to the Privet (q. v.).

*prim'-rōse*, \**prime-rose*, \**pryme-rose*, s. & a. [A corruption (due to popular etymology) of Mid. Eng. *primerole*=a primrose, from Low Lat. \**primerula*, from Lat. *primula*=a primrose, from *primus*=first; Sp. *primula*.]

## A. As substantive:

*Bot.*: *Primula vulgaris*. The leaves and umbels are subsessile, the former ovate, oblong, crenate, toothed, wrinkled; the scape umbellate, sessile or stalked; the calyx tubular, somewhat inflated, the teeth very acute; the corolla pale yellow. Common in copses, pastures, hedgebanks, and woods, or by the side of streams. Its rootstock is emetic. [ENOTHERA, POLYANTHUS.] The Peerless Primrose is *Narcissus biflorus*.

## B. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to a primrose; of the color of a primrose; of a pale yellow color.

2. Covered with, or abounding in, primroses.

3. Gay as with flowers; flowery.

*Primrose-day*, s. The anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield, April 19 (1881). Every member of the Primrose League (q. v.) must wear a bunch of primroses on that day in token of sympathy with, and support of, the objects of the League. (*Eng.*)

*Primrose League*, s. A league having for its objects "the maintenance of religion, of the estates of the realm, and of the Imperial ascendancy of the

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũ. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



British Empire." It works by means of "habitations," of which there are a large number in the United Kingdom, India, Africa, and the British possessions generally. Its members are divided into knights, dames, and associates, by far the greater part belonging to the latter class. Its headquarters are at St. Margaret's Offices, Victoria Street, Westminster, London.

**prim-rōsed**, *a.* [Eng. *primros(e)*; *-ed.*] Covered or adorned with primroses.

**prim-ū-lā**, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *primulus*=the first, dimin. of *primus*=the first, from the early period of the year at which the primrose flowers.]

**Botany:** The typical genus of Primulaceæ (q. v.). Calyx tubular or campanulate, herbaceous; corolla salver-shaped, limb spreading. The leaves of *P. auricula* are used in the Alps as a remedy for coughs. *P. reticulata*, a Himalayan species, is said to be poisonous to cattle. It is used externally as an anodyne.

**prim-ū-lā-çĕ-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *primul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

**Bot.:** Primworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Cortusales. Herbs, generally with radical exstipulate leaves. Flowers on radical scapes or umbels, or in the axil of the leaves. Calyx five-, rarely four-cleft, inferior or half superior; corolla monopetalous, regular, five-, four-, or six-cleft. Stamens equal in number to the divisions of the petals, and opposite to them, Ovary one-celled; style one, stigma capitate. Capsule with a central placenta, seeds many, peltate. Chiefly from the north temperate zone. Tribes, Primulidæ, Anagallidæ, Hottonidæ, and Samolidæ. Known genera twenty-nine, species 215 (*Lindley*). Genera eighteen, species about 200 (*Sir J. Hooker*).

**prī-mū-lī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *primul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

**Bot.:** The typical tribe or family of Primulaceæ (q. v.). Ovary superior, capsule valvular. British genera, Primula, Lysimachia, Trientalis, and Glaux.

**prim-ū-lin**, *s.* [Modern Latin *primul(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*)]

**Chem.:** A crystallizable substance obtained from the root of the cowslip. (*Watts.*)

**prī-mūm mōb-ī-lē**, *s.* [Lat.=the first mover.]

**Astron.:** In the Ptolemaic system, an imaginary sphere believed to revolve from east to west in twenty-four hours, carrying with it the fixed stars and the planets.

**prī-mūs**, *s.* [Lat.=first.] The first in dignity among the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church. He is chosen by the other bishops, at whose meetings he presides, but the position does not carry with it any metropolitan jurisdiction.

**prim-wōrt**, *s.* [Lat. *prim(ula)*, and Eng. *wort.*]

**Bot. (pl.):** Lindley's name for the order Primulaceæ.

**\*prim-ŷ**, *adj.* [PRIME, *a.*] Being in its prime; flourishing, blooming.

**prin**, *s.* [Gael.] A pin. (*Scotch.*)

**\*prin**, *a.* [Apparently the same word as *prim* (q. v.)] Prim, neat.

**prince**, **\*prynce**, *subst.* [Fr. *prince*, from Latin *principem*, accus. of *princeps*=(*a.*) taking the first place; (*s.*) a principal person; *primus*=first, and *capio*=to take; Sp., Port., & Ital. *principe*; Ger. *prinz*; Dut. & Sw., *prins*; Dan. *prinds*, *prins.*]

1. One who holds the first, or chief place, or rank; a sovereign; the ruler of a country or state (originally applied to either sex).

"The greatest prince that has ever ruled England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. The ruler or sovereign of a state or territory which he holds of a superior, to whom he owes certain services.

3. The son of a sovereign, or the issue of the royal family; as, the *princes* of the blood. In heraldic language, the title of prince belongs to dukes, marquises, and earls of Great Britain, but in ordinary use it is confined to members of the royal family. The only case in which it is a territorial title is that of the *Prince* of Wales, the official title of the heir-apparent to the throne. On the Continent of Europe the title of prince is borne by members of families of very high rank, though not immediately connected with any royal house.

4. The head or chief of any body of men; one who is at the head of any class or profession, or who is preëminent in anything; as, a merchant *prince*.

¶ (1) *Prince Albert's Lyre-bird:*

**Ornith.:** *Menura alberti*. [LYRE-BIRD.]

(2) *Prince Alfred's Deer:*

**Zoöl.:** *Rusa alfredi*, about the size of a Fallow-deer. The body is heavy, with short legs; rich chocolate above, with pale yellow spots, pale yellow beneath.

\* (3) *Prince of the Senate:*

**Rom. Antiq.:** The person first called in the roll of the Senators. He was always of consular and censorian rank.

**\*prince-royal**, *s.* The eldest son of a sovereign.

¶ *Princes of the Blood Royal:*

**Law:** The younger children of the sovereign, and other branches of the royal family, who are not in the immediate line of succession.

**Prince Rupert's drops**, *s. pl.* Drops of melted glass consolidated by falling into water. If a fragment be broken off the thin end, they fly to pieces with explosive force.

**prince's feather**, *s.*

**Bot.:** (1) *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*, (2) *Polygonum orientale*. (*American.*)

**prince's metal**, *s.* A jeweler's alloy of copper, 72; zinc, 28. Said to have been invented by Prince Rupert, whence its name.

**prince's pine**, *s.*

**Bot.:** *Chimaphila umbellata*. [CHIMAPHILA.]

**prince's wood**, *s.* [PRINCEWOOD.]

† **prince**, *v. i.* [PRINCE, *subst.*] To play or act the prince; to assume state. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 3.)

† **prince-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *prince*; *-age.*] The body of princes; princes collectively.

**prince-dōm**, **\*prince-dome**, *s.* [Eng. *prince*; *-dom.*] The jurisdiction, rank, or estate of a prince.

"The premier principedom of Hindustan."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

**\*prince-hōod**, **\*prince-hede**, **\*prince-hode**, *subst.* The dignity, rank, or position of a prince; princely rank, sovereignty.

**Prince-ite**, *s.* [See *def.*]

**Church Hist. (pl.):** The sect into which the movement of the Lampeter Brethren developed. It was founded about 1840 by the Rev. Henry James Prince, a clergyman of the extreme Evangelical school, who asserted that the Holy Ghost was incarnate in him, and that the Gospel dispensation was thereby superseded. Prince held the curacy of Charlinch, near Bridgewater, England, and his rector, the Rev. Samuel Starkey, was closely associated with the sect, and the members were sometimes called, after him, Starkeyites. Means to establish a community at Spaxton, near Charlinch, with Prince at its head, were obtained by "leading captive silly women;" and the nature of the community is sufficiently indicated by its name—The Agapemone (q. v.). "The principle on which the sect was ultimately consolidated was that Jesus having suffered to redeem the spirit only, and left the flesh alienated from God, Prince took upon himself new flesh to redeem the flesh, and whosoever believes on him will not die, but will henceforth be without sickness or pain." (*Blunt; cf. Dixon: Spirit. Wives* (ed. 1868), i. 318-31.)

**prince-kīn**, *s.* [Eng. *prince*, dimin. suff. *-kin.*] A little prince, a princeling.

**prince-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *prince*; *-less.*] Without a prince.

† **prince-lēt**, *s.* [Eng. *prince*; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A petty prince, a princeling.

**prince-like**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *prince*; *-like.*]

**A. As adjective:** Becoming or befitting a prince, princely.

**B. As adv.:** Like a prince.

**prince-lī-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *princely*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being princely.

**prince-līng**, *subst.* [Eng. *prince*; dimin. suffix *-ling.*]

1. A petty prince.

"Great Powers will replace princelings."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

2. A young prince.

"Addressed . . . to a clever princeling."—*Scoones: Four Centuries of English Letters*, p. 43.

**prince-lŷ**, **\*prince-lye**, *adj. & adv.* [English *prince*; *-ly.*]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Of or pertaining to a prince.

"Princely office."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 628.

2. Having the appearance of or resembling a prince, or one of noble birth; stately, dignified.

3. Having the rank or position of a prince; royal, noble. (*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, i. 979.)

4. Becoming or befitting a prince; royal, grand, noble, august, magnificent.

5. High-minded, noble; acting like a prince.

"He was most princely."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iv. 2.

6. Consisting of princes or persons of noble birth.

"Take that, ere yet thou quit this princely throng."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xvii. 545.

**B. As adv.:** In a princely manner; like a prince, as becomes a prince.

"My appetite was not princely got."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, ii. 2.

**prin-çĕss**, **\*prin-ces-sa**, **\*prin-cesse**, *s.* [Fr. *princesse*; Sp. *princesa*; Port. *princeza*; Ital. *principessa.*]

1. A female sovereign; a woman having sovereign power or the rank of a prince.

2. The daughter of a sovereign; a female member of a royal family.

3. The wife of a prince; as, the *Princess* of Wales.

**princess-royal**, *subst.* The eldest daughter of a sovereign.

**prin-çĕss-lŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *princess*; *-ly.*] Princess-like; having the rank of a princess.

† **prince-ship**, *s.* [English *prince*; *-ship.*] The state, condition, or individuality of a prince.

**prince-wood**, *s.* [Eng. *prince*, and *wood.*]

**Bot., &c.:** A light-brown West Indian wood furnished by *Cordia gerascanthoides* and *Hamelia ventricosa*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

**prin-çĭ-fied**, *a.* [Eng. *prince*, and Latin *fio*=to become.] Imitating a prince; done in imitation of a prince; fantastically dignified. (*Thackeray.*)

**prin-çĭ-pal**, **\*prin-ci-pall**, **\*prin-cy-pal**, **\*pryn-cy-pall**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *principal*, from Latin *principalis*, from *princeps* (genit. *principis*)=chief, a chief; Sp. & Port. *principal*; Ital. *principale.*] [PRINCE, *s.*]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Chief; highest or first in rank, authority, importance, influence, or degree; main, essential, most important; as, the *principal* men in a city, the *principal* productions of a country, &c.

\*2. Of or pertaining to a prince; princely. (*Spenser.*)

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A chief or head; a chief party; one who takes the lead or principal part in anything.

2. A president or governor; one who is chief in authority, as the head of a college, university, or other institution; the head of a firm, &c.

\*3. The principal or main point.

\*4. One of the turrets or pinnacles of waxwork and tapers with which the posts and center of a hearse were formerly crowned.

\*5. An heirloom; sometimes the mortuary, the principal or best horse led before the corpse of the deceased.

"Also that my best horse shall be my *principal*."—*Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 75.

\*6. (*Pl.*) First feathers of a bird.

"A birde whose *principals* be scarce growne out."—*Spenser: Epis. to Maister Harvey.*

**II. Technically:**

1. *Carp.:* An important timber in a frame.

2. *Comm.:* A sum of money employed to produce a profit or revenue, periodically payable over a length of time under the name of interest.

3. *Fine Arts:* The chief circumstance in a work of art, to which the rest are to be subordinate.

4. *Law:*

(1) The actual or absolute perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor.

"A man may be *principal* in an offence in two degrees. A *principal* in the first degree is he that is the actor, or absolute perpetrator of the crime; and, in the second degree, he is who is present, aiding and abetting the fact to be done. Which presence need not always be an actual immediate standing by, within sight or hearing of the fact; but there may be also a constructive presence, as when one commits a robbery or murder, and another keeps watch or guard at some convenient distance. In high treason there are no accessories, but all are *principals*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 3.

(2) One who employs another to act for or under him, the person so employed being termed an agent.

(3) A person for whom another becomes surety; one who is liable for a debt in the first instance.

5. *Music:*

(1) The subject of a fugue.

(2) In an organ the chief open metal stop, one octave higher in pitch than the open diapason. On the manual four feet, on the pedal eight feet in length.

**principal-axis**, *s.*

**Geom.:** The major axis. [AXIS.]

**principal-brace**, *s.*

**Carp.:** A brace immediately under, or parallel to, the principal rafters, assisting with the principals to support the roof timbers.



Coronet of Prince of Wales.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw



**principal-challenge**, s. [CHALLENGE, s. ¶.]

**principal-plane**, s.

*Geom.*: In spherical projections, the plane upon which the projection of the different circles of the sphere are projected.

**principal-post**, s.

*Carp.*: The corner-post of a timber-framed house.

**principal-point**, s.

*Perspective*: The projection of the point of sight upon the perspective plane. It is the same as the center of the picture.

**principal-rafter**, s.

*Carp.*: A rafter supporting the purlins and ordinary rafters.

**principal-ray**, s.

*Perspective*: The ray drawn through the point of sight, perpendicular to the perspective plane.

**principal-section**, s.

*Crystall.*: A plane passing through the optical axis of a crystal.

**principal-subject or theme**, s.

*Music*: One of the chief subjects of a movement in sonata form, as opposed to a subordinate theme.

**prin-ĉi-pāl-i-tŷ**, \***prin-ci-pal-i-tee**, \***prin-ci-pal-i-tie**, \***prin-ci-pal-te**, s. [Fr. *principalité*, from Lat. *principalitatem*, accus. of *principalitas*=excellence, from *principalis*=principal (q. v.); Sp. *principalidad*; Ital. *principalità*.]

1. Sovereignty; supreme power.

2. One invested with supreme power; a sovereign, a prince.

"Yet let her be a *principalty*,

Sovereign to all the creatures on the earth."

*Shakesp.*: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 4.

3. The territory or jurisdiction of a prince.

"His *principalty*, left without a head, was divided against itself."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ Applied specif. to Wales, as giving the title of Prince to the heir apparent to the throne of England.

4. Royal state or condition.

"Your *principalities* shall come down, even the crown of your glory."—*Jeremiah* xiii. 18.

5. Superiority, predominance.

**prin-ĉi-pāl-lŷ**, \***prin-ci-pal-lye**, *adv.* [Eng. *principal*; *-ly*.] In the principal or chief place or degree; chiefly, mainly; above all; more than all else.

**prin-ĉi-pāl-nĕss**, s. [Eng. *principal*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being principal or chief.

\***prin-ĉi-pāte**, s. [Lat. *principatus*, from *principes* (genit. *principis*)=a prince (q. v.); Fr. *principat*; Sp. & Port. *principado*; Ital. *principato*.]

1. Sovereignty; supreme power.

2. A principality, an authority, a power.

"*Principates* and powers."—*Fox*: *Martyrs*, p. 1,609.

**prin-ĉip-i-a**, s. *pl.* [Lat., *pl.* of *principium*=a beginning.] First principles; elements; specifically the abbreviated title of Newton's "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica."

\***prin-ĉip-i-āl**, *adj.* [Latin *principialis*, from *princeps*=a prince (q. v.).] Original, initial, elementary.

\***prin-ĉip-i-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *principium*=a beginning.] Pertaining or relating to principles or beginnings.

"Those *principiant* foundations of knowledge are themselves unknown."—*Glanvill*: *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. iv.

\***prin-ĉip-i-āte**, *v. t.* [Latin *principium*=a beginning.] To begin, to initiate.

**prin-ĉip-i-ā-tion**, s. [PRINCIPIATE.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts.

"The third is the separating of any metal into its original or materia prima, or element, or call them what you will; which work we call *principiation*."—*Bacon*: *Physiological Remarks*.

\***prin-ĉip-i-ĉide**, s. [Lat. *princeps* (genit. *principis*)=a prince, and *cædo* (in composition *cido*)=to kill.] A murderer of a prince.

**prin-ĉi-ple**, *subst.* [Fr. *principe*=a principle, a maxim, a beginning, from Lat. *principium*=a beginning, from *princeps*=chief. For the added *l* cf. *syllable*; Sp. & Ital. *principio*.] [PRINCE, s.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

\*1. A beginning.

2. That from which anything proceeds; a source or origin; an element; a constituent part; a primordial substance.

"That one first *principle* must be."

*Dryden*. (*Todd*.)

3. An original cause; an operative cause.

"A vital or directive *principle* seemeth to be assistant to the corporeal."—*Grew*: *Cosmologia Sacra*.

4. An original faculty or endowment of the mind.

5. A general truth; a fundamental truth or tenet; a comprehensive law or doctrine from which others are derived, or on which others are founded; an elementary proposition; a maxim, axiom, or postulate.

"He who fixes upon false *principles* treads upon infirm ground."—*South*: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

6. A tenet; a settled rule of action; that which is believed or held, whether true or not, and which serves as a rule of action or the basis of a system; a governing law of conduct.

"He firmly adhered through all vicissitudes to his *principles*."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

7. A right rule of conduct; uprightness; as, a man of *principle*.

8. Ground of conduct; motive.

\*II. *Chem.*: A name formerly given to certain proximate compounds of organic bodies; as, bitter *principle*. [PROXIMATE-PRINCIPLE.]

**prin-ĉi-ple**, *v. t.* [PRINCIPLE, s.]

1. To establish or fix in certain principles; to impress with any tenet, good or ill.

"*Principled* by these new philosophers."—*Cudworth*: *Intell. System*, p. 381.

2. To establish firmly in the mind.

"The promiscuous reading of the Bible is far from being of any advantage to children, either for the perfecting their reading, or *principing* their religion."—*Locke*: *On Education*.

**prin-ĉi-pled** (le as el), *a.* [Eng. *principle*; *-ed*.] Impressed with certain principles or tenets; holding or based on certain principles.

"A parliament, so *principled*, will sink

All ancient schools of empire in disgrace."

*Young*: *On Public Affairs*.

**prinĉk**, *v. t.* [PRINK.]

\***prin-ĉock**, \***prin-ĉox**, s. & a. [A corrupt. of Eng. *prim* and *cock*, probably derived from the Lat. *præcox*=precocious (q. v.).]

A. *As subst.*: A coxcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue. (*Shakesp.*: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 5.)

B. *As adj.*: Conceited, pert.

"Naught reek I of thy threats, thou *princeox* boy"

*Tynney* (?): *Loorine*, ii. 4.

**prinĉ-lĕ-ā**, s. [Named after Sir John Pringle (1707-1782), physician.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Cruciferous plants, family Alysidae. *Pringlea antiscorbutica* is the Kerguelen's Land Cabbage. Boiled, it was found a most efficient antiscorbutic in the voyage of the *Erebus* and *Terror*.

**prī-nī-ā**, s. [Javanese *prinya*, the name of the typical species.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Sylviidae, sub-family Drymociinæ, with eleven species, from the Oriental region. (*Tristram*.) Bill rather long, much compressed, entire; feet large, strong.

**prinĉk**, \***prinĉk**, *v. i. & t.* [The same word as *prank*, s. (q. v.); cf. Low Ger. *prunken*=to make a show, *prunk*=show, display; Ger., Dan., & Sw. *prunk*=show; Ger. *prangen*=to make a show; Dan. *prange*.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To dress for show; to prank.

"She was every day longer *prinking* in the glass than you was."—*Jane Collier*: *Art of Tormenting*.

2. To strut; to put on fine airs.

B. *Trans.*: To prank or dress up; to adorn fantastically.

"Just Æsop's crow, *prinĉk'd* up in borrow'd feathers."

*Tomkiss*: *Albumazar*, ii. 5.

**prinĉ-ēr**, s. [Eng. *prinĉk*; *-er*.] One who prinks; one who dresses for show.

**prī-nōs**, s. [Gr. *prinos*=the evergreen oak.]

*Botany*: Winterberry; a genus of Aquifoliaceæ. Low shrubs, with alternate leaves, rotate; a six-parted corolla, six stamens, one style and stigma, and a berry with six stones. *Prinos glabra*, an evergreen bush flourishing in this country. The bitter bark of *P. verticillatus* has been given in fever and used as a lotion in gangrene. The berries are tonic and emetic.

**prin-sĕp-i-ā**, s. [Named after James Prinsep, a former secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society in Calcutta.]

*Botany*: A genus of Chrysobalanaceæ. An oil expressed from the seeds of *Prinsepia utilis*, a deciduous, thorny, Himalayan shrub, is used for food, for burning, as a rubefacient, and as an application in rheumatism, &c.

**print**, \***preent**, \***preente**, \***prent**, \***printe**, \***prynt**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Dut. *printen*, *prenten*.] [PRINT, *subst.*]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

\*1. To mark by pressing; to impress.

"On his fiery steed betimes he rode,  
That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod."

*Dryden*. (*Todd*.)

\*2. To impress anything, so as to leave its mark or form.

"*Printing* their hoofs in the earth."

*Shakesp.*: *Henry V.* (Prol.)

3. To take an impression of; to form by impression; to stamp.

4. In the same sense as II. 3.

\*5. To fix deeply or imprint in the mind; to implant, to instill.

"How soone a loke will *print* a thought that never may remove."

*Surrey*: *Frailtie of Beautie*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Fabric*: To stamp or impress with colored figures or patterns; to stamp or impress figured patterns on.

2. *Photog.*: To obtain a positive picture from, by the exposure of sensitized paper beneath a negative to the sun's rays.

3. *Print.*: To form or copy by pressure, as from an inked stereotyped plate, a form of movable types, engraved steel or copper plates, lithographic stones, &c. [PRINTING.]

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To practice or use the art of typography or printing.

2. To publish books; to rush into print.

"He shall not begin to *print* till I have a thousand guineas for him."—*Thackeray*: *English Humorists*; *Swift*.

3. To come out in the process of printing; as, A negative *prints* well or badly.

**print** (1), \***preente**, \***prente**, \***preynt**, \***preynte**, \***printe**, \***prynt**, s. [Formed, by loss of the first syllable, from Fr. *empreinte*=a stamp, a print; prop. fem. of *empreint*, pa. par. of *empreindre*=to print, to stamp, from Lat. *imprimo*=to impress; *im-* (*in-*)=on, and *premo*=to press; O. Dut. *print*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A mark or form made by impression; a line, figure, character, or mark made by the impressing of one thing on another.

"The *print* of a foot in the sand can only prove, when considered alone, that there was some figure adapted to it, by which it was produced."—*Hume*: *On the Understanding*, § 11.

2. Hence, fig., a mark, impression, character, or stamp of any kind.

3. That which by pressure impresses its form on anything; as, a *print* for butter.

4. Printed letters; the impressions of types generally, considered in relation to form, size, &c.; as, large *print*, small *print*, &c.

5. The state or condition of being printed, published, or issued from the press.

"A clever speech which he made against the placemen stole into *print* and was widely circulated."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

6. That which is printed; that which is produced by the act or process of printing.

(1) The representation of anything produced by impression; specif. an engraving produced from wood, stone, steel, or copper plate.

(2) A printed publication; espec. a newspaper or other periodical.

(3) A plaster cast of a flat ornament, or a plaster ornament formed from a mold.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Fabric*: A cotton cloth printed; calico.

2. *Foundry*:

(1) A projection on a pattern which leaves a space in the sand for the purpose of supporting a core in its right position and place.

(2) A mold sunk in metal from which an impression is taken by swaging; a boss, a swage.

3. *Photog.*: A positive picture.

¶ 1. *In print*:

(1) *Lit.*: In a printed form; issued from the press; published.

"I love a ballad *in print*."—*Shakesp.*: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

\*2) *Fig.*: In a formal manner; with exactness; in a precise manner.

"To have his maid lay all things *in print*, and tuck him in warm."—*Locke*.

2. *To rush into print*: To be over-hasty in publishing one's thoughts.

**print-field**, s. An establishment for printing and blocking cottons, &c.

bôll, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



**print-room, s.** A room where a collection of prints or engravings is kept.

**print-seller, s.** One who deals in prints or engravings.

**print-works, s.** An establishment where machine or block printing is carried on; a place for printing calicoes.

**print (2), s.** [A shortened form of *primprint* (q. v.).] The privet.

**print'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *print*, v.; -able.] Capable of being printed; fit or suitable to be printed. (*Carlyle*.)

**printed, pa. par. or a.** [PRINT, v.]

**printed-carpet, s.** A carpet dyed or printed in colors.

**printed-goods, s. pl.** Printed or figured calicoes.

**printed-ware, s.**

*Pottery*: Porcelain, queen's ware, &c., ornamented with printed figures or patterns; this is usually done previous to glazing the ware.

**print'-ēr, subst.** [Eng. *print*, v.; -er.] One who prints books, pamphlets, &c.; one who prints cloth; as, a calico *printer*; one who takes impressions from engraved plates, stone, &c.; as, a lithographic *printer*.

**printer's devil, s.** The newest apprentice lad in a printing-office.

**printer's gauge, s.**

1. A rule or reglet cut to the length of a page, so that all pages may be made of uniform length.

2. A piece of cardboard or metal of proper size to regulate the distance between pages in imposing a form.

**printer's ink, s.** [PRINTING-INK.]

**print'-ēr-ŷ, s.** [Eng. *print*; -ery.] An establishment for printing cottons, &c.; a printing-office.

**print'-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [PRINT, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act, process, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer; typography. There are several branches of the art, as, the printing of books, &c., by means of movable types; the printing of engraved steel or copper plates [ENGRAVING]; the taking impressions from stone [LITHOGRAPHY], and the printing of figured patterns on fabrics [CALICO-PRINTING]. Letterpress-printing, or the method of taking impressions from type or letters, and other characters cut or cast in relief upon separate pieces of metal, is the most important branch of printing. Printing in its earliest form consisted in taking impressions from engraved blocks. [BLOCK-BOOKS, BLOCK-PRINTING.] The use of separate types was invented by Guttenberg, of Mentz, about the year A. D. 1450. In company with Faust and others he printed several works with wooden types and wooden blocks. These were the *Alexandri Galli Doctrinale* and *Petri Hispani Tractatus* in 1442, and subsequently the *Tabula Alphabeticæ, Catholicon, Donati Grammatica*, and the *Confessionalia*, between the years 1444 and 1450. In the years 1450-55, the Bible of 637 leaves was printed by Guttenberg and Faust with cut metal types. Guttenberg died in 1468, in high honor for his genius and perseverance. Faust, after dissolving partnership (1455) with Guttenberg, became allied with Schoeffer; and they published in 1457 the *Codex Psalmorum* with metallic types—the most ancient book with a date and inscription. Cast metallic types were invented by Schoeffer in 1459. As first practiced in Europe the sheets were printed on one side only, and the backs of the pages pasted together. The art of printing was introduced into France in 1469; Italy, 1465; Spain, 1477, and England (by Caxton) in 1474. In letterpress printing the impressions are taken directly from the surface of the types, or from stereotyped plates [STEREOTYPE] by superficial pressure, as in the hand printing-press, or by cylindrical pressure, as in the steam printing-machine, or by the action of a roller, as in the copper-plate press. The ink or pigment employed is laid upon the surface of the type with a printer's roller. Printing is divided into two departments, composition and press-work. (See these words.) In printing for the blind the letters or characters are impressed in relief on stout paper or cardboard without the use of ink.

2. *Photog.*: The process of obtaining proofs from negatives. - [AUTOTYPE, PHOTOCOLLO-TYPE, PLATINOTYPE, POWDER-PROCESS, SILVER-PRINTING, STANNOTYPE, WOODBURYTYPE.]

**printing-body, s.**

*Pottery*: A piece of ware prepared for being printed.

**printing-frame, s.**

1. *Print.*: [FRAME, s., II. 8.]

2. *Photog.*: A frame for holding sensitive material in contact with a negative during exposure to light, for the purpose of obtaining proofs. It is usually of wood, glazed with plate glass, and having a movable back, which is divided and hinged to admit of one-half of the print being occasionally raised that its progress may be watched.

**printing-house, s.** A printing-office

"He there found employment in the printing-house of Weichels."—*G. H. Lewes: History of Philosophy*, ii. 102.

**printing-ink, s.** The ink used by printers. Generally it is a compound of linseed-oil and lamp or ivory black.

**printing-machine, s.** A name in England for a machine for taking impressions on paper from type, electrotype, or stereotype forms, steel or copper plates, lithographic stones, &c., and which in this country is termed a printing press (q. v.). It is moved by hand, or by steam, or other power. The impression from the forms is generally effected by cylindrical pressure. Letterpress printing machines are of three kinds: (1) Single cylinder, by which the sheet of paper is printed on one side only; (2) Perfecting, which prints both sides of the sheet at one operation; and (3) Platen, which prints one side of the sheet by flat, instead of cylindrical, pressure. There are also various kinds of Rotary machines used for printing newspapers, into which the paper is drawn from reels, instead of being fed by single sheets. The first cylinder printing machine was patented by W. Nicholson in 1790. The invention of steam printing presses rendered books and periodicals so cheap that the progress of knowledge was amazingly accelerated; and soon the capacity of the cylinder press proved unequal to the work of printing the enormous editions of some of the leading newspapers of the world; and the first successful invention to meet the exigency was made by Col. Richard M. Hoe, of New York, in the Type Revolving Printing Machine. It is, as its name indicates, on the rotary principle. The Hoe Perfecting Press with folding machine combined soon followed. In this machine the first pair of cylinders over which hangs the roll of paper consists of one stereotype and one impression cylinder, and by it the first side of the paper is printed. The second pair, printing the second side, consists likewise of one stereotype and one impression cylinder, but the latter is below the former and is of much greater size, so that the "set off" from the fresh ink shall not fall continuously on the same surface of blanket. There is a third pair of cylinders which cuts off the sheet, and a fourth (in which, however, one cylinder is replaced by a brace of rollers), gives the first fold and shoots the doubled sheet in the circular cutter, which slits it into two papers, sending them on to be folded again separately and delivered in their respective places in piles at the side of the press; or the papers are rolled up exactly on the top of each other, six in number, and flown perfectly on the fly-board. For detailed account of modern perfecting printing machines see *Sup. Cyc.*

**printing-office, s.** A house or establishment where printing is executed; a printing-house.

**printing-paper, s.** Paper used in printing books, papers, &c., as distinguished from writing-paper, wrapping-paper, &c. [PAPER.]

**printing-press, s.** A press or machine for the printing of books, &c. The first printing-press was a common screw-press with a bed, standards, a beam, a screw, and a movable platen. A contrivance for running the form in and out was afterward added. In the printing-press the matter to be printed is laid on an even horizontal surface, usually of iron, and the pressure is produced by a parallel surface, also usually of iron, called a platen, by means of a screw or lever, or both combined. [PRINTING-MACHINE.]

**printing-telegraph, subst.** An electro-magnetic telegraph which automatically records transmitted messages. The term is, however, generally applied only to those which record in the common alphabet, so that the message may be understood by an ordinary reader.

**printing-type, s.** [TYPE.]

**printing-wheel, s.** A wheel used in paging or numbering machines or in ticket-printing machines. It has letters or figures on its periphery.

**printing-yarn, s.** A machine for printing yarn for partly-colored work.

**print'-less, \*print-lesse, a.** [Eng. *print*; -less.] Leaving no print or impression.

"Thus I set my printless feet

O'er the cowslip's velvet head."

*Milton: Comus*, 897.

**print'-zī-a, subst.** [Named after Jacob Printz, a Swede, and a correspondent of Linnaeus.]  
*Bot.*: A genus of Mutisiaceæ, tribe Barnadesiæ. The leaves of *Printzia aromatica* are used at the Cape of Good Hope as a substitute for tea.

**prī'-ōn, s.** [Gr. *prīōn*=a saw.]

*Ornith.*: Blue petrels; a genus of Procellariæ (q. v.), with five species, from the South Temperate and Antarctic regions. (*Wallace*.) Prion is a much specialized form, and has a broad beak, with a fringe of lamellæ.

**prī'-ōn-, prī'-ōn-ī-, pref.** [PRION.] Serrated.

**prī'-ōn-ī-, pref.** [PRION.]

**prī'-ō-nī'-næ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *prion(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

*Entom.*: A sub-family of Cerambycidae. Pronotum separated from the flanks by a sharp edge; haunches of the first pair of legs elongate, and lying in transverse sockets. The sub-family contains many of the most gigantic beetles.\* Some nocturnal, others diurnal. Chiefly tropical.

**prī'-ōn-ī-rhŷŋ'-chŷs, s.** [Pref. *prioni-*, and Gr. *rhŷngchos*=a beak, a bill.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Momotidae (q. v.), with two species, ranging from Guatemala to the Upper Amazon. They have the habit of the family, viz., denuding the central rectrices.

**prī'-ō-nī'-tēs, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *prīōn*=a saw.]

*Ornith.*: Illiger's name for Momotus (q. v.).

**prī'-ōn-ī-tūr'-ūs, s.** [Pref. *prioni-*; *t* connect., and Gr. *oura*=a tail.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Androglossinæ, or, in some classifications of Palæornithidæ, with three species, from Celebes and the Philippines. The central rectrices have the shaft produced, and end in a spatule or racket.

**prī'-ōn'-ō-dōn, s.** [PRIONODONTES.]

*Zoöl.*: Horsfield's name for Linsang (q. v.).

**prī'-ōn'-ō-dōn'-tēs, subst.** [Pref. *prion-*, and Gr. *odontos* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Dasypodidæ, with one species, the *Dasyppus gigas*, of Cuvier. [ARMADILLO.]

**prī'-ō-nōp'-ī-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *prionop(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Ornith.*: Wood-shrikes; a family of Turdiformes, separated from the older family Laniidæ (q. v.).

**prī'-ōn-ōps, s.** [Pref. *prion-*, and Gr. *ops*=the face.]

*Ornith.*: Helmeted Wood-shrike; the typical genus of the family Prionopidæ, with nine species, from tropical Africa.

**prī'-ō-nō'-tŷs, s.** [Pref. *prio(n)-*, and Gr. *nōtos*=the back.]

1. *Entom.*: A genus of Bugs, family Reduviidæ. *Prionotus serratus* gives an electric shock.

2. *Ichthy.*: One of the three groups into which the genus Trigla is divided. Palatine teeth are present. The American species belong chiefly to this division. [TRIGLA.]

**prī'-ō-nŷr'-ūs, s.** [Pref. *prion-*, and Gr. *oura*=a tail.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Acronuridæ. It is allied to *Naseus* (q. v.), but has a series of keeled bony plates on each side of the tail.

**prī'-ōn-ūs, s.** [PRION.]

1. *Entom.*: The typical genus of the sub-family Prioninæ (q. v.). Antennæ generally pectinated. It flies in the evenings or sits on old oak trees. *P. brevicornis* destroys orchard and other trees in this country.

2. *Palæont.*: One species from the Jurassic rocks.

**prī'-ōr, a. & adv.** [Lat.=sooner, former.]

**A. As adj.:** Former; preceding, especially in order of time; earlier, previous, antecedent, anterior, foregoing; as, a *prior* discovery, a *prior* claim.

**B. As adv.:** Previously, antecedently, before.

**prī'-ōr, \*pri-our, s.** [O. Fr. *priour* (Fr. *prieur*), from Latin *priorem*, acc. of *prior*=former, and hence, a superior; Sp. & Port. *prior*; Ital. *priore*.] [PRIOR, a.]

*Church Hist.*: A title loosely applied before the thirteenth century to any monk, who, by reason of age, experience, or acquirements, ranked above his fellows. It was thus a mark of superiority due to personal qualities, rather than an official title of dignity. Priors are now of two kinds: Conventual and Claustal. A conventual prior is the head of a religious house, either independently, as among the Regular Canons, the Carthusians, and the Dominicans, or as superior of a cell or offshoot from some larger monastery. A conventual prior, in the former sense, has generally a sub-prior under him. A claustal prior is appointed in houses in which the head is an abbot, to act as superior in the abbot's absence, and to maintain the general discipline of the house.

¶ *Grand prior*: A title given to the commandants of the priories of the military orders of St. John of Jerusalem, of Malta, and of the Templars.

fāte, fāt, fāre, əmidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōlō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**pri-ôr-ate, s.** [Low Lat. *prioratus*, from *prior* = a prior; Fr. *priorat*, *prieuré*; Sp. & Ital. *priorato*; Port. *priorado*.] The dignity, office, or government of a prior; priorship.

**pri-ôr-êss, \*pri-or-esse, s.** [O. Fr. *prioress*.] [PRIOR, s.]  
Church Hist.: (See extract.)

"A prioress under an abess held nearly the same position as a claustral prior, and prioresses governing their own houses were like conventual priors."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 694.

**pri-or-i-tÿ, \*pri-or-i-tie, †pri-or-i-te, subst.** [Fr. *priorité*, from Low Lat. *prioritatem*, acc. of *prioritas*=priority, from Lat. *prior*=prior previous.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The quality or state of being prior or antecedent in point of time; the state of preceding something else; precedence in time.

"Without posteriorite or prioritie."—*Chaucer: Test. of Loue*, bk. iii.

2. The quality or state of being prior or first in place or rank: precedence.

"Equalitie without all distinction of prioritie."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 156.

II. Law: A preference or precedence, as when certain debts are paid in *priority* to others, or when certain encumbrancers of an estate have the *priority* over others; that is, are allowed to satisfy their claims out of the estate first.

**\*pri-ôr-lÿ, adv.** [Eng. *prior*, a.; -ly.] Antecedently, previously.

"Priorly to that era, when it [the earth] was made the habitation of man."—*Geddes: Pref. to Trans. of the Bible*.

**pri-ôr-ship, s.** [Eng. *prior*; -ship.] The state or office of a prior; a priorate.

**pri-ôr-ÿ, \*pri-or-ie, \*pri-or-ye, subst.** [Eng. *prior*, s.; -y; Fr. *prieuré*.]

1. A religious house of which a prior or prioress is the superior (in dignity it is next below an abbey).

"Our abbey and our priories shall pay This expedition's charge."  
*Shakesp.: King John*, i. 1.

2. A pre-Reformation church with which a priory was formerly connected.

† **Alien priory:** A small religious house dependent on a large monastery in some other country.

**pri-s-a-căn'-thÿs, s.** [PRISTACANTHUS.]

**priş'-age (age as ïg), s.** [O. Fr.=valuing, prizing, rating, from *priser*=to value.]

1. *Old Eng. Law:* A right which belonged to the crown of taking two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tons or more—one before and one behind the mast. This, by charter of Edward I., was exchanged into a duty of twoshillings for every tun imported by merchant strangers, and called Butlerage (q. v.), because paid to the king's butler. Prisage was abolished by 51 George III., c. 15.

2. The share which belongs to the king or admiral of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea, usually one-tenth.

† **priş'-căn, a.** [Lat. *priscus*, for *prius-cus*.] Of or belonging to former time; primitive, primeval.

**priş'-çil'-ăs, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

**Glass-blowing:** A jaw-tool, resembling pincers, used for pinching in the neck of a bottle, or giving it some peculiar shape while it is revolved on the end of the pontil which rolls upon the arms of the glass-blower's chair.

**Priş'-çil'-li-an-ist, s.** [For etym. see defs.]

**Church History (pl.):**

† 1. A name sometimes given to the Montanists, from the name of one of the two ladies (Priscilla and Maxilla) who joined Montanus, and professed to have the spirit of prophecy.

2. The followers of Priscillian, bishop of Avila, in Spain, in the fourth century. They were condemned by a synod at Saragossa in 380, but lingered on till after the Council of Braga, in 563. [HERETIC, II. 1.]

"The Priscillianists came very near in their views to the Manichæans. For they denied the reality of Christ's birth and incarnation; maintained that the visible universe was not the production of God, but of some demon or evil principle; preached the existence of *Æons*, or emanations from God . . . condemned marriages, denied the resurrection of the body, &c."—*Mosheim: Eccles. Hist.* (ed. Todd), p. 170.

**priş-cō-dēl-phī-nÿs, s.** [Lat. *priscus*=pertaining to former times, and *delphinus* (q. v.).]

**Palæont.:** A genus of Delphinidæ, from the Miocene of Europe.

**prîşe (2), prîşe, v. t.** [PRISE (2), s.] To raise, as by means of a lever; to force open or up.

"The chest in which the church plate is kept was also prîşed open."—*Echo*, Jan. 6, 1886.

**\*prîşe (1), s.** [A contract. of *emprise*.] An enterprize.

bôil, bôÿ; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şÿn;

**prîşe (2), prîşe, s.** [Fr. *prise*=a taking, a grasp.] A lever.

**prise-bolts, s. pl.**

**Ordñ.:** The projecting bolts at the rear of a mortar-bed or garrison gun-carriage under which the handspikes are inserted for training and maneuvering the piece. They are formed by the prolongation of the assembling bolts.

**\*prîş'-êr, s.** [PRIZER.]

**prîşm, \*prîşme, subst.** [Latin *prisma*, from Gr. *prisma*=a prism, lit.=a thing sawed off, from *prizō*=to saw; Fr. *prisme*.]

1. *Geom.:* A solid having similar and parallel bases, its sides forming similar parallelograms. The bases may be of any form, and this form (triangular, pentagonal, &c.) gives its name to the prism.

2. *Optics:* Any transparent medium comprised between plane faces, usually inclined to each other. The intersection of two inclined faces is called the edge of the prism, &c.; the inclination of the one to the other, the refracting angle. Every section perpendicular to the edge is called a principal section. The prism generally used for optical experiments is a right triangular one of glass, the principal section of which is a triangle. It is used to refract and disperse light, resolving it into the prismatic colors (q. v.). [NICOL.]

**prîşm-shaped, a.** [PRISMATIC, 3.]

**priş-măt-ic, \*priş-măt'-ic-al, a.** [Lat. *prisma*, genit. *prismatis*=a prism; Eng. adj. suff. -ic, -ical; Fr. *prismatique*.]

1. Pertaining to or resembling a prism.

"Giving to a piece of ordinary glass a *prismatical* shape."—*Boyle: Works*, iii 487.

2. Formed by a prism; separated or distributed by a prism; as, a *prismatic* spectrum.

3. *Bot.:* Having several longitudinal angles and intermediate flat faces, as the calyx of *Frankenia pulverulenta*.

**prismatic-colors, s. pl.** The colors into which a ray of light is decomposed by passing through a prism. [SPECTRUM.]

**prismatic-compass, subst.** An instrument for measuring horizontal angles by means of the magnetic meridian.

**prismatic iron-pyrites, s.** [MARCASITE.]

**priş-măt-ic-al-lÿ, adv.** [Eng. *prismatical*; -ly.] In the form or manner of a prism; by means of a prism.

**priş-măt-ô-car'-pē-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Latin *prismatocarp(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]  
**Bot.:** A tribe of Campanulaceæ.

**priş-măt-ô-car'-pÿs, s.** [Greek *prisma* (genit. *prismatos*)=a prism, and *karpos*=fruit.]

**Botany:** The typical genus of *Prismatocarpeæ* (q. v.). *Prismatocarpus speculum* is Venus' Looking-glass.

**priş-mă-tôid'-al, a.** [Lat. *prisma* (genit. *prismatis*)=a prism, and Gr. *eidōs*=form, appearance.] Having a prism-like form.

**priş-mēn'-chÿ-mă, s.** [Greek *prisma*=a prism, and *engchyma*=an infusion.]

**Bot.:** Prismatic tissue, a division of Parenchyma (q. v.). It is a slight modification of Hexagonienchyma (q. v.).

**priş-môid, s.** [English *prism*; -oid.] A volume somewhat resembling a prism. The right prismoid is the frustrum of a wedge made by a plane parallel to the back of the wedge.

**priş-môid'-al, a.** [Eng. *prismoid*; -al.] Having the form of a prism.

**\*prîş'-mÿ, a.** [Eng. *prism*; -y.] Pertaining to a prism; prismatic.

**priş'-ôn, \*pres-on, \*pris-oun, \*pris-un, \*prÿs-oun, s.** [O. Fr. *prison*, *prison* (Fr. *prison*), from Lat. *prisionem*, accus of *prensio*=a seizing (for *prehensio*, from *prehensus*, pa. par. of *prehendo*=to seize); Span. *prision*=a seizure, a prison; Italian *prigione*.]

1. A place of confinement; espec. a place for the confinement or safe custody of criminals, or others committed by legal authority; a jail. (*Acts* v. 23.)

† It is frequently used adjectively, as *prison* doors, *prison* gates, &c.

2. A prisoner.

**prison-base, prison-bars, s.** A boys' game consisting chiefly in running and being pursued from goals or bases.

"At barley-breake or *prison-base* Do pass the time away."  
*Drayton: Muses Elystium*, Nymphal i.

**\*prison-fellow, s.** A fellow-prisoner.

**prison-house, s.** A prison; a place of confinement. (*Scott: Rokeby*, iv. 29.)

**prison-ship, s.** A ship fitted up for the reception and detention of prisoners.

**prison-van, s.** A close carriage in which prisoners are conveyed to and from prison.

**priş'-ôn, v. t.** [PRISON, s.]

1. To imprison; to shut up in prison.
2. To confine, to restrain.

"Then did the king enlarge The spleen he *prisoned*."  
*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, xxiii.

**priş'-ôned, a.** [Eng. *prison*; -ed.]

1. Confined in prison; imprisoned; in confinement. (*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, vi. 22.)
2. Spent or passed in prison.

**priş'-ôn-êr, \*pris-un-er, s.** [Fr. *prisonnier*, from *prison*; Ital. *prigioniere*; Sp. *prisionero*.]

1. One who is confined in prison under legal arrest or warrant.
2. A person under arrest or in custody of a magistrate, whether in prison or not; a person charged before a judge or magistrate.
3. A person taken in war; a captive.
- \*4. The keeper of a prison; a jailer.

"So gan him liven the *prisoner*."  
*Genesis and Exodus*, 2,042.

5. A person, member, &c., confined or disabled by anything.

**prisoner's base, s.** [PRISON-BASE.]

**\*priş'-ôn-mēnt, \*pris-one-ment, subst.** [Eng. *prison*; -ment.] Confinement in a prison; imprisonment, captivity.

**prişt-, priş-tî-, pref.** [PRISTIS.] Resembling a saw; serrated.

**prişt-a-căn'-thÿs, subst.** [Pref. *prişt-*, and Gr. *akantha*=a spine.]

**Palæont.:** A genus of fossil Plagiostomes, from the Jurassic group. (*Günther*.)

**priş-têr'-ô-dôn, s.** [Gr. *priştêr*=a saw; suff. -odon.]

**Palæont.:** A genus of Lacertilia, from strata in Africa, believed to be of Triassic age.

**priş-tî-, pref.** [PRIST-.]

**priş-tî-dæ, s. pl.** [Lat. *prist(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Ichthy.:** A family of Plagiostomous Fishes, division Batoidei (Rays, q. v.). The snout is produced into an exceedingly long flat lamina, armed with a series of strong teeth along each edge. There is a single genus, *Pristis* (q. v.).

**priş-tîne, adj.** [O. Fr., from Lat. *pristinus*=ancient, former.] Of or belonging to an early period or state; original, primitive, ancient.

**priş-tî-ô-phôr'-î-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *pristio-phor(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Ichthy.:** A family of Plagiostomous Fishes, division Selachoidi (q. v.). The rostral cartilage is produced and armed like the snout in the family *Pristidæ* (q. v.), but the gill-openings are lateral. One genus, *Pristiophorus*, with four species, from the Australian and Japanese seas. [SQUALORAJA.]

**priş-tî-ôph'-ôr-ÿs, s.** [Pref. *prişt-*, and Greek *phoros*=bearing.] [PRISTIOPHORIDÆ.]

**priş-tî-phô'-çă, s.** [Lat. *pristinus*=ancient, and *phoca* (q. v.).]

**Palæont.:** A genus of Phocidæ, from the older Pliocene of Montpelier.

**priş-tî-pô-mă, s.** [Pref. *prişt-*, and Gr. *pōma*=a lid, a cover.]

**Ichthy.:** A marine genus of Percidæ; in older classifications, of *Pristipomatidæ*. About forty species are known; they are of plain coloration, small size, and extremely common between the tropics.

† **priş-tî-pô-măt'-î-dæ, s. pl.** [Lat. *pristipoma*, genit. *pristipomat(is)*; Lat. fem. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Ichthy.:** A genus of Acanthopterygii, division Perciformes, containing those Percoid genera in which the palate is toothless.

**priş'-tîs, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *pristis*.]

1. *Ichthy.:* Sawfish (q. v.); the sole genus of the family *Pristidæ* (q. v.). Body depressed and elon-



Pristis Antiquorum.

gate, gradually passing into the strong, muscular tail: teeth in jaws minute, obtuse; dorsals without spine. Five species are known, from tropical and sub-tropical seas.

2. *Palæont.:* Saws of extinct species have been found in several European Clays and Sands. (*Günther*.)

bôil, bôÿ; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şÿn; -tion, -şion = zhÿn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şÿs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.



**pris-ti-ür'-ūs**, s. [Pref. *pristi-*, and Gr. *oura*=a tail.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Scylliidae, allied to Scyllium (q. v.), but having small flat spines on each side of the upper edge of the caudal fin. There is but a single species *Pristiurus melanostomus*, the Black-mouthed Dogfish.

**pritch**, s. [A softened form of *prick* (q. v.).]

1. A sharp-pointed instrument; an instrument for making holes in the ground.
2. An eel-spear with several prongs.
- \*3. Offense, pique.

"The least word uttered awry, the least conceit taken, or *pritch*."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 270.

**pritch'-el**, s. [Eng. *pritch*; dimin. suff. -el.]

*Forging*: The tool employed for punching out or enlarging the nail-holes in a horseshoe.

**prith'-eē**, *interj.* [A corrupt of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*. The *I* is generally omitted.] Pray.

"Away! I *prith* thee leave me!"—*Rowe: Jane Shore*.

**prit'-tle-prät'-tle**, s. [A reduplication of *prattle* (q. v.).] Empty talk; chattering, loquacity, tittle-tattle.

"It is plain *prittleprattle*."—*Bramhall: Church of England Defended*, p. 46.

**prī'-va-çy'**, **\*pri'-va-cie**, s. [Eng. *priva(te)*; -cy.]

1. The quality or state of being private, secret, or in retirement from the company or observation of others; secrecy.
2. A place of retirement or seclusion; a retreat; a place in which one is private.

"Woe to the vassal who durst pry  
Into Lord Marmion's *privacy*!"

*Scott: Marmion*, iii. 15.

\*3. Joint knowledge; privacy.

"Frog . . . is to hearken to any composition without your *privacy*."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull*.

\*4. Secrecy, concealment. (*Shakesp.*)

\*5. Taciturnity. (*Ainsworth.*)

\*6. A private or secret matter; a secret.

"The judgment of Master Calvin . . . now no longer a *privacie*."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, VII. ii. 18.

**\*prī'-vā'-dō**, s. [Sp.] A secret or intimate friend. [PRIVATE.]

**prī'-vāt'**, a. [Ger.=private.] (See compound.)

**privat-docent**, *subst.* A graduate of a German University who is admitted on his own application to the governing body, and after giving evidence of adequate qualifications, is recognized as a member of its staff of teachers. His lectures are announced on the official notice-board, side by side with those of the ordinary professors, and his certificate of attendance has equal force and validity with theirs for all public purposes. He has, however, no share in the government of the university, and receives nothing but what he makes by the fees of the students who attend his lectures. Many distinguished men have held the position of *privat-docent*, Kant among others, and it is often the stepping-stone to an appointment as professor.

**prī'-vate**, a. & s. [Lat. *privatus*, pa. par. of *privo*=to bereave, to make single or apart; *privus*=single; French *privé*; Sp. & Port. *privado*; Ital. *privato*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Alone; unconnected with others; by one's self. (*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 2.)

2. Apart from public view; secret; not openly known or displayed.

"By public war or *private* treason."

*Shakesp.: Pericles*, i. 2.

3. Peculiar to one's self; pertaining to or concerning one person only; particular. Opposed to public, general, or national; as, *private* means, *private* property, *private* opinions.

4. Employed by or serving one particular person.

"Chief musician and *private* secretary of the Elector of Bavaria."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

5. Not invested with public office or employment; not holding a public position; not having a public or official character; as, a *private* citizen, a *private* member of a railroad corporation.

6. Connected with or pertaining to one's own family; as, a *private* life.

7. Applied to a common soldier, or one who is not an officer.

8. Participating in knowledge; privy.

**B. As substantive:**

1. Privacy.

"Go off! let me enjoy my *private*."

*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

2. A secret message; a private intimation.

"Whose *private* with me of the Dauphin's love."

*Shakesp.: King John*, iv. 3.

3. Private or personal business, interests, or concern. (*Ben Jonson: Catiline*, iii.)

4. (*Pl.*): The privy parts, the genitals.

5. A common soldier; one of the lowest rank in the army.

"Long lists of non-commissioned officers and *privates*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ *In private*: Privately; in secret; not openly or publicly.

**private bill**, s. [BILL (3), s., III.]

**private-chapel**, s. A chapel attached to the residence of noblemen and other privileged persons, and used by them and their families.

**private-way**, s.

*Law*: A way or passage in which a man has a right and interest, though the ground may belong to another person.

**\*prī'-vate**, v. t. [Lat. *privatus*, pa. par. of *privo*=to deprive.] To deprive.

"*Privated* of their lyes and worldly felicitie."—*Hall: Richard III.* (an. 3.)

**prī'-va-teēr'**, s. [Eng. *privat(e)*; -eer.]

1. A ship owned and equipped as a vessel of war by one or more private persons, to whom letters of marque are granted. [MARQUE.]

"The *privateers* of Dunkirk had long been celebrated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. The commander of a privateer.

"Kidd soon threw off the character of a *privateer*, and became a pirate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

**privateer-practice**, s. [PRIVATEERISM.]

**prī'-va-teēr'**, v. i. [PRIVATEER, s.] To cruise in a privateer or commissioned private ship for the purpose of seizing the ships of the enemy, or of annoying their commerce.

"The granting of letters of marque has long been disused, the conference which met at Paris in 1856, after the close of the war with Russia, having recommended the entire abolition of *privateering*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 7.

**prī'-va-teēr'-ism**, s. [Eng. *privateer*; -ism.]

*Naut.*: Disorderly conduct, or anything out of man-of-war rules. (*Smyth.*)

**prī'-va-teērş'-man**, *subst.* [Eng. *privateer*, and *man*.] An officer or seaman of a privateer.

**prī'-vate-ly'**, **\*pri'-vate-lye**, *adv.* [English *private*, a.; -ly.]

1. In a private or secret manner; not openly or publicly; in private.

"She used to accommodate me with some *privately* pilloined dainty."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxi.

2. In a manner affecting an individual; personally, individually; as, He was *privately* benefited.

**prī'-vate-nēss**, s. [Eng. *private*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being private; privacy, secrecy.

2. Seclusion or retirement from company or society.

"A love of leisure and *privateness*."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. i.

3. The condition or state of a private individual, or of one not invested with office.

**prī'-vā'-tion**, **\*pri'-va-ci-on**, s. [Fr. *privation*, from Latin *privationem*, accus. of *privatio*=a depriving, from *privatus*, pa. par. of *privo*=to deprive; Sp. *privacion*; Ital. *privazione*.]

1. The act of removing something possessed; the removal or destruction of any thing or quality; deprivation.

2. The state of being deprived of anything; specif., deprivation of that which is necessary to life or comfort; want, destitution; as, to die of *privation*.

3. Loss, deprivation.

4. The act of making private, or of reducing from rank or office.

5. Absence, negation.

**prīv'-a-tive**, a. & s. [Lat. *privativus*, from *privatus*, pa. par. of *privo*=to deprive; Fr. *privatif*; Sp. & Ital. *privativo*.] [PRIVATE, a.]

**A. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Causing or tending to cause privation.

"To this *privative* power are required seventeen balls at least."—*Reliquie Wottonianæ*, p. 261.

2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Privative* is in things what *negative* is in propositions.

"*Privative* happiness, or, the happiness of rest and indolence."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iii.

**II. Grammar:**

1. Changing the meaning of a word from positive to negative; as, a *privative* prefix.

2. Predicating negation.

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ord. Lang.**: That which depends on, or of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence exists in the absence of sound.

**II. Grammar:**

1. A prefix or suffix to a word which changes its signification, and gives it a meaning the opposite to its original meaning; as, *un-*, *in-*, as in *unhappy*, *inhuman*, or *-less*, as in *joyless*, &c.

2. A word which not only predicates negation of a quality in an object, but also involves the suggestion that the absent quality is naturally inherent in it, and is absent through loss or other privative cause.

**privative jurisdiction**, s.

*Scots Law*: A court is said to have *privative jurisdiction* in a particular class of causes, when it is the only court entitled to adjudicate judicial causes.

**prīv'-a-tive-ly'**, *adv.* [Eng. *privative*; -ly.]

1. In a privative manner; with the force of a privative.

2. By the absence of something necessary; negatively.

"*Privatively* for want of motive or inducement to do otherwise."—*Whitby: Five Points*, dis. iv., ch. i., § 5.

**prīv'-a-tive-nēss**, s. [English *privative*; -ness.]

The quality or state of being privative; privation, negation.

**\*prive**, **\*pryve**, v. t. [Lat. *privo*.] To deprive.

**\*priv-e-ly**, *adv.* [PRIVELY.]

**prīv'-ēt**, **\*prim-et**, **\*prīm'-prīnt**, **prīm**, **\*prīe**,

s. [The oldest form was perhaps *prim*, of which *primet*, corrupted into *privet*, was a diminutive. *Primprint* was a reduplication. Probably from Provenc. Eng. *prime*=to trim trees. (*Skeat.*)]

*Bot.*: The genus *Ligustrum* (q. v.), and spec. *L. vulgare*.

**privet hawk-moth**, s.

*Entom.*: *Sphinx ligustri*. Fore wings, pale brown, streaked with black and crowded with brown; hind wings, pale rosy, with three broad bands; expansion of wings about four inches. It flies at dusk very rapidly. The eggs are deposited on the leaves of privet and lilac about the end of June. The larvae are two to three inches long, bright green, with lilac streaks on the back and white ones on the sides; caudal horn black and yellow. The pupa is buried from August to June.

**prīv'-i-lege** (eg as *ig*), **\*prīv'-i-leg-ie**, **\*prīv'-i-ledge**, **\*pryv-e-lage**, s. [Fr. *privilege*, from Lat. *privilegium*=(1) a bill against a person, (2) an ordinance in favor of a person, a privilege: *privus*=single, and *lex* (genit. *legis*)=a law; Sp., Port. & Ital. *privilegio*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A peculiar benefit, right, advantage, or immunity; a right, advantage, &c., enjoyed by a person or body of persons beyond the ordinary advantages of other persons; the enjoyment of some peculiar right; exemption from certain evils or burdens; an immunity or advantage enjoyed in right of one's position.

"Borough after borough was compelled to surrender its *privileges*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. A right in general.

"Only they hath *privilege* to live."

*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii. 1.

3. An advantage; a favorable circumstance.

"Your virtue is my *privilege*."

*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

**II. Law:** The state or quality of being a privileged communication; as, to plead *privilege*.

¶ (1) *Breach of privilege*: A breach of any of the privileges of a parliamentary body. [PARLIAMENT, II. ¶ 2.]

(2) *Personal privileges*: Privileges attached to the person.

(3) *Question of privilege*: In parliamentary bodies a question affecting the privileges appertaining to the members of the house individually, or to the house collectively.

(4) *Water privilege*: The advantage of getting machinery driven by a stream, or a place affording such advantage.

(5) *Writ of privilege*:

*Law*: A writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit. (*Eng.*)

**prīv'-i-lege** (eg as *ig*), v. t. [PRIVILEGE, s.]

1. To invest with a privilege; to grant a privilege to; to grant a particular right, benefit, advantage, or immunity to.

"Such neighbor nearness to our sacred blood  
Should nothing *privilege* him."

*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 1.

2. To license, to authorize.

"To *privilege* dishonor in thy name."

*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 621.

**prīv'-i-legged** (eg as *ig*), a. [Eng. *privileg(e)*; -ed.] Invested with or enjoying some privilege; holding or enjoying a peculiar right, benefit, advantage, or immunity.

"Quickness, energy, and audacity united, soon raised him to the rank of a *privileged* man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**privileged-altar, s.**

*Roman Church: Altare privilegiatum.* a term applied—

- (1) To an altar by visiting which certain indulgences may be gained.
- (2) To an altar at which votive masses may be said, even on feasts which are doubles.
- (3) To an altar with a plenary indulgence for one soul in purgatory attached to all masses said there for the dead.

**privileged-communications, s. pl.**

*Law:*

1. Communications which, though *primâ facie* libelous or slanderous, are yet, from the circumstances under which they are made, protected from being made the ground of proceedings for libel or slander.
2. Communications which a witness cannot be compelled to divulge, such as those which take place between husband and wife, or between a client and his solicitor.

**privileged-debts, s. pl.**

1. Debts payable before other debts, as taxes, employés' wages, &c.
2. Debts payable before any others out of the estate of a deceased person or an insolvent estate.

**\*privileged-place, s. [SANCTUARY.]**

**privileged-villenage, s. [VILLENAGE.]**

**privileged-witnesses, s.**

*Law:* Witnesses who are not obliged to testify as to certain things, as lawyers in relation to their dealings with their clients, and officers of state as to state secrets; also, by statute, in some instances, clergymen and physicians are placed in the same category, so far as concerns information received by them professionally.

**priv'-i-lý, \*prev-e-ly, \*priv-e-li, adv.** [Eng. *privy*; -ly.] In a privy manner; secretly. (*Matt.* ii. 7.)

**priv'-i-tý, \*priv-i-te, \*priv-y-te, s.** [English *privy*; -ty.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Privacy, secrecy. (*Wycliffe: John* vii.)
2. That which is to be kept private or secret; a secret.
3. Joint knowledge or consciousness in any matter; it is generally considered to imply consent or concurrence.
- \*4. (*Pl.*): The private or secret parts; the genitals.

**II. Law:** A peculiar mutual relation which subsists between individuals as to some particular transaction; mutual or successive relationship to the same rights of property.

**¶ Privy of contract:**

*Law:* The relation subsisting between the parties to the same contract.

**priv'-ý, \*prev-y, \*priv-e, \*priv-ee, a. & s.** [*O. Fr. prive* (Fr. *privé*), from Lat. *privatus*=private (q. v.).]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Secret, private.
2. Private, retired, sequestered; appropriated to retirement. (*Ezekiel* xxi. 14.)
3. Secret, clandestine; done in secret or by stealth. (*2 Maccabees* viii. 7.)
4. Cognizant of something secret; privately knowing; participating in knowledge of something secret with another. (Followed by *to*.)

"He was *privy* to all the counsels of the disaffected party."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who is privy to any matter, design, &c.
  2. A necessary-house.
- II. Law:** A partaker; a person having an interest in any action or thing; one having an interest in an estate created by another; one having an interest derived from a contract or conveyance to which he is not a party.

**privy-chamber, s.** A private apartment in a royal residence or mansion.

¶ *Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber:* Officers of the royal household of Great Britain, who attend on the sovereign at court, state processions and ceremonies, &c.

**\*privy-coat, s.** A light coat or defense of mail worn concealed under the ordinary dress.

**privy-council, s.**

*Eng. Law:* The principal council of the sovereign, consisting of members chosen at his or her pleasure. Its dissolution depends upon the royal pleasure; by common law it was dissolved *ipso facto* by the demise of the sovereign, but to prevent the inconvenience of having no council in being at the accession of a new prince, the privy council is enabled by statute to continue for six months after

the demise of the crown, unless sooner dissolved by the successor. It is presided over by the Lord President of the Council, who has precedence next after the Lord Chancellor. Members of the privy council are addressed as Right Honorable. The duty of a privy councilor appears from the oath, which consists of seven articles:

1. To advise the king according to the best of his cunning and discretion; 2. To advise for the king's honor and good of the public, without partiality through affection, love, meed, doubt, or dread; 3. To keep the king's counsel secret; 4. To avoid corruption; 5. To help and strengthen the execution of what shall be there resolved; 6. To withstand all persons who would attempt the contrary; and lastly, in general, 7. To observe, keep, and do all that a good and true councilor ought to do to his sovereign lord.

The office of a privy councilor is now confined to advising the sovereign in the discharge of executive, legislative, and judicial duties. The former have, since the accession of Queen Anne, been intrusted to responsible ministers; and it has consequently become the settled practice to summon to the meetings of the council those members of it only who are the ministers of the crown. The power of the privy council is to inquire into all offenses against the government, and to commit the offenders for trial; but their jurisdiction is only to inquire and not to punish, except in the case of the judicial committee, which has full power to punish for contempt and to award costs. The duties of the privy council are, to a great extent, performed by committees, as the judicial committee, who hear allegations and proofs, and report to the sovereign, by whom judgment is finally given, and the committee of council on education, presided over by the Vice-president of the Council, who is a member of the government.

**privy-councilor, s.**

1. A member of the privy council.
- \*2. An officer of the royal household who paid the sovereign's private expenses; now called the keeper of the privy purse.

**privy-purse, s.** The income set apart for the sovereign's personal use.

**privy-seal, \*privy-signet, s.**

1. The seal used in England to be appended to grants which are afterward to pass the great seal, and to documents of minor importance, which do not require to pass the great seal. In Scotland there is a privy seal used to authenticate royal grants of personal or assignable rights.
2. The Lord Privy Seal. [*SEAL* (2), s.]

**privý-verdict, s.**

*Law:* A verdict given to the judge out of court; it is of no force unless afterward openly affirmed in court. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 13.)

**\*prize** (1), *subst.* [*PRIZE* (1), v.] [*PRIZE* (2), s.] Estimation, value.

"Then had my prize been less."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 6.

**prize** (2), s. [*Fr. prise*=a taking . . . a prize, prop. fem. of *pris*, pa. par. of *prendre*=to take, from Lat. *prendo, prehendo*; Dut. *prijis*; Dan. *priis*; Sw. *pris*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. That which is taken from an enemy in war; that which is seized by fighting, especially a ship, with the goods contained in her; any description of goods or property seized by force as spoil or plunder.
2. Anything gained; a valuable acquisition; a gain, an advantage. (*Massinger: New Way to Pay Old Debts*, iv. 2.)
3. That which is offered or won as the reward of exertion or contest.

"Now be witness and adjudge the prize."

*Hoole: Orlando Furioso*, xl.

4. That which is won in a lottery or similar manner.
- \*5. A contest for a prize or reward.

"Like two contending in a prize."

*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 2.

**II. Law:** The law as to prizes taken at sea is regulated by international law. In order to vest the title of the prize in the captors it must be brought with due care into some convenient port for adjudication by a competent court.

**prize-court, s.** A court established to adjudicate on prizes captured at sea.

"The Court of Admiralty has, in time of war, the authority of a *prize-court*, a jurisdiction secured by divers treaties with foreign nations; by which particular courts are established in all the maritime countries of Europe for the decision of this question, whether lawful prize or not."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 3.

¶ In this country the United States District Courts have jurisdiction both as instance and prize-courts, there being no distinction in this respect as in England, where the *prize-court* is a separate branch of the court of admiralty, the other branch being called the *instance court*.

**prize-fight, subst.** A boxing match or pugilistic encounter for a prize or a stake of money.

**prize-fighter, s.** A professional pugilist; one who fights another with his fists for a prize or stake of money.

**prize-fighting, subst.** Fighting with the fists or boxing for a prize or stake of money.

**prize-list, s.**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A list of prizes gained in any competition, with the names of the winners.

"All horses deemed worthy of places in *prize-lists*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Naut.:* A return of all the persons on board a ship when a prize is captured, whether they belong to the ship or are supernumerary.

**prize-master, s.**

*Naut.:* A person put in command of a ship that has been taken as prize.

**prize-money, s.**

*Naut., &c.:* Money paid to the captors of a ship or place where booty has been obtained, in certain proportions according to rank, the money being realized by the sale of the booty.

**prize-ring, s.** A ring or inclosed space in which prize-fights are fought. Originally such contests, no doubt, took place within a ring formed by the spectators, but now the "ring" is a square space of eight yards. The term is also applied to the system of prize-fighting itself.

**prize** (3), s. [*PRIZE* (2), s.]

**prize** (1) **\*prise, v. t.** [*Fr. priser*=to prize, to esteem, from *O. Fr. pris* (Fr. *prix*)=a price, from Lat. *pretium*.]

\*1. To value; to set a value or price on; to rate. (*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, vii.)

2. To value highly; to set a high value on; to esteem as of great value or worth; to rate highly.

\*3. To risk. (*Greene: Friar Bacon*.)

**prize** (2), v. t. [*PRIZE* (2), v.]

**prize'-a-ble, a.** [*Eng. prize*; -able.] Valuable.

"Prudence is more *prizeable* in love."

*Taylor: Virgin Widow*, ii. 1.

**prize'-man, s.** [*Eng. prize* (2) s., and *man*.] One who wins a prize.

**priz'-ēr, s.** [*Lat. priz(e)*; (1), v.; -er.]

1. One who estimates or sets a value on anything. (*Shakesp.: Troilus* ii. 2.)

\*2. One who contends for a prize; a prize-fighter. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 3.)

**prō, abbrev.** [See definition.] A professional, as opposed to an amateur. Formerly used chiefly of actors, now extended to pedestrians, rowing men, &c.

"History did not know Myers, the *pro*, at the distances."—*Referee*, May 23, 1886, p. 1.

**prō-, pref.** [*Lat.*=before, for; *Gr. pro*=before.] A prefix having the force of for, fore, forth, forward.

¶ *Pro and con:* [For *pro* and *contra*=for and against.] A phrase equivalent to the English *for and against*; as, to hear the arguments *pro and con*. It is also used substantively, with the meaning of "reasons or arguments for and against" a certain proposition.

"Vociferously discussing the *pros and cons* of the critical situation."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

¶ It was formerly used as a verb=to weigh the arguments on both sides.

"A man in soliloquy reasons with himself, and *pros and cons* and weighs all his designs."—*Congreve: Double Dealer* (Epist. Dedic.).

**pro-cathedral, s.**

*Eccles.:* A church (chiefly Roman) used provisionally as a cathedral.

"Preaching often in a church in Westbourne Grove, and sometimes in the *pro-cathedral* in Moorfields."—*Illus. London News*, April 3, 1886, p. 349.

**pro-leg, s.** [*PROLEG*.]

**pro-ostracum, s.**

*Comp. Anat.:* Huxley's name for the anterior shell of a Belemnite (q. v.).

**pro-ratable, adj.** Capable of being pro-rated. (*United States*.)

**pro-rate, v. t.** To assess *pro rata*; to distribute proportionally. (*United States*.)

**pro-slavery, a.** In favor of slavery.

"That timid clique of *pro-slavery* politicians."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

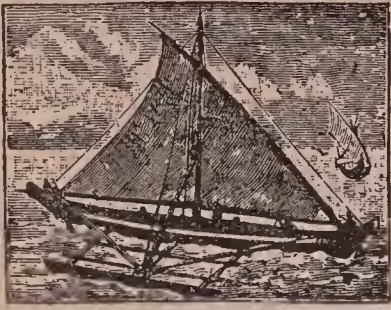
**prō'-a, pra'-hū, s.** [*Malay prau*.]

**Nautical:**

1. A narrow canoe, thirty feet long and three feet wide, used by the natives of the Ladrone Islands. The stem and stern are similar, the boat sailing



either way. The lee side is flat, so that the canoe resembles half of a vessel divided vertically in the line of the keel. Extending to leeward is an out-



Proa.

rigger, consisting of a frame at the end of which is a floating canoe-shaped timber, which prevents the crank and narrow canoe from upsetting.

2. A Malayan boat propelled by sails and oars.

\**prōačh*, \**proche*, *v. i.* [Fr. *proche*=near.] To approach (q. v.).

"To the extent to have *proched* nerer to the poynnt."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. cxxxvi.

*prō-āu'-lī-ōn*, *s.* [Gr. *pro*=before, and *aulē*=a hall.]

*Arch.*: A vestibule.

*prōb-ā-bīl'-ī-ōr-īsm*, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *probabiliorismus*, from Lat. *probabilior*, compar. of *probabilis*=probable (q. v.).]

*Roman Theol.*: The teaching that a law is always to be obeyed, unless an opinion clearly very probable (*probabilior*) is opposed to it.

"We cannot see that *Probabiliorism* is logical and consistent."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 603.

*prōb-ā-bīl'-ī-ōr-īst*, *s.* [Eng. *probabilior(ism)*; *-ist*.] A teacher or supporter of Probabiliorism (q. v.).

"The *Probabiliorists* put no restraint on liberty where a man was convinced on solid grounds that the balance of evidence was decidedly in favor of his liberty."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 602.

*prōb-āb'-ī-līs cāu'-sa*, *phr.* [Lat.=a probable cause.] (See etym. and compound.)

*Probabilis causa litigandī:*

*Scots Law*: Plausible ground of action or defense.

*prōb'-ā-bīl-īsm*, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *probabilismus*, from *probabilis*.] [PROBABLE.]

*Roman Theol.*: The doctrine, first propounded by Medina, a Spanish Dominican (1528-81) and professor at Salamanca, and thus formulated by Gury, that, in matters of conscience, "of two opinions it is lawful to follow the less probable, provided that opinion rests on solid grounds." From Medina's death till about 1650 Probabilism flourished, and then a reaction set in in favor of Probabiliorism (q. v.). St. Alphonsus Liguori (1732-87) in his *Homo Apostolicus* and *Theologia Moralis* revived Probabilism, which is now the ordinary rule of confessors in the Roman Church.

*prōb'-ā-bīl-īst*, *s.* [Eng. *probabil(ism)*; *-ist*.] A supporter of the casuist doctrine of Probabilism. They are usually divided into—

(1) Probabilists pure and simple, who hold that a man may use his liberty if he has really probable grounds for thinking the law does not bind him, though the argument on the other side is the more probable.

(2) *Æquiprobabilists*, who hold that a man does wrong to use his liberty unless the probabilities are at least evenly balanced.

*prōb-ā-bīl'-ī-tŷ*, *s.* [Fr. *probabilité*, from *probable*=probable (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The quality or state of being probable; that state of a case or question of fact which arises from superior evidence, or a preponderance of argument; likelihood.

2. That which is or appears probable; anything which has the appearance of probability or truth. (In this sense the word admits of a plural number.)

"The existence of the city of Peking, and the reality of Cæsar's assassination, which the philosopher classes with *probabilities*, because they rest solely upon the evidence of testimony."—*Stewart: Human Mind* vol. ii., ch. iv., §4.

II. *Math.*: Likelihood of the occurrence of an event; the quotient obtained by dividing the number of favorable chances by the whole number of chances, both favorable and unfavorable. The word chance is here used to signify the occurrence of any event in a particular way, when there are two or more ways in which it may occur, and when there is no reason why it should happen in one way rather than in another. One of the most common and useful applications of the methods of probabilities is in computing the elements employed in the

subject of annuities, reversions, assurances, and other interests, depending upon the probable duration of human life.

*prōb'-ā-ble*, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *probabilis*=that may be proved; *probo*=to prove (q. v.); Span. *probable*; Ital. *probabile*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Capable of being proved.

"He who maintains traditions or opinions not *probable* by scripture."—*Milton: Of Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Causes*.

2. Having more evidence for than against; having evidence sufficient to incline the mind to belief, but leaving room for doubt; likely.

"Philosophers are accustomed to speak of the event as only *probable*."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind*, vol. ii., ch. iv., §4.

3. Rendering something probable; as, *probable* evidence.

4. Plausible, specious, colorable.

\*B. *As subst.*: That which is probable; a probable thing or circumstance.

*probable-cause*, *s.* [PROBABILIS CAUSA.]

*probable-error*, *s.*

*Astron. & Physics*: When a great number of observations, each of which is liable to error, have been made for the purpose of determining any element, the element to be determined is also liable to error; the probable error is the quantity such that there is the same probability of the true error being greater or less than it.

*probable-evidence*, *s.*

*Law*: Evidence, distinguished from demonstrative evidence in this, that it admits of degrees, from the highest moral certainty to the very lowest presumption.

*prōb'-ā-blŷ*, *adv.* [Eng. *probab(le)*; *-ly*.] In a probable manner or degree; in all likelihood or probability; likely.

"To her father she had *probably* never been attached."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

\**prō'-bā-čŷ*, *s.* [Lat. *probatio*=probation (q. v.).] Proof, trial.

\**prōb'-al*, *a.* [Lat. *probo*=to prove.] Calculated to bias the judgment; satisfactory.

"This advice is free I give and honest, *Probal* to thinking."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

\**prō-bāl'-ī-tŷ*, *s.* [English *probal*; *-ity*.] Probability.

*prō-bāŋg*, *s.* [PROBE.]

*Surg.*: A slender whalebone rod with a piece of sponge on one end, for pushing down into the stomach bodies which may have lodged in the œsophagus.

† Larger and stronger forms are used in veterinary surgery.

*prō-bāte*, *s. & a.* [Lat. *probatus*, pa. par. of *probo*=to prove.]

A. *As substantive*:

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Proof.

"Of Scipion's dream what was the true *probate*."—*Skelton: Poems*, p. 20.

2. *Law*: The official proof of a will. This is done either in common form, which is upon the oath of the executor before the Judge of the Probate Court; or *per testes* (by witnesses), in some solemn form of law, in case the validity of the will is disputed.

B. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the proving of wills and testaments; as, *probate* duties.

*probate-court*, *s.* A court of record established to exercise jurisdiction and authority in relation to probate of wills and letters of administration, and to hear and determine all questions relating to matters and causes testamentary.

*probate-duties*, *s. pl.* Duties payable on property passing under a will. (Eng.)

*prō-bā'-tion*, \**pro-ba-cy-on*, *s.* [Fr. *probation*, from Lat. *probationem*, accus. of *probatio*=a proving; *probatus*, pa. par. of *probo*=to prove (q. v.); Sp. *probacion*; Ital. *probazione*.]

\*1. The act of proving; proof. (*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 12.)

\*2. That which proves anything; evidence, proof.

"Bryng fourth your honest *probacyons*, and ye shall be heard."—*Bale: Apologie*, fol. 92.

3. Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, to determine character, qualifications, and the like; trial, examination; as, to engage a person on *probation*. Especially applied to—

(1) Novitiate; the time of trial which a person must pass in a religious house to prove his or her fitness morally and physically to bear the severities of the rule.

"I, in *probation* of a sisterhood, Was sent to by my brother."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

(2) Moral trial; the state of man in this present life, in which he has the opportunity of proving his character and becoming qualified for a happier state.

"Of the various views under which human life has been considered, no one seems so reasonable as that which regards it as a state of *probation*; meaning, by a state of *probation*, a state calculated for trying us, and for improving."—*Paley: Sermons*, No. 33.

(3) The trial of a ministerial candidate's qualifications previous to his settlement in a pastoral charge.

(4) The examination of a student for a degree.

\**probation-robe*, *s.* The dress given to novices in religious and military orders.

"I'll send you a *probation-robe*; wear that

Till you shall please to be our brother."

*Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Malta*, iii. 5.

*prō-bā'-tion-ā-l*, *a.* [Eng. *probation*; *-al*.] Serving for probation or trial; probationary.

"A state of purgation they imagined to consist of a *probational* fire."—*Wheatley: Common Prayer*, ch. vi.

*prō-bā'-tion-ār-ŷ*, *a.* [Eng. *probation*; *-ary*.] Pertaining or relating to probation; serving for probation or trial.

"It is our duty to consider this life throughout as a *probationary* state."—*Paley: Sermons*, No. 30.

*prō-bā'-tion-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *probation*; *-er*.]

1. One who is in a state of probation or trial, so that he may give proof of his qualifications for a certain position, place, or state.

2. A student in divinity, who, producing certificates from the theological professors in a university of his good morals and qualifications, and showing also that he has gone through the prescribed course of theological studies, is admitted to several trials by a presbytery, and on acquitting himself satisfactorily, is licensed to preach. (*Scotch*.)

*prō-bā'-tion-ēr-shīp*, *subst.* [Eng. *probationer*; *-ship*.] The state or condition of a probationer; novitiate.

*prō-bā'-tion-shīp*, *s.* [Eng. *probation*; *-ship*.] A state of probation; probation, novitiate.

*prō'-bā-tīve*, *a.* [Lat. *probativus*, from *probatus*, pa. par. of *probo*=to prove (q. v.); Fr. *probatif*; Sp. & Ital. *probativo*.] Serving for probation or proof.

"Some [judgments] are only *probative*, and designed to try and stir up those virtues which before lay dormant in the soul."—*South: Sermons*, iv. 358.

*prō-bā'-tōr*, *s.* [Lat., from *probatus*, pa. par. of *probo*=to prove.]

1. *Ordinary Lang.*: An examiner, an approver, a prover.

"Some nominated and appointed for *probators*."—*Maydman: Naval Speculations*, p. 182.

2. *Law*: One who turns king's (or queen's) evidence; an approver (q. v.).

*prō-bā-tōr-ŷ*, \**pro-ba-tor-īe*, *a. & s.* [Latin *probatorius*, from *probator*; Fr. *probatoire*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Pertaining to, or serving for, proof.

2. Serving for trial; probationary.

"The duration and continuance of their *probatory* state."—*Cheyne: On Regimen*, dis. 5.

B. *As subst.*: A house for novices.

"With whom he was in the *Probatorie* at Clarevall."—*P. Holland: Camden*, ii. 151.

*prōbe*, *s.* [Lat. *probo*=to prove (q. v.).]

1. *Surg.*: An instrument, usually made of silver wire, having a rounded end, and introduced into cavities in the body in exploring for balls, calculi, ascertaining the depth of a wound, the direction of a sinus, &c.

"A round white stone was . . . so fastened in that part, that the physician with his probe could not stir it."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, p. xxxii.

\*2. A printer's proof.

*probe-scissors*, *s. pl.*

*Surg.*: Scissors used to open wounds, the blade of which to be thrust into the orifice has a button on the end.

*prōbe*, *v. t. & i.* [PROBE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To apply a probe to; to search or examine, as a wound, ulcer, &c., with a probe.

2. *Fig.*: To search or examine deeply into; to scrutinize or examine thoroughly or to the bottom.

"Only to be examined, ponder'd, search'd, *Probed*."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

B. *Intrans.*: To search or examine a wound, ulcer, &c., with a probe; to use a probe.

*prōb'-ī-tŷ*, *s.* [Fr. *probité*, from Lat. *probitatem*, accus. of *probitas*=honesty, from *probus*=honest; Ital. *probità*; Sp. *probidad*.] Tried honesty, sincerity, or integrity; strict honesty or uprightness; virtue, high principle, rectitude.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**prōb-lēm, \*prob-leme, s.** [Fr. *problème*, from Latin *problema*, from Greek *problēma*=anything thrown or put forward, a question put forward for discussion: *pro*=forward, and *blēma*=a casting; *ballō*=to cast; Sp. & Ital. *problema*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. In the same sense as II.  
2. A question proposed for solution; a matter put forward or stated for examination or proof.  
"This problem let philosophers revolve."  
*Blackmore: Creation.*

3. Hence, a question involving doubt, uncertainty or difficulty.  
"The grave problem which had hitherto defied English statesmanship."—*London Standard.*

**II. Geometry:** A question proposed that requires solution by some operation to be performed or some construction made, as to describe a triangle, to bisect an angle or a line, &c. It thus differs from a theorem, in which the truth of some proposition requires to be proved, or some relation or identity to be established.

**prōb-lēm-māt'-ic, prōb-lēm-māt'-ic-al, adj.** [Gr. *problēmatikos*, from *problēma*=a problem; French *problématique*.] Of the nature of a problem; doubtful, questionable, uncertain, unsettled.  
"Mackay's own orthodoxy was problematical."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

**prōb-lēm-māt'-ic-al-lŷ, adv.** [English *problematical*; -ly.] In a problematical manner; questionably, doubtfully.

**\*prōb'-lēm-a-tist, subst.** [Lat. *problema* (genit. *problematis*)=a problem; Eng. suff. -ist.] One who proposes problems.

**†prōb'-lēm-a-tize, v. t.** [Lat. *problema* (genit. *problematis*)=a problem; Eng. suff. -ize.] To propose problems.  
"Hear him problematize."—*Ben Jonson: New Inn.*

**\*prōb-ōl-ist'-ic, a.** [Gr. *proballō*.] [PROBLEM.] Casting, throwing, or hurling forward.

**prōb-ōs'-cī-dāte, adj.** [PROBOSCIS.] Furnished with a proboscis; proboscidean.

**†prōb-ōs-cīd'-ē-a (1), s.** [Lat. *proboscis*, genit. *proboscidis*]; fem. sing. adj. suff. -ea.]  
*Zoöl.*: A synonym of *Rhynchonycteris* (q. v.).

**prōb-ōs-cīd'-ē-a (2), s. pl.** [Lat. *proboscis*, genit. *proboscidis*]; neut. pl. adj. suff. -ea.]

1. *Zoöl.*: An order of Mammalia, characterized by the absence of canine teeth; the molars few in number, large, and transversely ridged or tuberculate; incisors always present, growing from persistent pulps, and constituting long tusks. The nose is prolonged into a flexible, highly sensitive cylindrical trunk, at the extremity of which the nostrils are situated, and terminating into a finger-like prehensile lobe. Feet with thick pad, and pentadactyle, but some of the toes are only partially indicated externally by the divisions of the hoof. Clavicles absent; testes abdominal; two mammae, pectoral; placenta zonary and deciduate. One living genus, *Elephas* (q. v.).  
2. *Palæont.*: [DINOTHERIUM, MASTODON.]

**prōb-ōs-cīd'-ē-a-n, prōb-ōs-cīd'-i-a-n, adj. & s.** [PROBOSCIDEA.]

**A. As adj.**: Pertaining or belonging to the order Proboscidea (q. v.).

**B. As subst.**: Any mammal belonging to the order Proboscidea.  
"Its bones have been found associated with skeletons of the mammoth and other proboscideans."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man, ch. ii.*

**prōb-ōs-cīd'-ē-ōūs, a.** [PROBOSCIDEA.]

*Bot.*: Having a hard terminal horn, as the fruit of *Martynia*.

**prōb-ōs-cīd'-i-a-l, a.** [PROBOSCIDEA.] The same as PROBOSCIDEATE (q. v.).

**prōb-ōs-cīd'-i-a-n, a. & s.** [PROBOSCIDEAN.]

**prōb-ōs-cīd'-i-form, a.** [Lat. *proboscis* (genit. *proboscidis*)=a proboscis (q. v.), and Eng. *form*.]  
*Zoöl.*: Having the form of a proboscis.

**prōb-ōs'-cīs, s.** [Lat., from Greek *proboskis*=an elephant's trunk, lit.=a front-feeder, from *pro*=before, and *boskō*=to feed; Sp. & Ital. *proboscide*.]

1. *Lit. & Compar. Anat.*: The elongated nose of an elephant or tapir. [PROBOSCIDEA.] Loosely applied to the spiral trunk of the Lepidoptera [ANTLIA], the suctorial organ of some Hymenoptera, as the *Apiaræ*, the pharynx of the Errant Annelids, the retractile oral organ of *Gephyræ*, the preoral organ of *Planarida*, the central polypite of *Medusæ*, &c.

2. *Fig.*: The human nose. (Used ludicrously or in humor.)

**proboscis-monkey, s.** [KAHA.]

**†prō-cā'-cious, a.** [Lat. *procax* (genit. *procacis*).] Forward, pert, petulant.  
"Spill the blood of that procacious christian."—*Barrow: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. 20.*

**†prō-cāc'-i-tŷ, s.** [Lat. *procacitas*, from *procax*=procacious (q. v.).] Forwardness, pertness, petulance.

**prō-cām'-bī-ŷm, s.** [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat., &c., *cambium* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: A tissue formed from the entire outer zone of the plerome, or having only a few groups of cells, which are ultimately transformed into permanent cells.

**prō-ca-mē'-lūs, subst.** [Pref. *pro-*, and Latin *camelus*.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of *Camelidæ*, closely allied to *Camelus*, and having one of its six species about the size of the living Camel, but with an additional premolar on each side. From the Miocene of Virginia, the Pliocene of Nebraska and Texas, and the Post-pliocene of Kansas.

**prō-cat-arc'-tīc, a.** [Gr. *prokatarktikos*=beginning beforehand; *prokatarchō*=to begin before: *pro*=before; *kata*, used intensively, and *archō*=to begin.]

*Pathol.*: Preëxistent or predisposing. Applied to causes, whether contingent, violent, or fortuitous, which give occasion to health or to the generation of disease.  
"James IV. of Scotland, falling away in his flesh, without the precedence of any procatartic cause, was suddenly cured by decharming the witchcraft."—*Harvey. Discourse of Consumptions.*

**prō-ca-tarx'-is, s.** [Gr. *prokatarchō*=to begin before.] [PROCATARTIC.]

*Pathol.*: Any state of the system predisposing to disease.

**\*prō-çē-dēn'-dō, phr.** [Lat.] [PROCEED.]

*Law* (more fully *procedendo ad iudicium*):

1. (See extract.)  
"A writ of *procedendo ad iudicium* issues out of Chancery, where judges of any subordinate court do delay the parties: for that they will not give judgment, either on the one side or the other, when they ought so to do. In this case a *procedendo* shall be awarded, commanding them to proceed to judgment. . . . This writ is, however, rarely resorted to, the remedy by *mandamus* being preferable."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. 4.*

2. A writ by which the commission of the justice of the peace is revived after having been suspended.

**prō-çēd'-ūre, s.** [Fr., from *procéder*=to proceed (q. v.).]

\*1. The act of proceeding or going forward; progress, advancement.  
"The better procedure of real and material religion."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons, vol. iii., ser. 7.*

2. Manner of proceeding or acting; course or line of action; conduct, proceeding.  
"The act of the will, in each step of the forementioned procedure, does not come to pass without a particular cause."—*Edwards: On the Will, pt. ii., § 6.*

3. A step taken; an act performed; an action, a proceeding.

\*4. That which proceeds from something; a product.

**prō-çēd', \*pro-cede, \*pro-ceede, v. i.** [French *procéder*, from Lat. *procedo*=to go before: *pro*=before, and *cedo*=to go; Sp. & Port. *proceder*; Ital. *procedere*.]

1. To pass, move, or go forward or onward; to advance, to go on; to pass from one place to another; to continue or renew motion.  
"Here unmolested, through whatever sign  
The sun proceeds, I wander."  
*Cowper: Task, vi.*

2. To issue or come forth, as from an origin or source; to arise; to be the effect or result of; to be produced from or by something; to have or take origin.  
"He hath forced us to compel this offer:  
It proceeds from policy, not love."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 1.*

3. To pass from one point, topic, or stage to another.  
"To proceed at once to judgment and execution."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. 10.*

\*4. To go on; to continue.  
"If thou proceed in this thy insolence."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 3.*

5. To carry on a series of actions; to act according to some method; to set to work and go on in a certain way and for some particular purpose.

6. To take steps; to set to work.  
"The king . . . proceeded to make his arrangements."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.*

7. To continue, as a narrative, &c.; to resume.  
"But, without further bidding,  
I will proceed."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.*

8. To begin and carry on a legal action; to take legal action; to carry on judicial process.

\*9. To act. (*Milton: P. L., xi. 69.*)

\*10. To be transacted or carried on; to be done; to happen; to take place.  
"He will tell you what hath proceeded."  
*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.*

\*11. To be propagated; to come by generation; to spring. (*Milton: P. L., xii. 381.*)

\*12. To take effect; to come into effect or action; to obtain.  
"This rule only proceeds and takes place, when a person cannot of common law condemn another by his sentence."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

**\*prō-çēd', \*pro-cede, s.** [PROCEED, v.] Proceeds, result.  
"The only *procede* (that I may use the mercantile term) you can expect is thanks."—*Howell: Letters, bk. i., § 1, let. 29.*

**prō-çēd'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *proceed*; -er.] One who proceeds or moves forward; one who makes a progress.  
"Quick proceeders, marry."  
*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.*

**prō-çēd'-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [PROCEED, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act or state of moving on or forward, progress, advancement.  
"She . . . marched toward them to prevent their further proceedings."—*North: Plutarch, p. 49.*

2. The act of one who proceeds; espec. a measure or course taken; a line of conduct; a transaction.  
"Such an unnatural, strange proceeding."  
*Longfellow: The Golden Legend, i.*

3. Specif. in the plural, the course of steps or procedure in the prosecution of an action at law.  
"In every other part of the proceedings, where either side perceives any material objection in point of law."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. 12.*

4. (*Pl.*): The records, journal, or account of the transactions of a society; as, the proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society.

**prō-çēd's, s. pl.** [PROCEED, s.] The produce or amount proceeding or accruing from some possession; specif. the amount, sum, or value realized by the sale of goods.  
"He threw it up, invested the proceeds as a capital, and lived on the interest as a gentleman at large."—*Lord Lytton: What will he do with it? bk. i., ch. vii.*

**prō-çēl'-ēūs-māt'-ic, a. & s.** [Gr. *prokeleusmatikos*: *pro*=before, and *keleusma*=a command, an incitement; *keleuō*=to command.]

**A. As adjective:**

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Inciting, encouraging, animating.  
"The ancient *proceleusmatick* song, by which the rowers of galleys were animated."—*Johnson: Journey to the Western Islands.*

2. *Pros.*: Applied to a foot consisting of four short syllables; a double pyrrhic.

**B. As substantive:**

*Pros.*: A foot consisting of four short syllables (u u u u).

**prō-çēl'-lār'-ī-a, s.** [Lat. *procella*=a tempest.]

*Ornith.*: The typical genus of the sub-family *Procellariinæ*. In older classifications the number of species was stated at eighteen, but the old genus has been divided.

**prō-çēl'-lār'-ī-a-n a. & s.** [Mod. Lat. *procellari(a)*; Eng. suff. -an.]

**A. As adj.**: Belonging to the *Procellariidæ*.

**B. As subst.**: Any individual of the *Procellariidæ*.  
"The ribs in the *Oceanitidæ* are peculiarly broad, and flattened out dorsally, to an extent not seen in any *Procellarian*."—*Challenger Report (Zoöl.), iv. 46.*

**prō-çēl'-lā-rī'-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *procellari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Ornith.*: A family of *Tubinæræ* (q. v.). Their anatomy and affinities are fully treated by Prof. Forbes (*Challenger Report, iv. 1-64*), who divides it into two sub-families:

1. *Diomedeinæ*, with three genera: *Diomedea*, *Thalassarche*, and *Phœbetria*.

2. *Procellariinæ*, with five groups:

1. *Pelecanoides*, a highly specialized form.

2. *Procellaria*, *Cymochorea*, and *Halocyptena*, distinguished by general small size and somber coloration, comparatively long tarsi, nearly single nasal aperture, and simple triangular tongue.

3. *Prion* (q. v.) and (probably) *Halobœna*.

4. *Fulmarus*, *Thalassœca*, *Ossifraga*, and *Aeipetes*, with *Daption* and *Pagodroma* intermediate between *Prion* and the *Fulmarine* group.

5. *Cestralata*, *Puffinus*, *Adamastor*, *Majaqueus*, and *Bulweria*.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, t̄his; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -t̄ion, -șion = z̄hūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel. çel.



**prō-çel-lār-ī-ī-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *procellari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.] [PROCELLARIIDÆ.]

\***prō-çel-loūs**, *a.* [Latin *procellosus*.] Stormy, tempestuous.

\***prō-çep-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *pro*=before, and *ceptio*=a taking.] Pre-occupation; the act of seizing or taking something sooner than another.

\***prō-çere**, *a.* [Lat. *procerus*.] Tall. "Hard of substance, *procere* of stature."—*Evelyn*. (Intro., § 3.)

†**prō-çer-ē-brūm**, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat. *cerebrum* (q. v.).] *Anat.*: The prosencephalon (q. v.).

\***prō-çer-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [O. Fr. *proçerité*, from Latin *proceritatem*, acc. of *proceritas*, from *procerus*=tall.] Tallness, height.

\***prō-çer-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *procerus*.] Lofty, high. "The *procerous* stature of it."—*Nashe: Lenten Stufe*.

**prō-çer-vu-lūs**, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. dimin. from *cervus*=a stag.] *Palæont.*: A genus of Cervidæ, from the Middle Miocene.

**prō-çēs** (s silent), *s.* [Fr.] (See compound.) **procès-verbal**, *subst.* In French law, a detailed authentic account of an official act or proceeding; a statement of facts; the minutes of the proceedings of a meeting.

**prō-çess**, \***pro-ces**, \***pro-cesse**, *s.* [Fr. *procès*, from Latin *processum*, accus. of *processus*=a progress; prop. pa. par. of *procedo*=to proceed (q. v.); Sp. *proceso*; Ital. & Port. *processo*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act or state of proceeding or moving forward; progressive course; progress.

"Any longo *procese* of the mater."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. ii. (an. 1395).

2. Course, lapse; a passing or elapsing.

3. The way and order in which anything happens or is done; course.

"Thou shalt tell the *process* of their death."

*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 3.

4. A line of action or conduct; a course, a proceeding, an operation.

"Extricate himself from his financial difficulties by the simple *process* of calling a farthing a shilling."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

5. A series of operations or treatment applied to something; a series of actions or experiments; as, a manufacturing *process*.

6. A series of motions or changes going on in anything, as in growth, decay, &c., of physical bodies; continuous operation; as, the *process* of decomposition.

7. Normal or regular manner of activity, natural exercise of appropriate functions; as, the *process* of nature.

8. In the same sense as II. 2.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Anat.*: An enlargement, such as the zygomatic process of the temporal bone, the veriform process of the cerebellum, &c.

2. *Bot.*: Any extension of the surface; a protrusion whether natural or monstrous.

3. *Law*: A term applied to the whole course of proceedings in a cause, real or personal, civil or criminal, from the original writ to the end of the suit; properly, the summons citing the party affected to appear in court at the return of the original writ. This was sometimes called original process, being founded upon the original writ; and also to distinguish it from mesne or intermediate process, which issues, pending the suit, upon some collateral interlocutory matter; as to summon witnesses, and the like.

† (1) *Final process*: The writ of execution used to carry a judgment into effect.

(2) *In process*: Begun but not complete; in progress; in the condition of being done.

**process-server**, *s.* A bailiff or sheriff's officer.

**prō çess**, *v. t.* [PROCESS, *s.*] To sue by legal process. (*Ireland*.)

"Ho was at the quarter-sessions *processing* his brother."—*Miss Legerwort: Emmet*, ch. viii.

**prō çes-si-ōn** (ss as sh), \***pro-ces-si-ōn**, \***pro ces-si-ōn**, *s.* [Fr. *procession*, from Lat. *processionem*, accus. of *processio*=an advance, a proceeding; from *processus*, pa. par. of *procedo*=to proceed (q. v.); Sp. *procesion*; Ital. *processione*.]

\*1. The act or state of proceeding or issuing forth or from.

"The Word of God by generation, the Holy Ghost by *procession*."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. ii.

2. A train of persons marching on foot, or riding on horseback or in vehicles with ceremonious solemnity.

"Rank'd in *procession* walk the pious train."

*Dryden: Ovi*; *Metamorphoses*, x.

† *Procession of the Holy Ghost:*

1. *Theol.*: The noun procession is not found in Scripture, it was, however, legitimately framed by theologians from the verb occurring in John xv. 26, "The Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father." There is no similar passage categorically stating procession from the Son, and the question arises, can equivalent language be found? If the words in John xiv. 26, "The Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name," imply the procession of the Holy Ghost, so do those in xv. 26, "But when the Comforter is come, whom I will send unto you from the Father," and there is a Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son as well as from the Father, if they are not equivalent there is no procession from the Son. (Cf. Gal. iv. 6.)

2. *Church Hist.*: The clause "filioque" [NICENE CREED], implying procession from the Father and the Son, being accepted in the West while rejected in the East, was one potent cause of the ultimate separation between the Greek and Latin Churches. [GREEK-CHURCH.] The clause was accepted by the Reformed Churches and by Nonconformists generally, and appears in the Presbyterian Confession of Faith (ch. ii., § 3).

**procession-flower**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Polygala vulgaris*.

**prō-çēs-si-ōn** (ss as sh), *v. i. & t.* [PROCESSION, *s.*]

**A. Intrans.**: To go in procession.

**B. Trans.**: To ascertain, mark, and establish the boundary lines of; as lands.

\***prō-çēs-si-ōn-āde** (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *procession*, *s.*; *-ade*.] A procession.

"Proclaim a grand *processionade*,"

*Churchill: Ghost*, iii.

**prō-çēs-si-ōn-āl** (ss as sh), *a. & s.* [Eng. *procession*; *-āl*.]

**A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession; carried in a procession; as, a *processional* cross.

**B. As substantive**:

1. In the Roman Church, a service-book containing the prayers to be said, and the hymns to be sung, at different stages in religious processions.

2. A hymn sung during a procession at the opening of a church service.

†**prō-çēs-si-ōn-āl-ist** (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *processional*; *-ist*.] One who walks, or takes part, in a procession.

†**prō-çēs-si-ōn-āl-ly** (ss as sh), *adv.* [English *processional*; *-ly*.] By way of procession.

**prō-çēs-si-ōn-ār-ŷ** (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *procession*; *-ār-ŷ*.] Consisting in processions.

"In that *processionary* service."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 41.

**processionary-moth**, *s.*

*Entom.*: *Cnethocampa processionea*. The larvæ feed gregariously on oaks, advancing in cuneate processionary order. *C. pityocampa* similarly feeds on pines. The hairs of the caterpillars and the dust from their webs are exceedingly irritating to the skin. Found in the south of Europe.

**prō-çēs-si-ōn-ēr** (ss as sh), *s.* [English *procession*; *-er*.]

1. The same as PROCESSIONAL, B. 1.

2. An officer appointed to procession lands. (*Local N. C. & Tenn.*)

\*3. One who goes in procession.

\***prō çēs-si-ōn-ist** (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *procession*; *-ist*.] One who takes part in a procession.

"The *processionists* groaned and shouted at them."—*Week's Exam.*, Sept. 4, 1885.

**prō-çēs-si-ōn-ing**, *s.* A law process for fixing and obtaining land boundaries. (*U. S. Local*.)

**prō çēs-si-ō**, *a.* [Latin *processus*, pa. par. of *procedo*=to proceed (q. v.).] Proceeding, going forward, advancing.

**prō-çēs-si-ōn-cōn-tin-u-ān-dō**, *s.* [Lat.]

*Law*: A writ for the continuation of process after the death of a judge of a court of oyer and terminer.

**prō-çhāin**, *a.* [Fr. *prochain*=(a.) near, from *proche*=(adv.) near, from Lat. *propius*, compar. of *prope*=near.] Near, nearest, next.

**prochein-amy**, **prochein-ami**, *subst.* [NEXT-FRIEND.]

**prō-çhīl-ō-dūs**, *subst.* [Gr. *procheilos*=having prominent lips, and *odous*=a tooth.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Characinidæ, remarkable for the great length of the intestine, which is coiled round many times. They are mud-eating fishes, from South America.

\***prō-çhī-lūs**, *subst.* [Greek *procheilos*.] [PROCHEILODUS.]

*Zool.*: A name given by Illiger to *Ursus labiatus*, the Sloth-bear. He referred it to the Eidentata, because the specimen first observed had accidentally lost the incisors.

**prō-çhlör-ite**, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *chlorite*.]

*Min.*: A name given by Dana to a species of chlorite, which was the earliest crystallized kind recognized. Crystallization probably hexagonal. Occurs in crystals, with mica-like cleavage, also in fan-shaped groups, and granular. Hardness, 1-2; specific gravity, 2.78-2.96; translucent to opaque; luster, feeble; color, various shades of green, mostly dark; laminae flexible. Composition: Silica, 26.8 alumina, 19.7; protoxide of iron, 27.5; magnesia, 15.3; water, 10.7=100, which yields the formula  $\frac{1}{2}(\text{MgOFeO})_3 + \frac{1}{2}\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{SiO}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . It is the Ripidolite of *Brit. Mus. Cat.*

**prō-çhrōn-ism**, *subst.* [Gr. *prochronismos*. From *prochronéo*=to precede in time; *pro*=before, and *chronos*=time; French *prochronisme*.] An error in chronology, consisting in antedating something; the dating of some event, occurrence, or action before the time when it really took place.

"He had put the verb, and without *prochronism*, into the mouth of Osborne, the Lookseer."—*Etzward Hall: Modern English*, p. 130.

**prō-çī-dence**, *s.* [Lat. *procidencia*, from *procidens*, pr. par. of *procido*=to fall forward; *pro*=forward, and *caido*=to fall.]

*Med.*: A falling down, a prolapsus.

**prō-çī-dēn-ti-a** (t as sh), *s.* [PROCIDENCE.]

*Pathol.*: A particular case of Prolapsus (q. v.), in which the uterus protrudes beyond the vulva.

**prō-çīd-u-ōūs**, *a.* [Latin *prociduus*, from *procido*=to fall forward.] [PROCIDENCE.] Falling from its proper place.

\***prō-çīnct**, *a.* [Lat. *procinctus*, pa. par. of *procingo*=to prepare: *pro*=before, and *cingo*=to gird.] Prepared, ready.

† In *procinct* [Latin in *procinctu*]: At hand; ready, close.

"War in *procinct*."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 15.

**prōck-ē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prockia*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æcæ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Flacourtiaceæ (q. v.). Style simple, fruit not splitting.

**prōck-ī-ā**, *s.* [Etym. unknown. (*Loudon*.)]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Prockæ (q. v.).

**prō-clāim**, \***pro-clame**, *v. t.* [Fr. *proclamer*, from Latin *proclamo*: *pro*=before, and *clamo*=to cry, to shout; Sp. *proclamar*; Ital. *proclamare*.]

1. To make known by proclamation or public announcement; to publish; to promulgate publicly. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 499.)

2. To declare or tell publicly or openly.

"Yet they were determined not to *proclaim*, in their legislative capacity, that they had, in their judicial capacity, been guilty of injustice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. To show, to point out, to make known.

"For the apparel oft *proclaims* the man."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 3.

\*4. To outlaw by public proclamation.

"I heard myself *proclaimed*."

*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 3.

5. To declare under some special act of the legislature or congress, or order of the president of the United States or governor of the state, *e. g.*, as of a place affected with a virulent epidemic, or of a community in which riots are in progress, &c.

"To *proclaim* whole countries."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\***prō-clāim-ant**, *s.* [Eng. *proclaim*; *-ant*.] A proclaimer.

"The first *proclaimant* of her flight."—*E. Brontë: Wuthering Heights*, ch. xii.

**prō-clāim-ēr**, \***pro-claym-er**, *subst.* [English *proclaim*; *-er*.] One who proclaims or publishes; one who makes proclamation or public announcement.

**prō-clā-mā-tion**, *subst.* [Fr., from Lat. *proclamationem*, accus. of *proclamatio*, from *proclamatus*, pa. par. of *proclamo*=to proclaim (q. v.); Sp. *proclamacion*; Ital. *proclamazione*.]

1. The act of proclaiming or making publicly known; the act of publishing or notifying by public announcement; an official or general notice to the public.

2. That which is proclaimed or announced publicly; a public or general announcement; a public ordinance.

\***prō-clā-mā-tor**, *s.* [Lat., from *proclamatus*, pa. par. of *proclamo*=to proclaim (q. v.).]

*Old English Law*: An officer of the Court of Common Pleas.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**Prō-clī-an-ist**, *s.* [See def.]

*Church Hist. (pl.)*: A sect of Montanists, named after their founder Proclus. They either denied the Incarnation altogether, or held some form of the Docetic heresy.

**prō-clīv'-īc**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *proklinō*=to lean forward; *pro*=forward, and *klinō*=to bend, to lean.]

*A. As adjective*:

*Gram.*: Applied to a monosyllabic word which leans upon or is so closely attached to a following word as to have no independent existence, and therefore no accent; atonic.

*B. As subst.*: A proclitic or atonic word.

**†prō-clīv'**, *adj.* [Lat. *proclivis*: *pro*=forward, and *clivus*=a hill.] Inclined, bent.

"A woman is frail and proclive unto all evils."—*Latimer: First Sermon before King Edward*, fol. 29.

**prō-clīv'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Latin *proclivitas*, from *proclivis*=proclive (q. v.).]

1. Inclination, bent; natural disposition or propensity; tendency.

2. Readiness; facility or quickness of learning.

**†prō-clī-voūs**, *a.* [Lat. *proclivus*.] [PROCLIVE.] Inclined, disposed; having a natural tendency.

**prō-çæ'-lī-a**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. *koilos*=hollow.]

1. *Zoology*: A sub-order of Owen's Crocodilia, having the dorsal vertebræ concave in front. Called also Eucrocodilia.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Greensand onward.

**prō-çæ'-lī-an**, *a. & s.* [PROCELIA.]

*A. As adj.*: Having the dorsal vertebræ concave in front.

*B. As subst.*: Any individual of Owen's sub-order Procelia (q. v.).

**prō-çæ'-loūs**, *a.* [PROCELLIAN.] The same as PROCELLIAN (q. v.).

**prō-cōn-fēs'-sō**, *phr.* [Lat.=for a thing confessed.]

*Law*: Held or taken as confessed or admitted; as, if a defendant in chancery did not file an answer the matter contained in the bill was taken *pro confesso*, that is, as though it had been confessed or admitted.

**prō-cōn'-sūl**, *subst.* [Latin, from *pro*=for, and *consul*=a consul.]

*Roman Antiq.*: An officer who, though not actually holding the office of Consul, exercised in some particular locality all the powers of a consul. The office was held for a year, and appears to have been originally an extension of power during the progress of a campaign, primarily for finishing the war without a change in the command, and then for the peaceful settlement and rule of the conquered territory. Later, certain of the provinces were ruled by ex-consuls sent out from Rome on the expiration of their terms of office, with the title of proconsul, the others being under the rule of proprætors.

"Prætors, proconsuls to their provinces Hastening."—*Milton: P. R.* iv. 63.

**prō-cōn'-sū-lar**, *a.* [Latin *proconsularis*; Fr. *proconsulaire*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a proconsul.

"Invested with the proconsular authority."—*Gordon: Tacitus: Annales*, bk. xiii., ch. v.

2. Governed by or under a proconsul; as, a proconsular province.

**prō-cōn'-sū-lar-ŷ**, \***pro-con-su-lar-ye**, *adj.* [Eng. *proconsular*; *-y*.] The same as PROCONSULAR (q. v.).

**prō-cōn'-sū-late**, *s.* [Latin *proconsulatus*; Fr. *proconsulat*.] The office or jurisdiction of a proconsul; the time during which a proconsul held his office.

"Britain formed part of a vast proconsulate."—*Elton: Origins of English History*, p. 336.

**prō-cōn'-sūl-shīp**, *s.* [Eng. *proconsul*; *-ship*.] The same as PROCONSULATE (q. v.).

**prō-crās'-tīn-āte**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *procrastinatus*, pa. par. of *procrastinor*=to put off till the morrow, to delay: *pro*=forward, off, and *crastinus*=pertaining to the morrow; *cras*=to-morrow; Fr. *procrastiner*; Sp. *procrastinar*; Ital. *procrastinare*.]

*A. Trans.*: To put off to a future day; to postpone or delay from day to day; to defer, to prolong.

*B. Intrans.*: To delay; to be dilatory.

"I procrastinate more than I did twenty years ago."—*Swift: To Pope*.

**prō-crās'-tī-nā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Latin *procrastinationem*, accus. of *procrastinatio*, from *procrastinatus*, pa. par. of *procrastinor*=to procrastinate (q. v.); Ital. *procrastinazione*.] Delay, dilatoriness; the act or habit of procrastinating.

"Procrastination is the thief of time."—*Young: Night Thoughts*, i. 394.

**prō-crās'-tī-nā-tēr**, *s.* [Lat.] One who procrastinates; one who puts off the doing of anything from day to day.

"He will tell the procrastinator, that the thief upon the cross was heard by our Savior at the last hour."—*Junius: Sin Stigmatized*, p. 543.

**prō-crās'-tī-nā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *procrastinat(e)*; *-ory*.] Pertaining or given to procrastination; dilatory.

\***prō-crās'-tīne**, *v. t.* [Fr. *procrastiner*.] To procrastinate (q. v.). (*Hall: Henry VII.*, an. 1.)

†**prō-crē-ant**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *procreans*, pr. par. of *procreo*=to procreate (q. v.).]

*A. As adjective*:

1. Generating; producing young.

"The loss of liberty is not the whole of what the procreant bird suffers."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xviii.

2. Assisting in producing young; containing a brood.

"No sign of vantage, but this bird hath made his pendent bed, and procreant cradle."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 6.

*B. As subst.*: One who or that which procreates.

"Two most unlike procreants, the sun and mud."—*Milton: Anim. on Remonstrant's Defense*, § 13.

**prō-crē-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *procreatus*, pa. par. of *procreo*: *pro*=before, and *creo*=to create; Fr. *procréer*; Sp. & Port. *procrear*; Ital. *procreare*.] To generate; to beget and produce; to engender.

"Since the earth retains her fruitful power To procreate plants."—*Blackmore: Creation*.

\***prō-crē-āte**, *a.* [Lat. *procreatus*.] [PROCREATE, *v.*] Begotten.

"Unprocreate Father, ever-procreate Son."—*Drummond: Hymn on the Fairest Fair*.

**prō-crē-ā-tion**, \***pro-cre-a-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *procreationem*, accus. of *procreatio*, from *procreatus*, pa. par. of *procreo*=to procreate (q. v.).] The act of procreating or generating; begetting and producing of young.

"To enjoy a perpetual societie in lawfull procreation."—*Joye: Exposition of Daniel*, ch. xii.

**prō-crē-ā-tive**, *adj.* [Eng. *procreat(e)*; *-ive*.] Having the power or property of generating; generative, productive.

"That procreative light of heaven."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 515.

**prō-crē-ā-tive-ness**, *subst.* [Eng. *procreative*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being procreative; power of generation; productiveness.

"These . . . have reconciled the procreativeness of corporeal, with the duration of incorporeal substances."—*Decay of Piety*.

**prō-crē-ā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat., from *procreatus*, pa. par. of *procreo*=to procreate (q. v.).] One who begets; a begetter, a generator.

"Natural parents and procreators."—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 8).

**prō-crīs**, *s.* [Class. Mythol., the wife of Cephalus.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Urticaceæ. Shrubs from the East Indies, &c.

2. *Entom.*: A genus of Hawkmoths, family Zygaenidæ. Fore-wings green, without spots, hind-wings smoky brown. *Procris statice* is the Forester Sphinx, with the tips of the antennæ blunt; *P. globularia* is the Scarce Forester, with them pointed; and *P. geryon* is the Cistus Forester, closely akin to the species last named.

**prō-crūs'-tē-an**, *a.* [From Procrustes, a famous robber of Attica, who compelled travelers to lie down on a couch, and lopped off as much of their limbs as would suffice to reduce their length to that of the couch. If they were too short, he stretched them.]

1. *Lit.*: Of, or pertaining to, or resembling Procrustes or his mode of torture.

2. *Fig.*: Reducing to strict conformity by violent measures; producing strict conformity by force or mutilation.

**prō-crūs'-tē-an-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *procrustean*; *-ize*.] To stretch or contract to a given or required size or extent.

**prō-crūs'-tē-ŷī-an**, *a.* [Eng. *Procrustes*; *-ian*.] The same as PROCRUSTEAN (q. v.).

**prō-tō-çēle**, *s.* [Gr. *prōktos*=the anus, and *kēlē*=a tumor.]

*Pathol.*: Hernia or prolapsus of the anus.

**prō-tō-nō-tūs**, *s.* [Gr. *prōktos*=the anus, and *nōtos*=the back.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Æolidæ (q. v.). Animal oblong, depressed, pointed behind; two dorsal tentacles, with eyes at their base; oval tentacles short; vent dorsal, whence the generic name. Three species, from the North Atlantic.

**prōc'-tōr**, \***prōc'-tēr**, \***proce-tour**, \***proke-towre**, *s.* [A shortened form of *procurator* (q. v.).]

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. One who is employed to manage the affairs of another; a procurator.

"Affiances made and taken by proctors and deputies on both parties."—*Hall: Richard III.* (an. 3).

2. The same as *Proctors of the Clergy* (q. v.).

"Forty-four proctors were elected by the eight thousand parish priests."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

\*3. A beggar.

*II. Technically*:

1. *English Law*: A person employed to manage another's cause in a court of civil or ecclesiastical law. He answers to an attorney at common law.

2. *English University*: Two officials chosen from among the Masters of Arts to enforce the statutes, and preserve good order and discipline, by repressing and summarily punishing disorder.

3. *American Univ.*: An executive officer whose duty it is to preserve order and enforce the laws of the institution.

†*Proctors of the Clergy*: Clergymen elected to represent cathedral or other collegiate churches, and also the common clergy of every diocese in Convocation. (Eng.)

**prōc'-tōr**, *v. t.* [PROCTOR, *s.*] To manage as a proctor or agent.

"I cannot proctor mine own cause so well."

*Warburton: On Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra*.

**prōc'-tōr-age** (age as *īg*), *s.* [Eng. *proctor*; *-age*.] Management by a proctor or other agent; management or superintendence generally.

"The fogging proctorage of money."—*Milton: Of Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

**prōc-tōr'-ī-al**, *adj.* [Eng. *proctor*; *-ial*.] Pertaining to, or connected with, a proctor, espec. a proctor of a university; as, *proctorial* authority.

**prōc-tōr'-īc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *proctor*; *-ical*.] Proctorial.

"Every tutor . . . shall have proctorial authority over his pupils."—*Prideaux: Life*, p. 231.

**prōc'-tōr-shīp**, *s.* [Eng. *proctor*; *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a proctor; the time during which a proctor holds his office.

"This Mr. Savile died in his proctorship of this University."—*Wood: Athence Oxon*.

**prōc-tō-trū'-pēs**, *s.* [Gr. *prōktos*=the anus, the tail, and *trypa*=a hole.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Proctotrupidæ (q. v.). Lubbock discovered that, unlike other Hymenoptera, the species are aquatic, diving here and there by means of their wings.

**prōc-tō-trū'-pī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *proctotrup(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: A family of Hymenoptera, tribe Entomophaga. Antennæ with fourteen, fifteen, or rarely eight joints. Wings often wanting; if present, with a distinct stigma on the anterior margin, but no complete cells. Minute black ichneumons, with opaque, hairy, whitish wings.

**prō-cūm'-bent**, *a.* [Lat. *procumbens*, pr. par. of *procumbo*=to lean or incline forward: *pro*=forward, and *cumbo*=to lean or lie (only used in composition), from *cubo*=to lie down.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Lying down or on the face; prone.

2. *Bot.*: Spread over the surface of the ground.

**prō-cūr'-ā-ble**, *adj.* [Eng. *procur(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being procured; that may or can be procured; obtainable, acquirable.

"Even money was procurable about her chance."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1835.

**prōc'-ū-ra-çŷ**, \***proc-u-ra-cie**, *s.* [Fr. *procuratic*; Low Lat. *procuratia*.]

1. The office or service of a procurator; management of an affair for another.

\*2. A proxy or procrator.

**prōc'-ū-rā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Latin *procuratōnem*, accus. of *procuratio*, from *procuratus*, pa. par. of *procuro*.] [PROCURE.]

1. The act of procuring; specif., the act of procuring girls for unlawful purposes.

2. The management of affairs for another.

"I take not upon me either their procurator or their patronage."—*Ep. Hall: Remains*, p. 370.

3. The document by which a person is authorized to transact business for another; a proxy.

4. (*Pl.*): Payments formerly made yearly by the parochial clergy to the Bishop and Archdeacons on account of visitations; they are now payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. They are also called proxies. (Eng.)

**procurator-fee**, *s.*

*Law*: The commission taken by an agent for effecting loans.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiŷ**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. **-cian**, **-tian = shan**. **-tion**, **-sion = shün**; **-tion**, **-sion = zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.



**prōc'-u-rā-tōr**, \*pro-cu-ra-tour, s. [Lat., from *procuratus*, pa. par. of *procurare*=to take care of; Fr. *procurateur*.] [PROCURE.]

1. One who acts or transacts business for another under his authority; one who manages another's affairs; espec. one who undertakes the care of any legal proceeding for another, and stands in his place.

\*2. The governor of a Roman province under the Emperors, also the officer who had the management of the imperial revenue in a province.

"The dispatches of the procurator, Pilate."—*Observer*, No. 11.

**procurator-fiscal**, s.

*Scots Law*: The officer appointed by the sheriff, magistrates of burghs, or justices of the peace, at whose instance criminal proceedings before such judges are carried on.

**prōc'-u-rā-tōr'-ī-āl**, a. [Eng. *procurator*; -ial.] Of or pertaining to a procurator or proctor; done or made by a proctor.

"All procuratorial exceptions ought to be made before contestation of suit."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

**prōc'-u-rā-tōr'-ship**, subst. [Eng. *procurator*; -ship.] The office of a procurator.

"The office which Pilate bore was the procuratorship of Judæ."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. iv.

**prōc'-u-rā-tōr'-y**, a. & s. [Eng. *procurator*; -y.]

A. *As adj.*: Tending to procuration; authorizing procuration.

"Commended to the pope by the letters procuratory of the king."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 248.

B. *As subst.*: The instrument by which any person constitutes or appoints another as his procurator to represent him in any court or cause.

† *Procuratory of resignation*:

*Scots Law*: A written mandate or authority granted by a vassal, whereby he authorizes his feu to be returned to his superior, either to remain with the superior as his property, or for the purpose of the superior giving out the feu to a new vassal, or to the former vassal and a new series of heirs.

**prō-cūre**, v. t. & i. [French *procurer*, from Lat. *procurare*=to take care of, to manage; *pro*=for, and *curo*=to take care, *cura*=care; Sp. & Port. *procurar*; Ital. *procurare*]

A. *Transitive*:

\*1. To manage, as agent for another; to negotiate, to arrange. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ii. 32.)

2. To obtain or get by any means, as by loan, purchase, labor, or request; to gain; to come into possession of.

"He valued power chiefly as the means of procuring pleasure."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

3. *Spec.*: To get or obtain individuals for unlawful or lustful purposes.

4. To gain, to win, to attract: to cause to come on. "Money procures all those advantages."—*Goldsmith: Poëtic Learning*, ch. x.

\*5. To cause, to contrive, to bring about, to effect.

\*6. To induce to do something; to lead, to bring.

\*7. To entreat, to solicit earnestly.

"Of the fair Alma greatly were procur'd  
To make there longer sojourn and abode."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. i. 1.

\*B. *Intrans.*: To pimp (q. v.).

"How doth my dear morsel, thy mistress? Procures she still?"—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

**prō-cūre'-mēt**, s. [Eng. *procure*; -ment.]

1. The act of procuring, gaining, or obtaining; obtainment, attainment.

\*2. The act of causing or effecting.

"Done by his consent and procurement."—*Goldinge Cæsar*, fol. 16.

**prō-cūr'-ēr**, \*pro-cur-our, subst. [English *procurer*(e); -er.]

1. One who procures or obtains.

\*2. One who causes or effects; one who uses means to bring anything about, especially one who uses secret or corrupt means.

3. One who procures for another the gratification of his lust; a pimp, a pander.

"A statesman stooping to the wicked and shameful part of a procurer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

**prōc'-u-rēss**, **prō-cūr'-ēss**, subst. [English *procurer*(e); -ess.] A female pimp; a bawd.

\***prō-cūr'-vā'-tion**, s. [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *curvation* (q. v.).] A bending or curving forward.

**Prō-çy'-ōn**, **prō-çy'-ōn**, s. [Latin, from Greek *Prokyōn*=a dogstar.]

1. *Astron.* (of the form *Procyon*): A star of the first magnitude in Canis Minor. It may be found by drawing a line through Orion's belt and Sirius, and another from Sirius upward at right angles to it; the latter will cut *Procyon*. It has a blue color, and is a binary star.

2. *Zoöl.* (of the form *procyon*): Raccoon (q. v.); the typical genus of the family *Procyonidæ*. Body

stout; head broad behind, with pointed muzzle; limbs plantigrade, but in walking the entire sole is not applied to the ground, as it is when the animal is standing. Tail non-prehensile. There are two well-defined species: *Procyon lotor*, from North, and *P. cancrivorus*, from South America. The specific name of the former has reference to the animal's habit of dipping all its food, except meat, in water, before eating it. Prof. Mivart (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1885, p. 347) adds a third species, *P. nigripes*, distinguished from *P. cancrivorus* by having darker feet.

3. *Palæont.*: From the Pliocene or Post-Pliocene deposits of Illinois and Carolina.

**prō-çy'-ōn'-ī-dæ**, s. pl. [Modern Lat. *procyon*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Arctoid Mammals of exclusively American habitat, ranging from British Columbia and Canada, in the north, to Paraguay and the limits of the tropical forests in the south. There are five genera: *Procyon*, *Bassaris*, *Bassaricyon*, *Nasua*, and *Cercoleptes*. [PROCYON, NASUA.]

**prō-çy'-ō-nine**, a. [Mod. Lat. *procyon*; Eng. suff. -īne.] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the *Procyonidæ* (q. v.).

**prōd** (1), s. [The same word as **BROD** (2), s.]

1. A pointed instrument or weapon, as a goad, an awl, &c.

"At the other end a sharp steel prod."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. A prick with a pointed instrument; a stab.

\***prōd** (2), s. [PRODD.]

**prōd**, v. t. [PROD (1), s.] To prick with a prod or pointed instrument; to goad.

"Shall I prod him with my spear?"  
*H. Taylor: Eve of St. Clement*.

\***prōdd**, \***prōd** (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of light cross-bow for killing deer.

**Prō-dic'-i-an** (c as sh), s. [See def.]

*Church Hist.* (pl.): A body of Antinomian Gnostics, who took their name from Prodicus, a heretic of the second century, the founder of the Adamites (q. v.).

**prōd'-ī-gal**, \***prod-i-gall**, a., s. & adv. [O. Fr. *prodigal*, from Low Lat. *prodigalis*, from Latin *prodigus*=wasteful, from *prodigo*=to drive forth or away; *prod-* (=pro)=forward, and *ago*=to drive; Sp., Port., & Ital. *prodigo*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Given to extravagant or excessive expenditure; expending money wastefully or without necessity; wasteful, lavish, extravagant, profuse. (Said of persons.)

"As amusing as the prodigal son of the family generally is in his conversation and career."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. Characterized by extravagance or wastefulness; lavish, profuse. (Said of things.)

3. Very liberal; lavishly bountiful.

"Prodigal of thanks."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, II.

\*4. Excessive, superabundant.

"Oppression of their prodigal weight."  
*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 4.

B. *As subst.*: One who expends money extravagantly or without necessity; a lavish of money; a spendthrift, a waster.

"Worthless prodigals . . . despised even by fools."  
—*Hume: Essays; On Morals*, § 6.

\*C. *As adv.*: Prodiggally, profusely, lavishly.

"How prodigal the soul lends the tongue vows."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 3.

**prōd'-ī-gāl'-ī-ty**, \***prod-e-gal-i-te**, \***prod-i-gal-i-tie**, s. [Fr. *prodigalité*, from Lat. *prodigalitate*, acc. of *prodigalitas*, from *prodigus*=prodigal (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being prodigal; extravagant or wasteful expenditure, particularly of money; profusion, lavishness, waste.

"Prodigality is the devil's steward and purse-bearer."  
*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 10.

2. Excessive or lavish liberality.

"The prodigality of nature."  
*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 2.

**prōd'-ī-gāl'-ize**, v. i. & t. [Eng. *prodigal*; -ize.]

A. *Intrans.*: To act prodiggally; to be extravagant or wasteful in expenditure.

B. *Trans.*: To lavish.

"Major MacBlarney prodigalizes his offers of service."  
—*Lytton: Caxtons*, bk. xvii., ch. i.

**prōd'-ī-gāl'-ly**, \***prod-i-gal-lie**, adv. [English *prodigal*; -ly.]

1. In a prodigal, wasteful, or extravagant manner; extravagantly. (*Golden Bocke*, ch. xlv.)

2. With lavish bounty; profusely, in profusion.

**prōd'-ī-gāte**, v. t. [Latin *prodigus*=prodigal (q. v.).] To squander lavishly; to lavish, to waste. (*Thackeray*.)

**prōd'-ī-gēnce**, s. [Lat. *prodigentia*, from *prodigens*, pr. par. of *prodigo*=to waste.] Waste, profusion, prodigality.

"This is not bounty, it is prodigence."—*Bishop Hall: Contemp.*; *John Baptist Beheaded*.

**prō-dīg'-ioūs**, adj. [Fr. *prodigieux*, from Latin *prodigiosus*, from *prodigium*=a sign, a portent, a prodigy (q. v.); Sp. & Ital. *prodigioso*.]

\*1. Belonging to a prodigy, or portentous omen; having the character or nature of a prodigy. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster*, v. 1.)

\*2. Extraordinary, monstrous.

"Nature breeds  
Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things."  
*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 625.

3. Enormous in size, quantity, extent, &c.; huge, very great.

"An immense hall, lighted up with a prodigious number of candles."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. i., ch. i.

\*4. Excessive, intense.

**prō-dīg'-ioūs-ly**, adv. [Eng. *prodigious*; -ly.]

1. In a prodigious manner or degree; enormously, wonderfully, astonishingly.

\*2. Exceedingly, excessively, immensely (*Colloquial*.)

"I am prodigiously pleased with this joint volume."—*Pope*. (*Todd*.)

**prō-dīg'-ioūs-nēss**, s. [Eng. *prodigious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prodigious; enormity of size, &c.; portentousness.

**prōd'-ī-gy**, s. [Fr. *prodige*, from Lat. *prodigium*=a showing before, a portent; Sp. & Ital. *prodigio*.]

1. Something extraordinary or out of the ordinary course of nature, from which omens are drawn; a portent.

"[He] trusted Heaven's informing prodigies."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, vi. 226.

2. Something of so extraordinary a nature as to excite astonishment; a marvel.

"If a damsel had the least smattering of literature she was regarded as a prodigy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. A monster; a production of nature out of the ordinary course.

\***prō-dī'-tion**, s. [Lat. *proditio*, from *prodo*=to betray.] Treachery, treason.

"It had bene better for thee not to have accused the king of this prodition."—*Grafton: Henry II.* (an. 18).

\***prōd'-ī-tor**, s. [Lat., from *prodo*=to betray.] A traitor.

"Thou most usurping proditor."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I.*, i. 3.

\***prōd'-ī-tōr'-ī-ōūs**, a. [PRODITOR.]

1. Treacherous, traitorous, perfidious.

"Now, proditorious wretch! what hast thou done?"  
*Daniel*. (*Todd*.)

2. Apt to make discoveries or disclosures.

\***prōd'-ī-tōr'-ī-ōūs-ly**, adv. [Eng. *proditorious*; -ly.] Treacherously, traitorously, perfidiously. (*Nashe: Lenten Stufte*.)

\***prōd'-ī-tōr'-y**, adj. [PRODITOR.] Traitorous, treacherous. (*Milton: Eikonoklastes*, § 2.)

**prōd'-rō-mal**, a. [Eng. *prodrom(e)*; -al.] Forerunning; preliminary.

**prō-drōm'-a-ta**, s. pl. [PRODROME.] Precursory symptoms of a disease.

**prō-drōme** subst. [Fr., from Gr. *prodromos*=a forerunner; *pro*=before, and *dromos*=a course; Lat. *prodromus*; Sp. & Ital. *prodromo*.] A forerunner.

**prō-drōm'-ic**, a. [Eng. *prodrom(e)*; -ic] Precursory; as the *prodromic* period of a disease.

†**prō-drōm-ōūs**, a. [PRODROME.] Forerunning, preceding.

"A prodromous symptom."—*Allen: Synopsis Medicinæ*, i. 176.

**prō-drōm'-ūs**, s. [Lat.] [PRODROME.]

*Literature*: A preliminary course, chiefly used as the title of elementary works.

**prō-dūce**, v. t. & i. [Lat. *produco*=to bring forward; *pro*=forward, and *duco*=to lead; Sp. *producir*; Port. *produzir*; Italian *producere*; French *produire*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*.

1. To bring forward; to bring into view or notice; to exhibit; as, to produce a play.

2. To draw out; to lengthen. [II.]

\*3. To extend, to lengthen, to prolong.

4. To bring forth, to give birth to; to bear, to generate.

5. To bear, to yield; as, Trees produce fruit.

6. To cause, to effect; to bring about; to give rise or origin to. (*Cowper: Conversation*, 378.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



7. To manufacture, to make; as, to produce wares.  
8. To yield, to cause to accrue; to gain; as, Money produces interest.

II. *Geom.*: To draw out in length; to extend; as, to produce a line.

B. *Intrans.*: To bring forth, to bear, to yield; as, A tree produces well.

**prōd'-uce**, *s.* [**PRODUCE**, *v.*] That which is produced, yielded, or brought forth; the outcome yielded by labor or natural growth; product, yield, production, result. (It is generally confined in meaning to that which is produced by land or raw products.)

**produce-broker**, *subst.* A dealer in produce, as grain, groceries, spices, dye-stuffs, &c.

**\*prō-dūce'-mēnt**, *subst.* [**Eng. produce**; *-ment.*] Production.

"The production of such glorious effects."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

**prō-dūc'-ent**, *subst.* [**Lat. producens**, *pr. par. of produco*=to produce (*q. v.*)] One who exhibits or offers to view or notice.

"Construed to the advantage of the producent."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

**prō-dūc'-ēr**, *s.* [**Eng. produc(e)**, *v.*; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which produces or generates.

"It is both the producer and the ground of all its acts."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 10.

2. *Specif.*: One who manufactures wares or grows produce on land.

**prō-dūc'-i-bil'-i-tē**, *s.* [**Eng. producible**; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being producible; capability of being produced.

"Nothing contained in the notion of substance inconsistent with such a producibility."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

**prō-dūc'-i-ble**, *a.* [**Eng. produc(e)**; *-ible.*]

1. Capable of being produced, exhibited, or brought forward, or into notice.

"Many warm expressions of the fathers are producible in this case."—*Decay of Piety.*

2. Capable of being produced, generated, or made.

"Producible by the fortuitous motions of matter."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 673.

**prō-dūc'-i-ble-ness**, *s.* [**Eng. producible**; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being producible; producibility.

"The producibleness of other principles also may be discovered."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 661.

**prōd'-uct**, *s.* [**Latin productum**, *neut. sing. of productus*, *pa. par. of produco*=to produce (*q. v.*); **Fr. produit.**]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. That which is produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals, &c.; that which is yielded by the soil; produce.

"Yet here all products and all plants abound."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, ix. 151.

2. That which is produced or formed by labor, art, or mental application; a production, a composition.

3. Effect, result, consequence, outcome; something consequential.

"These are the product Of those ill-mated marriages."—*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 683.

II. *Math.*: The result obtained by taking one quantity as many times as there are units in another; the result or quantity obtained by multiplying two or more numbers or quantities together; thus the product of 3 and 6 is 18. The two quantities multiplied together are called factors. Product is the result of multiplication, as sum is of addition. The continued product of any number of factors is the result obtained by multiplying the first factor by the second, that result by the third factor, that by the fourth, and so on.

**prō-dūct'**, *v. t.* [**Lat. productus**, *pa. par. of produco*=to produce (*q. v.*)]

1. To produce; to bring forward.

"Being produced to his last examination."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,685.

2. To lengthen out; to extend.

3. To produce, to make, to generate.

"Produced by the working of the sea."—*Holinshead: Britaine*, ch. x.

†**prō-dūc'-ta**, *s.* [**PRODUCTUS.**]

**prō-dūct'-i-bil'-i-tē**, *s.* [**English producible**; *-ity.*] Producibility (*q. v.*).

"No produce ever maintains a consistent rate of productivity."—*Ruskin: Unto This Last*, p. 53.

**prō-dūct'-i-ble**, *a.* [**Eng. product**; *-ible.*] Capable of being produced; producible.

**prō-dūc'-tī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [**Lat. product(us)**; *fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.*]

*Palæont.*: A family of Brachiopoda, with three genera, *Productus*, *Strophalosia*, and *Chonetes*. (*Woodward.*) Animal unknown; shell entirely free or attached to submarine objects; no calcified supports for oral processes. Characteristic of Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian deposits.

**prō-dūc'-tile**, *a.* [**Lat. productilis**, from *productus*, *pa. par. of produco*=to produce (*q. v.*)] Capable of being produced or extended in length.

**prō-dūc'-tion**, *s.* [**Fr.**, from **Lat. productionem**, *accus. of productio*=a producing, from *productus*, *pa. par. of produco*=to produce (*q. v.*); **Sp. produccion**; **Ital. produzione.**]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of producing, bearing, yielding, or generating.

2. The act of producing or bringing forward into view or notice; as, the production of evidence, or of a witness.

\*3. The act of lengthening, or extending in length; as, the production of a line.

4. That which is produced, or made by nature or art: the productions of nature comprise fruits, vegetables, &c.; the productions of art, manufactures of all kinds, books, paintings, &c.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Polit. Econ.*: The producing of articles having an exchangeable value.

¶ The requisites of production are two, labor and appropriate natural objects. Labor is classified into productive and nonproductive or unproductive; only the former is directly employed in the production of wealth. (*Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. i.-iii.)

2. *Scots Law (pl.)*: In judicial proceedings the name given to written documents or other things produced in process in support of the action or defense.

¶ To satisfy production:  
*Scots Law*: To produce a document bearing on a case.

**prō-dūc'-tive**, *a.* [**Eng. product**; *-ive.*]

1. Having the power or quality of producing.

"The former, as it produces a value, may be called productive, the latter unproductive labor."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

2. Producing; bringing into being; causing to exist; originating.

"That age was productive of men of prodigious stature."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

3. Fertile; producing large crops; as, productive land.

**prō-dūc'-tive-lē**, *adv.* [**Eng. productive**; *-ly.*]

In a productive manner; by production; with abundant produce.

**prō-dūc'-tive-ness**, *s.* [**Eng. productive**; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being productive.

"In every department of productiveness Texas is hard to beat."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

**prō-dūc'-tiv'-i-tē**, *s.* [**Eng. productiv(e)**; *-ity.*] Power of producing; productiveness.

"They have reinforced their own productivity."—*Emerson: English Traits*, ch. x.

**prō-dūc'-trēss**, *s.* [**Eng. product**; *-ress.*] A female who produces.

**prō-dūc'-tūs**, †**prō-dūc'-ta**, *s.* [**PRODUCT.**]

*Palæont.*: The typical genus of the family *Productidæ* (*q. v.*), with eighty-one species, widely distributed, and ranging from the Devonian to the Permian. Etheridge enumerates five species from the Devonian, forty-five from the Carboniferous, and two from the Permian of Britain.

**prō-ē-gū'-mīn-al**, *a.* [**Gr. proēgoumai**, for *proēgeomai*=to lead: *pro*=before, and *hegeomai*=to lead.]

*Med.*: Serving to predispose; predisposing.

**prō-ēm**, **\*pro-eme**, **\*pro-heme**, *s.* [**Fr. proème**, from **Lat. proemium**; **Gr. prooimion**=an introduction, a prelude: *pro*=before, and *oimos*=a way, a path.] A preface, an introduction; introductory or preliminary observations.

"The proeme, or preamble, is often called in to help the construction of an act of parliament."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, vol. i. (Introd., §2.)

**\*prō-ēm**, **\*pro-eme**, *v. t.* [**PROEM**, *s.*] To preface.

**prō-ēm'-brŷ-ō**, *s.* [**Prefix pro-**, and **English embryo.**]

*Botany*:

1. Hofmeister's name for a cellular mass which ultimately becomes the embryo of a seed. It consists of the suspensor and the embryonal cell at its extremity. As it develops it breaks through the embryo sac, and the embryo is formed at its lower end.

2. The youngest thallus of a lichen.

3. (*Less properly*): The prothallus (*q. v.*).

**\*prō-ēm'-ī-al**, *a.* [**Eng. proem**; *-ial.*] Having the character or nature of a proem; introductory, prefatory, preliminary.

"A piece of proemial piety."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 492.

**prō-ēmp-tō'-sis** (second *p* silent), *s.* [**Gr.**, from *pro*=before, and *emptōsis*=a falling: *em*=*en*=*ia*, and *ptōsis*.] [**PTOSIS.**]

*Chronol.*: The lunar equation or addition of a day necessary to prevent the new moon happening a day too soon.

**prō-ēt'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [**Mod. Lat. proet(us)**; **Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.**]

*Palæont.*: A family of Trilobites. Head semi-circular; eyes smooth; body-rings twenty-eight.

**prō-ē-tūs**, *s.* [**Prefix pro-**, and **Gr. etos**=a year(?)]

*Palæont.*: The typical genus of *Proetidæ* (*q. v.*). From the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous.

**\*prō-fāce'**, *a.* [**O. Fr. prou face** (or *fasse*), from *prou*=profit, and *faire*=to do.] A formula, partaking of the nature of a welcome or wish on behalf of the guest uttered by the host; much good may it do you.

**\*prōf'-an-āte**, **\*prōph'-an-āte**, *v. t.* [**PROFANE.**] To profane. (*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 430.)

**prōf-a-nā'-tion**, **\*prof-a-na-ci-on**, *s.* [**French profanation**, from **Lat. profanationem**, *accus. of profanatio*, from *profanus*=profane (*q. v.*); **Sp. profanacion**; **Ital. profanazione.**]

1. The act of violating anything sacred, or of treating it with contempt or irreverence; desecration; as, the profanation of the Sabbath, the profanation of a church, &c.

2. Irreverent or indelicate treatment; the act of making unduly public or common.

"'Twere profanation of our joys,  
To tell the laity our love."—*Donne. (Todd.)*

**\*prōf-fān'-a-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [**English profanat(ion)**; *-ory.*] Profaning.

"So profanatory a draught."—*C. Brontë: Vilette*, ch. xxv.

**prō-fāne'**, **\*prō-phāne'**, *a.* [**Fr. profane**, from **Lat. profanus**=unholy: *pro*=before, and *fanum*=a temple; **Sp. & Ital. profano.**]

1. Not sacred; not devoted to sacred or religious objects or uses; not holy; not possessing any peculiar sanctity; not consecrated; secular.

2. Irreverent toward God or holy things; speaking or acting lightly or with contempt of sacred things; impious, blasphemous.

"But remember, that profaneness is commonly something that is external, and he is a profane person who neglects the exterior part of religion."—*Ep. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 11.

3. Characterized by, or done with, profanity; blasphemous.

"The offense of profane and common swearing and cursing."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 4.

¶ Profane swearing is an offense punishable by law.

\*4. Polluted; not pure.

"Nothing is profane that serveth to holy things."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

5. Not initiated into certain religious rites.

**prō-fāne'**, **\*prō-phāne'**, *v. t. & i.* [**Fr. profaner**, from **Lat. profano.**] [**PROFANE**, *a.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To treat with irreverence, impiety, or contempt; to desecrate; to violate, as something sacred; to pollute.

"But the gods of the pagan shall never profane  
The shrine where Jehovah disdain'd not to reign."  
*Byron: Destruction of Jerusalem.*

2. To turn to improper use; to misuse, to abuse.

"So idly to profane the precious time."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 4.*

B. *Intrans.*: To speak or act profanely; to blaspheme.

**prō-fāne'-lŷ**, **\*prō-phāne'-lŷ**, *adv.* [**Eng. profane**; *-ly.*]

1. In a profane manner; with irreverence or contempt of sacred things; impiously, blasphemously.

"Water instead of wine is brought in urns,  
And pour'd profanely as the victim burns."  
*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xiii.

2. With abuse or disrespect; without proper or due respect for anything venerable.

"That proud scholar, intending to erect altars to Virgil,  
speaks of Homer too profanely."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

**prō-fāne'-ness**, **\*prō-phāne'-ness**, *s.* [**English profane**; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being profane; profane actions or language; profanity; irreverence toward sacred things, especially toward God; blasphemy (*q. v.*).

"Nothing can equal the profaneness of them, but the absurdities."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 3.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aʒ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.  
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



**prō-fān-ēr**, \*prō-phān-ēr, s. [Eng. profan(e); -er.]

1. One who acts profanely; one who profanes or treats sacred things with irreverence; one who uses profane language; a blasphemer.

2. A polluter, a defiler.

"These playhaunters and prophaners of His holy day."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, vi. 19.

\*prō-fān-ēss, subst. [English profa(ne); -ness.] Profaneness.

**prō-fān-i-tŷ**, s. [Latin profanitas, from profanus=profane (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being profane; profaneness.

2. That which is profane; profane conduct or language.

\*prō-fēc-tion (1), s. [Lat. profectio, from profectus, pa. par. of proficiscor=to set out.] Departure, progress.

"The time of the yeere hastening the profectio and departure of the ambassador."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 238.

\*prō-fēc-tion (2), s. [Lat. profectio, from proficio=to go forward, to advance.] A going forward, advance, progression.

"Which, together with other planets, and profectio of the horoscope, unto the seventh house, or opposite signes every seventh year."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

†prō-fēc-tī-tious, a. [Lat. profectitius, from proficiscor=to set out.] Proceeding from, as from a father or ancestor; derived from an ancestor or ancestors.

**prō-fērt**, s. [Lat. 3d pers. sing. pr. indic. of profero=to bring forward, to proffer (q. v.).]

*Law*: (Properly an abbreviation of *profert in curia*=he produces it in court.) An exhibition of a record or paper in open court. When either party alleges any deed, he is generally obliged, by a rule of pleading, to make *profert* of such deed; that is, to produce it in court simultaneously with the pleading in which it is alleged. According to present usage, this *profert* consists of a formal allegation that he shows the deed in court, it being in fact retained in his own custody.

**prō-fēss'**, \*pro-fesse, v. t. & i. [Latin professus, pa. par. of profiteor=to profess, to avow; pro=before, openly, and fateor=to confess; Fr. *professer*; Sp. *profesar*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To make open or public declaration of; to avow publicly; to acknowledge; to own freely; to affirm. (It is frequently followed by a clause.)

2. To lay claim openly to the position or character of; to acknowledge; to own as being.

"I profess myself an enemy."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

3. To declare or announce publicly one's skill in; to affirm one's self to be versed in; to hold one's self out as proficient in; as, to *profess* medicine.

4. To affirm or avow faith in or allegiance to; to declare one's adherence to; as, to *profess* Christianity.

5. To make protestations or show of; to make a pretence of; to pretend. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. x. 31.)

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To declare openly; to make open acknowledgment or avowal.

2. To make professions.

\*3. To enter into a state by public declaration or profession.

\*4. To declare or profess friendship.

"A man which ever professed to him."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

\*prō-fēs'-sant, s. [Eng. profess; -ant.] A professor.

**prō-fēssed'**, **prō-fēst'**, pa. par. & a. [PROFESS.]

**A. As pa. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Having taken a final vow in a religious order or congregation. (*Gower: C. A.*, v.)

2. Avowedly declared; pledged by profession.

"To your professed bosoms I commit him."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

**prō-fēs'-sēd-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. professed; -ly.] By profession; avowedly; according to open declaration made; in profession, but not in reality.

"He which wrote professedly against the superstitions of ye people."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 649.

**prō-fēs'-siōn** (ss as sh), \*pro-fes-si-oun, \*profes-i-un, subst. [French profession, from Lat. professionem, acus. of professio=a declaration, from professus, pa. par. of profiteor=to profess (q. v.); Sp. *profesion*; Ital. *professione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of professing; an open acknowledgment or avowal of sentiments, belief, &c.

"A naked profession may have credit, where no other evidence can be given."—*Glanvill: Scepsis*.

2. That which is professed; a declaration; a representation or protestation; pretence.

3. The act of declaring one's self as belonging to some particular party, opinion, creed, &c.; as, a profession of Christianity.

4. The business which one professes to understand and to practice for subsistence; a calling, occupation or vocation, superior to a handicraft or trade.

"All dedicated to professions, none left free to Arts and Sciences."—*Bacon: Advance. of Learning*, bk. ii.

5. The collective body of persons engaged in or practicing a particular calling or vocation.

**II. Religious orders:** The act by which a novice becomes a member of a religious Order or Congregation. [Nows.]

**prō-fēs'-siōn-āl** (ss as sh), a. & s. [Eng. profession; -al.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Of, or pertaining to, a profession or calling.

"All . . . their professional knowledge was practical rather than scientific."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Engaged in or practicing a particular profession.

"Again, the merely professional man is always a narrow man."—*Burroughs: Peopacton*, p. 30.

3. Contended in by professionals.

"A professional foot race."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

**B. As subst.:** Generally one who follows or belongs to a profession; more commonly applied, in contradistinction to "amateur," to a person who makes his living by practicing an art or occupation in which nonprofessionals also engage; more specifically, a person who practices an art, occupation, or sport for a living, as distinguished from one who engages in them merely for pleasure. Generally applied to professional musicians, singers, actors, rowers, cricketers, and the like.

**prō-fēs'-siōn-āl-izm** (ss as sh), s. [Eng. professional; -ism.] The following of an art, sport, &c., as a profession; professionals collectively.

**prō-fēs'-siōn-āl-ist** (ss as sh), s. [Eng. professional; -ist.] One who belongs to or practices a particular profession.

**prō-fēs'-siōn-āl-lŷ** (ss as sh), adv. [Eng. professional; -ly.] In a professional manner; in manner of, or as, a profession.

**prō-fēs'-sōr**, \*pro-fes-sour, s. [Lat. professor, from professus, pa. par. of profiteor=to profess (q. v.); Fr. *professeur*; Sp. *profesor*; Ital. *professore*.]

1. One who professes or makes open and public declaration or acknowledgment of his sentiments, opinions, belief, &c.

2. One who makes a public profession of religion in those churches where such a rule prevails instead of confirmation. (U. S.)

3. One who professes or affects unusual sanctity; one who makes a show or pretence of religion.

4. One who teaches any art, science, or branch of learning; specif., a person appointed in a university, college, &c., to deliver lectures and instruct the students in any particular branch of learning; as, a professor of Greek, a professor of theology, &c.

[In the universities and colleges of the United States, and the universities of Scotland and Germany the professors compose the governing body, and are the sole recognized instructors of the students; but in the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin the instruction is given by the tutors of the several colleges, the lectures delivered by the professors being only auxiliary. By common use, the title professor has become greatly abused, and is assumed, not only by teachers of music, dancing, drawing, &c., but even by quacks, conjurers, and teachers of boxing.]

\*prō-fēs'-sōr-ēss, s. [Eng. professor; -ess.] A female professor.

"A professor or professoress of whist."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, No. xxx.

**prō-fēs'-sōr-i-āl**, a. [Eng. professor; -ial.] Belonging, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a professor in a university.

†**prō-fēs'-sōr-i-āl-izm**, s. [Eng. professorial; -ism.] The character, manner of thinking, or habits of a professor.

**prō-fēs'-sōr-i-āte**, s. [Eng. professor; -iate.]

1. The position or office of a professor; professorship.

2. A body of professors; the professorial staff in a university.

**prō-fēs'-sōr-shīp**, s. [English professor; -ship.] The office or position of a professor.

†**prō-fēs'-sōr-ŷ**, a. [Lat. professorius.] Of or pertaining to a professor or professors; professional.

"Dedicating of foundations and donations to professorial learning."—*Bacon: Advance. of Learning*, bk. ii.

**prōf-fēr**, \*prof-er, \*pro-fre, v. t. & i. [French *proférer*=to utter, to deliver, to produce, from Lat. *profereo*=to bring forward: *pro*=forward, and *fero*=to bring; Sp. & Port. *proferir*; Ital. *profferire*, *profferire*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To offer or propose for acceptance; to make an offer or tender of.

"Proffers his only daughter to your grace In marriage."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I.*, v. 1.

\*2. To attempt of one's own accord; to undertake. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 425.)

**B. Intrans.:** To attempt, to essay, to make an attempt.

**prōf-fēr**, s. [PROFFER, v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. An offer made; something proposed or offered for acceptance; a tender.

"Let us willingly accept of the proffer."—*Bunyan Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

\*2. An essay, an attempt.

**II. Law:**

1. An offer or endeavor to proceed in an action.

2. The time appointed for the accounts of officers in the English Exchequer, which was twice a year.

**prōf-fēr-ēr**, s. [Eng. proffer, v.; -er.] One who proffers; one who offers anything for acceptance.

"Since maids, in modesty, say 'No,' to that Which they would have the profferer construe, 'Ay.'"—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 2.

\***prō-fiç'-i-āt**, s. [O. Fr.] A fee or benevolence bestowed on bishops, in manner of a welcome, immediately after their installment.

"For his proficiat and other small fees."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. xxx.

**prō-fic'-iēn-çŷ**, \*prō-fic'-iēnçe (c as sh), s. [Eng. proficien(t); -cy, -ce.]

1. The quality or state of being proficient; advancement or improvement in anything, especially in any art, science, or knowledge; skill acquired by practice; degree of advancement attained in any branch of knowledge.

\*2. A start, an advance.

"It [Hebrew] received a wonderful proficiency."—*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 317.

**prō-fic'-iēnt** (c as sh), a. & s. [Lat. proficiens, pr. par. of proficio = to make progress, to advance: *pro*=forward, and *facio* = to make; Sp. & Ital. *proficiente*.]

**A. As adj.:** Well-versed or skilled in any business, art, science, accomplishment, or exercise; competent.

**B. As subst.:** One who is well versed or skilled in any business, art, science, accomplishment, or exercise; one who has made advances or acquired a considerable degree of skill; an adept, an expert.

"Nothing but speculation was required in making proficients in their respective departments."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

**prō-fic'-iēnt-lŷ** (c as sh), *adverb*. [Eng. proficient; -ly.] In a proficient manner or degree; with proficiency.

\***prō-fic'-u-ōūs**, *adj*. [Lat. proficiuus, from proficio=to make progress, to advance.] [PROFICIENT.] Advantageous, profitable, useful.

**prō-fīle**, \*pro-fil, s. & a. [Ital. *profilo*=a border, a drawing of a picture, from *profilare*=to draw, to paint: *pro*=before, and *filo* (Latin *filum*)=a thread, a line. The meaning is thus, a front-line or outline. Sp. & Port. *perfil*; Fr. *profil*; O. Fr. *porfil*, *pourfil*.] [PURFILE.]

**A. As substantive:**

**I. Ord. Lang.:** An outline, a contour.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Art:* The contour of the human face viewed from one of its sides; the outlines of the human face in a section through the median line; a side-view; the side-face or half-face.

"They always appear in profile, which gives us the view of a head very majestic."—*Addison: On Medals*, dial. iii.

2. *Building, Joinery, &c.:* The outline of a building, a figure, a series of moldings, or of any other parts, as shown by a section through them.

3. *Engineering:*

(1) A vertical section through a work or section of country to show the elevations and depressions.

(2) *Rail. Eng.:* A profile is a vertical section of the country traversed, showing the hills and hollows, and enabling the cuttings and embankments to be so adjusted that the earth of one will furnish material for the other. [RAILWAY.]

4. *Fortification:*

(1) A section perpendicular to the face of the work.

(2) A light wooden frame set up to guide workmen in throwing up a parapet.

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, here, camel, hēr, there; **pīne**, **pīt**, sire, sir, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, **oz**, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; **mūte**, **cūb**, cūre, unite, **cūr**, rôle, fūll; **trŷ**, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; eŷ = ā. qu = kv.



3. As *adj.*: Drawn or made in profile.

¶ *Profile of an order*:

*Arch.*: An assemblage and arrangement of essential and subservient parts. That profile is preferable when the parts are few, varied, and fitly applied. Some member should predominate in each division, which it should appear the office of the other parts to fortify, support, or shelter. In a cornice the corona is supported by modillions, dentils, ovolos, &c., and sheltered and covered from the effects of the weather by its cyma or cavetto.

**profile-cutter, s.**

*Wood-working*: The cutting-knife, usually made up of sections which correspond to parts of a given pattern of molding, and by which molding is cut in a machine.

**prō-fīle, \*pour fil, v. t.** [Fr. *profiler*.] [PRO-FILE, s.] To draw in profile or with a side view; to outline any object or objects.

**prō-fīl-ist, s.** [Eng. *profil(e)*; *-ist*.] One who draws profiles.

**prō-fīl'-ō-grāph, s.** [Eng. *profil(e)*, and Gr. *graphō*=to write.] An apparatus which records a profile of the ground over which it moves.

**prōf-it, \*prof-ite, \*prof-yt, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *proficium*, accus. of *profectus*=advance, progress, from *profectus*, pa. par. of *proficio*=to make progress, to advance; Ital. *profulto*.] [PROFICIENT.]

\*1. Improvement, advancement, proficiency, progress.

2. Any advantage, benefit, or accession of good resulting from labor or exertion; valuable results, useful consequence, benefit, gain; comprehending the acquisition of anything valuable or advantageous, corporeal, or intellectual, temporal or spiritual.

"Wisdom that is hid, and treasure that is hoarded up, what profit is in them both?"—*Eccles.* xx. 30.

3. The advantage or gain resulting to the owner of capital from its employment in any business or undertaking; the difference between the cost of production of anything and the price for which it is sold; pecuniary gain in any action or occupation; emolument, gain.

¶ As society advances profits tend to fall to a minimum. The field of employment for capital is twofold: The land of a country, and foreign markets for its manufactured commodities. Only a limited amount of capital can be thus employed. As the quantity of capital approaches the limit, profit falls; when the limit is reached, profit is annihilated. The causes which retard this fall are the waste of capital by overtrading and rash speculation, improvements in production, new power of obtaining cheap commodities from foreign countries, and the perpetual flow of capital abroad for the sake of higher profit. (*Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. iv., ch. iv.)

¶ 1. *Mesne profits*: [MESNE.]

2. *Net profit*: The difference in favor of the seller of any commodity between the price at which it is sold, and the original cost of production, after deduction of all charges.

3. *Profit and loss*:

(1) The gain or loss arising from the buying and selling of goods, or from other contingency.

(2) A rule in arithmetic by which the gain or loss on mercantile transactions is ascertained.

4. *Rate of profit*: The proportion which the amount of profit gained from any undertaking bears to the capital employed in it.

¶ In Book-keeping both gains and losses come under the title of *profit and loss*, but a distinction is made by placing the profits on the creditor side and the losses on the debtor side.

**prōf-it, v. t. & i.** [Fr. *profiter*; Ital. *profittare*.]

**A. Trans.**: To benefit, to help; to be a source of profit, gain, or advantage to.

"It profited not them that they heard the word."—*Hebrews* iv. 2. (1551.)

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To be of profit, use, or advantage; to benefit. (*Proverbs* xi. 4.)

2. To make improvement; to improve; to make progress.

"He who profits of a superior understanding."—*Burke: Speech on Army Estimates* (1790).

3. To gain any advantage or benefit; to be benefited; to benefit.

"It seemed perfectly natural that he should defend abuses by which he profited."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

4. To gain pecuniarily; to become richer.

"The Romans, though possessed of their ports, did not profit much by trade."—*Arbuthnot. On Coins*.

**prōf-it-a-ble, a.** [Fr., from *profiter*=to profit; Ital. *profitabile*.]

1. Yielding or bringing profit or gain; lucrative, gainful.

2. Advantageous, useful, beneficial.

"It is very commodious and profitable for the defence of cities."—*Goldinge: Caesar*, fol. 191.

**prōf-it-a-ble-ness, s.** [Eng. *profitable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being profitable; gainfulness, advantageousness, lucrativeness, usefulness.

"That universal profitableness of godliness."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

**prōf-it-a-blŷ, adv.** [Eng. *profitab(ly)*; *-ly*.]

1. In a profitable manner; so as to bring or gain profit; with profit or gain.

2. With profit, benefit, or advantage; advantageously, beneficially.

"Would, I had a rod in my mouth, that I might answer thee profitably."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, ii. 2.

**prōf-it-lēss, \*prof-it-lesse, adj.** [Eng. *profit*; *-less*.] Void of profit or advantage; unprofitable.

"To inquisition long and profitless."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iii.

**prōf-it-lēss-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *profitless*; *-ly*.] In a profitless manner; unprofitably.

**prōf-it-lēss-nēss, s.** [English *profitless*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being profitless; unprofitableness.

"They perceive the profitlessness of the method."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1880, p. 610.

**prōf-lī-ga-čŷ, s.** [Eng. *profligate*; *-cy*.] The quality or state of being profligate; a profligate, vicious, or abandoned course of life; shameless dissipation; the state of being lost to the sense of shame or decency.

"The profligacy of the representations soon drove away sober people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

**prōf-lī-gate, a. & s.** [Lat. *profligatus*, pa. par. of *profligo*=to dash to the ground, to overthrow, hence, abandoned, dissolute: *pro* = forward, and *fligo*=to dash.]

**A. As adjective**:

\*1. Beaten down; overthrown. (*Butler: Hudibras*.)

2. Abandoned to vice; lost to all sense of shame or decency; extremely vicious; shameless in wickedness or dissipation.

"Thou art so witty, profligate, and thin,  
That thou thyself art Milton's Death and sin."

*Young: Epigram on Voltaire*.

3. Shameless, abandoned.

"The corrupt and profligate conversation of the world."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 13.

**B. As subst.**: An abandoned person; one who has lost all sense of shame or decency; one who lives profligately.

"It is pleasant to see a notorious profligate seized with a concern for his religion, and converting his spleen into zeal."—*Addison*.

**\*prōf-lī-gāte, v. t.** [PROFLIGATE, a.] To overthrow, to overcome, to conquer, to disperse.

**prōf-lī-gate-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *profligate*; *-ly*.] In a profligate, vicious, or dissipated manner; shamelessly; without principle or shame.

"Such profligately wicked persons."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

**prōf-lī-gate-nēss, s.** [Eng. *profligate*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being profligate; profligacy.

"If this country could be preserved from utter profligateness and ruin."—*Porteus: Life of Seeker*.

**\*prōf-lī-gā-tion, subst.** [Lat. *profligatio*, from *profligatus*, pa. par. of *profligo*=to overthrow.] [PROFLIGATE, a.] Overthrow, defeat, rout.

"To the profligation and fearful slaughter of their own subjects."—*Bp. Hall. To Pope Urban the Eighth*.

**\*prōf-lū-ēnce, subst.** [Latin *profluentia*, from *profluens*, pr. par. of *profluo* = to flow forward: *pro* = forward, and *fluo*=to flow.] The quality or state of being profluent; forward progress or course.

"In the profluence or proceeding of their fortunes, there was much difference between them."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 164.

**\*prōf-lū-ēnt, adj.** [Latin *profluens*, pr. par. of *profluo*.] [PROFLUENCE.] Flowing forward.

"Baptizing in the profluent stream."

*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 446.

**prō for'-mā, phr.** [Lat.] For form's sake; as a matter of form.

**prō-fōund, a. & s.** [Fr. *profond*, from Lat. *profundus* = deep: *pro* = forward, downward, and *fundus*=the bottom; Sp. & Port. *profundo*; Ital. *profondo*.]

**A. As adjective**:

\*1. *Lit.*: Descending far below the surface or the level of surrounding ground; having great depth; very deep.

"A broad and profound trench lay between him and the camp."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Bending low; lowly, humble; expressing or characterized by deep humility.

2. Intellectually deep; entering or penetrating deeply into subjects; not superficial.

"Not orators only with the people, but even the very profoundest disputers in all faculties, have hereby often, with the best learned, prevailed most."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

3. Characterized by intensity; deeply felt; intense, heart-felt.

"[I] worship nature with a thought profound."

*Byron: Epistle to Augusta*.

4. Deep-fetched, heart-felt, sincere.

5. Thorough, perfect; deep in skill or acquirements. (*Hosea* v. 2.)

6. Complete, perfect.

"In most profound earnest."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

7. Having hidden qualities; obscure, abstruse.

"Upon the corner of the moon,

Thero hangs a vap'rous drop profound."

*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 5.

**B. As substantive**:

1. The deep, the sea, the ocean.

"The broad bosom of the dark profound."

*Pitt: Virgil's Æneid* ii.

2. An abyss. (*Milton: P. L.*, 438.)

**\*prō-fōund', v. t. & i.** [PROFOUND, a.]

**A. Trans.**: To cause to sink deeply; to cause to penetrate deeply.

**B. Intrans.**: To penetrate deeply; to get to the bottom.

"To profound to the bottom of these diversities."—*Glanvill. Scepsis*, ch. xx.

**prō-fōund-lŷ, \*pro-founde-ly, adv.** [English *profound*; *-ly*.]

1. In a profound manner; with deep or grave concern.

"Why sigh you so profoundly?"—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 2.

2. With deep penetration or insight; deeply; with great knowledge; as, one profoundly learned.

3. Exceedingly; excessively.

"For if your author be profoundly good,

'Twill cost you dear before he's understood."

*Roscommon: Translated Verse*.

**prō-fōund'-nēss, \*pro-founde-nesse, s.** [Eng. *profound*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being profound; profundity, depth.

"Profoundness of wit and learning."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 193.

**\*prō-fūl'-gēnt, adj.** [Lat. *pro* = forth, and *fulgens*, pr. par. of *fulgeo*=to shine.] Shining forth; effulgent.

**\*prō-fūnd', v. t.** [Lat. *profundo*=to pour out.] [PROFUSE.] To lavish, to squander.

**prō-fūnd'-i-tŷ, \*pro-found-i-te, s.** [Fr. *profondité*, from *profond*=profound (q. v).]

1. The quality or state of being profound; depth of place, knowledge, skill, science, &c.

"We may respect the profundity of learning."—*Observer*, No. 75.

\*2. A depth, an abyss. (*Milton*.)

\*3. A deep or abstruse point.

"Yea, all abstruse profundities impart."

*Drayton: Robert Duke of Normandy*.

**prō-fūse, a.** [Lat. *profusus*, pa. par. of *profundo*=to pour out; *pro*=forward, and *fundo*=to pour; O. Fr. *profus*; Sp. & Ital. *profuso*.]

1. Poured forth lavishly, lavished; overabundant, exuberant.

2. Pouring forth lavishly; lavish, extravagant, prodigal; liberal to excess.

"Of what he gives unsparing and profuse."

*Cowper: Expostulation*.

3. Lavishly supplied; abounding.

"On a green shady bank, profuse of flowers."

*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 286.

**\*prō-fūse', v. t.** [PROFUSE, a.] To pour out or spend lavishly; to lavish, to squander.

**prō-fūse-lŷ, adv.** [English *profuse*; *-ly*.] In a profuse manner or degree; lavishly, prodigally; with rich abundance; in profusion.

"And unavailing tears profusely shed."

*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xiii. 825.

**prō-fūse'-nēss, s.** [Eng. *profuse*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being profuse; profusion, lavishness, prodigality.

"A promiscuous undistinguishing profuseness."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 10.

**\*prō-fūš'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *profus(e)*; *-er*.] A lavisher, a squanderer.

"Fortune's a blind profuser of her own."

*Herrick: Hesperides*, p. 255.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl



**prō-fū-šion**, s. [Lat. *profusio*, from *profusus*, pa. par. of *profundo*=to pour out; Fr. & Sp. *profusion*; Ital. *profusione*.]

1. Profuse or lavish expenditure; extravagance, prodigality, wastefulness, lavishness.
2. Profuse or lavish supply; exuberance, overabundance.

"Profusion unrestrained with all that's base."  
Cowper: *The Task*, ii.

**†prō-fū-sive**, a. [Eng. *profus(e)*; -ive.] Profuse, lavish.

**prōg**, \***prokke**, \***progue**, \***proke**, \***prok-kyn**, v. i. & t. [Wel. *procio*=to thrust, to stab; Latin *proco*=to ask; Dan. *prakke*; Sw. *pracka*=to beg; Ger. *prachern*, *prachen*.] [PROWL.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To poke about.
2. To beg. (Eng.)

"She went out *progging* for provisions as before."—*L'Estrange*.

3. To rob, to steal, to thief.

"And that man in the gown, in my opinion,  
Looks like a *progging* knave."

Beaum. & Flét.: *Spanish Curate*, iii. 3.

4. To live by mean, petty, or beggarly tricks.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To poke, to prod. (Scotch.).
2. To pick up; to beg. (Eng.)

"For want of you to *prog* silly books for me."—*Elizabeth Carter: Letters*, ii. 351.

**prōg**, \***progge**, s. [PROG v.]

1. Victuals obtained by begging; victuals generally; food.

"Albeit their *prog* be precarious."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. One who seeks his victuals by begging and tramping; a tramp.
3. A poke, a prod.

**†prō-gēn-ēr-āte**, v. t. [Lat.=*progeneratus*, pa. par. of *progenero*=to beget.] To beget, to generate.

"They were all *progenerated* colonies from Scythian or Tartar race."—*Archæologia*, ii. 250.

**†prō-gēn-ēr-ā-tion**, s. [Lat. *progeneratio*, from *progeneratus*, pa. par. of *progenero*.] The act of begetting; propagation, generating.

\***prō-gēn-ī-tīve**, adj. [Pref. *pro-*, and English *genitive* (q. v.).] Begetting, propagating.

\***prō-gēn-ī-tīve-nēss**, s. [English *progenitive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being progenitive.

**prō-gēn-ī-tōr**, \***pro-gen-y-tour**, s. [Fr. *pro-généateur*, from Lat. *progenitorem*, accus. of *progenitor*=an ancestor: *pro* = before, and *genitor*=a parent.] A forefather; an ancestor in the direct line; a parent.

"You have turn'd my thoughts  
Upon our brave *progenitors*."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

¶ Darwin gives the word a far more extended meaning. "At a much earlier period the *progenitors* of man must have been aquatic in their habits." (*Descent of Man* (ed. 2d), p. 161.)

**prō-gēn-ī-trēss**, s. [Eng. *progenitor*; -ess.] A female progenitor.

"A worthy *progenitress* of a long line."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 291.

**prō-gēn-ī-tūre**, s. [Fr.] A begetting, a birth.

**prōg-ēn-ŷ**, \***prog-en-ie**, \***prog-en-ye**, s. [Fr. *progénie*, from Lat. *progeniem*, accus. of *progenies*=progeny; Sp. & Ital. *progenie*.]

1. Descent, lineage.

"Doubting thy birth and lawful *progeny*."  
Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. I.*, iii. 3.

2. Race, family, ancestry.

"Issued from the *progeny* of kings."  
Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. I.*, v. 4.

3. Offspring, children, descendants.

"And happy father of faire *progeny*."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xxii. 10.

\***prō-gēn-mī-nā-tion**, s. [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *germination*.] Birth, growth.

"Gave *progermination* unto them."  
Herrick: *Hesperides*, p. 270.

\***prōg-gīng**, a. [PROG, v.] Mean, petty, paltry.

"Practiced for divers years *progging* tricks."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

**prō-glōt-tīs**, s. [Pref. *pro-*, and English *glottis* (q. v.).] Named from its resemblance to the tip of the tongue.]

Zöbl.: The sexually mature segment of a tapeworm (q. v.), containing both male and female organs of generation. Called also *Generative joint*.

**prōg-nāth-īc**, a. [PROGNATHOUS.]

**prōg-nā-thīsm**, s. [Eng. *prognathic*; -ism.] The state or condition of being prognathic.

**prōg-nā-thōūs**, **prōg-nāth-īc**, adj. [Greek *pro*=before, and *gnathos*=a jaw.] [ORTHOGNATHOUS.]

**prōg-nē**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *Proknē*, daughter of Pandion, who was changed into a swallow.]

- \*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A swallow.
2. *Ornith.*: An American genus of Hirundinidæ, with five species. *Progne subis* (or *purpurea*) is the Purple Martin (q. v.).

**prōg-nō-sīs**, s. [Greek, from *pro*=before, and *gnōsis*.] [GNOSIS.]

*Med.*: An opinion as to the probable result of an illness, formed from a consideration of similar cases and of the case itself.

**prōg-nōs-tīc**, a. & s. [O. Fr. *prognostique*, *pro-nostique* (Fr. *pro-nostic*), from Lat. *prognosticon*; Gr. *prognōstikon*.]

**A. As adj.**: Foreshowing; indicating something future by signs or symptoms; foreshadowing, prognosticating.

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. That which prognosticates or foreshows; an omen, a token, a prognostication.
- \*2. A foretelling or prognosticating; a prediction.

**II. Med.**: The art or skill of foretelling diseases by symptoms; also a symptom.

"Hippocrates' *prognostick* is generally true."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*, ch. iii.

\***prōg-nōs-tīc**, \***prōg-nōs-tīck**, v. t. [PROGNOSTIC, a.] To prognosticate, to foreshadow.

"The sun shines waterishly and *prognosticks* rain."—*More: Immort. Soul*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. v.

**†prōg-nōs-tīc-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *prognostic*; -able.] Capable of being prognosticated, foretold, or fore-known.

"Effects not *prognosticable* like eclipses."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. viii.

**prōg-nōs-tī-cāte**, \***pro-nos-ty-cate**, v. t. & i. [Eng. *prognostic*; -ate.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To foreshow by present signs; to foreshadow, to augur, to presage.
- "To prevent the *prognosticated* evil."—*Burke: On the French Revolution*.

**B. Intrans.**: To predict; to prophesy, to foretell.

"I neither will, nor can *prognosticate*  
To the young gaping heir, his father's fate."  
*Dryden: Juvenal*, sat. iii.

**prōg-nōs-tī-cā-tion**, \***pro-nos-ti-ca-cy-on**, s. [O. Fr. *prognostication*, *pronostication* (Fr. *pronostication*).]

1. The act of prognosticating, foretelling, or foreshowing something future by means of present signs; presage; prediction.
- "A kind of prophecy or *prognostication* of things to come."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

2. That which foretells or foreshadows; a fore-token, an omen, an augury, a sign.

"Some sign and *prognostication* of some wonderful thing to come."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 114.

**†prōg-nōs-tī-cā-tīve**, a. [Eng. *prognosticat(e)*; -ive.] Having the character or nature of a prognostic; predictive.

"*Prognosticative* of effusions more meritorious."—*New Annual Register* (1802), p. 318.

**prōg-nōs-tī-cā-tōr**, \***prog-nos-ti-ca-tour**, \***pro-nos-ti-ca-tor**, subst. [Eng. *prognosticat(e)*; -or.] One who prognosticates; one who foretells or foreshows future events from present signs. (*Isaiah* xlvii. 13.)

\***prōg-nōs-tī-cā-tōr-ŷ**, adj. [Eng. *prognosticat(e)*; -ory.] Prognosticative; ominous.

**prō-grām**, s. [PROGRAMME.]

\***prō-grām-ma**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *programma*=a public notice in writing: *pro*=before, openly, and *gramma*=a writing; *graphō*=to write; Ital. *programma*.] [PROGRAMME.]

1. A public notice posted up; an edict; a proclamation.
- "A *programma* stuck up in every college hall."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*
2. A preface (q. v.). (*Warton: Life of Bathurst*, p. 218.)
3. A programme.

**prō-grām-me**, s. [Fr.] [PROGRAMMA.] That which is written out and made public beforehand; specif. an outline or sketch of the order of proceedings or subjects of any entertainment, public ceremony, or performance; hence, a line of conduct or action proposed to be followed.

**programme-music**, s.

*Music*: A composition which seeks to portray, or at least to suggest to the mind a definite series of events. A famous example is Kotzwara's *Battle of Prague*.

**prō-grēs-īs-ta**, s. [Sp.] An advocate of progress; one of a political party in Spain in favor of local self-government.

**prōg-rēss**, \***prog-resse**, s. [O. Fr. *progrez* (Fr. *progress*), from Lat. *progressum*, accus. of *progressus*=an advance, from *progressus*, pa. par. of *progredior*=to advance: *pro*=forward, and *gradior*=to walk, to go; Sp. *progreso*; Ital. *progresso*.]

1. The act or state of advancing or moving forward; a moving or going forward; advancement.

"Revere the man, whose Pilgrim marks the road,  
And guides the *progress* of the soul to God."

Cowper: *Tirocinium*, 145.

2. A journey of state; a circuit; a public and ceremonial journey.

"Official tours . . . scarcely inferior in pomp to royal *progresses*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. A moving forward or advancing in growth; increase; as, the *progress* of a plant.
4. Advancement in business of any kind; course; as, The negotiations have made no *progress*.
5. Advancement in knowledge; moral or intellectual improvement; proficiency; as, to make *progress* in one's studies.
- \*6. A journey or passage from one place to another.

"From Egypt arts their *progress* made to Greece."  
*Denham: Progress of Learning*, 21.

¶ (1) *Progress of Titles:*

*Scots Law*: Such a series of the title-deeds of a landed estate, or other heritable subject, as is sufficient in law to constitute a valid and effectual feudal title thereto.

(2) *To report progress*: To conclude for the day all matters connected with a bill, relegating further discussion of its provisions to a future time to be specified.

**prō-grēss'**, \***prō-grēss**, \***pro-gresse**, v. i. & t. [PROGRESS, s.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To make progress; to move forward; to advance, to proceed.
- "Let me wipe off this honorable dew,  
That silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks."  
*Shakesp.: King John*, v. 2.
2. To proceed in any course; to continue to move; as, The business is *progressing*.
3. To make progress or improvement; to advance, to improve.

"His scholarship *progressed* no better than before."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. ii.

\***B. Trans.**: To go forward in; to pass over or through.

"*Progressing* the dateless and irrevoluble circle of eternity."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

**prō-grēs-siōn** (ss as sh), s. [Fr., from Latin *progressionem*, accus. of *progressio*=an advancing, from *progressus*, pa. par. of *progredior*=to advance, to progress (q. v.); Sp. *progesion*; Ital. *progesione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of progressing, advancing, or moving forward; progress, advance.
- "We can easily proceed by wonderful degrees and steps of *progression*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 4.
- \*2. Course, passage; lapse or process of time.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Math.*: Regular or proportional advance by increase or decrease of numbers. A series in which the terms increase or decrease according to a uniform law. There are two kinds of progressions, Arithmetical and Geometrical. [ARITHMETICAL-PROGRESSION, GEOMETRICAL-PROGRESSION.] If in a series of quantities, the following relation exist between every three consecutive terms—viz., that the first has to the third the same ratio which the difference between the first and second has to the difference between the second and third, such quantities are said to be in Harmonical Progression. Thus if *a, b, c, d, &c.*, be such a series that *a:c::a-b:b-c*; *b:d::b-c:c-d*, and so on; then the series *a, b, c, d, &c.*, forms an Harmonical Progression.

2. *Music*: There are two kinds of progression, melodic and harmonic. The former is a succession of sounds forming a tune or melody, but the term is also applied to an imitative succession of melodic phrases, that is, to a melodic sequence. Harmonic progression is the movement of one chord to another, and is diatonic or chromatic. The term is also sometimes used as synonymous with sequence.

**progression-theory**, s.

*Anthrop.*: The theory that, within limits, the savage state in some measure represents an early condition of mankind, out of which the higher culture has gradually been developed or evolved, by processes still in regular operation as of old, the result showing that, on the whole, progress has far prevailed over relapse.

"Advocates of this *progression-theory* are apt to look back toward yet lower original conditions of mankind."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 37.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**prō-grēs'-siōn-āl** (ss as sh), *a.* [English *progression*; *-al.*] Pertaining to progression, advancement, or improvement.

"There is no further state to come, unto which this seemes *progressional.*"—*Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. v.

**prō-grēs'-siōn-ist'** (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *progression*; *-ist.*]

1. One who holds that society is in a state of progress toward, and that it will ultimately attain to, perfection.

2. *Biol.*: A name used for (1) a believer in successive creations; (2) an evolutionist.

**prō-grēs'-ist**, *s.* [English *progress*; *-ist.*] The same as PROGRESSIONIST (q. v.).

**prō-grēs'-ive**, *a.* [Fr. *progressif*, from *progress* (q. v.); Sp. *progresivo*; Ital. *progressivo*.]

1. Moving forward or onward; advancing.  
"Progressive as a stream, they seek  
The middle field."—*Cowper: Task*, i.

2. Advancing toward perfection; improving; in a state of progression.

3. Advancing in degrees; increasing.  
"Authorized the *progressive* injustice."—*Scott: War Song of Edinburgh Light Dragoons*. (Note.)

**progressive-development**, *s.*

*Biology*:

1. [DEVELOPMENT, ¶ 2.]

2. Lyell used the term (*Prin. Geol.* (ed. 1850), pp. 131, 553) for advance by successive creations, and for the evolution of higher from lower forms of life. [EVOLUTION, II. 2 (2).]

**progressive-metamorphosis**, *s.*

*Bot.*: Metamorphosis of a less into a more important organ, or a portion of one; as the change of petals into stamens.

**progressive-types**, *s. pl.*

*Biol.*: (See extract).

"Another combination is also frequently observed among animals, when a series exhibits such a succession as exemplifies a natural gradation, without immediate or necessary reference to either embryonic development or succession in time, as the Chambered Cephalopods. Such types I call *progressive-types.*"—*Agassiz: Classification*, p. 177.

**prō-grēs'-ive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *progressive*; *-ly.*]

In a progressive manner; by regular course or gradual advances.

"Lost and confus'd *progressively* they fade,"  
Mason: *Du Fresnoy; Art of Painting*.

**prō-grēs'-ive-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *progressive*; *-ness.*]

The quality or state of being progressive; a state of progression, advancement, or improvement.

\***prō-grēs'-ōr**, *s.* [Latin, from *progressus*, pa. par. of *progredior*=to progress (q. v.).]

1. One who progresses or advances.

2. One who makes a progress.

**prō-hīb'-īt**, *v. t.* [Latin *prohibitus*, pa. par. of *prohibeo*=to prevent, to forbid; lit.=to have or hold in one's way: *pro*=before, and *habeo*=to have; Fr. *prohiber*; Sp. & Port. *prohibir*; Ital. *proibire*.]

1. To forbid by authority; to interdict.

2. To hinder, to prevent, to bar.

"Gates of burning adamant  
. . . *prohibit* all egress."—*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 437.

**prō-hīb'-īt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [PROHIBIT.]

**prohibited-books**, *s. pl.* [INDEX-EXPURGATORIUS.]

**prō-hīb'-īt-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *prohibit*; *-er.*] One who prohibits or forbids; a forbider, an interdicter.

"Seeing from what corner the *prohibiter* would start."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. ix., ch. viii.

**prō-hī-bi'-tion**, *s. & a.* [Fr., from Lat. *prohibitionem*, accns. of *prohibitio*=a forbidding, from *prohibitus*, pa. par. of *prohibeo*=to prohibit (q. v.); Sp. *prohibicion*; Ital. *proibizione*.]

**A. As substantive:**

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of prohibiting or forbidding; an interdict; an order or declaration to prohibit, forbid, or hinder some action.

"Gainst self-slaughter  
There is a *prohibition.*"—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

II. *Specifically*: The inhibition of the carrying on within a certain territory of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. In several of the states prohibition laws have been enacted.

III. *Scots Law*: A technical clause in a deed of entail prohibiting the heir from selling the estate, contracting debt, altering the order of succession, &c.

¶ *Writ of prohibition*: A writ directed to the judge and parties to a suit in any inferior court, commanding them to cease from the prosecution thereof, upon a suggestion, that either the cause originally, or some collateral matter arising therein, does not belong to that jurisdiction, but to the cognizance of some other court.

**B. As adj.**: Of or relating to prohibition, A II.; as, the *prohibition* laws of Iowa.

**prō-hī-bi'-tion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *prohibition*; *-ist.*]

1. One who is in favor of the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors.

2. One who favors such heavy duties on certain goods as almost to amount to a prohibition of their importation; a protectionist.

**prō-hīb'-īt-ive**, **prō-hīb'-īt-ōr-ŷ**, *a.* [English *prohibit*; *-ive*, *-ory*.]

1. Serving to prohibit, forbid, or exclude; forbidding, excluding; implying prohibition.

"We have been obliged to guard it from foreign competition by very strict *prohibitory* laws."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

2. Excessive; as, a *prohibitory* price.

**prō-id'-ōn-ite**, *s.* [Gr. *pro*=before; *eidon*, 2 aor. of *\*eidō*=to see, and suff. *-ite* (Min.); Ital. *proidonia*.]

*Min.*: A name given by Scacchi to some exhalations at the eruption of Vesuvius, 1872. Composition: Fluoride of silicon; formula, SiF<sub>4</sub>.

**prō in-dī-vi'-sō**, *phr.* [Lat.]

*Law*: A term applied to rights held by two or more persons equally, and otherwise termed indivisible rights; thus, the stock of a company is held *pro indiviso* by all the partners in trust.

**prō-jēct'**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *projectus*, pa. par. of *projicio*=to throw forward: *pro*=forward, and *jacio*=to throw; Fr. *projeter*; Sp. *proyectar*; Ital. *progettare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To throw out or forward; to cast out; to shoot forward.

2. To exhibit a form or delineation of a surface; to delineate.

3. To cast or revolve in the mind; to plot, to scheme; to contrive, to plan.

"What sit we then *projecting* peace and war?"  
Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 329.

\*4. To mark out; to shape, to form, to arrange. (*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.)

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To shoot out or forward; to jut out; to be prominent; to extend beyond something else.

"*Projecting* bosses supporting the eyebrows."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

\*2. To plot, to scheme.

**prō-jēct**, *s.* [O. F. (Fr. *projet*), from Latin *projectum*, neut. sing. of *projectus*, pa. par. of *projicio*=to project (q. v.); Sp. *proyecto*; Ital. *progetto*.]

1. That which is devised, contrived, or planned; a plan, a scheme, a design, a contrivance, a plot.

"This grand *project*, which existed only in the mind of the dictator, perished with him."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. ii., ch. ix.

2. An idle or impracticable scheme.

"Often at midnight, when most fancies come,  
Would some such airy *project* visit me."  
Browning: *Paracelsus*, iv.

**prō-jēc'-tīle**, *a. & s.* [Fr.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Projecting or impelling forward.

"The planets are constantly acted upon by two different forces, viz., gravity or attraction, and the *projectile* force."—*Cheyne: On Regimen*, dis. 5.

2. Caused by impulse; impelled forward.

**B. As subst.**: A body projected or impelled forward by force, especially through the air. Thus, a stone discharged from a sling, an arrow from a bow, and a bullet from a rifle, are all projectiles, but the term is more particularly applied to bodies discharged from firearms.

"The greater speed of the light *projectile* at the beginning of the range."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

¶ *Theory of projectiles*: That branch of mechanics which treats of the motion of bodies thrown or driven by an impelling force from the surface of the earth, and affected by gravity and the resistance of the air.

**prō-jēct'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PROJECT, *v.*]

¶ (1) *Projecting line of a point*: In the orthogonal projection, a straight line passing through the point and perpendicular to the plane of projection. In the divergent projection a straight line drawn through the point and the projecting point.

(2) *Projecting plane of a straight line*: In the orthogonal projection, a plane passing through the straight line, and perpendicular to the plane of projection. In the divergent projection, a plane passing through the line and the projecting point.

**projecting-cone**, *s.* A cone whose directrix is the given line, and whose vertex is the projecting point.

**projecting-cylinder**, *s.* In the orthogonal projection, a cylindrical surface passing through the line, and having its elements perpendicular to the plane of projection.

**projecting-point**, *s.* The assumed position of the eye.

**prō-jēc'-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *projectionem*, accns. of *projectio*=a projection, from *projectus*, pa. par. of *projicio*=to project (q. v.).]

1. The act of projecting, shooting, or throwing out or forward.

2. The state or condition of projecting or extending out further than something else; a jutting out.

3. A part which projects or extends out further than something else; a portion jutting out; a prominence.

4. The act of projecting, planning, devising, or contriving; contrivance.

\*5. A plan, a project, a scheme, a design.  
"If my *projectious* thrive."  
Davenant: *The Wits*, iv. 1.

6. The representation on a plane surface of the parts of an object; especially the representation of any object on a perspective plane, or such a delineation as would result were the chief points of the object thrown forward upon the plane, each in the direction of a line drawn through it from a given point of sight or central point. There are several kinds of projection of the sphere, according to the situations in which the eye is supposed to be placed in respect to the sphere and the plane on which it is to be projected; such are the Conical, Globular, Gnomonic, Isometric, Orthographic, Spherical, and Stereographic projections. (See under these words.)

\*7. In alchemy, the casting of a certain portion, called *Powder of projection*, into a crucible or other vessel full of prepared metal or other matter to be transmuted into gold.

¶ (1) *Cylindrical projection*: When the eye is taken at the center of the sphere, and the surface of an equatorial zone is projected upon a cylindrical surface tangent to the surface of the sphere, along the equator, which cylinder, with the projection, is developed upon the surface of a plane tangent to the surface of the cylinder along one of its elements.

(2) *Plane of projection*: One of the planes, to which points are referred in descriptive geometry for the purpose of determining their relative position in space.

(3) *Polar projection*: When the eye is taken at the center of the sphere, and the principal plane passes through one of the polar circles.

(4) *Projection of a curved line*: The projection of a curved line upon a plane is the intersection of the plane with a cylinder passed through the curve, and perpendicular to the given plane.

(5) *Projection of a point upon a plane*: In descriptive geometry, the foot of a perpendicular to the plane, drawn through the point.

(6) *Projection of a straight line*: The projection of a straight line upon a plane is the trace of a plane passed through the line and perpendicular to the given plane.

**projection-system**, *s.*

*Anat.*: Meynert's name for the upper, middle, and lower segments of the tract of nervous conduction in the brain.

\***prō-jēct'-mēt**, *subst.* [Eng. *project*; *-ment*.] Design, contrivance, projection.

"In their *projectments* of each other's confusion."—*Clarendon: Civil War*.

**prō-jēct'-ōr**, *s.* [Eng. *project*, *v.*; *-or*.]

1. One who forms plans, projects, designs, or schemes.

"*Projectors* in a state are generally rewarded above their deserts."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*.

2. One who forms wild or impracticable projects.

"The breed of political *projectors* multiplied exceedingly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

**prō-jēc'-ture**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *projectura*.]

*Arch.*: The outjutting or prominence which the molding and members have beyond the plane of a wall or column.

**prō-jēt** (*t* silent), *s.* [French.] [PROJECT, *s.*] A scheme, a plan, a draft; specif., in international law, the draft of a proposed treaty or convention.

\***prōke**, *v. t.* [Wel. *procio*=to stab, to thrust.] [PROG, *v.*] To goad, to urge, to stimulate.

"To prick and *proke* him forward."—*P. Holland: Ammtanus Marcellinus*.

\***prōk'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *prok(e)*; *-er*.] A poker.

"Snor'd with his *proker* in his hand."  
Colman: *Poetical Vagaries*, p. 46.

\***prōk'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PROKE.]

\***proking-spit**, *s.* A rapier.

"With a broad Scot, or *proking-spit* of Spaine."  
Bishop Hall: *Satires*, iv. 4.

**Prōk'-nē**, *s.* [PROGNE.]

*Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 194.]

**prō-lā'-bī-ūm**, *s.* [Prefix *pro-*, and Lat. *labium* (q. v.).]

*Anat.*: The red part of the lips. (*Parr.*)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -tion, -sion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1,



**prō-lāpse'**, *v. i.* [PROLAPSE, *s.*] To fall down or out; to project too much. (Generally a medical term.)

**\*prō-lāp'-sion**, *s.* [Latin *prolapsio*, from *prolapsus*, *pa. par.* of *prolabor*.] [PROLAPSE, *s.*] A falling down; a prolapse.

**prō-lāp'-sūs**, **\*prō-lāpse'**, *s.* [Lat. *prolapsus*, *pa. par.* of *prolabor*=to fall forward; *pro*=forward, and *labor* (*pa. par.* *lapsus*)=to fall, to glide.]

*Pathol.*: A protrusion, as well as a falling down, of a part of some viscus, so as to be partly external, or uncovered, thus differing from proci-dence. Chiefly used in the expressions *prolapsus ani* (a falling down and protrusion of the extremity of the rectum); *prolapsus uteri* (the protrusion of the womb beyond or at the vulva).

**\*prō-lāte**, *v. t.* [PROLATE, *a.*] To lengthen or draw out in pronunciation or sound; to utter in a drawing manner.

"Foun-der-ed;  
Prolate it right." Ben Jonson: *New Inn*, iii. 2.

**prō-lāte**, *a.* [Lat. *prolatus*, *pa. par.* of *profero* = to carry forward: *pro* = forward, and *fero* = to bear.] Extended, elongated in the direction of the polar axis.

**prolate-spheroid**, *s.* A solid that may be generated by revolving an ellipse about its transverse axis. Its volume is equivalent to two-thirds of that of its circumscribing cylinder.

**prō-lā-tion**, **\*prō-lā-ci-on**, *s.* [Lat. *prolatio*, from *prolatus*=prolate (*q. v.*)]

**\*I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of delaying or deferring; delay, procrastination.

"His alterations and prolatoms must be pricked treuly."—Skelton: *Truth and Information*.

2. Utterance, pronunciation.

"Parrots, having been used to be fed at the prolation of certain words, may afterward pronounce the same."—Ray: *On the Creation*, pt. ii.

**II. Music:** The subdivision of a semibreve into minims. Prolation is perfect when the semibreve is divided into three minims, imperfect when divided into two.

**prō-lēg**, *s.* [Lat. *pro*=for, and Eng. *leg*.]

*Comp. Anat. (pl.)*: Soft, fleshy, inarticulate pediform appendages placed behind the true legs of caterpillars, and disappearing in the mature insect. Kirby called them Propeds. [CATERPILLAR.]

**prō-lēg'-ate**, *subst.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *legate* (*q. v.*)] A deputy legate.

**prō-lē-gōm'-ēn-ā**, *s. pl.* [PROLEGOMENON.]

**prō-lē-gōm'-ēn-ār-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *prolegomen(a)*; *-ary*.] Of the nature of a prolegomenon; preliminary, prefatory, introductory.

**prō-lē-gōm'-ēn-ōn** (*pl.* **prō-lē-gōm'-ēn-ā**), *s.* [Gr., from *pro*=before, and *legō*=to say, to speak.] A prefatory or preliminary observation. (Generally used in the plural for an introductory or preliminary discourse prefixed to a book, and containing something necessary for the reader to know, in order the better to understand the book, and to enter more closely into the author's reasoning.)

"Intended as a prolegomenon to this and the like essays."—Stokes: *On the Prophets*. (Pref.)

**\*prō-lē-gōm'-ēn-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *prolegomen(on)*; *-ous*.] Introductory, prolegomenary.

"In the prolegomenous or introductory chapter."—Fielding: *Tom Jones*, bk. viii., ch. i.

**prō-lēp'-sīs**, **\*prō-lēp'-sŷ**, **\*pro-lēp'-sīe**, *subst.* [Latin *prolepsis*, from Gr. *prolēpsis* = an anticipation: *pro* = before, and *lēpsis* = a taking; *lambanō*, fut. *lēpsomai* = to take; O. Fr. *prolepsie*; Fr. *prolepse*.]

**I. Rhetoric:**

(1) A figure by which a thing is represented as already done or existing, though in reality it is to follow as a consequence of the action which is described; as, to kill a man dead.

"This he spoke by way of prolepsis or anticipation."—Scott: *Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

(2) A figure by which objections are anticipated or prevented.

"In my prolepsis or prevention of his answer."—Bramhall: *Answer to Hobbes*.

(3) A necessary truth or assumption; a first or assumed principle.

**2. Chronol.**: An error in chronology, consisting in dating an event before the actual time; a prochronism.

**prō-lēp'-tīc**, **\*prō-lēp'-tīc-āl**, **\*prō-lēp'-tīck**, *a.* [Gr. *prolēptikos*, from *prolēpsis*=anticipation.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Anticipating, anticipatory.

2. Previous.

"In order of time before them, and proleptical to them."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 732.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Gram.*: Applied to the use of an adjective by which anything is represented as already done or existing, though in reality it is to follow as a consequence of the action which is described.

2. *Path.*: Anticipating the usual time. Used of a disease in which the paroxysms return earlier each time.

**prō-lēp'-tīc-āl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *proleptical*; *-ly*.] In a proleptic manner; by way of anticipation.

"Knowledge and understanding apprehend things proleptically to their existence."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 733.

**prō-lēp'-tīcs**, *subst.* [PROLEPTIC.] The art or science of prognosticating diseases in medicine.

**prō-lēš**, *s.* [Lat.]

*Law*: Progeny.

**prō-lē-tāire**, *s.* [Fr.] A proletarian (*q. v.*).

**†prō-lē-tā-nē-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *proletaneus*, from *proles*=offspring.] Having a numerous offspring.

**prō-lē-tār'-ī-an**, *a. & s.* [Latin *proletarius*=a citizen of the lowest class, one who was useful to the state only in begetting children; *proles*=offspring; Fr. *prolétaire*; Sp. & Ital. *proletario*.]

**A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the common people; hence, low, mean, vulgar.

"Low proletarian tything-men."

Butler: *Hudibras*, I. i. 717.

**B. As subst.**: One of the lowest class of citizens; one whose only capital is his children.

**prō-lē-tār'-ī-an-īsm**, *s.* [English *proletarian*; *-ism*.] The condition or political influence of the lowest classes of the community.

**prō-lē-tār'-ī-at**, *s.* [PROLETARIAN.] A body of proletarians; proletarians collectively; the lower classes of the community.

"Russia has always boasted of being free from an economical proletariat."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 14, 1882.

**prō-lē-tār-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *proletarius*; French *prolétaire*.]

**A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to proletarians or proletarianism.

**B. As subst.**: A proletarian; one of the lower classes of the community.

**prō-lŷ-çide**, *s.* [Lat. *proles*=offspring, and *cædo* (in comp. *-cido*)=to kill.] The crime of killing one's offspring, either in the womb or after birth.

**prō-lŷ-ēr-ā-tion**, *s.* [PROLIFEROUS.]

1. *Bot.*: The production of one organ by a very different one, as of branches by flowers.

†2. *Pathol.*: A multiplication of morbid centers in an affected organ.

**prō-lŷ-ēr-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *proles*=offspring, and *fero*=to bear; Fr. *prolifère*; Ital. *prolifero*.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Bearing offspring.

2. *Bot.*: Having an unusual development of parts. Used of a plant forming young ones in numbers about the roots, or of an inflorescence which bears shoots in place of flowers.

**proliferous-cyst**, *s.* [OVARIAN-CYST.]

**prō-lŷ-ēr-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *proliferous*; *-ly*.] *Bot.*: In a proliferous manner.

**prō-lŷ-īc**, **\*prō-lŷ-īc-āl**, **\*prō-lŷ-īck**, *adj.* [Fr. *prolifère*, from Low Lat. *\*prolificus*, from Lat. *proles*=offspring, and *facio*=to make; Ital. & Sp. *prolifico*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Producing young or fruit, especially in abundance; very fruitful or productive.

2. Causing fruitfulness or productiveness.

"Jove descends in each prolific shower."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, ix. 126.

3. Serving or tending to give rise or origin; generating, fruitful, fertile; as, a quarrel prolific of evil consequences; a prolific brain.

4. Abundant, plentiful.

**II. Bot.**: The same as PROLIFEROUS (*q. v.*).

**prolific-syllis**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Syllis prolifera*. [SYLLIS.]

**prō-lŷ-īc-ā-çŷ**, *s.* [PROLIFIC.] Fruitfulness; great productiveness.

"My note book bears witness to their extraordinary prolificacy."—Field, April 10, 1886.

**prō-lŷ-īc-āl**, *a.* [PROLIFIC.]

**prō-lŷ-īc-āl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *prolific*; *-ly*.] In a prolific manner; fruitfully, abundantly.

**prō-lŷ-īc-āl-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *prolific*; *-ness*.] Great productiveness.

"The prolificness of the rivers in that country."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**prō-lŷ-ī-cāte**, *v. t.* [PROLIFICATION.] To impregnate, to fertilize.

"A great difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is how the sperm of the cock proliferates."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

**prō-lŷ-ī-cā-tion**, *s.* [Latin *proles*=offspring, and *facio*=to make.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The generation of children, young animals, or plants.

"Prolifications descending from double origins."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

2. *Bot.*: The elongation of the apex of the floral axis above the flower, where it bears fresh buds, leaves, and flowers, as occurs normally in the syncarpous fruit of the pine-apple, and sometimes in apples and pears. Something analogous is seen in the bud of Polytrichum. Median proliferation is an adventitious bud springing from the center of the flower; axillary proliferation, one springing from the center of the axil; and lateral proliferation, one springing from the center of the inflorescence.

**prō-lŷ-īc-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *prolific*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being prolific; proliferation.

**prō-lŷ-ī-fŷ**, *v. i.* [Lat. *proles*=offspring; English suff. *-fy*.] To bring forth offspring.

"Which in time prolific and sent out great and wasting sins."—Sanderson: *Works*, v. 338.

**prō-lŷ-ēr-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *proles*=offspring, and *gero*=to bear, to produce.] Producing offspring.

**proligerous-disc**, *s.*

*Anat.*: Von Baer's name for the cellular layer imbedding the germinal ovum of a nascent organism.

**prō-lŷ**, **\*pro-lŷe**, *a.* [Fr. *prolix*, from Latin *prolixus*=extended, *prolix*, from *pro*=forward, and *\*lixus*, from the same root as *liquor*=to flow. Puttenham, in 1589, ranks this word with those quite recently introduced into the language.]

1. Long, extended; of long duration.

"If the appellant appoints a term too prolix, the judge may then assign a competent term."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

2. Long; reaching a considerable distance.

"With wig prolix down flowing to his waist."

Cowper: *Tirocinium*, 361.

3. Long and wordy; extending or spread out to a great length; tedious, tiresome, diffuse.

"Cowper, whose silver voice, task'd sometimes hard, Legends prolix delivers in the ears."

Cowper: *Henry Cowper, Esq.*

4. Given to, or indulging long and wordy discourses; tedious, prosy; discussing at great length.

"I have been purposely prolix in this demonstration."—*Mathematical Evidence*, p. 24.

**\*prō-lŷ-ī-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *prolix*; *-ious*.] Tiresome, wearisome, prolix, dilatory.

"Lay by all nicely, and prolixious blushes."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 4.

**prō-lŷ-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *prolixité*, from Lat. *prolixitatem*, accus. of *prolixitas*, from *prolixus*=prolix (*q. v.*); Ital. *prolissità*.]

1. The quality or state of being prolix or extended in material length; length, extent.

"The obsolete prolixity of shade."

Cowper: *Task*, i. 265.

2. Wordiness, great length, tediousness; tiresome length of speaking.

**prō-lŷ-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *prolix*; *-ly*.]

1. In a prolix manner; at great length.

"On these, prolixly thankful, she enlarged."

Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, iii. 45.

2. For a long time; over-long.

"Pursu'd prolixly, even the gentlest toil

Is waste of health."

Armstrong: *Preserving Health*, iii.

**prō-lŷ-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *prolix*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being prolix; prolixity.

**\*prōll**, **\*prolle**, **\*proll-yn**, *v. t. & i.* [PROWL.]

**A. Trans.**: To prowl after; to rob, to plunder.

"By how many tricks did he proll money from all parts of Christendom."—*Barrow: Supremacy of the Pope*.

**B. Intrans.**: To prowl about; to go about in search of anything.

**\*prōll-ēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *proll*; *-er*.] A prowler, a thief.

**prō-lŷc'-u-tŷr**, **\*pro-loc-u-tour**, *s.* [Lat.=an advocate, from *prolocutus*, *pa. par.* of *proloquor*, from *pro*=before, publicly, and *loquor*=to speak.]

\*1. One who speaks for another; an advocate.

2. The chairman or speaker of one of the houses of Convocation. The prolocutor of the lower house is a member chosen by the house, and presented to the bishops of the higher house as the person through whom all resolutions passed by the lower house will be communicated to the upper house, and who is to act as chairman and moderator of their proceedings.

"The most important office in the Convocation was that of Prolocutor of the Lower House."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**prō-lŷc'-u-tŷr-shīp**, *s.* [Eng. *prolocutor*; *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a prolocutor.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pŷt, or, wŷre, wŷlf, wŷrk, whŷ, sŷn; mŷte, cŷb, cŷre, ŷnīte, cŷr, rŷle, fŷll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



\***prō-lōc-ū-trīx**, s. [Lat.] A spokeswoman.  
 "To be their advocate and *prolocutrix*."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 141.  
 \***pro-loge**, s. [PROLOGUE.]  
 \***prō-lōg-ize**, v. i. [Gr. *prologizō*, from *prologos* = a prologue (q. v.).] To deliver a prologue.  
 \***prō-lōg-iz-ēr**, \***pro-log-uis-er**, s. [English *prologiz(e)*; -er.] One who makes or delivers a prologue.  
 "Your *prologuizers* all wear black."  
 Lloyd: *To George Colman, Esq.*

**prō-lōgue**, \***pro-loge**, s. [Fr. *prologue*, from Lat. *prologus*; Gr. *prologos* = a forespeech; *pro* = before, and *logos* = a speech; *legō* = to speak; Sp., Port., & Ital. *prologo*.]  
 1. A preface or introduction to a discourse or performance; espec. an introductory discourse or verses spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins. [EPILOGUE.]  
 "It is not the fashion to see the lady the epilogue; but it is no more unhandsome than to see the lord the *prologue*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*. (Epilogue.)  
 \*2. The speaker of a prologue before a performance.  
 \***prō-lōgue**, v. t. [PROLOGUE, s.] To introduce, to preface.  
 "He his special nothing ever *prologues*."  
 Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 1.

**prō-lōng'**, \***pro-long-yn**, \***pur-long-yn**, v. t. & i. [Fr. *prolonger* = to prolong, to protract, from Lat. *prolongo*, from *pro* = forward, and *longus* = long; Sp. & Port. *prolongar*; Ital. *prolungare*.]  
 A. *Transitive*:  
 1. To extend in material length; to lengthen; to draw out.  
 2. To extend or lengthen in time; to lengthen out; to extend the duration of.  
 "The flames ascend: till evening they *prolong* the rites."  
 Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xiii. 31.  
 3. To put off to a distant time; to postpone, to defer.  
 "This wedding-day perhaps is but *prolonged*."  
 Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, iv. 1.

B. *Intransitive*:  
 1. To put off to a distant time; to postpone.  
 2. To be prolonged or extended.  
 "This page, which from my reveries I feed, Until it seems *prolonging* without end."  
 Byron: *Child Harold*, iii. 109.  
**prō-lōng'-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *prolong*; -able.] Capable of being prolonged.  
**†prō-lōn'-gāte**, v. t. [Lat. *prolongatus*, pa. par. of *prolongo* = to prolong (q. v.).] To prolong, to lengthen.

**prō-lōn'-gā-tion**, subst. [Fr., from Lat. *prolongatus*.] [PROLONGATE.]  
 1. The act of lengthening or extending in material length; as, the *prolongation* of a line.  
 2. A part prolonged; an extension.  
 "Two remarkable processes or *prolongations* of the bones of the leg."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. viii.  
 3. The act of prolonging or lengthening in time.  
 "Putting meat to my mouth for the *prolongation* of my life."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 6.  
 \*4. Extension of time by delay or postponement; delay.  
 "This ambassage concerned only the *prolongation* of days for payment of monies."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

**prō-lōng'e**, s. [Fr.]  
*Ordn.*: A rope used to drag a gun-carriage without the limber, in maneuvering when it is required to move in a narrow track. It has a hook at one end and a ring at the other.  
**prō-lōng-ēr**, s. [Eng. *prolong*; -er.] One who or that which prolongs, extends, or lengthens in time or space.  
 "Hem and cough  
 Prolongers to enlightened stuff."  
 Butler: *Hudibras*, i. 2.

**prō-lōng'-mēnt**, s. [Eng. *prolong*; -ment.] The act of prolonging or extending; the state of being prolonged or extended; prolongation.  
 "The utmost *prolongment* of his own uneligible state."  
 Shaftesbury: *Characteristics*, ii. 141.  
**prō-lū'-sion**, s. [Lat. *prolusio* = a prelude: *pro* = before, and *lusus* = a game; *ludo* = to play; Fr. & Sp. *prolusion*; Ital. *prolusione*.]  
 1. A prelude to a game or entertainment; a prelude or introduction generally; a preliminary.  
 "Our Saviōr having mentioned the beginnings of their throes of travail, and *prolusions* of this so bloody day."  
 Hammond: *Works*, iv. 490.  
 2. A preliminary essay or exercise in which the writer treats briefly of a subject with which he intends to deal more fully at a future time; a literary composition of a preliminary or preparatory character; a fugitive piece.  
 "Strada . . . lays the scene of two of his *prolusions* in its gardens."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. ii., ch. vii.

†**prō-mām-mā'-lī-a**, s. pl. [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *mammalia* (q. v.).]  
*Palæont.*: A term used by Haeckel to designate the extinct ancestors of the Monotremata and Marsupialia. [PROTOTHERIA.]  
 "The unknown, extinct Primary Mammals, or *Pro-mammalia*—which lived during the Trias period, and of which the two still living orders of Beaked Animals represent but a single degenerated branch developed on one side—probably possessed a very highly developed jaw like the marsupial animals which developed from them."—*Haeckel: Hist. Creat.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 235.

\***prō-mā-nā'-tion**, subst. [Lat. *pro* = forth, and *manatio* = a flowing; *mano* = to flow.] A flowing forth or out; emanation.  
**prōm-ēn-ade**, \***pour-me-nade**, s. [Fr. *promenade* (O. Fr. *pourmenade*), from *promener* = to walk, from Lat. *promino* = to drive on by threats, to drive on; *pro* = forward, and *mino* = to drive on; *minor* = to threaten.]  
 1. A walk for pleasure or exercise.  
 "To try his fortune in another *promenade*."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. 3.  
 2. A place for walking; a public walk.  
 "No unpleasant walk or *promenade* for the unconfined portion of some solitary prisoner."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, pt. i., tr. xix., § 6.

**prōm-ēn-ade'**, v. i. [PROMENADE, s.] To take a walk for pleasure, exercise, or show.  
**prōm-ēn-ad-ēr**, s. [Eng. *promenad(e)*; -er.] One who promenades.  
 "Sabbath-breaking *promenaders* were all forbidden."  
 —*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. i.  
 †**prōm-ēn-ad-ēr-ēss**, s. [English *promenader*; -ess.] A female promenader.  
 "White-muslin *promenaderess* . . . leaning on your arm."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. vi., ch. iv.  
**prō-mē-phi'-tis**, s. [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat. *mephitis* (q. v.).]  
*Palæont.*: An extinct form of Mustelidæ, akin to the European Marten, to the Otters, and to the South African Zorilla. From the Upper Miocene of Pikermi. (*Wallace*.)

\***prō-mēr'-it**, v. t. [Lat. *promeritus*, pa. par. of *promereor* = to deserve: *pro* = before, openly, and *mereor* = to deserve.]  
 1. To deserve; to procure by merit.  
 "Nothing in any other creature which can *promerit* or procure it to us."—*Pearson: Creed*, art. 2.  
 2. To confer a favor on; to oblige.  
 "He loves not God; no, not while He *promerits* him with his favors."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on James* iv. 8.  
 3. To please, to gratify.  
 "Beneficence and communication do not forget; for with such hosts God is *promerited*."—*Heb.* xiii. 16. (*Douay Bible*.)

\***prō-mēr'-i-tōr**, s. [Eng. *promerit*; -or.] One who deserves well; a praiseworthy person.  
**prō-mēr-ō-pī'-næ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *promerops*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]  
*Ornith.*: A sub-family of Nectariniidæ, with one genus, *Promerops* (q. v.).  
**prō-mēr-ōps**, subst. [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *merops*.]  
*Ornithology*: The sole genus of the Promeropinæ (q. v.). Bill long, sub-curved; nostrils linear, in a fossa; tongue feathery; wings with ten primaries; tail long, cuneate. Two species, *Promerops (Merops)*, Linn.) *caffer* and *P. gurneyi*, from South Africa.

**Prō-mē'-thē-an**, a. & s. [See def.]  
 A. *As adjective*:  
 1. *Lit. & Greek Mythol.*: Of or pertaining to Prometheus (lit. = forethought), son of Iapetus. He stole fire from the chariot of the sun, and gave it to mortals. Jupiter, enraged at this, caused him to be chained to a rock on Mount Caucasus, where for 30,000 years a vulture was to feed by day on his liver, which grew again each night.  
 2. *Fig.*: Life-giving.

\*B. *As substantive*:  
 1. A match tipped with melted sulphur and then with chlorate of potash. They were inflamed by dipping them in sulphuric acid.  
 2. A small glass tube, containing sulphuric acid, and surrounded by an inflammable mixture, which it ignited on being pressed. (An old contrivance for obtaining a ready light.)

**prōm-i-nēnce**, **prōm'-i-nēn-çy**, subst. [French *prominence*, from Latin *prominentia*, from *prominens* = prominent (q. v.).]  
 I. *Ordinary Language*:  
 1. The quality or state of being prominent; a state of standing out or projecting from the surface of anything.  
 2. That which is prominent or projects; a projection, a protuberance.  
 "The rock itself is broken into . . . insulated *prominences*, and fantastic forms."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. iii., ch. xi.

3. The quality or state of being prominent or conspicuous among men; distinction, conspicuousness, prominent position.  
 II. *Technically*:  
 1. *Astron. (pl.)*: Curious red projections, mainly of glowing hydrogen gas, from the circumference of the sun's disk, existent at all times, but best seen during total eclipses.  
 2. *Bot. (pl.)*: Risings or protuberances from the surface.

**prōm'-i-nēnt**, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *prominens*, pa. par. of *promineo* = to project: *pro* = forward, and *mineo* = to project; Sp. & Ital. *prominente*.]  
 A. *As adjective*:  
 1. Standing out or projecting beyond the surface of something else; jutting, protuberant.  
 "From some *prominent* rock."  
 Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xvi.  
 2. Standing out from the multitude; conspicuous; distinguished above others.  
 "Personal pilgrimages on the part of *prominent* political figures."—*London Daily Telegraph*.  
 3. Likely to attract special attention from the size, position, or other feature; most striking to the eye; principal, chief; as, a *prominent* place in a picture, procession, &c.

B. *As substantive*:  
 \*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A prominence, a height.  
 "Till highest *prominents* . . . are hid."  
 Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xii.  
 2. *Entom. (pl.)*: Various species of Notodontidæ, of the genera Notodonta, Ptilophora, and Ptilodontis, which have a projection on the inner margins of the fore-wings. Colors generally white, brown, or tawny, with darker margins. Caterpillars of varied and irregular forms. Called also Tooth-backs.

**prōm'-i-nēnt-lý**, adv. [Eng. *prominent*; -ly.] In a prominent manner or degree; conspicuously, eminently; in a striking manner.  
**prōm-is-cū'-i-tý**, s. [Eng. *promiscu(ous)*; -ity.]  
 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Promiscuousness, confusion.  
 "A state of perplexity and *promiscuity*."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia*, lxxv.  
 2. *Anthrop.*: The Hetairism of M'Lennan and Communal Marriage of Lubbock—a state in low societies where the connections between men and women are indefinite and inconstant.  
 "We must, I think, infer that even in prehistoric times, *promiscuity* was checked by the establishment of individual connexions, prompted by men's likings, and maintained against other men by force."—*Spenser: Sociology* (ed. 1876), 665.

**prō-mis-cū-oūs**, a. [Lat. *promiscuus* = mixed: *pro* = forward, and *miscuo* = to mix; O. Fr. *promiscue*; Sp. & Ital. *promiscuo*.]  
 1. Consisting of individuals mixed together in a body or mass without order; confused; mingled indiscriminately.  
 "Victors and vanquished join *promiscuous* cries."  
 Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, iv. 512.  
 \*2. Forming one or part of a confused or mixed mass or crowd.  
 3. Distributed indiscriminately; common; not restricted to an individual; indiscriminate.  
 "A *promiscuous* undistinguishing profuseness."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 10.

**prō-mis-cū-oūs-lý**, adv. [Eng. *promiscuous*; -ly.] In a promiscuous manner; in a confused or mixed mass or crowd; without order; indiscriminately; without distinction of kinds. (*Cowper: Retirement*, 723.)  
**prō-mis-cū-oūs-nēss**, s. [Eng. *promiscuous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being promiscuous; a state of being mixed up indiscriminately without order or distinction.

**prōm'-ise**, \***prom-ys**, s. [Fr. *promesse*, from Lat. *promissa*, fem. sing. of *promissus*, pa. par. of *promitto* = to send forth, to promise: *pro* = forth, and *mitto* = to send; Sp. *promesa*; Ital. & Port. *promessa*.]  
 I. *Ordinary Language*:  
 1. A declaration, verbal or written, made by one person to another, by which the person giving the promise binds himself to do, or to bear from doing, some specific act, and which gives the person to whom the promise is made a right to expect and to claim the performance or forbearance of the specified act.  
 2. A ground or basis for expectation; earnest, pledge.  
 3. A ground or basis for expectation or hope of future distinction or excellence.  
 "A gentleman of the greatest *promise*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 1.  
 4. That which is promised; performance or grant of the thing promised.  
 "Wait for the *promise* of the father."—*Acts* i. 4.



**II. Law:** A declaration made by one person to another for a good or valuable consideration, whereby the person promising binds himself to do or forbear some act, and gives to the promisee a legal right to demand and enforce a fulfillment.

"A promise is in the nature of a verbal covenant, and wants nothing but the solemnity of writing and sealing to make it absolutely the same. If, therefore, it be to do any explicit act, it is an express contract, as much as any covenant; and the breach of it is an equal injury. The remedy is by an action on what is called the assumpsit or undertaking of the defendant; the failure of performing which is the wrong or injury done to the plaintiff, the damages whereof a jury are to estimate and settle."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii. ch. 6.

¶ (1) *Promise and offer:*

**Scots Law:** An offer is a proposal made by the offerer to the person to whom the offer is addressed, to give or to do something either gratuitously or on an onerous consideration. A promise is an offer with this addition, that the promiser, from the nature of his proposal, thinks it unnecessary to wait for the other party's assent, which he takes for granted. An offerer is not bound until his offer is accepted. A promiser is bound as soon as the promise reaches the party to whom it is made. A promise may be absolute or conditional, lawful or unlawful, express or implied. An absolute promise must be fulfilled in all events. The obligation to fulfill a conditional promise depends on the performance of the condition. An unlawful promise is not binding, being void by the nature of it, as being incompatible with a prior paramount obligation of obedience to the laws. An express promise is one expressed in words or writing. An implied promise is one which reason and justice dictate. A promise without deed is said to be parol, and the term is usually applied to engagement by parol only, a promise by deed being technically called a covenant (q. v.).

(2) *Breach of promise:* [BREACH].

\***promise-bound, \*promise-bounden, a.** Bound by a promise. (*Tennyson: Enoch Arden*, 870.)

\***promise-breach, s.** The breach or violation of a promise. (*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.)

**promise-breaker, s.** One who breaks or violates his promises.

"He had also turned dissembler and *promise-breaker*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

\***promise-crammed, a.** Crammed or stuffed with promises. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.)

**pröm'-ise, v. t. & i.** [PROMISE, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To make a promise of; to declare or engage to do, give, procure, or grant to or for another; espec. to engage the conferment of, as a benefit. (2 *Peter* ii. 18.)

2. To bind one's self under a promise to.

3. To give promise of; to afford good reason to expect or hope.

"Besides his expedition *promises* Present approach." *Shakesp.: Timon*, v. 3.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To bind one's self by a promise; to make a promise or promises.

"To *promise* is most courtly."

*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, v. 1.

2. To afford reasonable grounds of hope or expectation; to give promise.

3. To stand sponsor; as, at the baptism of infants in the Episcopal Church.

"There were those who knew him near the king, And *promised* for him: and Arthur made him knight." *Tennyson*.

¶ (1) *I promise you:* I assure you; I declare to you. (A phrase used indifferently of good or ill, but generally of something ill, or wonderful.)

"I do not like thy look: *I promise thee*."

*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iv. 2.

\* (2) *To be promised:* To have a prior engagement.

"Will you sup with me to-night, Casca?"

"No, I am *promised* forth."

*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

† (3) *To promise one's self:* To have strong confidence or expectation of; to assure one's self.

**pröm'-is-eē, s.** [Eng. *promis(e)*; -*ee*.] One to whom a promise is made.

"The promise is to be performed in that sense in which the promiser apprehended at the time that the *promisee* received it."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iii., ch. v.

\***pröm'-ise-fül, a.** [Eng. *promise*; -*ful*(l).] Full of promises. (*Sylvester: Babylon*, 96.)

**pröm'-is-ēr, s.** [Eng. *promis(e)*; -*er*.] One who promises; one who engages, undertakes, or covenants. (*Coleridge: 1 Zepolya*, i.)

**pröm'-is-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [PROMISE, v.]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Making a promise; entering into a covenant or undertaking.

2. Giving promise or just grounds for expectation or hope of future distinction or excellence; likely to turn out well; as, a *promising* youth.

**C. As subst.:** The act of making a promise or covenant.

**pröm'-is-īng-lỹ, adv.** [English *promising*; -*ly*.] In a promising manner; so as to give good promise of the future.

**pröm'-is-or, s.** [Eng. *promis(e)*, v.; -*or*.]

**Law:** One who promises; one who enters into a covenant.

\***pröm'-is-sive, a.** [Eng. *promis(e)*; -*ive*.] Making a promise.

**pröm'-is-sör-il-ỹ, adv.** [Eng. *promissory*; -*ly*.] By way of promise.

"Nor was he obliged by oath to a strict observation of that which *promissory* was unlawful."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xiv.

**pröm'-is-sör-ỹ, a.** [Lat. *promissor*=a promiser; Eng. adj. suff. -*y*.] Containing or of the nature of a promise or covenant to do or forbear to do something.

"As the preceptive part enjoins the most exact virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the *promissory*."—*Decay of Christian Piety*.

**promissory-note, s.**

**Comm.:** A written promise to pay a given sum of money to a certain person, at a specified date. The phrase "for value received" is usually inserted.

**promissory-oath, s.** [OATH.]

\***pröm-mit', v. t.** [Lat. *promitto*.] [PROMISE, v.] To disclose, to publish, to confess.

\***pröm'-önt, subst.** [An abbrev. of *promontory* (q. v.).] A promontory.

"The shore let her transcend the *promont* to desery."

*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. i.

\***pröm'-ön-tör'-i-öüs, a.** [English *promontory*; -*ous*.] Overhanging, like a promontory; hence, high and predominant.

"The Papists brag of their . . . *promontorious* celsitude."—*Adams: Works*, i. 422.

**pröm'-ön-tör-ỹ, s. & a.** [Latin *promontorium*, from *pro*=forward, and *mons* (genit. *montis*)=a mountain; Fr. *promontoire*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *promontorio*.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A headland; a high point of land projecting into the sea beyond the line of the coast; it differs from a cape in being properly high land, while a cape may be either high or low.

2. **Anat.:** A small projection, used chiefly:

(1) *Of the ear:* A small projection at the inner paries of the cavity of the tympanum, corresponding to the external scala of the cochlea.

(2) *Of the sacrum:* The projection formed by the union of the base of the sacrum with the last lumbar vertebra.

\***B. As adj.:** High, projecting.

**pröm-möte, v. i. & t.** [Lat. *promotus*, pa. par. of *promoveo*=to promote, to further; *pro*=forward, and *moveo*=to move; Fr. *promouvoir*; Sp. & Port. *promover*; Ital. *promovere*.]

\***A. Intransitive:**

1. To inform; to act as an informer.

"Thou, Sinus, that lov'st still to be *promoting* Because I sport about King Henry's marriage." *Harington: Epigrams*, p. 98.

2. To urge or incite another, especially to a wrong act.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To forward, to further, to advance; to contribute to the growth, increase, or advancement of. (*Milton: P. R.*, i. 205.)

2. To excite; to stir up.

"But why shouldst thou suspect the war's success?"

None fears it more, as none *promotes* it less." *Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xii. 286.

3. To exalt, to elevate; to raise to a higher position or rank; to prefer.

"He was *promoted* to so high an office."—*Grafton: Henry VI.* (an. 14.)

4. To get up and float, as a company.

\***pröm-möte-mënt, s.** [Eng. *promote*; -*ment*.] The same as PROMOTION (q. v.).

**pröm-möt-ēr, s.** [Eng. *promot(e)*; -*er*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. An informer.

"Promoters be those which in popular and penal actions do defer the names or complain of offenders."—*Cowell: The Interpreter*.

2. One who or that which promotes, furthers, or advances anything; a furtherer.

"That great and learned *promoter* of experimental philosophy."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 44.

3. One who stirs up or excites.

"The first *promoter* of the conspiracy."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 3.

4. One who promotes a company or financial undertaking; one who gets up a stock company.

"He might have been the *promoter* of some . . . gold mining company."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**II. Law:** The plaintiff in a suit in an ecclesiastical court.

"Mr. . . . proctor, who appeared on behalf of the *promoter*."—*Church Times*, Feb. 12, 1886.

**pröm-mö-tion, \*pro-mo-ci-on, s.** [Fr. *promotion*, from Lat. *promotionem*, accus. of *promotio*, from *promotus*; Sp. *promocion*; Ital. *promozione*.]

\*1. The act of informing; information against one. [PROMOTE.]

"Covetousness and *promotion* and such like are that right hand and right eye which must be cut off and plucked out."—*Tyndale: Exposition of Matthew* vi.

2. The act of promoting, furthering, or advancing; advancement, encouragement.

"No premium paid for *promotion* of the company."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. The act of promoting or raising in rank or position; preferment; exaltation in rank or position.

"Thy *promotion* will be thy destruction."

*Milton: P. R.*, iii. 202.

**pröm-mö-tive, a.** [Eng. *promot(e)*; -*ive*.] Tending or serving to promote, advance, or further; furthering, encouraging.

\***pröm-mö-tor, s.** [Lat.] An informer. (*P. Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 428.)

\***pröm-möv-äl, s.** [Eng. *promov(e)*; -*al*.] Promotion, advancement.

"For the *promoval* of the good of that youth."—*Urruhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xxix.

\***pröm-möve', v. t.** [Latin *promoveo*=to promote (q. v.).] To promote, to forward, to advance. (*Suckling: Loving and Beloved*.)

**pröm-möv-ent, s.** [Latin *promovens*, pr. par. of *promoveo*=to promote (q. v.).] The plaintiff in the instance court of the admiralty.

\***pröm-möv-ēr, s.** [Eng. *promov(e)*; -*er*.] A promoter.

"Burned with all the *promovers* thereof."—*Joye: Exposition of Daniel*, ch. vii.

**prompt (mp as m), \*prompte, a. & s.** [French *prompt*, from Lat. *promptus*=brought to light, at hand, ready; prop. pa. par. of *promo*=to take or bring forward; *pro*=forward, and *emo*=to take; Sp. & Ital. *pronto*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Ready and quick to act as occasion demands; sharp.

2. Given, done, or performed readily and without delay; quick, ready; characterized by, or done with, alacrity.

"That exact order and *prompt* obedience in which the strength of regular armies consists."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Acting quickly and readily; ready and willing.

"A matchless horse, though something old *Prompt* to his paces." *Scott: Marmion*, ii. 16.

\*4. Hasty, forward, petulant.

\*5. Inclined, disposed.

"To which the Grecians are most *prompt* and pregnant." *Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 4.

\*6. Unobstructed, open.

**B. As substantive:**

**Comm.:** (See extract.)

"A *prompt* is an agreement between a shipper or importer and a merchant, in which the former engages to sell certain specified goods at a given price, and the latter to take them up and pay for them at a specified date."—*Bithell: Counting-house Dictionary*.

**prompt-book, s.** The book used by the prompter of a theater.

**prompt-side, s.** The side of the stage, right of the audience, on which the prompter usually stands.

**prompt (mp as m), v. t.** [PROMPT, a.]

1. To urge or incite to action or exertion; to instigate.

"Revelations which *prompted* the paramount legal authority of Germany to advance so grave an impeachment."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. To dictate; to suggest to the mind.

"The voices of the choir far below may . . . *prompt* the song of praise."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. iii., ch. x.

3. To remind; to give notice to.

4. To assist, as a speaker, when at a loss, by suggesting the words forgotten or next in order; as, to *prompt* an actor.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**prōmp't-ēr** (mp as m), \***promp-tare**, s. [Eng. *prompt*, v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which prompts, urges, or incites to action or exertion.
2. One who assists a speaker, when at a loss, by suggesting or repeating words. Specif., a person placed behind the scenes in a theater, whose duty is to prompt or assist the actors when at a loss, by uttering the first words of a sentence, or words forgotten.

**prōmp't-i-tūde** (mp as m), s. [Fr., from Low Latin *promptitudo*, from Latin *promptus*=prompt (q. v.).]

1. Readiness or quickness of decision and action as occasion requires.
2. Readiness of will; cheerful alacrity; promptness.

**prōmp't-lŷ** (mp as m), \***prompt-lie**, adv. [Eng. *prompt*, a.; -ly.] In a prompt manner; with promptness or alacrity; quickly, readily, expeditiously.

"Government will promptly repudiate his action."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**prōmp't-nēss** (mp as m), \***prompt-nes**, subst. [Eng. *prompt*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prompt; readiness or quickness in decision and action; promptitude, cheerful alacrity.

**prōmp't-u-ar-ŷ** (mp as m), subst. & adj. [Lat. *promptuarium*; Fr. *promptuaire*.]

A. As subst.: A storehouse, a repository, a magazine.

"His judicious memory being a copious *promptuary* of what was profitable."—*Howe: Funeral Sermon on Dr. Bates*.

†B. As adj.: Pertaining to, or serving to make, preparation.

\***prōmp't-ure** (mp as m), s. [English *prompt*; -ure.] Prompting, suggestion, instigation.

"He hath fallen by *prompture* of the blood."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 4.

**prō-mūl-gāte**, v. t. [Latin *promulgatus*, pa. par. of *promulgo*=to publish. A word of unknown origin: perhaps for *provulgo*, from *vulgus*=the people, the public; Sp. & Port. *promulgar*; Ital. *promulgare*.] To publish; to make known by public declaration, as a law, tidings, &c.; to proclaim, to announce; to teach publicly or openly.

"*Promulgating* mischievous maxims."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

**prōm-ūl-gā-tion**, s. [Latin *promulgatio*, from *promulgatus*, pa. par. of *promulgo*=to promulgate (q. v.); Fr. *promulgation*; Sp. *promulgacion*; Ital. *promulgazione*.] The act of promulgating or publishing; publication; open declaration, or announcement, or teaching.

"In the *promulgation* of the Mosaic law."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 7.

**prōm-ūl-gā-tōr**, **prō-mūl-gā-tōr**, s. [Latin.] One who promulgates or publishes; a publisher.

**prō-mūl-gē**, v. t. [Latin *promulgo*=to promulgate (q. v.); Fr. *promulguer*.] To promulgate, to publish, to teach openly.

"When Christ *promulged* his doctrine."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

**prō-mūl-g-ēr**, s. [Eng. *promulg(e)*; -er.] One who promulgates; a promulgator.

**prō-mūs-çis**, s. [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat. *musca*=a fly.]

Entom.: The rostrum in the Rhynchota.

**prō-mŷ-çē-lī-ūm**, s. [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *mycelium* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Sacs in fungals, sometimes multiplying, sometimes developing into perfect plants. Example, the so-called budding of yeast.

**prō-nā-ōs**, s. [Gr., from *pro*=before, and *naos*=a temple.]

Arch.: The area immediately before a temple. The term is often used for the portico in front of a building. [NAOS.]

**prō-nā-tion**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *pronus*=prone (q. v.).]

1. That position of the hand when the thumb is turned toward the body and the palm downward.

2. The act of having the palm downward; that motion of the arm whereby the palm is turned downward; the opposite to supination (q. v.). It is effected by the pronator muscles.

**prō-nāt-ōr**, s. [PRONATION.]

Anat.: The name given to two muscles—*pronator teres* and *pronator quadratus*—of the forearm. Both assist in pronation, and the latter bends the forearm on the arm, and conversely.

**prōne**, a. [Fr., from Lat. *pronus*=inclined forward, from *pro*=forward, cogn. with Gr. *prēnēs*=headlong; Sansc. *pravana*=declining, ready, prone; Sp. & Ital. *prono*.]

1. Bending forward or downward; inclined; not erect.

"That with *prone* faces crop the foodful ground."—*Blackie: Lays of the Highlands*, p. 137.

2. Lying with the face downward; the opposite to supine.

"A monstrous serpent, on his belly *prone*."—*Milton: P. L.*, x. 514.

3. Rushing or falling downward or headlong.

4. Sloping, inclined; not level.

"A *prone* and sinking land."—*Blackmore: Creation*.

5. Inclined by disposition or natural tendency; disposed, propense. It is usually used in an ill sense; as, *prone* to strife, *prone* to intemperance, &c.

\*6. Eager, hot.

**prōne-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *prone*; -ly.] In a prone manner or position; so as to bend or incline forward or downward.

**prōne-nēss**, s. [Eng. *prone*; -ness.]

1. The state of being prone or bending forward or downward.

"*Proneness*, or the posture - animals looking downward."—*Browne: Vulgar Error*.

2. The state of lying with the face downward; the opposite to supineness.

3. Descent, declivity, steepness.

4. Inclination of will; disposition, propension, propensity, tendency.

"*Proneness* to do all that a man knows of God's will."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

**prōng'**, \***pronge**, \***prongue**, s. [Prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Wel. *procio*=to thrust, to poke; *procyr*=a poker; Gael. *brog*=to spur, to goad; Low Ger. *prange*=a stake.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A sharp-pointed instrument; a fork.

2. The spike of a fork or similar instrument; a tine.

3. A pointed projection; as, the *prongs* of a stag's antlers.

\*4. A pang, a throe, a sharp pain.

"*Throve*, womannys *pronge*, . . . *Erumpna*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. Bot.: *Arundinaria falcata*.

**prong-buck**, s. [PRONG-HORN ANTELOPE.]

**prong-chuck**, s.

Turning: A burnishing chuck with a steel prong.

**prong-hoe**, s. A hoe with prongs to break the earth.

**prong-horn**, s. [PRONG-HORN ANTELOPE.]

**prong-horn antelope**, s.

Zoology: *Antilocapra americana*, inhabiting the western parts of North America, from 53° N. to the plains of Mexico and California. It is rather more than four feet in length, and stands three feet at the shoulder. Pale fawn above and on the limbs; breast, abdomen, and rump white. The horns are branched, and are shed annually.

\***prōng**, v. t. [PRONG, s.] To stab, as with a prong or fork. (*Thackeray: Vanity Fair*, vol. ii., ch. xvii.)

**prōnged**, a. [Eng. *prong*; -ed.] Having prongs or sharp points.

\***prōn-i-tŷ**, s. [Latin *prinitas*, from *pronus*=prone (q. v.).] Proneness, disposition, tendency.

"Vicious *prinities* and inclinations of human nature."—*Killingbeck: Sermons*, p. 227.

**prō-nōm'-in-a-l**, a. [Lat. *pronomēn* (genit. *pronominis*)=a pronoun (q. v.); Fr. & Sp. *pronominal*; Ital. *pronominale*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pronoun.

**prō-nōm'-in-a-l-lŷ**, adv. [English *pronominal*; -ly.] As a pronoun; with the force or effect of a pronoun.

**prō-nōn-çē'**, a. [Fr.] [PRONOUNCE.]

Lit.: Pronounced; hence, strongly marked or defined; emphasized, decided, emphatic.

**prō-nō-tar-ŷ**, s. [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *notary*.] A first notary. (*Wharton*.)

**prō-nōun**, s. [Pref. *pro-*, and English *noun*; Lat. *pronomēn*; Fr. *pronom*; Sp. *pronombre*; Ital. *pronome*.]

Gram.: A word used in place of a noun or name in order to avoid the too frequent repetition of such noun or name, but differing from a noun in not being permanently attached to any certain object or class of objects, and in not being limited in its application. Pronouns in English are divided into (1) Personal, (2) Demonstrative, (3) Interrogative, (4) Relative, and (5) Indefinite. [DEMONSTRATIVE, PERSONAL POSSESSIVE, RELATIVE.] Interrogative pronouns are those which serve to ask a question, as *who? which? what?* Indefinite pronouns, or such as do not specify any particular object, are used, some as substantives, some as adjectives; as, *any, aught, each, every, other, &c.* In Middle English *man, men, or me* was used as an indefinite pronoun, its place being now taken by *one*, as in "*One says*." [ONE, B. 2.]

"As nouns are notes or signs of things, so *pronouns* are of nouns."—*Wilkins: Real Character*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

**prō-nōunçē'**, v. t. & i. [Fr. *prononcer*, from Lat. *pronuncio*=to pronounce: *pro*=forth, and *nuncio*=to tell; Sp. & Port. *pronunciar*; Ital. *pronunciare*, *pronunciare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To form or articulate by the organs of speech; to utter articulately; to speak; to represent vocally.

"His name is *pronounced* Broom."—*Ryron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*. (Note.)

2. To utter formally, solemnly, or officially; as, to *pronounce* sentence of death.

3. To speak, utter, or deliver rhetorically; as, to *pronounce* a speech.

4. To declare, to affirm.

"*Pronounce it faithfully*."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. To articulate.

2. To declare or affirm with authority; to speak confidently.

**prō-nōunçē'-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *pronounce*; -able.] Capable of being pronounced or uttered.

**prō-nōunçed'**, pa. par. & a. [PRONOUNCE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Emphasized; strongly marked or defined.

Parts may yet be slightly *pronounced* or *emphasized*."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 312.

**prō-nōunçē'-mēnt**, s. [Eng. *pronounce*; -ment.] The act of pronouncing; a formal declaration or announcement.

"To add anything like a *pronouncement* . . . is not the province of a general service."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays*, p. 217.

**prō-nōunç-ēr**, subst. [Eng. *pronounce(e)*; -er.] One who pronounces, utters, or declares.

"He is the *pronouncer* and executor of right."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. iv., § 4.

**prō-nōunç-īng**, pr. par. & a. [PRONOUNCE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Pertaining to, indicating, or teaching pronunciation; as, a *pronouncing* dictionary.

\***prō-nū'-kl-ā-l**, a. [Lat. *pronuba*=she who presides over marriage: *pro*=before, and *nubo*=to marry.] Presiding over marriage.

**prō-nū'-clē-ūs**, subst. [Pref. *pro-*, and English *nucleus*.]

Biology: A component part of the first embryonic or segmentation sphere, or blastosphere. Pronuclei are distinguished as male and female: the former consists of the germinal vesicle after the extrusion of polar globules from the ovum; the second is the head of a spermatozoon, which has penetrated the vitelline membrane, and sunk into the yolk substance.

"The male *pronucleus* gradually approaches the site of the female *pronucleus*; and as soon as it comes in contact with it, the latter, which was previously motionless, assumes a new activity, and the two *pronuclei*, impelled perhaps by the amoeboid movements of the yolk protoplasm which accompany the change, finally unite, or are fused into one."—*Quain: Anatomy* (ed. 9th), ii. 740.

\***prō-nūn'-çī-a-ble**, adj. [Lat. *pronunciabilis*.] Pronounceable.

\***prō-nūn'-çī-a-l**, adj. [Lat. *pronuncio*=to pronounce.] Pertaining to pronunciation.

**prō-nūn'-çī-a-mēn'-tō**, **prō-nūn'-çī-a-mī-ēn'-tō** (c as th), subst. [Sp. *pronunciamento*.] A manifesto; a formal declaration or announcement; a pronouncement.

**prō-nūn'-çī-ā-tion**, subst. [Fr. *pronunciation*, from Lat. *pronunciationem*, accus. of *pronunciatio*=a pronouncing, from *pronunciatus*, pa. par. of *pronuncio*=to pronounce (q. v.); Sp. *pronunciacion*; Ital. *pronunciacione*.]

1. The act or mode of pronouncing or articulating; the act of uttering with articulation; the mode of uttering words or letters; utterance.

"One kind of difference in the *pronunciation* of different nations."—*Wilkins: Real Character*, pt. iii., ch. xiv.

2. That part of rhetoric which teaches to speak in public with propriety and gracefulness; delivery of a speech.

"Propriety of *pronunciation*."—*Blair: Lectures*, vol. ii., § 33.

\***prō-nūn'-çī-ā-tive**, a. [Latin *pronunciat(us)*, pa. par. of *pronuncio*=to pronounce (q. v.); Eng. adj. suff. -ive.]

1. Of or pertaining to pronunciation; *pronunciatory*.

2. Uttering or affirming confidently; dogmatical.

"The confident and *pronunciative* school of Aristotle."—*Bacon: Prometheus*.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**  
**-cian**, **-tian = shan**. **-tion**, **-sion = shün**; **-tion**, **-sion = zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.



**prō-nūn'-ċī-ā-tōr**, *s.* [Latin.] One who pronounces; a pronouncer.

**prō-nūn'-ċī-ā-tōr-ŷ**, *adj.* [English pronunciation; -y.] Pertaining or relating to pronunciation.

**prō-œ'-mī-ōn**, *s.* [Greek *proimion*.] A proem (q. v.). (Tennyson: *Lucretius*, 70.)

**proōf**, \***preove**, \***preef**, \***preve**, \***profe**, \***preife**, \***priefe**, \***profe**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *preuve*=a proof, from Low Lat. *proba*, from Lat. *probo*=to prove (q. v.); Port. & Ital. *prova*; Sp. *prueba*; Dan. *prøve*; Sw. *prof*; Dut. *proof*; Ger. *probe*.]

**A. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act or process of proving or trying; any act, process, or operation done with a view to ascertain the truth or fact; a test, a trial.

"Put it in proof."—Shakesp.: *Lear*, iv. 6.

2. That which serves to prove, try, or test anything; that which serves as evidence; that which proves or establishes any truth or fact; that evidence which is sufficient to satisfy the mind of the certainty of the truth of a fact, statement, or proposition.

3. The state of being proved, tried, or tested, and having stood the test; firmness, hardness; firm temper; impenetrability.

"I am her knight by proof."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 5.

4. Defensive arms tried and found impenetrable.

"He, Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,  
Confronted him." Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 2.

5. That which is proved or experienced; truth or knowledge gained by experience; experience.

"Who knows by history, report, or his own proof."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 2.

6. A test applied to certain articles, manufactured or not. [PROOF-SPIRIT.]

**II. Technically:**

**1. Engraving:**

(1) An impression taken from a steel or copper plate in the course of its execution, to determine its forwardness.

(2) An early impression of a completed plate before the printing of the regular edition.

2. *Print.*: [FIRST-PROOF, REVISE.]

**B. As adjective:**

1. Impenetrable; able to resist physically or morally. (Frequently used in composition, as *water-proof*, *fire-proof*, &c.)

"Fight with hearts more proof than shields."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 4.

¶ It is now followed by *against*, formerly also by *to*.

"Proof against all temptation."

Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 533.

2. Used in proving or testing; as, a *proof charge* of powder.

3. Of a certain alcoholic strength; as, *proof spirit*.

¶ (1) *Proof of sugar*: The test by which a sugar-boiler judges of the condition of the condensed syrup.

(2) *Proof of gunpowder*: Samples of powder are proved before being made up into cartridges, to see that each quantity produces the same range, and afterward a proportion of cartridges are fired from rifles on fixed rests. These are fired in pairs at a target marked with squares, so that the exact position of the bullet-marks in a series of shots can be ascertained. Powder, when freely burnt, should leave no residuum; the grains should be even in size, well-glazed, and without dust, and its density should be uniform.

(3) *Proof of ordnance*: Guns are proved by using charges of powder considerably heavier than they would be required to bear with special bolts or projectiles. The guns are fired by electricity, and examined after every round. The number of rounds fired for "proof" is not specified.

**proof-house**, *s.* A house fitted up for proving the barrels of firearms.

**proof-plane**, *s.*

*Elect.*: An instrument for collecting frictional electricity, or carrying their small charges from one conductor to another. It is usually a small disc of metal, or card, covered with gold leaf or tin-foil, and mounted upon a handle of some insulating material.

**proof-planer**, *s.* *Print.*: A planer covered with cloth, used in hammering proof.

**proof-plug**, *s.* A plug screwed temporarily into the breech of a gun-barrel to be proved.

**proof-print**, *s.* [PROOF, A. II. 1 (2).]

**proof-sheet**, *s.* [PROOF, A. II. 2.]

**proof-spirit**, *s.*

*Comm.*: A mixture of about equal parts of distilled water and absolute alcohol. In this country proof-spirit is by law defined as containing one-half

its volume of alcohol of a specific gravity at 60° F. of 0.7939. Proof-spirit itself has at the same degree of temperature a specific gravity of 0.9353, each 100 parts by volume containing 50 parts alcohol and 53.71 of water, the apparent excess of water being due to contraction of the liquids on mixing. It is defined by the Act 58 Geo. III. c. 28, to be "such as shall, at a temperature of 51° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, weigh exactly  $\frac{1}{16}$  parts of an equal measure of distilled water." Its specific gravity=9198 at 15°, and it contains 49 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol.

**proof-staff**, *s.* A metallic straight-edge by which a wooden staff is tested and corrected. [RED-STAFF.]

**proof-stick**, *s.*

*Sugar-making*: A stick with which a small quantity of syrup is lifted from the open pan or the vacuum-pan to judge, by the rapidity and character of its crystallization, the condition of the contents of the pan.

**proof-text**, *s.* A text or passage of Scripture relied upon for proving a doctrine, &c.

**proōf'-lëss**, *adj.* [Eng. *proof*; -less.] Unsupported by or wanting proof; unproved; not proved.

"Such questionable, not to say altogether *proofless*, conceits."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 290.

**proōf'-lëss-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *proofless*; -ly.] Without proof.

**prō-ōp'-ċic**, *a.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. *opsis*=the face, the visage.]

*Anthrop.*: A term applied to individuals or races having the naso-malar index above 110, as is the case with the Caucasians.

**prō-ō'-tċic**, *adj.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. *ous* (genit. *otos*)=the ear.]

*Compar. Anat.*: Pertaining to the anterior ossification of the auditory capsule, corresponding to part of the petrous bone in man.

**prōp**, *v. t.* [PROP, *s.*]

**I. Literally:**

1. To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against as a support. (Generally followed by up; as, to *prop up* a wall.)

2. To support by standing under or against.

"Down it fell, end with it bore  
Crowdero, whom it propp'd before."

Butler: *Hudibras*, i. 2.

**II. Fig.**: To support, to sustain; to save from ruin or decay. (Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 6.)

**prōp**, \***proppe**, *subst.* [Ir. *propa*=a prop; Gael. *prop*=a support, *prop*=to prop; O. Dut. *proppe*=an iron branch, *proppen*=to prop; Dan. *prop*=a prop; Sw. *propp*; Ger. *pfropf*=a cork, a stopple, *pfropfen*=to cram, stuff, or thrust into.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A support; that which sustains a superincumbent weight; that on which anything rests for support; a stay. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Our last prop,  
Our happy life's only remaining stay."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

2. *Vehicles*: A stem fastened to the carriage bow for the attachment of the stretcher-piece.

**prop-joint**, *s.*

*Vehicles*: The jointed bar which spreads the bows of a calash-top.

**prop-stay**, *s.* A transverse water-tube crossing a boiler-flue, forming a passage for the water and increasing the flue surface by the exposure of its exterior surface to the heated current.

**prop-wood**, *s.*

1. Saplings and underwood suitable for cutting into props.

2. Short stout lengths of fir and other wood, used for propping up the roofs of coal-mines.

**prop-word**, *s.* [PILLOW-WORD.]

**prō-pæ-deū'-tċic**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *propaideutikos*, from *propaideuo*=to teach beforehand; *pro*=before, and *paideuo*=to teach; *pais* (genit. *paidos*)=a child.]

**A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to propædeutics or the introduction to any art or science; acting or serving as an introduction to any art or science; instructing beforehand.

**B. As subst.**: An introduction to any art or science; an introduction generally.

"Kantianism . . . is being developed into a propædeutic to Christianity."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

**prō-pæ-deū'-tċic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *propædeutic*; -al.] The same as PROPÆDEUTIC (q. v.).

**prō-pæ-deū'-tċics**, *subst.* [PROPÆDEUTIC.] The preliminary learning or instruction connected with any art or science; the knowledge and rules necessary for the study of any particular art, science, &c.

\***prōp'-a-gā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *propag(ate)*; -able.]

1. Capable of being propagated or continued and multiplied by natural generation or production.

2. Capable of being propagated or spread by any means, as doctrines, principles, &c.

**prōp'-a-gān'-dā**, *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. *Church History*: The Congregation *de Propaganda Fide*, a commission of Cardinals charged with the direction of all matters connected with foreign missions in the Roman Church. The Congregation was established by Gregory XV. by the bull *Inscrutabile* (July 22, 1622), and now has its seat in the Palazzo Ferrattini, in the Piazza di Spagna, Rome. Pope Urban VIII. (1623-44) founded the Propaganda College in furtherance of the design of his predecessor; and here young men of all nations are trained for the priesthood, and take an oath to devote themselves for life to the foreign missions in whatever province or vicariate they may be appointed to by the Congregation.

"The celebrated printing-office of the Propaganda is rich in Oriental types, and has produced many works of great typographical beauty. . . . The annual examination of the pupils, which takes place in January [on the day before the Epiphany] is an interesting scene which few travelers, who are then in Rome, omit to attend; the pupils reciting poetry and speeches in their several languages, accompanied also by music, as performed in their several countries."—*Murray's Handbook of Rome* (ed. 1881), p. 294.

2. Hence, any institution, system, or programme for propagating any particular doctrine or set of doctrines.

"A reverent propaganda of unbelief."—*London Echo*.

**prōp'-a-gānd'-ċism**, *subst.* [Eng. *propagand(a)*; -ism.] The system or practice of propagating any particular doctrine or views.

**prōp'-a-gānd'-ċist**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *propagand(a)*; -ist.]

**A. As subst.**: One who devotes himself to the propagation of any particular doctrine or views.

**B. As adj.**: Pertaining to, or connected with, propagandism of any kind.

"Propagandist objects."—*London Echo*.

**prōp'-a-gāte**, *v. t. & i.* [Latin *propagatus*, pa. par. of *propago*=to peg down, to propagate by layers, to produce, to beget; *pro*=before, and *pag*, root of *pango*=to fasten, to fix; allied to *propages*, *propago*=a layer; Fr. *propager*; Sp. *propagar*; Ital. *propagare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Literally:**

1. To continue or multiply by generation or successive production; to cause to reproduce itself. (Said of animals or plants.)

\*2. To scatter.

"This short harangue propagated the Junco."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 544.

**II. Figuratively:**

\*1. To generate, to produce, to originate.

"Superstitious notions, propagated in fancy, are hardly ever totally eradicated."—*Richardson: Clarissa*.

\*2. To promote, to increase.

"Griefs of mine own lie heavy in my breast,  
Which thou wilt propagate."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 1.

3. To spread, to disseminate, to diffuse, to extend, to promote; to cause to spread or extend.

"This practice, therefore, of acting vices, doth onely propagate them."—*Prynne: 1 History-Mastie*, iii. 3.

**B. Intrans.**: To have offspring or issue; to be reproduced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants.

"No need that thou  
Should'st propagate, already infinite."

Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 419.

**prōp'-a-gā'-tion**, *subst.* [Lat. *propagatio*, from *propagatus*, pa. par. of *propago*=to propagate (q. v.); Fr. *propagation*.]

1. The act of propagating; continuance or multiplication of the kind or species by generation or reproduction. (Rarely applied except to plants.)

"Retarding or forwarding the propagation of mankind."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. ii., ess. 11.

2. The spreading or dissemination of anything, as of doctrines, learning, &c.; diffusion.

\*3. Increase, extension, augmentation, enlargement.

**prōp'-a-gā-tive**, *adj.* [Eng. *propagat(e)*; -ive.] Tending or having the power to propagate.

**prōp'-a-gā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat.]

1. One who propagates; one whose business it is to propagate plants by budding, grafting, &c.

2. One who disseminates, spreads, or promotes; a disseminator.

"The chief propagator of that doctrine among the Greeks."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 22.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



†prōp'-a-gā-trēss, \*prop-a-ga-tresse, s. [Eng. *propagat(e)*; -ress.] A female propagator or promoter.

\*prō-pā'-gō (pl. prō-pāg'-ī-nēs), s. [Latin = a layer, a shoot.]

1. *Hort.*: The branch laid down in the process of layering.

2. *Bot. (pl.)*: [BACILLUS.]

prō-pāg'-ū-lūm (pl. prō-pāg'-ū-la), s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *propago* (q. v.).]

*Botany*:

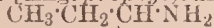
1. (*Sing.*): A runner, ending in a germinating bud. [OFFSET, II, 3.]

2. (*Pl.*): The grains constituting *Soredia* (q. v.).

prō-pāl'-æ-ō-thēr'-ī-ūm, subst. [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *palæotherium* (q. v.).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of *Tapiridæ*, from the Eocene Tertiary of Europe. The transverse ridges of the molars are broken up into transversely-arranged tubercles.

prōp'-āl'-a-nīne, s. [Eng. *prop(yl)*, and *alanine*.]



*Chem.*:  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{NO}_2 = \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$  Amido-

butyric acid. An inodorous, crystalline compound, produced by heating bromobutyric acid with ammonia. It forms stellate groups of small needles, or leafy crystals, slightly soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, sweet to the taste, neutral to vegetable colors, and unites both with acids and bases. The nitrate,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{NO}_2 \cdot \text{HNO}_3$ , crystallizes in fern-like groups of silky needles, very soluble in water and alcohol, and having an acid reaction. A lead compound,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{16}\text{Pb}''\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{H}_2\text{Pb}'\text{O}_2$ , is obtained as a white crystalline powder by boiling an aqueous solution of propalanine with lead oxide.

prō-pāle', v. t. [Latin *pro*=forth, and *palam*=openly.] To publish, to disclose. (*Scotch.*)

prō-pāne, s. [Eng. *prop(yl)*; -ane.]

*Chem.*:  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8 = \text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$ . Methyleneethyl. One of the constituents of petroleum, and produced by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid on isopropyl iodide. It is a gas, soluble in one-sixth of its volume of alcohol, and liquefies at  $-20^\circ$ .

prō-par'-gyl, s. [Eng. *prop(yl)*, and (*pel*)*argyl*.]

*Chem.*:  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7$ . The hypothetical radicle of dipropargyl (q. v.).

propargyl-ethyl ether, subst. [PROPARGYLIC-ETHER.]

prō-par-gyl'-ic, a. [Eng. *propargyl*; -ic.] Derived from, or containing, propargyl.

propargylic alcohol, s.

*Chemistry*:  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{O} = \text{CH}:\text{C}:\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ . A colorless mobile liquid, obtained by distilling slowly a mixture of brom-allylic alcohol, potassic hydrate, and a little water. It has a burning taste, an agreeable smell, and is miscible with water. Specific gravity, .9628 at  $21^\circ$ ; vapor density, 1.9; boiling point,  $115^\circ$ . Its vapor burns in air with a luminous flame.

propargylic-ether, s.

*Chem.*:  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_8\text{O} = \text{CH}:\text{C}:\text{CH}_2\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$ . Propargyl-ethyl ether. Obtained by digesting allylene dibromide with alcoholic potash. It is a colorless liquid, possesses a disagreeable odor, specific gravity .83 at  $7^\circ$ , and boils at  $81^\circ$ . With ammoniacal cuprous chloride it gives a yellow precipitate.

\*prō-pās'-siōn (ss as sh), s. [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *passion* (q. v.).] A substitute for passion or suffering.

"The passions of Christ are by divines called rather *propussions* than *passions* themselves."—*Reynolds: On the Passions*, 39.

†prō-pēd, subst. [Lat. *pro*=for, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.]

*Entom.*: Kirby's name for a proleg (q. v.).

prō-pēl', v. t. [Lat. *propello*=to drive forward; *pro*=forward, and *pello*=to drive.] To drive forward; to cause to move forward; to urge or press forward or onward by force.

prō-pēl'-lent, a. [Lat. *propellens*, pr. par. of *propello*=to propel (q. v.).] Driving or urging forward; propelling.

prō-pēl'-lēr, s. [Eng. *propel*; -er.] One who or that which propels; specif. the screw by which a steamship is driven through the water; a vessel thus propelled. [SCREW, s.]

"Projecting from the two-fold disc a row of *propellers* will be seen to be in active motion."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

propeller-pump, s. A form of rotary pump in which the wheel resembles the propeller-wheel of the marine service.

\*prō-pēmp'-tī-kōn (mp as m), s. [Gr. *propemptikos*=accompanying, from *propempō*=to send forth or forward; *pro*=forward, and *pempō*=to send.]

*Literature*: A poetical address to one about to start on a journey.

†prō-pēnd', v. i. [Latin *propendeo*=to hang forward; *pro*=forward, and *pendeo*=to hang.] [PROPENSE.] To incline to anything; to have a propensity to anything.

"My sprightly brethren, I *propend* to you,

In resolution to keep Helen still."

*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 3.

†prō-pēn'-dēn-çȳ (1), s. [Eng. *propenden(t)*; -cy.] A leaning or disposition toward anything; a propensity.

†prō-pēn'-dēn-çȳ (2), s. [Lat. *pro*=forward, and *pendo*=to weigh.] Careful deliberation or consideration.

"That attention, and *propendency* of actions."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

prō-pēnd'-ent, a. [Lat. *propendens*, pr. par. of *propendeo*=to propend (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Inclining forward or toward anything.

2. *Bot.*: Hanging forward and downward.

prō-pēne, s. [PROPYLENE.]

propene-alcohol, s.

*Chem.*:  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_2 = (\text{C}_3\text{H}_6)''(\text{OH})_2$ . A diatomic alcohol formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on glycerin. It is colorless, inodorous, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and boils at  $188^\circ$ - $189^\circ$ .

prō-pēne', a. [Lat. *propensus*, pa. par. of *propendeo*=to propend (q. v.).] Leaning or inclining morally; inclined or disposed, whether to good or ill; having an inclination or propensity; prone. (*Cowper: Task*, v. 585.)

prō-pēne'-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *propense*; -ly.] In a propense manner; with natural tendency or inclination.

"Is there no difference betwixt one *propensely* going out of the road, and a hapless wanderer, straying by delusion?"—*Sterne: Sermons*, No. xviii.

prō-pēne'-nēs, s. [English *'propense*; -ness.] The quality or state of being propense; propensity; natural tendency; proneness.

"There is a *propenseness* to diseases in the body."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 573.

prō-pēn'-sion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *propensionem*, accus. of *propensio*, from *propensus*=propense (q. v.); Sp. *propension*; Ital. *propensione*.]

1. The state or condition of tending to move in any direction.

"Bodies that of themselves have no *propensions* to any determinate place."—*Digby: On Bodies*.

2. Propensity, proneness; natural tendency or inclination.

"We could not do without our stock of passions and *propensions* of all sorts."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays*, p. 99.

prō-pēn'-sī-tŷ, s. [Lat. *propensus*=propense (q. v.).] Bent of mind; natural tendency or inclination; disposition toward anything good or evil, but especially toward evil; proclivity, bias, proneness.

"Once the *propensity* gets hold of a man, his pen never keeps still."—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i., ch. iv.

\*prō-pēn'-sive, a. [Eng. *propens(e)*; -ive.] Inclined, favorable.

"His *propensive* minde towards them."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*.

prō-pēn'-yl, subst. [Eng. *propen(e)*; -yl (q. v.).] [GLYCERYL.]

propenyl-alcohol, s. [GLYCERIN.]

propenyl-bromide, s.

*Chem.*:  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{Br} = \text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{Br})\text{CH}_2$ . A compound formed by the action of bromine on allyl iodide,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{I}$ . It is isomeric with brompropylene, and boils at  $48^\circ$ .

propenyl-trichloride, s.

*Chem.*:  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_3 = \text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{Cl})\text{CHCl}_2$ . Formed, together with glyceryl trichloride, by heating to  $170^\circ$  a mixture of iodine chloride and propylene dichloride. It is a colorless oil, distilling between  $133^\circ$  and  $140^\circ$ .

prōp'-ēr, \*pro-pre, \*pro-pire, a. & adv. [Fr. *propre*, from Latin *proprius*=one's own, proper; prob. allied to *prope*=near; Port. & Ital. *proprio*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

\*1. One's own; belonging to one's self. (Joined to any of the possessives.)

"Our proper son."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

2. Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common; belonging naturally or essentially to one particular individual or state.

"Faults proper to himself."

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v.

3. Natural, original. (*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 634.)

4. Correct, just, suitable, appropriate, according to usage.

"I writ not always in the *proper* terms of navigation, land service, &c."—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*. (Dedic.)

5. Fit, snitable, becoming.

"'Tis *proper* I obey him."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

\*6. Respectable, honest, decent.

"A *proper* maid in Florence."

*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

7. Well-made, good-looking, handsome, of good appearance. (*Hebrews* xi. 23.)

8. Properly or rightly so called; real, actual; as, the garden *proper*.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Inclosing only a single floret, flower, &c.

2. *Gram.*: Applied to a noun when it is the name of any particular person or thing, as James, Emerson, New York, Chicago, &c.; the opposite to *common*.

3. *Her.*: Represented in its natural color. (Said of charges.)

B. As adv.: Properly, greatly, very, exceedingly; as, *proper* good. (*Vulgar.*)

\*¶ In *proper*: Individually, privately, as one's own.

proper-chant, s.

*Music*: An old name for the key of C major, which had its Mi in B; that is, which had B for its leading note.

proper-feud, s.

*Old Eng. Law*: An original and genuine feud held by pure military service.

proper-jurisdiction, s.

*Scots Law*: Jurisdiction in virtue of office.

proper-motion, s.

*Astron.*: Actual as opposed to apparent motion. Used of the fixed stars. [STAR.]

\*prōp'-ēr-āte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *properatus*, pa. par. of *propere*=to hasten.] To hasten, to hurry.

"Awhile to keep off death which *properates*."

*Vicars: Translation of Virgil*.

\*prōp'-ēr-ā-tion, subst. [Lat. *properatio*, from *properatus*, pa. par. of *propere*=to hasten.] The act or state of hastening; haste.

"There is great preparation of this banquet, *properation* to eat it."—*Adams: Works*, i. 216.

prō-pēr'-ī-spōme, subst. [Gr. *properispōmenon*, from *properispaō*=to circumflex the penult; *pro*=before; *peri*=around, and *spaō*=to draw.]

*Greek Pros.*: A word having a circumflex accent on the penult.

prōp'-ēr-lŷ, \*pro-pre-liche, \*pro-pre-ly, adv. [Eng. *proper*; -ly.]

1. In a proper manner; fitly, suitably, becomingly; as, to be *properly* dressed.

2. In a strict or proper sense; strictly.

"The body *properly* hath neither."

*Milton: P. L.*, x. 791.

3. Entirely, quite, very much.

"*Properly* confounded."—*Pepys: Diary*, June 24, 1664.

prōp'-ēr-nēs, \*pro-per-nes, s. [Eng. *proper*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being proper; propriety.

\*2. Good looks, good appearance, handsomeness.

"The *properness* of the child."—*Udall: Acts* vii.

prōp'-ēr-tied, adj. [Eng. *property*; -ed.] Possessed of property.

"An institution devoted to the *propertied* and satisfied classes generally."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays*, p. 163.

prōp'-ēr-tŷ, \*pro-pre-tec, \*prop-ir-te, subst. [O. Fr. *proprieté*=fitness, property, from Lat. *proprietas*, accus. of *proprietas*=a property, ownership, from *proprius*=one's own, proper; Fr. *propriété*; Ital. *proprietà*. Property and propriety are doublets.]

1. A peculiar quality of anything; that which is inherent in or naturally essential to anything; a quality, a characteristic, an attribute.

"The moral *properties* and scope of things."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

2. Character, disposition, nature.

"It is the abject *property* of most."

*Cowper: Task*, v. 246.

\*3. Propriety.

"Our poets excel in grandity and gravity, smoothness and *property*, in quickness and briefness."—*Camden: Remains*.

4. The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of anything; ownership. It may be a right unlimited in point of duration, and unrestricted in point of disposition, or a right limited in duration, as a life interest.

"The third absolute right, inherent in every Englishman, is that of *property*, which consists in the free use, enjoyment, and disposal of all his acquisitions, without any control or diminution, save only by the laws of the land, which are extremely watchful in ascertaining and protecting this right."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 1.



5. That which is held by such a right; that which is owned; that to which a person has the legal title, whether it is in his possession or not. Property in Law is divided into *real* and *personal*.

"A franchise, an office, a right of common, a peerage, or other *property* of the like unsubstantial kind."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 2.

\*6. Participation.

"Here I disclaimed all my paternal care,  
Propinquity and *property* of blood."

*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

7. A thing wanted for and applied to a particular purpose; an implement; specif., any article necessary for the mounting and production of a play on the stage, or for a similar performance; a stage requisite.

"The supernumeraries and *properties*, so to speak, of a theatrical pageant."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

¶ *Property of matter*: [MATTER.]

*property-man*, s.

*Theatrical*: The man in charge of the *properties*.  
PROPERTY, s., 7.]

"The thunders are supplied by the *property-man*."—*Emerson: English Traits*, ch. xiii.

*property-qualification*, s. A qualification for filling certain offices, founded on one's possessing property of certain aggregate or annual value.

*property-room*, s.

*Theat.*: The room in a theater in which the *properties* are kept.

*property-tax*, s. A direct tax levied on property.  
[INCOME-TAX, II.]

\**prōp'ēr-tŷ*, v. t. [PROPERTY, s.]

1. To make property of; to seize and hold as one's own; to appropriate.

"They have here *propertied* me."

*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

2. To endow with properties or qualities.

"His voice was *propertied*

As all the tuned spheres."

*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

\**prō-phāne*, a. & v. [PROFANE.]

*prōph'-a-sis*, s. [Gr. from *prophainō*=to show before: *pro*=before, and *phainō*=to show.]

*Med.*: The same as PROGNOSIS (q. v.).

*prōph'-ē-čŷ*, \**proph-e-cie*, \**proph-e-sie*, \**proph-e-sy*, s. [O. Fr. *prophecie*, *prophetie*, from Lat. *prophetia*, from Gr. *prophēteia*=a prediction, from *prophētēs*=a prophet (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *profecia*; Ital. *profezia*.]

\*1. The act of prophesying, foretelling, or predicting; prediction.

2. That which is prophesied, foretold, or predicted; a prediction; a declaration of something to come; specif. a prediction inspired by God.  
[PROPHET, ¶ 1.]

"A *prophecie* sais he sall die."

*Robert de Brunne*, p. 282.

¶ Some consider every Scripture prophecy as having but a single sense and a single fulfillment; some, a double sense, the first referring to a near event, the second to a remote one, specially the mission or death of Christ. Extreme rationalists, on the contrary, deny that predictions exist. The fulfillment of prophecy is deemed one of the leading branches of Christian evidence.

\*3. A book of prophecies; a history.

"The rest of the acts of Solomon . . . are they not written in the *prophecy* of Ahijah the Shilonite?"—*2 Chron.* ix. 29.

\*4. The public interpretation of Holy Scripture; exhortation and instruction.

"*Prophecy* comprehends these three things: prediction; singing, by the dictate of the Spirit; and understanding and explaining the mysterious, hidden sense of scripture."—*Locke: Paraphrase of 1 Cor.* xii. (Note.)

\**proph-onger*, s. An inventor of prophecies. (*Fuller*.)

*prōph'-ē-sī-ēr*, s. [Eng. *prophecy*; -er.] One who prophesies or predicts events; a prophet.

"He hath deceived me like a double-meaning *prophetier*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

*prōph'-ē-sŷ*, \**proph-e-cy*, \**proph-e-cie*, v. t. & i. [PROPHECY, s.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To predict, to foretell, to prognosticate.

"To *prophecy* against this house all the words that ye have heard."—*Jeremiah* xxvi. 12.

\*2. To foreshow.

"Methought thy very gait did *prophecy*  
A royal nobleness." *Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

3. To give signs of beforehand; to herald.

"The blue-bird *propheying* spring."

*Longfellow: It is not always May*.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To utter prophesies or predictions; to foretell future events.

"Ye hypocrites, well did Esaias *prophecy* of you."—*Matt.* xv. 7.

\*2. To interpret or explain Holy Scripture; to preach; to exhort in religious matters.

"[The exercise] called *propheying* was this: that the ministers within a precinct did meet upon a week-day in some principal town, where there was some ancient grave minister that was president, and an auditory admitted of gentlemen, or other persons of leisure. Then every minister successively, beginning with the youngest, did handle one and the same part of Scripture."—*Bacon: Pacification of the Church*.

*prōph'-ēt*, \**proph-ete*, s. [Fr. *prophète*, from Latin *propheta*, from Greek *prophētēs*=one who declares things, an expounder, a prophet: *pro*=before, publicly, and *phēmī*=to say, to speak; Sp., Port., & Ital. *profeta*.]

1. One who prophesies; one who foretells future events; a foreteller, a predictor: specif. one who, under divine inspiration and instruction, announced future events, as Moses, David, Isaiah, &c.

"Hence, in a Roman mouth, the graceful name  
Of *prophet* and of poet was the same."

*Cowper: Table Talk*, 501.

†2. An interpreter, a spokesman.

"I have made thee a god to Pharaoh; and Aaron thy brother shall be thy *prophet*."—*Exodus* vii. 1.

¶ 1. *The Prophets*:

(1) Men divinely inspired, and who often uttered predictions of future events. Three Hebraic words are applied to the Old Testament prophets; the most common is *nabhi*, from the verb *nabha*=primarily, to bubble forth, to send forth copious floods of speech, hence in Niphal=to speak under a divine impulse, to prophesy (1 Sam. ix. 9; 1 Kings xx. 13); the second *roeh*=a seer, from *raah*=to see (1 Sam. ix. 9), and the third *chhozeh*=a seer, from *chhazah*=to see, to look (1 Chron. xxi. 9; xxv. 5, &c.). It is connected with *chhazon*=a vision. The second term was the oldest (1 Sam. ix. 9). Both it and *chhozeh* suggest that the subjects of the prophecies passed before the eyes of the seer in panoramic vision (cf. Isaiah i. 1; Ezek. i. 4; Rev. i. 12), he simply recording what he saw. In many cases, however, words were communicated (Jer. i. 4, 9, 11, 12). The first word, *nabhi*, suggested that when inspired communications had to be made, the prophet, like a frenzied person raving, uttered words in a copious flood, flowing forth with some considerable impulse. Abraham is called a prophet (Gen. xx. 7); it is implied that Moses was one (Deut. xviii. 15; Acts vii. 37), but the more typical prophets began with Samuel (Acts xiii. 20), who was a civil ruler as well. Yet the full development of the prophetic order was not till the separation between the two kingdoms. In Judah the general faithfulness to Jehovah left them less scope. In the kingdom of Israel, on the other hand, where the worship, even when nominally that of Jehovah, was idolatrous, and where that of Baal often prevailed, the prophets were very prominent and influential, denouncing apostasy and moral depravity. The first, like Elijah, Elisha, &c., have left no writings; the later prophets have. [(2.)] The last of the Old Testament prophets passed away with Malachi, and scribes took their place. In the early church there were prophets (Rom. xii. 6; 1 Cor. xii. 28; Ephes. iv. 11, &c.). Their chief function seems to have been preaching in the church (1 Cor. xiv. 2-5).

(2) The prophetic books of the Old Testament, or the Old Testament except the books of Moses (Matt. xxii. 40; Luke xxiv. 27).

2. *School of the Prophets*: An association of the prophets in which the elder lovingly trained the younger, who were called their sons (1 Kings xx. 35). First Elijah, and then Elisha, presided over such a society.

\**prōph'-ēt*, v. i. [PROPHET, s.] To prophesy.

"*Propheying* Helenas."

*Stanhurst: Virgil's Æneid*, iii. 727.

*prōph'-ēt-ēss*, \**prof-et-esse*, \**proph-et-isse*, *subst.* [Fr. *prophétesse*, from Lat. *prophetissa*; Port. *profetissa*; Ital. *profetessa*.] A female prophet; a woman who foretells future events.

"Say, poor Margaret was a *prophetess*."

*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 3.

*prō-phēt'-ic*, *prō-phēt'-ic-al*, \**prō-phēt'-ick*, \**pro-phet-ique*, \**prō-phēt'-ic-all*, a. [French *prophétique*, from Lat. *propheticus*, from Gr. *prophētikos*, from *prophētēs*=a prophet (q. v.); Sp. & Ital. *profetico*.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, a prophet or prophecy; containing or having the nature of a prophecy. (*Milton, P. R.*, iii. 184.)

2. Predictive, presaging, presageful.

"Lend me ten thousand eyes,

And I will fill them with *prophetic* tears."

*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 2.

prophetic-types, s. pl.

*Biol.*: (See extract.)

"There are entire families, among the representatives of older periods, of nearly every class of animals, which, in the state of their perfect development, exemplify such prophetic relations, and afford, within the limits of the animal kingdom at least, the most unexpected evidence that the plan of the whole creation had been maturely considered long before it was executed. Such types I have for some time past been in the habit of calling *prophetic-types*."—*Agassiz: Classification*, p. 176.

*prō-phēt'-ī-cāl'-ī-tŷ*, s. [Eng. *prophetic*; -ity.] The quality or state of being prophetic; prophetic-icalness.

*prō-phēt'-ic-al-lŷ*, *adv.* [Eng. *prophetic*; -ly.]

1. In a prophetic manner; in manner of a prophecy; by way of prediction.

2. With knowledge of futurity.

"How oft I gaz'd, *prophetically* sad."

*Young: Night Thoughts*, vi. 17.

*prō-phēt'-ic-al-nēss*, s. [English *prophetic*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prophetic.

*prōph'-ēt-ism*, s. [Eng. *prophet*; -ism.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or art of a prophet; prophecy.

"This Canaanite *prophetism* then was a kind of divination."—*Robertson Smith: Old Test. in the Jewish Church*, lect. xi.

†2. *Philos.*: In the teaching of Algazzāli, an Arabian philosopher of the latter half of the eleventh century, the fourth stage (Sensation, Understanding, and Reason being the first three) in intellectual development, when another eye is opened by which man perceives things hidden from others—perceives things that escape the perceptions of reason, as the objects of reason escape the understanding, and as the objects of the understanding escape the sensitive faculty. (*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 56.)

†*prōph'-ēt-ize*, v. i. [Fr. *prophetiser*, from Lat. *prophetizo*, from Gr. *prophētizō*, from *prophētēs*=a prophet (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *profetizar*; Ital. *profetizzare*.] To prophesy, to presage, to give prediction.

"Nature doth warning send

By *prophétizing* dreams." *Daniel: Civil War*, iii.

†*prō-phōr'-ic*, a. [Greek *prophorikos*, from *prophora*=a bringing forward; *prophorō*=to bring forward: *pro*=before, and *pherō*=to bring.] Enunciative.

*prō-phŷ-lăc'-tic*, \**prō-phŷ-lăc'-tick*, a. & s. [Fr. *prophylactique*, from Gr. *prophylaktikos*, from *phylaxō*=to guard: *pro*=before, in front, and *phylaxō*=to guard.]

A. *As adj.*: Defending or protecting against disease; preventive.

"For sanitary and *prophylactic* reasons."—*London Daily News*.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine or preparation which defends or protects against disease; a preventive.

"Such a *prophylactic* may be found in the muriatic acid."—*Fordyce: On Muriatic Acid*, p. 6.

*prō-phŷ-lăc'-tic-al*, a. [Eng. *prophylactic*; -al.] The same as PROPHYLACTIC (q. v.).

*prō-phŷ-lăx'-is*, *subst.* [Gr., from *prophylaxō*.] [PROPHYLACTIC.]

*Med.*: Preventive medicine. [HYGIENE.]

*prōph'-ŷ-sēs*, s. pl. [Gr. *prophysis*=a germ, a bud.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: The abortive pistillidia of the Muscales.

\**pro-pice*, \**pro-pise*, a. [O. Fr., from Lat. *propitius*.] Propitious, favorable.

\**prō-pī-nā'-tion*, s. [Lat. *propinatio*, from *propinatus*, pa. par. of *propino*.] [PROPINE, v.] The act of drinking first and then offering the cup to another.

\**prō-pine*, v. t. [Lat. *propino*; Gr. *propinō*=to drink before or to one: *pro*=before, and *ninō*=to drink.]

1. To pledge in drinking; to drink.

"Health, peace and joy *propin'd*."

*Smart: The Hop Garden*.

2. To offer in kindness, as when we drink to one and present the cup to him to drink after us.

"[It] *propines* to us the noblest . . . pleasures of the world."—*Jeremy Taylor: Christian Religion*.

3. To expose.

"Unless we would *propine* both ourselves and our cause unto open and just derision."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 11.

\**prō-pine* (1), s. [PROPINE, v.] Drink money; a present, a gift.

*prō-pine* (2), s. [Eng. *prop(ione)*; -ine.] ALLYLENE.]

\**prō-pīn'-quāte*, v. i. [Lat. *propinquatus*, pa. par. of *propinquo*, from *propinquus*=near.] [PROPINQUITY.] To approach; to come, or be near.



**\*pro-pinque, a.** [Lat. *propinquus*.] [PROPINQUITY.] Near, close.

"As it is *propinque* or near, it consisteth of exhalations."—*Swan: Speculum Mundi*, p. 81.

**prō-pīn'-quī-tỹ, \*pro-pin-qui-tee, \*pro-pin-qui-tiē, s.** [Lat. *propinquitās*, from *propinquus*=near (a.), from *prope*=near (adv.).]

1. Nearness of place or position; proximity, neighborhood.

"In respect of distance and *propinquity*."—*Ray: Of the Creation*, pt. ii.

2. Nearness in time.

3. Nearness in blood or kindred; closeness of kindred. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.)

**prō-pī-ōn'-ā-mīde, s.** [English *propion(e)*, and *amide*.]

**Chemistry:**  $C_3H_7NO = \frac{C_3H_5O}{H_2} \cdot N$ . Metacetamide.

Produced by the action of ammonia on ethyl-propionate. It crystallizes in colorless prisms, melts at 75°-76°, and boils above 210°. By heating with potassium it is decomposed, yielding potassic cyanide, hydrogen, and carburetted hydrogen.

**prō-pī-ōn'-āte, s.** [Eug. *propion(ic)*; -ate.]

**Chem.**: A salt of propionic acid.

**prō-pī-ōne, s.** [Eng. *propion(e)*; suff. -one.]

**Chem.**:  $C_5H_{10}O = \frac{C_3H_5O}{C_2H_5}$ . Metacetone. Ethyl-

propionyl. The ketone of propionic acid, obtained by distilling sugar, starch, or gum with excess of lime. It is a colorless mobile liquid, lighter than water, boils at 101°, and is soluble in alcohol and ether.

**prō-pī-ōn'-īc, a.** [Gr. *prōtos*=first, and *pion*=fat. Named by Dumas because its salts have a fatty feel.] Contained in or derived from propione.

**propionic-acid, s.**

**Chem.**:  $C_3H_6O_2 = C_3H_5O \cdot HO$ . Metacetic acid. Ethyl-formic acid. Discovered by Gottlieb, in 1844, among the products of the action of potash on sugar. It is found in amber-oil, cocoa-nut milk, and some wines, and is produced by the action of carbonic anhydride on sodium ethyl. It is a liquid resembling acetic acid, specific gravity .991 at 25°, boils at 140°5', mixes with water in all proportions, but separates as an oily layer on saturating the solution with calcium chloride. Its salts are crystalline and soluble in water. The barium salt,  $Ba(OC_3H_5O)_2$ , crystallizes in rhombic prisms. Cupric propionate  $Cu''(O \cdot C_3H_5O)_2$ , obtained by adding the acid to cupric carbonate, forms regular green octahedrons.

**propionic-aldehyde, s.**

**Chem.**:  $C_3H_6O = CH_3 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CHO$ . Metacetic aldehyde. Propylaldehyde. Propylidene oxide. Prepared by the dry distillation of a mixture of calcic propionate and formate. It is a mobile liquid of suffocating odor, specific gravity .8074 at 21°, boils at 49°, and requires five volumes of water for solution.

**prō-pī-ō-nī'-trīle, s.** [English *propio(ne)*, and *nitri-le*.]

**Chem.**:  $C_3H_5N = C_2H_5CN$ . Ethyl cyanide. Metacetonitrile. A colorless liquid of agreeable odor, obtained by distilling a mixture of ethylic iodide and potassic cyanide. It does not mix with water, boils at 98°, and has a specific gravity of .787.

**prō-pī-ōn'-yīl, s.** [Eng. *propion(e)*; -yl.] [PROPENYL.]

**prō-pī-thē'-cūs, subst.** [Pref. *pro-*, and Latin *pithecus* (q. v.).]

**Zoöl.**: A genus of the old family Lemuridae, founded by Bennett, in 1832, now merged in Indris. It embraced those forms of Indris which possess a tail.

**prō-pīt'-ī-ā-ble (t as sh), a.** [Lat. *propitiabilis*, from *propitio*=to propitiate (q. v.).]

1. Capable of being propitiated; that may or can be rendered propitious or favorable.

2. Capable of propitiating; propitiatory.

**prō-pīt'-ī-āte (first t as sh), a.** [Latin *propitiatūs*, pa. par. of *propitio*=to propitiate, from *propitius*=propitious (q. v.).] Propitiated, favorable.

**prō-pīt'-ī-āte (first t as sh), v. t. & i.** [PROPIIATE, a.] [O. Fr. *propitier*; Sp. *propiciar*.]

**A. Trans.**: To make propitious; to appease and render favorable; to conciliate.

"What hope, Aurora, to propitiate thee?"

*Crashaw: Delights of the Muses.*

**B. Intrans.**: To make propitiation.

"Of human victims, offered up to appease Or to propitiate." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. ix.

**prō-pīt'-ī-ā-tion (first t as sh), s.** [Fr., from Lat. *propitiatiōnem*, accus. of *propitiatio*, from *propitiatūs*, pa. par. of *propitio*=to propitiate (q. v.); Sp. *propiciación*; Ital. *propiziazione*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: The act of propitiating, appeasing, or making propitious.

2. **Script.**: Christ, viewed as the atoning sacrifice for sin. (1 *John* ii. 2.)

3. **Theol.**: [ATONEMENT.]

**prō-pīt'-ī-ā-tōr (first t as sh), s.** [Latin, from *propitiatūs*, pa. par. of *propitio*=to propitiate (q. v.); Ital. *propiziatore*.] One who propitiates or appeases.

**prō-pīt'-ī-ā-tōr-ī-lỹ (first t as sh), adv.** [Eng. *propitiatory*; -ly.] By way of propitiation.

**prō-pīt'-ī-ā-tōr-ỹ (first t as sh), \*pro-pic-i-a-tor-īe, \*pro-pic-i-a-tor-y, s. & a.** [Lat. *propitiatorium* (Heb. ix. 5); French *propitiatoire*; Ital. *propiziatario*=propitiatory (a.).]

**\*A. As substantive:**

**Jewish Antiq.**: The mercy-seat (q. v.).

"Declared Christe to be unto all people the very *propitiatory*."—*Udall: Romaines*, iii.

**B. As adj.**: Having the power of propitiating; tending or designed to propitiate.

**prō-pī-tious, a.** [Latin *propitius*, a word used in augury, from *pro*=forward, and *peto*=to fly, to seek. Explained in Glossary to P. Holland's *Pliny* (1601), as if of recent introduction.]

1. Favorable; favorably disposed toward a person; disposed to be kind or gracious; kind, forgiving, merciful.

2. Affording or accompanied with favorable conditions or circumstances; as, a *propitious* season.

**prō-pī-tious-lỹ, adv.** [Eng. *propitiously*; -ly.] In a propitious manner; favorably, kindly.

"Yet oh! that fate, *propitiously* inclin'd,  
Had rais'd my birth, or had debas'd my mind."

*Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel.*

**prō-pī-tious-nēss, s.** [Eng. *propitious*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being propitious; kindness.

2. Favorableness; favorable nature or conditions.

"The *propitiousness* of climate."—*Temple: Ancient and Modern Learning*.

**\*prō-plāsm, s.** [Gr. *proplasma*: *pro*=before, and *plasma*.] [PLASM.] A mold, a matrix.

"Serving as *proplasms* or molds to the matter."—*Woodward: Natural History*.

**prō-plās'-tīc, adj.** [PROPLASM.] Forming a mold or cast.

**prō-plās'-tīcs, subst.** [PROPLASM.] The art of making molds for casting.

**\*prōp'-lēss, \*prop-lesse, a.** [Eug. *prop*; -less.] Without support or props; unsupported.

**prōp'-ō-dīte, s.** [PROPODIUM.]

**Comp. Anat.**: The penultimate joint of a maxillipede. (*Huxley*.)

**prō-pō'-dī-ūm, s.** [Pref. *pro-*, and Greek *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

**Comp. Anat.**: The anterior portion of the foot of a mollusk.

**prōp'-ō-lis, subst.** [Gr. *propolis*: pref. *pro-*, and *polis*=a city.]

**Entom.**: A species of glutinous resin, of aromatic odor, reddish-brown color, becoming darker and firmer. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and fixed and volatile oils, imparting to the solvent a beautiful red color. Huber found the varnish exuding from the buds of the wild poplar to be chemically identical with propolis. With this substance bees line the inside and all projecting portions of their hives, and cover all foreign substances too heavy for removal. If a snail should find its way into a hive, it is stung to death, and then neatly covered with propolis.

**prō-pōne', \*pro-poune, v. t.** [Lat. *propono*=to set forth: *pro*=forward, and *pono*=to set.] [PROPOUND.]

\*1. **Ord. Lang.**: To put forward; to propose, to propound.

"Your highness had by your oratours *proponed* certain offes."—*State Papers; Wolsey to Henry VIII*. (1527.)

2. **Scots Law**: To state; to bring forward.

¶ **Pleas proponed and repelled:**

**Scots Law**: Pleas stated in a court and repelled previous to decree being given.

**prō-pōn'-ent, a. & s.** [Lat. *proponens*, pr. par. of *propono*=to propone (q. v.).]

**A. As adj.**: Putting forward or making proposals; proposing.

**B. As subst.**: One who makes a proposal or lays down a position.

"The cardinal *proponent* of the Holy Roman Church."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy*. (Introd.)

**prō-pōr'-tion, \*pro-por-ci-on, s.** [Fr. *proportion*, from Lat. *proportionem*, accus. of *proportio*=proportion, from *pro*=before, and *portio*=a portion (q. v.); Sp. *proporción*; Ital. *proporzione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The comparative relation of one thing to another as regards size, quantity, extent, degree, &c.; ratio.

2. Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal or corresponding degree.

"Proportion is the measure of relative quantity."—*Burke: Sublime and Beautiful*, pt. iii., § 2.

3. The relation of one part to another, or to the whole with respect to magnitude; the relative size and arrangement of parts.

"Formed in the best *proportions* of her sex, Rowena was tall in stature."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. iv.

4. Symmetrical arrangement; symmetry; the symmetrical adaptation or adjustment of parts in a whole.

5. That which falls to one's lot when a whole is divided according to a rule or principle; just share, lot, or portion.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Arch. Art, &c.**: That due observance of the balance of all parts, in a statue or picture, which constitutes excellence.

2. **Arith.**: A rule by which from three given quantities a fourth may be found bearing the same ratio to the third as the second bears to the first. Also called the Rule of Three.

3. **Math.**: The relation which one quantity bears to another of the same kind, with respect to magnitude or numerical value. This relation may be expressed in two ways: (1) By the difference of the quantities, and (2) by their quotient. When the relation is expressed by their difference, it is called an Arithmetical Proportion; when by their quotient, Geometrical Proportion, or simply Proportion. Four quantities are in proportion when the ratio of the first to the second is equal to the ratio of the third to the fourth; this relation is expressed algebraically thus:  $a:b::c:d$ . This expression is called a proportion; it is read,  $a$  is to  $b$  as  $c$  is to  $d$ , and is equivalent to the expression  $b+a=d+c$ . Hence a proportion may be defined to be the algebraic expression of equality of ratios.

¶ (1) **Compound proportion**: The equality of the ratio of two quantities to another ratio, the antecedent and consequent of which are respectively the products of the antecedents and consequents of two or more ratios.

(2) **Continued proportion**: [CONTINUED, ¶(4).]

(3) **Harmonical (or musical) proportion**: [HARMONICAL-PROPORTION.]

(4) **Reciprocal proportion**: A proportion in which the first term is to the second as the fourth to the third,  $4:2::3:6$ .

(5) **Rhythmical proportion**:

**Music**: The proportion in relation to time or measure between different notes representing durations; thus, the semibreve is to the minim as 2:1, the semibreve to the crotchet as 4:1.

(6) **Simple proportion**: The relation of equality subsisting between two ratios.

**prō-pōr'-tion, v. t.** [Fr. *proportionner*.] [PROPORTION, s.]

1. To adjust in a suitable proportion; to adjust harmoniously to something else as regards dimensions or extent.

"If Fate

*Proportion* to these themes my lengthen'd date."

*Cowper: Death of Damon*. (Trans.)

2. To divide proportionately; to apportion.

3. To form in due proportions or with symmetry; to give a symmetrical form to.

"Nature had *proportioned* her without any fault."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

\*4. To bear proportion or adequate relation to; to equal.

"His ransom . . . must *proportion* the losses we have borne."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV, Pt. II*, iv. 1.

**prō-pōr'-tion-ā-ble, a.** [Eng. *proportion*; -able.]

1. Capable of being proportioned or made proportional.

2. Being in proportion; bearing a due comparative relation; corresponding, equal, proportional.

"The Pope thought it the only remedy *proportionable* to the malady."—*Clarendon: Religion and Policy*.

3. Well-proportioned, symmetrical.

**prō-pōr'-tion-ā-ble-nēss, s.** [Eng. *proportionable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being proportionable.

"The ground of all pleasure is agreement and *proportionableness*."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 479.

**prō-pōr'-tion-ā-blỹ, adverb.** [Eng. *proportionably* (le); -ly.] In a proportionable manner or degree; according to proportion; proportionally; in proportion.

"The streams of liberality . . . become *proportionably* shallow."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. x.

**prō-pōr'-tion-āl, a. & s.** [Lat. *proportionalis*; Fr. *proportionnel*; Sp. & Port. *proporcional*; Ital. *proporzionale*.]

ōōl, bōy, pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ðem; thin, þhis; sin, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exīst, ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. According to proportion; having due proportion or comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree; as, The several parts of a building are *proportional*.  
2. Pertaining or relating to proportion; as, *proportional* parts, *proportional* compasses, &c.

II. Math.: Having the same or a constant ratio; as, *proportional* quantities.

B. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: A quantity in proportion.

II. Math.: One of the terms of a proportion.

¶ (1) *Continued proportionals*: Quantities in continued proportion (q. v.).

(2) *Mean proportional*: [MEAN, a.]

*proportional-compasses*, *subst.* Compasses or dividers with two pairs of opposite legs, turning on a common point, so that the distances between the points, in the two pairs of legs, is proportional. They are generally constructed with a groove in each leg, so that they may be set to any ratio. They are used in reducing or enlarging drawings according to any given scale.

*proportional-logarithms*, *s. pl.* [LOGISTIC-ARITHMETIC.]

*proportional parts of magnitude*, *s. pl.* Parts such that the corresponding ones, taken in their order, are proportional.

*proportional or primitive-radii*, *s. pl.*

*Gearing*: If the line of centers connecting the centers of two wheels in gear be divided into two parts, proportioned to the number of teeth in the respective wheels, the said two portions will be the *proportional or primitive radii*. [CIRCLE.]

*proportional-representation*, *s.* An idea of representation a realization of which would insure the presence in a representative assembly of members divided in opinions in the same proportion in respect of numbers as the community represented. *Ex gr.*, if an assembly of 100 members had a constituency of 100,000 persons, and the constituency was divided into 60,000 of party A. and 40,000 of party B., the assembly should consist of sixty members of party A. and forty of party B.

*proportional-scale*, *s.*

1. A scale on which are marked parts proportional to the logarithms of the natural numbers. They are used in rough computations and for solving problems graphically, the solution of which requires the aid of logarithms.

2. A scale for preserving the proportions of drawings or parts when changing their size.

*prō-pōr-tion-āl-i-tē*, *s.* [English *proportional*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being proportional or in proportion.

"The equality or the proportionality of the motion."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. ii., ch. ii., § 5.

*prō-pōr-tion-āl-lŷ*, *adv.* [Eng. *proportional*; *-ly*.] In a proportional manner or degree; in proportion; in due degree; with suitable comparative relation.

*prō-pōr-tion-āte*, *a.* [Latin *proportionatus*, from *proportio*=proportion (q. v.).] Adjusted to something else according to a certain proportion or comparative relation; proportional; in proportion. (Generally followed by *to*.)

"What penitence proportionate  
Can e'er be felt for sin so great?"  
*Longfellow: Golden Legend*, iii.

*prō-pōr-tion-āte*, *v. t.* [PROPORTIONATE, a.] To make proportionate or proportional; to adjust according to a settled rate or to due proportion; to proportion.

"Proportionated to their opportunities of conversation with the more enlightened."—*Mickle: Introd. to Lusiad*.

*prō-pōr-tion-āte-lŷ*, *adv.* [English *proportionate*; *-ly*.] In a proportionate manner or degree; with due proportion; according to settled rate; proportionably.

*prō-pōr-tion-āte-nēss*, *s.* [Eng. *proportionate*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being proportionate; proportionableness; suitability or justice of proportion.

"Fitness and proportionateness of these objective impressions."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 2.

*prō-pōr-tion-ed*, *adj.* [Eng. *proportion*; *-ed*.] In proportion; having due proportion or proportions. (Often in composition; as, *well-proportioned*.)

*prō-pōr-tion-lēss*, *a.* [Eng. *proportion*; *-less*.] Without proportion or symmetry of parts.

*prō-pōr-tion-mēt*, *subst.* [Eng. *proportion*; *-ment*.] The act of proportioning.

*prō-pōs-āl*, \**pro-pos-all*, *s.* [Eng. *propos(e)*; *-al*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of proposing.

"Now there could be no satisfactory confutation of this atheistic hypothesis, without a fair *proposal* first made of the several grounds of it."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 175.

2. Specif. an offer of marriage.

3. That which is proposed or offered for consideration; terms or conditions proposed; overture, scheme, design. (*Milton: P. L.*, v. 518.)

4. Offer or presentation to the mind.

II. Law: A statement in writing of some special matter submitted to the consideration of one of the masters of the Court of Chancery, pursuant to an order made upon an application *ex parte*, or a decretal order of the court.

*prō-pōse*, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *proposer*, from *pro*=before, and *poser*=to place.] [POSE.]

A. Transitive:

\*1. To set or place before or forth.

\*2. To place one's self before or in front of; to meet, to confront. (*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, ii. 1.)

\*3. To call or place before the eye or mind; to picture.

"Be now the father and *propose* a son."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, v. 2.

4. To place or set before, as something to be done or gained; to point out as a goal to be reached.

"What to ourselves in passion we *propose*,  
The passion ending, doth the purpose lose."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

5. To place or set forward as a matter for consideration, discussion, or acceptance; as, to *propose* terms of peace, to *propose* marriage.

6. To nominate a person for election to a post or office.

B. Intransitive:

\*1. To lay or devise schemes; to plot, to scheme.

\*2. To converse, to speak.

3. To form or declare a purpose or intention; to design.

"Man *proposes*, but God disposes."—*Trans. of Thomas à Kempis*.

4. To make an offer; specif. of marriage.

"He *proposed* to her, and was accepted."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\**prō-pōse*, *s.* [PROPOSE, v.] Talk, discourse, conversation.

"There will she hide her  
To listen our *propose*."

*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 1. (Quarto.)

*prō-pōsed*, *pa. par. or a.* [PROPOSE, v.]

\**prō-pōs-ēd-lŷ*, *adv.* [Eng. *proposed*; *-ly*.] Purposely, designedly.

"They had *proposedly* been planned."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, i. 117.

*prō-pōs-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *propos(e)*, v.; *-er*.]

1. One who proposes; one who offers anything for consideration or adoption.

2. One who proposes or nominates a person for a position or office.

"His *proposer* and seconder will . . . conduct him to the chair."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\*3. A speaker, an orator.

"By what more dear a better *proposer* could charge you withal."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

*prō-pōsitiō*, \**prop-o-si-ci-oun*, *subst.* [Fr. *proposition*, from Lat. *propositionem*, acc. of *propositio*=a setting forth, a statement, from *propositus*, pa. par. of *propono*=to propound (q. v.); Sp. *proposicion*; Italian *proposizione*. *Proposition* is not related to *propose*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. The act of setting or placing before; the act of offering.

\*2. The act of proposing or offering for consideration or adoption; proposal offer.

3. That which is proposed or offered for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; an offer of terms.

4. A statement in general (often open to doubt or controversy, *i. e.*, not wholly certain of being accepted).

"This was meant to be a mere abstract *proposition*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

II. Technically:

1. *Geom. & Math.*: A statement in terms of something proposed to be proved or done. [PROBLEM, THEOREM.]

2. *Gram.*: A sentence, or part of one, consisting of a subject, a predicate, and copula.

3. *Logic*: A sentence, or part of a sentence, affirming or denying a connection between the terms; limited to express assertions rather than extended

to questions and commands. Logical propositions are divided: First, as to substance, into Categorical and Hypothetical; secondly, according to quality, into Affirmative and Negative; and, thirdly, according to quantity, into Universal and Particular.

4. *Poetry*: The first part of a poem, in which the author states the subject or matter of it.

5. *Rhetoric*: That which is proposed, offered, or affirmed, as the subject of a discourse or discussion.

¶ (1) *Condemned Propositions*:

*Roman Theology*: Propositions condemned by a Pope or a General Council, either as heretical or in some minor degree opposed to soundness in the faith.

\* (2) *Loaves of proposition*: [SHEW-BREAD.]

*prō-pōsitiō-āl*, *a.* [Eng. *proposition*; *-al*.] Of, or pertaining to, a proposition; considered as a proposition.

*prō-pōund*, *v. t.* [Formed from the obsolete verb *propone*, by the addition of an excremental *d*; cf. *sound*, *round* (v.), *compound*, &c.] [PROPONE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To put forward or offer for consideration; to propose, to put forth; to put or set, as a question.

"Such questions  
As by your grace shall be *propounded* him."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II.*, i. 2.

2. *Law*: To produce as authentic.

*prō-pōund-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *propound*; *-er*.] One who propounds; one who proposes something for consideration.

*prōp*-page (age as *ĭg*), *s.* [Eng. *prop*, v.; *-age*.] That which props or supports; materials for propping; a prop. (*Carlyle*.)

*prōpped*, *pa. par. or a.* [PROP, v.]

*prō-præ-tor*, \**prō-prē-tor*, *s.* [Latin, from *pro*=for, and *prætor*=a prætor (q. v.).]

*Rom. Antiq.*: A magistrate, who, after the expiration of his term of office as a prætor, was sent out as governor of a province, with the same authority as a prætor. Generally speaking, prætors were sent to govern provinces in which tranquillity prevailed, and which were not likely to be disturbed, præconsuls being appointed to the more important or doubtful provinces. The prætor had supreme jurisdiction in all cases, criminal or civil, and could imprison, scourge, or even put to death, provincials; but Roman citizens, although resident abroad, had, in all criminal cases, right of appeal to Rome.

*prō-præ-tōr-i-an*, *a.* [Eng. *proprætor*; *-ian*.] Of, or pertaining to, a prætor. (*De Quincey*.)

*prō-prē-fēct*, *s.* [Pref. *pro*, and Eng. *prefect* (q. v.).] One who acts for a prefect; the deputy of a prefect.

\**prō-prē-tor*, *s.* [PROPRÆTOR.]

\**prō-pri-ate*, *adj.* [Lat. *propriatus*, pa. par. of *proprio*=to appropriate (q. v.).] Special, appropriated. (*Combe: Dr. Syntax*, ii. 7.)

*prō-pri-ē-tar-ŷ*, *s. & a.* [Fr. *propriétaire*=(a) proprietary, (s.) a proprietor, from Lat. *propriarius*=an owner, from *proprietas*=property (q. v.). Sp. *propietario*; Port. & Ital. *proprietario*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A proprietor, an owner; one who has the exclusive legal right or title to anything.

"'Tis a mistake to think ourselves stewards in some of God's gifts, and *proprietaries* in others."—*Government of the Tongue*.

2. A book or list of proprietors collectively; the whole body of proprietors; as, the *proprietary* of a county.

II. *Eccles.*: A monk who had reserved goods and effects to himself, notwithstanding his renunciation of all at his profession (q. v.).

B. As adj.: Belonging to a proprietor or owner or to a proprietary; pertaining or belonging to ownership; as, a *proprietary* medicine.

"Though sheep, which are *proprietary*, are seldom marked, yet they are not apt to straggle."—*Grew*.

*prō-pri-ē-tōr*, *s.* [Fr. *propriétaire*=proprietary (q. v.).] An owner; one who has the exclusive legal right or title to anything, whether in possession or not; a possessor in his own right.

"To redress the injuries of the old *proprietors*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

*prō-pri-ē-tōr-i-āl*, *a.* [Eng. *proprietor*; *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to ownership; proprietary.

"Proprietorial rights which have been implanted in the Irish soil."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*prō-pri-ē-tōr-ship*, *s.* [Eng. *proprietor*; *-ship*.] The state or condition of a proprietor; the right of a proprietor.

"He was convinced that peasant *proprietorship* was desirable."—*London Evening Standard*.

*prō-pri-ē-trēss*, *s.* [Eng. *proprietor*; *-ess*.] A female proprietor or owner; a mistress, a proprietrix.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte. cūb. cūre, unīte. cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ. Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; .ey = ā. qu = kw.



\***prō-pri-ē-trīx**, s. [Eng. *proprietor*]; Latin fem. suff. *-trix*.] A proprietress.

**prō-pri-ē-tī**, \***pro-pri-e-tie**, s. [A doublet of *property* (q. v.).]

\*1. Property.

"That no quarrel may arise about their *propriety*."—*Fuller: Holy State*, bk. i., ch. viii.

\*2. An inherent property or quality; a peculiarity.

"This *propriety*, inherent and individual attribute in your majesty."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learning*, bk. i.

\*3. Property; rights of ownership or possession. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 751.)

\*4. Individuality; proper and particular state. (*Shakesp: Othello*, ii. 3.)

5. Proper state or nature; suitability to an acknowledged or correct standard or rule; accordance with established rule, customs, or principles; correctness, justness.

"All parties were agreed as to the *propriety* of requiring the king to swear that, in temporal matters, he would govern according to law."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xi.

¶ *To play propriety*: To take a nominal, or merely formal, part in a matter, for the sake of preserving decorum.

**prō-prōc-tōr**, s. [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *proctor* (q. v.).] An assistant or deputy proctor.

**prōps**, s. [PROP, s.] A gambler's game, played with four shells.

\***prō-pūgn'**, (g silent), v. t. [Latin *propugno*: *pro*=for, before, and *pugno*=to fight.] To defend, to vindicate, to contend for.

\***prō-pūg'-nā-cle**, s. [Latin *propugnaculum*, from *propugno*.] A fortress.

"The chiefest *propugnacle* of the protestants."—*Howell: Letters*.

\***prō-pūg-nā-tion**, s. [Lat. *propugnatio*, from *propugnatus*, pa. par. of *propugno*.] Defense, vindication, means of combat.

"What *propugnatio* is in one man's valor."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 2.

**prō-pūgn-ēr**, \***prō-pūgn-ōr** (g silent), *subst.* [Eng. *propugn*; *-er*, *-or*.] A defender, a vindicator.

"So zealous *propugnans* are they of their native creed."—*Government of the Tongue*.

\***prō-pūl-sā-tion**, s. [O. Fr., from Lat. *propulsatio*.] [PROPULSE.] The act of driving, keeping off, or repelling; a keeping at a distance.

"The just cause of war is the *propulsation* of injuries."—*Ep. Hall*.

\***prō-pūlse'**, v. t. [Lat. *propulso*, intens. from *propulsus*, pa. par. of *propello*=to propel (q. v.); Sp. *propulsar*; Ital. *propulsare*.] To drive away or off; to repel; to keep at a distance.

"Force is to be repelled and *propulsed* with force."—*Fryne: Treachery and Disloyalty*, pt. ii., p. 50.

**prō-pūl-sion**, s. [Fr., from Latin *propulsus*.] [PROPULSE.] The act of driving forward or propelling.

"All the spirits are busie upon trouble, and intend *propulsion*, defense, displeasure, or revenge."—*Ep. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. 3, case 8.

\***prō-pūl-sī-tī**, s. [English *propuls(e)*; *-ity*.] Propulsion. (*Davies: Summa Totalis*, p. 10.)

**prō-pūl-sive**, a. [Lat. *propulsus*, pa. par. of *propello*=to propel (q. v.).] Having power to propel; tending to propel; propellent.

**prō-pūl-sōr-y**, a. [English *propuls(e)*; *-ory*.] The same as PROPULSIVE (q. v.).

**prō-pyl**, s. [Eng. *prop(ionic)*; *-yl*.]

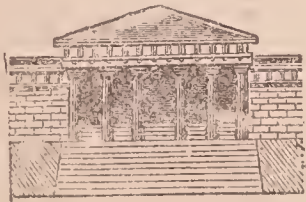
*Chem.*: C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>. Trityl. The third of the series of the alcohol-radicals, C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+1</sub>.

**propyl-carbinol**, s. [BUTYL-ALCOHOLS.]

**propyl formic-acid**, s. [BUTYRIC-ACID.]

**prōp-yl-læ-ūm**, *subst.* [Latin, from Greek *propylaion*, from *pro*=before, and *pylē*=a gate.]

*Greek Arch.*: A portico in front of a gate or temple doorway; the entrance to a Greek temple, a sacred inclosure, consisting of a gateway flanked by buildings; specif., the entrance to the Acropolis of Athens [see illustration], an architectural work executed under the administration of Pericles.



Propylæum.

**prō-pyl-āl-dīc**, s. [English *propyl*, and *aldehyde*.] [PROPIONIC-ALDEHYDE.]

**prō-pyl-a-mine**, s. [Eng. *propyl*, and *amine*.] [TRITYLAMINE.]

**prō-pyl-ēne**, s. [Eng. *propyl*; *-ene*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>=CH<sub>2</sub>:CH<sub>2</sub>. Tritylene. Propene. A product of the dry distillation of organic bodies, and obtained, nearly pure, when allylic iodide is

treated with zinc and hydrochloric acid in presence of alcohol. A gas somewhat resembling ethylene, density 1.498, liquefying on great compression.

**propylene-glycol**, s.

*Chem.*: C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>=C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>. Tritylene glycol. Tritylenic alcohol. A colorless, syrupy liquid obtained by decomposing propylene dibromide with argentic acetate and saponifying by means of potash. It has a sweet taste, a specific gravity of 1.051 at 0°, a vapor density of 2.596, and boils at 188°.

**propylene-hydrate**, s. [PROPYLIC-ALCOHOL.]

**prō-pyl-ic**, a. [Eng. *propyl*; *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from propyl.

**propylic-alcohol**, s.

*Chem. (pl.)*: C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O=C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>'OH. Primary propylic alcohol or ethyl carbinol is prepared by the repeated fractional distillation of that portion of fusel oil which distills between 85° and 100°. It may also be prepared synthetically, by acting upon propionic aldehyde with nascent hydrogen. It is a colorless, agreeable-smelling liquid; specific gravity, .812, boils at 97°, and is miscible with water. Secondary propylic alcohol, or dimethyl carbinol, is prepared by the action of sodium amalgam on aqueous acetone. It is a colorless liquid; specific gravity, .791, boils at 84°, and is miscible with water and alcohol. By oxidizing agents it is converted into acetone.

**prō-pyl-i-dēne**, s. [PROPYL.]

*Chem.*: An unsaturated hydrocarbon dyad radical, isomeric with propylene, and having the formulæ C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>.

**propylidene-oxide**, s. [PROPIONIC-ALDEHYDE.]

**prō-pyl-ite**, s. [Pref. *pro-*; Gr. *pylē*=a gate, and suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*)]

*Petrol.*: A name given by Richthofen to a group of rocks which he regarded as the earliest volcanic rocks of the Tertiary period, and as possessing a composition and structure distinct from related rocks of the same age. These are now shown to be altered andesites, both the mineralogical and chemical composition agreeing with the less altered varieties of the same geological age.

**prōp-yl-lōn**, s. [Gr. *propylon*.] [PROPYLÆUM.]

*Arch.*: A gateway standing before the entrance of an Egyptian temple or portico.

**prō-pyl-phyl-icite**, s. [Eng. *propyl*, and *phycite*.] [TRITYLPHYCITE.]

**prō-pyl-phyl-icit-ic**, a. [Eng. *propylphycit(e)*; *-ic*.] Derived from propylphycite.

**propylphycitic-acid**, *subst.* [TRITYLPHYCITIC-ACID.]

**prō-rās-tō-mūs**, s. [Gr. *prōra*=a prow, and *stoma*=the mouth.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Sirenia, described by Owen, from the Tertiary of Jamaica, and named *Prorostomus sirenoïdes*. It possesses upper and lower canines, as well as incisors and molars. It is allied to the Manatees, but not so specialized. [MANATEE.]

**prō-rā-tā**, *phr.* [Lat.] In proportion, proportionally. Used in law and commerce; as, Shareholders participate in profits *pro rata* to their interest or holding.

**prōre**, s. [Latin *prora*, from *pro*=before.] The prow; the fore part of a ship.

**prō-rēc-tōr**, s. [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *rector*.] An officer in a German university, who presides in the senate or academic court.

**prō-rēc-tōr ate**, s. [Eng. *prorector*; *-ate*.] The office of a prorector.

**prō-rē-nā-tā**, *phr.* [Latin.] According to circumstances or exigencies. A *pro re nata* meeting is one called on an emergency.

**prō-rēp-tion**, s. [Lat. *proreptus*, pa. par. of *prorepto*=to creep forward; *pro*=forward, and *repto*=to creep.] The act of creeping on or forward.

\***prō-rēx**, s. [Lat. *pro*=for, and *rex*=a king.] A viceroy.

\***prōr-ī-tā-tion**, s. [Lat. *prorito*=to irritate.] Provocation, challenging.

**prōr-ō-dēn**, s. [Gr. *prōra*=a prow; suff. *-odon*.] *Zoöl.*: The sole genus of the family Prorodontidae (q. v.), with seven species, mostly from fresh water.

**prōr-ō-dōn-tī-dæ**, s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prorodon*, genit. *prorodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.] *Zoöl.*: A family of Holotrichous Infusoria, with a single genus, *Prorodon* (q. v.).

\***prōr-ō-gate**, v. t. [Lat. *prorogatus*, pa. par. of *prorogo*=to prorogue (q. v.).] To prorogue, to adjourn, to put off. [PROROGATION, ¶ (1).]

**prōr-ō-gā-tion**, s. [Fr., from Latin *prorogationem*, accus. of *prorogatio*, from *prorogatus*, pa. par. of *prorogo*=to prorogue (q. v.); Sp. *prorogacion*; Ital. *prorogazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. The act of continuing, proroguing, or protracting; continuance in time or duration; a lengthening out in time; prolongation.

"He saw here no *prorogation* of the time."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 85.

\*2. *Eng. Law*: The act of proroguing; the interruption of a session and the continuance of parliament to another session, as distinguished from an adjournment, which is from day to day, and may be of either or both houses, while a prorogation is of parliament.

"*Prorogation* of Parliament . . . is still effected at the close of a Session by the Sovereign present either in person or by Commission; but when Parliament is not sitting any further *prorogation* is done by Proclamation. Before the year 1867, such a Proclamation was necessarily followed by a Writ or Commission under the Great Seal, but this additional formality was abolished by the Statute 30 and 31 Vict., cap. 81. The *Prorogation* is, of course, to a day named; and Parliament, if not further prorogued, . . . must meet on that day, to be formally opened by the Sovereign or the Royal Commission."—*London Standard*.

\*3. *Eng. Law*: The time during which parliament is prorogued.

"It would seem extraordinary if an inferior court should take a matter out of the hands of the high court of parliament during a *prorogation*."—*Swift*.

II. *Scots Law*: A prolongation of the time appointed for reporting a diligence, lodging a paper, or obtempering any other judicial order.

¶ (1) *Prorogation of a judge's jurisdiction*: *Scots Law*: Allowing a judge, by consent of both parties, to adjudicate on matters properly without his jurisdiction.

(2) *Prorogation of a lease*:

*Scots Law*: An extension of the time.

**prō-rōgue'**, **prō-rōge**, v. t. [French *proroger*, from Lat. *prorogo*=to ask publicly, to propose a further extension of office, to prorogue, to defer: *pro*=before, openly, and *rogo*=to ask; Sp. & Port. *prorogar*; Ital. *prorogare*.]

\*1. To protract, to continue, to prolong, to extend.

"To *prorogue* Caesar's government for five years more."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 650.

\*2. To delay, to defer, to put off.

"I hear thou must, and nothing may *prorogue* it, On Thursday next be married to this county."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 1.

3. To interrupt the session of and continue to another session, or to an indefinite period.

"The Parliament was *prorogued* to Westminster."—*Hall: Henry V.* (an. 2.)

†**prō-rūp-tion**, s. [Latin, *proruptio*, from *proruptus*, pa. par. of *prorumpo*=to burst forth: *pro*=forth, and *rumpo*=to burst.] The act or state of bursting out or forth.

**prō-sā-ic**, **prō-sā-ic-al**, a. [Latin *prosaicus*, from *prosa*=prose (q. v.); French *prosaïque*; Sp. & Ital. *prosaico*.]

I. Literally:

1. Of or pertaining to prose; in the form of prose; resembling prose; as, a *prosaic* narrative.

2. Writing in prose.

"Greek writers, both satirical and *prosaical*."—*Wadworth: Intell. System*, p. 261.

II. *Fig.*: Dull, heavy, uninteresting, lifeless, spiritless, commonplace.

**prō-sā-ic-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *prosaical*; *-ly*.] In a prosaic, dull, or uninteresting manner; dully.

†**prō-sā-i-çism**, s. [Eng. *prosaic*; *-ism*.] The character of prose.

"Through this species of *prosaicism*."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia*, xxviii.

**prō-sā-iŷm**, s. [Latin *prosa*=prose; Eng. suff. *-ism*.] A prose idiom; a prosaic manner.

"A mode liable to degenerate into a creeping *prosaism* and trivial love of detail."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. of Philosophy*, ii. 123.

**prō-sā-ist**, s. [Latin *prosa*=prose; Eng. suff. *-ist*.]

1. A writer of prose.

2. One devoid of poetical temperament.

"Mignet is heartily and altogether a *prosaist*."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 121.

†**prōs-ā-l**, a. [Eng. *pros(e)*; *-al*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, prose; prosaic.

\***pros-a-pie**, s. [Lat. *prosapia*.] Stock, progeny.

"Of a manne's *prosapie*."—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 69.

**prō-scē-nī-ūm**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *proskēnion*=the part before the scene where the actors appeared: *pro*=before, and *skēnē*=a scene.]

1. *Arch.*: The stage of a theater, or the space included in the front of the scene; in contradistinction to the postscenium, or space behind the



scene. In the modern theater it is improperly used to designate the ornamental framework from which the curtain hangs when performances are not going on, dividing the spectator from all engaged on the stage.

\*2. The front of anything.

"The proscenium of the face."

Herrick: *Hesperides*, p. 146.

\***prō-sçind'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *proscindo*.] To rend.

"They did . . . proscind and prostitute the Imperial purple."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 573.

**prō-scō-lēx**, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *scolex* (q. v.).]

*Zoölogy*: The minute embryo of a tapeworm, liberated when the ovum has been swallowed by a warm-blooded vertebrate. It is a minute vesicle, provided with three pairs of siliceous spines for boring through the tissues of its host.

**prōs-cōl'-la**, *s.* [Gr. *proskollaō*=to glue on, or to: *pros*=on, and *kollaō*=to glue.]

*Bot.*: A viscid gland on the upper side of the stigma of orchids to which the pollen masses become attached. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

**prō-scrib'e**, *v. t.* [Lat. *proscribo*=to write publicly: *pro*=before, openly, and *scribo*=to write; Fr. *proscrire*; Sp. *proscribir*.]

1. In old Roman history, to publish the name of, as doomed to death and forfeiture of property; to declare doomed to destruction and liable to be killed by anyone.

"Write him in the list of my proscribed."

Ben Jonson: *Catiline*, i.

2. To put out of the protection of the law; to outlaw, to banish, to exile.

\*3. To denounce or condemn as dangerous, and not worthy of reception; to reject utterly.

4. To interdict, to forbid, to prohibit, to exclude.

**prō-scrib'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *proscrib(e)*; *-er*.] One who proscribes; one who dooms to destruction; one who forbids or interdicts.

\***prō-script**, *s.* [Latin *proscriptus*, pa. par. of *proscribo*=to proscribe (q. v.).]

1. One who is proscribed.

"Each proscribed rose and stood

From kneeling in the ashen dust."

D. G. Rossetti: *Dante at Verona*.

2. A proscription, an interdiction.

"For whatsoever he were which for the diminution of the liberties of the church were excommunicat, and so continued a yeeres space, then he should be within the danger of this *proscript*."—Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 271 (an. 1250).

**prō-scrip'-tion**, *subst.* [Fr., from Lat. *proscriptionem*, accus. of *proscriptio*, from *proscriptus*, pa. par. of *proscribo*=to proscribe (q. v.); Sp. *proscripcion*; Ital. *proscrizione*.] The act of proscribing; a dooming to death and forfeiture of property; outlawry, banishment, denunciation, interdiction, prohibition.

**prō-scrip'-tion-al**, *a.* [Eng. *proscription*; *-al*.] Pertaining to proscription; proscriptive.

**prō-scrip'-tion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *proscription*; *-ist*.] One who proscribes; a proscriber.

**prō-scrip'-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *proscript(us)*, pa. par. of *proscribo*=to proscribe; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of proscription; proscribing.

**prōse**, *s. & a.* [Fr., from Lat. *prosa*, for *prorsa* in the phrase *prorsa oratio*=straightforward or unembellished speech, from *prorsus*=forward, for *proversus*, from *pro*=before, forward, and *versus*, pa. par. of *verto*=to turn; Sp., Port., & Ital. *prosa*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Language not arranged in or confined to poetical measure; the ordinary written or spoken language of man; opposed to verse or poetry.

2. Dull or commonplace language or discourse; prosaic language.

II. Roman Church: A rhythm sometimes sung between the epistle and gospel at Mass; a sequence (q. v.).

B. As adjective:

1. Relating to, or consisting of, prose; written in prose; not metrical or poetic; prosaic; as, a *prose sketch*.

2. Using, or writing in, prose; as, a *prose writer*.

3. Dull, commonplace, prosaic.

\***prose-man**, *s.* A writer of prose; a proser.

**prose-writer**, *subst.* One who writes prose, as opposed to poetry.

**prōse**, *v. i. & t.* [PROSE, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To write prose, as opposed to verse.

2. To write or speak in a dull, prosy, commonplace, or prosaic style.

\*B. Trans.: To write or relate in a dull, prosy manner.

**prō-sēc'-tōr**, *s.* [Lat. *pro*=before, and *sector*=a cutter; *seco*=to cut.] One who prepares subjects for anatomical lectures; an anatomist.

**prōs'-ē-cūt-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *prosecut(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being prosecuted; liable to prosecution.

**prōs'-ē-cūte**, \***pros-e-quate**, *v. t. & i.* [Latin *prosecutus*, *prosequutus*, pa. par. of *prosequor*=to pursue: *pro*=forward, and *sequor*=to follow. *Prosecute* and *pursue* are doublets.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To pursue or follow up with a view to attain, execute, or accomplish; to proceed in or go on with; to continue endeavors to attain or accomplish; to carry on.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Law:

1. To seek to obtain by legal process; as, to *prosecute* a claim in a court of law.

2. To accuse and proceed against for some crime or breach of law before a court of justice; to pursue for redress or punishment before a legal tribunal; as, to *prosecute* a person for trespass. A person instituting civil proceedings in a court of law is said to *prosecute* his action or suit; one who institutes criminal proceedings against another is said to *prosecute* the person accused.

B. Intrans.: To institute and carry on a prosecution; to act as a prosecutor.

**prōs'-ē-cū-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *prosecutio*, from *prosecutus*, pa. par. of *prosequor*=to prosecute (q. v.); Sp. *prosecucion*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of prosecuting or of endeavoring to attain, execute, or accomplish; the pursuit of any object by efforts of mind or body; the carrying on or following up of any matter or scheme; as, the *prosecution* of a scheme, a claim, a war, &c.

\*2. The act of following in haste; pursuit.

3. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Law:

1. The instituting and carrying on of a suit in court of law or equity to obtain some right, or to redress and punish an injury or wrong.

2. The act or process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal, and pursuing them to final judgment; the instituting and continuing of a criminal suit against any person or persons. [PRESENTMENT, INDICTMENT.]

"The next step toward the punishment of offenders is their *prosecution*, or formal accusation; which is either upon a previous finding of the fact by an inquest or grand jury, or without such previous finding."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

3. The party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted; the prosecutor or prosecutors collectively.

**prōs'-ē-cū-tōr**, *s.* [Lat.] [PROSECUTE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who prosecutes or carries on any purpose, plan, or business.

2. *Law*: One who prosecutes or institutes and carries on proceedings in a court of law, whether civil or criminal. It is generally applied to the person who prosecutes another criminally.

**prōs'-ē-cū-trix**, *s.* [Eng. *prosecu(te)*; *-trix*.] A female who prosecutes.

**prōs'-ē-lýte**, \***prōs'-ē-líte**, *s.* [O. Fr. *proselite* (Fr. *proselite*), from Lat. *proselitus*; Gr. *proselytos*=one converted to Judaism, a convert, from *proserchomai*=to come to: *pros*=to, and *erchomai*=to come; Sp. & Ital. *proselito*; Port. *proselito*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A new convert to some religion, sect, opinion, party, or system.

2. *Judaism*: A gentile convert. Two kinds were discriminated: (1) Proselytes of the gate, who followed a few Old Testament rules, and (2) proselytes of righteousness, who accepted the whole Mosaic ritual.

**prōs'-ē-lýte**, *v. t. & i.* [PROSELYTE, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To make proselytes or converts of; to convert to some religion, sect, opinion, party, or system.

B. Intrans.: To endeavor to make proselytes or converts; to proselytize.

"He seemed to have no taste for *proseluting*."—Scribner's *Magazine*, August, 1877, p. 548.

**prōs'-ē-lýt-izm**, *s.* [Eng. *proselyt(e)*; *-ism*.]

1. The act or practice of making proselytes or converts to any religion, sect, opinion, party, or system.

"To turn national education into an engine of aggressive and unscrupulous *proselutism*."—Brit. *Quart. Review* (1873), lviii. 210.

2. Conversion to any religion, creed, system, or party.

"Spiritual *proselutism* to which the Jew was wont to be washed as the Christian is baptized."—Hammond: *Works*, iv. 500.

**prōs'-ē-lýt-ize**, **prōs'-ē-lýt-íze**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *proselyt(e)*; *-ize*.]

A. Trans.: To make a proselyte or convert of; to convert to any religion, sect, opinion, party, or system.

"One of those whom they endeavor to *proselytize*."—Burke: *Letter to a Noble Lord*.

B. Intrans.: To make, or endeavor to make proselytes or converts.

"A militant, aggressive, *proselytizing* body."—London *Daily Telegraph*.

**prōs'-ē-lýt-iz-ēr**, **prōs'-ē-lýt-iz-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *proselytiz(e)*; *-er*.] One who proselytizes; one who makes, or endeavors to make, proselytes or converts.

**prō-sēm'-i-nā-ř**, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *seminary* (q. v.).] The lower of two institutions connected with education, in which the actual, or probable, candidates for admission into the higher were trained.

\***prō-sēm'-i-nā-tion**, *s.* [Latin *proseminatio*, from *proseminatus*, pa. par. of *prosemino*: *pro*=forward, and *semino*=to sow; *semen* (genit. *seminis*)=a seed.] Propagation by seed.

**prōs-ēn-çē-phāl'-ic**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *prosencephal(on)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to the prosencephalon; pertaining to the forehead or front of the cranium; frontal.

**prōs-ēn-çēph'-a-lōn**, *s.* [Pref. *pros-*, and Eng. *encephalon*.]

*Anat.*: The forebrain in the embryo of man and other mammals. From it are developed the cerebral hemispheres, *corpora striata*, *corpus callosum*, the lateral ventricles, and olfactory bulb. Sometimes called Procerebrum.

**prōs-ēn'-chỹ-ma**, *s.* [Pref. *pros-*, and Gr. *engchyma*=an infusion.]

*Bot.*: Link's name for tissue composed of fibers. [FIBER, *s.*, II. 2. (1).] One of its most characteristic forms is woody fiber. [FIBER, *s.*, ¶ (3).]

**prōs-ēn'-chỹm'-a-toŭs**, *a.* [Mod. Latin *prosenchyma*; *t* connect., and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

*Bot.*: Of, belonging to, or composed of, *prosenchyma* (q. v.).

**prōs-ēn-nē-a-hē-dral**, *a.* [Gr. *pros*=toward, and Eng. *enneahedral* (q. v.).]

*Crystall.*: Having nine faces on two adjacent parts of crystal.

**prōs'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *pros(e)*; *-er*.]

\*1. A writer of prose.

"And surely Nashe, though he a *proser* were,

A branch of laurel yet deserves to bear."

Dryden: *Poets and Poesy*.

2. One who proses; one who describes anything, in writing or verbally, in a dull, tedious, or prosy style.

"With the unfailing dexterity peculiar to *proser*s, he contrived to dribble out his tale to double its usual length."—Scott: *Pirate*, ch. xiv.

**Prōs-ēr-pī-nā**, *s.* [Lat.] [PROSERPINE.]

*Zoölogy & Palæont.*: (1) A sub-genus of *Helix*. (Woodward.) (2) The type of a family, Proserpinidae (q. v.). The shell is depressed, shining, callous beneath, aperture toothed inside, peristome sharp. Recent species six, from the West Indies and Mexico. Fossil, from the Eocene onward. (Tate.)

**Prōs-ēr-pī-nē**, *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. *Class. Mythol.*: The daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, and wife of Pluto, who seized her as she was gathering flowers in Sicily, and carried her away to the infernal regions. The chief seats of her worship were Sicily and Magna Græcia; but she had temples also at Corinth, Megara, Thebes, and Sparta.

2. *Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 26].

**prōs-ēr-pī-nī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *proserpin(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Pulmonifera. Shell heliciform, imperforate, the base callous; animal with a short annulated muzzle, and two lateral subulate tentacles. (Tate.)

**prō-sil'-i-en-çỹ**, *s.* [Latin Proserpine.]

*prosilens*, pr. par. of *prosilio*=to leap forward: *pro*=forward, and *salio* (in comp. *-silio*)=to leap.] The act of leaping or springing forward; projection. (Coleridge.)

**prōs'-i-lỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *prosy*; *-ly*.] In a prosy manner; tediously, tiresomely.

**prōs-i-mēt'-ric-al**, *adj.* [Eng. *prosy*, and *metrical*.] Consisting both of prose and verse.



fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**prō-sim'-ī-ā, s.** [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *simia* (q. v.).]  
*Zoöl.*: Boisson's name for the Linnæan genus Lemur.

**prō-sim'-ī-æ, †prō-sim'-ī-ī, s. pl.** [PROSIMIA.]  
*Zoöl.*: Half-apes (Ger. *Halbaffen*). The first form was used by Storr, in 1780, and the second by Illiger, in 1811, for the old genus Lemur, the present sub-order Lemuroidea (q. v.).

**prōs'-ī-nēss, s.** [Eng. *prosy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prosy.

**prōs'-īng, pr. par. or a.** [PROSE, v.]

**prōs'-īng-lŷ, adv.** [English *prosing*; -ly.] In a prosing or prosy manner; prosily.

**\*prosne, s.** [O. Fr., Fr. *prône*=a lecture, a sermon.] (See extract.)

"The *prosnes* are the Publications of the Feasts and Fasts of the Church, Banns of Matrimony, Excommunications, &c."—*Cotton: Life of Espernon*.

**prōs-ō-brān'-chī-ā-tā, s. pl.** [Pref. *proso-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata*.]

1. *Zoöl.*: An order of Gasteropoda, founded by Milne-Edwards, embracing the Pectini-, Scuti-, Cyclo-, and Tubulibranchiata of Cuvier. The gills are pectinated and in advance of the heart; the soft parts are protected by a shell, into which the animal can usually withdraw its body; eye-pedicels and tentacles on same stalk; sexes distinct. There are two divisions of the order, Holostomata and Siphonostoma (q. v.).

2. *Palæont.*: From the Silurian onward.

**prōs-ō-brān'-chī-āte, a.** [PROSOBRANCHIATA.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Prosobranchiata.

**prōs-ō-dī'-a-cal, a.** [Eng. *prosody*; -acal.] Pertaining or relating to prosody; prosodical.

**prōs-ō-dī'-a-cal-lŷ, adv.** [English *prosodiocal*; -ly.] In a prosodiocal manner; according to the rules of prosody.

**prō-sō'-dī-āl, a.** [Eng. *prosody*; -al.] Pertaining or relating to prosody; prosodiocal.

**prō-sō'-dī-āl-lŷ, adv.** [English *prosodial*; -ly.] Prosodiacially.

**prō-sō'-dī-an, subst.** [Eng. *prosody*; -an.] One who is versed in prosody or the rules of pronunciation and metrical composition.

"Some have been so bad *prosodians*, as from thence to derive 'malum,' because that fruit was the first occasion of evil."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. i.

**prō-sōd'-īc-āl, adj.** [Eng. *prosody*; -cal.] Of or pertaining to prosody; according to the rules of prosody; prosodiocal.

"Not destitute of prosodical harmony."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 356.

**prō-sōd'-īc-āl-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *prosodical*; -ly.] In a prosodical manner; prosodially.

**prōs'-ō-dīst, subst.** [Eng. *prosod(y)*; -ist.] One versed in prosody; a prosodian.

"The exact *prosodist* will find the line of swiftness by one time longer than that of tardiness."—*Johnson: Life of Pope*.

**prōs'-ō-dŷ, \*pros-o-die, s.** [Fr. *prosodie*, from Lat. *prosodia*; Gr. *prosōdia*=a song sung to a lute, a tone, an accent, prosody; *pros*=to, accompanying, and *ōdē*=a song; Sp. & Ital. *prosodia*.]

*Gram.*: That part of grammar which treats of the quantities of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification. In Greek and Latin every syllable had its determinate value or quantity, and verse was constructed by a system of recurring feet, each consisting of a certain number of syllables, possessing a certain quantity and arrangement. In English, verse is constructed simply by accent and number of syllables.

**prō-sō'-mā, s.** [Prefix *pro-*, and Gr. *sōma*=the body.]

*Comp. Anat.*: The anterior part of the body; used chiefly of the Cephalopoda.

**prōs-ōn-ō-mā-šī-ā, s.** [Gr. *pros*=to, toward, and *onomazo*=to call, to name; *onoma*=a name.]

*Rhet.*: A figure in which allusion is made to the likeness of sound in several names or words; a sort of pun.

**prōs-ō-pāl'-gī-ā, s.** [Gr. *prosōpon*=a face, and *algos*=pain.]

*Pathol.*: Tic-douloureux or brow-ague (q. v.).

**prōs-ō-pīd-ō-clī'-nē-æ, s. pl.** [Gr. *prosōpeion*=a mask; *eidōs*=form; *klinē*=a couch, and Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Euphorbiaceæ. Ovule, solitary; involucre, globose, bladderly, containing from three to six flowers; flowers, dioecious, apetalous.

**prōs-ō'-pīs, s.** [Latin, from Greek *prosōpis*=the burdock (?).]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Eumimoseæ. Trees, prickly, thorny, or both; from the warmer parts of both hemispheres. The legume, in some species twisted,

is generally filled with a sweetish substance, which may be eaten by men or cattle. *Prosopis dulcis* is the Algaroba of Paray, *P. glandulosa* that of Texas. The latter has a hard, durable, and beautifully grained wood; it yields a gum like gum arabic, as does *P. spicigera*. *P. pubescens* is the Screw-bean (q. v.). *P. spicigera*, a native of arid places in India, is planted in the Punjaub, its wood furnishing excellent fuel. It is not good for carpentry, being easily destroyed by insects. Its legume is astringent. Its bark is good for tanning, as are those of the American *P. pallida* and *P. pubescens*. The leaves and branches of *P. juliflora* are poisonous to cattle.

2. *Entom.*: A genus of Andrenidæ, generally making their nests in bramble-sticks.

**prō-sō-pīte, s.** [Gr. *prosōpeion*=a mask; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A monoclinic mineral occurring only in crystals associated with iron-glance. Hardness, 4.5; specific gravity, 2.89; luster, feeble; colorless or grayish. Analysis yielded: Silicon and fluorine, 10.71; alumina, 42.68; protoxide of manganese, 0.31; magnesia, 0.25; lime, 22.98; potash, 0.15; water, 15.50=92.58. Found at the tin mines of Altenberg, Saxony, the crystals being much altered.

**†prōs-ō-pōg'-ra-phŷ, \*pros-o-pog-ra-phiē, s.** [Greek *prosōpon*=a face, a person, and *graphō*=to describe.] The description of the personal appearance of any one.

"First touching the *prosopographie* or description of his person."—*Holinshed: Stephan* (an. 1154).

**†prōs-ō-pō-lēp'-sŷ, subst.** [Gr. *prosōpolēpsia*= respect of persons; *prosōpon*=a face, a person, and *lēpsis*=a taking; *lambanō*, fut. *lēpsomai*=to take.] Regard or favor to personal appearance; personal partiality or bias; an opinion or prejudice formed against a person from his personal appearance.

"Without the injustice of *prosopolepsy*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 567.

**prōs-ōp-ō-nīs-cūs, s.** [Gr. *prosōpon*=look, and Mod. Lat. *oniscus* (q. v.).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Amphipod Crustaceans (?), with one species, *Prosoponiscus problematicus*, found in the English Magnesian Limestone (Permian).

**prōs-ō-pō-pē'-īa, prōs-ō-pō-pō'-īa (i as y), \*pros-o-pop-ey, s.** [Lat. *prosopopœia*, from Gr. *prosōpopoia*=personification; *prosōpopoieō*=to personify; *prosōpon*=a face, a person, and *poieō*=to make.]

*Rhet.*: A figure by which things are represented as persons, or inanimate objects as animate beings, or by which an absent person is represented as speaking, or a deceased person as alive and present. It is more extensive than personification.

"Of the *prosopopœia*, or personification there are two kinds: one, when action and character are attributed to fictitious, irrational, or even inanimate objects; the other, when a probable but fictitious speech is assigned to a real character."—*Louth: Lectures; Gregory*, vol. i.

**\*prōs-ō-pōs'-cō-pŷ, s.** [Gr. *prosōpon*=a face, a person, and *skopeō*=to see.] A kind of divination or magic by which the face or person of one absent or dead was made to appear in a mirror.

"As when in mirror bright we see  
 A face by *prosoposcopy*."  
*The Poet Banter'd* (1702), p. 10.

**prōs'-pēct, subst.** [Lat. *prospectus*=a lookout, a distant view, from *prospectus*, pa. par. of *prospicio*=to look forward; *pro*=forward, and *spicio*=to look; Ital. *prospetto*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. View of things within the reach of sight; survey, sight.

"Which to our general sire gave *prospect* large."  
*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 144.

2. That which is presented to the eye; a place and objects seen; scenery, a scene.

"*Prospects*, however lovely, may be seen,  
 Till half their beauties fade."  
*Cowper: Task*, i. 509.

†3. A place or position which affords a wide or extended view.

"Him God beholding from his *prospect* high."  
*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 77.

4. The position, as of the front of a building, &c., looking toward a certain point of the compass; aspect.

"Their *prospect* was toward the south."—*Ezekiel* xl. 44.

†5. A view delineated, drawn, or painted; a sketch; a picturesque representation, as of a landscape.

"A composition of the various draughts which he has previously made from various beautiful scenes and *prospects*."—*Keynolds: Discourses*.

6. A looking forward; a view into futurity; foresight, anticipation.

7. Expectation; ground of hope or expectation.  
 "The near *prospect* of reward animated the troops."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

8. The outlook; probable result or outcome of events; as, The *prospect* is discouraging.

9. (*Pl.*): The chances of future success or fortune.  
 "The *prospects* of the mine are improving daily."—*Money Market Review*, Feb. 20, 1886, p. 326.

\*10. An object of view or contemplation.  
 "Man to himself  
 Is a large *prospect*."  
*Denham: Sophy*.

II. *Mining*: Among gold-miners, what one finds in examining the first panful of earth. (*U. S.*)

"We got many good *prospects*."—*Mark Twain: Roughing It*, p. 443.

**prō-spēct', v. i. & t.** [PROSPECT, s.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To look forward or toward.  
 "The mountaynes *prospecting* toward the north."—*Eden*.

2. To look around; to seek, to search, to explore.  
 "He *prospected* around for a more propitious place of settlement."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. Specifically, in mining, to search for mines or deposits of gold or silver.

"This is a *prospecting* party, which, being interpreted, means that they are on the lookout for ore."—*Literary World*, June 3, 1848.

B. *Transitive*:

*Mining*: To examine or explore, in search of gold or silver.

"I shall be able to spare time for *prospecting* other parts of the Company's property."—*Money Market Review*, Feb. 20, 1886, p. 326.

**prō-spēc'-tion, s.** [PROSPECT, v.] The act of looking forward; providence, foresight.

"The *prospection*, which must be somewhere, is not in the animal."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xviii.

**prō-spēc'-tive, a. & s.** [Fr., from Lat. *prospēctivus*, from *prospectus*, pa. par. of *prospicio*=to look forward.] [PROSPECT, s.]

A. *As adjective*:

\*1. Perspective; suitable for viewing at or from a long distance.

"Time's long and dark *prospective* glass."  
*Milton: Vacation Exercise*, 71.

2. Looking far ahead in time; acting with or characterized by foresight or prudence; looking to the future.

"The French king and king of Sweden are circumspect, industrious, and *prospective* too in this affair."—*Child*.

3. Being in prospect or expectation; looked forward to; probable.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A prospect; the scene viewed around or before one.

"The whole scene of affairs was changed from Spain to France, there now lay the *prospective*."—*Reliquie Wot. toniana*, p. 219.

2. Outlook, forecast, foresight, providence, preparation. (*Bacon*.)

3. A point of view; a standpoint.  
 "Men, standing according to the *prospective* of their own humor."—*Daniel: Defence of Rhyme*.

\*4. A perspective glass; a glass through which things are viewed. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 10,547.)

**prō-spēc'-tive-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *prospective*; -ly.] In a prospective manner; with regard or reference to the future.

**prō-spēc'-tive-nēss, subst.** [Eng. *prospective*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prospective; regard had to the future; foresight.

**prōs'-pēct-lēss, a.** [Eng. *prospect*; -less.] Having no prospect or view.

"As dismal and *prospectless* as if it stood 'on Stanmore wintry wild.'"—*Walpole: Letters*, iii. 330.

**prō-spēc'-tōr, s.** [Eng. *prospect*, v.; -or.]

*Mining*: One who prospects or searches for precious stone or metals.

**prō-spēc'-tūs, s.** [Lat.=a prospect (q. v.).] A brief sketch or plan of some proposed commercial enterprise or undertaking, as a literary work, containing the details of the general plan or design, the manner and terms of publication, &c.; specif. applied to a document issued by the directors or promoters of a new company or joint-stock association, containing the objects of the association, the names of the directors and other officers, the amount of capital required, the security offered, the profits estimated to be realized, and such other details as may assist the public in judging of the feasibility of the undertaking.

**prōs'-pēr, v. t. & i.** [Fr. *prosperer*, from Latin *prospero*, from *prosperus*, *prosper*=prosperous (q. v.); Sp. *prosperar*; Ital. *prosperare*.]

A. *Trans.*: To make prosperous, fortunate, or successful; to favor; to give or bring prosperity to. (*Genesis* xxiv. 40.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tlan = șan. -tion, -sion = șân; -țion, -șion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhŷ. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, đel.



**B. Intransitive:**

1. To be prosperous, fortunate, or successful; to succeed, to make gain.

"I wish in all things that thou prosperedst and farest well."—3 John. (1551.)

2. To thrive; to be in a healthy state.

"All things do prosper best, when they are advanced to the better."—Bacon.

3. To be in a successful or favorable state; to go on or turn out successfully; to succeed, to thrive.

"Things prospered with him still more and more."—2 Maccabees viii. 8.

4. To give or bring prosperity.

"Greatest blessings prospering Peace imparts."

Stirling: Parænesis to Prince Henry.

\*5. To increase in size; to grow.

"Black cherry-trees prosper even to considerable timber."—Evelyn: Sylva.

**prōs-pēr-i-tŷ, \*pros-per-i-te, s.** [Fr. *prosperité*, from Lat. *prosperitatem*, accus. of *prosperitas*, from *prosperus*, *prosper*=prosperous (q. v.); Sp. *prosperidad*; Ital. *prosperità*.] The state of being prosperous; good progress or success in any business or enterprise; advance or gain in anything good or desirable; attainment of wishes or the object desired.

"Prosperity is but a bad nurse to virtue."—South: Sermons, vol. iv., ser. 2.

**prōs-pēr-ōūs, adj.** [Lat. *prosperus*, *prosper*=according to one's hopes, favorable: *pro*=forward, and *spes*=hope, *spero*=to hope; Fr. *prospère*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *prospero*.]

1. In a state of prosperity; successful, thriving; making progress or advancement.

2. Attended with good fortune or success; successful, favorable, fortunate, auspicious.

"To bring the negotiations with Tyrconnel to a prosperous issue."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.

3. Favorable, favoring success; helpful; as, a prosperous wind.

**prōs-pēr-ōūs-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *prosperous*; -ly.] In a prosperous manner; with good fortune or success; thrivingly, fortunately.

"That concern goes on prosperously."—Sharp: Sermons, vol. v., ser. 4.

**prōs-pēr-ōūs-nēss, s.** [Eng. *prosperous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prosperous or successful; prosperity.

**\*prōs-phŷ-ō-dōn-tēs, s. pl.** [Gr. *prospheō*=to cause to grow to, and *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Zoology: Wiegmann's name for Wagler's Pleurodentes (q. v.).

**prōs-phŷ-sis (pl. prōs-phŷ-sēs), s.** [Greek *prophysis*=a growing to; *prospheō*=to cause to grow to: *pros*=to, and *phyō*=to bring forth.]

Bot. (pl.): Ehrhart's name for the pistillidia of Mosses.

**prō-spīc-iēnce (c as sh), s.** [Lat. *prospiciens*, pr. par. of *prospicio*=to look forward.] [PROSPECT, subst.] The act of looking forward.

**prōs-tān-thēr-a, s.** [Gr. *prosthekē*=an appendage, and *anthēros*=flowery.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Prostantheræ (q. v.). *Prostanthera lasianthes* is cultivated.

**prōs-tān-thēr-ē-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *prostanthera* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Labiatae.

**prōs-tāte, a. & s.** [Gr. *prostatēs*=one who stands before; *prostateō*=to stand before, to guard: *pro*=before, and *sta*=root of *histēmi*=to stand (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Standing before; prostatic.

B. As subst.: The same as PROSTATE-GLAND.

**prostate-gland, s.**

Anat.: The largest of all the organs connected with the male generative system. It is an aggregation of glands of the racemose type, resembling a chestnut in size and shape, situated before the neck of the bladder, behind the *symphysis pubis*, and surrounding the first portion of the urethra. Its secretion (a white viscid humor, discharged into the urethra by ten or twelve excretory outlets) is probably allied to that of the *vesiculae seminales*, for which it serves as a vehicle.

**prō-stāt-ic, a.** [Eng. *prostat(e)*; -ic.] Pertaining or relating to the prostate glands; as, *prostatic ducts*.

**prostatic-calculi, s. pl.**

Pathol.: Concentrically laminated concretions, deposited from the secretion of the prostate. They occur almost universally in advanced age.

**prōs-tā-tī-tis, s.** [Eng. *prostat(e)*; suff. -itis (q. v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the prostate-gland.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

**\*prōs-tēr-nā-tion, s.** [Lat. *prosterno*=to strew forth or forward.] [PROSTRATION.] The state of being cast down or depressed; depression, dejection, prostration.

**prōs-thē-mā-dēr-a, s.** [Greek *prosthemā*=an appendage, and Att. *derē*=the neck.] *Ornith.*: Poe-bird (q. v.); a genus of Meliphagidæ, with a single species, from New Zealand.

**prōs-thē-sis, s.** [Gr., from *pros*=to, and *thesis*=a placing.]

1. *Philol.*: The addition of one or more letters to the beginning of a word, as in beloved, bereft. The opposite to aphæresis (q. v.).

2. *Surg.*: The addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body, as a wooden leg, &c.; a flesh growth filling up an ulcer or fistula. Also called Prothesis.

**prōs-thēt-ic, a.** [Gr. *prosthetikos*, from *prostithēmi*=to add.] Of or pertaining to prosthesis; prefixed, as a letter to a word.

**\*prōs-tīb-u-loūs, a.** [Lat. *prostibulum*=a prostitute.] Pertaining to prostitution, meretricious, fornicating.

**prōs-tī-tūte, v. t. & i.** [Lat. *prostitutus*, pa. par. of *prostituo*=to set forth, to expose openly, to prostitute: *pro*=openly, and *statuo*=to place; Fr. *prostituer*; Sp. *prostituir*.]

A. Transitive:

\*1. To offer for sale; to offer freely.

2. To offer for lewd purposes; to expose for hire for indiscriminate lewdness. (Lev. xix. 22.)

3. To offer or expose upon vile terms or to unworthy persons.

"Prostituting holy things to idols."

Milton: Samson Agonistes.

4. To give up or devote to low, base, or unworthy uses or purposes; to use for base or wicked purposes; to abuse shamefully.

"Compelled by want to prostitute their pen."

Roscommon: Essay on Translated Verse.

\*B. Intrans. To associate with prostitutes; to commit fornication or adultery.

"Marrying or prostituting as befell."

Milton: P. L., xi. 716.

**prōs-tī-tūte, a.** [Lat. *prostitutus*.] [PROSTITUTE, v.] Prostituted; given up to lewdness or to base and unworthy purposes.

"Now prostitute to infamy and hate."

Drayton: Barons' Wars, i.

**prōs-tī-tūte, s.** [Latin *prostituta*; Fr. *prostituée*.]

1. A female abandoned to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet, a harlot.

"The vilest prostitute in all the stews."

Congreve: Juvenal, sat. xi.

2. A base hireling; a mercenary; one who will undertake the basest employment for hire. (Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 113.)

**prōs-tī-tū-tion, s.** [Fr., from Latin *prostitutio*, accus. of *prostitutio*, from *prostitutus*, pa. par. of *prostituo*=to prostitute (q. v.); Sp. *prostitucion*; Ital. *prostituzione*.]

1. The act or practice of prostituting or giving one's self up to indiscriminate lewdness for hire; harlotry; the life or habits of a prostitute.

2. The act of employing for base or unworthy purposes for hire.

**prōs-tī-tū-tōr, s.** [Lat.] One who prostitutes; one who submits himself or offers another to vile purposes; one who prostitutes anything to base uses.

**prō-stō-mī-ūm, s.** [Gr. *prostomion*=a mouth, specif. of a river; pref. *pro-*, and Gr. *stoma*=mouth.]

Zoöl.: A portion of an animal before the mouth. Used of the Planarida and certain Annelids.

**prōs-trāte, adj.** [Lat. *prostratus*, pa. par. of *prosterno*=to throw forward on the ground: *pro*=forward, and *sterno*=to throw on the ground, to strew.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lying full length on the ground or other surface.

2. Lying in a posture of humility or humblest adoration.

"I am torn up by the roots and lie prostrate on the earth!"—Burke: Let. to a Noble Lord.

3. Lying at mercy, as a suppliant.

"They left their steeds, and prostrate on the place, From the fierce king implored the offenders' grace."

Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, ii. 325.

II. Bot.: Lying flat upon the ground.

**prōs-trāte, v. t.** [PROSTRATE, a.] [Fr. *prosterner*; O. Sp. & Port. *prostrar*; Sp. *postrar*; Ital. *prostrare*.]

1. To cause to fall or lie prostrate; to lay flat; to throw down.

2. (Reflex.): To throw one's self down or fall in a posture of the deepest humility or adoration; to bow in reverence.

3. To reduce totally; to cause to sink; to deprive of all strength or energy; as, He was *prostrated* by sickness.

\*4. To destroy utterly; to demolish; to ruin utterly.

"In the streets many they slew, and fired divers places, prostrating two parishes almost entirely."—Hayward.

**prōs-trā-tion, \*pros-tra-ci-on, s.** [Fr. *prostration*, from Lat. *prostrationem*, accus. of *prostratio*, from *prostratus*=prostrate (q. v.); Spanish *postracion*; Ital. *prostrazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of prostrating, throwing down, or laying flat.

2. The act or state of falling down in deepest humility or adoration; properly, the act of falling prostrate on the face, but applied generally to kneeling or bowing in adoration or reverence.

3. Servile submission.

4. Great depression or dejection.

II. Pathol.: Great but temporary oppression of the system, depressing but not permanently exhausting the vital energies.

**\*prōs-trāt-ōr, s.** [Lat., from *prostratus*, pa. par. of *prosterno*=to prostrate (q. v.).] One who prostrates or overturns.

**prōs-tŷle, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *prostylus*, from Gr. *prostulos*; *pro*=before, and *stylos*=a pillar, a column.]

Architecture:

1. A temple which has a portico in one front, consisting of insulated columns with their entablatures and fastigium. [AMPHIPROSTYLE.]

2. A portico in which the columns stand out quite free from the walls of the building to which it is attached.

"The prostyle, whose station, being at front, consisted of only four columns."—Evelyn: Architects and Architecture.

**prōs-ŷ, adj.** [Eng. *pros(e)*; -y.] Consisting of or like prose; prosaic, dull, tedious, tiresome.

**prō-sŷl-lō-gŷsm, s.** [Prefix *pro-*, and Eng. *sylogism* (q. v.).]

Logic: (See extract.)

"A *prosyllogism* is when two or more syllogisms are so connected together, that the conclusion of the former is the major or the minor of the following."—Watts: Logic.

**prōt-, pref.** [PROTO-]

**prō-tāc-tic, adj.** [Gr. *protaktikos*.] Placed or being at the beginning; previous; giving a previous narrative or explanation, as of the plot or personages of a play.

**prō-tā-gōn, s.** [Gr. *protagos*=leading the van.]

Chemistry: C<sub>116</sub>H<sub>291</sub>N<sub>4</sub>PO<sub>22</sub>(?). A phosphoreted, fatty body extracted from the brain-substance by alcohol of 85 per cent. It is colorless, without smell, slightly soluble in water and ether, very soluble in warm alcohol, from which it crystallizes in bundles of fine needles. When boiled in absolute alcohol it decomposes with separation of oily drops.

**prō-tāg-ōn-ist, s.** [Greek *protagonistēs*, from *protos*=first, and *agonistēs*=an actor.]

1. Greek Drama: The leading character or actor in a play.

"Behind whose mask the protagonist spoke during the play."—Donaldson: Theater of the Greeks, p. 108.

2. A leading character generally.

"To take his place in history for all time as one of its foremost protagonists."—London Daily Telegraph.

**prō-tā-mŷ-a, subst.** [Pref. *prot-*, and Mod. Lat. *amŷa* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Amiidæ, from the Tertiary deposits of Wyoming.

**prōt-a-mœ-ba, s.** [Pref. *prot-*, and Mod. Lat. *amœba*.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Haeckel's order Lobomonera. They are minute masses of protoplasm, increasing by symmetrical fission.

**prō-tān-droūs, prōt-ēr-ān-droūs, a.** [Pref. *prot-*, *proter(o)*-; Gr. *anēr* (genit. *andros*)=a man, here=a stamen, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to plants in which the stamens are ready to discharge their pollen before the stigma is ready to receive it, thus inviting cross fertilization. Examples: *Digitalis purpurea*, *Potentilla anserina*, &c.

**prō-tān-drŷ, s.** [PROTANDROUS.]

Bot.: The state of being protandrous.

**prō-tān-tō, phr.** [Lat.] For so much.

\***prōt-arch, s.** [Pref. *prot-*, and Gr. *archō*=to rule.] A chief ruler.



**prōt'-a-sis**, *s.* [Gr., from *proteînō*=to stretch before, to present.]

\**I. Ord. Lang.*: A proposition, a maxim.

*II. Technically*:

\*1. *Anc. Drama*: The first part of a comedy or tragedy, in which the several characters are displayed and the argument of the piece explained.

"Do you look for conclusions in a *protasis*? I thought the law of comedy had reserved them to the catastrophe."—*Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady*, i. 1.

2. *Gram. & Rhet.*: The first clause of a conditional sentence, being the condition on which the main term (*apodosis*) depends, or notwithstanding which it takes place; as, Although he was incompetent (*protasis*), he was elected (*apodosis*).

**prōt'-ās'-ta-çine**, *adj.* [Pref. *prot-*; Mod. Lat. *astac(us)*, and Eng. suff. *-ine*.] Belonging to, resembling, or connected with the hypothetical ancestor of the Crayfishes. (*Huxley: Crayfish*, p. 344.)

**prō-tās-tēr**, *s.* [Pref. *prot-*, and Gr. *astēr*=a starfish.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Ophiuroidea, with four species from the Silurian and two from the Upper Devonian. The body consists of a circular disc, covered with small, imbricated, calcareous plates, with five long, flexuous arms, each with two rows of ventral plates, so disposed as to give origin to a series of distinct pores.

**prō-tāt'-ic**, \***prō-tāt'-ick**, *a.* [Gr. *protatikos*; Lat. *protaticus*; Fr. *protatique*.] Of or pertaining to protasis; introductory.

"There are *protatick* persons in the ancients, whom they use in their plays to hear or give the relation."—*Dryden*.

**prō-tē-ā**, *s.* [Mod. Latin, from *Proteus* (q. v.), from the diverse appearance of the species.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the Proteaceæ (q. v.). Small trees or shrubs, chiefly from South Africa, with large heads of flowers, often surrounded by bracts. An elongated two-parted calyx, the broader lip with three nearly sessile stamens, the narrower lip with one; fruit a hairy one-seeded nut. The species are many, and with beautiful foliage and flowers. The wood of *Protea grandiflora* is made into wagon wheels; its bark is given in diarrhoea. The honey from the flowers of *P. mellifera* and *P. speciosa* is boiled down and taken for coughs.

**prō-tē-ā-çē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prote(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

1. *Bot.*: Proteads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Daphnales. Shrubs or small trees, with hard dry leaves, calyx in four divisions, corolla none, stamens four, some of them sterile; ovary superior, with one ascending ovule, or two, or two rows. From the Cape of Good Hope and Australia. Sub-orders Nucamentaceæ and Folliculares. Known genera forty-four, species 650.

2. *Palæobot.*: Various Proteads, some apparently of the existing genera, *Dryandra*, *Banksia*, *Grevillea*, &c., exist in the Cretaceous rocks of Aix-la-Chapelle, others in the Upper Molasse of Switzerland.

**prō-tē-ā-çeoūs** (ce as sh), *a.* [PROTEACEÆ.] Of or pertaining to the Proteaceæ.

**prō-tē-ād**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *prote(a)*, Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: The order or tribe Proteaceæ. (*Lindley*.)

**prō-tē-ān**, *a.* [PROTEUS.] Of or pertaining to Proteus; hence, readily assuming different shapes; exceedingly variable, versatile.

"In all the protean transformations of nature."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 32.

**prō-tē-ān-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *protean*: *-ly*.] In a protean manner; with the assumption of many shapes.

"Proteanly transformed into different shapes."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 35.

**prō-tēct'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *protectus*, pa. par. of *pro-tego*=to protect; *pro*=before, in front, and *tego*=to cover; Fr. *protéger*; Sp. *proteger*; Ital. *proteggere*.]

1. To cover, shield, or defend from injury, harm, hurt, or danger of any kind. It is a word of very general import, both literally and figuratively; thus, a house *protects* us from the weather, a fort *protects* a harbor from the enemy, clothes *protect* the body from cold, a shade *protects* us from the heat of the sun, a father *protects* his children, &c.

2. To encourage or support artificially by means of protective duties.

"Their industries were *protected* and ours were not."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\*3. To act as regent or protector for.

"Why should he then *protect* our sovereign?"—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 1.*

\***prō-tēct-teē'**, *s.* [Eng. *protect*; *-ee*.] A person protected, a protégé.

"Your *protectee* . . . was clerk to my cousin."—*W Taylor (of Norwich): Memoirs*, ii. 158.

**prō-tēct'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PROTECT.]

**prō-tēct'-īng-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *protecting*; *-ly*.] In a protecting manner; by protecting.

**prō-tēct'-tion**, \***pro-tēx-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *protection*, from Lat. *protectionem*, accus. of *protectio*, from *protectus*, pa. par. of *protego*=to protect (q. v.); Sp. *proteccion*; Ital. *protezione*.]

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of protecting; the state of being protected; defense; shelter from danger, hurt, injury, or evil; preservation from anything hurtful or annoying.

"No one doubts that both sexes of many birds have had their colors adapted for the sake of *protection*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xvi.

2. That which protects, shelters, or preserves from danger, injury, or evil; a shelter, a defense; as, Clothes are a *protection* against the cold.

†3. A writing which assured safety or protection; a passport, a safe-conduct.

*II. Polit. Economy*: Protection in this sense is said to have been derived from the name of the Society for the Protection of Agriculture (England, 1844-53). But the idea is old, and has been known to a greater or less extent in all ages and in all lands. Taxes levied solely for the raising of revenue operate in restraint of free trade, and are therefore a form of protection, but the term is generally limited to cases in which these taxes are imposed for other than fiscal purposes. Their most common aim is to shield some languishing trade, occupation, or profession from open competition. As to the practical effect of protection the opinions of politicians and political economists are much divided. On the one hand it is claimed that in this country protection is absolutely necessary to protect home industry and enable the producers of a protected article to receive in return for their services a fair remuneration. On the other hand it is asserted that the uniform effect of the policy is to render the article produced both dear and bad. Protection to the farmer, free-traders say, makes every loaf smaller, thus taxing for the benefit of a class the very poorest person in the country, and aggravating the effects of any famine that may arise. [CORN-LAWS.] Navigation laws, they say, make it more expensive to work a ship, and diminish the probability of its being largely employed in the carrying trade of the world. [NAVIGATION-LAWS.] A bounty on exportation it is claimed is a present made to foreign countries, and *vice versa*.

[BOUNTY.] It is believed that the protectionist system on a large scale was first proposed by the Chancellor de Birague, an Italian, in the suite of Catherine de Medici. It was developed by Colbert in 1664, and has not since passed away. In 1692 England retaliated on France, according to Adam Smith, taxing goods imported from that country in 1696 75 per cent. or more. Bounties were abolished in Britain between 1818 and 1824, and this, with the repeal of the Corn and Navigation Laws, gave the protectionist system in that country its death-blow. In this country protection still carries with it the mass of the people and the government, though a large minority are in favor of free-trade.

¶ *Writ of protection*:

*Law*:

\*1. *Old Eng. Law*: A writ by which the sovereign exempted a person from arrest.

2. A writ issued to a person required to attend court, as party, juror &c., to protect him against arrest for a certain time.

\***prō-tēct'-tion-ā**, *a.* [Eng. *protection*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to protection.

**prō-tēct'-tion-īsm**, *s.* [Eng. *protection*; *-ism*.] The doctrine or principles of protectionists; the doctrine or system of protection.

**prō-tēct'-tion-īst**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *protection*: *-ist*.]

*A. As subst.*: One who supports the system of protection; one opposed to free-trade.

*B. As adj.*: Advocating or maintaining protection in commodities of home production; opposed to free-trade.

"Protectionist countries, as well as free-trade England, were alike suffering from over-production."—*Echo*, Sept. 3, 1885.

**prō-tēct'-tīve**, *a.* [Eng. *protect*; *-ive*; Fr. *protectif*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Affording protection; sheltering, defending, defensive.

"Protective of his young."—*Thomson: Spring*, 782.

2. *Polit. Econ.*: Protecting commodities of home production by means of duties.

**protective-resemblance**, *s.* [MIMICRY, II.]

**prō-tēct'-tīve-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *protective*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being protective.

"Imbued with that blessed *protectiveness*."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. lxx.

**prō-tēct'-tōr**, \***pro-tec-tour**, *s.* [Fr. *protecteur*, from Lat. *protectorem*, accus. of *protector*, from *protectus*, pa. par. of *protego*=to protect (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *protector*; Ital. *protettore*.]

*I. Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which protects, guards, shelters, or defends against danger, injury, hurt, or evil of any kind; a defender, a guardian, a supporter, an encourager, a patron.

"Charles I., a *protector* of the arts."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. ii.

*II. Technically*:

1. *Eng. Hist.*: One who had the care of the kingdom during the minority of the king; a regent; specif. applied to Oliver Cromwell, who took the title of Lord Protector in 1653.

"What's a *protector*? He's a thing That apes it in the non-age of a king."—*Cleveland*.

2. *Eccles.*: A cardinal belonging to one of the more important Catholic nations, who, in Rome, watches over questions affecting his country. There are also Cardinal Protectors of religious orders, colleges, &c.

**prō-tēct'-tōr-ā**, *a.* [Eng. *protector*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a protector; protectorial.

"The representative system and the *protectoral* power."—*Godwin: Mandeville*, i. 225.

**prō-tēct'-tōr-ate**, *s.* [Eng. *protector*; *-ate*; Fr. *protectorat*; Sp. *protectorado*; Ital. *protettorato*.]

1. Government by a protector or regent; specif. applied to that period of English history during which Oliver Cromwell was Protector.

"In the days of the *Protectorate*, he had been a judge."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. A position sometimes assumed by a strong country toward a weak one, in virtue of which the former protects and upholds the interests of the latter, taking in return a greater or less interest in the management of its domestic and foreign affairs.

**prō-tēct'-tōr-ī-ā**, *a.* [English *protector*; *-ial*.] Pertaining or relating to a protector; protectorial. (*Noble: Biog. Hist. Eng.*, iii. 70.)

†**prō-tēct'-tōr-ī-ān**, *adj.* [Eng. *protector*; *-ian*.] Pertaining to the Protector; Cromwellian.

"During the tyranny of the *Protectorian* times."—*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 465.

**prō-tēct'-tōr-lēss**, *adj.* [Eng. *protector*; *-less*.] Destitute of a protector; having no protector; unprotected.

**prō-tēct'-tōr-ship**, \***pro-tec-tour-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *protector*; *-ship*.] The position or office of a protector; a protectorate.

**prō-tēct'-trēss**, \***prō-tēct'-triçe**, *s.* [Fr. *protectrice*.] A female who protects.

**prō-tēct'-trix**, *s.* [Low Lat.] A protectress.

**prō-tē-gé**, **prō-tē-gée** (as *pro-tā-zhā'*), *s.* [Fr., pa. par. of *protéger*=to protect (q. v.).] One who is under the protection and care, or who enjoys the kindly consideration, of another.

**prō-tē-ī-dæ** (1), *s. pl.* [Lat. *prote(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Ichthyoida, group Perenni-branchiata. Four feet are present, and persistent external branchiæ. In some classifications Proteus is the sole genus; in others Menobranchus (q. v.) is included.

**prō-tē-ī-dæ** (2), *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *prote(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Bot.*: The typical family of the tribe or sub-order Nucamentaceæ (q. v.).

**prō-tē-īdş**, *s. pl.* [PROTEIN.] [ALBUMINOIDS.]

**prō-tē-īn**, *s.* [Gr. *prōteuō*=to be the first; *prōto*=first; suff. *-in* (Chem.).] Named from holding the first place among albuminous principles. [ALKALI-ALBUMIN, ALBUMEN, 1.]

**prō-tē-ī-nā**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *prote(us)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

*Zoöl.*: Wallich's name for a group of Rhizopoda, having both a nucleus and a contractile vesicle. There are two divisions: Actinophryna, with monomorphous, and Amœbina, with polymorphous pseudopods.

**prō-tē-īn-ā-çeoūs** (ce as sh), **prō-tē-īn-oūs**, *adj.* [Eng. *protein*; *-aceous*, *-ous*.] Pertaining to protein; containing or consisting of protein.

**prō-tē-ī-nī-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *protein(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Entom.*: A sub-family of Staphylinidæ (q. v.).

**prō-tē-ī-nūs**, *s.* [PROTEUS.]

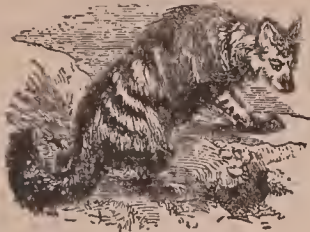
*Entom.*: The typical genus of Proteinidæ (q. v.) Antennæ slightly perfoliated, inserted in front of the eyes; elytra covering the major part of the abdomen.

tōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon. exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = şhan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -çious, -şious = şhüş. -ble. -dle, &c. = bel, del



**prō-tě-lēs**, s. [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. *telēis*=complete, because the fore feet are pentadactyle, as in the Canidae, while in the Hyenas they are tetradactyle. (*D'Orbigny*.)]

**Zoöl.**: Aard-wolf; *Proteles lalandii*, an aberrant form, constituting the family Protelidae, a connecting link between the Viverridae and the Hyenidae. It is about the size of a full-grown fox; hyena-like in color, with dark-brown stripes and a black muzzle. It resembles the fox in habits, and feeds on ants and carrion. It was discovered and described by Sparmann, about 1725, rediscovered by Delalande, and the genus was founded by Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire.



Proteles.

**prō-těl'-i-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *protel(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Zoöl.**: A family of Eluroidea, with one genus, *Proteles* (q. v.).

**prō-tēm'-nō-dōn**, s. [Gr. *protemnō*=to cut off in front; suff. *-odon*.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of Diprotodont Marsupials, related to *Dendrolagus* (q. v.), from late Tertiary or Post-Tertiary deposits of Australia.

**prō tēm'-pōr-ē**, phrase. [Lat.] For the time; temporarily. (Frequently abbreviated to *pro tem*.)

**\*prō-tēnd'**, v. t. [Lat. *protendo*, from *pro*=forth, forward, and *tendo*=to stretch.] To hold out; to stretch forth.

**\*prō-tēnsē**, s. [Latin *protensus*, pa. par. of *protendo*=to protend (q. v.).] Extension.

**\*prō-tēn'-sive**, a. [Lat. *protens(us)*, pa. par. of *protendo*=to protend (q. v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.] Drawn out, extended, continued. (*Sir W. Hamillon*.)

**prō-tē-ō-lite**, s. [After Proteus of Greek mythology, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

**Petrol.**: A very hard and compact rock, consisting of an intimate mixture of quartz, felspar, and mica, and showing distinct traces of bedding, associated with granites. Regarded as a result of contact metamorphism. A variety of Cornubianite (q. v.).

**prō-tē-ō-myx'-a**, s. pl. [Latin *proteus*; o connective, and Gr. *myxa*=slime.]

**Zoöl.**: A class of Protozoa, consisting of *Gymnomyxa*, exhibiting in the amoeba phase various forms of pseudopodia often changing in the same individual, and not producing elaborate spore cysts. Its founder (Prof. E. R. Lankester) does not group the genera into families and orders.

**prōt-ēr-ān'-droūs**, a. [PROTANDROUS.]

**†prōt-ēr-ān'-thoūs**, adj. [Pref. *proter(o)-*, and Gr. *anthos*=a flower.]

**Botany**:  
1. A term used when the leaves of a plant appear before the flowers. (*Lindley*.)

2. Protandrous (q. v.). (*Darwin*.)

**Prō-tēr'-i-ān**, s. [See def.]

**Church Hist. (pl.)**: The Catholic party in Alexandria who maintained the orthodox faith, for which Proterius, after whom they were called, was barbarously murdered.

**prōt-ēr-ō-**, pref. [Gr. *proteros*, compar. of *pro*=before.] Before, either in time or space.

**prōt-ēr-ō-bāse**, s. [Greek *proteros*=prior, and Eng. (*diabase*).]

**Petrol.**: A rock regarded as intermediate in composition between diabase and diorite.

**prōt-ēr-ō-glyph'-i-ā**, s. pl. [Pref. *proter(o)-*, and Gr. *glyphē*=a carving.]

**Zoöl.**: Poisonous Colubrine Snakes; a division of the sub-order Thanatophidia (q. v.). The first fangs of the upper jaw are grooved along the front, and the general appearance of the species resembles that of the harmless snakes. There are two families: Elapidae (terrestrial), some of the genera with the power of expanding their neck into a kind of hood; and Hydrophidae (aquatic).

**prōt-ēr-ōg'-yn-ōūs**, a. [PROTOGYNOUS.]

**prōt-ēr-ōp'-ō-dēs**, s. pl. [Pref. *proter(o)-*, and Gr. *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

**Ichthy.**: A division of Siluridae (q. v.). Rayed dorsal always present, and rather short; ventrals inserted below (very rarely in front of) the dorsal.

**prōt-ēr-ōp'-tēr-æ**, s. pl. [Pref. *proter(o)-*, and Gr. *pteron*=a fin.]

**Ichthy.**: A division of Siluridae (q. v.). The rayed dorsal belongs to the abdominal portion of the vertebral column, and is always in advance of the ventrals.

**prōt-ēr-ō-sāu'-rūs**, s. [PROTOROSAURUS.]

**prōt-ēr-ō-spōn'-gi-ā**, s. [Pref. *protero-*, and Gr. *sponggos*=a sponge.]

**Zoöl.**: A genus of Phalansteriidae (q. v.), formed by Saville Kent (named at first Protospongia). He considers it, "so far as is known, the nearest concatenating form between the respective groups of the ordinary Choano-Flagellata and the Spongida," and that it may be "consistently accepted as furnishing a stock-form, from which, by the process of evolution, all sponges were primarily derived."

**\*prō-tēr'-vī-tý**, s. [Lat. *protervitas*; *protervus*=perverse.] Perverseness, petulance.

**prō-těst'**, v. i. & t. [Fr. *protester*, from Lat. *protesto*, *protestor*, from *pro*=openly, and *testor*=to bear witness; *testis*=a witness; Sp. & Port. *protestar*; Ital. *protestare*.]

**A. Intransitive**:

1. To make a solemn affirmation, declaration, or protestation; to affirm with solemnity; to declare or affirm solemnly; to asseverate.

"I do protest  
The process of my plaint is true."  
*Gascoigne: Divorce of a Lover*.

2. To make a solemn or formal declaration (often in writing) against some act or proposition. (Followed by *against*.)

**B. Transitive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. To make a solemn affirmation or declaration of; to affirm or assert solemnly; to asseverate.

"I protest true loyalty to her."  
*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

2. To call as a witness to affirm or deny a statement or affirmation; to appeal to.

"Protecting fate supreme."—*Milton: P. L.*, x. 480.

\*3. To prove, to show, to declare, to publish.

"Do me right, or I'll protest your cowardice."  
*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

4. To promise solemnly; to vow.

"On Diana's altar to protest  
For aye austerity and single life."  
*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.

**II. Comm.**: To mark or note a bill before a notary public, for non-payment or non-acceptance. [PROTEST, s., II. 1 (2).]

"The bill . . . if not taken up this afternoon, will be protested."—*Colman: The Spleen*, 1.

**prō-těst**, s. [PROTEST, v.]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: A solemn affirmation or declaration of opinion (frequently in writing), generally in opposition to some act or proposition; a solemn affirmation by which a person declares either that he entirely dissents from and disapproves of any act or proposition, or else only conditionally gives his assent or consent to an act or proposition, to which he might otherwise be considered to have assented unconditionally.

"The Opposition, content with their protest, refrained from calling for a division."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**II. Law**:

**1. Commerce**:

(1) A formal declaration by the holder of a bill of exchange or promissory note, or by a notary public at his direction, that acceptance or payment of such bill or note has been refused, and that the holder intends to recover all expenses to which he may be put in consequence of such non-acceptance or non-payment.

(2) *Marine Insurance*: (See extract.)

"A protest is a declaration made on oath by the captain of a vessel which has met with any disaster at sea, or has been compelled to run into a foreign or intermediate port for safety. The protest should be made as soon as he enters the port, . . . the limit usually assigned being within twenty-four hours of his arrival."—*Bithell: Counting-House Dictionary*.

(3) A declaration made by a party before or while paying a tax, duty, or the like demanded of him, which he deems illegal, denying the justice of the demand, and asserting his own rights and claims, in order to show that the payment was not voluntary.

2. *Eng. Parl. procedure*: (See extract.)

"Each peer has a right, by leave of the house, when a vote passes contrary to his sentiments, to enter his dissent on the journals of the house, with the reasons for such dissent; which is usually styled his protest."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2.

**prōt-ēs-tān-cý**, \***prot-es-tān-cie**, s. [English *protestant(t)*; *-cy*.] Protestantism.

**prō-tēs-tān'-dō**, s. [Lat.]

**Law**: A protestation. [PROTESTATION, II.]

**prōt-ēs-tānt**, a. & s. [Fr., pr. par. of *protester*=to protest (q. v.).]

**A. As adjective**:

1. Making a protest; protesting.

2. Pertaining or relating to the Protestants, their doctrines, or forms of religion.

**B. As substantive**:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who protests.

2. *Church Hist.*: The name given to those princes and others who, on April 19, 1529, at the second diet of Speyer, protested against the decision of the majority, that the permission given three years before to every prince to regulate religious matters in his dominions till the meeting of a General Council should be revoked, and that no change should be made till the council met. Besides protesting, they appealed to the emperor and to the future council. The diet rejecting their protest, they presented a more extended one next day. Those first Protestants were John, Elector of Saxony; the Margrave George of Brandenburg, Onolzbach, and Culmbach; the Dukes Ernest and Francis of Luneberg; the Landgrave Philip of Hesse; Wolfgang, Prince of Anhalt, and the representatives of the imperial cities of Strasburg, Ulm, Nuremberg, Constance, Reutlingen, Windsheim, Memmingen, Lindau, Kempten, Heilbron, Isny, Weissenburg, Nordlingen, and St. Gall. The name is now extended to all persons and churches holding the doctrines of the Reformation and rejecting Papal authority.

**protestant-dissenters**, s. pl. [DISSENTER.]

**protestant-succession**, s. [SUCCESSION.]

**prōt-ēs-tānt'-ic-ā-l**, a. [Eng. *protestant*; *-ical*.] Protestant.

**prōt-ēs-tānt'-izm**, s. [Eng. *protestant*; *-ism*.]

The state of being a protestant; protestants collectively; the principles or religion of protestants.

**†prōt-ēs-tānt-ize**, v. t. [Eng. *protestant*; *-ize*.]

To render protestant; to convert to protestantism.

**†prōt-ēs-tānt-ly**, adj. [Eng. *protestant*; *-ly*.]

Like a protestant; in conformity with protestantism or protestants.

"Nothing more protestantly can be permitted."—*Milton: Civil Power in Eccles. Causes*.

**prōt-ēs-tā-tion**, \***prot-es-tā-ci-on**, \***prot-es-tā-ti-oun**, s. [Fr. *protestation*, from Lat. *protestationem*, accus. of *protestatio*, from *protestatus*, pa. par. of *protesto*, *protestor*=to protest (q. v.); Sp. *protestacion*; Ital. *protestazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. A solemn affirmation or declaration of a fact, opinion, or resolution; an asseveration.

"But, to your protestation; let me hear."  
*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

2. A solemn declaration of dissent; a protest.

"If the lords of the council issued out any order against them, some nobleman published a protestation against it."—*Clarendon: Civil War*.

3. A solemn vow or promise.

"Upon his many protestations to marry me."  
*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, v. 3.

\*4. A calling upon; an appeal.

**II. Law**:

\*1. *Eng. Law*: A declaration in pleading by which the party interposed an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, by protesting that it did, or did not, exist, and at the same time avoiding a direct affirmation or denial.

2. *Scots Law*: A proceeding taken by the defender where the pursuer neglects to proceed, to compel him either to proceed, or to suffer the action to fall.

**prōt-ēs-tā-tōr**, s. [Lat.] One who protests; a protester.

**prō-těst'-ēr**, \***pro-test-our**, s. [Eng. *protest*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who protests; one who utters a solemn protest, affirmation, or declaration. (*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, i. 2.)

2. *Law*: One who protests a bill of exchange or promissory note.

**prō-těst'-ing**, *pr. par. or c.* [PROTEST, v.]

**prō-těst'-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *protesting*; *-ly*.] In a protesting manner; by way of protest; with protests or protestations.

\***pro-tes-ti-on**, s. [Eng. *protest*, v.; *-ion*.] Protestation.

"Your greatest protestation any assurance of deepe affection."—*Greene: Menaphon*, p. 54.

**prō-tē-ūs**, **prō-teūs**, s. [Latin=the name of Neptune's herdsman. He changed his shape at will. (*Virgil: Georg. iv.* 41-508.)]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. *Lit.*: (See etym.)

2. *Fig.*: A changeable, shift, or fickle person; one who readily changes his principles.

**II. Zoölogy**:

1. The typical genus of the Proteidae (q. v.). [HYPOCHTHON.]

\*2. The name given by Rösell in 1755, to the genus *Amoeba* (q. v.). As *Proteus* was occupied [1] it is no longer used in this sense.



**\*proteus-animalcule, s.**

*Zoöl.*: The same as PROTEUS, II. 2.

**\*prōt-ē-vān-gē-lī-ōn, s.** [Gr. *prōtos*=first, and *evānggelion*=a gospel.] [EVANGELIST.] An apocryphal gospel, ascribed to St. James the Less.

**prō-thā-lā-mī-ōn, \*prō-thā-lā-mī-ūm, subst.** [Gr. *pro*=before, and *thalamos*=the marriage-bed.] A song addressed to, or in honor of, the bride and bridegroom, with which the marriage ceremonies opened. [EPITHALAMION.]

"Poets wrote *prothalamiums* in their praise."

*Drayton: The Miseries of Queen Margaret.*

**prō-thāl-lūs, prō-thāl-lī-ūm, s.** [Pref. *pro*-, and Lat. *thallus*; Modern Latin *thallium*.] [THALLUS.]

*Botany*: The first result of germination after the impregnation of a cell in the archegonia of some higher cryptogams, as Ferns, Equisetaceæ, and Marsileaceæ. It differs in the different orders.

**prō-thē-ite, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

*Min.*: A name given by Ure to a dark-green variety of Sahlite (q. v.), resembling fassaite, found in the Zillerthal, Tyrol.

**prōth-ē-sīs, s.** [Gr., from *protithēmi*=to place before.]

1. *Eccles.*: A credence-table (q. v.).

2. *Surg.*: The same as PROSTHESIS (q. v.).

**prō-thō-nō-tār-ī-āt (th as t), prō-tō-nō-tār-ī-āt, subst.** [Fr.] The college constituted by the twelve apostolic prothonotaries in Rome.

**prō-thō-nō-tar-ỹ (th as t), prō-tō-nō-tar-y, s.** [Low Lat. *protonotarius*, from Gr. *prōtos*=first, and Lat. *notarius*=a notary (q. v.). The proper spelling thus is *protonotary*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A chief clerk or notary.

"I poyn't you to be *protonotary* Of Fame's court."—*Skelton: Poems*, p. 23.

**II. Technically:**

1. *State Law*: A chief clerk of court in certain states.

\*2. *Eng. Law*: A chief clerk in the Court of Common Pleas and in the King's Bench; there were three such officers in the former court and one in the latter. The offices are now abolished.

3. *Roman Church*: A title introduced into the West from Constantinople about A. D. 800, replacing the term *primicerius notariorum*. It is now applied to any member of the College of Protonotaries Apostolic of the Curia, twelve in number. They register the Pontifical acts, and make and keep the official records of beatifications.

4. *Greek Church*: The chief secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople, who superintends the secular business of the province.

**prō-thō-nō-tar-ỹ-ship (th as t), pro-tho-notar-i-ship, prō-tō-nō-tar-ỹ-ship, s.** [Eng. *prothonotary*, &c.; -ship.] The office or position of a prothonotary.

**prō-thōr-āx, subst.** [Pref. *pro*-, and Eng., &c. *thorax* (q. v.).]

*Entom.*: The anterior ring of the thorax, carrying the first pair of legs.

**prō-thỹ-rūm, s.** [Gr. *pro*=before, and *thyra*=a door.]

*Arch.*: A porch before the outer door of a house. (*Gwilt*.)

**prōt-īc, a.** [Eng. *prot(ein)*; -ic.] (See the compound.)

**protic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*: An acid discovered by Limpricht in the flesh-juice of the roach (*Leuciscus rutilus*). It forms a yellow brittle mass insoluble in water, slightly soluble in dilute acids, but soluble in ammonia, potash, and soda. When boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, it yields a large quantity of leucine.

**prōt-īch-nī-tēs, s.** [Pref. *prot*-, Gr. *ichnos*=a track, and suff. -ites.]

*Palæont.*: Owen's name for certain tracks or markings from the Potsdam Sandstone of Canada, which he considered to have been made by Trilobites. Principal Dawson ascribes them to fossil Eurypterids, and the smaller forms of Protichnites occurring in the Carboniferous to Belinurus, akin to the recent *Limulus* (q. v.).

**prō-tis-tā, s. pl.** [Ger. *protisten*, from Greek *prōtos*=first in point of time.]

*Zoöl.*: A kingdom proposed by Haeckel, in order to overcome the difficulty long felt by zoölogists and botanists in differentiating the lowest of the Protozoa from the highest of the Protophyta. In *Das Protistenreich* (Leipzig, 1878) he gives the following classification:

CLASSES.	ORDERS.
MONERA . . . . .	Lobomonera, Tachymonera, Rhizomonera.
LOBOSA . . . . .	Gymnolobosa, Thecolobosa.
GREGARINÆ . . . . .	Monocystida, Polycystida.

**FLAGELLATA . . . . .** Nudo-, Theco-, Cilio-, and Cystoflagellata.

**CATALACTA . . . . .** CILLATA . . . . . Holo-, Hetero-, Hypo-, and Peritricha.

**ACINETÆ . . . . .** Monacinetæ, Synacinetæ.

**LABYRINTHULÆ . . . . .** BACILLARIE . . . . . Naviculatæ, Echinellatæ, Lacernatæ.

**FUNGI . . . . .** Phyco-, Conio-, Asco-, Gastro-, and Hymenomyces.

**MYXOMYCETES . . . . .** Physaræ, Stemonitæ, Tricheæ, Lycogalæ.

**THALAMOPHORA . . . . .** Monostegia, Polystegia, Monothalamia, Polythalamia.

**HELIOZOA . . . . .** Aphro-, Chalaro-, and Desmothoraca.

**RADIOLARIA . . . . .** Pancellæ, Panacanthæ, Pansoleniæ, Plegmidæ, Sphæridæ, Discidæ, Cyrtidæ.

**prō-tō-, prōt-, pref.** [Gr. *prōtos*=first.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A prefix used to express priority; as, *proto-martyr*, &c.

2. *Chem.*: A prefix originally used to denote the first of a series of binary compounds arranged according to the number of atoms of the electro-negative element. At present it is used to designate that compound in a series which contains one atom of the electro-negative element.

**prō-tō-bās-tīte, s.** [Pref. *proto*-, and Eng. *bastite*.]

*Min.*: A variety of the Enstatite group of minerals found in the Hartz mountains, Germany; and believed by Streng, who named it, to have been the original mineral from which bastite was derived.

**prō-tō-cāl-çīte, s.** [Pref. *proto*-, and English *calcite*.]

*Petrol.*: The same as CRYSTALLINE-LIMESTONE (q. v.).

**prō-tō-cām-pūs, s.** [Pref. *proto*-, and Greek *kampos*=a sea-animal.]

*Ichthyology*: A genus of Syngnathidæ, with one species, *Protocampus hymenolomus*, from the Falkland Islands. "It may be regarded as an embryonal form of *Nerophis*" (*Günther*).

**prō-tō-cāt-ē-chū-īc, a.** [Pref. *proto*-, and Eng. *catechuic*.] Contained in, or derived from, catechu or other resin.

**protocatechuic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*: C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. A frequently occurring product of the decomposition of resins by fusion with potassic hydrate, and readily produced by the action of melted potash on piperic acid. It crystallizes, with one molecule of water, in plates and needles, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and melts at 199°. Its aqueous solution is colored a dark bluish-green with ferric chloride, changing to red on the addition of soda or potash.

**protocatechuic-aldehyde, s.**

*Chem.*: C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>3</sub>=C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>.CHO. Dioxybenzaldehyde. A crystalline body produced by the action of chloroform on an alkaline solution of pyrocatechin. It is soluble in water, melts at 150°, and is colored deep green by a solution of ferric chloride. By fusion with potash it is converted into protocatechuic acid.

**prō-tō-cōc-çī-dæ, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *protococc(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Botany*: A tribe of Palmellæ. Chlorospermous Algæ, having the slimy substratum obsolete.

**prō-tō-cōc-cūs, s.** [Pref. *proto*-, and Mod. Lat. *coccus*=a berry.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the family Protococcidæ. In one of the two conditions in which it is found it is a spheroidal body  $\frac{3}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an inch in diameter, consisting of a structureless, tough, transparent wall, inclosing viscid and granular protoplasm. It multiplies by fission. In certain circumstances it becomes locomotive. It is found in the mud which accumulates in roof-gutters, water-butts, and shallow pools. *Protococcus nivalis* is Red snow (q. v.). Dunal says that the crimson color of the salt-water tanks on the shores of the Mediterranean is caused by *P. salinus*.

**prō-tō-cōl, s.** [O. Fr. *protocole*, *protocole*, from Low Lat. *protocollum*, from late Gr. *prōtokollon*, orig. the first leaf glued onto MSS. to register under whose administration and by whom the MS. was written, afterward applied to documents drawn up by notaries because accompanied by such a first leaf or fly-leaf; Gr. *prōtos*=first, and *kollāō*=to glue; *kolla*=glue.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The original draft or copy of a deed, contract, or other document.

2. In the same sense as II.

"Endorsing protocols with the most intense regard for the proprieties."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 712.

*Scots Law*: In Scotland, a record or registry; on the admission of a notary he receives from the clerk-register a marked book, called a protocol. In this the notary must insert copies of all the documents he may execute, to be there preserved as in a record.

**II. Diplomacy**: The minutes or rough draft of an instrument or transaction; the original copy of a treaty, dispatch, or other document; a document serving as the preliminary to diplomatic negotiations; a diplomatic document or minute of proceedings, signed by the representatives of friendly powers in order to secure certain political ends peacefully; a convention not subject to the formalities of ratification.

¶ By a *protocol* concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France, at Washington, respectively representing for that purpose the government of the United States and the government of Spain, the United States and Spain agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries should be undertaken. Following the signing of this peace protocol, President McKinley issued a proclamation suspending hostilities. [NATIONAL EXPANSION.]

**prō-tō-cōl, v. i. & t.** [PROTOCOL, s.]

**A. Intrans.**: To draw up protocols or first drafts.

**B. Trans**: To make a protocol of; to enter on a protocol.

**prō-tō-cōl-īc, a.** [Eng. *protocol*; -ic.] Pertaining or relating to protocols.

**prō-tō-cōl-ist, s.** [Eng. *protocol*; -ist.]

1. A registrar or clerk.

2. One who draws up protocols.

**prō-tō-cōl-ize, v. i.** [Eng. *protocol*; -ize.] To write or draw up protocols.

**prō-tō-dōr-īc, a.** [Prefix *proto*-, and English *Doric* (q. v.).] Belonging to, or characteristic of, the earliest period of Doric architecture.

**prō-tō-gē-neī-ā, s.** [Greek *prōtogeneia*, *pecul* fem. of *prōtogenēs*=first-born.]

*Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 147.]

**prō-tōg-ēn-ēs, s.** [PROTOGENEIA.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Haeckel's Lobosa and Lankester's Proteomyxa; apparently the same as *Amœba porrecta* of Schultze.

**prō-tō-gīne, prō-tō-gīn, s.** [Pref. *proto*-, and Gr. *genos*=age, origin.]

*Petrol.*: A name used to designate varieties of granite and gneiss (q. v.), which contain talc or chlorite as a constituent, in place of ordinary mica. Abundant in the Swiss Alps.

**protogin-gneiss, protogin-granite, s.** [PROTOGINE.]

**prō-tōg-ỹn-oūs, a.** [Eng. *protogyn(y)*; -ous.]

*Bot.*: Having the stigma mature before the pollen is so.

**prō-tōg-ỹ-nỹ, s.** [Pref. *proto*-, and Gr. *gynē*=a woman.]

*Bot.*: The development of the stigma of a plant before the stamens are mature. It is less common than protandry. Examples, *Ranunculus sceleratus*, *Plantago major*, &c.

**prō-tō-hip-pūs, s.** [Pref. *proto*-, and Gr. *hippos*=a horse.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Equidæ, from the Lower Pliocene of this country. Some of the species equaled an ass in size, and the feet resembled those of Hipparion.

**prō-tō-hīs-tōr-īc, a.** [Pref. *proto*-, and English *historic*.]

*Archæol.*: Belonging to, or connected with, the earliest period of which history gives any account.

**prō-tō-lāb-īs, s.** [Pref. *proto*-, and Gr. *labis*=a handle.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Camelidæ, from deposits of Pliocene age.

**prō-tō-līth-īc, a.** [Pref. *proto*-, and Eng. *lithic*.]

*Anthrop.*: Belonging to the dawn of the Stone Age.

**prō-tō-mar-tỹr, \*pro-tho-mar-tyr, s.** [Fr. *protomartyre*, from Lat. *protomartyr*; Gr. *prōtomartyr*, from *prōtos*=first, and *martyr*=a witness, a martyr (q. v.).]

1. The first martyr; applied especially to St. Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

2. The first who suffers in any cause.

"Hampton, firm assertor of her laws,

And *protomartyr* in the glorious cause."

*Boyc: Triumphs of Nature.*

**prō-tō-mēr-ỹx, s.** [Pref. *proto*-, and Gr. *mēryx*=a fish supposed to ruminant.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of fossil Camelidæ, from the Lower Miocene of this country.

**prō-tō-mōn-ās, s.** [Pref. *proto*-, and Mod. Lat. *monas* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Proteomyxa (q. v.).

**prō-tō-mỹx-ā, s.** [Pref. *proto*-, and Gr. *myxa*=slime.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Haeckel's Rhizomonera, with one species, *Protomyxa aurantiaca*, found by him

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, ÷his; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



in the form of orange-yellow flakes, consisting of branching and reticular protoplasm on shells of Spirula on the coasts of the Canaries. This condition is a plasmodium, formed by the union of several young amœbæ.

**prō-tō-nē-ma**, s. [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. *nēma*=yarn.]

*Bot.*: A filiform prothallus.

**prō-tō-nō-tār-ī-āt**, s. [PROTHONOTARIAT.]

**prō-tō-nō-tar-ỹ**, s. [PROTHONOTARY.]

**prō-tō-ným**, s. [Pref. *prot-*, and Gr. *onyma*=a name.] The first person or thing of a particular name.

"The wrecked canal-boat, the 'Evening Star,' ignominiously quenched in the twilight, with its heavenly *protonym* palpitating in the vapor above it."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 667.

**prō-tō-pāp-ās**, s. [Gr. *prōtos*=first, and *papas*=a father, a priest.]

*Greek Church.*: A chief priest; a priest of superior rank, corresponding with a dean or archdeacon in the English Episcopal Church.

**\*prō-tō-pār-ent**, s. [Pref. *proto-*, and English *parent*.] A first parent.

**prō-tō-phyl-lūm**, subst. [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. *phyllon*=a leaf.]

*Bot.*: The first leaf of a cryptogamic plant when germination begins.

**prō-tō-phy-ta**, subst. pl. [Gr. *prōtophytos*=first produced; *prōtos*=first, and *phytos*=grown.]

*Bot.*: Perleb's name for plants of the lowest and simplest organization.

**prōt-ō-phyte**, s. [PROTOPHYTA.] Any individual of the Protophyta (q. v.).

**prō-tō-phy-tōl-ō-gỹ**, s. [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *phytology* (q. v.).] Palæobotany.

**prō-tō-pi-thē-cūs**, subst. [Pref. *proto-*, and Lat. *pithecus* (q. v.).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Cebidæ (Platyrrhina), of large size, from the bone-caves of Brazil of Post-Pliocene age.

**prō-tō-plāsm**, †**prō-tō-plāš-ma**, substantive. [Gr. *prōtos*=first, and *plasma*=anything formed or molded.]

*Biol., &c.*: "The living matter from which all kinds of living beings are formed and developed, and to the properties of which all their functions are ultimately referred." It was first noticed and described by Roesel v. Rosenhof, in his account of the Proteus-animalcule, and was named sarcode by Dujardin in 1835. In 1846 v. Mohl gave the name protoplasm to the "tough, slimy, granular semifluid" portion of the contents of the vegetable cell. Cohn suggested the identity of vegetable protoplasm and animal sarcode, which was established by Schultze (*Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.* (Leipzig), 1861, pp. 1-27), whose conclusions were probably aided by the researches of De Bary and Koelliker. Protoplasm is a transparent homogeneous, or granular-looking substance. Under high microscopic power, in many instances, it shows a more or less definite structure, composed of fibrils more or less regular, and in some instances grouped into a honeycombed or fibrillar reticulum, in the meshes of which is a homogeneous interstitial substance. The closer the meshes of the reticulum, the less there is of this interstitial substance, and the more regularly granular does it appear. Water, dilute acids, and alkalis cause protoplasm to swell up, and ultimately become disintegrated, and it is coagulated by those substances that coagulate proteids. Its composition is a problem with which science is still to deal.

**prō-tō-plāš-míc**, adj. [Eng. *protoplasm*; -ic.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling protoplasm.

**prō-tō-plast**, s. [Lat. *protoplastus*; Gr. *prōtoplastos*, from *prōtos*=first, and *plassō*=to mold.] The original; the thing first formed, as a pattern to be copied; the first individual or pair of individuals of a species.

**prō-tō-plās-tic**, \***prō-tō-plās-tick**, a. [Eng. *protoplast*; -ic.] First formed.

**prō-tōp-ō-dite**, s. [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

*Comp. Anat.*: The basal segment of a typical maxillipede.

"The *protopodite* and the endopodite, taken together, are commonly called the 'stem' of the maxillipede, while the exopodite is the 'pawp.'"—*Huxley: The Crayfish*, p. 167.

**prō-tō-pōpe**, s. [Russ. *protopop*.] In Russia the same as a PROTOPAPAS (q. v.).

**prō-tōp-tēr-ī**, s. pl. [Pref. *proto-*, and Greek *pteron*=a fin.]

*Ichthy.*: Owen's name for the Dipnoi (q. v.).

**prō-tōp-tēr-is**, s. [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. *ptēris*=a fern.]

*Palæobot.*: A genus of Tree-ferns, with one species, from the coal-measures of Whitcaven.

**prō-tōp-tēr-ūs**, s. [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. *pteryx*=a fin.]

*Ichthy.*: African Mud-fish; a genus of Sirenidæ, with a single species, *Protopterus annectens*, from tropical Africa. Very similar to *Lepidosiren* (q. v.). In the dry season these fish imbed themselves in mud, from which they emerge when the rains fill the pools. In this state the clay balls containing the fish are often dug out, and the imbedded fishes can be transported to Europe and released by being immersed in slightly tepid water. They are carnivorous, and attain a length of six feet. (Owen in *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, 1848, xviii.)

**prōt-or-nis**, s. [Pref. *prot-*, and Greek *ornis*=a bird.]

*Palæontology.*: A genus of Passerine birds, with one species, *Protornis glariensis*, from the Lower Eocene Slates of Glaris. It was somewhat similar to a lark, and is the earliest known Passerine.

**prōt-ōr-ō-sāur**, s. [PROTOROSAURUS.] Any individual of the genus *Protosaurus* (q. v.). (Owen: *Palæont.* (ed. 2d), p. 281.)

**prōt-ōr-ō-sāu-rūs**, **prōt-ēr-ō-sāu-rūs**, subst. [Pref. *protero-*, and Gr. *sauros*=lizard. (*Agassiz.*)]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Lacertilia, founded by Von Meyer, to include what was deemed the fossil monitor of Thuringia. The neck is long, the skull of moderate size, the tail long and slender, the teeth sharp-pointed and implanted in sockets, the cervical vertebrae slightly amphicœlous. Two species, *Protosaurus speneri* and *P. hualeyi*, from the Permian marl slates of Durham, and the corresponding Kupferschiefer in Germany, are the earliest lizards known. They were six or more feet in length. Owen places them among the Thecodontia (q. v.), while Seeley thinks they were Dinosaurs.

**prō-tō-sālt**, s. [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *salt*.]

*Chem.*: A salt corresponding to the lowest oxide of a metal.

**prō-tō-spōn-gī-a**, s. [Pref. *proto-*, and Greek *sponggos*=a sponge.]

1. *Zoöl.*: [PROTEROSPONGIA.]  
2. *Palæont.*: A genus of Keratoda (?), with four species, from the Lower Silurian. "The minute structure of this old type is very imperfectly known." (*Nicholson.*) *Protospongia fenestrata* is from the Lower Cambrian. (*Hicks.*)

**prō-tō-spōre**, s. [Gr. *prōtosporos*=sowing or begetting first; *prōtos*=first, and *sporos*=a seed.]

*Bot.*: Berkeley's name for the first apparent spores of the Pucciniei, which are analogous to the prothallus in the higher cryptogams.

**prō-tō-tāx-ī-tēs**, s. [Pref. *proto-*, and Modern Latin *taxites* (q. v.).]

*Palæobot.*: A fossil genus, from the Lower Devonian of Canada, regarded by Sir J. Wm. Dawson as coniferous, but, according to Mr. Carruthers, founded on trunks of gigantic sea-weeds, and called by him *Nematophycus*. The trunks vary in diameter from one to three feet, exhibit concentric rings, and are made up of tubes, the larger running in the direction of the axis, and the smaller passing in and out among the larger in a horizontal direction.

**prō-tō-thēr-ī-a**, s. pl. [Pref. *proto-*, and Greek *thērion*=a wild animal.]

*Zoöl.*: Huxley's name for those primary mammals, from which, it is conceived, the Monotremata were evolved.

"In all probability they were as widely different from Ornithorhynchus and Echinna as the Insectivora are from the Edentata. . . . Hence, it will be convenient to have a distinct name, *Prototheria*, for the group which includes these, at present, hypothetical embodiments of that lowest stage of mammalian type, of which the existing monotremes are the best known representatives."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, p. 653.

**prō-tō-thēr-ī-an**, a. & s. [Modern Lat. *prototheri(a)*; Eng. suff. -an.]

A. *As adj.*: Belonging to or characteristic of the Prototheria.

"Prototherian characters."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, p. 654.

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

**prō-tō-trōc-tēs**, s. [Pref. *proto-*, and Greek *troctēs*=a nibbler.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Haplochitonidæ, with two species, *Prototroctes murcena*, common in South Australia, and *P. oxyrhynchus*, in New Zealand. The settlers call them Grayling. They have the habit of *Coregonus*, are scaly, and are provided with minute teeth.

**prō-tō-týpe**, s. [Fr., from Latin *prototypum*, accus. of *prototypus*=original; Gr. *prototypon*=a prototype, prop. neut. sing. of *prototypos*=according to the first form: *prōtos*=first, and *typos*=type

(q. v.)] An original or model after which anything is copied; the pattern of anything to be engraved, cast, or otherwise copied; exemplar, archetype.

†**prō-tō-týp-ic-al**, a. [Eng. *prototyp(e)*; -ical.] Of the nature of a prototype.

"The strongest *prototypical* mole, with the biggest . . . forefeet."—*Fall Mall Gazette*.

**prō-tō-vēr-mic-ū-lite**, subst. [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *vermiculite*.]

*Min.*: A vermiculite-like mineral found in large folia at Magnet Cove, Arkansas. Specific gravity, 2.269; luster, submetallic; color, grayish-green. Analysis yielded: Silica, 33.28; alumina, 14.88; sesquioxide of iron, 6.36; protoxide of iron, 0.57; magnesia, 21.52; water, 3.36; hygroscopic water, 20.54=109.51.

**prō-tō-vēr-tē-brā**, s. [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *vertebra* (q. v.).]

*Embryol. (pl.)*: Transverse clefts in a mass or plate of mesoblast on each side the axial cord, gradually developing into the vertebrae.

**prō-tō-vēr-tē-bral**, a. [Eng. *protovertebr(a)*; -al.] Of or belonging to the protovertebræ.

**\*prō-tō-vēs-ti-ar-ỹ**, s. [Pref. *proto-*, and Lat. *vestiarius*=pertaining to clothes; *vestis*=clothes.] The head keeper of the wardrobe.

"Magister and *protovestiary*, or wardrobe keeper."—*Warton: English Poetry*, i. 129.

**prō-tōx-ide**, s. [Pref. *prot-*, and Eng. *oxide*.]

*Chem.*: When a metal forms more than one oxide, the one containing the least proportion of oxygen is called the protoxide.

† Protoxide of copper=*Melaconite*; protoxide of nickel=*Bunsenite*; protoxide of zinc=*Zincite*; protoxide of lead=*Massicot*.

**prō-tōx-ī-dize**, v. t. [Eng. *protoxid(e)*; -ize.]

*Chem.*: To combine with oxygen, as any elementary substance, in the proportion of one equivalent of oxygen, and one of the other.

**prō-tō-zō-a**, s. pl. [PROTOZOON.]

*Zoöl.*: A group of animals, occupying the lowest place in the animal kingdom. They consist of a single cell, or of a group of cells not differentiated into two or more tissues; incapable, as a rule, of assimilating nitrogen in its diffusible compounds (ammonia or nitrates, or carbon in the form of carbonates). The food is taken into the protoplasm, either by a specialized mouth or by any part of the cell substance, in the form of particles. Prof. Ray Lankester (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xix. 830-66) has brought together the results of the latest investigations on the nature of these minute organisms, and adds full bibliography. He divides them into two grades:

1. GYMNOMYXA, with seven classes—*Proteomyxa*, *Mycetozoa*, *Lobosa*, *Labyrinthulidæ*, *Heliozoa*, *Reticularia*, and *Radiolaria*.

2. CORTICATA, with six classes—*Sporozoa*, *Flagellata*, *Dinoflagellata*, *Rhynchoflagellata*, *Ciliata*, and *Acinetaria*.

**prō-tō-zō-an**, s. [Mod. Lat. *protozo(a)*; Eng. suff. -an.] Any member of the sub-kingdom Protozoa (q. v.); a protozoon.

**prō-tō-zō-ic**, a. [Mod. Lat. *protozo(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. -ic.]

1. *Geol.*: Of or belonging to the strata in which, or to the time when, life first appeared.

"The *protozoic*, or first era of life."—*Murchison: Siluria* (ed. 1854), p. 11.

2. *Zoöl.*: Of or belonging to the Protozoa (q. v.).

**prō-tō-zō-ōn**, s. [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. *zōon*=an animal; *zō*=to live.] Any individual of the Protozoa (q. v.).

**prō-trāct'**, \***pro-track**, v. t. [Lat. *protractus*, pa. par. of *protraho*=to draw out; to prolong: *pro*=forth, forward, and *traho*=to draw.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To draw out or extend in duration; to prolong, to continue. (*Byron: Corsair*, i. 17.)

2. To extend or draw out in length; to lengthen out in space.

3. To delay, to defer, to postpone; to put off to a distant time; as, to *protract* the decision of a question.

II. *Surv.*: To plot; to draw to a scale; to lay down the lines and angles of by means of a scale and protractor.

\***prō-trāct'**, s. [PROTRACT, v.] Tedious delay or continuance.

"Without further *protract* and dilation of time."—*Wyatt: Works; Henry VIII. to Wyatt* (an. 1529).

**prō-trāct-ēd**, pa. par. or a. [PROTRACT, v.]

*protracted-meeting*, s. A religious meeting protracted or continued for several days, chiefly among Methodists or Baptists. (U. S.)

**prō-trāct-ēd-lỹ**, adv. [Eng. *protracted*; -ly.] In a protracted or prolonged manner; tediously.

mate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, wūre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre. unite. cūr. rāle, fāll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**prō-trāct'-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *protracted*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being protracted; long duration.

**prō-trāct'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *protract*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who protracts or lengthens out in time.
2. A protractor (q. v.).

**prō-trāct'-tion**, *s.* [Latin *protractio*, from *protractus*, pa. par. of *protraho*=to protract (q. v.); Ital. *protrazione*.]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: The act of protracting or lengthening out in time; the act of delaying the completion or termination of anything; a putting off or deferring anything; delay.

**II. Surveying**:

1. The act of plotting or laying down on paper the figure or dimensions of a piece of land, &c.
2. That which is plotted on paper; a plan.

**prō-trāct'-tīve**, *a.* [Eng. *protract*; *-ive*.] Protracting or lengthening out in time; prolonging, continuing, delaying.

"The protractive trials of great Jove."  
*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

**prō-trāct'-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *protract*; *-or*.]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: One who or that which protracts; a protractor.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Anat.*: A muscle which draws forward a part.
2. *Surg.*: An instrument, resembling a pair of forceps, for drawing extraneous bodies out of a wound.
3. *Surv.*: An instrument, of various forms and materials, for laying down angles on paper, &c.
4. *Tailoring*: An adjustable, expansible tailor's pattern.

**\*prō-trēp'-tīc-al**, *a.* [Gr. *protreptikos*=urging forward, hortatory, from *protrepō*=to urge on: *pro*=forward, and *trepō*=to turn.] Hortatory, persuasive, persuasory.]

"The means used are partly didactical and protreptical."  
—*Ward: On Infidelity*.

**\*prō-trīte**, *a.* [Lat. *protritrus*, pa. par. of *protero*=to rub to pieces.] Worn out, obsolete.

"Protrite and putid opinions."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 195.

**prō-trī-tōn**, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Modern Latin *triton* (q. v.).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Tailed Amphibians (?) of Permian age. The skin seems to have been naked; the head was larger than that of Salamandra, and the tail relatively much shorter; the ribs were short, limbs short and tetradactylous.

**prō-trūd'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Eng. *protrude*(e); *-able*.] Protrusile.

"The protrudable trunk or proboscis of other annelids."  
—*Darwin: Vegetable Mold and Earthworms*, p. 17.

**prō-trūde'**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *protrudo*=to thrust forth or forward: *pro*=forward, and *trudo*=to thrust.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To thrust or push forward; to drive or force along.
2. To shoot out, to project, to cause to project.
3. To thrust or put forth, as from confinement; to cause to come forth.

"When young Spring protrudes the bursting gems."  
*Thomson: Autumn*, 1, 310.

**B. Intrans.**: To be thrust out or forward; to project, to shoot forward.

**prō-trū-sīle**, *a.* [Lat. *protrusus*, pa. par. of *protrudo*=to protrude (q. v.).] Capable of being protruded and withdrawn.

**prō-trū-sion**, *s.* [PROTRUSILE.]

1. The act of protruding or thrusting forward; a push; a thrusting beyond the proper or usual limits or bounds.

2. The state of being protruded; projection.

\*3. An urging or driving forward; incitement.

"Some sudden protrusion to good."—*Bishop Hall: Sermon on Romans*, viii. 14.

4. That which protrudes.

**prō-trū-sīve**, *a.* [Lat. *protrusus*(us), pa. par. of *protrudo*=to protrude (q. v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.] Protruding; thrusting or pushing forward.

**prō-trū-sīve-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *protrusive*; *-ly*.] In a protrusive manner; obtrusively. (*Carlyle*.)

**prō-tū-bēr-ānce**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *protuberans*=protuberant (q. v.).] A part which swells above the rest; a swelling, a prominence, a knob, a bunch; anything which is swelled or pushed above the level of the surrounding or adjacent surface; a hill, a knoll, an elevation. It is used in this sense in Anatomy, as the occipital, the external, and internal protuberances.

**prō-tū-bēr-ān-čŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *protuberant*(t); *-cy*.]

1. The quality or state of being protuberant.
2. A protuberance, a swelling.

**prō-tū-bēr-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *protuberans*, pa. par. of *protubero*=to bulge out: *pro*=forward, forth, and *tubero*=a swelling.] Swelling, bulging out; swollen or prominent above the surrounding or adjacent surface.

"With glowing life protuberant to the view."

*Thomson: Autumn*.

**prō-tū-bēr-ant-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *protuberant*; *-ly*.] In a protuberant manner; with a protuberance.

**prō-tū-bēr-āte**, *v. i.* [Latin *protuberatus*, pa. par. of *protubero*=to bulge out.] [PROTUBERANT.] To swell out or rise above the surrounding or adjacent surface; to bulge out; to be prominent.

**prō-tū-bēr-ā-tion**, *s.* [PROTUBERATE.] The act or state of swelling or bulging out beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; protuberance.

**prō-tū-bēr-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *protuber(o)*=to protuberate; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Protuberant, bulging out.

"Being protuberous, rough, crusty, and hard."—*Smith: On Old Age*, p. 183.

**prōt'-u-lā**, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. *tylos*=a knot.] *Zoöl.*: A genus of Tubicola, sub-family Serpulinæ; it is widely distributed. In *Protula dysteri* after sixteen somites have developed, the seventeenth enlarges and becomes the head and thorax of a new zoöid.

**prōt'-tŷ-lē**, *s.* [Gr. *protos*=first, and *hylē*=matter.] Ultimate matter; the hypothetical undifferentiated primitive substance from which all the elements or forms of matter have been evolved.

**prōūd**, **\*prōūd**, *v. t. & i.* [PROUD, *a.*]

**A. Trans.**: To make proud.

**B. Intrans.**: To be or become proud.

**prōūd**, **\*prōūde**, **\*prout**, **\*prut**, *a.* [A. S. *prūt*=proud; *prūting*=pride; Icel. *prúðr*=proud; Dan. *prud*=stately, magnificent.]

1. Feeling, displaying, or actuated by pride, either good or bad:

(1) Having an excessive or unreasonable opinion of one's self, or of one's own qualities, accomplishments, power, position, &c.; filled with or displaying inordinate self-esteem; acting with haughty or lofty airs or mien; haughty, arrogant, presumptuous, conceited.

"I would assay, proud queen, to make thee blush."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., i. 4.*

(2) Possessing an honorable and justifiable pride or self-esteem.

(3) Priding one's self; feeling pride; valuing one's self; as, *proud* of one's country.

2. Lofty of mien; of fearless and high-spirited character.

"In look and language proud as proud might be."  
*Scott: Vision of Don Roderick*, 29.

3. Spirited, mettlesome, untamable.

"The proudest panther in the chase."  
*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, ii. 2.

4. Pleased, gratified.

5. Affording reason or grounds for pride, self-gratulation, or boasting; splendid, magnificent, grand, gorgeous.

"Their deeds, as they deserve,

Receive proud recompense."—*Cowper: Task*, v.

6. Noble, honorable.

"The proudest boast of the most aspiring philosopher."  
—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xiv.

7. Proceeding from, or characterized by, pride or arrogance; daring, presumptuous.

8. Excited by the animal appetite. (Applied to the female of certain animals.)

9. Luxuriant, exuberant, abundant.

**proud-flesh**, *subst.* A fungous growth or fleshy excrescence arising in wounds or ulcers.

"The sores had generated proud-flesh."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**proud-hearted**, *a.* Haughty, arrogant, proud.

**\*proud-pied**, *adjective*. Gorgeously variegated. (*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 98.)

**proud-stomached**, *adj.* Of a haughty spirit; haughty, high-tempered, arrogant.

**prōūd'-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *proud*; *-ish*.] Somewhat proud.

**\*prōūd'-līng**, *s.* [Eng. *proud*; *-ling*.] A proud person.

"To proudlings sterner and strict."

*Sylvester: Henrie the Great*, 152.

**prōūd'-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *proud*; *-ly*.] In a proud manner; with pride, haughtiness, or loftiness of mien; haughtily, arrogantly; with spirit or mettle.

"He spoke, and proudly turned aside."  
*Scott: Rokeby*, v. 10.

**prōūd'-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *proud*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being proud; pride.

"Set aside all arrogancy and proudness."—*Latimer: Second Sermon on the Lord's Prayer*.

**prōst ite**, *s.* [After the French chemist, J. L. Proust; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: An important silver ore occurring also in distinct crystals. Crystallization, rhombohedral. Hardness, 2-2.5; specific gravity, 5.42-5.56; luster, adamantine; color and streak, coralline-red; transparent to sub-translucent, fracture, uneven, conchoidal; brittle. Composition: Sulphur, 19.4; arsenic, 15.2; silver, 65.4-100; yielding the formula, 3AgS+As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>; isomorphous with pyrrargyrite (q. v.). Found in many silver mines. A group of crystals from the mines of Chañarcillo, Copiapo, Chili, is stated to be unique for size and perfection of form.

**prōv' a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *prov(e)*; *-able*.]

1. Capable of being proved or demonstrated; demonstrable.

"Proof supposes something provable."—*Mill: System of Logic*, pt. i., ch. iii., § 1.

2. Capable of being proved or established as valid.

"Many of the claims were . . . not provable in bankruptcy."—*London Evening Standard*.

**prōv'-a-ble nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *provable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being provable; capability of being proved.

**prōv'-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *provable*(e); *-ly*.] In a manner capable of being proved; so as to be proved.

"No fault can provably be laid unto him."—*Udall: Titus*, i.

**\*prōv'-and**, **\*prōv'-end**, **\*prōv'-and**, **\*prōv'-ende**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *provende*=provender (q. v.).]

**A. As substantive**:

1. Food, provisions, supplies, provender.
2. A prebend.

**B. As adj.**: Provided for the use of the general body of soldiers; hence, of inferior quality; inferior, common.

**\*provant-master**, *subst.* A person who supplied for the soldiers.

**\*prōv'-ant**, *v. t.* [PROVAND, *s.*] To supply with food or necessities; to victual.

**prōve**, **\*preeve**, **\*preov-en**, **\*preve**, **\*prieve**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *prover*, *pruver* (Fr. *prouver*), from Lat. *probo*=to test, try, or prove the good quality of anything; *probus*=good, excellent; A. S. *prōfian*; Dut. *proeven*; Icel. *prófa*; Sw. *pröfva*; Dan. *prøve*; Ger. *proben*, *probiere*, *prüfen*; Sp. *probar*; Port. *provar*; Ital. *provare*.]

**A. Transitive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. To test or try by an experiment, in order to ascertain the quality of, according to a certain standard; to make trial of; to bring to the test. (*Lit. & fig.*) (*1 Thess.* v. 21.)

2. To experience; to gain personal experience of; to try by suffering, encountering, or passing through.

3. To evince; to show by argument, reasoning, or testimony; to establish, or ascertain as truth, reality, or fact; to demonstrate.

"If on the Book itself we cast our view,

Concurrent heathens prove the story true."  
*Dryden: Religio Laici*, 147.

4. To establish the authenticity or validity of; as, to *prove* debts in bankruptcy; to obtain probate of; as, to *prove* a will. [PROBATE.]

**II. Arith.**: To show or ascertain the correctness of, as by a farther calculation; thus in addition the result may be proved by subtraction, and in multiplication by division.

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To make trial; to try, to essay.

2. To be found by experience or trial; to have its qualities ascertained by experience or trial.

3. To be ascertained by the event or result; to turn out to be.

"Lest on the threshing floor his hopeful sheaves  
Prove chaff."  
*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 985.

4. To make certain; to have or attain certain proof or demonstration.

5. To succeed.

"If the experiment proved not, it might be pretended, that the beasts were not killed in the due time."—*Bacon*.

\***To prove masteries**: To make trial of skill; to try for the mastery.

\***prove**, *s.* [PROOF.]

**\*prō-vec't'**, **\*pro-vec'te**, *a.* [Lat. *provectus*, pa. par. of *proveho*=to carry forward; *pro*=forth, forward, and *veho*=to carry.] Carried forward, advanced.

**prō-vec'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *provectio*, from *provectus*, pa. par. of *proveho*=to carry forward.]

*Philol.*: The carrying on of the terminal letter of a word, and attaching it to the succeeding word, when it begins with a vowel, as a *newt* for an *ewt*; a *nickname* for an *ekename*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del



**prō-vē'-dī-tōr**, *subst.* [Fr. *provéditeur*; Italian *proveditore*, from *provvedere*=to provide (q. v.).] A purveyor, a provider; one employed to provide supplies for an army.

**prōv'-ē-dōre**, *s.* [Sp. *provedor*.] A provider; one who provides or supplies; a proveditor.

"An officer . . . busied with the duties of a *provedore*."—*Washington Irving*.

**prōv'-en**, *pa. par. or a.* [PROVE, *v.*] (It is used now only in poetry and in the verdict, Not proven.)

¶ *Not proven*: *Scots Law*: A verdict given by a jury in a criminal case when there is sufficient evidence to raise strong suspicion of the guilt of the accused, but not sufficient to convict him.

**Provençal** (as **Prō-vân-sal'**), *s. & a.* [Fr.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. A native of Provence.
2. The Langue d'oc (q. v.).

"The chief dialect of Southern France, the *Provençal*."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. x.

**B. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to Provence, its language or inhabitants.

**Provence** (as **Prōv'-ân-s**), *subst.* [Fr., from Lat. *provincia*=a province (q. v.).]

*Geog.*: A province in the south of France.

**Provence-oil**, *s.*

*Chem.*: A name applied to olive oil obtained by cold pressure from the ripe fruits immediately after gathering. (*Watts*.)

**Provence-rose**, *s.* [CABBAGE-ROSE.]

**Prō-vēn'-cial** (ci as sh), *a.* [Fr. *Provençal*.] Of or pertaining to Provence; Provençal.

**\*prov-end, \*prov-ende**, *s.* [PROVAND, *s.*]

**prōv'-ēn-dēr, \*prov-en-dre**, *subst.* [From Mid. Eng. *provende* (three syllables), from Fr. *provende*, from Lat. *præbenda*; Dut. *provande*.] [PREBEND, PROVAND.]

\*1. Provisions, food, meat.

2. Dry food for beasts, as hay, corn, straw.

"Give their fasting horses *provender*."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 2.

\*3. A prebendary; a person enjoying a prebend. (*Robert de Brunne*, p. 81.)

**\*prōv'-ēn-dēr, v. t.** [PROVENDER, *s.*] To supply with provender or food; to feed.

"His horses are *provendered* as epicurely."—*Nashe: Lenten Stufte*.

**prō-vēn-trīc'-u-lūs**, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Latin *ventriculus*=the belly.] [VENTRICLE.]

*Compar. Anat.*: The second cavity in the oesophagus of birds below the crop. It corresponds to the cardiac portion of the stomach in mammals, but is the chief place where digestion is carried on. Used also of a muscular crop in the earthworm.

**\*prōv'-ēn-ue**, *s.* [PROVEND.] Provision.

"The dainty *provenues* of our gardens."—*Ep. Hall: Works*, vi. 376.

**prōv'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *prov(e)*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who or that which proves or tries.

"Make that demand of the *prover*."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 3.

†2. An approver. (*Wharton*.)

**prōv'-ērb, \*prov-erbe**, *s.* [Fr. *proverbe*, from Lat. *proverbium*=a common saying, a proverb; *pro*=openly, publicly, and *verbum*=a word; Sp., Port. & Ital. *proverbio*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. An old and common saying; a short or pithy sentence often repeated, and containing or expressing some well-known truth or common fact ascertained by experience or observation; a sentence which briefly and forcibly expresses some practical truth; a maxim, a saw, an adage, an aphorism, an apophthegm.

"A *proverb* is usually defined, an instructive sentence, or common and pithy saying, in which more is generally designed than expressed, famous for its peculiarity and elegance, and therefore adapted by the learned as well as the vulgar, by which 'tis distinguished from counterfeits which want such authority."—*Ray: Proverbs*. (Pref.)

2. A by-word; an expression or name of contempt, hatred, or reproach. (1 *Kings* ix. 7.)

3. A short dramatic composition, chiefly French, in which some well-known proverb or popular saying is taken as the foundation of the plot.

**II. Scripture:**

1. A moral saying or maxim, enigmatical or allegorical in its nature. (*Proverbs* i. 6.)

2. (*Pl.*) *Old Test. Canon*: Heb. *Mishlei*, pl. of *mashal*=(1) a similitude, a parable (*Ezek.* xvii. 2, xxiv. 3); (2) a pithy saying, generally involving latent comparison; (3) a proverb properly so called; (4) a song or poem, prophetic (*Num.* xxiii. 7, 18), didactic (*Job* xxvii. 1), or derisive (*Isaiah* xiv. 4), &c. The noun *mashal* is from the verb *mashal*=to

make like, to assimilate. (*Gesenius*.) It was therefore to be expected that the book of Proverbs would not consist exclusively of proverbs properly so called; nor does it. For instance, ch. ii. is not a series of detached sayings, but a didactic treatise. Dr. Otto Zöckler (*Prov. Solomon* (ed. Aiken), pp. 35-37) divides the Book into five leading portions: (1) Introductory (i. 7-ix. 18); (2) original nucleus of the collection, genuine Proverbs of Solomon (x. 1-xxii. 16); (3) additions made before Hezekiah's day (xxii. 17-xxiv. 34); (4) gleanings by the men of Hezekiah (xxv.-xxix.); (5) the Supplements (xxx.-xxxii.), the first being the words of Agur (xxx.), and the second the words of Lemuel, with the poem in praise of the matron (xxxi.). Chapter xxxi. 10-31 constitutes an alphabetical acrostic. Chapters i.-xxix. are generally attributed to Solomon, who was "wiser than all men," and "spake 3,000 proverbs" (1 *Kings* iv. 31, 32), which do not seem to have been founded solely on his own experience, but on the shrewd observation of the nation at large (i. 6). The collection made under Hezekiah repeats many proverbs which appeared in the earlier one. The lives of Agur and of King Lemuel's mother, and the dates of the two appendices ascribed to them, are unknown. The New Testament directly quotes from this book in very many instances.

Cf. *Prov.* iii. 11, 12 with *Heb.* xii. 5, 6, *Rev.* iii. 19; *Prov.* iii. 34 with *James* iv. 6; *Prov.* xi. 31 with 1 *Pet.* iv. 18; *Prov.* xxv. 21, 22 with *Rom.* xii. 20; *Prov.* xxvi. 11 with 2 *Pet.* ii. 22. Allusion is made to *Prov.* i. 16 in *Rom.* iii. 15; to *Prov.* iii. 7 in *Rom.* xii. 16, and to *Prov.* x. 12 in 1 *Pet.* iv. 8.

†**prōv'-ērb, v. t. & i.** [PROVERB, *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To speak of, or mention in or as, a proverb.

"Am I not sung and *proverb'd* for a fool  
In ev'ry street?"

*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 20.

2. To provide with a proverb.

"I am *proverb'd* with a grandsire phrase."

*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, i. 4.

**B. Intransitive:** To utter proverbs; to speak in proverbs.

"All their pains taken to seem so wise in *proverb'ing* serve but to conclude them downright slaves."—*Milton: Articles of Peace*.

**prō-vērb'-ī-āl, \*pro-verb-i-all**, *a.* [Fr., from Latin *proverbialis*, from *proverbium*=a proverb (q. v.); Sp. *proverbial*; Ital. *proverbiale*.]

1. Mentioned in a proverb or proverbs; used as a proverb; as familiar or well known as a proverb; used or current in a proverb.

"The loyalty of Lochiel is almost *proverbial*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Suitable for a proverb.

"This river's head being unknown, and drawn to a *proverbial* obscurity, the opinion became without bounds."—*Browne*.

3. Resembling a proverb; as, to speak with *proverbial* brevity.

**prō-vērb'-ī-āl-īsm**, *s.* [Eng. *proverbial*; *-ism*.] A proverbial saying or phrase.

**prō-vērb'-ī-āl-īst**, *s.* [Eng. *proverbial*; *-ist*.] A writer, composer, collector, or admirer of proverbs.

**prō-vērb'-ī-āl-īze**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *proverbial*; *-ize*.]

**A. Trans.:** To make into a proverb; to turn into a proverb.

**B. Intrans.:** To use proverbs; to speak in proverbs.

"I forbear from any further *proverbializing*."—*Kennet: Erasmus; Praise of Folly*, p. 135.

**prō-vērb'-ī-āl-īly**, *adv.* [Eng. *proverbial*; *-ly*.] In a proverbial manner; by way of proverb; as a proverb; in proverbs.

"The like we affirm *proverbially* of the beetle."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. xviii.

**\*prōv'-ērb-īze**, *v. t.* [Eng. *proverb*; *-ize*.] To make into a proverb.

**prov-es**, *s.* [See def.] A corruption of provost (q. v.). (*Burns: Brigs of Ayr*.)

**prō-vīde, \*pro-vyde**, *v. t. & i.* [Latin *provideo*=to see beforehand, to foresee, to act with foresight; *pro*=before, and *video*=to see; Ital. *provvedere*; O. Fr. *proveoir, porvoir*; Fr. *pourvoir*; Sp. *proveer*; Port. *prover*.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. To foresee.

"Providing the hurts these licentious spirits may do."—*Ben Jonson: Volpone*. (Dedic.)

2. To get ready, procure, collect, or prepare beforehand; to procure or get ready for future use.

"Provide your block and your axe."

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

¶ It is frequently followed in this sense by *for* or *against*; as, to *provide* warm clothing for winter, to *provide* a refuge against attack.

3. To furnish, to supply. (Now followed by *with*; formerly also by *of*.)

"I am *provided* of a torch-bearer."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 4.

4. To supply with what is needed; to make ready.

"I pr'ythee, let us be *provided*

To shew them entertainment."

*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, i. 2.

5. To make or lay down as a previous or preliminary arrangement, condition, or provision; to stipulate.

\*II. *Eccles.*: To appoint to a benefice before it is vacant. [PROVISOR, PROVISION.]

**B. Intrans.:** To make preparations; to make provision; to take measures for protection against, or escape from, a possible or probable evil, or for comfort, safety, or supply of all things necessary. (Followed by *for* or *against*.)

"Warn wiser princes to *provide* for their safety."

*Ben Jonson: Sejanus*, v.

**prō-vīd'-ēd**, *pa. par., a. & conj.* [PROVIDE.]

**A. & B. As pa. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As conj.:** It being agreed, arranged, or understood beforehand; on condition. (Frequently followed by *that*.)

"Provided that you do no outrages."

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, iv. 1.

¶ In the use as a conjunction, *provided* is really a past participle agreeing with the word *this* or the whole sentence, as a Latin ablative absolute; thus, the above example might be rendered, "*This being provided, that, &c.*"

**prōv'-ī-dēnçe**, *s.* [Fr., from Latin *providentia*, from *providens*=provident (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *providencia*; Italian *providenza*. *Providence* and *prudence* are doublets.]

1. Foresight, timely care, prevision, prudence; the act of making provision for the future.

2. Frugality, economy, or prudence in the management of one's concerns.

3. The care of God over His creatures; divine superintendence.

"To His due time and *providence* I leave them."

*Milton: P. R.*, iii. 440.

4. Hence, used for God Himself, regarded as exercising care, foresight, and direction over His creatures.

"But *Providence* Himself will intervene."

*Couper: Table Talk*, 444.

5. A manifestation of the care and superintendence which God exercises over His creatures; an act or event in which the providence and care of God over His creatures are directly exhibited and seen; often used almost synonymously with mercy or blessing; as, It was a *providence* he was not killed.

**prōv'-ī-dēnt, \*prov-i-dente**, *a.* [Latin *providens*, *pr. par.* of *provideo*=to foresee, to provide (q. v.); Fr. *provident*; Sp. *providente*; Ital. *provvidente*. *Provident* and *prudent* are doublets.]

1. Foreseeing, forecasting, prescient. (Followed by *of*.)

2. Foreseeing and making provision for future wants; prudent in preparing or providing for the future. (Sometimes followed by *of*.)

3. Frugal, economical, not wasteful.

"So just and yet so *provident* of blood."

*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 527.

**prōv'-ī-dēn'-tia** (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *provident*; *-ial*.]

1. Effected by divine providence; referrible to the providence of God; proceeding from divine direction or superintendence; as, a *providential* escape from danger.

2. *Provident*; exercising foresight and care.

"Sustain'd alone by *providential* heav'n."

*Thomson: Spring*, 684.

3. Characterized by foresight and care.

"Be his guard thy *providential* care."

*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xvi. 298.

**prōv'-ī-dēn'-tia-l-ly** (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *providential*; *-ly*.] In a providential manner; by an act of divine providence.

"Every animal is *providentially* directed to the use of its proper weapons."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

**prōv'-ī-dēnt-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *provident*; *-ly*.] In a provident or prudent manner; with foresight, and wise precaution; prudently.

"[He] *providently* caters for the sparrow."

*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 3.

**prōv'-ī-dēnt-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *provident*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being provident; providence, foresight, prudence.

"*Providentness*, good heede-giving."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, bk. i.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**prō-vid-ēr**, \***pro-vyd-er**, s. [Eng. *provid(e)*; *er*.] One who provides, procures, or supplies that which is necessary.

**prō-vid-īng**, *pr. par., a. & conj.* [PROVIDE.]

**A. & B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

**C.** *As conj.*: Provided; on condition that; it being understood that. [PROVIDED, ¶.]

**prōv-ī-dōre**, s. [PROVEDORE.]

**prōv-īnçe**, \***prov-ynce**, s. [Fr. *province*, from Lat. *provincia*=a territory, conquest; a word of doubtful etymology; Sp., Port. & Ital. *provincia*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

**1. Literally:**

(1) *Orig.*: A country or district of considerable extent, beyond the confines of Italy, completely subjugated, deprived of its independence, under the rule of a governor sent from Rome, and liable to such taxes and contributions as the Roman Senate saw fit to decree.

"Every province from Britain to Egypt had its own Augustus."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

(2) A region of country; a district, a tract.

"Over many a tract  
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a province wide."  
*Milton: P. L., vi. 77.*

(3) A colony or dependent country at a distance from the ruling state; a division of a kingdom, country, or state; as, the provinces into which France was divided previous to the Revolution.

(4) *Pl.*: Districts or portions of a country at a distance from the metropolis, as distinguished from the capital, or home counties.

**2. Figuratively:**

(1) The proper sphere, duty, office, or business of a person or body; sphere of action; proper or peculiar functions.

"The deep inroad which the prerogative had made into the province of the legislature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ii.*

(2) A division or department of knowledge or speculation; a department or branch of learning.

"They never look abroad into other provinces of the intellectual world."—*Watts.*

**II. Technically:**

**1. Ecclesiastical:**

(1) *Anglican*: A division of the country for ecclesiastical purposes, under the jurisdiction of an archbishop. In England there are two provinces, Canterbury and York.

(2) *Roman*: [PROVINCIAL, B. 2.]

(3) *Biol. & Geog.*: A division of the earth's surface characterized by peculiar species, or by peculiar assemblages of animals or plants. [REGION, II.]

(4) *Zoöl.*: A sub-kingdom. (*Owen*.)

**province-rose**, s. [PROVENCE-ROSE.]

**prō-vīn'-ciāl** (c as sh), \***pro-vin-ci-all**, a. & s. [Fr. *provincial*, from Lat. *provincialis*=pertaining to a province (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *provincial*; Ital. *provinciale*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Pertaining or relating to a province; as, a provincial government, a provincial dialect.

2. Constituting or forming a province appendant to the principal kingdom or state.

3. Pertaining to an ecclesiastical province, or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop; as, a provincial synod. (*Eng.*)

4. Characteristic of a province; exhibiting the manners or peculiarities of a province; hence, countrified, rustic, rude, unpolished.

5. Used in a province; characteristic of a province.

6. Exercising jurisdiction over a province.

7. *Specif.*: Of or pertaining to Provence, in France; Provençal.

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who belongs to a province, or to the provinces; a native or inhabitant of any part of the country except the metropolis.

2. *Roman Church*: The religious who, being appointed by the General or a chapter, has general superintendence of a province committed to his charge. Provinces are of varying extent; but, generally speaking, the more numerous the religious houses, the smaller the province containing them.

**provincial-constitutions**, s. pl.

*Eng. Eccles. Law*: (See extract.)

"The provincial constitutions are principally the decrees of provincial synods, held under divers archbishops of Canterbury, from Langton in the reign of Henry III. to Chichele in the reign of Henry V.; and adopted by the province of York in the reign of Henry VI."—*Blackstone: Comment., § 2. (Introd.)*

**provincial-courts**, s.

*Ecclesiast.*: The archiepiscopal courts in the two provinces of England. (*Wharton*.)

\***provincial-rose**, s.

1. The same as PROVENCE-ROSE (q. v.).

2. An ornamental shoe-tie, probably from its resemblance to a Provence-rose.

"With two provincial-roses on my razed shoes."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.*

**prō-vīn'-ciāl-īsm** (c as sh), s. [English *provincial*; *-ism*.] A manner of speaking, or a word or expression, peculiar to a province or districts remote from the mother country, or from the metropolis, and not recognized in the literary language of the time, or in more polished circles; words, phrases, or idioms peculiar to persons residing in, or natives of, the provinces.

\***prō-vīn'-ciāl-īst** (c as sh), s. [English *provincial*; *-ist*.]

1. An inhabitant or native of a province; a provincial.

2. One who uses provincialisms.

\***prō-vīn'-ciāl-īty** (c as sh), s. [Eng. *provincial*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being provincial; provincial peculiarities of language; a provincialism.

\***prō-vīn'-ciāl-īze** (c as sh), v. t. [Eng. *provincial*; *-ize*.] To render provincial.

**prō-vīn'-ciāl-īty** (c as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *provincial*; *-ly*.] In a provincial manner.

\***prō-vīn'-ciāl-īship** (c as sh), s. [Eng. *provincial*; *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a provincial. [PROVINCIAL, B. 2.]

\***prō-vīn'-ciāl-āte** (c as sh), v. t. [Eng. *province*; *-ate*.] To turn into a province.

**prō-vīn'-ē**, v. i. [Fr. *provigner*, from *provin*=a layer of a vine, from Latin *propaginem*, accus. of *propago*=a layer, a shoot. The spelling of the Fr. *provigner* has no doubt been influenced by Fr. *vigne*=a vine.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation.

**prōv-īng**, \***preev-ing**, \***prev-ing**, \***prevying**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [PROVE, v.]

**A. & B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

**C.** *As subst.*: The act of one who proves, tries, or ascertains; the act of trying, ascertaining, or demonstrating; proof, trial; an experiment to test or ascertain the strength of anything.

¶ *Action of proving the tenor*:

*Scots Law*: An action, peculiar to the Court of Session, by which the terms of a deed which has been lost or destroyed may be proved.

**prō-vī'-şion**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *provisionem*, accus. of *provisio*=a foreseeing, foresight, provision, from *provisus*, pa. par. of *provideo*=to provide (q. v.); Sp. *provisión*; Ital. *provisiione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of providing beforehand; previous preparation.

"Five days we do allot thee for provision."  
*Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.*

2. A measure taken beforehand; a precautionary measure taken to provide against contingencies.

3. The providing or accumulation of stores or materials for a proposed undertaking; a stock or store provided beforehand.

"He had made such vast provision of materials for the temple."—*South: Sermons.*

4. A stipulation or condition; a measure proposed in an enactment or the like; a proviso.

"No provision made for the abolishing of their barbarous customs."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

5. A stock or store of food provided; hence food generally; victuals, eatables, provender.

\***II. Eccles.**: The previous nomination by the pope to a benefice before it became vacant, by which act the rightful patron was deprived of his right of presentation. Provisions were made by Clement V. about A. D., 1307 it being stated that all ecclesiastical benefices belonged to the pope. John XXII. (A. D. 1316-1334) gave them an increased impulse. The Council of Basle abolished them March 25, 1436.

**provision-dealer**, **provision-merchant**, s. A general dealer in articles of food, as cheese, butter, eggs, bacon, &c.

**prō-vī'-şion**, v. t. [PROVISION, s.] To provide or stock with necessities, especially with victuals; to victual.

**prō-vī'-şion-āl**, *adj.* [English *provision*; *-al*.] Provided or established for the time or present need; temporarily established; temporary; not permanent.

**prō-vī'-şion-āl-īty**, *adv.* [Eng. *provisional*; *ly*.] In a provisional manner; by way of provision for present time or need; temporarily; not permanently.

\***prō-vī'-şion-ār-ŷ**, a. [Eng. *provision*; *-ary*.]

1. Provident, making provision.

"His master might have reasons of his own for wishing a provisionary settlement."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences, i. 58.*

2. Provided for present time or need; provisional.

3. Containing a provision or proviso.

**†prō-vī'-şion-lēss**, *adj.* [Eng. *provision*; *-less*.] Foodless.

"The night was fanged with frost,  
And they provisionless."

*Coleridge: Destiny of Nations.*

**prō-vī'-şo**, \***pro-vy-so**, s. [Lat. law phr. *provisio quod*=it being provided that, from Lat. *provisus*, pa. par. of *provideo*=to provide (q. v.).] A provisional condition; a qualifying clause in any legal document by which a condition is introduced, generally beginning with the words *provided that*; a conditional stipulation affecting an agreement, contract, law grant, or the like.

"To insert a proviso in favor of Lord Dover."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

¶ *Trial by proviso*:

*Eng. Law*: A trial, at the instance of the defendant, in a case in which the plaintiff, after issue joined, fails to proceed to trial.

"The defendant being fearful of such neglect in the plaintiff, and willing to discharge himself from the action, will himself undertake to bring on the trial, giving proper notice to the plaintiff. Which proceeding is called the *trial by proviso*; by reason of the clause which was formerly in such case inserted in the sheriff's venire, viz., 'provisio, provided that if two writs come to your hands, that is, one from the plaintiff and another from the defendant, you shall execute only one of them.'"—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. 13.*

**prō-vī'-şor**, \***pro-vi-sour**, s. [Fr. *provisieur*, from Lat. *provisorem*, accus. of *provisor*, from *provisus*, pa. par. of *provideo*=to provide (q. v.).]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: One who provides; a provider.

\***II. Ecclesiastical:**

1. A person appointed by the pope to a benefice before it was vacant by the death of the incumbent, and to the prejudice of the rightful patron.

"Whoever disturbs any patron in the presentation to a living by virtue of any papal provision, such *provisor* shall pay fine and ransom to the king at his will, and be imprisoned till he renounces such provision."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. iv., ch. 8.*

2. The purveyor, steward, treasurer, or manciple of a religious house.

**prō-vī'-şōr-ī-īty**, *adv.* [English *provisory*; *-ly*.] In a provisory manner; conditionally; with a proviso.

**†prō-vī'-şōr-şīp**, *subst.* [Eng. *provisor*; *-ship*.] The office of a provisor.

"A worthy fellow he is: pray let me entreat for  
The provisorship of your horse."  
*Webster: Duchess of Malvy, i. 2.*

**pro-vī'-şōr-ŷ**, a. [Fr. *provisoire*; Sp. & Italian *provisorio*.]

1. Containing a proviso; conditional.

2. Provisional, temporary.

**prō-vī-vēr'-ra**, s. [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Latin *viverra* (q. v.).]

*Paleont.*: A genus of Viverridæ, from the Lower Miocene of Europe.

\***prō-vōc'-ā-ble**, a. [PROVOKABLE.]

**prōv-ō-cā'-tion**, \***prov-o-ca-ci-on**, s. [French *provocatio*, from Lat. *provocatio*, accus. of *provocatio*=a challenging, a provoking, from *provocatus*, pa. par. of *provoco*=to provoke (q. v.); Sp. *provocacion*; Ital. *provocazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of provoking or stirring up to anger or vexation; vexation; the act of rousing the passions.

2. Incitement, stimulus; as, a *provocation* to mirth.

3. Anything which excites anger; a cause of anger, resentment, or vexation.

"Haughtiness of temper which is ever finding out *provocations*."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy, bk. iii., pt. iii., ch. vii.*

**II. Technically:**

\***1. Law**: An appeal to a court or judge. (A Latinism.)

"A *provocation* is every act, whereby the office of the judge or his assistance is asked."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

2. *Script.*: The time of the Jewish wanderings in the wilderness, when they provoked God by their backslidings and unbelief.

"Harden not your hearts, as in the *provocation* and as in the day of temptation in the wilderness."—*Psalms xc. 8.*

\***prōv-ō-cā'-tious**, a. [PROVOCATION.] Causing provocation.

"High *provocative* and rebellious attempts."—*Christian Religion's Appeal, p. 138.*

¶ Possibly, as this is an isolated instance of the word, it may be a misprint for *provocations*.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; ço, çem; thin, thīs; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**prō-vōc'-a-tive**, *a. & s.* [Latin *provocativus*, from *provocatus*, pa. par. of *provoco*=to provoke (q. v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *provocativo*; Old French *provocatif*.]

**A. As adj.:** Tending to provoke, excite, or stimulate; exciting or inciting to passion; rousing the passions.

**B. As subst.:** Anything which tends to provoke, excite, or stimulate; a stimulant; anything apt or tending to excite the passions or appetite.

**prō-vōc'-a-tive-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *provocative*; *nēss*.] The quality or state of being provocative or stimulating.

**prō-vōc'-a-tōr-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *provocatorius*.]

**A. As adj.:** Tending to provoke or excite; provocative.

**B. As subst.:** A challenge.

**prō-vōk'-a-ble**, **\*prō-vōc'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *provok(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being provoked; easily provoked.

"A spirit easily *provocable* and revengeful."—*Rawlins: Sermon at Worcester*, p. 8 (1770).

**prō vōke**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *provoquer*=to provoke, from Lat. *provoco*=to call forth, to challenge, to provoke; *pro*=forth, and *voco*=to call; *voc* (genit. *vocis*)=a voice; Sp. & Port. *provocar*; Italian *provocare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. To challenge, to call out.

"He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the shore."  
*Druiden: Virgil's Æneid*, vi. 252.

2. To rouse; to excite or stimulate to action; to incite.

"They gladly hear also the young men: yea, and purpose to *provoke* them to talk."—*More: Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. v.

3. To excite or stir to anger; to incense; to engage, to exasperate, to irritate, to offend.

"Son, what furie hath thus *provoked* thee?"  
*Surrey: Virgil's Æneis*, ii.

4. To stir up, to cause, to produce, to excite, to arouse.

"The meditation of his bounty and goodness will *provoke* love and gratitude."—*Wilkins: The Gift of Prayer*, ch. vi.

**B. Intransitive:**

\*1. To appeal. (A Latinism.)

"Ev'n Arius and Pelagius durst *provoke*  
To what the centuries preceding spoke,"  
*Druiden: Religio Laici*, 346.

2. To excite or produce anger; to irritate; to give provocation.

**\*prō-vōke'-mēt**, *subst.* [Eng. *provoke*; *-ment*.] Provocation.

"The excellency of her beauty was no *provokement* to him."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 81.

**prō-vōk'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *provok(e)*; *-er*.]

1. One who or that which excites, stimulates, or promotes.

"Drink, sir, is a great *provoker* of three things."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.

2. One who excites or stirs up sedition or war.

3. One who or that which provokes, irritates, or incenses.

"And my *provokers* hereby doo augmente."  
*Wyatt: Psalme*, 38.

**prō-vōk'-īng**, *pr. par. & a.* [PROVOKE.]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adj.:** Tending to provoke, annoy, or incense; annoying, exasperating.

**prō-vōk'-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *provoking*; *-ly*.] In a provoking manner or degree; so as to provoke or annoy; vexatiously.

"They sank into impiety, made wars, and became *provokingly* human."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**prōv'-ōst**, **\*prōv'-est**, *s.* [O. Fr. *provost*, *prevost* (Fr. *prévôt*), from Lat. *præpositum*, acc. of *præpositus*=one who is set over, a prefect, from *præpositus*, pa. par. of *præpono*=to set before or over; *præ*=before, and *pono*=to place, to set; A. S. *præfost*; Sp. & Port. *preboste*; Ital. *prevosto*, *preposto*, *preposito*; Dut. *provost*, *prevoost*; Dan. *provst*; Icel. *profasti*; Sw. *prost*; Ger. *profosz*, *probst*, *propst*.] One who is set over others; one who is appointed to superintend or preside over something; the principal, head, or chief of certain establishments or bodies; applied to—

\*1. A jailer; the keeper of a prison.

"The *provost* hath  
A warrant for his execution."  
*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, i. 5.

2. The heads or principals of several colleges in the English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; the principal of the University of Dublin.

3. The chief dignity of a cathedral or collegiate church. (Eng.)

4. In Scotch burghs, the chief magistrate, corresponding to the mayor in English boroughs. The provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow are styled lord provosts, as the provost of Perth formerly was; the same title is popularly given to the provost of Aberdeen.

**provost-marshal** (*provost* as **prō-vō'**), *s.*

*Mil.:* A commissioned officer specially appointed, at great permanent camps or in the field on active service, to carry out sentences of military law. Formerly they had powers of immediate punishment on the commission of offenses against published orders; but now they can only arrest, and detain for trial, offenders, and carry the punishments awarded by court martial into effect.

**\*prō-vōst'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *provost*; *-er*.] A provost, a chief, a head teacher.

"Maisters to teach it, with his *provosters*, ushers, and scholars."—*Ascham: Schoole of Shootinge*, bk. i.

**\*prōv'-ōst-rŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *provost*; *-ry*.] The office or dignity of a provost; prefecture, provostship.

"Certes the dignite of the *provostry* [prefectura] of Rome was whilom a great power."—*Chaucer: Boccius*, bk. iii.

**prōv'-ōst-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *provost*; *-ship*.] The office of a provost.

**prōw** (1), **\*prowe**, *s.* [O. Fr. *prouē* (Fr. *proue*), from Lat. *prora*=a prow, from Gr. *prōra*, from *prōi*=in front; Sp. *proa*; Ital. *prora*, *prua*.] The stem or forward part of a vessel, often used for the vessel itself; the bow.

"That, of a thousand vessels, mine should be  
The foremost *prow* in pressing to the strand."  
*Wordsworth: Laodamia*.

**prōw** (2), *s.* [PROA.]

\***prōw** (3), **\*prou**, *s.* [O. Fr. *prou*.] Advantage, benefit, profit. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 12,234.)

**prōw**, *a.* [O. Fr. *prou*; Fr. *preux*.] [PROWESS.] Brave, valiant. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iii. 28.)

**prōw'-ēss**, **\*prow-ēs**, **\*prow-esse**, **\*pru-esse**, *s.* [Fr. *prouesse*, from O. Fr. *prou* (Fr. *preux*)=valiant, origin doubtful; Span. & Port. *proeza*; Italian *prodezza*.]

\*1. Integrity, honor.

2. Valor, bravery; gallantry and intrepidity in war or danger; fearlessness.

"Lochiel was especially renowned for his physical *prowess*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, xiii.

\***prōw-esse**, *s.* [PROWESS.]

\***prōw'-ēssed**, *adj.* [Eng. *prowess*; *-ed*.] Distinguished for prowess; valiant.

"More fatal than the *prowest*'d foe."

*Fenton: Homer Imitated.*

\***prōw'-ēss-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *prowess*; *-ful*(l).] Powerful, vigorous.

"His *prowesful* policy."

*Sylvester: Babylon*. (Argument.)

**prōwl**, **\*proule**, **\*prol-lyn**, **\*prolle**, *v. t. & i.* [A word of doubtful origin. According to Skeat "a contracted frequentative form standing for *progle*, weakened form of *prokle*; where *progle* is the frequentative of *progue* or *prog*=to search about, espec. for provisions, and *prokle* is an old verb meaning to thrust or poke." ] [PROG, v.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To rove or wander over or through in a stealthily manner.

\*2. To gather or get together by plunder.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To rove or wander stealthily, as one in search of prey or plunder.

"Her crew, distributed among twenty brigantines, *prowl*ed for booty over the sea."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. To rove and plunder; to pillage, to prey, to plunder.

**prōwl**, *s.* [PROWL, *v.*] The act of prowling or roving about stealthily, as in search of prey or plunder; as, to be on the *prowl*. (*Colloq.*)

**prōwl'-ēr**, *s.* [English *prowl*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who prowls or roves about stealthily, as for prey or plunder.

\***prōwl'-ēr-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *prowl*; *-ery*.] Robbery, plunder, pillage.

**prōwl'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PROWL, *v.*]

**prōwl'-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *prowling*; *-ly*.] In a prowling manner.

**prōx**, *s.* [A contract. of *proxy* (q. v.).] A ticket or list of candidates at elections, presented to voters for their votes.

**prōx'-ēne**, *s.* [Fr. *proxène*; Gr. *proxenos*, from *pro*=before, and *xenos*=a friend, a guest.]  
*Greek Antiq.:* An official who had the charge of showing hospitality to strangers.

\***prōx'-ēn-ēt**, *s.* [Fr. *proxénète*; Lat. *proxeneta*, from Gr. *proxenētēs*, from *proxenēō*=to act as a proxene (q. v.).] A go-between, a negotiator.

"He being the common *proxenet* or contractor of all natural matches."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. xiii.

\***prōx'-ic-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *proxy*; *-cally*.] By, or as by, proxy. (*Southey: Letters*, iv. 113.)

**prōx'-im-al**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *proximus*=very near, superlative of *prope*=near.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or belonging to the part of a limb or other organ nearest the point of attachment.

**B. As substantive:**

*Anat., Bot., & Zool.:* The comparatively fixed end of a limb or an organism; the more slowly growing end; spec. the fixed end of a limb or organism in the Hydrozoa. Opposed to distal.

**prōx'-i-mate**, *a.* [Lat. *proximatus*, pa. par. of *proximo*=to approach, from *proximus*=very near.] Nearest, next, immediate.

**proximate-analysis**, *s.* [ANALYSIS.]

**proximate-cause**, *s.* That which immediately precedes and produces the effect, as distinguished from the remote, mediate, or predisposing cause.

"We were to shew the *proximate* natural causes of it."  
—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

**proximate-principles**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.:* The definite constituents forming the substance of plants or animals. They embrace such compounds as albumin, fibrin, fat, cellulose, starch, sugar, organic acids, ethers, alkaloids, &c., some of which can be formed artificially.

**prōx'-i-mate-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *proximate*; *-ly*.] In a proximate manner, position, or degree; immediately, directly; with immediate or direct relation to or effect on.

"They know it immediately or *proximately* from their proper guides."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 287.

\***prōx'-ime**, *a.* [Lat. *proximus*, superl. of *prope*=near.] Next; immediately preceding or following. (*Watts: Logic*, bk. ii., ch. i.)

\***prōx'-im'-i-ōūs**, **\*prōx'-im-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *proximus*.] Nearest, proximate.

**prōx'-im'-i-tŷ**, **\*prox-im-i-tie**, *subst.* [Fr. *proximité*, from Lat. *proximitatem*, acc. of *proximitas*=nearness, from *proximus*, superl. of *prope*=near; Sp. *proximidad*; Ital. *proximità*.] The quality or state of being proximate or next; immediate nearness in place, blood, or alliance; close relationship.

"By way of nearness and inward *proximity* to it."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 13.

**prōx'-i-mō**, *s.* [Lat. masc. and neut. ablative of Lat. *proximus*=the next.] The month which succeeds the present. Often contracted to *prox.*; as, I shall come on the 10th *prox*.

**prōx'-ŷ**, **\*procke sy**, **\*proke-cye**, *s.* [A contraction of *procuracy* (q. v.), from Low Lat. *procuratia*; Lat. *procuratio*=management.] [PROCURATION.]

1. The agency of another who acts as a substitute for a principal; the agency of a substitute; authority to act for another, especially in voting.

"All may easily be done by *proxy*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct., 1878, p. 898.

2. One who acts as a substitute for another; one who is deputed to act for or in the place of another, especially in voting.

3. A written document authorizing one person to act or vote for another, as at a meeting of the shareholders of a company, &c.

4. The same as PROCURATION (q. v.).

5. The same as PROX (q. v.).

6. Anything intended to take the place or perform the functions of something else; a substitute.

\***proxy-wedded**, *a.* Wedded by proxy. (*Tennyson: Princess*, l. 38.)

[A remarkable marriage by proxy occurred in 1837 in Chicago in connection with the execution of the anarchists. Nina Van Zandt, a resident of Chicago, fell in love with Aug. Spies, one of the condemned men, and was married to him by *proxy*, his brother acting for him, the jail officials refusing to allow the genuine ceremony to take place in the jail during the time Spies was in their care.]

\***prōx'-ŷ**, *v. i.* [PROXY, *s.*] To vote or act by proxy or by the agency of another.

**prōx'-ŷ-ship**, **\*prōx'-i-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *proxy*; *-ship*.] The position, office, or agency of a proxy.

"The same correspondency and *proximity* between these spirits and their images."—*Fremont: Sam and Samuel*, ch. xvi., p. 394.

\***prūce**, *s.* [See def.]

1. An old name for Prussia.

2. Prussian leather.

"Folded hides and other shields of *pruce*."

*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 30.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōh, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**prûde**, *s.* [Fr. *prude*=virtuous, prudent; O. Fr. *prude*, *prode*, fem. of *prud*, *prod*=excellent.] A woman who affects great reserve, coyness, and excessive virtue; a woman of affected or over-sensitive modesty or reserve; a woman who is over-nice or precise.

"Though *prudes* may condemn me, and bigots reprove."  
*Byron: First Kiss of Love.*

**prude-like**, *a.* Over-precise or nice.

"It is the more *prude-like* and disagreeable thing of the two."—*Berkeley: Alciphron*, dial. ii., § 9.

**prû-dence**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prudencia*, from *prudens*=prudent (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *prudencia*; Ital. *prudenza*.]

1. The quality or state of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice; the habit of acting with deliberation and discretion.

"Under *prudence* is comprehended, that discreet, apt suiting and disposing as well of actions as words, in their due place, time, and manner."—*Feucham*.

2. Frugality, economy, providence.

¶ Blair thus discriminates between *wisdom* and *prudence*: "*Wisdom* leads us to speak and act what is most proper; *prudence* prevents our speaking and acting improperly. A wise man employs the most proper means for success; a *prudent* man the safest means for not being brought into danger."

\***prû-dên-çy**, \***pru-den-cie**, *s.* [Latin *prudencia*.] Prudence, discretion.

**prû-dent**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *prudens*, accus. of *prudens*, for *providens*=provident (q. v.); Sp. & Ital. *prudente*.]

\*1. Provident, foreseeing.

"The *prudent* crane."—*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 430.

2. Cautious or circumspect in determining on or adopting an action or line of conduct; practically wise; careful of the consequences of any measures, actions, or business undertaken.

3. Characterized, dictated, or directed by prudence; as, *prudent* measures.

4. Frugal, economical, provident; as, a *prudent* expenditure of money.

5. Correct and decorous in manner; discreet; as, a *prudent* woman.

**prû-dên-tial** (ti as sh), *a. & s.* [Eng. *prudent*; -*ial*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Characterized by, or proceeding from, prudence; prudent, discreet.

"Check each impulse with *prudential* rein."  
*Byron: Childish Recollections.*

2. Exercising prudence; hence, advisory, discretionary.

3. Superintending the discretionary concerns of a society; as, a *prudential* committee.

\*B. As subst.: A matter requiring prudence or discretion. (*Watts*.)

\***prû-dên-tial-ist** (ti as sh), *s.* [Eng. *prudential*; -*ist*.] One who acts from, or is governed by, prudential motives.

**prû-dên-ti-âl-i-tÿ** (ti as sh), *s.* [Eng. *prudential*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being prudential or directed by prudential motives.

"Rightly to judge the *prudentiality* of affairs."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. iii.

**prû-dên-tial-ly** (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *prudential*; -*ly*.] In a prudential manner; with prudence; prudently.

**prû-dent-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *prudent*; -*ly*.]

1. In a prudent manner; with prudence or discretion; warily, discreetly, judiciously.

"To walk *prudently* and safely."—*Ep. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 5.

2. With frugality or economy; frugally, economically.

**prûd-êr-y**, *s.* [Fr. *pruderie*.] [PRUDE.] The quality or state of being prudish; the manners or characteristics of a prude: affected or excessive niceness or preciseness; coyness.

"Instances of this *prudery* were rare indeed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

**prû-d'hômme**, *s.* [Fr.=a skillful man; O. Fr. *prud*=excellent, and *hômme*=a man.] A skillful or discreet man; specif., in France, a member of a board composed of masters and workmen whose office is to arbitrate in trade disputes. They existed as early as the fifteenth century, and were revived in France by Napoleon I. in 1806. The expression is used for the typical French citizen; Jacques Prudhomme answering to the English John Bull.

**prûd-ish**, *adj.* [English *prud(e)*; -*ish*.] Like a prude; affectedly or excessively reserved, precise, or nice; coy, reserved.

"Vainly the dotard mends her *prudish* pace."  
*Byron: Reply to some Elegant Verses.*

**prûd-ish-ly**, *adv.* [English *prudish*; -*ly*.] In a prudish manner; like a prude.

**prû-in-âte**, *adj.* [Lat. *pruina*=a hoar-frost.] Hoary, pruinose.

**prû-in-ôse**, **prû-in-ôus**, *a.* [Lat. *pruinosis*, from *pruina*=hoar-frost; Fr. *pruineux*; Ital. *pruinoso*.]

*Ord. Lang. & Bot.* (the latter of the form *pruinose*): Appearing as if covered with hoar-frost; hoary, frosted (q. v.).

**prû-in-ôus**, *a.* [PRUILOSE.]

**prûne**, \***proin**, \***proine**, \***proyn**, *v. t. & i.* [Prob. from Fr. *provigner*=to plant or set suckers or slips, to propagate, from O. Fr. *provain*; Fr. *provin*=a vine-sucker set in the ground, from Latin *propaginem*, accus. of *propago*=a shoot, a sucker; Ital. *propaginare*.] [PROVINE.]

A. Transitive:

1. To cut or lop off, as the superfluous branches or shoots of trees; to cut or lop off the superfluous branches or shoots of; to trim with a knife.

"It improves greatly under high culture and *pruning*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 827.

2. To free from anything superfluous or overabundant.

"One sees him clipping his apricots and *pruning* his essays."—*Thackeray: English Humorists*; *Swift*.

\*3. To dress up; to make trim and neat.

"A husband that loveth to trim and pamper his body, causeth his wife by that means to study nothing else but the tricking and *pruning* of herself."—*P. Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 318.

4. To trim or dress with the bill.

"To *prune* his ruffled wing."  
*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, i. 20.

\*B. Intrans.: To dress up; to prink. (*Dryden: Epit. to All for Love*.)

**prûne**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prunum*=a plum, from Gr. *prounon*, for *prounnon*=a plum; *prounos*, for *prounos*=a plum-tree; Sp. *pruna*; Ital. *pruna*, *prugna*.] The dried fruit of *Prunus domestica*, especially of the varieties called St. Catherine and Green Gage. They contain a large proportion of sugar, &c., so that brandy can be distilled from them. Used as a condiment and as a domestic laxative medicine, but they are apt to gripe.

**prune-tree**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Prunus occidentalis*. (West Indian.)

**prû-nê-z**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *prun(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ez*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Rosaceæ. Calyx deciduous, carpel one; ovules two, pendulous; fruit a drupe. (*Sir J. Hooker*.)

**prû-nêl-lâ** (1), *s.* [Lat. *prunella*=a sloe, dimin. from *prunum*=a plum; Fr. *prunelle*. So called probably from the dark color.]

*Fabric*: A smooth, dark-colored, woolen stuff, used as lasting, for making the uppers of shoes and gaiters, and for clergymen's gowns. Also spelled *prunello*.

"Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow;  
The rest is ail but leather or *prunello*."  
*Pope: Essay on Man*, iv. 303.

**prû-nêl-lâ** (2), *s.* [Modern Lat. *brunella*, from Gr. *brûine*=the quincy (?).]

*Bot.*: Self-heal; a genus of Scutellarææ (*Lindley*), of Stachydeæ (*Sir J. Hooker*). Upper lip of the calyx plane, three-toothed, lower bifid; upper lip of the corolla nearly entire, arched, lower three-lobed. Known species three.

\***prû-nêl-lâed**, *a.* [English *prunella* (1); -*ed*.] Gowned, from barristers' gowns being made of the stuff called *prunello*. (*Eng.*)

"Noas the *prunellæd* bar, attorneys smile."  
*J. & H. Smith: Selected Addresses*, p. 136.

**prû-nêlle**, *s.* [Fr.] (See compound.)

**prunelle-salt**, *s.*

*Chem.*: Fused saltpeter.

**prû-nêl-lô**, *s.* [PRUNELLA.]

1. The same as PRUNELLA (q. v.).

2. A kind of dried plum, imported from France. Called also *Brignole*.

**prûn-êr**, \***proin-er**, *s.* [Eng. *prun(e)*; -*er*.]

1. One who prunes or trims trees or plants.

"The *pruners* have not the slightest horticultural knowledge."—*Field*, Jan. 16, 1886.

2. One who removes or cuts away anything that is in excess or superfluous.

**prû-nif-êr-ôus**, *a.* [Lat. *prunum*=plum; *fero*=to bear, and Eng. suff. -*ous*.] Bearing or producing plums.

**prûn-in**, *subst.* [Latin *prun(us)*=a plum; -*in* (*Chem.*)] [BASSORIN.]

**prûn-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [PRUNE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of lopping or cutting off what is superfluous; specif., the act of lopping or cutting off superfluous branches or shoots of trees, &c., with a view to strengthening those that are left, or to bringing the tree or plant to a particular form.

2. *Falconry*: That which is cast off by a bird when it prunes its feathers; refuse, leavings.

**pruning-chisel**, *s.* A chisel for pruning trees.

**pruning-hook**, *s.* A cutting tool with a hooked blade, used in trimming trees, shrubs, and vines.

**pruning-knife**, *s.* A knife with a concave edge used for pruning.

**pruning-saw**, *s.* A saw set in a stock of buck-horn, and having double teeth sharpened to points on alternate sides. The edge is thicker than the back, which serves for a set.

**pruning-shears**, *s.* A jaw-tool for trimming trees, shrubs, and hedges, pruning fruit trees, vines, &c.

**prûn-nêr-ite**, *s.* [After Prunner of Cagliari, Sardinia; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A variety of calcite occurring in very obtuse rhombohedrons, of a pale plum-blue color, and chalcidolite-like aspect. Found at Hestoe, Faroe Islands, associated with apophyllite.

**prûn-ûs**, *s.* [Lat.] [PRUNE.]

1. *Bot.*: Plum and Cherry. Calyx five-cleft, petals five, nut of the drupe smooth, or furrowed at the margin. Species about eighty, chiefly from the north temperate zone.

2. *Palæobot.*: *Prunus* occurs in the Bournemouth beds (Eocene), in the Italian Pliocene, and in the English Pleistocene.

**prû-rî-ençe**, **prû-rî-en-çy**, *s.* [English *prurient* (t); -*ce*, -*cy*.]

1. The quality or state of being prurient; an itching or longing desire or appetite for something.

"There is a *prurience* in the speech of some."  
*Cowper: Conversation*, 31.

2. A tendency or disposition toward, or a dwelling upon, lewdness and lascivious thoughts.

"If such action were prompted by motives of *prurience* or lust."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**prû-rî-ent**, *adj.* [Latin. *pruriens*, *pr. par.* of *prurio*=to itch.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Itching after, or eagerly desirous of, something.

2. Inclined or disposed to lewdness or lascivious thoughts; having a lecherous imagination.

"To excite the *prurient* imaginations of his readers."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 297.

3. Characterized by prurience or lewdness.

"The vendors or hawkers of *prurient* publications."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. *Bot.*: Stinging.

**prû-rî-ent-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *prurient*; -*ly*.] In a prurient manner; with longing desire or lasciviousness.

**prû-rîg-in-ôus**, *adj.* [Lat. *pruriginosus*, from *prurigo* (genit. *pruriginis*)=an itching, from *prurio*=to itch; Sp. & Ital. *pruriginoso*; Fr. *pruriginoux*.] Affected with prurigo; caused by, or of the nature of, prurigo.

**prû-rî-gô**, *s.* [Lat.]

*Pathol.*: Serous exudation and cell-proliferation into and within the papillæ and follicles of the skin, also from the effects of *prurigo senilis*, a form of phthiriasis (q. v.).

**prû-rî-tûs**, *s.* [Lat.]

*Pathol.*: An intolerable itching of the mucous membrane, chiefly of the vulva or of the anus.

**Prûs-sian** (ss as sh), *a. & s.* [See def.; French *Prussien*; Ital. *Prussiano*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Prussia.

B. As substantive:

1. A native or inhabitant of Prussia.

2. The ancient language of Prussia proper, now extinct, it being superseded by Low German. It belonged to the Slavonic family.

**Prussian-blue**, *s.*

1. *Chem.*: [FERROCYANIDE OF IRON.]

2. *Min.*: A pulverulent variety of vivianite (q. v.).

**Prussian-brown**, *s.*

*Chem.*: Ferricyanide of copper.

**Prussian-carp**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: (See extract.)

"The Crucian Carp (*Carassius carassius*) is generally distributed over Central and Northern Europe, and extends into Italy and Siberia. It inhabits stagnant waters only. . . . It is much subject to variation of form; very lean examples are commonly called *Prussian-carps*."—*Günter: Study of Fishes*, p. 391.

**bôil**, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **çem**; **thin**, **thÿs**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=**f**.  
**-cian**, **-tian**=**shan**. **-tion**, **-sion**=**shÿn**; **-tion**, **-sion**=**zhÿn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious**=**shÿs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c.=**bel**, **del**.



## Prussian-green, s.

*Chem.*: An intimate mixture of Prussian-blue and chrome yellow. It forms a useful green for oil colors.

**prūs'-sī-ate, prūs'-sī-ate, s.** [Eng. *prussi(c); -ate.*]

*Chem.*: A ferri- or ferrocyanide. Thus the Red prussiate of potash is Ferricyanide, and the Yellow prussiate of potash is Ferrocyanide of Potassium.

**prūs'-sīc, prūs'-sīc, a.** [Fr. *Prussique.*] (See compound.)

**prussic-acid, s.** [HYDROCYANIC ACID.]

**prūs'-sīn, s.** [Eng. *pruss(ic); -in (Chem.).*]

*Chem.*: Graham's name for the hypothetical radical,  $C_3N_3=Cy_3$  or Pr, which may be supposed to exist in the ferro- and ferricyanides.

**Prū-tēn'-īc, a.** [Lat. *Prutenicus.*] Prussian; a term applied to certain astronomical tables published by Rimbald in the sixteenth century, founded on the principles of Copernicus.

"To perfect such *Prutenic* tables."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, ch. i.

**prȳ (1), \*prie, \*pri-en, \*pry-en, v. i.** [The same word as Mid. Eng. *prien*=to peer.] [PEER (3), v.] To peep narrowly; to inspect or look closely or narrowly; to try to discover anything, whether impertinently or not.

"To *pry* into every part of the executive administration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

**prȳ (2), v. t.** [An abbrev. of *prize*, v.] To move or raise by means of a lever; to prize up or open.

"The barn or house was *pried* up."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 46.

**prȳ (1), s.** [PRY (1), v.] A peeping, a prying; narrow inspection, impertinent peeping.

"Secluded from the teasing *pry* Of Argus' curiosity."

*Smart: A Noon-piece.*

**prȳ (2), s.** [PRY (2), v.] A large lever used to raise, move, or force open heavy substances.

**prȳ'-an, s.** [Corn. *pry*=clay.]

*Mining*: A felspathic clay, containing nodules or pebbles of metalliferous ore.

**prȳ'-ēr, s.** [PRIER.]

**prȳ'-īng, pr. par. or a.** [PRY (1), v.] Looking closely into; peeping, inquisitive, curious.

"The foremost of the *prying* band."

*Byron: Bride of Abydos*, ii. 42.

**prȳ'-īng-lȳ, adv.** [Eng. *prying; -ly.*] In a prying or inquisitive manner; with inquisitiveness or impertinent peeping.

**\*pryk, s.** [PRICK, s.] A spur; hence, in feudal law, a kind of tenure or service under which the tenants holding land had to find a spur for the king.

**prȳt-a-nē'-ūm, s.** [Lat. from Gr. *prytaneion* from *prytanis*=prytanis (q. v.).]

*Greek Antiq.*: The public hall in ancient Greek states or cities; espec. the public hall at Athens, in which the duties of hospitality were exercised toward citizens and strangers. Foreign ambassadors were entertained there, and envoys on their return from a successful mission. The prytanes, and others to whom the privilege was granted, also took their meals there at the public cost.

**prȳt-a-nīs (pl. prȳt-a-nēs), s.** [Gr. *prytanis.*]

*Greek Antiquities*:

1. One of a committee of fifty, composed of five deputies chosen by lot from each of the ten phylai or tribes, and so forming one-tenth of the Council or Senate at Athens. Out of these one was chosen by lot as chief-president. Their term of office was somewhat more than a month, during which time all treaties and public acts ran in their name. [PRYTANY.]

2. One of the chief magistrates in several states, as at Corinth, Miletus, &c.

**prȳt-a-nȳ, s.** [Gr. *prytaneia.*]

*Greek Antiq.*: The presidency at Athens; a period of 35 or 36 days, during which the prytanes of each phylē in turn presided in the Senate. The first six in the year consisted of 35, the last four of 36 days.

**prȳth'-eē, interj.** [PRITHEE.]

**prz-ī-brām'-ite (prz as pretz) s.** [After *Przibram*, Bohemia; suff. *-ite (Min.).*]

*Mineralogy*:

1. A variety of Gōthite (q. v.), found in stellate groups of acicular crystals, having a velvety surface.

2. A variety of Blende (q. v.) containing cadmium.

¶ **Ps** and **pt** are pronounced as **s** and **t**.

**psāl-ī-dō-prōc-nē, s.** [Gr. *psalis* (genit. *psalidos*)=a pair of shears, and *Proknē*=the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens.

*Ornith.*: The typical genus of the sub-family Psalidoprocniæ (q. v.), with ten species, from tropical and southern Africa.

**psāl-ī-dō-prōc-nē, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *psalidoprocne*(e); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

*Ornith.*: Rough-winged Swallows, a sub-family of Hirundinidæ, with two genera, *Psalidoprocne* and *Stelgidopteryx*. In the males the outer margin of the first primary has a strongly serrated edge.

**psalm (l silent), \*psalme, \*salm, subst.** [Latin *psalmus*, from Gr. *psalmos*=a touching, espec. the strings of a harp, the sound of a harp, a song, a psalm, from *psallō*=to touch, to twang; A. S. *sealm*; O. Fr. *psalme, salme*; French *psaume*; Sp. & Ital. *salm*; Port. *psalmo.*] A sacred song or hymn; a song or hymn composed on sacred subjects, and in praise or worship of God; espec. one of the hymns composed by David, and other Jewish sacred writers.

¶ *The Book of Psalms*:

*Old Test. Canon.*: Heb. *tehillim* or *tehillim*, an abnormal pl. of masc. form to the fem. *tehillah* or *tehillah*=(1) praise; (2) a hymn of praise; (3) glory. In one codex the Septuagint calls the book *Psalmoi*=Psalms; in another *psaltērion*=a stringed instrument. It was the praise-book or psalter of the Hebrew temple or synagogues. In the present Hebrew Bibles it is placed just after the Prophets at the head of the Hagiographa (q. v.), and in Luke xxiv. 44, is generally supposed to stand for that division of the Old Testament books. The hundred and fifty psalms are arranged in Hebrew in five books, each terminating with a doxology, in some cases closing with "Amen and amen." The R. V. prints them separately. Book 1 contains i.-xli.; book 2, lxii.-lxxii.; book 3, lxxiii.-lxxxix.; book 4, xc-cvii., and book 5, cviii.-cl. All but thirty-four psalms have titles in the Hebrew Bible; the latter were called by the Rabbins orphan psalms. In the Septuagint all but two have titles. Though not as a rule accepted as part of Scripture, they are ancient, and worthy of high respect. They attribute all Book 1 to David, except Ps. i., ii., x., and xxxiii. The name of the Supreme Being used in this book is chiefly Jehovah. Book 2 assigns Psalms to David, to Korah, to Asaph, and to Solomon, and leaves others anonymous. The name for the Supreme Being in this book is Elohim (q. v.). Book 3 ascribes Psalms to David, to Korah, to Asaph, to Ethan, and to Heman the Ezrahite. Elohim and Jehovah are about equally common in the book, the former, however, being apparently preferred. Book 4 ascribes Psalm xc. to Moses, the others not anonymous to David. Book 5 leaves many psalms anonymous, attributing others to David. The Hebrew Bible, but not the Septuagint, assigns Psalm cxvii. to Solomon. This volume contains the Songs of Degrees. The book was evidently brought together from many sources. It was commenced, rather than entirely composed, by David. Its composition and compilation extended over centuries. Psalm cxxxvii. speaks of the Babylonish captivity as an event recently gone by. Psalm xliv. and lxxix. seem very suitable to the time of the persecution under Antiochus Epiphanes (B. C. 168-165). If the Talmudic statement, discovered by Gratz, that the night service alluded to in Psalm cxxxiv. did not become part of the Jewish ritual till the time of Queen Alexandra (B. C. 79-70), it and perhaps others of the Songs of Degrees may be slightly more recent than that date. The book of Psalms is quoted or alluded to as an inspired composition by Our Savior and his Apostles at least seventy times; no Old Testament book is more frequently quoted. Its canonical authority has never been seriously doubted. It has become the psalter of the Christian Church. Its rhythmical form and careful parallelism (q. v.) (now rendered obvious by the R. V.) adapt it for the musical part of public worship. [MESSIANIC.]

**psalm (l silent), v. t.** [PSALM, s.] To sing, to celebrate in psalms.

"*Psalm*ing his praise."—*Sylvester: Handicrafts*, 73.

**psalm'-ist (l silent), psāl'-mīst, subst.** [Latin *psalmista*, from late Gr. *psalmistēs*, from *psalmos*=a psalm (q. v.); Fr. *psalmiste*; Sp. & Ital. *salmista*; Port. *psalmista, salmista.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A writer or composer of psalms; a title applied especially to the authors of the scriptural psalms, and specifically, with the definite article prefixed, to David.

"She tuned to pious notes the *psalmist's* lyre."

*Hughes: On Divine Poetry.*

2. *Church Hist.*: Singers in the early Church whose duty it was to lead the people. They were set apart for the office by a ceremony performed by a priest, who gave them this charge: "See that thou believest in thy heart what thou singest with thy lips; and manifest by thy actions what thou believest in thy heart." The Roman Catholic Church still retains this order as the leaders of music.

**psalm'-is-trȳ (l silent), psāl'-mīs-trȳ, subst.** [Eng. *psalmist; -ry.*] The act of singing psalms, psalmody; the use of psalms in devotion. (*Milton.*)

**psāl-mōd'-īc, \*psāl-mōd'-īc-al, a.** [English *psalmody*(y); *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to psalmody. (*Mason: Church Music*, p. 170.)

**psalm -ō-dīst (l silent), psāl'-mō-dīst, s.** [Eng. *psalmod(y); -ist.*] A composer or singer of psalms or sacred songs; a psalmist.

"The spirits and inflamed affections, and voices of *psalmodists.*"—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 1.

**psalm'-ō-dīze, \*psalm'-ō-dīze (l silent; or as psāl'-mō-dīze), v. i.** [Eng. *psalmod(y); -ize, -ise.*] To sing psalms; to practice psalmody. (*Cooper: Ver-vert*, c. ii.)

**psalm'-ō-dȳ (l silent), psāl'-mō-dȳ, subst.** [Fr. *psalmodie*, from Low Lat. *psalmodia*; Gr. *psalmōdia*=a singing to the harp; *psalmos*=a psalm, and *ōdē*=a song; Sp. & Ital. *salmodia*; Port. *psalmodia.*]

1. The act, art, or practice, of singing psalms or sacred songs; psalmistry.

"They that allot any constant part of their time to private *psalmody.*"—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 7.

2. Psalms collectively; metrical versions of the Psalms to which short airs are either set or adapted.

**psalm'-ō-dȳ (l silent), \*psāl'-mō-dȳ, verb trans.** [PSALMODY, s.] To celebrate in psalms; to sing.

"An event which may still . . . be celebrated and *psalmodyed.*"—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 119.

**psāl'-mō-grāph, s.** [Eng. *psalm*; o connective, and suff. *-graph.*] A writer or composer of psalms or sacred songs or hymns; a psalmist.

**psalm-ōg'-ra-phēr, \*psalm-ōg'-ra-phīst (l silent), \*psāl-mōg'-ra-phēr, \*psāl-mōg'-ra-phīst, subst.** [Eng. *psalmograph(y); -er, -ist.*] A psalmograph (q. v.).

"The *psalmographer*, that for the well tuning of his tongue is called the Sweet Singer of Israel."—*Adams: Taming of the Tongue*, p. 264.

**psāl-mōg'-ra-phȳ, \*psalm-ōg'-ra-phȳ (l silent), s.** [PSALMOGRAPH.] The act or practice of writing or composing psalms or sacred songs.

**psāl-tēr, \*psaul-ter, \*saut-er, s.** [O. French *psaltier* (Fr. *psautier*), from Lat. *psalterium*=(1) a psalter, (2) a song sung to the psalter, the Psalter; Sp. *salterio*; Ital. *salterio, saltero*; Port. *psalterio, salterio*; A. S. *psaltere.*] [PSALTERY.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The Book of Psalms; also a book containing the Psalms separately printed, and with musical accompaniment adapted to each; also specif. the version of the Psalms in the English Book of Common Prayer.

2. *Roman Ritual*: The daily office in the Breviary.

¶ *Our Lady's Psalter*: The Little Office. [OFFICE.]

**\*psāl-tēr'-ī-an, a.** [Eng. *psaltery; -an.*] Sweet, like the notes of a psalter.

"Warm, tremulous, devout, *psalterian.*"

*Keats: Lamia.*

**psāl-tēr'-ī-ūm, s.** [Lat.] [PSALTERY.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A psalter (q. v.).

2. *Comp. Anat.*: The omasum (q. v.).

**psāl-tēr'-ȳ, s.** [O. Fr. *psalterie*, from Lat. *psalterium*, from Gr. *psaltērion*=a stringed instrument, from *psaltēr*=a harper; *psallō*=to play on the harp; Fr. *psaltērion.*]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The Psalter.

2. *Music*: A stringed instrument of music used by the ancient Jews, the form of which is not known. That which is now used is in the form of a trapezium or triangle truncated at the top, having thirteen strings of wire, mounted on two bridges at the sides, and is struck with a plectrum.

"Sirens, with harps and silver *psalteries*

Shall wait with music at thy frigate's stem."

*Greene: Friar Bacon.*

**\*psāl-trēss, s.** [Gr. *psaltēr*=a harper.] A female player on the psalter.

"But spring-wing, like a dancing *psaltress*, passing

Over her breast to waken it."

*Browning: Paracelsus*, v.

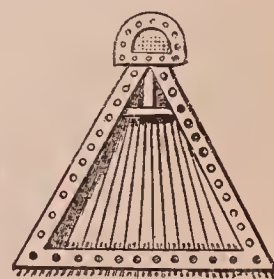
**psām'-mā, s.** [PSAMMO-]

*Bot.*: Marrem grass; a genus of Arundinaceæ. Lindley makes it a synonym of *Ammophila* (q. v.). Sir J. Hooker revives it, and calls *Ammophila arundinacea*, *Psamma arenaria*.

**psām-mīte, s.** [Gr. *psammos*=sand; suff. *-ite (Petrol.).*]

*Petrol.*: The same as SANDSTONE (q. v.).

**psām-mīt'-īc, a.** [Eng. *psammite*(e); *-ic.*] Pertaining to or containing psammite; of the nature of psammite.



Psaltery.



**psām-mō-**, *pref.* [Gr. *psamos*=sand.] Living in, connected with, or resembling sand.

**psām-mō-bāt'-is**, *s.* [Pref. *psammo-*, and Lat. *batis*=a ray.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Rajidæ, from the southern coasts of South America. The disc is circular, and only five inches wide; the tail is three and a half inches long.

**psām-mō-bī-a**, *s.* [Pref. *psammo-*, and Gr. *bio* =to live.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: Sunset-shell; a genus of Conchifera, family Mactridæ (q. v.). Shell oblong, compressed, gaping slightly at both ends; siphons very long and slender. They inhabit sand and mud, and range from the littoral zone to 100 fathoms. Fifty recent species, from Britain, Norway, India, New Zealand, and the Pacific. Fossil fifty, from the Eocene Tertiary of this country and Europe.

**psām-mō-dūs**, *s.* [Pref. *psamm(o)-*, and Gr. *odous*=a tooth.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Cestruphori, with three species, founded on teeth from the Coal-measures of Armagh, Bristol, and Oretion.

**psām-mō-dy'-nās'-tēs**, *s.* [Pref. *psammo-*, and Gr. *dynastēs*=a ruler.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Psammophidæ (q. v.), with two species, ranging from Sikkim to Cochin China, Borneo, and the Philippines. *Psammodynastes pulverulentus* is a native of British India. "Its aspect is very repulsive; its dark, undefined colors, short and thick head, and swollen lips caused by large hidden fangs, give it the appearance of a venomous snake." (Günther: *Rept. Brit. India*, p. 292.)

**psām-mō-lith'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *psammo-*, and Eng. *lithic*.]

*Geol.*: Consisting in large measure of sand. Used of groups of strata. (Seeley.)

**psām-mō-nē'-ma-ta**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *psammo-*, and pl. of Gr. *nēma*=yarn.]

*Zoöl.*: A sub-order of Cerospongia, having foreign bodies, and notably sand, within the axis of the spongy fiber. Example, the Bath sponge.

**psām-mōph'-i-dæ**, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psammoph(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: Desert-snakes; a family of Colubrifomes, with five genera, characteristic of the Ethiopian and Oriental regions. Body and tail generally elongate, sometimes stout, rounded; head very distinct from the neck.

**psām-mōph'-is**, *subst.* [Pref. *psamm-*, and Gr. *ophis*=a serpent.]

*Zoölogy*: The typical genus of the family Psammophidæ (q. v.), with sixteen species, ranging from West Africa to Persia and Calcutta. *Psammophis condanarus* is about forty inches in length.

**psām-mō-sâu'-rūs**, *s.* [Pref. *psammo-*, and Gr. *sauros*=a lizard.]

*Zoöl.*: Sand-monitor; a genus of Monitoridæ, with one species, *Psammosaurus arenaicus*, from the north of Africa and northwestern India. The genus is often merged in Monitor (q. v.).

**psār'-ō-nlīte**, \* **psār'-ō-līte**, *s.* [PSARONITUS.] Any individual of the genus Psaronius.

**psā-rō'-nlī-ūs**, *s.* [Lat.=an unknown precious stone. (Pliny.)]

*Palæobot.*: A genus of Tree-ferns. It is probably the interior of the stem of *Stemmatopteris*. Twenty-four were described by Göppert (1864-5). From the Devonian to the Permian. Valued by collectors for the conservation of their fiber and the fine polish they take.

**psāth'-y-rīte**, *s.* [Gr. *psathyros*=friable; suffix *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: The same as Xyloretinite (q. v.).

**psāt'-y-rōse**, *s.* [Gr. *psathyros*=friable.]

*Min.*: The same as Stephanite (q. v.).

**psāt'-y-rīn**, *subst.* [Gr. *psathyros*=friable; *-in* (Chem.).] [HARTIN.]

**psē-lāph'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pselaph(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: An anomalous family of Palpicornia. Very small beetles, with clavate and often nodose antennæ, short elytra, and three-jointed tarsi. Many of them found in ants' nests. They occur in most countries.

**psēl'-ā-phūs**, *subst.* [Gr. *pselaphaō*=to feel or grope, as in the dark.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Pselaphidæ (q. v.).

**psēl'-līs'-mūs**, *s.* [Gr. *psellismos*=stammering; *psellos*=failing in speech.]

*Pathol.*: A generic term for all defects in speech, as stammering, &c.

**psēph'-īsm**, *s.* [Gr. *psēphisma*, from *psēphizō*=to vote by pebbles; *psēphos*=a pebble, a round stone, and *psāō*=to rub.]

*Greek Antiquity*: A public vote of the people of Athens, given by means of pebbles; a decree or statute enacted by such a vote.

**psēph'-īte**, *s.* [Gr. *psēphos*=a small stone; suff. *-ite* (Petrol.).]

*Petrology*: A name given by Naumann to those breccias and conglomerates in which the fragments are not larger than a hazel-nut.

**psēph'-ūr'-ūs**, *s.* [First element doubtful; second, Gr. *oura*=a tail.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Polyodontidæ, differing from Polyodon in having the rostral process less depressed and more conical. Upper caudal fulcra (six) enormously developed. *Psephurus gladius* inhabits the Yan-tse-kiang and Hoang-ho.

**psēt'-tich'-thys**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *psett(us)*, and Gr. *ichthys*=a fish.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Pleuronectidæ, confined to the western coast of North America.

**psēt'-tō-dēs**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *psett(us)*, and Gr. *eidōs*=form.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Pleuronectidæ, with one species, *Psettodes erumei*, common in the Indian Ocean. It has retained more of symmetrical structure than the other members of the family; the eyes are as often found on the right as on the left side, and it not unfrequently swims in a vertical position.

**psēt'-tūs**, *s.* [Lat. *psetta*, from Att. Gr. *psēta*=a flat fish, not the modern genus.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Carangidæ. Body much compressed and elevated; snout rather short; one dorsal, ventrals rudimentary; teeth villiform, none on palate; scales small, ctenoid. Three species are known. *Psettus argenteus*, about ten inches long, is very common in the Indo-Pacific.

**pseūd-**, *pref.* [PSEUDO-]

**pseud-hæmal**, **pseudo-hæmal**, *a.*

*Comp. Anat.*: A term applied to a system of canals in the Annelida, in some cases communicating freely with the perivisceral cavity, but in the majority of cases shut off from it. (See extract.)

"These canals are filled by a clear, usually non-corpulent fluid, which may be red or green, and constitute the *pseud-hæmal* system. . . . It seems probable that the fluid of the *pseud-hæmal* vessels, as it contains a substance resembling hæmoglobin, represents a sort of respiratory blood."—Huxley: *Anat. Invertebrates*, p. 57.

**pseūd-æ-lūr'-ūs**, *subst.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Mod. Lat. *ælurus*.] [AILURUS.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Felidæ, akin to Felis, but with an additional premolar in the lower jaw. From the Miocene of Europe and the Pliocene of North America.

**pseūd-æs-thē'-sī-a**, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Greek *aisthēsia*=perception.] Imaginary or false feeling; imaginary sense of touch in organs that have been long removed.

\***pseūd-a-pōs'-tle** (tle as el), *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Eng. *apostle* (q. v.).] A false apostle.

"Philippian *pseudapostles*."—Ep. Hall: *Sermon on Phil.* iii. 18, 19.

**pseūd-ās'-ta-çīne**, *a.* [Modern Latin *pseudastac(us)*; *-ine*.] Belonging to, resembling, or connected with the genus *Pseudastacus* (q. v.).

**pseūd-ās'-ta-cūs**, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Modern Lat. *astacus*.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Microurous Decapoda, with one species, *Pseudastacus pustulosus*, from the lithographic slates of Solenhofen and the Chalk of the Lebanon.

**pseūd-ēch'-ē-nē'-is**, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Mod. Lat. *echeneis*.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Siluridæ (q. v.) with one species, from the mountain-streams of Khassya. There is a thoracic adhesive apparatus, formed by transverse plaits of the skin between the pectorals, enabling the fish to cling to stones, thus preventing the current from sweeping it away.

**pseūd-ēch'-is**, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Gr. *echis*=a viper.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Elapidæ, from Australia. *Pseudechis porphyriaca*, the Australian Black Snake, is the commonest venomous snake in that country. It frequents wet and marshy places, and resembles the cobra in many of its actions.

**pseūd-ēl'-ē-gī'-nūs**, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Mod. Lat. *eleginus*.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Trachinidæ, from the Miocene of Licata.

**pseūd-ēm'-brŷ-ō**, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and English, &c., *embryo* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: Sir Wyville Thomson's name for the larva of the Echinodermata.

**pseūd-ēp'-ī-grāph'-ic**, *adj.* [English *pseudepigraph(y)*; *-ic*.] The same as PSEUDEPIGRAPHOUS (q. v.).

"This last class of *pseudepigraphic* works."—Robertson Smith: *Old Test. in Jewish Church*, lect. v.

**pseūd-ē-pīg'-ra-phoūs**, *adj.* [Gr. *pseudepigraphos*, from *pseudēs*=false, and *epigraphō*=to inscribe.] Inscribed with a false name; falsely or wrongly ascribed.

**pseūd-ē-pīg'-ra-phŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Eng. *epigraphy* (q. v.).] The ascription of false names as authors to books.

\***pseūd-ē-pīs'-cō-pa-çŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Eng. *episcopacy* (q. v.).] False or pretended episcopacy.

"[He] stands up for all the rest, to justify a long usurpation and convicted *pseudepiscopacy* of prelates."—Milton: *Remonst. Defense*. (Pref.)

**pseūd-ēs**, *s.* [Greek *pseudis*, poet. for *pseudēs*=false.]

*Zoöl.*: Jakie; a genus of Ranidæ with one species, *Pseudis paradoxa*, from Guiana. It is greenish, spotted with brown, and has irregular linear markings of brown along its thighs and legs. So relatively large is the larval form, that when the tail is absorbed no increase of growth occurs in the adult.



Pseudis Paradoxa.

**pseūd-ī-sōd'-ō-mōn**, *subst.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Eng. *isodomon*.]

*Greek Arch.*: A mode of building in which the walls were filled in between the bond-stones or stretchers with rubble or small stones bedded in mortar, with course of equal height. (Weale.)

**pseūd-ō-**, *pref.* [Gr. *pseudēs*=false; *pseudos*=a falsehood.] A prefix, signifying false, counterfeit, or spurious; in scientific compounds, having a deceptive appearance.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Pseudo-apostle*, *pseudo-bard*, *pseudo-clergy*, *pseudo-evangelicism*, *pseudo-martyr*, *pseudo-philosopher*, *pseudo-philosophy*, *pseudo-republican*, &c.

**pseudo-acetic acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Butyric acid. Obtained in the free state by the fermentation of tartrate of calcium, and by adding to sulphuric acid an equivalent of a butyrate and acetate. It is isomeric with propionic acid, and in many respects behaves like it, but differs in being resolved by distillation into butyric and acetic acids. It is a mobile liquid, freely miscible in alcohol and water, and boiling at 140°.

**pseudo-alkarmin**, *s.* [ANCHUSIN.]

**pseudo-branchiæ**, *s. pl.* [PSEUDOBRANCHIÆ.]

**pseudo-bulb**, *s.*

*Bot.*: A stem like a bulb. Example, the thickened aerial stem of some orchids.

**pseudo-butene**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $\begin{cases} \text{CH}-\text{CH}_3 \\ || \\ \text{CH}-\text{CH}_3 \end{cases}$  Formed by heating pseudo-butyl iodide with alcoholic potash. It boils at 3° and solidifies at a low temperature.

**Pseudo-butyl-alcohol**:

*Chem.*:  $\begin{cases} \text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ | \\ \text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_3)\text{O} \end{cases}$  Secondary butyl alcohol. An isomer of normal butyl alcohol obtained from erythrite by distilling with fuming hydriodic acid. The iodide formed is treated with moist oxide of silver, which yields the alcohol as a colorless oily liquid, having a burning taste, a specific gravity of .85 at 0°, and boiling at 97°.

**pseudo-butyl-alcohol**:

**pseudo-calculi**, *s. pl.*

*Pathol.*: Calculi of fibrin or blood-coagula, or of urostealith. They are very rare.

**pseudo-cerain**, *s.*

*Chemistry*: A neutral amorphous fatty substance found in bees-wax, and obtained by saponifying with potash and precipitating with an acid.

**pseudo-china**, *s.*

*Botany*: *Smilax pseudo-china*, a native of North America. In South Carolina the root stocks are manufactured into beer, and also used to fatten hogs.

**pseudo-compounds**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: Pseudols. A term applied generally to substances having a degree of resemblance to certain other bodies without being identical in composition, or similar in properties, as pseudo-quinine. In a more restricted sense it is used to describe secondary compounds, as pseudo-propyl alcohol, which contains two alcohol radicals united by the group CHHO, thus  $\begin{cases} \text{CH}_3 \\ | \\ \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{HHO} \end{cases}$  and is converted by oxidation into a ketone instead of into an acid.

**pseudo-costate**, *a.* [FALSELY-RIBBED.]

**pseudo-cotyledon**, *s.* [PROEMBRYO.]



**pseudo-curarine, s.**

*Chem.*: An alkaloid obtained from the leaves of the oleander. The aqueous decoction is treated with tannic acid, the soluble portion boiled with litharge and the filtrate evaporated nearly to dryness. It is then washed with ether, and the part insoluble in that liquid dissolved in alcohol. On evaporation pseudo-curarine remains as a yellowish tasteless varnish, very soluble in water and alcohol. It neutralizes acids, but the compounds are not crystallizable.

**pseudo-dipteral, a. & s.***Architecture:*

**A. As adj.:** Falsely or imperfectly dipteral; applied to a disposition in temples wherein there were eight columns in front and only one range round the cell. It is called false or imperfect, because the cell only occupying the width of four columns, the sides from the columns to the walls of the cell have no columns therein, although the front and rear present a column in the middle of the void.

**B. As subst.:** A temple arranged on a pseudo-dipteral plan.

**pseudo-erythrin, s.**

*Chemistry:* The old name for orsellinate of ethyl,  $C_2H_5$ ,  $C_8H_7O_4$ , obtained by exhausting *Rocella tinctoria*, with boiling alcohol. It is crystalline and readily soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

**pseudo-gyrate, a.**

*Bot.*: Having a false ring. (Used when the elastic ring of the spore case in ferns is confined to the apex.)

**pseudo-hæmal, a.** [PSEUD-HÆMAL.]**pseudo-heart, s.**

*Comp. Anat. (pl.)*: Certain contractile cavities connected with the atrial system of the Brachiopoda, formerly considered to be true hearts, but now known to be connected with reproduction. Rolleston thought they corresponded to the Organ of Bojanus (q. v.) in the Lamellibranchiata.

**pseudo-hexene-glycol, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_{14}O_2 = (C_3H_5)_2H_2(OH)_2$ . Diallyl dihydrate. Prepared by converting diallyl into the hydriodide by heating in a closed vessel, acting on the iodide with acetate of silver, and decomposing the acetate formed with an alkali. It is a colorless syrup of specific gravity = .9638 at 0°, and boils about 214°.

**pseudo-hymenium, s.**

*Bot.*: A false hymenium, covering the sporidia in Algae, and resembling a hymenium in other plants. (*Fries.*)

**pseudo-membrane, s.** A false membrane arising from inflammation.

**pseudo-metallic, adj.** Falsely or imperfectly metallic; specif. applied to a kind of luster which is perceptible only when held toward the light, as in minerals.

**pseudo-monocotyledonous, a.**

*Botany (of cotyledons)*: Cohering. Example, the horse-chestnut.

**pseudo-morphine, s.** [PHOEMINE.]**pseudo-navicellæ, s. pl.**

*Zoöl.*: The embryonic forms of the Gregarinidæ, so called from their resemblance to the genus *Navicula* (q. v.).

**pseudo-navicular, a.** Of, or pertaining to, the Pseudo-navicellæ (q. v.).

**pseudo-nitropropane, s.**

*Chem.*:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} CH_3 \\ CH_2 \end{array} \right\} > CH(NO_2)$ . A limpid liquid, boiling at 112°-117°, obtained by the action of silver nitrite on pseudo-propyl iodide.

**pseudo-orcin, s.** [ERYTHRITE, ERYTHROMAN-NITE.]

**pseudo-peripteral, a.**

*Arch.*: Falsely or imperfectly peripteral. Applied to a temple having the side-columns attached to the walls instead of separated by an interval, as in a peripteral temple.

**pseudo-propyl-alcohol, s.**

*Chem.*:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} CH_3 \\ CH \end{array} \right\} (CH_3)HO$ . Secondary propylic alcohol. An isomer of propyl alcohol obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen on acetone. A colorless liquid of a peculiar odor; having a specific gravity, .791 at 15°, and boiling at 83°. It mixes with water in all proportions.

**pseudo-purpurin, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_{20}H_{12}O_9$ . Trioxyalazarin. A substance obtained along with purpurin by extracting madder according to Kopp's method. It is insoluble in alcohol but dissolves in warm benzene, from which

it crystallizes in slender brick-red needles, and is converted into purpurin by heating with alcohol to 180°-200°. It forms with mordants a rather unstable coloring matter. According to Rosenstiehl, it consists of purpurin-carbonic acid, as  $C_{14}H_7O_5CO_2H$ , inasmuch as it is resolved by heat into purpurin and carbonic acid.

**pseudo-quina, s.**

*Bot.*: *Strychnos pseudo-quina*, a Brazilian plant, with edible fruit; it furnishes Colpache bark, considered to be as good a febrifugal medicine as quinine.

**pseudo-quinine, s.**

*Chem.*: A base said to have been obtained from a cinchona extract of unknown origin. It crystallizes in prisms, was insoluble in ether, but soluble in alcohol. It was tasteless, and its sulphate was scarcely bitter.

**pseudo-stearoptene, s.**

*Chem. (pl.)*: A term applied to certain crystalline bodies separated from volatile oils, differing from the true stearoptenes by their greater solubility in water, e. g., primrose camphor from *Primula auricula*, and the camphors derived from other species of the same genus.

**\*pseudo-strata, s. pl.**

*Geol.*: Masses of rock extending in tabular plates, but not laminated. (*MacCulloch.*)

**pseudo-sulpho-cyanogen, subst.** [PERSULPHO-CYANOGEN.]

**†pseudo-tinea, s.**

*Entom.*: The larva of certain Moths, spec. the Bee-moth (q. v.).

**pseudo-toxine, s.**

*Chem.*: A light yellow poisonous extract obtained from belladonna leaves, soluble in water and weak alcohol. It is not a pure substance, and is believed to owe its poisonous properties to the presence of atropine.

**pseudo-uric acid, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_5H_6N_4O_4$ . Formed by the action of potassium cyanate on uramin. The compound is precipitated from its potash-salt by hydrochloric acid as a white powder made up of prisms. It is without taste or smell, is slightly soluble in water, and forms crystalline salts with the alkalies and metals.

**pseudo-veratrine, s.**

*Chemist.*:  $C_{14}H_{26}N_2O_3$  (?). Veratrin-resin. Helonine. A brown resinous substance obtained from the alcoholic extract of *sabadilla* seeds after the removal of *sabadilline* and *veratrine*. It melts at 185°, is soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether and water, and does not neutralize acids.

**pseudo-volcanic, a.** Pertaining to, or produced by, a pseudo-volcano.

**pseudo-volcano, subst.** A volcano which emits smoke and sometimes flame, but not lava; also, a burning mine of coal.

**pseũ-dō-āl'-bīte, s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and English *albite*.]

*Min.*: The same as ANDESINE (q. v.).

**pseũ-dō-āp'-a-tīte, s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Eng. *apatite*.]

*Min.*: Apatite pseudomorphous after pyromorphite (q. v.).

**pseũ-dō-bā-sālt', s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Eng. *basalt*.]

*Petrol.*: A name given by Humboldt to the semi-vitreous varieties of trachyte.

**pseũ-dō-bēr'-ȳx, s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Modern Lat. *beryx* (q. v.).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Berycidæ, with abdominal ventrals, from the Chalk of Mount Lebanon.

**pseũ-dō-bēr'-zē'-lī-īte, s.** [Prefix *pseudo*-, and Eng. *berzeliite*.]

*Min.*: An anisotropic form of berzeliite (q. v.).

**pseũ-dō-blēp'-sis, subst.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Gr. *blepsis*=sight; *blepō*=to see; Fr. *pseudoblepsie*.]

*Med.*: False, deceptive, or imaginary vision.

**pseũ-dō-brāñ'-chī-æ, s. pl.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Mod. Lat. *branchiæ* (q. v.).]

*Compar. Anat.*: The remains of an anterior gill performing respiratory functions during embryonic life. In the adult fish these organs lose those functions, and appear as *retia mirabilia*, receiving oxygenized blood, which, after having passed through the capillary system, is carried to the other parts of the head.

**pseũ-dō-brook'-īte, s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Eng. *brookite*.]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring in thin tabular crystals, associated with *szaboite* (q. v.), in andesite, at Aranyer Mount, Transylvania. Crystallization, orthorhombic. Hardness, 6.0; specific gravity, 4.98; luster, adamantine to greasy; color, dark-brown to black, thin crystals red; streak, ochre-yellow. Analysis yielded: Titanic acid, 52.74; sesquioxide of iron, 42.29; loss on ignition, 0.69; traces of alumina, lime, magnesia, and silica.

**pseũ-dō-carp, s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Gr. *karpos*=fruit.]

*Bot.*: A similitude of a true fruit, consisting of the mature ovary combined with other parts of the flower. Example, a rose fruit, which consists of the mature ovaries and the enveloping calyx-tube.

**pseũ-dō-chrō'-mī-dēs, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *pseudochrom(is)*; Lat. masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ides*.]

*Ichthy.*: A group of Trachinidæ, having one continuous dorsal fin, and the lateral line interrupted. Genera: *Opisthognathus*, *Pseudochromis*, *Cichlops*, and *Pseudoplesiops*. They inhabit coral reefs and coasts.

**pseũ-dō-chrō'-mīs, s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Mod. Lat. *chromis* (q. v.).] [PSEUDOCROMIDES.]

**pseũ-dō-chr̄y'-sō-lite, s.** [Prefix *pseudo*-, and Eng. *chrysolite*; Ger. *pseudochrysolith*.]

*Petrol.*: A name given to the dark olive-green vitreous fragments, formerly regarded as obsidian, and known as *Bottlestone*, found at Moldauthein, in Bohemia. They are now shown to be of artificial origin.

**pseũ-dō-clās'-tīc, s.** [Prefix *pseudo*-, and Eng. *clastic*.]

*Petrol.*: A name suggested for various tuffs and breccias of volcanic rocks.

**pseũ-dō-cō-tūn'-nīte, s.** [Prefix *pseudo*-, and Eng. *cotunnite*.]

*Min.*: A name given by Scacchi to some acicular yellow crystals, observed by him as a sublimation product after the 1872 eruption of Vesuvius. Composition, probably:  $PbCl_2 + KCl =$  a chloride of lead and potassium.

**pseũ-dōç'-ȳ-ōn, s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Gr. *kyōn*=a dog.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of fossil Canidæ, from the Miocene of Europe.

**pseũ-dō-dāx, s.** [Pref. *pseud*-, and Mod. Latin *-odax*.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Labridæ, with one species, *Pseudodax moluccensis*, from the East Indian archipelago. Four broad incisors in each jaw, teeth of lower pharyngeal confluent, pavement-like.

**pseũ-dō-dī'-al-lage (age as īg), pseũ-dō-dī-āl'-la-gē, s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Eng. *diallage*.]

*Min.*: The same as VANADIN-BRONZITE (q. v.).

**pseũ-dō-dōx, a. & s.** [Gr. *pseudodoxos*, from *pseudēs*=false, and *doxa*=opinion.]

**A. As adj.:** Not true in opinion; false.

**B. As subst.:** A false opinion.

**\*pseũ-dō-dōx'-all, adj.** [Eng. *pseudodox*; -al.] False, mistaken. (*Howell*: *Parley of Beasts*, p. 122.)

**pseũ-dō-fūn'-gī-dæ, s. pl.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Mod. Lat. *fungidæ* (q. v.).]

*Zoölogy*: A family of Aporose Actinozoa. Only known genus *Merulina*.

**pseũ-dō-gā-lē'-na, s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Eng. *galena*.]

*Min.*: The same as BLENDE (q. v.).

**pseũ-dō-gāy-lūs'-sīte, s.** [Prefix *pseudo*-, and Eng. *gaylussite*.]

*Min.*: Crystals of *gaylussite* wholly or partly replaced by carbonate of lime.

**pseũ-dō-grāph, pseũ-dōg'-ra-phȳ, s.** [Greek *pseudographia*, from *pseudēs*=false, and *graphō*=to write.] False writing; a forgery.

"Many other pseudographs were circulated in the name of Clement."—*Supernatural Religion*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. i.

**\*pseũ-dōg'-ra-phize, v. i.** [PSEUDOGRAPH.] To write or spell words incorrectly.

"A wide-spread conspiracy among old printers to pseudographize."—*Fitzedward Hall*: *Mod. Eng.*, p. 159.

**pseũ-dō-gȳps, s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Lat. *gyps* (q. v.).]

*Ornith.*: A genus of *Vulturinæ* (q. v.), allied to *Gyps*, but with only fourteen tail-feathers. Two species, from northeast Africa and Senegal, India, and Burmah.

**pseũ-dō-lī-bēth'-ēn-īte, s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Eng. *libethenite*.]

*Min.*: A mineral having the form of *libethenite*, but the composition of *ehlite* (q. v.).

**pseũ-dō-lite, s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

*Min.*: A variety of *Talc* (q. v.). (*Adam.*)

**pseũ-dō-lī'-va, s.** [Pref. *pseud*-, and Mod. Lat. *oliva*.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A genus of *Buccinidæ*. Six recent species, from Africa and California; five fossil, from the Eocene.

**pseũ-dōl'-ō-gīst, s.** [Eng. *pseudology*]; -ist.] A retailer of falsehood; a liar.

**pseũ-dōl'-ō-gȳ, s.** [Gr. *pseudologia*, from *pseudēs*=false, and *logos*=a word.] Falsehood of speech.

"It is not according to the sound rules of *pseudology*, to report of a pious prince, that he neglects his devotion."—*Arbutnot*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; tr̄y, S̄yrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**pseūd'-ōlš**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseud-*; Latin *-oleum*.] [PSEUDO-COMPOUNDS; SECONDARY-ALCOHOLS.]

**pseūd-dō-māl'-ā-chīte**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *malachite*.]

*Min.*: An orthorhombic (monoclinic?) mineral, rarely found well crystallized, but mostly reniform or massive, with an indistinct fibrous structure. Hardness, 4.5-5; specific gravity, 4.4-4; luster, adamantine; color, various shades of dark green; streak, paler than the color; translucent to opaque. Composition essentially a hydrated phosphate of copper, but the proportions of these constituents vary very much. Dana divides it into: (1) Ehlite, with the formula  $(5\text{CuO})\text{PO}_5+3\text{HO}$ ; (2) Dihydrate, with formula  $(5\text{CuO})\text{PO}_5+2\text{HO}$ ; and (3) Pseudomalachite, with the formula  $(6\text{CuO})\text{PO}_5+3\text{HO}$ . Occurs in various localities, but the best has been found near Rheinbreitenbach, and at Ehl, on the Rhine.

**\*pseūd-dō-mānt'-īst**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. *mantis*=a prophet.] A false prophet. (*Gaule*.)

**pseūd-dō-morph**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Greek *morphē*=form.]

*Min.*: A mineral which has replaced another, or which appears in crystal-forms which are foreign to its original formation. Massive varieties of minerals are more subject to such changes, but the action is frequently more difficult to trace. There are three kinds: (1) Pseudomorphs proper, divided originally by Blum into (a) those formed by loss of a constituent, (b) by gain of a constituent, (c) by change of constituents, (d) by total replacement, among which are included certain fossils; (2) Epimorphs, which are formed by the encrustation of another mineral; and (3) Paramorphs (q. v.).

**pseūd-dō-morph'-īc**, **pseūd-dō-morph'-ōūs**, *adj.* [Eng. *pseudomorph*; *-ic*, *-ous*.] Pertaining to Pseudomorphism (q. v.).

**pseūd-dō-morph'-īsm**, *s.* [Eng. *pseudomorph* (q. v.); *-ism*.]

*Min.*: The process by which one mineral replaces another.

**pseūd-dō-nā'-trō-līte**, *s.* [Prefix *pseudo-*, and Eng. *natrolite*.]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring in minute acicular crystals. Crystallization, orthorhombic(?). Hardness, 5.6; luster, vitreous to pearly; colorless. An analysis yielded: Silica, 62.64; alumina, 14.76; lime, 8.54; lithia, soda, and potash, 1.00; water, 14.82=101.76. Found in the granite of Elba.

**pseūd-dō-nēph'-ēl-īne**, *s.* [Prefix *pseudo-*, and Eng. *nepheline*.]

*Min.*: An altered variety of nepheline (q. v.), found at Capo di Bove, near Naples.

**pseūd-dō-nēph'-rīte**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *nephrite*.]

*Min.*: The same as AGALMATOLITE (q. v.).

**pseūd-dō-neū-rōp'-tēr-ā**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *neuroptera*.]

1. *Entom.*: A group or sub-order of Orthoptera, having the wings, when present, membranous and reticulated. It is divided into four tribes: (1) Socialia (Termitidae); (2) Corrodentia (Embiidae, Psocidae); (3) Plecoptera (Perlidae), and (4) Subulicornia (Ephemeridae and Libellulidae). Some authorities place here the Thysanoptera and Mallophaga, and many regard the latter as degraded Pseudoneuroptera, while giving them subordinal rank.

2. *Palaeont.*: According to Mr. McLachlan *Breyeria borinensis*, from the Belgium coal-measures, belongs to the Ephemeroidea; other authorities place it with the Saturniidae.

**pseūd-dōn-ō-mā'-nī-ā**, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*; Greek *onoma*=a name, and Eng. *mania* (q. v.).] A form of insanity characterized by a morbid propensity to lying.

**pseūd-dō-nym**, *s.* [Fr. *pseudonyme*, from Greek *pseudonymos*=called by a false name; *pseudos*=a falsehood, and *onoma*=a name.] A false, feigned, or fictitious name; a nom-de-plume.

**pseūd-dō-nym'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *pseudonym*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being pseudonymous, or of bearing a false name or signature; the act or practice of writing under an assumed name.

**pseūd-dōn'-ŷ-mōūs**, *adj.* [PSEUDONYM.] Bearing a false name or signature. Applied either to the author who publishes a book under a fictitious name, or nom-de-plume, or to the work so published.

**pseūd-dōn'-ŷ-mōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *pseudonymous*; *-ly*.] Under a false name or title; falsely.

"A stuff by drapers most pseudonymously termed everlasting."—*Barham: Eng. Leg.; Jarvis' Wig*.

**pseūd-dō-pār'-ā-sīte**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *parasite*.]

*Bot.*: A parasite on dead tissues only.

**pseūd-dō-par-ēn'-chŷ-mā**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng., &c. *parenchyma* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: A tissue having filaments of distinct cells arranged in rows. Example, the pileus of certain Fungi.

**pseūd-dō-pē-rīd'-ī-ūm**, *s.* [Prefix *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *peridium* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: A false peridium; a covering of the sporidia in Algae resembling a peridium in other plants. (*Fries*.)

**pseūd-dō-pēr-ī-thē'-qī-ūm**, *s.* [Prefix *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *perithegium* (q. v.).]

*Botany*: A false perithegium; a covering of the sporidia in Algae resembling a perithegium in other plants. (*Fries*.)

**pseūd-dō-phīte**, *s.* [Pref. *pseud(o)-*, and Eng. *ophite*.]

*Mineral*: A compact massive mineral resembling serpentine. Hardness, 2.5; specific gravity, 2.75-2.77; luster, feeble; color, shades of green; feel, unctuous. Composition: Similar to that of loganite, and, like it, referred to penninite (q. v.). It forms the matrix of enstatite at Mount Zdjár, Moravia.

**pseūd-dō-phōne**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Greek *phōnē*=a sound.]

*Acoustics*: The name given by Prof. Silvanus Thompson to an instrument illustrating the laws of the acoustic perception of space by the illusions it produces. [PSEUDOSCOPE.] It consists of several adjustable reflectors which can be attached to the head, and which perform the function of the natural pinnae in hearing. (*Brit. Assoc. Report* (1879), p. 255.)

**pseūd-dō-phŷ'-qīs**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *phycis* (q. v.).]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Gadidae, with two species. *Pseudophycis bachus* is common on the coast of New Zealand.

**pseūd-dō-plē'-sī-ōps**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *plesiops* (q. v.).] [PSEUDOCHEMIDES.]

**pseūd-dō-pōd**, *s.* [PSEUDOPODIA.] Any individual of the Protozoa furnished with pseudopodia (q. v.).

**pseūd-dō-pō'-dī-ā**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

*Compar. Anat.*: Organs of locomotion and prehension in the lower Protozoa. They consist simply of prolongations of the protoplasm of the cell-body, which can usually be emitted from the greater part of the general surface, and are capable of being again retracted, and blending completely with the body-substance.

"These *pseudopodia* are sometimes broad short lobes, at others, elongated filaments. When lobate, the *pseudopodia* remain distinct from one another, their margins are clear and transparent, and the granules which they may contain plainly flow into their interior from the more fluid central part of the body. But, when they are filiform, they are very apt to run into one another, and give rise to networks, the constituent filaments of which, however, readily separate, and regain their previous form; and whether they do this or not, the surfaces of these *pseudopodia* are often beset by minute granules which are in incessant motion."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert.*, p. 78.

**pseūd-dō-pō'-dī-ā**, *a.* [Eng. *pseudopod*; *-ial*.] Of, or pertaining to, a pseudopod or pseudopodia. Chiefly used of the apertures in the tests of many of the Foraminifera, through which the pseudopodia are emitted.

**pseūd-dō-por'-phŷ-rŷ**, *subst.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *porphyry*.]

*Petrol.*: The same as MELAPHYRE (q. v.).

**pseūd-dō-prōs'-tŷle**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *prostyle* (q. v.).]

*Arch.*: The name given to a portico the projection of which from the wall is less than the width of its intercolumniation.

**pseūd-dō-pūs**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. *pous*=a foot.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Zonuridae (q. v.), with two species: one, *Pseudopus pallasii*, from southeastern Europe, the other from Assam and the Khasya Hills. Rudimentary hind limbs are present, and there are traces of shoulder and pelvic girdles.

**pseūd-dō-pŷ-rēn'-ī-ūm**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *pyrenium* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: The perithegium of certain fungals.

**pseūd-dō-rhōm'-būs**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *rhombus* (q. v.).]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Pleuronectidae, with seventeen species, mostly tropical, chiefly from the Indo-Pacific. Lateral line with a strong curve anteriorly; eyes on left side.

**pseūd-dō-scāp-ō-līte**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *scapolite*.]

*Min.*: Scapolite, which has become altered by chemical changes.

**pseūd-dō-scār'-ūs**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *scarus* (q. v.).]

*Ichthy.*: A tropical genus of Labridae, with about seventy species. The upper jaw projects beyond the lower, and together they form a strong beak, the teeth being soldered together; two or more series of scales on the cheeks. The species are beautifully colored, but the tints change with age, vary greatly in the same species, and fade rapidly after death. Many are upward of three feet in length. The majority are eaten, but some acquire poisonous properties from their food (corals or fucus). (*Günther*.)

**pseūd-ōs'-qī-nēs**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Mod. Lat. *oscines* (q. v.).]

*Ornith.*: A group of the old Insessores, equivalent to the *Acromyodi normales* of Garrod, and comprising the two genera, *Menura* and *Atrichia* (Scrub-bird, q. v.).

**pseūd-ō-scōpe**, *s.* [Prefix *pseudo-*, and Greek *skopeō*=to see.]

*Optics*: An instrument, invented by Wheatstone, for producing an apparent reversion of the relief of an object to which it is directed, by the transposition of the distances of the points which compose it. A false impression is thus conveyed to the eye, a globe becoming apparently concave and a hollow body assuming a convex form.

**pseūd-dō-scor'-pī-ōn**, *s.* [Prefix *pseudo-*, and Eng. *scorpion* (q. v.).] Any individual member of the family Pseudoscorpionidae (q. v.).

**pseūd-dō-scor-pī-ōn'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *scorpionidae*.] [CHELIFERIDÆ, BOOK-SCORPION.]

**pseūd-dō-sōm'-mīte**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *sommite*.]

*Min.*: The same as PSEUDONEPHELINE (q. v.).

**pseūd-dō-spēr'-mīc**, **pseūd-dō-spēr'-mōūs**, *a.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *spermic* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: Having a pericarp so closely enveloping a single seed that it might be mistaken for one. Example, the fruits of the Labiate and Boraginaceae. (*Henslow, &c.*)

**pseūd-dōs'-pōr-ā**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Greek *sporos*=seed.]

*Zool.*: The sole genus of the family Pseudoporidae (q. v.). The anterior extremity bears two long equal flagella; food incepted at any point of the periphery. One species, *Pseudospora volvocis*, parasitic on *Volvox globator*.

**pseūd-dō-spōr'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pseudospor(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zool.*: A family of Pantostomatous Flagellata, with one genus, *Pseudospora* (q. v.).

**pseūd-dō-stē'-ā-tīte**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *steatite*.]

*Min.*: The same as BOLE (q. v.).

**pseūd-dō-stēl'-lā**, *s.* [Prefix *pseudo-*, and Latin *stella*=a star.] A meteor resembling a star.

**pseūd-dō-stōm'-ā-tā**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *pseudostomata*, pl. of *pseudostoma*=a false mouth, as of a river: *pseudēs*=false, and *stoma*=mouth.]

*Anat.*: Flattened connective-tissue corpuscles passing up from the interior to the surface of the serous membranes. (*Quain*.)

**pseūd-dō-strō'-mā**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Greek *stroma*=a mattress.]

*Bot.*: The receptacle or perithegium of certain fungals.

**pseūd-dō-sŷ'-ēn-īte**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *syenite*.]

*Petrol.*: The same as MONZONITE (q. v.).

**pseūd-dō-sŷn'-cārp**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *syncarpium* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: A pseudocarp formed from a multiple fruit. **pseūd-dō-tāch'-ŷ-līte**, *s.* [Prefix *pseudo-*, and Eng. *tachylite*.]

*Petrol.*: The same as HYALOMELANE (q. v.).

**pseūd-dō-tālc'-īte**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *talcite*.]

*Petrol.*: A sedimentary rock containing sufficient talcose material to render it unctuous to the touch. It is found in the Silurian and Carboniferous formations.

**pseūd-dō-tē-trām'-ē-rā**, *s. pl.* [Prefix *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *tetramera*.]

*Entom.*: Westwood's name for Burmeister's section Cryptotetramera (q. v.).

**pseūd-dō-tē-trām'-ēr-ōūs**, *adj.* [PSEUDOTETRAMERA.] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Pseudotetramera.

**pseūd-dō-thāl'-lūs**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Lat. *thallus* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: An axis of one-peduncled cymes or sarmenidia formed by a series of peduncles so fitted into each other as to look like a single stalk. Example, *Hemerocallis fulva*.



**pseu-dōth-ŷ-rūm**, s. [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. *thyra*=a door.]  
Arch.: A false door.

**pseu-dō-trīm-ē-rā**, s. pl. [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *trimerā*.]  
Entom.: Westwood's name for Burmeister's section Cryptotrimera (q. v.).

**pseu-dō-trīm-ēr-ōūs**, adj. [PSEUDOTRIMERA.]  
Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Pseudotrimera (q. v.).

**pseu-dō-trīp-līte**, s. [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *triphite*.]  
Min.: A variety of triphite (q. v.), occurring as a coating on triphylite, and resulting from its alteration.

**pseu-dō-trī-tōn**, s. [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Latin *triton* (q. v.).]  
Zool.: A genus of Salamandridæ. A small red amphibian with black spots, found in this country.

**pseu-dō-tūr-bīn-ōl-ī-dæ**, s. pl. [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *turbinolide* (q. v.).]  
Palæont.: A family of Aporose Actinozoa, having each septum composed of three laminae united externally by a single costa. One genus, Dasmia, from the Cretaceous and Tertiary.

**pseu-dō-tūr-quōise** (quask), s. [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *turquoise*.]  
Min.: A name applied to fossil or semi-fossil teeth of animals, which have become colored a fine blue by copper, and are worked and sold as true turquoise.

**pseu-dō-vār-ī-an**, a. [Eng. *pseudovari*(um); suff. *-an*.] Belonging to, or connected with, a pseudovarium (q. v.).

**pseu-dō-vār-ī-ūm**, **pseu-dō-vār-ŷ**, s. [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *ovarium* or Eng. *ovary*.]  
Biol.: (See extract.)

"The young [of viviparous Aphides] are developed within organs which resemble the ovarioles of the true females in their disposition, and may be termed *pseudovaries*. The . . . anterior chamber of each pseudovarian tube is lined by an epithelium, which incloses a number of nucleated cells. One of the hindermost of these cells enlarges, and becomes detached from the rest as a pseudovum. It then divides and gives rise to a cellular mass . . . which gradually becomes fashioned into the body of a larval Aphid. A portion of the cells of which it is composed become converted into a *pseudovarium*, and the development of new pseudova commences before the young leaves the body of its parent. It is obvious that this operation is comparable to a kind of budding. If the pseudovum remained adherent to the parental body the analogy would be complete."—Huxley: *Anat. Invert.*, pp. 447, 448.

**pseu-dō-vār-ŷ**, s. [PSEUDOVARIUM.]

**pseu-dō-vō-mēr**, s. [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *vomer* (q. v.).]  
Palæont.: A genus of Carangidæ, from the Miocene marls of Licata (Sicily).

**pseu-dō-vūm** (pl. **pseu-dō-vā**), subst. [Pref. *pseud-*, and Lat. *ovum*=an egg.] [PSEUDOVARIUM.]

**pshāw**, **pshā**, interj. [From the sound.] An exclamation of contempt, disdain, or dislike.

"Humor is always crying *pshā* and sneering."—Thackeray: *Humorists*, p. 69.

**pshāw**, v. i. [Pshaw, interj.] To utter the interjection *pshaw*; to utter sounds indicative of contempt or dislike.

**psī-ā-dī-a**, subst. [Gr. *psias*; *psiadōs*=a drop. Named from the glutinous drops on the leaves.]  
Botany: The typical genus of Psiadidæ (q. v.). Shrubby plants from Madagascar and the Mauriti-ans.

**psī-ā-dī-ē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *psidi*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]  
Botany: A sub-tribe of Compositæ, tribe Asteroideæ.

**psī-dī-ūm**, s. [Gr. *sidion*=pomegranate-peel.]  
Botany: Guava; a genus of Myrtææ. *Psidium guajava* is the Guava (q. v.); *P. cattleianum*, the Purple Guava, *P. albidum*, the Jabuli. All have excellent fruit. [GUAVA.]

**psīl-ān-thrōp-īc**, a. [English *psilanthrop*(y); ic.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, psilanthropy.

**psīl-ān-thrō-pīsm**, s. [Eng. *psilanthrop*(y); -ism.] The same as PSILANTHROPY (q. v.).

**psīl-ān-thrō-pīst**, s. [Eng. *psilanthrop*(y); -ist.] A supporter of the doctrine of psilanthropy; one who believes that Christ was a mere mau; a humanitarian.

"Your proper name is *Psilanthropist*—believers in the mere human nature of Christ."—Coleridge: *Table Talk*.

**psīl-ān-thrō-pŷ**, subst. [Pref. *psilo-*, and Gr. *anthrōpos*=a man.] The doctrine of the mere human existence of Christ.

**psī-lō-**, pref. [Gr. *psilos*=naked.] Naked, bare, mere.

**psī-lōl-ō-gŷ**, s. [Pref. *psilo-*, and Gr. *logos*=a word, speech.] Love of idle talk. (Coleridge.)

**psī-lōm-ē-lāne**, s. [Pref. *psilo-*, and Gr. *melas*=black; Ger. *psilomelan*.]  
Min.: An amorphous mineral occurring massive or in botryoidal, reniform, and stalactitic forms. Hardness, 5-6; specific gravity 3.7-4.7; luster, submetallic; streak, brownish-black; color, iron-black; opaque. Composition: Very variable, but it consists essentially of the proto- and sesquioxides of manganese, protoxide of barium, and in some cases water. A common ore.

**psī-lō-phŷ-ton**, s. [Pref. *psilo-*, and Gr. *phyton*=a plant.]  
Palæobot.: A genus of plants described by Principal Dawson from the North American Devonian, and which is found also in that of Britain. He considers it to have possessed a rhizome and circinate vernation like that of ferns, with stems and rudimentary leaves like those of Lycopodiaceæ.

**psī-lōs-ō-phēr**, s. [Pref. *psilo-*, and Gr. *sophos*=wise.] A would-be or pretended philosopher; a sham sage; a pretender to philosophy.

**psī-lō-tē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *psilot*(um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]  
Bot.: A tribe of Lycopodiaceæ. Sporangia many-celled.

**psī-lō-thrōn**, subst. [Gr., from *psiloō*=to make naked or bare; *psilos*=naked, bare.] A medicine or application for removing the hair; a depilatory.

**psī-lō-tūm**, s. [Gr. *psilos*=bare. Named from having only minute leaves.]  
Bot.: The typical genus of Psilotææ. Capsules tubercular. Exotic plants.

**psī-lūr-a**, s. [Pref. *psilo-*, and Gr. *oura*=a tail.]  
Entom.: A genus of Liparidæ (q. v.). *Psilura monacha* is the Black Arches.

**psī-mŷth-īte**, s. [Gr. *psimythion*=white lead; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]  
Min.: The same as LEADHILLITE (q. v.).

**psit-tā-ceoŷ** (ce as sh), a. [Lat. *psittacus*=a parrot.] Pertaining to the genus Psittacus, or to the family Psittacidæ, or Parrots; psittacid.

**psit-tā-çīd**, adj. [Latin *psittac*(us)=a parrot; Eng. suff. *-id*.] The same as PSITTACEOUS (q. v.).

**psit-tā-çī**, s. pl. [PSITTACUS.]  
Ornith.: Parrots; an order of birds, formerly (and still by some taxonomists) regarded as a family of Scansores. Bill large and powerful, much arched, tip elongated, with a cere containing nostrils; wings and tail usually long; two toes directed forward and two backward. Sclater divides it into two families:

(1) Stringopidæ; (2) Psittacidæ, with the sub-families Caecatiinæ, Arinæ, Platycercinæ, Psittacinæ, Lorinæ, and Nestorinæ.

Garrod (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1874, pp. 586-98) made them a sub-order, or cohort, with two families:

(1) Palæornithidæ, with two sub-families, Palæornithinæ and Caecatiinæ; (2) Psittacidæ, with the sub-families Arinæ, Stringopinæ, Pyrrhurhinæ, Platycercinæ, and Chrysotinæ.

Reichenow (*Journ. f. Ornith.*, 1881), has the following families:

Stringopidæ, Plissolophidæ, Platycercidæ, Micropsittacidæ, Trichoglossidæ, Palæornithidæ, Psittacidæ, Conuridæ, and Pionidæ.

Widely distributed, chiefly in tropical and subtropical regions.

**psit-tāç-ī-dæ**, s. pl. [Lat. *psittac*(us); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]  
Ornithology:

1. A family of Psittaci (q. v.).  
2. A family of Zygodactylæ, co-extensive with Psittaci (q. v.). Finsch (*Die Papageien* (1868), i. 233-8) thus divides it:

SUB-FAMILIES. GENERA.  
1. STRINGOPINÆ . . . . . Stringops.  
2. PLECTOLOPHINÆ . . . . . Plectolophus, Callipsittacus, Nasiterna, Calyptorhynchus, Microglossus.

3. SITTACINÆ . . . . . Sittace, Henicognathus, Conurus, Palæornis, Brotogerys, Bolborhynchus, Melopsittacus, Pezoporus, Euphema, Platycercus.

4. PSITTACINÆ . . . . . Psittacus, Dasyptilus, Eclectus, Pionia, Chrysotis, Psittacula, Corylia.

5. TRICHOGLOSSINÆ . . . . . Domicella, Trichoglossus, Nestor.

**psit-tā-çī-næ**, s. pl. [Lat. *psittac*(us); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]  
Ornith.: A sub-family of Psittacidæ (q. v.). Bill large, sides compressed, arched to lengthened tip, edge toothed or fестоoned; wings long and pointed, tail squared, tarsi short.

**psit-tā-çīn-īte**, subst. [Lat. *psittacinus*=like a parrot; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]  
Min.: A mineral occurring in crypto-crystalline crusts, sometimes botryoidal. Color, siskin-green.

A mean of five analyses gave the formula  $3Pb_3V_2O_8 + Cu_3V_2O_8 + 6CuH_2O_2 + 12 aq.$  Vanadic acid, 19.32; protoxide of lead, 53.15; protoxide of copper, 18.95; water, 8.58=100. Found in Montana.

**psit-tā-cō-mor-phæ**, s. pl. [Gr. *psittakos* and *morphē*=form.]  
Ornith.: Parrots; in Huxley's classification a family of Desmognathæ. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1867 p. 465.)

**psit-tāc-ū-lā**, s. [Dim. from *psittacus* (q. v.).]  
Ornith.: A genus of Psittacinæ, with six species, ranging from Brazil to Mexico. Edges of bill festooned, ends of tail feathers square or pointed.

**psit-tā-cūs**, s. [Latin, from Gr. *psittakos*=a parrot.]  
1. Ornithology:  
\*(1) A Linnæan genus, co-extensive with the Psittaci (q. v.).  
(2) The type-genus of Psittacinæ (q. v.), with two species, from Western Africa. Upper mandible deeply scooped, lower deeply waved and sharp-edged.

2. Palæont.: Remains have been found in the Miocene of France apparently allied to Psittacus.

**psō-ād-īc** a. [Mod. Lat. *psaos* (genit. *psoadis*).]  
Anat.: Pertaining to, connected with, or constituted by the psaos (q. v.).

**psō-ās**, s. [Gr. *psoa*=the muscles of the loins.]  
1. Anat.: Two muscles; the *psaos magnus* and *psaos parvus*, connected with the lumbar vertebrae.  
2. Entom.: A genus of beetles allied to Bostrichus.

**psō-çī-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *psoc*(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]  
Entom.: A family of Pseudoneuroptera, tribe Corrodentia, with four genera. They frequent the trunks of trees, palings, old walls, stones covered with lichens, old books, feeding on more minute animalcula or decaying animal matter.

**psō-çūs**, s. [Gr. *psōō*=to rub or grind, because *Atropos pulsatorius* (Leach), which Latreille considered a larval form of his *Psocus abdominalis*, makes a slight tapping noise, similar to that produced by Anobium.]  
Entom.: The typical genus of Psocidæ (q. v.). Head broad, posterior margin of fore-wings with three cells. Forty-three species, including part of the Linnæan genus Hemerobius.

**psōph-ī-a**, s. [Greek *psophos*=any inarticulate sound.]  
Ornith.: Trumpeter; the sole genus of the family Psophiidæ. Bill shorter than the head, culmen arched, and curving downward, plumage thick and close; tarsus scaled in front and behind. Six species from the Amazon Valley, where the range of each species appears to be bounded by some of the great rivers. (Wallace.)

**psō-phī-ī-dæ**, subst. pl. [Mod. Lat. *psophi*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]  
Ornith.: A family of Grallæ, with a single genus Psophia (q. v.).

**psōph-ō-car-pūs**, s. [Greek *psophos*=a sound, and *karpos*=fruit. So named because the ripe seeds rattle when the legumes are shaken.]  
Bot.: A genus of Euphaseolæ, often merged in Dolichos. *Psophocarpus* (*Dolichos tetragonolobus*) is cultivated in India, the seeds being used in pickles.

\***psōr-a**, subst. [Lat., from Gr. *psōra*; *psōō*=to touch or rub; *psōō*=to rub, to grind.]  
Pathol.: Scabies (q. v.).

**psora-leprosa**, s. [PSORIASIS (q. v.).]  
**psōr-ā-lē-a**, s. [Fem. of Gr. *psōraleos*=itchy, scabby, from the little tubercles of which most of the species are covered.]  
1. Bot.: The typical genus of Psoralidæ (q. v.). *Psoralea coryfolia* is considered by Indian doctors to be stomachic and de-obstruent. An extract from it, prepared with oil or ointment, is used externally in leprosy. Camels are fond of *P. plicata*.

2. Palæobot.: Occurs in the Italian Pliocene.

**psōr-ā-lī-ē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *psoral*(ea); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-iæ*.]  
Bot.: A sub-tribe of Lotææ (q. v.).

**psōr-a-līne**, subst. [Mod. Lat. *psoral*(a); -ine (Chem.).]  
Chem.: The name given to a crystallizable nitrogenous substance obtained from the leaves of *Psoralea glandulosa*, Paraguay tea. It is now believed to be identical with caffeine, which is present to the extent of 1.2 per cent. in the dried leaves.

**psōr-ī-a-sīs**, s. [Gr. *psōriasis*=a being itchy or mangy; *psōriāō*=to have the itch.] [PSORA.]  
Pathol.: A cutaneous disease—the scaly tetter. The *rete mucosum* and the contiguous surface of the cutis are inflamed; and there is a secretion of an unhealthy epidermis forming itself into scales, which exfoliate, and are again and again renewed. It is often hereditary, and is akin to lepra.

iate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gē, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē: ey = ā. qu = kw.



p̄r'-īc, adj. [Lat. psoricus, from Gr. psōrikos.] [PSCA.] Pertaining to, connected with, or suffering from, psora (q. v.).

p̄r'-ōph-thāl'-mī-a, s. [Gr. psōrophthalmia= a disease of the eyes, attended with itching: psōra = it's itchy, and ophthalmia=ophthalmia (q. v.).] (Fcdéf. see etym.)

p̄ch-, p̄ch'-, p̄ch'-, pref. [PSYCHE.] Pertaining to the soul or the mind.

p̄ch-go'-gī-a, s. [Gr. psyche=spirit, soul, mind, and agō=to lead.] Activity of the mind; mental excitement.

p̄ch-gōg'-īc, a. & s. [PSYCHAGOGIA.]

1. As adj.: Tending to restore to consciousness. 2. As subst.: A restorative of the consciousness.

p̄ch-āl, a. [Gr. psych(e); -al.] Pertaining to the soul or spirit.

p̄ch-āl'-gī-a, s. [Gr. psyche=mind, and algos =pain.] Morbid, mental depression or distress; melancholia.

p̄ch-ēm'-ē-tr̄y, s. [Gr. psyche=mind, and metron=measure.] The application of mathematics to the study and explanation of mental phenomena.

p̄ch-ēm-tō-nī-a, s. [Gr. psyche=mind, and entia=tension.] Mental strain; over-exertion of the mind.

p̄ch-ē, s. [Lat., from Gr. psychē=breath, the soul; psychō=to blow.]

1 Ordinary Language: 1 The soul, the mind. 2 A cheval dressing-glass.

II Technically:

1 Astron.: [ASTEROID, 16.] 2 Entom.: The typical genus of Psychidæ (1) (q. v.).

3 Greek Mythol.: A nymph, the personification of the soul. Her great beauty excited the jealousy and hatred of Venus, who ordered Cupid to inspire her with love for some contemptible being. Cupid, however, fell in love with her himself, and after many persecutions by Venus, a reconciliation was effected, and Psyche was made immortal.

p̄ch-ī-a-trīc, a. [Eng. psychiatrist; -ic.] Of, or pertaining to, psychiatry.

p̄ch-ī-a-tr̄y, subst. [PSYCHIATER.] Medical treatment of diseases of the mind.

p̄ch-īc, p̄ch-īc-āl, a. [Latin psychicus; Græc psychikos, from psychē=the soul; French psychique.]

1 Of or pertaining to the human soul, spirit, or mind; psychological.

† Relating to analogous phenomena in the lower animals. (Owen: Anat. Invert.)

Psychic-force, s. The name given in 1871, by Mr. W. Crookes, F.R.S., to what he believed to be a certain hitherto unrecognized force, which produced the phenomena of spiritualism. (Quart. Jour. Science, 1871.)

p̄ch-īc-āl, a. [PSYCHIC.]

Psychical blindness, s. The same as Word-blindness (q. v.).

Psychical deafness, s. The same as Word-deafness (q. v.).

p̄ch-īcs, s. [PSYCHIC.] The same as PSYCHOLOG (q. v.).

p̄ch-ī-dæ (1), s. pl. [Mod. Latin psych(e); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Bombycina. Moth with antennæ pectinated, wings broad. Female, antennæ simple or wanting; wings none. Larva lives in a movable case.

p̄ch-ī-dæ (2), s. pl. [Mod. Latin psych(ine); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Crucifera, tribe Orthoploceæ.

p̄ch-ī-s, s. [PSYCH-.]

Ital.: Life.

p̄ch-īsm, s. [Eng. psych(e); -ism.]

1 The doctrine of Quesne, that a certain subtle fluid everywhere diffused is the animating principle in men and the inferior animals, the different effects which it produces in each being caused by the differences in their several organizations. (Fleming.)

2 The doctrine that there exists in nature a certain psychic force (q. v.).

p̄ch-īst, s. [Eng. psych(e); -ist.] A believer in psychic force; a spiritualist.

p̄ch-ō-, pref. [PSYCH-.]

p̄ch-ō-cō-mā, s. [Gr. psyche=mind, and koma =coma.] Mental stupor.

p̄ch-ō-dæ, s. [Gr. psychē=a moth, and eidos =form.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Psychodidæ (q. v.). Psychoda phalænoides is common

p̄ch-ō-dī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. psychod(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of small Dipterous Insects, tribe Nemocera. They are hairy, and resemble moths. Akin to Cecidomyidæ.

p̄ch-ō-dōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. psyche=mind; odos =way; metron=measure.] An apparatus for measuring the duration of psychical processes.

p̄ch-ō-dy-nām'-īcs, s. [Gr. psyche=mind, and dynamis=power.] The science that treats of the laws of mental action.

p̄ch-ō-gēn'-ē-sīs, s. [Pref. psycho-, and Eng. genesis (q. v.).]

Biol.: The origin or generation of the mind, as manifested by consciousness. (Nature, Nov. 20, 1884, p. 64.)

p̄ch-ōg'-rā-ph̄y, s. [Prefix, psycho-, and Gr. graphō=to write.] Writing said by spiritualists to be done by spirits; spirit-writing.

p̄ch-ō-lōg'-īc, p̄ch-ō-lōg'-īc-āl, a. [Eng. psychology(y); -ic, -ical.] Pertaining or relating to psychology, or to a treatise on the soul.

p̄ch-ōl'-ō-gīst, s. [Eng. psycholog(y); -ist.] One who studies, writes on, or is versed in psychology.

p̄ch-ō-lōgue, s. [PSYCHOLOGY.] A psychologist.

p̄ch-ōl'-ō-gy, s. [Pref. psycho-, and Gr. logos =a word, a discourse; Fr. psychologie; Sp. & Ital. psicologia.]

I. Old: That branch of Metaphysics (q. v.) which has for its subject the human soul, its nature, properties, and operations.

II. New: The science of psychic and psychophysical phenomena. [COMPARATIVE PSYCHOLOGY, EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.]

p̄ch-ōm'-ā-chy, s. [Gr. psychomachia, from psychē=the soul, and machē=a battle; Lat. psychomachia; Fr. psychomachie.] A conflict of the soul with the body.

p̄ch-ō-mān-cy, s. [Pref. psycho-; Gr. manteia=prophecy, divination; French, psychomancie.] Divination by consulting the souls or spirits of the dead; necromancy.

p̄ch-ō-mō-tōr, a. [Gr. psyche=mind, and Lat. motor=mover.] Pertaining to voluntary muscular action, or such action of the mind as results in muscular movement.

p̄ch-ō-neū-rō'-sīs, s. [Greek psyche=mind; neuron=nerve; nosos=disease.] Disease of the mind, independent of any demonstrable bodily disorder.

p̄ch-ō-nōs-ōl'-ō-gy, s. [Prefix psycho-, and Eng. nosology.] That branch of medical science which treats of the nature and classification of mental diseases.

p̄ch-ō-pān'-ny-chīsm, s. [Pref. psycho-; Gr. pas, nent. pan=all, and nyx=night.] The doctrine or belief that the soul falls asleep at death, and does not wake until the resurrection of the body.

p̄ch-ō-pār'-ē-sīs, s. [Gr. psyche=mind, and paresis=paresis.] Mental enfeeblement.

p̄ch-ō-pāth, s. [Gr. psyche=mind, and pathos =dis-ease.] A person who is morally irresponsible.

p̄ch-ōp'-ā-thy, s. [Pref. psycho-, and Greek pathos=suffering.] Mental disease.

p̄ch-ō-ph̄ys'-īc-āl, a. [PSYCHOPHYSICS.] Of, or pertaining to, psychophysics; involving the action of mutual relations of the psychical and physical in man. [EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.]

p̄ch-ō-ph̄ys'-īcs, s. [Pref. psycho-, and Eng. physics; Fr. psychophysique.]

Nat. Science: The science which investigates the physical basis of mind in man and the inferior animals.

\*p̄ch-ō-pōmp, s. [Prefix psycho-, and Greek pompos=a conductor.] A guide or conductor of spirits or souls.

p̄ch-ō-sīs, s. [PSYCHE.] Mental constitution or condition.

p̄ch-ō-thēr-a-peū-tics, p̄ch-ō-thēr-a-py, s. [Gr. psyche=mind, and therapeia=treatment.]

1. The treatment of mental diseases. 2. The same as suggestive therapeutics (q. v.).

p̄ch-ōt'-rī-a, s. [Said to be from Gr. psychē=life, because of the powerful medical qualities of P. emetica.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Psychotridæ (q. v.).

p̄ch-ōt'-rī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. psychotria]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Coffeæ (q. v.).

p̄ch-ōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. psychros=cold, and Eng. meter.]

Physics: One of the many forms of hygrometers. [HYGROMETER (3).]

p̄ch-ō-mēt'-rīc, p̄ch-ō-mēt'-rīc-āl, adj. [English psychrometr(y); -ic, -ical.] Of, or pertaining to, a psychrometer; ascertained by psychrometry; hygrometrical.

p̄ch-ōm'-ē-tr̄y, s. [Eng. psychrometer; -y.] Hygrometry (q. v.).

p̄ch-ō-phō'-bī-a, subst. [Gr. psychros=cold, and phobos=fear.] Fear of cold, especially of cold water; impressibility to cold.

p̄ch-tīc, s. [Fr. psychtique, from Gr. psykthikos=cooling, from psychros=cold.] A cooling medicine.

p̄ch-lā, s. [Gr. psyllos=a flea.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Psyllidæ (q. v.), with twenty-seven species; head moderately notched in front, antennæ slender, wing-covers membranous.

p̄ch-lī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin psyll(a); Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Homopterous Insects, section Dimera, with three genera, Psylla, Livilla, and Livia. Antennæ eight or ten jointed, terminated by a pair of fine bristles; three ocelli, legs short, with thick femora; tarsi two-jointed, fore wings sub-coriaceous. The species rarely exceed an eighth of an inch in length. They do considerable damage to the young shoots and inflorescence of trees.

† Pt is pronounced as t.

ptar'-mīc, s. [PTARMICA.] A sternutatory.

ptar'-mīc-a, s. [Greek ptarmikos = causing to sneeze, from ptairō=to sneeze.]

Bot.: A genus of Anthemidæ, sometimes placed under Achillæa (q. v.). Ptarmica vulgaris (Achillæa ptarmica) is Sneezewort (q. v.). The heads of P. nana, P. atrata, and P. moschata are used in the Swiss Alps for tea. P. moschata is the basis of an aromatic liquor.

ptar'-mī-gan, s. [Gael. tarmachan; Ir. tarmacan. The needless initial p is probably due to the French spelling.]

Ornith.: Lagopus mutus, a game-bird, found in the North of Europe, especially in Norway and Sweden, and in this country. In winter the plumage of the male is almost wholly white, with a small patch behind the eye; the shafts of the primaries and the bases of the exterior tail-feathers are black, and there is a patch of bare red skin round the eye. In the summer the black retains its position, but the white is mottled and barred with black and gray. The length of the adult male is rather more than fifteen inches. Their call is a harsh croak.



Ptarmigan. 1. Summer Plumage. 2. Winter Plumage.

ptēl'-ē-a, s. [Gr. ptelea=the elm.]

Botany: A genus of Xanthoxylaceæ. Ptelea trifoliata is the Shrubby Trefoil of this country. The bitter and aromatic fruits have been used for hops.

ptēl'-ēy'-āl, s. [Etym. not apparent.]

Chem.: C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>. A radical, supposed by Kane to exist in the mesitylene compounds.

ptēn-ō-chīr'-ūs, s. [Gr. ptēnos=feathered, and cheir=the hand.]

Zoöl.: Cynopterus jagorii, a bat from the Philippine Islands (Dobson). Peters makes it a sub-genus of Cynopterus.

ptēr-, ptēr-ī-, pref. [PTERO-]

ptēr-ān'-ō-dōn, subst. [Prefix pter-, and Greek anodon.] [ANODON.]

Palæont.: A genus of Pterosauria, or the typical genus of Marsh's Pteranodontia (q. v.). The species, which are of gigantic size, have the general structure of Pterodactylus (q. v.), but the jaws are wholly destitute of teeth, and were probably ensheathed in horn. The tail is short and slender.

p'tēr-ān'-ō-dōn'-tī-a (or tī'ēs shī), s. pl. [PTERANODON.]

Palæont.: According to Prof. Marsh, a distinct section of Pterosauria, with two genera, Pteranodon and Nyctisaurus, both from the Chalk of this country.

ptēr-ās'-plis, subst. [Prefix pter-, and Gr. aspīs =a shield.]

Palæont.: A genus of Placodermi, having the cephalic shield finely grooved, and composed of seven pieces. It had a rostrum in front, and its lateral angles were produced so as to form short cornua. So far as is known, it is the most ancient fish-form, two species being known from the Upper Silurian, and six from the Lower Devonian of Orkney and Perthshire, Scotland.



**ptēr-ī-**, *pref.* [PTERO-.]

**ptēr-īch'-thŷs**, *s.* [Pref. *pter-*, and Gr. *ichthys* = a fish.]

**Palæont.** A genus of Placoderms, discovered by Hugh Miller in the Old Red Sandstone. The head and anterior part of the trunk were defended by a buckler of large ganoid scales, united by sutures, the cuirass articulating at the sides with a back plate; the rest of the body covered with small ganoid scales. Pectorals long and wing-like; Owen is of opinion that they enabled the animal to scramble along if stranded at low water; a small dorsal, two ventrals, and a heterocercal caudal were also present; tail scaly and short; jaw small, with confluent denticles. Twelve species; eight from the Lower, and four from the Upper Devonian of Orkney, Cromarty, Caithness, Scotland, and in Ireland.



Pterichthys Milleri.

*d.* Dorsal fin; *c.* Pectoral limb; 2-10 Head-bucklers; 11-14 Dorsal bucklers.

**ptēr-īd'-ī-ūm**, *s.* [Latinized dim. from Gr. *pteron*=a wing.]

**Bot.**: A samara (q. v.). (*Mirbel.*) [PTEROIDIUM.]

**ptēr-ī-dōl'-ō-gīst**, *s.* [Eng. *pteridology* (y); -ist.] One who studies, writes upon, or is versed in, pteridology.

**ptēr-ī-dōl'-ō-gŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *ptēris* (genit. *ptēridos*) = fern; suff. -ology.] That branch of botany which treats of ferns; the science of ferns; a treatise on ferns.

**iptēr-ī-dō-mā'-nī-a**, *subst.* [Gr. *ptēris* (genit. *ptēridos*) = a fern, and Eng. *mania*.] A mania or rage for ferns. (*Kingsley.*)

**ptēr-ī-nē'-a**, **ptēr-ī-nā'-a**, *s.* [Greek *pterinos*=winged.]

**Zoöl.**: A sub-genus of *Avicula* (*S. P. Woodward*); the typical genus of *Pterineinae*, a sub-family of *Aviculidæ* (*Tate*). Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous.

**ptēr-ī-nē-ī'-nā**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *ptērine(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inae.] [PTERINEA.]

**\*ptēr-ī-plēg-īst'-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Greek *plēgē*=a blow.] Relating to fowling or shooting birds.

**ptēr-īs**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ptēris*=a kind of fern, so called from its feathery leaves.]

**1. Bot.**: A genus of *Polypodæ*. Sori continuous, linear, marginal; involucre scarious or membranous, confluent with the recurved margin of the frond. Known species eighty, of world-wide distribution.

**2. Palæobot.**: From the Eocene onward.

**ptēr-ī-tān'-nīc**, *a.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Eng. *tannic*.] Derived from fern, and having the properties of tannic acid.

**pteritannic-acid**, *s.*

**Chem.**: C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. An acid extracted from the root of *Aspidium filix-mas*, with boiling alcohol and precipitation with sodic sulphate. From an ethereal solution it is obtained as a black-brown shining substance, tasteless, and having a slight odor and acid reaction. It is insoluble in water, soluble in ether and alcohol, and forms green precipitates with ferric salts.

**ptēr-ō**, **ptēr-ī**, **ptēr-**, *pref.* [Gr. *pteron*=a wing, a feather.] A prefix used in scientific compounds=having wings or wing-like processes; winged.

**ptēr-ō-brān'-chī-a**, **iptēr-ō-brān'-chī-ā'-tā**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *branchia*=the gills.]

**Zoölogy**: A section of *Polyzoa*, with two genera, *Cephalodiscus* and *Rhabdopleura* (q. v.).

**iptēr-ō-brān'-chī-ā'-tā**, *subst. pl.* [PTEROBRANCHIA.]

**ptēr-ō-brān'-chī-ate**, *adj.* [PTEROBRANCHIA.] Belonging to, or connected with, the Pterobranchia. (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xix. 436.)

**ptēr-ō-car'-pūs**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *karpos*=fruit.]

**Bot.**: A genus of *Dalbergiæ*, having a thin wing at the edge of the fruit. Large trees, chiefly from the tropics. *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *P. indicus*, and *P. macrocarpus* furnish East Indian kino, and *P. erinaceus*, African kino, *P. draco* and *P. santalinus*, Red Sandal-wood, *P. dalbergioides*, a good Indian wood, and *P. indicus*, the excellent Audaman Red-wood. Cattle and goats feed on the leaves of *P. marsupium*.

¶ *Pterocarpi lignum* is the Red Sandal-wood of the Pharmacopœia.

**ptēr-ō-cār'-ŷ-a**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Mod. Lat. *carya* (q. v.).]

**Palæobot.**: A genus of plants apparently akin to *Carya*. From the Lower Miocene of Bovey Tracey.

**ptēr-ōç'-ēr-ās**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *keras*=a horn.]

**1. Zoölogy**: Scorpion shell; Spider shell. Shell, when young, like that of *Strombus*; afterward the outer lip becomes prolonged into several long claws, one of them forming a posterior canal. Recent species twelve, from India or China.

**2. Palæont.**: Species numerous, from the Lias to the Upper Chalk. (*Woodward.*)

**ptēr-ō-clēs**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *kleis*=the tongue of a clasp, in allusion to the pointed feathers of the tail.]

**1. Ornith.**: The typical genus of the *Pteroclidæ*, with fourteen species.

**2. Palæont.**: Occurs in the Miocene of France and Central Europe.

**ptēr-ōc'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *pterocl(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Ornith.**: Sand-gronse (q. v.), Rock-pigeon; a family of *Gallinæ*, with two genera, *Pterocles* and *Syrnhaptēs*, and sixteen species, characteristic of the Ethiopian region and Central Asia, extending into southern Europe and Hindostan.

**ptēr-ō-cōc'-cūs**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *kokkos*=a berry.]

**Bot.**: A genus of *Polygonacæ*. The pounded roots of *Pterococcus aphyllus* yield a mucilage like gum tragacanth, eaten in Russia.

**ptēr-ō-dāc'-tŷl**, **ptēr-ō-dāc'-tŷle**, *s.* [PTERODACTYLUS.] Any reptile belonging to the genus *Pterodactylus* (q. v.).

**ptēr-ō-dāc'-tŷl-ōūs**, *a.* [English *pterodactyl*; -ous.] Pertaining to, or like the pterodactyls.

**ptēr-ō-dāc'-tŷl-ūs**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *daktylos*=a finger.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of *Pterosauria* (q. v.), with seven species from the Jurassic, two from the Wealden, and four from the Chalk. (*Etheridge.*) There are four phalanges in the wing-finger, the jaws for their whole length are armed with long and slender teeth; tail short and movable.

**iptēr-ō-dēr'-mā**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *derma*=the skin.]

**Zoöl.**: Gervais' name for a genus of *Phyllostomidæ*, akin to *Phyllostoma* (q. v.).

**ptēr-ō-dī-ūm**, *s.* [Gr. *pteron*=a wing, and *eidōs*=form.]

**Bot.**: A samara. (*Desvauz.*)

**ptēr-ō-dōn**, *s.* [Gr. *pteron*=a wing; suff. -odon.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of *Hyænodontidæ*, allied to the type-genus, from the Upper Eocene of France.

**ptēr-ō-glōs'-sūs**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *glōssa*=the tongue.]

**Ornith.**: A genus of *Rhamphastidæ*. Nostrils vertical, naked; wings short, rounded; tail lengthened, graduated.

**ptēr-ō-īs**, *s.* [Gr. *pterois*=feathered, winged.]

**Ichthy.**: A genus of *Scorpenidæ*, with nine species, from the tropical Indo-Pacific. They are beautifully colored, and the pectoral rays are prolonged. It was formerly believed that, like *Dactyloporus*, they could take short flights, but the membrane connecting the pectoral rays is too short to enable them to raise themselves from the surface of the water.

**ptēr-ō-līte**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

**Min.**: An altered lepidomelane (q. v.), occurring in plumose groups.

**ptēr-ō-mā**, *s.* [Gr., from *pteron*=a wing.]

**Arch.**: The spaces between the walls of the cella of a temple and the columns of a peristyle.

**ptēr-ō-mŷs**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *mŷs*=a mouse.]

**Zoöl.**: A genus of *Scirrinæ*, with twelve species, confined to the wooded regions from the Western Himalayas to Java and Borneo, with species in Formosa and Japan. (*Wallace.*) Tail cylindrical; limbs united by a cutaneous expansion forming a parachute, the supporting cartilage of which springs from the carpus.

**iptēr-ō-nō'-tūs**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *nōtos*=the back.]

**Zoöl.**: According to Gray and Peters, a sub-genus of *Chilonycteris*, in which Dobson places it as *Chilonycteris davyi*.

**ptēr-ō-nūr'-ā**, *s.* [Gr. *pteron*=a wing, and *oura*=a tail.]

**Zoöl.**: Margined-tailed Otter; a genus of *Lutrinæ*, with one species, *pteronura sandbachii*, from Brazil and Surinam.

**ptēr-ōph'-ā-nēs**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *phanos*=bright.]

**Ornith.**: Sapphire-wing; a genus of *Trochilidæ* (q. v.). Wings large and sickle-shaped, tarsi clothed, bill very stout and slightly turned-up at the point. The female has much more somber plumage than the male. One species only known, *Pterophanes temmincki*, ranging into Columbia, through Ecuador, to Peru and Bolivia.

**ptēr-ō-phōr'-ī-dæ**, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ptero-phor(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Entom.**: A family of small Moths, constituting the group *Pterophorina*. Generally with the anterior wings bifid and the posterior ones trifid.

**ptēr-ō-phōr'-ī-nā**, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ptero-phor(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.] [PTEROPHORIDÆ.]

**ptēr-ōph'-ōr-ūs**, *s.* [Greek *ptero-phoros*=feathered; pref. *ptēr-*, and *phoros*=bearing.]

**Entomology**: Plume-moths; the typical genus of *Pterophoridæ*. Small gray or white moths.

**ptēr-ō-phŷl'-lŷm**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and *phyllon*=a leaf.]

**Palæobotany**: A genus of *Cycadacæ* (?), with winged leaves. From the Rhætic, the Oolite, and the Wealden of Northwestern Europe.

**ptēr-ō-pī**, *s. pl.* [PTEROPUS.]

**ptēr-ō-pīd**, *a.* [PTEROPIDÆ.] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the family *Pteropidæ* (q. v.). (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, i. 330.)

**ptēr-ōp'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pterop(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Zoöl.**: Fruit-bats, sometimes called Flying-foxes; the sole family of the sub-order *Megachiroptera* (q. v.), the *Frugivora* of Wagner. They are pretty evenly distributed over the tropical regions of the Old World and Australia, and form two groups: *Macroglossi* and *Pteropi*. [PTEROPUS, 2.]

**ptēr-ō-pīne**, *adj.* [Mod. Lat. *pterop(us)*; Eng. suff. -ine.] The same as *PTEROPID* (q. v.). (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, i. 276.)

**ptēr-ō-plāt'-ē-a**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *platys*=broad.]

**Ichthy.**: A genus of *Trygonidæ*, with six species, from temperate and tropical seas. Body twice as broad as long; tail very short and thin, with serrated spine and sometimes with rudimentary fin. *Pteroplatea altavela* occurs in the Mediterranean.

**ptēr-ō-plāx**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Greek *plax*=anything flat or broad.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of *Labyrinthodonta*, from the Northumberland Coal-measures.

**\*ptēr-ō-plē-gīst'-īc**, *a.* [PTERIPLEGISTIC.]

**ptēr-ō-pōd**, *s.* [PTEROPODA.] Any individual of the *Pteropoda* (q. v.).

**ptēr-ōp'-ō-da**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

**Zoölogy**:

\*1. A class of *Cuvier's embranchement* or sub-kingdom *Mollusca*.

2. A sub-class of *Cephalopoda*, in which the mid-region of the foot is drawn out into a pair of wing-like muscular lobes, used as paddles. The hind-region is often absorbed, but may carry an operculum: the fore-region is sometimes drawn out into tentacles, provided with suckers. There are two orders: *Thecosomata* (q. v.) and *Gymnosomata*.

**ptēr-ōp'-ō-doūs**, *a.* [Eng. *pteropod(a)*; -ous.] Belonging to the *Pteropoda*; wing-footed.

**ptēr-ōp-tō'-chī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *pteroptoch(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Ornith.**: Bush-wrens: a family of *Songless Birds*, confined to the temperate regions of South America, with a few species in Southeast Brazil, and one in the valley of Madeira. There are eight genera and nineteen species, remarkable for enormous feet and scaled tarsi.

**ptēr-ōp-tō'-chūs**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Greek *ptōkas*=shy, timorous. Named from the habits of the family.]

**Ornithology**: The typical genus of the family *Pteroptochidæ* (q. v.), with two species from Chili. [BARKING-BIRD.]

**ptēr-ō-pūs** (*pl.* **ptēr-ō-pī**), *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *pous*=a foot.]

**Zoölogy**:

1. *Sing.*: The typical genus of the group *Pteropi* [2]. Muzzle long, narrow, and cylindrical; nostrils projecting; upper lip a vertical groove in front; tailless; intermembral membrane deeply emarginate behind, in some species scarcely developed in the center. This genus includes the largest and some of the most brilliant colored of the *Chiroptera*. Dobson enumerates and describes forty-one species. The bright-hued fur of some of these bats is probably due to protective mimicry.

2. *Plural*: The typical group of the *Pteropodidæ* (q. v.), with six genera: *Epomophorus*, *Pteropus*, *Cynonycteris*, *Cynopterus*, *Harpyia*, and *Cephalotes*.



Pteropus.

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**ptēr'-ō-sāur**, *s.* [PTEROSAURIA.] Any member of the order Pterosauria (q. v.).

**ptēr'-ō-sāu'-rī-a**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Greek *sauros*=a lizard.]

**Palæont.**: An order of flying Reptilia of Mesozoic age. No exoskeleton; dorsal vertebræ proœolous, anterior trunk-ribs double-headed; broad sternum, with median keel, and ossified sternal ribs. Jaws generally armed with teeth, implanted in distinct sockets. The fore-limb consists of a humerus, ulna, and radius, carpus, and hand of four fingers, the inner three unguiculate, the outer clawless and enormously elongated. Supported by this finger, the side of the body, and the comparatively short hind limb, was a patagium, or flying membrane. The bones were pneumatic. Chief genera: Pterodactylus, Dimorphodon, Rhamphorhynchus, Pteranodon, and Ornithopterus. Prof. Seeley, having regard to the ornithic type of brain, and the pneumaticity of the bones of the Pterosauria, places them in a distinct class, Ornithosauria, which he regards as most nearly related to, but coequal with, the class Aves.

**ptēr'-ō-spēr'-mūm**, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Greek *sperma*=seed.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Dombeyæ. Shrubs or trees with scaly down, fragrant white flowers, woody capsules, and winged seeds. Fourteen known species, from Tropical Asia. The down on the leaves is used in India to stop wounds.

**ptēr'-ōs'-pōr'-a**, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. *spora*=a seed.]

**Botany**: A genus of Monotropaceæ. Only known species, *Pterospora andromedea*, used by the North American Indians as an anthelmintic and diaphoretic.

**ptēr'-ōs-tī-chī'-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *ptero-stich(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

**Entom.**: A sub-family of Carabidæ. The finest are Australian.

**ptēr'-ōs-tī-chūs**, *subst.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Greek *stichos*=a row, a line.]

**Entom.**: The typical genus of Pterostichinæ.

**ptē-rōt'-īc**, *s. & a.* [Gr. *pteron*=a wing, and *ous* (genit. *ōtos*)=an ear.]

**A. As substantive:**

**Anat.**: The bone described under B. *adj.*

**B. As adj.:** Of or relating to a bone lying between the prootic and epiotic in the inferior and external portion of the periotic capsule in many species of fishes.

**†ptēr'-ō-trā'-chē'-a**, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Latin, &c. *trachea* (q. v.).]

**Zoöl.**: Forsk's name for *Firola* (q. v.).

**ptēr'-ōx'-y'-lōn**, *s.* [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. *xylon*=wood.]

**Bot.**: A doubtful genus of Sapindaceæ. *Pteroxylon utile*, a native of Southern Africa, yields a timber like mahogany.

**ptēr'-y-gō'-ī-ūm**, *s.* [Greek *pterygion*, dim. from *pteryx* (genit. *pterygos*)=a wing.]

1. **Bot.**: Any wing-like membranous expansion of a seed.

2. **Pathol.**: A film on the eye. Popularly called a web.

3. **Surg.**: A delicate pointed instrument for removing a web from the eye. [2.]

**ptēr'-y-gō-**, *pref.* [Gr. *pteryx* (genit. *pterygos*)=a wing.]

**Nat. Science**: Winged, pterygoid (q. v.). In anatomy there are pterygo-palatine plates, a pterygo-maxillary ligament and fissure, &c.

**ptēr'-y-gō-çēph'-a-lūs**, *s.* [Pref. *pterygo-*, and Gr. *kephalē*=the head.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of fossil fishes from the Eocene of Monte Bolca, probably belonging to the Blenniidae.

**ptēr'-y-gōid**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *pteryx* (genit. *pterygos*)=a wing, and *eidos*=form.]

**A. As adjective:**

**Anat.**: Wing-shaped.

**B. As substantive:**

1. **Anat.**: The interior pterygoid plates.

2. **Comp. Anat.**: A bone in the vertebrate skull corresponding to the internal pterygoid processes in man.

**pterygoid-plates**, *s. pl.*

**Anat.**: Two plates in the skull, an external or exterior, and an internal or interior one; the former is the broader, its outer surface bounds the zygomatic fossa; the latter is prolonged into a hamular process.

**pterygoid-process**, *s.*

**Anat. (pl.)**: Two processes projecting downward, and slightly forward, between the body and the great wings of the sphenoid bone.

**ptēr'-y-gō-māx'-īl-lā-rŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *pterygo(id)*, and *maxillary*.]

**Anat.**: Relating or belonging to the interior pterygoid plate or bone and the lower jaw.

**ptēr'-y-gō-pāl'-a-tīne**, *adj.* [Eng. *pterygo(id)*, and *palatine*.]

**Anat.**: Relating or pertaining to the pterygoid process and the palatine bones.

**ptēr'-y-gō-plīch'-thŷs**, *subst.* [Pref. *pterygo-*; second element doubtful, and Gr. *ichthys*=a fish.]

**Ichthy.**: A genus of Siluridæ, from the fresh waters of Brazil. There are long bristles round the margin of the snout and interoperculum.

**ptēr'-y-gō-pō'-dī-ūm**, *subst.* [Gr. *pteryx* (genit. *pterygos*)=a wing, and *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

**Anat.**: A peculiarly modified portion of the ventral fin serving as a copulatory member in male elasmobranchiata.

**ptēr'-y-gō-quād'-rāte**, *s.* [English *pterygo(id)*, and *quadrate*.]

**Anat.**: Relating or pertaining to the pterygoid and quadrate bone or processes.

**ptēr'-y-gō-tā**, *s.* [PTERYGOTUS.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Sterculæ. The seeds of *Pterygota alata*, an East Indian Tree, are said to be narcotic.

**ptēr'-y-gō-tūs**, *s.* [Pref. *pterygo-*, and Greek *ous* (genit. *ōtos*)=an ear.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of Eurypteridæ. It has been restored by Dr. Henry Woodward. Anterior portion of the body with a carapace, having a pair of large compound eyes and a pair of minute larval ones. Five pairs of appendages beneath the carapace; the first pair chelate, and constituting the antennæ, the next three pairs spinous organs, and the last pair rowing organs. Besides the head there are thirteen free segments, counting the telson as one.

**ptēr'-y-læ**, *s. pl.* [Greek *pteron*=a feather, and *hylē*=a wood, a forest.]

**Ornith.**: Nitzsch's name for what are now known to English ornithologists as "feather-tracts"—clumps or tracts of feathers, with bare spaces between them, the whole forming the pterylosis (q. v.).

**ptēr'-y-lō-grāph'-īc**, **ptēr'-y-lō-grāph'-īc-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *pterylograph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to, or connected with, pterylography (q. v.); treating of the distribution of the feather-tracts.

**ptēr'-y-lō-grāph'-īc-āl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pterylographical*; *-ly*.] With reference to the distribution of the feather-tracts.

**ptēr'-y-lōg'-rā-phŷ**, *s.* [Modern Latin *pterylographia*; Mod. Lat. *pterylæ* (q. v.), and Gr. *graphō*=to write.]

**Ornith.**: "An enumeration and detailed description of the feathered regions of the bodies of birds." The study of the pterylosis of birds was begun systematically by Nitzsch in his academical thesis, *Pterylographiæ Avium pars prior*, published at Halle, 1833-4, elaborated by him, and published after his death, in 1840.

**ptēr'-y-lō-sīs**, **ptī-lō-sīs**, *s.* [PTERYLÆ.]

**Ornith.**: The arrangement of the feather-tracts in any family, genus, or species, considered as a whole. Nitzsch enriched his *Pterylographie* with numerous figures of pterylosis, and was of the opinion that they furnished "equally significant and important characters for the certain and natural discrimination of the families of birds."

"The pterylosis of this cuckoo is not widely different from that of Cuculus."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1885, p. 175.

**ptīl'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ptil(idium)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Bot.**: A family of Jungermannæ.

**ptī-līd'-ī-ūm**, *s.* [Greek *ptilon*=a feather, and *eidos*=form.]

**Bot.**: The typical genus of Ptilidæ (q. v.).

**ptīl'-ō-**, *pref.* [Gr. *ptilon*=a feather, down.]

**Nat. Science**: Feathered, plumose.

**ptīl'-ō-çēr'-cūs**, *s.* [Pref. *ptilo-*, and Gr. *kerkos* a tail.]

**Zoöl.**: A genus of Tupaiidæ (q. v.), with one species, *Ptilocercus lowii*, the Pentail (q. v.).

**ptīl'-ōn-ō-rhŷn'-chūs**, *s.* [Greek *ptilon* (genit. *ptilonos*)=a feather, and *rhyngchos*=a beak, a bill.]

**Ornith.**: Satin Bower-bird; a genus of Tectonarchinæ, with one species, *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*, from Australia. Bill rather stout, culmen curved to emarginate tip; nostrils basal, lateral, nearly concealed by frontal feathers; wings rather long, pointed; tail, short, square; tarsi covered with numerous scales, toes long and stout, claws curved and acute. *P. rownsleyi* is considered by Elliot to be a hybrid between this species and *Sericulus melinus*.

**ptīl'-ō-pæ'-dēs**, *s. pl.* [Greek *ptilon*=a feather, and *pais* (gen. *paídos*)=a child.]

**Zoöl.**: Those species of birds which bring forth young covered with down.

**ptī-lōp'-tēr'-ī**, *s. pl.* [Greek *ptilon*=a downy feather, and *pteron*=a wing.]

**Zoöl.**: An order of birds containing only a single species, the penguins.

**ptīl'-ō-pūs**, *subst.* [Pref. *ptilo-*, and Gr. *pous*=a foot.]

**Ornith.**: A genus of Columbidae, with fifty-two species, from the Australian region (excluding New Zealand) and the Indo-Malay sub-region. Jerdon describes them as "pigeons of very large size, adorned in many cases with rich and metallic colors, with the lower parts usually pale and glossless. The tarsus is short, and the feet are broad. The forehead is low in profile, and the feathers advance on the soft portion of the bill; gape wide. So far as is known, they lay but a single egg."

**ptīl'-ōr'-īs**, *s.* [Prefix *ptilo-*, and Gr. *rhis*=the nose.]

**Ornithology**: Rifle-bird (q. v.); a genus of Epimachinæ, with four species, from New Guinea and Australia. Bill longer than the head, slightly curved; nostrils partly hidden by frontal feathers; wings moderate, concave, rounded; tail rounded, of twelve feathers. Tarsi moderate, covered by a single scale; toes slender, claws much curved.

**ptīn'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ptin(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Entom.**: An aberrant family of Malacodermata (?). Antennæ generally long and filiform; body convex, oval, or rounded. Larvæ destructive to furniture, &c.

**ptī-nūs**, *s.* [Gr. *phthino*, for *phthio*=to waste away; in fut. to cause to waste, to destroy.]

**Entom.**: The typical genus of Ptinidæ (q. v.). Body oblong, with the antennæ inserted between the eyes, which are prominent or convex. Some females wingless. They inhabit garrets, &c., and the larvæ feed on dried plants, prepared skins, &c.

**ptī-sān**, **\*pty-sane**, *s.* [French *ptisane*; Lat. *ptisana*; Gr. *ptisanē*=peeled barley, barley-water *ptisso*=to peel, to husk; Sp. & Ital. *tisana*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A decoction of barley with other ingredients.

2. **Med.**: A weak drink, containing little or no medicinal agent; a tisane.

**Ptōl'-ē-mā'-īc**, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining to any of the numerous Ptolemies of antiquity, and specially to the astronomer who flourished at Alexandria in the second century, A. D.

**Ptolemaic-system**, *s.*

**Astron.**: The hypothesis maintained by Ptolemy in his *Almagest* that the earth was a fixed body, remaining constantly at rest in the center of the universe, with the sun and moon revolving round it as attendant satellites. To account for the more complicated movements of the planets, a contrivance was devised by which each planet revolved in a circle, while the center of that circle described another circle round the earth, for the ancient physicists refused to admit that any movement except in a circle could be perfect. The Ptolemaic system prevailed till Copernicus propounded what is now accepted as the true system of the universe, and Prof. Ball (*Story of the Heavens*, p. 6) says of the old theory that "though so widely divergent from what is now known to be the truth, it did really present a fairly accurate account of the movement of the planets." [EPICYCLE, DEFERENT, COPERNICAN SYSTEM.]

**Ptōl'-ē-mā'-īst**, *s.* [PTOLEMAIC.] A believer in or supporter of the Ptolemaic system of astronomy.

**ptō-mā-īne**, *s.* [Gr. *ptoma*=a dead body.]

**Organic Chem.**: A putrescent product of animal origin and of a basic or alkaloidal nature, closely allied to the vegetable alkaloids; a cadaveric poison. About 50 varieties of ptomaines are known, some being harmless, others very poisonous. Ordinary foods frequently undergo changes that render them harmful, and especially is this so with muscles, clams, oysters, fish, meat, sausage, milk, ice-cream, cheese and canned goods. These changes are due to the presence of ptomaines. Heat will destroy the ptomaine bacteria, but their poison is not eliminated by cooking. Treatment of ptomaine poisoning is by emetics in connection with hypodermic injections of strychnine, aromatic ammonia, whisky, or very small doses of atropine, to stimulate the heart's action. In no case should opiates or coal-tar preparations be employed. [BACTERIUM.]

**ptō-mā-in-ē'-mī-a**, *s.* [Eng. *ptomaine*; Gr. *aima*=blood.] Presence of ptomaines in the blood.

**ptō-sīs**, *s.* [Gr.=a falling, from *piptō*=to fall.]

**Pathol.**: A falling; as *Ptosis palpebræ*, a paralysis of the muscle which should keep the upper eyelid from falling.

**ptŷ'-a-lŷn**, *subst.* [Gr. *ptyalon*=saliva; suff. *-in* (Chem.).]

**Chem.**: A sulphuretted albuminous substance contained in the saliva of the parotid gland. It differs in some of its reactions from albumin, mucin, and casein. (Watts.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhir bench; ge, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-clan, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șŷr. -vlon, -șion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**pty'-al-ism**, *s.* [Gr. *ptyalismos*, from *ptyō* = to spit.]

*Med.*: Salivation; a morbid and excessive secretion of saliva.

"*Ptyalism* admonished us to suspend the use of calomel."—*Latham: Lectures on Clinical Medicine*, lect. ix.

**pty'-al'-ō-gōgue**, *s.* [Gr. *ptyalon*=saliva, and *agōgos*=leading, bringing; *agō*=to lead, to bring.]  
*Pharm.*: A medicine or preparation which induces salivation or a flow of saliva.

**pty'-ās**, *s.* [Lat., from Greek *ptyas*=a fabulous serpent, said to spit venom into the eyes of those who meddled with it. (*Pliny: H. N.*, xxviii. 6, 18.)]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Colubrinae, with two species, widely distributed in tropical and sub-tropical regions. The body is elongate, more or less compressed; tail rather more than one-third of the total length; the head distinct from neck. *Ptyas mucosus* is the Rat-snake (q. v.).

**ptych-**, *pref.* [PTYCHO-.]

**pty'-cha-cān'-thūs**, *s.* [Pref. *ptych-*, and Greek *akantha*=a spine.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Plagiostomous Fishes, with two species from the Lower Devonian of Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, and one from the Coal-measures near Edinburgh.

**pty'-chō-**, **ptych-**, *pref.* [Greek *ptyx* (genit. *ptychos*)=a fold, leaf, layer, or plait.]

*Nat. Science*: Having a process or processes like a fold, leaf, layer, or plait.

**pty'-chōq'-ēr-ās**, *subst.* [Pref. *ptycho-*, and Gr. *keras*=a horn.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Ammonitidæ. The shell bent once upon itself, the two straight portions in contact. Eight species. From the Neocomian to the Chalk of Britain, France, and India. (*S. P. Woodward*.)

**pty'-chōde**, *subst.* [Pref. *ptych-*, and Gr. *eidos*=form.]

*Nat. Science*: A membrane within a cell; protoplasm.

**pty'-chō-dūs**, *s.* [Pref. *ptych-*, and Gr. *odous*=a tooth.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Cestratori, with more or less quadrate teeth, the crown having transverse parallel plications surrounded by a granulated area. Etheridge enumerates fifteen species, from the Chalk.

**pty'-chō-gēn**, *s.* [Pref. *ptycho-*, and Gr. *gennāō*=to engender.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: Endogenous plants, with venation of the typical kind, *i. e.*, with the veins running parallel to each other from the base to the apex. Opposed to Dictyogen (q. v.).

**pty'-chō-lēp'-īs**, *s.* [Pref. *ptycho-*, and Gr. *lepis*=a scale.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Sauridæ, with three species from the Lias.

**pty'-chō-tīs**, *subst.* [Pref. *ptycho-*, and Gr. *ous* (genit. *ōtos*)=an ear.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Umbelliferous plants, family Amminidæ. Small annuals or biennials from the south of Europe, India, &c. *Ptychotis ajowan* is the Ajowan, Ajowain, or Ajwain. Called also Bishop's Weed and Lovage. Cultivated in many parts of India for its aromatic seeds. [AJWAIN.]

**pty'-chō-zō-ōn**, *s.* [Pref. *ptycho-*, and Gr. *zōon*=an animal.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Geckotidæ, with one species, *Ptychozoon homalocephalum*, the Flying Gecko, from the islands of the East Indian Archipelago, occurring also in British India. It is about seven inches long, and its integuments are dilated into broad folds, forming wing-like expansions along the sides.

**pty'-ō-nō'-tūs**, *s.* [Gr. *ptyon*=a fan, and *nōtos*=the back.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Triglidae, from Lake Ontario.

**ptyg'-ma-gōgue**, *s.* [Gr. *ptyma*=saliva, and *agōgos*=leading; *agō*=to lead.]

*Pharm.*: A ptyalogue (q. v.).

**pūb**, *s.* [A contract. of *public* (q. v.).] A public-house. (*Eng. slang*.)

"The difficulty will be to persuade him to come out of the domestic paradise into a world without pubs."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**\*pūb'-ble**, *a.* [Prob. a variant of *bubble* (q. v.).] Puffed out; fat, podgy.

"Thou shalt fynde me fat, and wel fed,  
As *puble* as may be."

*Drant: Horace; Epistle to Tybullus.*

**pū-bēr-āl**, *a.* [Lat. *puber*=of ripe age; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Pertaining to puberty.

**pū-bēr-tỹ**, **\*pū-ber-tie**, *s.* [Fr. *puberté*, from Lat. *pubertatem*, accus. of *pubertas*=the age of maturity; *puber*=of mature age; *pubes*=the signs of manhood, hair; Sp. *pubertad*; Ital. *pubertà*.]

*I. Ord. Lang.*: The age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children; the period marked by the functional development of the generative system in both male and female, and their corresponding aptitude for procreation. In males this usually occurs in temperate climates between the ages of thirteen and sixteen, and in females a year or two before. In very hot and very cold climates puberty is reached somewhat earlier.

"The powers of imagination and reflection do not display themselves till a much later period; the former till about the age of *puberty*, and the latter till we approach to manhood."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind*, vol. i., ch. vii., § 7.

*II. Technically*:

†1. *Bot.*: The period at which a plant first begins to bear flowers.

2. *Law*: The age of puberty is fixed in the case of males at fourteen years, and in the case of females at twelve. They are then held to be capable of contracting marriage.

**pū-bēr'-u-lent**, *a.* [Modern Latin *puberulens*, (genit. *puberulentis*), dimin. from Latin *pubens*=arrived at the age of puberty.]

*Botany*: Covered with down so short as to be scarcely perceptible. (*Gray*.)

**pū-bēs**, *s.* [Lat.=hair.]

1. *Anat.*: (1) The middle part of the hypogastric region, so called because at the period of puberty it becomes covered with hair; (2) the hair itself.

†2. *Bot.*: The down of plants.

**pū-bēs'-çençe**, **\*pū-bēsç'-en-çỹ**, *s.* [English *pubescen(t)*; *-ce*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The state of having arrived at the age of puberty; the state of puberty.

2. *Bot.*: Down closely pressed to the surface; hairs forming a short, soft stratum, only partially covering the cuticle. Example, *Geranium molle*.

3. *Entom. & Zoöl.*: The soft hairy down on insects, &c.

**pū-bēs'-çent**, *adj.* [Latin *pubescens*, pr. par. of *pubesco*=to grow hairy; *pubes*=hair.]

*I. Ord. Lang.*: Arriving at the age of puberty; of mature age.

"That women are menstruant and men *pubescent*, at the year of twice seven, is accounted a punctual truth."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

*II. Bot. & Zoöl.*: Covered with short, weak, thin hairs; downy.

**pū-bic**, *a.* [PUBIS.] Pertaining or relating to the pubis (q. v.).

**pū-bis**, *s.* [Lat.]

*Anat.*: The share-bone; one of the bones constituting the pelvic arch in vertebrates.

**pūb'-lic**, **\*pūb'-lick**, **\*pub-like**, **\*pub-lyke**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *public*, fem. *publique*, from Lat. *publicus*; Old Lat. *publicus*, *poplicus*, for *populicus*, from *populus*=the people; Sp. & Port. *publico*; Ital. *pubblico*.] [PEOPLE, s.]

*A. As adjective*:

1. Pertaining to or affecting the whole people; belonging or relating to a state, nation, or community; general; opposed to private; as, the *public* service, the *public* welfare, &c.

2. Open to common or general use.

"Th' unequal combat in the *public* square."

*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, ii. 486.

3. Proceeding from the people or the many; belonging to the people at large; common, not restricted to any particular class or set.

"A dismal universal hiss, the sound

Of *public* scorn." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 509.

4. Circulating among people generally; open to the knowledge of all; general, notorious; not private or secret. (*Matthew* i. 19.)

5. Regarding not private or selfish interests, but the interests of the community at large; directed toward or tending to promote the interests of a people, nation, or community; as, *public* spirit.

*B. As substantive*:

1. The people generally and collectively; the general body of mankind; the members generally of a state, nation, or community; the people indefinitely. (Used with the definite article.)

"Receive me, languishing for that repose

The servant of the *public* never knows."

*Cowper: Retirement*.

2. Any particular section of the people to whom an author, actor, or other public character directly appeals.

"She has carried away successive *publics* by her own almost unaided genius."—*Athenæum*, May 8, 1886, p. 627.

3. A public-house, an inn.

† In *public*: In open view; openly, publicly; not in private or secret. (*Milton: P. R.*, ii. 84.)

**public-chapel**, *subst.* A chapel-of-ease (q. v.). (*Wharton*.)

**\*public-hearted**, *a.* Public-spirited.

**public-house**, *s.* A house licensed for the retail of intoxicating liquors; an inn.

*Public-house plant*:

*Bot.*: *Asarum europæum*.

**public-law**, *s.* International law (q. v.).

**public-minded**, *a.* Public-spirited.

**public-mindedness**, *s.* Public-spiritedness.

**public-orator**, *s.* [ORATOR, II. 2.]

**public-prosecutor**, *s.* An officer appointed to originate and conduct prosecutions in the public interest.

**public-right**, *s.*

*Scots Law*: A heritable right granted by a vassal, to be held, not of himself, but of his superior.

**public-spirited**, *a.* Having regard to the public interest and welfare, rather than to private interests or advantage; willing to make private sacrifices for the public advantage; prompted by a public spirit; patriotic.

**public-spiritedly**, *adv.* In a public-spirited manner, with public spirit.

**public-spiritedness**, *s.* The quality or state of being public spirited; a public spirit; a willingness to make private sacrifices in order to promote the public interests and welfare.

"The spirit of charity, the old word for *public-spiritedness*."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*.

**public-works**, *s. pl.* Fixed or permanent works executed by civil engineers for public use, as rail-roads, canals, docks, &c.; more strictly, military or civil engineering works executed at the public cost.

**pūb'-lic-ān**, **\*pūp-lic-an**, *subst.* [Latin *publicanus*=a farmer of the public revenue, from *publicanus*=pertaining to the public revenue, from *publicus*=public (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *publicano*; Ital. *publicano*.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.*: A collector of the revenues, or farmer of the taxes consisting of tolls, tithes, harbor-duties, duties for the use of pasture-lands, mines, salt-works, &c., in Roman provinces. From the nature of their office, and the oppressive exactions of many of their number, these officials were generally regarded by the inhabitants with detestation and contempt. (*Matt.* ix. 10.)

\*2. A collector of toll, tribute, customs, or the like.

"How like a fawning *publican* he looks."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

3. An innkeeper.

**\*pūb'-li-cāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *publicatus*, pa. par. of *publico*=to publish (q. v.).] To publish, to make publicly known.

"Little sins, if *publicated*, grow great by their scandal."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 115.

**pūb'-li-cā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *publicationem*, accus. of *publicatio*, from *publicatus* [PUBLISH]; *publicus*=public (q. v.); Sp. *publicacion*; Ital. *pubblicazione*.]

1. The act of publishing, or making known publicly; the act of notifying to the world, by words, writing, or printing; proclamation, promulgation; divulgation, notification.

"The communication of a libel to any one person is a *publication* in the eye of the law."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 2.

2. *Specif.*: The act of offering a book, map, print, or other literary or musical composition to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution, or by printing in a newspaper, journal, &c.

"[The letters] were written without thought of *publication*."—*R. Disraeli: Lord Beaconsfield's Correspondence*. (Introd.)

3. A work printed and published; a book, pamphlet, &c., printed and offered for sale, or to public notice.

**pūb'-li-cist**, *s.* [Fr. *publiciste*; Ital. *publicista*.]

1. A writer on the laws of nature and nations; one who writes or treats on, or is versed in public or international law.

"The arguments that the ingenuity of *publicists* could devise."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. One who writes on current, social, or political topics, espec. in magazines, reviews, &c.; a journalist.

"An international commission, to consist of three authors, three publishers, and three *publicists*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 138.

**pūb'-lic-it-ỹ**, *s.* [Fr. *publicité*.] The quality or state of being public, or known to the people at large; notoriety.

"The modern system of *publicity* brings vice more to the surface."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pūb'-lic-lỹ**, **\*pūb'-lick-lỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *public*; *-ly*.]

1. In a public manner; openly, without secrecy or concealment; in public.

2. In the name of the community.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**pūb'-lic-nēss, \*pūb'-lick-nēss, s.** [English *public*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being public, or of belonging to the community.

"Nor does the publicness of it lessen propriety in it."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 292.

2. The quality or state of being public, or open to the view or knowledge of the people at large; publicity, notoriety.

**pūb'-lish, \*pūb'-lich-en, \*pub'-lish-en, \*pup'-lich-en, \*pup'-lis-en, \*pup'-plishe, v. t.** [Fr. *publier*, from Lat. *publico*=to make public; *publicus*=public (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *publicar*; Ital. *publicare*.]

1. To make public or known, either by words, writing, or printing; to notify publicly; to proclaim, to promulgate, to divulge.

2. To expose publicly.

3. To make known or notify by posting or reading in a church; as, to *publish* banns of marriage.

¶ This English custom of publishing in church notice of intended marriages was long in vogue in some states of the Union, as Massachusetts and Connecticut.

4. To cause to be printed and offered for sale; to issue from the press to the public; to put into circulation.

5. To utter, pass, or put into circulation; as, to *publish* counterfeit paper.

**pūb'-lish-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *publish*; -able.] Capable of being published; fit to be published.

"An editor accepted from a little-known correspondent 'what seemed a publishable tale.'"—*Athenæum*, Feb. 9, 1884.

**pūb'-lish-ēr, s.** [Eng. *publish*; -er.]

1. One who publishes or makes known what was before private or unknown; one who divulges, promulgates, or proclaims publicly.

"Love of you  
Hath made me publisher of this pretence."  
*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

2. One who publishes or prints and issues to the public books and other literary matter, maps, engravings, music, and the like for sale; one who prints and offers books, &c., for sale.

"[English] publishers are decidedly in favor of the international copyright."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 137.

3. One who utters, passes, or puts into circulation counterfeit paper. (*U. S.*)

**pūb'-lish-mēnt, \*pub'-lysshe-ment, s.** [Eng. *publish*; -ment.] The act of publishing or making known to the public; public exposure.

**pū-bō-, pref.** [*PUBIS*.]

*Anat.*: Of or pertaining to the pubis, as the pubo-femoral ligament.

**pūc'-çine, s.** [Eng. *puccoon*; -ine.]

*Chem.*: A doubtful alkaloid said to exist in the root of *Sanguinaria canadensis*.

**pūc'-cī-nī-a, s.** [Named after T. Puccinius, a professor of anatomy at Florence.]

*Botany*: The typical genus of Puccinæ (q. v.). Protospores uniseptate, stipitate, not bound together by gelatine. The genus is parasitic and destructive to the plants on which it grows. *Puccinia graminis*, the common mildew, causes the rust or blight in corn.

**pūc'-cī-nī-æ'-i, s. pl.** [Mod. Latin *puccini(a)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. -æi.]

*Bot.*: A sub-order of Coniomycetes (q. v.). Formerly restricted to genera with septate protospores, but now extended to those which have a single cell but no peridium.

**pūc'-coōn', s.** [Native name.]

*Botany*. *Sanguinaria canadensis*, the Blood-root. About six inches high, thick creeping rootstock, a single leaf, and flower with two sepals and eight to twelve petals. It has been used by dyers; the American-Indians formerly smeared themselves with its juice.

**pūçe, a.** [Fr. (O. Fr. *pulce*)=a flea: *couleurpuce*=puce-colored, from Lat. *pulicem*, accus. of *pulex*=a flea.] Of a dark-brown or reddish-brown color; of the color of a flea.

**\*pu-cel, s.** [*PUCELLE*.]

**\*pūç'-el-age (age as ig), s.** [Fr.] [*PUCELLE*.] A state of virginity.

"The pucelage and virginity of women."—*Browne: Religio Medici*, § 10.

**pu-çel'-lās, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] [*PRISCILLAS*.]

**\*pu-çelle', subst.** [Fr., from Low Lat. *pulicella*, dimin. of Lat. *pullus*=a young animal.] A virgin, a maid.

"The affection that rose in the center of that modest and sober pucelle's mind."—*Painter: Palace of Pleasure* ii, sig. I, i. 7.

¶ *La Puçelle*: Joan of Arc.

**bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f**  
**-cian, -tian = shan. -tion. -sion = shün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del**

**pūç'-ēr-ōn, s.** [Fr., from *puce*=a flea.] [*PUCE*.] The aphid, vine-fretter, or plant-louse.

**pū'-çha-pāt, s.** [*PATCHOULI*.]

**pū'-chēr-ite, subst.** [After the Pucher mine, Schneeberg, Saxony, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in small crystals with bismite and asbolite. Hardness, 4.0; specific gravity, 5.91; luster, subadamantine; color, reddish-brown; streak, yellow; translucent to opaque. Composition: Oxide of bismuth, 71.67; vanadic acid, 28.33=100, equivalent to the formula BiO<sub>3</sub>VO<sub>3</sub>.

**pūck, \*pouke, subst.** [Ir. *puca*=an elf, a sprite; Wel. *puca, puci*=a hobgoblin; cogn. with Gael. and Ir. *bocan*=a specter, an apparition; Cornish *bucca*=a hobgoblin, a bugbear; Wel. *bug*; Icel. *púke*=an imp; Ger. *spuk*; Eng. *bug*.] [*BUG* (1), s.] A sprite, elf, or fairy, celebrated by Shakespeare in his *Midsummer Night's Dream*, and known also by the names of Robin Goodfellow and Friar Rush.

**pūc'-ka, s.** [Hind. *pakka*=ripe.] Solid, substantial, as opposed to *kutch*=soft, flimsy. Thus, *pucka* bricks are those burnt in a kiln, as opposed to *kutch* bricks dried in the sun. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

**pūck'-ēr, v. t. & i.** [A frequent. from the same root as *poke*=a bag, a sack, the allusion being to the top of a poke or bag when drawn closely together by means of the string; cf. *purse*, in to *purse* the lips.]

*A. Trans.*: To gather into puckers, small folds, or wrinkles; to contract into ridges and furrows; to wrinkle. (Frequently followed by *up*.)

"A petticoat or puckered skirt of velvet."—*Knight: Pictorial Hist. Eng.*, ii. 857.

*B. Intrans.*: To become wrinkled or gathered into folds or wrinkles.

**pūck'-ēr, s.** [*PUCKER, v.*] A fold, a wrinkle; a number of folds or wrinkles.

¶ *To be in a pucker*: To be in a state of flutter, agitation, or anxiety.

"The whole parish was in a pucker."—*Smollett: Peregrine Pickle*, ch. ii.

**pūck'-ēred, pa. par. or a.** [*PUCKER, v.*]

**pūck'-ēred-nēss, s.** [Eng. *puckered*; -ness.] The state or condition of being puckered or wrinkled.

**pūck'-ēr-ēr, s.** [Eng. *pucker, v.*; -er.] One who or that which puckers.

**pūck'-ēr-īdçe, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] The Nightjar or Goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*. (*Hampshire*.)

**pūck'-ēr-ỹ, a.** [Eng. *pucker*; -y.]

1. Producing, or tending to produce, puckers.

2. Full of puckers or wrinkles; inclined to become puckered or wrinkled.

**pūck'-fist, pūck'-fōist, s.** [A corruption of Ger. *bofist*=a puff-ball.]

1. (*Of the form* puckfist): A puff-ball (q. v.).

2. (*Of both forms*): A term of reproach, equivalent to "vile fungus," "scum of the earth." (*Nares*.)

"O they are pinching puckfists."

*Ben Jonson: New Inn*.

**pūck'-ish, a.** [Eng. *puck*; -ish.] Resembling the sprite Puck; characteristic of, or suited to, Puck.

**\*pūck'-rel, s.** [A double diminutive from *puck* (q. v.).] A little fiend. (*Gifford: Dial. on Witches*, 1603.)

**pu-crā'-çi-a, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Phasianidæ, sub-family Lophophorinæ. Bill short, culmen much arched, nostrils nearly concealed by feathers. Head covered with a long crest; wings rounded, tail rather long, wedge-shaped. Tarsi equal to middle toe, toes rather long. (*Elliot*.) There are three species: *Pucrasia macrolopha*, the Pucras Pheasant; *P. xanthopila*, the Buff-spotted Pucras, and *P. duvanceli*, Duvancel's Pucras, all from the Oriental region.

**pūd, s.** [Etym. doubtful; cf. *pad* (2), s.] The hand, a fist, a paw. (*Colloq.*)

**pūd'-dēn-īng, s.** [Prob. from *pudding* (q. v.).]

*Nautical*:

1. A thick wreath or grommet of matting or oakum tapering toward the ends, and used as a fender. [*DOLPHIN, s.*, II. 6.]

2. A braid of yarns around the ring of an anchor when a hempen hawser is to be bent thereto.

**pūd'-dēr, s.** [The older form of *poth*.]

**pūd'-dēr, v. i. & t.** [*PUDDER, s.*]

*A. Intrans.*: To make a pother, fuss, bustle, or tumult; to potter.

"Som almost always *pudder* in the mud."

*Sylvester: Du Bartas*, Fifth day, First week, 172.

*B. Trans.*: To confuse, to bother, to perplex, to embarrass.

**pūd'-dīng, \*pod-yng, s.** [Irish *putog*=a pudding, the numbers of a deer; Gael. *putag*=a pudding; Wel. *poten*=a paunch, a pudding; Corn. *pot*=a bag, a pudding. Probably from the same root as *pad* (2), s., *pod*, *podgy*.]

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. An intestine; the gut of an animal.

"As sure as his guts are made of puddings."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

2. An intestine stuffed with meat, &c.; a sausage.

3. A kind of food, of a soft or moderately hard consistency, variously compounded, but generally made of flour or other farinaceous substance, with milk and eggs, and sometimes enriched with fruit.

4. Food or victuals generally.

*II. Naut.*: The same as *PUDDENING* (q. v.).

¶ Obvious compounds: *Pudding-bag, pudding-cloth*.

**pudding-faced, adj.** Having a fat, round, and smooth face, like a pudding.

**pudding-fish, s.**

*Ichthy.*: *Sparus radiatus*; body deep steel-blue; with oblique blue streaks on the cheek, and blue spots on the ventrals.

**pudding-grass, s.**

*Bot.*: Pennyroyal (q. v.).

**pudding-headed, a.** Stupid, dull.

**\*pudding-heart, s.** A coward.

"Go, pudding-heart!"

*Taylor: 2 Philip Van Artevelde*, III. 1.

**\*pudding-house, s.** A stomach. (*Nashe*.)

**pudding-pie, s.**

1. A pudding with meat baked in it. (*Halliwel*.)  
2. A kind of open cheese-cake with currants. (*Kent*.)

"Some cry the covenant, instead  
Of pudding-pies and gingerbread."

*Butler: Hudibras*, I. 2.

**pudding-pipe-tree, s.**

*Bot.*: *Cassia* (*Cathartocarpus*) *fistula*.

**\*pudding-prick, s.** The skewer which fastened the pudding-bag.

**pudding-sleeve, s.** A sleeve of the full-dress clerical gown.

"About each arm a pudding-sleeve."

*Swift: Baucis and Philemon*.

**pudding-stone, s.**

*Petrol.*: A name given to certain siliceous conglomerates, notably that of Hertfordshire, in which the rounded, jaspery flint pebbles resemble the plums in a plum-pudding.

**\*pudding-time, s.**

1. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, formerly the first dish, was set upon the table.

2. The nick of time; the critical moment.

"Mars that still protects the stout,  
In pudding-time came to his aid."

*Butler: Hudibras*, I. 2.

**\*pudding-tobacco, s.** A kind of tobacco, perhaps made up into a roll like a pudding.

**†pūd'-dīng-ỹ, adj.** [Eng. *pudding*; -y.] Resembling or suggestive of a pudding; round and plump.

**pūd'-dle, \*pod-el, \*pud-le, \*pud-del, s. & a.** [Irish *plodach*=a puddle, mire; Gael. *plodan*=a small pool, dimin. from Irish & Gael. *plod*=a pool; Low Ger. *pudel*=a pool; Dut. *poedelen*=to puddle.]

*A. As substantive*:

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. A small muddy pool or splash; a pool of muddy water.

"The pure quick streams are marshy puddles found."

*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 65.

2. Dirty, muddy water.

"Obliged to fly with his wife and to drink puddle."  
—*Burke: From the Old to the New Whigs*.

\*3. A dull, stupid-headed person.

"Hearing her called a limping old puddle."—*Madame D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. vii, ch. v.

*II. Technically*:

1. *Build.*: The same as *PISE* (q. v.).

2. *Hydr. Eng.*: Well-tempered clay and sand used to render banks or dikes impervious.

*B. As adj.*: Muddy, dirty.

"With puddle water him they lewdly drest."

*Drayton: Barons' Wars*, v.

**puddle-ball, s.**

*Iron Manufact.*: The lump or ball of red-hot iron, in a pasty state, taken from the puddling-furnace to be hammered or rolled.

**puddle-bar, s.** An iron bar made from a ball of iron at the first heat.



**\*puddle-poet, s.** A mean, petty poet.

"The puddle-poet did hope that the jingling of his rhymes would drown the sound of his false quantity."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, I. iii. 1.

**puddle-rolls, s. pl.**

*Iron-manuf.*: The first, or roughing, rolls of a rolling mill, by passing through which the loop, or ball of puddled iron, after a preliminary forging, is drawn out. It is then a rough bar.

**puddle-train, s.**

*Iron-manufacturing*: A train of rolls for reducing squeezed puddle-balls to puddle- or muck-bars.

**pūd'-dle, v. t. & i.** [PUDDLE, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

**\*I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: To make dirty or muddy; to befoul.

"They threw on him  
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair."  
*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, v.

2. To befoul, to muddle.

"Cockney admirations puddling such a head."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 319.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Hydr. Eng.*: To work puddle into; to render watertight by means of puddle.

2. *Iron-manuf.*: To convert into wrought-iron by the process of puddling (q. v.).

"The effect of the puddling is still further to remove the carbon."—*Cassell's Tech. Educator*, pt. xi., p. 274.

**\*B. Intrans.**: To make a dirty stir.

**pūd'-dlēr, s.** [Eng. *puddl(e); -er.*] One who or that which puddles; specif., in iron manufacture, one who is engaged in the process of puddling iron. Mechanical puddlers have also been adopted. [PUDDLING-MACHINE.]

"The constant attendance of the puddler and his assistant."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 274.

**pūd'-dlīng, pr. par. & s.** [PUDDLE, v.]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Hydr. Eng.*: The act or process of working plastic clay behind sheet-piling, in a coffer-dam, a wall in a dike, the lining for a canal, or any other situation, to resist the penetration of water; generally as supplementary to a main structure, and forming a retentive stratum or clothing therefor.

2. *Iron-manufacture:*

(1) The lining of the hearth or boshes of a furnace in which metal is melted. The term puddling arose from the fact that the hearth was originally made by a puddling of clay upon the bricks or masonry of the furnace. The clay is now superseded by ore, cinder, and scrap, banked up around the boshes to protect them from the heat.

(2) The process of converting cast into wrought iron by boiling and stirring, by which the oxygen and carbon of the cast iron are expelled by the decarbonizing action of the atmospheric air which passes through the furnace.

¶ *Wet puddling:* [PIG-BOILING.]

**puddling-furnace, s.**

*Iron-manuf.*: A kind of reverberatory furnace for puddling iron.

**puddling-machine, s.**

*Iron-manuf.*: A mechanical puddler, operating by means of mechanical rabblers, or by rotation of the furnace.

**pūd'-dlŷ, a.** [Eng. *puddle(e)*, s.; *-y.*] Muddy, dirty, miry, foul.

"Limy, or thick puddly water killeth them."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

**pūd'-dōck, s.** [A variant of *paddock*, (1) & (2) (q. v.).]

**puddock-stool, s.** A toadstool. (*Scotch.*)

**pūd'-dŷ, a.** [PUDGY.] Fat, pudgy.

**pū'-dēn-çŷ, s.** [Lat. *puđens*, pr. par. of *pudeo*=to be ashamed.] Modesty, shamefacedness.

"A pudency so rosy, the sweet view on't  
Might well have warm'd old Saturn."  
*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 5.

**pu-dēn'-da, s. pl.** [Lat. neut. pl. of *puđendus*, fut. pass. par. of *pudeo*=to be ashamed.] The parts of generation, the privities.

**pu-dēn'-dal, a.** [PUDENDA.] Pertaining or relating to the pudenda or private parts; pudic; as, the pudendal nerve.

**\*pu-dēn'-doūs, a.** [Lat. *puđendus*, fut. pass. par. of *pudeo*=to be ashamed.] Fit or proper to be ashamed of; disgraceful, shameful.

"A feeling laughable in a priestess, pudendous in a priest."—*Sydney Smith: Peter Plymley's Letters*, let. ii.

**pūdġ'-ŷ, a.** [A variant of *podgy* (q. v.).] Fat and short; thick, podgy; short and wide.

**pūd'-īc, pūā'-īc-al, adj.** [Lat. *puđicus*, from *pudeo*=to be ashamed.] Pertaining to the pudenda; as, the pudic artery.

**pu-diç'-ī-tŷ, s.** [Fr. *puđicité*, from Lat. *puđicitia*, from *puđicus*=modest.] [PUDIC.] Modesty, chastity.

"The sacred fire of pudicity and continence."—*Howell: Letters*, iv. 7.

**pūd'-sŷ, a.** [PUDGY.]

**pū-dā', s.** [Native name.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Cervidæ, with one species, *Pudu humilis*, the Venada, from Chili. (*Gray.*) It is the *Cervus humilis* of Bennett, but is often known as *C. pudu*.

**pūe, v. i.** [From the sound.] To cry or chirp like a bird; to make a low, whistling sound.

"The birds likewise with chirps and puing."  
*Pembroke: Arcades*, bk. iii., p. 498.

**Pueb'-lō (ue as we), s.** [Sp. *pueblo*=a village.]

1. *Anthrop.*: Any tribe or gens of Indians living in pueblos. [See 2.]

2. *Sociology*: A building for the common use of the tribe, erected by certain of the North American Indians. Pueblos are usually large, several stories high, and built of sun-baked brick.

**puer, s.** [PURE, s.]

**pū-ēr-ār'-ī-a, s.** [Named after M. M. N. Puerari, a professor at Copenhagen.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Clitoridæ. Plants from southern and eastern Asia, with small blue or purple flowers and linear legumes. *Pueraria tuberosa* is an Indian alpine climber, with large tuberous roots, which are eaten. The natives apply it as a poultice to swelled joints, and give it as a demulcent and refrigerant in fevers.

**pū-ēr-īle, a. & s.** [Fr. *puéril*, from Lat. *puerilis*=boyish, from *puer*=a boy; Sp. & Port. *pueril*; Ital. *puerile*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Boyish, childish, juvenile; suited for children; as, *puerile* amusements. (Usually with idea of contempt.)

2. *Pathol.* A term used in the expression *puerile* breathing or respiration; breathing like that of a child, *i. e.*, attended with considerable sound, arising in pulmonary phthisis.

**\*B. As subst.:** A childish toy or thing. (*Gauden.*)

**pū-ēr-īle-lŷ, adv.** [English *puerile*; *-ly.*] In a puerile or childish manner; childishly, triflingly.

**pū-ēr-īle-nēss, s.** [Eng. *puerile*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being puerile; puerility.

**pū-ēr-īl'-ī-tŷ, s.** [Fr. *puérité*, from Lat. *puerilitatem*, accus. of *puerilitas*, from *puerilis*=puerile (q. v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The quality or state of being puerile; boyishness, childishness.

2. That which is puerile or childish; childish or silly acts, thoughts, or expressions.

3. The time of childhood.

"I learnt it in my lessons [of puerility]."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 3.

**II. Civil Law:** The period of life from the age of seven years to that of fourteen.

**pu-ēr'-pēr-al, \*pu-ēr'-pēr'-ī-al, a.** [Fr., from Lat. *puerpera*=childbirth, from *puer*=a boy, and *pario*=to bear, to produce.] Of or pertaining to childbirth.

**puerperal-convulsions, s. pl.**

*Pathol.*: Convulsions sometimes occurring in the later months of pregnancy. Thirty per cent. of the cases are fatal.

**puerperal-fever, s.**

*Pathol.*: The low fever of childbed, commencing with rigors and chills from septic infection and contamination of fluids, with local lesion of structure in most cases, and often severe peritonitis. There are three marked varieties: the simple inflammatory, the mild epidemic with nervous disturbance, and the putrid or malignant epidemic. It is highly infectious, and even contagious, sometimes associated with erysipelas, but oftener caused by retained clots, dirty habits, intemperance, carelessness, &c. It may be regarded as a putrid adynamic fever in the puerperal state, and of aggravated form.

**puerperal-mania, s.**

*Pathol.*: Mania sometimes attacking women the fourth or fifth day after childbirth, or later, or before delivery. There is often an aversion to food, as well as to the husband, and to the child, &c. Recovery is general.

**\*pu-ēr'-pēr-oūs, a.** [Lat. *puerpera*=childbirth; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Puerperal.

**pūff, \*puffe, s.** [PUFF, v.] [Ger. *puff*; Wel. *puff*; Dan. *puff*.]

**I. Literally:**

1. A short sudden and single emission of the breath from the mouth; a quick forcible blast; a whiff.

2. sudden and sharp blast of wind.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. The same as PUFF-BALL (q. v.).

2. Anything of a light and porous or light and swollen substances; as, *puff*-paste.

3. A light puffed-up tart.

4. A substance of a light and loose texture, used to sprinkle powder on the hair or skin; as, a powder-puff.

5. A fashion of dressing the hair in rolls or curls.

6. An exaggerated and empty commendation; especially a written commendation, as of a book, the playing of an actor, tradesmen's goods, or the like.

7. One who writes puffs for hire; a puffer.

**puff-adder, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Vipera (Clotho) arietans*, one of the most venomous serpents of South Africa. In length, when full grown, it is from four to five feet, and is as thick as a man's arm. The head is very broad, the tail suddenly tapered; prevailing color, brown, checkered with a darker shade and with white. It usually glides along partially buried in the sand, and, when disturbed, puffs out the upper part of its body, whence its popular name. The Bosjesmans smear their arrow with its venom.



Puff-adder.

**puff-ball, s.** A fungus of the genus *Lycoperdon* (q. v.). They mostly grow on the ground, and are roundish, at first firm and fleshy, but afterward powdery within; the powder consisting of the spores, among which are many fine filaments, loosely filling the peridium.

**puff-birds, s. pl.**

*Ornith.*: The family *Bucconidæ* (q. v.).

**puff-dart, subst.** A dart projected by puffing through a tube.

**puff-legs, s. pl.**

*Ornith.*: *Eriocnemis*, a genus of Humming-birds, remarkable for the tuft of pure downy feathers which envelops each leg.

**puff-paste, subst.** Rich dough used for the light covers of tarts, &c.

**\*puff-roar, \*puffroare, subst.** A noisy blowing. (*Stanyhurst.*)

**\*puff-wig, s.** A species of wig.

**pūff, \*poffe, v. i. & t.** [Of imitative origin; cf. Ger. *puffen*=to puff, to pop; Dan. *puffe*=to pop; Sw. *puffa*=to crack, to push; Wel. *puffio*=to come in puffs.]

**A. Intransitive:**

**I. Literally:**

1. To blow with puffs or short, sudden, and single blasts.

"Where do you follow her,  
Like foggy south, puffing with wind and rain?"  
*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 5.

2. To breathe with thick and hard gasps, as after hard exertion.

3. To blow, as in scorn or contempt.

"As for his enemies, he puffed at them."—*Psalms* x. 5.

4. To swell with air; to be dilated or distended.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. To act or move in a hurried or bustling manner; to bustle about with an important air; to assume importance.

"[They] attempt to hide their total want of consequence in bustle and noise, and puffing, and mutual quotation of each other."—*Burke: On the French Revolution*.

2. To write puffs; to puff or praise goods extravagantly.

**B. Transitive:**

**I. Literally:**

1. To drive with a puff or blast of wind, air, or breath.

2. To inflate, swell, or distend, with air.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. To swell or inflate, as with pride, conceit, or the like. (Generally with *up*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



2. To blow or drive with a blast in scorn or disgust.  
3. To praise in an exaggerated manner, without regard to the real merits of the thing praised; to commend for hire; as, to *puff* a book or a play.

**pūff'ēr, s.** [Eng. *puff*; -er.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: One who puffs.  
2. *Fig.*: One who puffs or praises for hire with exaggerated and noisy commendations; one who attends sales by auction for the purpose of running up the prices of goods offered for sale, and exciting the eagerness of bidders. Called also a bonnet or whitebonnet.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Cloth-man.*: A vat in which goods are boiled in an alkaline solution.  
3. *Ichthy.*: The Globe-fish (q. v.).

**pūff'ēr-ŷ, substan.** [Eng. *puff*; -ery.] The act of puffing; exaggerated or extravagant praise. (*Southey: Letters*, iv. 63.)

**pūff'-i-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *puffy*; -ly.] In a puffy manner.

**pūff-in, s.** [For etym. see extract.]

1. *Lit. & Ornith.*: *Fratercula arctica*, a common English sea-bird, with many popular names—Bottlenose, Coulterneb, Pope, Sea-Parrot, and Tammy Norie, with others that are only locally known. By extension, the name is applied to other species of the genus. The Common Puffin is well known all around the British coasts, and gives its name to one of its haunts—Puffin Island, off Anglesea. It is rather larger than a pigeon; plumage glossy black above, under-surface pure white; feet orange-red; bill very deep, and flattened laterally, particolored—red, yellow, and blue, and grooved during the breeding-season, and undergoing a kind of moult at its close—a peculiarity shared by other species. Puffins lay a single egg—white, with gray markings—in a burrow sometimes excavated by themselves, but frequently in one from which a rabbit has been driven.



Puffin.

2. A puff-ball.

**\*puffin-apple, s.** A species of apple.

**pūff'-i-nēss, s.** [Eng. *puffy*; -ness.] The quality, or state of being puffy, tumid, or turgid.

**pūff'-īng, pr. par., a., & s.** [Puff, v.]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adj.:** Given to praising in extravagant or exaggerated terms; boasting, bragging.

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act of writing or circulating puffs.

2. A puff.

"The now usual admixture of knots of ribbon and puffs of drapery."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**puffing-billy, s.** A popular name for an early form of the locomotive steam engine.

**pūff'-īng-i-ŷ, adv.** [Eng. *puffing*; -ly.]

1. In a puffing manner; with puffing or shortness of breath.

"In thousands puffingly to Fife they run."  
*Tennant: Anster Fair*, ii. 12.

2. With puffs or extravagant praise or commendation; in puffs.

**pūff'-fīn-ūs, s.** [Named by Ray, who mistook them for the birds described by Gesner (*Historia Avium*, p. 110).]

*Ornith.*: Shearwater, a genus of Procellariinæ (q. v.), with several species. The tip of the lower mandible curves downward, and the nostrils open separately.

**pūff'-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *puff*; -y.]

**I. Literally:**

1. Swelled with air; swollen, puffed; distended with air or wind; tumid with a soft substance.

2. Puffed out, fat, too fleshy.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. Tumid, turgid, swollen, bombastic. (*Dryden*.)

2. Puffed up, conceited.

"Better than you, or all your puffy race,  
That better would become the great battalion."  
*Dryden: Duke of Guise*, ii. 2.

**puffy-faced, a.** Having a puffed or bloated face.

**pūff'-lēr-ite, s.** [After Puffler-loch, Tyrol, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: According to Dana a variety of hypostilbite (q. v.), found in small globular groups of radiating acicular crystals implanted on an old dolerite.

The fibers have two unequal cleavages at right angles with one another. *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a variety of stilbite.

**pūg (1), s.** [A weakened form of *puck* (q. v.).]

\*1. An imp; a little demon.

"Agrippa kept a Stygian pug."—*Butler: Hudibras*, ii. 3.

\*2. An elf, a sprite, a hobgoblin.

"Such as we pugs and hobgoblins call."—*Heywood*

\*3. A monkey. (*Addison*.)

4. A pug-dog.

"Poor pug was caught: to town conveyed,  
There sold." *Gay: Fable xiv.*

5. A fox.

"Here, a fresh fox having joined the hunted one out of the gorse, pug managed to beat his adversaries."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

\*6. Used as a term of intimacy, good fellowship, or endearment.

"Call it pugges and pretye peate."  
*Drant: Horace*, bk. ii., sat. 3.

\*7. A salmon in its third year. (*Harrison: Description Eng.*, bk. iii., ch. iii.)

\*8. A prostitute, a strumpet. (*Cotgrave*.)

\*9. Chaff; the refuse of grain. (*Holland*.)

**pug-dog, s.**

*Zoöl.*: A dwarf variety of the common dog, like a diminutive bull-dog or mastiff. They are noisy and snappish, but affectionate. Dutch and French pugs somewhat differ, the latter are the more diminutive.

**pug-faced, a.** Having a face like a monkey or pug.

**pug-moth, s.**

*Entom.*: The genus *Eupithecia*, belonging to the Larentidæ. Small moths, the males with the antennæ pubescent; abdomen often crested, wings smooth, cloudy, with numerous wavy slender lines; wings in repose spread out and closely applied to the surface on which the insect rests.

**pug-nose, s.** A short squat nose; a snub nose.

"His little pug-dog with his little pug-nose."  
*Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Hand of Glory*.

**pug-nosed, a.** Having a short snub nose.

**pug-piles, s. pl.**

*Hydr. Eng.*: Piles dovetailed into each other.

**pug-piling, s.**

*Hydr. Eng.*: A method of securing piles by dovetailing them into each other.

**pūg (2) s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Clay tempered and worked so as to make it plastic.

2. *Pottery*: The same as PUG-MILL (q. v.).

**pug-mill, s.** A mill by which clay is worked, to blend its materials and render it plastic, for bricks or pottery. It has an upright cylinder armed with intruding blades, and an upright revolving axis armed with radial blades, which work in the intervals of the former. The blades force the clay constantly downward toward the exit.

**pug-tub, s.**

*Metall.*: A cistern in which argentiferous slimes are stirred up with water, in order to remove some of the mud which becomes suspended in the water.

**pūg, v. t.** [PUG (2), s.]

1. To work and temper clay in a pug-mill.

2. To stop with clay; to puddle. [PUGGING, s.]

**pūg'-ar-eē, pūg'-gēr-iē, pūg'-gēr-ŷ, pūg'-grēē, pūg'-reē, s.** [Hind. *pagri*=a turban.] A piece of muslin wound round a hat or helmet in hot climates or warm weather, the ends being left falling down, to protect the head by keeping off the rays of the sun.

"The helmet, with or without a puggree, is pretty generally worn."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**\*pūg'-gārd, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A thief.

"Cheaters, lifters, nips, foists, puggards."  
*The Roaring Girl*.

**\*pūg'-gēred, a.** [Perhaps for *puckered*.] Puckered, wrinkled.

"Nor are we to cavil at the red puggered attire of the turkey."—*More: Against Atheism*.

**pūg'-gīng, s.** [PUG (2), s.]

1. The act of placing a lining between floor-joists with coarse mortar to prevent the passage of sound.

2. Stuff laid on partition-walls to deaden sound; felt, saw-dust, tan-bark.

3. The act of tamping or stopping with clay; puddling.

4. Grinding of clay, with a sufficiency of water to render it plastic.

**\*pūg'-gīng, a.** [Etym. doubtful: cf. *puggard*.] Thievish.

**pūg'-grēē, s.** [PUGAREE.]

**pūgh (gh silent), interj.** [From the sound.] An exclamation indicating contempt or disdain; pooh!

**\*pū'-gīl (1), s.** [Fr. *pugille*; Latin *pugillus, pugillum*=a handful.] As much as is taken up between the thumb and first two fingers.

"Take violets, and infuse a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 17.

**\*pū'-gīl (2), s.** [Lat.] A pugilist (q. v.).

"Dioxippus the pugil."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 37.

**pū'-gīl-īsm, s.** [Lat. *pugil*=a boxer; Eng. suff. -ism.] The practice or science of boxing or fighting with the fists; prize-fighting.

**pū'-gīl-īst, s.** [Lat. *pugil*=a boxer; Eng. suff. -ist.] One who boxes or fights with the fists; a boxer, a prize-fighter.

**pū'-gīl-īst'-īc, a.** [Eng. *pugilist*; -ic.] Pertaining to pugilism or pugilists.

**pūg-nā'-ci-ous, adj.** [Lat. *pugnax* (genit. *pugnacis*), from *pugno*=to fight; *pugnus*=the fist; *pugna*=a fight; Sp. *pugnaz*.] Disposed or inclined to fight; fighting, quarrelsome.

**pūg-nā'-ci-ous-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *pugnacious*; -ly.] In a pugnacious manner.

**pūg-nā'-ci-ous-nēss, subst.** [Eng. *pugnacious*; -ness.] Pugnacity, quarrelsomeness.

**pūg-nāç-i-tŷ, subst.** [Fr. *pugnacité*, from Lat. *pugnacitatem*, accus. of *pugnacitas*, from *pugnax*=pugnacious (q. v.).] The quality or state of being pugnacious; inclination or disposition to fight; quarrelsomeness.

"That which cometh with pugnacity and contention."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. ii.

**\*pūg'-nānt, a.** [Lat. *pugnans*, pr. par. of *pugno*=to fight.] Conflicting, opposing.

**pūg'-reē, s.** [PUGAREE.]

**pūh, interj.** [PUGH.]

**pūir, a.** [POOR.] (*Scotch*.)

**pūis'-nē (s silent), \*pūis-ny, a. & s.** [The same word as PUNY (q. v.).]

**A. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. Younger; later in date or time.

"It must be in time, or of a puisne date to eternity."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

2. Puny, petty, insignificant.

"A puisne tilter, that spurs his horse but on one side."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 4.

**II. Law:** Younger or inferior in rank; as, a puisne judge is an associate judge.

"A puisne judge, who hath approved himself deserving, should be preferred."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers*.

**B. As subst.:** An inferior, a junior; specif. in law, a judge of inferior rank.

"Shall I be put down by the puisne? Shall my father's youngest sonne dare to attempt that which my stomach will not serve me to adventure?"—*Bp. Hall: David and Goliath*.

**pū'-is-sance, \*pu-ys-sauce, s.** [Fr. *puissance*, from *puissant*=puissant (q. v.).]

1. Power, strength, might, force.

"The nations strove with puissance."

*Wordsworth: Thanksgiving Ode*, Jan., 1816.

\*2. An armed force.

"Draw our puissance together."

*Shakesp.: King John*, iii. 1.

**pū'-is-sant, \*pu-ys-sant, \*pu-ys-saunt, adj.** [Fr. *puissant*, from a barbarous Lat. *possens* (genit. *possentis*), for Lat. *potens*=potent (q. v.); Port. *possante*; Ital. *possente*. *Puissant* and *potent* are thus doublets.] Powerful, mighty, strong, potent

"For piety renown'd and puissant deeds."

*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 322.

**pū'-is-sant-lŷ, \*pu-ys-saunt-ly adv.** [Eng. *puissant*; -ly.] In a puissant, powerful, or mighty manner; powerfully; with might.

**pū'-is-sant-nēss, \*pu-is-ant-nes, subst.** [Eng. *puissant*; -ness.] Puissance (q. v.).

**pūist, puist-ie, adj.** [O. Fr. *poest*=the rank of yeoman.] In easy circumstances; snug. (Applied to persons of the lower rank who have saved money.) (*Scotch*.)

**pūit, s.** [Fr. *puits*, from Lat. *puteus*.] A well, a spring, a fountain.

**pūke, v. i. & t.** [For *spuke* or *spewk*, an extension of *spew* (q. v.): cf. Ger. *spucken*=to spit.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To vomit, to spew.

"Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms."

*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 7.

\*2. To be disgusted; to sicken.

"He sure is greasy-stomached that must pet and puke at such a trivial circumstance."—*Feltham: Resolves*, ii. 2.

**B. Trans.:** To vomit; to throw up; to eject from the stomach.



**pūke**, s. [PUKE, v.]

1. Vomit.
2. A medicine which causes vomiting; an emetic.  
"A gentleman that lives not far from Change  
Taking a puke, has thrown up three black crows."  
*Byrom: Three Black Crows.*

**pūke**, adj. [Etym. doubtful.] Of a dark color, said to be between black and russet.

"Embroyded brown in Spaniard puke."  
*Phaer: Virgil's Æneidos, ix.*

**\*puke-stocking**, adj. Wearing puke-colored stockings.

"Puke-stocking, caddis garter."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4.*

**pūk'-ēr**, s. [Eng. puk(e), v.; -er.]

1. One who puked or vomits.
2. A medicine or substance which causes vomiting.

"The griper senna, and the puker rue."  
*Garth: Dispensary, iii.*

**\*pūk'-ish, \*puk-ishe**, a. [Eng. puk(e), a.; -ish.] Puke-colored.

**pū-lās**, subst. [Malay.] A twine made by the Malays from a species of nettle.

**pūl'-chrī-tūde**, subst. [Lat. pulchritudo, from pulcher=beautiful; Sp. pulchritud; Ital. pulchritudine.] Beauty, handsomeness, grace, comeliness; elegance of figure.

**pūle, \*peule**, v. i. & t. [Fr. piauler=to peep, as a bird, from Lat. pipilo, frequent. of pipo=to chirp; Ital. pigolare.]

A. Intransitive:

- \*1. To cry or chirp, as a chicken.
  2. To whine, to whimper, as a complaining child.
- \*B. Trans.:** To utter in a whining or whimpering tone.

**pūl'-ēr**, s. [Eng. pul(e); -er.] One who whines; a whimperer.

**pū-lēx**, s. [Lat.=a flea.]

*Entom.:* The typical genus of the Pulicidæ (q.v.). Gervais enumerated twenty-five species; most of them are confined to one animal. *Pulex irritans* or *hominis* is the common flea [FLEA]; *P. or Sarcopsylla penetrans*, the Chigre (q.v.); *P. felis* is the cats' flea; *P. canis* that of the dog and fox; *P. gallinæ* the fowls' flea; *P. columbæ* the pigeons' flea.

**pū-līc, \*pū-līck**, s. [Lat. pulic(aria).] Any plant of the genus Pulicaria (q.v.).

**pū-lī-cār'-i-a**, subst. [Latin=a plant; perhaps *Plantago psyllium*, not one of the present genus; from *pulex* (genit. *pulicis*)=a flea, which the modern genus was supposed to drive away by its powerful smell.] [FLEA-BANE.]

*Bot.:* *Pulicaria crispata*, dried and bruised, is used in the Indian Salt Range as a vulnerary to bruises of cattle.

**pū-lī-çēne**, adj. [Latin *pulex* (genit. *pulicis*)=a flea.] Pertaining or relating to fleas; pulicous.

**pū-līç'-i-dæ**, s. pl. [Lat. *pulex*, genit. *pulic(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Entom.:* Fleas; a family of Aphaniptera. Some place them as an aberrant and wingless form of the Diptera. Head small, compressed; eyes simple; antennæ four-jointed; mouth with two lancet-like mandibles, forming, with the maxillæ, a suctional beak, with a slender bristle-like tongue coarsely toothed on the outer surface, and traversed throughout its entire length by a canal, the whole inclosed between two three-jointed plates. The legs are large; the hinder ones adapted for leaping. The family contains but a single genus, *Pulex* (q.v.).

**pū-lī-cōse, \*pū-lī-coūs**, a. [Lat. *pulicosus*, from *pulex* (genit. *pulicis*)=a flea.] Abounding with fleas.

**pūl'-īng**, pr. par., a. & s. [PULE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Crying like a young chicken; whining, whimpering.

"The unmasculine rhetoric of any *puling* priest or chaplain."—*Milton: Tenure of Kings.*

\*2. Infantine, childish, trifling.

"This *puling* jargon is not as innocent as it is foolish."  
—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace, lect. 3.*

C. As subst.: Whining, whimpering.

"Leave this faint *puling*, and lament as I do."  
*Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 2.*

**pūl'-īng-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *puling*; -ly.] In a *puling* manner; with whines or whimpers.

"Go *pulingly*  
Like a poor wench had lost her market money."  
*Beaum. & Flet.: Captain, iii. 1.*

**pūlk, pulke**, subst. [Etym. doubtful.] A pond. (Prov.)

"It is easy for a woman to go to a pond or *pulke* standing near to her door."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian, p. 842.*

**pūlk'-hā**, s. [Native word.] A traveling sled or sleigh used by Laplanders. It is shaped like a boat,



Pulkha.

constructed of light material, and covered with skin of the reindeer. It is drawn by a single reindeer.

**pūll, \*pulle**, v. t. & i. [Prob. an English word, though the A. S. *pullian*, given in Somner's Dict., is not found; the pa. par. *apullad* occurs in *A. S. Leachdoms, i. 362*; cf. Low Ger. *pulen*=to pick, to pinch, to pull, to tear; Lat. *pello* (pa. t. *pepuli*)=to drive.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To draw, or endeavor to draw, toward one; to draw forcibly, to drag, to haul. (*Genesis viii. 9.*)
2. To pluck; to gather with the hand.

"Flax, *pulled* in the bloom, will be whiter and stronger than if let stand till the seed is ripe."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

3. To move or set in motion by drawing or pulling; as, to *pull* a bell.

4. To tear, to rend (followed by a qualifying word or phrase). (*Acts xxiii. 10.*)

5. To carry in a boat by means of oars.

"You have allowed more than one-half of the men to *pull* us on shore."—*Marryat: Peter Simple, ch. xlv.*

II. Technically:

1. *Print.:* To take an impression of.

"Several proofs were *pulled* from it."—*Chicago Record, Sept. 14, 1894.*

2. *Racing:* To prevent, as a horse, from winning by pulling him back. (*Slang.*)

B. Intransitive:

1. To give a pull, to tug, to haul, to drag; as, to *pull* at a rope.

2. To row a boat.

¶ 1. To *pull a long face:* To look dejected.

2. To *pull a thing off:* To succeed in accomplishing something; to succeed in; as, to *pull* a match off.

3. To *pull apart:*

(1) *Trans.:* To pull asunder or into pieces.

(2) *Intrans.:* To become separated or broken by pulling; as, a rope *pulls apart*.

4. To *pull down:*

(1) To demolish or take in pieces by separating the parts.

"Shall all our houses be *pulled down*?"—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 2.*

(2) To demolish, to destroy, to subvert.

"In political affairs . . . it is far easier to *pull down* than to build up."—*Howel: Vocal Forest.*

(3) To bring down; to degrade, to humble.

"It was only a *pulling down* and tying short of too much greatness."—*North: Plutarch, p. 276.*

(4) To weaken; to deprive of strength.

"A fit of common sickness *pulls* thee down."  
*Blair: The Grave.*

\*5. To *pull down a side:* To endanger or destroy the chance of the party or side to which one is attached.

6. To *pull faces:* To make grimaces.

7. To *pull off:*

(1) To separate by pulling; to pluck.

(2) To take or draw off; as, to *pull off* a coat.

8. To *pull on:* To draw on; as, to *pull on* one's boots.

9. To *pull one through:* To help one through or extricate one from a difficulty.

"His unexpected ability *pulled* him through."—*Chicago Tribune, July 30, 1894.*

10. To *pull one's self together:* To rally; to exert one's self more; to rouse one's self.

11. To *pull out:* To draw or drag out; to extirpate, to eradicate.

12. To *pull the long bow:* To exaggerate; to lie boastingly.

13. To *pull* (or *draw*) *the strings* (or *wires*): To be the real though secret promoter or mover; to set in action secretly.

"Some men with cooler heads who *pulled* the strings that influenced the mob."—*Our Own Country, ii. 257.*

14. To *pull through:* To manage to get through with any undertaking; to succeed with difficulty.

15. To *pull together:* To cooperate.

16. To *pull up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(a) To drag up forcibly; to pluck up; hence, to eradicate, to extirpate.

(b) To stop by means of reins, &c.; as, to *pull up* a horse.

(c) Hence, to stop in any course or action, especially in a bad one.

(d) To stimulate; to rouse or excite to greater exertion.

(e) To apprehend; to cause to be apprehended and taken before a court of justice. (*Colloquial.*)

(2) *Intransitive:*

(a) To be stopped; to come to a stop or stand; to stop.

"Before the train *pulls up* at the next station."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

(b) To overtake or come nearer to one who is in front.

17. To *pull up stakes:* To change one's residence; to remove.

**pūll**, s. [PULL, v.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. The act of pulling, drawing, or dragging; an effort to move by drawing toward one; a haul, a tug.

"Waiting a happy Spring to ripen full  
His long'd-for harvest, to the reapers *pull*."  
*Beaum. & Flet.: Four Plays in One. (Epil.)*

2. A contest, a struggle.

"For many a man that may not stand a *pull*,  
Yet liketh it him at the wrestlyng for to be."  
*Chaucer: Assembly of Fowles.*

3. That which is pulled; as—

(1) The knob and stem of a door-bell or door-gong; a bell-pull.

(2) A catch or lip upon a drawer or door by which it is pulled open.

(3) The lever of a beer-pump or counterpump.

4. The act of rowing a boat; an excursion in a rowing boat.

"The crew prepared for a *pull* over the full course."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

5. A drink, a draught.

"Taking a long and hearty *pull* at the rum-and-water."  
—*Dickens: Pickwick, ch. liii.*

II. Figuratively:

1. A hap, a venture; hence, an advantage.

"The *pull* in the weights alone enabled Ivanhoe to win by a length."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

2. A surreptitious or illicit influence; as, a political *pull*. (*U. S. Politics.*)

B. Technically:

*Printing:*

(1) The space on the form which was impressed by the platen, in the old style of printing-press, where two impressions were sometimes required for a large form.

(2) A single impression.

**pull-down**, s.

*Music:* A wire which is attached to the under side of the pallet of an organ, and by which the pallet is opened as the key of the manual is depressed; the pull-down passes through a perforation in a brass plate on the bottom of the windchest, and connected by stickers, roller-boards, trackers, &c., with the key.

**pull-iron**, s. The piece at the hind end of the tongue of some forms of street car by which it is attached to the car.

**pull-over**, s.

*Hat-making:* A conical cap of felted fur, forming a nap to be pulled over a hat-body.

**pull-piece**, s.

*Horol.:* The wire attached to the striking mechanism, by pulling which the clock is made to strike.

**pull-pipes**, s. pl.

*Bot.:* The stems of some Equiseta.

**pull-to**, s. The same as LAY-CAP (q.v.).

**\*pul-laile**, s. [Fr. *poulaille*.] Poultry.

**\*pul-lain, \*pol-ayne, \*pul-len**, subst. [French *poullain*.] Poultry; a chicken.

"[He] came like a false foxe, my *pullain* to kill and mischeefe."—*Gammer Gurton's Needle, v. 2.*



\*pŭll'-băck, \*pul-back, *subst.* [Eng. *pull*, and *back*.]

1. That which pulls or keeps one back from proceeding; a drawback, a hindrance.

"A kind of *pullback* from the sin that he has been about to engage in."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 11.

2. A style of dress worn by women, in which the skirt is pulled from the front and gathered to a common point in the rear.

\*pul-len, *s.* [PULLAIN.]

pŭll'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *pull*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who or that which pulls.

"Proud setter up and *puller* down of kings."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iii. 3.*

pŭl'-lēt, \*pol-et, \*pol-ete, *subst.* [O. Fr. *polet* (Fr. *poulet*)=a chicken, dimin. of *poule*=a hen.] [POULT.] A young hen; a chicken.

\*pullet-sperm, *s.* Treadle. (*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 5.)

pŭl'-leŷ, \*pol-eyne, \*pol-ive, \*pol-ley, \*pul-lie, \*pul-ly, *s.* [Fr. *poulie*=a pulley. The form *polive* (in *Chaucer: C. T.*, 10,498) is hard to explain, but *poleyne* (*Prompt. Parv.*) is from Fr. *poulain*=a foal, or colt, also the rope wherewith wine is let down into a cellar, a pulley-rope" (*Cotgrave*), from Low Lat. *pullanus*=a colt, from Lat. *pullus*=the young of any animal (cogn. with Eng. *foal*). For the transference of sense cf. *horse*=a kind of frame; Fr. *poutre*=a filly . . . a beam; *chèvre*=a goat . . . a crane; Eng. *crane*=in its double meaning; Gr. *onos*=an ass, a crane, a pulley, &c.]

1. *Mech.*: One of the six simple machines or mechanical powers. It consists of a small circular plate or wheel which can turn round an axis passing through the centers of its faces, and having its ends supported by a framework which is called the block. The circular plate has a groove cut in its edge to prevent a string from slipping off when it is put round the pulley. With a single fixed pulley (that is one in which the block in which the pulley turns is fixed), there is neither gain nor loss of power; for, as the tension in every part of the cord is the same, if a weight be suspended at one extremity, an equal weight must be applied at the other to maintain equilibrium. Hence, the effect of a fixed pulley is simply to change the direction of a force. By means of movable pulleys one can gain mechanical advantage, greater or less, according to the number and mode of combination of the pulleys. This advantage may be computed by comparing the velocity of the weight raised with that of the moving power, according to the principle of virtual velocities. Thus:

In a single movable pulley with the strings parallel when there is equilibrium the weight is twice the power.

It may, therefore, be considered a lever of the second class, in which the distance of the power from the fulcrum is double that of the weight from the fulcrum.

In a system of pulleys in which each pulley hangs by a separate string and all the pulleys are parallel, when there is equilibrium the weight is equal to the power multiplied by 2<sup>n</sup>, where *n* is the number of pulleys.

In a system of pulleys in which the same string passes round all the pulleys, and the parts of it between the pulleys are parallel, when there is equilibrium the weight is equal to the power multiplied by the number of strings at the lower block.

In a system of pulleys in which each string is attached to the weight, and all the strings are parallel, when there is equilibrium the weight is equal to the power multiplied by 2 raised to a power whose exponent is one less than the number of pulleys.

2. *Mach.*: A wheel with a grooved, flat, or slightly convex rim, adapted to receive a cord or band, which runs over it. It transmits power or changes the direction of motion.

† (1) *Cone pulley*: [CONE-PULLEY.]

(2) *Conical pulley*: [CONE-PULLEY, 2.]

(3) *Fast pulley*: A pulley firmly attached to the shaft from which it receives or to which it communicates motion.

(4) *Loose pulley*: A pulley running free on the shaft, to receive the belt and allow it still to traverse without being affected by, or affecting the motion of, the shafting.

(5) *Sliding pulley*: A kind of coupling in which the band-pulley is slipped into or out of engagement with an arm freely attached to the shaft and rotating therewith.

(6) *Speed pulley*: [CONE-PULLEY, 2.]

pulley-block, *subst.* A shell with a sheave or sheaves.

pulley-box, *s.*

Loom: A frame containing the pulleys for guiding the tail-cords in a draw-loom.

pulley-check, *s.* An automatic device by which the rope is kept from running back over a pulley.

pulley-clutch, *s.* A contrivance for fastening a pulley to a beam or rafter.

pulley-drum, *s.* The block inclosing the sheave.

pulley-mortise, *s.* [CHACE-MORTISE.]

†pulley-shaped, *a.*

*Bot.*: Resembling a pulley, circular, compressed, and contracted in the middle of the circumference.

pulley-stone, *s.* A popular name for a detached segment of an encrinite (q. v.).

\*pŭl'-leŷ, *v. t.* [PULLEY, *s.*] To raise or hoist with a pulley.

"Their heavy sides th' inflated bellows heave,

Tugged by the pulley'd line."

*Jago: Edge-Hill*, bk. iii.

pŭl'-lī-cat, pŭl'-ī-cat, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of colored, checkered silk handkerchief.

Pŭll'-man, *s.* [The name of the inventor.] (See compound.)

Pullman-car, *s.* [PALACE-CAR.]

pŭl'-lōck, *s.* [See def.] A put-log, of which word it is a corruption.

\*pŭl'-lū-lāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *pullulatus*, *pa. par.* of *pullulo*=to germinate, from *pullus*=a shoot; Fr. *pulluler*.] To germinate, to shoot, to bud.

"Whose root remaineth still within, and *pullulateth* again."—*Grainger: On Ecclesiastes*, p. 175.

pŭl'-lū-lā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *pullulatio*.] The act of germinating or budding; a germination.

pŭl'-lūs, pŭl'-ās, pŭl'-ā-sī, *subst.* [Bengalee, Hind., &c.]

*Bot.*: [BUTEA.]

pŭl'-mō, pŭl'-mōn-, pŭl'-mōn-ī-, *pref.* [Lat. *pulmo* (genit. *pulmonis*)=a lung.] Of, or belonging to, the lungs.

†pŭl'-mō-brān-chī-ā-tā, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pulmo-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata*.]

*Zoöl.*: De Blainville's name for the Pulmonifera (q. v.).

†pŭl'-mō-brān-chī-ā-te, *a. & s.* [PULMOBRANCHIATA.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to the Pulmo-branchiata.

B. *As subst.*: Any member of the order Pulmo-branchiata.

†pŭl'-mō-gās-tēr-ōp'-ō-da, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pulmo-*, and Mod. Lat. *gasteropoda* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: A synonym of Pulmonifera (q. v.).

pŭl'-mō-grā'-da, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pulmo-*, and Lat. *gradior*=to walk.]

*Zoölogy*: An order of the old sub-class Acalephæ, embracing the Discophora and (in part) the Lucernarida.

pŭl'-mō-grāde, *a. & s.* [PULMOGRADA.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or relating to the Pulmograda; resembling a pulmograda; moving like a pulmograda.

B. *As subst.*: A member of the Pulmograda.

pŭl'-mōn-ār'-ī-a, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *pulmonarius*=consumptive. Named from its being formerly used in pulmonary affections.]

*Botany*: Lungwort; a genus of Lithospermæ. Calyx five-partite; corolla regular, funnel-shaped, with a naked throat; stamens included, filaments short, nutlets stony, smooth. Known species five; from Europe and North Asia.

pŭl'-mō-nār'-ī-æ, *s. pl.* [PULMONATA.]

*Zoöl.*: A division of Arachnida (q. v.).

\*pŭl'-mō-nār'-ī-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *pulmonarius*, from *pulmo* (genit. *pulmonis*)=a lung.] Diseased in the lungs. (*Blount*.)

pŭl'-mōn-a-rŷ, *a. & s.* [Fr. *pulmonaire*.] [PULMONARIOUS.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Med.*: Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs.

"Whence either *pulmonary* lobe expires,

And all the interior subtle breath retires."

*Brooke: Universal Le*, bk. iv.

2. *Entom.*: Pertaining or relating to the Arachnidian order Pulmonaria (q. v.).

B. *As substantive*:

*Bot.*: Lungwort (q. v.).

pulmonary-sedatives, *s. pl.*

*Pharm.*: Garrod's third order of Medicines affecting the respiratory organs and passages. Examples: Opium, morphia, belladonna, &c.

pŭl'-mō-nā'-tā, *s. pl.* [Latin *pulmo* (genit. *pulmonis*)=a lung.]

*Zoölogy*:

1. Cuvier's name for the Pulmonifera (q. v.).

2. The same as PULMONARIE (q. v.).

pŭl'-mō-nāte, *a.* [Lat. *pulmo* (genit. *pulmonis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ate*.] Having lungs, or organs that act as lungs.

pŭl'-mōn-ī-brān-chī-ā-tā, *subst. pl.* [PULMOBRANCHIATA.]

pŭl'-mōn-ī-brān-chī-āte, *a. & s.* [PULMOBRANCHIATE.]

pŭl'-mōn-īck, \*pŭl'-mōn-īck, *a. & s.* [Fr. *pulmonique*, from Latin *pulmo* (genit. *pulmonis*)=a lung.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. The same as PULMONARY (q. v.).

"Those that are subject to nervous or *pulmonick* distempers ought either to into the country or to be home soon after sunset."—*Cheyne: On Health*, ch. i., § 5.

2. Useful, or intended for diseases of the lungs.

B. *As substantive*:

\*1. One affected with a disease of the lungs.

"*Pulmonicks* are subject to consumptions, and the old to asthma."—*Arbutnot*.

2. A medicine for diseases of the lungs.

\*pŭl'-mōn-īc-al, *a.* [Eng. *pulmonic*; *-al*.] The same as PULMONIC (q. v.).

pŭl'-mōn-ī-fēr, *s.* [PULMONIFERA.] An animal having lungs; specif., a member of the Pulmonifera (q. v.).

pŭl'-mō-nīf'-ēr-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pulmoni-*, and Lat. *fero*=to bear.]

1. *Zoöl.*: An order of Gasteropoda. Breathing organ, the simplest form of lung, resembling the bronchial chamber of the stomach of the sea-snail, but lined with a network of respiratory vessels. Foot broad, generally a spiral shell. It contains the land snails. Sections: Inoperculata and Operculata. (*S. P. Woodward*.)

2. *Palæont.*: From the Carboniferous onward.

pŭl'-mō-nīf'-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Eng. *pulmonifer(a)*; *-ous*.]

1. Having lungs, or organs which act as lungs; pulmonate (q. v.).

2. Pertaining or belonging to the Pulmonifera (q. v.).

pŭl'-mōn-ī-grā'-dā, *s. pl.* [PULMOGRADA.]

†pŭl'-mō-trāch-ē-ār'-ī-a, *s. pl.* [Prefix *pulmo-*, and Mod. Lat. *trachearia* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: The Araneida or Araneidæ.

pŭlp, \*pulpe, *s.* [Fr. *pulpe*, from Lat. *pulpa*=the fleshy portion of animals, pulp, pith.] A soft, moist, slightly cohering mass of undissolved animal or vegetable matter; specif.—

(1) The juicy portion of a fruit or the juicy tissue found in the interior of plants.

"The grub . . . her secret cave  
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp  
Ceaseless." *Philips: Cider*, bk. i.

†(2) The succulent hymenium of Fungals.

(3) Paper-making material, cut fine, and suspended in water, ready for manufacturing into paper.

(4) The soft, vascular substance, richly supplied with nerves, in the interior of a tooth.

pulp-boiler, pulp-digester, *s.* An apparatus for treating paper stock, especially ground wood or cut straw, to remove gum, silex, starch, &c., from the fiber.

pulp-digester, *s.* [PULP-BOILER.]

pulp-dresser, *s.* A machine for removing specks and knots from paper-pulp.

pulp-grinder, *s.* A machine for grinding paper stock for pulp.

pulp-strainer, *s.* A strainer used for straining the pulp used in paper-making.

pŭlp, *v. t. & i.* [PULP, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To make or convert into pulp.

2. To extract the pulp or pulpy substance from.

\*B. *Intrans.*: To be, or to become, ripe and juicy, like the pulp of fruit.

pŭl'-pā-cōn', . . . [Fr.] An article of confectionery, usually made from the pulp of fruit.

"With a French troop of *pulpatoons*, mackaroons . . . grand *pulp* extant."—*Nabbes: Microcosmus*.

pŭlp'-ēr, [Eng. *pulp*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. An instrument or apparatus for reducing roots, &c., to pulp.

2. A machine for reducing paper stock to pulp.

3. An apparatus for freeing the coffee-berry from the fleshy pulp by which it is surrounded.

pŭlp'-ī-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *pulpy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pulpy.

pŭl'-pīt, \*pul-pet, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *pulpite*, from Lat. *pulpitum*=a scaffold, stage for actors; Fr. *pupitre*; Sp. & Ital. *pulpito*.]

A. *As substantive*:

\*1. A stand from which disputants pronounced their dissertations; an authors recited their works; a rostrum.

"Some to the com n *pulpit*, and cry out,  
Liberty, freedom, and enfranchisement!"

*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, iii. 1.



2. A raised place or desk in a church, from which the preacher delivers his sermon. They are now generally made of wood, but were formally also made of stone, richly carved and ornamented.

3. Hence, used figuratively, for preachers generally or preaching; the teaching of preachers.

"I say the *pulpit* (in the sober use Of its legitimate, peculiar pow'rs) Must stand acknowledged, whilst the world shall stand, The most important and effectual guard, Support, and ornament of virtue's cause."  
*Cowper: Task, ii.*

**B. As adj.:** Belonging, pertaining, or suited to the pulpit; as, *pulpit* eloquence, &c.

\**pŭl'-pīt*, *v. t.* [*PULPIT*, *s.*] To place in or supply with a pulpit. (*Milton.*)

\**pŭl'-pī-tār'-ī-an*, *s.* [*Eng. pulpit*; *-arian.*] A pulpiteer.

"Had netted the aggrieved *pulpitarians.*"—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 90.

\**pŭl'-pīt-eēr*, \**pŭl'-pīt-ēr*, *s.* [*Eng. pulpit*; *-eer.*] A term of contempt for a preacher.

"What ails this pragmatical *pŭlpiteer*, thus to talk of government?"—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi, ser. 2.

\**pŭl'-pīt-īc-al*, *a.* [*Eng. pulpit*; *-ical.*] Of, or pertaining to, a pulpit; suited to a pulpit.

\**pŭl'-pīt-īc-al-lŷ*, *adv.* [*Eng. pulpitical*; *-ly.*] In a manner suited to the pulpit; in manner of a sermon.

\**pŭl'-pīt-ish*, *a.* [*Eng. pulpit*; *-ish.*] Smacking of the pulpit; like a pulpit performance.

\**pŭl'-pīt-mān*, *s.* [*Eng. pulpit*, and *man.*] A preacher.

"He was an excellent *pulpitman*, happy in raising the affections of his auditory."—*Fuller: Church History*, X. iii. 33.

\**pŭl'-pīt-rŷ*, *s.* [*Eng. pulpit*; *-ry.*] The teaching of the pulpit; preaching.

*pŭlp'-oŭs*, *adj.* [*Latin pulposus*, from *pulpa*=pulp (q. v.); *Fr. pulpeux*; *Sp. pulposo*; *Ital. polposo.*] Consisting of pulp; like pulp; pulpy.

"The redstreak's *pulpous* fruit With gold irradiate."  
*Phillips: Cider*, i. 513.

*pŭlp'-oŭs-nĕss*, *s.* [*Eng. pulpous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pulpous; pulpiness.

\**pŭlp'-ŷ*, *a.* [*Eng. pulp*; *-y.*] Consisting of pulp; like pulp; of the consistence of pulp; soft, pappy.

\**pŭl'-quĕ* (qu as k), *s.* [*Sp.*] A vinous beverage, made in Mexico, by fermenting the juice of the various species of the agave. It resembles cider, but has a disagreeable odor, like that of putrid meat.

\**pŭl'-sāte*, *v. i.* [*Lat. pulsatus*, pa. par. of *pulso*=to beat, frequent, from *pello*=to drive.] To beat, to . . .

\**pŭl'-sā-tīle*, *a.* [*Lat. pulsatilis*, from *pulsatus*, pa. par. of *pulso*=to beat; *Sp. pulsatil*; *Ital. pulsatile.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Capable of being struck or beaten.  
2. *Pathol.:* Beating as a pulse; throbbing. (Applied to tumors.)

\**pŭl'-sā-tīl-lā*, *s.* [*Mod. Latin*, from *pulsatio*=a beating.] The pasque flower.

*pulsatilla-camphor*, *s.* [*ANEMONIN.*]

\**pŭl'-sā-tion*, *s.* [*Fr.*, from *Latin pulsationem*, accus. of *pulsatio*, from *pulsatus*, pa. par. of *pulso*=to beat; *Sp. pulsacion*; *Ital. pulsazione.*] [*PULSATE.*]

**I. Ord. Lang.:** The act of beating; a beat or stroke by which some medium is affected, as in the propagation of sound.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Med.:* The beating or throbbing of the heart or of an artery; a beat of the pulse; a throb.

"The wild *pulsation* that I felt before the strife."  
*Tennyson: Locksley Hall.*

\*2. *Law:* An assault or beating without causing pain.

"Distinguishing verberation, which was accompanied with pain, from *pulsation*, which was attended with none."  
—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

\**pŭl'-sā-tive*, *adj.* [*Fr. pulsatif*; *Sp. & Ital. pulsativo.*] Beating, throbbing.

\**pŭl'-sā-tōr*, *s.* [*Lat.*] A beater, a striker.

\**pŭl'-sā-tōr-ŷ*, *adj.* [*Fr. pulsatoire*; *Sp. & Ital. pulsatorio.*] Capable of pulsating; beating, throbbing.

"An inward, pungent, and *pulsatory* ache within the skull."  
—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 418.

*pŭlse* (1), \**poulce*, \**pous*, \**puls* (1), *subst.* [*Fr. pouls*=the pulse, from *Lat. pulsus*, accus. of *pulsus*=a beating, . . . a pulse, from *pulsus*, pa. par. of *pello*=to drive; *Sp. & Port. pulso*; *Ital. polso.*]

### I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* Any measured, regular, or rhythmical beat; any short, quick motion regularly repeated; pulsation, vibration.

"When the ear receives any simple sound, it is struck by a single *pulse* of the air."—*Burke: Sublime and Beautiful*, pt. iv., § 11.

**II. Physiol.:** The beat or shock felt in any artery when slight pressure is made on it, caused by the systole of the heart. At birth the number of beats are about 140, at the end of the first year 120, at the end of the second 110; during middle life between 70 and 80, and in old age usually a little more. It is slower in man than in woman, and is also affected by the position of the body, being about five beats more in the sitting than in the recumbent posture, and ten more per minute in the standing than in the sitting posture.

¶ *To feel one's pulse:* (*Fig.*) To sound one; to try to discover one's opinions, views, or feelings.

"So much matter has been ferretted out that this Government wishes to tell its own story, and my *pulse* was felt."  
—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 139.

**pulse-glass**, *subst.* An instrument invented by Franklin to exhibit the ebullition of liquids at low temperatures. The bulbs are connected by a slender stem and partially charged with water, the supernatant air having been expelled by boiling, and the opening hermetically sealed by a blow-pipe. By grasping one of the bulbs the heat of the hand will cause the formation of vapor and drive the liquid into the other bulb, producing a violent ebullition in the latter.

*pŭlse* (2), \**puls* (2), *s.* [*Lat. puls*=pottage made of meal, pulse, &c.; cf. *Gr. poltos*=porridge.] A general name for leguminous plants or their seeds; leguminous plants, such as beans, peas, &c.

"If all the world Should in a pet of temperance feed on *pulse.*"  
*Milton: Comus*, 721.

\**pŭlse*, *v. t. & i.* [*Lat. pulso*=to beat.]

**A. Trans.:** To drive by a pulsation of the heart.

**B. Intrans.:** To beat, as the pulse; to throb.

*pŭlse*'-lēss, *a.* [*Eng. pulse* (1), *s.*; *-less.*]

1. Having no pulsation.

"She was in a state of extreme collapse and almost *pulseless.*"—*London Daily Telegraph.*

2. In a state of torpor; languid, lifeless.

"In a blank and *pulseless* torpor."  
*Moore: Veiled Prophet.*

*pŭlse*'-lēss-nĕss, *subst.* [*Eng. pulseless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being pulseless; cessation of the pulse.

\**pŭl'-sīf-īc*, \**pŭl'-sīf-īck*, *adj.* [*Lat. pulsus*=a beating . . . the pulse, and *facio*=to make.] Causing or exciting pulsation; exciting the pulse.

\**pŭl'-sīm-ĕ-tēr*, *s.* [*Eng. pulse*; *i* connect., and *meter.*] A sphygmometer (q. v.).

†*pŭl'-sion*, *s.* [*Lat. pulsio*, from *pulsus*, pa. par. of *pello*=to drive; *Fr. pulsion*; *Ital. pulsione.*] The act of driving forward, in opposition to suction or traction.

"Examples of suction are not the only noted ones of attraction that may be reduced to *pulsion.*"—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 129.

†*pŭl'-sive*, *adj.* [*Eng. puls(e)*, *v.*; *-ive.*] Constricting, compulsory.

"To end, my *pulsive* brain no art affords To mint, or stamp, or forge new coyned words."  
*John Taylor.*

\**pŭl'-sōm-ĕ-tēr*, *s.* [*Lat. pulsus*=pulse, and *Eng. meter.*] A form of pump for raising water, by the condensation of steam, in a vessel situated at such elevation above the water-supply that the atmospheric pressure will raise the water to the chamber and operate the valves.

\**pŭl'-tā-ceoŭs* (ce as sh), *a.* [*Lat. puls* (genit. *pultis*)=pottage.] [*PULSE* (2), *subst.*] Macerated, softened, nearly fluid.

\**pŭl'-tĕn-æ'-a*, *subst.* [Named after W. Pulteney, M. D., a botanical writer.]  
*Bot.:* The typical genus of Pultenæ (q. v.). Beautiful little Australian shrubs, mostly with yellow flowers.

\**pŭl'-tĕn-ĕ-æ*, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. pultenæ* (q. v.).]  
*Bot.:* A sub-tribe of Podalyriæ (q. v.).

\**pult-er*, *s.* [*POULTER.*]

\**pul-tesse*, \**pul-tise*, *s.* [*POULTICE.*]

\**pŭl'-tŭre*, *s.* [*PUTURE.*]

\**pŭ*'-lŭ, *s.* [*Hawaiian.*] A vegetable silk; a yellow fiber, like that of cotton, but shorter, weaker, and more elastic; imported into Europe from Hawaii since 1844. It is used for stuffing mattresses; as a styptic, &c.

\**pŭl'-vĕr-ā-ble*, *a.* [*Lat. pulvis* (genit. *pulveris*)=dust, and *Eng. -able.*] Capable of being pulverized; pulverizable.

\**pŭl'-vĕr-ā-ceoŭs* (ce as sh), *a.* [*Latin pulvis* (genit. *pulveris*)=dust; *English adj. suff. -aceous.*] Having a dusty or powdered surface; pulverulent.

\**pŭl'-vĕr-ār'-ī-a*, *s.* [*Fem. of Lat. pulverarius*=pertaining to dust or sand.]

*Bot.:* The typical genus of Pulverariæ.

\**pŭl'-vĕr-ār'-ī-dæ*, *s. pl.* [*Modern Latin pulverar(ia)*; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.*]

*Bot.:* A family of lichens, tribe Coniothalamæ.

†*pŭl'-vĕr-āte*, *v. t.* [*Lat. pulveratus*, pa. par. of *pulvero*=to cover with dust; *pulvis* (genit. *pulveris*)=dust.] To reduce to powder or dust; to pulverize.

"Dried in the sunne and *pulverated.*"—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 65.

\**pŭl'-vĕr-īn*, \**pŭl'-vĕr-īne*, *s.* [*French pulvérin*, from *Lat. pulvis* (genit. *pulveris*)=dust.] Ashes of barilla.

\**pŭl'-vĕr-īz-ā-ble*, *a.* [*Eng. pulveriz(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being pulverized or reduced to powder or dust.

\**pŭl'-vĕr-ī-zā-tion*, *s.* [*Eng. pulveriz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of pulverizing or reducing to powder or dust.

\**pŭl'-vĕr-īze*, *v. t. & i.* [*Fr. pulvériser*, from *Low Lat. pulverizo*, from *Lat. pulvero*=to cover with dust; *pulvis* (genit. *pulveris*)=dust; *Sp. pulverizar*; *Port. polverizar.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. *Lit.:* To reduce to dust or fine powder, by beating, grinding, &c.

"Fire itself doth scarce after separate, but only *pulverize* them."  
—*Boyle: Works*, i. 489.

2. *Fig.:* To demolish in argument.

"It is quite refreshing to read how he *pulverizes* his opponent."  
—*London Standard.*

**B. Intrans.:** To become reduced to dust or fine powder.

\**pŭl'-vĕr-īz-ēr*, *s.* [*Eng. pulveriz(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which pulverizes.

\**Pŭl'-vĕr-mach-ēr*, *s.* [*Name of the inventor.*] (See etym. and compound.)

**Pulvermacher-chain**, *s.*

*Galvanism:* A form of battery consisting of a series of small wooden cylinders on which a zinc and copper wire are coiled side by side, but without touching each other. The zinc of one cylinder, touching the copper of the adjacent one, forms with it a couple. The whole is immersed in vinegar diluted with water. A chain of 120 couples forms a very powerful battery.

\**pŭl'-vĕr-oŭs*, *a.* [*Latin pulvereus*, from *pulvis* (genit. *pulveris*)=dust; *Sp. & Port. polvoroso*; *Ital. polveroso.*] Of the nature of powder; like powder; consisting of dust or powder.

\**pŭl'-vĕr'-u-lençe*, *s.* [*Eng. pulverulen(t)*; *-ce.*] Dustiness; abundance of dust or powder.

\**pŭl'-vĕr'-u-lent*, *a.* [*Lat. pulverulentus*, from *pulvis* (genit. *pulveris*)=dust; *Fr. pulvérulent.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Dusty; consisting of dust or fine powder; powdery.

"Calcareous stone is sometimes found in the *pulverulent* form."  
—*Sir J. Hill: Materia Medica.*

\*2. Addicted to lying or rolling in the dust, as fowls.

**II. Bot.:** Covered with powdery matter.

\**pŭl'-vil'*, *s.* [*PULVILLO.*]

\**pŭl'-vil'*, *v. t.* [*PULVILLO.*] To sprinkle with pŭl; to powder.

"Have you *pulvilled* the coachman and postilion that they may not stink of the stable?"—*Congreve: Way of the World*, iv.

\**pŭl'-vil'-lō*, \**pŭl'-vil'-ī-ō*, \**pŭl'-vil'*, *s.* [*Spanish*, from *Lat. pulvillus*=a light cushion filled with perfumes, contract. from *pulvinulus*, dimin. from *pulvinus*=a cushion; *pulvis*=powder.] A sweet-scented powder, formerly used as a perfume, and contained in a little bag.

"The nauseous scents of their perfumes and *pulvillos.*"  
—*Country Gentleman's Vade-mecum* (1699).

\**pŭl'-vil'-lŭs*, *s.* [*PULVINULUS.*]

\**pŭl'-vī-nar*, *subst.* [*Lat.*=a splendidly covered cushioned couch.]

*Anat.:* The posterior tubercle of the cerebrum.

\**pŭl'-vin-ate*, *adj.* [*Lat. pulvinatus*, from *pulvinus*=a cushion.]

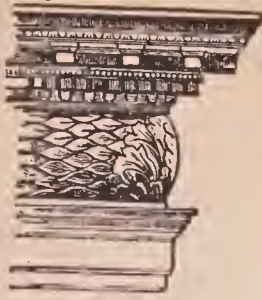
*Bot.:* The same as PULVINIFORM (q. v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hĕre, camel, hĕr, thĕre; pĭne, pīt, sire, sĭr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mŭte, cŭb, cŭre, unite, cŭr, rŭle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



pŭl'-vĭn-ăt-ĕd, a. [PULVINATE.]

Arch.: A term applied to a frieze whose face is convex instead of plain, from its supposed resemblance to the side of a cushion, which swells out when pressed upon.



Pulvinated.

pŭl'-vĭn'-ĭ-form, adj. [Lat. *pulvinus*=a cushion, and *forma*=form.]

Bot.: Cushion-like, convex, or somewhat flattened.

pŭl'-vĭn'-u-lŭs, pŭl'-vĭl'-lŭs (pl. pŭl'-vĭn'-u-lĭ, pŭl'-vĭl'-lĭ), s. [Lat., dimin. from *pulvinus*=a cushion.]

1. Botany:

(1) An accumulation of naked spores.

(2) Pl.: Spongy excrescences, sometimes like minute trees rising from the thallus of lichens. (*Greville.*)

2. Entom. (pl.): The cushions on the feet of the Diptera, as the fly.

pŭl'-vĭ'-nŭs, s. [Lat.=a cushion.]

Bot.: A protuberance at the base of the petiole where it joins the stem. It is the remains of a swollen articulation. (*Ruellius, Link, &c.*) Example, the Spruce Fir.

pŭ-mă, s. [Probably of native origin, but introduced into European literature by early Spanish writers on South America.]

Zool.: *Felis concolor*, the cougar of the French, the lion of the South Americans, and the panther or "painter" of the trappers. It is the largest feline of the New World, measuring forty inches from the nose to root of tail, which is about twenty inches more; the head is small, mane absent; general color of upper surface tawny yellowish-brown, varying in intensity in different individuals; lower parts of the body and inner surface of limbs dirty white. The young, when born, are spotted with brown, and the tail is ringed. The puma is destructive, and slays far more than it can eat, but rarely, if ever, attacks man, and may be tamed with little difficulty. Edmund Kean had one which followed him about like a dog. It ranges from Canada to Patagonia, being most numerous in the forest districts of Central America.

pŭ-mĭ-căte, v. t. [Lat. *pumicatus*, pa. par. of *pumico*, from *pumex* (genit. *pumicis*)=pumice (q. v.).] To pumice (q. v.).

pŭm'-ĭçe, \*pom-ey's, \*pom-yce, s. [A. S. *pumic-stān*=pumice-stone, from Latin *pumex* (genit. *pumicis*), for *spumex*, from *spuma*=foam, from its spongy nature, resembling sea-foam; Fr. *ponce*; Sp. *piedra pomez*; Dut. *puimsteen*; Ger. *binstein*; O. H. Ger. *pumex*, *pumiz*; M. H. Ger. *pumz*, *binz*.]

1. Petrol.: A very porous, or cellular, froth-like rock, of extreme lightness, floating on water. Structure, web-like, consisting of vitreous threads either intimately interwoven or parallel. Like the more compact forms of vitreous lavas, it varies much in chemical composition, which, however, is mostly that of trachytic rocks. It owes its cellular structure to the enormous expansion of aqueous vapor consequent on the relief from pressure during the extrusion of vitreous lavas at the earth's surface.

2. Comm.: Pumice-stone. It is imported from the Lipari Isles, and is used for polishing metals and marble, and smoothing the surface of wood and pasteboard. It is said to be a good glaze for pottery.

\*3. A hollow stone.

"Their vaulted roofs are hung in pumices." *Burroughs: Pepecton*, p. 107.

pumice-stone, s. The same as PUMICE, 2.

pŭm'-ĭçe, v. t. [PUMICE, subst.] To rub or make smooth with a pumice.

pŭ-mĭc'-eoŭs (c as sh), adj. [Lat. *pumiceus*.] Pertaining to pumice; consisting of, or resembling, pumice.

pŭ-mĭç'-ĭ-form, a. [Lat. *pumex* (genit. *pumicis*)=pumice, and *forma*=form.] Resembling pumice; light, spongy.

\*pŭ-mĭ-cŏse, a. [Lat. *pumicosus*.] Pumiceous (q. v.).

\*pŭ-mĭĕ, a. [PUMY.]

\*pŭ-mĭed, adj. [English *pumy*; -ed.] Swollen, rounded.

"The pumied or convex sole is a disease just the reverse of the above."—*Louison: Modern Farrier*, p. 74.

pŭm'-măce (ace as ĭs), s. [POMACE.]

pŭm'-mĕl, s. & v. [POMMEL, s. & v.]

pŭmp (1), \*pumpe, s. [Fr. *pompe*, from Ger. *pumpe*, *plumpe*=a pump; Prov. Ger. *plumpen*=to pump; Ger. *plumpen*=to plump, to fall plump, the

allusion being to the plunging action of the piston or plunger; Sw. *pump*; Dan. *pompe*; Russ. *pompa*=a pump.]

1. Lit.: A machine, engine, or device, consisting of an arrangement of a piston, cylinder, and valves, for raising water or other liquid to a higher level, or for compressing or exhausting air and other gases. There are numerous varieties of pumps differing more or less in construction, according to the purposes for which each is intended, but the most important are the suction-pump, the lifting- or lift-pump, the force-pump, and the centrifugal- or rotary-pump. The simplest form of pump is that of the common lift-pump, which consists of a straight tube with two valves, one of which is fitted to the lower end of the tube, and the other is made to slide air-tight in the cavity of the tube or barrel. Both of these valves are adapted to open upward only, and thus the water is admitted and lifted from the lower part of the tube to the discharge aperture above. The pump acts by the pressure of the atmosphere upon the external body of water from which the supply is raised, but by the forcing-pump water may be raised above the level to which it is driven by the pressure of the atmosphere. The forcing-pump consists of a barrel fitted with a solid piston or forcer, the barrel being also provided with a branch forcing-pipe. The lower part of the barrel and the branch-pipe are each fitted with a valve opening upward, and by repeated strokes of the piston, the pressure of the air from above being removed, the fluid is brought up to fill the space between the two valves, and being prevented from returning by the lower valve, it passes through the upper valve of the branch-pipe into a capacious upper vessel, and there accumulating, may be ejected in a constant instead of an intermittent stream.

\*2. Fig.: A pumping question.

"For all her pumps, she gave no hint."—*Richardson: Pamela*, i. 203.

¶ For other varieties of pumps, see AIR-PUMP, CHAIN-PUMP, EJECTOR, INJECTOR, NORIA, &c.

pump-back, s. A wooden casing over a chain-pump to receive the water when raised.

pump-barrel, s. The wooden or metal cylinder or tube, forming the body of a pump, in which the piston moves.

pump-bit, s. A large auger used in boring out timbers for pump-stocks and wooden pipes.

pump-bob, subst. A bell-crank lever converting rotary into reciprocating motion for working a pump-piston.

pump-box, s. A cap or case covering the top of a pump.

pump-brakes, s. The friction among the particles of fluid forced through a narrow passage.

pump-break, s. A pump-handle; the handle with which a lift-pump is worked.

pump-chain, subst. The chain of a chain-pump (q. v.).

pump-cheeks, s. A forked piece serving as a fulcrum for the handle of a pump.

pump-cistern, s.

1. A cistern to receive the water from the pumps of a ship.

2. A contrivance to prevent chips and other matter getting into and fouling the chain-pumps.

pump-dale, pump-vale, s.

Naut.: A pipe to convey water from the pump-cistern through the ship's sides.

pump-drill, s. An upright drill acting by percussion.

pump-handle, subst. The same as PUMP-BREAK (q. v.).

"[He] made a motion with his arm, as if he were working an imaginary pump-handle."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xvi.

pump-head, s. An arrangement for causing all the water raised by a chain-pump to be directed into the discharge-spout.

pump-hood, s. A semi-cylindrical frame of wood covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump.

pump-hook, subst. A hook used for setting the lower pump-box in the barrel.

pump-kettle, s. A convex perforated diaphragm placed at the bottom of a pump-tube to prevent the entrance of foreign matter.

pump-room, s. A room in connection with a mineral spring in which the waters are drunk.

pump-scraper, s. A round plate for cleaning out the pump-barrel.

pump-spear, s. The rod suspended from the end of the brake and attached at its lower end to the bucket.

pump-staff, s. The pump-spear in a hand-pump.

pump-stock, s. The solid body of a pump.

pump-vale, s. [PUMP-DALE.]

pump-valve, s. A hinged, oscillating, sliding, rotating, or lifting plate, lid, or ball in the barrel, the bucket, or both, to alternately open and close the apertures as the piston reciprocates.

pump-well, s.

Shipwright: A compartment extending from the ship's bottom to the lower or the upper deck, as the case may be, to contain the pump-stocks, &c.

pŭmp (2), \*pumpe, s. [Fr. *pompe*=pomp (q. v.); so called because worn for *pomp* or ornament by persons in full dress.] A light shoe, or slipper, with a single unwelted sole, and without a heel; chiefly worn by dancers. They were formerly ornamented with ribbons formed into the shape of flowers.

pŭmp, v. t. & i. [PUMP (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To raise, as water or other liquid, with a pump.

2. To free from water or other fluid by a pump; as, to pump a ship.

II. Figuratively:

\*1. To draw something out from; to extract, win, or obtain something from.

"I'll in to pump my dad, and fetch thee more." *Randolph: Muse's Looking-glass*, ii. 4.

2. To elicit or draw out by artful interrogations.

3. To question or examine artfully for the purpose of eliciting a secret or information.

"Undergoing the process of being pumped."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xvi.

4. To exhaust of breath; to wind.

B. Intrans.: To raise water with a pump; to work a pump.

pŭmp'-ĕr, s. [Eng. *pump*, v.; -er.] One who or that which pumps.

"The pumper began to draw out air."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 26.

pŭr'-pĕr-nĭc-kĕl, s. [Ger.] A species of coarse bread, made from unbolted rye, which forms the chief food of the Westphalian peasants. It is slightly acid, but very nourishing.

pŭm'-pĕt, s. [POMPET.]

pŭmp'-ĭng, pr. par. or a. [PUMP, v.]

pumping-engine, s. A steam pump.

\*pŭm'-pĭ-ŏn, s. [POMPION.]

pŭmp'-kĭn, s. [A corrupt. of *pompon* or *pumpion*, from Fr. *pompon*=a pumpiou or pumpkin.] [POMPION.]

Hort. & Bot.: *Cucurbita pepo*, or more loosely any gourd akin to it. The pumpkin has rough leaves, the flowers large, solitary; corolla hardly cut half way down into fine yellow petals; stamens three, inserted low down in the calyx, anthers connate. It is a native of Astrachan, but is now cultivated throughout India and other parts of the tropics; also in this country. It is raised in the open air. The young tender leaves are eaten instead of spinach, the fruit is used for soup or baked with pears, &c., in tarts; or when young is boiled like vegetable marrow. The seeds are considered to be anthelmintic.

\*pŭ'-mŭ, \*pŭ'-miĕ, adj. [POMEY.] Large and rounded; pommel-shaped.

pŭn (1), \*punn, s. [PUN (1), v.] A play on words, similar in sound but different in meaning; an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea; a kind of verbal quibble or equivocation.

"Expert in science, more expert at puns."

*Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.*

pŭn (2), subst. [PUN (2), v.] A pound for cattle. (Scotch.)

pŭn (1), \*punne, v. t. & i. [A. S. *punian*=to pound, to bruise; hence, to *pun* is to pound or bruise words to beat them into new senses.]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To pound, to bruise.

2. Fig.: To persuade by a pun. (*Addison.*)

B. Intrans.: To make puns; to play upon words.

"Who dealt in doggrel, or who punn'd in prose."

*Dryden: Juvenal; sat.*, x. 188.

pŭn (2), v. t. [POUND (2), s.] To shut up in a pound; to pound.

Pŭ'-nă, s. [See def.]

Geog.: A table-land to the east of Arequipa, in Peru.

Puna-wind, s. A cold and remarkably dry wind which blows from the Cordilleras across Puna.

pŭnçh (1), subst. [From the older *puncheon* or *purchon*=an awl.] [PUNCHEON.]

1 Gen.: A tool operated by pressure or percussive force, employed for making apertures, or in cutting out shapes from sheets or plates of various materials.

bŏil, bŏy; pŏut, jŏwł; cat, çell, chorus, -cian, -tian = shăn. -tion, -sion = shŭn:

çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f. -çion, -çion = zhŭn. -çious, -çious, -çious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



2. *Carpentry*:

- (1) Studding used to support a roof.
- (2) A tool for driving nail-heads below the surface.
3. *Dent.*: An instrument to extract stumps of teeth.
4. *Die-sinking*: A hardened piece of steel, with the design projecting from its face, used to make impressions in the faces of dies.
5. *Hydr. Eng.*: An extension piece on the end of a pile, when the latter is beyond the stroke of the monkey.
6. *Mason.*: A stone-mason's chipping-tool.
7. *Mining*: A timber balk to support the roof of a gallery.

**punch-pliers, s.** An instrument or tool used by shoemakers, and for mutilating tickets to prevent their being used a second time. One jaw has a hollow punch, and the other forms a flat die against which the punch operates.

**pũñç (2), \*pouneche, s.** [Hind. *panch* = five, from its consisting originally of five ingredients, viz., aqua-vitæ, rose-water, juice of citron, sugar, and arrack.] A beverage, introduced from India, and now compounded of spirit (whisky, brandy, rum, &c.), water (or milk), lemon-juice, sugar, and spice.

"I take *punch* to relieve me in my agony."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**punch-bowl, s.** A bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is ladled out.

**punch-ladle, s.** A small ladle, of silver, wood, &c., used for lifting punch from the punch-bowl into a glass, &c.

**pũñç (3), s.** [PUNCH (2), *v.*] A blow, as with the fist or elbow.

"Giving him, when prostrate on the ground, many violent punches on the breast with their knees."—*Memoir of Sir E. Godfrey*, p. 72.

**Pũñç (4), s.** [A contract. of *punchinello* (q. v.). There is prob. a confusion with *punch*, a. (q. v.)] The chief character in the popular comic show of Punch-and-Judy; he is represented as a short, hump-backed man.

**pũñç (5), s.** [PUNCH, *a.*]

1. A short, fat fellow.

2. (See extract.)

"*Punch* is a horse that is well-set and well-knit, having a short back and thin shoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with flesh."—*Farrier's Dictionary*.

**pũñç, pũñç-ỹ, adj.** [Prob. connected with *bunch* or *paunch* (q. v.).] Short and fat; thick.

**pũñç (1), \*punch-yn (1), *v. t.*** [PUNCH (1), *s.*]

1. To perforate, or stamp with, or as with, a punch.

2. To bore, to perforate.

**pũñç (2), \*punch-yn (2), *v. t.*** [An abbreviation of *punish* (q. v.). Cf. to *punish* a man about the head.] To give a blow or knock to; to strike.

"If I'd been your friend in the green jemy—*punch* his head—'cod I would."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. ii.

**pũñ-çhā-yēt, s.** [Hind.] A native jury of arbitration in Hindustan. Every caste has a separate punchayet to decide on offenses against its regulations.

**pũñç-ēōn, \*pũñç-iōn, \*punch-on, s.** [O. Fr. *poinson* (Fr. *poisson*), from Lat. *punctionem*, accus. of *punctio*=a pricking, a puncture, from *punctus*, pa. par. of *pungo*=to prick, to puncture (q. v.). O. Fr. *poinson* (Fr. *poisson*) also means a wine-cask, but it is not quite clear that it is the same word as *poinson*=a bodkin. Cf. Sp. *punzon*=a punch; Ital. *punzione*=a bodkin; Bavarian *punzen*, *ponzen*=a cask.] [PUNCH (1), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A punch; a perforating or stamping tool.

\*2. A staff. (*Phaer: Virgil's Aeneidos*, vii.)

II. *Technically*:1. *Carpentry*:

(1) A short post; a stud or quarter to support a beam at an intermediate point between principals.

(2) The small quarters of a partition over the head of a door.

(3) A slab of split timber, with the face smoothed with an ax or adze.

2. *Stone-working*: The punch of the marble worker.

3. *Weights & Meas.*: A measure for liquids, or a cask containing from 84 to 120 gallons; the quantity varying in different countries and trades.

\***punchion-staff, \*punchion-staff, s.** A staff with a sharp point.

**pũñç-ēr, s.** [Eng. *punch*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who or that which punches or perforates; a punch.

"He was a rival of the former, who used punchions for his gravings, which Johnson never did, calling Simon a *puncher*, not a graver."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, ch. iii.

**pũñç-ĩ-něl-lō, s.** [A corrupt. of Ital. *pulcinello*, a character in Neapolitan comedy representing a foolish peasant who utters droll truths, dimin. from *pulcino*=a young chicken, a variant of *pulcella* (Fr. *pucelle*)=a maiden, from Lat. *pullus*=the young of any animal; Ital. *pulcinello*, thus= (1) a little chicken, (2) a little boy, (3) a puppet. (*Skeat.*)] A buffoon, a punch. [PUNCH (4), *s.*]

†**pũñç-ĩ-něss, s.** [Eng. *punchy*; *-ness*.] The state or condition of being punchy; corpulence.

"A short, stout man, inclining to *punchiness*."—*Leigh Hunt: Autobiography*, ch. iii.

**pũñç-ĩng, pr. par. or a.** [PUNCH (1), *v.*]

**punching-bear, s.** A machine for making holes in sheet-metal.

**pũñç-ỹ, a.** [PUNCH, *a.*]

**pũñç-tār-ĩ-a, s.** [Mod. Lat., from *punctum*=a puncture, a dot. Named from the numerous dotted fructifications.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Fuceæ, family Dictyotidæ. It is sometimes made the type of a family, *Punctariaceæ* (q. v.). Fructification of sori scattered all over the frond in minute dots.

**pũñç-tār-ĩ-ā-çĕ-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Latin *punctari* (*a*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe or family of Fucoids. Root a minute naked disc, frond cylindrical or flat, unbranched, cellular, having oval oösporangia intermixed with jointed threads in groups on the surfaces.

**pũñç-tāte, pũñç-tāt-ĕd, a.** [Lat. *punctum*=a point (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Ending in a point or points; pointed.

2. *Botany*:

(1) Dotted, covered with minute impressions as if made by the point of a pin, as the seed of *Anagallis arvensis*.

(2) Having the color disposed in very small round spots. (*Lindley*.)

**pũñç-tā-tōr, s.** [Lat. *punctum*=a point.] One who marks with points or dots; specif., applied to the Masorites, who invented Hebrew points.

\***pũñç-tīc-u-lar, a.** [Latin *punctum*=a point.] Comprised in a point; a mere point as to size.

"The *puncticular* originals of periwinkles and gnats."—*Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. iii.

**pũñç-tī-form, a.** [Lat. *punctum*=a point, and *forma*=form.] Having the form of a point.

**pũñç-tīl-ĩ-ō, \*pũñç-tīl-lō, s.** [Sp. *puntillo*=a nice point of honor, dimin. from *punto*, from Latin *punctum*=a point (q. v.); Ital. *puntiglio*.]

\*1. An exact point; a moment.

"In that *punctilio* of time."—*Hart: Miscell.*, iv. 4.

2. A nice point, especially in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding; particularity or exactness in forms.

"To be nice and scrupulous about the *punctilios* of the Lord's day service."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 9.

**pũñç-tīl-ĩ-ōūs, adj.** [Eng. *punctili(o)*; *-ous*.] Attentive to punctilios; vry nice, precise, or exacting in forms of ceremony or proceeding; over precise or particular.

"Haughty and *punctilious* men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

**pũñç-tīl-ĩ-ōūs-lỹ, adv.** [Eng. *punctilious*; *-ly*.] In a punctilious manner; with punctiliousness or exactness.

**pũñç-tīl-ĩ-ōūs-něss, subst.** [Eng. *punctilious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being punctilious; exactness in observance of rules or forms; nicety or preciseness of behavior or proceeding.

**pũñç-tion, \*pun-ci-on, s.** [Lat. *punctio*, from *punctus*, pa. par. of *pungo*=to prick.] The act of pricking or puncturing; specif. in surgery, a puncture.

**pũñç-tīst, \*pũñç-tũ-ĩst, s.** [Lat. *punctum*=a point; Eng. suff. *-ist*.] The same as PUNCTATOR (q. v.).

**pũñç-tō, s.** [Sp. & Ital. *punto*, from Lat. *punctum*=a point (q. v.).]

1. A nice point in ceremony or behavior; a punctilio.

"All the . . . religious *punctos* and ceremonies that were observed."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 105.

2. The point in fencing.

"To see thee pass thy *puncto*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

**pũñç-tũ-āl, \*pũñç-tũ-āl, a.** [Fr. *ponctuel*, from Low Lat. *punctualis*, from Lat. *punctum*=a point (q. v.); Sp. *puntual*; Ital. *puntuale*.]

\*1. Consisting in a point.

"This *punctual* spot."—*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 23.

\*2. Entering into minute detail.

"I could not be too *punctual* in describing the animal life."—*H. More: Mystery of Godliness*, Pref., p. x.

\*3. Observant of nice points; exact, punctilious.

\*4. Nice, exact, precise.

"So much on *punctual* niceties they stand."

*Pitt: Vida; Art of Poetry*, ii.

5. Exact or particular in observing and keeping engagements or appointments; careful to keep engagements.

"The undeviating and *punctual* sun."

*Cowper: Task*, vi. 127.

6. Done, made, or occurring with punctuality or at the exact time; as, *punctual* payment.

**pũñç-tũ-āl-ĩst, s.** [Eng. *punctual*; *-ist*.] One who is very exact in observing forms and ceremonies.

"As circumstantially as any *punctualist* of Casteel."—*Milton: Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. i.

**pũñç-tũ-āl-ĩ-tỹ, \*pũñç-tũ-āl-ĩ-tie, subst.** [Fr. *punctualité*; Sp. *puntualidad*; Ital. *puntualità*.]

\*1. The quality or state of being punctual; scrupulous or over-precise observance of minute details; exactness, nicety, precision; punctiliousness.

"The true and particular transactions in that affair are remembered with so much *punctuality* in all languages."—*Clarendon: Religion and Policy*, ch. viii.

2. A careful observance of the exact time of attending appointments or keeping engagements.

**pũñç-tũ-āl-lỹ, adv.** [Eng. *punctual*; *-ly*.]

\*1. In a punctual or minute manner; with attention to minute points or details; nicely, exactly.

"Every one is to give a reason of his faith; but priests or ministers more *punctually* than any."—*H. More: Mystery of Godliness*, ch. xii., p. 10.

\*2. Exactly.

"I knew not *punctually* where the rest of my countrymen were."—*Knox: Nineteen Years' Captivity (English Garner)*, i. 361.

3. With careful observance of the exact time of attending appointments or keeping engagements; with punctuality.

"Every engagement should have been *punctually* fulfilled."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

**pũñç-tũ-āl-něss, s.** [English *punctual*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being punctual; punctuality.

"I can obey those, wherein I think power is unguided by prudence, with no less *punctualness* and fidelity."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 413.

**pũñç-tũ-āte, *v. t.*** [French *punctuer*, from Low Lat. *punctuo*=to determine, to define, from Latin *punctum*=a point (q. v.).] To mark with points; to divide into sentences, clauses, &c., by means of points or stops.

**pũñç-tũ-ā-tion, s.** [French, from *punctuer*=to punctuate (q. v.).] The act, art, or method of punctuating or pointing a writing or discourse; the act, art, or method of dividing a discourse into sentences, clauses, &c., by means of points or stops. Punctuation is performed with four points or marks, viz., the period (.), the colon (:), the semicolon (;), and the comma (,). The other points used in composition are the note of interrogation or inquiry (?), and of exclamation, astonishment, or admiration (!). The first printed books had only arbitrary marks here and there, and it was not until the sixteenth century that an approach was made to the present system by the Manutii of Venice.

"Punctuation is the art of marking in writing the several pauses, or rests, between sentences, and the parts of sentences."—*Louth: English Grammar*.

**pũñç-tũ-ā-tive, a.** [Eng. *punctuat(e)*; *-ive*.] Pertaining or relating to punctuation.

**pũñç-tũ-ā-tōr, s.** [English *punctuat(e)*; *-or*.] One who punctuates; a punctuist.

**pũñç-tũ-ĩst, s.** [PUNCTIST.]

**pũñç-tũ-late, adj.** [PUNCTULATE, *v.*] Marked with small spots.

"Irregularly, biserially *punctulate*."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society*, xiii. 121 (1873).

**pũñç-tũ-late, *v. t.*** [Lat. *punctul(um)*, dimin. from *punctum*=a point; Eng. suff. *-ate*.] To mark with small spots.

"The studs have their surface *punctulated*, as if set all over with other studs infinitely lesser."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

**pũñç-tũm, s.** [Lat.] A point (q. v.).

**punctum-cæcum, s.**

*Anat.*: A circular spot on the retina on which the rays of light produce no impression. The diameter of the *punctum cæcum* is one-seventh the diameter of the eye; its situation is just where the optic nerve seems to expand in the interior of the eye.

**pũñç-tũ-rā-tion, s.** [Eng. *punctur(e)*; *-ation*.] *Surg.*: The same as ACUPUNCTURE (q. v.).

**pũñç-ture, s.** [Lat. *punctura*=a prick, a puncture, prop. fem. sing. of *puncturus*, fut. part. of *pungo*=to prick, to puncture; Sp., Port., & Ital.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre. wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



*punctura*.] The act of puncturing, pricking, or perforating with a pointed instrument; a small hole made with a pointed instrument; a slight wound, as one made with a needle, a prickle, &c.

"When prick'd by a sharp-pointed weapon, which kind of wound is called a *puncture*, they are much to be regarded."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

**pūnc-tūre**, *v. t. & i.* [PUNCTURE, *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. *Lit.*: To make a puncture in; to prick; to pierce with a small pointed instrument.

"To puncture the still supplicating sage."

*Garth: Dispensary*, vi.

2. *Fig.*: To prick, and so burst or explode, as one would a bladder by pricking.

"A message . . . that would puncture the fallacies of the inflationists."—*Harper's Monthly*, Sept., 1885.

**B. Intransitive:** To make punctures or holes.

"Occasioned by the puncturings of the red spider."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

**pūnc-tū-rēl'-lā**, *subst.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *punctura*=a puncture (*q. v.*).]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A genus of Fissurellidæ, with six (?) species, widely distributed in 20-100 fathoms. Shell conical, elevated, apex recurved; perforation in front of apex, with a raised border internally; surface cancellated.

**pūn'-dīt**, **pan'-dīt**, *s.* [Sanc. *pandita*=learned, a wise or learned man, from *pand*=to heap up.]

1. A learned Brahman; one learned in the Sanscrit language, and in the science, laws, and religion of India.

2. One who makes a great show of learning, without really possessing it.

**\*pūn'-dle**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a variant of *bundle*.] A short and fat woman.

**\*pu-nēse'**, **\*pu-nīse'**, *s.* [French *punaise*.] The bed-bug.

"His flea, his morpion, and *punese*,  
He 'ad gotten for his proper ease."

*Butler: Hudibras*, iii. i.

**Pūn'-fiēld**, *s.* [See def.]

*Geog.*: A place in Dorsetshire, England.

**Punfield-beds**, *s. pl.*

*Geol.*: Prof. Judd's name for beds, partly of brackish, partly of marine origin, found at Punfield. They are higher than the Wealden proper. Some of the shells characterize also the Upper and Middle Neocomian of the north of Spain.

**pūng**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A rude sort of sleigh or oblong box, made of boards and placed on runners, used for drawing loads on snow by horses. (*Bartlett*.)

**pūn'-gar**, *s.* [Cf. Gr. *pagouros*.] A crab. (*Eng. Prov.*)

**pūn'-gēn-čy'**, **\*pūn'-gēnce**, *s.* [Eng. *pungen(t)*; *-cy*.]

1. The quality or state of being pungent; heat or sharpness on the tongue or to the smell; acridness.

"The warm *pungence* of o'er-boiling tar."

*Crabbe: Borough*, let. i.

2. Keeness, sharpness, causticity, raciness, acrimoniousness.

"Many of us have enjoyed the rare *pungency* of the comedy of the last century."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pūn'-gēnt**, *a.* [Lat. *pungens*, *pr. par.* of *pungo*=to prick, to puncture; Sp. *pungente*; Ital. *pungente*, *pugente*. *Pungent* and *poignant* are doublets.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. Piercing, sharp, biting, poignant, severe.

"His passion is greater, his necessities more *pungent*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

2. Sharply affecting the sense of smell.

"The *pungent* grains of titillating dust."

*Pope: Rape of the Lock*, v. 84.

3. Affecting the tongue, as with small prickles; biting, sharp, acrid.

"Simple tastes, such as sweet, sour, bitter, hot, *pungent*."—*Stewart: Philos. Essays*, ess. 1., ch. v.

4. Sharp, bitter, or severe to the mind or feelings; caustic, keen, racy, biting, stinging; as, *pungent* language.

**II. Bot.**: Terminating gradually in a hard, sharp point, as the leaves of *Ruscus aculeatus*.

**pūn'-gēnt-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pungent*; *-ly*.] In a pungent, sharp, or biting manner.

**pūn'-gled** (*le* as *el*), *adj.* [Etym. doubtful.] Shriveled, shrunk; applied specif. to grain whose juices have been extracted by the insect *Thrips cerealium*.

**pūn'-gŷ**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A small sloop or shallop or a large boat with sails.

**Pū-nīc**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Punicus*, from *Puni* or *Pœni*=the Carthaginians.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining or relating to the Carthaginians.

2. *Fig.*: Among the Romans *Punica fides* or Punic faith, was proverbial for bad faith or treachery, hence, *punic* is used for treacherous, untrustworthy, faithless.

"Yes, yes, his faith attesting nations own,  
'Tis *punic* all." *Brooke: Jerusalem Delivered*.

**B. As subst.**: The language of the Carthaginians. It was an offshoot of Phœnician, belonging to the Canaanitish branch of the Semitic tongues.

**Punic wars**, *s. pl.*

*Hist.*: Three great wars between the Romans and the Carthaginians. The first (B. C. 264-241) was for the possession of Sicily, and ended by the Carthaginians having to withdraw from the island. The second (B. C. 218-202), the war in which Hannibal gained his great victories in Italy, was a death struggle between the two rival powers; it ended with decisive victory to the Romans. The third (B. C. 149-146) was a wanton one for the destruction of Carthage, which was effected in the last-named year.

**pū-nī-cā**, *subst.* [Lat. *Punica (arbor)*=a pomegranate tree, so called from having been first found, or from abounding, at Carthage.]

*Bot.*: Pomegranate; a genus of Myrtææ, with a single species. [POMEGRANATE-TREE.]

**pu-nīc'-eōūs**, **pu-nīc'-eāl** (*c* as *sh*), *a.* [Lat. *punicus*.] Of a scarlet or purple color.

**pū-nī-čīn**, *s.* [Lat. *punic(a)*; *-in*.]

*Chem.*: An acrid uncrystallizable substance, obtained from the bark of the pomegranate tree, *Punica granatum*. (*Watts*.)

**\*pū-nīe-ship**, *subst.* [Eng. *puny*; *-ship*.] Early beginning; youth.

**pū-nī-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *puny*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being puny; pettiness.

**pūn'-ish**, **\*pon-ysche**, **\*pun-isch-en**, **\*pun-ishe**, **\*pun-ysh**, **\*pu-nice**, *v. t.* [Fr. *puniss-*, root of *punissant*, *pr. par.* of *punir*=to punish; Latin *punio*; O. Lat. *pœnio*=to punish, to exact a penalty; *pœna*=a penalty; Sp. & Port. *punir*; Ital. *punire*.] [PAIN, *s.*]

1. To inflict a penalty on; to visit judicially with pain, loss, confinement, or other penalty; to chastise.

2. To inflict a penalty on a person for; to reward or visit with a penalty imposed on the offender.

3. To inflict pain, or injury on, generally, but especially in boxing.

4. To exhaust, to deprive of strength.

"Each course to-day was of the most *punishing* kind."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

5. To make a considerable inroad on; to consume a large quantity of.

"I shall . . . *punish* the old gentleman's sherry."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, March 6, 1886, p. 359.

6. *Baseball or Cricket*: To make many runs off; to hit freely; as, to *punish* a pitcher or his pitching.

**pūn'-ish-a-ble**, **\*pun-ysh-a-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *punissable*.] Deserving of punishment; liable to punishment; capable of being punished by law.

**pūn'-ish-a-ble-nēss**, *s.* [English *punishable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being punishable.

**pūn'-ish-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *punish*; *-er*.] One who punishes; one who inflicts punishment, pain, loss, or other penalty, for an offense or crime.

**pūn'-ish-mēnt**, **\*pun-isshe-ment**, *s.* [Fr. *punissement*.]

1. The act of punishing; the infliction of pain, loss, confinement, or other penalty, for a crime or offense.

2. That which is inflicted as a penalty; any pain, loss, confinement, or other penalty, inflicted on a person for any crime or offense by a duly qualified authority to which the offender is subject; penalty imposed by law.

"Punishments of unreasonable severity have less effect in preventing crimes and amending the manners of a people, than such as are more merciful in general, yet properly intermixed with due distinctions of severity."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 1.

3. Pain or injury inflicted in a general sense, especially the pain or injuries inflicted by one person on another in a boxing match.

**\*pu-nī-tion**, **\*pu-nī-ci-on**, **\*pu-nis-sy-on**, **\*puns-y-on**, *s.* [Fr. *punition*, from Lat. *punitionem*, accus. of *punitio*, from *punitus*, *pa. par.* of *punio*=to punish (*q. v.*); Sp. *punición*; Ital. *punizione*.] The act of punishing; punishment.

**pūn'-ī-tīve**, *a.* [Lat. *punitus*, *pa. par.* of *punio*=to punish.] Pertaining or involving punishment; awarding or inflicting punishment; punitory.

"His *punitive* and remunerative justice."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 288.

**pūn'-ī-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [PUNITIVE.] Punishing; tending to punishment.

**Pūn'-jāub**, **Pūn'-jāb**, **Pañ'-jāb**, *s.* [Pers. *panj*=five, and *ab*=water. Named from the five rivers, the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravee, the Beas, and the Sutlej, traversing the region. Perhaps at first the Indus may have been included, and the Beas, the shortest of the whole, omitted.]

*Geog.*: An extensive territory in the northwest of India, most of it under direct Anglo-Indian authority, and ruled by a lieutenant-governor, a large portion of the remainder constituting the protected state of Cashmere.

**Punjaub wild-sheep**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Ovis cycloceros*, the Oörial (*q. v.*)

**pūn'-jūm**, *s.* [Native name.]

*Fabric*: A fine, heavy, unbleached long-cloth, made in India.

**pūnk**, **\*pūnck**, *s.* [A contract. of *spunk* (*q. v.*).]

1. Tinder made of a fungus, *Boletus ignitarius*; decayed or rotten wood used as tinder; touchwood.

2. A prostitute.

"This *punk* is one of Cupid's carriers."

*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

**pūn'-ka**, **pūn'-kaḥ**, *s.* [Hind. *pankhā*=a fan, allied to *pankha*=a wing, a feather; Sansc. *paksha*=a wing; Pers. *pankan*=a sieve, a fan.] A large, broad fan, suspended from the ceiling, or a number of such fans, acting simultaneously, and worked by an attendant. It is common in India, being suspended over a table or bed. It has a line attached to one end, which passes through the wall or door to an attendant outside.

"The atmosphere . . . so delightfully tempered as to render *pankaks* and wind-sails all but unnecessary."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pūnk'-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *punk*; *-ish*.] Meretricious

**\*pūnk'-liṅg**, *s.* [Eng. *punk*; dimin. suff. *-liṅg*.] A young prostitute, a little strumpet.

**\*pūn'-nage** (*age* as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *pun*, *s.*; *-age*.] Punning.

**pūnned**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [PUN (1), *v.*]

**pūn'-nēr**, *s.* [Eng. *pun* (1), *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who pounds or rams; a heavy tool used for ramming and consolidating earth; a beetle.

2. One who puns; a punster.

**pūn'-nēt**, *s.* [Cf. Ir. *buinne*=a twig, a branch.] A small, but broad, shallow basket used for displaying fruit and flowers.

"The pickers advance through the strawberry quarters carrying two *punnets* each."—*Blackmore: Alice Lorraine*, ch. xvi.

**pūn'-niṅg**, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [PUN (1), *v.*]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adj.**: Given to making puns; exhibiting a pun or play upon words.

**C. As subst.**: The act or practice of making puns.

**punning-arms**, *s. pl.* [ALLUSIVE-ARMS.]

**\*pūn'-niṅg-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *punning*; *-ly*.] In a punning manner; with a pun or puns. (*Carlyle*.)

**\*pūn-nōl'-ō-gŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *pun*; *-ology*.] The art of making puns.

**\*pūn'-nŷ**, *subst.* [Eng. *pun*, *v.*; *-y*.] A punner, a rammer.

"Hearing the harmonious noise made with beetle and *punny*."—*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen*, i. 299.

**pūn'-stēr**, *s.* [Eng. *pun* (1), *v.*; suff. *-ster*, as in *trickster*, &c.] One who makes puns; one who is given to, or is skillful in, making puns; a quibbler on words.

"If you ask him to help you to some bread, a *punster* should think himself very 'ill-bred' if he did not; and if he is not as 'well-bred' as yourself, he hopes for some 'grains' of allowance."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 504.

**pūnt** (1), *v. i.* [Fr. *ponter*, from *ponte*=a punt, from Sp. *punto*=a point (*q. v.*).] To play at basset and ombre.

**pūnt** (2), *v. t. & i.* [PUNT, *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To propel by pushing along with a pole through the water; to force along by pushing.

2. To convey in a punt.

**B. Intransitive:** To push a punt along.

**pūnt** (3), *v. t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

**A. Transitive:** To kick, as a football.

**B. Intransitive:** To kick a football.

**pūnt** (1), *s.* [PUNT (1), *v.*] The act of playing at basset and ombre; a punter.

**pūnt** (2), *s.* [A. S., from Lat. *ponto*=a boat.] [PUNTOON.]

1. A large, square-built, flat-bottomed vessel, without masts, used as a lighter for conveying goods, &c., and propelled by poles.

2. A small, flat-bottomed boat, with square ends, used in fishing, and propelled by poles.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -çion, -çsion = zhūn. -çious, -çious, -çious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**pūnt** (3), *s.* [PUNT (3), *v.*] *Football*: Letting the ball fall from the hands and kicking it before it touches the ground.

**pūnt-ēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *punt* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] One who punts or plays at basset and ombre; hence, a gambler generally.

"A crowd of awestruck amateurs and breathless punters."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xxviii.

**pūnt-ēr** (2), *s.* [English *punt* (2), *v.*; *-er*.] One who propels or manages a punt; a puntsman.

**pūn-tīl**, *s.* [PONTEE.]

**pūn-tō**, *s.* [Ital. & Sp., from Lat. *punctum*=a point (*q. v.*.)]

1. A dot or point in music.
2. A thrust or pass in fencing.

**punto dritto**, *phr.* A direct point or hit.

**punto reverso** (or **riverso**), *phrase.* A back-handed stroke.

"Ah, the immortal passado! the *punto reverso*! the hay!"—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

**punt-out**, *s.* *Football*: A punt made by a player of the side which has made a touchdown to one of his own side for a fair catch.

**pūnts-man**, *s.* [Eng. *punt* (2), and *man*.] One who manages a punt; specif., one who shoots wild-fowl from a punt.

"The puntsman followed every twist and turn."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

**pūnt-ỹ**, *s.* [PONTEE.]

**pū-nỹ**, \***puis-ny**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *puis-né*=after-born, *i. e.*, younger, inferior; from Lat. *post*=after, and *natus*=born.] [PUISNE.]

**A. As adjective:**

\*1. Lately born; born later than or after another; young. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 367.)

2. Imperfectly developed in size and growth; small and weak; feeble, petty, insignificant, diminutive.

\***B. As subst.:** One born after another, therefore younger and weaker than he; a junior, a freshman, a novice; an inexperienced person.

"If *punies* or freshmen should regret the axioms and principles of Aristotle."—*Jackson: Eternal Truth of Scriptures*, ch. i.

**puoy**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A spiked pole used in propelling a barge or boat.

**pūp**, *v. i. & t.* [PUP, *s.*]

**A. Intrans.:** To bring forth puppies or whelps, as the female of the canine species.

**B. Trans.:** To bring forth, as a puppy or whelp.

**pūp**, *s.* [An abbrev. of *puppy* (*q. v.*.)]

1. A puppy.
2. A young seal.

**pū-pā**, **pūpe**, *s.* [Lat. *pupa*=a young girl, a doll, a puppet; fem. of *pupus*=a boy.]

1. *Entom.:* The third stage in the development of an insect. [NYMPH, CHRYSALIS.] On reaching its full growth the larva ceases to eat, and some time later becomes encased in a closed shell or case, whence after a certain lengthened period, which typically is one of repose, it emerges as a perfect insect.

"The pupæ of this species are suspended."—*Field*, Jan. 16, 1886.

2. *Zoöl. & Palæont.:* Chrysalis-shell; a genus of Helicidæ. Shell rimate or perforate, cylindrical, or oblong; aperture rounded, often toothed; margins distant, mostly united by a callous lamina. Recent species, 256, widely distributed in both hemispheres; fossil 40, from the Coal-measures of America and the Eocene of Europe. Three recent sub-genera: *Vertigo*, *Axis*, and *Stenogyra*. (*Woodward.*)

**pūp-ā**, *a.* [Eng. *pup(a)*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a pupa.

"The larval and pupal conditions."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 1, 1884.

**pū-pār-ī-ā**, *a.* [Eng. *pup(a)*; *-arial*.] Of, or belonging to, a pupa; pupal.

**pū-pāte**, *v. i.* [Eng. *pup(a)*; *-ate*.] To assume the form or state of a pupa.

"Butterflies of the Danian group never go to earth to pupate."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

**pū-pā-tion**, *s.* [PUPATE.] The act or state of becoming a pupa; the condition or state of a pupa; pupal state.

"Remaining so marked till the period of their pupation."—*Academy*, Sept. 3, 1881.

**pūpe**, *s.* [PUPA.]

**pū-pē-lō**, **pū-pē-lō**, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] Cider brandy. (*U. S.*)

**pū-pīl** (1), \***pu-pille**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pupile* (French *pupille*), from Lat. *pupillum*, accus. of *pupillus*=an orphan-boy, a ward, dimin. from *pupus*=a boy; Sp. *pupilo*, *pupila*; Port. & Ital. *pupillo*, *pupilla*.]

### I. Ordinary Language:

1. A young person of either sex under the care of a teacher or tutor; a scholar, a disciple.

"Feed a *pupil's* intellect with store Of syntax."—*Cowper: Tricinium*.

2. One under the guardianship of another; a ward.

### II. Law: A boy or girl under the age of puberty.

\***pupil-monger**, *s.* One who takes or teaches pupils. (*Fuller.*)

**pupil-teacher**, *s.* A young person of either sex who is at the same time a pupil and a teacher, teaching the junior pupils, and receiving instruction from the head-teacher; one in apprenticeship as a teacher. The training is finished at normal schools and training colleges, and on passing the necessary examinations the pupil-teacher becomes a certificated teacher. (*English.*)

**pū-pīl** (2), *s.* [Fr. *pupille*, from Lat. *pupilla*=a little girl, the pupil of the eye; Sp. *pupila*; Port. & Ital. *pupilla*.]

*Anat.:* The circular opening of the iris (*q. v.*). Its direction is slightly to the nasal side of the iris; its contractions are caused by the circular layer of the iris, and dilation by the radiating fibers of the anterior or muscular layer.

"When you shut one eye, the *pupil* of the other, that is open, dilateth."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 868.

¶ *Pin-hole pupil:*

*Pathol.:* The pupil of the eye when so contracted that it is suggestive of a pin-hole.

**pū-pīl-age**, \***pū-pīl-lage** (age as *īg*), *s.* [Eng. *pupil* (1); *-age*.]

1. The condition or state of being a pupil or scholar; the period during which one is a pupil or scholar.

"I cannot altogether forget what I learned in my years of *pupillage*."—*Geddes: Trans. of Bible*. (Pref.)

2. The condition or state of being a ward or minor; minority.

"As if he still were in his *pupillage*."

*Daniel: Civil Wars*, v.

**pū-pī-lār-ī-tỹ**, *s.* [Fr. *pupillarité*, from *pupille*=a pupil.]

*Scots Law:* The interval between birth, and the age of puberty (*q. v.*).

**pū-pīl-ar-ỹ**, **pū-pīl-lar-ỹ**, *a.* [Fr. *pupillaire*; Lat. *pupillaris*.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, a pupil or scholar.

2. Of, or pertaining to, the pupil of the eye.

**pupillary-membrane**, *s.*

*Anat.:* A delicate transparent membrane closing the pupil of the eye in the middle period of foetal life.

**pū-pīp-ā-ra**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pupa* (*q. v.*), and *pario*=to bring forth.]

*Entom.:* A sub-order of Diptera, in which the larvæ reside within the body of the mother till after they have become pupæ. Families, Hippoboscidae and Nycteribiidae (*q. v.*).

**pū-pīp-ā-roūs**, *a.* [PUPIPARA.]

*Entom.:* Of, or pertaining to, the Pupipara; bringing forth the young in the pupa state.

\***pū-pīv-ōr-ā**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pupa* (*q. v.*), and *vora*=to devour.]

*Entom.:* The Entomophaga (*q. v.*). (*Latreille.*)

\***pū-pī-vōre**, *s.* [PUPIVORA.] Any insect belonging to the group Pupivora.

**pū-pīv-ōr-ōūs**, *a.* [PUPIVORA.] Entomophagous (*q. v.*).

**pūp-pēt**, \***pop-et**, \***pop-ette**, \***pup-pit**, *s.* [O. Fr. *poupette*, dimin. from Lat. *pupa*=a doll.]

### I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. Anything like a child or baby; a doll.

"Dead images, which be but great puppets and babies for old fools."—*Homilies: Sermon against Idolatry*.

2. A small image, generally in the human form, moved by cords or wires, in a comic drama; a marionette.

3. One who acts at the instigation or will of another; a tool.

"That the poor puppet might perform his part."

*Scott: Don Roderick*, xliii.

### II. Technically:

1. *Mach.:* [PUPPET-VALVE].

2. *Lathe:* [HEADSTOCK, TAILSTOCK].

**puppet-head**, *s.* [POPPET-HEAD.]

**puppet-play**, *s.* [PUPPET-SHOW.]

**puppet-player**, *subst.* One who manages the motions of puppets.

**puppet-show**, **puppet-play**, *s.* A mock drama performed by puppets; a marionette-show.

**puppet-valve**, *s.* A disc with a stem and vertical motion to and from its seat.

**pūp-pēt-īsh**, \***pop-et-īshe**, *a.* [Eng. *puppet*; *-ish*.] Of the nature of a puppet; puppet-like.

"Sensinge wyth other *popetishe* gaudes."—*Bale: Image*, pt. ii.

**pūp-pēt-lỹ**, *a.* [Eng. *puppet*; *-ly*.] Like a puppet; puppet-like.

**pūp-pēt-mān**, \***pūp-pēt-mas-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *puppet*, and *man*, or *master*.] The same as PUPPET-PLAYER (*q. v.*).

**pūp-pēt-rỹ**, \***pop-et-ry**, \***pup-et-ry**, *s.* [Eng. *puppet*; *-ry*.]

1. *Lit.:* A puppet-show; mimic representation.

"The *pupetry* in the church of the Minerva, representing the Nativity."—*Evelyn: Diary*, Dec. 24, (1644).

2. *Fig.:* Finery, outward show; affectation.

"Adorning female painted *puppetry*."

*Marston: Scourge of Villany*, iii. 8.

†**pūp-pī-fỹ**, \***pup-pī-fie**, *v. t.* [English *puppy*; suff. *-fy*.] To make a puppy of.

"Did fool and *puppifie* themselves."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 29.

†**pūp-pī-lỹ**, *a.* [Eng. *puppy*; *-ly*.] Puppy-like, like a puppy.

"To keep up with its *puppily* dancings."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 79.

**pūp-pỹ**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *poupée*=a doll, a puppet.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. *Lit.:* A whelp; the young of a bitch or female of the canine species.

2. *Fig.:* A term of contempt applied to one who is conceited, affected, and impertinent; a silly coxcomb, a fop.

**B. As adj.:** Of or belonging to a puppy; hence, immature. (*Cowper: Dog and Water Lily*.)

**puppy-dog**, *s.* A puppy. (*Shakesp.: King John*, ii. 2.)

**puppy-headed**, *a.* Silly, childish. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.)

**pūp-pỹ**, *v. i.* [PUPPY, *s.*] To bring forth puppies or whelps; to pup.

"The skin which cometh away after she hath *pup-pied*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxx., ch. xiv.

**pūp-pỹ-hood**, *s.* [English *puppy*; *-hood*.] The condition or state of a puppy.

"A hound that had not yet quite thrown off the instincts of *puppyhood*."—*Field*, Feb. 20, 1886.

**pūp-pỹ-īsm**, *s.* [Eng. *puppy*; *-ism*.] The characteristics or manners of a puppy; that which causes a person to be considered a puppy; empty conceit or affectation.

"The *puppyism* of his manner."—*Miss Austen: Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xxxiii.

**pū-ra-na**, *s.* [Sans.=old, ancient, from *pura*=old, past.]

*Hinduism:* The last great division of Hindu sacred literature. Eighteen principal Puranas are enumerated, called Brāhma, Pādma, Brahmānda, Agni, Vishnu, Gāruda, Brahmavaivarta, Siva, Linga, Nāradya, Skanda, Mārkaṇḍeya, Bhavishyat, Mātsya, Vāraha, Kaurma, Vāman, and Bhāgavat. None of them is dated. Some quote from others, and the period of their redaction embraces perhaps a dozen centuries. In their present form none of them appears older than the ninth century A. D. The most celebrated are the Vishnu and the Bhāgavat Purānas. They are full of legends relating to holy places and ceremonial rites, with minute fragments of history. Modern Hinduism is largely founded on these compositions, some of which are sectarian productions, advocating the claims of particular divinities to the disparagement of others. In addition to the eighteen principal Purānas, there are eighteen Upapurānas or secondary Purānas, enumerated by H. H. Wilson (*Vishnu Purāna*, Intro.), and these do not complete the list of Puranic literature.

**pū-rān-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *puran(a)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to the Purānas.

**Pūr-bēck**, *s.* [See def.]

*Geog.:* A peninsula running out from the coast of Dorsetshire, England, about ten miles, with a breadth of seven.

**Purbeck-beds**, *s. pl.*

*Geol.:* A series of beds generally considered the highest part of the Upper Oolite; but meriting, according to Mr. Etheridge, a distinct place, as between it and the Oolite there is a complete break, stratigraphically and palæontologically. The Purbeck beds chiefly consist of freshwater limestones, clays, shales, and sandstones.

**Purbeck-limestone**, *s.*

*Geol., Comm., &c.:* A freshwater limestone in the Purbeck. Formerly used as a synonym of the whole Purbeck beds. It has been employed for paving.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**Purbeck-marble, s.**

*Geol., Comm., &c.*: A marble full of Paludina shells, found in the Upper Purbeck. It has been used as a building stone for cathedrals, &c.

**pūr'-blind, \*pore-blind, \*pure-blynde, \*pur-blynde, a.** [Eng. *pure*=wholly, and *blind*.]

- \*1. Wholly blind, completely blind.
2. Near-sighted, short-sighted; having dim or poor sight.

"The truth appears so naked on my side,  
That any purblind eye may find it out."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 4.*

**pūr'-blind-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *purblind*; -*ly*.] In a purblind manner.

**pūr'-blind-ness, s.** [Eng. *purblind*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being purblind; dimness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

**†pūr'-çhas-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *purchas(e)*; -*able*.] That may or can be purchased; capable of being purchased.

"New varieties raised in this way were not purchasable."  
—*Field, March 8, 1886.*

**pūr'-çhase, \*por-çhac-y, \*pur-çhace, \*pur-çhes, v. t. & i.** [O. Fr. *purchacer* (Fr. *pourchasser*) = to pursue, to purchase, to procure: *pur* (Fr. *pour*) = for, and *chasser* = to chase.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To obtain, acquire, or gain in any way or by any means.
- \*2. To steal.
3. To obtain or acquire by payment of money or its equivalent; to buy for a price. (*Genesis xxv. 10.*)
4. To obtain or gain by an expenditure of labor, danger, or other sacrifice.
- \*5. To redeem, to expiate, to pay for.

"Nor tears nor prayers shall purchase out abuses."  
*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 1.*

**II. Technically:**

**1. Law:**

- (1) To sue out and procure, as a writ.
- (2) To acquire by any means except descent or inheritance.
- 2. Nautical:** To apply a purchase to; to raise or move by mechanical power; as, to purchase an anchor.

**B. Intransitive:**

**\*I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To strive, to exert one's self.
2. To acquire wealth.

**II. Naut.:** To draw in; as, a capstan purchases apace; that is, draws in the cable apace.

**pūr'-çhase, \*pur-çhas, \*pur-çhace, \*pour-çhas, \*pur-çhes, subst.** [O. Fr. *purchas* (Fr. *pourchasse*) = eager pursuit.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The acquisition of anything by any means; acquirement.
2. That which is obtained or acquired in any way or by any means; an acquisition.
- \*3. Robbery, plunder, pillage.

"A heavy load he bare . . .  
Which he had got abroad by purchas criminall."  
*Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 16.*

\*4. Booty, plunder.

"Thou shalt have a share in our purchase."  
—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 1.*

5. The acquisition of anything by payment of money or its equivalent; the act of buying.

6. That which is acquired by the payment of money or its equivalent.

"A purchase which will bring him clear  
Above his rent four pounds a year."  
*Swift.*

**II. Technically:**

**1. Law:**

- (1) The suing out and obtaining a writ.
- (2) The obtaining or acquiring the title to lands and tenements by money, deed, gift, or any means except descent.

**2. Mech.:** A means of increasing applied power; any mechanical hold, advantage, power, or force applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies; mechanical advantage gained by the application of any power.

¶ *To be worth so many years' purchase:* Said of property which will return in the specified term of years a sum equal to that paid for it. Thus, an estate bought at twenty years' purchase will return in twenty years a sum equivalent to that paid for it. Hence this and similar phrases are used figuratively, as when we say that a man's life is not worth an hour's purchase; that is, is in extreme peril, or is not likely to last an hour.

**purchase-block, s.**

*Nautical:* A double-strapped block, having two scores in the shell for that purpose. The strap is

wormed, parcelled, served, and spliced together. It is then doubled so as to bring the splice at the bottom of the block.

**purchase-money, s.** The money paid, or contracted to be paid, for anything purchased.

**pūr'-çhas-ēr, s.** [Eng. *purchas(e)*; -*er*.]

**I. Ord. Lang.:** One who purchases or acquires the right or title to anything by the payment of money or its equivalent; a buyer.

**II. Law:** One who acquires or obtains by deed or gift, or in any way other than by descent or inheritance.

"The first purchaser, perquisitor, is he who first acquired the estate to his family."  
—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. ii., ch. 14.*

**pūr'-cōn, s.** [See def.] The native name for a priest of the Oriental fire-worshippers.

**pūr'-dah, s.** [Hind. = a curtain.]

*Fabric:* An Indian blue and white striped cotton cloth.

**püre, \*pur, a., adv. & s.** [Fr. *pur* (fem. *pure*), from Lat *purus* = pure, clean, from the same root as Sansc. *pū* = to purify; Sp., Port. & Ital. *puro*.] [FIRE, s.; PURGE.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Free from anything which contaminates, defiles, or blemishes; as—
  - (1) Free from moral blemish or defilement; innocent, blameless, spotless, chaste. (Said of persons.) (*Proverbs xxx. 12.*)
  - (2) Free from admixture with any extraneous matter; unmixed, unadulterated.
- ¶ A pure color is one without the admixture of any other; as, *pure white*.
- (3) Free from anything foul or polluting; clear; not filthy.

"Replenish'd from the purest springs,  
The laver straight with busy care she brings."  
*Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xix. 450.*

(4) Free from all that vitiates, pollutes, or degrades; stainless, genuine, real. (Said of actions, thoughts, motives, or the like.) (*James i. 27.*)

\*2. Ritually or ceremonially clean; unpolluted. (*Ezra vi. 20.*)

3. Free, clear, sinless, innocent, guiltless. (*Proverbs xx. 9.*)

4. Not vitiated or blemished by corruptions.  
"As oft as I read those comedies, so oft doth sound in mine ear the pure fine talk of Rome."  
—*Ascham.*

5. Mere, sheer, absolute, very.
6. Right, well.

**B. As adv.:** Very, quite. (*Prov.*)

**C. As substantive:**

- \*1. Purity. (*Tennyson: Merlin and Vivien.*)
2. Dogs' dung.
3. *Leather Manuf.:* A bath, consisting of a solution of dogs' and birds' dung, used to counteract the action of the lime used in unhairing.

**pure-mathematics, s.** [MATHEMATICS.]

**pure-obligation, s.**

*Scots Law:* An unconditional obligation.

**\*pure-villanage, s.**

*Feudal Law:* A tenure of lands by uncertain services at the will of the lord, so that the tenant is bound to do whatever is commanded of him.

**\*püre, v. t.** [Lat. *puro*.] [PURE, a.] To purify, to cleanse.

"Let hem with bred of pured whete be fed."  
*Chaucer: C. T., 5,725.*

**pūr'-reê, s.** [Fr.] A kind of thick soup, made of meat, fish, or vegetables boiled into a pulp, and passed through a sieve.

**püre'-lŷ, \*pure-liche, \*pur-liche, adv.** [Eng. *pure*; -*ly*.]

1. In a pure manner; with entire freedom from anything polluting or defiling; cleanly; with freedom from admixture with any extraneous matter or substance.

"Bent on some object, which is purely white."  
*Drayton: Elegy to the Lady J. S.*

2. With freedom from all that defiles, degrades, or pollutes; innocently; in a manner free from guilt or sin; chastely.

3. Merely, absolutely, completely; without reference to anything else; perfectly, totally; as, It was purely an accident.

4. Very, wonderfully, remarkably.

**püre'-ness, \*pure-nes, s.** [Eng. *pure*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being pure or free from admixture with any extraneous matter or substance; freedom from anything polluting or defiling; cleanness; as, *pureness* of gold, *pureness* of air.

2. Freedom from all that pollutes, degrades, or defiles; freedom from guilt or sin; innocence; moral cleanness.

3. Freedom from vicious or corrupt words, phrases or modes of speech; purity.

**pūr'-fle, \*pur-file, v. t.** [Fr. *pourfiler*, from *pour* (Latin *pro*) = for, and *fil* (Latin *filum*) = a thread.] [PROFILE.]

**I. Ord. Lang.:** To decorate with a wrought or flowered border (used specif. of stringed instruments); to embroider.

"With rubies edg'd, and purfled o'er with gold."  
*Harte: Vision of Death.*

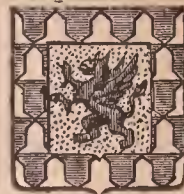
**II. Technically:**

1. *Arch.:* To decorate richly, as with sculpture.
2. *Her.:* To border, as with ermines, &c.

**pūr'-fle, pūr'-flew (ew as ū), s.** [Fr. *pourfilée*.] [PURFLE, v.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A border of embroidered work.

2. *Her.:* A border or embroidery of fur shaped exactly like vair; when of one row it is termed purflew, when of two counter-purflew, when of three vair.



Purfle.

**pūr'-fled (le as el), pūr'-flew (ew as u), a.** [English *purfle*, *purflew*; -*ed*.]

**I. Ordin. Lang.:** Ornamented with a flowered or puckered border.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Arch.:* Ornamented with crockets.
2. *Her.:* Trimmed or garnished; applied to the studs and rims of armor.

**pūr'-flēr, subst.** [Eng. *purfle*, v.; -*er*.] One who purfles; specif. one who ornaments stringed instruments with purfling (q. v.).

"The prince of purflers was Stradivarius."  
—*Grove: Dict. Music, iii. 53.*

**pūr'-flīng, a. & s.** [Eng. *purfl(e)*; -*ing*.]

**A. As adj.:** Ornamented with embroidered edging; purfled.

"The sleeve is more large and purfling, like those we see worn by bishops."  
—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels.*

**B. As subst.:** The ornamental border with which the backs and bellies of stringed instruments are usually finished. (*Grove.*)

**\*pūr'-ga-mēnt, s.** [Latin *purgamentum*, from *purgo* = to purge (q. v.).]

1. That which purges; a purge; a cathartic.
2. That which is excreted from anything; an excretion.

**pūr-gā'-tion, \*pur-ga-ci-on, \*pur-ga-ci-oun, s.** [Fr. *purgation*, from Lat. *purgationem*, accus. of *purgatio*, from *purgatus*, pa. par. of *purgo* = to purge (q. v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of purging or freeing from impurities, defilements, or anything extraneous or superfluous; a clearing or cleansing from admixture or adulteration.

"The purgation of the Universities."  
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.*

2. The act of purging or evacuating the intestines by means of purgatives.

**II. Law:** The act of cleansing or clearing one's self from a crime of which one has been publicly accused or suspected. Purgation was of two kinds, Canon or Compurgation [COMPURGATOR, 2], or Vulgar [ORDEAL, s.].

"The Duke of Gloucester sent his purgation upon oath by the bishop of London."  
—*Frynné: Treachery and Disloyalty, pt. i., p. 24.*

¶ *To put one to his purgation:* To call for explanations; to cause one to justify or clear himself.

**pūr'-ga-tīve, a. & s.** [Latin *purgativus*, from *purgatus*, pa. par. of *purgo* = to purge; French *purgatif*.]

**A. As adj.:** Having the quality or power of purging or cleansing; specif., having the quality or power of evacuating the intestines; cathartic.

**B. As substantive:**

*Pharm. (pl.):* Cathartics (q. v.).

**pūr'-ga-tīve-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *purgative*; -*ly*.] In a purgative manner; so as to purge; cleansingly.

**pūr-ga-tōr'-ī-āl, a.** [English *purgatory*; -*al*.] The same as PURGATORIAN (q. v.).

"The idea of purgatorial suffering, which hardly seems to have entered the minds of the lower races, expands in immense vigor in the great Aryan religions of Asia. In Brahmanism and Buddhism, the working out of good and evil actions into their necessary consequence of happiness and misery is the very key to the philosophy of life, whether life's successive transmigrations be in animal or human, or demon births on earth, or in luxurious heaven-palaces of gold and jewels, or in the agonizing hells where Oriental fancy riots in the hideous inventory of torture."  
—*Tylor: Prim. Cult. (ed. 1873), ii. 97.*



**pūr-gā-tōr'-ī-ān**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *purgatory*; *-an.*]

**A. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to purgatory.

"The apparitions of *purgatorian* ghosts."—*Mede: Apostasy of Latter Times*, p. 45.

**B. As subst.:** A believer in, or supporter of, the doctrine of purgatory.

"With many Divines and all *Purgatorians*."—*Boswell: Life of Johnson*, iii. 193.

**\*pūr-gā-tōr'-ī-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *purgatorius*, from *purgatus*, pa. par. of *purgo*=to purge (q. v.).] Connected with, or having the nature of, purgatory. (*Milton.*)

**pūr'-gā-tōr-ŷ**, **\*pur-ga-tor-ie**, *a. & s.* [French *purgatorie*, from Lat. *purgatorius*.]

**\*A. As adj.:** Tending to purge or cleanse; cleansing, purgative.

"This *purgatory* interval is not unfavorable to a faithless representative."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Compar. Religions:* Any place or state succeeding the present life, and serving as a means of moral purification. (See extract under **PURGATORIAL**.)

2. *Roman Theol.:* A place in which souls who depart this life in the grace of God suffer for a time, because they still need to be cleansed from venial, or have still to pay the temporal punishment due to mortal sins, the guilt and eternal punishment of which have been remitted. (*Addis & Arnold.*) The existence of a purgatory was defined by the Councils of Florence (1438-9) and Trent. At the latter council (sess. xxv., Dec. 3, 4, 1563) it was declared that the "souls in Purgatory are assisted by the suffrages of the faithful, and especially by the Sacrifice of the altar." Beyond this nothing is defined, and the same decree enjoins bishops "to abstain from difficult and subtle questions" in their discourses on the subject, and prohibits curious inquiries, superstitious practices, and the making of purgatory a source of gain as "scandals and stumbling-blocks to the faithful."

3. *Anglican:* Art. xxii. treats of Purgatory, and most Protestants consider that it denies Scriptural evidence for the existence of such a place. High Churchmen, on the contrary, hold that the Anglican Church has no authoritative teaching on the point, and that the article is rather directed against an erroneous view of the Roman doctrine than that doctrine itself. Prayers for the dead—the natural outcome of the doctrine of purgatory—are in many instances offered privately by her members, and in some few instances publicly requested in her churches.

**pūrge**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *purger*, from Lat. *purgo*, for *purigo*, from *purus*=pure, and *ago*=to do, make, or cause; Sp. & Port. *purgar*; Ital. *purgare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To cleanse or purify by removing, separating, or carrying off impurities or superfluities; to clear or free from impurities.

2. To clarify, to defecate, as liquors.

3. To remove by cleansing or purification; to wash or clear away. (Generally followed by *away* or *off*.)

"Purge away my sins."—*Psalms* lxxix. 9.

4. To make atonement or satisfaction for; to clear or free from consequences.

5. To clear or free from moral defilement, pollution, or guilt. (Followed by *of*, *off*, or *from*.)

"The blood of Christ shall *purge* our conscience from dead works."—*Hebrews* ix. 14.

6. To clear from accusation or suspicion of a crime.

"To *purge* himself with words."

*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 6.

7. To operate on by means of a purge or cathartic.

\*8. To void, to secrete.

"Their eyes *purging* thick amber."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

\*9. To excuse; to make excuses for.

"They fell to weeping and *purging* of themselves."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 129.

**B. Intransitive:**

\*1. To grow or become pure by clarification.

2. To cause or produce evacuations from the intestines.

"Why does physic, if it does good, *purge*, and cause to vomit?"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

\*3. To use purges.

"I'll *purge* and leave sack."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., v. 4.

**pūrge**, *s.* [**PURGE**, *v.*]

1. The act of purging.

2. That which purges; specif. a medicine that evacuates the intestines; purgative.

**pūrġ'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *purge* (*e*), *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who or that which purges or cleanses.

2. A purge, a cathartic.

**pūrġ'-ēr-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *purge*; *-ry*.]

*Sugar Manuf.:* The portion of a sugar-house where the sugar from the coolers is placed in hogs-heads [POLLING-CASK] or in cones, and allowed to drain off its molasses or imperfectly crystallized cane-juice.

**pūrġ'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**PURGE**, *v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act of cleansing; purgation.

2. A diarrhoea or dysentery; looseness of the bowels.

3. That which is evacuated or excreted; a deposit.

"The *purginges* of the seas being then esteemed, as man's fancy would make the price."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 233.

**purging-cock**, *s.*

*Steam Eng.:* The mud-cock or discharge-valve of a steam-boiler.

**purging-flax**, *s.* [FLAX, *s.* ¶ (5).]

**purging-nut**, *s.* [CURCAS.]

**pūr-ī-fī-cā-tion**, **\*pur-ī-fī-ca-ci-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *purification*, from Lat. *purificationem*, accus. of *purificatio*, from *purifico*=to purify (q. v.); Sp. *purificacion*; Ital. *purificazione*.]

1. The act of purifying or making pure; the act or operation of freeing from extraneous or superfluous matter.

"A very feeble instrument of *purification*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. The act or process of purifying ceremonially by removing pollution or defilement; lustration.

¶ There were various ceremonial cleansings under the Mosaic law. (For purification after childbirth see *Leviticus* xii.)

3. A cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin; the extinction of sinful desires or appetites.

¶ *Feast of the Purification:* [CANDLEMAS.]

**pūr-ī-fī-cā-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *purificatus*, pa. par. of *purifico*=to purify (q. v.); Fr. *purificatif*.] Having the power or quality of purifying; purificatory.

**pūr-ī-fī-cā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat. *purificatus*, pa. par. of *purifico*=to purify (q. v.).] One who or that which purifies; a purifier.

**pūr-ī-fī-cā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *purificatorius*.] The same as **PURIFICATIVE** (q. v.).

**pūr-ī-fī-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *purify*; *-er*.] One who or that which purifies or makes pure; a cleanser, a refiner. (*Malachi* iii. 3.)

**pūr-ī-form**, *a.* [Lat. *pus* (genit. *puris*)=pus, and *forma*=form.]

*Med.:* In the form of pus; like pus.

**pūr-ī-fī**, **\*pur-ī-fīe**, *v. t. & i.* [French *purifier*, from Lat. *purifico*=to make pure: *purus*=pure, and *facio*=to make; Sp. & Port. *purificar*; Ital. *purificare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To make pure or clear; to free from admixture of foreign or superfluous matter; as, to *purify* gold or water.

2. To free from pollution ceremonially; to cleanse from all that defiles or pollutes.

3. To free from the pollution of guilt or sin; to purge from that which is sinful, vile, or base.

"Faith is a great purger and purifier of the soul; *purifying* your hearts by faith."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

4. To free or clear from improprieties, corruptions, or barbarisms; as, to *purify* a language.

**B. Intrans.:** To grow or become pure or clear.

**Pūr-īm**, *s.* [Heb. *purim*=lots.] The Festival of Lots, which was instituted by Mordecai (*Esther* ix. 27-x. 3), and is celebrated to this day by the Jews on the 14th and 15th of the month Adar (March), in commemoration of their wonderful deliverance from the destruction with which they were threatened by Haman. On these festive days the book of *Esther* is read, presents are interchanged, and gifts are sent to the poor. The great popularity of this festival in the days of Christ may be gathered from the following remark of Josephus: "Even now all the Jews that are in the habitable earth keep these days as festivals and send portions to one another." It is supposed that it was this feast which Jesus went up to celebrate at Jerusalem (*John* v. 1).

**pūr-īsm**, *s.* [Eng. *pur(e)*; *-ism*.] Affectation of exact purity; specif., excessive nicety in the choice of words.

"To evince the egregious folly of *purism*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 31.

**pūr-īst**, *s.* [Eng. *pur(e)*; *-ist*.]

1. One who is excessively nice or precise in the choice of words; a rigorous critic of purity in literary style.

\*2. One who maintains that the New Testament was written in pure Greek.

**Pūr-ī-tān**, **\*Pūr-ī-tānt**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *purit(y)*; *-an*.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. *Church Hist.:* The name given, at first perhaps in contempt, to those clergymen and others in the reign of the English Queen Elizabeth, who desired a simpler, and what they considered to be a purer, form of worship than the civil and ecclesiastical authorities sanctioned. The Puritan controversy commenced as early as 1550, when Hooper, appointed to the See of Gloucester, refused to be consecrated in the ecclesiastical vestments then in use. The name first given to those who objected to vestments and ceremonies was Nonconformists. According to Fuller it was not till 1564, or according to Strype till 1569, that the name Puritan arose. When, toward the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign, many of the Anglican clergy began to lean toward Arminianism, the Puritans remained sternly Calvinistic. New England was settled very largely by the Puritans.

2. One who has severely strict notions as to what is proper, or who is strict in his religious duties.

**B. As adj.:** Pertaining to the Puritans or dissenters from the Church of England; as, *puritan* principles.

**pūr-ī-tān'-īc-al**, **\*pūr-ī-tān'-īc**, *a.* [English *puritan*; *-ical*, *-ic*.]

1. Pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrines or practice.

2. Precise in religious matters; over-scrupulous or exact; rigid.

"These precise *puritanical* angels."—*Frynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, viii. 6.

**pūr-ī-tān'-īc-al-ly**, *adv.* [English *puritanical*; *-ly*.] In a puritanical manner; with excessive exactness or preciseness; according to the teachings or practice of the Puritans.

"*Puritanically* educated under the tuition of Sam. Radcliff."—*Wood: Fasti Ozon.*, vol. i.

**pūr-ī-tān-īsm**, **\*pur-ī-tān-īsm**, *s.* [English *Puritan*; *-ism*.]

1. The doctrines, notions, or practice of the Puritans.

2. Purism.

**pūr-ī-tān-īze**, *v. i.* [Eng. *Puritan*; *-ize*.] To conform to the doctrines, notions, or practice of the Puritans; to affect or teach Puritanism.

**pūr-ī-tān-īz-ēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *puritaniz(e)*; *-er*.] One who puritanizes; one who affects Puritanism.

**pūr-ī-tŷ**, **\*pur-e-te**, **\*pur-ī-te**, *subst.* [O. Fr. *purité*; Fr. *pureté*, from Lat. *puritatem*, accus. of *puritas*, from *purus*=pure (q. v.); Sp. *puridad*; Ital. *purità*.] The quality or state of being pure; as—

(1) Freedom from admixture with extraneous or superfluous matter; as, the *purity* of gold, the *purity* of water, &c.

(2) Freedom from foulness or dirt; cleanness; as, the *purity* of a dress.

(3) Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence.

(4) Chastity; chasteness.

"*Virgin purity* and conjugal fidelity were made a jest."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

(5) Freedom from improper or sinister motives or views; as, the *purity* of one's designs.

(6) Freedom from foreign or vicious idioms, corruptions, or barbarisms; as, the *purity* of style or language.

**Pūr-kīnge**, *s.* [From *Purkinge*, the discoverer.] (See compound.)

¶ *Cells of Purkinge:*

*Anat.:* Certain cells or corpuscles lying in a single layer between the outer and inner layers of the cortex of the cerebellum.

**Purkinge's figures**, *s. pl.*

*Optics:* Figures produced on a wall of uniform color when a person entering a dark room with a candle moves it up and down approximately on a level with the eyes. From the eye near the candle an image of the retinal vessels will appear projected on the wall.

**pūrġl** (1), **pēarl**, *subst.* [A contract. of *purfle*, *s.* (q. v.).]

1. An embroidered or puckered border; the plait or fold of a ruff or band.

2. A loop used to decorate the edges of pillow lace.

3. An inversion of the stitches in knitting which gives to the work in those parts in which it is used a different appearance from the general surface.

4. A gold or silver wire, formed into a spiral, used in lace work.

**pūrġl** (2), *s.* [**PURL** (2), *v.*]

1. A circle made by the motion of a fluid; a ripple, an eddy.

2. A continued murmuring sound, as of a shallow stream running over small stones.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**pūrl** (3), *s.* [According to Skeat, for *pearl*, from Fr. *perle*=a pearl; Ger. *perlen*=to rise in small bubbles like pearls, to pearl; *perle*=a pearl, a bubble.] Originally beer or ale with an infusion of wormwood; now applied to beer warmed nearly to boiling heat, and flavored with gin, sugar, and ginger.

**purl-man**, *s.* A man who sold purl to the sailors on board vessels in the Thames.

**pūrl** (1), *v. t. & i.* [A contract. of *purfle* (q. v.).]

**A. Trans.:** To form an embroidered edging on; to decorate with fringe or embroidery.

**\*B. Intrans.:** To embroider.

"Shall he spend his time in pinning, painting, *purling*, and perfuming as you do?"—*Beaum. & Flct.: Love's Cure*, i. 2.

**pūrl** (2), *v. i.* [A frequent. from *purr* (q. v.); cf. Sw. *porla*=to bubble as a stream, to purl.]

1. To ripple; to run in ripples or eddies.

2. To murmur as a shallow stream running over small stones; to flow or run with a gentle murmur.

"Louder and louder *purl* the falling rills."

*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xxi.

3. To curl; to run or rise in circles; to wind.

"Thin winding breath, which *purl'd* up to the sky."

*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,407.

**pūrl** (3), *v. t.* [PURL (3), *s.*] To infuse wormwood in.

**pūrl** (4), *v. t. & i.* [For *pirle*, from *pirr*=to whirl; O. Ital. *pirla*=a whipping-top; *pirlare*=to whirl round. (*Skeat*.)]

**A. Trans.:** To throw from horseback. (*Hunting slang*.)

**B. Intrans.:** To turn over.

**pūrl-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *purl* (3), *v.*; *-er*.] A fall from horseback.

"To trifle with this innovation means a certain *purler*."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

**pūr-lieū**, **\*pur-lue**, **\*pour-lieu**, **\*pur-luy**, **\*pur-ley**, *s.* [A corruption of O. Fr. *puralee*, from Lat. *perambulatio*=a perambulation (q. v.); *pur*, used for Lat. *per*=through, and *aller*=to go.]

\*1. A piece of land which, having been added to an ancient and royal forest unlawfully, was afterward disafforested, and the rights remitted to the former owners, the extent being ascertained by perambulation, whence the name.

2. The land lying adjacent to a forest.

"Then as a tiger, who by chance hath spied  
In some *purlieu* two gentle fawns at play."

*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 404.

3. Adjacent parts or district; environs, neighborhood.

"Brokers had been incessantly plying for custom in the *purlieus* of the court."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

**\*purlieu-man**, **\*purlie-man**, *s.*

*Old Eng. Law:* A person who, having land within the purlieu or border of a forest, and being able to dispense forty shillings (\$10) a year freehold, was licensed to hunt within his own purlieu.

**pūrl-in**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Carp.:* A horizontal timber resting on a principal rafter, or a purlin-post, which is stepped into the tie-beam, and helps to support the rafters of the roof.

**purlin-post**, *s.*

*Carp.:* A strut supporting a purlin (q. v.).

**pūr-lōin**, **\*pur-long-en**, **\*pur-long-yn**, **\*pro-long-yn**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *porloignier*, *porloignier*=to prolong, to retard, to delay; Lat. *prolongo*=to prolong (q. v.). The original sense is to put away or remove. *Purloin* and *pro-long* are doublets.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To carry away for one's self; to steal, to filch; to take by theft.

2. To take by plagiarism; to plagiarize.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To steal, to practice theft.

2. To go away or apart; to retire.

**pūr-lōin-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *purloin*; *-er*.] One who purloins; a pilcher, a thief, a robber.

**pur-par-ty**, **\*pur-par-tie**, *s.* [POURPARTY.]

**pūr-ple**, **\*pur-pre**, **\*pur-pur**, *adj. & s.* [O. Fr. *porpre*, *pourpre*=purple, from Lat. *purpura*=the purple-fish, purple dye; Gr. *porphyra*=the purple-fish; *porphyreos*=purple. Probably a dull red. For the change of *r* to *l* cf. *marble* for *marbre*, from Fr. *marbre*, Lat. *marmor*. Ital. & Sp. *purpureo*=purple (a.); Sp. & Port. *purpura*=purple (s.); Ital. *porpura*; A. S. *purpur*.]

**A. As adjective:**

**I. Lit.:** Of a color compounded of red and blue blended.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. Imperial, regal; from purple being the distinctive color of the robes of royal or imperial personages.

2. Red, livid; dyed as with blood; dark-colored.

**B. As substantive:**

**1. Literally:**

(1) A secondary color, composed of red and blue in equal proportions.

(2) A purple dress or robe.

"There was a certain rich man, which was clothed in purple and fine linen."—*Luke* xvi. 19.

**2. Figuratively:**

(1) Imperial or regal power, from the color of the royal robes; as, to be born in the purple. [PORPHYROGENITUS.]

(2) The cardinalate; from the scarlet hat, stockings, and cassock worn by cardinals.

"The Cardinal, by the privilege of his purple, having been strangled in prison."—*Clarendon: Religion and Policy*, ch. viii.

(3) [PURPLES.]

\* (4) A kind of shell-fish.

¶ *Purple of mollusca:* A viscid liquor secreted by *Purpura lapillus* and other species of the genus. It gives a crimson dye.

**purple-and-gold**, *s.*

*Entom.:* *Pyrausta punicealis*.

**purple-bar**, *s.*

*Entom.:* *Melanthia ocellata*, a European geometer moth.

**purple-barred yellow**, *s.*

*Entomol.:* A European geometer moth, *Lythria purpuraria*.

**purple-beech**, *s.* A variety of the beech, with brown or purple foliage.

**purple-black**, *s.* A preparation of madder, of a deep purple hue, approaching to black; its tints, with white-lead, are of a purple color. It is very transparent and powerful, glazes and dries well in oil, and is a durable and eligible pigment, belonging perhaps to the semi-neutral class of marone.

**purple-clay**, *s.*

*Entom.:* *Noctua brunnea*.

**purple-clover**, *s.* [CLOVER.]

**purple-cloud**, *s.*

*Entom.:* A European night moth, *Cloantha perspicillaris*.

**purple copper-ore**, *s.* [BORNITE.]

**purple-cruorin**, *s.*

*Chem.:* A name for the coloring matter of the blood when partially deoxidized.

**purple egg-urchin**, *s.*

*Zoöl.:* *Echinus lividus*.

**purple-emperor**, *s.* [EMPEROR, II., ¶.]

**purple hair-streak**, *s.* [HAIR-STREAK.]

**purple-heart**, *s.* [PURPLE-WOOD.]

*Purple-heart urchin:*

*Zoöl.:* *Spatangus purpureus*.

**purple-heron**, *s.*

*Ornith.:* *Ardea purpurea*, about the same size as the Common Heron (*A. cinerea*), but of much darker plumage; the occipital plumes are glossy black, tinged with purple.

**purple-kaleege**, *s.*

*Ornith.:* *Euplocamus horsfieldii*, from the Northwest Himalayas.

**purple-lily**, *s.*

*Bot.:* The Martagon Lily.

**purple-lip**, *s.*

*Bot.:* *Vanilla claviculata*.

**purple-loosestrife**, *s.*

*Bot.:* *Lythrum salicaria*.

**purple-marbled**, *s.*

*Entomol.:* A European night moth, *Micra ostrina*.

**purple-martin**, *s.*

*Ornith.:* *Progne subis* (Baird), from the whole of the United States and North Mexico. Plumage entirely lustrous steel-blue, with a purplish gloss.

**purple of cassius**, *s.*

*Chemistry:*  $Au_2Sn_3O_6 \cdot 4H_2O$ . A brownish-purple powder obtained by adding stannous chloride to a dilute solution of auric chloride. It is used for coloring the ruby glass of Bohemia.

**purple-starling**, *s.*

*Ornith.:* *Sturnus purpurescens*, from Asia Minor and Persia.

**purple-thorn**, *s.*

*Entom.:* *Selenia illustraria*, a European geometer moth.

**purple-wood**, *s.* A species of wood from the Brazils, the heart-wood of *Copaifera pubiflora* and *C. bracteata*. It is a handsome wood of a rich plum color, very strong, durable, and elastic. It is imported in logs from eight to twelve inches square, and eight to ten feet long, principally used for ramrods, buhl-work, marquetry, and turnery. Called also Purple-heart.

†**pūr-ple**, *v. t. & i.* [PURPLE, a.]

**A. Trans.:** To make or dye of a purple color; to stain or tinge with purple or a deep-red color.

Till ruddy morning *purpled* o'er the east."

*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, 653.

**B. Intrans.:** To be or become of a purple or deep-red color.

"The landmark to the double tide  
That *purpling* rolls on either side."

*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, i.

**pūr-pleş**, *s. pl.* [PURPLE, a.] [EARCOCKLE.]

**pūr-ple-wört**, *s.* [Eng. *purple*, and *wort*.]

*Bot.:* *Comarum palustre*.

**pūr-plish**, *a.* [Eng. *purpl(e)*; *-ish*.] Somewhat purple in color.

"The yellow filaments are tipped with *purplish* apices."—*Grainger: The Sugar-Cane*, iv.

**pūr-pört**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pourport*.] [PURPORT, *v.*]

\*1. Disguise. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. i. 52.)

2. Meaning, tenor, import; intended signification; drift.

"A book so piteous in *purport*."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 1.

**pūr-pört**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *purporter*, *pourporter*=to intend, from *pur* (Fr. *pour*)=Lat. *pro*=according to, and *porter*=to carry.]

**A. Trans.:** To import, to signify, to mean; to convey, as a meaning or import; to intend.

**B. Intrans.:** To have a certain purport, meaning, or signification; to import, to signify.

**pūr-pört-less**, *adj.* [Eng. *purport*, *s.*; *-less*.] Having no purport, meaning, or import; meaningless.

**pūr-pōse**, **\*por-pos**, **\*pur-pos**, *subst.* [O. Fr. *pourpos*, a variant of *propos*=a purpose, drift, or end, from Lat. *propositum*=a thing proposed, *pro-neut. sing. of propositus*, *pa. par. of propono*=to propose, to propound (q. v.).]

1. That which a person sets before himself as the object to be gained or accomplished; the end or aim which one has in view in any plan, measure, or exertion.

"Who ne'er his *purpose* for remorse gave o'er."

*Scott: Don Roderick*, xxxviii.

2. That which one intends to do; intention, design, plan, project.

"Far from the *purpose* of his coming hither."

*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 113.

3. That which is spoken of or is to be done; question, matter, or subject in hand.

"Haste her to the *purpose*."—*Shakesp.: Troilus*, iv. 3.

4. That which a person or thing means to say or express; sense, meaning, purport, intention, intent.

"The intent and *purpose* of the law  
Hath full relation to the penalty."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

\*5. That which a person demands; request, proposition, proposal.

"Your *purpose* is both good and reasonable."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I.*, v. 1.

\*6. Instance, example.

"'Tis common for double-dealers to be taken in their own snares, as for the *purpose* in the matter of power."—*L'Estrange*.

\*7. Conversation, discourse. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vi. 6.)

\*8. An enigma, a riddle, cross-purposes; a sort of conversational game. [CROSS-PURPOSES.]

"Cards, catches, *purposes*, questions."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*.

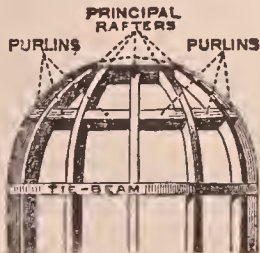
9. Effect, result.

"To small *purpose* had the council of Jerusalem been assembled."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

¶ (1) *On purpose*, *\*in purpose*, *\*of purpose*: Purposely, intentionally, designedly; of set purpose.

(2) *To the purpose*, *\*to purpose*: With close relation to the matter in question.

"He was wont to speak plain and *to the purpose*."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.



Purlins.



Purple Loosestrife.



**pūr'-pōse**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *purposer*, a variant of *proposer*=to propose (q. v.). *Purpose* and *propose* are doublets. *Purpose*, *v.*, is distinct in origin from *purpose*, *s.*, though completely confounded with it in association. (*Skeat.*)

**A. Transitive:**

1. To set forth; to bring forward. (*Wycliffe.*)
2. To intend, to design; to determine or resolve on something, as an end or object to be gained or accomplished.

"We have friends  
That *purpose* merriment."  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

3. To mean, to wish, to intend.

"I have possessed your grace of what I *purpose*."  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

**B. Intransitive:**

- \*1. To discourse.

"She in merry sort  
Them gan to bord, and *purpose* diversely."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xii. 16.

2. To intend, to design; to have intention or design.

"Yet did I *purpose* as they do intreat."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. II. iii. 2.

**pūr'-pōsed**, *pa. par. & a.* [PURPOSE, *v.*]

**A. As pa. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adj.:** Having a purpose or design; resolved, determined.

"I am *purposed* that my mouth shall not transgress."  
*Psaln xvii.* 3.

**pūr'-pōsed-lȳ**, *adverb.* [English *purposed*; *-ly.*] According to or with a purpose; purposely, designedly, intentionally, on purpose.

"Driven either casually or *purposedly*."  
*North: Plutarch*, p. 615.

**pūr'-pōse-fūl**, **pūr'-pōse-fūll**, *a.* [Eng. *purpose*; *-full.*]

1. Full of purpose or intention; designed, intentional.

"With Mary he had been happy and *purposeful*."  
*Miss Thackeray: Miss Williamson's Divagations*, p. 282.

2. Important, material.

"Most hideously *purposeful* accounts."  
*Tylor: Prim. Culture*, i. 459.

**pūr'-pōse-fūl-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *purposeful*; *-ly.*] Of set purpose or design; with purpose or intention; intentionally, designedly, purposely.

"Cavalry that will charge home and sacrifice itself may be employed *purposefully*."  
*Fortnightly Review*, Dec., 1883, p. 844.

**pūr'-pōse-lēss**, *adj.* [English *purpose*; *-less.*] Having no purpose, effect, or result; objectless.

"A vain and *purposeless* ceremony."  
*Bp. Hall: Serm. on Eccles.* iii. 4.

**pūr'-pōse-like**, *adj.* [English *purpose*; *-like.*] Having the appearance of purpose or design; fit to answer any particular design or purpose.

"A *purposelike* determination to acquiesce no longer in the fatuous policy."  
*London Daily Telegraph.*

**pūr'-pōse-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *purpose*; *-ly.*] Of set purpose or design; on purpose; intentionally; designedly.

"I have been *purposely* prolix in this demonstration."  
*Beddoes: On Mathematical Evidence*, p. 24.

**pūr'-pōs-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *purpos(e)*, *v.*; *-er.*]

1. One who proposes or brings forth anything; a setter-forth.
2. One who purposes or intends.

**pūr'-pōs-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *purpos(e)*; *-ive.*] Having an aim, object, or purpose; designed for some purpose.

"Those apparently *purposive* adaptations of structures and functions."  
*Nature*, vol. xxiv., p. 505.

**pūr'-pōs-ive-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *purposive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being purposive or designed for an end.

**pūr-prēs'-ture**, *s.* [POURPRESTURE.]

**pūr'-priſe**, **\*pour-priſe**, *subst.* [Fr. *purpris.*] [POURPRESTURE.] A close or inclosure; the whole compass of a manor.

"Environ the whole *pourprise* and precinct thereof."  
*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 399.

**pūr'-pu-rā**, *s.* [Lat., a name given to many mollusks yielding a purple dye, and hence the dye itself.]

1. *Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A genus of Buccinidæ; shell striated, imbricated, or tuberculated; spine short, aperture large, slightly notched in front, upper lip much worn and flattened. Recent species 140, very widely distributed, ranging from low-water to twenty-five fathoms. Many yield a dull crimson dye, formerly utilized. *Purpura lapillus*, the sole British species, abounds on the coast at low water, and is very destructive to mussel-beds. Forty fossil species, commencing in the Tertiary and coming down to the Pleistocene.

† Tate makes the genus the type of a family Purpuridæ.

2. *Pathol.*: A peculiar unhealthy condition of the blood and tissues, evinced by purple spots, chiefly on the legs, due to unhealthy surroundings, want of proper food, intemperance, and other depressing causes; it sometimes accompanies chronic diseases. It may be simple or hæmorrhagic, acute or chronic, and if uncomplicated usually ends in recovery.

**pūr'-pu-ŕate**, *a. & s.* [PURPURA.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to purpura.

**B. As substantive:**

*Chem. (pl.)*: Salts of purpuric acid.

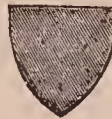
**purpurate of ammonia**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_8H_8N_6O_6H_2O$ . Murexide. Prepared by boiling four parts of uramil, with three parts of mercuric oxide and water, and filtering while hot. On cooling it separates in the form of square prisms, which by reflected light exhibit a metallic-green luster; by transmitted light, a deep red color. It is insoluble in alcohol and ether, difficultly soluble in cold, but very soluble in boiling water. It was formerly much used in dyeing, but is now superseded by rosaniline.

**pūr'-pūre**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *purpura*=purple.]

**A. As substantive:**

*Her.*: The term used for purple. It is represented in engraving by diagonal lines from the sinister base of the shield to the dexter chief.



Purple.

**\*B. As adj.:** Purple.

"Overclad with blood in *purpure* hew."  
*Hudson: Judith*, v. 342.

**pūr-pūr'-ē-āl**, *a.* [Lat. *purpureus.*] Purple.

"A light so mild, so powerful . . .  
Shed a *purpureal* halo round the scene."  
*Shelley: Queen Mab*, i.

**pūr'-pu-rein**, *s.* [PURPURA.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{20}H_{13}NO_3$ . Purpuramide. Formed by the action of ammonia on purpurin. On addition of dilute hydrochloric acid it is precipitated, and separates from its solution in alcohol in crimson needles with fine green color when seen by reflected light. It is easily soluble in hot water, alcohol, and dilute alkalies, and imparts to silk and wool a fine rose color, but does not permanently color vegetable fabrics.

**pūr-pūr'-īc**, *a.* [Lat. *purpura*; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the genus *Purpura*, or the dye thence obtained.

**purpuric-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_8H_5N_5O_6$ . The hypothetical acid of the purpurates. It has not been isolated.

**pūr-pūr'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [PURPURA, ¶.]

**\*pūr-pu-rīf-ēr-ā**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *purpura*=purple, and *fero*=to bear.]

*Zoöl.*: A group of Mollusca, essentially the same as the modern Buccinidæ. (*Lamarck.*)

**pūr'-pu-rin**, *s.* [Lat. *purpur(a)*; *-in.*]

*Chem.*:  $C_{20}H_{12}O_7$ . Oxylizaric acid. A red coloring matter obtained from madder in the same way as alizarin. It may be separated from the alum liquid from which the alizarin has deposited, by adding sulphuric acid, and washing out the alumina by hydrochloric acid from the precipitated purpurin. It crystallizes from alcohol in red or orange colored needles, dissolves in alcohol and ether, and is more soluble in water than alizarin. It dissolves in boiling alum water and in caustic alkalies, forming bright red solutions, and is less easily attacked by nitric acid than alizarin.

**pūr-pūr'-ōx-ān'-thīc**, *adj.* [English *purpuroxanth(in)*; *-ic.*] Derived from or containing purpuroxanthin.

**purpuroxanthic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_{15}H_5O_6 = C_{14}H_7O_4, CO_2H$ . An acid obtained by boiling purpurin in a solution of alum. It is slightly soluble in water, soluble in hot alcohol, from which it crystallizes in yellow needles, and melts at 231°. At a higher temperature it splits up into carbonic acid and purpuroxanthin.

**pūr-pūr'-ōx-ān'-thīne**, *s.* [Eng. *purpur(in)*; *oxygen*], and *xanthine*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{14}H_{10}O_5 = C_{14}H_5(OH)_3O_2H_2$ . The product of the reduction of an alkaline purpurine solution by phosphorus. It is soluble in alcohol, acetic acid, benzene, and alkalies.

**pūr**, **\*pūr**, *v. i. & t.* [An imitative word; cf. Scotch *pūr*=a gentle wind; Icel. *byrr*=a wind.]

**A. Intrans.:** To make a soft murmuring sound, as a cat when pleased.

"With hunger pinch'd, and pinch'd for room,  
She now presaged approaching doom,  
Nor slept a single wink, or *pūr*'d."  
*Couper: Retired Cat.*

**B. Trans.:** To signify by purring or by making a murmuring noise.

"The secretary *purred* delighted approval."  
*C. Kingsley: Hypatia*, ch. xxiii.

**pūr** (1), **\*pūr**, *s.* [PURR, *v.*] The soft murmuring noise made by a cat when pleased.

**pūr** (2), **pūrre**, *s.* [Prob. from the cry.] A sea-lark, a dunlin.

"Six dozen *purres* or stints."  
*Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb., 1885, p. 152.

**pur-re**, *s.* [PERRY.]

**pūr'-reē**, *s.* [Hind. *peori*=yellow.]

*Chem.*: A yellow coloring matter imported from India and China, supposed to be obtained from the urine of camels, elephants, and buffaloes. It is brown on the outside, of a deep orange color within, and is used in the preparation of Indian yellow.

**pūr-rē'-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *purree*]; *-ic.*] Contained in, or derived from purree (q. v.).

**purreeic-acid**, *s.* [EUXANTHIC ACID.]

**pūr'-rēn-ōne**, *s.* [PURREE.] [EUXANTHONE.]

**pūr'-rōck**, *s.* [PARROCK.] A paddock.

**purse**, **\*pors**, **\*purs**, **\*burs**, *s.* [O. Fr. *bourse* (Fr. *bourse*)=a purse, from Low Lat. *bursa*=a purse, from Gr. *byrsē*=a skin or hide; Ital. *borsa*; Sp. & Port. *bolsa*; Dan. & Sw. *børs*; Dut. *beurs*.]

1. A small bag, pouch, or case in which money is contained or carried in the pocket.

2. Hence, treasury, resources, finance; as, to exhaust the public *purse*.

3. A sum of money offered as a prize, or collected as a present; as, to present a person with a *purse* of money.

4. A specific sum of money. In Turkey it consists of 500 Turkish piastres, and its value is \$22; in Egypt a purse consists of 500 tariff piastres, value \$25; in Persia, 50 tomans, value \$107.

¶ (1) *A light purse, an empty purse*: Poverty, want of resources.

(2) *A long purse, a heavy purse*: Wealth, riches, large resources.

(3) *Sword and purse*: The military power and wealth of a nation.

(4) *To make a purse*: To put together a sum of money.

**purse-bearer**, *s.* One who carries the purse of another.

**purse-crab**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: The genus *Birgus* (q. v.).

**\*purse-ful**, **\*purse-full**, *a.* Rich.

**\*purse-leech**, *s.* One who grasps at money.

**\*purse-milking**, *a.* Extortionate.

**\*purse-mouth**, *s.* A pursed-up mouth.

**\*purse-mulgent**, *a.* Sucking or draining the purse; extortionate.

"In like manner this *purse-mulgent* physician not long since dealt with a gentlewoman."  
*Venner: Baths of Bathe*, p. 364.

**purse-net**, *s.* A net, the mouth of which can be drawn together and closed like a purse.

**purse-pinched**, *a.* Poor.

"*Purse-pinched* and soul-pain'd."

*Davies: Microcosmos*, p. 14.

**purse-pride**, *s.* Pride or insolence arising from the possession of wealth.

**purse-proud**, *a.* Proud of one's money; puffed up with the possession of money or riches.

"What is so hateful to a poor man as the *purse-proud* arrogance of a rich one?"  
*Observer*, No. 12.

**purse-taking**, *s.* The act of taking or stealing purses; thieving.

**purse-tassels**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Muscari comosum*.

**purse**, *v. t. & i.* [PURSE, *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

- \*1. To put into a purse.

2. To draw up or contract, as the opening of a purse; to wrinkle, to pucker.

"Contract and *purse* thy brow together."

*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

**B. Intrans.:** To take or steal purses; to thieve; to pick pockets.

**pūrse'-fūl**, *s.* [Eng. *purse*; *-ful(l).*] As much as a purse will hold.

**pūrse'-ēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *purs(e)*; *-er.* *Purser* and *bursar* are doublets.]

1. *Nautical*: The officer whose duty is to keep the accounts of the ship to which he is attached.

"In those days . . . the commanders of the vessels were also the *purser*."  
*Marryat: Snarleyow*, ch. iii.

2. *Mining*: The paymaster or cashier of a mine, and the official to whom notices of transfer are sent for registration in the cost-book.

"To consist of not less than two nor more than four of the adventurers, one of whom should be the *purser*."  
*London Times.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ. Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**pûrs'-êr-ship**, *subst.* [Eng. *purser*; *-ship*.] The office or position of a purser.

**pûr'-sill**, *s.* [Scotch=a purse full.]

*Bot.*: *Alaria esculenta*.

**pûr'-sî-nëss**, *subst.* [Eng. *pursy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pursy or short-winded; shortness of breath.

**pûrs'-lâne**, **\*purse-lane**, **\*purs-lain**, **\*pours-lane**, *s.* [O. Fr. *porcelaine*, *pourcelaine*; Ital. *porcellana*, from *porcilaca* (Pliny), *portulaca*=*purs-lane*.]

*Botany*:

1. The genus *Portulaca* (q. v.).

2. (*Pl.*): The order *Portulacaceæ*. (*Lindley*.)

**purslane-tree**, *s.*

*Botany*: The genus *Portulacaria*. The African Purslane-tree is *Portulacaria afra*.

**pûr-sû'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *pursu(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being pursued, followed, or prosecuted; fit to be pursued.

**pûr-sû'-al**, *s.* [Eng. *pursu(e)*; *-al*.] The act of pursuing; pursuance.

**pûr-sû'-ançe**, *s.* [Eng. *pursuan(t)*; *-ce*.] The act of pursuing, following, or prosecuting; a following after; a carrying out or prosecuting of a design, order, &c.

"In *pursuance* of the imperial army."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. vi.

¶ *In pursuance of*: In fulfillment or execution of; in consequence.

**pûr-sû'-ant**, *a. & adv.* [O. Fr. *porsuiant*, *poursuiant*, from *porsuir*, *poursuir*, *pursuir*=to pursue (q. v.).]

**A. As adj.**: Done in consequence, or in fulfillment, or execution, of something; hence, agreeable, consonant, conformable.

**B. As adv.**: In consequence of; agreeably, conformably; in accordance with. (Followed by *to*.)

**pûr-sû'-ant-ly**, *adv.* [English *pursuant*; *-ly*.] Agreeably, conformably, pursuant; in accordance.

**pûr-sûe'**, **\*per-sew**, **\*por-sue**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *porsuir*, *poursuir* (Fr. *poursuivre*), from *pur-*, *por-* (Fr. *pour*)=Lat. *pro-*, and *suir* (Fr. *suivre*)=Latin *sequor*=to follow.] [PROSECUTE.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To follow with a view to overtake; to follow after; to chase.

2. To follow closely; to attend, to accompany.

"Fortune *pursue* thee."

*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 12.

3. To follow with enmity; to persecute, to seek to injure.

4. To prosecute; to proceed in; to follow up; to carry on.

"Had we *pursued* that life."

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

\*5. To follow as an example; to imitate. (*Dryden*.)

6. To follow with a view to the attainment or accomplishment of some object.

"Men like these, united by one bond, *pursuing* one design."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vi.

7. To use or adopt measures to obtain; to seek; as, to *pursue* a remedy at law.

**B. Intransitive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. To follow after another; to go in pursuit.

"And the Indians . . . *pursued* not after them."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 241.

2. To go on; to proceed to continue.

"I have, *pursues* Carneades, wondered chymists should not consider."—*Boyle*.

**II. Law**: To follow a matter judicially; to act as prosecutor.

**\*pûr-sûe'**, **\*per-sue**, *s.* [PURSUE, *v.*] Track.

"By the great *persue* which she there perceav'd,

Well hoped shee the beast engor'd had benee."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. v. 28.

**pûr-sû'-êr**, **\*per-sew-er**, **\*pur-su-ere**, *s.* [Eng. *pursu(e)*; *-er*.]

1. One who pursues or follows after another.

"The *pursuers* took him."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., v. 5.

2. A persecutor; one who follows with enmity.

**pûr-sûit'**, **\*pour-suitt**, **\*pur-sute**, *s.* [O. Fr. *poursuite*, prop. fem. of *poursuit*, pa. par. of *poursuir*=to pursue (q. v.).]

1. The act of pursuing or following with a view to overtake; a following with haste, either for sport, or in a spirit of hostility.

2. A following in enmity or hatred; persecution.

3. The act of following with a view to obtain, reach, or accomplish; an endeavor to reach or attain to. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iv. 1.)

4. Prosecution; following up or carrying on; continuance of endeavor; as, the *pursuit* of a design.

5. A course of business or occupation; employment; occupation with a view to some end.

"*Pursuits* better suited to his temper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

**\*pûr'-sui-çant** (u as w), **\*pûr'-së-çant**, *v. t.* [PURSUIVANT, *s.*] To follow or overtake by a pursuivant. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Dr. Baker was in the beginning of the rebellion *pursu-vented* and imprisoned."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, 226.

**pûr'-sui-çant** (u as w), **\*pûr'-sî-çant**, *s.* [Fr. *poursuivant*, pr. part. of *poursuivre*=to pursue (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A follower; an attendant.

"Fain would I find the guide you want,  
But ill may spare a *pursuivant*."

*Scott: Marmion*, i. 21.

2. *Her.*: An attendant on the heralds; one of the third and lowest order of heraldic officers. There are four pursuivants attached to the English College of Arms, styled Rouge Croix, Blue Mantle, Rouge Dragon, and Portcullis. To the court of Lyon King-of-Arms, in Scotland, there were formerly six pursuivants attached, viz., Unicorn, Carrick, Bute, Kintyre, Ormond, and Dingwall, but the last three have been abolished.

**\*pûr-sû'-mënt**, *s.* [Eng. *pursue*; *-ment*.] The act of pursuing; pursuit.

**pûrs'-ÿ**, **\*purs-if**, **\*pur-cy**, **\*pur-cyf**, **\*purse-yf**, **\*purs-ie**, *a.* [O. Fr. *pourcif*, for *poulsif* (Fr. *pousif*) from O. Fr. *poulsier* (Fr. *poussier*)=to push (q. v.).]

1. Short-winded; fat and short-winded; asthmatical.

"Grown fat and *pursy* by retail."

*Butler: Hudibras*, iii. 1.

2. Puffed up or swollen with pampering.

"The fatness of these *pursy* times."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.

**pûr'-të-nançe**, **\*pur-te-naunce**, *s.* [An abbrev. of *appurtenance* (q. v.).] Appurtenance; that which belongs to anything; specifically, the pluck of an animal, or the heart, liver, and lungs.

**pûr'-u-lençe**, **pûr'-u-len-çÿ**, *s.* [Fr. *purulence*, from Lat. *purulentia*, from *purulentus*=purulent (q. v.).] The quality or state of being purulent; generation of pus or matter.

"Consumptions are induced by *purulence* in any of the viscera."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*.

**pûr'-u-lent**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *purulentus*=full of pus or matter; *pus* (genit. *puris*)=pus (q. v.).] Consisting of pus or matter; containing, resembling, or of the nature of pus.

"To probe and search a *purulent* old sore."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 8.

**pûr'-u-lent-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *purulent*; *-ly*.] In a purulent manner.

**pûr-vêy'**, **\*por-vey**, **\*pur-vei-en**, **\*pur-vay**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *porvoir* (Fr. *pourvoir*)=to provide (q. v.).] *Purvey* and *provide* are doublets.]

**A. Transitive**:

\*1. To foresee.

\*2. To provide beforehand.

\*3. To provide; to supply; especially to provide or supply provisions for a number of persons.

"Mar bade I should *purvey* them steed."

*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, vi. 7.

4. To procure.

"From outmost land and sea *purveyed*."

*Thomson: Summer*.

**B. Intransitive**:

\*1. To contrive; to plot; to plan.

"Tho Norreis [Northern people] *purvued*, to do him a despite."

*R. Brunne*, p. 74.

\*2. To provide; especially to provide a supply of provisions, &c., for a number of people; to make provision.

"So well this day thou hast *purveyed*."

*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 1,020.

\*3. To pander (followed by *to*). (*Burke*.)

**pûr-vêy'-ançe**, **\*pur-vei-ance**, **\*por-ve-ance**, *subst.* [From an O. Fr. form corresponding with Fr. *pourvoyance*, and therefore a doublet of *providence* (q. v.).]

1. Providence; foresight.

2. The act of purveying, providing, supplying, or furnishing; specif., the providing or procurement of provisions for a number of persons.

3. That which is purveyed or provided; provision; preparation.

**pûr-vêy'-ôr**, **\*pur-vey-er**, **\*pur-vei-our**, **\*pur-ve-our**, *s.* [From an O. Fr. form corresponding with Fr. *pourvoyeur*=a provider.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. One who purveys or provides victuals, &c., especially for a large number; one who supplies eatables or caters for a number; a caterer; a dealer in provisions.

"*Purveyor* of his feasts on holidays."

*Longfellow: Student's Tale*.

\*2. One who provides the means of gratifying lust; a procurer; a pimp; a bawd.

"The stranger, ravished at his good fortune, is introduced to some imaginary title; for this *purveyor* has her representatives of some of the finest ladies."—*Addison: (Todd)*.

**\*II. English Law**: An officer of the royal household who provided or exacted provisions for the king's table.

**pûr'-view** (iew as ū), *subst.* [O. Fr. *pourveu*, *purvieu* (Fr. *pourvu*). pa. par. of *porvoir* (Fr. *pourvoir*)=to purvey (q. v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

\*1. A proviso; a condition.

\*2. The limit or scope of a statute.

3. Limit or sphere of authority; scope.

**II. Law**: The body of a statute, or that part which begins with "Be it enacted," as distinguished from the *preamble*.

"And many times the *purview* of an act is larger than the preamble of the petition."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

**pûr'-vôe**, *s.* [Maharatta *purbhoe*.] The writer caste in Bombay. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

**pûs**, *subst.* [Lat.; cogn. with Gr. *pyon*=matter; Sansc. *pûya*=pus, from *pûy*=to stink, whence also *putrid*, *putrefy*, &c.]

*Phys. & Pathol.*: The product of suppuration, a thick, viscid, yellow fluid, consisting of *liquor puris*, pus corpuscles, and other histological particles. It may be healthy or laudable, ichorous or watery, purulent or serous, sanious, &c., and it may become cheesy or even ultimately calcify.

**pu-sane**, *s.* [O. Fr.]

*Anc. Arm.*: The gorget, or a substitute for it.

**pûsch'-kin-ite**, *s.* [After Puschkin, a Russian senator; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A pleochroic variety of epidote (q. v.), found in loose crystals in auriferous sands, near Ekaterinburg, Perm, Russia.

**Pû-şey'-işm**, *s.* [Named after the Rev. Edward Bouverie Pusey, D. D. (1800-1882), Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in Oxford University.]

*Church Hist.*: A name given to the tenets of the Oxford School, of which Dr. Pusey was a prominent member. [TRACTARIANISM.]

**Pû-şey'-ist'-ic**, **Pû-şey'-ist'-ic-al**, *adj.* [PUSEYISM.] Of or belonging to Dr. Pusey or his followers; Tractarian (q. v.).

**Pû-şey'-ite**, *a. & s.* [PUSEYISM.]

**A. As adj.**: The same as PUSEYISTICAL (q. v.).

**B. As subst.**: A supporter of the opinions or doctrines advocated by the Oxford School; a Tractarian.

**pûsh**, **\*posse**, **\*posh**, **\*puss**, **\*puss-en**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *pousser*, *poulsier* (Fr. *pousser*), from Latin *pulso*=to beat, to strike, to thrust; frequent. from *pello* (pa. par. *pulsus*)=to drive; Sp. & Port. *pulsar*, *puxar*; Ital. *bussare*.] [PULSATE, PULSE (1), *s.*]

**A. Transitive**:

**I. Literally**:

1. To press against with force or strength; to drive or impel by pressure; to drive or force, or endeavor to drive or force, along by continued and steady pressure without striking; to shove. (Opposed to *draw* or *drag*.)

"Backward she *pushed* him."

*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 41.

\*2. To butt; to strike with the head or horns. (*Exodus* xxi. 32.)

**II. Figuratively**:

1. To press or urge forward; to press toward completion.

"*Push* on this proceeding."

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

2. To urge, to drive, to impel.

"Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions, as are apt to procure honor to the actor."—*Spectator*.

3. To enforce or press, as an argument; to drive to a conclusion; as, to *push* an argument to its conclusion.

4. To press, to urge; to ply hard; to bear hard upon; to embarrass.

"We are *pushed* for an answer."—*Swift. (Todd)*

5. To importune; to press with solicitation; to tease.

6. To promote, to advance; to prosecute or follow closely and energetically; as, to *push* a business.

**B. Intransitive**:

**I. Lit.**: To make a thrust or push; to press, to shove.

"You may as well *push* against Paul's as stir them."

*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 3.



II. Figuratively:

- \*1. To make an attack. (*Daniel xi. 40.*)
- 2. To make an effort.

"War seem'd asleep for nine long years; at length Both sides resolved to *push*, we try'd our strength." *Dryden. (Todd.)*

- 3. To press or thrust one's self forward or onward; to make or force one's way, as in society.

"This *pushing*, talkative divine."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.*

- 4. To push a business or trade; to be energetic in business.

\*5. To burst out, as a shoot or bud.

¶ To push on:

- 1. To urge one's course forward; to press on or forward.

"Now *push* we on, disdain we now to fear, A thousand wounds let every bosom bear." *Rowe: Lucan; Pharsalia, vi.*

- 2. To hasten toward completion.

"The extension was being steadily *pushed on*."—*London Chronicle.*

**pūsh** (1), \***pushe**, s. [PUSH, v.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of pushing, thrusting, or pressing against; a steady and continued pressure against; a thrust, a shove.

"They immediately went beyond the precincts of the Court, drew, and exchanged some *pushes*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxv.*

II. Figuratively:

- 1. An assault, an attack; a vigorous effort; a forcible onset.

"Through the prowess of our owne souldiours practised in former conflicts, they were not able to abyde one *pushe* of us."—*Goldinge: Caesar, fol. 78.*

- \*2. An effort or attempt.

"Exact reformation is not to be expected at the first *push*."—*Milton: Reform. in England.*

- 3. An emergency, a trial, an extremity, an experiment.

"'Tis common to talk of dying for a friend; but when it comes to the *push*, 'tis no more than talk."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

4. Persevering energy; enterprise; steady and persevering application in business; that quality which enables one to force himself onward or forward; as, He has plenty of *push*. (*Colloq.*)

¶ (1) *Push of an arch*: [THRUST.]

(2) *To be put to the push*: To be put to the trial; to be placed in a position of difficulty or trial.

**push-hole**, s.

*Glass-making*: A hole in the flattening-furnace for annealing and flattening plate-glass.

**push-pin**, s. A game in which pins are pushed alternately; putpin.

"And every effort ends in *push-pin* play." *Couper: Table Talk.*

**pūsh** (2), s. [Fr. *poche*.] A pustule, a pimple. (*Prov.*)

**pūsh** (3), s. [A native term in the Himalayas.] (See extract.)

"The natural tint of *push*, the under fur of hill game, is the thing to copy."—*Field, Feb. 27, 1886.*

**pūsh-ēr**, s. [Eng. *push*, v.; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who pushes, thrusts, or presses forward. (Used in this country of a man of more than common energy.)

2. *Weaving*: A form of bobbin-net machine, having independent pushers to propel the bobbins and carriages from front to back, instead of pulling or hooking them, as in other arrangements.

\***pūsh-ēr-ŷ**, s. [English *push*; -ery.] Pushing, forwardness.

"The first piece of *pushery* I ever was guilty of."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary, iv. 45.*

**pūsh-ing**, *pr. par. & a.* [PUSH, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Enterprising or pressing in business; energetic.

"We live in *pushing*, inventive days."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

**pushing-jack**, s. A jack for moving a railway-car or other object through a small distance.

**pūsh-ing-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pushing*; -ly.] In a pushing manner; vigorously; energetically.

**pūsh-tō**, **pūsh-toō**, *subst.* [Native name; *push-taneh*=Afghans.] The language of the Afghans.

\***pū-sil**, a. [Lat. *pusillus*=very little.] [PUSILLANIMOUS.] Very little; petty. (*Bacon.*)

\***pu-sil-la-nime**, a. [Fr., from Lat. *pusillanimus*.] Pusillanimous, cowardly.

"That hee should bee so *pusillanime*."—*Fox: Martyrs, p. 905.*

**pū-sil-la-nim-i-tŷ**, \***pu-sil-la-nim-it-tee**, s. [French *pusillanimité*, from Lat. *pusillanimitatem*, accus. of *pusillanimitas*, from *pusillanimus*=pusillanimous (q. v.); Span. *pusillanidad*; Italian *pusillanimità*.] The quality or state of being pusillanimous; want of spirit, courage, or fortitude; faintheartedness, cowardice, dastardliness, cowardliness; meanness of spirit.

"Parted with some of his ancient territories, out of his *pusillanimity*, against his nobles' consent."—*Frynne: Treachery and Disloyalty (App.), p. 108.*

**pū-sil-lān-i-moūs**, a. [Lat. *pusillanimus*, from *pusillus*=very small, dimin. of *pusus*=small (allied to *puer*=a boy), and *animus* (q. v.); French *pusillanime*; Sp. *pusillanimo*; Ital. *pusillanimo*.]

1. Destitute of spirit, courage, firmness, or strength of mind; mean-spirited; fainthearted; cowardly, dastardly. (Said of persons.)

"The most fickle, the most *pusillanimous*, of mankind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

2. Proceeding from or exhibiting pusillanimity; characterized by faintheartedness or cowardice.

"Showed a *pusillanimous* anxiety about his personal safety."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

**pū-sil-lān-i-moūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *pusillanimous*; -ly.] In a pusillanimous or mean-spirited manner.

"He might have behaved as *pusillanimously* as any of the wretched runaways."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

**pū-sil-lān-i-moūs-nēss**, s. [English *pusillanimous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being pusillanimous; cowardliness.

**ipū-sil-loūs**, a. [Lat. *pusillus*=very little.]

*Bot.*: Weak, diminutive. (*Paxton.*)

**pūss**, \***pusse**, s. [An imitative word from the sound made from a cat spitting. Cf. Dut. *poes*; Low Ger. *puus*, *puus-katte*; Sw. dial. *pus*; Irish & Gael. *pus*, all=a cat.]

1. A fondling or pet name for a cat.

2. A hare.

"Dusting her hare about half a dozen times up to the fence, where *puss* escaped."—*Field, Feb. 27, 1886.*

3. A pet name applied to a child or young woman.

\***puss-gentleman**, s. An effeminate man. (*Cowper: Conversation, 224.*)

**puss-moth**, s.

*Entom.*: *Cerura vinula*. Fore-wings whitish, with black spots and gray markings, hind wings white in the male, clouded with gray in the female, both with a dark central lunule. Expansion of wings from two and a half to three inches. Larva of odd appearance, dark green, with two projecting caudal appendages. It feeds on willows, poplars, and willows in July and August, the perfect insect appears in the following May or June.



Puss-moth.

\***pūs-si-nēss**, s. [Eng. *pussy*, a.; -ness.] Pur-siness.

**pūs-sŷ**, a. [PURSY.]

**pūs-sŷ**, \***pūs-siē**, s. [Eng. *puss*; -y, -ie.] A diminutive of puss.

"*Pussy* was seen coming back toward them."—*Field, Dec. 19, 1885.*

**pūs-tu-lant**, s. [Lat. *pustulans* (genit. *pustulantis*), *pr. par.* of *pustulo*=to cause blisters; *pustula*=a blister, a pustule (q. v.).]

*Pharm.*: Garrod's third order of his class Irritants. They, even more than epispastics, cause an effusion of fluid from the vessels of the affected part or its vicinity. Examples, croton-oil, a solution of nitrate of silver, &c.

**pūs-tu-lar**, a. [Eng. *pustul(e)*; -ar.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the character of, or proceeding from, a pustule or pustules; consisting of pustules.

2. *Bot.*: Covered with glandular excrescences like pustules. Example, *Pelargonium pustulosum*. Called also Pustulate.

**pūs-tu-lāte**, v. t. [PUSTULATE, a.] To form into pustules or blisters.

**pūs-tu-lāte**, a. [Lat. *pustulatus*, from *pustula*=pustule (q. v.).] [PUSTULAR, 2.]

**pūs-tu-lā-tion**, s. [PUSTULATE.] The formation or breaking out of pustules.

**pūs-tūle**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *pustula*, for *pusula*=a blister. Allied to Gr. *physalis*, *physkē*=a bladder, a pustule.]

1. *Bot.* A pimple, a little blister.

2. *Pathology*: A vesicle containing pus, as in ecthyma, furunculus, and small-pox. Malignant pustule or charbon is a disease transmitted to man from sheep or oxen, occasionally from horses, to some exposed part, lip or face usually, and nearly always fatal.

**pūs-tu-lip-ōr-a**, **pūs-tu-lōp-ōr-a**, s. [Latin *pustula*=a pustule, and *porus*=a passage.]

*Zoölogy & Palæont.*: A genus of Polyzoa, family Idmonaidæ. From the Cretaceous onward. Called also Entalophora.

**pūs-tu-loūs**, a. [Lat. *pustulosus*, from *pustula*=a pustule (q. v.).] Full of, or covered with, pustules.

**pūt**, \***put-en**, \***putte**, v. t. & i. [A. S. *potian*=to thrust, from Gael. *put*=to push, to thrust; Welsh *putio*=to push, to poke; Corn. *poot*=to kick, like a horse; Dan. *putte*=to put; Gael. *puce*=to push, to jostle; Irish *poc*=a blow, a kick; Corn. *poc*=a push, a shove.]

A. Transitive:

1. To move in any direction; to push, to thrust, to impel. (Obsolete except in conjunction with adverbs, as to *put* by, to *put* away, &c.)

2. To push with the horns; to butt, to push, to thrust. (Pron. *pūt*.) (*Scotch.*)

3. To cast or throw, as a heavy stone or weight, with an upward and forward motion of the arm. (Pron. *pūt*.) (*Scotch.*)

"Ever drove a bowl . . . or *putteth* a stone."—*Scott: Antiquary, ch. xxix.*

4. To drive, as the ball in golf, toward the hole.

5. To place, set, lay, deposit, bring, or cause to be in any position, place, or situation. (*Exodus iv. 15.*)

6. To repose, to place. (1 *Chronicles v. 20.*)

7. To bring to, or place in any state or condition. "Chose ten legislators to *put* them in form."—*Swift: Contests in Athens and Rome.*

\*8. To lay down; to give up; to resign.

"No man hath more love than this, that a man *putte* his lyf for hise frendis."—*Wycliffe: John xv.*

9. To set before one for consideration, discussion, judgment, or decision; to propose.

"I'll *put* another question to thee."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.*

10. To state or express in language; to lay down. "His uncritical way of *putting* it."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. (ed. 1872), i. 284.*

11. To apply, as in any effort, exercise, or use; to set. (*Luke ix. 62.*)

12. To produce, to cause, to set.

13. To set; to place in a reckoning.

\*14. To urge, to incite, to encourage. (Followed by *upon*.)

\*15. To oblige, to compel, to force, to constrain.

"Had I first been *put* to speak my mind."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 1.*

\*B. Intransitive:

1. To go; to move; to sprout; to shoot.

"In fibrous roots, the sap delighteth more in the earth, and therefore *putteth* downward."—*Bacon.*

2. To steer; to direct the course.

"Who *put* unluckily into this bay."

*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.*

¶ 1. *To put about*:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: To put out; to put to inconvenience.

(2) *Naut.*: To change the course of a ship; to tack. (*Trans. & Intrans.*)

2. *To put an end to*: To bring to a conclusion; to stop.

3. *To put away*:

(1) To store away; to put in a place of deposit or safe keeping.

(2) To renounce; to discard. (*Joshua xxiv. 14.*)

(3) To divorce. (*Mark x. 2.*)

(4) To eat; to swallow. (*Slang.*)

(5) To get rid of; to make away with.

4. *To put back*:

(1) To restore to the original place; to replace.

(2) To set, as the hands of a watch, to an earlier hour.

(3) To hinder; to delay; to postpone; as, Dinner was *put back* an hour.

\* (4) To refuse; to say no to; to deny.

"Coming from thee, I could not *put* him back."

*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 843.*

5. *To put by*:

(1) To put or set aside; to put away; to place in safe keeping; as, *to put by* something for a rainy day.

(2) To thrust aside; to ward off.

"He *put* it *by* with the back of his hand, thus."—*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, i. 2.*

(3) To turn aside or away; to divert.

"Smiling *put* the question *by*."

*Tennyson: Day Dreams, 164.*

\* (4) To desist from; to leave off.

"*Put by* this barbarous brawl."

*Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.*

6. *To put down*:

(1) To lay down; to set down.

(2) To crush; to quell; to overthrow; as, *to put down* a rebellion.

fāte, făt, fāre, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



(3) To degrade; to deprive of authority, power, or place.

"To put me down and reign thyself."  
Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. III., i. 1.*

(4) To put a stop to by authority; as, to put down gambling.

(5) To bring into disuse.

"Till eating and drinking be put down."—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure, iii. 2.*

(6) To confute; to silence; to put to silence.

"Mark now, how a plain tale shall put you down."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4.*

(7) To write or set down; to enter in a list; as, to put one down as a subscriber.

\*7. To put fair for: To be in a fair way of attaining.

"He had put fair for it, had not death prevented him."  
—Heylin: *Hist. Presbyterians, p. 130.*

8. To put forth:

(1) Transitive:

(a) To stretch or reach out; to hold out or forth; to extend. (*Genesis viii. 9.*)

(b) To shoot out; to send out.

"He said, Let the earth  
Put forth the verdant grass, herb yielding seed."  
Milton: *P. L., vii. 310.*

(c) To publish, as a book.

\* (d) To offer to notice; to propound. (*Judges xiv. 12.*)

(e) To exert; to bring into action.

\* (2) Intransitive:

(a) To shoot; to bud; to germinate.

"Before one leaf puts forth."  
Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis, 416.*

(b) To leave a port or harbor; to put to sea.

"Order for sea is given;  
They have put forth the haven."  
Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 10.*

9. To put in:

(1) Transitive:

(a) To insert; as, to put in a bud or scion.

(b) To introduce among others; to interfere; as, to put in a word.

(c) To instate or install in an office.

"To put his own son in."  
Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 2.*

(d) To enter; to put forward; as, to put in a claim.

(e) Naut.: To conduct or guide into a harbor.

(2) Intransitive:

\* (a) To offer or put in a claim.

"If a man should put in to be one of the Knights of Malta, he might modestly enough prove his six descents against a less qualified competitor."—*Collier.*

(b) Naut.: To enter a harbor; to sail or come into port.

10. To put in for: To put one's self forward as a candidate for.

11. To put in force: To enforce.

12. To put in mind; to put in remembrance: To call to remembrance; to remind.

13. To put in practice: To apply; to make practical use of.

14. To put in the pin: To give over; to cease a certain line of conduct, especially bad conduct. (*Vulgar.*)

15. To put off:

(1) Transitive:

(a) To lay aside; to take off from one's person. (*Nehemiah iv. 23.*)

(b) To push from land; as, to put off a boat.

(c) To discard; to dismiss; to lay aside.

"I will put off my hope."—Shakesp.: *Tempest, iii. 3.*

(d) To turn away; to elude; to baffle; to disappoint.

"You put me off with limber vows."  
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale, i. 2.*

\* (e) To pass fallaciously; to cause to be circulated or received; as, to put off a report. (*Swift.*)

(f) To defer; to delay; to postpone.

"The kyng was appoynted to goo to Calys, and now hys ys pute off."—*Paston Letters, ii. 354.*

\* (g) To refuse; to decline.

"Which (invitation) my near occasions did urge me to put off."—Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens, iii. 6.*

(2) Intrans.: To leave land; to leave port.

"Which cheers the spirit, ere its bark  
Puts off into the unknown dark."  
Moore: *Paradise and the Peri.*

16. To put on (or upon):

(1) Transitive:

(a) To invest with, as clothing. (*Gen. xxviii. 20.*)

(b) To set, as the hands of a clock to a later hour;

(c) To assume, to sham, to feign.

"Twas all put on that I might hear and rave."  
Dryden: *Duke of Guise, i. 1.*

(d) To impose, to inflict. (*2 Kings xviii. 14.*)

(e) To impute; to charge with; to ascribe to; as, to put the blame on another.

\* (f) To promote, to advance, to instigate, to incite.

"Devils will the blackest sins put on."  
Shakesp.: *Othello, ii. 3.*

(g) To set to work; to bring into work or action; as, to put men on a job, to put on steam, &c.

(h) To deceive; to cheat; to trick.

"The stork found that he was put upon, but set a good face, however, upon his entertainment."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

(i) Law: To challenge the verdict of; as, to put one's self on one's country, i. e., to plead not guilty, and stand one's trial.

(2) Intrans.: To hasten motion; to drive vehemently.

17. To put on airs: To assume airs of importance.

18. To put out:

(1) To hold out, to extend, to show, to reach out.

"Put out all your hands."  
Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens, iv. 2.*

(2) To eject, to drive out, to expel. (*Luke xvi. 4.*)

(3) To shoot out; to put forth as a shoot or leaves.

(4) To publish; to make public.

"When I was at Venice, they were putting out curious stamps of the several edifices."—*Addison: On Italy.*

\* (5) To place at interest; to lend out at usury. (*Psalms xv. 5.*)

(6) To extinguish; as, to put out a candle.

(7) To deprive of sight; to blind.

"Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out."  
Milton: *Samson Agonistes, 83.*

(8) To dislocate.

"She . . . put her shoulder out."—*Field, Jan. 20, 1882.*

(9) To confuse, to disconcert, to interrupt.

"I have put you out."  
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale, iv. 4.*

19. To put over:

(1) Transitive:

(a) To set or place in authority over.

\* (b) To refer; to send.

"I put you o'er to heav'n and to my mother."  
Shakesp.: *King John, i.*

\* (c) To defer, to postpone, to put off.

\* (2) Intrans.: To sail over or across.

20. To put through: To carry through successfully.

21. To put to (or unto):

(1) To add, to join, to unite. (*Eccles. iii. 14.*)

\* (2) To expose.

"Having lost two of their bravest commanders at sea, they durst not put it to a battle at sea."—*Bacon.*

(3) To punish or kill by.

"And put the Englishmen unto the sword."  
Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 1.*

(4) To offer to sell; as, I put it to him at \$10.

22. To put the hand to (or unto):

(1) To take hold of; to undertake.

"Ye shall rejoice in all you put your hand to."—*Deut. xii. 7.*

(2) To take, as in theft; to steal.

"To see whether he have put his hand unto his neighbor's goods."—*Exodus xxii. 8.*

23. To put to death: To kill, to execute.

24. To put to it: To distress; to press hard; to place in a position or state of difficulty of distress.

"They have a leader,

Tullus Aufidius, that will put you to 't."  
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus, i. 1.*

25. To put to sea: To set sail; to leave a port.

\* 26. To put to a stand: To stop; to arrest by obstacles or difficulties.

27. To put to rights: To arrange in an orderly condition; to set in proper order.

28. To put to a trial, to put on trial:

(1) To bring before a court and jury for trial.

(2) To put to the test; to test, to try.

29. To put together: To unite; to join into one mass.

30. To put this and that together; to put two and two together: To draw a conclusion from certain circumstances; to infer from certain premises.

31. To put up:

(1) Transitive:

(a) To hold up; to raise.

"Put up her lovely visage."  
Shakesp.: *Henry V., v. 2.*

(b) To send forth; to put forth; to shoot up.

(c) To put into its ordinary place, where a thing is kept when not in use.

"Put thy sword up."—Shakesp.: *Tempest, i. 2.*

(d) To hoard; to put away.

(e) To pack; to store up, as for preservation; as, to put up beef or pork in casks.

(f) To hide; to put aside or out of sight.

"Why so earnestly seek you to put up that letter?"—Shakesp.: *Lear, i. 2.*

(g) To start from a cover.

"By putting up the flock the golden plover are easily seen."—*Field, Dec. 19, 1885.*

(h) To expose; to offer publicly; as, to put up goods for sale.

(i) To overlook; to pass over unrevenged; to pocket. (The phrase now is to put up with.)

"I will, indeed, no longer endure it; nor am I yet persuaded to put up in peace what already I have foolishly suffered."—Shakesp.: *Othello, iv. 2.*

(j) To accommodate with lodging; to lodge, to entertain.

(2) Intransitive:

(a) To offer one's self as a candidate.

"Upon the decease of a lion, the beasts met to chuse a king, when several put up."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

(b) To lodge; to take up one's lodgings.

(c) To stop.

"I wondered at what house the Bath coach put up."—*Dickens: Pickwick, ch. xxxv.*

32. To put up to:

(1) Trans.: To give information respecting; to explain, to teach; as, to put one up to a trick or dodge.

(2) Intrans.: To make up to; to advance, to approach.

"With this he put up to my lord."—*Swift. (Todd.)*

33. To put up with:

(1) To overlook; to pass over unresented; as, to put up with insolence.

(2) To take without dissatisfaction or grumbling; to tolerate; as, to put up with bad fare.

34. To put the helm up for a place: To direct the course of a vessel toward a place.

"The storm that forced her to put her helm up for Queenstown."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

\* put-case, phr. & s.

A. As phrase: An elliptical expression for "suppose that it may be so;" "state a possible or probable case."

"Put-case that the soul after departure from the body may live."—*Bp. Hall: Satan's Darts, &c., v.*

B. As subst.: One who suggests or argues hypothetical cases.

"No man could be a good lawyer that was not a put-case."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford, i. 20.*

put-off, s. Excuse, shift.

"This is very bare, and looks like a guilty put-off."—*Leslie: Short Method against the Jews.*

put-on, s. An artifice, a trick; anything assumed for the purpose of deceiving; a sham.

püt (1), s. [PUT, v.]

1. The act of putting or placing in any position or state.

2. A thrust, a push.

3. A question, a thrust.

"To answer the captain's home put."—*Richardson: Clarissa, iv. 316.*

4. The act of throwing a stone or weight overhand.

5. A forced action to avoid something; an action of distress.

"The stag's was a forc'd put, and a chance rather than a choice."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

6. In golf, the act of driving the ball, with a view to putting it in the hole. (Pron. püt.)

"He twice partly missed his puts."—*Field, Oct. 3, 1885.*

7. A game at cards, played by two, three, or four players. The whole pack is used, but only three cards are dealt at a time. The player who gains all the tricks, or two out of three, scores five points, which is game. (Pron. püt.)

"Steeds of genius are expert at put."

Young: *To Sir Spenser Compton.*

püt (2), \*putt, s. [Wel. *putt*=a short, thick person.] A clown, a rustic; a silly fellow.

"Queer country puts extol Queen Bess' reign."  
Bramston.

\*püt (3), s. [O. Fr. *pute, putain.*] A strumpet, a prostitute.

pu-tā-mēn, s. [Latin=peel; *puto*=to clean.] [ENDOCARP.]

\*pū-tā-mīn'-ē-ā, s. pl. [Lat. *putamen*, genit. *putamin(is)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ea.*]

Botany: Linnæus' thirty-first natural order of plants. Genera, *Capparis*, &c.

pū-tān-īsm, s. [O. Fr. *putanisme.*] [PUT (3), s.] Lewdness or prostitution on the part of a woman.

püt-ā-tīve, a. [Fr. *putatif*, from Lat. *putativus*=imaginary, presumptive, from *putatus*. pa. par. of *puto*=to think; Sp. & Ital. *putativo.*] Reputed, supposed; commonly thought, reputed, or believed.

putcher, subst. [Native name.] A contrivance used in Kamtschatka for catching salmon.

"The chief method of their capture here is the common one of putchers. These are funnel-shaped baskets of wicker-work set at right angles to the shore, into which the salmon press themselves in trying to pass through, and are unable to return."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**pūṭṭh'-ḍek, pūṭṭh'-ūk, subst.** [Hind. *pachak*; Tamil *putchuk*.]

**Botany & Comm.**: The roots of *Aplotaxus lappa* (*Saussurea lappa*, Calc. *Exhib. Rep.*). [COSTUS.] It is a tall composite plant, with purple florets, growing on the mountains of Cashmere, at an elevation of eight or nine thousand feet. The root is collected in enormous quantities, and exported to China, to be used as incense. It has an odor like orris-root, a pungent, aromatic taste, and is used as a perfume. It is given in India in cough, asthma, fever, cholera, dyspepsia, &c. Its dried powder is the principal ingredient in an ointment for ulcers; it is also a hair wash.

**pū'-tē-āl, s.** [Latin, from *puteus*=a well.] The inclosure surrounding the opening of a well, to protect persons from falling into it. It was either round or square, from three to four feet high.

**pūt'-ē-lī, s.** [Native name.] A large, flat-bottomed boat used on the Ganges for conveying goods. It is from forty-six to sixty-five feet long, and carries a single square sail.

**\*put-en, s.** [PETUNIA.] Tobacco.

**\*put-er-ie, s.** [Fr.] Harlotry, whoredom.

**pū'-tīd, a.** [Lat. *putidus*, from *puteo*=to stink, from the same root as *pus* (q. v.); Fr. *putide*.]

1. Foul, dirty, disgusting.
2. Mean, low, worthless, disgusting.

**pu-tīd'-ī-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *putid*; -ity.] The same as PUTIDNESS (q. v.).

**pū'-tīd-nēss, s.** [Eng. *putid*; -ness.] The quality or state of being putid.

"To make their putidness less perceptible."—Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p. 199.

**pūt'-lōg, pūt'-lōck, s.** [Eng. *put*, v., and *log*.]

**Build.**: One of a number of short pieces of timber about seven feet long, used in building scaffolds. They lie at right angles to the wall, with one of their ends resting upon it, and the other upon the poles which lie parallel to the side of the wall of the building.

**putlog-holes, s. pl.**

**Build.**: Small holes left in walls for the use of the workmen in erecting scaffolding.

**pu-tōr'-ī-ūs, s.** [Lat. *putor*=a stench; *puteo*=to stink.]

**Zool.**: A genus of Mustelinae, with thirteen species, having a wide geographical range through both hemispheres, and including the animals commonly known as Polecats, Ferrets, Weasels, and Minks. Teeth more sharply cusped than in Mustela; body longer and more slender, and limbs shorter; neck disproportionately long. *Putorius vulgaris*, the Weasel, *P. fœtidus*, the Polecat, and *P. furo*, the Ferret, are the most familiar.

**pū-trān-jī'-va, subst.** [Hind., &c., *putrajiva*: Sansc. *putra*=a son, and *jiva*=life. So named because Hindu parents string the seeds round their children's necks, for the preservation of their health.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Euphorbiaceae. *Putranjiva roxburghii* is a moderate-sized evergreen tree from India. The seeds yield an olive-brown oil used for burning. The wood, which is close-grained and very hard, is employed for tools and turnery; the leaves and the stone of the fruit is sometimes given in decoction in colds and fevers; the former are also lopped for fodder.

**pu-trēd'-in-ōūs, adj.** [Latin *putredo* (genit. *putredinis*)=rotteness, from *putreo*=to become putrid.] Stinking, rotten; proceeding from, or of the nature of, putrefaction; having an offensive smell.

**\*pu-trē-fāct'-ēd, a.** [Lat. *putrefactus*.] [PUTREFACTION.] Putrefied.

"Vermin breed of putrefacted slime."

Marston: *Antonio's Revenge*, iv. 3.

**pu-trē-fāct'-tion, \*pu-trī-fāct'-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *putrefactus*, pa. par. of *putrefacio*=to make putrid; *putreo*=to be rotten; *puter*, *putris*=rotten, putrid, and *facio*=to make; Sp. *putrefaccion*; Ital. *putrifazione*.]

1. **Ord. Lang. & Chem.**: The apparently spontaneous decomposition of organic substances, especially those rich in nitrogen. It differs from fermentation (q. v.) in being accompanied by the evolution of fetid and noxious gases. In the process of putrefaction, organic bodies of a higher order are changed, sometimes into lower organic compounds, sometimes into inorganic compounds, as ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, &c., and sometimes into simple substances, as hydrogen and nitrogen. Putrefaction may be prevented, or its further progress arrested, by various means:

(1) By keeping the substance in a vacuum, or in a vessel containing air which has been deprived of all organic germs.

(2) By freeing from moisture and keeping perfectly dry.

(3) By keeping the substance in an atmosphere a few degrees above 0°.

(4) By heating to the boiling point, and hermetically sealing.

(5) By the use of antiseptics, as salicylic acid, &c.

From experiments made by Pasteur and others, it appears that putrefaction only takes place when a body comes in contact with living germs. (Used also figuratively.)

2. That which is putrefied.

**pu-trē-fāct'-tīve, \*pu-trī-fāct'-tīve, adj.** [Fr. *putréfactif*, from Lat. *putrefactus*, pa. par. of *putrefacio*=to putrefy (q. v.).]

1. Causing or promoting putrefaction; tending to putrefaction.

2. Pertaining to putrefaction.

"Making putrifactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

**pu-trē-fāct'-tīve-nēss, s.** [Eng. *putrefactive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being putrefactive.

**pū-trē-fīed, pa. par. or a.** [PUTREFY.]

**pū-trē-fīy, \*pu-tre-fīe, \*pu-trī-fīe, v. t. & i.** [French *putréfier*, from Latin *putrefacio*=to make putrid; *putrefio*=to become putrid; *puter*, *putris*=putrid, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make; Ital. *putrefare*.]

A. **Transitive**:

1. To make putrid; to cause to rot or decay with an offensive odor.

2. To make carious or gangrenous.

3. To make foul or corrupt; to corrupt.

"They would but stink, and putrefy the air."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iv. 7.

\*4. To make corrupt; to spoil, to ruin.

"Many ill projects are undertaken, and private suits putrefy the public good."—Bacon.

B. **Intrans.**: To become putrid; to rot, to decay with an offensive odor. (*Isaiah* i. 6.)

**pu-trēs'-çençe, s.** [Eng. *putrescent*(t); -ce.] The quality or state of being putrescent or of putrefying; a putrescent or putrid state.

**pu-trēs'-çent, adj.** [Lat. *putrescens*, pr. par. of *putresco*=to begin to putrefy; incept., from *putreo*=to be rotten.]

1. Becoming putrid or rotten; decomposing, putrefying.

"To keep the fluids from the putrescent alkaline state."—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*, ch. i.

2. Pertaining or relating to the condition or process of putrefaction.

**pu-trēs'-çī-ble, a. & subst.** [Latin *putresco*=to become rotten; Eng. suff. -able.]

A. **As adj.**: Capable of being putrefied; capable of, or liable to, putrefaction.

"Though eminently putrescible, the animal and vegetable juices remained sweet and clear."—Nature, **xxiv.** 467.

B. **As subst.**: A body generally, if not always, nitrogenized, which undergoes decomposition at certain temperatures, when in contact with air and moisture.

**pū-trī-ble, adj.** [As if from a Lat. *putribilis*, from *putreo*=to be rotten.] Liable to corruption; putrescent.

"Autumnal fruits breed putrible humors."—Venner: *Via Recta ad Vitam Longam*, p. 284.

**pū-trīd, adj.** [Fr. *putride*, from Lat. *putridus*, from *puter*, *putris*=putrid, allied to *putreo*=to be rotten; Sp., Port., & Ital. *putrido*.]

1. In a state of putrefaction, decomposition, or decay; corrupt, rotten; exhibiting putrefaction or decomposition. (Said of animal or vegetable bodies.)

2. Indicating putrefaction or decomposition; proceeding from, or pertaining to, putrefaction.

**putrid-fever, s.**

**Pathol.**: Malignant fever. [MALIGNANT, A. II.]

**†putrid sore-throat, s.**

**Pathol.**: A malignant form of sore throat, tending to gangrene.

**pū-trīd-nēss, \*pu-trīd'-ī-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *putrid*; -ness, -ity; Fr. *putridité*.] The quality or state of being putrid; corruption, rottenness; that which is putrid.

**pu-trī-fāct'-tion, s.** [PUTREFACTION.]

**pū-trī-lāge (age as īg), s.** [Lat. *puter*=putrid.] The slough formed in ulcers and thrown off.

**†pu-trī-lāg'-ī-noūs, a.** [PUTRILAGE.] Rotten, corrupt, putrid.

"They expectorate the putrilaginous matter."—Venner: *Via Recta ad Vitam Longam*, p. 176.

**\*pū-trīy, a.** [Lat. *puter*=putrid.] Putrid, rotten, corrupt.

"Howl not, thou putry mold! groan not, ye graves!"

Marston: *Antonio's Revenge*, iii. 1.

**\*pūtt (1), s.** [PUT (2), s.]

**pūtt (2), s.** [Probably connected with *put*, v.] A trap for fish; a putcher.

"In the early part of the year before the nets and putts are well at work."—Field, Jan. 16, 1886.

**pūt'-tēr (1), s.** [A corruption of *petard* (q. v.).] A short piece of ordnance. (Scotch.)

**pūt'-tēr (2), s.** [Eng. *put*, v.; -er.]

I. **Ord. Lang.**: One who puts or places.

"The most wretched sort of people are dreamers upon events and putters of cases."—Sir E. L'Estrange.

II. **Technically**:

1. **Golf**: One of the clubs used in driving the ball. (Pron. *pūt'-ter*.)

2. **Mining**: One who pushes the small wagons in a mine, or the like.

**\*putter-forth, subst.** The same as PUTTER-OUT (q. v.).

**putter-on, s.** An inciter, an instigator.

"You are abused, and by some putter-on,

That will be damnd for 't."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

**putter-out, \*putter-forth, s.** One who deposited money, when going abroad, on condition of receiving a larger sum on returning, the amount deposited being forfeited in the event of non-return. On dangerous expeditions the premium was sometimes as much as five pounds for each one deposited. This kind of mixture of investment and insurance was common in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

"I do intend, this year of jubilee coming on, to travel; and because I will not altogether go upon expense, I am determined to put forth some five thousand pounds, to be paid me five for one, upon the return of my wife, myself, and my dog from the Turk's Court at Constantinople."—Ben Jonson: *Every Man Out of his Humor*, ii. 3.

**pūt'-tīe, s.** [PUTTY, 2.]

**pūt'-tīng, pūt'-tīng, pr. par. or a.** [PUT, v.]

**putting-green, s.** A part of the links on which golf is played.

"The wind backed away to the west, . . . and many of the putting-greens were keen."—Field, Oct. 3, 1885.

**putting-stone, putting-stane, subst.** A heavy stone to be put or thrown with the hand raised and thrust forward from the shoulder. Putting the stone is a favorite athletic exercise in Scotland.

**pūt'-tōck (1), s.** [For *pout-hawk* or *poot-hawk*, from Mid. Eng. *pout*, *poult*=pullet (q. v.); Gael. *put*=the young of moor-fowl, young grouse. The word thus=pullet-hawk or chicken-hawk; cf. *sparrow-hawk*.]

1. The common kite; the glead or gled.

2. The Buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris*.

**pūt'-tōck (2), s.** [For *futtock* (q. v.).]

**pūt'-tŷ (1), \*pot-tain, s.** [O. Fr. *potée*=brass, copper, tin, &c., burned or calcined . . . putty; cf. O. Fr. *pottein*=broken pieces of metal; *pottin*=solder of metal; *pot*=a pot (q. v.).]

1. Calcined tin, or oxide of tin, and lead mixed in various proportions, used as polishing powder by opticians and lapidaries.

2. **Plastering**: A fine mortar, nearly all lime, used in stopping crevices of shrinkage.

3. **Glazing**: A composition of pounded whiting and linseed-oil, beaten up into a tough, tenacious cement. It is used for securing window-panes in sashes, for stopping crevices in wood-work which is to be painted, and for various other work.

4. **Pottery**: The mixture of ground materials in which in potteries earthenware is dipped for glazing.

5. **Foundry**: The mixture of clay and horsedung used in making molds in foundries.

**putty-faced, adj.** Having a face resembling the pastiness or color of putty.

**putty-knife, s.** A knife with a short lanceolate blade, used for spreading putty; a stopping-knife.

**putty-powder, subst.** A pulverized oxide of tin sometimes mixed with oxide of lead. Putty-powder is extensively used in glass and marble works, and the best kinds are used for polishing plate.

**putty-root, s.**

**Bot.**: The viscid tuber of *Aplectrum hyemale*, an American orchid. It is used for cementing broken earthenware.

**pūt'-tŷ (2), pūt'-tīe, s.** [Cf. Hind., Mahratta, &c., *patī*, *puttee*=a band, a bandage.] A kind of legging used in India, made of coarse waterproof cloth, wrapped tightly round the legs.

**pūt'-tŷ, v. t.** [PUTTY, s.] To cement, stop, or fill with putty.

**pūt'-tŷ-ēr, s.** [English *putty*, v.; -er.] One who works with putty; a glazier. (*Thackeray*: *Lovel the Widower*, ch. ii.)

ēte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



pū-yā, s. [Native name (?).]

Bot.: A synonym of Pouretia, a genus of Bromeliaceae. (Lindley.) Puya chinensis yields an extract used in healing broken bones, and the spike of P. lanuginosa is a transparent gum.

\*pūz'-zēl, subst. [Fr. pucelle=a maid.] A dirty slattern; a hussy.

pūz'-zle, v. t. & i. [PUZZLE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To perplex, to embarrass, to confound; to put to a stand; to gravel.

2. To make intricate; to entangle.

"They disentangle from the puzzled skein."

Cowper: Task, iii.

3. To discover, resolve, or work out by cogitation, to make out by mental labor. (Followed by out.)

B. Intrans.: To be bewildered or perplexed; to be at a loss; as, to puzzle over a question.

pūz'-zle, s. [For Mid. Eng. opposabile, opposal=a question for solution, from Fr. opposer=to oppose, to question.] A state of embarrassment or perplexity; that which puzzles; a riddle; a toy or contrivance for exercising the ingenuity.

"The last puzzle propounded."—More: Antidote to Atheism, ch. xi.

puzzle-brain, s. One who tries to explain or propose puzzles.

"They are mostly crotchet-mongers and puzzle-brains."—Blackie: Self-Culture, p. 60.

puzzle-head, s. A puzzle-headed person.

"It would rid Germany of . . . mad Jacobin puzzle-heads."—J. R. Seeley: Stein, iii. 393.

puzzle-headed, a. Having the head full of confused notions.

"He was really a dull puzzle-headed man."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xx.

puzzle-monkey, s. [MONKEY PUZZLE.]

\*pūz'-zle-ā'-tion, s. [Eng. puzzle; -ation.] A puzzle; a state of bewilderment or perplexity.

"Upon my soul, they have got the old gentleman into such puzzlement that I don't believe he knows what he wishes himself."—Foot: The Bankrupt, iii.

pūz'-zled (le as ēl), pa. par. or a. [PUZZLE, v.]

\*pūz'-zled-ness (le as ēl), subst. [Eng. puzzled; -ness.] The quality or state of being puzzled; perplexity, bewilderment.

"Several instances of the puzzledness of phantasy."—H. More: Append. to Atheism.

pūz'-zle-dōm, subst. [Eng. puzzle; -dom.] Bewilderment.

"A libation to the goddess of puzzledom."—Kingsley: Two Years Ago, ch. xxvi.

pūz'-zle-mēnt, s. [Eng. puzzle; -ment.] The state of being puzzled; puzzledness, bewilderment.

"A little of the puzzlement that he inflicts on others."—Miss Mitford: Our Village, ser. i., p. 240.

pūz'-zlē, s. [Eng. puzzle(e), v.; -er.] One who or that which puzzles, bewilders, or perplexes.

"Miss Ophelia found the case a puzzler."—Mrs. H. B. Stowe: Uncle Tom's Cabin, ch. xx.

pūz'-zling, pr. par. or a. [PUZZLE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Bewildering confusing, perplexing, embarrassing; as, a puzzling question.

2. Exhibiting, perplexity, bewilderment, or confusion; puzzled.

"The servant is a puzzling fool."—L'Estrange.

pūz'-zling-lī, adv. [Eng. puzzling; -ly.] In a puzzling manner or degree.

"It is . . . nobly, and at the same time puzzlingly, significant."—Masson: Recent British Philosophy, 147.

pūz'-zō-la-na, pūz'-zuō-la-na (zz as tz), s. [POZZUOLAN.]

pūz'-zō-līte (zz as tz), s. [PUZZOLANA.]

pwen'-yēt (we as ō), s. [Burmese.] A resin, sometimes called Black Dammar, obtained in Burmah from the nest of a hymenopterous insect, Trigona leviceps. It is used for calking boats. (Cal. Exhib. Rep.)

pū-æ'-mī-ā, pū-ē'-mī-ā, s. [Gr. pyon=pus, and haima=blood.]

Pathol.: Blood poisoning, pns in the blood, the same as septicæmia; due to disease of bone, leading to suppuration; heart or vascular affections, originating septic contamination of the blood, as endocarditis, or phlebitis; abscess, or gangrene, mucous ulcerations, low inflammatory affections with suppuration, as of kidney or bladder; erysipelas, small-pox, revaccination (rarely), carbuncles, boils, dissection and post-mortem wounds, and sometimes to typhus. Occasionally it appears to rise spontaneously, or from the most trifling injury in unhealthy persons.

pū-æ'-mīc, a. [Mod. Lat. pyæmia (q. v.); Eng. suff. -ic.]

Pathol.: Of or belonging to Pyæmi- (q. v.).

pū-āt, pū-ōt, s. [PIE.]

pūc-nīd'-ī-ūm (pl. pūc-nīd'-ī-ā), s. [Latinized dimin. from Gr. pyknos=close.]

Bot. (pl.): The special receptacle inclosing stylospores in some Lichens and Fungals.

pūc-nīte, subst. [Gr. pyknos=thick; suff. -ite (Min.); Ger. pyknit.]

Min.: A variety of topaz (q. v.) found in aggregations of columnar crystals in the tin mines of Altenberg, Saxony.

pūc-nō-, pref. [Greek pyknos=thick.] Thick, close; the meaning completed by the second element.

pūc-nō-dōnt, subst. [PYCNODONTES.] Any individual of the sub-order Pycnodontoidei.

pūc-nō-dōnt'-ēs, s. pl. [Pref. pycno-, and Gr. odous (genit. odontos)=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A family of Owen's Lepidoganoidei.

pūc-nō-dōnt'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. pycnodus, genit. pycnodont(is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Palæont.: The typical family of the sub-order Pycnodontoidei. They abound in Mesozoic and Tertiary formations. Chief genera: Pycnodus, Gyrodus, Mesturus, Microdon, Cœlodus, and Mesodon.

pūc-nō-dōn-tōl'-dē-ī, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. pycnodus, genit. pycnodont(is), and Gr. eidos=form.]

Palæont.: A sub-order of Ganoidei, with two families, Pleurolepidæ and Pycnodontidæ (q. v.). Body compressed, high and short or oval, covered with rhombic scales arranged in decussating pleurolepidal lines. Teeth on the palate and hinder part of the lower jaw molar-like.

pūc-nō-dūs, s. [PYCNODONTES.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the Pycnodontidæ. Fifteen species from the Lias, four from the Chalk, and one from the Eocene.

pūc-nō-gōn'-ī-dæ, pūc-nō-gōn'-ā-tā, pūc-nō-gōn'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. pycnogon(um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ, or neut. -ida, -ata.]

Zoöl.: An aberrant family or tribe of Arachnida, consisting of marine animals, having the abdomen rudimentary, and four pairs of legs enormously long and many-jointed. (Huxley.) Balfour considers the family of doubtful affinities. Some believe them Crustaceans. Parasitic or independently among stones and sea-weeds on sea-beaches, or among rocks, corals, &c., in deep water. Called also Podosomata and Pantopoda.

pūc-nōg'-ō-nūm, s. [Pref. pycno-, and Gr. gony=the knee.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of Pycnogonida (q. v.). Some are parasitic. Pycnogonum balœnarum is so on the whale. P. laterale, not a parasite, is common on various European sea coasts.

pūc-nōm'-ē-tēr, subst. [Pref. pycno-, and Eng. meter.]

Chemistry: An instrument for determining the specific gravities of aerated mineral waters.

pūc-nō-nō'-tī-dæ, s. pl. [Modern Latin pycnonot(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.] [PYCNONOTIDÆ.]

Ornith.: Bulbuls; a family of Passerine Birds, sometimes made a sub-family (Pycnonotinæ, Gray) of Turdidæ, or (Brachypodina, Swain.) of Timaliidæ. There are nine genera and 139 species, characteristic of the Oriental region, some extending to Palestine, Japan, and the Moluccas, but all absent from the Celebes.

\*pūc-nō-nō'-tī-næ, s. pl. [Modern Latin pycnonot(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.] [PYCNONOTIDÆ.]

pūc-nō-nō-tūs, s. [Pref. pycno-, and Gr. nōtos=the back.]

Ornith.: Bulbul; the typical genus of the family Pycnonotidæ (q. v.), with fifty-two species, ranging from Palestine to South Africa. Bill of medium size, strong and slightly curved; feet strong, wings moderately long; plumage generally dull, with the exception of the lower tail-coverts.

pūc-nō-phyl'-līte, s. [Pref. pycno-, and Eng. phyllite; Ger. pyknophyllit.]

Min.: A talc-like mineral found in closely compacted scales in the so-called "Weisserde" (white earth) at Aspang, Austria. Hardness, 2; specific gravity, 2.796; luster, greasy; color, leek-, apple-, and sea-green. Composition: A hydrated silicate of alumina, potash, soda, magnesia, and sesquioxide of iron.



Pycnonotus Arsinoë.

pūc-nō-stīle, s. [Gr. pyknostylos, from pyknos=frequent, thick, and stylos=a pillar; Fr. pycnostyle.]

Archæology. That arrangement of Greek or Roman columns in which the intercolumniations are equal to one diameter and a half of the lower part of the shaft.

Pūc-nō-trōpe, s. [Gr. pyknotropos=of compact property; Ger. pyknotrop.]

pū-ē-lī'-tīs, s. [Gr. pyelos=a trough; suff. -itis.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.

pū-gār'-ā, s. [Gr. pygē=the rump, and airō=to lift up.]

Entomology: A genus of Notodontidæ. Pygæra bucephala is the Buff-tip moth, a beautiful but sluggish insect; the fore-wings purplish-gray, with black, chocolate-colored, and white lines, and an ochery spot at the tip; the hind wings yellowish-white, &c., clouded. The larvæ feed gregariously on the oak, lime, hazel, &c.

pū-garg, pū-gar'-gūs, s. [Greek pygargos=white rump; pyge=the rump, and argos=white; Fr. pugarge.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The sea-eagle or osprey.

2. Script.: Heb. Dishon, Deut. xiv. 5, is apparently some kind of antelope.

\*pū-ga-thrīx, s. [Gr. pygē=the rump, and thrīx=hair.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Simiadæ. Pygathrix nemæus is the Cochin China Monkey, now Semnopithecus nemæus.

pū-gīd'-ī-ūm, s. [Gr. pygidion, dimin. from pygē=the rump.]

Compar. Anat.: The caudal shield, or tail, of a Trilobite. It consists of anchylosed or amalgamated segments, and is usually trilobed like the thorax. There is an elevated axis, with a marginal limb. The extremity is sometimes rounded, but it may be prolonged into a spine, or the ends of the pleuræ may be extended into spine-like projections. The name is sometimes applied to the posterior segment of a flea.

pūg-mē'-an, pūg-mæ'-an, pūg-mē'-an, a. & s. [Lat. pygmaeus=dwarfish, from Gr. Pygmaioi=the race of Pygmies, from pygmē=a measure of length, the distance between the elbow and the knuckles. So called because they were reputed to be of the height of a pygmē, or 13½ inches.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to a pigmy or dwarf; dwarfish, very small.

"Throng numberless like that pygmean race."—Milton: P. L., i. 780.

B. As subst.: A pygmy.

"These Pygmies live in hollow caves, and holes under the ground."—P. Holland: Pliny, bk. vii., ch. ii.

pūg-mý, pūg-mý, pūg-meý, s. & a. [French pygmé=dwarfish, from Lat. Pygmaeus=pygmean (q. v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. pigmeo.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Class. Mythol.: One of a fabulous nation of dwarfs dwelling somewhere near the shores of the ocean, and maintaining perpetual wars with the cranes. Ctesias represented a nation of them as inhabiting India. Other ancient writers believed them to inhabit the Indian islands; Aristotle places them in Ethiopia, Pliny in Transgangetic India.

2. A very short or dwarfish person; a dwarf; anything very little.

"Soon grows the pigmy to gigantic size."—Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, iv.

II. Zoöl.: The Chimpanzee.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or resembling a pygmy; dwarfish, small, little.

"Control the course of Nature, bid the Deep Hush at thy pigmy voice her waves to sleep."—Churchill: Epistle to William Hogarth.

¶ For compounds, see PIGMY.

pūg-mý, v. t. [PIGMY, s.] To reduce to the size of a pigmy; to dwarf, to stunt.

pū-gō-çēph'-ā-lūs, s. [Gr. pygē=the rump, and kephalē=the head.]

Palæont.: A genus of Macrourous Crustaceans, with three species, from the Carboniferous Limestone of Scotland and Lancashire, England.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; çlon, -çsion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



**pŷ-gō-der-ma**, *s.* [Gr. *pygē*=the rump, and *derma*=skin.]

**Zoöl.**: A genus of Phyllostominae, group Stenodermata. Muzzle very short, thickened vertically, interfemoral membrane short. One species, *Pygoderma bilabiatum*, from Mexico and Brazil.

**pŷ-gōp-ō-dēs**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *pygē*=the rump, and *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

1. In Illiger's classification, a family of Natatores, embracing the genera Colymbus, Eudytes, Uria, Mormon, Fratercula, and Alca.

2. An order of Carinate Birds, with three families, Colymbidae, Alcidae, and Podicipedidae.

**pŷ-gō-pōd-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *pygopus*, genit. *pygopod(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Zoöl.**: A family of two-legged lizards. Body long, covered with rounded, imbricated, quincuncial scales, a pair of rudimentary hind limbs present; head with symmetrical shields; no eyelids. Two genera, *Pygopus* and *Delma*, from Australia and Tasmania.

**pŷ-gō-pūs**, *s.* [PYGOPODES.]

**Zoöl.**: The typical genus of the family Pygopidae, with one species, *Pygopus lepidopodus*. It is about two feet long, and is a Saurian which has apparently degenerated toward the Ophidia.

**pŷ-gōs-çē-lis**, *subst.* [Gr. *pygē*=the rump, and *skelos*=a leg.]

**Ornith.**: A genus of Sphænicidae, with two or three species, closely resembling those of Aptenodytes, in which it is often merged. *Pygoscelis tæniata* (or *papuensis*), the Johnnie of the whalers = *Aptenodytes papua*.

**pŷ-ja-ma**, *s.* [Hind., Mahratta, &c.] A kind of loose wide trousers or drawers supported by a cord drawn round the waist. They are much worn in India, and are generally made of a light fabric, such as silk or cotton, and are sometimes made to cover the feet entirely.

**pŷk-nōn**, *s.* [Gr. neut. sing. of *pyknos*=close.]

**Music**: The close note. (1) A name given to those half or quarter tones which came together in the chromatic and enharmonic genera of the Greeks. (2) In mediæval music, a semi-tone.

**\*pŷ-lāg-ōr-ās**, **pŷl-ā-gōre**, *s.* [Gr. *pylagyras*.]

**Greek Antiq.**: The legate or representative of a city sent to the Amphictyonic council.

**pŷl-ā-gōre**, *s.* [PYLAGORAS.]

**\*pŷle**, *s.* [Lat. *pilum*=a pestle, a javelin (?).]

1. A small javelin.
2. An arrow with a square head used in a cross-bow.
3. A single grain of chaff. (*Burns*.)

**pŷ-lōn**, *s.* [Gr. *pylōn*=a gateway.]

**Arch.**: The mass of buildings on either side of the entrance to an Egyptian temple.

"The pylon consists of three parts, namely, of two flanking towers, and the gateway thus formed between them."—*Rosen-garten: Arch. Styles* (ed. Sanders), § 27.



Pylon.

**pŷ-lōr-ic**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *pylorique*.]

**A. As adjective:**

**Anat.**: Pertaining to the pylorus (q. v.).

**B. As substantive:**

**Anat. (pl.)**: The mucous glands of the pylorus; the pyloric glands.

**\*pŷl-ō-rīd-ē-a**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *pylor(us)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idea*.]

**Zoöl.**: A group of Lamellibranchiata, including the genera *Mya*, *Solen*, &c. (*De Blainville*.) [MYACIDÆ, SOLENIDÆ.]

**pŷ-lōr-ūs**, *s.* [Latin, from Gr. *pylōros*=a gate-keeper, the pylorus; *pylō*=a gate, and *ouros*=a keeper.]

**Anat.**: The small and contracted end of the stomach leading into the small intestines.

**pŷ-ō-gēn-ē-sis**, **pŷ-ō-gē-ni-a**, *s.* [Greek *pyon*=pus, and Eng. *genesis* (q. v.).]

**Pathol.**: The generation of pus; the theory of the formation of pus.

**pŷ-ō-gēn-ic**, *a.* [PYOGENESIS.] Pertaining or relating to pyogenesis; generating or forming pus.

**pyogenic bacteria**, *s. pl.* Bacteria that produce suppuration. The most common of these are the *staphylococcus albus*,  *aureus*, and  *citreus*, and the *streptococcus pyogenes*. [SUPPURATION.]

**pŷ-ōid**, *a.* [Gr. *pyon*=pus, and *eidos*=form, appearance.] Resembling pus; partaking of the nature of pus.

**pyoid-corpuscles**, *s. pl.*

**Pathol., Physiol., &c.**: Pus corpuscles, with a tolerably transparent envelope inclosing eight, ten, or more small globules. (*Lebert*.)

**pŷ-ōt**, *s.* [PYAT.]

**pŷr**, **pŷr-ī**, **pŷr-ō**, *pref.* [Gr. *pyr*=fire.] Having relation to, or connection with fire.

**pŷr-ā-cānth**, **pŷr-ā-cānth-ūs**, *s.* [Gr. *pyra-kantha*: *pyr*=fire, and *akantha*=a thorn.]

**Bot.**: *Cratægus pyracantha*, a hawthorn, with oval, lanceolate, glabrous, entire, small evergreen leaves, and coral-red flowers, from the south of Europe.

**pŷr-āc-ō-nīt-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *pyr-*, and Eng. *aconitic*.] Derived from aconic acid by heat.

**pyraconitic-acid**, *s.* [ITACONIC-ACID.]

**\*pŷr-āl**, **\*pŷr-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *pyr(e)*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a funeral pyre.

"Unctuously constituted for the better pyral combustion."—*Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. iv.

**pŷ-rāl-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyral(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Entom.**: The typical family of the group Pyralidina. Antennæ of the male pubescent or ciliated; wings entire, shining, with long fringes. Larva shining, wrinkled, vermiform. (*Stainton*.)

**pŷr-ā-līd-ē-ōūs**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pyralid(ina)*; Eng. suff. *-eous*.] Of or belonging to the Pyralidina.

"The *Pyralideous* group is further divided into two main sections."—*Stainton: Brit. Butterflies and Moths* (1859), ii. 124.

**pŷr-āl-ī-dī-nā**, *s. pl.* [Latin *pyralis*, genit. *pyralid(is)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

**Entom.**: A group of Moths with the fore proportionately much longer than the hind wings; the abdomen and legs long. It contains the Pearls, the Vencers or Grass-moths, and the Knot-horns.

**pŷr-ā-līs**, *s.* [Lat. from Gr. *pyralis*=a kind of pigeon.]

**Entom.**: The typical genus of Pyralidæ. *Pyralis costalis* is the Gold Fringe; *P. farinalis* the Meal-moth.

**pŷr-āl-lō-lite**, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*; Gr *allos*=other, and *lithos*=a stone; Ger. *pyralolith*.]

**Min.**: An altered pyroxene (q. v.), intermediate in composition between true pyroxene and talc. Occurs mostly in limestone at several localities in Finland.

**pŷ-rāme**, *s.* [Fr.] A small water-spaniel.

**pŷr-ā-mīd**, **\*pŷr-ā-mīs**, *s.* [Latin *pyramis* (genit. *pyramidis*), from Gr. *pyramis*, from Egypt. *pir-em-us*=the vertical height of the structure. The Eng. plural was formerly *pyramides*, as in *Shakesp.*: *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.]

1. **Egyptian Antiquities**: A solid structure substantially invariable in form, viz., a simple mass resting on a square or sometimes approximately square base, with the sides facing with slight deviations toward the four principal winds, and tapering off gradually toward the top to a point or to a flat surface, as a substitute for an apex. The proportion of the base to the height is not always the same, nor is the angle of inclination uniform. The pyramids were constructed in platforms, and then revêted or coated with blocks or slabs of granite, as may still be observed in incomplete pyramids. Recently the theory has been maintained that in the case of the largest pyramids, a smaller one was erected as a nucleus, and subsequently enveloped by another layer. The interior of these massive structures contains narrow passages, and some totally dark halls or chambers, and probably served as the burial-places of the kings who had caused them to be constructed. The entrance to these buildings is raised considerably above the level of the base, and was blocked up by a portcullis of granite, so as to be on ordinary occasions inaccessible. In the pyramid of Cheops, the entrance is raised about 47 ft. 6 in. above the base. The pyramids of Egypt begin immediately south of Cairo, and continue southward at varying intervals for nearly seventy miles. The largest is that of Cheops, at Ghizeh, standing on a base each side of which was originally 764 feet long, but owing to the removal of the coating is now only 746 feet. Its perpendicular height, according to Wilkinson, was originally 480 ft. 9 in., present height, 460 ft. The principal chamber, the so-called Crowning Hall or King's Chamber, is 34 ft. 3 in. long, and 17 ft. 1 in. wide. Its roof is formed of massive blocks of granite, over which, with a view to support the weight, other blocks are laid, with clear intervals between. According to Herodotus, the erection of this pyramid employed 100,000 men for twenty years.

2. **Mexican**: The Teocallis, or Houses of the gods, which have come down from Aztec times, are four-sided pyramids rising by terraces to a considerable height. A group of such erections still exists at Teotihuacan, about twenty miles northeast of

the city of Mexico. There are two large pyramids, with some hundred smaller ones. The base of the largest is 900 feet long, its height 160 feet; the height of the second is 130 feet. One is dedicated to the sun, the other to the moon. A yet larger one is at Cholula; its base is 1,488 feet long, its height 178 feet. All the Mexican pyramids face the cardinal points.

3. Hence, applied to any mass or heap more or less resembling a pyramid in form.

"While those deputed to inter the slain  
Heap with a rising pyramid the plain."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xxiii.

4. **Anat.**: A conical bony eminence in the anterior wall of the tympanum of the ear. Also that portion of the *medulla oblongata* forming the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain; two conical eminences known as the posterior pyramids, the *corpora pyramidalia*, leading to the *pons Varolii*, being the anterior pyramids.

5. **Geom.**: A polyhedron bounded by a polygon, having any number of sides, called the base, and by triangles meeting in a common point, called the vertex. Pyramids take different names according to the natures of their bases. They may be triangular, quadrangular, &c., according as their bases are triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, &c. The base and lateral triangles are called faces; the lines in which the faces meet are called edges; the points in which the edges meet are called vertices of the pyramid. A right pyramid is one whose base is a regular polygon, and in which a perpendicular let fall from the vertex upon the base, passes through its center. The regular pyramid is a pyramid bounded by four equilateral triangles. It is called the tetrahedron.

6. **Pyramid Pool**: A game played with fifteen red balls and one white ball, the former being placed in a triangular form at a spot at the top of the table. The object of the players, who play in turn with the white ball, is to pocket as many red balls as possible.

7. **Bot.**: The American calumba or Indian lettuce, *Fraseria carolinensis*.

**pŷ-rām-īd-āl**, **\*pŷ-rām-īd-āl**, *a.* [French *pyramidal*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Pertaining to, or having the form of a pyramid; pyramidal.

"The pyramidal tomb of Caius Cestius."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. i., ch. xi.

2. **Bot.**: Conical, as the prickles of some roses.

**pyramidal bell-flower**, *s.*

**Bot.**: *Campanula pyramidalis*, wild in Carniola, &c.

**pyramidal-muscle**, *s.*

**Anat.**: A small muscle arising from the front of the pubis, and inserted into the *linea alba*. There is also a pyramidal muscle of the nose.

**pyramidal-numbers**, *subst. pl.* The same as FIGURATE-NUMBERS (q. v.).

**pyramidal-zeolite**, *s.* [APOPHYLLITE.]

**pŷ-rām-īd-āl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pyramidal*; *-ly*.]

1. In the form of a pyramid; like a pyramid.
2. By means of, or through the instrumentality of, a pyramid.

"To be but pyramidally extant."—*Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. v.

**pŷ-rām-ī-dēl-lā**, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *pyramis*=pyramid (q. v.).]

**Zoöl.**: The typical genus of Pyramidellidæ. Shell slender, pointed with many plaited or level whorls, apex sinistral, operculum indented on the inner side to adapt it to the columellar plaits. Recent species 111, from the West Indies, Mauritius, and Australia. Fossils twelve, from the Chalk of France and Britain onward.

**pŷ-rām-ī-dēl-lī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyramidel(la)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Zoöl.**: A family of Holostomata (q. v.). Shell spiral, turreted, nucleus minute sinistral, operculum horny. Genera *Pyramidella*, *Chemnitzia*, &c.

**pŷr-ā-mīd-ic**, **pŷr-ā-mīd-ic-āl**, *adj.* [Greek *pyramidikos*, from *pyramis*=a pyramid (q. v.).] Pertaining to or having the form of a pyramid; pyramidal.

"Distinguishable by pyramidal figures."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. iii.

**pŷr-ā-mīd-ic-āl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pyramidal*; *-ly*.] In a pyramidal manner; in the form of a pyramid.

"Thus they rise pyramidally."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xi. (Note.)

**pŷr-ā-mīd-ic-āl-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *pyramidal*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pyramidal.

**pŷr-ā-mīd-ī-ōn**, *s.* [Gr.]

**Arch.**: The small flat pyramid which terminates the top of an obelisk.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**pý-rām'-id-ōid**, s. [Eng. *pyramid*; -oid.]

*Geom.*: A figure or solid resembling a pyramid. Called also a Pyramid.

**pý-rām'-id-ōn**, s. [PYRAMID.]

*Mus.*: An organ stop of 16 ft. or 32 ft. tone, the pipes of which are closed at the top, and pyramidal in shape, the top being more than four times the width of the mouth. From a pipe only 2 ft. 9 in. in length, 2 ft. 3 in. square at top, and 8 in. at the block, the note C C C is produced. Invented by the Rev. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley, Bart., Mus. Doc.

**pýr'-am-ōid**, s. [PYRAMIDOID.]

**pýr-ānt'-i-mōn-īte**, s. [Pref. *pyr.*; and English *antimonite*.]

*Min.*: The same as KERMESITE (q. v.).

**pýr-āph'-rō-lite**, subst. [Prefix *pyr.*; Greek *aphros*=froth, and *lithos*=a stone; Ger. *pyraphrolith*.]

*Petrol.*: An amorphous mixture of felspars and opal, of a more or less vitreous luster, related to obsidian (q. v.).

**pýr-ar'-gill-ite**, s. [Pref. *pyr.*; Gr. *argillos*=clay, and suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A variety of Fahunite (q. v.), containing more water and less of protoxides. It is an altered iolite (q. v.), found in the grauite of Helsingfors, Finland.

**pýr-ar'-gý-rite**, s. [Pref. *pyr.*; Gr. *argyros*=silver, and suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A rhombohedral mineral occurring in crystals and also massive. Hardness, 2-2.5; specific gravity, 5.7-5.9; luster, metallic-adamantine; color, black; streak, cochineal-red; translucent to opaque; fracture, conchoidal. Composition: Sulphur, 17.7; antimony, 22.5; silver, 59.8=100, corresponding to the formula, 3AgS+Sb<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>. Isomorphous with proustite (q. v.). Forms an important ore of silver, found abundantly in some mines.

**pýr-āus'-ta**, s. [Gr. *pyraustēs*=a moth which gets singed in the candle.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Emychidæ. *Pyrausta purpuralis* is the Crimson and Gold Moth.

**pýr-āux'-īte**, s. [Pref. *pyr.*; Greek *auxanō*=to increase, and suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: The same as PYROPHYLLITE (q. v.).

**pýre**, s. [Lat. *pyra*, from Gr. *pyra*, from *pyr*=fire.] A pile or heap of combustible materials on which dead bodies were laid to be burnt to ashes; a funeral pile.

**pýr-ē-lā'-in**, s. [Pref. *pyr.*, and English *elain*.] [PYROSTEARIN.]

**pý-rē'-nā**, subst. [Gr. *pyrēn*=the stone of stone fruit.]

*Bot.*: The stone formed by the hardened endocarp of some fruits, as the drupe.

**pýr-ēn-ār'-ī-ūm**, s. [Lat. *pyren* (genit. *pyrenis*); neut. sing. adj. suff. -arium.]

*Bot.*: Pomum (q. v.). (*Desvaux*.)

**pý-rēne**, s. [Gr. *pyr*=fire; Eng. suff. -ene.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>10</sub>. One of the hydrocarbons obtained in the dry distillation of fats, resins, and coal. It is tasteless, inodorous, and crystallizes in colorless plates, melts at 142°, is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, but very soluble in ether, benzene, and carbon disulphide. When treated with fuming hydriodic acid at 200°, it is converted into pyrene hexahydric, which melts at 127°.

**pyrene-quinone**, s.

*Chem.*: C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. A crystalline body produced by heating pyrene with potassium dichromate and sulphuric acid. It forms brick-red needles.

**pý-rē'-nē**, s. [PYRENA.]

*Bot.* (pl.): The separate sections of which some fruits, as the medlar, are composed. (*Thome*.)

**Pýr-ē-nē'-an**, a. [See def.] Of, or pertaining to, the Pyrenees, a range of mountains separating France from Spain.

**Pyrenean-desman**, s.

*Zool.*: *Myogale pyrenaica*. [MYOGALE.]

**pýr-ē-nē-īte**, subst. [After the Pyrenees, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*); Fr. & Ger. *pyrenait*.]

*Min.*: A variety of Melanite-garnet (q. v.), found in very sharp rhombic dodecahedrons in a black to gray schist near Barèges, Hautes-Pyrénées.

**pý-rē'-nī-ūm**, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *pyren*.]

*Bot.*: Either the receptacle or perithecium of certain fungals.

**pýr-ēn-ō'-dē-ōūs**, **pý-rēn'-ō-dine**, a. [Modern Lat. *pyrena* (q. v.), and Gr. *eidos*=form.]

*Bot.*: Wart-like.

**pý-rēn-ō-mý-çē-tēs**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pyrena*, and Gr. *mykēs* (genit. *mykētos*)=a fungus.]

*Bot.*: A section of Ascomycetous and Conicomyetous Fungals having a closed nuclear fruit. (*Fries*.) Now divided into the orders Sphæriacei and Phaciacei.

**pý-rē'-thrīn**, s. [Lat. *pyrethrum*; -in.]

*Chem.*: A name given by Pariset to a soft resin extracted from *Radix pyrethri* by alcohol and ether. Later researches have shown it to be a mixture of two oils and a resin.

**pý-rē'-thrūm**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *pyrethron*=a hot spicy plant of the pellitory kind (*Anthemis pyrethrum*).]

*Bot.*: A genus of Chrysanthemæ, reduced by Sir Joseph Hooker to a sub-genus of *Matricaria*, having the receptacle almost flat. *Matricaria inodora*, formerly *Pyrethrum inodorum*; another, *M. parthenium*, formerly *Pyrethrum parthenium*, is an escape or a denizen. [FEVERFEW.]

**pý-rēt'-ic**, a. & s. [Fr. *pyrétique*, from Latin neut. pl. *pyretica*, from Gr. *pyretos*=(1) burning heat, (2) fever, from *pyr*=fire.]

A. As adj.: Useful in fevers or feverishness.

B. As subst.: A medicine for the cure of fever.

**pýr-ē-tōl'-ō-gý**, s. [Greek *pyretos*, and *logos*=a discourse.] [PYRETIC.]

*Med.*: That branch of medical science which treats of fevers.

**pý-rēx'-i-ā**, s. [Fr. *pyrexie*, from Gr. *pyrexō*, 1 fut. of *pyressō*=to be feverish.] [PYRELIC.]

*Pathol.*: The pyrexial state, or fever (q. v.). (*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, ii. 158.)

**pý-rēx'-ic-al**, **pý-rēx'-ī-al**, a. [Modern Latin *pyrexia*]; -ical, -ial.] Pertaining to fever; feverish.

**pý-rēx'-y**, s. [PYREXIA.]

**pýr'-gī-tā**, s. [Gr. *pyrgitēs*=of or belonging to a tower; *pyrgos*=a tower.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Fringillidæ, containing the Sparrows.

**pýr'-gōm**, s. [Gr. *pyrgōma*=a tower.]

*Min.*: The same as FASSAITE (q. v.).

**pýr-hē-lī-ōm'-ē-tēr**, s. [Gr. *pyr*=fire; *hēlios*=the sun, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument invented by Pouillet for measuring the amount of heat radiated from the sun. It consists of a shallow cylinder of very thin copper or silver on a stem, provided with means of attachment to a stationary object, and carrying a disk on which the shadow of the cylinder may be received, so that it may be pointed directly toward the sun. The cylinder is blackened in order to absorb all the heat possible, and is filled with water in which the bulb of a thermometer is placed. The instrument, at the atmospheric temperature, is first shaded from the sun, but exposed to the sky for five minutes, and the difference of temperature noted, the shading screen is then withdrawn, and the cylinder exposed to the direct action of the sun's rays for five minutes, and the temperature noted, when it is again shaded for five minutes, and the fall of the thermometer observed.

**pýr'-ī**, pref. [PYR.]

**pýr'-ī-chrō'-līte**, s. [Prefix *pyri*; Gr. *chroa*=color, and *lithos*=a stone.]

*Min.*: The same as PYROSTILPNIITE (q. v.).

**pýr'-ī-dīne**, s. [Gr. *pyr*=fire; *eidos*=form, and suff. -ine (*Chem.*).]

*Chem.*: C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N. A base discovered by Anderson in his investigations on bone-oil, and obtained in small quantity by the action of phosphoric anhydride on isoamylic nitrate. It is a colorless, mobile liquid, of sharp, nauseous odor, specific gravity .986 at 0°, soluble in water in all proportions, and boils steadily at 116.5°. With hydrochloric acid it yields a deliquescent salt, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N·HCl, whose yellow platinochloride, (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N·HCl)<sub>2</sub>PtCl<sub>4</sub>, is very insoluble in water. On heating pyridine with sodium it is converted into solid dipyridine, which melts at 108°, and crystallizes in needles.

**pýr-īd'-ī-ūm**, s. [Latin, from Greek *pyridion*, dimin. from *pyr*=a spark, or *pyros*=wheat.]

*Bot.*: Pomum (q. v.). (*Mirbel*.)

**pýr'-ī-form**, a. [Lat. *pyrum*=a pear, and *forma*=form.] Having the shape or form of a pear; obconical.

**pýr-ī-tā'-ceōūs** (ce as sh), a. [Eng. *pyrite*]; -aceous.] Pyritic (q. v.).

**pý-rī'-tēs**, s. [Gr. *pyritēs*, which embraced both iron and copper pyrites, including marcasite and pyrrhotite; Ger. *eisenkies*, *kies*.]

*Min.*: An isometric mineral occurring frequently crystallized, also massive, in mammillary forms with fibrous structure, and stalactitic with crystalline surface. Hardness, 6-6.5; specific gravity, 4.83-5.2; luster, metallic, splendent; color, pale brass-yellow; streak, greenish-black; opaque; fracture conchoidal, uneven; brittle; strikes fire when struck with a hammer. Composition: Sulphur, 53.3; iron, 46.7=100, which yields the formula FeS<sub>2</sub>. Other elements sometimes replace a part of the iron, but only in small quantity. Dana divides this species into: (1) Ordinary; (a) distinct crystals;

(b) nodular or concretionary; (c) stalactitic; (d) amorphous. (2) Niccoliferous; (3) cobaltiferous; (4) cupriferous; (5) stanniferous; (6) auriferous; (7) argentiferous; (8) thalliferous. Occurs abundantly distributed in rocks of all ages, either as crystals, crystal-grains, or nodules, also in metaliferous veins.

**pý-rīt'-ic**, **pý-rīt'-ic-al**, **pýr'-īt-ōūs**, a. [Eng. *pyrite*]; -ic, -ical, -ous.] Of or pertaining to pyrites; containing or resembling pyrites.

**pýr-īt-īf'-ēr-ōūs**, a. [Lat. *pyrit(es)*, and *fero*=to bear or produce.] Producing or containing pyrites.

**pýr-īt-īze**, v. t. [Eng. *pyrite*]; -ize.] To convert into pyrites.

**pýr-ī-tō-hē'-drāl**, a. [PYRITOHEDRON.] Crystal-like pyrites in hemihedral modifications, having the opposite planes parallel.

**pýr-ī-tō-hē'-drōn**, s. [Gr. *pyritēs*=pyrites, and *hedra*=a base.]

*Crystall.*: The pentagonal dodecahedron, a common form of pyrites.

**pýr-ī-tōld**, s. [Eng. *pyrite*]; -oid.]

*Crystall.*: The same as PYRITOHEDRON (q. v.).

**pý-rī-tō-lāmp'-rite**, s. [Eng. *pyrite*]; o connective; Greek *lampros*=bright, and suffix -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A name given to the so-called Arsenic-silver from Andreasberg, Harz. It is now shown to be a mixture.

**pýr-ī-tōl'-ō-gý**, s. [Eng. *pyrite*]; suff. -ology.] A treatise or dissertation on pyrites; facts concerning pyrites.

**pýr-īt-ōūs**, a. [PYRITIC.]

**pýr-o**, pref. [PYR.]

**pýr-ō-ā-çēt'-ic**, a. [Pref. *pyro*, and Eng. *acetic*.] Derived from acetic acid by heat.

**pyroacetic-spirit**, s. [ACETONE.]

**pýr-ō-ā'-çid**, s. [Pref. *pyro*, and Eng. *acid*.]

*Chem.*: An acid formed from another by means of the action of heat.

**pýr-ō-āl-i-zār'-ic**, a. [Pref. *pyro*, and English *alizaric*.] Derived from alizaric acid by heat.

**pyroalizaric-acid**, s. [PTHALIC-ANHYDRIDE.]

**pýr-ō-āu'-rite**, s. [Prefix *pyro*; Latin *aurum*=gold, and suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A name given by Igelström to a mineral of a gold-like color occurring in six-sided tables. Crystallization, hexagonal. Composition: Sesquioxide of iron, 23.9; magnesia, 35.8; water, 40.3=100, yielding the formula, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.3HO+6MgHO+6HO. Found at Longban, Wermland, Sweden.

**\*pýr-ō-bāl'-lō-gý**, s. [Pref. *pyro*; Gr. *ballō*=to throw, to hurl, and suff. -ology.] The art or science of artillery.

"Gobesius' military architecture and pyroballology."—*Sterne*: *Tristram Shandy*, i. 180.

**pýr-ō-bēn'-zō-līne**, s. [Pref. *pyro*, and English *benzoline*.] [LOPHINE.]

**pýr-ō-cām-phrēt'-ic**, a. [Pref. *pyro*, and Eng. *camphretic*.] Derived from camphretic acid by heat.

**pyrocamporetic-acid**, s.

*Chemistry*: C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. A pale yellow, viscid oil, heavier than water, produced by the slow distillation of camphretic acid. It has an aromatic odor, a sour burning taste, boils at 210°, and is soluble in alcohol and ether, producing strongly acid solutions.

**pýr-ō-cāt'-ē-chīn**, s. [Pref. *pyro*, and Eng. *catechin*.] [OXYPHENIC-ACID.]

**pýr-ō-cāt'-ē-chū'-ic**, a. [Pref. *pyro*, and Eng. *catechuic*.] Derived from catechuic acid by heat.

**pyrocatechuic-acid**, s. [OXYPHENIC-ACID.]

**pýr'-ō-chlōre**, s. [Pref. *pyro*, and Gr. *chlōros*=green; Ger. *pyrochlor*.]

*Mineralogy*:

1. An isometric mineral occurring in octahedrons in the zircon-syenite of Norway, and of Miask, Orenburg, Russia. Hardness, 5-5.5; specific gravity, 4.2-4.35; luster, vitreous; color, dark reddish-brown; streak, lighter; subtranslucent to opaque. Composition: A columbate of lime and cerium, with various other bases in variable amount.

2. The same as MICROLITE (q. v.).

**pýr-ō-chrō'-ā**, s. [PYROCHROITE.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Pyrochroidæ (q. v.). The best known are *Pyrochroa coccinea*, the Cardinal Beetle, and *P. rubens*, a beautiful scarlet species.

**pýr-ō-chrō'-ī-dæ**, subst. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pyrochro(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Entom.*: A family of Coleoptera, sub-tribe Trachelia or Trachelides. The body, which is flat, is

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çil, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



elongated and narrowed in front, the antennæ in the males are pectinated or feathery, the elytra completely cover the abdomen. The larvæ feed on rotten wood. The perfect insects are seen on flowers.

**p̄r-ō-chrō-īte**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Greek *chroa*=color, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*.)]

*Min.*: A foliated mineral found in veins in magnetite at Paisberg. Hardness, 2.5; luster, pearly; color, white, changing on exposure to black. Composition: Protoxide of manganese, 79.8; water, 20.2=100, corresponding with the formula, MnOHO. A brucite in which sesquioxide of iron replaces magnesia.

**p̄r-ō-cit-ric**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *citric*.] Derived from citric acid by heat.

**pyrocitric-acids**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: Acids produced by the destructive distillation of citric acid, viz., aconitic, citraconic and itaconic acids.

**p̄r-ō-clāš-īte**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *klasis*=a breaking, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*.)]

*Min.*: The same as PYROGUANITE (q. v.).

**p̄r-ō-cōl-lō-dī-ōn**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro*, and Eng. *collodion*.] A smokeless powder invented by Professor Mendelejeff, of Russia, in 1896. It is a new form of nitro-cellulose, midway between ordinary gun-cotton, which contains about 18 per cent. of nitrogen and collodion containing about 11½ per cent. The great advantages of the new powder are its homogeneity of substance and its regularity and completeness of combustion. It develops greater initial velocities with smaller pressure than the old forms of smoke-giving powders.

**p̄r-ō-cō-mēn-īc**, *a.* [PYROMECONIC.]

**p̄r-ōc-ō-nīne**, *subst.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and English *conine*.]

*Chem.*: A basic poisonous substance said to be produced by the dry distillation of hemlock. (*Watts*.)

**p̄r-ōc-ō-nīte**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Greek *konis*=a powder, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*.)]

*Min.*: The same as PACHNOLITE (q. v.).

**p̄r-ō-dēx-trīn**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and English *dextrin*.]

*Chem.*: Pyroglucic acid. A product obtained by roasting the starch of cereal grain, potatoes, maize, &c., dissolving in hot water, filtering, evaporating the filtrate over a water bath, and drying the residue at 140°.

**p̄r-ō-gāl-lāte**, *s.* [Eng. *pyrogall(ic)*; *-ate*.]

*Chem.*: A salt of pyrogallic acid.

**p̄r-ō-gāl-leīn**, *subst.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and English *gallein*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>20</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>10</sub>+8H<sub>2</sub>O. An uncrystallizable substance produced by the action of ammonia or pyrogallic acid. It forms brown precipitates with many metallic salts, but they decompose during the washing.

**p̄r-ō-gāl-līc**, *adj.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and English *gallic*.] Derived from gallic acid by heat.

**pyrogallic-acid**, *s.*

*Chemistry*: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>3</sub>=C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>3</sub>. Pyrogallol. An acid, discovered by Scheele, who considered it sublimed gallic acid, and prepared it by heating gallic acid in a stream of carbonic anhydride. It crystallizes in long flattened prisms, soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 115°, and boils at 210°. Its solutions reduce the salts of gold, silver, and mercury, and give a deep blue color with ferrous salts. It dissolves in potash or soda, forming a solution which rapidly absorbs oxygen from the air and turns black. Extensively used in photography as a reducing agent. Its salts, the pyrogallates, are little known.

**p̄r-ō-gāl-lōl**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *gallol*.] [PYROGALLIC-ACID.]

**pyrogallol-phthalein**. [GALLEIN.]

**p̄r-ō-gēn**, *s.* [PYROGENIC.]

1. *Chem. (pl.)*: Pyro-acids and other products of the action of heat on organic bodies. (*Watts*.)

2. Electricity.

**p̄r-ō-gēn-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *gennad*=to beget.]

1. *Pathol.*: Producing or tending to produce feverishness.

2. *Chem.*: Produced by heat.

**pyrogenic-acid**, *s.* [FORMIC-ACID.]

**p̄r-ō-gēn-ōūs**, *adj.* [PYROGENIC.] Produced by fire; igneous.

**p̄r-ō-glū-ċic**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *glucic*.] Derived from gluten by heat.

**pyroglucic-acid**, *s.* [PYRODEXTRIN.]

**p̄r-ō-glŷċ-ī**, *pref.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and English *glyc(er)in*.] Derived from glycerin by heat.

**p̄r-ōg-nōm-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *gnōmōn*=an index.] Applied to certain minerals, which, when heated to a certain degree, exhibit an incandescent glow, probably arising from a new disposition of their molecules. (*Annandale*.)

**p̄r-ōg-nōs-tīc**, *adj.* [Prefix *pyro-*, and Eng. *gnostic*.] Pertaining to the phenomena exhibited on application of the blowpipe.

**p̄r-ō-grāph**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *grapho*=to write, to draw.] An apparatus for engraving on wood or leather by means of a red-hot metallic point. The most improved form of this apparatus consists of a tube six inches in length and about half an inch in diameter, provided at its lower extremity with a screw-cap and a small support. At the other end there is a bent rod, to which the drawing point is fixed by means of a screw. For the formation of the combustible gas and the heating of the rod, sulphuric ether is employed. This liquid, like benzine, is quite inflammable, and care must be taken not to pour it out near a flame. In a closed receptacle it is safe enough. After the flame has been regulated it is possible to work for two consecutive hours at an expense of a cent for ether. The vapors disengage themselves constantly and feed the small flame, which is barely perceptible. The heat is always uniform, and even on leather a sure and sharp execution of the design is possible. The finest and most delicate lines can be drawn, and there is no danger of burning holes in the material. As the left hand is free, the object to be ornamented can be turned in any position while the work is in progress.

**p̄r-ōg-ra-phŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *grapho*=to write.] A process of reproducing designs on wood by means of a heated metallic cylinder or plate, which burns into the wood an impression of the die borne in relief on its surface.

**p̄r-ō-grā-vūre**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Fr. *gravure*=engraving.]

1. The art or process of engraving on wood or leather by means of a pyrograph (q. v.).

2. A picture produced by the process of pyrogravure.

**p̄r-ō-lā**, *subst.* [From Lat. *pyrus*=a pear tree, which it somewhat resembles in foliage.]

*Bot.*: Winter-green; the typical genus of Pyrolaceæ (q. v.). Petals five, distinct; filaments subulate, anther cells generally with a single pore, rarely with two. Valves of the capsules connected at the margin with a web. North Temperate Zone. Species about twelve.

**p̄r-ō-lā-ċĕ-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrol(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: Winter-greens; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Ericales. Herbs or undershrubs, leaves simple, entire, or toothed. Sepals five, persistent; corolla four- or five-parted; stamens twice as many, half sometimes abortive; anthers two-celled, opening by pores; ovary superior, four- or five-celled, many seeded; fruit capsular; seeds minute. In fir woods, &c., in the Northern Temperate Zone. Genera five, species twenty. (*Lindley*.)

**p̄r-ō-lā-tōr**, *subst.* [PYROLATRY.] A fire-worship.

**p̄r-ō-lā-trŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *latreia*=worship.] Fire-worship (q. v.).

**p̄r-ō-lĕ-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrol(a)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Ericaceæ, equivalent to Lindley's order Pyrolaceæ. (*Sir J. Hooker, &c.*)

**p̄r-ō-lĕ-īc**, *adj.* [Pref. *pyr-*, and Eng. *oleic*.] Derived from oleic acid by heat.

**pyroleic-acid**, *s.* [SEBACIC-ACID.]

**p̄r-ō-lĕ-tēr**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *ollymi*=to destroy.] An apparatus for extinguishing fire, especially on board ship. Hydrochloric acid and carbonate of soda, partly dissolved, and partly suspended in water are pumped into a cylinder, and the carbonic acid thence generated is projected into the fire.

**p̄r-ō-lĕ-nĕ-ōūs**, *adj.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *lignous*.] Derived from wood by heat.

**pyroligneous-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: Impure acetic acid, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood.

**p̄r-ō-lĕ-nīte**, *s.* [PYROLIGNEOUS.]

*Chem.*: A salt of pyroligneous acid.

**p̄r-ō-līne**, *s.* [PYRROL.]

**p̄r-ō-līth-ō-fĕl-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *lithofellic*.] Derived from lithofellic acid by heat.

**pyrolithofellic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Produced by the dry distillation of lithofellic-acid. It crystallizes in small, colorless, rhomboidal prisms, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether and alcohol, very soluble in boiling alcohol, and melts at 205°.

**p̄r-ōl-ī-vīl-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *pyr-*; Eng. *olivil*, and suff. *-ic*.] Derived from olivil acid by heat.

**pyrolivilic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>5</sub>=2C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.H<sub>2</sub>O. A colorless oil, heavier than water, obtained by the dry distillation of olivil. It boils at 200°, is insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and dissolves readily in caustic potash, but does not yield a crystallizable salt.

**p̄r-ōl-ō-gīst**, *s.* [Eng. *pyrolog(y)*; *-ist*.] One who studies or is versed in pyrology, or the laws of heat.

**p̄r-ōl-ō-gŷ**, *s.* [Greek *pyr*=fire; suff. *-ology*.] The science of heat.

**p̄r-ō-lū-sīte**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Greek *louō*=to wash, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*.)]

*Min.*: One of the most important of the ores of manganese. Crystallization, orthorhombic; frequently occurring massive to earthy, soiling the fingers. Hardness, 2-2.5; specific gravity, 4.82; luster, metallic; color, iron-black to steel-gray; streak, black; opaque; brittle. Composition: Manganese, 63.3; oxygen, 36.7=100; yielding the formula, MnO<sub>2</sub>. Extensively worked in many localities. Used in preparing oxygen gas, with which it parts at a red heat; and also in glass-making.

**p̄r-ō-māch-īte**, *s.* [Gr. *pyromachos*=resisting fire: *pyr*=fire, and *machomai*=to fight; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*.)]

*Min.*: A family of silicates characterized by their difficult fusibility. (*Glocker*.)

**p̄r-ō-māg-nĕt-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and English *magnetic* (q. v.).] Capable of being rendered magnetic by heat.

**p̄r-ō-māl-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *malic*.] Derived from malic acid by heat.

**pyromalic-acid**, *s.* [MALEIC-ACID.]

**p̄r-ō-mān-ċŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *manteia*=divination.] Divination by fire.

"Four kinds of divination, hydromancy, pyromancy, aeromancy, geomancy."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

**p̄r-ō-mā-nī-a**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *mania* (q. v.).] Insanity, marked by an irresistible desire to destroy by fire.

**p̄r-ō-mān-tīc**, *a. & s.* [PYROMANCY.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to pyromancy.

"The pyromantic genii  
Are mighty." *Greene: Friar Bacon*.

B. *As subst.*: One who pretends to divine by fire.

**p̄r-ō-mār-īc**, *adj.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and English (*pi*)*maric*.] Derived from pimaric acid by heat.

**pyromaric-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: An acid probably identical with sylvic acid (q. v.).

**p̄r-ō-mĕ-ċōn-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and English *meconic*.] Derived from meconic acid by heat.

**pyromeconic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Pyromeconic acid. A monobasic acid discovered by Sertürner in 1817, and prepared by the dry distillation of meconic or of comenic acid at 260° to 320°. It crystallizes in large transparent tables or in long colorless needles, soluble in water and in alcohol, melts at 120°, but begins to sublime at 100°. Its aqueous solution is colored red by ferric salts. It is a weak acid, and its salts are very indefinite and unstable.

**p̄r-ōm-ĕ-lāne**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *melas*=black.]

*Mineral.*: A name given by Shepard to a mineral found in angular grains in some gold-washings in North Carolina. Hardness, 6.5; specific gravity, 3.87; luster, resinous; color, reddish to yellowish-brown, and black; subtranslucent. Composition: A titanate of alumina and iron. Dana suggests that it is a variety of titanite (q. v.).

**p̄r-ōm-ĕ-līne**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *mēlinos*=a clear yellow.]

*Min.*: The same as MORENOSITE (q. v.).

**p̄r-ō-mĕl-līt-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and English *mellitic*.] Derived from mellitic acid by heat.

**pyromellitic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>8</sub>=C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>(CO·OH)<sub>4</sub>. A tetrabasic acid produced by the dry distillation of mellitic acid at as low a temperature as possible. It crystallizes in colorless triclinic prisms, slightly soluble in cold, very soluble in boiling water and in alcohol. Heated to 100°, it loses 12½ per cent. of water, at 240° it melts and sublimes with partial decomposition. The pyromellitates are colorless, crystalline, very soluble in water, insoluble in strong alcohol.

**pyromellitic-anhydride**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>=C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>(CO)<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Obtained by distilling sodic mellitate with one and a half times its weight of sulphuric acid. It melts at 286°, and, on being distilled, solidifies to a mass of large crystals.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.



**p̄r-ōm-ēr-ide, s.** [Prefix *pyro-*; Gr. *meros*=a part, and suff. *-ide*.]

**Petrology:** A name originally given to certain quartz-felsites which contained spherules of felsite of varying size, having a more or less radiating fibrous structure. Most of these rocks are now included by English petrologists under the name Rhyolite (q. v.), irrespective of their geological age.

**p̄r-ō-mēt-a-morph-īsm, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *metamorphism*.] [HYDROMETAMORPHISM.]

**p̄r-ōm-ēt-ēr, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *meter* (q. v.).] A term originally applied to an instrument in the form of a single metallic bar, employed by Muschenbroek about 1730, to indicate temperatures above the boiling point of mercury, 660° Fahr. It is now applied to any instrument used for such purpose. The first which came into extensive use was that of Wedgwood, about 1780; it was devised and used by him for testing the heat of his pottery and porcelain kilns. No fewer than eleven different modes have been proposed or actually employed for measuring high temperatures: (1) By contraction of clay on exposure to heat, as in Wedgwood's; (2) by expansion of bars of different metals; (3) by change of pressure in confined gases; (4) by the amount of heat imparted to a cold mass; (5) by the fusing-point of solids; (6) by conduction and radiation of heat, depending upon observations with thermometers of moderate range at relative distances [PYROSCOPE]; (7) by color, as red and white heat; (8) by change in velocity of sounds depending on the change of pitch in musical notes; (9) by resolution of chemical compounds; (10) by generation of electricity, as in Becquerel's thermo-electric pyrometer; (11) by change in resistance to electricity, as in Siemens' pyrometer, which depends on the increased resistance offered by an iron or platinum wire to the passage of electricity. Of all these, the third (M. Lamy's), depending on the measurement of the tension of carbonic-acid gas developed from marble when heated, and the last, are considered the best.

¶ Tremeschini's pyrometer is founded on the expansion of a thin plate of platinum, heated by a mass of metal previously raised to the temperature of the medium. The Trampler pyrometer is based upon the difference in the coefficients of dilatation for iron and graphite; the Gauntlet pyrometer on the difference of those of iron and fire-clay. The Ducomet pyrometer consists of a series of rings made of alloys which have slightly different melting points. [THALPOTASIMETER.] In pyrometers on the Watertype principle, the temperature is determined by noting the amount of heat communicated to a current of water of known temperature which is kept circulating in the medium to be observed.

**p̄r-ō-mēt-rīc, p̄r-ō-mēt-rī-cal, a.** [Prefix *pyro-*, and Eng. *metric, metrical* (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to the pyrometer or pyrometry; ascertained or determined by pyrometry.

**p̄r-ōm-ēt-tr̄y, s.** [PYROMETER.] The act, art, or process of measuring degrees of heat; that branch of science which treats of the measurement of heat.

**p̄r-ō-mōr-in-tān-nīc, a.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *morintannic*.] Derived from morintannic acid by heat.

**pyromorintannic-acid, s.** [OXYPHENIC-ACID.]

**p̄r-ō-morph-īte, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *morphē*=form, and suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

**Min.:** A lead salt found mostly in veins, with other ores of lead. Crystallization, hexagonal. Hardness, 3.5-4; specific gravity, 6.5-7.1, though somewhat lower when part of the lead is replaced by lime; luster, resinous; color, shades of green, yellow, brown, sometimes gray to white; streak, white; transparent to subtranslucent; fracture, subconchoidal, uneven; brittle. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 15.7; oxide of lead, 74.1; chlorine, 2.6; lead, 7.6=100; proportionate to phosphate of lead, 89.8; chloride of lead, 10.2=100. Formula (3PbO)<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>3</sub>+PbCl. Arsenic acid sometimes replaces part of the phosphoric acid. Isomorphous with mimetite (q. v.). Dana makes the following subdivisions: (1) Ordinary; (a) in crystals; (b) acicular and moss-like aggregations; (c) concretionary; (d) fibrous; (e) granular massive; (f) earthy. (2) Polysphærite, containing lime; specific gravity, 5.89-6.44; color, shades of brown; this includes miesite, nussierite, and cherokine (see these words). (3) Chromiferous. (4) Arseniferous. (5) Pseudomorphous; (a) after galena; (b) after cerussite.

**p̄r-ō-mor-phō-sīs, s.** [Gr. *pyr*=fire, and *morphōsis*=a shaping.]

**Petrol.:** The change produced in rocks by contact with igneous lavas.

**p̄r-ō-mor-phōus, a.** [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *morphē*=shape, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

**Min.:** Having the property of crystallizing by the agency of fire.

**p̄r-ō-mūc-ām-īde, s.** [Prefix *pyro-*, and Eng. *mucamide*.]

**Chemistry:** C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>=C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub> } N. A crystalline substance obtained by heating to 120° a mixture of ethylic pyromucate and strong aqueous ammonia. It is soluble in water and alcohol, melts at 130°, and sublimes easily without decomposition.

**p̄r-ō-mūc-īc, a.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *mucic*.] Derived from or containing mucic acid.

**pyromucic-acid, s.**

**Chem.:** C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>3</sub>=C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub> } O. A monobasic acid discovered by Scheele in 1780, and prepared by the dry distillation of mucic acid, or by the oxidation of furfural. It crystallizes in colorless needles or prisms, slightly soluble in cold water, very soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, melts at 134°, and sublimes below this temperature. The pyromucates of the alkali metals, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>3</sub>MO<sub>3</sub>, are very soluble in water and alcohol, but crystallize with difficulty. The other pyromucates are crystalline, and soluble in hot water.

**pyromucic-alcohol, s.**

**Chem.:** A dark-red oily liquid produced by the action of alcoholic potash, or of sodium amalgam on furfural. It is insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and is decomposed by distillation.

**pyromucic-aldehyde, s.** [FURFUROL.]

**pyromucic-chloride, s.**

**Chem.:** C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Cl. An oily liquid obtained by distilling pyromucic acid with phosphorus pentachloride. It boils at 170°, and is resolved by water into pyromucic acid.

**pyromucic-ether, s.**

**Chemistry:** C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)O<sub>3</sub>. Ethylic pyromucate. Obtained by distilling a mixture of pyromucic acid, alcohol, and hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in leaves, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 84°, and boils at 208-210°.

**p̄r-ō-nōm-īcs, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *nomos*=a law.] The science of heat.

**p̄r-ōpē, s.** [Gr. *pyrōpos*=fire-like.]

**Min.:** One of the garnet-group, in which magnesia predominates among the other protoxide bases. It also contains chromium. Color, a deep-red; transparent. Found associated with serpentines, and in streams in Bohemia. Much used in jewelry.

**p̄r-ō-pēc-tīc, a.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *pectic*.] Derived from or containing pectic acid.

**pyropectic-acid, s.**

**Chem.:** C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>9</sub>. Obtained by heating pectin or any of its derivatives to 200°. It is a black powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in alkaline liquids, and forms brown uncrystallizable salts.

**p̄r-ō-phāne, s.** [PYROPHANOUS.]

**Min.:** A name given to hydrophane (q. v.) which has been steeped in melted wax for some time, when it becomes transparent, and exhibits a play of color when heated.

**p̄r-ōph-ān-ōūs, adj.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Greek *phainō*=to show.] Rendered transparent by heat.

**p̄r-ō-phōne, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *phōnē*=a sound.] An instrument invented by Kastner, the sounds of which are produced by jets of gas burning under glass tubes. It has three manuals.

**p̄r-ō-phōr-īc, p̄r-ōph-ōr-ōūs, a.** [Mod. Lat. *pyrophor(us)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic, -ous*.] Pertaining to or resembling pyrophorus.

**p̄r-ōph-ōr-ūs, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *phoros*=bearing.]

1. **Chem.:** A term applied to any substance capable of taking fire spontaneously, or on a slight elevation of temperature. The pyrophorus of Homberg is a mixture of alum and sugar carefully carbonized in an open pan, and then heated to redness in a flask free from air. It ignites on exposure to the air.

2. **Entom.:** A genus of Elateridæ, emitting light at will from two rounded spots on the prothorax. About ninety species are known, all from America. They fly by night, and, in structure, differ widely from the fireflies of the Eastern hemisphere. The type of the genus is *Pyrophorus noctilucus*, the West Indian Firefly. [FIREFLY.]

**p̄r-ō-phōs-phām-īc, a.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *phosphamic*.] Derived from or containing phosphamic acid.

**pyrophosphamic-acid, s.**

**Chem.:** P<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>5</sub>O<sub>6</sub>=P<sub>2</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. A tribasic acid produced by heating an aqueous solution of pyrophosphodiamic acid. It is a semi-solid, non-crystalline mass with an acid reaction; soluble in alcohol, and capable of bearing a strong heat without decomposition.

**p̄r-ō-phōs-phō-, pref.** [Prefs. *pyro-*, and *phos-pho-*.] Derived from or containing phosphorus.

**pyrophospho-diamic-acid, s.**

**Chem.:** P<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>5</sub>=P<sub>2</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. A dibasic acid produced by the action of alkalis on an alcoholic solution of phosphorus chloronitride. It is soluble in water and alcohol.

**pyrophospho-triamic-acid, s.**

**Chem.:** P<sub>2</sub>N<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O<sub>4</sub>=P<sub>2</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>HO<sub>4</sub>. A tetrabasic acid formed by the successive action of ammonia and water on phosphoric oxychloride. It is a white amorphous powder, almost insoluble in water, but slowly attacked by it, even at ordinary temperatures. All the pyrophospho-triamates are insoluble, or very sparingly soluble, in water.

**p̄r-ō-phōs-phōr-īc, a.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *phosphoric*.] Derived from or containing phosphoric acid.

**pyrophosphoric-acid, s.**

**Chem.:** H<sub>4</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>=H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·HPO<sub>3</sub>. A tetrabasic acid discovered by Dr. Clark of Aberdeen, and readily prepared by evaporating a solution of orthophosphoric acid, till its temperature rises to 215°. It forms opaque indistinct crystals, slightly soluble in water. When heated to redness, it is converted into metaphosphoric acid. It forms four classes of salts, three acid and one neutral, represented by the formulæ, MH<sub>3</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, M<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, M<sub>3</sub>HP<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, and M<sub>4</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>.

**p̄r-ō-phōs-phōr-īte, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *phosphorite*.]

**Min.:** A snow-white earthy mineral, sometimes botryoidal. From a mean of two analyses, after eliminating impurities, Shepard obtained: Phosphoric acid, 51.67; magnesia, 3.17; lime, 45.16=100, the calculated formula being Mg<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>+4(Ca<sub>3</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>+Ca<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>). Found in the West Indian Islands.

**p̄r-ō-phyl-līte, subst.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *phyllite*.]

**Min.:** An orthorhombic mineral occurring in foliated and radiated lamellar masses, sometimes compact or cryptocrystalline, constituting schistose rocks. Hardness, 1-2; specific gravity, 2.75-2.92; luster, pearly, massive kinds dull or glistening; color, white, apple-green, gray, yellow; feel, greasy. Composition: Silica, 65.0; alumina, 29.8; water, 5.2=100. Formula, 4Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>15SiO<sub>2</sub>+4HO. This species was founded upon the analysis of a specimen from Siberia, which yielded the formula Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>3SiO<sub>2</sub>+HO. When heated, the foliated varieties expand to many times their original bulk.

**pyrophyllite-rock, s.**

**Petrol.:** Rocks consisting almost entirely of pyrophyllite in a very compact form. Formerly included with talcose rocks.

**p̄r-ō-phyl-sa-līte, subst.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *physalite*; Ger. *pyrophysalith*.]

**Min.:** A variety of topaz, occurring in large, coarse, opaque crystals, and massive, at Finbo, Sweden. Intumesces when heated.

**p̄r-ō-pīn, s.** [Gr. *pyrōpos*=fiery; *-in* (Chem.).]

**Chem.:** The name given by Thomson to a red substance extracted from elephants' teeth, apparently an albuminoid. (Watts.)

**p̄r-ō-pīss-īte, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *pīssa*=pitch, and suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

**Min.:** A name given to an earthy, friable substance, of a greenish-brown color, and no luster, which forms a thin layer in lignite at Weissenfels, near Halle. Dana points out that it is a mixture of species, and needs proper investigation.

**p̄r-ō-qui-nōl, s.** [Prefix *pyro-*, and Eng. *quinol*.] [HYDROQUINONE.]

**p̄r-ō-ra-çē-mīc, a.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and English *racemic*.] Derived from or containing racemic acid.

**pyroracemic-acid, s.**

**Inorganic Chemistry:** C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>3</sub>=CH<sub>3</sub>·CO·CO·OH. Acetoformic acid. Pyruvic acid. A monobasic acid produced by the dry distillation of racemic or tartaric acid. It is a faint yellowish liquid, boiling at 165° with partial decomposition, and soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Its salts crystallize well, provided heat is avoided in their preparation.

**p̄r-ō-rēt-in, s.** [PYRORETINITE.]

**Min.:** A resin found in nodules and plates in the lignite near Aussig, Bohemia. Hardness, 2.5; specific gravity, 1.05-1.18; luster, greasy-resinous. Probably formed by the action of heat from a basaltic dyke. It has yielded various resin-like compounds. [REUSSINITE, STANEKITE, PYRORETINITE.]

**p̄r-ō-rēt-in-īte, s.** [Prefix *pyro-*, and English *retinite*.]

**Min.:** A resin-like substance deposited from a hot alcohol solution of pyroretin during cooling. Composition: Carbon, 80.0; hydrogen, 9.33; oxygen, 10.67=100, which corresponds with the formula C<sub>40</sub>H<sub>56</sub>O<sub>4</sub>.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -çion, -şicn = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**p̄y-rōth'-ite**, *s.* [Prefix *pyr-*, and Eng. *orthite*.] *Min.*: A variety of Orthite (q. v.), containing over 30 per cent. of a carbonaceous substance which causes it to burn before the blowpipe. Found near Fahlun, Sweden.

**\*p̄y-r-ō-scāp̄he**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *skaphē* = a skiff.] (See extract.)

"There had glided alongside, and nestled under the shadow of our big paddle-boxes a tiny war-steamer or *pyrosaphe*."—*Sala: Journey due North* (ed. 2d), p. 67.

**p̄y-r-ō-scheēr'-ēr-ite**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *scheererite*.]

*Min.*: A substance separated from kōnlite (q. v.) by hot alcohol, which melts by the warmth of the hand. A mean of three analyses gave: carbon, 87.446; hydrogen, 11.160=98.606, which corresponds to the formula  $C_2H_3$ .

**p̄y-r-ō-schist**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *schist*.] *Petrol.*: Bituminous shale (q. v.).

**p̄y-r-ō-sclēr'-ite**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *sklēros* = hard, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *pyrosklerit*.]

*Min.*: An apple- to emerald-green mineral, occurring with ehonierite (q. v.) in veins in serpentine, at Porto Ferrajo, Elba. Crystallization, orthorhombic or monoclinic; cleavage, basal. Hardness, 3; specific gravity, 2.74; luster, somewhat pearly; translucent. Composition: Essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina and magnesia.

**p̄y-r-ō-scōpe**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *skopeō* = to see.] An instrument, invented by Leslie, to measure the intensity of heat radiating from a hot body or the frigorific influence of a cold body. The instrument is like a differential thermometer, one ball being covered with thick silver-leaf; the other ball is naked and forms the pyroscope.

**p̄y-r-ō-sīs**, *s.* [Gr. *pyrōsis* = a burning; *pyrō* = to burn; *pyr* = fire.]

*Pathol.*: Water-brash; a form of eructation, with pain in the epigastric region, from which water, either tasteless or sour and acrid, rises into the mouth.

**p̄y-r-ōs-mā-līte**, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*; Greek *osmē* = smell, and *līthos* = stone; Ger. *pyrosmalit*, *pyrosomalit*.]

*Min.*: A mineral found in crystals and lamellar massive in some iron mines in Wernland, Sweden. Crystallization, hexagonal; cleavage, basal. Hardness, 4-4.5; specific gravity, 3-3.2; luster, somewhat pearly; color, blackish-green to pale liver-brown; streak, paler; fracture, uneven, splintery. Composition: A hydrated silicate of iron and manganese with chloride of iron.

**p̄y-r-ō-sō-mā** *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *sōma* = the body.]

*Zool.*: The sole genus of Pyrosomidae, a family of Tunicata (q. v.), with three species. Animals, compound, free, and pelagic, ranging from two to fourteen inches in length, and from half an inch to three inches in circumference. They are brilliantly phosphorescent, and Péron compared them to small incandescent cylinders of iron. (See *Phil. Trans.*, 1851, pp. 567-593.)

**p̄y-r-ō-sōme**, *s.* [PYROSOMA.] Any individual of the genus *Pyrosoma* (q. v.).

**p̄y-r-ō-sōm'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrosom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.] [PYROSOMA.]

**p̄y-r-ō-sor'-bīc**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *sorbic*.] Derived from or containing sorbic acid.

**pyrosorbic-acid**, *s.* [MALEIC-ACID.]

**p̄y-r-ō-stē'-ā-rīn**, *subst.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *stearin*.]

*Chem.*: The name applied by Berzelius to the less fusible portion of the distillate obtained by distilling empyreumatic oils with water, the more fusible portion being called pyrelain. (*Watts*.)

**p̄y-r-ō-stēr'-ē-ō-tīpe**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *stereoscope* (q. v.).] A process in which a block of wood is prepared as a matrix for a fusible metal by burning away portions of its surface.

**p̄y-r-ō-stīb'-īte**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Lat. *stibium* = antimony, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: The same as KERMESITE (q. v.).

**p̄y-r-ō-stīlp'-nīte**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *stilpnos* = shining, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A monoclinic mineral in very small sheaf-like groups of crystals. Hardness, 2; specific gravity, 4.2-4.25; luster, adamantine; color, hyacinth-red; translucent; sectile; flexible. Composition: Silver, 62.3 per cent., with sulphur and antimony. A rare species, known only in a few localities.

**p̄y-r-ō-tar'-tār'-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and English *tartaric*.] Derived from or containing tartaric acid.

**pyrotartaric-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_5H_5O_4 = \begin{matrix} CH_3 \cdot CH \cdot CO \cdot OH \\ | \\ CH_2 \cdot CO \cdot OH \end{matrix}$  An acid discovered by Rose in 1807, and produced by the dry distillation of tartaric acid. The distillate is freed

from oil by dilution with water and filtration. The acid filtrate on evaporation crystallizes in colorless prisms with rhombic base. It is very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 112°, and begins to boil at 200°.

**pyrotartaric-ether**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $(CH_2)_3CO(C_2H_5)OH$ . Produced by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of the acid. It is a liquid having an aromatic odor, and boiling at 218°.

**p̄y-r-ō-tar'-trā-nīl**, *s.* [Eng. *pyrotart(a)ric*, and *anil(ine)*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_5H_6O_2$  N. Formed by heating a mixture of pyrotartaric acid and aniline to a temperature of 100° for a short time. It is obtained in microscopic needles, which melt at 98°, are without taste or smell, boil at 300°, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and when heated with aqueous alkalis become converted into pyrotartaric acid.

**p̄y-r-ō-tar'-tri-mīde**, *s.* [Eng. *pyrotart(a)ric*, and *imide*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_5H_6O_2$  N. A diamide formed by heating acid pyrotartaric acid of ammonium. It forms needles or hexagonal plates, is very soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and alkalis, and has a slightly bitter and acid taste. It melts at 66°, and boils at about 280°.

**p̄y-r-ō-tar'-trō-nī'-trā-nīl**, *subst.* [Formed from Eng. *pyrotartaric*, and *nitric*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_5H_6O_2$  N. Obtained by diluting with water a solution of pyrotartaric acid in strong nitric acid. It crystallizes from boiling alcohol in groups of crystals; is nearly insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 155°. Boiled with aqueous ammonia it is converted into pyrotartaric acid in combination with ammonium.

**p̄y-r-ō-tēch'-nī-ān**, *s.* [Eng. *pyrotechny*; *-an*.] A pyrotechnist.

**p̄y-r-ō-tēch'-nīc**, **\*p̄y-r-ō-tēch'-nīck**, **p̄y-r-ō-tēch'-nīc-āl**, *adj.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *technic*, *technical*; Fr. *pyrotechnique*.] Pertaining to or connected with fireworks, or their manufacture.

**p̄y-r-ō-tēch'-nī'-cian**, *subst.* [Eng. *pyrotechnic*; *-ian*.] A pyrotechnist.

**p̄y-r-ō-tēch'-nīcs**, *s.* [PYROTECHNIC.] The art of making fireworks; the composition, structure and use of artificial fireworks; pyrotechny

**p̄y-r-ō-tēch'-nīst**, *s.* [Eng. *pyrotechn(y)*; *-ist*.] One who is skilled in pyrotechnics; a manufacturer of fireworks.

"The whole skill of the *pyrotechnists* of his department was employed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

**p̄y-r-ō-tēch'-nīte**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *technē* = an art, a trade, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A name given by Seacchi to a sublimation found on the scorie of Vesuvius of the eruption of 1855, which on solution and evaporation produced octahedral crystals. It has since been shown to be the same as THENARDITE (q. v.).

**p̄y-r-ō-tēch'-nīy**, *s.* [Fr. *pyrotechnie*.] [PYROTECHNIC.]

1. The science of the management of fire and its application to various operations.

"Great discoveries have been made by the means of *pyrotechny* and chemistry, which in late ages have attained to a greater height."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

2. The same as PYROTECHNICS (q. v.).

**p̄y-r-ō-tēr'-rē'-bīc**, **p̄y-r-ō-tēr'-ē-bīl'-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *terebic*, *terebilic*.] Derived from or containing terebic acid.

**pyroterebic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_{10}O_2 = \begin{matrix} C_5H_9 \\ | \\ COOH \end{matrix}$  Pyroterebic acid. An acid metameric with ethyl-erotic acid and belonging to the acrylic series. It is produced by the dry distillation of terebic acid, and is obtained as an oily liquid, having an odor of butyric acid, boiling at 210°, and soluble in alcohol and ether, less easily in water.

**p̄y-r-ō-tēr'-ē-bīl'-īc**, *a.* [PYROTEREBIC.]

**p̄y-r-ōth'-ōn'-īde**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *othonē* = linen.]

*Med.*: An empyreumatic oil, produced by the combustion of hemp, linen, or cotton fabrics in a copper vessel. The brown product is acid, and its medical properties probably resemble those of creasote. Diluted with three or four times its weight of water it has been used as a gargle in quinsy. Called Paper-oil or Rag-oil, according to the material from which it is prepared.

**p̄y-r-ōt'-īc**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *pyrōtikos*, from *pyrōsis* = burning; *pyr* = fire.]

**A. As adj.**: Caustic.

**B. As subst.**: A caustic medicine.

**p̄y-r-ōu'-rīc**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and English *uric* (q. v.).] Derived from uric-acid by heat.

**pyrouric-acid**, *s.* [CYANURIC-ACID.]

**p̄y-r-ōx'-ām**, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*; Eng. *ox(atyl)*, and *am(onia)*.] [XYLOIDIN.]

**p̄y-r-ōx'-ān'-thīn**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and English *xanthin*.]

*Chem.*: A yellow crystalline substance produced by the action of alkalis on one of the substances contained in crude wood spirit. The residue obtained by heating the spirit with slaked lime is treated with hydrochloric acid, and the insoluble portion is several times digested in boiling alcohol. The last decoctions contain the pyroxanthin. It forms colorless, needle-shaped crystals, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and dissolving with deep red color in strong sulphuric acid. Melts at 144°.

**p̄y-r-ōx'-ān'-thō-gēn**, *s.* [Eng. *pyroxanth(in)*; *-o-* connective, and Gr. *gennaō* = to produce.]

*Chem.*: The constituent in crude wood naphtha which is supposed to yield pyroxanthin by the action of alkalis.

**p̄y-r-ōx'-ēne**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *xenos* = a stranger.]

*Min.*: A name used for a group of minerals of very variable composition and origin, but all of which are referable (like the analogous group of amphiboles) to the same chemical type, under the general formula  $ROSiO_2$ , where R may represent lime, magnesia, the protoxides of iron and manganese, and sometimes soda, potash, and oxide of zinc. Two or more of these bases are always present, the most frequent being lime, magnesia, and protoxide of iron, lime being always present and in a large percentage. Sometimes these bases are replaced by sesquioxides, but always sparingly. The result of these isomorphous replacements is shown in the diversity of habit, color, and form of its numerous varieties. Crystallization monoclinic. Hardness, 5-6; specific gravity, 3.23-3.5; luster, vitreous to resinous; color, shades of green and white to black; transparent to opaque; fracture, conchoidal. The two most important divisions are Non-aluminous and Aluminous. Dana subdivides these into:

NON-ALUMINOUS: 1. Lime-magnesia pyroxene; (1) malacolite; (2) alalite; (3) traversellite; (4) mussite; (5) white coccolite. 2. Lime-magnesia-iron pyroxene; (1) sahlite; (2) baikalite; (3) protheite; (4) funkite; (5) diallage. 3. Iron-lime pyroxene; hedenbergite. 4. Lime-magnesia-manganese pyroxene; schefferite of Michaelson. 5. Lime-iron-manganese pyroxene. 6. Lime-iron-manganese-zinc pyroxene, jeffersonite.

ALUMINOUS: 7. Aluminous lime-magnesia pyroxene, leucaugite. 8. Aluminous lime-magnesia-iron pyroxene; (1) fassaite; (2) augite; (3) aluminous diallage. 9. Aluminous iron-lime pyroxene; (1) hudsonite; (2) polykite. Appendix, 10. Asbestos, 11. Breislakite, 12. Lavroffite.

This mineral is most extensively distributed in metamorphic rocks, which contain the lighter colored, and also in eruptive rocks, which contain the greenish-black and black varieties. The variety characterizing serpentines and gabbros is diallage.

**p̄y-r-ōx'-ēn'-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *pyroxen(e)*; *-ic*.] [Of or pertaining to pyroxene; of the nature of pyroxene; containing or consisting of pyroxene.]

**p̄y-r-ōx'-ēn'-īte**, *s.* [Eng. *pyroxen(e)*; suff. *-ite*.] (*Petrol.*)

*Petrol.*: A name given to certain rocks, consisting principally of pyroxene (augite), occurring in beds in the Laurentian Limestone of Canada, also to similar rocks with granular structure found imbedded with mica slates.

**p̄y-r-ōx'-īl'-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *pyroxil(in)*; *-ic*.]

**pyroxilic-spirit**, *s.* [METHYLIC-ALCOHOL.]

**p̄y-r-ōx'-y'-līn**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *xylon* = wood.] [GUN-COTTON.]

**p̄y-r-ō-rhīc** (1), *s. & a.* [Gr. *pyrrhichē* = a warlike dance; *pyrrhichios* = (1) belonging to the pyrrhiche; (2) a pyrrhic foot; Lat. *pyrrhichius*; Fr. *pyrrhique*.]

**A. As substantive**:

1. A species of warlike dance, said to have been invented by Pyrrhus of greece the funeral of his father Achilles. It consisted chiefly in such an adroit and nimble turning of the body as represented an attempt to avoid the strokes of an enemy in battle, and the motions necessary to perform it were looked upon as a kind of training for actual warfare. This dance is supposed to be described by Homer as engraved on the shield of Achilles. It was danced by boys in armor, accompanied by the lute or lyre.

2. A metrical foot consisting of two short syllables.

**B. As adjective**:

1. Of or pertaining to the Greek martial dance so called.

"You have the *Pyrrhic* dance as yet; Where has the *Pyrrhic* phalanx gone?"

*Byron: Don Juan*, iii.

2. Consisting of two short syllables, or of pyrrhics; as, a *pyrrhic* verse.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**Pÿr'-rhic** (2), *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, who invaded Italy in 274 B. C. to assist the Tarentines against the Romans. In his first battle he obtained the victory, but the number of the slain on both sides was equal, so that Pyrrhus exclaimed, "One such more victory and I am undone." Hence, a *Pyrrhic* victory, one by which the victor loses more than he gains.

"Although its acceptance might secure for the moment the triumph of a party division, it would be indeed a *Pyrrhic* victory."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**pÿr'-rhî-çist**, *s.* [Eng. *pyrrhic* (1); *-ist*.] One who danced in the pyrrhic.

**pÿr'-rhite**, *s.* [Greek *pyrrhos*=yellowish-red, or fire-like; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*.)]

*Min.*: An isometric mineral, occurring in small octahedrons. Hardness, 6; luster, vitreous; color, orange-yellow; subtranslucent. Composition believed to be, from blowpipe trials, a columbate of zirconia colored by oxides of iron, &c. Found with lepidolite, orthoclase, albite, &c., near Mursinsk, Urals, and with albite in the Azores.

**pÿr'-rhôc'-ôr-âx**, *s.* [Lat.]

*Ornith.*: Alpine Chough; a genus of Fregilinæ, with one species, *Pyrrhocorax alpinus*, ranging from Switzerland to the Himalayas.

**pÿr'-rhô-côr'-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *pyrrhocoris*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: Red-bugs; a family of Geocores. General color bright red, with black spots and other markings; ocelli wanting, membrane with numerous longitudinal veins. Very predatory. Widely distributed.

**pÿr'-rhôc'-ôr-is**, *s.* [Gr. *pyrrhos*=fire-like, and *koris*=a bug.]

*Entomol.*: The typical genus of Pyrrhocoridae (q. v.). *Pyrrhocoris apterus* is found in numbers on the Continent of Europe, around the base of lime trees.

**pÿr'-rhô-lite**, *s.* [Greek *pyrrhos*=fire-like, and *lithos*=a stone.]

*Mineral.*: An altered anorthite found in reddish lamellar masses at Tunaberg, Sweden. It resembles polyargite (q. v.).

**pÿr'-rhôn'-ic**, **pÿr'-rhô-nê'-an**, *a.* [Latin *Pyrrhonus*; Fr. *Pyrrhonien*.] Pertaining or relating to Pyrrhonism.

**pÿr'-rhôn-ism**, *s.* [After Pyrrho, a philosopher of Elis, founder of the sect called Sceptics or Pyrrhonists, about 340 B. C.] The doctrines of the Pyrrhonists; excessive doubt or exaggerated scepticism.

**pÿr'-rhô-nist**, **pÿr'-rhô-ni'-an**, *subst.* [After Pyrrho.] A follower of Pyrrho, who carried the principle of universal doubt or philosophic nesience to an extreme; hence, a sceptic.

**pÿr'-rhô-pine**, *s.* [Gr. *pyrrhos*=flame-colored; *opsis*=appearance, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*.)]

*Chem.*: An alkaloid supposed to be identical with chelerythrine. It was extracted from the root of *Cheledonium majus*, and formed with acids slightly soluble red salts.

**pÿr'-rhô-rêt'-in**, *subst.* [Greek *pyrrhos*=flame-colored; Eng. *ret* (*ene*), and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*.)]

*Chem.*: A substance found by Forchhammer in fossil pine wood of Denmark, and described by him as humate of beloretin. It is soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether. The substance is probably a mixture.

**pÿr'-rhô-sa**, *s.* [Gr. *pyrrhos*=flame-colored.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Myristicaceæ. The mucilaginous mace of *Pyrrhosa tingens*, a native of Amboyna, rubbed between the fingers stains them red. With lime it makes a red dye, with which the natives stain their teeth.

**pÿr'-rhô-si-dêr'-ite**, *s.* [Greek *pyrrhos*=fire-red, and Eng. *siderite*.]

*Min.*: The same as RUBY-MICA (q. v.).

**pÿr'-rhô-tine**, **pÿr'-rhô-tite**, *s.* [Gr. *pyrrhotês*=reddish; suff. *-ine*, *-ite* (*Min.*.)]

*Min.*: A mineral isomorphous with greenockite (q. v.). Crystallization, hexagonal; cleavage, basal, perfect. Rarely crystallized. Hardness, 3.5-4.5; specific gravity, 4.4-4.68; luster, metallic; color, when fresh, bronze-yellow, but tarnishes on exposure to a dark copper-red; streak, dark grayish-black; brittle; slightly magnetic. Composition: Mostly sulphur, 39.5; iron, 60.5=100, corresponding with the formula, Fe<sub>7</sub>S<sub>8</sub>, but these proportions are somewhat variable. Frequently contains nickel, the nickeliferous pyrrhotites yielding most of the nickel of commerce.

**pÿr'-rhô-tite**, *s.* [PYRRHOTINE.]

**pÿr'-rhû-lâ**, *s.* [Gr. *pyrrhos*=fire-red.]

*Ornith.*: Bullfinch; a genus of Fringillidæ, with nine species, ranging over the Palearctic region to the Azores and High Himalayas. Bill short, as

high and broad as long, tumid, tip slightly compressed and overhanging; feet formed for perching, rather broad in the sole; tail truncate, emarginate, rather long.

**pÿr'-rôl**, *s.* [Eng. *pyr(omucic)*; *-ol*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N=C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(NH)H. Pyrrhol. Pyrolin. Produced by the dry distillation of ammoniac pyromucate. It is a colorless oil of fragrant ethereal odor; specific gravity, 1.077, boils at 133°, and is soluble in alcohol and ether. It turns brown on exposure to the air, and imparts a purple stain to fir wood previously moistened with hydrochloric acid.

**pyrrol-red**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O. A substance separating in amorphous orange red flocks when pyrrol is heated with excess of sulphuric acid; also produced when carbopyrrolic acid is similarly treated. It is soluble in boiling alcohol, but insoluble in water, ether, acids, and alkalies.

**pÿr'-û-lâ**, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *pyrus*=a pear.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Muricidæ. [FIG-SHELL.]

2. *Palæont.*: From the Lias onward.

**pÿr'-û-lâr'-î-a**, *s.* [Latin, dimin. from *pyrus*=a pear; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aria*.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Santalaceæ. The kernels of *Pyrrularia pubera*, from Carolina, furnish an oil. The fruit of *P. edulis*, a Himalayan species, is eaten.

**pÿr'-ûs**, *subst.* [Latin *pyrus*, *pirus*=a pear-tree; *pirum*, *pyrum*=a pear.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Pomaceæ (*Lindley*); of Pomææ, a tribe of Rosaceæ (*Sir J. Hooker*). Fruit two to five celled, with cartilaginous walls. North Temperate Zone. Known species about forty. Five most familiar are: *Pyrus communis*, the Wild Pear, *P. malus*, the Wild or Crab Apple, *P. (Sorbus) torminalis*, the Wild Service, *P. (Sorbus) aria*, the White Beam-tree, and *P. (Sorbus) aucuparia*, the Mountain-ash or Rowan-tree. One, *P. (Mespilus) germanica*, the Medlar, is an escape. *P. baccata*, *P. kumaoni*, *P. lanata*, *P. pashia*, and *P. vestita*, Indian species, have more or less edible fruits.

**pÿ-rû'-vic**, *adj.* [Pref. *pyr-*, and Eng. *uv(it)ic*.] Derived from or containing uvitic acid.

**pyruvic-acid**, *s.* [PYRORACEMIC-ACID.]

**Pÿ-thäg'-ô-rê'-an**, *a. & s.* [Latin *Pythagoreus*; Gr. *Pythagoreios*, from *Pythagoras*, the founder of the sect.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to Pythagoras or his system of philosophy.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Philos.*: A follower or supporter of the system of philosophy taught by Pythagoras.

2. *Music*: One of the followers of the system of Pythagoras, in which the consonance or dissonance of an interval was judged by the ratio of the vibrations without appeal to the ear.

**Pythagorean-bean**, *s.* [NELUMBIVM.]

**Pythagorean-letter**, *s.* The letter  $\gamma$ , so called because Pythagoras employed it to signify the bifurcation of the good and evil ways of men.

**Pythagorean-lyre**, *s.*

*Music*: A musical instrument said to have been invented by Pythagoras.

**Pythagorean-system**, *s.* [PYTHAGORISM.]

**Pythagorean-table**, *s.* The abacus.

**Pythagorean-theorem**, *s.*

*Geom.*: The forty-seventh proposition of the first book of Euclid's *Elements*.

**Pÿ-thäg'-ô-rê'-an-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *Pythagorean*; *-ism*.] The same as PYTHAGORISM (q. v.).

**\*Pÿ-thä-gör'-ic**, **\*Pÿ-thä-gör'-ic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *Pythagoricus*; Gr. *Pythagorikos*.] Pythagorean.

**Pÿ-thäg'-ôr-ism**, *s.* [Fr. *Pythagorisme*.]

*Philos., Astron., &c.*: The system of belief attributed to Pythagoras, born in Samos about 540 B. C., his mother being a Samian and his father, it is believed, a Phœnician. After traveling in Egypt, Persia, &c., in quest of knowledge, he settled in Croton, in the south of Italy, ultimately founding a society constituting at once a philosophical school, a religious brotherhood, and a political association of aristocratic sympathies. He died about 504. He never committed his system to writing. This was first done by Philolaus, one of his disciples. Pythagoras is said to have regarded numbers as the essence or principle of things, the elements out of which the universe was made, and attributed to them a true and independent existence. The principles of numbers were contrasted, as a straight line and a curve, an even and an odd, all traceable back to a monad in which both an even and an odd were included. The world was a breathing being. There were five elements, fire, air, water, earth, and one unnamed. In the central part of the

universe was a fire, around which the sun, moon, and planets, with the celestial sphere itself, revolved. These were either themselves gods, or had their movements directed by gods. There existed a music of the spheres, the celestial bodies dancing a choral dance around the central fire. The soul of man was an emanation from the universal soul of the world. There was a transmigration of souls. Flesh and beans were not to be eaten. Nature was in uniformity with the will of the Deity, and human life should make an approach to the harmony of Nature. The Pythagorean system declined about B. C. 300, but revived two centuries later, and in the Augustan age the views of its advocates as to the past changes which the earth had undergone through the operation of fire, water, &c. (*Ovid: Metamorph.*, bk. xv.), were essentially so sound as to excite the commendation of Sir Charles Lyell. (*Princip. of Geol.*, bk. i., ch. i.)

**pÿ-thäg'-ôr-ize**, *v. i.* [Gr. *pythagorizô*.] To speculate after the manner of Pythagoras.

**pÿth'-î-äd**, *s.* [PYTHIAN.]

*Greek Antiq.*: The interval between one celebration of the Pythian games and another.

**Pÿth'-î-an**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Pythius*; Gr. *Pythios*=pertaining to Pytho, the older name of Delphi and its environs.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to Delphi, Apollo, or his priestess, who delivered oracles there.

B. *As subst.*: One of the four persons whose office it was to consult the Delphic oracle on affairs of state; hence, a devotee of Apollo, a poet (?).

"Like Apollo, from his golden bow,

The Pythian of the age one arrow sped

And smiled."

*Shelley: Adonais*, xxviii.

**Pythian-games**, *s. pl.*

*Greek Antiq.*: One of the four great national festivals of Greece, celebrated every fifth year in honor of Apollo, near Delphi. They were said to have been instituted by Apollo himself after he had overcome the dragon Python.

**pÿ-thî-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pytho*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: A family of Heteromercous Beetles, subtribe Trachelia. Small beetles from the North Temperate Zone.

**pÿ-thô**, *subst.* [Gr. *Pythô*=the part of Phocis in which Delphi lay.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Pythidæ. Body flat; thorax narrowed behind, shaped like a truncated heart.

**pÿ-thô-gên'-ê-sis**, *s.* [Gr. *pythô*=to make to rot, and Eng. *genesis* (q. v.).] Generation by means of filth.

**pÿ-thô-gên'-ic**, *a.* [PYTHOGENESIS.] Produced by putridity.

**pythogenic-fever**, *s.*

*Pathol.*: Typhoid fever (q. v.) (*Dr. Chas. Murchison*).

**pÿ-thôn**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *Pythôn*=a celebrated serpent which destroyed the people and cattle about Delphi, and was slain by Apollo.]

*Zoöl.*: Rock-snake; the typical genus of Pythonidæ (q. v.). Anterior half of upper side of head covered with symmetrical shields, the under with scales; nostrils between two shields unequal in size. They have a double row of scutes under the tail, and teeth in the intermaxillary bone. There are two species from India, *Python molurus* and *P. reticulatus*, and three from Africa, *P. sebae* (which has incubated in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park), *P. regius*, and *P. natalensis*.

**pÿ-thôn-êss**, **\*py-thon-esse**, *s.* [Fr. *pythonisse*, from Late Latin *pythonissa*; from *pytho*=a familiar spirit.] [PYTHIAN.] The priestess of the temple of Apollo at Delphi, who delivered the oracles of the god; hence, applied to any woman who pretended to foretell coming events.

"Like Saul, to run to a pythonesse."—*Jeremy Taylor: Sermons*, p. 171.

**pÿ-thôn'-ic**, **\*pÿ-thôn'-ick**, *a.* [Lat. *Pythonicus*; Gr. *Pythōnikos*.] Pertaining to the prediction of future events; oracular, prophetic.

"Those *pythonic* spirits formerly inhabited under the cavities of these three rocks."—*Rycaut: Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 406.

**pÿ-thôn'-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *python*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A family of Colubiformes, with twenty genera, confined to the tropics, with the exception of one genus. Body and tail of moderate length, or rather slender, rounded; tail prehensile; head with snout rather long, depressed, truncated or rounded in front. Teeth in intermaxillary, maxillary, palatine, and pterygoid bones; none grooved. Adult individuals with spur-like prominence on each side the vent; it is the extremity of a rudimentary hind limb hidden between the muscles. [ROCK-SNAKES.]

2. *Palæont.*: One species, from the Miocene Brown-coal of Germany. (*Wallace*.)

bôil, bôÿ; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = çan. -tion, -sion = çhun; -çion, -çion = çhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = çhus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



**pŷ-thŏn-ĭsm**, *s.* [PYTHONIC.] The prediction of future events after the manner of the oracle of Apollo at Delphi.

**pŷ-thŏn-ĭst**, *subst.* [PYTHONIC.] A conjurer. (*Cockeram.*)

**pŷ-thŏn-ŏ-mor'-pha**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *python*; *o* connect., and Gr. *morphē*=form.]

*Palæontology*: Cope's name for the Mosasauridæ (q. v.).

**pŷ-ŭr'-ĭ-a**, *s.* [Gr. *pyon*=pus, and *ouron*=urine.]

*Pathol.*: Pus in the urine, from disease of the kidneys or urethra, or the rupture of contiguous abscesses into the urinary passages.

**pŷx**, \***pĭx**, \***pixe**, *s.* [Lat. *pyxis*, from Gr. *pyxis* = a box, from *pyxos*=box-wood; Lat. *buxus*; Fr. *pyxide*; Sp. *pixide*; Ital. *pixside*.]

1. *Anat.*: The same as PYXIS (q. v.).

2. *Roman Church*: The box or covered vessel in which the consecrated host is kept.

3. *Coinage*: The box in which sample coins are placed in the English mint. A triennial test by assay for purity is held, and is termed the trial of the pyx. Two pieces are taken from each bag of newly coined money, one for trial in the mint, the other is deposited in the pyx. The Lord Chancellor summons a jury of freemen of the Goldsmiths' Company, who test by weight and assay in comparison with certain standard trial-plates deposited in the Exchequer.

4. *Naut.*: The binnacle-box in which a compass is suspended.

¶ *Trial of the pyx*: [PYX, s., 3.]

**pŷx**, *v. t.* [PYX, s.] To test by weight and assay, as the coins in the pyx.

**pŷx-ĭ-çĕph'-a-lŭs**, *s.* [Gr. *pyxis*=a box, and *kephalē*=the head.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Ranidæ, with seven species, extending over the Oriental region. Fingers free, toes incompletely webbed; tongue large, free, and deeply notched behind, metatarsal with a shovel-like prominence, with which some of the species burrow.

**pŷx-ĭc'-ŏ-la**, *s.* [Lat. *pyxis*=a box, and *colo*=to inhabit.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Vorticellinidæ, sub-family Vaginicola. Animalcules attached posteriorly within a corneous lorica, which can be closed at will by a discoidal operculum. Six species.

**pŷx-ĭd'-ān'-thĕr-a**, *s.* [Greek *pyxis*=a box, and *antheros*.] [ANTHER.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Diapensiaceæ. [PYXIE.]

**pŷx-ĭd'-ĭ-um**, *s.* [Greek *pyxidion*=a little box.] [PYXIS.]

1. *Bot.*: A syncarpous fruit, superior, and with the carpel dry and dehiscent by a transverse suture. Example, *Anagallis*.

2. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Vorticellina (q. v.). Solitary animalcules, according in structure with the zooids of the compound genus Opercularia. Two species, both from fresh water.

**pŷx-ĭĕ**, *s.* [PYXIDANTHERA.] A plant common in New England.

"First among her treasures is the delicate *pyxie* (*Pyxidantha barbuiata*), a little prostrate trailing evergreen, forming dense tufts or masses, and among its small dark green and reddish leaves are thickly scattered the rose-pink buds and white blossoms. It is strictly a pine-barren plant, and its locality is confined to New Jersey and the Carolinas."—*Harper's Monthly*, June, 1882, p. 65.

**pŷx-ĭ-nĕ**, *s.* [Gr. *pyxinis*=made of box; yellow, as boxwood.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Pyxinidæ (q. v.). It is confined to the hotter countries.

**pŷx-ĭn'-ĕ-ĭ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyxin(e)*; Latin masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei*.]

*Botany*: An order of Lichens, with an orbicular superficial disk contained in an excipulum. Thallus foliaceous, generally fixed by the center. It contains the Tripe de Roche, &c. Called by Lindley Pyxinidæ, and made a family of Idiothalamæ (q. v.).

**pŷx-ĭn'-ĭ-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyxin(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Bot.*: A family of Pyxine (q. v.).

**pŷx-ĭs**, *s.* [PYX, s.]

\**I. Ord. Lang.*: A box, a pyx.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: The acetabulum (q. v.).

2. *Bot.*: A pyxidium (q. v.).

3. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Chelonidæ, with one species, from the Ethiopian region.

**pyxis-nautica**, *s.*

*Astron.*: The Mariner's Compass, a Southern constellation.



THE seventeenth letter and the thirteenth consonant of the English alphabet, a consonant having only one sound, that of *k* or *c*. It is always followed by *u*, and since this combination can be represented by *kw* (or *k* when the *u* is silent), *q* is a superfluous letter. In Latin, as in English, *q* was always followed by *u*. *Q* did not occur in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, its sound being represented by *cw* or *cu*, as *cwic*=Eng. *quick*, *cwén*=Eng. *queen*, *cweian*=Eng. *quau*, &c. For *qu* in English the Dutch use *kw*, the Germans *qu*, the Swedes and Danes *qv*. *Q* is most commonly found as an initial letter; it never ends a word. The name of the letter is said to be from Fr. *queue*=a tail, the form being that of an *O* with a tail to it.

I. *As an initial*: *Q* represents the Latin *Quintus* in inscriptions or literature; in geometry, &c., it represents the Latin *quod* (=which), as *Q. E. D.*=*quod erat demonstrandum*=which was to be shown or proved; *Q. E. F.*=*quod erat faciendum*=which was to be done, abbreviations frequently written at the end of a theorem or problem respectively.

II. *As a symbol*:

1. *Q* was formerly used for 500, and with a dash over it, *Q̄*, for 500,000.

**quā**, *adv.* [Lat.] In the character or quality of; as being; as, He spoke not *qua* a public official, but *qua* a private person.

**qua**, *s.* [For etym. and def. see compound.]

**qua-bird**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: The Night-heron of this country. *Nycticorax nævius*.

"It is distributed generally over the United States, residing permanently in the southern portion; in the Eastern states it is called the *qua-bird*, from the noise it makes."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, xii. 443.

**quāb** (1), *s.* [Cf. Dut. *kwab*, *kwabbe*; Dan. *qvabbe* = an eel-pout; Ger. *quappe*, *quabbe*=a tadpole, an eel-pout.] A kind of fish; prob. an eel-pout or the miller's thumb.

**quāb** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. for *squab* (q. v.).] An unfledged bird; hence, anything immature or crude.

"You'll take it well enough; a scholar's fancy, A *quab*; 'tis nothing else, a very *quab*."

*Ford: Lover's Melancholy*, iii. 3.

**quäck**, \***queke**, \***quakke**, *v. i. & t.* [From the sound; cf. Dut. *kwaken*=to croak, to quack; Ger. *quaken*=to quack; Icel. *kvaka*=to twitter; Dan. *qvække*=to croak, to quack; Lat. *coaxo*=to croak; Gr. *koax*=a croaking.]

A. *Intransitive*:

I. *Lit.*: To cry like the common domesticated duck.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To make vain and loud protestations in praise of anything; to boast; to talk noisily and ostentatiously.

2. To act the quack, to talk as a quack; to pretend to medical knowledge.

B. *Trans.*: To chatter or talk noisily in praise of, as a quack.

"To quack off universal cures."

*Butler: Hudibras*, iii. 1.

**quäck**, *s. & a.* [QUACK, v.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. The cry of the common domesticated duck.

\*2. Any croaking noise; a cough, a wheezing.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. A pretender to knowledge or skill which he does not possess; an empty pretender; a charlatan.

"Quack and critic differ but in name;

Empirics frontless both, they mean the same."

*Lloyd: Epistle to C. Churchill*.

2. *Specif.*: A boastful pretender to medical skill which he does not possess; a sham practitioner in medicine; a charlatan, an empiric.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to quacks and quackery; falsely pretending or pretended to be able to cure diseases.

**quäck-en**, *v. t.* [QUERKEN.] To choke, to suffocate. (*Prov.*)

**quäck-ĕr-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *quack*; *-ery*.] Boastful pretensions to skill which one does not possess; the practice of a quack, especially in medicine; empiricism, charlatanry, humbug, imposture.

"Before committing themselves to Utopian quackery in land reform."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

†**quäck-hood**, *s.* [Eng. *quack*; *-hood*.] Quackery, charlatanry.

**quäck-ĭsh**, *a.* [Eng. *quack*; *-ish*.] Like a quack or charlatan; pretending to skill not really possessed; humbugging; characterized by quackery.

†**quäck-ĭsm**, *s.* [Eng. *quack*; *-ism*.] The practice of quackery.

**quäck-kle**, *v. t. & i.* [From the sound made in choking.]

A. *Trans.*: To interrupt in breathing; to almost choke; to suffocate. (*Prov.*)

"The drink, or something in the cup, quackled him, stuck so in his throat that he could not get it up nor down."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 153.

B. *Intrans.* To quack.

**quäck-lĭng**, *subst.* [Eng. *quack*, *s.*; dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A young duck; a duckling.

**quäck-säl-vĕr**, *s.* [Dut. *kwakzalver*=a charlatan; *kwakzalven*=to quack, to puff up salves; Ger. *quacksalber*.] One who brags of his medicines or salves; a quack-doctor; a charlatan; a quack.

"To turn mountebanks, quacksalvers, empiricks."—*Burton: Anat. Melan.* (Democritus to the Reader.)

**quäck-säl-vĭng**, *a.* [QUACKSALVER.] Characteristic of or used by quacks; quack.

"Quacksalving cheating mountebanks, your skill Is to make sound men sick, and sick men kill."

*Massinger: Virgin Martyr*, iv. 1.

**quād** (1), **quöd**, *subst.* [A contr. of *quadrangle* (q. v.).] The quadrangle or court, as of a college, jail, &c.; hence, a prison, a jail.

**quād** (2), *s.* [See def.]

*Print.*: An abbreviation of *quadrat* (q. v.).

\***quād**, \***quade**, \***qued**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *cwēd*; Dut. & Low Ger. *kwaad*.] [QUED.]

A. *As adj.*: Bad, wicked, evil.

B. *As subst.*: Hurt, harm.

**quād-**, **quādr-**, **quād-rĭ-**, **quāt-**, *pref.* [Latin *quadrus*=fourfold, *quater*=four times, *quatuor*=four.] A common prefix in words from the Latin, having the force of four, fourfold.

\***quade**, *v. t.* [QUAD, a.] To debase; to shame.

"Thine errors will thy work confounde, And all thine honors quade."

*Halle: Hist. Expostulation*, 1,565.

**quād-ĕr**, *v. i.* [Lat. *quadro*=to square, from *quadrus*=fourfold, *quater*=square.] To quadrate; to square; to match.

"The x doth not *quader* well with him, because it sounds harshly."—*Hist. of Don Quixote*, p. 88.

**quā-dĕr**, *s.* [Ger.=freestone, square stone.] (See etym. and compound.)

**quader-sandstone**, *s.*

*Geol.*: A siliceous sandstone of Cretaceous age, with many fossil shells identical with those of the English Chalk. It is sometimes 600 feet thick, and, being jointed and often precipitous, has much to do with producing the picturesque aspect of Saxon Switzerland.

**quād-ra** (*pl.* **quād-ræ**), *s.* [Lat.=a square or plinth; a fillet.]

*Architecture*:

1. A socle (q. v.).

2. One of the bands or fillets of the Ionic base, between which the scotia or hollow occurs; also the plinth, or lower member of the podium.

\***quād-ra-gĕ-nār-ĭ-ouſ**, *a.* [Latin *quadragesarius*, from *quadragesim*=forty each; *quadragesima*=forty.] Consisting of forty; forty years old.

**quād-ra-gĕ-ne**, *subst.* [Lat. *quadragesim*=forty each.] A papal indulgence for forty days. [INDULGENCE, s., II. 1.]

"So many *quadrages*, or lents of pardon."—*Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. 1, ch. ii., § 4.

**quād-ra-gĕs-ĭ-ma**, *s.* [Latin *quadragesimus*=fortieth, *quadragesima*=forty, *quatuor*=four; Fr. *quadragesime*.] Lent, so called because it consists of forty days.

**Quadragesima-Sunday**, *s.* The first Sunday in Lent, being about forty days before Easter.

**quād-ra-gĕs-ĭ-mal**, *a. & s.* [Fr.] [QUADRAGESIMA.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to, or connected with, the number forty, espec. with reference to the forty days of Lent; belonging to or used in Lent; Lenten.

B. *As subst. (pl.)*: Offerings formerly made to the mother church on mid-Lent Sunday.

**quād-rān-gle**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *quadrangulum*, neut. sing. of *quadrangulus*=four-cornered: *quadrus*=square, and *angulus*=an angle; Sp. *cuadrangulo*; Ital. *quadrangolo*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A square or four-sided court or space surrounded by buildings, as often seen in the buildings of a college, school, &c. [QUAD (1), s.]

II. *Geom.*: A figure having four angles, and consequently four sides.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hĕre, camēl, hĕr, thĕre; pine, pĭt, sĭre, sĭr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**quād-rān'-gu-lar**, *adj.* [Fr. *quadrangulaire*.] Having the form or nature of a quadrangle; four-sided; having four angles and sides.

"The college consists of three fair quadrangular courts."—*Cowley: Essays; The College*.

**quād-rān'-gu-lar-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *quadrangular*; -*ly*.] In a quadrangular manner; with four angles and sides.

**quād-rānš**, *s.* [Lat.]

*Rom. Antiq.*: The fourth part of the as (q. v.).

**quadrans-muralis**, *s.*

*Astron.*: The Mural Quadrant; a small northern constellation with no large stars.

**quād-rant**, *s. & adj.* [Lat. *quadrans*=a fourth part, from *quadrus*=square; Fr. *cadran*; Sp. *cuadrante*; Port. & Ital. *quadrante*.]

**A. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. The fourth part; a fourth, a quarter.

2. In the same sense as II. 4.

\*3. That which matches or fits exactly with something else.

"They did receive the catholic faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, as a most perfect *quadrant*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 587.

**II. Technically:**

\*1. *Arch.*: The same as QUADRANGLE (q. v.).

2. *Artillery*: [GUNNER'S QUADRANT.]

3. *Geom., &c.*: The fourth part of a circle; the arc of a circle containing 90°; the space included between such arc and two radii drawn from the center to the extremities of the arc.

4. *Naut., &c.*: An instrument for making angular measurements. So called from its embracing an arc of 90° or somewhat more. Formerly much employed in making astronomical observations. It is now superseded by the sextant (q. v.). (*Falconer: Shipwreck*, i.)

\***B. As adj.**: Quadrangular, square.

"A *quadrant* void place before the doore of the same chamber."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,206.

¶ **Quadrant of altitude**: An appendix of the artificial globe, consisting of a slip of brass of the length of a quadrant of one of the great circles of the globe, and graduated. It is fitted to the meridian, and movable round to all parts of the horizon. It serves as a scale in measuring altitudes, azimuths, &c.

**quadrant-compass**, *s.* A carpenter's compass, with an arc and a binding-screw.

**quadrant-electrometer**, *s.* [ELECTROMETER.]

**quād-rānt'-al**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *quadrantal*, from *quadrans*=a quadrant (q. v.).]

**A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to a quadrant; contained in the fourth part of a circle; of the form or shape of a quadrant.

**B. As substantive:**

1. A cube.

2. A cubical vessel used by the Romans, and containing the same as the amphora.

**quadrantal-triangle**, *s.*

*Trigon.*: A spherical triangle, one of whose sides is a quadrant or an arc of 90°.

**quād-rān'-tids**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *quadrans*, genitive *quadrantis*.]

*Astron.*: The meteors forming a shower occurring on Jan. 2 and 3, and having its radiant point in Quadrans-muralis.

\***quād-rānt-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *quadrant*; -*ly*.] In manner of a square; in a square.

"To imbattell 1,200 men *quadrantly* at the sodaine."—*Garrard: Art of Warre*, p. 183.

**quād-rān-tōx'-ide**, *subst.* [Eng. *quadrant*, and *oxide*.]

*Chem. (pl.)*: A name applied by Rose to oxides containing four atoms of metal to one atom of oxygen, such as suboxide of silver, Ag<sub>4</sub>O. Better called tetrametallic oxides.

**quād-rāt**, *s.* [QUADRATE.]

1. A geometrical square (q. v.).

2. *Print.*: A block of type-metal lower than the type, and used for filling out lines, spacing between lines, &c. Commonly called a quad.

**quād-rāte**, \***quād'-rāt**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *quadratus*=squared, prop. pa. par. of *quadro*=to make or be square; *quadrus*=square.]

**A. As adjective:**

**I. Literally:**

1. Square; having four equal and parallel sides. "Figures, some round, some triangle, some *quadrated*."—*Fox: Martyrs* (an. 1558).

2. Square, as being the product of a number multiplied into itself.

"Thirty-ix days, which is a number *quadrated*."—*Hake-will: On Providence*.

bōil, bāy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. Square, as typifying completeness or perfection; complete, perfect.

"A *quadrat* solid wise man."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 6., let. 58.

2. Suited, fitted, correspondent, matching.

"A general description, *quadrated* to both."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ord. Lang.**: A square; a surface or figure having four equal and parallel sides. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II., ix. 22.)

**II. Technically:**

1. *Astrol.*: An aspect of the heavenly bodies, wherein they are distant from each other 90°, and the same with quartile.

2. *Music*: The sign used originally to raise B rectundum flat, one semitone. Hence arose its general use for the raising of all flattened notes, as exemplified in its modern form of a natural.

3. *Comp. Anat.*: The quadrate-bone (q. v.).

**quadrate-bone**, *s.*

*Compar. Anat.*: A bone by means of which the rami are articulated with the skull in Birds, Reptiles, and Fishes (often called the Hypotympanic-bone).

**quād-rāte**, *v. i. & t.* [QUADRATE, a.]

\***A. Intrans.**: To square, to fit, to match, to correspond, to suit. (Followed by *with*.)

"There is a better explanation at hand, which exactly *quadrates* with the sense here given."—*Warburton: Div. Legation*, bk. iv., § 6.

**B. Trans.**: To trim a ship's gun on its carriage and trucks; to adjust a gun for firing on a level range.

**quād-rāt'-ic**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *quadrat(e)*; -*ic*; Fr. *quadratique*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. *Alg.*: Pertaining to or involving the square or second power of an unknown quantity; as, a *quadratic* equation; that is, an equation in which the unknown quantity is of two dimensions or raised to the second power; or in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.

2. *Crystall.*: Dimetric; applied to the system that includes the square prism and related forms. (*Dana*.)

**B. As substantive:**

1. A quadratic equation.

2. (*Pl.*): That branch of algebra which deals with quadratic equations.

**quād-rāt'-rix**, *s.* [QUADRATE, a.]

*Geom.*: A curve by means of which straight lines can be found equal to the circumferences of circles or other curves and their several parts. The two most important curves of this class are those of Dinostratus and Tschirnhausen.

**quād-rā-ture**, *s.* [Lat. *quadratura*, from *quadraturus*, fut. par. of *quadro*=to be or make square; Fr. *quadrature*; Ital. *quadratura*.] [QUADRATE, v.]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: The state of being quadrate or square; a square space.

"All things parted by th' empyreal bounds,  
His *quadrature* from thy orbicular world."

*Milton: P. L.*, x. 381.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Astron.*: The position of one heavenly body with respect to another 90° distant, as the moon when midway between the points of opposition and conjunction.

2. *Geom.*: The act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square.

"The *quadrature* of the circle is a famous problem, which has probably been the subject of more discussion and research than any other problem within the whole range of mathematical science. The area of the circle being equal to a rectangle described upon the radius and half of the circumference, it follows that the *quadrature* would be possible if an algebraic expression, with a finite number of terms, could be found for the length of the circumference. Hence, the problem is reduced to finding such an expression, or to finding an exact expression in algebraic terms for the ratio of the diameter to the circumference. No such expression has yet been found, and it is by no means probable that such an expression will ever be found. The problem may safely be classed with the problems for the geometrical trisection of an angle, the duplication of the cube, &c., all of which are now regarded as beyond the power of exact geometrical construction."—*Davies & Peck: Math. Dictionary*.

**quād-rēł**, *s.* [Low Lat. *quadrellus*, from Latin *quadrus*=square; *quatuor*=four; Ital. *quadrello*; O. Fr. *quarrel*, *carrel*; Fr. *carreau*.]

1. A square stone, brick, or tile.

2. A kind of artificial stone made of chalky earth dried in the sun. So called from the square shape.

3. A piece of turf or peat cut in a square form. (*Prov.*)

\***quād-rēlle**, *s.* [Fr.] [QUADREL.]

*Old Armor*: A mace having a cross-head of four serrated projections, used in the fifteenth century, and carried at the saddle-bow.

**quād-rēn'-nī-al**, \***quād-rī-ēn'-nī-al**, *a.* [Lat. *quadriennium* from *quadrus*=square, and *annus*=a year.]

1. Comprising or consisting of a period of four years.

2. Happening or recurring once in every four years; as, *quadrennial* games.

**quād-rēn'-nī-al-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *quadrennial*; -*ly*.] Once in every four years.

**quād-rēn'-nī-ūm**, *s.* Same as Quadriennium.

**quād-rī**, **quād-rō**, *pref.* [QUAD-.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: [QUAD-.]

2. *Chem.*: Prefixes synonymous with tetra-, e. g., SnCl<sub>4</sub>=quadri- or tetrachloride of tin.

**quadri-digitato-pinnate**, *a.*

*Bot. (of a compound leaf)*: Having the secondary petioles proceeding in fours from the summit of a common petiole.

**quād-rī-bās'-ic**, *adj.* [Prefix *quadri*, and Eng. *basic*.]

*Chem.*: Having four parts of base to one of acid.

**quād-rī-ble**, *adj.* [Lat. *quadrus*=square, fourfold, and Eng. -*able*.] Capable of being squared.

**quād-rīc**, *s.* [Lat. *quadrus*=square, fourfold.]

*Alg.*: A homogeneous expression of the second degree in the variables or facients. Ternary and quaternary quadrics, equated to zero, represent respectively curves and surfaces, which have the property of cutting every line in the plane, or in space, in two points, and to which the name quadric is also applied. Plane quadrics, therefore, are identical with conic sections. (*Brandé & Cox*.)

†**quād-rī-cāp'-su-lar**, *a.* [Pref. *quadri*, and English *capsular* (q. v.).]

*Botany*: Having four capsules.



Quadricapsular.

**quād-rī-chlōr-ō-va-lēr'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *quadri*; *chloro*, and English *valeric*.] Derived from or containing chlorine and valeric acid.

**quadrichlorovaleric-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Tetrachlorovaleric acid; a semi-fluid, colorless oil, obtained by the prolonged action of chlorine on valeric acid, aided by exposure to the sun. It is destitute of odor, has a pungent taste, and is heavier than water. In contact with water it forms a hydrate, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>6</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.H<sub>2</sub>O, slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether.

**quād-rī-corn**, *s.* [Lat. *quadrus*=square, fourfold, and *cornu*=a horn.] A name given to any animal having four horns or antennæ.

**quād-rī-corn'-oūs**, *a.* [QUADRICORN.] Having four horns or antennæ.

**quād-rī-cōs'-tāte**, *a.* [Pref. *quadri*, and Eng. *costate*.] Having four ribs.

**quād-rī-dēç'-im-āl**, *a.* [Pref. *quadri*, and Eng. *decimal* (q. v.).]

*Crystall.*: Applied to a crystal whose prism, or the middle part, has four faces, and two summits, containing together ten faces.

**quād-rī-dēn'-tāte**, *a.* [Pref. *quadri*, and Eng. *dentate* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: Having four teeth on the edge.

**quād-rī-ēn'-nī-al**, *a.* [QUADRENNIAL.]

**quād-rī-ēn'-nī-ūm**, *s.* [Lat.] [QUADRENNIAL.] A space of four years.

**quadriennium-utile**, *s.*

*Scots Law*: The four years allowed after majority, within which an action of reduction of any deed, done to the prejudice of a minor, may be instituted.

**quād-rī-fār'-ī-oūs**, *adj.* [Latin *quadrifarius*, from *quadrus*=square, fourfold.]

*Bot.*: Arranged in four rows, or ranks.

**quād-rī-fīd**, *a.* [QUADRIFIDÆ.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Zool.*: Divided or deeply cleft into four parts.

2. *Botany*:

(1) (*Of a perianth*): Divided from the upper margin to the base into four clefts.

(2) (*Of a leaf*): Divided about half way down into four segments with linear sinuses and straight margins.



**quād-rif'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Latin *quadrifidus*, from *quadrus*=square, fourfold, and *findo* (pa. t. *fidī*)=to cleave.]

*Entom.*: A section of Noctuidæ. Wings generally broad, sometimes very large, hinder ones but little folded, median wing of the latter generally with four branches. European species few. Sections: Variegatæ, Intrusæ, Limbatæ, and Serpentinæ. (*Stainton.*)

**quād-rī-fōil**, *a.* [QUADRIFOLIATE.]

**quād-rī-fō-li-ate**, **quād-rī-fōil**, *adj.* [Prefix *quadri-*, and Eng. *foliate* (q. v.).]

*Bot.* (of a petiole): Bearing four leaflets from the same point.

**quād-rī-fūr'-cāte**, **quād-rī-fūr'-cāt-ēd**, *adj.* [Prefix *quadri-*, and English *furcate*, *furcated* (q. v.).] Having four forks or branches.

**quād-rī'-gā** (*pl.*

**quād-rī'-gæ**) *subst.*

[Latin, contracted from *quadrifugæ*, from *quatuor*=four, and *jugum*=a yoke.]

*Roman Antiq.*: A two-wheeled car or chariot drawn by four horses, harnessed all abreast. It was used in the Circensian games of the Romans.



Quadriga.

**quād-rī-gēm'-in-cūs**, *a.* [Lat. *quadrigenus*, from *quadrus*=fourfold, and *geminus*=born with another, twin.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having four similar parts; fourfold.

2. *Anat.*: Of or belonging to four rounded eminences (*corpora* or *tubercula quadrigena*) separated by a crucial depression, and placed in twos above the passage leading from the third to the fourth ventricle of the cerebrum.

**quād-rī-gē-nār'-ī-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *quadrigeni*, for *quadrigeni*=four hundred each.] Consisting of four hundred.

**quād-rī-glān'-dū-lar**, *adj.* [Prefix *quadri-*, and Eng. *glandular* (q. v.).] Having four glands.

**quād-rī-hī'-lāte**, *a.* [Prefix *quadri-*, and Latin *hilum* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: Having four apertures. Example, the pollen of some plants.

**quād-rīj'-ū-gate**, **quād-rīj'-ū-goūs**, *a.* [Latin *quadrijugis*, *quadrijugus*=yoked four together.] [QUADRIGA.]

*Bot.* (of the petiole of a pinnated leaf): Bearing four pairs of leaflets.

**quād-rī-lām'-in-ar**, *adj.* [Prefix *quadri-*, and Eng. *laminar* (q. v.).] Consisting of four laminæ.

**quād-rī-lāt'-ēr-āl**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *quadrilaterus*=four-sided; *quadrus*=square, fourfold, and *latus* (genit. *lateris*)=a side.]

*A. As adj.*: Having four sides, and consequently four angles.

*B. As substantive:*

1. *Geom.*: A figure having four sides and four angles; a quadrangular figure. Parallelograms, squares, and trapeziums are quadrilaterals.

2. *Mil.*: A space within and defended by four fortresses, as the quadrilateral in Venetia, formed by Peschiera and Mantua on the Mincio, and by Verona and Legnago on the Adige.

**quād-rī-lāt'-ēr-āl-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *quadrilateral*; -ness.] The property, quality, or state of being quadrilateral.

**quād-rī-līt'-ēr-āl**, *a.* [Prefix *quadri-*, and Eng. *literal* (q. v.).] Consisting of four letters.

**quā-drille'** (*qu as k*), *s.* [Fr., from Sp. *cuadrillo*=a small square, *cuadrilla*=a meeting of four or more persons, from *cuadra*=a square; from Latin *quadra*, fem. of *quadrus*=square, fourfold; *quadrula*=a little square.]

1. A dance consisting of five figures or movements, executed by four sets of couples, each forming the side of a square.

"The quadrille was ended, and the music stopped playing."—*Marryat: Snarleyhow*, ch. ix.

2. The music composed for such a dance.

3. A game of cards played by four persons with forty cards, the tens, nines, and eights being thrown out from an ordinary pack.

"O filthy check on all industrious skill

To spoil the nation's last great trade—*quadrille!*"

*Pope: Moral Essays*, iii. 75.

**quā-drille'** (*qu as k*), *v. i.* [QUADRILLE, *s.*]

1. To dance a quadrille or quadrilles.

2. To play at quadrille.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

**quād-rīl'-lī-ōn**, *s.* [Fr.]

1. According to English notation, the number produced by raising a million to its fourth power, or a number represented by a unit followed by twenty-four ciphers.

2. According to French notation, a unit followed by fifteen ciphers; so in the United States.

**quād-rī-lō'-bāte**, **quād-rī-lōbed**, *adj.* [Prefix *quadri-*, and Eng. *lobate*, *lobed* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: Having four lobes.

**quād-rī-lōc'-ū-lar**, *a.* [Prefix *quadri-*, and Eng. *locular* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: Having four cells or compartments; four-celled. (Used of an ovary or fruit.)

**quād-rī-lōge**, *s.* [Low Latin *quadrilogus*, from Lat. *quadrus*=fourfold, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.]

1. A book written in four parts.

2. A narrative depending on the testimony of four witnesses, as the four Gospels.

3. A work compiled from or by four authors.

\***quād-rīm'-ā-nī**, *s. pl.* [QUADRUANA.]

*Entom.*: Latreille's name for the Harpalidæ.

\***quād-rīm'-ā-nōus**, *a.* [QUADRUANOUS.]

**quād-rī-mēm'-bral**, *adj.* [Prefix *quadri-*, and *membrum*=a member.] Having four members or parts.

**quād-rīn**, \***quād-rīne**, \***quat-rīne**, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *quadrini*=four each.] A small piece of money; a farthing, a mite.

"One of her paramours sent her a purse full of *quadrines* instead of silver."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 722.

**quād-rī-nō'-mī-āl**, *a. & s.* [Prefix *quadri-*, and Eng. *nomial* (q. v.).]

*A. As adj.*: Consisting of four terms or denominations.

*B. As subst.*: A quantity, consisting of four terms or denominations.

**quād-rī-nōm'-īc-āl**, *adj.* [Lat. *quadrus*=fourfold, and *nomen*=a name, a term.]

*Alg.*: The same as QUADRINOMIAL (q. v.).

**quād-rī-nōm'-in-āl**, *a.* [Prefix *quadri-*, and Eng. *nominal* (q. v.).]

*Alg.*: The same as QUADRINOMIAL (q. v.).

**quād-rī-part'-īte**, *adj.* [Latin *quadrupartitus*; *quatuor*=four, and *partitus*=divided.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Divided into four parts.

"The quadrupartite society of Saint George's shield."—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 4. (Illust.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.*: Divided, as a vault, by the arching into four parts.

2. *Bot.*: Four-partite; divided almost to the base into four portions. (Used of a leaf, &c.)

**quād-rī-part'-īte-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *quadrupartite*; -ly.] In or by a quadrupartite distribution; in four parts or divisions.

**quād-rī-par-tī-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *quadrupartitio*.] [QUADRIPARTITE.] Division or distribution by four, or into four parts.

**quād-rī-pēn'-nāte**, *a. & s.* [Prefix *quadri-*, and Eng. *pennate* (q. v.).]

*A. As adj.*: Having four wings.

*B. As subst.*: An insect having four wings—the typical number.

**quād-rī-phȳl'-loūs**, *a.* [Prefix *quadri-*, and Gr. *phyllo*=a leaf.]

*Bot.*: Having four leaves.

**quād-rīp'-lī-cāt-ēd**, **quād-rīp'-lī-cāte**, *adj.* [Prefix *quadri-*, and Eng. *plicated*, *plicate*.] Having four folds or plaits.

**quād-rī-rēme**, *subst.* [Lat. *quadriremis*, from *quatuor*=four, and *remus*=an oar; French *quadrirème*.]

*Class. Antiquity*: A galley having four benches or ranks of oars or rowers, in use among the Greeks and Romans.

**quād-rī-sāc-ṛa-mēnt'-āl-īst**, *s.* [Prefix *quadri-*, and English *sacramentalist*.] [QUADRISACRAMENTARIAN.]

**quād-rī-sāc-ṛa-mēn-tār'-ī-an**, **quād-rī-sāc-ṛa-mēnt'-āl-īst**, *s.* [Prefix *quadri-*, and Eng. *sacramentarian*, *sacramentalist*.]

*Church Hist.* (*pl.*): A controversial term applied to some German Reformers in Wittenberg and its neighborhood, who held that the Sacraments of Baptism, the Eucharist, Confession, and Orders were generally necessary to salvation. They are mentioned by Melancthon in his *Loci Communes*.

**quād-rī-sēc'-tion**, *s.* [Prefix *quadri-*, and Eng. *section* (q. v.).] Subdivision into four parts or sections.

**quād-rī-sūl'-cā-tā**, *s. pl.* [Prefix *quadri-*, and Lat. *sulcatus*, pa. par. of *sulco*=to furrow, to plow.] *Zoölogy*: A group of ungulate animals, with the hoof parted into four digits.

**quād-rī-sūl'-cāte**, *a. & s.* [QUADRISULCATA.]

*A. As adj.*: Having four grooves or furrows, specif., having a four-parted hoof.

*B. As substantive:*

*Zoölogy*: Any individual belonging to the *Quadrisculcata* (q. v.).

**quād-rī-sȳl'-lāb'-īc**, *a.* [Prefix *quadri-*, and Eng. *syllabic* (q. v.).] Consisting of four syllables; pertaining to or consisting of quadrisyllables.

**quād-rī-sȳl'-lā-ble**, *s.* [Prefix *quadri-*, and Eng. *syllable* (q. v.).] A word consisting of four syllables.

"Disguised their emptiness under this pompous *quadrisyllable*."—*De Quincey: Roman Meals*.

**quād-rīv'-ā-lent**, *a.* [Prefix *quadri-*, and Latin *valens*, pr. par. of *valeo*=to be worth.]

*Chem.*: Equivalent to four units of any standard, especially to four atoms of hydrogen. [TETRAD.]

**quād-rī-vālvē**, *a. & s.* [Prefix *quadri-*, and Eng. *valve* (q. v.).]

*A. As adjective:*

*Bot.*: Opening by four valves. (Used of a pericarp, &c.)

*B. As subst.*: One of a set of four folds or leaves forming a door.

**quād-rī-vāl'-vū-lar**, *a.* [Prefix *quadri-*, and Eng. *valvular* (q. v.).] The same as QUADRIVALVE (q. v.).

**quād-rīv'-ī-āl**, *a. & s.* [QUADRIVIVUM.]

*A. As adj.*: Having four ways or roads meeting in a point.

"A forum with *quadriviv* streets."

*Ben Jonson: Epigrams.*

*B. As subst.*: One of the arts constituting the quadrivium (q. v.).

"The *quadriviv* are now smallie regarded in either of them [the universities]."—*Holinshed: Description of England*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

†**quād-rīv'-ī-ōūs**, *a.* [QUADRIVIAL.] Going in four ways or directions.

"Walking off *quadriviv*."—*Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxiv.

**quād-rīv'-ī-ūm**, *s.* [Lat.=(1) a place where four roads meet; (2) the four mathematical sciences—arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy, from *quatuor*=four, and *via*=away.] In the Middle Ages an educational course consisting of the four mathematical sciences mentioned above.

\***quād-rōb'-ū-lar-ȳ**, *a.* [First element Latin *quadrus*=square; second doubtful.] Four-sided; containing four.

"There is a *quadrubular* saying, which passes current in the Western world. That the Emperour is King of Kings, the Spaniard King of Men, the French King of Asses, the King of England King of Devils."—*N. Ward: Simple Cobbler* (od. 1647), p. 48.

**quād-roōn'**, **quar-ter-on**, *s. & a.* [Sp. *cuarteron*, from Lat. *quartus*=fourth.]

*A. As subst.*: A person who is one-quarter negro and three-quarters white; that is, one of whose grandparents was white and the other negro; and one of whose immediate parents was white and the other mulatto.

"Hated by Creoles and Indians, Mestizos and *Quadrōons*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

*B. As adj.*: Pertaining to a person of such descent; quarter-blooded.

"A marriage between a white planter and a *quadrōon* girl."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

**quād-rōx'-īde**, *s.* [QUADRANTOXIDE.]

**quād-ṛū-mān**, **quād-ṛū-māne**, *s.* [QUADRUANA.] Any individual of the *Quadrumana* (q. v.).

†**quād-ṛū-mā-nā**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *quadrimanus*=having four hands.]

1. *Zoöl.*: An order of Mammalia, founded by Cuvier, and containing the Monkeys, Apes, Baboons, and Lemurs (the Linnæan genera *Simia* and *Lemur*). Owen divided it into three groups, *Catarrhina*, *Platyrrhina*, and *Strepsirrhina*. [PRIMATES.] (Cf. *Mivart*, in *Phil. Trans.*, 1867, pp. 299-429.)

"If we accept, with Prof. Owen [*Anat. Vert.*, ii. 553], as the definition of the word 'foot,' 'an extremity in which the hallux forms the fulcrum in standing or walking,' then man alone has a pair of feet. But, anatomically, the foot of apes agrees far more with the foot of man than with his hand, and similarly the ape's hand resembles man's hand, and differs from his foot. Even estimated physiologically, or according to use, the hand throughout the whole order [Primates] remains the prehensile organ *par excellence*, while the predominant function of the foot, however prehensile it be, is constantly locomotive. Therefore the term *Quadrumana* is apt to be misleading, since anatomically both apes and man have two hands and a pair of feet."—*St. G. Mivart: Man and Apes*, p. 88.

2. *Palæont.*: The earliest known remains are those of *Lemuravus* (q. v.) from the Eocene of New Mexico.



The other genera which present any points of interest are treated separately. [DRYOPITHECUS, PLOPITHECUS, PROTOPITHECUS.]

**quād-rū-mā-noūs, \*quād-rīm-a-noūs, a.** [Mod. Lat. *quadruman(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Having four hands; pertaining to the Quadrumana.

**quād-rūne, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A gritstone with a calcareous cement.

**quād-ru-pēd, a. & s.** [Fr. *quadrupède*; Italian *quadrupedo*.]

A. *As adj.*: Having four legs and feet; four-footed.

B. *As subst.*: In popular language, chiefly applied to the four-footed Mammalia, rarely, if ever, to the four-footed Reptilia.

"The ancestors of the gigantic *quadrupeds*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

**quād-rū-pē-dal, a. & s.** [Eng. *quadruped*; *-al*.]

A. *As adj.*: Quadruped; having four legs and feet; pertaining to a quadruped.

"From that groveling, *quadrupedal* shape."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 6.

\*B. *As subst.*: A quadruped.

"The coldest of any *quadrupeds*."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 11.

**\*quād-rū-pē-dāt-ēd, adj.** [Eng. *quadruped*; *-ated*.] Turned into quadrupeds or beasts.

"*Quadrupedated* with an earthly covetousness."—*Adam: Works*, i. 199.

**\*quād-rū-pēd-īsm, s.** [Eng. *quadruped*; *-ism*.] The state or condition of a quadruped.

"*Quadrupedism* is not considered an obstacle to a certain kind of canonization."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxcix.

**quād-rū-ple, a. & s.** [Fr. *quadruple*, from Lat. *quadruplus* = fourfold, from *quatuor* = four, and *plico* = to fold.]

A. *As adj.*: Fourfold; four times told.

B. *As subst.*: Fourfold; a sum, quantity, or number four times as much or as many.

**Quadruple-Alliance, s.**

*Hist.*: An alliance between England, France, Germany and Holland in 1718-19, and between England, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1834.

**quadruple-counterpoint, s.**

*Music*: The construction of four melodies or parts to be performed together, in such a manner that they can be interchanged without involving the infringement of the laws of musical grammar.

**quād-rū-ple, v. i. & t.** [Fr. *quadrupler*, from Lat. *quadruplo* = to multiply by four, from *quadruplus* = quadruple (q. v.).]

A. *Intrans.*: To become fourfold as much or as many; to increase fourfold.

"It has probably, on the average, *quadrupled*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

B. *Trans.*: To make four times as much or as many; to multiply fourfold.

**quād-rū-plēt, s.** [Eng. *quadruple*(e); *-et*.]

1. Any group of four coöperating persons, objects, or parts.

2. A bicycle adapted specially for four riders.

3. A quartet.

4. Any one of four born at a single birth.

**quād-rū-plēx, a.** [Lat.] Fourfold, quadruple.

**quadruplex-telegraphy, s.** Telegraphy in which four messages are sent simultaneously along one wire. This was first successfully effected on a wire between London and Liverpool in 1877.

**quād-rū-pli-cāte, a. & s.** [Lat. *quadruplicatus*, pa. par. of *quadruplico* = to make quadruple (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Fourfold; four times repeated.

B. *As subst.*: The fourth power.

**quād-rū-pli-cāte, v. t.** [QUADRUPPLICATE, a.] To make fourfold, to double twice.

**quād-rū-pli-cā-tion, s.** [Lat. *quadruplicatio*, from *quadruplicatus*, pa. par. of *quadruplico* = to quadruplicate (q. v.).] The act or process of quadruplicating; the state of being quadruplicated.

**\*quād-rū-pliç-i-tŷ, s.** [As if from a Lat. *quadruplicitas*.] The state or condition of being fourfold.

"Mongst the *quadruplicity* Of elemental essence, terra is but thought To be a punctum."—*Greene: Friar Bacon*.

**quād-rū-plŷ, adv.** [Eng. *quadruple*(e); *-ly*.] In a quadruple, or fourfold manner or degree; to a fourfold quantity or degree.

"The innocent person is *quadruply* recompensed for the loss of time."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels* (Lilliput), ch. vi.

**quær-ē, subst.** [Lat., imper. sing. of *quæro* = to seek, to inquire.] Seek, inquire, question. When placed before or after a proposition or word, *quære*

implies a doubt of its correctness or truth, and suggests the desirability of inquiring into the point. It is frequently abbreviated into *Qu.* [QUERY.]

"*Quære*, if 'tis steeped in the same liquor, it may not prevent the fly and grub."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

**\*quæs-ta, s.** [Lat., from *quæstus* = gain, profit, advantage.] An indulgence or remission of penance granted by the pope, and exposed for sale.

**quæs-tōr, s.** [QUESTOR.]

**quæs-tūs, s.** [QUESTUS.]

**quaff, \*quaught, \*quaffe, v. t. & i.** [For *quach*, from *quach, quach, quech, queff* = a cup (Scotch), from Ir. & Gael. *cuach* = a cup, a bowl, a milking-pail. Cf. Wel. *cwch* = a round cavity, a crown of a hat, a hive.]

A. *Transitive*: To drink; to swallow in large draughts; to drink abundantly or copiously.

"Then, quick! the cup to *quaff* that chases sorrow."—*Browning: Paracelsus*, iv.

B. *Intrans.*: To drink copiously or luxuriously. (*Dryden: Homer's Iliad*, i.)

**\*quaff-tide, \*quaf-tide, s.** Time for drinking. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil's Æneid*, iv. 34.)

**\*quaff, s.** [QUAFF, v.] A draught.

"Now, Alvina begins her *quaff*."—*Greene: Looking-Glass for London*, p. 141.

**quaff-ēr, s.** [Eng. *quaff*; *-er*.] One who quaffs or drinks largely.

**\*quaf-fer, v. i.** [Prob. for *quaver* (q. v.).] To shake, to grope or feel about.

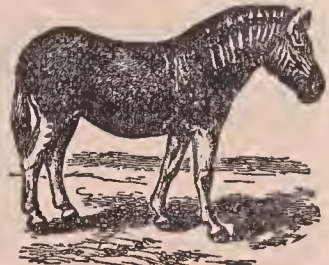
"Long broad bills to *quaffer* and hunt in waters and mud."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xi. (Note.)

**quāg, s.** [An abbreviation of *quagmire* (q. v.).] A quagmire, a bog.

"Striding along between the whin bushes or through the *quags*."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 3, 1881.

**quāg-ga, s.** [Named from the sound of its note or cry.]

*Zoölogy*: 1. *Equus (Asinus, Gray) quagga*, a striped equine form, from South Africa, now nearly, if not entirely, extinct. Buckley, (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1876, p. 291) notes that, though even then "apparently unknown," in 1836 "it was very numerous in the plains north [a misprint for south] of the Vaal river." Height at shoulders about four feet; striped only on head, neck, and shoulders; prevailing color brown; abdomen, legs, and part of tail whitish-gray.



Quagga.

2. *Equus burchellii*. [ZEBRA.]

**quāg-gŷ, a.** [Eng. *quag*; *-y*.] Boggy; soft or yielding like a quagmire.

"Which lives for all, who flounder boldly on Through *quaggy* bogs."—*Blackie: Lays of Highlands and Islands*, p. 191.

**quāg-mire, s.** [For *quake-mire*, from *quake* and *mire*.] [QUAVE, QUAVEMIRE.]

1. A shaking bog or marsh; wet, boggy land that shakes and yields under the foot.

"Only a narrow track of firm ground rose above the *quagmire*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. A place wet, miry, and soft as a bog.

"The roads had become mere *quagmires*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

**quā-haug' (au as ö), quā-hög', s.** [From Naraganset Indian *poquauhock*.]

*Zoöl.*: *Venus mercenaria*, a bivalve having its inside tipped with purple.

**quāil (1), \*quaile (1), \*quayle, \*queal, \*quelen (pa. t. \*qual, quailed), v. i. & t.** [A. S. *cwelan* = to die, in comp. *ácwelan* = to die utterly; cogn. with Dut. *quelen* = to pine away; O. H. Ger. *quelan* = to suffer torment; A. S. *cwalu* = destruction; Icel. *kvöl*; Dut. & Sw. *qual*; Ger. *qual* = torment, agony.]

A. *Intransitive*:

\*1. To die, to perish.

2. To faint, to sink.

"My false spirits *quail*."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

3. To have the spirits or courage give away, as before hunger or difficulties; to shrink, to cower, to lose heart.

"Paule was afayed of their *quayling*, whom he had instructed by his own teaching."—*Udall: Preface to the First of Timothe*.

4. To fade, to wither, to die out.

"So virtue *quailed* and vice began to grow."—*Tancred and Gismunda* (1568).

5. To slacken.

"Let not search and inquisition *quail*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 2.

\*B. *Transitive*:

1. To cause to shrink; to crush, to depress.

"That ne'er *quails* me at which your greatest quake."—*Drayton: Barons' Wars*, vi. 83.

2. To overcome, to quell.

"With force of might, and virtue great, his stormy blasts to *quail*."—*Surrey: The Complaint of a Louer*.

**quāil (2), \*quaile (2), \*quayl-yn, v. i.** [O. Fr. *coailleur* (Fr. *cailler*), from Lat. *coagulo* = to coagulate (q. v.).] To curdle, to coagulate, as milk. (*Prov.*)

**quāil, \*quaile, \*quaille, \*quayle, s.** [O. Fr. *quaille* (Fr. *caille*), from Low Lat. *quacula* = a quail, from O. Dut. *quackel* = a quacker, a quail, from *quacken* = to croak, to quack; Ital. *quaglia* = a quail.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Ornith.*: The genus *Coturnix*, espec. *Coturnix communis*, or *dactylisonans*, the latter name having reference to the peculiar dactylic call of the male, which has given rise to the provincial name of Wet-my-lips, Wet-my-feet, from a supposed similarity of sound. It is widely distributed over the eastern hemisphere, visiting Europe in early summer and returning southward in the autumn, when immense numbers are caught and fattened for the market, as their flesh is much esteemed. Length about seven inches, general color reddish-brown, with buff streaks on the upper surface; throat rufous; head dark-brown above, striped with ochreous white, sides reddish-brown, lower parts pale buff, fading into white on belly. Color less bright in the hen bird, and the rufous tinge absent from the throat. They nest on the ground, laying from nine to fifteen pyriform yellowish-white eggs, blotched with dark-brown. The males are polygamous and extremely pugnacious.

¶ The name is often applied to members of the American genera *Ortyx* and *Lophortyx*; the genus *Excalfactoria* contains the Dwarf Quails, and the family *Turnicidæ* the Bush Quails.

2. *Fig.*: A courtesan, a prostitute.

3. *Script.*: Heb. *selav, selaw* (Exod. xvi. 13, Num. xi. 31, 32, &c.) seems correctly rendered.

**quail-call, s.** A quail-pipe.

**quail-pigeons, s. pl.**

*Ornith.*: The genus *Geophaps*.

**quail-pipe, s.**

1. *Lit.*: A pipe or call for alluring quails to the net.

2. *Fig.*: The human throat.

"To clear my *quail-pipe*, and refresh my soul, Full oft I drained the spicy nut-brown bowl."—*Pope: Wife of Bath*, 213.

**quail-snipes, s. pl.**

*Ornith.*: The family *Thinocoridæ* (q. v.). They are small birds confined to temperate South America, resembling quails in appearance, but more nearly allied to the Plovers.

**quāint, \*quainte, v. t.** [An abbrev. of *acquaint* (q. v.).] To acquaint, to inform.

"If he *travaile* and *quainte* him well."

*Recorde: Castle of Knowledge*.

**quāint, \*coint, \*coynt, \*koynt, \*qeint, \*quoynte, \*queinte, \*queynt, \*quoynte, subst.**

[O. French *coint*, from Lat. *cognitus* = known, well-known, pa. par. of *cognosco* = to know. The meaning has been influenced by Lat. *comptus* = neat, adorned, pa. par. of *comō* = to arrange, to adorn; Ital. *conto* = known, noted.]

1. Remarkable, notable, strange.

2. Noted, well-known, celebrated, famous.

3. Cunning, crafty, artful.

4. Skillful, artful, subtle, ingenious.

"The erle was fulle *quaynte*, did mak a rich galeie, With fourscore armed knyghtes."—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 54.

5. Prim, shy, affectedly nice, fastidious.

"Every look was coy and wondrous *quaint*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. i. 5.

\*6. Fine, neat, elegant, graceful.

"To show how *quaint* an orator you are."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 2.

7. Old and antique; singular or curious from strangeness or unusual occurrence; as, a *quaint* dress.

8. Artificially elegant; neat, trim, pretty, pleasing.

"A fine, *quaint*, graceful, and excellent fashion."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 4.

9. Odd, whimsical, farfetched, curious.

"Her ballad, jest, and riddle's *quaint* device."—*Beattie: The Minstrel*, bk. i.

**\*quaint-ise, \*queint-ise, \*quoynt-yse, subst.**

[O. Fr. *cointise*.]

1. Cunning, artfulness, cleverness.

2. Strangeness, curiousness, oddness.

oōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -tion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**quaint-ly**, \*queint-ly, \*quoynte-liche, *adv.* [Eng. *quaint*; -ly.]

1. Skillfully, cunningly, artfully.

"A ladder *quaintly* made of cords."

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, iii. 1.

2. Neatly, nicely.

"The lines are very *quaintly* writ."

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, ii. 1.

3. Ingeniously, cleverly, dexterously.

"Those points, indeed, you *quaintly* prove."

*Prior: Turtle and Sparrow*.

4. Oddly, whimsically, fancifully.

"Hung full with flowres and garlands *quaintly* made."

*Browne: Britannia's Pastorals*, ii. 3.

**quaint-ness**, *subst.* [Eng. *quaint*; -ness.] The quality or state of being quaint.

"The easy turns and *quaintness* of the song."

*Drayton: Pastorals*, ecl. 9.

**quake**, \*quak-en, \*cwak-i-en (pa. t. \*quoke, \*quook, *quaked*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *cwacian*=to quake; cf. *cweccan*=to wag. From the same root as *quick* (q. v.). Prov. German *quacken*; Danish *quackle*.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To shake, to tremble, as through fear or cold.

2. To be shaken with more or less violent commotions; to vibrate.

"Anon she gan perceive the house to *quake*."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. xii. 37.

3. To tremble, move, or give way under the feet, as from want of solidity; as, a *quaking* bog.

\***B. Trans.:** To cause to quake or tremble; to frighten.

"Where ladies shall be frightened

And, gladly *quaked*, hear more."

*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 9.

**quake**, *s.* [QUAKE, *v.*] A quaking, a trembling, a shaking, a tremulous agitation; a shudder.

"Turne ageyne in *quake*."—*Cursor Mundi*, 927.

\***quake-breech**, *s.* A coward.

**quake-grass**, *s.* Quaking-grass (q. v.).

\***quake-tail**, *s.* The wagtail (q. v.).

**Quak-êr**, *s.* [So named by Justice Bennet, in derision of George Fox, who had admonished the Judge and those around him, when on trial for sedition in the town of Derby, England, "to *quake* at the word of the Lord."]

1. [FRIEND, *s.*, ¶ (4).]

2. The same as QUAKER-GUN (q. v.).

**Quakers-and-Shakers**, *s. pl.*

*Bot.: Briza media.*

**quaker-bird**, *s.*

\**Ornith.: Diomedea fuliginosa*, the Sooty Albatross.

**Quaker-color**, *s.* Olive gray, so called because fabrics of this color are commonly worn by Quakers.

**quaker-grass**, *s.* Quaking-grass (q. v.).

**quaker-gun**, *s.* An imitation of a gun, made of wood or other material, and placed in the port-hole of a vessel, or the embrasure of a fort, to deceive the enemy. (So called from its inoffensive character.)

**quak-êr-êss**, *s.* [Eng. *quaker*; -ess.] A female quaker.

**quak-êr-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *quaker*; -ish.] Pertaining or relating to quakers; resembling quakers; characteristic of quakers.

"Her rippling hair covered by a *quakerish* net-cap."—*E. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xviii.

**quak-êr-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *quaker*; -ism.] The manners, doctrines, or practice of the quakers.

"He hath helped to make *quakerism*, considered in its discipline, a civil community or corporation."—*Warburton: Alliance between Church and State*.

**quak-êr-ly**, *a.* [English *quaker*; -ly.] Resembling, or characteristic of, quakers; quakerish.

"You would not have Englishmen, when they are in company, hold a silent *quakerly* meeting."—*Goodman: Winter Evening Confabulations*, p. 1.

**quak-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [QUAKE, *v.*]

**quaking-grass**, *s.* [BRIZA.]

**quak-ing-ly**, \***quak-ing-lye**, *adv.* [Eng. *quaking*; -ly.] In a quaking or trembling manner; tremblingly.

"But never pen did more *quakingly* perform his office."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

**quak-ÿ**, *a.* [Eng. *quak(e)*; -y.] Quaking, shak- ing, quaggy; as, a *quaky* bog.

"Old, and toothless, and *quaky*."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, No. xxix.

**quã-l-ê-a**, *s.* [The native name of one species in Guiana.]

*Bot.:* A genus of Vochyaceæ. Trees or shrubs, some of the latter 130 feet high, with a five-parted

spurred calyx, a single petal, and one fertile stamen. From Brazil and Guiana. Known species about thirty. *Qualea pulcherrima* has the calyx blue and the petal red.

**quãl-î-fî-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *qualify*; -able.] Capable of being qualified; that may or can be qualified, abated, or modified.

**quãl-î-fî-cã-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *qualificatus*, pa. par. of *qualifico*=to qualify (q. v.); Ital. *qualificazione*.]

1. The act of qualifying; the state of being qualified; adaptation, fitness.

2. The act of qualifying, abating, or modifying; a qualifying, modifying, or extenuating circumstance; restriction, limitation.

3. That which qualifies a person or thing for any particular purpose or use, as a place, an office, an employment; any natural or acquired quality, property, or possession which fits or entitles the possessor to exercise any right, privilege, function, or duty.

"The two main *qualifications* that go to the making up a disciple of Christ."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

\*4. Appeasement, abatement. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.)

**quãl-î-fî-cã-tive**, *a. & s.* [English *qualifica-tion*; -ive.]

**A. As adj.:** Serving, or having the power, to qualify or modify.

**B. As substantive:** That which serves to qualify, modify, or limit; a qualifying, modifying, or limiting term, clause, or statement.

"Some who will forgive the use of our *qualificatives*."—*Fuller: General Worthies*, ch. xxi.

**quãl-î-fî-cã-tôr**, *s.* [Low Lat.] [QUALIFY.]

*Roman Church:* An officer of the ecclesiastical courts, whose business is to examine and prepare causes for trial.

**quãl-î-fîed**, *pa. par. & a.* [QUALIFY.]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Having a certain qualification or qualifications; fitted by accomplishments or endowments, or by the possession of certain qualities, properties, or powers, to exercise any right, privilege, function, or duty; as, a *qualified* voter.

\*2. Accomplished, endowed.

"To him that is such a *qualified* young gentleman."—*Bernard: Terence in English*, p. 286.

3. Accompanied with some qualification, modification, or limit; modified, limited; as, a *qualified* statement.

**II. Eccles.:** Applied to a person enabled to hold two benefices.

**qualified-fee**, *s.* [FEE, *s.*, II. 2. (2) (a).]

**qualified-indorsement**, *s.* An indorsement of a bill of exchange or promissory note, which exempts the indorser from liability, but does not affect the negotiability of the instrument; the words usually employed for this purpose are *sans recours* =without recourse.

**qualified-oath**, *s.*

*Scots Law:* The oath of a party on a reference where circumstances are stated which must necessarily be taken as part of the oath, and therefore qualify the admission or denial.

**qualified-property**, *s.*

*Law:* A limited right of ownership; as (1) such right as a man has in wild animals which he has reclaimed; (2) such right as a bailee has in the chattel transferred to him by the bailment.

**quãl-î-fîed-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *qualified*; -ly.] In a qualified manner; with qualification or limitation.

**quãl-î-fîed-ness**, *s.* [English *qualified*; -ness.] The quality or state of being qualified or fit.

**quãl-î-fî-êr**, *s.* [Eng. *qualify*; -er.] One who or that which qualifies.

**quãl-î-fÿ**, \***qual-i-fie**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *qualifier*, from Low Lat. *qualifico*=to endow with a quality; Lat. *qualis*=of what sort, and *facio*=to make.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To make such as is required; to furnish with the qualifications, as knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment, necessary for any purpose; to fit for any place, office, or occupation.

"To *qualify* yourselves for the receiving the fruits and benefits of these mercies."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 16.

2. To make legally qualified or capable; to furnish with legal power, qualification, or capacity for exercising any right, privilege, function, or duty, as, to *qualify* a person as a voter.

3. To modify; to limit by exceptions or qualifications; to narrow, to restrict; as, to *qualify* a statement.

\*4. To moderate, to temper, to soften, to assuage, to abate.

"*Qualify* the fire's extreme rage."

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 7.

\*5. To temper, to regulate, to vary, to moderate.

"It hath no larynx or throttle to *qualify* the sound."—*Browne*.

\*6. To ease, to soothe. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vi. 51.)

7. To modify or moderate the strength of; to dilute, to weaken. (*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxviii.)

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To take the necessary steps for making one's self qualified for any place, office, function, or occupation; to establish a right to exercise any right, privilege, function, or duty (followed by *for*): as, to *qualify for* a voter, to *qualify for* a surgeon.

2. To swear to discharge the duties of an office; hence, to make oath to any fact. (*United States*.)

**quãl-î-tã-tive**, *adj.* [Eng. *qualit(y)*; -ative.] Pertaining to quality; estimable according to quality.

**qualitative-analysis**, *s.* [ANALYSIS.]

**quãl-î-tã-tive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *qualitative*; -ly.] In a qualitative manner; as regards quality.

\***quãl-î-tied**, *a.* [Eng. *quality*; -ed.] Furnished or endowed with qualities or passions; accomplished.

"Episcopus protested he was not so ill *qualified*."—*Hales: Letter from Synod of Dort*, Dec., 1618.

**quãl-î-tÿ**, \***qual-i-tee**, \***qual-i-tie**, \***qual-i-tye**, *s.* [Fr. *qualité*, from Lat. *qualitatem*, accus. of *qualitas*=sort, kind, from *qualis*=of what sort; Sp. *calidad*; Ital. *qualità*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The condition of being such or such; nature relatively considered.

"The power to produce any idea in our mind, I call *quality* of the subject wherein that power is."—*Locke: Human Underst.*, vol. i., bk. ii., ch. viii., § 8.

2. That makes or helps to make any person or thing such as he or it is; a distinguishing characteristic or property of a person or thing; an attribute, a property, a trait.

"I have many ill *qualities*."

*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 1.

3. Virtue or power of producing particular effects; particular efficacy.

\*4. Particular condition, disposition, or temper; character, good or bad.

"To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note the *qualities* of people."—*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 1.

5. A special or assumed character, part, or position; capacity.

\*6. Profession, occupation; a fraternity.

"A man of such perfection

As we do in our *quality* much want."

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 1.

\*7. Condition in relation to others; comparative rank.

"Extend his might

Only where *qualities* were level."

*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, i. 3.

8. Superior rank or condition; superiority of birth or station; high rank.

"Any man of *quality* or degree."

*Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

¶ **The quality:** Persons of high social rank, collectively. Now only used vulgarly.

"I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that the *quality* may see how pretty they will look in their traveling habits."—*Addison: Guardian*.

\*9. A state of affairs producing certain effects; occasion, cause, ground, reason.

"Know you the *quality* of Lord Timon's fury?"

*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iii. 6.

10. An acquirement, an accomplishment.

"He had those *qualities* of horsemanship, dancing, and fencing, which accompany a good breeding."—*Clarendon: Civil War*.

\*11. Manner.

"Hate counsels not in such a *quality*."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

¶ **Quality of estate:**

*Law:* The manner in which the enjoyment of an estate is to be exercised during the time for which the right of enjoyment continues.

**quality-binding**, *subst.* A kind of worsted tape used in Scotland for binding the borders of carpet and the like. (*Simmonds*.)

**qual-ly**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A small elliptical iron pan, holding about five gallons, used in the East Indies for manufacturing sago over a fire. (*Simmonds*.)

fãte, fãt, fãre, amidst, whãt, fãll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw



**qualm** (*l* silent) (1), \***qualme**, \***quaume**, *subst.* [A. S. *cwealm*=pestilence; cogn. with Dut. *kwalm*=thick vapor; Dan. *qualm*=suffocating air, *qualme*=qualm, nausea; Sw. *qualm*=sultriness; German *qualm*=vapor. From the same root as *quail* (1), *v.*, *quell*.]

- \*1. A pestilence, a plague; mortal illness.  
"A thousand slain, and not of *qualme* ystorven."  
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 2,016.
- 2. A sudden fit of illness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor; a throe or throb of pain.  
"A *qualm* took him on a sudden, which made him retire to his bed-chamber."—Howell: *Letters*, bk. i., § 5, let. 32.
- 3. *Specif.*: A fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach; a sensation of nausea.
- 4. A twinge or scruple; a pang; compunction; uneasiness.  
"A *qualm* of conscience brings me back again."  
Dryden: *Epilogue to the Princess of Cleves*.

\***qualm** (*l* silent) (2), *s.* [From the sound.] The cry of a raven.  
"As ravens *qualm* or shrieking of these oules."  
Chaucer: *Troilus and Cresseide*, v.

\***qual**'-mire, *s.* [A corruption of *quavemire*.] A quagmire, a bog.  
"To set it out of men's pnddels and *qualmires*."—Bp. Garduer: *Of True Obedience*, fo. 9.

**qualm**'-ish (*l* silent), \***qualm**-yshe, *a.* [Eng. *qualm* (1); -ish.] Affected with a qualm or nausea; feeling sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit.  
"I am *qualmish* at the smell of leek."—Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, v. 1.

**qualm**'-ish-ly (*l* as *m*), *adv.* [Eng. *qualmish*; -ly.] In a qualmish manner.

**qualm**'-ish-ness (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *qualmish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being qualmish; uausea, qualm.

**quâm**'-ash, *s.* [North American Indian.]  
*Botany*: The bulb of *Camassia esculenta*. It is roasted, made into cakes, and eaten by the North American Indians.

¶ *Eastern quamash*: *Scilla esculenta*.

\***qua**-mier, *s.* [QUAVEMIRE.] A quagmire.

**quā**'-mō-clit, *s.* [Gr. *kyamos*=a bean, and *klitys*=a slope or hill-side, or from Mahratta name of one species *kamalata* (Graham).]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Convolvulæ*. They are twiners with cordate leaves and red flowers, natives of the tropics. Type, the Cardinal *Quamoclit vulgaris*.

**quān**'-dāng, *s.* [Native name.]  
*Botany*:  
1. The edible fruit of *Santalum acuminatum*.  
2. *Fusams acuminatus*, one of the *Santalacæ*. The nut, which resembles an almond, is eaten by the native Australians.

**quān**'-dā-rŷ, \***quān**-dār'-yŷ, \***quan**-da-re, *s.* [According to Skeat a corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *wandreth*, *wandrethe*=evil plight, adversity, peril; Icel. *wandrædhi*=difficulty, trouble, from *wandr*=difficult; cogn. with O. Sw. *wandræde*=difficulty, from *wand*=difficult. The old derivation was from Fr. *qu'en dirai-je?*=What shall or can I say of it!] A state of difficulty, perplexity, hesitation or uncertainty; a predicament, a pickle.  
"Driv'n to a cursed *quandary*."  
Buckinghamshire Election of Poet Laureate.

**quān**'-dā-rŷ, **quān**-dār'-yŷ, *v. t. & i.* [QUANDARY, *s.*]

**A. Trans.**: To put into a quandary or state of perplexity or uncertainty; to puzzle, to embarrass.  
"Methinks I am *quandaryed*."  
Oteay: *Soldier's Fortune*, iii. 1.

**B. Intrans.**: To be in a quandary; to hesitate.

**quān**'-dŷ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]  
*Zool.*: The old squaw.

**quān**'-nēt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The flat file of the comb-maker, having the handle at one side, so that it may be used like a plane. The teeth incline 15° forward, and are made by a triangular file, not by a chisel.

**quānt**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful: cf. *kent*, and Gael. *ceann*=a tip, a top.] A pole; specif. a bargeman's pole with a flat cap to prevent its penetrating the mud; also a jumping pole, similarly fitted, used in soft or boggy places; also applied to the cap of such poles.

**quān**'-tic, *s.* [Lat. *quantus*=how much.]

*Math.*: A rational, integral, homogeneous function of two or more variables. They are classified, according to their dimensions, as quadric, cubic, quartic, quintic, &c., denoting quantities of the second, third, fourth, fifth, &c., degrees. They are further distinguished as binary, ternary, quaternary, &c., according as they contain two, three, four, &c., variables. Thus the quautic  $ax^2+by^2+cy^2+dy^2$  is a binary cubic.

**quān**-tī-fī-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *quantify*; -cation.] The act or process by which anything is quantified; the act of determining the quantity or amount, especially used as a term in logic. Of late it has been proposed to quantify the predicate as well as the subject of the proposition of a syllogism, *i. e.*, instead of writing as at present, All A is B, Some A is B, to write, All (or some) A is (all or some) B.

"The thorough-going *quantification* of the predicate in its appliance to negative propositions is not only allowable . . . it is even indispensable."—Sir W. Hamilton, in *Athenæum*, Feb. 25, 1851.

**quān**'-tī-fŷ, *v. t.* [Lat. *quantus*=how much, how great; Eng. suff. -fy.]

*Logic*: To mark or determine the quantity of; to mark with the sign of quantity.

**quān**'-tī-tā-tive, *a.* [Lat. *quantitativus*, from *quantitas* (genit. *quantitatis*)=quantity (q. v.); Fr. *quantitatif*; Port. & Ital. *quantitativo*.]

- 1. Estimable according to quantity.
- 2. Pertaining or relating to quantity.

**quantitative-analysis**, *s.*  
*Chem.*: [ANALYSIS.]

**quān**'-tī-tā-tive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *quantitative*; -ly.] In a quantitative manner; with regard to quantity.

"By the ordinary processes of chemical analysis every constituent of the ores can be ascertained *quantitatively*."—Cassell's *Technical Educator*, pt. x., p. 205.

**quān**'-tī-tive, *a.* [Eng. *quantit(y)*; -ive.] Estimable according to quantity; quantitative.

"Dividing bodies according to *quantitive* parts."—Digby: *Of Man's Soul*, ch. iii.

**quān**'-tī-tive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *quantitive*; -ly.] Quantitatively.

**quān**'-tī-tŷ, \***quan**-tite, \***quan**-titee, \***quant**-tie, *s.* [Fr. *quantité*, from Latin *quantitatem*, accus. of *quantitas*, from *quantus*=how much, how great; Sp. *cantidad*, *cantidad*; Ital. *quantità*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. That property in virtue of which anything may be measured; that attribute of anything which may be increased or diminished; extent, measure, size, greatness.

"Now, in our present intended survey of a body, the first thing which occurs to our sense in the perusal of it is its *quantity*, bulk, or magnitude."—Digby: *Of Bodies*, ch. i.

2. Any amount, bulk, mass, or indeterminate weight or measure; as, a *quantity* of earth, a *quantity* of iron, a *quantity* of heat, &c. *Quantity* is not applied to things considered as individuals or beings, as men, houses, horses, &c., in speaking of which we use the terms *number* or *multitude*.

3. A large sum, number, mass, or portion.  
"Among the most useful plants that we grow in *quantity* are anemones."—Field, March 13, 1886.

4. A part, a portion, espec. a small portion; anything very little or diminutive.

"If I were sawed into *quantities*, I should make four dozen of such."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., v. 1.

5. Extent.

6. Correspondent degree; proportion.  
"Things base and vile holding no *quantity*."  
Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Gram. & Prosody*: The measure of a syllable or the time in which it is pronounced; the metrical value of syllables as regards length or weight in their pronunciation.

"Greek and Latin verse consists of the number and *quantity* of syllables."—Daniel: *Defense of Rhyme*.

2. *Logic*: The extent to which the predicate in a proposition is asserted of the subject.

"Another division of propositions is according to their *quality* [or extent]. If the predicate is said of the whole of the subject, the proposition is Universal; if of part of it only, the proposition is Particular (or partial); *e. g.*, Britain is an island. All tyrants are miserable. No miser is rich, are Universal propositions, and their subjects are therefore said to be distributed, being understood to stand, each, for the whole of its Significates; but, Some islands are fertile. All tyrants are not assassinated, are Particular, and their subjects, consequently, not distributed, being taken to stand for a part only of their Significates."—Whately: *Logic*, bk. ii., ch. ii., § 1.

3. *Math.*: Anything that can be increased, diminished, and measured. Thus, number is a quantity; time, space, weight, &c., are also quantities. In Mathematics, quantities are represented by symbols (q. v.), and for convenience these symbols themselves are called quantities. [IRRATIONAL-EXPRESSION.] In algebra, quantities are distinguished as known and unknown [ALGEBRA], real and imaginary, constant and variable, rational and irrational. Real quantities are those which do not involve any operation impossible to perform; variable quantities are those which admit of an infinite number of values in the same expression; rational

quantities are those which do not involve any radicals. A simple quantity is expressed by a single term, as *a* or *b*; a compound quantity by two or more terms connected by the signs + (plus) or - (minus). Quantities which have the sign + prefixed to them are called positive or affirmative; those to which the sign - is prefixed are called negative. *Similar quantities* are such as consist of the same letters, and the same powers of the letters, as *abc*, -*2abc*, +*4abc*, &c. [CONSTANT, *a.*, IMAGINARY, IRRATIONAL.]

¶ (1) *Quantity of estate*:  
*Law*: The time during which the right of enjoyment of an estate continues.

(2) *Quantity of matter*: Its mass, as determined by its weight or by its momentum under a given velocity.

(3) *Quantity of motion*: The same as MOMENTUM (q. v.).

\* (4) *Quantity and tantity*:  
*Logic*: The translation of *quantitas* and *tantitas*, abstract nouns formed from Latin *quantus*=how much? and *tantus*=so much, and used by James Mill (*Elem. Human Mind* (ed. 1829), ii. 50) as correlatives.

**quān**'-tīv'-a-ļenĉe, *subst.* [Latin *quantus*=how much, and *valens*, pr. par. of *valeo*=to be worth.] [ATOMICITY.]

**quān**'-tīv'-a-ļent, *a.* [QUANTIVALENCE.]  
*Chem.*: Of or relating to quantivalence.

**quān**'-tūm, *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *quantus*=how much, how great.] A quantity, an amount.

"The *quantum* of presbyterian merit, during the reign of that ill-advised prince, will easily be computed."—Swift.

¶ (1) *Quantum meruit* (Lat.=as much as he has deserved):

*Law*: An action brought on an assumed promise that the defendant would pay to the plaintiff for his services as much as he should deserve.

(2) *Quantum sufficit*: As much as is needed; sufficient. (Frequently abbreviated to *quantum suff.*)

\* (3) *Quantum valebat* (Lat.=as much as it was worth):

*Law*: An action lying where one took up goods or wares of a tradesman, without expressly agreeing for the price. There the law concluded that both parties did intentionally agree that the real value of the goods should be paid; and an action might be brought if the vendee refused to pay that value.

\***quap**, \***quapp**, \***quappe**, *v. i.* [WAP, WHAP.] To beat, to throb, to tremble, to shake, to quake.

"My heart gan *quapp* full oft."  
Cartwright: *The Ordinary*, ii. 2.

**quā**-quā-vēr'-saj, *a.* [Lat. *quaquā*=in any or every direction, and *versus*, pa. par. of *verto*=to turn.]

*Ord. Lang. & Geol.*: Inclined toward or facing all ways; in any direction; used of a dip or of rocks, as beds of lava arranged around a crater.

\***quā**'-quiv'-ēr, *s.* [Prob. the same as *quaviver* (q. v.).] A fish. (Bailey: *Erasmus*, p. 393.)

**quār** (1), \***quārr**, *s.* [QUARRY (1), *s.*] A quarry.  
"The very agate . . . cnt from the *quar* Of Machiavel."  
Ben Jonson: *Magnetic Lady*, i. 7.

\***quar**-man, *s.* A quarryman (q. v.). (Sylvester: *The Magnificence*, 1, 110.)

\***quār** (2), *s.* [QUARRY (2), *s.*] A quarry, a prey. (Sylvester: *The Lave*, 643.)

\***quar**-an-tain, \***quar**-an-taine, *s.* [QUARANTINE.]

**quār**'-an-tine, \***quār**'-ēn-tine, *s.* [O. Fr. *quarantine*, *quarantaine*=Lent, a term of forty days, from Low Lat. *quarantina*, *quarantana*, *quarentena*, *quarantenum*, from Lat. *quadraginta*=forty; Ital. *quarantana*; Fr. *quarante*=forty.]

\***I. Ordinary Language**:

1. A space of forty days. Applied to the season of Lent.

2. A forty days' truce or indulgence. (Blount.)

**II. Technically**:

1. *Commercial and Nautical*:

(1) A term, originally of forty days, but now of an undetermined length, varying according to the circumstances of the case, during which a vessel arriving from an infected port, or having or being suspected of having a malignant or contagious disease on board, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the port at which she arrives, until all danger of infection has passed.

"Elaborate provisions have been made for securing the proper performance of *quarantine*, and obedience to regulations issued by the privy council with respect to vessels suspected of having the plague or other infectious disease on board."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 13.

(2) Restraint of intercourse which a vessel is obliged to undergo, on the suspicion of being infected with a malignant or contagious disease.



(3) The place where vessels, undergoing quarantine, are obliged to lie.

¶ Quarantine regulations were first established about A. D. 1448, when Venice was the emporium of the Eastern trade. The government relies to a great extent on sanitary arrangements in dealing with epidemic diseases, but when considered necessary the authorities still practice quarantine.

\*2. *Law*: A period of forty days, during which the widow of a man dying seized of land had the privilege of remaining in her husband's capital mansion-house, and during which time her dower was to be assigned. (*Eng.*)

**quār'-an-tine**, *v. t.* [**QUARANTINE**, *s.*] To put under quarantine; to cause to undergo quarantine; to prohibit from intercourse with the shore, for a certain period, on account of real or supposed infection. Applied to vessels, or to goods and persons.

\***quäre**, *v. t.* [*Lat. quadro*=to square.] To cut into square pieces.

\***quare**, *adv.* [**WHERE**.]

**quār'-ē im'-pē-dit**, *phr.* [*Latin*=why he hinders.]

*Eng. Canon Law*: A real possessory action to recover a presentation when the patron's right has been disturbed, or to try a disputed title to an advowson.

\***quar-el**, *s.* [**QUARREL** (2), *s.*]

\***quār'-el-ēt**, \***quār'-rel-ēt**, *s.* [*Eng. quarel*; dimin. suff. *-et*.] A small square or diamond-shaped piece; a lozenge.

"Showed them there

The quarelets of pearl."—*Herrick: Hesperides*, p. 22.

\***quarer**, \***quarere**, *s.* [**QUARRY** (1), *s.*]

\***quarion**, *s.* [**QUARRIER** (1).]

\***quar-ken**, *v. t.* [**QUERKEN**.]

**quarl**, *s.* [*Ger. qualle*=a jelly-fish.]

*Zoöl.*: The Medusa, or jelly-fish.

**quarrant**, *s.* [*Ir. & Gael. cuaran*=a sock; *Wel. kuaran*=a shoe.] A kind of shoe made of untanned leather. (*Scotch.*)

\***quarre**, *s. & a.* [**QUARRY** (1), *s.*]

A. *As subst.*: A quarry.

B. *As adj.*: Square.

\***quarre-four**, *s.* [**CARFOWGH**.] A place where four roads met.

"At a quarrefour or cross way."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 438.

**quār'-rel** (1), \***quar-ele**, \***quar-ell**, \***quer-rell**, \***quer-ele**, *s.* [*O. Fr. querele* (*Fr. querelle*), from *Lat. querela*; *Port. & Ital. querela*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A breach of friendship or concord; open variance; a falling out between parties; estrangement.

2. A brawl; a petty fight; a scuffle, a wrangle, an altercation; an angry dispute.

"If upon a sudden quarrel two persons fight, and one of them kills the other, this is manslaughter."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 14.

3. A contest; a dispute which cannot be settled by words.

4. The cause, occasion, or motive of parties or contention; the ground or reason of being at variance; hence, the cause or side of a party at variance.

"Holy seems the quarrel upon your grace's part."

*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iii. 1.

\*5 Objection, ill-will, animosity, enmity. (*Mark vi. 19.*)

\*6 Earnest desire or longing.

II. *Law*: An action, real or personal.

¶ 1. To take a quarrel up:

\*1) To compose or settle a quarrel or dispute.

"I have his horse to take up the quarrel."

*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

(2) To take side with one party in a quarrel.

\*2. To have a quarrel to: To be at odds with.

"No man hath any quarrel to me."

*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

**quār'-rel** (2), \***quar-el**, \***quar-ell**, \***quar-elle**, \***quar-rell**, *subst.* [*O. Fr. quarrel*, *quarreau* (*Fr. carreau*), from *Low Lat. quadrellum*, acc. of *quadrellus*=a quarrel, a square tile, from *quadrus*=square.]

\*1. A bolt or dart to be shot from a cross-bow or thrown from an engine or catapult; an arrow having four projecting pointed heads and pyramidal point.



Quarrel.

"The lord of Clary was stricken with a quarrell out of the towne, of whiche stroke he dyed."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. vi.

2. A pane of glass of a diamond or rhombal shape, placed vertically, and used in lead casements; also the opening in the window in which the pane is set.

"Throw some cranie in the wall, or some broken quarrell in the window."—*Gataker: Just Man*, 245.

3. A square paving-stone or tile of a square or diamond shape.

4. A four-sided graver.

5. A stonemason's chisel.

6. A glazier's diamond.

\***quarrel-needle**, \***quarel-needle**, *s.* A square needle.

**quār'-rel** (1), \***quār'-rell**, *v. i. & t.* [*Fr. quereller*; *Port. querelar*; *Ital. querelare*.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To fall out; to fall at variance; to come to loggerheads.

*Quarrel with your great opposeless wills."*

*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

2. To dispute violently, or with loud and angry words; to wrangle, to squabble, to contend, to scuffle.

"I shall as soon quarrel at it as any man."

*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

\*3. To contend, to fight.

"They left the son of Jove to quarrel for the rest."

*Dryden. (Todd.)*

\*4. To be at variance; to be in contrast; to be contrary or incongruous; to disagree.

"Some defect in her

Did quarrel with the noblest grace she ow'd."

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 1.

5. To find fault; to cavil.

"To admit the thing and quarrel about the name, is to make ourselves ridiculous."—*Bramhall: Against Hobbes*.

\*B. *Transitive*:

1. To quarrel with.

2. To find fault with; to challenge, to reprove; as, to quarrel a word.

3. To compel by a quarrel; as, to quarrel a man out of his estates or rights.

**quār'-rel** (2), *v. t.* [**QUARRY** (1), *s.*] To raise stones from a quarry; to quarry stones. (*Scotch.*)

**quār'-rel-ēr**, **quār'-rel-lēr**, *s.* [*Eng. quarrel* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] One who quarrels, or wrangles; a quarrelsome person.

"Gentle, no quarreller, abhorryng couetousness."

*Barnes: Workes; An Epitome*, p. 371.

\***quār'-rel-ēt**, *s.* [**QUARELET**.]

**quār'-el-īng**, **quār'-rel-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [**QUARREL** (1), *v.*]

**quār'-el-īng-lỹ**, **quār'-rel-īng-lỹ**, \***quar-rel-īng-lie**, *adv.* [*Eng. quarrelling*; *-ly*.] In a quarrelsome manner; contentiously.

"He caused the bishop to be sued quarrellinglie."—*Holinshed: Chronicle; William Rufus* (an. 1093).

**quār'-rel-ōūs**, **quār'-rel-loūs**, *a.* [*Old French querelleux*, from *Lat. querulosus*; *Sp. queruloso*; *Portuguese quereloso*; *Ital. queruloso, queruloso*.] [**QUERULOUS**.] Quarrelsome; apt or disposed to quarrel; petulant.

"As quarrellous as the weazel."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

**quār'-rel-sōme**, *adj.* [*Eng. quarrel*; *-some*.] Inclined or apt to quarrel; given to quarreling, wrangling, or contention; irascible, choleric, easily provoked, contentious.

"Johnson had always been rash, mutinous, and quarrelsome."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**quār'-rel-sōme-lỹ**, *adverb.* [*Eng. quarrelsome*; *-ly*.] In a quarrelsome manner; with petulance.

**quār'-rel-sōme-nēss**, *subst.* [*Eng. quarrelsome*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being quarrelsome; a disposition to quarrel or wrangle; a quarrelsome disposition.

"This envy and quarrelsomeness."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, No. 28.

\***quār'-rēn-dēr**, \***quār'-rēn-dēn**, *subst.* [*Etym.* doubtful.] A species of apple.

"Red quarrenders and mazard cherries."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. i.

\***quar-rer**, \***quar-rere**, *s.* [**QUARRY** (1), *s.*]

\***quār'-rī-a-ble**, *adj.* [*Eng. quarry*, *v.*; *-able*.] Capable of being quarried; fit to be quarried.

\***quār'-ried** (1), *pa. par. or a.* [**QUARRY** (1), *v.*]

**quār'-ried** (2), *adj.* [*Eng. quarry* (2), *s.*; *-ed*.] Provided with a quarry or prey. (*Beaum. & Fletcher.*)

\***quār'-rī-ēr** (1), \***quar-i-on**, *s.* [*Lat. quadrus*=square.] A wax candle, consisting of a square lump of wax with a wick in the center.

"All the endes of quarriers and prickets."—*Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 295.

**quār'-rī-ēr** (2), *s.* [*Eng. quarry*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who works in a quarry; a quarryman.

"The ruthless assaults of the quarrier and builder have done much to obliterate those singularly interesting memorials."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ch. v.

\***quār'-rōm**, \***quar-rome**, \***quar-ron**, *s.* [*Apparently a corrupt. of carrion* (a. v.).] The body. (*Slang.*) (*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen*, 1719, i. 159.)

**quār'-rỹ** (1), \***qãur**, \***quar-er**, \***quar-ere**, \***quar-rer**, \***quar-rere**, \***quar-rie**, *s.* [*O. French quarriere* (*Fr. carrière*), from *Low Lat. quadraria*=a quarry for squared stones, from *Lat. quadro*=to square; *quadrus*=square.] A place, pit, or mine where stones are dug out of the earth, or are separated from the mass of rock by blasting. The term mine is generally confined to pits or places whence coal or metals are taken; quarry to those from which stones for building, &c., as marble, slate, &c., are taken. A mine is subterranean, and reached by a shaft; in a quarry the overlying soil is simply removed.

"Whether there were any necessity that could infallibly produce quarries of stone in the earth."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, pt. i., ch. iii.

**quarry-faced**, *a.*

*Stone-masonry*: Having a face left rough as it came from the quarry; undressed; not smoothed with the chisel or point; said of building stones.

\***quarry-slave**, *s.* A slave condemned to work in the public quarries.

**quarry-stone bond**, *s.*

*Build.*: Rubble masonry.

**quarry-water**, *s.*

*Mining*: The water more or less diffused through the substance of many stones when first taken from the quarry. While they retain it they are soft, and in some cases even fictile. After they have hardened in the air, they will not again become soft, even if immersed in water. (*Lyell.*)

**quār'-rỹ** (2), *s. & a.* [*O. Fr. quarre* (*Fr. carré*), from *Latin quadrum*, accus. of *quadrus*=square.] [**QUARREL** (2), *s.*]

A. *As substantive*:

1. A diamond-shaped pane of a lead casement. They are fixed in by comes, which are tied by leaden strips to saddle-bars running transversely across the iron frame of the casement window.

"To take down a quarry of glass to scowre."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. An arrow with a square head; a quarrel.

"So fit to shoot she singled forth among Her foes, who first her quarries strength should feele."

*Fairefax: Godfrey of Bouloigne*, ch. xi., § 28.

3. A small square paving-stone or brick.

\*B. *As adj.*: Square, quadrate.

**quār'-rỹ** (3), \***quar-rey**, \***quar-rie**, \***quer-re**, *subst.* [*Old French cuiree, curee*, from *cuir* (*Latin corium*)=hide, skin.] [**CUIRASS**.]

\*1. In hunting, a part of the entrails of the animal killed given to the dogs.

\*2. A heap of animals killed; hence, a heap of dead generally.

"What murthring quars of men, what heaps down thrown."

*Phaer: Virgil; Aeneidos*, ix.

3. Any animal pursued as game with hounds or hawks; game, prey; hence, any object of pursuit.

"The pack could not be defrauded into the belief that their quarry was lost."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

**quār'-rỹ** (1), *v. t.* [**QUARRY** (1), *s.*] To dig or take from a quarry, as marble, slate, &c.

"He borne where golden Indus streams, Of pearl and quarry'd diamond dreams."

*Brooke: Fables*.

**quār'-rỹ**, *v. i.* [**QUARRY** (3), *s.*] To prey, as a vulture or hawk.

"With cares and horrors at his heart, like the vulture that is day and night quarrying upon Prometheus' liver."

—*L'Estrange*.

**quār'-rỹ-man**, *s.* [*English quarry* (1), *s.*, and *man*.] One who works in a quarry; one who quarries stones, &c.

"One . . . the quarryman assured me was flat."—*Woodward*.

**quãrt**, \***quarte**, *s.* [*Fr. quarte*=a French quart, from *Lat. quarta* (*pars*)=the fourth (part), from *quartus*=fourth; *quatuor*=four; *Sp. cuarto, cuarta*; *Port. & Ital. quarto, quarta*.]

\*1. A quarter; a fourth part.

"And Camber did possess the westerne quart."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. x. 14.

2. The fourth part of a gallon; two pints; the United States dry quart contains 67.20 cubic inches, the fluid quart 57.75 cubic inches; the English quart contains 69.3185 cubic inches. The old English quart

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trỹ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.



for wine and spirits contained 57.75 cubic inches; that for beer and ale 70.5 cubic inches, and that for dry measure 67.2 cubic inches nearly.

"When all the wine which I put off by wholesale He took again in quarts." *Mayne: City Match*, i. 1.

3. A vessel containing the fourth part of a gallon.

"This carpenter goth down, and cometh again, And brought of mighty ale a large quart." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,493.

4. A sequence of four cards in the game of piquet. (Pron. kart.)

**quart-bottle**, *s.* A bottle nominally containing the fourth part of a gallon, but in reality as sold frequently containing only a sixth part or less.

\***quart-d'ecu**, **quardecu**, *s.* An old French coin equal to the fourth part of a crown.

**quart-pot**, *s.* A pot or vessel holding a quart.

\***quãrt**, \***quarte**, \***qwart**, \***quert**, *a. & s.* [Prob. from O. Fr. *quer*, *cuer*=the heart; cf. Eng. *heart*]=in good heart.]

A. *As adj.*: Safe, sound.

"Hol and *quert*."—*Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. 38.

B. *As subst.*: Safety.

"Ye sal haue hele and leve in *quart*."

*Covenry Mysteries*, p. 225.

**quãr-tan**, \***quar-teyne**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *quartaine*=quartau, from Lat. *quartana* (*febris*)=quartan (fever), from *quartanus*=pertaining to the fourth; *quartus*=fourth.]

A. *As adj.*: Designating the fourth; occurring or recurring every fourth day.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A measure containing the fourth part of some other measure.

2. *Pathol.*: A quartan ague.

**quartan-fever**, **quartan-ague**, *s.*

*Pathol.*: A fever or ague recurring every fourth day; that is, it is absent two whole days and then returns after an interval of seventy-two hours. The paroxysm generally arises in the afternoon.

**quãr-tãne**, *s.* [Lat. *quart(us)*=fourth; *-ane*.] [BUTANE.]

**quãr-tã-tion**, *s.* [French, from Latin *quartus*=fourth.]

*Metall.*: The process formerly employed of separating gold from silver by means of nitric acid. This would not act effectually upon an alloy containing less than three parts silver, so that when the mixture was richer in gold, silver was added to make this proportion.

\***quarte** (1), *s.* [QUART, *s.*]

**quarte** (2), *s.* [Fr.]

*Fencing*: One of the four guards, or a corresponding position of the body.

**quãr-têne**, *s.* [Latin *quart(us)*=fourth; *-ene*.] [BUTENE.]

**quãr-tên-yl-ic**, *adj.* [English *quarten(e)*, and (*eth*)*ytic*.] Derived from or containing ethyl.

**quartenylic-acid**, *s.* [ISOCROTONIC-ACID.]

**quãr-têr**, *s.* [O. Fr. *quarter* (Fr. *quartier*), from Lat. *quartarius*=a fourth part, a quarter of a measure of anything, from *quartus*=fourth; Dan. *quarteer*; Ger. *quartier*; Sw. *quarter*; Dut. *kwartier*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The fourth part or portion of anything; one of four parts into which anything is divided.

(2) Hence, specifically:

(a) One of the four cardinal points.

"His praise, ye winds! that from four quarters blow, Breathe soft or loud." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 192.

¶ More widely, any region or point; direction; as, From what *quarter* does the wind blow?

(b) The fourth part of the year; especially at schools, the fourth part of the period of the year during which the pupils are under instruction, generally about ten or eleven weeks. In this sense now becoming gradually superseded by term (q. v.).

(c) The fourth part into which a body or carcass is divided, including one of the limbs.

(d) The fourth part of an hour, equivalent to fifteen minutes.

"A fellow that turns upon his toe In a steeple, and strikes quarters!" *Mayne: City Match*, ii. 2.

(e) A coin, value twenty-five cents, or the fourth part of a dollar.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A particular region or district of a town or country; a district, a locality; as, the Latin *quarter* in Paris.

(2) Proper position; allotted or assigned position or place; specific place or location.

(3) (*Pl.*): A place of lodging or entertainment; shelter; temporary residence or abode. [II. 8.]

(4) *Mercy*; merciful treatment on the part of the conquerors or stronger party; a refraining from pushing one's advantage to extremes. [To show *quarter*.]

\* (5) Peace, friendship, concord, amity.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: A portion of a Gothic arch.

2. *Astron.*: The fourth part of the moon's monthly revolution; as, The moon is in her first *quarter*. [MOON.]

3. *Building and Carpentry*:

(1) An upright stud or scantling in a partition which is to be lathed and plastered. The English rule is to place the quarters at a distance not exceeding fourteen inches.

(2) A section of winding stairs.

(3) A square panel inclosing a quatrefoil or other ornament.

4. *Coopering*: The portion of the side of a cask intermediate between the chime and the bulge.

5. *Cork-cutting*: A piece of cork, blocked out and ready for rounding into proper shape.

6. *Farriery*:

(1) That part of a horse's hoof between the toe and the heel, being the side of the coffin.

¶ *False quarter*: A cleft in the hoof extending from the coronet to the shoe, or from top to bottom. When for any disorder one of the quarters is cut, the horse is said to be quarter-cast.

(2) The rear or heel portion of a horseshoe.

7. *Her.*: One of the divisions of a shield, when it is divided into four portions by horizontal and perpendicular lines meeting in the fesse point; an ordinary occupying one-fourth of the field, and placed (unless otherwise directed) in the dexter chief.

8. *Mil. (pl.)*: A station or encampment occupied by troops; place of lodging or encampment for officers and men. The apartments assigned to officers and soldiers in a barrack. [HEAD-QUARTERS.]

9. *Nautical*:

(1) The side of a ship, aft, between the main channels and stern.

(2) That portion of a yard from the slings outward

(3) A point of the compass between the line of the keel and abaft the beam.

(4) (*Pl.*): The stations of a ship's company in time of exercise or action.

10. *Milling*: A section of a millstone dress, consisting of a leader and its branches; the term is used irrespective of the number of degrees embraced in the sector.

11. *Navig.*: A fourth part of a point, equivalent to 2° 48' 45" of an arc. (Called also a *Quarter-point*.)

12. *Shoemaking*: The portion of a boot or shoe upper behind the ankle-seams.

13. *Weights and Measures*:

(1) The fourth part of a hundredweight, or 25 lbs.

(2) The fourth part of a ton in weight, or eight bushels of grain.

(3) The fourth part of a chaldron of coal.

¶ (1) *To show quarter*, \**To grant quarter*, \**To keep quarter*: In war, to spare the life of a vanquished enemy; hence, generally, not to push one's advantage to an extreme; to show mercy; to be merciful, kind, or forgiving. (The origin of the term is disputed; by some it is referred to an agreement said to have been anciently made between the Dutch and the Spaniards, that the ransom of a soldier should be the *quarter* of his pay. It may, perhaps, be referred to the meaning I. 2. (5), and so mean, to grant friendship or peace.)

(2) *On the quarter*:

*Naut.*: In the direction of a point in the horizon considerably abaft the beam, but not in the direction of the stern.

**quarter-aspect**, *s.*

*Astron.*: The aspect of two planets, whose position is at a distance of 90° on the zodiac.

**quarter-back**, *s.*

*Football*: One of the players stationed immediately in front of the goal-keeper.

**quarter-badge**, *s.*

*Naut.*: An artificial gallery on a ship; a carved ornament near the stern, containing a window for the cabin, or a representation of a window. It is found in ships which have no quarter-gallery (q. v.).

**quarter-bill**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A list containing the different stations to which the officers and crew are distributed in time of action, with their names.

**quarter-blanket**, *s.*

*Manège*: A small blanket generally used under the harness, covering the horse's back from the shoulders to the hips, though in some cases it extends no farther forward than the front of the pad.

**quarter-block**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A double block iron-bound, secured swivel fashion by a bolt near the middle of a yard.

**quarter-boards**, *s. pl.*

*Naut.*: A set of thin boards forming an additional height to the bulwarks at the afterpart of a vessel. Also called Top-gallant bulwarks.

**quarter-boat**, *s.*

*Nautical*: A boat hung to davits over a ship's quarter.

**quarter-boot**, *s.*

*Manège*: A leather boot designed to protect the heels of the horse's fore feet from injury by over-reaching with the hind feet.

\***quarter-boys**, *subst. pl.* Machinery of a clock striking the quarters. (*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xxix.)

**quarter-bred**, *a.* Having one-fourth pure blood. (Said of horses or cattle.)

**quarter-cast**, *a.* [QUARTER, *s.*, II., 6. ¶.]

**quarter-cleft**, *a.* Applied to timber cut from the center to the circumference. This section, by running parallel to the silver grain, shows the wood, particularly oak, to great advantage.

**quarter-cloths**, *s. pl.*

*Naut.*: Long pieces of painted canvas extended on the outside of the quarter-netting from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway.

\***quarter-cuffed**, *a.* Beaten with a quarter-staff.

**quarter-day**, *s.* In matters influenced by United States statutes quarter-days are the first of January, April, July, and October. In the relation between landlord and tenant in some of the states they are the first of May, August, November, and February, respectively. In England the day which begins each quarter of the year. They are now Lady-day (March 25), Midsummer-day (June 24), Michaelmas-day (September 29), and Christmas-day (December 25). In the old style they were Old Lady-day (April 6), Old Midsummer-day (July 6), Old Michaelmas-day (October 11), and Old Christmas-day (January 6).

**quarter-deck**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A deck raised above the waist and extending from the stern to the mainmast. It is especially a privileged portion of the deck, being the promenade of the superior officers or of the cabin passengers. The windward side is the place of honor.

**quarter-decker**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A sarcastic title applied to an officer who is more remarkable for etiquette than for a knowledge of seamanship.

**quarter-evil**, **quarter-ill**, *s.* A disease (malignant pustule) in cattle and sheep. It causes great mortality.

"A preventive to black leg or *quarter-evil*."—*Field*, March 13, 1886.

**quarter-face**, *subst.* A face three parts turned away.

**quarter-foil**, *s.* [QUATREFOIL.]

**quarter-gallery**, *s.*

*Shipbuild.*: A small balcony on the quarter of a vessel. It is often decorated with ornamental carvings, &c.

**quarter-guard**, *s.*

*Mil.*: A small guard posted in front of each battalion in camp.

\***quarter-gunner**, *s.*

*Nautical*: A term formerly applied to an able-bodied seaman placed under the direction of the gunner, one quarter-gunner being allowed to every four guns.

**quarter-hollow tool**, *s.*

*Wood-turning*: A chisel for making convex moldings.

**quarter-hung**, *a.*

*Ordn.*: Said of a gun whose trunnions have their axis below the line of bore.

**quarter-ill**, *s.* [QUARTER-EVIL.]

\***quarter-look**, *s.* A side look.

**quarter-man**, *s.* A foreman employed in the royal dockyards under the master-shipwright, to superintend a certain number of workmen.

**quarter-netting**, *s.*

*Naut.*: Netting on the quarter for the stowage of hammocks, which in action serve to arrest bullets from small arms.

**quarter-pace**, *s.*

*Build.*: A stair embracing a quarter-turn at the winding of a stairs.

**quarter-partition**, *s.*

*Carp.*: A partition consisting of quartering.

bôll, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion. -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



**quarter-pieces, s. pl.**

*Shipbuild.*: Timbers in the after part of the quarter-gallery near the taffrail.

**quarter-point, s.** [QUARTER, s., II. 11.]

**quarter-rail, s.**

*Shipbuild.*: One of a series of narrow molded planks, reaching from the stern to the gangway and serving as a fence to the quarter-deck, where there are no ports or bulwarks.

**quarter-round, s.**

1. *Arch.*: An ovolo; an echinus.

2. *Carp.*: A plane used for molding frame-work.

*Quarter-round tool*: A chisel used for making concave moldings.

**quarter-seal, s.** The seal kept by the director of the Chancery of Scotland. It is in the shape and impression of the fourth part of the Great Seal, and is in the Scotch statutes called the Testimonial of the Great Seal. Gifts of land from the crown pass this seal in certain cases. (*Bell*.)

**quarter-sessions, s. pl.**

*Law*:

1. *In England*: A general court of criminal jurisdiction held in every county once in each quarter of a year before two or more justices of the peace, and before the recorder in boroughs. Its jurisdiction is confined to the smaller felonies and misdemeanors against the public, and certain matters rather of a civil than a criminal nature, such as the regulation of weights and measures; questions relating to the settlement of the poor; bastardy; and appeals against a multitude of orders or convictions, which may be made in petty sessions, within the laws relating to the revenue, the highways, and other matters of a local nature. In most of these cases an appeal lies to the higher court.

2. *In Scotland*: A court held by the justices of the peace four times a year at the county towns. These courts have the power of reversing the sentences pronounced at the special and petty sessions, when the sentence is of a nature subject to review. Such cases as fall to be tried by the English courts of quarter-sessions are chiefly disposed of in Scotland in the sheriff courts of the county.

**\*quarter-slings, s. pl.**

*Naut.*: Ropes or chains used on shipboard in the sixteenth century.

**quarter-squares, s. pl.**

*Math.*: A table of the fourth part of the squares of numbers. It is used in lieu of a table of logarithms.

**quarter-staff, s.** [QUARTERSTAFF.]

**quarter-stanchion, s.**

*Naut.*: A strong stanchion in each quarter of a square-sterned vessel.

**quarter-stuff, s.**

*Carp.*: Plank one quarter of an inch thick.

**quarter-timber, s.**

1. *Carp.*: Scantling from two to six inches deep.

2. *Naut.*: One of the framing timbers in a ship's quarter.

**quarter-wind, s.**

*Naut.*: A wind blowing on a vessel's quarter.

**quār'-tēr (1), v. t. & i.** [QUARTER, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To cut, part, or divide into four equal portions.

2. To divide into parts; to cut or separate into pieces.

3. To provide with quarters, lodgings, or shelter; to find lodging and food for (said espec. of soldiers).

\*4. To furnish as a portion, to allot, to deal out, to share.

5. To diet, to feed.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Her.*: To add to other arms on a shield; to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

2. *Old Eng. Law*: A part of the punishment for high treason was that after the criminal was beheaded his body, divided into four quarters, should be disposed of as his Majesty might direct. (For this sentence, beheading may now be substituted.)

**B. Intransitive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To be stationed or lodged; to take up one's quarters; to remain in quarters; to lodge.

2. *Her.*: To be quartered.

**quār'-tēr (2), v. i.** [French *cartayer*=to quarter, from *quatre*=four; the wheels and ruts dividing the road into four portions.] To drive a carriage, so that one of the chief ruts is between the wheels; to drive so as to prevent the wheels entering the ruts.

**quār'-tēr-age, \*quārt'-rage (age as ĭg),**

**\*quār'-tridġe, s.** [Eng. *quarter*; -age.]

1. A quarterly allowance or payment.

2. Quarters. (*Holinshed*: Scotland, an. 1557.)

**quār'-tēred, pa. par. & a.** [QUARTER, v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Divided into quarters or four equal parts; separated into parts.

2. Lodged, stationed.

**II. Her.**: A term sometimes applied to the cross when voided in the center; as, cross *quartered*.

**quartered oak, s.** Oak timber sawed into quarters, so as to show the edge grain.

**quār'-tēr-ĭng, pr. par., a. & s.** [QUARTER, v.]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

*Naut.*: Being on the quarter, or between the line of the keel and the beam, abaft the latter; as, a *quartering* wind. (*Dana*.)

**C. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of dividing into quarters or four equal parts; division.

2. The assignment of quarters or lodgings for soldiers.

3. A station.

"Habitations, mansions, or *quarterings* there."—*Mountagu: Appeal to Cæsar*, ch. xviii.

4. Quarters; lodging.

\*5. A quarter.

"The notion that the weather changes at the moon's *quarterings* is still held with great vigor in England."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 118.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Carp.*: A series of small vertical timber-posts, rarely exceeding four by three inches, used to form a partition for the separation or boundary of apartments. They are usually placed about twelve inches apart, and are lathed and plastered in the internal apartments, but if used for external purposes they are generally boarded.

2. *Gun.*: A term employed when a piece of ordnance is so traversed that it will shoot on the line, or on the point of the compass whereon the ship's quarter has its bearing.

3. *Her.*: The arrangement of a number of coats of arms on one shield to form one bearing, as in the royal arms of England, where those of the several countries are conjoined; the act of dividing a coat of arms into four or more quarters, by parting, coupling, &c., by perpendicular and horizontal lines. It is used to denote the several alliances of one family with the heiresses of others.

4. *Mach.*: The adjustment of cranks on a single shaft at 90° distance apart, or the boring of wrist-pins in locomotive driving-wheels at right angles with each other.

5. *Naut.*: Sailing large, but not before the wind.

**quartering-belt, s.**

*Mach.*: A belt or band connecting pulleys whose axles are at right angles to each other.

**\*quartering-block, s.** The block on which the body of one condemned to be quartered was cut in pieces.

**\*quār'-tēr-ĭz-ā'-tion, subst.** [Eng. *quarter*, v.; -ization.]

*Law*: The quartering of criminals.

**quār'-tēr-ĭy, a., adv. & s.** [Eng. *quarter*; -ly.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Consisting of, or containing a quarter or fourth part.

2. Occurring or recurring once in each quarter of the year; occurring or done at the end of each quarter of the year; as, *quarterly* payments or visits.

**B. As adverb:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Once in each quarter of the year; once a quarter.

\*2. In quarters, in pieces.

"They tore in peeces *quarterly* The corps."

*Gascoigne: Complaynt of Phylomene.*

**II. Her.:** Arranged according to the four quarters of the shield; quartered.

**C. As subst.:** A magazine or other literary periodical published once in every three months.

**quār'-tēr-mas-tēr, s.** [Eng. *quarter* (2), s., and *master*.]

1. *Mil.*: An officer who superintends the issue of stores, food, and clothing, and arranges transportation for a regiment when necessary.

2. *Naut.*: A petty officer, who, besides having charge of the stowage of ballast and provisions, coiling of ropes, &c., attends to the steering of the ship. He is appointed by the captain.



Quarterly.

(English Royal Arms, 1405-1603, England and France *quarterly*.)

**quartermaster-general, s.**

*Mil.*: In the United States a staff-officer with rank of brigadier-general. He is chief officer in the quartermaster's department. In England a staff-officer, specially appointed for duties connected with quartering, encamping, embarking, and moving troops. In both armies in the field he is responsible for the surveys and reconnaissance necessary for the conduct of the army, and has the general direction of the railway, postal, signaling, and telegraph services.

**quartermaster-sergeant, s.**

*Mil.*: In the United States, one whose duty it is to assist the quartermaster. In England the senior sergeant in the quartermaster's department of a regiment. He is responsible to the quartermaster for the issuing of stores and other duties connected with the office. He ranks next the sergeant-major.

**quār'-tēr-n, \*quar-terne, \*quar-ter-oun, \*quar-tron, \*quar-troun, s.** [O. Fr. *quarteron*=a quarter of a pound, a quarter, from Low Latin *quarteronem*, accus. of *quartero*=the fourth part of a pound; Lat. *quartus*=fourth.]

1. A quarter.

2. *Liquid measure*: The fourth part of a pint.

3. *Dry measure*: The fourth part of a peck, or of a stone; in the latter case equaling 3½ pounds. (*Eng.*)

4. A quartern-loaf (q. v.). (*Eng.*)

"The pang with which we saw one of those solid *quarterns* on the dinner-table."—*Century Magazine*, December, 1878, p. 488.

**quartern-loaf, s.** Properly a loaf made of the quarter of a stone of flour, but generally applied to a loaf of the weight of 4 lbs. (*Eng.*)

**\*quar-terne, \*cwar-terne, s.** [A. S. *cweatern*.] A prison.

**quār'-tēr-ōn, quār-tēr-oōn', s.** [QUADROON.]

**quār'-tēr-s, s. pl.** [QUARTER, s.]

**quār'-tēr-stāff, s.** [English *quarter*, and *staff* (q. v.).] A stout staff used as a weapon of offense or defense. It was generally about 6½ feet long, and loaded with iron at each end. It was grasped by one hand in the middle, and by the other between the middle and one end. In use the latter hand was passed rapidly from one quarter of the staff to the other, thus giving the weapon a rapid circular motion, and bringing the loaded ends on the adversary at unexpected points.

**quār-tēt'te', quār-tēt', quār-tēt'-tō, s.** [Ital. *quartetto*, a dimin. from *quarto*=fourth, from Lat. *quartus*; Fr. *quartette*.]

**1. Music:**

(1) A piece of music arranged for four voices or instruments.

(2) A set of four persons who perform a piece of music in four parts; a quartette party.

2. *Pros.*: A stanza of four lines.

**quār'-tĭc, s. & a.** [Lat. *quartus*=fourth.]

**A. As substantive:**

*Alg.*: A homogeneous function of the fourth degree in the variables, or, as the latter are sometimes termed, *facients*. Binary, ternary, and quaternary quartics have been most studied, in consequence of their connection respectively with the theories of equations, of curves, and of surfaces. (*Brande & Cox*.)

**B. As adj.:** Of the fourth power or degree.

**quār'-tĭle, s.** [Lat. *quartus*=fourth.]

*Astrol.*: An aspect of the plants when they are distant from each other a quarter of a circle, or when their longitudes differ by 90°. Marked thus ☐. Called also *Quartile-Aspect*.

"Or Mars and Venus, in a *quartile*, move

My pangs of jealousy for Arcite's love."

*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite.*

**quartile-aspect, s.** [QUARTILE.]

**quār'-tĭne, s.** [Lat. *quartus*=fourth.]

*Bot.*: What was once considered a fourth integument, counting from the outside, in some ovules, but is now known to be a layer either of the secundine or of the nucleus.

**quār-tĭ-stēr'-nal, s.** [Latin *quartus*=fourth, and Eng. *sternum* (q. v.).]

*Anat.*: The fourth osseous portion of the sternum, corresponding to the fourth intercostal space. (*Dunglison*.)

**quār'-tō, a. & s.** [From the Latin phrase *in quarto*=in a fourth of the original size; *quartus*=fourth.]

**A. As adj.:** Denoting the size of a book in which a sheet makes four leaves. Frequently abbreviated to 4to.

**B. As subst.:** A book formed by folding a sheet twice, making four leaves, eight pages. The term, by modern usage, refers to a book of nearly square form. The proportions vary according to the sizes of the sheets.



**quār-tō-dēç'-ī-mān**, *s. & a.* [QUARTODECIMANL.]

**A. As subst.:** One of the Quartodecimani.

**B. As adj.:** Pertaining to or characteristic of the Quartodecimani, or their practice; as, the *Quartodeciman controversy*.

**Quār-tō-dēç'-ī-mā'-nī**, *s. pl.* [Eccles. Lat., from Lat. *quartus-decimus*=fourteenth.]

**Church Hist.:** A name given to the Christians of Proconsular Asia, who, alleging the example of St. John, celebrated Easter on Nisan 14. The practice was finally condemned by the Council of Nice (A. D. 325). Called also Paschites. [EASTER.]

\***quār'-trāin**, *s.* [QUATRAIN.]

\***quār'-tridge**, *s.* [QUARTERAGE.]

**quār'-týl**, *subst.* [Lat. *quart(us)*=fourth; -yl. [DUTYL.]

**quartz**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. of German provincial origin.]

**Min.:** A rhombohedral or hexagonal mineral, crystallizing mostly in hexagonal prisms with pyramidal terminations. Cleavage rhombohedral, very imperfect, and rarely obtainable. Found also massive, and of varying texture. Hardness, 7; specific gravity, 2.5-2.8; pure, crystallized varieties, 2.66; luster, vitreous, sometimes resinous, splendid to dull; colorless, but when impure of varying shades of many colors; streak, white, in colored kinds sometimes of the same color, though paler; transparent to opaque; fracture, conchoidal to sub-conchoidal. Plates cut at right angles to the vertical axes exhibit circular polarization. Composition: Oxygen, 53.33; silicon, 46.67=100; formula SiO<sub>2</sub>, or pure silica. Dana groups the numerous varieties of this mineral as follows:

**A. Phenocrystalline or Vitreous varieties:** 1. Ordinary crystallized, Rock Crystal; (a) regular crystals, or limpid quartz, (b) right-handed crystals, (c) left-handed crystals, (d) cavernous crystals, (e) capped quartz, (f) drusy quartz, (g) radiated quartz, (h) fibrous quartz. 2. Asteriated or star-quartz. 3. Amethyst. 4. Rose. 5. Yellow, or false topaz. 6. Smoky or cairngorm. 7. Milky. 8. Siderite, or sapphire quartz. 9. Sagenitic, inclosing acicular crystals of other minerals such as rutile, tourmaline, göthite, stibnite, asbestos, hornblende, and epidote. 10. Cat's eye. 11. Aventurine. 12. Impure from the presence of distinct minerals densely diffused.

**B. Cryptocrystalline:** 1. Chalcedony. 2. Carnelian. 3. Chrysoptase. 4. Prase. 5. Plasma, including the heliotrope or bloodstone. 6. Agate; (a) banded, (b) irregularly clouded, (c) colors due to visible impurities, including moss-agate, mocha-stone, and dendritic agate, (d) agatized wood. 7. Onyx. 8. Sardonyx. 9. Agate-jasper. 10. Siliceous sinter. 11. Flint. 12. Hornstone or chert. 13. Basanite, lydian-stone or touchstone. 14. Jasper.

**C. Includes various quartz rocks, and the pseudo-morphous varieties such as haytorite, beekite, babel-quartz, &c.**

Crystals are occasionally found very large; in Paris and Milan are some which weigh about eight cwt. Quartz is abundantly distributed, is an essential constituent of many rocks, notably granite, gneiss, various schists, and constitutes the larger part of mineral veins. Many of its varieties are largely employed in jewelry.

**quartz-andesite**, *s.*

**Petrol. (pl.):** Andesites in which quartz exists as an essential constituent.

**quartz augite-andesite**, *s.*

**Petrol.:** A name given to some andesites in the Andes under the erroneous belief that they contained free quartz. The excess of silica shown in the analyses is probably derived from a glass, which is found in most of them.

**quartz-breccia**, *s.*

**Petrol.:** A breccia in which quartz fragments predominate.

**quartz-conglomerate**, *s.*

**Petrol.:** A conglomerate in which the pebbles consist wholly or principally of quartz.

**quartz-crusher**, *s.* [ORE-CRUSHER.]

**quartz-diabase**, *s.*

**Petrol.:** A diabase containing quartz, which, however, is usually of secondary origin.

**quartz-diorite**, *s.*

**Petrol. (pl.):** Diorites containing quartz as an original constituent.

**quartz-felsite**, *s.*

**Petrol. (pl.):** Felsites containing original quartz porphyritically distributed. It usually occurs in individual crystals, the prism planes being absent, or nearly so, and has a more or less rounded aspect. It frequently incloses portions of the felsite ground mass.

**quartz-liquefier**, *s.* An apparatus for dissolving comminuted quartz in order to set free the gold.

**quartz-mill**, *s.* [ORE-CRUSHER.]

**quartz-porphry**, *s.* [QUARTZ-FELSITE.]

**quartz-resinite**, *s.*

**Min.:** Any variety of opal having a somewhat resinous luster.

**quartz-rock**, *s.*

**Petrol.:** The name applied to all rocks consisting essentially of massive quartz.

**quartz-schist**, *s.*

**Petrol.:** Quartz rocks which contain sufficient micaceous or talcose material to give them a schistose texture.

**quartz-sinter**, *s.* [SILICEOUS-SINTER.]

**quartz-trachyte**, *s.*

**Petrol.:** A trachyte containing quartz as an original constituent.

**quartz-íř'-ēr-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *quartz*; *i* connect.; Lat. *fero*=to bear; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Consisting wholly or chiefly of quartz.

**quartz'-íte**, **quartz'-ýte**, *s.* [Eng. *quartz*; suff. -íte, -ýte.]

**Petrol.:** A name given to all rocks consisting of granular or crystalline quartz closely compacted so as to form a solid rock mass.

**quartz'-ōid**, *s.* [Eng. *quartz*; suff. -oid.]

**Crystall.:** A double-six-sided pyramid, represented by uniting two six-sided single pyramids base to base.

**quartz'-ōse**, **quartz'-ōze**, **quartz'-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *quartz*; suff. -ose, -oze, -ous.]

**Petrol.:** Containing more or less quartz.

**quartz'-ý**, *a.* [Eng. *quartz*; -y.] Of the nature or quality of quartz; pertaining to quartz; consisting of, containing, or abounding in quartz.

**quāsh**, \***quasch-en**, \***quasch-yn**, \***quass**, \***quassh**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *quasser* (Fr. *casser*)=to shatter, to annul, from Lat. *quasso*=to shatter, frequent. from *quatio* (pa. par. *quassus*)=to shake.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To beat down; to dash; to beat in pieces; to crush.

2. To crush, to subdue, to dash, to quell, to extinguish; to put an end to.

"Our joys are *quash'd*, our hopes are blasted."

*Cotton: Death.*

**II. Law:** To annul, overthrow, or declare void through some insufficiency, informality, or other cause; to nullify.

**B. Intrans.:** To be shaken with a noise; to be dashed about.

"To keep it [the brain] from *quashing* and shaking."  
—Ray: *On the Creation*, pt. ii.

**quāsh**, *s.* [SQUASH, s. (1).]

**quāsh-ēe**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Supposed to be derived from the prevalent christian name of the negro of those regions.] A West Indian negro.

\***quāsh'-eý**, *s.* [QUASH, s.] A pumpkin.

**quā-sī**, *pref.* [Lat.=as if.] As if; in a manner. It is often used prefixed to an English word to denote resemblance, generally a fictitious, unreal, or partial resemblance; as, a *quasi*-argument=something which resembles an argument, or is used on an occasion in place of or for an argument.

**quasi-contract**, *s.*

**Law:** An act which has not the strict form of a contract, but has yet the form of it.

**quasi-crime**, **quasi-delict**, *s.*

**Law:** The action of one doing damage or evil involuntarily.

**quasi-delict**, *s.* [QUASI-CRIME.]

**quasi-entail**, *s.*

**Law:** An estate *pur autre vie* granted, not only to a man and his heirs, but to a man and the heirs of his body; the interest so granted not being properly an estate-tail.

**quasi-fee**, *s.*

**Law:** An estate gained by wrong. (*Wharton.*)

**quasi-personality**, *s.*

**Law:** Things movable in point of law, though fixed to things real, either actually as fixtures, or fictitiously, as a lease for years. (*Wharton.*)

**quasi-radiate**, *a.*

**Bot.:** Slightly radiant. Used of certain composites, in which the florets of the ray are small and inconspicuous.

**quasi-realty**, *s.*

**Law:** Things which are fixed in contemplation of law to realty but movable in themselves, as heirlooms, title-deeds, court-rolls, &c. (*Wharton.*)

**quasi-tenant**, *s.*

**Law:** An undertenant who is in possession at the determination of an original lease, and is permitted by the reversioner to hold over. (*Wharton.*)

**quasi-trustee**, *s.*

**Law:** A person who reaps a benefit from a breach of trust, and so becomes answerable as a trustee.

**quās-ī mō'-dō**, *phr.* [See def.]

**Roman Calendar:** A term applied to the first Sunday after Easter, from the opening words of the introit for that day, "*quasi modo geniti infantes*"=as (infants) lately (born).

†**quās'-jě**, *s.* [Native name.]

**Zobl.:** *Nasua fusca*. [COATI.]

**quass**, *v. t.* [QUASH, s.]

**quāss**, **quās**, *s.* [Russ. *kwass*.] A thin, sour, fermented liquor, made by pouring warm water on rye or barley-meal, and drunk by the peasants of Russia.

**quās-sā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *quassatio*, from *quassatus*, pa. par. of *quasso*=to shatter.] [QUASH, v.] The act of shaking; concussion; the state of being shaken.

"Continual contusions, threshing, and *quassations*."—*Gayton: Festivous Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 68.

**quas'-sī-ā**, *s.* [Named by Linnæus after *Quassi* or *Coissi*, a negro of Surinam, who successfully used its bark in fever; Ger. *quassie*.]

1. **Bot.:** The typical genus of the order Simarubaceæ. Flowers hermaphrodite; corolla five-parted; stamens ten, longer than the petals; the fruit consisting of five fleshy drupes. *Quassia amara* is a tree cultivated in the West Indies and the parts adjacent. It has terminal clusters of large, red flowers, and unequally pinnate leaves.

2. **Pathology:** The Surinam *Quassia* is *Quassia amara*; Jamaica *Quassia*, the wood of *Picroæna excelsa*. It comes to this country in logs or billets, and is retailed as chips or raspings. It is given as an extract, an infusion, or a tincture, and acts as a pure bitter and stomachic, and as an antiperiodic. An infusion of it is used to poison flies, and, in the form of an enema, to destroy threadworms.

**quassia-camphor**, *s.*

**Chem.:** A substance which separates from an aqueous infusion of quassia wood, in white crystalline plates, lighter than water, and having the odor of the wood. (*Watts.*)

**quassia-chips**, *s. pl.* [QUASSIA, s., 2.]

**quas'-sī-ād**, *s.* [Eng. *quassi(a)*; -ad.]

**Bot. (pl.):** The Simarubaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

**quas'-sī-in**, *s.* [English, &c., *quassi(a)*; -in.] [QUASSIN.]

**quas'-sīn**, *s.* [Eng., &c., *quass(ia)*; -in.]

**Chemistry:** C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>3</sub>(?). *Quassiin*. *Quassite*. A yellow, bitter, crystalline substance, extracted from the aqueous infusion of quassia-wood by alcohol and ether. It forms small, white, opaque prisms, inodorous and permanent in the air, slightly soluble in water, very soluble in absolute alcohol and in ether. When heated it melts, and forms on cooling a transparent, brittle mass. Hot nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid.

**quas'-sīte**, *subst.* [English, &c., *quass(ia)*; -ite.] [QUASSIN.]

\***quāt** (1), *v. i.* [An abbrev. of *squat* (q. v.).] To squat, to sit down.

"You grow tired at last and *quat*."—*Foote: The Author*, ii. 1.

**quāt** (2), *v. t.* [Prob. the same word as *quit* or *quiel*.]

1. To satiate, to satisfy.

"To the stomach *quatted* with dainties, all delicacies seeme greasie."—*Lily.*

2. To release, to free.

**quāt**, *adj.* [QUAT (2), v.] Quit, free, released from. (*Scotch.*)

"He bid them also to take heed, and be *quat*."—*Bunyan: Holy War*, ch. xix.

\***quāt**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A pustule, a pimple; hence, a diminutive person.

"I have rubb'd this young *quat* almost to the sense, and he grows angry."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 1.

**quā-tā**, *s.* [COAJTA.]

\***quatch**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A word.

"Not a *quatch*, sad poets."—*Corbet: Elegy on Q. Anne.*

\***quātch**, *adj.* [Prob. connected with *squat* Squat, flat.

"The *quatch* buttock, the brawn buttock, or any buttock."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 2.

\***qua-tēr**, \***qua-tre**, *a.* [Fr. *quatre*=four.]

**quater-cousin**, *s.* [CATER-COUSIN.]

**qua-tēr-fōil**, *s.* [QUATREFOIL.]

**qua-tēr-n**, *a.* [Latin *quaterni*=four each; *quatuor*=four.] Consisting of four, fourfold, growing in fours.



qua-tēr'-nar-ŷ, a. & s. [Lat. *quaternarius*, from *quaterni*=four each; Fr. *quaternaire*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ord. Lang.: Consisting of four.

"We read what a great respect Pythagoras and his sect had for their quaternary number."—F. Gregory: *Doctrine of the Trinity*, p. 63.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: Arranged in fours.

2. Chem.: Consisting of four parts; applied to compounds of four elements, or of compounds performing the functions of elements.

3. Geol.: [POST-TERTIARY.]

B. As subst.: The number four. (More: *Phil. Cabbala*, ch. iv., § 1. App.)

qua-tēr'-nate, a. [Lat. *quaterni*=four each.] Consisting of four; in bot., four together; succeeding by fours.

quaternate-leaf, s.

Bot.: A leaf consisting of four leaflets.

quaternate-pinnate, a.

Bot.: Pinnated, with the pinnae arranged in fours.

qua-tēr'-nī-ōn, subst. [Latin *quaternio*, from *quaterni*=four each.]

\*I. Ordinary Language:

1. The number four, or set of four, a file of four soldiers. (*Acts* xii. 4.)

2. A word of four syllables, a quadrisyllable.

II. Math.: The metrographic relation existing between any two right lines, having definite lengths and directions in space, depending upon four irreducible geometrical elements. Discovered and developed by Sir W. Hamilton.

"A quaternion is the quotient of two vectors, or of two directed right lines in space, considered as depending on a system of four geometrical elements, and as expressible by an alphabetical symbol of quadrinomial form."—Sir W. Hamilton.

qua-tēr'-nī-ōn, v. t. [QUATERNION, subst.] To divide into quaternions, files, or companies.

"The angels themselves, in whom no disorder is feared, are distinguish'd and quaternion'd into their celestial principdoms and satrapies."—Milton: *Reason of Ch. Government*, bk. ii. (App.)

\*qua-tēr'-nī-tŷ, \*qua-ter-ni-tie, s. [Fr. *quaternité*, from Lat. *quaternitas*, from *quaterni*=four each.] The condition or quality of making up the number four.

"Their whole scale . . . was not a trinity but a quaternity, or four ranks and degrees of beings."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 537.

qua-tēr'-ōn, s. [QUADROON.]

qua-tor'-zāin (qu as k), s. [Fr. *quatorze*=fourteen.] A poem or stanza of fourteen lines; a sonnet.

"Put out your rushlights, you poets and rhymers! and bequeath your crazed quatorzains to the chandlers."—Nashe, in *English Garner*, i. 499.

qua-torze' (qu as k), s. [Fr.=fourteen.] In piquet, the four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens; so called because each quatorze counts fourteen points.

"He scores ten for carte blanche, twenty-eight for quatorzes."—Field, Jan. 23, 1886.

quāt'-rāin (or as ka'-trān), s. [Fr., from *quatre*=four.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

"Each of his predictions was couched in the form of a poetical quatrain."—London Daily Telegraph.

qua-tre, a. [QUATER.]

quatrefoil (as qua-tēr-fōil or ka-tēr-foil), qua-tēr-fōil, quār'-tēr-fōil, s. [French *quatre-feuille*, from *quatre* (Latin *quatuor*)=four, and *feuille* (Latin *folium*)=a leaf.]

1. Arch.: A piercing or panel divided by cusps or foliations into four leaves, or more correctly the leaf-shaped figure formed by the cusps. It is supposed to represent the four leaves of a cruciform plant. The name is also given to flowers and leaves of a similar form carved as ornaments on moldings, &c. It differs from the cinquefoil only in the number of cusps.

2. Her.: Four-leaved grass; a frequent bearing in coat-armor.

\*qua-ri-ble, v. i. [Fr. *quatre*=four.]

Music: To descant by singing fourths on a plain song. (Cf. QUINIBLE.)

quāt-rō-dēç-ī-mā'-nī, subst. pl. [QUARTODECIMANI.]

quat-trō-çent-ist, s. & a. [Eng., &c., *quattrocent(o)*; -ist.]

A. As subst.: A painter of the Quattrocento school.

"I began to trace the purity of work in the quattrocentists."—Contemp. Review, April, 1886, p. 476.

B. As adj.: Belonging to, or characteristic of the Italian painters of the fourteenth century.

"The quattrocentist work became dearer to me."—Contemp. Review, April, 1886, p. 377.

quat-trō-cēn-tō (c as ch), s. or a. [Ital., lit. =four hundredth, but used for fourteen hundredth.]

Art: A term applied to the characteristic style of the artists who practiced in the fourteenth century; it was hard, rigid, and peculiar in color as well as in form and pose. It was the intermediate stage of that progressive period of art, which, commencing with Fra Angelico, reached excellence with Leonardo da Vinci. (*Fairholt*.)

quā-tu-or, s. [Lat.]

Music: A four-voiced or eight-handed composition; a quartet.

quā-tu-or-dē'-cāne, s. [Pref. *quatuor*, and Eng. *decane*.]

Chem.: C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>30</sub>. Tetradecane. One of the paraffins found in American petroleum and in the light oils obtained by the distillation of coal. It boils at 236-240°.

\*quāve, \*quav-yn, v. i. [Cf. Low Ger. *quabbeln*=to tremble; Dan. dial. *kveppa*=to be shaken.] To shake, to tremble, to be shaken.

"Understande ye . . . how the erthe quaveth and shaketh."—Caxton: *Mirror of the World*, bk. ii., ch. xxiii.

\*quāve, s. [QUAVE, v.] A shaking, a trembling.

\*quāve'-mīre, s. [Eng. *quave*, v., and *mire*.] A quagmire, a bog.

"Aratus would not suffer the Achaians to follow them, because of bogs and quavemires."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 670.

quā'-vēr, v. i. & t. [Eng. *quav(e)*; freq. suff. -er.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To shake, to tremble, to vibrate; to have a tremulous motion.

2. To shake in vocal utterance; to sing or utter sounds with rapid vibrations; to sing with tremulous modulations of voice; to produce a shake on a musical instrument.

"Quavering to the country swains."

Dryden: *Art of Poetry*, ii.

B. Trans.: To utter with rapid vibrations or with a tremulous sound.

"Not a nymph the quaver'd notes approve."

Jones: *Arcadia*.

¶ To quaver away: To dispel by singing or playing. (*Cowper*.)

quā'-vēr, s. [QUAVER, v.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A quavering motion.

"And with blithe quavers fans the gath'ring breeze."—Brooke: *Universal Beauty*, v.

II. Music:

1. A shake or rapid vibration of the voice; a shake on an instrument of music. (*Gay: Epistle* iii.)

2. A note and measure of time, equal to half a crochet or the eighth of a semibreve.

quā'-vēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *quaver*, v.; -er.] One who quavers; a warbler.

quā'-vīv-ēr, s. [Representing an Italian *acqua vipera*, shortened in French to *quavivere*, and after further to *vivre* or *vive*.] [WYVERN.] The weever (q. v.).

"A little fish in the form of a scorpion, and of the size of the fish quaviver."—Bailey: *Erasmus' Colloquies*, p. 393.

¶ For the full history of the word see *Notes and Queries*, (6th Ser.), ix. 390.

quay (as kē), \*kay, \*keie, †key, \*keye, s. [O. Fr. *quay* (Fr. *quai*), of Celtic origin from Bret. *kaé*=an inclosure; Welsh *cae*.] A landing-place; a wharf projecting into a stream, harbor, or basin, to which vessels are moored for the purpose of receiving and delivering freight.

"What a concourse swarms on yonder quay."

Gray: *Epistle* vi.

quay-berth, s. A loading or discharging berth for a ship in a public dock.

quay (as kē), v. t. [QUAY, s.] To furnish with quays.

quayage, †keyage (both as kē'-īg), s. [Eng. *quay*; -age.]

1. The duty or toll paid for the use of a quay; quay dues; wharfage.

2. Berths on a quay for loading or discharging ships.

\*quayd, pa. par. or a. [QUAID.]

\*quēačh, \*queich, s. [QUITCH.] A thick bushy plot; a quickset hedge.

"The fortresses Of thorniest queaches."

Chapman: *Homer's Hymne to Pan*.

\*quēačh, \*queatche, \*quecchen, v. i. & t. [A. S. *cweccan*.]

A. Intrans.: To stir, to move.

B. Trans.: To move, to shake.

\*quēačh'-ŷ (1), \*quēačh'-īe, a. [Eng. *queach*, subst.; -y.] Thick, bushy.

"Queachie bushes to defende

Him from Apollo's sight."

Turberville: *All Things hath Release*, &c.

quēačh'-ŷ (2), a. [Eng. *queach*, v.; -y.] Shaking, soft; yielding or giving way under the foot, as boggy or marshy ground.

"Many of them fell into those deep bogs and queachy places."—Knolles: *Hist. Turkes*, p. 282.

quēan, \*queane, \*quen, \*quene, \*queene, s. [The same word as QUEEN, s.]

1. A worthless woman; a slut, a hussy, a strumpet.

2. In the eighteenth century in England, and still in Scotland, used for a young or unmarried woman, without any idea of disrespect or contempt.

"Here's to the flaunting extravagant quean."

Sheridan: *School for Scandal*, iii. 3.

quēas'-ī-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *queasy*; -ly.] In a queasy or squeamish manner; with squeamishness, squeamishly.

quēas'-ī-nēss, s. [Eng. *queasy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being queasy or squeamish; squeamishness, qualmishness, nausea.

quēas'-ŷ, \*quais-y, \*quays-y, \*queaz-ie, \*quey-sy, a. [Norweg. *kveis*=sickness after a debauch. (*Skeat*.)]

I. Literally:

1. Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; qualmish, squeamish.

2. Causing or apt to cause nausea or squeamishness.

II. Figuratively:

1. Fastidious, nice, squeamish.

2. Requiring to be handled delicately; delicate, ticklish.

\*quēaz'-ēn, v. t. [QUEASY.] To make queasy; to sicken. (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*.)

Quē-bēc', s. [See def.]

Geog.: A city and also a province in Canada.

Quebec-oak, s.

Bot.: *Quercus alba*. [QUERCUS.]

Quebec-marmot, s.

Zoöl.: *Arctomys monax*, the Woodchuck (q. v.).

quē-bra'-chō, s. [Sp.]

Bot.: *Aspidosperma quebracho*, a Chilean apocynaceous tree; its bark is used as a febrifuge and in lung or bronchial diseases. It is called also *white quebracho*, to distinguish it from the *red quebracho*, a Mexican tree (*Loxopterygium lorentzii*). The bark of the latter is said to have similar properties.

quēb'-rīth, s. [O. Fr., *quebrit*, *quibrith*, Arabic *kibrīt*.]

Alchemy: An old name for Sulphur.

quēçh', \*queck, v. i. [QUEACH, v.] To move, to shrink, to wince.

\*qued, \*quede, \*quead, \*queyd, \*kuead, a. & s. [O. Fris. *quad*; Dut. & Low Ger. *kwaad*; Scotch *quaid*.]

A. As adj.: Bad, wicked.

B. As substantive:

1. A wicked, bad person; specif., the devil.

2. Hurt, harm, wickedness, evil.

\*qued-ful, adj. [Eng. *qued*; -ful(l).] Hurtful, wicked, bad.

quēd'-ī-ūs, subst. [Named by Leach, but unexplained. (*Agassiz*.)]

Entom.: A genus of Staphylinidæ.

\*qued-ness, \*qued-nes, \*quede-nes, s. [Eng. *qued*; -ness.] Wickedness, harm, evil.

quēçh'-ŷ, a. [QUEACHY.] Weak, helpless.

quēēn, \*queene, \*quen, \*quene, \*quene, \*quene, \*qwhene, \*queyne, s. [A. S. *cwēn*, cog. with Dut. *kween*=a barren woman or cow; Icel. *kván*=a wife, *kona*=a woman; Dan. *qvinde*=a woman, *kone*=a wife; Sw. *qvinna*=a female, *kona*=a quean, a strumpet; Goth. *kwens*, *kweins*=a woman, a wife; M. H. Ger. *kone*; O. H. Ger. *quēnā*=a woman; Gr. *gunē*=a woman; Russ. *jena*=a wife; Sansc. *jani*=a wife. From the same root as *genus*, *kin*, &c. The same word as QUEAN (q. v.).]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāli, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

- (1) A woman.
- (2) A quean, a hussy, a strumpet.
- (3) A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a female sovereign.
- (4) A queen-bee (q. v.).

2. Fig.: A female who is chief or preëminent among others; one who presides; as, the queen of beauty, the queen of love, &c.

II. Technically:

- 1. Cards: A card on which a queen is depicted.
- 2. Chess: The most powerful and, after the king, the most important of all the pieces in a set of chessmen.
- 3. Slating: A size of slates, three feet long by two feet wide.

¶ (1) Queen of Spain *Fritillaria*:

Entom.: *Argynnis lathonia*, a beautiful butterfly. The larva feeds upon *Viola tricolor*.

(2) Queen of the Meadows:

Bot.: *Spiraea ulmaria*, a rosaceous plant two to four feet high, with large radical and small terminal leaves, leafy stipules, small white flowers, and five to nine twisted carpels. Common in meadows and by water-sides, flowering in June and July.

(3) Queen of the Prairie:

Bot.: *Spiraea lobata*.

queen-apple, s. (See extract.)

"The queen-apple was probably thus distinguished in compliment to Elizabeth. In Moffet's *Health's Improvement*, I find an account of apples which are said to have been 'grafted upon a mulberry stock, and then wax thorough red as our queen-apples, called by Ruellius Rubelliana, and Claudiana by Pliny.'"—*I. Disraeli: Curiosities of Literature*.

queen-bee, s.

Entom.: A fully-developed female bee in a hive or nest. [BEE.] She lays two or three thousand eggs daily during the height of summer, or more than a million during her lifetime, which is about five years. When a young queen comes forth, the old one becomes agitated with jealousy, and ultimately quits the hive, surrounded by a great multitude of workers, who found a new colony, leaving the old hive to the possession of the youthful rival. Two days to a week after coming to maturity, the young queen temporarily flies forth, and is fertilized in the air.

queen-cake, subst. A sort of small sweet cake, heart-shaped, with currants in it.

queen-closer, s. [CLOSER.]

queen-consort, s. The wife of a king.

queen-dowager, s. The widow of a deceased king.

queen-fish, s.

Ichth.: *Seriphus politus*, a Californian sciænoïd food-fish. Back bluish, and sides and belly bright, silvery. Called also *kingfish*.

\*queen-gold, s.

Eng. Law: A royal duty or revenue once belonging to every queen of England during her marriage to the king.

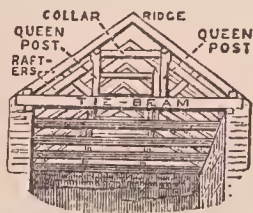
queen-mother, s. A queen dowager, who is also mother of the reigning sovereign.

queen of hearts, s.

- 1. An old country dance.
- 2. One of a pack of playing-cards.

queen-post, s.

Carp.: One of the suspending posts in the framed principal of a roof, or in a trussed partition, or other truss where there are two. Queen-posts are mortised, or attached by iron straps to the tie-beam of a roof-frame, supporting it and the rafters at points between the ridge and eave. [KING-POST.]



Queen-post.

queen-regent, queen-regnant, s. A queen who holds the crown in her own right.

queen-truss, s.

Carp.: A truss framed with queen-posts.

queen-wood, subst. A name sometimes given to woods of the green-heart and cocoa-wood character, imported from the Brazils.

queen's advocate, s. [ADVOCATE.]

queen's bench, s. [BENCH, s.]

queen's blue, s.

Comm.: Thumb-blue, Stone-blue. One of the names given to lump-blue used in laundries.

Queen City, s. A name given to Cincinnati, Ohio.

queen's counsel, s. [COUNSEL, s.]

queen's cushion, s.

Bot.: *Saxifraga hypnoides*.

queen's delight, queen's root, s.

Bot.: *Stillingia sylvatica*.

queen's English, s. [KING'S ENGLISH.]

queen's evidence, s. [KING'S EVIDENCE.]

queen's messenger, s. [MESSENGER.]

queen's metal, s. An alloy used for making teapots, obtained by fusing under charcoal a mixture of nine parts tin, one part each antimony, lead, and bismuth.

queen's pigeon, s. [VICTORIA CROWNED-PIGEON.]

queen's pincushion, s.

Bot.: The flowers of the guelder-rose.

queen's root, s. [QUEEN'S DELIGHT.]

queen's ware, s. Glazed earthenware of a creamy color.

\*queen's yellow, s.

Chem.: Subsulphide of mercury.

queēn, v. i. & t. [QUEEN, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. Ord. Lang.: To act the queen; to play the queen.

"A threepence bow'd would hire me,

Old as I am, to queen it."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII*, ii. 3.

2. Chess: To gain a queen by advancing a pawn to its eighth square.

B. Trans.: To make into a queen, as a pawn, by advancing it to its eighth square.

queēn'-craft, subst. [Eng. queen, and craft; cf. *kingcraft*.] Skill or craft in policy on the part of a queen.

"Elizabeth showed much *queencraft*."—*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 490.

queēn'-dōm, s. [Eng. queen; -dom.] Queenly condition or character.

queēn'-hood, s. [Eng. queen; -hood.] The state, quality, rank, or position of a queen.

"With all grace

Of womanhood and queenhood."

Tennyson: *Geraint and Enid*.

queēn'-īng, s. [Eng. queen, s.; -ing.] A queen-apple (q. v.).

"The winter *queening* is good for the table."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

queēn'-lēt, s. [Eng. queen; dim. suff. -let.] A petty queen.

"Kinglets and *queentlets* of the like temper."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iii. 216.

queēn'-like, a. [Eng. queen; -like.] Like or resembling a queen; queenly.

"Unto the *queenlike* Cluyd."

Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 10.

queēn'-lī-nēss, s. [Eng. queenly; -ness.] The state or condition of being queenly; the characteristics of a queen; queenly nature or quality; dignity or stateliness befitting a queen.

"A *queenliness* . . . that would also befit the mistress of Antony."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

queēn'-lī, \*queen-lie, adj. [Eng. queen; -ly.] Like a queen; queenlike; becoming or suitable to a queen.

"I thought she had a *queenly* manner."—*Burnet: Records of the Reformation*, vol. i., bk. iii.

queēn'-ship, s. [Eng. queen; -ship.] The state, position, or dignity of a queen.

Queēns-lānd, s. [Eng. queen's, and land.] A British colony in the northeastern portion of Australia.

Queensland-nut, s.

Bot.: The nut of an Australian tree (*Macadamia ternifolia*); diameter about an inch, and containing an edible seed, or sometimes two seeds.

queēr, s. Counterfeit money. (*U. S. Slang*.)

queēr, v. t. [QUEER, a.]

\*1. To chaff, to ridicule, to sneer at. (*Slang*.)

"Queering the threadbare curate."

Colman: *Poetical Vagaries*, p. 144.

2. To spoil, espec. in the phrase, *To queer a pitch* = to purposely spoil business. (*Theatrical slang*.) [PITCH (2), s., I. 7.]

queēr, a. [Low German *queer*=across; *quere*=obliquity; German *quer*=transverse; *querkopf*=a queer fellow.]

1. Strange, odd; behaving, acting, or appearing in a manner other than the ordinary, normal, or usual manner; singular, droll, original, peculiar.

"The mosque of Mahound, or some *queer* pa-god."

Pope: *Donne*, sat. 4.

2. Not very well; out of sorts; as, I feel very queer. (*Colloq.*)

3. Not favorable or propitious; unfavorable; as, Things look very queer. (*Colloq.*)

¶ *To be in queer street*: To be in bad circumstances of any kind, as illness, debt, &c.

queer-cuffin, s. A magistrate. (*Thieves' slang*.)

queēr'-ēr, s. [Eng. queer, v.; -er.] A hoaxer, a ridiculer.

"These Quizzers, *Queerers*, Smokers."

Colman: *Poetical Vagaries*, p. 150.

queēr'-ish, a. [English *queer*; -ish.] Rather queer, strange, or odd; singular.

"You Englishmen go to work in a *queerish* kind of way."—*Marryat: Frank Mildmay*, ch. xx.

\*queēr'-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. queer; -ity, an analogy of oddity, &c.] Queerness, strangeness, peculiarity.

queēr'-lŷ, adv. [Eng. queer; -ly.] In a queer, strange, or singular manner.

queēr'-nēss, s. [Eng. queer; -ness.] The quality or state of being queer; oddness, oddity, peculiarity, singularity.

queēst, s. [QUIST.]

\*queez-mad-dam, s. [Fr. *cuisse-madame*.] The Cuisse-madam, a French jargonelle pear.

quegh, s. [QUAICH.]

\*queint, \*queinte, pa. par. or a. [QUENCH.]

quēlk'-chōse, \*quēlque'-chōse (qu as k), subst. [Fr. *quelque chose*.] A kickshaw (q. v.).

quēll, \*quelle, \*quellen, v. t. & i. [A. S. *cwellan*=to kill; cogn. with O. Sax. *quellian*=to torment; *quellan*=to suffer martyrdom; Dut. *kwellen*=to plague, to vex; Icel. *kvélja*=to torment; Sw. *qvälja*=to torment; Dan. *qvale*=to strangle, to torment.] [QUAIL, v.]

A. Transitive:

\*1. To kill,

\*2. To dash.

3. To subdue, to crush; to put down; to overpower.

4. To calm, to allay, to quiet; to reduce to a state of quiet, peace, or calm.

\*5. To frighten, to disconcert.

"Much did his wordes the gentle ladie *quell*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. iii. 16.

\*B. Intransitive:

1. To perish, to die.

"Yet did he quake and quiver, like to *quell*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, VII. vii. 42.

2. To abate; to be abated.

"Winter's wrath begins to *quell*."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar; March*.

\*quēll, s. [QUELL, v.]

1. Murder.

"His spungy followers, who shall bear the guilt Of our great *quell*."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 7.

2. Power or means of quelling or subduing; a weapon.

"A sovereign *quell* is in his waving hands."

Keats: *Endymion*, ii.

\*quelle, v. t. & i. [QUELL, v.]

quēll'-ēr, \*cwell-ere, \*quell-are, \*quell-ere, subst. [A. S. *cwellere*.]

1. One who kills; an executioner, a slayer.

"The *quellere* smot of hise heued."

Legend St. Katherine, 293.

2. One who or that which quells, crushes, or subdues.

"Hail, Son of the Most High,

Queller of Satan."

Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 634.

\*quēll'-lī-ō, s. [Sp. *cuello*, from Lat. *collum*=the neck.] A ruff for the neck.

\*quēlm, v. t. [A. S. *cwelman*, *cwylman*; O. Sax. *quelmian*.] To kill.

\*quelque-chose, s. [QUELKCHOSE.]

\*quēme, \*cwem-en, queem, v. t. & i. [A. S. *cwēman*.]

A. Trans.: To please, to gratify.

B. Intrans.: To be pleasing.

"For vnto me welle more it *quemeth*

The werre certes than the pees."

Gower: *C. A.*, v.

\*quēme, \*cweme, \*queem, adj. & subst. [A. S. *gewēme*.] [QUEME, v.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pleasing. (*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 2.)

2. Pleased, gratified.

"Of thes wordes swithe wel *cweme*."

Legend St. Katherine, 1,742.

3. Friendly, gracious.

"That he be til us *quem* that day."

Metrical Homilies, p. 20.

B. As subst.: Pleasure, gratification.

"He sal serue me al to *queme*."

Cursor Mundi, 2,689.



\*quēme'-fūl, \*quem'-full, *adj.* [English *queme*; *-full*.]

1. Pleasing. (*Wycliffe: Leviticus xix.*)
  2. Friendly, gracious.
- "God . . . schal be quemeful to hym."—*Wycliffe, Job xxxiii. 26.*

\*quen, \*quene, *adv. or conj.* [WHEN.]

quēnch, \*quenche, \*quench-en, \*quench-yn (pa. t. \*queint, \*queynt, \*queynte, *quenched*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *cwencan* (in comp. *ácwencan*), from *cwincan*=to be put out, to be extinguished; Old Fris. *kwinka*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To extinguish; to put out.
- "Anon was the fuyr quenched."—*Maundeville, p. 70.*
2. To allay, to extinguish, to slake.
  3. To suppress, to subdue, to repress, to check, to stifle.

"Now helpe God to quenchen al thir sorwe."  
*Chaucer: Troilus and Cresseide, 1,009.*

\*4. To lay or place in water. [QUENCHING, C. 2.]

\*B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be extinguished; to go out, as fire.
2. To lose zeal; to become cool.

"Dost thou think, in time  
She will not quenche?"  
*Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 5.*

\*quēnch, *s.* [QUENCH, *v.*] Extinction.

To give it quenche."  
*Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xix. 363.*

\*quench-coal, *s.* That which quenches or extinguishes fire; hence, fig., one who is cold or heartless.

"You are quench-coal; no sparkle of grace can kindle upon your cold hearth."—*Rogers.*

quēnch'-a-ble, *adj.* [English *quench*; *-able*.] Capable of being quenched.

quēnch'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *quench*; *-er*.] One who or that which quenches or extinguishes; colloquially, a draught which allays thirst.

"A modest quencher."—*Dickens: Old Curiosity Shop, ch. xxxv.*

quēnch'-ing, \*quench-inge, *pr. par., a. & s.* [QUENCH, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of extinguishing or allaying.

2. *Metall.:* The process of producing a hard scale or crust upon the surface of molten metal in a crucible or cistern, for the purpose of removing it in successive rondles or discs, instead of allowing it to congeal into a solid mass.

quēnch'-lēss, \*quench-les, *a.* [Eng. *quench*; *-less*.] That cannot be quenched, abated, or repressed; inextinguishable, unquenchable.

quēnch'-lēss-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *quenchless*; *-ly*.] In a quenchless or unquenchable manner or degree.

quēnch'-lēss-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *quenchless*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being quenchless; unquenchableness.

\*quene, *s.* [QUEEN, *s.*]

quē-nēlle', *s.* [Fr.]

*Cookery:* A kind of forcemeat; sometimes poached and used as a dish by itself; at other times used for garnishing.

quenouille (as kēn-ô'-ē), *s.* [Fr.=a distaff.] (See compound.)

quenouille-training, *s.*

*Hort.:* A mode of training trees or shrubs in a conical form, with their branches bent downward, so that they resemble a distaff.

quē-æs-çit'-rīn, *s.*

[Lat. *quer(cus)*=an oak; *æs(culus)*=the Italian oak; Eng. *citr(on)*, and suff. *-in*.]

*Chemist.:* C<sub>41</sub>H<sub>46</sub>O<sub>25</sub>. A substance extracted by alcohol from the leaves of the chestnut. It forms fine, yellow, crystalline grains of the size of poppy seeds, and is resolved by muriatic acid into quercetin and glucose, formulae, C<sub>41</sub>H<sub>46</sub>O<sub>25</sub>+3H<sub>2</sub>O=C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>10</sub>+3C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>.

quē-çet'-a-mide, *s.* [English *quercet(in)*, and *amide*.]

*Chem.:* An amorphous, orange-yellow powder, obtained by treating an ammoniacal solution of

quercetin with hydrochloric acid, filtering, and adding to the filtrate aqueous ammonia. It is slightly soluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, hydrochloric acid, and excess of ammonia.

quē-çet'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *quercet(in)*; *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from quercetin (q. v.).

quercetic-acid, *s.*

*Chem.:* C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, or C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>10</sub>. Formed by the action of boiling potash on quercetin. It crystallizes in silky needles, which effloresce in a warm atmosphere, is sparingly soluble in cold, easily in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether. Its aqueous solution turns yellow on exposure to the air, and is colored dark blue by ferric chloride.

quē-çē-tīn, *s.* [Altered from *quercitrin*.]

*Chem.:* C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>12</sub>. A yellow, crystallizable body, produced by the action of dilute mineral acids on quercitrin, C<sub>33</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>17</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O=C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>12</sub>+C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. It is neutral, inodorous, melts about 251°; is slightly soluble in boiling water, easily in weak alcohol and in ether. Nitrate of silver and cupric oxide are readily reduced by it.

quē-çī-mēr'-ic, *a.* [Lat. *quercus*=an oak; Gr. *meros*=a part, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Derived from or containing quercetic acid.

quercimeric-acid, *s.*

*Chem.:* C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>6</sub>=C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>5</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O. An acid produced by fusing quercetic acid with potash. It forms small, colorless, prismatic crystals, having an acid reaction and an astringent taste, and is very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Its aqueous solution gives a fine blue color with ferric chloride.

quē-çīn, *subst.* [Latin *querc(us)*=an oak; Eng. suff. *-in*.] [QUERCITE.]

quē-çīn'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Latin *querc(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ*.]

*Botany:* A sub-order of Cupuliferæ or Corylaceæ. Male flowers with four to ten sepals, no corolla, simple filaments, and connate anther-cells. Female flowers one to three, in an involucre of many bracteoles, which enlarges in fruit. Ovary three to seven celled; ovules two in each cell; fruit in a cupule. Genera: *Quercus* and *Fagus*.

quē-çī-tān'-nic, *a.* [Lat. *querc(us)*=an oak; *i* connect., and Eng. *tannic*.] Derived from or containing tannic acid.

quercitannic-acid, *s.*

*Chem.:* An acid of unknown composition, found in oak-galls. It somewhat resembles gallotannic acid, but is not converted into pyrogallic acid by dry distillation. Sulphuric acid precipitates it in red flocks.

quē-çī-te, *s.* [Latin *querc(us)*=an oak; Eng. suff. *-ite*.]

*Chem.:* C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. Quercin. Quercitol. Sugar of acorns. A saccharine substance obtained from the aqueous extract of bruised acorns. It crystallizes in transparent, monoclinic prisms, which are permanent in the air; melts at 235°, and is soluble in water and hot dilute alcohol. Hot nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid; but a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids changes it into a white amorphous resin, nitroquercite, which is insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol.

quē-çī-tīn, *s.* [QUERCITRIN.]

*Chem.:* A yellow crystalline substance, found widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom, as in the barks and leaves of various trees, but originally obtained from quercitrin. Called also *meletin*.

quē-çī-tōl, *s.* [Eng. *quercit(e)*; *-ol*.] [QUERCITE.]

quē-çit'-rīn, *s.* [Eng. *quercitr(on)*; *-in*.]

*Chem.:* C<sub>33</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>17</sub>. A glucoside found in the bark of *Quercus tinctoria*, and extracted by boiling with water. It is yellow and crystallizable, and yields, when boiled with dilute acids, quercetin and isodulcete. In solution it is neutral, bitter, and inodorous, and strikes a dark green color with ferric chloride. When dehydrated, it melts at 160° to a dark yellow resin.

quē-çit'-rōn, *s.* [Lat. *quer(cus)*=an oak, and Eng. *citron*.]

*Chem.:* A yellow dye stuff, consisting of the shavings of the bark of *Quercus tinctoria*. Alum or stannic chloride is employed as a mordant. A finer yellow is said to be obtained when the decoction of the bark is previously boiled with dilute hydrochloric acid, owing probably to the liberation of quercetin. In this country the bark is used for tanning.

quē-çūs, *s.* [Lat.=an oak.]

1. *Bot.:* Oak; the typical genus of the sub-order Quercineæ (q. v.). Male catkins slender. Styles three, short. From the northern hemisphere; species about 250. About fifty species are American. [OAK.] *Quercus suber* is the Cork-tree, *Q. infectoria* is the Gall-oak (q. v.), *Q. ilex*, the Holly-oak (q. v.).

*Q. ægilops*, in the Levant, produces the Valonia acorn imported for dyeing purposes. The leaves of *Q. mannifera*, in Kurdistan, secrete a saccharine matter; the acorns of the Spanish *Q. granumia* are sweet, and are eaten. The leaves of *Q. falcata* are astringent, and are used in gangrene. Of American species *Q. alba*, the White or Quebec-oak, and *Q. virens*, or Live-oak, yield excellent timber for ship-building. From thirty to forty species exist in the hills and mountains of India; some furnish galls, some excellent timber. The bark of many is used for tanning and in medicine. The acorns also possess astringent properties.

2. *Palæobot.:* Found in the Cretaceous rocks of Aix-la-Chapelle and of this country, and in the Middle Eocene of Bournemouth, England.

\*quer'-ele, \*quē-rē'-lā, *s.* [Lat. *querela*=a complaint; *queror*=to complain; Fr. *querelle*.] [QUARREL (1), *s.*] A complaint to a court.

quē-rēnt (1), *s.* [Lat. *querens*, pr. par. of *queror*=to complain.] A complainant, a plaintiff.

quē-rēnt (2), *s.* [Lat. *querens*, pr. par. of *quæro*=to seek, to inquire.] One who inquires; an inquirer.

quē-rī quē-rē' (qu as k), *phr.* [Hebrew *qeri, qere*.]

*Heb. Lit.:* This expression, which is so frequently found in the margins and foot-notes of both the MSS. and printed editions of the Hebrew Bible, is either the imperative or participle passive, and signifies *read (lege)*, or *it is read* (from *qarā, to read*). It is the technical expression for the various reading which the ancient redactors of the text bid us substitute for the one which occupies or is written in the text, *i. e.*, *Kethib*. The word in the text for which there is a variant has not only the vowel-points which belong to the marginal reading, but has a small circle or asterisk placed over it, which directs to the margin, where the emendation is given. The list of *queris*, which is one of the most ancient and most important constituent parts of the Massorah (q. v.), is given in *The Massorah* (ed. Ginsburg), ii. 55-93.

quē-rī-mō'-nī-ōūs, *adj.* [Latin *querimonia*=a complaint, from *queror*=to complain.] Complaining, querulous; apt to complain; discontented.

quē-rī-mō'-nī-ōūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *querimonious*; *-ly*.] In a querimonious or querulous manner; querulously.

"Most querimoniously confessing,  
That I of late have been compressing."  
*Denham: A Dialogue.*

quē-rī-mō'-nī-ōūs-nēss, *s.* [English *querimonious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being querimonious; a disposition to complain at trifles; querulousness.

\*quē-rī-mōn-ŷ \*quer-i-mon-ye, *subst.* [QUERIMONIOUS.] A complaint, a complaining.

"The kyng muche greued and troubled with hys brother's dayly *querimonye*."—*Hall: Edward IV. (an. 17).*

quē-rīst, *subst.* [Eng. *quer(y)*; *-ist*.] One who inquires or asks questions; an inquirer.

"What is there in this at all repugnant to what the *querist* maintains?"—*Waterland: Works, i. 13.*

\*quer-is-tor (1), *s.* [QUERIST.] A questioner. (*Bale: Select Works, p. 199.*)

\*quer-is-tor (2), *s.* [CHORISTER.]

quērk, \*quīrk'-en, *v. t.* [Icel. *kverk, kverkar*=the throat; O. Sw. *qvarka*=to throttle.] To choke, to throttle, to stifle, to suffocate.

quērl, *v. t.* [German *querlen, quirlen*=to twirl, from *querl, quirl*=a twirling stick.] [TWIRL.] To twirl; to turn or wind round; to coil.

quērn, \*querne, *s.* [A. S. *cweorn, cwyrn*; cogn. with Dut. *kweern*; Icel. *kvern*; Dan. *qværn*; Sw. *qværn*; Goth. *kwairnus*. From the same root as *corn* and *churn*.] A mill; especially a hand-mill for grinding corn, used before the invention of water- or wind-mills. It consisted of two circular stones, the lower of which was slightly dished, and the upper one was pierced in the center, and revolved on a wooden or metal pin inserted in the lower. The grain was dropped with one hand into the central opening, while with the other the upper stone was revolved by means of a stick inserted in a small opening or hole near the edge.



Quern.



**quern-staff**, \**querne-staffe*, s. The stick by means of which the upper stone of the quern was revolved.

**quern-stone**, s. One of the stones of a quern.

**quēr'-nāl**, a. [QUERNALES.] Of or belonging to the Quernales. (*Lindley*.)

**quēr-nā-lēs**, s. pl. [Latin *quern(us)*=oaken; masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. -ales.]

*Bot.*: The Quernal Alliance; an alliance of Diclinox Exogens. The stamiferous flowers amentaceous and monochlamydeous, fruit inferior, embryo amygdaloid, without albumen. Orders Corylaceæ and Juglandaceæ (q. v.).

**qu-ēr'-pō**, \***qu-īr'-pō** (q as k), s. [CUERPO.]

**quēr-quēd'-ū-lā**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *kirkouris*=a kind of duck (*Varr.*: *de Ling. Lat.*, ed. Mueller, v. 13, § 79); Fr. *cercelle*, *sarcelle*.]

*Ornith.*: A cosmopolitan genus of Anatinae, with seventeen species. Bill as long as head, hooked and narrow; wings with second quill longest, secondaries long and sharp.

**quēr-quē-dūle**, s. [QUERQUEDULA.] A book name for the genus *Querquedula*.

\***quer-ry**, s. [Fr. *écuyer*.] A groom, an equerry (q. v.).

\***quēr-ū-lā-tion**, s. [Lat. *querulus*=querulous (q. v.).] Complaint.

"Will not their mournings, menaces, *querulations* stir your hearts?"—*Adams: Works*, i. 340.

\***quēr-ū-lēn'-tia** (ti as sh), a. [QUERULOUS.] Querulous, querimonious; apt to complain.

"Walpole has by nature a propensity, and by constitution a plea, for being captious and *querulential*."—*Cumberlan*: *Memoirs*, i. 22.

**quēr'-ū-loūs**, a. [Lat. *querulus*, from *queror*=to complain.] [QUARREL (1), s. QUARRELOUS.]

\*1. Quarrelsome; given or inclined to quarreling.  
\*2. Complaining, querimonious; given or inclined to complaining or murmuring at trifles; murmuring, discontented, dissatisfied.

"Portland was an unreasonable and *querulous* friend."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

3. Expressing, or of the nature of complaint; as, a *querulous* tone of voice.

**quēr'-ū-loūs-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *querulous*; -ly.] In a querulous manner; querimoniously.

**quēr'-ū-loūs-nēs**, s. [Eng. *querulous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being querulous; a querulous or discontented disposition; querimoniousness.

"Stubbornness, captiousness, *querulousness*."—*Waterland: Works*, ix. 186.

**quēr'-ŷ**, \***quer-e**, \***quer-ie**, subst. [For *quere* (q. v.).]

1. A question; a point to be answered or solved. (Frequently abbreviated to qu. or qy.)

"The *query* that I would propose to you . . . is this."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 9.

2. The mark or sign of interrogation (?), used to indicate that the sentence to which it is appended contains a question; also used to express a doubt.

3. *Print.*: A sign (?) or note on the margin of a proof made by the reader to draw the attention of the author or editor to a doubtful passage.

**quēr'-ŷ**, v. i. & t. [QUERY, s.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To ask a question or questions.

"Each prompt to *query*, answer, and debate."—*Pope: Dunciad*, ii. 381.

2. To express doubt.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To seek by questioning; to endeavor to ascertain by inquiry; as, to *query* a motive.

\*2. To examine by questions, to question.

3. To express doubt concerning; to express a desire to examine into the truth or correctness of; to mark with a query.

**quē'-sāl**, s. [Native name.]

*Ornith.*: The Long-tailed Trogon, *Pharomacrus mocinno*. Found in Central America. [TROGON.]

**quēst** (1), \***queste**, s. [O. Fr. *queste* (Fr. *quête*), from Lat. *quæsit*, fem. sing. of *quæsitus*, pa. par. of *quæro*=to seek; Sp. *questa*, Ital. *chiesta*.]

1. The act of seeking; search.

"The excisemen reluctantly gave up their *quest*."—*St. James' Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

2. Pursuit, following after, suit.

"Cease your *quest* of love."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

\*3 In old romances, the expedition or venture upon which a knight was engaged, and which he was bound to fulfill.

\*4. A body of searchers; searchers collectively.

\*5. Inquiry, examination.

\*6. Request, desire, solicitation, demand, prayer.

\*7. An abbreviation of inquest; a jury of inquest; a sworn body of examiners.

\***quest-house**, s. The chief watch-house of an Anglican parish, generally adjoining a church, where quests concerning misdemeanors and annoyances were held.

**quēst** (2), \***quēst**, s. [QUIST.]

**quēst** (3), subst. [See def.] An abbreviation of bequest (q. v.).

\***quest-word**, s. A bequeathment.

**quēst** (1), v. i. & t. [QUEST (1), s.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To go in search, to search, to seek.

2. To go begging.

B. *Trans.*: To seek for or after, to inquire into, to examine.

"They *quest* annihilation's monstrous theme."

*Byrom: Enthusiasm*.

**quēst** (2), v. i. [Etym. doubtful.] To give tongue, as a hound on the trail.

"To bay or *quest* as a dog."—*Florio*, p. 1.

\***quēst'-ant**, s. [O. Fr., pr. par. of *quester*; Fr. *quêtant*.] A seeker of any object, a candidate, a competitor, an aspirant.

"The bravest *questant* shrinks."

*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 1.

\***quēst'-ēr**, s. [Eng. *quest* (1), v.; -er.]

1. One who seeks or searches; a seeker, a searcher.

2. A dog employed to find game, or to search out a trail.

"The *quester* only to the wood they loose,

Who silently the tainted trace pursues."

*Rowe: Lucan; Pharsalia*, iv.

**quēst'-iōn** (i as y), \***ques-ti-oun**, s. [Fr. *question*, from Lat. *questionem*, accus. of *questio*=a seeking, a question, from *quæsitus*, pa. par. of *quæro*=to seek; Sp. *question*; Ital. *questione*, *quisione*.] [QUEST (1), s.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. An examination; the act of questioning; the putting of questions or inquiries.

"With *questions* eche one of the

He tempteth ofte." *Gower: C. A.*, iv.

2. That which is asked in questioning; a query, an inquiry.

3. *Specif.*: The point or motion submitted to a legislative or other assembly for decision by voting; the act of submitting a motion to the vote.

"The majority became clamorous for the *question*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. Inquiry, discussion, disquisition.

"The unquiet time

Did push it out of further *question*."

*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 1.

\*5. Trial, examination; judicial trial or inquiry.

"He that was in *question* for the robbery?"

*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., i. 2.

\*6. Examination by torture; the application of torture to persons charged with crimes or offenses, in order to extort confession.

"Such a presumption is only sufficient to put the person to the rack or *question*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

7. A subject of dispute or debate; a point of doubt or difficulty.

"The *question* had ceased to be a *question* between the two dynasties."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

8. The subject or matter of inquiry, examination, or discussion; the point or matter under discussion or inquiry; the theme of inquiry; the point at issue; as, His remarks are foreign to the *question*.

9. Doubt, controversy, dispute.

\*10. Conversation, speech, talk.

"I'll stay no longer *question*."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

II. *Logic*: A proposition, or that which is to be established as a conclusion, stated by way of interrogation.

¶ (1) *Question!* An exclamation used in parliamentary assemblies to call a speaker's attention to the fact that he is wandering from the question or subject under discussion, and to recall it to him. Also used to express doubt as to the correctness of a statement made by a speaker.

(2) *To beg the question*: [BEG, II. 1.]

(3) *In question*: In debate, under discussion; in the course of inquiry, examination, or discussion.

(4) *To call in question*: [CALL (1), v., D. 10.]

(5) *Out of question*: Doubtless, unquestionably.

"But out of *question* 'tis Maria's hand."

*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v.

(6) *Out of the question*: Not to be thought of; not deserving of thought or consideration.

(7) *Leading question*: [LEADING.]

(8) *Previous question*: In parliamentary practice, the question whether a vote shall be come to on the main issue or no, brought forward before the main or real question is put by the speaker, and for the

purpose of avoiding, if the resolution is in the negative, the putting of this question. The motion is in the form, "That the question be now put," and the mover and seconder vote against it.

**quēst'-iōn** (i as y), v. i. & t. [QUESTION, s.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To ask a question or questions; to inquire; to make inquiries.

"Let me *question* more in particular."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

\*2. To debate, to reason, to consider, to argue.

"*Question* no further of the case."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. I., ii. 1.

3. To doubt, to dispute.

"Who *questions* but there was a possibility in the thing?"—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

\*4. To talk, to converse.

"Stay not to *question*, for the watch is coming."

*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, v. 3.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To ask a question or questions about; to inquire into or after.

"To *question* our delay."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 4.

2. To ask a question or questions of; to interrogate; to examine by question; to catechise.

3. To call in question; to challenge.

"Whether it be so or not, it may be *questioned*."—*Fryth: Works*, p. 33.

4. To doubt, to distrust; to have no confidence in; to treat as unreliable.

"His counsel derided, his prudence *questioned*, and his person despised."—*South: Sermons*.

\*5. To speak to; to converse with.

"It would be spoke to."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

**quēst'-tiōn-a-bil'-i-tŷ**, s. [Eng. *questionable*; -ity.] That position, state, or condition which renders anything questionable.

**quēst'-tiōn-a-ble** (i as y), a. [English *question*; -able.]

†1. Capable of being questioned, spoken to, or inquired of; propitious to, or inviting conversation; affable.

"Thou com'st in such a *questionable* shape,

That I will speak to thee."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 4.

2. Open to question, doubt, or suspicion; suspicious, doubtful, disputable; liable to question or doubt.

**quēst'-iōn-a-ble-nēs** (i as y), subst. [English *questionable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being questionable, doubtful, or suspicious.

**quēst'-iōn-a-blŷ** (i as y), adv. [Eng. *questionable*; -ly.] In a questionable manner; in a manner open to question, doubt, or suspicion; doubtfully.

**quēst'-iōn-ar-ŷ**, a. & s. [Eng. *question*; -ary.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Questioning, inquiring, asking questions.

"Sometimes I return only Yes or No to *questionary* epistles of half a yard long."—*Pope to Swift*, Aug. 17, 1736.

2. Making trial or examination; testing; of the nature of a test.

B. *As subst.*: An itinerant peddler of indulgences or relics. [QUÆSTA.]

**quēst'-iōn-ēr** (i as y), s. [Eng. *question*; -er.] One who questions; one who asks questions; an interrogator.

"A *questioner* in matters of the king's prerogative."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 421.

**quēst'-iōn-īng** (i as y), pr. par. or a. [QUESTION, v.]

**quēst'-iōn-īng-lŷ** (i as y), adv. [Eng. *questioning*; -ly.] In a questioning manner; by way of question.

"These ought to do," I said to my friend *questioningly*."—*London Morning Advertiser*.

\***quēst'-iōn-ist**, \***quest-ion-iste** (i as y), subst. [Eng. *question*; -ist.]

1. A questioner, an inquirer.

2. A candidate for honors or degrees at the English universities.

†**quēst'-iōn-lēs** (i as y), a. & adv. [Eng. *question*; -less.]

A. *As adj.*: Without question; unquestioning.

B. *As adv.*: Not to be questioned; unquestionably; beyond all question or doubt.

"*Questionless* Nature's instinct works in them a quicker instinct."—*Swan: Spec. Mundi*, ch. viii., § 1.

\***quēst'-man**, s. [Eng. *quest* (1), s., and *man*.]

1. One who had power to make quests or legal inquiries:

(1) A person chosen to inquire into abuses and misdemeanors, especially with regard to weights and measures.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -slous = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



- (2) A collector of parish rates. (*Eng.*)  
 (3) A person chosen annually to assist the churchwardens. (*Eng.*)  
 (4) A jurymen; one impaneled on a quest.  
 2. One who laid informations and started petty lawsuits; a public informer.

\***quēst'-mōn-gēr**, *subst.* [*Eng. quest* (1), *s.*, and *monger*.] The same as **QUESTMAN** (q. v.).  
 "Sute was made to the questmongers, for it was a rich man that had done the act."—*Latimer: Fourth Sermon on the Lord's Prayer*.

**quēs'-tor, quæs'-tor, s.** [*Lat.*]

1. *Rom. Antiq.*: The title of certain magistrates at Rome who had superintendence of the public treasury, the receipt of taxes, tribute, payment of moneys on account of the public service, &c. They were originally two in number, and were at first chosen from the patricians exclusively; but in B. C. 421, when the number was increased to four, it was arranged that, for the future, the office should be open to patricians and plebeians alike. The number was subsequently increased to eight, and eventually by Julius Cæsar to forty.

\*2. *Church Hist.*: Persons appointed by the Popes and Bishops to announce the indulgences for those who joined or supported the Crusades, or contributed to the building of churches and religious houses, and to collect the alms given for these objects.

**quēs'-tōr-shīp, quæs'-tōr-shīp, subst.** [*Eng. questor*; *-ship*.] The office of a questor; the term during which a questor held office. The questorship was the lowest of the great offices of state, and was regarded as the first step in the upward progress toward the Consulship. It was held for one year.

**quēst'-rist, s.** [*Eng. quester*; *-ist*.] [**QUEST** (1), *s.*] One who goes in search of another; a seeker.

"Six and thirty of his knights,  
 Hot questrists after him, met him at the gate."  
*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 7.

†**quēs'-tū-ār-ỹ, \*quæs'-tū-ār-ỹ, a. & s.** [*Lat. questuarius*, from *quæstus* = gain, profit, from *quæro* (pa. par. *quæsitus*) = to seek.]

A. *As adj.*: Studious of gain or profit.

†B. *As subst.*: One employed to collect profits. [**QUESTOR**, 2.]

"Gerson and Dominicus à Soto are ashamed of these prodigious indulgences, and suppose that the pope's questuaries did procure them."—*Jeremy Taylor: Dissuasive against Popery*, ch. ii., § 3.

**quēst'-u-ōūs, a.** [*Lat. quæstuosus*, from *quæstus* = gain.] Greedy of gain; avaricious.

"With a questuous and mercenary ostentation."—*S. Lennard: Of Wisdom*, bk. i., ch. xxxix., § 3.

**quēs'-tūs, s.** [*Lat. quæstus* = gain.]

*Law*: Land which does not descend by hereditary right, but is acquired by one's own labor and industry.

**quēt, s.** [*Fr.*]

*Zoöl.*: A name sometimes given the common guillemot.

\***quēthe, v. t.** [*A. S. cwēdhan*; *O. Sax. quedhan*; *O. H. Ger. quedan*; *Icel. kvedha*; *Sw. qvāda*; *Dan. qvæde*.] [**QUOD**, *v.*, **QUOTH**.]

1. To say.
2. To bequeath.

**queūe (qu as k), s.** [*Fr.*, from *Lat. cauda* = a tail.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The tie of a wig; a pigtail.

"With dirty ribband in a queue."  
*Lloyd: Cobbler of Cripplegate's Letter*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Her.*: The tail of a beast.
2. *Old Arm.*: A support for a lance; a lance-rest. [**CUE** (1), *s.*, B. 3.]

**queūe (qu as k), v. t.** [**QUEUE**, *s.*] To fasten in a queue or pigtail.

**queūed (qu as k), a.** [*Eng. queu(e)*; *-ed*.]

*Her.*: Tailed.

¶ *Double-queued*:

*Her.*: Having a double tail, as a lion. Frequently placed saltire.

\***quew, s.** [**CUE**.]

**quēy, quōy, queock, quoyach, s.** [*Icel. kviga*; *Sw. qviga* = a quey.] A young cow or heifer; a cow that has not yet had a calf. (*Scotch*.)

**quī'-ā ēmp-tōr'-ēs (p silent), phr.** [*Lat.* = because, or wherefore, buyers.]  
*Old Eng. Law*: A statute, 18 Edward I., 1, c. 1, passed in 1290, to prevent the creation of new manors to the prejudice of the superior lords.

**quīb, s.** [*A variant of quip* (q. v.).] A quip, a sarcasm; a bitter taunt; a gibe.

**quīb'-ble, s.** [*A dimin. from quib* (q. v.).]

1. A starting or turning away from the point in question or from the plain truth; an evasion, an equivocation, a prevarication, a shifting.

2. A play upon words; a pun; a low conceit.

"We old men have our crotchets, our conundrums,  
 Our figures, quirks, and quibbles."  
*Barry: Ram Alley*, iii. 1.

**quīb'-ble, v. i.** [**QUIBBLE**, *s.*]

1. To evade the point in question, or the plain truth by artifice, equivocation, or prevarication; to equivocate.

2. To pun; to play upon words.

**quīb'-blēr, s.** [*Eng. quibbl(e)*; *-er*.]

1. One who quibbles, equivocates, or evades the point in question, or the plain truth; an equivocator, a prevaricator.

2. One who makes puns or plays upon words.

3. One who finds fault or disagrees upon points of little or no importance.

**quīb'-bliŋg, pr. par. or a.** [**QUIBBLE**, *v.*]

**quīb'-bliŋg-ly, adv.** [*Eng. quibbling*; *-ly*.] In a quibbling manner; evasively.

\***quīb'-lin, s.** [*Eng. quib*; *dimin. suff. -lin*.] A quibble, a quip.

**quī'-cā, s.** [*Native Brazilian name*.]

*Zoöl.*: A small omnivorous South American opossum (*Didelphys quica*), native of Guiana and Brazil.

**quīce, s.** [**QUIST**.] The Wood-pigeon.

\***quich, \*quech, v. i.** [**QUEACH**, *v.*]

**quick, \*quik-en, \*quyk-en, v. t. & i.** [*A. S. cwician*; *O. H. Ger. quichan*.] [**QUICK**, *a.*]

A. *Trans.*: To make quick or alive; to quicken.

B. *Intrans.*: To revive; to become alive.

**quick, \*quek, \*quik, \*quikke, \*quycke, \*quyk, \*quyke, \*qwic, \*qwyk, \*qwyke, \*cwick, \*cwiki, \*cwyk, \*kuik, a., adv. & s.** [*A. S. cwic, cuc*; *cogn. with Dut. kwik*; *Icel. kvikr, kykr*; *Dan. qvik*; *Sw. quick*. From the same root come *Lat. vivo* = to live; *vivus* = living; *Gr. bios* = life; *Sansc. jiv* = to live.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Alive, living, live; having life. (Opposed to *dead* or *inanimate*.) (2 *Timothy* iv. 1.)

¶ In this sense obsolete, except in a few compounds or particular phrases.

2. Pregnant, with child. (Said of a woman when the motion of the foetus is or can be felt.)

3. Consisting or composed of live or growing materials; as, a quick hedge.

4. Characterized by liveliness or sprightliness; sprightly, prompt, ready, lively.

"You have a quick wit."

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 1.

5. Speedy, hasty, swift; done or happening in a short time or without delay; rapid; as, small profits and quick returns.

6. Hasty, prompt, ready.

"Jealous of his dignity and quick to take offense."—*Macanlay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

7. Irritable, sharp, abrupt.

8. Rash, precipitate, hasty.

"You must not be so quick."

*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, ii.

9. Sensitive; perceptive in a high degree; hence, excitable, restless, passionate.

"The ear more quick of apprehension."

*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

II. *Mining*: Veins that contain ore are said to be quick with ore.

B. *As adverb*:

1. In a quick manner; with quickness or speed; rapidly, quickly, speedily.

"That made her heart beat quick."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

2. In a short time; soon.

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A living animal.

2. With the definite article:

(1) The living flesh; the sensible or sensitive parts; hence, fig., that which is susceptible of or causes keen feeling.

"Stung to the quick, he felt it at his heart."

*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite*.

(2) (*Pl.*) The living, as opposed to the dead.

3. A live fence or hedge composed of growing plants, as hawthorn.

II. *Bot.*: (1) *Agrostis stolonifera* [**FIORIN**]; (2) *Triticum repens*. [**QUITCH**.]

¶ *Quick with child*: Having quickened. [**QUICKEN**, A. 3.]

\***quick-answered, a.** Quick in reply; ready in answering. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.)

\***quick-eyed, a.** Having acute or sharp sight; quick of sight.

**quick-grass, s.** [**QUITCH**.]

**quick-hedge, s.** A hedge composed of quick or growing plants; a quick.

**quick-in-hand, s.**

*Bot.*: *Impatiens noli-tangere*.

**quick-loader, s.**

*Firearms*: (See extract.)

"The object of the quick-loader, as the name implies, is to facilitate rapidity of loading. It is a case made of metal; and in shape and appearance something like a small pouch. When in use it is attached to the right side of the rifle, close to the breech action. It contains six cartridges, which, by means of a spring, are forced up one after the other in a very ready manner to the loader's hand."—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 16, 1884, p. 209.

**quick-march, s.**

*Mil.*: A march at the rate of 3¼ miles an hour, or 110 paces (275 feet) a minute. Also called Quick-step.

**quick-match, s.** [**MATCH** (1), *s.*, 2.]

**quick-mosses, s. pl.**

*Bot.*: *Confervaceæ*. Called also Quiver-worts.

**quick-scented, adj.** Having sharp or acute scent.

**quick-sighted, a.** Having sharp or acute sight or discernment; quick to discern.

"Quick-sighted arbiter of good and ill,  
 Appointed sage preceptor to the Will."  
*Cowper: Tirocinium*, 31.

**quick-sightedness, s.** The quality or state of being quick-sighted.

**quick-step, s.** [**QUICK-MARCH**.]

**quick-water, s.**

*Gilding*: A dilute solution of nitrate of mercury (10) and gold (1), used in the process of water-gilding (q. v.).

**quick-witted, a.** Having a ready and sprightly wit.

**quick-wittedness, s.** The quality or state of being quick-witted.

**quick-work, s.**

*Shipbuilding*: Inside planking or skin, between ports.

**quīck'-bēam, s.** [**QUICKEN**, *s.*]

**quīck'-en, \*quik-en, \*quyck-en, \*quyk-en, \*quyck-ne, \*quyk-nyn, \*qwyk-en, v. i. & t.** [*Icel. kvikna*; *Sw. quickna* = to become alive.] [**QUICK**, *v. & a.*]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To become alive; to receive life.

"These hairs which thou dost ravish from my chin  
 Will quicken, and accuse thee."  
*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 7.

2. To give life; to vivify. (*John* vi. 63.)

3. To be or have advanced to that stage of pregnancy in which the child gives indications of life; to give signs of life in the womb (said of either the mother or the child. The motion of the foetus usually makes itself felt about the eighteenth week of pregnancy.)

4. To move with rapidity or quickness; to increase in speed; as, His pulse quickened.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To make alive; to vivify, to revive, to resuscitate; to give life to.

"To breathe life into a stone, quicken a rock."

*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 1.

2. To give spiritual life to.

"You hath he quickened who were dead in trespasses and sins."—*Ephesians* ii. 1.

3. To revive, to reinvigorate, to cheer, to refresh.

"Music and poesy use, to quicken you."

*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

4. To hasten, to accelerate; to cause to move with greater speed; as, He quickened his pace.

5. To sharpen, to stimulate; to make more sharp or acute; as, to quicken the appetite.

**quīck'-en, quīck'-bēam, s.** [*Eng. quick*, *v.*]

*Bot.*: *Pyrus aucuparia*.

**quīck'-en-ēr, \*quīck'-nēr, s.** [*Eng. quicken*; *-er*.]

1. One who or that which makes alive.

2. One who or that which quickens, revives, or reinvigorates; that which accelerates, hastens, or increases motion or activity.

**quīck'-enš, s.** [*From quicken*, *v.*]

*Bot.*: Quitch-grass (q. v.).

**quīck'-hātch, s.** [*Native name*.] [**GLUTTON**, *s.*, II. 1.]

\***quīck'-īŋg, s.** [**QUICK**, *v.*] Quickening, vitality, vivification.

"Whose influence gave quicking to us all"

*Brome: On the Death of King Charles*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**quick-lime**, *s.* [Eng. *quick*, and *lime*.] Lime in a caustic state; calcium oxide deprived by heat of its carbon dioxide and water. This is extensively done in lime-kilns, the fuel used being fagots, brushwood, or coal. The firewood and lime to be calcined are mixed. Quicklime treated with water evolves much heat, and falls into a thick paste. Lime thus slaked and mixed with sand constitutes mortar.

**quick-lȳ**, **\*quich-liche**, **\*quicke-ly**, **\*quyc-lyche**, **\*quyk-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *quick*; *-ly*.]

1. With quickness, speed, or rapidity; rapidly, speedily.

"Bear me, some God! oh, *quickly* bear me hence  
To wholesome solitude." *Pope: Donne, sat. 4.*

2. Soon; without delay; in a short time; as, Return *quickly*.

**\*quĭck-mĭre**, *subst.* [English *quick*, and *mire*.] Ground which moves under the feet; a quagmire, a bog.

**quĭck-nĕss**, **\*quyk-ness**, *subst.* [Eng. *quick*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being quick or alive; vital power or principle. (*Herbert*.)

2. Speed, rapidity, velocity, celerity.  
"Surely their *quicknes* and swiftness did more prejudice to their enemies than their great barbed horses did hurt or damage the nimble Irishmen."—*Hall: Henry V. (an. 6).*

3. Activity, briskness, promptness, readiness; as, *quickness* of wit.

4. Acuteness of perception; keen or acute sensibility.

\*5. Sharpness, pungency, keenness.  
"Whereof a few drops tinge and add a pleasant *quickness*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

**quĭck-sānd**, *s.* [Eng. *quick*, and *sand*.] Properly living sand; sand that evinces its life by moving, as contrasted with the immobile sand so frequently met with.] Sand readily moved, or easily yielding to pressure; specif., a large mass of loose or moving sand mixed with water, sometimes found at the mouth of a river or along some coasts, and very dangerous from its being unable to support the weight of a person.

"Out of the deep into the sholdes and *quicksandes* made to sinke." *Phaer: Virgil's Aeneidos, i.*

**quĭck-sānd-ȳ**, *a.* [Eng. *quicksand*; *-y*.] Full of quicksands; of the nature of a quicksand.

"*Quicksandy* grounds."—*Adams: Works, i. 358.*

**quĭck-sĕt**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *quick*, and *set*.]

**A. As substantive:**  
1. A living plant set to grow, especially for a hedge; specif. hawthorn planted to form a hedge; quicks.

"Plant *quickssets* and transplant fruit-trees toward the decrease."—*Evelyn: Calendarium Hortense.*

2. A quickset hedge.  
"A goodly orchard . . . about which was led  
A loftie *quicksset*." *Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, iii.*

**B. As adj.:** Formed or composed of quicks.  
"Boldly he took the well-trimmed *quicksset* fence which bounds this trap."—*Field, Oct. 17, 1885.*

**quĭck-sĕt**, *v. t.* [QUICKSET, *s.*] To plant with quicks or living plants, especially to form a hedge.  
"In making or mending, as needeth thy ditch,  
Get set to *quicksset* it, learn cunningly which." *Tusser: Husbandry.*

**quĭck-sĕt-tĕd**, *pa. par. or a.* [QUICKSET, *v.*] Set with quicksets or quicks.

**quĭck-sil-vĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *quick*, *a.*, and *silver*.] [MERCURY.]  
¶ Quicksilver-antimonite=*Ammiotile*; Quicksilver-chloride=*Calomel*; Quicksilver-iodide=*Coccinile*; Quicksilver-sulphide (sulphuret)=*Cinnabar* and *Metacinnabarite*; and Quicksilver-selenide=*Tiemannite*.

**quicksilver-horizon**, *s.* An artificial horizon.

**quicksilver-valve**, *s.* A valve in which the lower edge of a descending plate becomes submerged in quicksilver to close a passageway. It resembles the hydraulic valve, except in the substitution of metal for water or glycerine.

**quĭck-sil-vĕred**, *a.* [Eng. *quicksilver*; *-ed*.]  
1. Coated or overlaid with quicksilver, or an amalgam of quicksilver and tin-foil.

\*2. Partaking of the nature of quicksilver. (*Sir E. Sandys*.)

**\*quĭck-wood**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *quick*, and *wood*.] Quickset (q. v.).

"Adjoining to a *quickwood* hedge."—*Aubrey: Miscell., p. 101.*

**quĭd** (1), *s.* [A variant of *quid* (q. v.).]

1. A cud.  
"In Kent, a cow is said to chew her *quid*; so that *cud* and *quid* are the same."—*Pegge: Anonymiana.*

2. A piece or plug of tobacco chewed and rolled up in the mouth.

"I scorn to smoke, or chew the nauseous *quid*."

*Woty: A Pinch of Snuff.*

3. Hay half masticated, dropped from the mouth of a very old horse.

**quĭd** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A sovereign. (*Eng. slang*.)

**quĭd** (3), *s.* [Latin neut. sing. of *qui*=who.] An equivalent; something given in return for something else.

*Quid pro quo:*

*Law:* The giving of one thing of equal value for another; an equivalent; the mutual consideration and performance of both parties to a contract.

**quĭd**, *v. t. & i.* [QUID (1), *s.*] To drop food from the mouth when partly masticated. (Said of horses.)

**quĭ-dām**, *s.* [Latin.] Somebody; a person unknown.

"For envy of so many worthy *quidams*, which catch at the garland, which to you alone is due."—*Epist. Dedic. to Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar.*

**quĭd-dān-ȳ**, **\*quĭd-dān-ĕt**, *s.* [A corrupt. of Latin *cydonium*=quince-juice, from *cydonium* (*malum*)=a quince; properly (an apple) of Cydonia, in Crete; Gr. *kydonion*.] [QUINCE.] A confection of quinces prepared with sugar.

"Syrup . . . as thick as for *quiddany*."—*Queen's Closet Opened, p. 204.*

**quĭd-dā-tĭve**, *a.* [QUIDDITY.] Constituting the essence of a thing; quidditative.

**\*quĭd-dĕll**, *v. i.* [QUIDDLE.]

**quĭd-dĕr**, *s.* [English *quid*, *v.*; *-er*.] A very old horse, which lets the hay or grass fall which he has half chewed.

**\*quĭd-dĭt**, *s.* [A contract. of *quiddity* (q. v.).] A subtlety, an equivocation, a quibble.

"Causes have their *quiddits*, and 'tis ill jesting with bellropes."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humor.*

**quĭd-dĭt-āt-ĭve**, *a.* [English *quiddit*; *-ative*.] The same as QUIDDATIVE (q. v.).

**quĭd-dĭt-ȳ**, **\*quĭd-ĭt-ȳ**, *s.* [Low Lat. *quidditas*=the essence or nature of a thing, what it is, from Lat. *quid*=what, neut. sing. of *qui*=who; French *quiddité*.]

1. In scholastic philosophy, the essence of a thing, comprehending both the substance and the qualities; that which distinguishes a thing from others, and makes it what it is.

"Where entity and *quiddity*,

The ghosts of defunct bodies fly."

*Buller: Hudibras, i. 1,143.*

2. A quibble; a trifling nicety; a cavil, a quip.  
"Such quirks and *quiddities*."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 676.*

**quĭd-dle**, **\*quĭd-dĕll**, *v. i.* [From *quid*=what. [QUIDDITY.] This form is probably affected by *quibble* (q. v.).] To spend or waste time in trifling employments; to trifle over useful subjects; to joke.

"Set up your buffing base, and we will *quiddell* upon it."—*Edwards: Damon and Pythias.*

**quĭd-dle**, *s.* [QUIDDLE, *v.*] One who busies himself about trifles; a trifler, a fidget.

**quĭd-dlĕr**, *s.* [English *quiddl(e)*, *v.*; *-er*.] The same as QUIDDLE, *s.* (q. v.).

**\*quĭd-ĭf-ĭc-āll**, *adj.* [QUIDDITY.] Triflingly subtle.

**quĭd-nūnc**, *s.* [Latin=what now.] One who is curious to know everything; one who is perpetually asking, What now? or What news? one who knows or affects to know every occurrence.

"A *quidnunc* is an almanack of state."

*Young: Love of Fame, iv. 22.*

**quien**, *s.* [Fr. *chien*, from Lat. *canem*, accus. of *canis*.] A dog.

**quĭ-ĕsĕe'**, *v. i.* [Lat. *quiesco*=to be quiet (q. v.).] To be quiet; to be silent as a letter; to have no sound.

**quĭ-ĕs'-ĕeņĕ**, **quĭ-ĕs'-ĕeņ-ĕȳ**, *subst.* [Latin *quiescentia*, from *quiescens*=quiescent (q. v.); Fr. *quiescence*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The quality or state of being quiescent, or in a condition of rest or repose; the state of a thing without motion.

"My work is to prove, that the common inducement to the belief of its *quiescence*, the testimony of sense, is weak and frivolous."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifca, ch. i.*

2. Rest of the mind; a state of freedom from anxiety, agitation, or emotion; peace of mind.

**II. Gram.:** Silence; the condition or quality of not being sounded in pronunciation.

**quĭ-ĕs'-ĕeņt**, *a. & s.* [Latin *quiescens*, pr. par. of *quiesco*=to be at rest; French *quiescent*; Italian *quiescente*.] [QUIET, *a.*]

**A. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. At rest; not being in motion; lying at rest; still; not moving.

2. Peaceful in mind; tranquil; free from anxiety, agitation, or emotion.

**II. Gram.:** Silent; not sounded in pronunciation; as, a *quiescent* letter.

**B. As substantive:**

**Gram.:** A quiescent letter.

**quĭ-ĕs'-ĕeņt-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *quiescent*; *-ly*.] In a quiescent manner; quietly, calmly.

**quĭ-ĕt**, **quĭ-ete**, **\*quy-et**, **\*quy-ete**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *quietus*, orig. pa. par. of *\*quiesco* (found in the inceptive *quiesco*)=to lie still, to be quiet; *quies* (gen. *quietis*)=quiet, rest; O. Fr. *quiet*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *quieto*. *Quiet* and *coy* are doublets.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. In a state of rest; still, not moving, motionless; as, to lie *quiet*.

2. Free from disturbance or annoyance; tranquil, peaceful, undisturbed.

"You live, sir, in these dales a *quiet* life."

*Wordsworth: The Brothers.*

3. Free from emotion, calm, patient, contented.

"A meek and *quiet* spirit."—*1 Peter iii. 4.*

4. Retired, secluded, undisturbed.

"The *quiet* seclusion of Dingley Dell."—*Dickens: Pickwick, ch. viii.*

5. Free from fuss, bustle, or formality; not formal or ceremonious.

6. Peaceable; not causing noise or disturbance; not giving trouble.

7. Not glaring; not showy or gaudy; not such as to attract notice; as, *quiet* colors, *quiet* dress.

**B. As substantive:**

1. A state of rest or repose; the state of a thing not in motion; quiescence.

2. Tranquillity, freedom from disturbance or alarm; peace, peacefulness.

"Her house is sacked, her *quiet* interrupted."

*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,170.*

3. Freedom from anxiety, agitation, or emotion; peace of mind, calmness, patience, placidness.

"Secure the sacred *quiet* of thy mind."

*Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphosis x.*

¶\*(1) *At quiet:* At peace, peaceful. (*Judges xviii. 27.*)

(2) *In quiet:* Quietly.

(3) *On the quiet:* Clandestinely, secretly, quietly, so as to avoid observation. (*Slang*.)

**quĭ-ĕt**, *v. t. & i.* [QUIET, *a.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To bring to a state of rest or quiet; to stop motion in.

2. To cause to be quiet, to soothe, to calm down, to appease, to lull, to pacify, to tranquilize.

"But the answer which he received from government *quieted* his fears."—*Southey: Life of Nelson, i. 84.*

**B. Intrans.:** To become quiet, calm, or still.

**\*quĭ-ĕt-age** (age as *ĭg*), *s.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-age*.] Peace, quiet, quietness.

"Instead thereof sweet peace and *quietage*."

*Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 43.*

**quĭ-ĕt-eņ**, *v. t.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-en*.] To quiet, to calm.

**quĭ-ĕt-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *quiet*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who or that which quiets.

**quĭ-ĕt-ĭsm**, *s.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-ism*; Fr. *quĕtisme*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Peace, quiet, tranquillity, peacefulness, quietude.

"An air of *quietism* which spreads all over his pictures."—*Century Magazine, Dec., 1878, p. 562.*

2. *Theol. & Church Hist.:* The doctrine that the essence of true religion consists in the withdrawal of the soul from external and finite objects, and its quiet concentration upon God. It is a form of mysticism, and has been held by individuals in the Church in all ages. In the fourteenth century it attracted notice in connection with the Hesychasts. [HESYCHAST.] The term was specially used to describe the views advocated by Miguel de Molinos, a Spanish priest, who settled in Rome in 1669 and 1670, under the patronage of Cardinal Odescalchi, afterward Innocent XI. In 1676 he published his *Guida spirituale* (Spiritual Guide), which was soon afterward translated into Italian, French, Latin, and English. On August 23, 1687, the Inquisition condemned sixty-eight propositions in his writings, and on November 20 he was imprisoned for life, and died December 28, 1697. Among his followers was Barnabite, Francois de la Combe, who instructed Madame Guyon. In 1694 a commission, with Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, at its head, condemned thirty errors in her writings. She was defended by Fénelon, bishop of Cambrai, whose writings in

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exĭst. ph = f.  
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șĭn; -țion, -șion = zhĭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șĭș. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



turn were condemned in 1699 by Pope Innocent XII., and retracted by their author. It was believed that the Quietist doctrine tended to disparage the external observances of religion and substitute the authority of the individual for that of the Church. In another direction, also, quietism in some cases tends to antinomianism. [FAMILY OF LOVE.]

**quī-ēt-ist**, *a. & s.* [English *quiet*; *-ist*; French *quiétiste*.]

**A. As *adj.*:** Of or belonging to Quietism or its advocates.

**B. As *subst. (pl.)*:** The advocates of Quietism (q. v.).

**quī-ēt-ist-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *quietist*; *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to Quietism or the Quietists.

**\*quī-ēt-īze**, *v. t.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-ize*.] To quiet, to calm.

"Solitude, and patience, and religion, have now quietized both father and daughter."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, v. 271.

**quī-ēt-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-ly*.]

1. In a quiet manner, without motion; in a state of rest or quiet; as, to sit *quietly*.

2. Without disturbance or alarm, peacefully, at peace.

"So shall you *quietly* enjoy your hope."  
*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

3. Without noise or disturbance; as, He left the room *quietly*.

4. Calmly; without anxiety, agitation, or emotion; tranquilly, patiently, contentedly.

5. In a manner not liable to attract notice; not showily or gaudily; as, to be dressed *quietly*.

**quī-ēt-nēss**, **\*qui-et-nes**, **\*qui-et-nesse**, *subst.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being quiet or still; rest; absence of action or motion; freedom from anxiety, agitation, or emotion; tranquillity, calmness, stillness, peacefulness, quiet.

**quī-ēt-ōūs**, **\*qui-et-ouse**, **\*quy-et-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *quietus*=quiet (q. v.).] Quiet, peaceable.

**\*quī-ēt-ōūs-lý**, **\*quy-et-ous-ly**, *adv.* [English *quietous*; *-ly*.] In a quiet manner; quietly.

**quī-ēt-sōme**, *a.* [English *quiet*; *-some*.] Quiet, calm, still.

"But let the night be calme and *quietsome*."  
*Spenser: Epithalamion*.

**quī-ēt-ūde**, *s.* [Fr., from Late Latin *quietudo*, from Lat. *quies* (genit. *quietis*)=quiet; Sp. *quietud*; Ital. *quietudine*.] Quiet, rest, repose, tranquillity.

"How beautiful this night! the balmiest sigh,  
Which vernal zephyrs breathe in evening's ear,  
Were discord to the speaking *quietude*."  
*Shelley: Queen Mab*.

**quī-ē-tūs**, *s.* [Lat.=quiet; *quietus* or *quietus est* was a formula used in discharging accounts, and=quit discharged or settled.] A final discharge or settlement; a quittance; hence, something which effectually finishes with or silences a person.

"Some younger brother would ha' thank'd me,  
And given my *quietus*."  
*The Gamester*, v.

**\*quīght** (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [QUIT, v.; QUITE, v.]

1. To release, to disengage.

"While he strove his combed clubbe to *quight*."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. viii. 10.

2. To recompense, to requite.

"Is this the meed  
With which her sovereign mercy thou doest *quight*?"  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. v. 45.

**\*quīght** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [QUITE, *adv.*]

**quī-hī**, **quī-hýe**, *subst.* [Bengal.=who is there?] The local name for the English stationed or resident in Bengal; properly it is the customary call for a servant.

**quī-ī-nā**, *s.* [From *guinea-rana*, the Caribbean name.] [QUINIBÆ.]

**quī-ī-nē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *quin(a)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Guttiferæ, with only one genus, *Quiina*. Tropical American trees and shrubs. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

**\*quik**, *a.* [QUICK, *a.*]

**\*quik-en**, *v. t.* [QUICKEN.]

**quill**, **quille**, **\*quylle**, *subst.* [Fr. *quille*=a pin used at ninepins, from O. H. Ger. *kegil*, *chegil*; Ger. *kegel*=a ninepin, a skittle, a cone, a bobbin. Cf. O. Dut. *kiel*=a wedge; Ger. *keil*; Ir. *cuille*=a quill (borrowed from English); Gael. *cuille*=a reed, a bulrush.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The stalk of a reed or cane.

2. The faucet of a barrel.

3. One of the large, strong feathers of geese, swans, turkeys, crows, &c., used for making pens for writing.

4. A spine or prickle of a porcupine.

"Like *quills* upon the fretful porcupine."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 5.

5. The instrument of writing; a pen.

6. The fold of a plaited ruff or ruffle, from its being in shape and size somewhat like a goose-quill.

\*7. A stream.

\*8. A toothpick.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Music*: A small piece of quill attached to a piece of wood, by means of which certain stringed instruments, as the virginal, were played.

2. *Ornith.*: The larger and stronger feathers of the wing. They are of three kinds: primaries, secondaries, and tertiaries.

3. *Seal-engraving*: The hollow mandrel of the lathe or engine used by the seal-engraver.

4. *Weaving*: A small spindle, pirn, or rod upon which thread is wound to supply the shuttle with the woof, weft, or filling, as it is variously called, and which crosses the warp, or chain.

\*[To be under the quill: To be written about.

"The subject now under the quill is the Bishop of Lincoln."—*Haakel: Life of Williams*, ii. 28.

**quill-bit**, *s.* A long pod-bit of small diameter.

**quill-driver**, *s.*

1. A clerk.

2. A contemptuous epithet for an author.

"This most eccentric of *quill-drivers* gets up his facts in a slap-dash fashion."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 5, 1885.

**quill-driving**, *s.* Working with a pen; writing.

"My fingers begin to ache with *quill-driving*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**\*quill-man**, *s.* A writer. (*Swift*.)

**quill-nib**, *s.* A small pen of quill to be placed in a holder.

**quill-work**, *s.* Ornamental work made of or with quills; quilling.

**quill**, *v. t.* [QUILL, *s.*] [Wedgwood prefers the derivation from the Guernsey *enquiller*=to pleat; O. Fr. *cueillir*=to gather, to cull.] To plait; to form with pleats or small ridges like quills or reeds.

"What they called his cravat was a piece of white linen, *quilled* with great exactness."—*Tatler*, No. 257.

**quī-lā-īā**, **quī-lā-jā** (i, j as y), **quī-lā-yā**, *s.* [Latinized from native name.]

1. *Bot.*: The typical genus of *Quillaiæ* (q. v.). Large evergreen trees, with undivided leaves, five petals, ten stamens, and five single-celled ovaries. Three or four species are known; all from South America. *Quillaja saponaria* is the *Quillai* or *Cullay*.

2. *Chem.*: The bark of the *Quillaya saponaria*. It is used as a source of saponin, which is extracted with alcohol. Its aqueous infusion is used for washing, and giving a head to stale beer.

**quī-lā-īā** (i as y), *s.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *quillaiia* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Rosaceæ. Calyx-tube herbaceous, fruit capsular, seed winged.

**quī-lā-yīn**, *s.* [Mod. Latin *quillay(a)*; *-in*.] [SAPONIN.]

**quilled**, *a.* [Eng. *quill*; *-ed*.]

\***I. Ord. Lang.**; Furnished with quills. (Used in composition.)

"A sharp-*quilled* porcupine."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 1.

**II. Her.**: A term applied in describing a feather when the quill differs in color from the rest.

**quī-lēt**, *subst.* [A contract. of Latin *quidlibet*=Which pleases you? Which do you choose?] A nicety or subtlety; a quibble.

"Quiddits and *quilllets* that well may confound one."  
*Tennant: Anster Fair*, iv. 39.

**quīll-īng**, *s.* [Eng. *quill*, v.; *-ing*.] Small round plaits made in lace, tulle, or ribbon, lightly sewn down with an occasional back-stitch, the edge of the trimming remaining in open flute-like folds.

**quīll-wōrt**, *s.* [Eng. *quill* and *wort*.]

*Bot.*: The genus *Isoetes* (q. v.).

**quilt**, **\*quilte**, **\*quylte**, *s.* [O. Fr. *cuiltte*, from Lat. *culcita*=a cushion, a mattress, a quilt.] A cover or coverlet made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft material between them; any thick or warm coverlet; a counterpane.

**quilt**, *v. t. & i.* [QUILT, *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. *Lit.*: To stitch together, as two pieces of cloth, with a soft material between them.

\*2. *Fig.*: To stuff in manner of a quilt; to stuff generally.

"Your huge bombasted plays, *quilted* with mighty words."—*Middleton: Roaring Girl*. (To Play Readers.)

**B. Intrans.**: To do quilting or quilted work.

**quilt-ēd**, *adj.* [English *quilt*; *-ed*.] Stitched together, as two pieces of cloth, with a soft material between them.

**quilted-armor**, *s.* [POURPOINT.]

**quilt-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *quilt*; *-er*.] One who quilts; one who makes quiltings.

**quilt-īng**, *pr. par. & s.* [QUILT, *v.*]

**A. As *pr. par.***: (See the verb.)

**B. As *substantive***:

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act or process of making quilted work; the act of padding.

2. The material used for making quilts; padding.

3. Quilted work.

4. The act of making a quilt by a number of women who bestow their labor gratuitously to aid a female friend, and conclude with an entertainment. (*U. S.*)

**II. Nautical:** Braided or plaited sennit over a bottle, &c.

**quilting bee**, *s.* An assemblage of women who unite together in making a bed-quilt. (*W. Irving: Knickerbocker*.)

**quīn**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Zoöl.*: *Pecten opercularis*.

**quī-nā**, *s.* [See def.] An old name for quinine (q. v.).

**quīn-ām-īne**, *s.* [Eng. *quin(ine)*, and *-amine*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_2$ . An alkaloid discovered in 1872 by Hesse, in the bark of *Cinchona succirubra*. It crystallizes in hair-like anhydrous needles which melt at 172°, is insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol, in boiling ether, in benzol, and in petroleum ether. Solutions of quinine do not stand the thalleoquin test, nor do they display fluorescence.

**†quīn-ān-çý-wōrt**, *s.* (QUINSEWORT.)

**quīn-ān-ī-līde**, *s.* [Eng. *quin(ic)*; *anil(ine)*, and suff. *-ide*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{13}H_{17}O_5N = C_7H_{11}O_5 \left. \begin{matrix} C_6H_5 \\ H \end{matrix} \right\} N$ . Phenylquina-

mide. A substance obtained by heating quinic acid with aniline to 180°, washing the product with ether, and dissolving the residue in ether-alcohol. The solution yields small, white, silky needles, which melt at 174°, and dissolve easily in alcohol and water, sparingly in ether.

**quī-nā-quī-nā**, *subst.* [Reduplication of *Quina* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: *Cinchona condaminea*.

**†quī-nār-ī-an**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *quinar(y)*; *-ian*.]

**A. As *subst.***: A supporter of the Quinary system (q. v.).

"At least as much may be said of the imaginative Oken, whose mysticism far surpassed that of the *Quinarians*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 15.

**B. As *adj.***: Pertaining to, or connected with the Quinary system.

"One of the few foreign ornithologists who had adopted *quinary* principles."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 15.

**quīn-ār-ý**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *quinarius*, from *quini*=five each, from *quinque*=five.]

**A. As *adj.***: Consisting of five or a multiple of five; arranged by or in fives.

\***B. As *subst.***: A number or body of five.

"No longer acknowledge a trinity, but either a quaternity or a *quinary*, or more of divine hypostases."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 625.

**quinary-system**, *s.*

*Nat. Science*: A system of classification published by Macleay in his *Horæ Entomologicæ* (1819-21), applied by Vigors to ornithology in 1823 (*Trans. Linn. Soc.*, xiv. 395-517), and modified by Swainson (*Geog. & Class. Anim.* (1835), 224, 225.):

1. Every natural series of beings, in its progress from a given point, either actually returns, or evinces a tendency to return, again to that point, thereby forming a circle.

2. The primary circular divisions of every group are three actually, or five apparently.

3. The contents of such a group are symbolically (or analogically) represented by the contents of all other circles in the animal kingdom.

4. These primary divisions of every group are characterized by definite peculiarities of form, structure, and economy which, under diversified modifications, are uniform throughout the animal kingdom, and are therefore to be regarded as the primary types of nature.

5. The different ranks or degrees of circular groups exhibited in the animal kingdom are nine in number, each being involved within the other.

Fleming (*Quart. Rev.*, xli. 302-27) pointed out the fallacies of the system, and Rennie (*Montagu's Ornithol. Dict.*) attacked it, more especially in its application to ornithology. It is now deservedly exploded.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk. whō. sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**quin-āte, s.** [Eng. *quin(ic)*; -ate.]

*Chem.*: A salt of quinic acid.

**quī-nāte, a.** [Lat. *quini*=five each; Eng. suff. -ate.]

*Bot.* (of a petiole): Bearing five leaflets from the same point. Akin to digitate (q. v.).

**quīnce (1), s.** [O. Fr. *coignasse*=a female quince; Fr. *coing*; Prov. *codoing*; Ital. *cotagna*, from Lat. *cydonius, cydonia*.] [CYDONIUS.]

*Bot.*: The fruit of *Cydonia vulgaris*, or the tree itself. It is fifteen or twenty feet high, with white or pale-red flowers, and ultimately golden fruit. It is indigenous in the South of Europe, the North of Africa, the Himalayas, &c. The fruit is too austere to be eaten uncooked, but is used in the preparation of marmalade, jelly, and preserves. Its mucilaginous seeds are demulcent, and given by the natives of India in diarrhoea, dysentery, sore throat, and fever. The Japan quince, *Cydonia* (formerly *Pyrus*) *japonica*, is a small tree about six feet high, with oval, crenately serrated leaves, and fine red flowers.

**quince-wine, s.** A wine like cider or perry made from the fruit of the quince.

**\*quīnce (2), \*quynce, subst.** [Etym. doubtful.] The king's evil. (*Halliwel*.) Perhaps the same as QUINSY (q. v.).

**\*quīn-cēn-tēn-ar-ŷ, s.** [Lat. *quintus*=fifth and Eng. *centenary* (q. v.).] The five-hundredth anniversary of an event. (*London Times*.)

**\*quīnch, v. i.** [A nasalized form of *quich* or *queach* (q. v.).] To move, to stir, to wince.

"Bestow all my soldiers in such sort as I have, that no part of all that realm shall be able to dare to *quinch*."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

**quīn-çîte, subst.** [After Quincy, France, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A carmine-red mineral found in small particles associated with rose-opal. Composition: Silica, 54.0; magnesia, 19.0; protoxide of iron, 8.0; water, 17.0=98. Color supposed to be of organic origin.

**quīn-cūn-çial, \*quīn-cūn-tial (ci, ti as sh), adj.** [Lat. *quincuncialis*, from *quincunx* (genit. *quincuncis*)=a quincunx (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the form of a quincunx.  
2. *Bot.* (of *æstivation*): Having five pieces, two exterior, two interior, and the fifth covering the interior with one margin, and having its other margin covered by the exterior. Example, *Rosa*.

**quīn-cūn-çial-lŷ (ci as sh), adv.** [Eng. *quincuncial*; -ly.] In a quincuncial manner or order; in manner of a quincunx.

"All things are seen *quincuncially*."—*Browne: Urne Burial*, ch. iv.

**quīn-cūnx, s.** [Lat.=an arrangement like five spots on a die; *quinque*=five, and *uncia*=an ounce, a spot on a die.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An arrangement of five things in a square, one at each corner and one in the middle; especially applied to a plantation of trees so arranged.

"Before them obliquely, in order of *quincunx*, were pits dug three foot deep."—*Bladen: Cæsar's Commentaries*, bk. vii., ch. xxxi.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Astr.*: The position of planets when distant from each other five signs or 150°.

2. *Bot.*: Quincuncial *æstivation*.

**quīn-dēc-a-gōn, s.** [Lat. *quinque*=five, and Eng. *decagon* (q. v.).]

*Geom.*: A plain figure having fifteen sides and fifteen angles.

**quīn-dē-çēm-vīr (pl. quīn-dē-çēm-vī-rī), s.** [Lat., from *quinque*=five; *decem*=ten, and *vir*=a man.]

*Roman Antiq.*: One of a college of priests, fifteen in number, intrusted with the custody of the Sibylline books, with authority to consult and expound them.

**quīn-dē-çēm-vīr-ate, s.** [Lat. *quindecemviratus*.] The body or office of the quindecemviri.

**quīn-dēc-īm, s.** [Lat. *quindecima (pars)*=the fifteenth (part).] The fifteenth part of anything; a tax or subsidy of a fifteenth.

**quīn-dēm, \*quīn-disme, s.** [QUINDECIM.] A subsidy of one-fifteenth.

**quīn-ē-tin, s.** [QUININE.]

*Chem.*: Marchand's name for the product obtained by oxidizing quinine with lead peroxide and sulphuric acid. It is not, however, a definite compound.

**quīn-ē-tum, s.** [QUININE.]

*Chem.*: The crystallizable alkaloids of the East India red barks (*Cinchona succirubra*). The sulphate of quinetum is used in medicine.

**quīn-hŷ-drōne, subst.** [English *quin(one)*, and *hydr(oquin)one*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_4(OH)-O$  A compound produced by

treating an aqueous solution of quinone with a limited quantity of sulphurous acid, and by mixing solutions of quinone and hydroquinone. It crystallizes in splendid gold-green prisms with a luster like that of the rose beetle. It has a slight odor, is fusible, dissolves easily in hot water, and in alcohol and ether with green color.

**quīn-ī-a, s.** [QUININE.]

**quīn-ī-ble, v. i.** [Lat. *quini*=five each.]

*Music*: To descend by singing fifths on a plain song. [QUATRIBLE.]

**quīn-ī-ble, s.** [QUINIBLE, v.] An accompaniment. (*Chaucer*.)

**quīn-īc, a.** [Eng. *quin(ine)*; -ic.] Derived from or contained in quinine.

**quīnic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_7(OH)_4COOH$ . Kinic acid. A monobasic acid found in cinchona bark, bilberry plant, coffee beans, and the leaves of several plants. It is obtained from cinchona by adding milk of lime to an acid decoction of the bark, evaporating the liquid portion to a syrup, submitting the calcium quinate which separates to recrystallization, and exactly decomposing a solution of the salt with oxalic acid. The acid crystallizes in colorless monoclinic prisms, which melt at 161°, and have a specific gravity=1.63. It exerts a left-handed action on polarized light, dissolves in 2½ parts of cold water, is slightly soluble in strong alcohol, nearly insoluble in ether. Distilled with sulphuric acid and peroxide of manganese, it yields crystals of quinone. This reaction is very delicate. The salts of quinic acid are neutral, and for the most part crystallizable; soluble in water, insoluble in strong alcohol. *Quinate of calcium*  $C_6H_7(OH)_4COO Ca'' + 10H_2O$ , found in cinchona bark, and is formed by adding calcium chloride to an alkaline quinate. It crystallizes in rhomboidal plates, easily splitting into laminae, dissolves in six parts of water at 16°, and is nearly insoluble in alcohol.

**quīnic-ether, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_7H_{11}(C_2H_5)_2O_6$ . Ethylic quinate. Obtained by heating quinate of silver with ethylic iodide. Forms a yellow syrup, having a bitter taste and aromatic odor. It is easily soluble in water and alcohol, less readily in ether.

**quīn-ī-çine, s.** [Eng. *quini(ne)*, and (*gly*)*c(er)ine*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$ . A yellow resinous amorphous base, isomeric with quinine, obtained by heating quinine in glycerine to a temperature of 200°. It has a bitter taste, melts at 70°, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, and exhibits a right-handed rotation.

**quīn-ī-de, s.** [Eng. *quin(ic)*; -ide.]

*Chem.*:  $C_7H_{10}O_5$ . Quinic anhydride. Obtained by heating quinic acid to 220°-250°. The residue is dissolved in boiling alcohol, and, when clarified, the solution is left to evaporate. It forms small crystals resembling sal-ammoniac, dissolves easily in water, has an acid reaction, and under certain conditions is reconverted into quinic acid.

**quīn-ī-dine, s.** [CONCHININE.]

**quī-nine, s.** [Fr., from Sp. *quinina*, from Peruv. *quina*=Peruvian-bark.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$ . Chinin. Quinia. The most important alkaloid of the true cinchona barks, first obtained, but in an impure state, by Gomez, of Lisbon, in 1811. [CINCHONA-BARK, CINCHONABASES.] It is permanent in the air, inodorous, and very bitter; almost insoluble in water, but soluble in absolute alcohol, ether, and chloroform. From its alcoholic solution it crystallizes in prisms, having the composition  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 + 3H_2O$ , and fusing at 75°. It exerts a strong levorotary action on polarized light, and is a powerful base, neutralizing acids completely, and forming easily crystallizable salts, which are very bitter and less soluble in water than the salts of the other cinchona alkaloids. Solutions of quinine in dilute sulphuric acid exhibit a blue fluorescence, and this is observable in solutions containing much less than one part in 200,000 parts of water.

**quīn-ine-sulphates, s. pl.**

*Chem.*: The neutral or common medicinal sulphate,  $2C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot H_2SO_4 + 8H_2O$ , is prepared by neutralizing quinine with dilute sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in long flexible monoclinic needles, having a nacreous aspect, almost insoluble in cold water, but soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, and in dilute sulphuric acid; insoluble in ether, chloroform, and petroleum spirit. The solution of quinine sulphate in water, acidulated with sulphuric acid, exhibits a powerful blue fluorescence, and turns the plane of polarization of a ray of light strongly

to the left, (a)j=255°6. In commerce it is frequently found mixed with cinchonidine or cinchonine. This may be due either to actual adulteration, or to an imperfect mode of preparation. The acid salt or soluble sulphate,  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot H_2SO_4 + 7H_2O$ , separates from a solution of quinine in excess of sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in rectangular prisms, soluble in water and in alcohol. Quinine sulphate is largely employed as a febrifuge and tonic, and it possesses powerful antiseptic properties.

**quīn-ine-sulphuric-acid, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_{40}H_{48}N_4SO_7 = 2C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2SO_3$ . Sulphoquinic acid. An amorphous powder, obtained by dissolving quinine in fuming sulphuric acid, neutralizing with baryta water, and decomposing the barium salt with sulphuric acid. It is soluble in water and alcohol.

**quīn-īn-īshm, s.** [CINCHONISM.]

**quī-niz-ār-īne, s.** [Eng. *quin(one)*, and (*al*)*izar-ine*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{14}H_8O_4$ . Prepared by heating a mixture of phthalic anhydride, hydroquinone, and sulphuric acid, precipitating with water, and extracting with benzene. It crystallizes from alcohol in reddish needles, from ether in yellowish plates, melts at 195°, and dissolves in alkalies to a fine blue color.

**quī-nō-a, s.** [Native name.]

*Bot.*: *Chenopodium quinoa*. [CHENOPODIUM.]

**quīn-ōī-dīne, s.** [CHINOIDINE.]

**quīn-ōīl, s.** [QUININE.]

*Chem.*: An old name for quinine.

**quīn-ō-līne, s.** [CHINOLINE.]

**quīn-ōī-ō-gīst, subst.** [Eng. *quinolog(y)*; -ist.] One who studies, or is versed in quinology.

**quīn-ōī-ō-gŷ, subst.** [Eng. *quin(ine)*; -ology.]

The branch of science which treats of quinine.

**quīn-ō-nām-īc, adj.** [English *quinon(e)*, and *amic*.] [QUINOYLAMIC.]

**quī-nōn-a-mīde, subst.** [Eng. *quinon(e)*, and *amide*.]

*Chemistry*:  $C_6H_5NO$ . A crystalline substance, of emerald green color, formed by the action of dry ammonia on quinone,  $C_6H_4O_2 + NH_3 = C_6H_5NO + H_2O$ . It is soluble in water, but quickly decomposes, yielding a dark-colored solution.

**quī-nōne, s.** [Eng. *quin(oyl)*; -one.]

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_4O_2$ . A compound produced by the action of manganic peroxide and sulphuric acid on quinic acid, benzidine, aniline, &c., or by the dry distillation of quinate. It crystallizes in long, transparent, golden-yellow, shining needles, slightly soluble in water, more soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 116°, and volatilizes without alteration. Its aqueous solution colors the skin brown, and on exposure to the air it acquires a dark reddish color, ultimately depositing a black-brown precipitate.

**quī-nōn-īc, adj.** [Eng. *quinon(e)*; -ic.] Contained in, or derived from quinone.

**quīnōnic-acid, s.**

*Chemistry*:  $C_{12}H_8O_6$  (?). An acid obtained by Schoonbroodt by heating quinone with potash, but very imperfectly described. When heated with excess of potash, it is said to yield a brown empyreumatic oil,  $C_{10}H_8O_2$ , insoluble in water, and solidifying in the cold to brown crystalline laminae. (*Watts*.)

**quīn-ō-tān-nīc, a.** [Eng. *quino(ne)*, and *tannic*.] Derived from, or containing quinone and tannic acid.

**quīnotannic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_{42}H_{30}O_{25}$  (?). Cinchonatanic acid. One of the tannic acids found in cinchona barks. It forms a yellow, friable, hygroscopic mass, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, the ethereal solution being almost colorless. Its aqueous solution, when exposed to the air, rapidly absorbs oxygen and deposits cinchona red. It unites with bases, forming salts which are very unstable and of little importance. It colors ferric salts green, and produces an abundant yellowish precipitate with tartar emetic.

**quī-nō-vā, adj.** [See def.] Contained in, or derived from *Cinchona nova*.

**quīnova-bitter, s.** [QUINOVIN.]

**quīnova-sugar, s.**

*Chemistry*:  $C_6H_{12}O_6$ . A saccharine substance obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of quinoavin, filtering, neutralizing filtrate with sodic carbonate, again filtering, and evaporating the liquid to dryness at 100°. It is an uncrystallizable, hygroscopic body with a slightly bitter taste, and resembles mannitan more than any other kind of sugar.

**quī-nō-vā-tān-nīc, a.** [Eng. *quinoava*, and *tannic*.] A term applied to the tannic acid of *Cinchona nova*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şhan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -ñion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**quinovatannic-acid, s.**  
*Chem.*: C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>19</sub>O<sub>7</sub>(?). An acid obtained from the bark of *Cinchona nova*. It has a bitter taste and is not precipitated by gelatine or tartar emetic.

**quī-nō'-vīc, a.** [Eng. *quinov(in)*; -*ic*.] Derived from or containing quinovin.

**quinovic-acid, s.**  
*Chem.*: C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>38</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. Chinovic acid. A dibasic acid produced by passing dry hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of quinovin. It forms a white, sandy, crystalline powder, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether, but soluble in boiling alcohol. Heated to 150° it melts, solidifying on cooling to a fissured mass. At a higher temperature it burns, leaving no residue.

**quīn'-ō'-vīn, s.** [Eng. *quinov(a)*; -*in*.]  
*Chem.*: C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>48</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. Chinovin. Quinova-bitter. An amorphous, bitter substance, first obtained from *Cinchona nova*, in 1821, by Pelletier and Caventon. It is soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, its solutions being dextro-rotatory. It appears to be a constant constituent of the bark, but the amount obtained rarely exceeds two per cent.

**quīn'-ōyīl, s.** [Eng. *quin(ine)*, and (*hydr*)*o(x)yl*.]  
*Chem.*: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. A diatomic radical which may be supposed to exist in quinone and its derivatives, quinone itself being regarded as the hydride (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sup>-1</sup>H<sub>2</sub>.

**quīn-ōyl-ām'-īc, a.** [Eng. *quinoyl*, and *amic*.] Derived from or containing quinoyl and ammonia.

**quinoylamic-acid, s.**  
*Chem.*: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>3</sub>N=(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sup>-1</sup>N. This acid is unknown in the free state, but dichloro-quinoylamic acid, (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sup>-1</sup>N, is produced by the action of aqueous ammonia on perchloro-quinone. It crystallizes in long black needles, having an adamantine luster, slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and in ether.

**quīn-ōyīl'-īc, a.** [Eng. *quino(ne)*; -*yl*, -*ic*.] Derived from or containing quinone.

**quinoylic-acid, s.**  
*Chemistry*: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. A bibasic acid unknown in the free state, but its dichlorinated derivative, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, is produced by the action of potash on tetrachloroquinone. It crystallizes in yellowish-white nacreous scales soluble in water.

**quīn-quā-gēs'-īm-ā, subst.** [Lat., fem. sing. of *quinquagesimus*=fiftieth.] (See compound.)

**Quinquagesima Sunday, s.** The Sunday next before Lent, being about fifty days before Easter.

**quīn-quān'-gu-lar, adj.** [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *angular* (q. v.).] Having five angles or corners. "Exactly round, ordinately *quinquangular*, or having the sides parallel."—*More: Antid. against Atheism*.

**quīn-quār-tīc'-ū-lar, s.** [English *quinquarticul(ar)*; -*an*.]

*Church Hist. (pl.)*: Arminians, in the seventeenth century, who agreed with the Reformed Church in all doctrines except the Five Points (q. v.). [ARMINIAN, QUINQUARTICULAR.]

**\*quīn-quar-tīc'-ū-lar, a.** [Lat. *quinque*=five, and Eng. *articular* (q. v.).] Consisting of five articles.

**\*quinquarticular-controversy, s.**

*Church Hist.*: A controversy which arose in Cambridge A. D. 1594 between Arminians and Calvinists regarding the five points (q. v.). In 1626 two conferences were held with a view to settle the dispute. It was revived at Oxford and in Ireland A. D. 1631. [QUINQUARTICULAR.]

"They have given an end to the *quinquarticular controversy*."—*Sanderson*.

**quīn-quē, pref.** [Lat.=five.] Consisting of, or pertaining to the number five; fivefold.

**quīn'-que-ān'-glēd (1e as ēl), adj.** [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *angle* (q. v.).] Having five angles; *quinquangular*.

**quīn-quē-cāp'-su-lar, a.** [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *capsular* (q. v.).]  
*Bot.*: Having five capsules.

**quīn-quē-cōs'-tāte, adj.** [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *costate* (q. v.).]  
*Bot.*: Five-ribbed.

**quīn-quē-dēn'-tāte, quīn-quē-dēn'-tāt-ēd, a.** [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *dentate*, *dentated* (q. v.).]  
*Bot. & Zool.*: Having five teeth or indentations.

**quīn-quē-fār'-ī-ōūs, a.** [From Lat. *quinque*, on analogy of *multifarious*, &c.]  
*Bot.*: Opening into five parts; extending in five directions.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīnē, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē: ey = ā. qu = kw.

**quīn'-quē-fīd, a.** [Lat. *quinque*=five, and *findo* (pret. *fidī*)=to cleave.]

*Bot. (of leaves)*: Cleft in the middle into five divisions.

**quīn-quē-fō'-lī-āte, quīn-quē-fō'-lī-āt-ēd, a.** [Lat. *quinquefolius*, from *quinque*=five, and *folium*=a leaf.]  
*Bot.*: Having five leaves.

**quīn-quē-līt'-ēr-āl, a.** [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *literal* (q. v.).] Consisting of five letters.

**quīn-quē-lō'-bāte, quīn'-quē-lōbed, a.** [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *lobate*, *lobed* (q. v.).]  
*Bot.*: Having five lobes.

**quīn-quē-lōc'-u-lar, a.** [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *locular* (q. v.).]  
*Bot.*: Having five loculi, cavities, or cells, as the apple.

**quīn'-quē-nērvēd, a.** [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *nerved*.]  
*Bot.*: Having five nerves, all proceeding from the base.

**quīn-quēn-nā'-lī-ā, s. pl.** [Lat., neut. pl. of *quinquennialis*=quinquennial (q. v.).]  
*Rom. Antiq.*: Public games celebrated every five years.

**quīn-quēn'-nī-ād, sui st.** [QUINQUENNIAL.] A period or space of five years. (*Tennyson*.)

**quīn-quēn'-nī-āl, a.** [Lat. *quinquennius*, *quinquennialis*, from *quinquennium*=quinquennium (q. v.).]  
*Rom. Antiq.*: Happening or recurring once in every five years; lasting five years.

"The great *quinquennial* festival of Jove."  
*West: Pindar; Nemean Odes, xi.*

**quīn-quēn'-nī-ūm, s.** [Lat. from *quinque*=five, and *annus*=a year.] A space or period of five years.

**quīn-quē-part'-īte, a.** [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *partite* (q. v.).]  
 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Consisting of, or divided into five parts.  
 2. *Bot.*: Divided nearly to the base into five portions.

**quīn-quē-pīn'-nāte, adj.** [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *pinnate*.]  
*Bot. (of a leaf)*: Five times pinnate.

**quīn'-quē-rēme, s.** [Latin *quinqueremis*, from *quinque*=five, and *remus*=an oar; Fr. *quinquèreme*; Ital. *quinquereme*.] A galley having five ranks of rowers.

"The first galley . . . that came near them was a *quinquereme*."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius, fo. 62.*

**quīn-quē-syīl'-lā-ble, s.** [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *syllable* (q. v.).] A word of five syllables.

**quīn'-quē-vālvē, quīn-quē-vāl'-vū-lar, adj.** [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *valve*, *valvular* (q. v.).]  
*Bot.*: Opening by five valves, as the pericarp of flax.

**quīn'-quē-vīr (pl. quīn-quēv'-ī-rī), s.** [Latin, from *quinque*=five, and *vir*=a man.]  
*Rom. Antiq.*: One of a body of five commissioners who were frequently appointed under the republic as extraordinary magistrates to carry any measure into effect.

**quīn'-quī-nā, s.** [Sp. *quina quina*.]  
*Pharm.*: Peruvian bark.  
 "Thence came the finest tobacco, *quinquina*, coffee, sugar."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiii.*

**quīn'-quī-nō, s.** [QUINQUINA (?).]  
*Bot.*: *Myrospermum peruvianum*.

**quīn-quī-rā'-dī-āte, adj.** [Latin *quinque*=five, and Eng. *radiate*.] Having five rays. (Used chiefly of the starfishes.)

"There are four, six, and seven rayed forms, as well as the more ordinary *quinquerradiate* specimens."—*Athenæum, June 12, 1886, p. 782.*

**quīn-quīv'-ā-lēnt, a.** [Lat. *quinque*=five, and *valens* (genit. *valentis*), pr. par. of *valeo*=to be worth.]  
*Chem.*: Equivalent to five units of any standard, especially to four atoms of hydrogen. [PENTADS.]

**\*quīnse, v. t.** [Etymol. doubtful.] To carve (a plover.)  
 "In *quīnsing* plovers, and in winging quail."—*Hall: Satires, iv. 2.*

**quīn'-sȳ, quīn'-ān-çȳ, \*quīn'-ān-çȳ, \*quīn-zīe, s.** [CYNANCHE.]  
*Pathol.*: Inflammatory sore-throat. There is swelling of one tonsil, or of both, attended with difficulty of breathing and swallowing, and febrile symptoms. Quinsy has, though rarely, proved fatal by producing suffocation, but it generally terminates favorably by resolution or suppuration. In the latter case a good deal of purulent matter is discharged, and the patient is immediately relieved.

**quīnsy-berry, s.**  
*Bot.*: A name for the black currant, which is of use in quinsy.

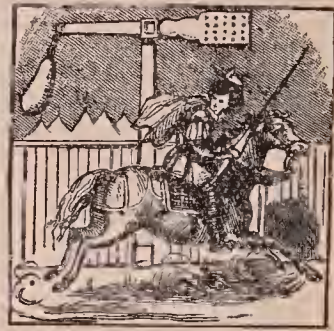
**quīn'-sȳ-wōrt, \*quīn'-ān-çȳ-wōrt, s.** [Eng. *quinsy*, *quinancy*, and *wort*.]  
*Bot.*: *Asperula cynanchica*.

**quīnt, s.** [Lat. *quint(us)*=fifth.]  
*Music*: (1) The interval of a fifth. (2) An organ stop, sounding a fifth above the foundation stops, of 5½ ft. length on the manuals, 10¾ ft. on the pedal. It should not be used without a double diapason, to which it forms the second natural harmonic, or twelfth. It is sometimes used on the pedal organ without a double diapason (32 ft.), but with questionable effect.

**quīnt, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *quint(us)*=fifth.] A set or sequence of five, as in the game of picquet.

"The state has made a *quint* of generals."—*Butler: Hudibras, iii. 2, 1,541.*

**quīn'-tāin, \*quīn'-tēll, \*quīn'-tāne, \*quīn'-tīn, \*quīn'-tīne, \*whīn'-tāne, s.** [Fr. *quintaine*; Low Lat. *quintana*, from Lat. *quintana*=a street in a camp, so intersecting the tents of the two legions as to separate the fifth maniple from the sixth, and the fifth turma from the sixth; hence, a public place of exercise, from Latin *quintanus*, from *quintus*=fifth (*Skeat*); Ital. *quintana*.] A figure or object to be tilted at; a favorite English sport in the middle ages. It consisted of an upright post, on the top of which a cross post turned upon a pin; at one end of the cross post was a broad board, and at the other a heavy sand-bag; the play was to ride against the broad end with a lance, and pass by before the sand-bag, coming round, should strike the tilter.



Quintain.

"At *quintain* he Hath challeng'd either wide countee."—*Ben Jonson: Love's Welcome at Welbeck.*

**quīn'-tāl, \*quīn'-tāl, s.** [Fr. *quintal*, from Sp. *quintal*, from Arab. *qintār*=a weight of 100 lbs. of twelve ounces each, from Lat. *centum*=a hundred.] A weight of 100 or 112 pounds, according to the scale used. The French *quintal métrique* is 100 kilogrammes or 220.46 lbs. avoirdupois.

"Allow eche person in the whole flecte half a *quintal* every moneth."—*Hackluyt: Voyages, i. 593.*

**quīn'-tān, a. & s.** [Lat. *quintanus*, from *quintus*=fifth.]  
 A. *As adj.*: Happening or recurring every fifth day; as, a *quintan* fever.  
 B. *As substantive*:  
*Pathol.*: An intermittent fever, of which the paroxysms return every fifth day.

**quīn'-tāne, subst.** [Lat. *quint(us)*=fifth; -*ane*.] [PENTANE.]

**quīn'-tēll, s.** [QUINTAIN.]  
**quīn'-tēne, subst.** [Lat. *quint(us)*=fifth; -*ene*.] [AMYLENE.]

**quīn'-tēn-ȳl, a.** [Eng. *quinten(e)*; -*yl*.] Derived from or containing quintene.

**quīntēnyl-alcohol, s.**  
*Chem.*: C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub>O<sub>3</sub>=(C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>9</sub>)<sup>-1</sup>(OH)<sub>3</sub>. Amyl glycerine. A thick colorless liquid formed by the action of silver acetate and potassium hydrate on bromoquinene dibromide. It has a sweet aromatic taste, and is soluble in water.

**quīn-tēr'-nā, s.** [Ital.]  
*Music*: A species of guitar not unlike a violin in shape, having three, or four, or five pairs of catgut strings, and sometimes two single strings covered with wire in addition, played with the fingers. About two centuries ago it was commonly used in Italy by the lower orders of musicians and comedians.

**quīn'-tēr-ōn, s.** [QUINTROON.]

**quīn-tēs'-sēnce, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *quinta essentia*=the fifth essence; Ital. *quintessenza*.]  
 1. The fifth, last, or highest essence of power in a natural body.

"The ancient Greeks said there are four elements or forms in which matter can exist:—Fire, or the imponderable form; air, or the gaseous form; water, or the liquid form; and earth, or the solid form. The Pythagoreans added a fifth, which they called ether, more subtle and pure than fire, and possessed of an orbicular motion."—*Brewer: Dict. Phrase and Fable.*



2. Hence, fig., an extract of something containing its vital or essential parts, qualities, or virtues; the pure and concentrated essence; the purest or highest part, stage, or state of anything.

"Each of them considered his darling form of ecclesiastical polity as the quintessence of the Christian religion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. *Chemistry*: The alchemists distinguished four essences answering to the four Aristotelian elements; to these Lullius added a fifth, namely, alcohol, denominated *quinta essentia*, on account of its enlivening action. The term is sometimes also used to denote the therapeutic constituents of any substance. (*Watts.*)

**quín-tēs-sençe**, *v. t.* [QUINTESSENCE, *s.*] To extract as a quintessence; to distill.

"The bodies then (all frailty burn'd away)  
Well quintessenc'd, new qualities receive."

*Stirling: Domes-day; The Fourth Hour.*

**quint-ēs-sen'-tia**, **quint-ēs-sen'-tiall** (*ti as sh*), *a.* [Eng. *quintessenc(e)*; *-ial*.] Consisting of quintessence; of the nature of a quintessence.

"Burns has wit, fancy, humor, and passion in abundance, together with that *quintessential* and indescribable gift of poetry."—*Athenaeum*, April 23, 1881.

**quín-tētte'**, **quín-tēt'**, **quín-tēt'-tō**, *s.* [Fr. *quintette*, from Lat. *quintus*=fifth; Ital. *quintetto*.]

*Music*: (1) A composition in five parts or for five performers. (2) Part of a movement sung by five voices *sol*, opposed to *coro*. (3) A composition for two violins, two tenors, and a violoncello; or two violins, a tenor, and two violoncellos; or two violins, a tenor, a violoncello, and double bass, having the same form as a sonata. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

**quint'-ic**, *a.* [Lat. *quintus*=fifth.] [QUANTIC.]

**quín-tile**, *s.* [Lat. *quintus*=fifth.]

*Astrol.*: The aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72°.

**Quín-tíl'-i-an**, **Quín-tíl'-lī-an**, *s.* [See def.]

*Church Hist. (pl.)*: Followers of Quintilia, of Carthage, a Montanist lady, living in the second century, reputed to be a prophetess. They used bread and cheese in the Eucharist, and allowed women to become priests and bishops. Tertullian wrote against them.

**quín-tíl'-lión** (*i as y*), *s.* [Lat. *quint(us)*=fifth; Eng. (*m*) *illion* (*q. v.*)] A number produced by raising a million to the fifth power; a number formed of a unit followed by thirty ciphers. In French and Italian notation, a unit followed by eighteen ciphers, and so in the United States.

**quín-tín**, *s.* [QUINTAIN.]

**quín-tīne**, *s.* [Lat. *quintus*=fifth.]

*Bot. (of an ovule)*: The skin of the nucleus. It was formerly believed to be a fifth integument, counting from the outside.

**quín-tī-stēr'-nał**, *s.* [Lat. *quintus*=fifth, and Eng., &c., *sternum*.]

*Anat.*: The fifth osseous portion of the sternum.

**quín-to-**, *pref.* [Lat. *quintus*=fifth.]

*Chem.*: A synonym of Penta- (*q. v.*)

**quint'-ōle**, *s.* [Ital. *quinto*; Lat. *quintus*=fifth.]

*Music*: A group of five notes to be played in the time of four.

**quín-tōne**, *s.* [Latin *quint(us)* = fifth; *-one*.] [VALYLENE.]

**quint-roón'**, **quín-tēr-ōn**, *s.* [Sp. *quinteron*, from Lat. *quintus*=fifth; cf. *quadrōon*.] In the West Indies, the child of a white man by a woman who has one-sixteenth part of negro blood; hence, a quintroon has only one-thirty-second part of negro blood.

**quín-tu-ple**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *quintuplus*, from *quintus*=fifth; cf. *quadruple*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Fivefold; multiplied five times.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: Having as the arrangement five or a multiple of five.

2. *Music*: Applied to a species of time, containing five notes of equal value in a bar.

**quintuple-nerved**, **quintuple-ribbed**, *a.*

*Bot. (of a leaf)*: Having five nerves all proceeding from above the base of the lamina.

**quín-tu-ple**, *v. t.* [QUINTUPLE, *a.*] To make five times as much or as numerous; to multiply fivefold.

**quín-týl**, *subst.* [Latin *quint(us)*=fifth; *-yl*.] [AMYL.]

**quín-zāine**, *s.* [Fr., from *quinze*; Lat. *quindecim*=fifteen.]

1. A stanza consisting of fifteen lines.  
2. The fourteenth day after a feast-day, or the fifteenth if the days be counted inclusively.

**quínze**, *s.* [French=fifteen.] A game of cards similar to vingt-un, but in which fifteen is the game.

**quíp**, *subst.* [Welsh *chwip*=a quick flirt or turn, *chwipio*=to whip, to move briskly; Gael. *cuip*=to whip (*q. v.*)] A sharp or sarcastic jest or turn; a cutting or severe retort; a taunt, a gibe.

"Manes. We cynicks are mad fellows; didst thou not find I did *quip* thee?"

"*Psyl.* No verily; why, what's a *quip*?"

"Manes. We great girders call it a short saying of a sharp wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word."

*Lyly: Alexander and Campaspe*, iii. 2.

**quíp**, **\*quippe**, *v. t. & i.* [QUIP, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To utter quips or sarcasms on or to; to taunt, to sneer at, to treat with sarcasms or gibes.

B. *Intrans.*: To utter quips or sarcasms; to sneer, to scoff.

**quí-pō'** (*qu as k*), *s.* [QUIPU.]

**\*quíp-pēr**, *s.* [English *quip*; *-e*.] A joker, a quibbler.

"Some desperate *quipper*."—*Nashe: Introd. to Greene's Menaphon*, p. 14.

**quí-pū'**, **quí-pō'** (*qu as k*), *s.* [Peruv. *quipu*=a knot.]

*Anthrop.*: An instrument used for reckoning or recording events, the invention of which is ascribed to the Emperor Suy-yin, the Prometheus of China. The Chinese are said to have used them till they were superseded by the art of writing. The quipu has been found in Asia, Africa, Mexico, among the North American Indians, but in Peru quipus served as the regular means of record and communication for a highly-organized society. (See extract.)

"The *quipu* is a near relation of the rosary and the wampum-string. It consists of a cord with knots tied in it for the purpose of recalling or suggesting something to the mind. When a farmer's daughter ties a knot in her handkerchief to remember a commission at market by, she makes a rudimentary *quipu*. . . . Von Tschudi describes them as consisting of a thick main cord, with thinner cords tied on to it at certain distances, in which the knots are tied. The length of the *quipus* varies much, the main trunk being often many ells long, sometimes only a single foot, the branches seldom more than two feet, and usually much less. . . . The cords are often of various colors, each with its own proper meaning: red for soldiers, yellow for gold, white for silver, green for corn, and so on. This knot-writing was especially suited for reckonings and statistical tables; a single knot meant ten, a double one a hundred, a triple one a thousand, two singles side by side twenty, two doubles two hundred. The distances from the main cord were of great importance, as was the sequence of the branches, for the principal objects were placed on the first branches and near the trunk, and so in decreasing order. This art of reckoning . . . is still in use among the herdsmen of the Puna."—*Taylor: Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1878), pp. 154-156.

**quíre** (1), **\*quairs**, **\*queare**, **\*cwaer**, *s.* [Old Fr. *quair*, *quayer*, *cayer* (Fr. *cahier*), prob. from Lat. *quaternum*=a collection of four leaves, a small quire, from *quaterni*=four each, from *quatuor*=four; Italian *quaderno*=a quire of paper; Spanish *cuaderno*.]

1. A collection of twenty-four sheets of paper. Wrapping, envelope, flat-cap, printing, and many other papers are not folded. Newspaper has twenty-five sheets to the quire.

2. A collection of one of each of the sheets of a book laid in consecutive order ready for folding. The sheets are gathered into a quire or book, which is folded along the middle.

\*3. A little book; a pamphlet.

**quíre** (2), **\*quier**, **\*quere**, **\*quyer**, *s.* [Another spelling of *choir* (*q. v.*)]

1. A body of singers; a chorus.

"He ceased; and then gan all the *quiere* of birdes  
Their divers notes t'attune unto his lay."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xii. 76.

2. The part of the choir assigned to the choristers or singers; the choir.

3. A company, an assembly.

**quíre**, **\*quier**, *v. i.* [QUIRE (2), *s.*] To sing in concert or chorus; to sing harmoniously.

"Still *quiring* to the young-eyed cherubims."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

**\*quír'-i-lý**, *adv.* [QUIRLE.] Revolvingly.

**quír'-i-nā'-lī-a**, *s. pl.* [Lat.]

*Roman Antiq.*: Annual feasts at Rome in honor of Romulus, who was also called Quirinus.

**quí-rī-nūs**, *s.* [See def. of compound.]

**quirinus-oil**, *s.*

*Chem.*: A kind of rock oil of thickish consistence, so called from the Chapel of St. Quirinus at Tegernsee, near which it issues. It is brownish-yellow, olive-green by reflected light, and has a specific gravity 0.835.

**quír'-is-tēr**, **\*quer-este**, *s.* [QUIRE (2), *s.*] A chorister, a singer.

"The coy *quiristers*, that lodge within."

*Thomson: Spring*, 61.

**\*quír'-i-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *quiritatio*, from *quiri-tatus*, *pa. par.* of *quirito*=to raise a plaintive cry; *queror*=to complain.] A crying for help; a plaintive cry.

**quír-k**, *s.* [Probably from the same root as Wel. *chwiori*=to turn briskly; *chwyr*=strong impulse; *chwyrnu*=to whirl, to whiz; *chwired*=a quirk, a piece of craft; *chwiredu*=to be crafty, to play tricks; cf. Gael. *cuireid*=a turn, a wile, a trick (*Skeat*).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. An artful turn, evasion, or subterfuge; a shift, a quibble.

2. A fit, a turn; a sharp stroke or attack.

"I've felt so many *quirks* of joy and grief."

*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iii. 2.

3. A sharp taunt or return; a quip, a quibble.

"Ply her with love letters and billets,  
And bait them well, for *quirks* and quilllets."

*Butler: Hudibras*, iii. 3.

4. A flight of fancy; a conceit.

"One that excels the *quirks* of blazoning pens."

*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

5. A light fragmentary piece of music; an irregular air. (*Pope.*)

6. The clock of a stocking.

7. A pane of glass cut at the sides and top in the form of a rhomb.

II. *Architecture and Carpentry*:

1. A sudden turn; applied to a form of molding in which an acute recess separates the molding proper from the fillet or soffit. It is much used between moldings in Gothic architecture; in Grecian, and sometimes in Roman, architecture ovolos and ogees are usually quirked at the top.

2. A projecting fillet on the sole or side of a grooving-plane, which acts as a fence or a gauge for depth or distance.

3. A piece taken out of any regular ground-plot or floor, so as to make a court, yard, &c.; thus, if the ground-plan were square or oblong, and a piece were taken out of the corner, such piece is called a quirk.

**quirk-float**, *s.* An angle-float (*q. v.*)

**quirk-molding**, *s.*

*Carp., &c.*: A molding whose sharp and sudden return from its extreme projection to the reëntrant angle partakes rather of a straight line on the profile than of the curve.

**quír-ked**, *a.* [Eng. *quirk*; *-ed*.] Formed or furnished with a quirk or channel.

**quír-ked-molding**, *s.* [QUIRK-MOLDING.]

**quír-k'-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *quirk*; *-ish*.]

1. Having the character or nature of a quirk; consisting of quirks, turns, or quibbles; quibbling.

"Sometimes it [facetiousness] is lodged in a sly question, in a *quirkish* reason, in a shrewd intimation, in cunningly diverting or cleverly retorting an objection."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 14.

2. Resembling a quirk.

**quír-k'-ý**, *a.* [Eng. *quirk*; *-y*.] Full of quirks, quibbles, or subterfuges; quibbling, shifty; as, a *quirky* lawyer.

**quis-ca-lī-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *quisca(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Ornith.*: Boat-tails; a sub-family of Icteridæ (in older classifications, of Sturnidæ). Bill rather attenuated, as long as, or longer than, the head; culmen curved, tip much bent down; tail longer than wings; legs fitted for walking. Color of males entirely black, with lustrous reflections.

**quis'-ca-lūs**, *s.* [A word of no etym.]

*Ornith.*: The typical genus of the sub-family Quiscalinæ, with ten species, ranging from Venezuela and Columbia northward to the central United States.

**quísh**, *s.* [Fr. *cuisse*.] Armor for the thighs. [CUISSH.]

"One sort had the *quishes*, the greues, the surlettes, ye sockettes on the ryght side and on the left side sylver."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 1).

**quís'-quā-līs**, *s.* [Lat. *quis?*=who? and *qualis?*=of what kind? Referring to the difficulty of classifying it.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Combretæ. Calyx long, tubular; petals five, larger than the teeth of the calyx; stamens ten, exserted; drupe dry, five-angled, one seed. Shrubs with climbing branches and white or red flowers. Natives of Java, the Malay Archipelago, and India.

**quíst**, **quěst**, *s.* [Icel. *quesa*=a bird, prob. of the pigeon kind; *qvisti*=the branch of a tree.] The ringdove or wood-pigeon; the cushat.

"Those holes pecked into the roots themselves are not done by the *quists*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**\*quís'-trōn**, **\*quys-troune**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A beggar, a scullion. (*Romaunt of the Rose*, 886.)

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **eçist**. **ph = f**.  
**-cian**, **-tian = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şñn**;

**çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **eçist**. **ph = f**.  
**-tion**, **-sion = zhñn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = şñs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.



**quit**, \*quyt-en, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *quiter* (French *quitter*), from *quite*=quit (q. v.); Spanish & Port. *quitar*; Ital. *quittare*, *chitare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To discharge, as an obligation, debt, or duty; to meet and satisfy.

"As if he came to beg  
And not to quit a score."

*Cowper: Yearly Distress.*

\*2. To pay for.

3. To set free; to deliver, to absolve, to acquit.

"God quit you in his mercy."

*Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.*

\*4. To remit.

"To quit the fine for one-half of his goods."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.*

\*5. To set free or deliver, as from something hurtful, oppressive, or disagreeable; to relieve, to liberate.

6. (*Reflex.*): To meet the claims upon, or expectations held of; to conduct, to behave, to acquit. (1 *Samuel* iv. 9.)

7. To repay, to requite. (*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, v.)

\*8. To carry through; to do or perform to the end; to discharge fully.

"Never worthy prince a day did quit  
With greater hazard, and with more renown."

*Daniel.*

9. To depart from; to leave; to go away or retire from.

"He quitted the camp, and retired to Lochaber."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

10. To forsake, to abandon, to cease.

"Their father,  
Then old and fond of issue, took such sorrow  
That he quit being."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 1.*

11. To resign, to give up.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To leave or remove from a place.

2. To stop; as, You quit teasing me.

\*¶ (1) *To quit cost*: To pay the cost or expenses; to be remunerative; to give a return.

(2) *To quit scores*: To make even; to choose mutually from demands by mutual equivalents given.

**quit**, \*cwite, \*quyt, \*quyte, *a.* [O. Fr. *quite* (Fr. *quitté*)=discharged, quit, released, from Lat. *quietum*, accus. of *quietus*=at rest, satisfied; Sp. *quito*=quit. *Quit* is a shorter form of *quiet* (q. v.).] Discharged or released from a debt, obligation, duty, or penalty: free, clear, absolved.

¶ The word is frequently used colloquially in the form *quits*, as, to be *quits* with one; that is, to be on even terms with him, to have arranged claims or demands by mutual concessions; hence, as an exclamation, *Quits!* we are quits or even.

"She's quits with them now."—*Vanburgh: Provoked Wife*, iii. 1.

*Double or quits*, \**Double or quit*: A term in gambling, when the stake lost by one player is either to be doubled in the event of his losing again, or to be reduced to nothing in the event of his winning, thus making the two parties *quits*.

"'Twere good to fight double or quit."—*Beaum. & Flet.: King and No King*, iii. 1.

**quit-rent**, *s.* Rent paid by the freeholders and copyholders of a manor in discharge or acquittance of other services. (*Eng.*)

"Both sorts are indifferently denominated *quit-rents*, *quieti redditus*, because thereby the tenant goes quit and free of all other services."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 3.

**quit**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. onomatopoeic, from the note of the birds.]

*Ornith.*: A popular name applied to many birds in Jamaica. The Banana Quit, *Certhia flaveola*; the Blue Quit, *Euphonia jamaica*; the Grass Quit, *Spermophila olivacea*; and the Orange Quit, *Tanagra ruficollis*. (*Gosse.*)

\***quit-al**, *s.* [Eng. *quit* or *quite*, *v.*; *-al*.] A requital. (*Spanish Tragedy*, iii.)

**qui tām**, *phr.* [Lat.=who as well.]

*Law*: A popular action on a penal statute, partly at the suit of the queen, and partly at that of an informer; so called from the words: "*qui tam pro domina regina, quam pro se ipso*," &c.=who (sues) as well (for our lady, the queen, as for himself).

**quitch**, **quitch-grass**, *s.* [For *quick*, *quitch-grass*, from its vitality and rapid growth.]

*Botany*: (1) *Triticum repens* [COUCH-GRASS]; (2) *Agrostis stolonifera*. [FIORIN.]

"They are the best corn to grow on grounds subject to *quitchgrass* or other weeds."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

**quit-clāim**, *v. t.* [QUITCLAIM, *s.*]

*Law*: To abandon, renounce, or resign a claim or title to; to relinquish a claim to by deed, without covenants of warranty against adverse and paramount titles.

**quit-clāim**, \***quite-claym**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *quit*, and *claim*.]

**A. As substantive:**

*Law*: A deed of release; an instrument by which some claim, right, or title, real or supposed, to an estate, is relinquished to another without any covenant or warranty, express or implied.

**B. As adj.:** Free from claim.

**quite**, \***quight**, \***quyte**, *adv.* [QUIT, *a.*]

1. Completely, perfectly, wholly, entirely, thoroughly.

2. To a great extent or degree; very; as, *quite hot*, *quite young*, &c.

¶ In this country this word is loosely used, as in the phrases *quite a while*, *quite a house*, *quite a little while*, &c.

\***quite-clame**, *verb trans.* To release, to absolve. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. ii. 14.)

**quite-entire**, *a.*

*Bot.*: Perfectly free from division of the margin. A stronger term than *entire*.

**quite-simple**, *s.* [SIMPLE, *a.*, II.]

\***quite**, \***quyte**, *v. t.* [QUIT, *verb*.] To quit, to requite, to repay, to return.

\***quite-lý**, \***quyte-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *quite*; *-ly*.]

1. Quite, completely, entirely.

2. Freely, at liberty.

**Qui-tō** (qu as k), *s.* [See def.]

*Geog.*: The capital city of the Republic of Ecuador.

**Quito-orange**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The berry of *Solanum quitoense*.

**quits**, *s.* [QUIT, *a.*]

**quit-tā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *quit*, *v.*; *-able*.] Capable of being quitted or vacated.

\***quit-tal**, *subst.* [English *quit*, or *quite*, *v.*; *-al*.] Requit, return, repayment, quittance.

**quit-tañçe**, \***quit-auce**, \***cwit-auce**, *s.* [O. Fr. *quitance*, from Low Lat. *quietantia*; O. Span. *quitanza*; Ital. *quitanza*, *quietanza*.]

1. A discharge or release from a debt or obligation; an acquittance.

"In any bill, warrant, *quitance*, or obligation."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

\*2. Recompense, return, repayment, requital. (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 2.)

\***quit-tañçe**, *v. t.* [QUITANCE, *s.*] To repay, to requite.

"Fitting best to *quitance* their deceit."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I.*, ii. 1.

**quit-tēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *quit*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who quits or leaves.

\*2. A deliverer.

**quit-tēr** (2), **quit-tōr**, **qwytur**, *s.* [Prob. for *quitture* (q. v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. The scoria of tin.

2. Matter discharging or flowing from a wound or sore.

**II. Farr.**: An ulcer formed between the hair and hoof, generally on the inside quarter of a horse's hoof. Called also *Quitter-bone*.

**quitter-bone**, *s.* [QUITTER (2), II.]

\***quit-ture**, *s.* [Eng. *quit*, *v.*; *-ure*.] A discharge of matter from a sore or wound; an issue.

"To cleanse the *quitture* from thy wound."

*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, xiv.

**quív-ēr** (1), \***quyv-er**, *s.* [O. Fr. *cuivre*, *cuevre*, from O. H. Ger. *kohhar*; Ger. *köcher*=a quiver; A. S. *cocer*, *cocer*; Dut. *koker*; Dan. *kogger*; Sw. *koger*; Icel. *kogur*.] A case or sheath for arrows.

"His bow and gilden *quiver* lying him beside."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. v. 34.

**quiver-tree**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Aloe dichotoma*.

**quív-ēr** (2), *s.* [QUIVER, *v.*] The act or state of quivering; a tremulous motion; a shaking, a quaking, a trembling.

**quív-ēr**, *a.* [A. S. *cwifer*.] Nimble, active; full of motion.

**quív-ēr**, \***quyv-er**, *v. i.* [From the same root as *quiver*, *a.*, *quaver*, and *quake*; cf. O. Dan. *kuiven*, *kuiveren*=to quiver.]

1. To shake, to tremble, to shudder, to shiver, to quake.

"He *quiver'd* with his feet and lay for dead."

*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 704.

2. To move or play with a tremulous motion.

"Holding in hand her large and *quivering* spere."

*Surrey: Virgil's Æneid*, ii.

**quív-ēred**, *a.* [Eng. *quiver* (1), *s.*; *-ed*.]

1. Furnished or provided with a quiver.

"Her, as she halted on a green hill-top,  
A *quiver'd* hunter spy'd."

*Logan: Episode of Leina.*

2. Sheathed, as in a quiver.

"When his *quiver'd* shafts she did not see."

*Sherburne: Rape of Helen.*

**quív-ēr-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [QUIVER, *v.*]

**quív-ēr-īng-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *quivering*; *-ly*.] In a quivering or trembling manner; with quivering.

"It stretched out its limbs *quiveringly* upon the table."

—*Poe: Works* (1864), ii. 430.

**quív-ēr-īsh**, *a.* [Eng. *quiver*, *v.*; *-ish*.] Tremulous, quivering.

**quív-ēr-wōrt**, *s.* [Eng. *quiver* (2), *s.*, and *wort*.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: The Confervaceæ (q. v.). (*Paxton*.)

**quī vīve** (qu as k), *phr.* [Fr.=who lives?] The challenge of a French sentry to any person approaching his post, equivalent to the English "Who goes there?" Hence, *To be on the quī vīve*=to be on the alert or lookout, to be watchful and attentive.

"The mail roads were . . . lined with people on the *quī vīve* for the smallest installment of news from London."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\***quix-ōte**, *v. i.* [QUIXOTIC.] To act like Don Quixote.

"You shall *Quixote* it by yourself."—*Vanbrugh: False Friend*, iv. 2.

**quix-ōt-īc**, *a.* [After Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes' romance of that name, who is pictured as a half-crazy champion of the supposed distressed, and a caricature of the knight-errants of the Middle Ages.] Extravagantly romantic; aiming at an extravagantly ideal standard; visionary; ridiculously venturesome or romantic.

**quix-ōt-īc-al-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *quixotic*; *-ally*.] In a quixotic manner; in a mad or absurdly romantic manner.

**quix-ōt-īsm**, *s.* [QUIXOTIC.] Schemes or actions like those of Don Quixote; romantic or visionary ideas.

**quix-ōt-rý**, *s.* [QUIXOTIC.] Quixotism; visionary schemes.

**quíz**, *s.* [A word which is said to have originated in the following joke: Daly, manager of the Dublin theater, laid a wager that he would introduce into the language within twenty-four hours a new word of no meaning. Accordingly on every wall, or all places accessible, were chalked up the four mystic letters, and all Dublin was inquiring what they meant. The wager was won, and the word remains current in our language. (*Brewer.*)]

1. Something designed to puzzle or turn one into ridicule; a hoax, a jest.

2. One who quizzes or banter another.

3. An odd-looking person; an original.

"I cannot suffer you to make such a *quíz* of yourself."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, vi. 138.

4. A toy, called also a *bandelore*, used in the beginning of the present century, and consisting of a small cylinder or wheel with a deeply grooved circumference, to which a cord or string was attached. The game was to keep the toy rolling backward and forward by making it unwind and then wind the string on itself.

**quíz**, *v. t.* [QUIZ, *s.*]

1. To puzzle, to hoax, to banter, to chaff; to make sport of by means of obscure questions, hints, &c.

2. To look at through, or as through, a quizzing-glass; to peer at; to eye suspiciously.

"The person in question was *quizzing* him."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Parliament. Sketch*.

**quíz-zēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *quíz*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who quizzes others; a quizz.

**quíz-zíc-al**, \***quíz-īc-al**, *adj.* [English *quíz*; *-ical*.]

1. Partaking of the nature of a quizz; addicted to quizzing.

2. Bantering, comical.

"With a *quizzical* look at the group around him."—*Harper's Monthly*, Sept., 1885, p. 593.

**quíz-zíc-al-lý**, *adv.* [English *quizzical*; *-ly*.] In a quizzical, bantering, or mocking manner.

"'Perhaps you'll call this a dog too?' he *quizzically* interrogated."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, Dec. 13, 1884.

\***quíz-zí-fí-cā-tion**, *s.* [QUIZZIFY.] A joke, a hoax. (*Miss Edgeworth: Belinda*, ch. xi.)

\***quíz-zí-fý**, *v. t.* [Eng. *quíz*; *i* connect.; suff. *-fy*.] To make odd or ridiculous.

**quíz-zí-nēss**, *subst.* [QUIZ, *s.*] Oddness, eccentricity.

**quíz-zīng**, *pr. par. or a.* [QUIZ, *v.*]

**quizzing-glass**, *s.* A small single eye-glass held to the eye.



**quíz'-zîsm**, *s.* [Eng. *quiz*; *-ism*.] The manners or habits of a quiz; the act or practice of quizzing.

\***quo**, *pron.* [WHO.]

**quō'-ăd sâ'-cra**, *phr.* [Lat.] So far as regards sacred matters; as, a *quoad sacra* parish.

**quōb**, *s.* [QUOB, *v.*] A quicksand, a bog, a quagmire.

**quob-mire**, *s.* A quagmire. (*Prov.*)

**quōb**, *v. i.* [Cf. Ger. *quobeln*, *quabbeln*=to shake.] To move, as the foetus in the uterus; to throb, as the heart; to quiver. (*Local and vulgar.*)

\***quōd**, *pret. of v.* [QUOTH.]

**quōd**, *s.* [For *quad* (q. v.).] A quadrangle, as of a prison, where the prisoners exercise; hence, a prison, a jail. (*Slang.*)

"Fancy a nob like you being sent to quod."—*B. Disraeli: Henrietta Temple*, bk. vi., ch. xx.

**quōd**, *v. t.* [QUOD, *s.*] To put in prison; to imprison. (*Slang.*)

\***quōd'-dle** (1), *v. i.* [A frequent. from *quob* (?), or perhaps *waddle* (q. v.).] To paddle about.

"The duck quodding in a pool."—*Stillingfleet: Origines Sacrae*.

\***quōd'-dle** (2), *v. t.* [CODDLE.] To parboil.

"Take your pippins green and quoddle them."—*Queen's Closet Opened*, p. 204.

**quōd'-dŷ**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of scaled herring, cured in this country by being smoked and salted. (*Simmonds.*)

**quōd'-lī-bēt**, \***quod-ly-bet**, *s.* [Latin = what pleases you; cf. *quillet*.]

\*1. A nice point; a subtlety; a quillet.

"All his quodlibets of art  
Could not expound its pulse and heat."  
*Prior: Alma*, iii. 346.

2. *Music*: (1) A sort of fantasia; (2) a pot-pourri; (3) a Dutch concert.

**quōd-lī-bēt-ār'-ī-an**, *subst.* [Eng. *quodlibet*; *-arian*.] One who talks or disputes on any subject at pleasure.

**quōd-lī-bēt'-ic**, \***quōd-lī-bēt'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *quodlibet*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Not restrained to a particular subject; discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment; specifically, a term applied in the schools to theses or problems proposed to be debated for curiosity or entertainment.

**quōd-lī-bēt'-ic-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *quodlibetical*; *-ly*.] In a quodlibetical manner; after the fashion of a quodlibet; for curiosity or entertainment.

\***quōd'-līng**, *s.* [CODDLING.]

**quōin** (qu as k), \***quoine**, *s.* [Another spelling of *coin* (q. v.).]

\***I. Ordinary Language**:

1. A corner.

"A sudden tempest from the desert flew . . .  
Then, whirling round, the quoins together strook."  
*Sandys: Paraphrase of Job*.

2. Coin, money.

"Sayes one to tother, What quoine hast?"  
*Rowlands: Knave of Clubbes*.

**II. Technically**:

1. A wedge-shaped block. Specifically—

(1) *Gun*: A wedge-shaped block of wood, having a handle inserted in its thicker extremity; used in some cases for giving the proper elevation to mortars, howitzers, and naval guns.

(2) *Print*: One of the wedges by which the pages or columns of type are locked in a chase, ready for printing.

(3) *Naut*: A wedge used as a chock in stowing casks, to prevent rolling.

2. *Mason*: An external angle of a wall; particularly an ashlar or brick corner projecting beyond the general faces of the walls which meet at the angle.

¶ Rustic quoins are rusticated ashlars forming external projecting corners, the remainder of the wall being of ordinary masonry, rubble, or brick, with occasional piers of masonry.

**quoin-post**, *s.*

*Hydr. Eng.*: The heel-post of a lock-gate.

**quōit** (qu as k), \***quoyte**, \***coyte**, \***coit**, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from O. Fr. *coiter*=to press, to push, which is prob. from Lat. *coacto*=to force, from *coactus*, pa. par. of *cogo*=to compel.]

1. A flattish disc or ring of iron, other metal, or stone, of about 6¼ to 9½ inches in diameter, and from 1 to 2 inches in breadth, to be pitched at an object in play.

"The distance of a quoit's cast from his tent."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 355.

2. (*Plural*): The game played with the rings described in 1.

**quōit** (qu as k), \***quōit**, *v. i. & t.* [QUOIT, *s.*]

**A. Intrans.**: To play at quoits.

"To quoit, to run, and steeds and chariots drive."  
*Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphosis i.*

**B. Trans.**: To throw, to hurl.

"If you could have seen the physician and nurse quoitied out into the passage."—*Foster: Life of Dickens*, iii. 392.

\***quō jūr'-ē**, *phr.* [Lat.=by what right.]

*Old English Law*: A writ which formerly lay for him who had land wherein another challenged common of pasture, time out of mind, and it was to compel him to show by what title he challenged it. (*Wharton.*)

**quōll**, *s.* [Native name.]

*Zoöl.*: *Dasyurus macrurus*, a predatory Australian marsupial, about the size of a cat.

**quōn'-dām**, *a. & s.* [Lat.=formerly.]

**A. As adj.**: Having been formerly or for a time; former.

"Leave your quondam companions to their own devices."—*The Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

†**B. As subst.**: A person formerly in an office; one who has been ejected from an office.

"I would not have them made quondams if they discharge their office."—*Latimer: Fourth Sermon bef. King Edward*.

\***quōn'-dām-shīp**, *s.* [English *quondam*; *-ship*.] The state or condition of being out of office.

"As for my quondamship I thank God that he gave me the grace to come by it by so honest a means."—*Latimer: Fourth Sermon bef. King Edward*.

\***quō-nī-ām**, \***quō-nī-an**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A sort of drinking-cup.

"Out of can, quoniam, or jourdain."—*Healy: Disc. of New World*, p. 69.

**quōp**, *v. i.* [Cf. QUOB.] To move, to throb.

"How quops the spirit? In what garb or air?"  
*Cleveland: Poems*, p. 144. (1659.)

**quōr'-ūm**, *s.* [Lat. = of whom; genit. pl. of *qui* =who. The word comes from the form of commissions written in Latin, in which, after mentioning certain persons generally, some one or more were specified in such phrases as "*quorum unum A. B. esse volumus*," of whom (we will that A. B. be one).]

1. *Old English Law*: Those justices of the peace whose presence is necessary to constitute a bench. All justices are now generally of the quorum, but formerly some justices, eminent for learning or prudence, were specially named as justices of the quorum.

"The principal conservators of the peace are the justices nominated by commission under the great seal, which appoints them all, jointly and separately, to keep the peace, and any two or more of them to inquire of and determine felonies and other misdemeanors: in which number some particular justices, or one of them, are directed to be always included, and no business to be done without their presence, the persons so named being usually called justices of the quorum."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 9.

2. Such a number of officers or members of a body as is competent by law or constitution to transact business.

\***quōt**, *s.* [QUOTA.]

*Scots Law*: One-twentieth part of the movable estate of a person dying in Scotland, anciently due to the bishop of the diocese in which he resided.

**quō-tā**, *s.* [Ital.=a share, from Lat. *quota* (*pars*) =how great (a part); *quotus*=how great, from *quot*=how many?] A proportional share or part; the share, part, or proportion assigned to each; the share or proportion, as of expenses, &c., which each member of a society, association, &c., has to contribute or receive in making up or dividing a certain sum.

**quōt-ā-bīl'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *quotable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being quotable; fitness for quotation. (*Poe: Marginalia*, xxviii.)

**quōt-ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *quot(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being quoted; fit to be quoted.

"It was right to give three quotations from Vanbrugh, perhaps the most quotable of the (so-called) writers of the Restoration."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 12, 1884, p. 62.

**quō-tā'-tion**, *s.* [QUOTE.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. The act of quoting or citing.

2. A passage quoted or cited; a part of a book, &c., quoted or adduced in proof or illustration; a citation.

¶ One author may quote from another without violating copyright, if the quotation be fair and not so extensive as to extract the most valuable part of the copyrighted work. It would be difficult to define just what constitutes a fair quotation. When the quotation is unfair, an injunction will lie to restrain the publication.

\*3. A quota, a share, a proportion.

"Their quotations (as they call them), or payments to the general charge."—*J. Chamberlain: MS. Letter to Sir D. Carleton*, May 13, 1613.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Comm.*: The current prices of commodities or stocks, published in price-currents; a price quoted or given for a commodity.

"If containing mercantile quotations or code words a telegram ought always to be repeated."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Print*: Large hollow quadrates, used to fill up blank spaces.

**quotation-furniture**, *s.*

*Printing*: Quotations cast of various sizes and widths, used for blanking and as furniture.

**quotation marks**, *s.*

*Print*: Marks used at the beginning of a word, phrase, or sentence which is transcribed or quoted from some writer or speaker in his own words. They usually consist of two inverted commas placed at the beginning of the word, phrase, or sentence quoted and two apostrophes at the conclusion. Sometimes the quotation is marked by single, instead of double, characters.

**quō-tā'-tion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *quotation*; *-ist*.] One who quotes; one who makes quotations.

"Considered not altogether by the narrow intellectuals of quotationists and common places."—*Milton: On Divorce; To the Parliament*.

**quōte**, \***cote**, \***coate**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *quoter* (Fr. *coter*), from Low Lat. *quoto*=to mark off into chapters and verses; prop. to say how many, from Lat. *quot*=how many; Sp. & Port. *cotar*; Ital. *quotare*.] [QUOTA.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

\*1. To mark with a reference; to mark for reference.

"It was thus quoted in the margin, as ye see."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1110.

\*2. To note, to set down, as in writing.

"He's quoted for a most perfidious slave!"  
*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, v. 3.

\*3. To observe, to notice, to examine.

"Note, how she quotes the leaves."  
*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 1.

\*4. To perceive, to read, to detect.

"How quote you my folly?"  
*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

\*5. To interpret.

"We did not quote them so."  
*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

6. To adduce or cite from some author or speaker; to cite, as a passage from an author, by way of proof or illustration of a point or question; to cite or repeat the words of.

"What men understood by rote,  
By as implicit sense to quote."  
*Butler: Upon Plagiaries*.

7. To adduce or bring forward for the sake of illustration or argument; as, to quote the case of a certain person.

**II. Comm.**: To name, as the price of an article or commodity; to name the current price of.

"At about the same value now quoted."—*London Standard*.

**B. Intrans.**: To adduce or cite the words of or passages from an author or writer; to give a quotation or quotations; as, I am quoting from Shakespeare.

\***quōte**, *s.* [QUOTE, *v.*] A note upon an author. (*Cotgrave.*)

\***quōte'-less**, *adj.* [Eng. *quote*, *v.*; *-less*.] Not capable or not worthy of being quoted.

**quōt'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *quot(e)*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who quotes or cites the words of an author or speaker.

"I proposed this passage entire, to take off the disguise which its quoter put upon it."—*Atterbury*.

**quōth**, \***quath**, \***quod**, *v. i.* [Prop. a pa. tense, though sometimes used as a present. The infinitive was *queath*, only used in the compound *bequeath*. A. S. *cwæðan*=to speak, to say; pa. t. *cwædh* (pl. *cwædon*), pa. par. *cwæden*; cogn. with Icel. *kveðna*, pa. t. *kvaðh*, pa. par. *kveðnin*; O. Sax. *quedhan*; M. H. Ger. *queden*, *quoden*, pa. t. *quat*, *quot*.] Said, spoke. (Used generally in the first and third persons, and followed instead of preceded by its nominative; as, *Quoth I*, *quoth he*, &c.)

"How now, Sir John, quoth I!"

*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 3.

**quōth'-a**, *interj.* [For *quoth a*, in which *a* is for *I* or *he*.] Forsooth, indeed.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exîst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -ñion, -ñion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



**quō-tīd'-ī-an**, \*quō-tīd'-ī-al, \*cō-tīd'-ī-an, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *cotidian* (Fr. *quotidien*), from Latin *quotidianus*=daily (*a.*), from *quotidie*=daily (*adv.*), from *quotus*=how many, and *dies*=a day; Spanish *cotidiano*, *cotidiano*; Ital. *quotidiano*.]

**A. As adj.:** Daily; happening or recurring every day.

"Pressing the people with *quotidian* taxes."—*Prynne: Treachery and Disloyalty*. (App.), p. 28.

**B. As subst.:** Anything that returns every day. Specif., a fever whose paroxysms return every day.

"He seems to have the *quotidian* of love upon him."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

**quō-tīent** (ti as sh), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *quotiens* =how many times; *quot*=how many.]

**Arith.:** The result obtained by dividing one quantity by another, and showing how often the lesser number is contained in the greater. [DIVISION, II. 2.]

**quō-tī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *quot*; -*ity*.] A proportionate part or number.

"An actually existing *quotity* of persons."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, vol. i., bk. iv., ch. fi.

**\*quot-quean**, *s.* [COTQUEAN.]

**†quōt'-ūm**, *s.* [Latin neut. sing. of *quotus*=how much.] [QUOTA.] A quota, a share; a proportionate part or share.

"The upper seam will contribute its *quotum*."—*Colliery Guardian*, Nov. 5, 1880.

**quō war-rān'-tō**, *phr.* [Lat.=by what guarantee or warrant.]

**Law:** A writ issuing against any person or corporation that usurps any office or franchise, to inquire by what authority he or it supports his or its claim, in order to determine the right.

**Qū-ran'**, *s.* [KORAN.]

**q. v.**, *abbrev.* [See def.] For Latin *quod vide*=which see. It refers a reader to the word which it immediately follows.

**R. A.**=Royal Artillery. In astronomy it stands for *right*, as **R. A.**=Right Ascension; in proper names, for Richard, Robert, &c.; in monumental inscriptions, for *requiescat*, as **R. I. P.**=*requiescat in pace*=may he (or she) rest in peace; in biblical literature for *revised*, as **R. V.**=*revised version*.

**II. As a symbol:** *R* was formerly used to stand for 80, and with a dash over it, *R̄*, for 80,000. In medicine, *R̄* stands for Latin *recipe*=take. [RECIPE.]

†**The three R's:** A humorous and familiar designation for the three elementary subjects of education: Reading, writing, and arithmetic. It originated with Sir W. Curtis.

"The House is aware that no payment is made except on the *three R's*."—*London Times*.

**\*ra**, *s.* [A. S. *rā*.] A roebuck. [ROE (1).]

**raab**, *s.* [Hind. *rab*.] A kind of jaggery (q. v.).

**\*raas**, *v. t.* [RASE.]

**raasch**, *s.* [Arab.] [THUNDERFISH, 1.]

**rāb**, *s.* [RABBIT (2), *s.*]

**\*rāb'-a-nēt**, *s.* [RABINET.]

**rāb'-at**, *s.* [RABBET, *v.*] A polishing material of potter's clay which has failed in baking.

**ra-bāte**, *v. t.* [Fr. *rabatre*=to beat down; *pref. re-*, and *abatre*=abate (q. v.).]

**Falconry:** To bring down or recover a hawk to the fist again.

**\*ra-bāte'**, *s.* [RABATE, *v.*] Abatement, diminution.

**\*rāb'-at-ine**, *s.* [A dimin. of *rabato* (q. v.).] A small rabato.

**ra-bāt-mēnt**, *s.* [Fr.]

**Shipbuild.:** The draft of the real shape of the molding edges of pieces of the frame in any required position.

**\*ra-bā-tō**, *subst.* [French *rabat*, from *rabatre*.] [RABATE, *v.*] A neck-band or ruff; originally the collar turned back.

"Troth, I think, your other *rabato* were better."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 4.

**\*rāb'-ban**, *s.* [RABBI.]

**\*rāb'-ban-ist**, *s.* [RABBINIST.]

**rāb'-bēt**, \*rāb'-bōt, \*rāb'-ēt, rē-bāte', *v. t.* [Fr. *raboter*=to plane, to lay level; *rabot*=a joiner's plane; O. Fr. *rabouter*=to thrust back, from Lat. *re*=back; Fr. *à* (=Lat. *ad*)=to, and *bouter*=to thrust.]

**Carpentry:**

1. To cut the edge of, as of a board, in a sloping manner, so that it may form a joint with another board similarly cut, by lapping; also to cut a rectangular groove or recess longitudinally in the edge of, as a board, timber, or the like, to receive a corresponding projection upon the edge of another board, &c., so as to form a joint.

2. To lap and unite the edges of, as boards, &c., by a rabbet.

**rāb'-bēt**, \*rāb'-ēt, \*rē-bāte', *s.* [RABBET, *v.*]

1. **Carp.:** A sloping cut made on the edge of one board, so that it may join by lapping with another similarly cut; also a rectangular groove made longitudinally along the edge of one piece to receive the edge of another. It is common in paneling, and in door frames.

2. **Shipbuild.:** That part of the keel, stern, and stern-post of a ship which is cut for the plank of the bottom to fit into.

**rabbet-joint**, *s.*

**Carp.:** A mode of joining wooden stuff in which rabbets are made upon the edges of the boards, so as to overlap each other.

**rabbet-plane**, *s.*

**Joinery:** A plane for plowing a groove on the corner edge of a board. According to their shape, which is such as to adapt them to peculiar kinds of work, they are known as square-rabbet, side-rabbet, or skew-rabbet planes.

**rabbet-saw**, *subst.* A saw adapted for forming grooves in the edges of planks, &c.

**rāb'-bī**, rāb'-bī (pl. rāb'-bīḡ, rāb'-bīeḡ), \*rāb-y, \*rāb-ban, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

**Jewish Hist. & Lit.:** Rabbi (Heb. *rabbi*, Greek *rabbi*) is the noun *Rab* with the pronominal suffix, and in Biblical Hebrew=a great man, distinguished for age, rank, office, or skill (Job xxxii. 9; Dan. i. 3; Prov. xxvi. 10), where, however, it only occurs without the suffix. In post-Biblical Hebrew it is used as a title indicating sundry degrees by its several terminations. Thus, the simple term *Rab*=teacher, master, and was the title which Babylonian Jews gave to a doctor of the law. *Rabbi* (=my master), which is the same with the pronominal suffix first person singular, is the Palestinian title, and is the one so frequently given to Christ (cf. Matt. xxiii. 7, 8; xxvi. 25, 49, &c.). *Rabbon*, which is the same term with the pronominal suffix

first person plural (=our teacher, our master), is the Aramaic form of it, and is the highest degree. This form, however, is also used as a noun absolute, the plural of which is *Rabbonin* and *Rabbonim*. *Rabboni*=our master, the title given to Christ in Mark, which is spelled *Rabbouni* in John xx. 16, is the form of the title with the suffix first person plural. This title was conferred when three authorized Rabbins called a student Rabbi, which invested him with the right to administer the penal law.

"Among the gravest rabbies, disputant."

*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 218.

**rāb'-bīn**, \*rab-ine, *s.* [Fr.] A rabbi (q. v.).

"Som of those *rabines* (in Goddis name) . . . be as who saythe petites."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. iii., ch. xxiii.

**rāb'-bīn'-īc**, \*rāb'-bīn'-īck, *a. & s.* [Fr. *rabbini-ique*.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to the rabbins, their opinions, learning, or language.

"Those *rabbinnick* writers commonly interpret certain places of the scripture to this sense."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 469.

**B. As subst.:** The language or dialect of the rabbins; the later Hebrew.

**rāb'-bīn'-īc-āl**, *adj.* [Eng. *rabbinic*; -*al*.] The same as RABBINIC (q. v.).

**rāb'-bīn'-īc-āl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *rabbinical*; -*ly*.] In a rabbinical manner; like a rabbi.

"He reasoned very *rabbinically*."—*Bolingbroke: Fragments*, ess. 61.

**rāb'-bīn'-īsm**, *s.* [Fr. *rabbinisme*.] An expression or phrase peculiar to the language or dialect of the rabbins.

**rāb'-bīn'-īst**, *s.* [Fr. *rabbiniste*.] (See extract.)

"Those who stood up for the Talmud and its traditions were chiefly the rabbins and their followers; from whence the party had the name of *rabbinists*."—*Stackhouse: Hist. of the Bible*, vol. ii., bk. vi., ch. iv.

**rāb'-bīn'-īte**, *s.* [Eng. *rabbin*; -*ite*.] A rabbinist (q. v.).

**rāb'-bīt** (1), \*rab-et, \*rab-bet, *s.* [A dimin. from an older word only found in O. Dut. *robbe*=a rabbit. (*Skeat*.)]

**I. Lit. & Zool.:** *Lepus cuniculus*, a well-known burrowing rodent, with a very wide geographical range. It probably had its home in the western portion of the Mediterranean basin, but has spread over western Europe, Britain, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand and America. The rabbit is smaller than the hare (q. v.); its muzzle is slenderer, and the palate larger and narrower. The ears and feet are shorter, the former with a smaller black tip (in some cases it is entirely absent), and the general color is grayer. They begin to breed at six months old, and have several litters in each year. The young—usually from five to eight in number—are born blind and naked, and are produced in a separate burrow. Domesticated rabbits have been greatly modified by the skill of the breeder; they have increased in size and vary in color, albinos being very common, and forming a separate race. Rabbits form an important article of food.

**II. Fig.:** A horse which cannot always be depended upon to run well. (*Racing slang*.)

"Milan, though somewhat of a *rabbit*, as a horse that runs 'in and out' is sometimes called."—*London Standard*.

†**Welsh rabbit:** Cheese melted by heat, and mixed with a little cream, or toasted and laid in thin layers on slices of bread, toasted and buttered. Generally considered to be a corruption of Welsh rarebit.

**rabbit-berry**, *s.*

**Bot.:** *Shepherdia argentea*.

**rabbit-eared perameles**, *s.*

**Zool.:** *Macrotis lagotis*, the native rabbit of the Swan River district. It is about the size of a common rabbit, and has a long pointed muzzle, naked at the top; ears long, oval, tubular at the base; eye small, tail somewhat shorter than body.

**rabbit-fish**, *s.*

**Ichthy.:** *Chimæra monstrosa*. [CHIMÆRA, 2.]

**rabbit-hutch**, *s.* A hutch or box for keeping tame rabbits in.

**rabbit-like reithrodon**, *s.* [REITHRODON.]

**rabbit-root**, *s.*

**Bot.:** *Aralia nudicaulis*.

**rabbit-spout**, *s.* A rabbit-hole. (*Prov.*)

"Here they turn left-handed, and run him into a *rabbit-spout* in the gorse."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

**\*rabbit-sucker**, *s.* A sucking rabbit; a young rabbit.

"Hang me up by the heels [for a *rabbit-sucker*]."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, ii. 4.



THE eighteenth letter and the fourteenth consonant of the English language, is classed as a semi-vowel and a liquid. It is also called a trill. It is generally considered to have two sounds: The first, when it begins a word or syllable, and when it is preceded by a consonant, being then produced by an expulsion of vocalized breath, the tongue almost

touching the palate or gum near the front teeth, with a greater or less tremulous motion, as in *ran*, *tree*, *morose*, &c.; the second, less decidedly consonantal, heard at the end of words and syllables, and when it is followed by a consonant, being formed by a vibration of the lower part of the tongue, near the root, against the soft palate, as in *her*, *star*, *beard*, &c. With many English speakers *r* when followed by a consonant at the end of a syllable is scarcely heard as a separate, distinct sound, but has merely the effect of lengthening the preceding vowel, becoming in such cases a vowel, rather than a consonant. In Scotch and some dialects, *r* has always the same sound, being uttered with a strong vibration of the tongue, but less guttural than in French or German. By the Romans *r* was called the "dogs' letter" (*litera canina*), from its sound resembling the snarling of dogs. In words derived from the Greek we follow the custom of the Romans, who represented the aspirated sound with which *r* was pronounced by the Greeks, by *rh*, as in *rhapsody*, *rhetoric*, &c. In such words, however, the *h* has no influence on the pronunciation of the English word, and is, therefore, entirely superfluous. *R* and *l* are frequently interchanged (see remarks under *L*). They also sometimes change places. *R* sometimes represents a more original *s*, as in *ear*=Goth. *auso*; *iron*=O. Eng. *isen*, *iren*=Goth. *eisarn*. It has disappeared from some words, as *speak*=A. S. *spræcan*; *pin*=A. S. *preon*; *palsy*=Mid. Eng. *parlesie*, Fr. *paralysie*, Greek *paralysis*; *cockade*=O. Fr. *cocart*, &c. *R* has intruded itself into several words to which it does not properly belong, as *groom* (bridgroom)=A. S. *guma*; *hoarse*=A. S. *hōs*; *partridge*=Fr. *perdriz*, Latin *perdix*; *cartridge*=Fr. *cartouche*; *culprit*, from Lat. *culpa*; *corporal*=Fr. *caporal*. In *celery* it represents an original *n*, Gr. *selinon*.

"[*R*] that's the dog's name; *R* is for the dog."

*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 2.

**I. As an initial:** *R*. represents the Latin *rex*=king, as George R.=George, king; or *regina*=queen, as Victoria R.=Victoria, queen. It also represents English *royal*, as *R. N.*=Royal Navy,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō. sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**rabbit-warren, s.** A warren or piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits.

**răb'-bît (2), răb, s.** [French *rabot*=a plane.] [RABBET, v.] A wooden implement used in mixing mortar.

**răb'-bît (1), v. i.** [RABBIT, s.] To hunt or ferret for rabbits.

"To look at them fishing or *rabbiting*."—Hughes: *Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxx.

**\*răb'-bît (2), v. t.** [See def.] A verb occurring only in the imperative mood, and used as an interjection = Confound! Its reduplicated forms, *drăb-bît* and *od-răb-bît* (= God confound), are frequently abbreviated into *drat* (itself probably contract. from *Od* (= God) *rot*).

"*Rabbit* the fellow," cries he, "I thought by his talking so much about riches, that he had a hundred pounds at least in his pocket."—Fielding: *Joseph Andrews*.

**răb'-bît-îng, s.** Rabbit hunting.

**răb'-bît-rŷ, s.** [Eng. *rabbit* (1), s.; -ry.] A place for rabbits; a rabbit-warren.

"Every breeder should keep a stuffed hare in his *rabbitry*."—Field, March 20, 1886.

**răb'-ble (1), \*rab-il, \*rable, s. & a.** [From the noise made by a crowd; cf. O. Dut. *rabbelen*=to chatter; Prov. Ger. *rabbeln*=to chatter, to prattle.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. A tumultuous crowd of noisy vulgar people; a mob; a confused disorderly crowd.

"Resembling a *rabble* crowding home from a fair after a faction fight."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. (With the definite article): The lower class of people, without reference to an assemblage; the mob.

"Where men great and good  
Have by the *rabble* been misunderstood."  
Carew: *To Master D'Avenant*.

3. A rhapsody; a confused medley; idle, incoherent discourse.

**B. As adj.:** Pertaining to, or characteristic of a rabble; riotous, disorderly, tumultuous, low, vulgar.

"A low *rabble* suggestion."—North: *Examen*, p. 306.

**rabble-rout, s.** A tumultuous crowd; a rabble.

**răb'-ble (2), s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

**Metall.:** An iron bar with one end bent at a right angle, used for stirring the molten iron in the puddling or boiling furnace, &c.

**răb'-ble (1), \*ra-ble, v. t. & i.** [RABBLE (1), s.]

**A. Transitive:**

†1. To assault in a riotous manner; to mob.

"There was once a talk of *rabbling* him the fifth of November."—Scott: *Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xxi.

\*2. To gabble or chatter incoherently.

"To *rabble* out the scriptures without purpose, rime, or reason."—Fox: *Martyrs* (an. 1555).

3. To tumble, to crumple.

"It looks as though it had been *rabbed* up for the purpose."—Mrs. H. Wood: *The Channings*, p. 5.

**B. Intrans.:** To talk incoherently; to talk nonsense. (*Scotch*.)

**răb'-ble (2), v. t.** [RABBLE (2), s.] To work, as the iron in a puddling furnace, with a rabble.

**răb'-ble-měnt, s.** [Eng. *rabble* (1), s.; -ment.] A tumultuous crowd of noisy vulgar people; a rabble, a mob.

"And hush'd the hubbub of the *rabblement*."  
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 45.

**răb'-blěr, s.** [Eng. *rabbl(e)* (2), v.; -er.]

**Metall.:** A scraper.

**răb'-bō'-nī, s.** [RABBI.]

**răb'-dī-ō-nite, s.** [Gr. *rhabdion*=a small rod; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

**Min.:** A soft mineral occurring in stalactites. Specific gravity, 2.80; luster, dull; when rubbed looks greasy; color, black. Composition: Sesquioxide of iron, 45; sesquioxide of manganese, 13; alumina, 1.40; protoxide of copper, 14; protoxide of manganese, 7.61; protoxide of cobalt, 5.1; water, 13.5=99.61. (CuO, Mn, OCoO)(Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Mn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>+2HO. is its proposed formula. Found at Nijne Tagilsk, Urals.

**răb-dōid'-al, a.** [RHABDOIDAL.]

† For other words derived from the Greek not found under RA, see RHA.

**Răb-ě-lăi'-șī-an, a.** [See def.] Resembling or characteristic of Rabelais or his style; extravagantly grotesque or humorous.

**răb'-ī, s.** [RUBBEE.]

**\*ră'-bī-âte, adj.** [Lat. *rabies*=madness.] Mad, rabid.

**\*ră'-bī-â-tōr, subst.** [English *rabiat(e)*; -or.] A furious or rabid animal or person; a violent greedy person. (*Scotch*.)

**\*răb'-ic, adj.** [Eng. *rab(ies)*; -ic.] The same as RABID (q. v.).

**răb'-id, \*rab-ide, adj.** [Latin *rabidus*=furious, from *rabio*=to rage; *rabies*=madness.]

**I. Literally:**

1. Mad, raging; suffering from rabies.

"The flesh being torn off the bones by the . . . claws of the *rabid* wolf."—London *Daily Telegraph*.

2. Pertaining to, caused by, or connected with rabies; as, *rabid* virus.

3. Furious, mad.

"My *rabid* grief."—Crashaw: *Psalm xxxiii*.

**II. Fig.:** Excessively or extravagantly enthusiastic or zealous.

"The home of the Caucus, where every man is a *rabid* politician."—London *Daily Chronicle*.

**ră-bîd'-i-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *rabid*; -ity.] The quality or state of being rabid; rabidness, rabies.

"Thus proving the *rabidity* of the animal concerned."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**răb'-id-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *rabid*; -ly.] In a rabid manner; madly, furiously.

**răb'-id-něss, s.** [Eng. *rabid*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rabid; madness, fury.

"The fury, and the *rabidness* of self-ended man."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. ii.

**ră'-bī-ēs, s.** [Lat.] [HYDROPHOBIA.]

† **Dumb rabies:**

**Animal Pathol.:** Rabies in the dog in which the lower jaw falls from paralysis, and the animal in consequence ceases to bark.

**răb'-i-nět, răb'-a-nět, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of small ordnance, weighing about 300 lbs., and carrying a ball about an inch and a half in diameter.

**\*ră'-bī-ōūs, a.** [Latin *rabiosus*, from *rabies*=madness.] Raging, furious.

"Against this *rabious* invader."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 15.

**ră'-bōt, s.** [Fr. *raboter*=to plane, to smooth.]

**Marble-working:** A hard-wood rubber used in rubbing marble to prepare it for polishing.

**ra'-ca, a.** [Chal. *réká*=worthless.] A term of contempt or reproach; worthless, dissolute, (*Matt.* v. 22.)

**răc-ca-hoût, s.** [French *racahout*, from Arab. *ragant*.] A starch or meal prepared from the edible acorn of the Barbary Oak, *Quercus ballota*, sometimes recommended as food for invalids. Mixed with sugar and aromatics, it is used by the Arabs as a substitute for chocolate. An imitation of it is made of potato starch, chocolate, and aromatics.

**răc-coôn', ră-coôn', s.** [North Amer. Indian *arrathkune*, *arathcone*=*Procyon lotor*; Fr. *raton laveur*; Ger. *waschbär*, from its habit of dipping its food in water. According to Skeat a corrupt. of Fr. *raton*, dimin. from *rat*=a rat.]

**Zoölogy:**

1. *Sing.:* The genus *Procyon* (q. v.), and espec. *Procyon lotor*, a handsome animal, about the size of a large cat, brown furry hair, tail bushy and ringed; body large and unwieldy, legs short, feet with strong fossorial claws. It is omnivorous and ranges over a large part of North America, where it is hunted for its fur. The Crab-eating Raccoon (*P. cancrivorus*), from South America, ranging as far north as Panama, differs chiefly from the former in the shortness of its fur, and consequent slender shape. The black-footed form has received specific recognition as *P. nigripes*. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1875, p. 421; 1885, pp. 346-53.)

2. *Pl.:* The family Procyonidæ (q. v.).

**raccoon-dog, s.**

**Zoölogy:**

1. *Nyctereutes procyonides*, somewhat resembling a raccoon in appearance. Body about twenty-eight inches in length, covered with long brown fur, tail about four inches long; the back arched somewhat like that of a weasel; legs long and slender.

2. Any dog trained to chase or hunt raccoons, for which task peculiar sagacity is necessary in the dog in order to preserve himself from injury.



Raccoon. (*Procyon lotor*.)

**răçe (1), s.** [Fr. *race*, from O. H. Ger. *reiza*=a line, a stroke, a mark, cogn. with Icel. *reitr*=a scratch, a line. Compare the use of *line* and *lineage* in the sense of family, descent. Probably there was some confusion with Lat. *radix*, for which see RACE (2), s.; Sp. *raza*; Port. *raça*; Ital. *razza*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Lineage, line, family, descent.

"Pupils . . . of noble *race*."

Shakesp: *Pericles*, v. (Prol.)

2. A class of individuals sprung from a common stock; the descendants collectively of a common ancestor; a family, tribe, nation, or people belonging, or supposed to belong, to the same stock.

"The whole *race* of mankind."

Shakesp.: *Timon*, iv. 1.

† The human family, according to Blumenbach, comprises five distinct races of men, viz.: The *Caucasian*, or white race, inhabiting southwestern Asia, the greater part of Europe, large portions of North and South America, and Australia; the *Ethiopian*, black or negro race, occupying tropical and southern Africa, some of the Pacific islands, part of Australia, and portions of North America, into which they were originally brought as slaves; the *Mongolian*, or yellow race, occupying northern and eastern Asia; the *Malayan*, or brown race, inhabiting the islands of the Indian and Pacific oceans, the Australian continent, and the Malay Peninsula; and the *American Indian*, or red race, of North and South America. Another classification is that given by other writers who divide the races into *Indo-Germanic* or *Aryan*, inhabiting Europe, Persia, &c., and numbering 545,500,000; *Mongolian* or *Turanian*, covering the greater portion of Asia, with a population of 630,000,000; *Semitic* or *Hamitic*, living in North Africa, Arabia, &c., 65,000,000; *Negro* and *Bantu*, Central Africa, 150,000,000; *Hottentot* and *Bushman*, South Africa, 150,000; *Australasian*, *Polynesian* or *Malay*, Australasia and Polynesia, 35,000,000; *American Indian*, North and South America, 15,000,000—giving a total of nearly 1,500,000,000.

3. The same as II.

\*4. Origin; hence, used for a particular or distinguishing strength, flavor, or taste, as indicating the origin of some natural production.

"There came, not six days hence, from Hull, a pipe Of rich Canary, which shall spend itself For my lady's honor."  
"Is it of the right *race*?"

Massinger: *New Way to Pay Old Debts*, i. 3.

5. A strong flavor, as of wine, accompanied with a certain amount of tartness.

"*Race* and raciness, in wine, signifies a kind of tartness."—*Blackstone: Note on Shakespeare*.

\*6. Raciness, spirit, piquancy.

"I think the Epistles of Phalaris to have more *race*, more spirit, more force of wit and genius than any other I have ever seen."—*Sir W. Temple: Works*, iii. 463.

\*7. Natural disposition; inherent quality.

"Now I give my sensual *race* the rein."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 4.

**II. Biol.:** A permanent variety of mankind, one of the inferior animals, or a plant in which the characters are hereditarily transmitted.

**race-knife, s.** A tool with a bent, sharp lip for scribing.

**răçe (2), \*răze, s.** [O. Fr. *raiz*, *raiz*, from Lat. *radicem*, accus. of *radix*=a root; Spanish *raiz*.] [RADIX.] A root.

"I have a gammon of bacon, and two *razes* of ginger."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 1*.

**race-ginger, s.** Ginger in the root, or not pulverized.

**răçe (3), \*rase, \*rees, \*res, subst.** [A. S. *rás*=a rush, a swift course; cogn. with A. S. *rás*=a race, a running.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

**1. Literally:**

(1) The act of running; a rapid course.

"Doe seeme more slacke, as weary of their *race*."  
*Stirling: Domes-day; Second Hour*.

(2) A contest of speed; especially and properly a trial of speed in running, but also applied to contests in riding, driving, rowing, sailing, &c., in which the prize goes to the swiftest; a trial of speed for a prize or honor.

"He that would win the *race* must guide his horse Obedient to the customs of the course."

Cowper: *Truth*, 14.

† In the plural the word usually means horse-races; as, Are you going to the *races*?

(3) Speed attained in running.

"The flight of many birds is swifter than the *race* of any beasts."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 681.

(4) A strong or rapid current of water, or the passage for such a current; a powerful current or



heavy sea sometimes produced by the meeting of two tides; as, the *Race of Alderney*, *Portland Race*, &c.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A course which has to be run, passed over, or gone through, the idea of a contest or struggle against opponents or difficulties being understood; as, a *race for power*, a *race for wealth*, the *race of life*, &c.

\* (2) The course taken by events.

\* (3) Prosecution; carrying on.

"The prosecution and *race of the war* carrieth the defendant to assail and invade the ancient and indubitable patrimony of the first aggressor."—*Bacon: On a War with Spain*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Hydraul. Eng.*: The canal or course by which water is conducted to a water-wheel from the mill-pond or stream above, and is conveyed away after having done its work. The water reaches the wheel by the head-race, and leaves it by the tail-race.

"Here in the bright gravelly *races* the fish in couples turn up furrows in the stream-bed."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Weaving*: A lay-race (q. v.).

**race-card**, *subst.* A card on which is printed the list of races to be run at a meeting, with the names of the horses entered, and their owners, the colors of the riders, weights to be carried, &c.

**race-cloth**, *s.*

*Manège*: A cloth used in connection with race-saddles; it has pockets to hold the weights needed to meet the requirements of the rules of the race-course.

**race-course**, *s.*

1. The ground or path on which races are run. It is generally circular or elliptical in shape.

2. The canal along which water is conveyed to or from a water-wheel; a mill-race.

**race-cup**, *s.* A cup or piece of plate given as a prize for a race.

**race-glass**, *s.* A field-glass (q. v.).

**race-goer**, *s.* One who habitually attends races.

"The regular *race-goers*, who do not let the state of the elements deter them."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

**race-ground**, *s.* A race-course (q. v.).

**race-horse**, *s.*

1. *Zoöl.*, &c.: A blood-horse, specially bred for racing or steeple-chasing. It appears from the first edition of the *Stud Book* (1791) that the first strain of Arab blood was derived from a horse bought by James I. of a Mr. Markham for 500 guineas, but since then many Arab, Barb, and Turkish sires and dams have contributed to form the breed of race-horses. Youatt (*The Horse*, p. 44) notes as their chief points: A beautiful Arabian head, fine and finely set-on neck, oblique lengthened shoulders, well-bent hinder legs, ample muscular quarters; flat legs, rather short from the knee downward, and long elastic pastern.

2. *Ornith.*: *Micropterus brachypterus* (*Oidemia patachonicha*). Called also the Steamer-duck. Both names refer to the swiftness of its motion through the water.

**race-meeting**, *s.* A certain day or days appointed for the holding of races at a certain place.

**race-saddle**, *s.*

*Manège*: A very small light saddle, used for racing purposes.

**race-track**, *s.* [RACE-COURSE.]

\***rāçe**, *a.* [Fr. *rasé*.] The same as RAZEE.

"To build their men-of-war flush-decked, or as it was called *race*."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xx.

**rāçe** (1), *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *ræsan*.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To run swiftly; espec., to contend in a race.

2. To follow racing systematically, or as a profession; to keep race-horses.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To cause to run swiftly; to cause to contend in a race; to drive swiftly in a trial or contest of speed.

2. To contend in a race with or against.

3. To chase.

\***rāçe** (2), *v. t.* [RASE, *v.*]

\***rāçe** (3), *v. t.* [RASH (2), *v.*] To tear out or away.

"Hur heer of can sche *race*."

*MS. Cantab.*, Ff. ii. 88, fo. 94.

**rā-çē-māte**, *s.* A racemic acid salt.

**rāç-ē-mā-tion**, *s.* [RACEME.]

1. A cluster, as of grapes.

"The whole *racemation* or cluster of eggs."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxviii.

†2. The trimming, cultivation, or gathering of clusters of grapes.

"Some curious instruments out of Italy for *racemation*, engraving, and inoculating."—*Burnet: Life of Bishop Bedell*, p. 120.

**rāç-ēme**, *s.* [French *racème*, from Lat. *racemum*, accus. of *racemus*=a cluster of grapes; allied to Gr. *rhax* (genit. *rhagos*)=a berry, espec. a grape; Sp. & Port. *racimo*.]

*Bot.*: A kind of inflorescence, in which the flowers are on simple stalks distinct from each other, and arranged around a common axis. [CORYMB, CORYMBOSE.]

"Its *racemes* of nodding whitish flowers."—*Burroughs: Pepecton*, p. 256.

**rāç-ēmed**, *a.* [Eng. *racem(e)*; *-ed*.] Having a raceme or racemes.

**rā-çē-mic**, *a.* [Fr. *racémique*, from *racème*=a raceme (q. v.).] Pertaining to, or obtained from grapes.

**racemic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $\begin{matrix} \text{CH}(\text{HO})-\text{CO}_2\text{H} \\ | \\ \text{CH}(\text{HO})-\text{CO}_2\text{H} \end{matrix}$ . Paratartaric acid. An acid found with tartaric acid in the mother liquor of the argol obtained from the grapes of the Upper Rhine and the Vosges, and most readily prepared by heating tartaric acid with one-tenth of its weight of water to 170°-180°, in sealed tubes. It forms rhombic prisms, less soluble in water than ordinary tartaric acid. Racemic acid exerts no action on polarized light, as it is a compound of dextrotartaric and lævotartaric acids in equal quantities.

**racemic-ether**, *s.*  
*Chemistry (pl.)*: The best known compounds of this group are the acid racemates of ethyl and methyl. (1) Ethyl racemic acid (Racemovinic acid),  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_5(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{O}_6$ , is produced by digesting four parts of absolute alcohol and one part of racemic acid in a retort at a gentle heat, saturating with baric carbonate, and decomposing with sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in long oblique prisms, very soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether. (2) Methyl racemic acid,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_5(\text{CH}_3)\text{O}_6$ , is prepared in a similar way. It crystallizes in colorless rectangular prisms, easily soluble in water and alcohol, and slightly in ether.

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**rāç-ē-mif-ēr-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *racemus*=a cluster; *fero*=to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Bearing racemes or clusters, as the currant.

**rā-çē-mō-**, *pref.* [Eng. *racem(ic)*; *o* connect.] Derived from, or containing racemic acid.

**racemo-carbonic acid**, **racemo-oxalic acid**, *s.* [DESOXALIC-ACID.]

**rāç-ē-mōse**, \***rāç-ē-mōus**, *a.* [Lat. *racemosus*; Fr. *racémeux*; Sp. & Port. *racimoso*; Ital. *racemoso*.]

1. Resembling a raceme; growing in the form of a raceme.

2. Bearing flowers in the form of racemes; racemiferous.

**racemose-glands**, *s. pl.*  
*Anat.*: Glands in which the secreting cavity is made up of a number of smaller lobules. Those with but few lobules, like the sebaceous glands, are sometimes termed Simple, and resemble a portion of larger or Compound racemose glands, of which the mammary gland is an example.

**rāç-ē-mōse-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *racemose*; *-ly*.] In a racemose manner.

**racemosely-corymbose**, *a.*  
*Bot. (of flowers)*: Disposed in a manner between a corymb and a raceme, or composed of numerous racemes forming a corymb.

**rā-çē-mō-vin-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *racemo-*, and Eng. *vinic*.] Derived from or containing racemic acid and ethyl.

**racemovinic-acid**, *s.* [RACEMIC-ETHER.]

**rāç-ē-mūle**, *subst.* [Eng. *racem(e)*; dimin. suff. *-ule*.]

*Bot.*: A small raceme.

**rā-çēm-ū-lōse**, *a.* [Eng. *racemule*; *-ose*.]

*Bot.*: Bearing very small racemes.

**rāç-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *rac(e)*, *v.*; *-er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who races; one who contends in a race.

"Less swiftly to the goal a *racer* flies."

*Hoole: Jerusalem Delivered*, bk. vi.

2. An animal or thing kept for racing, as a race-horse, a racing yacht, bicycle, &c.



Raceme.

II. *Zoöl.*: *Ophibolus getulus*, an American snake, black in color, and with a slender body. So called because it glides very quickly.

\***rach**, \***rache**, \***racche**, \***ratche**, *s.* [Icel. *rakki*; O. Sw. *racha*=a bitch.] A dog which hunted by scent, as distinguished from a greyhound. [BRACH.]

"They hunt about as doth a *rache*."

*Old Poem*, in *Ashmole's Theat. Chem.*, p. 155.

**rā-chī-āl-gī-a**, *s.* [Eng., &c., *rachis*, and Gr. *algos*=pain.]

*Pathol.*: Pains of the bowels, supposed to arise from the nerves of the spinal marrow. (Parr.)

**rā-chīd-ī-an**, *adj.* [Gr. *rhachis*=the spine or backbone.]

1. Pertaining to the spine; vertebral.

2. Pertaining to the rachis of an odontophore.

"The *rachidian* teeth sometimes form a single series."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 3d), p. 21.

**rā-chīl-lā**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *rachis* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: The zigzag rachis or axis on which the florets are arranged in the spikelets of grasses.

**rā-chī-ō-dōn**, *s.* [Gr. *rhachis*=the spine; *-odon*.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical and sole genus of the anomalous family Rachiodontidæ, with three species. The nomenclature of the genus is very confused. It is also known as Anodon (Smith), Deirodon (Owen), Dasypeltis (Wagler), and the type-species *Rachiodon scaber*=*Coluber scaber* (Linn.). There are no true teeth; but so-called gular teeth are present, these being really the tips of the long inferior spines of the first eight or nine vertebrae. These snakes live principally on eggs, and when the shell is broken by the gular teeth it is ejected from the mouth and the fluid contents pass, with little or no waste, into the stomach.

**rā-chī-ō-dōnt**, *a.* [RACHIODONTIDÆ.] Belonging to, or characteristic of the family Rachiodontidæ; possessing gular teeth.

**rā-chī-ō-dōn-tī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rachiodon* (genit. *rachiodontis*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Colubriform Snakes, of doubtful affinities, from South and West Africa, with a single genus *Rachiodon* (q. v.).

**rā-chīs**, *s.* [Gr.=the spine or backbone.]

1. *Botany*:

(1) The axis of inflorescence; a peduncle proceeding nearly in a right line from the base to the apex of the inflorescence. (Lindley.)

(2) (Of *Composites*): A receptacle, not fleshy, surrounded by an involucre. (Lessing.)

(3) The caudex of an acotyledonous plant.

2. *Comparative Anatomy*:

†(1) The spine, either of man or of the lower vertebrates.

(2) The central portion of an odontophore.

**rā-chīt-īc**, *a.* [RACHITIS.] Of or pertaining to rachitis; rickety.

**rā-chī-tīs**, *s.* [Eng., &c., *rach(is)*; *-itis*.]

1. *Pathol.*: [RICKETS.]

2. *Veg. Path.*: Abortion of the fruit or seed.

**rā-chī-tōme**, *s.* [Eng., &c., *rachis*, and Greek *tomē*=a cutting.]

*Surg.*: A post-mortem or dissecting instrument for opening the spinal canal.

**rā-çī-āl**, *adj.* [Eng. *rac(e)* (1), *s.*; *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to race, family, or descent; of or pertaining to the races of mankind; ethnological.

**rā-çī-lý**, *adv.* [English *racy*; *-ly*.] In a racy manner.

**rac-ine**, *s.* [Fr.] A root.

**rāç-ī-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *racy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being racy; piquancy, pungency.

**rā-çīng**, *pr. par. or a.* [RACE (1), *v.*]

**racine-bit**, *s.*  
*Manège*: A light jointed-ring bit, the loose rings varying in size from three to six inches.

**racine-calendar**, *s.* A list of races to be run, and of races run with their results.

**rāck** (1), *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation of arrack (q. v.); as, *rack punch*.

**rāck** (2), \***racke**, \***rekke**, *s.* [Prop. that which is stretched out or straight, from *rack*, *v.*; cf. Ger. *rack*=a rail, a bar, a framework; Prov. Ger. *reck*=a scaffold; *reckbank*=a rack for torture; *recke*=a stretcher; Low. Ger. *rakk*=a shelf, as in Eng. *plate-rack*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) An instrument for stretching or straining; as, (a) A contrivance or appliance for bending a bow.

"These bows . . . were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any bender or *rack*."—*Wilkins: Mathematical Magic*.

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fūll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



(b) An apparatus for the judicial torture of criminals or suspected persons. It consisted of a large, open, wooden frame, within which the person to be tortured was laid on his back on the floor, with his wrists and ankles fastened by cords to two rollers at the ends of the frame. These rollers were then drawn or moved in opposite directions until the body rose to a level with the frame. Interrogations were then put, and if the prisoner refused to answer, or if his answers were not considered satisfactory, the rollers were further moved, until at last the bones of the sufferer were forced from their sockets. The rack was formerly much used in Europe by the civil authorities in the cases of traitors or conspirators, and by the officers of the Inquisition to force a recantation of heretical or so-called heretical opinions.

(2) An open framework or grating; as—

(a) A grating on which bacon is laid.

(b) A framework on or in which articles are laid or arranged; as, a plate-rack, a bottle-rack, a hat-rack, &c.

(c) A frame of open-work to hold hay or other food for cattle, horses, or sheep.

"Unyoke the steed, his racks heap high with hay."  
*Grainger: Tibullus*, ii. 1.

(d) A frame to carry hay or grain, placed on wheels, for hauling in the harvest.

\*2. *Figuratively*:

(1) That which is extorted; an extortion, an exaction. [RACK-RENT.]

"The great rents and racks would be unsupportable."—*Sandys: State of Religion*, O. 2 b.

(2) Torture; extreme pain or anguish; agony.

"A fit of the stone puts a king to the rack."—*Temple*.

## II. Technically:

1. *Gearing*: A toothed bar whose pitch-line is straight, adapted to work into the teeth of a wheel [PINION, s., II.], for the purpose of changing rectilinear into circular motion, or *vice versa*. This contrivance is called a *rack-and-pinion*, and the motion so imparted *rack-and-pinion* motion.

2. *Horol.*: A steel piece in the striking part of a clock. It consists of a bar attached radially to an axis, and having a lower and an upper arm. The former is called the *rack-tail* (q. v.). The latter is indented with twelve notches, to effect the striking of the right number.

3. *Lace*: A certain length of lace-work counted perpendicularly, and containing 240 meshes.

4. *Metall.*: An inclined frame or table, upon the foot, and upon which metalliferous slimes are placed and exposed to a stream of water, which washes off the lighter portions.

## 5. Nautical:

(1) A frame of wood with belaying-pins, or a row of blocks for fair-leadings, or a row of sheaves for reeving the running-rigging.

(2) A frame with holes for round-shot.

(3) A box in which the halyards are coiled away.

¶ (1) *Rack-and-pinion*: [RACK (2), s., II. 1.]

\* (2) *To live at rack and manger*: To live of the best at free cost. (*Carlyle: Past and Present*, bk. ii., ch. i.)

## rack-bar, s.

*Naut.*: A billet of wood used to twist the bight of a rope, called a swifter, in order to bind a rope firmly together.

## rack-block, s.

*Naut.*: A range of sheaves cut in one piece of wood for running ropes to lead through.

*rack-rail, s.* A rail laid alongside the bearing rails of a railway, and having cogs into which meshes a cog-wheel on the locomotive. Now only to be found in some forms of inclined-plane rail-

*rack-railway, s.* A railway operated by means of a rack-rail. Rack-railways are in use in many countries of Europe, in Syria, Sumatra, Japan, Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Venezuela, the West Indies and the United States. That such railways are taken advantage of is shown by the fact that in Switzerland 120,000 persons ascended the Rigi line during the season of 1898, while upwards of 50,000 passed over that on Mount Pilatus. The highest rack-railway in the world is that on Pike's Peak in Colorado. The total mileage of all the rack-railways in the world was estimated in 1898 to be 1,500 miles.

*rack-rent, s.* A rent raised to the uttermost; a rent stretched to the full value, and greater than any tenant can reasonably be expected to pay.

*rack-rent, v. t.* To subject to the payment of a rack-rent; to assess at a rack-rent.

## rack-renter, s.

1. One who rack-rents his tenants.

\*2. One who is rack-rented. (*Wharton*.)

## rack-saw, s.

A saw with wide teeth.

## rack-tail, s.

*Horol.*: A bent arm connected with the toothed segment-rack, by which the striking mechanism of a repeating clock is let off.

## rack-vintage, s.

Wines drawn from the lees.

## rack-work, s.

A piece of mechanism in which a rack is used; a rack-and-pinion or the like.

*räck* (3), \**racke*, s. [A. S. *hracca*.] The neck and spine of a fore-quarter of veal or mutton.

"A chicken, a rabbit, rib of a rack of mutton."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 47.

*räck* (4), \**rac*, \**rakke*, \**rak*, s. [Icel. *rek*=drift, motion; *skýrek*=the rack or drifting clouds, from *reka*=to drive, to toss.] [WRACK.] Light, vapory clouds; floating vapor in the sky.

"Mixed with the rack, the snow mists fly."

*Scott: Marmion*, iv. (Introd.)

*räck* (5), s. [For *wreck* (q. v.).] Wreck, ruin, destruction; now used only in the phrases *to go to rack, to go to rack and ruin*.

*räck* (6), s. [Either for *rock*, v., or connected with *rack* (5), s.]

*Manège*: A quick amble.

"Col. Dodge's definition of a rack is that it is half-way between a pace and a trot."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

*räck* (7), s. [Cf. Icel. *reka*=to drive.] A track, a cart-rut.

*räck* (1), \**racke*, v. t. [Old Dutch *racken*=to stretch, to reach; *racken*=to rack, to torture; Icel. *rekja*=to stretch, to trace; *rekkja*=to strain; Ger. *recken*=to stretch; Dan. *række*. Rack is closely connected with *reach* (q. v.), and is a doublet of *rach* (q. v.).]

## I. Ordinary Language:

### 1. Literally:

(1) To stretch, to strain.

(2) To stretch or strain on the rack; to put to the rack; to torture with the rack.

"He was racked and miserably tormented, to the intent he should either change his opinion or confesse other of his profession."—*Fox: Table of French Martyrs* (an. 1551).

(3) To place on or in a rack or frame; as, to rack bottles.

### 2. Figuratively:

† (1) To stretch, to heighten, to exaggerate.

"What we have we prize not to the worth,  
Whiles we enjoy it; but being lack'd and lost,  
Why, then we rack the value."

*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iv. 1.

(2) To strain, to stretch, to worry, to puzzle; as, to rack one's brains.

(3) To wrest, to distort, to strain, to pervert.

"Racking and stretching Scripture further than by God was meant."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

(4) To raise to the highest or uttermost point; as, to rack rents.

(5) To harass or oppress by exacting excessive rents. (*Dryden: Hind and Panther*, iii. 917.)

(6) To oppress by exaction generally.

"The Commons hast thou racked."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 3.*

(7) To torture; to affect with extreme pain, torment, or anguish. (*Milton: P. R.*, iii. 203.)

## II. Mining: To wash on the rack. [RACK (2), s., II. 4.]

¶ *To rack a tackle*:

*Naut.*: To bind together two ropes of a tackle to retain it at a tension and prevent the ropes reeving back through the blocks.

*räck* (2), v. i. [RACK (5), s.] To fly, as vapor or light, floating clouds. (*Scott: Rokeby*, i. 1.)

*räck* (3), v. i. [RACK (7), s.]

*Manège*: To go at a racking pace; to amble quickly.

"He did not so much as rack."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 173.

*räck* (4), v. t. [O. Fr. *raqué*, *vin raqué*=small or coarse wine squeezed from the dregs of the grapes, already drained of their best moisture (*Cotgrave*).] To draw off from the lees; to draw off, as pure liquor, from its sediment.

"Some roll their cask about the cellar to mix it with the lees, and, after a few days' resettlement, rack it off."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

\**räck* (5), v. i. [RECK.]

\**räck* (6), verb trans. [A. S. *reccan*.] To relate. [RECKON.]

*räck'-a-bōnes*, subst. [Prob. contr. from *rack of bones*.] A lean, emaciated creature; usually applied to a broken-down, lean horse. (*U. S. Collog.*)

*räck'-ēr* (1), s. [Eng. *rack* (1), v.; -er.]

1. One who racks, tortures, or torments.

2. One who harasses or oppresses by exactions.

3. One who wrests, twists, perverts, or distorts.

"These rackers of Scriptures are by St. Peter styled, unstable."—*Hales: Golden Remains*, p. 11.

*räck'-ēr* (2), s. [Eng. *rack* (3), v.; -er.] A horse which moves at a racking pace.

"As to pace, a racker will go six miles an hour."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

*räck'-ēr* (3), subst. [Eng. *rack* (4), v.; -er.] One who racks liquors, as wine, &c.

*räck'-ēt* (1), subst. [Gael. *racaid*=a noise, a disturbance, from *rac*=to make a noise like geese or ducks. Cf. *rackle*.]

1. A noise, a clamor, a din; a confused, clattering noise.

"What an infernal racket and riot!"

*Longfellow: Golden Legend*, iv.

2. A smart stroke. (*Scotch*.)

¶ (1) *To be* (or *go*) *on the racket*: To go on a spree; to be dissipated. (*Slang*.)

"He had been off on the racket perhaps for a week at a time."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(2) *To stand the racket*: To take the consequences; to be responsible; to put up with.

"He is as ready as myself to stand the racket of subsequent proceedings."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*räck'-ēt* (2), *ra-quet*, \**rak-et*, s. [Fr. *raquette*, from Sp. *raqueta*=a racket, from Arab. *rāhat*=the palm of the hand, *rāh*=the palms. Cf. Fr. *paume*=(1) the palm of the hand, (2) tennis.]

1. The instrument with which players at tennis or rackets strike the ball; a bat, consisting of an elliptical loop formed of a thin strip of wood, across which net-work of cord or gut is stretched, and to which a handle is attached.

"When we have match'd our rackets to these balls."

*Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.*

2. (*Pl.*): A game of ball; a modern variety of the old game of tennis (q. v.).

3. A snow-shoe, formed of cords stretched across along and narrow frame of light wood.

4. A broad shoe or patten made of wood, used on a man or a horse to support him on the surface of boggy ground.

5. *Ornith.*: A spatule (q. v.).

*racket-court*, \**racket-ground*, s. A court or area in which the game of rackets is played.

"The area, it appeared . . . was the racket-ground."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xli.

## racket-tails, s. pl.

*Ornith.*: The genus *Steganura* (q. v.), so called because the tail terminates in a spatule.

*räck'-ēt* (1), v. i. [RACKET (1), s.] To knock about; to frolic.

"The last fortnight or three weeks I have racketed about like other people."—*E. Carter: Letters*, i. 92.

*räck'-ēt* (2), v. t. [RACKET (2), s.] To strike. as with a racket; to toss.

"Thus, like a tennis-ball, is poor man racketed from one temptation to another."—*Hewyt: Nine Sermons*, p. 60.

*räck'-kēt-ēr*, subst. [Eng. *racket* (1), v.; -er.] A person given to racketing or noisy frolic; a gay or dissipated person.

"I shall be a racketeer, I doubt."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, i. 117.

*räck'-këtt*, \**räck'-këtt*, subst. [Etym. doubtful.]

## Music:

1. An obsolete wind instrument of the double bassoon kind, having ventages, but no keys. It was not of an extended compass, being incapable of producing harmonics. It was a double-reed instrument, the reed being at the end of a tube through which the player blew. The tone was nasal and produced with difficulty. The rackets was improved by Denner at the beginning of the last century, but was not able to hold its own against the then much superior bassoon.

2. An organ stop of 16 ft. or 8 ft. pitch.

*räck'-ēt-ý*, *räck'-ēt-tý*, adj. [Eng. *racket* (1), s.; -y.]

1. Making a racket or noise; noisy, clamorous.

2. Gay, dissipated.

"The unhappy dispenser of police law and his rackety son."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*räck'-ing*, pr. par., a. & s. [RACK (4), v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of decanting wine from the lees in a cask, after fermentation or fining.

## racking-can, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A vessel for clearing wine from the lees.

2. *Metall.*: A can filled with sour beer, in which wire is steeped before drawing.

*ra-coñ-têur'*, s. [Fr.] A story teller.

*ra-coôn'*, s. [RACCOON.]

*ra-coôn'-dă*, s. [Native name.] [COYPU.]

*Ra-cō-vi-an*, a. & s. [From *Racovia*, the Latin name of Racow, a town of Poland, on the Czarna. It was built in 1569.]



**A. As adj.:** Of or belonging to Racow.

**B. As subst.:** A Socinian belonging to Racow, where that sect had a celebrated school or college.

**Racovian-catechism, s.**

*Theol., &c.:* A catechism containing a popular exposition of the Socinian creed. Properly speaking there were two, a smaller and a larger, both published in Germany by Smalcius, the former in 1605, the latter in 1608. The larger one was translated into English in 1652, probably by John Biddle.

**răc'-quēt** (qu as k), s. [RACKET (2), s.]

**răç'-ȳ, a.** [From *race* (2), s.]

1. Strongly flavored; tasting of the soil.

"The *racy* juice  
Strong with delicious flavor, strikes the sense."  
*Philips: Cerealia.*

2. Having a strong distinctive character; spirited, pungent, piquant.

"Rich *racy* verses in which we  
The soil, from which they come, taste, smell, and see."  
*Cowley: Answer to a Copy of Verses.*

\***răd** (1), *pret. of v.* [RIDE, v.]

\***răd** (2), \***red**, \***radde**, *pret. of v.* [READ.]

**răd**, s. [See def.] A contract. of Radical (q. v.).

"They say the *Rads* are going to throw us over."—*B. Disraeli: Coningsby.*

**răd**, \***rade**, a. [Icel. *hræddr.*] Afraid, frightened. (*Scotch.*)

"For the erle ful *rade*."—*MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, fo. 132.*

**ra'-dau-ite** (au as ōw), s. [After Radau Valley, Hartz, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.:* A variety of Labradorite (q. v.), forming one of the constituents of a gabbro. Believed by Breithaupt to differ from ordinary Labradorite in its chemical composition.

**răd'-dle** (1), **red-le**, **rūd'-dle**, v. t. [Prob. a corrupt. of *hurdle* or *riddle*.]

1. To interweave, to intertwist, to wind together.

2. To wrinkle.

**răd'-dle** (2), v. t. [RADDLE (2), s.] To paint as with ruddle.

"*Raddled* like an old bell-wether."—*Thackeray: Newcomes, ch. xliii.*

**răd'-dle** (3), v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To get over work in a slovenly, careless manner.

**răd'-dle** (1), \***rad-el**, s. [RADDLE, v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A branch or supple piece of wood interwoven with others between stakes to form a fence; also a piece of lath or similar piece of wood.

"The houses of the Britons were slightly set up with a few posts and many *radels*."—*Hollinshead: Descript. of Eng., bk. ii., ch. xii.*

2. A hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees and shrubs. (*Prov.*)

**II. Technically:**

1. *Metall.:* The same as RABBLE, (2).

2. *Naut.:* Interlacing yarns to make flat gasket.

3. *Weaving:* A bar with upright pegs, used by weavers to keep the threads in place when winding the warp onto the beam.

**raddle-hedge**, s. A hedge formed by interweaving the branches or twigs together.

**răd'-dle** (2), s. [RUDDLE.] A red pigment used for marking sheep.

"A yellow cheek behind a *raddle* of rouge."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers, No. 32.*

**răd'-dōck**, s. [RUDDOCK.] The robin redbreast.

"The *raddock* would  
With charitable bill bring thee all this."  
*Shakespeare: Cymbeline, iv. 2.*

**råde**, s. [RAID.]

\***råde**, *pret. of v.* [RIDE, v.]

\***ra-deau'** (eau as o), s. [Fr., from Lat. *rates*=a boat, a raft.] A number of pieces of wood bound together to form a float; a raft.

\***radevore**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] Tapestry.

\***rădže**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] Some kind of wild-fowl.

"The *Radge* is next unto the Teale in goodness."—*Venner: Via recta ad Vitam longam, p. 90.*

**rā'-dī-āl**, *adj.* [Fr., from Lat. *radius*=a radius (q. v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Of or pertaining to a radius.

2. Resembling or having the quality or appearance of a ray or radius; grouped or appearing like radii or rays; shooting out as from a center.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Anat.:* Of or belonging to the radius; as, the *radial* artery, nerve, and vein.

2. *Bot.:* Growing on the circumference of a circle.

**radial-curves**, s. pl.

*Geom.:* Curves of the spiral kind, whose ordinates all terminate in the center of the including center, and appear like so many semi-diameters.

**radial-fibers**, s. pl. [MULLERIAN-FIBERS.]

**radial-symmetry**, s.

*Compar. Anatomy:* The arrangement of similar parts round a central axis. Used chiefly of the Echinoderms; but the radial symmetry is often more apparent than real, inasmuch as in very many a medium plane can be found, the parts on each side of which are disposed symmetrically in relation to that plane, and with a few exceptions the embryo leaves the egg as a bilaterally symmetrical larva. (*Huxley: Comp. Anat. Invert., ch. ix.*)

**rā'-dī-āl-lý**, *adv.* [English *radial*; *-ly.*] In a radial manner; like radii or rays.

"The pseudopodia do not extend straight out *radially*."  
—*Scribner's Magazine, June, 1877, p. 156.*

**rā'-dī-ān**, s. [From RADIUS.] An arc of a circle which is equal to the radius (q. v.).

**rā'-dī-ānce**, **rā'-dī-ān-çȳ**, s. [Eng. *radian*(t); *-ce, -cy.*] The quality or state of being radiant; brightness appearing or shooting in rays; bright or brilliant luster; vivid brightness.

"She shin'd in an attire  
That cast a *radiance* past the ray of fire."  
*Chapman: Homer; Hymne to Venus.*

**rā'-dī-ānt**, \***ra-di-aunt**, \***ra-di-aunte**, **ra-dy-aunt**, a. & s. [Lat. *radians* (genit. *radiantis*), pr. par. of *radio*=to radiate (q. v.); Fr. *radiant*; Sp. & Ital. *radiante*.]

**A. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Radiating; proceeding in the form of or resembling rays; giving out rays; radiated, radiate.

2. Darting, shooting, or emitting rays of light or heat; sparkling with beams of light; shining; vividly bright or sparkling.

"From his *radiant* seat he rose."—*Milton: P. L., x. 85.*

3. Exhibiting a high degree of pleasure or satisfaction; beaming; as, a *radiant* countenance.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.:* Diverging from a common center, like rays.

2. *Her.:* An epithet applied to any ordinary or charge, when it is represented edged with rays or beams; rayonnant; rayonnée.

**B. As substantive.**

1. *Astron.:* The point in the heavens from which a star-shower seems to proceed.

"There was a family likeness about all meteors coming from the same *radiant*."—*Athenæum, Dec. 20, 1884.*

2. *Geom.:* A straight line proceeding from a given point or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to revolve.

3. *Optics:* The luminous body or point from which rays of light falling on a lens or mirror diverge.

**radiant-flower**, s.

*Bot.:* A compound flower in which the florets of the disc are long and spreading and unlike those of the ray.

**radiant-heat**, s.

*Physics:* Heat radiating from a heated body as distinguished from that transmitted by intervening media.

**radiant-point**, s. [RADIANT, B. 1.]

**radiant-stigma**, s.

*Bot.:* A stigma having divisions resembling the rays of a star.

**rā'-dī-ānt-lý**, \***ra-di-ānt-lie**, *adv.* [Eng. *radiant*; *-ly.*] In a radiant manner; with radiance or beaming brightness; with glittering luster or splendor.

"A certaine vessell . . . so *radiantlie* wrought."—*Fox: Martyrs* (an. 927).

\***rā-dī-ār'-ī-ā**, s. pl. [RADIUS.]

**Zoölogy:**

1. A group of Invertebrata, containing the Echinodermata and Medusæ. (*Lamarck.*)

2. A sub-division of Invertebrata, containing the Echinodermata, Bryozoa, Anthozoa, Aculephæ, and Hydrozoa. (*Owen: Anat. Invert.* (ed. 2d), p. 16.)

\***rā'-dī-ār-ý**, s. [Lat. *radius*=a radius (q. v.).] One of the Radiata (q. v.).

**rā-dī-ā'-ta**, s. pl. [Lat. neut. pl. of *radiatus*, pa. par. of *radio*=to radiate (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.:* A term introduced by Cuvier, in 1812, for the lowest of his great groups or *embranchements*. He described them as having radial instead of bilateral symmetry, apparently destitute of nervous

system and sense organs, having the circulatory system rudimentary or absent, and respiratory organs on or co-extensive with the surface of the body; and included the Echinodermata, Aculephæ, Entozoa, Polypi, and Infusoria. Wider knowledge led to the narrowing of the limits of this group, and though Agassiz (*Classification*, p. 294) pleaded for its retention (with the three classes of Polypi, Aculephæ, and the Echinoderms), Huxley's *Lectures on Comparative Anatomy* finally broke up what he called the "radiate mob" (p. 86), and distributed its constituents among the Echinodermata, Polyzoa, Vermes, Cœlenterata, and Protozoa.

**rā'-dī-āte**, v. i. & t. [Lat. *radiatus*, pa. par. of *radio*=to shoot out rays; *radius*=a ray; Italian *radiare*; Sp. *radiar*.] [RADIUS, RAY.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To emit rays or beams; to be radiant; to shine, to sparkle.

"Virtues . . . *radiate* like the sun at noon."  
*Howell: Pref. to Herbert's Henry VIII.*

2. To issue and proceed in rays or straight lines from a point or surface, as heat or light.

"Light *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to our eyes."—*Locke: Nat. Philos., ch. xi.*

3. To issue or proceed, as from a central point. (*Tennyson: In Memoriam, lxxxviii. 5.*)

**B. Transitive:**

1. To emit or send out, as rays, in a direct line from a point or surface.

2. To enlighten, to illuminate, to irradiate; to shed light or brightness on.

**rā'-dī-āte**, a. & s. [Lat. *radiatus*; Ital. *radiato*; Sp. *radiado*.] [RADIATE, v.]

**A. As adjective:**

**I. Ord. Lang.:** Having rays or lines proceeding from or as from a center; adorned with rays; radiated.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Botany:* Diverging from a common center. [RADIANT.]

2. *Min.:* Having crystals or fibers diverging as from a center.

3. *Zoöl.:* Having the organs of circulation and sensation arranged circularly around a common center.

**B. As substantive:**

*Zoöl.:* A member of the division Radiata.

**rā'-dī-āt-ēd**, a. [RADIATE, a.] Adorned with rays or radiations; rayed, radiate.

**radiated iron-pyrites**, s. pl. [MARCASITE.]

**radiated-ligament**, s. The anterior costocentral ligament of the ribs.

**radiated-tortoise**, s.

*Zoöl.:* *Testudo radiata*, from Madagascar.

**rā'-dī-āte-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *radiate*; *-ly.*] In a radiate manner; with rays or radiations from the center.

**rā'-dī-āt-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [RADIATE, v.]

**Botany:**

1. Diverging from a common center or from the circumference of a circle. Spec., of an exogenous leaf, having several ribs radiating from the base to the circumference, as a lobed leaf.

2. Forming apparent rays in the circumference of a circle, as the outer florets of many umbellifers.

**rā'-dī-āt-īng-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *radiating*; *-ly.*] In a radiating manner; with radiations; radiately.

**rā-dī-ā'-tion**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *radiationem*, accus. of *radiatio*, from *radiatus*, pa. par. of *radio*=to radiate (q. v.); Spanish *radiacion*; Ital. *radiazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of radiating; the state of being radiated; the emission and diffusion of rays.

"We make demonstrations of all lights, and *radiations*, and of all colors."—*Bacon: New Atlantis, p. 28.*

2. Emission and diffusion from a central point in every direction.

"So it [sonnd] paralleleth in so many other things with the sight, and *radiation* of things invisible."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist., § 125.*

**II. Physics:** The transmission of heat, light, or actinic power (hence known as forms of "radiant energy") from one body to another without raising the temperature of the intervening medium. It takes place in all directions around a body. In a homogeneous medium it takes place in straight lines. Radiation proceeds *in vacuo* as well as through air. Its intensity is proportioned to the temperature of the source, and it diminishes according to the obliquity of the rays with respect to the radiant surface, and the radiating or emissive power of a body, or its capability of emitting at the same temperature, and with the same extent of surface,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



greater or less quantities of heat. The energy received from a radiating body is inversely proportional to the square of the distance; and the radiation of a body is exactly proportional to its absorbing power. If the radiating power of lamp-black be reckoned as 100, that of platinum foil is 10°80; copper foil, 4°90; gold leaf, 4°28, and pure laminated silver 3°80.

¶ Solar radiation is the radiation from the sun; terrestrial radiation that from the earth into space.

**rā'-dī-ā-tīve**, *a.* [Eng. *radiat(e)*; *-ive*.] Radiating; having the quality or property of radiation; having a tendency to radiate.

**rā'-dī-ā-tōr**, *s.* [English *radiat(e)*; *-or*.] That which radiates; a body or substance from which rays radiate; specif., a chamber or drum in an apartment, heated by steam or hot air, and radiating warmth into the apartment.

**rād'-ī-cal**, \***rād'-ī-call**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *radical*, from Lat. *radix* (genit. *radicis*)=a root; Sp. & Port. *radical*; Ital. *radicale*.] [RADIX.]

**A. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Pertaining to or proceeding from the root.  
2. Pertaining to the root or origin; fundamental, original; going to the root or origin; thorough-going, extreme; as, a radical truth, a radical difference.

3. Implanted by nature; natural, native, innate, constitutional.

"Are radical diseases so suddenly removed?"—*Dryden: Æneis*. (Ded.)

4. In the same sense as II. 3.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.*: Arising from the root or from its crown.  
2. *Philol.*: Belonging to or proceeding directly from a root; of the nature or character of a root; original, primitive; not derived.

"A subordinate part, indicating some modification or relation of a radical idea."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. x.

3. *Politics*: Pertaining to or characteristic of the political party known as Radicals. [B. 4.]

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:** One who favors extreme measures as opposed to those who are more conservative.

"The radicals said all the members of all the unions would go out to-day. The conservatives said many unions would not go out and that many members of the striking unions would refuse to go with their unions."—*Chicago Tribune*, July 11, 1894.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Chem.*: A group of elements common to a more or less numerous series of allied compounds, and unaffected by the processes whereby these compounds are transformed one into another, *e. g.*, Ethyl (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>), the radical of common alcohol (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>HO).

2. *Math.*: An indicated root of an imperfect power of the degree indicated. Radicals are divided into orders according to the degree of the root indicated; thus, an indicated square root of an imperfect square is a radical of the second degree, and so on.

3. *Philology*:

(1) A radix, root, or simple underived, uncompounded word. [ROOT, *s.*]

(2) A letter which belongs to the root; a primitive letter.

4. *English Politics*: An ultra-liberal, verging on Republicanism; one of that party in the state which desires to carry out a radical reform of the constitution, and to give greater power to the democracy. The term was first used in England and applied as a party name in 1818 to Henry Hunt, Major Cartwright, and others of the same party, who wished to introduce radical reforms in the representative system, and not merely to disfranchise and enfranchise a borough or two. (*Brewer*.) In the United States the term was applied to members of the republican party who favored the so-called "reconstruction policy" of the government.

**radical-bass**, *s.*

*Music*: The fundamental bass, ground note, or root of a chord.

**radical-leaf**, *s.*

*Bot.*: A leaf on the lower part of the stem, close to the ground.

**radical-peduncle**, *s.* [PEDUNCLE, ¶.]

**radical-pitch**, *s.* The pitch or tone with which the utterance of a syllable begins.

**radical-quantities**, *s. pl.*

*Math.*: Quantities whose roots may be accurately expressed in numbers. The term is sometimes extended to all quantities under the radical sign.

**radical-sign**, *s.*

*Math.*: The sign √ (in reality a modified form of R, the initial letter of Lat. *radix*=root), written over a quantity, and denoting that its root is to be extracted. The degree of the root is indicated by a figure written over the sign, and called the index.

Thus the expression  $\sqrt[3]{64}$  indicates that the cube root of 64 is to be extracted, and 3 is the index of the radical. In the case of the square root, the index number is generally omitted, and the sign only written.

**radical-stress**, *s.* The force of utterance falling on the initial part of a syllable or word.

**rād'-ī-cal-īsm**, *s.* [English *radical*; *-ism*.] The principles of the Radicals; the doctrine or principle of making a radical reform of government or other existing institutions, by uprooting all real or supposed abuses connected therewith.

"Maintaining the hollow truce between Whiggery and Radicalism."—*London Weekly Echo*.

**rād'-ī-cāl'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *radical*; *-ity*.]

\*1. **Origination.**

"The radicality and power of different forms."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii, ch. xvii.

2. The quality or state of being radical; relation to a root in essential nature or principle.

†**rād'-ī-cal-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *radical*; *-ize*.] To convert or turn to Radicalism.

"Artisans and peasants of the shires, Liberal by tradition or Radicalized by the efforts of Nonconformist ministers."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**rād'-ī-cal-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *radical*; *-ly*.]

†1. Primitively, originally, essentially; without derivation.

2. As regards root or origin.

"Tho' the word be radically derived from the Dutch word."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i, § 6, let. 55.

3. In a radical manner or degree; fundamentally, essentially.

"Yet they were radically distinct, and even opposite in their characteristics."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

**rād'-ī-cal-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *radical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being radical or fundamental.

**rād'-ī-cant**, *a.* [Lat. *radicans*, pr. par. of *radicor*=to take root.]

*Bot.*: Producing roots from the stem; taking root on or above the ground.

**rād'-ī-cāte**, *v. t. & i.* [RADICATE, *a.*]

**A. Trans.**: To cause to take root; to root; to plant deeply and firmly. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Time should rather confirm and radicate in us the remembrance of God's goodness."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 8.

**B. Intrans.**: To take root.

"For evergreens, especially such as are tender, prune them not after planting till they do radicate."—*Evelyn: Sylva*.

**rād'-ī-cāte**, **rād'-ī-cāt-ēd**, *s.* [Lat. *radicatus*, pa. par. of *radicor*=to take root; *radix* (genit. *radicis*)=a root.]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: Deeply or firmly rooted or planted; firmly established.

"When it [rancour] is firmly radicate."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 17).

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.*: Having taken root; rooted. Used of a stem, &c.

2. *Zoöl.* (of a shell): Affixed by one valve or a byssus to a rock, another shell, &c.

**rād'-ī-cāt-īng**, *a.* [RADICATE, *v.*]

*Bot.*: The same as RADICANT (q. v.).

**rād'-ī-cā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *radicatus*, pa. par. of *radicor*=to take root; Sp. *radicacion*; Ital. *radicazione*.] [RADICATE, *a.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The process or act of taking root deeply and firmly.

"Of different habits of sin, and degrees of radication of those habits."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 64.

2. *Bot.*: The disposition of the root of a plant, with respect to the ascending and descending caudex.

**rād'-ī-çel**, *s.* [RADICELLA.]

**rād'-ī-çel'-lā**, **rād'-ī-çel**, *s.* [Mod. Latin *radicella*, dimin. from *radix*.]

*Bot.*: A very small root.

**ra-dīç-ī-flō'-rūs**, *a.* [Lat.]

*Bot.*: Producing flowers from a rootstock.

**ra-dīç-ī-form**, *a.* [Lat. *radix* (genit. *radicis*)=a root, and *forma*=form, appearance.] Of the nature or form of a root.

**rād'-ī-cle**, *s.* [Fr. *radicule*, from Lat. *radicula*, dimin. of *radix* (genit. *radicis*)=a root; Ital. *radicula*.]

1. *Bot.*: The minute root of an embryo plant.

2. *Chem.*: The same as RADICAL, 1. (q. v.).

**rād'-ī-cōse**, *adj.* [Latin *radicosus*, from *radix* (genit. *radicis*)=a root.] Having a large root.

**ra-dīç-ū-lar**, *a.* [Eng. *radicul(e)*; *-ar*.]

*Bot.*: Of or pertaining to the radicle. (*Balfour: Outlines of Botany*, p. 267.)

**rād'-ī-cule**, *s.* [Fr.]

*Bot.*: The same as RADICLE, 1. (q. v.).

**rā'-dī-ī**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *radius* (q. v.).]

**rā-dī-ō-**, *pref.* [Lat. *radius*.]

1. *Anat.*: Pertaining to or connected with the radius (q. v.).

2. *Zoöl.*: Radiate.

**radio-carpal**, *a.*

*Anat.*: Of or belonging to the radius and to the carpus; as, the radio-carpal articulation.

**radio-flagellata**, *s. pl.*

*Zoöl.*: An order of Infusoria, instituted by Saville Kent, with two families, Actinomonadidæ and Euchitonidæ. He described them (*Man. Infus.*, i. 225) as "animalcules emitting numerous ray-like pseudopodia, after the manner of the Radiolaria, and provided at the same time with one or more flagellate appendages; no distinct oral aperture. Mostly marine."

**radio-micrometer**, *s.* An instrument for detecting radiant energy of heat or light form. It consists of a minute thermopile with its terminals connected by a wire, the whole suspended between the poles of a magnet.

**radio-muscular**, *a.*

*Anat.*: A term applied (1) to the branches sent off by the radial artery in the first part of its course to the muscles of the fore arm; (2) to the filaments emitted in the same direction by the radial nerve.

**radio-ulnar**, *a.*

*Anat.*: Of or belonging to the radius and to the ulna; as, the radio-ulnar articulations.

**rā-dī-ō-āc'-tīve**, *a.* [Lat. *radius*=a ray, and Eng. *active*.] Emitting Becquerel rays (q. v.), as certain of the compounds of uranium. [ACTINIUM, POLONIUM, RADIUM.]

**rā'-dī-ō-grāph**, *s.* [RADIOGRAPHY.] A picture or representation of an object or objects obtained by means of radiography.

**rā'-dī-ō-grāph**, *v. t. & i.* [RADIOGRAPHY.]

**A. Trans.**: To take a picture or representation of an object or objects by means of radiography.

**B. Intrans.**: To practice radiography; to take radiographs.

**rā-dī-ōg'-ra-phēr**, *s.* [Eng. *radiograph*; *-er*.] One who takes pictures or representations by means of radiography.

**rā-dī-ōg'-ra-phŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *radius*=a ray, and Gr. *grapho*=to write.] The art or process of producing shadow-pictures of objects by the action of Roentgen or X rays upon certain sensitive salts.

**ra-dī-ō-lā**, *s.* [Lat. *radiolus*=dimin. from *radius*=a ray. Named from the radiatory branches.] *Bot.*: All-seed, Flax-seed; a genus of Linaceæ. Sepals four, two to four-toothed; petals four, fugacious; stamens four.

**rā-dī-ō-lār'-ī-a**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *radiola* (q. v.).]

1. *Zoöl.*: According to E. Ray Lankester, a class of Protozoa, consisting of *Gymnomyxa* in which the protoplasmic body of the dominant amœba phase has the form of a sphere or cone (from the surface of which radiate filamentous pseudopodia, occasionally anastomosing), and incloses a spherical or cone-shaped perforated shell of membranous consistence, known as the central capsule, and probably homologous with the perforated shell of a Globigerina.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Trias onward. The Barbadoc earth, a deposit of sandstones and marls, is principally composed of the siliceous skeletons of Radiolaria.

**rā-dī-ō-lār'-ī-an**, *s. & a.* [RADIOLARIA.]

**A. As subst.**: Any individual of the Radiolaria (q. v.).

**B. As adj.**: Belonging to, connected with, or characteristic of the Radiolaria.

**rā'-dī-ō-līte**, *s.* [Eng. *radi(us)*; *o* connect., and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

*Min.*: A form of Bergmannite (q. v.), found in radiated masses and nodules at Eckefjord, Norway.

**rā-dī-ō-lī-tēs**, *s.* [RADIOLITE.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Hippuritidæ. Shell inversely conical, biconic, or cylindrical; the valves dissimilar, the lower one with a thick outer layer,

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șñn; -tion, -sion = zhñn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șñs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



often foliaceous; the upper flat, or conical, with a central umbo; teeth angular. Species, forty-two, from the Neocomian to the Chalk.

**rā-dī-ōm'-ē-tēr**, *s.* [Latin *radius*=a ray, and Eng. *meter* (q. v.).]

1. An instrument for taking the altitudes of the celestial bodies.

2. An instrument invented by Crookes for measuring the mechanical effect of radiant energy, and exhibited by him at the Royal Society, April 7, 1875. It resembles a miniature anemometer, and is made to revolve by the action of light. The cups of the anemometer are replaced by discs, colored white on one side and black on the other, and the instrument is inclosed in a glass globe from which air has been exhausted, so that no heat is transmitted. When the discs are exposed to light, revolution begins immediately, and its speed is governed by the intensity of the light. Two candles produce twice the effect of one, and the flame of magnesium wire makes the discs spin round with great rapidity.



Radiometer.

**rā-dī-ō-phōne**, *s.* An instrument for producing sound by the action of luminous rays.

**rā-dī-ōph'-ō-nŷ**, *s.* The production of sound by intermittent action of a beam of light upon a body.

**rā-dī-ō-scōpe**, *s.* [Lat. *radius*=a ray, and Gr. *skopeō*=to see.] Any instrument designed for conducting examinations of X-rays phenomena, such as the fluoroscope, skiascope, etc.

**rā-dī-ō-scōp'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *radioscop(e)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to the radioscope; made or determined by the aid of a radioscope.

**rā-dī-ōs-cō-pŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *radioscop(e)*; *-y*.] The act or art of using a radioscope; investigation with a radioscope.

†**rā-dī-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *radiosus*, from *radius*=a ray.]

1. Consisting of rays, as light.

2. Bright, radiant.

**rād'-ish**, **\*rad-ishe**, **\*rad-dish**, **\*rad-ik**, *subst.* [Fr. *radis*, from Prov. *raditz*, from Lat. *radicem*, accus. of *radix*=a root; Dut. *radijs*; Sw. *rādisa*, *rättika*; Icel. *rodise*; Dan. *radise*, *räddike*; Ger. *radies*.]

*Bot.*: *Raphanus sativus*, the Garden-radish. It was cultivated in ancient times in India, whence it found its way to Europe and America.

**rā-dī-ūm**, *s.* [Lat. *radius*=a ray.] A radioactive element discovered in 1899 in pitchblende, an oxide of uranium. It accompanies barium in analytical separations. Its spectrum shows the lines peculiar to barium, and other lines peculiar to itself. [RADIOACTIVE, BECQUEREL RAYS.]

**rā-dī-ūs** (*pl.* **rā-dī-i**, **rā-dī-ūs-ēs**), *s.* [Lat. =a ray, a rod, a spoke.] [RAY (1), *s.*]

1. *Anat.*: The outer of the two bones of the forearm. It extends from the humerus to the carpus, and articulates with the humerus, the ulna, the scaphoid, and the semilunar bones.

2. *Bot. (pl.)*: The peduncles supporting the partial umbels in an umbellifer.

3. *Fort.*: A line drawn from the center of the polygon to the end of the outer side.

4. *Geom.*: The distance from the center of a circle to any point of the circumference. All radii of the same circle, or of equal circles, are equal. The radius of a sphere is half a diameter, or it is the distance from the center to any point of the surface. In the same, or equal spheres, all radii are equal. In trigonometry the radius is the whole sine, or sine of 90°.

† *Radius of curvature of a curve at any point*: The radius of the osculatory circle at that point. It is so called because its reciprocal is taken as the measure of the curvature at that point.

**radius-bar**, **radius-rod**, *s.*

*Steam-engine*: One of the guiding-rods in a parallel motion, jointed to the connecting links, to counteract the vibratory motion communicated by the beam, by guiding the links so that the head of the piston-rod may reciprocate in a line sensibly straight.

**radius-vector** (*pl.* **radii-vectores**), *s.*

1. *Astron.*: An imaginary line joining the center of a heavenly body to that of any second one revolving around it. Used of the sun and any planet, of any planet and its satellites, &c.

2. *Geom.*: A straight line, or the length of such line, connecting any point, as of a curve, with a fixed point or pole, round which it revolves, and to which it serves to refer the successive points of a curve in a system of polar coordinates.

**rā-dīx**, *s.* [Lat.=a root.]

†1. *Alg.*: The root of a finite expression from which a series is derived.

2. *Anat.*: The root or portion of anything inserted into another, as the root of a tooth.

3. *Bot.*: The root of any plant.

4. *Pharm.*: The root of a medicinal plant, as *Rhei radix*=Rhubarb root.

5. *Math.*: Any number which is arbitrarily made the fundamental number or base of any system. Thus 10 is the radix of the decimal system of numeration, and also in Briggs' or the common system of logarithms. In Napier's system of logarithms it is 2.7182818284. All other numbers are considered as some powers or roots of the radix, the exponents of which powers or roots constitute the logarithms of those numbers respectively. [LOGARITHM.]

6. *Philol.*: A primitive word from which other words spring; a root, a radical.

**\*rad-ness**, **\*rad-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *rad*, *a*; *-ness*.] Terror, fright. (*Morte Arthure*, 120.)

**rā-dōub'**, *s.* [Fr.]

*Mercantile Law*: The repairs made to a ship, and a fresh supply of furniture and victuals, munitions, and other provisions required for a voyage.

**rād'-ū-lā**, *s.* [Lat.=a scraper.]

1. *Comp. Anat.*: A term sometimes applied to the odontophore itself, but properly confined to that portion which is armed with tooth-like processes.

2. *Bot.*: A genus of Jungermanniæ. It is common upon the trunks of trees, covering them with pale green patches close to the bark.

**rā-dū'-lī-form**, *adj.* [Latin *radula* (q. v.), and *forma*=form.]

*Zoöl.*, &c.: Shaped like a rasp; as, *raduliform* teeth.

**rāe**, *s.* [ROE (1).]

**\*rāff**, **\*raffe**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *rafer*, *raffer*=to snatch, to seize, from Ger. *rafen*=to sweep, to snatch; cogn. with Icel. *hrapa*=to hurry.] [RAFFLE, *s.*] To sweep, draw, or huddle together, hastily or without distinction; to collect promiscuously.

"Their causes and effects, which I thus *raffe* up together."—Carew: *Survey of Cornwall*, fo. 69.

**rāff**, **\*raf**, **\*raffe**, *s.* [RAFF, *v.*]

1. A promiscuous heap or collection; a jumble.

"To settle a *raff* of errors and superstitions."—Barrow: *Unity of the Church*.

2. Lumber, sweepings, refuse.

3. Hence, a person of worthless character; the rabble; the scum or refuse of society. (Used only or chiefly in the reduplicated form *riff-raff*.)

\*4. Plunder.

**raff-merchant**, *s.* A lumber merchant.

**Rāf-fā-ēlle**, *s.* [For. etym. and def. see compound.]

**Raffaella-ware**, *s.* A fine kind of Majolica ware, which took its name from the supposition that the designs were painted by Raffaella (1483-1520). Marryat has shown that this is improbable, but that the designs were furnished from original drawings by Raffaella. The designs of this ware are scenes from ancient mythology, or other fancy subjects, or portraits painted in natural colors.

**rāf-fin-ōse**, *s.* [Fr. *raffiner*=to refine, as sugar, &c.; *-ose* (Chem.).]

*Chemistry*:  $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}+5H_2O$ . A saccharine body found in the molasses of the beet, and recently discovered by O'Sullivan in barley. It crystallizes in colorless, flat, oblique prisms, very soluble in water, sparingly in alcohol. It has a faint sweet taste, is unfermentable, but capable of transformation by boiling with dilute mineral acids into two sugars, one of which is dextrose.

**rāf-fīsh**, *a.* [Eng. *raff*, *s.*; *-ish*.] Resembling or characteristic of the raff or rabble; scampish, worthless, villainous, low.

"We had imagined it was still the *raffish* haunt of ungodious planters, and white men of the lowest type."—*Good Words*, Sept., 1881, p. 602.

**rāf-fle**, **\*raffe**, *s.* [Fr. *raffe* (O. Fr. *raffle*), from *rafter*=to catch or seize, from German *raffeln*=to snatch up, frequent. of *raffen*=to sweep, to snatch, to raff (q. v.).]

\*1. A game at dice. According to Cotgrave, one with three dice in which he who threw all alike won the stakes.

"Most commonly they use *raffe*. That is, to throw in with three dice, till duplets and a chance be thrown; and the highest duplets win, except you throw in and in, which is called *raffe*; and that wins all."—*Dryden: Mock Astrologer*, iii.

2. A chance or lottery in which some article is put up by the owner to be drawn or thrown for by several persons who subscribe a small sum each, he who draws or throws the winning number to become possessor of the article. The money subscribed goes to the original owner of the article.

"Instead of piddling for the little prizes which are to be found in what may be called the paltry *raffe* of colony faction."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, iv. 7.

**raffe-net**, *s.* A kind of fishing net.

**raf-fle**, *v. i. & t.* [RAFFLE, *s.*]

**A. Intransitive**: To engage in a raffle; to try the chance of a raffle; to throw dice in a raffle.

"Those Jew troopers, that threw out,

When they were *raffling* for his coat."

*Butler: Satire upon Gaming*.

**B. Trans.**: To dispose of in or by means of a raffle; as, to *raffe* a watch.

**rāf-fēr**, *s.* [Eng. *raffle* (v.); *-er*.] One who raffles.

**rāf-flē-ŷī-ā**, *s.* [Named after Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles (1781-1826), lieutenant-governor of Java, and afterward of Bencoolen.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Rafflesiaceæ (q. v.). The first and finest species discovered was *Rafflesia arnoldi*, found by Raffles and Dr. Arnold in Sumatra in 1818. The flower (there is no stem) is more than a yard across, the lobes of the perianth a foot, the cup of a capacity to hold twelve pints, the estimated weight of the whole plant fifteen pounds. All this development takes place in a few months. The flowers are fugacious, and have a fetid scent when they putrefy. *R. arnoldi* is parasitic on a *Cissus*, as is *R. patma* from Java, where it is considered a powerful styptic.



Rafflesia.

**rāf-flē-ŷī-ā-çĕ-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rafflesi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suft. *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: Rafflesiacæ; an order of Rhizogens. Stemless plants, having flowers immersed among scales, and growing directly from the surface of leaves. Perianth globose or campanulate, superior, limb five-parted, the throat surrounded by calli, either distinct or constituting a ring. Column silver-shaped, or globose, with a row of anthers one or many-celled. Ovary inferior, one-celled, with parietal placentæ, and many seeds; fruit indehiscent. Parasites from the East Indies and South America. Known genera five, species sixteen. (Lindley.)

**rāf-flē-ŷī-ā-ceoūs** (c as sh), *adj.* [Mod. Lat. *rafflesiace(æ)*; Eng. suft. *-ous*.] Belonging to, or characteristic of, the Rafflesiacæ. (*Nature*, May 27, 1886, p. 78.)

**rāf-flē-ŷī-ād**, *s.* [Mod. Latin *rafflesi(a)*; Eng. suft. *-ad*.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: The Rafflesiacæ (q. v.). (Lindley.)

**rāf-flīng**, *pr. par. or a.* [RAFFLE, *v.*]

**raffling-net**, *s.* A raffle-net (q. v.).

**raft**, **\*raffe**, *s.* [Icel. *rafr*=a rafter; Dan. *raft*=a rafter (q. v.).]

\*1. A spar, a beam.

"Aythir gripus a schafte,  
Was als rude as a *raffe*."

*Avowynge of King Arthur*, xxv.

2. A sort of float or framework, consisting of logs or other pieces of timber fastened together side by side, for convenience in transporting them down rivers, across harbors, &c.

3. A floating structure made and used in the emergency of shipwreck. Rafts are made of materials usually accessible on shipboard, spars lashed together by ropes, the flotative power being increased by empty casks lashed in the structure. When made and furnished as a part of a ship's equipment they are constructed with pontoons, and provided with stanchions and ropes, which form a protection against persons falling or being washed overboard. Such a raft is carried in a collapsed condition for compact stowage, and is more readily launched in that less bulky condition; after it is in the water it is brought into working shape by the purchases.

"If thou art she, tell me where is that son,  
That floated with thee on that fatal *raft*."

*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

4. A large collection of timber and fallen trees, which, floating down the great rivers of the western United States, are arrested in their downward course by flats or shallow places, where they accumulate, and sometimes block up the river for miles.

5. A large number; a host. (*U. S.*)

**raft-bridge**, *s.*

*Hydr. Eng.*: A bridge of expediency, where rafts are used as pontoons to support the beams and the track.

**raft-dog**, **rafting-dog**, *s.* A bar, with bent-over and pointed ends, for securing logs together in a raft.

**raft-merchant**, *s.* A lumber merchant.

**raft-port**, *s.*

*Shipbuild.*: A square port in the sides of a vessel for passing cargo.



**raft, v. t. & i.** [RAFT, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To transport on a raft.
2. To unload and convey logs of timber from in rafts.

"These casual men are not capable of rafting a ship."  
—*Mayhew: London Labor and London Poor*, iii. 305.

**B. Intrans.:** To unload logs of timber from ships, and float them away in rafts; to be engaged in rafting.

"I had 18s. a week, when I first commenced rafting."  
—*Mayhew: London Labor and London Poor*, iii. 305.

**\*raft, \*rafte, pret. of v. & pa. par.** [REAVE.]

**raft-êr** (1), s. [Eng. *raft*, v.; -er.] A laborer employed in conveying logs of wood from the ship in which they are imported in rafts to the shore; one who manages a raft.

**raft-êr** (2), s. [A. S. *ræfter*; cogn. with Dan. *raft*; Icel. *rafr*=a raft, a beam, *ráf*, *ræfr*=a roof; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *rāfo*; M. H. Ger. *rāvo*=a spar, a rafter.]

**Build.:** One of the pieces of timber which follows the slope of the roof, and to which is secured the lath into which the shingle or slate nails are driven. The rafter, in one or more lengths, extends from the eave to the ridge of the roof; at its lower end resting on the wall-plates, and at its upper end abutting upon a corresponding rafter rising from the opposite side of the roof, or resting against a crown or ridge plate, as the case may be. Rafters, though all performing the same general duty, have specific names according to their particular functions. (See also Hip-rafter, Jack-rafter, &c.)

**raft-êr, v. t.** [RAFTER (2), s.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To form into or like rafters.
2. To furnish or provide with rafter.

"No rafted roofs with dance and tabor sound."  
—*Pope: Moral Essays*, iii. 189.

**II. Agric.:** To plow up one-half of the land, by turning the grass-side of the plowed furrow on the land that is left unplowed.

**raft-îng, s.** [Eng. *raft*, s.; -ing.] Engaging in the business of a rafter or raftsman.

**rafts-man, s.** [Eng. *raft*, and *man*.] One who rafts timber; one who manages a raft; a rafter.

"Raftsmen are sometimes swept off there by the current."  
—*Burroughs: Pepaton*, p. 33.

**raft-ÿ, a.** [Prob. for *raffy*, from *raff* (q. v.)]

**1. Musty, rancid.**

"The occidental mansions are, by their moisture, *rafty*."  
—*Robinson: Eudoxa*, p. 146.

**2. Damp, misty, foggy; wet and cold.** (Prov.)

**räg, \*ragg, \*ragge, s.** [Prob. A. S.; cf. *raggie*=rough, shaggy; cogn. with Sw. *ragg*=rough-hair; *raggig*=shaggy; *raggi*=having rough-hair, slovenly; Dan. dial. *ragg*=rough, uneven hair; *raggad*=shaggy; Icel. *rögg*=shagginess; *raggadr*=shaggy; Gael. *rag*=a rag.]

1. A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a piece of cloth torn or worn till its texture is destroyed; a tatter, a shred; a fragment of cloth or dress.

"The dog and rag market is hard by."  
—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § i., let. 7.

2. (Pl.): Tattered, torn, or worn out garments; mean or poor dress.

3. A jagged or sharp flaw or fragment projecting from a surface or edge; as, a *rag* on a metal plate.

4. A ragged fellow; a ragamuffin, a tatterdemalion.

"Thanks to the gods, I am not of the *raggs*  
Or fagg end of the people."  
—*Timon, a Play*, p. 10.

5. A provincial term for any rock deposit consisting of hard, irregular masses, as Kentish-*rag*, &c.; specif. *ragstone* (q. v.).

"A clump of sweet chestnuts . . . would have preferred more depth of soil and better *raggs*."  
—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 407, p. 491 (1881).

6. A slang term for a common or low newspaper.

7. The curtain. (*Theat. slang*.)

**rag-baby, s.** A doll made of cloth. The name has been applied to a party favoring the issue by the government of fiat paper money.

**rag-bag, s.** A bag for rags.

**rag-bolt, s.** A bolt having barbs or jags on the shank, pointing backward, to prevent it from being easily withdrawn after having been driven. Also called a Barb-bolt, Barbed-bolt, or Spring-bolt.

**rag-bushes, rag-trees, s. pl.**

**Anthrop.:** Bushes or trees usually, but not invariably, situated near holy-wells, on which pilgrims and passers-by hang rags in the hope of freeing themselves from some evil, physical or moral. It is

a relic of Tree-worship (q. v.). Tylor (*Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 150, 223) gives examples of the practice, with a copious bibliography.

"The origin and development of all these observances seem traceable to the *rag-bushes* and *rag-trees*, common now, and in all recorded ages, in every quarter of the Old and New Worlds."  
—*Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, ix. 104.

**rag-carpet, s.** A carpet with a cotton or hempen chain and a filling or web of strips of rags or cloth, sewed together end on end.

**rag-dust, s.** The refuse of woolen or worsted rags pulverized and dyed various colors to form the flock used by paper-stainers for their flock papers.

**rag-engine, s.** A machine in which rags are partially comminuted in paper manufacture.

**rag-fair, s.** A fair or place where old clothes or cast off garments are sold.

**rag-money, s.** Paper money. (*Slang*.)

**rag-moss leather, s.**

**Bot.:** A popular name for the fungaceous genus *Antennaria* (q. v.), or *Racodium*.

**rag-picker, s.** One who collects rags, bones, and other waste articles from the streets, ash-pits, dung-hills, &c.

**rag-shop, s.** A shop where rags, waste, grease, scrap metal, and such refuse articles are purchased in small quantities.

"The lowest *rag-shops* and pot-houses of Ratcliffe Highway."  
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

**rag-tag, s.** The lowest order of the population; the residuum or scum of the people; tag-rag.

**rag-time, s.** A popular name for music having syncopated notes, as in the common cake-walk melodies.

**rag-trees, s. pl.** [RAG-BUSHES.]

**rag-turnsole, s.** Linen impregnated with the blue dye obtained from the juice of *Crotophora tinctoria*, the dye being soaked out when to be used.

**rag-wheel, s.** A wheel with a notched or serrated margin; a sprocket-wheel.

**Rag-wheel and chain:** A contrivance consisting of a wheel the periphery of which has pins or projecting portions, which are caught by the links of the chain. It is used instead of a band or belt, when great resistance is to be overcome.

**\*räg** (1), v. i. [RAG, subst.] To fray; to become ragged.

"Leather . . . will quickly fleet and *rag* out."  
—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 35.

**räg** (2), v. t. [Icel. *ragna*=to imprecate, to curse, to swear; O. Icel. *rægja*=to accuse; A. S. *wrēgan*; Goth. *wrōhjan*; O. H. Ger. *ruogen*; Ger. *rugen*.]

1. To scold or rail at; to torment, to banter. (*Prov. Eng.*)

2. To break into irregular lumps, as ore for sorting.

**räg-a-bäsh, \*räg-a-bräsh, s.** [First element Eng. *rag*, etymology of second element doubtful.] A ragamuffin.

"The most unalphabetical *ragabrashes* that ever lived."  
—*Junius: Sin Stigmatized*.

**räg-a-müf-fîn, \*räg-a-müf-fî-an, s. & a.** [Etym. doubtful. *Ragamuffin* was the name of a demon in some of the old mystery-plays.]

**A. As subst.:** A mean, paltry fellow.

"Be not afraid, lady, to speak to these rude *ragamuffins*. There's nothing shall offend you."  
—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, iv. 2.

**B. As adj.:** Ragged, vulgar.

"Mr. Aldworth . . . turned over the rest of this *ragamuffin* assembly to the care of his butler."  
—*Graves: Spiritual Quixote*, bk. viii., ch. xxiii.

**räge, s.** [Fr. from Lat. *rabiem*, accus. of *rabies*=madness, rage, from *rabio*, *rabō*=to rage, to rave; cogn. with Sansc. *rabh*=to desire vehemently, to act inconsiderately; Sp. *rabia*; Ital. *rabbia*; Cf. *Mahratta rag*=anger.] [RABIES.]

1. Violent anger or passion, accompanied with furious words, gestures, or agitation; fury.

"Anger . . . when it prompts to threats and actions extravagant and atrocious, is termed *rage*."  
—*Cogan: On the Passions*, ch. ii., § 3.

2. Extreme violence; wild impetuosity; furiousness. (In this sense sometimes used in the plural.)

"One for all, or all for one we gage;  
As life for honor in fell battle's *rage*."  
—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 145.

3. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful; as, the *rage* of hunger, the *rage* of a fever.

4. Enthusiasm, rapture.

5. Extreme desire, eagerness, or passion directed toward some object.

¶ *The rage, all the rage:* Something eagerly sought or run after by a number of people; an object of general and eager desire or seeking; fashion, vogue. (*Colloq.*)

"Criterion was all the *rage*."  
—*London Daily Chronicle*.

**räge, v. i. & t.** [Old French *rager*; Sp. *rabiari*.] [RAGE, s.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To be in a rage; to be furious with anger; to be exasperated to fury; to storm.

"Then fume we and *rage* and set up the bristels."  
—*Tyndale: Works*, p. 120.

2. To act violently or tumultuously. (*Psalm* ii. 1.)

3. To be violently driven or agitated.

"The winter storms of *raging* seas."

*Surrey: Virgil's Æneid*, ii.

4. To rave.

"Doth he still *rage*?"—*Shakesp.: King John*, v. 7.

5. To ravage; to prevail without restraint or with fatal effect.

"The fire continued to *rage* with great fury."  
—*London Daily Telegraph*.

6. To be violently or strongly excited.

"Those *raging* appetites."  
—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

\*7. To toy, to play, to dally; to sport wantonly.

"She bygan to plaie and *rage*."  
—*Gower: C. A.*, i.

\*B. *Trans.:* To enrage, to chafe; to throw into a rage or fury; to excite.

"Young hot colts, being *ragged*, do *rage* the more."

*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii. 1.

**räg-eë, räg-geë, s.** [Mahratta.] [ELEUSINE.]

**\*räge-fül, adj.** [Eng. *rage*, s.; -ful(l).] Full of rage; furious, violent.

"The monarch meets him with a *rageful* frown."

*Mickle: Lusiad*, viii.

\***ragery, \*ragerie, s.** [Eng. *rage*; -ry.]

1. Wantonness.

"I was young and ful of *ragerie*."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,037.

2. Rage, fury.

"Plucked off in a *ragery*."

*Brown: Shepheard's Pipe*, Ecl. 1.

**räg-gëd, \*rag-gede, a.** [Eng. *rag*; -ed.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Shaggy, rough.

"A *ragged* colt."  
—*King Alisauxder*, 684.

2. Worn or torn into rags or tatters; tattered.

"With over-weather'd ribs and *ragged* sails."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 6.

3. Having broken or rough edges; uneven, rugged, jagged. (*Isaiah* ii. 21.)

4. Growing unevenly and scantily.

"The *ragged* furze."  
—*Thomson: Autumn*.

5. Uneven, rough; out of time; as, The rowing was *ragged*.

6. Wearing tattered, torn, or shabby clothes; dressed in rags or mean, shabby clothes; shabby.

"His army is a *ragged* multitude."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II.*, iv. 4.

\*7. Poor, miserable.

"Upon thy back hangs *ragged* misery."

*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, v. 1.

\*8. Harsh, rough, discordant.

"My voice is *ragged*."

*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 5.

**II. Her.:** Raguly (q. v.).

**ragged-robin, s.**

**Botany:** *Lychnis flos-cuculi*. The flowers are in loose dichotomous cymes; the petals four-cleft. Found in moist meadows, &c.

"Pick'd a *ragged-robin* from the hedge."

*Tennyson: Geraint and Enid*.

**ragged-schools, s. pl.** A name applied to institutions founded during the present century for the moral reclamation and Christian instruction of the juvenile and adult necessitous poor in England.

**räg-gëd-lÿ, adverb.** [Eng. *ragged*; -ly.] In a ragged manner or condition; in rags.

**räg-gëd-nëss, s.** [Eng. *ragged*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being ragged, or worn to rags.

"It was a brave *raggedness*."  
—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

2. The state of being dressed in rags or shabby clothes; shabbiness, poverty.

"Loop'd and window'd *raggedness*."

*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.

3. The state of being rough, uneven, or jagged.

†**räg-gër-ÿ, s.** [Eng. *rag*, s.; -ery.] Raggedness, rags.

"Draped in majestic *raggery*."  
—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xxxv.

**räg-gîng, s.** [Eng. *rag*, s.; -ing.]

1. *Metall.:* The rough breaking of ore to reduce its size and enable the rejection of the poorer portions.

2. Rough-dressing the surface of a grindstone to clear its face of imbedding metallic particles. Also termed *Stragging*.

böll, böÿ; pöüt, jöw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tjon, -gion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



ragging-hammer, s.

*Metall.*: A steel-headed hammer, weighing from six to eight pounds. It is used in rough-dressing ores.

räg'-gle, v. t. [Eng. rag, s.; frequent. suff. -le.] To notch or groove irregularly.

räg'-gŷ, \*räg'-gie, a. [Eng. rag, s.; -y.] Ragged, rough, rugged, uneven.

"Raggie, rugged rymes."

Drant: *Horace; Ep. to Augustus.*

Ra-ghū-vān'-sa, s. [Sansk.]

*Hindu Literature*: A poem by Kalidāsa, to celebrate the family of Raghu, in which the deity Rama is said to have been born.

räg'-iŋg, pr. par. or a. [RAGE, v.]

räg'-iŋg-lŷ, adv. [Eng. raging; -ly.] In a raging manner; in a rage; furiously; with rage or fury.

"Wicked spirits . . . that ragingly assault us."—*Udall: Ephesians vi.*

\*räg'-ioūs, adj. [English rage; -ous.] Raging, furious, violent.

"Many great and ragious fodes."—*Fisher: Seven Psalmes, Ps. cxliii., pt. 2.*

\*räg'-ioūs-nëss, s. [Eng. ragious; -ness.] Fury, madness.

"What a ragiousness is it, to set thy chastity common like an harlot."—*Vives: Instruction of a Christian Woman, bk. iii., ch. vii.*

räg'-lan, s. [After Lord Raglan, Commander-in-chief of the English Army in the Crimca.] A kind of loose overcoat, with very loose sleeves.

räg'-man (1), s. [Eng. rag, s., and man.] A man who collects or deals in rags.

\*räg'-man (2), \*rage-man, \*ragge-man, \*ragmon, s. [Icel. *ragr*=cowardly, craven, and Eng. *man*.]

1. A craven, a coward.  
2. The devil. (*Piers Plowman, xix. 122.*)  
3. The same as RAGMAN-ROLL, 1 (q. v.). (*Piers Plowman, i. 73.*)

ragman-roll, s.

1. A deed with seals, such as a papal-bull.  
2. The collection of deeds by which the Scottish nobles were constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I. in A. D. 1296. It consists of four large rolls of parchment, composed of thirty-five pieces sewed together, kept in the Tower of London. (Also written Ragman's-roll.)  
3. A long list or catalogue.  
4. An old game, in which, in imitation of the bull with its many seals depending from it, a parchment roll was provided, on which were written verses descriptive of persons' characters, and against each verse was fastened a string. The parchment was rolled up, with the ends of the strings hanging out. The player chose one of the strings, and thus learnt his character.  
5. An unintelligible or tedious story. [RIGMA-ROLE.]

\*ra-gounce, s. [O. Fr.] The jacinth (q. v.).

ra-gout' (t silent), s. [Fr., from *ragouter*=to bring back one's appetite: Lat. *re*=back; Fr. *à* (Lat. *ad*)=to, and *gout*=taste.] A dish of meat stewed and highly seasoned.

"If Protestant, or sickly, or a woman,  
Would rather dine in sin on a ragout."

Byron: *Beppo, ix.*

räg'-stōne, s. [Eng. rag, s., and stone.]

*Geol.*: A rough siliceous rock, breaking into rag-like fragments. It is well adapted for sharpening steel instruments. Applied (1) to the Rowley Rag (q. v.), and (2) by Dr. Wright to what he calls an Upper Ragstone found in the Inferior Oolite at Leckhampton Hill, near Cheltenham, England. Associated with it are the Trigonia and Gryphæa beds. (*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc., xii. 293.*)



Cross Raguly.

ra-gul'-ŷ, ra-güled', räg'-u-lāt-éd, a. [RAG, s.]

*Her.*: Terms applied to a charge or ordinary that is jagged or notched in an irregular manner.

räg'-weēd, s. [Eng. rag, s., and weed.]

*Botany*:

1. The herb ragwort.

"Wi' you, on ragweed nags  
They skim the muirs an' dizzy crags,"

Burns: *Address to the Deil.*

2. *Ambrosia trifida*, an American plant.

rag'-wool, s. [Eng. rag, s., and wool.] The inferior sort of wool obtained by tearing up woolen rags in a tearing-machine; shoddy.

räg'-wōrk, s. [Eng. rag, s., and work.]

*Mason.*: Wall laid with undressed flat stones of about the thickness of a brick, and leaving a rough exterior, whence the name is derived.

†räg'-wōrm, s. [Eng. rag, s., and worm.]

*Zoöl.*: The Mudworm (q. v.).

räg'-wōrt, \*rag-wrote, s. [English rag, s., and wort.]

*Bot.*: *Senecio jacobæa*, a tall, erect, glabrous or somewhat cottony plant, with pinnatifid or irregularly twice pinnatifid leaves, and densely corymbose, rayed, bright yellow flowers. Common by roadsides and in pastures.

ra'-ha-nee, s. [RANEE.]

\*rahate, v. t. [RATE (2), v.] To rate, to scold.

"He never linned *rahating* of those persons."—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus, p. 86.*

raht'-ite, s. [After Capt. Raht, of Tennessee; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: An amorphous, impure blende (q. v.), found at Ducktown, Tennessee.

rā'-ia (i as y), s. [RAJA.]

rāi'-ble, v. t. & i. [RABBLE, v.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To ravel, to entangle, to complicate, to confuse.  
2. To talk nonsensically. (*Scotch.*)

"Wee Miller neist the guard relieves,  
An' orthodoxy raibles."—*Burns: Holy Fair.*

**B. Intrans.:** To talk nonsense; to chatter.

rāid, rāde, s. [A northern form of *road* (q. v.); Icel. *reidh*=a riding, a raid.] A hostile and predatory incursion, espec. of mounted men; a foray, an inroad.

¶ *Raid of Ruthven:*

*Scottish Hist.*: A conspiracy led by Alexander Ruthven to seize James VI. of Scotland, and remove from him his favorites Lennox and Arran. It took effect Aug. 23, 1582, and James VI. remained under the power of the conspirators till he escaped to the Castle of St. Andrews, Jan. 27, 1583. In 1584 Gowrie was put to death for the part he took in the raid. Called also the First Gowrie Conspiracy.

rāid, v. t. [RAID, s.] To make a raid on; to plunder.

"A few thirsty members of the brotherhood *raided* a chemist's shop."—*London Echo.*

rāid'-ēr, s. [Eng. raid; -er.] One who joins in or goes on a raid.

"Our lines of communication will be constantly harassed by daring *raiders*."—*London Standard.*

rā'-ii-dæ (i as y), s. pl. [RAJDÆ.]

rāil (1), \*raile (1), \*rayle (1), s. [O. Fr. *rasle* (Fr. *râle*)=a rattling in the throat, a rail, from *raller* (Fr. *râler*)=to rattle in the throat; German *ralle*=a rail; Sw. *ralla*=to chatter: *rallfågel*=a land-rail.]

*Ornith.*: A name popularly applied to any bird of the family Rallidæ, but more particularly to the Land-rail or Corncrake (q. v.) and Water-rail (q. v.).

rāil (2), \*raile (1), \*rayle (2), \*reghel, s. [A. S. *hrægl, hregl*=swaddling clothes; cogn. with Old Fris. *hreiil, reil*=a garment; O. H. Ger. *hregil*.] A garment of fine linen formerly worn by women round the neck. [NIGHT-RAIL.]

"This downe about my necke was erste a *raile*."  
*Ant and Nightingale.*

rāil (3), \*raile (2), \*rayle (3), s. [Low Ger. *regel*=a rail; Sw. *regel*=a bolt, a bar; O. Dutch *richel, rijchel*=a bar; Ger. *riegel*; O. H. Ger. *rigil*. For the disappearance of the *g* between two vowels, compare *hail, nail, &c.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A bar of wood or metal extending from one upright post to another, as in fences.

"Extend a *rail* of elm, securely arm'd  
With spiculated paling."

*Mason: English Garden, ii.*

2. A series of posts or balusters connected by cross-beams, bars, or rods, for inclosure, &c.; a railing.

3. A railway or railroad; as, to travel by *rail*.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Joinery*:

(1) One of the pieces connecting the posts of a bedstead. Known as head-rail, &c., according to position.

(2) A horizontal piece in a frame, as of a door, sash, or other paneled work.

(3) The same as HANDRAIL (1).

2. *Nautical*:

(1) The top of the bulwarks proper.

(2) A curved timber extending from the bow of a ship to support the knee of the head.

3. *Railways, &c.*: One of the iron or steel bars laid parallel on a railway, and forming a smooth track for the wheels of locomotives and cars. The first rails were of timber, which material was soon

superseded by iron. The first steel rail was made in 1857. The rails are laid continuously, and are supported on chairs, resting on and fixed to transverse or longitudinal sleepers, made of wood. Numerous forms of rails have been used at different times, but those most commonly in use are the double-headed rail and the flanger rail, the latter of which requires no chairs, but is attached directly to the sleepers, as all tracks or rails are in the United States.

¶ (1) *Forecastle-rail*: The rail extended on stanchions across the after part of the forecastle deck.

(2) *Poop-rail*: A rail across the fore part of the poop or quarter deck.

(3) *Top-rail*: A rail extended on stanchions across the after part of each of the tops.

rail-bender, s. The same as JIMCROW (q. v.).

rail-car, s. A railway carriage. (U. S.)

rail-clamp, s. A railway-chair (q. v.).

rail-coupling, s.

*Railway*:

1. A bar which ties the two lines of rails together, to prevent spreading.

2. A fastening plate for the abutting ends of two rails in a track.

rail-fagot, s. [FAGOT, s., II. 2.]

rail-fence, s. A fence composed of wooden rails.

rail-guard, s.

*Railway Engineering*:

1. Any contrivance for throwing aside obstructions on the line.

2. A cow-catcher (q. v.).

3. A guard-rail (q. v.).

rail-jack, s.

*Rail. Eng.*: An apparatus for lifting railway rails to ballast beneath the ties and level the track.

rail-joint, s. The fish-joint (q. v.).

rail-post, railing-post, subst. The same as NEWEL, 2.

rāil (1), \*rayle (1), v. t. [RAIL (3), s.]

1. To inclose or fence in with rails.

"It ought to be fenced in and *railed*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

\*2. To draw up or range in a line.

"They were brought to London *all railed* in ropes, like a team of horses in a cart."—*Bacon.*

rāil (2), \*raile (1), \*rayle (2), v. i. & t. [French *railer*=to jest, to deride, to mock, from a Low Lat. *\*radulo*, a dimin. from Lat. *rado*=to scrape: cf. Sp. *rallar*=to grate, to scrape, to molest, to vex; Port. *ralar*=to scrape, from Lat. *rallum*=an instrument for scraping earth from a plow.]

**A. Intrans.:** To use insolent and reproachful language; to scoff, to scold; to utter reproaches; to reproach or censure in opprobrious terms. (Followed by *at*, formerly also by *on*.)

"Others at that doctrine *railed*."

*Couper: Love of the World Reproved.*

\***B. Trans.:** To bring or drive into some state by railing or scolding; to effect by railery.

"I shall sooner *raile* thee into wit."

*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 1.*

\*rāil (3), \*raile (2), \*rayle (3), v. i. [Etymology doubtful; cf. Fr. *rouler*=to roll.] To run, to gush, to flow.

"The purple drops downe *railed* bloody red."

*Fairefax: Tasso, iii. 80.*

†rāil'-ēr (1), s. [Eng. rail (1), v.; -er.] One who makes or furnishes with rails.

rāil'-ēr (2), s. [Eng. rail (2), v.; -er.] One who rails, scoffs, or reproaches with opprobrious language; a scoffer.

"Take that, thou likeness of this *railer* here."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., v. 5.*

rāil'-iŋg, s. [Eng. rail (3), s.; -ing.]

1. A fence of wood or iron, consisting of posts and rails.

2. Material for rails; rails generally.

rāil'-iŋg, a. & s. [Eng. rail (2), v.; -ing.]

**A. As *adject.*:** Insulting, reproaching, scoffing. (*2 Peter ii. 11.*)

**B. As *subst.*:** Insolent and reproachful language; railery.

"Opinion varying o'er his hidden lot,

In praise or railing ne'er his name forgot."

*Byron: Lara, i. 17.*

rāil'-iŋg-lŷ, \*rayl-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. railing, a.; -ly.] In a railing manner; with railing or railery.

"Was afrayed openly to speak *raylingly* to the deuil."—*Udall: Jude.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ: Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



\**rail-îp-ô-tent*, *a.* [Eng. *rail* (2), *v.*; *i* connect., and *potent* (q. v.).] Powerful in railery or abuse; abusive.

*râil-lêr-ÿ*, *subst.* [Fr. *railleur*.] Slight satire; good-humored pleasantry; banter; jesting language.

*trâil-leûr* (*û* long), *subst.* [Fr., from *railer*=to jest.] A jester, a banterer; one who turns what is serious into jest; a mocker.

*râil-rôad*, *subst.* [Eng. *rail* (3), *s.*, and *road*.] Another term for railway (q. v.).

*râil-rôad*, *v. t.* To push through at a rapid pace; as, the convict was *railroaded* to the penitentiary; the bill was *railroaded* through Congress. (*U. S. colloq.*)

*râil-rôad-ing*, *s.* Operating a railroad.

*railroad commissioner*, *s.* A person appointed under the authority of a State to act as a member of a board or commission instituted for the purpose of preventing the unjust discrimination by railroad companies as common carriers.

*rail-wagon*, *s.* A combination vehicle so constructed as to be readily convertible for use upon any ordinary roadway or upon a railroad track. It can be shifted from the one to the other at will, without the necessity of reloading or rehandling the contents between points of shipment and destination. By its use it is possible to utilize the electric roads for purposes of general freight traffic. It was invented by Joseph C. Brown, of Toledo, Ohio, in 1898.

"It is proposed that such roads shall be equipped with any stipulated number of *rail-wagons*, thus enabling them to supply their patrons at any point along their lines, or at the terminal stations."—*Chicago Record*, Aug. 1, 1898.

*râil-wây*, *s.* [Eng. *rail* (3), *s.*, and *way*.]

1. A way or road provided with rails of iron or steel, upon which the wheels of the cars run in order to lessen the friction. The "rails" were originally of timber, laid straight and parallel upon transverse sleepers, and secured with pegs of wood, the sleepers being imbedded in the material of the roadway; the wheels had flanges on one side of the periphery, to confine them to the track. The roadway was scantling, five by seven, pegged down to oak sleepers, four by eight, six feet long, and laid two and a half feet apart. The track for the horses was filled in with ashes above the sleepers. Such roads were first laid near Newcastle in 1602. About 1716, the wooden ways were capped with thin plates of malleable iron, having flanges along one side. Cast-iron bars were substituted in 1767. The modern railway consists of one or more series of iron or steel rails [*RAIL* (3), *s.*, II. 3.], laid parallel and continuously at a certain distance or width from each other, called the gauge. [*GAUGE*, *s.*, II. 7.] One pair of parallel rails constitutes a single track of railway, two pairs a double track, and so on. The first railway opened in England was that from Stockton to Darlington (Sept. 25, 1825), the second that from Liverpool to Manchester (Sept. 15, 1830). Railway development in the United States has had to adapt itself to the needs of a new and rapidly growing country, a large part of which was first made available for settlement by railways. Three locomotives were imported from England in 1829, and the first trial in America took place on August 8, 1829, at Honesdale, Penn. The first railway constructed to be worked by locomotives was the South Carolina Railroad (1826-30), though trials of an experimental locomotive had been made before on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which continued to be worked by horse-power until 1832. The mileage of railway construction about kept pace with that of Great Britain until 1850; at the beginning of 1885 it amounted to 125,379 miles. The mileage completed amounted to 40 miles at the end of 1830, to 3,361 miles in 1841, and to 5,206 miles in 1847, of which 1,350 miles had been opened within six years. Then there was a sudden and great increase, the yearly additions for seven years being 1,056 miles in 1848, 1,048 in 1849, 1,261 in 1850, 1,274 in 1851, 2,288 in 1852, 2,170 in 1853, 3,442 miles in 1854. The civil war checked railway construction, only 3,257 miles being opened during the five years ending with 1865, when the aggregate amounted to 32,996 miles. Between 1865 and 1873, the mileage increased more than 100 per cent. including one road in operation and a second line in progress of construction to the Pacific coast. The greatest increase of this period was in the western and southwestern States, in which fully 25,000 miles of trackage were made ready for traffic. At the close of 1873 the total capital invested in railroads of the United States aggregated \$3,784,543,034 of which \$1,836,904,450 represented the bonded indebtedness. The depression which followed the panic of that year continued until 1879. In the latter year the construction again increased 100 per cent., and between 1874 and 1888, there were built 85,814 miles of new railroad. Since the revival of railroad construction in 1879

there have been completed sufficient miles of road to give a total length of 221,629 miles. This does not include the elevated steam and electric railroads in the various large cities or the country. A railway, as a general rule, is carried in as straight a line from point to point as the nature of the country and the necessities of local and intermediate traffic will allow. It is carried over valleys by embankments or viaducts, over rivers and roads by bridges, and through hills or elevated ground by deep trenches, technically called cuttings, or by tunnels. When the material excavated is insufficient for the embankments, recourse is had to side cuttings, that is, to widening the cuttings, so as to obtain extra material to supply the deficiency. A perfect railway would be one laid on a level line, but as this is not always possible owing to the inequalities in the country traversed, or the difference of levels of the places to be connected, the line follows the level of the country traversed, rising and falling according to circumstances. These slopes or inclines of the line are called its gradients, and the whole arrangement of inclines is called the grading of the line. The way or track of the railway is laid with clean gravel or broken stones, called ballast, and in this the sleepers are laid transversely. [*SLEEPER*.] The rails on English railways are, in most instances, supported at short intervals by cast-iron frames, called chairs, which are fastened firmly by spikes to the sleepers, and in which the rails are firmly secured by wooden blocks, called keys. [*CHAIR*, *s.*, A. II. 4; *KEY* (3), *s.*, II. 6.] Where flange-rails are used there are no chairs, the rails being attached direct to the sleepers. Transverse sleepers are laid at a distance of from two feet six inches to three feet from center to center. The rails are joined at their extremities generally by fish-joints (q. v.). In order to allow trains to pass each other, or to pass from one line to another, sidings and junctions are constructed. Sidings are generally used for freight cars or trains to remain in temporarily while being loaded or unloaded, or while another train is allowed to pass on the line of rails on which the first train is proceeding. The change from one line of rails to another at a junction is effected by means of points or switches (q. v.), and the process of turning a train into a siding or from one line to another is termed shunting (q. v.), or switching. When a railway is thus completed, the work is called the permanent way (q. v.). The extremities of a railway are called its termini [*TERMINUS*], and the various places, provided with offices, &c., along the line where trains stop for passengers or freight are termed stations or depots. The motive power usually employed on railways in drawing the trains is steam. [*MOTIVE*.] Attempts have also been made, but not very successfully, to utilize atmospheric pressure as a motive power. [*ATMOSPHERIC-RAILWAY*.] In a few other cases a fixed engine is employed to draw the carriages, &c., along by means of an endless rope running over pulleys, or of one which winds and unwinds on a cylinder. Such engines are known as stationary engines, and the system, which is in very successful operation, is known as the "cable system." Electricity is also employed as a motive power on many short lines. [*ELECTRIC-RAILWAY*.]

2. More widely all the land, works, buildings and machinery required for the support and use of the road or way, with its rails.

*railway-brake*, *s.* [*BRAKE* (1), *s.*, A. II. 4.]

*railway-car*, *s.* A vehicle for conveying passengers or freight on railways.

*railway-conductor*, *s.* A conductor of a railway train.

*railway-crossing*, *subst.* A place where a road crosses a railway on a level; a level crossing.

*railway-frog*, *s.* [*FROG* (3), *s.*]

*railway-gauge*, *s.*

1. [*GAUGE*, *s.*, II. 7.]

2. A bar with shoulders, indicating the distance between the rails, and by which they are laid.

*railway-guard*, *s.* The guard or conductor of a train. (*Eng.*)

*railway-jack*, *s.* A lifting device for pulling up rails, raising cars, and other like purposes.

*railway printing-machine*, *s.*

*Print.*: A printing-machine in which the bed is carried by a truck upon a railway, being usually driven by a crank motion.

*railway-saw*, *s.* A sawing-machine in which the saw-mandrel is mounted on a carriage which slides on ways.

*railway-signal*, *s.* [*SIGNAL*, *s.*]

*railway-slide*, *s.* A turn-table (q. v.).

*railway-train*, *s.* A connected line of cars on a railway.

*railway-whistle*, *s.* A whistle, connected with a locomotive, and made to sound by steam, so as to give warning of the approach of a train, &c.

*râil-mënt*, \**ray-ment*, *s.* [An abbreviation of Mid. Eng. *arraiment* or *araiment*; cf. O. Fr. *arrêment*=good array, order, equipage. (*Cotgrave*.)] [*ARRAIMENT*.] Dress or clothing in general; garments, vestments, vesture, clothes. (*Matt.* vi. 25.)

*râil-mônd-ite*, *subst.* [After Dr. Raimondi, of Bolivia; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A mineral found in thin, hexagonal tables; with replaced basal edges. Cleavage, basal; hardness, 3-3.25; specific gravity, 3.19-3.22; luster, pearly; color, honey- to ochre-yellow; streak, ochre-yellow; opaque. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 35.0; sesquioxide of iron, 46.6; water, 18.4=100, which corresponds to the formula 2Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 3SO<sub>3</sub>+7HO. Occurs in scales on cassiterite at the tin mines of Ehrenfriedersdorf, Saxony.

*râin*, \**raine*, \**rayne*, \**reine*, \**reyne* (pa. tense *rained*, \**rainde*, \**reinede*, \**rinde*, \**roon*, \**ron*), *v. i.* & *t.* [A. S. *hregnian*, *regnian*, from *regn*, *rén*=rain (q. v.); Dut. *regen*; Dan. *regne*; Sw. *regna*; Ger. *regnen*; O. Icel. *regna*, *rigna*; Goth. *rigjan*.]

A. *Intransitive*:

I. *Lit.*: To fall in drops from the clouds, as water. (Generally used with *it* as a nominative; as, *it rains*, *it will rain*, &c.)

"For after all the best thing one can do  
When it is raining, is to let it rain."

*Longfellow: The Poet's Tale.*

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To fall or drop like rain.

"The tears, which long have rained."

*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 83.

\*2. To weep, to shed tears.

3. To be showered thickly; to fall thickly like rain. (*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xii. 312.)

B. *Trans.*: To pour or shower down like rain from the clouds; to pour down in abundance. (*Exodus* xvi. 4.)

*râin*, \**raine* (1), \**rayne* (1), \**reghn*, \**rein*, \**reine*, \**ren*, \**rene*, \**reyne*, *s.* [A. S. *regn*, *rén*; cogn. with Dut. *regen*; Ital., Dan. & Sw. *regn*; Ger. *regen*; Goth. *rign*. For the loss of *g* cf. *râil* (3), *s.*, *hail*, &c.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

\*2. *Fig.*: A shower or pouring down of anything.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Meteor.*: The fall of water in drops from the clouds, or the drops which fall. A cloud consists of aqueous vapor, the individual vesicles of which are very small. When by the constant condensation of fresh aqueous vapor these vesicles become large and heavy, and several of them unite, they are unable to resist the action of gravity and fall as rain.

2. *Geology*: The direct action of rain, as distinguished from its indirect one in creating streams, rivers, &c., is a potent aqueous cause. In many places, however, its effect is much diminished by the protective influence over the soil exerted by the vegetation (*Lyell: Princ.*, ch. xlv.) Penetrating into crevices of rocks, it is frozen and splits them. [*ICE*.] Moreover, in passing through the atmosphere, it absorbs a considerable amount of carbon dioxide, which enables it to transform the carbonate of lime in limestone rocks into the soluble bicarbonate, and ultimately waste them away; it acts also on feldspar, &c.

*rain-band*, *s.*

*Physics*: A darkening of the solar spectrum, in the neighborhood of the D (sodium) line, caused by the presence of watery vapor in the atmosphere.

\**rain-beat*, *adj.* Beaten by the rain; weather-beaten. (*Bp. Hall: Satires*, iv. 3.)

*rain-bird*, *s.*

*Ornith.*: A name given somewhat indiscriminately to two cuckoos in Jamaica: (1) *Saurothera* (*Cuculus*, Linn.) *vetula*, a large handsome bird, soft brown-gray on the back, dullish yellow on the under surface, and rusty-red on the wings, with the long tail showily barred with black and white. It feeds on animal substances. Gosse says (*Birds of Jamaica*, p. 275), "I have found in various individuals, locusts, Phasmata, spiders, Phryni, a whole mouse, caterpillars, &c." It is sometimes also called Tom Fool, from its silly habit of gratifying its curiosity instead of securing its safety. (2) *Cuculus pluvialis*; lead dark gray, merging on the neck into dark grayish-green, the hue of the back, rump, and wings, with metallic gloss. Tail feathers black, barred with white; throat and breast white; remaining under parts deep red-brown.

*rain-bow*, *s.* [*RAINBOW*.]

*rain-chamber*, *s.*

*Metal.*: In the extraction of copper, a compartment into which spray is injected, and through which the smoke is compelled to pass, to remove poisonous vapors. It was proposed by Sir Humphry Davy.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.  
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**rain-channel, s.** A channel produced by rain. Prof. Seeley believes that valleys of denudation were thus produced. (*Phillips: Geol.*, i. 147.)

**rain-cloud, s.** A nimbus (q. v.).

**rain-crow, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Saurothera vetula*.

"He is indeed known in some sections as the *rain-crow*."—*Burroughs: Pepecton*, p. 116.

**rain-drop, s.** A drop of rain.

**rain-gauge, s.** An instrument or contrivance for measuring the amount of rain which falls on a given surface. They are made of various forms. One simple form consists of a copper funnel five to seven inches in diameter, inserted in the neck of a bottle placed on a stand and protected from the sun's rays, to prevent evaporation. The rain collected in the bottle is measured in a glass jar having one-tenth the area of the funnel, and graduated so that a rainfall of one-tenth of an inch collected by the funnel is measured by one inch on the side of the vessel. The stand should be placed at a sufficient distance from any buildings, &c., to prevent their affecting the amount falling into the funnel.

**rain-giver, s.**

*Compar. Religions*: A divinity who causes rain.

"To the negro of West Africa the Heaven-god is the *rain-giver*."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 259.

**rain-god, rain-goddess, s.**

*Compar. Religions*: In systems of polytheistic Nature-worship the god or goddess who causes rain. This may be (1) a special divinity, or (2) the Heaven-god exercising a special function, as, Jupiter Pluvius of the Romans (*Tibul.* i. 8, 26.)

"In later ages, when drought parched the fields of the mediæval husbandman, he transferred to other patrons the functions of the *Rain-god*, and with processions and litany sought help from St. Peter or St. James."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 261.

**rain-goddess, s.** [RAIN-GOD.]

**rain-line, s.**

*Shipbuild.*: A small rope, or line, sometimes used to form the sheer of a ship, and to set the beams of the deck fair.

**rain-paddock, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Breviceps gibbosus*, from South Africa and the Cape. It lives in holes in the ground, and only emerges during rainy weather.

**rain-prints, s. pl.**

*Geol.*: Indentations produced in geological times by raindrops on sedimentary strata when the latter were soft.

**rain-quail, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Coturnix coromandelica*, from South Africa and India.

**rain-tight, a.** So tight as to exclude rain; impervious to rain.

**rain-water, s.** Water which has fallen from the clouds in the shape of rain.

*Rain-water-pipe*: A pipe placed up the outside of a house to carry off the rain-water from the roof.

**râin** (2), **\*raine** (2), *s.* [RHENE.] A ridge, a furrow, a limit. (*Prov.*)

**râin-bôw**, **\*rayne-bowe**, **\*reyn-bouwe, s. & a.** [A. S. *rēnboga*; Ger. *regenbogen*.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. *Meteor.*: A luminous bow or arch appearing in the clouds opposite to the sun when they are resolved into rain. Theoretically several bows may co-exist; generally, however, there is but one. Sometimes there are two, very rarely three or even four—the largest number authentically on record. Every rainbow exhibits the prismatic colors. When there are two bows, the lower, or primary, is very bright, and has the red highest; the outer, or secondary, is more faint, and has the violet the highest color. They are produced chiefly by the refraction and dispersion of the light in passing through the raindrops, partly also by its reflection from the back of the drops, without which the appearances would not reach the eye. The secondary bow ceases to be visible when the sun is 54° above the horizon.

2. *Ornith.*: The genus *Diphlogena*, containing two of the most brilliantly plumaged Humming-birds. The bill is straight and very long, the tail deeply forked. The sexes are so different that for a long while the female of *Diphlogena iris* was considered to be a distinct species. Two species are known, *D. iris* from Bolivia, and *D. hesperus* from Ecuador.

**B. As adj.**: Having colors or hues like the rainbow; many-colored.

"Varying its rainbow hues."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, i.

**rainbow-agate, s.**

*Min.*: A variety of agate (q. v.), which, in thin section in sunlight, is iridescent.

**rainbow-chalcedony, s.**

*Min.*: A very finely-fibrous variety of concentrically-banded chalcedony, which, when in thin section and held toward the light, shows an iridescent play of color.

**rainbow-chase, s.** The pursuit of a visionary object; a wild-goose chase.

"A fact which had led Mr. Rylands off a *rainbow-chase* after a visionary Chancellorship."—*St. James' Gazette*, June 2, 1886, p. 10.

**rainbow-chaser, s.** One who projects impracticable schemes, or goes on a wild-goose chase.

**rainbow-quartz, s.**

*Min.*: Quartz (q. v.) which exhibits an internal iridescence having the colors of the rainbow, due to the reflection of light from the surfaces of exceedingly fine fissures.

**rainbow-worm, s.**

*Pathol.*: A disease, *Hesperis iris*, consisting of vesicles which break out on the back of the hand, &c.

**rainbow-wrasse, s.**

*Ichthy.*: *Coris julis*, the best known species (*C. giofredi* being probably the female). It has a black spot over the origin of the pectoral, a blue spot on the extremity of the operculum, and a violet spot between the dorsal spines. There are many varieties, all European, distinguished by red or white lateral bands.

**râin-bôwed, a.** [Eng. *rainbow*; -ed.] Formed with or like a rainbow; encircled with a rainbow or aureola. (*Kingsley: Saint's Tragedy*, i. 3.)

**\*raine** (3), **\*rayne** (2), *s.* [Fr. *règne*, from Latin *regnum*=a kingdom.] [REIGN, *s.*] A kingdom, a region. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iv. 49.)

**râin-fâll, s.** [Eng. *rain* (1), *s.*, and *fall*.] A fall or shower of rain; the amount of rain which falls in a particular district.

"The course, owing to the recent *rainfalls*, was in splendid condition."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

¶ Other things being equal, more rain falls in tropical than in temperate climates, evaporation being on a larger scale in the former. It is greater near the ocean than in inland deserts. The felling of forests diminishes the rainfall in particular districts.

**râin-î-nëss, s.** [Eng. *rainy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rainy or showery.

**râin-lëss, adj.** [Eng. *rain* (1), *s.*; -less.] Free from or without rain.

"The next day was . . . dark, beclouded, yet *rainless*."—*C. Brontë: Villette*, ch. xiii.

**râin-mâk-ër, s.** [Eng. *rain* (1), *s.*, and *maker*.]

*Anthrop.*: A person who professes to have the power of bringing rain at will.

"This seems to be the case with the *rainmaker*, or weather-changer, wherever he is met with, that is to say, among most races of man below the highest culture."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1878), p. 133.

¶ The Garpugarees, or Rainmakers, form a distinct caste in many Mahratta villages of Central India.

**\*râin-mënt, s.** [See def.] An abbreviation of arraignment (q. v.).

**râin-ÿ**, **\*rain-ie**, **\*reyn-ie, adj.** [A. S. *rénig*, Ger. *regnerisch*.] Abounding in rain; wet, showery, moist. (*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 231.)

¶ *A rainy day*: Evil or less fortunate times; a day or time of misfortune or of less prosperity.

"They must in prosperous times, put by something for a *rainy day*."—*London Evening Standard*.

**râip, s.** [ROPE.] A rope; a rood, or six ells in length. (*Scotch*.)

**rais, s.** [REIS.]

**râis-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *rais(e)*; -able.] That may or can be raised; capable of being raised.

**râise, \*reise, v. t.** [Icel. *reisa*=to raise; caus. of *risa*=to rise; Dan. *reise*; Sw. *resa*; Goth. *raisjan*=to raise, from *raisan*=to rise. *Raise* and *rear*, *v.*, are doublets.] [RISE, *v.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To cause to rise; to take, lift, or bring upward or from a lower to a higher place or position; to put or place in a higher position; to elevate.

"'Tis just (said Priam) to the sire above

To raise our hands; for who so good as Jove?"

*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xxiv. 370.

2. Hence, in derived or specific senses; as—  
(1) To bring to or place in a higher position, condition, or situation; to elevate in rank, position, dignity, or the like; to promote, to advance, to prefer.

"Satan exalted sat, by merit raised

To that bad eminence." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 5.

(2) To increase the value, price, or estimation of; to enhance in value; as, to *raise* the price of a commodity.

(3) To bring, call, or summon up from the lower regions; to cause to appear from the world of spirits.

"The spirits I have *raised* abandon me."

*Byron: Manfred*, i. 2.

(4) To recall from death to life; to restore to life: to bring back from the dead. (1 *Cor.* xv. 17.)

(5) To increase the strength, power, energy, vigor, or force of; to intensify, to heighten, to invigorate; as, to *raise* the spirits, to *raise* the temperature of a room, &c.

(6) To lift or cause to rise to higher or nobler things; to elevate.

"Raise my thoughts, too humble and too vile."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. (Introd.)

3. To cause to rise up or assume an erect position or posture; to lift from a horizontal or other position to a vertical; to set upright; as, to *raise* a pole or mast. Hence, specifically:

(1) To cause to rise or stand up from a horizontal or recumbent position; to rouse up, as from a state of sleep, quiet, or the like.

(2) To cause to rise into the air; to stir up.

"Dust raised by your troops."

*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 6.

(3) To rouse to action; to incite; to stir up; to excite, as to tumult, war, a struggle, &c.

"A word's enough to *raise* mankind to kill."

*Byron: Lara*, ii. 8.

(4) To stir up, to excite.

"To *raise* a mutiny."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iv. 1.

(5) To set in commotion or a state of activity; to disturb. (*Psalms* cvii. 25.)

4. To cause to arise, grow up, or come into being; to give rise or origin to; to produce, to create, to originate.

(1) To form or produce by the accumulation and disposition of materials or constituent parts; to erect, to construct.

"He hath *raised* the wall."

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

(2) To cause to grow; to cause to be produced, propagated, or bred; to grow, to rear.

"To *raise* the most valuable, which are generally too the most expensive crops."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

(3) To rear or bring up; as, He was *raised* in Kentucky. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

(4) To bring into being; to produce; to cause to arise or appear. (*Jer.* i. 41.)

(5) To cause to appear; to call up; to give cause for.

"[Horace] would *raise* a blush, where secret vice he found."

*Dryden: Persius*, sat. 1.

(6) To bring together; to collect; to gather together for use or service; to levy.

(7) To obtain or get together by an effort.

"He *raised* money on his pony and cart."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(8) To collect by assessment; as, to *raise* a tax.

(9) To give rise or origin to; to start; to set a-going; to originate, to occasion. (*Exodus* xxiii. 1.)

(10) To give vent or utterance to; to utter; to strike up.

"Loud acclamations were *raised*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

(11) To bring forward or suggest, as for discussion; as, to *raise* a question or point.

5. To heighten or elevate in pitch; as, A sharp *raises* a note half a tone.

6. To increase the loudness of; to make louder; as, to *raise* one's voice.

7. To excite, to irritate, to influence, to madden. (*Scotch*.)

**II. Technically:**

1. *Law*: To create, to originate, to constitute; as, to *raise* a use.

2. *Naut.*: To cause to appear elevated, as by gradual approach toward an object; as, to *raise* the land.

¶ (1) *To raise a blockade* (or *siege*): To relinquish or abandon the attempt to take a place by blockade (or *siege*); to cause such an attempt to be abandoned.

(2) *To raise a purchase*:

*Naut.*: To dispose or arrange appliances or apparatus in such a way as to exert the required mechanical power.

(3) *To raise one's bristles*: To excite one's anger; to irritate one. (*Vulgar*.)

(4) *To raise Cain*: To create a disturbance. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

(5) *To raise a check, note, &c.*: To fraudulently increase the face value of such paper.

(6) *To raise paste*: To make a paste for the covering of pies or other purposes.

(7) *To raise steam*: To produce steam sufficient to drive an engine.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



\***(8) To raise the market on one:** To charge one more than the current or market price.

**(9) To raise the wind:** To obtain ready money by some shift or contrivance, as by pawning or selling property, by accommodation bills or the like.

**(10) To make a raise:** To secure financial aid.

**\*rāise, s.** [RAISE, v.]

1. Rise, rising.

"The fall of kingdoms, and raise of the papacy."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. i.

2. A raised mound or eminence; a cairn of stones.

"Considerable remains of stones, which still go by the name of raises."—*Hutchinson: Hist. Cumberland*.

**rāised, pa. par. or a.** [RAISE, v.]

**raised sea beach, s.**

*Geol.*: A sea beach which has been upheaved so as now to be at a greater or less elevation above high-water mark. They exist along the Devonshire and Cornwall coasts, in Ireland, Scotland, &c. As a rule, they were upheaved when the land was rising during the last glacial period. They are usually of moderate elevation, but at Uddevalla, in Sweden, the height of the raised beach is 200 feet, at Christiania, in Norway, 400 feet, and farther North 600 or 700 feet.

**raised-upon, a.**

*Shipbuild.*: Having the upper works heightened; the opposite of *razeed* (q. v.).

**\*rāis'ēd-lŷ, adv.** [English *raised*; -ly.] In an elevated, dignified, or fine manner.

"They have spoken very *raisedly* and divinely."—*More: Of Enthusiasm*, § 55.

**rāis'ēr, s.** [Eng. *rais(e)*; v; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who raises, builds, erects, collects, levies, produces, causes, or propagates; a causer, a grower. (*Dan.* xi. 20.)

2. *Carp.*: The same as *RISER* (q. v.).

**rāisin** (1), (as *rāzn*), **\*reis-in**, **\*reis-yn**, **\*reys-yn, s.** [Fr. *raisin*, from Lat. *racemum*, accus. of *racemus*=a cluster or branch of grapes; Sp. *racimo*; Ital. *racemo*. *Raisin* and *raceme* are thus doublets.] \*1. A cluster of grapes.

"Neither in the vineyard thou shalt gadere *reysyns* and greynes fallynge down."—*Wycliffe: Lev.* xix. 10.

2. *Comm. (pl.)*: Grapes dried in the sun. In the case of the best grapes the process is effected by cutting half through the fruit stalk without detaching it from the tree, or by gathering the grapes when fully ripe and dipping them in a lye made of the ashes of the burned tendrils, after which they are exposed to the sun, or they may be simply laid out to be desiccated. Inferior qualities are dried in an oven. Raisins are now extensively produced in California.

3. *Pharm.*: Raisins are slightly refrigerant. In Europe and America they are used solely to sweeten preparations, in India they are given as a medicine. They are an ingredient of compound tincture of cardamoms and of tincture of senna.

4. *Bot.*: *Ribes rubrum*.

**\*rais-in** (2), s. [Etym. doubtful; prob. for *raising* (q. v.).] A raising-piece (q. v.).

**rāl-si-neê, s.** [Fr.] A French confection made by simmering apples in new-made wine or in cider.

**rāis'īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [RAISE, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

**I. Ord. Lang.**: The act of lifting, building, erecting, producing, causing, or propagating.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Leather-man.*: The operation of swelling the pores of leather by steeping in dilute acid, in order to enable the tanning liquor to penetrate more easily.

2. *Print.*: [UNDERLAY.]

3. *Metal-work*: The process of forming circular work or embossing in sheet-metal by striking up or raising from the interior surface.

**raising-bee, s.** The setting up of the framework of a house or barn by the united services of the neighbors of a farmer. [*BEE* (1), II. 2.]

"Raising-bees were frequent, where houses sprang up at the wagging of the fiddle-stick."—*W. Irving: New York*.

**raising-board, s.** A corrugated board which is rubbed upon leather to raise the grain.

**raising-gig, s.** A Gigging-machine (q. v.).

**raising-hammer, s.**

*Metal-work*: A long-headed hammer with a rounded face, used by silver and copper smiths to convert a sheet of metal into a bowl-shape.

**raising-knife, s.**

*Cooper.*: A knife employed by coopers in setting up the staves in form for a cask.

**raising-piece, s.**

*Carp.*: A piece of timber laid on a brick wall, or on the top of the posts or puncheons of a timber-framed house, to carry a beam or beams.

**raising-plate, s.**

*Carp.*: That plate of a frame which rests on the vertical timbers and supports the heels of the rafters. Also called an Upper-plate.

**rāi-šōn-nê, a.** [French.] Supported by proofs, arguments, or illustrations; arranged and digested systematically; as, a catalogue *raisonné*.

**raivel, raithe, s.** [A form of *ravel* (q. v.).] An evener (q. v.). (*Scotch.*)

**raj, subst.** [RAJAH.] Rule, dominion. (*East Indian.*)

**rā'-ja** (1), **rā'-iā** (j, i as y), s. [Lat. *raia*=a flat-fish, a skate.]

1. *Ichthy.*: Ray; the typical genus of the family *Rajidae* (q. v.). Two dorsal fins on the tail without spine; caudal fin absent or rudimentary; ventrals divided by a deep notch; pectorals not extending to extremity of snout. Nasal valves separated in the middle; teeth small, obtuse, or pointed. Chiefly from temperate seas, more numerous in the northern than in the southern hemisphere. All are eatable, and the majority are sent to market.

2. *Palæont.*: Dermal spines of *Raja antiqua*, allied to *R. clavata*, are abundant in the Crag deposits of Norfolk and Suffolk. Etheridge puts the species at three.

**ra'-jah, ra'-jā** (2), **subst.** [Sansk. *rājan* (in comp. *rāja*)=a king; allied to Lat. *rex*=a king.] A Hindu king or chief.

**ra'-jah-ship, s.** [Eng. *rajah*; -ship.] The dignity, principality, or jurisdiction of a rajah.

**rā'-ji-dæ, rā'-ii-dæ** (j, i as y), **subst. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *raj(a)*, *rai(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

1. *Ichthyology*: Rays; a family of Batoidei; disc broad, rhombic, generally with asperities or spines; tail with a longitudinal fold on each side. Pectorals usually extending to the snout. Genera: *Raja*, *Psammobatis*, *Sympterygia*, and *Platyrrhina*.

2. *Palæont.*: Although, probably, this family was well represented in Cretaceous and Tertiary formations, the remains found hitherto are comparatively few. *Arthropterus*, from the Lias, seems to have been a true Ray. (*Günther.*) [MYLIOBATIS, PLEURACANTHUS.]

**Raj-mā-hal, s.** [Sansk., &c.=the palace, mansion, or district of the king.]

*Geol.*: A town and adjacent mountain range on the west bank of the Ganges in lower Bengal.

**Rajmahal-fiber, s.** [JETTEE.]

**Raj'-poot, Raj'-pūt, s.** [Sansk.=the son of a king or of kings.]

*Anthrop. (pl.)*: An Indian aristocratic caste, class, or nationality, professedly derived from the ancient Kshatriyas, or Warrior caste. Their main seat is Rajpootana, in which are various Rajpoot protected states. [INFANTICIDE.]

**rāke** (1), s. [A. S. *raca*; cogn. with Dut. *rakel*; Icel. *reka*=a shovel; Dan. *rage*=a poker; Sw. *raka*=an oven-rake; German *recken*=a rake. From the same root as Goth. *rikan* (pa. t. *rak*)=to collect, to heap up; Gr. *legō*; Lat. *lego*=to collect.]

1. *Agric., &c.*: An implement having a head provided with teeth and a long handle projecting from the head in a direction transverse to that of the teeth and nearly perpendicular to the head. Specific names indicate purpose or construction, as hay, stubble, barley, manure, horse, tilting, drag, &c. Hand-rakes are of wood for hay or grain, and of metal for garden use. Horse-rakes are of several kinds, some with, others without, wheels. In some the teeth are independent, so as to yield to obstacles without affecting the operation of other teeth.

2. A small instrument, somewhat resembling a hoe, having a turned-down blade set at right angles to the handle, used by the croupier to collect the stakes on a gambling table.

**\*rake-kennel, s.** A scavenger.

"A club of rake-kennels."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 445.

**rāke** (2), s. [From Mid. Eng. *rakel*, through the corrupted form *rakehell* (q. v.).] [RAKEL.] A loose, wild, dissolute fellow; a debauchee; a roué.

"And every brother rake will smile to see  
That miracle, a moralist, in me."

*Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.*

**rāke** (3), s. [RAKE (4), v.] An inclination or slope; specif. applied to—

1. *Arch.*: The slope or pitch of a roof.

2. *Mach.*: The forward inclination of a mill-saw.

3. *Mining*: A rent or fissure in strata, vertical or highly inclined; a rake-vein. It is the commonest form of vein.

4. *Naut.*: (1) The backward slope of a mast, funnel, &c.; (2) [FORE-RAKE]; (3) The backward slope of the stern, by so much as it overhangs the keel. Called the aft-rake.

**rake-vein, s.** [RAKE (3), s., 3.]

**rāke** (1), v. t. & i. [A. S. *racian*; Dan. *rage*; Sw. *raka*; Ger. *rechen*.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To apply a rake to; to gather or collect with a rake. (Generally with *in* or *up*.)

"The man did neither look up nor regard, but raked to himself the straws."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. To clean and make smooth and neat with a rake.

"In the yeare are they to be lightly raked and cleansed from weeds."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvii., ch. xx.

3. To collect or draw together; to collect with labor or difficulty.

"Squandered away with as little conscience as they were raked together."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

4. To scrape or touch, as with a rake.

"Every mast, as it passed,  
Seemed to rake the passing moon."

*Longfellow: Sir Humphrey Gilbert.*

5. To scour; to search thoroughly and closely.

"The statesman rakes the town to find a p. t."

*Swift.*

6. To pass swiftly and violently over; to scour. (Possibly connected with II.)

"Thy thunder's roarings rake the skies,"

*Sandys: Paraphrase of the Psalms*, lxxvi.

¶ The last two meanings may be connected with *Rake* (3), v.

7. To heap together and cover; to rake the fire is still used, that is, to cover live embers by raking ashes over them, or to heap small coals on the fire that it may burn all night.

8. To command.

"Seated on an eminence, it looked straight down, and therefore raked the stretch of water from a point where the stream makes a sharp bend."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**II. Mil. & Naut.**: To enfilade; espec. to cannonade a ship, so that the shot shall range in the direction of her whole length between decks. (*Smyth.*)

"He took up a raking position, and poured broadside after broadside."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To use a rake; to work with a rake.

2. To seek by raking; to scrape or scratch for something.

3. To search closely or narrowly.

"Even in your hearts there will he rake for it,"

*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 4.

\*4. To seek, to try.

¶ (1) *To rake a horse:*

*Farr.*: To draw the ordure from the rectum with the hand.

(2) *To rake out a fire:* To rake or draw all the coals out of a grate, &c., so as to extinguish a fire.

(3) *To rake up:*

(a) To cover over by raking.

(b) To uncover by raking.

(c) To bring up again or revive; as, *to rake up* an old grievance, &c.

(d) To rake or collect together.

"To rake up straws and sticks."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

**rāke** (2), v. i. [RAKE (2), s.] To live the life of a rake; to lead a loose, dissolute life.

**rāke** (3), **\*raik**, **\*rayke, v. i.** [Icel. *reika*; Sw. *raka*=to wander.]

1. To wander, to ramble, to range about.

2. To fly wide of the game. (Said of hawks.)

\*3. To go, to proceed, to hurry. (*Morte Arthure*, 3,469.)

**rāke** (4), v. i. & t. [RAKE (3), s.] [Sw. dial. *raka*=to reach; *raka fram*=to reach over; to project; Dan. *rage*=to project, to jut out. *Rake* is a doublet of *reach* (q. v.).]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. *Arch.*: To incline from the horizontal, as the rafters of a roof; to slope.

2. *Naut.*: To incline or slope from a perpendicular direction. It is applied to the masts, stem, stern-post, funnels, &c. Masts generally rake aft.

**B. Trans.**: To give a rake or slope to; to slope.

**ra-keē', ra-kī', s.** [Russ.] A coarse spirit made chiefly in Russia from grain; common Russian brandy.

**rāke'-hēll, a. & s.** [A corrupt. of *rakel* (q. v.).]

**A. As adj.**: Dissolute, debauched.

"Some lewd earl, or rakehell baronet,"

*Cowper: Progress of Error*, 314.

**B. As subst.**: A dissolute fellow; a rake, a roué.

"A handfull of rakehelles which he had scummed together."—*Lambarde: Perambulation*, p. 478.

bēil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhū. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, ðel.



\***rake**-hěl-lý, *a.* [Eng. *rakehell*; *-y.*] Dissolute, rakehell.

"I scorne and spew out the *rakehelly* rout of our ragged rymers."—*E. K.: Epistle to Maister Harvey.*

\***rak-el**, **rak-kle**, \***rak-le**, \***rak-yl**, \***rak-ele**, \***rak-il**, *adj.* [Sw. dial. *rakkel*=a vagabond, connected with *rakka*=to wander, to rove, frequent. of *raka*=to run hastily; O. Sw. *racka*=to run about.] [BAKE (3), *v.*] Rash, hasty.

"He that is to *rakel* to renden his clothes."  
*E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, iii. 526.

\***rak-el-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *rakel*; *-ness.*] Hastiness, rashness.

\***rak-ente**, *s.* [A. S. *racente*; Icel. *rekendi*; O. H. Ger. *rahchinza*.] A chain.

\***rak-en-teie**, *s.* [A. S. *racenteag*.] A chain.

**rake**-öf, *s.* [Eng. *rake*, and *-off.*] The bank's percentage at a gambling game. (*Slang.*)

**rāk**-ēr, \***rak-ere**, *s.* [Eng. *rak(e)*, (1), *v.*; *-er.*] I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which rakes; *specif.*:

1. One who uses a rake.

"A rybibour and a ratoner, a *raker* and hus knave."  
*Piers Plowman*, p. 106.

\*2. One who raked and removed filth from the streets; a scavenger.

3. A machine for raking hay, straw, &c., by horse or other power.

4. A gun so placed as to rake an enemy's vessel.

## II. Technically:

1. *Bricklaying*: A piece of iron having two points bent at right angles, used for picking out decayed mortar from the joints of old walls preparatory to pointing or replacing it by new mortar.

2. *Steam-eng.*: A self-acting contrivance for cleaning the grate of a locomotive.

3. *Ichthy.*: A rake-like organ, as the pharyngeal bones of some fishes.

**rāk**-ēr-ý, *s.* [Eng. *rake* (2); *-ry.*] Dissipation. "All the *rakery* and intrigues of the town."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii, 300.

\***rake**-shāme, *s.* [Eng. *rake* (2), and *shame*; cf. *rakehell*.] A dissolute fellow; a rake.

"It had been good to have apprehended the *rake-shame*."  
*Brome: Merry Beggars*, iii.

**rāke**-stāle, **rake**-stele, *s.* [Eng. *rake* (1), *s.*, and *stale*=a handle.] The handle of a rake.

"But that tale is not worth a *rakestele*."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,531.

**rāk**-īng (1), *a. & s.* [RAKE (1), *v.*]

A. *As adj.*: Enfilading; sweeping with shot or shell in the direction of the length.

"And *raking* chase-guns through our sterns they send."  
*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, lxxxii.

## B. As substantive:

1. The act of using a rake.

2. The space of ground raked at once; the quantity of hay, straw, &c., raked together at one time.

†**rāk**-īng (2), *a.* [RAKE (2), *s.*] Rakish, dissolute.

"I do with all my heart renounce your *raking* suppers."  
*Eliz. Carters: Letters*, iii. 313. (1809.)

**rāk**-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [RAKE (4), *v.*]

**raking**-pieces, *s. pl.* Pieces laid upon sills supported by the footings or impost of a pier.

**rāk**-īsh (1), *a.* [Eng. *rak(e)*, (2) *s.*; *-ish.*] Loose, wild, dissolute, dissipated.

"His appearance is saucy, *rakish*, and severe."—*Century Magazine*, Aug., 1882, p. 602.

**rāk**-īsh (2), *a.* [Eng. *rak(e)*, (3) *s.*; *-ish.*]

*Naut.*: Having a rake or inclination of the masts aft or forward, instead of being upright.

**rāk**-īsh-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *rakish* (1); *-ly.*] In a rakish, wild, or dissolute manner; like a rake.

**rāk**-īsh-ness, *s.* [Eng. *rakish* (1); *-ness.*] The quality or state of being rakish; dissipation, debauchery.

**rāle**, *s.* [Fr.=a rattle; O. Fr. *rasle*.] RATTLE, *s.*

**ral**-lén-tan'-dō, *adv.* [Ital.]

*Music*: A direction that the time of the passage over which it is written is to be gradually decreased.

\***ral**-lī-ānce, *s.* [Eng. *rally*; *-ance.*] The act of rallying.

**rāl**-lī-dē, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rall(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idē.*]

1. *Ornith.*: Rails; a family of Grallæ, with very wide distribution. Bill long, curved at tip, sides compressed, nostrils in membranous grooves; wings moderate, tail rounded; tarsi and toes long and slender. The classification is in an unsettled state; but the family may be divided into five sections or sub-families: Parrinæ, Rallinæ, Gallinulidæ, Fulicinæ, and Heliornithinæ. The last is sometimes made a family.

2. *Palæont.*: Remains of some species have been found in the Mascarene Islands, and historical evidence shows that they have been extinct for little more than a century. They belong to Fulica and to two extinct genera, Aphanapteryx and Erythromachus. Aphanapteryx was a large bird of a reddish color, with loose plumage, perhaps allied to Ocydromus. Erythromachus was much smaller, of gray and white color, and is said to have lived chiefly on the eggs of the land-tortoises. (*Waldace.*)

**rāl**-līed, *pa. par. or a.* [RALLY (1), *v.*]

**rāl**-lī-ēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *rally* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] One who rallies or reunites persons thrown into disorder.

**rāl**-lī-ēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *rally* (2), *v.*; *-er.*] One who rallies another; a banterer.

**rāl**-lī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rall(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

*Ornithology*: True Rails; a sub-family of Rallidæ (q. v.). No frontal shield; bill long and slender, keel bold, sides compressed; toes free at base. Chief genera: Rallus, Porzana, Ortygometra, Ocydromus, and Aramidés.

**rāl**-līne, *a.* [RALLUS.] Of or pertaining to the Rails or Rallidæ.

**rāl**-lūs, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [RAIL (1), *s.*]

*Ornith.*: The typical genus of the sub-family Rallinæ (q. v.). Bill curved from nostrils to tip, which is slightly scooped; nostrils in groove, extending two-thirds the length of the bill; opening narrow; hind toe short and slender. Eighteen species, with world-wide distribution. *Rallus aquaticus* is the Water-rail (q. v.).

**rāl**-lý (1), \***ral**-lie, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *rallier*, from Lat. *re*=again, back; *ad*=to, and *ligo*=to bind.]

## A. Transitive:

1. To reunite; to bring together and reduce to order, as troops that have been thrown into disorder or dispersed.

"The Gascons *rally'd* soon the fight renew."  
*Hoole: Tasso*, bk. xx.

2. To collect for a fresh effort; to unite.

"To *rally* all their sophistry to fortify them with falacy."—*Decay of Piety.*

## B. Intransitive:

1. To reunite; to come back to order; to reform into an orderly or organized body.

"Since *rallying* from our wall we forc'd the foe,  
Still aimed at Hector have I bent my bow."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, viii. 359.

2. To collect together; to unite, to assemble.

"Our Pacha *rallied* round the state."  
*Byron: Bride of Abydos*, ii. 14.

3. To recover strength or vigor; to gain strength; to improve in health or strength; as, The patient *rallied*.

4. To improve in value or price; to recover from a fall; as, Prices *rally*.

**rāl**-lý (2), *v. t. & i.* [The same word as *rail* (2), *v.*]

A. *Trans.*: To attack with raillery or banter; to use good-humored pleasantry or satire toward or on; to banter, to joke, to chaff.

"Not urged by malice against the person he *rallies*."—*Tatler*, No. 59.

\*B. *Intrans.*: To use raillery or banter; to joke.

**rāl**-lý (1), *s.* [RALLY (1), *v.*]

1. The act of rallying or reforming into an orderly or organized body; the act of collecting and reducing to order.

"With their subtle *rallies* they began  
In small divisions hidden strength to try."  
*Davenant: Gondibert*, i. 5.

2. The act or state of recovering strength.

3. A set-to, as in boxing, rackets, &c.

"The *rallies* in the next two hands of each side being well-contested."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

4. The rough and tumble gambols indulged in by the pantomimists at the end of the transformation scene (q. v.), and before the business of the pantomime proper.

"Let the Liberationists provide comic actors, pantomime *rallies* and breakdowns."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

5. A public political meeting. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

**rāl**-lý (2), *s.* [RALLY (2), *v.*] The act of rallying; the use of good-tempered pleasantry or banter; banter.

**rāl**-stōn-īte, *s.* [After the Rev. J. G. Ralston; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A pseudo-isometric mineral, analogous to garnet in optical characters, being bi-axial, with an angle of 90°. Habit, octahedral. Composition: A hydrated fluoride of aluminium, sodium, calcium, and magnesium, the constituent formula given

being  $3(\text{Na}_2\text{MgCa})\text{F}_2 + 8[\text{Al}_2]\text{F}_6 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Occurs in small crystals, associated with crystallized cryolite and thomsenolite (q. v.), at Arksut Fiord, West Greenland.

**rām**, \***ramme**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *ram*, *rom*; cogn. with Dut. *ram*; O. H. Ger. *ram*; Ger. *ramm*.]

## A. As substantive:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The male of the sheep or ovine genus. In some parts also called a Tup.

"There was a *ram*, that men might see,  
That had a fleece of gold that shone so bright."  
*Chaucer: Legend of Hippolyte.*

II. *Technically*:

## 1. Machinery:

(1) The same as MONKEY, *s.*, II. 2.

(2) [HYDRAULIC-RAM.]

(3) [MONKEY, *s.*, II. 3.]

## 2. Nautical:

(1) A beak of iron or steel at the bow of a war-vessel, designed to crush in the sides of an adversary by running against her "end on." The ram can be detached from the vessel.

(2) A steam ironclad, armed at the bow below the water-line with such a beak.

"To show how possible is the sinking of an armored ship struck by a ram moving at a high velocity."—*British Quarterly Review*, lvii. 120. (1873.)

\*3. *Old Warfare*: [BATTERING-RAM.]

4. *Shipbuild.*: A spar, hooped at the end, and used for moving timbers on end by a jolting blow.

B. *As adjective*: [Icel. *ramr*=strong;] Rammish, strong-scented, stinking.

† The Ram: [ARIES.]

**ram**-block, *s.* [DEAD-EYE.]

**ram**-bow, *s.* A bow produced so as to form, or furnished with, a ram.

"When design and construction have been imperfect there is danger of the *ram-bow* being forced in."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 12, 1884, p. 56.

\***ram**-cat, *s.* A tom-cat.

"*Ram*-cats on moonlightfiles."  
*London Morning Herald*.

**ram**-goat, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Fagara microphylla*.

**ram**-head, *s.*

\*1. *Naut.*: A halyard-block (q. v.).

2. An iron lever for raising up great stones.

**ram**-line, *s.*

*Naut.*: A line used in striking a straight middle line on a spar, being secured at one end and hauled taut at the other.

**ram's** head, *s.*

*Bot.*: A popular name for *Cypripedium arietinum*, and for the seeds of *Cicer arietinum*, the ram's head chick pea.

**ram's** horn, *s.*

1. *Fort.*: A semicircular work in the ditch of a fortified place, and sweeping the ditch, being itself commanded by the main work.

2. *Palæont.*: A popular name for Ammonites.

3. *Bot. (pl.)*: *Orchis mascula*.

**rām**, *v. t. & i.* [RAM, *s.*] [Ger. *rammen*; Dan. *ramler*=to ram, to drive; *ramme*=to strike, to hit.]

## A. Transitive:

1. To strike with a ram; to drive a ram against; to batter.

"The 'Minotaur' accidentally *rammed* her consort."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii. 12. (1873.)

2. To force in; to drive together or down; as, to *ram* down a cartridge into a gun.

3. To fill compactly by driving and pounding.

4. To stuff, to cram.

"*Ram* thou thy fruitful tidings in mine ears."  
*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 5.

B. *Intrans.*: To use a battering-ram or similar device.

"To turn their ships and *ram* at a certain signal."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 12, 1884, p. 56.

**ra**-mā-dān, **ra**-mā-dhān, **rha**-mā-zān, *s.* [Arab. *ramadan*=the hot month, from *ramida*, *ramiza*=to be hot.]

1. The ninth month of the Mohammedan year. The Mohammedan months being reckoned by lunar time, each month begins in each successive year eleven days earlier than in the preceding, so that in thirty-three years it occurs successively in all the seasons.

2. The great annual Mohammedan fast, kept up throughout the entire month from sunrise to sunset.



Ram.

rāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ʃ = ȝ. qu = kw.



\***rām'-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *\*ramaticum*, from Lat. *ramus*=a bough.]

- A. As substantive:**  
 1. Branches of trees.  
 2. The warbling of birds among the branches of trees.

"Birds their ramage did on thee bestow."  
*Drummond, pt. ii., son. 10.*

3. A branch of a pedigree; line, lineage, kindred. (*Cotgrave.*)

- B. As adjective:**  
 1. Having left the nest, and begun to sit on the branches.  
 2. Wild, shy, untamed. (Generally applied to an untrained hawk.)

"The distinctions of eyess and ramage hawks."  
*Browne: Miscellany Tract v.*

\***rā-mā'-giouš**, *adj.* [English *ramage*, *s.*; *-ous*.] Belonging to the branches; flying among the branches; hence, wild, not tamed or trained.

"As soone as she hath knit him that knot,  
 Now is he tame that was so *ramagious*."  
*Chaucer: The Remedy of Loue.*

**rām'-ā-kīn**, *s.* [RAMEKIN.]

**rā'-mał**, *a.* [Lat. *ramus*=a branch or bough.]  
*Bot.*: The same as RAMEOUS (q. v.).

**rām-ā-lī'-nā**, *s.* [Lat. *ramalia*=twigs.]  
*Botany*: A genus of Usneæ. *Ramalina fraxinea*, *R. fastigiata*, and *R. farinacea* are common on the bark of trees. *R. polymorpha* and *R. scopulorum* are good dyeing lichens.

\***rā-māss'**, *v. t.* [French *ramasser*.] To collect together.

"When they have *ramast* many of several kinds and tastes."  
*Comical Hist. of World in the Moon.*

**Ra-māy'-ān-ā**, *c.* [Sansk.]

*Hindu Literature*: One of the two great Indian epic poems. Its author was Valmiki, of the aboriginal tribe of Kolis on the Bombay coast. It celebrates the exploits of Rama, king of Oude, who, aided by the Monkey-god Hunooman (q. v.), conquered Ceylon, and brought back his queen, Sita, whom Rawana, the giant and tyrant of that island, had carried away.

**rām'-bāde**, *s.* [Fr.]

*Nautical*: The elevated platform built across the prow of a galley for boarding.

**rām'-bēh**, *s.* [Malay.]

*Botany*: The fruit of *Picardia sativa* or *dulcis*, which grows in the peninsula of Malacca.

**rām'-bērgē**, *s.* [Fr. *rame*=an oar, and *barge*.] A long narrow kind of warship, swift and easily managed.

**rām'-ble**, \***ram-mle**, *v. i.* [A frequentative from *roam* (Prov. *rame*).]

1. To rove; to wander about; to walk, ride, or sail from place to place without any definite object in view; to stroll about; to wander carelessly or indefinitely.

"The English officers *rambled* into the town."  
*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvii.*

2. To move, grow, or extend without any certain direction.

"O'er his ample sides the *rambling* sprays  
 Luxuriant shot."  
*Thomson: Spring.*

3. To speak or think in an incoherent manner; to wander in speech or thought.

**rām'-ble**, *s.* [RAMBLE, *s.*] A roving; a wandering about without any definite object; a strolling or roaming about.

"To enjoy a *ramble* on the banks of Thames."  
*Cowper: Task, i. 115.*

\***ramble-headed**, *a.* Unsteady, giddy.  
 "We *ramble-headed* creatures."  
*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison, vi. 34.*

**rām'-blēr**, *s.* [Eng. *rambl(e)*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who rambles about; a stroller, a rover, a wanderer.

"I love such holy *ramblers*."  
*Scott: Marmion, i. 25.*

**rām'-blīng**, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RAMBLE, *v.*]

1. Wandering, roving, or roaming about carelessly or irregularly.  
 2. Straggling, irregular, without method, wandering; as, a *rambling* story.

**rām'-blīng-īy**, *adv.* [Eng. *rambling*; *-ly*.] In a rambling manner.

**rām-boō'-tān**, **rām-bū'-tān**, *s.* [Malay *rambut*=hair, from the soft spines covering the fruit.]

*Bot.*: *Nephelium lappaceum*, found in the Malayan archipelago. Its bean, a red edible fruit, is about the size of a pigeon's egg.

\***rām'-boōze**, \***rām'-būše**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *booze*.] A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar, in the winter time; or of wine, milk, sugar, and rosewater in the summer time. (*Bailey.*)

**rām-būnc'-tioūs**, *adj.* [Etym. fanciful.] Quarrelsome.

\***rām-būs'-tioūs** (i as y), *a.* [Prob. a corrupt. from *boisterous* (q. v.).] Boisterous, noisy, violent; careless of the comfort of others.

**rā'-mē-āl**, *adj.* [Latin *rameus*, from *ramus*=a branch.] The same as RAMEOUS (q. v.).

†**Rā-mē'-ān**, *a. & s.* [RAMISM.] The same as RAMIST (q. v.).

**rāmed**, *a.* [Eng. *ram*; *-ed*.]

*Shipbuild.*: Said of a ship on the stocks when the frames, stem, and stern-post are up and adjusted.

**rā-meē'**, **rā-miē'**, *s.* [Malay.]

*Bot.*: *Böhmeria nivea*. [GRASSCLOTH-PLANT.]

**rām'-ē-kīn**, **rām'-ā-kīn**, \***rām'-mē-kīn**, \***rām'-ē-quin** (qu as k), *s.* [Fr. *ramequin*, from O. Dut. *rammeken*=toasted bread.]

*Cook.*: A small slice of bread covered with a mixture of cheese and eggs.

**rām'-el**, **rām'-mēl**, \***rām'-mēll**, \***ram-āl**, *subst.* [Lat. *ramale*=a withered, dead, or useless branch; *ramus*=a branch; French *ramilles*=small sticks or twigs.]

1. Brushwood, dead wood, or branches.  
 "To write of scrogges, brome, hadder, or *rammell*."  
*G. Douglas: Æneid ix., Prol. 44.*

2. Rubbish, such as bricklayers' rubbish, or stony fragments; rubble.

"The river Tiberis, which in time past was full of *rammell* and the ruins of houses."  
*P. Holland: Suetonius, p. 51.*

**ramel-wood**, **rammell-wood**, *s.* Copse wood, brushwood.

\***rām'-el**, \***rām'-mēl**, *v. i.* [RAMEL, *subst.*] To molder to pieces; to turn to rnbbish.

**rām'-ēnt**, *s.* [Lat. *ramentum*=a chip, a shaving, from *rado*=to scrape.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A scraping, a shaving.  
 2. *Bot. (pl.)*: [RAMENTA.]

**rā-mēn'-tā**, *s. pl.* [LAT.] [RAMENT.]

*Bot.*: Thin, brown, foliaceous scales, appearing sometimes in great numbers on young shoots, and on the stems of many ferns.

**rām-ēn-tā'-ceouš** (ce as sh), *adj.* [Latin *rament(a)*; Eng. *adj. suff. -aceous*.]

*Bot.*: Covered with ramenta.

**rā'-mē-ouš**, *adj.* [Lat. *rameus*, from *ramus*=a branch, a bough.]

*Bot.*: Of or belonging to the branches. (*Lindley.*)

**rām-feē'-zled** (le as el), *a.* [FEEZE, *s.*] Fatigued, exhausted. (*Scotch.*)

**ram'-ie**, *s.* [RHEA-FIBER.]

**rām-i-fī-cā'-tion**, *s.* [French, from *ramifier*=to ramify (q. v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Literally*:  
 (1) The act of ramifying; the process of branching or shooting out branches from a stem.  
 (2) The production of figures resembling branches.

2. *Figuratively*:  
 (1) A small branch or offshoot from a main stock or channel.  
 "The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of these air bladders in an infinite number of *ramifications*."  
*Arbuthnot: On Aliments, ch. ii.*

(2) A subordinate branch; an offshoot.  
 "At present a great party zealous for popular government, has *ramifications* in every civilized country."  
*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ii.*

(3) A division or subdivision in a classification; the exposition of a subject, &c.

"When the radical idea branches out into parallel *ramifications*, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral?"  
*Johnson: Pref. to Eng. Dictionary.*

**II. Botany:**

1. The manner in which a tree produces its branches. First the stem is simple, then leaf-buds appear in the axils of the several leaves, and simple branches arise; next in the axils of their leaves other buds develop, and so a tree is formed.

2. Subdivisions of roots or branches.

**rām-i-fō'-rouš**, *a.* [Lat. *ramus*=a branch, and *flora*=a flower.]

*Bot.*: Producing flowers on the branches.

**rām-i'-form**, *adj.* [Latin *ramus*=a branch, and *forma*=form, shape.] Resembling a branch.

**rām-i'-fīy**, \***ram-i'-fie**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *ramifier*, from Lat. *ramus*=a branch, and *facio*=to make; Sp. *ramificar*; Ital. *ramificare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. *Lit.*: To divide or separate into branches.  
 2. *Fig.*: To divide or subdivide into branches or subdivisions.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. *Lit.*: To shoot out in branches; to send out branches.

"Asparagus affects the urine with a foetid smell, especially if cut when they are white; when they are older, and begin to *ramify*, they lose this quality."  
*Arbuthnot: On Aliments, ch. iii.*

2. *Fig.*: To be divided or subdivided; to send out or have offshoots or branches.

"A system of secret societies which *ramified* through the towns of England."  
*Century Magazine, June, 1883, p. 253.*

\***rā-mī'-liē**, \***rā-mīl'-liē** (i as y), *subst.* [In commemoration of the battle of Ramilies (1706).]

1. A cocked-hat, worn in the time of George I.

2. A wig, worn as late as the time of George III.

3. A long, gradually diminishing plait to the hair or wig, with a great bow at the top and a smaller one at the bottom.

"A head of fine flaxen hair, combed in an elegant irregularity to the face, behind braided into a *ramillie*."  
*Monthly Review, Feb., 1752, p. 121.*



Ramilie Wig.

**rā-mīp'-ar-ouš**, *adj.* [Lat. *ramus*=a branch, and *pario*=to produce.] Producing branches.

\***rām'-ish**, *a.* [A corrupt. of *ramage*, *a.* (q. v.).] (See extract.)

"The plaintiff had declared for a *ramish* hawk, which is a hawk living *inter ramos* (among the boughs), and by consequence *feræ naturæ*."  
*Nelson: Laws conc. Game, p. 151.*

**Rā-mīsh**, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

*Hist. & Philos.*: The philosophical and dialectical system of Pierre de la Ramée (better known by his Latinized name, Ramus), royal professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Paris. He was born in 1515, and was one of the victims of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572). He was a strong opponent of Scholasticism, and of the dialectics of Aristotle. In his *Institutiones Dialecticæ* (Paris, 1543) he attempted to provide a new system of logic, which, like Cicero, he strove to blend with rhetoric. That book formed the groundwork of the *Logic* published by Milton in 1672.

**Rā-mīst**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *ram(ism)*; *-ist*.]

**A. As adj.**: Belonging to or connected with Ramism (q. v.); Ramean.

"Bacon . . . expounds the system of logic with unmistakable reference to the *Ramist* principles."  
*Encyc. Brit. (ed. 9th), xiv. 803.*

**B. As subst.**: A follower of Ramus; a Ramean.

"The controversy which raged between the Aristotelians and the total or partial *Ramists*."  
*Encyc. Brit. (ed. 9th), xiv. 803.*

**rām'-līne**, *s.* [Eng. *ram*, and *line*.] A line used to secure a straight line from stem to stem in building a ship.

**rām'-mēl**, \***rām'-mēll**, *s.* [RAMEL.]

1. Rubbish.  
 2. A lot of coarse fish.

**rām-mēlš-bērg'-īte**, *s.* [After C. F. Rammelsberg, the German chemist and mineralogist; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Mineralogy*:

1. An orthorhombic form of nickel arsenide. Hardness, 5.25-5.75; specific gravity, 7.099-7.188. Composition: Arsenic, 71.7; nickel, 28.3=100. Formula like that of chloanthite, NiAs<sub>2</sub>; hence this mineral is dimorphous. Occurs in Saxony.

2. The same as CHLOANTHITE (q. v.).

**rām'-mēr**, *s.* [English *ram*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who rams; an instrument with which anything is rammed or driven; specifically—

1. A beetle used for beating the earth to solidity, or by paviers for ramming or driving down paving-stones firmly into their beds.

"The earth is to be wel driven and beaten downe close with a *rammer*, that it may be fast about the roots."  
*P. Holland: Pliny, bk. xvii., ch. xi.*

2. In founding, a round or square tool used for ramming the sand into the flasks.

3. *Ordin.*: An instrument used for loading guns. It consists of a wooden staff, with an enlargement at one end for ramming home the shot and charge, and at the other a cylindrical plug of tow, cotton, or hair, securely fixed to the staff, and fully the size of the bore, for cleansing the grooves, and, when used wet, extinguishing any burning particles of cartridge left after firing the previous charge.

\***rām'-mīsh** (1), *a.* [RAMISH.]

**rām'-mīsh** (2), *a.* [Eng. *ram*, *s.*; *-ish*; cf. Dan. *ram*=strong-scented, rank; Icel. *ramr*=strong.] Ram-like, strong-scented, rank, fetid, lascivious. (*Chaucer: C. T., 16,409.*)



**rām'-mish-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *rammish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being rammish.

**rām'-mỹ**, *adj.* [Eng. *ram*, *s.*; *-y*.] Like a ram; rammish, strong-scented.

**\*rām-ōl-lēs'-çençe**, *s.* [Fr. *ramollir*=to make soft; Lat. *re*=back; *ad*=to, and *mollio*=to soften.] A softening or mollifying.

**ra-mōl-lisse'-ment** (ent as *ân*), *s.* [Fr.]

*Pathol.*: Softening. Used of the brain or of the spinal cord. It is the result of suppuration following on inflammation.

**ra-moōn'**, *s.* [Native name.]

*Bot.*: *Trophis americana*, a West Indian tree, the leaves which are sometimes given as fodder for cattle.

**rā'-mōse, rā'-moūs**, *adj.* [Lat. *ramosus*, from *ramus*=a branch; Fr. *rameux*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *ramoso*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Branching, ramifying; consisting of full of branches; resembling branches.

"A ramous efflorescence, of a fine white spar."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

2. *Bot.*: Having many branches; as *Ilex*.

**rāmp, \*rampe**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *ramper*=to creep, crawl, climb; *rampe*=a flig' t of steps; cf. Ital. *rampa*=a claw, a gripe; *rai pare*=to claw; Bav. *rampfen*=to snatch: all nasalized forms corresponding to Ger. *raffen*; Low Ger. *rappen*=to snatch hastily; Dan. *rappe*=to hasten; *rap*=quick; Sw. *rappa*=to snatch; *rapp*=brisk.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To climb, as a plant.

"Furnished with clasps and tendrils, they catch hold of them, and so, *ramping* upon trees, they mount up to a great height."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

2. To rear up on the hind legs; to assume a rampant attitude.

"A lion ramps at the top."

*Tennyson: Maud*, I. xiv. 7.

3. To leap with violence; to leap or bound wildly or extravagantly. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 343.)

4. To spring or bound about; to gambol, to play, to romp.

"They dance in a round, cutting capers and *ramping*."—*Swift: Descr. of an Irish Feast*.

5. To move along quickly; to romp along.

"We *ramped* along with whole sail."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To bend or turn upward, as a piece of iron, to adapt it to woodwork of a gate, &c.

2. To hustle; to rob with violence; to extort by means of threats. (*Eng. slang*.)

**rāmp, \*rampe**, *s.* [RAMP, *v.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A leap, a spring, a bound.

"The bold Ascalonite

Fled from his lion *ramp*."

*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 139.

\*2. A romping woman; a masculine woman; a harlot.

3. A highwayman, a robber.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Fort.*: An inclined road in a fortification leading from one level of the enceinte to another.

"The Burmese waited for the attack, which had to be delivered up a long *ramp*."—*London Standard*.

2. *Mason. & Carp.*: A concavity on the upper side of a hand-rail formed over risers, or over a half or quarter space, by a sudden rise of the steps above.

3. *Bot.* (of the form *rampe*): *Arum maculatum*.

**rām-pā'-cious**, *a.* [Prob. the same as RAMPAGIOUS (q. v.).] Rampant, boisterous, high-spirited.

"A very spirited and *rampacious* animal."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. ii.

**rām-pāge', ram-pauge**, *v. i.* [RAMP, *v.*]

1. To ramp; to prance about; to run about wildly. (*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. ix.)

2. To rage and storm; to prance about with rage.

**rām-pāge', s.** [RAMPAGE, *v.*] A state of excitement or passion; violent conduct; a romp.

¶ *On the rampage*: In a state of excitement or passion; wild, violent. (Often = on a drinking bout.)

"To start off on the *rampage* in the Viceregal sanatorium."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**rām-pā'-giōūs**, *adj.* [Eng. *rampag(e)*; *-ious*.] Monstrous.

"There comes along a missionary . . . with a *rampagious* gingham."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**\*rām-pāl'-lī-ān, \*rām-pāl'-lī-ōn**, *s.* [RAMP, *v.*]

A term of low abuse, applied to either a man or a woman.

"Away, you scullion, you *rampallian*, you *fustilarian*."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 1.

**rāmp'-ān-çy**, *s.* [Eng. *rampan(t)*; *-cy*.] The quality or state of being rampant; excessive prevalence; exuberance, extravagance.

**rāmp'-ant**, *adj.* [French, pr. par. of *ramper*=to climb.] [RAMP, *v.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Leaping, springing. [II.]

"The *rampant* lyon hunts he fast."

*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar: July*.

2. Springing, climbing, or growing unchecked; rank in growth; exuberant.

"Alas! what *rampant* weeds now shame my fields."

*Cowper: Death of Damon*.

3. Overleaping restraint or moderation; excessively prevalent; predominant.

"In these days of *rampant* Chauvinism."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\*4. Lustful, salacious, lewd.

(*Pope*.)

**II. Her.**: Standing upright upon the hind legs (properly on one foot only), as if attacking. (Said of a beast of prey, as the lion.)

¶ *Counter-rampant*:

*Her.*: Said of an animal rampant toward the sinister. When applied to two animals the term denotes that they are rampant contrarywise in saltire, or that they are rampant face to face.

**rampant-arch**, *s.*

*Arch.*: (See extract.)

"When the extremities of an arch rise from supports at unequal heights, the arch is called *rampant*."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. x., p. 252.

**rampant-gardant**, *a.*

*Her.*: The same as rampant, but with the animal looking full-faced.



Rampant-gardant. Rampant-passant.



**rampant-passant**, *a.*

*Her.*: Said of an animal when walking with the dexter fore-paw raised somewhat higher than the mere passant position.

**rampant-regardant**, *a.*

*Her.*: Said of an animal in a rampant position and looking behind.



Rampant-regardant. Rampant-sejant.



**rampant-sejant**, *a.*

*Her.*: Said of an animal when in a sitting posture with the fore-legs raised.

**rāmp'-ant-lỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *rampant*; *-ly*.] In a rampant manner.

**rām'-part, \*ram-per, \*ram-pi-ar, \*ram-pi-er, \*ram-pire, \*ram-pyre**, *subst.* [Fr. *rempart, rempar*, from *remparer*=to fortify, to inclose with a rampart. *Rempar* is the true French form, the *t* being excrement. *Remparer* is from *re*=again; *em*=in, and *parer* (Ital. *parure*, Lat. *paro*)=to prepare, to make ready; Ital. *riparo*=a defense; *riparare*=to defend.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: Anything which fortifies and defends from assault; that which affords security or safety; a defense, a bulwark.

"There are no fences so strong, nor any *ramparts* so high, but daring and desultorious wits may either break through them or leap over them."—*Waterland; Works*, viii. 141.

**II. Fort.**: An embankment around a fortified place. In the more perfect condition the wall of the rampart forms a scarp, and is crowned by the parapet.

"On each tall *rampart's* thundering side."

*Warton: Grave of King Arthur*.

**rampart-gun**, *s.*

*Ord.*: A large piece of artillery to be used on a rampart, and not for field purposes.

**rāmp'-art, \*ramp-ire**, *v. t.* [RAMPART, *s.*] To protect or fortify with a rampart or ramparts. (*Mickle: Lusiad*, vii.)

**rām'-peē, rāmped**, *a.* [ROMPU.]

**rāmp'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *ramp*, *v.*; *-er*.] A ruffian who infests rascourses. [RAMP, *v.*, B. II. 2.]

**rām-phās'-tōs**, *s.* [RHAMPHASTOS.]

**rām'-pī-ōn**, *s.* [Fr. *raiponce*; Sp. *reponche*, *raiponce*; Port. *raponto*; Ital. *raperonzo*, from Latin *rapa*, *rapum*=a turnip.]

**Botany:**

1. *Campanula rapunculus*, a bell flower two to three feet high, with red, purple, or blue flowers. [CAMPANULA.]

2. The genus *Phyteuma* (q. v.).

¶ Large or German Rampion is *Cenothera biennis*.

**rām'-plēr, rām'-plōr**, *a. & s.* [Prob. connect. with *ramble* (q. v.).]

**A. As adj.**: Roving, rambling, roaming, unsettled.

**B. As subst.**: A gay, roving, or unsettled fellow. (*Scotch*.)

**rām'-rōd**, *s.* [Eng. *ram*, *v.*, and *rod*.] A rod of wood or metal, used for forcing the charge to the bottom of a muzzle-loading gun-barrel, and also, with a wiper or ball-screw attached, for cleansing the interior of the barrel, and for withdrawing a charge. It is held to the gun in small arms by thimbles or by grooves in the band and a corresponding groove in the stock.

**ram sa-gul**, *s.* [Native name.]

*Zoöl.*: *Capra imberbis* (De Blainv.), a domesticated variety of the Tahr, *Capra jemlaica* (*Hemitragus jemlaicus*).

"There are at least forty acknowledged varieties of the Goat, among which may be mentioned the Berbura, or *Ram sagul*, of India, a Goat which is remarkable for being destitute of beard, and for the large dewlap which decorates the throat of the male. Its ears are very short, and its smooth fur is white, mingled with reddish-brown."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, i. 672.

**rām'-shāc-kle**, *a. & s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with *shake*.]

**A. As adj.**: Loose, disjointed; in a crazy state; in bad repair.

"A *ramshackle* wagon, rough men, and a rougher landscape."—*Athenaeum*, April 1, 1882.

**B. As subst.**: A thoughtless fellow. (*Scotch*.)

**rām'-shāc-kle**, *v. t.* [RAMSHACKLE, *adj.*] To search, to ransack, to rummage. (*Prov.*)

**rām'-skīn**, *subst.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *ramekin* (q. v.).] A species of cake made of dough and grated cheese. Called also Sefton-cake, because said to have been invented at Croxteth Hall, the seat of Lord Sefton.

**rām'-sōņs, rām'-sōn** (*pl.* **rām'-sōņs, rām'-siēs**), *s.* [A. S. *hramsan*, *pl.* of *hramsa*; Sw. *rams* (*lök*) = ram's-leek; Dan. *rams* (*lög*) = ram's-leek; Bavarian *ramsen*.]

*Bot.*: *Allium ursinum*; a plant with ovate lanceolate leaves, and a trigonous scape bearing an umbel of white flowers. Found in woods, hedge banks, &c. Formerly cultivated in gardens for garlic, but now superseded by *A. sativum*.

**rām'-stām**, *adj. & adv.* [English *ram*=to push, Scotch *stam*=to stamp.]

**A. As adj.**: Forward, thoughtless, rash.

**B. As adverb**: Rashly, precipitately, headlong. (*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxviii.)

**rām'-stēd**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Bot.*: A popular name for *Linaria vulgaris*.

**rām'-tīl**, *s.* [Bengalee & Mahratta.]

*Bot.*: *Guizotia oleifera*. [GUIZOTIA.]

**rām-tīl'-lā**, *s.* [RAMTIL.]

*Bot.*: A synonym of *Guizotia* (q. v.).

**rā'-mū-li**, *s. pl.* [Latin nom. pl. of *ramulus*, dimin. of *ramus*=a branch, a bough.]

*Bot.*: Small branches, branchlets, twigs.

**rām'-ū-lōse, †rām'-ū-loūs**, *a.* [Lat. *ramulosus*.]

*Bot.*: Having many ramuli (q. v.); divided into many small branches.

**rā'-mūs** (*pl.* **rā'-mī**), *s.* [Lat. =a branch.]

**1. Anatomy:**

(1) A branch of an artery, vein, or nerve.

(2) The male organ of generation.

(3) Each of two branches or halves of the lower jaw in man and other vertebrates. The portion

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



which rises to articulate with the skull is called the ascending ramus. There are also a superior or ascending and an inferior or descending ramus in the pubic bone, and a ramus of the ischium.

2. Bot.: A branch.

**ra-mūs'-cūle, s.** [Late Lat. *ramusculus*, dimin. from *ramus*=a branch.]

Anat.: The branch of any ramus.

**ra-mūs'-cū-li, s. pl.** [RAMUSCULE.]

Bot.: The mycelium of some fungals.

**rān, pret. of v.** [RUN, v.]

**rān (1), s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Rope-making: A reel of twenty yards.

2. Naut.: Yarns coiled on a spun-yarn winch.

\***rān (2), s.** [A. S. & Icel. *rán*.] Open robbery and violence; rapine.

\***rān (3), s.** [Irish & Gael. *rann*=a division, a verse, a poem.] A saying. (*Seven Sages*, 2,723.)

**rā'-nā, s.** [Lat.]

1. Zool.: The typical genus of the family Ranidae (q. v.), with sixty species, absent only from South America and Australia. Fingers quite free, none opposable; toes webbed; vomerine teeth in two series or groups; tongue large, oblong, free, and deeply notched behind; metatarsus with one or two blunt tubercles. *Rana temporaria* is the Common English Frog, and *R. esculenta* the Edible Frog.

2. Palæont.: From the Miocene of Germany and Switzerland.

**rā'-nā, a.** [RANALES.]

Bot.: Of, or belonging to, the Ranales (q. v.).

**ra-nā'-lēš, s. pl.** [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *ranalis*, from *rana*=a frog.] [RANUNCULUS.]

Botany: The Ranal Alliance; an alliance of Hypogynous Exogens. Monodichlamydeous flowers placenta sutural or axile, stamens indefinite, embryo minute, in a large quantity of fleshy or horny albumen. Orders: Magnoliaceæ, Anonaceæ, Dilleniaceæ, Ranunculaceæ, Sarraceniaceæ, and Papaveraceæ.

**rā'-nan-īte, s.** [Lat. *rana*=a frog.] A sect of Jews who honored frogs because they were one of the instruments in plaguing Pharaoh. (*Annan-dale*.)

**ra-nā'-tra, s.** [Mod. Lat., from *rana*=a frog.]

Entom.: A genus of Nepidae. Body very elongated and cylindrical; rostrum directed forward, anterior thighs long and slender.

**rānçe, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A shore or prop acting as a strut for the support of anything.

2. A bar between the legs of a chair.

\*3. A kind of fine stone. Probably a kind of marble.

**rānçe, v. t.** [RANCE, s.] To shore up; to prop. (*Scotch*.)

**rān-çes'-çent, a.** [Lat. *rancescens*, pr. par. of *rancesco*, incept. of *ranceo*=to be rank.] Becoming rancid, rank, or sour.

**rānçh, v. t.** [A corrupt. of *wrench* (q. v.).] To wrench, to sprain; to injure by straining.

"Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds . . . Then, trusting to his arms, young Othrys found And ranch'd his hips with one continu'd wound."  
*Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses*, viii.

**rānçh, \*rançe, s.** [Sp. *rancho*.] The same as RANCHO (q. v.).

**rānçh, rançe, v. i.** [RANCH, s.] To keep a ranch or farm for the rearing of cattle and horses. "The profits upon ranching."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**ran-çhê'-rō, s.** [Sp.] In Mexico and Western United States, a herdsman; a man employed on a ranch.

"With certain hard-riding rancheros."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

**rānçh'-mān, s.** [Eng. *ranch*, s., and *man*.] The keeper or owner of a ranch.

"The ranchmen of the Western territory."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**ran'-çho, s.** [Sp.=a mess, a set of persons who eat and drink together; a messroom.] A rude hut where herdsmen and farm-laborers live or only lodge; a farming establishment for rearing cattle and horses. It is thus distinguished from a hacienda, which is a cultivated farm or plantation. [*Mexico and Western U. S.*]

**rānçh'-wōm-ān, s.** [Eng. *ranch*, s., and *woman*.] The wife of a ranchman.

"A charming little ranchwoman."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 127.

**rān'-çid, a.** [Lat. *rancidus*, from *ranceo*=to be rank, to stink; Fr. *rance*; Ital. *rancido*.] Having a rank smell; sour, musty, rank, ill-smelling.

"She bids him from a goats deep entrails take The rancid fat." *Hoole: Orlando Furioso*, xvii.

**rān'-çid'-ī-tŷ, s.** [Fr. *rancidité*; Ital. *rancidità*.] The quality or state of being rancid; rancidness; a strong sour smell.

**rān'-çid'-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *rancid*; *-ly*.] In a rancid manner; with a strong sour smell; mustily.

**rān'-çid'-nēss, s.** [English *rancid*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being rancid; rancidity, rankness.

"Their flesh has contracted a rancidness."—*White: Selborne*, p. 112.

**rān'-cōr, rān'-cōr, \*ran-kor, subst.** [O. Fr. *rancor*, *rancore*, *rancœur* (Fr. *rancune*), from Lat. *rancorem*, accusative of *rancor*=rancidness, spite. [RANCID.] O. Sp. *rancor*; Sp. *rencor*; Ital. *rancore*, *rancura*.]

1. Inveterate malignity, enmity, or spite; deep-seated malice, malevolence, or ill-will; implacable malice or enmity.

\*2. Virulence, corruption, poison.

"Put rancours in the vessel of my peace."  
*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 1.

**rān'-cōr-ōūs, a.** [Eng. *rancor*; *-ous*.] Full of, or characterized by rancor; deeply malignant; spiteful in the utmost degree; intensely virulent. (*Rowe: Pharsalia*, vi. 483.)

**rān'-cōr-ōūs-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *rancorous*; *-ly*.] In a rancorous manner; with rancor or deep malignity.

**rānd, s.** [A. S., Ger., Dut. & Dan.=a border, an edge, a brink; Icel. *rōnd*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. A border, edge, or seam.

\*2. A long fleshy piece of beef cut out between the flank and buttock.

"They came with chopping knives, To cut into rands."  
*Beaum. & Flot.: Wild-geese Chase*, v. 2.

II. Shoemaking:

1. One of the slips beneath the heel of a sole, to bring the rounding-surface to a level ready to receive the lifts of the heel.

2. A thin inner shoe-sole. (*Simmonds*.)

\***rānd, v. i.** [Prob. a form of *rant* (q. v.).] To storm, to rave, to fume, to rant.

"I raved, and randed, and railed."—*J. Webster*.

**rān'-dān (1), s.** [Etym. doubtful.] The produce of a second sifting of meal; the finest part of the bran of wheat.

**rān'-dān (2), s.** [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with *random* (q. v.).]

1. A boat worked by three rowers with four oars, the middle rower using a pair of sculls, the other two one oar each.

"People in punts and gigs, randans, gondolas, and canoes."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. A spree, a drinking-bout. (Used only in the phrase, to go or be on the randan.) (*Eng. slang*.)

**rānd'-īng, s.** [Eng. *rand*, and suff. *-ing*.] The process of manufacturing and applying rands for shoes.

**rān'-dān'-īte, s.** [After Randan, Puy-de-Dôme, in the neighborhood of which it was found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A kaolin-like variety of tripolite (q. v.), containing 9-10 per cent. of water.

**rān'-dī-ā, s.** [Named after Isaac Rand.]

Bot.: A genus of Gardeniæ. *Randia dumetorum* is a small thorny shrub growing in the Himalayas. The fruit is a safe emetic; externally applied, it is an anodyne in rheumatism; an infusion of the bark is given to produce nausea. The unripe fruit of *R. uliginosa*, also Indian, is roasted in wood-ashes, and then given for diarrhoea and dysentery. The natives eat the roasted fruits of both trees; raw, that of the first species is used to poison fish. In the Northwest Provinces it is employed in calico printing and dyeing to intensify the color. The fruit of *R. aculeata* is used as a blue dye.

**rānd'-īte, subst.** [After T. D. Rand; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral described, after an analysis of a small amount of impure material, as a hydrous carbonate of calcium and uranium. Occurs as an incrustation of a canary-yellow color on granite at Frankford, Pennsylvania.

**rān'-dle, s.** [RANTLE.]

**rān'-dōm, \*ran-don, \*ran-down, \*ran-down, s. & a.** [O. Fr. *random*=the swiftness and force of a strong stream: whence *aller à grand random*=to go very fast (answering to the English *at random*); *randir*=to press on; *randonner*=to run swiftly or

violently; Spanish *de rondon, de rondon*=rashly, abruptly, intrepidly. Ultimate etym. doubtful, but probably from Ger. *rand*=an edge, rim, brink, or margin, so that the reference is to the force of a brimming river.] [RAND, s.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. Force, violence; a violent or furious course; impetuosity.

2. The distance traveled by a missile; range, reach.

"The angle, which the missile is to mount by, if we will have to go to its furthest random, must be the half of a right one."—*Digby: On Bodies*.

3. A roving motion or course without direction; want of direction, rule, or method; haphazard. (Only in the phrase *at random*, applied to anything done at haphazard or chance.)

"Like a scattered seed at random sown."  
*Couper: Table Talk*.

II. Mining: The distance from a determined horizon; the depth below a given plane.

B. As adj.: Done at hazard or without any settled aim, purpose, or direction; left to chance; chance, haphazard, casual.

"A random shaft."—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, iv.

random-courses, s. pl.

Mason. & Paving: Courses of stone of unequal thickness.

random-shot, s. A shot fired at random; a shot fired with the muzzle of the gun elevated above the horizontal line.

random-tooling, s. The forming the face of a stone to a nearly smooth surface by hewing it over with a broad-pointed chisel, which produces a series of minute waves at right angles to its path.

**rān'-dōm-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *random*; *-ly*.] In a random manner; at random; wildly.

\***rān'-dōn, v. i.** [Fr. *randoner*.] [RANDOM.]

To stray or rove about at random.

"Shall I leave them free to random of their will?"  
*Ferrez and Porrez*.

**rān'-dŷ, rān'-dŷe, s. & a.** [RAND, v.]

A. As substantive:

1. A sturdy beggar or vagrant; one who exacts alms by threatening or abusive language.

2. A scold; an indelicate, forward, or romping girl. (*Scotch*.)

B. As adjective:

1. Riotous, disorderly.

"For the young laird was stown away by a randy gipsy woman."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

2. Merry.

3. Lustful

**ra'-nēe, ra'-nī, s.** [Maharatta, Hindn, &c.] A queen regnant; the wife of a king. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

**ra-nēl'-lā, s.** [Mod. Lat., diminutive from *rana* (q. v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: Frog-shell; a genus of Muricidæ. Shell with two rows of continuous varices, one on each side; operculum ovate; nucleus lateral. Fifty-eight recent species, from the Mediterranean, the Cape, India, China, Australia, the Pacific, and Western America, ranging from low water to twenty fathoms. Fossil, twenty-three species, from the Eocene.

\***rang, a.** [A. S. *ranc*.] [RANK, a.] Perverse, rebellious.

**rāng, pret. of v.** [RING, v.]

\***rān'-gant, a.** [Fr.]

*Her.*: The same as FURIOSANT (q. v.).

**rānge, \*reng, \*rainge, \*raunge, v. t. & i.** [O. Fr. *renger* (Fr. *ranger*), from *rang*=a rank.] [RANK, verb.]

A. Transitive:

1. To set or place in a rank or row; to dispose or arrange in a regular line or lines; to dispose in proper order or ranks; to rank.

"Their order of ranging a few men."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 733.

2. To dispose or arrange in the proper classes, orders, or divisions; to classify; to arrange systematically or methodically in classes or divisions; to class; as, to range plants or animals in general species, &c.

3. To roam, rove, or wander over or through; to pass over or through; to search.

"He did range the town to seek me out."  
*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iv. 3.

4. To sail or pass along or in a direction parallel to; as, to range a coast; that is, to sail along it.

\*5. To sift; to pass through a range or sieve.

"No corne maisters that bought and sold grain should beat this mule away from their ranging sives."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. viii., ch. xliv.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn;

-tion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1



**B. Intransitive:**

1. To be placed in order; to be ranked, classified, or classed; to rank; to admit of classification.

"'Tis better to be lowly born,  
And range with humble livers in content,  
Than to be perk'd up in a glist'ring grief,  
And wear a golden sorrow."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 3.

2. To lie in a particular direction; to lie alongside or parallel; to correspond in direction.

"Which way thy forests range, which way thy rivers flow."

Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 1.

3. To rove or roam at large; to wander about.

"'Tis true, I am given to range."

Byron: *To the Sighing Strephon*.

4. To run about wildly; to be wild. (Said of dogs.)

"Down goes old Sport, ranging a bit wildly."—*Field*, March 27, 1886.

5. To sail or pass along or in the direction of.

"In which coast ranging, we found no convenient watering place."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 615.

6. To pass or vary from one point to another.

"Readings ranged from 55° at Scilly and Jersey to 45° at Nairn."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

7. In gunnery, to have range or horizontal direction. (Said of shot or shell, and sometimes of a firearm.)

rānge, \*renge, s. [RANGE, v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A rank, a row; a series of things in a line.

2. A line.

"These ranges of barren mountains."—*Bentley: Sermons*.

3. A class; an order; a classification.

"The next range of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

4. A wandering, roving, or roaming; an excursion.

5. Space or room for excursion; space or extent taken or passed over; command, scope, discursive power.

"The oppressor . . . knows not what a range His spirit takes."—*Cowper: Task*, v. 775.

6. The step of a ladder; a rung.

7. A row of townships lying between two consecutive meridian lines, which are six miles apart, and numbered in order east and west from the "principal meridian" of each great survey, the townships in the range being numbered north and south from the "base line" which runs east and west; as, township No. 6 N., range 7 W., from the fifth principal meridian.

8. A kitchen-range (q. v.).

"Therein an hundred raunges weren pight."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vii. 35.

9. A bolting sieve to sift meal. (*Prov. Eng.*)

10. A large open field or prairie where herds of cattle graze.

**II. Technically:****1. Gunnery:**

(1) The horizontal distance to which a projectile is thrown. Strictly, it is the distance from the muzzle of the gun to the second intersection of the trajectory with the line of sight. A cannon lying horizontally is called the right level or point-blank range; when the muzzle is elevated to 45° it is called the utmost level.

(2) A place where gun or rifle practice is carried on.

"The shooting range at Wormwood Scrubs."—*London Daily Times*.

2. *Music*: The whole ascending or descending series of sounds capable of being produced by a voice or instrument; the compass or register of a voice or instrument.

3. *Nat. Science*: The geographical limits within which an animal or plant is now distributed, and the limits in point of time within which it has existed on the globe. The first is called range in space, and the second range in time. In the case of marine animals, as the Mollusca, there is also a range of depth, as measured by the number of fathoms which constitute their superior and inferior limits.

**4. Nautical:**

(1) A length of cable a little in excess of the depth of water, ranged on deck ready to run out when the anchor is let go.

(2) A large cleat in the waist for belaying the sheets and tacks of the courses.

¶ (1) *Horned ranges*: Two-pronged cleats or kevels.

(2) *To find or get the range of an object*: To ascertain the angle at which to elevate a firearm so as to hit an object.

**range-cock**, s. A faucet for the hot water reservoir of a cooking range.

**range-finder**, s.

*Gunn.*: An instrument for finding the range of an object. It is designed for ships of war, to give the range of fire, so as to set the guns at the proper elevation. The general principle involved is the use of the length of the ship if possible, if not of its width, as a base line. Two telescopes are trained upon the object and kept trained continuously thereon.

**range-heads**, s. pl. The bits of the windlass.

**range-stove**, s. A cooking-stove made in the style of a range.

rañ'-gê, a. [Fr.]

*Her.*: Arranged in order.

\*rānge'-mēnt, s. [Eng. *range*; -ment.] The act of arranging; arrangement; disposition in order.

rāng'-ēr, \*raung-er, s. [Eng. *rang(e)*, v.; -er.]

\*1. One who arranges or disposes in order; an arranger.

2. One who ranges, roves, or roams about; a rover.

"And curst be all who keep the Bens  
For sheep and antlered rangers only."

*Blackie: Lays of Highlands*, p. 49.

3. The keeper of a public park or forest, usually in Europe a sworn officer of a forest, appointed by letters patent, whose business was to walk through the forest, watch the deer, prevent trespasses, &c.; a government official connected with a royal forest or park.

"Outlawes fell affray the forest raunger."

*Spenser: Colin Clout's Come Home Again*.

4. The keeper or superintendent of a public park.

5. One who roves for plunder; a robber, a highwayman.

6. A dog that beats the ground. (*Gay*.)

\*7. (*Plural*): Mounted troops armed with short muskets, who ranged the country and often fought on foot. (*Eng.*)

\*8. A sieve, a sifter.

rāng'-ēr-ship, s. [English *ranger*; -ship.] The office or position of a ranger or keeper of a forest or park. (*Eng.*)

rān'-gī-fēr, s. [Formed in the sixteenth century from Fr. *ranche*=a rack, ladder, and Latin *fero*=to bear.]

1. *Zoölogy*: Reindeer (q. v.); a genus of Cervidæ. "There are several varieties or species of this animal, confined to special districts, but they are not yet well determined." (*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.*, ii. 219). Horns with large basal snags near crown; muzzle hairy.

2. *Palæont.*: [See extract under Reindeer; REINDEER-PERIOD.]

\*rān'-gle, verb int. [A frequent. or dimin. from *range*, v. (q. v.)] To range or rove about.

"They scaped best that here and thither rangled."

*Harrington: Orlando Furioso*, xiv. 56.

ra'-nī, s. [RANEE.]

rān'-i-çeps, s. [Latin *rana* (q. v.); suff. -*ceps*=caput=a head.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A genus of Gadidæ, with one species, *Raniceps trifurcus*, the Trifurcated, or Tadpole-Hake (q. v.). Head large, broad, and depressed; body of moderate length, covered with minute scales; two dorsals, anterior very short, rudimentary; one anal, ventral of six rays; card-like teeth in jaws and on vomer.

2. *Palæont.*: A doubtful Labyrinthodont from the Carboniferous.

rān'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *ran(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

*Zoölogy*: A family of Anourous Batrachians, sub-order Phaneroglossa, with twenty-six genera. Upper jaw toothed; diapophyses of sacral vertebrae not dilated; neck-glands absent. Distribution almost cosmopolitan.

rān'-i-fōr'-mī-a, subst. [Lat. *rana*=a frog, and *forma*=form.] A sub-order of *Amphibia*, to which belong the families *Radnæ* and *Colosthetidæ*.

rā-nī'-nā, s. [Mod. Lat., from *rana*=a frog.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of Raninidæ.

rā'-nīne, a. [Lat. *rana*=a frog.] Pertaining or relating to a frog or frogs.

ranine-artery, s.

*Anatomy*: A continuation of the lingual artery, which runs forward from the lower part of the tongue to its tip, with numerous branches.

ranine-vein, s.

*Anat.*: A small vein beneath the tongue in apposition with the ranine artery.

rā-nī'-nī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ranin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Anomura (q. v.). The four hinder pairs of legs are nearly equal in size, and flattened into four swimming organs.

rañk, \*ranck, \*rancke, \*ranke, \*reng, \*renk, subst. [O. Fr. *reng* (Fr. *rang*), from O. H. German *hring*, *hrinc*=a ring (q. v.); Ger. *rang*. The original meaning is therefore that of a ring or circle of persons.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A line, a row; a series of things in a line.

"The rank of osiers, by the murmuring stream."  
*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 3.

2. Specif., a line or row of men ranged abreast or side by side.

3. Position, place, station.

"Olotoara, which had not learned to keepe his ranke."  
—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 358.

4. An aggregate of individuals; a class, a series, an order.

"All ranks and orders of men, being equally concerned in public blessings."—*Atterbury*.

5. Degree of dignity; eminence or excellence; comparative station or position in civil, military, or social life; relative place.

"The scale of intellectual rank."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, iv.

6. Specif., a degree or grade in the military or naval service; as, the rank of captain, the rank of admiral.

7. High social position; eminence, excellence, distinction, high degree; as, a man of rank.

**II. Music**: A row of pipes (of an organ), belonging to one stop.

¶ (1) *Rank and file*: The body of soldiers constituting the mass of the army.

(2) *The ranks*: The order or grade of common soldiers; as, to reduce a man to the ranks.

(3) *To fill the ranks*: To supply the whole number, or a competent number.

(4) *To take rank of*: To take, have, or enjoy precedence of; to rank before; to have the right of taking a higher place than.

rāñk, \*ranck, \*rancke, \*ronk, \*ronke, a. & adv. [A. S. *ranc*=strong, proud, forward; cogn. with Dutch *rank*=lank, slender; Icelandic *rakkr*=straight, slender; Sw. *rank*=long and thin; Dan. *rank*=erect. The sense of "strong-scented" or rancid is due to confusion with Lat. *rancidus* (=rancid), or O. Fr. *rance*=musty, fusty, stale. (*Skeat.*)]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Luxuriant or coarse in growth; of strong or vigorous growth; high-growing.

"Down with the grasse,  
That groweth in shadow so ranke and so stout,"

*Tusser: Husbandry*.

\*2. Copious, free, fluent.

"Such a ranke and full writer."—*Ascham: Scholemaster*, bk. ii.

3. Causing luxuriant or strong growth; very rich and fertile.

"Where land is rank, 'tis not good to sow wheat after a fallow."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

4. Raised to a high degree; excessive, immoderate; violent, utter, extreme.

"Thy rankest faults."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, v.

5. Excessive; exceeding the actual value; as, a rank modulus in law.

\*6. Violent, fierce.

"Ranke winter's rage."

*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; February*.

7. Gross, coarse, foul, disgusting.

8. Foul-scented, strong-scented, rancid, musty, stinking.

"Hircina, rank with sweat, presumes  
To censure Phillis for perfumes."

*Swift: Journal of a Modern Lady*.

9. Strong to the taste; high-tasted.

"Divers sea-fowl taste rank, of the fish on which they feed."—*Boyle*.

\*10. Lustful; inflamed with venereal passion.

11. Corrupt, rotten.

"But weeds of dark luxuriance, tares of haste,  
Rank at the core, though tempting to the eyes."

*Byron: Child Harold*, i. 120.

\*12. (See extract.)

"The iron of a plane is set rank when its edge stands so flat below the sole of the plane, that in working it will take off a thick shaving."—*Mocon: Mechanical Exercises*.

\*B. *As adv.*: Strongly, fiercely, violently.

"Many iron hammers beating ranke."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. v. 33.

\*rank-brained, \*rank-brainde, a. Coarse.

\*rank-riding, a. Riding fiercely or furiously.

rank-scented, a. Rank, strong-scented; having a strong, coarse smell.

"The mutable, rank-scented many."

*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre. wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**rǎnk**, *v. t. & i.* [RANK, *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To place, set, or draw up in a rank or line; to range; to place abreast in a line.
2. To range or set in any particular rank, class, division, or order; to class, to classify.
3. To dispose or arrange methodically; to place or set in suitable order; to range.

"Ranking all things under general and special heads."—Watts: *Logick*.

**4. To outrank.** (*U. S.*)

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To be ranged; to be set, placed, or disposed, as in a particular line, order, division, or rank.

"Let that one article rank with the rest."—Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, v. 2.

2. To be disposed or arranged in a line or rank.
3. To have or hold a certain rank or position as compared with others; to be of equal rank or consideration with others; as, A captain in the navy ranks with a colonel in the army.
4. To put in a claim against the estate of a bankrupt; as, He ranked against the estate.
5. To stand as a claim against the estate of a bankrupt person.

**rǎnk'-ēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *rank*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who ranks or disposes in rank or order; an arranger.

**rǎnk'-ēr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *rank*, *s.*; *-er*.] An officer who rises from the ranks. (*Eng.*)

"The new coast battalion, most of whose officers are 'rankers.'"—*St. James' Gazette*, June 2, 1886, p. 12.

**rǎnk'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [RANK, *v.*]

¶ **Ranking and Sale:**

*Scots Law:* The process whereby the heritable property of an insolvent person is judicially sold, and the prize divided among his creditors, according to their several rights and preferences. This is the most complex and comprehensive process known in the law of Scotland, but is now practically obsolete.

**rǎnk'-kle**, \***ran-kyll**, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *rank*, *a.*; suff. *-le*.]

**A. Intransitive:**

**I. Literally:**

1. To grow or become more rank or strong; to be inflamed; to fester, as a sore or wound.

"Till lovely Isolde's lilye hand  
Had probed the rankling wound."—*Scott: Thomas the Rhymer*, iii.

2. To produce or cause an inflamed, festering, or painful sore.

"The Hydra's venom rankling in thy veins."—*Addison: Ovid; Metamorphoses*, ii.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. To be inflamed; to become malignant, bitter, or virulent.
2. To cause bitterness, ill-will, or self-torment.

"Jealousy, with rankling tooth."—*Gray: Ode on Eton*.

- \*3. To suffer pain or torture; to fret.

"Depriv'd of sight, and rankling in his chain."—*Goldsmith: An Oration*, ii.

**B. Transitive:**

- †1. To inflame, to irritate, to make sore.
- \*2. To attack; to carp at.

"His teeth rankle the woman's credit."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 224.

**rǎnk'-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *rank*, *a.*; *-ly*.]

1. In a rank manner; with coarseness or vigor of growth.
2. With a rank or strong smell; rancidly, mustily.
3. Grossly, foully.

"The coarseness so rankly practiced by the witty Frenchman."—*Scott: Memoirs of Swift*, § 6.

**rǎnk'-ness**, \***rank-nes**, *subst.* [Eng. *rank*, *a.*; *-ness*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Exuberance, coarseness, or vigor of growth; as, the rankness of vegetation.
- \*2. Excess, superfluity, extravagance, superabundance, great strength.

"The mere rankness of their joy."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iv. 1.

- \*3. Great fertility.

"Bred by the rankness of the plenteous land."—*Drayton: Legend of Thomas Cromwell*.

4. Strength or coarseness in taste or smell; rancidness.
- \*5. Strength.

"The crane's pride is in the rankness of her wing."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

- \*6. Insolence; outrageous conduct.

"I will physic your rankness."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.

**II. Bot. & Hort.:** Over-luxuriance of vegetation, as when fruit trees put forth great shoots or feeders while little wood is formed. Its probable causes are too rich a soil or too much manure. In some cases root-grafting, and in others root-pruning, is beneficial.

\***rann**, *s.* [Ir.] A song.

\***rǎn'-nel**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A strumpet, a prostitute.

**Rǎn'-nōch** (*ch* guttural), *s.* [See def.]

*Geog.:* A lake and moor in Perthshire.

**Rannoch-geometer, Rannoch-looper**, *s.*

*Entom.:* A geometer-moth, *Fidonia pinetaria*.

**Rannoch-sprawler**, *s.*

*Entom.:* A cuspidate moth, *Petasia nubeculosa*.

**rǎn'-nŷ**, *s.* [Latin (*mus*) *araneus*.] The shrew-mouse.

"The *mus araneus*, the shrewmouse or ranny."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

\***rǎn'-pīck**, \***rǎn'-pīke**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A tree, especially an ash, in which a ranny or shrew-mouse has been plugged. (According to Nares, a tree beginning to decay at the top from age.) [SHREW-ASH.]

**rǎn'-sǎck**, \***ran-sake**, *v. t. & i.* [Iceland. *rann-saka*=to search a house, from *rann*=a house, and *sækja*=to seek; Sw. *ransaka*; Dan. *ransage*=to ransack.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To search thoroughly; to search every part of.

"The history of the chosen people was ransacked for precedents."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. To plunder, to pillage, to sack. (*Shakespeare: King John*, iii. 4.)

- \*3. To violate, to ravish.

"Treason were it to the ransack'd queen."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 2.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To search narrowly or thoroughly.
- \*2. To pierce.

"The sword enforced fur,  
Had ransakt through his ribs."—*Phaer: Virgil's Æneid*, ix.

**rǎn'-sǎck**, *subst.* [RANSACK, *v.*] A ransacking; pillage.

**rǎn'-sōm**, \***ran-some**, \***ran-soun**, \***raun-son**, \***raym-son**, \***raun-som**, \***raun-sun**, *s.* [O. Fr. *raison* (Fr. *raison*), from Lat. *redemptionem*, acc. of *redemptio*=redemption (q. v.); O. Ital. *ranzone*. *Ransom* and *redemption* are thus doublets.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Release from captivity or bondage by payment.

"Sent as prisoners of the war  
Hopeless of ransom."—*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite*, i. 161.

2. The money paid for the release of a person from captivity, bondage, or slavery, or for the redemption of goods captured by an enemy; that which procures the release of a captive or of goods captured, and restores the former to liberty and the latter to the original owner.

"To whom Achilles: Be the ransom given."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xxiv. 175.

3. A price paid or offering made for procuring the pardon of sins, and the redemption of the sinner from the consequences of sin. (*Mark* x. 45.)

- \*4. Atonement, expiation.

"A sufficient ransom for offense."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 4.

**II. Feudal Law:** A sum paid for the pardon of some great offense, and the discharge of the offender; or a fine paid in lieu of corporal punishment.

**ransom-bill**, *s.* A war-contract by which it is agreed to pay money for the ransom of property captured at sea, and for its safe conduct into port. (Such a contract is valid by the law of nations.)

**ransom-free**, *a.* Free from ransom; ransomless.

**rǎn'-sōm**, \***ran-some**, \***raun-som**, \***raun-son**, *v. t.* [RANSOM, *s.*] [Fr. *rançonner*.]

1. To redeem from captivity, bondage, or slavery by the payment of money or an equivalent; to buy out of captivity, penalty, or punishment; to regain by the payment of an equivalent.

"Let him be ransomed."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

2. To release from captivity or bondage on payment of money or an equivalent.

"Ransoming him or pitying."

*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 6.

3. To redeem from the bondage of sin, and from the punishment incurred by sinners.

"All the ransom'd church of God."—*Cowper: Olney Hymns*, xv.

\*4. To redeem, to rescue, to save, to deliver. (*Hosea* xiii. 14.)

†5. To hold at ransom; to demand or exact a ransom from; to exact a fine or payment from.

"All suche landes as he had rule of, he ransomed them so greuously."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. i.

- \*6. To atone for; to expiate.

"Your trespass now becomes a fee:

Mine ransoms yours, and yours must ransom me."—*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 120.

**rǎn'-sōm-a-ble**, *adj.* [English *ransom*; *-able*.] Capable of being ransomed.

"To dissolve the ransomable chain  
Of my lov'd daughter's servitude,"

*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, i.

**rǎn'-sōm-ēr**, \***raun-som-er**, *s.* [Eng. *ransom*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who or that which ransoms or redeems; a redeemer.

**rǎn'-sōm-lēss**, \***ran-some-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *ransom*; *-less*.] Without payment of a ransom; free from ransom.

**rǎnt**, *v. i.* [O. Dut. *ranten*, *randen*; Low Ger. *randen*; Ger. *ranzen*=to make a noise.]

1. To speak bombastically; to bluster; to rave in violent, high-sounding, or extravagant language without proportionate dignity of thought; to be noisy and boisterous in speech or declamation.

"In such a cause I grant  
An English poet's privilege to rant."

*Cowper: Table Talk*, 299.

2. To be jovial or jolly; to make noisy mirth. (*Scotch.*)

**rǎnt** (1), *s.* [See def.]

*Music:* An old dance; a sort of country dance. This name is often attached to tunes to which country dances were performed. It is perhaps a corruption of the word *coranto*.

**rǎnt** (2), *s.* [RANT, *v.*]

1. High-sounding or bombastic language without much meaning or dignity of thought; boisterous, empty declamation; bombast.

"He sometimes, indeed, in his rants, talked with Norman haughtiness of the Celtic barbarians."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. A noisy, boisterous frolic or merrymaking. (*Scotch.*)

**rǎn'-tǎn**, *s.* [RANT, *v.*] A drinking fit or bout; a spree.

\***rǎn-tǎnt'-īng-lŷ**, *adverb.* [RANT.] Extravagantly.

**rǎnt'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *rant*; *-er*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who rants; a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher.
2. A merry, roving fellow. (*Scotch.*)

**II. Church History (pl.):**

1. A nickname given to the Seekers (q. v.).
2. A nickname for the Primitive Methodists (q. v.).

3. A small sect which arose in England in 1822, and who have registered their churches under this name in the Registrar-general's returns.

**rǎnt'-ēr-īsm**, *s.* [Eng. *ranter*; *-ism*.] The teaching or tenets of the Ranters.

**rǎnt'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [RANT, *v.*]

**rǎnt'-īng-lŷ**, *adverb.* [Eng. *ranting*; *-ly*.] In a ranting manner; like a ranter.

**rǎnt'-ī-pōle**, *a. & s.* [English *ranty*, and *pole*=poll.]

**A. As adj.:** Wild, roving, rakish, jovial.

"What, at years of discretion, and comport yourself at this rantipole rate!"—*Congreve: Way of the World*, iv. 1.

**B. As subst.:** A romping, wild boy or girl.

"I was always considered as a rantipole."—*Marryat: Frank Mildmay*, ch. xv.

**rǎnt'-ī-pōle**, *v. i.* [RANTIPOLE, *adj.*] To run about wildly.

"She used to rantipole about the house."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull*, ch. xvi.

**rǎnt'-īsm** (1), *s.* [Eng. *rant*; *-ism*.] The tenets or practice of the Ranters.

"This person . . . had run through most, if not all, religions, even to rantism."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

\***rǎnt'-īsm** (2), *s.* [Gr. *rhantismos*=a sprinkling; *rhainō*=to sprinkle.] A sprinkling; a small number; a handful.

"We but a handful to their heap, a rantism to their baptism."—*Bp. Andrewes*.

**rǎn'-tle**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. Icel. *rann*=a house.] A Rantle-tree (q. v.).

**rantle-tree, randle-tree, rannle-tree**, *s.*

1. The beam running from back to front of the chimney, from which the crook is suspended.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



2. A tree chosen with two branches, which are cut short, and left somewhat in the shape of the letter Y, set close to or built into the gable of a cottage to support one end of the roof-tree.

3. A tall, rawboned person. (*Scotch.*)

**rān'-treē, ran-try-tree, s.** [A corruption of *rowan-tree.*] [ROWAN.]

**rānt'-y, adj.** [Eng. *rant*, a.; -y.] Wild, noisy, boisterous.

**rān'-ū-lā, s.** [Latin *rana*=a frog, because the voice of the person affected is hoarse, like that of a frog.]

*Pathol.*: A tumor occurring under the tongue, from accumulated saliva and mucus in the ducts of the sublingual gland.

**ra-nūn-cū-lā'-cē-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *ranuncul(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: Crowfoots; an order of Hypogynous Exogens. Herbs, rarely shrubs, leaves often much divided, with dilated, half-clasping petioles, often with processes like stipules. Flowers typically poly-petalous, large, gaily-colored, sometimes apetalous, but with colored sepals. Sepals three or six, stamens generally indefinite, carpels numerous, one-celled or united into single many-celled pistil. Fruit dry achenes, berries, or follicles. Found in cold damp places in Europe, North America, &c. They are acrid, and often poisonous. Tribes, Clematææ, Anemonææ, Ranunculææ, Helleborææ, and Actæææ. Known genera forty-one, species 1,000 (*Lindley*). Genera thirty, species 500. (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

**ra-nūn-cū-lā'-ceouš (ce as sh), adj.** [RANUNCULACEÆ.] Pertaining or relating to the Ranunculaceæ.

**rān-ūn-cū-lē-æ, s. pl.** [Latin *ranuncul(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ææ*.] [RANUNCULACEÆ.]

**ra-nūn'-cū-lūs, s.** [Lat.=a crowfoot plant.]

1. *Bot.*: Buttercup, Crowfoot; the typical genus of the order Ranunculaceæ. Sepals five, rarely three, caducous; petals five, or more, or wanting, glandular at the base; stamens many; fruit of many achenes, each with one ascending seed. Known species about 160, from temperate regions. [FIGARIA.] Many have much divided leaves. Of these *R. repens*, common on waste ground, has the peduncles furrowed. *R. bulbosus* has bulbous roots and reflex sepals, *R. acris* is tall and branched, *R. lingua* is the Greater, and *R. flammula* the Lesser Spearwort. The latter is a vesicant and epispastic. *R. sceleratus* was formerly used by beggars to create artificial sores; it is poisonous when raw, but is eaten boiled by the Wallachians. The juice of *R. thora* was used by the Swiss hunters to envenom their javelins. *R. glacialis* is a powerful sudorific. Many species are very beautiful, and are cultivated in gardens.

2. *Palæobot.*: A species is found in the British Pleistocene.

**Rān'-vī-er (er as ā), s.** [See compound.]

**Ranvier's-nodes, s. pl.**

*Anat.*: Certain nodes or breaks in the continuity of the white substance in peripheral medullated nerve-fibers, discovered and described by Ranvier in 1871 and 1872.

**ranz-des-vaches (as rāns-dē-vash), s.** [Fr.=The ranks or rows of cows, because the cattle on hearing the call move off in rows.]

*Music*: The tunes or flourishes blown by Swiss shepherds on their cow-horns or Alpine-horns (long tubes of fir-wood), as signals to the animals under their charge. They consist of a few broken intervals.

**rāp (1), \*rappe (1), \*rap-pen, v. i. & t.** [Dan. *rap*=a rap, a tap; Sw. *rapp*=a stroke; *rappa*=to beat. A word of imitative origin; cf. *pat*, *tap*, &c.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To knock; to strike with a sharp, quick blow.

\*2. To swear. [†.]

"I scorn to rap against any lady."—*Fielding: Amelia*, bk. i., ch. x.

**B. Trans.:** To strike smartly; to hit with a sharp, quick blow.

"They rap the door."—*Prior: The Dove*.

¶ To rap out: To utter with sudden violence.

"He rapped out an oath or two."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, iv. 18.

**rāp (2), \*rape, \*rappe (2), \*rap-yn, v. t.** [Icel. *hrapa*=to fall, to tumble, to rush headlong; *hrapadr*=a hurry; cf. Sw. *rappa*=to snatch; *rapp*=brisk; Dan. *rappe*=to make haste; *rap*=quick, brisk; Ger. *raffen*=to snatch. The pa. par. *rapt* (=rapped) was no doubt confused with Lat. *raptus*, pa. par. of *rapiō*=to seize.] [RAP, RAFTURE.]

\*1. To affect with transport or ecstasy; to transport out of one's self.

"What, dear sir,  
Thus raps you?" *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. vii.

\*2. To snatch; to hurry away.

"From Oxford I was rapt by my nephew to Redgrave."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 322.

3. To seize; to take by force or violence.

"What their fathers gave her . . .  
The sonnes rap'd from her with a violent hand."  
*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 541.

\*4. To barter, to exchange.

\*5. To plunder, to rob.

"Whanne thei hungren thei rapyn."—*Wimbleton: Sermons* (1388).

¶ To rap and rend, to rape and renne: [Icel. *hrapa*=to rush, to hurry, to seize; *ræna*=to plunder, from *rān*=plunder. The correct form would thus be to rap and ren.] To seize all one can get. A similar phrase is to rap and reave.

"All they could rap and rend and pilfer,  
To scraps and ends of gold and silver."  
*Butler: Hudibras*, ii. 2.

**rāp (1), s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A lay or skein, containing 120 yards of yarn.

**rāp (2), s.** [RAP (1), v.] A smart, quick blow.

"Far slower rose th' vnweldie Saracine,  
And caught a rap ere he was reared upright."  
*Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne*, xix. 19.

**rāp (3), s.** [A contract. of *rapparee* (q. v.).] A counterfeit Irish coin passing current in the time of George I. for a halfpenny, although intrinsically not worth more than half a farthing. Hence the expression, not worth a rap=of no value, utterly worthless.

"It having been many years since copper halfpence or farthings were last coined in this kingdom, they have been some time very scarce, and many counterfeits passed about under the name of raps."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters*.

**†ra-pā'-cēs, subst. pl.** [Lat., nom. pl. of *rapax*.] [RAPACIOUS.]

*Ornith.*: Scopoli's name for the Raptors.

**ra-pā'-ciouš, a.** [Lat. *rapax* (genit. *rapacis*)=grasping, from *rapiō*=to seize, to grasp; French *rapace*; Sp. *rapaz*; Ital. *rapace*.]

1. Given to plundering or pillaging; seizing by force; disposed or accustomed to seize by force.

"Dreading blind rapacious War."

*Thomson: Liberty*, iv.

2. Greedy, avaricious, grasping.

"Who then had toil'd rapacious men to tame?"

*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 53.

3. Characterized by rapacity, greed, or avarice; greedy.

"The rapacious appetite of gain."—*Cowley: Essay vii., Of Avarice*.

4. Accustomed to seize for food; living on food seized by force; as, rapacious animals.

**ra-pā'-ciouš-lý, adv.** [English *rapacious*; -ly.] In a rapacious, grasping, greedy, or avaricious manner.

**ra-pā'-ciouš-nēss, s.** [Eng. *rapacious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rapacious, greedy, or avaricious; rapacity, greed, avarice; disposition to plunder or oppress by exactions.

**ra-pāç'-ī-tý, s.** [Fr. *rapacité*, from Lat. *rapacitatem*, accus. of *rapacitas*, from *rapax* (genit. *rapacis*)=rapacious (q. v.); Sp. *rapacidad*; Ital. *rapacità*.]

1. The quality or state of being rapacious; addictedness or disposition to plundering and pillaging; the act or practice of seizing by violence.

2. Avarice, greed; the act or practice of oppressing by exactions; exorbitant greediness of gain.

3. Ravenousness, greediness; as, the rapacity of animals.

**rāp-ā-dū'-ra, subst.** [Port.] A kind of coarse unclarified sugar, made in some parts of South America, and cast into molds.

**rāp-ā-reē, s.** [RAPAREE.]

**rāpe (1), s.** [Icel. *hrap*=ruin, falling down, haste. The meaning has been affected by confusion with a supposed derivation from Lat. *rapiō*=to seize.] [RAP (2), v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. Haste, hurry.

"All is thorow thy negligence and rape."

*Chaucer: Unto his own Scrivener*.

2. The act of snatching or carrying off by force, whether persons or things; as, the rape of Proserpine.

3. Something taken or seized and carried away by force.

"Where now are all my hopes? oh never more  
Shall they revive! nor death her rapes restore."  
*Sandys: Paraphrase of Job*.

4. In the same sense as II.

**II. Law:** Carnal knowledge of a woman by force against her will. Consent obtained by duress or threats of murder is nugatory. Rape is a felony

punishable with imprisonment for life, or for a term of years, or with death. The age of consent on the part of the female varies in different states from ten to sixteen years. Carnal knowledge of a female under the age of consent is rape.

\*¶ Rape of the forest:

*Old Law*: A trespass committed in the forest by violence.

**rāpe (2), s.** [O. Fr. *rape*.]

1. Fruit plucked from the cluster.

"The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the rape or whole grapes plucked from the cluster."—*Ray*.

2. (*Pl.*): The stalks and skins of grapes from which must has been expressed.

3. A filter used in a vinegar manufactory to separate the mucilaginous matter from the vinegar. It derives its name from the fact of being charged with rapes.

**rape-wine, s.** A poor thin wine from the last dregs of raisins which have been pressed. (*Simmonds*.)

**rāpe (3), s.** [O. Fr. *rabe, rave*, from Lat. *rapa*=a turnip, a rape; cognate with Greek *rhapus*=a turnip.]

*Botany, Agric., &c.*: Two species (?) of Brassica. Summer Rape is *Brassica campestris*, and Winter Rape *B. napus*. Sir J. Hooker regards the latter as a sub-species of the former, and the turnip as another sub-species. *B. campestris* proper has the root tuberous, the radical leaves hispid. It is the Swedish turnip. *B. napus*, the Rape properly so called, has the root fusiform, and the leaves all glabrous and glaucous. It is cultivated as a salad plant, and is sometimes also used in lieu of greens. Called also Cole seed (q. v.).

**rape-cake, s.** A hard cake formed by pressure of the seeds and husks of rape after the oil has been expressed. It is used for feeding cattle and sheep, and also has a high reputation as a rich manure.

**rape-oil, s.** [*Rape-seed oil*.]

**rape-root, s.** The root of the rape-plant; the plant itself.

**rape-seed, s.** The seed of *Brassica rapus*.

**Rape-seed oil:**

*Chem.*: A yellow oil obtained by pressure from the seeds of the winter-rape. It has a peculiar odor, a density of 0.912 at 15°, and solidifies at -6°. Used in the manufacture of soft soaps, and for lubricating machinery.

**rāpe (4), s.** [ROPE.]

**rāpe, adv.** [RAPE (1), s.] Quickly, speedily with haste.

**rāpe, \*rappe, v. t. & i.** [RAPE (1), s.]

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. To hasten, to hurry.

"Edward mot he haue, if he wild him rape."  
*R. Brunne*, p. 294.

\*2. To seize and carry off.

"Paridell rapeth Hellenore."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. x. (Introd.)

\*3. To affect with rapture; to transport.

"To rape the fields with touches of her string."  
*Drayton: Pastorals*, v.

4. To ravish; to commit a rape on. (*Quain: Dict. Med.*, p. 1,325.)

**B. Intrans.:** To commit rape.

"There's nothing new, Menippus; as before  
They rape, extort, forswear."

*Heywood: Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 349.

**rāpe'-fūl, a.** [Eng. *rape* (1), s.; -ful(l).] Given to the violent indulgence of lust.

"To teach the rafeul Hyeans marriage."

*Byron's Tragedy*.

\*rape-ly, adv. [RAPPLY.]

\*rāp'-fūl-lý, adv. [RAP (1), v.] Violently.

**rāph-ā-ēl-ēsque' (que as k), adj.** [RAPHAELISM.] Like Raphael; in the manner of Raphaelism.

"The circular ceiling is in Raphaellesque taste."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**Rāph'-ā-ēl-ism, subst.** [From Sanzio Raffaele, Rafael, Raffaello, or Raphael, an Italian artist, 1483-1520.]

*Art*: The principles carried out in the paintings of Raffaele, who idealized his characters rather than represented them as they were. [PRE-RAPHAELISM.]

**Rāph'-ā-ēl-ite, s.** [Eng. *Raphaelism*]; -ite.]

*Art*: One who adopts the principles of Raphaelism (q. v.).

**ra-phā'-nē-æ, s. pl.** [Lat. *raphan(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ææ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Cruciferous plants, the equivalent of Raphanidæ (q. v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pit, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**ra-phā-nī-a, rāph'-a-nŷ,** *s.* [Fr. *raphanie*.]  
 ¶ *Pathol.*: A disease, a "train of morbid symptoms, produced by the slow and cumulative action of a specific poison peculiar to wheat and rye, and which gives rise to convulsions, gangrene of the extremities, and death." The name was given to it by Linné, who thought its symptoms were dependent upon the administration of *Raphanus raphanistrum*, or Jointed Charlock, with the wheat used as food. Called also *ergotism*.

**ra-phān'-ī-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *raphanus*]; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.  
*Bot.*: A family of Orthoplocæ (q. v.).  
**rāph-ān-ōš'-mīte,** *s.* [Gr. *raphanis*=a kind of radish; *osmē*=smell, and suff. *-ite* (Min.); German *rhapanosmit*.]  
*Min.*: The same as ZORGITE (q. v.).

**rāph'-ān-ūs,** *s.* [Latin, from Gr. *raphanos*=a radish].  
*Bot.*: Radish; the typical genus of Raphanidæ or Raphanæ. Pod elongate, one-celled, many-seeded, or transversely jointed, the joints one or two celled, the cells one-seeded. Known species six; from Europe and the temperate parts of Asia.

**rā-phē,** *s.* [Gr. *rhaphe*=a seam.]  
 1. *Anat.*: A seam or longitudinal line dividing anything into two portions, as the raphe of the *medulla oblongata*, &c.  
 2. *Botany*:  
 (1) A vascular cord connecting the base of the nucleus with that of the ovule.  
 (2) (Of an *umbellifer*): The line of junction between the two halves of the fruit.

**rā-phī-a,** *s.* [Native name of one species.]  
*Bot.*: A genus of Calamææ. Low palms with oval, gigantic pinnate leaves, and fruit spikes often weighing from two hundred to three hundred pounds. Known species: *Raphia tædigera*, the Japoti palm, from the Lower Amazon, *R. vinifera*, the Bamboo palm, from the west coast of Tropical Africa, which yields wine, and *R. ruffia*, cultivated in Madagascar.

**rāph'-ī-dēs,** *s. pl.* [Gr. *rhaphis* (genit. *rhaphidos*) = a needle, a pin.]  
*Bot.*: Needle-shaped transparent bodies, lying either singly or in bundles among the tissue of plants; any crystalline formation in a vegetable cell. The former commonly consist of oxalate of lime.

**rā-phīd'-ī-a,** *s.* [RHAPHIDIA.]  
**rāph-ī-dīf'-ēr-ōūs,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *raphides*, and Lat. *fero*=to bear.]  
*Bot.*: Containing raphides.

**rāph-īd-ī-ōph'-rŷs,** *subst.* [Gr. *rhaphis* (genit. *rhaphidos*) = a needle, and *ophrys*=an eyebrow.]  
*Zoöl.*: A genus of Heliozoa, of the order Chalarothoraca. Skeleton in the form of numerous slightly curved spicules placed tangentially in the superficial protoplasm.

**rāph'-īl-īte,** *subst.* [Gr. *rhaphis*=a needle, and *lithos*=a stone.]  
*Min.*: A grayish-white, acicular variety of Tremolite (q. v.), occurring at Lanark, Canada.

**rāph-ī-ō-sāu'-rūs,** *s.* [Prefix *raphio-*, and Gr. *sauros*=a lizard.]  
*Palæont.*: A genus of Lacertilia, with two species from the Chalk. (*Etheridge*.)

**rāp'-īd,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *rapide*, from Lat. *rapidus*=rapid, from *rapio*=to snatch, to seize; Sp. & Ital. *rapido*.]

**A. As adjective:**  
 1. Very swift or quick; moving quickly; speedy; as, a *rapid* river.  
 2. Advancing or moving on quickly or speedily; as, *rapid* growth.  
 3. Quick or swift in performance; as, a *rapid* speaker, a *rapid* writer.  
 4. Done or completed in a short time; performed with rapidity; as, a *rapid* voyage.

**B. As subst.:** A swift current in a river, where the channel is descending; a sudden descent of the surface of a stream, without a fall or cascade. (Usually in plural.)

"There are no rapids or falls upon the Kassā."—*St. James' Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

**rā-pīd'-ī-tŷ,** *s.* [Fr. *rapidité*, from Lat. *rapiditatem*, accus. of *rapiditas*, from *rapidus*=rapid (q. v.); Ital. *rapidità*.]

1. The quality or state of being rapid; swiftness of motion; celerity, velocity, speed; as, the *rapidity* of a current.  
 2. Quickness of advancement or progress; as, *rapidity* of growth.  
 3. Quickness in performance; as, *rapidity* of speech.  
 4. The quality of being done or performed rapidly; as, the *rapidity* of a voyage.

**rāp'-īd-lŷ,** *adv.* [Eng. *rapid*; *-ly*.] In a rapid manner; very quickly or speedily; with rapidity, celerity, or quick progression.

"What sounds upon the midnight wind Approach so *rapidly* behind?"  
*Scott: Rokeby*, v. 32.

**rāp'-īd-nēss,** *subst.* [Eng. *rapid*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being rapid; rapidity, quickness, celerity, speed, swiftness.

**rā-pīd'-ō-līte,** *s.* [Gr. *rhaps* (genit. *rhapsidos*) = a rod, a stick; *o* connective, and *lithos*=a stone.]  
*Min.*: The same as WERNERITE (q. v.).

**rā-pī-ēr,** *s.* [Fr. *rapière*, a word of doubtful origin, but prob. Spanish.] A light, narrow sword, used only in thrusting; the blade has a lozenge-shaped section.

"He gave you such a masterly report . . . And for your *rapier* most especially."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 7.

**rapier-fish,** *s.* The sword-fish (q. v.).

**rā-pīl'-lī,** *s. pl.* [Pl. of Ital. *rapillo*.]  
*Petrol.*: Fragments of volcanic scoria mingled with the ordinary volcanic ash of Vesuvius.

**rāp'-īne, rāp'-īne,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rapina*, from *rapio*=to snatch, to seize; Sp., Port., & Ital. *rapina*.]

1. The act of plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force; plunder, pillage.

"For nine years against the sons of rapine I led my veterans."  
*Mason: Caractacus*, i. 1.

\*2. Violence, force. (*Milton*.)  
 \*3. Rape, ravishment. (*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, v. 2.)

**rāp'-īne, \*rāp'-īne, \*rap-yn,** *v. t.* [RAPINE, *s.*]  
 To plunder, to pillage, to rob. (*Sir G. Buck*.)

**rāp'-īng,** *a.* [RAP (2), *v.*]

*Her.*: A term applied to any ravenous animal borne devouring its prey.

**\*rāp'-īn-ōūs,** *adj.* [English *rapin(e)*; *-ous*.]  
 Rapacious, plundering.

"His *rapinous* deedes."  
*Chapman: Homer's Hymne to Hermes*.

**rāp'-lōch, rāp'-lāch** (*ch* guttural), **rāp'-lōck,** *s.* [Perhaps from *rap* (2), *v.*, and *lock* (of wool).] Coarse, undyed woolen cloth, made from the most inferior kind of wool.

"Lay by your new green coat, and put on your *raploch* grey."  
*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vi.

**\*rāp'-lŷ, \*rap-pliche, rape-ly,** *a.* [Eng. *rape* (1), *s.*; *-ly*.] Quickly, speedily.

"Rydyng ful *raply*."  
*Piers Plouman*, p. 323.

**rāp-pa-reē', rāp-a-reē',** *s.* [Ir. *rapaire*=a noisy fellow; *rapach*=noisy.]  
 1. A wild Irish plunderer.

"The distinction between the Irish foot soldier and the Irish *Rapparee* had never been very strongly marked."  
*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. A worthless fellow.

**rāppe,** *s.* [Fr.] A Swiss denomination of money equivalent to the French centime.

**rāp-peē',** *s.* [Fr. *rapé*, *pa. par.* of *raiper*=to rasp (q. v.).] A strong kind of snuff of either a black or brown color. It is made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco leaves.

**rāp-pēl',** *s.* [Fr.=a recall, from Latin *re*=back, again, and *appello*=to call.]

*Mil.*: The roll or beat of a drum to call soldiers to arms.

¶ *Rappel of a medal*: A decision declaring an exhibitioner to be worthy of the medal, though he cannot obtain it in consequence of having obtained an equal or superior award in a former exhibition.

**rāp'-pēr,** *s.* [Eng. *rap* (1), *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who raps or strikes.  
 2. The knocker of a door.  
 \*3. An oath, or lie. (Lit., that which is *rapped* out.)

"Though this is no flower of the sun, yet I am sure it is something that deserves to be called a *rappier*."  
*Parier: Rep. of Rehers. Transp.*, p. 200.

**Rāpp'-īte,** *s.* [For etym. and def. see HARMONIST, II.]

**rāp-pōrt',** *subst.* [Fr., from *rapporter*=to bring back; Lat. *re*=back, again, and *apporto*=to bring to, from *ad*=to, and *porto*=to carry.] A resemblance, a correspondence, an agreement; harmony, affinity.

**rāp-prōche'-ment** (ent as ân), *subst.* [Fr.] An agreement, an understanding.

**rāp-scāl'-liōn** (i as y), *s. & a.* [A form of *rascallion* (q. v.).]

**A. As subst.:** A rascal; a good-for-nothing fellow.

"Ay did they, mony ane o' them, the *rapsallions*!"  
*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxv.



Rapier.

**B. As adj.:** Rascally, good-for-nothing.  
 "To give no goods to those *rapsallion* servants."  
*London Daily News*.

**rāp-scāl'-liōn-rŷ** (i as y), *s.* [Eng. *rapsallion*; *-ry*.] Rapsallions or rascals collectively.

**rāpt, \*rapte,** *pa. par.* or *a. & s.* [RAP (2), *v.* There is a confusion with Lat. *raptus*, *pa. par.* of *rapio*=to snatch.]

**A. & B. As pa. par. or adjective:**

1. Snatched or carried away; hurried.  
 "Circled waters, *rapt* with whirling sway."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xii. 20.

2. Transported, enraptured; filled with transport or ecstasy.

"A swete consent, of music's sacred sound, Doth raise our mindes (as *rapt*) al vp on high."  
*Gascoigne: The Steele Glas*, p. 553.

3. Completely absorbed, engaged, or engrossed.  
 "You are *rapt*, sir, in some work."  
*Shakesp.: Timor of Athens*, i. 1.

**\*C. As substantive:**

1. Rapidity.  
 2. An ecstasy, a trance, transport.  
 "Her said false hipocrisy, and dissimulyng trances and *rapt*es."  
*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 25).

**\*rāpt, v. t.** [RAPT, *a.*]

1. To carry away by violence.

"Now as the Libyan lion . . . Out-rushing from his den *rapt*s all away."  
*Daniel: Civil War*, vii. 96.

2. To transport, to ravish, to enrapture.

"They in my defense are reasoning of my soil, As *rapt*d with my wealth and beauties."  
*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 13.

**rāp-tā-tōr'-ēs,** *s. pl.* [RAPTORES.]

*Ornith.*: Illiger's name for the Raptores.

**\*rāp'-tēr, \*rāp'-tōr,** *s.* [Lat. *raptor*, from *rap-tus*, *pa. par.* of *rapio*=to seize, to snatch.] A ravisher, a plunderer.

"Winifrid, who chose To have her life by the lewd *rapter* spilt."  
*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 10.

**rāp-tōr'-ēs,** *s. pl.* [Lat. nom. pl. of *raptor*=a plunderer.]

1. *Ornith.*: Swainson's name for the Accipitres of Linnæus (which is being revived by some taxonomists), corresponding to the Aëtomorphæ of Huxley. Bill strong, curved, sharp-edged and sharp-pointed, often armed with a lateral tooth. Upper mandible the longer, strongly hooked at tip. Body



Head and Foot of European Buzzard.

very muscular, legs robust, short; three toes in front, one behind, all armed with long, curved, crooked claws; wings commonly pointed and of considerable size; flight usually rapid and powerful. The Raptores were formerly divided into two sections: Nocturnal, containing the Owls; and Diurnal, containing the Hawks, Eagles, Falcons, and Vultures. The modern order Accipitres has three sub-orders: Falcones, Pandiones, and Striges.

2. *Palæont.*: They appear first in the Tertiary. The most important genera are described in this Dictionary under their respective names.

**rāp-tōr'-ī-āl,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *raptorius*, from *rap-tor*=a snatcher, a seizer.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Of or pertaining to the Raptores (q. v.); living by prey; raptorious.

2. Adapted to the seizing of prey; as, *raptorial* legs.

**B. As subst.:** A bird of prey; one of the Raptores.

**rāp-tōr'-ī-ōūs,** *a.* [Lat. *raptorius*.] The same as RAPTORIAL (q. v.).

**rāp-tūre,** *s.* [Eng. *rapt*, *v.*; *-ure*.]

\*1. The act of seizing; a seizing by force.

\*2. The act of hurrying along rapidly; violent rapidity.

"With headlong *rapture*."  
*Chapman*.

3. A transport of delight; ecstasy; extreme of passion or joy.  
 "In this *rapture*, I shall surely speak The thing I shall repent."  
*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 2.



4. Enthusiasm; excessive heat of imagination.  
\*5. Delirium; disorder of the mind.

"Her brainsick raptures."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 2.

- \*6. A fit, a syncope, a trance.

"Your prattling nurse  
Into a rapture lets her baby cry."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

\*răp'-tured, *a.* [Eng. *raptur(e)*; *-ed.*] Ravished, transported, enraptured.

"Raptur'd I stood: and, as this hour amazed,  
With reverence at the lofty wonder gazed."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, vi. 199.

\*răp'-ture-less, *a.* [Eng. *rapture*; *-less.*] Free from rapture or transports.

"Timid and raptureless."

Scott: *Don Roderick*. (Introd.)

\*răp'-tur-ist, *subst.* [Eng. *raptur(e)*; *-ist.*] An enthusiast.

"Such swarms of prophets and rapturists have flown out of these hives in some ages."—Spenser: *On Vulgar Prophecies* (1665), p. 43.

răp'-tur-ize, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *raptur(e)*; *-ize.*]

*A. Trans.:* To put into a state of rapture; to enrapture.

*B. Intrans.:* To become enraptured; to be transported.

răp'-tur-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *raptur(e)*; *-ous.*] Transporting, ecstatic, ravishing; full of rapture; exhibiting or marked by rapture.

răp'-tur-oŭs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *rapturous*; *-ly.*] In a rapturous manner; with raptures; ecstatically.

"Rapturously applauded by crowded theaters."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

răr'-ă a'-vîs, *phr.* [Lat.=a rare bird (*Juv.*, vi. 164).] A rare bird; hence, a prodigy, a person or thing of very uncommon occurrence.

răre (1), *a. & s.* [French, from Lat. *rarus*=rare; Dut. *raar*; Ger., Dan. & Sw. *rare*.]

*A. As adjective:*

*I. Ordinary Language:*

1. Scarce, uncommon; not found or occurring often; not frequent; unusual; seldom met with or occurring.

"The path to bliss abounds with many a snare;  
Learning is one, and wit however rare."

Cowper: *Truth*, 302.

2. Possessing or characterized by qualities seldom to be met with; extraordinary; seldom matched or equaled; especially excellent or valuable.

"O rare Ben Jonson!"—*Epitaph on Ben Jonson*.

3. Thinly scattered; sparse; not thick or numerous.

"The cattle in the fields and meadows green,  
Those rare and solitary, these in flocks."

Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 461.

4. Thin, porous; not dense.

"O'er bog or steep, through strait, rough, dense, or rare."

Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 947.

*II. Physics:* Having considerable spaces between the particles of a body; the opposite of dense. [RAREFACTION.]

\**B. As subst.:* A rarity.

"Put down, put downe, Tom Coryate,  
Our latest rares, which glory not."

Coryat: *Crudities* (1611).

răre (2), *a.* [A. S. *hrér*=raw; Icel. *hrár*; O. Ger. *rawēr*.] Nearly raw; imperfectly or little cooked; underdone. (Also spelled *rear*.)

"And new laid eggs, which Baucis' busy care  
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted rare."

Dryden: *Ovid; Metamorphoses*, viii.

răre'-bît, *s.* [RABBIT (1), *s.*, ¶.] A dainty morsel; a Welsh rabbit.

răr'-eē-shōw, *s.* [Eng. *rare*, and *show*.] A peep-show; a show carried about in a box.

răr'-ě-făc'-tion, răr'-ě-făc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rarefactus*, *pa. par.* of *rarefacio*=to rarefy (*q. v.*); Sp. *rarefaccion*; Ital. *rarefazione*.]

*Physics:* The act of rendering more rare, *i. e.*, less dense. Used specially of the diminution in the density of the air in the receiver of an air pump, or at great altitudes. It is produced by the increase in the size of the spaces between the particles of air or other gases, so that the same number of particles occupies a larger space than before rarefaction began. Called also *Dilatation*.

răr'-ě-fî'-a-ble, răr'-ě-fî'-a-ble, *adj.* [English *rarefy*; *-able*.] Capable of being rarefied; admitting of rarefaction.

răr'-ě-fŷ, \*răr'-ě-fŷ, \*răr'-î-fŷ, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *rarefier*, from Lat. *rarefacio*=to make thin; *rarus*=thin, and *facio*=to make; Sp. *rarificar*; Italian *rarefare*, *rarificare*.]

*A. Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense; to expand or enlarge a body, without addition to it of any new portion of its own matter. (Opposed to *condense*.)

"Highly rarefied, the yielding air  
Admits their stream." Thomson: *Summer*.

\*2. *Fig.:* To spin out.

*B. Intrans.:* To become rarefied, thin, porous, or less dense.

"Earth rarefies to dew."—Dryden: *Fables*.

răre'-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *rare* (1); *-ly*.]

1. Seldom; not often, not frequently.

2. Finely, excellently; unusually well.

răre'-něss, *s.* [Eng. *rare* (1); *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being rare or unusual; uncommonness, infrequency, rarity.

2. Unusual excellence.

3. Thinness, tenuity, porosity.

răre'-ripe, *a. & s.* [For *ratheripe*.] [RATHE.]

*A. As adj.:* Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season.

*B. As subst.:* An early fruit. Particularly a kind of peach which ripens early.

răr'-î-fî-că'-tion, *s.* [RAREFACTION.]

răr'-î-tŷ, *subst.* [Fr. *rarité*, from Lat. *raritatem*, accus. of *raritas*, from *varus*=rare; Ital. *rarietà*.] [RARE (1), *a.*]

1. Uncommonness or infrequency of occurrence; rareness.

"Far from being fond of any flower for its rarity."—Spectator.

2. Unusual excellence.

3. Thinness, tenuity, rareness. (Opposed to *density*.)

4. That which is rare or uncommon; something valued or prized for its scarcity or excellence.

ras, *s.* [Arab.=a head.] A word prefixed to the names of promontories or capes on the Arabian or African coasts.

Ras-algethi, *s.*

*Astron.:* A fixed star of 3½ magnitude. Called also Alpha Herculis.

Ras-alhague, *s.*

*Astron.:* A fixed star of the second magnitude. Called also Alpha Ophiuchi.

ra-șănt', ra-șănte', *a.* [Fr., *pr. par.* of *raser*=to shave.]

*Fort.:* A term applied to a style of fortification, in which the command of the works over the country is kept very low, so that the shot may sweep the ground with more effect.

răs'-bör-ă, *s.* [Native name. Introduced into science by Hamilton (*Fish of the Ganges*, p. 329).]

*Ichthy.:* The typical genus of the group Rasborina (*q. v.*), with thirteen species of small size, from the East Indian Continent and Archipelago, and from rivers on the east coast of Africa.

răș-bör-î-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rasbor(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

*Ichthy.:* A group of Cyprinidæ. Anal very short, dorsal behind origin of ventrals, abdomen not compressed; barbels, when present, never more than four; air-bladder present without osseous covering. There are five genera.

\*ras-ca-bil'-î-an, *s.* [RASCAL.] A rascal.

"Makes no little gain of rascabilians."—Breton: *Strange News*, p. 6.

ras'-çal, \*răs'-call, \*ras-cayle, \*ras-kaille, \*ras-kalle, *subst. & a.* [According to Skeat, from O. Fr. *rascaille* (not found); Fr. *racaille*=the rascality or rascal sort, properly scrapings, refuse, from O. Fr. *rascler*; Fr. *racler*=to scrape; cf. Sp. & Port. *rascar*; O. Ital. *rascare*=to scrape, from Lat. *rasum*, sup. of *rado*=to scrape.]

*A. As substantive:*

\*1. A lean animal, especially a lean deer, not fit to be hunted or killed.

"The bucks and lusty stags amongst the rascals strew'd."

Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 13.

\*2. The common herd; the mob.

"The raskaille was rade, and rane to the grefes."

Morte Arthure, 2,881.

\*3. A plebeian; one of the common herd.

4. A mean fellow; a scoundrel, a rogue; a dishonest fellow; a trickster. It is frequently used in pretended anger or reproach.

"I know what you mean by bishops, rascals like yourself."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

*B. As adjective:*

\*1. Thin, lean; as, rascal deer.

\*2. Worthless.

\*3. Mean, low.

"Some rascal groom."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 671.

\*rascal-like, *a.* Like a lean or worthless deer. (*Shakesp.:* *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iv. 2.)

ras'-çal-dôm, *s.* [Eng. *rascal*; *-dom*.] Rascal-ity; rascals collectively.

"In the subterranean shades of rascaldom."—Carlyle: *Miscellanies*, iii. 202.

\*ras'-çal-drŷ, *s.* [Eng. *rascal*; *-dry*.] Rascal-ity; rascals collectively.

ras'-çal-ěss, *s.* [Eng. *rascal*; *-ess*.] A female rascal.

\*ras'-çal-ișm, *subst.* [Eng. *rascal*; *-ism*.] The quality pertaining to a rascal; rascality.

"A look of troubled gaiety and rascalism."—Carlyle: *Diamond Necklace*, ch. xiv.

răs-căl'-î-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *rascal*; *-ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being rascally; such qualities as make a rascal.

"Must you out of your rascality needs take it?"—Tailor: *Hog hath lost his Pearl*, iii.

\*2. Rascals collectively.

"Hotch-potch of rascality."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Fair Maid of the Inn*.

ras-căl'-liôn, ras-căl'-lijan (i as y), *s.* [RASCAL.] A low, mean wretch.

"The pompous rascalitan."

Byron: *Letter to Mr. Murray*.

ras'-çal-lŷ, *a.* [Eng. *rascal*; *-ly*.] Like a rascal; mean, low, base, good-for-nothing, trickish, dishonest.

"A rascally slave!"—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.

rășe (1), răze, \*race, *v. t.* [Fr. *raser*=to scrape, to shave, to raze, from Low Lat. *raso*, from Latin *rasum*, sup. of *rado*=to scrape; Sp. & Port. *rasar*; Ital. *rasare*.] [RAZE.]

1. To touch superficially in passing; to rub along the surface of; to graze, to shave.

2. To scrape, scratch, or rub out; to erase.

"Whan we be about to rase and do away any maner writyng."—Fisher: *Seven Psalmes*, Ps. xxxii.

3. To obliterate.

"The tide rushing rases what is writ."

Young: *Night Thoughts*, v.

4. To tear out.

5. To pull down or level with the ground; to overthrow, to destroy, to raze. (*Psalm cxxxvii*. 7.) [BLOT, *v.* ¶.]

\*rase (2), *v. i.* [RACE, *v.*]

rase, raise, *pret. of v.* [RISE, *v.*]

\*rășe (1), răze, *s.* [RASE (1), *v.*]

1. A scratch, a graze, a slight wound.

"They whose tenderness shrinketh at the least rase of a needle point."—Hooker: *Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. The act of erasing or canceling; an erasure.

\*rășe (2), *s.* [RACE, *s.*]

rășh (1), \*rasch, *a. & adv.* [Dan. & Sw. *rask*=brisk, quick, rash; Icel. *röskr*=vigorous; Dut. *rasch*=quick; Ger. *rasch*=quick, vigorous, rash.]

*A. As adjective:*

\*1. Quick, hasty, sudden.

"The reason of this rash alarm to know."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 473.

\*2. Demanding haste or immediate attention; urgent, pressing.

"My matter is so rash."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 2.

3. Hasty in council, speech, or action; precipitate, hasty; wanting in caution or deliberation; thoughtless, reckless, headlong, foolhardy. (*Scott: Rokeby*, iv. 19.)

4. Done, uttered, formed, or entered upon with too great haste, or without deliberation, reflection, or caution; hasty, foolhardy.

"Change thy rash intent."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xv. 226.

*B. As adv.:* Rashly, foolishly, recklessly.

"Why do you speak so startlingly and rash?"

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 4.

\*rash-embraced, *a.* Too readily or hastily harbored. (*Shakesp.:* *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.)

\*rash-levied, *a.* Collected in haste. (*Shakesp.:* *Richard III.*, iv. 3.)

rășh (2), *a.* [Icel. *röskr*=ripe, mature.] Applied to corn in the straw, so dry as to fall out of the ear with handling. (*Eng. Prov.*)

\*rășh (1), *s.* [Italian *rascia*.] A kind of inferior silk, or silk and stuff manufacture.

"Become tufttafety; and our children shall

See it plain rash awhile, then nought at all."

Donne: *Satires*, iv. 31.

rășh (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *rasche*, *rasque* (Fr. *rache*), so called from the desire to scratch it; Latin *rasum*, sup. of *rado*=to scrape, to scratch; cf. Prov. *rasca*=the itch; Sp. *rascar*=to scratch.] [RASCAL.]

*Pathol.:* An eruption or efflorescence on the skin, consisting of red patches, diffused irregularly over the body. [NETTLERASH.]

făte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, unīte. cūr, rūle, fūll, trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**\*rāsh** (1), *v. t.* [RASH (1), *a.*] To put together hastily or hurriedly; to prepare hastily.

"My former edition of Acts and Monuments, so hastily *rashed* up at that present."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 645.

**\*rāsh** (2), **\*race**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *esracer*; French *arracher*=to tear up or away, from Lat. *exradico*=to eradicate. (q. v.)]

1. To tear, pull, or pluck suddenly or violently; to snatch.

"He *rashed* him out of the saddle."—*Arthur of Little Brytayne*, p. 83 (ed. 1814).

2. To cut to pieces; to slice, to hack, to divide.

"Sir, I miss'd my purpose in his arm, *rash'd* his doublet-sleeve."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of His Humor*, iv. 6.

**rāsh-ēr**, *s.* [From *rash* (1), *a.*, from the rashness or haste with which it is cooked.]

1. A thin slice of bacon for frying or broiling.

"*Rashers* of sing'd bacon on the coals."

*Dryden: Cock and Fox.*

2. *Zoöl.*: *Sebastichthys miniatus*, a species of rock-fish.

**\*rāsh-fūll**, *a.* [Eng. *rash*; *-full*.] Rash, hasty.

"You with haste doome, and *rashfull* sentence straight."

*Turberville: Dispraise of Women.*

**\*rāsh-līng**, *s.* [English *rash* (1), *a.*; *-ling*.] One who acts hastily or rashly; a rash person.

"What *rashlings* doth delight, that sober men despise."

*Sylvester: Du Bartas*, p. 647.

**rāsh-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *rash* (1), *a.*; *-ly*.] In a rash manner; with rashness or precipitation; hastily, recklessly, foolhardily.

"On certain dangers we too *rashly* run."

*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xii. 76.

**rāsh-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *rash* (1), *a.*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being rash; too great haste in forming, uttering, or undertaking anything; a disposition to decide on or undertake things without deliberation, or consideration; readiness or disposition to act without regard to the consequences, or with a contempt of danger; precipitation, foolhardiness.

"His beginnings must be in *rashness*; a noble fault."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgics*. (Ded.)

2. A rash, foolhardy, or reckless act or deed.

**rāg-īng**, *s.* [RASE (1), *v.*]

*Shipbuild.*: The act of marking by the edges of molds any figure upon timber, &c., with a rasing-knife, or with the points of compasses.

**rasing-iron**, *s.*

*Naut.*: An iron to clean old oakum out of the seams previous to recalking; a rave-hook.

**rasing-knife**, *s.* A small edged tool, fixed in a handle, and hooked at its point, used for making particular marks on lead, timber, tin, &c.

**rās-kōl-nīk**, *s.* [Russian=schismatics, dissenters.]

*Eccles.*: The term applied to a dissenter from the Greek Church in the Russian dominions. [STAROVERTZEE.]

**ra-soō**, *s.* [See def.] The native Indian name for a flying squirrel of India.

**ra-sōr-ēs**, *s. pl.* [Latin *rado* (pa. t. *rasi*)=to scrape.]

1. *Ornith.*: An order of Birds founded by Illiger, with two sub-orders, (1) Columbacei and (2) Gallinacei (q. v.). They are now made orders of Carinate Birds; the former (Columbæ) including the Pigeons, and the latter (Gallinæ), with eight families: Cracidae, Opisthocomidae, Phasianidae, Meleagridae, Tetraonidae, Pteroclidæ, Turnicidae, and Megapodidae.

2. *Palæont.*: They commenced apparently in the Eocene Tertiary.

**ra-sōr-ī-āl**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rasor(es)*; Eng. adj. suffix *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to the Rasores (q. v.).

**ra-šōt**, **ra-šout**, **rū-šōt**, *s.* [Native name.]

*Pharm.*: A medicinal extract from the root of *Berberis lycium*. [BERBERIS.] Valued as a febrifuge, and as a local application in eye disease.

**rasp**, *s.* [O. Fr. *raspe*; Fr. *rape*.] [RASP, *v.*]

1. A coarse file having, instead of chisel-cut teeth, its surface dotted with separate protruding teeth, formed by the indentations of a pointed punch. It is used almost exclusively upon comparatively soft substances, as wood, horn, and the softer metals.

2. A raspberry (q. v.). (*Prov.*)

"Set sorrel among *rasps*, and the *rasps* will be the smaller."—*Bacon: Nat. History*.

**rasp-punch**, *s.* A tool for cutting the teeth of rasps.

**rasp**, **\*rasp-en**, *v. t. & i.* [O. French *rasper* (Fr. *rasper*), from O. H. Ger. *raspōn* (Ger. *raspeln*)=to rasp; cf. O. H. Ger. *hwespan*, M. H. Ger. *respen*=to rake together.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. *Lit.*: To rub with a coarse, rough abrading implement; to file with a rasp; to rub or abrade with a rough file.

"The simple operation of trimming and *rasping* the hoof."—*Field*, March 6, 1886.

2. *Fig.*: To grate harshly upon; to offend by coarseness or roughness of treatment or language.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To rub or grate.

\*2. To belch; to eject wind from the stomach.

**rās-pā-tōr-ý**, *s.* [Fr. *raspatoire*, from *rasper*=to rasp.]

*Surg.*: An instrument used in rasping bones for surgical or anatomical purposes.

**rāsp-bēr-rý** (*p* silent), *s.* [Eng. *rasp*, and *berry*, from the rough look of the fruit. The old name was *raspis-berry*, *raspice-berry*, or *raspise-berry*, in which *raspise* or *raspice* is a corrupt. of *raspis* (=raspes), a plural form from *rasp*, the provincial name of the plant; Ital. *raspo*=the raspberry; cf. Ger. *kratzebeere*, from *kratzen*=to scratch.]

**Botany:**

1. *Rubus idæus*, a shrubby plant with many suckers, the prickles of the stem straight and slender, those of the flower shoots curved; the leaves pinnate, three to five foliolate, white and hoary beneath; the flowers drooping, the drupes deciduous. Found in America and in the North of Europe and Asia. The species in gardens is the wild plant, greatly improved by cultivation. The fruit resembles the strawberry in not becoming acid in the stomach. There are red and yellow varieties. The plants require shade; the stools need frequent renewal, and suckers should be cut off.

2. The fruit of the raspberry. It is used for the manufacture of jam, various liqueurs, &c.

**raspberry-bush**, *s.* [RASP, *v.*]

**raspberry-jam tree**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Acacia acuminata*, from Western Australia. The wood, which is used for making arms, is hard, heavy, and has an odor like raspberry jam.

**raspberry-vinegar**, *s.* A pleasant acidulous cordial prepared from the juice of raspberries.

**rasp-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *rasp*; *-er*.]

1. One who or that which rasps; a rasp, a scraper. (Specif., a file for rasping the burnt surface from loaves of bread.)

2. A difficult fence. (*Hunting slang.*)

**rasp-īng**, *pr. par. & a.* [RASP, *v.*]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Scraping or rubbing with a rasp.

2. Having a grating or scraping sound.

3. Difficult to take. (Said of a fence.) (*Hunting slang.*)

"Away over some *rasping* big fences to the fish-ponds."

*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

**rasping-mill**, *s.* A saw-mill for reducing dye-woods to dust.

**rasp-ý**, *a.* [Eng. *rasp*; *-y*.] Like a rasp; grating, rough, harsh.

"Ungainly, nubby fruit it was, as hard and tough as hart's horn, *raspy* to the teeth."—*R. D. Blackmore: Christowell*, ch. xxxvi.

**rāsse**, *s.* [Javanese *rasa*=a sensation in the nose.]

*Zoöl.*: The Lesser Civet (q. v.).

**rāst-ō-lyte**, *s.* [Gr. *rastos*=quickest, and *lytos*=soluble.]

*Min.*: A mica-like mineral associated with pyrites. Composition: A hydrated silicate of alumina, protoxide of iron, and magnesia. Dana refers it to Voigtite (q. v.).

**rās-trā**, *s.* [Sp.=a sled, a drag.] An instrument drawn by mules, used by miners in pulverizing gold ore or quartz.

**rās-trī-tēs**, *s.* [Lat. *rastrum*=a rake; suff. *-ites*.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Graptolites or Rhabdophora. The polypary consists of a slender axial tube, having on one side a row of cellules, or hydrothecæ, separate and not overlapping. The typical species is *Rastrites peregrinus*, which, with *R. triangulatus*, is found in the South of Scotland. (*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vii. 59, 60.) Etheridge makes a zone of *R. peregrinus* in the Upper Birkhill or Gray Shale group of the Lower Llandoverly. Found also in Bohemia (where it is said to extend to the Upper Silurian), in Saxony, &c.

**rā-sure** (*s* as *zh*), *s.* [Lat. *rasura*, from *rasum*, sup. of *rado*=to scrape.]

1. The act of scraping or shaving; the act of erasing; erasure.

2. A mark in writing by which a letter, word, or other part of a document is erased or effaced; an erasure.

"Such a writing ought to be free from any vituperation of *rasure*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

**rāt**, **\*ratt**, **\*ratte**, *subst.* [A. S. *ræt*; cogn. with O. Dut. *ratte*; Dut. *rat*; Dan. *rotte*; Sw. *råtta*; Ger. *ratte*, *ratz*; Ital. *ratto*; Sp. *rato*; Fr. *rat*; Low Lat. *ratus*, *rato*; Gael. & Ir. *radan*; Bret. *raz*. Probably from the same root as *rase* or *raze*, *razor*, and *rodent*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who deserts his party (especially in politics), as rats are said to forsake a falling house or a doomed ship. (*Eng.*)

"He [Strafford] was the first of the *rats*, the first of those statesmen whose patriotism has been only the coquetry of political prostitution, and whose profligacy has taught governments to adopt the old maxim of the slave-market, that it is cheaper to buy than breed, to import defenders from an opposition than to rear them in a ministry."—*Macaulay: Essay; Hallam*.

(2) A workman who takes work for less than the regular wages current in the trade; also a workman who takes employment at an establishment where the regular hands have struck; a term of opprobrium applied to non-union men by members of trades unions; specif. to non-union printers.

**II. Zoöl.**: A name popularly applied to the larger murines, but more strictly applicable to two species: (1) The English Black Rat (*Mus rattus*), and the Brown, or Norway Rat (*M. decumanus*). The former is a small, lightly-built animal, about seven inches long, with a slender head, large ears, and a thin scaly tail, longer than the body. In temperate climates the color is a bluish-black lighter on the belly. This species is represented in warmer climates by the Alexandrian Rat (*M. alexandrinus*, Geoff., better known as *M. rattus rufescens*, see *Proc. Zoöl. Soc.*, 1886, p. 57), with a gray or reddish back, and white under-surface. By later naturalists it is considered as only a variety. The albino and pied rats, kept as pets, also belong to this species, which had its home in India, and penetrated thence to almost every part of the world, driving out the native rats, and to be, in its turn, exterminated by the Brown Rat (probably a native of China, where a similar species, *M. humilatus*, is still found). The Brown Rat is much more heavily built than the Black Rat, grayish-brown above and white beneath; ears, feet, and tail flesh-colored. Melanism often occurs, but such animals may be readily distinguished by ordinary specific differences from the true Black Rat. Length of head and body eight or nine inches long, tail shorter. Both the species are omnivorous, predaceous, and extremely fecund, breeding four or five times in the year, the female producing from four to ten blind, naked young, which breed in their turn at about six months old. *M. fuscipes* is the Brown-footed Rat of Australia; *Nesokia bandicota*, the Bandicoot, or Pig-rat; and *N. bengalensis* the Indian Field Rat. [KANGAROO-RAT.]

¶ *To smell a rat*: To be suspicious; to have an idea or suspicion that all is not right; to suspect some underhand plot or proceeding.

**rat-catcher**, *s.* One who makes it his business to catch rats.

**rat-office**, *s.* A printing office where non-union printers are employed.

**rat-pit**, *s.* A pit or inclosure into which a number of rats are put to be killed by dogs.

**rat-poison**, *s.* [RATSBANE.]

**rat-snake**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Ptyas mucosus*, a powerful snake, attaining a length of seven feet and upward. Common in India and Ceylon, scarce in the Archipelago. It frequently enters houses in search of mice, rats, and young fowls. It is fierce, and always ready to bite. When irritated it is said to utter a peculiar diminishing sound. (*Günther.*) The name is sometimes applied to the genus *Spilotes*.

**rat-tail**, *s. & a.*

**A. As substantive:**

1. The same as *Rat-tail file* (q. v.).

2. A disease in horses in which the hair of the tail is permanently lost.

3. In farriery, an excrescence growing from the pastern to the middle of the shank of a horse.

**B. As adj.:** Resembling a rat's tail in shape.

*Rat-tail file*: A small, tapering file, circular in its transverse section.

**rat-tailed**, *a.* Having a long tapering tail like a rat.

*Rat-tailed kangaroo-rat*:

*Zoöl.*: *Hypsiprymnus murinus*.

**dōl**, **dōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.  
**-cian**, **-tian = shān**. **-tion**, **-sion = shūn**; **-tion**, **-şion = zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.



**Rat-tailed larva, Rat-tailed maggot:**  
*Entom.*: The larva of the Drone-fly (q. v.). It is aquatic, breathing by a tube at the tail.

**Rat-tailed serpent:**  
*Zoöl.*: *Bothrops lanceolatus*.  
**Rat-tailed shrew:** [MUSK-RAT, 2.]

**rat-trap, s.** A trap for catching rats.  
**rat's tail, s.**

1. The same as RAT-TAIL (q. v.).
2. *Naut.*: The pointed or tapered end of a rope.

**rät, v. i.** [RAT, s.]  
**I. Lit.**: To catch rats.  
**II. Figuratively:**

1. In English politics to forsake one's party; to desert one's associates from selfish, dishonorable, or mercenary motives.

"One of the Brighton members has *ratted* from the Liberal side."—*Modern Society*, Jan. 16, 1886, p. 122.

2. To work for less wages than the general body of workmen are willing to accept; to take employment in an establishment where the regular hands have struck. The term is used mostly among printers.

**ra'-tä, s.** [Maori.]

*Bot. & Comm.*: *Metrosideros robusta*, a tree with hard wood growing in New Zealand.

**rät-a-bil'-i-tý, s.** [English *ratable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being ratable.

**rät'-a-ble, räte'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *rate* (1), v.; -able.]

1. Capable of being rated or set down at a certain value.

"Twenty Oræ were *ratable* to two markes of siluer."—*Camden: Remaines; Money*.

2. Liable by law to be rated or assessed to taxation.

3. Reckoned according to a certain rate; proportioned.

"A *ratable* payment of all the debts of the deceased in equal degree."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*.

**rät'-a-ble-ness, s.** [Eng. *ratable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being ratable; ratability.

**rät'-a-blý, adv.** [Eng. *ratab(ly)*; -ly.] By rate or proportion; proportionally; in proportion.

**rät'-a-fi'-a, \*rat-a-fi'-az, \*rät'-i-fi'-a, \*rat-i-fie, s.** [Fr. *ratifia*, from Malay. *arag*=arrack (q. v.), and *táfia*=rum.] A spirituous liquor flavored with the kernels of several kinds of fruit, as cherries, apricots, peaches, &c., and sweetened with sugar. Applied to the liquors called noyau, curaçoa, &c.

**\*rät'-al, a.** [Eng. *rat(e)*; -al.] Pertaining to or concerning rates.

**ra-tän', s.** [RATTAN.]

**ra-tän'-hî-a, s.** [RATANY.]

**ratanhia-red, s.**

*Chem.*: A red substance found ready formed in rhatany bark, and also produced by heating ratanhia tannic acid with dilute acids. It is almost insoluble in water.

**ratanhia tannic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*: A peculiar green-colored tannin, found in the bark of ratanhia or rhatany root. It is slightly soluble in water.

**rät'-an-hîne, s.** [Eng. *ratanh(ia)*; -ine.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>13</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>. A compound occurring in the extract of rhatany root. The extract is treated with basic acetate of lead; and the filtrate freed from lead by sulphydric acid yields, on evaporation, crystals which, when purified, form an aggregation of delicate white needles. Ratanhine dissolves to some extent in boiling water, slightly in boiling spirit, and is quite insoluble in absolute alcohol and ether. Mixed with nitric acid and heated to the boiling point, it turns rose-red and then ruby-red, finally becoming blue. It unites both with acids and alkalies.

**rät'-an-ý, rhät'-an-ý, rät'-tan-ý, ra-tän'-hî-a, s.** [Peruv. *ratana*.] (See compound.)

**ratany-root, s.**

*Bot.*: *Krameria triandra*. [For its qualities see *Krameria*.]

**rätçh, v. i.** [A corrupt. of *reach*, v. (q. v.).]

*Naut.*: To stand off and on; to sail by the wind on any tack.

"Send her *rätçhing* like that away to wind'ard."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**rätçh (1), subst.** [A weakened form of *rack* (1), s. (q. v.).]

1. *Horol.*: A sort of wheel having fangs, which serve to lift the detents, and thereby cause a clock to strike.

2. *Mach.*: A rack-bar with inclined angular teeth between which a pawl drops. A circular ratch is a ratchet-wheel.

**rätçh (2), s.** [RATCH, v.]

*Naut.*: The act of sailing by the wind on any tack.

"Put the ship about, and kept a half-hour's *rätçh* on the port tack."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**rätçh'-ët, s.** [A dimin. of *ratch* (1), s.]

*Mach.*: The detent (q. v.) which prevents the backward motion of a Ratchet-wheel (q. v.).

**ratchet-brace, s.** A boring-brace in which the spindle carrying the bit is rotated by means of a ratchet-wheel and a spring-pawl on a hand-lever. It is used for drilling a hole in a narrow plane where there is not sufficient room to use the common brace.

**ratchet-drill, s.** A drill whose rotatory movement is derived from a ratchet and pawl actuated by a lever.

**ratchet-wheel, subst.** A wheel having inclined teeth for receiving a ratchet or detent, by which motion is imparted or arrested. The teeth are of such shape as to revolve and pass the detent in one direction only. The detent may be a pallet or a pawl. The former receives an intermittent rotation by a reciprocating circular movement of the arbor and its cam. The wheel in the figure is intermittently rotated by the motion of one pawl, while the other one acts as a detent in the intervals between the forward motions of the former.



Ratchet-wheel.

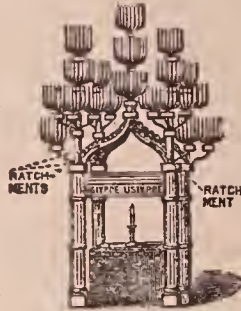
**ratchet-wrench, s.** A wrench operated by a ratchet and pawl, so that it may be turned continuously without removal from the bolt or nut to which it is applied, by a backward and forward movement of the handle.

**rätçh'-il, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

*Mining*: Fragments of stone.

**rätçh'-mënt, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

*Arch.*: A kind of flying buttress which springs from the principals of a horse, and meets against the central or chief principal. (*Oxford Glossary*.)



Ratchments.

**räte, s.** [O. Fr., from Lat. *ratum*=neut. sing. of *ratuus*=determined, fixed, settled, pa. par. of *reor*=to think, to judge.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The proportion or standard by which any quantity or value is adjusted.

2. The price or value fixed on anything with relation to a standard; settled sum, amount, or proportion.

"It is only shame and repentance that men buy at such costly rates."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 11.

3. A tax or sum assessed by a competent authority on property in proportion to its value for public purposes; a local tax.

"They paid the church and parish *rate*."  
*Prior: An Epitaph*

\*4. A settled and regular allowance.

"The one right feeble through the evil *rate*  
Of food." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. viii. 19.

5. The degree or particular style in which anything is done; the manner of doing anything, especially in regard to the degree of speed at which it is done.

"The quicker the *rate* of traveling, the less important is it that there should be numerous agreeable resting places."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

6. Degree; comparative value or worth.

"I am a spirit of no common *rate*."  
*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

\*7. Order, degree, state.

"Thus sate they all around in seemly *rate*."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. x. 52.

\*8. Ratification, approval, consent.

"Never without the *rates*  
Of all powers else." *Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, i. 508.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Horol.*: The daily gain or loss of a chronometer or other timepiece in seconds and fractions of a second.

2. *Navy*: The order, rank, or class of a ship according to its magnitude or fighting power. Formerly ships of war were rated according to the number of guns carried by them. The first rate was from 100 guns upward, the second from 90 to 100 guns, the third from 80 to 84 guns, the fourth from 60 to 74 guns, and the fifth rate 32 to 40 guns; the sixth rate included the smallest armaments.

This has been altered since the introduction of iron-clads, which are rated according to construction and strength of armament and armor. Formerly United States naval vessels were rated according to their tonnage. Thus, ships of 3,000 tons and upward were first rates, 2,000 to 3,000 tons second rates, 800 to 2,000, or ironclads from 1,200 to 2000, third rates, under 800 tons, or ironclads under 1,200, fourth rates; latterly they are rated according to displacement.

**rate-book, subst.** A book in which the names of ratepayers and the rates payable by them are entered.

**rate-governor, s.**

*Telegraphy*: An apparatus for securing a fixed rate of vibration of a vibrating reed. It is applied in simultaneous telegraphy and telephoning over one wire. The principle is that of the regular make and break mechanism, with the feature that the contact is maintained during exactly one-half of the swing of the reed.

**rate-tithe, subst.** Tithe paid for sheep or cattle which are kept in a parish for a less time than a year, in which case the owner must pay tithe for them *pro rata*, according to the custom of the place.

**räte (1), v. t. & i.** [RATE, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To settle, assess, or fix the value, rank, or degree of; to set a certain price or value on; to estimate, to appraise; to value at a certain price or degree of excellence.

"I praised her as I *rated* her."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. iv.

2. To assess for payment of a rate; to fix the ratable value of.

"Those fisheries on the river that are not *rated*."—*Field*, April 10, 1886.

3. To calculate, to estimate.

"Then must we *rate* the cost of the erection."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, i. 3.

4. To fix or determine the relative degree, rank, or position of; to class; to assign or refer to a class or degree; as, to *rate* a ship.

5. To determine the rate of in respect to variation from a standard; to determine the daily gain or loss of; as, to *rate* a chronometer.

\*6. To ratify.

**\*B. Intransitive:**

1. To be classed; to belong or be assigned to a certain rank, class, or degree.

2. To make an estimate.

**räte (2), v. t.** [Sw. *rata*=to reject, to refuse, to slight, to find fault with. (*Skeat*.) According to others, only a peculiar use of *rate* (1); cf. *tax*=to take to task.] To chide or reprove with vehemence; to scold; to take to task.

"Be thus upbraided, chid, and *rated* at."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II.*, iii. 1.

**räte'-a-ble, a.** [RATABLE.]

**ra-tél', s.** [Fr., from *rat*=a rat (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: The genus *Mellivora* (q. v.). Two species are usually distinguished, *Mellivora indica*, the Indian, and *M. ratel*, the Cape Ratel; some authors give specific distinction to the West African race, as *M. leuconota*. The body is stout and heavily built, legs short and strong, with long curved fossorial claws, tail short, ear-conches rudimentary. General coloration iron-gray on the upper, and black on the lower surface, reversing the general plan of coloration, which is generally lighter on the under surface. A marked white stripe divides the gray of the upper parts from the black in the Cape Ratel, which is said to live principally on honey. Jerdon (*Mammals of India*, p. 79) says that *M. indica*, which he calls the Indian badger, is found throughout India, living usually in pairs, and eating rats, birds, frogs, white ants, and various insects; and in the north of India, where it is accused of digging out dead bodies, it is popularly known as the Grave-digger. It doubtless also, like its Cape congener, occasionally partakes of honey, and is often very destructive to poultry. In confinement it is quiet, and will eat fruits, rice, &c.



Ratel.

"The two *ratels* are so nearly allied that they might almost be considered to be merely geographical races of a single widely spread species."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 289.

\***ra-tél'-ús, \*rät-tél'-lūs, s.** [RATEL.]

*Zoöl.*: A synonym of *Mellivora* (q. v.). The first form was introduced by Sparrman, the second by Swainson. (*Agassiz*.)

**räte'-pây-ër, s.** [Eng. *rate, s.*, and *payer*.] One who is assessed and pays rates. [Eng.]



**rāt'-ēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *rat(e)* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] One who rates or assesses; one who makes an estimate.

"The wise *rater* of things, as they weigh in the sanctuary's balance, and reason's, will obey the powers over them."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 11.

**rāt'-ēr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *rater* (2), *v.*; *-er.*] One who scolds or reprimands; a reprover.

**rath**, *s.* [Ir.]

1. A hill. It occurs frequently in place-names in Ireland, as *Rathmore*, *Rathgar*, &c.

2. A kind of pre-historic fortification in Ireland, consisting of a circular rampart of earth with a mound artificially raised in the center.

"The remains of thousands of these forts or *raths* still stud the lowlands of every county in Ireland."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. x.

**\*rath**, **\*rathe**, *a. & adv.* [A. S. *hradhe*=quickly (compar. *hradhōr*, super. *hradhōst*), from *hrædh*, *hrædh*=quick, swift; Icel. *hradhr*=swift, fleet; M. H. Ger. *rad*, *hrad*=quick.]

**A. As adj.**: Early; coming before others or before the usual time; premature.

"The *rathe* primrose."—*Milton: Lycidas*, 142.

**B. As adv.**: Early, soon, betimes, speedily.

"What aileth you so *rathe* for to arise!"  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,766.

**ra-ṭhēr**, *adv. & a.* [Prop. the comparative of *rath* or *rathe* (q. v.).]

**A. As adverb**:

\*1. Earlier, sooner, before.

"Bote ye ryse the *rathe*re, and *rathe* yow to worche Shal no greyn that here greweth, gladen yow at neede."  
*Piers Plowman*, 134.

2. More readily, more willingly; with preference or choice.

"Men loved darkness *rather* than light."—*John* iii. 19.

3. In preference; preferably; with better reason; on better grounds.

4. In a greater degree than otherwise.

5. More properly; more correctly speaking.

"I have followed it, or it hath drawn me *rather*."  
*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

6. On the contrary. (Used as a form of correction of a statement.)

"Do I speak you fair? or *rather* do I not in plainest truth tell you I cannot love you?"—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

7. In some degree or measure; somewhat, moderately; as, He is *rather* better to-day.

8. Used ironically, as a strong affirmative. (*Slang.*)

**\*B. As adj.**: Earlier, former, sooner.

"This is he that I seyde of, aftir me is comun a man which was made before me, for he was *rather* than I."—*Wycliffe: John* i. 30.

¶ (1) *Had rather*: [HAVE.]

(2) *Rather of the ratherest*: A term applied to anything slightly in excess or defect. (*Colloq.*)

(3) *The rather*: For better reason; more especially.

"The *rather* for I have some sport in hand."  
*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. (Induct.)

**rath-ō-lite**, *s.* [From *Ratho*, Edinburgh, where found, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

*Min.*: The same as PECTOLITE (q. v.).

**\*rath'-ripe**, **\*rathe'-ripe**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *rath*, and *ripe*.]

**A. As adj.**: Early ripe; ripe before the usual season; rareripe.

"Those hard *ratheripe* pease."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 184.

**B. As subst.**: A rareripe.

**rathripe-barley**, *s.* Barley that has been long cultivated upon warm gravelly soil, so that it ripens a fortnight earlier than common barley under different circumstances. (*Eng. Prov.*)

**rāt-i-fī-cā'-tion**, *s.* [Fr.] [RATIFY.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of ratifying; the state of being ratified, sanctioned, or confirmed; sanctioning, confirmation; the act by which a competent authority ratifies, confirms, or gives sanction to something done by another.

2. *Law*: The confirmation, sanction, or approval given by a person who has arrived at his majority to acts done by him during his minority. It has the effect of giving validity to such acts as would be otherwise voidable.

¶ *Ratification by a wife*:

*Scots Law*: A declaration on oath made by a wife before a justice of the peace (her husband being absent) that the deed she has executed has been made freely, and that she has not been induced to make it by her husband through force or fear.

**rāv'-ī-fī-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *ratify*; *-er.*] One who or that which ratifies, sanctions, or confirms.

"The *ratifiers* and props of every word."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 5.

**rāt'-ī-fy**, *v. t.* [Fr. *ratifier*, from Low Lat. *ratifico*, from Latin *ratus* (pa. par. of *reor*=to think, deem)=fixed, and *facio*=to make; Sp. & Port. *ratificar*; Ital. *ratificare*.]

\*1. To fix, settle, or establish authoritatively; to confirm or establish by authority.

"We have *ratified* to them the borders of Judea."—1 *Maccabees* xi. 34.

2. To approve, confirm, or sanction; especially, to give sanction or validity to an act done by a representative, agent, or servant.

"'Tis an unutterable fix'd decree,  
That none could frame or *ratify* but she."  
*Cowper: Conversation*, 468.

**\*rāt-i-hā-bī'-tion**, *subst.* [Lat. *ratihabitio*, from *ratus*=fixed, and *habeo* (sup. *habitus*)=to have.] Confirmation, approval, consent.

"In matters criminal, *ratihabitio*, or approving of the act, does always make the approver guilty."—*Jeremy Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iv., ch. i.

**rāt'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [RATE (1), *v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive**:

1. The act of estimating, valuing, or assessing.

2. The amount or value at which a thing is rated or assessed.

3. Rank, degree, standing; as, the *rating* of ships of the navy, that is, their division or classification in grades, by which the complement of officers, and certain allowances are determined. The *rating* of seamen is the grade or rank in which they are entered on the ship's books.

**rā'-tī-ō** (t as sh), *s.* [Lat.=a calculation, a relation, from *ratus*=fixed, pa. par. of *reor*=to think, to deem. *Ratio*, *ration*, and *reason* are the same word.]

\*I. *Ord. Lang.*: Reason, cause.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: An account; a cause, or the giving judgment therein.

2. *Mathematics*:

(1) The measure of the relation which one quantity bears to another of the same kind; that is, it is the number of times that one quantity contains another regarded as a standard. This is found by dividing the one by the other. The quotient or ratio thus obtained is the proper measure of the relation of the two quantities. Some writers define the ratio of one quantity to another as the quotient of the first quantity divided by the second, while others define it as the quotient of the second divided by the first. Thus, the ratio of 2 to 4, or of *a* to *b*, may be taken either as 2+4 or 4+2, and *a*+*b* or *b*+*a*. In every ratio there are two quantities compared, one of which is supposed known, and is assumed as a standard; the other is to be determined in terms of this standard. These quantities are called terms of the ratio; the first one, or that which is antecedently known, is called the antecedent, and that whose value is to be measured by the antecedent, is called the consequent. Ratios are compared by comparing the fractions; thus, the ratio of 8:5 is compared with the ratio of 9:6, by comparing the fractions  $\frac{8}{5}$  and  $\frac{9}{6}$ ; these fractions are respectively equal to  $\frac{16}{10}$  and  $\frac{15}{10}$ , and since  $\frac{16}{10}$  is greater than  $\frac{15}{10}$ , the ratio of 8:5 is greater than that of 9:6. Ratios are compounded together by multiplying their antecedents together for a new antecedent, and their consequents together for a new consequent; thus, the ratio of *a*:*b*, compounded with that of *c*:*d*, is *ac*:*bd*. Proportion is the relation of equality subsisting between two ratios. [PROPORTION, *s.*]

(2) A name sometimes given to the Rule of Three in Arithmetic.

¶ (1) *Compound ratio*:

(a) [COMPOUND, *a.*]

(b) When one quantity is connected with two others in such a manner that if the first is increased or diminished, the product of the other two is increased or diminished in the same proportion, then the first quantity is said to be in the compound ratio of the other two.

(2) *Direct ratio*: Two quantities are said to be in direct ratio when they both increase or decrease together, and in such a manner that their ratio is constant.

(3) *Duplicate ratio*: When three quantities are in continued proportion, the first is said to have to the third the duplicate ratio of that which it has to the second, or the first is to the third as the square of the first to the square of the second.

(4) *Inverse ratio*: Two quantities or magnitudes are said to be in inverse ratio, when if the one increases the other necessarily decreases, and, *vice versa*, when the one decreases the other increases.

(5) *Mixed ratio*: [MIXED.]

(6) *Prime and ultimate ratios*: A method of analysis, devised and first successfully employed by Newton in his *Principia*. It is an extension and simplification of the method known among the ancients as the method of exhaustions. To conceive the idea of this method, let us suppose two variable quantities constantly approaching each other

in value, so that their ratio continually approaches 1, and at last differs from 1 by less than any assignable quantity; then is the ultimate ratio of the two quantities equal to 1. In general when two variable quantities simultaneously approach two other quantities, which, under the same circumstances, remain fixed in value, the ultimate ratio of the variable quantities is the same as the ratio of the quantities whose values remain fixed. They are called prime or ultimate ratios, according as the ratio of the variable quantities is receding from or approaching to the ratio of the limits. This method of analysis is generally called the method of limits.

(7) *Extreme and mean ratio*: [EXTREME.]

(8) *Composition of ratios*: The act of compounding ratios. [COMPOUND-RATIO.]

(9) *Ratio of a geometrical progression*: The constant quantity by which each term is multiplied to produce the succeeding one. To find the ratio of a given progression, divide any term by the preceding one.

(10) *Ratio of exchange*: A phrase used in Political Economy to denote the proportion in which a quantity of one commodity exchanges for a given quantity of another. The expression can never be used with any degree of accuracy, except in those cases where the commodities are homogeneous in quality, and susceptible of weight or measurement, as in the exchange of gold for silver, copper, iron, &c., or that of wheat for barley, oats, &c. (*Bithell.*)

**ratio-decidenti**, *s.*

*Scots Law*: The reason or ground upon which a judgment is rested.

**\*rāt-i-ōc'-ī-nant** (first t as sh), *adjective*. [Lat. *ratiocinans*, pr. par. of *ratiocinor*=to ratiocinate (q. v.).] Reasoning.

**rāt-i-ōc'-ī-nāte** (first t as sh), *v. i.* [Lat. *ratiocinatus*, pa. par. of *ratiocinor*, from *ratio* (genit. *rationis*)=reason.] To reason, to argue.

"Scholars, and such as love to *ratiocinate*, will have more and better matter to exercise their wits upon."—*Petty: Advice to Hartlib*, p. 22.

**rāt-i-ōc'-ī-nā'-tion** (first t as sh), *s.* [Lat. *ratiocination*, from *ratiocinatus*, pa. par. of *ratiocinor*=to ratiocinate (q. v.).]

1. The act or process of reasoning; the act or process of deducing consequences from premises.

"The conjunction of images with affirmations and negations, which make up propositions, and the conjunction of propositions one to another, and illation of conclusions upon them, is *ratiocination* or discourse."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 50.

2. The power of reasoning.

**rāt-i-ōc'-ī-nā-tive** (first t as sh), *adj.* [Lat. *ratiocinativus*.] Characterized by or addicted to ratiocination; consisting in the comparison of propositions or facts, and deducting inferences from such comparison; argumentative.

"The conclusion is attained *quasi per saltum*, and without any thing of *ratiocinative* process."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 51.

**rāt-i-ōc'-ī-nā-tōr-ŷ** (first t as sh), *adj.* [Eng. *ratiocinat(e)*; *-ory*.] The same as RATIOCINATIVE (q. v.).

**rā'-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rationem*, accus. of *ratio*=a calculation, a reckoning [RATIO]; Spanish *racion*; Ital. *razione*.]

1. *Gen.*: A stated or fixed amount or quantity dealt out; an allowance.

2. *Specif. (pl.)*: The allowance of provisions given out to each officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier, or sailor. (Generally pron. *rāsh'-ūns*.)

**rā'-tion**, *v. t.* [RATION, *subst.*] To supply with rations.

**\*rā'-tion-a-bīl'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *ratio* (genit. *rationis*)=calculation, reason, and Eng. *ability*.] Power of reasoning. (*Bramhall: Works*, ii. 24.)

**\*rā'-tion-a-ble**, *a.* [RATIONABILITY.] Reasonable, rational.

**rā'-tional**, **\*rā'-tion-āl**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *rational*, from Latin *rationalis*, from *ratio*=reason; Sp. & Port. *racional*; Ital. *razionale*.]

**A. As adjective**:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Having reason or the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason; as, Man is a *rational* being.

2. Agreeable to reason; not unreasonable, absurd, extravagant, foolish, or the like; as, *rational* conduct.

3. Acting in accordance with reason; not unreasonable or extravagant; as, a *rational* man.

II. *Math.*: A term applied to a quantity expressed in finite terms, or which involves only such roots as can be extracted. It is opposed to irrational or surd quantities; 2, 3,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\sqrt{9}$ ,  $\sqrt[3]{64}$ , are rational quantities. [IRRATIONAL, II.]

**B. As subst.**: A rational being.

"The world of *rationals*."—*Young: Night Thoughts*, iv.



**Rational Christians, s. pl.**

*Church Hist.*: A sect claiming that their methods of investigation and their faith are more rational than those of Christians in general. The denomination originated in England in 1876.

**rational-fractions, s. pl.**

*Math.*: Fractions in analysis, in which the variable is not affected with any fractional exponents. The coefficients may be rational or irrational.

**rational-horizon, s.** [HORIZON, s.]

**rāt-īō-nā-lē** (t as sh), s. [Lat. neut. sing. of *rationalis*=rational (q. v.).]

1. A statement of reasons.

"Is it any breach of the *rationale* of grammar?"—*Blackwall: Sacred Classics*, i. 15.

2. An account or exposition of the principles of some opinion, action, phenomenon, &c.

**rationale existendi, phr.** The ground of existence.

**rā-tion-al-izm, s.** [Fr. *rationalisme*.]

*Theol.*: A system which makes reason the supreme arbiter in all matters connected with the Bible and the Christian religion, and which refuses to accept any doctrine or professedly historical statement to which reason believes that it has grounds for taking exception. Isolated cases of rationalism, or an approach to it, have frequently appeared in the Church; as, for instance, in the case of Theodore, Bishop of Mopsuestia, 329-428; but as a system it first became prominent in Germany in the latter half of the eighteenth century. In 1754 Hermann Reimarus of Hamburg privately circulated among his friends some rationalistic writings of his. Lessing pretended that he had found them in the Wolfenbüttel library, of which he was librarian, and between 1773 and 1777 published them under the name of the Wolfenbüttel Fragments. They produced a great sensation. John David Michaelis (1717-1791), Johann Semler (1728-1794), and others established a middle path between the extreme views of the Fragmentists and the accepted Protestant orthodoxy, and it was to this intermediate school that the term rationalistic was chiefly applied. The earlier rationalists in large measure confined their new methods of interpretation to the Old Testament; Johann Eichorn (1752-1827) and Heinrich Paulus (1761-1850) extended them to the New. As time advanced, rationalism became more extreme. Its earlier professors generally, accepting the views as to the authorship of the several sacred books traditionally held, considered that they, when rightly understood, narrated true history, but their oriental or poetic language required to be translated into that of ordinary life. For instance, the angel and the flaming sword which prevented our first parents from re-entering paradise really meant the thunder-storms prevalent in the region. The later rationalists mostly deny the accepted authorship of the sacred books, and more sweepingly than their predecessors set their teaching aside. In 1835-6 Dr. David Strauss, in his *Leben Jesu*, resolved the whole evangelical narrative into myth and legend. Rationalism subsequently spread from Germany into other countries. In 1860 appeared the *Essays and Reviews*, by seven clergymen of the English Church, and in 1862 the first part of a *Critical Commentary* on the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua by Dr. William Colenso, Bishop of Natal, five other parts subsequently appearing. Both these productions led to ecclesiastical prosecutions. In 1863 Ernest Renan published in Paris his *Vie de Jésus*. Though combating the claims of the sacred writers, as a rule, rationalists of all schools speak with respect of them.

**rā-tion-al-ist, s. & a.** [Eng. *rational*; -ist.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who bases his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.

2. *Theol.*: One who considers human reason the supreme arbiter in Scripture and theology.

B. *As adj.*: Rationalistic.

**rā-tion-al-ist-ic, rā-tion-al-ist-ic-al, adj.** [Eng. *rationalist*; -ic, -ical.] Pertaining to, or having the character of rationalism.

**rā-tion-al-ist-ic-al-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *rationalist-ical*; -ly.] In a rationalistic manner.

**rā-tion-āl-i-tŷ, s.** [Fr. *rationalité*, from Lat. *rationalitatem*, accus. of *rationalitas*=reason, or the use of reason, from *ratio*=reason; Sp. *racionalidad*; Ital. *razionalità*.]

1. The quality of being rational; the power or faculty of reasoning.

"God has made *rationality* the common portion of mankind."—*H. More: Government of the Tongue*.

2. Reasonableness.

"In human occurrences, there have been many well directed intentions, whose *rationalities* will never bear a rigid examination."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

**rā-tion-al-iz-ā-tion, s.** [Eng. *rationaliz(e)*; -ation.] The act of rationalizing. (*Ruskin*.)

**rā-tion-al-ize, v. t. & i.** [Eng. *rational*; -ize.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To convert to rationalism.
2. To interpret as a rationalist; to test by pure reason.
3. To perceive or understand the reason of.

B. *Intrans.*: To profess, practice, affect, or aim at rationalism; to act or interpret in accordance with rationalism; to judge or estimate as a rationalist.

"The chief *rationalizing* doctor of antiquity."—*Newman: Devel. Christian Doct.*, ch. i., § iii.

**rā-tion-al-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *rational*; -ly.] In a rational manner; in a manner consistent with reason; reasonably, not extravagantly.

"*Rationally* to explain, and then produce the experiment."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xiii.

**rā-tion-al-ness, s.** [Eng. *rational*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rational or consistent with reason.

**\*rā-tion-ar-ŷ, a.** [Lat. *rationarius*, from *ratio*=a calculation . . . reason.] Pertaining or belonging to accounts.

**ra-ti-tæ, s. pl.** [Lat. *rates*=a raft, from the keelless sternum.]

1. *Ornith.*: A division of Birds, introduced by Merrem in his *Tentamen Systematis naturalis Avium* (*Abhand. k. Akad. d. Wiss. in Berlin*, 1812, pp. 237-59), and containing his genus *Struthio* (q. v.), since divided. They are all incapable of flight; though some run very swiftly, the abnormally small wings acting as a kind of sail, and helping the birds along. They may be divided into two groups: (1) Those in which the wing has a rudimentary or very short humerus, and not more than one unguis phalanx (the Casuariidæ, the fast-vanishing Apterygidæ, and the extinct Dinornithidæ, often treated as one family (Apterygidæ); and (2) those having a long humerus and two unguis phalanges (Rheidæ and Struthionidæ, often combined under the latter name). (Cf. Huxley, *loc. inf. cit.*)

"Though comparatively but few genera and species of this order now exist, they differ from one another very considerably, and have a wide distribution, from Africa and Arabia, over many of the islands of Malaisia and Polynesia to Australia and South America. Hence, in all probability, the existing *Ratitæ* are but the waifs and strays of what was once a very large and important group."—*Huxley: Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1867, p. 419.

2. *Palæont.*: Found first in the Eocene Tertiary.

**rāt-i-tāte, rāt-īte, a.** [RATITÆ.] Belonging to or characteristic of the Ratitæ.

**rāt-īte, a.** [RATITATE.]

**rāt-līne, rāt-līn, rāt-līng, rāt-tlīng, subst.** [Etym. doubtful, but probably from *rat* and *line*, as though the lines formed ladders for rats to climb up.]

*Naut.*: (See extract.)

"*Ratlines* [are] small horizontal lines or ropes extended between the several shrouds on each side of a mast, thus forming the steps of ladders for going up and down the rigging and masts."—*Brande & Cox: Dictionary*.

**\*rat-on-er, \*rat-on-ere, s.** [O. Fr.] A rat-catcher. (*Piers Plowman*.)

**ra-toōn' (1), subst.** [Sp. *retoño*=a sprout or shoot; *retoñar*=to sprout again.]

1. A sprout from the root of the sugar-cane that has been cut down.
2. The heart-leaves in a tobacco-plant.

**ra-toōn' (2), s.** [RATTAN, s.]

**ra-toōn', v. i.** [RATOON (1), s.] To sprout or shoot up from the root, as the sugar-cane.

**\*rat-oun, \*rat-on, s.** [Fr. *raton*, from Low Lat. *ratonem*, accus. of *rato*=a rat (q. v.).] A rat.

**rāts'-bāne, s.** [Eng. *rat*, and *bane*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A poison for rats; arsenious acid.

2. *Bot.*: *Chailetia toxicaria*. (*Sierra Leone*.)

**rāts'-bāne, v. t.** [RATSBANE, subst.] To kill or poison with ratsbane.

**rāt-tan (1), rāt-ten, rāt-tōn, s.** [Fr. *raton*.] [RATOON.] A rat. (*Prov. & Scotch*.)

**rāt-tān' (2), s.** [From the sound.] A continuous beat or roll of a drum.

**rāt-tān' (3), s.** [Malay, *rōtan*.]

1. The commercial name for the stem of various species of the genus *Calamus*. They abound in Southern Asia in moist situations, and are used for making splints for chair seats and backs, hanks for

sails; cables, sometimes as much as 42 inches round; cords, withes, and walking-sticks; also for making splints for baskets and brooms, fish-weirs, hurdles, hoops, carriage-seats, and many other purposes. The larger species grow to a size of three inches diameter, and to a height of 100 feet.

¶ The Great Rattan is *Calamus rudentum*; the Ground Rattan, *Rhaphis flabelliformis*.

2. A cane or walking-stick formed of a rattan.

"O'Brien went out, and returned with a dozen penny rattans, which he notched in the end."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. ix.

**rāt-tan-ŷ, s.** [RATANY.]

**rāt-teēn', s.** [Fr. *ratine*.]

*Fabric*: A kind of woolen stuff, quilled or twilled.

"And Anthony shall court her in *ratteen*."—*Swift*.

**rāt-ten, s.** [RATTAN (1).]

**rāt-ten, v. t.** [Prov. Eng. *ratten*=a rat, the meaning thus being to do damage secretly, as rats do.]

1. *Lit.*: To destroy or take away the tools or machinery of, for non-payment of contributions to a trades-union, or for any offense committed against the union or its rules, as by ratting or working for less than the usual wages. Rattening was one of the forms of organized terrorism of trades-unions in England. It was associated chiefly with Sheffield, but is now becoming rare even there.

"An atrocious trade outrage has been perpetrated in Sheffield, a town long notorious for such crimes, there called *rattening*."—*The Guardian*, Nov. 27, 1861.

2. *Fig.*: To injure or annoy in any way.

"Perhaps we shall hear of literary *rattening* and picketing."—*London Daily News*.

**rāt-tēr, s.** [Eng. *rat*; -er.]

1. One whose business is to catch rats; a rat-catcher.

2. An animal, especially a terrier, which kills rats; as, He is a good *ratter*.

3. One who rats or apostatizes.

"The ridicule on apocemen *ratters* remains."—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen*, ch. xxvii.

**\*rāt-tēr-ŷ, s.** [Eng. *rat*; -ery.] Apostasy, tergiversation.

"The *rattery* and scoundrelism of public life."—*Sydney Smith: Letters* (1822).

**rāt-tin-ēt', s.** [A dimin. from *rateen* (q. v.).]

*Fabric*: A woolen stuff thinner than rateen.

**rāt-tlīng, s.** [Eng. *rat*; -ing.]

1. The act of setting a dog upon rats confined in a pit and betting as to the number it will kill in a given time.

2. The act of apostatizing, or forsaking union principles or practices.

**rāt-tle (1), \*rat-el-en, \*rat-ylle, v. i. & t.** [A. S. *\*hrætelan*, preserved in *hrætele*, *hrætile*, or *hrætelwyrt*=rattlewort (q. v.); cogn. with Dut. *ratelen*=to rattle; *ratel*=a rattle; Ger. *rasseln*=to rattle; *rassel*=a rattle. The word is of imitative origin; cf. *rat-a-tat*, &c.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To give out, utter, or make a succession of quick, sharp noises, as by the collision of bodies not very sonorous; to clatter; to make a din.

"The stones did *rattle* underneath As if Cheapside were mad."

*Cowper: John Gilpin*.

2. To ride or drive along fast.

3. To talk eagerly and noisily; to speak in a clattering manner; to chatter; to talk idly or without consideration.

"He *rattles* it out against popery."—*Swift*.

\*4. To make a show; to parade.

"In silks I'll *rattle* it of every color."

*Cook: Green's Tu Quoque*.

\*5. To stammer or stutter. (*Cath. Anglicum*.)

B. *Transitive*:

1. To cause to make a rattling noise, or a rapid succession of sharp, quick sounds.

2. To stun with noise.

"Sound but another, and another shall, As loud as thine, *rattle* the welkin's ear."

*Shakesp.: King John*, v. 2.

3. To drive along fast; to cause to run fast.

4. To scold; to rail at clamorously.

"He sent for him in a rage, and *rattled* him with a thousand traitors and villains for robbing his house."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

5. To confuse; to disconcert. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

**rāt-tle (2), v. t.** [Formed from *rattling*, as though the latter were a pres. part. of a verb.]

*Naut.*: To furnish with ratlines.

¶ To *rattle down* the shrouds or rigging:

*Naut.*: To furnish with ratlines.

"The ratlines are fitted to the shrouds as though the rigging had been *rattled down* by Anson's men."—*London Daily Telegraph*.



răt'-tle, s. [RATTLE (1), v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A rapid succession of sharp, quick noises; a clatter.

"The sharp rattle of the whirling phaeton."—Horsley: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 23.

2. An instrument with which a rattling or clattering sound is made; specif. applied to—

(1) An instrument consisting of a vibrating tongue and a rotating ratchet wheel, by which a sharp rattling sound is produced to make an alarm. Watchmen were furnished with them to sound a rallying signal, and they are sometimes kept in private houses to enable the occupant to call the police or sound a fire alarm.

(2) A child's toy made in a similar way, or consisting of a case of wicker-work or other material, and inclosing small pebbles or other objects which produce a rattling sound.

3. A peculiar rattling sound heard in the throat, immediately preceding and prognosticating death. Commonly called the Death-rattle.

4. A rapid succession of words; rapid and empty talk; chatter.

"All this ado about the golden age is but an empty rattle and frivolous conceit."—Hakewill: *Apology*.

\*5. Rebuke.

"Receiving such a rattle for his former contempt."—Heylin: *Life of Laud*, p. 257.

6. One who talks rapidly and thoughtlessly; an empty chatterer; a jabberer.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: A popular name for two plants, the seeds of which rattle in the seed-vessel. Red Rattle is *Pedicularis sylvatica*; Yellow Rattle, or Rattle-box, *Rhinanthus crista-galli*.

2. Zool.: An organ developed in the genus *Crotalus*. The tail terminates in a series of horny rings, varying in number with the age of the individual, as one is added at each sloughing, which occurs more than once in the year. The last (3-8) vertebrae coalesce to form a compressed conical bone, covered by muscle, and thick spongy skin, which secretes the rings in succession, each one being larger than the one secreted before it, as the secreting surface becomes larger. The pieces hang loosely, but securely, together, the basal ring of one joint grasping the projecting second ring of the preceding joint, and so on. The first joint alone has vital connection with the skin of the animal, and, being vibrated by the muscles of the skin, communicates a quivering motion, accompanied by a slight rattling sound, to the dry horny pieces behind it.

"The habit of violently agitating the tail is by no means peculiar to the rattlesnake, but has been observed in other venomous as well as innocuous snakes, with the ordinary termination of the tail, when under the influence of fear or anger. The special object for which the rattle has been developed in these snakes is unknown."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 293.

rattle-bladder, s. A bladder partially filled with peas or the like to make a noise and frighten birds off corn.

rattle-box, s.

1. Ord. Lang.: The same as RATTLE, s., I. 2 (2).

2. Bot.: *Rhinanthus crista-galli*.

rattle-brain, s. A wild, empty-headed, silly person.

rattle-brained, a. Wild, giddy, rattle-headed.

rattle-cap, s. A wild, giddy person; a madcap.

rattle-head, s. A giddy person; a rattle-pate.

"Many rattle-heads as well as they."—Hacket: *Life of Williams*, i. 130.

rattle-headed, \*rattle-pated, a. Giddy, wild, rattle-brained.

"Our lascivious, impudent, rattle-pated gadding females."—Prynne: *1 Histrio-Mastix*, i. v.

rattle-mouse, s. The reremouse or bat.

"Not unlike the tale of the rattle-mouse."—Puttenham: *Works*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

rattle-pate, s. An empty-headed, noisy fellow; a rattle-head.

"Rattle-pate as I am, I forgot all about it."—Kingsley: *Two Years Ago*, ch. xi.

rattle-trap, s. A shaky, rickety, or worn out article; a knick-knack.

"If I attempted to ride him at such a rattle-trap as that."—Trollope: *Barchester Towers*, ch. xxxv.

rattle-wing, s.

Ornith.: *Fuligula clangula*.

"The wings being short and stiff in proportion to the weight and size of the bird, are beaten so quickly as to produce a distinct whistling sound, whence the names of *Rattle-wing* and *Whistler*."—Yarrell: *Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), iv. 438.

răt'-tlēr, \*rat-yl-ler, \*rat-ler, subst. [Eng. rattl(e) (1), v.; -er.]

1. One who rattles along, or talks quickly or thoughtlessly; a chatterer.

\*2. A stammerer or stutterer. (*Huloet*.)

3. A smart, heavy blow. (*Slang*.)

4. A popular name for the rattlesnake.

răt'-tle-snāke, s. [Eng. rattle, s., and snake.]

Zool.: The English name for any species of the American genus *Crotalus* (q. v.), the tail of which is furnished with a rattle [RATTLE, s., II. 2]. Garman (*Reptiles and Batrachians of North America*) enumerates twelve species and thirteen varieties, falling into two groups: (1) Having the upper side of the head covered with nine dermal shields; (2) having the shields behind the eyes broken up or replaced by small scales. The second group comprises the more formidable kinds, generally described as *Crotalus horridus* and *C. durissus*. The first name was formerly applied to the reptile extending from Paraguay and Chili, through Brazil, into Mexico, and the latter to the North American rattlesnake. In recent American works this nomenclature is reversed. The poison of the Rattlesnake is usually fatal to man, though fortunately they are sluggish, and never attempt to strike unless they are molested. They are widely distributed on the American continent; but advancing cultivation is rapidly thinning their numbers, and the half-wild hogs of the settlers, peccaries, and deer contribute materially to this result. They are far from uniform in coloration: often the ground-color is brownish, sometimes yellow or blackish, with dark spots, frequently bordered with yellow, on the back and sides; head and neck ornamented with dark or black longitudinal bands, or of almost uniform coloration.

rattlesnake-fern, s.

Bot.: *Botrychium virginicum*.

rattlesnake-herb, s.

Bot.: The genus *Actæa*.

rattlesnake-root, s.

Bot.: (1) *Polygala senega*; (2) The genus *Nabalus*.

rattlesnake-weed, s.

Bot.: *Eryngium virginicum*.

rattlesnake's master, s.

Bot.: (1) *Liatris scariosa*; (2) *L. squarrosa*.

răt'-tle-wōrt, s. [Eng. rattle, s., and wort.]

Bot.: The genus *Crotolaria* (q. v.).

răt'-tlīng, pr. par. or a. [RATTLE (1), v.]

1. Making a quick succession of sharp sounds; clattering.

"From peak to peak, the rattling crags among"

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii. 92.

2. Quick, rapid, lively; as, a rattling pace. (*Colloq.*)

3. Lively, merry, chattering.

4. Very fine, large, or great; as, a rattling stake. (*Colloq.*)

răt'-tlīng, s. [RATLINE.]

răt'-tōn, s. [RATOUN.]

rauchwacke (as rōwĕk'-vāk-ě), s. [Ger. rauch = smoke, and wacke (q. v.).]

Geol.: The equivalent in Germany of the English Magnesian Limestone. A calcareous member of the Zechstein formation.

ŗrau'-cīd, a. [Lat. raucus.] Hoarse, raucous.

"With raucid voice bawling 'Sculls, sculls!'"

Lamb: *To the Shade of Elliston*.

râu'-cī-tŷ, subst. [Lat. raucitas, from raucus = hoarse.] Hoarseness or harshness of sound; rough utterance.

râu'-cle, adj. [Mid. Eng. rakel.] [RAKE (2), s.] Rash, stout, fearless.

"Auld Scotland has a raucle tongne."

Burns: *Cry and Prayer*.

râu'-coūs, adj. [Lat. raucus.] Hoarse, harsh, rough.

râu'-coūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. raucous; -ly.] In a raucous manner; hoarsely, harshly, roughly.

"He did not sing more raucously than nine music-hall artists out of ten."—*Theater Annual*, 1886, p. 27.

rau'-ite (au as ōw), s. [After Rau, the Scandinavian sea-goddess; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A grayish-black, finely-granular mineral, without luster. Hardness, 5.0; specific gravity, 2.48. An analysis showed a composition near that of Thomsonite (q. v.). Formed by the alteration of elaeolite in Lamö Island, Brevig, Norway.

raum'-ite (au as ōw), s. [From Raumo, Finland, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

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

râu-wōl'-fī-a, s. [Named after Leonhardt Raewolf, an Augsburg physician, who traveled through Palestine, &c., in 1753-5.]

Botany: A genus of Apocynaceæ, tribe Carisseæ. Tropical American shrubs, with opposite or whorled leaves and corymbose flowers. The black juice in

the fruit of *R. canescens* is used in the West Indies as a dye; the root of *R. nitida* is given in moderate doses as an emetic and a cathartic; *R. serpentina* is used by the Hindus in snake bites, and as a tonic and febrifuge; the Javanese employ an infusion of the root as an anthelmintic.

rāv'-age (age as ĭg), s. [Fr., from *ravir* (Latin *rapio*)=to snatch or bear away suddenly.] Desolation by violence, whether of man, beast, or physical causes; devastation, ruin, waste, havoc, despoilment.

rāv'-age (age as ĭg), v. t. [RAVAGE, s.] To desolate by violence; to despoil, to desolate, to lay waste, to commit havoc on, to spoil, to pillage, to consume.

rāv'-ag-ēr (ag as ĭg), s. [Eng. ravag(e), v.; -er.] One who or that which ravages, devastates, or lays waste; a plunderer, a spoiler, a devastator.

rāve, v. i. & t. [O. Fr. *rāver*, *resver* (Fr. *rēver*), from Sp. *rabiar*=to rave, from Low Lat. & Sp. *rabies* (Lat. *rabies*)=rage, madness.] [RABID, RAGE.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To be delirious or mad; to wander in mind or intellect; to talk irrationally; to talk or act wildly, as a madman; to dote.

"Peter was angry and rebuked Christ, and thought earnestly that he had raved, and not wiste what he sayde."—Tyndall: *Works*, p. 25.

2. To rush wildly and madly about.

3. To be madly or unreasonably fond, or enthusiastic; to be excited; to talk with unreasonable enthusiasm. (Followed by *about*, *of*, or *on*.)

\*4. To dash furiously.

"A mightie rock, 'gainst which doe rave  
The roring billowes in their proud disdainne."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. viii. 37.

\*B. Trans.: To utter in a raving, mad, or frenzied manner; to say wildly or incoherently. (*Young*.)

rāve, subst. [Etym. doubtful.] One of the side pieces of a wagon-body frame or of a sleigh.

rave-hook, s. [RASING-IRON.]

rāv'-el, \*rav-ell, \*ryv-ell, v. t. & i. [Dut. *rafelen*=to fray out, to unweave; cf. Low Ger. *reffeln*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To untwist, to unweave, to disentangle. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Make you to ravel all this matter out."  
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

2. To entangle; to twist together; to involve; to make intricate, involved, or entangled.

"What glory's due to him who could divide  
Such ravel'd interests?" Waller: *To the King*.

\*3. To hurry over in confusion.

"They but ravel it over loosely, and pitch upon disputing against particular conclusions."—*Digby*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become untwisted; to be disentangled.

"The contexture of this discourse will perhaps be the less subject to ravel out, if I hem it with the speech of our learned and pious annotator."—Spencer: *Prodigies*, p. 202.

\*2. To become entangled, confused, involved, or perplexed.

"They ravel more still less resolved."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 305.

\*3. To busy one's self with intricacies; to wander.

"It will be needless to ravel far into the records of elder times; every man's memory will suggest many pertinent instances."—*Decay of Piety*.

rāv'-el, s. [RAVEL, v.] An evener (q. v.).

rāv'-el, a. [Etym. doubtful.] (See the compound.)

ravel-bread, s. Coarse or whity-brown bread. (*Harrison: Descript. England*, p. 166.)

rāv'-el-ēr, rāv'-el-lēr, s. [Eng. ravel; suff. -er.] One who ravel.

rāve'-līn, s. [Fr., from O. Ital. *ravellino*, *revelino* (Ital. *rivellino*), perhaps from Lat. *re*=back, and *vallum*=a rampart; Sp. *rebellin*; Port. *rebelin*.]

Fort.: A detached work having a parapet and ditch forming a salient angle in front of the curtain. It is erected upon the counterscarp, and receives flank defense from the body of the place. Inside the ravelin may be a redan and ditch; the gorge is unprotected, and the ravelin may be considered a redan upon the counterscarp.

"Bastions and ravelins were everywhere rising."—Ma-caulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.



Ravelin.



**rāv'-el-īng, rāv'-el-līng, s.** [RAVEL, v.]  
 1. The act of untwisting or disentangling.  
 2. Anything, as a thread, detached in the process of untwisting.  
**\*rāv'-el-mēnt, s.** [Eng. ravel, v.; -ment.] An entanglement.  
 "A series of ravelments and squabbling grudges."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iii. 212.

**rāv'-en (1), s. & a.** [A. S. *hræfn, hrefn*; cogn. with Dut. *raaf*; Icel. *hráfn*; Dan. *ravn*; Ger. *rabe*; O. H. German *hraban*. Named from the cry of the bird.]

**A. As substantive:**  
*Ornith.*: The genus *Corvus*, and especially *Corvus corax*, one of the largest of the Passerines. It is about twenty-six inches long, plumage black, glossed with steel-blue and purple; very widely distributed in the northern hemisphere. The Raven has played an important part in mythology and folk-lore. It is the first bird mentioned by name in the Old Testament (Gen. viii. 7); by the ministry of ravens Elijah was fed (1 Kings xvii. 6), and they were to be the ministers of vengeance on unruly children (Prov. xxx. 17). The raven was the bird of Odin, and in classic mythology was of ill-omen, a character often attributed to it by the early English dramatists. Marlowe (*Jew of Malta*, ii. 1) calls it the 'sad presageful raven,' and Shakespeare repeatedly refers to the belief that its appearance foreboded misfortune. This belief, which is widespread, probably arose from the preternaturally grave manner of the bird, its sable plumage, and the readiness with which it learns to imitate human speech.

**B. As adj.:** Resembling a raven, especially in color.

"Here loud his raven charger neigh'd."  
*Byron: The Giaour.*

**raven-black, a.** Black with a strong luster.

**raven's duck, s.**

*Fabric:* A quality of sail-cloth.

**rāv'-en (2), rāv'-in, \*rav-eyne, \*rav-ine, \*rav-yne, s.** [Fr. *ravine*, from Lat. *rapina*=plunder, rapine (q. v.). Essentially the same word as *ravine*.]

1. Robbery.

"Demyde not *raueyne* that hymself were euene to God."  
*Wycliffe: Filipensis* ii.

2. Rapine, rapacity.

"For with hot *ravin* fir'd, ensanguin'd man  
 Is now become the lion of the plain."  
*Thomson: Spring*, 340.

3. Prey, plunder; food obtained by violence. (*Nahum* ii. 12.)

**rāv'-en, rāv'-in, v. t. & i.** [RAVEN (2), s.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To seize or take with violence.

2. To devour with voracity. (*Ezek.* xxii. 25.)

**B. Intrans.:** To be rapacious or voracious; to prey.

"Benjamin shall raven as a wolf."—*Genesis* xlix. 27.

**rāv'-ē-na'-lā, rāv'-ī-na'-lā, s.** [Native name.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Urticaceae. *Urania speciosa* is a fine banana-like tree with edible seeds, from Madagascar, where the French call it the Traveler's-tree, perhaps because water is found in the cup-like sheaths of the leaf-stalks.

**rāv'-en-ēr, \*rāv'-in-ēr, \*rav-ey-nour, subst.** [Eng. *raven*, v.; -er.]

1. A plunderer, a robber, a thief.

"Y am not as othir men, *raueynouris*, unjüste, auoutre-ris."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xvii.

2. A bird of prey.

"That he, his fellowes, nor their dogs could keepe  
 The *ravener* from their flockes."  
*Broune: Britannia's Pastorals*, ii. 3.

**rāv'-en-īng, \*rav-en-yng, pr. par., a. & s.** [RAVEN, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As subst.:** Eagerness for plunder or booty; rapacity.

"Your inward part is full of *ravening* and wickedness."  
 —*Luke* xi. 39.

**rāv'-en-īng-lý, \*rav-en-ing-lye, adv.** [Eng. *ravening*; -ly.] In a ravenous manner; ravenously, voraciously.

**rāv'-ēn-ōūs, a.** [Fr. *ravineux*.]

1. Furiously rapacious or voracious; hungry even to rage or fury. (*Ezek.* xxxix. 4.)

2. Eager for gratification; as, a ravenous appetite.

**rāv'-ēn-ōūs-lý, adv.** [Eng. *ravenous*; -ly.] In a ravenous manner; with furious voracity, hunger, or avidity.

"Devours *ravenously* and without distinction whatever falk in its way."—*Bolingbroke: Of Studying History*, let. 4.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre. wōlf. wōrk. wōrā. sōn. mīta. eūb. cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

**rāv'-ēn-ōūs-nēss, s.** [Eng. *ravenous*; -ness.]  
 1. The quality or state of being ravenous; furious voracity or avidity; rage for prey.  
 "The *ravenousness* of a lion or bear is natural to them."  
 —*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

2. Insatiable greed or avarice.  
 "The *greadie ravenousnesse* of their proconsules."  
 —*Goldyng: Justine*, fol. 146.

**\*rāv'-en-stōne, s.** [A trans. of Ger. *rabenstein*.] A place of execution; the gallows. (*Byron: Werner*, ii. 2.)

**rāv'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *rav(e)*; -er.] One who raves or is furious; a madmen.

"Madmen and *ravers*."—*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 94.

**\*rāv'-ēr-ý, s.** [Eng. *rave*; -ry.] Raving, extravagance.

"Their *raveries* are apt . . . to amuse the vulgar people."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 366.

**rāv'-in, s. & a.** [RAVEN (2), s.]

**A. As subst.:** The same as RAVEN (2), s.

**B. As adj.:** Ravenous.

"I met the *ravin* lion when he roar'd."  
*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 2.

**rāv'-ī-na'-lā, s.** [RAVENALA.]

**ra-vine', s.** [Fr.=a flood, a ravine, from Latin *rapina*=plunder, rapine (q. v.). *Ravine* is thus a doublet of *raven* (2), s.]

\*1. A great flood, an inundation, a torrent.

"*Ravine*. A great flood, a ravine or inundation of waters."—*Cotgrave*.

2. A long, deep hollow worn by the action of a stream or torrent; a narrow deep gorge among mountains; a gully.

**ravine-deer, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Antilope quadricornis* (*Tragops bennetti*), from the rocky hills of the Deccan. Known also as the Chikara, Goat Antelope, Kalsiepie, or Black-tail.

**\*rāv'-ined, a.** [Eng. *ravin(e)* (2), s.; -ed.] Ravenous.

"The *ravined* salt-sea shark."  
*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 1.

**\*ra-vin'-eý, adj.** [Eng. *ravine* (1), s.; -y.] Full of ravines.

**rāv'-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [RAVE, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. or particip. adj.:** Mad, delirious, distracted. It is frequently used adverbially in the phrase *raving* mad.

**C. As subst.:** Delirium; irrational or incoherent talk; fury, madness.

"Obey my frenzy's jealous *raving*."  
*Byron: Herod's Lament*.

**raving-madness, s.** [MANIA.]

**rāv'-īng-lý, adv.** [Eng. *raving*; -ly.] In a raving manner; with raving, frenzy, or madness; madly.

"In this depth of muses and divers sorts of discourses, would she *ravingly* have remained."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

**rāv'-ish, \*rav-esh, \*rav-isch, \*rav-isse, \*rav-ysch, v. t.** [Fr. *raviss*, stem of *ravissant*, pr. par. of *ravir*=to ravish, from Lat. *rapio*=to snatch; Ital. *rapire*.]

1. To snatch or seize and carry away by violence.

"Those hairs which thou dost *ravish* from my chin."  
*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 7.

2. To transport with joy, pleasure, or delight; to enrapture, to enchant; to fill with ecstasy; to entrance.

"The hearing of this is enough to *ravish* one's heart."  
 —*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

3. To have carnal knowledge of a woman against her will; to commit a rape upon; to violate; to deflower by violence.

"The slaughter'd peasant and the *ravish'd* dame."  
*Byron: Curse of Minerva*.

**rāv'-ish-ēr, s.** [Eng. *ravish*; -er.]

1. One who takes or seizes by violence. (*Pope*.)

2. One who or that which enraptures or transports with joy, pleasure, or delight; an enchanter.

3. One who ravishes or deflowers a woman against her will. (*Scott: Don Roderick*, ix.)

**rāv'-ish-īng, a. & s.** [RAVISH.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Taking or seizing by violence.

2. Enchanting, transporting, entrancing.  
 "Sung by a fair queen in summer's bower,  
 With *ravishing* division to her lute."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 1.*

3. Compelling to submit to carnal intercourse.

**B. As substantive:**

1. The act of one who ravishes.

\*2. Ecstatic delight, transport, rapture.  
 "The *ravishings* that sometimes from above do shoot  
 abroad in the inward man."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 66.

**rāv'-ish-īng-lý, adv.** [Eng. *ravishing*; -ly.] In a ravishing manner; so as to enrapture, enchant, or transport with joy, pleasure, or delight.

"To heare a voice so *ravishingly* fair."  
*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, x.

**rāv'-ish-mēnt, s.** [Fr. *ravissement*, from *ravir*=to ravish (q. v.).]

1. The act of seizing or taking away by violence; as, the *ravishment* of children from their parents.

2. Rapture; transport of delight; ecstasy.  
 "The harmony . . . took with *ravishment*,  
 The thronging audience."—*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 554.

3. The act of ravishing or forcing a woman against her will; forcible violation of chastity; rape.

"In bloody death and *ravishment* delighting."  
*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 430.

**rāw (1), a. & s.** [A. S. *hrēaw, hrēw*; cogn. with Dut. *raaw*; Icel. *hrár*; Dan. *raa*=raw; Sw. *ra*=raw, green; O. H. Ger. *rāo*; M. H. Ger. *rou*; Ger. *roh*; Lat. *crudus*=raw.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Not altered from its original state by cooking; uncooked; not roasted, boiled, or otherwise cooked

\*2. Not distilled; as, *raw* water. (*Bacon*.)

3. Not having undergone any industrial or manufacturing process; in the natural state; as—

(1) Not spun or twisted; not worked up.

"Obliged to purchase *raw* silk of the Persians."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 294.

(2) Not tried, melted, or strained; as, *raw* tallow.

(3) Not tanned; as, *raw* hides.

\*4) Virgin, not yet cultivated.

"It is often said that the earth belongs to the race, as if *raw* land was a boon or gift."—*Sumner: Social Classes*, ch. iii.

4. Undiluted, unmixed, unadulterated; as, *raw* spirits.

5. Applied to the original material of which anything is composed or formed.

"The *raw* material out of which a good army may be formed existed in great abundance among the Irish."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

6. Immature, unripe; hence, inexperienced, unseasoned, untried; unripe in skill.

"Making war in any other way, we shall be *raw* and awkward recruits."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

7. Crude, immature.

"His *raw* conceptions and fond reasonings."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 27.

8. Having the appearance of raw meat; having the flesh exposed by the rubbing off of the skin or natural covering. (*Leviticus* xiii. 10.)

9. Inflamed, red.

"Marion's nose looks red and *raw*."  
*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

10. Sore, as if galled; sensitive. (*Spenser*.)

11. Bleak, chilly; cold and damp.

"One morning, *raw* it was and wet."  
*Wordsworth: Sailor's Mother*.

**B. As substantive:**

1. A raw, galled, or sore place, caused by the rubbing off of the skin.

2. A tender place or point; a foible. [¶]

¶ To touch one on the raw: To irritate a person by alluding to or remarking on some failing or point on which he is especially sensitive.

"This was *touching* up Vanslyperken on the raw."—*Marryat: Snarleygow*.

**raw-boned, a.** Having bones scarcely covered with flesh; very thin or lean.

"Lean *raw-boned* rascals."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 2.*

**raw-pot, s.** A young crow. (*Ireland*.)

"The crows . . . flying to and fro, feeding the young *raw-pots*."—*Mrs. S. C. Hall: Sketches of Irish Character*, p. 9.

**raw-silk, s.** Reeled silk wound from the cocoons, several fibres forming one thread.

**raw (2), s.** [Row (1), s.]

**raw, v. t.** [Row, v.]

**\*rāw'-bōne, a.** [Eng. *raw*, a., and *bone*.] Raw-boned.

"With hollow eyes and *rawbone* cheeks forspent."  
*Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 34.*

**rāw'-hēad, subst.** [Eng. *raw*, a., and *head*.] A specter or goblin.

"Servants awe children, and keep them in subjection, by telling them of *rawhead* and bloody bones."—*Locke*.

**rāw'-hīde, s.** [Eng. *raw*, a., and *hide*, s.] A cowhide or coarse riding-whip, made of untanned leather, twisted.

**rāw'-ish, a.** [Eng. *raw*, a.; -ish.] Somewhat raw; somewhat cold and damp.

"The *rawish* dank of clumsy winter."  
*Marston: Antonio's Revenge*. (Prol.)



**râw'-ish-nëss**, s. [Eng. *rawish*; -ness.] Slight rawness; the condition of being somewhat cold and damp.

"The water seems, by reason of the *rawishness* of the place, to be colder."—*Venner: Via Recta ad Vitam longam*, p. 381.

**râw'-ly**, adv. [Eng. *raw*, a.; -ly.]

1. In a raw, inexperienced, or ignorant manner; without experience.

2. Without due preparation and provision.

"Some crying for a surgeon, some upon the debts they owe, some upon their children *rawly* left."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 1.

**râw'-nëss**, \***rawe-nes**, \***raw-nesse**, s. [Eng. *raw*, a.; -ness.] The quality or state of being raw; as—

1. The state of being raw or uncooked.

\*2. Hardness; as, the *rawness* of water. (*Bacon*.)

3. The state of being inexperienced; inexperience.

"Thus muche did the Lorde Jesus speake under a figure, qualifying and tempering his woordes to the *rawnesse* of his disciples."—*Udall: Luke*, ch. xxii.

4. The state of being uncovered with skin, or natural covering; as, the *rawness* of a wound.

5. Chilliness with dampness; bleakness; as, the *rawness* of the morning.

\*6. Want of due preparation or provision.

"Why in that *rawness* left you wife and child?"

*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.

**răx**, \***raske**, v. i. & t. [A form of *reach*, v. (q. v.)]

**A. Intrans.**: To stretch one's self, as when awaking from sleep, or when tired of one position.

"Than begynnethe he to klawe and to *raske*."

*Robert de Brunne: Handlyng Synne*, 4, 282.

**B. Trans.**: To stretch, to extend, to reach.

"And deil *rax* their thrapples that reft us o't."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

\***răx'-le** (le as el), \***ras-cle**, \***ras-kle**, \***rax-ille**, \***rus-kle**, v. i. [A frequent. from *rax* (q. v.)] To stretch one's self.

"Seodhthen he gon ramien and *raxlede* swidhe."

*Layamon*, 25, 991.

**rây** (1), \***raie**, \***raye** (1), s. [O. Fr. *raye*=a ray, a line (Fr. *rai*), from Lat. *radius*, accus. of *radius*=a radius, a ray; Sp. *rayo*; Ital. *raggio*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. A streak, a strip.

\*2. Striped cloth.

"A long gown of *raye*."

*Lydgate: London Lyckpeny*.

3. In the same sense as II. 3.

"An emanation like a *ray* shot forth from the sun."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 73.

4. One of a number of lines or radii diverging from a center.

5. A beam of intellectual light; perception, apprehension, sight.

**II. Technically:**

**1. Botany:**

(1) (*Of a composite flower*): The outer or circumferential whorl of florets, as distinguished from those of the disk. In many Composites the former are ligulate and the latter tubular.

(2) [**MEDULLARY RAY.**]

2. *Ichthy.*: One of the radiating, bony rods serving to support the fins. They are of three kinds: (1) Simple; (2) Articulated (showing more or less numerous joints); and (3) Branched (dichotomically split, the joints increasing in number toward the extremity). The differences in the character of the rays in the dorsal fin are an important factor in classification.

3. *Optics, &c.*: A line of light proceeding from a radiant point, or a point of reflection. A collection of rays is called a pencil. An incident ray entering a doubly-refracting crystal is resolved into two, called from their properties an ordinary and an extraordinary ray. The term ray is used also of one of the component elements of light, as the violet rays of the spectrum; or the luminous, actinic, or heat rays. [**ACTINIC.**]

¶ (1) *Principal ray*: [**PRINCIPAL.**]

(2) *Visual ray*: In perspective, a straight line drawn through the eye.

\***rây** (2), s. [An abbrev. of *array* (q. v.)] Array, order, arrangement.

"Cæsar placed his footmen in battell *ray* before his camp."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fo. 223.

**rây** (3), \***raye** (2), s. [O. Fr. *raye* (Fr. *raie*), from Lat. *raia*.]

*Ichthy.*: Any individual of the genus *Raja* (q. v.); but the family *Rajidæ*, and even the section *Batoidei*, are often spoken of as Rays. Their flattened shape indicates that they live on level sandy bottoms, generally at no great distance from the coast and in moderate depths. They are carnivorous, but by no means, active, swimming like the flat-fishes by the undulating motion of the pectoral fins,

the thin flagelliform tail having entirely lost its locomotive function, and serving merely as a rudder. They may be divided into two groups: (1) Rays proper, with a short snout, and (2) Skates (attaining a much larger size) with a long, pointed snout. In species armed with bucklers or asperities it is the female which has these dermal developments, the male being entirely or nearly smooth. The color also frequently varies in the sexes. The *Myliobatidæ* are popularly known as Eagle Rays, the *Torpedinidæ* as Electric Rays, and the *Trygonidæ* as Sting Rays.

**ray-oil**, subst. Oil made from the livers of rays. [**RAY** (3), s.] In India this is procured extensively from *Raja clavata*, *R. pastinaca*, &c.

**rây** (4), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A disease of sheep. Called also Scab, Shab, or Rubbers.

**rây** (5), s. [**RYE.**]

**Rây** (6), s. [John Ray, F. R. S., a distinguished British zoölogist, botanist, and author (1627-1704).] (See etym.)

**Ray's bream**, s.

*Ichthy.*: *Brama raii*, about seventeen inches long, and five and a half deep. Tail deeply divided, dorsals and anals elongated; pectorals long. [**BRAMA.**]

**rây** (1), v. t. & i. [**RAY** (1), s.]

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. To streak, to stripe; to mark with stripes or long lines; to form rays on.

"I woll geue him a feather bed

*Raised with gold.*" *Chaucer: Dreme.*

†2. To shoot out as rays; to cause to shoot out.

"Thou mystic moon that o'er the dim grey sound  
*Ray'st* forth a yellow stream of thin cold light."

*Blackie: Lays of Highlands and Islands*, p. 28.

\***B. Intrans.**: To shine forth or out, as with rays.

\***rây** (2), v. t. [An abbrev. of *array*, v. (q. v.)]

1. To array, to dress.

"Royally *rayed* in dirt."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 614.

2. To beray, to dirt, to soil.

"Was ever man so *ray'd*?"

*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

**ra'-yâh**, s. [Arab. *ra'yah*=a flock, a herd, a tenant, a peasant, from *ra'a*=to pasture.] In Turkey, a person not a Mohammedan, who pays the capitation tax, called the Haratch.

"To snatch the *Rayahs* from their fate."

*Byron: Bride of Abydos*, ii. 20.

**râyed**, a. [Eng. *ray* (1), s.; -ed.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Adorned or ornamented with rays; having rays; striped, radiated.

"With two Provencial roses on my *rayed* shoes."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

2. *Bot.*: Radiate (q. v.).

**rây'-lëss**, a. [Eng. *ray* (1), s.; -less.]

1. Destitute of rays or light; dark, gloomy, not illuminated.

"And a gray mist curtained the *rayless* sky."

*Blackie: Lays of Highlands, &c.*, p. 139.

2. Destitute of sight; blind.

"And the gray Theban raises to the skies

His hueless features and his *rayless* eyes."

*Praed: Athens.*

\***rây'-ôn**, s. [Fr.] A ray, a beam.

"Out of her womb a thousand *rayons* threw."

*Spenser: Vision of Bellay*, ii.

**râ'-yôn-nânt**, **râ'-yônned**, **râ'-yôn-eë**, a. [Fr. *rayon*=a ray.]

*Her.*: The same as **RADIANT** (q. v.).

**râze**, v. t. [**RASE** (1), v.]

1. To strike on the surface; to touch in passing; to glance along the surface of; to graze. (*Scott: Marmion*, vi. 14.)

2. To erase, to obliterate, to efface, to blot out.

"From the book of honor *razed* quite."

*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 25.

3. To subvert from the bottom; to overthrow and destroy utterly; to demolish; to level with the ground.

"The spoils of cities *raz'd*, and warriors slain."

*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, i. 159.

4. To destroy; to make away with; to extirpate.

"Thou comest not, Caius, now for tribute; that

The Britons have *razed* out."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

**râzed**, pa. par. & a. [**RAZE**, v.]

**A. As pa. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

*Her.*: The same as **ERASED** (q. v.).

**ra-zeë**, s. [Fr. *rasé*, pa. par. of *raser*=to raze, to cut down ships.]

*Naut.*: A vessel cut down to a less number of decks, as from a two-decker to a frigate, &c. The opposite of one raised up.

**ra-zeë**, v. t. [**RAZEE**, s.] To cut down or to reduce to a smaller size; hence, to cut down or abridge by cutting out parts; as, to *raze* a book or an article.

**râ'-zôr**, \***ra-sour**, s. [Fr. *rasoir*, from *raser*=to shave.]

1. A keen-edged cutting instrument employed for shaving or removing the hair of the beard and head (*Ezek. v. i.*)

\*2. A tusk; as, the *razors* of a boar.

**razor-back**, s. [**RORQUAL.**]

**razor-bill**, s.

*Ornith.*: *Alca torda*, the sole species of the genus, *Alca impennis*, the Great Auk, being extinct. It is about a foot and a half long, plumage of head, neck, and upper surface brilliant black, under surface pure white. They make no nest, but lay a single white or yellowish egg, blotched and streaked with dark-brown, on the bare rock. Called also the Black-billed Auk and Murre.

**razor-fish**, s.

1. *Ichthy.*: *Coryphæna novacula*, from its compressed body, which somewhat resembles a razor-blade.

2. *Zoöl.*: [**RAZOR-SHELL.**]

**razor-shell**, s.

*Zoöl.*: The genus *Solen* (q. v.), and particularly *Solen ensis* from its shape.

**razor-stone**, s. [**NOVACULITE.**]

**razor-strop**, **razor-strap**, s. A strop for putting an edge on razors. [**STROP.**]

†**râ'-zôr-â-ble**, a. [Eng. *razor*; -able.] Fit to be shaved.

"Till new-born chins

Be rough and *razorable*." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

**răz'-ôu-môff-skîn** (z as dz), s. [After Count G. Razoumoffsky; suff. -in; Russ. *razoumousskin*.]

*Min.*: A member of the group of Clays. Dana refers it to Montmorillonite (q. v.).

**râ'-zure** (z as zh), s. [Fr. *rasure*, from Lat. *rasura*.] [**RAZE**, v.]

1. The act of erasing; erasure.

"Gainst the tooth of time

And *razure* of oblivion."

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v.

2. That which is erased; an erasure.

**răz'-zî-â**, s. [Arab. *ragazia*.] An incursion or raid by military into an enemy's country for the purpose of carrying off cattle, destroying standing crops, pillaging, &c.

**răz'-zle-dăz-zle**, v. t. [Etym. fanciful.]

1. To bewilder; to deceive. (*Slang*.)

2. To dissipate or lead a wild life.

**rê**, s. [Ital.]

*Music*: The name of the second note of the scales, in the system of hexachords, and of the fixed sound D, in modern solmization.

**rê-**, pref. [Lat.] A prefix denoting repetition, return, retrogression, and the like. Before words beginning with a vowel it assumes the form *red-*, as in *redeem*, *redolent*, &c. In some words it has lost its special signification, as in *rejoice*, *recommend*, &c.

¶ This prefix is arbitrarily set before almost any verb, participle, &c. In most cases the meanings of the compounds are obvious, and they are therefore not inserted here; such as, *reaccuse*, *readdress*, *readjust*, *rearrange*, &c., for the etymologies and meanings of which see their simple forms.

**rê-âb-sorb**, v. t. [Prefix *re-*, and English *absorb* (q. v.)]

1. To absorb or imbibe again.

2. To swallow up again.

**rê-âb-sorp'-tion**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *absorption* (q. v.)] The act of reabsorbing, or of being reabsorbed.

**rê-âc'-cëss**, \***re-ac-cesse**, s. [Prefix *re-*, and English *access* (q. v.)] A new or fresh access or approach; return.

"Their reviving and resurrection . . . by the *reaccesse* of the sunne."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. ii., ch. i.

**rê-âc'-cûse**, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *accuse*.] To accuse again.

**rêaçh** (1), \***recche**, \***reche** (pa. t. \**raghte*, \**rahte*, \**raught*, \**raughte*, \**recched*, *reached*, pa. par. \**raught*, \**raught*, *reached*), v. t. & i. [A. S. *ræcan*, *ræcan* (pa. t. *ræhte*)=to reach; cogn. with O. Fris. *reka*, *retsia*, *resza*; O. H. Ger. *recchen*; Icel. *rekja*; Ger. *reichen*. A. S. *ræcan* is from the same root as *rice* (Eng.=suff. -*rick*), and Eng. *rich*, *regal*, *right*, &c.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To stretch or hold forth; to extend; to hold or put forth or out. (Often followed by *out* or *forth*.) (*John xx. 27.*)

\*2. To stretch, to extend.

**bôll**, **bôÿ**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **þhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **eÿist**. **ph = f**.  
-cian, -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün; -þion, -þsion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël



## 3. To give out; to utter, to declare, to speak.

"Ich the wulle *raechen* deorne runen."

*Layamon*, 14,079.

4. To extend to; to stretch out as far, or as high as; to extend toward so as to touch; to attain or obtain by stretching out the hand; to touch by extending the arm either alone or with an instrument in the hand; to strike from a distance.

"Thy power divine, thy present aid afford  
That I may reach the beast!"

*Dryden: Ovid; Meleager and Atalanta.*

5. To deliver with the hand by extending the arm; to give with the hand stretched out.

"He reached me a full cup."—*2 Esdras* xiv. 39.

6. To extend to, so as to touch or affect.

"What envy [can] reach you?"

*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 2.

7. To arrive at; to get as far as; to come to.

"When canst thou reach it [Tyre]?"

*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iii. 1.

8. To attain to by study, exertion, or effort; to gain, to obtain.

"The limits of size in vessels thus made would soon be reached."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii., p. 385.

9. To extend to, so as to satisfy.

"The law reached the intention of the promoters, and this act fixed the natural price of money."—*Locke*.

\*10. To understand, to comprehend. (*Beaumont & Fletcher*.)

\*11. To overreach, to deceive.

"The loss might be repaired again; or, if not, could not however destroy us, by reaching us in our greatest and highest concern."—*South: Sermons*, ii. 19.

## B. Intransitive:

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. To stretch out the hand in order to touch or attain a thing.

"A black Ethiopie reaching at the sun."

*Shakesp.: Pericles*, ii. 2.

2. To be extended enough in dimension to have the power of touching or attaining a thing. (*Genesis* xxviii. 12.)

3. To be extended in action, influence, &c., so as to attain or equal something.

"To me you cannot reach."

*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 3.

\*4. To be extended or stretched out.

"By hym that raughte on rode."—*P. Plowman*, xi. 353.

\*5. To rise, to arise. (*Morte Arthure*, 3,191.)

\*6. To move, to pass.

"Ut of scipe heo rehten."—*Layamon*, 25,646.

\*7. To arrive; to come or get to a place.

\*8. To extend, to amount.

"What may the king's whole battle reach unto?"

*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iv. 1.

II. *Naut.*: To stand off and on; to sail by the wind upon any tack.

¶ To reach after: To strive to obtain or attain.

"Reaching after a positive idea of infinity."—*Locke*.

rēaĉh (2), *v. i.* [REACH (1), *v.*]

rēaĉh (1), \*reache, *s.* [REACH (1), *v.*]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of reaching.

2. The power of reaching, touching, or taking with the hand stretched out, or with an instrument managed by the hand; the distance to which one can reach; as, The book is out of my reach.

3. The power of attainment or management; the sphere to which an agency or a power is limited; the extent, limit, or ability of human faculties or attainments; ability.

"Be sure yourself and your own reach to know."

*Pope: Essay on Criticism*, i. 48.

4. The extent to which anything can influence another.

"Out of the reach of shame, he has been confident."—*Johnson: Falkland Islands*.

5. A contrivance; an artful scheme; an artifice to attain some distant advantage.

"The duke of Parma had particular reaches and ends of his own underhand, to cross the design."—*Bacon*.

6. Extent, expanse, stretch. (*Milton: P. L.*, x. 323.)

7. A stretch of water:

(1) The straight course of a river between two bendings or bights.

"Until there comes a big rise in the lower reaches of the river."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

(2) A channel, a strait; an arm of the sea.

"Cautious through the rocky reaches wind."

*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xv.

(3) That portion of a canal between two locks, and having a uniform level; a pond.

II. *Vehicles*: A coupling-pole (q. v.).

reach-me-down, *adj.* Ready-made, cast off. (*Colloq.*)

rēaĉh (2), *s.* [REACH (2), *v.*] An effort to vomit; a retching.

rēaĉh'-a-ble, *a.* [English *reach* (1), *v.*; -able.] Capable of being reached; within reach.

rēaĉh'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *reach* (1), *v.*; -er.]

1. One who reaches; one who fetches from some distant place and gives.

"Jennings, the reacher of the records."—*Life of A. Wood*.

\*2. An exaggeration.

"I can hardly believe that reacher."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 117.

rēaĉh'-līng, *pr. par. or a.* [REACH (1), *v.*]

reaching-post, *s.* A post used in rope-making, fixed in the ground at the lower end of a rope-walk.

rēaĉh'-lēss, \*reach-lesse, *a.* [Eng. *reach* (1), *v.*; -less.] That cannot be reached; beyond reach; unattainable.

"Unto a reachlesse pitch of praises hight."

*Hall: Defense of Envy*.

re-āĉt', *v. t. & i.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *act*, *v.* (q. v.)]

A. *Trans.*: To act, do, or perform anew or again.

"The son reacts the father's crimes."

*Lewis: Statius; Thebaid* i.

## B. Intransitive:

1. To return an impulse or impression; to respond to an impulse, force, or influence by some action.

"His mind reacted with tenfold force on the spirit of the age."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. To act mutually or reciprocally upon each other; as, Two chemical agents react.

3. To act in opposition; to resist any influence or power.

rē-āĉ'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *action* (q. v.)]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. Action in response or resistance to the influence of another action, influence, or force; the reciprocal action of two bodies or minds on each other.

"Causes how they work

By necessary laws their sure effect,

Of action and reaction." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 193.

2. Action in an opposite or contrary direction to that in which an advance has already been made; tendency to revert from a present to a previous condition or state of feeling; or from a more to a less advanced policy.

"From that day began a reaction in favor of monarchy and of the exiled house, a reaction which never ceased till the throne had again been set up in all its old dignity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

## II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: The chemical change or effect produced by bringing at least two elements or compounds together whereby one or more new bodies are formed, which may consist either of a gas, liquid, or solid, or a mixture of these; as when sulphuric acid is added to chalk, the products of the reaction are sulphate of lime, water, and carbonic acid gas. A more obscure kind of reaction is brought about by the interposition of change of temperature, sunlight, and the galvanic current.

2. *Pathol.*: Action of one kind in antagonism with action of another; action immediately following upon action of a directly contrary character; or a state succeeding to a directly contrary one, as the exhaustion consequent on a paroxysm of fever.

3. *Physic.*: The action of one body upon another one acting upon it in the opposite direction. It is always equal and contrary to action, *i. e.*, the mutual actions of two bodies on each other are forces equal in amount and opposite in direction.

4. *Physiol.*: [REACTION-PERIOD.]

reaction-machines, *s. pl.*

*Mach.*: Machines put in motion by a reactive force. Thus, in the hydraulic tourniquet, the moving power is steam operating by a reactive force like water.

reaction-period, *s.*

*Physiology*: The time that elapses between the application of a stimulus to the nerves, and the contraction of the muscles following it in consequence. Roughly speaking, it is for feeling one-seventh, for hearing one-sixth, and for sight one-fifth of a second. The portion of this time required to perceive and to will is called the reduced reaction period; it is less than a tenth of a second. If a more complex mental decision has to be formed, the time required is longer. (*Foster: Physiol.*, bk. iii., § 5.)

reaction-wheel, *s.* A wheel to which a rotary motion is imparted by the action of streams of water issuing tangentially from its sides under the pressure of a head of water entering it from above. [TURBINE.]

rē-āĉ'-tion-ār-ŷ, *a. & s.* [Eng. *reaction*; -ary.]

A. *As adj.*: Proceeding from, implying, characterized by, or tending toward or favoring reaction.

B. *As subst.*: One who favors or promotes reaction; specifically, one who endeavors to check, undo, or reverse political progress.

rē-āĉ'-tion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *reaction*; -ist.] A reactionary.

rē-āĉ'-tive, *a.* [Eng. *react*; -ive.] Having power to react; tending to reaction.

"Ye fish assume a voice, with praises fill

The hollow rock, and loud reactive hill."

*Blackmore: Creation*, bk. vii.

rē-āĉ'-tive-lŷ, *adverb.* [Eng. *reactive*; -ly.] By way of reaction.

rē-āĉ'-tive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *reactive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reactive.

rēad (1), \*rede, \*reede, *s.* [A.S. *rād*.]

1. Counsel, advice.

2. Proverb, motto, saying.

"This rede is rife that ofttime

Great climbers fall unsoft."

*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; July*.

rēad (2), *subst.* [READ, *v.*] The act of reading; perusal. (*Colloq.*)

"Parnell, after the fiftieth read, is as fresh as at the first."—*Hume: Essays; Of Simplicity and Refinement*.

rēad, \*rede, \*red-en (pa. t. \*rādde, \*redde, *read*; pa. par. \*rad, *read*), *v. t. & i.* [A.S. *rādan*=to discern, to advise, to read (pa. t. *rāde*, pa. par. *gerād*), from *rād*=counsel; *rādan*=to advise, to persuade; Goth. *radan*; Icel. *ráða*=to advise; Ger. *rathen*.]

## A. Transitive:

\*1. To advise, to counsel, to rede, to warn.

\*2. To declare, to tell, to rehearse.

\*3. To explain, to interpret.

"That dremes counthe rede."

*E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness*, 1,578.

4. To learn or discover by observation; to discover by characters, marks, or features.

"Hoping to enjoy the pleasure of reading shame and rage on the face of him whom they most hated and dreaded."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

5. To gather the meaning or intent of; to understand; to see through; to discern the thoughts or feelings of.

"Who is't can read a woman?"

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

6. To peruse; to take in the meaning or sense of by inspection; to go over and gather the meaning of, as of a book, a writing, &c.

7. To utter or pronounce aloud words written or printed; to reproduce written or printed words in sound.

"Read me this letter."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 2.

8. To study by reading; as, to read law.

\*9. To suppose, to imagine.

"Thou peasant knight might'st rightly reed

Me then to be full base and evil borne."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. iii. 31.

¶ To read one out of the party:

To declare that a person is no longer in harmony with the principles of his political party.

## B. Intransitive:

\*1. To advise; to give advice or counsel.

"Therefore I read, beware."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. i. 13.

\*2. To tell, to declare.

\*3. To perform the act of reading. (*Nehemiah* viii. 8.)

4. To reproduce written or printed words in sound; as, *Read to me, read out.*

5. To learn or find out particulars by reading.

6. To be studious; to read or study books for a specific purpose; as, to read for the bar.

7. To be textually so and so; to stand written or printed; as, The passage reads thus.

8. To have a certain effect when read; as, The poem reads well.

¶ (1) To read between the lines: To discover or detect a hidden meaning in a phrase or statement; to see beneath the surface of a statement; to detect or appreciate the real meaning of a writing, statement, &c., as distinguished from the professed or apparent meaning.

"They 'read between the lines,' as they say, and find that two and two are intended to represent five, or perhaps five hundred, in the apparently plain statement to which they give their sinister interpretation."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1883.

(2) To read music: To understand musical notation, so as to be able to play or sing a piece at sight.



(3) *To read one's self in:*

*Church of Eng.:* To read the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, and repeat the Declaration of Assent prescribed by law, as required of every incumbent to be done on the first Sunday on which he officiates in the church of his benefice.

"Canon Malcolm MacColl . . . read himself in yesterday morning."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

(4) *To read up:* To make a special study of.

**read**, *adj.* [READ, *v.*] Instructed, skilled, or informed by reading. Seldom used except in the expression *well-read*.

**read'-a-bil'-i-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *readable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being readable; readableness.

**read'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *read*, *v.*; *-able*.]

1. Capable of being read; legible.
2. Fit or suitable to be read; worth reading.

"A wonderful collection of *readable matter*."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

**read'-a-ble-ness**, *subst.* [Eng. *readable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being readable.

**read'-a-blý**, *adv.* [Eng. *readab(le)*; *-ly*.] In a readable manner; legibly.

**rē-ād-drēss'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *address*, *v.* (q. v.)] To address or direct anew or again.

"Didymus . . . *readdressed* himself to her, and told her."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 290.

**\*rē-ā-dēpt'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Lat. *adeptus*, *pa. par.* of *adipiscor*=to gain.] To gain back or again; to regain, to recover.

"Kyng Henry the VI. thus *redepted* . . . hys owne and dignitie royall."—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 9).

**\*rē-ā-dēp'-tion**, **\*re-a-dēp-ci-on**, *subst.* [RE-ADDEPT.] Recovery, regaining.

"Will any say, that the *redeption* of Trevigi was matter of scruple?"—*Bacon: War with Spain*.

**read'-ēr**, **\*red-ere**, *s.* [A. S. *rædere*.] [READ, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

\*1. A counselor, an adviser.  
2. One who reads; one who pronounces written or printed words; one who peruses or studies what is written.

3. Applied specifically to one who reads prayers, lessons, lectures and the like to others; as—

(1) *Roman:* The same as LECTOR (q. v.).  
"I can get to be neither deacon, *reader*, nor school-master, no, not the clerk of a parish."—*Greene: Friar Bacon*.

(2) *Anglican:*

(a) A deacon appointed to perform divine service in churches and chapels of which no one has the cure, and in certain eleemosynary and other foundations.

(b) One of an order of ministrants not ordained or addressed as Reverend. It received the sanction of the bishops in July, 1866.

(3) In the University of Oxford, England, one who reads lectures on scientific subjects.

(4) In the Inns of Court, London, England, one who reads lectures on law; also, the chaplain of the Temple.

4. One who reads or studies much; a studious person.

5. A reading-book for schools; a book containing passages as exercises in reading.

II. *Print.:* One who reads and corrects the proof-sheets of any work before publication; a corrector for the press.

**read'-ēr-shíp**, *subst.* [Eng. *reader*; *-ship*.] The office, post, or position of a reader.

**read'-i-lý**, **\*red-i-li**, **\*red-i-lie**, *adv.* [English *ready*; *-ly*.]

1. In a ready manner; quickly, promptly, soon, easily.

"As you may *readily* see by turning to Trommius' Concordance."—*Waterland: Works*, i. 48.

2. Willingly, promptly, cheerfully; without hesitation or reluctance.

"How *readily* we wish time spent revok'd,  
That we might try the ground again."  
*Cowper: Task*, vi. 25.

**read'-i-ness**, **\*red-i-ness**, *subst.* [Eng. *ready*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being ready or prepared; a state of preparation for what is to happen or be done.

"We could at once put us in *readiness*."  
*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

2. Quickness, promptness, promptitude, facility, aptitude; as, *readiness* of thought, *readiness* of mind.

3. Cheerfulness, willingness, alacrity; absence of hesitation or reluctance.

"They received the word with all *readiness* of mind."  
—*Acts xvii. 11*.

**rēad'-ing**, **\*read-inge**, **\*red-inge**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [READ, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Given or addicted to reading or study; studious; as, a *reading* people.
2. Used by or intended for readers.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who reads; perusal.

"To see what countenance he would make at the *reading* of it."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fol. 55.

2. A lecture or prelection; a public recital.

3. The study of books.

"The learned brayne  
Which joyneth *reading* with experience."  
*Gascoigne: The Steele Glas*.

4. The particular way in which a word reads, or is written or printed, considered with reference to textual correctness; a lection; a particular version of a passage.

"The *reading* being corrupt in all published texts."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

5. That which is read; an observation made by reading or examining an instrument.

"The same constant error of graduation, which depends on the initial and final *readings* off alone."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, § 198.

6. Judgment, opinion, or appreciation founded on or formed by study, reading, or observation; hence, reproduction or representation in accordance with one's view or interpretation of an author's intention; rendering, delineation, representation.

II. *Legislation:* The formal recital of a bill by the proper officer before the house which is to consider it.

**reading-book**, *s.* A book containing selections to be used as exercises in reading.

**reading-boy**, *s.*

*Printing:* A boy employed to read copy to the reader; a reader's assistant.

**reading-closet**, *s.* A small room in a printing-office, appropriated to a printer's reader. [READER, *s.*, II.]

"I was getting an honest and, I hope, an honorable living in the composing-room or the *reading-closet*."—*Referee*, Jan. 10, 1886, p. 1.

**reading-desk**, *s.* A desk or stand on which a book is supported, so as not to engage or fatigue the hands of the reader.

**reading-glass**, *s.* A large magnifying lens, with handle, used to assist in reading, &c.

**reading-room**, *s.* A room appropriated to the use of readers; a room furnished with books, newspapers, periodicals, &c., to which persons resort for reading or study.

**reading-stand**, *s.* A kind of reading-desk.

**rē-ād-joŭrn'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *adjourn* (q. v.)] To adjourn again or a second time.

"The Parliament was then *readjourned* by the king's special command."—*Reliquie Wottonianæ*, p. 443.

**rē-ād-joŭrn'-mēnt**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *adjournment* (q. v.)] The act of readjourning; a subsequent or succeeding adjournment.

**rē-ād-jŭst'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *adjust* (q. v.)] To adjust, arrange, or set in order anew or again; to rearrange.

**rē-ād-jŭst'-ēr**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*; Eng. *adjust*, *suff. -er*.] One who readjusts; one who favors the "readjustment" or repudiation of a public debt.

**rē-ād-jŭst'-mēnt**, *s.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *adjustment* (q. v.)] The act of readjusting; the state of being readjusted.

**\*rē-ād-mīr-āl**, *v. t.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *admiral* (q. v.)] To reappoint to the office of admiral.

"Peerebrowne . . . was againe *readmirald* by Edward the Third."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*.

**rē-ād-mīs'-siōn** (ss as sh), *s.* [Prefix *re-*, and Eng. *admission* (q. v.)] The act of readmitting; the state of being readmitted; readmittance.

"Your pride of heart  
Prolongs his *readmission*."  
*Digby: Elvira*, iii.

**rē-ād-mīt'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *admit* (q. v.)] To admit again or anew.

"Readmits us, through the guardian hand  
Of elder brothers, to our Father's throne."  
*Young: Night Thoughts*, ix.

**rē-ād-mīt'-taŋce**, *s.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *admittance* (q. v.)] The act of readmitting; the state of being readmitted; readmission.

"Their amendment for the time to come, had procured them *readmittance*."—*Brevint: Saul and Samuel*, ch. x.

**rē-ād-ōpt'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *adopt* (q. v.)] To adopt again or anew; to choose again.

"*Readopted* to thy blest embrace."  
*Young: Night Thoughts*, ix.

**rē-ād-orn'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *adorn* (q. v.)] To adorn anew or afresh.

"With scarlet honors *readorned*, the tide  
Leaps on."  
*Blackmore: Creation*, vi.

**\*rēad'-stēr**, *s.* [Eng. *read*, *v.*; *fem. suff. -ster*.] A female reader.

**rē-ād-vançe'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *advance* (q. v.)] To advance again or afresh.

"They yet should *readvance*  
To former height."  
*Ben. Jonson: Epig. to Sir H. Goodyere*.

**†rē-ād-vēr'-tēn-çý**, *s.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *advertency*.] The act of reviewing or again advertising to.

"A *readvertency* or reapplication of mind to ideas that are actually there."—*Norris: Reflect. on Locke*, p. 9.

**read'-ý**, **\*read-i**, **\*read-ie**, **\*red-ie**, **\*red-y**, *a. adv. & s.* [A. S. *ræde*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *reit*=ready; Ger. *bereit*; O. Sw. *reda*; Dan. *rede*; Icel. *greiddhr*; Goth. *garaiðs*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Prepared at the moment; in a state of readiness; furnished with all that is necessary; fit or prepared for immediate use; disposed or furnished in a manner suited to the purpose in view.

"All things are *ready*."—*Matthew xxii. 4*.

2. Quick in action or execution; prompt, nimble, dexterous.

"Open speech, and *ready* hand."  
*Byron: Bride of Abydos*, ii. 20.

3. Apt, willing, disposed.

"I am *ready* to distrust mine eyes."  
*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iv. 3.

4. Prepared in mind or disposition; willing; not backward or reluctant. (*Mark xiv. 33*.)

5. Quick to receive, take in, or comprehend; not dull or backward; sharp.

"What a *ready* tongue suspicion hath."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, i. 1.

6. Occasioning no delay; easy, opportune, near, convenient.

"The *readiest* way to make the wench amends."  
*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 1.

7. Being at the point; near, at hand, about.

"My heart is *ready* to crack."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

8. In hand, in cash.

"He made five marks *ready* money."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

B. *As adv.:* In a state of preparation; so as to cause or need no delay.

"We ourselves will go *ready* armed before the children of Israel."—*Numbers xxxii. 17*.

C. *As subst.:* Ready money; cash. (Usually with the def. article.) (*Slang*.)

"Lord Strutt was not flushed in *ready*, either to go to law, or clear old debts."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull*.

¶ *To make ready:*

1. To make preparation; to prepare; to set things in order. (*Mark xiv. 15*.)

2. *Print.:* To arrange a form in proper position on the bed of a press or machine, and to put on overlays or underlays as required.

**ready-made**, *a.*

1. Made or prepared beforehand; kept in stock or in hand ready for immediate use or sale; as, *ready-made* clothes.

2. Pertaining to articles prepared beforehand or kept in stock; as, the *ready-made* department of a business.

**ready-money**, *a.* Paid or payable at the time of purchase or delivery; conducted on the principle of goods being paid for when bought or delivered; as, a *ready-money* business.

**ready-reckoner**, *s.* A book with tables to facilitate calculations; a book with tabulated calculations giving the value of any number of things from the lowest price upward, or the interest of any sum of money at any rate, and for any period, from a day upward, &c.

**ready-witted**, *a.* Having a ready or quick wit; sharp.

**\*rēad'-ý**, *v. t.* [READY, *a.*] To make ready; to dispose in order; to prepare.

"He had neither shaved nor *readied* his tangled locks."  
—*Brooke*.

**rē-af-firm'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *affirm* (q. v.)] To affirm again or anew.

**rē-af-firm'-aŋce**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *affirmance* (q. v.)] The act of reaffirming; a second affirmation or confirmation.

"Without revocation of his error, or a *reaffirmance* after such revocation."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhŭn; -țion, -șlon = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**re-ăf-fir-mă-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *affirmation*.] Reaffirmance.

**rē-ăf-fōr-ĕst**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *afforest* (q. v.).] To convert anew or again into a forest; to restore to the state of a forest.

**rē-ă-gĕnt**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *agent* (q. v.).]  
 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything which produces reaction.  
 2. *Chem.*: Any substance employed to bring about a chemical reaction or change in another element, or compound with the view generally of either detecting its presence or effecting its separation from other substances.

**rē-ăg-gră-vă-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *aggravation* (q. v.).]  
*Rom. Cath. Eccles. Law*: The last monitory published after three admonitions, and before the last excommunication.

**rē-ă-greĕ'**, *v. i. & t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *agree* (q. v.).]  
**A. Intrans.**: To agree again; to become reconciled.

**\*B. Trans.**: To cause to agree again; to reconcile.  
 "And fain to see that glorious holiday  
 Of union which this discord *reagreed*."  
*Daniel: Civil Wars*, viii.

**\*rĕak** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps only a misprint or misreading for *reate* (q. v.).] An aquatic plant; a rush (?).

**\*rĕak** (2), **\*rĕĕk**, **\*reakes**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A freak, a prank.

**rĕ-ăl** (1), **\*re-all**, *a., adv. & s.* [Low Lat. *realis*=belonging to the thing itself, from *res*=a thing; O. Fr. *real*; Fr. *réel*; Sp. & Port. *real*; Ital. *reale*.]  
**A. As adjective**:  
**I. Ordinary Language**:  
 1. Pertaining or relating to things, not persons; not personal.  
 "Our simple ideas are all *real*."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxix.  
 2. Actually being or existing; not fictitious, not imaginary; true.  
 "I waked and found  
 Before mine eyes all *real*."  
*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 310.

3. Genuine, true; not counterfeit or fictitious; as, *real gold*, *real wine*.  
 4. Genuine, not assumed, not sham or feigned; as, to appear in one's *real* character.

**II. Law**: Pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as lands or tenements, as *real estate*. (Opposed to *personal* or *movable*.)  
**B. As adv.**: Really, truly, very, eminently, especially.

†**C. As subst.**: A realist (q. v.).  
 "Scottists, Thomists, *Reals*, Nominals."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 677.

**real-action**, *s.* [ACTION, *s.*, II. 4, (d) (i).]  
**real-assets**, *s. pl.*  
*Law*: Assets consisting in real estate or lands and tenements descending to an heir, sufficient to answer the charges upon the estate created by the ancestor.

**real-burden**, *s.*  
*Scots Law*: A burden in money imposed on the subject of a right as on an estate, in the deed by which the right is constituted, and thus distinguished from a *personal* burden which is imposed merely on the receiver of the right.

**real-chattels**, *s. pl.* [CHATTEL.]  
**real-composition**, *s.*  
*Law*: An agreement made between the owner of land in countries having an endowed church and the parson or vicar, with consent of the ordinary, that such lands shall be discharged from payment of tithes, in consequence of other land or recompense given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof.

**real-definition**, *s.* [DEFINITION.]  
**real-estate**, *s.* Landed property; lands, tenements, and hereditaments held for life or for some greater estate.

**real-exchange**, *s.* The trade transactions between any two or more countries. (Sometimes called *Commercial Exchange*.)

**real-focus**, *s.*  
*Optics*: A focus formed in front of a mirror by converging rays of light reflecting from it. Opposed to the *Virtual focus*.

**real-fugue**, *s.*  
*Music*: A strict fugue. Used in opposition to a *tonal fugue*. The answer in a *real fugue* is a fifth higher or a fourth lower than the subject, note for note.

**real-image**, *s.*  
*Optics*: An image formed in front of a mirror where the reflected rays converge.

**real-laws**, *s. pl.* Laws regulating property only.  
**real-presence**, *s.* [TRANSUBSTANTIATION.]  
**real-property**, *s.* Real estate.  
**real-radius**, *s.*  
*Gearing*: The radius of the circle touching the crests of the teeth of a cogwheel.

**real-right**, *s.*  
*Law*: A right of property in a subject, or as it is termed a *jus in re*, in virtue of which the person vested with the real right may pursue for possession of the subject.

**real-servitude**, *s.*  
*Law*: The same as *PREDIAL-SERVITUDE* (q. v.).  
**real-things**, *s. pl.* Things substantial and immovable, and the rights or profits annexed to or issuing out of them.  
**real-warrandice**, *s.* [WARRANTICE.]  
**\*real** (2), *adj.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *regalis*=regal (q. v.).] Royal.  
 "Of his lineage am I, and his offspring  
 By veray line, as of the stok *real*."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 1,554.

**rĕ-ăl**, *s.* [Sp.] The old unit of value in Spain. By the monetary law of June, 1864, the silver real weighed 1.298 grammes, .81 fine, and equivalent to 4½ cents. The real has varied in value from 4½ to 10 cents.  
**rĕ-ăl-gar**, *s.* [A word of Arabic origin, used by the alchemists; the *sandaracha* of Pliny; Fr. *arsenic sulfuré rouge*; Ger. *rothes rauschgelb*.]  
 1. *Min.*: A monoclinic mineral, occurring but rarely in crystals, but mostly granular to compact-massive. Hardness, 1.5-2; specific gravity, 3.4-3.6; luster, resinous; color and streak, aurora-red to orange-yellow; transparent to translucent; fracture, conchoidal; brittle. Composition: Sulphur, 29.9; arsenic, 70.1=100, which is equivalent to the formula AsS. Occurs in fine crystals in Hungary and Transylvania, and massive in many localities, frequently associated with orpiment (q. v.); on exposure to light changes to orpiment (q. v.).  
 2. *Chem.*: AsS<sub>2</sub>. A sulphide of arsenic formed artificially by heating arsenic acid with the proper proportion of sulphur. It is a fusible and volatile substance, having an orange-red color, is used for painting and for the production of white-fire (q. v.).  
**rĕ-ăl-ĭsm**, *s.* [Eng. *real*, *a.*; *-ism*.]  
 1. *Art*: The representation of nature as it actually appears.  
 "On the boards of East-end theaters there had been attempts at striking *realism* long before."—*London Daily Telegraph*.  
 2. *Metaph.*: The doctrine that in perception there is an immediate or intuitive cognition of the external object. According as the truth of the testimony is, or is not, admitted, Sir W. Hamilton divides *Realism* (*Reid's Works*, pp. 748, 749) into *Natural Realism* (or *Dualism*, from the reality of mind and the reality of matter being admitted), and *Hypothetical Realism* (or *Dualism*), in which the existence of an external world is affirmed, but the testimony of consciousness to our knowledge of its existence is denied.  
 3. *Philos.*: The doctrine that every General Term (or Abstract Idea), such as Man, Virtue, &c., has a real and independent existence, quite irrespective of any concrete individual determination, such as Smith, Benevolence, &c. (*G. H. Lewes*). The doctrine is Platonic (*Arist.: Met.*, xiii. 4), but attained its greatest development among the Scholastics in the later Middle Ages, when two schools of *Realism* existed, headed respectively by Duns Scotus (died 1308) and St. Thomas Aquinas (1227-74). [SCOTISM, THOMISM.]  
 4. *Art and Lit.*: Adherence to the actual as presented in real life and nature. (Opposed to *idealism*.)  
**rĕ-ăl-ĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *real*, *a.*; *-ist*.]  
 1. *Art and Literature*: One who reproduces or describes nature or real life, exactly as it appears to him. (Opposed to an *Idealist*.)  
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**rĕ-ăl-ĭst-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *realist*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, realism or the realists.

"Tougueneff himself is called a *realist*—the head of the *realistic* school in fiction"—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 258.

**rĕ-ăl-ĭst-ic-ăl-lĭ**, *adv.* [English *realistic*; *-al-ly*.] In a realistic manner.

"Induces his imagination to work *realistically*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 258.

**rĕ-ăl-ĭ-tĕ** (1), *s.* [Fr. *réalité*, from Low Latin *realitatem*, accus. of *realitas*, from *realis*=real (q. v.); Sp. *realidad*; Ital. *realità*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:  
 1. The quality or state of being real; actual being or existence of anything; truth, fact, as opposed to mere appearance.  
 "The *reality* of the miracles of the Egyptian magicians."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 11.  
 2. That which is real, as opposed to that which is in imagination or appearance; something intrinsically important, not merely matter of show. (*Cowper: Hope*, 63.)

**\*II. Technically**:  
 1. *Law*: The same as *REALTY* (q. v.).  
 2. *Philos.*: Any thing which does or may exist of itself, and is not considered as forming part of any other thing.  
 ¶ *Reality of laws*: A legal term for all laws concerning property and things.

**\*re-ăl-ĭ-ty** (2), *s.* [Fr. *réalté*.] [REALTY (1).] Devotion, loyalty. (*Fuller*.)

**rĕ-ăl-ĭz-ă-ble**, *a.* [English *realiz(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being realized.

**rĕ-ăl-ĭ-ză-tion**, *s.* [French *réalisation*, from *réaliser*=to realize (q. v.).]  
 1. The act of realizing or making real; the state of being realized.  
 2. The act of bringing into being or action.  
 3. The act of converting money into real property.  
 4. The act of converting property, as stocks, shares, &c., into money.

**rĕ-ăl-ĭ-zĕ**, **rĕ-ăl-ĭ-zĕ**, *v. t. & i.* [French *réaliser*, from O. Fr. *real*=real (q. v.); Sp. *realizar*; Ital. *realizzare*.]  
**A. Transitive**:  
 1. To bring into real or actual existence, being, or action.  
 2. To bring into real or actual existence and possession; to make tangible; to acquire as the result of labor, exertion, or pains; to gain; as, to *realize* a profit from trading.  
 3. To impress on the mind as a reality; to believe, consider, or treat as real; to feel or appreciate thoroughly and vividly in the mind; to appreciate or understand the meaning, force, or reality of.  
 4. To convert into real estate; to make real property.  
 5. To render fixed property available; to convert into money.  
 "Prevented them from *realizing* their securities."—*London Times*.  
 6. To fetch; to bring in, as a price.

**B. Intrans.**: To convert any kind of property into money.

**rĕ-ăl-ĭz-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *realiz(e)*; *-er*.] One who or that which realizes. (*Coleridge*.)

**rĕ-ăl-ĭz-ĭng**, *pr. par. or a.* [REALIZE.]

**rĕ-ăl-ĭz-ĭng-lĭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *realizing*; *-ly*.] In a realizing manner; so as to realize.

**rĕ-ăl-lĕgĕ'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *allege* (q. v.).] To allege a second time or again.

**rĕ-ăl-lĭ-ănce**, *s.* [Prefix *re-*, and Eng. *alliance* (q. v.).] A renewed alliance.

**\*reallich**, *adverb.* [REAL (2), *adj.*] Royally. (*Chaucer*.)

**\*rĕ-ăl-lĭĕ'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ally* (q. v.).] To get in order again; to compose or form anew; to reform. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VII. vi. 23.)

**rĕ-ăl-lĭ**, **\*re-ăl-lĭĕ**, *adv.* [Eng. *real* (1); *-ly*.]  
 1. In a real manner; in reality; in fact and not in appearance only; actually, truly, indeed, in truth.  
 2. In truth, indeed. (Used as a slight corroboration of an opinion or statement.)

**rĕalm**, **\*realme**, **\*reame**, **\*reaume**, **\*reome**, **\*roialme**, **\*ryalme**, *s.* [O. Fr. *realme*, *reaume*, *roialme* (Fr. *royaume*), from a Low Lat. *\*regalimen*, from Lat. *regalis* (O. Fr. *real*, *roial*; Fr. *royal*)=royal, regal (q. v.); O. Sp. *realme*, *reame*; Ital. *reame*.]  
**I. Ordinary Language**:  
 1. A royal jurisdiction, territory, or extent of government; a kingdom; the dominion of a king.  
 "I weigh'd the danger, which my *realms* stood in,  
 By this my issue's fail."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.



2. Hence, generally, a province, a department, a region, a sphere, a domain.

"Through all the realms of nonsense absolute."

*Dryden: MacFlecknoe, 6.*

†II. *Zoogeography*: A term proposed by Mr. J. A. Allen (*Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, Mass., ii.*) for the division of the earth in accordance with what he calls "the law of circumpolar distribution of life in zones."

**rēalm**-'lěss, *adj.* [Eng. *realm*; -less.] Destitute or deprived of a realm. (*Keats.*)

**rē-āl-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *real*; -ness.] The quality or state of being real; reality.

\***rē-āl-tŷ** (1), \***re-al-tee**, *s.* [O. Fr. *réalté*, from Lat. *regalitate*m, accus. of *regalitas*, from *regalis*=regal (q. v.); Ital. *realtà*.]

1. Royalty.

"Ther may men fest and realtee beholde."

*Chaucer: C. T., 4,840.*

2. Loyalty, faithfulness.

"Where faith and realty

Remain not."

*Milton: P. L., vi. 114.*

**rē-āl-tŷ** (2), \***re-al-tie**, *s.* [The same word as *reality* (1).]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Reality.

"The nearly couching of each realtie."

*More: Life of the Soul, ii. 12.*

2. *Law*:

(1) Immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of that kind of property called real.

(2) Real property (q. v.).

**rēam** (1), \***rēme**, *s.* [A. S., cogn. with German *raum*.] Cream; the cream-like froth on ale.

"That on is white so milkes reme."

*Arthur and Merlin, p. 55.*

**rēam** (2), \***reame**, \***reeme**, \***reme**, *s.* [O. Fr. *raime*, *rayme* (Fr. *rame*), from Arab. *rizmat* (pl. *rizam*)=a bundle. Cotton paper was manufactured in Spain, where it was introduced by the Moors, hence the Arabic origin of the word. It. *risma*.]

1. A quantity of paper of any size containing twenty quires or 480 sheets. A common practice is now to count 500 sheets to the ream.

2. Hence used for a large quantity of paper.

**ream** (3), *s.* [RIEM.]

\***rēam** (4), \***reme**, *s.* [A. S. *hream*.] Shouting, clamor.

**rēam** (1), *v. i.* [REAM (1), *subst.*] To cream, to mantle. (*Scotch.*)

\***rēam** (2), \***reme** (1), *v. t.* [A. S. (*a*)*rēaman*.] To stretch out, to extend.

**rēam** (3), \***reme** (2), *v. t.* [A. S. *rúmian*, *rýman*, from *rúm*=room (q. v.); Icel. *rýma*; O. L. German *rumian*; O. H. Ger. *rúmman*.]

\*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To stretch.

"His perching homes are reamed a yard beyond assize."

*A Herring's Tayle (1598).*

2. To enlarge, to bevel out, as a hole in metal, the bore of a cannon, &c.

II. *Naut.*: To open for calking.

**rēam**-'ēr, **rim-mer**, *s.* [Eng. *ream* (3), *v.*; -er.] A tool used to enlarge a hole, and bring it to a shape the counterpart of the tool, whether cylindrical or tapering.

**rēam**-'iŋg, *pr. par. or a.* [REAM (3), *v.*]

**reaming-bit**, *s.* A broach of hardened steel, having a taper form and angular cutting edges.

**reaming-iron**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A blunt chisel used for opening the seams between the planking of a ship, preparatory to calking them with oakum.

**rē-am**-pū-tāte, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*; Eng. *amputate*.] To amputate again.

**rēan**, \***rēne**, *s.* [RHENE.] A furrow, a water-course, a gutter.

**rē-ān**-'ī-māte, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *animate* (q. v.).]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To revive; to restore to life, to resuscitate, as a person dead or apparently dead.

"Alcestis, a reanimated corpse."

*Wordsworth: Laodamia.*

2. To revive; to give life or spirit to when dull or languid; to reinvigorate.

"Variety reanimates the attention."—*Reynolds: Discourses, viii.*

3. To give spirit, life, courage, or vigor to; as, to reanimate troops.

B. *Intrans.*: To revive.

"Reanimating at this little apology."—*Mad D'Arblay: Cecilia, bk. ix., ch. v.*

**rē-ān**-ī-mā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *animation* (q. v.).] The act of reanimating, reviving, or restoring to life; the act of giving life, spirit, or vigor to; the state of being reanimated; renewed animation, courage, spirit, or life.

**rē-ān**-nēx', *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *annex* (q. v.).] To annex again or anew; to reunite, to rejoin.

"An ambition to purchase and reannex that dutchy."—*Bacon: Henry VII., p. 40.*

**rē-ān**-nēx-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *annexation* (q. v.).] The act of reannexing; the state of being reannexed.

**rē-a**-nōint', *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *anoint* (q. v.).] To anoint a second time or anew.

"Reanointed mounts th' imperial chair."

*Drayton: Miseries of Queen Margaret.*

**rē**-an-swēr (*w* silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *answer*, *v.* (q. v.).] To answer again; to correspond to; to compensate, to repay; to make amends for. (*Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 6.*)

**rēap**, \***repe**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *rīpan*, *rýpan*; cogn. with Dut. *rapen*; Ger. *raufen*; Goth. *raupjan*; A. S. *rīp*, *rýp*=a reaping, harvest, &c.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To cut down, as grain, with a sickle, scythe, or reaping-machine; to cut down and gather when ripe and ready.

"In all other quarters the corn was reaped down."—*Goldinge: Caesar, p. 104.*

2. To cut down and gather the crop of; to clear of a crop, especially of a grain crop; as to reap a field.

II. *Figuratively*:

†1. To shave, to shear.

"His chin new reaped."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., i. 3.*

2. To obtain as a reward or return, or as the fruit of one's labors or exertions.

"Of our labors thou shalt reap the gain."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., v. 7.*

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To perform the act or operation of reaping; to cut and gather, as a grain crop, with a sickle, scythe, or reaping-machine.

"They that reap, must sheaf and bind."

*Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 2.*

2. *Fig.*: To receive the fruit or the reward of works or labor.

"They that sow in tears shall reap in joy."—*Psalms cxvi. 5.*

**rēap**, \***reepe**, *s.* [REAP, *v.*] A bundle of grain.

**rēap**-'ēr, \***rep-er**, *s.* [Eng. *reap*, *v.*; -er.]

I. *Literally*:

1. One who reaps; one who cuts grain with a sickle, scythe, or reaping-machine.

2. *Specif.*: A machine for cutting grain in the field; a reaping-machine (q. v.).

II. *Fig.*: One who gathers in the fruit of works or labor.

**rēap**-'iŋg, \***rep-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [REAP, *v.*]

**reaping-hook**, *s.* A curved blade of steel, set in a short handle, and used for reaping; a sickle. (*Macaulay: Horatius, xiv.*)

**reaping-machine**, *s.* A machine for reaping or cutting down grain in the field. There are numerous varieties.

† Properly speaking, the reaping-hook (represented B. C. 1490 in a harvest scene on a tomb at Thebes, and still in use) and the scythe are reaping-machines; but the term is generally confined to the modern machines, in which operations formerly carried out by the human hand are effected by machinery. In 1786, Pott, an Englishman, made a machine which had a revolving cylinder, with rows of combs or ripples, which tore off the ears and discharged them into a box (as had been done in Gaul A. D. 70). Six or seven other machines followed in England within the next thirty-six years.

In 1822 a self-sharpening mowing machine was patented in this country. Between 1852 and 1874 nearly three thousand patents for reaping machines were taken out in the United States. Two of the most celebrated are McCormick's, invented about 1831, and improved in 1846, and Wood's reaping and automatic binding machine, first used in 1874. At a competition between three reaping machines, held near Paris, in 1855, the American machine cut an acre in twenty-two minutes, the English in sixty-six minutes, and the Algerian in seventy-two minutes.

**rē-ap**-pār'-ēl, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *apparel*, *v.* (q. v.).] To clothe again or afresh.

**rē-ap**-pēar', *v. i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *appear* (q. v.).] To appear again or anew.

"Long absent Harold reappears at last."

*Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 8.*

**rē-ap**-pēar'-aŋce, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *appearance* (q. v.).] The act or state of reappearing; a second or new appearance.

**rē-ap**-plī-cā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *application* (q. v.).] The act of reapplying, the state of being reapplied.

**rē-ap**-plŷ', *v. t. or i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *apply* (q. v.).] To apply again or afresh.

**rē-ap**-pōint', *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *appoint* (q. v.).] To appoint again or anew.

**rē-ap**-pōint'-mēnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *appointment* (q. v.).] The act of reappointing; the state of being reappointed; a second or new appointment.

**rē-ap**-pōr'-tion, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *apportion* (q. v.).] To apportion anew.

**rē-ap**-pōr'-tion-mēnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *apportionment* (q. v.).] The act of reapportioning; a second or renewed apportionment.

**rē-ap**-prōačh', *v. t. or i.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *approach* (q. v.).] To approach again or anew.

**rēar**, \***rēre**, *s. & a.* [O. French *rière*=backward, behind; Fr. *arrière* (Mid. Eng. *arere*), from Latin *retro*=backward; *re*=backward.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. That which is behind or at the back; the last in order; the hinder or back part; the background. (Generally used in the phrases *at, in, or to the rear.*)

"For while one party he opposed,

His rear was suddenly enclosed."

*Butler: Hudibras, i. 3.*

2. *Specif.*: That part of an army or body of troops which stands or marches behind the rest; the part of a fleet which is behind the other ships. (Opposed to *front* or *van*.)

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to, stationed in, or coming at the rear or back; last, hindermost; as, a rear rank, a rear guard.

† To bring up the rear: To come last or latest.

**rear-admiral**, *s.* [ADMIRAL.]

**rear-front**, *s.*

*Mil.*: The rear rank of a company or body of men when faced about and standing in that position.

**rear-guard**, \***rere-guard**, *s.*

*Mil.*: A body of troops who march in the rear of the main body to protect it, and bring up stragglers. (Used also figuratively.)

"Mr. Valiant came behind, being rear-guard, for fear lest peradventure some fiend, or dragon, or giant, or thief, should fall upon their rear, and so do mischief."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.*

**rear-line**, *s.*

*Mil.*: The line in the rear of an army.

**rear-rank**, *s.*

*Mil.*: The line or rank of a body of troops which is in the rear.

**rear-vault**, *s.*

*Arch.*: A small vault interposed between the tracery or glass of a window and the inner face of the wall.

**rear**, \***rere**, *rare*, *a.* [RARE (2), *a.*]

\***rēar**, *adv.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *rather* (q. v.).] Early.

†**rēar** (1), *v. t.* [REAR, *s.*] To place or set in the rear.

"We cannot flank and rear our discourses with military allusions."—*Scott: Sermon before Artill. Company.*

**rēar** (2), \***rere**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *rēaran*, for *rēasan*=to make to rise, a causal form from *rīsan*=to rise; Icel. *reisa*=to raise. *Rear* and *raise* are doublets.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To cause to rise up or become erect; to raise; to lift up; to elevate.

"High in his hands he reared the golden bowl."

*Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxii. 14.*

2. To cause to rise by building; to construct, to raise, to build.

"Lette a fair tabernacle in honor of hym rere."

*Robert of Gloucester, p. 20.*

\*3. To move upward; to cause to pass higher.

"Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd."

*Milton: P. R., ii. 285.*

\*4. To set in a high place; to place high.

"Rear it [his head] in the place your father's stands."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 6.*

5. To bring up to maturity, as young; to cherish, to foster, to educate, to instruct.

"I'll not rear another's issue."

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.*

6. To raise; to breed, as cattle, &c.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, beñç; go, ðem; thin, ðis; sin, aŝ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = çhæn. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, ðēl.



\*7. To exalt, to elevate, to raise.

"Charity decent, modest, easy, kind,  
Softens the high, and rears the abject mind."  
Prior. (Todd.)

\*8. To rouse.

"From o strete tyl another rerid up al the town."  
Chaucer(?): *Tale of Beryn*.

\*9. To obtain, to take away.

"He in an open turney lately held  
Fro me the honor of that game did reare."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. vi. 6.

\*10. To stir up; to excite, to raise.

"Would afterward afresh the sleeping evil reare."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. i. 34.

**B. Intrans.:** To rise on the hind legs, as a horse; to assume an erect position.

"He rears upright, curvets, and leaps."  
Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 279.

rēar'-dorse, \*rēar'-dōss, *subst.* [REREDOS.] An open hearth for fire without a grate.

rēar'-ēr, *subst.* [Eng. rear, v.; -er.] One who or that which rears.

"Pholōe, the rearer of the steed."  
Lewis: *Statius; Thebaid* x.

rē-ar'-gūe, *v. t.* [Pref. re-, and Eng. argue (q. v.).] To argue again or anew; to argue over again.

rēar'-līg, *pr. par. or a.* [REAR (2), v.]

rearing-bit, *s.*

*Manège:* A bit having a curved mouthpiece, which forms the flattened side of a ring, to each side of which are attached driving-rein rings, while on the lower side is another ring of the same size, into which the martingale-strap is buckled, to prevent the horse lifting his head when rearing.

\*rēar'-lỹ, *adv.* [English rear, adv.; -ly.] Early, soon. (*Fletcher*.)

rēar'-mōst, *adj.* [English rear, *s.*, and most.] Farthest in the rear or from the front; last.

"These of the rearmost only left behind."  
Rowe: *Lucan; Pharsalia* iii.

rēar'-mōuse, *s.* [REREMOUSE.]

rē-ar-rānge', *v. t.* [Pref. re-, and Eng. arrange (q. v.).] To arrange anew or afresh.

rē-ar-rānge'-mēnt, *subst.* [Pref. re-, and Eng. arrangement (q. v.).] The act of rearranging; the state of being rearranged.

rēar'-wārd, \*rere-wārd, \*rere-wārd, *s. & a.* [Short for *arere-wārd*, from Mid. Eng. *arere*=behind, and *wārd*=a guard. *Rearward* and *rear-guard* are thus doublets.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. The rear-guard; the part of an army which marches in the rear; the last troop.

"I brought a squadron of our readiest shot  
From out our rearward, to begin the fight."  
Dryden: *Spanish Tragedy*, 1.

2. The rear or latter part of anything; the tail end; the train behind.

"Lord Daere, with his horsemen light,  
Shall be in rearward of the fight."  
Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 24.

**B. As adj.:** At, in, or toward the rear; rear.

rē-as-čēnd', *v. i. & t.* [Pref. re-, and Eng. ascend (q. v.).]

**A. Intrans.:** To rise, ascend, or mount again.

"If our Deliverer up to heaven  
Must reascend."  
Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 480.

**B. Trans.:** To mount or ascend into again.

"He mounts aloft, and reascends the skies."  
Addison: *Ovid; Metamorphosis* iii.

rē-as-čēn'-sion, *s.* [Pref. re-, and Eng. ascension (q. v.).] The act of reascending; a remounting.

rē-as-čēnt', *s.* [Pref. re-, and Eng. ascent (q. v.).] A returning ascent; an acclivity.

"Hence the declivity is sharp and short,  
And such the reascēt."  
Cowper: *Task*, i. 327.

rēas'-ōn, \*res-on, \*res-oun, \*rels-un, *s. & a.* [Old Fr. *raisun*, *reson* (Fr. *raison*), from Latin *rationem*, accus. of *ratio*=reckoning, reason, from *ratus*, *pa. par.* of *reor*=to think; Sp. *razon*; Port. *razain*, *razao*; Ital. *ragione*.] [BATE, *s.*]

**A. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. In the same sense as II. 3.

"The word reason itself is far from being precise in its meaning. In common and popular discourse it denotes that power by which we distinguish truth from falsehood, and right from wrong, and by which we are enabled to combine means for the attainment of particular ends."  
Stewart: *Of the Human Mind*.

2. Due exercise of the reasoning faculty; reasoning; ratiocination; the deduction of consequences from premises; right judgment.

"When she [the soul] rates things, and moves from ground to ground,  
The name of Reason she obtains by this."  
Davies: *Immortality of the Soul*.

3. That which is in accordance with or conformable to right judgment or the principles of the reasoning faculty.

"Thou speakest reason."  
Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

4. Hence, specifically:

(1) That which is reasonable, right, just, or fair; that which reason dictates or suggests.

"I shall do that that is reason."  
Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

(2) Moderation; moderate claims, demands, or pretensions.

"The most probable way of bringing France to reason."  
Addison.

†5. Argumentation, discourse, speech.

"Flesh stays no farther reason."  
Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 151.

6. A motive, ground, or cause acting upon the mind; the basis or ground for any opinion, conclusion, or determination; that which is, or is alleged or supposed to be, the ground or motive. (1 *Peter* iii. 15.)

7. An efficient cause; a final cause; explanation; that which explains or accounts for anything. (*Joshua* ix. 13.)

8. Used elliptically for, There is good reason for it.

"He is prepared, and reason, too, he should."  
Shakesp.: *King John*, v. 2.

\*9. Relation between quantities; ratio, proportion. (*Barrow*.)

\*10. The act of reckoning.

"He bigan for to putte resoun."  
Wycliffe: *Matthew* xviii. 24.

**II. Technically:**

1. *History:* On November 10, 1793, the French National Convention ordered the worship of the Goddess of Reason. Madame Maillard, selected as such a goddess, was drawn on a splendid car to the cathedral of Notre Dame to receive homage from the multitude. For some time afterward that cathedral was designated the Temple of Reason.

2. *Logic:* The premise or premises of an argument, and especially the minor premise.

3. *Metaph.:* The power of thinking consecutively; the power of passing in mental review all the facts and principles bearing on a subject, and, after a careful consideration of their bearings, drawing conclusions in many cases conformable with truth. Reason, weighing facts, discovers the law of gravitation, calculates eclipses, weighs the planets, ascertains the constituent elements of the sun, and even of more distant worlds. It can exercise itself on the most abstract and spiritual theories, as well as on those of a simpler character. Reid (*Essay* vi, ch. iii.) distinguished between reason and judgment, considering the sphere of the former to be propositions capable of demonstration. Stewart (*Philosophy Human Mind*, pt. ii., Prelim. Observ.) considered the word reason as ambiguous. In common discourse it denotes the power of discriminating truth from falsehood, and right from wrong. To these he adds the power of devising means to accomplish ends; or reason may be limited to the power of distinguishing truth from falsehood; or it may be used of our rational power in general, or of the discursive faculty alone. Brown (*Phil. Hum. Mind*, lect. li.) thinks that there is no faculty of reason, which is nothing more than a series of relative suggestions. Immanuel Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason* appeared 1781. [KANTIAN PHILOSOPHY.] Mill (*Logic*, bk. i., ch. i.) considers reasoning in its extended sense to be synonymous with inference, and divides it into induction, *i. e.*, reasoning from particulars to generals, and ratiocination, reasoning from generals to particulars. Formerly it was believed that of the whole visible creation man alone was capable of reasoning; but Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iii.) considers that only a few persons now dispute that animals possess some power of reason. Their actions may be due to instinct or to the association of ideas, the last-named principle being connected with reason.

\*B. As adj.: Reasonable. (*Bacon*.)

¶ (1) *In reason, in all reason:* In justice or fairness; with due regard to reason.

\* (2) *To do reason* (Fr. *faire raison*): To do satisfaction.

"At thy request I will do reason, any reason."  
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iii. 2.

\* (3) *To give or yield reason:* To give account; to account.

"And I seye to you that of every ydel word that men spoken: thei schul yelde resoun thereof in the day of doom."  
Wycliffe: *Matt*. xii.

(4) *To have reason* (Fr. *avoir raison*): To be right.

"Mr. Mechlin has reason."  
Foot: *The Commissary*, iii. 1.

\* (5) *There is no reason but:* It is necessary; it cannot be helped; of necessity.

"There is no reason but I shall be blind."  
Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 4.

rēas'-ōn, \*res-on, *v. i. & t.* [REASON, *s.* Fr. *raisonner*; Sp. *razonar*; Ital. *razionare*.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To use or exercise the faculty of reason; to ratiocinate; to deduce consequences from premises.

"Reason thus with life."  
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, i. 1.

2. To argue, to debate; to set forth propositions and the inferences from them; to discuss a proposition by adducing premises and deducing inferences from them. (*Acts* xxiv. 25.)

3. To discourse, to talk, to converse.

"Reason with the fellow where he heard this."  
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To examine, debate, or canvass by arguments; to discuss, to argue.

"I will not reason what is meant hereby,  
Because I will be guiltless of the meaning."  
Shakesp.: *Richard III*, i. 4.

2. To persuade by reasoning or argument; as, to reason one out of an opinion.

\*3. To support with reasons or arguments; to plead for.

"This boy that cannot tell what he would have,  
But kneels, and holds up hands, for fellowship,  
Doth reason our petition with more strength  
Than thou hast to deny 't."  
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, v. 3.

rēas'-ōn-a-ble, \*res-on-a-ble, *adj.* [French *raisonnable*, from Lat. *rationabilis*; Sp. *razonable*; Ital. *razionabile*.]

1. Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason; rational; as, a reasonable being.

2. Governed by or acting in accordance with reason; amenable to reason or common sense; not extravagant or excessive in ideas, opinions, or notions.

"A man is more reasonable  
Than woman is."  
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 6,023.

3. Conformable or agreeable to reason; rational; not unreasonable or extravagant.

"It seems reasonable to conclude."  
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iiii.

4. Not exceeding the bounds of reason, fairness, or common sense; not extravagant, excessive, or immoderate; fair, equitable, moderate; as, a reasonable claim, a reasonable law or rule.

5. Tolerable, moderate; being in mediocrity.

"If he be of any reasonable stature."  
Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

6. Moderate in price; not excessive or extravagant in price.

"Feeding materials of all kinds are unusually reasonable just now."  
Field, Oct. 3, 1885.

¶ Reasonable and probable cause:

*Law:* A plea raised in defending an action for false imprisonment. It is that there was reasonable and probable cause for giving one into custody.

\*reasonable-aid, *s.*

*Old Eng. Law:* A duty claimed by a feudal lord from his tenants to aid him in marrying his daughter.

rēas'-ōn-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. reasonable; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being reasonable; agreeableness to reason; the state or quality of being in conformity with, or supported and justified by, reason; conformity to rational principles.

"The consistency and reasonableness of the doctrine."  
Horsley: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 14.

2. The quality or state of being reasonable, fair, moderate, or equitable; freedom from extravagance or excess; fairness.

"There was a patience, a reasonableness, a good nature, a good faith, which nobody had anticipated."  
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

\*3. The faculty of reasoning; reason, rationality.

"Patricius and some others have been bold to make reasonableness not the specific difference of the humane nature."  
Hale: *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 16.

rēas'-ōn-a-ble-ly, *adv.* [Eng. reasonab(le); -ly.]

1. In a reasonable manner; in conformity with or agreeably to reason; consistently with reason.

"Reasonably oblige the author to say somewhat in defense."  
Dryden: *Religio Laici*. (Pref.)

2. In a reasonable manner or degree; not extravagantly or excessively; moderately.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



3. Tolerably, moderately, in a moderate degree, fairly.

"If we can by industry make our deaf and dumb persons reasonably perfect in the language and pronunciation."—Holder: *Elements of Speech*.

**rēas'-ōn-ēr**, s. [Eng. *reason*, v.; -er.] One who reasons or argues; an arguer.

**\*rēas'-ōn-fūl**, **\*res-on-ful**, a. [English *reason*; -ful(l).] Reasonable.

**\*rēas'-ōn-fūl-lý**, **\*reas-on-ful-li**, adv. [Eng. *reasonable*; -ly.] Reasonably.

**rēas'-ōn-īng**, pr. par., a. & s. [REASON, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act, process, or art of exercising the faculty of reason; the act or faculty of employing reason in argument; argumentation, ratiocination; reasoning power.

2. The reasons or arguments employed by one who reasons or argues; the proofs or arguments relied on by a disputant.

"This reasoning, which was in truth as unanswerable as that of Euclid, brought the debate to a speedy close."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. Disputation, discussion, argumentation. (*Acts* xxviii. 27.)

**\*rēas'-ōn-īst**, s. [Eng. *reason*; -ist.] A follower of reason; a rationalist.

"Such persons are now commonly called *reasonists* and rationalists, to distinguish them from true reasoners and rational inquirers."—Waterland: *Works*, viii. 67.

**rēas'-ōn-lēss**, a. [Eng. *reason*; -less.]

1. Destitute or void of reason; irrational; incapable of reasoning.

"Things reasonless thus warn'd by nature be,  
Yet I devour'd the bait was laid for me."  
Drayton: *Rosamond to King Henry*.

2. Against reason or common sense; unreasonable; senseless.

"Happy combination of external circumstances, and other such *reasonless* phrases as may seem to explain the frame of the universe apart from mind."—Blackie: *Self-Culture*, p. 60.

**rē-as-sēm'-blage** (age as íg), s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *assemblage* (q. v.).] A renewed or fresh assemblage.

**rē-as-sēm'-ble**, v. t. & i.. [Pref. *re-*, and English *assemble* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive: To assemble afresh; to collect together again.

"Reassembling our afflicted powers."  
Milton, *P. L.*, i. 186.

B. Intrans.: To assemble or come together again.

**rē-as-sērt'**, v. t. [Prefix *re-*, and English *assert* (q. v.).] To assert anew.

"With equal fury, and with equal fame,  
Shall great Ulysses reassert his claim."  
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey* xvii. 147.

**rē-as-sēr'-tion**, s. [Prefix *re-*, and Eng. *assertion* (q. v.).] The act of reasserting; a repeated or renewed assertion of the same thing.

**rē-as-sēs'-mēt**, subst. [Pref. *re-*, and English *assessment* (q. v.).] A fresh or repeated assessment.

**rē-as-sīgn'** (g silent), v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *assign* (q. v.).] To assign back; to transfer back or to another that which has been assigned.

**rē-as-sīgn'-mēt**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *assignment* (q. v.).] The act of reassigning; the state of being reassigned.

**rē-as-sīm'-īl-āte**, v. t. [Prefix *re-*, and English *assimilate* (q. v.).] To assimilate anew or afresh.

**rē-as-sīm-īl-ā-tion**, s. [Prefix *re-*, and English *assimilation* (q. v.).] The act of re-assimilating; the state of being re-assimilated.

**rē-as-sō-cī-āte** (c as sh), v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *associate* (q. v.).] To bring together or into company again.

"But some euyl disposyd, which in suspicious congregacion euer vse to exyte and styre the people vnto robberye and other vnlefull actis, reassociate them."—*Fabryan*, vol. ii. (an. 1399).

**rē-as-sūme'**, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *assume* (q. v.).] To assume again; to resume; to take again.

"Even now to reassume the imperial mien."  
Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii. 36.

**rē-as-sūmp'-tion** (p silent), s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *assumption* (q. v.).] The act of re-assuming; a new or second assumption.

**rē-as-sūr'-aŋce** (sūr as shūr), s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *assurance* (q. v.).]

1. A repeated or renewed assurance.

2. Reinsurance.

"No reinsurance shall be lawful except the former insurer shall be insolvent, a bankrupt, or dead."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 30.

**rē-as-sūre'** (sūr as shūr), v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *assure* (q. v.).]

1. To assure anew; to give fresh courage or assurance to; to free from fear or alarm.

"Few words to reassure the trembling fair."  
Byron: *Corsair*, ii. 6.

2. To reinsure (q. v.).

"Ere 'tis too late wish'd health to reassure."  
Churchill: *Gotham*, bk. iii.

**rē-as-sūr'-ēr** (sūr as shūr), s. [English *re-assur(e)*; -er.] One who reassures.

**rēas'-tī-nēss**, s. [English *reasty*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reasty or rancid; rancidness.

**rēas'-tý**, **\*reas-tye**, a. [RUSTY.] Rusty, rancid. (Applied to dry meat.)

**rē-ā-tā**, **rī-a-tā**, s. [Sp.] A raw-hide rope, used in Mexico and California for lassoing horses or mules.

**rēate**, s. [Ger. *riet*, *reid*.] A term applied to several varieties of water-weeds, as the floating Water Crow-foot, *Ranunculus fluitans*.

"To kill water-weeds, as water-lilies, candocks, reate, and bulrushes."—Walton: *Angler*.

**rē-at-tāch'**, verb t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *attach* (q. v.).] To attach anew or afresh.

**rē-at-tāch'-mēt**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *attachment* (q. v.).] The act of reattaching; the state of being reattached; specif., in law, a second attachment of one who was formerly attached and dismissed the court *sine die*, owing to the absence of the justices or from some such cause.

**rē-at-tāin'**, verb t. [Prefix *re-*, and Eng. *attain* (q. v.).] To attain to, gain, or procure again.

"[He] reattains again  
That which again was lost for all his pain."  
Daniel: *Civil Wars*, v.

**rē-at-tēpt'** (p silent), v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *attempt* (q. v.).] To attempt again or a second time.

"Disposing of his voyage then to be reattempted."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 158.

**Rē-āu-mūr**, subst. [René Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur, 1683-1757, entomologist and physicist.] (See compound.)

Reaumur's scale, s.

*Thermology*: A scale for a thermometer, in which, the two fixed points being as in the Centigrade, the division is into eighty instead of a hundred parts. It is still occasionally used.

**rē-āu-mūr'-ī-ā**, s. [REAUMUR.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Reaumuriaceæ (q. v.). At Alexandria the bruised leaves of *Reaumuria vermiculata* are applied externally, and a decoction of them given internally, as a cure for the itch.

**rē-āu-mūr'-ī-ā'-ċē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *reaumurī(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acæ*.]

*Bot.*: Reaumuriads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Guttiferales. Small shrubs, with fleshy, scale-like exstipulate leaves, covered with resinous sunk glands. Flowers surrounded by imbricated bracts; petals five, hypogynous, with unequal sides; stamens definite or indefinite, monadelphous or polyadelphous. Fruit capsular, two- to five-valved, two to five-celled, seeds definite in each cell. From the coast of the Mediterranean and the salt plains of temperate Asia. Known genera three, species four. (*Lindley*.)

**rē-āu-mūr'-ī-ād**, s. [Mod. Latin *reaumurī(a)*; Eng. suff. -*ad*.]

*Bot* (pl.): The Reaumuriaceæ. (*Lindley*.)

**\*rēave**, **\*rēve**, v. t. & i. [A. S. *reafian*=to spoil, to despoil, from *reaf*=clothing . . . plunder; cogn. with Icel. *raufa*=to rob, from *rauf*=spoil; German *rauben*=to rob. *Reave* and *rob* are doublets.]

A. Transitive:

1. To take away, as by stealth or violence.  
2. To deprive, to bereave.

B. Intrans.: To rob, to steal, to plunder.

**\*rēav'-ēr**, **\*rēv'-ēr**, **\*reyv-er**, s. [Eng. *reave*(e); -er.] One who robs, steals, or plunders; a robber.

**rē-ā-vōw'**, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *avow* (q. v.).] To avow again or anew.

**rē-ā-wāke'**, v. t. [Prefix *re-*, and English *awake* (q. v.).] To awake again.

**rē-bāb**, **rē-bēb**, s. [REBEC.]

**\*rē-bānd'-ēd**, adj. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *banded*.] Adorned with bands.

**rē-bān'-ish**, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and English *banish* (q. v.).] To banish again or a second time.

**rē-bāp'-tīsm**, subst. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *baptism* (q. v.).] A second or repeated baptism.

**rē-bāp'-tīst**, s. [Prefix *re-*, and English *baptist* (q. v.).] One who baptizes again; one who is re-baptized.

**\*rē-bāp-tī-zā'-tion**, s. [Fr. *rebaptisation*.] A second baptism; renewal of baptism.

"In maintainance of rebaptization, their arguments are built upon this, that hereticks are not any part of the church of Christ."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 61.

**rē-bāp-tīze'**, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *baptize* (q. v.).] To baptize a second time.

"His wife received, the patriarch rebaptized him."  
Byron: *Beppo*, 98.

[From a Catholic point of view, to rebaptize (*i. e.*, to baptize a person validly baptized) is to commit a sacrilege. In all cases, however, where any doubt exists as to the validity of the sacrament, from any cause, conditional baptism is given. The condition (*Si non es baptizatus*) is now always expressed, though in the early ages of the Church it was only implied.

**rē-bāp-tīz'-ēr**, s. [Eng. *rebaptiz(e)*; -er.] One who rebaptizes; an Anabaptist (q. v.).

"There were Adamites in former times and rebaptizers."—Howell: *Letters*, bk. iv., let. 29.

**rē-bar-bar-ī-zā'-tion**, s. [Eng. *rebarbariz(e)*; -ation.] The act of rebarbarizing; the state of being reduced again to barbarism.

**rē-bar-bar-īze**, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *barbarize* (q. v.).] To reduce again to a state of barbarism; to make barbarous a second time.

**rē-bāte'**, v. t. & i. [O. French *rebatre*, from *re*=back, and *batre* (Fr. *battre*), from Low Lat. *bateo*; Lat. *batuo*=to beat.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make blunt; to deprive of sharpness or keenness; to blunt; to render obtuse.

"He doth rebate and blunt his natural edge."  
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, i. v.

2. To make less; to diminish, to reduce; to deduct or make a discount from.

3. To abate, to lessen.

"I xal sey here the same here sorwys to rebate."  
Coventry *Mysteries*, p. 76.

\*B. Intrans.: To abate; to draw back.

"He began a little to rebate from certain points of popery."—Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 1621.

**rē-bāte'** (1), s. [RABBET.]

**rē-bāte'** (2), s. [Etym. doubtful; prob. the same as *rebate*, 3.]

1. A kind of hard freestone used in pavements.  
2. A piece of wood fastened to a handle for beating mortar.  
3. A joggle. [RABBET.]

**rē-bāte'** (3), s. [REBATE, v.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Diminution, lessening, abatement.

II. Technically:

1. Comm.: Abatement in price; discount, deduction.

"Rebate [is] the abating from the interest of money in consideration of prompt payment."—*Jacob: Law Dictionary*.

2. Her.: A diminution or abatement of the bearings in a coat of arms, as when the top or point of a weapon is broken off, or a part of a cross cut off.

[*Rebate and discount*:  
*Arith.*: A rule by which abatements and discounts upon ready-money payments are calculated.

**rē-bāt'-ēd**, a. [REBATE (3), s.]

Her.: Having the points broken off or cut short.

**rē-bāte'-mēt**, subst. [Eng. *rebate*, v.; -ment.] Diminution, rebate.

"He made narrowed rests round about [in the margin, narrowings or rebatements]."—1 *Kings* vi. 6.

**rē-bā-tō**, s. [RABATO.] A kind of ruff.

"Spangles, embroideries, shadows, rebatoes."—Burton: *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 478.

**rē-bēat'-en**, a. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *beaten* (q. v.).] Beaten or driven back.

"Rebeaten backe upon himselfe againe."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. viii. 10.

**rē-bēc**, **rē-bēck**, s. [O. Fr. *rebec*, *rebebe*, from Ital. *ribecca*, *ribebba*, from Pers. *rubāb*.]

*Music*: The English name of a three-stringed instrument played with a bow. It was of Arabian or Turkish origin, and in its earliest form it probably had a long neck and small round body, made of cocoa-nut shell, or some such material, over which parchment was stretched to form the sound-board. After its introduction into Europe, the third string was added, for



Rebec.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -tion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beī, deī.



although the Persians have now a three-stringed rebab, the older form was probably only two-stringed. After its introduction into England, the rebec gradually assumed the form of a viol, of which it was the precursor.

**Rě-běc'-ca**, *s.* [See def.] A name given to the leader of certain Welsh rioters in 1843, whose object was to demolish turnpike gates. The leader and his followers were dressed in women's clothes, and were known as "Rebecca and her daughters." The name was taken from Rebekah, the bride of Isaac. When she left her father's house, Laban and his family "blessed her," and said, "Thou art our sister . . . let thy seed possess the gate of those that hate them" (Gen. xxiv. 60).

¶ *Daughters of Rebecca* (or *Rebekah*): A degree in the ritual of Odd Fellowship, to which women are admitted.

**Rě-běc'-ca-ite**, *s.* [Eng. *Rebecca*; *-ite*.] A member of the Rebecca association.

**rěb'-ěl'**, \***reb-ell**, *a. & s.* [French *rebelle*, from Lat. *rebellem*, accus. of *rebellis*=rebellious, renewing war, from *re*=back, again, and *bellum*=war; O. Sp. *rebelle*, *rebele*; Sp. *rebelde*; Ital. *ribelle*, *ribello*.]

**A. As adj.:** Rebellious.

**B. As substantive:**

1. One who revolts from or opposes the lawful government to which he owes allegiance, as by renouncing its authority, or by taking up arms against it; one who defies and seeks to overthrow the authority to which he is lawfully subject; a revolter, an insurgent.

2. One who refuses to obey any superior; one who defies or sets at naught the order of a court. (*Bowvier*.)

**rebel yell**, *s.* "Y-Yō-Yō-Wō-Wō," the war-cry of the Confederate soldiers in the American civil war of 1861-65. It was adopted by the soldiers of the United States in the Spanish-American war. The sound has nothing of the nature of a cheer. It is a wild, unearthly cross between a screech and a yell that is calculated not only to strike terror to the enemy, but to enthuse and encourage our own soldiers, who, when they have charged within thirty yards of their foe, dash forward from a double-quick to a mad rush, wildly yelling, "Y-Yō-Yō-Wō-Wō," for the triple purpose of encouraging each other and confusing and terrorizing the enemy.

**rě-běl'**, **re-belle**, *v. i.* [Fr. *rébeller*, from Lat. *rebellō*, from *rebellis*=rebel (q. v.); Sp. *rebelar*; Port. *rebellar*; Ital. *rebellare*.]

1. To rise up against the authority to which one owes allegiance; to renounce the authority of, or take up arms against, the government of lawfully constituted authorities.

2. To defy or refuse to obey the order of a superior; to shake off subjection.

3. To turn with loathing or disgust; to conceive a loathing; as, The stomach *rebels* at nauseous food.

**rěb'-ěl-dôm**, *s.* [Eng. *rebel*; *-dom*.] Rebellious conduct; rebels collectively.

**rě-běl'-lēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *rebel*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who rebels; a rebel.

"A continually *rebell*er agaynste God."—*Udall: Luke* xxi.

**rě-běl'-iôn** (1 as *y*), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rebellionem*, accus. of *rebellio*, from *rebellis*=rebel (q. v.); Sp. *rebelion*; Ital. *ribellione*.]

\*1. A revolt or open resistance against a government by a nation that had been subdued in war; a renewed war.

2. The act of rebelling; an open insurrection against the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; the taking up of arms to resist the authority of lawful government; revolt, insurrection.

"Then shall you find this name of liberty,  
The watch-word of *rebellion* ever us'd."

*Daniel: Civil Wars*, ii.

3. Open defiance of or resistance to lawful authority; sedition, mutiny.

¶ *The War of the Rebellion*: A name given by some writers to the great United States civil war (1861-1865).

\***rě-běl'-iôn-ist** (1 as *y*), *s.* [Eng. *rebellion*; *-ist*.] One in favor of rebellion; an advocate of rebellion.

**rě-běl'-iōus** (1 as *y*), *a.* [Eng. *rebel*; *-iōus*.]

1. Engaged in rebellion; resisting or renouncing the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; opposing lawful authority; mutinous.

2. Characterized by rebellion or opposition to lawful authority; mutinous.

**rebellious-assembly**, *s.*

*Law*: A gathering of persons, intending, going about, or practicing unlawfully, and of their own authority, to change laws, or to destroy any property, or to do any other unlawful act.

**rě-běl'-iōus-lŷ** (1 as *y*), \***re-bell-iōus-lie**, *adv.* [Eng. *rebellious*; *-ly*.] In a rebellious manner; with rebellious opposition to, or disregard of, lawful authority.

**rě-běl'-iōus-něss** (1 as *y*), *s.* [Eng. *rebellious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being rebellious.

"The waiwardnesse of his own clergie, or rather *rebell-tousenesse* in daring to decree and ordeine lawes against him."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 299 (an. 1261).

**rě-běl'-lōw**, *v. i.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *bellow* (q. v.).] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noise.

"On every hand *rebellow'd* to their joy  
The swelling sea, the rocks, and vocal hills."

*Thomson: Liberty*, iii. 284.

†**rě-bě-lōved'**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *beloved* (q. v.).] Loved in return

"Erickmon languisht all this while  
Not *rebekelov*ed long."

*Warner: Albion's England*, bk. vii., ch. xxxvi.

**rě-běnd'-īng**, *a.* [Prefix *re-*, and Eng. *bending* (q. v.).] Her.: Bent first one way and then the other like the letter **S**; the same as **BOWED-IMBOWED**.

**rě-bīt'-īng**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *biting* (q. v.).] *Engraving*: A process for deepening the lines on engraved plates.

**rě-blěss'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *bless* (q. v.).] To bless again.

"He shall *rebless* thee with ten thousand blisses."

*Davies: Holy Roode*, p. 26.

**rě-bloōm'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *bloom* (q. v.).] To bloom or blossom again or afresh.

"I travel'd then till health again resumed  
Its former seat—I must not say *rebloom'd*."

*Crabbe: Tales of the Hall*, vii.

**rě-blōs'-sōm**, *v. i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *blossom* (q. v.).] To blossom again or afresh; to rebloom.

\***rě-blūe'**, \***re-blew**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *blue* (q. v.).] To make blue again.

†**rě-bō'-ant**, *a.* [Latin *reboans*, pr. par. of *reboo*, from *re*=again, and *boo*=to cry aloud, to bellow.] *Rebellowing*; loudly resounding. (*Browning*.)

†**rě-bō'-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *reboatum*, sup. of *reboo*.] [**REBOANT**.] A rebellowing; the return of a loud bellowing sound.

"The *reboation* of an universal groan."—*Patrick: Divine Arithmetick*, p. 2.

**rě-bōil'**, \***re-boile**, \***re-boyle**, *v. i. & t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *boil* (q. v.).]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To boil again.

"To *reboile* and worke againe."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

2. To take fire; to become hot or angry; to fire up.

"Some of his companyons therat *reboyleth*, infamyng hym to be a manne without charytie."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

**B. Trans.:** To boil again or a second time.

**rě-born**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*; Eng. *born*.] Born again.

**rě-bō'-sō**, *s.* [Sp.] A scarf or long shawl worn over the head and shoulders by Spanish women in the southern states of North America.

**rě-bōund'**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *rebondir*, from *re*=back, and *bondir*=to leap, to bound.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To bound, leap, or spring back; to start or fly back by elastic force after impact on another body.

†2. To reëcho, to resound.

"The whole grove echoes, and the hills *rebound*."

*Cowper: Virgil's Æneid*, viii.

†3. To take bounds or leaps; to bound.

"Along the court the fiery steeds *rebound*."

*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xv. 160.

**B. Trans.:** To cause to fly back; to reëcho, to reverberate; to throw or give back.

"Flowers . . . gather'd by religious hands,  
*Rebound* their sweets from th' odoriferous pavement."

*Prior: Second Hymn of Callimachus*.

**rě-bōund'**, *s.* [**REBOUND**, *v.*] The act of rebounding or flying back by elastic force after impact on another body; resilience.

"He who of old would rend the oak  
Dream'd not of the *rebound*."

*Byron: Ode to Napoleon*.

**rě-bōund'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *rebound*; *-er*.]

*Firearms*: A contrivance in a gun-lock for throwing the hammer back from the nipple after striking and exploding the cap.

**rě-brāçe'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *brace*, *v.* (q. v.).] To brace again or anew.

"Rebrace  
The slacken'd sinews." *Gray: Agrippina*.

**rě-brēathe**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *breathe* (q. v.).] To breathe again.

"Hope to *rebreathe* that air you tasted first."

*Heywood: Challenge for Beauty*.

**rě-buff'**, *subst.* [Ital. *rebuffo*, *ribuffo*=a reproof; *ribuffare*=to repulse, from *ri-* (=Lat. *re-*)=back, and *buffo*=a puff; Fr. *rebuffade*.]

1. A beating, driving, or forcing back; repercussion.

"The strong *rebuff* of some tumultuous clond."

*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 936.

2. A check, a defeat, a repulse.

"A clear exposure of the *rebuffs* we received."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

3. A refusal or rejection of solicitations or advances.

"Her heart, be sure, is not of ice,  
And one refusal no *rebuff*."

*Byron: Mazeppa*, vi.

**rě-buff'**, *v. t.* [**REBUFF**, *subst.*] To beat or drive back; to repel; to reject or repulse solicitations or advances.

"While in words *rebuffing* the representatives of labor, he was on their side at heart."—*London Morning Post*.

\***rě-buff-fēt**, *v. t.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *buffet* (q. v.).] To buffet again; to beat back; to rebuff.

**rě-build'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *build* (q. v.).] To build again; to build or construct after demolition or destruction.

"*Rebuild* the peasant's ruined cot."

*Scott: Rokeby*, iv. 28.

**rě-build'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *rebuild*; *-er*.] One who rebuilds; one who builds again after demolition or destruction.

**rě-built'**, *pa. par. or a.* [**REBUILD**.]

**rě-būk'-ā-ble**, \***rě-būke'-ā-ble**, *a.* [English *rebuk(e)*; *-able*.] Fit or deserving to be rebuked; reprehensible, disgraceful.

"*Rebukable*

And worthy shameful check it were."

*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 4.

**rě-būke'**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *rebouquer* (Fr. *reboucher*)=to dull, to blunt, from Lat. *re*=back, and *bucca*=the cheek.]

1. To check with reproof; to chide; to reprimand sharply; to reprove.

"*Rebuke* me not for that which you provoke."

*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

2. To check, to restrain, to quell.

"To *rebuke* the usurpation of thy uncle."

*Shakesp.: King John*, ii.

\*3. To buffet, to beat down, to thrash, to bruise. (*Beaumont & Fletcher*.)

4. To chastise, to punish.

**rě-būke'**, *s.* [**REBUKE**, *v.*]

1. The act of rebuking; a reproof or reprimand; a severe or direct reprimand; reprehension.

"One *rebuke* is not sufficient."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxvii., ch. iii.

\*2. A counter-blow; a blow in return.

"He gave him so terrible a *rebuke* upon the forehead with his heel, that he laid him at his length."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

3. Check, restraint, chastisement, punishment.

"*Rebuke* and dread correction wait on us."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV*, Pt. I., v. i.

\***rě-būke'-fūl**, \***re-buk-ful**, *adj.* [Eng. *rebuke*; *-ful* (l).] Containing rebuke; full of rebukes.

"The *rebukful* miserie of our mortalitee."—*Udall: John* i.

\***rě-būke'-fūl-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *rebukeful*; *-ly*.] In a rebukeful manner; with rebuke or reprehension.

"Leste paraventure he wyl gyue to the a feyned thanke, and after reporte *rebukefully* of the."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

**rě-būk'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *rebuk(e)*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who rebukes or reproves; a chider.

"We are scorned all the daie long of foolish *rebukers*."

*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1166.

**rě-būk'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [**REBUKE**, *v.*]

**rě-būk'-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *rebuking*; *-ly*.] In a rebuking manner; with reproofs or rebukes.

\***rě-būk'-ōūs**, \***rě-būc'-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *rebuk(e)*; *-ous*.] Rebuking, rebukeful, chiding.

\***rě-būl-lŷ-tion**, *s.* [Latin *rebullitum*, sup. of *rebullio*.] The act of boiling up or effervescing.

**rě-buōy'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *buoy*, *v.* (q. v.).] To buoy, raise, or sustain again.

"Some, with hope replenish'd and *rebuoyed*."

*Byron: Childe Harold*, v. 22.

**rě-bur'-ŷ** (u as *ë*), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *bury* (q. v.).] To bury again or a second time.

"He caused her body to be *reburied* in St. Maries Church in Oxford, with great pomp and solemnity."—*Ashmole: Berk.*, i. 154.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**rē-būs, s.** [Lat. ablative pl. of *res*=a thing, referring to the representation of names, &c., by things.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A word, name, or phrase represented by the figure of an object which resembles in sound the words, or syllables of the words, indicated; an enigmatical representation of words by the use of figures or pictures; thus, a *bolt* and a *tun* represent *Bolton*.

"Some citizens, wanting arms, have coined themselves certain devices alluding to their names, which we call *rebus*: Master Jugge the printer, in many of his books, took, to express his name, a nightingale sitting in a bush with a scroll in her mouth, wherein was written, jugge, jugge, jugge."—*Peacham: On Drawing*.

2. *Her.*: A device intended to represent a proper name by a picture; a bearing or bearings upon a coat of arms, containing an allusion to the name of the owner; as in the coat of the family of Arches, which consists of three *arches*, two simple and one double, borne on a shield; and that of the Dobell family, who bore on a sable shield a *doe* passant, between three *bells* argent.

**rē-būs, v. t.** [REBUS, s.] To express or represent in or by a rebus.

**rē-būt', \*re-butte, v. t. & i.** [O. Fr. *rebouter*=to repulse, to drive back, from *re*=back, and *bouter*=to thrust.]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To thrust back or repel by force; to repulse; to beat back.

2. To repel or refute, as by counter evidence; specif., in law, to oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof.

"Evidence ready to *rebut* a charge."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

#### B. Intransitive:

\*I. *Ord. Lang.*: To retire.

"Themselves too rudely rigorous,  
Astonied with the stroke of their owne hand,  
Doe backe *rebutte*, and each to other yealdeth land."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, l. ii. 15.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Curling*: To drive the stone at hazard and with great force toward the tee, in the hope of some advantage resulting to the player's side by hitting the other stones at or round the tee.

2. *Law*: To make or put in an answer.

"The defendant may *rebut*; and the plaintiff answer him by a *sur-rebutter*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 2.

**rē-būt'-tā-ble, adj.** [Eng. *rebut*; suff. *-able*.] That can be rebutted.

**rē-būt'-tal, s.** [Eng. *rebut*; *-al*.] The act of rebutting or refuting; refutation, confutation, contradiction.

**rē-būt'-tēr, s.** [Eng. *rebut*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who rebuts or refutes.

2. *Law*: The answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's *sur-rejoinder*. [PLEADING, C. II. 2, REBUT, B. II. 2.]

**rē-cā'-den-čy, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *cadency* (q. v.).] The act or state of falling back or descending a second time; relapse.

"Suspected of unsoundness and *recadency*."—*Mountagu: Devoute Essayes*.

**rē-cāl'-čī-trant, a.** [Lat. *recalcitrans*, pr. par. of *recalcitro*=to kick back; *re*=back, and *calcitro*=to kick; *calx* (genit. *calcis*)=the heel.] Kicking back; hence, refractory, not submissive; exhibiting repugnance.

**rē-cāl'-čī-trāte, v. i. & t.** [RECALCITRANT.]

A. *Intrans.*: To kick back; hence, to exhibit repugnance or resistance; to be refractory.

B. *Trans.*: To kick against; to exhibit repugnance or resistance to.

**rē-cāl'-čī-trā-tion, s.** [RECALCITRANT.] The state of being recalcitrant; repugnance, opposition, refractoriness.

**rē-cāl'-čes-čence, s.** [Pref. *re-*; Eng. *calescence*.] A phenomenon occurring during the cooling of a mass of steel, when it suddenly emits heat, and grows more luminous for an instant.

**rē-cāl', \*rē-cāl', v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and English *recall*, v. (q. v.).]

1. To call back.

2. To take back; to withdraw.

"Recall thine oath! and to her glen  
Poor Gyneth can return agen."  
*Scott: Bridal of Triermain*, ii. 21.

3. To revoke; to annul by a subsequent act.

"Now if my act be good, as I believe it,  
It cannot be *recalled*."  
*Longfellow: Golden Legend*, vi.

4. To call back to mind; to recollect; to revive in memory.

5. To call or summon back from a place, post, or mission; as, to *recall* an ambassador from a foreign court.

**rē-cāl', \*rē-cāl', s.** [RECALL, v.]

1. The act of calling back; revocation.

2. The power of recalling, revoking, or annulling.

"Other decrees  
Against thee are gone ferth, without *recall*."  
*Scott: P. L.*, v. 834.

**rē-cāl'-ā-ble, a.** [Eng. *recall*; *-ā-ble*.] Capable or being recalled.

**rē-cāl'-mēnt, \*rē-cāl'-mēnt, s.** [Eng. *recall*; *-ment*.] Recall.

"If she wished not the rash deed's *recalment*."

*Browning: The Glove*.

**rē-cānt', v. t. & i.** [Latin *recanto*=to sing back, to re-echo, to recant: *re*=back, and *canto*=to sing.]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To call back; to retract, to recall, to revoke, to abjure.

"He shall do this, or else I do *recant*  
The pardon."  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

\*2. To repeat in songs.

"They were wont ever after in their wedding songs to *recant* and resound this name."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 704.

B. *Intrans.*: To revoke or retract a proposition; to renounce or disavow publicly an opinion or principle formerly held.

**rē-cān-tā-tion, s.** [Eng. *recant*; *-ation*.] The act of recanting or retracting; retraction, disavowal; a declaration contradictory to a former one.

"Such *recantation* had for me no charm.

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iii.

**rē-cānt'-ēr, s.** [English *recant*; *-er*.] One who recants.

"The public body—which doth seldom  
Play the *recanter*."  
*Shakesp.: Timon*, v. 2.

**rē-čā-pāč'-ī-tāte, v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and English *capacitate* (q. v.).] To qualify again or anew.

"*Recapacitating* themselves by taking the oath."—*Atterbury: Letter to Bp. Trelawney*.

**rē-čā-pit'-ū-lāte, v. t. & i.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *capitulate* (q. v.); Fr. *récapituler*; Lat. *recapitulo*.]

A. *Trans.*: To repeat the sum or principal heads of a previous discourse, treatise, or essay; to mention or relate in brief; to summarize; to give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments in.

"What hath been done . . . I need not *recapitulate*."—*Bolingbroke: Upon Parties*, let. 18.

B. *Intrans.*: To repeat in brief what has been said previously.

**\*rē-čā-pit'-ū-lā-tēr, rē-čā-pit'-ū-lā-tōr, subst.** [RECAPITULATE.] One who summarizes or repeats in brief.

"Lolliodorus, *recapitulater* of the antike lawes."—*Golden Boke*, let. xii.

**rē-čā-pit'-ū-lā-tion, s.** [Fr., from Low Lat. *recapitulatio*, from *recapitulo*=to recapitulate (q. v.); Sp. *recapitulacion*; Ital. *recapitolazione*.]

1. The act of recapitulating.

2. A summary or concise statement of the principal facts, points, or arguments of a previous discourse, treatise, or essay.

"A kind of *recapitulation* of what the catechumens had been taught more at large."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 194.

**rē-čā-pit'-ū-lā-tōr, s.** [RECAPITULATER.]

**rē-čā-pit'-ū-lā-tōr-čy, a.** [Eng. *recapitulat(e)*; *-ory*.] Of the nature of, or containing a recapitulation; repeating in brief what has been said before.

"This law is comprehensive and *recapitulatory*."—*Barrow: Expos. of Decalogue*.

**rē-čāp'-pēr, s.** [Pref. *re-*; English *capper*.] A device for applying fresh percussion caps to cartridges in reloading.

**rē-čāp'-tion, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *caption*.]

*Law*: (See extract.)

"*Recaption* or reprisal is another species of remedy by the mere act of the party injured. This happens when any one has deprived another of his property in goods or chattels personal, or wrongfully detains one's wife, child, or servant; in which case the owner of the goods, and the husband, parent, or master, may lawfully claim and retake them, wherever he happens to find them; so it be not in a riotous manner, or attended with a breach of the peace."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

**rē-čāp'-tōr, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *captor* (q. v.).] One who recaptures; one who retakes a prize which had been formerly taken.

**rē-čāp'-ture, subst.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *capture* (q. v.).]

1. The act of recapturing or retaking; espec. the act of retaking a prize or goods from the captor.

2. That which is recaptured; a prize.

**rē-čāp'-ture, v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *capture*, v. (q. v.).] To retake; to capture back or again; espec. to retake a prize from the captor.

**rē-čār'-bōn-ize, v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *carbonize* (q. v.).] To introduce carbon into after it has been extracted; as, to *recarbonize* steel.

**\*rē-čār'-nī-fy, v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *carnify* (q. v.).] To cause again to be or become flesh; to convert into flesh.

"Grass which is *recarnified* in our stomachs."—*Howe: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 50.

**rē-čār'-riāge, \*rē-čār'-iāge, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *carriage* (q. v.).] The act of carrying back.

"The carriage and *re-carriage* of such necessities."—*Hollinshed: Description. England*, bk. ii., ch. xviii.

**rē-čār'-ry, \*re-čār-y, v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *carry* (q. v.).] To carry back.

"When the Turks besieged Malta or Rhodes, pigeons carried and *re-carried* letters."—*Walton*.

**rē-čās'-kēt, v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *casket* (q. v.).] To replace in a casket or box.

"I had hardly time to *recasket* my treasures."—*Miss Brontë: Villette*, ch. xxiv.

**rē-cast', v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *cast* (q. v.).]

1. To cast or throw back again.

"They would cast and *recast* themselves from one to another horse."—*Florio: Trans. of Montaigne*, p. 155.

2. To cast or found again; as, to *recast* cannon.

3. To mold or form anew; to remold; to remodel.

"*Recasting* them in a mold of their own."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. vi.

4. To cast up or compute a second time.

**\*recche, \*reche, v. i.** [RECK.] To reckon, to care.

**rē-čēde', v. i. & t.** [Lat. *recedo*, from *re*=back, and *cedo*=to go.] [CEDE.]

#### A. Intransitive:

1. To go, move, or fall back; to retreat; to withdraw.

"Thinner trees, *receding*, showed  
A little woodland plain."  
*Scott: Marmion*, iv. 5.

2. To withdraw from a claim or pretension; to relinquish a claim, proposition, or assertion.

B. *Trans.*: To cede or give back; to restore to a former possessor; as, to *recede* conquered territory. (Pron. *rē-čēde*.)

**rē-čēipt' (p silent), \*re-čeit, \*re-čeite, \*re-čet, \*re-čette, s.** [O. Fr. *recede*, *recepte*, *recoite*, (Fr. *recepte*), from Lat. *recepta*=a thing received, prop. fem. sing. of *receptus*, pa. par. of *recipio*=to receive (q. v.); Sp. *receta*; Port. *receita*; Ital. *recetta*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of receiving; the act of taking a thing sent or given.

"At the *receipt* of your letter."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

\*2. The act of taking, as a thing administered medicinally.

"Romeo should, on *receipt* thereof, soon sleep in quiet."  
*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 5.

3. That which is received or taken; drawings. (Generally in the plural.)

\*4. A place for receiving. (*Matthew ix. 9*.)

\*5. Reception, admission; a taking in or admitting.

"The most convenient place for such *receipt* of learning."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VIII*, ii. 2.

\*6. Reception, welcome.

"Jove requite . . . thy kind *receite* of me."  
*Chapman*.

\*7. Capacity, power, or capability of receiving and containing.

"In things of great *receipt*."  
*Shakesp.: Sonnet 136*.

\*8. A place into which everything is received or admitted; a receptacle, a retreat.

9. A recipe; a prescription of ingredients for any composition; hence, a plan or scheme by which anything may be effected or produced.

II. *Comm.*: A written document, declaring that certain goods or a sum of money have been received. When made out in full, a receipt should contain (1) the date when the merchandise or money was received, (2) the name of the person or firm from whom received, (3) the name of the person who received it, and (4) for what the money is paid or deposited. A receipt may be in full or in part payment of an account, and operates accordingly. A receipt, though evidence of payment, is not absolute proof, and this evidence may be rebutted by proving that it was given under misapprehension or obtained by fraud.

**receipt-book, subst.** A book containing forms of receipts, with counterfoils, &c.

**rē-čēipt' (p silent), v. t.** [RECEIPT, s.] To give a receipt for; to write an acknowledgement of receipt on, as on a bill.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-cian, -tīan = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl



**rĕ-ĉēipt-a-ble** (*p* silent), *a.* [English *receipt*; *-able*.] Capable of being receipted; for which a receipt may be granted.

**rĕ-ĉēipt-mĕnt** (*p* silent), *s.* [English *receipt*; *-ment*.]  
*Law*: The receiving or harboring of a felon knowingly after the commission of a felony. (*Burrill*.)

**rĕ-ĉēipt-ōr** (*p* silent), *s.* [English *receipt*; *-or*.] One who receives; one who gives a receipt; specif., in law, a person to whom property is bailed by an officer, who has attached it upon mesne process, to answer to the exigency of the writ, and satisfy the judgment, the understanding being to have it forthcoming on demand. (*Wharton*.)

**rĕ-ĉēiv-a-bĭl'ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *receivable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being received; capability of being received.

**rĕ-ĉēiv-a-ble**, *a.* [English *receiv(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being received.

"For the feastes of the Jewes bee small, and *receivable* but of fewe persones."—*Udall: Mark ii.*

**rĕ-ĉēiv-a-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *receivable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being receivable; receivability.

**rĕ-ĉēive**, \**re-ceive*, \**re-ceive*, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *recever* (Fr. *recevoir*), from Lat. *recipio*=to receive; *re*=back, and *cipio*=to take; Sp. *recibir*; Port. *receber*; Ital. *ricevere*.]  
1. To take, get, or obtain, as a thing due, offered, sent, paid, given, or communicated; as, to *receive* a letter, to *receive* a message, to *receive* a reward, &c.

2. To take in or on; to admit, to hold, to contain; to act as a receptacle for anything.  
"The basin that *receives* your guilty blood."  
*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, v. 2.

3. To welcome, to acknowledge.

"He came unto his own, and his own *received* him not."  
—*John i. 11.*

4. To give admittance to; to entertain; to admit in an official capacity.

"Abundance fit to honor, and *receive*  
Our heavenly stranger." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 315.

5. To take or admit into the mind; to gain the knowledge of; to obtain or acquire intellectually.

"His youth will aptly *receive* it."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

6. To give credence or acceptance to; to allow, acknowledge, or hold as a belief, tradition, custom, &c.

"Long *received* custom forbidding them to do as they did, there was no excuse to justify their act; unless in the scripture they could show some law, that did license them thus to break a *received* custom."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

7. To perceive by the senses; to become aware of.

"*Receives* not thy nose court-odor from me?"—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

8. To be the object of; to experience, to suffer.

"Whereby the commonwealth *receives* distress."  
*Daniel: Civil Wars*, iii.

9. To take stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen.

**rĕ-ĉēived**, *pa. par. or a.* [RECEIVE.]

**rĕ-ĉēiv-ĕd-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *received*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being generally received, allowed, or acknowledged; general allowance.

"Others will, upon account of the *receivedness* of the proposed opinion, think it rather worth to be examined, than acquiesced in."—*Boyle*.

**rĕ-ĉēiv-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *receiv(e)*; *-er*; French *receveur*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who receives or takes in any manner; a recipient.

"The present should always be suited to the dignity of the *receiver*."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 3.

2. An officer appointed to receive public moneys; a treasurer; specially applied to—

(1) An officer appointed by a court to receive the rents or profits of land, or the produce of other property, which is in dispute in a suit in that court.

(2) An officer appointed by a court to receive the takings of any business or undertaking which is being wound up by that court.

(3) An officer appointed for a similar purpose in suits concerning the estates of infants, against executors, and between partners for the purpose of winding up the concern.

3. One who receives stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Chem.*: Any vessel for receiving the products of distillation.

2. *Pneumatics*:

(1) The bell-glass on the table of an air-pump.  
(2) The vessel which is adapted to collect or contain gas.

3. *Telephony and telegraphy*: An instrument for receiving a message as distinguished from one used for sending or transmitting one.

**rĕ-ĉēiv-ĕr-shĭp**, *s.* [Eng. *receiver*; *-ship*.] The office, post, or position of a receiver.

"To terminate the *receivership*, and to endeavor to save the property of the line from destruction."—*London Standard*.

**rĕ-ĉēiv-ĭng**, *pr. par. or a.* [RECEIVE.]

**receiving-box**, *subst.* A box in which letters are deposited for post, &c.

**receiving-house**, *s.* An office or depot where parcels, letters, &c., are received for transmission.

**receiving-instrument**, *s.*

*Telegr.*: An apparatus into which the current from the line wire passes and is intensified, in order by sounding or recording to be read as a message.

**receiving-office**, *s.* A branch post-office where letters, parcels, &c., are received for transmission, but from which no letters, &c., are delivered to the addresses. (*Eng.*)

**receiving-ship**, *s.*

*Navy*: A ship in which supernumeraries or men entered for the navy are temporarily quartered.

**rĕ-ĉĕl'ĕ-brāte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *celebrate* (q. v.).] To celebrate anew or a second time.

"And with their chained dance  
*Recelebrates* the joyful match."  
*Ben Jonson: To Ed. Filmer*.

**rĕ-ĉĕl'ĕ-brā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *celebration* (q. v.).] The act of celebrating anew or a second time; a second or repeated celebration.

**rĕ-ĉĕn-ĉŷ**, *s.* [Low Latin *recentia*, from Latin *recens*=recent (q. v.); Fr. *récence*.]

1. The quality or state of being recent; newness; new state or origin.

2. The quality or state of being recent or late in time; lateness in time; freshness; as, the *recency* of an event.

**rĕ-ĉĕnse'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *recenseo*, from *re*=again, and *censeo*=to count, to reckon.] To review, to revise.

"To *recense* and adjust the Latin Vulgate."—*Bentley: Letters*, p. 232.

**rĕ-ĉĕn-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *recensio*.] [RECENSE.]

1. The act of reviewing or examining; enumeration.

2. The act of reviewing or revising the text of an ancient author by a critical editor; revisal.

3. A text established by a critical revision; a revised edition.

**rĕ-ĉĕn-sion-ĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *recension*; *-ist*.] One who revises or reviews critically, as the text of an ancient author; an editor.

**rĕ-ĉĕnt**, *a.* [French, from Lat. *recens*=fresh, a word of doubtful origin.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. New; of late origin or existence; having happened recently.

2. Late; not of remote date; not antique; modern.

3. Fresh; not old; only lately made known or spoken of; as, *recent* intelligence.

4. Newly or lately come.

"*Amphitryon recent* from the nether sphere."  
*Lewis: Statius; Thebaid viii.*

II. *Geol.*: A term applied to a division of the Post-Tertiary in which all the mammalia, as well as all the shells, are identical with living species. In certain places it is difficult to draw a distinction between the Recent and the Pleistocene deposits. Alluvium brought down by rivers, modern peat, the Clyde marine strata with canoes, the Kitchen-middens of Denmark, and the Lake-dwellings of Switzerland belong to the recent period.

**rĕ-ĉĕn-tĕr**, **rĕ-ĉĕn-tre** (*tre* as *tĕr*), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *center* (q. v.).] To restore or return to the center.

"I *recenter* my immortal mind."  
*Coleridge: To the Departing Year*.

**rĕ-ĉĕnt-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *recent*; *-ly*.] Newly, lately, freshly; not long since.

**rĕ-ĉĕnt-nĕss**, *s.* [English *recent*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being recent; recency, newness, freshness; lateness of origin or occurrence.

"This inference of the *recentness* of mankind."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 167.

**rĕ-ĉĕp-ta-cle**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *receptaculum*, a dimin. formed from *recepto*, frequent. of *recipio*=to receive (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That which receives, admits, or contains things; a vessel or place in which things are received and contained; a repository.

"The common *receptacles* of filth and ordure."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. 1., ser. 17.

2. *Botany*:

(1) Any part which supports another part. The receptacle of a flower is the top of the peduncle on which the flowers are inserted. It may be a flattened area, or a vanishing point, or may be greatly dilated. [CLINANTHUM.] The receptacle of a fruit is its Torus (q. v.). The receptacle of an ovule is the placenta (q. v.). The receptacle of the sporangia in a fern is the vein passing through their axis.

(2) A cavity for the reception of any substance. The receptacle of oil is one of the cysts which contain it, as, for instance, those on the rind of the orange. The receptacles of secretion are cavities in the interior of a plant in which the secretion is formed.

**rĕ-ĉĕp-tăc'-u-lar**, *a.* [Latin *receptaculum*=a receptacle; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar*.] Of, pertaining to, or growing on a receptacle.

**rĕ-ĉĕp-tăc'-u-lŭm**, *s.* [Lat.] A receptacle.

(1) *Receptaculum chyli*: An expansion of the thoracic duct opposite the last dorsal vertebra.

(2) *Receptaculum cotunni*: A triangular depression near the middle of the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, at the termination of the aqueduct of the vestibule of the ear.

\***rĕ-ĉĕp-tar-ŷ**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *receptus*, *pa. par.* of *recipio*=to receive (q. v.).]

A. *As subst.*: That which receives; a receptacle.

B. *As adj.*: To be received or taken on trust.

**rĕ-ĉĕp-tĭ-bĭl'ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *receptible*; *-ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being receptible; receptiveness.

†2. That which may be received or believed in.

**rĕ-ĉĕp-tĭ-ble**, *adj.* [Lat. *receptibilis*, from *receptus*, *pa. par.* of *recipio*=to receive (q. v.).] Capable of being received; fit to be received; receivable.

**rĕ-ĉĕp-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Latin *receptionem*, accus. of *receptio*, from *receptus*, *pa. par.* of *recipio*=to receive (q. v.); Sp. *repcion*.]

1. The act of receiving; the getting or receiving of a thing sent, offered, given, or communicated; as, the *reception* of news.

2. The state of being received or admitted; admission.

3. The act of admitting or allowing as legal or valid; as, the *reception* of evidence.

4. The act of receiving; the manner of receiving on arrival; treatment at first coming; welcome, entertainment.

5. A formal or ceremonial receiving of an official personage, guests, &c.

6. Admission, credence, or allowance, as of an opinion or doctrine; acceptance, allowance, sanction.

"As extravagant opinions as even common *reception* countenanced."—*Locke*.

7. The act of taking in or admitting; admission, readmission.

"My *reception* into grace."—*Milton: P. R.*, iii. 205.

\*8. Power or capacity of receiving, admitting, or containing; receptivity, susceptibility.

\*9. A retaking, a recovery.

"He was right glad of the French king's *reception* of those towns from Maximilian."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

**reception-room**, *s.* A room in which company is received.

**rĕ-ĉĕp-tĭve**, *a.* [Fr. *réceptif*, from Lat. *receptus*, *pa. par.* of *recipio*=to receive.] Having the quality of receiving or taking in what is communicated; able to take in, hold, or contain.

"So far forth as it is capable or *receptive* of a soul or spirit."—*More: Antidote Against Atheism*, App., ch. iii.

**rĕ-ĉĕp-tĭve-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *receptive*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being receptive; receptivity.

**rĕ-ĉĕp-tĭv'ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *réceptivité*.] The quality or state of being receptive.

"Her catholicity and many-sided *receptivity*."—*Victoria Magazine*, Nov., 1886, p. 13.

\***rĕ-ĉĕp-tōr-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *receptus*, *pa. par.* of *recipio*=to receive (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Generally or popularly received or admitted.

B. *As subst.*: That which receives; a receptacle.

**rĕ-ĉĕss'** (1), \***re-cesse**, *s.* [Lat. *recessus*, *prob. pa. par.* of *recedo*=to recede (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of withdrawing, retiring, or receding; as, the *recess* of the tide.

2. Departure, withdrawal.

"After which their *recesse*, the lord Maxwell . . . made proclamation."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 34).

3. A withdrawal from public business or notice; a withdrawing into privacy.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, hĕre, camēl, hĕr, thĕre; pĭne, pĭt, sĭre, sĭr, marĭne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unĭte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ē. qu = kw.



4. The state of being in retirement or privacy; seclusion, retirement.

"During this recess Saul was seized with his disorder."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv. (Notes.)

5. A suspension or remission of business or procedure; the time during which public or other business is suspended; intermission.

"The Houses had sate ever since January without a recess."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

6. A place of retirement, secrecy, or privacy.

"This happy place our sweet Recess."—*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 303.

7. The inner, secret, or private part.

"Deep in the close recesses of my soul."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, i. 711.

8. A cavity, niche, or sunken space formed in a wall; an alcove.

II. Bot.: The sinus between the lobes of a lobed leaf.

**rĕ-ĉĕss'** (2), *subst.* [Fr. *recez.*] An abstract or registry of the proceedings of an Imperial Diet of Germany; the result of the deliberations of an Imperial Diet; a decree.

"In the imperial chamber, the proctors have a florin taxed and allowed them for every substantial recess."—*Ayliffe: Parergon Juris Canonici.*

**rĕ-ĉĕss'**, *v. t.* [RECESS (1), *s.*]

1. To make into a recess; to make a recess in.

"The deckhouse is recessed eighteen inches into the deck."—*Field*, May 1, 1866.

2. To withdraw; to place in retirement.

"You will be comfortably recessed from curious importunings."—*Miss Edgeworth: Manœuvering*, ch. xix.

**rĕ-ĉĕssed'**, *a.* [Eng. *recess* (1), *s.*; -*ed.*] Having a recess or recesses.

**recessed-arch**, *s.*

*Arch.*: An arch within another. (They are sometimes termed double, triple, &c., arches, and sometimes compound arches.)

**rĕ-ĉĕs'-siŏn** (ss as sh) (1),

*s.* [Lat. *recessio*, from *recessus*, *pa. par.* of *recedo* = to recede (q. v.).]

1. The act of receding, retiring, or withdrawing; withdrawal, retirement; especially, the act of receding or retiring from a claim, demand, or pretension.

"His [Christ's] whole life went in a constant recession from his own rights."—*South: Sermons*, x. 301.

2. The state of being put back, retired, or withdrawn; retired state or position.

"It [sin] is the farthest recession in the world from the divine perfections."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 7.

\*¶ *Recession* of the equinoxes: [PRECESSION, ¶.]

**rĕ-ĉĕs'-siŏn** (ss as sh) (2), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *cession* (q. v.).]

1. The act of ceding back or restoring; retrocession; as, the *recession* of conquered territory to its former sovereign.

2. A regrant. (*Wharton.*)

**rĕ-ĉĕs'-siŏn-ŕl**, *a.* [Eng. *recession*; -*al.*] Pertaining to recession; as, a *recessional* hymn.

**rĕ-ĉĕs'-sive**, *a.* [Lat. *recessus*, *pa. par.* of *recedo* = to recede (q. v.).] Receding, retiring, going back.

**Rĕch'-a-bĭte**, *s.* [For etym., see def. 1.]

1. *Jewish Hist.*: A member of a section of the Kenites, called in Hebrew *rechabim*, from *Rechab* (=the horseman; *rachab*=to ride), the father of *Jonadab*, who enjoined his descendants to abstain from wine, from building houses, sowing seed, and planting vineyards, and commanded them to dwell in tents (Jer. xxxv. 2-19). *Wolff (Journal*, ii. 334, 335) mentions an interview he had with a nomadic Jew near Senaa, who claimed to be a descendant of *Jonadab*, stating that his tribe were 60,000 in number, and adhered to their ancient laws, and that they were a living fulfillment of the prophecy of *Jeremiah* (xxxv. 19).

2. Hence, one who abstains from alcoholic beverages; a teetotaler.

"A *Rechabite* poor Will must live,  
And drink of Adam's ale."  
*Prior: Wandering Pilgrim.*

3. A member of the Independent Order of *Rechabites* [I], a Friendly Society founded upon temperance principles, "so that abstainers could be united together, and have the privileges of a Benefit Society as well." (*Jubilee Record of the Order*, p. 11.) The first meeting was held at the Temperance Hotel, Bolton Street, Salford, Lancaster, England, August

25, 1835. The *Rechabite* pledge is extremely stringent and far-reaching, but the order is steadily increasing in Great Britain, and has been introduced into the United States, Canada, and Australia. Their lodges are called "tents" in allusion to Jer. xxxv. 7.

**Rĕch'-a-bĭt-ĭsm**, *s.* [Eng. *Rechabit(e)*; -*ism.*] The teaching and practice of the *Rechabites*. [RECHABITE, 3.]

"The advantages which *Rechabitism* offered above other friendly societies."—*Rechabite Magazine*, July, 1886, p. 175.

**rĕ-ĉhānge'**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *change* (q. v.).] To change again or back.

\***rĕ-ĉhant'**, \***re-chaunt**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *chant* (q. v.).] To sing antiphonally.

\***rĕ-ĉhā'-ōs**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *chaos* (q. v.).] To reduce again to chaos.

**rĕ-ĉharge'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *charge* (q. v.).]

1. To charge or accuse in return.

"Her'ford *recharg'd*, and supplicates the king."  
*Daniel: Civil Wars*, i.

2. To attack again or anew.

"They charge, *recharge*, and all along the sea  
They drive, and squander the huge Belgian fleet."  
*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, lxvii.

**rĕ-ĉhar'-tĕr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *charter*, verb (q. v.).]

1. To charter again or anew.

2. To give a new or fresh charter to.

**rĕ-ĉhar'-tĕr**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *charter*, *s.* (q. v.).] A second or renewed charter; the renewal of a charter.

**rĕ-ĉhāse'**, *v. t.* [French *rechasser.*] To chase or drive back. (A term in hunting.)

"Then these assail, then those *rechase* again."  
*Daniel: Civil Wars*, iv.

**rĕ-ĉhās'-tĕn** (*t* silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *chasten* (q. v.).] To chasten again.

"In their light *rechasten'd* silently."  
*Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.*

**rĕ-ĉhĕat'**, \***rĕ-ĉhāte'**, *s.* [O. Fr. *requeste*; Fr. *requête.*] [REQUEST.]

*Hunt.*: A call which the huntsman gives on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game, to call them back from pursuing a counter-scent.

"I will have a *recheat* winded in my forehead."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, i. 1.

**rĕ-ĉhĕat'**, \***rĕ-ĉhāte'**, *v. i.* [RECHEAT, *s.*]

*Hunt.*: To play or wind the recheat on the horn.

"*Rechating* with his horn, which then the hunter cheers."  
*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 13.

**rĕ-ĉhĕēr'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *cheer*, *v.* (q. v.).] To cheer again.

**rĕ-ĉhĕr'-ĉhĕ**, *a.* [Fr., *pa. par.* of *rechercher* = to seek after.] Sought out with care; choice; out of the common; rare of rare attraction.

**rĕ-ĉhew'** (ew as ū), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *chew* (q. v.).] To chew again.

"As some beasts *rechew* their meat."  
*Davies: Holy Rood*, p. 22.

\***rĕ-ĉhild'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *child* (q. v.).] To become a child again.

"When he, *rechilding*, sought  
With childish sport to still thy cries."  
*Sylvester: The Magnificence*, 526.

**rĕ-ĉhoōse'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *choose* (q. v.).] To choose again.

**rĕ-ĉhōs'-ĕn**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [RECHOOSE.]

\***rĕ-ĉid'-i-vāte**, *v. i.* [Latin *recidivus* = falling back, from *recido* = to fall back: *re-* = back, and *cado* = to fall; Fr. *recidiver.*] To fall back or again; to relapse, to backslide.

"Thus then to *recidivate*, and to go against her own act."—*Ep. Andrewes: Opuscula; Speech*, p. 79.

\***rĕ-ĉid'-i-vā-tion**, *s.* [RECIDIVATE.] A falling back; a relapsing, a backsliding.

"This *recidivation* is desperate."—*Ep. Hall: St. Paul's Combat.*

**rĕ-ĉid'-i-vist**, *s.* [French *recidiviste.*] One who has been convicted a second time; one of the worst class of felons.

"France guaranteeing, in consideration thereof, that no *recidivists* should be sent to any of the islands of the Pacific."—*London Times.*

\***rĕ-ĉid'-i-voūs**, *adj.* [Lat. *recidivus.*] [RECIDIVATE.] Liable to fall again; relapsing, backsliding.

**rĕĉ'-i-pĕ**, *s.* [Latin, imper. sing. of *recipio* = to receive, to take.] The first word in a medical prescription; and, hence, used for the prescription itself. It is abbreviated, R or R̄, which is a relic of

the astrological symbol of Jupiter. The word is now often used for a receipt for any mixture or preparation.

"And give a dose for everie disease,  
In prescripts long and tedious *recipes.*"  
*Ep. Hall: Satires*, iii. 4.

**rĕ-ĉip'-i-ān-gle**, *s.* [Lat. *recipio* = to receive, to take, and Eng. *angle.*]

*Engin.*: An instrument with two legs, attached at one end by a double-headed screw, and a graduated arc, used for measuring and laying off angles of fortifications. The center of the protractor is applied at the reëntering angle of the instrument, and its graduated margin shows the angle of divergence of the legs.

**rĕ-ĉip'-i-ēnce**, \***rĕ-ĉip'-i-ēn-ĉy**, *subst.* [Latin *recipiens*, *pr. par.* of *recipio* = to receive (q. v.).] A receiving; the act or capacity of receiving; reception.

**rĕ-ĉip'-i-ēnt**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *recipiens*, *pr. par.* of *recipio* = to receive (q. v.); Fr. *réceptent*; Sp. & Ital. *recipiente.*]

A. *As adj.*: Receiving.

B. *As substantive*:

1. One who or that which receives; a receiver; one to whom anything is offered, given, or communicated.

"But by educing the affirmers only mean a producing in it, with a subjective dependence on its recipient."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xvi.

2. The receiver of a still.

"The form of sound words, dissolved by chymical preparation, ceases to be nutritive; and after all the labors of the alembick, leaves in the recipient a fretting corrosive."—*Decay of Piety.*

**rĕ-ĉip'-rō-cal**, \***re-ĉip-rō-call**, *a. & s.* [Latin *reciproc(us)* = returning, reciprocal, a word of unknown origin; Eng. *adj.* suff. -*al*; Fr. *reciproque*; Sp. & Ital. *reciproco.*]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Moving backward and forward; acting with a forward and backward motion.

"Sand brought in with the *reciprocall* course of the tides."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 206.

2. Acting alternately; alternate.

3. Acting in return for something done before.

4. Mutual; done by each in turn to the other.

"Let our *reciprocal* vows be remembered."  
*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

5. Mutually interchangeable.

"These two rules will render a definition *reciprocal* with the thing defined."—*Watts: Logic.*

II. *Gram.*: Reflexive. Applied to verbs which have as an object a pronoun standing for the subject; as, "Bethink yourself." It is also applied to pronouns of this class.

B. *As subst.*: That which is reciprocal to another thing. Specif., in mathematics, the quotient resulting from the division of unity by the quantity; thus the reciprocal of *a* is  $\frac{1}{a}$ , of 2 is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , of *a*+*b* is  $\frac{1}{a+b}$ , &c.

The product of a quantity, and its reciprocal, is always equal to 1. The reciprocal of a vulgar fraction is the denominator divided by the numerator; thus the reciprocal of  $\frac{1}{2}$  is 2, of  $\frac{2}{3}$  is  $\frac{3}{2}$ , &c.

**reciprocal-cross**, *s.*

*Biol.*: A cross between the male of one species and the female of another, and then between a male of the second and a female of the first. Darwin instances the case of a female ass foal being crossed with a stallion, and then a mare by a male ass. He shows (*Origin of Species*, ch. ix.) that the fertility greatly varies in different species.

**reciprocal-equation**, *s.*

*Math.*: An equation which remains unchanged in form, when the reciprocal of the unknown quantity is substituted for that quantity.

**reciprocal-figures**, *s. pl.*

*Geom.*: Two figures of the same kind, as triangles, parallelograms, &c., so related that two sides of the one form the extremes of an analogy of which the means are the two corresponding sides of the other.

**reciprocal-proportion**, *s.* [PROPORTION.]

**reciprocal-quantities**, *s. pl.*

*Math.*: Quantities which when multiplied together produce unity.

**reciprocal-ratio**, *s.*

*Math.*: The ratio between the reciprocals of two quantities; thus, the reciprocal ratio of 2 to 3 is  $\frac{3}{2}$  to  $\frac{2}{3}$ .

**reciprocal-rectangles**, *s. pl.*

*Geom.*: Rectangles which are not equal, but whose areas are equivalent. The base is reciprocally proportional to the altitude, and the reverse.



Recessed-arch.  
(West Doorway of Ruined Cathedral of Elgin, Eng.)



reciprocal-terms, s. pl.

*Logic*: Terms which have the same signification, and are therefore convertible, and may be used for each other.

**rě-čip-rō-čal'-i-tŷ**, s. [Eng. *reciprocal*; -ity.] The quality or state of being reciprocal. (*Cole-ridge*.)

**rě-čip-rō-čal-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *reciprocal*; -ly.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: In a reciprocal manner; mutually; interchangeably; in such a manner that each affects the other, and is equally affected by it.

"Infecting one another, yea, reciprocally."

*Shakesp.*: *Henry VIII.*, i. 1.

2. *Math. & Physics*: In reciprocal ratio or proportion; inversely; thus in bodies of the same weight the density is reciprocally as the magnitude; that is, the greater the magnitude the less the density, and the less the magnitude the greater the density.

reciprocally-proportional, a.

*Math.*: Two quantities are reciprocally proportional when both being variable the ratio of the one to the reciprocal of the other is constant. This requires that their product should be constant.

**rě-čip-rō-čal'-něss**, s. [Eng. *reciprocal*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reciprocal.

**\*rě-čip-rō-čal-tŷ**, s. [English *reciprocal*; -ty.] The same as RECIPROCALITY (q. v.).

**rě-čip-rō-cāte**, v. i. & t. [Lat. *reciprocatus*, pa. par. of *reciprocō*=to go backward and forward, to reciprocate.]

A. *Intrans.*: To move backward and forward; to act interchangeably or alternately; to alternate.

B. *Trans.*: To give and return mutually; to give in requital; to interchange.

**rě-čip-rō-cāt-īng**, pr. par. or adjt. [RECIPRO-CATE.]

reciprocating-engine, s.

*Steam-eng.*: The common form of engine, in which the piston and piston-rod move backward and forward in a straight line, absolutely or relatively to the cylinder, as in oscillating-cylinder engines. The term is used in contradistinction to Rotary-engine (q. v.).

reciprocating-motion, s.

*Mach.*: A mode of action frequently employed in the transmission of power from one part of a machine to another. A rigid bar is suspended upon a center or axis, and the parts situated on each side of the axis take alternately the positions of those on the other.

**reciprocating-propeller**, s. A propeller having a paddle which has a limited stroke and returns in the same path. The propeller is reciprocated by a horizontal engine.

**rě-čip-rō-cā'-tion**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *reciprocationem*, accus. of *reciprocatio*, from *reciprocatus*, pa. par. of *reciprocō*=to reciprocate (q. v.); Spanish *reciprocacion*; Ital. *reciprocazione*.]

1. The act of reciprocating; interchange or alternation of acts; a mutual or reciprocal giving and returning.

"Thus a kind of reciprocation of censures may be carried on."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 144.

2. Alternation; reciprocal or alternate motion.

"So far as the reciprocation of the sea extends to the bottom."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

**rě-čip-rō-čal'-i-tŷ**, s. [Fr. *reciprocité*.] The quality or state of being reciprocal; specif., reciprocal obligation or right; equal rights to be mutually granted and enjoyed, as, in political economy, the securing in commercial treaties between two or more nations mutual advantages to the same extent, e. g., the admission, mutually, of certain goods, supposed to be practically equivalent to each other, duty free, or at equal duties on importation.

"Any degree of reciprocity will prevent the pact from being nude."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 26.

Law of reciprocity:

*Mathemat.*: A term employed by Legendre in his *Théorie des Nombres*, to express a certain relation that exists between the remainders resulting from dividing  $\frac{n-1}{2}$  by  $n$ , and  $\frac{m-1}{2}$  by  $m$ , when  $m$  and  $n$  are prime. If we designate the remainder in the first case by  $R$ , and in the second by  $R'$ , then, when  $m$  and  $n$  are both of the form  $4a-1$ ,  $R'=-R$ , and in all other cases  $R=R'$  . . . .

reciprocity-treaty, s.

*Hist.*: A treaty made in 1854 between Great Britain and the United States regulating trade between the latter country and Canada. In 1864 the States proposed its abrogation, which was carried out in 1886. Reciprocity treaties have since been made by the United States with other countries.

**rě-čip-rō-corn'-oūs**, adj. [Latin *reciprocus*=backward, and *cornu*=a horn.] Having the horns turned backward and then forward, as those of a ram.

**\*rě-čip-rō-coūs**, a. [Lat. *reciprocus*.] Reciprocal.

"He had devised to make the band *reciprocous* and equal."—*Strype: Memorials*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. v.

**rě-čip-rō-čal'-i-tŷ**, s. [Fr. *reciproque*.] The act of cutting off.

A. *As adj.*: Reciprocal, mutual, reciprocated.

"Except the love be *reciproque*."—*Bacon*.

B. *As subst.*: That which is reciprocal; reciprocity.

"We could be content upon convenient *reciproque*."—*Wyatt: The King to Sir T. Wyatt*, May 17, 1538.

**rě-čip-rō-čal'-i-tŷ**, s. [Latin *recisio*, from *recisus*, pa. par. of *recido*=to cut off: *re*=back, and *cædo* (in comp. -*cido*)=to cut.] The act of cutting off.

**rě-čip-rō-čal'-i-tŷ**, s. [Eng. *recit(e)*; -al.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of reciting; the reciting or repetition of the words of a person or document; rehearsal, recitation.

"The Athanasian Creed has been honored with a public *recital*."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 231.

2. Enumeration.

"And give us, in *recitals* of disease, A doctor's trouble."

*Cooper: Conversation*, §13.

3. Narration; the giving an account or narrative of the particulars of an event or series of events.

4. A musical performance given by a single performer.

"An organ *recital*, with two or three hymns, and an introductory and closing prayer, would meet a great public want."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

5. That which is recited, rehearsed, or narrated; a story, a narrative.

II. *Law*: That part of a deed which recites the deeds, arguments, and other matters of a fact, which may be necessary to explain the reasons upon which it is founded.

**rě-čip-rō-čal'-i-tŷ**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *recitationem*, accus. of *recitatio*, from *recitatus*, pa. par. of *recito*=to recite (q. v.); Sp. *recitacion*; Ital. *recitazione*.]

1. The act of reciting; the recital or repetition of words; specif., the delivery before an audience of a composition committed to memory as an exercise or display of elocution.

2. The repetition or rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their teacher.

"These courses are twenty-two in number, and provide forty-six *recitations* a week."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Sept., 1877, p. 706.

3. That which is recited or rehearsed; the composition or matter recited or delivered.

**rě-čip-rō-čal'-i-tŷ**, a. & s. [Fr. *recitatif*; Ital. *recitativo*.]

\*A. *As adjective*:

1. Reciting, rehearsing, repeating.

2. Pertaining to or intended for musical recitation or declamation; in the style of recitative.

B. *As substantive*:

*Music*:

1. A species of musical declamation, not necessarily in rhythmical form, but so arranged or designed as to assimilate musical sounds as nearly as possible to ordinary speech. It is used in operas, oratorios, &c., to relate a story, to express some action or passion, or to reveal a secret or design, and is of two kinds, unaccompanied and accompanied, the latter being the more common in modern music.

2. A piece of music intended to be sung in recitative.

**rě-čip-rō-čal'-i-tŷ**, adv. [English *recitative*; -ly.] In manner of a recitative.

**rě-čip-rō-čal'-i-tŷ**, s. [Ital.] The same as RECITATIVE (q. v.).

"There is nothing that has more startled our English audience than the Italian *recitativo* at its first entrance upon the stage."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 29.

**rě-čip-rō-čal'-i-tŷ**, v. t. & i. [Fr. *reciter*, from Latin *recito*, from *re*=back, again, and *cito*=to call, to name, to cite (q. v.); Sp. *recitar*; Ital. *recitare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To repeat or rehearse from memory something written down, prepared, or learned beforehand; to deliver from a printed or written document or from memory; specif., to declaim or rehearse, with appropriate gestures, before an audience.

\*2. To quote; to refer to.

"Which booke . . . is oft *recited* . . . in the fragments of Nonius."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*, bk. ii.

3. To tell over; to narrate, to relate; to describe in detail; to go over in particulars; as, to *recite* one's adventures, to *recite* a man's good deeds.

B. *Intrans.*: To rehearse a composition committed to memory before an audience; to repeat or rehearse a lesson.

**\*rě-čip-rō-čal'-i-tŷ**, s. [Fr. *recit*.] [RECITE, v.] Recital.

"All former *recites* or observations of long-lived races."—*Sir W. Temple: Of Health*.

**rě-čip-rō-čal'-i-tŷ**, s. [English *recit(e)*; -er.] One who recites or rehearses; a narrator; an enumerator.

"Like those *reciters* in old Rome."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 270.

**rěck**, **\*rekke**, v. i. & t. [A. S. *reccan* (for *róccian*), cogn. with O. Sax. *rókian*; O. H. Ger. *rókhjan*, *ruokhjan*; M. H. Ger. *ruochen*=to reckon; *ruoch*=care, heed; O. H. Ger. *ruah*, *ruoh*.]

A. *Intrans.*: To care, to heed; to have a care or thought.

"*Recking* as little what betideth me."

*Shakesp.*: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 3.

¶ Frequently followed by *of*.

"He *reck'd* not of the life he lost nor prize."

*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. 141.

\*B. *Trans.*: To heed, to regard; to have a care or thought for.

"What *recketh* he his rider's angry stir?"

*Shakesp.*: *Venus and Adonis*, 289.

\*¶ *It recks* (used impersonally): It concerns.

"Hym *recketh* nought what men recorden."

*Gower: C. A.*, v.

**rěck-lěss**, **\*reche-les**, **\*rech-lesse**, **\*reck-lesse**, **\*retch-less**, **\*resche-les**, adj. [A. S. *reccelēds*, *reccelēds*; cf. Dut. *roekelōos*.] Not recking or heeding; careless; heedless of consequences; mindless, thoughtless; rashly impetuous; foolhardy.

"The fiercest and most *reckless* of partisans."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

**rěck-lěss-lŷ**, **\*reche-lesse-lŷ**, adv. [English *reckless*; -ly.] In a reckless manner; heedlessly, carelessly.

"They ad, they imagined, been *recklessly*, if not perfidiously, sent to certain destruction."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

**rěck-lěss-něss**, **\*reche-les-ness**, s. [English *reckless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reckless; heedlessness of consequences.

"What seemed to his associates to be his unnatural *recklessness* and audacity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. v.

**rěck-lěss-lŷ**, s. & a. [Prob. from *reck*, with dimin. suff. -*ling*.]

A. *As subst.*: The smallest and weakest in a brood of animals; a delicate babe.

"There lay the *reckling*, on

But one, hour old."

*Tennyson: Lancelot and Elaine*.

B. *As adj.*: Weakest.

"A mother dotes upon the *reckling* child

More than the strong."

*Taylor: 2 Philip Van Artevelde*, v. 3.

**rěck-ōn**, **\*rek-en**, **\*rek-ene**, **\*rek-ne**, v. t. & i. [A. S. *ge-reccian*=to explain, allied to *ge-reccan*, *reccan*=to rule, direct, order, tell; cogn. with Dut. *rekenen*; Icel. *reikna*; Dan. *regne*; Sw. *räkna*; O. H. Ger. *rekhanōn*; M. H. Ger. *rechenen*; German *rechnen*=to reckon; O. H. Ger. *rachjan*; M. H. Ger. *rechen*=to declare, to tell. From the same root as *rake* (1), v. (q. v.)]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To count, to number, to calculate; to number one by one; to enumerate. (Frequently followed by *up*.)

"I have not art to *reckon* my groans."—*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, ii. 1.

2. To account, to impute, to assign, as in an account. (*Romans* iv. 9.)

3. To estimate by rank or quality; to esteem, to repute, to account, to value.

"She *reckoned* it at her life's rate."

*Shakesp.*: *All's Well*, v. 3.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To make reckoning; to cast account; to compute, to calculate; to make computation.

"I am ill at *reckoning*."

*Shakesp.*: *Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 2.

2. To go through accounts; to cast up and settle accounts; to adjust the balance of debit and credit. (*Matt.* xxv. 19.)

\*3. To make up or render an account; to give account.

"All flesh shall rise up and *reckon*."—*Sandys: Sermons* fo. 173.

\*4. To reason with one's self, and conclude from argument. (*Isaiah xxxviii.* 13.)



5. To think, to imagine, to suppose, to conclude, to infer; as, I reckon he will come. (*Prov. Eng. and Colloq. U. S.*)

¶ (1) *To reckon for*: To give account; to be answerable.

"If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall reckon for it one day."—*Sanderson: Judgment.*

(2) *To reckon on or upon*: To count or rely on; to depend on; to lay dependence or reliance on.

(3) *To reckon with*: To call to account; to settle accounts with.

**rěck'-ōn-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *reckon*; *-er*.]

1. One who reckons; one who computes or calculates.

"Reckoners without their host must reckon twice."—*Camden: Remains.*

2. That which assists a person to reckon; a book containing tables ready calculated; a ready-reckoner (q. v.).

**rěck'-ōn-īng**, **\*rec-on-yng**, *pr. par., adj. & s.* [RECKON.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. The act of counting, computing, or calculating; computation.

"It were a pity you should get your living by reckoning, sir."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

2. A statement of accounts with another; a comparison of accounts with a view to settlement.

\*3. An account of time.

"Canst thou their reckonings keep?"

*Sandys: Paraphrase of Job.*

4. The charge, account, or bill; charge by the landlord of an inn, &c.

"I never scorn to be treated by any that are kind enough to pay my reckoning."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, vi.

5. A charge generally; cost incurred.

"He deems a thousand, or ten thousand lives, . . . An easy reckoning."—*Cowper: Task*, v. 278.

\*6. Esteem, estimation, account, repute.

"Those [herbs] which the magicians make such reckoning of."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxiv., ch. xvii.

**II. Naut.**: [DEAD-RECKONING.]

\***reckoning-book**, *s.* A book in which money received and expended is set down.

**rě-clāim'** (1), **\*re-claime**, **\*re-clame**, **\*re-clayme**, **\*re-cleime**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *réclamer*, from Lat. *reclamo*=to cry out against; *re*=back, again, and *clamo*=to cry, to call; Sp. & Port. *reclamar*; Ital. *reclamare*.]

**A. Transitive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. To call back, to recall. [II.]

"Willed him for to reclayme, with speed,  
His scatted people, ere they all were slaine."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. xii. 9.

\*2. To call out repeatedly to; to call on.

"The headstrong horses hurried Octavius, the trembling charioteer, along, and were deaf to his reclaiming them."—*Dryden.*

\*3. To call or cry out against; to contradict, to gainsay.

"Herod, instead of reclaiming what they exclaimed, embraced and hugged their praises."—*Fuller.*

\*4. To recover, to regain.

"This arm—that hath reclaim'd  
To your obedience fifty fortresses."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I.*, iii. 4.

5. To bring back from error, wandering, or transgression to a state of moral rectitude; to reform; to recall or bring back from evil courses.

"If he there be tamed,  
Or in one article of vice reclaim'd."

*Cowper: Tirocinium*, 241.

6. To rescue, to deliver.

"He arose  
To raise a language, and his land reclaim."

*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. 30.

7. To rescue or recover from being waste, wild, desert, unproductive, or the like; to bring under cultivation.

"Most of the work in reclaiming that small park was given to crofters."—*London Echo.*

8. To reduce or bring from a wild to a tame or domestic state; to tame.

"A qualified property may subsist in animals *feræ naturæ*, by a man's reclaiming and making them tame by art."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 25.

\*9. To bring under restraint; to restrain, to keep back or under.

"The wood is reclaimed and repressed from running out in length."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvii., ch. xxii.

**II. Falconry**: To bring the hawk back to the wrist by a certain call.

"Reclimen thee, and bring thee to the lure."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 17,022.

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To cry out or exclaim against anything.

"The whole Catholic church *reclaims*; and Christian ears would not bear it."—*Waterland: Works*, i. 89.

2. To effect reclamation or reformation; to reform.

"I should *reclaim* in good earnest."—*Richardson. Clarissa*, iii. 23.

3. To draw back; to give way.

**rě-clāim'**, (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *claim*, *v.* (q. v.)] To claim again; to claim back; to demand repossession of.

"And thus at Venice landed to *reclaim*

His wife, religion, house, and Christian name."

*Byron: Beppo*, xcvii.

\***rě-clāim'**, **\*re-clame**, *subst.* [RECLAIM (1), *v.*] The act of reclaiming or calling back; the state of being reclaimed.

"But leisure had and liberty to frame

Their purpost flight, free from all men's *reclame*."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. x. 16.

**rě-clāim'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *reclaim* (1), *v.*; *-able*.] Capable of being reclaimed or reformed; capable of reformation.

"He said that he was young, and so *reclaimable*: that this was his first fault."—*Dr. Cockburn: Rem. on Burnet*, p. 41.

\***rě-clāim'-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [English *reclaimable* (*le*); *-ly*.] So as to be capable of being reclaimed.

**rě-clāim'-ant**, *s.* [Eng. *reclaim* (1), *v.*; *-ant*.] One who opposes, gainsays, contradicts, or remonstrates against anything.

"Three hundred and eighteen bishops very unanimous in their resolutions, excepting a few *reclaimants*."—*Waterland: Works*, i. 89.

**rě-clāimēd'**, *pa. par. or a.* [RECLAIM (1), *v.*]

**reclaimed-animals**, *s. pl.*

*Law*: Animals which have been made tame or domesticated by art, industry, or education, by which act a qualified property is acquired in them.

**rě-clāim'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *reclaim* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] One who reclaims.

**rě-clāim'-īng**, *pr. par. & a.* [RECLAIM (1), *v.*]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective**: Serving or tending to reclaim or reform; reforming.

**rě-clāim'-lēss**, *adj.* [English *reclaim* (1), *v.*; *-less*.] Incapable of being reclaimed; not to be reclaimed.

**rě-clā-mā'-tion**, *subst.* [Fr., from Lat. *reclamationem*, accus. of *reclamatō*=a cry of opposition, from *reclamatō*, *pa. par.* of *reclamo*=to cry out against; Sp. *reclamación*; Ital. *reclamazione*.] [RECLAIM (1), *v.*]

1. The act of reclaiming; a remonstrance; a cry of opposition, disapprobation, or remonstrance.

\*2. A claim made; a demand or challenge of something to be restored.

3. The act of reclaiming or bringing back from evil courses; reformation; a turning from wrong or disreputable habits to a better course of life.

"For their *reclamation* from evil, or encouragement in good."—*Bp. Hall: Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched*, Dec. 3, § 6.

4. The act of reclaiming or bringing into cultivation; as, the *reclamation* of land.

5. The act of reclaiming, or demanding to have returned.

"During the three days' grace allowed for *reclamation*."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

**rě-clasp'**, *v. t. or i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *clasp*, *v.* (q. v.)] To clasp again or anew.

"When two laminae, which have been separated by accident or force, are brought together again, they immediately *reclasp*."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xii.

**rě-clēar'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *clear* (q. v.)] To clear again.

**rě-clīmb'** (*b* silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *climb*.] To climb or ascend again.

"Reclimbed the steep

And gain'd the shrine."

*Moore: The Fire-Worshippers.*

**rě-clīn'-ant**, *adj.* [Latin *reclinans*, *pr. par.* of *reclino*=to recline (q. v.).] *Her.*: The same as DECLINANT (q. v.).

**rě-clīn'-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *reclinatus*, *pa. part.* of *reclino*=to recline (q. v.).]

*Botany*:

1. (*Of aestivation*): Having the parts bent down upon their stalk; inflexed, as in the aconite.

2. (*Of any part*): Falling gradually back from the perpendicular; as the branches of the banyan tree.

**rě-clī-nā'-tion**, *subst.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *réclinaison*), from Lat. *reclinatus*, *pa. par.* of *reclino*=to recline (q. v.).]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: The act or state of leaning or reclining.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Dialing*: The angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane which it intersects in a horizontal line.

2. *Surg.*: The process of removing a cataract by applying the needle to the anterior surface and pressing it down into the vitreous humor, so that the front surface of the cataract becomes the upper one and its back surface the lower one. (*Dun-glison*.)

\***re-clī-na-tor-y**, **\*re-clī-na-tor-ye**, *s.* [Low Lat. *reclinatorium*.] A resting-place.

**rě-clīne'**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *reclino*=to lean back; *re*=back, and *clino*=to lean; French *récliner*; Sp. & Port. *reclinar*; Ital. *reclinare*.]

**A. Trans.**: To lean back; to lean sideways or to one side; to repose.

"The head *reclined*, the loosened hair."

*Scott: Rokeby*, i. 32.

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To lean, to repose, to rest; to take or be in a recumbent position.

"His snowy neck *reclines* upon his breast."

*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, ix. 581.

\*2. To lean or fall back.

"Now behold the battlements *recline*."

*Goldsmith: An Oratorio*, iii.

†**rě-clīne'**, *adj.* [Latin *reclinis*.] [RECLINE, *v.*] Reclining, leaning; in a reclining or recumbent position.

"They sat *recline*

On the soft downy bank, damasked with flowers."

*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 333.

**rě-clīnēd'**, *pa. par. & a.* [RECLINE, *v.*]

**A. As pa. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective**:

*Bot.*: The same as RECLINATE (q. v.).

**rě-clīn'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *reclin(e)*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who or that which reclines; specific., a dial whose plane reclines from a vertical position; a reclining dial.

**rě-clīn'-īng**, *pr. par. & a.* [RECLINE, *v.*]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective**:

*Bot.*: The same as RECLINATE (q. v.).

**reclining-board**, *s.* The same as BACKBOARD, 1. a.

**reclining-dial**, *s.* A dial whose plane reclines from the perpendicular. If, besides reclining, it also declines from any of the cardinal points, it is called a Reclining-declining dial.

**rě-clōse'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *close*, *v.* (q. v.)] To close or shut again.

"The silver ring she pull'd, the door *reclōs'd*."

*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, i. 552.

**rě-clōthe'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *clothe* (q. v.)] To clothe again or afresh.

†**rě-clōde'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *recludo*, from *re*=back, and *claudo*=to shut.] To open, to unclose.

"The ingredients absorb the intestinal superfluities, *reclude* opillations, and mundify the blood."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

**rě-clōse'**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *reclus* (fem. *recluse*), *pa. par.* of O. Fr. *recluire*; Low Lat. *recludo*=to shut up; Sp. *recluso*; Ital. *richiuso*.]

**A. As adj.**: Living shut up or retired from the world; solitary, sequestered, retired from public life or notice.

"Nor these alone prefer a life *recluse*,

Who seek retirement for its proper use."

*Cowper: Retirement*, 170.

**B. As substantive**:

1. One who lives shut up apart from the world; one who spends his life in retirement or seclusion, away from intercourse with the world, as a hermit or monk.

"Yes," buoyantly exclaimed

The pale *Recluse*."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, v.

2. *Specif.*: A religious devotee who lives in a single cell usually attached to a monastery.

\*3. A retreat, a hermitage.

"These found them Refuges in Caves and Holes of Rocks; and in these *Recluses* were they comforted."—*Braithwaite: Penitent Pilgrims* (Reprint 1357), p. 135.

†**rě-clōsed'**, *a.* [RECLUSE.] Retired, solitary, secluded.

"So *reclus'd* hermits oftentimes do know

More of heav'n's glory than a worldling can."

*Donne: Eclogue*, Dec., 1613.

**bōll**, **bōŷ**; **pōūt**, **jōwł**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thıs**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exıst**. **ph = f**. **-cian**, **-tian = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şhün**; **-tjon**, **-şion = zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = şhüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.



**rě-clúse-lý**, *adv.* [English *recluse*; *-ly*.] In a recluse, solitary, or secluded manner; in retirement or seclusion.

**rě-clúse-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *recluse*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being retired or secluded; retirement, seclusion.

"A kind of calm *recluseness* is like rest to the over-labored mind."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., p. 379.

**rě-clú-sion**, *s.* [Fr., from Low Latin *reclusio*, from *reclusus*, pa. par. of *recludo*=to shut up.] A state of retirement or seclusion; recluseness.

**rě-clú-sive**, *a.* [Eng. *reclus(e)*; *-ive*.] Affording seclusion or retirement from the world; recluse, secluded.

"In some *reclusive* and religious life."

*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iv. 1.

**rě-clú-sōr-ý**, *s.* [Low Lat. *recluserium*.] The abode or cell of a recluse or hermit; a hermitage.

**rě-cō-āg-u-lā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *coagulation* (q. v.).] A second or renewed coagulation.

"This salt . . . does upon its *recoagulation* dispose of the aqueous particles among its own saline ones, and shoot into crystals."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 423.

**\*rě-cōast**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *coast*, v. (q. v.).] To coast a second time along; to sail near or along the coast of.

**\*rě-cōct**, *a.* [Lat. *recoctus*, pa. par. of *recoquo*=to cook or boil again; *re*=again, and *coquo*=to cook.] To boil or cook over again; hence, to dress up again; to vamp up anew.

"Old men and women too seek, as it were, by Medea's charms, to *recoct* their corps."—*By. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 71.

**rě-cōc-tion**, *s.* [RECOCT.] The act of cooking or dressing up anew; a vamping up.

**rě-ōg-nī-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *recognitionem*, accus. of *recognitio*=a knowing again, from *recognitus*, pa. par. of *recognosco*=to recognize (q. v.); French *reconnaissance*; Ital. *ricognizione*.]

1. The act of recognizing; a recovery and acknowledgment of a knowledge of a person or thing; the state of being recognized.

"Recognition of a thing, as present."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*.

2. The act of recognizing, acknowledging, avowing, or sanctioning; the state of being recognized, acknowledged, or sanctioned.

"But the view in which the state regards the practice of morality is evidently seen in its *recognition* of that famous maxim."—*Warburton: The Alliance*. (Post. to 4th ed.)

**rě-cōg-nī-tor**, *s.* [Low Lat., from Lat. *recognitus*, pa. par. of *recognosco*=to recognize (q. v.).]

*Law*: One of a jury impaneled on an assize, so called because they acknowledge a disseizin by their verdict.

"If, upon the general issue, the *recognitors* find an actual seisin in the demandant, and his subsequent disseizin by the present tenant, he shall have judgment to recover his seisin, and damages for the injury sustained."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 10.

**rě-cōg-nī-tōr-ý**, *a.* [Lat. *recognitus*, pa. par. of *recognosco*=to recognize (q. v.).] Pertaining to or connected with recognition.

**rě-ōg-nī-za-bil-ī-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *recognizable*; *-ity*.] The state or condition of being recognizable.

**rě-ōg-nīz-ā-ble**, **rě-ōg-nīš-ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *recogniz(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being recognized, known, or acknowledged.

**rě-ōg-nīz-ā-blý**, **\*rě-ōg-nīš-ā-blý**, *adverb.* [Eng. *recognizabl(e)*; *-y*.] In a recognizable manner; so as to be capable of recognition.

"A man *recognizably* of fine talents."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, ii. 39.

**rě-cōg-nī-zaŋce**, **rě-cōg-nī-šaŋce** (or *g* silent), *subst.* [O. Fr. *recoignissance*, *recoignissance*=a recognizing, from *recoignissant*, pr. par. of *recoignistre* (Fr. *reconnaître*)=to recognize (q. v.); French *reconnaissance*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. The act of recognizing; acknowledgment or recognition of a person or thing; avowal, acknowledgment.

"In *recoignissance* of men's good deeds."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

2. A mark or means of recognition; a badge, a token.

"That *recoignissance* and pledge of love Which first I gave her."

*Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

#### II. Law:

1. (See extract.)

"A *recoignissance* is an obligation of record, which a man enters into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act; as, to keep the peace, to pay a debt, or the like. It is in most

respects like any other bond, the form of it being, 'that A B doth acknowledge to owe to our lady the queen, to the plaintiff, to C D, or the like, the sum of ten pounds,' with condition to be void on performance of the thing stipulated."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 17.

2. The verdict of a jury impaneled upon assize.

**rě-cōg-nī-zā-tion**, *subst.* [Eng. *recogniz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act of recognizing; recognition.

**rě-ōg-nīze**, **rě-ōg-nīše** (or *g* silent), *v. t. & i.* [From the subst. *recoignissance* (q. v.); O. Fr. *recoignistre*; Fr. *reconnaître*, from Lat. *recognosco*=to know again; *re*=again, and *cognosco*=to know; Sp. *reconocer*, *reconocer*; Port. *reconhecer*; Italian *riconoscere*.]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To know again; to recover or recall the knowledge of; to perceive the identity of with a person or thing known before.

"Much was he troubled—for the man Hath recognized his pallid face."

*Wordsworth: White Doe*, v.

2. To avow or admit a knowledge of; to acknowledge.

"To *recognize* and report your goodness toward him."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*. (Ded.)

3. To indicate one's acquaintance with another by bowing, raising the hat, or the like; as, to *recognize* a person in the street.

4. To indicate or mark appreciation of; to acknowledge; as, to *recognize* merit by a prize.

\*5. To review, to revise; to examine or go over a second time.

"In *recognizing* this history I have employed a little more labor."—*Fox: Martyrs*. (Ep. Dedic., 2d ed.)

#### B. Intransitive:

*Law*: To enter into a recognizance or recognizances before a proper tribunal.

**rě-cōg-nīz-eē**, **rě-cōg-nīš-eē** (or *g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *recogniz(e)*; *-ee*.]

*Law*: The person in whose favor a recognizance is made.

"The king, the plaintiff, C. D. &c., is called the *recognizee*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

**rě-ōg-nīz-ēr**, **rě-ōg-nīš-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *recogniz(e)*; *-er*.] One who recognizes.

**rě-cōg-nī-zor**, **rě-cōg-nī-šor** (or *g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *recogniz(e)*; *-or*.]

*Law*: The person who enters into a recognizance.

**rě-cōil**, **\*re-coile**, **\*re-coyle**, **\*re-cule**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *reculer*, from *re-* (Lat. *re-*)=back, and *cul* (Lat. *culus*)=the hinder part, the posteriors. Cf. Gael. *cul*=the hinder part; Wel. *cil*=back, a retreat.]

#### A. Intransitive:

1. To start, rush, roll, or fall back, as in consequence of resistance which cannot be overcome by the force impressed; to rebound; to fall back after an advance; as, A gun *recoils* after a discharge.

2. To be driven back or forced to retreat; to fall back.

"The friend shrinks back, the foe *recoils*."

*Wordsworth: White Doe*, iv.

3. To return; to come back to the same place.

"Revenge, at first though sweet, Bitter ere long, back on itself *recoils*."

*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 172.

4. To start or shrink back, as from something repulsive, distressing, or alarming.

"And back *recoil'd*, he knew not why, E'en at the sound himself had made."

*Collins: The Passions*.

5. To shrink through fear; to lack spirit or enterprise.

"If the Prince had *recoiled*, he would have lost his popularity."—*St. James' Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

\*6. To go back; to revert; to return in thought.

"Methought I did *recoil*

Twenty-three years."

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

\*7. To fall off; to degenerate.

"You *recoil* from your great stock."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 6.

\*B. Trans.: To drive back. (*Spenser*.)

**rě-cōil**, **\*re-coile**, **\*re-cule**, *s.* [RECOIL, v.]

1. A starting, falling, or moving backward; a backward movement; a rebound.

"On a sudden op'n fly

With impetuous *recoil* and jarring sound

Th' infernal doors." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 880.

2. *Specif.*: The rebound or resilience of a firearm or piece of ordnance after it has been discharged, caused by the exploded powder acting equally on the gun and the projectile.

"The new velocimeter . . . for registering *recoils*."

—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**recoil-escapement**, *s.*

*Horol.*: An escapement in which, after the pallets leave the teeth at each oscillation of the pendulum, the extremities of the teeth slide along the surfaces

of the pallets, and thereby give an impulse to the pendulum or balance. The vertical escapement of a watch is a recoil, and the word is used as distinguished from a dead-beat.

**rě-cōil-ēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *recoil*, v.; *-er*.] One who recoils; one who falls or turns back from a promise or profession.

**rě-cōil-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [RECOIL, v.]

**rě-cōil-īng-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *recoiling*; *-ly*.] In a recoiling manner; with a recoil.

**rě-cōil-měnt**, **\*re-cuil-ment**, *subst.* [English *recoil*; *-ment*.] The act of recoiling; a recoil.

**rě-cōin**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *coin*, v. (q. v.).] To coin again or anew.

"*Recoining* all the specie of England, in milled money."—*Burnet: Own Time*, vol. iii., bk. vi.

**rě-cōin-āge** (age as *īg*), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *coinage* (q. v.).]

1. The act of recoining or coining anew.

"The *recoinage* began."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. That which is recoined or coined anew.

**rě-cōin-ēr**, *s.* [English *recoin*; *-er*.] One who recoins.

**rěc-ōl-lěct**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *collect*, v. (q. v.).]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To collect or gather together again; to collect what has been scattered (pron. *rě-col-lěct*).

2. To recall to memory; to recover or recall the memory or knowledge of; to bring back to mind or memory; to remember.

"*Recollect* all the particulars and circumstances of the iniquity."—*Cowley: Govt. of O. Cromwell*.

3. To recover. (Used reflexively or in the pa. par.)

\*B. Intrans.: To come together again; to reunite (pron. *rě-col-lěct*).

**Rěc-ōl-lěct**, **Rěc-ōl-lět** (*t* silent), *a. & s.* [Fr. *récollet*, from Lat. *recollectus*, so called from their recollection and strict observance of the rules of their Order.]

A. As *adj.*: Belonging to, or characteristic of the Friars of the Strict Observance (q. v.).

"There appear to be at present [1884] three *Recollect* houses in Great Britain."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 709.

#### B. As substantive:

*Church Hist. (pl.)*: A popular name for the Friars of the Strict Observance.

"The *Recollects* were uninfected by Jansenism."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 709.

**rěc-ōl-lěct-ěd**, *pa. par. or a.* [RECOLLECT, v.]

1. Remembered, brought to mind.

2. Collected again in one's mind or spirits.

"His strenuous spirit, *recollected*, calm."

*Thomson: Memory of Lord Talbot*.

\***rěc-ōl-lěct-ěd-něss**, *subst.* [Eng. *recollected*; *-ness*.] Memory, collectedness; concentration of thought.

"I spoke with *recollectedness* and power."—*Bp. Wilberforce*, in *Life*, ii. 339.

**rěc-ōl-lěc-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *recollect*, v.; *-ion*.]

1. The act of recollecting, remembering, or recalling to the memory; the operation or process by which objects are recalled to the memory, or ideas revived to the mind; reminiscence, memory. (*Cowper: Tirocinium*, 311.)

2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind; the period over which such power extends; remembrance, memory; as, It has not happened within my *recollection*.

3. That which is recollected or recalled to mind: a reminiscence.

\*4. The act, process, or habit of collecting or concentrating the mind or thoughts; concentration of thought; collectedness. (Still used in this sense by Roman ascetical writers.)

**rěc-ōl-lěc-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *recollect*, v.; *-ive*.] Having the power or faculty of recollecting.

**Rěc-ōl-lět** (*t* silent), *a. & s.* [RECOLLECT, s.]

**rě-cōl-ōn-ī-zā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *colonization* (q. v.).] The act of recolonizing; a second colonization.

**rě-cōl-ōn-īze**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *colonize* (q. v.).] To colonize afresh or a second time.

**rě-cōl-or**, *v. i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *color*, v. (q. v.).] To assume a color again.

"The swarthy blush *recolours* in his cheeks."

*Byron: Lara*, i. 13.

**rě-cōm-bī-nā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *combination* (q. v.).] A second or renewed combination.

**rě-cōm-bīne**, *v. t. or i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *combine* (q. v.).] To combine a second time or anew. (*Carew: Marriage of T. K. & C. C.*)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**rĕ-cōm-fōrt**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *comfort*, verb (q. v.).]

1. To comfort or console again.

"As one from sad dismay  
Recomforted." Milton: *P. L.*, ix, 918.

2. To give new strength to.

"In strawberries, it is usual to help the ground with muck; and likewise to *recomfort* it sometimes with muck put to the roots."—Bacon.

**\*rĕ-cōm-fōrt**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *comfort*, *s.* (q. v.).] Fresh comfort or consolation.

"Through *recomfort* of some high marriage."  
Lidgate: *Hist. of Thebes*, pt. ii.

**\*rĕ-cōm-fōrt-lĕss**, **\*re-com-fort-lesse**, *adj.* [Eng. *recomfort*; *-less*.] Without comfort.

"Restlesse, *recomfortlesse*, with heart deep-grieved."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V, vi, 24.

**\*rĕ-cōm-fōrt-ure**, *subst.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *comforture* (q. v.).] Renewed or restored comfort.

"They shall breed  
Selves of themselves, to your *recomforture*."  
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv, 4.

**rĕ-cōm-mĕnĉe**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commence* (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To commence or begin again or anew.

"*Recommencing* our voyage about the fifth of June."—Cook: *Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

B. *Intrans.*: To begin again or anew. (Longfellow: *Afternoon in February*.)

**rĕ-cōm-mĕnĉe-mĕnt**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *commencement* (q. v.).] The act or state of commencing anew or afresh; a fresh commencement.

**rĕc-ōm-mĕnd'**, **\*re-com-maunde**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commend* (q. v.): Fr. *recommander*.]

1. To commend to the notice of another; to place or set in a favorable light before another; to praise or put forward as likely to be of service or advantage; to approve.

"Mecenas recommended Virgil and Horace to Augustus."—Dryden.

2. To make acceptable; to attract favor to. (Milton: *P. L.*, iv, 329.)

3. To commit with prayers. (*Acts* xv, 40.)

4. To advise, as a course to be pursued; a remedy, a practice, a measure, or the like.

"To recommend true piety and goodness to them."—Stillingfleet: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

\*5. To give or commit in kindness; to offer as a kindness.

"Mine own purse which I had recommended to his use."  
—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, v.

¶ To recommend itself: To make itself approved; to present a favorable appearance; to be agreeable.

**rĕc-ōm-mĕnd'-a-ble**, *a.* [English *recommend*; *-able*.] Fit or suitable to be recommended; worthy of recommendation; commendable.

"The only consideration upon which it is *recommmendable* as a means for obtaining safety."—Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

**rĕc-ōm-mĕnd'-a-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [English *recommmendable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being recommendable.

"The *recommmendableness* of our religion to strangers."  
—More: *Mystery of Godliness*, bk. x., ch. iii.

**rĕc-ōm-mĕnd'-a-blŷ**, *adverb.* [English *recommmendab*(le); *-ly*.] In a recommendable manner or degree; so as to deserve recommendation; commendably.

**rĕc-ōm-mĕnd'-ā-tion**, **\*rec-om-men-da-ci-on**, **\*rec-om-men-da-cy-on**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commendation* (q. v.); Fr. *recommandation*; Sp. *recomendacion*; Ital. *raccomandazione*.]

1. The act of recommending or commending; the act of presenting or setting forward in a favorable light, so as to procure the notice, confidence, kindness, or civilities of another; as, to introduce one friend to another by a *recommmendation* of his personal qualities or accomplishments.

2. That which serves or tends to recommend or procure a favorable reception for a person or thing; any quality, attribute, act, accomplishment, &c., which procures or serves to procure favor, notice, reception, or adoption.

"Self-praise is no *recommmendation*."—Old Proverb.

\*3. A state of favor or high repute.

"It hath always been had in an extraordinary *recommmendation* amongst the ancients."—North: *Plutarch*, pt. ii.

**\*rĕc-ōm-mĕnd'-a-tive**, *s.* [Eng. *recommend*; *-ative*.] That which recommends or serves to recommend; a recommendation.

**rĕc-ōm-mĕnd'-a-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commendatory* (q. v.).] Serving or tending to recommend; recommending.

"Neither was there in that packet (of which I wrote your honor before) any such *recommmendatory* letter."  
—Reliquie Wottoniana, p. 700.

**rĕc-ōm-mĕnd'-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *recommend*; *-er*.] One who or that which recommends.

"There's no denying such a *recommmender*."

Digby: *Elvira*, i, 1.

**\*rĕc-ōm-mĕnd'-ŭm**, *s.* [RECOMMEND.] Commendation, praise, recommendation.

"My good fortune and *recommmendum*."—Nashe: *Lenten Stuffle*.

**rĕ-cōm-mĭs'-siōn** (ss as sh), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commission*, *v.* (q. v.).] To commission again or anew; as, to *recommmission* a ship of war.

**rĕ-cōm-mĭt'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commit* (q. v.).]

1. To commit again or anew.

"Caused them immediately to be *recommmitted* to the Tower."—Clarendon: *Civil War*, i, 435.

2. To refer again or back to a committee.

"They must propose to *recommmit* the bill."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

**rĕ-cōm-mĭt'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commitment* (q. v.).] The act of committing; the state of being recommitted.

**rĕ-cōm-mĭt'-tal**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *committal* (q. v.).] The same as RECOMMITMENT (q. v.).

**rĕ-cōm-mŭ'-nĭ-cāte**, *v. t. or i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *communicate* (q. v.).] To communicate again or anew.

**rĕ-cōm-pāct'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *compact* (q. v.).] To join again or anew.

"Repair  
And *recompact* my scatter'd body."

Donne: *Valediation*.

**\*rĕc-ōm-pĕn-sā'-tion**, **\*rec-om-pen-sa-ci-on**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *compensation* (q. v.).] The act of recompensing; recompense.

**rĕc-ōm-pĕnse**, **\*rĕc-ōm-pĕnĉe**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *récompenser*, from Lat. *re*=again, and *compensare* to compensate (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *recompensar*; Ital. *ricompensare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To make a return for; to give or render an equivalent for, as for services, losses, &c.; to repay, to requite. (Said of the person.)

"Continue faithful, and we will *recompense* you."—1 *Maccabees*, x, 27.

2. To return or give an equivalent for; to reward, to repay, to requite. (Said of the thing.) (Cowper: *Conversation*, 797.)

3. To return, pay, or give back as an equivalent.

"Shall he, for such deliverance freely wrought,  
*Recompense* ill?" Cowper: *Truth*, 192.

\*4. To make amends or compensation for; to pay or return an equivalent or forfeit for; to redeem; to atone for. (*Numbers* v, 8.)

\*B. *Intrans.*: To make recompense or compensation.

**rĕc-ōm-pĕnse**, **\*rĕc-ōm-pĕnĉe**, *s.* [Fr. *récompense*; Sp. & Port. *recompensa*; Ital. *ricompensa*.] That which is given or returned as an equivalent or compensation for anything given, done, or suffered; compensation, satisfaction, amends, reward, return, requital.

"A larger *recompense* these leaders claim."

Rowe: *Lucan*; *Pharsalia* i.

**\*rĕc-ōm-pĕnse-mĕnt**, **\*rĕc-ōm-pĕnĉe-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *recompense*; *-ment*.] Recompense, compensation, satisfaction, amends.

"In *recompencement* of his brother's deth."—Fabyan: *Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. cxxxv.

**rĕc-ōm-pĕns-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *recompens*(e); *-er*.] One who recompenses.

"A thankful *recompenser* of the benefits received."—Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 194 (an. 266).

**rĕc-ōm-pĕns-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *recompens*(e); *-ive*.] Containing or having the character of a recompense; compensative.

**rĕ-cōm-pĭl'-ā-tion**, *subst.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *compilation* (q. v.).] A compiling anew of what had previously been compiled; a new or fresh compilation; recompilement.

**rĕ-cōm-pĭle'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *compile* (q. v.).] To compile again or anew.

**rĕ-cōm-pĭle'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *compilement* (q. v.).] The same as RECOMPILATION (q. v.).

"Although I had a purpose to make a particular digest or *recompilement* of the laws, I laid it aside."—Bacon: *Compiling, &c., of the Laws*.

**rĕ-cōm-pōse'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *compose* (q. v.).]

1. To compose again or anew; to form or adjust again.

"We produced a lovely purple, which we can destroy or *recompose* at pleasure."—Boyle: *Works*, i, 738.

2. To compose, settle, or quiet again; to tranquilize that which has been ruffled or disturbed.

"*Recomposes* straight, and calms his face."

Cowley: *On Repairing Somerset House*.

**rĕ-cōm-pōs'-ĕr**, *subst.* [Eng. *recompos*(e); *-er*.] One who or that which recomposes.

"A proper corrector and *recomposer* of its motions."—More: *Moral Cabbala*, ch. i.

**rĕ-cōm-pō-si'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *composition* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of recomposing; the state of being recomposed; composition anew or afresh.

"I have taken great pains with the *recomposition* of this scene."—Lamb: *Letter to Coleridge*.

2. *Print.*: The act of recomposing or setting anew, when from any cause matter has been composed or set in the wrong type, or, having been set in the proper type, has been broken.

**rĕc-ōn-ĉil-a-ble**, **rĕc-ōn-ĉile-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *reconcil*(e); *-able*.]

1. Capable of being reconciled or brought again to a state of friendship; capable of renewed friendship; admitting of reconciliation.

2. Capable of being reconciled or of being made to agree, harmonize, or be consistent.

"Nothing can be less *reconcilable* to the notion of an all perfect Being."—Bolingbroke: *Fragments of Essays*.

**rĕc-ōn-ĉil-a-ble-nĕss**, **\*rĕc-ōn-ĉile-a-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *reconcilable*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being reconcilable; possibility or capability of being restored to friendship and accord.

2. Consistency, harmony, agreement, accord.

"To shew the *reconcilableness* of fate with choice."—Hammond: *Works*, i, 491.

**rĕc-ōn-ĉil-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *reconcilab*(le); *-ly*.] In a reconcilable manner; in a manner admitting of reconciliation.

**rĕc-ōn-ĉile**, **\*rec-on-cyle**, **\*re-coun-seile**, **\*rec-oun-syle**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *réconcilier*, from Lat. *reconcilio*=to bring into counsel again, to reconcile, from *re*=back, again, and *concilio*=to conciliate (q. v.); Spanish & Port. *reconciliar*; Ital. *reconciliare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To conciliate again or anew; to restore to friendship and accord after estrangement; to make friends again.

"To *reconcile* an angry God."

Cowper: *Olney Hymns*, xix.

\*2. To become friends with again after estrangement.

"Wherefore by fayre and easy meanes he called home his sone and *reconciled* hym, and forgaue all trespass."—Fabyan: *Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. cxxvii.

\*3. To adjust, to settle, to accommodate, to compose; as, to *reconcile* a quarrel.

4. To bring to a state of acquiescence, content, or quiet submission; to make ready or willing to submit to or accept any thing or state. (Generally used reflexively, and followed by *to*; as, to *reconcile* one's self to a loss.)

5. To make consistent, harmonious, or congruous; to reduce to a state of harmony or consistency. (Followed by *to* or *with*.)

"The great men among the ancients understood how to *reconcile* manual labor with affairs of state."—Locke.

6. To remove apparent discrepancies from; to harmonize; as, to *reconcile* the accounts of an event given by different writers.

II. *Shipbuild.*: To join one piece of work fair with another. (Used especially in reference to the reversion of curves.)

\*B. *Intrans.*: To become reconciled.

"Your thoughts, though much startled at first, *reconcile* to it."—Sandys.

**rĕc-ōn-ĉile-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *reconcile*; *-ment*.] The act of reconciling; the state of being reconciled; reconciliation; renewal of friendship.

"For never can true *reconcilement* grow

Where wounds of deadly hate have pierced so deep."  
Milton: *P. L.*, iv, 98.

**rĕc-ōn-ĉil-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *reconcil*(e); *-er*.]

1. One who or that which reconciles; one who restores friendship between persons at variance.

"Christ, our onlie and sufficient mediator, *reconciler*, priest and sacrifice."—Fox *Martyrs*, p. 1355.

2. One who reconciles things apparently opposed or inconsistent.

"So much I think may be granted to those *reconcilers*."  
—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 53.

**rĕc-ōn-ĉil-i-ā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reconciliatio*, accus. of *reconciliatio*, from *reconciliatus*, pa. par. of *reconcilio*=to reconcile (q. v.); Sp. *reconciliacion*; Ital. *reconciliazione*.]



## I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of reconciling; the state of being reconciled; the renewal of friendship between parties at variance.

"Devised what means he might use to bring Sparta and Athens to reconciliation again."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 454.

2. The act or process of harmonizing or making consistent or congruous things apparently opposed or inconsistent; the harmonizing of seeming contrarieties.

## II. Script.: Expiation, atonement.

"To make reconciliation for the sins of the people."—Hebrews ii. 17.

**rĕc-ōn-ĉil'-ī-ā-tōr-ŷ**, *adj.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conciliatory* (q. v.).] Tending to reconcile; reconciling, conciliatory.

"Those reconciliatory papers fell under the eyes of some grave divines on both parts."—Bp. Hall: *Specialties of the Life of Bp. Hall*.

**rĕ-cōn-dĕn-sā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *condensation* (q. v.).] The act of recondensing.

**rĕ-cōn-dĕnse'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *condense* (q. v.).] To condense anew or again.

"In the heads of stills and necks of eolipiles, such vapors quickly are by a very little cold recondensed into water."—Boyle.

**rĕc-ōn-dite**, **rĕ-cōn'-dite**, **\*rec-on-dit**, *adj.* [Lat. *reconditus*, pa. par. of *recondo*=to put back again; *re*=back, and *condo*=to put together; Sp. & Ital. *recondito*; O. Fr. *recondit*.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. Hidden from the view or mental perception; abstruse, secret, profound, deep.

"Which key is able to unlock that recondite mystery."—More: *Immort. of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

2. Dealing with things abstruse; profound, deep.

"No acquisitions of recondite learning."—Bp. Horsley: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 16.

## II. Bot.: Concealed; not to be seen easily.

**\*rĕ-cōn-dī-tōr-ŷ**, *s.* [Low Lat. *reconditorium*, from Lat. *reconditus*=recondite (q. v.).] A repository, a storehouse, a magazine.

**rĕ-cōn-dūct'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conduct*, *v.* (q. v.).] To conduct again or back; to lead back.

"Your female train will reconduct you home."

Fawkes: *Apollonius Rhodius; Argonautics*, i.

**rĕ-cōn-dūc'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conduction* (q. v.).]

Law: A relocation; a renewal of a lease.

**rĕ-cōn-firm'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *confirm* (q. v.).] To confirm again or anew; to establish, settle, or assure again.

"And so being reconfirmed, upon the thirtieth of August in the year 1667, he sent Secretary Morrice."—Clarendon: *Life*, vol. iii., p. 835.

**rĕ-cōn-jōin'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conjoin* (q. v.).] To join together anew or again.

"When they come to be rejoin'd into a liquor."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 739.

**rĕ-cōn-nāis-saņce**, **\*rĕ-cōn-nōis-saņce**, *s.* [Fr. from *reconnaissant*, pr. par. of *reconnaître*=to reconnoiter (q. v.).] The act or process of reconnoitring; a preliminary survey or examination; specifically applied to:

(1) The examination of a territory, district, &c., or of an enemy's position, for the purpose of directing military operations.

(2) The examination or survey of a region in reference to its general geological character.

(3) A preliminary examination of a county or district in reference to its general natural character, preparatory to a more particular survey for the purposes of triangulation or the construction of public works, as of a road, canal, railway, &c.

reconnaissance in force, *s.*

*Mil.*: A demonstration or attack by a large body of men, for the purpose of ascertaining the strength or position of the enemy.

**rĕ-cōn-niņg**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conning* (q. v.).] The act of conning again.

"This we call Remembrance or calling to mind; the Latins call it *remiscentia*, as it were a *Reconning* of our former actions."—Hobbs: *Of Man*, ch. iii.

**rĕc-ōn-nōi'-tĕr**, **rĕc-ōn-nōi'-tre** (*tre as tĕr*), *s.* [RECONNOITER, *v.*] A survey; especially a military one.

"Satisfied with his reconnoitre."—Lytton: *What will he do with it?* bk. x., ch. i.

**rĕc-ōn-nōi'-tĕr**, **rĕc-ōn-nōi'-tre** (*tre as tĕr*), *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *reconnoistre*, *reconoistre* (Fr. *reconnaître*)=to recognize (q. v.).]

## A. Transitive:

1. To examine by the eye; specif., to make a reconnaissance or preliminary survey of; to examine or survey, as a district, &c., for military, geological, or engineering purposes.

\*2. To know again; to recognize.

"He would hardly have reconnoitred Wildgoose . . . in his short hair and present uncouth appearance."—Graves: *Spiritual Quixote*, i. 150.

B. Intrans.: To make a survey or reconnaissance.

**rĕ-cōn-quĕr** (*qu as k*), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conquer* (q. v.).]

1. To conquer again or a second time.

2. To recover, to regain.

"Her independence she had reconquered by a not less just and necessary war."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

**rĕ-cōn-quĕst**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conquest* (q. v.).] The act of reconquering; the state of being reconquered.

"As though they were meditating the reconquest of Flanders."—Dryden: *Mock Astrologer*, i. 1.

**rĕ-cōn-sĕ-crāte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *consecrate* (q. v.).] To consecrate anew or afresh.

"Reconsecrate our wells."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

**rĕ-cōn-sĕ-crā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *consecration* (q. v.).] The act of reconsecrating; the state of being reconsecrated.

**rĕ-cōn-sīd'-ĕr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *consider* (q. v.).]

1. To consider again or a second time; to revolve in the mind over again.

"Whenever you think proper to reconsider this subject."—Waterland: *Works*, i. 117.

2. To take into consideration a second time, generally with the intention or idea of rescinding; as, to reconsider one's decision.

**rĕ-cōn-sīd-ĕr-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *consideration* (q. v.).]

1. The act of reconsidering; the act of reviewing or revolving in the mind a second time.

2. A second consideration; specif., the taking of a vote, decision, &c., already passed, into consideration a second time, for review, amendment, or rescission.

"Six months . . . were allowed to the nonjuror for reconsideration."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

**\*rĕ-cōn-sō-lāte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Latin *consolatus*, pa. par. of *consolor*=to console (q. v.).] To console or comfort again or anew.

"It is that only God who can reconsole us both."—Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 439.

**rĕ-cōn-sōl'-ī-dāte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *consolidate* (q. v.).] To consolidate again or anew.

**rĕ-cōn-sōl'-ī-dā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *consolidation* (q. v.).] The act of reconsolidating; the state of being reconsolidated; a renewed consolidation.

**rĕ-cōn-strūct'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *construct* (q. v.).] To construct again after destruction; to rebuild.

"To reconstruct the whole afresh from the very ground."—Search: *Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. xxxi.

**rĕ-cōn-strūc'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *construction* (q. v.).]

1. The act or process of reconstructing; the state of being reconstructed.

"A complete dissolution and reconstruction of society."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. The process of bringing those of the United States which attempted to secede into their proper practical relations with the Union.

**rĕ-cōn-strūc'-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *reconstruct*; *-ive*.] Able or tending to reconstruct.

**rĕ-cōn-tīn'-u-aņce**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *continuance* (q. v.).] The act or state of recontinuing; renewed continuance.

"Of which course some have wished a recontinuance."—Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 4. (Note.)

**rĕ-cōn-tīn'-uē**, *v. t. or i.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *continue* (q. v.).] To continue again or anew.

"All at an instant shall together go,

To recontinue, not beginning so."

Stirling: *Domesday; Fourth Hour*.

**rĕ-cōn-vĕne**, *v. t. or i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *convene* (q. v.).] To convene or assemble again or anew.

"A worse accident fell out about the time of the two houses reconvening."—Clarendon: *Civil Wars*.

**\*rĕ-cōn-vĕnt'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *convent* (q. v.).] To bring together, assemble, or collect again.

"He reconvening armes therefore."

Warner: *Albions England*, bk. v., ch. xxvii.

**rĕ-cōn-vĕn'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *convention* (q. v.).]

Law: An action by a defendant against a plaintiff in a former action; a crossbill or litigation.

**rĕ-cōn-vĕr'-sion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conversion* (q. v.).] A second or renewed conversion.

"Being zealously moved for the reconversion of the English."—Weever.

**rĕ-cōn-vĕrt'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *convert*, *v.* ((q. v.)).] To convert again or a second time.

"The East Saxons . . . were by the means of Oswi thus reconverted."—Milton: *Hist. Eng.*, bk. iv.

**rĕ-cōn-vĕrt'-ī-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, Eng. *convertible*.]

Chem.: Capable of being converted again to the original form.

**rĕ-cōn-vĕy'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *convey* (q. v.).]

1. To convey, lead, or carry back or to its former place or position.

"As rivers lost in seas, some secret vein

Thence reconveys, there to be lost again."

Denham: *Cooper's Hill*.

2. To transfer back to a former owner; as, to reconvey an estate.

**rĕ-cōn-vĕy'-aņce**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conveyance* (q. v.).] The act of reconveying; specif., the act of transferring a title to a former owner.

**rĕ-cōp'-ŷ**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*; Eng. *copy*.] To copy again.

**rĕ-cord'**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *recorder*=to repeat, to record from Lat. *recordo*, *recorder*=to recall to mind, to remember; *re*=back, again, and *cor* (genit. *cordis*)=the heart; Sp. & Port. *recordar*; Ital. *ricordare*.]

## A. Transitive:

\*1. To recall to mind; to remember.

"He gan record the lamentable stowre

In which his wretched love lay day and night."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. xii. 19.

2. To preserve the memory of by written or other characters; to register; to make a note or memorial of; to chronicle, to note; to set down in writing in a book or on parchment, &c., for the purpose of preserving an authentic or correct evidence of.

"Twill be recorded for a precedent."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

3. To imprint deeply on the mind or memory.

"This note, madam, of your worthiness

Remains recorded in so many hearts."

Daniel: *To the Lady Margaret*.

\*4. To mark distinctly; to cause to be remembered. (Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 338.)

\*5. To bear witness to; to attest.

"Let me be recorded by the righteous gods,

I am as poor as you."

Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, iv. 2.

\*6. To recite, to repeat, to sing, to play.

"They long'd to see the day, to hear the lark

Record her hymns and chant her carols blest."

Fairfax: *Tasso*, ii. 97.

## B. Intransitive:

1. To remember, to meditate, to reflect, to ponder.

"Praying all the way, and recording upon the words which he before had read."—Fuller.

2. To sing; to repeat a tune.

"The night-bird mute

That still records with moan."

Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iv. (Prol.)

**rĕc'-ord**, **\*rec-orde**, *s.* [RECORD, *v.*]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which preserves the memory or remembrance of anything; a memorial.

"Brief abstract and record of tedious days."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 4.

\*2. Memory, remembrance.

"That record is lively in my soul."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, v.

\*3. Witness; attestation to a fact or event; testimony. (John viii. 14.)

4. The list of known facts in a person's life, especially in that of a public man; personal history.

5. Something set down in writing for the purpose of preserving the memory of a fact or event; specif., a register; an authentic or official copy of a document, or account of any facts, acts, or proceedings, whether public or private, entered in a book for preservation; also, the book containing such entries.

"I'll wipe away all trivial fond records."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 5.

6. (*pl.*): Public documents preserved in a recognized repository.

"Away, burn all the records of the realm."—Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iv. 7.

## II. Technically:

## 1. Law:

(1) Authentic or official testimonies in writing, contained in rolls of parchment, and preserved in a court of record.

(2) (See extract.)

"The record is a history of the most material proceedings in the cause entered on a parchment roll, and continued down to the present time; in which must be stated



the writ of summons, all the pleadings, the declaration, plea, replication, rejoinder, and whatever further proceedings have been had; all entered verbatim on the roll, and also the issue or demurrer, and joinder therein."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 12.

2. *Sport.*: The shortest known time in which a race or heat has been run or won; the best performance in any athletic sport.

"It is absolutely necessary that records not made in actual competition should be viewed with a certain amount of suspicion. At the same time, it is very hard upon the athlete to be deprived of a record on these grounds alone."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

¶ (1) *Best on Record*: The same as RECORD, II. 2. "Newmarket on the Cœsarewitch and Middle Park days had obtained a best on record."—*Referee*, July 18, 1886, p. 2.

(2) *Congressional Record*: A pamphlet published daily during sessions of Congress and containing a record of the proceedings of that body.

(3) *Conveyances by record*:  
*Law*: Conveyance evidenced by the authority of a court of record, as a conveyance by private act of legislature or a government grant.

(4) *Court of record*:  
*Law*: (See extract.)

"A court of record is defined to be that where the acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled or recorded: which rolls are called the records of the court, and are of such high authority that their truth is not to be called in question. Nothing can be averred against a record, nor shall any plea, or even proof, be admitted to the contrary. And if the existence of a record be denied, it shall be tried by nothing but itself: that is, upon bare inspection whether there be any such record or no; else there will be no end of disputes."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

(5) *Debt of record*:  
*Law*: A debt which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record.

(6) *Geological record*:  
*Geol.*: The record of the history of the globe, as written upon the rocks, especially by means of fossils. It is imperfect; many gaps existing, some of which may never be filled up. (*Darwin: Orig. Species*, ch. x.)

(7) *In record, on or upon record*: Recorded, set down, registered.

"My villainy they have upon record."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

(8) *Recordari facias loquelam*: [Lat.=that you cause the plaintiff to be recorded.]

*Eng. Law*: An old writ directed to the sheriff to make a record of the proceedings of a cause depending in an inferior court, and remove the same to the Court of King's (Queen's) Bench or Common Pleas.

(9) *To beat, break, or cut the record*:  
*Sport.*: To do a distance in less time than has yet been officially recorded; to excel any previous performance.

"Speechly proceeded to cut the three miles record nearly by 12 sec."—*Referee*, July 11, 1886, p. 1.

(10) *Trial by record*:  
*Law*: A trial which is heard when a matter of record is pleaded.

**record-breaker**, *s.* One who or that which breaks the record. [RECORD (9).]

**record-office**, *s.* A place for the preservation of public records.

¶ The national records of the United States are kept in the Archives at Washington.

**\*rĕc-or-dā'-tion, \*rec-or-da-ci-on**, *s.* [Latin *recordatio*, from *recordatus*, pa. par. of *recordor*=to remember.]

1. Remembrance, recollection.  
"To make a recordation to my soul  
Of every syllable that here was spoke."  
*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, v. 2.

2. A register, a record.

**rĕ-cord'-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *record*; -er.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who records; one whose official duty is to record writings or proceedings in a register.  
2. A registering apparatus.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: A judicial officer of some cities possessing the powers and authorities of a judge. (4 Dall. Rep. 229.)

\*2. *Music*: A sort of flageolet formerly in use in this country; a flute. It was used also to teach birds to sing.

"The figures of recorders, and flutes, and pipes, are straight; but the recorder hath a less bore."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 221.

3. *Telegraphy*: An apparatus for recording on a strip of paper the dots and lines forming Morse characters.

**rĕ-cord'-ĕr-shĭp**, *subst.* [Eng. *recorder*; -ship.] The office, position, or dignity of a recorder.

**rĕ-cord'-lĭng**, *pr. par. or a.* [RECORD, *v.*]

**recording-gauge**, *subst.* A gauge provided with means for leaving a visible record of its indications.

**recording-telegraph**, *s.* A telegraph provided with an apparatus which makes a record of the message transmitted.

**†rĕ-cor-pōr-ĭ-flĭ-cā'-tion**, *subst.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *corporification* (q. v.).] The act of reëmbodiment or investing with a body again; the state of being reëmbodied.

"Not barely a new production, but partly a reëmbodiment."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 53.

**\*rĕ-cōuch'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *couch*, *v.* (q. v.).] To retire again to a couch; to lie down again. (*Wotton: Remains*, p. 386.)

**rĕ-cōunt'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *count* (q. v.). In meaning 2 directly from Fr. *raconter*, *recompter*.]

1. To count again or a second time.  
2. To relate, to rehearse, to recite; to tell or describe in detail; to enumerate, to particularize, to detail.

"Now, Muse, recount Pelasgic Argos' powers."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, ii. 829.

**\*rĕ-cōunt'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *recount*; -ment.] The act of recounting; relation or recital in detail; rehearsal; enumeration.

"Tears our recountments had most kindly bathed."  
*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 3.

**rĕ-cōup'**, **re-coupe**, *v. t.* [Properly to secure a piece or shred, from Fr. *recoupe*=a shred; *recouper*=to cut again: *re*=again, and *couper*=to cut.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To reimburse; to indemnify for a loss or damage by a corresponding or equivalent advantage. (Frequently used reflexively.)

"To recoup the savings bank depositors."—*London Standard*.

\*2. To return or bring in an amount equal; as, to recoup one's capital.

II. *Law*: To keep back as a set-off or discount; to diminish by keeping back a part, as a claim for damages.

**rĕ-cōup'**, **re-coupe**, *subst.* [RECOUP, *v.*] The keeping back of something which is due; a deduction, a discount. (*Wharton*.)

**rĕ-cōuped'**, *a.* [RECOUP.]

*Hcr.*: The same as COUPED (q. v.).

**rĕ-cōup'-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *recoup*, *v.*; -er.] One who recoups.

**rĕ-cōup'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *recoup*; -ment.]

*Law*: The act of recouping or keeping back a part of a sum due.

**rĕ-cōurse'**, **\*re-cours**, *s.* [Fr. *recours*, from Lat. *recursum*, accus. of *recursum*=a running back, a return, a retreat, from *recursum*, pa. par. of *recurro*=to run back: *re*=back, and *curro*=to run; Sp. & Port. *recursu*; Ital. *ricurso*.]

\*1. Recurrence, return; new or fresh attack.

"Preventive physie . . . preventeth sickness in the healthy, or the recourse thereof in the valetudinary."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

\*2. Repeated course; frequent or repeated flowing or passage.

"Their eyes o'ergalled with recourse of tears."  
*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, v. 3.

\*3. Access, admission.

"No man hath recourse to her by night."  
*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

4. A going or applying to, as for help, protection, &c.; a recurrence to a person or line of action in time of difficulty, danger, need, or perplexity. (Generally in the phrase *To have recourse*.)

"You do well to have recourse to your last suasion."—*Dryden: Epistle to the Whigs*.

¶ *With recourse; without recourse*: Phrases inserted in commercial documents to indicate respectively two opposite conditions on which a bargain is concluded.

1. *With recourse*: Implies that a sale or purchase has been made on condition that the thing sold is of the kind or quality taken for granted at the time of the sale. If on examination it is found to be of an essentially different kind or quality, the buyer is entitled to have recourse to the seller, and to claim an annulment of the bargain, or compensation for any loss he may have suffered.

2. *Without recourse*: Sometimes buyers are willing to take coupons and other instruments, and at the same time to accept any risk attending the transaction. This occurs when there is much competition, or when a seller is willing to take a lower price, in order to be relieved of any risk or trouble attending the transfer. The purchase is then said to be made *without recourse*. (*Bithell*.)

**\*rĕ-cōurse'**, *v. i.* [RECOURSE, *s.*]

1. To return, to recur.  
"The flame departing and recouring thrice."—*Fox: Martyrs (M. Binley)*.

2. To have recourse.  
"These dogmatists dare not recourse to Scripture."—*Hooket: Life of Williams*, ii. 201.

**\*rĕ-cōurse'-fŭl**, *a.* [English *recourse*; -ful(l).] Moving alternately.

"In that recoursesful deep."  
*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. i.

**rĕ-cōv'-ĕr** (1), **\*re-cov-ere**, **\*re-coe-ver**, **\*re-kev-er**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *recover*, *recuvrer* (Fr. *recouvrer*), from Latin *recupero*=to recover, to recruit one's self, a word of doubtful origin; according to Corssen from Sabine *cupras*=good, hence *recupero*=to make good again; connected with Lat. *cupio*=to desire; Sp. & Port. *recovar*; Ital. *ricoverare*, *ricovrare*, *recuperare*, *ricuperare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:  
1. To restore from illness, faintness, or the like; to revive.

"Brief, I recover'd him."  
*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 3.

2. To regain; to get again that which was lost. (*Isaiah* xi. 11.)

3. To reconquer, to win back; as, to recover territory from an enemy.

4. To rescue; to save from danger.  
"Kill him whom you have recovered."  
*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

5. To make up for; to repair the loss or injury of; to atone for, to retrieve.

"Even good men have many failings and lapses to lament and recover."—*Rogers: Sermons*.

\*6. To get to, to gain, to reach, to attend to.  
"The forest is not three leagues off:  
If we recover that, we're sure enough."  
*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 1.

II. *Law*:

1. To gain as compensation, or in return for injury, damage, or debt; as, to recover damages in a suit.  
2. To obtain title to in a court of law.

"The lands were recovered against the tenant of the freehold."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xviii.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To regain a former state or condition, as from misfortune, depression, &c. (Frequently used reflexively.)

2. To regain health after sickness; to become well again. (Followed by *from* or *of*.)

"Go, enquire . . . whether I shall recover of this disease."—*2 Kings* i. 2.

\*3. To come, to arrive, to reach.  
"With much ado the Christians recovered to Antioch."  
—*Fuller*.

4. To obtain a judgment in law; to be successful in a lawsuit.

**rĕ-cōv'-ĕr** (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *cover*, *v.* (q. v.).]

1. To cover again or anew; as, to recover an umbrella.

\*2. *Hunting*: To start, as a hare from her cover or form.

**\*rĕ-cōv'-ĕr**, *s.* [RECOVER (1), *v.*] Recovery.

"The prince's head being split against a rocke  
Past all recover."  
*Tragedy of Hoffman*.

**rĕ-cōv'-ĕr-ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *recover* (1), *v.*; -able.]

1. Capable of being regained or recovered.

"The original import of such names has faded away . . . nevertheless the primeval meaning may be recoverable."—*Taylor: Words and Places* (1878), ch. 1.

2. Capable of being brought back to a former condition.

"A prodigal course  
Is like the sun's; but not, like his, recoverable."  
*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iii. 4.

3. Capable of being recovered or obtained back from a holder, possessor, or debtor; as, The debt is recoverable.

4. Capable of being restored to health or revived from sickness, faintness, danger, &c.

**rĕ-cōv'-ĕr-ā-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [English *recoverable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being recoverable; capability of being recovered.

**\*rĕ-cōv'-ĕr-ā-nce**, **\*re-cov-er-aunce**, **\*re-cov-er-aunce**, *s.* [RECOVER (1), *v.*] Recovery.

"By hym might be made many grete recoveraunces for the royalm of Fraunce."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. lxxi.

**rĕ-cōv'-ĕr-ĕē'**, *s.* [Eng. *recover* (1), *v.*; -ee.]

*Law*: The person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery (q. v.).

"Whereupon judgment was given . . . against the tenant, Edwards, who was now the recoveree."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 18.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tlan = șan. -tion, -sion = șhŭn; -țion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**rě-cōv'-ēr-ēr**, s. [Eng. *recover* (1), v.; -er.] One who recovers; a recoverer.

**rě-cōv'-ēr-or**, s. [Eng. *recover* (1), v.; -or.]

*Law*: The demandant, or person who obtains a judgment in his favor in common recovery. [RECOVERY, ¶.]

"Vested in the said recoverer by judgment of law."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 18.

**rě-cōv'-ēr-ỹ**, \***re-cov-er-ie**, s. [Eng. *recover* (1), v.; -y.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of recovering, regaining, retaking, reconquering, or obtaining possession of again.

"They are past recovery."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 1.*

2. Restoration to health from sickness, faintness, or the like; restoration from low condition or misfortune.

"His recovery manifested great strength of mind."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 233.

**II. Law**: The obtaining the right or title to something by a verdict and judgment of the court from an opposing party in a suit; as, the recovery of damages for libel, the recovery of lands in ejectment.

¶ *Common, collusive, or feigned recovery*:

*Old Eng. Law*: A fictitious real action carried on to judgment and founded on the supposition of an adverse claim, a proceeding formerly resorted to by tenants in tail for the purpose of barring their entails, and all remainders and reversions consequent thereon, and making a conveyance in fee simple of the lands held in tail. It was abolished in 1833.

**rěc-rě-ān-çe**, **rěc-rě-ān-çỹ**, \***rec-re-aunce**, s. [Eng. *recreant*(t); -ce, -cy.] The quality or state of being recreant; cowardice; cowardlyness.

"For he is the bliss of very recreance."

*Chaucer: The Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.*

\***rec-re-an-dise**, s. [O. Fr.] Recreancy, cowardice.

**rěc-rě-ant**, \***rec-re-aunt**, a. & s. [O. Fr. *recreant*, pr. par. of *recoire*=to believe again, to give back, from Low Lat. *recredo*=to believe again, to change one's faith; used reflexively, *recredere se*=to own one's self beaten in a duel or judicial combat: Lat. *re*=back, again, and *credo*=to believe. Cf. *miscrēant*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Apostate, false.

"Turn'd recreant to God, ingrate and false."

*Milton: P. R.*, iii. 138.

2. Craven, mean-spirited, cowardly; crying out for mercy.

"If yet, not lost to all the sense of shame,

The recreant warrior hear the voice of fame."

*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, vi. 351.

**B. As subst.**: One who yielded in combat, and cried craven; one who begged for mercy; hence, a cowardly, craven wretch.

"You are all recreants, and dastards."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II.*, iv. 8.

**rěc-rě-ant-lỹ**, adv. [Eng. *recreant*; -ly.] In a recreant or cowardly manner; like a recreant or craven.

**rěc-rě-āte**, v. t. & i. [Lat. *recreatus*, pa. par. of *recreo*=to refresh, to revive; lit.=to create anew; *re*=again, and *creo*=to create; Sp. & Port. *recrear*; Ital. *recreare*, *ricreare*; Fr. *récréer*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To revive or refresh after toil, exertion, or study by recreation; to divert, to amuse; to reanimate, as languid or fatigued spirits or exhausted strength.

"Recreate themselves with honest and laudable pastimes."—*More: Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

2. To gratify, to please.

"These ripe fruits recreate the nostrils with their aromatick scent."—*More: Divine Dialogues*.

3. To cheer.

"The Lord did comfort and recreate him."—*Udall: John xii.*

4. To create or form anew. (In this sense pron. *rě-crě-āte*.)

"Recreate me, now grown ruinous."

*Donne: Litany.*

**B. Intrans.**: To take recreation.

"They suppose the souls in purgatory have liberty to recreate."—*L. Addison: Present State of the Jews*, p. 121.

**rěc-rě-ā-tion** (1), \***rec-re-a-ci-on**, subst. [Fr., from Lat. *recreationem*, acc. of *recreatio*, from *recreatus*, pa. par. of *recreo*=to recreate; Sp. *recreacion*; Ital. *recreazione*.] [RECREATE.] The act of recreating, amusing, or refreshing the spirits or strength after toil, exertion, or study; amusement, pastime, diversion.

"Rural recreations abroad, and books at home, are the innocent pleasures of a man who is early wise."—*Dryden: Virgil; Eclogues*. (Dedic.)

**recreation-ground**, s. An open space set apart for the recreation of both old and young. [PARK, PLAYGROUND.]

**rě-crě-ā-tion** (2), s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *creation* (q. v.).] The act of recreating or creating anew; the state of being recreated.

**rěc-rě-ā-tive**, a. [Fr. *récréatif*; Sp. *recreativo*; Ital. *recreativo*, *ricreativo*.] Tending to recreate, amuse, refresh, or divert; refreshing, re-animating, re-invigorating, diverting, amusing.

"Let the music of them be recreative, and with some strange changes."—*Bacon: Essays*, No. xxxvii.

**Recreative Religionists**, s. pl.

*Ecclesiol.*: An association formed in England in December, 1866, for giving popular scientific lectures on Sunday evenings, sacred music being performed at intervals. A prosecution which took place under the Sunday Act, 21 Geo. III., c. 49, failed of effect. The Recreative Religionists have for some years figured in the Registrar-General's returns of sects having registered places of worship. [*Sunday-lecture Society*.]

**rěc-rě-ā-tive-lỹ**, adv. [Eng. *recreative*; -ly.] In a recreative manner; so as to recreate; with recreation or diversion.

**rěc-rě-ā-tive-ness**, s. [Eng. *recreative*; -ness.] The quality or state of being recreative, refreshing, or diverting.

**rěc-rě-měnt**, subst. [Latin *recrementum*, from *cerno*, pa. par. *creretus*: *re*=back, again, and *cerno*=to separate.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Dross, spume; superfluous or useless matter separated from that which is useful.

"The foulness of the most earthly recrements."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 41.

2. *Physiol.*: A humor which, after having been separated from the blood by an organ of secretion, is absorbed into it again. The saliva is a case in point.

**rěc-rě-měnt'-al**, \***rěc-rě-měnt-ti'-tial** (ti as sh), **rěc-rě-měnt-ti'-tious**, a. [Eug. *recrement*; -al, -itial, -itious.] Consisting of or pertaining to recrement or superfluous matter separated from that which is useful and valuable; drossy.

"There are in most mercuries either recrementitious particles, or at least some loose adherencies."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 645.

\***rě-crew** (ew as ū), v. t. [RECRUIT, v.] To recruit, to enlist.

"To recruit other companies."—*Prince Rupert's beating up of the Rebel Quarters*, &c., p. xvi.

**rě-crīm'-in-āte**, v. i. & t. [Lat. *re*=back, again, and *criminatus*, pa. par. of *crimino*=to accuse of crime; *crimen* (genit. *criminis*)=a crime; Freuch *récriminer*; Sp. *recriminar*; Ital. *recriminare*.]

**A. Intrans.**: To return one accusation with another; to accuse in return; to retort an accusation.

"To recriminate is just."

*Young: Night Thoughts*, v.

**B. Trans.**: To accuse in return.

"Did not Joseph lie under black infamy? he scorned so much as to clear himself, or to recriminate the trumpeter."—*South: Sermons*.

**rě-crīm'-in-ā-tion**, s. [French, from Lat. *re*=back, again, and *criminatus*, pa. par. of *crimino*=to accuse; Sp. *recriminacion*; Ital. *recriminazione*.] [RECRIMINATE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of recriminating; the retorting of an accusation.

"Prepared for their dislike by mutual recrimination."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*. (Introd.)

2. *Law*: An accusation brought by the accused against the accuser on the same fact; a counter-accusation.

**rě-crīm'-in-ā-tive**, a. [English *recriminat*(e); -ive.] Recriminatory.

**rě-crīm'-in-ā-tōr**, s. [Eng. *recriminat*(e); -or.] One who recriminates; one who retorts an accusation upon the accuser.

**rě-crīm'-in-ā-tōr-ỹ**, a. [English *recriminat*(e); -ory.] Retorting or returning an accusation; recriminating.

"Recriminatory charges would be gone into on the part of the respondent."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**rě-cross**, v. t. [Prefix *re-*, and English *cross*, v. (q. v.)]

1. To cross again or back.

\*2. To oppose again.

"We're crost and recrost by the Reprobate."

*Davies: Muse's Sacrifice*, p. 53.

†**rě-crū'-çĩ-fỹ**, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *crucify* (q. v.).] To crucify again or afresh.

"Jews recrucifying Christ."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 349.

**rě-crū'-den-çỹ**, subst. [RECRUDESCENCE.] The quality or state of being recrudescent; recrudescence, relapse.

"If the wound be not ripped up again, and come to a recrudency by new foreign succors."—*Bacon: Letter to Secretary Cecil*, p. 15.

**rě-crū-děs'-çençe**, **rě-crū-děs'-çen-çỹ**, s. [Fr. *recrudescence*.] [RECRUDESCENT.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The quality or state of being recrudescent, or of becoming sore again.

2. A fresh outbreak after temporary cessation.

"Apart altogether from any actual recrudescence of outrage."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.*: The production of a young shoot from the top of a ripened spike of a seed.

2. *Pathol.*: Increased severity of a disease after temporary remission.

"The weather is stormy, and a recrudescence of the epidemic is feared."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**rě-crū-děs'-çent**, a. [Lat. *recrudescens*, pr. par. of *recrudescere*=to become raw again; *re*=back, again, and *crudescere*=to become raw; *crudus*=raw; Fr. *recrudescant*.] Growing or become raw, sore, or painful again, after a temporary remission.

**rě-crūit'**, \***re-crute**, v. t. & i. [Fr. *recruter*=to levy troops, from *recrute*, a provincial form for *recrue*, fem. of *recrū*, pa. par. of *recroître*=to grow again; *re*=again, and *croître*=to increase, from Lat. *cresco*; Sp. *reclutar*; Port. *recrutar*, *reclutar*; Ital. *reclutare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To supply with new or additional men; to make up deficiencies in by enlistment; to enlist.

2. To repair by fresh supplies; to supply or remedy lack or deficiency in.

"Yearly thy herds in vigor will impair;

Recruit and mend them with thy yearly care."

*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii.* 113.

3. To restore the wasted vigor of; to restore to health or strength; to renew the health, spirits, or strength of; to invigorate.

"Then we think to refresh and recruit ourselves."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 15.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To gain or raise new supplies of men; specif., to raise new or additional soldiers.

2. To gain new supplies of anything wasted or exhausted; to gain health, strength, spirits, &c.; to be re-invigorated.

**rě-crūit'**, s. [Sp. *recluta*; Port. & Ital. *recluta*, *recluta*.] [RECRUIT, v.]

1. A supply of anything wasted or exhausted.

2. A soldier newly enlisted to supply deficiencies in an army.

"She would furnish his army with recruits."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. One who has newly joined a society, sect, association, &c.

"The gap will be filled up by recruits from our schools of art."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\*4. A substitute for something wanted. (*Pope*.)

**rě-crūit'-ēr**, s. [Eng. *recruit*, v.; -er.] One who recruits.

"He [Prynne] was elected a recruiter for Newport, in Cornwall."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, p. 437.

**rě-crūit'-ing**, pr. par. or a. [RECRUIT, v.]

**recruiting-sergeant**, s.

*Mil.*: A sergeant deputed or authorized to enlist men for the army.

**rě-crūit'-měnt**, s. [Eng. *recruit*; -ment.] The act or process of recruiting; the enlistment or raising of new supplies of men for an army.

"Recruitment in Bosnia for the Egyptian gendarmerie."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**rě-crỹs-tal-lĩ-zā-tion**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *crystallization* (q. v.).] The act or process of recrystallizing; the state of being recrystallized.

**rě-crỹs-tal-lize**, v. t. or i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *crystallize* (q. v.).] To crystallize again or anew.

**rěc-tal**, a. [Lat. *rectum*]; Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Of or pertaining to the rectum.

**rěct'-ān-gle**, s. & a. [Fr., from Lat. *rectangulus*=having a right angle; *rectus*=right, and *angulus*=an angle; Sp. *rectangulo*; Ital. *rettangolo*.]

**A. As substantive:**

*Geom.*: A parallelogram or quadrilateral figure whose angles are all right angles. An equilateral rectangle is a square. A rectangle is said to be contained by any two of the sides about one of its angles; thus, if A B and B C represent two adjacent sides, the rectangle is said to be contained by A B and B C, or, as it is sometimes expressed, it is the rectangle under A B and B C. The area of a rectangle is equal to the product of its base and altitude. Rectangles having equal bases are to each other as their altitudes; rectangles having equal altitudes, are to each other as their bases.

†**B. As adj.**: Rectangular; having a right angle.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whā, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ, Sỹrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**rĕct'-ăn'-gled** (le as ęl), *a.* [Eng. *rectangl(e)*; -*ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having an angle or angles of ninety degrees; rectangular.

2. *Her.*: When the line of length is, as it were, cut off in its straightness by another straight line, which at the intersection makes a right angle, it is then termed rectangled.

**rĕct'-ăn'-gu-lar**, *adj.* [Latin *rectus*=right, and Eng. *angular* (q. v.); Fr. *rectangulaire*.] Having an angle or angles of ninety degrees; right-angled.

**rectangular-coördinates**, *s. pl.*

*Anal. Geom.*: Coördinates whose axes are at right angles to each other.

**rectangular-solid**, *s.*

*Geom.*: A solid whose axis is perpendicular to its base.

**rĕct'-ăn'-gu-lăr'-i-tÿ**, *s.* [English *rectangular*; -*ity.*] The quality or state of being rectangular; rectangularness.

"She sketched in strong caricature . . . his rigid rectangularity."—*Miss Edgeworth: Ennui*, ch. ix.

**rĕct'-ăn'-gu-lăr-lÿ**, *adv.* [English *rectangular*; -*ly.*] In a rectangular manner; in manner of a right angle; with or at a right angle or angles.

"At the equator thereof the needle will stand *rectangularly*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

**rĕct'-ăn'-gu-lăr-nĕss**, *s.* [English *rectangular*; -*ness.*] The quality or state of being rectangular; rectangularity.

**rĕct'-ĕm-brÿ-ĕ-æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rectus*=straight; Mod. Lat. *embryo* (q. v.), and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -*æ.*]

*Botany*: A sub-order of Solanaceæ, having the embryo straight. Tribes: Metternichieæ, Cestreeæ, and Fabianeeæ. (*Lindley.*)

**rĕc'-tĭ-fĭ-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *rectify*; -*able.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Capable of being rectified, corrected, or set right.

"The errors of one concoction are not *rectifiable* by another."—*Browne.*

2. *Geom.*: Applied to a curve admitting the construction of a straight line, equal in length, to any definite portion of the curve.

**rĕc'-tĭ-fĭ-că-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *rectificatio*, accus. of *rectificatio*, from *rectificatus*, pa. par. of *rectifico*=to rectify (q. v.); Sp. *rectificación*; Ital. *rectificazione.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of rectifying, correcting, or setting right that which is wrong, incorrect, or erroneous.

"His lordship, by the present state of things, includes the *rectification* of them in a future state."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. v. (App.)

**II. Technically:**

1. *Chem.*: The concentration of a volatile substance by distillation, as when spirit of wine is prepared from a dilute solution of alcohol by repeated distillation.

2. *Geom.*: The operation of finding an expression for the length of a definite portion of a curve.

¶ *Rectification of a globe:*

*Astron. or Geog.*: The adjustment of a globe preparatory to the solution of a proposed problem.

**rĕc'-tĭ-fĭ-că-tŏr**, *s.* [Lat.] An apparatus for rectifying or refining spirits; a rectifier.

**rĕc'-tĭ-fĭed**, *pa. par. or a.* [RECTIFY.]

**rectified-spirit**, *s.*

1. *Chem.*: Alcohol with sixteen per cent. of water. Specific gravity 0.838, strength 56 o. p.

2. *Pharm.*: Used in making many tinctures and spirits, when the substances contain a large amount of resin or volatile oil.

**rĕc'-tĭ-fĭ-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *rectify*; -*er.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who rectifies, corrects, or sets right that which is wrong, incorrect, or erroneous.

"Certain modern *rectifiers* of prejudices."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 1.

2. One who rectifies or refines a substance by repeated distillation; specif., one who rectifies liquors.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Chem.*: One who refines or purifies spirit or common alcohol by a process of distillation. The products are known as gin, cordials, liqueurs, &c. The exercise of the business of a rectifier is under the supervision and license of the general government.

2. *Naut.*: An instrument for determining the variation of the compass on board ship. It consists of two circles, either laid upon or let into each other, and so fastened together in their centers that they represent two compasses, the one fixed, the other movable; each is divided into 32 points of the compass and 360°, and, numbered both ways from the

north and south, ending at the east and west in 90°. The fixed compass represents the horizon, in which the north and all the other points are liable to variation. (*Smyth.*)

**rĕc'-tĭ-fÿ**, \**rec-ti-fie*, *v. t.* [Fr. *rectifier*, from Low Latin *rectifico*=to make right; Latin *rectus*=right, and *facio*=to make; Sp & Port. *rectificar*; Ital. *rettificare.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To make or set right or correct that which is wrong, incorrect, or erroneous; to amend.

"Truth, although in swaddling clothes, I find, informs the judgment, *rectifies* the mind."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress* (Prol.)

**II. Technically:**

1. *Chem.*: To refine or purify spirit or common alcohol by a process of distillation, with the aid of certain herbs, essences, and other flavoring ingredients. More strictly, to separate the lighter portions of any liquid, and render pure and homogeneous any alcohol, ether, or volatile oil, by repeated distillation.

2. *Geom.*: To construct a straight line equal in length to a definite portion of. (Said of a curve.)

¶ *To rectify the globe:*

*Astron. or Geog.*: To bring the sun's place in the ecliptic on the globe to the brass meridian, or to adjust it in order to prepare it for the solution of a proposed problem.

**rĕc'-tĭ-lĭn'-ĕ-ăl**, **rĕc'-tĭ-lĭn'-ĕ-ăr**, *a.* [Lat. *rectilineus* (us), from *rectus*=right, straight, and *linea*=a line; Eng. adj. suff. -*al*, -*ar*; Fr. *rectiligne*; Sp. *rectilíneo*; Ital. *rettilineo.*] Straight-lined; consisting of a straight line or lines; bounded or contained by straight lines.

"Would persist in a *rectilinear* motion."—*More: Immort. of Soul*, bk. iii. ch. xiii.

**rĕc'-tĭ-lĭn'-ĕ-ăl-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *rectilinear*; -*ly.*] In a rectilinear manner or direction; in a straight line.

**rĕc'-tĭ-lĭn'-ĕ-ăr**, *a.* [RECTILINEAL.]

**rĕc'-tĭ-lĭn'-ĕ-ăr'-i-tÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *rectilinear*; -*ity.*] The quality or state of being rectilinear.

"The *rectilinearity* or undulatory motion of light."—*Coleridge.*

**rĕc'-tĭ-lĭn'-ĕ-ăr-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *rectilinear*; -*ly.*] Rectilinearly.

"They all tend *rectilinearly* toward a center."—*Poe: Eureka* (*Works* 1864, ii., 143).

\***rĕc'-tĭ-lĭn'-ĕ-ouſ**, *adj.* [Lat. *rectilineus.*] The same as RECTILINEAL (q. v.).

"There are only three *rectilíneous* and ordinate figures which can serve to this purpose."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

**rĕc'-tĭ-nerved**, *a.* [Lat. *rectus*=straight, and Eng. *nerved.*] Having the nerves straight.

†**rĕc'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *rectio*=a governing or ruling, from *rectus*, pa. par. of *rego*=to rule.]

*Gram.*: Government; the influence or power which one word exercises over another in the same sentence, causing it to be put in a certain case or mood.

**rĕc'-tĭ-rŏs'-tral**, *a.* [Lat. *rectus*=straight, and *rostrum*=a prow, a beak.] Having a straight beak.

**rĕc'-tĭ-sĕr'-ĭ-ăl**, *a.* [Lat. *rectus*=straight, and *series*=a series, a row.]

*Bot. (of leaves)*: Arranging themselves into exactly vertical ranks, from their being placed on an integral part of the circumference.

**rĕc'-tĭ-tĭs**, *s.* [Eng. *rectum* (q. v.); suff. -*itis.*]

*Pathol.*: Inflammation of the rectum. It is usually due to violence or to the presence of a foreign body.

**rĕc'-tĭ-tude**, *subst.* [Fr., from Lat. *rectitudo*=straightness, uprightiness, from *rectus*=straight; Sp. *rectitud*; Ital. *rettitudine.*]

¶ 1. Straightness.

"The zigzag lines in the mountain ranges of New South Wales are also sufficiently astounding in their aberrations from *rectitude.*"—*London Daily Telegraph.*

\*2. Correctness; freedom from error or mistakes.  
3. Rightness of principle or practice; uprightiness, integrity, truth, honesty; conformity to truth or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct, either by divine or human laws; justice.

"Those who go astray, not from curiosity, but a *rectitude* of intention."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, iii.

**rĕc'-tŏ**, *s.* [Lat. abl. sing. of *rectus*=right.]

1. *Law*: A writ of right.

2. *Print.*: The right-hand page of a book, opposed to *verso* (q. v.)

**rĕc-tŏ**, *pref.* [RECTUM.] (See compounds.)

**recto-uterine**, *a.*

*Anatomy*: Of or belonging to the uterus and the rectum. There are *recto-uterine* folds.

**recto-vaginal**, *a.*

*Pathol.*: Of or belonging to the vagina and the rectum. There is a *recto-vaginal* hernia.

**recto-vesical**, *a.*

*Anat.*: Of or belonging to the bladder and the rectum. There is a *recto-vesical* pouch, and a *recto-vesical* fascia.

**rĕc'-tŏ-ĕĕle**, *s.* [Pref. *recto-*, and Greek *kĕlē*=a tumor.]

*Pathol.*: Hernia of the rectum. It often implicates the vagina, and is then called *Vaginal rectocele.*

**rĕc'-tŏr**, *s.* [Lat., from *rectus*, pa. par. of *rego*=to rule; Fr. *recteur*; Sp. *rector*; Port. *reitor*; Ital. *rettore.*]

1. One who rules, governs, or administers; a ruler, a governor.

"Cæsar is but the *rector* of an isle;  
He of an empire."

*Ben Jonson: Sejanus*, v. 10.

2. In the Established Church of England a clergyman who has the cure of a parish, and has the parsonage and tithes; the clergyman of a parish where the tithes are not improper, as distinguished from a vicar (q. v.).

3. In the Roman Catholic Church, the head of a religious house; among the Jesuits, the head of a house that is a seminary or college. [MISSIONARY-RECTOR.]

4. The principal of a university in France and Scotland, also the heads of Exeter and Lincoln Colleges, Oxford. In Scotland the head-master of an academy or important public school.

"The *rector* of the vniuersitie called to counsell all the doctors."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 22).

**rĕc'-tŏr-ăl**, *a.* [Eng. *rector*; -*al.*] The same as RECTORIAL (q. v.).

**rĕc'-tŏr-ăte**, *subst.* [Low Lat. *rectoratus*; Lat. *rector*=a ruler; Fr. *rectorat*; Sp. *rectorado*; Port. *reitorado*; Ital. *rettorato.*] The office, rank, or position of a rector; rectorship.

**rĕc'-tŏr-ĕss**, \***rĕc'-trĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *rector*; -*ess.*]

1. A female rector or ruler.

"A most perfect *rectoress* of her will."

*Drayton: Barons Wars*, l.

2. The wife of a rector.

"In this way the worthy *rectoress* consoled herself."—*Thackeray: Vanity Fair.*

**rĕc'-tŏr'-ĭ-ăl**, *a.* [Eng. *rector*; -*ial.*] Of or pertaining to a rector or to a rectory.

"The tithes of many things . . . are in some parishes *rectorial.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 11.

**rectorial-tithes**, *s.* Predial tithes.

**rĕc'-tŏr-shĭp**, *s.* [Eng. *rector*; -*ship.*]

1. The office, rank, or position of a rector.

\*2. Rule, direction, guidance, government.

"Or had you tongues to cry  
Against the *rectorship* of judgment?"

*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

**rĕc'-tŏr-ÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *rector*; -*y.*]

1. A parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes.

"A *rectory* or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tithe and other oblations of the people, separate or dedicate to God in any congregation for the service of his church there."—*Spelman.*

2. The house of a rector; a parsonage-house.

**rĕc'-trĭx** (*pl.* **rĕc'-trĭ-ĕſſ**), *subst.* [Lat. fem. of *rector*=a ruler.]

\*1. The same as RECTORESS, 1. (q. v.)

"A late queen *rectrix* prudently commanded, &c."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels.*

2. One of the long quill feathers in the tail of a bird, which guide its flight like a rudder.

**rĕc'-tŭm**, *subst.* [Latin neut. sing. of *rectus*=straight.]

*Anat.*: The lowest portion of the large intestine extending from the sigmoid flexure of the colon to the anus.

**rĕc'-tŭs**, *s.* [Lat.=straight.]

*Anat.*: Any straight muscle.

**rĕc-u-bă-tion**, *s.* [Latin *recubo*=to lie down.] The act of lying down, leaning, or reclining.

"The French and Italian translations express neither position of session or *recubation.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. vi.

†**rĕ-cŭl'-tĭ-văte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *cultivate* (q. v.).] To cultivate anew or afresh.

†**rĕ-cŭl'-tĭ-vă-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *cultivation* (q. v.).] The act of cultivating anew; the state of being cultivated anew.

\***rĕ-cŭmb'**, \***re-cumbe**, *v. i.* [Latin *recumbo.*] To lean, to recline, to repose.

"The king makes an overture of pardon and favor unto you upon condition, that any one of you will *recumbe*, rest, lean upon or roll himself upon the person of his son."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

bŏil, bŏy; pŏut, jŏwl; cat, ęell, chorus, ęhin, beņęh; go, ęem; thin, ęhis; sin, aſ; expect, ęenophon, eęist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = ſhan. -tion, -sion = ſhŭn; -tion, -ſion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = ſhŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**rĕ-cũm'-bence**, s. [Latin *recumbens*, pr. par. of *recumbo*=to lie back.] [RECUMB.] The act or state of resting or reposing in confidence.

"Some of our divines bring in a *recumbence* or reliance upon Christ for justification and salvation."—*North: Light to Paradise*, p. 54.

**rĕ-cũm'-ben-ĉy**, s. [RECUMBENCE.]

1. The state of being recumbent; the posture of lying, reclining, or reposing.

"Relaxation of the languid frame,  
By soft *recumbency* of outstretch'd limbs."

*Cowper: Task*, i. 82.

2. A state of rest or repose; rest; idle state.

"When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy *recumbency*."—*Locke*.

**rĕ-cũm'-bent**, a. [Latin *recumbens*, pr. par. of *recumbo*.] [RECUMB.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Leaning, reclining, lying.

"The sheep *recumbent*, and the sheep that graz'd."  
*Cowper: Needless Alarm*.

2. Inactive, idle, listless.

II. *Bot. & Zool.*: Applied to any part which leans or reposes upon another, or to a plant lying prostrate on the ground.

**rĕ-cũm'-bent-ly**, adv. [Eng. *recumbent*; -ly.] In a recumbent manner or posture.

**rĕ-cũ'-pĕr-a-ble**, a. [French.] [RECUPERATE.] Recoverable.

"If thou yet by counsaile arte *recuperable*."—*Elyot: Governor*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

**rĕ-cũ'-pĕr-ate**, v. t. & i. [Lat. *recuperatus*, pa. par. of *recupero*=to regain, to recover.]

A. *Trans.*: To recover, to regain.

B. *Intrans.*: To recover.

**rĕ-cũ'-pĕr-ā-tion**, s. [Lat. *recuperatio*, from *recuperatus*.] [RECUPERATE, RECOVER (1), verb.] Recovery, as of anything lost.

"The reproduction or *recuperation* of the same thing that was before."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 225.

**rĕ-cũ'-pĕr-ā-tive**, a. [Lat. *recuperativus*, from *recuperatus*, pa. par. of *recupero*=to recover.] Tending to recovery; pertaining to recovery.

†**rĕ-cũ'-pĕr-ā-tōr**, s. [Lat.] One who recovers.

**rĕ-cũ'-pĕr-ā-tōr-ŷ**, adj. [Latin *recuperat(us)*, pa. par. of *recupero*=to recover; Sp. & Ital. *recuperatorio*.] Recuperative.

**rĕ-cũr'**, v. i. [Lat. *recurro*=to run back, to recur: *re*=back, again, and *curro*=to run; French *recurrir*; Sp. *recurrir*; Ital. *ricorrere*.]

1. To return; to go back; to come back; to revert.

"Let us once more *recur* to the words of our Lord's prediction."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 19.

2. To occur again; to be repeated after intervals, or in accordance with some regular rule; as, A fever *recurs*.

3. To return or come back to the thought or mind.

"When any word has been used to signify an idea, that old idea will *recur* in the mind when the word is heard."—*Watts*.

4. To have recourse to; to resort; to turn to for aid.

"To avoid succession in eternal existence, they *recur* to the punctum stans of the schools."—*Locke*.

**rĕ-cũre'** (1), v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and English *cure* (q. v.).] To cure, to heal; to restore to health or soundness.

"A smile *recures* the wounding of a frown."

*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 465.

\***rĕ-cũre'** (2), v. t. [Fr. *recurer* contracted from *recouvrir*.] To recover.

"[Hector] his stede agayne hath anone *recured*."

*Lydgate: Siege of Troy*, 1555, sig. P. v.

\***rĕ-cũre'**, s. [RECURE (2), v.] Recovery, remedy, cure.

"The thing is past *recure*."—*Udall: Flowres*, p. 156.

\***rĕ-cũre'-fũl**, a. [Eng. *recure*; -ful(l).] Curing, curative, healing.

\***rĕ-cũre'-less**, \***re-cure-lesse**, a. [Eng. *recure*; -less.] Incapable of being cured or remedied; past cure or remedy.

\***rĕ-cũre'-less-ly**, adv. [Eng. *recureless*; -ly.] So as to be incurable.

**rĕ-cũr'-rence**, **rĕ-cũr'-ren-ĉy**, s. [Eng. *recurren(t)*; -ce, -cy; Fr. *recurrence*.]

1. The act of recurring; the state of being recurrent; a return.

"Providing . . . against the *recurrence* of such a calamity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

\*2. The act of having recourse or resort; resort.

"A frequent *recurrence* to the dangerous preparations."  
—*Jeremy Taylor*.

**rĕ-cũr'-rent**, adj. [Lat. *recurrens*, pr. par. of *recurro*=to recur (q. v.); Fr. *recurrent*; Sp. *recurrente*; Ital. *recorrente*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Returning from time to time, or at stated intervals.

"The horses which he requires each *recurrent* year."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Crystall.*: A term applied to a crystal, whose faces, being counted in annular ranges from one extremity to the other, furnish two different numbers which succeed each other several times, as 4, 8, 4, 8, 4, &c.

3. *Anat.*: Having a reflex course, as the recurrent arteries, &c.

**recurrent-fever**, s.

*Pathol.*: Relapsing fever (q. v.).

**recurrent-nerve**, **recurrent laryngeal-nerve**, s.

*Anat.*: The inferior laryngeal branch of the vagus nerve, which has a reflex course to the larynx.

**rĕ-cũr'-ring**, pr. par. & a. [RECUR.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Returning from time to time, or at stated intervals; recurrent.

**recurring-decimal**, s. [CIRCULATING-DECIMAL.]

**recurring-series**, s.

*Alg.*: A series in which each term is equal to the algebraic sum of the products obtained by multiplying one or more of the preceding terms by certain fixed quantities. These quantities, taken in their order are called the Scale of the series.

**rĕ-cũrs'-ant**, a. [Lat. *recursans*, pr. par. of *recurso*, frequent. of *recurro*=to recur (q. v.).]

*Her.*: Said of an eagle, displayed, with the back toward the spectator's face.

*Recursant volant in pale*:

*Her.*: Said of an eagle, as it were, flying upward, with its back toward the spectator's face.



Recursant Volant in Pale.

**rĕ-cũr'-sion**, s. [Latin *recursio*, from *re*=back, again, and *curcio*=a running; *curro*=to run.] Return, recurrence.

"Near two and twenty *recursions* of the included pendulum."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 61.

**rĕ-cũrv'-ant**, adj. [Lat. *recurvans*, pr. par. of *recurvo*=to bend back.]

*Her.*: Bowed embowed, or curved and recurved.

**rĕ-cũrv'-ate**, v. t. [RECURVATE, a.] To bend back or backward.

**rĕ-cũr'-vate**, **rĕ-cũrv'-at-ĕd**, a. [Lat. *recurvatus*, pa. par. of *recurvo*=to bend back: *re*=back, and *curvo*=to bend.]

*Bot.*: Bent, but not rolled backward; recurved, reflexed.

**rĕ-cũr'-vā-tion**, s. [RECURVATE, a.] A bending back or backward.

"Ascending first into a capsular reception of the breast bone by a serpentine *recurvation*, it ascendeth again into the neck."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

**rĕ-cũr'-vā-ture**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *curvature* (q. v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q. v.).

**rĕ-cũrve'**, v. t. [Lat. *recurvo*.] [RECURVATE, a.] To bend back or backward; to recurvate.

**rĕ-cũrved'**, a. [RECURVE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Bent back or downward.

2. *Bot.*: Recurved (q. v.).

"Its cluster of pink flowers, with their *recurved* petals."  
—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 118.

**rĕ-cũr'-vĩ-rōs'-tĕr**, subst. [RECURVIROSTRA.] A bird of the genus *Recurvirostra*.

**rĕ-cũr'-vĩ-rōs'-tra**, subst. [Lat. *recurvus*=bent back, and *rostrum*=a beak, a bill.]

*Ornith.*: Avocet; a genus of *Scolopacidae*, with six species. Range, Nearctic region to the High Andes, South Palearctic, East and South Africa, Hindustan, and Australia. Bill with keel flattened at base; tarsi rather compressed; toes united by indented web; hind toe very short. Bonaparte made them a family, and afterward a sub-family. They are now usually placed with the *Himantopinae*.

**rĕ-cũr'-vĩ-rōs'-tral**, adj. [RECURVIROSTRA.] Having the beak recurved or bent upward, as an Avocet; belonging or pertaining to the *Recurvirostra*.

**rĕ-cũrv'-ĩ-tŷ**, s. [English *recurv(e)*; -ity.] The same as RECURVATION (q. v.).

**rĕ-cũr'-vō-**, pref. [Latin *recurvus*=bent back.] Recurved.

**recurvo-patent**, a.

*Bot.*: Bent back and spreading. (*Loudon*.)

**rĕ-cũrv'-oũs**, a. [Lat. *recurvus*, from *re*=back, again, and *curvus*=bent.] Bent back or backward.

"In others I have observed long *recurvous* tails, longer than their bodies."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. vi.

**rĕc'-ũ-ŝance**, **rĕc'-ũ-ŝan-ĉy**, subst. [English *recusan(t)*; -ce, -cy.] The quality or state of being a recusant; the tenets or principles of a recusant.

**rĕc'-ũ-sant**, a. & s. [Fr., pr. par. of *recuser*=to reject, to refuse, from Lat. *recuso*=to oppose a cause or opinion, to reject: *re*=back, and *causa*=a cause.]

A. *As adj.*: Obstinate in refusing; specif. applied in English history to those who refused to acknowledge the king's supremacy, or to conform to the rites of the Established Church.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who is obstinate in refusing; one who will not conform to general opinion or practice.

2. *Eng. Hist.*: One who refused to acknowledge the king's supremacy, or who refused or neglected to attend divine service in the Established Church, and to worship according to its forms and rites. It differed from a non-conformist in that it included Popish recusants. (In the example the word is apparently pronounced *rĕ-cũ-sant*.)

"But sith our Church him disciplined no sore,

He, rank *recusant*, comes to church no more."

*Davies: Wit's Bedlam*.

**rĕc'-ũ-ŝā-tion**, s. [Lat. *recusatio*, from *recusatus*, pa. par. of *recuso*=to recuse (q. v.); Fr. *recusation*; Sp. *recusacion*; Ital. *recusazione*.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A refusal.

2. *Law*: The act of refusing a judge, or of challenging that he shall not try the cause on the ground of his supposed partiality.

**rĕ-cũŝ'-a-tive**, a. [Lat. *recusat(us)*, pa. par. of *recuso*=to recuse (q. v.); Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Refusing, denying, negative; tending or prone to recuse or refuse.

"It is acquisitive and effective, or *recusative* and destructive."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iv., ch. i., rule 1.

**rĕ-cũŝe'**, v. t. [Fr. *recuser*, from Latin *recuso*; Sp. & Port. *recusar*; Ital. *recusare*.] [RECUSANT.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To reject, to refuse.

"She . . . layd in her appeal, which also by the said judges was likewise *recused*."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. i., bk. ii., No. 28.

2. *Law*: To refuse a judge, or challenge that he shall not try a cause on the ground of his supposed partiality.

"And also doe by these prezenes refuse, *recuse*, and decline you my saide lord, and your said colleagues, and your jurisdiction upon causes aforesaide."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,207 (an. 1550).

**rĕ-cũs'-siōn** (ss as sh), s. [Lat. *recussus*, pa. par. of *recutio*=to strike back or backward: *re*=back, and *quatio*=to strike.] The act of striking or beating back.

**red-**, pref. [RE-]

**rĕd**, \***rede**, \***reed**, a. & s. [A. S. *reád*, cogn. with Dut. *rood*; Icel. *raudhr*; Dan. *rød*; Sw. *röd*; Ger. *roth*; Goth. *rauds*; Lat. *rufus*, *ruber*; Irish & Gael. *ruadh*; Wel. *rhudd*; Sansc. *rudhira*=blood; Gr. *erythō*=to redden, *erythros*=red; English *ruby*, *rubric*, *ruddy*, *russet*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of a bright warm color, resembling blood; of the hue of that part of the solar spectrum farthest from violet. Red is commonly used to include crimson, scarlet, vermilion, orange-red, &c.

"The parted lip,  
Like the *red* rose-bud moist with morning dew,  
Breathing delight." *Thomson: Summer*, 1,588.

2. *Bot., &c.*: Of any pure red.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A color resembling that of arterial blood; the color of that part of the solar spectrum which is farthest from violet; one of the three primary colors. Mixed in equal strength and proportion with the other primaries, it yields secondaries, *e. g.*, with yellow it forms orange; with blue, violet, &c.

"Gemmed with green and *red*."

*Tennyson: Enid*, 339.

2. A red pigment. The most useful red pigments are carmine, vermilion (sulphuret of mercury), chrome-red, scarlet-lake (biniodide of mercury), madder-lake, light-red, burnt sienna; these are yellow reds. Venetian red, Indian red (carbonate of oxide of iron), and crimson-lake are blue reds. Reds are derived from the three kingdoms of nature, carmine being derived from the cochineal insect, the lakes and madders from the vegetable world, and the others from the mineral world.

3. A contraction for Red Republican (q. v.).

4. (*Pl.*): The catamenial discharges; the menses.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



5. A coppercent; not a red=not a cent. (Collog.)

¶ (1) Red-antimony=*Kermesite*; red-chalk=*Red-dle*; red copper-ore, red oxide of copper=*Cuprite*; red-hæmatite, red iron-ore, red oxide of iron=*Hæmatite*; red iron-vitriol=*Botryogen*; red lead-ore=*Crocoite*; red manganese-ore=*Rhodochrosite*; red orpiment=*Realgar*; red oxide of lead=*Minium*; red silver-ore=*Proustite*, *Pyrargyrite*; red-vitriol=*Bieberite*; red zinc-ore, red oxide of zinc=*Zincite*.

(2) Red is commonly used in compounds, the meanings of most of which are obvious; as *red-backed*, *red-breasted*, *red-cheeked*, *red-coated*, *red-colored*, *red-faced*, *red-headed*, *red-streaked*, *red-skinned*, *red-tailed*, *red-winged*, &c.

**red-admiral, s.** [ADMIRAL, C. 1.]

**ed-ant, s.**

**Zoöl.:** A name given to three species of the genus *Myrmica* (*M. ruginodis*, *M. scabrinodis*, and *M. lævinodis*), formerly classified as *M. rubra*. Workers about one-sixth of an inch long; males and females rather longer.

**red-arches, s.** [ROSY-FOOTMAN.]

**red-ash, s.**

**Botany:**

1. *Fraxinus pubescens*, the Downy or Black American Ash, a swamp tree from the central states of the Union.

2. *Alphitonia excelsa*, a Rhamnad.

**red-back, s.**

**Zoöl.:** The dunlin.

**red-backed shrike, s.**

**Ornith.:** The Butcher-bird (q. v.).

**red band-fish, s.** [BAND-FISH.]

**red-bass, s.**

**Ichthy.:** The drum fish, or red drum.

**red-bat, s.**

**Zoöl.:** *Atalapha novæboracensis*, from the temperate parts of North America. Length about two inches; fur long and silky, generally light russet, tinged with yellow, darker and richer on the back.

**red-bay, s.** [BAY (4), s.]

**red-beaked hornbill, s.**

**Ornith.:** *Rhynchoceros erythrorhynchus*, widely distributed over Africa, where, from its cry, it is popularly known as the Tok.

**red bear-cat, s.** [PANDA.]

**red-beech, s.**

**Bot.:** *Fagus ferruginea*, an American species.

**red-bellied monkey, s.**

**Zoöl.:** *Cercopithecus erythrogaster*, from Western Africa.

**red-belly, s.** The char (q. v.).

**red-belted clear-wing, s.**

**Entom.:** A hawk-moth, *Trochilium myopæforme*. The wings are transparent, with black, red, and purple markings. The larvæ feeds on apple trees.

**red-billed curlew, s.**

**Ornith.:** *Ibidorhynchus struthersi*, found only in the Himalaya Mountains and the hills of Central Asia. It is nowhere common, and generally seen singly, but occasionally met with in groups of five or six.

**red-billed wood-hoopoe, s.**

**Ornith.:** *Irisor erythrorhynchus*. [WOOD-HOOPOE.]

**red-birch, s.**

**Bot.:** *Betula nigra*, a species of birch having reddish-brown bark.

**red-bird, s.**

**Ornithology:**

1. *Pericrocotus speciosus*.

2. (See extract.)

"The Cardinal Grosbeak, the Red-bird of the Southern States, is one of our few birds that present the double attraction of a brilliant and showy plumage with more than usual powers of song."—*Baird, Brewer & Ridgway, North Amer. Birds*, ii. 101.

**red-book, s.** An English government book containing the names of all persons in the service of the state.

¶ *Red book of the Exchequer*: An ancient record in which are registered the names of all that held lands *per baroniam* in the time of Henry II. (*Eng.*)

**red-brass, s.** An alloy containing eight parts copper and three zinc.

**red-bread, s.** A sponge of a bright red color.

**red-breasted goose, s.**

**Ornith.:** *Brenthus ruficollis*.

**red-breasted merganser, s.**

**Ornith.:** *Mergus serrator*.

**red-brocket, s.**

**Zoöl.:** *Cervus rufus* (F. Cuv.), *Subulo rufus* (Ham. Smith). It is about thirty inches high, reddish-brown, with simple, unbranched antlers; females hornless. Habitat, the low, moist woods of South America.

**red-bugs, s. pl.** [PYRRHOCORIDÆ.]

**red-capped snake, s.**

**Zoöl.:** *Brachysoma diadema*, a venomous insectivorous snake, from Australia.

**red-carpet, s.**

**Entom.:** A European geometer moth, *Coremia munitata*.

**red-cedar, s.**

**Bot.:** *Juniperus virginiana*.

**red-chalk, s.** The same as REDDLE (q. v.).

**red-chestnut, s.**

**Entom.:** A European night-moth, *Tæniocampa rubricosa*.

**red-clay, s.**

**Geol.:** Clay colored red, chiefly by oxide of iron. Much of it belongs to the glacial period, but there is a red clay at profound depths in the ocean. It arises from the decomposition of ashes and other volcanic products.

**red-coat, s.** [REDCOAT.]

**red-cola, s.**

**Bot.:** The seeds of *Sterculia acuminata*, a West African tree. They are bitter, and are eaten to impart an appetite.

**red-coral, s.** [CORAL, ¶ (4).]

**red corpuscles, s. pl.** [CORPUSCLE, II. 2.]

**red-crag, s.** [CRAG, 2.]

**red-cross, a. & s.**

**A. As adj.:** Wearing or bearing the cross of St. George.

**B. As subst.:** The cross of St. George, the national emblem of England.

**Red Cross, s.** The great international treaty for the protection and care of the sick and wounded in war, adopted by the Geneva Convention (q. v.); any national organization acting under the treaty. [GENEVA CONVENTION.]

**red-currant, s.** [CURRANT, B. 8.]

**red-cylindrophis, s.**

**Zoöl.:** *Cylindrophis rufa*, a colubiform snake, from the Eastern Archipelago. It is black or reddish, often with white rings. In Java it is made a pet, and sometimes worn as an ornament.

**red-dace, red-fin, s.**

**Ichthy.:** *Leuciscus cornutus*, common all over Europe, north of the Alps. Called also Rough-head. The fins become red during the spawning season.

**red-deal, s.** The wood of the Scotch Pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, a highly valuable and durable timber.

**red-deer, s.**

**Zoölogy:** *Cervus elaphus*, wild in the temperate regions of Europe and Asia. It resembles the American elk. The name is also applied to the Virginia deer. A full grown stag is about four feet high at the withers; neck thickly coated and of a grayish tint, body reddish-brown, head held high, and uniformly-curved symmetrical antlers, which are shed in spring. In winter the coat is longer and grayer. They pair in October; the calves, which at birth are spotted with white, are dropped about the end of May. [DEER.]

**red-dog, s.** A name formerly given to New York state bank notes.

**red-drum, s.**

**Zoöl.:** The same as BASSE, B. 2.

**red-duck, s.** *Fuligula nyroca*, or reddish-brown duck, of Europe.

**red-eye, s.**

1. **Ichth.:** *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*, distributed all over Europe and Asia Minor, and distinguished by its scarlet lower fins.

2. New whisky. (*U. S. slang.*)



Red Deer.

**red-eyed flycatcher, s.**

**Ornith.:** *Vireo olivaceus*. (*Wilson.*)

**red-faced goshawk, s.**

**Ornith.:** *Melierax gobar*.

**red-fin, s.** [RED-DACE.]

**red-fir, s.** A name given to various species of firs.

**red-fire, s.**

**Chem.:** An intimate mixture of sulphur, chlorate of potassium, lampblack, and nitrate of strontia (the coloring agent).

**red-fish, s.**

**Ichthy.:** Various species of the genus *Oncorhynchus* (q. v.). *Oncorhynchus sanguinolentus* has its sides in October blood-red, though they become a brick-red in January. It sometimes weighs ten or twelve pounds.

**red-flag, s.** The emblem of anarchy.

**red-flames, s. pl.** [PROMINENCE, II. 1.]

**red-flowered currant, s.** [CURRANT, B. 9.]

**red-flowering maple, s.** [RED-MAPLE.]

**red-footed douroucouli, s.**

**Zoöl.:** *Nyctipithecus rufipes*, from Nicaragua. It has rufous hands and feet, the ear-conchs are large and prominent. The hair is short, the tail cylindrical, and the animal resembles a Lemur in general appearance.

**red-fox, s.** *Vulpes fulvus*, or common American fox.

**red-game, s.** The same as RED-GROUSE (q. v.).

**red-green carpet, s.**

**Entom.:** A geometer moth, *Cidaria psittacata*.

**red-grouse, s.**

**Ornith.:** *Lagopus (Tetrao, Linn.) scoticus*, the Common Grouse, Moorfowl, or Moorgame, a well-known game-bird, found on moors from Monmouthshire and Derbyshire northward in Britain, and in similar situations in Wales and Ireland, not occurring naturally elsewhere. Body about twelve, and tail about four inches long. General plumage rich chestnut-brown, with black spots and lines. Cere bright scarlet.

**red-gullet, s.** [RED-THROAT.]

**red gum-tree, s.** [GUM-TREES, ¶.]

**red-gurnard, s.**

**Ichthy.:** *Trigla pini*, a common European fish, about fourteen inches long. It feeds on crustacea, and is excellent eating, especially in the winter.

**red-hand, s. & a.**

**A. As subst.:** Originally the arms of the province of Ulster, but granted to the baronets of Great Britain and Ireland as their distinguishing badge, on their institution in 1611. It consists of a sinister hand, couped at the wrist and appaumée, gules.

**B. As adj.:** Red-handed.

**red-handed, a.** With red or bloody hands; hence, applied to a person caught in the very act, as though with red or bloody hands. (Originally applied to one caught in the act of homicide, but extended to one caught in the perpetration of any crime.)

"They never yet have caught a party of raiders red-handed."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

**red-head, s.**

1. **Bot.:** *Asclepias curassavica*.

2. **Ornith.:** *Aythya americana*, a duck closely allied to the Canvas-back. (*Baird.*)

**red-headed woodpecker, s.**

**Ornith.:** *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*.

**red-herring, s.**

1. The common herring highly salted, dried, and smoked, so as to keep a long time.

2. A British soldier. (*Slang.*)

**red-horses, s. pl.**

**Ichthy.:** *Catostomus*, a genus of Cyprinidæ. Called also Stone-rollers and White Mulletts.

**red-hot, a.** Heated to redness; red with heat; hence, very hot, fiery.

"The red-hot breath of the most lone simoom."

*Byron. Manfred*, iii. 1.

**Red-hot shot:** Cannon balls heated to redness, and fired at shipping, magazines, buildings, &c., in order to set them on fire.

**red-hots, s.** Frankfort sausages served hot. (*U. S. Collog.*)

**Red-Indian, s.** One of the copper-colored aborigines of North America.

**red-ink plant, s.**

**Bot.:** *Phytolacca decandra*.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = sʃ.ən. -tiou, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, ðəl.



**red-kangaroo, s.**  
*Zoöl.*: *Macropus rufus*, from the plains near the Darling and Murrumbidgee rivers. It is celebrated for its great fleetness, and the female is sometimes called the Flying Doe.

**red-knees, s. pl.**  
*Bot.*: *Polygonum hydropiper*.

**red-lac, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Rhus succedanea*.

**red-lane, s.** The throat. (*Colloq.*)

**\*red-lattice, \*red-lettice, \*red-lettuce, s.** A lattice window painted red. (Formerly the customary sign of an inn or ale-house.)

*Red-lattice phrases*: Pot-house talk. (*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.)

**red-lead, s.** [MINIUM.]

**red-legged, a.** Having red legs.

*Red-legged bug*: [TROPICORIS.]

*Red-legged partridge*:  
*Ornith.*: *Perdix rufa*, or *rubra*, found on the Continent and in the Channel Islands.

**red-legs, s.**  
 1. *Bot.*: *Polygonum bistorta*.  
 2. *Ornith.*: A popular name for the Red-legged Partridge (q. v.).

"The officers bent on partridge shooting inveighed against him for passing laws to prevent the red-legs being altogether exterminated."—*London Standard*.

**red-letter, a.** Marked by or having red letters.

*Red-letter day*: A notably auspicious or favorable day; a day to be remembered; so called because holidays or saints' days were marked in old calendars with red letters.

**red-lettered, a.** Marked with red letters.

**red-line quaker, s.**  
*Entom.*: A European night moth, *Orthosia lota*.

**red-liquor, s.**  
 1. *Chem.*: A crude solution of acetate or sulphoacetate of alumina used in calico-printing.  
 2. *Comm.*: A name sometimes facetiously given to whisky.

**\*red-litten, a.** Red-lighted, illuminated.  
 "Through the red-litten windows."  
*E. A. Poe*: *Haunted Palace*.

**\*red-looked, adj.** Looking red; having a red face.  
 "Never to my red-looked anger be  
 The trumpet any more."  
*Shakesp.*: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 2.

**red-lynx, s.**  
*Zoöl.*: *Felix rufa*. [LYNX.]

**red-maggot, s.**  
*Entom.*: The orange-colored larva of *Cecidomya tritici*. [CECIDOMYA, MIASTOR.]

**red-man, s.** A Red-Indian.

**red-maple, red-flowering maple, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Acer rubrum*, an American species, so called from the brilliant red color of its leaves in autumn. Called also Curled Maple.

**red-marl, s.**  
*Geol.*: The New Red Sandstone.

**red-mint, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Mentha rubra*, a sub-species of *M. sativa*. Not uncommon in England, rare in Scotland and Ireland.

**red-monkey, s.**  
*Zoöl.*: *Cercopithecus ruber*, from Western Africa.

**red-morocco, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Adonis autumnalis*.

**red-mulberry, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Morus rubra*.

**red-mullets, s. pl.**  
*Ichthy.*: The family Mullidæ (q. v.).

**red-necked footman, s.**  
*Entom.*: A European moth, *Lithosia rubricollis*.

**red-necked grebe, s.**  
*Ornith.*: *Podiceps rubricollis*.

**red-necked phalerope, s.** [PHALEROPE.]

**red-nightshade, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Erica halicacaba*.

**red-nose, a.** Having a red nose; red-nosed.  
 "The red-nose innkeeper of Daventry."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iv. 2.

**red-oak, s.**  
*Bot.*: (1) *Quercus sessiliflora*; (2) *Q. rubra*.

**red-ocher, s.**  
 1. *Min.*: An earthy variety of Hæmatite or Turcite (q. v.), of a blood-red color.  
 2. *Chem.*: A red pigment prepared by calcining yellow ocher, a clay containing ferric hydrate.

**red-osier, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Salix rubra*.

**red-pheasant, s.**  
*Ornithol.*: *Cerionis*, a genus of Lophophorinæ, with five species, from the highest woody Himalayas, ranging from Cashmere to Bhotan and Western China. [TRAGOPAN.]

**red-riband, s.**  
*Ichthy.*: The same as BAND-FISH (q. v.).

**red-pine, s.** [PINE (1), s., 2.]

**red-pole, red-poll, s.** [REDPOLE.]

**red-poppy, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Papaver rhœas*. The petals are used as a coloring agent. [PAPAVER.]

**red pottage-pea, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Ervum lens*. (*Gen.* xxv. 30.)

**red-precipitate, s.** [PRECIPITATE.]

**red-rag, s.** [RUST.]

**red-rain, s.**  
*Physics*: Rain tinged red by cobalt chloride derived from meteoric dust. A shower took place at Blankenburg in 1819.

**red-republican, s.** An extreme republican; one who is ready to fight for his opinions. So called from the red cap worn by the extreme republicans in the first French Revolution to intimate their manumission from the tyranny of the aristocrats, in imitation of the Roman practice of placing a red Phrygian cap on the head of a slave when manumitted.

**red-ribbon, s.** The ribbon of the Order of the Bath.

**red-robin, s.** [RUST.]

**red-root, s.**  
*Botany*: (1) A popular name for the rhizomes of *Sanguinaria canadensis*; (2) the root of *Geum canadense*; (3) that of *Ceanothus americanus*; (4) a popular name for Lachnanthes.

**red-rust, s.** [RUST.]

**red sandal-wood, s.** [SANDAL-WOOD.]

**Red Sandstone, s.**  
*Geol.*: Any sandstone of a red color, spec. the Old Red Sandstone [DEVONIAN] and the New Red Sandstone [TRIAS].

**red saunders-wood, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Pterocarpus santalinus*.

**red sea-anemone, s.**  
*Zoöl.*: *Actinia mesembryanthemum*, common on the northwest coast of Europe.

**red-semnopithecus, s.**  
*Zoöl.*: *Semnopithecus rubicundus*, from Borneo, where it is called Kalassi.

**red-shanks, s.**  
*Bot.*: (1) *Polygonum persicaria*; (2) *Geranium robertianum*.

**Red Shirts, s. pl.** An organization formed in North Carolina for the purpose of preventing negroes from obtaining control of the State and municipal governments. The principal feature of the regalia of its members is a red shirt, and their rallying cry is White Supremacy.

**red-short, s.** [HOT-SHORT.]

**red-skin, s.** A Red-Indian (q. v.).

**red snake-fish, s.** [BAND-FISH.]

**red-snow, s.**  
*Physics*: Snow colored red. Aristotle hinted at its existence; Saussure in 1760 discovered it on the St. Bernard, and Captain Ross in 1819 brought specimens from the Arctic regions. He had found eight miles of cliffs, 600 feet high, colored by it, in many places to the depth of twelve feet, where the rock was reached. Capt. Parry and other Arctic explorers have since met with it abundantly. Mr. Shuttleworth, in 1839, and Prof. Agassiz, in 1840, examined it in position in the Alps, and in 1823 Capt. Carmichael sent it to Dr. Greville from the Lakes of Lismore, in Scotland. All authorities agree that it arises from minute organisms, vegetable or animal. Much of it is colored by the red-snow plant (q. v.).

*Red-snow plant*:  
*Bot.*: *Protococcus nivalis*. It reddens snow in the Arctic regions, the Higher Alps, &c. [PROTOCOCCUS.]

**red-sorrel, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Hibiscus sabdariffa*. (*West Indian*.)

**red-spider, s.**  
*Zoölogy*: *Tetranychus telarius*, a harvest-mite, generally of a brick-red color, found in gardens, where it spins a delicate web.

**red-staff, s.**  
*Milling*: A straight-edge employed to detect irregularities in the face of a millstone. The edge is reddened with ocher, and colors prominent irregularities on the face of the stone.

**red-stuff, s.** A trade term for the oxides of iron used in grinding and polishing, such as crocus and rouge.

**red sword grass-moth, s.**  
*Entom.*: *Calocampa vetusta*.

**red-tape, s. & a.**  
*A. As subst.*: A sarcastic epithet for extreme adherence to official routine or formalities. So called from the red tape used in tying up official documents.  
*B. As adj.*: Characterized by red-tapism.

**red-tapery, red-tapism, s.** The system of red-tape; extreme adherence to official routine or formalities.

**red-tapist, s.**  
 1. One employed in a government office; a government clerk.  
 2. One who adheres strictly to official routine or formalities; one given to red-tapism.  
 "Throw over that stiff red-tapist."—*Lytton*: *My Novel*, bk. x., ch. xx.

**red-throat, red-gullet, s.**  
*Ichthy.*: The genus *Hæmulon*, family Sciaenidæ. The parts of the lower jaw which are drawn in when the mouth shuts are generally of a bright red. (*West Indian*.)

**red-throated diver, s.**  
*Ornith.*: *Colymbus septentrionalis*.

**red-tipped clearwing, s.**  
*Entom.*: A European Hawk-moth, *Sesia formicæformis*. The larva feeds inside osier twigs.

**red-tombac, s.** An alloy containing eleven parts copper and one zinc.

**red-top, s.**  
*Bot.*: (1) A grass, *Tricuspis quinquefida* (*Southern United States*); (2) *Agrostis vulgaris*.  
 ¶ The False Red-top is *Poa serotina*, and the Tall Red-top, *Tricuspis seslerioides*.

**red twin-spot carpet, s.**  
*Entom.*: A geometer moth, *Coremia ferrugata*.

**red-underwing, s.**  
*Entom.*: A moth, *Catocala nupta*, having the forewings gray above, black and white below. The hind wings red, with a black border. Expansion of wings, three inches. Larva feeds on willows and poplars.

**red-valerian, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Centranthus ruber*.

**red-ware, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Laminaria digitata*.

**red-wat, a.** Wetted by something red, as blood. (*Scotch*.)

**red-water, s.**  
*Anim. Pathol.*: Hæmaturia in cattle, occurring occasionally in sheep. It is of two kinds: (1) Acute, ushered in by a discharge of bloody urine, generally preceded by dysentery, suddenly changing to obstinate costiveness immediately before the red-water appears. There is laborious breathing, with every indication of fever. The disease rapidly runs its course, and the beast soon succumbs. (2) Chronic, the more prevalent form. The urine is brown or yellowish-brown, the beast feeds fairly, but ruminates slowly, and after a few days a natural diarrhœa carries off the evil symptoms. Youatt (*Cattle*, ed. 1878, p. 510) considers these two forms essentially different maladies; the first, inflammation of the kidney; the second, inflammation of, or altered secretion from the liver.

*Red-water tree*:  
*Bot.*: *Erythrophloeum guiniense*.

**red-whelk, s.**  
*Zoöl.*: A local name on the coast of the British channel for *Fusus antiquus*. [FUSUS.]

**red-whiskered bulbul, s.**  
*Ornith.*: *Otocompsa jocosa*, from India and Burmah.

**red-wine, s.** Port wine, the *Vinum rubum* of the druggists.

**red-withe, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Combretum jacquinii*.

**red-wolf, s.**  
*Zoöl.*: *Canis jubatus*, from Brazil; it shows a close resemblance to the Jackal (*C. aureus*) and to the Fox (*C. vulpes*). The stiff, shaggy, reddish hair is raised into a mane.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.



## red-wrasse, s.

*Ichthy.*: *Labrus mixtus*, a common British fish. The male is generally ornamented with blue streaks or a blackish band along the body; the female has two or three large blotches across the back of the tail. Called also Cook, Striped, and Spotted Wrasse.

red-wud, a. Stark-mad. (*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxi.)

red (1), s. [REDD.]

\*red (2), \*rede, s. [A. S. *red.*] Advice, counsel.

\*red, pa. par. or a. [REDE, v.]

\*rēd (1), v. t. [RED, a.] To make red; to redden.

rēd (2), rēdd, v. t. [Prob. from the same root as ready (q. v.); Sw. *reda*=to prepare, to put in order.] (*Chiefly Scotch.*)

1. To put in order; to tidy; as, to red the hair

2. To disentangle, to clear; to set or put right.

"Your memory needs redding up."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xx.

3. To interfere between and separate, as two people fighting. (*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxvi.)

4. To take out of danger; to rescue from destruction.

¶ In the two last meanings perhaps for *rid* (q. v.).

red, rede (2), v. t. & i. [A. S. *redan*; Iceland. *rādha*.]

A. Trans.: To counsel, to advise.

"I red you, honest man, tak tent;

Ye'll shaw your folly."

*Burns: To James Smith.*

B. Intrans.: To conjecture, to divine, to guess.

rē-dāct', v. t. [Lat. *redactus*, pa. par. of *redigo*=to bring into a certain state, to reduce to order; re=back, again, and ago=to drive, to bring.]

\*1. To force or compel to assume a certain form; to reduce.

"Metals whereby they might make use of those plants, and redact them to any form or instruments of work, were yet (till Tubal Cain) to seek."—*Bp. Hall: Character of Man.*

†2. To act as redacteur of; to give a presentable literary form to. [REDACTION.]

¶ In this sense more directly from the s. *redacteur* (q. v.).

rē-dāc'-teūr, rē-dāc'-tōr, s. [Fr.] One who redacts; one who prepares literary matter for publication; an editor.

"A few words and clauses are added by the redactor."—*Prof. Robertson Smith: Old Test., in Jewish Church*, lect. xi.

rē-dāc'-tion, s. [Fr.]

1. The act of preparing literary matter for publication; the act of reducing to order or digesting.

"To work up literary matter and give it a presentable form is neither compiling, nor editing, nor resetting; and the operation performed on it is exactly expressed by *redaction*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 310.

\*2. A drawing back.

"Takes away all reticulation and redaction."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 31.

rē-dāc'-tōr, s. [REDACTEUR.]

rē-dān', s. [Fr. (O. Fr. *redent*), from re=back, and dent (Latin *dens*, (genitive *dentis*)=a tooth; so called from the shape.]

1. Fort.: A work having two faces forming a salient angle in the direction from which an attack may be expected. It is open at the gorge. A double redan has a reëntering angle for mutual defense. The redan is the simplest field-work, and is used for defending the avenues of approach to a village, bridge, or defile. In front of another field-work, it is called a flèche. When flanks are added to the faces, the work becomes a detached bastion or lunette.

"A number of small piquets driven into the ground at the several angles and redans."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iv. 217.

¶ The Redan: One of the strongest Russian fortifications on the south side of Sebastopol. It was unsuccessfully assaulted by the English on June 5 and Sept. 8, 1855. The retirement of the Russians to the north side left, on the latter date, the place in the hands of the Allies.

2. A projection in a wall or uneven ground to render it level.

\*rēd-ar'-gūe, v. t. [Lat. *redarguo*=to disprove; red=back, and arguo=to prove, to argue.] To put down by argument; to disprove, to refute, to contradict.

"And these [experiments of humane affairs] being the immediate consequents of such doctrines are with some more certainty of observation *redargued* than the speculative."—*Bp. Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying*, § 12.

\*rēd-ar-gū'-tion, s. [O. Fr.; Sp. *redargucion*; Ital. *redarguizione*.] [REDARGUE.] The act of redarguing, refuting, or disproving; refutation.

"It was not irrational in him to urge them with it, and employ it to the redargution of their insolence."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 274.

\*rēd-ar'-gu-tōr-ŷ, adj. [Eng. *redargue*; t connect., and suff. -ory.] Tending to refute or disprove; pertaining to refutation; refutatory.

"My privileges are an ubiquitary, circumambulatory, speculative, interrogatory, *redargutory* immunity over all the privy lodgings."—*Carew: Cælum Britannicum*.

rē-dāsh', v. t. [Prefix re-, and English *dash*, v. (q. v.)] To dash again or a second time.

rēd'-brēast, s. [Eng. *red*, a., and *breast*.]

*Ornithology*:

1. *Motacilla rubecula* (Linn.); *Erythacus rubecula* of later systematists. A common European bird, of social, fearless habits; in winter it becomes extremely tame, approaching dwellings in search of food. General plumage olive-brown above, breast reddish-orange, fading into gray on the belly. There is a nearly allied form, *E. hyrcanus*, in Northern Persia, with more ruddy hues; and another, *E. akahige*, in North China and Japan. The redbreast lays from five to seven white eggs, sprinkled or blotched with red. Called also Robin Redbreast and Robin, and sometimes Red Robin.

"The redbreast feeds in winter from your hand."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

2. The American robin, *Merula migratoria*.

rēd'-būd, s. [Eng. *red*, a., and *bud*.]

*Bot.*: *Cercis siliquastrum* and *C. canadensis*.

rēd'-cāp, s. [Eng. *red*, a., and *cap*.]

1. A popular name for any small bird with a red head. (*Tennyson: Gard. Daughter*, 94.)

2. One of the class of specters which are supposed to haunt old castles. (*Scotch*, chiefly in Roxburghshire.)

rēd'-cōat, s. [Eng. *red*, a., and *coat*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A familiar name for a soldier, from the scarlet coats worn by most regiments in the British army. The adoption of this color for uniform dates from the time of the Commonwealth.

"Oliver's redcoats had once stabled their horses there."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Bot.*: The genus *Erythrochiton*.

rēds (1), v. t. [RED (2), v.]

rēdd (2), v. t. [REDE, v.]

rēdd, subst. [Prob. from *red*, *redd*, v.] A bed of gravel, &c., prepared for the hatching of the ova of fish.

"So soon as the embryo is sufficiently formed, the ova should be laid down in gravel reds, contiguous to some small stream falling into the rivers or locks to be stocked."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

rēd'-den, v. t. & i. [Eng. *red*, a.; -en.]

A. Trans.: To make red.

"The dagger which himself

Gave Edith, reddened with no bandit's blood."

*Tennyson: Aylmer's Field*, 597.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become or grow red.

"The Rose soon reddened into rage."

*Cowper: Lily and Rose*.

2. To blush; to become flushed.

rēd-dēn'-dō, s. [Lat.]

*Scots Law*: The technical name of a clause indispensable to an original charter, and usually inserted in charters by progress. It takes its name from the first word of the clause in the Latin charter, *Reddendo inde annuatim*, &c.; and it specifies the feu-duty and other services which have been stipulated to be paid or performed by the vassal to his superior.

rēd-dēn'-dūm, s. [Lat., neut. sing. of *reddendus*, fut. pass. par. of *reddo*=to return.]

*Law*: The clause by which rent is reserved in a lease.

"The *reddendum*, whereby the grantor reserves some new thing to himself out of what he had before granted."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 17.

rēd'-dī-dīt sē, phr. [Lat.=he has given himself up.]

*Law*: A term used in cases where a man delivers himself in discharge of his bail.

rēd'-dīng, pr. par. or a. [RED (2), v.]

redding-comb, subst. A large-toothed comb for combing the hair.

redding-straik, s. A stroke received by a person in attempting to separate combatants.

"Beware of the redding-straik! you are come to no house o' fair-strae death."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvii.

rēd'-dīng-īte, s. [Named after Redding, Connecticut, near which it was found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: An orthorhombic mineral found associated with various others in a vein of albite granite. Hardness, 3-3.5; specific gravity, 3.102; luster, vitreous to sub-resinous; color, pale pink to yellowish-white; translucent to transparent; fracture uneven. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 34.72; protoxide of manganese, 52.08; water, 13.20=100, represented by the formula,  $Mn_3P_2O_8 \cdot 3aq$ .

rēd'-dīsh, adj. [Eng. *red*, a.; -ish.] Somewhat red; rather or moderately red.

"A white reddish sore."—*Leviticus xlii. 42*.

reddish-buff, s.

*Entom.*: A European night-moth, *Acosmetia caliginosa*.

reddish-gray bat, s. [NATTERER'S-BAT.]

reddish light-arches, s.

*Entomol.*: A European night-moth, *Xylophasia sublustris*.

rēd'-dīsh-nēss, s. [Eng. *reddish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reddish; a moderate degree of redness.

"To return to the reddishness of copper."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 721.

rēd-dī'-tion, s. [Lat. *redditio*, from *redditus*, pa. par. of *reddo*=to return; Fr. *reddition*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The returning of anything; restitution, surrender.

"If warlike necessities require it, yet with a pact of reddition."—*Prynne: Sovereign Power*, pt. iv., p. 167.

\*2. An explanation, a translation, a rendering. (*Bp. Taylor: Of Repentance*, ch. ii., § 1.)

II. Law: A judicial acknowledgment that the thing in demand belongs to the demandant, and not to the person so surrendering.

rēd'-dī-tive, a. [Lat. *redditivus*, from *redditus*, pa. par. of *reddo*=to return.]

*Gram.*: Answering to an inquiry or interrogative; conveying a reply.

"Conjunctions discriptive, redditive, conditional . . . are more elegantly used."—*Instructory for Oratory*, p. 20.

rēd'-dle, s. [Etym. doubtful, cognate with Ger. *röthel*.]

*Min.*: A natural mixture of red ocher (q. v.) with a clay, breaking with a dull fracture resembling that of chalk. Used as a red chalk for marking purposes. [RUDDLE.]

\*rēd-dōur, s. [Fr. *roideur*, from *roidir*=to stiffen, to harden.] Strength, vigor, power, force

"and sith an hert is so streined,  
The reddour ought to be restrained."

*Gower: C. A., iii.*

\*rēde, \*reede, s. [A. S. *red.*] [READ.]

1. Counsel, advice.

"Such mercy He, by his most holy reede,  
Unto us taught."

*Spenser: Hymn of Heavenly Love*.

2. A motto, a proverb.

"This reede is ryfe."

*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; July*.

rēde (1), v. t. [A. S. *redan*.]

1. To advise, to counsel.

"Therefore I rede beware."

*Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 13*.

2. To explain, to interpret.

¶ Obsolete except in Scotland.

\*rēde (2), v. t. or i. [READ.]

rē-dēc'-ōr-āte, v. t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *decorate* (q. v.).] To decorate or adorn again or anew.

rē-dēd'-ī-cāte, v. t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *dedicate* (q. v.).] To dedicate again or anew.

rē-dēd'-ī-cā'-tion, s. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *dedication* (q. v.).] The act of rededicating; a second dedication.

rē-deēm', \*re-deme, v. t. [Fr. *redimer*, from Lat. *redimo*=to buy back: red- (for re-)=back, and emo=to buy; Sp. *redimir*; Port. *remir*; Ital. *redimere*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To buy back; to repurchase.

2. In the same sense as II. 3.

3. To rescue, ransom, or liberate from captivity or bondage, or from any liability or obligation to suffer or be forfeited, by the payment of an equivalent; to pay a ransom or equivalent for. (*Leviticus xxv. 49*.)

4. To deliver, to rescue; to save in any manner.

5. To perform, as a promise; to make good by performance.

6. To make amends for; to atone for; to compensate.

"They hope that you will now redeem what you must feel to be an error."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

7. To improve or employ to the best advantage; to utilize.

"Redeeming the time because the days are evil."—*Ephesians v. 16*.

II. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: To receive back on payment of the obligation, as a promissory-note, bond, or other evidence of debt given by the State.



2. *Law*: To recall, as an estate, or to regain, as mortgaged property, by payment of what may be due according to the terms of the mortgage.

"If a pawnbroker receives plate or jewels as a pledge or security for the repayment of money lent thereon on a day certain, he has them upon an express contract or condition to restore them, if the pledger performs his part by redeeming them in due time."—*Blackstone. Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 30.

3. *Theol.*: To effect the ransom of the sinner from sin and its penalty. [REDEEMER, REDEMPTION.]

**rě-deēm-a-bil'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *redeem*; *-ability*.] The quality or state of being redeemable; redeemableness.

**rě-deēm-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *redeem*; *-able*.]

1. Capable of being redeemed; admitting or capable of redemption.

2. Purchasable or payable in gold and silver, and capable of being thus brought back into the possession of government or the original promiser or issuer.

"Perpetual annuities redeemable at any time."—*Smith. Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. i.

**redeemable-rights**, *s. pl.*

*Law*: Those conveyances in property or in security which contain a clause whereby the grantor, or any other person therein named, may, on payment of a certain sum, redeem the lands or subjects conveyed.

**rě-deēm-a-ble-něss**, *subst.* [Eng. *redeemable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being redeemable.

**rě-deēm-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *redeem*; *-er*.]

1. One who redeems, ransoms, or delivers; a ransomer, a deliverer.

"What belongs to a redeemer, and a Judge of the whole universe."—*Waterland. Works*, i. 84.

2. *Specif.*: Jesus Christ, the Savior of the World.

¶ In the O. Test. Heb., Redeemer is *goel*, used for the Avenger of Blood (Num. xxxv. 12), but properly a participle of *gaal*=to redeem; cf. Job xix. 25 (R. V.); Redeemer is in the text, and Vindicator in the margin in the R. V. The word Redeemer does not occur in the New Testament, but the idea does, and on this the theological tenet is founded. [REDEMPTION, II. 3.]

**\*rě-deēm-lěss**, *a.* [Eng. *redeem*; *-less*.] Incapable of being redeemed; not admitting or capable of redemption.

"Wretched and redeemless misery."  
*Tragedy of Hoffmann.*

**rě-dě-līb-ēr-āte**, *v. i. & t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *deliberate* (q. v.).]

**A. Intrans.**: To deliberate or consult again or anew.

**B. Trans.**: To reconsider.

**rě-dě-liv-ēr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *deliver* (q. v.).]

1. To deliver or give back; to return.

"They should redeliver back again to him the lands they had gotten before."—*North. Plutarch*, p. 89.

2. To deliver or set free a second time.

†3. To report.

"Shall I redeliver you e'en so?"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

**rě-dě-liv-ēr-aņce**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *deliverance* (q. v.).] A second delivery or deliverance.

**rě-dě-liv-ēr-ŷ**, *\*re-de-lyv-er-y*, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *delivery* (q. v.).]

1. The act of redelivering or delivering back.

"To requyre a repayment and redelyuery of the summes of money aprompted."—*Hall. Edward IV.* (an. 22).

2. The act of delivering, freeing, or deliberating a second time.

**rě-dě-mand'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *demand*, v. (q. v.).] To demand again; to demand back.

"Redemanding them of their former debtors."—*Boyle. Works*, vi. 31.

**rě-dě-mand'**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *demand*, s. (q. v.).] A demanding back again; a second or renewed demand.

**rě-dě-mand'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Eng. *redemand*; *-able*.] Capable of being redemanded.

**rě-dě-miše'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *demise*, v. (q. v.).] To demise back; to reconvey or transfer back, as an estate in fee simple, fee tail, for life, or a term of years.

**rě-dě-miše'**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *demise*, s. (q. v.).] The act of redemising; the reconveyance or transfer of an estate back to the person by whom it was demised.

**rě-dě-mōn'-strāte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *demonstrate* (q. v.).] To demonstrate again or anew.

**rě-děmp-ti-ble** (*p* silent), *a.* [Lat. *redemptus*, pa. par. of *redimo*=to redeem (q. v.), and English *able*.] Capable of being redeemed; redeemable.

**rě-děmp-tion** (*p* silent), *\*re-děmp-ci-on*, *s.* [Fr. *redemption*, from Lat. *redemptionem*, accus. of *redemptio*, from *redemptus*, pa. par. of *redimo*=to redeem (q. v.); Sp. *redencion*; Ital. *redenzione*.]

**I. Ord. Lawg.**: The act of redeeming; the state of being redeemed; ransom, release, deliverance, rescue, repurchase. (*Leviticus* xxv. 51.)

**II. Technically**:

1. *Comm.*: Repurchase by the issuer of notes, bills, bonds, or other evidence of debt, by paying their value in money to the holders.

2. *Law*: The liberation or freeing of an estate from a mortgage; the repurchase of the right to reenter upon an estate on performance of the terms or conditions on which it was conveyed; the right of redeeming and reentering into possession.

3. *Theol.*: Greek *apolytrōsis*=a ransoming. The ransom of sinners from the curse of the Law, *i. e.*, from the penalties of the violated law of God (Gal. iii. 13), effected through "the blood of Christ," *i. e.*, through His atoning sacrifice (Rom. iii. 24; Ephes. i. 7; Col. i. 14; cf. also 1 Pet. i. 18, 19; Rev. v. 9). With this is conjoined ransom from the domination of sin and Satan (Col. i. 13, 14; 1 Pet. i. 18, 19).

"Biholde ye and reise ye youre heedis, for youre redempcion neighth."—*Wycliffe. Luke* xxi.

¶ *Equity of redemption*: [EQUITY, ¶ (2).]

**rě-děmp-tion-ar-ŷ** (*p* silent), *s.* [Eng. *redemption*; *-ary*.] One who is or may be redeemed or set at liberty on payment of a ransom or compensation; one who is released from a bond or obligation by fulfilling the stipulated terms or conditions.

"To be admitted in the said society, but as *redemptionaries*."—*Hackluyt. Voyages*, iii. 176.

**rě-děmp-tion-ēr** (*p* silent), *s.* [Eng. *redemption*; *-er*.]

1. One who redeemed himself.

2. One who, wishing to emigrate from Europe to America, sold his services for a stipulated sum in order to pay the expenses of his passage.

**Rě-děmp-tion-ist** (*p* silent), *s.* [Eng. *redemption*; *-ist*.] [TRINITARIAN, B. 2.]

**rě-děmp-ti-ve** (*p* silent), *a.* [Lat. *redempt(us)*, pa. par. of *redimo*=to redeem (q. v.); Eng. suff. *-ive*.] Serving or tending to redeem; redeeming.

**Rě-děmp-tōr-ist** (*p* silent), *s.* [Lat. *Redemptor* =the Redeemer; see def.]

*Church Hist. (pl.)*: The Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, founded by St. Alphonsus Maria de Liguori (1696-1787), at Scala, in 1732. The Institute was approved in 1749 by Pope Benedict XIV., who changed its original title—the Congregation of the Most Holy Savior—to that by which it is now known. The members take the three simple, but perpetual, vows, and a fourth, of perseverance in the Institute till death. Their principal object is the preaching of missions and retreats to all classes of Roman Catholics, giving preference to the ignorant and neglected. Their dress is a black serge cassock, with cloth girdle and rosary beads. It is substantially the dress worn by the secular clergy in Naples in the first half of the eighteenth century.

**Rě-děmp-tōr-ist'-ine**, *s.* [REDEMPTORIST.]

*Church Hist. (pl.)*: An Order of nuns, constituting the Order of the Most Holy Redeemer, founded by St. Alphonsus Maria de Liguori (1696-1787). They are strictly inclosed, contemplative, subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese in which they reside, and assist the missionaries of the Congregation by their prayers. The Redemptoristines wear a red habit, with a blue scapular, and white shoes.

**rě-děmp-tōr-ŷ** (*p* silent), *a.* [Lat. *redempt(us)*, pa. par. of *redimo*=to redeem (q. v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-ory*.] Paid as ransom. (*Chapman. Homer's Iliad*.)

**\*rě-děmp-ture** (*p* silent), *s.* [Lat. *redempturus*, fut. par. of *redimo*=to redeem (q. v.).] Redemption. (*Fabyan*.)

**rě-děnt'-ěd**, *a.* [O. Fr. *redent*=double notching, like the teeth of a saw.] Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented.

**rě-dě-pōš'-it**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *deposit* (q. v.).] To deposit again or anew.

**rě-dě-sčend'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *descend* (q. v.).] To descend again.

"O! let them redescend, and still

My soul."—*Howell. Letters*, bk. ii., let. 52.

**rě-dě-sčent'**, *subst.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *descent* (q. v.).] A descending or falling again; a repeated or renewed descent.

**rěd'-gūm**, **\*rěd'-gōwn**, **\*reed-goune**, *s.* [Eng. *red*, *a.*; A. S. *gund*=corruption. (*Davies*.)]

1. *Pathol.*: Strophulus; a papular disease with an eruption of minute hard, sometimes slightly red,

clustered or scattered pimples on the face, the neck, or even the whole body of young infants. Cause, derangement of the stomach or intestines through improper feeding or from dentition.

"It's nothing in the world but the red-gum."—*Miss Austen. Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xxxvii.

2. *Bot., Agric., &c.*: A disease of grain; a kind of blight. [RUST.]

**rěd-hī-bi-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *redhibitio*, from *redhibitus*, pa. par. of *redhibeo*=to give or receive back; *red-* (for *re-*)=back, and *habeo*=to have.]

*Law*: An action allowed to a purchaser by which to annul the sale of some movable, and oblige the seller to take it back again upon the purchaser's finding it damaged, or that there was some deceit, &c.

**rěd-hīb'-i-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *redhibit(us)*, pa. par. of *redhibeo*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ory*.]

*Law*: Pertaining or relating to redhibition (q. v.).

**rěd'-horn**, *s.* [Eng. *red*, and *horn*.]

*Entom. (pl.)*: The Rhodoceriæ (q. v.).

**rě-dī-a**, *s.* [From Francisco Redi (1626-1698), the Italian physiologist (?).]

*Zoöl.*: The stage of development in a trematode flat-worm in which it has ceased to be a ciliated embryo and has become a cylindrical sac, with two lateral projections and a tapering tail. There is a mouth, and a simple intestine. Buds ultimately spring from within the redia, and a higher stage of development is reached. Called also King's Yellow worm.

**rěd'-i-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *rediens*, pr. par. of *redeo*=to return; *red*=back, and *eo*=to go.] Returning.

**rě-dī-gěst'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *digest*, v. (q. v.).] To digest or reduce to form again or afresh.

**rě-dī-mīn'-iśh**, *v. t. or i.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *diminish* (q. v.).] To diminish again.

**rěd-iñ-gōte'**, *s.* [Fr. corrupt. from Eng. *riding-coat*.] A long, plain, double-breasted outside cloak for ladies' wear.

**rěd-iñ-tě-grāte**, *a.* [Latin *redintegratus*, pa. par. of *redintegrō*=to renew; *red*=back, again, and *integrō*=to make whole; *integer*=whole. [INTEGRER.] Renewed; restored to a perfect state; made whole or perfect again.

"The kingdom of France in flourishing estate, being redintegrate in those principal members which anciently had been portions of the crown, and were after dissevered."—*Bacon. Henry VII.*, p. 40.

**rěd-iñ-tě-grāte**, *v. t.* [REDINTEGRATE, *a.*] To renew; to restore to a perfect state; to make whole or perfect again.

"The demoniack body, being divided, is quickly redintegrated by coalescence, as air or water."—*Cudworth. Intell. System*, p. 814.

**rěd-iñ-tě-grā-tion**, *s.* [Latin *redintegratio*, from *redintegratus*, pa. par. of *redintegrō*=to renew.] The act or process of redintegrating or restoring to a whole or perfect state; renovation, renewal.

"When God Himself broke them [the tables of the Law], there is no possible redintegration."—*Bate. Divinity of Christian Religion*, ch. iv.

¶ *Law of Redintegration*:

*Metaph.*: (See extract.)

"This law may be thus enounced: Those thoughts suggest each other which had previously constituted parts of the same entire or total act of cognition. Now to the same entire or total act belong, as integral or constituent parts, in the first place, those thoughts which arose at the same time, or in immediate consequence; and in the second, those thoughts which are bound up into one by their mutual affinity. Thus, therefore, the two Laws of Simultaneity and Affinity are carried up into unity, in the higher Law of Redintegration, or Totality; and by this one law the whole phenomena of Association may be easily explained."—*Hamilton. Metaph.* (ed. Mansel), ii. 238.

**rě-dī-rěct'**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *direct*.] Direct again; as, the *redirect* examination of a witness.

**rě-dīs-būrse'**, **\*re-dis-bourse**, *v. t.* [Prefix *re-*, and Eng. *disburse* (q. v.).] To disburse again; to repay, to refund; to give back.

"His borrowed waters first to redisbourse."

*Spenser. F. Q.*, IV. iii. 27.

**rě-dīs-cōv'-ēr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *discover* (q. v.).] To discover again or anew.

**rě-dīs-pěrsē'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *disperse* (q. v.).] To disperse again.

"Which can by no means redisperse her shade,"

*Braithwayt. Nature's Embassie*, p. 280.

**rě-dīs-pōše'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *dispose* (q. v.).] To dispose or adjust again.

**rě-dīs-sěize'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *disseize* (q. v.).]

*Law*: To disseize again or a second time.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk whō. sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**rē-dīs-sēiz'-in**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *disseizin* (q. v.).]

**Law:** A writ to recover seizin of lands or tenements against a redisseizor.

"Cheerful prattle about . . . redisseizin and purpresture."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**rē-dīs-sēiz'-or**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *disseizor* (q. v.).]

**Law:** One who disseizes lands or tenements a second time, or after a recovery of the same from him in an action of novel disseizin.

"If a person disseized recover seisin of the land by assise of novel disseizin, and be again disseized of the same tenements by the same disseisor, he shall have a writ of redisseizin, and if he recover therein, the redisseisor shall be imprisoned."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 10.

**rē-dīs-šolve'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *dissolve* (q. v.).] To dissolve again or anew.

**rē-dīs-trib'-ūte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *distribute* (q. v.).] To distribute again or afresh; to apportion anew.

**rē-dīs-tri-bū'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *distribution* (q. v.).] The act of redistributing; a second or fresh distribution or apportionment.

**rē-dīs-trīct'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *district* (q. v.).] To divide into new districts.

**\*rē-dī'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *reditio*, from *reditus*, pa. par. of *redeo*=to return.] [REDIENT.] The act of going or coming back; return.

"Make the day of your redition scene."

*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, vi.

**rē-dī-vidē'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *divide* (q. v.).] To divide again or anew.

**\*rē-dī-vīved'**, *adj.* [Latin *redivivus*=revived.] Made to live again; revived.

"Beware of all either new-devised or revived errors of opinion."—*Bp. Hall: Revelation Unrevealed*, § 31.

**rēd'-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *red*, a.; *-ly*.] With redness.

"And blood is mingled with the dashing stream,

Which runs all redly till the morning beam."

*Byron: Lara*, ii. 14.

**\*red-mans, \*rad-mans**, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful; first element prob.=ride or road.] Men who by the tenure or custom of their lands were to ride with or for the lord of the manor when he went about his business. (*Domesday*.)

**rēd'-mōuth**, *s.* [Eng. *red*, and *mouth*.]

*Ichthy.*: The genus *Diabasis*, marine food fishes having the inside of the mouth bright red.

**rēd'-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *red*, a.; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being red; a red color.

"There was a pretty redness in his lips."

*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 5.

**\*rē-dō'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *do* (q. v.).] To do over again.

"We do but redo old vices."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 262.

**rēd'-ō-lēnce, \*rēd'-ō-lēn-çy'**, *s.* [English *redolent*(t); *-ce*, *-cy*.] The quality or state of being redolent; perfume, fragrance.

"Their flowers attract spiders with their redolency."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

**rēd'-ō-lēnt**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *redolens*, pr. par. of *redoleo*=to give out a smell: *red-* (for *re-*)=back, again, and *oleo*=to smell; Ital. *redolente*.] Having or giving out a sweet smell; sweet-smelling; fragrant, odorous.

**rēd'-ō-lēnt-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *redolent*; *-ly*.] In a redolent manner; with sweet scent; fragrantly.

**rēd'-ōn-dīl'-la** (la as *lya*), *s.* [Sp.] The name given to a species of versification formerly used in the south of Europe, consisting of a union of verses of four, six, or eight syllables, of which generally the first rhymed with the fourth, and the second with the third. At a later period verses of six and eight syllables, in general in Spanish and Portuguese poetry, were called Redondillas, whether they made perfect rhymes or assonances only. These became common in the dramatic poetry of Spain. (*Ogilvie*.)

**rē-dōn'-dite**, *s.* [After Redonda, West Indies, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A hydrous phosphate of alumina and iron, occurring in nodular aggregations.

**rē-dōub'-le** (le as *el*), **\*re-doub-yll**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *double* v. (q. v.); Fr. *redoubler*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To double again or frequently; to multiply.

"Redoubled be her tears, its chords are riven."

*Byron: The Harp*.

2. To increase by repeated or continued additions.

"From both benches with redoubled sounds

Th' applause of lords and commoners abounds."

*Dryden: Virgil, Georgic* ii. 732.

\*3. To repeat in return. (*Spenser*.)

**B. Intransitive:** To become twice as much or as great; to be repeated; to be multiplied by continued or repeated additions.

"Redoubling clamors thunder in the skies."

*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xii. 298.

**rē-dōubt'** (*b* silent), **rē-dōūt'**, **\*re-duct'**, **\*re-duit**, *s.* [Ital. *ridotto*=a withdrawing-place, from *ridotto*, *ridutto*, pa. par. of *ridurre* (Lat. *reduco*)=to bring back; Fr. *réduit*, *redoute*. The spelling *redoubt* is due to confusion with O. Fr. *redoubter*=to dread. Sp. *reducto*; Port. *reducto*, *reduto*, *redouto*.] [REDOUBTABLE.]

**Fortification:**

1. A detached field-work inclosed by a parapet, the salient points of which are but imperfectly or not at all protected by a flank fire. It may be square, star-shaped, or irregular in plan, according to the requirements of its site and surroundings.

"Being greatly incommoded in their approach by two redoubts."—*Belsham: Hist. Great Brit.* (an. 1781).

2. An interior work within the main line of ramparts. [RAVELIN.]

**†rē-dōubt'** (*b* silent), **\*rē-dōūte'**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *redoubter* (Fr. *redouter*), from Lat. *re*=back, and *dubito*=to doubt (q. v.).] To fear, to dread.

"Yet was Rome well waxen and redoubted of the Parthes."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. ii.

**rē-dōubt'-a-ble** (*b* silent), **\*rē-dōūt'-a-ble**, *a.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *redoutable*), from *redoubter*, *redouter*=to fear, to dread; O. Ital. *ridottabile*.] [REDOUBT, v.] Formidable; terrible to foes; dreaded: hence, valiant, mighty. (Often used ironically.)

"The enterprising Mr. Lintot, the redoubtable rival of Mr. Tonson, overtook me."—*Pope*.

**rē-dōubt'-ēd** (*b* silent), *a.* [REDOUBT, v.] Redoubtable, formidable; dreaded, honored, or respected, on account of valor or prowess.

"My most redoubted father."

*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 4.

**rē-dōund'**, **\*re-dounde**, *v. i.* [French *redonder*, from Lat. *redundo*=to overflow, to abound; *red*=back, and *undo*=to surge, to flow, to abound; *unda*=a wave; Sp. & Port. *redundar*; Ital. *ridondare*.]

1. To flow, roll, or surge back, as a wave; to be sent, rolled, or driven back.

2. To be redundant or in excess; to be or remain over and above.

"Redounding tears did choke th' end of her plaint."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. iii. 8.

3. To conduce in the consequence or result; to result; to turn out; to contribute; to have effect or result.

"As all things shall redound unto your good."

*Shakesp. Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iv. 9.

**rē-dōund'**, *s.* [REDOUND, v.]

1. A coming back, as of consequence or result; result, effect, consequence, return.

"Not without redound

Of use and glory."—*Tennyson: Princess*, ii. 23.

†2. Reverberation, echo.

**rē-dōūt'**, *s.* [REDOUBT, s.]

**rēd'-ō-wā**, *s.* [Ital.]

*Music:* A Bohemian dance, originally in  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{8}$  time, alternately. The time was afterward altered, and the dance was made into a kind of polka.

**rēd'-pōle, rēd'-pōll**, *s.* [Eng. *red*, a., and *poll*=the head.]

*Ornith.*: A popular name for two species of the genus *Linota* (q. v.), found both in this country and in Europe, from the glossy blood-red hue of the space from the forehead to behind the eyes. The Mealy Redpole, *Linota canescens*, is larger than the Lesser Redpole, *L. linaria*, of which it has been regarded by some ornithologists as a race or variety.

**rē-draft'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *draft*, v. (q. v.).] To draft or draw up a second time; to make a second or fresh draft of.

**rē-draft'**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *draft*, s. (q. v.).]

1. A second draft or copy.

2. *Commerce:* A new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawers or indorsers, by which he reimburses to himself the amount of the protested bill with costs and charges.

**rē-drāw'**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *draw* (q. v.).]

**A. Transitive:** To draw again; to redraft.

**B. Intransitive:**

*Comm.*: To draw a new bill of exchange to meet another bill of the same amount, or as the holder of a protested bill, on the drawer or indorsers.

**rē-drēss'**, **\*re-dresse**, *v. t.* [Fr. *redresser*, from *re*=again, and *dresser*=to dress (q. v.); Italian *ridizzare*, *ridirizzare*.]

†1. To set right; to mend, to repair.

"As broken glass no cement can redress."

*Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim*, 178.

2. To set right; to remedy, as a wrong or abuse; to repair, as an injury.

"For the remedying and redressing of those foresaid injuries."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 979.

3. To relieve from injustice, wrong, or oppression; to bestow relief upon; to ease, to compensate.

"Will Gaul or Muscovite redress ye?"

*Byron: Child Harold*, ii. 76.

\*4. To improve; to make better; to amend, to compensate for.

"Yet still, e'en here, content can spread a charm,

Redress the clime, and all its rage disarm."

*Goldsmith: The Traveler*.

**rē-drēss'**, **\*re-dresse**, *s.* [REDRESS, v.]

\*1. A putting into order; amendment.

"To seek reformation of evil laws is commendable, but for us the more necessary is a speedy redress of ourselves."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

2. The correction, amendment, remedying, or removal of wrongs, injury, or oppression; reparation, compensation, amends.

"The ministers were told that the nation expected, and should have, signal redress."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

\*3. Help, succor.

"I defy all counsel, all redress,

But that which ends all counsel, true redress,

Death, death." *Shakesp.: King John*, iii. 4.

\*4. Escape, retreat. (*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, v. 771.)

5. One who gives or affords redress; a redresser.

"Fair majesty, the refuge and redress

Of those whom fate pursues, and wants oppress."

*Dryden. (Todd)*

**rē-drēss'-al**, *s.* [Eng. *redress*; *-al*.] The act of redressing.

**rē-drēss'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *redress*; *-er*.] One who gives or affords redress or relief.

"The righter of wrongs, the redresser of injuries."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, ch. iv.

**rē-drēss'-ī-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *redress*; *-able*.] Capable of being redressed or remedied.

**rē-drēss'-īve**, *a.* [Eng. *redress*; *-ive*.] Giving or affording redress or remedy.

"Who, touch'd with human woe, redressive search'd

Into the horrors of the gloomy jail."

*Thomson: Winter*, 360.

**rē-drēss'-lēss**, *adj.* [Eng. *redress*; *-less*.] Without redress, relief, or amendment.

**rē-drēss'-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *redress*; *-ment*.] The act of redressing.

**rē-drive'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *re-*, and Eng. *drive*, v. (q. v.).] To drive back.

**rēd-rūth'-ite**, *s.* [From Redruth, Cornwall, one of its localities; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: The same as CHALCOCITE (q. v.).

**rēd'-sear**, *v. i.* [Eng. *red*, *adj.*, and *sear*.] To break or crack when too hot, as iron under the hammer. A term used by workmen.

**rēd'-shānk**, *s.* [Eng. *red*, a., and *shank*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A term applied to a Scotch Highlander having buskins of red-deer skin, with the hair outward; used also in derision of his bare legs.

"He sent over his brother Edward with a power of Scots and redshanks unto Ireland, where they got footing."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

2. *Ornith.*: *Totanus calidris*, tolerably common over the greater part of Europe and Asia, from Iceland to China, retiring to the south in winter. It derives its popular name from the color of the bare parts of its legs. The body is about the size of a Snipe's, but the Redshank, having longer wings, legs, and neck, appears the larger bird. General color above, grayish-drab, speckled with black, lower part of the back and a band on each wing white. The nest is usually in tufts of rushes or grass, with four warm-brown eggs, with blackish spots or blotches.

**rēd'-start**, *s.* [English *red*, a., and *start*, *stert*=a tail.]

*Ornith.*: *Ruticilla phœnicura*, common in Europe and Western Asia, migrating southward in the winter. Forehead pure white, throat black, upper surface dark gray; breast, sides, and tail bright rust-red. It nests usually in a hollow tree or in a hole in a wall or rock, and lays five to seven delicate greenish-blue eggs, sprinkled with faint spots of red. The Black, or Black-capped Redstart, *R. titys* (or *titis*) is common on the Continent, but has not the extended northern range of the Common Redstart. In this country the name is given to *Setophaga ruticilla*, a fly-catching warbler. Male, black with patches of orange-red. Female, olive with yellow patches.

"When redstarts shake their tails they move them horizontally, as dogs do when they fawn."—*White: Selborne*, let. 40.

ból, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



**rěd'-strěak**, s. [English *red*, a., and *streak*, s. (q. v.)]

1. A variety of apple.

"The *redstreak*, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of wilding, and though kept long, yet is never pleasing to the palate; there are several sorts of *redstreak*; some sorts of them have red veins running through the whole fruit, which is esteemed to give the cyder the richest tincture."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. Cider made from the redstreak apple.

**rěd'-tāil**, s. [Eng. *red*, a., and *tail*.] The same as REDSTART (q. v.).

**\*rě-dūb'**, **\*re-doub**, **\*re-dubbe**, v. t. [French *radouber*=to piece, to mend, to repair.]

1. To amend, to repair; to make amends or reparation for.

"Whiche damage to a realme neyther with treasure ne with power can be *redoubed*."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

2. To requite, to repay, to return.

"O Gods, *redubbe* them vengeance just."

*Phaer: Virgil's Æneidos*, vi.

**\*rě-dūb'-bēr**, **\*re-dub-bor**, s. [Eng. *redub*; -er, -or.] One who bought stoleu cloth, and disguised it by dyeing or alteration of the fashion.

**rě-dūcē'**, v. t. [Lat. *reduco*=to lead or bring back; *re*=back, and *duco*=to lead; Sp. *reducir*; Port. *reduzir*; Ital. *riducere*, *ridurre*; Fr. *réduire*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To bring or lead back; to reconduct.

"He *reduced* the rest to Durocort."—*Golding: Cæsar*, fol. 174.

2. *Figuratively*:

\* (1) To lead or draw back.

"The wholesome doctrine of the gospel allured and *reduced* the hearts of all sorts of people unto the true religion of God."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 46.

(2) To bring back to a prior state.

"The drift of the Roman armies and forces was not to bring free states into servitude, but contrariwise, to *reduce* those that were in bondage to liberty."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 1,211.

(3) To bring to any state or condition, whether good or bad; as, to *reduce* a people to slavery, to *reduce* a substance to powder, to *reduce* a person to despair, &c.

(4) *Specif.*: To bring to a state of subjection; to subdue, to conquer. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iii. 32.)

(5) To bring to a state of inferiority or poverty; to lower, to degrade, to impoverish; as, a person *reduced* in circumstances.

(6) To bring into a class, order, genus, or species; to subject to a rule or certain limits of description; to classify; as, to *reduce* animals or plants to classes or genera.

(7) To diminish in length, breadth, thickness, quantity, size, or value; as, to *reduce* expenses, to *reduce* the price of goods, to *reduce* the number of men employed, &c.

\* (8) To atone for, to repair, to redress, to compensate, to amend.

"Will they *reduce* the wrongs done to my father?"—*Marlowe*.

II. Technically:

1. *Algebra*:

(1) To bring to the simplest form, with the unknown quantity of an equation by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side.

(2) In the same sense as 2.

2. *Arith.*: To change the form of an expression from one denomination to another without altering the value; or from one denomination into others of the same value; as, to *reduce* dollars to cents, or cents to dollars. [REDUCTION.]

3. *Geom.*: To construct, as a figure, similar to a given figure, either greater, less, or equivalent.

4. *Logic*: To bring a syllogism in an imperfect mood into some one of the four perfect moods in the first figure.

5. *Metall.*: To treat in a reducing-furnace (q. v.).

6. *Scots Law*: To set aside by an action at law; to rescind or annul by legal means; as, to *reduce* a deed.

7. *Surg.*: To restore to its proper place or state, as a fractured or dislocated bone.

\* (1) To *reduce* a figure, design or draught: To make a copy of it on a smaller scale, but preserving the form and proportion.

\* (2) To *reduce* a square:

*Mil.*: To reform a column from the square.

(3) To *reduce* to the ranks:

*Mil.*: To degrade, as a sergeant or corporal, to the rank of a private soldier for misconduct.

**rě-dūcēd'**, pa. par. & a. [REDUCE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Brought back to their original state.

2. Brought down in circumstances; impoverished; as, a *reduced* family.

**reduced-iron**, s.

*Pharm.*: Metallic iron, with a variable amount of metallic oxide. In doses from two to six grains it acts with tonic effect.

**rě-dūcē'-mēnt**, s. [Eng. *reduce*; -ment.]

1. The act of reducing or restoring; reduction, restoration.

"The once select nation of God is now become . . . incapable of any coalition or *reducement* into one body politic."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 3.

2. The act of reducing, lessening, or diminishing.

"After a little *reducement* of his passion."—*Hist. of Patient Grisel*, p. 40.

**rě-dūcē'-ent**, a. & s. [Lat. *reducens*, pr. par. of *reduco*=to bring back.] [REDUCE.]

A. As adj.: Tending to reduce.

B. As subst.: One who or that which reduces.

**rě-dūcē'-ēr**, s. [Eng. *reduc(e)*; -er.] One who or that which reduces.

**rě-dūcē'-ī-ble**, **rě-dūcē'-ā-ble**, a. [Eng. *reduce*; -able.] Capable of being reduced; admitting of reduction.

"All manner of life whatsoever is generable and corruptible, or educible out of nothing, and *reducit* e to nothing again."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 137.

**rě-dūcē'-ī-ble-nēss**, s. [Eng. *reducible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reducible; reductibility.

"The thing itself is made plausible by the *reducibleness* of ice back again into water."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 50.

**rě-dūcē'-ī-blŷ**, adv. [Eng. *reducible*(le); -ly.] In a reducible manner.

**rě-dūcē'-īng**, pr. par. or a. [REDUCE, v.]

**reducing-agents**, s. pl.

*Chem.*: Bodies whose action is the inverse of oxidation, such as nascent hydrogen from sodium amalgam, zinc, or iron filings; also hydrogen sulphide, sulphurous acid, and several of the metals, especially potassium and sodium.

**reducing-flame**, s. [BLOWPIPE.]

**reducing-furnace**, s.

*Metall.*: A furnace in which ores are deprived of their oxygen and reduced to the metallic state by the action of intensely heated vapors containing carbon, sometimes assisted by other reagents. It is used in the reduction of litharge, the treatment of copper ore in several stages, and for obtaining the precious metals. [REVERBERATORY-FURNACE.]

**reducing-scale**, s.

*Geom.*: A scale by means of which figures are copied on a scale smaller than the original, but preserving the form and proportion.

**rě-dūct'**, v. t. [Lat. *reductus*, pa. par. of *reduco*.] [REDUCE.] To bring back or together; to reduce.

"The kingly host there beying assembled and *reducte* into one companye."—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 10).

**rě-dūct'**, s. [REDUCT, v.]

*Arch.*: A little place taken out of a larger to make it more regular and uniform, or for some other convenience; a quirk. (*Gwilt*.)

**rě-dūc-tī-bil'-ī-tŷ**, s. [Eng. *reduct*, v.; -ibility.] The quality of being reducible; reducibleness. (*Annandale*.)

**rě-dūc-tī-ō ād āb-sūr'-dūm** (t as sh). *phrase*. [Lat.=a reduction to an absurdity.] [ABSURDUM.]

**rě-dūc-tion**, subst. [Fr., from Lat. *reductionem*, accus. of *reductio*, from *reductus*, pa. par. of *reduco*=to bring back, to reduce (q. v.); Sp. *reduccion*; Ital. *riduzione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. *Lit.*: The act of bringing back or restoring.

"For *reduction* of your majesty's realm of Ireland to the unity of the Church."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. ii., bk. ii., No. 34.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The act or process of reducing to any state or condition; the state of being reduced; as, the *reduction* of a substance to powder.

(2) The act of reducing or bringing into subjection; conquest, subjugation; as, the *reduction* of a kingdom or fortress.

(3) The act of reducing or diminishing in size, dimensions, value, quantity, force, &c.; diminution, abatement; as, the *reduction* of expenses, the *reduction* of forces.

(4) The amount, value, quantity, &c., by which anything is reduced or lessened; as, He made a *reduction* of 5 per cent.

(5) The act or process of making a copy of a figure, map, plan, design, &c., on a smaller scale than the original, but preserving the form and proportion [II. 4].

II. Technically:

1. *Algebra*:

(1) The act or process of clearing equations from all superfluous quantities, bringing them to their lowest terms, and separating the known from the unknown, till the unknown quantity alone is found on one side, and the known quantities on the other.

\* (2) Solution (q. v.).

2. *Arithmetic*:

(1) The operation or process of finding an equivalent expression in terms of a different unit.

(2) The rule by which such operations are performed.

3. *Astronomy*:

(1) The correction of observations for known errors of instruments, &c.

(2) The collection of observations to obtain a general result.

4. *Geom.*: The operation of constructing a figure similar to a given figure, either greater, less, or equivalent.

5. *Logic*: The process of bringing a syllogism in one of the so-called imperfect moods to a mood in the first figure.

6. *Chem.*: The abstraction of an electro-negative element from a metallic or organic compound, as when the oxides of metals are reduced to the metallic state by the action of charcoal under the influence of heat; also applied to the addition of an electro-positive element to a compound, e. g., ethene oxide (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O)+H<sub>2</sub>=ethylic alcohol (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O); nitro-benzene, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)+3H<sub>2</sub>=aniline, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)+2H<sub>2</sub>O.

7. *Surg.*: The operation of restoring a fractured or dislocated bone to its proper place or state.

**rě-dūc-tive**, a. & s. [Fr. *réductif*; Sp. *reductivo*; Ital. *riduttivo*, from Lat. *reductus*, pa. par. of *reduco*=to reduce (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Having the power of reducing; tending to reduce.

"Whether Duly, or Hyperduly, or indirect, or *reductive*, or reflected."—*Brevint: Saul and Samuel*, p. 353.

B. As subst.: That which tends to reduce, or has the power of reducing.

"There needed no other *reductive* of the numbers of men to an equability."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 215.

**rě-dūc-tive-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *reductive*; -ly.] By way of reduction; by consequence.

"Religion does not consist in these things; but obedience may, and, *reductively*, that is religion."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 6.

{**re-duit**, s. [Fr.] A redoubt (q. v.).

**rě-dūn'-dančē**, **rě-dūn'-dan-čŷ**, s. [Fr. *redondance*, from Lat. *redundantia*, from *redundans*=redundant (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being redundant; superfluity, excess, superabundance.

"So wars among mankind are a kind of necessary consequence of *redundance* of mankind."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 215.

2. That which is redundant or in excess; anything superfluous or superabundant.

"The Italians are forced upon it, once or twice in every line, because they have a *redundancy* of vowels in their language."—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*. (Ded.)

II. Law: Impertinent or foreign matter inserted in a pleading.

**rě-dūn'-dant**, a. [Latin *redundans*, pr. par. of *redundo*=to rebound (q. v.); Fr. *redondant*; Sp. *redundante*; Ital. *ridondante*.]

1. Superabundant, superfluous; above what is necessary, natural, or useful; used or being in excess.

"Moses gave command that the *redundant* portion should be prepared."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 22.

2. Using more words, &c., than are necessary or useful.

**redundant-hyperbola**, s.

*Math.*: An hyperbola having more than two asymptotes.

**redundant-number**, s.

*Math.*: One in which the sum of all its divisors, except itself, exceeds the number.

**rě-dūn'-dant-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *redundant*; -ly.] In a redundant manner or degree; in superabundance; superfluously; to excess.

"Yet more than these to meditation's eyes,  
Great Nature's self *redundantly* supplies."

*Mason: Fresnoy: Art of Painting*.

**rě-dū'-plī-cāte**, v. t. & i. [REDUPLICATE, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To double again; to multiply, to repeat.

2. *Philol.*: To repeat, as the initial syllable or the root of a word for the purpose of marking past time. [REDUPLICATION, II. 1.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**D. Intransitive:**

*Philol.*: To be doubled or repeated; to undergo reduplication.

**rē-dū-plī-cate**, *a.* [Lat. *reduplicatus*, pa. par. of *reduplico*=to redouble.] [DUPLICATE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Redoubled, repeated.

"Embrace that *reduplicate* advice of our Saviour."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 12.

2. *Bot.*: Reduplicative (q. v.).

**rē-dū-plī-cā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reduplicatus*=reduplicate (q. v.); Sp. *reduplicacion*; Ital. *reduplicazione*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of doubling; the state of being doubled.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Philology:*

(1) The repetition of the first syllable (more or less modified), or of the root of a word, as for the purpose of marking past time; as in Gr. *τυπῶ=I strike*, *τετυπῆ=I struck*; Lat. *pello=I drive*, *pepuli=I drove*; Eng. *do*, *did*.

"The German 'ging,' preterite of the verb 'go,' has a form which might easily have been produced by a reduplication of the root."—*Earle: Philology*, § 285.

(2) The new syllable formed by reduplication.

2. *Rhet.*: A figure in which a verse ends with the same word with which the following one begins.

**rē-dū-plī-cā-tīve**, *a.* [Fr. *reduplicatif*; Sp. & Ital. *reduplicativo*.]

1. Reduplicated, double; formed by reduplication.

"The earliest extant forms are not *reduplicative*."—*Earle: Philology*, § 286.

2. *Bot. (of ovulation)*: Doubled back; having the edges valvate and doubled back.

**rēd-u-vī-l-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *reduvi(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: A family of Geocores. Antennæ four-jointed; ocelli two; rostrum of three joints, short, stout, strong; legs long, the anterior ones sometimes prehensile; tarsi three-jointed. They are predatory bugs; and many of them, when caught, will pierce and poison the hand of the captor. They are numerous in the tropics.

**rē-dū-vī-ūs**, *subst.* [Lat. *reduvia*=an agnail, a whitlow.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Reduviidæ. *Reduvius personatus*, the fly-bug, is three-quarters of an inch long, of a black-brown color, with reddish legs. It sometimes flies into houses in the summer evenings, attracted by the lights. Both the larva and the perfect insect are said to show special enmity to the bed bug.

**rēd'-wīng**, *s.* [Eng. *red*, *a.*, and *wing*.]

*Ornith.*: *Turdus iliacus*, a European Thrush, closely allied to the Common Thrush, but with red instead of gold color on the wings. It feeds on worms, slugs, and berries injurious to man. Called also Red-sided Thrush, Wind Thrush, and Swin-pipe. The Redwing is rather smaller than the Song Thrush, and its song decidedly inferior, though the bird has sometimes been termed the Nightingale of Norway, and Linnæus spoke highly in praise of its song. The name is also given to a North American passerine bird, *Aegialius phœniceus*, of the family Icteridæ. Male, black with red spots, bordered with orange, on the wings.

**rēd'-weēd**, *s.* [Eng. *red*, *a.*, and *wced*.]

*Bot.*: (1) *Papaver Rhœas*; (2) the genus *Phytolacca*.

**rēd'-wood**, *s.* [Eng. *red*, and *wood*.]

*Bot.*: (1) *Rhamnus erythroxylon*; (2) *Methania erythroxylon*; (3) the genus *Ceanothus*; (4) A dye wood produced by *Pterocarpus santalinus*; (5) the genus *Erythroxylon*; (6) the timber of *Sequoia sempervirens*.

**redwood-tree**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Soymida febrifuga*. [РОПАН.]

**rēē, rei, re**, *s.* [Sp. *rey*, from Lat. *regem*, accus. of *rex*=a king.] An imaginary unit of value, on which the monetary system of Portugal and Brazil are founded. [MILREI.]

**rēē**, *v. t.* [Prob. from the same root as *riddle* (q. v.).] To riddle; to sift.

"After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you must then *ree* it over in a sieve."—*Morimer: Husbandry*.

**rēē**, *a.* [A.S. *relhe*=fierce.]

1. Wild, fierce, outrageous, crazy. (*Scotch*.)

2. Half-drunk; tipsy. (*Scotch*.)

**rēē-bōk**, **rheē-bōk**, *s.* [Dut.=roebeek.]

*Zoöl.*: *Antilope capreolus* (*Pelca capreola*), from South Africa. Length about five feet, height at shoulder thirty inches; uniform ash-color on neck, shoulders, sides, croup, and thighs, white or light-gray on under surface and inside of limbs. They live in small groups of five or six individuals.

**reech**, *s.* [REEK (1), *s.*] Smoke. (*Prov. Eng.*)

"The *reech* reetheth into Heaven."

*Cursor Mundi* (MS. T. C. C.), f. 18.

**\*reēch'-l-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *reechy*; *-ly*.] Dirty, squalidly, filthily.

**rē-ēch'-ō** *v. t. & i.* [Prof. *re-*, and Eng. *echo*, *v.* (q. v.)]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To echo back; to reverberate.

"The Seine *rēechoed* Vive la Liberté."

*Scott: The Poacher*, 1,809.

2. To retain the sound or name of.

"The streets still *rēecho* the names of the trees of the forest."

*Longfellow: Evangeline*, li. 5.

**B. Intrans.**: To echo back; to give an echo back; to reverberate.

"The dell

*Rēechoes* with each horrible yell."

*Moore: Fire-Worshippers*.

**rē-ēch'-ō**, *s.* [Prof. *re-*, and Eng. *echo*, *s.* (q. v.)] The echo of an echo; a repeated or returned echo.

**rēēch'-y**, *adj.* [A softened form of *reeky* (q. v.)] Smoky, sooty; hence, foul, squalid, filthily.

"Fashioning them like Pharaoh's soldiers in the *reechy* painting."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 3.

**rēēd**, **\*rede**, **\*reede**, **\*reod**, *s.* [A. S. *hrēād*; cog. with O. Sax. *ried*; Dut. *riet*, *ried*; O. H. Ger. *hriot*; Ger. *riet*, *ried*; Ir. *readan*; Gael. *ribhid*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. In the same sense as II. 3.

2. An arrow, as being made of a reed.

"When the Parthian turn'd his steed,  
And from the hostile camp withdrew;  
With cruel skill the backward *reed*  
He sent."

*Prior*.

3. A pastoral pipe; an instrument made of a reed, with holes to be stopped by the fingers.

"Had only heard the shepherd's *reed*,  
Nor started at the bugle-horn."

*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 1.

4. Straw prepared for thatching; thatch. (*Prov. Eng.*)

\*5. A measure of length, supposed to have been equal to ten or eleven English feet. (*Ezekiel* xlii. 17.)

**II. Technically:**

1. *Comp. Anatomy*: The abomasum, or fourth stomach of ruminants. (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*)

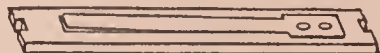
2. *Arch. (pl.)*: The same as REEDINGS (q. v.).

3. *Bot.*: (1) The genus *Arundo*; (2) the genus *Phragmites* (q. v.).

4. *Mining*: The tube conveying the train to the charge in the blast-hole. Also called the spire.

5. *Music*:

(1) A thin strip of metal set in vibration by a current of air; the vibrations so caused dividing the current into rapid discontinuous puffs which produce a musical sound. The reed itself does not



Reed.

produce the sound, but is only a means of obtaining the sound from the current of air directed against



American Parlor Organ Reed.

it. Reeds are of two kinds, striking and free. The former is that commonly used in the organ; the latter in the harmonium.

(2) The mouthpiece of the clarinet, hautboy, bassoon, and some other instruments, made of reed or cane, whence the generic name has been extended to the reeds of the organ and of the orchestra.

(3) A reed-instrument.

6. *Scripture*:

(1) Heb. *qaneh*, a generic name for any reed-like plant or its cane-like stem (Job xl. 21; Isa. xlii. 3.)

(2) Heb. *agammin*, pl. of *agam*=a reedy place (Jer. li. 32). The R. V. renders it in the text, "reeds," and in the margin, "marshes or pools."

¶ The paper reed of Isaiah xix. 7, Heb. *aroth*, is not the papyrus, but is translated in the R. V., "meadow."

(3) Greek *kalamos*=a generic name for a reed or cane (Matt. xi. 7, xxvii. 30, 48; Rev. xi. 1, &c.).

7. *Weav.*: An appurtenance of the loom, consisting of two parallel bars set a few inches apart, and furnished with a number of parallel slips of metal or reed, called dents, between which the warp-threads are passed. The reed is set in a swinging frame, called the lathe, lay, or batten. In the

hand-lathe, the bottom of the batten is furnished with a shelf, called the shuttle-race, along which the shuttle is driven. The office of the reed is to beat the weft up to the web, and the force of the blow determines the compactness of the fabric. Two threads of yarn pass between each of the reed-slits or dents. The number of dents in a reed of a given length determines the fineness of the cloth.

¶ *A bruised reed*:

*Figuratively*:

1. One who is easily discouraged, or one easily injured; spec., one who has sinned and may be driven to ruin by harsh treatment.

"A *bruised reed* shall he not break."—*Isaiah* xlii. 3.

2. A person who or a power which gives way when one leans upon him or it.

"Thou trustest upon the staff of this *bruised reed*, even upon Egypt, on which if a man lean, it will go into his hand, and pierce it."—*2 Kings* xviii. 21.

**reed-bird**, *s.*

*Ornithology*:

1. The same as RICE-BIRD (q. v.).

2. The Reed-warbler (q. v.).

¶ In some of the south Atlantic states this name is erroneously applied to the Sera or Carolina Craik.

**reed-buck**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: The same as RIETBOK (q. v.).

**reed-bunting**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: *Emberiza schœniclus*, common in swampy places, all over Europe. Length of male, six inches. Head, chin, and throat black; belly and nuchal collar white; upper surface brownish black, each feather bordered with bright bay. In autumn and winter the bordering in the adult male becomes so broad that the darker tints are to some extent lost sight of. Called also Reed-Sparrow.

**reed-bur**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Sparganium*.

**reed-grass**, *s.*

*Bot.*: (1) The genus *Arundo*; (2) the genus *Calamagrostis*; (3) the genus *Phalaris*.

¶ Meadow reed-grass=(1) *Glyceria aquatica*, a British grass, and (2) *Cinna arundinacea*, wild in this country.

**reed-instruments**, *s. pl.*

*Music*: Oboes, clarionets, and bassoons, with others of their class.

**reed-moth**, *s.*

*Entom.*: *Macrogaster arundinis*, one of the Zeuzeridæ.

**reed-organ**, *s.*

*Music*: A melodeon or parlor-organ. An organ whose pipes are provided with reeds, in contradistinction to the flute- or mouth-organ, whose pipes have a lip to cut the wind escaping through an aperture in a diaphragm.

**reed-palms**, *s. pl.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Calamus*.

**reed-pheasant**, *s.* [REEDLING.]

**reed-pipe**, *s.*

*Music*:

1. An organ-pipe in which the musical tone is produced by the vibration of a metallic tongue.

2. A musical pipe made of a reed.

**reed-plane**, *s.*

*Join.*: A concave-soled plane used in making beads.

**reed-sparrow**, *s.* [REED-BUNTING.]

**reed-stop**, *s.*

*Music*: A set of pipes furnished with reeds, and associated with the flute-stops of an organ, to give a variety to the effects.

**reed-thrush**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*. Common in the south of Europe. The adult male is about eight inches long, upper surface nearly uniform light brown; chin, throat, and breast dirty-white. Called also the Great Reed-Warbler.

"There seems no reason to doubt their having been specimens of the . . . *reed-thrush*, to use its oldest English name."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 365.

**reed-tussock**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A moth, *Orgyia cænosa*.

**reed-upon-reed**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Calamagrostis effusa*.

**reed-wainscot**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A night moth, *Nonagria cannæ*.

**reed-warbler**, *s.*

*Ornithology*: *Acrocephalus streperus*, a summer migrant to temperate Europe late in April, and leaving late in September. It is an incessant songster, and its notes are varied and pleasing. The



male is about five and a half inches long, upper surface uniform pale brown, with a tinge of chestnut; chin, throat, and belly white.

"It is doubtful whether the *Reed-warbler* regularly extends further to the northwest than Staffordshire or Derbyshire. . . Its partiality for reeds, where they exist, and the habit it has, in common with its larger congener [the *Sedge-warbler*], of usually suspending its remarkable nest among their stems, make the names of Reed-bird or Reed-wren, by which it is commonly known, sufficiently applicable."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 370.

¶ *Great Reed-warbler*: [REED-THRUSH.]

**reed-work**, *s.* The stops of an organ, considered collectively.

**reed-wren**, *s.* [REED-WARBLE.]

**reēd**, *v. t.* [REED, *s.*] To thatch; as, to *reed* a house. (*Prov.*)

**reēd'-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *reed*, *s.*; -*ed*.]

1. Covered with reeds; reedy.

"Where houses be reeded,

Now pare off the moss." *Tusser: Husbandry.*

2. Abounding in reeds; reedy.

3. Formed with channels and ridges like reeds.

**reēd'-en**, *a.* [Eng. *reed*, *s.*; -*en*.] Consisting of a reed or reeds; made of reeds.

"Through reeden pipes convey the golden flood,"

*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic*, iv. 385.

**rē-ēd'-ī-fī-cā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *edification* (q. v.).] The act or process of rebuilding; the state of being rebuilt.

"The town was compelled to help to the reedification of it."—*Leland: Itinerary*, iii. 125.

**†rē-ēd'-ī-fī**, **\*rē-ēd'-ī-fīe**, **\*re-ād-i-fīe**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *edify* (q. v.); Fr. *réedifier*; Sp. & Port. *reedificar*; Italian *reedificare*.] To build again; to rebuild.

"The house of God

They first reedify."—*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 350.

**reēd'-īng**, *s.* [Eng. *reed*, *s.*; -*ing*.]

1. The nurling on the edge of coins.

2. *Architecture*:

(1) A number of semi-cylindrical ridges, closely arranged in parallel order and designed for ornament.

(2) A succession of bead-like ornaments.

**reēd'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *reed*, *s.*; -*less*.] Destitute of reeds.

"Youths tomb'd before their parents were,

Whom foul Cocytus' reedless banks enclose."

*May.*

**reēd'-līng**, *s.* [Eng. *reed*, *s.*, and dim. suff. -*ing*.]

*Ornithology: Parus (calamophilus) biarmica*. [BEARDED, II. 1. ¶.]

"The name by which this species is commonly known in the districts it frequents is Reed-pheasant. *Reedling*, used for it by several authors, would certainly be preferable to Titmouse, had not some of the aquatic warblers been also so called."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 522.

**reēd'-māçe**, *subst.* [Eng. *reed*, *s.*, and *mace* (2), (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: The genus *Typha* (q. v.).

**reēd'-y**, *a.* [Eng. *reed*, *s.*; -*y*.]

1. Full of or abounding in reeds; covered with reeds.

"There are yet many quiet reedy pools in North Shropshire."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

2. Consisting of or resembling a reed or reeds.

"Arethusa from her reedy bed,

Told her how Dis young Proserpine had rap'd."

*Philips: Cerealia.*

3. A term applied to a voice or a musical instrument characterized by a thin harsh tone, like the vibration of a reed.

**reēf** (1), **\*riff** (1), *s.* [Dut. *rif*; cogn. with Icel. *rif*=a reef, *rifa*=a rift, a crack; Dan. *rev*=a reef, *revne*=to crack; Ger. *riff*.]

1. A chain or range of rocks in the ocean, lying at or near the surface of the water.

"How far the principal or outer reef . . . extends toward the north."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. v.

2. A name given by Australian miners to a gold-bearing quartz vein.

**reef-builders**, *s. pl.*

*Zoöl.*: A popular name for those corals by which coral-reefs are formed. [CORAL-REEF.]

"Even within the coral-zone the distribution of the reef-builders appears to be singularly capricious."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert.*, p. 167.

**reef-building**, *a.* A term applied to those corals by which coral-reefs are formed. (*Nicholson: Palæont.*, i. 187.)

**reēf** (2), **\*riff** (2), *s.* [Dut. *reef*; O. Dut. *rif*, *rift*; cogn. with Low Ger. *reef*, *riff*=a reef, *reeffen*=to reeve; Sw. *ref*=a reef, *refva*=to reeve; Dan. *reb*=a reef, *rebe*=to reeve; Icel. *rif*=a reef.]

*Naut.*: The portion of a square sail between the head and any of the reef-bands. The first reef in a square sail is included between the head and the upper reef-band; the second reef between this and the next lower reef-band, and so on. The object of the reef is to diminish the surface of the sail when the wind is blowing hard.

¶ *Balance reef*:

*Naut.*: The uppermost or closest reef extending diagonally upward from the outer leech when close-reefed (q. v.).

**reef-band**, *s.*

*Nautical*: A strong horizontal strip of canvas extending across a sail at right angles to the lengths of cloth. In square-rigged vessels there are four of these bands to the topsails, from three to six feet apart, according to the size of the sail, and two bands to the foresail and mainsail. Fore-and-aft sails have also a band extending diagonally upward from the outer leech, for balance-reefing. Each band is pierced with holes for the reef-points, by which it is tied to the yard in shortening sail.

**reef-crinkle**, *s.* [CRINKLE, 2.]

**reef-earings**, *s.* [EARING, *s.*]

**reef-knot**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A knot formed by passing the ends of the two parts of one rope through the loop formed by another whose two ends are similarly passed through a loop on the first; the two parts of one rope are passed above, and of the other below the loop through which they are inserted. A longitudinal pull tightens the knot, which can only be untied by pushing the loops in opposite directions.

**reef-line**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A line formerly used in reefing. It passes spirally around the yard, and through the eyelets in the reef-band successively, so as to draw the latter up to the yard when the line is hauled upon.

**reef-pendant**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A tackle by which the after leech of a fore-and-aft sail is drawn down to the boom in reefing.

**reef-point**, *s.*

*Naut.*: One of the flat pieces of braided cord attached by eyelets to the reef-band, and used to tie the sail to the yard when reefing.

**reef-tackle**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A tackle by which the reef-crinkles are drawn up to the yard for reefing.

**reēf**, **\*riff**, *v. t.* [REEF (2), *s.*]

*Naut.*: To take a reef or reefs in; to reduce or contract the extent of a sail by rolling or folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard. Fore-and-aft sails are reefed from the foot, the first reef being the lowest. In the ordinary process of reefing square sails, the seamen ascend the rigging and lie out on the yard, standing on the horses or foot-ropes while they gather in and secure the hauled-up portion of the sail. To obviate the necessity for this dangerous operation, which is a fruitful source of accident, many ships are now furnished with apparatus by which the sails can be reefed from the deck.

"'Reef top-sails, reef!' the master calls again."

*Falconer: Shipwreck*, ii.

¶ (1) The bowsprit of a cutter or of a ship-of-war with a ram-bow is said to reef when it is run-in or shortened by sliding in-board.

(2) Reefing the paddles in steamships is effected by disconnecting the float-boards from the paddle-arms, and bolting them again nearer the center of the wheel, to diminish the dip when the vessel is deep.

**reēf'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *reef*, *v.*; -*er*.]

1. One who reefs sails; specif., applied to midshipmen, because they attended in the tops during the operation of reefing. (*Smyth.*)

2. A reefing-jacket (q. v.).

**reēf'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [REEF, *v.*]

**reefing-jacket**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A close-fitting jacket or short coat made of strong heavy cloth.

**reēf'-y**, *a.* [Eng. *reef* (1), *s.*; -*y*.] Full of, or abounding in reefs or rocks; as, a *reefy* coast.

**reēk** (1), **\*reke**, *subst.* [A. S. *rec*; cogn. with O. Fris. *rek*; Icel. *reykr*; Dut. & Low Ger. *rook*; Dan. *rög*; Sw. *rök*; Ger. *rauch*; Lith. *rukis*=smoke; Icel. *rök*, *rökr*=vapor.] Smoke, vapor, steam, exhalation, fume.

"For the very blue reek that came out of the lumhead put me in mind of the change."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxvii.

**reēk** (2), *s.* [A. S. *hrec*.] A rick of hay, &c.

"The covered reek, much in use westward, must needs prove of great advantage in wet harvests."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

**reēk** (3), **reik**, *subst.* [A. S. *recan*=to hurry, to drive.] A coarse exploit, adventure, or frolic. (*Scotch.*)

†**reēk** (4), **reēt**, *s.* [REAK (1), REATE, REET.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: The *Confervaceæ*.

**reēk**, **\*reke**, *v. i.* [A. S. *recan*, *reöcan*; cogn. with Icel. *repkja*; O. H. Ger. *rouchan*; Dut. *rooken*; Dan. *röge*; Sw. *röka*, *ryka*; Ger. *rauchen*.] To smoke, to emit vapor, smoke, or steam; to steam.

**reēk'-y**, **\*reek-ie**, *a.* [Eng. *reek* (1), *s.*; -*y*, -*ie*.]

1. Smoky, smoking; emitting vapor.

2. Filthy, dirty, foul, squalid.

¶ *Auld Reekie*: A familiar Scotch name for Edinburgh.

**reēl** (1), **\*rele**, **\*reele**, *subst.* [A. S. *hreol*, *reol*=a reel; cogn. with Icel. *hræll*, *ræll*=a weaver's rod or sley; Gael. *ruidhil*=a reel for winding yarn on.] [ROLL, *s.*]

1. A revolving contrivance on which fiber, thread, cord, rope, fabric, &c., are wound, to form them into hanks or skeins, and for various other purposes; applied to:

(1) *Agric.*: A device having radial arms carrying horizontal slats, and rotated by gear or pulley connected with the axle of a harvester, for pressing backward and holding the stalks of grain in position for being severed by the knives.

(2) *Angling*: A skeleton barrel attached to the butt of a fishing-rod, around which the inner end of the line is wound, and from which it is payed out as the fish runs off with the bait, and is gradually wound in again as his struggles become less violent, bringing him to land or to the landing-net.

(3) *Baking*: A cylinder with radial arms rotating in a heated chamber, carrying pans in which loaves of bread are placed for baking in the reel-oven.

(4) *Cotton-machinery*: A machine on which cotton is wound, making hanks of thread, each 840 yards in length.

(5) *Domestic*: A spool or bobbin of wood on which cotton, thread, silk, &c., is wound for use in sewing.

(6) *Milling*: The barrel or drum on which the bolting cloth is fastened.

(7) *Naut.*: A revolving frame to hold a line or cord, as: (a) The log-reel; (b) the deep sea-reel; and (c) the spun-yarn-reel, &c.

(8) *Rope-making*: Spun-yarns are wound on a reel preparatory to tarring or laying up into strands as the twisting of each length is completed.

(9) *Silk*: The revolving frame on which silk is wound from the cocoons, or yarn is wound off from the spindle of a hand-spinning machine, and reeled into cuts or hanks.

(10) *Teleg.*: A barrel on which the strip of paper for receiving the message is wound in a recording telegraph.

2. A stagger, or staggering motion, like that of a drunken man.

¶ *Off the reel*: One after another without a break; in uninterrupted succession.

"Winning three nurseries off the reel."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

**reel and bead**, *s.*

*Arch.*: A kind of enriched molding much used in Greek and Roman architecture, and, with various modifications, in other styles. It consists of a series of bodies resembling reels, or spindles, and beads, or pearls, following each other alternately, and may be arranged in straight or curved lines.

**reel-cotton**, *s.* Sewing-cotton wound on reels or spools, not made up into balls, skeins, or the like.

**reel-oven**, *s.* A baker's oven in which the bread pans are swung on the horizontal arms of a rotating reel.

**\*reel-pot**, *s.* A drunkard. (*Middleton.*)

**reel-rail**, *adv.* In a confused manner. (*Scotch.*)

**reel-stand**, *subst.* A holder of thread reels for ladies' use in sewing.

**reēl** (2), **\*reill**, *s.* [Gael. *riheil*=a reel.]

*Music*:

1. A lively rustic dance, peculiar to Scotland, in which the couples sometimes swing or whirl round, and sometimes pass, forming the figure 8.

2. The music for such a dance, generally written in common time, but sometimes in jig time of six quavers to a bar.

"And the piper blew a gamesome reel."

*Blackie: Lays of Highlands and Islands*, p. 79.

**reēl** (1), **\*reele**, **\*reile**, **\*rele**, *v. i. & t.* [REEL (1), *s.*]

*A. Intransitive*:

1. To wind, as thread, a line, &c., upon a reel.

"Reeling up, I sat down by the fence again."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

2. To stagger; to sway in walking from one side to the other. (*Psalms* cvii. 27.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



3. To whirl; to have a whirling or giddy motion; to be giddy.

"Reeled soul and sense, reeled brain and eye."  
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, v. 16.

4. To be strongly affected, so as almost to give way; to stagger.

"France reeled under the burden of the war."—*Bolingbroke: State of Europe*, let. viii.

#### B. Transitive:

1. To wind on a reel.

\*2. To cause to reel or shake; to shake.

"Shake our hopes,  
Which now this blaste doth reele."  
Davies: *Muses' Teares*, p. 6.

reel (2), *v. i.* [REEL (2), *s.*] To perform the dance called a reel; to dance a reel.

rē-ē-lēct', *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *elect* (q. v.).] To elect again or a second time.

"The expulsion of a member creates in him such an incapacity to be reelected."—*Junius: Letter xvi.*

rē-ē-lēc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *election* (q. v.).] The act of reelecting; the state of being reelected.

"From the permission of a reelection."—*Johnson: False Alarm.*

reel'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *reel* (1), *s.*; *-er*.]

*Ornith.*: *Acrocephalus nævius*, the Grasshopper Warbler. (*Prov. Eng.*)

"In the more marshy parts of England . . . this bird has long been known as the Reeler—from the resemblance of its song to the noise of the reel used, even at the beginning of the present century, by the hand-spinners of wool. But this kind of reel being now dumb, in such districts the country-folks of the present day connect the name with the reel used by fishermen."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 385.

rē-ēl'-ē-vāte, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *elevate* (q. v.).] To elevate again or anew.

rē-ēl'-īg-i-bīl'-i-tī, *subst.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *eligibility* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being eligible for reelection.

rē-ēl'-īg-i-ble, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *eligible* (q. v.).] Capable of being reelected to the same office or position.

reēm, *s.* [Heb. *rēm*, *rēym*, *rēm*; Sept. Gr. *monokerōs*=a unicorn.]

*Scrip. Zool.*: *Bos primigenius*. In the A. V. the influence of the Septuagint has prevailed, and the word is translated unicorn, but erroneously, as the mention of two horns on one reem (Deut. xxxiii. 17) proves. The word unicorn has disappeared from the R. V., wild ox being substituted for it; but in Numb. xxiii. 22, the alternative rendering ox-antelope (*Oryx leucorox*) is given in the margin. Young (*Paraphrase of Job*, 241) transliterates the Hebrew word. [AUROCHS.]

"The identification of the Hebrew *reēm* with the wild ox (*Bos primigenius*) is one of the most certain of all Bible animal names. It rests on philological evidence, for the Assyrian *rimu* clearly denotes this same wild bovine; on pictorial evidence, for the Assyrian monuments depict it admirably; on palæontological evidence, for the bone breccia of the Lebanon has revealed the teeth of this once common wild ox of Palestine and the adjacent countries; on historical evidence as a definite inhabitant of Palestine, for a hunting record of Tiglath-Pileser I. informs us that this monarch slew some of these wild *rimu* 'in the country of the Hittites and at the foot of Lebanon,' the exact spot where its teeth have been discovered; on ideographic evidence, for the Accadian character is a pictorial or hieroglyphic figure of an ox's head, while all the references in the Bible are exactly suited to this large and fierce wild ox."—*W. Houghton*, in *Academy*, April 24, 1886, p. 292.

reēm, *v. t.* [REAM, *v.*]

rē-ēm-bark', *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *embark* (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To embark or put on board again.

"The whole army being reëmbarked."—*Belsham: Hist. Great Britain* (George III.).

B. *Intrans.*: To embark or go on board again.

"We reëmbarked in our boat."—*Cook: First Voyage*, vol. ii., ch. v.

rē-ēm-bar-kā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *embarkation* (q. v.).] The act of reëmbarking; a putting on board or a going on board a second time.

\*rē-ēm-bāt'-tle, \*rē-im-bāt'-tle, *v. t.* [Prefix *re-*, and Eng. *embattle* (q. v.).] To arrange or draw up again in order of battle; to array again for battle.

"They . . . aspiring to his highth,  
Stood reimbattell'd." Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 794.

rē-ēm-bōd'-y, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *embody* (q. v.).] To embody again or anew.

rē-ēm-brāce', *v. t. or i.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *embrace*, *v.* (q. v.).] To embrace again or anew.

rē-ēm-mērge', *v. i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *emerge* (q. v.).] To emerge after being plunged, obscured, or overwhelmed.

rē-ē-mēr'-geñce, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *emergence* (q. v.).] The act of emerging again; a new or fresh emergence.

rē-ēn-āct', *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enact* (q. v.).] To enact again or anew.

"The construction of ships was forbidden to senators, by a law made by Claudius the tribune, and reënacted by the Julian law."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

rē-ēn-āc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enaction* (q. v.).] The act of reënacting; reënactment.

rē-ēn-āct'-mēnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enactment* (q. v.).] The act of reënacting; the state of being reënacted; the renewal or fresh enactment of a law.

rē-ēn-coūr'-age (age as īg), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *encourage* (q. v.).] To encourage again, to reanimate, to give fresh courage to.

rē-ēn-coūr'-age-mēnt (age as īg), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *encouragement* (q. v.).] Renewed or fresh encouragement.

"But, O (my Wernock) how am I to thee  
Obligen, for thy keene reëncouragements."  
Browne: *Willie and Old Wernock.*

rē-ēn-dōw', *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *endow* (q. v.).] To endow again; to give a fresh endowment to.

\*rē-ēn-fērce', \*ren-fērse, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fierce* (q. v.).] To make fierce again; to make fiercer.

"Whereat renferst with wrath and sharp regret."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. viii. 45.

rē-ēn-fōrce', rē-in-fōrce', \*rēn-fōrce', *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enforce* (q. v.).] To reinforce (q. v.).

"Reënförce their courage, with their might."  
Drayton: *Battle of Agincourt.*

rē-ēn-fōrce'-mēnt, rē-in-fōrce'-mēnt, *subst.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enforcement* (q. v.).] The act of reënförcing or strengthening anew; supply of new or fresh force or strength; reinforcement.

rē-ēn-gāge', *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *engage* (q. v.).]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To engage again or a second time; to make a new or fresh engagement with.

2. To engage again in battle.

#### B. Intransitive:

1. To enter into a fresh engagement or covenant to enlist again.

2. To engage again in battle.

rē-ēn-gāge'-mēnt, *subst.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *engagement* (q. v.).] The act of reëngaging; the state of being reëngaged; a renewed or fresh engagement.

rē-ēn-grāve', *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *engrave* (q. v.).] To engrave again or anew.

rē-ēn-jōy', *v. t.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *enjoy* (q. v.).] To enjoy again or anew.

rē-ēn-jōy'-mēnt, *s.* [Prefix *re-*, and Eng. *enjoyment* (q. v.).] The act or state of reënjoying; renewed enjoyment.

rē-ēn-kin'-dle, \*rē-in-kin'-dle, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enkindle* (q. v.).]

A. *Transitive*: To kindle again or afresh; to rekindle.

"Dispositions to virtue and divine love reënkinded in them."—*Glanvill: Preëxistence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

#### B. Intransitive:

To kindle again; to take fire again.

"For so a taper, when its crown of flame is newly blowne off, it will with greenness reënkindle."—*Ep. Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. ii., § 2.

rē-ēn-list', *v. t. or i.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *enlist* (q. v.).] To enlist again or a second time.

rē-ēn-list'-mēnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enlistment* (q. v.).] The act of reënlisting; a renewed or repeated enlistment.

rē-ēn-slāve', *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enslave* (q. v.).] To enslave again; to make slaves again.

\*rē-ēn-stāmp', *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *stamp* (q. v.).] To stamp again or afresh.

rē-ēn-tēr', *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enter* (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To enter again; to go or come into again.

#### B. Intransitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To enter again or a second time.

"That glory he had before the world was, and into which he reëntered after his passion and ascension."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 66.

2. *Engr.*: To cut deeper, as the lines of a plate, which the aquafortis has not bitten sufficiently, or which have become worn by wear.

rē-ēn-tēr'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [REENTER.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

#### C. As substantive:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of entering again or anew; reëntry.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Calico-printing*: [GROUNDING-IN.]

2. *Engr.*: The deepening of lines by a graver, either in repairing a plate or for perfecting an etching.

reëntering-angle, *s.* An angle pointed inward; specif. in fortification, an angle pointing toward the defended place.

¶ *Reëntering angle of a polygon*: An interior angle greater than two right angles.

reëntering-polygon, *s.* A polygon containing one or more reëntering angles. The term reëntering stands opposed to salient. It is a property of a salient polygon that no straight line can be drawn which will cut the perimeter in more than two points; while in a reëntering polygon such line may cut it in more than two points.

rē-ēn-thrōne', \*rē-in-thrōne', *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enthrone* (q. v.).] To enthrone again; to replace on a throne.

rē-ēn-thrōne'-mēnt, \*rē-in-thrōne'-mēnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enthronement* (q. v.).] The act of reënthroning; the state of being reënthroned.

\*rē-ēn-thrōn'-ize, \*rē-in-thrōn'-ize, *v. trans.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enthronize* (q. v.).] To reënthrone.

rē-ēn-tīce', \*rē-in-tīce', *v. t.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *entice* (q. v.).] To entice, allure, or tempt again.

rē-ēn-trānce, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *entrance*, *s.* (q. v.).] The act of reëntering; a reëntry.

rē-ēn-trānt, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *entrant* (q. v.).] The same as REENTERING (q. v.).

rē-ēn-trī, \*re-en-trīe, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *entry* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of reëntering; a new or first entry.

2. *Law*: The resuming, retaking, or reëntering into possession of lands lately lost.

#### ¶ Proviso for reëntry:

*Law*: A clause usually inserted in leases, &c., that upon non-payment of rent, &c., the term shall cease.

\*rē-ēn-vērse', *v. t.* [RENVERSE.] To reverse.

reēp'-ērs, *s. pl.* [Maharatta *reep*=a lath, lath-work.] Laths or longitudinal sections of the Palmyra palm, used in the East for building.

rē-ē-rēct', *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *erect*, *v.* (q. v.).] To erect again or anew; to raise again.

reēsk, *s.* [Gael. *riasg*=coarse mountain grass, a moor, a marsh.]

1. A kind of coarse grass.

2. Waste land yielding only coarse grass; a marshy place. (*Scotch.*)

reēst, *v. i. & t.* [REST, *v.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To stand stubbornly still; to be restive. (*Scotch.*)

B. *Trans.*: To arrest, to stop; to cause to stand still suddenly. (*Scotch.*)

rē-ēs-tāb'-lish, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *establish* (q. v.).] To establish anew.

rē-ēs-tāb'-lish-ēr, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *establisher* (q. v.).] One who reëstablishes.

rē-ēs-tāb'-lish-mēnt, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *establishment* (q. v.).] The act of reëstablishing; the state of being reëstablished; restoration.

\*rē-ēs-tāte', *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *estate* (q. v.).] To reëstablish, to reinstate.

reēst'-ēd, reēst'-it, *a.* [Cf. Dan. *riste*=to broil, to smoke.] Dried in smoke or in the sun; singed, withered. (*Scotch.*)

reēve (1), *s.* [A. S. *girēfa*=a steward.] [GRIEVE, *subst.*]

\*1. A bailiff, a steward; a peace officer. The word still survives in some compounds, as sheriff (that is, the shire-reeve), borough-reeve, port-reeve, &c.

2. A foreman in a coal mine. (*Prov. Eng.*)

reēve (2), *s.* [RUFF (1), *s.*]

*Ornith.*: A bird, the female of the Ruff (q. v.).

reēve (1), *v. t. & i.* [REF (2), *v.*]

*Naut.*: To pass the end (of a rope) through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, cringle, &c.; to run or pass through such a hole.

reēve (2), *v. t.* [REAVE.]

Reēves, *s.* [John Reeves, Esq., of Canton, China. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1833, p. 77; cf. *P. Z. S.*, 1833, p. 105.)] (See compounds.)

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



Reeves' muntjac, s.

Zoöl.: *Cervulus reevesii*. [MUNTJAC.]

Reeves' pheasant, s.

Ornith.: *Phasianus reevesii*, a native of China, remarkable for its long banded tail, which often exceeds five feet in length.

rē-ĕx-ām-in-a-ble, a. [Pref. *re-*, and English *examinable* (q. v.).] Capable of being reexamined or reconsidered; capable of or liable to reexamination.

rē-ĕx-ām-in-ā-tion, s. [Pref. *re-*, and English *examination* (q. v.).] A renewed or repeated examination; specif., in law, the examination of a witness after he has been cross-examined.

rē-ĕx-ām-ine, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *examine* (q. v.).] To examine again or anew.

rē-ĕx-ĉhānge, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *exchange*, v. (q. v.).] To exchange again or anew.

rē-ĕx-ĉhānge, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *exchange*, s. (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A renewed exchange.  
2. *Comm.*: The difference in the value of a bill of exchange occasioned by its being dishonored in a foreign country in which it was payable. The existence and the amount of it depend on the rate of exchange between the two countries. (*Wharton.*)

rē-ĕx-hib-it, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *exhibit*, v. (q. v.).] To exhibit again or anew.

rē-ĕx-pēl, v. t. [Prefix *re-*, and English *expel* (q. v.).] To expel again.

rē-ĕx-pēr-i-enĉe, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *experience* (q. v.).] Renewed or repeated experience.

rē-ĕx-pēr-i-enĉe, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and English *experience*, v. (q. v.).] To experience again or anew.

rē-ĕx-pōrt, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *export*, v. (q. v.).] To export again; to export after having been imported.

rē-ĕx-pōrt, s. [Pref. *re-*, and English *export*, s. (q. v.).] Any commodity reexported.

rē-ĕx-pōrt-ā-tion, s. [Prefix *re-*, and English *exportation* (q. v.).] The act of reexporting goods which have been imported.

rē-ĕx-pūl-sion, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *expulsion* (q. v.).] The act of reexpelling; the state of being reexpelled.

rē-ĕx-tēnt, s. [Prefix *re-*, and English *extent* (q. v.).]

*Law*: A second extent on lands or tenements, on complaint that the former was partially made, &c. [EXTENT.]

reēzed, rēized, a. [Cf. *rusty* and *reested*.]

1. Rusty, resty.

"Reezed bacon soords shall feaste his family."  
*Ep. Hall: Satires, iv. 2.*

\*2. Scorched, fried.

"Their souls . . . reezed in purgatory."—*Adams Works, i. 65.*

\*rē-fāĉ-tion, s. [Pref. *re-*, and English *faction* (q. v.).] Retribution, satisfaction.

rē-fāsh-iōn, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fashion*, v. (q. v.).] To fashion anew; to form or mold into shape again or anew.

rē-fāsh-iōn-mēnt, s. [Eng. *refashion*; -ment.] The act of refashioning or forming again or anew.

rē-fās-ten (t silent), v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fasten*.] To fasten again.

rēf-dānsk-ite, s. [After the Refdansk mine, Urals, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*); Russ. & Ger. *refdanskit*.]

*Min.*: An earthy, pulverulent substance related to serpentine, the magnesia constituent partly replaced by the protoxides of iron and nickel.

rē-fēĉt, v. t. [REFECT, a.] To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue; to repair, to reinvigorate.

"I refect myself inwardly with my first Russian dinner."—*G. A. Sala: A Journey Due North* (1859), p. 87.

rē-fēĉt, a. [Lat. *refectus*, pa. par. of *reficio*: re=again, and *facio*=to make.] Refreshed, restored, recovered, reinvigorated.

"Whan thou art wel refreshed and refect, thou shalt be more stedfaste."—*Chaucer: Boecius, bk. v.*

rē-fēĉ-tion, s. [French, from Lat. *refectionem*, accus. of *refectio*=a making again, a refreshing, from *refectus*=refreshed, *refect* (q. v.); Sp. *refecion*; Ital. *refezione*.]

1. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; that which refreshes or reinvigorates.

2. In religious houses, a spare or scant meal or repast; a meal sufficient only to maintain life.

\*3. Reparation of a building. (*Civil Law.*)

rē-fēĉ-tive, a. & s. [Eng. *refect*; -ive.]

A. *As adj.*: Refreshing, restoring, reinvigorating.

B. *As subst.*: That which refreshes or restores; refreshment.

\*rē-fēĉ-tōr-ēr, s. [Low Latin *refectorarius*.] The monk in charge of the refectory and supplies of food in a monastery.

rē-fēĉ-tōr-ŷ, s. [Low Latin *refectorium*, from Lat. *refectus*, pa. par. of *reficio*=to refresh; French *refectoire*; Sp. *refectorio*; Port. *refeitório*; Italian *refettorio*.] A room for refreshment; an eating room; specif., in religious houses the hall or apartment where repasts are taken in common. Among the Carthusians the monks take their meals in their cells, except on Sundays and feast-days.

\*rē-fēl', \*rē-fēll', v. t. [Lat. *refello*, from *re*=back, again, and *fallo*=to deceive.] To refute, to disprove; to overthrow by arguments.

rē-fēr', \*re-ferre, v. t. & i. [Lat. *refero*: *re*=back, and *fero*=to bear, to carry; Fr. *référer*; Sp. & Port. *referir*; Ital. *referire, riferire*.]

A. *Transitive*:

\*I. *Lit.*: To carry or bear back.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To assign as to an order, class, genus, &c.; as, to refer an animal or a plant to a certain genus.

2. To hand over or intrust for consideration and decision; to deliver over or commit, as to another person or tribunal, for consideration, treatment, decision, &c.; as, Parliament refers a matter to a committee for examination and report.

3. With the reflexive pronoun, to betake one's self; to appeal.

"I do refer me to the oracle."  
*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.*

4. To trace back; to assign or attribute to, as the origin, cause, motive, ground, or source of explanation; as, to refer a person's success to his talents.

5. To direct for information; to bid to apply for information, &c.; as, to refer another to an official.

\*6. To reduce or bring in relation as to some standard.

"You profess and practice to refer all things to yourself."—*Bacon.*

\*7. To defer; to put off; to postpone. (*Swift.*)

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To appeal; to apply for information; to have recourse; as, to refer to a dictionary, to refer to one's notes, &c.

2. To allude; to make reference or allusion; to have respect by intimation, not explicitly.

"That that Solomon chiefly refers to in the text."—*Sharp: Sermons, vol. i., ser. 3.*

3. To respect; to have relation or reference; to relate, to point; as, The passage refers to an old custom.

4. To direct the attention; as, An asterisk refers to a marginal or footnote.

rē-fēr-a-ble, rē-fēr-rī-ble, adj. [Eng. *refer*; -able.] Capable of being referred; that may be referred, assigned, or attributed; assignable, attributable.

"From whom all rules arise, and to which they are all referable."—*Reynolds: Discourses, No. viii.*

rēf-ēr-eē, s. [English *refer*; -ee.] One to whom any matter, point, or question is referred for decision; specif., a person to whom a matter in dispute is referred for settlement or decision; an arbitrator; also a person selected to decide disputed points when the umpires chosen by the contending parties are unable to agree.

rēf-ēr-enĉe, s. [Lat. *referens*, pr. par. of *refero* =to refer (q. v.); Sp. *referencia*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of referring or handing over, as to another person or tribunal, for consideration and decision.

2. The act of assigning or referring to a class, order, genus, or species.

3. The act of alluding or making allusion; allusion; as, He made no reference to what had occurred.

4. Relation, respect, regard. (Generally in the phrases, *in reference to, with reference to.*)

"I must contract what I have to say in reference to my translation."—*Dryden: Juvenal. (Ded.)*

\*5. Assignment, appointment, apportionment.

"Due reference of place and exhibition."  
*Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.*

6. A passage or note in a work by which a person is referred to another passage or work.

7. One who is or may be referred to; one of whom inquiries may be made as to the character, abilities, &c., of another person.

¶ *Reference Bible*: A Bible in which explanations and references to parallel passages are printed in the margin.

II. *Law*: The act or process of assigning a cause depending in fact, or some particular point in a cause for hearing and decision, to a person or persons appointed by the court.

¶ *Work (or Book) of reference*: A work, such as a cyclopædia, dictionary, and the like, intended to be consulted when occasion requires.

\*rēf-ēr-ēnd'-a-rŷ, s. [Low Lat. *referendarius*, from *referendo*=to refer, from Lat. *referendus*, fut. pass. par. of *refero*=to refer (q. v.); Fr. *référéndaire*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *referendario*.]

1. One to whose decision any matter is referred; a referee.

2. An ancient officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions.

3. An officer charged with the duty of procuring and despatching diplomas and decrees.

rēf-ēr-ēn'-dūm, s. [Gerund or neut. of gerundive participle of Lat. *refero*.] [REFER.]

1. The submission to his government, by an ambassador, of a point with regard to which he is without instructions.

2. The submission of a matter passed upon by the legislature of a state or nation to a vote of the people for approval or rejection; as of a constitutional amendment.

rēf-ēr-ēn'-tial (ti as sh), a. [Eng. *reference*; -ial.]

1. Relating to or having reference; containing a reference.

†2. Used for reference.

"Any one might take down a lecture, word for word, for his own referential use."—*Athenæum, March 29, 1884, p. 411.*

rēf-ēr-ēn'-tial-lŷ (ti as sh), adv. [Eng. *referential*; -ly.] By way of reference.

rē-fēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *refer*; -er.] One who refers.

rē-fēr-mēnt, s. [Eng. *refer*; -ment.] The act of referring; a reference for decision or examination.

rē-fēr-mēnt', v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ferment*, v. (q. v.).] To ferment again or anew.

"Th' admitted nitre agitates the flood,  
Revives its fires, and referments the blood."  
*Blackmore: Creation, vi.*

rē-fērred', pa. par. or a. [REFER.]

rē-fēr-rī-ble, a. [REFERABLE.]

rē-fig-ūre, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *figure*, v. (q. v.).] To figure, fashion, or form anew; to refashion; to reproduce as in a copy.

"Ten times thyself were happier than thou art,  
If ten of thine ten times refigured thee."  
*Shakesp.: Sonnet 6.*

rē-fill', \*re-fil, v. t. & i. [Pref. *re-*, and English *fill* (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To fill again.

\*B. *Intrans.*: To become full again.

rē-find', v. t. [Prefix *re-*, and Eng. *find* (q. v.).] To find again; to experience anew.

"He in the eighth the same,  
Refinding."  
*Sandys: Ovid; Metam. iii.*

rē-fine', \*re-fyne, v. t. & i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fine* (q. v.); in imitation of Fr. *raffiner*=to refine.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To purify; to reduce to a fine state, to free or clear from impurities, sediment, or the like; to defecate, to clarify, to fine.

"The parts more pure in rising are refn'd."  
*South: Ovid; Metamorphosis xiv.*

2. To reduce from the ore; to free or separate from other metals, or from dross or alloy.

"I will refine them, as silver is refined."—*Zechariah xii. 9.*

3. To purify from all that is gross, coarse, debasing, low, vulgar, rude, clownish, or the like; to educate or raise, as the taste; to impart high culture to; to polish.

"Ingenious Art, with her expressive face,  
Steps forth to fashion and refine the race."  
*Cowper: Charity, 98.*

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To become pure or clear; to be freed or cleared from impurities, sediment, or the like.

"The pure limpid stream when foul with stains,  
Works itself clear, and as it runs refines."  
*Addison. (Todd.)*

2. To improve in accuracy, delicacy, taste, or performance.

"Chaucer refined on Boccace, and mended his stories."  
—*Dryden: Fables. (Pref.)*

3. To affect nicety in thought or language.

"He makes another paragraph about our refining in controversy, and coming nearer still to the church of Rome."—*Atterbury.*

rē-fined', pa. par. & a. [REFINE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Made pure; freed from impurities, dross, alloy, or the like.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



2. Free from coarseness, vulgarity, rudeness, or the like; of high culture; polished.

"Possessor of a soul, refined."

Cowper: *Tirocinium*, 721.

**rě-fin'-ěd-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *refined*; *-ly*.] In a refined manner; with affected nicety or elegance.

"Will any dog

Refinedly leave his bitches and his bones

To turn a wheel?"

Dryden. (Todd.)

**rě-fin'-ěd-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *refined*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being refined; purity, refinement, elegance; affected purity or elegance.

"Great semblances of spirituality, *refinedness*, like those Pharisees."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 15.

**rě-fine'-měnt**, *s.* [Eng. *refine*; *-ment*; French *raffinement*.]

1. The act or process of refining, purifying, or clearing from extraneous matter; purification, clarification; specif., the process of freeing metals, liquids, or other substances from impurities or crudities which impair their quality or unfit them for their appropriate uses.

2. The state of being pure or purified.

3. The state of being free from all that is gross, coarse, debasing, low, vulgar, rude, clownish, or the like; purity of taste, mind, or the like; elegance of taste, manners, language, &c.; high culture, polish.

"That sensibility of pain, with which Refinement is endued."

Cowper: *Task*, iv, 359.

4. That which proceeds from refining, or the desire to appear refined; the result of excessive elaboration, polish, or nicety; affected subtlety; as, the *refinements* of cunning.

**rě-fin'-ěr**, *s.* [Eng. *refin(e)*; *-er*.]

1. One who refines liquors, metals, sugar, or other substances.

"He shall sit as a *refiner* and purifier of silver."—*Malachi* ii, 3.

2. One who refines, educates, or polishes the taste, manners, &c.; as, a *refiner* of language.

3. An inventor of superfluous subtleties; one who is overnice in discrimination, argument, reasoning, philosophy, or the like.

"Now 'seeking the truth' is almost become as much a phrase among these gentlemen as 'seeking the Lord' was among another set of *refiners*."—*Waterland: Works*, viii, 47.

**rě-fin'-ěr-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *refine*; *-ry*.]

1. A place where sugar, metals, liquors, &c., are refined.

2. An apparatus for removing impurities or crudities from metals, spirits, petroleum, sugar, &c.

**rě-fit'**, *s.* [REFIT, *v.*] The repairing or renewing of what is damaged or worn out; specif., the repair of a ship.

**rě-fit'**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fit*, *v.* (q. v.)]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To make fit for use again; to repair, where damaged or worn out.

"The allied fleet, having been speedily *refitted* at Portsmouth, stood out again to sea."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. To fit out or provide anew.

**B. Intrans.:** To repair damages, especially to a ship.

"Admiral Keppel returned to Portsmouth to *refit*."—*Balsham: Hist. Great Britain* (an. 1778).

**rě-fit'-měnt**, *s.* [Eng. *refit*; *-ment*.] The act of refitting or repairing.

**rě-fix'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fix* (q. v.)] To fix or establish again or anew; to reestablish.

"A hundred years have roll'd away

Since he *refixed* the Moslem's sway."

Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, v, 5.

**rě-flāme'**, *v. i.* [Prefix *re-*, and Eng. *flame*, *v.* (q. v.)] To burst again into flame.

"Stamp out the fire, or this

Will smoulder and *reflame*."

Tennyson: *Queen Mary*, i, 5.

**rě-flěct'**, \***rě-flěcte'**, *v. t. & i.* [Latin *reflecto*, from *re*=back, and *flecto*=to bend.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To bend back; to turn, cast, or throw back.

"Let me mind the reader to *reflect* his eye upon other quotations."—*Fuller*.

2. *Specif.:* To cause to return or to throw off after falling or striking on any substance, in accordance with certain physical laws.

"These rays . . . being more easily *reflected* from certain bodies than from others."—*Locke: Nat. Philosophy*, ch. xi.

3. To give back an image or likeness of; to mirror.

"All her *reflected* features."—*Cowper: Task*, i, 702.

\*4. To bend again; to appease.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To bend or turn back; to be reflected.

"Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line and never *reflects* in an angle, nor bends in a circle."—*Bentley: Sermons*.

2. To throw back light, heat, sound, or the like; to return rays or beams.

"Two glasses . . . now no more *reflect*."

Shakesp: *Venus and Adonis*, 1, 130.

3. To turn or throw back the thoughts upon anything; to revolve matters in the mind; to think seriously; to ponder, to meditate, especially with regard to conduct.

4. To pay attention to what passes in the mind; to attend to the facts or phenomena of consciousness.

5. To bring reproach; to cast censure or blame.

(*Dryden: Aurengzebe*, ii, 1.)

**rě-flěct'-ěd**, *pa. par. & a.* [REFLECT.]

**A. As pa. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

**I. Ord. Lang.:** Thrown or cast back; as, *reflected* light.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.:* Reflexed (q. v.).

2. *Her.:* Curved or turned round; as the chain or line from the collar of a beast thrown over the back. [FLECTED.]

**reflected-light**, *s.*

*Paint.:* The subdued light which falls on objects that are in shadow, and serves to make out their forms. It is reflected from some object on which the light falls directly, either seen in the picture or supposed to be acting on it; such light as a round body receives on the shadow side from its opposition to an illuminated object of any kind.

**rě-flěct'-ěnt**, *a.* [Latin *reflectens*, *pr. par.* of *reflecto*=to reflect (q. v.)]

1. Bending or flying back; reflected.

"The ray descendent, and the ray *reflectent*."—*Digby: On the Soul*.

2. Reflecting.

"Such a *reflectent* body as hinders not the passage through."—*Digby: On Bodies*, ch. xiii.

**rě-flěct'-i-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *reflect*; *-ible*.] Capable of being thrown back or reflected; reflexible.

**rě-flěct'-i-ng**, *pr. par. & a.* [REFLECT.]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Throwing back rays of light, heat, &c., as a mirror or similar polished surface.

2. Given to reflection; thoughtful, meditative, contemplative.

**reflecting-circle**, *s.*

*Optics:* An instrument for measuring altitudes and angular distances, invented by Mayer about 1744, and afterward improved by Borda and Troughton. In principle and construction it is similar to the sextant, the graduations, however, being continued completely round the limb of the circle. Troughton's has three arms radiating from the center at angular distances of 120° apart, each provided with a vernier, so that each angle measured is derived from the mean of three readings at opposite points of the arc, which tends to correct errors of centering and graduation. Also called a Repeat-ing-circle.

**reflecting-faculties**, *s. pl.*

*Phren.:* A division of the intellectual faculties, comprising Comparison and Causality. Called also Reflective Faculties. [PHRENOLOGY.]

"The Perceptive and *Reflecting Faculties*, or Intellect, form ideas, perceive relations, and are subject to, or rather constitute, the Will; and minister to the Affective Faculties."—*Chambers' Encyc.* (ed. 1865), vii, 517.

**reflecting-galvanometer**, *s.*

*Electr.:* Sir William Thomson's reflecting-galvanometer consists of a very small magnet, made of a piece of watch-spring, suspended between two flat bobbins of fine insulated copper wire. The magnet carries a very small concave mirror, which is adjusted by means of a directing-magnet to throw the rays of light, issuing from a lamp and reflected from the mirror, upon the zero of a horizontal graduated scale when no current is passing, or when two equal and opposite currents neutralize each other. In any other case the vibrations of the magnet cause the image to be deflected to the right or left of zero by an amount proportional to the force and duration of the current. [GALVANOMETER.]

**reflecting-goniometer**, *s.* [GONIOMETER.]

**reflecting-microscope**, *s.*

*Optics:* A form of microscope first proposed by Newton, in which the image formed by a small concave speculum may be viewed either by the naked

eye or through an eye-piece. The object is placed outside of the tube of the microscope, and reflects its image to the speculum by means of a plane mirror, inclined at an angle of 45° to the axis of the former.

**reflecting-power**, *s.*

*Thermol.:* The power possessed by any substance of throwing off a greater or less proportion of incident heat.

**reflecting-tele-scope**, *s.*

*Optics:* A telescope in which the rays are received upon an object-mirror and conveyed to a focus, at which the image is viewed by an eye-piece. The illustration to the left represents the telescope, with a forty-foot reflector, which Herschel erected in his grounds at Slough, Buckinghamshire, England. With it he discovered the two innermost satellites of Saturn (q. v.).



Reflecting Telescope.

**rě-flěct'-i-ng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *reflecting*; *-ly*.]

1. With reflection; thoughtfully.

2. With censure; reproachfully, censoriously.

**rě-flěc'-tion**, \***rě-flěx'-i-ōn** (x as ksh), *s.* [Lat. *reflexio*, from *reflexus*, *pa. par.* of *reflecto*=to reflect (q. v.)]

1. The act of reflecting or throwing back, as of rays of light, heat, &c.; the state of being reflected.

"Lights, by clear *reflection* multiplied,

From many a mirror."—*Cowper: Task*, iv, 263.

2. That which is reflected, or produced by being reflected; an image given back from a reflecting surface.

"Mountain peak and village spire

Retain *reflection* of his fire."

Scott: *Rokeby*, v, 1.

3. The act or habit of turning the mind to something which has already occupied it; thoughtful, attentive, or continued consideration or deliberation; meditation, thought.

4. The action of the mind by which it takes cognizance of its own operations.

5. The result of continued consideration, deliberation, or meditation; thought or opinion arising from deliberation.

"Job's *reflections* on his once flourishing estate, did at the same time afflict and encourage him."—*Atterbury*.

6. Censure, reproach, opprobrium, blame.

¶ (1) *Plane of reflection:* The plane passing through the perpendicular to the reflecting surface at the point of incidence and the path of the reflected ray of light or heat.

(2) *Total reflection:* Said of a ray of light which, when it traverses a refracting medium, is totally reflected at the surface of the medium, so that it does not issue from it at all.

\***rě-flěc'-tion-i-ng**, *s.* [English *reflection*; *-ing*.] The act or state of reflecting; reflection.

"*Reflectioning* apart, thou seest that her plot is beginning to work."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi, 3.

**rě-flěc'-tīve**, *a.* [Eng. *reflect*; *-ive*; Fr. *réflectif*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Throwing back or reflecting, as rays of light, heat, &c.

"His beams he to his royal brother lent,

And so shone still in his *reflective* light."

Dryden: *Annus Mirabilis*, celi.ii.

2. Exercising, or capable of exercising, thought or reflection; taking cognizance of the operations of the mind.

"Forc'd by *reflective* reason I confess,

That human science is uncertain guess."

Prior: *Solomon*, i, 739.

**II. Gram.:** The same as REFLEXIVE (q. v.).

**reflective-faculties**, *s. pl.* [REFLECTING-FACULTIES.]

**rě-flěc'-tīve-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *reflective*; *-ly*.]

1. In a reflective manner; by reflection.

2. In a reflecting manner; as one reflecting.

"Dropped his cigarette on the floor, and *reflectively* stamped it out."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, July 17, 1886, p. 658.

**rě-flěc'-tīve-něss**, *s.* [English *reflective*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being reflective.

**rě-flěc'-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *reflect*; *-or*; Fr. *réflecteur*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. That which reflects, or throws back rays of light, heat, &c.; a reflecting surface. [II. 1.]

2. One who reflects or meditates; a thoughtful or meditative person.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tīan = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



II. Optics:

1. A device by which the rays proceeding from a luminous or heated object are thrown back or diverted in a given direction. The reflecting surface may be either plane or curved. In practice it is often made spherical or parabolic. The former does not bring the rays to a true focus, but is easily formed, and is consequently generally employed where extreme accuracy is not sought for. A mirror is a familiar example of a plane reflector. The material should be as smooth and highly polished as possible. Sheet-tin is frequently used for common purposes, as for door or hall lamps, or those carried by vehicles, while for other purposes a more perfectly reflecting surface is employed, such as speculum metal or silver protected by glass. Silver is the most perfectly reflecting substance known, absorbing but 9 per cent. of the incident rays, while speculum metal absorbs 37 per cent. Glass itself, owing to its property of totally reflecting incident rays at a low angle, is used in certain cases. Reflectors with parabolic surfaces are employed for throwing the light emanating from objects placed in their foci in parallel straight lines to a great distance, and for converging the heat rays from a distant object, as the sun, to a focus, and also, in connection with eye-glasses, in the reflecting-telescope, which is itself often simply denominated a reflector.

¶ The term mirror is less comprehensive than that of reflector, being usually only applied to such surfaces as afford definite images and colors, while a reflector may not merely be used for throwing back the rays of light and heat, or of heat only, but also the waves of sound.

2. The same as REFLECTING-TELESCOPE (q. v.).

rē'-flēx, a. & s. [Lat. *reflexus*, pa. par. of *reflecto* = to reflect (q. v.); Fr. *réflexe*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Turned or thrown backward; having a backward direction; bent back; reflective, reflected, introspective.

"To mankind with ray reflex  
The sov'reign planter's primal work displayed."  
*Mason: English Garden, l.*

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Bent back; reflexed.  
2. *Paint.*: Applied to those parts of a picture which are supposed to be illuminated by a light reflected from some other body represented in the piece.

B. As substantive:

1. A reflection; an image produced by reflection.  
"Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow."  
*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.*  
2. Light reflected from an enlightened surface to one in shade; hence, in painting, applied to the illumination of one body or part of it by light reflected from another body represented in the same piece.

"Yet, since your light hath once enlumin'd me,  
With my reflex yours shall increased be."  
*Spenser: Sonnet, 66.*

reflex-actions, s. pl.

*Physiol.*: Actions resulting from the transmutation, by means of the irritable protoplasm of a nerve cell, of afferent into efferent impulses. They constitute the function of the spinal cord, the gray matter of which consists of a multitude of reflex centers. (*Foster.*)

reflex-inhibition, s.

*Physiol.*: The stoppage or diminution of the heart's beat by efferent impulses descending the vagus nerve.

reflex-vision, s. Vision by means of reflected light, as from mirrors, &c.

reflex zenith-tube, s. [ZENITH-TUBE.]

rē-flēx', v. t. [REFLEX, a.]

1. To bend back; to turn back.  
\*2. To reflect; to cast or throw, as light, &c.; to turn.

"May never glorious sun reflex his beams  
Upon the country where you make abode."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., v. 4.*

rē-flēxed', pa. par. or a. [REFLEX, v.]

*Botany.*  
1. *Gen.*: Turned back; curved back to a great degree.

"The edges of the petals prettily reflexed."  
*Field, Oct. 3, 1885.*

†2. (*Of leaves*): Having the veins diverging from the midrib at a higher angle than 120°.

rē-flēx-i-bil'-i-tē, subst. [Eng. *reflexible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being reflexible.

"As all these rays differ in refrangibility, so do they in reflexibility."  
*Locke: Natural Philosophy, ch. xi.*

rē-flēx'-i-ble, a. [Eng. *reflex*; -ible.] Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

"Sir Isaac Newton has demonstrated, by convincing experiments, that the light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and *reflexible*; and that those rays are differently *reflexible* that are differently refrangible."  
*Cheyne.*

rē-flēx'-iōn (x as ksh), s. [REFLECTION.]

†rē-flēx'-i-tē, s. [Eng. *reflex*; -ity.] Capability of being reflected; reflexivity.

rē-flēx'-ive, a. [Fr. *réflexif*.]

1. Bending or turning backward; having respect to something past; reflective.  
\*2. Capable of reflection; having the faculty of thought.

"This must be in a knowing passive and *reflexive* subject."  
*More: Antidote against Atheism, App., bk. v., ch. v.*

\*3. Casting or containing a reflection or censure.

"What man does not resent an ugly *reflexive* word?"  
*South: Sermons, x. 174.*

reflexive-verb, s.

*Gram.*: A verb which has for its direct object a pronoun which stands for the agent or subject of the verb; as, He forswore himself. Pronouns of this class are commonly called Reflexive-pronouns, and are usually compounded with *-self*.

rē-flēx'-ive-lē, adv. [Eng. *reflexive*; -ly.]

1. In a reflexive manner; in a direction backward; by reflection.

"Solomon tells us life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that not only directly in regard of the good or ill we may do to others, but *reflexively* also in respect of what may rebound to ourselves."  
*Government of the Tongue.*

2. In the manner of a reflexive verb.

\*3. So as to cast a reflection or censure.

"Ay, but he spoke slightly and *reflexively* of such a lady."  
*South: Sermons, vol. vi., ser. 3.*

rē-flēx'-ive-nēss, s. [Eng. *reflexive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reflexive.

rē-flēx'-lē, adv. [Eng. *reflex*, a.; -ly.] In a reflex manner.

\*rē-flōat', s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *float* (q. v.); Fr. *réflot*.] A flowing back; ebb, reflux.

"The main float and *réflot* of the sea, is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion."  
*Bacon: Nat. Hist., § 907.*

rē-flōr-ēs'-çençe, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *flourescence* (q. v.).] A blossoming again or anew.

"By the *reflorescence* of that mortal part which he drew from the stem of Jesse."  
*Horne: Works, vol. iv., disc. 16.*

rē-flōur'-ish, v. i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *flourish* (q. v.).] To flourish again or anew.

"Revives, *reflourishes*, then vigorous most  
When most unactive deem'd."  
*Milton: Samson Agonistes, l. 704.*

rē-flōw', v. i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *flow*, v. (q. v.).] To flow back; to ebb.

"My blood *reflow'd*, though thick and chill,"  
*Byron: Mazeppa, xiv.*

rē-flōw'-ēr, v. i. & t. [Pref. *re-*, and English *flower*, v. (q. v.).]

A. *Intrans.*: To flower again or anew.

B. *Trans.*: To cause to flower again or anew.

"Her sight *reflowers* th' Arabian wilderness."  
*Sylvester: The Magnificence, 805.*

rē-flūc-tu-ā'-tion, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fluctuation* (q. v.).] A flowing back; refluxence.

rēf-lū-ençe, \*rēf-lū-en-çy, \*ref-lu-en-cie, s. [Eng. *refluen(t)*; -ce, -cy.] A flowing back.

"All things sublunary move continually in an interchangeable flowing, and *refluence*."  
*Mountagu: Devoute Essayes, pt. i., treat. vi., § 2.*

†rēf-lū-ent, a. [Lat. *refluens*, pr. par. of *refluo* = to flow back; *re*=back, and *fluo*=to flow.] Flowing back; running or rushing back; ebbing.

"Gone with the *refluent* wave into the deep."  
*Couper: Task, ii. 120.*

\*rēf-lū-ōus, a. [Lat. *refluus*, from *refluo*=to flow back.] Flowing back.

"Any reciprocal or *refluous* tide."  
*Fuller: Pisgah Sight, II. i. 17.*

rē-flūx, s. & a. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *flux* (q. v.).]

A. *As subst.*: A flowing back; a return, a reaction.

"Since the battle there had been a *reflux* of public feeling."  
*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvii.*

B. *As adj.*: Flowing back; returning.

\*rē-fō-çil-lāte, v. t. [Lat. *refocillatus*, pa. par. of *refocillo*, from *re*=again, and *focillo*=to refresh by warmth; *foculus*=a hearth.] To refresh, to revive.

"His man was to bring him a roll, and a pot of ale, to *refocillate* his wasted spirits."  
*Aubrey: Anecdotes of Prynne, ii. 508.*

\*rē-fō-çil-lā-tion, s. [REFOCILLATE.] The act of refreshing, reviving, or restoring strength to by refreshment; something which refreshes or revives.

"Marry, sir, some precious cordial, some costly *refocillation*, a composure comfortable and restorative."  
*Middleton: A Mad World, my Master, iii.*

rē-fōld', v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fold* (q. v.).] To fold again.

rē-fō-mēnt', v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and English *foment* (q. v.).]

1. To foment again; to warm or cherish again.  
2. To foment or excite anew; as, to *refoment* sedition.

rē-fōr-ēst-iz-ā'-tion, s. [Pref. *re-*, and English *forest*; -ization.] The act of replanting with trees.

rē-fōrge', v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and English *forge*, v. (q. v.).] To forge again or anew; to refashion.

"The kingdom of God receiveth none, but suche as be *reformed* and changed according to this paterne."  
*Udall: Luke xviii.*

rē-fōrg'-ēr, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *forger* (q. v.).] One who reforges or refashions.

"But Christe beyng a newe *reformer* of the olde law, instede of burnt offreyng, did substitute charitee."  
*Udall: Luke xxiv.*

rē-form' (1), \*re-forme, \*re-fourme, v. t. & i. [Fr. *réformer*, from Latin *reformo*=to form again; *re*=again, and *formo*=to form; *forma*=form; Sp. & Port. *reformar*; Ital. *reformare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To form again or anew; to refashion.

"Oure Lord Iesus Cris which schal *reforme* the bodi of oure mekenesse that is maad lyk to the bodi of his ciere-nesse."  
*Wycliffe: Filipensis iii.*

2. To change from worse to better; to introduce improvement in; to improve, to amend, to correct; to restore to a former good state, or to bring from a bad to a good state.

"With second thoughts, *reforming* what was old  
*Milton: P. L., ix. 101.*

\*3. To abolish, to redress, to remedy.

"Takes on him to *reform* some certain edicts."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iv. 3.*

B. *Intrans.*: To make a change from worse to better; to abandon that which is evil or corrupt, and return to a good state; to amend one's ways; to become reformed.

rē-form' (2), v. t. & i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *form*, v. (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To form again or anew; to arrange in order again; as, to *reform* troops.

\*2. To inform.

"Who hath *reformed* the Spirit of the Lord?"  
*Bacon: Works, ii. 39.*

B. *Intrans.*: To get into order again; to resume order.

rē-form', s. [REFORM (1), v.] The amendment or reformation of that which is corrupt, vicious, defective, or the like; a change from worse to better; a return from a bad to a former good state; amendment, corruption; specifically, a change or amendment in the regulations of parliamentary representation.

"A variety of schemes, founded in visionary and impracticable ideas of *reform*, were suddenly produced."  
*Pitt: Parliamentary Reform, May, 7, 1783.*

**Reform Acts, s. pl.** A term applied to certain acts of the British parliament by which the regulations as to the parliamentary representation of the people were altered, and especially to those of 1832, 1867, and 1884-85. The first two Acts provided both for an extension of the franchise [FRANCHISE] and for a redistribution of seats. The Reform Act of 1832 disfranchised fifty-six rotten boroughs with less than 2,000 inhabitants each, and returning 111 members; thirty boroughs with less than 4,000 inhabitants, and two above that number, lost each a member, and thus 143 seats were obtained for distribution. Forty-three new boroughs were created, twenty-two of which received two members each, and twenty-one one member each. The county members for England and Wales were increased from ninety-five to 159, twenty-six of the large counties being divided, and a third member given to seven important county constituencies. Scotch and Irish Acts followed; the Scotch representation, fixed by the Act of Union at forty-five, was raised to fifty-three (thirty of them given to counties and twenty-three to cities and boroughs), and the Irish members, fixed by the Act of Union at 100, were increased to 105. The Reform Act of 1867 disfranchised eleven small English boroughs, took a member from thirty-five more, and two from Scotch counties, which, with four seats obtained from boroughs disfranchised for corruption, gave fifty-two seats for redistribution. Five of these were given to as many large English and Scotch boroughs on



the three-cornered system (q. v.), and three to Universities, the others to old or new county or borough divisions. Seven members were added to Scotland. There was no redistribution in Ireland. In the third successful effort for Parliamentary Reform, that of 1884-85, the franchise and redistribution of seats constituted two distinct Acts. The Franchise Bill received the royal assent on December 6, 1884, and came into operation on January 1, 1885. It established household and lodger franchise in the counties, introduced a service-franchise (q. v.), diminished, though it did not destroy, *fagot* voting, and made a uniform occupation franchise of £10 rent both in counties and in boroughs in place of the three formerly existing. It left untouched the forty-shilling freeholders of inheritance, and conferred votes on copyholders possessing land of greater value than £5 annually. By the Redistribution Act of 1885, eighty-one English, two Scotch, and twenty-two Irish boroughs were totally disfranchised; thirty-six English and three Irish boroughs each lost a member, as did two English counties; the City of London was reduced from four to two; six seats were obtained from places disfranchised for corruption, and the members of the House of Commons were increased by twelve. The seats thus obtained for redistribution were 180. The great feature of the scheme which followed (agreed to after a conference between the two great political parties) was the separation of populous boroughs and counties into divisions, each returning a single member. Only a few places hitherto with two members were left with the old arrangement. England has now (1894) 461 members, Wales 34, Scotland 72, and Ireland 103, the reduction from 105 occurring through the disfranchisement of Sligo and Cashel some years ago for corruption. (W. A. Holdsworth: *The New Reform Act*.)

**reform-school**, *s.* The same as a REFORMATORY (q. v.).

**rē-form'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *reform*; -able.] Capable of being reformed; admitting of reformation.

"How sayest thou, wilt thou [Bp. Ferrar] be reformable?"—Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 1411.

**\*rē-for-mā'-do**, **\*rē-form-ade'**, *s. & a.* [Spanish *reformado*.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. A monk adhering to the reformation of his order.

"This was one of Celestin the pope's caveats for his new reformadoes."—Weever.

2. A military officer, who for some disgrace, was deprived of his command, but retained his rank, and, perhaps, even his pay; an officer retained in a regiment, when his company was disbanded.

"Humph, says my lord, I'm half afraid My captain's turn'd a reformado."

Cotton: *Epistle to the Earl of* —.

**B. As adjective:**

1. Pertaining to, or in the condition of, a reformado; hence, degraded, low.

"You are a reformado saint."

Buller: *Hudibras*, iii. 2.

2. Penitent, reformed; devoted to reformation.

**†rē-form'-al-ize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *formalize* (q. v.).] To affect reformation; to pretend to correctness.

"The unpure glosses of the reformalizing Pharisee."—Loe: *Blisse of Brightest Beauty*, p. 25.

**rē-for-mā'-tion** (1), **\*rē-for-ma-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *reformation*, from Lat. *reformationem*, accus. of *reformatio*, from *reformatus*, pa. par. of *reformo*=to reform (q. v.).] The act of reforming; the state of being reformed; correction or amendment of life or manners, or of anything corrupt, vicious, or objectionable; the reform or redress of grievances or abuses.

"This shall certainly be our portion, as well as his, unless we do prevent it by a speedy reformation of our lives."—Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

¶ **The Reformation:**

**Hist.:** The great revolt against the tenets and the domination of the mediæval church which took place in Western Europe in the sixteenth century. The Church of the Middle Ages had possessed an amount of power never before or since reached by any other ecclesiastical organization. It attained the height of its glory in the thirteenth century, and by the fourteenth had begun to decline. In that century arose Wycliffe (1324(?)–1384), "the Morning Star of the Reformation." [LOLLARD, LOLLARDISM.] There is an historical connection between his labors and the Hussite movement. [HUSSITE.] Meanwhile, the revival of letters, the invention of printing, the discovery of America (1492), and the Cape route to India (1497), enlarged men's conceptions, and prepared them for novelties in religion. In the sixteenth century, the decisive struggle began, independently; in France in 1512, under James Lefevre of Etaples; in Switzerland in 1516, under Ulrich Zwingli, and in Germany in 1517. The French movement in large measure

failed [HUGUENOT], and of the other two, that in Germany was so much the more potent that from its commencement (October 31, 1517) dates the period of the Reformation and of modern times. [LUTHERAN, PROTESTANT.] (For the Swiss Reformation see Reformed Church; for that of England, Church of England; for that of Scotland, Church of Scotland.) Though the most potent influence in the Reformation was a strong spiritual impulse, yet other elements had a large place. The ethnologist observes that, speaking broadly, the Teutonic race in England, Scotland, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, embraced the Reformation, while the Latin and Celtic races rejected it, the chief exception being that Teutonic Austria remained Catholic, while the Celtic Scottish Highlanders became Protestant. The intellectual impulse which the Reformation communicated is still in full force, and will never fade away.

**rē-for-ma'-tion** (2), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *formation* (q. v.).] The act of forming or arranging anew; a second forming or arranging in order; as, the reformation of troops.

**rē-form'-a-tive**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *formative* (q. v.).] Forming again or anew; having the quality of renewing form; reformatory.

**rē-form'-a-tōr-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *reform*; -atory.]

**A. As adj.:** Tending or intended to reform or produce reformation; reformatory.

**B. As subst.:** An institution for the detention and reformation of young persons convicted of vice or crime. (Reformatories and certified Industrial Schools differ only in the ages at which juveniles are admitted, and the degree of their criminality.)

**rē-formed'**, *pa. par. or a.* [REFORM, *v.*]

**Reformed Church**, *s.*

**Church Hist.:** The name given first to the Helvetic Church, which rejected both transubstantiation and consubstantiation, regarding the communion as simply a commemorative ordinance. [LORD'S SUPPER.] Afterward, the name Reformed Churches was extended to all other religious bodies who held similar sacramental views. The founder of the Helvetic Church was Ulrich Zwingli, who began to preach reformed doctrines in 1516, and in 1519 engaged in a contest with Samson, a seller of indulgences. D'Aubigné (*Hist. Ref.*, bk. xv.), himself a Swiss, shows that from 1519 to 1526 Zurich was the center of the Swiss Reformation, which was then entirely German, and was propagated in the eastern and northern parts of the Helvetic Confederation. Between 1526 and 1532 the movement was communicated from Berne; it was at once German and French, and extended to the center of Switzerland from the gorges of the Jura to the deepest valleys of the Alps. In 1532 Geneva took the lead. Here the Reformation was essentially French. The first or German part of the movement was conducted by Zwingli, till his death at the battle of Cappel (Oct. 11, 1531), the second by various reformers, the third part by William Farel, and then by John Calvin. [CALVINIST.] During the last and the present century rationalism has extensively pervaded the Swiss Church.

**Reformed Church of England, Reformed Episcopal Church:** [FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.]

**Reformed Presbyterians**, *s. pl.*

**Church Hist.:** On May 25, 1876, the Reformed Presbyterian Synod almost unanimously joined the Free Church. (For their early history see Cameronian.)

**rē-form'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *reform*; -er.]

1. One who reforms; one who effects a reformation or amendment of manners, abuses, &c.
2. One who promotes or favors political reform.
3. One of those who assisted in the reformation of religion in the sixteenth century.

**\*rē-form'-ēr-ēss**, *s.* [Eng. *reformer*; -ess.] A female reformer.

"The reformeress of the Poor Clares."—Southey: *The Doctor*, ch. cccxiii.

**rē-form'-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *reform*; -ist.]

1. One who belongs to the reformed religion; a protestant.

"We had a visible conspicuous church, to whom all other reformists gave the upper hand."—Howell: *Letters*, bk. iv., let. 36.

2. One who promotes or favors political reform; a reformer.

**rē-form'-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *reform*; -ly.] In or after the manner of a reform.

**rē-for-ti-fī-cā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *fortification* (q. v.).] The act of refortifying; a fortifying anew.

**rē-for'-tī-fŷ**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fortify* (q. v.).] To fortify again or anew; to put into a state of defense again; to repair or renew the fortifications of.

**rē-fōs'-siōn** (ss as sh), *s.* [Latin *refossus*, pa. par. of *refodio*=to dig up again; *re*=again, and *fodio*=to dig.] The act of digging up again.

"Hence are refossion of graues, torturing of the surviving, worse than many deaths."—Bp. Hall: *St. Paul's Combat*.

**rē-fōund'** (1), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *found* (1) (q. v.).] To found or cast anew.

"Perhaps they are all antient bells refounded."—Watson: *History of Kiddington*, p. 8.

**rē-fōund'** (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *found* (2) (q. v.).] To found or establish again or anew; to reestablish.

**rē-fōund'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *refund* (2); -er.] One who refunds or reestablishes.

**rē-frāct'**, *v. t.* [Latin *refractus*, pa. par. of *refringo*=to break up; *re*=back, again, and *frango*=to break; Fr. *réfracter*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** To bend sharply and abruptly back; to break off.

2. **Optics:** To break the natural course of, as of a ray of light: to deflect or cause to deviate from a direct course in passing from one medium into another of a different density. [REFRACTION, 2.]

"Refracting and reflecting the sunbeams in such an angle."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 9.

**rē-frāct'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *refract*; -able.] Capable of being refracted, as a ray of light or heat; refrangible.

**rē-frāct'-ēd**, *pa. par. & a.* [REFRACT.]

**A. As pa. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. **Bot. & Zool.:** Bent back at an acute angle; bent suddenly, as if broken. (*Martyn*, &c.)

2. **Physics:** Turned or deflected from a direct course, as a ray of light or heat.

**rē-frāct'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [REFRACT.]

¶ **Refracting angle of a prism:** The angle formed by the two faces of the triangular prism, used to decompose white or solar light.

**refracting-dial**, *s.* A dial in which the hour is shown by means of some transparent refracting fluid.

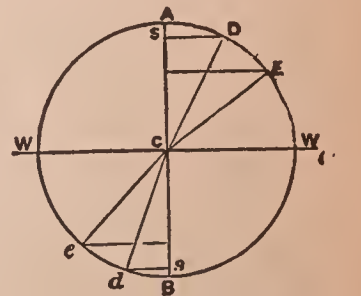
**refracting-surface**, *s.* A surface bounding two transparent media, at which a ray of light in passing from one into the other undergoes refraction.

**refracting-telescope**, *s.* The ordinary form of telescope (q. v.).

**rē-frāc'-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *refractus*, pa. par. of *refringo*=to break up; Sp. *refraccion*; Ital. *rifrazione*.] [REFRACT.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** The act of bending back; the state of being refracted or bent back.

2. **Physics:** The bending or deflection of a ray of light (including heat and all other forms of radiant energy) which takes place whenever the ray passes at any other angle than a right angle from the surface of one medium into another medium of different density. This optical density by no means coincides with comparative specific gravity, *e. g.*, turpentine is optically denser than water, but floats on the top of it. It is a retarding influence; and accordingly when the ray enters the denser medium at right angles, though not refracted, it is retarded in a certain proportion, traversing a less distance in a given time. Rays at other angles, it can be shown by analysis, must be bent aside according to a law discovered by Snell about A. D. 1620. Let *w w* represent the refracting surface of the denser medium, for example of water; and draw *A B* perpendicular to that surface. Describe a circle round the point *C*, where the perpendicular cuts the surface. Now let a ray *D C* enter the surface at *C*, at some angle *A C D* with the perpendicular, and suppose it found by experiment that the refracted ray takes the direction *C d*. In the first place, the refracted ray will be found to be in the same plane as the incident ray. In the second place, if the medium below *w w* be the denser, the refracted ray will be bent toward the perpendicular, and the reverse in the contrary case, so that a ray *d C* incident in water would be refracted as *C D*, further away from the perpendicular, on emergence into air. But thirdly, the refracted course of every other ray can now be calculated, according to the following (Snell's)



bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, ççil, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = çhün; -çion, -çion = çhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = çhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beç, deç.



law. Draw  $Ds$  and  $ds$  normal to the perpendicular, then the lines  $Ds$  and  $ds$  will represent geometrically the sines of the arcs  $AD$  and  $dB$ , and if the radius  $CA$  be unity, the numbers expressing  $sD$  and  $sB$  will be the sines of the angles. The sine  $sD$  will have a certain ratio to the sine  $sB$ . And now if any other incident ray,  $EC$ , be taken, its sine found in the same way will be found to bear the same ratio to the sine of the refracted ray. This ratio of the sines is therefore invariable for all incidences for the same homogeneous substance. Such ratio is called its refractive index. And it will be readily seen how, the index of any substance—as some kind of optical glass—being once found by some simple experiment, the course of every refracted ray incident at any angle on the curved surface of a lens can be foreseen, and thus its focus and other properties calculated, or the curves calculated for a given focus, which is simply the point to which refracted rays converge.

¶ (1) *Astronomical, atmospheric, or celestial refraction:*

*Astron., &c.:* The alteration of the direction of a luminous ray proceeding from a heavenly body to the eye of a spectator on the earth. It is caused by the passage of the ray from space or the rarer air high in the atmosphere to the denser medium near the surface of the earth. It produces the greatest effect when the heavenly body is on the horizon, and is non-existent when it is in the zenith. It makes a heavenly body appear higher than it is, or even visible before it has really risen. Allowance must be made for refraction in all observations of altitude. The amount of refraction at a certain elevation above the horizon, for a certain temperature of the air, and a certain height of the barometer, may be approximately determined, but minute variations in it make the corrected places of the stars occasionally wrong by a second or more. (*Ball.*)

(2) *Axis of double refraction:* [AXIS.]

(3) *Axis of refraction:* [AXIS.]

(4) *Conical refraction:*

*Optics:* The refraction of a ray of light into a number of other rays forming a hollow cone. It arises when a ray of light passes through biaxial crystals [*Polarization of Light*] in a particular direction, nearly coinciding with the optic axis. When the ray, leaving the crystal, forms a cone with the apex at the point of emergence, it is called external conical refraction; when the cone is formed by the ray on entering the crystal, and it emerges in a hollow cylinder, it is called internal conical refraction. It was first reasoned out by Sir William R. Hamilton, and subsequently demonstrated experimentally by Lloyd.

(5) *Double refraction:*

*Optics:* Many crystals are not homogeneous, but have different properties of elasticity, &c., in different directions. The effect of such a constitution is, that unless a ray of light enters the crystal in some particular directions, it is not merely refracted in the manner described under Refraction, but divided into two rays. In this case the refracted ray or rays are not always in the same plane as the incident ray. [*Polarization of Light.*]

(6) *Index of refraction:* [INDEX, s., ¶ (4).]

(7) *Plane of refraction:* The plane passing through the normal or perpendicular to the refracting surface, at the point of incidence and the refracted ray.

(8) *Point of refraction:* [POINT, s., ¶ 14.]

(9) *Refraction of altitude and declination, of ascension and descension, of latitude and longitude:* The change in the altitude, declination, &c., of a heavenly body, due to the effect of atmospheric refraction.

(10) *Refraction of sound:*

*Physics:* The change of direction which takes place when waves of sound pass from one medium to another. It follows the same law as light. It was discovered by Sondhauss.

(11) *Terrestrial refraction:*

*Optics:* Refraction making terrestrial bodies such as distant buildings or hills, &c., look higher than they really are. The principle is the same as in Astronomical Refraction. [¶ (1).]

**rě-frăc'-tīve**, *adj.* [Fr. *réfractif*.] [REFRACT.] Pertaining or relating to refraction; tending or serving to refract or deflect from a direct course.

"Transmitted through a variety of refractive surfaces."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 17.

**refractive-index**, *subst.* The same as *Index of Refraction*. [INDEX, s., ¶ (4).]

**refractive-power**, *s.*

*Optics:* A comparative term practically synonymous with optical density, and specifying the degree in which a body refracts light (or heat, &c.). [REFRACTION.]

**rě-frăc'-tīve-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *refractive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being refractive.

**rě-frăc'-tōm'-ě-těr**, *s.* [English *refract(ion)*; *o* connect., and *meter*.] An instrument for exhibiting and measuring the refraction of light.

**rě-frăc'-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *refract*; -or.] A refracting telescope (q. v.).

**rě-frăc'-tōr-i-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *refractory*; -ly.] In a refractory manner, perversely, obstinately.

**rě-frăc'-tōr-i-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *refractory*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being refractory; perverseness; obstinacy in opposition or disobedience.

"Public opinion everywhere is daily becoming more and more exasperated at their obstinate refractoriness."—*London Times*.

2. Difficulty of fusion or of yielding to the hammer. (Said of minerals.)

**rě-frăc'-tōr-ŷ**, \***rě-frăc'-tă-rŷ**, *a. & s.* [Latin *refractorius*=obstinate, from *refractus*, pa. par. of *refringo*=to break up; French *réfractaire*; Spanish *refractorio*; Ital. *refrattario*.] [REFRACT.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Perverse, contumacious; sullenly obstinate in opposition or disobedience; stubborn and unmanageable.

"Suited to the refractory temper of the Jewish people."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 23.

\*2. Opposed, incompatible.

"That religion thus nursed up by politicians might be every way compliant with, and obsequious to their designs, and no way refractory to the same."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 655.

3. Resisting ordinary treatment. Applied especially to metals, which require more than the ordinary amount of heat to fuse them, or which do not yield readily to the hammer; not easily fused, reduced, or the like.

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. An obstinate, perverse, or contumacious person.

"How sharp hath your censure been of those refractories amongst us."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 306.

\*2. Obstinate, perverse, or sullen opposition.

"Glorying in their scandalous refractories to public order."—*Jeremy Taylor*.

**II. Pottery:** A piece of ware covered with a vaporable flux and placed in a kiln, to communicate a glaze to the other articles.

**rě-frăc'-ture**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *fracture* (q. v.).] A breaking back or away.

"Reluctancies, reserves, and refractures."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 562.

**rě-fră-gă-bīl'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *refragable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being refragable; refragableness.

**rě-fră-gă-ble**, *adj.* [Latin *refragabilis*, from *refragor*=to oppose, to resist: *re*=back, and *frango*=to break.] Capable of being opposed, resisted, or refuted; refutable.

¶ Not now found except in the negative *irrefragable*.

**rě-fră-gă-ble-něss**, *subst.* [Eng. *refragable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being refragable or refutable.

**rě-fră-gă-te**, *v. i.* [Lat. *refragatus*, pa. par. of *refragor*.] [REFRAGABLE.] To oppose; to be opposed or opposite; to break down on trial or examination.

"If, upon further inquiry, any were found to refragate."—*Gianvill: Sceptis Scientifica*, ch. xix.

**rě-frăin'**, \***rě-fraine**, \***rě-frayne**, \***rě-freyne**, \***rě-freine**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *refrèner*=to bridle, to repress, from Lat. *refreno*, from *re*=back, and *frenum*=a bit, a curb.]

**A. Trans.:** To hold back; to restrain, to curb; to keep from action. (*Psalm* xl. 49.)

**B. Intrans.:** To forbear; to hold back; to keep one's self back from action; to restrain one's self.

"For my praise will I refrain for thee, that I cut thee not off."—*Isaiah* xlvi. 9.

**rě-frăin'**, \***rě-fraine**, *s.* [French *refrain*.] The burden of a song; that part of a song which is repeated at the end of every stanza.

**rě-frăin'-ěr**, \***rě-freine-or**, *s.* [English *refrain*; -er.] One who refrains or restrains.

**rě-frăin'-měnt**, *s.* [Eng. *refrain*, v.; -ment.] The act or state of refraining; forbearance, abstinence.

**rě-frăme'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *frame*, v. (q. v.).] To frame or put together again or anew.

"Made up of the same materials with the former framed."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. ii.

**rě-frăn-gī-bīl'-i-tŷ**, *subst.* [Eng. *refrangible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being refrangible; capability or susceptibility of being refracted or deflected from a direct course, as a ray of light, in passing from one medium to another; refrangibility.

"All these rays differ in refrangibility."—*Locke: Elements of Nat. Philosophy*, ch. xi.

**rě-frăn'-gī-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *frangible* (q. v.).] Capable of being refracted or deflected from a direct course, as a ray of light, in passing from one medium to another; susceptible of refraction.

"Some of them [rays] are more refrangible than others."—*Locke: Elements of Nat. Philosophy*, ch. ix.

**rě-frăn'-gī-ble-něss**, *subst.* [Eng. *refrangible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being refrangible; refrangibility.

\***rě-freide**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *refreider* (Fr. *refroidir*), from Lat. *re*=again, and *frigeo*=to freeze, to cool.] To cool.

\***rě-frě-nă'-tion**, *s.* [O. Fr.] The act of refraining or restraining.

**rě-frěsh'**, \***rě-freisch**, \***rě-freissch**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *refreschir*, *rafraischir* (Fr. *rafraichir*).]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To make fresh again; to improve by new touches; to freshen up; to renovate, to retouch; to touch up, so as to make to seem new again.

"The rest refresh the scaly snakes, that fold The shield of Pallas, and renew their gold."—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, viii. 575.

2. To make fresh or vigorous again; to restore strength or vigor to; to reinvigorate after fatigue, want, pain, exertion, &c.; to revive. (*2Sam.* xvi. 14.)

\*3. To restore strength to; to recruit, to reinforce.

"To refresh their camp with fresh souldiers, in the lieu of such as be perished."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. ii., bk. ii., No. 34.

4. To steep and soak, as vegetables, in pure water in order to restore freshness of appearance.

**B. Intrans.:** To lay in a stock of fresh provisions to take refreshment.

\***rě-frěsh'**, *s.* [REFRESH, v.] Refreshment; the act of refreshing.

"The morning dew Whose short refresh upon the tender green, Cheers for a time."—*Daniel: Sonnet* 47.

\***rě-frěsh'-en**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *freshen* (q. v.).] To make fresh again; to freshen up; to renovate.

"To replace and refresh those impressions of nature which are continually wearing away."—*Reynolds: Notes on Du Fresnoy; Art of Painting*.

**rě-frěsh'-ěr**, *s.* [Eng. *refresh*, v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which refreshes, revives, or reinvigorates.

2. *Specif.:* A fee paid to counsel, when a case is adjourned or continued from one term or sitting to another, as though to refresh his memory as to the facts, and reinvigorate him for further exertions in the case.

"Fees had been paid and extra refreshers in order to swell the bill of costs."—*London Times*.

**rě-frěsh'-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *refreshing*; -ful(l).] Full of refreshment; refreshing, reinvigorating.

"Throws refreshful round a rural smell."

*Thomson: Summer*, 364.

**rě-frěsh'-fūl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *refreshful*; -ly.] In a refreshful or refreshing manner; so as to refresh.

**rě-frěsh'-iŋg**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [REFRESH, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As subst.:** Refreshment; the act of giving or taking refreshment.

"Oile is a present refreshing and remedie."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxiii., ch. iv.

**rě-frěsh'-iŋg-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *refreshing*; -ly.] In a refreshing manner; so as to refresh or reinvigorate.

**rě-frěsh'-iŋg-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *refreshing*; -ness.] The quality or state of being refreshing.

**rě-frěsh'-měnt**, \***rě-fresshe-ment**, *subst.* [Eng. *refresh*; -ment.]

1. The act of refreshing or reinvigorating; the state of being refreshed; relief after labor, want, pain, fatigue, &c.

"The refreshment of the lower ranks of mankind by an intermission of their labors."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 23.

2. That which refreshes, reinvigorates, or restores strength or vigor; as food, drink, or rest. (In the plural it is almost exclusively applied to food or drink; as, *Refreshments* were then served.)

**refreshment-room**, *subst.* A room at a railway station in which refreshments are sold.

\***rě-fret**, \***rě-frete**, *subst.* [Old Fr.] Refrain, burden.

"This was the refret of that caroull."—*Chronicon Vito-dunense*, p. 115.

\***rě-frī-că'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *frication* (q. v.).] A rubbing up anew or afresh.

"A continual refrication of the memory."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, iv. 501.

fâte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wê, wět, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whô, sōn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw



**rě-frīg'-ēr-ant**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *refrigerans*, pr. par. of *refrigero*=to refrigerate (q. v.); Fr. *réfrigérant*; Sp. & Ital. *refrigerante*.]

**A. As adj.:** Cooling, allaying heat, refrigerative.

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything which cools, allays, or extinguishes.

2. *Pharm.:* A medicine which allays febrile disturbances by relieving the patient's thirst. Examples: Water, acetic acid, citric acid, cream of tartar in dilution, grape juice, orange juice, etc.

**rě-frīg'-ēr-āte**, *v. t.* [Sp. & Port. *refrigerar*; Ital. *refrigerare*.] [REFRIGERATE, *a.*] To cool; to allay the heat of; to keep cool, as in a refrigerator.

**rě-frīg'-ēr-āt-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [REFRIGERATE, *v.*]

**refrigerating-chamber**, *s.* An apartment for the storage of perishable provisions during warm weather. It is frequently a structure in connection with an ice-house.

**rě-frīg'-ēr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *refrigerationem*, accus. of *refrigeratio*, from *refrigeratus*, pa. par. of *refrigero*=to refrigerate (q. v.); Sp. *refrigeracion*; Ital. *refrigerazione*.]

1. The act of cooling, or allaying heat; the state of being cooled.

2. *Specif.:* The operation or process of cooling worts and other hot fluids, without exposing them to evaporation, by means of refrigerators (q. v.).

¶ *Chemical refrigeration* is effected by solutions which cause the absorption of the latent heat of liquefaction from the sensible heat, thus lowering the temperature. These solutions are called freezing mixtures, refrigerating mixtures, etc. *Dynamic or mechanical refrigeration* is produced by the conversion of heat into work. (See extract.)

"All dynamic or mechanical refrigeration by use of compressed air or other gases depends upon the following fundamental principles, which have been both mathematically and experimentally demonstrated:

(a) The performance of work by the molecules of any substance or material, as by air or steam in expanding, is done at the expense of heat in such substance or material; heat is thus converted into work.

(b) The performance of work upon the molecules of any substance or material, as in compressing air or steam, results in an increase of heat in the material; work is thus converted into heat.

(c) If air, or other gas, be first compressed, and the heat produced by the work of compression be then taken out of it (cooling by water is the usual way of doing this), and if it then be expanded, *expanding the work of expansion upon some other exterior body or substance*, it gets very cold, and in this state may be used to extract heat from, or cool, other substances or bodies. The italicized words express a condition absolutely essential to a successful refrigerating process."—*Leicester Allen: American Machinist* for June, 1898.

**rě-frīg'-ēr-ā-tive**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *réfrigératif*; Sp. & Port. *refrigerativo*; Ital. *refrigerativo, rifrigerativo*.]

**A. As adj.:** Cooling, refrigerant.

**B. As subst.:** A medicine that allays heat; a refrigerant.

**rě-frīg'-ēr-ā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat., from *refrigeratus*=refrigerate (q. v.).] That which refrigerates, cools, or allays heat. Specifically applied to:

1. *Brewing:* An apparatus consisting of a shallow vat traversed by a continuous pipe, through which a stream of cold water passes. Used by brewers and distillers for cooling their worts previous to fermentation. The wort runs in one direction, and the water in another.

2. *Steam:*

(1) The casing with connecting tubes, through which feed-water passes on its way to the boiler, and is warmed by the current of hot brine passing in the other direction, on the outside of the tubes. The hot brine, at a temperature of say 218° Fah., is that which has been removed from the boiler by the brinepump.

(2) A form of condenser, in which the injection water (fresh) is cooled by a surface application of cold sea-water.

3. A chest or closet holding a supply of ice to cool provisions and keep them from spoiling in warm weather.

4. A chamber in which ice-creams are artificially made.

5. A refrigerant (q. v.).

**rě-frīg'-ēr-ā-tōr-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *refrigeratorius*; Fr. *réfrigérateur*; Sp. & Ital. *refrigeratorio*.]

**A. As adj.:** Cooling, allaying heat, refrigerative.

**B. As subst.:** That which refrigerates; a refrigerator.

**rě-frīn'-gēn-čŷ**, *s.* [English *refringen(t)*; -*cy*.] The quality or state of being refringent; refringent or refractive power.

**rě-frīn'-gēnt**, *a.* [Lat. *refringens*, pr. par. of *refringo*=to break up.] [REFRACT.] Possessing the quality of refraction; refractive, refracting.

**rě-frōz'-en**, *a.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *frozen* (q. v.).] Frozen again or a second time.

"Partially *refrozen* under continual agitation."—*Proceed. Physical Soc. London*, pt. ii., p. 62.

**rěft**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [REAVE.]

**rěft**, *\*refte*, *s.* [RIFT.] A chink, a crevice, a rift.

**rěf'-ūge**, *s.* [French, from Latin *refugium*, from *refugio*=to flee back: *re*=back, again, and *fugio*=to flee; Sp. & Port. *refugio*; Ital. *refugio, rifugio*.]

1. Shelter or protection from any danger or distress.

"Unto the place, to which her hope did guyde  
To finde some *refuge* there, and rest her wearie syde."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. vii. 5.

2. That which shelters or protects from danger, distress, or calamity; that which gives shelter or protection; a stronghold; a sanctuary; a place to flee to in time of danger; a place where one is out of the way or reach of harm or danger.

3. *Specific:* An institution for affording temporary shelter to the destitute or homeless; a house of refuge.

4. An expedient, a device, a resort, a contrivance, a shift, a subterfuge.

¶ (1) *Cities of refuge:*

*Jewish Law & Hist.:* Six Levitical cities divinely appointed as places of refuge to one who had committed manslaughter, and was pursued by the "Revenger" or "Avenger" of Blood. [AVENGER, II., ¶ 2.] Three (Kedesh Naphtali, Shechem, and Hebron) were west of the Jordan, and three (Bezer in Reuben, Ramoth Gilead in Gad, and Golan in the half-tribe of Manasseh) were east of that river. If the case was proved to be one of murder, the perpetrator might be taken from the City of Refuge and put to death; if it was only manslaughter, the refugee had to remain in the city to which he had fled till released by the death of the High Priest (Num. xxxv. 6-34; Josh. xx. 1-9).

(2) *Harbors of refuge:* Harbors or ports which afford shelter to vessels in stormy weather; places of refuge for merchant vessels from the cruisers of an enemy in time of war.

(3) *House of refuge:* An institution for affording shelter to the destitute or homeless.

(4) *School of refuge:* A charity, ragged, or industrial school. (*Annandale*.)

**\*rěf'-ūge**, *v. t. & i.* [REFUGE, *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To shelter, to afford refuge to, to protect.

2. To make excuse for; to palliate.

"Like silly beggars,  
Who, sitting in the stocks, *refuge* their shame."  
*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, v. 5.

**B. Intrans.:** To take refuge or shelter.

"The Duke de Soubise *refused* hither from France."—*Sir J. Fenett: Observations on Ambassadors*, p. 111.

**rěf-ū-geē**, *s.* [Fr. *refugié*. This word probably came into existence when the Protestants under Louis XIV. escaped from their oppressors to other lands, and a word was needed to describe the circumstances of their case. (*Trench: Study of Words*, p. 122.)]

1. One who takes refuge; one who flees to a place of refuge or shelter.

2. One who flies for refuge in time of persecution or political commotion to a foreign country.

"These *refugees* were in general men of fiery temper and weak judgment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. The same as COWBOY (2).

**\*rěf-ū-geē-īsm**, *s.* [Eng. *refugee*; -*ism*.] The state or condition of a refugee.

"In a state of political *refugeeism*."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxii.

**rě-fūl'-gēnčŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *refulgentia*, from *refulgens*=refulgent (q. v.).] The quality or state of being refulgent; a flood of light; brightness; splendor.

"Her sight is presently dazzled and disgregated with the *refulgency* and coruscations thereof."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 50.

**rě-fūl'-gēnt**, *adj.* [Lat. *refulgens*, pr. par. of *refulgeo*=to shine; *re*=back, again, and *fulgeo*=to shine; O. F. *refulgent*.] Emitting a bright light; shining brightly; glittering, splendid.

"Of brass, rich garments, and *refulgent* ore."

*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xiii. 159.

**rě-fūl'-gēnt-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *refulgent*; -*ly*.] In a refulgent manner; with refulgence.

**rě-fūnd'** (1), *v. t.* [Lat. *refundo*=to pour back, to restore; *re*, back, and *fundo*=to pour; French *refondre*.]

\*1. To pour back.

"Were the humors of the eye tinged with any color, they would *refund* that color upon the object."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

2. To repay what has been received; to return in payment or compensation for what has been taken to restore.

"Supplies his need with a usurious loan,  
To be *refunded* duly."—*Cowper: Task*, iii. 799.

\*3. To resupply with funds; to re-imburse (*Swift*.)

**rě-fūnd'** (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fund v.* (q. v.).] To fund again or anew.

**rě-fūnd'-ēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *refund*; -*er*.] One who refunds.

†**rě-fūnd'-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *refund*; -*ment*.] The act of refunding.

**rě-fūr'-bīsh**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *furbish* (q. v.).] To furbish up anew; to retouch, to renovate.

**rě-fūr'-nīsh**, *\*re-fur-nysh*, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *furnish* (q. v.).] To furnish again; to supply or equip again.

"Henry the 7th reuiued the lawes, auanced justyce, *refurnyshed* his domynions, and repayed his manours."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. xxiv.

**rě-fūr'-nīsh-mēnt**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*; Eng. *furnish*; -*ment*.] The state of being refurnished.

**rě-fūš'-ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *refus(e)*; -*able*.] Capable of being refused; admitting of refusal.

"A *refusable* or little thing in one's eye."—*Young: Sermons*, No. 2.

**rě-fūš'-al**, *\*re-fus-all*, *s.* [Eng. *refus(e)*; -*al*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of refusing; denial of anything solicited, demanded, or offered for acceptance.

"A flat *refusal* on his part."—*Bolingbroke: Dissertation on Parties*, let. 7.

2. The right of taking anything before others; preemption; choice of taking or refusing; option; as, to have the *refusal* of a house.

**II. Hydr. Eng.:** The resistance to farther driving offered by a pile.

**rě-fūš'** (1), *v. t. & i.* [French *refuser*, a word of doubtful origin; prob. from a Low Latin *refuso*, a frequent. from Lat. *refusus*, pa. par. of *refundo*=to pour out, to refund (q. v.); Port. *refusar*; Sp. *refusare*; Ital. *rifusare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To deny that which is solicited, demanded, or sought; to decline to do or grant; not to comply with.

"If you *refuse* your aid."  
*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 1.

2. To decline to accept; to reject.

"To carry that which I would have *refused*."  
*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 4.

3. To deny the request of; to say no to; as, I could not *refuse* him when he asked for it.

\*4. To disavow; to disown.

Deny thy father and *refuse* thy name."

*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 2.

**B. Intrans.:** To decline to accept; not to comply.

"Too proud to ask, too humble to *refuse*."

*Garth: Epilogue to Cato*.

**rě-fūš'** (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fuse v.* (q. v.).] To fuse or melt again.

**rěf'-ūse**, *a. & s.* [REFUSE (1), *v.*]

**A. As adj.:** Refused, rejected; hence, worthless; unworthy of acceptance; valueless.

"Every thing that was vile, and *refuse*, that they destroyed utterly."—*I Samuel* xv. 9.

**B. As subst.:** That which is refused or rejected as worthless or unworthy of acceptance; waste or useless matter; scum, dregs.

"But I his graft, of ev'ry weed o'ergrown,  
And from our kind, as *refuse* forth am thrown."

*Drayton: Isabel to Richard II.*

**\*rě-fūš'**, *s.* [REFUSE (1), *v.*] The act of refusing; a refusal.

"Thus spoken, ready with a proud *refuse*,

Argantes was his proffer'd aid to scorn."  
*Fairfax: Tasso*, xii. 13.

**rě-fūš'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *refus(e)* (1), *v.*; -*er*.] One who refuses, denies, or rejects.

"Some few others are the only *refusers* and condemners of this catholic practice."—*Taylor*.

**rě-fū-šion** (1), *s.* [Lat. *refusio*, from *refusus*, pa. par. of *refundo*=to pour back.] [REFUND (1).] The act of pouring back; restoration.

"This doctrine of the *refusion* of the soul was very consistent with the belief of a future state of rewards and punishments."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii. [Note cc.]

**rě-fū-šion** (2), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fusion* (q. v.).] The act of fusing or melting again.

**rě-fūt'-ā-bil'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *refutable*; -*ity*.] The quality of being refutable.



**rě-fūt'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *refut(e)*; -able.] Capable of being refuted; admitting of refutation.

**rě-fūt'-al, s.** [Eng. *refut(e)*; -al.] The act of refuting; refutation.

**rě-f-ū-tā'-tion, \*ref-u-ta-ci-on, s.** [Fr. *réfutation*, from Lat. *refutationem*, accus. of *refutatio*, from *refutatus*, pa. par. of *refuto*=to refute (q. v.); Sp. *refutación*; Ital. *refutazione*.] The act or process of refuting or proving to be false or erroneous; the confuting or overthrowing of an argument, opinion, theory, doctrine, or the like, by argument or countervailing proof.

"The most complete refutation of that fable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

**rě-fūt'-a-tōr-ŷ, a.** [Lat. *refutatorius*; French *réfuteur*; Sp. *refutatorio*.] Relating to or containing refutation; tending or serving to refute.

**rě-fūte', v. t.** [Fr. *réfuter*, from Lat. *refuto*=to damp by pouring water on, to cool, to refute: *re*=back, again, and *futo*=to pour, from the same root as *fundo* (pa. t. *fudi*); *futis*=a water vessel; *futillis*=easily poured out, futile &c.; Sp. *refutar*; Ital. *refutare*.] [CONFUTE.]

1. To prove to be false or erroneous; to disprove, to confute; to overthrow by argument or countervailing proof.

"And reasons brought, that no man could refute."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. ix. 44.

2. To overcome in argument; to confute; to prove to be an error; as, to refute an opponent.

**\*rě-fūte', \*re-fuyt, s.** [Fr. *refuite*, from *refuir*=to double in running from; *re*=back, and *fuir* (Lat. *fugio*)=to fly.] Refuge.

"Ever hath my hope of refuge ben in thee."—*Romance of the Monk*.

**rě-fūt'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *refut(e)*; -er.] One who or that which refutes.

"My refuter's forehead is stronger, with a weaker wit."—*Bp. Hall: Honor of Married Clergy*, bk. i., § 8.

**rě-gāin', v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and English *gain*, v. (q. v.)]

1. To gain anew or back; to recover possession of.

"Like thee have talents to regain the friend."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xxiii. 692.

2. To arrive at or reach again or anew.

"He . . . at length the ship regains, And sails to Tibur and Lavinium's plains."—*Waldsted: Ovid; Metamorphoses*, xv.

**rě-gal, \*re-gall, s.** [Latin *regalis*, from *rex* (genit. *regis*)=a king, from *rego*=to rule, whence also *reign*, *regent*, &c., and the suff. *-rect*, as in *direct*, &c. *Royal* and *regal* are doublets. Ital. *regale*; Sp. & Port. *real*; O. Fr. *real*, *reial*, *roial*; French *royal*.] Of or pertaining to a king or sovereign; kingly, royal.

"Who sought to pull high Jove from regal state."—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 22.

**regal-fishes, s. pl.** [FISH-ROYAL.]

**rě-gal, \*ri-gall, \*ri-gole, s.** [Fr. *régale*; Ital. *regale*.]

*Music*: An old musical instrument; a sort of portable organ, played with the fingers of the right hand, the bellows being worked with the left. It had generally only one row of pipes, and was chiefly used to support the treble voices. It was much in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

"And in regals (where they have a pipe they call the nightingale pipe which containeth water) the sound hath a continual trembling."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 172.

**†rě-gā'-lě (1), s.** [REGALIA.] A prerogative of royalty; that which pertains to a king.

**rě-gāle', (2), subst.** [REGALE, v.] A feast, a banquet, & an entertainment.

"Their breath a sample of last night's regale."—*Cowper: Tirocinium*, 834.

**rě-gāle', v. t. & i.** [Fr. *regaler*, from O. Fr. *galer*=to rejoice [GALA]; Sp. *regalar*.]

*A. Trans.*: To entertain sumptuously or magnificently; hence, generally to entertain with something that delights; to gratify, as the senses.

"Regale your ear With strains it was a privilege to hear."—*Cowper: Conversation*, 117.

*B. Intransitive*:

1. To feast; to fare sumptuously.

"See the rich churl, amidst the social sons Of wine and wit, regaling."—*Shenstone: Economy*.

\*2. To take pleasure.

"Who thus regaled in the pleasure of being foremost to welcome her."—*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch. ii.

**rě-gāl'-ě-cūs, subst.** [Lat. *rex*, genit. *reg(is)*=a king, and Mod. Lat. *halec*=a herring, in allusion to one of its popular names.]

*Ichthy.*: Deal-fish; a genus of Acanthopterygian fishes; division *Tæniiformes*. Each ventral fin is reduced to a long filament, dilated at the extremity, somewhat like the blade of an oar, whence they have been called Oar-fishes; caudal rudimentary or absent. Range wide; they have been taken in the Mediterranean, the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and on the coast of New Zealand. Sometimes called King of the Herrings, from the erroneous notion that they accompany shoals of the latter fish.

**rě-gāle'-měnt, s.** [Eng. *regale*, v.; -ment.] Refreshment, entertainment, gratification.

"The muses still require Humid regalement."—*Philips: Cider*, bk. ii.

**rě-gāl'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *regal(e)*, v.; -er.] One who or that which regales.

**rě-gā'-lī-a (1), s. pl.** [Lat. neut. pl. of *regalis*=royal, regal (q. v.). The singular *regale* is not used. Sp., Port. & Ital. *regalia*.]

1. The privilege or prerogative and rights of property belonging to a sovereign in virtue of his office. They are usually set down as six, viz., the power of judicature, of life and death, of peace and war, of masterless goods, as estrays, &c., of assessment, and of coining money.

2. Ensigns of royalty; regal symbols or paraphernalia.

3. The insignia, decorations, or jewels worn by members of an order; as, Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, &c.

4. *Sing.*: A kind of large cigar.

† *Regalia of the Church*: The privileges which have been granted to the Church of England by the sovereign; the patrimony of the Church.

**\*rě-gā'-lī-a (2), s.** [REGALE.] Entertainment, treat.

"The town shall have its regalia."—*D'Urfey: Two Queens of Brentford*, i.

**rě-gā'-lī-an, a.** [Latin *regalis*=regal (q. v.).] Pertaining to king, emperor, or suzerain; sovereign, regal.

"Frederic, after the surrender of Milan, in 1158, defined the *regalian* rights, as they were called, in such a manner as to exclude the cities and private proprietors from coining money, and from tolls or territorial dues."—*Hallam: Middle Ages*, ch. iii.

**\*rě-gā'-lī-ō, s.** [REGALE.] A banquet or regale.

"Tasting these regalios."—*Cotton: Montaigne*, ch. xvi.

**\*rě-gal'-īsm, s.** [Eng. *regal*; -ism.] The doctrine or principle of royal supremacy in ecclesiastical matters.

**rě-gāl'-ī-tŷ, \*re-gal-i-tie, subst.** [Low Latin *regalitas*, from Lat. *regalis*=regal (q. v.); O. Fr. *reialte*, *roialte*. *Regality* and *royalty* are doublets.]

1. Royalty, sovereignty, kingship.

"When raging passion with fierce tyranny Robs reason of her due regality."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. i. 57.

2. An ensign or badge of royalty; in plural, regalia.

"Receive their crown and other regalties."—*Elyot: The Governor*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

3. A territorial jurisdiction in Scotland conferred by the king. The lands comprised in such jurisdiction were said to be given *in liberam regalitatem*, and the persons on whom they were conferred were termed lords of regality, and exercised the highest prerogatives of the crown.

**rě-gal'-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *regal*; -ly.] In a regal or royal manner; royally.

**\*re-ga-lo, s.** [REGALE.] A banquet, a regale.

"I thank you for the last regalo you gave me."—*Howell: Letters*, I. vi. 20.

**\*rě-galš, s. pl.** [REGAL, adj.] Ensigns of royalty; regalia.

**\*re-ga-ly, \*re-ga-lie, s.** [REGALE, s.] An ensign or badge of royalty; regalia.

"In the which were found the regalties of Scotland."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*; vol. ii. (an. 1279).

**rě-gard', v. t. & i.** [Fr. *regarder*, from *re*=back, and *garder*=to guard, to keep.] [GUARD, WARD.]

*A. Transitive*:

1. To look upon or at with some degree of attention; to observe, to notice, to note.

"Regard him well."—*Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 3.

†2. To look toward; to have an aspect or prospect toward.

"It is a peninsula, which regardeth the mainland."—*Sandys: Travels*.

3. To show attention or regard to; to attend to; to respect, to honor, to esteem.

"These men, O king, have not regarded thee."—*Daniel* iii. 12.

4. To consider of any importance, moment, or interest; to care for, to notice, to mind.

"The king marvelled at the young man's courage, for that he nothing regarded the pains."—*2 Maccabees*, vii. 12.

\*5. To consider; to reflect or ponder on.

"Regard thy danger."

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

6. To have, or show certain feelings or disposition toward; to treat, to use; as, to regard a person with kindness.

7. To look upon; to view in the light of; to consider, to reckon, to set down; as, to regard a person as an enemy.

8. To have relation to; to respect; as, The argument does not regard the question.

\**B. Intransitive*:

1. To look; to examine by looking; to notice, to note.

"Regard, Titinius, and tell me what thou notest about the field."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, v. 3.

2. To reflect; to bear in mind; to heed.

† *As regards*: With regard or respect to; as respects; as concerns; as, I care not, as regards him.

**rě-gard', \*re-garde, subst.** [Fr. *regard*.] [REGARD, v.]

1. A look; a gaze; aspect directed to another.

"Beautiful regards

Were turned on me—the face of her I loved."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iii.

\*2. Prospect, view.

"Till we make the main and th' aerial blue

An indistinct regard."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

3. Attention, as to a matter of moment or importance; consideration, thought.

"With some regard to what is just and right."

*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 16.

4. That feeling or view of mind which springs from value, estimable qualities, or anything that excites admiration, respect, esteem, reverence, affection.

"An object worthier of regard than he."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

5. Repute, whether good or bad; account, note, reputation.

"Mac Ferlagh was a man of meanest regard amongst them, neither having wealth nor power."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

6. Reference, relation, respect. (Generally in the phrases, *in* or *with regard* to.)

"Without regard to any such division."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 20.

\*7. Matter demanding notice; point, consideration, particular.

"A sage old sire . . .

That many high regards and reasons gainst her read."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. ix. 43.

8. (*Pl.*): Respects, compliments, good wishes; as, Give my kind regards to your mother. (*Collog.*)

\*† (1) *At regard of*: With regard to, in respect to, in comparison of.

"A litel thing at regard of the sorwe of helle."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

\* (2) *In regard, in regarde*: Comparatively, relatively.

"How wonderfully dyd a fewe Romayns, in regarde, defend this litel territory."—*Elyot: Image of Governauce*, fol. 62 b.

(3) *In regard of*: On account of, with regard to, as regards. (*Vulgar.*)

\* (4) *With regard of*: With regard or respect to; as regards.

**†rě-gard'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *regard*; -able.]

1. Capable of being regarded or seen; observable.

2. Worthy of being regarded; worthy of notice; noticeable.

"A principle . . . much more excellent and regardable."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

**rě-gard'-ant, a.** [Fr., pr. par. of *regarder*=to regard (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Language*: Regarding; looking behind or backward in watchfulness; watchful.

"Turns hither his regardant eye."—*Southey*.

2. *Heraldry*: Applied to any animal whose face is turned toward the tail in an attitude of vigilance. [RAMPANT-REGARDANT.]

**rě-gard'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *regard*, v.; -er.] One who regards.

**rě-gard'-fŷl, \*re-gard-full, a.** [Eng. *regard*; -ful(l).]

1. Taking notice; observant, heedful, attentive.

"With regardfull sight,

She looking back."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. vii. 22.



Regal.



2. Having regard or respect; respectful.

"Her lord, with proud *regardful* grief,  
Upread this stately tomb."

*Blackie: Lays of Highlands*, p. 69.

**rĕ-gard'-fŭl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *regardful*; *-ly*.]

1. In a *regardful* manner; attentively, *heedfully*.  
2. With regard or esteem; *respectfully*.

"Is this the Athenian minion, whom the world  
Voiced so *regardfully*?"—*Shakesp.: Timon*, iv. 3.

**rĕ-gard'-ĭng**, *pr. par. & prep.* [REGARD, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As prep.*: With regard or respect to; in reference to; respecting, concerning.

**rĕ-gard'-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *regard*; *-less*.]

1. Not having regard or respect; heedless, careless, negligent, *negiectful*.

"Charles, even at a ripe age, was devoted to his pleasures and *regardless* of his dignity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

\*2. Not regarded; slighted, *unheeded*. (*Congreve*.)

**rĕ-gard'-lĕss-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *regardless*; *-ly*.]  
In a *regardless* manner; heedlessly, carelessly, negligently.

"I pass by them *regardlessly*."—*Sandys: Essays*, p. 189.

**rĕ-gard'-lĕss-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *regardless*; *-ness*.]  
The quality or state of being *regardless*; heedlessness, carelessness.

"Their *regardlessness* of men and ways of thriving."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*.

**rĕ-gāth'-ĕr**, *v. t.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *gather* (q. v.).] To gather or collect again or anew.

"He . . . renewed his provisions, and *regathered* more force."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 640.

**rĕ-gāt'-tā**, \***rĕ-gāt'-ā**, *s.* [Italian.] Properly a gondola race at Venice; now applied to a race-meeting at which yachts or boats contend for prizes.

**Rĕ-gĕl**, *s.* [RIGEL.]

**rĕ-gĕl'-āte**, *v. i.* [Pref. *re-*; Lat. *gelatio*=a freezing.] To undergo *regelation* (q. v.).

**rĕ-gĕl'-ā-tion**, *s.* [Prefix *re-*, and Mod. Latin *gelatio*=freezing.]

*Physics*: The union by freezing together of two pieces of ice, with moist surfaces when placed in contact at a temperature of 32°. *Regelation* will take place also between moist ice and any non-conducting body, as flannel or sawdust. A snowball is formed by the *regelation* of the particles composing it, so are the snow bridges spanning chasms on high mountains. The fact of *regelation* was discovered by Faraday, and the term introduced by Sir Joseph Hooker, Huxley, and Tyndall. [GLACIER.]

\***rĕ-gĕnce**, *s.* [Fr.] Government, *regency*.

"That swore to any human *regence*  
Oaths of supremacy."

*Butler: Hudibras*, II. ii. 275.

**rĕ-gĕn-cŷ**, \***re-gen-cie**, *s.* [Fr. *régence*, from Low Lat. *regentia*, from Lat. *regens*=regent (q. v.); Sp. *regencia*; Ital. *reggenza*.]

\*1. Rule, government, authority.

"She . . . had the prerogative of the *regencie* over the greatest kingdom."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. vi., ch. xx.

2. Specifically, the office, government, or jurisdiction of a regent; deputed or vicarious government; *regentship*.

"York then, which had the *regency* in France."

*Drayton: Miseries of Queen Margaret*.

3. The district or territory governed by a regent. (*Milton: P. L.*, v. 748.)

4. The body of men intrusted with the office or duties of regent.

"A council or *regency* consisting of twelve persons."—*Bp. Lowth*.

5. The time during which the government is carried on by a regent.

\***rĕ-gĕn'-dĕr**, \***re-gen-dre**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *gender*, *v.* (q. v.).] To *gender* anew; to renew to *rekindle*.

"Furth spirits fyre freshlye *regendered*."

*Stanyhurst: Virgil's Æneid*, ii. 496.

**rĕ-gĕn'-ĕr-ā-cŷ**, *s.* [English *regenera*(te); *-cy*.]  
The quality or state of being *regenerated*.

"Called from the depth of sin to *regeneracy* and salvation."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 686.

**rĕ-gĕn'-ĕr-āte**, *v. t.* [REGENERATE, *a.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To generate or produce anew; to reproduce.

"Which *regenerates* and repairs veins consumed or cut off."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 167.

2. *Theol.*: To cause to be born again; to cause one, hitherto born only of the "flesh," to be born of the Spirit; so to change the heart and affections that one at enmity with God shall love him; that one, hitherto the slave of sin, shall be set free from its power by the action of the Holy Spirit upon his heart. [REGENERATION.]

**rĕ-gĕn'-ĕr-āte**, *a.* [Lat. *regeneratus*, *pa. par.* of *regenero*: *re*=again, and *genero*=to generate (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Reproduced.

"Whose youthful spirit in me *regenerate*."

*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 3.

2. Improved; made stronger or better. (Opposed to *degenerate*.)

"Who brought a race *regenerate* to the field."

*Scott: Don Roderick*, xiv.

II. *Theol.*: Regenerated. [REGENERATE, *v.*, 2.]

"Such as be by his Holy Spirit *regenerate*."—*Bp. Gardner: Explicacion*, fo. 9.

**rĕ-gĕn'-ĕr-āt-ĕd**, *pa. par. or adj.* [REGENERATE, *v.*]

**regenerated-drift**, *s.*

*Geol.*: Drift originally laid down by ice, the pebbles remaining angular, but which has been subsequently subjected to the action of water, so that the pebbles have become rounded. Called also *Drift-gravel*.

**rĕ-gĕn'-ĕr-āte-nĕss**, *subst.* [Eng. *regenerate*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being *regenerated*.

**rĕ-gĕn'-ĕr-ā-tion**, \***re-gen-er-a-ci-on**, *s.* [Lat. *regeneratio*, from *regeneratus*, *pa. par.* of *regenero*; Fr. *régénération*; Sp. *regeneracion*; Ital. *regenerazione*.] [REGENERATE, *a.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of *regenerating* or producing anew; the state of being reproduced.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Biol.*: The genesis or production of new tissue to supply the place of an old texture lost or removed. In some of the inferior animals an organ or a limb can thus be supplied; in man *regeneration* is much more limited in its operation. Thus, when a breach of continuity takes place in a muscle, it is repaired by a new growth of connective tissue, but muscular substance like that lost is not restored. Nerve, fibrous, areolar, and epithelial tissues are more easily repaired.

2. *Script. & Theol.*: The state of being born again, *i. e.*, in a spiritual manner. The word *regeneration*, Gr. *palinnesia*, occurs twice in the A. V. and R. V. of the New Testament. In Matt. xix. 28, if connected, as seems natural, with the words which follow, not with those which precede it, it refers to the renovation or restoration of all things which shall take place at the second advent of Christ. The other passage is:

"Not by works done in righteousness which we did ourselves, but according to his mercy he saved us through the washing [margin, laver] of *regeneration* and renewing of the Holy Ghost."—*Titus* iii. 5 (R. V.).

The doctrine of *regeneration* was formally expounded by Jesus in his interview with Nicodemus (*John* iii. 1-10). All theologians consider the Holy Spirit the author of *regeneration*. Two views exist as to the relation between baptism and the new birth. One considers the water in *John* iii. 5, and the washing or laver of *Titus* iii. 5, to be that of baptism, and that the administration of the rite of baptism is immediately followed or accompanied by what is called in consequence "baptismal *regeneration*." The other view is that the water, washing, and laver, in these passages, are but figurative allusions to the power of the Holy Spirit in removing the corruption of the heart, and that *regeneration* is effected quite independently of baptism by the Holy Spirit alone.

**rĕ-gĕn'-ĕr-ā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *regenerat*(e); *-ive*.]  
*Regenerating*; tending to *regenerate*; *regenerator*.

"The struggling *regenerative* process in her."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. lxx.

**rĕ-gĕn'-ĕr-ā-tive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *regenerative*; *-ly*.] In a *regenerative* manner; so as to *regenerate*.

**rĕ-gĕn'-ĕr-ā-tōr**, *s.* [English *regenerat*(e); *-or*.]  
One who *regenerates*.

"He is not his own *regenerator*, or parent at all, in his new birth."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 349.

**rĕ-gĕn'-ĕr-ā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *regenerat*(e); *-ory*.]  
Having the power to *regenerate* or renew; *regenerative*.

**rĕ-gĕn'-ĕ-sis**, *subst.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *genesis* (q. v.).] The state of being renewed or reproduced. (*Carlyle*.)

**rĕ-gĕnt**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *regens*, *pr. par.* of *rego*=to rule; Fr. *régent*; Span. *regente*; Ital. *reggente*.] [REGAL, *a.*]

A. *As adjective*:

\*1. Ruling, governing.

"Some other active *regent* principle."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

2. Acting or holding the office of a regent; exercising vicarious authority.

"The *regent* powers."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 697.

B. *As substantive*:

\*1. A ruler, a governor.

2. *Specif.*: One invested with vicarious authority, one who governs a kingdom during the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign. In hereditary governments the regent is usually, but not necessarily or always, the nearest relative of the sovereign who is capable of undertaking the office.

3. A member of a governing board; a trustee.

4. A member of one of the English Universities, having certain duties of instruction or government. At Cambridge the regents are all resident masters of less than four years' standing, and all doctors of less than two years' standing. At Oxford the period of regency is shorter. Masters and doctors of a longer standing, who keep their names on the college books, are termed Non-regents. At Oxford the regents compose the congregation, by whom degrees are conferred, and the ordinary business of the University transacted. Together with the non-regents they compose convocation (q. v.). At Cambridge the regents compose the upper, and the non-regents the lower house of the senate or governing body.

5. In the State of New York, a member of a corporate body, consisting of twenty-one members, which is invested with the superintendence of all the colleges, academies, and schools in the state which are supported in whole or in part by public funds.

**regent-bird**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: *Sericulus chrysocephalus*, a Bower-bird of extremely beautiful plumage. In the adult male it is golden-yellow and rich velvet-black; the female is of more sober hue, all the upper surface being deep olive-brown. The normal number of eggs apparently two, that number of young birds having been repeatedly found. The bower of the Regent-bird (which derives its popular name from the fact that it was discovered during the regency of the Prince of Wales, afterward George IV.) is smaller and less dome-shaped than that of the Satin-bird, and the decorations are uniform, consisting only of the shells of a small species of Helix. It is sometimes, but erroneously, called the Regent-oriole.



Regent-bird.

\***regent-oriole**, *s.* [REGEN-BIRD.]

**†rĕ-gĕnt-ĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *regent*; *-ess*.] A woman who holds the office of regent; a protectress of a kingdom.

**rĕ-gĕnt-shĭp**, *s.* [English *regent*; *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a regent; *regency*; vicarious royalty.

"Then let him be deny'd the *regentship*."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. II., i. 3.

**rĕ-gĕr'-mĭn-āte**, *v. i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *germinate* (q. v.).] To *germinate* or sprout out again or anew.

"His appetite *regerminate*."

*Taylor: 2 Philip Van Artevelde*, iii. 2.

**rĕ-gĕr'-mĭn-ā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *germination* (q. v.).] Renewed or repeated sprouting or germination.

"The Jews commonly express resurrection by *regermination*, or growing up again like a plant."—*Gregory: Notes on Scripture*, p. 125.

\***rĕ-gĕst**, *v. t.* [Lat. *regestus*, *pa. par.* of *regero*.] [REGEST, *s.*] To throw or cast back; to retort. (*Bp. Hall*.)

\***rĕ-gĕst**, *s.* [Lat. *regesta*=a list, from *regestus*, *pa. par.* of *regero*=to carry back, to record: *re*=back, and *gero*=to carry.] [REGISTER, *subst.*] A register.

"Others of later times have sought to assert him by . . . cathedral *regests*."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. iii.

**rĕ-gĕt**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *get*, *v.* (q. v.).]

1. To get or obtain again; to recover, to regain.

2. To generate again.

"Tovy, although the mother of us all,

*Regets* thee in her wombe."

*Davies: Scourge of Folly*, p. 52.

**rĕ-gĭ-ām māj-ĕs-tā-tĕm**, *phr.* [Lat.] A name given to a collection of ancient laws, purporting to have been compiled by the order of David I., of Scotland. It was probably copied from the *Tractatus de Legibus*, written by Glanvil in the reign of Henry II.

\***rĕ-gĭ-an**, *subst.* [Latin *regius*=royal, from *rex*, (genit. *regis*)=a king.] An adherent or supporter of kingly authority.

"Arthur Wilson . . . favors all republicans, and never speaks well of *regians*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 39.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhŭn; -țion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -çious, -sious = șhŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



\*rĕg'-i-ble, *adj.* [Latin *regibilis*, from *rego*=to rule.] Governable.

rĕg'-i-ĉi-dal, *adj.* [Eng. *regicide*(e); -al.] Pertaining to, consisting in, or of the nature of, regicide; tending to regicide.

"One might suspect this *regicidal* collection to be the spiritual breathings of an enlightened Methodist."—*Waterland: Works*, x, 136.

rĕg'-i-ĉide, *s. & a.* [Lat. *rex* (genit. *regis*)=a king, and *cædo* (in comp. -*cido*)=to kill; Fr. *régicide*; Sp. & Ital. *regicida*.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. One who murders his sovereign; the murderer of a king.

"He had written praises of a *regicide*,  
He had written praises of all kings whatever."  
*Byron: Vision of Judgment*, xvii.

2. The murder of a king.

"Did fate, or we, when great Atrides died,  
Urge the bold traitor to the *regicide*?"  
*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, i. 48.

**B. As adj.: Regicidal.**

rĕ-gĭ-fŭ'-gĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latin *rex* (genit. *regis*)=a king, and *fugio*=to fly.] A festival held annually at Rome in celebration of the flight of Tarquin the Proud.

rĕ-gĭld', *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *gild* (q. v.).] To gild anew.

rĕ-gĭme' (g as zh), *subst.* [Fr.] Mode, style, or system of government, rule, or management; administration, rule, especially as connected with certain social features.

"The new *regime* which is to come."—*H. Kingsley: Ravenshoe*, ch. xv.

¶ *The ancient regime*: A former or ancient style or system of government; specif., the political system of France before the Revolution of 1789.

rĕg'-i-mĕn, *s.* [Latin from *rego*=to rule; Sp., *regimen*; Ital. *reggimento*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Rule, government; system of order; administration.

"And yet not through the calmness of the season, but through the wisdom of her [Queen Elizabeth's] *regimen*."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learning*, bk. i.

2. Any regulation or remedy designed to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation.

**II. Technically:**

**1. Grammar:**

(1) Government; the alteration in mood, case, &c., which one word occasions or requires in another in connection with it.

(2) The word or words governed.

2. *Med.*: The systematic management of food, drink, exercise, &c., for the preservation or restoration of health, or for any other determinate purpose. Sometimes used as synonymous with Hygiene.

rĕg'-i-mĕnt (or as rĕg'-mĕnt), *subst.* [Fr., from Low Latin *regimentum*, from *regimen*=regimen (q. v.); Sp., *regimiento*; Port., *regimento*; Ital., *reggimento*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. Rule, government; administration, authority.

"The *regiment* of the soul over the body is the *regiment* of the more active part over the more passive."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 41.

\*2. Rule of diet; regimen. (*Fletcher*.)

\*3. A kingdom; a district ruled.

"That of this land's first conquest did devise,  
And old division into *regiments*,  
Till it reduced was to one man's governments."  
*Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 59.*

4. In the same sense as II.

"That's he that gallops by the *regiments*  
Viewing their preparations."  
*Beaum. & Flot.: Bonduca*, iii. 3.

5. A troop, a number, a multitude.

**II. Mil.**: A number of companies, usually ten, united under the command of a colonel.

rĕg'-i-mĕnt, *v. t.* [REGIMENT, *s.*] To form into a regiment or regiments, with the proper officers, &c.; to place under military discipline.

"In some countries, the citizens destined for defending the state seem to have exercised only, without being, if I may say so, *regimented*: that is, without being divided into separate and distinct bodies of troops, each of which performed its exercises under its own proper and permanent officers."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, vol. iii., bk. v., ch. i.

rĕg'-i-mĕnt'-al, *a. & s.* [Eng. *regiment*, *s.*; -al.]

**A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to a regiment.

**B. As subst. (pl.)**: The uniform worn by the men of a regiment; articles of military clothing.

"Well, to be sure, this same camp is a pretty place with their drums, and their fifes, and their gigs, and their marches, and their ladies in *regimentals*."—*Sheridan: The Camp*, ii. 2.

rĕg'-i-mĕnt'-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *regimental*; -ly.] By regiments.

rĕ-gĭm'-in-al, *a.* [Latin *regimen* (genit. *regiminis*)=regimen (q. v.); Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Pertaining or relating to regimen.

rĕ-gĭon, \*re-gĭ-oun, *s.* [Fr. *région*, from Lat. *regionem*, accus. of *regio*=a direction, a line, a territory, from *rego*=to rule; Sp. *region*; Italian *regione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A large tract of space or surface considered as separate from others; a tract of land of large but indefinite extent; a large tract of land or sea, marked by certain characteristics; a district, a county.

"Sweet Nature, stript of her embroider'd robe,  
Deplores the wasted *regions* of her globe."  
*Cowper: Heroism*.

2. The inhabitants of a particular district or region.

"Then went out to him Jerusalem, and all Judæa, and all the region round about Jordan."—*Matthew* iii. 5.

\*3. Applied to the upper air; the heavens; the sky.

"Anon the dreadful thunder  
Doth rend the *region*."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

4. Applied to a part or division of the body.

"Made to tremble the *region* of my heart."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

\*5. Place, rank, station, position.

"He is of too high a *region*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 2.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot. & Geog.*: A portion of the world containing within it a distinct type or facies of vegetation. Grisebach establishes twenty-four:

(1) The Arctic, (2) the Europæo-Siberian Forest, (3) the Mediterranean, (4) the Steppe, (5) the Chino-Japanese, (6) the Indian Monsoon, (7) the Sahara, (8) the Soudan, (9) the Kalahari, (10) the Cape, (11) the Australian, (12) the North American Forest, (13) the Prairie, (14) the Californian, (15) the Mexican, (16) the West Indian (17) the Cis-equatorial South American, (18) the Amazon, (19) the Brazilian, (20) the Tropical Andæan, (21) the Pampas, (22) the Chilian Transition, (23) the Antarctic Forest, and (24) the Oceanic Islands Region.

2. *Zoogeography*: A term proposed by Mr. P. L. Sclater, in 1857, for the division of the earth with respect to the geographical distribution of animals. It was warmly supported by Dr. Günther (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1858, pp. 373-398). Mr. Sclater's scheme, as modified by Wallace, is:

REGIONS.	SUB-REGIONS.
PALÆARCTIC....	North Europe, Mediterranean (or South Europe), Siberia, Manchuria (or Japan).
ETHIOPIAN.....	East Africa, West Africa, South Africa, Madagascar.
ORIENTAL.....	Hindustan (or Central India), Ceylon, Indo-China (or Himalayas), Indo-Malaya.
AUSTRALIAN....	Austro-Malaya, Australia, Polynesia, New Zealand.
NEOTROPICAL..	Chili (or South Temperate America), Brazil, Mexico (or Tropical North America), Antilles.
NEARCTIC.....	California, Rocky Mountains, Alleghanies (or East United States), Canada.

Other divisions were proposed by Mr. A. Murray, in 1866 (*Geog. Distrib. Mammals*); by Prof. Huxley (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1868, pp. 294-319); by Mr. W. T. Blanford, at the meeting of the British Association at Exeter in 1869, and by Mr. E. Blyth (*Nature*, March 30, 1871, pp. 427-29); but the divisions given above are now practically adopted by English-speaking naturalists.

rĕ-gĭon-al, *a.* [Latin *regionalis*, from *regio*=a region (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to a particular region or district.

\*rĕ-gĭ-ouſ, *a.* [Latin *regius*, from *rex* (genit. *regis*)=a king.] Pertaining to a king; royal, regal.

rĕg'-is-tĕr, \*reg-is-tre, *s.* [Fr. *registre*, from Low Latin *registrum*, from *regestum*=a book in which things are recorded (*regeruntur*), from *regestus*, pa. par. of *regero*=to bring back, to record: *re*=back, and *gero*=to bring; Sp. & Ital. *registro*, Port. *registro*, *registro*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. An official written record or entry in a book, regularly kept, of acts, proceedings, names, &c.; a list, a roll, a schedule; also the book in which such record or entry is kept; specif., a list of persons entitled to vote.

"The *registers* of fate expanded lie;  
Wing'd Harpies snatch'd th' unguarded charge away."  
*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xx. 91.

2. One who registers; a registrar. [LORD-REGISTRAR.]

3. A record, a memorial.

"And now, sole *register* that these things were,  
Two solitary greetings have I heard."  
*Wordsworth: To a Friend*. (Aug. 7, 1847.)

4. A device for automatically indicating the number of revolutions made or amount of work done by machinery, or recording steam, air, or water pressure, or other data, by means of apparatus deriving motion from the object or objects whose force, distance, velocity, direction, elevation, or numerical amount it is desired to ascertain. There are various special appliances of this kind, each particularly adapted for the peculiar operation which is to be investigated; many depending on the action of clock-work mechanism, which indicates results on dials, but others, as in registering meteorological instruments, having means for recording varying conditions, as with the anemometer, barograph, &c.

5. A sliding plate acting as a damper or valve to close or open an aperture for the passage of air.

(1) The draft-regulating plate of a stove or furnace; the damper-plate of a locomotive engine.

(2) A perforated plate governing the opening into a duct which admits warm air into a room for heat, or fresh air for ventilation, or which allows foul air to escape.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Comm.*: A document issued by the Customs authorities as evidence of a ship's nationality.

2. *Music*:

(1) The compass of a voice or instrument.

(2) A portion of the compass of a voice; as, the upper, middle, or lower *register*.

(3) A stop of an organ.

(4) The knob or handle by means of which the performer commands any given stop.

3. *Printing*:

(1) The agreement of two printed forms to be applied to the same sheet, either on the same or the respective sides thereof. The former is used in chromatic printing, where a number of colors are laid on consecutively. The latter is found in book and newspaper printing, where the correspondence of pages or columns on the respective sides is required.

(2) The inner part of the mold in which types are cast.

4. *Telegr.*: The part of a telegraph apparatus used for recording upon a strip of paper the message received.

¶ (1) *Lloyd's register*: [LLOYD'S].

(2) *Lord Register*: *Lord Clerk Register*.

*Scots Law*: A Scottish officer of state, having the custody of the archives.

(3) *Morse register*:

*Telegr.*: Morse's indicator-telegraph.

(4) *Seamen's register*: A register or record of the number and date of registration of each foreign-going ship, with her registered tonnage, the length and general nature of her voyage and employment, the names, ages, &c., of the master and crew, &c.

**register-grate**, *subst.* A grate furnished with a register or apparatus for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the room.

**register-office, s.**

1. An office where a register is kept; a registry, a record-office.

2. An agency for the employment of domestic servants.

**register-point, s.**

*Print.*: A device for puncturing and holding a sheet of paper, serving as a guide in laying on the sheet, so that the impressions on each side shall accurately correspond or register correctly. One is placed on each side of the tympan and in cylinder machines on the form.

\***register-ship, s.** A ship which once obtained permission by treaty to trade to the Spanish West Indies, and whose capacity, per registry, was attested before sailing.

**register-thermometer, s.** [THERMOMETER.]

rĕg'-is-tĕr, \*reg-es-ter, \*reg-es-tre, *v. t. & i.* [REGISTER, *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To enter in a register or record; to record.  
She that will sit in shop for five hours' space,  
And register the sins of all that pass."  
*Cowley: Character of an Holy Sister*.

2. To record; to indicate by registering.  
"Last night at Driffield the thermometer registered five degrees of frost."—*London Evening Standard*.

**II. Rope-making**: To twist, as yarns, into a strand.

**B. Intransitive:**

*Printing*: To correspond exactly, as columns or lines of printed matter on opposite sheets, so that when brought together line shall fall upon line, and column upon column.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hĕre, camel, hĕr, thĕre; pĭne, pīt, sĭre, sĭr, marĭne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. -æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**rĕg'-is-tĕred**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [REGISTER, *v.*]  
**registered-company**, *s.* A company entered in an official register, but not incorporated by act or charter.

**registered-invention**, *subst.* An invention protected by an inferior patent or a caveat (*q. v.*).

**registered-letter**, *s.* A letter which is registered at a post-office at the time of posting, and for which a small fee is paid to insure safe transmission.

**\*rĕg'-is-tĕr-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *register*, *v.*; *-er.*] One who registers; a registrar, a recorder.

"The Greekes, the chiefe registerers of worthy actes."—*Goldinge; Caesar.* (To the Reader, \*7.)

**rĕg'-is-tĕr-ĭng**, *pr. par.* or *a.* [REGISTER, *v.*]

**registering-instruments**, *s. pl.* Instruments or apparatus which register or record automatically, as gauges, indicators, &c.

**registering-punch**, *s.* An instrument used by railroad and street-car conductors for registering the number of fares collected; called also *bell-punch*.

**registering-thermometer**, *subst.* [THERMOMETER.]

**rĕg'-is-tĕr-shĭp**, *s.* [English *register*, *s.*; *-ship.*] The office or post of a register or registrar.

"The registership of the Vice-Chancellor's court petitioned for by John George."—*Abp. Laud: Rem.*, vol. ii., p. 183.

**†rĕg'-is-tra-ble**, *a.* [English *register*; *-able.*] Capable of being registered.

"It was only the combination which made the label registrable."—*London Times.*

**rĕg'-is-trānt**, *s.* [Eng. *register*; *-ant.*] One who has secured certain rights by registering.

**rĕg'-is-trar**, **\*reg-is-trere**, *s.* [Low Lat. *registrarius*, from *registrum*=a register (*q. v.*); French *registraire.*] One whose duty it is to keep a register or record; a keeper of registers or records.

"The patent was sealed and delivered, and the person admitted sworn before the registrar."—*Warton: Life of Bathurst*, p. 136.

**registrar-general**, *s.* A British officer, appointed under the Great Seal, who (subject to such regulations as may be made from time to time by the Home Secretary) superintends the whole system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages.

**rĕg'-is-trar-shĭp**, *s.* [English *registrar*; *-ship.*] The office or post of a registrar.

**\*rĕg'-is-tra-rĭ**, *s.* [Low Lat. *registrarius.*] A registrar (*q. v.*).

"I and my company dined in the open air, in a place called Pente Craig, where my Registrary had his country house."—*Abp. Laud: Diary*, p. 24.

**\*rĕg'-is-trāte**, *v. t.* [REGISTRATION.] To enter in a register; to register, to record.

"Why do you toil to *register* your names  
On icy pillars, which soon melt away?"  
*Drummond: Flowers of Zion.*

**rĕg'-is-trā-tion**, *s.* [Low Lat. *registratio*; Fr. *registration.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of registering or inserting in a register.

II. *Law*: The transcription of documents in a public register, so that an authentic copy may remain even if the original be lost or destroyed.

¶ (1) *Registration of births, marriages, and deaths*: The act of registering these events with the Clerk of the County Court or other legally appointed Registrar. In some churches a similar registration is made for ecclesiastical uses.

(2) *Registration of ships*: The act of registering vessels with the proper officer. It comprises the name of the ship, the names and descriptions of the owners, the tonnage, build, and description of the vessel, her origin, and the name of the master, who is entitled to the custody of the certificate of registration. The vessel belongs to the port at which she is registered.

(3) *Registration of copyright*:  
*Law*: The act of registering any literary or artistic work with the proper officer in order to secure the author's right to print and publish the same, exclusively of all other persons.

(4) *Registration of voters*: The entering of the names of persons entitled to vote at an election in the register or list of voters.

**rĕg'-is-trĭ**, *s.* [Eng. *register*; *-y.*]

1. The act of registering or recording; registration.

"A fee of 100 dollars per head for the future registry of any imported Hereford cattle."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

2. A series of facts, &c., recorded; a register.

"I wonder why a *registry* has not been kept in the college of physicians of things invented."—*Temple.*

3. A place where a register is kept.

**registry-office**, *s.*

1. An office for the registration of births, marriages, deaths, deeds, mortgages, and other documents.

2. The same as REGISTER-OFFICE (*q. v.*).

**\*rĕg'-i-tive**, *a.* [Latin *rego*=to rule.] Ruling, governing.

"Their *regitive* power over the world."—*Gentleman's Calling*, sect. vii., § 5.

**rĕ-ġi-ŭs**, *a.* [Lat.] Royal; pertaining to or appointed by the sovereign.

**regius-professors**, *s. pl.* Those professors in the English universities whose chairs were founded by Henry VIII. In Scotland, the name is given to those professors whose chairs were founded by the Crown.

**rĕ-gĭve**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *give* (*q. v.*.)] To give back; to give again.

"Bid him drive back his car, and reimport  
The period past, *regive* the given hour."  
*Young: Night Thoughts*, ii. 309.

**\*re-gle**, **\*rei-gle**, *v. t.* [Fr. *régler.*] To rule, to govern, to regulate.

"All ought to *regle* their lives, not by the Pope's Decrees, but Word of God."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 553.

**\*rĕg'-le-mĕnt** (le as *el*), *s.* [French, from *régler* (Latin *regulo*)=to regulate (*q. v.*.)] Regulation, administration.

"To speak of the reformation and *reglement* of usury, by the balance of commodities and discommodities thereof, two things are to be reconciled."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Usury.*

**†rĕg-lĕ-mĕnt'-a-rĭ**, *a.* [Fr. *réglementaire*, from *réglement.*] Regulative; pertaining to or containing regulations.

**rĕg'-lĕt**, *s.* [Fr. dimin. of *règle* (Lat. *regula*)=a rule; *rego*=to rule (*q. v.*.)]

1. *Print.*: A strip of wood or metal with parallel sides, and of the height of a quadrat, used for separating pages in the chase, &c. Sometimes made type-high to form black borders.

2. *Arch.*: A flat, narrow molding, employed to separate panels or other members; or to form knots, frets, and similar ornaments.

**reglet-plane**, *subst.* A plane used in making printers' reglets.

**rĕ-glōss**, *v. t.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *gloss*, *v.* (*q. v.*.)] To put a fresh gloss on.

"So *reglosst* the satten's glosse."  
*Davies: Humors Heaven on Earth*, p. 6.

**rĕg'-ma**, *s.* [Gr. *rhēgma*=a fracture, from *rhēgnumi*=to break.]

*Botany*: A compound superior fruit, having the pericarp dry externally and dehiscent by elastic cocci. Example, Euphorbia.

**rĕg'-nal**, *a.* [Lat. *regn(um)*=a kingdom; Eng. *adj. suff. -al.*] Of or pertaining to the reign of a sovereign; used specif. of the years a sovereign has reigned. It was formerly the custom to date public documents, &c., from the year of the accession of the reigning monarch. This practice still prevails in Britain in citing Acts of Parliament.

"Monuments which mention the *regnal* year of the king in whose reign they were executed are also precious."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 23, 1884, p. 246.

**rĕg'-nan-ċy**, *s.* [Eng. *regnan(t)*; *-cy.*] The act or state of reigning; rule, predominance.

**rĕg'-nant**, *a.* [Lat. *regnans*, *pr. par.* of *regno*=to reign; *regnum*=a kingdom; Fr. *régnant*; Sp. *regnante*, *reinante*; Ital. *regnante.*]

1. Reigning, ruling; exercising regal authority by hereditary right.

"Mary being not merely Queen Consort, but also Queen *Regnant.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. Ruling, predominant, prevalent, prevailing.

"His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant,  
A traitor to the vices *regnant.*"  
*Swift: Miscellanies.*

**\*rĕg'-na-tive**, **\*reg-na-tive**, *adj.* [REGNANT.] Ruling, governing.

"Right so litel or nought is worthe erthely power, but if *regnatife* prudence in heedes gouerne the smale."—*Chaucer: Testament of Loue*, bk. ii.

**\*regne**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *regnum.*] A kingdom.

"The people and *regnis* everichone."  
*Lydgate: MS.*, fol. 16.

**\*regne**, *v. i.* [Lat. *regno.*] To reign.

**\*rĕg'-nĭ-ċide**, *s.* [Lat. *regnum*=a kingdom, and *cædo* (in comp. *-cido*)=to kill.] A destroyer of a kingdom.

"Regicides are no less than *regnicides.*"—*Adam: Works*, i. 418.

**\*rĕg-nō-sāu-rŭs**, *s.* [Lat. *regno*=to be lord, to rule, and *saurus*=a lizard.]

*Palæont.*: A provisional genus of Dinosauria, founded by Mantell on a lower jaw from the Wealden of Tilgate Forest, and described in his *Wonders of Geology* (i. 393). Owen (*Odontography*, i. 248) referred the remains to *Iguanodon*.

**rĕ-gorge**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *gorge* (*q. v.*); cf. Fr. *regorger*=to overflow, to surfeit.]

1. To vomit up; to reject from the stomach, to throw back.

"When you have *regorg'd* what you have taken in, you are the leanest things in nature."—*Dryden: Marriage à la Mode*, i. 1.

2. To swallow back or again. (*Dryden.*)

3. To swallow eagerly.

"Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine,  
And fat *regorged* of bulls and goats."  
*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,671.

**rĕ-grāde** (1), *v. i.* [Lat. *re*=back, and *gradior*=to walk, to go.] To go back, to retire, to move back.

**rĕ-grāde** (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *grade.*] To grade again.

**rĕ-graft**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *graft* (*q. v.*.)] To graft again or anew.

"Oft *regrafting* the same cions may make fruit greater."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 45.

**rĕ-grant**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *grant*, *v.* (*q. v.*.)] To grant again or anew; to grant back.

"A charter *regranting* the old privileges to the Old Company."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

**rĕ-grant**, *subst.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *grant*, *s.* (*q. v.*.)]

1. The act of granting again or back.

2. A new, renewed, or fresh grant.

"To obtain a *regrant* of the monopoly under the Great Seal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

**rĕ-grāte**, *v. t.* [French *regratter*=to snatch or scrape again . . . to drive a huckster's trade; *re*=back, again, and *gratter*=to grate, to scratch.]

\*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To shock, to offend.

"The clothing of the tortoise and viper rather *regratheth* than pleaseth the eye."—*Derham: Phys. Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

2. To buy up, as grain, provisions, &c., and sell the same again in the same or a neighboring market so as to raise the prices. *Regrating* was an offense at common law.

"Some farmers will *regrate* and buy up all the corne that cometh to the markets, and lay it up in store, and sell it again at an higher price when they see their time."—*Latimer: Sermon before King Edward* (an. 1550).

II. *Masonry*: To scrape or take off the surface of an old hewn stone wall in order to whiten it and make it look fresh again.

**rĕ-grāt-ĕr**, **\*rĕ-grāt-ōr**, **\*re-grat-our**, **\*re-grat-ter**, *s.* [Eng. *regrat(e)*; *-er*, &c.] One who regrates or buys up grain, provisions, &c., to sell at a higher price in the same market or fair.

"A proclamation made against *regratters* and forestallers."—*Burnet: Record*, vol. ii., bk. ii.

**\*rĕ-grā-ti-ā-tōr-ŷ**, **\*rĕ-grā-ci-ā-tōr-ŷ** (ti, ci as shi), *subst.* [Fr. *regratier*=to return thanks.] A returning or giving of thanks; an expression of thankfulness.

"To gyve you my *regratiatory.*"  
*Skelton: Crowne of Laurell.*

**\*rĕ-grā-trĭ**, **\*re-gra-ty-rye**, *s.* [REGRATE.] The act or practice of regrating.

"Riche thorw *regratrye.*"—*Piers Plowman*, p. 42.

**†rĕ-grēde**, *v. i.* [Lat. *regredior*, from *re*=back, and *gradior*=to step, to go; *gradus*=a step.] To go or move back; to retrograde.

**†rĕ-grē-di-ēnce**, *s.* [Lat. *regrediens*, *pr. par.* of *regredior.*] A returning, a return.

"From whence  
Never man yet had a *regredience.*"  
*Herrick: Never too Late to Die.*

**rĕ-greēn**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *green* (*q. v.*.)] To make green again.

"*Regreens* the greens, and doth the flowers reflower."  
*Sylvester: The Arke*, 66.

**rĕ-greēt**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *greet*, *v.* (*q. v.*.)]

1. To greet again; to resalute.

"You, cousin Hereford, upon pain of life . . .  
Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions."  
*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 3.

2. To greet, to address, to meet.

"I *regreet*  
The daintiest last."  
*Shakesp.; Richard II.*, i. 3.

**rĕ-greēt**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *greet* (*q. v.*.)] A greeting; a return or exchange of greetings.

"Unyoke this seizure, and this kind *regreet.*"  
*Shakesp.: King John*, iii. 1.

**rĕ-grĕss**, **\*re-gresse**, *s.* [Latin *regressus*=a return, from *regressus*, *pa. par.* of *regredior*=to return; Fr. *regress*; Sp. *regreso*; Ital. *regresso*, *rigresso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Passage back; return.

"Free libertie of egress and *regresse.*"—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 854.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, †his; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.  
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhŭn; -çion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



2. Power or liberty of returning or passing back. "Thou shalt have egress and regress."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

II. Technically:

*Veg. Morphol.*: The change from one organ into the form of the organ which immediately preceded it, as of a petal into a sepal. Called also Regressus.

rē-grēss', *v. i.* [REGRESS, *s.*] To go back, to return; to pass or move back.

"All being forced unto fluent consistencies, naturally regress unto their former solidities."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

rē-grēs'-siōn (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *regressio*, from *regressus*, pa. par. of *regredior*.] [REGRESS, *s.*] The act of passing back or returning; retrogression.

"Restrains from regression into nothing."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. ix.

*Regression of the moon's nodes:*

*Astron.*: The motion backward of the moon's nodes. It averages 19° 19' 42.316" a year, and the node makes a complete retrograde revolution in 6793.39108 solar days, or nearly 18.6 years.

regression-point, *s.*

*Geom.*: A point at which two branches are tangent to each other, so that a point generating the curve suddenly stops at the cusp, and returns for a time in the same general direction from which it arrived at the cusp point.

rē-grēss'-ive, *a.* [Eng. *regress*; *-ive*.] Passing back, returning, retrogressive.

rē-grēss'-ive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *regressive*; *-ly*.] In a regressive or retrogressive manner; by return, back.

rē-grēs'-sūs, *s.* [REGRESS, *s.*, II. 1.]

rē-grēt', \*re-grate, *s.* [Fr. *regret*=desire . . . sorrow, a word of disputed origin. Mahn suggests Latin *re*=back, and *gratus*=pleasing, grateful (q. v.). Skeat prefers the Lat. pref. *re*, compounded with the same verb as appears in Goth. *grētan*=to weep; Icel. *gráta*; Sw. *gráta*; Dan. *græde*; A. S. *grætan*; Scotch *greet*.]

1. Grief or sorrow for the loss or want of something; a sorrowful longing or desire.  
2. Vexation, grief, or sorrow at something past; bitterness of reflection; remorse.

"A passionate regret at sin, a grief and sadness at its memory, enters us into God's roll of mourners."—*Decay of Piety*.

\*3. Dislike, aversion.

"Is it a virtue to have some ineffective regrets to damnation, and such a virtue too, as shall balance all our vices?"—*Decay of Piety*.

rē-grēt', *v. t.* [French *regretter*; O. Fr. *regrater*, *regreter*.] [REGRET, *s.*]

1. To lament or grieve over the loss or want of; to look back at with sorrowful longing; to bewail.

"Alike regretted in the dust he lies,  
Who yields ignobly or who bravely dies."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, ix. 420.

\*2. To feel uneasy at; to be sorry for the existence of.

"Those, the impiety of whose lives makes them regret a deity, and secretly wish that there were none, will greedily listen to atheistical notions."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*.

rē-grēt'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *regret*; *-ful(l)*.] Full of regret.

rē-grēt'-fŭl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *regretful*; *-ly*.] With regret.

"He departs out of the world regretfully."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming*, p. 104.

rē-grēt'-ta-ble, *a.* [Eng. *regret*; *-able*.] To be regretted; calling for or deserving regret.

"The regrettable incidents that occurred in Madrid."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

rē-grōwth', *s.* [Pref. *re*, and English *growth* (q. v.).] A second or renewed growth.

rē-guard'-ant (*u* silent), *a.* [REGARDANT.]

\*rē-guēr'-dōn, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *guerdon* (q. v.).] Reward, recompense, return.

"And, in *reguerdon* of that duty done,  
I girt thee with the valiant sword of York."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. I., ii. 1.

\*rē-guēr'-dōn, *v. t.* [Fr. *reguerdonner*.] [REGUERDON, *s.*] To reward, to recompense.

\*rē-guēr'-dōn-mēnt, *subst.* [Eng. *reguerdon*; *-ment*.] Requital.

"In generous *reguerdonment* whereof."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*.

rēg'-u-lā, *s.* [Lat. =a rule.] [REGULAR.]

1. *Eccles.*: A book of rules or orders of a religious house; rule, discipline.

2. *Arch.*: A band below the tænia of the Doric epistylum, extending the width of the triglyph, and having six guttæ depending from it. The space between two adjoining canals of the triglyphs.

rēg'-u-lā-ble, *adj.* [English *regul(ate)*; *-able*.] Capable of being regulated; admitting of regulation.

rēg'-u-lār, \*reg-u-ler, *a. & s.* [Lat. *regularis*, from *regula*=a rule; *rego*=to direct, to rule; Fr. *régulier*; Sp. & Port. *regular*; Ital. *regolare*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Conforming to or in accordance with a rule or rules; agreeable to established law, rule, type, principle, or customary forms; normal.

"The Enniskilleners who had joined him had served a military apprenticeship, though not in a very regular manner."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Acting according to rule; governed by rule or rules; uniform in a course or practice; orderly, methodical, unvarying.

"Your least praise is to be regular."

*Dryden: Ep. to Mr. Congreve*.

3. Established, initiated, or instituted in accordance with rule, custom, or discipline; as, *regular troops*.

4. Belonging to the regular or permanent army. "The camp at least will be inspected by a regular officer."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

5. Thorough, out-and-out, perfect, complete; as, a *regular swindle*. (*Colloq.*)

II. Technically:

1. *Bot. (of a corolla)*: Having its segments forming equal rays of a circle supposed to be described with the axis of a flower for the center; having all the parts of each series of a flower of similar form and size. All flowers are regular at first; thus, a papilionaceous one is regular in the bud.

2. *Eccles.*: Belonging to a monastic order or congregation. [B. 3.] (Opposed to *secular*.)

3. *Geom.*: Having the sides and angles equal, as a square, a cube, an equilateral triangle, &c.

4. *Gram.*: Declined or inflected according to the common or ordinary form; following the common form in respect to inflectional terminations; as, a *regular verb*.

5. *Music*: A work is said to be "not in regular form," if its subjects and their disposition depart from the plan or form conventionally considered most suitable to a composition of its kind.

B. As substantive:

1. *Chronol.*: A fixed number attached to each month, which assists in ascertaining on what day of the week the first day of each month fell, and also the age of the moon on the first day of each month.

2. *Mil.*: A soldier belonging to a permanent army, as the regular army of the United States, as distinguished from the national guard or state militia. Generally used in the plural.

"A fair sized army corps is under arms in Chicago. Altogether it numbers nearly 6,000 soldiers, and of these over 1,900 are *regulars* and 3,980 are state troops. The *regulars* comprise ten troops of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, and twenty-three companies of infantry."—*Chicago Tribune*, July 15, 1894.

3. *Roman Church*: A member of a monastic order or of a congregation; a monk or friar, as opposed to one of the secular clergy. Strictly speaking, the name embraces persons of either sex, observing a common rule of life, bound by the three vows of religion, and obeying statutes of the particular order to which they belong.

*regular-architecture, s.* That which has its parts symmetrical or disposed in counterparts.

*regular-army, s.* The standing or permanent army as opposed to the militia or volunteer soldiery.

*regular-body, s.* [REGULAR-POLYHEDRON.]

*regular-canon, s. pl.* [AUGUSTINIAN, *a.*]

*regular-curves, s. pl.*

*Geom.*: The perimeters of conic sections, which are always curved after the same geometrical manner.

*regular-polyhedron, s.* [POLYHEDRON.]

*regular sea-urchin, s.*

*Zoöl.*: A sea-urchin having the anal aperture within the apical disc and surrounded by the genital and ocular plates. [ECHINOIDEA.]

*regular-troops, s. pl.* Soldiers belonging to a permanent army, as opposed to militia or volunteers.

rēg-u-lār'-i-tŷ, *subst.* [Fr. *régularité*; Sp. *regularidad*; Ital. *regolarità*.] The quality or state of being regular, or in accordance with established rule, type, principle, or custom; agreeableness to rule; conformity to certain rules or principles; method; certain order, steadiness, or uniformity in course or practice.

"The charm of *regularity*."—*Scott: Rokeby*, iii. 5.

rēg'-u-lār-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *regular*; *-ize*.] To make regular; to conform to rule or practice.

rēg'-u-lār-lŷ, \*reg-u-lār-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *regular*; *-ly*.]

1. In a regular manner; in accordance with rule or established mode or practice.

"A state

More regularly free."

*Thomson: Liberty*, iv. 374.

2. At certain intervals or periods; in uniform order; as, The seasons return *regularly*.

3. Methodically, duly; as, He attends divine worship *regularly*.

4. Completely, thoroughly; as, I was *regularly* swindled.

rēg'-u-lār-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *regular*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being regular; regularity.

"In the *regularness* of shape."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 530.

rēg'-u-lāt-a-ble, *adj.* [Eng. *regulat(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being regulated; admitting of regulation.

rēg'-u-lāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *regulatus*, pa. par. of *regulo*, from *regula*=a rule; O. Fr. *reguler*; Fr. *régler*; Sp. & Port. *regular*; Ital. *regolare*.]

1. To adjust in accordance with rule, order, or established custom; to govern, direct, or order according to certain rules or restrictions; to subject to governing principles or laws; to order, to dispose.

"Critics would *regulate*

Our theaters, and whigs reform our state."

*Dryden: Prologue to Royal Brother*.

2. To put or keep in good order; as, to *regulate* a clock.

rēg-u-lā'-tion, *s. & a.* [REGULATE.]

A. As substantive:

1. The act of regulating; the act of reducing to order, or of disposing in accordance with rule or established custom.

"Such a *regulation* of matters as they desire."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. 1., ser. 10.

2. The state of being regulated.

3. A rule, order, or direction from a superior or competent authority regulating the action of those under their control; a precept; a governing or prescribed course of action.

B. As *adj.*: In accordance with rules or regulations; prescribed; as, *regulation uniform*.

rēg-u-lā'-tions, *s.* [Eng. *regulat(e)*; *-ion*.] The official codes or rules for the guidance of military and naval officers.

rēg'-u-lā-tīve, *a.* [Eng. *regulat(e)*; *-ive*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Regulating; tending or serving to regulate.

"Submitting their multitude to a certain *regulative* principle placing them under the control of our minds."—*Blackie: Self-Culture*, p. 3.

2. *Metaph.*: A term applied by Sir William Hamilton to one of the Cognitive Faculties. (See extract.)

"I now enter upon the last of the Cognitive Faculties—the Faculty which I denominated the *Regulative*. . . . To this faculty has been latterly applied the name Reason, but this term is so vague and ambiguous that it is almost unfitted to convey any definite meaning."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), ii. 347.

rēg'-u-lā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *regulat(e)*; *-or*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which regulates; an administrator, a director.

"He now refused to act under the board of *regulators*, and was deprived of both his commissions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

¶ *Amer. History*: A name applied in the United States to the members of a volunteer committee which undertakes to preserve order and prevent crime when the constituted authority has failed. It has been applied, also, to the members of a band organized for the commission of violent crimes.

II. *Tech.*: A mechanical contrivance for regulating or equalizing motion. Specifically applied to:

1. *Furnace*: [DRAUGHT-REGULATOR.]

2. *Horology*:

(1) A clock keeping accurate time, used for regulating other timepieces.

(2) The device by which the pendulum-bob is elevated or depressed.

(3) The fly of the striking part of a clock or musical box.

(4) An arm which determines the length of the balance (or hair) spring of a watch.

3. *Mach.*: The brake-band of a crab or crane.

4. *Steam-engine*:

(1) [GOVERNOR.]

(2) [CATARACT.]

(3) A device for admitting steam in regulatable quantity to the valve-chamber of the steam-cylinder. [REGULATOR-BOX.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.



**regulator-box**, *s.* A valve-motion contrived by Watt for his double-action, condensing pumping-engines.

**regulator-cock**, *s.*

*Steam-eng.*: A cock used to admit a lubricant to the faces of the regulator.

**regulator-cover**, *s.*

*Steam-eng.*: The outside cover, removable when required to examine the regulator.

**regulator-shaft and levers**, *s. pl.*

*Steam-eng.*: The shaft and levers placed in front of the smoke-box, when each cylinder has a separate regulator.

**regulator-valve**, *s.*

*Steam-eng.*: The valve in a steam pipe of a locomotive engine for regulating the supply of steam to the cylinders.

**rĕg'-u-lĭne**, *s.* [REGULUS.] Of or pertaining to regulus.

**rĕg'-u-lĭze**, *v. t.* [Eng. *regul(us)*; suff. *-ize*] To reduce to regulus.

**rĕg'-u-lŭs**, *s.* [Lat. = a little king, dimin. from *rex* (genit. *regis*) = a king.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A petty king or ruler.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Astron.*: A star of the first magnitude in the zodiacal constellation Leo. A line drawn from the Pole Star, between the Pointers and the other five stars of the Great Bear, will, if produced, cut Regulus. With various other stars, three of which are of the second magnitude, it forms a sickle-like body, from which the Leonids diverge. [LEONIDS.] Called also *Cor leonis*, or the Lion's Heart. The Greek denominated it *Basiliskos* = a little king, which was Latinized into Regulus. [Ety.]

2. *Chem.*: A mineral reduced from its oxide or other compound by fusion with a reducing agent. [Watts.]

"The production of *regulus* from the smelting works."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. *Ornith.*: A genus of Sylviidae, sub-family Phylloscopinae, with seven species from all Palearctic and Nearctic regions, and south to Guatemala. Bill small, broad at base; nostrils semi-lunar, covered with membranous scale; bill very slightly forked; tarsi with one long scale in front.

**rĕ'-gŭr**, *s.* [Native name.]

*Geol., &c.*: The black cotton, clayey soil of India. It occurs principally on the table land of the Deccan and in Nagpore. It is less frequent in Mysore, but re-appears in southern India in continuous sheets from six to twenty feet thick. It sometimes rests on kunkur and gravel. Though generally a surface soil, it dips beneath recent alluvium. It is extremely fertile, having produced heavy crops for many centuries without manure. Its exact age is undetermined.

**rĕ-gŭr'-gĭ-tĀte**, *v. t. & i.* [Low Latin *regurgitatus*, *pa. par.* of *regurgito*, from Lat. *re* = back, and *gurgis* (genit. *gurgitis*) = a whirlpool; Sp. *regurgitar*; Ital. *regurgitare*.]

A. *Trans.*: To throw or pour back in great quantity.

"The inhabitants of the city remove themselves into the country so long, until, for want of receipt and encouragement, it *regurgitates* and sends them back."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality*.

B. *Intrans.*: To be poured back; to pour or surge back.

"Valvulae to let pass the spirits from the brain into the muscles, but stop them if they would *regurgitate*."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. v.

**rĕ-gŭr'-gĭ-tĀ-tion**, *s.* [Low Lat. *regurgitatio*, from *regurgitatus*.] [REGURGITATE.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act or process of regurgitating or pouring back.

"To hinder the *regurgitation* of the faeces upward."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 875.

2. The act of swallowing or absorbing again; re-absorption.

II. *Pathol. (of blood)*: The flowing back into the vessels of the heart of the blood which had just left them. It is the result of valvular disease of the heart. It is of three kinds: Aortal, Mitral, and Tricuspid regurgitation. In the first there is a diastolic murmur, best heard at the second right space and obliquely downward; in the second a systolic murmur, best heard at the left of the apex; in the third a tricuspid murmur may or may not be heard.

**rĕ-hĀ-bĭl'-ĭ-tĀte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *habilitate* (q. v.).]

1. To restore to a former position or capacity; to re-instate; to qualify again; to restore to a right,

rank, or privilege, formerly held, but forfeited for some reason. (Properly a term of the civil and canon law.)

2. To reestablish or re-instate in the esteem of others; to restore to public esteem or respect.

**rĕ-hĀ-bĭl'-ĭ-tĀ-tion**, *s.* [Low Lat. *rehabilitatio*; Fr. *rĕhabilitation*; Sp. *rehabilitacion*; Ital. *rehabilitazione*.] [REHABILITATE.] The act of rehabilitating or restoring to a former position or capacity; the state of being rehabilitated; restoration to former rank, privilege, esteem, &c.

**rĕ-hĀsh'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *hash*, *v.* (q. v.).] To hash anew; to work up, as old material into a new form.

**rĕ-hĀsh'**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *hash*, *s.* (q. v.).] Anything hashed up anew; something made up of materials which have already been used.

**rĕ-hĕar'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-* and Eng. *hear* (q. v.).] To hear again or a second time; specif., to hear or try over again, as a cause in a law-court.

"He will one day *rehear* all causes at his own tribunal."—*Horne: Commentary on Psalms*, Ps. lxxxii.

**rĕ-hĕard'**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [REHEAR.]

**rĕ-hĕar'-ĭng**, *pr. par. & s.* [REHEAR.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.*: The act of hearing again; specif., the hearing or trying of a cause a second time; retrial.

"If by this decree either party thinks himself aggrieved, he may petition the chancellor for a *rehearing*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 27.

**rĕ-hĕar'-sĀl**, \***re-hear-sall**, \***re-her-ceal**, \***re-her-saile**, *s.* [Eng. *rehears(e)*; -*al*.]

1. The act of rehearsing or repeating; repetition; recitation of the words of another.

"In *rehearsal* of Our Lord's Prayer."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

2. Narration, relation; a relating or recounting in detail.

"To knit up this discourse with a *rehearsal* of all the operations and effects of the plants before named."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxv., ch. viii.

3. A private performance of anything made, or a trial before public exhibition; a general practice before a performance. *Full rehearsal*, a rehearsal at which soloists, band and chorus are present. *Public rehearsal*, a rehearsal to which the public are admitted.

"Here's a marvellous place for our *rehearsal*."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

**rĕ-hĕarse'**, \***re-herce**, \***re-herse**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *reherse*, *rehercer* = to harrow over again, from *re* = again, and *hercer* = to harrow; *herce* = a harrow; so to go over the same ground again, as a harrow.] [HEARSE.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To repeat, as the words or writings of another; to recite; to tell over again.

2. To relate, to tell, to recite, to narrate, to recount.

3. To cause to recite, tell, or narrate; to put through a rehearsal.

4. To recite or perform in private for experiment before exhibition to the public.

"Studied the character, which was to be *rehearsed* the next day."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, vi.

B. *Intrans.*: To repeat or recite what has been already said or written; to go through a performance in private preparatory to public exhibition.

**rĕ-hĕar'-sĕr**, *s.* [English *rehears(e)*; -*er*.] One who rehearses, recites, or recounts; a reciter.

\***rĕ-hĕat'**, \***re-hete**, *v. t.* [Fr. *rehaiter*.]

\*1. To revive, to cheer, to encourage.

"Him would I comforte and *rehete*."—*Romaunt of the Rose*, 6,509.

2. To heat again.

**rĕ-hĕlm'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *helm* (q. v.).] To cover again, as the head, with a helm or helmet; to furnish with a helmet.

"Incontinent he was *rehelmed*, and toke his speare."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. clxviii.

**rĕ-hĭb'-ĭ-tion**, *s.* [Latin *re* = back, again, and *habeo* = to have.]

*Law*: The returning of some article by a buyer on the ground of some defect or fraud.

**rĕ-hĭb'-ĭ-tōr-ŷ**, *adj.* [REHIBITION.] Of or pertaining to rehibition; as, a *rehibitory* action.

**rĕ-hĭre'**, *v. t.* To hire again.

**rĕ-hŭ'-mān-ĭze**, *verb t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *humanize* (q. v.).] To render human again.

**rĕ-hŷ-pōth'-ĕ-cĀte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *hypothecate* (q. v.).] To hypothecate again, as, to lend as security bonds already hypothecated as security by the person with whom they are deposited.

**rĕ-hŷ-pōth'-ĕ-cĀ-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *hypothecation* (q. v.).] The act of rehypothecating; the state of being rehypothecated.

**rei**, *s.* [REI.]

**rĕĭch'-Ārd-tĭte** *s.* [After A. Reichardt, suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A massive form of Epsomite (q. v.), forming thin layers with carnallite at Stassfurth and Leopoldshall, Prussia.

**rĕĭch'-ĭte**, *s.* [After Oberbergrath Reich; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A very pure variety of Calcite (q. v.) found in Cumberland. Named by Breithaupt.

**rĕĭchs'-rath** (th as t), *s.* [Ger., from *reich* = a kingdom, an empire, and *rath* (cogn. with A. S. *rĕd*) = counsel, advice.] The imperial parliament of the Austrian Empire.

**rĕĭch'-stadt** (*d silent*), *s.* [Ger., from *reich* = a kingdom, and *stadt* = a city.] A city of the Empire; specif. one of the free cities which, under the German constitution, held directly of the Empire.

**rĕĭchs'-tag**, *s.* [Ger., from *reich* = a kingdom, and *tag* = day.] The German diet; the imperial parliament of the German Empire.

**rĕĭf**, **rĭĕf**, *subst.* [A. S. *rĕdf*.] Robbery, plunder. [Scotch.]

\***rĕĭ'-gle**, *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *rĕgle*), from Lat. *regula* = a rule.] A hollow cut or channel for guiding anything, as a groove or slot in which anything runs.

"A flood-gate, to bee drawne vp and let downe through *reigles* in the side postes."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 105.

\***rĕĭ'-gle-mĕnt**, *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *rĕglement*.)] A rule, a regulation, a canon.

"He should permit . . . all *reiglements* . . . to be conducted by moral demonstrations."—*Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. iv.

**rĕĭgn** (*g silent*), \***raigne**, \***raygne**, \***rayne**, \***regne**, \***regnen**, \***reignen**, *v. i.* [Fr. *rĕgner* (O. Fr. *reigner*), from Lat. *regno*, from *regnum* = a kingdom, a reign (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *reinar*; Ital. *regnare*.]

1. To enjoy, possess, or exercise sovereign authority; to exercise government as a king or governor; to be king or sovereign; to rule.

"Better to *reign* in hell than serve in heaven."

*Milton: P. L.*, i. 262.

2. To rule; to prevail; to have the predominance.

"Let not sin *reign* in your mortal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof."—*Romans* vi. 12.

3. To predominate; to prevail; to be prevalent.

"More are sick in the summer, and more die in the winter, except in pestilent diseases, which commonly *reign* in summer or autumn."—*Bacon*.

**rĕĭgn** (*g silent*), \***raine**, \***rayne**, \***regne**, \***reigne**, \***rengne**, *s.* [French *rĕgne*, from Latin *regnum*, from *rex* (genit. *regis*) = a king; Sp. & Port. *reino*; Ital. *regno*.]

\*1. A kingdom; the territory over which a sovereign has sway or rule; an empire; a dominion; a realm.

"Overruling him in his owne *rayne*."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV., iii. 27.

2. Royal authority; supreme power; sovereignty; sway.

3. Power, influence.

4. The time during which a king, queen or emperor occupies a throne.

"A right which was before exercised and asserted in the reigns of Henry IV. . . . and Queen Elizabeth."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. i., ch. 3.

\*¶ (1) *Once in a reign, in a reign*: Once in a way.

"If, *once in a reign*, he invites his neighbors to dinner."—*Adams: Works*, i. 483.

(2) *Reign of Terror*: The period in the French Revolution between the fall of the Girondists and the overthrow of Robespierre. It lasted 420 days, from May 31, 1793, to July 27, 1794.

\***rĕike**, *s.* [REAK.] A rush, a reed.

"Sea-weeds or *reike*, rushes, and reeds growing upon the washes and meeres, serve them to twist for cords."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvi., ch. i.

**rĕ-ĭl-lŭme'**, **rĕ-ĭl-lŭ-mĭn-Āte**, \***rĕ-ĭl-lŭ-mĭne**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *illuminate*, *illumine* (q. v.).] To illuminate or illumine anew; to enlighten again.

**rĕ-ĭl-lŭ-mĭn-Ā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *illumination* (q. v.).] The act of reilluminating; the state of being reilluminated.

**reim**, *s.* [RIEM.]

**rĕ-ĭm-bark'**, *v. t. & i.* [REEMBARK.]

**rĕ-ĭm-bōd'-ŷ**, *v. t. & i.* [REEMBODY.]

\***rĕ-ĭm-bōsk**, \***re-ĭm-bosch**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *imbosk* (q. v.).] To reënter a lair.

"Ran in and *reimbosched* himself."—*Howell: Dodona's Grove*, p. 14.

bōll, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwĭ; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exĭst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șŭn; -tion, -sion = zŭn. -tious, -cious. -sious = șŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**rē-īm-būrs-ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *reimburs(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being reimbursed or repaid.

**rē-īm-būrsē**, *v. t.* [Fr. *rembourser*, from *re-*=back, again, and *embourser*=to put into a purse: *em-*=in, and *bourse*=a purse (q. v.).]

1. To replace in a treasury, purse, or coffer, as an equivalent for what has been taken, expended, or lost; to pay back, to refund, to repay, to restore, to make up.

"Reimbursing what the people should give to the king."  
—*Bolingbroke: Dissertation on Parties*, let. 15.

2. To repay to; to pay back to; to give an equivalent.

"To reimburse himself out of the pocket of the first traveler he met."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

**rē-īm-būrsē-mēnt**, *s.* [French *remboursement*.] The act of reimbursing, repaying, or refunding; repayment.

"She exacted cautionary towns from them, as a security for her reimbursement."—*Bolingbroke: Occasional Writer*, No. 2.

**rē-īm-būrs-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *reimburs(e)*; *-er*.] One who reimburses; one who repays or refunds that which has been taken, lost, or expended.

**\*rē-īm-mērge**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *immerge* (q. v.).] To immerge again; to plunge again or anew.

**\*rē-īm-plāce**, *v. t.* [O. French *reimplacer*.] To replace. (*Cotgrave*.)

**rē-īm-plant**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *implant* (q. v.).] To implant again or anew.

"Godly matrons usually graffe or reimplant on their now more aged heads and brows the reliques, combings or cuttings, of their own or others' more youthful hair."  
—*Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 45.

**rē-īm-pōrt**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *import* (q. v.).]

1. To import again; to carry back to the country of exportation.

"Really exported to some foreign country, and not clandestinely reimported into our own."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

\*2. To bring back; to restore.

"Bid him drive back his car, and reimport  
The period past."  
*Young: Night Thoughts*, ii. 308.

**rē-īm-pōr-tā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *importation* (q. v.).] The act of reimporting; that which is reimported.

**rē-īm-pōr-tūne**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *importune* (q. v.).] To importune again or afresh.

**rē-īm-pōse**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *impose* (q. v.).]

1. To impose again or anew; as, to reimpose a tax; to reimpose a form, &c.

\*2. To tax again.

"The whole parish is reimposed next year, in order to reimburse them."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

**rē-īm-pō-šī-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *imposition* (q. v.).]

1. The act of reimposing; as, the reimposition of a tax; the reimposition of a form, &c.

\*2. A fresh or new tax.

"Such reimpositions are always over and above the taille of the particular year in which they are laid on."  
—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

**rē-īm-prēg-nāte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *impregnate* (q. v.).] To impregnate again or anew.

"The vigor of the loadstone is destroyed by fire, nor will it be reimpregnated by any other magnet than the earth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

**rē-īm-prēss**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *impress* (q. v.).] To impress anew or afresh.

"Invigorated and reimpresed by external ordinances."  
—*Johnson: Life of Milton*.

**rē-īm-prēs-siōn** (ss as sh), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *impression* (q. v.).] A second or new impression; a reprint of a book. (*Spelman*.)

**rē-īm-print**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *imprint* (q. v.).] To imprint or print again or anew; to reprint.

"Dr. John Rainolds, his overthrow of stage-plays, printed 1599, and reimprinted Oxford 1629."—*Frynne: Histrio-Mastix*, vii. 5.

**rē-īm-priš-ōn**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *imprison* (q. v.).] To imprison again.

**rē-īm-priš-ōn-mēnt**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *imprisonment* (q. v.).] The act of reimprisoning or the state of being reimprisoned for the same or a second offense.

**rēin**, **\*rāin**, **\*reign**, **\*reigne**, **\*reine**, **\*reyne**, *s.* [O. Fr. *reine*, *resne*, *resgne* (Fr. *reine*), from Lat. *\*retina*, from *retineo*=to hold back, to retain (q. v.); Sp. *rienda* (for *redina*); Ital. *redina*.]

### I. Ordinary Language:

#### 1. Literally:

(1) A strap or cord by which a horse is driven or controlled. It is fastened to the snaffle or curb on each side.

"Yet held he still the reins in hand."

*Phaer: Virgill: Aeneidos* i.

(2) A rope of twisted and greased rawhide. [RIEM.]

(3) (*Pl.*): The handles of a blacksmith's tongs, on which the ring or coupler slides.

2. *Fig.*: Any means of curbing, restraining, or governing; restraint, government, power.

### II. Arch.: A springer or lower voussoir of an arch, which rests upon the imposts.

† (1) To give the reins: To give license; to let go unrestrained.

"Giving reins and spurs to my free speech."

*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 1.

(2) To take the reins: To assume the guidance or direction.

**rein-holder**, *s.* A clip or clasp on the dashboard of a carriage, to hold the reins when the driver has alighted.

**rein-hook**, *s.* A hook on a gig-saddle to hold the bearing-rein.

**rein-slide**, *s.* A slipping loop on an extensible rein, which holds the two parts together near the buckle, which is adjustable on the standing part.

#### rein-snap, *s.*

*Harness*: A spring hook to hold the reins.

#### rēin, *v. t. & i.* [REIN, *s.*]

##### A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To govern, direct, restrain, or pull up with the rein or reins.

2. *Fig.*: To restrain, to curb.

"Rein them from ruth."

*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, v. 3.

##### B. Intransitive:

1. To restrain or pull up a horse with the reins.

"Rein up."—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, vi. 18.

†2. To be governed by the reins; to obey the reins.

**rē-in-āu-gū-rāte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *inaugurate* (q. v.).] To inaugurate again or anew.

**rē-in-car-nāte**, *v. t.* To cause to take on a new embodiment.

**rē-in-car-nā-tion**, *s.* Reëmbodiment; technically in Vedic religions, the becoming of an avatar again; one of the series, in the transmigration of souls.

**rē-in-car-nā-tion-ist**, *s.* A believer in reincarnation.

**rē-in-cēnsē**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *incense*, *v.* (q. v.).] To kindle again or anew; to rekindle.

**rē-in-çite**, *v. t.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *incite* (q. v.).] To incite again; to reanimate, to reëncourage.

"To dare the attack he reëncites his band."

*Lewis: Statius; Thebaid*, xii.

**rē-in-cor-pōr-āte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *incorporate* (q. v.).] To incorporate again or anew.

**rē-in-crēase**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *increase*, *v.* (q. v.).] To increase again or anew.

"Their wounds recur'd, and forces reëncrast."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. vi. 15.

**rē-in-cūr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *incur* (q. v.).] To incur a second time.

**rēin-deēr**, **\*rāin-deēr**, **\*rayne-dere**, *s.* [A. S. *hrāndeōr*; Icel. *hreinn*, *hreindyr*; Dau. *rensdyr*; Sw. *ren*, *rendjur*; Dut. *rendier*; Ger. *rennthier*, from Lapp. *reino*, according to Skeat=pasture, but mistaken by the Swedes for the name of the animal.] *Zoöl.*: *Rangifer tarandus*, the only domesticated species of the family. It extends over the boreal regions of both hemispheres, and runs into several well-marked varieties. Many authors consider the American reindeer, which has never been domesticated, as a distinct species. The reindeer formerly had a much wider geographical range, and is probably the *bos cervi figura* described by Cæsar as inhabiting Hercynian forest (*de Bell. Gall.* vi. 26). That the European winters were much severer than now may be gathered from Juvenal (vi. 521-3), Horace (*Od.* i. 9, 1-4), and Ovid (*Trist.*, iii. 10). Both the male and female have antlers, and these are not alike on both sides, the great palmated brow-antler being, as a rule, developed on one side only. In the winter the fur is long, grayish-brown on the body; neck, hind-quarters, and belly white. In summer the gray hair darkens into a sooty brown, and the white parts become gray. To the Laplander the reindeer is the only representative of wealth, and it serves him as a substitute for the horse, the cow, the sheep, and the goat. It is extensively employed as a beast of draught and carriage, being broken to draw sledges, or to carry men or packages on its

back. A full-grown animal can draw a weight of 300 lbs., and travel at the rate of 100 miles a day, its broad deeply cleft hoofs fitting it admirably for traveling over the broken snow. In winter the herds feed in the woods on the lichens which hang from the trees; in summer they seek the mountains in order to escape the mosquitoes and gad-flies.

"Remains of the reindeer are found in caves and other Post-pliocene deposits as far south as the south of France, this boreal species having been enabled to spread over Southern Europe, owing to the access of cold during the Glacial period. It appears to have continued to exist in Scotland down even to the twelfth century."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), vii. 25.

#### reindeer-moss, *s.*

*Bot., &c.*: A lichen, *Cenomyce rangiferina*, which forms the winter food of the reindeer. It has erect, elongated, roughish, very much branched podetia, the alternate branches drooping; the apothecia sub-globose, brown, on small erect branchlets. It is abundant in the pine forests of Lapland, and flourishes even when they have been burnt. Reindeer feed upon it and dig for it when it is covered by snow. It tastes like wheat bran, but leaves a slightly burning sensation on the palate. It is not eaten by the Laplanders. It is the badge of the clan Mackenzie. [CLADONIA.]

#### reindeer-period, *s.*

*Anthrop.*: The English equivalent of Lartet's *âge du renne*.

"But now comes the great question: When was the Reindeer-period in Southern France? and what is its antiquity? It is far easier to indicate its place in the series of observed facts in relation to ancient man, than to assign to it any definite antiquity of years. Geologically, a wide gulf separates it from the Drift-period . . . but, on the other hand, it will seem, both from the palæontological and archæological bearings, to be of higher antiquity than the Kjøkkenmøddings of Denmark and the Lacustrine Dwellings of Switzerland, and very certainly than the whole group of so called Celtic and Cromlech remains."—*Lartet & Christy: Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ* (ed. T. R. Jones), p. 25.

#### reindeer-tribes, *s. pl.*

*Anthrop.*: The people of the Reindeer-period (q. v.). They seem to have been hunters and fishers, without domestic animals. They possessed considerable decorative skill, but their stone implements were rude.

"Reindeer-tribes of Central France."—*Tylor: Early History of Mankind*. (Index.)

**rē-in-dūce**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *induce* (q. v.).] To bring in again; to induce again.

"Reinduced that discontinu'd good."

*Daniel: Civil Wars*, i.

**rē-in-fēct**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *infect* (q. v.).] To infect again or anew.

**rē-in-fēc-tious**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *infectious* (q. v.).] Capable of infecting a second time.

**rē-in-flāme**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inflame* (q. v.).] To inflame or heat anew or afresh; to rekindle.

**rē-in-förçe**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inforce* (q. v.).] [REINFORCE.]

1. To add new strength, force, power, or weight to; to strengthen to a greater degree.

"To reinforce his rightful claim of homage."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 105.

2. To strengthen by the addition of troops, ships, armaments, &c.

"So the siege being levied, the Earl of Shrewsbury entered it, and victualled and reinforced it."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. ii., bk. ii.

**rē-in-förçe**, *s.* [REINFORCE, *v.*] An additional thickness imparted to any portion of an object in order to strengthen it, as—

1. *Ordn.*: The enlarged portion of a cannon, extending from the base ring to the chase. It is formed in casting, or by shrinking on a band of metal. The first reinforce is that nearest the breech, where the metal is thickest. The second reinforce extends from the termination of the first to a point forward of the trunnions.

2. A strengthening patch. It may be an additional thickness sewed around a cringle or eyelet-hole in a sail or tent-cover; a piece pasted around the button-hole of a paper collar, &c.; a patch on a tube, boiler, tank, &c.

#### reinforce-ring, *s.*

*Ordn.*: A flat molding at the breech end of the reinforce.

**rē-in-förçe-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *reinforce*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of reinforcing; the state of being reinforced. (*Shakesp.: Troil. and Cressida*, v. 5.)

2. Additional force or strength, especially of new troops, ships, armament, &c.

3. Any augmentation of strength or force by the addition of something.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**rē-in-form**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inform* (q. v.).] To inform again.

**\*rē-in-fūnd'**, *v. i.* [Lat. *re*=back, again, and *infundo*=to pour in; *in*=in, and *fundo*=to pour.] To pour in again, as a stream.

**rē-in-fūse'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *infuse* (q. v.).] To infuse again.

**\*rē-in-gēn'-dēr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ingen-*der (q. v.).] To regenerate.

"The renovating and reingendering Spirit of God."—*Milton: Remonstrant's Defence*, § 4.

**rē-in-grā'-ti-āte** (ti as shī), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ingratiate* (q. v.).] To ingratiate again; to recommend again to favor.

**rē-in-hāb'-it**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inhabit* (q. v.).] To inhabit again or anew.

"Towns and cities were not reinhabited."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. iii.

**reīn'-ite**, *subst.* [After Professor Rein; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A tetragonal mineral occurring in octahedrons. Hardness, 4.0; specific gravity, 6.640; luster, dull; color, blackish-brown; streak, brown, opaque. Composition: Tungstic acid, 76.31; protoxide of iron, 23.68=99.99; formula as in Wolframite, FeWO<sub>4</sub>. Found at Kimbosan, Kei, Japan. E. S. Dana suggests that it may be a pseudomorph.

**rēin'-lēs**, **\*rain-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *rein*, *s.*; *-less*.] Without rein or restraint; unrestrained, uncurbed. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Fleet the Tartar's reinless steed."

*Wordsworth: Expedition of the French.*

**rē-in-quire'**, *v. t. or i.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *inquire* (q. v.).] To inquire a second time.

**rēins**, **\*reines**, **\*reynes**, **\*reenus**, *s. pl.* [Fr. *reins*, from Lat. *renes*=the kidneys, the reins, the loins; allied to Gr. *phrēn*, pl. *phrenes*=the midriff.]

1. The kidneys.

2. The region of the kidneys; the lower parts of the back.

"All living creatures are fatter about the rains of the back."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xi., ch. xxv.

3. The seat of the affections and passions, formerly supposed to be seated in the region of the kidneys. (Frequent in Old Test.)

**Reīnsch**, *s.* [The name of the discoverer.] (See compound.)

**Reīnsch's test**, *s.*

*Chem.*: A very delicate test for arsenic. The suspected liquid, acidulated with hydrochloric acid, is transferred to a glass vessel containing small pieces of clean copper foil, and carefully boiled. If arsenic is present, the copper becomes coated with a steel-gray film of the metal. By heating the copper foil in a dry glass tube, the arsenic is expelled and oxidizes to arsenious acid, which condenses in shining crystals on the cool part of the tube.

**rē-in-sērt'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *insert* (q. v.).] To insert a second time.

**rē-in-sēr'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *insertion* (q. v.).] The act of reinserting; the state of being reinserted; that which is reinserted.

**rē-in-spēct'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *inspect* (q. v.).] To inspect again or a second time.

**rē-in-spēc'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inspection* (q. v.).] The act of reinspecting; a second or renewed inspection.

**rē-in-spīre'**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *inspire* (q. v.).]

**A. Trans.**: To inspire anew or afresh; to breathe into again.

"Each corpse was re-inspired with vital breath."

*Lewis: Statius; Thebaid v.*

**B. Intrans.**: To breathe again.

"His laboring bosom re-inspired with breath."

*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xv. 65.

**rē-in-spīr'-it**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inspirit* (q. v.).] To inspirit afresh; to give fresh spirit to.

**rē-in-stāll'**, **rē-in-stāl'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *install* (q. v.).] To install again; to seat again.

"That which alone can truly reinstall thee

In David's royal seat."—*Milton: P. R.*, iii. 372.

**rē-in-stāll'-mēnt**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *installment* (q. v.).] The act of reinstalling; the state of being reinstalled.

**rē-in-stāte'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *instate* (q. v.).] To instate again; to restore to a former state or position; to put again in possession.

"Reinstate us on the rock of peace."

*Young: Night Thoughts*, ii.

**rē-in-stāte'-mēnt**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *in-statement* (q. v.).] The act of reinstating; the state of being reinstated; restoration to a former state or position; reestablishment.

"A final reinstatement of her in her husband's favor."—

*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

**†rē-in-stā'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *reinstat(e)*; *-ion*.] The act of reinstating; reinstatement.

"The hope of the reinstation into the good graces of the uncle."—*Poe: Thou Art the Man*.

**rē-in-strūct'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *instruct* (q. v.).] To instruct anew.

"Being re-instructed in the faith."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 364.

**rē-in-sūr'-ançe** (s as sh), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *insurance* (q. v.).]

1. The act of reinsuring; a second or renewed insurance.

2. A contract by which a first insurer relieves himself from the risks which he had undertaken, and devolves them upon other insurers, called reinsurers.

**rē-in-sūre'** (s as sh), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *insure* (q. v.).] To insure again; to insure a second time, so as to relieve the first insurer of his risk.

**rē-in-sūr'-ēr** (s as sh), *s.* [Eng. *reinsur(e)*; *-er*.] One who reinsures; one who takes a reinsurance (q. v.).

**rē-in-tē-grāte**, *v. t.* [Fr. *réintégrer*, from Lat. *redintegrare*=to redintegrate (q. v.).] To renew in any state or quality; to repair, to restore.

**rē-in-tē-grā'-tion**, *s.* [REINTEGRATE.] The act of reintegrating; a renewing or restoring.

**rē-in-tēr'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inter* (q. v.).] To inter again; to rebury.

**rē-in-tēr'-rō-gāte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *interrogate* (q. v.).] To interrogate again or anew; to question repeatedly.

**rē-in-thrōne'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inthrone* (q. v.).] To place or set on a throne again.

**rē-in-trō-dūce'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *introduce* (q. v.).] To introduce again or anew.

**rē-in-trō-dūc'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *introduction* (q. v.).] The act of reintroducing; the state of being reintroduced.

**†rē-in-ūn-dāte**, *v. t.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *inundate* (q. v.).] To inundate again.

**rē-in-vest'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *invest* (q. v.).]

1. To invest anew.

2. To invest or lay out, as money, anew.

**rē-in-vēs'-tī-gāte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *investigate* (q. v.).] To investigate again or anew.

**rē-in-vēs-tī-gā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *investigation* (q. v.).] A second or renewed investigation.

**rē-in-vēst'-mēnt**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *investment* (q. v.).] The act of reinvesting; a second or repeated investment.

**rē-in-vīg'-ōr-āte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *invigorate* (q. v.).] To reanimate; to give fresh vigor or spirit to.

**rē-in-vōlve'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *involve* (q. v.).] To involve again or anew.

**reīn-ward'-tī-a**, *s.* [Named after G. C. Reinwardt, a Dutch botanist.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Linacæ. *Reinwardtia trigyna*, which grows in the Himalayas, is said to be used as a medicine for founder in cattle. (*Dr. Stewart*.) It is often cultivated in greenhouses for its large, handsome yellow flowers.

**rēird**, *v. i.* [REIRD, *s.*] To shout; to make a loud or crashing noise; to break wind. (*Scotch.*)

**rēird**, *s.* [A. S. *reird*=the voice.] Noise, shouting; the act of breaking wind. (*Scotch.*)

**rēis**, *s.* [Arab. *reis*, *rais*=head, chief.] A head, a chief, a leader, a captain.

**reis-effendi**, *s.* One of the chief Turkish officers of state; he is chancellor of the empire, and minister of foreign affairs.

**rēise**, **\*rys**, **\*ryse**, *s.* [A. S. *hris*; Icel. *hris*; Dan. *rīs*; Ger. *reis*; Sw. *rīs*.] A branch of a young tree; a sapling. (*Scotch.*)

**\*rēise**, *s.* [Gr.=a journey, travel.] A journey. (*Holland.*)

**Reī-sēt**, *s.* [Jules Reiset, a French chemist and author.]

**Reiset's salts**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: A name given to the diammonio- and trammonio-platinous salts discovered by Reiset.

**Reīs-nēr**, *s.* [See the compound.]

**Reisner-work**, *s.* A kind of inlaid cabinet work, on the principle of Buhl (q. v.), but differing in being composed of woods of contrasted color, while Buhl used metals and tortoise-shell by preference. Named after its inventor, Reisner, a German workman in the time of Louis XIV.

**reīs-säch'-ēr-ite**, *s.* [After Carl Reissacher of Gastein; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A variety of Wad (q. v.) containing nearly 17 per cent. of water. Found at Gastein, Salzburg.

**reīss'-īte**, *s.* [After W. Reiss; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A zeolitic mineral differing from epistilbite (q. v.) only in hardness, and that it is said to contain alkalies.

**Reīss-nēr**, *s.* [Name of the discoverer.] (See etym. and compound.)

**Reissner's membrane**, *s.*

*Anat.*: A membrane separating the *scala vestibuli* from the canal of the cochlea in the ear.

**rē-is-su-a-ble** (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *reissu(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being reissued.

**rē-is'-sue** (ss as sh), *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *issue*, *v.* (q. v.).]

**A. Trans.**: To issue, put forth, or send out a second time; as, to *reissue* bank-notes.

**B. Intrans.**: To issue, come, or go forth again.

**rē-is'-sue** (ss as sh), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *issue*, *s.* (q. v.).] A second issue.

**rēist** (1), *v. t.* [Dan. *riste*=to broil.] [ROAST, *v.*] To dry by the heat of the sun or with smoke; as, to *reist* fish or bacon.

**rēist** (2), *v. t. & i.* [REEST.]

**A. Trans.**: To make to stand still; to arrest in a course.

**B. Intrans.**: To stop obstinately; to stick fast in the middle; to be restive.

"To be plain wi' ye, our powny *reists* a bit."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

**rēit**, *s.* [Dutch *riet*; Ger. *riet*, *ried*.] [REED.] Sedge or sea-weed; reeds.

"The onely fish that buildeth upon the *reites* and mosse of the sea."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. ix., ch. xxvi.

**reit-bok**, *s.* [RIETBOK.]

**reit-ēr**, **\*reist-er**, *s.* [Ger.] A rider, a trooper; one of the German cavalry of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

**†rē-it'-ēr-ant**, *a.* [Low Latin *reiterans*, pr. par. of *reitero*=to reiterate (q. v.).] Reiterating.

"Here *reiterant* in the wilderness." *E. B. Browning*, in *Annandale*.

**rē-it-ēr-āte**, *v. t.* [Latin *re*=back, again, and *iteratus*, pa. par. of *itero*=to repeat, from *iterum*=again; Fr. *réitérer*; Ital. *reiterare*; Sp. *reiterar*.] 1. To repeat again and again; to do or say (but especially the latter) repeatedly.

"Reiterated as the wheel of time Runs round." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 626.

\*2. To walk over again; to pass or go along repeatedly.

"No more shall I reiterate thy strand." *Herrick: His Teares to Tamesis*.

**†rē-it'-ēr-āte**, *a.* [REITERATE, *v.*] Reiterated, repeated.

"It was never taught to be reiterate."—*Gardner: True Catholic Faith*, fol. 145.

**rē-it'-ēr-āt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [REITERATE, *v.*]

**rē-it'-ēr-āt-ēd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *reiterated*; *-ly*.] By or with reiteration; repeatedly.

**rē-it-ēr-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *reiteratio*; Fr. *réitération*.] The act of reiterating or repeating; repetition.

"A perfite worke ones consummate in perfection without necessitie of reiteration."—*Gardner: True Catholic Faith*, fol. 145.

**rē-it'-ēr-ā-tive**, *s.* [Eng. *reiterat(e)*; *-ive*.]

1. A word, or part of a word, repeated so as to form a reduplicated word; as, Tittle-tattle is a *reiterative* of tattle.

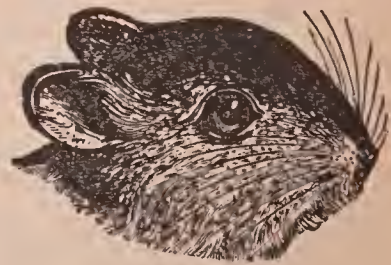
2. *Gram.*: A word, as a verb, signifying repeated or intense action.

**reith'-rō-dōn**, *s.* [Gr. *rheithron*=a river; suff. *-odon*.]

*Zoölogy*: A genus of Murinæ, with three species: *Reithrodon cuniculoides*, the Rabbit-like Reithrodon, from Patagonia; *R. typicus*, from La Plata; and *R. chinchilloides*, from the Straits of Magellan. The profile is arched, the eyes large, ears hairy, first and fifth toes of hind feet very short, upper incisors grooved.

The first species was discovered by Darwin. Fur yellowish-gray, mixed with black, throat and belly pale yellow, rump and feet white. Length of head and body about seven inches, tail half as much more.

**rēive**, *v. t.* [REAVE.] To rob, to plunder, to pil-lage.



Head of Reithrodon Cuniculoides.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**  
**-cian**, **-tian = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şhün**; **-tion**, **-şion = zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = şhüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.



**rēiv'-ēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *reiv(e)*; *-er*.] A robber; specifically, one who lived on the borders between England and Scotland, and lived by stealing cattle and sheep from the opposite marches.

"A light . . . is thrown on the plantations of Ulster by certain bold Border reivers."—*London Daily News*.

**rē-jēct'**, *\*re-jecte*, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *rejecier* (French *rejeter*), from Lat. *rejectus*, pa. par. of *rejicio*=to reject: *re*=back, again, and *jacio*=to throw; Ital. *rigettare*.]

1. To throw away as useless, worthless, vile, or bad; to discard, to cast off or away, to renounce.  
2. To refuse to accept or receive; to despise, to repel.

"The best counsels are soonest rejected by them."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 7.

3. To refuse to grant; as, to reject a petition or request.

**rē-jēct'-a-ble**, **\*rē-jēct'-i-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *reject*; *-able*.] Capable of being rejected; fit or deserving to be rejected.

"How far eligible . . . and how far rejectible."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 280.

**rē-jēc-ta-mēn'-ta**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rejecto*=to throw away.] [REJECT.] Things thrown out or away.

"Picking up its sustenance from the rejectamenta of the sea."—*Montague: Ornithological Dictionary*.

**\*rē-jēc-tā-nē-ō-us**, *adj.* [Lat. *rejectaneus* from *rejecto*=to throw away, to reject (q. v.).] Rejected, discarded; not chosen or received.

"Others are impure and profane, rejectaneous and reprobate people, to whom God beareth no good will or regard."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 29.

**rē-jēct'-ēr**, **\*rē-jēct'-ōr**, *s.* [Eng. *reject*; *-er*.] One who rejects or refuses.

"The rejectors of it [Revelation], therefore, would do well to consider the grounds on which they stand."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix., ser. 13.

**rē-jēc'-tion**, *subst.* [Fr., from Lat. *rejectionem*, accus. of *rejection*, from *rejectionis*, pa. par. of *rejicio*=to reject (q. v.).] The act of rejecting, discarding, renouncing, or refusing; a refusal to accept or grant; the state of being rejected.

"Yet did they to the last stand out in their opposition of him and his gospel, even to the final rejection of their nation."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

**rē-jēc-tī-tious**, *adj.* [REJECT.] Deserving of being rejected; implying or requiring rejection; rejectable.

"They constituted some legitimate and other rejectitious days."—*Cudworth: Sermons*, p. 23.

**rē-jēct'-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *reject*; *-ive*.] Rejecting; tending to reject or cast away.

**rē-jēct'-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *reject*; *-ment*.] Matter rejected or thrown away.

**rē-jōice'**, **\*re-joise**, **\*re-joisse**, **\*re-joyse**, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *resjois*, stem of pr. par. of *resjoir* (Fr. *réjouir*)=to gladden, to rejoice, from *re*=again, and *esjoir* (Fr. *éjoir*)=to rejoice, from Lat. *ex*=out, and *joir* (French *jouir*), from Lat. *gaudeo*=to rejoice.]

**A. Intrans.**: To be glad or joyful; to joy; to exult; to feel joy or gladness in a high degree. (Often followed by *at*, *in*, *on account of*, &c.)

"Rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep."—*Rom.* xii. 15.

#### B. Transitive:

1. To make joyful, to gladden; to fill with joy or gladness; to cause to exult, to exhilarate.

"It rejoiceth my intellect."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. i.

\*2. To be joyful at; to feel joy on account of.

"Ne'er mother rejoiced deliverance more."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

**rē-jōice'**, *s.* [REJOICE, *v.*] The act or state of rejoicing. (*Browne*.)

**\*rē-jōice'-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *rejoice*; *-ment*.] The act of rejoicing.

"To the great comfort and rejoicement of them all."—*Goldinge: Caesar*, p. 138.

**rē-jōic'-ēr**, **\*re-joyc-er**, *s.* [Eng. *rejoic(e)*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who rejoices.

"A rejoicer in the unavoidable damnation of the greatest part of mankind."—*Taylor: Rule of Living Holy*.

2. One who causes to rejoice.

**rē-jōic'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [REJOICE, *v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

#### C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of feeling joy or gladness; joyfulness.

"Ofttimes their rejoicing ends in tears, and their sunshine in a cloud."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. The expression of joyfulness; festivity.

3. The subject of joy. (*Psalms* cxix. 111.)

**rē-jōic'-īng-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *rejoicing*; *-ly*.] With rejoicing or joyfulness; exultingly; joyfully.

"She hath despised me rejoicingly, and I'll be merry."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

**\*re-joie**, *v. i.* [REJOICE, *v.*] To rejoice.

**rē-jōin**, **\*re-joine**, **\*re-joyne**, *v. t. & i.* [French *rejoindre*.] [JOIN, *v.*]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To join again; to reunite again after separation.

2. To join the company of again; to associate one's self with again.

"Receive the one, and soon the other

Will follow to rejoin his brother."

*Cooper: Terpsichore*.

3. To answer; to say in answer; to reply (with a clause as object).

"For still you have a loophole for a friend,

Rejoin'd the matron."

*Dryden: Hind and Panther*, ii. 116.

#### B. Intransitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To answer to a reply; to reply.

2. *Law*: To answer, as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.

**rē-jōin'-dēr**, **\*re-joyn-der**, **\*re-joyn-dre**, *s.* [Fr. *rejoindre*=to rejoin.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An answer to a reply; a reply or answer generally.

"His late rejoinder written against the bishop of Salisbury."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,766.

2. *Law*: The answer of a defendant to the plaintiff's replication, being the fourth stage in the pleadings in an action. It is followed by a surrejoinder (q. v.).

"The replication must support the declaration, and the rejoinder must support the plea, without departing out of it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

**rē-jōin'-dēr**, **\*re-joyn-der**, *v. i.* [REJOINDER, *s.*] To make reply; to reply.

"Nathan shall rejoinder with a Thou art the man."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 604.

**\*rē-jōin'-dure**, *v. s.* [REJOIN.] The act of rejoining or joining again.

"Beguiles our lips

Of all rejoindure."

*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 4.

**rē-jōint'**, **\*re-joynt**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *joint* (q. v.).]

1. To joint anew; to reunite the joints of.

"Ezekiel saw dry bones rejoynted and reinspired with life."—*Barrow: Resurrection of the Body or Flesh*.

2. To fill up the joints of, as of stones or bricks in buildings, when the mortar has been displaced by age or the action of the weather.

**rē-jōlt'**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *jolt*, *s.* (q. v.).] A reacting or repeated jolt or shock.

"These inward rejolts and recoilings of the mind."—*South: Sermons*.

**rē-jōlt'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *jolt*, *v.* (q. v.).] To jolt, shake, or shock again; to rebound.

**\*rē-jōurn'**, **\*re-journe**, *v. t.* [French *réajourner*, from *re*=again, back, and *adjourner*=to adjourn (q. v.).]

1. To adjourn; to postpone or put off to a future day or hearing; to defer, to delay.

"I am right sorry that my coming to Venice is re-journed a month or two longer."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 702.

2. To send for information, proof, or the like; to refer.

"To the Scriptures themselves, I rejourne all such atheistical spirits."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 27.

**\*rē-jōurn'-mēt**, *s.* [REJOURN.] An adjournment, a postponement.

"The Prætors being his judges, and favoring Verres, had made so many rejournements and delays, that they had driven it off to the last day of hearing."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 713.

**rē-jūdge'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *judge*, *v.* (q. v.).] To judge or examine again; to reexamine; to call to a new trial and decision.

"Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace."

*Pope: Essay on Man*, i.

**rē-jū'-vĕn-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *re*=again, and *juvenis*=young.] To make young again; to restore to youth.

**rē-jū'-vĕn-ā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *rejuvenat(e)*; *-ion*.] A renewal of youth.

**rē-jū'-vĕn-ēs'-çence**, **\*rē-jū'-vĕn-ēs'-çen-çy**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *juvenescence* (q. v.).] The state of being or becoming young again; a renewing of youth.

"That sudden rejuvenescence of the old student."—*Observer*, Dec. 20, 1885.

¶ *Rejuvenescence of a cell*:

*Botany*: The renewal of a cell; the formation of a single new cell from the protoplasm of a cell already in existence. (*Thomé*.)

**rē-jū'-vĕn-ēs'-çent**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *juvenescent* (q. v.).] Being or becoming young again.

"The Crawley House in Great Gannt Street was quite rejuvenescent, and ready for the reception of Sir Pitt."—*Thackeray: Vanity Fair* (ed. 1886), ii. 115.

**rē-jū'-vĕn-ize**, *v. t.* [Lat. *re*=again, and *juvenis*=young.] To make young again; to rejuvenate.

**rē-kīn'-dle**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *kindle* (q. v.).]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To kindle again or anew; to set on fire again.

"Does not this wise philosopher assert

The radiant sun's extinguish'd every night,

And every morn, rekindled, darts his light?"

*Blackmore: Creation*, iv.

2. To inflame or rouse anew or afresh.

**B. Intrans.**: To become inflamed or roused anew.

"Straight her rekindling eyes resume their fire."

*Thomson: To the Prince of Wales*.

**\*rē-kīng'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *king* (q. v.).] To make king again; to restore to the rank or position of a king.

"You hassard lesse, rekinging him."

*Warner: Albion's England*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

**\*rē-knōwl-ēdge** (*k* silent), *v. i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *knowledge* (q. v.).] To confess a knowledge of; to acknowledge.

"But in that you have reknnowledged Jesus Criste the autor of saluacion."—*Udall: Luke* ii.

**rē-lāde'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *iade* (q. v.).] To lade or load again; to reload.

**rē-lāid'**, *pref. & pa. par. of v.* [RELAY, *v.*]

**rē-lāis'** (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr.]

*Fort.*: A narrow walk, of four or five feet in width, left without the rampart to receive the earth which may be washed down, and prevent its falling into the ditch.

**\*rē-lā-mēt'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lament*, *v.* (q. v.).] To lament over again.

"They find enough, ah! without mine,

To relament their own."

*Cyprian Academy* (1647), ii. 42.

**rē-lānd'**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *land*, *v.* (q. v.).]

**A. Trans.**: To land again; to set or put again on land or shore.

"Clandestinely relanded in some other part of the country."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

**B. Intrans.**: To go on shore again after having embarked.

**rē-lāps'-a-ble**, *adj.* [English *relaps(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of relapsing; liable to relapse.

**rē-lāpse'**, *v. i.* [Lat. *relapsus*, pa. par. of *relabor*=to slide back: *re*=back, and *labor*=to glide.]

1. To slip back; to fall back; to turn back.

"You slip your hold, and change your side,

Relapsing from a necessary guide."

*Dryden: Hind and Panther*, ii. 486.

2. To fall or slip back into a former bad state or practice; to backslide.

"They enter into the justified state, and so continue all along, unless they relapse."—*Waterland: Works*, ix. 464.

3. To fall back from a state of recovery or convalescence; to suffer a relapse in health.

**rē-lāpse'**, *s.* [RELAPSE, *v.*]

1. A falling or sliding back, especially into a former bad state of morals, practice, or health; regression from convalescence or recovery to ill-health or sickness; backsliding.

"I dare defy the malice of my stars

To cause a new relapse into distemper."

*Tuke: Adventures of Five Hours*, v.

\*2. One who has fallen back into vice or error; specif., one who has fallen back into error after having recanted it.

**rē-lāpsed'**, *a.* [RELAPSE, *v.*]

*Roman Church*: Applied to a heretic who, after recanting his errors, relapses into them again.

"Indeuouring himself to declare that Eugenius was not relapsed."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 615.

**rē-lāps'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *relaps(e)*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who relapses into vice or error.

**rē-lāps'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [RELAPSE, *v.*]

**relapsing-fever**, *s.*

*Pathol.*: An epidemic contagious fever due to spirillæ in the blood, developed by squalor, poverty, and bad hygienic conditions. The invasion is sudden, with a temperature of from 107° to 108° at first without remission, then rapid subsidence within a week, followed by a relapse usually within seven days of the first attack, generally between the third and fifth days. Unless complications exist, the prognosis is good and the mortality very slight.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**rě-lāte**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *relater*=to relate, from Low Lat. *relato*=to relate, from Lat. *relatus*, pa. par. of *refero*=to bring back, to relate: *re*=back, again, and *fero*=to bring; Sp. *relater*.]

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. To bring back; to restore.

"Both light of heaven and strength of men relate."  
*Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 51.*

\*2. To refer or ascribe, as to a source or origin.

\*3. To tell, to narrate, to recite, to rehearse, to describe.

"Relate your wrongs."

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.*

\*4. To refer, to enroll.

"Canonized and related into the number of saints."  
*Bacon: Works, p. 137.*

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To have reference or regard; to refer; to have relation; to have a certain meaning or force when considered in connection with something else.

"All negative or privative words relate to positive ideas."  
*Locke.*

\*2. To make reference; to take account. (*Fuller*.)

\*¶ To relate one's self: To vent one's thoughts in words.

"A man were better relate himself to a statue, than suffer his thoughts to pass in smother."  
*Bacon.*

**rě-lāt'éd**, *pa. par. & a.* [RELATE.]

**A. As pa. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Recited, narrated, told, rehearsed.

2. Allied by kindred or consanguinity; connected by blood or alliance.

3. Standing in a certain relation or connection; connected; as, The arts of painting and sculpture are closely related.

**II. Music:** The same as RELATIVE (q. v.).

**rě-lāt'éd-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *related*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being related.

**rě-lāt'ěr**, *s.* [English *relat(e)*; *-er*.] One who relates or narrates; a narrator, a describer.

"We find report a poor relater."

*Beaum. & Flet.: Island Princess, 1. 1.*

**rě-lā-tion**, \***re-la-ci-on**, \***re-la-cy-on**, *s.* [Fr. *relation*, from *relater*=to relate (q. v.); Sp. *relacion*; Ital. *relazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of relating, narrating, or telling; recital, narration, account, rehearsal.

"Ther made *relacyon* of that they had done."  
*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle, vol. ii., ch. xxxiii.*

2. That which is related, narrated, or told; a narrative, an account.

3. Respect, reference, regard. (Generally in the phrase, *in relation to*.)

"The intent and purpose of the law  
Hath full relation to the penalty."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.*

4. Connection perceived or imagined between things; the condition of being such or such in respect to something else.

5. Connection by kinship or consanguinity; relationship; tie by birth or marriage.

"Are we not to pity and supply the poor, though they have no relation to us."  
*Sprat: Sermons.*

6. One who is connected by kinship or consanguinity; a relative; a kinsman or kinswoman.

"Friends as ye are, and near relations too."

*Fawkes: Apollonius Rhodius; Argonautics, ii.*

**II. Technically:**

1. *Arch.*: The direct conformity to each other, and to the whole, of the different parts of a building.

2. *Law*:

(1) The act of a relator, at whose instance an information is allowed to be filed.

(2) When two different things or other things are accounted as one, and by some act done, the thing subsequent is said to take effect by relation from the time preceding.

3. *Logic*: One of the ten predicaments or accidents belonging to substance.

4. *Math.*: Ratio, proportion. Two quantities are said to be related to each other when they have anything in common, by means of which they may be compared with each other.

¶ *Inharmonic relation*: [INHARMONIC, ¶].

**rě-lā-tion-al**, *a.* [Eng. *relation*; *-al*.]

1. Having relation or kindred; related.

2. Indicating a relation, as a *relational part* of speech, as contradistinguished from notional. The pronoun, preposition, and conjunction are relational parts of speech.

\***rě-lā-tion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *relation*; *-ist*.] A relation, a relative.

**rě-lā-tion-shīp**, *s.* [Eng. *relation*; *-ship*.]

1. The quality or state of being related by kindred, affinity or other alliance or connection.

"That partiality of long acquaintance or of *relation-ship*."  
*Knox: Essays, No. 166.*

2. A tie of kindred or affinity.

\***rě-lā-tist**, *s.* [Eng. *relat(e)*; *-ist*.] A relative.

"It puts so large a distance 'twixt the tongue and the heart, that they are seldom *relatists*."  
*Howell: Vocal Forest, p. 10.*

**rě-lā-tive**, \***rel-a-tif**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *relatif*, from *relater*=to relate (q. v.); Sp., Port. & Ital. *relativo*.]

**A. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Having relation, reference, or respect to or bearing on something; relevant, pertinent; having close connection.

"I'll have grounds  
More relative than this."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.*

2. Depending upon or incident to relation; not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to or respecting something else.

"Relative rights of persons are incident to them as members of society, and standing in various relations to each other."  
*Blackstone: Comment., bk. ii., ch. 1.*

**II. Gram.:** Applied to a word which relates or refers to another word, sentence, or part of a sentence, which is called the antecedent; as, a *relative pronoun*. [B. II. 1.]

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One of two things having a certain relation; something considered in its relation to something else.

2. A person connected by kinship or consanguinity; a person allied by blood; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman.

"Our friends and relatives stand weeping by."

*Pomfret: Prospect of Death.*

**II. Technically:**

1. *Gram.*: A word which relates to or represents another word or phrase, called its antecedent; a word which refers back to a sentence or member of a sentence, or to a series of sentences, constituting its antecedent; a relative pronoun. [PRONOUN.]

"The relative pronouns are by far the most important of the connectives by which we bind together separate assertions, making a period out of what would otherwise be a loose aggregation of phrases. They are pronouns with conjunctive force; they fasten distinctly to their antecedent an assertion which would otherwise be connected with it only by implication."  
*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language, p. 95.*

2. *Logic*: A relative term.

**relative-chord**, *s.*

*Music*: A common chord made up of notes taken from the scale; as, the chords of D minor, E minor, F major, G major, and A minor are relative to the chord or scale of C, these being the only common chords which can be made from the scale of C.

**relative-chronology**, *s.*

*Geology*: The fixing the date of one geological event relatively to that of another. Thus a certain geological event is stated to have been pre-glacial, and another post-glacial; but how many years elapsed since the one or the other took place is unknown. [CHRONOLOGY, ¶ 9.]

**relative-gravity**, *subst.* The same as SPECIFIC-GRAVITY (q. v.).

**relative-key**, *s.*

*Music*: A key whose first, third, and fifth degrees form a common chord made up of notes of the key to which it is related. Thus D minor, E minor, F major, G major, and A minor are relative keys of C; the first, third, and fifth of each of these scales forming one of the relative chords of C.

**relative-mode**, *s.*

*Music*: The mode which the composer interweaves with the principal mode in the flow of the harmony.

**relative-motion**, *s.* The change of the relative place of a moving body, with respect to some other body also in motion.

**relative-place**, *s.* That part of space which is considered with regard to other adjacent objects.

**relative-term**, *s.*

*Logic*: A term which implies relation, as master, servant; husband, wife.

**relative-time**, *s.* The sensible measure of any part of duration by means of motion.

**rě-lā-tive-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *relative*; *-ly*.] In a relative manner; as respecting something else; in relation or respect to something else; not absolutely; comparatively.

"Not only relatively, but absolutely less."  
*Owen: Class. Mammalia, p. 82.*

**rě-lā-tive-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *relative*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being relative or of having relation; relativity.

**rě-lā-tiv'ī-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *relativ(e)*; *-ity*.] The same as RELATIVENESS (q. v.).

"The supposed influence of the relativity of knowledge."  
*Brit. Quarterly Review, vol. lvii., p. 481 (1873).*

**rě-lā-tōr**, *subst.* [Lat., from *relatus*, pa. par. of *refero*=to relate (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who relates or narrates; a narrator, a reciter.

"A known person in the relator's country."  
*Boyle: Works, iii. 96.*

2. *Law*: A private person, at whose instance an information is allowed to be filed, and in whose behalf certain writs are issued; a prosecutor.

**rě-lā-trīx**, *s.* [The fem. form of Lat. *relator* (q. v.).]

*Law*: A female relator (q. v.).

**rě-lāx**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *relaxo*, from *re*=back, and *laxo*=to loosen; *laxus*=loose; r. r. *relaxer*; Sp. & Port. *relaxar*; Ital. *relassare, rilassare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To slacken; to make slack or less tense or rigid; to loosen.

"Horror chill

Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd."

*Milton: P. L., ix. 891.*

2. To make less dense, thick, or close; to open out.

"Nor serv'd it to relax their serried files."

*Milton: P. L., vi. 599.*

3. To make less strict, severe, or rigorous; to abate, to remit, to modify, to moderate.

"Not till that day shall Jove relax his rage,

Nor one of all the heavenly host engage."

*Pope: Homer's Iliad, xv. 78.*

4. To relieve from constipation; to open or loosen, as the bowels.

5. To remit, abate, or lessen in respect to attention, application, effort, or exertion; as, to relax one's efforts.

6. To relieve from close attention or application; to afford relaxation to; to divert; as, Conversation relaxes the mind of a student.

\*7. To diminish, to abate; to take away.

"He may not afterward find reason to add or relax therefrom."  
*Search: Light of Nature, vol. ii. pt. iii., ch. xxiv.*

\*8. To hand over; to turn over. (*Prescott*.)

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To become loose, or less tense or rigid.

"I fear, relax'd with midnight dews,  
The strings their former aid refuse."

*Byron: From Anacreon.*

2. To abate in severity; to become less strict severe, or rigorous.

3. To remit in attention or application; to unbend; to take relaxation.

**rě-lāx**, *a. & s.* [RELAX, *v.*]

**A. As adj.:** Relaxed, loosened.

"The motion and activity of the body consisteth chiefly in the sinews, which, when the southern wind bloweth, are more relax."  
*Bacon: Nat. Hist., § 381.*

**B. As subst.:** Relaxation.

"'Tis not denied but labors and cares may have their relaxes and recreations."  
*Feltham: Resolves, pt. ii. res. 58.*

**rě-lāx'ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *relax*; *-able*.] Capable of being relaxed or omitted; admitting of relaxation.

"Suppose it be relaxable to him by some pardon."  
*Barrow: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. 34.*

**rě-lāx'ant**, *s.* [Lat. *relaxans*, pr. par. of *relaxo*=to relax (q. v.).] A medicine which relaxes or opens.

\***rě-lāx'āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *relaxatus*, pa. par. of *relaxo*=to relax (q. v.).] To relax.

"Man's body relaxed by reason of the heat of the summer."  
*Venner: Via Recta ad Vitam Longam, p. 285.*

**rě-lāx'ā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *relaxationem*, accus. of *relaxatio*, from *relaxatus*, pa. par. of *relaxo*=to relax (q. v.); Sp. *relaxacion*; Ital. *relassazione, rilassazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of relaxing or making less tense or rigid; the state of being relaxed or loosened; a diminution of rigidity, closeness, firmness or tension.

"Relaxation of the languid frame."

*Cowper: Task, i. 81.*

**bōll**, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwł**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **ğem**; **thin**, **thıs**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.  
**-cian**, **-tian = shan**. **-tion**, **-sion = shün**; **-tion**, **-sion = zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.



2. The act of relaxing or moderating in strictness, severity, or rigor.

"Abatements and *relaxations* of the laws of Christ."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 25.

3. A remission or abatement of effort, application, or attention; as, the *relaxation* of one's efforts.

4. The act of refreshing, or recreating; an occupation or state intended to give relief to mind or body after effort; a recreation.

"For what kings deem a toil, as well they may,  
To him is *relaxation* and mere play."

*Cowper: Table Talk*, 156.

II. *Pathol.*: Laxity, absence of tension, firmness, or tone in the muscles, &c., or in the system generally.

rē-lāx'-a-tīve, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *relaxatif*.]

A. *As adj.*: Having the power or quality of relaxing; laxative.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A medicine or other thing which has power to relax; a laxative medicine.

"You must use *relaxatives*."

*Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady*.

2. That which affords relaxation; a relaxation.

rē-lāy', \*re-lāye, *s.* [Fr. *relais* = a relay; prob. from Low Lat. *relaxus* = loose, lax; Lat. *relaxo* = to relax (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A supply of anything provided or kept in store for affording relief from time to time, or at successive stages.

"Change of follies and *relays* of joy."

*Young: Night Thoughts*, ii. 250.

2. *Specifi.*, a supply or set of fresh horses placed at certain stages on the road in readiness to relieve others, so that the traveler may proceed without delay.

"The king, however, and the great officers of state, were able to command *relays*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

\*3. A fresh set of horses, or hounds, or both, placed in readiness at certain places to be used to relieve others, in case the game pursued came that way.

"[They] now dispose their choice *relays*

Of horse and hounds, each like each other fleet."

*Davenant: Gondibert*, i. 2.

II. *Telegr.*: A device for enabling telegraphic messages to be sent over very long distances. The whole line is divided into sections, at the end of each of which is a relay. This consists simply of an electro-magnetic arrangement by which the first current, enfeebled by traveling over the first section of the line, is only used to send a current from a fresh battery on to the next.

¶ *Relay of ground*: Ground laid up in fallow. (*Richardson*.)

relay-magnet, *s.* [RELAY, II.]

rē-lāy', *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lay* (q. v.).] To lay again; as, to *relay* a pavement.

rēl'-būn, *s.* [The Chilian name.] The root of *Calceolaria arachnoidea* collected in Chili to dye woolen cloth crimson.

rē-lēas'-a-ble, \*rē-lēase'-a-ble, *adj.* [English *releas(e)*; -able.] Capable of being released or remitted.

"Such [imposts] being not *releaseable*."—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. II. (Illust.)

rē-lēase' (1), \*re-lesse, \*re-lesse, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *relessier* (Fr. *relaisser*), from Lat. *relaxo* = to relax (q. v.).]

1. To set loose again; to set free from restraint, confinement, or servitude; to liberate, to free, to set at liberty.

"Knowest thou not that I have power to crucify thee, and have power to *release* thee?"—*John* xix. 10.

2. To free from pain, care, trouble, grief, or other evil.

3. To free from obligation or penalty; as, to *release* another from a debt.

4. To quit, to remit, to let go, as a legal claim; to discharge or relinquish as a right to lands or tenements by conveying it to another who has some right or estate in possession.

5. To let go, to cancel. (*Deut.* xv. 2.)

\*6. To relax, to slacken.

"It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity, certain profitable ordinances sometimes be *released*, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general rigor thereof."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

rē-lēase' (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lease*, *v.* (q. v.).] To lease again or anew.

rē-lēase', \*re-lees, \*re-les, \*re-lesse, *s.* [RELEASE (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of releasing, liberating, or freeing from restraint, confinement, or servitude; the state of being released; liberation.

2. Liberation or freeing from pain, care, trouble, grief, or other evil.

3. Liberation or discharge from obligation, penalty, responsibility, or claim of any kind; acquittance.

"Our pardon must include a *release* from both."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: A discharge of a right; an instrument in writing, by which estates, rights, titles, entries, actions, and other things are extinguished and discharged, and sometimes transferred, abridged, or enlarged; and, in general, it signifies a person's giving up or discharging the right or action he has, or claims to have, against another or his lands.

"Releases are a discharge or conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another that hath some former estate in possession."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

2. *Steam-eng.*: The opening of the exhaust-port before the stroke is finished to lessen the back-pressure.

rē-lēas-eē', *s.* [Eng. *releas(e)*, *v.*; -ee.]

*Law*: The person to whom a release is given; a releasee.

rē-lēase'-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *release*; -ment.] The act of releasing, liberating, or freeing, as from confinement, obligation, penalty, &c.; release.

"I am a prisoner, notwithstanding the *releasement* of so many."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 31.

rē-lēas'-ēr, \*re-lees-er, *s.* [Eng. *releas(e)*, *v.*; -er.] One who or that which releases.

rē-lēas'-or, *s.* [Eng. *releas(e)*, *v.*; -or.]

*Law*: One who gives or grants a release; a releasor.

\*re-le-fe, \*re-leef, \*re-lef, \*re-leif, \*re-leve, \*re-liefe, \*re-lif, \*re-lyve, *s.* [RELIEF.] That which is left; that remains, the remainder; refuse.

"The *releif* gadir thair in hepes."—*Cursor Mundi*, 13,512.

rēl'-ē-gāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *relegatus*, *pa. par.* of *relego* = to send away, dispatch, remove: *re* = back, away, and *lego* = to send; Fr. *reléguer*; Sp. & Port. *relegar*; Ital. *relegare*.]

1. To send away; to send out of the way; to banish or consign to some obscure position or destination.

"We have not *relegated* religion to obscure municipalities or rustic villages."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

2. To send into exile; to cause to remove to a certain distance from Rome for a certain time.

rēl'-ē-gā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *relegatio*, from *relegatus*, *pa. par.* of *relego* = to relegate (q. v.); Fr. *relégation*; Sp. *relegacion*; Ital. *relegazione*.] The act of relegating; banishment, exile.

"The Nicene fathers procured a temporary decree for his *relegation*."—*Bp. Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying*. (Ep. Ded.)

rē-lēnt', *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *ralentir* = to slacken, to abate, from *re-* (Lat. *re-*) = again; *ā* (Lat. *ad*), and Lat. *lentus* = slack, slow, pliant, akin to *lenis* = soft, smooth, pliant.] [LENIENT.]

A. *Intransitive*:

\*1. To become soft in substance; to soften; to become less rigid or hard; to give.

\*2. To melt, to deliquesce, to dissolve.

"From the snow-heap'd Alps,

To vernal suns *relenting*, pours the Rhine."

*Thomson: Liberty*, iv. 888.

\*3. To become less intense; to relax, to moderate.

"The workmen let glass cool by degrees and in such *relentings* of fire, as they call their *nealing* heats."—*Digby: On Bodies*.

4. To become less harsh, severe, cruel, or obdurate; to become more mild, tender-hearted, or forgiving; to soften in temper; to yield; to give way.

"Oh, then, at last *relent*: is there no place

Left for repentance?" *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 79.

\*5. To stop; to leave off.

"Yet scarcely once to breath would they *relent*."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. ii. 18.

\*B. *Transitive*:

1. To slacken, to relax, to abate, to moderate. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iv. 49.)

2. To give up; to relax, to remit.

"There's no discouragement

Shall make him once *relent*

His first avowed intent

To be a pilgrim."

*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. To melt, to dissolve.

"All his body shulde be dyssolved and *relented* into salte dropes."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

4. To soften, to mollify.

"The cruell hart that he bare toward the childe was clerely thereby *relented*."—*Goldynge: Justine*, fo. 3.

5. To repent, to be sorry for, to regret.

"She inly sorry was, and gan *relent*  
What she had said."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. vi. 25.

\*rē-lēnt', *s.* [RELENT, *v.*] Remission, stay, delay.

"Ne rested, till she came without *relent*

Unto the land of Amazons, as she was bent."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. vii. 24.

rē-lēnt'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *relent*; -less.] Incapable of relenting; un pitying, hard-hearted; unmoved by kindness, tenderness, or pity for the sufferings or distresses of others; unrelenting, merciless, pitiless, obdurate.

"Relentless sweeps the stroke of fate."

*Longfellow: Coplas de Manrique*.

rē-lēnt'-lēss-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *relentless*; -ly.] In a relentless or pitiless manner; without pity or compassion.

rē-lēnt'-lēss-nēss, *s.* [English *relentless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being relentless.

rē-lēnt'-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *relent*; -ment.] The act or state of relenting.

rē-lēs-seē', *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lessee* (q. v.).]

*Law*: The person to whom a release is granted.

rē-lēs-sor, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lessor* (q. v.).]

*Law*: The person who executes a release.

rē-lēt', *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *let*, *v.* (q. v.)] To let again or anew, as a house; to sublet.

"To hire land, and even to purchase it, for the purpose of *reletting* in portions to poor and industrious inhabitants."—*St. James' Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

rēl'-ē-vañce, rēl'-ē-vañ-çŷ, *s.* [Eng. *relevant*, -ce, -cy.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

\*1. The quality or state of affording relief or aid.

2. The quality or state of being relevant or bearing upon the matter in hand or the point at issue; applicableness, pertinence.

"The matter of the charge which is here called the '*relevancy* of the Bible,' was to be argued by lawyers."—*Burnet: Owen Times* (an. 1709).

II. *Scots Law*: Fitness or sufficiency to bring about a decision. The relevancy of the libel is the justice and sufficiency of the matters therein stated to warrant a decree in the terms asked. The relevancy of the defense is the justice of the allegation therein made to elide the conclusion of the libel, and to warrant a decree of absoluter.

rēl'-ē-vañt, *a.* [Fr., *pr. par.* of *relever* = to raise up, to assist; Latin *relevo* = to lift up again: *re* = again, and *levo* = to lift.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

\*1. *Lit.*: Relieving, assisting, lending aid or support.

"To make our probations and arguments *relevant*."—*King Charles: Letter to A. Henderson, &c.*, p. 55.

2. To the purpose; bearing on the matter in hand or the point at issue; pertinent, applicable, apposite.

II. *Scots Law*: Sufficient to support the cause; applied to a plea which is well founded in point of law, provided it be true in fact.

rēl'-ē-vañt-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *relevant*; -ly.] In a relevant manner; pertinently.

\*rēl'-ē-vā'-tion, *subst.* [Lat. *relevatio*, from *relevatus*, *pa. par.* of *relevo* = to raise or lift up again.] [RELEVANT.] The act of raising or lifting up.

rēl'-hā'-nī-a, *s.* [Named after Rev. Richard Relhan, author of *Flora Cantabrigiensis*.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of *Relhaniæ* (q. v.). Ornamental plants from South Africa cultivated in greenhouses.

rēl'-hā-nī-ē-æ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *relhani(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æe.]

*Bot.*: A sub-tribe of *Senecionidæ*.

rē-lī-a-bīl'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *reliable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being reliable.

rē-lī-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *rely*; -able.] That may or can be relied upon; fit or worthy to be relied or depended on; trustworthy.

rē-lī-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *reliable*, -ness.] The quality or state of being reliable; reliability.

rē-lī-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *reliab(le)*; -ly.] In a reliable manner or degree; so as to be relied on.

rē-lī-añce, *s.* [Eng. *rely*; -ance.]

1. The act or state of relying; the quality or state of being reliant; confident dependence; confidence, trust.

2. Anything on which one does or may rely; a ground of trust or confidence.

rē-lī-ant, *a.* [English *rely*; -ant.] Having or characterized by reliance or confidence; confident, self-reliant.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**rĕl'-ic, \*rel-ike, rel-ique, \*rel-yke, subst.** [Fr. *reliquies*=relics, remains, from Lat. *reliquias*, accus. of *reliquiā*=remains, relics, from *relinquo* (pa. t. *reliqui*, pa. par. *relictus*)=to leave behind: *re*=back, behind, and *linquo*=to leave; Sp., Port., & Ital. *reliquia*.]

### I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which remains or is left after the loss, decay, or destruction of the rest; remains.

"The relics of mankind, secure of rest,  
Oped every window to receive the guest."  
Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*. (Ded.)

2. The body of a deceased person; a corpse. So called from the notion of its being left behind by the soul. (Usually in the plural.)

"The bleeding relics of men who had been the captains of armies, the leaders of parties, the oracles of senates, and the ornaments of courts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. That which is kept in memory of another; a souvenir, a memento.

**II. Compar. Religions:** The respect and veneration paid to relics of the departed are founded on association of ideas—that the dead person keeps up a connection with his remains—and are present in nearly every form of religion. The Spartans were enjoined by the oracle at Delphi to find and carry with them the bones of Orestes as a condition of success against the men of Tegea (*Herod.*, i. 67, 68). Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, ed. 1873, ii. 150, 151) gives many instances of the preservation and honoring of relics among tribes of low culture in the present day. In Jewish history we read how when the corpse of a man "was let down, and touched the bones of Elisha, he revived, and stood on his feet" (2 Kings xiii. 21; cf. Acts xix. 12). The cultus of relics also obtains in Eastern religions; the mythical tooth of Buddha is venerated at Kandy. The Caaba is now as great an object of devotion to Mohammedans as was the shrine of a saint to mediæval Christian pilgrims. But it is in the Roman Church that the veneration of relics has attained its maximum. Addis and Arnold (*Cath. Dict.*) define relics to be "bodies, or fragments of the bodies, of departed saints, articles, or portion of articles, which they have used, the holy nails, lance, spear or fragments of the True Cross, and the girdle, veil, &c., of the Blessed Virgin." Devotion to relics, which dates from very early times, rests on two grounds: (1) Honoring the bodies of the dead who sleep in Christ; and (2) the belief that God is sometimes pleased to honor the relics of His saints, by making them the instruments of miracles. All Roman altars contain some relic or relics, placed in a special repository called the sepulcher. Relics are usually venerated in public by being exposed in their reliquaries on the altar, with burning lights. A special mass and office may be said in churches possessing an important relic (*insignis reliquia*) of a saint named in the Martyrology. In the Roman Breviary there are special offices for the Most Holy Relics (to be said on the fourth or last Sunday in October), for the Crown of Thorns, the Lance and Nails, &c.

"Abuses have, no doubt, occurred in all ages with regard to relics. In 1215, canon 62 of the Fourth Lateran Council forbade relics to be sold or to be exposed outside of their cases or shrines, and prohibited the public veneration of new relics till their authenticity had been approved by the Pope."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 714.

### relic-bed, s.

**Geol. & Anthropol.** In the Swiss Lake-dwellings the bed lying immediately on the old bed of the lake. It is the *Culturschicht* of German, and the *Couche archéologique* of French authors. It consists of loose peat, with stones, gravel, wood, charcoal, bones and implements. The piles pass through this bed into the old bottom of the lake.

### relic-worship, s.

**Compar. Religions:** The worship of relics, especially of the actual remains of the dead.

"The conception of such human relics becoming fetishes, inhabited or at least acted through by the souls which formerly belonged to them, would give a rational explanation of much relic-worship otherwise obscure."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 151.

**\*rĕl'-ic-lĭy, adv.** [Eng. *relic*; -ly.] In the manner of a relic or relics; with great care and veneration, as a relic. (*Donne: Satire 2.*)

**rĕl'-ict, a. & s.** [Lat. *relictus* (fem. *relicta*), pa. par. of *relinquo*; O. Fr. *relicte*.] [RELIC.]

### \*A. As adjective:

1. Deserted, left.

"Relict shrines."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, I. ii. 11.

2. Widowed.

"His *relict* lady."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 13.

**B. As subst.:** A woman whose husband is dead; a widow.

"If the fathers and husbands were of the household of faith, then certainly their *relicts* and children cannot be strangers in this household."—*Sprat: Sermons*.

**rĕ-lĭct'-ĕd, a.** [RELICT.]

**Law:** Left dry, as land by the sudden recession of the sea.

**rĕ-lĭc'-tion, s.** [RELICT.]

**Law:** The sudden recession of the sea or other water, so as to leave the land dry; land left dry by the recession of the sea or other water.

**rĕ-lĭed', pa. par. or a.** [RELY.]

**rĕ-liĕf, \*re-lefe, \*re-leve, s.** [O. Fr. *relef* (Fr. *relief*), from *relever*=to raise up, to relieve, from Lat. *relevo*=to lift up. In some of the senses more directly from Ital. *rilevato* (q. v.).]

### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of relieving; the removing, wholly or in part, of anything evil, painful, burdensome, or oppressive; comfort, alleviation, aid, succor; the state of being relieved.

"I will give him some relief."

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

2. That which relieves; that which mitigates or removes pain, grief, oppression, or other evil; specif., assistance given to a pauper under the poor-laws.

"He sees the dire contagion spread so fast,  
That where it seizes all relief is vain."

*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, cclxiv.

3. Legal remedy of wrong.

4. Release from a post or duty by a substitute, who may act either permanently or temporarily; specif., the release of a sentry from his post, which is taken by another soldier; also, the person who thus relieves or takes the place of another.

"To keep up the number of *reliefs* as long as they may be required."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\*5. Broken meat, &c., given in alms.

6. Prominence or distinctness given to anything by being brought into close relation, proximity, or contrast with something else.

### II. Technically:

1. **Feudal Law:** A fine or composition paid by the heir of a tenant, holding by knight's service or other tenure, to the lord on the death of the ancestor for the privilege of succeeding to the estate, which by strict feudal law had lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant.

"The heir, when admitted to the feud which his ancestor possessed, used generally to pay a fine or acknowledgement to the lord, in horses, arms, money, and the like, for such renewal of the feud; which was called a *relief*, because it raised up and reestablished the inheritance."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 4.

2. **Fort.:** The total height of the parapet above the bottom of the ditch.

\*3. **Hunt.:** A note on the horn played on arriving home.

"As you sounded the recheat before, so now you must sound the *reliefe* three times."—*Return from Parnassus*.

4. **Phys. Geog.:** The undulations or surface elevations of a country.

5. **Paint.:** The appearance of projection and solidity in represented objects, so as to cause them to appear precisely as they are found in nature.

"Relief is produced by opposing and separating the ground from the figure, either by light or shadow, or color."—*Reynolds: Discourse* viii.

6. **Sculp., Arch., &c.:** The prominence of a sculptured figure from the plane surface to which it is attached. According to the degree of prominence, it is known as alto-relievo (q. v.), or high relief, mezzo- or demi-relief, and bas-relief, or low-relief.

"You find the figures of many ancient coins rising up in a much more beautiful relief than those on the modern."—*Addison: On Ancient Medals*.

### Relief-church, Relief-synod, s.

**Scottish Church Hist. & Ecclesiol.:** A sect which arose in Scotland in 1752. A minister unacceptable to the congregation having been presented to the parish of Inverkeithing, the Presbytery of Dunfermline hesitated to proceed with his settlement. First the Commission of Assembly and next the Assembly itself, in which the Moderate Party were then dominant, ordered them to go forward. Six ministers refused, one of whom, the Rev. Thomas Gillespie, of Carnock, was deposed for contumacy on May 23, 1752. He founded the first Relief Congregation, which on Oct. 22, 1761, developed into the Relief Presbytery. Ultimately it became a Synod, and on May 13, 1847, joined the Secession Church [SECESSION] in founding the United Presbyterian Church (q. v.).

### relief-valve, s.

1. A valve belonging to the feeding apparatus of a marine-engine, through which the water escapes into the hot-well when it is shut off from the boiler.

2. A valve so arranged as to open outward when a dangerous pressure or shock occurs, to allow escape of water.

3. A valve to allow access of air to a barrel from which liquor is drawn.

**\*rĕ-liĕf'-fŭl, a.** [Eng. *relief*; -ful(l).] Affording relief; relieving.

"Burst its bars for *reliefful* expression."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 82.

**rĕ-liĕf'-lĕss, a.** [Eng. *relief*; -less.] Destitute of relief.

**rĕ-lĭ'-ĕr, s.** [Eng. *rely*; -er.] One who relies.

"To thee, to thee, my heaved-up hands appeal,  
Not to seducing lust, thy rash *relier*."

*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 639.

**rĕ-liĕv'-ā-ble, a.** [Eng. *reliev(e)*; -able.] Capable of being relieved; fitted to receive relief.

"Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of things, wherein the party is *relievable* by common law."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

**rĕ-liĕve', \*re-leve, \*re-lefe, v. t.** [Fr. *relever*=to lift up, to relieve, from Lat. *relevo*=to lift up; *re*=again, and *levo*=to lift; Sp. & Port. *relavar*; Ital. *rilevare*.]

\*1. To raise or lift again.

2. To remove, wholly or in part, as anything which pains, oppresses, weighs down, or grieves; to alleviate, to mitigate, to lighten, to assuage, to lessen; as, to *relieve* pain, to *relieve* want.

3. To free, wholly or in part, from anything which pains, oppresses, weighs down, or grieves; to afford relief to; to give ease, comfort, or consolation to; to help, to ease, to succor.

"She calls them near, and with affection sweet  
Alternately *relieves* their weary feet."

*Wordsworth: Evening Walk*.

4. To ease or deliver from any burden, wrong, oppression, or injustice, by legal or legislative process or interposition; to right by law.

5. To release from any post, station, task, or duty, by the substitution of another person or party; to put another in the place of, or to take the place of in the performance of any duty, task, &c. (*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, i. 1.)

6. To obviate monotony in; to prevent from being tedious, monotonous, or tiresome by the introduction of some variety.

"The poet must not encumber his poem with too much business; but sometimes *relieve* the subject with a moral reflection."—*Addison*.

7. To give mutual assistance to; to support.

"Parallels, or like relations, alternately *relieve* each other; when neither will pass asunder, yet are they plausible together."—*Browne: (Todd)*

8. To make to seem to rise; to give conspicuousness or prominence to; to set off by contrast; to give the appearance of prominence or projection to, by the juxtaposition of some contrast. [RELIEF, II. 6, 7.]

**\*rĕ-liĕve'-mĕnt, s.** [Eng. *relieve*; -ment.] The act of relieving; the state of being relieved; relief.

"With other *relievements* of their dolances."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 45.

**rĕ-liĕv'-ĕr, s.** [Eng. *reliev(e)*; -er.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** One who relieves; one who gives ease or relief.

"The comforters of their distress, and the *relievers* of their indigence."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. i.

2. **Gun.:** An iron ring fixed to a handle by means of a socket, which serves to disengage the searcher of a gun when one of its points is retained in a hole.

**rĕ-liĕv'-ĭng, pr. par. or a.** [RELIEVE.]

**relieving-arch, s.**

**Civ. Eng.:** A discharging-arch (q. v.).

**relieving-officer, subst.** An officer appointed by some municipalities to superintend the relief of the poor. Usually it is his duty to inquire into all applications for relief, to visit the houses of the applicants, and to give immediate relief in cases of urgency. (Eng.)

**relieving-tackle, s.**

**Nautical:**

1. A tackle temporarily attached to the end of the tiller, to assist the helmsman in bad weather, and act as a guard in case of accident to the tiller ropes or wheel.

2. A tackle from a wharf passed beneath a vessel when careened, and secured to the opposite side, to act as a guard against upsetting and to assist in righting.

**rĕ-lĭght' (gh silent), v. t. & i.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *light*, v. (q. v.).]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To light anew or afresh; to illumine again.

2. To rekindle; to set on fire again.

**B. Intrans.:** To rekindle; to burn again; to take fire again.



Relieving-tackle.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exĭst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șŭn; -țion, -șion = zhŭn. -tlous, -cious, -sious = șŭș. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



rě-līg'-ī-ēuse, s. [Fr., fem. sing. of *religieux*.] A nun.

rě-līg'-ī-ēux (x silent), s. [French.] A religious (q. v.).

rě-līg'-iōn, \*re-lig-i-oun, \*re-lyg-yon, \*re-lig-iun, s. [Fr. *religion*, Prov. *religio*, *religion*, from Lat. *religionem*, accus. of *religio*=religion. Not from *religo*=to bind back, else it would be *religatio*, but from *religens*=pious, religious, pr. par. of *relego*=to gather together, to collect again; *re*=again, and *lego*=to lay, to arrange, to gather; Sp. *religion*; Port. *religiao*; Ital. *religione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Objectively:

(1) The outer form and embodiment which the inward spirit of a true or a false devotion assumed (*Trench*); a rite or ceremony practiced in the worship of God.

"To transform  
Oft to the image of a brute adorned  
With gay religions full of pomp and gold."  
Milton: *P. L.*, i. 372.

(2) A system of doctrine and worship regarded by its adherents as of Divine authority, as the Brahmanic religion, the Christian religion. (Acts xxvi. 5; Gal. i. 13.)

2. Subjectively: The feeling of veneration with which the worshiper regards the Being he adores. ¶ Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iii.) considers that the feeling of religious devotion is a highly complex one, consisting of love, complete submission to an exalted and mysterious superior, a strong sense of dependence, fear, reverence, gratitude, hope for the future, and perhaps other elements. No being, he thinks, could experience so complex an emotion until advanced in his intellectual and moral faculties to at least a moderately high level.

II. Technically:

1. *Anthrop. & Compar. Religion*: Prof. C. P. Tiele (*Ency. Brit.* (ed. 9th) art. Religions) thus divides the faiths of the world:

I. Nature Religions:

1. Polydemonistic Magical Religions under the control of Animism. Example, the religions of Savages.

2. Purified or Organized Magical Religions, Therianthropic Polytheism.

(a) Unorganized. Example, the old Dravidian faith, the religion of the Finns, &c.

(b) Organized. Example, the Egyptian religion, the more organized American Indian faiths.

3. Worship of man-like but superhuman and semi-ethereal beings. Anthropomorphic Polytheism. Example, the Vedic, Zoroastrian, and various Semitic faiths, the Celtic, Germanic, Hellenic, and Græco-Roman religions.

II. Ethical Religions:

1. National Nomistic (Nomothetic) Religions. Brahmanism, Judaism, &c.

2. Universalistic Religious Communities. Islam, Buddhism, Christianity.

2. *English Law*: The following eleven offenses against religion were formerly punishable by the civil power: Apostasy, heresy, reviling the ordinances of the Church, blasphemy, profane swearing, conjuration or witchcraft, religious imposture, simony, profanation of the Lord's day, drunkenness, and lewdness. Only some of these in this country are now penal offenses; for instance, witchcraft is exploded, while apostasy and heresy are permitted on the broad principles of religious liberty.

3. *Roman Church*: The religious state; that state in which a person gives up earthly duties and affections, devoting himself or herself to the service of God in a religious order or community. Thus, to enter *religion*=to become a member of a religious order or congregation.

4. *Statistics*: If the population of the world be estimated at 1,500 millions, the universalistic religious communities contain more than two-thirds of the human race, divided as shown in the following table:

Creeds.	No. of Followers.
1 Christianity .....	477,088,158
2 Worship of Ancestors and Confucianism .....	256,000,000
3 Hinduism .....	190,000,000
4 Mohammedanism .....	176,834,372
5 Buddhism .....	147,900,000
6 Taoism .....	43,000,000
7 Shintoism .....	14,000,000
8 Judaism .....	7,056,000
9 Polytheism .....	117,681,669

¶ (1) *Natural religion*: Religion formed on a study of the evidences afforded by nature of the power, wisdom, and goodness of God. (Cf. Rom. i. 20.)

(2) *Religion of Humanity*: [POSITIVISM.]

(3) *Revealed religion*: Religion as embodied in or founded on Divine Revelation.

\*rě-līg'-iōn-ar-ŷ, a. & s. [Eng. *religion*; -ary.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to religion; pious.

"His [Bishop Sanderson's] *religious* professions in his last will and testament."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 638.

B. *As subst.*: The same as RELIGIONIST (q. v.).

†rě-līg'-iōn-ēr, *subst.* [English *religion*; -er.] A religionist (q. v.).

rě-līg'-iōn-īsm, *subst.* [Eng. *religion*; -ism.] A profession or affectation of religion; the outward practice of religion; false or affected religion.

"Political *Religionism*."—In Professor Dugald Stewart's first Dissertation on the Progress of Philosophy, I find this singular and significant term."—*I. Disraeli: Curiosities of Literature*.

rě-līg'-iōn-īst, s. [Eng. *religion*; -ist.]

1. One who is given to religionism; a religious bigot.

"An upstart and new fangled invention of some bigottical *religionists*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 18.

2. A partisan of a religion.

†rě-līg'-iōn-īze, v. t. [Eng. *religion*; -ize.] To cause to be religious.

rě-līg'-iōn-lěss, *adj.* [English *religion*; -less.] Destitute of religion; not professing or believing in religion.

†rě-līg'-i-ōs'-ī-tŷ, *subst.* [Fr. *religiosité*; Italian *religiosità*; Sp. *religiosidad*.] Sense or sentiment of religion; tendency toward religiousness.

"In spite of his *religiosity*."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xiii.

rě-līg'-iōūs, a. & s. [Fr. *religieux*, from Latin *religiosus*, from *religio*=religion (q. v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *religioso*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Pertaining or relating to religion; concerned with or devoted to religion; as, *religious* society, *religious* books.

2. Imbued with religion; exhibiting religion; pious, godly, devout; as, a *religious* man.

3. Characterized by religion or piety; arising from religion; pious.

"Most holy and *religious* fear it is."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 3.

4. Devoted by vows to the practice of religion; bound by vows to a monastic life.

"France has vast numbers of ecclesiastics, secular and *religious*."—*Addison: State of the War*.

5. Bound by, or abiding by some solemn obligation; scrupulously faithful; conscientious, rigid, strict.

"With all *religious* strength of sacred vows."

*Shakesp.: King John*, iii. 1.

B. *As subst.*: One who is bound by monastic vows, or devoted to a life of piety and devotion; a monk or nun. A religious, after profession, lost all civil rights.

"To the *religious* that were in Gascoyne,  
He gaf a thousand mark."—*R. Brunne*, p. 136.

¶ *Religious Tract Society*: [TRACT.]

religious-house, s. A monastery or nunnery.

rě-līg'-iōūs-lŷ, \*re-lig-i-ous-liche, *adv.* [Eng. *religious*; -ly.]

1. In a religious, pious, or devout manner; with love, reverence, and obedience to the Divine will; piously, devoutly, reverently.

2. According to the rites of religion; according to the precepts of divine law.

"For their brethren slain,  
*Religiously* they ask a sacrifice."

*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, i. 2.

3. Exactly, strictly, conscientiously; with strict observance.

"The original 'Jehovah,' which ought upon all occasions to have been *religiously* retained."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 30.

rě-līg'-iōūs-něss, *subst.* [Eng. *religious*; -ness.]

The quality or state of being religious.

"A goodly *religiousness* or monastical life."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i. (*Whittyngham*).

†rě-līn'-quēt, a. [Latin *relinquens*, pr. par. of *relinquo*=to leave, to relinquish (q. v.).] Relinquishing.

rě-līn'-quish, v. t. [O. Fr. *relinquis*, stem of pr. par. of *relinquir*, from Lat. *relinquo*=to leave; *re*=back, again, and *linquo*=to leave; O. Ital. *relinquere*.]

1. To leave, to give up, to abandon, to withdraw from; to give up or retire from possession or occupancy of; to quit.

"The English colonies grew poor and weak, though the English lords grew rich and mighty; for they placed Irish tenants upon the lands *relinquished* by the English."—*Davies: State of Ireland*.

2. To cease from; to desist from; to abandon. to give up.

"*Relinquishing* the war against an exhausted kingdom."—*Bolingbroke: Remarks on Hist. of Eng.*

3. To renounce or give up a claim to; to forego, to resign, to abandon.

"He would not *relinquish* his own rights, but he would respect the rights of others."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

rě-līn'-quish-ēr, s. [Eng. *relinquish*; -er.] One who relinquishes; one who leaves, quits, abandons, or renounces.

rě-līn'-quish-měnt, s. [Eng. *relinquish*; -ment.] The act of relinquishing, leaving, abandoning, or renouncing; renunciation.

"The utter *relinquishment* of all things popish."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk iv., § 3.

rě-lī-qua, s. [Lat. neut. pl. of *reliquus*=remaining from *relinquo* (pa. t. *reliqui*)=to relinquish (q. v.).]

*Law*: The remainder or debt which a person finds himself debtor in, upon the balancing or liquidating of an account. (*Wharton*.)

\*rě-lī-quāire, s. [Fr.] The same as RELIQUARY (2) (q. v.).

"While from the opening casket rolled  
A chain and *reliquaire* of gold."

*Scott: Rokeby*, vi. 6.

rě-lī-qua-rŷ (1), s. [RELIQUA.]

*Law*: The debtor of a reliqua, or of a balance due; also a person who only pays piecemeal. (*Wharton*.)

rě-lī-qua-rŷ (2), s. [Fr. *reliquaire*, from Latin *reliquiæ*=relics (q. v.).] A depository for a relic or relics; a casket or case in which relics are kept.

"It was my goodly lot to gain  
A *reliquary* and a chain."

*Scott: Rokeby*, vi. 13.

\*rě-lī-quā'-tion, *subst.* [LIQUATION.] Remains, residue.

"The *reliquation* of all which preceded."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 197.

reliquiæ (as rě-līk'-wī-ē), s. pl. [Lat.=remains, remnants.]

1. *Eccles.*: [RELIC, II.]

2. *Bot.*: The withered remains of leaves, which, not being articulated with the stem, cannot fall off, but decay upon it. Called also *Indusiæ*.

†reliquian (as rě-līk'-wī-an), *adj.* [English *reliqu(e)*; -ian.] Pertaining to, concerning, or constituting a relic.

"A great ship would not hold the *reliquian* pieces which the Papists have of Christ's cross."—*R. Hill: Pathway to Piety*, 1629, p. 149 (reprint 1847).

rě-lī-qui-dāte, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *liquidate* (q. v.).] To liquidate anew; to adjust a second time.

rě-lī-qui-dā'-tion, *subst.* [Prefix *re-*, and Eng. *liquidation* (q. v.).] The act of liquidating; a second or renewed liquidation or adjustment.

rě-lī-ish, \*rel-lice, s. [RELISH, v.]

I. Literally:

1. The effect of anything on the palate; taste, savor. (Generally used of a pleasing taste.)

"Distinguish every *relish*, sweet and sour."

*Davies: Immort. of the Soul*, s. 16.

2. That which is used to impart a flavor to anything; espec., something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating.

II. Figuratively:

1. That quality in any object which gives pleasure; the power or quality of pleasing.

"The fruits of liberty have the more agreeable *relish* after the uneasy hours of a close and tedious confinement."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 459.

2. Pleasure or delight given by anything.

"We do not always find equal *relish* in the same enjoyment."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. vi.

3. Inclination, taste, fondness, appetite, liking. (Now usually followed by *for*, formerly also by *of*.)

\*4. A small quantity or admixture just perceptible.

"Some act

That has no *relish* of salvation in't."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 3.

\*5. Characteristic quality or sort; cast.

"His fears . . . be of the same *relish* as ours are."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 1.

rě-lī-ish, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *relecher*, *relicher*=to lick over again; *re*=again, and *lecher* (Fr. *lécher*)=to lick, from O. H. Ger. *lecchon*, *lechôn*; German *lecken*=to lick (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To give a relish or agreeable flavor or taste to.

2. To like or enjoy the taste or flavor of; to partake of with pleasure or gratification.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; plne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ: Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



3. To be pleased with; to be gratified by; to enjoy.  
4. To savor or smack of; to have a smack or taste of.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To have a pleasing taste.  
2. To give pleasure.

"Had I been the finder out of this secret, it would not have relished among my other discredits."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

3. To have a relish or flavor.

"A theory, which how much soever it may relish of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature."—*Woodward*.

**rĕl'-ĭsh-ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *relish*; *-able*.] Capable of being relished: having a pleasing taste.

"Relishable bread for the use of man."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 346.

**\*rĕ-lĭs'-tĕn** (*t* silent), *v. i.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *listen* (q. v.).] To listen again. (*Tennyson: Brook*, 18.)

**rĕ-live'**, *v. i. & t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *live*, v. (q. v.).]

**A. Intrans.:** To live again; to come to life again; to revive.

"Will you deliver  
How this dead queen *relives*!"

*Shakesp.: Pericles*, v. 3.

**\*B. Trans.:** To bring back to life; to reanimate; to revive.

"Thought with that sight him much to have *reliv'd*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. viii. 3.

**rĕ-lōad'**, *v. t. or i.* [Prefix *re-*, and Eng. *load*, v. (q. v.).] To load again, as a gun, &c.

"It is impossible for them to *reload*."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. v.

**rĕ-lōan'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *loan*, v. (q. v.).] To lend or loan again; to lend again that which has been lent and repaid.

**rĕ-lōan'**, *s.* [Prefix *re-*, and Eng. *loan*, s. (q. v.).] A second lending or loan.

**rĕ-lō-cāte'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *locate* (q. v.).] To locate a second time.

**rĕ-lō-cā-tion**, *s.* [Prefix *re-*, and Eng. *location* (q. v.).]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of relocating.

2. *Law:* A reletting; the renewal of a lease.

¶ *Tacit relocation:* The tacit or implied renewal of a lease, inferred where the landlord, instead of warning the tenant to remove at the stipulated expiration of the lease, has allowed him to continue without making any new agreement.

**rĕ-lōdġe'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *lodge*, v. (q. v.).] To lodge again. (*Southey*.)

**\*rĕ-lōng'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *long* (q. v.).] To prolong, to postpone.

"I thynke it were good that the trowce were *relonged*."—*Berners: Froissart; Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. ccxii.

**\*rĕ-lōve'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *love*, v. (q. v.).] To love in return.

**rĕ-lū'-ġent**, *adj.* [Lat. *relucens*, pr. par. of *reluceo*: *re*=back, and *luceo*=to shine.]

1. Throwing back or reflecting light; bright, glittering.

2. Bright, shining, eminent, conspicuous.

"In brighter mazes, the *relucēt* stream  
Plays o'er the mead."

*Thomson: Summer*, 162.

**rĕ-lūct'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *reluctor*, from *re*=back, and *luctor*=to struggle against.] To struggle or strive against anything; to make resistance.

"We, with studied mixtures, force our *relucting* appetites."—*Decay of Piety*.

**rĕ-lūct'-anġe**, **rĕ-lūct'-an-ġy**, **\*re-luct-an-ġie**, *s.* [Eng. *reluctant* (t); *-ce*, *-cy*.]

1. The quality or state of being reluctant; unwillingness, repugnance, dislike.

\*2. Regret, displeasure.

3. *Physics:* The capacity possessed by a medium for resisting magnetic-induction.

**rĕ-lūct'-ant**, *adj.* [Latin *reluctans*, pr. par. of *reluctor*=to struggle against; Spanish *reluctante*.] [RELUCT.]

1. Striving or struggling against something; struggling or resisting violently.

"In dusky wreaths *reluctant* flames, the sign  
Of wrath awak'd."

*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 58.

2. Unwilling to do what one has to do; acting with reluctance or repugnance; loth, unwilling, disinclined, averse.

3. Proceeding from, or characterized by reluctance or repugnance; done or granted with reluctance; as, *reluctant* obedience.

**rĕ-lūct'-ant-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *reluctant*; *-ly*.] In a reluctant manner; with reluctance; unwillingly.

**\*rĕ-lūc'-tāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *reluctatus*, pa. par. of *reluctor*=to struggle against.] [RELUCT.] To struggle in opposition; to resist; to act reluctantly.

"Men devise colors to delude their *reluctating* consciences."—*Decay of Piety*.

**\*rĕ-lūc'-tā-tion**, *s.* [RELUCTATE.] Resistance, opposition, reluctance, repugnance.

"I have done as many villainies as another,  
And with as little *reluctation*."

*Beaum. & Flet.: Pilgrim*, ii. 2.

**rĕ-lūme'**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *relumer*; Fr. *rallumer*.] [RELUMINE.] To light again; to rekindle. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"I know not where is that Promethean heat  
That can thy light *retume*."

*Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

**rĕ-lū'-mĭne**, *v. t.* [Latin *relumino*, from *re*=again, and *lumino*=to light, *lumen* (genit. *luminis*)=light; Ital. *ralluminare*.]

1. To light again or anew; to rekindle

"His eye *relumines* its extinguished fires."

*Cowper: Task*, i. 442.

2. To illuminate again.

**rĕ-lŷ** *v. i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lie* (2), v. (q. v.).]

\*1. *Lit.:* To rest or lean physically.

"His most holy hand *relies*  
Upon his knees."

*Davies: Holy Roode*, p. 15.

2. *Fig.:* To rest or lean with confidence, as when satisfied of the truth or certainty of facts, evidence, or future events, or of the veracity and trustworthiness of a person or a statement, or of the ability and willingness of a person to do any act, fulfill a promise, &c.; to depend; to have confidence; to trust; to rest. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

\*3. *Reflexively:* To rest; to trust; to cause to depend.

"Not *relying* ourselves entirely upon him and his salvation."—*Bp. Saunderson*.

**rĕ-māde'**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [REMAKE.]

**rĕ-māin'**, **\*re-mayne**, *v. i. & t.* [From the O. Fr. *impers. verb il remaint*, from *remaindre*=to remain; Lat. *remanet*=it remains, *remaneo*=to remain; *re*=behind, and *maneo*=to remain; O. Sp. *remaner*; Sp. & Port. *remanear*.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To continue in a place; to stay, to abide, to wait.

"While here you do *remain*."

*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

2. To stay or be left behind after others have gone; to be left after a part has been taken away or lost; to survive; to be left out of a greater quantity.

3. To continue or endure in a particular state, form, or condition.

"This mystery *remained* undiscovered."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

4. To continue or endure, generally.

"The upright shall dwell in the land, and the perfect shall *remain* in it."—*Proverbs* ii. 21.

5. To live, to dwell.

"Did he ask for me? Where *remains* he?"—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

6. To be left as not included or comprised; to be left still to be dealt with.

"There *remains* a scruple in that too."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I.*, v. 3.

7. To be reserved.

"For thee *remains* a heavier doom."

*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 3.

**\*B. Transitive:**

1. To be left to; to continue with.

"In a little time, while breath *remains* thee."

*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,126.

2. To be left or reserved for; to await.

"Such end, *pardee*, does all hem *remayne*."

*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; May*.

**rĕ-māin'**, *s.* [REMAIN, v.]

\*1. The act or state of remaining; stay, abode.

"Let's fetch him off or make *remain* alike."

*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 4.

\*2. Something which remains or is left to be done.

"All the *remain* is welcome."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 1.

3. That which remains or is left; remainder; a remnant. (Now only used in the plural.)

"Us the poore *remain* of Troy."

*Phaer: Virgill; Æneidos* i.

4. Specifically in the plural:

(1) That which remains of a human body after life has ceased; a corpse, a dead body.

(2) The productions, espec. the literary productions of one who is dead; posthumous works.

¶ *Organic remains:* [ORGANIC.]

**rĕ-māin'-dĕr**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *remaindre*=to remain; cf. *attainder*, from Fr. *attaindre*; *rejoinder*, from Fr. *rejoindre*.]

**A. As substantive:**

**I. Ord. Lang.:** That which remains; anything left over after a part has been taken away, lost, or destroyed; a remnant.

"[He] wastes the sad *remainder* of his hours."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. ii.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Arith., Alg., &c.:* That which is left over of the subtrahend, after taking away the minuend.

2. *Law:* An estate in remainder may be defined to be an estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. Thus if a man seized in fee-simple grants lands to A for twenty years, or other period, and, after the determination of the said term, then to B and his heirs forever, here A is tenant for years, with remainder to B, since an estate for years is created out of the fee, and given to A, and the residue or remainder to B.

3. *Publishing:* An edition, the sale of which has practically ceased, and which is cleared by the trade at a reduced price.

**B. As adj.:** Remaining; left over; refuse.

"Which is as dry as the *remainder* biscuit  
After a voyage."

*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 7.

**remainder-man**, *s.*

*Law:* He who has an estate after a particular estate is determined.

**rĕ-māinġ**, *s. pl.* [REMAIN, s.]

**rĕ-māke'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *make*, v. (q. v.).] To make again or anew.

**rĕ-mānd'**, **\*re-maund**, *v. t.* [Fr. *remander*=to send for back again, from Lat. *remando*=to send back word; *re*=back, and *mando*=to enjoin, to send word; Sp. *remandar*; Ital. *remandare*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To send back; to call or order back.

2. *Law:* To remit in custody to some future time, as an accused person, in order to allow opportunity for the further inquiry into the case, and the collection of further evidence; to adjourn to a future time, as a case demanding further investigation and evidence.

"They shall, notwithstanding, be *remanded* and remain prisoners."—*Prynne: Treachery and Disloyalty*, pt. iv., p. 27.

**rĕ-mānd'**, *s.* [REMAND, v.]

*Law:* The act of remanding; the state of being remanded.

**rĕ-mānd'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *remand*; *-ment*.] The act of remanding; a remand.

**rĕm'-ā-nĕnġe**, **\*rĕm'-ā-nĕn-ġy**, *s.* [English *remanen* (t); *-ce*, *-cy*.]

1. The quality or state of being remanent; continuance, permanency.

"The *remanency* of concupiscence or original sin in the regenerate."—*Jer. Taylor: Of Original Sin*.

2. That which remains; a residuum.

"To make it snblime into finely figured crystals without a *remanence* at the bottom."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 81.

**rĕm'-ā-nĕnt**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *remanens*, pr. par. of *remaneo*=to remain (q. v.).]

**A. As adj.:** Remaining, surviving. (Obsolete except in Scotch legal and ecclesiastical phraseology.)

**B. As subst.:** The part remaining; a remnant, a residuum.

**remanent-magnetism**, *s.*

*Magn.:* A quantity of magnetism retained by a bar of iron after a magnetic current has passed through it. A massive bar of iron retains its magnetism much longer than one formed of a bundle of soft iron wires.

**rĕm'-ā-nĕt**, *s.* [Lat.=it remains.] [REMAIN, v.]

*Law:* A suit which stands over to another sitting, or any proceeding connected with it which is deferred or delayed.

**rĕ-mā-nĭ-ĕ**, *adj.* [Pa. par. of Fr. *remanier*=to handle again, to do over again.]

**Palæont. (of fossils):** Derived from older beds. They are generally scarce, are often colored differently from the other fossils and from the rock, and look water-worn.

"Fossils derived from older beds are called *remanié*."—*Lyell: Student's Manual*, ch. xiii.

**rĕ-mark'**, *s.* [Fr. *remarque*.] [REMARK, v.]

1. The act of remarking or taking notice; notice, observation.

2. A brief statement, taking notice of or referring to something; an observation, a comment, a note.

\*3. Noticeable quality; note.

"There was a man of special *grave remark*."

*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 57.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwł; cat, ġell, chorus, ġhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, thġis; sin, aġ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shŷn; -tġion, -ġsion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bĕl, dĕl.



**rē-mark** (1), *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *remarquer*=to mark, to note, to heed: *re*=again, and *marquer*=to mark; *marque*=a mark; Sp. *remarcar*; Ital. *rimarcare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To observe; to note mentally; to take note or notice of.

2. To utter by way of remark, comment, or observation; to observe; to say, as a thought that has occurred to the speaker.

\*3. To distinguish, to mark; to point out.

"His manacles remark him, there he sits."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, i, 309.

**B. Intrans.:** To make observations or remarks; to observe.

**rē-mark** (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *mark*, *v.* (q. v.)] To mark again or anew.

**rē-mark'-a-ble**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *remarquable*, from *remarquer*=to remark (q. v.); Sp. *remarcable*; Ital. *rimarcabile*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Worthy of remark or notice; notable, observable.

2. Extraordinary; deserving of especial notice; wonderful, conspicuous, rare, unusual, distinguished, famous.

\***B. As subst.:** Something notable, extraordinary, or remarkable.

"To write the remarkables of their reigns."—Fuller: *Worthies*; Buckinghamshire.

**rē-mark'-a-ble-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *remarkable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being remarkable; worthiness of remark or notice; observableness.

**rē-mark'-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *remarkab(ly)*; -ly.] In a remarkable or extraordinary manner or degree; notably, extraordinarily, unusually; so as to call for especial notice or remark.

"A remarkably handsome, tall, and well-made race."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**rē-marked'**, *pa. par. or a.* [REMARK, *v.*] Notable, conspicuous, remarkable.

**rē-mark'-ēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *remark*, *v.*; -er.] One who makes remarks or observations; an observer.

**rē-mār'-riāge**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *marriage* (q. v.)] A second or repeated marriage; any marriage after the first.

**rē-mār'-rŷ**, \***re-mar-y**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *marry* (q. v.)]

**A. Trans.:** To marry again or a second time.

**B. Intrans.:** To be married again or a second time.

"They'll remary

Ere the worm pierce your winding sheet."

Webster: *White Devil*, v. 1.

**rē-mast'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *mast*, *v.* (q. v.)] To furnish or provide with a new mast or masts.

**rē-mās'-tī-cāte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *masticate* (q. v.)] To masticate or chew over again, as in chewing the cud.

"They are remasticated (chewing the cud, as it is called)."—Smithson: *Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 37.

**rē-mās'-tī-cā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *mastication* (q. v.)] The act of remasticating or chewing over again.

**rem'-blāi** (em as ân), *s.* [Fr., from *remblayer*=to fill up an excavation, to embank; O. Fr. *emblaer*=to hinder, to embarrass.]

1. *Fort.:* The elevated portion of earthworks formed by the disposition of the déblai, or excavated materials.

2. *Eng.:* The earthwork that is carried to bank in the case of a railway or canal traversing a natural depression of surface.

**rem'-ble**, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To remove. (*Prov.*)

"I . . . raaved an' rembled 'um oot."

Tennyson: *Northern Farmer* (Old Style), viii.

**rē-mēad'**, \***remeid**, *s.* [REMEDY.] A remedy.

"Past a' remead."—Burns: *Poor Mailie's Elegy*.

\***rē-mēan'**, \***re-mene**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *mean*, *v.* (q. v.)] To remind. (*Gower.*)

†**rē-mē'-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *remeans*, *pr. par.* of *remeo*=to return.] Returning; coming back.

"Like the remeant sun."

Kingsley: *Saints' Tragedy*, ii. 8.

**rē-mēas'-ūre** (s as zh), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *measure*, *v.* (q. v.)] To measure again or anew.

"The way they came; their steps remeasured right."

Fairfax: *Godfrey of Boulogne*, xv. 2.

**rē-mē'-dī-a-ble**, *a.* [English *remedy*; -able.] Capable of being remedied; admitting of a remedy.

"The remediable evils of their conditions."—London Standard.

**rē-mē'-dī-a-ble-nēss**, *s.* [English *remediable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being remediable.

**rē-mē'-dī-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *remediab(ly)*; -ly.] In a remediable manner or state; so as to admit of remedy or cure.

**rē-mē'-dī-ā-l**, *a.* [Lat. *remedialis*=healing, from *remedium*=a remedy (q. v.)] Affording a remedy; containing, constituting, or intended for a remedy or the removal of an evil.

"The remedial part of the law is a necessary consequence."—Blackstone: *Comment.* (Intro.)

**remedial-statutes**, *s. pl.*

*Law:* (See extract.)

"Remedial statutes are those which are made to supply defects in the common law itself, either by enlarging the law where it was narrow, or by restraining it where it was too lax."—Blackstone: *Comment.* (Intro., § 2.)

**rē-mē'-dī-ā-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *remedial*; -ly.] In a remedial manner; by way of remedy; so as to remedy.

†**rē-mē'-dī-āte**, *a.* [Eng. *remedy*; -ate.] Remedial.

"All you, unpublish'd virtues of the earth,

Spring with my tears; be aidant and remediate."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, iv. 4.

**rēm'-ē-dī-lēss**, \***rem-e-di-lesse**, \***rem-e-dy-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *remedy*; -less.]

1. Not admitting of a remedy; incurable; beyond remedy; hopeless.

"Hopeless are all my evils, all remediless."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 648.

2. Irreparable, irremediable, irretrievable; as, a remediless loss.

\*3. Not answering as or serving for a remedy; ineffectual, powerless.

4. Not admitting of change or reversal; irrevocable.

"We, by rightful doom remediless,

Were lost in death till He that dwelt above

Emptied his glory." Milton: *Circumcision*.

5. Without excuse or escape; under necessity.

"I have bought a piece of land in the field here, and I must remediless go thither to see what I have bought."—Udall: *Luke* xiv.

6. Without a remedy; unable to find or obtain a remedy; without hope of rescue or escape.

"And [tell him] that his bale were better ouer bloune,

Than thus to pine remedylesse in grief."

Gascoigne: *Dan Bartholomew of Bathe*.

**rēm'-ē-dī-lēss-lŷ**, \***rem-i-di-les-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *remediless*; -ly.] In a manner or degree not admitting of remedy; irremediably.

"He going away remedilessly chafing at his rebuke."—Sidney: *Arcadia*, bk. i.

**rēm'-ē-dī-lēss-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *remediless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being remediless; incurableness.

"The remedilessness of this disease may be justly questioned."—Boyle: *Works*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ess. 3.

**rēm'-ē-dŷ**, \***rem-e-die**, \***rem-e-dye**, *s.* [O. Fr. \**remédie*, *remede* (Fr. *remède*), from Lat. *remedium*=a remedy; *re*=again, and *medeor*=to heal; Sp., Port. & Ital. *remedio*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. That which cures or heals any disease; a medicine or application used to heal a disease and restore health.

2. That which serves to remedy, counteract, or repair any hurt; that which corrects any evil; redress, reparation. (Followed by *for* or *against*, formerly also by *to*.)

"The remedy is wholly in your own hands."—Swift: *Drapier's Letters*, let. 4.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Coining:* The allowance at the mint for deviation from the exact standard fineness and weight of coin.

"In England the remedy of the mint is: Gold, 12 grains per pound in weight, 1-16 of a carat in fineness; silver, 1 dwt. per pound in weight, 1 dwt. per pound in fineness; copper, 1-40 of the weight both in weight and fineness. The remedy of United States gold coin is, double eagle, one-half grain; smaller gold coins, one-quarter grain."—Knight: *Dict. Mechanics*, ii. 1, 916.

2. *Law:* The means provided for the recovery of a right, or of compensation for its infringement.

"The instruments whereby this remedy is obtained (which are sometimes considered in the light of the remedy itself) are a diversity of suits and actions."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

**rēm'-ē-dŷ**, \***rem-e-die**, *v. t.* [Fr. *remédier*; Sp. & Port. *remediar*; Ital. *rimediare*.]

†1. To cure, to heal; to restore to soundness or health.

2. To repair or redress, as an injury or wrong; to remove or counteract, as an evil.

"For the remedying and redressing of those foresaid injuries and wrongful dealings of the pope."—Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 979.

**rē-mēlt'**, *v. t. or i.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *melt* (q. v.)] To melt again or anew.

**rē-mēm'-bēr**, \***re-mem-bre**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *remembrer*, *se remembrer*=to call to mind, formed with an excrescent *b* from Lat. *rememoror*=to remember; *re*=again, and *memoro*=to commemorate; *memor*=mindful; Fr. *remémorer*; Spanish *rememorar*; Ital. *rimemorare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To bring or call back to the mind or memory; to recall to remembrance; to recollect.

"By the rivers of Babylon there we sat down, yea, we wept when we remembered Zion."—Psalm cxxxvii. 1.

\*2. To call or bring to mind; to put one in mind of.

"The ditty does remember my drowned father."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

\*3. To put in mind; to remind.

"It doth remember me the more of sorrow."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iii. 4.

\*4. To come or return to the memory or remembrance of.

"As well thou wost, if it remember thee,

How nigh the death for wo thou founde me."

Chaucer: *Troilus and Cressida*, i.

5. To bear or keep in mind; to preserve unforgetten; not to forget or let slip; as, to remember the circumstances of an event.

6. To be continually thoughtful of; to attend to; to observe.

"Remember what I warn thee: shun to taste."

Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 327.

7. To keep in mind with gratitude, reverence, respect, favor, affection, or any other feeling; to observe.

"Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy."—Exodus xx. 8.

8. To think of; to bear in mind; to consider; to take into consideration.

"Remember whom thou hast aboard."—Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 1.

\*9. To mention.

"A citation ought to be certain, in respect of the person cited; for, if such certainty be therein omitted, such citation is invalid, as in many cases hereafter to be remembered."—Ayliffe: *Parergon*.

10. To give or present the regards or compliments of; to mention with compliments; as, *Remember me to your father.*

**B. Intrans.:** To call anything to remembrance; to bear anything in mind; to exercise the faculty of memory; to recollect.

"Remember well howe thou arte olde."

Gower: *C. A.*, viii.

**rē-mēm'-bēr-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *remember*; -able.] Capable or worthy of being remembered; memorable.

"We saw this very remarkable and rememberable place under sufficient discomfort of wind and showers."—Southey: *Letters*, iv. 481.

**rē-mēm'-bēr-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *rememberab(ly)*; -ly.] In a rememberable or memorable manner; so as to be remembered.

"To relate everything as rememberably as possible."—Southey: *Memoirs of Taylor of Norwich*, ii. 77.

**rē-mēm'-bēr-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *remember*; -er.] One who remembers.

"What a rememberer is the heart!"—Richardson: *Sir C. Grandison*, iv. 66.

**rē-mēm'-brānce**, \***re-mem-brance**, *s.* [Old Fr. *remembrance*, from *remembrer*=to remember (q. v.); Sp. *remembranza*; Ital. *rimembranza*.]

1. The act, state, or process of remembering; the keeping of a thing in the mind, or the recalling of it to mind; recollection.

"The sorweful remembrance of the good dedes that he hath left to don here in erthe."—Chaucer: *Parson's Tale*.

2. The power or faculty of remembering; memory.

"This lord of weak remembrance."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

3. The period of time over which the power of memory extends; as, it has not happened within my remembrance.

4. The state of being remembered, or of being kept in memory; memory preserved.

"Saying a few last words, and enforcing his careful remembrance."

Longfellow: *Courtship of Miles Standish*, v.

5. That which is remembered; a recollection, a memory.

"Muse, these dear remembrances must be  
In these convenient places registered."

Daniel: *Panegyric to the King*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



6. That which serves to recall to, or preserve in memory; as—

\* (1) An account or record preserved; a memorandum or note to assist the memory.

“Those proceedings and remembrances are in the Tower, beginning with the twentieth year of Edward I.”—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

\* (2) A monument, a memorial.

(3) A token by which one is kept in the memory; a keepsake.

“If you turn not, you will return the sooner. Keep this remembrance for thy Julia's sake.”

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 2.*

\*7. The state or condition of being mindful; thought, regard, consideration.

“His majesty, out of a self-gracious remembrance, did first propose.”—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iv. 5.*

\*8. Admonition.

“I do commit unto your hand The unstain'd sword, that you have used to bear; With this remembrance that you use the same With the like bold, just, and impartial spirit, As you have done 'gainst me.”

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., v. 2.*

rě-měm'-branç-ěr, s. [Eng. remembranc(e); -er.]

1. One who reminds; one who or that which puts in mind.

“Faithful remembrancer of one so dear.”

*Cooper: My Mother's Picture.*

2. An officer of the English Court of Exchequer, whose business is to record certain papers and proceedings, make out processes, &c.; a recorder. The name is also given in England to an officer of some corporations, as the Remembrancer of the City of London.

“All are digested into books, and sent to the remembrancer of the exchequer, that he make processes upon them.”—*Bacon.*

\*rě-měm'-ōr-āte, v. i. [Lat. *rememoratus*, pa. par. of *rememoror*=to remember (q. v.).] To remember; to exercise the faculty of remembrance.

“We shall find the like difficulties, whether we rememorate or learne anew.”—*Bryskett: Desc. of Civil Life, p. 1,606.*

\*rě-měm'-ōr-ā-tion, \*re-mem-o-ra-ci-oun, s. [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *rememoratio*.] [REMEMORATE.] Remembrance, memory.

“Helps of memory, of affection, of rememoration.”—*Mountagu: Appeal to Cæsar, p. 255.*

rě-měm'-ōr-ā-tive, \*re-mem-or-a-tiif, adj. [English *rememorat(e); -ive*.] Recalling to mind; reminding.

“Without rememoratif signes of a thing.”—*Pocock, in Waterland: Works, x. 254.*

\*re-mer-cies, s. pl. [REMERCY.] Thanks.

“Not render thanks, ne saie remercies.”—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus, p. 185.*

\*rě-měr'-çy, \*rě-měr'-çie, v. t. [Fr. *mercier*, from *re*=again, and *mercier*=to thank; *merci*=thanks, from Lat. *mercedem*, accus. of *merces*=reward.] To thank.

“She him remerciéd, as the patron of her life.”

*Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 16.*

rě-měrçe', v. i. [Prefix *re*-, and English *merge* (q. v.).] To merge again.

“Remerging in the general soul.”

*Tennyson: In Memoriam, xlv. 4.*

rě-mi-form, a. [Lat. *remus*=an oar, and *forma*=form, shape.] Shaped like an oar.

\*rě-miç-able, a. [Lat. *remigo*=to row, from *remex* (genit. *remigis*)=a rower; *remus*=an oar.] Fit to be rowed upon.

“Steril remiçable marshes.”

*Cotton: Montaigne, ch. xxiv.*

rě-mi-gēs, s. pl. [Lat. nom. pl. of *remex* (genit. *remigis*)=a rower; *remus*=an oar.]

*Ornith.*: The quill feathers of the wings of a bird which propel it through the air, like oars.

rě-mi-grāte, v. i. [Lat. *remigratus*, pa. par. of *remigro*=to remove back.] [MIGRATE.] To remove back again; to return to a former place or state.

“The rest . . . will remigrate into phlegm.”—*Boyle: Works, i. 499.*

rě-mi-grā-tion, s. [REMIGRATE.] A migration to a former place; a removal back again.

“The Scots, transplanted hither, became acquainted with our customs, which, by occasional remigrations, became diffused in Scotland.”—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

rě-mij'-y-a, s. [Named after Remijo, a Brazilian medical man.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Cinchonidæ. Slender shrubs with axillary racemes of flowers, woolly outside, and the limb of the corolla with five linear segments. The bark of *Remigia ferruginea* and *R. vellosii* is used as a substitute for cinchona.

rě-miñd', v. t. [Pref. *re*-, and Eng. *mind* (q. v.).] To put in mind; to recall something to the mind or memory of; to bring to the remembrance of; to cause to remember.

rě-miñd'-ěr, s. [Eng. *remind*; -er.] One who or that which reminds or calls to mind.

rě-miñd'-fũl, a. [Eng. *remind*; -ful(l).]

1. Tending or serving to remind; careful to remind.

2. Careful to remember; mindful.

“Remindful of the convent bars.”

*Hood: Bianca's Dream.*

rěm-iñg-tõn-ite, s. [After Edward Remington of Maryland; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring as a rose-colored encrustation on serpentine at Finksburg, Maryland. Supposed to be a hydrated carbonate of cobalt.

rěm-i-nis'-çençe, \*rěm-i-nis'-çen-çy, s. [Fr., from Lat. *reminiscentia*=remembrance, from *reminiscens*, pr. par. of *reminiscor*=to remember, from *re*=again, and the same root as *memini*=I remember; Sp. & Port. *reminiscencia*.]

1. The act or power of remembering; the recalling or recovery of ideas which had escaped the memory; recollection, memory.

2. That which is remembered or recalled to mind; a memory; a relation of past events, characteristics, &c., within one's personal recollection.

\*rěm-i-nis'-çen-çy, s. [REMINISCENCE.]

rěm-i-nis'-çent, a. & s. [Lat. *reminiscens*, pr. par. of *reminiscor*=to remember.] [REMINISCENCE.]

A. As adjective:

1. Remembering; recalling to mind; having reminiscence.

2. Reminding one of something.

“The succeeding scherzo, though somewhat *reminiscent* of Beethoven.”—*Athenæum, Sept. 9, 1882.*

B. As subst.: One who calls to mind and records past events.

rěm-i-nis'-çen'-tiał (ti as sh), a. [Eng. *reminiscent*; -ial.] Pertaining to reminiscence or recollection.

“Would truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but *reminiscential* evocation.”—*Browne: Vulgar Errors. (Pref.)*

\*rěm-i-nis'-çi-tõr-y, a. [Eng. *reminisc(ence); -itory*.] Remembering; pertaining or relating to the memory; founded on reminiscences.

“I still have a *reminiscitory* spite against Mr. Job Jonson.”—*Lytton: Pelham, ch. lxxiii.*

rě-mi-pěd, a. & s. [Latin *remipes* (genit. *remipedis*)=having feet like oars: *remus*=an oar, and *pes*=a foot.]

A. As adj.: A term applied to any individual of the crustacean or entomological genus *Remipes* (q. v.).

B. As subst.: Any individual of the crustacean or entomological genus *Remipes* (q. v.).

rě-mi-pēs, s. [REMIPED.]

†1. *Zool.*: A genus of Hippidæ (q. v.), with one species, *Remipes testudinarius*, from the coast of Australia. Middle antennæ bisetose at the apex, longer than external. First pair of feet long, with last joint acuminate.

\*2. *Entom.*: A name formerly given to a genus of Coleoptera, and to one of Hemiptera. (*Larousse*.)

rěm-i-rě'-a, s. [The Guianan name of a species.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Schoenidæ. *Remirea maritima*, common in Tropical America, is said to be strongly diaphoretic and diuretic.

rě-miçe', v. t. [REMISE, s.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To send back; to remit.

“This too-too much *remises*

Ought into nought.”

*Sylvester: Du Bartas, second day, first week, 164.*

2. *Law*: To give or grant back; to resign or surrender by deed.

“*Remised*, released, and forever quit-claimed.”—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. ii., ch. 20.*

rě-miçe', s. [Fr.=delivery, surrender, from *remettre* (Lat. *remitto*)=to surrender.] [REMIT.]

*Law*: A surrender; a giving back; a release, as of a claim.

rě-miçs', a. & s. [Lat. *remissus*=relaxed, languid, prop. pa. par. of *remitto*=to send back, to remit (q. v.); Fr. *remis*; Sp. *remiso*; Ital. *rimesso*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Not vigorous or energetic in action or performance; not diligent; slack; inattentive; negligent; careless in the performance of duty or business; heedless.

“He means, my lord, that we are too *remiss*.”

*Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.*

2. Wanting in earnestness, intensity, or activity; slow, slack, languid.

\*B. As subst.: An act of negligence or remissness; negligence.

“By negligence of magistrates and *remisses* of laws.”—*Puttenham: English Poesie, bk. i., ch. xix.*

\*re-mis-sailes, s. pl. [O. Fr.] Leavings, scraps, orts, refuse.

“Lade not thi trenchoure with many *remissailles*.”

*Lydgate: Stans Puer ad Mensam.*

rě-miçs'-fũl, a. [Eng. *remiss*; -ful(l).] Ready or prone to grant remission or forgiveness; forgiving, gracious, remissive.

“The heavens in their *remissful* doom.”—*Drayton.*

rě-miçs'-si-bil'-i-ty, s. [Eng. *remissible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being remissible; capability of being remitted.

“The *remissibility* of our greatest sins.”—*Jer. Taylor.*

rě-miçs'-si-ble, a. [Lat. *remissibilis*, from *remissus*, pa. par. of *remitto*=to remit (q. v.).] Capable of being remitted; admitting of remission.

“Sins . . . *remissible* or expiable by an easy penitence.”—*Feltham: Resolves, pt. ii., res. 9.*

rě-miçs'-si-õ 'in-jür'-i-æ, phr. [Lat.]

*Scots Law*: A plea in an action of divorce for adultery, implying that the pursuer has already forgiven the offense; condonation.

rě-miçs'-siõ (ss as sh), \*re-miçs'-si-oun, subst. [Fr., from Lat. *remissionem*, accus. of *remissio*, from *remissus*, pa. par. of *remitto*=to remit (q. v.); Sp. *remision*; Ital. *remissione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

†1. The act of sending back or remitting.

“Lurydice and her *remission* into hell.”—*Stackhouse.*

2. The act of remitting or sending to a distant place, as money; remittance. (*Swift*.)

3. The act of remitting, abating, or relaxing; abatement, moderation, relaxation.

“For it is the law of our nature that such fits of excitement shall always be followed by *remissions*.”—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ii.*

4. The act of forgiving or remitting; the foregoing of the punishment due to a crime; forgiveness, pardon.

“This is my blood of the New Testament which is shed for many for the *remission* of sins.”—*Matthew xxvi. 28.*

5. The act of giving up, foregoing, or relinquishing, as a debt, a claim, a right, &c.

“Those chiefs had obtained from the Crown, on easy terms, *remissions* of old debts and grants of new titles.”—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

6. That which is remitted, given up, or relinquished.

II. *Pathol.*: Diminution in intensity without complete stoppage. [REMITTENT.]

rě-miçs'-ive, a. [Eng. *remiss*; -ive.]

\*1. Slackening, abating, relaxing, moderating.

“*Remissive* of his might.”

*Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiii. 887.*

2. Remitting, forgiving, pardoning.

“A most merciful king, who was *remissive* of wrongs.”—*Hacket: Life of Williams, p. 226.*

rě-miçs'-ly, adv. [Eng. *remiss*; -ly.] In a remiss, negligent, careless, or heedless manner; carelessly, heedlessly, negligently.

“Like an unbent bow carelessly

His sinewy proboscis did *remissly* lie.”

*Donne: The Progress of the Soul.*

rě-miçs'-něss, \*re-miçs'-ness, \*re-miçs'-ness, s. [Eng. *remiss*; -ness.] The quality or state of being remiss; slackness, carelessness, heedlessness, negligence; want of vigor, diligence, industry, attention or due application to any business or duty.

rě-miçs'-sõr-y, a. [Lat. *remissus*, pa. par. of *remitto*=to remit (q. v.).] Pertaining to remission; serving or tending to remit; remissive.

“Propitiatory, expiatory, *remissory*, or satisfactory, signifie all one thing in effect.”—*Latimer: Sermon of the Plough.*

rě-miç, \*rě-myçte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *remitto*=to send back, to abate, to remit: *re*=back, and *mitto*=to send; Fr. *remettre*; Sp. *remittir*; Port. *remittir*; Ital. *rimittere*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To send back.

2. In the same sense as II. 1

“Their rents are *remitted* to them in sugar and rum.”—*Smith: Wealth of Nations, bk. v., ch. iii.*

\*3. To restore, to replace, to put or place back.

4. To transfer, to refer, to leave.

“Christ would not suffer himself to be called good, but *remitted* that title to the Father only.”—*Waterland: Works, ii. 257.*

\*5. To refer.

“Whether the counsayle be good, I *remytte* it to the wyse reders.”—*Elyot: Governour, bk. iii., ch. xxvi.*

6. To relax in intensity; to abate; to make less intense or violent.

\*7. To make slack after tension; to relax.

“As when a bow is successively intended and *remitted*.”—*Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 222.*



8. To refrain from exacting; to relinquish, to give up; to forego, wholly or in part.

"The magistrate can often, where the public good demands not the execution of the law, *remit* the punishment of criminal offenses by his own authority."—*Locke*.

9. To forgive, to pardon; to pass over without punishment.

"Whose soever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them."—*John* xx. 23.

\*10. To resign, to give up.

"Neither of either; I *remit* both twain."

*Shakesp.*: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Comm.*: To transmit or send, as money, bills, &c., in payment for goods, &c.

2. *Scots Law*: To transfer, as a cause, from one tribunal to another, or from one judge to another. [REMIT, s.]

B. *Intransitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To slacken; to become less intense or rigorous.

"How often have I blessed the coming day,  
When toil *remitting* lent its turn to play!"

*Goldsmith*: *Deserted Village*.

2. To abate by growing less earnest, eager, or active; to moderate.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Comm.*: To transmit money, &c., in payment for goods, &c.

2. *Med.*: To abate in violence for a time without intermission, as a fever, &c.

rĕ-mīt', s. [REMIT, v.]

*Scots Law*: A remission; a sending back. Applied to an interlocutor or judgment transferring a cause, either totally or partially, or for some specific cause, from one tribunal or judge to another, or to a judicial nominee, to execute the purpose of the remit.

rĕ-mīt'-mĕnt, s. [Eng. *remit*; -ment.] The act of remitting; the state of being remitted; remittance, remission, forgiveness.

"Yet all law, and God's law especially, grants every where to error easy *remittments*."—*Milton*: *Tetrachordon*.

rĕ-mīt'-tal, s. [Eng. *remit*; -al.]

1. The act of remitting; a giving up, a surrender remission.

2. The act of remitting or sending away to a distance, as money, &c.; remittance, transmission.

rĕ-mīt'-tanĉe, s. [Eng. *remit*; -ance.]

1. The act of remitting or transmitting, as money, bills, or the like, to a distant place, in payment for goods, &c.

2. Money, bills, &c., remitted in payment.

\*rĕ-mīt'-tanĉ-ĕr, s. [Eng. *remittanc(e)*; -er.] One who sends a remittance.

"Your memorialist was stopped and arrested at Bayonne, by order from his *remittancers* at Madrid."—*Cumberland*: *Memoirs*, ii. 170.

rĕ-mīt-teĕ', s. [Eng. *remit*; -ee.] One to whom a remittance is sent.

rĕ-mīt'-tĕnt, a. & s. [Latin *remittens*, pr. par. of *remitto*=to remit (q. v.); Fr. *remittent*.]

*Medical*:

A. *As adj.*: Diminishing in intensity at certain intervals, but not intermitting; i. e., temporarily ceasing.

B. *As subst.*: A remittent disease; a remittent fever.

remittent-fever, s.

*Pathol.*: A malarial fever, known also as Continued fever (q. v.), bilious fever, acclimative fever, &c. It is marked by sudden invasion and persistent high temperature, frequently from 105° to 106°, with diminution of the red blood-corpuscles, with other changes in the spleen, liver, stomach, and intestines, resembling those of intermittent fever, which it may pass into during convalescence. It is chiefly riparian, or in marshy regions with little water, and is conveyed by the winds. It occurs chiefly in 63° north and 57° south latitude, with a cold and a hot stage, a remission stage, and a period of exacerbation on the day after the remission, with an average duration of two weeks, after which the patient usually recovers.

rĕ-mīt'-tĕr, s. [Eng. *remit*; -er.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who remits, pardons, forgives, or foregoes.

2. One who remits money, &c.; one who makes a remittance.

"The diminished wants of *remitters*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. *Law*: The sending or placing back of a person to a right or title he had before; the restitution of one who obtains possession of property under a

defective title to his rights under some valid title by virtue of which he might legally have entered solely by suit.

rĕ-mīt'-tōr, s. [English *remit*; -or.] One who makes a remittance; a remitter.

rĕ-mīx', v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *mix* (q. v.).] To mix again or repeatedly.

rĕm'-nant, s. & a. [O. Fr. *remanent*, *remanent*, from Lat. *remanens*, pr. par. of *remaneo*=to remain (q. v.).]

A. *As substantive*:

1. That which is left or remains over after a part has been separated, lost, destroyed, or removed.

2. *Specif.*: The last part of a piece of stuff.

3. That which is left after a part has been done, performed, executed, passed, or told; remainder.

"The *remnant* of my age."

*Shakesp.*: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

4. A scrap, a fragment, a little bit. (Used in contempt.)

"Thou rag, thou quantity, thou *remnant*!"

*Shakesp.*: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

†B. *As adj.*: Remaining, left.

rĕ-mōd'-ĕl, v. t. [Prefix *re-*, and Eng. *model*, v. (q. v.).] To model again or anew; to refashion, to rearrange.

rĕ-mōd'-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, s. [Pref. *re-*, and English *modification* (q. v.).] The act of remodifying; a repeated or renewed modification.

rĕ-mōd'-ĭ-fĭ-y, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *modify* (q. v.).] To modify again or anew; to reform, to remodel.

rĕ-mōld', v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *mold* (q. v.).] To mold again; to shape anew.

rĕm-ō-lĭn'-ĭte, s. [From Los Remolinos, Chili, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: The same as ATACAMITE (q. v.).

rĕ-mōl'-lĭ-ĕnt, adj. [Latin *remolliens* (genitive *remollientis*, pr. par. of *remollio*=to soften; *mollis*=soft.) Mollifying, softening.

\*rĕ-mōl'-tĕn, \*re-moul-tĕn, a. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *molten* (q. v.).] Melted again; remelted.

"Mingled with glasses already made, and *remoulten*."—*Bacon*: *Nat. Hist.*, § 779.

rĕ-mōn'-ĕt-ĭ-zā'-tion, s. [English *remonetiz(e)*; -ation.] The act of remonetizing a coinage; the reestablishment of such coinage in the position of legal tender after having for a time been degraded to the rank of mere token money.

rĕ-mōn'-ĕt-ĭ-ze, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *monetize* (q. v.).] To restore, as a gold or silver coinage, to value as a currency.

"The gold coinage has been *remonetized*."—*Bithell*: *Counting-House Dictionary*.

\*rĕ-mōn'-strā-ble, a. [Low Lat. *remonstro*=to show.] Demonstrable.

"The greatness is *remonstrable* in the event."—*Adams*: *Works*, ii. 356.

rĕ-mōn'-strānĉe, s. [O. Fr., from Low Latin *remonstrancia*, from *remonstrans*, pr. par. of *remonstro*=to remonstrate (q. v.); Fr. *remontrance*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

\*1. The act of showing, demonstrating, or manifesting; demonstration, manifestation, show, display.

"The Spaniards made no *remonstrance* of joy or an ordinary liking to it."—*Hacket*: *Life of Williams*, pt. i., p. 145.

\*2. Declaration, statement.

"To prepare and draw up a general *remonstrance* of the state of the kingdom."—*Clarendon*: *Civil Wars*, i. 302.

3. The act of remonstrating or expostulating; a strong representation of reasons or facts against something complained of or opposed; expostulation; hence, a paper or document containing such representation or expostulation.

II. *Roman Church*: A Monstrance (q. v.).

¶ *The Grand Remonstrance*:

*Eng. Hist.*: A remonstrance consisting of 206 articles, condemning the arbitrary procedure of Charles I. It was carried in the House of Commons, November 22, 1641, by a majority of eleven, and presented to the king on December 1.

rĕ-mōn'-strānt, a. & s. [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *remonstrans*, pr. par. of *remonstro*=to remonstrate (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Containing, or of the nature of remonstrance; expostulatory; urging reasons against something.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who remonstrates.

2. *Church Hist.* (*pl.*): A name given to the Dutch Protestants, who, after the death of Arminius (A. D. 1609), continued to maintain his views, and

in 1610 presented to the States of Holland, at Friedland, a remonstrance in five articles formulating their points of departure from Calvinism. Their adversaries presented a counter-remonstrance, whence they were called Counter-Remonstrants. In 1619 the Synod of Dort pronounced in favor of the stricter school. The Remonstrants still form a small but liberal and scholarly sect in Holland.

"The doctrine of the *Remonstrants* was embodied in 1621 in a *confessio* written by Episcopius, their great theologian, while Wytenbogaert gave them a catechism, and regulated their churchly order."—*Ency. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 379.

rĕ-mōn'-strānt-lĭy, adv. [English *remonstrant*; -ly.] In a remonstrant manner.

rĕ-mōn'-strāte, v. t. & i. [Low Lat. *remonstratus*, pa. par. of *remonstro*=to show, to expose; hence, to produce arguments, from Lat. *re*=again, and *monstro*=to show; O. Fr. *remonstrer*; French *remontrer*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To make a representation with regard to any matter; to demonstrate; to manifest, to show, to prove.

"Properties of a faithful servant; a sedulous eye, to observe all occasions within or without, tending to *remonstrate* the habit within."—*Rogers*: *Naaman the Syrian* p. 309.

2. To show or point out.

"And, lastly, your majesty did exhort them, by the opportunity which the present time itself did yield unto it; which I did particularly *remonstrate* unto them."—*Reliquie Wottonianæ*, p. 494.

B. *Intransitive*:

\*1. To show clearly; to demonstrate, to prove.

2. To exhibit, present, or put forward strong reasons or representations against some act or course of proceedings; to expostulate.

rĕm-ōn-strā'-tion, subst. [Old Fr., from Low Lat. *remonstratio*, m, accus. of *remonstratio*, from *remonstratus*.] [REMONSTRATE.] The act of remonstrating or expostulating; a remonstrance, an expostulation.

rĕ-mōn'-strā-tĭve, a. [Eng. *remonstrat(e)*; -ive.] Remonstrating, remonstrant.

"The last clause a perfect bar of *remonstrative* music."—*Earle*: *Philology*, § 660.

rĕ-mōn'-strā-tōr, s. [Eng. *remonstrat(e)*; -or.] One who remonstrates; a remonstrant.

"Orders were sent down for clapping up three of the chief *remonstrators*."—*Burnet*: *Own Time* (an. 1660).

rĕ-mōn'-strā-tōr-ĭy, a. [From *remonstrate*, on analogy of *demonstratory*.] Remonstrating, remonstrative.

"Appealing to him in a *remonstratory* tone."—*Dickens*: *Oliver Twist*, ch. xvi.

rĕ-mōn'-tānt, a. [Fr.] Rising anew; applied to flowers which bloom again the same season.

rĕ-mōn'-toir (oir as wâr), s. [Fr.]

*Horol.*: A mechanism designed to render the force which sustains the movement of the escapement perfectly even.

remontoir-escapement, s.

*Horol.*: An escapement in which the scape-wheel is driven by a small weight raised by the clock, usually at intervals of thirty seconds; or by a spiral spring on the scape-wheel arbor, wound up a quarter or half turn at the said intervals.

rĕ-mō-pleū'-rĕş, s. [Latin *remus*=an oar, and *pleura*=a rib.] [REMOPLEURIDÆ.]

rĕ-mō-pleū'-rĭ-dæ, s. pl. [Modern Latin *remopleur(ides)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Palaont.*: A family of Trilobita. Head greatly developed, semicircular; the genal angles produced into spines. Eyes very long, reticulated; body rings eleven; pygidium very small. Only known genus *Remopleures*.

rĕm'-ō-ra, s. [Lat. *remora*=(1) delay, hindrance. (2) the fish; *remoror*=to stay behind, to linger; *re*=back, again, and *moror*=to delay, *mora*=delay.]

\*I. *Ord. Lang.*: A delay, a hindrance, an obstacle.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Ichthy.*: Sucking-fish, Sucker; a popular name for any species of the genus *Echeneis* (q. v.); specif., *Echeneis remora*, about eight inches long, common in the Mediterranean. By means of the suctorial disc—a transformation of the spinous dorsal fin—the species can attach themselves to any flat surface.

The adhesion is so strong that the fish can only be dislodged with difficulty, unless pushed forward with a sliding motion. Being bad swimmers, they attach themselves to vessels, or to animals having greater



Remora.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hĕre, camĕr, lĕr thĕre; pĭne, pĭt, sĭre, sĭr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trĭy, Sĭrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



power of locomotion than themselves; but they cannot be regarded as parasites, as they do not obtain their food at the expense of their host.

"Later writers, then, repeat a story, the source of which is unknown, viz., that the *remora* is able to arrest vessels in their course, a story which has been handed down to our own time. It need not be stated that this is an invention, though it cannot be denied that the attachment of one of the larger species may retard the progress of sailing, especially when, as is sometimes the case, several individuals accompany the same ship."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 461.

2. *Med.*: A stoppage or stagnation, as of the blood.

3. *Surg.*: An instrument to retain parts in place, e. g., to maintain a fracture in place or a luxation reduced.

\**rēm'-ō-rāte*, *v. t.* [Lat. *remoratus*, pa. par. of *remoror*=to delay.] To delay, to hinder, to obstruct.

\**rē-mord'*, \**re-morde*, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *remordre*, from Lat. *remordeo*=to bite again; Sp. & Port. *remorder*; Ital. *rimordere*.] [REMORSE.]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To cause remorse to; to afflict.

"God *remordeth* some folke by aduersities."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iv.

2. To rebuke.

"Sometyne he must vices *remorde*."

*Skelton: Poems*, p. 11.

#### B. Intrans.:

To feel remorse.

"O what a terrour wounds *remording* soules,

Who poyson finde, what seem'd a pleasant food."

*Stirling: Domes-day; The First Houre*.

\**rē-mord'-en-çy*, *s.* [REMORD.] Compunction, remorse.

"That *remordency* of conscience, that extremity of grief, they feel within themselves."—*Killingbeck: Sermons*, p. 175.

*rē-morse'*, \**re-mors*, *s.* [O. Fr. *remors*, from Low Lat. *remorsus*, *remorsio*=remorse. from Latin *remorsus*, pa. par. of *remordeo*=to bite again, to vex; *mordeo*=to bite; Fr. *remords*.]

1. Biting sorrow for some evil act done, and especially for an act of cruelty; the keen pain caused by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for a crime committed.

"Bedloe had died in his wickedness, without one sign of remorse or shame."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

¶ Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iv.) considers that remorse bears the same relation to repentance as rage does to anger, or agony to pain.

\*2. Pity, compassion, mercy; sympathetic sorrow.

"Wherefore now, touched with *remorse* at their pitiful case, he resolved to revoke the law of wrecks."—*Fuller: Holy War*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

\**rē-morsed'*, *a.* [Eng. *remors(e)*; -*ed.*] Feeling remorse or compunction.

"The soul of the *remorsed* sinner draweth near to the grave."—*Ep. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 3, case 9.

*rē-morse'-fūl*, \**re-morce-ful*, *a.* [English *remorse*; -*ful*(*l*).]

1. Full of or touched with remorse or a sense of guilt.

"Beating *remorseful* and loud the mutable sands of the seashore."—*Longfellow: Miles Standish*, iv.

\*2. Tender-hearted, compassionate, merciful.

"These eyes, which never shed *remorseful* tear."

*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, i. 2.

\*3. Causing or exciting compassion or pity; pitiable.

"This his fellowes most *remorceful* fate."

*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, x.

*rē-morse'-fūl-lý*, *adv.* [Eng. *remorseful*; -*ly*.] In a remorseful manner; with remorse or compunction.

*rē-morse'-fūl-něss*, *s.* [Eng. *remorseful*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being remorseful.

*rē-morse'-lěss*, *a.* [Eng. *remorse*; -*less*.] Without remorse; un pitying, cruel, relentless, merciless; insensible to distress; implacable.

*rē-morse'-lěss-lý*, *adv.* [English *remorseless*; -*ly*.] In a remorseless manner; without remorse or compunction.

"[He] *remorselessly* and unworthily took his fellow by the throat."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 6.

*rē-morse'-lěss-něss*, *subst.* [Eng. *remorseless*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being remorseless; insensibility to distress.

*rē-môte*, *a.* [O. Fr. *remot*, fem. *remote*, from Lat. *remotus*, pa. par. of *removeo*=to remove (q. v.); Sp. *remoto*; Ital. *remoto*, *rimoto*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. Distant in place or position; far away, not near.

"Searching all lands and each *remotest* part."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iv. 6.

2. Distant in point of time, past or future; as, *remote* ages.

3. Not directly producing an effect; not acting directly.

"An unadvised transillency from the effect to the *remotest* cause."—*Glanvill*.

4. Alien, foreign; not agreeing.

5. Abstracted, separated.

"*Remote* from men with God he pass'd his days."

*Parnell: Hermit*.

6. Not closely connected.

"For *remoter* purposes of love."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.

7. Slight, inconsiderable; as, There is a *remote* resemblance between them.

8. Distant in consanguinity or kindred; distantly related; as, a *remote* connection.

II. *Bot. (of arrangement)*: Distant, separated by abnormally long intervals. (Opposed to *approximated*, *dense*, &c.)

\**rē-mōt'-ēd*, *a.* [Eng. *remot(e)*; -*ed.*] Removed, remote.

"*Remoted* from thee."—*Villiers: Rehearsal*, p. 32.

*rē-mōte'-lý*, *adv.* [Eng. *remote*; -*ly*.]

1. In a remote manner; at a distance in space or time; not near; far off.

2. Slightly, inconsiderably; in or to a small degree.

3. Not directly; indirectly.

4. Not closely in point of consanguinity; as, We are *remotely* connected.

*rē-mōte'-něss*, *s.* [Eng. *remote*; -*ness*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being remote or distant in space, time, connection, operation, efficiency, relationship, &c.; distance.

2. *Law*: Want of close connection between a wrong and injury, as cause and effect. In this case the party injured cannot claim compensation from the wrongdoer.

\**rē-mō-tion*, *s.* [Latin *remotio*, from *remotus*, pa. par. of *removeo*=to remove (q. v.); Fr. *remotion*; Sp. *remocion*; Ital. *remozione*.]

1. The act of removing, or the state of being removed, to a distance; removal.

"All thy safety were *remotion*."—*Shakespeare: Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

2. Remoteness.

"From the *remotion* of the consequent to the *remotion* of the antecedent."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

*re-mōu-lade'*, *s.* [Fr.]

*Cookery*: A fine kind of salad dressing, consisting of the yolk of hard-boiled eggs, salad-oil, mustard, pepper, and vinegar.

*rē-mōuld'*, *rē-möld'*, *v. t.* [Prefix *re-*, and Eng. *mold*, *v.* (q. v.)] To mold or shape again or anew; to reshape.

*rē-mōunt'*, *s.* [REMOUNT, *v.*] The opportunity or means of remounting; specif., a fresh horse with its furniture; a supply of fresh horses for cavalry.

"An abundant supply of good *remounts* for their cavalry regiments."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*rē-mōunt'*, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *remonter*.] [MOUNT, *v.*]

A. *Trans.*: To mount again.

"I know to shift my ground, *remount* the car."

*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, vii. 289.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To mount again; to reascend.

2. To ascend or go back in time or researches.

*rē-mōv-ā-bil'-ī-tý*, *s.* [English *removable*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being removable; capacity or capability of being removed or displaced.

*rē-mōv-ā-ble*, \**re-move-a-ble*, *adj.* [English *remov(e)*; -*able*.] Capable of being removed or displaced; admitting of, or liable to removal, as from place to place or from an office.

"The judges were *removable* at his pleasre."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*rē-mōv-ā-l*, *s.* [Eng. *remov(e)*; -*al*.]

1. The act of removing or moving from one place to another; change of place, site, or abode.

"To this Ulysses: What the prince requires

Of swift *removal*, seconds my desires."

*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xvii. 21.

2. The act of removing or displacing from an office or post; the state of being dismissed or removed from an office or post; dismissal.

"The *removal* of these persons from their posts has produced such popular commotions."—*Addison*.

3. The act of removing, doing away with, or putting an end to; the act of taking away by a remedy.

"To bear contentedly whatever *removal* circumstances he lies under, and to trust in God's mercy for the *removal* of them."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 11.

*rē-mōve'*, \**re-meve*, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *remouvoir*, from Lat. *re*=back, again, and *mouvoir*=to move (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *remover*; Ital. *rimovere*; Lat. *removeo*.]

#### A. Transitive:

##### I. Ordinary Language

1. To move from its place; to transfer from one place to another; to cause to change place.

"Thou shalt not *remove* thy neighbor's landmark."—*Deut.* xix. 14.

2. To displace or dismiss from a post or office.

3. To take or do away with by any remedy; to put away; to cause to leave a person or thing; to put an end to; to banish; to drive away; as, to *remove* a grievance, to *remove* a disease, &c.

4. To make away with; to cut off; to kill.

"King Richard thus *removed*."

*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, Pt. I., ii. 5.

II. *Law*: To carry from one court to another; as, to *remove* a suit by appeal.

B. *Intrans.*: To change place; to move from one place to another, especially to change the place of residence.

"When the people saw it, they *removed*, and stood afar off."—*Exodus*, xx. 18.

*rē-mōve'*, *s.* [REMOVE, *v.*]

1. The act of removing; the state of being removed; removal; change of place or position.

"There was no purpose in them of this *remove*."

*Shakespeare: Lear*, ii. 4.

\*2. The act of changing a horse's shoe from one foot to another.

"His horse wanted two *removes*."—*Swift: (Todd)*

3. The distance or space through which any thing is moved; an interval; a stage; hence, a step or degree in any scale of gradation.

"A posterity that lie many *removes* from us."—*Addison: On Medals*.

4. A class or division. (Used of some of the public schools.)

\*5. A posting-stage; the distance between two posting-stations on a road. (*Shakespeare: All's Well*, v. 3.)

\*6. The raising of a siege.

"If they set down before us, for the *remove*

Bring up your army."

*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, i. 2.

7. A dish removed from table to make room for another.

*rē-mōved'*, *pa. par. & a.* [REMOVE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. Moved or changed in place or position; displaced; dismissed from office.

2. Remote; separate from others, sequestered, retired.

"For she hath privately, twice or thrice a day, ever since the death of Hermione, visited that *removed* house."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

3. Distant or separated in the scale of gradation.

"Those that are germane to him, though *removed* fifty times."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

II. *Her.*: The same as FRACTED (q. v.).

*rē-mōv'-ēd-něss*, *s.* [Eng. *removed*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being removed; remoteness; retirement.

"I have eyes under my service, which look upon his *removedness*."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

*rē-mōv'-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *remov(e)*; -*er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which removes.

"It is the *najst* judge that is the capital *remover* of land-markes."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Judicature*.

2. *Law*: The removal of a suit from one court to another.

*rem-pli'* (em as ân), *a.* [Fr., pa. par. of *remplir*=to fill up.]

*Her.*: A term used when a chief is filled with any other metal or color, leaving only a border of the first tincture round the chief.

\**rē-inū'-ā-ble*, *a.* [O. Fr.] [REMUE.] Capable of being moved; movable.

"For where honor is *remuable*,

It ought well to ben advised."

*Gower: C. A.*, vii.

\**rē-mūe'*, \**rē-mew'* (ew as ū), *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *remuer*, from Lat. *re*=back, and *muto*=to change.]

A. *Trans.*: To move; to remove.

"The hors of bras that may not be *remewed*."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 10,485.

B. *Intrans.*: To move.

"A byrde, which durst not for fere

*Remue*."

*Gower: C. A.*, v.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. pl = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**rĕ-mū'-gĭ-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *remugiens*, *pr. par.* of *remugio*; *mugio*=to bellow.] Rebellowing.

"Earthquakes accompanied with *remugient* echoes."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 63.

**\*rĕ-mū'-nĕr**, *v. t.* [Fr. *rémunérer*.] [REMUNERATE.] To remunerate; to reward.

"Ever do wele, and atte last thou shalt be *remunerated* therfor."—*Lord Rivers: Dictes and Sayings*, sig. E. iii. b.

**rĕ-mū-nĕr-ā-bĭl'-ī-tĭ**, *s.* [Eng. *remunerable*; *-ity*.] Capacity of being remunerated or rewarded.

"The liberty and *remunerability* of human actions."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 2.

**rĕ-mū'-nĕr-ā-ble**, *a.* [English *remuner(ate)*; *-able*.] Capable of being remunerated or rewarded; fit to be remunerated or rewarded.

**rĕ-mū'-nĕr-āte**, *v. t.* [Latin *remuneratus*, *pa. par.* of *remunero*, *remunero*=to reward; *re*=again, and *munero*, *munero*=to discharge an office, to give; *munus* (genit. *muneris*)=a gift; Fr. *rémunérer*; Sp. *remunerar*.] To reward, to recompense, to requite, to repay; to pay an equivalent for any service, loss, expense, outlay, &c.

"They were *remunerated* partly by fees and partly by salaries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

**rĕ-mū-nĕr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *remunerationem*, accus. of *remuneratio*, from *remuneratus*, *pa. par.* of *remunero*.]

1. The act of remunerating, recompensing, or paying for services, loss, outlay, &c.

2. That which is given or paid as an equivalent for services rendered, &c.

"The *remuneration* of workmen employed in manufactories."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

**rĕ-mū'-nĕr-ā-tive**, *a.* [Fr. *rémunératif*.]

1. Affording or yielding remuneration; producing a sufficient return for outlay, expenses, &c.

\*2. Exercised in rewarding; remuneratory.

"Fit objects for *remunerative* justice."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 690.

**rĕ-mū'-nĕr-ā-tōr-ĭ**, *adj.* [Fr. *rémunérateur*.] Affording or yielding remuneration, recompense, or reward.

"Laws rather vindictive than *remuneratory*."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd.)

**rĕ-mūr'-mūr**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *remurmuro*.]

A. *Trans.*: To murmur back; to utter back in murmurs; to return in murmurs.

B. *Intrans.*: To murmur back or in response; to return a murmuring echo.

"Eurotas' banks *remurmur'd* to the noise."

*Pope: Statius; Thebais* 166.

**rĕ-mū-tā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *mutation* (q. v.).] A changing back; a second mutation.

"The *remutation* or condensation of air into water by night."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. ccxvii.

**rĕn**, *s.* [Lat.]

*Anat.*: The kidney.

**rĕn'-ā-ble**, **\*ren-a-bulle**, *adj.* [A contract. of Mid. Eng. *reasonable*=reasonable (q. v.).]

\*1. Reasonable, fair.

"Of tong she was trew and *renable*."

*Gwaine and Gawaine*, 208.

2. Glib, loquacious. (*Prov. Eng.*) (In this sense apparent), regarded as formed from the verb *renne*=to run.)

**\*rĕn'-ā-blĭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *renab(le)*; *-ly*.] Fairly, reasonably.

"Speke as *renably* and faire and wel."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 211.

**rĕ-nāis'-sānĉe**, *s.* [French=regeneration, new birth; *re*=again, and *naissance*=birth.] [RENASCENT.] The revival of anything long extinct, lost, or decayed; a term applied to the transitional movement in Europe from the middle ages to the modern world, and especially to the time of the revival of letters and art in the fifteenth century. In a still narrower sense applied to the style of architecture which succeeded the Gothic [RENAISSANCE-ARCHITECTURE], and that peculiar style of decoration revived by Raphael in the pontificate of Leo X., resulting from the discoveries made by him of the paintings in the then recently exhumed Thermæ of Titus, and in the Septizonia. It was freer than the antique.

**renaissance-architecture**, *s.*

*Arch.*: A style which first sprang into existence in Italy in the beginning of the fifteenth century. It reached its zenith in that country in the course of the same century, and at the beginning of the following became a model for all other countries. At the early epoch of its existence the new style of architecture displays not so much an alteration in

the arrangement of the spaces and of the main features of the buildings, as in the system of ornamentation and in the aspect of the profiles. During the early period there was an endeavor to adapt classical forms with more or less freedom to modern buildings, while later, that is in the sixteenth century, a scheme based on ancient architecture was universally prescriptive. Two distinct styles belong to this first period, each possessing its especial peculiarities. These are: The Early Florentine and Early Venetian Renaissance styles. The style may be said to have originated with Brunelleschi of Florence (died 1446), and Ambrogio Borgognone of Pavia in 1473.

The Venetian Renaissance style first sprang into existence toward the end of the fifteenth century and flourished till the close of the sixteenth. It is chiefly remarkable in connection with the architecture of palaces. The decoration appears to have been borrowed from Byzantine models. Palladio, the special champion of this style (born 1518, died 1580), introduced the style known after him as Palladian (q. v.). The first and most important school of the Roman Renaissance was originated by Donato Lazzari, known under the name of Bramante (1444-1514); this was joined by Balthazar Peruzzi and Antonio di Sangallo; another school was represented by Giacomo Barozio, known as Vignola (1507-1573), while a third was directed by Michelangelo Buonarroti (1474-1564), and by its arbitrary character formed a stepping-stone to the Rococo style which succeeded it. The finest example of these schools are the Cancelleria Palace, the Court of the Vatican, the Farnese Palace, and St. Peter's at Rome. The Renaissance style was introduced into France by Fra Giocondo, under Louis XII., about 1502, and by Serlio and other Italian architects under Francis I. (1515-1547) and Henry II. These architects modified their ideas to suit the French taste, the general arrangement of the Gothic churches being retained, and only the Renaissance system of decoration substituted for the Gothic; the ground-plan, the proportions, and the whole structure with its flying buttresses, pinnacles, clustered columns, deeply-recessed portals, &c., were borrowed from the Pointed style, and it was only in the details and in the ornamentation that the Renaissance was followed. The Louvre and the earlier portions of the Tuileries are examples of this style. The Renaissance style was not employed in Germany before the middle of the sixteenth century, and the most noteworthy instances of it are the Belvedere of Ferdinand I., on the Hradschin at Prague, and the so-called Otto Henry additions to the Heidelberg Castle (1556-1559). In Spain an Early Renaissance style appears—a kind of transitional Renaissance belonging to the first half of the sixteenth century. It consisted of the application of Moorish and pointed arch forms in conjunction with those of classical antiquity; in this way a conformation was produced which was peculiar to Spain, and the style is characterized by bold lightness, by luxuriance in decoration, and by a spirit of romance. The Italian Renaissance style was introduced into England about the middle of the sixteenth century by John of Padua, the architect of Henry VIII. The most noteworthy examples of it are Whitehall Palace, by Inigo Jones, and St. Paul's and other churches, by Sir Christopher Wren.

**rĕ-nāis'-sant**, *a.* [Fr.] Of or pertaining to the Renaissance (q. v.).

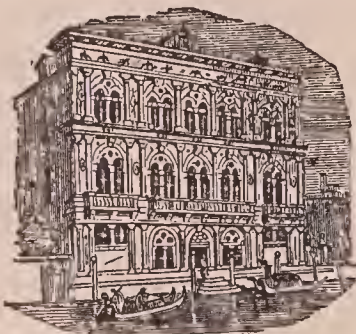
**rĕn'-āl**, *a.* [Lat. *renalis*, from *ren*=the kidney.] Pertaining to the kidneys or reins.

"The respiratory, circulating, digestive, and renal systems."—*Owen: Anat. of Vertebrates*, iii. 722.

¶ In Pathology there are renal calculi, cancer, dropsy, entozoa, fistulæ, hæmorrhage, and tuberculosis.



Renaissance Architecture.  
(Early Florentine.)



Palazzi Vandramini, Venice.

**renal-abscess**, *s.*

*Pathol.*: Abscess of the kidney, pyelitis (q. v.). Frequently produced by the presence of renal calculi, with pus, blood, &c., in the urine.

**renal-capsular**, *a.*

*Pathol.*: Of, or belonging to the renal or suprarenal capsules.

**renal-glands**, **renal-capsules**, *s. pl.* [SUPRARENAL-CAPSULES.]

**\*ren-al-dry**, *s.* [Prob. for *renardry*, from *renard* (q. v.).] Cunning, intrigue, as of a fox.

"First she used all this malicious *renaldrie* to the end that I might stay there this night."—*Passenger of Benevento*.

**rĕ-nāme'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *name*, *v.* (q. v.).] To name anew; to give a new name to.

**rĕn-ān'-thĕr-ā**, *s.* [Latin *renes*=the kidneys, and Gr. *anthĕra*.] [ANTHER.] Named from the reniform pollen masses.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Vandææ. *Renanthera lowii*, from Borneo, is a splendid orchid, with leaves occasionally three feet in length, and the flower spikes ten or twelve.

**rĕn'-ard**, *s.* [REYNARD.]

**rĕn'-ar-dine**, *a.* [Eng. *renard*; *-ine*.] Belonging to, or characteristic of the legend of Reynard the Fox.

"There has been much learning expended by Grimm and others on the question of why the lion was king in the *Renardine* tales."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 7, 1886, p. 165.

**rĕ-nās'-ĉenĉe**, *s.* [Latin *renascens*, *pr. par.* of *renascor*=to be born again; Fr. *renaissance*.]

1. The quality or state of being renascent; a new birth or production.

"The *renascence* of Chinese national and military spirit."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. The same as RENAISSANCE (q. v.).

**rĕ-nās'-ĉen-ĉŷ**, *s.* [REASCENCE.] The quality or state of being renascent; new birth or production.

"A *renascency* from the roots."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, III. iii. 31.

**rĕ-nās'-ĉent**, *adj.* [Latin *renascens*, *pr. par.* of *renascor*.] [REASCENCE.]

1. Springing or coming into being again; being reproduced; reappearing.

2. Renaissant (q. v.).

**rĕ-nās'-ĉi-ble**, *adj.* [Low Lat. *renascibilis*, from Lat. *renascor*=to be born again.] Capable of being reproduced; capable of springing again into being.

**\*rĕ-nāte'**, **\*rĕ-nāt'-ĕd**, *a.* [Lat. *renatus*, *pa. par.* of *renascor*.] Born again; regenerate.

"To feyne a dead man to be *renated* and newly borne agayne."—*Hall: Chronicle; Henry VII.* (an. 7.)

**rĕ-nāv'-ĭ-gāte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *navigate* (q. v.).] To navigate again or anew.

**\*rĕ-nāy'**, **\*re-ney**, **\*re-neye**, **\*re-nye**, *v. t.* [Fr. *renier*, from Latin *re*=back, again, and *nego*=to deny.]

1. To deny, to disown, to renounce.

"A thief that had *reneyed* our creance."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 5,422.

2. To deny, to refuse.

**rĕn-cōn'-tre** (tre as tĕr), *s.* [RENCOUNTER, *s.*]

**rĕn-cōn'-tĕr**, **\*rĕ-ĕn-cōn'-tĕr**, *s.* [French *rencontré*, from *rencontrer*=to encounter, to meet, contracted from *reŕncontre*, *reŕncontrer*, from *re*=again, and *encontrer*=to meet.]

1. A meeting of two bodies or persons; a clash, a collision.

"Was it by mere chance that these blind parts of matter, floating in an immense space, did, after several justings and *rencounters*, jumble themselves into this beautiful frame of things?"—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

2. A meeting in contest or opposition; a collision, a combat.

"Without any busynesse or *reŕncounter* we came to the capitall."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xxix.

3. A casual or sudden combat or action without premeditation, as between individuals or small parties; a slight action or engagement.

**rĕn-cōn'-tĕr**, **\*re-coun-tre**, *v. t. & i.* [RENCOUNTER, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To meet or fall in with unexpectedly.

2. To meet in combat; to engage hand to hand; to encounter.

"He gan *rencounter* him in equal race."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. i. 26.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To come together, to clash; to collide, to come in collision.

2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.

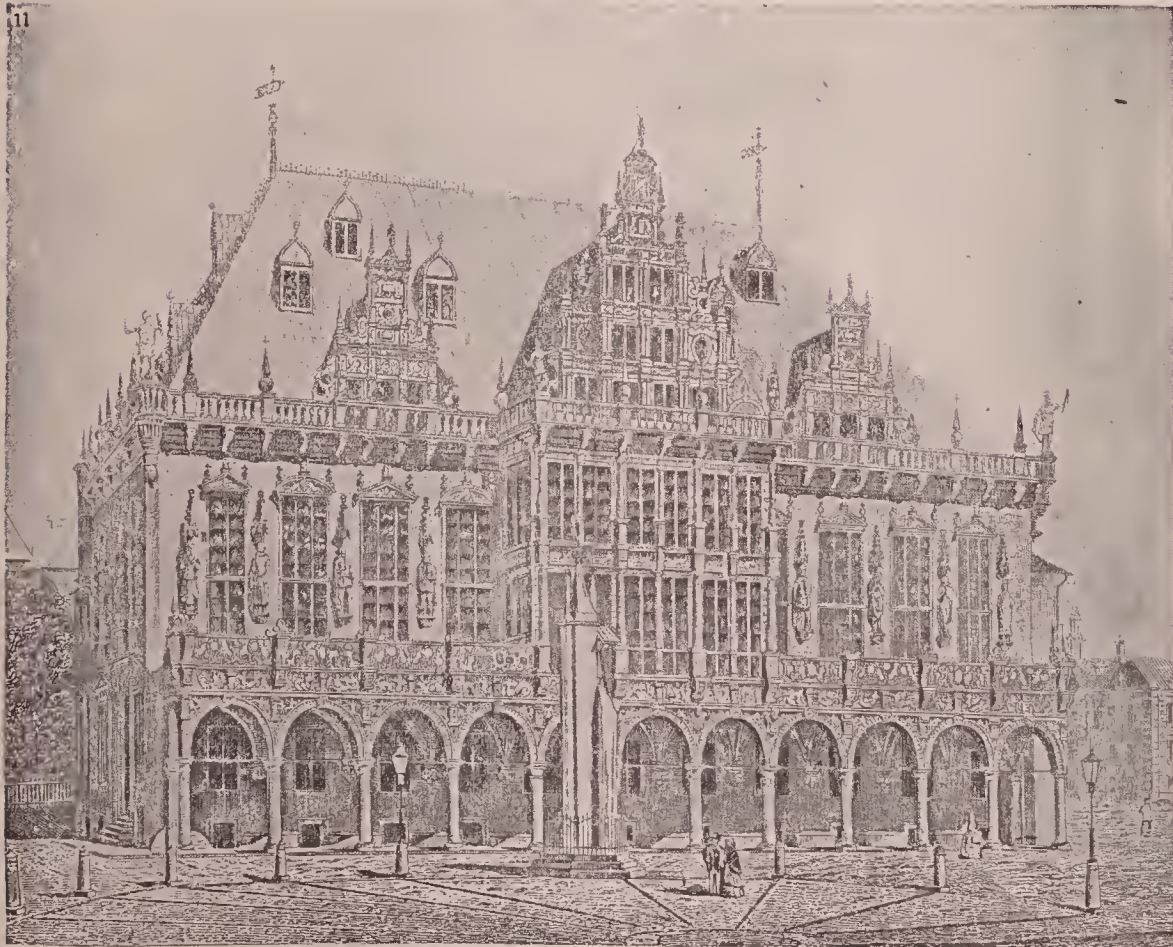
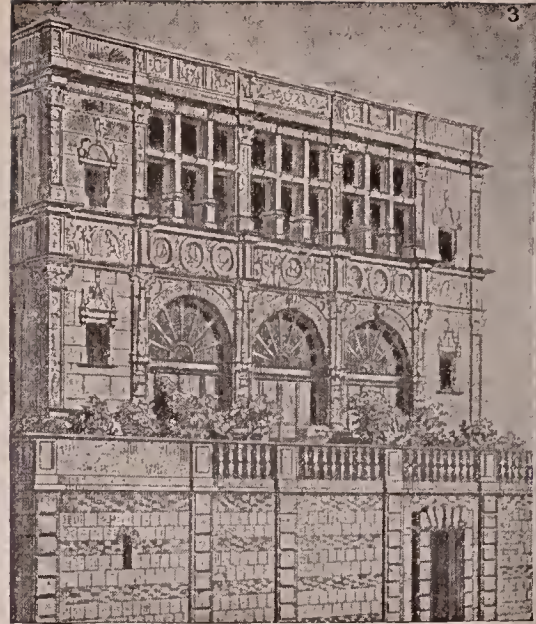
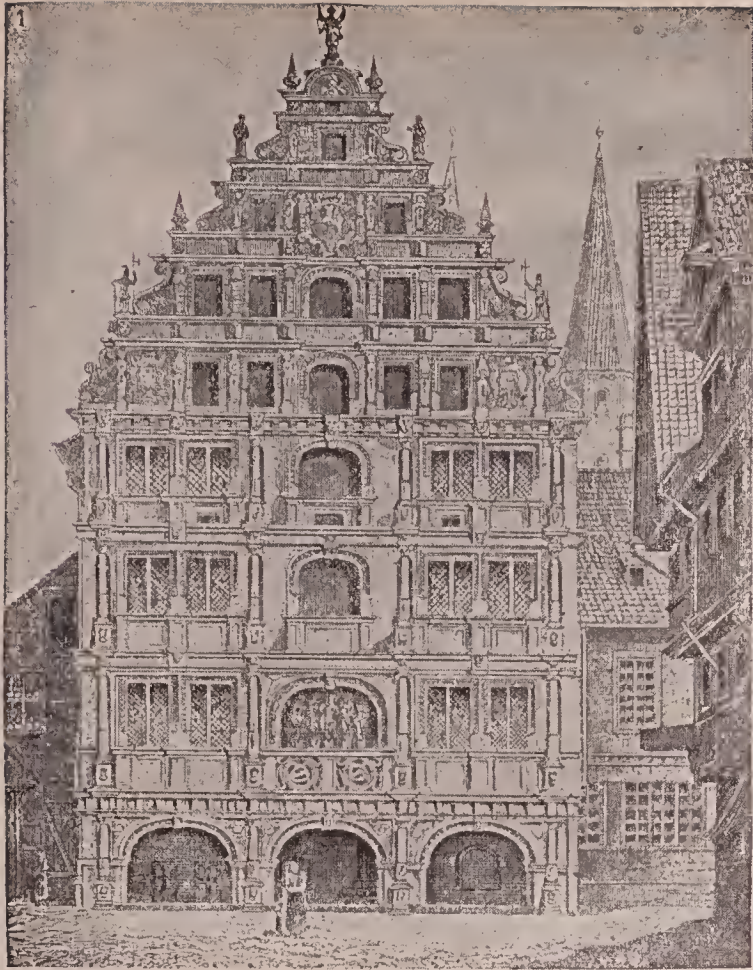
\*3. To fight hand to hand; to engage.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hĕre, camēl, hĕr, thĕre; pĭne, pĭt, sĭre, sĭr, marĭne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.





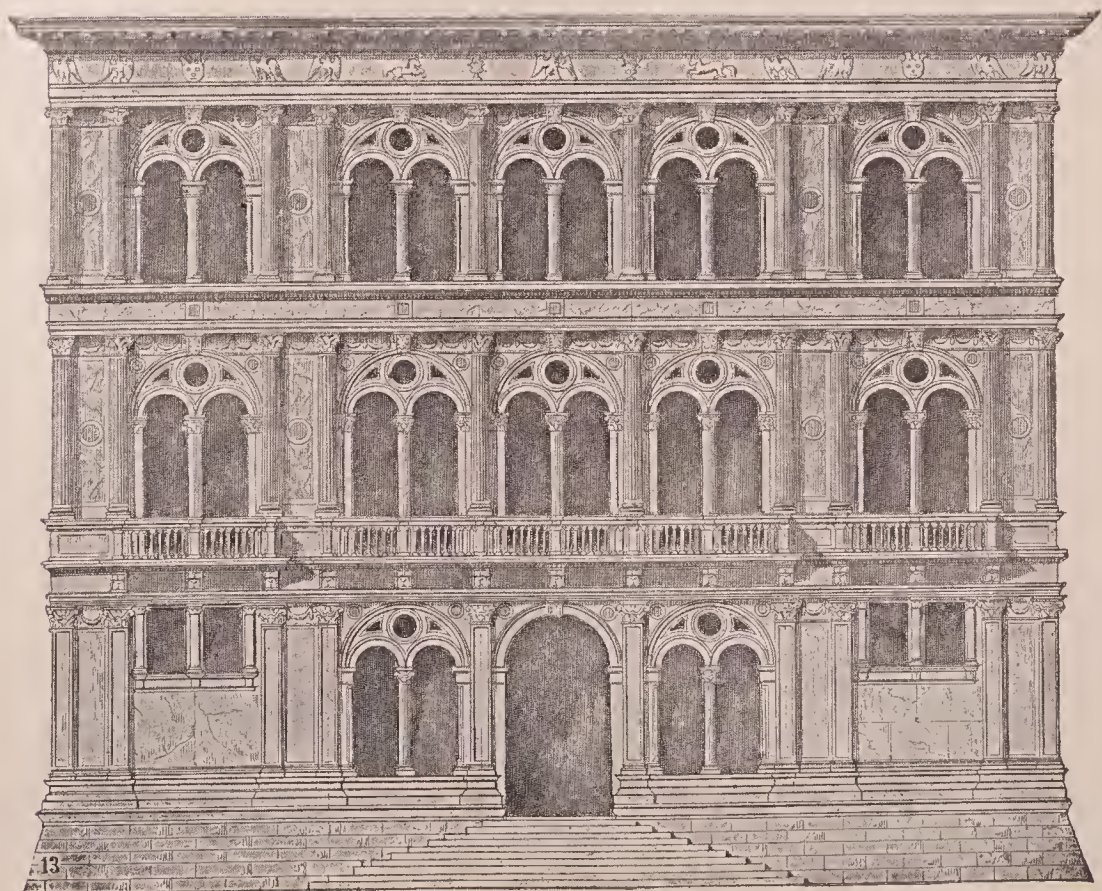
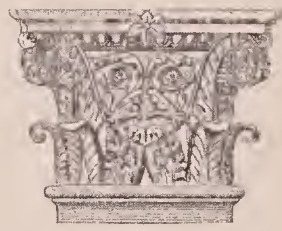




**RENAISSANCE ARCHITECTURE.**

1. Public Hall (Gewandhaus), Brunswick (Ger.). 2. Entrance to Chateau of chimney in the Doge's Palace, Venice (It.). 7. Escutcheon in Church of St. Peter, Caen (Fr.). 12. Choir of the Church of St. Peter, Caen (Fr.). 13. Palazzo Vendramin-Calergi, Venice (It.)





2. (Fr.). 3. House of Francis I., Fontainebleau (Fr.). 4. Chateau at Nantouillet (Fr.). 5. Scuola di St. Marco, Venico (It.). 6. Con-sole of a  
Maria Sopra Minerva, Rome (It.). 8. Capital from House of Francis I. (Fr.). 9, 10. Capitals in the Certosa di Pavia (It.). 11. Town-Hall of







**rēnd**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *hrendan*, *rendan*; cogn. with O. Fris. *renda*, *randa*=to tear, to break; Fris. *renne*; Icel. *hrinda*, pa. t. *hrand*=to push, to kick, to throw.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To tear or separate into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear apart or asunder; to split, to fracture.

"I will *rend* an oak  
And peg thee in his knotty entrails,"  
*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

2. To tear away violently; to separate or part with violence; to pluck away with force.

"I will surely *rend* the kingdom from thee."—1 *Kings* xi. 11.

\*3. To scatter; to break up the lines of.

"To *rend* our own soldiers."  
*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iii. 6.

4. To split.

"Groans and shrieks that *rend* the air."  
*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.

**B. Intransitive:** To be or become rent or torn asunder; to part asunder, to split.

\*¶ To *rend* the heart: To break the heart; to afflict with bitter remorse.

"*Rend* your hearts and not your garments."—*Joel* ii. 13.

**rend-rock**, *s.* The name given to a variety of dynamite called by the French *lithofracteur*, of which word it is an approximate translation.

**rēnd'ēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *rend*; *-er*.] One who rends or tears asunder.

**rēn'dēr** (2), *s.* [RENDER, *v.*]

1. A return, a payment, especially the payment of rent.

\*2. A surrender, a giving up.

"A mutual *render*, only me for thee."  
*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 125.

3. An account rendered; a statement, a declaration.

"Drive us to a *render*  
Where we have lived."  
*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 4.

**rēn'dēr**, \***ren-dre**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *rendre*, from Low Lat. *rendo*, a nasalized form of Lat. *reddo*=to return; *re*=back, again, and *do*=to give; O. Sp. & Port. *render*; Sp. *rendir*; Ital. *rendere*.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To return; to pay or give back; to give in return.

"See that none *render* evil for evil to any man."—1 *Thess.* v. 15.

2. To surrender, to give up, to yield.

"The castle's gently *rendered*."  
*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 7.

3. To afford; to give for use or benefit; as, to *render* a service to a person.

\*4. To give generally.

"Let each man *render* me his bloody hand."  
*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, iii. 1.

5. To give, to furnish; especially to give or furnish officially, or in compliance with an order or request.

"Public reasons shall be *rendered*  
Of Caesar's death."  
*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, iii. 2.

6. To translate, as from one language into another.

"The words of the original may be *rendered*, 'by the laver of regeneration.'"—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 342.

7. To interpret or exhibit to others the meaning, force, or spirit of; to reproduce.

\*8. To exhibit, to represent, to describe.

"I heard him speak of that same brother,  
And he did *render* him the most unnatural  
That liv'd 'mongst men."  
*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 3.

\*9. To state, to tell, to report.

"Freely to *render* what we have in charge."  
*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 2.

10. To make; to cause to be by some operation, influence, or change; to invest with a certain quality.

"*Render* me worthy of this noble wife."  
*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, ii. i.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Plast.*: To plaster directly, and without the intervention of laths.

2. *Tallow Man.*: To boil down, as lard or tallow.

**B. Intransitive:**

\***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To give.

"In kissing, do you *render* or receive?"  
*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5.

2. To give an account; to declare, to state, to report.

"That this gentleman may *render*  
Of whom he had this ring."  
*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

**II. Nautical:**

1. To reeve (q. v.).

2. To yield or give way to the action of some mechanical power.

**rēn'dēr-ā-ble**, *a.* [English *render*, *v.*; *-able*.] Capable of being rendered.

**rēn'dēr-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *render*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who renders.

"The heathen astrologers and *renderers* of oracles wisely forbore to venture on such predictions."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 679.

**rēn'dēr-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [RENDER, *v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of one who renders or returns; a return.

2. The act of translating; a translation, a version.

"St. John himself follows that *rendering*, as you may observe by comparing John vi. 45 with Isaiah liv. 13."—*Waterland: Works*, i. 48.

3. Interpretation, reproduction, exhibition, execution.

"A spirited *rendering* of a noble work."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Plaster.*: The first coat of plaster on brick-work. It is followed by the floating coat and the setting coat, the latter of fine stuff. *Rendered and set* is complete two-coat work on brick or ston.

2. *Tallow Man.*: The process of trying out oil or lard from fat.

**rendezvous** (as **rēn'dē-vō** or **rân'dē-vō**), \***ren-de-vous**, *subst.* [Fr. *rendez-vous*=a place appointed for the meeting of soldiers, from *rendez*, imper. pl. of *rendre*=to render (q. v.), and *vous*=you.]

1. A place appointed for the assembling of troops; a place where troops or ships of war assemble or join company.

"Not a single sail had appeared at the place of *rendezvous*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. A place of meeting generally; a place where people commonly meet.

"All to the general *rendezvous* repair."  
*Dryden: Hind and Panther*, iii. 448.

\*3. A meeting, an assembling.

"Their time is every Wednesday, after the lecture of the astronomy professor; perhaps in memory of the first occasions of their *rendezvuses*."—*Sprat: Hist. Royal Society*, p. 93.

\*4. A sign or occasion which draws men together.

"The philosopher's-stone and a holy war are but the *rendezvous* of cracked brains."—*Bacon*.

\*5. A refuge, a retreat, an asylum.

"A *rendezvous*, a home to fly unto."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, iv. 1.

**rendezvous** (as **rēn'dē-vō** or **rân'dē-vō**), *v. i. & t.* [RENDEZVOUS, *s.*]

**A. Intrans.:** To meet or assemble at a particular place, as troops.

"The Blue Posts, where we always *rendezvoused*, was hardly opened."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. ix.

**B. Trans.:** To assemble or bring together at a particular place.

"All men are to be *rendezvoused* in a general assembly."  
—*Philips: Conf. of Danish Mission*, p. 310.

\***rendezvouer** (as **rēn'dē-vō-ēr** or **rân'dē-vō-ēr**), *s.* [Eng. *rendezvous*; *-er*.] An associate.

"All the old *rendezvouers* with him."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 291.

**rēnd'ī-ble** (1), *a.* [Eng. *rend*; *-ible*.] Capable of being rent or torn asunder.

**rēnd'ī-ble** (2), *a.* [Eng. *rend(er)*, *v.*; *-ible*.]

1. Capable of being yielded or surrendered; *renderable*.

2. Capable of being rendered or translated.

**rēnd'īng**, *pr. par., a. and verbal noun.* [REND, *v. t.*]

**rēn-dī-tion**, *subst.* [Low Lat. *rendo*=to render (q. v.); Lat. *redditio*.] [REDDITION.]

1. The act of yielding up or surrendering; *surrender*.

"For these two . . . were carried with him to Oxford, where they remained till the *rendition* of the place."  
—*Hutchinson: Memoirs*, ii. 133.

2. The act of rendering or translating; *translation, version*.

"A false *rendition* of the sense of the place."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 2.

3. The act of rendering or reproducing; *interpretation, reproduction*.

"The *rendition* of the secondary parts manifested promise rather than efficient execution."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

**rēn'ē-gāde**, \***rēn'ē-gā-dō**, \***ren-e-gat**, \***ren-e-gate**, *s. & a.* [Sp. *renegado*=one who has denied the faith, prop. pa. par. of *renegar*=to forsake the faith, from Low Lat. *renego*=to deny again: *re*=again, and *nego*=to deny.] [RENEY, RUNAGATE.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. An apostate from a faith.

"For he was a *renegado*, which is one that first was a Christian, and afterward becometh a Turke."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 186.

2. One who deserts to an enemy; a deserter from a party; a traitor.

"James justly regarded these *renegades* as the most serviceable tools that he could employ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. A worthless, abandoned fellow.

**B. As adj.:** Apostate, false, traitorous.

"Many other contumeties . . . the Turkes and the false *renegate* Christians manye tymes dooe."—*Sir J. More: Works*, p. 1,212.

**rēn'ē-gā-tion**, *s.* [RENEGADE.] Denial, disowning.

"Absolute *renegation* of Christ."—*Milman*.

**rē-nēge'**, **rē-nīg'**, \***rē-nēague'**, *v. t. & i.* [Low Lat. *renego*.] [RENEGADE.]

**A. Trans.:** To deny, to disown, to renounce.

"His captain's heart . . . *reneges* all temper."  
*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 1.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To deny; to utter denials.

2. To refuse suit in card-playing; to play a card of another suit than the one led. (*U. S.*)

\***rē-nēg'ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *reneg(e)*; *-er*.]

1. A denier, a renegade.

"*Renegers*, separates, and apostates."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 67.

2. One who reneges at card-playing.

**rē-nērve'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *nerve*, *v.* (q. v.).] To nerve again; to give new nerve or vigor to.

"The sight *renerved* my courser's feet."  
*Byron: Mazeppa*, xvii.

**rē-new'** (ew as ū), *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. new (q. v.).]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To make new again; to renovate; to restore to the original state of freshness, completeness, or perfection, after decay or impairment; to revive.

"Thy youth is *renewed* like the eagle's."—*Psalms* ciii. 5.

2. To make again; as, to *renew* a lease, to *renew* a promise.

3. To begin over again; to recommence.

"Then in his warm embrace the boys he pressed . . . And, sobbing, thus his first discourse *renew'd*."  
*Byron: Nisus and Euryalus*.

4. To repeat, to iterate, to go over again.

"Then gan he all this storie to *renew*."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. viii. 64.

5. To grant again; as, to *renew* a bill for an amount due on a previous bill.

**II. Theol.:** To transform the passions and affections, and the heart generally, from the love of sin (Psalm li. 10) to the love of God and of holiness (Col. iv. 22-24), the "old man," *i. e.*, the old nature, departing (Col. iv. 22), and the "new man," *i. e.*, the new nature, coming in its room (22-24). The agent in effecting the change is the Holy Ghost (Titus iii. 5). [REGENERATION.]

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To become new again; to be reproduced; to grow again.

"*Renew* I could not like the moon."  
*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

2. To begin again; to resume or recommence something left off.

"*Renew, renew!* The fierce Polydamas  
Hath beat down Menon."  
*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, v. 5.

**rē-new-ā-bīl'ī-tỹ** (ew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *renewable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being renewable.

**rē-new-ā-ble** (ew as ū), *adj.* [English *renew*; *-able*.] Capable of being renewed.

"The old custom upon many estates is to let for leases of lives, *renewable* at pleasure."—*Swift: Miscellanies*.

**rē-new'-al** (ew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *renew*; *-al*.] The act of renewing or of forming anew; the state of being renewed.

¶ *Renewal of cells:* [Rejuvenescence of cells.]

**rē-newed'** (ew as ū), *pa. par. or a.* [RENEW.]

**rē-new'ēd-lỹ** (ew as ū), *adv.* [Eng. *renewed*; *-ly*.] Again, anew, once more.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = z  
-ciar, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł



**rĕ-new'-ĕd-nĕss** (ew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *renewed*; -ness.] The quality or state of being renewed.

"An inward sanctity and renewedness of heart against them all."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 663.

**rĕ-new'-ĕr** (ew as ū), *s.* [English *renew*; -er.] One who or that which renews.

"He is his own renewer, though in part only."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 352.

**\*rengē, s.** [RANGE, *s.*]

1. A range, a rank.
2. The step of a ladder; a rung.

**rengē, v. t.** [RANGE, *v.*]

**\*rĕ-nī'-ānt, s.** [Fr., *pr. par.* of *renier*=to deny.] [RENEY.] A renegade.

"What bondes and chaines me holden, ladie ye se wel your self: a reniant foriudged hath not halfe the care."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, i.

**rĕ-nīd-ī-fī-cā'-tion, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and English *nidification* (q. v.).] The act of building nests a second time.

**rĕ-nī'-ĕr-ā, subst.** [Named after S. A. Renier (1759-1830).]

*Zoöl.*: The type-genus of *Renierina* (q. v.), with twelve species. (*O. Schmidt*.) Sponges, easily crumbled, clump-like masses; canal system like that of *Halisarca*. Skeleton of four, five, or three sided, or polygonal meshes; spicules acerate, pointed, or rounded off, and connected by horny matter at their ends only. Distribution, probably world-wide.

**rĕn-ī-ĕr-ī-nā, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *renier(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inae*.]

*Zoöl.*: A group including all sponges which resemble *Reniera* in having a skeleton formed of a loose network of acerate or cylindrical spicules. Genera: *Amorphina*, *Pellina*, *Eumastia*, *Foliolina*, *Tedania*, *Schmidtia*, *Plicatella*, and *Auletta*. Distribution, world-wide. From the form of the *Renierine* sponges, it cannot be demonstrated that they occur fossil.

**rĕn-ī-ĕr-ī-ne, a.** [RENIERINÆ.] Belonging to or having the characteristics of the sub-family *Renierina* (q. v.). (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 327.)

**rĕn-ī-form, a.** [Latin *renes*=the kidneys, and *forma*=form, shape.] Having the form or shape of the kidneys.

**rĕ-nīl'-lā, s.** [Modern Latin, dimin. from Lat. *renes*=the kidneys (?).]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of *Renillidæ* (q. v.).

**rĕ-nīl'-lī-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *renill(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idae*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of *Alcyonaria*. The body is reniform, without a solid axis, and the zooids are on one side of the single pinnule.

**rĕ-nī'-tĕnĕ, rĕ-nī'-tĕnĕ-ĉy, s.** [Lat. *renitens*, *pr. par.* of *renitor*=to struggle against; *re*=again, and *nitor*=to struggle.]

1. The resistance of solid bodies when they press upon or are impelled one against another; the resistance of a body to pressure.

2. Moral resistance; disinclination, reluctance.

"Not without a certain renitency and regret of minde."—*Bp. Hall: Christian Moderation*, bk. i., § 8.

**rĕ-nī'-tĕnt, a.** [Lat. *renitens*.] [RENITENCE.]

1. Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force.

"By an inflation of the muscles, they become soft, and yet renitent."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

2. Persistently opposed; reluctant, disinclined.

**\*renne, v. t.** [Icel. *ræna*.] To plunder, to pillage, to rob.

**rĕn'-nĕt (1), rŭn'-nĕt, \*ren-et, s.** [Mid. Eng. *renne*=to run, because rennet causes the milk to run, *i. e.*, to coagulate or congeal; Ger. *rinnen*=to run, to curdle; O. Dut. *rinsel, runsel, renninge*=curds, rennet, from *rinnen*=to press, to curdle.]

*Chem.*: An aqueous infusion of the dried stomach of the calf. It is a valuable agent in the coagulation of the casein of milk preparatory to the manufacture of cheese. It appears to contain a soluble ferment which acts directly on the milk.

**rennet-whey, s.** [WHEY.]

**rĕn'-nĕt (2), \*ren-at, \*rĕn'-nĕt-īng, s.** [Fr. *renette*=a pippin, a rennet, dimin. from *reine*=a queen, from Lat. *regina*, or from O. Fr. *rainette*, dimin. from *raine*=a frog (Lat. *rana*), because the fruit is spotted like a frog.] A variety, or rather several sub-varieties, of apple, with more or less spotted fruit; ground color gray, or golden. There is a French and a Canadian rennet. Called also a Queen.

"The *renat*, which though first it from the pippin came,

Grown through his pureness nice, assumes that curious name."—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 18.

**rĕn'-nĕt-ĕd, a.** [Eng. *rennet* (1); -*ed*.] Mixed or heated with rennet.

**rĕn'-nĕt-īng, s.** [RENNET (2).]

**\*re-nome, s.** [O. Fr.] Renown.

**rĕ-nōunĕ', v. t. & i.** [Fr. *renoncer*=to renounce, from Lat. *renuncio, renuntio*=(1) to bring back a report, (2) to renounce; *re*=back, and *nuntio*=to bring a message; *nuntius*=a message; Sp. & Port. *renunciar*; Ital. *renunziare, rinunziare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To declare against; to disclaim, to disown, to abjure, to forswear; to refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to one; to abandon all claim to.

"He had, by assenting to the Bill of Rights, solemnly renounced the dispensing power."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. To cast off; to reject, to forsake, to abandon.

"This world I do renounce; and in your sights Shake patiently my great affliction off."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

**B. Intransitive**

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To make or declare a renunciation.

"He of my sons, who fails to make it good, By one rebellious act renounces to my blood."—*Dryden: Hind and Panther*, iii. 143.

2. *Cards*: Not to follow suit when one has a card of the same suit; to revoke. (*Eng.*)

"But since they're at renouncing, 'tis our parts To trump their diamonds, as they trump our hearts."—*Dryden: Prologue to the Princess of Cleves*.

**rĕ-nōunĕ', s.** [RENOUNCE, *v.*]

*Cards*: A declining or failing to follow suit, when it can be done. (*Eng.*) [RENEGE.]

**rĕ-nōunĕ'-mĕnt, s.** [English *renounce*; -*ment*.] The act of renouncing, disclaiming, or abjuring; renunciation.

"I hold you as a thing enskied and sainted; By your renouncement, an immortal spirit."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, i. 5.

**rĕ-nōunĕ'-ĕr, s.** [Eng. *renounc(e)*; -*er*.] One who renounces, disclaims, or abjures.

"An apostate, and renouncer or blasphemous of religion."—*Wilkins: Natural Religion*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

**rĕ-nōunĕ'-īng, pr. par. or a.** [RENOUNCE, *v.*]

**\*rĕ-nōunĕ'-īng-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *renouncing*; -*ly*.] With renunciations or disclaimers.

"Willing to spend and be spent self-renouncingly."—*Victoria Magazine*, Nov., 1866, p. 93.

**\*rĕn'-ō-vānt, adj.** [Lat. *renovans* (genit. *renovantis*), *pr. par.* of *renovo*=to renovate (q. v.).] Renovating, renewing. (*Cowel*.)

**rĕn'-ō-vāte, v. t.** [Latin *renovatus*, *pa. par.* of *renovo*=to renew; *re*=again, and *novus*=new.]

1. To renew; to make new again; to restore to a state of freshness or vigor; to repair.

"Love is renovated there."—*Cowper: Watching unto God*.

\*2. To renew in effect; to give force or effect to anew.

"He renovateth by so doing all those sinnes which before times were forgiven him."—*Latimer: On the Lord's Prayer*, ser. 7.

**rĕn'-ō-vāt-ĕr, rĕn'-ō-vāt-ōr, subst.** [Eng. *renovate(e)*; -*er*, -*or*.] One who or that which renovates or renews; a renewer.

**rĕn'-ō-vā-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *renovationem*, accus. of *renovatio*, from *renovatus*, *pa. par.* of *renovo*=to renovate (q. v.); Sp. *renovacion*; Italian *rinovazione*.] The act or process of renovating; a making new or fresh again; a restoring to a former state of freshness or vigor; renewal; the state of being renovated or restored to a former state of freshness or vigor.

**rĕn'-ō-vāt-ōr, s.** [RENOVATER.]

**\*re-no-ve-launĕ, s.** [O. Fr.] A renewing.

"And also mo renovelaunĕs Of old forleten aqueintunĕs."—*Chaucer: House of Fame*, ii.

**\*re-no-velle, \*re-no-vele, v. t. & i.** [Fr. *renouveler*.]

**A. Transitive:** To make new again; to renew, to restore.

**B. Intrans.**: To become renewed; to revive.

"Ones a yere all thinges in the erthe renovelen."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

**rĕ-nōwn', \*rĕ-nōun', \*re-nowne, s.** [Fr. *renom, renommée*=renown; *renommé*=renowned, from *re*=again, and *nom*=a name; Lat. *nomen*; Port. *renome*; Sp. *renombre*=renown; *remombrar*=to renown.] The quality or state of being renowned or of having a celebrated or exalted name; exalted reputation derived from the widely spread fame of great achievements or accomplishments; fame, celebrity.

"John Gilpin was a citizen Of credit and renown."—*Cowper: John Gilpin*.

**\*rĕ-nōwn', v. t.** [RENOUN, *s.*] To make renowned or famous; to give renown or fame to.

"The memorials and the things of fame That do renown this city."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 3.

**rĕ-nōwned', a.** [Eng. *renown*; -*ed*.] Famous or celebrated for great achievements, distinguished qualities, grandeur, or the like; famed

"A chief renowned in war."—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, vii. 372.

**rĕ-nōwn'-ĕd-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *renowned*; -*ly*.] In a renowned manner; with renown, fame, or celebrity.

**\*rĕ-nōwn'-ĕr, s.** [Eng. *renown*; -*er*.]

1. One who confers renown or fame.

"As through this great renouncer I have wrought."—*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, xxiii.

2. A bully, a swaggerer. (Translating Ger. *renommist*.)

**rĕ-nōwn'-fŭl, a.** [Eng. *renown*; -*ful*(*l*).] Celebrated, renowned, famous.

"Renownful Scipio, spread thy two-necked eagles."—*Marston*.

**rĕ-nōwn'-lĕss, a.** [Eng. *renown*; -*less*.] Without renown; inglorious.

**rĕns-sĕl-ĕer'-īte, s.** [Named after Governor Rensselaer; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A variety of *Steatite* (q. v.), pseudomorphous after pyroxene.

**rĕnt, pret. & pa. par. of v.** [REND.]

**\*rĕnt (1), v. t.** [From *rent*, pret. & pa. par. of *rend*.] To rend; to tear asunder.

"Brambles renting and tearing one another."—*Chris. Sutton: Learn to Live*, p. 92.

**rĕnt (2), v. t. & i.** [RENT, *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To take and hold for a consideration in the nature of a rent; to hold by paying rent.

2. To grant the possession and enjoyment of for a consideration in the nature of a rent; to let to a tenant at a rent.

\***B. Intrans.**: To be leased or let for rent.

**rĕnt (1), s.** [From *rent*, *pa. par.* of *rend* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: An opening made by rending or tearing asunder; a breach, a fissure, a crevice, a crack, a gap, a tear.

"From Lyons there is another great rent, which runs across the whole country in almost another straight line."—*Addison: Remarks on Italy*.

2. *Fig.*: A schism, a separation, a rupture; as, a rent in the church.

**rĕnt (2), \*rente, s.** [Fr. *rente*=rent, revenue, from *rendita*, a nasalized form of Latin *reddita* (*pecunia*)=(money) paid, fem. sing. of *redditus*, *pa. par.* of *reddo*=to give back, to render (q. v.); Ital. *rendita*=rent; O. Sp. & Port. *randa*; Spanish *renta*; Dut., Dan. & Ger. *rente*; Sw. *renta, ränta*; Icel. *rentà*.] A sum of money, or other valuable consideration, payable periodically for the use of lands or tenements; the return made to the owner by the occupier or user of any corporeal inheritance. It does not necessarily consist in money. *Bithell (Counting House Dictionary)* says:

"The word has three different meanings, which it is important to distinguish:

1. In common speech, it signifies the payment periodically made for the use of lands, houses, or property of any kind.

2. In legal phraseology, it signifies the right to demand payment for the same, not the payment itself.

3. In political economy the meaning is more restricted, and is applied to the payment annually made for the use of . . . lands employed simply for the production of such wealth as is yielded by tilling it."

Rents, as defined by the English common law, are of three kinds, *rent-service*, *rent-charge*, and *rent-seck*. *Rent-service* is when some corporeal service is incident to it, as by fealty, and a sum of money; *rent-charge* is when the owner of the rent has no future interest or reversion expectant in the land, but the rent is reserved in the deed by a clause of distress for rent in arrear; *rent-seck* (dry rent) is rent reserved by deed, but without any clause of distress.

"Rent is an incorporeal hereditament, and signifies a compensation or acknowledgment given for the possession of some corporeal inheritance, being defined as certain profit issuing yearly out of lands and tenements corporeal. It must be a profit; yet there is no occasion for it to be money; for capons, corn, and other matters may be rendered by way of rent. It must issue out of lands and tenements corporeal; that is, from some inheritance whereunto the owner or grantee of the rent may have recourse to distrain. Therefore a rent cannot be reserved out of an advowson, a common, an office, a franchise, or the like. Rent is regularly due and payable upon the land from whence it issues, if no particular place is mentioned in the reservation. And strictly it is demandable

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hĕre, camēl, hĕr, thĕre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whā, sōn; mūte, cūb. cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



and payable before the time of sunset of the day whereon it is reserved, though perhaps not absolutely due till midnight."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.

¶ Adam Smith considers rent as the price paid for the use of land. Ricardo and his followers considered that the rent of superior soils is equal to the difference between their produce and that of the worst soils cultivated. There is great doubt as to the accuracy of this view. Land let by a landlord to a tenant for purpose of cultivation is analogous to money lent to a borrower. The rent of the land is virtually the interest on the land viewed as a loan.

¶ 1. *Rents of Assize*: [ASSIZE.]

2. *Black-rent*: Blackmail (q. v.)

3. *Fee-farm rent*: [FEE-FARM.]

4. *Fore-hand rent*:

(1) [FOREHAND-RENT.]

(2) Rent paid in advance.

5. *White-rents*: Quit-rents when payable in silver, as distinguished from black-rents (q. v.). (Eng.)

\**rent-arrear*, s. Unpaid rent.

*rent-charge*, s. [RENT, s.]

*rent-day*, s. The day on which rent is due.

*rent-roll*, s. A list or schedule of rents or income; a rental.

"The owner of an estate without coffers, and estates without a *rent-roll*."—*Lytton: Godolphin*, ch. xii.

*rent'-a-ble*, a. [Eng. *rent*, v.; -able.] Capable of being rented.

\**rent'-age* (age as *ig*), s. [O. Fr.] Rent.

"Nor can we pay the fine and *rentage* due."

*Fletcher: Purple Island*, vii.

*rent'-al*, s. [Low Lat. *rentale*.]

1. A schedule or list of rents; a roll in which the rents of an estate or manor are set down; a *rent-roll*.

2. The gross amount of the rents derived from an estate.

3. The amount charged or paid as rent; rent.

"The *rentals* are even now nothing short of fabulous."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

*rental-right*, s. A species of lease at a low rent, usually for life. [RENTALLER.]

\**rent'-al-lēr*, s. [Eng. *rental*; -er.] One who holds a rental right.

*rente*, s. [Fr.] The annual interest payable on French, Austrian, Italian, and some other Government stocks. Also applied to the stocks themselves.

*rent'-ēr*, s. [Eng. *rent*; -er.] One who rents an estate; one who holds an estate or tenement by paying rent; a tenant.

"A *renter* of salmon water should secure absolute and exclusive right to it."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

*renter-warden*, s. The warden of a company who receives rents.

*ren'-tēr*, v. t. [Fr. *retraitre*=to join two pieces of cloth, to renter, from *re*=back; *en*=in, and *traire* (Lat. *traho*)=to draw.]

1. To fine-draw; to sew together, as the edges of two pieces of cloth, without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely visible.

2. In tapestry, to work new warp into, in order to restore the original pattern or design.

*ren'-tēr-ēr*, subst. [Eng. *renter*; -er.] One who rents; a fine-drawer.

*rentier* (as *rān-ti-ē*), s. [Fr., from *rente*=government stock.] A fund-holder; one who derives a fixed income from lands, stocks, &c.

*ren'-u-ent*, a. [Lat. *renuens*, pr. par. of *renuo*, from *re*=back, and *nuo*=to nod.] Throwing back the head; applied specifically to two muscles which perform this function.

*rē-nū'-mēr-āte*, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enumerate* (q. v.).] To count, number, or enumerate again.

\**rē-nūn'-čī-ance*, s. [Lat. *renuntians*, pr. par. of *renuntio*=to renounce (q. v.).] Renunciation.

"Each in silence, in tragical *renunciace*."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. iii.

*rē-nūn'-čī-ā-tion*, \**re-nun-ti-a-tion*, s. [Fr. *renonciation*, from Lat. *renuntiationem*, accus. of *renuntio*=a renouncing, from *renuntiatum*, pa. par. of *renuntio*=to renounce (q. v.); Sp. *renunciacion*; Ital. *renunziacione*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of renouncing, disclaiming, disowning, or abjuring.

"A solemn *renunciation* of idolatry and false worship."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 190.

2. *Law*: The act of renouncing a title; applied especially to the act of an executor, who, having been nominated in a will, and having the option of acting as such or not, declines to act, and in order to avoid any liability expressly renounces the office.

*rē-nūn'-čī-ā-tōr-ŷ*, a. [Eng. *renunciat(ion)*; -ory.] Containing a renunciation.

\**rēn-vērse'*, v. t. [Fr. *renverser*, from *re*=back; *en*=in, and Lat. *verso*=to turn.]

1. To turn upside down; to reverse.

"Whose shield he bears *renverst*."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. iv. 41.

2. To overthrow; to upset.

"My hopes . . . again *renverst*."

*Stirling: Aurora*, st. 77.

*rēn-vērse'*, adj. [Fr. *renversé*, pa. par. of *renverser*.] [REVERSE, v.]

*Her.*: Inverted, reversed, set upside down; set with the head downward, or contrary to the natural position; as, a chevron *renverse*.

\**rēn-vērse'-mēt*, s. [Fr.] [REVERSE, v.] The act of upsetting or reversing; reversal.

"'Tis a total *renversement* of the order of nature."—*Stukeley: Palæologia Sacra*, p. 60.

\**rēn-vōy'*, v. t. [Fr. *renvoyer*, from *re*=back, and *voyer*=to send.] To send back.

"Not dismissing or *renvoying* her."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

\**rēn-vōy'*, s. [REVOY, v.] The act of sending back or dismissing.

"The sudden *renvoy* of her majesty's servants."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 3.

*rē-ōb-tāin'*, \**re-ob-taine*, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *obtain* (q. v.).] To obtain or get again.

"I came to *reobtaine* my dignitie."

*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 752.

*rē-ōb-tāin'-a-ble*, adj. [Pref. *re-*, and English *obtainable* (q. v.).] That may or can be obtained or got a second time.

*rē-ōc'-cū-pŷ*, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *occupy* (q. v.).] To occupy again or anew.

*rē-ōm'-ē-tēr*, s. [RHEOMETER.]

*rē-ō-pen*, v. t. & i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *open*, v. (q. v.)]

A. *Trans.*: To open again or anew.

"This message *reopened* the whole question."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

B. *Intrans.*: To be opened again or anew; as, The theaters *reopen* this week.

*rē-ōp-pōse'*, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and English *oppose* (q. v.).] To oppose again or anew.

"To *reoppose* any pen that shall fallaciously refute us."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*. (Pref.)

*rē-or-dāin'*, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and English *ordain* (q. v.).] To ordain again or anew, as in consequence of some defect in the first ordination.

*rē-or-dēr*, v. t. [Prefix *re-*, and Eng. *order*, v. (q. v.)]

1. To order again or a second time.

\*2. To put in order again or anew.

"For the *reordering* of my exchanges."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 485.

*rē-or-dī-nā-tion*, s. [Prefix *re-*, and Eng. *ordination* (q. v.).] The act of reordaining; a second or repeated ordination.

*rē-or-gan-ī-zā-tion*, s. [Pref. *re-*, and English *organization* (q. v.).] The act of reorganizing; the state of being reorganized.

"The *reorganization* of the military and civil establishments in Egypt."—*St. James' Gazette*, Oct. 12, 1882.

*rē-or-gan-ize*, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *organize* (q. v.).] To organize anew; to bring again to an organized condition.

*řrē-ōr'-ī-ent*, a. [Prefix *re-*, and English *orient* (q. v.).] Arising again or anew, as the life of nature in spring.

"The life, *reorient* out of dust."

*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, cxv. 6.

*rē-ō-trōpe*, s. [RHEOTROPE.]

*rē-ōx'-ŷ-gēn-āte*, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *oxygenate* (q. v.).] To oxygenate again or a second time.

*rē-ōx'-ŷ-gēn-ize*, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *oxygenize* (q. v.).] To reoxygenate (q. v.).

*rēp*, *rēpp*, a. & s. [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with *rib* (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Formed with a finely-corded surface; having a cord-like appearance; as, a *rep* paper.

B. *As substantive*:

*Fabric*: A dress fabric having a corded or ribbed appearance.

*rē-pāce'*, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pace* (q. v.).] To pace again; to go over again in a contrary direction.

*rē-pāč'-ī-fŷ*, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and English *pacify* (q. v.).] To pacify again or a second time.

"Henry, who next commands the state,

Seeks to *repacify* the people's hate."

*Daniel: Civil Wars*.

*rē-pāč'*, v. t. [Prefix *re-*, and English *pack*, v. (q. v.).] To pack again or a second time.

"To *repack* them with an additional quantity of salt."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. v.

*rē-pāč'-ēr*, s. [English *repack*; -er.] One who epacks.

*rē-pāid'*, pret. & pa. par. of v. [REPAY.]

*rē-pāint'*, v. t. [Prefix *re-*, and English *paint*, v. (q. v.).] To paint again or anew.

*rē-pāir'* (1), \**re-paire* (1), v. t. [French *réparer*, from Lat. *reparo*=to get again . . . to repair; *re*=again, and *paro*=to get, to prepare; Sp. & Port. *reparar*; Ital. *riparare*.]

1. To execute repairs on; to restore to a good, whole, or sound state after injury, dilapidation, or decay; to mend, to renovate.

"To *repair* the house of the Lord."—2 *Chron.* xxiv. 12.

2. To make amends for; to compensate, to requite; as, to *repair* a loss or damage.

\*3. To restore to the original state by replacing what has been lost; to recruit.

\*4. To recover or get into position again for offense, as a weapon. (*Spenser*.)

*rē-pāir'* (2), \**re-paire* (2), v. i. [O. Fr. *reparer*, *repaicer*=to haunt, to frequent, to lodge in, from Latin *repatrio*=to return to one's country; *re*=back, and *patria*=one's native land, *pater*=a father; Sp. *repatriar*; Ital. *ripatriare*=to return to one's country.] To go to a place; to betake one's self; to resort. (Always with *to*, or some other word implying direction, as *thither*.)

"The high born and high spirited youths who *repaired* to his standard."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

*rē-pāir'* (1), \**re-paire* (1), s. [REPAIRE (1), v.]

1. The act of repairing; restoration to a good, whole, or sound state after injury, dilapidation, or decay; supply of loss or waste; reparation.

2. State or condition as regards want of repairing; as, The house is in good *repair*.

*repair-link*, s. A link opening with a hinge, for use in case of a broken link.

*repair-ship*, s. A ship equipped with a mechanical plant for the quick repair of warships on the spot without having to go to a navy yard. It carries every possible mechanical contrivance used in naval engineering, together with skilled machinists, boiler-makers, etc.

"The *repair-ship Vulcan*, the first experiment of this kind ever tried by the United States navy, was a most serviceable adjunct to Admiral Sampson's fleet while in Cuban waters, making it unnecessary that an injured vessel should make the long journey to Key West."—*New York Journal*, Oct. 23, 1898.

*repair-shop*, s. A shop designed for making repairs, especially of machinery.

*řrē-pāir'* (2), \**re-paire* (2), \**re-payre*, subst. [REPAIR (2), v.]

1. The act of repairing or betaking one's self to a place; resort.

2. The place to which one repairs or resorts; a resort, a haunt.

*rē-pāir'-a-ble*, a. [Eng. *repair* (1), v.; -able.] Capable of being repaired; reparable.

*rē-pāir'-ēr*, s. English *repair* (1), v.; -er.] One who or that which repairs, restores, or makes amends.

*rē-pāir'-mēt*, s. [Eng. *repair* (1), v.; -ment.] The act of repairing; reparation.

*rē-pānd'*, a. [Lat. *repandus*, from *re*=back, and *pandus*=bent, crooked.]

*Botany*: Having an uneven and light sinuous margin, as the leaf of *Solanum nigrum*.

*rē-pān-dō-*, pref. [REPAND.]

*repando-dentate*, a.

*Botany*: Repand and toothed, as the leaves of *Doronicum Pardalisanthes*.



Repando-dentate.

\**rē-pān'-doūs*, adj. [REPAND.] Bent upward, curved back.

"They be drawn *repandous* or convexedly crooked in one piece."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. ii.

*rēp-ar-a-bil'-ī-tŷ*, subst. [Eng. *reparable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being reparable.

*rēp'-ar-a-ble*, adj. [Fr., from Lat. *reparabilis*, from *reparo*=to repair; Sp. *reparable*; Ital. *riparabile*.] [REPAIR (1), v.]

1. Capable of being repaired or restored to a state of soundness; admitting of repair.

"The parts hardly *reparable*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 58.

\*2. Capable of being repaired, or made amends for.



**rĕp'-ar-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *reparab(le)*; *-ly.*] In a reparable manner; in a manner admitting of repair or reparation.

**rĕp'-ar-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reparationem*, accus. of *reparatio*, from *reparatus*, pa. par. of *reparo*=to repair; Sp. *reparacion*; Ital. *riparazione*.] [REPAIR (1), v.]

1. The act of repairing or restoring; repair, restoration, renovation.

"And all the hewen stones thereof defaced,  
That there mote be no hope of reparation,  
Nor memory thereof to any nation."

*Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 28.*

2. The act of making amends for a wrong, injury, &c.

3. That which is done to repair a wrong; satisfaction for any wrong, injury, or damage; indemnification or compensation for loss or damage; amends.

**rĕ-pār'-a-tive**, or **rĕp'-ar-a-tive**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *reparatus*, pa. par. of *reparo*=to repair.]

†**A.** *As adj.*: Having the quality or power of repairing; capable of effecting repair; tending to amend defects or make good.

"Reparative inventions, by which art and ingenuity study to help and repair defects or deformities."—*Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 60.

**B.** *As subst.*: That which repairs or restores to a good, whole, or sound state; that which amends.

"Whereupon new preparatives were in hand, and partly reparatives of the former beaten at sea."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 230.

**reparative-power**, *substant.* [REGENERATION.] (*Owen.*)

**\*rĕ-pār'-rĕl**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *apparel* (q. v.).] A change of apparel.

"Let them but lend him a suit of reparrel and necessaries."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Knight of Burning Pestle*. (Intro.)

**\*rĕ-pār'-rĕl**, **\*re-par-rell**, *v. t.* [REPAREL, s.] To repair.

"He salle reparell this citee."—*MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, fo. 11.

**rĕp'-ar'-teē**, **\*rep-ar-tie**, **\*rep-ar-ty**, *s.* [Fr. *repartie*=a reply; orig. fem. of *reparti*, pa. par. of *repartir*=to redivide . . . to reply: *re*=again, and *partir* (Latin *partio*, *partior*)=to divide.] A smart, ready, and witty reply.

"Offend not him, whom modesty restrains  
From repartee." *Cowper: Tirocinium*, 728.

**rĕp'-ar-teē**, *v. i.* [REPARTEE, s.] To make repartees, or smart, witty replies.

"For in all visits, who but she,  
To argue, or to repartee?"

*Prior: Hans Carvel.*

**rĕ-par-tī-mĭ-ĕn'-tō**, *s.* [Sp.] A partition or division, especially of slaves; an assessment of taxes.

**rĕ-par-tī'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *partition* (q. v.).] The act of redividing; division into smaller parts; a fresh partition.

**rĕ-pass'**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pass*, v. (q. v.).]

**A.** *Trans.*: To pass again; to pass or travel back again over; to recross.

"With more auspicious signs repass the main,  
And with new omens take the field again."

*Pitt: Virgil's Æneid*, ii.

**B.** *Intrans.*: To pass or go back; to move back.

"French vessels were also to be permitted to pass and repass freely between Brittany and Munster."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

**rĕ-päss'-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *passage* (q. v.).] The act of repassing; a passing or passage again or back.

"Twenty . . . cut off their repassage."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 359.

**rĕ-päss'-ant**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *passant* (q. v.).]

*Her.*: A term applied when two lions or other animals are borne going contrary ways, one of which is passant, by walking toward the dexter side of the shield in the usual way, and the other repassant by going toward the sinister.



Repassant.

**rĕ-past'**, **\*re-paste**, *s.* [O. Fr. *repast* (Fr. *repas*), from *re*=again, and *past*=a meal, a repast, from Lat. *pastum*, accus. of *pastus*=food; orig. pa. par. of *pasco*=to feed.]

1. The act of taking food; a meal.

2. Food, victuals.

\*3. Refreshment by sleep; repose.

**\*rĕ-past'**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *repastre*; French *repastre*.] [REPAST, s.]

**A.** *Trans.*: To feed, to feast.

**B.** *Intrans.*: To partake of food or a meal; to feast.

"The guards repasting, while the bowls go round."

*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xxiv. 546.

**\*rĕ-past'-ĕr**, **\*re-past-our**, *s.* [Eng. *repast*; *-er*, *-our*.] One who takes a repast.

"Like quick and greedy repastours."

*Stanyhurst: Virgil's Æneid*, i. 217.

**\*rĕ-pas'-ture**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pasture*, s. (q. v.).] Food, entertainment.

"Food for his rage, repasture for his den."

*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 1.

**†rĕ-pā'-trĭ-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *repatriatus*, pa. par. of *repatrio*=to return to one's country.] [REPAIR (2), v.] To restore to one's country.

**rĕ-pā-trĭ-ā'-tion**, *s.* [REPATRIATE.] The act of returning or restoring to one's country.

"I wish your honor (in our Tuscan phrase) a most happy repatriation."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 670.

**rĕ-pāy'**, **\*re-paye**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pay*, v. (q. v.).]

**A.** *Transitive*:

1. To pay back, as money borrowed; to refund.

"To repay that money will be a biting affliction."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

2. To reimburse; to pay back money to.

3. To pay a second time.

4. To make return, recompense, or requital for, in a good or bad sense; to requite, to compensate.

**B.** *Intrans.*: To requite, either good or evil; to recompense.

"Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord."—*Romans* xii. 19.

**rĕ-pāy'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *repay*; *-able*.] Capable of being repaid; liable or arranged to be repaid or refunded; as, money lent, repayable in installments.

**rĕ-pāy'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *repay*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of paying or refunding.

2. That which is repaid.

**rĕ-pĕal'**, **\*re-pele**, **\*re-peale**, **\*re-pell**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *rapeler* (Fr. *rappeler*), from *re*=back, and *apeler* (Fr. *appeler*)=to appeal (q. v.).]

\*1. To recall as from banishment, exile, or disgrace.

"I will repeal thee, or, be well assured,

Adventure to be banished myself."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 2.*

\*2. To withdraw, to reject, to refuse.

"Ye nowe wolde repell agayne that ye ones wyllyngly agreed vnto."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. ccxxii.

\*3. To keep down or back; to repel. (*Milton: P. L.* vii. 59.)

\*4. To put an end to.

"All forepast displeasures to repeal."

*Spenser: F. Q., viii. 21.*

5. To recall, as a deed, law, or statute; to abrogate by authority; to revoke, to rescind, to annul.

"Until that act of parliament be repealed."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., i. 1.*

**rĕ-pĕal'**, *s.* [REPEAL, v.]

\*1. The act of recalling, as from banishment, exile, or disgrace.

"We thought meet rather to advise for his repeal, than proceed to our dishonor."—*Shirley: Bird in a Cage*, v. 1.

2. The act of repealing, abrogating, or revoking; revocation.

† *Repeal of the Union:*

*Irish History*: An agitation for the repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland commenced in the latter country in 1810. On April 27, 1834, the House of Commons, by a majority of 485, negatived a motion by Daniel O'Connell in favor of Repeal. In 1840 the National Loyal Repeal Association was constituted. Many large and excited meetings were held on the subject during 1843. On Oct. 8 the Government prevented a meeting, and in 1844 brought O'Connell and some other Repeal leaders to trial. He was convicted on Feb. 12, but the sentence was reversed by the House of Lords on Sept. 4. The agitation for Repeal gradually subsided. An effort to revive it in 1860 was unsuccessful. In 1870 it reappeared under the name of Home Rule (q. v.).

**rĕ-pĕal-a-bil'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *repealable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being repealable.

**rĕ-pĕal'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *repeal*; *-able*.] Capable of being repealed, revoked, or abrogated by the same authority by which it was enacted; revocable.

**rĕ-pĕal'-a-ble-ness**, *subst.* [Eng. *repealable*; *-ness*.] Repealability.

**rĕ-pĕal'-ĕr**, *subst.* [Eng. *repeal*; *-er*.] One who repeals; one who advocates repeal; specifically one who agitates for a repeal of the union between Great Britain and Ireland.

"He is the worst of all repealers, because he is the last."—*Burke: On American Taxation*.

**rĕ-pĕal'-mĕnt**, *s.* [English *repeal*; *-ment*.] The act of recalling from banishment, &c.; recall.

"Great is the comfort that a banished man takes at tidings of his repealment."—*Wittes Commonwealth*, p. 220.

**rĕ-pĕat'**, **\*re-peate**, **\*re-pete**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *répéter*, from Lat. *repeto*, from *re*=again, and *peto*=to seek; Sp. & Port. *repetir*; Ital. *ripetere*.]

**A.** *Transitive*:

**I.** *Ordinary Language*:

1. To do or perform a second time or again; to iterate; to go over, say, do, make, &c., again.

\*2. To make trial or essay of again; to essay anew.

"Stay here, and I the danger will repeat."

*Dryden. (Todd.)*

3. To recite, to rehearse, to say over.

"I can repeat whole books that I have read."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries*.

**B.** *Intrans.*: To strike the hours; as, a repeating watch.

† (1) *To repeat one's self*: To say or do again what one has said or done before.

(2) *To repeat signals*:

*Naut.*: To make the same signal which has been received from the admiral, or to make the same signal over again.

**rĕ-pĕat'**, *s.* [REPEAT, v.]

\***I.** *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of repeating; repetition.

"So of this repeat enough."

*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, xvi. 57.

2. That which is repeated.

**II.** *Music*: A sign that a movement or part of a movement is to be twice performed. That which is to be repeated is generally included within dots in the spaces. When the performer does not, on repeating, go so far as the last dot-sign, but finishes at a previous cadence, it is usual to write over the repeat, *Da Capo*, placing a pause and *Fine* over the chord at which the performer is to stop. If the signs of the repeat do not coincide with a well-defined portion of a movement the sign & is sometimes added. For explanation of the mark & see SEGNO.

**rĕ-pĕat'-ĕd**, *pa. par. or a.* [REPEAT, v.]

**rĕ-pĕat'-ĕd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *repeated*; *-ly*.] With repetitions; more than once; over and over again; frequently, indefinitely.

"The debate on this motion was repeatedly adjourned."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**rĕ-pĕat'-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *repeat*, v.; *-er*.]

**I.** *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who repeats; one who recites or rehearses.

2. A fraudulent voter; one who votes or attempts to vote more than once.

**II.** *Technically*:

1. *Arith.*: An indeterminate decimal in which the same figures continually recur or are repeated. A pure repeater, or circulating decimal, is one in which the repetition goes on from the beginning; as, '3333 . . .', '272727 . . .'. A mixed repeater is one in which the repetition does not begin till after the intervention of a figure or figures; as, '128888 . . .', '0113636 . . .', &c. Pure and mixed repeaters are generally written down only to the end of the first period, a dot being placed over the first and last figures of that period: thus, '3̇ represents the pure repeater '333 . . .', and '3̇6̇ represents '3636 . . .', &c.; '6̇39̇ represents '639639, &c.; '13̇8̇ represents 13888 . . .', &c. The term is also applied to the dot or dots placed over the period repeated. [REPETEND.]

2. *Fire-arms*: An arm which may be caused to fire several successive shots without reloading. [REVOLVER.]

"The Bullard repeater, with the same weight of powder and bullet as the Martin, gave very steady shooting."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

3. *Horol.*: A watch or clock made to strike the time when a spring is pushed in. Some strike the hour and quarters, others the hour, quarter, and odd minutes.

4. *Naut.*: A vessel, usually a frigate, appointed to attend each admiral in a fleet, and to repeat every signal he makes, with which she immediately sails to the ship for which it is intended, or the whole length of the fleet when the signal is general. Called also a Repeating ship.

5. *Teleg.*: The same as RELAY (q. v.).

**rĕ-pĕat'-ĭng**, *pr. par. or a.* [REPEAT, v.] Doing the same thing over again; producing a like result several times in succession; as, a repeating fire-arm

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hĕre, camel, hĕr, thĕre; pĭne, pīt, sĭre, sĭr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



which discharges several shots in succession without reloading; a *repeating* watch which strikes the hours and quarters when a spring is pressed in, &c.

**repeating-circle, s.** A reflecting instrument, on the principle of the sextant, for measuring angular distances.

**repeating-ship, s.** [REPEATER, II. 4.]

**\*rē-pē-dā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *repedatus*, pa. par. of *repedo*=to go back: *re*=back, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.] The act of going back; return, retrogression.

"You shall find direction, station, and *repedation* in these planets."—*Dr. H. More: Song of the Soul* (Notes), p. 406.

**rē-pěl', \*re-pell, \*re-pelle, v. t. & i.** [Latin *repello*=to drive back: *re*=back, and *pello*=to drive; Sp. *repeler*; Port. *repellar*; Ital. *repellere*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To drive back, to force back; to check the advance of, to repulse.

"They were successful in *repelling* the invaders."—*Scott: Norman Horse-shoe*. (Introd. note.)

2. To encounter or resist successfully; to oppose, to resist.

"Evil which proceeds from the will is called a mischief, and may be simply *repelled*."—*Warburton: Alliance between Church and State*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To act with force in opposition to force impressed.

2. *Med.*: To drive back the fluids which tend to produce a tumor from the spot at which they are gathering.

**rē-pěl'-ence, \*rē-pěl'-en-çy, s.** [Eng. *repellen(t)*; *-ce, -cy*.] The quality or state of being repellent; repulsion.

**rē-pěl'-ent, a. & s.** [Lat. *repellens*, pr. par. of *repello*=to repel (q. v.).]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Driving back, repulsing; able or tending to repel. (*Berkeley: Siris*, § 237.)

2. Repulsive, disagreeable.

"Its *repellent* plot deals with the love of a man who is more than half a monkey for a woman he saves from the penalty of murder."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 7, 1882.

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. That which repels.

2. A kind of waterproof cloth.

**II. Pharm.**: A remedy which, applied to a tumefied part, causes the fluid which renders it tumid to recede.

"Do not use *repellents*."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. xix.

**rē-pěl'-ēr, s.** [English *repel*; *-er*.] One who or that which repels.

**\*rē-pěl'-lëss, \*re-pel-lesse, a.** [English *repel*; *-less*.] That cannot be repelled; invincible.

"By assaulte made knowne *repellesse* might."—*J. Markham: Sir R. Grinville*, p. 71.

**rē-pent, a.** [Latin *repens*, pr. par. of *repo*=to creep.]

**\*I. Ord. Lang.**: Creeping, crawling.

"Our narrow speculations and *repent* spirits."—*Pepys: Diary*, June 8, 1684.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.*: Creeping; lying flat on the ground and smitting roots. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. *Zool.*: A term applied to those animals which move with the body close to the ground, either without the aid of legs, or by means of more than four pairs of short legs. (*Brande & Cox*.)

**\*rē-pent, s.** [REPENT, v.] Repentance.

"For this I scourge myself with sharp *repents*."—*Greene: Friar Bacon*.

**rē-pent', v. i. & t.** [French *repentir*, se *repentir*, from Lat. *re*=again, and *peniteo*, used impersonally=to repent, from *pæna*=punishment; O. Sp. *repentirse*; Ital. *repentere*, *repentirsi*, *ripentirsi*.] [PENITENT.]

**A. Intransitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To feel sorrow, regret, or pain for something done or left undone by one's self; to think of something past with sorrow or regret.

"He answered and said, I will not, but afterward he *repented* and went."—*Matt.* xxi. 29.

2. *Specif.*, to feel such sorrow for sin as leads to amendment of life; to be penitent; to grieve over one's past life, and to seek forgiveness for sin, with a determination to lead a new life.

"Except ye *repent* ye shall all likewise perish."—*Luke* xiii. 3.

3. To change the mind or course of conduct through regret or dissatisfaction with something which has occurred.

"Lest peradventure the people *repent* when they see war."—*Exodus* xiii. 17.

\*4. To express sorrow or regret for something past.

"Poor Enocharbus did

Before thy face *repent*."

*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 9.

\*5. To grieve or be sorry generally.

"That all the noble knights of Maydenhead

Which her ador'd, may sore *repent* with me."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. viii. 47.

**II. Theol.**: To feel "godly sorrow" for sin (2 Cor. vii. 10). [REPENTANCE.]

**B. Reflex. & impers.**: To be sorry; to regret, to repent.

"I thought it was a fault, but knew it not;

Yet did *repent* me, after more advice."

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

**C. Transitive:**

1. To remember with contrition, or self-reproach; to feel contrition or remorse for.

2. To be sorry for generally; to regret.

"I will give over my suit, and *repent* my unlawful solicitation."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 2.

**\*rē-pent'-a-ble, adj.** [Eng. *repent*, v.; *-able*.] Capable of being repented of; admitting of repentance.

"'Tis scarce a *repentable* sin."—*Gauden: Teares of the Church*, p. 65.

**rē-pent'-a-çe, \*re-pent-aunce, s.** [Fr. *repentance*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of repenting; the state of being penitent; sorrow or regret for what has been done or left undone by one's self; espec. sorrow and contrition for sin; such sorrow for the past as leads to amendment of life; penitence, contrition. (*Matt.* ix. 13.)

2. *Theol.*: Two kinds of repentance are recognized in the New Testament: "Repentance to salvation not to be repented of," which is characterized by "godly sorrow;" and repentance characterized by "the sorrow of the world that worketh death" (2 Cor. vii. 9, 10). The first mourns for sin not so much that it brings with it a penalty, as that it is offensive to God, who merits all love. (Cf. Psalm li. 4.) It is a Divine gift (Acts v. 31, xi. 18; 2 Tim. ii. 25). The second kind of repentance mourns that sin is attended by a penalty rather than hates sin. There is no proper conviction that God in Christ is merciful, and in extreme cases there is despair followed by death (*Matt.* xxvii. 3-5).

**rē-pent'-ant, \*re-pent-aunt, a. & s.** [French *repentant*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Feeling or experiencing repentance or sorrow for past conduct or words; contrite, penitent.

"With shame I own I've felt thy sway;

*Repentant*, now thy reign is o'er."

*Byron: To Romance*.

2. Expressive of or indicating repentance or sorrow for the past; springing from or caused by repentance.

"And wet his grave with my *repentant* tears."

*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 2.

\***B. As subst.**: One who repents; especially one who repents for sin; a penitent.

**rē-pent'-ant-ly, \*re-pent-aunt-ly, adv.** [Eng. *repentant*; *-ly*.] In a repentant or penitent manner; penitently, contritely.

"Th' sayd Swanus . . . dyed at the length very *repentantly*."—*Grafton: Chronicle*, vol. i., pt. vii.

**rē-pent'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *repent*, v.; *-er*.] One who repents; a penitent.

"Those sentences from which a too-late *repenter* will suck desperation."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 221.

\***rē-pen'-tī-a** (t as sh), s. pl. [Lat., neut. pl. of *repens*, genit. *repentis*, pr. par. of *repo*=to creep.]

*Zool.*: A division of Merrem's Squamata (q. v.), containing the limbless Lacertilia.

**rē-pent'-ing, pr. par. or a.** [REPENT, v.]

**rē-pent'-ing-ly, adv.** [Eng. *repenting*; *-ly*.] In a repenting manner; with repentance; repentantly.

**†rē-pent'-lëss, a.** [Eng. *repent*; *-less*.] Without repentance; unrepenting.

**rē-pēo'-ple, v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *people*, v. (q. v.).] To people again or anew; to restock with inhabitants.

**rē-pēr-çep'-tion, subst.** [Pref. *re-*, and English *perception* (q. v.).] The act of perceiving again; a repeated or renewed perception of the same object.

**rē-pēr-cüss', \*re-per-cusse, v. t.** [Latin *repercussus*, pa. par. of *repercutio*, from *re*=back, again, and *percutio*=to shake thoroughly [PERCUSS]; Fr. *répécuter*; Sp. & Port. *repercutir*.] To beat, drive, or strike back.

**rē-pēr-cüss'-sion** (ss as sh), s. [Fr., from Latin *repercussionem*, accus. of *repercussio*, from *repercussus*, pa. par. of *repercutio*=to repercut (q. v.); Sp. *repercusion*; Ital. *repercussione*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of driving or beating back; reverberation.

"With the *repercussion* of the air,

Shook the great eagle sitting in his chair."

*Drayton: Man in the Moon*.

2. *Music*: A frequent repetition of the same sound.

**rē-pēr-cüss'-sive, a. & s.** [Fr. *répercussif*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Driving back; having the power or quality of driving back or causing a rebound or reverberation.

"What vigorous arm, what *repercussive* blow,

Bandies the mighty globe still to and fro?"

*Blackmore: Creation*, bk. ii.

\*2. *Repellent*.

"An herbe this is which hath a vertue *repercussive* and refrigerative."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxvi., ch. xiii.

3. Driven back; reverberated.

"Amid Caernarvon's mountains rages loud

The *repercussive* roar."

*Thomson: Summer*, 1, 162.

**B. As substantive:**

*Med.*: A repellent.

"Apply a strong *repercussive* to the place affected."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 66.

\***rē-pēr-tī'-tious, a.** [Lat. *repertus*, pa. par. of *reperio*=to find out: *re*=back, again, and *perio*, *paro*=to produce.] Found; gained by finding.

**repertoire** (as *rēp'-ēr-twār*), s. [Fr.] A repertory; specif., the list of operas, dramas, &c., which can be readily performed by an operatic or dramatic company, from their familiarity with them; the stock pieces of a theater, &c.; those parts, songs, &c., which are usually performed by an actor or vocalist; hence, generally, a number of things which can be readily and efficiently done by a person in consequence of his familiarity with them.

\***rē-pēr'-tōr, s.** [Lat.] One who finds; a finder, a discoverer.

"Only the *repertor* of mules."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, IV. ii. 32.

**rēp'-ēr-tōr-ÿ, \*rep-er-tor-ie, subst.** [Fr. *répertoire*, from Latin *repertorium*=an inventory, from *repertor*=a discoverer, an inventor, from *repertus*, pa. par. of *reperio*=to find out, to discover; Sp. & Ital. *repertorio*.]

1. A place in which things are disposed so that they can be readily found, as an index of a book, a common-place book, &c.

"A *repertorie* or index to every book of the said poësie."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxx., ch. i.

2. That which contains a store or collection of things; a storehouse, a treasury, a magazine, a repository.

"The sole *repertory* to later ages of all the theology, philosophy, and history of those which preceded his."—*Bolingbroke: Essays; Error and Superstition*.

3. The same as REPERTOIRE (q. v.).

"The *repertory* of Mr. Rosa's season not receiving any addition since our last notice."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**rē-pē-rūs'-al, rē-pēr-ūs'-al, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *perusal* (q. v.).] The act of perusing a second time; a second or repeated perusal.

**rē-pē-rūse', rē-pēr-ūse', v. t.** [Prefix *re-*, and Eng. *peruse* (q. v.).] To peruse again or anew.

**rēp'-ē-tënd, s.** [Lat. *repetendus*, fut. pass. part. of *repeto*=to repeat (q. v.).]

\*1. Something which is or has to be repeated, as the burden of a song.

2. *Arith.*: That part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually *ad infinitum*. (A simple repetend is one in which only one figure is repeated, as .3333, &c.; a compound repetend is one in which there are more figures than one in the repeating period, as .135135, &c.) [REPEATER, II. 1.]

**rēp'-ē-tī'-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *repetitionem*, accus. of *repetitio*; Sp. *repeticion*; Ital. *repetizione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of repeating; the act of doing or saying the same thing a second time; iteration of the same act or the same words.

"Your lordship will pardon me for the frequent *repetition* of these cant words."—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, (Ded.)

2. The act of repeating, saying over, or rehearsing, especially from memory; recitation, rehearsal.

"Give them *repetition* to the life."

*Shakesp.: Pericles*, v. 1.

3. That which is repeated; repeated words or acts.

4. Memory, remembrance.

"The first view shall kill all *repetition*."

*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, v. 3.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = çan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, ðel.



II. Technically:

*Rhet.*: The iteration or repeating of the same words, or of the meaning in different words, for the purpose of making a deeper impression on the audience.

†*rĕp-ĕ-tĭ-tion-āl*, \**rĕp-ĕ-tĭ-tion-ar-ŷ*, *adj.* [Eng. *repetition*; *-al*, *-ary*.] Of the nature of or containing repetition.

"This second or *repetitional* law being indeed a recapitulation and compendium of the first."—*Biblioth. Bibl.*, i. 15.

\**rĕp-ĕ-tĭ-tion-ĕr*, *s.* [English *repetition*; *-er*.] One who repeats; a repeater.

"In 1665 he [Jemmat] was the repeater or *repetitioner* in St. Mary's church on Low Sunday, of the four Easter sermons."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, pt. ii.

*rĕp-ĕ-tĭ-tious*, *a.* [REPETITION.] Repeating; containing repetition.

\**rĕp-ĕ-tĭ-tious-nĕss*, *s.* [English *repetitious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being repetitious; the habit or practice of making repetitions.

†*rĕp-ĕ-tĭ-tive*, *adj.* [Lat. *repetitus*, *pa. par.* of *repeto*=to repeat (q. v.).] Containing repetitions; repeating.

*rĕ-pĭ-ne*\*, \**re-pyne*, \**re-poyne*, *v. i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pine*, *v.* (q. v.).]

1. To fret one's self; to be discontented; to feel inward discontent; to complain; to murmur; to grumble. (Followed by *at* or *against*.)

"Could our heart *repine*  
At any poet's happier lays."  
*Cowper: To Dr. Darwin.*

\*2. To be indignant or angry.

"Lachesis thereat gan to *repine*."  
*Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 51.*

\*3. To fail; to give way.

"*Repining* courage yields  
No foote to foe."  
*Spenser: F. Q., I. ii. 17.*

\**rĕ-pĭ-ne*\*, *s.* [REPINE, *v.*] A repining.

"In spite of time and envious *repines*."  
*Hall: Satires, II. ii. 8.*

*rĕ-pĭn-ĕr*, *s.* [English *repin(e)*; *-er*.] One who repines or murmurs.

"Let rash *repiners* stand appall'd."  
*Young: Resignation, ii.*

*rĕ-pĭn-ing*, *pr. par.* or *a.* [REPINE, *v.*]

*rĕ-pĭn-ing-lŷ*, *adv.* [Eng. *repining*; *-ly*.] In a repining manner; with repining, murmuring, or discontent.

"The English clergy had bickerings with their Dunstons; and stooped late and *repiningly* to this yoke under Anselme."—*Bp. Hall: Honor of the Married Clergy*, bk. iii., § 9.

*rĕ-pĭ-que* (que as *k*), *v. t.* or *i.* [Prefix *re-*, and Eng. *pique*, *v.* (q. v.).]

*Cards*: At piquet, to count thirty points in hand before the adversary counts one.

*rĕ-pĭ-que* (que as *k*), *s.* [REPIQUE, *v.*]

*Cards*: At piquet, counting thirty points in hand before the adversary can count one, when the player who repiques, instead of reckoning thirty, reckons ninety, and counts above ninety as many points as he would above thirty.

*rĕ-plāĕ*\*, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *place*, *v.* (q. v.).]

1. To put back or again in the former place.

"Repair the boat, *replace* the helm or oar."  
*Byron: Corsair, i. 1.*

2. To put again in or restore to a former position, rank, or office.

"What if we still rever'd the banish'd race,  
And strove the royal vagrants to *replace*."  
*Churchill: Prophecy of Famine.*

\*3. To put in a new place.

"At last he *replaces* them in Italy, their native country."  
—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*. (Ded.)

4. To pay back; to repay, to refund; as, to *replace* money stolen or spent.

5. To fill the place of with a competent or sufficient substitute; to put a competent substitute in the place or room of, or of something displaced or lost.

"The mental habits got during the preparation are incapable of being *replaced* by anything."—*F. W. Robertson, in Life*, i. 28.

6. To fill or take the place of; to be a substitute for; to succeed to.

"Dr. McVicar's widowed sister was about to *replace* the long-lost lieutenant."—*Miss Taylor: Blindpits* (1868), ii. 48.

7. To supersede, to displace.

"With Israel, religion *replaced* morality."—*M. Arnold: Literature and Dogma*, p. 48.

*rĕ-plāĕ-a-bil-ĭ-tŷ*, *s.* [Eng. *replaceable*; *-ity*.] The quality of being replaceable.

*rĕ-plāĕ-a-ble*, *a.* [Pref. *re-*; Eng. *place*; suff. *-able*.] Capable of being replaced.

*rĕ-plāĕed*\*, *pa. par.* or *a.* [REPLACE.]

*replaced-crystal*, *s.* A crystal having one or more planes in the place of its edges or angles.

*rĕ-plāĕ-mĕnt*, *s.* [Eng. *replace*; *-ment*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of replacing; the state of being replaced.

2. *Crystall.*: The removal of an edge or angle by one or more planes.

*rĕ-plāit*\*, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *plait*, *v.* (q. v.).] To plait or fold again; to fold one part over another again and again.

*rĕ-plant*\*, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *plant*, *v.* (q. v.).]

1. To plant again or anew.

"The plants . . . are *replanted* in a trench a foot deepe."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xiii., ch. xxiv.

\*2. To reinstate.

"*Replant* Henry in his former state."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iii. 3.*

*rĕ-plant-a-ble*, *a.* [Eng. *replant*; *-able*.] Capable of being replanted.

†*rĕ-plān-tā-tion*, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *plantation* (q. v.).] The act of replanting.

"Attempting the *replantation* of that beautiful image."  
—*Hallywell: Savior of Souls*, p. 108.

*rĕ-plĕad*\*, *v. t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *plead* (q. v.).] To plead again; to make a second or new plea.

*rĕ-plĕad-ĕr*, *s.* [Eng. *replead*; *-er*.]

*Law*: A second pleading or course of pleadings; the right or privilege of repleading.

"And whenever a *repleader* is granted, the pleadings must begin *de novo* at that state of them."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. xii., ch. 14.

*rĕ-plĕdgĕ*\*, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pledge*, *v.* (q. v.).] To pledge again or a second time.

*rĕ-plĕdg-ĕr*, *s.* [Eng. *repledged(e)*; *-er*.] One who repledges.

*rĕ-plĕg-ĭ-ār-ĕ*, *v. t.* [Low Lat.] [REPLEVY.]

*Law*: To redeem a thing detained or taken by another, by giving sureties.

*rĕ-plĕn-ish*, *re-plen-is-sen*, *v. t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *repleniss-*, stem of *pr. par.* of *replenir*=to fill up again; Lat. *re*=again, and *plenus*=full.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To fill up again, after having been emptied or diminished; hence, to fill completely, to stock abundantly; to fill to excess.

"Be fruitful, and multiply, and *replenish* the earth."—*Genesis ix. 1.*

\*2. To finish; to make complete or perfect; to perfect.

"The most *replenished* sweet work of nature."  
*Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 3.*

\*B. *Intrans.*: To recover former fullness; to become full again.

"Then the humors will not *replenish* so soon."—*Bacon*.

*rĕ-plĕn-ish-ĕr*, *s.* [Eng. *replenish*; *-er*.] One who replenishes.

"Maker and preserver of all things, and *replenisher* of all things every where."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 378.

*rĕ-plĕn-ish-mĕnt*, *s.* [Eng. *replenish*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of replenishing; the state of being replenished.

2. That which replenishes.

*rĕ-plĕte*\*, \**rĕ-plĕat*\*, \**re-pleate*, *a.* [Fr. *replet*, fem. *replète*, from Lat. *repletus*, *pa. par.* of *repleo*=to fill again; *re*=again, and *pleo*=to fill; Sp., Port. & Ital. *repleto*.] Completely filled; full; filled to repletion; abounding, thoroughly imbued.

"*Replete* with vivid promise, bright as spring."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

†*rĕ-plĕte*\*, \**rĕ-plĕate*\*, *v. t.* [REPLETE, *a.*] To fill to repletion.

"Such have their intestines *repleted* with wind and excrements."—*Venner: Treatise of Tobacco*, p. 407.

*rĕ-plĕte-nĕss*, *s.* [English *replete*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being replete; complete fullness; repletion.

*rĕ-plĕ-tion*, \**re-ple-ci-on*, *s.* [Fr. *réplétion*, from Latin *repletionem*, accus. of *repletio*, from *repletus*=replete (q. v.); Sp. *replecion*; Ital. *replezione*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The state of being replete or completely filled; excessive fullness, satiety.

"More meate than accordeth with nature's measure is called *replecion*."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. iii., ch. i.

2. *Med.*: Fullness of blood; plethora.

*rĕ-plĕ-tive*, *a.* [French *réplétif*, from *replet*=replete (q. v.).] Tending to or causing repletion.

*rĕ-plĕ-tive-lŷ*, *adv.* [Eng. *repletive*; *-ly*.] In a repletive manner; so as to replete or be repleted.

†*rĕ-plĕ-tōr-ŷ*, *a.* [Eng. *replet(e)*; *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to repletion; causing repletion, repletive.

*rĕ-plĕv-ĭ-a-ble*, *adj.* [English *replevy*, *-able*.] Capable of being replevied; replevisable.

*rĕ-plĕv-in*, *s.* [O. Fr. *re*=again, and *plevine*=a warranty.] [REPLEVY.]

*Law*:

1. A personal action which lies to recover possession of goods or chattels wrongfully taken or detained, upon giving security to try the right to them in a court of law, and to return them if the suit be determined against the plaintiff. Originally a remedy peculiar to cases of wrongful distress, it is now applicable to all cases of wrongful taking or detention.

"An action of *replevin* is founded upon a distress taken wrongfully, and without sufficient cause; being a redelivery of the pledge, or thing taken in distress, to the owner; upon his giving security to try the right of the distress, and to restore it, if the right be adjudged against him. These *replevins*, or redeliveries of goods detained from the owner to him, were originally, and till recently, effected by the sheriff; but are now granted by the registrar of the county court of the district in which the distress is taken, upon security being given to him by the replevisor (1) that he will pursue his action against the distrainor, and (2) that if the right be determined against him he will return the distress again."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 6.

2. The writ by which goods and chattels are replevied.

\*3. Bail.

*rĕ-plĕv-in*, *v. t.* [REPLEVIN, *s.*] The same as REPLEVY (q. v.).

"To me, who once, you know,  
Did from the pound *replevin* you."  
*Butler: Ladies' Answer*, iv.

*rĕ-plĕv-ĭs-a-ble*, *adj.* [O. Fr.] The same as REPLEVIABLE (q. v.).

"Such offenders were not *replevisable*."—*Hale: Pleas of the Crown*.

\**rĕ-plĕv-ĭsh*, *v. t.* [REPLEVY.] To bail out, to replevy.

*rĕ-plĕv-ĭs-or*, *s.* [Eng. *replevish*; *-or*.] One who replevies goods and chattels. [REPLEVIN.]

*rĕ-plĕv-ŷ*, \**rĕ-plĕv-ĭe*, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *replevir*, from *re*=again, and *plevir*=to warrant, to give pledges; *plevine*=a warranty, from Lat. *præbeo*=to afford, hence to offer a pledge; Low Latin *replegio*.]

1. To recover possession of, as goods and chattels wrongfully seized and detained, upon giving security to try the right to them in a court of law, and to return them if the suit is determined against the replevisor; to take or get back goods by a writ of replevin.

"And in all cases of distress for rent, if the tenant or owner do not, within five days after the distress is taken, *replevy* the same with sufficient security, the distrainor may cause the same to be appraised, and sell the same toward satisfaction of the rent and charges."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

\*2. To take back or set at liberty upon security; to bail.

"Therefore I humbly crave your majestie  
It to *replevie*."  
*Spenser: F. Q., IV. xii. 31.*

*rĕ-plĕv-ŷ*, *subst.* [REPLEVY, *v.*] The same as REPLEVIN (q. v.).

"*Replevy* cannot be  
From the strong iron grasp of vengeful destiny."  
*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 32.

\**rĕ-plĭ-ant*, *s.* [English *reply*; suff. *-ant*.] [REPLICANT.]

*rĕp-lĭ-ca*, *s.* [Ital.=a reply, a repetition; Lat. *re*=back, and *plica*=fold.]

1. *Art*: A copy of an original picture, done by the hand of the same master.

2. *Music*: Repetition.

*rĕp-lĭ-cant*, *subst.* [Lat. *replicans* (genit. *replicantis*), *pr. par.* of *replico*=to fold back . . . to reply (q. v.).] One who makes a reply; a replier (q. v.).

\**rĕp-lĭ-cāte*, *v. t.* [Lat. *replicatus*, *pa. par.* of *replico*=to fold back . . . to reply (q. v.).]

1. To fold or bend back.

2. To reply.

"They . . . poorly *replicated*."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*.

*rĕp-lĭ-cāte*, *a.* & *s.* [REPLICATE, *v.*]

A. *As adjective*:

*Bot.*: Folded back. Used when the upper part of a leaf is folded back and applied to the lower. Example, the Aconite. Called also Replicative.

B. *As substantive*:

*Music*: A repetition.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**rĕp-lĭ-cā-tion**, *subst.* [Lat. *replicatio*=a reply, from *replicatus*, pa. par. of *replico*=to fold back . . . to reply; Sp. *replicacion*; Ital. *replicazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. An answer, a reply, a rejoinder.

"What replication should be made by the son of a king?"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 2.

2. An echo, a reverberation, a repercussion

"Tiber trembled underneath her banks  
To hear the replication of your sounds,  
Made in her concave shores."

*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 1.

3. A repetition; hence, a copy, a portrait.

"As if both the second and third hypostases were but certain replications (or echoes) of the first original Deity."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 581.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Law*: The third stage in the pleadings in an action, being the reply of the plaintiff to the defendant's plea. [PLEADING, II. 2.]

"The course is for the plaintiff to put in a replication to the answer, in which he avers his bill to be true, certain, and sufficient, and the defendant's answer to be directly the reverse."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 18.

2. *Logic*: The assuming or using the same term twice in the same proposition.

**rĕp-lĭ-cā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *replicat(e)*; *-ive*.] The same as REPLICATE (q. v.).

**rĕ-plĭ-ĕr**, *s.* [English *reply*, v.; *-er*.] One who replies or answers; one who speaks or writes a reply to something said or written; one who makes a return to an answer; a respondent.

"The replier, who was a dissolute man, did tax him that, being a private bred man, he would give a question of state."—*Bacon: Apophthegms*.

**rĕ-plūm**, *s.* [Lat.=*a door case, or leaf of a door*.]

*Bot.*: A frame formed when the two sutures of a legume or a pod separate from the valves. The illustration shows the replum (r) in a siliqua, and in the section of a siliqua of a wallflower.

**rĕ-plūme**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *plume*, v. (q. v.).] To preen again; to rearrange.

"The right hand replumed  
His black locks to their wonted composure."  
*Browning: Saul*.

**rĕ-plūnge**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *plunge* (q. v.).] To plunge again; to immerse again or anew.

**rĕ-plĭ**, \***re-plie**, \***re-plye**, *v. i. & t.* [French *replier*=to fold again; *répliquer*=to reply, from Lat. *replico*=to fold back; to reply: *re*=back, and *plico*=to fold; *plica*=a fold; Sp. & Port. *replicar*; Ital. *replicare*.]

**A. Intransitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To make a reply or answer in words or writing to something said or written by another; to answer, to respond, to rejoin.

"Ye mote herken if ye can replie  
Ayenst all this that ye have to him meved."  
*Chaucer: Legend of Good Women*. (Prol.)

2. To answer by deeds; to do or give something in return for something else; as, The enemy did not reply to our fire.

**II. Law**: To plead in answer to a defendant's plea; to deliver a replication (q. v.).

"The plaintiff may plead again, and reply to the defendant's plea."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 20.

**B. Trans.**: To deliver or return as an answer. (Often followed by a clause as an object.)

"Perplex'd  
The tempter stood, nor had what to reply."  
*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 2.

**rĕ-plĭ**, \***re-plie**, *s.* [REPLY, v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. That which is said or written in answer to something said or written by another; an answer.

"Why, 'tis a loving and a fair reply."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 2.

2. An answer by deeds; something given or done in return for something else.

**II. Music**: The answer in a figure, the subject being called principal.

**rĕ-plĭ-ĕr**, *s.* [REPLIER.]

**rĕ-pōiſ-ĕn**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *poison*, v. (q. v.).] To poison again.

**rĕ-pōi-ish**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *polish*, v. (q. v.).] To polish again or anew.

**rĕ-pōne**, *v. t.* [Latin *repono*, from *re*=back, again, and *pono*=to place.]

1. To replace.
2. To reply. (*Scotch & Prov. Eng.*)

**rĕ-pōp-u-lā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *population* (q. v.).] The act of re-peopling; the state of being re-peopled.

**rĕ-pōrt**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *reporter*=to carry back, from Lat. *re*=back, again, and *porto*=to carry; Fr. *rapporier*=to carry back, to report [RAPPORT]; Sp. & Port. *reportar*; Ital. *riportare, rapportare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. To carry back; to send back; to return.

"If you speak three words, it will (perhaps) some three times report you the whole three words."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 249.

2. To bear or bring back, as an answer; to relate, as that which has been discovered by a person appointed or sent to examine, explore, or investigate.

"That is false thou dost report to us."  
*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, v.

3. To tell from one to another; to spread or noise by popular rumor; to circulate, as a report. (Frequently, as in the example, in the phrase, *it is reported*.)

"It is reported,  
That good duke Humphry traitorously is murder'd."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II.*, iii. 2.

4. To tell generally; to relate; to make known; to give an account of. (*Nehem.* vi. 19.)

\*5. To refer for information.

"I report the reader to the Belgian histories."—*Fuller*.

6. To lay a charge against; to give information against; as, to report a servant to his master.

7. To give an official or formal account or statement of; as, to report the receipts and expenditure of a company to the board.

8. To take down spoken words in writing and publish the same; to write out and give an account or statement of, as of the proceedings, debates, &c., of a meeting, a court, &c.

"During the period he wrote rather than reported the speeches of members of Parliament."—*Grant: Newspaper Press*, i. 148.

9. To describe, to represent.

"Is she so hot a shrew as she's reported?"—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To make a report or statement of facts; as, A committee reports to the House of Commons.

2. To take down in writing a speech, debates, replies, &c., from the lips of the speakers for the purpose of publication; to give a written account or statement of the proceedings, debates, &c., of a public assembly; as, to report for the papers.

3. To make known one's movements, whereabouts, &c., to a superior, so as to be ready for service or duty when required; to report one's self.

¶ To report one's self: The same as B. 3.

**rĕ-pōrt**, *s.* [REPORT, v.]

1. An account brought back or returned; the result of an investigation, examination, or inquiry brought back by a person appointed or sent to obtain such information.

2. A tale carried, circulated, or spread about; a popular rumor; common fame; rumor; that which people say.

"The report goes she has all the rule."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 3.

\*3. Repute, character, reputation.

"A just man . . . and of good report among all the nation of the Jews."—*Acts* x. 22.

4. An official statement of facts, written or verbal; especially a statement in writing of facts and proceedings submitted by an officer to his superiors.

5. An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, chancery, &c. The books containing such statements are also called reports. Such reports contain a statement of the pleadings, the facts, the arguments of counsel, and the judgment of the court in each case reported; and the object being to establish the law and prevent conflicting decisions, by preserving and publishing the judgments of the courts, and the grounds upon which the judgments were based.

"These reports are histories of the several cases, with a short summary of the proceedings, which are preserved at large in the record; the arguments on both sides and the reasons the court gave for its judgment; taken down in short notes by persons present."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd.)

6. An account or statement of the proceedings, debates, &c., of a legislative assembly, court, meeting, or the like, taken down in writing and intended for publication; an epitome, or fully written-out account, of a speech or meeting.

"The Gentleman's Magazine, in the year 1733, introduced as a new feature, somewhat copious reports of the debates in the Houses of Lords and Commons."—*Grant: Newspaper Press*, i. 137.

7. An account of the proceedings of a society, company, or the like, with a statement of its position financially or otherwise.

8. A paper delivered by the masters of all ships arriving from parts beyond the seas to the Custom-house, and attested upon oath, containing an account of the cargo on board, &c.

9. The sound of an explosion; a loud noise.

"Rising and cawing at the gun's report."  
*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

\*10. Relation, correspondence, reference, connection. (Fr. *rappor*.)

"The corridors have no report to the wings they join to."—*Evelyn*.

**rĕ-pōrt-ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *report*, v.; *-able*.] Fit to be reported.

\***rĕ-pōrt-age** (age as *ĭg*), *s.* [Eng. *report*, s.; *-age*.] Report.

"He will interest the lovers of personal detail by certain reportage."—*Academy*, Nov. 5, 1881.

**rĕ-pōrt-ĕd**, *pa. par. or a.* [REPORT, v.]

**reported-speech**, *s.* Oblique or indirect speech.

**rĕ-pōrt-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *report*, v.; *-er*.]

1. One who reports, tells, or spreads a report or rumor of anything.

"My reporter devised well for her."  
*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 5.

**2. Specifically:**

(1) One who reports or draws up official statements of law proceedings, and decisions of legislative debates.

"The reporter of the Senatorial Committee."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(2) One who is engaged on the staff of a newspaper to report public meetings, entertainments, ceremonies, or the like, and to collect information respecting interesting or important events.

**rĕ-pōrt-ĭng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [REPORT, v.]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Giving or furnishing a report or statement.

2. Of or pertaining to reports or reporters.

"A full and faithful account of the reporting department of each of our existing morning papers."—*Grant: Newspaper Press*, i. 141.

**C. As subst.:** The act, system, or practice of making reports of meetings, debates, or the like.

¶ The methods of newspaper reporting in this country have been developed to a degree of the greatest efficiency. It is usual for the reporter to be a proficient in the art of stenography as well as in that of mere literary composition. Further than this, in some of the large cities of this country the reporter must also be an operator upon a type-writing-machine, in order that his "copy" may go to the compositor in its most legible shape. The rapidity with which reports of speeches, meetings, notable incidents, &c., are furnished to the press is something almost incredible to the uninitiated. The various press associations of the country are the principal factors in the work of disseminating the results of reportorial work, and greatly facilitate the interchange of intelligence between distant points.

**rĕ-pōrt-ĭng-lĭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *reporting*; *-ly*.] By way of report or common fame; on hearsay.

"Believe it better than reportingly."  
*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 1.

**rĕ-pōr-tōr-i-al**, \***rĕ-pōr-tĕr-i-al**, *a.* [Eng. *reporter*; *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a reporter or reporters; consisting of or constituted by reporters.

"A reporter for the daily press . . . was asked, what was his business or profession—and replied that he was of the reportorial persuasion!"—*Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 581.

\***rĕ-pōr-tōr-ĭ**, *s.* [REPORT, v.] A report.

"This transcursive reportory."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*.

**rĕ-pōſ-ā-l**, \***re-pos-all**, *s.* [Eng. *repos(e)*, v.; *-al*.]

1. The act of reposing or resting.

\*2. That on which one reposes or rests.

"The devil's cushion . . . his pillow and chiefe repositall."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 85.

\***rĕ-pōſ-ānçe**, *s.* [Eng. *repos(e)*, v.; *-ance*.] The act or state of reposing or resting in confidence; reliance.

"See what sweet  
Reposance heaven can beget."—*J. Hall: Poems*, p. 92.

**rĕ-pōſe**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *reposer*=to repose, to rest, to stay, from Low Lat. *repauso*, from Lat. *re*=again, and *pauso*=to pause, *pausa*=a pause (q. v.); Sp. *reposar*; Port. *repousar*; Ital. *riposare*.] [POSE, v.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To lay at rest; to lay for the purpose of taking rest; to refresh by rest; to recline.



\*2. To cause to be calm or quiet; to quiet, to compose, to tranquilize. (*Fuller*.)  
 \*3. To lay, place, or set in confidence or trust. (*Shakesp.*: *Richard II.*, ii. 4.)  
 \*4. To lay up; to lodge, to deposit.  
 "Pebbles *reposed* in those cliffs amongst the earth, being not so dissoluble and more bulky, are left behind."—*Woodward*.

¶ In these last two meanings, the word appears to be confused with *Lat. repositus*, pa. par. of *repono*=to lay up. [REPOSIT.]

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To lie at rest; to rest, to sleep.
2. To lie, to rest.

"His right cheek *Reposing* on a cushion."—*Shakesp.*: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

\*3. To rest in confidence or trust; to rely, to depend.

"Upon whose faith and honor I *repose*."—*Shakesp.*: *Two Gentlemen*, iv. 3.

*rĕ-pōse'*, s. [Fr. *repos*.] [REPOSE, v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act or state of reposing; a lying at rest; rest, quiet, sleep.
2. Rest of mind; tranquillity, calmness; freedom from uneasiness or disturbance of mind.

"His calm, broad, thoughtless aspect breath'd *repose*."—*Thomson*: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 24.

3. Settled composure; absence of all show of feeling.

"Her manners had not that *repose* which marks the caste of *Vere de Vere*."—*Tennyson*: *Lady Clara Vere de Vere*, 39.

4. A cause of rest; that which gives rest or repose.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Art.*: That quality in painting which gives it entire dependence on its inherent ability, and does not appeal by gaudiness of color, or exaggeration of attitude, to a false estimate of ability. A general quietude of color and treatment and an avoidance of obtrusive tints or striking action in figures are generally comprehended by this designation, when applied to a work of art. (*Fairholt*.)

2. *Drama*: That quality in an actor which enables him to retain perfect self-command, and avoid all exaggeration.

3. *Poetry*: A rest, a pause.

*rĕ-pōsed'*, pa. par. or a. [REPOSE, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Calm, tranquil, settled. (*Bacon*.)

*rĕ-pōš'ĕd-lŷ*, adv. [English *reposed*; -ly.] In a quiet or composed manner; quietly, composedly, tranquilly.

*rĕ-pōš'ĕd-nĕss*, s. [Eng. *reposed*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reposed or at rest; calmness, composure, tranquillity.

"With wondrous *reposedness* of mind."—*Trans. of Boccalini*, p. 104.

*rĕ-pōse'-fŭl*, a. [Eng. *repose*, s.; -ful(l).] Full of repose; affording confidence or trust; trustworthy.

"A fast friend or *reposeful* confidant."—*Howell*.

*rĕ-pōš'ĕr*, subst. [Eng. *repos(e)*, v.; -er.] One who reposes.

*rĕ-pōš'ĭt*, \**re-pos-ite*, v. t. [Lat. *repositus*, pa. par. of *repono*=to lay up; *re*=back, again, and *pono*=to place.] To lay up; to lodge or deposit, as in a place of safety.

"Others *reposit* their young in holes."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

\**rĕ-pōš'ĭt*, s. [REPOSIT, v.] That which is laid up; a deposit.

*rĕ-pō-šĭ'-tion*, s. [Latin *repositio*, from *repositus*, pa. par. of *repono*.] [REPOSIT, v.]

1. The act of replacing or resetting.

"The *reposition* of the luxated shoulder."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vii., ch. v.

2. The act of laying up or depositing, as in a place of safety.

"Not capable of observation, careless of *reposition*."—*Bp. Hall: A Censure of Travel*, § 6.

*rĕ-pōš'ĭ-tōr*, s. [Latin *reposit(us)*=replaced; -or.] An apparatus for replacing a displaced organ or part.

*rĕ-pōš'ĭ-tōr-ŷ*, \**re-pos-i-tor-ie*, subst. [O. Fr. *repositoire*, from Lat. *repositorium*, from *repositus*, pa. par. of *repono*=to lay back; O. Sp. & Ital. *repositorio*.]

1. A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation; a depository, a storehouse, a magazine.

"That dark *repository* in which the abortive statutes of many generations sleep."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. A place where articles are kept for sale; a shop, a warehouse.

*fāte*, *fāt*, *fāre*, *amidst*, *whāt*, *fāll*, *father*; *wē*, *wēt*, *hĕre*, *camĕl*, *hĕr*, *thĕre*; *pĭne*, *pĭt*, *sĭre*, *sĭr*, *marĭne*; *gō*, *pōt*, *or*, *wōre*, *wōlf*, *wōrk* *whō*, *sōn*; *mūte*, *cŭb*, *cŭre*, *unite*, *cŭr*, *rŭle*, *fŭll*; *trŷ*, *Sŷrian*. *æ*, *œ* = *ĕ*; *ey* = *ā*. *qu* = *kw*.

*rĕ-pō'-soir* (oi as *wā*), s. [Fr.]

*Roman Ritual*:

1. The altar at which the Host, consecrated at the Mass on Holy Thursday, is reserved till the Mass of the Præsanctified on Good Friday. [HOLY-WEEK.]

2. The altar on which the Eucharist is deposited during a pause in a procession.

*rĕ-pōš'ĝĕss'*, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *possess* (q. v.).] To possess again.

"If Edward *repossess* the crown."

*Shakesp.*: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iv. 6.

¶ To *repossess one's self of*: To obtain possession of or to acquire for one's self again; to regain.

*rĕ-pōš'ĝĕs'-siōn* (ss as *sh*), s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *possession* (q. v.).] The act or state of possessing, or gaining possession of again.

"Being ready to enter into a *repossession* of his country."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 8.

*rĕ-pōš'-ure*, s. [Eng. *repos(e)*; -ure.] Repose, rest, quiet. (*Fuller: Hist. Camb.*, viii. 19.)

*rĕ-pōt'*, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pot*, v. (q. v.).] To replace in pots.

"Old plants, . . . being kept rather dry, and then shaken out and *repotted*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

*rĕ-pōur'*, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pour* (q. v.).] To pour again or back.

"*Repouring* down black darkness from the sky."

*Mirror for Magistrates*.

*rĕ-pōus-sĕ'*, adj. [Fr., pa. par. of *repousser*=to push or thrust back.] A term applied to a kind of ornamental metal work, formed in relief by striking on the metal from behind with a punch or hammer until the required forms are roughly produced in relief upon the surface; the work is then finished by the process of chasing. The work of Benvenuto Cellini (1500-1570), in this branch of art, is the most celebrated. Common work of this kind, as for tea or coffee-pots, &c., is executed at Birmingham in pewter and Britannia metal, and then electrotyped.

*rĕp-rĕ-hĕnd'*, \**rep-re-hende*, v. t. [Latin *reprehendo*=to hold back, to check, to blame; *re*=back, and *prehendo*=to hold, to seize; French *reprandre*; Sp. *reprehender*, *reprender*; Port. *reprehen*; Ital. *riprendere*.]

1. Orig. to take hold of one and pull him back, when about to do something; hence, to charge with a fault; to chide sharply; to reprove; to find fault with.

"Pardon me for *reprehending* thee."

*Shakesp.*: *Titus Andronicus*, iii. 2.

2. To take exception to; to blame, to censure; to find fault with.

"I nor advise, nor *reprehend* the choice

Of Marcley-hill." *J. Philips: Cyder*, i. 78.

\*3. To detect of fallacy.

*rĕp-rĕ-hĕnd'ĕr*, s. [Eng. *reprehend*; -er.] One who reprehends; one who blames, censures, or finds fault.

"The querulous *reprehenders* add to the cause of complaint."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*. (Pref.)

*rĕp-rĕ-hĕn'-sĭ-ble*, adj. [Latin *reprehensibilis*, from *reprehensus*, pa. par. of *reprehendo*=to reprehend (q. v.); Fr. *repréhensible*; Sp. *reprehensible*; Ital. *riprensibile*.] To be reprehended, censured, or blamed; deserving of reprehension or censure; blameworthy, censurable; calling for reproof or rebuke.

"To say Good morning or Good evening was highly *reprehensible*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

*rĕp-rĕ-hĕn'-sĭ-ble-nĕss*, s. [Eng. *reprehensible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reprehensible; culpableness, blamableness.

*rĕp-rĕ-hĕn'-sĭ-blŷ*, adv. [Eng. *reprehensib(le)*; -ly.] In a reprehensible manner or degree; culpably; in a manner calling for reprehension, reproof, or rebuke.

*rĕp-rĕ-hĕn'-sĭon*, s. [Latin *reprehensio*, from *reprehensus*, pa. par. of *reprehendo*=to reprehend (q. v.); Fr. *repréhension*; Sp. *reprehension*; Ital. *ripreensione*.] The act of reprehending, blaming, or censuring; blame, censure, reproof.

*rĕp-rĕ-hĕn'-sĭve*, a. [Fr. *repréhensif*; Sp. *reprehensivo*; Ital. *riprensivo*.] Containing reprehension or reproof.

*rĕp-rĕ-hĕn'-sĭve-lŷ*, adv. [Eng. *reprehensive*; -ly.] In a reprehensive or reproving manner; with reprehension or reproof.

"Xenophanes the Colophonian *reprehensively* admonished the Egyptians."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 226.

*rĕp-rĕ-hĕn'-sōr-ŷ*, adj. [Lat. *reprehensus*, pa. par. of *reprehendo*=to reprehend (q. v.).] Containing reprehension or reproof; reprehensive.

*rĕp-rĕ-ĝĕnt'* (1), v. t. [Fr. *représenter*, from Lat. *repræsentō*=to bring before one again, to exhibit; *re*=again, and *præsentō*=to present; *præsens*=present; Span. & Port. *representar*; Ital. *ripresentare*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To present again, or in place of something else; to exhibit the image or counterpart of; to typify.

"Before him burn

Seven lamps, as in a zodiac *representing* The heav'nly fires."—*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 255.

2. To exhibit or portray by pictorial or plastic art; to reproduce.

3. To portray or exhibit by mimicry or action of any kind; to act the part or character of; to personate.

4. To depict, to describe, to give an account of; as, He *represents* his agent as being remiss in his duties.

5. To declare, to set forth; as, to *represent* the dangers of a line of conduct.

6. To stand in or supply the place, or perform the duties or functions of; to speak and act with authority on behalf of; to look after the interests of; to be a substitute, agent, or deputy for.

"The Estates had liberally voted such a supply as the poor country which they *represented* could afford."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

7. To stand in the place of, in the right of inheritance.

8. To serve or stand as a symbol or sign of; as, Words *represent* ideas or things.

9. To image or picture in sensation.

**II. Zool. & Biol.**: Before any clear ideas prevailed as to the geographical distribution of animals, it was held that every type in one hemisphere was represented by a corresponding type in the other hemisphere. Thus, the puma in the New World was held to represent the lion and the tiger in the Old World.

"Until the last few years the existence of two genera having so very much in common as the camels and the llamas, and yet so completely isolated geographically, had not received any satisfactory explanation, for the old idea that they in some way '*represented*' each other in the two hemispheres of the world was a mere fancy without philosophical basis."—*Prof. Flower*, in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 738.

*rĕ-prĕ-ĝĕnt'* (2), v. t. [Prefix *re-*, and Eng. *present*, v. (q. v.).] To present again or anew; to bring again before the mind.

*rĕp-rĕ-ĝĕnt'-ā-ble*, a. [Eng. *represent*; -able.] Capable of being represented.

\**rĕp-rĕ-ĝĕnt'-ānce*, s. [Eng. *represent*; -ance.] Representation, likeness.

"The *representances* and forms of those who have brought something profitable."—*Donne: Hist. Septuagint*, p. 93.

*rĕp-rĕ-ĝĕnt'-ānt*, s. & a. [Fr., pr. par. of *représenter*.]

A. *As subst.*: A representative.

B. *As adj.*: Representing; acting as representative.

*rĕp-rĕ-ĝĕn-tā'-tion* (1), s. [Fr., from Lat. *repræsentationem*, accus. of *repræsentatio*, from *repræsentatus*, pa. par. of *repræsentō*=to represent (q. v.); Sp. *representacion*; Ital. *rappresentazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of representing, describing, or portraying; description.

2. The portrayal or reproduction by pictorial or plastic art of any object.

"If we consider what Numa ordained concerning images, and the *representation* of the gods."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 54.

3. The public exhibition or reproduction of a play on the stage, or of a character in a play; a dramatic performance.

4. A verbal description; a statement of arguments, facts, &c.; hence, specifically, a respectful expostulation or remonstrance.

"The statement was not an accurate *representation* of his views."—*London Standard*.

5. An image or likeness, as a picture or statue.

"A very correct *representation* of the comet of 1819."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, § 556.

6. The part performed by a representative, delegate, agent, or deputy; especially the functions of a representative in a legislative assembly; the system according to which communities, districts, counties, &c., are represented in such assemblies.

7. A number of delegates or representatives collectively.

**II. Law:**

1. The standing in the place of another, as an heir, or in the right of taking by inheritance; the personating of another, as heirs, executors, or administrators.

2. A collateral statement in insurance, either by parol or in writing, of such facts or circumstances relating to the proposed adventure, and not inserted in the policy, as are necessary to enable the insurer to form a just estimate of the risk.



**rē-prēs-ĕn-tā-tion** (2), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *presentation* (q. v.).] The act of representing or presenting again to the mind that which was formerly present but is now absent.

**\*rēp-rē-ġen-tā-tion-al**, *adj.* [Eng. *representation*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or containing representation.

**\*rēp-rē-ġen-tā-tion-a-ry**, *a.* [Eng. *representation*; *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to representation; representative.

**rēp-rē-ġent-a-tive**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *représentatif*; Sp. & Port. *representativo*; Ital. *rappresentivo*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Exhibiting likeness or similitude; fitted to represent.

"A large berry-bearing tree at James Island has no representative species on Charles Island."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World*, ch. xvii.

2. Acting as agent, deputy, or delegate for others; bearing the character or power of another; performing the duties or functions of others; representing the interests of others.

"Thus the Cabinet has something of the popular character of a representative body; and the representative body has something of the gravity of a Cabinet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

3. Conducted or constituted by the agency of delegates or deputies chosen by the people; as, *representative government*.

4. Typical.

"No one human being can be completely the representative man of his race."—*Palgrave*.

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who or that which represents or exhibits the likeness of another; that by which anything is represented or exhibited; a representation.

"The 'heavy father' of the opera had a congenial representative."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. One who represents or acts as the agent, deputy, or delegate of another or others; an agent, deputy, or substitute who supplies the place and performs the duties or functions of another or others; specif., a person chosen by any body of electors to represent them in a legislative assembly.

"The worse our representatives, therefore, the longer we are likely to be cursed with them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Biol.*: The representative theory contended for by Swainson and other quaternarians was that in each circle particular types were represented. In every circle of birds, for instance, there were raptorial, insessorial, rasorial, grallatorial, and natatorial types. Any representative of these was analogous to the corresponding type in all other circles.

2. *Law*: One who stands in the place of another as heir, or in the right of succeeding to an estate of inheritance, or to a crown.

¶ (1) *House of Representatives*: The lower house of the supreme legislative body of the United States, consisting of members chosen biennially by the people of the several states in numbers proportioned to their population. Each state sends at least one representative.

(2) *Personal representative*: An executor or administrator.

(3) *Real representative*: An heir-at-law or devisee.

**representative-faculty**, *s.*

*Metaph.*: (See extract.)

"The general capability of knowledge necessarily requires that, besides the power of evoking out of unconsciousness one portion of our retained knowledge in preference to another, we possess the faculty of representing in consciousness what is thus evoked. . . . This Representative Faculty is Imagination or Phantasy."—*Hamilton: Metaph.* (ed. Mansel), ii. 25.

**representative-species**, *s.*

*Zool.*: A species exhibiting a comparatively recent modification, and having its origin in or near the locality where it occurs. (*Wallace: Geog. Dist.*, i. 4.)

**rēp-rē-ġent-a-tive-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *representative*; *ly*.] In a representative manner; by way of representation; vicariously.

"He was solemnly reinstated in favor, and we representatively or virtually in him."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 30.

**rēp-rē-ġent-a-tive-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *representative*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being representative.

**\*rēp-rē-ġent-eē**, *s.* [English *represent*; *-ee*.] (Wrongly used for a representative.)

"Their proxies and representees chosen and sent from their several distributions."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 448.

**rēp-rē-ġent-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *represent*; *-er*.]

1. One who represents; one who shows, exhibits, or reproduces.

"Art, being but the imitator or secondary *representer*."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xix.

\*2. One who represents another or others; a representative.

**\*rēp-rē-ġent-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *represent*; *-ment*.] Representation.

"In his heart begat  
All representation of his absent sire,"  
*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, i.

**rē-prēss'**, **\*re-presse**, *v.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *press*, *v.* (q. v.).]

1. To press back or down effectually; to crush, to put down, to subdue, to quell.

"His good kynge so well addresseth,  
That all his fo men he represseth."  
*Gower: C. A.*, vii.

2. To restrain; to keep back; to keep under restraint.

"The prudent goddess yet her wrath repress'd."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, viii. 573.

**\*rē-prēss'**, *s.* [REPRESS, *v.*] The act of repressing; repression.

**rē-prēss-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *repress*; *-er*.] One who or that which represses, crushes, or subdues.

**rē-prēss-i-ble**, *a.* [English *repress*; *-able*.] Capable of being repressed, crushed, subdued, or restrained.

**\*rē-prēss-i-blý**, *adv.* [Eng. *repressible*; *-ly*.] In a repressible manner.

**rē-prēss-siōn** (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr.]

1. The act of repressing, crushing, subduing, or restraining.

"Do such things for the advancement of justice, and for the repression and punishment of malefactors."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. ii., bk. i. No. 56.

2. That which represses; a check, a restraint.

**rē-prēss-ive**, *a.* [Fr. *répressif*.] Having power to repress, subdue, or restrain; tending or serving to repress or quell.

"They were glad to lift the burden of that repressive legislation from their shoulders."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**rē-prēss-ive-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *repressive*; *-ly*.] In a repressive manner; so as to repress.

**rē-priēv-āl**, *s.* [Eng. *reprieve*(e); *-al*.] A respite; a reprieve.

"His [the sailor's] sleeps are but *reprievals* of his dangers."—*Sir T. Overbury: Characters*, G. 7.

**rē-priēve'**, **\*re-reeve**, **\*re-prive**, *v. t.* [The same word as *Mid. Eng. reprove*=to reprove (q. v.), to reject, to disallow.]

1. To grant a reprieve or respite to; to suspend or delay the execution of for a time.

"Therefore I humbly crave your majestie  
It to reprieve, and my sonne *reprieve*."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. xii. 31.

2. To save or rescue from danger or death.

"Night, descending, from his vengeful hand,  
*Repriev'd* the relics of the Grecian band."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, x. 236.

\*3. To relieve for a time from any suffering.

"Or to succor, or relieve him,  
Or from wants off to *repreeve* him."  
*Brownie: Shepherd's Pipe*, ecl. 3.

\*4. To set free; to relieve, to acquit.

"Unless her prayers, whom heav'n delights to hear,  
And loves to grant, *reprieve* him from the wrath  
Of greatest injustice."  
*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iii. 4.

**rē-priēve'**, *s.* [REPRIEVE, *v.*]

1. The suspension or delay of the carrying out of a sentence (generally of death) on a prisoner. It is popularly but erroneously supposed to signify a permanent remission, or commutation of a capital sentence.

"A *reprieve* is the withdrawing of a sentence for an interval of time; whereby the execution is suspended. This may be first, *ex arbitrio judicis*; either before or after judgment; as, where the judge is not satisfied with the verdict, or the evidence is suspicious, or the indictment is insufficient; or sometimes if it be a small felony, or any favorable circumstances appear in the criminal's character, in order to give room to apply to the crown for either an absolute or conditional pardon. Or, secondly, *ex mandato regis*, from the mere pleasure of the crown, expressed in any way to the court by whom the execution is to be awarded. This is the mode in which *reprieves* are generally granted, through the intervention of one of the secretaries of state. *Reprieves* may also be *ex necessitate legis*: as, where a woman is capitally convicted, and pleads her pregnancy; though this is no cause to stay the judgment, yet it is to respite the execution till she be delivered. Another cause of regular *reprieve* is, if the offender become *non compos* between the judgment and the award of execution."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 31.

2. A respite; a short interval of ease or relief.

\*3. A temporary suspension of repression or extinction.

"The Eleusinian mysteries got a *reprieve* till the reign of Theodosius the elder."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii., § 4.

**rēp-rī-mand'**, *v. t.* [French *réprimander*, from *réprimande*=a reprimand (q. v.).]

1. To reprove sharply; to reprehend; to chide or rebuke for a fault.

"Was heard, one genial summer's day,  
To *reprimand* them all."  
*Cowper: Judgment of the Poets*.

2. To reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence, or order of a superior.

**rēp-rī-mand**, *s.* [Fr. *réprimande* (O. Fr. *reprimende*), from Lat. *reprimenda*=a thing that ought to be repressed, prop. fem. of *reprimendus*, fut. pass. par. of *reprimo*=to repress; Sp. *reprimenda*.] A severe reproof, censure, or reprehension public or private; rebuke.

"The answer of James was a cold and sullen *reprimand*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

**rēp-rī-mand-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *reprimand*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who reprimands.

"Then said the owl unto his *reprimander*,  
'Fair sir, I have no enemies to slander,'"  
*Quiver*, 1867, p. 186.

**\*rēp-rī-māte**, **\*rep-ry-mate**, *a.* [Lat. *reprimo*=to repress.] To crush, to destroy; to deprive utterly.

"Which must be well applyed, correct, and *reprimare* of their malices."—*Copland: Guydon; Questyonyary of Cyrurgyens*.

**rē-prīm-ĕr**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *primer*.] A contrivance for applying fresh primers to spent cartridge shells.

**rē-print'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *print*, *v.* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To print again; to print a second or new edition of.

"I have seen some of my labors sixteen times reprinted."—*Goldsmith: Essays*. (Pref.)

2. *Fig.*: To renew the impression of.

"To *reprint* God's image upon the soul."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

**rē-print**, *s.* [REPRINT, *v.*] A second or new edition or impression of a printed work; a reimpression.

"This misleading note stands uncorrected in the mechanical *reprint* before us."—*Athenæum*, August 23, 1884, p. 231.

**rē-print-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *reprint*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who reprints; specif., a publisher who reprints and publishes standard works.

"Scott may not have been able to see the copy, but his *reprinters* could."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 23, 1884, p. 231.

**rē-pris-āl**, **\*re-pris-all**, **\*re-pris-el**, *s.* [Fr. *reprisaille*, from Ital. *ripresaglia*, from *ripresa*=a reprisal or taking again; prop. fem. of *ripreso*. pa. par. of *riprendere*=to reprehend, to take again, from Latin *rephendo*=to take again, to reprehend (q. v.).]

1. The act of seizing or taking anything from an enemy by way of indemnification or retaliation for something seized and detained by him.

2. That which is so seized or taken.

"That large *reprisal* he might justly claim,  
For prize defrauded and insulted fame."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xi. 836.

3. The same as RECAPTION (q. v.).

4. The act of retaliating on an enemy by the infliction of suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him in requital for some act of inhumanity perpetrated by him.

5. Any taking by way of retaliation; any act of severity done in retaliation.

"Desirous, as it seems, to make *reprisals* upon me."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 83.

¶ *Letters of marque and reprisal*, *Letters of mark and reprisal*: [MARQUE.]

"The Council of Caledonia, in great indignation, issued *letters of mark and reprisal* against Spanish vessels."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

**rē-prīse'**, **rē-prīze'**, *s.* [Fr., fem. of *repris*, pa. par. of *reprandre*=to take again; Sp. *represa*; Ital. *ripresa*.]

\*I. *Ord. Lang.*: A taking by way of retaliation or indemnification; reprisal.

"If so, a just *reprise* would only be  
Of what the land usurp'd upon the sea."  
*Dryden: Hind and Panther*, iii. 862.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Maritime Law*: A ship recaptured from an enemy or pirate. If recaptured within twenty-four hours of her capture she must be restored to her owners in whole; if after that period, she is the lawful prize of her recaptors.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.  
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl,  
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2. *Masonry*: A term used to denote the return of moldings in an internal angle.

3. *Law (pl.)*: Yearly deductions, duties, or payments out of a manor and lands, as rent-charge, rent-seck, annuities, and the like.

4. *Music*: The burden of a song.

\**rĕ-prĭse'*, \**rĕ-prĭze'*, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *repris*, pa. par. of *repandre*=to take again, from Lat. *reprehendo*=to take again, to reprehend (q. v.).]

1. To take again; to retake.

"Ye might reprise the armes Sarpedon forfeited."  
*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, vii.

2. To recompense, to pay.

†*rĕ-prĭs'-tĭn-āte*, *v. t.* [Latin *re*=again, and *prĭstinus*=former, ancient.] To restore to a former or pristine condition or state.

†*rĕ-prĭs-tĭn-ā-tion*, *s.* [REPRISTINATE.] The act of restoring to a pristine or original state or condition; the state of being so restored; resuscitation.

\**re-prive* (1), *v. t.* [REPRIVE.]

\**rĕ-prĭve'* (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Lat. *privo*=to deprive.] To take away.

"How that my Lord from her I would reprise."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. i. 55.

\**rĕ-prĭze'*, *s. & v.* [REPRIZE, *s. & v.*]

*rĕ-prōach'*, \**re-proche*, *v. t.* [French *reprocher* (O. Fr. *reprochier*), from a hypothetical Low Lat. *repropio*=to bring near to, hence, to cast in one's teeth, to object, from Lat. *re*=again, and *propius*, compar. of *prope*=near; Sp. *reprochar*.]

1. To censure in opprobrious terms; to charge with a fault in severe terms; to censure or upbraid with severity, opprobrium, or contempt.

"If ye be reproached for the name of Christ, happy are ye."  
—1 *Peter* iv. 14.

2. To find fault with.

\*3. To disgrace.

"I thought your marriage fit: else imputation,  
For that he knew you, might reproach your life."  
*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

*rĕ-prōach'*, \**re-proch*, \**re-proche*, *s.* [French *reproche*, from *reprocher*=to reproach (q. v.); Sp. *reproche*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of reproaching; censure mingled with opprobrium or contempt; opprobrious or contumelious language addressed to anyone; severe censure or blame, as for a fault.

"It is made up of boasts, reproaches, and sneers."  
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. An occasion of blame or censure; shame, infamy, disgrace.

"God hath taken away my reproach."  
—*Genesis* xxx. 23.

\*3. An object of contempt, scorn, or derision.

"We are become a reproach to our neighbors."  
—*Psalms* lxxix. 4.

II. *Roman Ritual (pl.)*: Improperia; a series of antiphons and responses, forming part of the service which, on Good Friday, is substituted for the usual daily Mass. The text is partly in Latin, partly in Greek, designed to illustrate the sorrowful remonstrance of Our Lord with His people for their ingratitude. These reproaches were first sung to plain-chant melodies, preserved in the *Graduale Romanum*, and still extensively used, but in the Sistine Chapel, since 1560, they have been sung to some exquisite *faux bourdons*, to which they were adapted by Palestrina.

*rĕ-prōach'-a-ble*, \**re-proche-a-ble*, *a.* [Eng. *reproach*; *-able*.]

1. Deserving of reproach.

\*2. Reproachful, opprobrious, contumelious, disgraceful.

"He also prohybyted that any thinge shuld be red or spoken, *reprocheable* or blasphemous to God."  
—*Etyot: Governor*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

*rĕ-prōach'-a-ble-ness*, *s.* [Eng. *reproachable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being reproachable.

*rĕ-prōach'-a-ble*, *adv.* [Eng. *reproachab(ly)*; *-ly*.] In a reproachable manner; in a manner deserving of reproach.

*rĕ-prōach'-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *reproach*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who reproaches.

*rĕ-prōach'-fŭl*, \**re-proch-ful*, \**re-proch-full*, \**re-proche-full*, *a.* [Eng. *reproach*; *ful(l)*.]

1. Containing or expressing reproach or censure; upbraiding, scurrilous, opprobrious, contumelious, abusive.

"Reprochfull taunts to the debasing of vs Iselanders."  
*Hacktuyl: Voyages*, i. 585.

2. Expressive of reproach; as, a reproachful glance.

3. Deserving of reproach; shameful, scandalous, infamous, base, vile.

"Thy punishment

He shall endure, by coming in the flesh

To a reproachful life."  
*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 406.

*rĕ-prōach'-fŭl-lŭ*, \**re-proch-ful-ly*, \**re-proche-ful-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *reproachful*; *-ly*.]

1. In a reproachful manner; in terms of reproach; with reproaches.

2. Shamefully, disgracefully, infamously.

*rĕ-prōach'-fŭl-ness*, \**re-proche-ful-ness*, *s.* [Eng. *reproachful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being reproachful.

"And this mannes humanitee and curteous behavoure . . . ye turne into an occasion of slaunderous *reproche-fulness*."  
—*Udall: Luke* vii.

*rĕ-prōach'-less*, *a.* [English *reproach*; *-less*.] Without reproach; irreproachable.

\**re-prob-a-ble*, *a.* [Latin *reprobo*=to reprove (q. v.).] Reprovable

"No thynge ther in was reprovable."  
—*Rede me and be nott Wrothe*, p. 44.

\**rĕp-rō-ba-çŷ*, *s.* [Eng. *reproba(te)*; *-cy*.] The quality or state of a reprobate; wickedness.

"In his present state of *reprobacy*."  
—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, ii. 134.

\**rĕp-rō-bance*, *s.* [Lat. *reprobans*, pr. par. of *reprobo*=to reprove (q. v.).] Reprobation, damnation.

"Fall to *reprobance*."  
—*Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

*rĕp-rō-bate*, *a. & s.* [Lat. *reprobatus*, pa. par. of *reprobo*=to censure, to reprove (q. v.).]

A. *As adjective*:

\*1. Not capable of enduring proof or trial; not of standard purity or fineness; disallowed, rejected.

"Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them."  
—*Jeremiah* vi. 30.

2. Abandoned in sin; lost to virtue or grace; morally abandoned; profligate, depraved.

"The separate lodging of the souls of the righteous and the reprobate."  
—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 20.

B. *As subst.*: One who is lost to virtue and shame; a very profligate or abandoned person; one who is abandoned to sin; a wicked depraved wretch.

"The very reprobates from God."  
—*Bale: Image*, pt. ii.

*rĕp-rō-bāte*, *v. t.* [REPROBATE, *a.*]

1. To express disapproval of with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to condemn strongly.

\*2. To disallow, to disapprove, to reject.

"Such an answer as this is *reprobated* and disallowed of in law; I do not believe it, unless the deed appears."  
—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

\*3. To abandon to wickedness, vice, and eternal punishment.

*rĕp-rō-bāte-ness*, *s.* [Eng. *reprobate*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being reprobate.

*rĕp-rō-bāt-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *reprobat(e)*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who reprobates.

"The patriotic reprobater of French modes."  
—*Noble: Continuation of Grainger*, iii. 490.

*rĕp-rō-bā-tion*, \**rep-ro-ba-ci-on*, *subst.* [Fr., from Lat. *reprobationem*, accus. of *reprobatio*, from *reprobatus*=reprobate (q. v.); Sp. *reprobacion*; Ital. *reprobazione*, *reprovazione*, *riprovazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of reprobation, or of disapproving with marks of extreme dislike.

2. The state of being reprobated; condemnation, censure, rejection.

"Set a brand of *reprobation* on clipt poetry and false coin."  
—*Dryden*. (*Todd*.)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Eccles. Law*: The propounding of exceptions to facts, persons, or things.

2. *Theol.*: The word reprobation does not occur in the A. V. or R. V. Reprobate occurs both as an adjective (Jer. vi. 30; Rom. i. 28; 2 Tim. iii. 8; Titus i. 16) and as a substantive (2 Cor. xiii. 5, 6, 7). *Reprobatio* was used by Tertullian (*Apol.* xiii.), adopted by the Swiss theologians, and Anglicized as reprobation. The doctrine is thus stated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith*, iii. 7, the name reprobation, however, not being used:

"The rest of mankind [*i. e.*, all but the elect] God was pleased, according to the unsearchable counsel of his own will, whereby he extendeth or withholdeth mercy as he pleaseth, for the glory of his sovereign power over his creatures to pass by, and to ordain them to dishonor and wrath for their sin, to the praise of his glorious grace."

Calvinists adduce in support of the doctrine Rom. ix. 11-22; 1 Thess. v. 9; 1 Pet. ii. 8; Jude 4, &c. The 17th Article teaches the predestination of life of "those whom he [God] hath chosen in Christ out of mankind," and is silent as to the fate of others.

"Though some words may be accommodated to God's predestination, yet it is the scope of that text to treat of the *reprobation* of any man to hell fire."  
—*Bramhall: Against Hobbes*.

*rĕp-rō-bā-tion-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *reprobation*; *-er*.]

*Theol.*: One who believes in or supports the doctrine of the reprobation of the non-elect.

"Which sort of sanctified reprobationers we abound with."  
—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 11.

*rĕp-rō-bā-tive*, *a.* [English *reprobat(e)*; *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to reprobation; containing or expressing reprobation; condemning in strong terms.

*rĕp-rō-bā-tōr-ŷ*, *a.* [Eng. *reprobat(e)*; *-ory*.] The same as REPROBATIVE (q. v.).

*rĕ-prō-dūce'*, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *produce*, verb (q. v.).]

1. To produce again or anew; to renew the production of; to generate, as offspring.

"How a person once annihilated could be reproduced."  
—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 34.

2. To yield again; to return.

"The people who consume, *reproducing* with a profit the whole value of their annual consumption."  
—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. ii., ch. v.

3. To represent to the memory or imagination; to portray, to represent; as, to reproduce a scene on canvas, to reproduce a play on the stage.

*rĕ-prō-dūç-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *reproduc(e)*; *-er*.] One who or that which reproduces.

"The reproducer of this fatal scheme."  
—*Burke: American Taxation*.

*rĕ-prō-dūç-tion*, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *production* (q. v.).]

1. The act of reproducing, or of yielding, presenting, or producing anew.

"The experiment about the reproduction of saltpetre."  
—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 61.

2. *Specif.*: The process by which new individuals are generated, and the perpetuation of species insured; the process by which new organisms are reproduced from those already existing.

"There is also a reproduction of mankind, but not by the ordinary method of propagation as now."  
—*Hale. Orig. of Mankind*, p. 217.

¶ Reproduction of animals is of two kinds, sexual [GAMOGENESIS, HOMOGENESIS] and non-sexual [XENOGENESIS]. The former is effected by the contact of a germ cell or ovum and a sperm cell or spermatozoid. When the former is present in a female and the latter in a male, the species is said to be diocious; when there is only one individual, the terms used are hermaphrodite, androgynous, or monocious. Non-sexual, agamic, or asexual reproduction is by gemmation and fission, by internal gemmation, by alternation of generations, or by parthenogenesis (q. v.). In plants also there is a sexual and an asexual reproduction. The former is by germ cells or oospheres, the latter by spores, gemmæ, bulbils, conidia, buds, gonidia, &c.

3. That which is reproduced, revived, or presented anew; as, The play is not new, but a reproduction.

¶ *Reproduction of parts*: [REGENERATION.]

*rĕ-prō-dūç-tive*, *rĕ-prō-dūç-tōr-ŷ*, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *productive*, *productory* (q. v.).] Pertaining to or concerned with reproduction; tending or having the power to reproduce; as, the reproductive organs, the reproductive system.

reproductive-cells, *s. pl.*

*Bot.*: Cells which aid in the process of reproduction. They may be sexual or asexual.

reproductive-faculty, *s.*

*Metaph.*: (See extract.)

"This *Reproductive Faculty* is governed by the laws which regulate the succession of our thoughts . . . If these laws are allowed to operate without the intervention of the will, this faculty may be called Suggestion, or Spontaneous Suggestion; whereas, if applied under the influence of the will, it will properly obtain the name of Reminiscence or Recollection."  
—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), ii. 12.

\**rĕ-prō-mis-siōn* (ss as sh), \**re-pro-mys-si-oun*, *s.* [Lat. *repromissio*.] A renewed promise.

"And he blesside this Abraham which hadde *repromys-siouns*."  
—*Wycliffe: Ebrewis* vii.

\**rĕ-prō-mŭl-gāte*, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *promulgate* (q. v.).] To promulgate or publish again; to republish.

*rĕ-prō-mŭl-gā-tion*, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *promulgation* (q. v.).] The act of repromulgating; a second or renewed promulgation.

*rĕ-proōf*, \**re-preef*, \**re-prefe*, \**re-prief*, \**re-proef*, \**re-prof*, \**re-proouf*, \**re-prove*, *s.* [REPROVE, *v.*]

1. An expression of blame or censure addressed to a person; blame spoken to the face; censure, reprehension, chiding, reprimand, blame, admonition for a fault.

"A fool despiseth his father's instruction, but he that regardeth *reproof* is prudent."  
—*Proverbs* xv. 5.

\*2. Confutation, refutation, disproof.

"In the *reproof* of this lies the jest."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, ii. 3.

\*3. Contradiction.

"Your *reproof* is something too round."

*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 1.

\*4. Reproach, blame,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlŷ, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.



**rě-prôv'-a-ble, \*re-prove-a-ble, a.** [English *reprovable*]; *-able*.] Deserving of reproof or reprehension; worthy to be reproved; blamable, blame-worthy, censurable.

"Their unconcernedness for religion and the things of God, might be the less reprovable."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

**rě-prôv'-a-ble-něss, s.** [Eng. *reprovable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being reprovable; blame-worthiness.

**rě-prôv'-a-blý, adv.** [Eng. *reprovable*]; *-ly*.] In a reprovable or blameworthy manner; so as to deserve reproof.

**rě-prôv'-al, s.** [Eng. *reproval*]; *-al*.] The act of reproving; reproof, admonition.

"In making any small reproval sweet."  
*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

**rě-prôve', \*re-preve, v. t.** [O. Fr. *reprover* (Fr. *réprouver*), from Lat. *reprobo*=to disapprove, to condemn; *re*=again, and *probo*=to test, to prove.] [REPROBATE, a.]

1. To rebuke to the face; to charge with a fault; to chide, to blame, to censure, to reprehend. (*Genesis* xxi. 25.)

\*2. To convict; to convince, as of a fault.

"When he [the Comforter] is come, he will reprove the world of sin."—*John* xvi. 8.

3. To express disapproval of.

"He neyther reprov'd the ordinance of John, neyther condemned the fastings of other men."—*Udall: Matthew* ix.

4. To serve to admonish; to act as a reproof to.

\*5. To refute, to disprove.

"Reprove my allegation if you can."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II.*, iii. 1.

**rě-prôv'-ěr, s.** [Eng. *reprover*]; *-er*.] One who reproves; one who or that which blames or finds fault.

"In the numerous tribe of polite vices, there are still some higher in the fashion than others, and therefore capable of a livelier defence, and deserving of a stronger ridicule on the reprov'er."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. x., ser. 22.

**rě-prôv'-ing, pr. par. or a.** [REPROVE, v.]

**rě-prôv'-ing-lý, adv.** [Eng. *reproving*]; *-ly*.] In a reproving manner; with reproofs.

**rě-prúne', v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and English *prune*, v. (q. v.)] To prune again or anew. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"Reprune apricots and peaches, saving as many of the young likeliest shoots as are well placed."—*Evelyn: Calendar: July*.

**rěp'-síl-věr, s.** [Eng. *reap*, and *silver*.]

*Feudal Law*: Money paid by servile tenants to their lord, to be quit of the service of reaping his corn or grain.

**rěp'-tant, a.** [Lat. *reptans*, pr. par. of *repto*=to creep.]

1. *Bot.*: Creeping and rooting.

2. *Zoöl.*: Creeping, crawling, reptatory.

**rěp-tan'-tia, s.** [N. L.]

*Zoöl.*: The Pectinibranchiata, a division of gas-tropods.

**rěp-tā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *reptatio*, from *reptatum*, sup. of *repto*=to creep; Fr. *reptation*.] The act of creeping or crawling, as serpents and other Rep-tilia.

"Reptation [is] a mode of progression by advancing successively parts of the trunk which occupy the place of the anterior parts which are carried forward, as in ser-pents. The term is also applied to the slow progression of those animals whose extremities are so short that the body touches the ground."—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox*.

**rěp-tā-tōr-ý, a.** [REPTATION.]

*Zoöl.*: Creeping, crawling, reptant.

**rěp-tíle, a. & s.** [Fr., from Lat. *reptilem*, accus. of *reptilis*=crawling, from *reptus*, pa. par. of *repo*=to creep (q. v.); Sp. *reptil*; Ital. *reptile*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. *Lit.*: Creeping, crawling; moving on the belly or on small, short legs; reptant, reptatory.

"Cleanse baits from filth, to give a tempting gloss,  
Cherish the sullied reptile race with moss."  
*Gay: Rural Sports*, i. 167.

2. *Fig.*: Groveling, low, mean, base, vulgar; as, a reptile crew.

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: An animal which moves on its belly, or on small, short legs, as a snake, a lizard, a centi-pede, a caterpillar, &c. [I.]

"He that has humanity, forewarn'd,  
Will tread aside and let the reptile live."  
*Cowper: Task*, vi. 567.

2. *Fig.*: A groveling, low, mean, base person; a mean, low wretch.

"It would be the highest folly and arrogance in the reptile man."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix., ser. 7.

**II. Zoöl.**: Any individual of the modern class Reptilia (q. v.). It was formerly of much wider significance. [A. 1.]

"In some of the most important characters . . . reptiles agree with birds, as in the presence of a single occipital condyle, a complex lower jaw articulated to the skull by a quadrate bone, and nucleated blood-corpuscles . . . At the present epoch, indeed, birds are strikingly differentiated from reptiles, but the discoveries within recent years of a number of extinct birds with Reptilian character offer ample evidence that birds are the descend-ants of some branch or branches of the Reptilian type in which the power of flight was developed, and with it other anatomical peculiarities by which birds are now distinguished from living reptiles."—*St. G. Mivart*, in *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 442.

**\*rěp'-tí-lěš, s. pl.** [Latin, masc. or fem. pl. of *reptilis*.] [REPTILE.]

*Zoöl.*: An order of Linnæus' class Amphibia (q. v.). It contained the following genera: Testudo (fifteen species), Rana (seventeen species), Draco (two species), and Lacerta (forty-eight species, including six Batrachians). [SERPENTES.]

**rěp-tíl'-i-a, s. pl.** [Latin, neut. pl. of *reptilis*.] [REPTILE.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A class of Huxley's vertebrate section Sauropsida (q. v.). They are cold-blooded, oviparous, or ovoviviparous. Vertebrate animals having the skin covered with scales or scutes. Heart with two auricles, ventricular chamber incompletely divided. Respiration takes place by lungs; respira-tory movements slow and irregular. Intestinal tract and urogenital organs open into a common cloaca. When the appendicular parts of the skeleton are present, the sternum is never replaced by membrane bone, and the posterior sternal ribs are attached to a median prolongation of the sternum. The meta-tarsal bones are not ankylosed among themselves or with the distal tarsal bone. The foetus is inclosed in an amnion and allantois, and nourished from the vitellus. Its literature dates from Aristotle (B. C. 384-322). Some progress in classification was made by Ray (1628-1705) and Linnæus (1707-78). [AMPHIBIA.] Brongniart, in 1799, first recognized the characters by which the Batrachia (q. v.) differ from other reptiles, and form a natural passage to the fishes. In the beginning of this century Opper, Duméril and Cuvier worked assiduously on the material accumulated in the Paris Museum, and were followed by Blainville, Merrem, Latreille, Gray, and Wagler. In 1854 appeared the ninth and last volume of the *Erpétologie Générale* of Duméril and Bibron, having been twenty years in progress. In 1863, in his Hunterian Lectures, Huxley adopted the term Sauroids for that division of the Verte-brates which he afterward called Sauropsida. He divides the Reptilia (*Anat. Vert.*, p. 196) into the following orders: Chelonia, Plesiosauria, Lacertilia, Ophidia, Ichthyosauria, Crocodilia, Dicyno-dontia, Ornithoscelida, and Pterosauria. Owen makes reptiles proper the highest of the five sub-classes into which he finally divided his Hæma-tocrya with nine orders.

*Ichthyopterygia* (extinct), *Sauropterygia* (extinct), *Anomodontia* (extinct), *Chelonia*, *Lacertilia* (with the extinct *Mosasaurus*), *Ophidia*, *Crocodilia* (with the extinct *Teleosaurus* and *Strepsospondylus*), *Dinosauria* (extinct), and *Pterosauria* (extinct).

Prof. Mivart (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 442-45) divides the Reptilia into the following ten orders:

*Ichthyopterygia* (extinct), *Anomodontia* (extinct), *Dinosauria* (extinct), *Ornithosauria* (extinct), *Croco-dilia*, *Rhynchocephalia*, *Sauropterygia*, *Lacertilia*, *Ophi-dia*, and *Chelonia*.

2. *Palæont.*: The first appearance of reptiles is believed to be indicated by remains of a marine Saurian (*Eosaurus acadianus*) of Carboniferous age. Proterosaurus is found in the Permian. In Mesozoic times the Reptilian type appears in such variety and in such a high state of development that this era has been distinguished as the Reptilian age. In the Trias large marine Saurians and Dinosaurs are met with; the more gigantic forms were developed in the Jurassic period; and the class attained its highest culmination in the Chalk. Sir R. Owen's *British Fossil Reptiles* is the best authority on the subject with which it deals.

**rěp-tíl'-i-an, a. & s.** [Lat. *reptili(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-an*.]

**A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Reptilia or reptiles.

"A vertical longitudinal section of a reptilian skull."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

**B. As subst.**: An animal belonging to the class Reptilia; a reptile.

**reptilian-age, s.** [REPTILIA, II. 2.]

**rěp-tí-lif-ěr-ouš, a.** [Eng. *reptile*; *i* connect., and Lat. *fero*=to bear.] Producing or containing reptiles.

"The age of the reptiliferous sandstone of Elgin."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

**rěp-tí-liv'-ěr-ouš, a.** [Eng. *reptile*; *i* connect., and Lat. *vor*=to devour.] Devouring or feeding on reptiles.

"The other bird is piscivorous and reptilivorous, and destroys no end of frogs, lizards, and the like."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

**rěp-tō-mōn'-ās, s.** [Lat. *repto*=to creep, and *monas* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Rhizoflagellata, with a single species, *Reptomonas caudata*, found in hay-infusions and among decaying grass.

**rěp-tō-ní-a, s.** [Named after Humphrey Repton, 1752-1818, the "Landscape gardener."]

*Bot.*: A genus of Theophrastæ. Only known species, *Reptonia buxifolia*, a small tree, with very hard wood, from hills in the north of India. The round, black drupes are eaten by the natives of India and Afghanistan.

**rě-púb'-lic, \*rě-púb'-lick, \*re-pub-lique, s.** [Fr. *république*, from Lat. *republica*=a common-wealth; *res*=an affair, and *publica*, fem. sing. of *publicus*=public (q. v.); Sp. *republica*; Ital. *repub-blica*, *repubblica*.]

\*1. The common or public weal or good.

"The world is full of vanity; and fond fools  
Promise themselves a name from building churches,  
Or anything that tends to the republic."  
*Randolph: Muses' Looking Glass*, iii. 1.

2. A commonwealth; a form of political consti-tution in which the supreme power is vested, not in an hereditary ruler, but in the hands either of certain privileged members of the community or of the whole community. Theoretically, the purest and most perfect form of a republic is a state in which all the members of the community meet in public assembly to enact laws, and transact all other national business. Such a system is, how-ever, practicable only in very small states, and has, therefore, given way in all modern republics to the representative system—that is, one in which the supreme power is vested in rulers chosen periodi-cally by and from the whole body of the people, or by their representatives assembled in a congress or national assembly, as in the present French republic. The republics of Venice and Genoa were exclusive oligarchies, the supreme power being vested in the nobles or a few privileged persons. The republics of the United States and Switzerland are federal republics—that is, composed of a num-ber of separate states bound together by compact, subject to a central government for all national purposes, but having powers of self-government in matters affecting individual states.

\*3. One's country at large; the state, the public.

"And life, state, glory, all they gain,  
Count the republick's, not their own."  
*Ben Jonson*.

¶ *Republic of letters*: The collective body of men of letters and learning.

**rě-púb'-lí-čan, a. & s.** [Fr. *républicain*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Of or pertaining to a republic; consisting of or constituting a republic.

"A republican government is that in which the body, or only a part of the people, is possessed of the supreme power."—*Montesquieu: Spirit of Laws*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. Consonant to, or characteristic of the principles of a republic; as, republican opinions.

**B. As substantive:**

1. One who favors or advocates a republican form of government.

"Celebrated in his own neighborhood as a vehement republican."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. In the United States, a member of the Repub-lican party (q. v.).

¶ (1) *Black Republicans*: A name applied to the Republicans by the pro-slavery party of the states, because they resisted the introduction of slavery into any state where it was not already recognized.

(2) *Red Republican*: [RED.]

**Republican-party, s.**

1. A name formerly applied to the political party in the United States now known as the Democratic party. Thomas Jefferson was its founder. Its principles were based on opposition to the central-ization of power in the general government. It was opposed by the party called federalists (q. v.), whose greatest leader was Alexander Hamilton.

2. One of the two existing great political parties in the United States. It was organized during the administration of President Pierce, 1853-57, by members from other parties who were opposed to the further extension of slavery. In 1856 it nomi-nated John C. Fremont for President. He was de-feated by James Buchanan, the nominee of the Democratic party. In 1860 its nominee for Presi-dent was Abraham Lincoln. He was elected and civil war followed. Mr. Lincoln was reflected in 1864, and was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth April 14, 1865, five days after the close of the war by

bóil, bóy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. Andrew Johnson, the vice-president, succeeded him and served out his term. At the close of the war slavery in the United States was abolished by an amendment of the constitution, and the Republican party adjusted itself to other issues, its leading principles being: The supremacy of the national government; equal civil rights to all citizens; the integrity of the national credit; a sound national currency, based on gold and silver of equal and interchangeable value; individual personal liberty; a tariff for the protection and encouragement of American industries.

**rĕ-pŭb'-lic-an-izm**, *s.* [Eng. *republican*; *-ism*.]

1. A republican form or system of government. "To sanction successive acts inconsistent with pure *Republicanism*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. Attachment to a republican form of government; republican sentiments.

"Milton's *republicanism* was, I am afraid, founded in hatred of greatness, and a sullen desire of independence."—*Johnson: Life of Milton*.

**rĕ-pŭb'-lic-an-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *republican*; *-ize*.] To convert to republican views or sentiments.

**\*rĕ-pŭb'-li-cār'-i-an**, *s.* [Eng. *republic*; *-arian*.] A republican.

"*Republicarians* who would make the Prince of Orange like a Stattholder."—*Evelyn: Diary*, Jan. 15, 1689.

**\*rĕ-pŭb'-li-cāte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Lat. *publicatus*, *pa. par. of publico*=to publish (q. v.).] To set forth afresh. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 137.)

**rĕ-pŭb'-li-cā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *publication* (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of republishing something previously published; the state of being republished.

2. The act of publishing or making public again or anew; a second publication.

"The Gospel itself is only a *replication* of the religion of nature."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ix., ch. iii.

3. The reprint in one country of a work published in another.

II. *Law*: A second publication of a former will, after canceling or revoking.

**rĕ-pŭb'-lish**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *publish* (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To publish again or anew; to make public again.

2. To publish or print again, as a foreign reprint.

"This book is extant, published by warrant, and *republished* by command this present year."—*Mountagu: Appear to Caesar*, ch. iv.

II. *Law*: To revive, as a will revoked, either by reexecution or a codicil.

"No after-purchased lands passed under such devise, unless, subsequent to the purchase or contract, the deviser *republished* his will."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

**rĕ-pŭb'-lish-ēr**, *s.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *publisher* (q. v.).] One who republishes. (*Warburton: Doct. Grace*, bk. iii., ch. iii.)

**rĕ-pŭ'-dī-a-ble**, *adj.* [Eng. *repudi(ate)*; *-able*.] Capable of being repudiated or rejected; fit to be repudiated.

**\*rĕ-pŭ'-dī-at**, **\*rĕ-pŭ'-dī-ate**, *a.* [REPUDIATE, *v.*] Repudiated, rejected.

"For his deformite *repudiat* and put by from the crowne royall."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 1).

**rĕ-pŭ'-dī-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *repudiatus*, *pa. par. of repudio*=to put away, to reject, from *repudium*=a casting away, a divorce, lit.=a rejection of that of which one is ashamed, from *re*=back, again, and *puđet*=it shames; *puđor*=shame.]

1. To cast away; to reject, to disavow, to renounce.

"Servitude is to be *repudiated* with greater care by us."—*Prynne: Sovereign Power*, pt. iv., p. 62.

2. To put away; to divorce.

"His separation from Terentia, whom he *repudiated* not long afterward."—*Bolingbroke: Reflections upon Exile*.

3. To refuse to acknowledge and pay, as a debt; specif., to disown or disclaim, as debts contracted by a former government to meet the necessities of the time.

**rĕ-pŭ'-dī-ā-tion**, **\*re-pu-dī-a-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *repudiationem*, *accus. of repudiatio*, from *repudiatus*, *pa. par. of repudio*=to repudiate (q. v.); Sp. *repudiacion*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of repudiating, rejecting, or renouncing; renunciation; the state of being repudiated.

2. The putting away of a wife, or a woman betrothed; divorce.

"There is this difference between a divorce and a *repudiation*, that a divorce is made by a mutual consent, occasioned by a mutual antipathy; while a *repudiation* is

made by the will, and for the advantage of one of the two parties, independently of the will and advantage of the other."—*Montesquieu: Spirit of Laws*, bk. xv., ch. xv.

3. The refusal on the part of a government to acknowledge and pay debts contracted by a former government.

II. *Eccles. Law*: The refusal to accept a benefice. (*Eng.*)

**rĕ-pŭ'-dī-ā-tion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *repudiation*; *-ist*.] One who advocates repudiation; one who repudiates or disclaims liability for debts contracted by a predecessor in office, &c.

**rĕ-pŭ'-dī-ā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat.] One who repudiates.

**rĕ-pŭgn'** (*g* silent), **\*re-pugne**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *répugner*, from Lat. *repugno*=to fight against; *re*=back, and *pugno*=to fight.]

A. *Intrans.*: To oppose; to make resistance.

B. *Trans.*: To oppose, to resist; to fight against; to withstand.

"When stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iv. 1.

**rĕ-pŭgn'-nā-ble**, *adj.* [Fr.] Capable of being resisted.

"And the demonstration proving it so exquisitely, with wonderful reason and facility, as it is not *repugnable*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 262.

**rĕ-pŭgn'-nānce**, **\*rĕ-pŭgn'-nān-çy**, **\*re-pugnaunce**, *s.* [French *répugnance*, from Lat. *repugnancia*, from *repugnans*=repugnant (q. v.).]

1. Resistance, opposition.

"Why do fond men expose themselves to battle, And let the foes quietly cut their throats, Without *repugnancy*?"—*Shakesp.: Timon*, iii. 5.

2. The state of being opposed in mind; opposition of mind or disposition; unwillingness, reluctance, aversion, antipathy; as, a *repugnance* to work.

\*3. Opposition of qualities or principles; contrariety, inconsistency.

"Those ill counselors have most unhappily engaged him in such pernicious projects and frequent *repugnances* of works and words."—*Prynne: Sovereign Power*, pt. ii., p. 40.

**rĕ-pŭgn'-nant**, **\*re-pug-naunt**, *a.* [Fr., *pr. par. of répugner*=to repugn (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Disobedient, refractory; inclined to disobey or oppose; unwilling.

"The drill'd dull lesson, forced down word by word In my *repugnant* youth."—*Byron: Child Harold*, v. 75.

2. Being at variance or in opposition; opposite, contrary, inconsistent.

"So *repugnant* and contrarie are the physicians one to another."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, vol. ii., bk. xxiii.

3. Highly distasteful or offensive; as, Such a course is most *repugnant* to me.

II. *Law*: Contrary to, or inconsistent with, what has been stated before; generally used of a clause in an instrument inconsistent with some other clause, or with the general object of the instrument.

**rĕ-pŭgn'-nant-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *repugnant*; *-ly*.] In a repugnant, contrary, or inconsistent manner; in contradiction.

"They speak not *repugnantly* thereto."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

**\*rĕ-pŭgn'-nāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *repugnatus*, *pa. par. of repugno*=to repugn (q. v.).] To fight against; to oppose.

**rĕ-pŭgn'-ēr** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *repugn*; *-er*.] One who repugns or opposes.

"Excommunicating all *repugners* and rebellers against the same."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 264.

**rĕ-pŭl'-lŷ-lāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *re*=again, and *pullulatus*, *pa. par. of pullulo*=to bud, from *pullulus*, *dimin. of pullus*=a young animal, a chicken.] To bud again.

"Though tares *repullulate*, there is wheat still left in the field."—*Howel: Vocal Forest*.

**rĕ-pŭl'-lŷ-lā-tion**, *s.* [REPULLULATE.] The act or state of budding again.

"That eternal poëtrie *Repullulation* gives me here."—*Herrick: Hesperides*, p. 284.

**\*rĕ-pŭl'-lŷ-lĕs'-çent**, *adj.* [REPULLULATE.] Springing up afresh.

"A *repullulescent* faction."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 190.

**rĕ-pŭlse'**, *s.* [Lat. *repulsa*, from *repulsus*, *pa. par. of repello*=to repel (q. v.).]

1. The act of repelling or driving back.

"He received, in the *repulse* of Tarquin, seven hurts i' the body."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

2. The state of being repelled or driven back.

3. Refusal, denial.

"'Tis true, the fervor of his generous heart Brooks no *repulse*, nor could'st thou soon depart."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xv. 237.

4. Failure, disappointment.

"Do not, for one *repulse*, forego the purpose."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 3.

**rĕ-pŭlse'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *repulsus*, *pa. par. of repelle*=to repel (q. v.).]

1. To repel; to drive or beat back or off.

"He *repulsed* the Polonian king Stepan Batore."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 485.

2. To refuse, to reject.

"He *repulsed*—a short tale to make— Fell into a sadness."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

**rĕ-pŭlse'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *repulse*; *-less*.] Incapable of being repelled or repulsed.

**rĕ-pŭls'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *repuls(e)*; *-er*.] One who or that which repulses or drives back.

**rĕ-pŭl'-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *repulsio*, from *repulsus*, *pa. par. of repello*=to repel (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of repelling; the state of being repelled or driven back.

"Then there is a *repulsion* of the fume, by some higher hill or fabric that shall overtop the chimney."—*Wolton: Remains*, p. 38.

2. A state of being disgusted or highly offended; disgust.

"The only sentiment inspired by his performance, was *repulsion*."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 7, 1882.

II. *Physics*: The force which compels certain bodies or their particles to recede from each other. No repulsion exists between bodies at sensible distances, unless when they are in certain electric or magnetic states, in which case the repulsions between them are in the inverse ratio of the square of the distance. At insensible distances some influence keeps the particles of a body from being in absolute contact, whence results the phenomenon of elasticity. The motions produced by heat are also a cause of strong molecular repulsion.

**rĕ-pŭls'-ive**, *adj.* [French *répulsif*; Sp. & Ital. *repulsivo*.]

1. Acting so as to repel; repelling; exerting repulsion.

"For the *repulsive* hand of Diomed doth not spend His raging darts there."—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, xvi.

\*2. Resisting, withstanding.

"The foe thrice tugg'd, and shook the rooted wood; *Repulsive* of his might the weapon stood."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xxi. 191.

3. Tending to repel or disgust; repellent, forbidding, disgusting; as, He has a very *repulsive* appearance.

**rĕ-pŭls'-ive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *repulsive*; *-ly*.] In a repulsive or forbidding manner; so as to repel.

**rĕ-pŭls'-ive-nĕss**, *s.* [English *repulsive*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being repulsive.

**rĕ-pŭls'-ōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *repuls(e)*; *-ory*.] Driving back; repulsive.

**rĕ-pŭr'-çhase**, **\*re-pur-chace**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *purchase*, *v.* (q. v.).] To purchase back or again; to buy back; to regain by purchase.

"*Repurchased* with the blood of enemies."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. III., v. 7.

**rĕ-pŭr'-çhase**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *purchase* (q. v.).] The act of repurchasing; the buying back or regaining of anything by purchase or expenditure.

"This led to some subsequent *repurchases*."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

**\*rĕ-pŭre'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pure* (q. v.).] To make pure again; to purify.

"Love's thrice *repured* nectar."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 2.

**rĕ-pŭrge'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *purge*, *v.* (q. v.).] To purge or cleanse again.

"*Repurge* your spirits from every hateful sin."—*Hudson: Judith*, i. 188.

**rĕ-pŭr'-i-fŷ**, **\*re-pur-i-ŷe**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *purify* (q. v.).] To purify again.

"The joyful bliss for ghosts *repurified*."—*Daniel: Complaint of Rosamond*.

**\*rĕ-pŭr'-ple**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *purple* (q. v.).] To make purple again; to color doubly with purple.

**\*re-pur-ve-aunce**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *purveyance* (q. v.).] Provision.

"He had y-mad *repurveillance* For al hys retynance."—*Degrevant*, 1,146.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**rĕp'-u-tā-ble, a.** [Eng. *reput(e)*; -able.]  
 1. Being or standing in good repute; of good repute or fame; held in esteem; estimable.  
 2. Consistent with good reputation; honorable; not low, mean, or disgraceful; creditable.

**rĕp'-u-tā-ble-nĕss, s.** [Eng. *reputable*; -ness.]  
 The quality or state of being reputable.

**rĕp'-u-tā-blĭ, adv.** [Eng. *reputab(le)*; -ly.]  
 In a reputable or honorable manner; with honor or credit.

"Such worthy magistrates as these, who have thus *reputably* filled the chief seats of power."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

**rĕp'-u-tā-tion, \*rep-u-ta-ti-oun, s.** [French *réputation*, from Lat. *reputationem*, accus. of *reputatio*, from *reputatus*, pa. par. of *reputo*=to repute (q. v.).]  
 \*1. Account, estimation, consideration, value.

"For which he held his glory and his renown,  
 At no value or *reputatioun*."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 12,490.

2. Character or repute, whether good or bad; opinion of character generally entertained.

"Versoy, upon the lake of Geneva, has the *reputation* of being extremely poor and beggarly."—*Addisou: On Italy*.

3. Good repute; the repute, honor, or credit derived from favorable public opinion or esteem; high character or fame.

"*Reputation* is the greatest engine, by which those who are possessed of power must make that power serviceable to the ends and uses of government."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

¶ Reputation, legally viewed, is one's personal right, and it is an offense to assail it by defamatory and malicious words, or by malicious indictments or prosecutions.

**rĕp'-u-tā-tive-lĭ, adv.** [REPUTE.] By repute, reputedly.

**rĕ-pūte', v. t.** [Fr. *réputer*, from Latin *reputo*: re=again, and *pūto*=to think, to esteem.]

1. To think, to account, to hold, to deem, to consider. (*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 1.*)

2. To report; as, He is *reputed* to be very rich.

3. To value, to esteem; to think highly of.

**rĕ-pūte', s.** [REPUTE, v.] Reputation; character, whether good or bad, attributed by public report; specif., good character; the credit or honor derived from favorable public opinion or esteem; fame.

"O father, first for prudence in *repute*."  
*Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses*, xi.

¶ *Habit and repute*: [HABIT, ¶.]  
**rĕ-pūt'-ĕd, pa. par. or a.** [REPUTE.] Generally considered, believed, or regarded; supposed, accounted.

"The *reputed* son of Cordelion."  
*Shakesp.: King John*, i.

**reputed-owner, s.**  
*Law*: One who has to all appearance the actual possession and ownership of property. When a reputed owner becomes bankrupt, all goods and chattels in his possession may in general, with the consent of the true owner, be claimed by the trustee for the benefit of the creditors.

**rĕ-pūt'-ĕd-lĭ, adv.** [English *reputed*; -ly.]  
 In common reputation or estimation; by repute.

**rĕ-pūte'-lĕss, \*re-pūte-lesse, a.** [Eng. *repute*; -less.]  
 Nor being of good repute; obscure, inglorious, disgraceful, disreputable.

"Left me in *reputeless* banishment."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., iii. 2.*

**rĕ-qua, s.** [Etym. doubtful. Brande says that it is probably a contr. from *ribaudequin*.] [RIBADOQUIN.] (See compound.)

**requa-battery, s.** A kind of mitrailleuse, consisting of twenty-five rifle breech-loading barrels arranged upon a horizontal plane on a light field carriage.

**rĕ-quĕst', \*re-queste, s.** [O. Fr. *requeste* (Fr. *requête*), from Lat. *requisita*=a thing asked; prop. fem. sing. of *requisitus*, pa. par. of *requiro*=to ask, to require (q. v.); Sp. *requesta*, *recuesta*; Port. *requesta*; Low Lat. *requesta*.]  
 1. An expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done; a prayer, an entreaty, a petition.

2. A demand, a call, a seeking after; as, There is a great *request* for his works.

3. That which is asked or begged for; the object of a petition or entreaty.

"What is thy *request*? and it shall be performed, even to the half of the kingdom."—*Esther* vii. 2.

\*4. A question.  
 "My prime *request*  
 Which I do last pronounce is, O you wonder!  
 If you be maid or no." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

5. The state of being demanded, asked for, or sought after; demand, repute.

"Ginger was not much in *request*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

**request-note, s.** An application for a permit to remove excisable goods. (Eng.)

**rĕ-quĕst', v. t.** [REQUEST, s.]

1. To make a request for; to ask for, to solicit.  
 2. To address a request to; to beg, to ask, to desire.

**rĕ-quĕst'-ĕr, subst.** [Eng. *request*, v.; -er.] One who requests; a petitioner.

"The earnestness of the *requester* teacheth the petitioner to be suspicious."—*Junius: Sin Stigmatized*, p. 748.

**rĕ-quĭck'-en, v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *quicken* (q. v.).] To revive, to reanimate.

"*Quicken'd* what in flesh was fatigate,  
 And to the battle came he."  
*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

**rĕ-quĭ-ĕm, subst.** [Lat., accus. sing. of *requies*=rest. (See def. 1.)]

1. A mass for the repose of the soul of a dead person, so called from the first word in the Latin versicle, "*Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine*," which is said instead of the Gloria.

"Then mass was sung, and prayers were said,  
 And solemn *requiem* for the dead."  
*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 31.

¶ Of late years there have been instances of a commemorative service for the dead in the Anglican Communion, to which the name of Requiem is also applied, though it differs widely from the Roman Requiem in not being explicitly propitiatory. [1.]

"An English *Requiem* for the Harrovians who died in the Soudan will be performed at Harrow on the 28th instant."—*London Echo*.

2. The musical setting of a mass for the dead.

"Not one of Mozart's acknowledged Masses will bear comparison with the *Requiem*."—*Grove: Dict. Music*, iii. 111.

\*3. Rest, repose, quiet.

"Repose denies her *requiem* to his name,  
 And Polly loves the martyrdom of Fame."  
*Byron: Death of Hon. R. B. Sheridan*.

**\*rĕ-quĭ-ĕs'-çençe, s.** [Lat. *requiesco*, pr. par. of *requiesco*=to be at rest.] A state of rest; quiescence.

"Agitated Paris . . . into *requiescence*."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. 1, bk. i., ch. viii.

**\*rĕ-quĭ'-ĕ-tōr-ĭ, s.** [Low Lat. *requietorium*, from Lat. *requies* (genit. *requietis*)=rest, repose.] A sepulcher.

"The bodies . . . are not only despoiled of all outward funeral ornaments, but dugged up out of their *requietories*."—*Weaver: Funeral Monuments*, p. 419.

**rĕ-quĭn, s.** [Fr.]  
*Zoöl.*: The White Shark, *Carcharias vulgaris*.

**rĕ-quĭr'-ā-ble, adj.** [English *requir(e)*; -able.] Capable of being required; fit or proper to be demanded.

"It contains . . . all circumstances *requirable* in a history to inform."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

**rĕ-quĭre', \*re-querre, \*re-quyre, v. t.** [O. Fr. *requerir* (Fr. *requérir*), from Lat. *requiro*=to seek again; re=again, and *quæro*=to seek; Sp. *requerir*; Port. *requerer*.]  
 1. To demand; to ask or claim as a right or by authority; to insist on having.

"I will *require* my flock at their hand."—*Ezekiel*, xxxiv. 10.

2. To ask for, to beg; to solicit, to request.

"*Requiring* at her hand the greatest gift,  
 A woman's heart, the heart of her I loved."  
*Tennyson: Gardener's Daughter*, 224.

3. To order or call upon to do something.

4. To ask or request to do something; to beg.

5. To seek for; to try to find or discover.

"The final arc read off on the circle be ten times the *required* angle."—*Herschel: Astron.* § 198.

6. To have need or necessity for; to call for, to demand; to render necessary or indispensable; to need, to want.

"Just gave what life *required*, but gave no more."  
*Goldsmith: Deserted Village*.

7. To find it necessary; to have to, to be obliged to. (Followed by an infinitive; as, You will *require* to go.)

**rĕ-quĭre'-mĕnt, s.** [Eng. *require*; -ment.]

1. The act of requiring; requisition, demand.

2. That which is required or necessary; a requisite.

"The *requirements* of manufacture are much more numerous."—*Cassell's Tech. Educator*, pt. xi., p. 312.

3. That which requires the doing of something; an essential condition; a claim.

"According to the *requirements* of its nature."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiii.

**rĕ-quĭr'-ĕr, \*re-quyr-er, s.** [Eng. *requir(e)*; -er.] One who requires.

"Dyvers ensamples of *requyrers*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xxxii.

**requisite** (as *rĕk'-wĭz-ĭt*), **\*re-quys-yte, a. & s.** [Lat. *requisitus*, pa. par. of *requiro*=to require (q. v.); Sp. *requisito*; Ital. *requisito*, *riquisito*.]

**A. As adj.**: Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; necessary, indispensable.

"No other passport was *requisite* but the payment of two shillings at the door."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, i.

**B. As subst.**: That which is necessary or indispensable; a necessary part or quality.

**requisitely** (as *rĕk'-wĭz-ĭt-ĭlĭ*), **adv.** [English *requisite*; -ly.] In a requisite or indispensable manner; necessarily, indispensably.

"We discern how *requisitely* the several parts of Scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences."—*Boyle*.

**requisiteness** (as *rĕk'-wĭz-ĭtĕ-nĕss*), **s.** [Eng. *requisite*; -ness.] The quality or state of being requisite, necessary, or indispensable; necessity. (*Boyle: Works*, ii. 11.)

**requisition** (as *rĕk'-wĭ-zĭ-tĭon*), **s.** [French, from Lat. *requisitionem*, accus. of *requisitio*, from *requisitus*, pa. par. of *requiro*=to require (q. v.); Sp. *requisicion*; Ital. *requisizione*, *riquisizione*.]  
 1. The act of requiring or demanding; application or demand made as of a right or by authority; specif., a demand made by one state upon another for the rendition of a fugitive from law; a demand by authority for the supply of necessaries; a levying of necessaries, stores, &c., by hostile troops, from the people in whose country they are.

"Provided the same *requisition* be seasonably made."  
*Wotton: Remains*, p. 533.

2. A written or formal call or demand; as, a *requisition* for a public meeting.

3. The state of being desired or sought after; demand, request; as, It is in great *requisition*.

¶ *Requisitions of title*:

*Law*: A series of inquiries and requests arising on a trial on behalf of a proposed purchaser, and with which the vendor must comply, unless he be exempt by the conditions of sale.

**requisitionist** (as *rĕk'-wĭ-zĭ-tĭon-ĭst*), **subst.** [Eng. *requisition*; -ist.] One who makes or signs a requisition.

"Mr. W. Saunders, representing the *requisitionists*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**rĕ-quĭs'-ĭ-tĭve, a. & s.** [Eng. *requisit(e)*; -ive.]

**A. As adjective**:

1. Expressing or implying demand.

2. Requisite.

**B. As subst.**: One who makes requisition.

**rĕ-quĭs'-ĭ-tōr, s.** [Lat.] One who makes requisition; specif., one empowered by a requisition; to investigate facts.

**†rĕ-quĭs'-ĭ-tōr-ĭ, a.** [English *requisit(e)*; -ory.] Sought for; demanded.

**re-quit, s.** [REQUITE.] Requit. (*Scotch*.)

**rĕ-quĭt'-ā-ble, adj.** [English *requit(e)*; -able.] Capable of being requited.

**rĕ-quĭt'-al, s.** [Eng. *requit(e)*; -al.]

1. The act of requiting; a requiting.

2. In a good sense, compensation, recompense, return.

3. In a bad sense, retaliation, revenge.

**rĕ-quĭte', \*re-quit, \*re-quit, v. t.** [Prefix *re-*, and Eng. *quit*, *quite*, v. (q. v.).]

1. In a good sense, to repay, to recompense; to return an equivalent to or for a good; to reward. (*Scott: Marmion*, i. 11.)

2. In a bad sense, to retaliate, to revenge, to punish. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.)

**\*rĕ-quĭte'-mĕnt, s.** [Eng. *requite*; -ment.] The act of requiting; requital.

"Entending a *requite*ment, if it were possible, of the same."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 1.)

**rĕ-quĭt'-ĕr, s.** [Eng. *requit(e)*; -er.] One who or that which requites.

**\*rere** (1), **a.** [RARE (2), a.] Raw; not properly cooked.

**\*rere-roasted, a.** Half-roasted.

**\*rere** (2), **a.** [REAR (1), a.]

**\*rere, v. t.** [REAR, v.]



**rê-rêad**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *read* (q. v.).] To read again or anew.

**\*rêre'-bân-quêt**, **\*rere-ban-ket**, *s.* [Eng. *rere* (2), *a.*, and *banquet*.] A dessert, a supper.

**rêre'-brâçe**, *subst.* [Fr. *arrière-bras*; *arrière*=behind, and *bras*=the arm.]

*Old Arm.*: Armor for the upper part of the arm above the elbow, forming the connection between the pauldron and the vambrace.

**\*rere-de-main**, **\*rere-de-mayne**, *s.* [French *arrière*=behind, and *main*=the hand.] A back-handed stroke.

"I shall with a *reredenayne* so make them rebound."—*Hall: Chronicle; Richard III.*, fo. 11.

**\*rere-dor-tour**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *rere*=rear (2), *a.*, and *dortour*.] A jakes.

**rêre'-dôs**, **\*rêr-dôs**, **\*rere-dorse**, **\*rere-dosse**, *subst.* [Eng. *rere* (2), *a.*, and Fr. *dos* (Lat. *dorsum*)=the back.]

1. *Architecture*:

(1) A fire-back (q. v.).

(2) The screen at the back of an altar. It is sometimes composed of sculptured work in tabernacles, niches, and statuary of a very sumptuous character, and at other times of simple painted wall decorations in geometric patterns; or the wall is cut in geometric patterns in relief over its surface; occasionally hangings of silk or tapestry hung over the wall, forming a background to the altar decorations.

(3) The screen in front of the choir, on which the rood was displayed.

(4) The wall or screen at the back of a seat.

(5) An open hearth, upon which fires were lighted, immediately under the louvre.

\*2. *Old Arm.*: Armor for the back.

**rê-reê'**, *s.* [Hind.]

*Bot.*: *Typha angustifolia*, the leaves of which are used in the northwest of India for making mats. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

**rê-rê-fîne'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *refine* (q. v.).] To refine again.

"I *rerefine* the court."

*Massinger: Emperor of the East*, i. 2.

**rê-rêign** (*g* silent), **\*rê-raigne**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *reign*, *v.* (q. v.).] To reign or rule again.

"Of that streene

Shall five at length *reraigne*."

*Warner: Albion's England*, bk. vi., ch. xxxii.

**†rê-rê-it'-êr-ât-êd**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *reiterated* (q. v.).] Reiterated or repeated again and again.

"Grant my *rereiterated* wish."

*Tennyson: Vivien*, 203.

**rêre'-môuse**, **\*rêar'-môuse**, *s.* [A. S. *hrérmús*, from *hréran*=to agitate, and *mús*=a mouse.] A bat. (*Prov.*)

"The *reremouse* or bat . . . bringeth forth young alive."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. x., ch. lxi.

**rê-rê-sôlve'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *resolve*, *v.* (q. v.).] To resolve a second time; to form a resolution anew.

"Resolves and *reresolves*; then dies the same."

*Young: Night Thoughts*, i. 423.

**rê-rês-ti-tû'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *restitution* (q. v.).] (See extract.)

"*Rerestitution* takes place when there hath a writ of restitution before been granted, and restitution is generally matter of duty; but *reresstitution* is a matter of grace."—*Tomlins*.

**\*rêre'-sûp-pêr**, **\*rere-sop-er**, **\*rere-soup-er**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *rere*=rear (2), *a.*, and *supper*.] A late supper, after the meal ordinarily so called.

**\*rêre'-wârd**, *a. & s.* [REARWARD.]

**\*rê-rîng'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *ring*, *v.* (q. v.).] To ring or resound again. (*Southey*.)

**\*rê-rîs'-en**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *risen* (q. v.).] Risen again or anew.

"The sun of sweet content  
*Rerisen* in Katie's eyes."

*Tennyson: The Brook*, 169.

**rêş**, *s.* [Latin=a thing.] A thing, a matter, a point, a cause or action. (Used in sundry legal phrases, as *res gestæ*=things done; *res judicata*=a matter already adjudicated upon.)

**rê-sâil'**, *v. t. or i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sail*, *v.* (q. v.).] To sail back.

**rê-sâle'**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sale* (q. v.).]

1. A second sale; a sale of what was before sold to the possessor.

2. Sale at second hand.

**rê-sâ-lûte'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *salute*, *v.* (q. v.).]

1. To salute or greet again or anew.

"To *resalute* his country with his tears."

*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, i. 2.

\*2. To salute in return.

"The priestes she found full busily

About their holy things for morrow mas;

Whom she saluting faire, faire *resaluted* was."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. vii. 17.

**rêş-a'-nîte**, *s.* [After Don Pedro Resano; suffix *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Mineral.*: A massive olive-green mineral, density 2.06. Composition: A hydrous silicate of copper and iron. Found at Puerto Rico.

**\*rê-saunt**, **\*res-sant**, **\*re-sault**, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

*Arch.*: An ogce.

**rê-sâw'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *saw*.] To saw again.

**\*rêş-cât**, *v. t.* [Sp. *rescatar*.] To ransom.

"*Rescating* so many English slaves."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 5, let. 30.

**\*rêş-cât**, *s.* [Sp. *rescate*.] A ransom, a rescue, relief.

"We must pay *rescat* four or five pagies a man."—*Hack-luyt: Voyages*, ii. 222.

**rê-sçind'**, *v. t.* [Fr. *rescindere*, from Lat. *rescindo* = to cut off, to annul: *re*=back, and *scindo*=to cut; Sp. & Port. *rescindir*; Ital. *rescindere*.]

1. To cut off, to cut down, to reduce.

"His unnecessary expenses are *rescinded*."—*Prynne: Treachery and Disloyalty*, p. 168. (App.)

2. To revoke, to abrogate, to annul, to repeal; to vacate, as a law, an order, or a resolution.

**rê-sçind'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *rescind*; *-able*.] Capable of being rescinded, revoked, or annulled.

**rê-sçind'-mênt**, *s.* [Eng. *rescind*; *-ment*.] The act of rescinding; the state of being rescinded; rescission.

**rê-sçis'-siôn** (ss as zh), **\*re-sci-sion**, *s.* [Fr. *rescision*, from Lat. *rescisionem*, accus. of *rescissio*, from *rescissus*, pa. par. of *rescindo*=to rescind (q. v.); Sp. *rescision*; Ital. *rescissione*.]

\*1. The act of rescinding or cutting off.

"If any infer *rescision* of their estate to have been for idolatry, that the governments of all idolatrous nations should be also dissolved, it followeth not."—*Bacon: Of an Holy War*.

2. The act of rescinding, revoking, annulling, or abrogating; revocation, abrogation.

"The law permits not *rescision* of the bargain."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iv., ch. i., rule 6.

**rê-sçis'-sôr-ÿ**, *a.* [Lat. *rescissorius*, from *rescissus*, pa. par. of *rescindo*=to rescind (q. v.); French *rescisoire*; Sp. *rescisoio*; Ital. *rescissorio*.] Having the power of rescinding, revoking, or annulling; revoking, abrogating.

"The better and shorter way would be to pass a general *rescissory* act, annulling all the parliaments that had been since the year 1633."—*Burnet: Own Time* (an. 1661).

**\*res-cous**, *s.* [O. Fr. *rescousse*, *rescuse*; Norm. Fr. *rescous*=rescued.] Rescue; spccif., the setting at liberty, contrary to law, of a person arrested by process of law.

"And in the *rescous* of this Palamon

The stronge king Licurge is borne adoun."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,576.

**rê-scribe'**, *v. t.* [Latin *rescribo*, from *re*=back, and *scribo*=to write.]

1. To write back.

"Whenever a prince on his being consulted *rescribes* or writes back *toleramus*, he dispenses with that act otherwise unlawful."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

2. To write over again; to rewrite.

**\*rê-sçib'-ênd-a-rÿ**, *subst.* [Low Lat., from *rescribo*.] [RESCRIBE.] An officer in the court of Rome, who set a value on indulgences. (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

**rê-sçript**, *subst.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *rescrit*), from Lat. *rescriptum*, neut. sing. of *rescriptus*, pa. par. of *rescribo*=to rescribe (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *rescripto*; Ital. *rescritto*.]

1. The answer or decision of an emperor or pope when a question of jurisprudence was officially and formally put to them; hence, an edict, a decree.

"The *rescript* from Rome excited new subscriptions and made the testimonial a success."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. A counterpart.

**rê-sçrip'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *rescriptio*, from *rescriptus*, pa. par. of *rescribo*=to rescribe (q. v.).] A writing back; the answering of a letter.

"You cannot oblige me more than to be punctual in *rescription*."—*Loveday: Letters*, p. 31.

**rê-sçrip'-tive**, *adj.* [Eng. *rescript*; *-ive*.] Pertaining to or having the character of a rescript; decisive.

**rê-sçrip'-tive-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *rescriptive*; *-ly*.] In a rescriptive manner; by rescript.

**rêş-cu-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *rescu(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being rescued.

"Everything under force is *rescuable* by my function."—*Gayton*.

**rêş-cue**, **\*res-coue**, **\*res-cowe**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *rescourre*, from Low Lat. *rescutio*, for *reëxcutio*, from Lat. *re*=again, and *excutio*=to shake off, to drive away: *ex*=out, and *quatio*=to shake; Ital. *riscuotere*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To deliver or set free from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil; to remove or save from any exposure to danger or evil.

"Aware that flight, in such a sea,

Alone could *rescue* them."

*Cowper: The Castaway*.

2. *Law*: To liberate or take by forcible or unlawful means out of lawful custody.

"In their way thither they may be *rescued* by the owner, in case the distress was taken without cause, or contrary to law."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

**rêş-cue**, **\*res-cous**, **\*res-couse**, **\*res-kew**, *s.* [O. Fr. *rescousse*, from Low Lat. *recussa*, for Lat. *reëxcussa*; Fr. *recousse*; Ital. *riscossa*.]

1. The act of rescuing; the act of delivering or setting free from any confinement, restraint, violence, or danger; deliverance from danger or evil.

"But bold Tydides to the *rescue* goes."

*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, viii. 125.

2. *Law*: (See extract.)

"*Rescue* is the forcibly and knowingly freeing another from an arrest or imprisonment; and it is generally the same offense in the stranger so rescuing, as it would have been in a jailer to have voluntarily permitted an escape."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 10.

¶ *Rescue of distress*:

*Law*: The taking away, against law, of a distress effected.

**rescue-grass**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Ceratochloa unioides*. A tall forage grass common in the southern states.

**rêş-cue-lêss**, *a.* [Eng. *rescue*; *-less*.] Without rescue.

**rêş-cu-êr**, **\*res-kew-er**, *s.* [Eng. *rescu(e)*; *-er*.] One who rescues.

"He is the *rescuer* of the cows (the clouds), whose milk is to refresh the earth."—*Cox: Introd. to Mythology*, p. 34.

**rêş-cûs-seê'**, *subst.* [Mid. Eng. *rescous*=rescue; Eng. suff. *-ee*.]

*Law*: One who is rescued from lawful custody.

**rêş-cûs-sor'**, *subst.* [Mid. Eng. *rescous*=rescue; Eng. suff. *-or*.]

*Law*: One who rescues a person or thing from lawful custody.

**rê-sêal'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *scal*, *v.*] To seal again. Used spccif. of the sealing a second time of a writ to continue it or divest it of some irregularity.

**rê-sêarch'**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *search* (q. v.); O. Fr. *recherche*; Fr. *recherche*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of inquiring diligently and carefully into any subject, facts, or principles; diligent inquiry or investigation; laborious or continued search after truth.

"And still their long *researches* met in this

This truth of truths, which nothing can refel."

*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 36.

2. *Music*: An extemporaneous performance on the organ or pianoforte, in which the leading themes or subjects in the piece to which it serves as prelude are suggested and employed.

**rê-sêarch'**, *v. t.* [Fr. *rechercher*.] [RESEARCH, *subst.*]

1. To search again; to examine or investigate anew.

2. To search or examine into diligently and carefully; to make a diligent and laborious investigation into.

**rê-sêarch'-êr**, *s.* [Eng. *research*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who researches; one engaged in or given up to research.

"The professional lecturer and pretended *researcher*."—*Athenæum*, April 3, 1886, p. 452.

**†rê-sêarch'-fûl**, *a.* [English *research*; *-ful* (l).] Full of research; making research; inquisitive.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father, wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrkr, whâ, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



**rē-sēat'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *seat* (q. v.).]

1. To seat again; to place again in a seat.  
"Speak, what will you adventure to reseat him  
Upon his father's throne?"  
*Dryden: Spanish Friar, v.*

2. To furnish or provide anew with seats; as, to reseat a church.

**rē-sēct'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *resectus*, pa. par. of *resecō*=to cut off: *re*=back, again, and *seco*=to cut.] To cut or pare off.

**\*rē-sēct'**, *a.* [Lat. *resectus*.] [RESECT, *v.*] Cut off.

"But give them durance when they are resect  
From organized corporeitie."  
*More: Song of the Soul, pt. ii., bk. i., c. ii., s. 46.*

**rē-sēc'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *resectio*, from *resectus*, pa. par. of *resecō*.] [RESECT, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of cutting or paring off.  
2. *Surg.*: The removal of the articular extremity of a bone, or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation.

**rē-sē'-dā**, *s.* [Lat.]

*Bot.*: Mignonette; the typical genus of Resedaceae. Flowers in racemes. Calyx irregular, mostly lacinated; stamens ten to forty. Ovary sessile or stalked, one-celled, opening at the top; stigmas three to four. From Europe and Western Asia. Known species, twenty-six. One species, *R. phyteuma*, is eaten as a kitchen plant in Greece. *R. odorata* is the Mignonette (q. v.). *R. luteola* yields a yellow dye.



Reseda Odorata.

**rēs-ē-dā'-cē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Latin *reseda*(a); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: Weldworts, or Resedads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Cistales. Herbs, rarely small shrubs, with alternate leaves and minute gland-like stipules. Flowers in racemes or spikes. Calyx many-parted; petals broad, fleshy plates with lacerated appendages at the back, unequal. Stamens definite; ovary three-lobed, one-celled, many-seeded, usually with three to six parietal placentæ; stigmas three, glandular, sessile. Fruit dry and membranous, or succulent; seeds several, reniform. Closely akin to Capparidaceae. Mostly from the north temperate part of the eastern hemisphere, but a few species are from the Cape of Good Hope and California. Known genera six; species forty-one. (*Lindley*.) Species twenty. (*Sir J. Hooker*.)

**rēs-ē-dād**, *s.* [Lat. *reseda*(a); Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: The Resedaceae. (*Lindley*.)

**rē-seēk'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *seek* (q. v.).] To seek again.

**rē-sēize'**, **\*re-seaze**, **\*rē-sēize'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *seize* (q. v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To seize again or a second time; to retake.

"Whereupon they resealed those castles for their safety."—*Frynne: Sovereign Power*, pt. ii., p. 19.

2. To put in possession of again; to reinstate. (*Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 45.*)

**II. Law:** To take possession of, as of lands and tenements which have been disseized.

**rē-sēiz'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *reseiz(e)*; *-er*.] One who seizes again.

**rē-sēiz'-ūre**, *s.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *seizure* (q. v.).] The act of seizing again; a second seizure.

"I moved to have a re seizure of the lands of George More, a relapsed recusant, a fugitive, and a practicing traitor."—*Bacon: Letter to Cecil*.

**rē-sēll'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *sell* (q. v.).] To sell again or a second time.

**\*rē-šēm'-blā-ble**, *a.* [Old French.] Capable or admitting of being compared; comparable.

"For man of soule reasonable,  
Is to an angell resembleable."  
*Gower: C. A. (Prol.)*

**rē-šēm'-blānce**, **\*re-sem-blānce**, *s.* [O. Fr. *resemblance*.] [RESEMBLE.]

1. The quality or state of resembling or being like; likeness, similitude; similarity either of external form or of qualities.

2. That which resembles or is like something else; a likeness, a similitude, a representation.

"Then beauteie, which was made to represent  
The great Creator's own resemblance bright."  
*Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 32.*

\*3. Likelihood, probability.

"What likelihood is that? not resemblance, but a certainty."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

**†rē-šēm'-blānt**, *a.* [O. Fr., pr. par. of *resembler* to resemble (q. v.).] Resembling; exhibiting resemblance.

**rē-šēm'-ble**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *resembler* (Fr. *resembler*), from *re*=again, and *sembler*=to seem, to resemble, from Lat. *similo*, *simulo*=to imitate, to copy; *similis*=like; Sp. *resemblar*; Ital. *risembrare*, *rassemblare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. To imitate, to counterfeit, to copy.

"The rusticity in clowns that he [Aristophanes] resembled is not natural."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 774.

2. To be like; to have likeness or similarity to, in form, figure, or qualities.

"If we are like you in the rest, we will resemble you in that."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 1.

\*3. To represent as like something else; to compare, to liken.

"Th' other, all yclad in garments light,  
He did resemble to his lady bright."  
*Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 21.*

**\*B. Intransitive:** To be suitable, fit, or proper.

"Good actions still must be maintain'd with good,  
As bodies nourished with resembling food."  
*Dryden: Poem on the Coronation*, 78.

**rē-šēm'-blēr**, *s.* [English *resembl(e)*; *-er*.] One who or that which resembles.

"He would have the name to eat the resemblers of man's voice."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. x., ch. li.

**rē-šēm'-blīng**, *pr. par. or a.* [RESEMBLE.]

**rē-šēm'-blīng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *resembling*; *-ly*.] In a resembling manner; so as to resemble; similarly.

**\*rē-šēm'-īn-āte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *seminate* (q. v.).] To propagate again; to produce again by seed.

"Concerning its [Phoenix] generation, that without all conjunction it begets and resemminates itself."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xii.

**rē-sēnd'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *send* (q. v.).] To send again or back.

"I sent to her, by this same coxcomb,  
Tokens and letters, which she did resend."  
*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iii. 6.

**rē-šēnt'**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *resentir* (Fr. *ressentir*) = (1) to be sensible of a thing; (2) to resent: *re*=again, and *sentir*=to feel, from Lat. *sentio*; Sp. & Port. *resentir*; Ital. *risentire*.]

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. To scent again, to scent.

\*2. To have a feeling of what has been done to us; to be sensible of; to have a perception of; to perceive.

\*3. To feel sensibly; to be affected by.

4. To take ill; to take or consider as an injury, insult, or affront; to be provoked by; to show anger or displeasure at anything by words or acts.

"Steps which Lewis resented as mortal injuries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

\*5. To give back to the senses or feeling; to return.

"Where does the pleasant air resent a sweeter heath?"  
*Drayton.*

**\*B. Intransitive:**

1. To have a certain flavor; to savor.

"Vessels full of traditionary pottage, resenting of the wild gourd of human invention."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, bk. iii. ch. i.

2. To be indignant, to feel resentment.

"To grace her gloomy, fierce, resenting son."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, viii. 451.

**rē-šēnt'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *resent*; *-er*.]

\*1. One who takes anything well or ill.

2. One who resents or feels injuries or affronts deeply.

**rē-šēnt'-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *resent*; *-ful*(l).] Full of resentment; inclined or apt to resent.

"Not but his soul, resentful as humane,  
Dooms to full vengeance all the offending train."  
*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xvii. 436.

**rē-šēnt'-fūl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *resentful*; *-ly*.] In a resentful manner; with resentment.

**\*rē-šēnt'-ī-mēnt**, **\*rēš-šēnt'-ī-mēnt**, *s.* [O. Fr.] Resentment.

"This king might have resentment  
And will t'avenge him of this injury."  
*Daniel: Civil Wars*, iv.

**rē-šēnt'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [RESENT.]

**rē-šēnt'-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *resenting*; *-ly*.]

\*1. With deep sense, feeling, or perception.

"Nor can I secure myself from seeming deficient to him that more resentingly considers the usefulness of that treatise."—*More: Phil. Writings* (Gen. Pref.).

2. With resentment; resentfully.

**†rē-šēnt'-īve**, *a.* [Eng. *resent*; *-ive*.] Quick or ready to resent; resentful.

"Instant from the keen resentive north . . .  
The guardian army came."  
*Thomson: Liberty*, iv. 1,016.

**\*rē-šēnt'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *resent*; *-less*.] Without resentment.

"Too late I mark, thy mother's art  
Hath taught thee this resentless part."  
*Scott: Bridal of Triermain*, ii. 22.

**rē-šēnt'-mēnt**, *s.* [Fr. *ressentiment*.] [RESENT.]

\*1. A feeling again of what has been done to us, without its being implied that the emotion is that of anger; perception, feeling, conception.

"Sadness does in some cases become a Christian, as being an index of a . . . wise, proper resentment of things."—*J. Taylor: Sermon* 23, pt. ii.

\*2. The taking of a thing, well or ill; a taking well; a strong feeling or perception of good; gratitude.

"That thanksgiving whereby we should express an affectionate resentment of our obligation to him."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

3. The act or state of resenting; the feelings of one who resents an injury, affront, &c.; a deep sense of injury, accompanied with anger; strong displeasure or anger.

"Resentment check'd the struggling sigh."  
*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, i. 9.

**\*rēs-ēr-āte**, *v. t.* [Latin *reseratus*, pa. par. of *resero*: *re*=back, and *sero*=to fasten with a bolt, to bar.] To unlock, to open.

"The reserating operation of sublimate."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 79.

**†rē-šērv'-ānce**, *s.* [Latin *reservans*, pr. par. of *reservo*=to reserve (q. v.).] Reservation.

"The reservance of our rights and titles."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. ii., bk. i., No. 50.

**rēs-ēr-vā'-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *reservatio*, from Latin *reservatus*, pa. par. of *reservo*=to reserve (q. v.); Sp. *reservacion*; Ital. *riservazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of reserving or keeping back; reserve; the concealment or keeping back of something from disclosure.

2. The act of reserving, keeping back, or withholding.

"When a landed estate is sold with a reservation of a perpetual rent."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. v.

3. That which is reserved, kept back, or withheld; something not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward.

"Ev'n then she cries, the marriage vow  
A mental reservation must allow."  
*Dryden: Juvenal*, sat. vi.

4. A tract of public land reserved for schools, the use of Indians, etc.

5. The state of being treasured up, or kept in store; custody, reserve.

**II. Law:** A clause or part of an instrument by which something is reserved, not conceded or granted; a proviso.

¶ (1) **Mental Reservation:** [MENTAL-RESERVATION.]

(2) **Papal Reservation:**

*Church Hist.*: A practice introduced by John XXII. and continued by Clement VI. and Gregory XI., of reserving to the Holy See the power of electing bishops, formerly possessed by the clergy and people of the several cities. Reservations were abolished by the Council of Constance, March 25, 1436.

(3) **Reservation of the Eucharist:**

*Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.*: The practice in the Roman and Greek Communion of reserving the Eucharist for the sick. Among the Latins it is also reserved for Exposition and the adoration of the people, and for Benediction. The reserved Eucharist is kept in a tabernacle (q. v.), usually on the high altar, but in some churches in a side chapel. The Greeks reserve the Eucharist in a place behind the altar, called *artophorion*. In both communions a light is kept burning before the place in which the Eucharist is reserved. In the English Prayer-Book there is a rubric directing that if any of the consecrated elements remain, "the priest and such other of the communicants as he shall then call unto him, shall immediately after the blessing reverently eat and drink the same." In some Ritualistic Churches, however, the Eucharist is reserved, and a lamp kept burning before it. In such cases those passing the altar genuflect.

**rē-šērv'-ā-tive**, *a.* [English *reserv(e)*; *-ative*.] Tending to reserve or keep; reserving, keeping.

**rē-šērv'-ā-tōr-ŷ**, *s.* [Low Lat. *reservatorium*, from Lat. *reservatus*, pa. par. of *reservo*=to reserve (q. v.).] A place in which things are reserved or kept; a reservoir.

"They might well be the reservatories where Pliny says that camels do a long time keep the water which they drink."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii., § 3.

**rē-šērve'**, *v. t.* [Fr. *réserver*, from Lat. *reservo*=to keep back: *re*=back, and *servo*=to keep; Sp. & Port. *reservar*; Ital. *riservare*.]



1. To keep back for future use; to keep in store; to withhold from present use; to keep back for a time; to keep or retain for some special use or person. (*Genesis xxvii. 36.*)

\*2. To guard; to keep safe; to preserve.

"This is the person I have reserved alive."

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.*

†3. To make an exception of; to except.

"This same decree, which so remarkably reserves the abstinence from blood."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. 22.*

rĕ-šĕrve', s. [Fr., from Sp. *reserva*; Ital. *riserva, riserba.*] [RESERVE, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of reserving, keeping back, or withholding; reservation.

2. That which is reserved, kept back, or retained for future use or disposal.

"The virgins, besides the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a reserve in some other vessel for a continual supply."—*Tillotson.*

3. Something kept back or withheld in the mind from disclosure; a reservation.

"However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain reserves and deviations, and with a salvo to his own private judgment."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

4. The habit of keeping back or restraining the feelings; self-imposed restraint in speaking or acting; closeness or caution in speaking or acting; caution or coldness toward others.

5. An exception or reservation; anything excepted.

"As if the thought were but a moment old,  
That I must yield myself without reserve."

*Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.*

\*6. Prohibition.

"Is knowledge so despised?

Or envy, or what reserve forbids to taste?"

*Milton: P. L., v. 61.*

II. Technically:

1. *Bank.*: That proportion of the capital which is kept in hand to meet average liabilities, and which is therefore not employed in discounts or loans.

"To help the Bank to keep a strong reserve now."—*London Evening Standard.*

2. *Calico-print.*: A method of calico-printing in which the white cloth is impressed with figures in resist paste, and is afterward subjected first to a cold dye, as the indigo vat, and then to a hot dye-bath, the effect being the production of white or colored spots upon a blue ground. Called also Resist-style.

3. *Law.*: The same as RESERVATION (q. v.).

4. *Military.*:

(1) A body of troops kept for any emergency; that portion of an army drawn up for battle which is reserved to support the other lines as occasion requires.

(2) Formerly applied to any troops that could be improvised for service if the field armies were destroyed. Now it refers rather to those soldiers who, after having enlisted for a certain period of service, have been a certain time with the colors, and then have been passed into the Reserve, in which they are at any time liable to be recalled to the colors until their full period of enlistment has expired. (*Eng.*)

"The Queen's proclamation calling out the reserves."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

(3) A magazine of warlike stores situated between an army and its base of operations.

5. *Theol.*: The Discipline of the Secret. (See note F to *Newman's Apol.*, ed. 1873.) [DISCIPLINE, s., ¶ (1).]

"The principle of reserve is also advocated by an admirable writer in two numbers of the 'Tracts for the Times.'"—*Card. Newman: Apologia* (ed. 1873), p. 269.

reserve-forces, s. pl.

*Mil.*: Those troops which, by the terms of their engagement with the State, compulsory or otherwise, are liable to be at once recalled to the field army in case of war. In the United States the National Guard is subject to call for immediate duty. In Germany the men serve three years in the active army and four in the reserve; in France, four years in the army reserve and five years in the territorial or home service reserve. In England the reserves are composed of the Army reserve, that is, of men enlisted for twelve years, who have only passed a portion of that time with the colors, and of the Militia reserve who have agreed for an extra retaining fee to serve in the army, at home or abroad, if called out for duty.

reserve-materials, s. pl.

*Bot.*: Materials held in reserve by a plant till required at some particular part of the organism. When not immediately needed, assimilated substances are transported to reservoirs of reserve materials. (*Thomé.*)

rĕ-šĕrved', pa. par. & a. [RESERVE, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective.*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Kept back or retained for another or for future use; retained. (*Tennyson: In Memoriam, lxxxv. 52.*)

2. Marked by reserve; backward in communicating one's thoughts; cold, distant; not open or free; shy.

II. *Her.*: Contrary to the usual way and position.

reserved-cases, s. pl.

*Roman Theol.*: Certain sins, the power to absolve from which is reserved to some ecclesiastical superior, as the ordinary of a diocese, a prelate of a religious order, or the Pope, so that ordinary confessors cannot deal with them. The sin may also have an ecclesiastical censure attached to it, as is generally the case with those reserved to the Pope. Only these cases are reserved where the sins are grievous, external, certain, and complete in their kind. In English and American dioceses very few cases are reserved, and those of extremely rare occurrence.

reserved-list, s.

*Naval.*: A list of officers on half-pay, and removed from active service, but liable to be called upon to serve in the event of there being an insufficient number of officers on the active list. (*Eng.*)

rĕ-šĕrv'-ĕd-lĭ, adv. [Eng. *reserved*; -ly.] In a reserved manner; with reserve; not openly, freely, or frankly; cautiously, coldly.

"I charge you bear yourself reservedly to him."

*Dryden: Tempest, iii.*

rĕ-šĕrv'-ĕd-nĕss, s. [Eng. *reserved*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reserved; want of openness or frankness; reserve, caution, closeness.

"Where is that ancient seriousness and reservedness?"—*Sharp: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. 1.*

rĕš-ĕr-veĕ', s. [Eng. *reserve*(e); -ee.]

*Law.*: One to whom anything is reserved.

rĕ-šĕrv'-ĕr, s. [Eng. *reserve*(e); -er.] One who or that which reserves.

"I am no reserver of my good will till the last."—*Wotton: Remains, p. 370.*

rĕ-šĕrv'-ist, s. [Eng. *reserve*(e); -ist.] A soldier belonging to the reserve. (*Eng.*)

"To discharge the reservists from the colors as soon as practicable."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

rĕš-ĕr-voir (oir as wār), s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *reservoirium*=a reservoir (q. v.).]

1. A place where anything is kept in store; specif., a pond or artificial lake where water is collected and stored for use when wanted, as to supply a city or canal, drive a mill, or the like.

"The vast reservoir, in seasons of drought (for to the vicissitudes of immoderate rains and drought the climate was liable) supplied the city and the adjacent country with water."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. 29.*

2. An attachment to a stove or range to hold hot water.

3. A name sometimes applied to the receptacles for the peculiar juices of plants.

¶ *Common Reservoir.*:

*Elect.*: A term which has been applied to the earth, because the electricity of all bodies, not insulated, tends to pass to it.

rĕ-sĕt' (1), s. [RESET (1), v.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of resetting.

2. *Print.*: Matter set up over again.

rĕ-sĕt' (2), s. [Fr. *recette*=receiving; O. French *recept*=a retreat.]

1. Abode.

2. The act of harboring, as an outlaw or criminal.

3. The receiving of stolen goods.

rĕ-sĕt' (1), v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *set* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To set again; as, to reset a diamond.

2. *Print.*: To set up again, as a page of matter.

rĕ-sĕt' (2), v. t. [RESET (2), s.]

*Scots Law.*: To receive and harbor, as an outlaw or criminal; to receive, as stolen goods.

rĕ-sĕt'-ta-ble, a. [English *reset* (1), v.; -able.] Capable of being reset.

rĕ-sĕt'-tĕr (1), s. [Eng. *reset* (1), v.; -er.] One who resets or replaces.

rĕ-sĕt'-tĕr (2), s. [Eng. *reset* (2), v.; -er.]

*Scots Law.*: A receiver of stolen goods; one who harbors an outlaw or criminal.

rĕ-sĕt'-tle, v. t. & i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *settle*, v. (q. v.)]

A. *Transitive.*:

1. To settle again.

2. To install again, as a minister of the gospel.

B. *Intrans.*: To settle or be installed, as a minister of the gospel, a second time.

rĕ-sĕt'-tle-mĕnt, s. [Eng. *resettle*; -ment.]

1. The act of settling, composing, or arranging again.

"A full resettlement of lordship and propriety through the realm."—*Wotton: Remains, p. 103.*

2. The act of settling or colonizing again or anew.

"In their resettlement in the holy land."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons, vol. i., ser. 8.*

3. The act of installing, as a minister of the gospel, a second time.

4. The state of settling or subsiding again.

"Some roll their cask to mix it with the lees, and after a resettlement, they rack it."—*Mortimer.*

rĕ-shāpe', v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and English *shape*, v. (q. v.)] To shape or give form to anew.

"It is a scene that the darkness enables the fancy to reshape."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

\*rĕ-shāre', v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and English *share*, v. (q. v.)] To share again.

"Lusting to reshare

*Davies: Microcosmos, p. 66.*

rĕ-shĭp', v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ship*, v. (q. v.)] To ship again; to put on board a ship a second time; to ship what has been conveyed by water or imported.

rĕ-shĭp'-mĕnt, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *shipment* (q. v.)]

1. The act of reshipping; the shipping for exportation that which has been imported.

2. That which is reshipped.

\*rĕ-sĭ-ānce, s. [RESIANT.] Residence, abode.

\*rĕ-sĭ-ānt, \*re-se-ant, \*re-sĭ-aunt, a. & s. [Fr. *reseant, resseant*, from Lat. *residentem*, accus. of *residens*=resident (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Residing, dwelling; present in a place. "Any Englishman resiant in that country."—*Hackluyt: Voyages, i. 473.*

B. *As subst.*: A resident, a dweller.

resiant-rolls, s. pl.

*Old Eng. Law.*: Rolls containing the names of the resiants or residents in a tithing, &c., which were called over by the steward on holding a court-leet.

rĕ-šĭde', v. i. [Fr. *résider*, from Lat. *resideo*=to remain behind, to reside: *re*=back, and *sedeo*=to sit; Sp. *residir*; Ital. *risiedere*.]

1. To dwell permanently or for a length of time; to have one's home or settled abode; to abide continuously or for a lengthened period.

"How can God with such reside?"

*Milton: P. L., xii. 284.*

2. To abide or be inherent in, as a quality; to inhere.

"I meant each softest virtue there should meet,

Fit in that softer bosome to reside."

*Ben Jonson: Epigram 75.*

\*3. To stay, to wait.

"Far from your capital my ship resides."

*Pope: Homer's Odyssey, i. 237.*

\*4. To sink; to fall to the bottom; to subside; to settle, as liquors.

rĕš'-ĭ-dĕnce, subst. [Fr., from *résident*=resident (q. v.); Span. & Port. *residencia*; Ital. *residenza, residenza.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or state of residing, abiding, or dwelling in a place for a length of time.

2. A remaining or continuing where one's duties lie; specif., the continuing of a parson or incumbent in his benefice. (Opposed to *non-residence*.) [II.]

3. An abode or dwelling-place; specif., the place where a person resides or dwells permanently or for a continuance of time; one's home, dwelling, or abode.

4. That in which anything rests or abides permanently.

"Within the infant rind of this small flower,

Poison hath residence, and medicine power."

*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.*

\*5. A falling or subsiding to the bottom; that which settles at the bottom of liquors; the residuum of a body after any destructive operation.

"Separation is wrought by weight, as in the ordinary residence or settlement of liquors."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist. § 302.*

II. *Law.*: The length of time which a person shall remain within the limits of a state in order to give him a legal residence there, varies in the different commonwealths, each government being the judges of the qualifications necessary to entitle a denizen to claim permanent residence within its boundaries. An alien who desires to become a naturalized citizen of the United States must prove a residence of five years in the country previous to admittance to the rights of adoption.



**rěš'-i-dēn-čyř**, *s.* [Eng. *residence*; -y.] The official residence of a representative British Resident at the court of a native prince in India; also a name given to a Dutch commercial colony or province in the East Indies.

**rěš'-i-dēnt**, \***res-y-dent**, *adj. & s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *résider*=to reside (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *residente*; Ital. *residente, risedente*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Having a residence, abode, or dwelling; dwelling; having a seat or abode.

"Hath so long been resident in France."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iii. 4.*

\*2. Fixed, firm.

"The watery pavement, is not stable and resident like a rock."—*Jer. Taylor.*

**B. As substantive:**

1. One who resides or dwells permanently or for a length of time in a place; a resider.

2. The minister or agent of a state residing at a foreign court. He is of a rank inferior to an ambassador.

"The Burmese Government is prepared to receive another resident on the same footing."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

\***rěš'-i-dēnt-ēr**, *s.* [English *resident*; -er.] One who resides; a resident.

**rěš'-i-dēn'-tiāl** (ti as sh), *a.* [English *resident*; -ial.]

1. Pertaining or relating to a residence or residents.

2. Of the nature of a residence; containing a residence.

"The farm attached to Mr. Howard's residential estate."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

**rěš'-i-dēn'-tiar-ŷ** (ti as sh), \***res-i-den-si-ar-y**, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *residentarius*.]

**A. As adj.:** Having or keeping residence.

"Christ was the conductor of the Israelites into the land of Canaan, and their *residentiary* guardian."—*More.*

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A resident. (*Coleridge*.)

2. *Eccles.:* An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence; a canon-residentiary (q. v.). (*Eng.*)

**rěš'-i-dēn'-tiar-ŷ-shīp** (ti as sh), *s.* [English *residentiary*; -ship.] The position or office of a residentiary.

"A *residentiaryship* in the church of Lincoln."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon., vol. i. (J. Williams.)*

**rěš'-i-dēnt-shīp**, *s.* [Eng. *resident*; -ship.] The functions or dignity of a resident; the office or position of a resident.

"The *residentship* at London for the city of Hamburg."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon., vol. i. (Haak.)*

**rě-šid'-ēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *reside*(e); -er.] One who resides; a resident.

"We being persons of considerable estates in the kingdom, and *residers* therein."—*Swift: Advertisement against Wood.*

**rě-šid'-u-āl**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *residuus*=remaining, from *resideo*=to remain, to reside (q. v.).]

**A. As adj.:** Pertaining to, or of the nature of a residue; remaining after a part has been taken away or dealt with.

**B. As substantive:**

*Math.:* An expression which gives the remainder of a subtraction, as  $a-b$ .

**residual-air**, *s.*

*Physiol.:* Air still remaining in the lungs after the most forcible expiration.

**residual-analysis**, *s.*

*Math.:* A branch of analysis which proceeds by taking the difference of a function in two different states, and then expressing the relation between this difference and the difference of the corresponding states of the variable.

**residual-charge**, *s.*

*Elect.:* Electric residue. [RESIDUE, ¶.]

**residual-figure**, *s.*

*Geom.:* The figure remaining after subtracting a less from a greater figure.

**residual-magnetism**, *s.* [REMANENT-MAGNETISM.]

**residual-quantity**, *s.*

*Algebra:* A binomial connected by the sign — (minus); as,  $a-b$ ,  $a-\sqrt{b}$ , &c.

**residual-root**, *s.*

*Alg.:* The root of a residual quantity; as,  $\sqrt{a-b}$ .

**rě-šid'-u-a-rŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *residuus*.] [RESIDUE.] Of or pertaining to a residue or a part remaining; forming a residue or portion not dealt with.

**residuary-devisee**, *s.*

*Law:* The person named in the will who is to take all the real property remaining over above the other devisees.

**residuary-gum**, *s.* Candle-pitch or chandler's gum.

**residuary-legatee**, *s.*

*Law:* The legatee to whom is bequeathed the residue of goods and personal estate after deducting all the debts and specific legacies.

"When all the debts and particular legacies are discharged, the surplus or *residuum* must be paid to the *residuary* legatee, if any be appointed by the will."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. ii., ch. 32.*

**rěš'-i-due**, \***res-i-dew**, *s.* [Fr. *résidu*, from Lat. *residuum*, neut. sing. of *residuus*=remaining, from *resideo*=to remain, to reside (q. v.); Sp. & Italian *residuo*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which remains over after a part is taken, removed, destroyed, or dealt with in any way; that which is left over; the remainder, the rest.

2. *Law:* That which remains over of a testator's estate after payment of all debts and legacies.

¶ *Electric residue:* (See extract.)

"When a [Leyden] jar has been discharged and allowed to stand a short time, it exhibits a second charge, which is called the *electric residue*."—*Ganot: Physics* (ed. *Atkinson*), § 763.

**rě-šid'-u-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *residuus*.] [RESIDUE.] Remaining over; residual.

**rě-šid'-u-ŷm**, *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *residuus*.] [RESIDUE.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.:* That which is left over after any process of separation or purification; that which remains after treatment in some way; a residue.

2. *Fig.:* The vilest and most worthless part of a people; the scum or dregs of society.

**II. The same as RESIDUE (q. v.).**

\***rě-siēge**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Fr. *siège*=a seat.] To seat again, to reseat, to reinstate.

**rě-šign'** (*g* silent) (1), \***re-signe**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *resigner*, from Lat. *resigno*=to unseal, to annul, to resign; lit.=to sign back or again; *re*=back, and *signo*=to seal, to mark; Sp. & Port. *resignar*; Ital. *risegnare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To assign back; to give back or return formally; to give up.

"The cardinal . . . was compelled even with his own good will to *resigne* his chancellorship."—*Tyndal: Works*, p. 374.

2. To surrender, to relinquish, to give or hand over.

"Willingly *resigned* unto him the honor to command the whole camp."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 659.

3. To commit, to intrust, to hand over.

"And oft, though wisdom wake, suspicion sleeps At wisdom's gate, and to simplicity *Resigns* her charge."—*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 688.

4. To withdraw from, to yield in, to give up, to renounce; as, to *resign* a claim.

\*5. To intrust, to consign, to commit to the care of.

6. To yield or commit in confidence; to submit, particularly to Providence.

"What more reasonable, than that we should in all things *resign* up ourselves to the will of God?"—*Tillotson.*

**B. Intrans.:** To give up a commission, office, charge, post, or duty; to retire, to abdicate.

**rě-šign'** (*g* silent) (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sign*, *v.* (q. v.).] To sign again.

**rě-šign'** (*g* silent), *s.* [RESIGN (1), *v.*] Resignation.

"And you have gain'd more, in a royal brother, Than you could lose by your *resign* of Empire."—*Beaum. & Flét.: Coronation*, iv. 1.

\***rě-šign'-āl** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *resign* (1), *v.*; -al.] The act of resigning; resignation.

"Upon his *resignal* of the government."—*Sanderson: Works*, ii. 330.

**rěš'-ig-nant**, *a.* [French.]

*Her.:* Concealed. Applied to a lion's tail.

\***rě-šign'-ant** (*g* silent), *subst.*

[Eng. *resign* (1), *v.*; -ant.] A resigner. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 27.)

**rěš'-ig-nā'-tion**, *s.* [Fr.; Sp.]

*resignacion*.] [RESIGN (1), *v.*]

1. The act of resigning, giving up, or renouncing, as a claim, office, place, possession, or charge.

"Deaneries and prebends may become void, like a bishopric by death, by deprivation, or by *resignation* to either the king or the bishop."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2.



Resignant.

2. The quality or state of being resigned or submissive; unresisting and submissive acquiescence; quiet submission to the Divine will, without discontent or murmuring.

"In *resignation* to abide The shock."—*Wordsworth: White Doe*, iv.

**rě-šigned'** (*g* silent), *pa. par. & a.* [RESIGN (1), *v.*]

**A. As pa. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Surrendered, given up, relinquished.

2. Full of resignation; quietly submissive, patient.

"*Resign'd* to live, prepar'd to die."

*Pope: To Mr. Thomas Southern.*

**rě-šign'-ēd-lŷ** (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *resigned*; -ly.] In a resigned manner; submissively; with resignation.

**rě-šign-eē'** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *resign* (1), *v.*; -ee.]

*Law:* The person to whom anything is resigned.

**rě-šign'-ēr** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *resign* (1), *v.*; -er.] One who resigns.

**rě-šign'-mēnt** (*g* silent), \***re-signe-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *resign* (1), *v.*; -ment.] The act of resigning; resignation.

"That here I am, by his command to cure ye, Nay more, for ever, by his full *resignment*."

*Beaum. & Flét.: Monsieur Thomas*, iii. 1.

**rě-šile'**, *v. i.* [Lat. *resilio*=to leap back; *re*=back, and *salio*=to leap.] To start back; to spring back; to retreat, shrink, or fly from a purpose.

"I was so weak as to *resile*, and recall what I had said."—*Ellis: Retractions*, &c., p. 18.

**rě-sil'-i-enče**, **rě-sil'-i-en-čŷ**, *s.* [English *resilien*(t); -ce, -cy.]

¶ 1. The quality or state of being resilient; the act or state of leaping, starting, or springing back; the act of rebounding; elasticity.

"The common *resiliency* of the mind from one extreme to another."—*Johnson: Rambler*, No. 110.

2. *Mech. & Engin.:* The mechanical work expended in straining an elastic body, as a deflected beam, stretched spring, &c., to the limit of its elasticity; also the work performed by the body in recovering from such strain.

**rě-sil'-i-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *resiliens*, pr. par. of *resilio*=to leap back, to resile (q. v.).] Inclined to start, spring, or leap back; leaping or starting back; rebounding.

"It is not compressible, and therefore not *resilient*."—*London Times.*

†**rě-sil'-i-tion**, *s.* [RESILE.] The act of starting, leaping, or springing back; resilience.

**rěš'-in**, **rōš'-in**, *s.* [Fr. *résine*, from Lat. *resina*, from Gr. *rhētīnē*.]

*Chem. (pl.):* A widely distributed class of vegetable substances, characterized by being insoluble in water, soluble to different degrees in alcohol, ether, and liquid hydrocarbons, softening or melting at a moderate heat, and at a higher temperature burning with a smoky, luminous flame. In the crude condition they form amorphous masses, having a conchoidal fracture, and are either neutral or acid. They may be divided into three classes:

1. Exuding spontaneously from plants, or from incisions in the stems and branches, as benzoin.

2. Oxidized fossil resin, occurring in beds of coal, lignite, &c., as amber, coloretin, &c.

3. Resins extracted from plants by alcohol, as the resins of angelica root, &c.

Some are employed in medicine, others in the preparation of varnishes, sealing-wax, and similar substances. [ROSIN, *s.*]

¶ Resin of Carana is from *Bursera acuminata*; Resin of Coumia is from *Icica ambrosiaca*; Resin of Guaiacum is from *Guaiacum officinale*; Resin of Hemp, a resin which exudes from hemp in India, but not in Europe; Resin of Jalap is obtained from jalap (q. v.); Resin of Podophyllum from Podophyllum, and resin of Scammony from Scammony, by means of rectified spirit.

**resin-bush**, *s.*

*Bot.:* *Euryops speciosissimus*, a South African composite plant akin to Senecio. It is named from a gummy exudation often seen on the stem and leaves.

**resin-gland**, *s.*

*Bot.:* A single cell, or a small group of cells, secreting or containing resin.

**resin-passage**, *s.*

*Bot.:* A receptacle for resin extending to a considerable length through the parenchyma. Found in the Coniferæ.

**resin-soap**, *s.*

*Chem.:* A soft soap prepared by dissolving an acid resin in caustic soda or potash, or in an alkaline carbonate, and evaporating to dryness.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çil**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exiçt**. **ph = f**.  
**-cian**, **-tian = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şūn**;

**-tion**, **-şion = zhūn**. **-tious**, **-çious**, **-şious = şūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beç**, **deç**.



**rēs-in-ā-ceoūs** (ce as sh), *a.* [Lat. *resinaceus*, from *resina*=resin.] Having the quality or nature of resin; resinous.

**rēs-in-ā-pīt-īc**, *a.* [Lat. *resina*; *p(etas)it(es)*, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] (See the compound.)

**resinapitic-acid**, *s.*

*Chemistry*: A crystallizable acid resin, obtained, together with other products, from the root of *Tussilago petasites*. (Watts.)

**rēs-in-āte**, *s.* [Eng. *resin*; *-ate*.]

*Chem. (pl.)*: A general name for the salts of the acids obtained from turpentine, viz., the sylvates, the pinates, and the pimarates. Their general formulæ are,  $C_{20}H_{29}MO_2$ , and  $C_{40}H_{53}M'O_4$ .

**rēs-in-eīn**, **rēs-in-ōne**, *s.* [Eng. *resin*; *-ein*, *-one*.]

*Chemistry*: Fremy's name for the hydrocarbon obtained by the dry distillation of colophony.

**rēs-in-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *resin*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from resin.

**rēs-in-īf-ēr-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *resina*=resin; *fero*=to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Producing, bearing, or yielding resin.

**rēs-in-ī-fī-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *resina*=resin, and *facio*=to make.] The act or process of treating with resin.

**rēs-in-ī-form**, *a.* [Lat. *resina*=resin, and *forma*=form.] Having the form of resin.

**rēs-sīnk**, *v. t. or i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sink*, *v.* (q. v.)] To sink again.

"I brake my vow and me *resuncke* in sinne."

Davies: *Muse's Sacrifice*, p. 29.

**rēs-in-ō-**, *pref.* [RESIN.] Connected with or pertaining to resin.

**resino-electric**, *a.* Capable of being negatively electrified, in the same manner as amber and other resins.

**rēs-in-ōid**, *a.* [Lat. *resin(a)*=resin, and Greek *idos*=form, appearance.] Resembling resin.

**rēs-in-ōne**, *s.* [RESINEIN.]

**rēs-in-ōūs**, *a.* [Fr. *résineux*, from *résine*=resin; Lat. *resinosus*.] Pertaining to or resembling resin; of the nature of resin; prepared or obtained from resin; like resin.

"Something of a gummous or resinous nature."—Boyle: *Works*, v. 69.

**resinous-electricity**, *subst.* [NEGATIVE-ELECTRICITY.]

**rēs-in-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *resinous*; *-ly*.] In the manner of a resinous body; by means of resin; as, *resinously* electrified.

**rēs-in-ōūs-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *resinous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being resinous.

**rēs-in-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *resin*; *-y*.] Like resin; resinous.

**rēs-ī-pīs-çençe**, *subst.* [Fr., from Lat. *resipiscencia*, from *resipiscens*, pr. par. of *resipisco*=to recover one's senses; incept. of *resipio*=to savor, to taste well; *re*=again, and *sapio*=to taste, to have taste, sense, or discernment.] Wisdom after the fact; change to a better frame of mind; repentance.

**rē-šist**, *s.* [RESIST, *v.*]

1. *Dyeing*: A material applied to cotton cloth to prevent the action of a mordant or color on those portions to which it is applied in the form of a pattern.

2. *Calico-dyeing*: The process by which the resist-style is effected. [RESERVE, *s.*, II. 2.]

**resist-paste**, *s.* The paste used in resist-style.

**resist-style**, *s.* The method of calico-printing, also known as Reserve (q. v.).

**resist-work**, *s.* Calico with a blue ground and white patches or spots.

**rē-šist**, \***re-syst**, \***re-syste**, *v. t. & i.* [French *résister*, from Lat. *resisto*=to stand back, to withstand; *re*=back, and *sisto*=to make to stand, to set; *sto*=to stand; Spanish & Port. *resistir*; Italian *resistere*.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To stand against; to withstand so as not to be moved or impressed by; to counteract, as a force by inertia or reaction; to oppose.

"Neither keen  
Nor solid might resist that edge,"

Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 323.

2. To act in opposition to; to oppose actively, to strive against; to endeavor to defeat or frustrate.

"Why doth he yet find fault? For who hath resisted his will?"—Romans ix. 19.

\*3. To baffle, to disappoint.

"God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the humble."—James iv. 6.

\*4 To be distasteful or disagreeable to; to offend.

"By Jove, I wonder, that is king of thoughts,  
These cates resist me, she but thought upon."

Shakesp.: *Pericles*, ii. 3.

**B. Intrans.**: To make or offer resistance.

"All the regions

Do seemingly revolt; and who resist,

Are mock'd for valiant ignorance."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

**rē-šist-aņçe**, \***rē-šist-eņçe**, \***re-syst-ens**, *s.* [O. Fr. *resistence* (Fr. *résistance*), from Lat. *resistens*, pr. par. of *resisto*=to resist (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *resistencia*; Ital. *resistenza*; Low Lat. *resistentia*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of resisting; opposition. Resistance may be either active or passive: active, as in the exertion of force to stop, repel, defeat, or counteract progress, motion, or design; passive, as that of a fixed body which interrupts or stops the passage of a moving body.

"Resistance is justifiable to the person of the prince when the being of the state is endangered."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 7.

2. *Electricity*: The opposition offered by any conductor to the passage of an electric current. [OHM.]

3. *Physics*: A power by which motion or a tendency to motion in any body is impeded. If a weight be placed upon a beam which bears it up, the force which does so is the resistance opposed to its further descent. The resistance of the water, which is of greater specific gravity than a cork, causes the latter to keep the surface instead of sinking to bottom. The resistance of the air impedes the movement of a projectile.

¶ (1) *Solid of least resistance*:

*Mech.*: A solid of such a form as to experience, in moving in a fluid, less resistance than any other solid, having the same base, length, and volume; or, on the other hand, being stationary, to offer the least interruption to the progress of that fluid. In the former case it is the best form for the stem of a ship; in the latter, for the pier of a bridge.

(2) *Unit of resistance*: [OHM.]

**resistance-box**, *s.*

*Teleg.*: An inclosing-box for a resistance-coil.

**resistance-coil**, *s.*

*Elect.*: A coil introduced into a circuit to increase the resistance. It is usually made of German silver.

**resistance-force**, *s.* [RESISTING-FORCE.]

**rē-šist-ant**, \***rē-šist-ent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *resistens*, pr. par. of *resisto*=to resist (q. v.); Fr. *résistant*; Sp. & Ital. *resistente*.]

**A. As adj.**: Making or offering resistance; resisting.

"The resistant position of Savonarola."—G. Eliot: *Romola*, ch. iv.

**B. As subst.**: One who or that which resists.

"According to the decrees of power in the agent and resistant, is an action performed or hindered."—Pearson: *On the Creed*, art. vi.

**rē-šist-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *resist*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who resists, opposes, or withstands.

"Rebels and resisters against God his ordinance and Christian pietie."—Fox: *Actes*, p. 158.

**rē-šist-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *resist*; *-ful(l)*.] Making much resistance; resisting vigorously.

**rē-šist-ī-bīl-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *resistible*; *-ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being resistible; capability of being resisted, opposed, or withstood.

"It is from corruption, and liberty to do evil, meeting with the resistibility of this sufficient grace, that one resists it."—Hammond.

\*2. The quality of being capable of resistance.

"Whether the resistibility of his reason did not equivalence the facility of her seduction."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. i.

**rē-šist-ī-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *resist*, *v.*; *able*.] Capable of being resisted; that may or can be resisted.

"This, though potent, yet is in its own nature resistible by the will of man."—Hale: *Orig. of Mankind*.

**rē-šist-ī-ble-nēss**, *s.* [English *resistible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being resistible; resistibility.

**rē-šist-ī-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *resistible*]; *-ly*.] In a resistible manner; so as to be resisted.

**rē-šist-īņg**, *pr. par. or a.* [RESIST, *v.*]

**resisting-force**, *s.*

*Physics*: Any force offering resistance to the motion or pressure of a body.

**resisting-medium**, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Any substance which resists the passage of a body through it.

2. *Astronomy*: An inconceivably thin medium believed to retard the progress of the heavenly bodies, besides producing other phenomena; ether (q. v.).

**rē-šist-īņg-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *resisting*; *-ly*.] So as to resist; with resistance or opposition.

"Doth not he, that lyueth after such sorte, *resistingly* denie Christ, his mouth sayeth not agaynst him, but hys life doth."—Udall: *1 John* ii.

**rē-šist-īve**, *a.* [Eng. *resist*, *v.*; *-ive*.] Having the power to resist; capable of resisting.

"Resistive 'gainst the sun, the rain, or wind."

Ben Jonson: *Sejanus*, i. 1.

**rē-šist-lēss**, \***re-sist-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *resist*, *v.*; *-less*.]

1. Incapable of being resisted, opposed, or withstood; irresistible.

"O'er heaven's high towers to force *resistless* way."

Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 62.

\*2. Incapable of resistance; powerless to resist; helpless; without resistance.

"Resistless, tame,

Am I to be burned up?" Keats.

**rē-šist-lēss-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *resistless*; *-ly*.]

1. In a resistless manner; irresistibly.

\*2. Without resistance; passively.

"Submit *resistlessly* to the apathy that clogged heart and limb."—C. Brontë: *Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxiii.

**rē-šist-lēss-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *resistless*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being resistless or irresistible.

**rē-smoōth**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *smooth*, *v.* (q. v.)] To make smooth again; to smooth out.

"That foot-print upon sand,

Which old-recurring waves of prejudice

Resmooth to nothing."

Tennyson: *Princess*, iii. 225.

**rē-sōld**, *pa. par. or a.* [RESELL.]

**rē-sōl-dēr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *solder*, *v.* (q. v.)] To solder again; to make whole again; to rejoin.

**rēs-ō-lŷ-ble**, *adj.* [French.] Capable of being resolved, melted, or dissolved.

"Ultimately *resoluble* into a speciality of modulation or rhythm."—Earle: *Philology*, § 649.

**rēs-ō-lŷ-ble-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *resoluble*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being resolvable.

"Which argues the *resolubleness* of their constitution."—Boyle: *Works*, iii. 338.

**rēs-ō-lŷte**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *resolutus*, pa. par. of *resolvo*=to untie, to resolve (q. v.); Fr. *resolu*; Sp. *resoluto*.]

**A. As adjective**:

1. Having a fixed purpose; determined; constant in pursuing an object; firm, stern.

"Able and *resolute* Chief of the State."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

\*2. Convinced, satisfied, certain.

\*3. Convincing, satisfying.

"I [Luther] haue giuen *resolute* answer to the first, in the which I persist."—Fox: *Actes*, p. 776.

\***B. As substantive**:

1. A resolute or determined person; a desperado.

"Young Fortinbras . . .

Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there

Shark'd up a list of lawless *resolutes*."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 1.

2. Redelivery, repayment.

"And ye shall enquire of the yearly *resolutes*, deductions, and paiements going forth of the same."—Burnet: *Records*, vol. ii., bk. i., No. 27.

**rēs-ō-lŷte-lŷ**, \***res-o-lute-lie**, *adv.* [Eng. *resolute*; *-ly*.] In a resolute or determined manner; with fixed or determined purpose or perseverance; firmly, constantly, steadily; with unshaken firmness of purpose.

"Resolutely here through their thick squadrons hew'd Her way."

Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 12.

**rēs-ō-lŷte-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *resolute*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being resolute; firmness of purpose; determination; fixed purpose.

"From whom no *resoluteness*, much less obstinacy, can be expected."—Boyle: *Works*, v. 300.

**rēs-ō-lŷ-tion**, \***res-o-lu-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *résolution*, from Lat. *resolutionem*, accus. of *resolutio*, from *resolutus*, pa. par. of *resolvo*=to resolve (q. v.); Sp. *resolucion*; Ital. *risoluzione*, *risoluzione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. The act, operation, or process of resolving, or separating the component parts of a body, as by chemical means.

2. The act of separating the parts which compose a complex idea.

3. The act of resolving or unraveling an intricate, perplexing, or difficult proposition; explication.

4. The state or condition of being resolved or dissolved; solution, dissolution.

\*5. The quality or state of being relaxed; relaxation.

"The *resolution* and languor ensuing."—Browne. (Todd.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre. wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



\*6. The determination or decision of a cause in a court of law; judgment.

"Nor have we all the acts of parliament or of judicial resolutions, which might occasion such alterations."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

\*7. The quality or state of being resolved or settled in opinion; freedom from doubt; conviction, certainty.

"I would unstate myself, to be in a due resolution."—*Shakesp.: Lear, i. 2.*

8. The quality or state of being resolved or determined; a fixed or settled purpose or determination of mind.

"Your resolution cannot hold."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.*

9. The quality, state, or character of acting with fixed purpose; determination; fixedness of purpose; firmness, resoluteness.

"How terrible in constant resolution."—*Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.*

10. A formal decision or determination of a legislative or corporate body, or of a meeting or any association of individuals; a formal proposition brought before a public body or meeting for discussion and adoption.

II. Technically:

1. Law:

- (1) A solemn judgment or decision.
- (2) The revocation of a contract. (*Wharton.*)

2. Mathematics:

(1) The operation of separating any expression into factors; that is, the operation of finding two or more expressions such, that their product is equal to the given expression.

(2) The same as SOLUTION (q. v.).

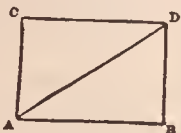
3. Med.: The passing away, without suppuration, of a tumor or of inflammation.

4. Music: The process of relieving dissonance by succeeding consonance. (*Grove.*)

¶ (1) Resolution of an equation: The same as Reduction of an equation.

(2) Resolution of forces or of motion:

Mech.: The dividing of any single force or motion into two or more others, which, acting in different directions, shall produce the same effect as the given motion or force. Let A D represent a force; draw any parallelogram A B D C, having A D as a diagonal; then by the Parallelogram of Forces (q. v.), the force represented by A D is equivalent to two forces represented by A B and A C respectively. And since an infinite number of parallelograms can be drawn, having a given line for their diagonal, any force can be resolved into two others in an infinite number of ways. Similarly, if three forces act upon a point, and their resultant be required, find the resultant of any two of them; the composition of this resultant with the third force will give the resultant of the three given forces. In like manner, the resultant of any number of forces acting upon a point may be found.



(3) Resolution of a nebula:

Astron.: The exhibition, by means of a very powerful telescope, that the diffused light of a nebula is really that of a multitude of exceedingly distant stars.

rěš-ō-lū-tion-ēr, s. [Eng. resolution; -er.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who joins in a resolution or declaration.

"A great division followed in the kirk; those who adhered to these resolutions were called the public resolutioners."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time, bk. i.*

2. Scottish Church Hist.: When the Scotch, having induced Charles II. to take the Covenant, and crowned him king, had been severely defeated at Dunbar by Oliver Cromwell (Sept. 3, 1650), their Parliament abolished a certain Act of Classes which prevented many royalists entering the army. The larger section of the Scottish Church approved of the step on account of the emergency, a smaller but zealous party disapproved; the former were called Resolutioners, the latter Protesters. Cromwell supported the latter. The sufferings through which both passed after the restoration in 1660 again fused them into one.

rěš-ō-lū-tion-ist, s. [English resolution; -ist.]

One who makes a resolution.

rěš-ō-lū-tive, a. [Fr. résolutif; Sp., Port., & Ital. resolutivo.]

Having the power or quality to resolve, dissolve, or relax.

rěš-ō-lū-tōr-ŷ, a. [Fr. résolutoire, from Latin resolutus.] [RESOLUTE.] (See compound.)

resolutory-condition, s.

Law: A condition the accomplishment of which revokes a prior obligation. (*Wharton.*) [RESOLUTIVE-CONDITION.]

rě-šōlv-a-bīl'-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. resolv(e); -ability.] The quality, property, or state of being resolvable; resolvableness, resolvability.

rě-šōlv'-a-ble, a. [Eng. resolv(e); -able.]

1. Capable of being resolved or separated into its constituent parts; decomposable, resolvable.

2. Capable of being reduced into first principles.

"They are ultimately resolvable into infinite wisdom and goodness."—*Waterland: Works, v. 441.*

3. Capable of being recognized as constituent parts.

4. Capable of being solved; capable of solution.

"The effect is wonderful in all, and the causes best resolvable from observations made in the countries themselves."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

rě-šōlv'-a-ble-něss, s. [Eng. resolvable; -ness.] The quality, property, or state of being resolvable; resolvability.

rě-šōlve', v. t. & i. [Latin resolvo = to untie, to loosen, to melt; re- = again, and solvo = to loosen; O. Fr. resoldre; Fr. résoudre; Sp. resolver; Italian risolvere, risolvere.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To separate the component or constituent parts of; to reduce to constituent elements; to break up into component parts.

\*2. To melt, to dissolve.

"Oh, that this too too solid flesh would melt, Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.*

3. To separate, as the parts which compose a complex idea.

"Into what can we resolve this strong inclination of mankind to this error?"—*Tillotson.*

\*4. To relax. (*Spenser: Virgil's Gnat.*)

\*5. To unravel; to free from difficulty, perplexity, or obscurity; to explain; to clear of difficulties; to disentangle; to solve.

"But ere I go, Hastings, and Montague, Resolve my doubt."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iv. 1.*

\*6. To free from doubt or perplexity; to make matters plain to.

"This shall absolutely resolve you."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 2.*

\*7. To inform, to acquaint, to answer, to satisfy.

"May it please your highness to resolve me now."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iii. 2.*

\*8. To settle or fix on an opinion; to make certain.

"Long since we were resolved of your truth."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iii. 4.*

9. To fix firmly in determination; to determine, to decide. (Now only in the pa. par.)

"I am resolved for death or dignity."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., v. 1.*

\*10. To make ready in mind; to prepare.

"Resolve you For more amazement."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.*

11. To determine on; to decide on; to express, as an opinion or determination, by vote and resolution.

12. To form or constitute by vote or resolution; as, The House resolved itself into a committee.

II. Technically:

1. Alg.: The same as to REDUCE (q. v.).

2. Math.: To solve.

3. Mech.: To break up, as a force or motion, into two or more forces or motions, which acting in different directions shall produce the same effect as the given force or motion.

"As we can compound two forces into one, so on the other hand we can resolve one force into two others."—*Todhunter: Mechanics for Beginners, § 42.*

4. Med.: To disperse or scatter; to discuss, as an inflammation or a tumor.

5. Music: To cause to move or progress, as a discordant note to another, which produces a satisfactory effect.

B. Intransitive:

\*1. To be separated into its component or constituent parts; to be ultimately reduced.

\*2. To melt, to dissolve; to become fluid.

"As a form of wax Resolveth from his figure 'gainst the fire."—*Shakesp.: King John, v. 4.*

3. To form an opinion, determination, resolve, or purpose; to determine in mind; to purpose.

"Resolve, resolve, and to be men aspire, Exert the noblest privilege."—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 62.*

4. To be settled in opinion; to be convinced; to decide.

"Let men resolve of that as they please."—*Locke.*

5. To determine or decide by vote or resolution; to pass a resolution.

¶ To resolve a nebula:

Astron.: To show by means of a very powerful telescope that certain nebulae really consist of many distinct stars. [NEBULA.]

rě-šōlve', s. [RESOLVE, v.]

\*1. The act of resolving or solving; resolution, solution.

2. That which is resolved on:

(1) A fixed or firm determination or purpose; a resolution.

"What watch they keep, and what resolves they take."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad, x. 364.*

(2) The determination or decision of a legislative assembly, meeting, association, &c.; a resolution.

rě-šōlved', pa. par. or a. [RESOLVE, v.] Fixed in a determination; determined, resolute; firm of purpose.

"The case of a resolved soldier."—*Boyle: Works, v. 300.*

rě-šōlv'-ěd-lŷ, adv. [Eng. resolved; -ly.]

1. In a resolved or resolute manner; firmly, resolutely; with resolution or determination.

"Let us cheerfully and resolvedly apply ourselves to the working out our salvation."—*Sharp: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. 5.*

\*2. So as to resolve and clear up all doubts and difficulties; clearly, satisfactorily.

"Of that, and all the progress, more and less, Resolvedly more leisure shall express."—*Shakesp.: All's Well, v. 3.*

rě-šōlv'-ěd-něss, s. [Eng. resolved; -ness.] The quality or state of being resolved; resoluteness, resolution; firm determination or purpose.

"This resolvedness, this high fortitude in sin, can with no reason be imagined a preparative to its remission."—*Decay of Piety.*

\*rě-šōlv'-ěnd, s. [Latin resolvendus, fut. pass. par. of resolvo=to resolve (q. v.).]

Arith.: The number which arises from increasing the remainder after subtraction in extracting the square or cube root.

rě-šōlv'-ent, a. & s. [Lat. resolvens, pr. par. of resolvo=to resolve (q. v.).]

A. As adjective: Having the power or quality of resolving or dissolving; causing solution.

B. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: That which has the power of resolving or causing solution.

2. Med.: That which has the power of dispersing inflammation, and preventing the suppuration of tumors; a discutient.

"Young people, such as live effeminately, require to be treated with milder resolvents than those who live a laboring life."—*Wiseman: Surgery, bk. i., ch. xix.*

¶ Certain medicines are classed as Alteratives and Resolvents. Examples, Calomel and Opium, or Mercury, Squills, and Digitalis.

rě-šōlv'-ēr, s. [Eng. resolv(e), v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which separates, dissolves, or disperses.

"Opim . . . if duly corrected and prepared, proves sometimes a great resolver, and commonly a great sudorific."—*Boyle: Works, ii. 188.*

2. One who or that which solves.

"The opinionative resolver thinks all these easie knowables."—*Glanvill: Seepsis. (Pref.)*

3. One who forms a firm resolution.

rěš-ō-nançe, rěš'-ō-nan-çŷ, s. [English resonant(t); -ce, -cy.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The quality or state of being resonant; the act of resounding.

II. Technically:

1. Acoustics:

(1) Sound reflected by a surface less than 112.5 feet from the spot whence it originally traveled. The direct and the reflected sounds are confounded, but the one strengthens the other. [ECHO.] Bare walls tend to be resonant; walls hung with tapestry are not so.

(2) The increase of sound produced by a sounding board, or by the body of a musical instrument.

2. Med.: A more or less shrill sound heard by auscultation in the larynx or lungs of a person speaking, or of one affected with chest disease. [AMPHORIC.]

resonance-body, s.

Music: The hollow part of a stringed instrument which reinforces the sound of the vibrating strings.

resonance-box, s. A box open at one end with a tuning-fork affixed to it.

resonance-globe, s. A resonator (q. v.).

rěš-ō-nant, a. [Lat. resonans, pr. par. of resonare=to resound (q. v.); Fr. resonant.] Capable of returning sound; fitted to return sound; resounding; echoing back.

"By speaking into a resonant case."—*London Times.*



**resonant-consonants**, *s. pl.* Nasal consonants; consonants in which the peculiar sound is produced by the nasal chambers acting as a resonance cavity. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

**rěš'-ō-nant-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *resonant*; *-ly*.] In a resonant or resounding manner.

**rěš'-ō-nā-tōr**, *s.* [Latin *resonatus*, *pa. par.* of *resono*=to resound (q. v.).]

**Acoustics**: An instrument invented by Prof. Helmholtz for facilitating the analysis of compound sounds. It consists, in its simplest form, of a tapering tube or a hollow bulb, spherical or nearly so in form, having an opening at one side for the air, and a tube adapted to the ear at the other. When the instrument is fitted to one ear, the other being stopped, tones above or below the pitch of the resonator will be but imperfectly heard; but if a note be sounded corresponding to the peculiar or proper note of the resonator, it will appear greatly intensified.

2. **Elect.**: An open-circuited conductor, designed for detecting electro-magnetic radiation from a nearby circuit, which is manifested by a spark, as the result of sympathetic electric vibration.

**rě-sc**, *v. t.* [Lat. *resorbeo*.] To swallow up.

"By fate *resorb'd*, and sunk in endless night."

*Young: Night Thoughts*, iii.

**rě-sorb'-ent**, *adj.* [Latin *resorbens*, *pr. par.* of *resorbeo*=to resorb (q. v.).] Swallowing up.

"Resorbent ocean's wave."—*Woodhull*.

**rěš-or'-çin**, *s.* [Eng. *res(in)*, and *orc(in)*.]

**Chem.**:  $C_6H_6O_2$ . A compound homologous with orcin, produced by the action of potassic hydrate on many of the resins. It may also be obtained by the dry distillation of extract of Brazil wood. It crystallizes in colorless, triclinic prisms, soluble in water, melts at 110°, and boils at 271°.

**resorcin-phthalein**, *s.* [FLUORESCIN.]

**rěš-or'-çin-ōl**, *s.* [Eng. *resorcin*; *-ol*.] [FLUORESCIN.]

**rě-sorp'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*; Lat. *sorb(eo)*=to suck up; *-tion*.] Reabsorption.

**rě-šort'**, *\*re-sortē*, *v. i.* [Fr. *resortir* (French *ressortir*), from Low Lat. *resortio*=to be subject to a tribunal; *resortior*=to return to any one; Lat. *re*=back, and *sortior*=to obtain by lot; *sors* (genit. *sortis*)=lot.]

\*1. To fall back.

2. To go, to repair, to frequent by way of intercourse.

"In the temple, whither the Jews always *resort*."—*John xviii*, 20.

3. To have recourse, to apply, to betake one's self.

"In a situation in which all other tyrants have *resorted* to blandishments and fair promises."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

**rě-šort'**, *\*re-sortē*, *s.* [O. Fr. *resort* (Fr. *ressort*).]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or habit of going to or frequenting in numbers; concourse, confluence.

"Where to th' altars of the gods they make divine *resorts*."—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, xi.

\*2. The act of visiting or frequenting one's company or society; company, intercourse.

"Join with me to forbid him her *resort*."

*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

3. The place frequented; a haunt.

"Whose dark *resorts* since prudence cannot know, In vain it would provide for what shall be."

*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, co.

\*4. Spring, rebound, active power, movement. (A Gallicism.)

"Some there are that know the *resorts* and falls of business."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Cunning*.

5. That to which one has resource; a resource or refuge; a means of relief.

"Mercy, fled to as the last *resort*."

*Cowper: Hope*, 378.

\*II. Law: The authority or jurisdiction of a court.

¶ **Court of last resort**: The highest Court of Appeal.

**rě-šort'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *resort*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who resorts; a frequenter.

"'Tis the better for you that your *resorters* stand upon sound legs."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 6.

**rě-šound'** (1), *\*re-soune*, *\*re-sowne*, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *resonner*, *resoner* (Fr. *resonner*), from Lat. *resono*, from *re*=again, and *sono*=to sound; Sp. *resonar*; Port. *resonar*, *resoar*; Ital. *risonare*.]

#### A. Intransitive:

1. To be filled with sound; to reëcho, to reverberate.

"He call'd so loud, that all the hollow deep Of hell *resounded*."

*Milton: P. L.*, i. 315.

2. To be filled with the noise or report of.

"The wide world *resounds* with Sappho's praise."

*Pope: Sappho to Phaon*, 32.

3. To sound loudly.

"Wash'd by broad Hellespont's *resounding* seas."

*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, vii. 100.

4. To be reëchoed; to be sent back or returned.

\*5. To be much or widely mentioned; to be noised about.

"What *resounds*

In fable or romance of Uther's son."

*Milton: P. L.*, i. 580.

#### B. Transitive:

1. To sound again; to return the sound of; to reëcho.

"The rocks *resound* her lays."

*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, vii. 15.

\*2. To sound; to praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments; to spread the fame of.

"The sweet singer of Israel with his psaltery loudly *resounded* the innumerable benefits of the Almighty Creator."—*Peacham*.

**rě-šound'** (2), *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sound*, *v.* (q. v.).] To sound again or anew.

**rě-šound'**, *s.* [RESOUND (1), *v.*] The return of sound; an echo, a reverberation.

"The sweet *resounds* of those rich anthems."

*Beaumont: Psyche*, p. 300.

**rě-sourçe'**, *s.* [O. Fr. *resource* (Fr. *ressource*).] [SOURCE.]

1. Any source of aid, help, support, or safety; a resort; an expedient to which a person may resort for aid or safety; that on which one depends for safety or support.

"The ministers had, it should seem, miscalculated their military *resources*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. (*Pl.*): Money, funds; pecuniary means; means of raising money or supplies; anything by means of which money or supplies can be raised.

**rě-sourçe'-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *resource*; *-ful* (*l.*)] Full of resources, expedients, or contrivances; clever in finding out resources.

"Birds are so *resourceful* that their actions are too commonly interpreted as proceeding from choice."—*St. James' Gazette*, March 18, 1886.

**rě-sourçe'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *resource*; *-less*.] Destitute of resources.

"A poor, unfruitful and *resourceless* subjection."—*Burke*.

**rě-sōw'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sow* (q. v.).] To sow again or anew.

"Over wet at sowing time breedeth much dearth, inso-much as they are forced to *resow* summer corn."—*Bacon. Nat. Hist.*, § 169.

\***res-passe**, *s.* [RASPI.] A raspberry.

"The cooling breath of *respases*."

*Herrick: To Mistress Anne Soame*.

**respe**, *subst.* [RASPI, *v.*] The raspberry (q. v.). (*Tusser*.)

**rě-spěak'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *speak* (q. v.).]

1. To speak again; to repeat.

2. To speak in answer or return; to answer.

"And the king's rowse the heav'n shall bruit again, *Respeaking* earthly thunder."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 2.

**rě-spěct'**, *v. t.* [Fr. *respector*, from Lat. *respec-tus*, *pa. par.* of *respecio*=to look back upon, to look at; *re*=back, again, and *specio*=to look, to look at; Sp. *respetar*, *respetar*; Ital. *rispettare*.]

\*1. To look back upon.

\*2. To look toward; to face or look in the direction of.

"Palladius adviseth, the front of his house should so *respect* the south, that in the first angle it receive the rising rays of the winter sun."—*Browne*.

\*3. To take special notice of; to regard attentively; to regard as worthy of notice.

"What should it be that he *respects* in her?"

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 4.

\*4. To heed, to consider, to regard.

"Do you persuade yourself that I *respect* you?"

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 1.

5. To view or regard with some degree of reverence; to esteem; to look up to with reverence or respect.

6. To have reference or regard to; to relate to. [RESPECTING, 3.]

¶ **To respect a person or persons**, to respect the person: To show undue favor or bias toward; to suffer the opinion or judgment to be influenced or biased by a regard to the outward circumstances of a person, to the prejudice of right and equity.

**rě-spěct'**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *respectum*, accus. of *respectus*=a looking at, regard, from *respectus*, *pa. par.* of *respecio*=to look back upon, to respect (q. v.).]

1. The act of looking at with attention; the act of noticing; a looking toward; attention, regard, care.

"I will have *respect* unto thy statutes continually."—*Psalms* cxix. 117.

2. Relation, regard, reference [¶].

3. The act of holding in high esteem or regard; regard; reverence; the deportment or course of action toward another which proceeds from a feeling of esteem, regard, or reverence toward such person.

4. (*Pl.*): An expression of esteem and regard; as, Give him my *respects*.

\*5. Respected character or position; respectability, repute.

"Many of the best *respect* in Rome."

*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, i. 2.

\*6. Goodwill, favor. (*Genesis* iv. 4.)

7. Partial regard; undue bias to the prejudice of right and equity.

"It is not good to have *respect* of persons in judgment."—*Proverbs* xxiv. 23.

\*8. Consideration; motive in reference to something.

"Whatever secret *respects* were likely to move them."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

9. Point or particular; point of view; matter, feature.

"She will be ruled in all *respects* by me."

*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 4.

\*10. Modest and becoming behavior; decency.

"Talk with *respect*, and swear but now and then."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

\*11. Deliberation, reflection.

"The icy precepts of *respect*."

*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

\*12. Caution, care.

"He it well did ward with wise *respect*."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. xii. 21.

¶ 1. **In respect**: Comparatively speaking; relatively.

"He was a man; this, *in respect*, a child."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III.*, v. 5.

2. **In respect of** or **to**:

\* (1) In comparison with; relatively to.

"In *respect* of a fine workman I am but a cobbler."

*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, i. 1.

(2) On account of; by reason of; in consideration of; as regards.

**rě-spěct'-ā-bīl'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *respectable*; *-ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being respectable; the state or qualities which deserve or command respect.

"*Respectability* is not religion; but it is in many grades of society a working substitute for it."—*Spectator*, June 20, 1885, p. 807.

\*2. A respectable person or thing.

**rě-spěct'-ā-ble**, *a.* [Fr.]

1. Worthy of respect or esteem; deserving of being respected.

"Many private friends and admirers among the most *respectable* members of the opposition."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

2. Having an honest, honorable, or good reputation; of good repute.

3. Belonging to a fairly good position in society; fairly well to do.

4. Mediocre, middling, fair, moderate; not despicable.

"Proficiency in letters and science *respectable*, and his legal learning more than *respectable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

**rě-spěct'-ā-ble-něss**, *subst.* [Eng. *respectable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being respectable; respectability.

**rě-spěct'-ā-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *respectab(le)*; *-ly*.]

1. In a respectable manner; so as to deserve respect.

2. As becomes one of position; decently, properly; as, He conducted himself *respectably*.

3. Fairly; moderately well, pretty well.

**rě-spěct'-ant**, *adj.* [Fr., *pr. par.* of *respector*=to respect (q. v.).]

**Her.**: Said of two animals borne face to face. Rampant beasts of prey so borne are said to be combatant.

**rě-spěct'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *respect*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who respects. (Rarely used except in the phrase **a respector of persons**, that is, one who regards the external circumstances of others in his judgment, and suffers his opinion to be biased by them, to the prejudice of candor, right, and equity.)

"Of a truth I perceive that God is no *respector* of persons."—*Acts* x. 34.



**rě-spěct'-fŭl, \*rě-spěct'-fŭll, adj.** [English *respect*; *-ful(l)*.]

1. Marked or characterized by respect; showing or indicating respect or deference.

"He woos the queen with more *respectful* flame."  
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xv. 561.

\*2. Full of outward or formal civility; ceremonious. (*Prior*.)

**rě-spěct'-fŭl-lŭ, adv.** [Eng. *respectful*; *-ly*.] In a respectful manner; with due respect or deference.

"These really poor men, who are, methinks, to be *respectfully* treated in regard of their quality."—Cowley: *Of Avarice*.

**rě-spěct'-fŭl-něss, s.** [Eng. *respectful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being respectful.

"Treated by Mr. Perry with a *respectfulness* of quotation that may now surprise."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 7, 1882.

**rě-spěct'-iŋg, pr. par., a. & prep.** [RESPECT, *v.*] [Prop. the pr. par. of *respect*, *v.*, used as a preposition; cf. *regarding*, *concerning*, &c.]

A. *As present participle or adjective:*  
*Her.*: The same as RESPECTANT (q. v.).

B. *As prep.*: Regarding; as regards; in regard to; with reference to; in respect of.

**\*rě-spěc'-tion, s.** [RESPECT, *v.*] The act of respecting; respect, regard, partiality.

"Without difference or *respect* of persons."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 78.

**rě-spěct'-ive, a.** [Fr. *respectif*.]

\*1. Observing or noting with attention; regardful; hence, careful, cautious, circumspect.

"You should have been *respective*, and have kept it."  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

\*2. Characterized by respect for special persons or things; partial.

"Away to heaven, *respective* lenity."  
*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 1.

\*3. Rendering respect or deference; respectful.

"Our religious duties and *respective* devotion to God."  
—*C. Sutton: Godly Meditations*. (Dedic.)

\*4. Worthy of respect; respectable.

"What should it be that he respects in her,  
But I can make *respective* in myself?"  
*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, iv. 4.

5. Relating or pertaining severally, each to other; severally; severally connected or belonging; particular.

"And to those places straight repair,  
Where your *respective* dwellings are."  
*Butler: Hudibras*, i. 2.

6. Relative; having relation to something else; not absolute.

**rě-spěct'-ive-lŭ, adv.** [Eng. *respective*; *-ly*.]

\*1. With respect or deference; respectfully.

"You are very *respectively* welcome."  
*Shakesp.: Timon*, iii. 1.

\*2. With respect to private views or objects; partially.

"The voices of the rest were likely to be given for the most part *respectively* with a kind of secret dependency."  
—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

3. In a respective manner; as each belongs to each; as relating to each; in their respective relations.

"The way to know which is to weigh and consider the difficulties attending each *respectively*, and to balance them one against another."—*Waterland: Works*, i. 162.

\*4. Relatively; not absolutely.

"See the world hath not east nor west, but *respectively*."  
—*Raleigh: Hist. World*.

**\*rě-spěct'-iv-ist, s.** [Eng. *respectiv(e)*; *-ist*.] A captious opponent.

"But what have these our *respectivists* to do with the Apostle Paule?"—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,173.

**rě-spěct'-lěss, \*re-spect-lesse, adj.** [English *respect*; *-less*.]

1. Having no respect; without regard or reference; regardless.

"[We] have broke our silence; rather than againe  
Endure, *respectlesse*, their so mouing cries."  
*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, iv.

2. Having no respect or regard for reputation. (*Ben Jonson*.)

**\*rě-spěct'-lěss-něss, subst.** [Eng. *respectless*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being respectless; regardlessness.

**\*rě-spěc'-tu-ous, a.** [Eng. *respect*; *-uous*.]

1. Inspiring respect.

"Neither is it to be marveled . . . if they [princes] become *respectuous* and admirable in the eyes and sight of the common people."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turks*.

2. Respectful.

"I thought it pardonabler to say nothing by a *respectuous* silence than by idle words."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 44.

**rě-spěll', v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *spell*.] To spell again.

**\*rě-spěrse', v. t.** [Latin *respersus*, pa. par. of *respergo*; *re-*=again, and *spargo*=to scatter.] To scatter, to sprinkle.

"They speak thus particularly in the matter of the Holy Sacrament, as appears in the instances above reckoned, and in others *respersed* over this treatise."—*Bp. Taylor: Real Presence*, § 10.

**\*rě-spěr'-sion, s.** [Lat. *respersio*, from *respersus*, pa. par. of *respergo*.] [RESPERSE.] The act of scattering or sprinkling.

**rěs-pi-řa-bil'-i-tŭ, rě-spír-řa-bil'-i-tŭ, subst.** [Eng. *respirable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being respirable.

**rěs-pi-řa-ble, rě-spír-řa-ble, adj.** [English *respir(e)*; *-able*.]

1. Capable of respiring; that can respire.

2. Capable of being respired or breathed; fit to be breathed.

**rěs'-pi-řa-ble-něss, rě-spír-řa-ble-něss, subst.** [Eng. *respirable*; *-ness*.] Respirability.

**rěs-pi-rā'-tion, s.** [French, from Latin *respirationem*, accus. of *respiratio*, from *respiratus*, pa. par. of *respiro*=to respire (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

\*1. The act of breathing again, or of returning to life.

"Till the day  
Appear of *respiration* to the just."  
*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 540.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

"Ev'ry breath, by *respiration* strong  
Fore'd downward." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 348.

\*3. An interval.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Physiol.*: The process of breathing, in which oxygen is taken into the lungs by inspiration, and carbonic acid expelled by expiration, the carbonic acid being given out by the blood, and oxygen taking its place. When respiration is interfered with, asphyxia takes place, except in hibernation (q. v.). The action of respiration exposes the blood to the air, and, by mutual diffusion, the two actions of oxygenating the blood and freeing it of carbonic acid are accomplished by the same act, thus resembling the endosmose and exosmose of liquids. In the higher animals, the capillaries are connected with the arteries immediately issuing from the heart, effecting a constant renewal in the blood, and, by a series of muscular movements, fresh air is supplied, and vitiated air removed alternately, owing to nervous reflex action, not dependent on the will, as the same process goes on in sleep and in other unconscious states. The lungs themselves are almost passive in the process. In the lowest and simplest forms of animals, the aquatic, no special apparatus is provided for the aëration of the fluids of the body, this being effected by the general movements of the body, or by cilia (q. v.), producing the necessary currents. In bivalve mollusks, the internal surface of the mantle or skinlining of the valves is in some cases the special organ of respiration; in others, the mantle is convoluted into four folds, fringed at the edges, with the same action as gills in fishes. The transition from gill-like tufts in animals which can either breathe air or water, as the leech and the earthworm, is seen in the formation in them of small sacs at regular intervals on each side of the body, opening by a row of pores termed spiracles or stigmata. In insects, the spiracles open into tubes, which communicate with each other through the body, and are prevented from closing by an elastic spiral fiber winding round them, serving the purpose of the cartilaginous rings in the trachea and bronchi of the air-breathing vertebrata; in spiders, the respiratory apparatus becomes more concentrated, and through the different classes of animals there is a gradual leading-up to the delicate and highly organized apparatus seen in the higher vertebrata. [LUNGS.] The number of the respiratory movements in health are from fourteen to eighteen per minute. Besides carbonic acid, watery vapor and a minute quantity of organic matter are exhaled in respiration, the latter varying in accordance with the state of the digestive apparatus.

2. *Bot.*: A term occasionally used for the process in plants somewhat analogous to that of respiration in animals. A plant takes carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, decomposing it under the action of chlorophyll and light, emitting the oxygen, and retaining the carbon to build up the vegetable structure. During darkness, oxygen is absorbed and carbon dioxide given off, but not in quantities so great as to vitiate the atmosphere of the room in which flowers in pots are kept.

3. *Pathol.*: In effusion of pus into the pleura the respiration is bronchial; in one stage of phthisis it may be cavernous, in another puerile.

*Artificial respiration:*

¶ *Therapeutics:* Respiration produced by artificial means in apparent death from drowning, or from the administration of a too powerful anæsthetic. [DROWNING, ¶.]

**rěs-pi-rā'-tion-al, a.** [Eng. *respiration*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to respiration; respiratory.

**rěs'-pi-rā-tive, a.** [Eng. *respirat(ion)*; *-ive*.] Performing respiration.

**rěs'-pi-rā-tōr, s.** [Fr. *respirateur*.] A device for breathing through, worn over the mouth, or the nose and mouth, and secured by a bandage, strap, or other contrivance, to exclude injurious matters, such as smoke or dust, from the lungs, or to change the condition of the air by passing it through medicaments or gauze. Respirators are used by cutlers and other grinders to exclude the dust from the lungs. Such respirators may have magnetic gauze to attract the passing particles of steel. Respirators for persons having weak lungs have several folds of fine gauze, which warm the air as it passes through.

**rěs'-pi-rā-tōr-ŭ, rě-spír-řa-tōr-ŭ, a.** [RESPIRATOR.] Pertaining to or serving for respiration.

"In the construction of the *respiratory* organs, a bird and a snake are not the same."—*Hunter*.

**respiratory - center, respiratory nerve - center, s.**

*Anat.*: A small portion of the lower part of the medulla, on either side of the median line. It is believed that there are two on each side, one regulating the movements of inspiration, the other of expiration.

"Hence this portion of the nervous system was called by Flourens the vital knot or ganglion of life. We shall speak of it as the *respiratory-center*."—*Foster: Physiol.* (ed. 4th), p. 354.

**respiratory-foods, s. pl.** Those that do not contain nitrogen.

**respiratory-sounds, s. pl.**

*Pathology:* Sounds produced by respiration in health and disease as ascertained by auscultation (q. v.). [RESPIRATION, 3.]

**respiratory-surface, s.**

*Anat.*: The surface of the lungs exposed to the action of the air in respiration.

**respiratory-system, s.**

*Anat.*: The apparatus for conducting the process of respiration.

**respiratory-tree, s.**

*Zoöl.*: Two branched and arborescent tubes, with cæcal terminations, arising from the cloaca of the Holothurians.

**respiratory-tubes, s. pl.**

*Zoöl.*: Two tubes along the sides of the body in the Rotifera.

**rě-spír', \*re-spyre, v. i. & t.** [French *respirer*, from Latin *respiro*=to breathe: *re-*=again, and *spiro*=to blow.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To breathe; to take air into, and exhale it from the lungs for the maintenance of animal life.

\*2. To catch breath, to recover breath. (*Spenser*.)

\*3. To blow.

"Alone the wind from Libya's sands *respires*."  
*Hoole: Jerusalem Delivered*, xiii.

\*4. To take rest, as after toil or exertion.

"See! the tortured ghosts *respire*,  
See shady forms advance!"  
*Pope: Ode on St. Cecilia's Day*.

\*5. To recover, to rouse one's self.

"Then shall the Britons, late dismay'd and weak,  
From their long vassalage gin to *respire*."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, IIL iii. 36.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To breathe; to inhale and exhale, as air.

\*2. To breathe out, to exhale.

**rěs-pi-rōm'-ě-těr, s.** [Eng. *respir(e)*; *meter*.] An instrument for ascertaining the state of the respiration.

**rěs'-píte, \*res-pit, \*res-pitt, s.** [O. Fr. *respit* (Fr. *répit*), from Lat. *respectum*, accus. of *respectus* = respect (q. v.); Ital. *respetto*, *rispetto*.]

\*I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Respect. (*Chaucer*.)

2. A temporary cessation or intermission of an operation, process, or act; a pause, a stop, a delay.

"The god bad make no *respite*,  
That he ne shulde hym slea anone."  
*Gower: C. A.*, vii.

3. A temporary delay, postponement, or putting off of something fixed; forbearance, stay.

II. *Law:*

1. The temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender; a reprieve.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -çion, -çion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beļ, deļ



2. The delay of appearance at court granted to a jury beyond the proper term.  
 ¶ For difference between *respite* and *interval* see INTERVAL.

rĕs'-pĭte, v. t. [RESPITE, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To give or allow a respite to, to relieve by a temporary cessation.

2. To put off; to delay, to postpone, to suspend.  
 "They were promised payment in November following; till which time they were to *respite* it."—Clarendon: *Civil War*.

II. Law:

1. To suspend for a time the execution of; to reprieve.

"And by this cause he was *respited*,  
 So that the death him was acquitted."  
 Gower: *C. A.*, i.

2. To adjourn; to put off.

"The recognisances of the witnesses for the prosecution were *respited sine die*."—London *Daily Telegraph*.

rĕs'-pĭte-lĕss, a. [Eng. *respite*; -less.] Without respite or relief.

\*rĕ-splĕnde', v. i. [Lat. *resplendeo*.] [RESPLEND-ENT,] To shine. (*Lydgate*.)

rĕ-splĕnd'-ĕnĉe, rĕ-splĕnd'-ĕn-ĉy', s. [Lat. *resplendentia*, from *resplendens*=resplendent (q. v.).] Brilliant luster, splendor; vivid brightness.

"Thou in whom my glory I behold  
 In full *resplendence*."  
 Milton: *P. L.*, v. 720.

rĕ-splĕnd'-ĕnt, a. [Lat. *resplendens*, pr. par. of *resplendeo*=to shine again, to shine brightly; *splendeo*=to shine.] Shining with brilliant luster; vividly bright.

"The moon's *resplendent* globe."  
 Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 723.

rĕ-splĕnd'-ĕnt-lĭ, adv. [Eng. *resplendent*; -ly.] In a resplendent manner; with vivid brightness or luster.

\*re-splend-i-shant, \*re-splend-iss-haunt, a. [O. Fr. *resplendissant*.] Resplendent.

"And throwe ye vertue of thy full myght,  
 Causest ye world to be *resplendissant*."  
 Fabyan: *Chronicle*, c. xlix.

\*rĕ-splĕnd'-ish-ĭng, \*re-splend-ish-yng, adj. [RESPLENDISHANT.] Resplendent.

"The heuyn visible is most pleasauntly garnished with planettes and sterres, *resplendishyng* in the mooste pure firmament of asure color."—Sir T. Elyot: *The Governour*, bk. iii., p. 162.

rĕ-split, v. t. or i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *split*, v. (q. v.)] To split again, or a second time.

rĕ-spōnd, v. i. & t. [O. Fr. *respondre* (French *rĕpondre*)=to answer, to match, from Latin *respondeo*, from *re*=back, in return, and *spondeo*=to promise.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To make answer; to reply in words; to answer.  
 "Your business was not to oppose, but to *respond*."—Waterland: *Works*, i. 5.

2. To answer or reply in any way; to exhibit some effect or action in return to a force or stimulus.

\*3. To correspond, to suit.  
 4. To be answerable or liable to make payment; as, to be held to *respond* in damages.

B. Transitive:

1. To answer, to reply.  
 \*2. To correspond to; to agree with.

"His great deeds *respond* his speeches great."  
 Fairfax: *Godfrey of Boulogne*, x.

3. To answer; to satisfy by payment; to pay.

rĕ-spōnd', s. [RESPOND, v.]

\*I. Ord. Lang.: An answer, a reply.

II. Technically:

1. Arch.: A half-pier or pillar attached to a wall, to support an arch.

2. Eccles.: A short anthem or versicle, interrupting the reading of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the anthem is ended.

"He did sing this hymne, *Felix namque*. And that *respond* being ended, &c."—Fox: *Actes*, fo. 585.

rĕ-spōn'-dĕ, s. [RESPOND, s.]

responde-book, s. A book kept by the directors of Chancery in Scotland for entering the accounts of all non-entry and relief duties payable by heirs who take precepts from Chancery.

rĕ-spōnd'-ĕnĉe, \*rĕ-spōnd'-ĕn-ĉy', s. [Eng. *respondent*(t); -ce, -cy.]

1. The quality or state of being respondent; an answering, a response.

"Th' anglicall soft trembling voices made  
 To th' instruments divine *response* meet."  
 Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xii. 71.

\*2. Correspondence, agreement.

"His rent in fair *response* must arise  
 To double treble of his one yeare's price."  
 Hall: *Satires*, v. 1)

rĕ-spōnd'-ĕnt, a. & s. [Lat. *respondens*, pr. par. of *respondeo*=to respond (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Answering; giving response; answering to demand or expectation.

I. As substantive:

1. One who answers; one who maintains a thesis in reply, and whose province is to refute objections, or to overthrow arguments.

"Answering the difficulty proposed, which was the part of a *respondent*."—Waterland: *Works*, i. 2.

2. One who answers in a suit, particularly in a chancery or divorce suit.

rĕs-pōn-dĕn'-tĭ-a (t as sh), subst. [Lat., from *respondeo*=to respond (q. v.).]

Comm.: A contract of hypothecation differing from a bottomry bond (q. v.) in that both ship and cargo are pledged.

\*rĕ-spōns'-al, \*re-spons-all, a. & subst. [RESPONSE.]

A. As adj.: Responsible, answerable, liable.

"For whom he was to be *responsal* both to God and the king."—Heylin: *Life of Laud*, p. 213.

B. As substantive:

1. A response, an answer.  
 2. One who is responsible for another; a surety.

"Anatolius was put into the see of Constantinople by the influence of Dioscorus, whose *responsal* he had been."  
 Barrow: *On the Pope's Supremacy*.

rĕ-spōnse', \*re-spons, s. [O. F. *response*, from Latin *responsum*, neuter of *responsus*, pa. par. of *respondeo*=to respond (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of responding, answering, or replying.  
 2. An answer, reply, or anything of the nature of a reply.

"What was his *respons*, I ne sauh ne herd."  
 Robert de Brunne, p. 98.

3. Specif.: An oracular reply.  
 \*4. A reply to an objection in a formal disputation.

5. The answer to a versicle in the Church service. The signs for these words are V. (versicle) and R. (response).

II. Music: A repetition of the given subject in a fugue by another part of the fugue.

rĕ-spōnse'-lĕss, a. [Eng. *response*; -less.] Giving no response or answer; not responding.

"The two next were also *responseless* to my charmers."  
 Field, Jan. 28, 1882.

rĕ-spōns'-i-bĭl'-i-tĭ, s. [Eng. *responsible*; -ity; Fr. *responsabilité*.]

1. The quality or state of being responsible, answerable, accountable, or liable, as for a person, trust, office, debt, &c.

2. Ability to answer in payment; means of meeting liabilities.

3. That for which one is responsible, answerable, accountable, or liable, as a trust, duty, debt, &c.

rĕ-spōns'-i-ble, a. [Eng. *respons(e)*; -ible; Fr. & Sp. *responsable*; Ital. *risponsabile*.]

1. Able to answer or respond to any claim; able to discharge any claim or duty; having means adequate to meet any claim.

"Not knowing that the bill is legal, or that the man bound is honest or *responsible*."—Locke.

2. Liable to be called upon to respond; answerable, liable, accountable, as for a debt, duty, trust, claim, &c.

"Is the doctor willing to be *responsible* for the nature, quality, and tendency of all his notions?"—Waterland: *Works*, v. 115.

3. Involving responsibility; as, a *responsible* position or office.

rĕ-spōns'-i-ble-nĕss, subst. [Eng. *responsible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being responsible; responsibility.

rĕ-spōns'-i-blĭ, adv. [Eng. *responsib(le)*; -ly.] In a responsible manner.

rĕ-spōn'-sĭon, s. [Lat. *responsio*, from *responsus*, pa. par. of *respondeo*=to respond (q. v.); O. Spanish *responsion*; Ital. *responsione*.]

1. The act of answering; response, reply, answer.  
 "Responsions unto the questions."—Burnet: *Records*, bk. iii., No. 21.

2. (Pl.): At Oxford (England) University, the first examination of a candidate for a degree. Also called the Little-go (q. v.).

rĕ-spōns'-ive, adj. & subst. [Fr. *responsif*; Sp. *responsivo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Answering; making answer or reply.  
 "A soft *responsive* voice was heard at every close."  
 Collins: *Odes*; *The Passions*.

2. Correspondent; making, or acting in response.

"Save when to thine my heart *responsive* swells."  
 Byron: *Corsair*, i. 1.

\*3. Responsible, liable, answerable. (*Jer. Taylor*.)

\*B. As subst.: An answer, a reply.

"*Responsives* to such as ye wrote of the dates before rehearsed."—Burnet: *Records*, bk. ii., No. 23.

rĕ-spōns'-ive-lĭ, adv. [Eng. *responsive*; -ly.] In a responsive manner; by way of response.

rĕ-spōns'-ive-nĕss, s. [Eng. *responsive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being responsive; readiness to answer.

"Taking advantage of the girl's *responsiveness*."—Cassell's *Saturday Journal*, July 10, 1886, p. 650.

rĕ-spōns-ō'-rĭ-al, a. [Lat. *responsori(us)*; -al.] By way of response; answering.

rĕ-spōns'-ōr-ĭ, a. & s. [Low Lat. *responsorius*, neut. *responsorium*.]

A. As adj.: Containing response or answer; answering.

B. As substantive:

1. A response; specif., the answer of the people to the priest in alternate speaking in the Church service.

"The Sarum lights were put out, one at the beginning of each antiphon and *responsory*."—Church Times, April 2, 1886.

2. A response-book; a choir-book containing the music of the versicles and responses.

res-sant, s. [RESAUNT.]

\*rĕs'-sault, s. [Fr.]

Arch.: The recess or projection of a member from or before another, so as to be out of the line of range with it.

rĕst (1), \*reste, s. [A. S. *rest*, *ræst*, cogn. with Dut. *rust*; Dan. & Sw. *räst*; Icel. *röst*=the distance between two resting-places, a stage; Goth. *rasta*=a stage of a journey, a mile; O. H. Ger. *rasta*=rest; Ger. *rast*; Ital. *resta*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The state of being in quiet or repose; cessation of bodily or mental labor or exertion; release from exertion or action; quiet, repose.

"So forth she rode, without repose or *rest*."  
 Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. iv. 6.

2. Sleep, slumber.

"God give you good *rest*."—Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 3.

3. Hence, fig. or poet., the last sleep; death; the grave; as, He has gone to his *rest*.

4. Freedom from anything which disturbs, disquiets, or harasses; peace, tranquility, quiet.

"And the land had *rest* forty years."—Judges iii. 11.

5. A place of quiet and repose; a permanent peaceful habitation.

"Unto whom I swear in my wrath that they should not enter into my *rest*."—Psalm xcvi. 11.

\*6. Stay, abode, residence.

"In Tarsus was not best  
 Longer for him to make his *rest*."  
 Shakesp.: *Pericles*, ii. (Prolog.)

7. That on which anything leans, lies, or is placed for support; a support. [Il. 1, 2, 3, 5.]

"He made narrowed *rests* round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the beams of the house."—1 Kings vi. 6.

\*8. A syllable. (*Ben Jonson*.)

\*9. A set, game, or match at tennis.

¶ Give us a *rest*: A slang phrase equivalent to "Leave off, you make me tired."

II. Technically:

1. Arm.: A support for a lance or spear.

"Rushing, ten thousand horsemen came,  
 With spears in *rest*, and hearts on flame."  
 Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, vi. 24.

2. Billiards: A support for the top of the cue, when the player cannot reach sufficiently far to support it with his hand.

3. Gun.: A support for the muzzle of a gun in aiming and firing.

4. Her.: A name given to a figure of doubtful origin and import, taken by some for a spear-rest, by others for a musical instrument of some kind, and hence also called an organ-rest.

5. Lathe: A device for supporting a piece of work in a lathe or vise.

6. Music: An interval of silence occurring in the course of a movement between one sound and another; the sign or character enjoining the silence of a performer for a given length of time. Each



Rest.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trĭy, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



note has its corresponding rest. Dots may be affixed to rests, and have the same effects upon them as upon notes.

7. *Physics*: Absolute rest is the permanence of a body's position with respect to ideal fixed points in space; relative rest that with respect to surrounding bodies.

8. *Pros.*: A short pause of the voice in reading; a cesura.

\*¶ *To set up one's rest*: A phrase taken from the game of primero in which it meant to take one's stand on the cards in one's hand, as being in the player's opinion better than those of his opponent; hence, to take one's chance upon anything; to fix or set one's hopes; to make up one's mind.

"Sea fights have been final to the war, but this is, when princes set up their rest upon the battle."—*Bacon*.

rest (2), s. [Fr. *reste*, from *rester*=to rest (2); Sp. *resto*, *resta*; Ital. *resto*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which is left over or remains after the separation or withdrawal of a part; remainder, residue.

"Joab repaired the rest of the city."—1 *Chron.* xi. 8.

2. Others; persons not included in a proposition or category. (With the def. article.)

"A sable cloud conceal'd her from the rest."  
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, i. 266.

II. *Comm.*: A surplus or reserve fund held by a bank or other company to equalize the dividends when the profits made fall below the amount required to pay the usual dividend, or to fall back upon in any emergency. Also a technical term used in the Bank of England weekly reports, denoting the balance of assets above liabilities. It is of the nature of a reserve against any contingencies that may arise, and dates from the year 1722.

¶ *For the rest*: As regards all other matters or points.

rest (1); v. i. & t. [A. S. *restan*; O. H. German *restjan*, *rastjan*; Sw. *rasta*; Dut. *rusten*; Ger. *rasten*.] [REST (1), s.]

#### A. Intransitive:

1. To take rest; to cease from labor or exertion; to leave off work of any kind; to stop.

"He rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made."—*Genesis* ii. 2.

2. To be still or without motion.

"Over the tent a cloud shall rest by day."  
Milton, *P. L.*, xii. 257.

3. To abide, to settle, to remain.

"The spirit of the Lord shall rest upon him."—*Isaiah* xi. 2.

4. To stand for support; to be supported; as, a pillar rests on its base.

5. To lie for repose; to recline; to lean for support or quiet.

"The wretched father (father now no more)  
In sullen sorrow rested on the shore."  
Pitt: *Virgil's Æneid*, x.

6. To lie, to stay, to abide.

"At Northampton they do rest to-night."  
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, ii. 4.

7. To lean, to depend, to rely.

"Rest on my word."—*Shakesp.*: *Titus Andronicus*, i.

\*8. To be satisfied; to acquiesce.

9. To sleep, to slumber, to repose.

10. To sleep the sleep of death; to die; to be dead.

11. To be free from anything disquieting, harassing, or disturbing; to be undisturbed; to enjoy peace and quiet. (*Isaiah* vii. 19.)

12. To remain or be fixed in any state or opinion.

"There rest in your foolery."—*Shakesp.*: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 3.

13. To be in a certain state or position; to stand; as, I will tell you how the matter rests.

14. To lie, to depend; to be in the power of. (Followed by *with*, formerly also by *in*; as, The remedy rests with him.)

#### B. Transitive:

1. To lay at rest; to give rest or repose to.

"God rest all Christian souls!"  
Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 3.

2. To place, lay, or set for support; to lean.

"On the sand one end he rested."  
Longfellow: *Hiawatha*, ix.

¶ *To rest one's self*: To take rest; to cease from labor or exertion.

"Pray set it down and rest you."  
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iii. 1.

\*rest (2), v. i. [Fr. *rester*, from Lat. *resto*=to stop behind, to remain: *re*=behind, back, and *sto*=to stand; Sp. *restar*; Ital. *restare*.] [REST (2), s.]

1. To remain; to be left.

"Nought rests for me but to make open proclamation."  
—*Shakesp.*: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 3.

2. To continue to be; to remain.

"I rest thy secret friend."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 626.

\*rest (3), v. t. [A contract. of *arrest* (q. v.).] To arrest.

\*rē-stäg'-nant, a. [Lat. *restagnans*, pr. par. of *restagno*=to overflow.] Stagnant; remaining without flow or motion.

"The nearer we come to the top of the atmosphere, the shorter and lighter is the cylinder of air incumbent upon the *restagnant* mercury."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 151.

\*rē-stäg'-nāte, v. i. [Lat. *restagnatus*, pa. par. of *restagno*.] [RESTAGNANT,] To stagnate; to remain without flow or motion.

"The blood returns thick, and is apt to *restagnate*."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. xxi.

\*rē-stäg'-nā-tion, s. [Lat. *restagnatio*.] The state of being stagnant; stagnation.

"It proceedeth from the *restagnation* of gross blood."  
—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

rē-stāmp', v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *stamp*, v.] To stamp again.

rest'-ant, a. [Fr., from Lat. *restans*, pr. par. of *resto*=to remain.] [REST (2), v.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: In possession of.

"They were *restant* all those things."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 362.

2. *Bot.*: Persistent (q. v.).

rē-stāte', v. t. [Prefix *re-*, and Eng. *state*, v. (q. v).] To state again or anew.

rēs-tāur', rēs-tor', s. [Fr. *restaur*=recovery of a loss as against an insurer, from Lat. *restauo*=to restore (q. v.).]

*Law*: The remedy or recourse which assurers have against each other, according to the date of their assurances; or against the masters, if the loss arise through their default; also the remedy or recourse a person has against his guarantee or other person who is to indemnify him from any damage sustained.

\*rēs-tāur', v. t. [Latin *restauo*.] To restore (q. v.).

"The Lord (saith Cyprian) dooth vouchsafe in manie of his seruants to foreshew to come the *restauring* of his church, the stable quiet of our health and safeguard."—*Fox: Actes*, p. 62.

restaurant (as *res-tō-rân'*), s. [Fr., prop. pr. par. of *restaurer*=to restore (q. v.).] An eating-house; a place for refreshment; a house where liquors and cooked food are sold.

\*rēs-tāur-rāte, v. t. [Lat. *restauratus*, pa. par. of *restauo*.] To restore.

"If one repulse has us quite ruined,  
And fortune never can be *restaurated*."

*Turberville*.

res-tau'-ra-tēur (au as *ō*), s. [Fr.] The keeper of a restaurant.

"All the railway *restaurateurs* were up in arms, imagining that the satirist's scorn applied to them."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\*rēs-tāur-rā-tion, \*res-tau-ra-ci-on, s. [Fr. *restauration*, from Lat. *restaurationem*, accus. of *restauratio*=a restoring; Sp. *restauracion*; Italian *restaurazione*.] Restoration.

"Adam is in us an original cause of our nature, and of that corruption of nature which causes death; Christ as the cause original of *restauration* to life."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

rē-stēm', v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *stem*, v. (q. v.).] To force back against the current.

"And now they do *restem*

Their backward course." *Shakesp.*: *Othello*, i. 3.

rest'-fūl, \*rest'-fūll, adj. [Eng. *rest* (1), subst.; -ful(l).]

1. Full of rest; at rest; quiet.

"Restful peas."—*Fabian: Chronycle* (an. 1364).

2. Giving rest or peace.

"Tired with all these, for *restful* death I cry."

*Shakesp.*: *Sonnet* 65.

rest'-fūl-lý, adv. [Eng. *restful*; -ly.] In a restful manner; quietly, peacefully.

"Living *restfully* and in health."—*Elyot: Governor*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

rest'-fūl-ness, s. [English *restful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being restful.

"The countre grewe to more *restfulness* and peas."—*Fabian. Chronycle*, ch. xxii.

rest'-hār-rōw, s. [Eng. *rest* (3), v., and *harrow*.] So named because the long roots arrest the harrow.

1. *Bot.*: [ONONIS.]

2. *Entom.*: A geometer moth, *Aplasta ononaria*. The caterpillar feeds in April and September on *Ononis spinosa*; the moth flies in May, July, and August.

rest'-hōuse, s. [Eng. *rest* (1), and *house*.] An empty house for the accommodation of travelers; a choultry or serai. (*East Indian*.)

rēs-tī-ā'-çē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *resti(o)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: Restiads; an order of Endogens, alliance Glumales. Herbaceous plants or under-shrubs, with leaves simple and narrow or wanting; culms naked or with sheaths; flowers in spikes or heads, often unisexual; stamens two or three; ovary with one or more cells, each cell one-seeded; fruit capsular or nucamentaceous. Chiefly from South America, the Cape, and Australia. Known genera 23, species 171.

rēs-tī-ād, s. [Mod. Lat. *resti(o)*; Eng. suff. -*ad*.] *Bot.* (pl.): The Restiaceæ. (*Lindley*.)

\*rēs-tīff', a. & s. [RESTIVE.]

A. *As adj.*: The same as RESTIVE (q. v.).

"The beast which bore him began to grow *restiff* and ungovernable."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgics*. (Ded.)

B. *As subst.*: A restive or stubborn horse.

rēs-tīff-ness, s. [RESTIVENESS.]

rēs-tī-form, a. [Lat. *restis*=a cord, and *forma*=form, shape.] Like a cord in form.

restiform-bodies, s. pl.

*Anat.*: Two lateral rounded eminences or columns in the *medulla oblongata*. They are directly continuous with the posterior and with part of the antero-lateral columns of the spinal cord. (*Quain*.)

\*rēs-tī-lý, adv. [Eng. *resty*; -ly.] In a sluggish manner, stubbornly.

\*rē-stīnc'-tion, s. [Lat. *restinctio*, from *restinctus*, pa. par. of *restinguo*=to extinguish.] The act of extinguishing or quenching.

\*rēs-tī-ness, s. [Eng. *resty*; -ness.] The quality or state of being resty; sluggishness.

"By *restiness* and lying still all the winter."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, pt. i., p. 210.

rest'-íng, pr. par. or a. [REST (1), v.]

resting-owing, a.

*Scots Law*:

1. Remaining due. (Said of a debt.)

2. Indebted. (Said of a debtor.)

resting-place, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A place for rest or repose; hence, used, poet. or fig., for the grave.

"To this commodious *resting-place* he led."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

2. *Arch.*: A half or quarter-pace in a staircase.

resting-spore, s.

*Bot.*: An embryo in Algae which does not germinate at once, but is set free when the plant decays, falls to the ground, remains dormant through the winter, and germinates in spring. Called also a Teleutospore.

\*rē-stīh'-guish (gu as gw), v. t. [Latin *restinguo*.] To extinguish.

"Hence the thirst of languishing souls is *restinguished*."—*Field: Of Controv.* (*Life*, ed. 1716), p. 41.

rēs-tī-ō, s. [Lat.=a rope-maker.]

*Botany*: The typical genus of Restiaceæ (q. v.). Species many; the majority from South Africa. The tough, wiry stems of *Restio tectorum* are used for thatching.

rē-stīp'-q-lāte, v. i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *stipulate* (q. v.).] To stipulate anew.

\*rē-stīp-q-lā-tion, subst. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *stipulation* (q. v.).] The act of restipulating; a new or renewed stipulation.

"If the *restipulation* were absolute . . . I cannot excuse the good king."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*; *Hezekiah and Sennacherib*.

\*rēs-tī-tue, v. t. [French *restituer*, from Lat. *restituo*.] [RESTITUTE, v.] To restore.

"And yf thou wite nevere to wham, ne werethow sholdē *restitue*,  
Bere hit to the bishop." *P. Plowman: B.*, v. 281.

\*rēs-tī-tūte, v. t. [Lat. *restitutus*, pa. par. of *restituo*: *re*=back, again, and *statuo*=to set up.] To restore to a former state or condition.

"The inclosures which would be affected and *restituted* by Mr. Jessie Collings' regulations."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

†rēs-tī-tūte, s. [RESTITUTE, v.] That which is restored or offered in place of something; a substitute.

rēs-tī-tū-ti-ō in in-tē-grūm (2d ti as shī), *phr.* [Latin.]

*Law*: The rescinding of a contract or transaction, so as to place the parties to it in the same position with respect to one another as they occupied before the contract was made or the transaction took place.

rēs-tī-tū-tion, res-ti-tu-ci-on, s. [Fr. *restitution*, from Lat. *restitutionem*, accus. of *restitutio*, from *restitutus*.] [RESTITUTE, v.]

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of replacing or restoring that which is lost or has been taken away. The act of restoring to a person some thing or right of which he has been unjustly deprived.

"By common law there was no *restitution* of goods upon an indictment, because it is at the suit of the crown only."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 27.

2. The act of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; indemnification. (Generally with the verb *to make*.)

"If the sun be risen upon him there shall be blood shed for him; for he shall *make full restitution*."—*Exodus* xxii. 3.

3. That which is given or paid in return for something lost, taken away, injured, or destroyed; satisfaction made.

4. The recovery of a former state or posture; the return of elastic bodies forcibly bent or compressed to their original state.

**II. Law:** The putting a person in possession of lands or tenements of which he has been unlawfully disseized.

¶ (1) *Restitution of all things*: [RESTORATION, ¶ (1).]

(2) *Restitution of conjugal rights*:  
*Law*: (See extract.)

"The suit for *restitution of conjugal rights* is also another species of matrimonial cause; which may be brought when either lives separate from the other without sufficient reason; in which case they will be compelled to come together again, if either party be weak enough to desire it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 4.

(3) *Restitution of minors*:

*Law*: A restoring of minors to rights lost by deeds executed during their minority.

(4) *Writ of restitution*:

*Law*: A writ which lies where judgment has been reversed to restore to defendant what he has lost.

"If execution has been levied on the plaintiff in error for debt or damages, he is entitled to a *writ of restitution*, in order that he may recover all that he has thereby lost."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 15.

**restitution-edict, s.**

*History*: An edict published A. D. 1629 by the Emperor Ferdinand II., ordering the Protestants to deliver up to the Roman Catholic authorities all ecclesiastical property which had fallen into their hands since the religious peace of Passau established in the previous century. In 1648, at the end of the Thirty Years War, the edict was revoked.

**Rēs-tī-tū-tion-ists, s. pl.** [English *restitution*; pl. suff. *-ists*.]

*Eccles. & Church Hist.*: A religious sect which has recently sprung up in New England. They believe that what man lost in the fall is now beginning to be restored, and that everything is to come back to its original form and purity. Their Sabbath, therefore, occurs on Saturday, as the original day of worship; and their meetings are held Friday evening, because it is Sabbath eve.

**†rēs'-tī-tū-tōr, s.** [Lat.] One who makes restitution; a restorer.

"Their rescuer or *restitutor*, Quixote."—*Gayton: Festivous Notes*, p. 124.

**rēs'-tīve, \*res-tīe, \*rēs'-tīff, a.** [O. Fr. *restif* (Fr. *réatif*), from *rester*=to rest, to remain; Ital. *restio*; Sp. *restivo*.] [REST (2), v.]

1. Drawing back; unwilling to go forward; obstinate, stubborn; refusing to move.

"The people remarked with awe and wonder that the beasts which were to drag him to the gallows became *restive* and went back."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

\*2. Idle, lazy.

"Such an idle *restive* presence."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

3. (By confusion with REST (1), v.):

(1) That will not rest or stand still; restless, fidgetty. (Applied to horses.)

†(2) Impatient of control, restraint, or opposition; recalcitrant. (Said of persons.)

\* (3) Being at rest; being less in motion.

"Palsies oftenest happen on the left side; the most vigorous part protecting itself, and protruding the matter upon the weaker and *restive* side."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

**rēs'-tīve-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *restive*; *-ly*.] In a restive manner.

**rēs'-tīve-nēss, s.** [Eng. *restive*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being restive; stubbornness.

\*2. Laziness.

"From whatever cause this *restiveness* of mind proceedeth, it is a thing most prejudicial."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. ii.

3. Unwillingness to stand still; a fidgetty disposition.

**rēst'-lēss, \*reste-les, \*rest-lesse, adv.** [Eng. *rest* (1), s.; *-less*.]

1. Not resting; unresting; not quiet; uneasy.

2. Being without sleep or rest; unable to sleep.

"*Restless* he pass'd the remnants of the night."  
*Dryden: (Todd)*

3. Passed without rest; sleepless; as, a *restless* night.

4. Unwilling to remain at rest or quiet; disposed to move or wander about; not satisfied to be at rest; unsettled in disposition.

5. Characterized by restlessness.

"*Restless* and mischievous temper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

6. Inclined to agitation; turbulent; as, a *restless* nation.

7. Unceasing; ever-moving.

"A rock firm set in the depths of a *restless* sea."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxii.

\*8. Not affording rest; uneasy. (*Cowper*.)

**restless-cavy, s.**

*Zoölogy*: *Cavia aperca* or *apercaea* [CAVIA], the original of the guinea-pig (q. v.).

**restless-flycatcher, s.**

*Ornithology*: *Sisura inquieta*, an Australian bird, called by the colonists the Grinder, from the noise it makes when darting downward in pursuit of its prey.

**rēst'-lēss-lŷ, adv.** [English *restless*; *-ly*.] In a restless manner; uneasily.

"Turning *restlessly* she drew the bedclothes round her."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxi.

**rēst'-lēss-nēss, s.** [Eng. *restless*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being restless or in continual motion.

2. Uneasiness or inquietness of mind; agitation; disturbance of mind or body; anxiety; unsettled disposition.

"A haggard look which indicated the *restlessness* of pain as well as the *restlessness* of ambition."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. Inability to rest or sleep; sleeplessness.

**rē-stōck', v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and English *stock*, v. (q. v.)] To stock again or anew.

"The aquarium at the Inventions Exhibition has lately been entirely *restocked* with marine and fresh-water fishes."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

**rēs-tōr', s.** [RESTAUR.]

**rē-stōr'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *restor(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being restored to a former state or condition.

"Great quantities of *restorable* land are made utterly desperate."—*Swift: Works*, vol. x., let. 7.

**rē-stōr'-a-ble-nēss, s.** [Eng. *restorable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being restorable.

**\*rē-stōr'-al, s.** [Eng. *restor(e)*; *-al*.] The act of restoring; restitution, restoration.

"The promises of pardon to our sins, and *restoral* into God's favor."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

**rēs-tō-rā-tion, s.** [RESTAURATION.]

1. The act of restoring to, or replacing in, a former state or position; replacement in office or position; specif., the replacing of a person or family on a throne.

"*Restoration* would be immediately followed by a confiscation and a proscription."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. The act of renewing or revising; a renewal, a revival, a reestablishment.

"The year 1660, the era of the *restoration* of the old constitution."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. The repairing of a work of art, building, &c., which has fallen into decay or been injured.

"The *restoration* of paintings requires much taste, knowledge, and ability to ensure success."—*Fairholt: Terms of Art*.

4. Hence, used for a plan or design of an ancient building, showing its original state; as, the *restoration* of a cathedral.

5. The state of being restored; recovery of health or soundness; recovery from illness, relapse, or any bad state.

\*6. That which is restored.

¶ (1) *Restoration of all things* (R. V.); *Restitution of all things* (A. V.):

*Script.*: The restoration in connection with the second advent of Christ of the world to much of its primeval purity and happiness (Acts iii. 21; cf. also Matt. xvii. 11, Mark ix. 12).

(2) *The Restoration*:

*Eng. Hist.*: The return of Charles II. in 1660, and the reestablishment of Monarchy in England, after an interval of a little more than eleven years, from January 30, 1649, when Charles I. was beheaded, during which the Government of Great Britain was republican.

(3) *Universal restoration*:

*Theol.*: The doctrine held by some that all mankind, if not even the fallen angels, shall ultimately be restored to sinlessness and eternal happiness. [RESTORATIONIST.]

**rēs-tō-rā-tion-ēr, s.** [Eng. *restoration*; *-er*.] The same as RESTORATIONIST (q. v.).

**rēs-tō-rā-tion-īsm, s.** [Eng. *restoration*; *-ism*.] The doctrines or tenets of the Restorationists.

**rēs-tō-rā-tion-īst, s.** [Eng. *restoration*; *-ist*.] *Church History* (pl.):

1. The followers of Origen in the opinion that after a certain purgation proportionate to their delinquencies all will be restored to God's favor and to paradise.

2. The adherents of Mr. Ballou, of America, who held that retribution is limited to this life, and that at the resurrection all will be restored to life and to primeval happiness.

**rē-stōr'-a-tīve, \*res-taur-a-tif, a. & s.** [Fr. *restauratif*; Sp. & Port. *restaurativo*; Ital. *ristorativo*.]

**A. As adj.**: Capable of restoring; tending to restore or renew strength, vigor, &c.

"I have heard some hold opinion that it is very *restorative*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 537.

**B. As subst.**: A medicine or preparation which is efficacious in restoring strength, vigor, &c.

"To make me die with a *restorative*."  
*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, v. 3.

**rē-stōr'-a-tīve-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *restorative*; *-ly*.] In a manner or degree tending to restore or renew strength, vigor, &c.

**rēs-tō-rā-tōr, subst.** [French *restaurateur*.] A restaurateur.

**†rē-stōr'-a-tōr-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *restor(e)*; *-atory*.] Restorative.

**rē-stōre' (1), v. t.** [O. Fr. *restorer* (Fr. *restaurer*), from Lat. *restauro*=to restore; from *re*=again, and a verb *stauro* not found, but seen in *instauro*, and connected with Gr. *stauros*=that which is firmly fixed, a stake; Sans. *sthāvāra*=fixed, stable, from the same root as Lat. *sto*=to stand; Sp. & Port. *restaurar*; Italian *restaurare, ristorare, ristorare*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To bring back to a former state, place, condition, or position; to replace.

2. To give or bring back; to return to a person, as a thing which he has lost, or which has been taken from him.

3. To bring back to life; to revive, to resuscitate.

"Whose son he had *restored* to life."—*2 Kings* viii. 1.

4. To bring back to a former and better state, as from a state of ruin, decay, or the like; to repair, to rebuild. [II.]

5. To bring back from disease or unsoundness; to heal, to cure.

6. To bring back from a state of degeneracy or lapse; to reclaim.

"If a man be overtaken in a fault . . . *restore* such an one in the spirit of meekness."—*Galatians* vii. 7.

7. To bring back; to renew or reestablish after interruption; as, to *restore* peace or friendship.

8. To give in place of, or as amends for; to make amends or satisfaction for; to compensate.

"He shall *restore* five oxen for an ox."—*Exodus* xxii. 1.

**II. Fine Arts:**

1. To bring back, from a state of decay or injury, as near as may be to its primitive state, by a correct imitation of the original work of the author.

"Great knowledge of the manipulation of the master whose work is to be *restored*."—*Fairholt: Terms of Art*.

2. To form a picture, plan, or model of, as of something lost, mutilated, or decayed; as, to *restore* a ruined building.

**rē-stōre' (2), v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *store*, v. (q. v.)] To store again or anew; as, to *restore* goods.

**\*rē-stōre', subst.** [RESTORE (1), v.] Restoration, restitution.

"Till he had made amends and full *restore*,

For all the damage which he had him doen afore."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. v. 18.

**\*rē-stōre'-mēnt, s.** [Eng. *restore* (1), v.; *-ment*.] The act of restoring; restoration, restitution.

"They had no *restoremēt* of the Frenche kyng, for whose sake they lost all."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cxlvii.

**rē-stōr'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *restore* (1), v.; *-er*.] One who or that which restores.

"The fresh air one breathes, and the exercise, being excellent *restorers* of health."—*Chambers' Journal*, Aug. 6, 1881, p. 509.

**rēs-tōr'-mēl-īte, s.** [After the Restormel mine, Cornwall, England, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A grayish-green, massive mineral resembling agalmatolite. Hardness, 2.0; specific gravity, 2.58. Mean results of analyses approach the composition of killinite (q. v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw



**rě-strāin'**, \*re-straine, \*re-strayne, \*re-streigne, \*re-streine, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *restraindre* (Fr. *restrindre*), from Lat. *restringo*=to draw back tightly, to bind back: *re*=back; and *stringo*=to draw tight; Sp. & Port. *restringir*; Ital. *restringere*, *restringere*, *ristringere*, *ristringere*.] [STEIN-GENT.]

\*1. To strain, to draw tight.  
2. To withhold; to hold back; to keep in or back; to hold or keep back from action, advancement, or proceeding, by physical or moral force, or by interposing obstacles.

"His troops he succeeded in *restraining*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. To keep under; to repress, to subdue, to curb.  
"The remainder of wrath shalt thou *restrain*."—*Psalms* xxvi. 10.

4. To abridge, to limit, to restrict; to hinder from unlimited enjoyment.  
"Me of my lawful pleasure she *restrain'd*."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, ii. 5.

5. To limit, to confine, to restrict.  
"A moral universality also is to be *restrained* by a part of the predicate."—*Watts: Logic*.

\*6. To withhold, to forbear. (*Job* xv. 4.)  
\*7. To forbid, to prohibit.

**rě-strāin'-a-ble**, *a.* [English *restrain*; -able.] Capable of being restrained; admitting of restraint.  
"Nor is the hand of the painter more *restrainable* than the pen of the poet."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xix.

**rě-strāin'-ēd-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *restrained*; -ly.] With restraint or limitation; not freely.

**rě-strāin'-ēr**, \*re-strayn-er, *s.* [English *restrain*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which restrains or withholds.  
"So these two persons were euer *restrainers* and refrainers of the kings wilfull scope and vnbridled libertie."—*Grafton: Henry VII.* (an. 19).

2. *Photog.*: Any substance used in developing the images produced by light, to prevent the action from proceeding too violently.

**rě-strāin'-īng**, *pr. par. & a.* [RESTRAIN.]

**restraining-order**, *s.*  
*Law*: A temporary order to a bank or other public company not to permit the transfer of certain stock from one person to another, and not to pay dividends due upon it till permission is granted.

**restraining-statutes**, *s. pl.*  
*Law*: Statutes restricting previous rights and powers.

**rě-strāin'-mēnt**, *s.* [English *restrain*; -ment.] The act of restraining; restraint.

**rě-strāint'**, \*re-strainte, *s.* [O. Fr. *restrainte*, fem. of *restraint*, pa. par. of *restraintre*=to restrain (q. v.); Fr. *restraint*.]

1. The act of restraining; the act of holding back or hindering from motion or action in any way; hinderance of the will or of any action physical, mental, or moral.

"With wise *restraint*  
Voluptuous."—*Wordsworth: Nutting*.

2. The state of being restrained, kept back, or hindered from action or motion; as, to keep one's feelings under *restraint*.

3. Abridgment of liberty; confinement, detention.

4. That which restrains, limits, hinders, or presses; limitation, restriction, or prohibition. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 32.)

**rě-strēngth'-ēn**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *strengthen* (q. v.).] To strengthen or fortify again or afresh.

\***rě-strīct'**, *a.* [Latin *restrictus*, pa. par. of *restringo*=to restrain (q. v.).] Restricted, limited, confined.

"In that *restrict* manner above named."—*Annotations on Glanvill* (1682), p. 251.

**rě-strīct'**, *v. t.* [RESTRICT, *a.*] To limit, to confine; to keep within limits; to restrain; as, to *restrict* a word to a particular use.

**rě-strīc'-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *restrictionem*, accus. of *restrictio*, from *restrictus*, pa. par. of *restringo*=to restrain (q. v.); Sp. *restriccion*; Italian *restrizione*.]

1. The act of restricting, confining, or limiting; the state of being restricted, limited, or confined within bounds.

2. That which restricts or limits; a restraint.  
"Those *restrictions* were in perfect harmony with the theory of government held by the Tories."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

†3. Reservation, reserve.  
¶ (1) *Real restriction*: The use of words which are not true if strictly interpreted, but which contain no deviation from the truth if the circumstances be considered.

(2) *Mental restriction*: The same as MENTAL RESERVATION (q. v.).

†**rě-strīc'-tion-a-ry**, *a.* [English *restriction*; -ary.] Restrictive.

**rě-strīct'-īve**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *restrictif*.]  
**A. As adjective**:

1. Having the quality of restricting or limiting; expressing limitation.  
2. Imposing restraint; restraining, limiting.  
\*3. Styptic, astringent.

\***B. As subst.**: A styptic or astringent medicine or preparation.  
"Some of the same *restrictive* over that."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

**restrictive-endorsement**, *s.*  
*Banking, &c.*: An endorsement limiting the payment of money to a named person.

**rě-strīct'-īve-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *restrictive*; -ly.] In a restrictive manner; with restriction or limitation.

"Which is not to be understood so *restrictively*."—*Government of the Tongue*.

**rě-strīct'-īve-nēss**, *s.* [English *restrictive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being restrictive.

\***rě-strīng'e**, *v. t.* [Lat. *restringo*=to restrain (q. v.).] To confine, to contract, to astringe.

\***rě-strīng'-ēn-čŷ**, *s.* [English *restringen*(t); -cy.] The quality or state of being restraining; astringency.  
"Colors wanting *restringency*."—*Sprat: Hist. Royal Society*, p. 293.

\***rě-strīng'-ēnt**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *restringens*, pr. par. of *restringo*=to restrain (q. v.).]  
**A. As adj.**: Capable of restraining; able or tending to restringe; astringent.

**B. As subst.**: A medicine which operates as a styptic or astringent.  
"The two latter indicate phlebotomy for revulsion, *restringents* to stanch, and incompressives to thicken the blood."—*Harvey*.

**rě-strīve**, *v. i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *strive* (q. v.).] To strive again or anew.  
"*Restriving* again afresh."—*Guardian*, No. 133.

**rěst'-ŷ** (1), \***rěst'-īe**, *s.* [Fr. *restif*.]  
1. Drawing back instead of forward; stubborn.  
"Restive or *resty*, drawing back instead of going forward, as some horses do."—*Phillips: New World of Words*.

2. Indolent; prone to take rest when one should be active; lazy.  
"Where the master is too *resty* or too rich to say his own prayers, or to bless his own table."—*Milton: Iconoclastes*, ch. xxiv.

**rěst'-ŷ** (2), *a.* [REASTY.]

**rě-sŭb-jēct'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *subject*, *v.* (q. v.).] To subject again or anew.

**rě-sŭb-jēc'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *subjection* (q. v.).] A second subjection; a return to a state of subjection.  
"Upon the conditions of our *resubjection*."—*Hall: Honor of Married Clergy*, bk. i., § 3.

**rě-sŭb-lī-mā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sublimation* (q. v.).] A second or repeated sublimation.  
"By bare *resublimations* with fresh mercury."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 123.

**rě-sŭb-līme'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sublime*, *v.* (q. v.).] To sublime again or a second time.  
"Though it be the most commonly requisite to *resublime* the sublimate."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 217.

**rě-su-dā'-tion**, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *resudatus*, pa. par. of *resudo*=to sweat again: *re*=again, and *sudo*=to sweat.] The act or state of sweating again.  
"A kind of *resudation* of juice proceeding from sweet herbs."—*Swan: Speculum Mundi*.

**rě-šŭlt'**, *v. i.* [Fr. *résulter*=to rebound . . . to result; from Lat. *resulto*=to spring back, to rebound; frequent. of *resilio*=to leap back: *re*=back, and *salio*=to leap; Sp. *resultar*; Ital. *risultare*, *risultare*.]

\*1. To leap back, to rebound.  
"Light leaps the golden grain, *resulting* from the ground."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xiii. 742.

2. To proceed, rise, or spring as a consequence; to follow as a result or consequence; to ensue.  
"Such huge extremes when nature doth unite,  
Wonder from thence *results*, from thence delight."  
*Denham: Cooper's Hill*, 212.

3. To have an issue, to terminate; followed by *in*; as, to *result* in good or evil.

4. To come to a decision; to decide, to decree; as, an ecclesiastical council.

**rě-šŭlt'**, *s.* [RESULT, *v.*]  
\*1. Resilience; the act of rebounding or flying back.  
"Sound is produced between the string and the air, by the return or the *result* of the string, which was strained by the touch, to his former place."—*Bacon*.

2. Consequence, outcome, issue, event, effect; that which results or proceeds uaturally or logically from facts, premises, or a state of things.

"There was great anxiety at the palace to know the *result*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

3. The decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly; a resolution, a decree.  
"Rude, passionate, and mistaken *results* have, at certain times, fallen from great assemblies."—*Swift*.

**rě-šŭlt'-aņce**, *subst.* [Fr.] The act of resulting; that which results, a result.  
"He would . . . thence infer,  
That souls were but *resultances* from her."  
*Donne: Poems*, p. 212.

**rě-šŭlt'-ant**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *resultans*, pr. par. of *resulto*=to rebound; Fr. *résultant*; Ital. *resultante*, *risultante*.]

**A. As adj.**: Existing, proceeding, or following as a result, consequence, or conclusion; especially resulting from the combination of two agents.

**B. As substantive**:

**I. Ord. Lang.**: That which results; a result, a consequence.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Math.*: An eliminant (q. v.).  
2. *Mech.*: A single force which is equivalent in effect to two or more forces; the single force which represents the combined effect of several forces; relatively to the resultant, these several forces are termed components or component forces. When two forces act on a particle in the same direction, their resultant is equal to their sum, and acts in the same direction. When two forces act on a particle in opposite directions, their resultant is equal to their difference, and acts in the direction of the greater force. If two concurrent forces acting upon a point are represented in magnitude and direction by the two sides of a parallelogram, then their resultant is represented in magnitude and direction by the diagonal drawn through the given point. [PARALLELOGRAM OF FORCES.]

\***rě-šŭlt'-āte**, *s.* [Latin *resultatum*, neut. sing. of *resultatus*, pa. par. of *resulto*.] [RESULT, *v.*] A result.  
"The *resultate* of their counsell is . . . direct and sincere."—*Bacon*.

**rě-šŭlt'-fŭl**, *a.* [English *result*, *s.*; -ful(l).] Having result or effects.

**rě-šŭlt'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [RESULT, *v.*]  
**resulting-force or motion**, *s.*  
*Mech.*: The same as RESULTANT (q. v.).

**resulting-trust**, *s.*  
*Law*: A trust raised by implication in favor of the author of the trust himself or his representatives.

**resulting-use**, *s.*  
*Law*: A use returning by way of implication to the grantor himself.

\***rě-šŭlt'-īve**, *a.* [English *result*; -ive.] Resulting, resultant.  
"A *resultive* firmness ariseth from their complication."—*Fuller: Church History*, bk. ii. (Dedic.)

**rě-šŭlt'-lēss**, *a.* [English *result*; -less.] Having no result; without result.

**rě-šŭm'-a-ble**, *a.* [English *resum*(e); -able.] Capable of being resumed, taken back, or taken up again.

**résumé** (as *rā-zŭ-mā'*), *s.* [Fr.] A summing up, a condensed statement, an abridgment, a summary, a brief recapitulation.

**rě-šŭme'**, *v. t. & i.* [French *résumer*, from Lat. *resumo*: *re*=back, again, and *sumo*=to take; Sp. *resumir*; Ital. *resumere*.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To take back, to take again.  
"Then, mounting on his car, *resum'd* the rein."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, v. 405.

2. To take up again after interruption; to begin again what has been interrupted or broken off.  
"My Muse! *resume* the task that yet doth thee abide."  
*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 48.

3. To take up or enter upon again.  
"But Redmond turned a different way,  
And the bent bows *resumed* their sway."  
*Scott: Rokeby*, iii. 6.

**B. Intrans.**: To begin a discourse, argument, &c. after interruption.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șŭn; -țion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șŭș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



**rē-sūm'-mōn**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *summon* (q. v.).]

1. To summon or call again.
2. To recall, to recover.

**rē-sūm'-mōnș**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *summons* (q. v.).]

*Law*: A second summons or calling of a person to answer an action where the first summons has been defeated by any occasion.

**rē-șump'-tion** (*p* silent), *s.* [Lat. *resumptio*, from *resumptus*, pa. par. of *resumo*=to resume (q. v.); Fr. *résomption*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of resuming, taking back, or taking up again.

2. *Law*:

(1) *U. S. Law*: The Resumption Act of January 14, 1875, fixed January 1, 1879, as the day on which special payments should be resumed. Resumption actually took place on December 17, 1878, when the premium on gold disappeared.

(2) *Eng. Law*: The taking again by the Crown of such lands, tenements, &c., as on false suggestion, or other error, had been granted by letters patent.

"More than two hundred years had since elapsed without any Resumption Act."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

**rē-șump'-tive** (*p* silent), *a. & s.* [Lat. *resumptivus*, from *resumptus*, pa. par. of *resumo*=to resume (q. v.); O. Fr. *resumptif*.]

A. *As adj.*: Taking back or again; resuming.

B. *As subst.*: A restoring medicine; a restorative.

**rē-sū'-pīn-āte**, **rē-sū'-pīn-āt-ēd**, *adj.* [Latin *resupinatus*, pa. par. of *resupino*=to throw on one's back: *re*=back, and *supino*, to lay backward.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Inverted, reversed; appearing as if turned upside down.

2. *Botany*:

(1) Inverted in position by a twisting of the stalk, as the flowers of Orchis.

(2) (Of some *Agarici*): Having the hymenium uppermost instead of undermost.

**rē-sū-pīn-ā-tion**, *s.* [RESUPINATE.] The act of laying on the back or inverting; the state of being resupinate or reversed.

"A resupination of the figure."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 62.

**rē-sū-pīne'**, *a.* [Lat. *resupinus*.] [RESUPINATE.]

1. *Lit.*: Lying on the back; on one's back.

"He spake, and downward sway'd, fell resupine."  
*Cowper: Homer's Odyssey*, ix.

2. *Fig.*: Supine.

**rē-sūp-plī'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *supply* (q. v.).] To supply again or anew.

\***rē-sūrge'**, *v. i.* [Lat. *resurgo*.] To rise again.

"Hark at the dead jokes resurging."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, xviii.

**rē-sūrġ-ēnce**, *s.* [Eng. *resurgen(t)*; *-ce*.] The act of rising again; resurrection.

**rē-sūrġ-ēnt**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *resurgens*, pr. par. of *resurgo*.] [RESURRECTION.]

A. *As adj.*: Rising again; rising from the dead. (*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. lxi.)

†B. *As subst.*: One who rises again; one who rises from the dead.

**rē-sūr-prīse'**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *surprise*, *subst.* (q. v.).] A fresh or second surprise.

"A resurprise of the castle of the Thebans."—*Bacon: War with Spain*.

**rēș-ūr-rēct'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *resurrectus*, pa. par. of *resurgo*.] [RESURRECTION.]

1. To take from the grave, as a dead body.

2. To restore to life; to make alive; to reanimate; to give vitality to.

**rēș-ūr-rēc-tion**, \***re-sur-rec-ti-oun**, \***res-ūr-rēx-i-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *résurrection*, from Lat. *resurrectionem*, accus. of *resurrectio*=a rising again, from *resurrectus*, pa. par. of *resurgo*=to rise again: *re*=again, and *surgo*=to rise.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A rising again; a springing again into life or vitality; as, the resurrection of one's hopes. Specif., a rising again from the dead or the grave; the revival of the dead at the last judgment. (1 *Cor.* xv. 12, 13.)

2. The state of being risen again; the future state. (*Matt.* xxii. 30.)

II. *Theol.*: The resurrection of Christ, implied or predicted in the Messianic prophecies (Psalms xvi. 9-11; xxii. 15-18, 21-31), and narrated by all the evangelists (*Matt.* xxvii. 62, xxviii. 1-20; *Mark* xvi. 1-14; *Luke* xxiv. 1-48; *John* xx., xxi.). The resurrection of Christ is held to be the earnest of that happy resurrection promised to all his faithful followers (1 *Cor.* xv. 13-23. Cf. also *John* xi. 23-27).

The resurrection is that of the body, the soul having lived on during the intermediate period. The former is no longer corruptible or mortal, but spiritual and glorious (1 *Cor.* xv. 42-44, 53-57).

**resurrection-man**, *s.* The same as RESURRECTIONIST (q. v.).

**resurrection-pie**, *s.* A pie made of scraps and leavings of meat, vegetables, &c.

"I never heard of resurrection-pie," faltered Mrs. Lancaster, dexterously waiving her son's inquiry. "What is it made of?" "Of the assembled ghosts of departed diners! Half-picked bones, gristle, stale fat, general leavings, dished-up in weak broth, well-seasoned with black pepper and semi-cooked onions!"—*E. J. Worboise: Sis-stie*, ch. xx.

**resurrection-plant**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Selaginella lepidophylla*.

\***rēș-ūr-rēc-tion-a-rī'**, *a.* [Eng. *resurrection*; *-ary*.] Rising again; reviving.

"Old men and women . . . seemed by resurrectionary process to be recalled out of the elements."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller*, vii.

**rēș-ūr-rēc-tion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *resurrection*; *-ist*.] One who makes a business of stealing bodies from graves to sell them to surgeons for the purpose of dissection.

†**rēș-ūr-rēc-tion-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *resurrection*; *-ize*.] To raise from the dead; to resurrect.

**rē-sūr-vēy'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and English *survey* (q. v.).]

1. To survey, examine, or review again.

2. To read and examine again.

"To sit with us once more, with better heed  
To resurvey them."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. ii.

**rē-sūr-vēy**, *subst.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *survey*, *s.* (q. v.).] A second or renewed survey.

**rē-sūs'-ċi-tā-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *resuscit(o)*=to resuscitate (q. v.); Eng. suff. *-able*.] Capable of being resuscitated or restored to life.

"The apothecary told the virtuoso that he had really prepared resuscitable plants a different way from that which others pretended to."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 605.

**rē-sūs'-ċi-tānt**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *resuscitans*, pr. par. of *resuscito*=to resuscitate (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Resuscitating; having the quality of resuscitating.

B. *As subst.*: One who or that which resuscitates.

**rē-sūs'-ċi-tāte**, *v. t. & i.* [RESUSCITATE, *adj.*] [Fr. *resusciter*; Ital. *resuscitare*, *risuscitare*; Sp. *resuscitar*, *resucitar*.]

A. *Trans.*: To stir up anew; to revive, to revivify; specif., to revive from apparent death; to restore vitality to.

"These hatch'd, and those resuscitated worms."  
*Cowper: Retirement*, 64.

B. *Intrans.*: To come to life again; to revive.

"These projects, however often slain, always resuscitate."—*J. S. Mill*.

†**rē-sūs'-ċi-tāte**, *a.* [Lat. *resuscitatus*, pa. par. of *resuscito*=to raise up again: *re*=again, and *suscito*=to raise up, for *subcito*, from *sub*=up, under, and *cito*=to summon, to rouse.] Resuscitated; restored to life.

"Our mortall bodies shall be resuscitate."—*Gardner: Expositio; The Presence*, p. 65.

**rē-sūs'-ċi-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *resuscitatio*.] The act of resuscitating, or of reviving or stirring up anew; the state of being resuscitated; revival; restoration to life or vitality, especially of persons apparently dead, as in cases of drowning or suspended animation; a bringing forward again before public notice.

"A clear testimony of the resuscitation of the dead."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, p. 8.

**rē-sūs'-ċi-tā-tive**, *a.* [O. Fr. *resuscitatif*.] Tending to resuscitate or revive; resuscitating, reviving, revivifying, reproducing.

**rē-sūs'-ċi-tā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat.] One who or that which resuscitates or restores to life.

**rēt**, *v. t.* [Dut. *reten*.] To subject flax to the action of retting (q. v.).

**rē-tā'-ble**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *table* (q. v.).]

*Arch.*: The same as SUPER-ALTAR, 2 (q. v.).

**rē-tāil'**, \***re-taille**, *v. t.* [Fr. *retail*=a shred, a paring, a small piece cut off anything; *retailleur*=to cut again, to cut pieces off; *re*=again, and *tailleur*=to cut; Port. *retalhar*; Ital. *ritagliare*.]

1. To sell in small quantities or parcels, as opposed to selling wholesale.

"A licence to retail ale and spirituous liquors."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

2. To sell at second hand.

"The sage dame  
By names of toasts, retails each batter'd jade."  
*Pope: Dunciad*, ii. 134.

3. To deal out at second hand, or in small quantities; to tell in small portions; to tell to many; to spread by report.

**rē-tāil'** (1), *s. & a.* [RETAIL, *v.*]

A. *As subst.*: The sale of commodities in small quantities or at second hand; a dealing out in small portions.

"Then mother church did mightily prevail,  
She parcel'd out the Bible by retail."  
*Dryden: Religio Laici*, 736.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Applied to the sale of commodities in small quantities or at second hand; as, a retail business.

2. Selling commodities in small quantities or at second hand; retailing.

"Vast quantities . . . are sold over here by the retail grocer."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\***rē-tāil'** (2), *s.* [RETAIATE.] Retaliation.

"To look for good and do bad is against the law of retaliation."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 116.

**rē-tāil'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *retail* (1), *s.*; *-er*.]

1. One who retails goods; one who sells commodities by retail.

"The retailer pays the States almost the one moiety as much as he paid for the commodity at first."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 1, let. 7.

2. One who tells or deals out in small quantities; a reporter.

**rē-tāil'-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *retail* (1), *s.*; *-ment*.] The act of retailing.

**rē-tāin'**, \***re-taine**, \***re-tayne**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *retenir*, from Lat. *retineo*=to hold back: *re*=back, and *teneo*=to hold; Sp. *retener*; Port. *reter*; Ital. *ritenere*.]

A. *Transitive*:

\*1. To hold back, to keep back, to restrain.

"He . . . had killed him, if his brother Robert had not retained him."—*Sir W. Temple*.

2. To hold or keep in possession; not to part with, lose, or dismiss; to continue to hold or possess. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. x. 10.)

3. To keep in pay; to hire; to engage by the payment of a preliminary fee.

"Being my sworn servant the duke retained him his."  
—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 2.

\*B. *Intransitive*:

1. To belong to; to pertain; to depend on; to be attached to.

"Coldness mixed with a somewhat languid relish retaining to bitterness."—*Boyle*.

2. To keep, to continue, to remain.

**retain-wall**, *s.* [RETAINING-WALL.]

**rē-tāin'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Eng. *retain*; *-able*.] Capable of being retained.

**rē-tāin'-al**, *s.* [Eng. *retain*; *-al*.] The act of retaining.

\***rē-tāin'-dēr**, \***re-teyn-dour**, *s.* [RETAIN.] A retainer, a dependent.

"Other maner of householdes and other maner of reteyndour of housholde seruantes."—*Fabyan: Chronicle* (an. 1452).

\***rē-tāin'-dēr-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *retainer*; *-ship*.] The state, position, or condition of a retainer.

**rē-tāin'-ēr**, \***re-tain-our**, *s.* [Eng. *retain*; *-er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who or that which retains; a keeper; as, a retainer of sound.

2. One who is kept in service; a servant, an attendant, a dependent; specif., a servant not a domestic, but occasionally attending and wearing his master's livery.

"To see in which army his numerous retainers would be arrayed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

\*3. One attached to or frequenting a place.

"That indulgence and undisturbed liberty of conscience . . . which the retainers to every petty conventicle enjoy."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 4.

\*4. The act of keeping dependents; the state of being in dependence.

\*5. Anything by which a person is retained or attached to a particular side or party. [II. 1.]

"The same Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, hath allured and drawn unto him by retainours many of your subjects."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. i., bk. iii., No. 16.

II. *Law*:

1. A preliminary fee paid to a counsel to secure his services, or rather to prevent the other side from securing them. A special retainer is a fee paid to secure the services of counsel for a particular case. A general retainer is a fee paid to secure a priority of claim on a counsel's services for any causes which the party paying the fee may have for trial.

"The half-pay was meant to be a retainer as well as a reward."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūr, cūrte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.



2. An authority given to an attorney or to a solicitor to proceed in an action.

3. The withholding what one has in his hands by virtue of some right.

**rě-tain'-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [RETAIN.]

**retaining-fee**, *s.*

*Law*: A general retainer. [RETAINER, II. 1.]

**retaining-wall, retain-wall**, *s.*

*Engin.*: A wall erected to maintain a bank of earth in position, as in sunk fences, faces of earthworks, railway cuttings, sea-walls, &c. Strictly speaking, a wall erected to hold an artificial bank in upright or nearly upright position. [BREAST-WALL, 2.]

**rě-tain'-mēt**, *s.* [English *retain*; -ment.] The act of retaining.

"We will adde to all this the *retainment* of the same name which the deceased had here."—*More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. iii., ch. xi.

**rě-take'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *take* (q. v.).]

1. To take again.

"The remonstrance should be *retaken* into consideration."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 311.

2. To take or recover back from one who has captured or taken anything.

"Or else, secondly, without such writ of restitution, the party may peaceably *retake* his goods."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 27.

**rě-tāk'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *retake*(e); -er.] One who retakes that which has been taken; a recaptor.

**rě-tāl'-ī-āte**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *retaliatus*, *pa. par. of retaliare*=to requite, allied to *talio*=retaliation in kind.]

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. To return good for good, no less than evil for evil; to return, to requite.

"[The king, James II. of England] expects a return in specie from them [the Dissenters] that the kindness which he has graciously shown them may be *retaliated* on those of his own persuasion."—*Dryden: Hind and Panther*. (Pref.)

2. To repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received; especially to requite or return evil for evil.

"Our *retaliating* the like prevails upon them to desist from offending us."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., t. ii., ch. xxi.

**B. Intrans.:** To return like for like; to requite.

"Nations accordingly seldom fail to *retaliate* in this manner."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

**rě-tāl'-ī-ā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *retaliat*(e); -ion.]

\*1. The return of good for good or evil for evil; a return in kind for any act received.

2. The act of retaliating; the return of like for like; reprisal, revenge, retribution.

"The *lex talionis*, or law of *retaliation*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 1.

**rě-tāl'-ī-ā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *retaliat*(e); -ive.] Tending to retaliate, returning like for like; vindictive, revengeful.

**rě-tāl'-ī-ā-tōr-ŷ**, *adj.* [Eng. *retaliat*(e); -ory.] Implying or containing retaliation; retaliative; returning like for like.

"The animosity displayed by Spanish merchants toward German firms is also beginning to call forth *retaliatory* measures."—*London Globe*.

**rě-ta'-ma**, *s.* [Sp., from Arab. *raetam*. See def.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Cytisæ, closely akin to Genista and Sarothamnus. *Retama raetam*, a white flowered species growing in Arabia and Syria, was probably the Hebrew *rothem*, improperly rendered juniper tree, under which Elijah sat (1 Kings xix. 5). The Arabs applied the shoots macerated in water to wounds, and drank an infusion of the bitter roots for internal pains.

**rě-tard'**, *v. t. & i.* [French *retarder*, from Lat. *retardo*=to delay; *re*=back, and *tardo*=to make slow; *tardus*=slow.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To obstruct, hinder, or impede in swiftness of course; to cause to move more slowly; to impede, to clog, to delay.

"Corrupted all real knowledge, as well as *retarded* the progress of it."—*Bolingbroke: Human Reason*, ess. 2.

\*2. To defer, to delay, to put off; to render more late; as, to *retard* a visit.

**B. Intrans.:** To stay back; to be or come later.

"Some years it hath also *retarded*, and come far later, than usually it was expected."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. viii.

**rě-tard'**, *s.* [RETARD, *v.*] Retardation.

¶ *Retard of the tide*: The interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates, and the appearance of the tide itself.

**rě-tar-dā'-tion**, *s.* [French, from *retarder*=to retard (q. v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of retarding or delaying; the act of abating or lessening swiftness of motion; hindrance, delay, postponement.

\*2. That which retards, delays, or hinders; an obstruction.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Physics*: The act of hindering the free progress or motion of a body, and ultimately therefore stopping it. It arises either from the friction of the surface upon which the body moves, or the resistance of the medium through which it moves.

2. *Music*:

(1) A gradual slackening of pace in the performance of a passage.

(2) The holding on of a concordant note into the succeeding chord, in such a manner that it becomes a discord, which is resolved upward. A discord or retardation is thus opposed to a discord or suspension, the latter being resolved downward. Three or more parts may be retarded or suspended, and retardations and suspensions may occur in the same chord.

¶ *Retardation of mean solar time*: [TIME, *s.*]

**rě-tar'-da-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *retard*; -ative.] Tending to retard; having power to retard.

\***rě-tar'-da-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [English *retard*; -atory.] Tending to retard; retardative.

"Instant promptitude of action, adequate *retardatory* power."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 2, 1882.

**rě-tard'-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [RETARD, *v.*]

**retarded-power**, *s.*

*Mech.*: A power which suffers continual diminution of velocity, as the motion of a body projected upward. The laws of retarded motion are the same as those of accelerated motion, the order only being reversed. [ACCELERATED.]

**rě-tard'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *retard*, *v.*; -er.] One who or that which retards, delays, or hinders.

"This disputing way of inquiry is so far from advancing science, that it is no inconsiderable *retarder*."—*Glanvill*.

**rě-tard'-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *retard*; -ment.] The act of retarding, delaying, or hindering.

"It does not depend so much on *retardment* of spring growth."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\***rě-tāunt'**, *subst.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *taunt*, *s.* (q. v.)] The repetition of a taunt.

"With *suche tauntes and retauntes*."—*Hall: Richard III.*, fo. 10.

**rětçh** (1), *reach*, *v. i.* [A. S. *hræcan*, from *hræc*=a cough, spittle, *hræca*=the throat; Icel. *hrækja*=to retch, from *hraki*=spittle; Ger. *rachen*=the throat; Dan. *rachelen*=to retch.] To make an effort to vomit; to strain, as in vomiting.

\***rětçh** (2) *v. t. or i.* [A. S. *reccan*, *reccan*.] To reckon; to care; to care for; to regard.

\***rětçh'-lēss**, \***retch-lesse**, *a.* [A softened form of *reckless* (q. v.).]

1. Reckless, careless.

"And *retchlesse* of hys life, he gan both syghe and grone."—*Surrey: Complaint of a Dying Lover*.

2. Not worthy of thought or care.

"Daunceth he merry that is mirthlesse, Who should recke of that is *retchlesse*."—*Chaucer: The Assembly of Fowls*.

**rě-tě**, *s.* [Lat.=a net.] (See the compounds.)

**rete-mirabile**, *s.*

*Anat.*: An artery which abruptly divides into small anastomosing branches, these again often uniting to reconstruct and continue the trunk. The rete mirabile of Galen is formed by the intracranial part of the internal carotid artery of the sheep and several other mammals. (*Quain*.)

**rete-mucosum**, *s.*

*Anat.*: The Malpighian layer (q. v.).

**rě-tě'-cious**, *a.* [Lat. *rete*=a net.] Resembling network; retiform.

\***rě-těc'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *retectus*, *pa. par. of retego*=to uncover; *re*=back, and *tego*=to cover.] The act of uncovering, disclosing, or discovering to view. (*Boyle: Works*, i. 685.)

**rě-těll'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *tell* (q. v.).] To tell again; to repeat.

**rět'-ēne**, *s.* [Gr. *rhētīnē*; -ene.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>18</sub>. Found in the form of fatty scales, on fossil pine wood, and also produced by the dry distillation of very resinous fir. It crystallizes in colorless laminae, melts at 99°, boils at 365°, is slightly soluble in alcohol, easily in ether, and forms an orange-yellow, crystalline compound with picric acid.

**retene sulphuric-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>18</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. Formed by prolonged contact of retene with strong sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in a solid mass, and forms a barium salt yielding needle-shaped crystals.

**rě-těnt'**, *s.* [Lat. *retentum*, neut. sing. of *retentus*, *pa. par. of retineo*=to retain (q. v.).] That which is retained.

**rě-těnt'-tion**, *subst.* [Fr., from Lat. *retentionem*, accus. of *retentio*=a retaining, from *retentus*, *pa. par. of retineo*=to retain (q. v.); Sp. *retencion*; Ital. *retenzione*, *ritenzione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of retaining or keeping; the state of being retained or kept.

\*2. Confinement, custody, detention.

"Haue no let, hinderance, or *retention*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, v. 156.

3. The power of retaining; especially, the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas; memory.

"No woman's heart

So big to hold so much; they lack *retention*."

*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 4.

\*4. That which retains or preserves impressions, as a tablet. (*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 122.)

\*5. The act of withholding or keeping back anything.

"His life I gave him, and did thereto add

My love without *retention* or restraint:

All his."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v.

**II. Technically:**

*Med.*: The power of holding confined. Used of the bladder, &c.

**rě-těnt'-is**, *s. pl.* [Lat., abl. pl. of *retentus*, *pa. par. of retineo*=to retain (q. v.).] Things retained.

¶ *To be kept in retentis*: To be kept among things retained or reserved for some future purpose.

**rě-těnt'-ive**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *réentif*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Having the power or quality of retaining.

"The pebbly gravel next, the layers then

Of mingled molds of more *retentive* earths."

*Thomson: Autumn*, 814.

¶ Used also of immaterial things; as, a *retentive* memory, the *retentive* faculty.

2. Confining, restraining.

"Have I been ever free, and must my house

Be my *retentive* enemy, my jail?"

*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iii. 4.

\***B. As subst.:** That which retains, restrains, or confines; a restraint.

"Those secret checks which are raised within itself [the heart] readily conspire with all outward *retentives*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*; *Nabal and Abigail*.

**rě-těnt'-ive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *retentive*; -ly.] In a retentive manner.

**rě-těnt'-ive-něss**, *subst.* [Eng. *retentive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being retentive.

"The *retentiveness* with which he held together a variety of elaborate figures and statistics."—*Leisure Hour*, Jan., 1885, p. 58.

**rě-těnt'-iv'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *retentive*; -ity.] The power of retaining.

**rě-těnt'-ōr**, *s.* [Lat.=retainer.]

*Zoöl.*: A muscle which serves to retain an organ or part in place.

**rě-tě-pōr-a**, *s.* [Lat. *rete*=a net, and *porus*=a passage, a channel.]

*Zoölogy and Palæontology*:

1. A genus of Escharidæ. Cœnocœcium branched, often reticulated. Tertiary and recent.

2. A genus of Fenestellidæ, called by Prof. King *Phyllopora*. Silurian to the Cretaceous rocks(?).

**rět'-ě-pōre**, *s.* [RETEPORA.] Any individual of the *Retepora* (q. v.).

\***rě-těx'**, *v. t.* [Latin *retexo*=to unweave.] To unweave, to undo, to annul.

"Neither King James, King Charles, nor any parliament, did ever appoint that any of his orders should be *retaxed*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, p. 57.

**rě-těx'-ture**, *s.* [Prefix *re-*, and English *texture* (q. v.).] The act of weaving again; a second or new texture.

**rě-ti-ār'-i-æ**, *s. pl.* [RETIARIUS.]

*Zoöl. (pl.)*: Retiaris; spiders which spin webs to catch their prey.

**rě-ti-ār'-i-ūs**, *s.* [Lat., from *rete*=a net.]

*Rom. Antiq.*: A gladiator who was armed with a trident fork and a net. [GLADIATOR.]

"As in a throng'd amphitheater, of old,

The wary *Retiarius* trapp'd his foe."

*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. xliii.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhün; -țion, -șion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



**rē-tī-ā-rŷ, a. & s.** [Lat. *retarius.*]  
**A. As adjective:**  
 1. Like a net; retiform.  
 2. Weaving or using nets or webs to catch their prey.

"We will not dispute the pictures of *retinary* spiders and their position in the web."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xix.

3. Armed with a net; hence, figuratively, skillful to entangle. [RETIARIUS.]

"Scholastic *retinary* versatility of logic."—*Coleridge.*

**B. As substantive:**  
 1. *Rom. Antiq.:* A retarius (q. v.).  
 2. *Zoöl. (pl.):* [RETIARIE.]

**rēt'-ī-çençe, \*rēt'-ī-çen-çŷ, s.** [Fr. *reticence*, from Lat. *reticentia*, from *reticens*=reticent (q. v.); Sp. *reticencia*; Ital. *reticenza.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being reticent; a refraining from talking; a keeping of one's own counsel; silence, reserve.  
 2. *Rhet.:* The same as APOSIOPESIS (q. v.).

**rēt'-ī-çent, a.** [Lat. *reticens*, pr. par. of *reticeo* =to be silent again; *re*=again, and *taceo*=to be silent.] Inclined to keep silent, or to keep one's own counsel; indisposed to talk; silent, reserved.

"Upon this he is naturally *reticent.*"—*Lamb: Letter to Coleridge.*

**†rēt'-ī-cle, s.** [Lat. *reticulum*, dimin. from *rete*=a net.]

1. A small net.  
 2. A reticule, a hand-bag.  
 3. A reticulated-micrometer (q. v.).

**rē-tic'-ū-lar, a.** [Lat. *reticulum*=a little net; Eng. adj. suff. -ar.] Having the form of a net or network; formed with interstices; retiform.

**reticular-body, s.** [RETE-MUCUSUM.]

**reticular-tissue, s.** [AREOLAR-TISSUE.]

**rē-tic'-ū-lār'-ī-ā, s. pl.** [RETICLE.]

*Zoöl.:* A name proposed by Carpenter in 1862, and now widely adopted for the Foraminifera. He divides it into two sub-classes, Imperforata and Perforata, the former with four orders (Gromidea, Astrothizidea, Miliolidea, and Lituolidea), and the latter with six (Textularidea, Chilostomellidea, Lagenidea, Globigerinidea, Rotalidea, and Nummulinidea).

**rē-tic'-ū-lār'-ī-an, a.** [RETICULARIA.] Belonging to or characteristic of the Reticularia (q. v.). (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 346.)

**rē-tic'-ū-lār'-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *reticular*; -ly.] In a reticular or net-like manner.

**rē-tic'-ū-late, rē-tic'-ū-lāt-ēd, adj.** [Lat. *reticulatus*, from *reticulum*, dimin. of *rete*=a net; Fr. *reticulé.*]

**I. Ord. Lang.:** Formed of network; constructed like the meshes of a net; having distinct lines crossing each other like net-work. Applied to lattice-windows, the cross-bars of a fence, &c.

"The intervals of the cavities, rising a little, make a pretty kind of *reticulated* work."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.:* Netted (q. v.). Used of leaves, vernation, cells, vessels, &c.  
 2. *Min.:* Applied to minerals occurring in elongated crystals, or fibers which are more or less parallel, and crossed by a similar grouping, so as to exhibit meshes like those of a net.

**reticulated-glass, s.**

*Glass:* A species of ornamental glass-ware, formerly made in Venice and recently revived. It is produced by a network of air-bubbles inclosed in the glass, and arranged in regular interlacing series.

**reticulated-micrometer, s.** A kind of micrometer invented by Malvasia, and used for measuring small celestial distances. It consists of an eyepiece of low power, having stretched across it a number of wires at right angles to and at equal and known distances from each other.

**reticulated-molding, s.**

*Arch.:* A member composed of a fillet interlaced in various ways, like network. It is found chiefly in buildings in the Norman style.

**reticulated-work, s.** A variety of masonry consisting of layers of squared stone laid horizontally and obliquely, so as to present their edges at the face of the wall, giving the appearance of a network. It was common among the Romans.



Reticulated-molding. (From Norman Arch, Tower of St. Peter's, Northampton, England.)

**rē-tic'-ū-lā-tion, s.** [RETICULATE.]

1. The state of being reticulate or netlike; network; reticulated work; an organization of substances resembling net-work.  
 2. A method of copying a painting or drawing by the help of threads stretched across a frame so as to form squares.

**rē-tic'-ū-lā-tō-, pref.** [Lat. *reticulatus*=reticulated; o connective.] Reticulated.

**reticulato-venose, a.**

*Bot.:* Having netted veins.

**rēt'-ī-cūle, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *reticulum*, dimin. from *rete*=a net.]

1. A kind of bag, originally of net-work, now of any material, used by ladies for carrying in the hand; a ladies' handbag.

"A lady could take no more than her *reticule* could carry."—*De Quincey: Spanish Nun*, § 9.

2. A reticulated-micrometer (q. v.).  
 3. The same as RETICULUM, 1.

**†rē-tic'-ū-lō'-sā, s. pl.** [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *reticulosus*=much netted; *rete*=a net.]

*Zoöl.:* The same as Reticularia (q. v.) (?).

**rē-tic'-ū-lōse, a.** [RETICULOSA.] Much reticulated.

**reticulose-rhizopods, s. pl.** [RETICULARIA.]

**rē-tic'-ū-lūm, subst.** [Lat., dimin. from *rete*=a net.]

1. *Anat.:* An extremely delicate network of tissue supporting the proper nervous substance in the brain and the spinal cord. (*Kölliker.*)  
 2. *Comp. Anat.:* The second stomach of ruminants; the honeycomb bag.  
 3. *Bot.:* The fibrous sheath at the base of the petioles of palms.

**rē-ti'-form, adj.** [Lat. *retiformis*, from *rete*=a net, and *forma*=form, shape.] Having the form of a net in texture; composed of network; reticulated.

"The *retiform* tunicle is whitish."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

**retiform connective-tissue, s.**

*Anat.:* Tissue in which the ramified corpuscles unite into a reticular or fine trabecular structure, but neither white nor elastic fibers are developed. Called also Reticular, Cytogenous, and Adenoid-tissue. (*Quain.*)

**rēt'-in-ā, s.** [Lat., from *rete*=a net.]

*Anat.:* The net-like expansion of the optic nerve, lying between the black pigment and the vitreous humor of the eye. It is the only part immediately concerned in the act of sensation.

**rēt-in-āc'-ū-lūm (pl. rēt-in-āc'-ū-lā), s.** [Lat. =that which retains or holds back, from *retineo*=to retain (q. v.).]

1. *Anat.:* A restraining band. There are retinacula of the ileo-cæcal valve and of the tendons.  
 2. *Bot.:* A viscid gland connected with the stigma, and holding fast the pollen masses in Orchidaceæ and Asclepiadaceæ.

\*3. *Surg.:* An instrument formerly used in operations for hernia, &c.

**rēt'-in-āl, a.** [Eng. *retin(a)*; -al.] Of or pertaining to the retina.

**rē-tin'-ā-lite, s.** [Gr. *rhētinē*=resin, and *lithos*=stone.]

*Min.:* A massive serpentine with a resinous luster.

**\*rēt'-in-ānce, \*ret-yn-aunce, s.** [Old French.] Retinue, retainers.

"And at the riche *retynauce*, that rotheth hem on fals lyvyng."—*Piers Plowman*, p. 27.

**rēt-ī-nāph'-thā, s.** [Gr. *rhētinē*=resin, and Eng. *naphtha.*] [TOLUENE.]

**rēt-in-ās'-phālt, subst.** [Gr. *rhētinē*=resin, and Eng. *asphalt.*]

*Min.:* An earthy, brown substance found in lignite in Devonshire, England. Hardness, 1-2.5; specific gravity, 1.135, luster, somewhat resinous to earthy; flexible and elastic when first obtained, but becomes brittle on drying. Alcohol dissolves out 53.92 per cent., this is the retinellite (q. v.). The remainder has not been examined.

**rēt-in-ēl'-lite, s.** [Dimin. from *retinite* (q. v.).]

*Min.:* A resin-like substance dissolved out of retinasphalt (q. v.) by alcohol. Color, light-brown. Fluid at 160°. Composition: Carbon, 76.86; hydrogen, 8.75; oxygen, 14.39=100.

**rē-tin'-ic, a.** [Gr. *rhētinē*=resin; -ic.] Derived from or containing retene.

**retinic-acid, s.**

1. *Chem.:* C<sub>40</sub>H<sub>54</sub>O<sub>8</sub>(?). The portion of retinasphalt soluble in alcohol; obtained as a yellow-brown resin, which melts about 120°. It dissolves

abundantly in ether, from which it is in most part precipitated by alcohol. From its alcoholic solution acetate of lead in alcohol yields a precipitate.  
 2. *Min.:* [RETINELLITE.]

**rēt'-in-ite, s.** [Greek *rhētinē*=resin; suffix -ite (*Min.*)]

1. *Min.:* The same as COPALITE (q. v.).  
 2. *Petrol.:* The same as PITCHSTONE (q. v.).

**rēt'-in-ī-tis, s.** [Eng. *retin(a)*; suff. -itis.]

*Pathol.:* Inflammation of the retina, the three forms being diffuse, exudative, and nephritic; the last is found in cases of Bright's disease.

**rēt'-in-ōid, a.** [Gr. *rhētinē*=resin, and *eidos*=form, appearance.] Resin-like, resiniform; resembling a resin without being actually such.

**rēt'-in-ōle, s.** [Gr. *rhētinē*=resin; -ole.]

*Chem.:* Retinyl. A name given to hydrocarbons obtained in the rectification of the products of the dry distillation of turpentine resins.

**rēt-in-ōs'-cō-pŷ, s.** [Eng. *retin(a)*, and Greek *skopeō*=to see.] Examination of the retina of the eye. (*Annandale.*)

**rēt'-ī-nūe, \*rēt'-ē-nūe, s.** [O. Fr. *retenue*, from *retenir*=to retain (q. v.).]

1. The attendants on a prince or other distinguished person, especially when on a journey or procession; a train, a suite, a cortege.  
 "They follow her as part of her *retinue*, and are introduced as her companions."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

2. Anything which accompanies; an accompaniment.

**rēt'-in-ŷl, s.** [Eng. *retin*; -yl.] [RETINOLE.]

**rēt'-ī-pēd, s.** [Lat. *rete*=a net, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.]

*Ornith. (pl.):* Birds which have the skin of their tarsi divided into small polygonal scales.

**rē-tir'-ā-çŷ, s.** [Eng. *retir(e)*, -acy.]

1. The act of retiring; the state of having or being retired.  
 2. A competency on which to retire.

**rēt'-ī-rade, s.** [Fr., from *retirer*=to withdraw.]

*Fort.:* A kind of retrenchment in the body of a bastion or other work to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defense. It usually consists of two faces, which make a reëntering angle.

**rē-tir'-āl, s.** [Eng. *retir(e)*; -al.]

*Banking, &c.:* The act of retiring a bill.

**rē-tire', \*re-tyre, v. i. & t.** [Fr. *retirer*, from *re*=back, and *tirer*=to draw; Sp. & Port. *retirar*; Ital. *retirare.*]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To withdraw; to draw back; to go to a place of privacy.  
 "Retiring to the house of a near relative."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i

¶ Often used reflexively.  
 "You must *retire yourself* into some covert."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

2. To retreat from danger, action, or battle.  
 "Wars with a *retiring* enemy  
 With much more travail than with victory."  
*Daniel: Civil Wars*, iv.

3. To recede; to be bent or curved back; as, The shore *retires* to form a bay.  
 4. To withdraw from business or active life to a private life.  
 "Thus Atticus, and Trumbull thus, *retired.*"  
*Pope: Windsor Forest*, 258.

5 To recede; to depart gradually.

**B. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To withdraw; to lead or take back.  
 "He might have *retired* his power."  
*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii. 2.

2. To make or cause to withdraw from active service; to place on the retired list; as, to *retire* an officer.

**II. Commerce:** To withdraw from circulation by taking up and paying.

**\*rē-tire', \*re-tyre, s.** [RETIRE, v.]

1. The act of retiring; retirement, withdrawal retreat.  
 "The hand of Mars  
 Beckoning with fiery truncheon my *retire.*"  
*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, v. 3.

2. A place of retirement or privacy; retreat, seclusion.  
 "Eve . . . with audible lament  
 Discover'd soon the place of her *retire.*"  
*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 265.

**rē-tired', pa. par. & a.** [RETIRE, v.]

**A. As pa. par. (See the verb.)**  
**B. As adjective:**  
 1. Withdrawn or secluded from society or public notice; secluded, quiet, private.



2. Secret, private; difficult to be seen, known, or discovered.

"Language most shows a man: speak that I may see thee; it springs out of the most retired and inmost parts of us."—*Ben Jonson*.

3. Withdrawn from business or active life; having given up business; as, a retired merchant.

4. Fond of seclusion, privacy, or retirement; as, a person of retired habits.

**retired-flank, s.**

*Fort.*: A flank bent inward toward the rear of the work. The addition of such flanks, partially closing the gorge, changes a redan to a lunette (q. v.).

**retired-list, s.**

*Mil. & Naval*: A list on which superannuated and retired officers are placed.

**rĕ-tĭr'-ĕd-lĭy**, adv. [Eng. retired; -ly.] In a retired or secluded manner; in privacy or seclusion.

**rĕ-tĭr'-ĕd-nĕss**, s. [Eng. retired; -ness.] The quality or state of being retired; a state of retirement; privacy, seclusion, solitude.

"A toad-like retiredness and closeness of mind."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

**rĕ-tĭr'-mĕnt**, s. [Fr., from *retirer*=to retire (q. v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of withdrawing or retiring; withdrawal.

2. The act of withdrawing from business or active life; as, the retirement of an officer from the army.

3. The state of being retired or withdrawn from society or public notice; seclusion, privacy.

"Persons . . . who now, by a fate not unusual to courtiers, spend a life of poverty and retirement."—*Goldsmith: Bee*, No. 2.

\*4. The state of being abstracted or withdrawn.

"In this retirement of the mind from the senses, it retains a yet more incoherent manner of thinking, which we call dreaming."—*Locke*.

5. A retired, private, or secluded abode; a retreat; seclusion; privacy; a place to which one retires for quiet, privacy, or solitude.

"Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus for some time, and the residence of Tiberius for many years."—*Addison*.

**II. Comm.**: The act of retiring or withdrawing from circulation.

"He approves Mr. Folger's recommendations for the retirement of the silver certificate."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**\*rĕ-tĭr'-enĉe**, s. [RETIRE, v.] A retiring disposition or manner; shyness, reserve.

"There was in her speech a certain retiree."—*Mrs. Craik*.

**rĕ-tĭr'-ĕr, \*re-tyr-er**, s. [Eng. retir(e), v.; -er.] One who retires or withdraws.

"Whiles rank retyrers gave their enemies ground."—*Gascoigne: Fruits of Warre*.

**rĕ-tĭr'-ĭng**, pr. par. & a. [RETIRE, v.]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Withdrawing; going into solitude or seclusion; retreating.

2. Reserved or shy in disposition; not forward or obtrusive.

3. Assigned to or suitable for one who retires or is retired from public service; as, a retiring allowance.

**rĕt'-is-tĕne**, s. [Etym. not apparent.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>14</sub>. A solid hydrocarbon, produced by heating with zinc-dust dioxyretistene, a compound formed from retene by the action of chromic acid. It crystallizes from alcohol in white laminae.

**rĕ-tĭt'-ĕ-læ, rĕ-tĭt'-ĕ-lār'-i-æ**, s. pl. [Latin *rete*=a net, and *telum*=a dart.]

*Zool.*: In Walcknaer's arrangement a subdivision of the family Araneidae, containing spiders spinning webs of an open meshwork and of an irregular form, and remaining in the middle or on one side to catch their prey.

**rĕ-tōld**, pret., pa. par. & a. [RETELL.]

**rĕ-tor'-sion**, s. [RETORTION.]

**rĕ-tort'**, v. t. & i. [Latin *retortus*, pa. par. of *retorqueo*=to twist back; French *retorquer*; Sp. *retorcer*; Ital. *ritorcere*.] [RETORT, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To bend or curve back.

2. To throw back; to cast back.

"As when his virtues shining upon others Heat them, and they retort that heat again To the first giver."

*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 3.

3. To return or throw back, as an argument, accusation, taunt, incivility, censure, or the like.

"Retorting his own concessions upon him."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 204.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To bend or curve back, as a line.

2. To turn an argument, or charge; to make a retort.

"The sports of glory to the brave belong, Retorts Euryalus."

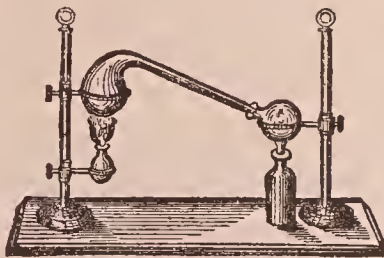
*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, viii. 177.

**rĕ-tort'**, subst. [Fr. *retorte*=a retort or crooked body; prop. fem. of *retort*, pa. par. of *retordre*=to wrest back, from Lat. *retorqueo*, from re=back, and *torqueo*=to twist.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A censure, taunt, or incivility returned; the return of an argument, taunt, or incivility; a severe reply or repartee.

"He sent me word if I said his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was': this is called the retort courteous."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 4.

2. *Chem. & Art.*: A vessel in whose chamber an object is subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat, a neck conducting off the volatile products. The retort of the chemical laboratory is a vessel of glass, platinum, porcelain, or other material. It is bottle-shaped, having a long neck attached, in which the products of the distillation are condensed, and from which they pass into the receiver. The retort of the gas-works is a cylinder or segment of a cylinder, formed of clay or iron.



Retort and Receiver.

**retort-house, s.**

*Gas-man.*: The building in which the retorts are situated, and the gas manufactured.

**rĕ-tort'-ĕd**, a. [RETORT, v.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Bent or thrown back; twisted back.

2. *Heraldry*: Applied to serpents wreathed one in another, or fretted in the form of a knot.

**rĕ-tort'-ĕr**, s. [Eng. retort, v.; -er.] One who retorts.

**rĕ-tor'-tion, re-tor-sion**, subst. [Fr. *retorsion*.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of retorting; reflection or turning back.

"By an easy retortion to pierce and wound itself."—*Spenser: On Prodiges*, p. 253.

2. *Internat. Law*: The use, by a power injured by the withdrawal by another power of some indulgence, of the right of retorting by the withdrawal of the like indulgence from the latter.

**rĕ-tort'-ive**, a. [English *retort*; -ive.] Of the nature of a retort; containing retort.

\***rĕ-tō'-sæ**, s. pl. [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *retosus*=much netted.]

*Bot.*: In Lindley's *Nat. Sys. of Bot.* (ed. 2d, 1836), a group of Endogens, having either many ribs, with the intervals between them irregularly netted, or having a midrib and netted sides. Orders, Smilacæ, Dioscoreacæ, and Roxburghiacæ.

**rĕ-tōse**, a. [RETOSÆ.]

*Bot.*: Having much-netted leaves; of or belonging to the Retosæ (q. v.).

**rĕ-tōss'**, v. t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *toss*, v. (q. v.)] To toss back or again.

"Toss'd and retoss'd, aloft, and then below."

*Dryden: Cymon and Iphigenia*, 370.

**rĕ-toūĉ'**, v. t. [Pref. re-, and English *touch*, v. (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To touch or touch up again; to improve by new touches; to revise.

"He sighs, departs, and leaves the accomplish'd plan That he has touch'd, retouch'd, many a long day."

*Cowper: Task*, iii. 786.

2. *Art.*: To improve or revive by new touches; to go over, as a work of art a second time, and restore a faded part, or to add portions to for its general improvement.

"The great picture which he afterward retouched and finished."—*Reynolds: Journey to Flanders*.

**rĕ-toūĉ'**, s. [RETOUCH, v.]

*Art.*: A repeated or second touch; the restoration of decayed color in pictures and of worn lines in engravings.

**rĕ-toūĉ'-ĕr**, s. [Eng. *retouch*, v.; -er.] One who retouches.

**rĕ-tōur'**, s. [Fr.=a return.] Retreat, retirement, return.

"Dede here mene make retour." *Seven Sages*, 436.

**rĕ-trāĉe'**, v. t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *trace*, v. (q. v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To trace or track back or again; to go over again in the reverse direction.

2. To trace back or up.

3. To trace, draw, or sketch again or anew.

"He, whose lowly fortune I retrace."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

**II. Art.**: To paint or trace over again; to renew, as the defaced outline of a drawing; to retouch.

**rĕ-trāĉe'-ā-ble**, a. [Eng. *retrace*; -able.] Capable of being retraced.

**rĕ-trāĉt'**, v. t. & i. [French *rétracter*, from Latin *retracto*, frequent. of *retraho*=to draw back; re= back, and *traho*=to draw; Sp. *retractar*; Ital. *ritrattare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To withdraw; to draw back.

"The seas into themselves retract their flows."

*Drayton: Of his Ladies not Coming*.

2. To rescind, to revoke.

3. To recall; to withdraw; to recant, as a declaration, promise, statement, &c.; to disavow.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To recall or withdraw a declaration, promise, concession, or the like.

\*2. To retreat.

**rĕ-trāĉt'**, s. [RETRACT, v.]

1. *Farr.*: The prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe.

\*2. A retreat.

"They made eruptions and retracts at pleasure."—*Howell: Dodona's Grove*, p. 35.

**rĕ-trāĉt'-ā-ble, rĕ-trāĉt'-ī-ble**, a. [English *retract*, v.; -able.] Capable of being retracted; retractile.

"Talons . . . retractable into a sheath of skin."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. vii.

\***rĕ-trāĉ-tāte**, v. t. [Latin *retractatus*, pa. par. of *retracto*=to retract (q. v.).] To retract, to recall, to withdraw, to recant.

"St. Augustine was not ashamed to retractate, we might say revoke, many things that had passed him; and doth even glory that he seeth his infirmities."—*Translators of the Bible*. (To the Reader.)

**rĕ-trāĉ-tā-tion, \*re-trāĉ-ta-ci-on**, s. [Latin *retractatio*, from *retractatus*, pa. par. of *retracto*=to retract (q. v.).] The act of retracting, recalling, or withdrawing what has been said, promised, or conceded; recantation.

"Culpable beginnings have found commendable conclusions and infamous courses pious retractations."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, ii. 6.

**rĕ-trāĉt'-ĕd**, pa. par. & a. [RETRACT, v.]

**A. As pa. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. *Bot.*: Bent backward.

2. *Her.*: Applied to charges when borne one shorter than the other.

**rĕ-trāĉt'-ī-ble**, a. [RETRACTABLE.]

**rĕ-trāĉ-tile**, a. [Eng. *retract*; -ile.] Capable of being retracted; retractile.

"The pieces in a telescope are retractile within each other."—*Kirby & Spence: Entomology*, i. 151.

**rĕ-trāĉ-tion**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *retractionem*, accus. of *retractio*, from *retractus*, pa. par. of *retraho*=to draw back, to retract (q. v.); Sp. *retraccion*; Ital. *retrazione*.]

1. The act of retracting, drawing back, or withdrawing.

2. The act of recalling or withdrawing an avowal, promise, concession, declaration, or the like; retraction; recantation; disavowal.

3. The act of withdrawing from a step taken; the act of recalling, rescinding, or revoking; rescission.

**rĕ-trāĉt'-ive**, a. & s. [Eng. *retract*; -ive.]

**A. As adj.**: Tending or serving to retract; retracting.

**B. As subst.**: That which withdraws or takes from.

**rĕ-trāĉt'-ive-lĭy**, adverb. [Eng. *retractively*; -ly.] In a retractive manner; by retraction or withdrawal.

**rĕ-trāĉt'-ōr**, s. [Lat., from *retractus*, pa. par. of *retraho*=to retract (q. v.).]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: One who or that which retracts.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Comp. Anat. (pl.)*: Muscles drawing the foot of bivalve mollusks back into the shell. They are attached to the shell, and leave on it small scars close to those of the adductors.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aç; expect, Xēnophon, exĭst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shŭn' -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



2. *Fire-arms*: A device by which the metallic cartridge-cases employed in breech-loading guns are withdrawn after firing.

3. *Surgery*:

(1) A towel or rubber cloth, which is employed to hold back the flaps while the bone is being sawn off.

(2) A hook or hoe-like instrument of metal, hard rubber, or horn, to hold back masses of flesh or anything obstructing the view while operating on deep-seated organs.

**retractor-muscles**, *s. pl.* [RETRACTOR, II. 1.]

"A long as the bird struggled, so long would the mussel, with its strong retractor-muscles, keep its valves closed."—*Field*, Oct 3, 1885.

**\*re-traict**, *s.* [O. Fr. *retraicte*.] A retreat.

"The earle of Lincolne . . . seeing the business past *retraict*, resolved to make on where the king was, and to giue him bataille."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 33.

**\*rē-trāit**, **\*re-traite**, **\*re-traitt**, **\*re-trate**, *s.* [Fr., Ital. *ritratto*.] A cast of the countenance.

"Whose faire *retraitt* I in my shield do beare."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ix. 4.

**\*re-trait**, **\*re-trayte**, *a.* [Fr. *retrait*, *pa. par.* of *retraire*=to withdraw.] Retired, secluded. [RE-TREAT, *s.*]

"Some of their lodgings so obscure and *retrayte*."—*Harsnett*.

**rē-trāns-form'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *transform* (q. v.).] To transform anew; to change back again.

**rē-trāns-for-mā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *transformation* (q. v.).] A second transformation; a change back, as to a former state.

**rē-trans-lāte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *translate* (q. v.).] To translate again; to translate back again to the original language.

**rē-trāx-īt**, *s.* [Latin=he has withdrawn or retracted; third pers. sing. perf. indic. of *retraho*=to retract (q. v.).]

*Law*: The withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action.

**rē-tread'**, *v. t. or i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *tread*, *v.* (q. v.).] To tread again.

**rē-trēat'**, **\*re-trait**, **\*re-traite**, **\*re-treate**, **\*re-trēit**, **\*re-trete**, *s.* [O. Fr. *retrēte*, *retraite*, *retraicte* (Fr. *retraite*), fem. of *retret*, *retrait*, *pa. par.* of *retraire* (Lat. *retraho*), from *re*=back, and *traire*=to draw.] [RETRACT.]

1. The act of withdrawing or retiring; a withdrawing of one's self from a place; withdrawal.

"His death, which took place not long after his *retreat* from public life."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. *Specif.*: A military operation, either forced or strategical, by which troops retire before an enemy. It differs properly from a flight in being orderly and under control.

"No thought of flight,

*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 237.

3. The withdrawal of a ship or fleet from an enemy; the order and disposition of ships declining an engagement.

4. A state of retirement, privacy, or seclusion from society, noise, or bustle.

5. *Specif.*: A period of retirement with a view to religious self-examination, meditation, and special prayer, and lasting generally for three or seven days.

6. A place of retirement, privacy, or seclusion; an asylum; a place of safety or security; a refuge.

"Welcome, grave stranger, to our green *retreats*."

*Scott: Poacher*.

7. A signal given in the army or navy, by beat of drum or sounding of trumpets, at sunset, or for retiring from exercise or action.

**rē-trēat'**, **\*re-traite**, *v. i. & t.* [RETREAT, *s.*]

**A. Intransitive**:

1. To retire, withdraw, or move back; to go back to a place formerly occupied.

2. To retire before an enemy, or from an advanced position.

"Slow they *retreat*, and, e'en *retreating*, fight."

*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, v. 863.

3. To retire; to move away.

"The *retreating* sun the sign of the Scorpion enters."

*Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 2.

4. To withdraw or retire to a retreat or place of privacy and seclusion; to retire to a place of safety or security; to take shelter or refuge.

**B. Trans.**: To draw back; to withdraw.

"Compelled Jordan to *retreat* his course."

*Sylvester*.

**\*rē-trēat-ēd**, *adj.* [Eng. *retreat*; *-ed*.] Withdrawn or retired into privacy or seclusion; secluded.

"Others more milde

*Retreated* in a silent valley, sing."

*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 546.

**rē-trēat'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *retreat*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who retreats or gives way.

"He drew the *retreaters* up into a body."—*Prince Rupert beating up the Rebels*, p. 8.

**īrē-trēat'-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *retreat*; *-ful* (l).] Affording or serving as a retreat.

**īrē-trēat'-mēnt**, *subst.* [Eng. *retreat*; *-ment*.] Retreat.

"Our Prophet's great *retreatment*."

*D'Urfev: Plague of Impertinence*.

**rē-trēnch**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *retrencher* (French *retrancher*): *re*=back, and *trencher*=to cut.]

**A. Transitive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

\*1. To cut off or away; to pare away.

"Thy exuberant parts *retrench*."—*Denham*.

2. To deprive of; to mutilate. (*Butler: Hudibras*.)

\*3. To shorten, to abbreviate.

"This *retrenched* all farther examination of him; for thereby he was intelligible."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 571.

\*4. To lessen, to abridge, to diminish.

"His altered gait and stateliness *retrench'd*."

*Cowper: Task*, v. 76.

5. To cut down; to curtail; to effect a saving of.

"Every gentleman . . . was *retrenching* something from the charge of his table and his cellar."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

\*6. To confine, to limit, to restrict.

**II. Mil.**: To furnish with a retrenchment or retrenchments.

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To live at less magnificence or expense; to curtail one's expenses; to economize.

"Can I *retrench*? yes, mighty well,

Shrink back to my paternal cell."

*Pope: Imit. of Horace*, Ep. i. 7.

\*2. To encroach; to make an inroad.

**rē-trēnch'-mēnt**, *s.* [Fr. *retranchement*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. The act of retrenching or cutting away; the lopping off or removing of what is superfluous.

"It [Gulliver's Travels] appeared in the November following (1726), with several *retrenchments* and alterations."—*Scott: Memoirs of Swift*, § 6.

2. The act of curtailing, cutting down, or abridging; diminution, curtailment; as, to make *retrenchments* in expenses.

**II. Fortification**:

1. A traverse or defense against flanking fire in a covered way or other portion of a work liable to be enfiladed.

2. A breastwork and ditch behind another defensive work.

3. An interior rampart or defensible line to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defense.

**rē-trī'-al**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*; Eng. *trial*.] A second trial; a new trial, as of a case in court.

**\*rēt-rī-būte**, **\*rē-trīb'-ūte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *retributus*, *pa. par.* of *retribuo*=to restore, to repay; *re*=back, again, and *tribuo*=to give, to assign.] To pay back; to requite, to compensate.

**rē-trīb'-ū-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *retribut(e)*; *-er*.] One who makes retribution.

**rēt-rī-ba'-tion**, *subst.* [Fr., from Lat. *retributionem*, *accus.* of *retributio*, from *retributus*, *pa. par.* of *retribuo*=to retribute (q. v.); Sp. *retribucion*; Ital. *retribuzione*.]

1. The act of retributing; the act of requiting actions, whether good or bad.

"Where live the mountain Chiefs who hold

That plundering Lowland field and fold

Is aught but *retribution* true?"

*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, v. 7.

2. That which is given or done to retribute; a requital; recompense, repayment, or reward; a suitable return for deserts. (Now generally used in the sense of a requital or punishment for wrong or evil done.)

3. The distribution of rewards and punishments in a future life.

**retribution-theory**, *s.*

*Anthrop.*: The term used to signify the belief in different grades of future happiness, especially in different regions of the other world, allotted to men according to their lives in this. It is very far from being universal. Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, ch. xiii.) considers that at first the doctrine of a future life was that such life was a mere continuance of the present, and this he calls the Continuance-theory; that the belief passed through an intermediate stage, in which it was held that excellence, valor, social rank, and religious observance modified circumstances and surroundings in the next life, and was finally developed into a doctrine of future reward and punishment.

"On the whole, however, in the religions of the lower range of culture, unless where they may have been affected by contact with higher religions, the destiny of the soul

after death seems comparatively seldom to turn on a judicial system of reward and punishment. Such difference as they make between the future conditions of different classes of souls seems often to belong to a remarkable intermediate doctrine, standing between the earlier continuance-theory and the retribution-theory."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.*, ch. xiii.

**rē-trīb'-ū-tīve**, *a.* [English *retribut(e)*; *-ive*.] Retributory (q. v.).

"Enduring thus the *retributive* hour."

*Shelley: Prometheus Unbound*.

**retributive-theory**, *s.*

*Law*: The theory that punishment is inflicted in retribution for an offense, and should if possible be similar in character to the misdeed which it punishes. It was acted on in the early legislation of all countries. Its principle was, "An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth" (Exod. xxi. 24). It has been displaced by the view that no more punishment should be inflicted by human law than is sufficient to deter others from committing the offense. Even capital punishment is not defended on the principle that "Life shall go for life" (cf. Deut. xix. 21), but because it is believed that with abandoned criminals of a certain type it has a more deterrent effect than penal servitude for life would possess.

**\*rē-trīb'-ū-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *retribut(e)*; *-or*.] One who makes retribution.

"God is a just judge, a *retributor* of every man his own."—*Adams: Works*, i. 196.

**rē-trīb'-ū-tōr-ŷ**, *adj.* [Eng. *retribut(e)*; *-ory*.] Making retribution; rewarding for good and punishing for wrong.

**rē-triēv'-ā-ble**, *a.* [English *retriev(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being retrieved or recovered.

"That will retrieve the credit of the thing, if it be *retrievable*, or ever had any credit."—*Gray: To Mr. Mason*, let. 28.

**rē-triēv'-ā-ble-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *retrievable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being retrievable.

**rē-triēv'-ā-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *retrievab(le)*; *-ly*.] In a retrievable manner.

**rē-triēv'-al**, *s.* [Eng. *retriev(e)*; *-al*.] The act of retrieving.

**rē-triēve'**, **\*re-treve**, **\*re-trive**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *retrouver*=to find again; *re*=again, and *trouver*=to find.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To find again; *specif.*, as a sporting term, to find and bring back to his master, as a dog does game which has been shot.

"A dog that will face the sea and be quick at *retrieving* what falls into it."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

2. To recover, to regain, to restore, to reestablish.

3. To make amends for; to compensate, to repair.

4. To recall; to bring back.

**B. Intrans.**: To find and bring back game which has been shot; to act as a retriever.

**\*rē-triēve'**, *s.* [RETRIEVE, *v.*] A seeking again; a recovery, a regaining; *specif.*, the finding and recovery of game which has been shot.

"We'll bring Wax to the *retrieve*."

*Ben Jonson: Staple of News*, iii. 1.

**rē-triēve'-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *retrieve*; *-ment*.] The act of retrieving; the state of being retrieved; retrieval.

**rē-triēv'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *retriev(e)*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who retrieves.

2. *Zoölogy and Sporting*:

(1) The name given to the cross between the Newfoundland dog and the Setter, or the Water-spaniel, employed in retrieving game. The usual color is black, but retrievers are frequently seen of a pure liver color.

(2) Any dog, of whatever breed, that has been broken to retrieve.

**rē-trīm'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *trim* (q. v.).] To trim again or anew.

**†rēt'-rī-mēnt**, *s.* [Latin *retrimentum*.] Refuse, dregs.

**rē-trō-**, **rēt-rō-**, *pref.* [Lat., a comparative form from *re-*, *red*=back.] A prefix in words from the Latin, signifying back or backward.

¶ In words compounded with *retro-*, the prefix is usually pronounced *rē-trō-*, though *rēt'-rō-* is often heard. The first is the better form.

¶ *Per recte et retro*:

*Music*: Retrograde imitation (q. v.).

**rē-trō-āct'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *act*, *v.* (q. v.).] To act backward; to act in a backward direction or in opposition.

**rē-trō-āc'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *action* (q. v.).]

1. Action backward or returned.

2. Action or operation on something past or preceding.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



rē-trō-ăc-tīve, *a.* [Fr. *réroactif*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Acting or designed to act in regard to things past; intended to retroact; capable of retroacting; operating by returned action; retrospective.

"The death of Christ had a *retroactive* effect on those that lived and died before they were redeemed."—*Bolingbroke: Fragments*, § 88.

2. *Law*: Applied to a law or statute which operates to affect, make criminal, or punishable, acts done prior to the passing of the law.

"A bill of pains and penalties was introduced, a *retroactive* statute, to punish the offenses, which did not exist at the time they were committed."—*Gibbon: Memoirs*, p. xi.

rē-trō-ăc-tīve-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *retroactive*; *-ly*.] In a retroactive manner; by retroaction or returned action or operation; retrospectively.

rē-trō-cēde' (1), *v. i.* [Lat. *retrocedo*, from *retro*=back, and *cedo*=to go.] To go or move backward; to retire, to recede.

rē-trō-cēde' (2), *v. t.* [Fr. *retrocéder*.] To cede or grant back again; to restore to a former state; as, to *retrocede* an estate to a former owner.

rē-trō-cēd-ent, *a.* [Lat. *retrocedens*, pr. par. of *retrocedo*=to retrocede (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Retroceding; inclined to retrocede or recede.

2. *Pathol.*: Disappearing from one part of the body to reappear in another. The epithet is specially applied by Cullen to gout which leaves the extremities to affect the stomach, or some other internal organ. It is often produced by the application of cold to a gouty limb.

rē-trō-çēs-siōn (ss as sh) (1), *s.* [Lat. *retrocession*, pa. par. of *retrocedo*=to retrocede (q. v.).] The act of retroceding, going back, or receding.

"This argument is drawn from the sun's *retrocession*."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, III. ii. 66.

¶ *Retrocession of the equinoxes*: The precession of the equinoxes. [PRECESSION, ¶.]

rē-trō-çēs-siōn (ss as sh) (2), *s.* [Pref. *retro*, and Eng. *cession* (q. v.).] The act of retroceding or giving back.

rē-trō-çēs-siōn-al (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *retrocession*; *-al*.] Of, belonging to, or involving retrocession.

rē-trō-choir (cho as kw), *s.* [Pref. *retro*, and Eng. *choir* (q. v.).]

*Arch.*: (See extract.)  
"Retrochoir.—The chapels and other parts behind and about the high altar are so called, as, for example, the Lady Chapel when so placed. Monks who were sick or infirm, or those who arrived too late to enter the choir, were appointed to hear the service in the *retrochoirs*."—*Glossary of Architecture*.

rē-trō-cōp-ū-lant, *a.* [RETROCOPIULATE.] Copulating backward or from behind.

rē-trō-cōp-ū-lāte, *v. i.* [Pref. *retro*, and Eng. *copulate* (q. v.).] To copulate or beget young from behind.

rē-trō-cōp-ū-lā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *retro*, and Eng. *copulation* (q. v.).] The act of retrocopulating.

"From the nature of this position, there ensueth a necessity of *retrocopulation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

rē-trōd', *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [RETREAD.]

rē-trō-dūc-tion, *s.* [Lat. *retro*=backward, and *ductio*=a leading, from *ductus*, pa. par. of *duco*=to lead.] The act of leading or bringing back.

rē-trō-flēx, rē-trō-flēxed, *a.* [Lat. *retroflexus*, pa. par. of *retrofecto*=to bend back.]

*Bot.*: Reflexed (q. v.).

rē-trō-flēx-iōn (x as ksh), *s.* [Lat. *retroflexus*, pa. par. of *retrofecto*=to bend back: *retro*=backward, and *flecto*=to bend.]

*Pathol.*: The act of bending; the state of being bent back. Used of the uterus when it is bent back at the point where the neck joins the body, so as to be shaped like a common retort.

rē-trō-frāct, rē-trō-frāct-ēd, *s.* [Pref. *retro*, and Lat. *fractus*, pa. par. of *frango*=to break.]

*Bot.*: Bent back so as to look as if broken; as, a *retrofract* peduncle.

rē-trō-gēn-ēr-ā-tive, *a.* [Pref. *retro*, and Eng. *generative* (q. v.).] Copulating from behind; retrocopulant.

rē-trō-grā-dā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *retrogradatus*, pa. par. of *retrogrado*=to retrograde (q. v.).]

1. *Ordinary Language*:  
1. *Lit.*: The act or state of retrograding or going backward; retrogression.  
2. *Fig.*: A moving backward or toward an inferior state; decline in excellence.

II. *Astron.*: The act of moving backward, *i. e.*, from east to west. [RETROGRADE, II. 1.]

"The stars themselves are thought to return more speedily in their *retrogradation* than in their direct course forward."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.

rē-trō-grāde, \*re-tro-grad, *a.* [Latin *retrogradus*=going backward; *retrogradior*=to go backward: *retro*=backward, and *gradior*=to go, to move; *gradus*=a step.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Going or moving backward.

"Two geomantic figures were display'd . . . One when direct, and one when *retrograde*."—*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite*, ii. 616.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Declining from a better to a worse state.

"Till all religion becomes *retrograde*."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, vi.

(2) Opposed, opposite, contrary.

"It is most *retrograde* to our desire."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 2.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Astronomy*: Applied to the motion of a planet when it is in the opposite direction to that in which the sun moves among the fixed stars, that is to the right of an observer looking south. In other words, retrograde motion is from east to west.

"When Mercury or Venus is at that part of the orbit which is nearest to the earth, its motion as referred to the stars is *retrograde*. . . . So in all cases is that of Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and the smaller planets when they are seen on the side opposite to the sun. At other times their apparent motions are direct with respect to the stars."—*Airy: Pop. Astronomy*, p. 124.

2. *Bot. (of hairs)*: Bent back or down, instead of forward or up.

retrograde-development, *subst.* [RETROGRADE-METAMORPHOSIS.]

retrograde-imitation, *s.*

*Music*. A peculiar kind of imitation (q. v.), so constructed that the melody may be sung backward as well as forward. The idea was probably suggested by those oracular verses of the ancients, which may be read backward or forward without injury to the words or the meter.

retrograde-metamorphosis, *s.*

1. *Botany*: The return of the foliolar organs of a plant to a lower member of the series, as of a bract to a foliage leaf, a sepal to a bract or to a foliage leaf, &c.

2. *Zoöl.*: A term used of an animal which, as it approaches maturity, becomes less perfectly organized than would be expected from its early stages and known relationships.

rē-trō-grāde, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *retrogradior*; Fr. *retrograder*.] [RETROGRADE, *a.*]

*A. Intransitive*: To go or move backward; to decline.

\**B. Trans.*: To cause to go or move backward.

rē-trō-grād-īng, *pr. partic. or adj.* [RETROGRADE, *v.*]

rē-trō-grād-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *retrograding*; *-ly*.] By retrograde motion.

†rē-trō-grēss, *subst.* [RETROGRESSION.] Going backward; deterioration, decline.

"Progress in bulk, complexity, or activity, involves *retrogression* in fertility."—*H. Spencer, in Annandale*.

rē-trō-grēs-siōn (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr., as if from a Lat. *retrogressio*, from *retrogressus*, pa. par. of *retrogradior*=to retrograde (q. v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or state of going or moving backward.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Astron.*: The same as RETROGRADATION.

"The account, established upon the rise and descent of the stars, can be no reasonable rule unto distant nations, and by reason of their *retrogression*, but temporary unto any one."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. iii.

2. *Biol.*: Retrograde metamorphosis (q. v.).

rē-trō-grēs-sive, *a.* [Fr. *retrogressif*.]

I. *Lit.*: Going or moving backward; retrograde.

II. *Fig.*: Declining from a better to a worse state; deteriorating.

rē-trō-grēs-sive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *retrogressive*; *-ly*.] In a retrogressive manner, by retrograde motion.

rē-trō-mīng-ēn-çŷ, *s.* [Eng. *retromingen(t)*; *-cy*.] The act, state, or habit of discharging the urine backward.

"The last foundation was *retromingency*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

rē-trō-mīng-ent, *a. & s.* [Latin *retro*=backward, and *mingens*, pr. par. of *mingo*=to make water.]

A. *As adj.*: Discharging the urine backward.

B. *As subst.*: An animal which discharges the urine backward.

"Except it be in *retromingents*, and such as couple backward."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

rē-trō-mīng-ent-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *retromingent*; *-ly*.] In a retromingent manner.

rē-trō-phar-ŷng-ē-āl, *adj.* [Pref. *retro*, and Eng. *pharyngeal* (q. v.).]

*Pathol.*: Of or belonging to the hinder part of the pharynx. Used spec. of retropharyngeal abscess, which forms in some infants, or more rarely in adults, between the posterior surface of the pharynx and the muscles of the anterior part of the spine. It generally requires surgical treatment.

rē-trō-pin-na, *s.* [Pref. *retro*, and Lat. *pinna*=a fin.]

*Ichthy.*: New Zealand Smelt; a genus of Salmonidae, with one species, *Retropinna richardsonii*. [OSMERUS.]

rē-trō-pūls-ive, *adj.* [Pref. *retro*, and Eng. *pulsive* (q. v.).] Driving backward, repelling.

rē-trorse', *adj.* [Lat. *retorsus*, for *retroversus*, from *retro*=backward, and *versus*, pa. par. of *verto*=to turn.]

*Bot.*: Turned backward.

rē-trorse-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *retorse*; *-ly*.] In a backward direction.

rē-trō-spēct, *v. i.* [RETROSPECT, *s.*] To look back; to affect what is past.

rē-trō-spēct, *s.* [Lat. *retrospectus*, from *retro*=backward, and *specio*=to look.] A looking back on things past; a contemplation or review of the past.

"Short as in *retrospect* the journey seems."—*Cowper: Task*, vi. 19.

rē-trō-spēc-tion, *s.* [RETROSPECT, *s.*]

1. The act of looking back on things past; retrospect.

"[She] with the *retrospection* loves to dwell, And soothe the sorrows of her last farewell."—*Byron: Childish Recollections*.

2. The faculty of looking back on things past.

rē-trō-spēct-ive, *a.* [Eng. *retrospect*; *-ive*.]

1. Looking back on things past; taking a retrospect.

"In vain the sage, with *retrospective* eye, Would from the apparent What conclude the Why."—*Pope: Moral Essays*, i. 99.

2. Having reference to things past or done; retroactive.

rē-trō-spēct-ive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *retrospective*; *-ly*.] In a retrospective manner; by way of retrospect.

rē-trō-ū-tēr-ine, *adj.* [Pref. *retro*, and Eng. *uterine*.]

*Pathol.*: Of or belonging to the hinder part of the uterus; as, *retrouterine* hæmatocele.

rē-trō-vāc-çin-ā-tion, *s.* [Prefix *retro*, and Eng. *vaccination*.]

*Pathol.*: The act of vaccinating a cow with lymph passed through a human body, or vaccinating a human subject with lymph derived from a cow which had been inoculated with vaccine matter from the human subject, or with lymph (from a human subject) that had been passed through the cow, retransferred to the human body, and taken again to the cow at the fifth, nineteenth, or other remove, as in the experiments of Ceely (*Seaton: Handbook of Vaccin.*). Given good lymph, the result is as satisfactory as that obtained by ordinary vaccination, and, according to the German Commission on Vaccination, 1884-5, it would be impossible to transmit syphilis from lymph obtained by any of the methods of retrovaccination. Animal lymph, on this ground chiefly, has been recommended by the German Government to supersede the use of human lymph.

†rē-trō-vēne, *a.* [Latin *retro*=backward, and *venio*=to come.] Turned back, inclined backward.

"Getting mixed up with these *retrovène* teeth which so besprinkle a pike's mouth."—*Fishing Gazette*, Jan. 30, 1886.

rē-trō-vēr-sion, *s.* [Latin *retro*=backward, and *versio*=a turning; *verto*=to turn.] A turning or falling backward; as, *retroversion* of the uterus.

rē-trō-vērt, *v. t.* [Latin *retro*=backward, and *verto*=to turn.] To turn back.

\*rē-trō-vērt, *subst.* [RETROVERT, *v.*] One who returns to his original creed; a person reconverted.

rē-trō-vērt-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *retrovert*; *-ed*.] In a state of retroversion.

†rē-trūde', *v. t.* [Lat. *retrudo*, from *re*=back, and *trudo*=to push.] To push or thrust back.

\*rē-trūse', *a.* [Lat. *retrusus*, pa. par. of *retrudo*=to retrude (q. v.).] Hidden, abstruse.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, þhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șñn; -þion, -șion = zhñn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șñs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**rĕ-trĕ**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*; Eng. *try*.] To try again.  
**rĕt'-tĕr-ĭ**, **rĕt'-tĕr-ĭ**, *s.* [English *ret*; *-ery*.] A place where flax is retted; a retting.

"Such preparations will be carried on in establishments to be called *retteries*."—*London Morning Chronicle*.

**rĕt'-tĭ**, *s.* [Hind. *rati*.] (See the compound.)

**retti-weights**, *s. pl.* The small egg-shaped seeds of *Abrus precatorius*, used as weights in Hindustan. [ABRUS.]

**rĕt'-tĭng**, *s.* [RET.]

1. The act or process of steeping flax or hemp, for the purpose of loosening the fiber from the boon and woody portions by the softening of the gummy portion which binds them. Dew retting is accomplished by exposing the flax stalks to the weather, without steeping, the sun, showers, and air rotting the woody portion and washing away the mucilage. Also called Rotting.

2. A place where flax is retted; a rettery.

**rĕ-tĭnd'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *retundo*, from *re*=back, and *tundo*=to beat; Sp. *retundir*.]

1. To blunt or turn, as the edge of a weapon.

2. To make dull or obtuse; to dull.

**rĕ-tĭrn'** (1), **\*re-tourne**, **\*re-turme**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *retourner*, from *re*=back, and *tourner*=to turn; Sp. & Port. *retornar*; Ital. *ritornare*.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To come back; to come or go back to the same place.

"Vowed never to *returne* again  
Till him alive or dead she did invent."  
*Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 10.*

2. To revert; to pass back.

"Now shall the kingdom *return* to the house of David."  
—1 *Kings* xii. 26.

3. To come or pass back into a former state.

"Alexander died, Alexander was buried, Alexander *returneth* into dust."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

4. To appear or begin again after a periodical revolution.

"Thus with the year  
Seasons *return*, but not to me *returns*  
Day, or the sweet approach of ev'n or morn."  
*Milton: P. L., iii. 41.*

5. To come again; to revisit.

6. To go back to a subject; to speak again of a subject laid aside for a time; to recur.

"But, to *return* to the verses."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 2.

\*7. To answer, to reply.

"Thus the king *returns*."  
*Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.*

\*8. To retort, to recriminate.

"If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me, that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am."  
*Dryden: (Todd.)*

B. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To bring or carry back; to give back.

"I will make myself known to Desdemona: if she will *return* me my jewels, I will give over my suit."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 2.

2. To send back.

"She *returns* this ring to you, sir; you might have saved me my pains, to have taken it away yourself."  
*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 2.

3. To repay; as, to *return* borrowed money.

4. To give in recompense or requital; to requite.

"Thy Lord shall *return* thy wickedness upon thine own head."—1 *Kings* ii. 44.

5. To carry or take back in reply; to report.

"Shall I *return* this answer to the king?"  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iv. 3.*

6. To give back in reply; to answer.

7. To send to transmit.

"Instead of a ship, he would levy money, and *return* the same to the treasurer for his majesty's use."—*Clarendon: Hist. Rebellion*.

8. To cast or hurl back.

"I *return* the lie."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, ii. 5.

9. To play or throw back; as, to *return* a ball in cricket to the bowler.

10. To render back to a tribunal or to an office.

11. To render, as an account, to a superior; to report officially; to give a list or return of.

"Probably one-fourth part more died of the plague than are *returned*."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality*.

12. To elect, as a member of Parliament.

"They went in a body to the poll; and when they *returned*, the honorable Samuel Slumkey, of Slumkey Hall, was *returned* also."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xiii.

II. *Cards*: To play a card of the same suit as has been played by one's partner before.

"At the end of every hand, Miss Bolo would inquire why Mr. Pickwick had not *returned* that diamond."  
—*Dickens. Pickwick*, ch. xxxv.

**rĕ-tĭrn'** (2), *v. t. or i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *turn*, verb (q. v.).] To turn again.

"And anxious (helpless as he lies and bare)  
Turns and *returns* her, with a mother's care."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xvii. 8.

**rĕ-tĭrn'**, **\*re-tourne**, **\*re-turme**, *s.* [RETURN (1), v.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of returning (intransitive), or of coming or going back to the same place.

"The hopes of your *return*."  
*Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses*, xiii.

2. The act of appearing or beginning again after a periodical revolution.

"At the *return* of the year, the king of Syria will come up against thee."—1 *Kings* xx. 22.

\*3. A revolution, a vicissitude.

4. The act of returning (transitive), or of giving or sending back; a giving or rendering back; repayment, recompense, requital.

"Most fair *return* of greetings and desires."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

5. The act of returning, throwing, or playing back a ball, in cricket, tennis, &c.

"Mr. Walker made a very brilliant *return* off the tabor."—*Field*, June 19, 1886.

6. The act of returning or electing as a member of Parliament.

7. The state of being returned or elected as a member of Parliament.

"Salford, where so prominent a Radical has failed to secure his *return*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

8. That which is returned:

(1) A repayment or payment; reimbursement.

\*(2) An answer.

"If my father render fair *return*."  
*Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.*

(3) An account, or official or formal report of an action performed, of a duty discharged, of facts or statistics or the like; specif., in the plural, a set of tabulated statistics prepared by order of some authority for general information.

(4) The profit on labor, on an investment, an adventure, undertaking, or the like.

9. A return-ticket (q. v.).

10. A return-match (q. v.).

11. (Pl.): A kind of light-colored and mild tobacco made from the young leaves of the plant.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: The continuation of a molding, projection, &c., in an opposite or different direction; a side or part which falls away from the front of a straight work. (*Gwilt*.)

2. *Fort.*: One of the turnings and windings of a gallery leading to a mine.

3. *Law*:

(1) The rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept, or execution to the proper officer or court; the certificate of the officer, stating what he has done, indorsed; the sending back of a commission, with the certificate of the commissioners.

(2) The day on which the defendant is ordered to appear in court, and the sheriff is to bring in the writ, and report his proceedings; a day in bank.

4. *Mining*: The air which ascends after passing through the workings of a coal-mine.

¶ *Returns of a trench*:  
*Fort.*: The various turnings and windings which form the lines of a trench.

**return-ball**, *s.* A ball used as a plaything. It is held by a piece of elastic, so as to make it return to the hand from which it is thrown.

**return-chaise**, *s.* A chaise returning from its destination empty.

**return-day**, *s.*

*Law*: The same as RETURN, *s.*, II. 3 (2).

**return-match**, *subst.* A second match or game played by the same sides of players, to give the defeated players an opportunity for revenge.

**return-shock**, *s.* [SHOCK.]

**return-ticket**, *s.* A ticket issued by railway or steamboat companies, coach proprietors, &c., for the double journey, out and back, generally at a reduced fare.

**return-valve**, *s.* A valve which opens to allow reflux of a fluid under certain conditions. In some cases it is merely an overflow-valve which allows excess of liquid to return to a reservoir.

**rĕ-tĭrn'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *return* (1), v.; *-able*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Capable of being returned or restored; proper to be returned or rendered.

"Upon such proportion of them (if any) as is included in their net incomes *returnable* for income tax."—*London Daily News*.

II. *Law*: Legally required to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered.

"The same procedure will be ordered upon this occasion, so that the writs will be *returnable* on Dec. 23."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**rĕ-tĭrn'-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *return* (1), v.; *-er*.] One who returns; one who repays or remits money.

"The chapmen, that give highest for this, can make most profit by it, and those are the *returners* of our money."—*Locke*.

**rĕ-tĭrn'-ĭng**, *pr. par. or a.* [RETURN (1), v.]

**returning-officer**, *s.* The officer whose duty it is to make returns to writs, precepts, juries, &c.; the presiding officer at an election, who returns the persons duly elected.

**rĕ-tĭrn'-lĕss**, **\*re-turme-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *return*, *subst.*; *-less*.] Admitting of no return.

"All my friends,  
I knew as well should make *returnlesse* ends."  
*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, xiii.

**rĕ-tĭse'**, *a.* [Lat. *retusus*, *pa. par.* of *retundo*=to blunt.] [RETUND.]

*Bot.*: Very blunt; terminating in a round end, the center of which is depressed, as the leaf of *Vaccinium vitis idææ*.

**rĕtz-bân'-yĭte**, *s.* [From Retzbanya, Hungary, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *retzbanyit*.]

*Min.*: A massive mineral of a lead-gray color. Hardness, 2.5; specific gravity, 6.21. An analysis yielded: Sulphur, 11.93; oxygen, 7.14; bismuth, 38.38; lead, 36.01; silver, 1.93; copper, 4.22=99.61.

**rĕtz'-ĭ-a**, *s.* [Named after Anders Johan Retzius, professor of Natural History in the University of Lund.]

1. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the order Retziaceæ (q. v.).

2. *Palæont.*: A genus of Spiriferidæ. The shell is punctate, shaped like that of Terebratula, the interior with diverging shelly spires. Known species about 50, from Europe and America.

†**rĕtz'-ĭ-â'-çĕ-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *retzi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: An order of plants with the characters of Solanaceæ, but with a different habit. Genera two, species three, all from South Africa.

**rĕtz'-ite**, *s.* [After Retzi(us); suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: The same as ÆDELFORSITE (q. v.).

**rĕ-ŭn'-iŏn** (i as y), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *union* (q. v.).]

1. The act of reuniting; the state of being reunited; a second union or coming together after separation or discord.

2. A meeting or festive gathering, as of friends, associates, or members of a society, &c.

**rĕ-u-nĭte'**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *unite* (q. v.).]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To unite again or afresh; to join again after separation.

2. To reconcile or bring together after variance.

B. *Intrans.*: To become united again; to join and cohere again.

**rĕ-u-nĭt'-ĕd**, *pa. par. or a.* [REUNITE.]

**rĕ-u-nĭt'-ĕd-lĭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *reunited*; *-ly*.] In a reunited manner.

†**rĕ-u-nĭ-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *union* (q. v.).] A second or repeated union; a reunion.

"I believe the resurrection of the body, and its *reunion* with the soul."—*Knatchbull: On the New Testament Translation*, p. 93.

**rĕ-ŭrĕg'e**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *urge* (q. v.).] To urge again.

**rĕ-ŭs**, *v. t.* [Lat.]

*Law*: A defendant.

**reuss'-ĭne** (eu as ōi), *s.* [After Reuss; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*); Ger. *reussin*.]

*Min.*: An impure mirabilite (q. v.).

**reuss'-ĭn-ĭte** (eu as ōi), *s.* [Pref. *reussin*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A resin having the composition C<sub>40</sub>H<sub>56</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Named by Dana.

**rĕ-văc'-çĭ-năte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vaccinate* (q. v.).] To vaccinate again, or a second time.

**rĕ-văc'-çĭ-nă-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vaccination* (q. v.).]

*Med.*: The process of repeating primary vaccination at about the age of puberty, and again perhaps in the course of life if small-pox is prevalent. Several of the European powers have appointed at various times medical commissioners to determine the best time and method of performing revaccination. Varying opinions resulted. Thus fourteen years is the age recognized by the English Government for revaccination, but the German Commission recommended ten, or at the latest twelve, years as the age for revaccination, and the lymph ought to be calf-lymph. Many eminent authorities have shown that revaccination practically abolishes small-pox. [VACCINATION.]

**rĕv-a-lĕn'-tă**, *subst.* [REVALENTA.] (See compound.)

făte, făt, făre, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wĕ, wĕt, hĕre, camel, hĕr, thĕre; pine, pit, sĭre, sĭr, marine; gō, pŏt, or, wŏre, wŏlf, wŏrk, whŏ, sŏn; mŭte, cŭb, cŭre, unite, cŭr, rŭle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**revalenta-arabica, s.** [LENTIL.]  
**rē-va-lēs'-çençe, s.** [Eng. *revalescen(t)*; -ce.] The quality or state of being revalences.

**rē-va-lēs'-çent, a.** [Lat. *revalescens*, pr. par. of *revalesco*: *re*=again, and *valesco*, incept. of *valeo* =to be well.] Beginning to grow well or to recover.

**rē-vāl-u-ā'-tion, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *valuation* (q. v.).] The act of revaluing; a second or fresh valuation.

"A revaluation in the landlord's favor."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

**rē-vāl'-ue, v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *value*, v. (q. v.).] To value again or anew.

**rē-vāmp', v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vamp* (q. v.).] To vamp, mend, or patch up again.

**\*rēve, s.** [REEVE.]  
 "The *reve*, the miller, and the mincing lady prioress speak in character."—*Dryden*.

**\*reve-land, s.**  
*Old Eng. Law*: Such land, as having reverted to the king after the death of his thane, who had it for life, was not afterward granted out to any by the king, but remained in charge, upon the account of the reeve or bailiff of the manor.

**\*rēve (1), v. t.** [REAVE.]  
**\*rēve (2), v. i.** [French *rêver*.] [REVERIE.] To dream, to muse.

**rē-vēal', \*re-vele, v. t.** [Fr. *rêvéler*, from Lat. *revelo*=to unveil, to draw back a veil; *re*=back, and *velum*=a veil; Sp. & Port. *revelar*; Ital. *rivelare*.]

1. To unveil; to make known; to disclose, as something secret, private, or concealed; to divulge; to lay open.

"The heaven shall reveal his iniquity."—*Job* xx. 27.

2. *Specif.*: To disclose or make known, as something which could not be known without divine or supernatural instruction.

"Take leave of nature's God, and God reveal'd."  
*Cowper: Progress of Error*, 591.

**rē-vēal', s.** [REVEAL, v.]  
 \*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of revealing; a revelation.

2. *Carp. & Mason.*: The vertical return or side of an aperture, chimney, doorway, or window. In a chimney it is equivalent to the jamb, or, when beveled, the coving. In windows the reveal is the outside return, or the space between the window-frame and the exterior arris.



**rē-vēal'-a-bil'-i-ty, s.** [English *revealable*; -ity.] Revealableness.

**rē-vēal'-a-ble, adj.** [Eng. *reveal*; -able.] Capable of being revealed; fit to be revealed.

**rē-vēal'-a-ble-ness, s.** [English *revealable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being revealable; capability of or fitness for disclosure.

**rē-vēaled', pa. par. & a.** [REVEAL, v.]  
**revealed-law, s.** The divine law. (*Blackstone*.)

**revealed-religion, s.** Religion founded on revelation, as opposed to natural religion. [EVIDENCE, II. 2.]

**rē-vēal'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *reveal*, v.; -er.] One who or that which reveals, discloses, or makes known; a discloser.

"Your God is a God of gods, and a Lord of kings, and a revealer of secrets."—*Daniel* ii. 47.

**†rē-vēal'-mēnt, s.** [Eng. *reveal*; -ment.] The act of revealing; revelation.

"This is one reason why God permits so many heinous impieties to be concealed here on earth, because he intends to dignify that day with the *revelment* of them."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 13.

**rē-vēg'-ē-tāte, v. i.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vegetate* (q. v.).] To vegetate anew or a second time.

**reveille (as rē-vā-yē'), reveillie, s.** [Fr. *rêveil* (O. Fr. *resveil*)=a hunt's-up, from *rêveiller* (O. Fr. *resveiller*)=to awake, from *re-* (=Lat. *re-*)=again, and O. Fr. *esveiller*=to waken, from a Low Lat. *exvigilo*, from Lat. *ex*=out, and *vigilo*=to wake, to watch, from *vigil*=wakeful.]

*Music*: A signal by beat of drum, bugle sound, or otherwise, to give notice that it is time for soldiers to rise, and for sentinels to forbear challenging.

"Shortly after the *reveillé* was sounded, and every man in camp was astir."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

**rēv'-el (1), v. i.** [REVEL, s.]

1. To feast with boisterous merriment; to carouse.

"Return unto thy father's house, And *revel* it as bravely as the best."  
*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

2. To move playfully or wantonly; to indulge one's caprice or inclination; to frolic.

"And Slaughter *revell'd* round."  
*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, vi. 25.

**rēv'-el, s.** [O. Fr., a word of doubtful origin, prob. from *reveler*=to rebel, to revolt, from Lat. *rebello*=to rebel (q. v.).] A carouse; a noisy feast; a feast with loose and noisy jollity.

"Hark! the loud *revel* wakes again, To greet the leader of the train."  
*Scott: Rokeby*, iii. 15.

¶ *Master of the revels*: The same as LORD OF MISRULE (q. v.).

**\*revel-rout, s.**  
 1. Tumultuous and noisy festivity; revelry.  
 2. A mob or rabble tumultuously assembled; an unlawful assembly.

"My brother—rest and pardon to his soul— Is gone to his account; for this, his minion, The *revel-rout* is done."—*Rowe: Jane Shore*, i. 1.

**\*rē-vēl' (2), v. t.** [Lat. *revello*.] To draw back; to retract. (*Friend: Hist. of Physic*.)

**\*rēv'-ē-lāte, v. t.** [Latin *revelatus*, pa. par. of *revelo*=to reveal (q. v.).] To reveal.

"Unto whom hee hath *reveled* by the Scriptures his veritie."—*Barnes: Works*, p. 349.

**rēv'-ē-lā'-tion, \*rev-e-la-ci-on, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *revelationem*, accus. of *revelatio*, from *revelatus*, pa. par. of *revelo*=to reveal (q. v.); Spanish *revelacion*; Ital. *revelazione*, *rivelazione*.]

1. The act of revealing, disclosing, or making known that which is secret, private, or unknown; disclosure.

2. The act of revealing or communicating divine truth.

"By *revelation* he made known to me the mystery."—*Ephesians* iii. 3.

3. That which is revealed, disclosed, or made known; specif. the Bible.

¶ *The Revelation of St. John the Divine*:

*New Test. Canon*: The last book of the New Testament, and the only distinctively prophetic one given to fling back the veil [Etym.] which hides futurity from the view. Its writer was John (i. 4, xxii. 8), the servant of God (i. 1), the "brother" and "companion in tribulation" of the then persecuted Christians, himself an exile in Patmos, "for the word of God and for the testimony of Jesus Christ" (i. 9). It was there he saw the prophetic visions, narrating them after he left the island. The majority of the Fathers and the Church of the Middle Ages considered, as do most modern Christians, that the author was John the Apostle; though Dionysius of Alexandria, and some others among the ancients, believed him to have been a certain John the Presbyter (mentioned by Papias, Dionysius, Eusebius, and Jerome), whose tomb, like that of the apostle, was said to be at Ephesus. Finally, Beza hinted, and Hitzig more confidently asserted, that the work emanated from John Mark, author of the second gospel, with whose style that of the Revelation was said partly to agree. Many modern critics have rejected the hypothesis that John the Apostle was the author of the Revelation, stating that the Greek of the latter book is deeply tinged with Hebraisms, while that of the gospel is much more classic. Among those who accept the apostolic authorship of the work, two views are current as to its date. The prevailing one is, that the visions in Patmos were seen in A. D. 96, and the work penned in that year or in 97, the reigning emperor being Domitian. The other view is, that it was penned about A. D. 68 or 69. Ch. xvii. 10 is interpreted to mean that five Roman emperors had reigned and died, viz., Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, "one is," i. e., Galba, or if Julius Cæsar be considered the first emperor, then the "one" is Nero. Respecting the canonicity of this book, it was alluded to or quoted in Hermas, Papias, Melito, Justin Martyr, the fragment published by Muratori, Theophilus of Antioch, Apollonius of Ephesus, Irenæus, Hippolytus, Tertullian, Clement of Alexandria, Origen, Jerome, &c. It was not in the Old Syrian version, though some Greeks accepted it. The Cerinthians, Caius of Rome, and others rejected it. Luther, Carlstadt, and Zwingli spoke of it disparagingly, but it is accepted by the Churches of the Reformation, as well as by the Roman Church. The "Son of Man (i. 13), who died and lives again forevermore, and has the keys of hell and death" (i. 18), appears in the first vision, and commissions the apostle to write to the seven churches of Asia (ii. iii.). A manifestation of the divine glory is seen (iv.), and the "Lamb who was slain," "the Lion of the tribe of Judah," having opened a book with seven seals, seven

visions corresponding to the seven seals are witnessed (vi.). To the seals succeed seven trumpets (viii., ix.), afterward a woman persecuted by a dragon (xii.), and two beasts, which rise, one from the sea the other from the earth, are exhibited (xiii.). Those sealed by the Lamb appear in blessedness (xiv.), seven vials of wrath are poured out (xv., xvi.), the mystic Babylon is destroyed (xvii.-xix.), millennial glory follows (xx. 1-6), and after a brief apostasy (7-10), the last judgment takes place (11-15), the New Jerusalem descends (xxi.), and unalloyed felicity arises to those who have been faithful to the end (xxii.). Three schemes of interpretation exist: The Preterist, which makes the events predicted now wholly passed, the Futurist, which regards them as future, and that of a third and numerous school, who regard the visions as a historical or continuous prediction of the whole history of the Church from apostolic times to the consummation of all things.

**†rēv'-ē-lā-tōr, s.** [Lat., from *revelatus*, pa. par. of *revelo*=to reveal (q. v.).] One who reveals; a revealer.

**rēv'-el-ēr, rēv'-el-lēr, \*rev-el-our, s.** [Eng. *revel* (1), v.; -er.] One who revels; one who takes part in revels.

**rē-vēll'-ent, a. & s.** [Lat. *revellens*, pr. par. of *revello*=to draw back.] [REVEL (2), v.]

A. *As adj.*: Causing revulsion.

B. *As subst.*: A derivative medicine. [DERIVATIVE, B. II. 3.]

**rēv'-el-loūs, \*rev-el-ous, a.** [O. Fr. *reveleux*.] Merry, frisky.

"Compassionate and *revellous* was she."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 12,934.

**rēv'-el-mēnt, s.** [Eng. *revel*, s.; -ment.] The act of reveling; reveling, revelry.

**rēv'-el-rŷ, \*rev-el-rie, s.** [Eng. *revel* (1), v.; -ry.] The act of reveling; noisy festivity; revels.

"There was a sound of *revelry* by night."  
*Byron: Child Harold*, iii. 21.

**†rē-vēn'-dī-cāte, v. t.** [Fr. *revendiquer*, from *re-* (=Lat. *re-*)=back, again, and *vendiquer* (Lat. *vindicco*)=to claim.] To reclaim; to demand the surrender of, as of goods illegally taken away or detained.

**†rē-vēn'-dī-cā'-tion, s.** [REVENDICATE.] The act of claiming or demanding the restoration of something illegally taken away or detained.

**rē-vēnge', v. t. & i.** [O. Fr. *revenger*, *revenger* (Fr. *revancher*), from *re-* (=Latin *re-*)=again, and *venger*, *vengier*=to take vengeance, from Lat. *vindico*=to vindicate (q. v.).]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To take or exact vengeance for or on account of; to avenge; to exact satisfaction or retribution for; to inflict punishment for.

"To *revenge* the dethe of our fathers."—*Berners: Froisart; Chronicle*, vol. ii., ch. cexl.

2. To obtain or exact satisfaction for; to avenge. (The person wronged being the object.)

"O Lord . . . revisit me, and *revenge* me of my persecutors."—*Jeremiah* xv. 15.

3. To inflict injury on in a spiteful or malicious spirit, and in order to gratify one's bitter or malignant feelings.

¶ It is frequently used reflexively.

"Edom hath *revenged himself* upon Judah."—*Ezekiel* xxv. 12.

\*B. *Intrans.*: To take or exact vengeance; to be revenged.

"*Revenge*, ye heavens, for old Andronicus."  
*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 1.

¶ *To be revenged*: To revenge one's self; to take vengeance for one's self.

**rē-vēnge', s.** [O. Fr. *revanche*; Fr. *revanche*.] [REVENGE, v.]

1. The act of revenging or avenging; the taking or exacting of vengeance; retaliation or retribution for an injury or wrong suffered; vengeance.

"From the beginning of *revenges* upon the enemy."—*Deut.* xxxii. 42.

2. The angry, spiteful, or malicious return of an injury or wrong suffered; the deliberate and malignant infliction of injury or hurt upon a person in retaliation for a wrong or injury done by him.

3. The passion or feeling excited by an injury done or an insult offered; the desire of inflicting punishment or pain upon one who has, or is supposed to have, done injury or wrong to another; revengefulness.

"*Revenge* is a kind of wild justice, which the more a man's nature runs to, the more ought law to weed it out."  
*Bacon: Essays; Of Revenge*.

¶ *Revenge* exists also in the lower animals.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del



**rě-věnge'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *revenge*; -*able*.] Fit to be avenged; calling for revenge or vengeance.

"Induring wrong,  
Revengeable in season."  
Warner: *Albions England*, bk. vii.

**\*rě-věng'-eance, \*re-venge-auce, s.** [English *revenge*; -*ance*.] Revenge, vengeance.

"Be content with a meane *revengeance*."—*Vices: Instruct. Christian Woman*, bk. ii., ch. v.

**rě-věnge-fŭl, a.** [Eng. *revenge*; -*ful*(l).] Full of revenge or a desire for vengeance; vindictive; harboring revenge.

"Stern Thoas, glaring with *revengeful* eyes."  
Pope: *Homer's Iliad* iv. 622.

**rě-věnge-fŭl-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *revengeful*; -*ly*.] In a revengeful manner; in the way of revenge; with a revengeful spirit vindictively.

"He smil'd *revengefully*."  
Dryden & Lee: *Œdipus*.

**rě-věnge-fŭl-něss, s.** [Eng. *revengeful*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being revengeful; vindictiveness.

"Through suspicion, greediness, or *revengefulness*."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, vol. i., bk. ii.

**\*rě-věnge-lěss, adj.** [English *revenge*; -*less*.] Unavenged.

"Leaves his woes *revengeless*."  
Marston: *Malcontent*, iv. 3.

**\*rě-věnge-měnt, subst.** [Eng. *revenge*; -*ment*.] Revenge, vengeance, punishment, retribution.

"He'll breed *revengement* and a scourge for me."  
Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. II.*, iii. 2.

**rě-věng'-ěr, s.** [Eng. *reveng(e)*; -*er*.] One who revenges or avenges; an avenger.

"The proud *revenger* of another's wife."  
Dryden: *Virgil's Œneid*, xi. 413.

**rě-věng'-iŋg, pr. par. or a.** [REVENGE, v.]

**rě-věng'-iŋg-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *revenging*; -*ly*.] In a revenging manner; revengefully, vindictively.

"The princess of this country, and the air on't  
*Revengingly* enfeeble me."  
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. ii.

**rěv'-ěn-ŭe, s.** [O. Fr. *revenue*, fem. of *revenu*, pa. par. of *revenir* = to return; *re-* (= Latin *re-*) = back, again, and *venir* (Lat. *venio*) = to come.]

\*1. The annual income, profits, interest, or return of any species of property, real or personal.

"Better is a little with righteousness than great *revenues* without right."—*Prov.* xvi. 8.

2. The annual income of a state, derived from taxation, customs, dues, excise, or other source, and appropriated to the payment of the national expenses.

"He had no power to hypothecate any part of the public *revenue*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. Return, reward; as, a *revenue* of praise.

**revenue-cutter, s.** A vessel, armed, for the purpose of preventing smuggling, and enforcing the custom-house regulations.

**revenue-officer, s.** An officer of the customs.

**\*rě-věr'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *rever(e)*; -*able*.] To be revered; reverend.

"The most *reverable*, the highest of all characters."—*Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 115.

**\*rě-věr'b, v. t.** [REVERBERATE.] To reverberate, to reëcho.

"Nor are those empty hearted, whose loud sound  
*Reverbs* no hollowness."  
Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 1.

**\*rě-věr'-ba-tŏr-ŷ, a.** [See def.] A contraction of REVERBERATORY (q. v.).

**rě-věr'-běr-ant, a.** [Latin *reverberans*, pa. par. of *reverbero* = to beat back; *re-* = back, and *verbero* = to beat; *verber* = a lash, a scourge; Fr. *réverbérer*; Sp. *reverberar*; Ital. *reverberare, riverberare*.]

**rě-věr'-běr-ate, v. t. & i.** [Latin *reverberatus*, pa. par. of *reverbero* = to beat back; *re-* = back, and *verbero* = to beat; *verber* = a lash, a scourge; Fr. *réverbérer*; Sp. *reverberar*; Ital. *reverberare, riverberare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To send back or return, as sound; to reëcho.

"The mountains *reverberate* love's last adieu."  
Byron: *Love's Last Adieu*.

2. To send or throw back; to reflect.

"As we, to improve the nobler kinds of fruits, are at the expense of walls to receive and *reverberate* the faint rays of the sun, so we, by the help of a good soil, equal the production of warmer countries."—*Swift*.

3. To drive or force back; to repel, as flames reverberated in a furnace.

\*4. To fuse, as by heat intensified by being reverberated.

"Steel corroded with vinegar and sulphur, and after *reverberated* with fire, the loadstone will not attract."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To be driven or thrown back, as sound; to be reflected as rays of light.

"The shock, the shout, the groan of war,  
*Reverberate* along that vale."  
Byron: *The Giaour*.

2. To resound.

"And even at hand a drum is ready braced,  
That shall *reverberate* all as loud as thine."  
Shakesp.: *King John*, v. 2.

**\*rě-věr'-běr-ate, a.** [REVERBERATE, v.]

1. Reverberated, thrown back, repelled, reflected.

"With the *reverberate* sound the spacious air did fill."  
Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 9.

2. Reverberating, reverberant, reëchoing.

"Halloo your name to the *reverberate* hills."  
Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

**rě-věr'-běr-ā-tion, \*re-ver-ber-a-ci-oun, s.** [French *réverbération*, from Lat. *reverberationem*, accus. of *reverberatio*, from *reverberatus*, pa. par. of *reverbero* = to reverberate (q. v.); Sp. *reverberación*; Ital. *reverberazione, riverberazione*.]

1. The act of reverberating or of casting or driving back; espec., the act of reflecting or throwing back light, heat, or sound.

"The sound made by *reverberation* of the aire."—*P. Holland; Pliny*, bk. xi., ch. xix.

2. That which is reverberated; a sound reverberated or reëchoed.

"With their frequent repetitions,  
And their wild *reverberations*."  
Longfellow: *Hiawatha*. (Introd.)

3. The circulation of flame in a specially formed furnace, or its return from the top to the bottom of the furnace, to produce an intense heat when calcination is required.

**rě-věr'-běr-ā-tive, a.** [Eng. *reverberat(e)*; -*ive*.] Tending to reverberate; reverberant; reverberatory.

**rě-věr'-běr-ā-tŏr, s.** [Eng. *reverberat(e)*; -*or*.]

1. One who or that which reverberates.

2. A reflecting lamp.

**rě-věr'-běr-ā-tŏr-ŷ, a. & s.** [Eng. *reverberat(e)*; -*ory*.]

**A. As adj.:** Producing reverberation; reverberating; acting by reverberation.

**B. As subst.:** A reverberatory furnace (q. v.).

**reverberatory-furnace, s.**

*Metall.:* A furnace in which ore, metal, or other material is exposed to the action of flame, but not to the contact of burning fuel. The flame passes over a bridge and then downward upon the material, which is spread upon the hearth. The reverberatory-furnace for copper has a furnace-chamber, hearth, two tuyeres, and two cisterns, into which the molten results of the process are discharged.

**rě-věr'-dŭre, v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *verdure* (q. v).] To cover with verdure again; to make green again.

**rě-věre', v. t.** [Fr. *révéler*, from Lat. *reveleo*, from *re-* = again, and *veleo* = to fear.] To regard with reverence, fear, or awe; to hold in fear or awe mingled with respect and affection; to reverence, to venerate.

**rěv'-ěr-eŋçe, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *reverentia*, from *reverens*, pr. par. of *revereo* = to revere (q. v).]

1. The act of revering or regarding with fear or awe mingled with respect and affection; veneration.

"The beauty of the Sabbath kept  
With conscientious *reverence*."  
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

\*2. An act of respect or obeisance; a bow, a courtesy.

"Make twenty *reverences*, upon receiving, with ecstasy, about twopence for her trouble."—*Goldsmith: The Bee; Letter from a Traveler*.

3. Respect, honor.

"A seemly *reverence* may be paid to power."  
Wordsworth: *Sonnet, Calais, August, 1802*.

\*4. Reverend character.

"A clergyman of holy *reverence*."  
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iii. 3.

5. Hence used for a reverend personage; a title commonly given to clergy and ministers of religion, with the pronouns *his* or *your*.

\*¶ (1) *To do reverence:* To show reverence or respect; to treat with reverence.

"None so poor to do him *reverence*."  
Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, iii. 2.

(2) *Saving your reverence:* With all respect to you; an apologetic phrase used to introduce an objectionable expression or statement.

**rěv'-ěr-eŋçe, v. t.** [REVERENCE.] To regard or treat with reverence; to revere, to venerate.

"That part most *reverenced* Dagon and his priests."  
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 1,463.

**rěv'-ěr-eŋç-ěr, s.** [Eng. *reverenc(e)*; -*er*.] One who reverences or reveres.

"Great *reverencers* of crowned heads."—*Swift: Disquisitions in Athens and Rome*, ch. ii.

**rěv'-ěr-ęnd, adj.** [French *révérend*, from Latin *reverendus*, fut. pass. par. of *revereo* = to revere (q. v).]

1. Worthy or deserving of reverence; entitled to reverence or respect; enforcing reverence by the appearance. (Applied to persons and things.)

"The *reverend* pile lay wild and waste."  
Scott: *Rokeby*, vi. 27.

\*2. Characterized by or rising from a feeling of awe or respect; expressive of reverence or awe.

"A *reverend* horror silenc'd all the sky."  
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, viii. 36.

3. A title of respect given to clergymen and ecclesiastics. (In England a dean is addressed as *very reverend*, a bishop as *right reverend*, and an archbishop as *most reverend*. In Catholic countries the religious in orders are addressed as *reverend fathers*; abbesses, prioresses, &c., as *reverend mothers*. In Scotland the principals of universities, if clergymen, and the moderator of the General Assembly for the time being, are styled *very reverend*, and each of the ministers *reverend*.) All ministers of religion in the United States, Britain, and the British colonies are given this title. In 1874 the Bishop of Lincoln, England, refused to allow "Rev." to be put on the tombstone of a Wesleyan preacher, and gained his case in the Court of Arches in 1875, but the Privy Council, on appeal (Jan. 21, 1876), reversed the decision, and declared the title to be simply complimentary, and not confined to clergymen of the English Establishment.

**\*rěv'-ěr-ęnd-lŷ, \*rev-er-ęnd-lie, adv.** [Eng. *reverend*; -*ly*.] In a reverent manner; reverently.

"By then I was half way advanc'd in the room,  
His worship most *rev'rendly* rose."  
Cotton: *A Voyage to Ireland*, ii.

**rěv'-ěr-ęnt, a.** [O. Fr. *reverent*; Fr. *révérent*, from Lat. *reverens*, pr. par. of *revereo* = to revere (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *reverente*.]

1. Characterized by or expressive of reverence or veneration; marked by reverence; reverential.

"Euery vtwarde *reverent* behaiour is a token of an inward worship."—*Joye: Exposition of Daniel*, ch. iii.

2. Acting with reverence; submissive, humble.

"They forthwith to the place  
Repairing, where he judg'd them, prostrate fell  
Before him *reverent*."  
Milton: *P. L.*, x. 1,100.

\*3. Reverend.

"You are old and *reverent*."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

**rěv'-ěr-ęn'-tial (ti as sh), \*rev-er-en-tiall, a.** [Fr.] Characterized by or expressive of reverence; reverent; arising from a feeling of reverence.

"Look'd on this guide with *reverential* love."  
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ii.

**rěv'-ěr-ęn'-tial-lŷ (ti as sh), adv.** [Eng. *reverential*; -*ly*.] In a reverential manner; with reverence, reverently.

**rěv'-ěr-ęnt-lŷ, \*rev-er-ęnt-lye, adv.** [English *reverent*; -*ly*.]

1. In a reverent manner; with reverence; veneration or respectful regard.

\*2. In high respect; with feelings of respect.

"Northumberland, I hold thee *reverently*."  
Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. III.*, ii. 2.

**rěv'-ěr-ěr, s.** [English *rever(e)*; -*er*.] One who reveres or reverences; a reverencer, a venerator.

**rěv'-ěr-ię, \*rěv'-ěr-ŷ, s.** [Fr. *réverie*; O. Fr. *resverie* = raving, fancy, from *rever*; O. Fr. *resver* = to rave (q. v).] A waking dream; a brown study; a loose or irregular train of thought; wild or loose conceit of the fancy or imagination. (It is a slight form of Catalepsy.)

**\*rěv'-ěr-ist, s.** [Eng. *rever(ie)*; -*ist*.] One who is sunk in a reverie; one who indulges in reveries.

**rě-věr-sal, \*re-ver-sall, s. & a.** [English *revers(e)*; -*al*.]

**A. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of reversing; the act of moving or causing to move in a contrary direction.

"The action of the rain storm is to a certain extent the *reversal* of the action of a waterfall."—*Athenæum*, April 1, 1882.

2. The act of changing, overthrowing, or annulling.

"The king, in the *reversal* of the attainders of his partakers, had his will."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

**II. Photog.:** An effect produced when a sensitive plate receives a very much longer exposure than would be required in the ordinary process of negative making, the image in this case developing a positive picture. It has been found possible to

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wē, wět, hère, camęl, hěr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gō, pŏt, or, wŏre, wŏlf, wŏrk, whŏ, sŏn; mŭte, cŭb, cŭre, unite, cŭr, rŭle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



reverse and reverse the image several times by giving exposures of varying length, each change being followed by a period of alternate neutrality, during which the plate will either develop clear or opaque all over.

**\*B. As adj.:** Intended to reverse; implying reversal.

"After his death there were *reversal* letters found among his papers."—*Burnet: Own Time; Charles II.*

**rě-věrs'**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *reverser*; French *renverser*.] [REVERSE, *a.*]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To turn or point in a direction or position opposite or contrary to the original direction or position.

2. To turn upside down.

\*3. To turn away or back.

\*4. To overthrow, to subvert, to overturn.

"These now controul a wretched people's fate,

These can divide, and these *reverse* the state."

*Pope. (Todd.)*

5. To alter to the opposite; to make quite the contrary.

\*6. To revoke, to make void, to annul, to repeal.

"Is Clarence dead? the order was *reversed*."

*Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 1.*

\*7. To cause to return or depart; to remove, to recall.

"And that old dame said many an idle verse,

Out of her daughter's hart fond fancies to *reverse*."

*Spenser: F. Q., III. ii. 48.*

\*8. To bring back; to recall.

"Well knowing true all he did rehearse,

And to his fresh remembrance did *reverse*

The ugly view of his deformed crimes."

*Spenser. (Todd.)*

**II. Mach.:** To cause to revolve in the contrary direction; to change the motion of, as the crank of an engine.

**\*B. Intransitive:**

1. To turn over, to fall over.

"This bocher . . . gaue the knight suche a stroke betwene the necke and the shuldres, that he *reversed* forward heedlyng to the necke of his horse."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle, vol. i., ch. cclxxx.*

2. To return, to come back.

"Or doen they only sleepe, and shall again *reverse*."

*Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 1.*

**rě-věrs'**, **\*re-vers**, *a. & s.* [French *revers*, from Lat. *reversus*, *pa. par.* of *revertō*=to turn back or backward, to revert (*q. v.*)]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Turned backward; opposite; having a contrary or opposite direction; contrary.

"A vice *revers* unto this."—*Gower: C. A., i. 167.*

\*2. Overturned, upset.

"He found the sea diuerse,

With many a windie storme *reverse*."

*Gower: C. A., vi.*

**B. As substantive:**

1. That which is presented when anything, as a sword, lance, spear, &c., is reversed or turned in the opposite direction to what may be considered as the natural direction.

2. That which is directly opposite or contrary; the contrary, the opposite.

"Expressing the very *reverse* of that which they seem to affirm."—*Horsley: Sermons, vol. iii., ser. 31.*

3. The second or back surface; as, the *reverse* of a leaf; specif., the back of a coin or medal, as opposed to the obverse (*q. v.*).

4. A complete change or alteration of affairs.

(1) In a good sense.

"By a strange *reverse* of things, Justinian's law, which for many ages was neglected, does now obtain, and the theodosian code is in a manner antiquated."—*Baker.*

(2) In a bad sense; a change for the worse; a misfortune.

5. A cessation or interruption of success, prosperity, or favorable progress.

6. *Specif.:* A check, a defeat.

"Encouraged by the sight of the Dutch *reverses*."—*London Times.*

\*7. A back-handed stroke in fencing.

"Thy punto, thy stock, thy *reverse*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives, ii. 3.*

**reverse-bearings**, *s. pl.*

*Survey.:* The bearing of a course, taken from the second end of the course, looking backward. If a direct bearing is N. 23° E., the *reverse* bearing will be S. 23° W.

**reverse-curve**, **reversed-curve**, *s.*

*Rail. Eng.:* A double curve, formed of two curves lying in opposite directions, like the letter S.

**reverse-fire**, *s.*

*Mil.:* Fire on the enemy's rear by troops of the army the front of which the enemy is engaging.

**reverse-lever**, *s.*

*Steam-eng.:* A lever or handle which operates the valve-gear, so as to reverse the action of the steam.

**reverse-motion**, *s.*

*Music:* Movement by inversion of intervals.

**reverse-operation**, *s.*

*Math.:* An operation in which the steps are the same as in a direct operation, but taken in a contrary order. Thus, division is the *reverse* of multiplication.

**reverse-shell**, *s.* [REVERSED-SHELL.]

**reverse-valve**, *s.*

*Steam-eng.:* A valve in a steam-boiler opening inward to the pressure of the atmosphere when there is a negative pressure in the boiler. A vacuum-valve.

**rě-věrsed'**, *pa. par. & a.* [REVERSE, *v.*]

**A. As pa. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Turned in a reverse direction or position; changed to the contrary.

2. Made or declared void; annulled, revoked, upset, as a judgment, decree, &c.

**II. Technically:**

**1. Botany:**

(1) (*Of an irregular corolla*): Having the upper lip larger and more expanded than the lower one.

(2) (*Of a leaf*): Having what is normally the lower side uppermost.

2. *Her.:* Applied to a coat of arms or escutcheon turned upside down by way of ignominy, as in the case of a traitor.

**reversed-arch**, *s.* An inverted arch.

**reversed-curve**, *s.* [REVERSED-CURVE.]

**reversed-ogee**, *s.*

*Architect.:* The *Cyma reversa*. [CYMA, ¶ (2).]

**reversed strata**, *s. pl.*

*Geology:* Strata so overturned that the older lie above the newer beds.

**rě-věrs'-ěd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *reversed*; *-ly.*] In a reversed manner.

**rě-věrs'-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *reverse*; *-ly.*] In a reverse manner.

**rěv-ěrs'-ěr**, *s.* [Eng. *revers(e)-er.*] One who reverses.

**rě-věrs'-i-bil'-i-tŷ**, *subst.* [Eng. *reversible*; *-ity.*] The quality of being reversible.

¶ **Law of Reversibility:**

*Physics:* If the effect A can be produced by the cause B, then, inversely, the effect B can be produced by the cause A; for example, if mechanical work produces heat, inversely, heat can produce mechanical work.

**rě-věrs'-i-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *revers(e)*; *-ible.*] Capable of being reversed.

**reversible engine**, *s.*

1. An engine whose motion can be changed from the direct to the reverse.

2. A hypothetical perfect engine, capable of converting the maximum possible amount of heat into work.

**reversible-lock**, *s.* A lock which may be applied to a door hinged to the jamb of either side, or opening inward or outward.

**reversible mouth-bit**, *s.*

*Manège:* A bit having a rule-joint. In one position it works the same as the Pelham, while if reversed it becomes a stiff-mouth bit.

**reversible-plow**, *s.*

*Agric.:* A plow whose cutting apparatus is capable of being reversed, to throw the furrow slice in either direction, as required.

**reversible process**, *s.* A motion which under the influence of the same forces may be reversed with the same velocities.

**rě-věrs'-i-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *reversib(le)*; *-ly.*] In a reversible manner.

**rě-věrs'-iŋg**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [REVERSE, *v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

*Engraving:* Obliterating engraved lines by means of blows of a bare hammer on the engraved plate, whose back rests on sheet-lead. The reaction of



Reversed-ogee.

the lead causes it to rise in ridges corresponding to the engraved lines, and to drive the thin plate before it, filling up the cuts in the face, and making a corresponding concavity in the back.

**reversing-countershaft**, *s.*

*Mach.:* A shaft which may be rotated either way for changing the direction of motion in the machine driven by it.

**reversing-gear**, *s.*

*Steam:* The apparatus for reversing the motion of a marine or locomotive engine, by changing the time of action of the slide-valve, the eccentric being in advance of the crank for the forward motion will, if turned to an equal distance behind the crank, produce a backward motion.

**reversing-handle**, *s.* A reverse lever.

**reversing-motion**, *s.* An appliance by which the motion of the engine is changed from the direct to the reverse, as in the case of a crank which is caused to turn in a direction contrary to its former motion, or the driving-wheels of a locomotive to rotate backwardly.

**rě-věr'-sion**, **\*re-ver-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *réversion*, from Lat. *reversionem*, accus. of *reversio*=a turning back, from *reversus*, *pa. par.* of *revertō*=to revert (*q. v.*); Sp. *reversion.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. The act of returning; return.

"After his *reversion* home, was spoiled also of all that he brought with him."—*Fox: Acts, p. 152.*

\*2. A returning to a former state or condition.

"M'Tesa's renunciation and *reversion* . . . were simply due to a confusion of mind."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

3. A right or hope to future possession or enjoyment; right of succession; succession.

\*4. That which reverts, returns, or is brought back; a remainder.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Annuities:* A reversionary or deferred annuity (*q. v.*).

2. *Biol.:* The tendency of an animal or a plant to revert to long-lost characters. Darwin (*Orig. of Species*, ch. i.) contends that it is by no means so potent as is generally believed. It is easy to breed cart or race-horses, long and short-horned cattle, and esculent vegetables without their reverting to the characters of the aboriginal stock. He also believes (ch. v.) that reversionary and analogous characters can be easily confounded. In the *Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. ii., he gives more prominence to reversion, showing that seven abnormal variations of muscles in man resemble the typical ones in apes, and dark-colored stripes suddenly reappear on the legs and shoulders of horses, asses, and mules, derived, he believes, from a striped ancestor hundreds, if not even thousands, of generations ago. [BLACK-SHEEP.]

3. *Law:* The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs after a particular estate is ended. An estate in reversion is the residue of an estate left in the grantor, to commence in possession after the determination of some particular estate granted out by him. The term is sometimes improperly extended to any future estate in reversion or remainder.

¶ **Reversion of series:**

*Math.:* When one quantity is expressed in terms of another, by means of a series, the operation of finding the value of the second in terms of the first, by means of a series, is called the reversion of the series.

**rě-věr'-sion-a-rŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *reversion*; *-ary.*] Pertaining to or involving a reversion; enjoyable by reversion or after the determination of a particular estate.

"Quitting the king of his promised *reversionary* officers."—*Wotton: Remains, p. 26.*

**reversionary-annuity**, *s.* [ANNUITY.]

**reversionary-lease**, *s.*

*Law:* A lease to take effect in the future, as, for instance, at the expiry of another lease.

**rě-věr'-sion-ěr**, *s.* [Eng. *reversion*; *-er.*] One who holds a reversion; one who is entitled to lands or tenements after the determination of a particular estate; hence, generally, a person entitled to any future estate in real or personal property.

"Numerous heirs at law, *reversioners*, and creditors."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

**re-ver-sis**, *s.* [REVERSE.] A game at cards.

**rě-věrt'**, **\*re-verte**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *revertir*, from Lat. *revertō*, from *re*=back, again, and *vertō*=to turn.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To turn or direct back; to reverse; to turn to the contrary. (*Mickle: Lusiad, ix.*)

2. To drive or turn back; to repel. (*Thomson.*)

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șuș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



## B. Intransitive:

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. To go or come back to a former position; to return.

2. To return or go back to a former state or condition.

3. To return or recur to a former subject or object, or to something spoken of before; as, to *revert* to a matter or point.

II. Law: To return to the possession of the donor, or former proprietor.

**rĕ-vĕrt'**, s. [REVERT, v.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which reverts.

2. *Music*: Return, recurrence, antistrophe.

**rĕ-vĕrt'-ant**, a. [REVERT, v.]

*Her.*: Bent and rebent.

**rĕ-vĕrt'-ĕd**, pa. par. & a. [REVERT, v.]

1. *Ordinary Language*: Reversed; turned back.

"With wild despair's reverted eye."  
*Scott: The Chase*, xlix.

2. *Her.*: Flexed and reflexed, or bent in the form of the letter S; revertant. It is sometimes used to express a bending in the manner of the chevron. The chain in the illustration is reverted.



Reverted.

**\*rĕ-vĕrt'-ent**, s. [Lat. *revertens*, pres. par. of *revertō*=to revert (q. v.).]

*Pharm.*: A medicine intended to restore the natural order of the inverted irritative motion in the system. (*Erasmus Darwin*.)

**rĕ-vĕrt'-ĕr**, s. [Eng. *revert*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which reverts.

2. *Law*: Reversion.

**rĕ-vĕrt'-i-ble**, a. [Eng. *revert*; -ible.] Capable of being reverted or returned.

**rĕ-vĕrt'-i-ng**, pr. par. or a. [REVERT, v.]

**reverting-draft**, s. In steam-boilers, when the current of hot air and smoke returns backward on a course parallel to its former one.

**rĕ-vĕrt'-ive**, a. [Eng. *revert*; -ive.] Tending to revert; changing to an opposite course; reversing, retiring.

**rĕ-vĕrt'-ive-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *revertive*; -ly.] In a revertive manner; by way of reversion.

**rĕv'-ĕr'-ŷ**, s. [REVERIE.]

**rĕ-vest'**, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *revestir* (Fr. *revêter*), from Low Lat. *revestio*, from Lat. *re*=again, and *vestio*=to clothe.]

## A. Transitive:

1. To clothe again; to clothe, to robe.

2. To reinvest; to vest again with possession or power.

## B. Intransitive:

*Law*: To take effect again as a title; to return or revert to a former owner, as a right or title.

**rĕ-vest'-ti-a-rŷ**, **\*rĕ-vest'-trŷ**, **\*re-ves-trie**, s. [Fr. *revestiaire*, from Low Lat. *revestiarium*, from *revestio*=to re-vest (q. v.).] The room or place in a church, temple, &c., where the dresses or robes are deposited; a vestry (q. v.).

"They went to the *revestry*, and opened the chalices."  
*Fox: Acts, &c.*, p. 1778.

**\*rĕ-vest'-ture**, s. [REVEST.] Vesture, cloth.

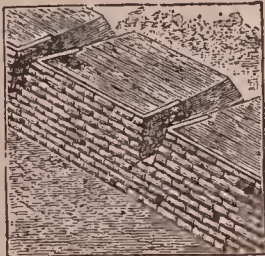
"The altars . . . were hanged with riche *revesture* of clothe of gold."  
*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 12).

**rĕ-vĕt'**, v. t. [Fr. *revêtir*=to re-vest (q. v.).]

*Fort. & Civil Eng.*: To face, as an embankment, with mason-work or other material.

**rĕ-vĕt'-mĕnt**, s. [Fr. *revêtement*, from *revêtir*=to re-vest (q. v.).]

1. *Fort.*: A facing to a wall or bank, as of a scarp or parapet. The material depends upon the character of the work. In permanent works it is usually of masonry; in field works it may be of sods, gabions, timber, hurdles, rails, or stones. The illustration shows a portion of a parapet of a gun battery reveted with fascines.



Revetment.

**rĕ-vĭ'-brāte**, v. i.

[Pref. *re-*, and English *vibrate* (q. v.).] To vibrate back or in return.

**rĕ-vĭ-brā'-tion**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vibration* (q. v.).] The act or state of vibrating back or in return.

**\*rĕ-vĭct'**, v. t. [Latin *re*=again, and *victus*, pa. par. of *vincō*=to conquer.] To reconquer, to re-obtain.

"Until by common law they could . . . be *revicted*."  
*Bp. Hall: Autobiography*, p. 27.

**\*rĕ-vĭc'-tion**, s. [Lat. *re*=again, and *vivo*, sup. *victum*=to live.] A return to life; revival.

"Do we live to see a *reviction* of the old Sadducism, so long since dead and forgotten?"  
*Bp. Hall: Mystery of Godliness*, § 9.

**rĕ-vĭct'-ual** (c silent), **\*re-vit-aille**, **\*re-vit-ayle**, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *victual* (q. v.).] To victual again or anew; to stock with provisions again.

**\*rĕ-vĭe'**, **\*rĕ-vŷ'**, v. t. & i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vie* (q. v.).]

## A. Transitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To vie with again; to rival in return.

2. *Cards*: To meet your opponent when he vies or backs a certain card at a certain sum, by backing your own at a higher.

"Here's a trick *vied* and *revied*."  
*Ben Jonson: Every Man in His Humor*, iv. 1.

## B. Intransitive:

1. *Cards*: To return the challenge of a wager at cards.

2. To make a retort.

**rĕ-view'**, v. t. & i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *view*, v. (q. v.).]

## A. Transitive:

## I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. To see again.

"I shall *review* Sicilia."

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

2. To look back on.

3. To look carefully all over.

4. To go over and examine again critically, in order to make the necessary corrections in; to revise.

5. To write a review or critical notice of; to notice critically with a view to point out the excellences or defects in.

6. To make a formal or official examination or inspection of; to inspect.

7. To retrace; to go over again.

"Shall I the long laborious scene *review*,  
And open all the wounds of Greece anew?"

*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, iii. 127.

## II. Law:

1. To consider or examine again; to revise, to reconsider; as, to *review* a judgment.

2. To reexamine, to retax; as, to *review* a bill of costs.

## B. Intransitive:

\*1. To look back. (*Denham*.)

2. To write reviews; to be a reviewer; as, He *reviews* for the *Times*.

**rĕ-view**, s. [Fr. *revue*=a review, an examination.] [REVIEW, v.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. A second or repeated examination; a resurvey; a reexamination; a retrospective survey.

2. A revision, a reexamination with a view to amendment or revision.

3. A critical notice or examination of a new publication; a criticism, a critique.

4. A name given to certain periodical publications containing a collection of critical essays on subjects of public interest, literary, scientific, political, moral, or theological, together with critical examinations of new publications; as, the *North American Review*, the *Edinburgh Review*.

¶ The first review is said to have been the *Journal des Sçavans*, first published in Paris in 1665; the first British one was the *Monthly Review*, which began in 1749; the great Whig organ, the *Edinburgh Review*, commenced in 1802, and in 1809 called into existence as an antagonist the *Quarterly Review*, the mouthpiece of Conservatism. Of other important reviews the *Athenæum* dates from 1828, the *Dublin Review* from 1836, the *North British* and the *British Quarterly* from 1844, the *Saturday* from 1855, the *Fortnightly* from 1865, the *Contemporary Review* from 1868, and the *Academy* from 1869.

Among the principal American reviews are the *Princeton Review*, of Princeton, New Jersey; the *American Catholic Quarterly*, of Philadelphia; the *North American*, of New York; the *Methodist* (bi-monthly), of New York; the *Educational*, of New York; the *Presbyterian Quarterly*, of Richmond, Va., and the *Review of Reviews*, of New York and London (International).

## II. Technically:

1. *Law*: The revision of any interlocutor, decree, or sentence, against which a person has reclaimed or appealed; the power which a superior court has of reviewing the judgment of an inferior court.

2. *Mil. & Nav.*: The official inspection of military or naval forces by a high officer, or by a distinguished personage; generally accompanied with maneuvers or evolutions.

3. *Scholastic*: A general examination in the work of the past month.

**rĕ-view'-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *review*; -able.] Capable of being reviewed; fit to be reviewed.

**\*rĕ-view'-age** (age as *ig*), s. [English *review*; -age.] The act or work of reviewing.

"Whatever you order down to me in the way of *review-age*."  
*W. Taylor: Memoirs*, ii. 214.

**rĕ-view'-al**, s. [Eng. *review*; -al.] A review or critical notice of a book; a critique.

"I have written a *reviewal* of 'Lord Howe's Life.'"  
*Southey: Letters*, iv. 545.

**rĕ-view'-ĕr**, s. [Eng. *review*; -er.]

1. One who reviews or examines; an examiner.

2. One who writes reviews; a writer in a review.

"Who shall dispute what the *reviewers* say?"

*Churchill: The Apology*.

**\*rĕ-vĭg'-ōr-āte**, a. [Low Lat. *revigoratus*, pa. par. of *revigoro*: Lat. *re*=again, and *vigor*=vigor (q. v.).] Enriched with fresh vigor; reinvigorated.

"The fire, which seem'd extinct,  
Hath risen *revigorate*."  
*Southey*.

**\*rĕ-vĭg'-ōr-āte**, v. t. [REVIGORATE, a.] To give fresh vigor to; to reinvigorate.

**rĕ-vĭle'**, v. t. [Fr. *re*=again, and O. Fr. *aviler* (Fr. *avilir*)=to make vile or cheap; *vil* (Lat. *vilis*)=cheap, vile (q. v.).] To reproach, to abuse, to address with opprobrious or scandalous language; to vilify.

**\*rĕ-vĭle'**, s. [REVILE, v.] The act of reviling; abuse; contumely; scandalous or contemptuous language.

"Render them not reviling for *revile*."

*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii. (Introd.)

**rĕ-vĭle'-mĕnt**, s. [Eng. *revile*; -ment.] The act of reviling; abuse, contumely.

"Scorns, and *revilements*, that bold and profane wretches have cast upon him."  
*More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 217.

**rĕ-vĭl'-ĕr**, subst. [Eng. *revil*(e); -er.] One who reviles or abuses another; one who uses abusive or scandalous language.

"Nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor *revilers*, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God."  
*Cor.* vi. 10.

**rĕ-vĭl'-i-ng**, pr. par. or a. [REVILE, v.]

**rĕ-vĭl'-i-ng-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *reviling*; -ly.] In a reviling manner; with abusive or scandalous language.

**\*rĕ-vĭnĉe'**, v. t. [Lat. *revinco*.] To overcome, to refute; to disprove, to prove wrong.

"When he should see his error by manifest and sound testimonies of scriptures *revinced*."  
*Fox: Acts*, p. 775.

**rĕ-vĭn'-dĭ-cāte**, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vindicare* (q. v.).] To vindicate again, to reclaim.

**\*rĕ-vĭ-rĕs'-ĉenĉe**, s. [Lat. *revirescens*, pr. par. of *reviresco*=to grow green again; *viresco*=to grow green, from *vireo*=to be green.] A revival of strength or youth.

"A serpent represented the divine nature on account of its great vigor and spirit, its long age and *revirescence*."  
*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 4.

**rĕ-vĭs'-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *revise*; -able.] Capable of being revised.

**rĕ-vĭs'-al**, s. [Eng. *revis*(e); -al.] The act of revising; a revision.

"The application for a *revisal* of the said treaty."  
*London Daily Telegraph*.

**rĕ-vĭsĕ'**, v. t. [Fr. *reviser*, from Lat. *reviso*=to look back on, to revisit: *re*=again, and *viso*=to survey; Sp. *revisar*.]

1. To examine or review for the purpose of detecting and correcting errors, making additions or amendments, &c.; to look over carefully for correction.

2. To review, alter, and amend.

**rĕ-vĭsĕ'**, s. [REVISE, v.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of revising; a revision; a reexamination and correction.

2. *Print.*: A second proof; a sheet taken, after the first correction, in order to compare it with the first proof, with a view to see if the corrections marked on the latter have actually been made.

"Sending them sheet by sheet when printed, and surveying the *revises*."  
*Fell: Life of Hammond*, p. 20.

**rĕ-vĭsĕd'**, pa. par. or a. [REVISE, v.]

## Revised Version, s.

*Bible*: A revised edition of the Authorized Version of the Bible. The resolution to undertake it was come to by the Convocation of Canterbury in February and May, 1870, and various members were

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wĕt, hĕre, camel, hĕr, thĕre; pĭne, pĭt, sĭre, sĭr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



nominated to carry out the work. Cooperation was sought from scholars in other churches and from an American committee. A better text was constructed, manuscripts being used which had been discovered since the Authorized Version had been made. Revision, not retranslation, was aimed at, as few alterations as possible being introduced, and these only if adopted by the votes of two-thirds of the translators. It follows that a new rendering might commend itself to the majority of them, and yet be relegated to the margin, while that which had only a minority of votes was left in the text. The headings of chapters and pages, paragraphs, italics, and punctuation were to be revised, and finally the headings were omitted. Poetry was printed in lines, showing the rhythm. The New Testament was published in May, 1881, the Old in May, 1885. Each had an immediate and large sale, but the Authorized Version still holds its place in most churches.

**rě-viṣ'-ēr**, *s.* [English *revis(e)*; *-er*.] One who revises or reexamines for correction.

¶ *Committee of Revisers*: [REVISED VERSION.]

**rě-viṣ'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [REVISE, *v.*]

**revising-barrister**, *s.* A barrister appointed to revise the list of voters for county and borough members of parliament in Britain and the British Colonies.

**rě-vi-ṣion**, *s.* [French, from *reviser*=to revise (*q. v.*)]

1. The act of revising; a reexamination or careful going over for the purpose of correcting or amending; revisal.

2. That which is revised; a revised version.

**rě-vi-ṣion-āl**, **rě-vi-ṣion-ar-ŷ**, *a.* [English *revision*; *-al*, *-ary*.] Pertaining or relating to revision; revisory.

**rě-vi-ṣion-ist**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *revision*; *-ist*.]

**A. As subst.**: An advocate of the revision or amendment of anything; specif., one of a party in the Church of England who desire to alter the Book of Common Prayer, in an ultra-Protestant direction, by the omission or alteration of all its Catholic elements.

**B. As adj.**: Advocating or supporting revision.

"The same popular voice should, a few months later, return a 'Nationalrath,' two-thirds of which are pledged to the revisionist cause."—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. lvii., p. 341 (1873).

**rě-viṣ'-it**, **\*re-vis-yt**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *visit*, *v.* (*q. v.*)]

1. To visit again; to come to visit or see again.

\*2. To review, to revise, to examine.

**rě-viṣ'-i-tā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *visitation* (*q. v.*)] A second or repeated visit.

**rě-vi-ṣōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *revis(e)*; *-ory*.] Having the power to revise; revising, making revision.

**rě-vi-tāl-ize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vitalize* (*q. v.*)] To restore vitality or the vital principle to; to endue again with life; to revivify, to reanimate, to revive.

"A new departure of this sort would simply revitalize our now flagging iron industries."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**rě-viv'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *reviv(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being revived.

**rě-viv'-al**, *s.* [Eng. *reviv(e)*; *-al*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. The act of reviving; the state of being revived.

2. The return or recovery to life from death, or apparent death.

3. The return or recovery from a state of languor or depression to a state of activity; as, the *revival* of trade.

4. The return or recovery from a state of obscurity, neglect, or depression.

5. In the same sense as II.

6. A restoration or renewal of validity, force, or effect; as, the *revival* of a debt barred by the statute of limitations, &c.

7. The reproduction, as of a play at a theater, after a lapse of time.

**II. Comparative Religions**:

1. *Gen.*: Revivals occur in all religions. When one takes place a large number of persons who have been comparatively dead or indifferent to spiritual considerations, simultaneously or in quick succession become alive to their importance, alter spiritually and morally, and act with exceeding zeal in converting others to their views. A Mohammedan revival takes the form of a return to the strict doctrines of the Koran, and a desire to propagate them by the sword. A Christian minority living in the place is in danger of being massacred by the revivalists.

2. *Christian Revivals*: Pentecostal effusion of the Holy Spirit (Acts ii.) produced a revival within the infant church, followed by numerous conversions

from outside. Revivals, though not called by that name, occurred at intervals from apostolic times till the Reformation, the revivalists being sometimes so unsympathetically treated that they left the Church and formed sects, while in other cases, and notably in those of the founders of the monastic orders, they were retained and acted on the Church as a whole. The spiritual impulse which led to the Reformation, and the antagonistic one which produced or attended the rise of the Society of Jesus, were both revivalist. It is, however, to sudden increase of spiritual activity within the Protestant churches of the English-speaking peoples that the term revival is chiefly confined. The enterprise of the Wesleys and of Whitefield in this country and England from 1738 onward was thoroughly revivalist. There were revivals at Northampton, in Massachusetts, in 1734, and throughout New England in 1740-1, the Rev. Jonathan Edwards being the chief instrument in their production. A great one arose in America in 1857, after the financial crisis of that year. It spread in 1859 to Ireland, and in 1864 to Scotland and to parts of England. Since then various revivals have from time to time occurred, and nearly all denominations aim at their production. The means adopted are prayer for the Holy Spirit, meetings continued night after night, often to a late hour, stirring addresses, chiefly from revivalist laymen, and after-meetings to deal with those impressed. Ultimately, it is found that some of those apparently converted have been steadfast, others have fallen back, while deadness proportioned to the previous excitement temporarily prevails. Sometimes excitable persons at revival meetings utter piercing cries, or even fall prostrate. These morbid manifestations are now discouraged, and have in consequence become more rare. One of the most remarkable movements of modern times, properly coming under the head of a revival, is that of the Salvation Army (*q. v.*), founded in the early sixties by the Rev. William Booth, a Methodist minister of Nottingham, England. This movement has been recognized since 1880 as a distinct sect, and with its essential military organization has become an immense power among the poorer classes both in this country and in Europe. The commander (or chief pastor) in this country is General Ballington Booth, who together with his wife administers with signal ability the affairs of the connection.

**III. Revival of Letters**:

*Literature*: The revival of literature after the apparent death-blow which it received when the barbarous nations of the North destroyed the civilized Roman empire. It commenced in England feebly at the beginning of the eleventh century, and became more potent in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and subsequent centuries.

**rě-vi-vā-l-izm**, *s.* [Eng. *revival*; *-ism*.]

*Compar. Religions*: The spirit prevailing during a religious revival; the method of procedure used to promote a revival (*q. v.*).

**rě-vi-vā-l-ist**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *revival*; *-ist*.]

**A. As subst.**: One who promotes or assists in revivals of religion.

**B. As adj.**: Concerned or assisting in the promotion of revivals of religion.

**rě-vive'**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *revivre*, from Lat. *revivo*=to live again: *re*=again, and *vivo*=to live; Sp. *revivir*; Port. *reviver*; Ital. *rivivere*.]

**A. Intransitive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. To return to life; to recover life; to become alive again.

"The soul of the child came unto him again, and he revived."—1 Kings xvii. 22.

2. To recover new life or vigor; to be reanimated after depression.

"Must with reviving hope revive."

Scott · Lord of the Isles, vi. 9.

3. To recover from a state of obscurity, neglect, or depression; to regain vigor or force.

"When the commandment came, sin revived, and I died."—Romans vii. 9.

**II. Law**: To make one's self again liable, as for a debt otherwise barred by the statute of limitations, or for a condoned matrimonial offense, by committing another.

**B. Transitive**:

1. To bring to life again; to revivify.

"To revive the dead."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. iii. 22.

2. To raise or rouse from a state of languor or depression; to reanimate, to encourage, to quicken.

"Wilt thou not revive us again; that thy people may rejoice in thee?"—Psalms lxxxv. 6.

3. To bring again into action after a lapse or suspension; to renew; to bring forward again.

4. To recall from a state of neglect or obscurity; as, to *revive* a branch of learning.

5. To reproduce, as a play at a theater, after a lapse.

6. To renew in the mind or memory; to recall; to renew the perception of.

7. To renew, to renovate, as clothes.

\***rě-vive'**, *s.* [REVIVE, *v.*] Revival.

"The imagination of his new *revive*."—Greene: *Menaophon*, p. 50.

**†rě-vive'-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *revive*; *-ment*.] The act of reviving; revivification.

**rě-viv'-ēr**, **\*re-viv-our**, *s.* [Eng. *reviv(e)*; *-er*.] One who or that which revives.

**†rě-viv'-i-fi-cāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *revivificatus*, *pa. par. of revivifico*: *re*=again, and *vivifico*=to make alive: *vivus*=alive, and *facio*=to make.] To make alive again; to revive; to recall or restore to life.

**rě-viv'-i-fi-cā-tion**, *s.* [REVIVIFICATE.] The act of recalling or restoring to life; renewal of life: revival; the state of being revived.

"Like the infusoria, the rotifers may be dried up and wafted from place to place, awaiting favorable conditions for *revivification*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 160.

**rě-viv'-i-fi-ŷ**, *v. t.* [Fr. *revivifier*.] To restore or recall to life; to revive; to reanimate, to quicken.

"Your aim should be rather to *revivify* than to *destroy*."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

**rě-viv'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [REVIVE.]

**rě-viv'-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *reviving*; *-ly*.] In a reviving manner.

**rě-vi-viṣ'-ceṅce**, **\*rě-vi-viṣ'-ceṅ-čŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *reviviscens*, *pr. par. of revivisco*=to come to life again, to revive.] [REVIVIFICATE.] The state of reviving; a renewing of life; a revival, a quickening.

"Neither will the life of the soul alone continuing amount to the *reviviscence* of the whole man."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 2.

**rě-vi-viṣ'-ceṅt**, *a.* [Lat. *reviviscens*.] Reviving; coming to life again; having a tendency to revive.

**rě-viv'-ōr**, *s.* [Eng. *reviv(e)*; *-or*.]

*Law*: The reviving of a suit which is abated by the death of one of the parties, by the marriage of a female plaintiff, or for some other cause.

"There was no rule authorizing the *revivor* of a divorce suit after the death of either husband or wife, and the only authority on the point, the case of 'Grant v. Grant,' was against it. What was *revivor*? It was a thing practiced in the Court of Chancery, and writs of *revivor* were known at common law. But *revivor* took place on the death of a plaintiff who was seeking to enforce some right which on his death would descend to and vest in his heir or his personal representative, when, if the transmission of interest had taken place before the commencement of the suit, the person to whom it was transmitted could himself have sued in respect of it."—*London Times*.

**rě-vōc'-a-bīl'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [English *revocable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being revocable; revocableness.

**rě-vōc'-a-ble**, **\*re-vok-a-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *révocable*, from Lat. *revocabilis*, from *revoco*=to revoke (*q. v.*)] Capable of being revoked or recalled; that may be revoked or recalled.

"Though the grant be *revocable*."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 423.

**rě-vōc'-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *revocable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being revocable; revocability.

"The *revocableness* of conventual vows was another topic."—*Victoria Magazine*, Nov., 1866, p. 4.

**rě-vōc'-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *revocab(le)*; *-ly*.] In a revocable manner; so as to admit of revocation.

\***rěv'-ō-cāte**, *v. t.* [Latin *revocatus*, *pa. par. of revoco*=to revoke (*q. v.*)] To recall; to call back.

"To *revocate* him to his olde estate."—*Grafton: Henry VI.* (an. 28).

**rěv'-ō-cā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *revocationem*, *accus. of revocatio*, from *revocatus*, *pa. par. of revoco*=to revoke (*q. v.*); Sp. *revocacion*; Ital. *revocazione*.]

1. The act of recalling or calling back; recall.

2. The state of being recalled.

3. The act of revoking or annulling; the calling back or revoking of a thing granted, or the making void of some deed that had effect until annulled by the deed of revocation; the reversal by any one of a thing done by himself; repeal, reversal.

4. The state of being revoked, annulled, repealed, or reversed.

¶ (1) *Revocation of a will*: [WILL.]

(2) *Revocation of Edict of Nantes*: [EDICT, ¶.]

**rě-vōc'-a-tōr-ŷ**, **\*re-voc-a-tōr-ie**, *adj.* [Latin *revocatorius*; Fr. *révocatoire*.] Tending to a revocation; pertaining to, or containing a revocation; revoking.

**rě-vōiçe'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *voice* (*q. v.*)]

1. To refit or refurnish with a voice; to refit, as an organ-pipe, so as to restore the proper quality of tone.



\*2. To call in return; to repeat.

"To the winds the waters hoarsely call,  
And echo back again revoced all."

*Fletcher: Christ's Triumph on Earth.*

**rě-vōke'**, *v. t. & i.* [O. French *revocquer* (French *révoquer*), from Latin *revoco*=to call back: *re*=back, and *voco*=to call.]

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. To call back; to recall.

\*2. To recall to the mind; to remember. (*South.*)

\*3. To annul by recalling or taking back; to make void; to cancel, to repeal, to reverse.

"Revoke that doom of mercy, for 'tis Clifford."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 6.*

\*4. To check, to repress. (*Spenser.*)

\*5. To draw back.

"Enforced them their forward footing to revoke."

*Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 21.*

**B. Intransitive:**

*Cards:* To renounce or neglect to follow suit, when the player can follow. [**RENEGE.**]

"The player who *revoked* has to pay the stand hand the value of five tricks."—*Field*, March 13, 1886.

**rě-vōke'**, *s.* [**REVOKE, v.**]

*Cards:* The act of revoking or neglecting to follow suit.

"But if a player is in doubt as to whether he has renounced in error, he is in time to save a *revoke*."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

**rě-vōke'-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *revoke*; *-ment*.] The act of revoking; revocation, reversal, repeal.

"That, through our intercession, this *revokement*  
And pardon comes."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.*

**rě-vōk'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *revok(e)*; *-er*.] One who revokes; one who renounces in card-playing.

"The *revoker* does not receive anything."—*Field*, March 13, 1886.

**rě-vōk'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [**REVOKE, v.**]

**rě-vōk'-īng-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *revoking*; *-ly*.] In a revoking manner; by way of revocation.

**rě-vōlt'**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *révolter*, from *révolte*=revolt (q. v.); O. Ital. *rivoltare*; Ital. *rivoltare*.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To fall off, or turn from one to another; to desert one side and go over to the other.

"The king is merciful if you *revolt*."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 2.*

2. To renounce allegiance and subjection; to rise against a government in rebellion; to rebel.

"To appease the Irish that *revolted* now."

*Daniel: Civil Wars, i.*

\*3. To be faithless.

"You are already love's firm votary,  
And cannot soon *revolt* and change your mind."

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.*

4. To be grossly offended or disgusted; to feel extreme disgust.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To repel; to cause to shrink with disgust or abhorrence; to disgust.

"I found it was this that most *revolted* him."—*Warburton: Reflections*, pt. 1.

\*2. To turn or roll back; to abate.

"So to her yold the flames, and did their force *revolt*."

*Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 25.*

\*3. To put to flight; to turn, to overturn.

**rě-vōlt'**, *subst.* [Fr. *révolte*, from O. Ital. *revolta* (Ital. *rivolta*)=a revolt, properly fem. of *revolto*, pa. par. of *revolvere*=to revolve, to turn, to overwhelm.] [**REVOLVE.**]

1. The act of revolting; a turning or falling away from one side to another; desertion; change of sides; inconstancy; faithlessness; a gross departure from duty.

"The *revolt* of man . . . .  
Was punish'd with *revolt* of his from him."

*Cowper: Task, vi. 370.*

2. A renunciation of allegiance and subjection; an insurrection or rising against a government in rebellion; an uprising against any authority, moral or personal.

\*3. A revolter, a deserter.

**rě-vōlt'-ēr**, *s.* [English *revolt*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who revolts or rebels; a rebel; one who renounces allegiance and subjection; a renegade.

**rě-vōlt'-īng**, *pr. par. & a.* [**REVOLT, v.**]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adj.:** Causing the feelings to revolt; causing extreme disgust or abhorrence.

**rě-vōlt'-īng-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *revolting*; *-ly*.] In a revolting manner or degree, so as to cause the feelings to revolt; disgustingly.

**\*rěv'-ōl-ū-ble**, *adj.* [Latin *revolubilis*, from *revolvo*=to revolve (q. v.).] Capable of revolving; revolving.

"Us, then, to whom the thrice three year  
Has filled his *revoluble* orbs, since our arrival here  
I blame not to wish home much more."

*Chapman: Homer's Iliad, ii.*

**rěv'-ō-lūte**, *adj.* [Latin *revolutus*, pa. par. of *revolvo*=to revolve (q. v.).]

**I. Ord. Lang.:** Rolled or curled backward or downward.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.:* Rolled back, as certain tendrils; specif., having the edges rolled backward spirally on each side, as in the leaf of the Rosemary, &c.

2. *Zoöl.:* Rolled backward or downward.

**rěv'-ō-lū'-tion**, **\*rev-o-lu-ci-on**, *subst.* [French *révolution*, from Lat. *revolutionem*, accus. of *revolutio*, from *revolutus*, past particip. of *revolvo*=to revolve (q. v.); Sp. *revolucion*; Italian *rivoluzione*, *rivoluzione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act or state of revolving or rotating; rotation; the circular motion of a body on its axis; a course or motion in which every point on the surface or periphery of the revolving body returns to the place from which it began to revolve.

2. The act or state of moving in a circular course; the motion of a body around a center; as, the *revolution* of the earth around the sun.

3. Hence, the course or motion of anything which returns to the same state or point; as, the *revolution* of the seasons.

\*4. A rolling or other motion backward.

5. A continued course, or a space of time marked by a regular recurrence of some measure of time, or by a succession of similar events.

6. Change produced by time.

7. A total or radical change of circumstances or things.

"Heaven has to all allotted, soon or late,  
Some lucky *revolution* of their fate."

*Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel, i. 253.*

8. Specif., a fundamental change in government, or in the political constitution of a country, effected suddenly and violently, and mainly brought about by internal causes; a revolt against the constituted authority successfully and completely accomplished.

"And yet this *revolution*, of all *revolutions* the least violent, has been of all *revolutions* the most beneficial."

—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. x.*

¶ In most *revolutions* there are three turns of the wheel. First there is a moderate movement forward, then, after a time, a second forward movement. The extreme party who now come into power create a reaction against the *revolution*, and the wheel moves backward. [**JESUIT.**] In the great French *Revolution* first there were the Girondists, then the Jacobins, then the reaction to Monarchy under the first Napoleon, and in due time again to the Bourbons.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Astronomy:*

(1) The motion of a planet around the sun, or of a satellite around a planet. The point to which it returns is called annual, anomalistic, nodical, sidereal, or tropical, according as it has a relation to the year, the anomaly, the nodes, the stars, or the tropics.

(2) [**ROTATION.**]

2. *Geom.:* When one line moves about a straight line, called the axis, in such a manner that every point of the moving line generates a circumference of a circle, whose plane is perpendicular to the axis, that motion is called *revolution*, and the surface is called a surface of *revolution*. Every plane through the axis is called a meridian plane, and the section which this plane cuts from the surface is called a meridian curve. Every surface of *revolution* can be generated by revolving one of its meridian curves about the axis. The *revolution* of an ellipse round its axis generates an ellipsoid; the *revolution* of a semicircle round the diameter generates a sphere; such solids are called solids of *revolution*.

¶ (1) *The Revolution:* In this country this term is applied specifically to the American war for independence, which began in 1775 with the irregular running fight popularly known as the battle of Lexington, and practically ended with the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, Virginia, to the combined forces of the French and Americans, in the year 1781. By this war the colonies succeeded in casting off the English authority and in erecting the government of the United States.

(2) *The English Revolution:* That *revolution* in England by which James II. was driven from the throne in 1688.

(3) *The French Revolution:* Specif., that political reaction against absolutism in 1789; the subsequent French *Revolutions* are known by their respective dates, as those of 1830, 1848, 1851, and 1870.

**rěv'-ō-lū'-tion-ar-ý**, *a. & s.* [French *révolutionnaire*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Pertaining or relating to a *revolution* in government; as, a *revolutionary* war.

2. Tending to produce a *revolution* in government; as, *revolutionary* measures.

3. Promoting or endeavoring to bring about a *revolution*.

"Paris has been for a considerable time the chief refuge and shelter of *revolutionary* desperadoes."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**B. As subst.:** A *revolutionist* (q. v.).

"A number of regiments had sided with the *revolutionaries*."—*London Standard*.

**revolutionary-calendar, s.**

*Calendar:* A calendar designed to be philosophic decreed on Nov. 24, 1793, to commence from the foundation of the French republic, Sept. 22, 1792.

The twelve months were Vendémiaire, Brumaire, Frimaire, Nivose, Pluviose, Ventose, Germinal, Floréal, Prairial, Messidor, Fervidor or Thermidor, and Fructidor. The first three constituted Autumn, the second three Winter, the third three Spring, and the fourth three Summer.

**revolutionary-tribunal, s.**

*French Hist.:* The name given on Oct. 30, 1793, to what had before been called the Extraordinary Tribunal. It sent many victims to the guillotine.

**rěv'-ō-lū'-tion-ēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *revolution*; *-er*.] One who promotes or is engaged in a *revolution*; a *revolutionist*.

**rěv'-ō-lū'-tion-īsm**, *s.* [Eng. *revolution*; *-ism*.] *Revolutionary* principles.

**rěv'-ō-lū'-tion-īst**, *s.* [English *revolution*; *-ist*.] One who promotes, foments, or is engaged in a *revolution*.

**rěv'-ō-lū'-tion-īze**, *v. t.* [Eng. *revolution*; *-ize*.]

1. To bring about a *revolution* in; to effect a radical or fundamental change in the political constitution of by a *revolution*.

"To *revolutionize* his native land."  
*Crabbe: Tales of the Hall, x.*

2. To effect an entire change in the principles or system of; as, to *revolutionize* the system of education.

**rě-vōl'-ū-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *revolutus*, pa. par. of *revolvo*=to revolve (q. v.).]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Turning over; revolving, cogitating.

"The inquisitive and *revolutive* soul of man."—*Feltham: Letters*, let. xvii.

2. *Bot. (of aestivation):* Rolled back spirally on each side, as the leaf of the Rosemary.

**rě-vōlv'-a-ble**, *adj.* [English *revolv(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being revolved.

**rě-vōlve'**, *v. i. & t.* [Latin *revolvo*, from *re*=back, again, and *volvo*=to roll; Sp. & Port. *revolver*; Ital. *rivolvere*.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To turn or roll round as on an axis; to rotate.

2. To move in a circle; to move round a center; to move in such a course as to bring what moves round back to the same place, state, condition, or position; as, The earth *revolves* round the sun.

3. To pass away in cycles or *revolutions*.

"*Revolving* seasons, fruitless as they pass."

*Cowper: Heroism.*

\*4. To return; to fall back; to devolve.

"He here speaks of the godhead being communicated or imparted to the Son, and *revolving* again to the Father."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 458.

\*5. To come back by process of time; to return.

"And when *revolves*, in time's sure change,  
The hour of Germany's revenge."

*Scott: Marmion*, iii. (Introd.)

**B. Transitive:**

1. To turn or roll round, as on an axis; to rotate.

\*2. To turn or roll back.

"From above and behind each eye arises an elegant yellowish white crest *revolved* backward as a ram's horn."

—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. vii.

\*3. To turn over in examination.

"In a day I *revolved* the registers in the capitol."—*The Golden Bole*, let. xii.

4. To turn over and over in the mind; to cogitate, to meditate on.

"Or some great matter in his mind *revolved*."

*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,638.

**\*rě-vōlve'**, *s.* [**REVOLVE, v.**]

1. *Revolution.*

"In all *revolves* and turns of state."

*D'Urfey: Collin's Walk*, i.

2. *Thought.*

"When Midelton saw Grinvil's hie *revolve*."

*Markham: Tragedy of Sir R. Grinvile.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr. rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**rĕ-volve'-mĕnt**, s. [Eng. *revolve*; -ment.] Rotation; revolving action.

**\*rĕ-volv'-ĕn-ĉy**, s. [Lat. *revolvens*, pr. par. of *revolvere*=to revolve (q. v.).] The act or state of revolving; revolution.

"Its own *revolvency* upholds the world."  
Cowper: *Task*, i. 372.

**rĕ-volv'-ĕr**, s. [Eng. *revolve*(e); -er.]

1. One who or that which revolves; specif., a fire-arm, usually a pistol, having a revolving barrel or breech cylinder, so as to discharge several charges in quick succession without being reloaded. In some pistols the barrel has a plurality of bores, in which the charges are inserted and from which they are fired; more commonly, as in Colt's, the weapon has a cylinder at the base of the barrel containing several chambers, generally six, in which the charges are placed, and all are fired through the single barrel; in all the rotation is caused by devices actuated by the lock mechanism. Some forms of the weapon are breech-loading. The system has been applied to rifles and other guns, as the *Mitrailleuse* (q. v.). The system is not new, revolving firearms dating from the fifteenth century being still in existence; but it was first made a practical success by Col. Samuel Colt of the United States army in 1835.

2. *Husb.*: A hay or stubble rake whose head has two sets of teeth on opposite sides in the same plane. The set in advance having collected a load, the rake is tipped, making half a revolution, discharging the load, and bringing the other set of teeth into action.

**rĕ-volv'-ĭng**, pr. par. or a. [REVOLVE.] Turning or rolling round; rotating; having a motion in an orbit, as that of a planet around the sun; the cylinder of a revolving-cylinder steam-engine around the shaft; the planet-wheel of the sun-and-planet motion around the sun-wheel.

**revolving-boiler**, s.

*Paper-making*: A boiler for paper-stock or pulp, rotating on trunnions so as to agitate the contents, and expose the stock fully to the hot water, steam, chemicals, &c.

**revolving-grate**, s.

1. A form of grate which exposes different portions in turn to the feed-opening and to the greater fire heat so as to coke the coals, and then gradually bring them to the point where the fire is more urgent.

2. An ore-roasting furnace with a horizontal revolving-hearth.

**revolving-harrow**, s.

*Agric.*: A harrow which rotates in a plane parallel to the earth's surface, to assist the dragging action of the teeth.

**revolving-light**, s. One character of light as displayed from a lighthouse. It is produced by the revolution of a frame with three or four sides, having reflectors of a larger size than those used for a fixed light, grouped on each side with their axes parallel. The revolution exhibits once in one or two minutes, as may be required, a light gradually increasing to full strength, and then decreasing to total darkness.

**revolving-pistol**, s.

*Firearms*: A revolver (q. v.).

**revolving-sun**, s. A pyrotechnic device, consisting of a wheel upon whose periphery rockets of different styles are fixed, and which communicate by conduits, so that they are lighted in succession.

**revolving-storm**, s. [CYCLONE.]

**\*rĕ-vom'-it**, v. t. [Prefix *re-*, and Eng. *vomit*, v. (q. v.).] To vomit again; to reject from the stomach.

"Even as the whale did *revomit* the prophete Jonas."  
Udall: *Actes*, ch. ii.

**rĕ-vulse'**, v. t. [Lat. *revulsus*, pa. par. of *revellere*=to draw or drag back: *re*=back, and *vello*=to tear.] To pull or draw back; to affect by revulsion.

"Then suddenly *revuls'd* the brazen point."  
Cowper: *Homer's Iliad*, v.

**rĕ-vũl'-sion**, subst. [Fr., from Lat. *revulsionem*, accus. of *revulsio*, from *revulsus*, pa. par. of *revulserē*.] [REVULSE.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of drawing away or holding back from; violent abstraction or withdrawal.

"Thrown out of employment by the *revulsion* of capital."  
Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. vii.

2. A sudden and violent change, especially of feeling.

II. *Therapeutics*: The act of turning a disease back from a particular portion of the body on which it has seized, even if the effect be to make it attack another part.

**rĕ-vũls'-ive**, adj. & subst. [Lat. *revulsus*.] [REVULSE.]

A. *As adj.*: Having the power or quality of revulsion; tending to revulsion.

B. *As subst.*: That which has the power or quality of revulsion; specif., a medicine used for the purpose of revulsion.

"The most appropriate *revulsive* and diversion of pain."  
Fell: *Life of Hammond*, p. 16.

**\*rew**, s. [Row (1), s.]

**rĕ-wake'**, **\*rĕ-wāk'-ĕn**, v. i. or t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *wake* (q. v.).] To wake or waken again.

"Him to *rewaken* she did all her pain."  
Chaucer: *Troilus and Cresseide*, iii.

**rĕ-ward'**, v. t. [O. French *rewarder*, the same as *regarder*=to regard, from *re-* (Lat. *re-*)=back, and *warder*, the same as *garder*=guard (q. v.).]

1. To give in return, whether good or evil; to return, to requite. (Said of the return made.)

2. To requite, to recompense, to repay; to bestow a recompense, return, or requital on; whether good or evil, now generally the former. (Said of the person to whom the return is made.)

**rĕ-ward'**, **\*re-wardē**, subst. [O. Fr. *reward*, the same as *regard*.] [REWARD, v.]

\*1. Regard, respect, notice.

"Take *rewardē* of thyn owne valewe, that thou ne be to foule to thy selfe."  
Chaucer: *Parsones Tale*.

2. That which is given in return for good or evil done or received; a recompense, a requital, a return:

(1) (In a good sense): Recompense for good done; an honor, a prize.

(2) (In a bad sense): Requital, return, or punishment of evil; retribution.

\*3. The fruit of men's works, labor, or conduct.

"The dead know not anything, neither have they any more a *reward*."  
Eccles. ix. 5.

4. A sum of money offered for the taking or detecting of a criminal, or for the recovery of anything lost.

**rĕ-ward'-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *reward*; -able.] Capable of being rewarded; deserving of reward.

**rĕ-ward'-a-ble-nĕss**, s. [English *rewardable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rewardable or worthy of reward.

**rĕ-ward'-a-ble**, adv. [Eng. *rewardable*(e); -ly.] In a rewardable manner or degree; so as to be worthy of reward.

**rĕ-ward'-ĕr**, s. [Eng. *reward*; -er.] One who rewards; one who recompenses or requites.

"As well a punisher of vice and wickedness as a *rewarder* of vertue."  
Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 660.

**\*rĕ-ward'-fũl**, a. [Eng. *reward*; -ful(l).] Yielding or bringing reward; rewarding.

"Nor heed *rewardful* toil, nor seek praise."  
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*.

**rĕ-ward'-lĕss**, a. [Eng. *reward*; -less.] Having no reward; unrewarded.

**rĕ-wā'-tĕr**, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and English *water* (q. v.).] To pour water on again.

**\*rew-el-bone**, **\*ru-ell-bone**, s. [Etym. doubtful; prob. from Fr. *rouelle*, dimin. from *roue* (Lat. *rota*)=a wheel.] A rounded or polished bone.

**\*rew-et**, s. [Fr. *rouet*, dimin. from *roue*=a wheel.] The lock of a gun.

**rĕ-win'**, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *win*, v. (q. v.).] To win again; to recover.

**\*rĕ-wōrd'**, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *word* (q. v.).]

1. To repeat in the same words.

"Bring me to the test,  
And I the matter will *reword*; which madness  
Would gambol from."  
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

2. To reecho.

"A hill whose concave womb *reworded*  
A plaintful story."  
Shakesp.: *Lover's Complaint*, 1.

**rĕ-write'**, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *write* (q. v.).] To write a second time; to write over again.

"Write, and *rewrite*, blot out, and write again,  
And for its swiftness ne'er applaud your pen."  
Young: *Epistles*, ii.

**rĕ-writ'-tĕn**, pa. par. or a. [REWRITE.]

**\*rew'-y** (ew as ū), a. [English *rew* s.; -y.] In rews, or rows, or wrinkles.

"Uneven, cockly, fluxey, and *rewy*."  
Golden Fleece (1657).

**rĕx**, s. [Lat.] A king.

\*¶ To play *rex*: To act roughly or arrogantly.

"As helpers of your joy not to domineer and play *rex*."  
Rogers: *Naaman the Syrian*, p. 217.

**\*reye**, s. [Dut. *reg*, *rig*; Ger. *reigen*, *reihen*.] An old quick dance, in use among the Dutch.

**rĕyn'-ard**, **rĕn'-ard**, s. [O. Fr. *renard*, *regnard* (Fr. *renard*)=a fox; Flem. *reinaerd*, *reinaert*; O. H. Ger. *raginhart*, *reinhart*; Ger. *reineche*.] A fox.

**\*rĕ-young'**, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and English *young* (q. v.).] To make young again.

**rĕz-bān'-yĭte** (z as tz), s. [RETBANYITE.]

**\*rĕĥ-bar'-bar-ate**, adj. [RHUBARB.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

"The salt humors must be evacuated by the senate, *rhabarbarate* and sweet manna purgers, with acids added, or the purging waters."  
Floyer.

**rĕĥ-bar'-bar-ĭne**, s. [RHUBARBARINE.]

**rĕĥ-bar'-bar-ũm**, s. [Lat.]

1. *Bot.*: The Rhubarb plant or Rhenm.  
2. *Pharmacy*: *Rhabarbari radix* or *Rhei radix*, Rhubarb root.

**rĕĥ-dō-**, pref. [Gr. *rhabdos*=a rod or wand.] Pertaining to or resembling a rod; rod-like.

**rĕĥ-dō-ĉœ'-lā**, s. pl. [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. *koilos*=hollow.]

*Zoöl.*: A group of Flat Worms, formerly made a sub-order of Turbellaria, now made a tribe of Rhabdocœlida (q. v.). Intestinal tract and parenchyma separate; uervous system and excretory and generative organs present; a complicated pharynx. Numerous forms, fresh water and marine. They are carnivorous, and suck the juices of small worms, entomotraca, and insect larvæ, which they envelope in a secretion.

**rĕĥ-dō-ĉœ'-lĭ-da**, s. pl. [Modern Latin *rhabdocœl(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ida.]

*Zoöl.*: A sub-order of Turbellaria (q. v.), with three tribes, *Acœla*, *Rhabdocœla*, and *Alloiocœla*. Of small size; body cylindrical or depressed; without an intestine, or with a simple unbranched intestine.

**rĕĥ-dōid'-al**, a. [Gr. *rhabdos*=a rod or wand *eidōs*=form, and Eng. suff. -al.]

*Anat.*: Of or belonging to the sagittal suture connecting the two parietal bones.

**rĕĥ-dō-lĕp'-ĭs**, s. [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. *lepis*=a scale.]

*Palœont.*: A genus of Palœoniscidæ, from formations of Permian age. *Rhabdolepis* is a synonym of *Amblypterus* (q. v.).

**rĕĥ-dō-lith**, s. [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

*Zoöl.*, &c. (pl.): The separated elements of a peculiar calcareous armature covering a rhabdosphere (q. v.). They were met with in the form of fine granular matter forming a kind of matrix or cement in which the shells of the *Globigerina*-ooze are imbedded.

"The clubs of the *rhabdoliths* get worn out of shape, and are last seen, under a high power, as minute cylinders scattered over the field."  
Thomson: *Voyage of the Challenger*, i. 228.

**rĕĥ-dōl'-ō-gy**, s. [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. *logos*=discourse.] The act or art of computing or numbering by Napier's rods or Napier's bones.

**rĕĥ-dō-mān-ĉy**, s. [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Greek *manteia*=divination.] Divination by means of a rod or wand; specif., the discovery of things concealed in the earth, as ores, springs of water, &c., by means of a divining-rod.

**rĕĥ-dō-phāne**, subst. [Gr. *rhabdos*=a stripe, a band, and *phainō*=to show.]

*Min.*: A rare mineral occurring in small mammillary aggregations, with a somewhat fibrous radiating structure. Crystallization probably tetragonal. Color, dark garnet-red. Composition: A hydrated phosphate of cerium, didymium, lanthanum, and yttrium, with the probable formula  $R_2O_3$ ,  $P_2O_5$ ,  $2H_2O$ , in which  $R_2O_3=C_2O_3$ ,  $Di_2O_3$ ,  $La_2O_3$ ,  $Yt_2O_3$ , which may replace each other. Found by Lettsom in old collections of minerals with the designation of "blende from Cornwall."

**rĕĥ-dōph'-ōr-a**, s. pl. [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. *phoros*=bearing.]

*Zoöl.*: Allman's name for the Graptolite sub-class. So called because they generally possess a chitinous rod or axis supporting the perisarc.

**rĕĥ-dō-pleũ'-ra**, s. [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Greek *pleura*=a rib.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the Rhabdopleurea. The tentacles have a winged base. It is marine.

**rĕĥ-dō-pleũ'-rĕ-a**, s. pl. [RHABDOPLEURA.]

*Zoöl.*: A sub-order of Polyzoa, order Phylactolæmata or Pterobranchiata. Cœnecium branched, adherent, membranous, with a chitinous rod on its adherent side. The tentacular disc is horseshoe shaped. No epistome (?). (*Nicholson*.)

**rĕĥ-dō-sphĕre**, s. [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and English *sphere*.]

*Biol.*: The name given by Mr. John Murray, of the *Challenger* expedition, to certain spherical bodies found abundantly on the surface of the waters in warm seas. (See extract.)

"What these cœcospheres and *rhabdospheres* are, we are not yet in a position to say with certainty; but our strong



impression is that they are either Algæ of a peculiar form, or the reproductive gemmules or the sporangia of some minute organism, probably an Alga."—Thomson: *Voyage of Challenger*, i. 220.

**rhāb-dō-sty'-lā**, s. [Prefix *rhabdo-*, and Greek *stylos*=a stem.]

**Zoöl.**: A genus of Peritricha, resembling *Vorticella* (q. v.), but seated on a rigid, unretractile, instead of a flexible, contractile pedicle.

**rhāb'-dūs**, s. [RHABDO-.]

**Bot.**: The stipe of certain fungals.

**rhā-chī-āl'-gī-a**, s. [Gr. *rhachis*=the spine, and *algos*=pain.] [RACHIALGIA.]

**rhā-chī-a-nēc'-tēs**, s. [Gr. *rhachis*=the spine, and *nēktēs*=a swimmer.]

**Zoöl.**: A genus of Mystacoceti (q. v.), with one species, *Rhachianectes glaucus*, the Gray Whale of the Pacific. It has the small head, elongated form, and narrow pectoral fin of Balænoptera; the smooth throat, and absence of dorsal fin as in Balæna.

**rhā-chīs**, s. [RACHIS.]

**rhā-chī-tīs**, s. [RACHITIS.]

**rhāc-ō-lēp'-īs**, s. [Greek *rhachos*=a thorn, and *lepis*=a scale.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of Berycidæ, from the Chalk of Brazil.

**rhā-cōph-ōr-ūs**, s. [Gr. *rhachos*=a thorn, and *phoros*=bearing.]

**Zoöl.**: A genus of Polypdatidæ (q. v.), with seven species, from the Oriental region. The fingers and toes are entirely webbed, and the terminal discs very large; vomerine teeth in two series. *Rhacophorus reinhardtii* is one of the larger Treefrogs.

**Rhād-a-mān'-thīne**, **Rhād-a-mān'-tīne**, *subst.* [From Rhadamanthus, son of Jupiter, and one of the judges of the lower world.] Severely or rigorously just and final.

**rhād-in-īch'-thŷs**, s. [Gr. *rhadinos*=slender, and *ichthys*=a fish.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of Palæoniscidæ, from the Permian.

**rhād-in-ō-sāu'-rūs**, s. [Gr. *rhadinos*=slender, and *sauros*=a lizard.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of Dinosauria, from the Neocomian of Gosau.

**Rhæ-tian**, a. [See def.] Pertaining to Rhætia. [RHÆTIC.]

**Rhæ-tic**, a. [Lat. *Rhæticus*.]

**1. Geog.**: Of or pertaining to ancient Rhætia, a district of the Alps, west of Noricum, east of Helvetia, and south of Vindelicia.

**2. Geology**: The term proposed by Gümbel, the State-geologist of Bavaria, for a series of strata, formerly denominated the Kössen stage, which rest on the St. Cassian and Hallstadt beds, and thus intervene between the Lias formation and the Keuper of the Trias. In the Austrian Alps, they are from 4,000 to 5,000 feet thick, while in other places they rarely exceed 35. The term Rhætic formation was introduced into English by Mr. Charles Moore, F. G. S., London, May 22, 1861 (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, 1861, pp. 453-516), is now in general use. The Rhætic beds are called also Penarth-beds (q. v.).

**rhæ-tiz-īte**, s. [From Rhæti(a), the ancient name of the Tyrol; *z* connect., and suff. *-ite* (Min.); Ger. *rhäticit*.]

**Min.**: A white variety of Cyanite (q. v.).

**rhā-gīte**, s. [Gr. *rhax* (genit. *rhagos*)=a berry, a grape; suff. *-ite* (Min).]

**Min.**: An isometric mineral found in mammillary crystalline aggregates, at the Weisser Hirsch mine, Schneeberg, Saxony. Hardness, 5; specific gravity, 6.82; color, yellowish-green or wax-yellow; luster, resembling wax; fracture, imperfectly conchoidal.

**rhām-a-dān**, s. [RAMADAN.]

**rhām-nā'-çē-æ**, s. pl. [RHAMNUS.]

**Botany**: An order of plants, classed by Lindley under his forty-fourth or Rhamnal Alliance. The calyx, which is four or five cleft, is valvate. The petals are as many, and inserted into the orifice of the calyx; sometimes they are wanting. The stamens are four or five, and opposite to the petals. The ovary is superior, or half so, with two, three or four cells, each having one erect seed; fruit berried or dry. The flowers are small and generally green; the leaves are simple and generally alternate. The order consists of trees and shrubs, often spiny. There are species in nearly all countries, with the exception of the Arctic zone. Known genera forty-two, species 250 (Lindley); genera thirty-seven, species 430 (*Sir Joseph Hooker*). Berries belonging to various plants of the order have been used for dyeing yellow, green, or intermediate tints [RHAMNUS], others are eatable [ZIZYPHUS]. One plant is used by the poorer classes in China for tea. Others have been employed as astringents, purgatives, tonics, sedatives, &c. [CEANOTHUS, COLUBRINA, DISCARIA, GOUANIA, SAGERETIA.]

**rhām-nād**, s. [RHAMNUS.]

**Bot. (pl.)**: The Rhamnaceæ (q. v.). (Lindley.)

**rhām-nał**, a. [RHAMNALES.] Pertaining to the genus Rhamnus.

**rhamnal-alliance**, s. [RHAMNALES.]

**rhām-nā'-lēs**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from *rhamnus* (q. v.).]

**Bot.**: Lindley's forty-fourth alliance of plants. He places it between the Saxifragales and the Gentianales in his sub-class of Perigynous Exogens. Orders: Penæaceæ, Aquilariaceæ, Ulmaceæ, Rhamnaceæ, Chailletiaceæ, Hippocrateaceæ, Celastraceæ, Stackhousiaceæ, Sapotaceæ, and Styraceæ.

**rhām-nē-gīne**, s. [Eng. *rhamn(us)*; *eg* connect., and suff. *-ine*.]

**Chem.**: C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>5</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O. A neutral substance, isomeric with rhamnine, discovered by Lefort, in 1853, in buckthorn berries. Unlike rhamnine, it is very soluble in cold water, but, in all other respects, it agrees with that body.

**rhām-nēt-in**, s. [Eng. *rhamn(us)*; *et* connect., and suff. *-in*.]

**Chemistry**: C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. A yellow, crystalline body, obtained by boiling xanthorhamnin with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. It is insoluble in alcohol and ether, slightly soluble in water, and very soluble in alkalies.

**rhām-nīne**, *subst.* [Mod. Lat. *rhamn(us)*; *-ine* (Chem.).]

**Chem.**: C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>5</sub>+2H<sub>2</sub>O. A yellow substance, discovered by Fleury in 1840, and extracted from the unripe berries of *Rhamnus catharticus* by repeatedly boiling with water, setting the decoctions aside to crystallize, and purifying by recrystallization from boiling alcohol. It forms cauliflower-like crystals, insoluble in cold water and in ether, slightly soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, very soluble in boiling alcohol. It dissolves easily in caustic alkalies, forming uncrystallizable, reddish-yellow solutions.

**rhām-nī-tēs**, *subst.* [Mod. Lat. *rhamnus*; Lat. suff. *-ites*.]

**Palæobot.**: A genus of fossil plants akin to Rhamnus (q. v.). Two known species from the Miocene. One, *Rhamnites lanceolatus*, is found in the Bovey Tracey beds (Lower Miocene or Oligocene).

**rhām-nō-çā-thar'-tīn**, *subst.* [Modern Latin *rhamn(us)*; *o* connect., and English *cathartine*.] [CATHARTINA.]

**Chem.**: The uncrystallizable principle of buckthorn berries. It is an amorphous, yellowish, brittle mass, soluble in all proportions in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It has a bitter and very repulsive taste, and, when heated, melts to a yellowish-brown oil, gives off inflammable vapors, and leaves combustible charcoal. Ferric chloride colors it dark green, and, when heated with nitric acid, it yields a large quantity of picric acid.

**rhām-nō-tān'-nic**, a. [Mod. Latin *rhamn(us)*; *o* connective, and Eng. *tannic*.] Derived from or containing rhamnine and tannic acid.

**rhamnotannic-acid**, s.

**Chemistry**: A greenish-yellow amorphous powder, obtained by evaporating the juice of ripe buckthorn berries, exhausting the extract with hot alcohol, filtering, evaporating filtrate nearly to dryness, and adding cold water. It has a bitter, astringent taste, melts and decomposes when heated, is insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. In tartar emetic it deposits a yellowish powder after standing some time, but it does not precipitate solution of gelatine.

**rhām-nōx-ān'-thīn**, *subst.* [Pref. *rhamno-*, and Eng. *xanthin*.] [FRANGULIN.]

**rhām-nūs**, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *rhamnos*; Gr. *rhamnos*=buckthorn. Wight and Arnott consider the Greek word to signify properly a branch, and to have been given to the plant on account of its numerous branches.]

**1. Botany**: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Rhamnaceæ. The calyx is four or five cleft, the petals are sometimes wanting; ovary three or four celled. The berry consists of two to four nuts, each one-seeded. [BUCKTHORN.] The bark of *Rhamnus catharticus* yields green dye, and its berries, as also those of *R. infectorius*, when unripe, a yellow dye. Mixed with gum-arabic and lime water they form Bladder-green. *R. purpurca* is a purgative, *R. wightii*, an astringent and a deobstruent. [AVIGNON-BERRIES.]



Rhamnus Catharticus.

**2. Palæobot.**: One species is known, from the Middle Eocene of Northwestern Europe.

**3. Pharm.**: *Rhamni bacca*, *Spinæ cervini bacca*, *Rhamni cathartici bacca*=Buckthorn berries. *Rhamni cathartici bacca succus*=the juice of the Buckthorn berries. They are rarely used as a cathartic, but frequently as an official syrup.

**rhāmph-**, **rhām-phō-**, *pref.* [Gr. *rhamphos*=a bird's bill, especially that of a bird of prey.] Having a large beak or bill.

**rhām-phās-tī-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *rhamphast(os)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Ornith.**: Toucans; a family of Scansorial Pictorial Birds, confined to the Neotropical regions. They are fruit-eaters, and strictly arboreal. Bill very long and wide, vascular within, curved above, compressed, edges notched; tongue long and feathered. Genera: Rhamphastus, Pteroglossus, Selenidera, Andigena, and Aulacorhamphus.

**rhām-phās-tōs**, **\*rām-phās-tōs**, s. [Gr. *rhamphos*=a beak, a bill.]

**Ornith.**: Toucan; the type-genus of Rhamphastidæ (q. v.). Bill smooth, nostrils at base, nearly hidden by projection of keel; tail short, even; toes outer pair larger than inner, claws strong. Wallace puts the species at twelve, ranging from Mexico to South Brazil.

**rhām-phīch'-thŷs**, s. [Pref. *rāmph-*, and Greek *ichthys*=a fish.]

**Ichthy.**: A genus of Gymnotidæ, from tropical America. No caudal or dorsal fin; teeth absent. Six species, some with a short, others with a tubiform snout.

**rhām-phō-**, *pref.* [RHAMPH-.]

**rhām-phō-çēph'-a-lūs**, s. [Pref. *rhampho-*, and Gr. *kephalē*=the head.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of Pleiosauria.

**rhāmph-ō-dōn**, s. [Pref. *rhamph-*, and Greek *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

**Ornith.**: Saw-bill; a genus of Trochilidæ, with one species, *Rhamphodon nævius*, from Southeastern Brazil. The male bird has the edge of the bill serrated like the teeth of a saw; that of the female is plain. The plumage is rather dull, and the sexes are colored alike.

**rhām-phō-lē-ōn**, s. [Pref. *rhampho-*, and Gr. *leōn*=a lion.]

**Zoöl.**: A genus of Chameleonidæ, from Madagascar, with one species, *Rhampholeon spectrum*. The tail is non-prehensile, but there is an additional projection at the inner base of each claw, and a spine on the side of each finger and toe, structures which add to the grasping power of the animal.

**rhāmph-ō-mīc'-rōn**, s. [Pref. *rhamph-*, and Gr. *mikron*, neut. of *mikros*=small.]

**Ornith.**: Thorn-bills; a genus of Trochilidæ, with six species, from Columbia and Ecuador, and ranging into Peru and Bolivia. The bill is disproportionately small, and there is a long beard of purple or metallic-green feathers.

**rhām-phō-rhŷn'-chūs**, s. [Pref. *rhampho-*, and Gr. *rhyngchos*=a snout.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of Pterosauria, with three species from the Stonesfield Slate. It comprises forms in which the wing-finger has four phalanges; the front part of both jaws is edentulous, and possibly formed a horny beak, teeth being developed only in the hinder portion of the jaws; tail very long.

**rhām-phō-sūs**, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *rhamphos*=a bird's bill.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of Fistulariidæ, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca. It has an immense spinous ray, denticulated behind, inserted on the nape.

**rhā-phē**, s. [RAPHE.]

**rhā-phī-dēs**, s. pl. [RAPHIDES.]

**rhā-phīd'-ī-a**, **rhā-phīd'-ī-ūm**, s. [Latinized dimin. from Gr. *rhapfis*=a needle, a pin.]

**1. Entom.**: Snake-fly, Camel-fly; a genus of Sialidæ. Head large; eyes small; ocelli three; neck thin, giving easy vertical movement to the head. When the head is raised a certain resemblance to a snake is seen, whence one of the English names of these insects. Larvæ live under the bark of trees.

**2. Palæont.**: One species, in the Purbeck beds, passing to the Wealden.

**trāph-ī-dī'-ī-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *raphidi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Entom.**: A family of Planipennia, now often merged in Sialidæ.

**rhā-phīd'-ī-ūm**, s. [RHAPHIDIA.]

**rhāph-ī-dō-nē'-mā-ta**, s. pl. [Greek *rhapfis* (genit. *raphidos*)=a needle, and *nēma*=yarn.]

**Zoöl.**: A sub-order of Silicispongia. (Carter.)

**rhāph-ī-ō-lēp'-īs**, s. [Greek *rhapfis*=a needle, and *lepis*=a scale.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Pomaceæ, allied to *Cratægus*. Flowers in racemes or panicles. *Raphiolepis indica* and *R. japonica* are fine evergreens, the former with pink, the latter with dark-red flowers.



rhā'pīs, s. [Gr. raphis=a needle. So called because the acute awns of the corolla stick in the clothes.]

Bot.: A genus of Sabalidæ. Dwarf palms from Eastern Asia. Rhapsis flabelliformis is the Ground Rattan Palm.

rha-pōn'-tī-ċin, s. [Mod. Lat. rhapsontic(um); -in (Chem.).] [CHRYSOPHANIC-ACID.]

rhā-pōn'-tī-ūm, s. [Lat. rha, from Gr. rha=rhubarb, from living near the Rha or Volga, and Ponticum=of or belonging to Pontus (Euxinus)=the Black Sea. Named from the similarity of the leaves to those of the rhubarb.]

Botany: A genus of Serratulæ. Known species nine. Rhapsonticum acaulis, from Northern Africa, has edible roots.

rhāp'-sōde, s. [Gr. rhapsodos=one who stitches or strings songs together, a reciter of epic poetry, from rhapsō, fut. of rhapsō=to stitch together, and ōdē=a song, an ode (q. v.).] A rhapsodist.

rhāp'-sōd'-ic, rhāp'-sōd'-ic-al, adj. [Gr. rhapsōdikos, from rhapsōdia=rhapsody (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to rhapsody; hence, confused and disconnected.

rhāp'-sōd'-ic-al-lŷ, adv. [English rhapsodical; -ly.] In a rhapsodic manner; in manner of rhapsody.

rhāp'-sō-dīst, s. [Eng. rhapsod(y); -ist.]

1. Greek Antiq.: One of a class of wandering minstrels in ancient Greece, of the Ionian race, who formerly recited epics in public places. Rhapsodical recitation must be regarded as the forerunner of stage-acting, and as forming, when conjoined with the Bacchic chorus, the complete Greek drama.

2. One who recites or sings verses for a livelihood; one who makes or recites verses extempore.

"The gross fictions chanted in the streets By wandering rhapsodists."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

3. One who writes or speaks in a confused or disconnected manner, with great excitement or affectation of feeling.

rhāp'-sō-dīze, v. i. & t. [Eng. rhapsod(y); -ize.]

A. Intrans.: To sing or recite rhapsodies; to act the part of a rhapsodist.

B. Trans.: To sing or recite as a rhapsody; to recite or repeat in the manner of a rhapsody.

rhāp'-sōd'-ō-mān-ċy, subst. [Greek rhapsōdia=rhapsody, and manteia=divination.] Divination by means of verses.

rhāp'-sō-dŷ, \*rap-sod-ie, subst. [Fr. rapsodie, from Lat. rhapsodia, from Gr. rhapsōdia=the reciting of epic poetry, a portion of a poem recited at a time, a rhapsody, from rhapsodos=a rhapsody (q. v.).]

1. A short epic poem, or a portion of a longer epic, recited by a rhapsodist at one time.

2. A confused or disconnected series of sentences or statements, composed under excitement, and without dependence or natural connection; a confused or rambling composition.

3. Music: A composition of irregular form, and in the style of an improvisation.

rhāt'-an-ŷ, s. [RATANY.]

rhā'-zŷ-a, s. [Named after Rhazes, an Arabic physician, who lived in the tenth century.]

Bot.: A genus of Plumieræ. The very bitter leaves of Rhazya stricta are steeped and then used as a food for goats. In Sind the natives use them in the preparation of cool drinks in hot weather, and as a bitter tonic in low fevers, sore throat, &c.

Rhē'-a (1), s. [Gr.]

1. Astron.: One of the satellites of Saturn.

2. Gr. Mythol.: The daughter of Uranus and Gē, wife of Saturn, and mother of Vesta, Ceres, Juno, Pluto, &c.

3. Ornith.: A genus of Struthionidæ, or, if that family is divided, of Struthioninæ. Three toes are present, the neck is covered with feathers, and the tail is almost obsolete. They are sometimes called South American Ostriches, but are smaller than the true Ostrich, and the whole plumage is somber. There are two well-established species, Rhea americana, the Common, and R. darwini, Darwin's Rhea, the former ranging from Bolivia, Paraguay, and the South of Brazil down to Magellan's Straits, the latter inhabiting Eastern Patagonia. R. macro-rhyncha was given specific distinction by Dr. Sclater in 1860 (Trans. Zool. Soc., iv. 356, pl. xlix), but subsequent investigations led him to believe that the individuals belonged to "a locally isolated race of R. americana, probably existing somewhere in the campos of the interior of northeastern Brazil" (Proc. Zool. Soc., 1871, 160; cf. 1885).

4. Palæont.: Remains of a species larger than either of those now living, from post-Tertiary deposits in the Brazilian bone-caves.

rhē'-a (2), subst. [Assamese rha = Boehmeria nivea.]

Bot.: Boehmeria nivea and B. utilis.

rhea-fiber, s.

Bot.: The fiber of a species of nettle, Urtica (Boehmeria) tenacissima, an East Indian plant. It is exported to other countries for textile purposes.

rhē'-ād'-ic, a. [Mod. Lat. rheas, genit. rhead(is); -ic; the specific name of Papaver rheas.] (See the compound.)

rheadic-acid, s.

Chem.: An acid found, together with papaveric acid, in the flowers of Papaver rheas. It is precipitated by neutral acetate of lead, but has not yet been obtained in the pure state.

rheē'-dī-a, s. [Named after Henry Rheed Van Draakenstein, author of Hortus malabaricus.]

Bot.: A genus of Clusiaceæ. Trees with opposite, stalked, entire leaves, and small greenish flowers, found in Madagascar and tropical America. The fruit of Rheedia laterifolia, the Wild Mamme of Jamaica, and R. edulis, a native of Panama, are eaten.

rhē'-ic, a. [Mod. Latin rhe(um) (2); -ic.] (See compound.)

rheic-acid, s. [CHRYSOPHANIC-ACID.]

rhē'-in, s. [Mod. Lat. rhe(um) (2); -in.]

Chem.: Chrysophanic-acid (q. v.).

rhein'-bēr-rŷ, s. [Ger. rheinbeere, from Latin rhamnus.] Buckthorn. [RHAMNUS.]

"The latter herbarists call it in Latin Rhamnus solutivus . . . It is termed . . . in English, Laxative Ram, Waythorne, and Buckthorne; in Low Dutch they call the fruit or berries Rhijnberien, that is as though you should say in Latin Baccæ Rhenanæ; in English, rheinberries; in French, Nerprun."—Gerarde: Herbal, p. 1338.

rhē-māt'-ic, s. & a. [Gr. rhēmatikos, from rhēma = a sentence; rheō=to speak.]

\*A. As subst.: The doctrine of propositions or sentences. (Coleridge.)

B. As adj.: A term applied to adjectives derived from verbs. (Fitzedward Hall.)

rhēne, s. [A. S. rŷne; Welsh rŷyn.] A water-course; a ditch or dike. (Prov.)

"The repulsive rhene cut to carry off the superfluous water from pewy soil."—Field, Feb. 27, 1886.

Rhēn'-ish, a. & s. [See def.]

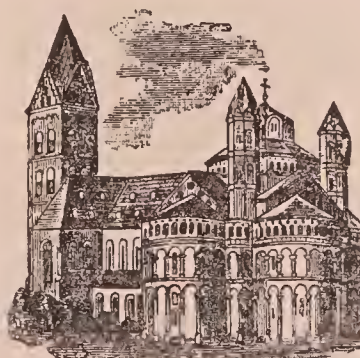
A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the river Rhine; made on, found in, or coming from the country close to the Rhine.

B. As subst.: Rhenish-wine; Rhine-wine.

"This bell-mouth'd goblet makes me feel quite Danish Or Dutch, with thirst—what, ho, a flask of Rhenish." Byron: Don Juan, xiii. 72.

Rhenish architecture, s.

Arch.: The style assumed by the later Roman-esque architecture in the countries bordering on the Rhine. It had round arches, and the churches were originally round, with small circular or octagonal towers. Under the main moldings small arcade-galleries were introduced, instead of the corbel-tables. These galleries consisted of detached shafts, which, being connected by arches, formed an open passage. The façades of houses usually had gables rising in steps. The windows were often divided into two lights by small columns, with richly-carved capitals, and surmounted by an arch appertaining to both. [ROMANESQUE.]



Rhenish Architecture. Apostles' Church, Cologne.

The windows were often divided into two lights by small columns, with richly-carved capitals, and surmounted by an arch appertaining to both. [ROMANESQUE.]

rhē-ō, pref. [Greek rheō=to flow.] Anything flowing; a flux.

rhē-ō-chord, s. [Pref. rheo-, and Eng. chord.]

Elect.: An instrument, consisting of two platinum wires, used in measuring electro-magnetic resistances.

rhē-ōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Pref. rheo-, and Eng. meter.]

Elect.: An instrument for measuring the force of an electric current; an electrometer, a galvanometer.

rhē-ō-mēt'-ric, adj. [Eng. rheometer; -ic.] Of or pertaining to a rheometer, or to rheometry; obtained by rheometry.

rhē-ōm'-ē-trŷ, s. [RHEOMETER.]

1. Math.: The differential and integral calculus, fluxions.

2. Physics: The measurement of the force and velocity of electric and other currents.

rhē-ō-mō-tōr, s. [Pref. rheo-, and Eng. motor.]

Elect.: Any apparatus which originates an electric current, whether it be a magneto-electro current or a voltaic battery, a thermo-electric battery, or any other source whatever of an electric current.

rhē-ō-phōre, s. [Pref. rheo-, and Gr. phoros= bearing; pherō=to bear.]

Elect.: A term employed by Ampère to designate the connecting wire of a galvanic apparatus as being the carrier or transmitter of the current.

rhē-ō-scōpe, s. [Pref. rheo-, and Gr. skopeō=to see, to observe.]

Elect.: An instrument for detecting an electric current.

rhē-ō-scōp'-ic, a. [Eng. rheoscop(e); -ic.] Of or belonging to a rheoscope.

rhē-ō-stāt, subst. [Pref. rheo-, and Gr. statos=staiding still.]

Electro-magnetism: An instrument for regulating or adjusting a circuit so that any required degree of force may be maintained.

rhē-ō-tōme, s. [Pref. rheō-, and Gr. tomē=a cutting.]

Elect.: An instrument which periodically interrupts a current. (Faraday.)

rhē-ō-trōpe, s. [Pref. rheo-, and Gr. trepō=to turn.]

Elect.: An instrument which periodically inverts a current. (Faraday.)

rhē'-sūs, s. [Latin, from Gr. Rhēsos=a king of Thrace, who marched to the assistance of Priam at the siege of Troy.]

Zoology:

\*1. A genus of monkeys, separated by Lesson from Macacus (q. v.).

2. Macacus rhesus, the Rhesus Monkey, from India, in some parts of which it is considered sacred. Length, from eighteen inches to two feet; tail from six to eight inches. Prevailing color olive-green, brown on back, face pale flesh-color; callosities and insides of legs often very red.

rhē'-tian, a. [RHETIAN.]

\*rhē'-tor, s. [Lat., from Gr. rhētōr, from rheō=to speak.] A rhetorician.

"Your hearing, what is it but of a rhetor at a desk, to commend or dislike?"—Hammond: Works, iv. 514.

rhēt'-ōr-ic, \*ret-or-ike, \*rhet-or-ick, s. [Fr. rhétorique, from Latin rhetorica (ars)=(the art of rhetoric, from Gr. rhetorikē (technē), from rhētōr=an orator; Sp. & Ital. retorica.)]

1. Originally, the art of speaking effectively in public, but afterward the meaning was so extended as to comprehend the theory of eloquence, whether spoken or written. The first treatise on rhetoric, that of Aristotle (B. C. 384-322), is marked by great acuteness and is still valuable. He considered Rhetoric as a branch of Logic. The chief elements of an oration may be comprised under (1) Invention, or the character of the ideas to be employed; (2) Disposition, or their arrangement; and (3) Elocution and (4) Delivery, both of which have respect to words, style, utterance, action, &c. The rhetorical points and accents are said to have been introduced by Aristophanes of Byzantium, about 200 B. C. The art was taught at Rome by Potitius Gallus about 87 B. C. Quintilian, after teaching rhetoric for twenty years, published, in the reign of Domitian, his Institutio oratoris, the education of an orator. In 1776 Principal Campbell published a work on the Philosophy of Rhetoric, and, in the year 1826, Archbishop Whately issued his Elements of Rhetoric. Probably the best known American writer on the subject is George P. Quackenbos, who is the author of several text-books. Campbell (Phil. of Rhetoric, bk. i., ch. i.) considers the art the same as eloquence, and defines it as "That art or talent by which the discourse is adapted to its end," and states that the ends of speaking (or writing) are reducible to four, to enlighten the understanding, to please the imagination, to move the passions, or to influence the will. Broadly speaking, the aim of rhetoric is to expound the rules governing prose composition, or speech designed to influence the judgment or the feelings. It includes, therefore, within its province, accuracy of expression, the structure of periods, and figures of speech.

2. The art which teaches oratory; the rules which govern the art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force.

3. Rhetoric exhibited in language; artificial eloquence, as opposed to natural or real eloquence; declamation; showy oratory.

4. The power of persuading or influencing; as, the rhetoric of the eyes.

bōil, hōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, beçh; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f. çian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şũn; -çion, -sion = çhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1.



**rhē-tor'-īc-āl**, \*rhe-tor-ic-all, *adj.* [Lat. *rhetoricus*, from Gr. *rhētorikos*; Sp. & Ital. *retorico*.] Of or pertaining to rhetoric; involving or containing rhetoric; oratorical, declamatory.

"Sententious showers, O let them fall  
Their cadence is rhetorical."  
Crashaw: *On the Death of a Gentleman*.

**rhē-tor'-īc-āl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *rhetorical*; -*ly*.] In a rhetorical manner; according to the rules of rhetoric; like a rhetorician.

"Elegantly adorned, rhetorically pronounced."  
Prynne: *1 Histrio-Mastix*, p. 385.

\***rhē-tor'-ī-cāte**, *v. i.* [Low Lat. *rhetoricatus*, pa. par. of *rhetoricor*, from Lat. *rhetor*=a rhetorician.] To act the orator; to rhetorize.

"I do not heighten or rhetoricate at all in these particulars."—Waterland: *Works*, ii. 49.

\***rhē-tor'-ī-cā-tion**, *subst.* [RHETORICATE.] The act or practice of rhetorizing; rhetorical amplification.

"Certainly such rhetorizations as this cannot be intended for any but such as are of the very weakest capacity."—More: *Immort. of the Soul*, bk. i., ch. x.

**rhēt-ōr'-ī-cian**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *rhétoricien*.]

**A. As substantive:**

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

"They had been long instructed by rhetoricians."—Goldsmith: *Bee*, No. 6.

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

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

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

\***B. As adj.:** Becoming or suiting a master of rhetoric.

"Boldly presum'd with rhetorician pride,  
To hold of any question either side."  
Blackmore: *Creation*, iii.

**rhē-tōr'-īze**, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *rhetor*; -*ize*.]

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

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

"A certain rhetorized woman whom he calls mother."—Milton: *Apology for Smectymnuus*.

\***rhēt'-ōr'-ŷ**, *s.* [RHETOR.] A rhetorician.

"The same profession with the rhetories at Rome."—Hacket: *Life of Williams*, i. 72.

**rheûm** (1), \***rewme**, \***rheume**, *s.* [Fr. *rheume*, from Lat. *rheuma*; Gr. *rheuma*=a flowing, a flux, rheum, from *rheō*, fut. *rheusomai*=to flow; Span. *reuma*; Ital. *reuma*, *rema*.]

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

"A palsy struck his arm; his sparkling eye  
Was quench'd in rheums of age."  
Cowper: *Task*, ii. 728.

**rhē-ûm** (2), *s.* [Greek *rhēon*, *rha*=common rhu-  
barb, from *Rha*=the Volga, near which it grows.]

**Bot.:** Rhubarb; a genus of Polygonaceæ. Calyx inferior, petaloid, six-partite; stamens about nine; ovary superior; ovule one, erect; styles three, reflexed; stigma, peltate, entire; achenium three-angled, winged, with the withered calyx at the base. *Rheum rhaponticum* [RHAPONTICUM], is the Common, or Garden Rhubarb. [RHUBARB, 1.] It is used in this country in the making of pies, and is often called PIE PLANT (q. v.). *R. officinale* (?), or *R. palmatum* (?), is the officinal Rhubarb [RHUBARB, 2]. *R. emodi*, in the Punjab Himalaya, from 6,200 to 14,000 feet, with *R. moorcroftianum* and *R. speciforme*, are the chief sources of the Himalayan or Indian officinal rhubarb. It is less active than the common kind. The stalks of *R. emodi* are eaten by the Hindus. Other Indian species are *R. webbianum*, *R. nobile*, *R. arboreum*, which yields so much honey that the ground under the plants is wet with it, and *R. cinabarinum*, said to poison goats in Sikkim. *R. undulatum* grows in China and Siberia. The roots of *R. ribes* are used by the Arabs as an acidulous medicine, and its leaf-stalks in the preparation of sherbet.

**rheû-mā**, *subst.* [Latin & Greek.] The same as RHEUM (1).

**rheû-māt'-ic**, \***rheû-mā-tic**, \***rheû-māt'-ick**, \***rheu-mat-icke**, *a.* [Lat. *rheumaticus*, from Gr. *rheumatikos*, from *rheuma* (genit. *rheumatōs*)=rheum; Fr. *rheumatique*; Sp. *reumatico*; Ital. *reumatico*, *rematico*.] [RHEUM (1).]

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

"Rheumatic diseases do abound."  
Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

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

2. Causing rheumatism.

"This raw, rheumatic day."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 1.

3. Affected by or suffering from rheumatism.

"If I were feeble, rheumatic, or cold,  
These were true signs that I were waxed old."  
Drayton: *Henry to Rosamond*.

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

**rheû-mā-tiŝm**, *s.* [Lat. *rheumatismus*; Greek *rheumatismos*, from *rheuma*.] [RHEUMA (1).]

**Pathol.:** Acute articular rheumatism or rheumatic fever is produced by the presence in the blood of a poisonous material (probably lactic acid in excess), generated within the system by some derangement of the nutritive and elementary processes. The ordinary causes of an onset are exposure to cold and damp, sudden chill, remaining in wet clothes or in a cold draught, or the absorption into the blood of waste product either of the body itself, induced by too severe labor and insufficient nutrition, or the waste induced by too great a consumption of stimulating food, without exercise enough to eliminate the waste products of such food from the system, and scarlatina also sometimes produces it in children. Predisposition to this disease is distinctly hereditary. It chiefly attacks persons from fifteen to thirty-five years of age, but no time of life is exempt. Affections of the heart are present in most acute cases, particularly pericarditis, with the blowing, bellows-like murmur so characteristic of this complication, and this is apt to be permanent. It is usual for many attacks to follow through life, and in the young chorea, or St. Vitus' dance, is a common sequent. The joints become swollen, red, hot, and painful even to agony. Relief of pain and alkalinity of the blood are the most necessary indications for the successful treatment of rheumatism. It frequently becomes chronic, and assumes other forms as well as the articular, or rheumatism of the joints, such as myalgia, or muscular rheumatism, wry-neck, lumbago, gonorrhœal rheumatism, and *Arthritis deformans*, in which deformity and twisting of the joints is the most prominent characteristic.

**rheumatism-root**, *s.*

*Bot.:* *Jeffersonia diphylla*.

**rheû-mā-tiŝ-māl**, *adj.* [Eng. *rheumatism*; -*al*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of rheumatism; rheumatic.

**rheû-mā-tiŝe**, *s.* [See def.] A provincial and Scotch corruption of rheumatism.

**rheû-mā-tōid**, *a.* [Eng. *rheumat(ism)*; -*oid*.]

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

**rheûm'-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *rheum*; -*ic*.] Pertaining to rheum.

**rheûm'-īn**, *s.* [Eng. *rheum(a)*; -*in*.] [CHRYSO-  
PHANIC-ACID.]

**rheû-mŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *rheum* (1); -*y*.]

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

2. Causing rheum.

3. Affected with rheum.

**rhēx'-ī-a**, *s.* [Lat.=alkanet (*Anchusa tinctoria*), not the modern genus.]

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

**rhīg'-ō-lēne**, *s.* [Greek *rhigos*=frost, cold, and Lat. *oleum*=oil.] A petroleum naphtha, proposed by Dr. H. J. Bigelow, of Boston, Mass., as a local anæsthetic. It is applied in the form of spray in minor operations, producing intense cold by its evaporation.

**rhīn-**, *pref.* [RHINO-]

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

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

**rhīn-a-cān'-thūs**, *s.* [Prefix *rhīn-* (q. v.), and Gr. *akantha*=a thorn.]

**Botany:** A genus of Eranthemæ. *Rhinacanthus communis* (= *Justicia nasuta*) is a shrub four or five feet high, found in the south of India. The fresh root and leaves bruised and mixed with lime juice are given by the Hindus for ringworm, Malabar or Dhoobe's (Washerman's) itch, &c.

**rhīn-āls-thēt'-īcs**, *s.* [Pref. *rhīn-* (q. v.), and Gr. *aisthētikos*=of or for perception.] Odor sensations. (*Rossiter*.)

**rhīn'-āl**, *adj.* [Gr. *rhīs* (genit. *rhinos*)=the nose; Eng. adj. suff. -*al*.] Of or pertaining to the nose.

**rhī-nān-thīd'-ē-æ**, **rhī-nān-thā'-çē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinanth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ideæ*, -*aceæ*.]

**Bot.:** A sub-order of Scrophulariaceæ. Inflorescence, as a rule entirely centripetal, or æstivation quincuncial or irregularly imbricated, one of the lateral segments being generally external, the two upper ones always internal. (*Bentham*.) Tribes: Sibthorpææ, Buddleeæ, Digitaleæ, Veroniceæ, Buchnerææ, Gerardiææ, and Euphrasieæ.

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

**Bot.:** Yellow-rattle: The typical genus of *Rhinanthidæ* (q. v.). Calyx inflated, four-toothed, upper lip of the corolla laterally compressed, entire, with a tooth-like appendage or lobe on each side, lower lip plane, three-lobed; ovules many; capsule two-celled, compressed.

**rhīn-ās'-tēr**, *s.* [Pref. *rhīn-*, and Gr. *astēr*=a star.]

**Zoölogy:**

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

\*2. A lapsed genus of *Rhinocerotidæ*.

**rhī-na-trē'-mā**, *s.* [Pref. *rhīna-*, and Gr. *trēma*=a hole.]

**Zoöl.:** A genus of *Cæciliadæ* (q. v.), with one species, from Cayenne.

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

**Geog.:** A river running between France and Germany.

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

**Rhine-loess**, *s.* [LOESS.]

**Rhine-stone**, *s.* Quartz crystal; an imitation or paste diamond.

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

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

**rhī-nēl'-lūs**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. dimin. from Greek *rhīs* (genit. *rhinos*)=the nose.]

**Palæont.:** A genus of *Clupeidæ*, from the Upper Cretaceous of Mount Lebanon.

**rhīn-ēn-çē-phāl'-īc**, *a.* [RHINENCEPHALON.]

**Anat.:** Of or belonging to the rhinencephalon.

**rhīn-ēn-çēph'-a-lōn**, *s.* [Pref. *rhīn-* (q. v.), and Gr. *engkephalos*=the brain.]

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

**rhīn-īch'-thŷs**, *s.* [Pref. *rhīn-*, and Gr. *ichthys*=a fish.]

**Ichthy.:** Long-nosed Dace; a genus of *Cyprinidæ*, from the fresh waters of North America.

**rhīn'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhīn(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ideæ*.]

**Ichthy.:** A family of Plagiostomous Fishes, section Batoidei. No anal fin, two dorsals; spiracles present. Pectorals large, with the basal portion prolonged forward, but not attached to the head.

**rhī-nō**, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] Money, coin; gold or silver. (*Slang*.)

"A famous wedding we had of it, as long as the rhino lasted."—Marryat: *Facha of Many Tales; Tale of the English Sailor*.

**rhī-nō**, **rhīn-**, *pref.* [Gr. *rhīs* (genit. *rhinos*)= (1) the nose, (2) the nostrils.] Of or belonging to the nose or the nostrils; nasal.

**rhī-nō-bāt'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinobat(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ideæ*.]

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

2. **Palæontology:** Apparently commenced in the Oolite.

**rhī-nō-bāt'-ūs**, *s.* [Pref. *rhīno-*, and Mod. Lat. *batis* (q. v.).]

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

2. **Palæont.:** One species, from the Chalk of Mount Lebanon, has been referred to this genus. [SPATHOBATIS.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**rhī-nō-çēr'-ī-al, rhī-nō-çēr'-īc-al, a.** [RHINOCEROS.] Of or pertaining to the rhinoceros; resembling the rhinoceros. (Said of a nose turning up like the horn on the snout of a rhinoceros) (Tatler, No. 260.)

**rhī-nōç'-ēr-ōid, a.** [Eng. rhinocer(os); -oid.] Belonging to or characteristic of the genus Rhinoceros. (Nicholson: Palaeont., ii. 329.)

**rhī-nōç'-ēr-ōs** (The class. pl. is **rhī-nōç'-ēr-ō-tēs**, but the form **rhī-nōç'-ēr-ōs-ēs** is in ordinary use.), **\*rī-nōç'-ēr-ōs, \*rhī-nōç'-ēr-ōt, s.** [Latin, from Gr. *rhinokeros*: *rhīs* (genit. *rhinos*)=the nose, and *keras*=a horn.]

**1. Zoology:**

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

(a) *Rhinoceros*: Adults with a single large compressed incisor above on each side, occasionally a small lateral one, below a very small median, and a very large procumbent, pointed, lateral incisor; nasal bone pointed in front; single nasal horn; skin very thick, and raised into strong, definitely arranged folds. There are two well-marked species: (1) *Rhinoceros unicornis* (Linnaeus; *indicus*, Cuvier), now found wild only in the terai regions of Nepal and Bhotan and in Assam, though it had formerly a much wider geographical range; (2) *R. sondaicus* (or *javanus*, Cuvier), the Javan Rhinoceros, is smaller and distinguished by the different arrangement of the folds of the skin, and by the small size or absence of the horn in the female. Found near Calcutta, in Burmah, Malay Peninsula, Java, Sumatra, and probably Borneo. *R. unicornis* was known to the ancients, and was seen probably for the first time by modern Europeans when one was sent to the king of Portugal from India in 1513.

(b) *Ceratorhinus*: The folds are not so strongly marked as in the first section. There is a well-developed nasal, and a small frontal horn, separated by an interval. The name, *R. sumatrensis*, has possibly been applied to more than one species, and two animals in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, London, presented considerable differences of form and color. Dr. Sclater named one of them *R. lasiotis*, the Hairy-eared Rhinoceros. Geographical range nearly the same as that of the Javan Rhinoceros, but it does extend into Bengal.

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

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

**2. Palaeont.:** *R. pachygnathus*, from the Miocene of Greece, was apparently intermediate between *R. bicornis* and *R. simus*. Four species, all bicorn, formerly inhabited Britain: *R. tichorhinus*, the Woolly Rhinoceros (q. v.), from the Brick-earths of the Thames Valley; *R. hemitechus* (Falc., *leptorhinus*, Owen), *R. megarhinus* (*leptorhinus*, Cuvier & Falc.), and *R. etruscus*, of Pliocene age. The one-horned Indian type was well represented (*R. sivalensis*, *R. palaeindicus*) in the Pleistocene of the sub-Himalayan region. *R. schleirmacheri*, of the late European Miocenes, possessed incisors and was bicorn.

**rhinoceros-beetle, s.**

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

**rhinoceros-bird, s.**

**Ornithology:**

**1. Buphaga africana**, the African Beef-eater, or Ox-pecker. [BUPHAGA.] It is also a frequent companion of the rhinoceros, to which, besides being

of service in ridding him of many of the insects that infest his hide, it is said to perform the friendly part of sentinel, uttering sharp, shrill cries on the approach of danger.

**2. The same as RHINOCEROS-HORNBILL** (q. v.).

**rhinoceros-bush, s.**

**Bot.:** *Stoebe rhinocerotis*, a composite covering wide tracts of country in the South African Karroo.

**rhinoceros-chameleon, s.**

**Zoöl.:** *Chamaeleon rhinocerotus*, from Madagascar. There is a horn-like tubercle at the end of the muzzle.

**rhinoceros-hornbill, s.**

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

**rhinoceros-tick, s.**

**Entom.:** *Ixodes rhinocerinus*, parasitic on *Rhinoceros bicornis*.

**rhī-nōç'-ēr-ōt'-īc, a.** [Eng. rhinocerot; -ic.]

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

**2. (In this sense, from Mod. Lat. rhinocerotidae):** Belonging to or characteristic of the family Rhinocerotidae (q. v.). (Encyc. Brit. (ed. 9th), xv. 429.)

**rhī-nōç'-ēr-ōt'-ī-dæ, †rhī-nō-çēr'-ī-dæ, s. pl.**

[Lat. *rhinoceros* (genitive *rhinocerot(is)*, *rhinoceros(er)os*); fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

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

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

**†rhī-nō-çhē'-tī-dæ, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *rhinochet(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Ornithology:** In older classifications a family of Grallæ, with one genus Rhinocetus (q. v.).

**rhī-nō-çhē'-tī'-næ, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *rhinochet(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Ornith.:** A sub-family of Gruide, with one genus, Rhinocetus (q. v.), though Sundeval places here the genus Pedionornis of Gould, sometimes classed with the Charadriidae and sometimes with the Turnicidae.

**rhī-nō-çhē'-tūs, subst.** [Prefix *rhino-*, and Gr. *chaîtē*=long, flowing hair.]

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

**rhī-nō-dēr'-mā, s.** [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. *derma*=skin.]

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

**†rhī-nō-dēr-māt'-ī-dæ, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *rhinoderma*, genit. *rhinodermat(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.] [RHINODERMA.]

**rhī-nō-dōn, s.** [Greek *rhīs* (genit. *rhinos*)=the nose; suff. -odon.]

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

**rhī-nō-dōn'-tī-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *rhinodon*, genit. *rhinodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Ichthy.:** A family of Selachioidei (q. v.). No nictitating membranes; anal fin present; two dorsals, the first nearly opposite to the ventrals, without spine in front; mouth and nostrils near extremity of snout.

**rhī-nōd'-ō-rās, s.** [Pref. *rhino-*, and Mod. Latin *doras*, from Gr. *dory*=a spear.]

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

**rhī nō-gla-nī'-nā, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *rhinoglan(is)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

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

**rhī-nō-glā'-nīs, s.** [Pref. *rhino-*, and Mod. Lat. *glanis*, from Gr. *glanis*=a shad.] [RHINOGLANINA.]

**rhī-nō-grŷ'-phūs, s.** [Pref. *rhino-*, and Latin *gryphus*.] [GRYPHUS.]

**Ornithology:** Turkey Vulture; a genus of Sarcophagina, with one species, *Rhinogryphus aura*, sometimes separated from *Cathartes* on account of its peculiar perforated nose, but classed with that genus by older taxonomists. Range, from North America to the Straits of Magellan. It is about thirty inches long; plumage black with purplish gloss; head and neck bright red, which fades rapidly after death.

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

**Pathol.:** A concretion, consisting of the phosphate and carbonate of lime and magnesia with mucus, sometimes arising in the nasal cavities.

**rhī-nō-lōg'-īc-al, a.** [Gr. *rhīs* (genit. *rhinos*)=the nose, and *log(os)*=a science; -ical.] Relating to rhiology.

**rhī-nōl'-ō-gīst, s.** [Gr. *rhīs* (genit. *rhinos*)=the nose; *log(os)*=a science; -ist.] One versed in rhiology.

**rhī-nōl'-ō-gŷ, s.** [Gr. *rhīs* (genit. *rhinos*)=the nose, and *logos*=a science.]

**Med. & Pathol.:** The science which treats of the nose, its diseases, &c.

**rhī-nō-lōph'-ī-dæ, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *rhinoloph(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

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

**rhī-nōl'-ō-phī'-næ, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *rhinoloph(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.] [RHINOLOPHIDÆ.]

**rhī-nōl'-ō-phūs, s.** [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. *lophos*=a crest.]

**1. Zoology:** The sole genus of Rhinolophinae, with twenty-four species, having approximately the range of the family. In temperate regions the species hibernate in dry and warm hiding-places during the winter; in warmer regions they frequent hill-ranges, and many are clothed with long dense fur. The most important species will be found in this Dictionary under their popular names.

**2. Palaeont.:** Begins in the Eocene.

**rhī-nō-nŷc'-tēr-īs, s.** [Pref. *rhino-*, and Mod. Lat. *nycteris* (q. v.).]

**Zoöl.:** A genus of Phyllorhininae (q. v.), with one species, *Rhinonycteris aurantiaca*, the Orange-colored Bat. The genus is intermediate between *Trienops* and *Phyllorhinina*, agreeing more closely with the former. (Dobson.)

**rhī-nō-phrŷ'-nī-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *rhinophryn(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.] [RHINOPHRYNUS.]

**rhī-nō-phrŷ'-nūs, s.** [Pref. *rhino-*, and Greek *phrynē*=a toad.]

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

**rhī-nōph'-ŷl-la, subst.** [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. *phyllon*=a leaf.]

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

**\*rhī-nō-plast, s.** [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. *plassō*=to mold.] A person having an artificial nose. [RHINOPLASTIC.]

"The cunning idolaters who had made Mr. Clint a rhinoplast."—London Daily Telegraph.

**rhī-nō-plās'-tīc, adj.** [French *rhinoplastique*.] [RHINOPLAST.] Forming a nose.

**rhinoplastic-knife, s.**

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



## rhinoplastic-operation, s.

*Surg.*: A surgical operation for forming an artificial nose, or for restoring one partially lost. Also called the Taliaetian or Tagliacotian operation, from Gaspar Tagliacozzi, a surgeon of Bouonia, by whom it was introduced about 1553. Tagliacozzi obtained the piece for the replacement by dissection from the shoulder or arm of the patient. Liston introduced the plan of cutting the piece from the forehead of the noseless.

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

**rhī-nō-pō-ma, s.** [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. *pōma*=a cover.]

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

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

**rhī-nō-pōme, s.** [RHINOPOMA.]

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

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

2. *Palæont.*: [ZYGOBATIS.]

**rhī-nō-rhō-a, s.** [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. *rheō*=to flow.]

*Pathol.*: Chronic inflammation of the nostrils. Called also Ozæna.

**rhī-nō-sâu-rūs, subst.** [Pref. *rhino-*, and Greek *saurus*=a lizard.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, group Brachyopina, from the Lias.

**rhī-nō-scōpe, s.** [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. *skopeō*=to see.] An instrument for examining the posterior nares—the rear portion of the nostrils.

**rhī-nō-scōp-ic, a.** [English *rhinoscop(e)*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to rhinoscopy or the rhinoscope.

**rhī-nōs-cō-pý, s.** [RHINOSCOPE.] Inspection of the nasal passages by means of the rhinoscope.

**rhī-piç-ēr-a, s.** [Gr. *rhapis*=a fan, and *keras*=a horn.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Rhipiceridae (q. v.). The species, which are few, are found in Australia and America.

**rhī-piç-ēr-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *rhipicer(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

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

**rhīp-i-dō-, pref.** [Gr. *rhipis* (genit. *rhipidos*)=a fan.] Fanlike, having processes resembling a fan.

**rhīp-i-dō-dēn-dron, s.** [Prefix *rhipido-*, and Gr. *dendron*=a tree.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Spougiomonadidae (q. v.). Animalcules ovate, with two anterior attenuate flagella. Two species, *Rhipidodendron splendidum*, from fresh water, and *R. huxleyi*, from bog-water on Dartmoor, England.

**rhī-pi-dō-gor-gi-a, s.** [Pref. *rhipido-*, and Gr. *gorgeios*=of or belonging to the Gorgon.]

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

**rhī-pi-dür-a, s.** [Pref. *rhipido-*, and Gr. *oura*=a tail.]

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

**rhī-pip-tēr-a, s. pl.** [Greek *rhipis*=a fan, and *pteron*=a wing.]

*Entom.*: Strepsiptera (q. v.). (Latreille.)

**rhīp-sāl-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *rhipsal(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Bot.*: A family of Cactaceæ.

**rhīp-sa-lis, subst.** [Greek *rhips*=wicker-work. Named from the flexible branches.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Rhipsalidae. Flowers rotate, segments twelve to eighteen, stamens many, style one, stigma three to six rayed. All from the

warmer parts of America. *Rhipsalis pachyptera*, bruised, is used as a fomentation for ill-conditioned ulcers.

**rhī-zā-, rhī-zō-, rhiz-, prefix.** [Greek *rhiza*=a root.]

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

**rhī-zānth, s.** [RHIZANTHÆ.] A plant belonging to the Rhizanthæa.

**rhī-zān-thē-æ, s. pl.** [Pref. *rhiz-*; Gr. *anthos*=a flower, and Lat. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

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

**rhī-zān-thouſ, adj.** [Greek *rhiza*=a root, and *anthos*=a flower.]

*Bot.*: Flowering from the root.

**rhī-zine, rhī-zī-na, s.** [Gr. *rhiza*=a root.]

*Bot.*: The root of a moss or of a lichen. (*Link.*) Called also Rhizula.

**rhī-zō-, pref.** [RHIZA-.]

**rhī-zō-blas-tūs, s.** [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. *blastos*=a sprout, a shoot.]

*Bot.*: An embryo which develops roots.

**rhī-zō-bōl, s.** [RHIZOBOLUS.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: The Rhizobolaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

**rhī-zō-bō-lā-çē-æ, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *rhizobol(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

*Bot.*: Rhizobols; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Guttiferales. Large trees with opposite, digitate, coriaceous leaves without stipules. Sepals five or six; petals five to eight; stamens very numerous; ovary four, five, or many celled; styles as many as the cells. Fruit, of several combined nuts, each nut indehiscent, one-celled, one-seeded, or abortive. Natives of tropical South America. Known genera two, species eight. (*Lindley.*)

**\*rhī-zōb-ō-lūs, s.** [Gr. *rhizobolos*=striking root; *rhiza*=a root, and *bolos*=a throw.]

*Bot.*: A synonym of Caryocarp (q. v.).

**rhī-zō-carp, s.** [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. *karpos*=fruit.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: The Marsileaceæ (q. v.). (*Lindley.*)

**\*rhī-zō-car-pæ, s. pl.** [RHIZOCARP.]

*Bot.*: The Marsileaceæ (q. v.).

**rhī-zō-car-poſ, a.** [Eng. *rhizocarp*; -ous.]

*Botany*:

1. *Gen.*: Of or belonging to a plant whose root endures many years, but whose stems perish annually. Used of herbs.

2. *Specif.*: Of or belonging to a Rhizocarp (q. v.).

**rhī-zō-çeph-a-lā, s. pl.** [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. *kephalē*=the head.]

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

**rhī-zō-çeph-a-lōn, s.** [RHIZOCEPHALA.]

*Zoöl.*: Any individual of the order Rhizocephala (q. v.).

"Mr. Spence Bate mentions a similar case in a *Rhizocephalon*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), vi. 652.

**rhī-zō-crī-nūs, s.** [Pref. *rhizo-* (q. v.), and Gr. *krinon*=a lily.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Apocrinites (Pear-Enerinites).

**rhī-zō-dōnt, s.** [Pref. *rhizo-* (q. v.), and Greek *odontos* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

*Comp. Anat.*: A tooth with branching fangs anchylosing with the jaw.

**rhī-zō-dōp-sis, s.** [Mod. Lat. *rhizod(us)*, and Gr. *opsis*=appearance.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Cyclodipteridae (Traquair), with two species, from the Coal-measures of Scotland and Staffordshire. The pectoral fin was obtusely lobate.

**rhī-zō-dūs, s.** [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. *odous*=a tooth.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Cyclodipteridae (Traquair), with two species, from the Coal-measures near Edinburgh. It was probably the largest of the Palæozoic Fishes. The huge teeth and detached bones of the head of *Rhizodus hiberni* led earlier observers to refer it to the Labyrinthodonts.

**rhī-zō-flāç-ēl-lā-ta, s. pl.** [Prefix *rhizo-*, and Mod. Lat. *flagellata* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: An order of Flagellate Infusoria. Animalcules progressing by means of pseudo-podial extensions of their protoplasm after the manner of the ordinary Rhizopoda, but bearing, at the same time, one or more flagellate appendages; oral or ingestive area diffuse. Genera: Mastigamœba, Reptomonas, Rhizomonas, and Podostoma. (*Kent.*)

**rhī-zō-gēn, s.** [Pref. *rhizo-*, and the root of Gr. *gennaō*=to produce.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: In Lindley's classification, the third of seven great classes of the Vegetable Kingdom. Parasitic plants with cellular scales instead of true leaves; stem an amorphous fungous mass, or a ramified mycelium sometimes destitute of spiral vessels. Color brown, yellow, or purple, never green. Flowers naked, or with a trimerous or pentamerous calyx with stamens and carpels. Most of them stain water a deep blood-red. They vary greatly in appearance. Brown, Griffith, &c., opposed their erection into a separate class, believing them degenerate exogens. Called also Rhizanthæ. Orders, Balanophoraceæ, Cytinaceæ, Rafflesiaceæ.

**rhī-zōid, a. & s.** [Greek *rhizoeidēs*=root-like; *rhiza*=a root, and *eidōs*=form.]

A. *As adj.*: Resembling a root.

B. *As substantive*:

*Bot. (pl.)*: Slender root filaments affixing certain cryptograms to the ground.

**rhī-zōi-dē-ōſ, a.** [Eng. *rhizoid*; suff. -ous.]

*Bot.*: The same as RHIZOID, A.

**rhī-zō-ma, s.** [RHIZOME.]

**rhī-zō-mā-ni-a, subst.** [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Eng. *mania*.]

*Bot.*: An abnormal development of roots. It is often seen in the ivy, the laurel, the fig, the apple, &c. In the fig the roots are often sent out around the line which surrounds the stem; in the apple tree they appear in little bundles, absorb moisture, and decay. Rhizomania generally indicates something wrong with the ordinary root.

**rhī-zōme, rhīz-ōme, rhī-zō-ma, subst.** [Gr. *rhizōma*=the mass of the roots of a tree; *rhiza*=a root.]

*Bot.*: A rootstock, a prostrate, thickened, rooting stem which yearly produces young branches or plants. Examples, various Iridaceæ and epiphytous Orchids.

**rhī-zō-mōn-ās, s.** [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Mod. Lat. *monas* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Rhizoflagellata, with a single species, *Rhizomonas verrucosa*, found by Šaville Kent in hay-infusions.

**\*rhī-zō-mor-phā, subst.** [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. *morphē*=form.]

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

**rhī-zō-mor-phōid, rhī-zō-mor-phōſ, adj.** [Eng. *rhizomorph(a)*; -oid, -ous.] Root-like in form.

**rhī-zō-mýs, s.** [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Greek *mýs*=a mouse.]

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

**rhī-zōph-a-ga, s. pl.** [RHIZOPHAGUS.]

*Zoöl.*: Root-eaters; a tribe of Marsupials, with one family Phaseolomyidae (q. v.). Two scalpriform incisors in both jaws; no canines; stomach with a special gland; œcum short, wide, with a vermiform appendage. (*Owen.*)

**rhī-zōph-a-goſ, a.** [RHIZOPHAGUS.] Feeding or subsisting on roots.

**rhī-zōph-a-gūs, s.** [Prefix *rhizo-* (q. v.), and Gr. *phagein*=to eat.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Nitidulidae.

**rhī-zōph-ōr-a, s.** [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. *phoros*=bearing. Named from the aerial roots which it throws out.]

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

**rhī-zō-phō-rā-çē-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Latin *rhizophor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

*Bot.*: Mangroves; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Myrtales. Trees or shrubs, growing along sea-shores. Leaves simple, opposite, sometimes dotted, with convolute, deciduous stipules between the petioles. Peduncles axillary or terminal; calyx lobes four to twelve, sometimes all uniting into a calyptra. Petals inserted into the calyx, equal in number to the lobes, and alternating with them. Stamens twice or thrice as many. Ovary two, three, or four celled, each with two or more pendulous ovules. Fruit indehiscent, one-celled, one-seeded, crowned by the calyx. Seed, on becoming ripe, sending a long radicle to fix itself in the mud and thus prevent its being carried away by the ocean. The trees form dense thickets along the shores of the tropics of both hemispheres. Known genera five, species twenty. (*Lindley*)



**rhī-zōph-ōr-ōūs, a.** [Mod. Lat. *rhizophor(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.]

**Botany:** Root-bearing; belonging to the natural order Rhizophoraceæ (q. v.).

**rhī-zō-pōd, s.** [RHIZOPODA.]

1. **Zoöl.:** A member of the order Rhizopoda.

2. **Bot.:** The mycelium of a fungal.

**rhī-zōp-ō-dā, s. pl.** [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

1. **Zoöl.:** A name introduced by Dujardin for an order of Infusoria, which were defined as animalcules with mutable form, moving by means of multiform exsertile processes, without vibratile cilia or other external organs. When the subkingdom Protozoa was formed, the name Rhizopoda was retained for the class containing individuals with the power of emitting pseudopodia (q. v.), and the class was divided into five orders: Monera, Amœbea, Foraminifera, Radiolaria, and Spongida. The Rhizopoda are the Myxopodia of Huxley, and this latter name has been retained by Prof. Lankester in his reclassification of the Protozoa (q. v.).

2. **Palæontology:** [FORAMINIFERA, RADIOLARIA, SPONGIDA.]

**rhī-zō-pō-dī-ūm, s.** [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Greek *podion*=a small foot, dimin. from *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

**Bot.:** [RHIZOPOD, 2.]

**rhī-zōp-ō-doūs, a.** [RHIZOPODIUM.]

**Zoöl.:** Pertaining to the Rhizopoda.

**rhī-zō-pō-gōn, s.** [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. *pōgōn*=a beard.]

**Botany:** A genus of underground Fungi. *Rhizopogon provincialis* is eaten in Provence.

**rhī-zōs-tō-mā, s.** [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. *stoma*=a mouth.]

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

**rhī-zō-stōm-ā-tā, s. pl.** [RHIZOSTOMA.]

**Zoöl.:** A sub-order of Discophora (Medusas), having processes like rootlets around the mouth. They are covered with minute polypites, interspersed with clavate tentacula suspended from the middle of the umbrella.

**rhī-zō-stōme, s.** [RHIZOSTOMA.]

**rhī-zō-stōm-ī-dæ, subst. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *rhizostom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. **Zoöl.:** A family of Lucernarida (Nicholson), equivalent to the order Rhizostoma of Prof. Martin Duncan.

2. **Palæont.:** A species occurs in the Lithographic slates of Solenhofen.

**rhī-zō-tāx-īs, s.** [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. *taxis*=an arrangement.]

**Bot.:** The arrangements of roots, and the laws of their growth. It has been investigated by Clos.

**rhī-zōt-rō-gūs, s.** [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. *trōgō*=to gnaw.]

**Entom.:** A genus of Melolonthinæ. *Rhizotrogus solstitialis* is the Midsummer Chafer.

**rhī-zū-lā, s.** [Latinized dimin. from Gr. *rhiza*=a root.] [RHIZINE.]

**rhō-dā-līte, s.** [Greek *rhodoeis*=rose-colored; a connective, and *lithos*=a stone (Min.).]

**Min.:** An earthy rose-red mineral, with a soapy feel. Hardness, 2.0; specific gravity, 2.0. Composition: Silica, 55.9; alumina, 8.3; sesquioxide of iron, 11.4; magnesia, 0.6; lime, 1.1; water, 22.0=99.3. Occurs in amygdaloidal dolerite in County Antrim, Ireland.

**rhō-dā-lōse, rhō-dā-lōze, s.** [RHODALOSE.]

**rhō-dān-īc, a.** [Eng. *rhodan(ide)*; *-ic*.] [SULPHOCYANIC.]

**rhō-dān-īde, s.** [Gr. *rhodon*=a rose.]

**Chem.:** A name applied to sulphocyanates on account of the red color which they produce with ferric salts. (Watts.)

**rhō-dān-thē, s.** [Gr. *rhodon*=a rose, and *anthos*=a flower. Named from the color of the flower-beads.]

**Botany:** A genus of Helichryseæ. Only known species *Rhodanthe manglesi*, a beautiful composite; its flowers, of the dry and unfading kind called everlasting, roseate or purple on the upper part, and silvery below. It is found in Western Australia, and has been introduced into European and American greenhouses, and will grow also in the open air in a temperature between 60° and 80°. There are several varieties, but it is possible that two of these, *R. atrosanguinea* and *R. maculata* are, as Paxton makes them, distinct species.

**rhō-dē-ī-nā, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *rhode(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

**Ichthy.:** A group of Cyprinidæ. Anal of moderate length, with nine to twelve branched rays;

dorsal short, or of moderate length; mouth with very small barbels, or none. Four genera: Achelognathus, Acanthorhodeus, Rhodeus, and Pseudoperilampus. In the females a long external urogenital tube is developed annually during the spawning season.

**Rhode Island (rōd ī-land), s.** [Origin of name doubtful. Some authorities say it is from the Island of Rhodes, others that it is from an island of a reddish color which the Dutch observed in the bay and called Rood or Red Island.] One of the original thirteen States of the U. S. A., nicknamed "Little Rhody." Bounded W. by Connecticut, N. and E. by Massachusetts, and S. by the Atlantic. Area, 1,250 square miles. It is the smallest of the States. Rhode Island was first settled in 1636, by a small colony headed by Roger Williams, who had been banished from Massachusetts for his religious opinions. A charter was afterwards obtained from Charles II. securing universal toleration, which continued in force until 1842, when its present constitution was adopted. Manufactures constitute the chief industry. The chief agricultural products are hay, potatoes and corn. Principal cities, Providence, the capital; Pawtucket, Woonsocket, and Newport, a fashionable summer resort.

**rhō-dē-ō-rēt-īc, a.** [Eng. *rhodeoret(in)*; *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from Rhodeoretin (q. v.).

**rhodeoretic-acid, s.** [CONVOLVULIC-ACID.]

**rhō-dē-ōr-ē-tīn, s.** [Greek *rhodeos*=rosy, and *rhētīnē*=resin.] [CONVOLVULIN.]

**rhō-dē-ō-rēt-īn-ōl, s.** [Eng. *rhodeoretin*; *-ol*.] [CONVOLVULINOL.]

**rhō-dē-ō-rēt-īn-ōl-īc, a.** [Eng. *rhodeoretinol*; *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from rhodeoretinol.

**rhodeoretinolic-acid, s.** [CONVOLVULINOL.]

**Rhōdeş, s.** [See def.]

**Geog.:** An island off the southwest coast of Asia Minor.

**Rhodes-wood, s.**

**Bot.:** *Amyris balsamifera*, the West Indian Candewood.

**rhō-dē-ūs, s.** [Gr. *rhodeos*=rosy-colored.]

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

**rhōd-hā-lōse, subst.** [Gr. *rhodeos*=rose-colored; *hals*=salt, and suff. *-ose* (Min.).]

**Min.:** The same as BIEBERITE (q. v.).

**Rhō-dī-an, a. & s.** [See def.]

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

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

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

**rhōd-īc, a.** [Eng. *rhod(ium)*; *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from rhodium (q. v.).

**rhodic-oxide, s.** [RHODIUM.]

**rhō-dīng, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

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

**rhō-dī-ō-lā, s.** [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *rhodon*=a rose. So named because the roots smell like roses.]

**Bot.:** A genus of Crassuleæ. *Rhodiola rosea* is now *Sedum rhodiola*. [SEDUM.]

**rhōd-īte, s.** [Eng. *rhod(ium)*; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

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

**rhō-dī-tēs, s.** [Gr. *rhodeos*=rosy.]

**Entom.:** A genus of Cynipidæ. *Rhodites rosea* is the small gall-fly, the puncture of which produces the bedeguar of the rose.

**rhō-dī-ūm, s.** [Latinized from Gr. *rhodon*=a rose, from the red color of some of its salts.]

**Chem.:** A tetratomic metallic element belonging to the platinum group, symbol Rh; atomic weight, 104.4; specific gravity, 10.6-12; discovered by Wollaston in 1804 in crude platinum. To obtain it, the solution from which platinum, palladium, and iridium have been separated is mixed with hydrochloric acid, evaporated to dryness, and the residue treated with alcohol of specific gravity 0.837, which dissolves everything except the double chlorides of rhodium and sodium. On filtering, heating the residue to dryness, and boiling with water, metallic rhodium remains. It is a whitish-gray metal, very hard, less fusible and less ductile than platinum, unalterable in the air at ordinary temperatures, but oxidizing at a red heat. When pure it is unacted upon by the strongest acids, but when alloyed it dissolves in nitro-hydrochloric acid. Rhodium forms but one chloride,  $RhCl_3$ , a brownish-red

deliquescent mass, soluble in water. It forms four oxides: Monoxide,  $RhO$ , a dark-gray substance, unattacked by acids; sesquioxide or rhodic oxide,  $Rh_2O_3$ , a gray porous mass, with a metallic iridescence; dioxide,  $RhO_2$ , a dark-brown substance; and trioxide,  $RhO_3$ , a blue flocculent powder, all insoluble in acids. The salts of rhodium are for the most part rose-colored.

**rhodium-gold, s.**

**Min.:** A variety of native gold, said to contain from 34 to 43 per cent. of rhodium. Specific gravity 15.5-16.8; brittle.

**rhō-dī-zīte, rhō-dī-çite, s.** [Gr. *rhodizō*=to tinge red; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

**Min.:** An isometric mineral, found very rarely, and only in small crystals, on rubellite in the neighborhood of Ekaterinburg, Perm, Russia. Hardness, 8; specific gravity, 3.3-3.42; luster, vitreous; color, white; translucent; pyro-electric. Not yet analyzed, but from its blowpipe reactions it is supposed to be a lime boracite.

**rhō-dī-zōn-īc, a.** [Gr. *rhodizō*=to tinge red; Eng. (*saff*)*ro(n)*, and suff. *-ic*.] (See compound.)

**rhodizonic-acid, s.**

**Chemistry:** A name applied to two distinct compounds, produced under different circumstances from potassium carboxide. Alpha-rhodizonic acid,  $C_5H_4O_6=(C_5HO_3)''''\} O_3$ , discovered by Heller in

1837, is formed from carboxylic acid by the assumption of water,  $C_{10}H_4O_{10}+2H_2O=2C_5H_4O_6$ . It crystallizes in colorless rhombic prisms, easily soluble in water and alcohol. On exposure to the air the crystals turn brownish-red, heated to 100° they turn black, at a higher temperature they decompose, leaving a carbonaceous residue. The alpha-rhodizonates, produced from the hydro-carboxylates, are all red, and very insoluble. Beta-rhodizonic acid,  $C_{10}H_6O_8$ . This acid is unknown in the free state, but its potassium salt,  $C_{10}K_6O_8$ , discovered by Brodie in 1859, remains undissolved when potassium carboxide is treated with absolute alcohol. It is distinguished from alpha-rhodizonate by the rapidity with which it absorbs oxygen on exposure to air and moisture, being converted into potassium croconate.

**rhō-dō-, pref.** [Gr. *rhodon*=a rose.] Of, pertaining to, or in any way resembling a rose.

**rhō-dōç-ēr-ā, s.** [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. *keras*=a horn.]

**Entom.:** A genus of Papilionidæ. *Rhodocera rhamni* of Newman is *Gonepteryx rhamni* of Stainton, &c.

**rhō-dō-chrōme, s.** [Prefix *rhodo-*, and Greek *chrōma*=color.]

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

**rhō-dō-chrō-şite, s.** [Pref. *rhodo-*; Gr. *chrōsis*=color, and suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

**Min.:** A mineral belonging to the group of anhydrous carbonates. Crystallization rhombohedral; also occurs globular, botryoidal, and massive. Hardness, 3.5-4.5; specific gravity, 3.4-3.7; luster, vitreous; color, shades of rose-red when pure, darkened to brown; streak, white. Composition: Carbonic acid, 38.6; protoxide of manganese, 61.4; but the latter is frequently partly replaced by lime, magnesia, or protoxide of iron.

**rhō-dō-crī-nī-dæ, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *rhodocrin(us)*; Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Palæont.:** A family of Crinoidea. Basals five, parabasals or sub-radials five; arms ten or twenty, bifurcated two or three times. Devonian (?) and Carboniferous formations.

**rhō-dōç-rī-nīte, s.** [Mod. Lat. *rhodocrin(us)*; suff. *-ite*.] Any individual of the genus *Rhodocrinus*.

**rhō-dō-crī-nūs, subst.** [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. *krīnon*=a lily.]

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

**rhō-dō-dēn-drē-æ, s. pl.** [Lat. *rhododendr(on)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ecæ*.]

**Bot.:** A tribe of Ericaceæ. Fruit capsular, septical. Buds scaly, resembling cones.

**rhō-dō-dēn-drōn, subst.** [Latin, from Gr. *rhododendron*=the oleander or the rhododendron; pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. *dendron*=a tree. Named from the similarity in the flowers.]

**Bot.:** The typical genus of Rhododendreæ (q. v.). Evergreen shrubs or low trees, with five-lobed corolla, occasionally a little irregular, and normally ten stamens, sometimes declinate. Akin to Azalea, which is distinguished from it by having only five stamens. They are natives of both hemispheres, but their metropolis is in India, specially in the Eastern Himalayas. Sir J. D. Hooker found forty-three in Sikkim, most of them new. Many garden varieties are derived from *Rhododendron ponticum*,



a native of Pontus, the Caucasus, and Gibraltar. *R. arboreum*, *R. argenteum*, *R. campanulatum*, *R. cinnabarinum*, *R. falconeri*, and *R. fulgens* are Himalayan trees. The young leaves of *R. arboreum* are poisonous; the flowers make a good sub-acid jelly, besides being medicinal and applied to the forehead for headache. (*Dr. Stewart*.) The leaves of *R. anthopogon* and *R. lepidotum* are aromatic. The acid stems of *R. nobile* are eaten by the Hindus. They also use the ferruginous leaves of *R. campanulatum* as a kind of snuff. *R. chrysanthum*, a Siberian bush, and *R. ferrugineum*, a Swiss species, are narcotic. *R. maximum* is said by some writers to be astringent, by others to be an actual poison.

**rhō-dō-mē-lā**, s. [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. *melos*=a limb. Named from the color of the fronds.]  
**Bot.**: The typical genus of Rhodomeleæ (q. v.). Frond cylindrical, inarticulate, opaque; tetraspores in pod-like receptacles.

**rhō-dō-mē-lā'-čē-æ**, **rhō-dō-mē-lē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhodomele(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ*.]

**Botany**: An order of Algales, or a sub-order of Ceramiciæ. Frond jointed. Ceramidia having pear-shaped granules at the base of a cup-shaped envelope, which finally bursts by a pore. Tetraspores inclosed in transformed branches or stichidia.

**rhō-dō-mē-nī-ā**, s. [RHODYMENIA.]

**rhōd-ō-mōn-tāde**, s. [RODOMONTADE.]

**rhō-dō-mūr-tūs** (ŷr as ĩr), s. [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. *myrtos*=a myrtle.]

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

**rhō-dōn-īte**, s. [Gr. *rhodon*=a rose; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*.)]

**Min.**: A mineral crystallizing in the triclinic system, though its angles approximate to those of pyroxene. Hardness, 5.5-6.5; specific gravity, 3.4-3.68; luster, vitreous; color, shades of red; some varieties, greenish, yellowish; streak, white; very tough. Composition: Silica, 45.9; protoxide of manganese, 54.1=100, represented by the formula, MnSiO<sub>2</sub>; the manganese is frequently partly replaced, however, by protoxide of iron, lime, and sometimes zinc. Dana distinguishes three varieties: (1) Ordinary, (a) crystallized, (b) granular, massive; (2) Calciferous (Bustamite), which contains from 9 to 15 per cent. of lime; (3) Zinciferous (Fowlerite).

**rhō-dō-phāne**, s. [Greek *rhodon*=the rose, and *phainein*=to show.] The red pigment contained in the inner segments of the cones of the retina.

**rhō-dō-phŷl-līte**, s. [Prefix *rhodo-*, and Eng. *phyllite*.]

**Min.**: The same as KÄMMERERITE (q. v.).

**rhō-dō-rhī-zā**, s. [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. *rhiza*=a root. So named because the root-stocks smell like roses.]

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

**rhō-dō-spērm**, s. [RHODOSPERMEÆ.]

**Bot.**: Any individual algal of the Rhodospermeæ.

**rhō-dō-spēr-mē-æ**, **rhō-dō-spōr-ē-æ**, s. pl. [Prefix *rhodo-*; Gr. *sperma*, or *spora*, *sporos*=a seed, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ*.]

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

**\*rhō-dō-stāu-rōt-īc**, adj. [Gr. *rhodon*=a rose, and *stauros*=a cross.] Rosicrucian. (*Ben Jonson*.)

**rhō-dō-tān-nīc**, a. [Eng. *rhodo(dendron)*, and *tannic*.] (See compound.)

**rhodotannic-acid**, s.

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

**rhō-dōx-ān-thīn**, s. [Pref. *rhodo-*, and English *xanthin*.] [RHODOTANNIC-ACID.]

**Rhō-dŷ**, s. A diminutive often applied to the state of Rhode Island, from its limited territory. Sometimes it is termed *Little Rhody*. (*Bartlett*.)

**rhō-dŷ-mē-nī-ā**, **rhō-dō-mē-nī-ā**, s. [Prefix *rhodo-*, and Gr. *hymēn*=a membrane.]

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

**rhō-dŷ-mē-nī-ā'-čē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhodymeni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

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

**rhō-dŷ-mē-nī-ē-æ**, s. pl. [RHODYMENIACEÆ.]

**\*rhœ-a-dēs**, s. pl. [Pl. of Latin *rhœas* (genit. *rhœadis*); Gr. *rhoias*=the common red poppy.]

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

**rhōmb** (b silent), **\*rhombe**, **rhōm'-būs**, s. [Fr. *rhombe*, from Lat. *rhombus*; Gr. *rhombos*=a spinning-wheel, a rhombus, from *rhembō*=to revolve, to totter; Sp. & Ital. *rombo*.]

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

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

¶ **Fresnel's rhomb**:

**Optics**: An apparatus for converting plane into circularly-polarized light [*Polarization of Light*]. It is a parallelepiped of glass, of such length and angles that a ray of light entering one small end at right angles, twice suffers total reflection within the rhomb at an angle of about 54° (depending on the polarizing angle of the glass), and finally emerges at right angles from the opposite small end. When the beam of light is plane polarized, and the rhomb is so arranged that its reflecting faces are inclined at an angle of 45° to the plane of polarization, the beam emerges circularly polarized.

**rhomb-porphry**, s.

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

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

**rhōmb** (b silent), **pref.** [RHOMBO-.]

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

**rhōmb-ar-sēn-īte**, s. [Pref. *rhomb-*, and Eng. *arsenite*.]

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

**rhōm'-bīc**, **\*rhōm'-bīck**, a. [Eng. *rhomb*; *-ic*.]

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

"Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the asteria in form of a star, and they are of a rhombick figure."—*Grew*.

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

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

**rhōm-bō**, **pref.** [RHOMB.] With the form or shape of a rhomb.

**rhōm-bō-hē-drał**, adj. [Eng. *rhombohedron*]; -al.]

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

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

**rhōm-bō-hē-drōn**, s. [Pref. *rhombo-*, and Gr. *hedra*=a base, a side.]

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

**rhōm'-bōid**, a. & s. [Greek *rhomboidēs*, from *rhombos*=a rhomb, and *eidōs*=form, appearance.]

A. **As adjective**:

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

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

B. **As substantive**:

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

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

**rhomboid-ligament**, s.

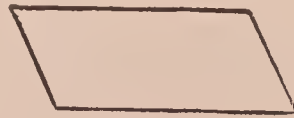
**Anat.**: A ligament connecting the cartilage of the first rib with the sternal end of the clavicle.

**rhomboid-muscles**, s. pl.

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



Rhomb.



Rhomboid.

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

**rhōm-bōid'-al**, a. [Eng. *rhomboid*; *-al*.] Having the shape of a rhomboid; resembling a rhomboid in shape.

"Another rhomboidal selenites of a compressed form had many others infixed round the middle of it."—*Woodward*.

**rhōm-bō-ī-dēs**, s. [Gr. *rhomboidēs*.] A rhomboid.

"The crosse lines of a rhomboides."

More: *On the Soul*, pt. ii., bk. i.

**rhōm-bōid-īch'-thŷs**, s. [Mod. Lat. *rhomb(us)*; Gr. *eidōs*=form, and *ichthys*=a fish.]

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

**rhōm-bō-sō-lē-ā**, s. [Prefix *rhombo-*, and Mod. Lat. *solea* (q. v.).]

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

**rhōm'-būs**, s. [RHOMB.]

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

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

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

**rhōn'-chāl**, a. [Lat. *rhonch(us)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Of or pertaining to rhonchus (q. v.).

**rhōn'-chī-sō-nant**, a. [Lat. *rhonchus*=a rattle, a snore, and *sonans*, pr. par. of *sono*=to sound.] Snorting.

**rhōn'-chūs** (pl. **rhōn'-chī**), s. [Latin, from Gr. *rhongchos*.]

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

**rhōne**, s. [RONE, s.] A rain-water pipe. (*Scotch*.)

**rhoō-dē-bōk**, s. [ROODEBOK.]

**rhō-pāl-īc**, a. [Greek *rhopalon*=a club which gradually becomes bigger from the handle to the top.]

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

Rem tibi confeci, doctissime, dulcisonorum.

Hope ever solaces miserable individuals.

**rhō-pā-lōč-ē-rā**, s. pl. [Gr. *rhopalon*=a club, and *keras*=a horn. So named from the thickened club-like termination of the antennæ.]

**Entom.**: Butterflies. [BUTTERFLY, II.]

**rhō-pāl-ō-dōn**, subst. [Greek *ropalon*=a club; -odon. (*Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat., Moscou*, xiv. 460.)]

**Palæont.**: A genus of Dinosauria, of Permian age, from a mine on the banks of the Dioma river, Orenburg, Russia. It was founded on a fragment of a lower jaw, containing nine teeth not unlike those of *Iguanodon*. There is but one species, *Rhopalodon wangenheimii* (named in honor of its discoverer). *R. mantelii* (F. de Waldheim) = *Iguanodon mantelii*. [REGNOSAURUS.]

**rhō-tā-čīš'-mūs**, s. [ROTACISM.]

**rhū'-barb**, **\*reu-barbe**, **\*rew-barb**, **\*ru-barbe**, s. & a. [O. Fr. *rheubarbe* (Fr. *rhubarbe*), from Low Lat. *rheubarbarum* (= *rheūm barbarum*), from Gr. *rhēon barbaron*=rhubarb; lit. the *rheūm* from a barbarian country. Greek *rhēon* is an adjectival form, from *Rha*, the old name of the Volga, on the banks of which the rhubarb is indigenous. Spanish *riubarbo*; Port. *rheubarbo*; Ital. *reubarbaro*, *reubarbaro*.]



Jaw of Rhopalodon.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



A. As substantive:

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

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

\*B. As adj.: Bitter,

"With your rhubarb words."

Sidney: *Astrophel and Stella*, xiv.

¶ Monk's Rhubarb: [MONK'S RHUBARB.]

rhū-bar'-bār-ic, a. [Eng. *rhubarbar*(in); -ic.] Contained in or derived from *Rhubarbarin*.

rhubarbaric-acid, s. [CHRYSOPHANIC-ACID.]

rhū-bar'-bār-in, s. [Low Lat. *rhubarbar*(um); -in (Chem.).] [CHRYSOPHANIC-ACID.]

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

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

rhū'-barb-ŷ, a. [English *rhubarb*; -y.] Of or belonging to rhubarb; like rhubarb.

rhūmb (b silent), s. [RUMB.]

rhūs, subst. [Latin, from Greek *rhous* = *Rhus cotinus* (?).]

1. Bot.: A genus of Anacardiaceæ. Leaves simple or compound. Flowers in axillary or terminal panicles, bisexual or polygamous. Calyx small, persistent, five-partite; petals five; stamens five; ovary one-celled, sessile; fruit a dry drupe, with one exalbuminous seed. Nearly a hundred species are known. Most are shrubs, from six to ten feet high. They exist in all the continents. The leaves of *Rhus coriaria*, the Hide or Elm-leaved Sumach of the south of Europe, are used for tanning morocco leather. In the Himalayas those of *R. cotinus* are similarly employed. The fruit of the former was given in dysentery. In India, *R. parviflora*, *R. semialata*, *R. succedanea*, are used medicinally. Exudations from incisions in the bark of *R. succedanea* and *R. varnicifera* yield the varnish used in Japanese and Chinese wickerwork. The former produces astringent galls, and its seeds yield a kind of wax; as do also those of *R. wallichii* and the Japanese *R. varnix*. The juice of the latter species blisters the skin. The Turks use the acid fruits of *R. coriaria* to sharpen their vinegar. The plant yields sumach (q. v.). The bark of *R. glabrum* is a febrifuge, and is employed as a mordant for red colors. *R. metopium*, a Jamaica plant, yields a medicinal gum. *R. toxicodendron* (used in pharmacy as a topical irritant) and *R. venenata*, American species, are poisonous, nor is any of the genus very safe. These two species are called indifferently POISON OAK, POISON IVY, POISON SUMAC, and more rarely mercury. The wood of *R. cotinus* is employed for inlaid and cabinet work. [FUSTIC.]

2. Palæobot.: From the European Pliocene.

rhūs'-ma, s. [RUSMA.]

*Leather Manuf.*: A mixture of caustic lime and orpiment or tersulphide of arsenic, used in depilation or unbairing of hides.

rhū-āc'-ō-līte, s. [Gr. *rhyax* (genit. *rhyakos*) = a lava-stream, and *lithos* = a stone; Ger. *rhyacolith*.]

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

rhū-ā-cōph'-ī-lā, s. [Gr. *rhyax* (genit. *rhyakos*) = a mountain stream, and *philos* = a friend.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Rhyacophilidæ (q. v.).

rhū-ā-cō-phīl'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhyacophil*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

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

rhyme, s. [RIME (1), s.]

rhyme, v. i. & t. [RIME, v.]

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

"Doth beside on rhymeless numbers tread."

*Bp. Hall: Satires*, bk. i., sat. 4.

rhym'-ēr, \*rým'-ēr, s. [Eng. *rhym*(e); -er.] One who writes rimes; a rhymester, a versifier.

rhym'-ēr-ŷ, s. [Eng. *rhyme*; -ry.] The act of making rimes.

rhyme'-stēr, \*rhým'-stēr, subst. [Eng. *rhyme*; -ster.] One who writes rimes; a poor or mean poet.

"Nay, more, though all my rival rhymesters frown, I, too, can hunt a poetaster down."

*Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

rhým'-ic, a. [Eng. *rhym*(e); -ic.] Of or pertaining to rime.

rhým'-ist, s. [Eng. *rhym*(e); -ist.] A rhymester. "He was a good *rhymist*, but no poet."—*Johnson: Life of Milton*.

\*rhým'-ŷ, \*rhím'-ŷ, adj. [Eng. *rhym*(e); -y.] Riming. (*T. Brown: Works*, iii. 39.)

rhŷnch-, pref. [RHYNCHO-.]

rhŷn'-chæ'-ā, s. [Gr. *rhyngchos* = a beak, a bill.] *Ornith.*: Painted Snipes; a genus of Numeniinæ, with four species, from the Ethiopian and Oriental regions, Australia, and temperate South America. The females are more richly colored than the males, having the lores, sides of face, and neck chestnut. There is reason to believe that the male of *Rhynchœa bengalensis* undertakes the duty of incubation. (*Ibis*, 1866, p. 298.)

rhŷn'-chē'-ta, subst. [Pref. *rhyn*(ch)-, and Gr. *chaitē* = long, flowing hair.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Tentaculifera Suctoria, with a single species, *Rhyncheta cyclopum*, parasitic on *Cyclops coronata*.

\*rhŷnch'-ich'-thŷs, s. [Pref. *rhynch*-, and Greek *ichthys* = a fish.]

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

rhŷn'-chī'-tēs, s. [Gr. *rhyngchos* = a snout; suff. -ites.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Curculionidæ. They have brilliant metallic colors. Habitat is widespread. The female deposits her eggs in young apples and pears, damaging the peduncle as well as the fruit, so that the latter falls. *Rhynchites bacchus*, a richly golden purple species, sometimes greatly injures the pear crop in France, and damages the buds and leaves of the vine.

rhŷn'-chō-bāt-ūs, s. [Pref. *rhyncho*-, and Greek *batis* = the prickly roach.]

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

rhŷn'-chōb-dēl'-lā, s. [Pref. *rhyncho*-, and Gr. *bdella* = a leech.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of Rhynchobdellidæ (q. v.).

rhŷn'-chōb-dēl'-lī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhynchobdell*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Leeches, having a protrusible proboscis. They are divided into Ichthyobdellidæ and Clepsinidæ.

rhŷn'-chō-çē-phā'-lī-ā, s. pl. [RHYNCHOCEPHALUS.]

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

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

rhŷn'-chō-çē-phā'-lī-ān, a. & s. [RHYNCHOCEPHALIA.]

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

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

"These reptiles are rhynchocephalians."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 465.

†rhŷn'-chō-çēph'-ā-lūs, subst. [Pref. *rhyncho*-, and Gr. *kephalē* = the head.]

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

†rhŷn'-chō-çē-tī, s. pl. [Pref. *rhyncho*-, and Gr. *kētos* = a sea-monster.]

*Zoöl.*: The Ziphioid Whales. [ZIPHINÆ.]

†rhŷn'-chō-çō'-lā, s. pl. [Prefix *rhyncho*-, and Gr. *kōilos* = hollow.] [NEMERTEA.]

rhŷn'-chōç'-ŷ-ōn, s. [Pref. *rhyncho*-, and Greek *kyōn* = a dog. The latter element has reference to the large canine teeth.]

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

rhŷn'-chō-dūs, s. [Pref. *rhynch*-, and Gr. *odous* = a tooth.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Cbimæroid fishes, discovered by Newberry in the Devonian rocks of Ohio.

rhŷn'-chō-flāç-ēl-lā'-tā, s. pl. [Pref. *rhyncho*-, and Mod. Lat. *flagellata* (q. v.).]

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

rhŷn'-chō-līte, s. [Pref. *rhyncho*-, and Greek *lithos* = a stone.]

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

"Calcareous mandibles occur in all the secondary strata, but not hitherto in such numbers or circumstances as to imply that they belonged to any other genus besides the true Nautilus. They are of two forms; those corresponding to the upper mandible have been called *Rhyncholithes* (*Palæontothus* and *Rhynchoteuthis* of D'Orbigny); while the lower mandibles constitute the genus *Conchorhynchus* of De Blainville."—*Owen: Palæont.* (ed. 2d), p. 98.

rhŷn'-chō-nēl'-lā, s. [Latinized from Greek *rhyngchos* = a snout.]

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

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

rhynchonella-zones, s. pl.

*Geol.*: Two zones, the one that of *Rhynchonella martini*, in the Lower Chalk of England, between the Cambridge Greensand and the Totternboe stone; and the other that of *Rhynchonella cuvieri*, in the Middle Chalk, between the Melbourn Rock and the zone of *Terebratulina gracilis*. (*Etheridge*.)

rhŷn'-chō-nēl'-lī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhynchonell*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

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

rhŷn'-chōph'-ōr-a (1), s. [Pref. *rhyncho*-(q. v.), and fem. sing. of Gr. *phoros* = bearing.]

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

rhŷn'-chōph'-ōr-a (2), s. pl. [Prefix *rhyncho*-, and neut. pl. of Gr. *phoros* = bearing.]

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

rhŷn'-chō-phōre, s. [RHYNCHOPHORA.] Any individual member of the Rbynchophora (q. v.).

rhŷn'-chōph'-ōr-ūs, s. [Pref. *rhyncho*-, and Gr. *phoros* = bearing.]

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

rhŷn'-chō-pī-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhynchops*, genit. *rhynchop*(is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

*Ornith.*: Skimmers, Scissor-bills; a sub-family of Laridæ, with a single genus, *Rhynchops* (q. v.).

rhŷn'-chōps, s. [Pref. *rhynch*-, and Gr. *ops* = the face.]

*Ornith.*: Skimmer, Scissor-bill; the sole genus of the sub-family Rhynchopinæ, with three species—one from America, one from India, and the third

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, †his; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -†ion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



from the Nile and the Red Sea. They differ from the Sterninæ (q. v.) in having the bill long and thin; the mandibles very narrow and compressed, the lower one being longer than the upper.

**rhÿn-chō-rhī-nūs**, s. [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. *rhīs* (genit. *rhinos*)=the snout.]  
**Palæont.**: A genus of Muraenidæ, with one species, from the Middle Eocene.

**rhÿn-chō-sâu-rī-an**, a. [Mod. Lat. *rhynchosaur(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ian*.] Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling Rhynchosaurus. (*Owen: Palæont.* (ed. 2d), p. 267.)

**rhÿn-chō-sâu-rūs**, s. [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. *sauros*=a lizard.]  
**Palæont.**: A genus of Cryptodontia, founded on fragmentary remains from the New Red Sandstone of the Grinsill quarries, near Shrewsbury. The skull differs from that of existing Lacertilians, and resembles that of a bird or turtle, especially in the absence of teeth. There is one species, *Rhynchosaurus ariceps*.

**rhÿn-chō-sī-a**, subst. [Mod. Lat., from Greek *rhynchos*=a snout, so named from its beaked flowers.]

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

**rhÿn-chō-sī-ē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhynchoei(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]  
**Bot.**: A sub-tribe of Phaseoleæ.

**rhÿn-chōs-pōr-a**, s. [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. *spora*=a seed. Named from the beaked fruit.]

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

**rhÿn-chō-spōr-ē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhynchospor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]  
**Bot.**: A tribe of Cyperaceæ, containing two families: Rhynchosporidæ (typical), and Schoenidæ (q. v.).

**rhÿn-chō-spōr-i-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhynchospor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.] [RHYNCHOSPOREÆ.]

**rhÿn-chō-ta**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *rhynchos*=a snout.]

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

**rhÿn-chō-teū-thīs**, s. [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Mod. Lat. *teuthis* (q. v.).]  
**Palæont.**: (See extract under Rhyncholite.)

**rhÿne**, s. [Russ.] The name given to the best quality of Russian hemp.

**rhÿ-ō-lite**, s. [Gr. *rheō*=to flow, and *lithos*=a stone.]

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

**rhyncholite-breccia**, s.

**Petrol.**: A breccia consisting almost entirely of fragments of rhyncholites.

**rhÿ-pār-ō-grāph-ic**, adj. [English *rhyparograph(y)*; *-ic*.]

1. Dealing with low life; naturalistic.  
2. Pertaining to or connected with rhyparography (q. v.).

**rhÿ-pa-rōg-ra-phÿ**, s. [Gr. *rhyparos*=filthy, dirty, and *grapho*=to write, to draw.]

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

**rhÿ-phī-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhyp(h)us*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Entom.**: False Crane-flies. A family of Dipterous insects.

**rhÿ-phūs**, s. [Gr. *rhypōs*=dirt, filth.]

1. **Entomology**:

(1) The typical genus of Rhyphidæ (q. v.).  
(2) A genus of Beetles, family Mycetophilidæ. The larva of *Rhyphus fenestralis* lives in cow dung.  
2. **Palæont.**: One species of Rhyphus (1), from the Purbeck beds.

**rhÿp-tī-cūs**, s. [Gr. *rhyp(t)ikos*=cleansing.]

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

**rhÿ-sim-ē-tēr**, subst. [Gr. *rhysis*=a flowing, a stream, and Eng. *meter* (q. v.).] An instrument for measuring the velocity of fluids or the speed of ships. It presents the open end of a tube to the impact of the current, which raises a column of mercury in a graduated tube.

**rhÿ-sō-dēs**, s. [Gr. *rhysōdes*=wrinkled-looking; *rhysos*=wrinkled, and *eidōs*=form.]

**Entom.**: The typical genus of Rhysodidæ (q. v.). Antennæ granulated; articulations of the tarsi entire.

**rhÿ-sō-dī-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *rhysod(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

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

**rhÿthm**, \***rīthm**, s. [O. Fr. *rithme*, from Latin *rhythmus*, accus. of *rhythmus*, from Gr. *rhythmos*=measured motion, time, measure, proportion; Fr. *rhythme*; Sp. & Ital. *ritmo*.]

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

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

2. Rhyme, meter, verse, number.

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

**rhÿth-mēr**, s. [Eng. *rhythm*; *-er*.] A rhymer, a poetaster, a rhymester. (*Fuller*.)

**rhÿth-mic**, **rhÿth-mic-al**, a. [Gr. *rhythmikos*; Lat. *rhythmicus*.]

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

"The *rhythmical* arrangement of sounds not articulated produces music; while from the like arrangement of articulated sounds we get the cadences of prose and the measures of verse."—*Guest: History of English Rhythms*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. **Med.**: Periodical.

**rhÿth-mic-al-lÿ**, adv. [Eng. *rhythmical*; *-ly*.] In a rhythmical manner; with rhÿthm.

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

**rhÿth-ming**, a. [Eng. *rhythm*; *-ing*.] Making rhymes; rhyming. (*Fuller*.)

**rhÿthm-lēss**, a. [Eng. *rhythm*; *-less*.] Destitute of rhythm.

**rhÿth-mōm-ē-tēr**, s. [Gr. *rhythmos*=rhythm, and *metron*=a measure.] Any instrument for marking time to movements in music.

**rhÿth-mūs**, s. [Lat.] Rhythm (q. v.).

**rhÿ-tī**, **rhÿ-tī-dō**, pref. [Greek *rhytis* (genit. *rhytidos*)=a wrinkle.] Wrinkled.

**rhÿ-tī-dō**, pref. [RHYT-.]

**rhÿ-tī-dō-lēp-is**, s. [Pref. *rhytido-*, and Greek *lepis*=a scale.]

**Palæobot.**: A genus of Sigillaroids. It has large, hexagonal, tripunctate areoles, and narrow, often transversely striate, ribs.

**rhÿ-tid-ō-ma**, s. [Gr. *rhytidōma*=a wrinkle.] [RHYT-.]

**Botany**: The scales produced by the formation of epiphloem inside the liber or mesophloem. (*Mohl*.)

**rhÿ-tid-ōs-tē-ūs**, s. [Pref. *rhytid(o)-*, and Gr. *osteon*=a bone.]

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

**rhÿ-tī-glōs-sa**, s. [Pref. *rhyti-*, and Gr. *glōssa*=a tongue.]

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

**rhÿ-tī-na**, s. [Gr. *rhytis*=a wrinkle, in allusion to the rugose nature of the skin.]

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

2. **Palæont.**: Occurs in the Post Pliocene of Siberia.

**rhÿ-tis-ma**, s. [Greek *rhytisma*=a darn or patch.]

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

**rī-āl**, s. [Sp.] A real (q. v.).

\***rī-āl**, \***ry-āl**, \***ry-alle**, s. & a. [REAL (2), a.] [ROYAL.]

**A. Assubst.**: An old English gold coin, of varying value; in the reign of Henry VI., the gold rial was worth \$2.40; in the beginning of the reign of Queen



Gold Rial of Mary.

Elizabeth, rials were current at \$3.60 each, and in the reign of James I., the rose-rial of gold was current at \$7.20, and the spur-rial at \$3.60; a royal.

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

\***rī-āl-te**, \***ry-āl-te**, subst. [RIAL, a.] Royalty, nobility.

\***rī-an-çÿ**, s. [Eng. *riant(t)*; *-cy*.] The quality or state of being riant; cheerfulness, gaiety. (*Carlyle*.)

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

1. Laughing, gay, merry, cheerful.

"He was jovial, riant, jocos."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 206.

2. Cheerful.

"I rejoice your apartment is so riant."—*Eliz. Carter: Letters*, iii. 67.

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

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. **Lit.**: In the same sense as **I. 1.**

2. **Figuratively**:

(1) A wife, in allusion to Eve.

"How many have we known whose heads have been broken by their own rib."—*Ep. Hall: Solomon's Definition*.

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

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



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

\* (4) (See extract.)

"Thirdly, in setting on your feather, whether it is pared or drawn with a thicke *rybbe*, or a thinne *rybbe*, (the *rybbe* is the hard quill which divideth the feather.)"—*Ascham: Schole of Shoolinge*, bk. i.

II. Technically:

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

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

(1) *Architecture*:

(a) A timber arch to support a plastered ceiling.  
(b) Plain, or variously molded, clustered, and ornamented molding on the interior of a vaulted roof.

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

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

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

3. *Botany*:

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

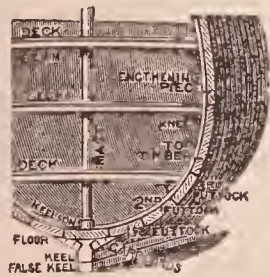
(2) A projecting vein.

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

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

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

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



Rib.

"The outer skin was formed of narrow planks fastened to internal frames or ribs."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii., p. 386.

† *A rib of ore*:

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

rib-band, s.

*Shipbuilding*:

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

2. Square timbers fastened lengthwise in the bilge ways, to prevent the timbers of the cradle slipping outward during launching.

*Rib-band lines*:

*Shipbuild.*: Oblique longitudinal sections of the hull.

*Rib-band nail*:

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

*Rib-band shore*:

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

rib-vaulting, s.

*Arch.*: Vaulting having ribs projecting below the general surface of the ceiling to strengthen and

ornament it. When the ribs radiate from a central boss or pendant, it is termed fan-vaulting, or fan-tracery vaulting.

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

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

"Was I by rocks engender'd, *ribb'd* with steel,  
Such tortures to resist; r not to feel?" *Sandys*.

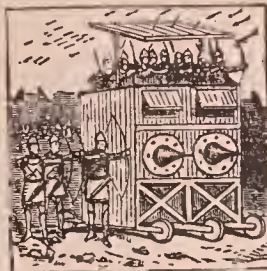
2. To inclose, as the body, with ribs; to shut in.

"It were too gross  
To *rib* her cerecloth in th' obscure grave."  
*Shakesp.*: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 7.

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

ri-bād'-ō-quin, ri-bāu'-dē-quin, subst. [Fr.] [RIBALD.]

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



Ribadoquin.

2. A powerful crossbow for throwing long darts.

rib'-ald, \*rib'-aud, \*rib'-aude, \*ryb'-aude, s. & adj. [O. Fr. *ribald*, *ribaud*, *ribauld* (French *ribaut*)=a ribald, a ruffian; connected with O. H. Ger. *hrīpā*; M. H. Ger. *ribe*=a prostitute; cf. O. Fr. *riber*=to toy with a female; Low Latin *ribaldus*=a ribald, a lewd person; *ribalda*=a prostitute.]

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

"A mad man, a *ribaud*, an adulterer."—*Foote: Actes*, p. 74.

B. *As adjective*: Low, base, licentious, lewd, profligate.

"A *ribald* king and court  
Bade him toil on, to make them sport."  
*Scott: Marmion*, i. (Introd.)

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

"The idle, *ribaldish*, and scurrilous mirth of the prophane."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, i., § 84.

†rib'-ald-roūs, \*rib'-auld-rous, \*ryb'-aw-douse, adj. [English *ribald*; -ous.] Containing ribaldry; ribald, lewd, licentious.

"With *ribaldrous* songs and jests."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, iii. 1.

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

rib'-and, s. [RIBBON.]

riband-agate, s.

*Min.*: An agate consisting of parallel bands of chalcedony of various colors.

riband-jasper, s.

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

riband-wave, s.

*Entom.*: A geometer moth, *Acidalia aversata*, very common in Europe. The larva feeds on the avens, the meadow-sweet, &c.

riband-weed, s.

*Bot.*: *Laminaria saccharina*.

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

"A *ribanded* wastcote, and four clean pair of socks."—*Beaum. & Flct.: Fair Maid of the Inn*, iii. 1.

rib'-band, s. [RIBBON.]

ribbed, a. [Eng. *rib*; -ed.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Furnished with ribs; having ribs.  
2. Having rising lines and channels, as corduroy cloth.

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

"As Neptune's park, *ribbed* and paled in  
With rocks unscalable, and roaring waters."  
*Shakesp.*: *Cymbeline*, iii. 1.

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

ribbed-arch, s.

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

ribbed-mudstones, s. pl.

*Geology*: The lowest beds in the Moffat Strata. They correspond with the inferior part of the Upper Llandello.

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

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

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

ribbing-nail, s.

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

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

\*ribble-rabble, s.

1. A rabble, a mob.

2. Indecent or silly talk.

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

"This witch a *ribble-row* rehearses  
Of scurvy names in scurvy verses."—*Cotton*.

rib'-bōn, rib'-and, rib'-band, \*rib'-ban, s. & a. [Fr. *ribin*=a ribbon, from *ribe*=a flake, a hair, & ribbon; Gael. *ribian*=a ribbon, from *rib*, *ribe*=a hair, a rag, a tassel, a fringe; Wel. *rhubin*=a streak; O. Fr. *riban*, *ruben*, *rubant* (Fr. *ruban*).]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

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

2. *Figuratively*:

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

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

II. *Technically*:

1. *Fiber*: A continuous strand of cotton or other fiber in a loose, untwisted condition; a sliver.

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

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

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

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

B. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Ribbonism; as, a Ribbon Society.

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

(2) *Blue Ribbon Army*: A gospel temperance movement.

(3) *The Blue Ribbon*:

(a) The Order of the Garter.

(b) The insignia of the total abstinence movement headed by Fathers Matthew and Murphy.

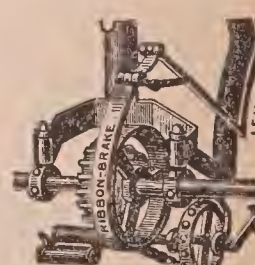
(c) The insignia of paramount excellence in a competition event; as, The animal took the blue ribbon.

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

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

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

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



Ribbon-brake.

ribbon-fish, s.

*Ichthyology*:

1. *Singular: Regalecus glesne*, known also as the Oar-fish. Its length is about twelve feet; color silvery, with irregular dark lines and spots on the anterior part of the body; dorsal red; snout truncated, mouth edentate, stomach prolonged as a pouch.

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



ribbon-grass, s.

*Botany:* *Phalaris (Digraphis) arundinacea*, var. *variegata*. [GARDENER'S GARTERS, 1.]

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

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

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

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

Ribbon Society, s.

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

"The main object of the Ribbon Society was to prevent any landlord, under any circumstances whatever, from depriving a tenant of his land. 'Fixity of tenure,' which has lately been so boldly demanded by the advocates of tenant-right, was then only secretly proclaimed in the lodges of the Ribbon Society, and 'fixity of tenure' it was determined to carry out to the death. The second object was to deter, on pain of almost certain death, any tenant from taking land from which any other tenant had been evicted."—*Trench: Realities of Irish Life*, ch. iv.

ribbon-tree, s.

*Bot.:* *Plagianthus betulinus*.

ribbon-wood, s.

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

ribbon-worms, s. pl.

*Zoölogy:*

1. [TAPE-WORMS.]

2. The Nematelmintha or Nemertida (q. v.).

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

"Some o'er thy Thamis row the ribbon'd fair,  
Others along the safer turnpike fly."  
*Byron: Child Harold*, i. 70.

rib'-bôn-ışm, rib'-and-ışm, s. [English ribbon, *riband*; -ism.]

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

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

"Wild deeds had been enacted by the Ribbonmen."—*Trench: Realities of Irish Life*, ch. iv.

rī-bēs, s. [Danish *ribs*; Sw. *risp*, *reps*, or from Arab. *ribes*=*Rheum ribes*, a different plant.]

*Bot.:* The typical genus of Grossulariaceæ, *Grossularia* being a synonym of *Ribes*. (*Lindley*.) The typical genus of Ribesiæ (q. v.). (*Sir Joseph Hooker*.) Petals, small; scale-like stamens included or nearly so; style erect. Fifty-six species are known, from the north temperate zone and the Andes. [CURRANT, B. ¶ (2), (8).] *Sir Joseph Hooker* places species one under a section *Grossularia* with the character, "branches spinous, leaves plaited in bud, peduncles one to three-flowered," and the others under *Ribes* (q. v.).

rī-bēs-ī-ā, s. [From Mod. Lat. *ribes* (q. v.).]

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

rī-bēs-ī-ā-çē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ribesi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*accæ*.]

*Bot.:* Grossulariaceæ. (*Endlicher*.)

rī-bēs-ī-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ribesi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*eæ*.]

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

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

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

\*rib-ibe, \*ryb-ybe, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Music:* A small kind of fiddle; a rebec (q. v.).

2. An old woman; an old bawd.

"Rode forth to sompne a widewe, an olde ribibe,  
Feining a cause, for he wold han a bribe."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,895.

\*rib-ibe, \*ryb-ybe, v. i. [RIBIBE, s.] To play on a ribibe.

"The ratton rybybd."—*Reliq. Antiq.*, i. 81.

ri-bi-ble, s. [A dimin. of *ribibe* (q. v.).] A small ribibe. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,332.)

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

"Tickle plenty's ribless side."

*Coleridge: To a Young Ass.*

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

"I have been pinched in flesh, and well *ribrōasted* under my former masters; but I'm in now for skin and all."—*L'Estrange*.

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

"Suche a piece of filching as is punishable with *ribrōast*."—*Maroccus Extaticus* (1595).

rib'-rōast-ēr, s. [Eng. *ribrōast*; -er.] A smart or severe blow, especially with a riding whip.

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

"Administer a sound *ribrōasting* to such as were refractory."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

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

ribston-pippin, s. [RIBSTON.]

rib'-wōrt, s. [Eng. *rib*, and *wort*.]

*Botany:*

1. *Sing.:* *Plantago lanceolata*. [RIBGRASS.]

2. *Pl.:* Plantaginaceæ (q. v.). (*Lindley*.)

-ric, \*-rick, suff. [A. S. *rice*=power, kingdom, dominion; Icel. *riki*; Ger. *reich*; Dut. *rijk*; Goth. *reiki*. From the same root as Lat. *rego*=to rule; Eng. *regal*, *reg'on*, *right*, *rich*, &c.] A suffix denoting jurisdiction, or the district over which jurisdiction or authority is exercised, as *bishopric*, &c. As a termination in proper names it signifies rich or powerful, as *Frederic*=rich in peace.

ric'-çī-ā, s. [Named after P. Francisco Riccio, a Florentine botanist.]

*Botany:* The typical genus of Ricciaceæ (q. v.). Minute green thalloid plants which are both terrestrial and aquatic.

ric'-çī-ā-çē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ricci(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*accæ*.]

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

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

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

rice-bird, s.

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

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

rice-field mouse, s.

*Zoöl.:* *Hesperomys palustris*. By some naturalists this species is made a distinct genus, *Oryzomys* (q. v.).

rice-flour, subst. Ground rice for making puddings, &c.

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

rice-grains, s. pl.

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

rice-meal, s. [RICE-DUST.]

rice-starch, s.

*Chem.:* The starch or flour of rice. The granules are the smallest of all the commercial starches, varying in size from '00010 to '00027 of an inch in diameter, angular in form, and possessing an extremely minute, often imperceptible central hilum. It is used to adulterate pepper and ground ginger.

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

rice-paper, s. [RICEPAPER.]

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

rice-shell, s.

*Zoöl.:* The genus *Oliva* (q. v.).

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

rice-tendrac, s.

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

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

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

*Rice-water evacuations:*

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

rice-weevil, s.

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

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

riçe'-pā-pēr, s. [Eng. *rice*, and *paper*.]

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

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

riçh, \*riche, \*ryche, a. [A. S. *rice*=rich, powerful. (For the change of *c* to *ch*, cf. *pitch*, from A. S. *pic*, *speech*, and *speak*, &c.) Cogn. with Dut. *rijk*; Icel. *rikr*; Sw. *rik*; Dan. *rig*; Goth. *reiks*; Ger. *reich*; M. H. Ger. *riche*; Fr. *riche*; Sp. & Port. *rico*; Ital. *ricco*.]

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

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

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

"Ther on rede rubies and other *riche* stones."  
*Piers Plowman*, p. 24.

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

"The gorgeous East with *richest* hand  
Pours on her sons barbaric pearl and gold."  
*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 3.

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

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

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

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre. wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



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

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

"But village notes could ne'er supply  
That *rich* and varied melody."

Scott: *Rokeby*, v. 25.

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

¶ *The rich*: A rich man or person; rich people collectively.

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

¶ *Rich* is frequently used in the formation of compounds, the meanings of which are sufficiently obvious, as *rich-colored*, *rich-fleeced*, *rich-laden*, &c.

\**rich-left*, *a.* Inheriting great wealth. (*Shakespeare*: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.)

\**riĉh*, *v. i.* [RICH, *a.*] To make rich; to enrich.

"Of all these bounds  
With shadowy forests, and with champains *rich'd*  
We make thee lady." *Shakespeare*: *Lea*, i. 1.

*riĉh-ar'-dī-a*, *s.* [Named after L. C. L. M. Richard, the French botanist (1754-1821).]

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

*riĉh-ard Rōe*, *s.* [JOHN DOE]

*riĉh-ard-sō'-nī-a*, *subst.* [Named after Richard Richardson, an English botanist.]

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

*riĉh-ĉhēl'-līte*, *s.* [After Richelle, Visé, Belgium, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: An amorphous mineral of a clear yellow color. Hardness, 2-3; specific gravity, 2; luster, greasy to resinous. Composition: A hydrated phosphate of alumina, sesquioxide of iron, and lime.

*riĉh-ĉh*, \**rich-esse*, *s.* [Properly a singular, but now used as a plural. Fr. *richesse*=riches, from *riche*=rich (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *riqueza*; Italian *ricchezza*.]

\*1. *Orig.*: Used as a singular noun in the same sense as 2.

"The riches of the ship is come on shore!"  
*Shakespeare*: *Othello*, ii. 1.

2. As a plural:

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

"My riches to the earth from whence they come."  
*Shakespeare*: *Pericles*, i. 1.

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

"The riches of our minds, our virtuous and commendable qualities."—*Sharp*: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

(3) Abundance.

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

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

"After the *richesses* of his glorie."—*Wycliffe*: *Ephesians* iii.

*riĉh'-lŷ*, \**riche-lich*, \**ryche-liche*, \**ric-lice*, *adv.* [Eng. *rich*; *-ly*.]

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

"A lady *richly* left."  
*Shakespeare*: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

2. In a costly manner; splendidly, sumptuously.

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

"The living God who giveth us *richly* all things to enjoy."—*1 Timothy* vi. 17.

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

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

*riĉh'-mōnd*, *s.* [See def.]

*Geog.*: (1) The capital of Virginia; (2) a town in Surrey, England; (3) a borough in Yorkshire, England.

*Richmond-earth*, *s.*

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

*riĉh'-mōnd-īte*, *s.* [After Richmond, Massachusetts, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

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

*riĉh'-nēss*, \**rich-nesse*, *-s.* [Eng. *rich*; *-ness*.]

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

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

3. Abundance, plenty, fullness of supply.

4. Productiveness, fertility, fruitfulness.

"Bring forth that British vale, and be it ne'er so rare,  
But Catmus with that vale for *richness* shall compare."  
*Drayton*: *Polyolbion*, s. 24.

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

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

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

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

*riĉh'-tēr-īte*, *s.* [After Prof. T. Richter; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: This mineral as described by Breithaupt, appears to be in composition near the Schefferite of Michaelson (q. v.). Crystals acicular; specific gravity, 2.826; color, isabella-yellow to pale yellowish-brown. Igelström found a similar mineral at Pajsberg, Sweden, which afforded the formula (MgO, MnO, CaO, KO, NaO)SiO<sub>2</sub>, the alkalies amounting to between 8 and 9 per cent. It is still uncertain whether this species should be referred to pyroxene or hornblende.

*riĉh'-weēd*, *s.* [Eng. *rich*, and *weed*.]

*Bot.*: *Pilea pumila*.

*riĉh-in-ē-lā-īd'-a-mīde*, *s.* [Eng. *ricinelaīd*(*in*), and *amide*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>35</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>. A product obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonia on ricinelaīdin. It closely resembles elaidamide, melts at 91-93°, and solidifies at 89°. (*Watts*.)

*riĉh-in-ē-lā-īd-āte*, *s.* [English *ricinelaīd*(*ic*); *-ate*.]

*Chem.*: A salt of ricinelaīdic acid.

*ricinelaīdate of ethyl*, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>35</sub>O<sub>3</sub>=C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>33</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)O<sub>3</sub>. Ricinelaīdic ether. A crystalline mass, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid gas on an alcoholic solution of ricinelaīdic acid. It melts at 16°, and is slightly soluble in cold, but very soluble in hot alcohol.

*riĉh-in-ē-lā-īd'-īc*, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ricin(us)*, and Eng. *elaīdic*.] Derived from or containing ricinelaīdin.

*ricinelaīdic-acid*, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. *Palmic acid*. Produced by the action of nitrous acid on ricinoleic acid, or by saponifying ricinelaīdin with caustic potash, and decomposing the resulting soap with hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in white silky needles melting at 50°, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, decomposing alkaline carbonates. The ricinelaīdates of the alkali-metals are readily soluble in water; the other salts are very insoluble.

*ricinelaīdic-ether*, *subst.* [RICINELAIDATE OF ETHYL.]

*riĉh-in-ē-lā-īd-in*, *s.* [Eng. *ricinelaīd*(*ic*); *-in*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>39</sub>H<sub>72</sub>O<sub>7</sub>(?). A fatty body produced by the action of nitric peroxide on castor oil. It forms small white nodules, melts at 62°, and is insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. Boiled with caustic potash it is converted into glycerine and potassium ricinelaīdate. When submitted to dry distillation it yields a dark red spongy residue, and a distillate of cœnanthol.

*riĉh-in-īc*, *a.* [Eng. *ricin(ine)*; *-ic*.] The same as RICINOLEIC (q. v.).

*riĉh-in-īne*, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ricin(us)*; *-ine*.]

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

*riĉh-in-ō-lē'-a-mīde*, *s.* [Eng. *ricinole*(*ic*), and *amide*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>35</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>=C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>33</sub>O<sub>2</sub> } N. A crystalline body produced by saturating an alcoholic solution of castor oil with ammonia gas, and heating for forty-eight hours in a salt bath. It forms beautiful white needles, melts at 66°, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. By heating with acids or alkalies it is converted into ricinoleic acid and ammonia.

*riĉh-in-ō-lē-āte*, *s.* [Eng. *ricinole*(*ic*); *-ate*.]

*Chem.*: A salt of ricinoleic acid.

*ricinoleate of ethyl*, *s.*

*Chemist.*: C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>35</sub>O<sub>3</sub>=C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>33</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)O<sub>3</sub>. Ricinoleic ether. A yellowish oil produced by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of ricinoleic acid, and purifying by washing with water and sodic carbonate. It cannot be distilled without decomposition.

*riĉh-in-ō-lē-īc*, *adj.* [Mod. Lat. *ricin(us)*, and Eng. *oleic*.] Derived from or contained in castor oil.

*ricinoleic-acid*, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>3</sub>=C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>33</sub>O<sub>2</sub> } O. Elaīdic acid,

ricinic acid. A monobasic acid produced by saponifying castor oil, or the oil of *Jatropha curcas* with potash or soda lye, and decomposing by hydrochloric acid. It is a pale yellow, inodorous oil, with a disagreeable harsh taste, specific gravity .94 at 15°, solidifies at -6° to a granular mass, and mixes in all proportions with alcohol and ether. It does not oxidize on exposure to the air, and gives, on dry distillation, cœnanthol. All ricinoleates are crystallizable and soluble in alcohol, many of them also in ether.

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

*riĉh-in-ō-lē-in*, *s.* [Lat. *ricin(us)*=the castor oil plant, and *ole(um)*=oil; *-in*.]

*Chem.*: The characteristic salt of castor oil.

*riĉh-in-ō-līc*, *a.* [RICINOLEIC.]

*riĉh-in-ū-lā*, *s.* [Dimin. from Mod. Lat. *ricinus* (q. v.).]

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

*riĉh-in-ūs*, *s.* [Lat.=(1) a tick, (2) *Ricinus communis*, the fruit of which was supposed to resemble a tick.]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Crotonæ*. Trees, shrubs, or herbs, having their leaves alternate, stipulate, palmate, with glands at the apex of the petiole; flowers in terminal panicles, calyx three to four parted, petals none, stamens many, polyadelphous; stigmas three, bipartite, feathery; fruit capsular, trilocous. *Ricinus communis*, the Common Castor Oil plant, or *Palma christi*, is a large shrub or small tree, indigenous in Arabia and North Africa (and India?). It is largely cultivated all over the warmer countries. In Europe it becomes an annual. Fifteen or sixteen varieties of the plant have arisen. Prof. Watt (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*, iv. 60) reduces them to three sections: (1) Small-seeded, (2) large-seeded, (3) a form grown, on account of its leaves, as food for the Eria silkworm. The small-seeded form is grown as a crop, the large-seeded one as a hedge. The seeds furnish castor oil, and are also used by dyers to render colors permanent. Persons camping near a field of the plant are apt to be attacked with diarrhoea. The fresh juice is used as an emetic; made into a poultice with barley-meal it is used in inflammation of the eye. The leaves as a decoction, or as a poultice, are lactagogues and emmenagogues.

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

*riĉk*, \**reek*, \**reke*, *s.* [A. S. *hræac*; cogn. with Icel. *hraukr*; O. Sw. *ruga*, *ruga*.]

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

2. A small heap of grain or hay piled up by the gatherer.

\*3. A heap, generally.

"So many hills to heap upon a rick."

*Sylvester*: *Magnificence*, 1,147.

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

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

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

*riĉk* (2), *v. t.* [WRICK.]

*riĉk'-ĕrĉ*, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] The stems or trunks of young trees cut up into lengths for stowing flax, hemp, or the like; or for spars for boat masts or yards, boat-hook staves, &c.

\**riĉk'-ĕt-īsh*, *a.* [Eng. *rickety*(*y*); *-ish*.] Somewhat rickety.

"Surely there is some other cure for a *rickety* body than to kill it."—*Fuller*: *General Worthies*, ch. xi.

\**riĉk'-ĕt-lŷ*, *a.* [RICKETS.] Rickety, for which it is perhaps a misprint.

"Weak, *rickety*, and contemptuous."—*Gauden*: *Tears of the Church*, p. 262.

*bōll*, *bōy*; *pōut*, *jōwl*; *cat*, *ĉell*, *chorus*, *ĉhin*, *benĉh*; *go*, *ĝem*; *thin*, *ŧhis*; *sin*, *aŝ*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*. *ph* = *f*.  
*-cian*, *-tian* = *ŝan*. *-tion*, *-sion* = *ŝūn*; *-ŧion*, *-ŝion* = *zhūn*. *-tious*, *-cious*, *-sious* = *ŝūš*. *-ble*, *-dle*, &c. = *beł*, *deł*.



**rick'ĕts**, *subst.* [Prov. Eng. of Dorset and Somersetshire. Mahn connects it either with A. S. *rig*, *hric*=back, spine, or with *wriggian*=to bend; cf. Eng. wriggle; Skeat derives it from Eng. *wrick*, Mid. Eng. *wrikken*=to twist, with the pl. suff. *-ets*, and compares it with A. S. to wring. The Greek-looking rachitis is derived from it, and not *vice versa*.]

*Pathol.*: *Mollities ossium*. Softening of the bones owing to the want of lime, shown by curvature of the long bones and enlargement of their cancellous ends, usually appearing between the ages of four and twelve months. Milk and lime-water, and cod-liver oil, with good nourishment, ventilation, and pure air, are the chief requisites for recovery, but this is not always certain.

**rick'ĕt-ĭ, rick'ĕt-tĭ**, *a.* [RICKETS.]

I. *Lit.*: Suffering from or affected with rickets.

"In a young animal, when the solids are too lax (the case of *rickety* children), the diet should be gently astringent."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, prop. 7.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Shaky; threatening to fall; unsteady, tottering.

2. Like a child affected with rickets; feeble in the joints; hence, feeble or imperfect generally.

"So crude and *rickety* notions, enfeebled by restraint, at length acquire health and proportion."—*Warburton: Works*, i. 145.

**ric'-kle**, *s.* [Eng. *rick*, *s.*; dim. suff. *-le*.]

1. A little rock or stack; a stook.

2. A heap of stones, peat, &c.

**rick'-răck**, *s.* [A reduplicate of Eng. *rick*.] An openwork edging made of serpentine braid.

**ric'-ĕ-chĕt**, *s.* [French=the sport of ducks-and-drakes (q. v.).] A rebounding from a flat surface, as of a stone from water, or a cannon-ball or bullet from water or the ground; the motion commonly known as ducks-and-drakes; a shot which rebounds from a flat surface.

"My third shot was more effective, although an undoubted *ricochet*."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

**ricochet-fire**, **ricochet-firing**, *s.*

*Mil.*: A mode of firing with small charges and small elevation, resulting in a bounding or skipping of the projectile. In firing at a fortification, sufficient elevation is given to just clear the parapet, so that the ball may bound along the terreplein or banquette without rising far above its level. It is used with effect on hard, smooth ground against bodies of troops or such obstacles as abattis; and also upon water, either with round shot or rifle-balls. It was introduced by Vauban at the siege of Philipsburg, in 1688.

**ricochet-shot**, *s.*

*Gunnery*: A bounding or leaping shot, fired at low elevation with small charge.

**ric'-ĕ-chĕt**, *v. t. & i.* [FR. *ricocher*.] [RICOCHET, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To operate upon by ricochet-firing.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To skim or rebound, as a stone or ball along the surface of water.

"Then *ricochetting*, deposited half the brass shell in the wooden screen."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

\*2. *Fig.*: To be made ducks and drakes of; to be squandered.

**ric'-tal**, *a.* [Lat. *rictus*]; Eng. suff. *-al*.]

*Zool.*: Of or belonging to the rictus.

"The mouth is open, defended by *rictal* bristles."—*Swainson: Birds*, i., § 55.

\***ric'-ture**, *s.* [Lat. *riktura*.] A gaping.

**ric'-tŭs**, *s.* [Lat.=the opened mouth.]

1. *Bot.*: The orifice of a ringent or of a personate corolla.

2. *Ornith.*: The gape or opening of the mouth; the mouth.

\***rid**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [RIDE, *v.*]

**rid**, \***redde**, \***ridde**, *v. t.* [A. S. *hreddan*=to snatch away, to deliver; O. Fries. *hredda*; Dutch *redden*; Dan. *redde*; Sw. *rädde*; Ger. *retten*, prob. from A. S. *hrædh*=quick; M. H. Ger. *hrat*, *rad*.]

\*1. To free, to deliver, to save.

"That He might *rid* him out of their hands."—*Genesis xxxvii*, 22.

2. To free, to clear, to disencumber. (Followed by *of*. Frequently used reflexively.) [RID.]

"I . . . shall soou,  
Arm'd with thy might, *rid* heav'n of these rebell'd."  
*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 737.

\*3. To drive away, to get rid of, to expel.

"I will *rid* evil beasts out of the land."—*Leviticus xvi*, 6.

\*4. To get rid of; to do or make away with.

"To lose a friend to *rid* a foe."

*Daniel: Civil Wars*, i.

\*5. To dispose of, to finish, to despatch.

"The red plague *rid* you."

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

\*6. To make away with; to destroy by violence.

"You have *rid* this sweet young prince!"

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III.*, v. 5.

**rid**, *a.* [RID, *v.*] Free, clear. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. iv. 38.)

† To get rid of: To free or clear one's self from.

"Reduce his wages, or get *rid* of her."

*Cowper: Truth*, 211.

**rid'-danĕ**, *s.* [Eng. *rid*; *-ance*.]

1. The act of ridding or freeing; a cleaning up or out; a clearing away.

"Thou shalt not make clean *riddance* of the corners of thy field."—*Leviticus xxiii*, 22.

2. The act of getting rid of something; the act of ridding one's self of something; the state of being rid or free; freedom, deliverance.

"But rather *riddance* from long languishment."

*Spenser: Daphnada*.

† A good *riddance*: A fortunate or pleasant relief from a person's company.

**rid'-den**, *pa. par.* [RIDE, *v.*]

† Frequently used in composition, as priest-*rid-den*. [RIDE, *v.*, B. 4.]

**rid'-dĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *rid*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who or that which rids.

**rid'-dle** (1), \***red-els**, \***ryd-els**, \***ryd-del**, *subst.* [Prop. with a final *s*, from A. S. *rĕdelse*, pl. *rĕdel-san*, from *rĕdan*=to read, to interpret; Dutch *raadsel*, from *raden*=to counsel, to guess; Ger. *răthsel*, from *rathen*.]

1. A puzzle; a puzzling question; an enigma; a proposition put in obscure or ambiguous terms to exercise the ingenuity in discovering its meaning.

"Make a *riddle* what he made so plain."

*Dryden: Hind and Panther*, i. 140.

2. Anything puzzling or ambiguous; a puzzle.

**rid'-dle** (2), \***rid-il**, *s.* [For *hriddle*, from A. S. *hriddar*=a vessel for winnowing corn; cogn. with Ir. *creathair*; Gael. *criathar*; Corn. *croider*; Bret. *krouer*=a sieve.]

1. A sieve with coarse meshes, made of iron or basket-work, and used in separating coarser substances from the finer, as chaff from grain, cinders from ashes, gravel from sand, large pieces of ore from the smaller, &c.

2. *Wire-working*: A board with sloping pins which lean opposite ways, and between which wire is drawn in a somewhat zig-zag course, to straighten it.

3. *Founding*: A coarse sieve (half-inch mesh), used to clean and mix the old floor-sand of the molding-shop.

4. *Hydr. Eng.*: A kind of weir in rivers.

**rid'-dle** (1), *v. t. & i.* [RIDDLE (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To solve, to explain.

"Is't requisite another bore my nostrils?"

*Riddle me that*."

*Beaum. & Flet.: Tamer Tamed*.

\*B. *Intrans.*: To speak enigmatically, or in riddles.

**rid'-dle** (2), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *hridian*.] [RIDDLE (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To pass through a riddle, so as to separate the coarser parts from the finer; to sift.

"To *riddle* the coal before sending it to the pithead."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

2. To perforate with balls or shot, so as to make like a riddle.

"Whose hull he *riddled* till it was a perfect sieve."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

B. *Intrans.*: To use a riddle; to sift or screen materials with a riddle.

"Robin Goodfellow . . . he that *riddles* for the country maides."—*Ben Jonson: Love Restored*.

**rid'-dlĕr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *riddl(e)*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who propounds riddles; one who speaks in riddles.

"Thou *riddler*, speak

Direct and clear; else I will reach thy soul."

*Home: Douglas*, iii. 2.

**rid'-dlĕr** (2), *subst.* [Eng. *riddl(e)*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who sifts or riddles.

**rid'-dliĕg**, *pr. par. or a.* [RIDDLE (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Enigmatical.

"*Riddling* triplets of old time."

*Tennyson*.

**rid'-dliĕg**, *s.* [RIDDLE (2), *v.*]

*Metall. (pl.)*: The middle size of broken ore which is obtained by sifting.

**rid'-dliĕg-lĕ**, *adv.* [Eng. *riddling*; *-ly*.] In manner of a riddle; in riddles; enigmatically, obscurely.

"Like the pestilence and old-fashion'd love,  
*Riddlingly* it catcheth men, and doth remove  
Never."  
*Donne: Satires*, ii.

**ride**, \***ryde** (pa. t. \**rid*, \**rood*, *rode*, pa. par. \**rid*, \**riden*, *ridden*), *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *ridan* (pa. t. *răd*, pa. par. *riden*); cogn. with Dut. *rijden*; Icel. *ridha*; Dan. *ride*; Sw. *rida*; Ger. *reiten*; O. H. Ger. *ritan*. From the same root as *raid*, *ready*, and *road*.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To be borne along, on the back of an animal, especially of a horse.

2. To be borne or carried in a vehicle; as, to *ride* in a carriage, a train, &c.; to drive.

3. To be mounted on; to sit astraddle.

"To *ride* on the curled clouds."

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

4. To have skill or ability as an equestrian; to understand or practice horsemanship.

"Wel coude he sitte on hors, and fayre *ride*."

*Chaucer: C. T.* (Prol. 93.)

5. To be supported in motion; to rest.

"The axle-tree

On which heaven *rides*."

*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

† A rope is said to *ride* when one of the turns by which it is wound lies over another, so as to interrupt the operation or prevent its rendering.

6. To be borne on or in a fluid.

"A vessel *rides* fast by, but not prepared

For this design."

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

7. To support a rider; to move under a saddle; to move when driven or pulled; as, A horse *rides* easy; a carriage *rides* easy.

\*8. To move or dance in a triumphant manner.

"Disdain and scorn *ride* sparkling in her eyes."

*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, -iii. 1.

\*9. To have free play; to practice at will.

"Thou hast caused men to *ride* over our heads."—*Psalms lxxvi*, 12.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To sit or be supported and borne on; to mount and manage, as a horse.

2. To go over or traverse in riding; as, to *ride* a mile.

3. To do, make, perform, or execute, as on horseback; as, to *ride* a race.

\*4. To manage, treat, or practice on insolently or at will; to tyrannize or domineer over. [RIDDEN.]

"I'll *ride* your horse as well as I *ride* you."

*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

† 1. To *ride* at anchor:

*Naut.*: To be anchored; to lie at anchor.

2. To *ride* down:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: To trample down or overthrow by riding or driving over.

(2) *Naut.*: To bend or bear down by main strength and weight; as, to *ride* down a sail.

3. To *ride* easy:

*Naut.*: Said when a ship does not labor or feel a great strain on her cables.

4. To *ride* hard:

*Naut.*: Said when a ship pitches or labors violently, so as to strain her cables, masts, or hull.

5. To *ride* out: To continue afloat during, and withstand the fury of, as a vessel does a gale.

6. To *ride* the high horse: [HIGH, † (3).]

\*7. To *ride* the wild mare: To play at see-saw. (*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, ii. 4.)

**ride**, *s.* [RIDE, *v.*]

1. An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle.

2. A saddle-horse. (*Prov.*)

3. A road or avenue cut through a wood or pleasure-grounds for the exercise of riding; a riding.

"A fox, and a good big one too, was seen crossing a *ride* that runs through the plantation."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

4. A division or district established for excise purposes. (*Eng.*)

**ride-officer**, *s.* An excise officer in charge of a ride. [RIDE, *s.*, 4.] (*Eng.*)

**ride'-ă-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *ride*, *v.*; *-able*.]

1. Capable of being ridden over; passable on horseback.

"The water was *rideable*."—*Lister: Autobiography*, p. 45.

2. Capable of being ridden.

"I rode everything *rideable*."—*Savage: R. Medlicott*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

**ri-deau'** (eau as ô), *subst.* [French=a curtain, a rideau.]

*Fort.*: A small elevation of earth, extending itself lengthwise on a plain, serving to cover a camp from the approach of an enemy, or to give other advantages to a post.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sēn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trĕ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.



**ri-dent**, *a.* [Latin *ridens*, pr. par. of *rideo*=to laugh.] Laughing, smiling.

"A smile so exceedingly *rident*."—*Thackeray: New-comers*, ch. xxiv.

**rid-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *rid(e)*, *v.*; *-er*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who rides; one who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle.

"Look what a horse should have, he did not lack, Save a proud *rider* on so proud a back."  
*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 300.

2. One who breaks or manages a horse or horses. [ROUGH-RIDER.]

"They are taught their manage, and to that end *riders* dearly hired."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.

\*3. A mounted robber or reiver; a mosstrooper. "In Ewsdale, eight and forty notorious *riders* are hung on growing trees."—*Drummond: Hist. of James V*.

\*4. One who traveled for a mercantile house to collect orders, &c. Now called a traveler. "They come to us as *riders* in a trade."  
*Crabbe: Borough*, let. iv.

5. An addition to an MS., as a roll, record, or other document inserted after its first completion on a separate piece of paper; an additional clause, as to a bill in Congress, usually an objectionable feature to be carried through on the popularity of the original bill.

6. A subsidiary problem in geometry.

\*7. A Dutch coin, so called from being impressed with the figure of a man on horseback, and worth about \$6.75.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Mining*: A deposit of ore overlying the principal lode.

2. *Shipbuilding*: (1) A rib within the inner sheathing, bolted through the latter into the main ribs and planking, for the purpose of stiffening the frame. The *riders* extend from the keelson to the orlop-beams.

(2) A second tier of casks in a hold.

(3) A rope which crosses another and joins it.

3. *Ordn.*: A piece of wood in a gun-carriage on which the side-pieces rest.

**rider-roll**, *s.* A separate addition made to a roll or record. [RIDER, I. 5.]

**rid-ēr-i-ess**, *a.* [Eng. *rider*; *-less*.] Without a rider; having no rider.

**ridge**, **\*rigge**, **\*rig**, **\*rug**, *s.* [A. S. *hrycg*=the back of a man or beast; cogn. with Dut. *rug*=a back, ridge; Dan. *ryg*; Sw. *rygg*; Icel. *hryggr*; O. H. Ger. *hrucki*; Ger. *rücken*; Gr. *rhachis*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The back; the top of the back.

2. The top of any protuberance. "The line that forms a *ridge* of the nose is beautiful when it is straight."—*Reynolds: Idler*, No. 82.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

4. An elevation or rise of ground of greater length than breadth.

"Green is the churchyard, beautiful and green, *Ridge* rising gently by the side of *ridge*."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

5. An extended elevation of the ground or earth's surface, long in comparison with its breadth; a long crest or summit; an extended line of the earth's surface, raised from or standing above the adjoining surface; any long and steep elevation or eminence.

"The frozen *ridges* of the Alps."  
*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 1.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Agric.*: A strip of ground thrown up by the plow or left between furrows; a bed or long strip of ground of greater or less width, formed by furrow slices running the whole length of the field, and divided from each other by open furrows or gutters parallel to each other, which serve as drains for carrying off the surface water.

2. *Anat.*: A prominent border or elevation. Used of a crest or line of bone, also of the superciliary, the occipital, the condylar ridges, &c.

3. *Bot. (pl.)*: Five primary longitudinal elevations on the back of an umbelliferous fruit; the median one, or the carina, the two outermost, the marginal or lateral ridges, and those between them, the intermediate ridges. Sometimes there are also four well-developed secondary ridges alternating with the primary ones.

4. *Carpentry and Building*: (1) The upper horizontal edge or comb of a roof; the highest part of the roof of a building; specif., the meeting of the upper end of the rafters.

(2) The internal angle or nook of a vault.

5. *Fort.*: The highest part of the glacis proceeding from the interior angle of the covered way.

6. *Farr.*: (See extract.) "Ridges of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other like fleshy *ridges*, with interjacent furrows or sinking cavities."—*Farrier's Dict.*

**ridge-band**, *s.*

*Harness*: That part of the harness which goes over the saddle on a horse's back, and, being fastened on both sides, supports the shafts of the cart.

**ridge-beam**, *s.*

*Carp.*: A beam at the upper ends of the rafters beneath the ridge; a crown-plate.

**ridge-bone**, **\*rigge-bon**, *s.* The backbone.

"The corrupt blood . . . lying cluttered about the *ridge-bone*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxii., ch. xxi.

**ridge-drill**, *s.*

*Agric.*: A drill adapted to sow seed along a ridge which has been listed up, by backing up one furrow against another.

**ridge-fillet**, *s.*

1. *Arch.*: The fillet between two channels of a pillar.

2. *Founding*: The runner or principal channel.

**ridge-hoe**, *s.*

*Agric.*: A form of cultivator for tending crops in drills.

**ridge-piece**, *s.* [RIDGE-POLE.]

**ridge-plate**, *s.* [RIDGE-POLE.]

**ridge-plow**, *s.*

*Agric.*: A double moldboard plow, used in throwing land into ridges for certain kinds of crops.

**ridge-pole**, *s.*

*Carp.*: The piece of board or timber forming the ridge of a roof; a ridge-piece, or ridge-plate.

**ridge-roof**, *s.*

*Arch.*: A raised or peaked roof.

**ridge-rope**, *s.*

*Nautical*: 1. A rope leading from the knighthead to the upper part of the bowsprit-cap, for the safety of the men walking out upon the bowsprit in rough weather.

2. The center rope of an awning.

3. A safety line extended from gun to gun in bad weather.

**ridge-tile**, *t.*

*Build.*: A semi-cylindrical tile for covering the comb of a roof. It is twelve inches long, ten inches wide, five-eighths of an inch thick, and weighs about four and a half pounds. A crest-tile; a saddle-tile.

**ridge**, *v. t. & i.* [RIDGE, *s.*]

**A. Trans.**: To make or form into a ridge; to form or furnish with a ridge or ridges.

**\*B. Intrans.**: To rise in a ridge or ridges.

**ridg'-el**, **ridg'-ling**, **ridg'-līng**, **rig-el**, *s.* [A softened form for *riggle*, *rigling*. Scotch *riglan*, from *rig*, in the same sense.] A male animal half castrated.

"And 'ware the *ridgling* with his butting head."  
*Dryden: Theocritus*, Id. iii.

**ridg'-lēt**, *s.* [English *ridge*, *s.*; dim. suff. *-let*.] A little ridge.

**ridg'-y**, *adj.* [Eng. *ridg(e)*, *s.*; *-y*.] Rising in a ridge or ridges; having a ridge or ridges.

**rid'-i-cūle**, **\*rid-i-cle**, *s. & a.* [Latin *ridiculum*=a joke, neut. sing. of *ridiculus*=ridiculous (q. v.); Fr. *ridicule*=ridiculous.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. Words or actions intended to express contempt and excite laughter; derision, banter; wit of that kind which provokes contemptuous laughter; railery.

\*2. That species of writing which excites contempt with laughter, and so differing from burlesque, which may excite laughter without contempt. (*Kames*.)

\*3. Ridiculousness.

"They may be elevated as much as you please, and no *ridicule* follows."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*. (Posts.)

\***B. As adj.**: Ridiculous.

"This action . . . became so *ridicule*."—*Aubrey*.

**rid'-i-cūle**, *v. t.* [RIDICULE, *subst.*] To treat or address with ridicule; to expose to ridicule or contemptuous mirth; to make sport or game of.

"The young who *ridicul'd* his rage."  
*Grainger: Tibullus*, bk. i., el. 5.

**rid'-i-cūl-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *ridicul(e)*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who ridicules.

"They are generally *ridiculers* of all that is truly excellent."—*Clarke: Nat. and Revealed Relig.* (Introd.)

\***ri-dic'-u-lize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *ridicul(e)*; *-ize*.] To ridicule; to make ridiculous.

"Lest the false alarms That words oft strike up, should *ridiculize* me."  
*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, xxiii.

\***ri-dic'-u-lōs'-i-tē**, *s.* [Eng. *ridiculous*; *-ity*.]

1. Ridiculousness.

"Look at the *ridiculousity* of ladies' dresses behind."—*Quiver*, 1876, p. 701.

2. Something ridiculous; a joke, a comicality.

"Your pretty sayings and all your *ridiculousities*."—*Bailey: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 64.

**ri-dic'-u-loūs**, *a.* [Lat. *ridiculus*, from *rideo*=to laugh.]

1. Worthy of or calculated to excite ridicule; laughable and contemptible; ludicrous, absurd.

"Finding nothing *ridiculous* in national peculiarities."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xiii.

\*2. Risible; inclined to laughter.

"The heaving of my lungs provokes me to *ridiculous* smiling."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iii.

**ri-dic'-u-loūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *ridiculous*; *-ly*.] In a ridiculous manner or degree; ludicrously, absurdly.

"Too frequently becomes *ridiculously* earnest in trifles or absurdity."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xiv.

**ri-dic'-u-loūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *ridiculous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being ridiculous; absurdity.

"The vanity and *ridiculousness* of this trusting in our riches."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

**rid'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [RIDE, *v.*]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Employed for riding on; as, a *riding* horse.

2. Used by or intended for a rider. "A *riding* suit."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 2.

3. Employed to travel on any occasion; as, a *riding* clerk. [RIDING-CLERK, 1.]

**C. As substantive:**

\*1. A royal procession. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,375.)

2. A ride or road cut through a wood or pleasure grounds for riding exercise.

"We galloped up and down the green *ridings* for which the forest district is famous."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

3. A ride; a district visited by a ride-officer (q. v.).

**riding-bitts**, *s. pl.*

*Shipbuild.*: Two strong upright timbers near the bows of a ship, to which the cable is secured; they extend through two decks, are connected by a cross-piece, and braced against the strain of the cable by horizontal standards bolted to the deck beams.

\***riding-clerk**, *s.*

1. A mercantile or commercial traveler.

2. One of the six clerks formerly in chancery.

\***riding-day**, *s.* A day of hostile incursions or raids on horseback.

**riding-habit**, *s.* The dress worn by females when riding on horseback.

**riding-hood**, *subst.* A hood formerly worn by females when riding or traveling; a sort of cloak with a hood.

\***riding-house**, *s.* A riding-school (q. v.).

**riding-knot**, *s.* A running knot.

**riding-master**, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who teaches the art of riding.

2. *Military*: A commissioned officer specially appointed to superintend the instruction in a military riding-school. The appointment is usually made from the ranks, and held for a specified number of years.

**riding-part**, *subst.* A protuberance on the inner surface of the joint part of a scissors-blade which forms the touching portion back of the rivet, while the cutting portion is at the point of contact of the edges as they move past each other in closing.

**riding-rhymes**, *subst. pl.* Meter of five accents, each falling on the even syllable, with the lines in rhyming couplets.

**riding-rod**, *s.* A switch, a riding-stick.

**riding-school**, *s.* A school or place where the art of riding is taught.

**riding-skirt**, *s.* A skirt worn by females when riding on horseback.

**riding-whip**, *s.* A light whip used when riding.

**rid'-īng**, *subst.* [For *thridding*, the loss of the *th* being due to the misdivision of the compound words *North-thridding*, *East-thridding*, and *West-thridding*, from Icel. *thridhjunngr*=the third part of a thing, the third part of a shire, from *thridhi*=third. (*Skeat*.)] One of the three divisions into which the county of York, England, is divided, and known as the North, East, and West *Ridings*. They were formerly under the government of a reeve.

"When a county is divided into three of these intermediate jurisdictions, they are called *thriddings*. These *thriddings* still subsist in the large county of York, where by an easy corruption they are denominated *ridings*."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd. § 4.)



**ri-dōt'-tō**, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *reductus*=a retreat.] [REDOUBT, *s.*]

\*1. A public assembly.

2. A musical entertainment consisting of singing and dancing, in the latter of which the whole company join in. It is a favorite public Italian entertainment, held generally on fast eves.

"Four months, in which there will be no routs, no shows, no *ridottos*."—*Rambler*, No. 124.

\***ri-dōt'-tō**, *v. i.* [RIDOTTO, *s.*] To frequent *ridottos*.

"And heroines, whilst 'twas the fashion,  
*Ridotto'd* on the rural plains."

*Cowper: Retreat of Aristippus.*

**rie**, *s.* [RYE.]

**riēf** (1), *s.* [REIF.] Robbery.

"Dear Smith, the sleest, *paukie* thief,  
That e'er attempted stealth or *rief*."

*Burns: To James Smith.*

**riēf** (2), *s.* [RIFE.] Plenty.

**riēf** (3), *s. & a.* [A. S. *hreofo*=scab, *hreofo*=a leper; Icel. *hrjúgr*=scabby.]

A. *As subst.*: Scurf, scab; the itch.

B. *As adj.*: Scabby, itchy.

**riēm**, *s.* [Dutch=a thong.] A strip of ox hide, deprived of its hair and rendered pliable, used in the Cape Colony for making ropes, &c.

**riē'-man-nite**, *s.* [After Herr Riemann, who first observed it; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: The same as ALLOPHANE (q. v.).

**riēt-bōk**, *s.* [Dutch *riet*=a reed, and *bok*=a buck.]

*Zoöl.*: *Antilope arundinaceus*, from South Africa. Rather more than four feet in length, and nearly three feet high at shoulder. Horns round, annulated at base. General color dull ashy-gray, sometimes tinged with red on the upper parts; silvery-gray on under-surface.

**riēv'-ēr**, **rōiv'-ēr**, *subst.* [REAVE.] A robber, a moss-trooper. (*Scotch.*)

**rī-fa-cī-mēn'-tō** (c as ch), *s.* [Ital.] A remaking or reestablishing; specifically applied to the process of recasting literary works so as to adapt them to a changed state of circumstances; an adaptation, as when a work, written in one age or country, is modified to suit the circumstances of another.

**rīfe**, \***rīf**, \***rīve**, \***rīfe**, \***rīve**, *a. & adv.* [Icel. *rīfr*=munificent, abundant; *rīfligr*=large, munificent; O. Sw. *rif*=rife; O. Dut. *rīff*, *rījve*=abundant.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Prevalent, abundant, prevailing; common, frequent.

"Those heats and animosities so *rife* amongst us."—*Waterland: Works*, ix. 19.

\*2. Abounding in, filled with, replete.

\*3. Ripe, ready.

\*4. Clear, manifest.

"The tumult of loud mirth  
Was *rife* and perfect in my list'ning ear."

*Milton: Comus*, 202.

B. *As adv.*: Commonly, abundantly, plentifully.

"That even the hate of synnes; that groo  
Within thy wicked walls so *rife*."

*Surrey: Against London.*

**rīfe'-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *rife*, *a.*; *-ly*.] Prevalently, commonly; abundantly, frequently.

"Whose ranc'ling wound as yet does *rifely* bleed."

*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; Dec.*

**rīfe'-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *rife*, *a.*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being rife; prevalence, frequency, abundance.

**rīf'-fle**, *s.* [Ger. *riffeln*=to groove.] [RIFLE, *s.*]

1. A small wave; a ripple. (*U. S.*)

2. *Metallurgy*: An inclined trough or chute down which auriferous slime or sand is conducted in a gentle stream, which is broken by occasional slats, or by depressions containing mercury, which arrests the gold.

† To make the rife: To succeed.

**rīf'-flēr**, *s.* [Eng. *riffl(e)*; *-er*.] A file with a side so convex as to operate in shallow depressions; used by sculptors, carvers, and gun-stockers. Rifflers are usually made of steel, but sometimes of wrought-iron, and case-hardened, so that their shape may be modified to a certain extent by bending on a block of lead with a mallet.

**rīf'-rāff**, \***rīfe-raffe**, \***rīf-raffe**, *s.* [Prop. *rīf* and *raf*=every particle, from Fr. *rif et raf*, from *rif*=a piece of plunder; *rīfler*=to rife (q. v.); O. Fr. *raffler*.]

1. Refuse, rubbish, sweepings.

"Long it were to make rehearsal of all this *rīf-raffe*, and almost infinite."—*Fox. Actes*, p. 536.

2. The rabble.

"Shipping all sorts of sea-faring *rīf-raff*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**rī'-fle** (1), *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *rifler*, a frequent. from Icel. *hrifa*=to catch, to seize.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To seize and carry away by force; to snatch and carry off.

"He *rīfeleth* both boko and belle."—*Gower: C. A.*, v.

2. To plunder, to rob, to pillage, to strip.

B. *Intrans.*: To plunder, to pillage, to rob.

\***rī'-fle** (2), *v. t. & i.* [RAFFLE.] To raffle.

"Will any man (not desperate) run into an infected house, to *rīfe* for a rich suit?"—*Ep. Hall: Quo Vadis?* § 14.

**rī'-fle** (3), *v. t.* [RIFLE, *s.*]

1. To groove, to channel; to form or furnish with spiral grooves.

2. To whet, as a scythe with a rifle. (*Prov.*)

**rī'-fle**, *s.* [For *rīfled gun*, from Dan. *rīfle*=to rife, to groove; cf. *rīfe*=a groove, a flute; *rīffel*=a rifled gun, from *rīve*=to tear; Icel. *rīfa*=to rive (q. v.); Sw. *rīfva*=to scratch, to tear, *rīffla*=to rife, *rīffel-hössa*=a rifled gun; Ger. *rīfeln*=to groove, *rīefe*=a groove.]

1. The term applied to any musket or gun-barrel which is grooved so that the projectile may have a rotatory motion on its own axis. The rifling may be polygroove as in the Armstrong and other guns, with only two grooves as in some of the early weapons, with the two grooves with the angles rounded away so as to produce an oval and yet twisted bore as in the Lancaster guns, or with three or more grooves as in most modern weapons. The grooves are of varying size, form, and width, and of different degrees of twist in the length of the barrel itself, that of the Henry rifling being one turn in twenty-two calibers or widths of the bore. The bullet is made to fit the bore either by expansion of the base of the lead bullet, or, as in the early pattern, by having the ball "belted," so that the belt should take the groove and so emerge from the muzzle with a rotatory motion.

2. (*Pl.*): A body of troops armed with rifles.

3. A strop with a surface of emery for whetting scythes, &c.

"All our sports and recreations, if we use them well, must be to our body or mind, as the mower's whetstone, or *rīfe*, is to his scythe, to sharpen it when it grows dull."—*Whateley: Redemption of Time*, p. 11.

**rīfe-ball**, *s.* A bullet for firing with a rifle. They are now made cylindrical in shape with a conoidal head, the base being hollow and furnished with a plug, which causes the metal to expand and fit into the rifling of the gun.

**rīfe-bird**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: *Ptiloris paradisea*. The English name is said to have been given by early settlers in Australia from the resemblance of the color of the plumage of the cock to that of the uniform of the Rifle brigade. Velvety-black; glossed with purple; feathers of abdomen tipped with a chevron of green bronze; crown of head green; middle pair of tail-quills and triangular patch on throat bluish-emerald. The hen is grayish-brown above, deep buff beneath, each feather with a black chevron.

**rīfe-brigade**, *s.*

*Mil.*: A force of infantry raised in Britain during the Peninsular War for service in Spain, and armed with rifles, to act as light infantry.

**rīfe-corps**, *s.*

1. A body of troops armed with rifles.

2. A body of volunteers trained to the use of the rifle. [VOLUNTEER, *s.*, II.]

**rīfe-green**, *s.* A very dark green, verging on black.

"Dark-grays and *rīfe-greens* predominated."—*Illust. Lond. News*, March 17, 1860, p. 266.

**rīfe-pit**, *s.* A pit or trench which, together with the excavated earth, forms a defense for a rifleman in an advanced position, where he may pick off the enemy's gunners or defend his own line. Usually rifle-pits are holes four feet long and three feet deep, the parapet of earth covered by sandbags having a loophole through which fire.

**rī'-fle-man**, *s.* [Eng. *rīfle*, *s.*, and *man*.]

1. A soldier or sportsman armed with a rifle. [RIFLE-BRIGADE.]

"The name now has lost nearly all meaning, for the whole infantry are now *rīfemen*."—*Chambers' Encyc.*, viii. 260.

2. A member of a rifle corps; a volunteer.

**rīfeman-bird**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: The rifle-bird (q. v.).

"The *rīfeman-bird* proper is said to get its food by thrusting its somewhat long bill under the loose bark on the boles or boughs of trees, along the latter of which it runs swiftly, or by searching for it on the ground beneath."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 553.

**rī'-flēr**, *s.* [English *rīfle* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] One who rifles, plunders, or pillages; a robber, a plunderer.

"Parting both with cloak and coat, if any please to be the *rīfler*."—*Milton: Doct. and Disc. of Divorce*.

**rī'-flīng**, *subst.* [English *rīfl(e)*; *-ing*.] The system of grooves with which rifles are constructed.

**rīft** (1), \***rēft**,

\***rīfte**, \***rīfte**,

*subst.* [Danish

*rīft*, from *rīve*

=to rive (q. v.);

Norweg'n *rīft*;

Iceland. *rīft*=a

breach; Sw. *rīfva*=a rift, from *rīfva*=to tear, to

rive.] A cleft; a fissure or opening made by riving

or splitting.

**rīft** (2), *s.* [Cf. *rēef* (1), *s.*] A shallow place in a stream; a ford. (*Prov.*)

**rīft**, *v. t. & i.* [RIFT (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To cleave, to split, to rive.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To burst open; to split; to be riven.

"Your ears  
Should *rīft* to hear me."

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

2. To belch. (*Scotch.*)

**rīg** (1), *s.* [A. S. *hrycg*.] [RIDGE, *s.*]

1. The back of an animal.

2. A ridge of land; a strip of land between two furrows.

3. A course, a path, a way.

**rīg** (2), *s.* [Connected with *rīckets* and *wriggle*.]

\*1. A wanton, uncomely person.

"Let none condemn them [the girls] for *rīgs* because thus hoyting with the boys, seeing the simplicity of their age was a patent to privilege any innocent pastime."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, bk. iv. ch. vi.

2. A strange, uncomely feat; a frolic.

"He little guessed when he set out  
Of running such a *rīg*."—*Cowper: John Gilpin*.

3. A rigger.

† To run the rīg: To indulge in practical joking.

"Instead of good sense, polite wit, and genteel repartee, they have a sort of rude briskness, and run the rīg as the young templars and spruce wits call this sort of joking."—*T. Hull: Genuine Letters*, ii. 196.

**rīg** (3), *s.* [RIG (2), *v.*]

1. *Lit. & Naut.*: The peculiar style in which the masts and sails of a ship are fitted; as, square-rīg, fore-and-aft-rīg, schooner-rīg, &c.

2. *Fig.*: Dress.

3. A horse and buggy; a vehicle and team of any description.

**rīg** (1), \***rīgge**, *v. i.* [RIG (2), *s.*] To act wantonly; to play the wanton.

**rīg** (2), \***rīgge**, *v. t.* [Norw. *rīgga*=to bind up, to wrap round; cf. Sw. *rīgga jä*=to harness a horse.]

1. To furnish or fit with rigging.

"With stays and cordage last he *rīgged* the ship."  
*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, v. 331.

2. To furnish with apparatus, gear, or tackling; as, to rīg a purchase.

3. To dress, to clothe. (Generally followed by *out*, and used especially when the dress is gaudy or odd); to equip.

"Such as in Monmouth Street, or in Rag Fair,  
Would *rīg* you *out* in seriousness or joke,"  
*Byron: Beppo*, v.

† (1) To rīg out a boom or spar:

*Naut.*: To thrust out a pole or spar upon the end of a yard or bowsprit, in order to extend the foot of a sail.

"If the Genesta could have *rīgged* a jury bowsprit."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(2) To rīg in a boom:

*Naut.*: To draw it in from its position at the end of a yard or bowsprit:

(3) To rīg the market: To raise or lower prices artificially for one's own private advantage; specifically, in Stock Exchange Slang, to raise or lower the prices of stocks or shares, as by a combination of speculators, or as when the directors or officers of a company buy up the shares of the company out of the funds of the association.

"*Rīgging* the market for preference and debenture stock in collusion with brokers."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

**Rī'-gā**, *s.* [See def.]

*Geog.*: A city and port of European Russia, seven miles from the mouth of the Dūna.

**Rīga-balsam**, *s.* A balsam obtained from *Styrax Benzoin*.

**rīg-a-dōôn'**, *s.* [Fr. *rigadon*, a word of doubtful origin.] An old, lively dance performed by a man and a woman, as the jig is danced in some places.

\***rī-gā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *rigatio*, from *rigatus*, *pa.* par. of *rigo*=to water.] The act of watering; irrigation.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ. Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**Rī-gēl**, s. [Corrupted Arabic.]

*Astron.*: A star of the first magnitude at the left foot of Orion. Called also *beta* Orionis. It is of a bluish color.

**rī-gēs'-cent**, *adj.* [Latin *rigescens*, pr. par. of *rigesco*, incept. from *rigeo* = to be stiff.] Becoming stiff or rigid.

**rīgg, rīgge**, s. [RIDGE, s.] A ridge, a back.

\***rīgge-boon**, s. A backbone. (*Chaucer*.)

**rīgged**, *pa. par. or a.* [RIG, v.]

\***rīgged**, *adj.* [English *rīgg*, s.; -*ed.*] Ridged, humped.

"The *rīgg'd* camel."—*Hall: Satires*, IV. ii. 96.

**rīg'-gēr**, s. [Eng. *rig*, v.; -*er*.]

1. One who rigs or dresses; specif., one whose occupation is to rig vessels.

"Both vessels had to go into the hands of the *rīggers* to be set right again."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Mach.*: A band-wheel having a slightly curved rim. Fast and loose pulleys are so called in English works on machinery.

**rīg'-gīng** (1), s. [RIG (1), s.]

1. The back or top of anything.

2. The ridge of a house; a roof. (*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxiii.)

**rīgging-tree**, s. The ridge-piece or ridge-plate of a roof.

**rīg'-gīng** (2), s. [RIG, v.]

*Naut.*: The system of tackle or ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c., of a ship. Standing rigging includes the tackle employed to support the masts, &c., the shrouds and stays. Running rigging includes the ropes used in shortening sail, raising or lowering the yards, &c., such as the halyards, braces, sheets, clewlines, &c.

"To know her by her *rigging* and her trim."

*Dryden: Prologue to Conquest of Granada*.

\***rīg'-gīsh**, *a.* [Eng. *rig* (2), s.; -*ish*.] Wanton, lewd, unchaste.

**rīg'-gle**, *v. i.* [WRIGGLE.] To move one way and the other; to wriggle.

**rīg'-gle**, s. [RIGGLE, v.] (See extract.)

"From the Tyne northward along the Scotch coast, sand-eels are known as 'horn-eels,' from the protrusion of the under jaw, and along the Sussex coast as 'rīggles or wriggles,' from their action of burrowing into the sand."—*Field*: Dec. 26, 1885.

**right** (*gh* silent), \***riht**, \***ryght**, \***rygt**, *a., adv.*, & s. [A.S. *riht* (a), *rihte* (adv.), *riht* (s.); cogn. with Dut. *regt*; Icel. *réttir*; Dan. *ret*; Sw. *rät*; O. H. Ger. *reht*; Goth. *raihits*; Ger. *recht*. A participial form from a base *rak-*, *rag-*, whence also Lat. *rectus* (for *regtus*) = right, direct, answering to the pa. par. of *rego* = to rule.]

**A. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. In conformity with the rules which ought to regulate human conduct; in accordance with duty or the standard of truth and justice; rightful, equitable, just.

"Whatsoever is *right*, that shall ye receive."—*Matt.* xx. 7.

2. Fit, suitable, becoming, proper, correct; as, the *right* dress, the *right* expression.

3. Properly done, made, adjusted, disposed, or arranged; orderly, well-regulated.

"Man, like his Maker, saw that all was *right*."

*Pope: Essay on Man*, iii. 232.

4. Correctly done or performed; correct; as, The sum is not *right*.

5. Not erroneous or wrong; according to fact or truth; correct, true.

"If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die."—*Locke*.

6. Holding or passing a true or correct judgment, correct in judgment or assumption; not erring, not mistaken.

"You are *right*, justice, and you weigh this well."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., v. 2.*

7. True, real, genuine; not spurious; not only pretended or supposed; actual, unquestionable.

"'Tis the *right* ring."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 3.*

\*8. Very; truly deserving the name; undoubted.

"I am a *right* maid for my cowardice."

*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

9. Applied to the side to be worn or placed outward; as, the *right* side of a piece of cloth.

\*10. Most direct, or leading in the proper direction; as, the *right* road from one place to another.

11. Not left, but on the other side; as, the *right* hand, the *right* cheek, &c.

12. Hence, most favorable or convenient; fortunate; as, The balance is on the *right* side.

13. Straight; not crooked; as, a *right* line.

**II. Mathematics:**

1. Formed by one line or direction rising perpendicularly to another. [RIGHT-ANGLE.]

2. Rising perpendicularly; having a perpendicular axis; as, a *right* cone, a *right* cylinder.

**B. As adverb:**

1. In a right manner; in accordance with the laws of God; according to the standard of truth and justice; justly, equitably; as, to do *right*, to act *right*.

2. According to any rule or art; in order; correctly; as, to do a sum *right*.

3. According to fact or truth; correctly, truly.

"You say not *right*, old man!"

*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, v. 1.

4. Exactly, just, precisely, actually.

"I will tell you everything, *right* as it fell out."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 2.

5. Fortunately, conveniently; in order and to the purpose.

"If all things fall out *right*."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 3.*

6. In a straight or direct line; directly.

"Let thine eyes look *right* on."—*Proverbs* iv. 25.

7. In a great or high degree; very, highly.

"I gat me to my Lord *right* humbly."—*Psalms* xxx. 8. (*Prayer-book*.)

¶ In this sense the word is now little used, except in titles; as, *right* honorable, *right* reverend, &c.

**C. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. That which is right or in accordance with the laws of God; rectitude in conduct; obedience to laws, human and divine; uprightness; freedom from guilt.

"One rising, eminent  
In wise deport, spake much of *right* and wrong."

*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 665.

2. That which is right, just, or equitable; justice; an act of justice.

"Do me the common *right* to let me see them."

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 3.

3. The side or party which has justice on its side. (With the definite article.)

"Weak men must fall; for Heaven still guards the *right*."

*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 2.

\*4. Freedom from error; conformity with truth and fact.

"Thou hast spoke the *right*."

*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 1.

5. A just claim, or that which one may justly claim; that which a person may lawfully possess or use, or which may be lawfully claimed of any person; as—

(1) Just claim, legal title, ownership; legal power of exclusive possession and enjoyment.

"Thou art the next of blood, and 'tis thy *right*."

*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, l. 184.

(2) Just claim by sovereignty; prerogative.

(3) Just claim by courtesy, custom, or the principles of civility; as, A man has a *right* to civility.

(4) Just claim or privilege inherent in or belonging to a member of a state, society, or community; as, civil and religious *rights*.

(5) That which justly belongs to one.

"To thee doth the *right* of her appertain, seeing thou only art of her kindred."—*Tobit* vi. 11.

(6) Property, interest.

(7) Legal power or authority; power of action; as, The police have a *right* to arrest malefactors.

6. The side opposite to the left.

Led her to the Soudan's *right*."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. viii. 26.

7. The most finished or outward surface, as of a piece of cloth.

**II. Law:** That which the law directs; a liberty of doing or possessing something consistently with law.

¶ *Right* is used elliptically as an expression of approbation, and equivalent to "It is *right* what you say," "You are *right*," "True."

¶ 1. *Bill of rights*: [BILL (2), s.]

2. *By right, by rights*: Rightfully, properly.

3. *In one's own right*: By absolute right; absolutely belonging or granted to one's self; as, peeresses in their own *right*, that is, as opposed to peeresses by marriage.

4. *Petition of right*: [PETITION.]

5. *Right and left*: To the right hand and to the left; in all directions.

6. *Right away, right off*: Immediately; at once; as, to do a thing *right off*. (*Colloq.*)

7. *Right bank of a river*: The bank on the right hand of a person looking toward the mouth of the river; as, the *right* (or south) *bank* of the Thames.

8. *Right of action*:

*Law*: A right to commence an action in a court of law.

9. *Right of way*: [WAY, s.]

10. *To do one right*:

(1) To do one justice; to give one his due.

\* (2) To pledge in drinking.

"Now you have done me *right*."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., v. 3.*

11. *To rights*:

\* (1) In a direct or straight line.

"These strata failing, the whole tract sinks down to *rights* into the abyss, and is swallowed up by it."—*Woodward*.

(2) Completely, fully. (*Slang*.)

12. *To set to rights*: To put in order; to arrange; to adjust what is out of order.

13. *Writ of right*: [WRIT.]

14. *Divine right*: The alleged inalienable right of kings to rule, said to be derived from God.

**right-about**, *adv.* In or to the opposite direction; as, to turn *right about*. (Used frequently substantively in the phrase, To send to the *right about*, that is, to pack-off, to dismiss, to cause to fly.)

**Right about face**: A word of command, in obedience to which a quarter-turn to the right is taken.

\***right-affected**, *a.* Rightly disposed.

**right-angle**, *s.* An angle formed by two straight lines which intersect each other perpendicularly; with reference to a circle it is the angle the sides of which, if continued to a point of intersection with the circumference, would inclose one-quarter of the area of the circle; an angle of 90°. [ANGLE, s.]

¶ *At right angles*: So as to form a right angle; perpendicularly.

**right-angled**, *a.*

1. *Geom.*: Having a right angle or angles. A right-angled triangle is a triangle having a right angle. A spherical triangle may have two or three right angles; in the former case it is called a birectangular triangle, and in the latter case it is a trirectangular triangle.

2. *Bot.* (of the primary veins of a leaf): Diverging from the midrib at an angle between 80° and 90°.

**Right-angled Cone**: [CONE, s., II. 1.]

**right-ascension**, *s.* [ASCENSION, B.]

**right-cone**, *s.* A cone whose axis is perpendicular to the base.

**right-conoid**, *subst.* A conoid in which the rectilinear directrix is perpendicular to the plane director.

**right-cylinder**, *s.* A cylinder whose elements are perpendicular to the plane of its base.

\***right-drawn**, *adj.* Drawn in a just cause. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 1.)

**right-hand**, *s. & a.*

**A. As substantive:**

1. *Lit.*: The hand opposite to the left.

2. *Fig.*: An essential aid, assistant, or supporter; as, He is my *right-hand*.

**B. As adjective:**

1. *Lit.*: Situated or being on or toward the right hand; leading toward the right hand.

2. *Fig.*: Applied to one who is an essential aid, assistant, or supporter; as, He is his *right-hand* man.

**Right-hand rope**: A rope laid up and twisted with the sun.

**right-handed**, *a.*

1. Using the right-hand more readily and effectually than the left.

2. Characterized by direction or position toward the right hand; dextral (q. v.).

**right-handedness**, *s.* The quality or state of being right-handed; hence, skill, dexterity.

"The universality of *right-handedness*, as a characteristic of man, has been assumed."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, i. 107.

**right-hander**, *s.* A blow with the right hand. (*Slang*.)

**right-hearted**, *a.* Having a right heart or disposition.

**right-line**, *s.*

*Geom.*: A straight line.

**right-minded**, *a.* Having a right mind or disposition; well-disposed.

**right-mindedness**, *s.* The quality or state of being right-minded.

**right-prism**, *s.* A prism whose lateral edges are perpendicular to the plane of its base.

**right-pyramid**, *s.* A pyramid whose base is a regular polygon, and in which the perpendicular, let fall from the vertex on the base, passes through the center of the base.

**right-running**, *a.* Running straight.

**right-sphere**, *s.* In spherical projections that position of the sphere in which the primitive plane coincides with the plane of the equator.

**bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f**  
-**cian. -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zăŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.**



**right spherical-angle**, *s.* A spherical angle included between arcs of two great circles whose planes are at right angles to each other.

**right-whale**, *s.* [GREENLAND WHALE.]

**right** (*gh* silent), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *rihtan*, from *riht*=right.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To restore to the natural position; to set up-right. (Frequently used reflexively.)
2. To make correct from being wrong; to correct; to set right.
3. To do justice to; to relieve from wrong.

"So just is God to right the innocent."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 3.

**B. Intrans.:** To resume an upright or vertical position.

† (1) *To right a ship:*

*Naut.:* To restore her to an upright position after careening.

(2) *To right the helm:*

*Naut.:* To put it amidships, that is in a direct line with the keel.

**\*right-en** (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [RIGHT, *v.*] To right, to relieve.

"Learn . . . to relieve [in the margin *righten*] the oppressed."—*Isaiah* i. 17.

**righteous** (as *rit'-yūs*), **\*right-wis**, **\*right-wys**, **\*ryght-wis**, **\*ryght-wys**, **\*ryghteous**, **\*ryghtuous**, *a.* [A. S. *rihtwis*, from *riht*=right, and *wis*=wise.]

1. Just, upright, virtuous, incorrupt; acting in accordance with the dictates of religion or morality; free from guilt or sin.

"I am not come to call the righteous but sinners to repentance."—*Matthew* ix. 13.

2. Just. (*John* xvii. 25.)

3. Done in accordance with the divine law; just. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. xi. 9.)

4. Agreeable to the right; just; equitable; justly deserved; as, a righteous doom.

**\*righteous** (as *rit'-yūs*), *v. t.* [RIGHTEOUS, *s.*] To make righteous. (*Bale*.)

**\*righteoused** (as *rit'-yūs*), *a.* [Eng. *righteous*; -*ed*.] Made righteous; justified.

**righteously** (as *rit'-yūs-ly*), **\*right-wise-ly**, **\*right-ous-ly**, *adv.* [A. S. *rihtwislice*.]

1. In a righteous manner; honestly; uprightly; in accordance with divine law.

"He that walketh righteously."—*Isaiah* xxxiii. 15.

\*2. Rightfully, justly. (*Swift*.)

3. According to desert.

**righteousness** (as *rit'-yūs-nēss*), **\*right-eous-ness**, **\*right-wis-ness**, **\*ryght-eous-ness**, **\*right-wise-ness**, **\*right-wis-ness**, **\*ryght-wis-ness**, *subst.* [A. S. *rihtwisnes*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The quality or state of being righteous; purity of heart and conduct; uprightness, integrity, holiness.

"His throne shall be established in righteousness."—*Prov.* xxv. 5.

2. Justice; accordance with desert; as, the righteousness of a sentence.

**II. Theol.:** Absolute rectitude. It is used of God (*Rom.* i. 17, iii. 5, x. 3), and of Christ (*v.* 17), and is described as being imputed without works (*iv.* 6-11) to those who believe (*iii.* 22). The Calvinistic doctrine is that the perfect obedience of Christ to his Divine Father's laws constituted his righteousness; that taking the responsibility of the sins of the elect, and blotting them out by atoning for them, his righteousness is imputed to believers and renders them wholly immaculate in the sight of God, as if in thought, word, or action they had been at all times righteous or sinless.

**right-ēr** (*gh* silent), *s.* [English *right*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who sets right; one who does justice or redresses wrong.

**right-fül** (*gh* silent), **\*right-fulle**, **\*rygt-ful**, **\*ryght-ful**, *a.* [Eng. *right*; -*full*.]

1. Having the right or just claim; justly entitled; holding or being by right or just claim.

"The rightful king."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Belonging or owned by just claim; lawfully claimed or held.

"Kept out of his right inheritance by an ambitious kinsman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

3. Just; in accordance with right and justice; equitable.

"Yet not without his meet applause  
Be he that sings the right cause."

Scott: *Rokeby*, v. 21.

\*4. Just, righteous.

"The rightful Lycurgus."—*Gower: C. A.*, vii.

**right-fül-ly** (*gh* silent), **\*richt-full-iche**, *adv.* [Eng. *rightful*; -*ly*.] According to right, law, or justice; lawfully, legitimately, by right.

"Henry, who claimed by succession, was sensible that his title was not sound; but was rightfully in Mortimer."—*Dryden: Preface to Fables*.

**right-fül-nēss** (*gh* silent), **\*right-ful-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *rightful*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being rightful; accordance with right and justice; justice.

2. Moral rectitude; righteousness.

"Thus it fallith to us to fulfill all rightfulness."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* iii. 15.

**right-lēss**, **\*right-lēs** (*gh* silent), *adj. & adverb.* [Eng. *right*; -*less*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Destitute of right; having no right.

\*2. Deprived of one's rights.

"Landless and rightless."—*Scott: Quentin Durward*, ii. 87.

**B. As adv.:** Wrongfully, without just right.

"Whoso enters rightless."

Sylvester: *The Captaines*, 37.

**right-ly** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *right*; -*ly*.]

1. In accordance with right and justice; justly, honestly, uprightly; in conformity with the divine will.

2. Properly, fitly, suitably.

3. According to truth, reality, or fact; correctly, not erroneously.

"If I heard you rightly,"

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, v. 4.

\*4. Straightly; directly in front.

\*5. Exactly, precisely.

**right-nēss** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *right*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being right; conformity to rule, standard, or fact; correctness, rectitude, justice, righteousness.

2. Straightness.

"Sounds move strongest in a right line, which nevertheless is not caused by the rightness of the line, but by the shortness of the distance."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

**right-wārd** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [English *right* + *ward*.] Toward or on the right hand.

"Rightward and leftward rise the rocks."—*Southey*.

**\*right-wise**, **\*right-wise-ly**, &c. [RIGHTWISE, &c.]

**rig-id**, *a.* [Lat. *rigidus*=stiff, from *rigeo*=to be stiff; Fr. *rigide*; Sp. & Ital. *rigido*.]

1. Stiff, stiffened; not easily bent, not pliant.

2. Stiff and upright; bristling, erect; as, rigid spears. (*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 83.)

3. Precipitous, steep.

4. Strict and unbending in opinion, practice, or discipline; austere, stern, inflexible. (Opposed to *lax* or *indulgent*.)

5. Strict; severely just; sharp; not lax.

\*6. Sharp, cruel, severe.

**rigid-body**, *s.*

*Mech.:* A body which resists any change of form when acted on by any force or forces.

**ri-gid'-i-ty**, *s.* [Fr. *rigidité*, from Lat. *rigiditas*, accus. of *rigiditas*, from *rigidus*=rigid (*q. v.*); Ital. *rigidità*, *rigidezza*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The quality or state of being rigid; stiffness; want of pliability; rigidity.

"Rigidity of the organs is such a state as makes them resist that expansion."—*Arbutnot: On Aliments*.

2. Stiffness of appearance; want of ease or grace.

\*3. Strictness, severity, austerity, sternness.

**II. Mech.:** Resistance to change of form.

**rig-id-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rigid*; -*ly*.]

1. In a rigid or stiff manner; stiffly; not flexibly or pliantly.

2. With strictness or severity; strictly; inflexibly; with strict observance of rules or discipline.

"Quarantine had been rigidly and vexatiously exercised."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

**rig-id-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *rigid*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being rigid; stiffness, rigidity.

2. Strictness or austerity of temper; severity.

**tri-gid'-u-lous**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rigidulus*, dimin. from Lat. *rigidus*=rigid.]

*Bot.:* Slightly rigid.

**rig-lēt**, *s.* [Fr. *reglet*, from Lat. *regula*=a rule.]

A flat thin piece of wood, used for picture frames; also used in printing to regulate the margin, space between lines, &c. The term is restricted to strips of not more than one pica em in thickness; above that thickness it is called furniture. [REGLET.]

"The pieces that are intended to make the frames for pictures, before they are molded, are called riglets."—*Moxon*.

**rig'-ma-rōle**, *s. & a.* [A corrupt. of *ragmanrole* (*q. v.*).]

**A. As subst.:** A long, unintelligible story; a succession of confused or disjointed statements; loose, disjointed talk or writing; incoherent harangue; nonsense.

"His speech was a fine sample, on the whole,  
Of rhetoric, which the learn'd call *rigmarole*."

Byron: *Don Juan*, i. 174.

**B. As adj.:** Consisting of or characterized by *rigmarole*; unintelligible, nonsensical.

**\*rig'-ma-rōl-īsh**, *adj.* [Eng. *rigmarol(e)*; -*ish*.] Incoherent, unintelligible, disconnected, nonsensical, *rigmarole*.

"Which in his rambling and *rigmarolish* way he endeavored to answer."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**rī-gōl** (1), *s.* [Ital. *rigolo*.] A circle.

**rī-gōl** (2), *s.* [REGAL, *s.*] A kind of musical instrument; a regal.

**rig'-ōr**, **rig'-ōūr**, *s.* [O. Fr. *rigour* (Fr. *rigueur*), from Lat. *rigorem*, accus. of *rigor*=harshness, from *rigeo*=to be stiff; Sp. & Port. *rigor*; Ital. *rigore*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The state of being rigid or stiff; rigidity, stiffness, rigidity.

2. Stiffness or inflexibility of opinion or temper; sternness, stubbornness.

3. Austerity or severity of life; voluntary submission to pain, abstinence, or mortification of the body.

"This prince lived in this convent, with all the rigor and austerity of a capuchin."—*Addison: On Italy*.

4. Strictness, severity; exactness, without any abatement, relaxation, or mitigation. (Opposed to *laxness*.)

"Let him have all the rigor of the law."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., i. 3.

5. Severity, harshness, sternness, cruelty, hard heartedness.

"What vice has it subdued? whose heart reclaim'd  
By rigor?"

Cowper: *Task*, ii. 320.

\*6. Violence, fury.

"Therewith upon his crest  
With rigor so outrageous he smitt."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. ii. 18.

7. Severity, asperity.

**II. Physiol.:** Rigidity, stiffness.

**rigor-mortis**, *s.*

*Physiol.:* The cadaveric rigidity or stiffness of the body which arises within seven hours after death. It begins with the muscles of the lower jaw and neck, then those of the trunk, next those of the arms, and, finally, those of the legs. It ultimately passes off in the same order as it came.

**rig'-ōr-īsm**, **trīg'-ōūr-īsm**, *subst.* [Eng. *rigor*, *rigour*; -*ism*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Rigidity in principle or practice; austerity.

"Your morals have a flavor of *rigorism*."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 69.

2. Severity, as of style, writing, &c.

**II. Church Hist. & Theology:** The system which prescribes that in all cases the safer way—that of obedience to the law—is to be followed. As Jansenist confessors adopted this view, the word *rigorism* is sometimes used as synonymous with Jansenism (*q. v.*). Mitigated rigorism is known as Tutorism (*q. v.*).

**rig'-ōr-īst**, **trīg'-ōūr-īst**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *rigor*, *rigour*; -*ist*.]

**A. As adj.:** Of, pertaining to, or guided by the principles of Rigorism.

"The opinions of *Rigorist* theologians find almost no place in his writings."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 636.

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ord. Lang.:** A person of severe or austere principles or practice; one who adheres to severity or purity, as of style, &c.

**II. Church History and Theology:**

1. A theologian or confessor who adopts, and is guided by the principles of Rigorism (*q. v.*).

"One *Rigorist* lays down that it is a mortal sin to do so."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 639.

\*2. A Jansenist confessor.

"It is not altogether without reason when they [the Jansenists] were branded by their adversaries with the title of *Rigorists*."—*Mosheim* (ed. Reid), p. 772.

**rig'-ōr-ōūs**, **\*ry-gor-ous**, *a.* [French *rigoureux*, from Low Lat. *rigorosus*, from *rigor*=rigor (*q. v.*); Sp. *rigoroso*, *riguroso*; Port. & Ital. *rigorosa*.]

1. Characterized by or manifesting rigor; severe, stern, inflexible; allowing no abatement or mitigation.

"And finds him rigorous and severe."

Cowper: *Divine Love*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marībe; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, ce = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



2. Marked by rigor or severity; severe, strict, stringent; as, a rigorous administration of the law.  
 \*3. Severe, harsh.  
 "Who shall attempt me with *rygorous* wordes."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cxxx.

4. Severe, intense; very cold; as, a rigorous winter.  
 5. Exact, precise, strict; scrupulously accurate; as, a rigorous definition.

**rig'ōr-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *rigorous*; *-ly*.]

1. In a rigorous manner; severely; strictly; without abatement, relaxation, or mitigation; sternly, rigidly, inflexibly.

"Where they [taxes] are *rigorously* exacted."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

2. Strictly, accurately; with scrupulous exactness.

"Destroyed by nicer and more *rigorously* reduced observations."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, §545.

**rig'ōr-ōūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *rigorous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being rigorous; severity, strictness, rigor, exactness.

**riġs-da-lēr**, *s.* [Danish *riġe*=a kingdom, and *dal*=a dollar.] A coin formerly current in Denmark, value 55 cents.

**Riġ Vê-da**, *s.* [Sansk. *rich*=praise, and *veda*=knowledge, cogn. with Lat. *video*=to see; Gr. *oida*=I have seen, I know; Mid. Eng. *I wit*; Mod. Eng. *wisdom*.]



Rigsdaler.

*Sansk. Literature:* The oldest and most original of the four Vedas, and probably the oldest literary composition in the world. In all likelihood it was in course of composition about 1,400 years B. C., but was not committed to writing at that time. It contains no allusion to writing or writing materials, and Max Müller believes that for a long period it was transmitted orally from generation to generation. It consists of 1,017 short lyrical poems, with 10,580 verses. The religion was nature worship, Indra, the Cloud-compeller, being the chief object of adoration, and, after him, Agni (cf. Lat. *ignis*) the God of fire. The Hindu Triad had not yet arisen. [VEDA.] The Rig Veda does not recognize the institution of caste. Beef was eaten. Women held a high position, and some of the hymns were composed by them. The rite of suttee was unknown; the conquest of Indra had only begun, and the Ganges, incidentally mentioned, had not become a sacred stream.

**riġ-wid-die**, **riġ-wood-ŷe**, *s.* [Eng. *riġ*=ridge, and *withy*.] The rope or chain that goes over a horse's back to support the shafts of a vehicle. (Used by Burns adjectively as resembling a riġ-widdie, and hence, spare, withered, sapless.)

"But wither'd beldams auld and droll,  
 Riġwoodie hags wad spean a foal."

*Burns: Tam O' Shanter.*

**rīle**, *v. t.* [ROLL.]

1. To render turbid, as liquid; to soil. (*Prov.*)  
 2. To make cross or angry; to vex, to irritate.

"The moor she riled me."

*Tennyson: Northern Cobbler.*

**rī-liê-vō**, **rī-lî-ê-vō**, *s.* [RELIEF.]

**rīll**, *s.* [Welsh *rhīll*=a row, a trench, a drill, contract. from *rhigol*=a trench, a groove, dimin. from *rhig*=a notch, a groove; Low Ger. *rille*=a brook, a rill.] A small brook; a streamlet, a rivulet.

"As sunshine, broken in the rīll,  
 Though turn'd astray, is sunshine still!"

*Moore: Fire-Worshippers.*

**\*rīll**, *v. i.* [RILL, *s.*] To run in rills or small streams.

"With soft murmurs gently rilling  
 Adown the mountains where thy daughters haunt."

*Prior: Callimachus, Hymn 2.*

**rīlle**, *s.* [Ger.] A furrow, one of the crooked ravines on the surface of the moon, seen by aid of a telescope.

**rīll'ēt**, *s.* [Eng. *rill*; dimin. suff. *-et*.] A little rill or streamlet.

"Th' industrious muse thus labors to relate  
 Those rilletts that attend proud Tamer and her state."

*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 1.

**rim**, **\*rimme**, **\*rym**, **\*ryme**, **\*rymme**, *s.* [A. S. *rima* (cf. *sē-rima*=sea-rim, seashore); cogn. with Welsh *rhim*, *rhimp*, *rhimyn*=a rim, an edge, *rhimio*=to edge, *rhimynu*=to form a rim.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The extreme edge, border, or margin of anything; as, the rim of a kettle, the rim of a hat, the rim of a glass, &c.

\*2. The lower part of the abdomen or belly; the peritoneum or inner membrane of the belly.

"I will fetch thy rim out at thy throat."

*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 4.

II. Technically:

1. Nautical:

(1) The extreme edge of the top.  
 (2) The circular, notched plate of a capstan or windlass into which the pawls drop.

2. Vehicles:

(1) The circular wooden portion forming the periphery of a wheel.  
 (2) The peripheral portion of a car-wheel attached by spokes or web to the boss or nave.

**rim-lock**, *s.* A lock having an exterior metallic case which projects from the face of the door, differing thus from a mortise-lock.

**rim**, *v. t.* [RIM, *s.*]

1. To form or furnish with a rim; to put a hoop or rim on at the edge.  
 2. To be or to form a rim round; to border, to edge.

"A length of bright horizon rimmed the dark."

*Tennyson: Gardener's Daughter*, 177.

**rī-ma**, *s.* [Lat.]

1. Anat.: A cleft; as, the rima of the glottis.  
 2. Bot.: The cleft-like ostium of certain fungals.

**rī-mau-da-han**, *s.* [Native name.]

*Zoöl.*: *Felis macrocelis*; about three feet long, or four with the tail, and combining the markings both of the tiger and the leopard. It is found in Sumatra.

**rim-bāse**, *s.* [Eng. *rim*, and *base*.]

1. *Ordn.*: A short cylinder at the junction of a trunnion with the gun. It is an enlargement or shoulder to the trunnion which forms the journal to the piece in elevating or depressing.

2. *Small-arms*: The shoulder on the stock of a musket against which the breech of the barrel rests.

**rim-ble-rām-ble**, *adj.* [A redupl. of *ramble* (q. v.).] Vague; harum-scarum.

"The greatest part of the task was only rible-ramble discourse."—*The Pagan Prince* (1690).

**rim-bōm-bō**, *s.* [Ital.]

*Geol.*: A peculiar resonance of the ground when struck during some volcanic or earthquake convulsions.

**rime** (1), **\*ryme** (1), *s.* [A. S. *hrim*: cogn. with Dut. *rijm*; Icel. *hrim*; Dan. *rim*; Sw. *rim*. Prob. connected with Gr. *krymos*, *kryos*=frost, *krystallos*=crystal (q. v.).] Hoar-frost; frozen or congealed dew.

**rime** (2), **\*rim**, *s.* [Lat. *rima*.] A chink, a fissure, a rift. [RIMA.]

"Though birds have no epiglottis, yet can they so contract the rim or chink of their larynx as to prevent the admission of wet or dry ingested."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

**rime** (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A rung or round of a ladder.

**rime** (4), **rhyme**, **\*ryme**, *s.* [A. S. *rim*=number, computation; cogn. with Dut. *rijm*; Icel. *rima*; Dan. *rim*; Sw. *rim*; O. H. Ger. *rim*, *hrim*=number; Ger. *reim*; Fr. *rime*; Sp. & Port. *rima*; Ital. *rima*; Irish *rimh*; Welsh *rhif*; Greek *arithmos*=number; Gael. *aireamh*. The spelling *rhyme* is not earlier than 1550. (*Skeat.*)]

1. A correspondence of sound in the final syllable or syllables of two or more words; especially the correspondence in sound of the final syllable or word of one line of poetry with the final syllable or word of another. Three things are essential to a perfect rime—

(1) Identity in the vowel sound, and, if the words end in a consonant, in the consonants also, as in *try* and *cry*, *sight* and *light*. Identity of letters is not enough, the identity must be one of sound; thus, *close* and *lose*, *heath* and *death* are not rimes.

(2) Difference in the consonants preceding the vowel, as *way* and *lay*, *find* and *mind*.

(3) Similarity of accent, as *sing* and *fling*; *sing-ing* and *fling* would not be good rimes.

¶ Words like *oar* and *o'er*, *eye* and *I*, are assonances [ASSONANCE]. Rimes in which the final syllables alone correspond are called single or masculine (male) rimes, as *band*, *hand*; those in which the two final syllables correspond, the first being accented, are called double or feminine (female) rimes, as *crying*, *trying*. Triple rimes extend over three syllables, as *scrutiny*, *mutiny*; *dutiful*, *beautiful*.

2. An expression of thought in verse; poetry, verse, meter; a composition, especially a short one, in verse.

"Things unattempted yet in prose or rime."

*Milton: P. L.*, i. 16.

3. A verse or line riming with another.

"If, perhaps, these rhymes of mine should sound not well in strangers' ears."

*Longfellow: Poetic Aphorisms; Rhymes.*

4. A word which rimes or corresponds in sound with another.

¶ *Neither rime (or rhyme) nor reason*: Applied to anything absurd, foolish, or reckless.

"When, in the why, and the wherefore, is *neither rhyme nor reason*?"—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

**rime** (1), **rhyme**, **\*rhime**, **\*ryme**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *riman*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To accord or correspond in the final syllables.  
 2. To make rimes or verses.

B. Transitive:

1. To put into rime; as, to rime a story.

\*2. To put or bring into a certain state by making rimes.

"These fellows of infinite tongue, that can rhyme themselves into ladies' favors, they do always reason themselves out again."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 2.

**\*rime-royal**, **\*rhyme-royal**, *s.* A name formerly given to the stanza of seven lines of ten-syllabled verse, in which the first and third lines rime, the second, fourth, and fifth, and the sixth and seventh.

**rime** (2), *v. i.* [RIME (1), *s.*] To freeze or congeal into rime or hoar-frost.

**rim'ēr** (1), **rhym'ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *rime* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] One who makes rimes; a rhymester.

**rim'ēr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *rim(e)* (3), *s.*; *-er*.]

1. A reamer (q. v.).  
 2. *Fort.*: A palisade.

**rim'lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *rim*; *-less*.] Having no rim; without a rim.

"The other wore a rimless hat."

*Wordsworth: The Beggars.*

**rimmed**, *pa. par. or a.* [RIM, *v.*]

**rim'mēr**, *s.* [Eng. *rim*, *v.*; *-er*.] A device for cutting and ornamenting the edges of pies, &c.

**rī-mōse**, **rī-mōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *rimosus*, from *rima*=a crack.] Full of cracks or chinks; abounding in fissures, clefts, or cracks.

"Our rimose and rimpled carcasses."—*Leycester: Olla Podrida*, No. 19.

**rī-mōse-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *rimose*; *-ly*.] In a rimose manner.

**rī-mōs'ī-tŷ**, *subst.* [Eng. *rimos(e)*: *-ity*.] The quality or state of being rimose.

**rī-mōūs**, *a.* [RIMOSE.]

**rim'ple**, *subst.* [A. S. *hrimpan*=to wrinkle.] [RUMPLE.] A wrinkle or fold.

**rim'ple**, *v. t. & i.* [Dut. *rimpelen*.] [RIMPLE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To rimple, to rumple, to pucker.

"The skin was tense, also rimpled and blistered."—*Wiseman*.

B. *Intrans.*: To become wrinkled, rumpled, or puckered; to ripple (q. v.).

"Roamed by rimpling rivers, and woodland pastures wild."

*C. Mackay: The Primrose.*

**rim'stōck**, *s.* [English *rim*, and *stock*.] A clog-almanac (q. v.).

**rī-mu-lā**, *subst.* [Dimin. from Lat. *rima*=a fissure.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Fissurellidæ. Shell thin, and cancellated with a perforation near the anterior margin.

**rim'ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *rime* (1), *s.*; *-y*.] Abounding or covered with rime or hoar-frost; frosty.

"The air is now cold, hot, dry, or moist; and then thin, thick, foggy, rimy, or poisonous."—*Harvey*.

**rin**, *v. i.* [RUN.] (*Scotch.*)

**rin-about**, *s.* One who runs about the country; a vagabond.

**rīnd**, **\*rīnde**, **\*rīne**, **rynde**, *s.* [A. S. *rinde*=the bark of a tree, a crust (of bread); cogn. with O. Dutch *rinde*=the bark of a tree; O. H. Ger. *rinta*; Ger. *rinde*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The outward coat or covering, as of trees, fruit, &c.; skin, husk, bark, peel.

"Thy tree hath lost its blossoms, and the rīnd,  
 Chopped by the axe, looks rough and little worth."

*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. 98.

2. *Botany*: A structure intermediate between epidermis and bark.

**rīnd**, *v. t.* [RIND, *s.*] To strip the rind or bark from; to bark, to peel, to decorticate.

**rīnd'ēr-pest**, *s.* [Ger.=cattle plague; *rinder*, pl. of *rīnd*=a heifer, a young cow, and *pest*=a pestilence, a plague.]

*Animal Pathol.*: The steppe murrain which broke out at the Metropolitan Cattle Market in 1865, and was believed to have been brought from the Continent. [CATTLE-PLAGUE, 2.]

"From this point of view a visitation of rinderpest or murrain is a national loss, and a matter of public concern."—*Brit. Quart. Rev.* (1873), vol. lvi., p. 214.

**dōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiŷ**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exiŷt**. **ph** = **f**.  
**-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tŷon**, **-çion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūŷ**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **dəl**.



**rín'-dle**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *rin*=run; dimin. suff. *-le*. Cf. *runnel*.] A small stream, watercourse, or gutter.

**rínd'-lěss**, *adj.* [Eng. *rind*; *-less*.] Having no rind.

**rín-för-zăn'-dō** (z as ts), *adv.* [Ital.]

*Music*: The same as CRESCENDO (q. v.).

**ríng** (1), *s.* [A. S. *hring*, *hrinc*; cogn. with Dutch *ring*; Icel. *hringr*; Dan. & Sw. *ring*; O. H. German *hrinc*; Ger. *ring*; Prov. Ger. *krink*, *kring*; Greek *krikos*, *kirkos*; Eng. *circus* (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A circle, or a circular line, or anything in the form of a circular line or hoop; as—

(a) A circle or hoop of gold, or other material worn on the finger, or in the ears, or other parts of the body as an ornament.

(b) A hoop of metal used as a means of attachment, of the nature of a link, as in the *ring-bolt*, *lap-ring*, the *ring* on a neck-yoke, &c. In other cases, as a means of assembling, as the *key-ring*, *split-ring*. Other applications are obvious; as, a *napkin-ring*, &c.

(2) An inclosed area or space, generally of a circular form; as—

(a) An area in which sports or games are held.

(b) The inclosed space within which pugilists fight.

(c) The inclosed space in which horses, &c., are exhibited or exercised in a cattle show or market, or at an auction.

(d) The space set apart for betting on a race-course.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A circle.

"But life within a narrow ring  
Of giddy joys comprised."

*Cooper: Bill of Mortality, A. D. 1792.*

(2) A group of persons in a circle; a circle.

"Make a ring about the corpse of Cæsar."

*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.*

(3) A circular course.

(4) A combination of persons for personal ends, as for controlling the market in stocks, or any particular commodity, or for political purposes.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: Anything more or less like a ring.

¶ Above the crest of the pubis there is a superficial or abdominal ring, an oblique opening, and an internal or deep abdominal ring, and near them a crural ring.

2. *Arch.*: The list, cincture, or annulet round a column.

3. *Bot.*: One of the annual circular layers in timber.

4. *Comm.*: A measure of staves or wood prepared for casks, containing four shocks or 240 pieces.

5. *Geom.*: The area or space between two concentric circles.

6. *Naut.*: The appendage by which the cable is attached to the anchor by means of the shackle on the end of the chain-cable, called the anchor-shackle.

7. *Surv.*: An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude, &c., consisting of a ring, usually of brass, suspended by a swivel, with a hole on one side, through which a solar ray entering indicated the altitude upon the inner graduated concave surface.

8. *Ordn.*: A circle of metal of which there are five kinds, viz., the base-ring, reinforce-ring, trunnion-ring, cornice-ring, and muzzle-ring, but these terms do not apply to most modern ordnance.

¶ (1) *Fairy rings*: [FAIRY-RINGS.]

(2) *Newton's rings*: [NEWTON.]

(3) *Nobilis rings*: [NOBIL.]

(4) *Saturn's rings*: [SATURN.]

(5) *The Prize Ring*: Prize-fighting or prize-fighters collectively.

(6) *The ring*:

(a) Betting men or bookmakers collectively.

(b) The Prize Ring (q. v.).

**ring-armor**, *s.* Armor of ring-mail (q. v.).

**ring-barker**, *s.* One who cuts the bark of a tree in a ring, so as to destroy the life of the tree.

"Their skeleton nakedness due to the ruthless ax of the ring-barker."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**ring-barking**, *s.* The act or practice of destroying the life of trees by cutting the bark in a ring.

**ring-bird**, *s.* The reed-bunting (q. v.).

**ring-bit**, *s.*

*Manège*: A bit having a ring cheek, whether loose or otherwise.

**ring-blackbird**, *s.* The ring-ousel (q. v.).

**ring-bolt**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A ring passing through an eye in the end of a bolt which is secured to the deck or side of a vessel or on a wharf. It is used for attachment of

a rope or tackle. On each side of a port it is used for hooking the train-tackles by which the gun is maneuvered.

**ring-bone**, *s.*

*Farr.*: (See extract.)

"*Ring-bone* is a hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet; it sometimes goes quite round like a ring, and thence it is called the *ring-bone*."—*Farrier's Dictionary*.

\***ring-carrier**, *s.* A go-between, so called from his carrying a ring as a token of his mission.

**ring-chuck**, *s.* A nollow chuck whose grasping end is capable of being contracted by a ring, so as to hold firmly the object to be turned. The screw end fits the mandrel of the lathe-head.

**ring-coupling**, *s.* [THIMBLE-COUPPING.]

**ring-course**, *s.*

*Arch.*: The outer course of stone or brick in an arch.

**ring-dial**, *s.* A pocket sun-dial in the form of a ring.

**ring-dog**, *s.* An implement for hauling timber, consisting of two dogs connected by a ring through the eyes. [DOG, *s.*]

**ring-dotterel**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: *Ægialitis* (in older classifications, *Charadrius hiaticula*). It is much smaller than the Dotterel (q. v.), and is distinguished by its black collar and its brilliant, gold-colored eyes. This bird was formerly celebrated in folk-medicine. To be cured of the jaundice it was held to be only necessary to look fixedly at the bird's eyes, with a firm faith in the success of the experiment.

**ring-dove**, *s.* [WOODPIGEON.]

**ring-dropper**, *s.* One who practices ring-dropping.

"After his punishment, he was, during some years, lost in the crowd of pilferers, *ring-droppers*, and sharpers who infested the capital."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

**ring-dropping**, *s.* A trick practiced upon the unwary by sharpers, who pretend to find a ring, or other article of jewelry, made of imitation gold, which they sell to the victim as gold.

**ring-fence**, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A fence inclosing in a more or less circular line, an estate or considerable extent of country.

2. *Fig.*: An inclosing line or limit.

**ring-finger**, *s.* The third finger of the left hand, on which the ring is placed in marriage.

**ring-footed gnat**, *s.*

*Entom.*: *Culex annulatus*. It frequents houses, and its bite causes greater irritation than that of the House-gnat, *C. ciliaris*.

**ring-formations**, *s. pl.*

*Astron.*: Certain walled or ramparted plains on the surface of the moon, supposed to be non-volcanic, as no central cone is discernible.

**ring-formed**, *a.* Formed like a ring; circular.

**ring-gauge**, *s.*

1. *Road-making*: A ring two and a half inches wide in the aperture, used for determining the size of broken stone under the Macadam system of road-making.

2. *Jewel.*: A conical piece of wood or a tapering metallic slip, having marked upon it a series of sizes of rings, according to an established gauge, or actual parts of an inch in diameter.

3. *Ordn.*: A circular steel gauge used in inspecting shot and shell. They are made of two sizes for each caliber, the larger being a trifle more and the smaller a trifle less in diameter than the true caliber of the projectile. All shot received must pass through the larger gauge, but are rejected if they pass through the smaller.

**ring-head**, *subst.* An instrument used for stretching woollen cloth.

\***ring-hedge**, *subst.* A ring-fence (q. v.).

**ring-lock**, *s.* A puzzle-lock; a letter-lock (q. v.).

**ring-mail**, *s.*

*Old Arm.*: Defensive armor composed of small rings of steel sewn edgewise upon a strong garment of leather or quilted cloth. It differs from chainmail, in that the rings of the latter are interlaced with each other, and strongly fastened with rivets. It was worn in the thirteenth and part of the fourteenth centuries.



Ring-mail.

**ring-man**, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One connected with the betting or prize ring; a betting or sporting man.

2. The third finger of the left hand; the ring-finger. "On the foremost finger and the *ring-man*."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, p. 137.

II. *Technically*:

*Print.*: A workman who corrects all errors in a proof-sheet for which the compositor is not responsible.

**ring-master**, *s.* One who has charge of the performances in a circus-ring.

"The white thong in the *ring-master's* strong and merciless hand."—*Graphic*, June 6, 1885, p. 569.

**ring-micrometer**, *s.*

*Optics*: A metallic ring fixed in the field of a telescope, and used to determine differences of declination between stars from the differences of time occupied by them in traversing different chords, either of the inner or outer periphery of the ring; a circular micrometer.

**ring-money**, *s.*

*Numismatics*: Money formed like a ring. It was in use in Egypt and some other ancient nations before the coins of ordinary form began. Cæsar (*de Bel. Gal.*, v. 12) is made to speak of "annulis ferreis," "pro nummo," among the ancient Britons at the time of his invasion, but there are two other readings of the passage. Ring-money existed in Sweden and Norway as late as the twelfth century, and is still current in parts of Africa.

**ring-necked pheasant**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: *Phasianus torquatus*, from China. Its plumage is extremely brilliant, with a distinct white collar. It breeds freely in captivity.

**ring-net**, *s.* A net used by entomologists for catching butterflies. It consists of a ring of cane or metal, about fifteen inches in diameter, fixed on the end of a walking stick, and bearing a net of leno, or book muslin, the length of the arm. The net must not end in a point, or the butterflies would get jammed into it and injure the feathery scales of their wings.

**ring-ousel**, **ring-ousel**, *s.* [OUSEL, *s.*, ¶.]

**ring-plover**, *subst.* Any of the small American plovers having a dark ring round the neck.

**ring-rope**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A rope secured to a ring-bolt in the deck to secure the cable or a purchase, or to check the cable in veering.

**ring-sail**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A small, light sail set on a mast on the taffrail.

**ring-saw**, *subst.* A saw having an annular web.

**ring-shaped**, *a.* Having the shape of a ring; annular.

**ring-stand**, *s.* A small stand having projecting pins on which to place finger-rings.

**ring-stopper**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A long piece of rope secured to an after ring-bolt, and the loop embracing the cable through the next, while others in succession nip the cable home to each ring-bolt in succession. It is a precaution in veering cable in bad weather.

**ring-streaked**, \***ring-straked**, *a.* Having circular streaks or lines on the body.

"He removed the he-goats that were *ring-streaked* and spotted, and all the she-goats that were speckled."—*Genesis xxx. 35.*

**ring-tail**, *s.*

1. *Naut.*: An additional sail set abaft the spanker or driver, to extend its area in light winds.

2. *Ornithology*:

(1) A ring-tailed eagle (q. v.).

"Many other authors mention the eagle and *ring-tails* in such terms as to leave the identity of the bird almost unquestionable."—*Eng. Cyclop. (Nat. Hist.)*, ii. 710.

(2) The female of the hen-harrier (*Circus cyaneus*). So called from a rust-colored ring formed by the tips of the tail-feathers.

**Ring-tail boom**:

*Naut.*: A spar to rig out on the spanker-boom to set the ring-tail.

**ring-tailed**, *a.* Having the tail marked with a series of rings or ring-like markings.

**Ring-tailed cat**:

*Zoöl.*: The name given by the miners to *Bassaris astuta*, one of the Procyonidæ, occurring in California, Texas, and the higher regions of Mexico. It

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unîte, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



is about a yard long, of which the tail occupies one-third. The fur is brown, and the tail beautifully ringed. It is easily tamed, and makes an excellent mouser, whence its misleading popular name. Called also Cacomixle.

**Ring-tailed eagle:**

**Ornith.:** An immature golden eagle (of from one to two years).

**Ring-tailed lemur:**

**Zoöl.:** Lemur catta. [MACACO.]

**Ring-tailed roarer or snorter:** A western expression applied to a noisy, pugnacious man; a bully; a bad man. (U. S. Colloq.)

**ring-thrush, s.** [RING-OUSEL.]

**\*ring-time, s.** Time for marrying.

"In the spring-time, the only pretty ring-time."  
Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 3.

**ring-tumbler, s.**

**Locksmith.:** An annular shaped tumbler in a lock.

**ring-vortex, s.** A number of smaller circles placed side by side to form a larger one.

**ring-wall, s.**

**Metall.:** The inner lining of a furnace.

**ring (2), s.** [RING (2), v.]

**I. Literally:**

1. The sound of a bell or other sonorous body, particularly the sound of metals.

"In vain, with cymbals' ring,  
They call the grisly king."  
Milton: The Nativity.

2. A chime or set of bells harmonically tuned.

"He meant to hang as great and tunable a ring of bells as any in the world."—Fuller.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. Any loud sound; the sound of numerous voices; a sound continued, repeated, or reverberated.

2. Particular character when uttered; hence, characteristic sound.

**ring (1), v. t. & i.** [RING (1), s.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To encircle; to surround with, or as with a ring. (Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iv. 4.)

2. To fit with a ring, as the finger, or the snout of swine.

"Ring these fingers with thy household worms."  
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

†3. To wed by a marriage ring.

"Born of a true man and a ringed wife."—Tennyson.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Hort.:** To cut out a ring of bark from, so as to obstruct the sap.

2. **Manège:** To exercise, as a horse, by causing to run round in a ring while being held by a long rein; to lunge.

"A fine horse they were ringing."—Miss Edgeworth: Helen, ch. vi.

**B. Intrans.:** To form a circle; to circle, to cluster; to rise spirally in the air, as a falcon. (Spenser: F. Q., vi. Introd.)

¶ **To ring a quoit:** To pitch it so as it will encircle the pin.

**ring (2), \*ryng** (pa. t. rang, \*rong, pa. par. rung), v. t. & i. [A. S. hringan=to clash, to ring; cognate with Dutch ringen; Icel. hringja; Dan. ringe; Sw. ringa=to ring; Icel. hrang=a din; Lat. clangor.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To cause to sound, as a sonorous metallic body, by striking, or causing to be struck by some body.

2. To produce by ringing, as a sound or peal.

3. To attend on, celebrate, proclaim, or usher in by ringing.

"No mournful bell shall ring her funeral."  
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

\*4. To cause to sound loudly.

"Ring a hunter's peal."  
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 2.

5. To utter sonorously; to repeat loudly, often, or earnestly; to proclaim, to celebrate; as, to ring one's praises.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, particularly a metallic body when struck.

"On the beech's pride, and the oak's brown side,  
Lord Richard's ax is ringing."  
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 13.

2. To practice the art of making music with bells tuned harmonically.

"Signs for communication may be contrived at pleasure: four bells admit twenty-four changes in ringing."—Holder.

3. To have a sensation of sound continued; to continue sounding; to tingle; as, My ears ring with the noise.

4. To sound, to resound.

"Our fields rejoice, our mountains ring."  
Wordsworth: Feast of Brougham Castle.

5. To be filled, as with report, fame, or talk; as, The world rings with his praises.

6. To be famous or celebrated; to resound.

"Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europe rings."  
Milton: Sonnet 15.

¶ **1. To ring changes upon:**

(1) **Lit.:** To produce alternated or varied peals on.

(2) **Fig.:** To use variously, or in various senses.

"The whole seems to amount to a little more than the ringing of changes upon the word necessity."—Waterland: Works, iv. 429.

2. **To ring down:** To conclude; to end at once; from the theatrical custom of ringing a bell to give notice for the fall of the curtain.

3. **To ring the bells backward:** To sound the chimes in the reverse order. (It was done as a signal of alarm, danger, or fire.)

4. **To ring the changes:** [CHANGE, s. ¶.]

5. **To ring off:** To give signal by telephone that a conversation is finished.

6. **To ring up:** To call up a telephone operator or subscriber by actuating his call-bell.

**ringed, a.** [Eng. ring (1), s.; -ed.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Surrounded with, or as with a ring or rings; encircled.

2. Covered with, or as with rings.

"The surface of the water was ringed all over."—Field, Oct. 17, 1885.

**II. Bot.:** Annulated (q. v.).

**\*ringed-animals, s. pl.**

**Zoöl.:** The Annulosa (q. v.).

**ringed-carpet, s.**

**Entom.:** A European geometer-moth, *Boarmia cinctaria*.

**ringed-plover, s.** [RING-DOTTEREL.]

**ringed-seal, s.**

**Zoölogy:** *Phoca hispida* (or *fætida*), the genus Pagomys of Gray. Called also Fœtid Seal, and Fjord Seal.

**ringed-snake, s.**

**Zoöl.:** The common European snake, *Tropidonotus natrix* (formerly *Natrix torquata*).

**ringed-worms, s. pl.**

**Zoöl.:** The annelida (q. v.).

**ring'-ent, a.** [Lat. ringens, pr. par. of ringor=to gape.]

\*1. **Ord. Lang.:** Gaping; open wide.

"A monstrous crocodile, with ringent lips of leather."  
Blackmore: Clara Vaughan, ch. lxxxii.

2. **Botany:**

(1) (Of an irregular monopetalous corolla); Properly, having the two lips separated from each other by a wide regular orifice gaping, as in Lamium. It is distinguished from Personate or Masked in which the two lips are pressed together.

(2) More loosely, the same as PERSONATE.

**ring'-ër, s.** [Eng. ring (2), v.; -er.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** One who rings, especially one who rings chimes on bells.

2. **Mining:** A crow-bar.

**ring'-ing, pr. par., a. & s.** [RING (2), v.]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adj.:** Having or giving out the sound of a bell; resonant, sonorous, resounding; as, a ringing voice, a ringing cheer.

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act of causing to sound, as a sonorous metallic body; the act or art of making music with bells.

"The ringing of a medal . . . is a very common experiment."—Addison: On Medals, dial. iii.

2. A ringing sound; the sound as of bells ringing; as, a ringing in the ear.

**ring'-ing-ly, adv.** [English ringing; -ly.] In a ringing, sonorous, or resounding manner; with a ring.

**\*rin'-gle, v. t.** [Eng. ring (1), v.; suff. -le.] To ring, as hogs.

"Spare not to ringle both great and the rest."  
Tusser Husbandrie, p. 41.

**\*ring'-lead, verb transitive.** [Formed from ring-leader (q. v.).] To act as ringleader to.

**ring'-lead-ër, s.** [Eng. ring (1), s., and leader.]

\*1. One who leads a ring, as of dancers, &c.

"It may be reasonable to allow St. Peter a primacy of order, such a one as the ringleader hath in a dance."—Barrow: Pope's Supremacy, vii. 70.

2. The leader of a faction, or any association of men engaged in any illegal enterprise, as rioters, mutineers, or the like.

**ring'-lët, s.** [Eng. ring (1), s.; dimin. suff. -let.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A little ring.

"Who first Ulysses' wonderous bow shall bend,  
And through twelve ringlets the fleet arrow send."  
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxi. 76.

2. A little circle; a fairy ring.

"When fairies in their ringlets there  
Do dance their nightly rounds."  
Drayton: Quest of Cynthia.

3. A curl, particularly of hair.

"Such wavy ringlets o'er his shoulders flow."  
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iv. 202.

**II. Entom.:** *Hipparchia hyperantus*, a European satyr, with sooty-brown wings, having black spots with white centers. Larva feeds on various grasses. The perfect insect appears in July. The Marsh-ringlet is *Cænonympha davus*, Rothlieb's Marsh-ringlet is the variety *rothliebii*, and the Small Ringlet, *Erebia epiphron*; all three are rivulet moths. (Newman.)

**ring'-lët-ëd, adj.** [Eng. ringlet; -ed.] Adorned with ringlets; wearing ringlets; worn in ringlets.

**ring'-wõrm, s.** [Eng. ring (1), s., and worm.]

1. **Pathol.:** *Tinea tonsurans*, an affection of the hair, scalp, chin, or neck, usually circular, caused by a white parasitic fungus, *Achorion lebertii* (*Trichophyton tonsurans*). Ringworm of the beard is known as *Tinea sycosis*, and of the body as *circinatus*. The removal of the hair, and the application of sulphurous acid and glycerine or iodine are among the most effective remedies. [HONEYCOMB-RINGWORM, PLICA.]

2. **Zoöl.:** The genus Iulus. (Swainson.)

**ringworm-shrub, s.**

**Bot.:** *Cassia alata*.

**rink, s.** [A variation of ring (1), s.; cf. prize-ring.]

1. That portion of a sheet of ice, generally from thirty to forty yards in length, and eight or nine feet in breadth, on which the game of curling is played.

"Up the rink like Jehu roar."

Burns: Tam Samson's Elegy.

2. A sheet of artificially prepared ice for skating on; a smooth floor of asphalt or other material, on which to skate with roller-skates.

"Nor is it less strange that so few ice rinks are found in England."—Field, March 13, 1886.

**rink, v. i.** [RINK, s.] To skate on a rink, especially on one of asphalt, with roller-skates.

"The ice skater did not find in rinking the same charm he experienced on the ice."—Field, March 13, 1886.

**rink'-ër, s.** [Eng. rink, v.; -er.] One who skates on a rink.

**rink'-ite, s.** [After Dr. Rink; suffix -ite (Min.).]

**Min.:** A monoclinic mineral occurring in crystals with various others at Kangerluarsuk, West Greenland. Hardness, 5; specific gravity, 3.46; color, yellowish-brown; transparent in thin splinters; luster, vitreous, greasy on fracture surfaces. The mean of five analyses gave: Fluorine, 5.82; silica, 29.08; titanic acid, 13.36; protoxides of cerium, lanthanum, didymium, 21.25; yttria, 0.92; protoxide of iron, 0.44; lime, 23.26; soda, 8.98=

103.11. Lorenzen suggests the formula  $2R RO_3 + NaF$  in which R=Ce, La, Di, Y, Fe, Ca, and R=Si, Ti.

**rinse, \*reinse, \*rence, \*rense, \*rynse, v. t.** [O. Fr. rinser, reinser (Fr. rincer), from Icel. hreinsa=to make clean, to cleanse, from hreina=clean, pure; cf. Dan. rense=to purify, from reen=clean; Sw. rensa, from ren=clean; Ger. rein; Goth. hrains=pure, clean.] To wash lightly; to cleanse with a second application of clean water after washing; especially to cleanse the inner surface of by the introduction of water or other liquid. (Said of hollow vessels.)

"The neighboring milkmaids occasionally rinsed out their cans at the very spot."—Field, Dec. 6, 1884.

**rinse, s.** [RINSE, v.] The act of rinsing.

**rins'-ër, s.** [Eng. rins(e), v.; -er.] One who or that which rinses.

**rin'-thère-òut, s. & a.** [Scotch rin=run; Eng. there, and out.]

**A. As subst.:** One who runs out of doors; a gad-about; a vagabond.

"The ne'er be in me, sir, if I think you're safe among thae Highland rinthereouts."—Scott: Waverley, ch. lviii.

**B. As adj.:** Wandering without a home; vagrant, vagabond.

**ri'-ò-lite, s.** [After Del Rio, and Greek lithos=a stone.]

**Min.:** The same as ONOFRITE (q. v.).

bóil, bóy; pòut, jòwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dël



**rī-ō-nīte**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but prob. after Del Rio; *n* connect., and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]  
*Min.*: A variety of tetrahedrite (q. v.), containing 13 per cent. of bismuth, for which metal it is worked at Cremenz, Einfischthal, Wallis, Switzerland.

**rī-ōt**, **\*ri-ōte**, *s.* [O. Fr. *riote*, a word of doubtful origin; *rioter*=to make a disturbance, to chide; Prov. *riota*=dispute, strife; Ital. *riotta*=quarrel, dispute, riot.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. Wanton and unrestrained conduct; uproar, tumult.  
 2. Reveling; wild, extravagant, and loose feasting or festivity; excess, revelry.

"But, in my absence, riot fills the place."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xv. 555.

II. Law: A tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three or more persons unlawfully assembling together of their own authority in order to assist each other against any one who shall oppose them in the execution of a private purpose, and afterward executing the same in a violent and turbulent manner to the terror of the people, whether the act intended were of itself lawful or unlawful.

"A riot is where three or more actually do an unlawful act of violence, either with or without a common cause or quarrel; as if they beat a man, or hunt and kill game in another's park, chase, warren, or liberty; or do any other unlawful act with force and violence; or even do a lawful act, as removing a nuisance in a violent and tumultuous manner."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 2.

#### ¶ To run riot:

1. To act or move wildly without control or restraint.

"Running riot with fancy and imagination."—*Waterland: Works*, i. 210.

2. To grow luxuriantly, or in rank abundance.

"Overhead the wandering ivy and vine,  
 This way and that, in many a large festoon,  
 Ran riot."—*Tennyson: Enone*, 99.

#### Riot Act, *s.*

Law: An Act passed by the British Parliament in 1715, by which it is provided that if any persons, to the number of twelve or more, being unlawfully, riotously, or tumultuously assembled together, to the disturbance of the public peace, shall continue so assembled for the space of an hour after a magistrate has commanded them by proclamation to disperse, they shall be guilty of felony. In the United States each state has its own Riot Act. It is usual, in a time of riot, for the peace officer to command the peace in the name of the people of the state, and sometimes to read the Riot Act to the rioters in order that they may have an opportunity to desist from unlawful demonstrations before an order is given to military or civic force to fire upon them.

#### ¶ To Read the Riot Act:

1. *Lit. & Law*: To read the proclamation ordering rioters to disperse and cease unlawful acts, or the statute against riots, before giving order to the military or police to fire on a riotous assembly.

2. *Fig.*: To give warning before proceeding to extreme measures.

**riot-gun**, *s.* A repeating shotgun, intended for use in suppressing riots.

"The *riot-gun*, with which United States Marshal Arnold has armed his posse of 200 deputies in Chicago is really a cross between the gatling gun and the French mitrailleuse. It may be defined as a repeating shotgun, but is the most powerful hand arm ever loaded with powder and shot. The weapon is of larger bore than the average army rifle, but weighs less. Its magazine has room for six twelve-caliber cartridges. Each cartridge contains three and a half drams of powder and twelve buckshot. Between the shot and the powder are two one-eighth-inch compressed paper wads. The shell of the cartridge is of paper, backed by a rim of brass. Its outward appearance is very much like that of the ordinary shotgun shell, but its surface is thicker and much stronger. The six cartridges may be fired in half as many seconds, thus throwing seventy-two scattering bullets, any of which would inflict a serious wound at eighty yards' distance. The magazine may be reloaded easily within half a minute. It is calculated that with the shot of each cartridge scattering as it is discharged, the gun, in the hands of a fairly accurate shot, is capable of disabling 150 men to the minute."—*New York World*, July 6, 1894.

**rī-ōt**, *v. i. & t.* [French *rioter*, from *riote*=riot (q. v.).]

#### A. Intransitive:

1. To raise a riot, tumult, or sedition; to act riotously.

2. To revel; to go to excess in feasting, drinking, or other dissipation; to act in a wanton and unrestrained manner.

"The soldiers sang and rioted on the moor amidst the corpses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. To be highly excited.

"No pulse that riots, and no blood that glows."  
 Pope: *Eloisa to Abelard*, 252.

†**B. Transitive**: To pass or spend in rioting; to destroy or put an end to by riotous living. (*Tennyson: Aylmer's Field*, 391.)

**rī-ōt-ēr**, **\*ri-ōt-our**, **\*ry-ōt-tour**, *s.* [English riot; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who riots; one who revels or goes to excess in feasting or riotous living.

2. *Law*: One who is guilty of assembling with others to do an act in an unruly and turbulent manner, and who refuses to retire on being ordered to do so by a magistrate. [RIOT ACT.]

"The same day (June 6, 1780), attempts were made by the rioters on the Bank and Pay-office."—*Belsham: Hist. Great Britain*, vol. vii.

**rī-ōt-īng**, *s.* [RIOT, *v.*] Riotous, dissipated, or loose conduct or living; dissipation.

"Let us walk honestly as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness."—*Romans*, xiii. 13.

**\*rī-ōt-īse**, **\*rī-ōt-ize**, *s.* [Eng. riot, *s.*; *-ise*.] Rioting, riotous conduct, riotry.

"The image of superfluous riotize."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. i. 33.

**rī-ōt-ōūs**, **\*rī-ōt-touse**, *adj.* [O. Fr. *rioteux*, from *riote*=riot (q. v.); Ital. *riottoso*.]

1. Indulging in riot or revelry; accompanied or characterized by rioting or wanton conduct; wanton, licentious, dissipated.

"Wasted his substance with riotous living."—*Luke* xv. 13.

2. Tumultuous; partaking of the nature of a riot or tumultuous and unlawful assembly; seditious; as, a riotous assembly.

3. Acting riotously; tumultuous, turbulent, seditious.

"Slew a riotous gentleman."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, ii. 1.

#### riotous-assembling, *s.*

Law: The unlawful assembly of persons to the disturbance of the peace. If such persons do not disperse after proclamation by an officer of the law [RIOT ACT], they are accounted guilty of felony. A riotous assembling differs from a riot only in the number of persons assembled together.

**rī-ōt-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. riotous; *-ly*.]

1. In a riotous, wanton, licentious, or dissipated manner.

2. In a riotous or tumultuous manner; in manner of a riotous assembling; tumultuously, seditiously.

**rī-ōt-ōūs-nēss**, **\*ri-ōt-ous-ness**, *s.* [English riotous; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being riotous.

"Their riotousness is condemned by your temperate fare."—*Udall: 1 Peter* iv.

**rī-ōt-rŷ**, **\*ri-ōt-er-īe**, *s.* [Eng. riot; *-ry*.] Riot, riotous conduct, rioting.

"Your electioneering riotry."—*Walpole: Letters*, iv. 221.

**rip** (1), **\*rype**, **\*ripe**, **\*ryppe**, *v. t.* [Norw. *ripa* = to scratch, to score; cf. Sw. dial. *ripa* = to scratch, to pluck asunder; Sw. *repa* = to scratch, to ripple flax; *repa up* = to rip up; *repa* = a scratch; Dan. *oprippe* = to rip up; Icel. *rifa* = to rive, to tear; *rifa apr* = to rip up. Thus the word is no more than a variant of *rive* (q. v.). (*Skeat.*)]

#### I. Literally:

\*1. To search out, to examine thoroughly.

"Rypande the reynes and hert."

O. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 592.

2. To separate by tearing or cutting the parts; to tear or cut open or off; to rend, to split.

"Sails ripp'd, seams op'ning wide, and compass lost."

Couper: *My Mother's Picture*.

3. To take out or away by cutting or tearing.

"Macduff was from his mother's womb

untimely ripp'd."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 7.

4. To undo the seams of by cutting the stitches without slitting the fabric.

#### \*II. Figuratively:

1. To open for examination or disclosure; to search to the bottom, to bring to light, to rake up. (Followed by *up*.)

"I don't like ripping up old stories."

Byron: *Vision of Judgment*, lxx.

2. To act in a violent or unreasonable manner; to rant or rave. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

"Then the old man began to rip and rear and swear like all possessed."—*Geo. W. Peck: Peck's Bad Boy*.

3. To go or proceed in a rapid manner or at a fast pace; as, Let her rip—*i. e.*, let her go. (*U. S. Colloquial.*)

**rip-saw**, *s.* A ripping-saw (q. v.).

¶ **To rip out**: To utter with vehemence; as, to rip out an oath.

\***rip** (2), **\*rippe**, *v. t.* [A. S. *riþan*; Goth. *raupjan*; O. H. Ger. *roufan*.] To rob, to pillage.

"To rippen hem and reþen."—*Ormulum*, 10, 212.

**rip** (1), **\*ripp** (1), *s.* [RIP (1), *v.*] A rent made by ripping; a tear, a rent.

"The curlew being quite dead, with a great rip down its back."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

**rip** (2), *s.* [Icel. *hrip*.] A wicker basket to carry fish in.

\***rip** (3), **ripp** (2), *s.* [A. S. *rip*, *ryþ*, from *riþan*, *riþan*=to reap (q. v.).] A handful of unthreshed grain. (*Scotch.*)

"Hae, there's a ripp to thy auld baggie."

Burns: *To the Auld Mare Maggie*.

**rip** (4), *s.* [Cf. Dut. *rap*=scab; Dan. *rips raps*=riffraff.]

1. A term of contempt; a base, low, mean, or worthless person; a contemptible creature.

2. An animal of no value, as a worn-out horse; anything of no value.

"Lilliputian peers

With wasted carcasses their rips bestride."

*Pursuit of Maggie*.

**rī-pār'-ī-an**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *ripa*=a bank.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the banks of a river.

B. *As subst.*: One who dwells on the banks of a river.

"Annoyances to riparians and danger to small craft on the river."—*Field*, July 24, 1886.

**riparian-nations**, *s. pl.* Nations owning opposite banks, or different parts of the banks of the same river. (*Wharton.*)

**riparian-proprietors**, *s. pl.* Proprietors owning lands bounded by a river or water-course.

**riparian-rights**, *s. pl.* Such as are peculiar to riparian proprietors.

**rī-pār'-ī-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *riparius*=that frequents the banks of rivers.]

*Bot.*: Growing by water.

**ripe**, **\*rype**, *a.* [A. S. *ripe*, prop.=fit for reaping, from *riþan*=to reap; cogn. with Dut. *riyp*=ripe; *riypen*=to ripen; Ger. *reif* (O. H. Ger. *riþi*)=ripe, *reifen*=to ripen.]

1. Ready for reaping or gathering; matured sufficiently for use; mature; come to perfection in growth. (Said of things grown and used for food.)

"Preye ye Lord of the ripe corn that he sende werk men into his ripe corn."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* ix.

2. Advanced or brought to the state of being fit for use; matured; as, ripe cheese, ripe wine.

3. Resembling ripe fruit in ruddiness, plumpness, or the like.

4. Mature.

5. Fully developed; matured, suppured; as, a ripe humor.

6. Complete, finished, consummate; as, a ripe scholar.

7. Ready for action or effect; mature.

"The question had long been ripe for settlement."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

\*8. Fully qualified by gradual progress and improvement.

"At thirteen years he was ripe for the university."—*Fell*.

\***ripe**, *s.* [Lat. *ripa*.] A bank.

"The right ripe of the river that there cometh downe."—*Leland: Itinerary*, iv. 110.

\***ripe** (1), **rype** (1), *v. i. & t.* [RIPE, *a.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To become ripe; to mature, to ripen.

"And so, from hour to hour, we ripe and ripe."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 7.

B. *Trans.*: To make ripe; to ripen.

"No sun to ripe the bloom."

Shakesp.: *King John*, ii.

\***ripe** (2), **\*rype** (2), *v. t.* [A. S. *riþan*.] To rob, to pillage.

**ripe** (3), **\*rype** (3), *v. t.* [RIP (1), *v.*] To ransack, to search.

"But we must ripe his pouches a bit, and see if the tale be true or no."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*. (Introd.)

**ripe-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *ripe*, *a.*; *-ly*.] In a ripe manner; maturely; at the fit time.

"It fits us, therefore, ripely."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

**rip'-en**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *riþian*.] [RIPE, *a.*]

#### A. Intransitive:

I. *Lit.*: To become or grow ripe; to be matured, as grain or fruit.

II. *Fig.*: To become ripe or mature; to approach or come to perfection or maturity; as, a scheme ripens for execution.

#### B. Transitive:

I. *Lit.*: To make ripe, as grain or fruit; to mature. (Pope: *Sappho to Phaon*, 9.)

#### II. Figuratively:

1. To bring to perfection.

\*2. To mature, to fit, to prepare.

"Further ripened in the knowledge of God's word."—*Fox: Actes*, p. 981.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**ripe**-ness, *s.* [Eng. *ripe*, *a.*; -ness.]  
**I. Lit.:** The quality or state of being ripe, or come to that state of perfection which fits for use; maturity.

"They . . . never come to their maturity and ripeness."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

**II. Figuratively:**

**\*1. Full growth.**

"Time, which made them their fame outlive,  
 To Cowley scarce did ripeness give."  
*Denham: On Mr. Abraham Cowley.*

**2. Perfection, maturity, completeness.**

"A thousand thousand blessings,  
 Which time shall bring to ripeness."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

**3. Complete maturation or suppuration, as of an ulcer or the like.**

**\*4. Fitness, qualification.**

"Men must endure  
 Their going hence, ev'n as their coming hither:  
 Ripeness is all."  
*Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 2.

**rī-pīd'-ō-līte**, *s.* [Gr. *rhīpis* (genit. *rhīpidos*) = a fan, and *lithos* = a stone; Ger. *ripidolith*.]  
**Min.:** The same as CLINOCHLORE and PROCHLORITE (q. v.).

**ripidolite-slate**, *s.*

**Petrol.:** A variety of chlorite slate or schist in which ripidolite (q. v.) forms the chloritic constituent.

**rip-l-ē-nīst**, *s.* [Eng. *ripien(o)*; -ist.]

**Music:** A performer who only assists in the ripieno parts.

**rip-ī-ē-nō**, *s.* [Ital. = full.]

**Music:**

1. An additional or filling-up part. Any part which is only occasionally required for the purpose of adding to the force of a tutti is said to be ripieno.

2. A mixture stop on Italian organs; as, *ripieno di duc, tre, quattro, cinque, &c.*, a mixture stop of two, three, four, five ranks, &c.

**\*rip-ī-ēr**, **\*rip-pēr** (1), *s.* [English *rip* (2), *s.*; -er.]  
**Old Law:** One who brought fish to market in inland towns.

"I can send you a speedier advertisement of her constancy by the next ripier, that rides that way with mackerel."—*Chapman: Widow's Tears*.

**\*rī-pōste'**, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *riposta*.]

**Fencing:** The thrust or blow with which one follows up a successful parry; hence, a smart reply or repartee.

**\*rip-pēr** (1), *s.* [RIPPER.]

**rip-pēr** (2) *s.* [Eng. *rip* (1), *v.*; -er.]

**I. Literally:**

1. One who rips, tears, or rends.
2. A tool for edging slates for roofing.
3. A ripping-tool (q. v.).

**II. Fig.:** A first-class person or thing; specif., of a well-delivered ball in cricket. (*Slang*.)

"He would bowl such a ripper that old Mr. Tamplin gave him a trial for the county."—*London Society*, Oct., 1886, p. 325.

**rip-plīng**, *pr. par. & a.* [RIP (1), *v.*]

**A. As *pr. par.*:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. *Lit.:* Cutting, tearing, rending.
2. *Fig.:* First-class, capital. (*Slang*.)

"Another ripping gallop."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

**ripping-bed**, *s.* A stone-saw (q. v.).

**ripping-chisel**, *s.*

**Woodwork.:** A crooked chisel for cleaning out mortises.

**ripping-iron**, *s.*

**Nautical:**

1. A hook for tearing old oakum out of the seams.
2. An iron instrument used by shipwrights to rip the sheathing boards and copper from off the bottoms of ships.

**ripping-saw**, *s.* A saw for cutting wood lengthwise of the grain.

**ripping-tool**, *s.* An instrument for following a seam and cutting stitches without slitting the fabric.

**rip-ple** (1), *v. i. & t.* [A non-nasalized form of *rimple* or *rimpil*, from A. S. *hrympille* = a wrinkle (cogn. with O. Dut. *rimpel* = a wrinkle, *rimpelen* = to wrinkle), from *hrimpan* = to wrinkle; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *hrimfan*, M. H. Ger. *rimpfen*; Ger. *rümpfen* = to wrinkle.] [RIMPLE, RUMPLE.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To assume a wrinkled or ruffled surface, as water when running over a rough bottom; to run in small waves or undulations.

"Rising, rippling on the pebbles."  
*Longfellow: Hiawatha*, xxii.

2. To make a sound as of water running gently over a rough bottom.

"No motion but the water's sound  
 Rippling against the vessel's side."  
*Moore: Fire-Worshippers.*

**\*B. Trans.:** To fret or dimple, as the surface of water; to cover with small waves or undulations; to curl.

**rip-ple** (2), **\*rip-el-en**, *v. t.* [RIPPLE (2), *s.*] To clear or remove the seeds or capsules from, especially from the stalks of flax.

**rip-ple** (3), *v. t.* [A dimin. of *rip* (1) (q. v.).] To scratch slightly.

"Having slightly rippled his arm."—*P. Holland: Ammanius*, p. 264.

**rip-ple** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Weakness or pains in the loins or back. (*Scotch*.)

**rip-ple** (2), **\*re-pylle**, *s.* [Eng. *rip* (1), *v.*; suff. -le; cf. Sw. *repa* = to ripple flax; Dut. *repel* = a ripple, *repen* = to beat flax; *repelen* = to ripple flax; Low Ger. *repe*; Ger. *riffel* = a ripple, *riffeln* = to ripple flax.]

1. An instrument, with teeth like a comb, through which flax is drawn to remove the capsules and seeds, when the lint of the plant is to be used.

2. An instrument for removing the seeds from broom-grass.

**rip-ple** (3), *s.* [RIPPLE (1), *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* The fretting or ruffling of the surface of water; little curling waves.

"To sink down to the bed of the river without making so much as a ripple on its glassy surface."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Figuratively:* A sound like that of water running gently ever a rough bottom; as, a ripple of laughter.

**ripple-drift**, *s.*

**Geol.:** An undulated structure often seen in mica schist, probably identical with the ripple-mark (q. v.) of certain sandstones. (*Seeley*.)

**tripple-grass**, *s.*

**Bot.:** *Plantago lanceolata*. [RIB-GRASS.]

**ripple-mark**, *s. pl.*

**Geology (pl.):** Furrows, on sandstone of all ages, produced by the ripple of the tide on what was once the sandy shore of an ancient sea, or water from eight to ten feet, or, in rarer cases, from 300 to 450 feet, deep. Beach ripple may generally be distinguished from ripples due to currents by frequent changes in its direction.

**ripple-marked**, *s.* Having ripple-marks (q. v.).

**rip-plēt**, *s.* [Eng. *ripp(le)*; dimin. suff. -let.] A little ripple.

**rip-plīng**, *pr. par. or a.* [RIPPLE (1), *v.*]

**rip-plīng-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rippling*; -ly.] In a rippling manner; with ripples.

**rip-plŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *ripp(le)*; -ly.] Having ripples; rippling.

"She steered light  
 Into a shady, fresh, and ripply cove."  
*Keats.*

**rip-rāp**, *s.* [A reduplic. of *rap* (q. v.).]

**Civ. Eng.:** A foundation of loose stones, thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

¶ **The Ripraps:** The name given to an abandoned fortification in Hampton roadstead, Va., opposite Fortress Monroe.

**rip-snort-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *rip*; *snort*; -er.] A tearing, driving fellow. (*Slang Dict.*)

**ript**, *pa. par. or a.* [RIP (1), *v.*]

**\*riptowell**, *s.* [First element = *reap*; etym. of second element doubtful.]

**Feud. Law:** (See extract.)

"Riptowel was a gratuity or reward given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn."—*Tomlin: Law Dictionary*.

**rī-sa-lā**, *s.* [Hind.] A troop of horse. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

**rīs-al-dar**, *s.* [Hind. *rasala-dar*.] The commander of a troop of horse. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

**rīse** (pa. t. *\*roos*, *rose*, pa. par. *risen*), *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *risan* (pa. t. *rās*, pl. *rison*, pa. par. *riscn*); cogn. with Dut. *rijzen*; Icel. *rīsa*; O. H. Ger. *risan*; Goth. *urrisan* (pa. t. *rais*, pa. par. *risans*) in the comp. *ur-reisan* (=A. S. *árisan*, English *arise*.)] [RAISE.]

**A. Intransitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To move or pass from a lower to a higher position; to move upward, to ascend, to mount up; as, Smoke rises, a bird rises in the air, &c.

2. To change from a sitting, lying, kneeling, or reclining posture to an erect one; to become erect, to stand up.

"Rise, take up thy bed and walk."—*John* v. 8.

3. To get up from rest.

"With that he hasted him to rise  
 Anone."  
*Gower: C. A.*, vi.

4. *Specif.:* To ascend from the grave; to come to life again. (*Luke* xxiv. 46.)

5. To bring a sitting or session to an end; to adjourn; as, The House rose at eight o'clock.

6. To grow upward; to attain a height; to stand or reach in height; to ascend; as, The tower rises to a height of 100 feet.

7. To have an upward direction; to slope upward.  
 "Ash, on banks or rising grounds near rivers, will thrive exceedingly."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

8. To reach or attain a higher level by increase of bulk; to swell; as, The tide rises.

9. To swell or be raised in the process of fermentation, as dough or the like.

10. To have the appearance or effect of rising; to seem to mount up; to become more prominent by occupying a more elevated position; frequently, to appear above the horizon, as the sun, moon, stars, &c.

"He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and the good."  
 —*Mark* v. 45.

11. To become apparent; to come into sight; to make an appearance; to appear; as, Color rises in the cheeks.

12. To become audible.

"A hideous gabble rises loud  
 Among the builders."  
*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 5f.

13. To have origin, source, or beginning; to arise, to originate; to be produced; to spring.

\*14. To return by revolution.

"Nor would the various seasons of the year,  
 By turns revolving, rise and disappear."  
*Blackmore: Creation*, iv.

15. To increase in force or intensity; to become stronger; as, The wind rises; his anger rose.

16. To increase in sound or volume; to become louder or stronger; as, The noise rose.

17. To increase in value; to become dearer or more valuable; to advance in price; as, Corn rises.

18. To increase in amount; to become larger or greater; as, His expenses rose.

19. To become brighter or more cheerful; as, His spirits rose.

20. To become excited or hostile; to take up arms; to go to war; espec. to rebel, to revolt. (Frequently with *up*.)

"Let us rise up against Edom."—*Obadiah* i. 1.

21. To set to work; to betake one's self to work. (Frequently with *up*.) (*Nehem.* ii. 18.)

22. To take up a higher social position; to advance in position, rank, dignity, power, wealth, or the like; to be promoted; to thrive.

"Some rise by sin, and some by virtue fall."  
*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

23. To become more dignified or forcible; to increase or improve in dignity, power, or interest. (Said of style, thought, or discourse.)

"Your author always will the best advise,  
 Fall when he falls, and when he rises, rise."  
*Roscommon: Essay on Verse*.

24. To come by chance; to happen, to occur; as, A thought rose to his mind.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Music:** To ascend the scale; to pass from a lower note to a higher; as, to rise a semitone.

2. **Print.:** To be capable of being safely raised from the imposing stone. (Said of a form which can be lifted without any of the type falling out.)

**B. Trans.:** To cause to rise.

"An angler rose a fish, and, in place of the usual mode, kept on casting over him."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

**rīse** (1), *s.* [RISE, *v.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of rising; ascent; specif., the rising of a fish to the fly.

"I certainly had not expected a rise to my first cast."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. Ascent, elevation; degree of ascent; as, the rise of a hill.

3. The distance through which anything rises; height ascended; as, The rise of the river was six feet.

4. Any place raised or elevated above the ordinary level; an elevated place; a rising ground.

"To deck this rise with fruits of various tastes."  
*Philips: Cider*, i. 86.

5. Appearance above the horizon.

"From the rise to set."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 1.

6. Spring, source, origin, beginning; as, the rise of a stream.

7. Increase, advance, augmentation.

"The rise of their nominal price is the effect, not of any degradation of the value of silver, but of the rise in their real price."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. xi.



†8. Advance in rank, honor, dignity, fame, or position; promotion or improvement in social position.

9. Increase of sound in the same key; a swelling of the voice.

10. Elevation or ascent of the voice in the scale; as, a rise of a tone or a semitone.

11. The height to which one can rise; elevation of thought, mind, language, style, &c.

## II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The elevation of an arch above the springing-line.

2. *Carp.*: The height of a step in a flight of stairs.

3. *Mining.*: A perpendicular shaft or winze excavated from below upward.

¶ (1) *Rise of land*: [UPHEAVAL.]

(2) *To take (or get) a rise out of a person*: To get a laugh at his expense; to make him ridiculous. The expression has reference to the rise of a fish to a fly. (*Stang Dict.*)

\**rise* (2), \**risse*, s. [A. S. & Icel. *hris*.] A branch, a twig, a shoot, a sprout.

"Ther he under rise lith."—*Layamon*, 740.

*rīsen*, pa. par. or a. [RISE, v.]

*rīš'ēr*, s. [Eng. *ris(e)*, v.; -er.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who rises.

"The ile Ææ, where the palace stands  
Of th' early riser, with the rosie hands."  
*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, xii.

## II. Technically:

1. *Carp.*: The upright board of a step.

2. *Mining.*: A shaft excavated upward.

3. *Found.*: An opening through a mold, into which metal rises as the mold fills; a head.

*rīsh'ī* (Eng. pl. *rīsh'īs*), *rīk'hī*, s. [Sansc.=a sage, a saint.]

1. *Hindu Mythology*:

(1) *Pl.*: Seven ancient sages credited with the composition of the Vedic Hymns. The *rishi* of a mantra (q. v.) in any of the Vedas is the sage by whom it was composed or recited. In later times the whole Brahmanical caste pretended to trace their descent from the seven Vedic *Rishis*, but the Veda itself speaks of Royal *Rishis* (*Rajarshis*), who were probably of the Warrior caste.

(2) *Sing.*: Any Brahmanical sage considered to be infallible. (*Banerjee*.)

2. *Hindu Astron.*: The seventh asterism of Ursa Major, or the sage to whom belongs any one of its seven conspicuous stars.

*rīsh'ta*, *rī'tah*, s. [Maharatta, Hind., &c., *ritha*=various species of *Sapindus*.]

*Bot.*, &c.: (1) *Sapindus emarginatus*; (2) an Indian medicinal oil obtained from the Soap-nut, *S. detergens*; (3) the seed of *Acacia concinna*.

*rīš'ī-bīl'ī-tī*, s. [English *risible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being risible; proneness to laugh.

*rīš'ī-ble*, a. [Fr., from Lat. *risibilis*=laughable, from *risum*, sup. of *rideo*=to laugh.]

1. Having the faculty or power of laughing; prone to laugh.

2. Exciting laughter; laughable, ridiculous.

"A few wild blunders, and risible absurdities."—*Johnson: Preface to His Dictionary*.

3. Belonging or relating to the phenomenon of laughter; as, the *risible* faculty.

*rīš'ī-ble-ness*, s. [English *risible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being risible; risibility.

*rīš'ī-blī*, adv. [Eng. *risible*]; -ly.] In a risible or laughable manner; laughably.

*rīs'ī-gāl'lō*, s. [Ital.] [REALGAR.]

*rīš'īng*, pr. par., a. & s. [RISE, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Ascending, mounting; moving upward.

2. Advancing or increasing in wealth, power, distinction, or position; as, a *rising* man.

3. Growing up; advancing toward maturity or adult years; as, the *rising* generation.

II. *Her.*: A term applied to birds when in a position, as if preparing to take flight. [ROUSANT.]

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of one who or of that which rises; a mounting up or ascending; ascent; specif., the appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon.

2. The act of reviving from the dead; resurrection.

3. An insurrection, sedition, revolt, or mutiny; an assembling in opposition to government or authority.

"To trust to a general rising of the population."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

4. That which rises; as a tumor on the body.

## II. Technically:

1. *Naut.*: A narrow strake in a boat, beneath the thwarts.

2. *Mining.*: The same as RISER, II. 2.

3. *Shipbuild.* (pl.): Thick planks supporting the timbers of the decks.

*rising-anvil*, s.

*Sheet-metal Working*: A double beak-iron.

*rising-arch*, s. A rampart arch.

*rising-floors*, s. pl.

*Shipbuild.*: The floor-timbers which rise fore and aft from the plane of the midship floor.

*rising-hinge*, s. A hinge so constructed as to elevate the foot of an opening door, to avoid the carpet.

*rising-line*, s.

*Shipbuild.*: A curved line on the drafts of a ship, marking the height of the floor-timbers throughout the length, and thereby fixing the sharpness and flatness of a vessel's bottom.

*rising-main*, s. The vertical pipe from a pump in a well to the surface of the ground.

*rising-rod*, s.

*Steam-eng.*: A rod in some forms of steam-engines which rises as the cataract piston descends, by means of levers; it then lifts catches by which the sectors are released, and the weights are enabled to open or shut the equilibrium or exhaust valves.

*rising-square*, s.

*Shipbuild.*: A square upon which is marked the height of the rising line above the keel.

*rising-wood*, s.

*Shipbuild.*: A timber worked into the seat of the floor and into the keel to steady the floor-timber.

*rīsk*, \**risque*, s. [Fr. *risque*, from Sp. *risco*=a steep rock, from Lat. *resco*=to cut back; *re*=back, and *seco*=to cut; Ital. *risico*, *risco*, *risigo*; Sp. *riesgo*=risk; Low Lat. *risigus*, *riscus*; Port. *risco*=a rock, risk.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Hazard, danger, peril; chance of harm or injury. (Frequently in the phrase, *to run a risk*, i. e., to incur a hazard, to encounter danger.)

"Money out at interest runs a greater *risque* than land does."—*Locke: On Lowering the Interest*.

2. *Comm.*: The hazard or chance of loss, as of a ship, goods, or other property; hence, used for the degree of hazard or danger.

*rīsk*, v. t. [Fr. *risquer*; Sp. *arriscar*, *arriesgar*.] [RISK, s.]

1. To put in risk or hazard; to put to chance; to hazard.

"And, proud to make his firm attachment known,  
To save your life would nobly *risk* his own."  
*Cowper: Truth*, 200.

2. To venture on; to dare to undertake; as, to *risk* a battle.

*rīsk'ēr*, s. [Eng. *risk*; -er.] One who risks or ventures.

"What courses other *riskers* took."

*Butler: Hudibras*, iii. 2.

†*rīsk'fūl*, a. [Eng. *risk*; -ful(l).] Full of risk or danger; hazardous, risky.

*rīsk'y*, a. [Eng. *risk*; -y.] Full of risk; dangerous, hazardous.

*rī'sör'ī'al*, a. [Lat. *risus*=laughter, from *rideo*=to laugh.] Of or pertaining to laughter; causing laughter.

*risorial-muscle*, s.

*Anat.*: The *risorius*, usually regarded as a part of the *Platysma myoides* muscle of the cheek which produces smiles. Called also *Smiling muscle*.

*rī'söt'tō*, s. [Ital., from *riso*=rice.]

*Cook.*: A dish consisting of rice, onions, butter, and broth, served as a pottage, instead of soup, before dinner.

*rīs'sē-ite*, s. [After H. Risse; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: The same as BURATITE (q. v.).

*Rīs-sō*, s. [A. Risso, an Italian naturalist; he made the Mediterranean fauna his life-long study, and published *L'Ichthyologie de Nice* in 1810, and *L'Histoire Naturelle de l'Europe Méridionale* in 1827.]

*Risso's grampus*, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Grampus griseus*. The head is fuller and rounder than that of a porpoise, and its flippers are longer and narrower. Prevailing tint gray, darker above, lighter below, the markings on sides varying considerably. Found on the French and English coasts in summer; probably visiting Africa or America in winter.

*rīs-sō'a*, s. [Risso.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A genus of Littorinidæ. Shell minute, white or horny, pointed, many-whorled; aperture rounded, operculum subspiral. Known

species: Recent, about seventy, world-wide in distribution, but especially from the northern hemisphere; fossil, one hundred, from Britain and France, from the Permian of Britain onward.

*rīs-sō'ī-dæ*, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *risso(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Holostomata. (*Tate*.) Often merged in Littorinidæ.

*rīs-sō'ī-na*, s. [Mod. Lat. *risso(a)*; Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. -ina.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A sub-genus of *Rissoa*. Aperture channeled in front. Recent species sixty-six; fossil, ten, from the Bath Oolite onward.

*rīs'sōle*, s. [Fr.]

*Cook.*: An entrée consisting of savory mince of any kind, inclosed in pastry and fried.

*rī'sūs*, s. [Lat.=laughter.] (See compound.)

*risus-sardonicus*, s.

*Pathol.*: A kind of grin on the features in tetanus. It was anciently attributed to the eating of the *Sardoa*, *Sardous*, or *Sardonian herba*, i. e., the *Sardonian herb*, which had leaves like parsley and was sweet; it may have been a *Ranunculus*. The sardonic grin is a very unfavorable symptom in lesion of the nerves.

*rīt*, *rītt*, s. [Prob. the same as *rut* (q. v.).] A slight incision made in the ground with a spade &c.; a scratch made on a board, &c. (*Scotch*.)

*rīt*, *rītt*, v. t. or i. [RIT, s.] To make an incision in the ground, with a spade or other instrument, as a line of direction for future delving or digging; to rip, to scratch, to cut. (*Scotch*.)

*rī'ta*, s. [Etym. not apparent.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Siluridæ, group *Bagrina*, from the East Indies. The region in front of the dorsal spine is covered with a series of scutes.

*rī-tar-dān'dō*, a. [Ital.]

*Music*: A direction to play or sing slower and slower.

*rīte*, s. [Latin *ritus*=a custom; Fr. *rit*, *rite*.] A solemn act of religion; an act performed in divine or solemn service, as established by law, precept, or custom; a form, especially in religion or ceremony; a religious ceremony; a ceremonial.

¶ *Congregation of Rites*:

*Roman Church*: A Congregation instituted by Sixtus V. toward the close of the sixteenth century. Its object is to promote a general uniformity (consistent, however, with the permission of innumerable differences of detail according to the customs and traditions of different nations) in the externals of divine worship. Secondly, it deals with the canonization and beatification of saints, and is then extraordinary. (*Addis & Arnold*.)

\**rīte'ly*, adv. [Eng. *rite*; -ly.] In accordance with ritual; with all due rights and ceremonies.

*rī'tēn'ū'tō*, a. [Ital.]

*Music*: A direction to play or sing more slowly.

*rī'tor-nēl'lō*, *rī'tor-nēlle*, s. [Fr. *ritornelle*; Ital. *ritornello*, dimin. from *ritorno*=return, *ritornare*=to return.]

*Music*: Properly a short repetition, as that of an echo, or of the concluding phrases of an air, especially if such repetition be played by one or more instruments, while the principal voice pauses. The word is now generally used to denote the introduction to an air or any musical piece.

*rī'trat'tō*, s. [Ital.] A picture. [RETRACT, s.]

"A *ritratto* of the shadow of Vanity herself."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iv. 186.

*rītt*, v. or s. [RIT, v. or s.]

*rīt'tēr*, s. [Ger.] A knight; a title given to a knight.

"The *Ritter's* color went and came."

*Campbell: The Ritter Bann*.

†*rīt'tēr'ic*, a. [See def.] Of or belonging to the physicist Ritter, who, in 1801, first discovered the existence of Actinic rays. An old synonym of Actinic (q. v.).

*rīt'tīng'ēr-ite*, s. [After Herr Rittinger; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: A rare mineral occurring in small rhombic tables, with native arsenic, at Joachimsthal, Bohemia, and Schemnitz, Hungary. Crystallization, monoclinic; hardness, 1.5-3; luster, sub-metallic to adamantine; color varying, dull honey-yellow to hyacinth-red, sometimes blackish in parts; streak, orange-yellow. Composition not definitely ascertained, but consists essentially of arsenic, selenium, and silver.

*rīt'ū'al*, \**rīt'ū-all*, a. & s. [Fr. *rituel*, from Lat. *ritualis*, from *ritus*=a rite; Span. *ritual*; Ital. *rituale*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to rites; consisting of rites.

2. Prescribing or regulating rites.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**B. As substantive:**

1. A book in which the rites and ceremonies of a church, or of any special service, are set down.  
2. The manner of performing divine service in any particular church or communion; ceremonial.

**rit'-q-al-ışm, s.** [Eng. *ritual*; -ism.]

1. The system of ritual or prescribed form of religious worship; ritual.  
2. The observance of prescribed rites or forms in religion.  
3. A name sometimes used as synonymous with Tractarianism (q. v.), more properly applied to the practices of a section of English High Churchmen, who sought to make the revival of Catholic doctrine manifest to the people by ornate ritual, and especially by the adoption of Eucharistic vestments.

"It was out of such circumstances . . . that what was afterward called *Ritualism* took its rise."—*Blunt; Dict. Sects*, p. 199.

**rit'-q-al-ist, a. & s.** [Eng. *ritual*; -ist.]

**A. As adj.:** Ritualistic (q. v.).

**B. As subst.:** A person attached to strict observance of ritual; specifically one who promotes the Catholic revival in the Church of England. (*Lee*.)

**rit'-q-al-ist'-ic, a.** [Eng. *ritualist*; -ic.]

1. Pertaining or according to the ritual; adhering to ritual.  
2. Pertaining or relating to the ritualists.

**rit'-q-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. *ritual*; -ly.] By rites; by or according to any particular rite.

**ri'-va, s.** [Icel. *rifa*.] [*RIVE, v.*] A rift, a cleft. (*Orkney and Shetland Islands*.)

**ri'-vage (age as ight), s.** [Fr., from *rive* (Latin *ripa*)=a bank.]

1. A bank, a shore, a coast.

"You stand upon the *rivage*, and behold  
A city on the inconstant billows dancing."  
*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. (Introd.)

\*2. A toll paid to the crown on some rivers for the passage of boats or vessels thereon. (*Eng.*)

**ri'-val, s. & a.** [Fr. *rival*, from Lat. *rivalis*, from *rius*=a stream, a river. "Properly those who dwell on opposite banks of the same river or stream. Such people are under strong temptation to quarrel about water privileges; hence the word *rivals* came to mean those in competition with each other, and disposed to quarrel even though no river might be near." (*Trench: Study of Words*, p. 198.) Sp. *rival*; Ital. *rivale*.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. One who strives to reach or obtain something which another is also seeking to gain, and which only one can possess; a competitor for the same object as another.

"Hath in any, but in her, love-fellowship maintained friendship between *rivals*?"—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

2. One who emulates or strives to equal or surpass another in excellence; a competitor, an emulator; as, *rivals* in eloquence.

\*3. An associate, a companion, a comrade.

"If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus, the *rivals* of my watch, bid them make haste."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

**B. As adj.:** Striving or seeking to reach or obtain the same object; emulous; standing or being in competition for the same object.

"You are two *rival* enemies."  
*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.

\***rival-hating, a.** Hating any rival; jealous.

"With *rival-hating* envy, set you on."  
*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 3.

**ri'-val, v. t. & i.** [*RIVAL, s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To stand or be in competition or rivalry with another; to strive to reach or gain something before or in opposition to.  
2. To strive to equal or surpass; to emulate.

"Awakes the *rival'd* nightingale."  
*Thomson: Hymn on Solitude*.

\***B. Intrans.:** To be a competitor or rival.

"Burgundy,  
We first address'd tow'rd you, who with this king  
Have *rival'd* for our daughter."  
*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

\***ri'-val-ess, s.** [English *rival*; -ess.] A female rival.

"Oh, my happy *rivalless*."—*Richardson: Pamela*, iv. 153.

\***ri'-val'-i-ty, s.** [Fr. *rivalité*, from Lat. *rivalitas*, accus. of *rivalitas*, from *rivalis*=rival (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being a rival; rivalry, emulation.  
2. Association, equality, copartnership.

"Cæsar, having made use of him in the wars, presently denied him *rivality*."—*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 5.

**ri'-valed, pa. par. or a.** [*RIVAL, v.*]

**ri'-val-rŷ, s.** [English *rival*; -ry.] The act of rivaling; a state of competition or emulation; a striving or effort to reach or obtain the same object which another is pursuing, and which only one can possess; an endeavor to excel or surpass another in excellence.

"To muse o'er *rivalries* of yore."  
*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 32.

**ri'-val-ship, s.** [Eng. *rival*; -ship.] The quality or state of being rivals; rivalry, competition, emulation.

**rive (1), \*ryve (1), v. t. & i.** [Icel. *rifa* (pa. t. *rif*, pa. par. *rifinn*); cogn. with Dan. *rive*; Sw. *rifva*; to scratch; Dut. *rijven*; O. H. Ger. *riban*; Ger. *reiben*.]

**A. Trans.:** To split, to cleave, to rend asunder forcibly.

"A bolt that should but *rive* an oak."  
*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 3.

**B. Intrans.:** To be riven, split, or rent asunder; to open.

"And now—O! would that earth would *rive*  
And close upon me while alive."  
*Scott: Rokeby*, v. 26.

\***rive (2), \*ryve, v. i.** [*ARRIVE*.] To sail to; to come, to arrive.

**rive, s.** [*RIVE (1), v.*] A rift, a split, a rent, a tear.

**riv'-el, v. t.** [A. S. *gerifian*=to wrinkle, a frequent from *rive* (q. v.); Dut. *ruifelen, ruyfelen*.] To contract into wrinkles; to wrinkle, to corrugate, to pucker.

\***riv'-el, \*riv'-el-ing (1), \*ryv-el-ing, subst.** [*RIVEL, v.*] A wrinkle.

"It had no wem ne *ryueling*."—*Wycliffe: Ephesians*, v.

\***riv'-el-ing (2), s.** [*RIVEL, s.*]

\***riv'-el-ing (3), s.** [Eng. *rive(r)*; dimin. suff. -*ling*.] A little river; a rivulet, a streamlet, a brook. (Prob. a misprint for *riverling*.)

"Which, as maine floods from smallest currents flow,  
Derives her sweets to th' *rivelings* below."  
*Brathwayte: Nature's Embassie*, p. 276.

\***riv'-el-ing (4), s.** [A. S. *rifling*.] A rough kind of shoe, formerly worn by the Scotch, to whom, for that reason, the term itself was sometimes applied in contempt.

**riven, pa. par. or a.** [*RIVE, v.*]

**riv'-er (1), s.** [Eng. *rive* (1), v.; -er.] One who rives or rends.

**riv'-er (2), \*riv-ere, s.** [Fr. *rivière*=a river. The original meaning was a shore or bank, from Low Lat. *riparia*=(1) the seashore, a bank, (2) a river; prop. fem. of *riparius*=riparian (q. v.); Sp. *ribera*=a shore, a seacoast; Port. *ribeira*=a meadow near the bank of a river; *ribeiro*=a brook; Ital. *riviera*=a sea-shore, a bank, a river.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.  
2. *Fig.*: A large and abundant stream; a copious flow.

"Rivers of water run down mine eyes, because they keep not thy law."—*Psalms* cxix. 136.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Geog.*: A large stream of water flowing over a certain portion of the earth's surface, and discharging itself into the sea, a lake, a marsh, or another river. A river is generally a stream of considerable size formed by the union of several brooks, streams, or rivulets. When several streams join, so as to produce a river of considerable size, this last is called the principal river and the minor rivers of which it is composed are called its tributaries, affluents, branches, or feeders. The district drained by such a system of streams or rivers is termed a river-basin (q. v.). Rivers generally have their sources in springs, or from the gradual melting of the snow and ice which perpetually cover the summits of the most elevated ranges of mountains. The channel or cavity in which a river flows is called its bed, and the solid land which borders the bed is its banks. The termination of the course of a river, or where it discharges itself into the sea, another river, &c., is called its mouth.

The following table shows the length and area of some of the principal rivers:

	Length in miles.	Area of Basin. Sq. miles.
Mississippi, with Missouri.....	4,200.....	1,244,000
Nile.....	4,100.....	750,000
Amazon.....	3,750.....	2,275,000
Yang-tse-Kiang.....	3,600.....	700,000
Yenesei.....	3,400.....	1,020,000
Volga.....	2,400.....	600,000
La Plata.....	2,300.....	1,242,000
Obi.....	2,000.....	1,357,000
Danube.....	1,725.....	300,000

Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. vi.) considered rivers as harbors of refuge for certain fishes, and as standing to the ocean in the same relation as islands do to continents.

2. *Geol.*: Rivers may in some cases be aided in hollowing out their beds by existing ravines and fissures, in others their whole channel is scooped out by themselves. The most rapid movement of the water is at the surface, friction retarding the lower and lateral currents. A velocity of three inches per second at the bottom is sufficient to tear up fine clay, six inches per second fine sand, twelve inches per second fine gravel, and three feet per second stones as large as an egg. Hence the transporting power of a river is enormous, especially when in flood. The material carried forward is deposited in the estuary at the mouth of the stream, and tends to form a delta (q. v.). Rivers have existed in all geological periods.

3. *Law*: Rivers are divided into navigable and non-navigable, the former being held to be public property, the latter the property of those through whose lands they flow.

**river-basin, s.** [*BASIN, s.*, B. II. 2. (b).]

**river-bed, river-channel, s.** The bed, bottom, or channel of a river.

**river-bullhead, s.**

*Ichthy.*: *Cottus gobio*, the Miller's thumb (q. v.).

**river-crab, s.**

*Zoöl.*: The genus *Thelphusa* (q. v.).

**river-craft, s.** Small craft or vessels which ply on rivers, but do not put out to sea.

**river-crayfish, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Astacus fluviatilis*.

**river-deity, s.**

*Compar. Relig.*: A river-god (q. v.).

"Praying the *river-deity* to let them cross."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 210.

**river-delta, s.** [*DELTA, s.*]

**river-dolphins, s. pl.**

*Zoöl.*: The family *Platanistidæ* (q. v.).

**river-dragon, substant.** A crocodile. (So called by Milton (*P. L.*, xii. 191), in allusion to Ezekiel xxix. 3.)

**river-driver, s.** A name given by lumbermen to one whose business is to conduct logs down running streams.

**river-ducks, s. pl.**

*Ornith.*: The Anatinae. (*Swainson*.)

**river-god, s.**

*Compar. Religions*: A river personified, and worshipped as a deity. [*WATER-WORSHIP*.]

"Odysseus invokes the river of Scheria; Skamandros had his priest and Spercheios his grove; and sacrifice was done to the rival of Herakles, the *river-god* Acheloo."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 213.

**river-hog, s.**

*Zoölogy*: The genus *Potamochoerus*, sometimes called Bush-hogs. *Potamochoerus penicillatus*, is the Red River-hog.

"The *river-hogs* in the distance (*Potamochoerus edwardsii*), allied to African species, indicate a later immigration from the mainland [to Madagascar] than in the case of most of the other mammalia."—*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.*, i. 273.

**river-horse, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Hippopotamus amphibius*.

"They are the *river-horse* and the crocodile, those celebrated inhabitants of the Nile."—*Young: Notes on the Paraphrase of Job*.

**river-ice, s.**

*Geol., &c.*: Ice floating down a river. It is capable of carrying with it, or moving forward, not merely gravel and pebbles, but boulders of large size.

**river-jack viper, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Vipera rhinoceros*, from West Africa. The head is flat, with a longish horn on each side of the snout. In captivity it is very irritable, and puffs itself out and hisses fiercely when visitors approach the case in which it is confined.

**river-lamprey, s.**

*Ichthy.*: *Petromyzon fluviatilis*.

**river-limpet, s.**

*Zoöl.*: The genus *Ancylus* (q. v.).

**river-meadow, s.** A meadow on the bank of a river.

**river-mussel, s.**

*Zoöl.*: The genus *Unio* (q. v.).

**river of death, s.**

*Compar. Religions*: An expression frequently met with in anthropological writings, and derived from the fact that, in very many forms of religion, the passage from the present to another state of existence is thought to be effected by the actual crossing of a river. The belief existed in classical times (cf. *Virg. Æn.* vi. 134, 145, with *Od.* xii. 22), and is



widely spread among races of low culture in the present day (*Taylor: Prim. Cult.*, ch. xii., xiii.). Allusions in Christian allegory and hymnology, which seem to embody this notion, probably refer to the passage of the Jordan by the Jews before entering the Land of Promise.

**river-plain, s.** A plain by a river.

**river-shrew, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Potamogale velox.*

**river-side, s.** The bank of a river.

**river-snail,**

*Zoöl.*: *Paludina vivipara.*

**river-terrace,**

*Geol.*: A terrace along the side of a river. There is a steep cliff a few yards high supporting a flat terrace, corresponding in appearance to the adjacent alluvial plain. The terrace is apparently horizontal, but really has a slope corresponding to that of the river. Sometimes two or three such terraces exist one above the other. They are produced by the slow and intermittent upheaval of the land. (*Lyell.*)

**river-tortoise, s.** [MARSH-TORTOISE.]

**river-wall, s.**

*Hydr. Eng.*: A wall made to confine a river within definite bounds, either (1) to prevent denudation or erosion of the banks; (2) to prevent overflow of the land adjacent; or (3) to concentrate the force of the stream within a smaller sectional area for the purpose of deepening a navigable channel.

**river-water, s.** The water of a river, as distinguished from spring-water, &c.

**river-weed, s.**

*Bot.*: The genus *Podostemon*.

\***rĭv'-ĕr, v. i.** [RIVER, s.] To hawk by a river; to fly hawks at river fowl.

\***rĭv'-ĕr-ĕin, a.** [Fr.] Of or pertaining to a river; situated on or near to a river; bordering on a river.

"General Prendergast has made short work of the long-talked of *riverain* defenses known as the *Menhla* position."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

\***rĭv'-ĕr-ĕt, s.** [Eng. *river*, s.; dimin. suffix *-et*.] A little river; a rivulet, a stream.

"Whose violet veins in branched *riverets* flow."

*Drayton: Barons Wars*, vi. 56.

**rĭv'-ĕr-hood, s.** [English *river*, s.; *-hood*.] The quality or state of being a river. (*Hugh Miller*, in *Annandale*.)

**rĭv'-ĕr-ĭng, s.** [Eng. *river*; dimin. suff. *-ing*.] A little river, a stream.

"All her hidden crystall *riverlings*."

*Sylvester: Du Bartas*, third day, first week, 133.

**rĭv'-ĕr-ĭy, a.** [Eng. *river*, s.; *-y*.]

1. Of or pertaining to rivers; resembling rivers.

"Branched with *riverly* veins, meanderlike that glide."  
*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 10.

2. Abounding in rivers.

**rĭv'-ĕt, \*rev-et, v. t.** [RIVET (1), s.] [Fr. *river*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. To fasten with a rivet or rivets.

"Their greaves and pouldrons others *rivet* fast."

*Drayton: Barons Wars*, ii.

2. To clinch; to fasten firmly.

"In *riveting*, the pin you *rivet* in should stand upright to the place you *rivet* it upon."—*Moxon*.

II. *Fig.*: To fix or fasten firmly.

**rĭv'-ĕt (1), \*rev-et, \*ryv-et, s.** [Fr., from *river* = to rivet; a word probably of Scandinavian origin; cf. *Icel. rifa* = to tack together.] A short bolt with a flat or rose head, employed for uniting two plates or thin pieces of material. The stub end is swaged to prevent its withdrawal. When used for joining pieces of leather, as in making belting, an annular disc, termed a burr, is placed over this end previous to swaging, in order to give a greater bearing. Rivets are cut from round metal rods, and formed by special machinery. In riveting iron plates together, as in boilers, tanks, &c., the rivet is made red-hot, and while a sledge is held against the head, the end is swaged down by striking directly with a riveting-hammer, or a species of die called a snap-head is interposed. In riveting together wooden surfaces, they may be lined with metallic plate, or washers may be placed under the head and the swaged burr, to prevent the indentation of the wood.

"Rivet of steel and iron clasp."

*Scott: Bridal of Triermain*, i. 16.

**rivet-boy, s.** The boy employed in the operation of riveting to take the rivets from the furnace.

**rivet-cutter, s.** A jaw tool for cutting off flush the stub ends of rivets or bolts.

**rivet-hearth, subst.** A shallow, round fuel-tray, mounted on three legs, and having a circular bellows beneath it for blowing the fire in which rivets are made red-hot.

**rivet-joint, subst.** A joint formed by a rivet or rivets.

\***rĭv'-ĕt (2), subst.** [Etym. doubtful.] Bearded wheat. (*Tusser: Husbandrie*, p. 49.)

**rĭv'-ĕt-ĕr, subst.** [Eng. *rivet*, v.; *-er*.] One who rivets.

**rĭv'-ĕt-ĭng, rĭv'-ĕtt-ĭng, pr. par., a. & s.**

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act or operation of fastening with a rivet or rivets.

2. A set of rivets taken collectively.

**riveting-hammer, s.** A hammer for swaging a rivet when in position. It has a long, flat-faced head and a narrow peen.

**riveting-machine, s.**

*Boiler-making*: A machine in which the operation of riveting boiler or other metallic plates is performed by steam-power.

**riveting-set, subst.** A punch with a hollow face, used for swaging the head of rivets.

**rĭv'-ĭng, pr. par. or a.** [RIVE (1), v.]

**riving-knife, s.**

*Coopering*: A frow (q. v.).

**riving-machine, subst.** A machine for splitting wood in the direction of the grain; for hoops, staves, splints, as the case may be.

\***rĭ'-vō, interj.** [Etym. doubtful.] An exclamation in Bacchanalian revelry.

"*Rivo!* says the drunkard."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4.*

**rĭ'-vōse, a.** [Lat. *rivus* = a river.]

*Zoöl., &c.*: Having furrows more or less sinuate like the course of a river.

**rĭ'-vō-tite, s.** [After Prof. Rivot, of Paris; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A very compact amorphous mineral of a yellowish to grayish-green color. Hardness, 3.5-4; specific gravity, 3.55-3.62; fracture uneven, fragile. An analysis yielded: Antimonic acid, 42.0; protoxide of silver, 1.18; protoxide of copper, 39.50; carbonic acid, 21.0; lime, a trace, from which the formula  $2SbO_5 + 4(CuO, AgO)CO_2$  is calculated.

**rĭv'-ū-lĕt, s.** [Latin *rivulus*, dimin. from *rivus* = a river.]

I. *Ordinary Language*: A small stream; a brook, a streamlet.

"The shades . . .

Through which me to refresh the gentle *rivulets* run."

*Drayton: Muses Elysium, Nymph. 6.*

II. *Entom.*: A geometer moth, *Emmelesia affinitata*.

**rĭv'-ū-lĭn, s.** [Mod. Lat. *rivul(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

*Chem.*: A mucilaginous substance obtained from a freshwater alga, *Rivula tuberosa*.

\***rĭx-ā-tion, s.** [Lat. *rixatio*, from *rixatus*, pa. par. of *rixor* = to brawl, to quarrel.] A brawl, a quarrel.

**rĭx-ā-trĭx, subst.** [RIXATION.] A quarrelsome, brawling woman; a common scold.

**rĭx'-dōl-lar, s.** [Dan. *riksdaalder*, *rigsdaler*; Sw. *riksdaler*; Ger. *reichsthaler*, from *reichs*, genit. of *reich* = an empire, and *thaler* = a dollar (q. v.).]

1. A silver coin made at the British mint for use in the island of Ceylon. It is valued at 36½ cents, and is divided into twelve fanams of a little over 3 cents.

2. A silver coin used at the Cape of Good Hope, divided into eight sehillings, and worth about 36½ cents.

**rĭz'-ōm, s.** [RHIZOME.]

*Her.*: The grain of oats, agreeing with the ear of other grain.

**rĭz'-zĕred, a.** [Etym. doubtful.] Half-dried and salted; as, *rizzered* fish. (*Scotch.*)

**rōaĉh (1), \*roche, subst.** [A. S. *reohhe*, *reohche*; cogn. with Dut. *rog* = a ray; O. Dut. *roch* = a skate; Dan. *rokke* = a ray; Sw. *rocka*; Ger. *roche*; Latin *raia* = a ray.]

*Ichthy.*: *Leuciscus rutilus*, common throughout Europe north of the Alps, and found in great numbers in the Sea of Azov and the Caspian. Color most brilliant at spawning-time, especially in males. Upper part of body bluish-green, inclining to black; sides, brighter, sometimes silvery-yellowish; belly silvery-white; ventrals and anals red; dorsal and caudal gray, with red spots, and often with a blackish border. Length about ten inches, but large specimens may measure fifteen. Roach are gregarious, and associate with Bream and Rudd, often breeding with them. They are not much esteemed as food fish except in Russia, where dried roach is a national dish, and the roe of the Caspian Roach is made into caviare, large quantities of which are annually exported.

¶ *As sound as a roach*: Perfectly sound. (Perhaps a corruption of Fr. *roche* = a rock.)

"The Roach spawns in April and May in Prussia, May in Austria, and June in England, when the scales of the male become rough. The fishes then assemble in weedy places in shoals, and exhibit those lively movements which have given rise to the adage, '*As sound as a roach.*' It is not often safe to depend on mediæval etymology, but it had been supposed that the Roach was incapable of becoming diseased, and was hence named after St. Roch, the legendary *Æsculapius*."—*Seeley: Fresh-water Fishes of Europe*, p. 148.

**rōaĉh (2), s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

*Naut.*: The upward curve of the foot of a *snā*, made in order to clear the stays, spars, &c.

**rōaĉh (3), s.** [See def.] A eokroaeh (q. v.).

**rōaĉh (4), rōĉhe, s.** [Fr. *roche* = a rock.]

\*1. A rock. (*Palsgrave*.)

2. Refuse gritty stone, or a bed in position resembling it. (*Etheridge*.)

**rōad, \*rode, \*roode, s.** [A. S. *rād* = a journey, an expedition, a road, from *rād*, pa. t. of *ridan* = to ride. *Raid* and *road* are thus doublets.]

\*1. An inursion, an expedition, a raid.

"The Scot who will make *road* upon us."

*Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.*

\*2. The act of riding; a journey, a ride.

"With easy *roads* he came to Leicester."

*Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.*

3. An open way or public passage; a way for passengers; ground appropriated to public traffic, and forming a line of communication between one city, town, or place and another for foot-passengers, vehicles, cattle, &c. Roads are variously constructed, according to the state of civilization and resources of the country through which they pass, and according to the nature and amount of the traffic to be provided for by them. [MACADAM, TURNPIKE, STREET.] As a generic term *road* includes highways, streets, lanes, &c. The Romans were the great constructors of roads among the ancients: their roads were pavements resting on a foundation of rough stones consolidated into one mass by liquid mortar or grout. The four great Roman roads in Britain were:

1. Watling Street; from Kent, by way of London, to Cardigan Bay, in Wales.

2. Ikenild Street; from St. David's, Wales, by way of Birmingham, Derby, and York, to Tynemouth.

3. Fosse Way; from Cornwall to Lincoln.

4. Ermin Street; from St. David's to Southampton.

4. A place where ships may ride at anchor, at some distance from the shore; a roadstead. (Generally in the plural.)

"Peering in maps for ports and *roads*."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.*

5. A means of access or approach; a path.

"Slave to no sect, who takes no private *road*;  
But looks through Nature up to Nature's God."

*Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 331.*

¶ (1) *By road*: By walking or riding along the highway, as distinguished from traveling by sea or by rail.

"A few returned by rail, and the remainder *by road*."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

(2) *On the road*: Passing, traveling.

(3) *To take the road*: To set out on a journey.

(4) *To take to the road*: To become a highway-robber.

**road-agent, s.** A highwayman. (*U. S.*)

**road-bed, s.**

1. *Rail. Eng.*: The bed or foundation on which the superstructure of a railway rests. The substructure of the way consists of the embankment, bridges, piling, ballast, &c., and supports the superstructure, which consists of the rails, ties, chairs, frogs, crossings, &c.

2. *Civ. Eng.*: In common roads, the whole material laid in place and ready for travel.

**road-book, s.** A traveler's guide-book of towns, distances, &c.

\***road-harrow, s.** A machine for dragging over roads when they are much out of repair, to replace the stones, gravel, &c., disturbed by the traffic.

**road-locomotive, s.** A locomotive adapted to run on common roads.

**road-maker, s.** One who makes roads.

**road-metal, s.** [METAL, s., A. II. 1 (1).]

**road-roller, s.** A heavy cylinder used for compacting the surfaces of roads.

**road-runner, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Geococcyx californianus*. Its powers of running are so great that it is often hunted on horseback.

**road-scraper, subst.** A machine for scraping or cleaning roads.

\***road-steamer, s.** A road-locomotive.



**road-sulky, s.** A light vehicle or trap accommodating only one person. [SULKY, s.]

**road-surveyor or supervisor, s.** A public officer whose duty is to supervise the roads in a district, and see that they are kept in good order.

**road-weed, s.**

*Bot.:* The genus *Plantago*, especially *Plantago major*, which grows on hard roads.

**road-worthy, a.** Fit for the road or traveling.

**rōad, rōde, v. t. & i.** [Etym. doubtful, perhaps from *road*, s. (q. v.), or from Lat. *roto*=to revolve, through Fr. *rōder*, or Sp. *rodear*. Cf. *Notes and Queries*, 6th ser., xi. 316.]

**A. Trans.:** To rouse.

"When pursued or *roaded* by a dog, they may be raised once."—*Wilson & Bonaparte: American Ornithology* (ed. 1832), iii. 12. (Note.)

**B. Intransitive:**

1. (See extract.)

"A good retriever . . . who will *road* or follow the foot-scent of game well."—*Meyrick: House Dogs and Sporting Dogs*, p. 93.

2. To fly in a body.

"To shoot wildfowl *roding* in, half an hour after sunset."—*Notes and Queries*, 6th ser., xi. 188.

**rōad'-lĕss, a.** [Eng. *road*; -less.] Destitute of roads.

"Marching often across a *roadless* country as fast as sepoy in retreat."—*St. James' Gazette*, Jan. 16, 1886.

**rōad'-mān, s.** [English *road*, and *man*.] A man who works upon the roads.

**rōad'-side, s. & a.** [Eng. *road*, and *side*.]

**A. As subst.:** The side or borders of a road.

**B. As adj.:** Situated or being on the side of a road.

"*Roadside* waste, *roadside* pasture, and *roadside* turf belong presumably to the adjoining landowner."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

**rōad'-stĕad, s.** [English *road*, and *stead*.] The same as *ROAD*, s., 4.

"Curses the *roadstead*, and with gale  
Of early morning lifts the sail."

*Scott: Rokeby*, ii. 12.

**rōad'-stĕr, s.** [Eng. *road*; suff. -ster.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A horse well fitted for traveling, or commonly employed in traveling, specif. applied to a trotter.

2. One who is much accustomed to driving; a coach-driver.

3. One who rides along the roads instead of following the hounds across country. (*Hunt. slang*.)

"Once in a way the *roadsters* and shirkers are distinctly favored."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

4. A tricycle or bicycle built more heavily than one for racing purposes, to withstand the wear and tear of traveling on the high road.

"It was a substantial *roadster*."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

**II. Naut.:** A vessel which works by tides, and seeks some known road to await turn of tide and change of wind. (*Smyth*.)

**rōad'-wāy, \*rōde'-wāy, s.** [English *road*, and *way*.] A highway, a road; espec. the part of a highway used by vehicles, horses, &c.

**rōam, \*ram-en, \*rom-en, v. i. & t.** [Etym. doubtful. Skeat suggests a theoretical A. S. *rāmian* (not found)=to stretch after; hence, to seek, to journey or rove about; cf. O. H. Ger. *rāmēn, rāman*=to aim at, to strive after. "It can hardly be doubted that the use of the word was largely and early influenced by the word *Rome*, on account of the frequent pilgrimages to it." (*Skeat*.)]

**A. Intrans.:** To wander about without any definite purpose, object, or direction; to rove about, to ramble.

**B. Trans.:** To range, to wander, to rove over.

"Now she *roams*  
The dreary waste." *Cowper: Task*, i. 546.

**rōam, s.** [*ROAM*, v.] The act of roaming, roving, or wandering; a ramble.

"The boundless space, through which these rovers take  
Their restless *roam*." *Young: Night Thoughts*, ix.

**rōam'-ĕr, s.** [English *roam*, v.; -er.] One who roams or roves about; a rover, a wanderer, a vagrant.

**rōan, \*roane, \*roen, a. & s.** [O. Fr. *rouen* (Fr. *rouan*), a word of unknown origin; cf. Sp. *ruano*=roan; Ital. *roano, rovano*.]

**A. As adj.:** Of a bay, sorrel, or dark color, with spots of gray or white thickly interspersed; now generally used of a mixed color having a decided shade of red. (Applied to horses or cattle.)

**B. As substantive:**

1. A roan color; the color described in A.

2. An animal, especially a horse, of a roan color.

"Proud, prancing on his *roan*."

*Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

3. *Leather:* Sheepskin tanned with sumach; the process is similar in its details to that employed for morocco leather, but lacks the graining given to the morocco by the grooved rollers in the finishing. It is used largely for bookbinding and sometimes for shoes.

**roan-antelope, s.**

*Zoology:* *Ægoceros leucophæus*, from the open plains of South Africa. It is about six feet long, forty inches high at the shoulder; heavily built, with upright mane, long ears, and scimeter-shaped horns; hide black, which color reflected through the ashy-gray gives the animal its popular Dutch name *Blauw-boc* (Blue Buck).

**rōan, s.** [*ROWAN*.]

**rōar, \*rore, v. i. & t.** [A. S. *rōrian*; cogn. with M. H. Ger. *rēren*; Dut. *reeren*. From the same root as Lat. *latro*=to bark; Sansc. *rā*=to bellow.]

**A. Intransitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To cry with a loud continued voice; to bellow, as a beast; to shout. (*Jeremiah* ii. 15.)

2. To cry aloud, as in pain or distress.

"Thereat he *rored* for exceeding paine."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. viii. 17.

3. To make a loud, continued, and confused noise, as the waves, the wind, a crowd of people, or the like.

"I am the Lord thy God, that divided the sea, whose waves *roared*."—*Isaiah* li. 15.

4. To laugh out loudly and continuously; to shout in laughter.

\*5. To act riotously. [*ROARING-BOYS*.]

**II. Vet.:** To make a loud noise in breathing. [*ROARING*, s., 2.]

**B. Trans.:** To shout out loudly; to cry aloud; to call out or proclaim loudly.

"Roar these accusations forth."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iii. 1.

**rōar, \*rore, s.** [*ROAR*, v.]

1. A full, loud cry or noise, as the cry of a beast; a shout.

"The *roar* of a whole herd of lions."

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

2. The cry, as of a person in pain or distress.

3. A loud, continued, and confused sound, as of the waves, the wind, a crowd of persons, or the like.

\*4. A tumult.

5. A shout or outcry of mirth or laughter.

**rōar'-ĕr, s.** [Eng. *roar*, v.; -er.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who roars, shouts, or bawls.

\*2. One who acts riotously; a noisy, riotous person.

"A lady to turn *roarer*, and break glasses!"

*Massinger: Renegado*, i. 3.

\*3. A wave, a billow.

"What care these *roarers* for the name of king?"—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

**II. Vet.:** A broken-winded horse.

"If a horse is a *roarer* . . . he will usually make a grunting noise when taking a fence."—*Sidney: Book of the Horse*, p. 598.

**rōar'-īng, \*ror-ing, \*ror-yng, pr. par., a. & s.** [*ROAR*, v.]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

**I. Literally:**

1. Shouting, noisy.

2. Characterized by noise or riot; riotous.

"A mad *roaring* time."—*Burnet: Own Time*.

**II. Fig.:** Going on briskly; brisk, active; highly successful; as, a *roaring* trade. (*Colloq.* or *slang*.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A loud, continued, or confused noise; a loud cry, as of a beast; a shout, as of laughter. (*Proverbs* xix. 12.)

2. *Veterinary:*

(1) A peculiar sound emitted during respiration by some horses. When of a chronic type, it most frequently arises from a paralyzed condition of the dilator muscles of the left side of the windpipe, and is very often hereditary. (*Sidney*.)

"Their horses make much muscle, and *roaring* is almost unknown among them."—*London Globe*.

(2) The act of making breathing loud. [(1)]

¶ *The roaring game:* Curling. (*Scotch*.)

\***roaring-boys, s. pl.** An old name for a set of noisy, riotous ruffians, who infested the streets of London in the beginning of the seventeenth century. They corresponded to the Mohawks of later times.

**rōar'-īng-lŷ, adv.** [English *roaring*; -ly.] In a roaring manner.

**rōast, \*rost, \*roste, v. t. & i.** [O. Fr. *rostit* (Fr. *rōtĭr*), from German *rōsten*=to roast, from *rost*=a grate, a gridiron, or from Irish *roistin*=a gridiron, *rosdaim*=to roast, *rost*=roast meat; Gael. *rost*, *roist*; Wel. *rhostio*; Bret. *rosta*=to roast.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

**1. Literally:**

(1) To cook, dress, or prepare for the table by exposure to the direct action of heat, on a spit, &c.

(2) To dry and parch by exposure to heat; as, to *roast* coffee.

(3) To heat to excess; to heat violently.

"Roasted in wrath and fire."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

2. *Fig.:* To banter, quiz, or chaff severely; to tease unmercifully; to severely criticize. (*Colloq.*)

"Bishop Atterbury's *roasting* Lord Coningsby about the topic of being priest-ridden."—*Ep. Atterbury: Epistolary Correspondence*, ii. 417.

**II. Metall.:** To expose, as metallic ores, to a protracted heat below fusion, in order to expel sulphur, arsenic, carbonic acid, water, &c., and frequently to effect oxidation.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To cook or dress meat by roasting.

"He coude *roste*, and sethe, and broile, and frie."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, Prol. 319.

2. To become roasted or fit for the table by exposure to fire.

**rēast, s. & a.** [*ROAST*, v.]

**A. As subst.:** That which is roasted, as a joint of meat; that part of a slaughtered animal which is chosen for roasting, as the shoulder or leg of mutton, sirloin of beef, &c.

"On holy days an egg or two at most,  
But her ambition never reach'd to *roast*."

*Dryden: Cock and Fox*, 36.

**B. As adj.:** Roasted; as, *roast* beef.

¶ \*(1) *To cry roast meat:* Not to be able to keep one's good fortune to one's self.

(2) *To rule the roast:* To have or take the lead or mastery; to be master or chief. (Prob. for *to rule the roost*.)

"Suffolk, the new-made duke, that *rules the roast*."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. II., i. 1.

**roast-beef plant, s.**

*Bot.:* *Iris fœtidissima*. [*IRIS*.]

**roast-bitter, s.** A peculiar bitter principle, contained in the crust of burnt bread, similar to that produced by the roasting of different other organic substances.

**rōast'-ĕr, s.** [Eng. *roast*; -er.]

1. One who or that which roasts.

\*2. A pig or other animal or article for roasting.

"We kept a *roaster* of the sucking pigs."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. 1.

**rōast'-īng, pr. par. or a.** [*ROAST*, v.]

**roasting-bed, s.**

*Metall.:* A floor or bed of refractory substance on which ores are roasted.

**roasting-ear, s.** An ear of green Indian corn or maize.

**roasting-furnace, s.**

*Metall.:* A furnace in which ore is heated to drive off the sulphur and other volatile particles.

**roasting-jack, s.**

*Domestic:* An old-fashioned device for turning the spit on which meat was roasted before an open fire.

**rōb, s.** [Fr., from Sp. *rob*, from Arab. *robb*=a syrup or jelly of fruit.] The inspissated juice of ripe fruit mixed with honey or sugar to the consistency of a conserve; a conserve of fruit.

"The conserve or rather the *rob* that is made of them."  
—*Venner: Via Recta ad Vitam longam*, p. 171.

**rōb, \*robbe, v. t. & i.** [O. French *robber, rober*. The original sense was to despoil the slain in battle, to strip, to disrobe, from O. Fr. *robbe, robe*=a robe; so Eng. *reave* (*bereave*) is formed in a similar manner, from A. S. *reaf*=clothing; O. Sp. *robar*; Sp. *robar*; O. H. Ger. *roubōn, roupōn*; German *rauben*; Dut. *roven*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To deprive, strip, or plunder of anything by unlawful force or violence, or by secret theft; to strip or deprive of anything by stealing; to deprive unlawfully.

"Thei *robbeden* hym and woundiden hym and wenten away."—*Wycliffe: Luke* x. 30.

2. To plunder, to pillage; to steal anything from.

"Like a thief to come to *rob* my grounds."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iv. 10.

**boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, çil, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.**



3. To deprive, to strip.  
\*4. To steal.

"To rob love from any,"

Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 3.

B. *Intrans.*: To steal, to plunder, to pillage.

\*rob-altar, s. A sacrilegious plunderer.

rōb'-ānd, rōb'-bīn, s. [For *rope-band*.]

*Naut.*: A piece of plaited rope, called sennit, used for fastening the head-rope of a sail to the jackstay; a rope-band.

Rōb'-bēn īs'-lānd (s silent.) [See def.]

*Geog.*: An island off the Cape of Good Hope, used as a penal station.

Robben Island-snake, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Coronella phocarum*.

rōb'-bēr, \*rob-bour, s. [Old French *robbeur*.] [ROB, v.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who robs or steals from another; one who commits a robbery; a thief.
2. One who takes that to which he has no right; one who strips or deprives another of anything by violence or wrong.

II. *Law*: One who takes goods or money from the person of another by force or threats, and with a felonious intent.

robber-crab, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Birgus latro*. [BIRGUS.]

rōb'-bēr-ŷ, \*rob-er-īe, s. [O. Fr. *roberie*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or practice of robbing or of taking anything from another by violence or wrong; a plundering, a pillaging; theft.

2. *Law*: (See extract.)

"The felonious and forcible taking, from the person of another, of goods or money to any value, by violence or putting him in fear. (1) There must be a taking, otherwise it is no robbery. (2) It is immaterial of what value the thing taken is; a penny as well as a pound, thus forcibly extorted, makes a robbery. (3) Lastly, the taking must be by force, or a previous putting in fear; which makes the violation of the person more atrocious than privately stealing. This previous violence, or putting in fear, is the criterion that distinguishes robbery from other larcenies."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 17.

rōb'-bīn (1), s. [Ceylon.]

*Comm.*: The name given to the package in which Ceylonese, &c., dry goods, as pepper, are imported. The Malabar robbin of rice weighs 84 lbs. (*Simmonds*.)

rōb'-bīn (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] The spring of a carriage. (*Simmonds*.)

rōb'-bīn (3), s. [ROBAND.]

rōbe, s. [Fr., from M. H. Ger. *roub*, *roup*; O. H. Ger. *raup*; Ger. *raub*=booty, spoil, a garment; cogn. with A. S. *reaf*=spoil, clothing; Icel. *rauf*=spoil; Ital. & O. Sp. *ropa*; Sp. *ropa*; Port. *roupa*.]

1. A kind of gown or long loose dress worn over other dress, especially by persons in high position, or engaged in any ceremonial, ordinance or rite; a gown of state or office, as of judges, priests, &c.; a gown or dress of rich, flowing, or elegant style or make.

"The vests, the robes, and heaps of shining gold."

*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, viii. 456.

2. A dressed buffalo skin. A pack of robes is ten skins tied in a pack, this being the state in which they are brought to market.

¶ *Master of the Robes*: An officer of the British royal household, whose duty is to order and supervise the robes of the sovereign. Under him are several officers, as a clerk of the robes, a yeoman, three grooms, a page, a brusher, a furrier, a seamstress, a laundress, a starcher and a standing wardrobe-keeper, at Windsor Castle, St. James', and Hampton Court palaces, &c. Under a queen the duties are performed by a Mistress of the Robes, who is the highest in rank of the ladies in the service of the queen.

¶ *Gentlemen of the robe* (or of the long robe): Barristers.

robe-de-chambre, s. [Fr.] A chamber gown; a morning gown.

robe-de-nuit, s. [Fr.] A night gown.

robe-maker, s. A maker of official robes for judges, the clergy, barristers, members of a university, &c.

rōbe, v. t. & i. [ROBE, s.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Lit.*: To invest with a robe or robes; to dress with magnificence; to array.

"Lying robed and crowned,

Worthy a Roman spouse!"

*Tennyson. Dream of Fair Women*, 163.

II. *Fig.*: To clothe, to dress, to invest, to cover; as, the fields robed with green.

B. *Intrans.*: To put on robes; to array one's self in a robe or robes.

rōb'-ērds-mān, rōb'-bērds-mān, rōb'-ērts-mān, s. [Said to be named after Robin Hood, the celebrated outlaw of Sherwood Forest.] In the old statutes, a term applied to any bold robber or night thief. In *Piers Plowman* they are termed Roberdes knaves.

"Robbersmen, or Robberdsmen, were a sort of great thieves mentioned in the statutes (5 Edw. 3, &c.) . . . of whom Coke says, that Robin Hood lived in the reign of King Richard I., on the borders of England and Scotland by robbery, burning of houses, rapine and spoil, &c., and that these Robberdsmen took name from him."—*Tomline: Law Dictionary*.

rōb'-ērt, s. [HERB-ROBERT.]

Rōb'-ēr-tin, Rōb'-ēr-tine, s. [See def.]

*Church Hist.*: One of an order of monks, so named after Robert Flower, the founder, A. D. 1187.

rōb'-īn, subst. [A familiar dimin. from *Robert*.] [JACKDAW.]

1. The Redbreast (q. v.).

\*2. A trimming on the front of the dress.

"Robins, and caps and sheets."

*Wolcott: P. Pindar*, p. 237.

¶ (1) *Robin run in the hedge*:

*Bot.*: *Nepeta Glechoma*.

(2) *Round-robin*: [ROUNDROBIN.]

Robin Goodfellow, subst. A "drudging fiend," and merry domestic fairy, famous for mischievous pranks and practical jokes. At night-time he will sometimes do little services for the family over which he presides. The Scotch call this domestic spirit a brownie; the Germans, kobold or Knecht Ruprecht. The Scandinavians call it Nissē Goddrenge. Puck, the jester of Fairy-court, is the same.

"Either I mistake your shape and making quite,  
Or else you are that shrewd and knavish sprite  
Called Robin Goodfellow . . .

Those that Hob-goblin call you, and sweet Puck,  
You do their work, and they shall have good luck."

*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

Robin Hood, s. A celebrated English outlaw in the reign of Richard I.; hence a character in the English May-day and other games.

robin-redbreast, s. [REDBREAST.]

robin-ruddock, s. The robin-redbreast.

robin-wake, s.

*Bot.*: The same as WAKE-ROBIN (q. v.).

robin's pincushion, s. The bedeguar of the dog rose.

rōb'-ī-nēt (1), s. [Fr.]

*Steam-eng.*: A term for some of the cocks of the steam-engine, as the gauge, brine, and trial cocks.

rōb'-ī-nēt (2), s. [Eng.]

*robin*; dimin. suff. -et.]

1. A robin-redbreast.

"The mavis, merl, and robinet."—*Drayton: Muses Elysium Nymph*. viii.

2. *Old Arm.*: A military engine for hurling darts and stones.

rōb'-īng, pr. par. or a. [ROBE, v.]

robing-room, subst. A vestuary; a room where robes of state or ceremony are put on or off; as, a judge's robing-room.

rō-bīn'-ī-a, subst. [Named after John Robin, a French botanist, herbalist to Henry IV.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Galegæ. North American trees, bearing deciduous, pinnate leaves, and nodding racemes of white or roseate flowers; calyx with five lanceolate teeth, the two upper approximate; legume many-seeded. *Robinia pseudacacia*, a native of the United States, is the Bastard or False Acacia, called in America the locust tree. It is from fifty to eighty feet high, with loose racemes of fragrant flowers. The leaves, root, and inner bark are sweet. The wood is hard and durable and used for trenails. In the South of France it is grown to furnish vine props. *R. hispida* is the Rose Acacia of the Southern United States.

2. *Palæobot.*: Found in the European Pliocene.

rō-bīn'-īc, a. [Modern Latin *robin(ia)*; -ic.] Derived from *Robinia pseudacacia*.

robinic-acid, s.

*Chem.*: An acid found in the root of *Robinia pseudacacia*. It forms a syrupy mass, but becomes crystalline in contact with absolute alcohol.

rō-bīn'-ī-īn, adj. [Mod. Lat. *robin(ia)*; -in. (Chem.)]

*Chemistry*: A yellow coloring matter found in the wood of *Robinia pseudacacia*. Obtained by precipitating the aqueous decoction with basic acetate of lead, and decomposing the precipitate with sulphydric acid.

rōb'-īn-īne, s. [Mod. Lat. *robin(ia)*; -ine.]

*Chemistry*: C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>16</sub>. A yellow coloring matter found in the blossom of *Robinia pseudacacia*. To extract it, the recently-gathered flowers are boiled in water, filtered, the filtrate evaporated, and the residue repeatedly exhausted with boiling alcohol. It crystallizes in delicate straw-yellow crystals having a silky luster, melts to a yellow liquid at 195°, is slightly soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, but dissolves readily in alkalies and alkaline carbonate. Its aqueous solution is colored dark brown by ferric chloride, and it reduces cupric oxide in a boiling alkaline solution.

robinine-sugar, s.

*Chem.*: C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>6</sub> (?). A sweet brown syrup, obtained by heating robinine with dilute acids. It does not crystallize, smells of caramel when heated, and yields with nitric acid a large quantity of picric acid.

rō'-ble, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

*Bot., &c.*: Wood for shipbuilding, from a Bignoniad, *Catalpa longissima*, and *Platymiscium platystachyum*, one of the Dalbergiæ.

\*rōb' ō' dā'-vŷ, s. [Etym. doubtful; cf. *rob*, s.] A drink so called.

rōb'-ōr-ant, a. & s. [Lat. *roborans*, pr. par. of *roboro*=to make strong, from *robur*=strength.]

A. *As adj.*: Strengthening.

B. *As subst.*: A strengthening medicine; a tonic.

\*rōb'-ōr-āte, v. t. [Latin *roboratus*, pa. par. of *roboro*=to make strong.] To make strong; to give strength to; to strengthen, to confirm, to establish.

\*rōb'-ōr-ā-tion, s. [Low Lat. *roboratio*.] [ROBORATE.] The act of strengthening, confirming, or establishing.

\*rō-bōr'-ē-an, \*rō-bōr'-ē-ōūs, a. [Latin *robor-eus*, from *robur*=strength, also an oak.] Made of oak; strong.

rō'-būr, s. [Lat.=(1) hardness, strength, (2) the common oak, *Quercus robur*.] (See etym. and compound.)

Robur Caroli or Carolinum, s.

*Astron.*: King Charles' Oak, a southern constellation, formed by Halley in 1676 from a portion of Argo Navis.

rō-būst', a. [Fr. *robuste*, from Lat. *robustus*=strong, from O. Lat. *robus*; Lat. *robur*=strength; Sp. & Ital. *robusto*.]

1. Possessed of great strength; strong, lusty, sinewy, muscular, vigorous.

"A robust, boisterous rogue knocked him down."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § iii., let. 22.

2. Indicating great strength and vigor.

"His robust, distended chest."

*Young: Paraphrase of Job*.

3. Sound, vigorous; as, robust health.

4. Requiring vigor or strength; as, robust employment.

\*5. Violent, rough, rude.

rō-būst'-iōūs (i as y), a. [Eng. *robust*; -ious.]

1. Robust, strong, vigorous, stout, sturdy.

"These redundant locks,

Robustious to no purpose, clust'ring down."

*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 568.

2. Rough, boisterous.

"The men do sympathize with the mastiffs, in robustious and rough coming on."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 7.

rō-būst'-iōūs-ly (i as y), adv. [Eng. *robustious*; -ly.] In a robust manner; with force or vigor; stoutly, sturdily, roughly, boisterously.

"If they come in robustiously . . . are received for the braver fellows."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries*.

rō-būst'-iōūs-nēss (i as y), \*rō-būst'-ū-ōūs-nēss, s. [Eng. *robustious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being robust; robustness; muscular strength; vigor.

"That robustiousness of body."—*Sandys: State of Religion*, sig. s. 2.

rō-būst'-ly, adv. [Eng. *robust*; -ly.] In a robust manner; with great strength or vigor.

rō-būst'-nēss, subst. [Eng. *robust*; -ness.] The quality or state of being robust; muscular strength or vigor; the condition of the body when in full flesh and sound health.

"Beef may confer a robustness on my son's limbs, but will hebetate his intellectuals."—*Arbuthnot & Pope*.

\*rō-būst'-ōūs, a. [Eng. *robust*; -ous.] Robust. (*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, i. 1.)

rōc, rukh, s. [Arab. *rukḥ*; see def.]

*Arab. Mythol.*: A huge white bird, one claw of which is as big as the trunk of a large tree, and capable of carrying off an elephant and devouring it. Adolf Erman suggests that the fossil tusks of *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*; which have a faint resemblance to the bill of a gigantic bird, created the idea of the roc, which would then technically be a myth of observation.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, er, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**roc'-am-bōle**, trōk'-am-bōle, s. [Fr. *rocambole*; Ital. & Sp. *rocambola*; Sw. *röckenboll*; Ger. *roggenbolle* = rye-bulb; *roggen* = rye, and *bolle* = bulby, because it is bulbous and grows among rye.]  
**Bot. & Hort.:** (1) *Allium scorodoprasum*, a plant with bulbs like garlic, but with the cloves smaller. It is used for the same purposes as the shallot, garlic, &c. A native of Denmark. (2) *Allium ophiocoron*, from Greece. Sometimes the two are considered to be identical.

**roc'-çêl'-lā**, s. [Port. *rocca* = a rock. Named from the place of growth.]  
**Bot.:** A genus of Usneidæ. Dull gray lichens, with a peltate disc, open from the front, and seated on a carbonaceous stratum. They grow on rocks by the sea. *Roccella tinctoria* is the Archil, Orchil, or Orchella lichen. *R. fuciformis*, used, like the former, for a dye-plant, is less valuable.

**roc'-çêl'-lān'-il'-ide**, subst. [English *rocell(ic)*; *anil(ine)*, and suff. *-ide*.]  
**Chem.:**  $C_{29}H_{42}N_2O_2 = \left( \begin{matrix} (C_{17}H_{30}O_2)'' \\ (C_6H_5)_2 \\ H_2 \end{matrix} \right) N_2$ . Phenyl-

rocellamide. A crystalline body obtained by heating roccelic acid with an excess of aniline, distilling, and treating the black residue, left in the retort, with alcohol. It forms colorless laminae, melts to a colorless liquid at 53°, is insoluble in water, ammonia, and hydrochloric acid, but soluble in alcohol.

**roc'-çêl'-lic**, adj. [Mod. Latin *rocell(a)*; *-ic*.] Contained in, or derived from plants of the genus *Roccella*.

**roccelic-acid**, s.  
**Chem.:**  $C_{17}H_{32}O_4 = \left( \begin{matrix} (C_{17}H_{30}O_2)'' \\ H_2 \end{matrix} \right) O_2$ . A fatty acid discovered in 1830 by Heeren in *Roccella tinctoria*, and other species of the same genus. It crystallizes in white rectangular four-sided plates, or in short needles, melts at 132° to a colorless liquid, is tasteless, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, but very soluble in ether. It is very slightly affected by re-agents, but it decomposes carbonates. The roccelates of the alkali metals are soluble in water. The barium salt,  $C_{17}H_{30}Ba''O_4$ , is a bulky white powder, slightly soluble in boiling water, insoluble in alcohol. The silver salt,  $C_{17}H_{30}Ag_2O_4$ , obtained by precipitation, is a white amorphous mass, which darkens on exposure to light.

**roccelic-anhydride**, s.  
**Chem.:**  $C_{17}H_{30}O_3$ . A faintly yellow, neutral oil, obtained by heating roccelic acid to between 220° and 280°, mixing the brown mass with dilute soda-lye, and treating with ether. It dissolves easily in hot alcohol and in ether.

**roc'-çêl'-lin-in**, s. [See def.]  
**Chem.:**  $C_{18}H_{16}O_7$  (?). A crystalline substance extracted from *Roccella tinctoria* by hydrochloric acid and boiling alcohol. It forms a mass of silky needles, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in cold alcohol and ether, but soluble in boiling alcohol. Hot nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid.

**\*roch**, v. t. [Fr. *roche* = a rock.] To harden like a rock.

"Thee winter's coldnesse thee river hardlye roching."  
*Stanyhurst: Conceites*, p. 136.

**\*roche** (1), s. [Fr.] A roach.

**\*rōche** (2), s. [Fr.] A rock.

**roche-alum**, s. [ROCK-ALUM.]

**roche-lime**, s. Quicklime. (Eng.)

**rocnes-moutonnées**, s. pl.

**Geol.:** Projecting eminences of rock which have been smoothed and worn into the shape of flattened domes by a glacier passing over them. They are called *moutonnées* because their small rounded bosses resemble the backs of a flock of sheep.

**Rō-çhêlle'**, s. [See def.]

**Geog.:** A fortified sea-port of France, the capital of the department of Charente-Inférieure.

**Rochelle-powder**, s. [SEIDLITZ-POWDER.]

**Rochelle-salt**, s. [SODIO-POTASSIC TARTRATE.]

**rōch'-ēt** (1), \*rōtch'-ēt, s. [Fr. *rochet*, from O. H. Ger. *roch*, *hroch* (Ger. *rock*) = a coat, a frock; cf. Ir. *rocan* = a mantle, a cloak; Gael. *rochall*.]

1. An ecclesiastical garment of fine white linen, differing from the surplice in being shorter and open at the sides. It was formerly worn by priests and acolytes, but is now worn by bishops under the chimere.

\*2. A bishop.

\*3. A loose round frock or upper garment, the original of the ecclesiastical vestment.

**rōch'-ēt** (2), s. [Mid. English *roche* = a roach; dimin. suff. *-et*.] A kind of fish, by some taken for the roach, by others for the piperfish, one of the gurnards.

**roch'-îng**, a. [Etym. doubtful. Prob. from Fr. *roche* = a rock (q. v.).] (See compound.)

**roching-cask**, s. A wooden cistern, lined with lead, in which alum is crystallized after having been previously dissolved in water or by the action of steam.

**rōch-lēd'-ēr-îte**, subst. [After Herr Rochleder; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

**Min.:** A resinous substance originally extracted by alcohol from melanchyme (q. v.). Color, reddish-brown; transparent to translucent; melting point, 100°. Composition: Carbon, 76.79; hydrogen, 9.06; oxygen, 14.15 = 100. Found also in large masses in the lignite of Zweifelsreuth, Eger, Bohemia.

**rōck** (1), \*rocke (1), \*rok, \*rokke (1), s. [Icel. *rokkr* = a distaff; Sw. *rock*; Dan. *rok*; O. H. Ger. *roccho*; M. H. Ger. *rocke*; Ger. *rocken*. Prob. from Dan. *rokke* = to rock (q. v.).] A distaff used in spinning; the staff or frame about which flax, wool, &c., is arranged, from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

**rōck** (2), \*rocke (2), \*roche, \*rokke (2), subst. [O. Fr. *roke*, *roche*, *roc*, from Irish & Gael. *roc* = a rock; Bret. *rock*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Literally:

(1) A large mass of stony matter; a large fixed stone or crag; the stony matter which constitutes the earth's crust, as distinguished from clay, sand, gravel, peat, &c.

(2) In the same sense as II.

(3) A stone of any size; a pebble. (Colloquial or humorous.)

2. Figuratively:

(1) A cause or source of peril or disaster (from vessels being wrecked on rocks); as, This is the *rock* on which he split.

(2) A defense; a means of safety or protection; an asylum, a refuge. (Scriptural.)

"They remembered that God was their *rock*."—*Psalms* lxxviii. 35.

(3) A kind of hard sweetmeat.

(4) The same as ROCK-PIGEON (q. v.).

"Being a bit slow in firing a fast *rock* escaped him."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

**II. Geol.:** Any portion of the earth's crust, coherent or incoherent, any sedimentary stratum or any dyke or overlying mass of volcanic or plutonic mineral matter. The older writers drew a distinction between rocks and soils. Both are now regarded as rocks. So are blown sand, silt, mold, and peat; though the last is soft, spongy, and of vegetable origin. Were the vegetable character to exclude it, coal would have to be omitted too. Most rocks, originally soft, have become hard and compact by losing their moisture, and being subjected to pressure. As a rule a rock is not a bed of some simple mineral. In most cases there are crystals cemented together by imperfectly crystalline or amorphous matter, or there is a mixture of angular and rounded grains, also bound together by mineral matter. [MINERAL.] Viewed as to composition, there are three leading classes of rock: Siliceous or Arenaceous, some formed of loose sand, others of hard sandstone, with all intermediate grades; Argillaceous rocks, *i. e.* rocks of clay, or more specifically having one-fourth alumina to three-fourths silica; and Calcareous rocks composed chiefly of carbonate of lime, some of them proved, and most of the others suspected, to be originally composed of various organisms. Viewed as to their origin, Lyell long recognized four kinds of rocks: Aqueous or Sedimentary, Volcanic, Metamorphic, and Plutonic (all which see). A fifth category has now been superadded, *viz.*, Aërial or Æolian, formed by the action of wind. Aqueous, Æolian, and Metamorphic rocks are, as a rule, stratified; Volcanic and Plutonic rocks generally unstratified; the last two are called igneous. Some stratified rocks are unfossiliferous, others fossiliferous. For the stratigraphical or chronological order of the latter, see Fossiliferous. Much light has recently been thrown on the composition and origin of rocks, by subjecting thin sections of them to microscopic examination. [GEOLOGY.]

¶ *Rock-cork* = *Mountain-cork*; *Rock-milk* = *Mountain-milk*; *Rock-soap* = *Oropion*; *Rock-oil* = *Petroleum*.

¶ *On the rocks*: Quite out of funds; in want of money.

**rock-alum**, s.

**Min.:** Sometimes applied to the massive form of alum. [Cf. *Rock Salt*.]

**rock-basin**, s.

**Geol.:** (1) A hollow, shaped more or less like a basin, in a rock. It may have been scooped out by a glacier; (2) A basin in a rock produced apparently by the movement of gravel, &c., driven forward by water. They occur sometimes in rocks to which the sea has access, and sometimes in granite or other rocks of mountain regions.

**rock-bass**, s.  
*Ichthy.:* A name applied to the striped bass and several other kindred species.

**rock-bird**, s.  
*Ornith. (pl.):* The genus *Rupicola* (q. v.)

**rock-bound**, a. Hemmed in, or surrounded with rocks; as, a *rock-bound* coast.

**rock-butter**, s.  
**Min.:** Impure efflorescences oozing from some alum shales in various localities, having the consistency of butter. Analyses show relations to Halotrichite (q. v.), with which species Dana places them.

**rock-candy**, s. A candy formed of the crystals of pure sugar.

**rock-cavy**, s.  
*Zoöl.:* *Cavia rupestris*, found near the upper waters of rivers in the rocky districts of Brazil. It is about thirteen inches in length.

**rock-cist**, s.  
**Bot.:** The genus *Helianthemum*.

**rock-cod**, s. A cod caught on a rocky sea-bottom. They are considered to be of better flavor than fish from a sandy bottom.

**rock-cook**, s.  
*Ichthy.:* The small-mouthed Wrasse, *Labrus exoletus*. It is about four inches long.

**rock-cork**, s. A variety of loose-textured asbestos.

**rock-cress**, s.  
**Bot.:** (1) The genus *Arabis* (q. v.); \*(2) *Crithmum maritimum*.

**rock-crowned**, a. Crowned or surmounted with rocks; as, a *rock-crowned* height.

**rock-crystal**, s.  
**Min.:** The limpid varieties of quartz (q. v.).

**rock-demon**, s.  
**Compar. Relig.:** A demon supposed to inhabit dangerous rocks, often identified with the rocks themselves.

"An early missionary account of a *rock-demon* worshipped by the Huron Indians will show with what absolute personality savages can conceive such a being."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 208.

**rock-doe**, s. A species of Alpine deer.

**rock-dove**, rock-pigeon, s.  
*Ornith.:* *Columba livia*. [COLUMBUS.]

**rock-drill**, s. A tool for boring rock by a chisel movement or rotary motion.

**rock-fire**, s.  
**Pyrotechnics:** An incendiary composition which burns slowly and is difficult to extinguish. Used for setting fire to ships, buildings, &c. It is composed of three parts resin, four sulphur, ten niter, one regulus of antimony, and one turpentine.

**rock-fish**, s.  
*Ichthy.:* (1) The Black Goby; (2) a name given to various species of Wrasse (q. v.).

**\*rock-free**, a. Free from or without rocks.  
 "Whose shores, me thought, on good advantage stood,  
 For my receipt, *rock-free*, and fenc'd from wind."  
*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, vii.

**rock-goat**, subst. A goat which makes its home among the rocks; a wild goat.

**rock-harmonicon**, s.  
**Music:** An instrument, the sounds of which are produced by striking graduated lengths of rock-crystal with a hammer.

**rock-hearted**, a. Hard-hearted; unfeeling.

**rock-honey**, subst. Honey made by bees having their nests or abodes among the rocks. (Cf. *Psalms* lxxxii. 16.)

"The summer lengthen'd out his season bland,  
 And with *rock-honey* flow'd the happy land."  
*Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches*.

**rock-hopper**, s.  
*Ornith.:* (See extract.)

"In this scrub one of the crested penguins, probably *Eudyptes chrysocoma*, called by the sealers in common with other species of the genus *Eudyptes*, the *rock-hopper*, has established a rookery."—*C. Wyville Thomson: Voyage of the Challenger*, ii. 180.

**rock-kangaroos**, s. pl.  
*Zoöl.:* The genus *Petrogale* (q. v.).

**rock-leather**, s. The same as ROCK-CORK (q. v.).

**rock-lily**, s.

**Bot.:** *Selaginella convoluta*.

**rock-limpet**, s.

*Zoöl.:* The genus *Patella* (q. v.). [LIMPET.]

**rock-lychnis**, s.

**Bot.:** The genus *Viscaria* (q. v.).

**rock-manakin**, s.

*Ornith.:* The genus *Rupicola* (q. v.).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion. -šion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



**rock-maple, s.**

*Bot.*: *Acer saccharinum*.

**rock-meal, s.**

*Min.*: A white cotton-like variety of carbonate of lime, occurring as an efflorescence, falling into a powder when touched.

**rock-moss, s.**

*Bot.*: A lichen, *Lecanora tartarea*. [CUD-BEAR.]

**rock-pigeon, s.**

*Ornithology*:

1. The Rock-dove (q. v.).
2. (*Pl.*) Sand-grouse (q. v.).

**rock-plant, s.**

*Bot. (pl.)*: Plants growing on or among naked rocks. Most have diminutive roots and derive their chief support from the air through their leaves and stems. Examples: Lichens, Mosses, &c., various houseleeks (*Crassulaceæ*), &c. The latter are often cultivated in rockeries for their fine flowers.

**rock-rabbit, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Hyrax capensis*. [HYRAX.]

"The South African Hyrax is termed by the colonists Klip Das, or rock-rabbit, and is found in considerable plenty . . . on the sides of the Table mountain."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, i. 760.

**rock-rat, s.**

*Zoöl.*: The genus *Petromys* (q. v.).

**rock-ribbed, a.** Having ribs of rock. (*Bryant.*)

**rock-roofed, adj.** Roofed or arched over with rock.

**rock-rose, s.**

*Botany*: (1) The genus *Cistus*; (2) the genus *Helianthemum*; (3) *Convolvulus Dorycnium*; (4) (*pl.*) the order *Cistaceæ*. (*Lindley.*)

**rock-ruby, s.** A name given by lapidaries and jewelers to the garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a tinge of blue.

**rock-salt, s.**

*Geol.*: Salt deposited as a geological stratum. In Britain it is of Triassic age. Red clays containing it, along with gypsum, are from a thousand to fifteen hundred feet in Cheshire and Lancashire, lenticular masses of pure rock-salt being in some places nearly a hundred feet thick. It arose probably by the slow evaporation of sea-water in shallow gulfs or bays separated from the ocean by sand bars over which the waves occasionally broke, the thickness being produced by the slow subsidence of the land surrounding the gulf. Beds of rock-salt occur also in Germany, Austria, Poland, Russia, Spain, Algeria, Abyssinia, and America.

**rock-sapphire, s**

*Bot.*: *Crithmum maritimum*.

**rock-serpent, s.** [ROCK-SNAKE.]

**rock-shaft, s.**

*Steam-engine*:

1. A shaft with tappets which raise the levers of the puppet-valves in a certain class of steam-engines.

2. The shaft, with levers, used for working the slide-valves, the notch of the eccentric rod dropping into a stud fixed in one of the levers; the links of the slide-valve spindle being attached to the opposite lever on the same shaft.



Rock-shelter.

**rock-shelter, s.**

*Anthrop.*: A natural opening in a rock, utilized by man for temporary shelter or permanent residence. In some slight degree, the custom still survives in Périgord, France, masonry being added to render the residence more healthy and comfortable.

"The very many observations which we have been able to make in the caverns and rock-shelters of Périgord."—*Lartet & Christy: Reliquie Aquitanice* (ed. T. R. Jones), p. 66.

**rock-slaters, s. pl.**

*Zoöl.*: The genus *Ligia*. [SLATER, II.]

**rock-snake, rock-serpent, s.**

*Zoöl.*: A name sometimes given to any individual of the genus *Python* (q. v.). Rock-snakes are among the largest of living reptiles; specimens of eighteen and twenty feet long have been brought to this country, and trustworthy statements of the occurrence of individuals measuring thirty feet are on record; but their size and strength are often much exaggerated. They kill their prey by constriction, and swallow it whole, commencing with

the head. During the digestion the animal is lazy and unwilling even to defend itself when attacked.

"Rock-snakes are mostly arboreal, and prefer localities in the vicinity of water, to which the animal resorts for the purpose of drinking. They move, climb, and swim with equal facility."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 144.

**rock-staff, s.** The lever of a forge-bellows or other vibrating bar in a machine.

**rock-tar, s.** Rock-oil; petroleum.

**rock-temple, s.** A temple cut out of the solid rock, as at Ellora and other places in Hindustan.

**rock-thrush, s.**

*Ornith.*: The genus *Petrocincla* (q. v.).

**rock-tripe, s.** [TRIPE DE ROCHE.]

**rock-violet, s.**

*Bot.*: *Chroolepus jolithus*.

**rock-wood, s.** The same as FOSSIL-WOOD, 2.

**rock-work, s.**

1. Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the asperities of rocks.
2. A natural wall or mass of rocks.
3. A rockery (q. v.).

**röck (3), s.** [Roc.]

**röck (1), \*rokke, v. t. & i.** [*Dan. rokke*=to rock, to shake, allied to *rykke*=to pull, to tug, from *ryk*=a pull, a tug; cf. *Ger. rücken*=to move by pushing; *ruck*=a pull, a jolt, a jerk; *Icel. rugga*=to rock a cradle.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Literally:**

1. To move backward and forward, as a body resting on a support beneath. It differs from *swing* in that the latter expresses the vibratory motion of something suspended, and from *shake* in denoting a slower and more uniform motion.
2. To shake.

"The god whose earthquakes rock the solid ground."

*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xiii. 68.

3. To move backward and forward in the arms, chair, cradle, &c., in order to induce sleep.

"Rocked to rest on their mother's breast."

*Shelley: The Cloud*.

4. To abrade the surface of a copper or steel plate, preparatory to scraping a mezzotinto. [CRADLE, s., B. 5.]

"There were secrets in the rocking of the copper plate which were only known to Englishmen."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**\*II. Fig.: To lull, to quiet.**

"Sleep rock thy brain!" *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

**B. Intrans.: To be moved backward and forward.**

"The rocking town  
Supplants their footsteps." *Philips: Cider*, i.

**röck (2), v. t.** [ROCK (2), s.] To throw stones at; to stone. (*Amcr.*)

**röck'-a-wāy, s.** [*Eng. rock*, v., and *away*.]

*Vehicles*: A kind of four-wheeled, two-seated carriage, with full standing top.

**röck'-ē-lāy, röck'-lāy, s.** [See def.] A roquette (q. v.). (*Scotch.*)

**röck'-ēr, s.** [*Eng. rock* (1), v.; -er.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who or that which rocks.

"His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,  
Was weary, and without a rocker slept!"  
*Dryden: Cock and Fox*, 228.

2. A rocking-horse (q. v.).
3. A low skate with a rounding sole.

**II. Technically:**

**1. Furniture:**

- (1) A curved piece into which the two legs on the same side of a rocking-chair are inserted.
- (2) A curved piece underneath a child's cradle.

2. *Engr.*: A cradle. [CRADLE, s., B. 5.]

3. *Metall.*: A trough in which particles of ore are separated from earth by agitation in water. [CRADLE, s., B. 4.]

4. *Chem.*: The congelation of a liquid is assisted by a slight agitation of its particles, which is effected in the ordinary process of freezing ice-cream by imparting an alternating semi-rotation to the vessel containing it.

5. *Steam-eng.*: A rock-shaft (q. v.).

**rocker-cam, s.**

*Mach.*: A vibrating cam.

**rocker-shaft, s.** [ROCK-SHAFT.]

**röck'-ēr-ÿ, s.** [*Eng. rock* (2), s.; -ery.] An artificial mound of fragments of rocks, stones, and earth, raised in gardens or pleasure-grounds, for the cultivation of particular kinds of plants, as ferns, &c.

**\*röck'-ët (1), s.** [ROCHET, (1).]

**röck'-ët (2), \*rok-at, s.** [*Fr. roquette*, from *Ital. rucetta*, dimin. from *ruca*=garden-rocket, from *Lat. eruca*=a sort of colwort.]

*Bot.*: A name given to various *Cruciferae*: (1) The genus *Hesperis* (q. v.), and specif. *Hesperis matronalis*, the Italian species, cultivated since 1597 in English gardens; (2) the genus *Diploxys* (q. v.) (*Sir J. Hooker*); (3) the genus *Eruca*, and specif. *Eruca sativa* (*Loudon*); (4) *Sisymbrium irio*.

**röck'-ët (3), \*rok-ette, s.** [*O. Ital. rocchette*=a bobbin to wind silk on, a rocket, dimin. from *rocca*=a distaff or rock; so named from its long, thin shape, somewhat resembling a bobbin for winding silk; *Dan. & Sw. raket*; *Ger. raketete, rakeete*.]

1. A cylindrical tube of paper or metal filled with a compressed mixture of niter, sulphur, and charcoal, which on being ignited propels it forward by the action of the liberated gases against the atmosphere. Rockets are used for various purposes: as—

- (1) *In war*: A military rocket is a projectile made and filled like a common rocket, but with a case of sheet-iron or Atlas metal, and a hollow head containing powder, thus forming a "shell." The sizes in use in the service are the 9-pounder and 24-pounder. Formerly they were guided by the usual long rocket-stick screwed into a socket in the iron base of the case, but latterly this has been done away with, and the gas in issuing from the three vents impinges on three semicircular shields, causing the rocket to rotate, and steadying it.
- (2) For saving life at sea, by conveying a line to a stranded vessel.
- (3) As signals, or for mere pyrotechnic display.
- (4) For killing whales. [HARPOON-ROCKET.]

2. The lever by which a blacksmith's bellows is inflated.

\*3. A tilting-spear, having its point covered, so as to prevent injury.

"Redy to iuste, and to abydo all comers curtesly to rom with rockettes."—*Berners: Froissart; Chronycle*, vol. ii. ch. clxxiii.

**rocket-bird, s.** (See extract.)

"In the mango topes were procured examples of the Paradise flycatcher (*Tchitræu paradisi*), generally yecept the rocket-bird by our countrymen."—*Field*, April 4, 1855.

**rocket-case, s.** A stout case of cardboard or cartridge-paper for holding the materials of a rocket.

**rocket-drift, s.**

*Pyrotech.*: A cylinder of wood tipped with copper, employed for driving rockets.

**rocket-harpoon, s.** [HARPOON-ROCKET.]

**röck'-ët-ēr, s.** [*Eng. rocket* (3); -er.] A term applied to a bird, as a pheasant, which, when flushed, rises rapidly straight up in the air.

**röck'-ët-îng, a.** [*Eng. rocket* (3); -ing.] Rising straight up in the air, as a rocketeer.

**röck'-i-ness, s.** [*Eng. rocky* (1); -ness.] The quality or state of being rocky or abounding with rocks.

**röck-îng, röck'-in, s.** [*Eng. rock* (1), s.; -ing.] A country evening party, so-called from the practice once prevalent of the females taking their rocks with them and spinning. (*Scotch.*)

**röck-îng, pr. par., a. & s.** [ROCK (1), v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act of one who or that which rocks; the act or state of moving or swaying backward and forward.

2. The mass of stone or ballast laid to form the under stratum of a road. (*Prov. Eng.*)

3. The motion of a steel mill on a copper cylinder intended for calico-printing, when the pattern of the mill is to be repeated on the copper a number of times at intervals.

4. The abrading of the surface of a copper or steel plate preparatory to scraping a mezzotinto. [ROCK (1), v., A. I. 4.]

**rocking-chair, s.** A chair mounted on rockers, so as to allow a backward and forward oscillation.

**rocking-horse, s.** A wooden horse mounted on rockers, for the use of children. [HOBBY-HORSE.]

**rocking-shaft, s.** [ROCK-SHAFT.]

**rocking-stone, subst.** A stone so balanced on a natural pedestal that it can be moved backward and forward without its equilibrium being permanently disturbed. Some rocking-stones seem to have been produced by the deposition of a huge slab of rock borne across an expanse of sea by a glacier, and which was detached on the shallowest part of a shoal when the iceberg took the ground. Upheaval afterward raised it to its present position. Some rocking-stones have been made artificially, in imitation of those which have originated naturally. Popular opinion in Scotland and Iceland formerly supposed rocking-stones to be inhabited by a demon. Called also Logan or Loggan.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



**rocking-tree, s.**

*Weaving:* The axle from which the lay is suspended.

**röck'-ish, a.** [Eng. *rock* (2), *s.*; *-ish*.] Somewhat rocky.

"His carcase on rockish pinnacle hanged."  
*Stanhurst: Virgil's Æneid*, ii. 714.

**röck'-land-ite, s.** [After Rockland, New York, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*.)]

*Min.*: The same as SERPENTINE (q. v.).

**röck'-less, a.** [Eng. *rock* (2), *s.*; *-less*.] Destitute of or free from rocks.

"I'm clear by nature as a rockless stream."  
*Dryden: Duke of Guise*, iii. 1.

**röck'-ling, s.** [Eng. *rock*; *-ling*.]

*Ichthy.*: A popular name for any species of the genus *Motella* (q. v.).

"The pelagic ova of the grey gurnard, the *rockling*, and the lesser weever show oil globules."—*Fiela*, Dec. 25, 1885.

**röcks, s.** Money. (*U. S. Slang*.)

**röck'-y (1), a.** [Eng. *rock* (1), *v.*; *-y*.] Shaky, insecure, unsteady; hence, unfortunately, awkwardly. (*Slang*.)

"Let him keep the fact of things having gone rocky with him as dark as he can."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**röck'-y (2), a.** [Eng. *rock* (2), *s.*; *-y*.]

1. Full of rocks; abounding with rocks.

"What could I do, alas! encompassed round  
With steepy mountains and a rocky ground?"  
*Hoole: Orlando Furioso*, ii.

2. Made or consisting of rocks or stone.

"The rocky pavement glittered with the show."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xxiii. 249.

\*3. Resembling a rock; hence, hard, stony, obdurate, hard-hearted, hard as a rock.

"Thy rocky and wreck-threatening heart."  
*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 590.

**Rocky Mountain, a.**

*Geog. & Zool.*: Belonging to, characteristic of, or having its habitat in the Rocky Mountains, which stretch from the mouth of the Mackenzie river, in the Arctic Ocean, to the Anahuac mountains of Mexico.

**Rocky Mountain Locust:**

*Zool.*: *Caloptenus spretus*. It is very destructive to fruit crops in the west and northwest of the United States.

**Rocky Mountain Pika:**

*Zool.*: *Lagomys princeps*, a small rodent about six inches long, grayish-brown above, yellowish-brown on sides, grayish below. The American Indians call it Little Chief Hare, a circumstance which influenced Sir John Richardson, who first described the animal, in his choice of a specific name.

**rö-cö'-cö, s.** [French, from *rocaille*=rock-work, from the character of the style.]

*Art*: A florid, debased kind of ornament, which succeeded the style adopted by Louis XIV. and XV., and which exaggerated the main features and peculiarities of that fashion. It is chiefly remarkable for the lavish abundance of its details, which are thrown together without propriety and due connection. Scroll and shell ornaments abound; sometimes rock-work pavilions, birds and fishes, combined with enormous flowers. The term is sometimes employed to denote a bad taste in design and ornament generally. (*Fairholt*.)

**ro-cou, s.** [ROUCOU.]

**röd, \*rodde, s.** [The same word as *rood* (q. v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A long, slender stem of any woody plant, especially when cut and stripped of leaves or twigs; a wand; a straight, slender stick; a cane.

"And if a man smite his servant, or his maid, with a rod, and he die under his hand; he shall be surely punished."—*Exodus* xxi. 20.

2. Hence used more or less figuratively for—

(1) An instrument of punishment; punishment, chastisement.

"And a public school I really saw  
Where the rod was never used."  
*Praed: Utopia*.

(2) A kind of scepter or badge of office.

"The rod and bird of peace and all such emblems."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iv. 1.

(3) A long, slender, and tapering wand or stick, or two or more such sticks joined end on end for fishing; a fishing-rod.

(4) Hence, used for the act or art of fishing.

(5) A fisher; one expert with the fishing-rod; a rodster.

"The late Sir F. Sykes, a first-rate rod, was run out and broken, with one hundred yards, on the same spot, but a few days before."—*Fishing Gazette*, Jan. 30, 1886.

(6) A scale of wood or metal employed in measuring distances.

(7) An enchanter's wand; a wand possessing the power of enchantment. (*Milton: Comus*, 816.)

3. A unit of lineal measure used in land surveying. It is equal to 5½ yards, or 16½ feet. A square rod is the usual measure of brickwork, and is equal to 272¼ square feet.

\*4. A shoot or branch of a family; a tribe, a race. (*Psalm* lxxiv. 2.)

**II. Mach., &c.**: A straight, slender piece of wood or metal, as the ramrod, wiping-rod, rifling-rod, used by gunsmiths and armorers; the coupling-bar or lengthening-bar of a drill-stock; a boring-bar, a connecting-rod, &c.

**¶ (1) Rods and cones of the retina:**

*Anat.*: Elongated cylindrical rods, and short thick cones, situated between the external membrane and the pigmentary layer of the retina.

**(2) Rods of Corti:**

*Anat.*: Two sets of stiff, rod-like bodies, the inner and outer rods of Corti, within the epithelium covering the basilar membrane of the ear. Together they constitute the Organ of Corti.

**(3) To kiss the rod:** [KISS, v. ¶ (4).]

**rod-chisel, s.** A chisel on the end of a withe or rod, used by the smith in cutting hot metal.

**rod-coupling, s.**

*Well-sinking*: L. device for uniting the rods which carry the tools used in boring Artesian or oil wells, &c., so as to form a continuous shaft.

**rod-fisher, subst.** One who fishes with a rod, an angler.

**rod-fishing, s.** Angling with a rod and line.

"Rod-fishing is permissible until the end of October."—*London Globe*.

**rod-holder, s.** A rod-fisher.

"They thus decrease the rental of waters either from net or rod-holders."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii., p. 356.

**rod-iron, s.** Rolled, round iron for nails, fencing, &c.

\***rod-knights, s. pl.** Servitors who held their land by serving their lords on horseback. (*Cowel*.)

**rod-planer, s.** A special machine-tool for planing locomotive connecting-rods, guide-bars, and similar work.

**röd'-dý, a.** [English *rod*; *-y*.] Full of rods or twigs.

**röde, pret. of v.** [RIDE, v.]

\***röde (1), s.** [RAID.]

\***röde (2), s.** [ROOD.]

\***röde (3), s.** [A. S. *rudu*=redness; cf. *ruddy*.] Complexion, redness.

**röde, v. t. & i.** [ROAD, v.]

**rö'-dent, a. & s.** [Lat. *rodens*, pr. par. of *rodo*=to gnaw.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Gnawing.

2. Belonging or pertaining to the order Rodentia (q. v.).

**B. As subst.:** An animal that gnaws; specif., any member of the order Rodentia (q. v.).

**rodent-ulcer, rodent-cancer, s.**

*Pathol.*: An ulcer generally appearing first in a small and irritable pimple about the eyelids, the malar bone, upper lip, scalp, rectum, vulva, or uterus. It is irritable, and spreads when scratched, till at last it leads to frightful disfigurement. It rarely appears before the fiftieth year of life. Excision will sometimes extirpate it permanently.

**rö-dön'-tí-ä (t as sh), s. pl.** [Lat. neut. pl. of *rodens*, pr. par. of *rodo*=to gnaw.] [RODENT.]

1. *Zool.*: An order of terrestrial, diphyodont, placental mammals, rarely arboreal or natatorial, of small size; two long curved incisors in each jaw, growing from persistent pulps. No canines; molars and premolars rarely more than four in each jaw. Feet usually pentadactylous, armed with claws; hallux, when present, not differing from other digits. The incisors are adapted for continuous gnawing, and their action is assisted by the longitudinal position of the condyle of the lower jaw, in consequence of which the jaw can be moved backward and forward. They are divided into two sub-orders: (1) *Simplicidentata*, which never have more than two incisors in the upper jaw; and (2) *Duplicidentata*, which, when adult, have two rudimentary behind the normal incisors in the upper jaw.

2. *Palæont.*: The oldest remains are from the Upper Eocene of Europe and America; but as all the remains of the Rodentia can either be classed in, or are closely related to existing families, their first appearance must be sought for much farther back in time.

**rö-dö'-tí-ä (t as sh), s.** [Named after H. J. A. Rodet, a French botanist, 1810-75.]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Achyrantheæ*. The natives of India eat the bright crimson berries and also the young shoots, the latter fried in ghee.

**röd'-i-yaş, s. pl.** [Native name.]

*Anthrop.*: A section of the native population of Ceylon. [VEDDAH.]

**röd'-ö-möl, subst.** [Gr. *rhodon*=a rose *meli*=honey.] The juice of roses mixed with honey. (*Simmonds*.)

**röd'-ö-mönt, s. & a.** [Fr., from Ital. *Rodomonte*.] [RODOMONTADE.]

**A. As subst.:** A vain boaster, a braggart, a bully.

"St. Jude argues with the *rodomonts* of his time."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 274.

**B. As adj.:** Boasting, boastful, bombastic, braggart.

**röd'-ö-mön-täde', s.** [French *rodomontade*, from Ital. *rodomontada*=boasting, brag. Called after *Rodomonte*, the brave, but boastful leader of the Saracens against Charlemagne in the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto. He is called *Rodomonte* in Boiardo's *Orlando Inamorato*.] Vain-boasting, brag, bluster, rant.

**röd'-ö-mön-täde', v. i.** [RODOMONTADE, s.] To boast, to brag, to bluster, to rant.

**röd'-ö-mön-täde'-ist, s.** [Eng. *rodomontad(e)*; *-ist*.] A blustering braggart, an empty boaster.

"When the *rodomontadist* had ended his story, it was dinner-time."—*Terry: Voyage to the East Indies*, p. 167.

**röd'-ö-mön-tä'-dö, s. & a.** [RODOMONTADE, s.]

**A. As subst.:** Boasting, brag, bluster, rodomontade.

**B. As adj.:** Blustering, boastful, braggart.

"The duke of Epernon, in a kind of a *rodomontado way*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 2, let. 24.

**röd'-ö-mön-tä'-dör, s.** [English *rodomontad(e)*; *-or*.] A braggart, a boaster.

"The greatest talkers and *rodomontadors* of Spain."—*Guthrie: Geography; Spain*.

**†röd'-stër, s.** [End. *rod*; suff. *-ster*.] An angler, a rod-fisher.

"It is the intention of a number of our local *rodsters* to leave the city for different streams."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**röd'-wood, s.** [Eng. *rod*, and *wood*.]

*Bot.*: *Latia guidonia*, a Jamaica plant.

¶ Black Rodwood is *Eugenia pallens*, Red Rodwood *E. axillaris*, and White Rodwood *Calyptanthus chytraculia*.

**röe (1), \*ro, s.** [A. S. *räh*, *räh-deor*; cogn. with Icel. *rá*=a roe, *rábukkr*=a roebuck; Dan. *raa*, *raabuk*; Sw. *rå*=a roe, *rå-bock*=roebuck; Dut. *ree*=a roe, *reebok*=roebuck; Ger. *reh*, *rehbock*.]

1. A roebuck (q. v.).

"The roe's much swiftness doth no more avail,  
Nor help him now, than if he were a snail."  
*Drayton: Noah's Flood*.

2. The female of the hart.

**röe (2), \*roan, \*rowne, s.** [Prop. *roan*, the *n* being dropped from the erroneous idea that it was a plural suffix, as in *oxen*, *shoon*, &c.; Icel. *hrogn*; Dan. *rogn*; Sw. *rom*; Ger. *rogen*.]

1. The spawn or sperm of fishes. (That of the male is termed *milt* or *soft roe*, that of the female *hard roe* or *spawn*.)

2. A mottled appearance in wood, especially in mahogany, being the alternate streak of light and shade running with the grain, or from end to end of the log.

**roe-stone, s.** [OÖLITE.]

**röe'-bück, roo-bukke, s.** [RÖE (1).]

*Zool.*: *Capreolus caprea*, an elegant, small, and almost tailless deer, still surviving in the woods of Westmoreland and Cumberland, England, and in Scotland, and common in the north of Europe and Asia below the snow-line. The adult male stands about two feet high at the shoulder; color reddish-brown in summer, becoming yellowish-gray in winter; large patch of white on the rump. The antlers, about a foot long, are nearly close at the base, and possess three points. In disposition the Roebuck is wild and shy, and its flesh makes indifferent venison. The female produces two or three at a birth. [CAPREOLUS.]

**roebuck-berry, s.**

*Bot.*: The fruit of *Rubus saxatilis*.

**röed, a.** [Eng. *roe* (2); *-ed*.] Filled or impregnated with roe.

**röe-mër'-i-ä (or ö as e), s.** [Named after Dr. J. Römer, Professor of Botany at Landshut, in Germany, who died A. D. 1820.]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Papaveracæ*. Annual herbs with yellow juices, much divided leaves, two sepals, four petals, two to four lobes of the stigma, a linear two to four valved capsule, and many seeds. *Röemeria hybrida*, which has hairy sepals and violet-purple flowers with a black disc, is a native of Central and Southern Europe, and a colonist in England.

böil, böy; pöut, jöw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



**røe'-mēr-ite** (or *œ* as *ē*), *s.* [After A. Røemer, of Clausthal; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A monoclinic mineral occurring in crystalline to granular masses at the Rammelsberg mine, Goslar, Hartz.

**Roentgen rays, Röntgen rays** (pron. rōnt'-gēn), *X-rays, s. pl.* [See definition.] Certain invisible non-refractable rays emanating from the surface of an electrically excited vacuum tube opposite the cathode electrode, having power (1) of permeating objects impervious to light or heat rays, (2) of discharging electrified bodies or surfaces exposed to them, (3) of exciting fluorescence in fluorescent salts, and (4) of affecting sensitized photographic plates in a manner similar to light rays. They were discovered by William Konrad Röntgen, professor of physics at the Royal University of Würzburg, in Germany, towards the close of the year 1895. Not being certain as to the nature of the rays, Professor Röntgen provisionally termed them the X-rays, and they are still commonly known by that name, though the name Roentgen rays is also common. At the beginning of the year 1894, Professor Paul Lenard, at Bonn, announced the discovery that by using a Crookes tube in which the cathode rays were made to impinge on a thin sheet of aluminum a screen covered with a phosphorescent substance outside the tube could be made to phosphoresce by their action. That, further, it was possible by means of these cathode rays, as he supposed, to obtain "shadows" of objects through optically opaque substances and to produce an impress of these "shadows" on photographic plates, which could afterwards be developed and fixed by ordinary photographic processes. Working upon this line of investigation Professor Röntgen inclosed an excited vacuum tube in blackened cardboard treated with barium platino-cyanide, and discovered that the cathode beam is accompanied by certain rays not before known, which, although of phosphorescent and photographic quality, differ from any known form of light in not being susceptible of refraction. These were the wonderful X-rays, which have opened up to the world a new region of scientific exploration. Besides obtaining radiographs of the bones in the living human hand Professor Röntgen radiographed a compass card completely inclosed in a metallic box. From these and similar experiments he inferred that these newly discovered rays generated in the neighborhood of the Crookes tube by the electric disturbance set up by the passage of an electric current possessed the property of passing through all bodies in their path, and that some bodies, being less permeable than others, cast a shadow. Subsequent experiments have established the fact that the transparency of a body to the X-rays is proportional to its density. As to the real nature of the X-rays eminent physicists differ, but all agree that they must be regarded as of a nature essentially different from ordinary light. They cast an invisible life-size shadow of the objects that obstruct their passage, which invisible shadow if received on a surface which phosphoresces or glows under their action becomes a visible shadow, which makes the wonderful revelations of the fluoroscope possible. If this invisible shadow is received on a sensitive plate, the plate is impressed, and upon subsequent development the representation of the obstructing object is perpetuated on the photographic plate. The Roentgen rays pass very freely through the various tissues and fluids of the body, but are obstructed by the bones; hence it is possible to take a perfect shadow-picture, or radiograph, as it is now generally called, of the bones of a living person or animal. By far the most important result of the discovery has been the application of the new rays to surgery. Radiographs of bones fractured, splintered or diseased, have been of much practical use in aiding diagnosis and treatment. Attempts more or less successful have also been made to radiograph internal organs and tissues other than bones. Needles, bullets and other foreign objects in various parts of the body have been successfully located, and the invention of the fluoroscope (*q. v.*) has made it possible to use the Roentgen rays, not only in surgical cases, in searching for fractures, etc., but to undertake anatomical studies and make the diagnosis of internal diseases. The full physiological effects of the X-rays are not yet clearly understood. Experiments show that long exposure to the rays causes acute maladies of the skin and also baldness, and in some instances legal proceedings have been brought for damages thus occasioned to patients while undergoing X-ray treatment. A very interesting and practical application of the rays was made at Pittsburg, Pa., early in March, 1897. By means of a very powerful X-ray apparatus, designed by Professor Reginald A. Fessenden of the Western University of Pittsburg, tests were made that prove that blow holes in heavy armor can be detected by the aid of radiography. It is reported that with the aid of the fluoroscope a slab of steel four inches thick was pierced by the eye, and that perfect radiographs were produced through sheets

and articles of steel. Ever since Röntgen made his discovery scientific investigators throughout the world have been actively at work on the nature and character of the rays generated by the electrically excited vacuum tube, and Professor E. Friedrich, of the Vienna Academy of Sciences, claims to have discovered certain "black rays" which he terms Kritic rays, or critical rays, that reveal with absolute reliability the entrance of death into the body. In his letter addressed to the Imperial Academy of Science, in January, 1897, he says: "The Kritic rays are directed out of a vacuum tube and are so piercing that they immediately penetrate the body upon which, for the purposes of experiment, the investigator has turned them. The rays produce on the photographic plate images which are of a different character according as they are taken of a living or of a dead body. The photographing of a hand is the easiest experiment in test work of this kind. If, when it is laid on the photographic plate and subjected to the Kritic rays, it appears as the living hand does under the Roentgen rays, viz., with all the bones distinguished, then beyond question the person is alive. If, however, the hand does not yield its characteristic form under this process the person to whom it belongs is undoubtedly dead." As to the value of Professor Friedrich's representations time and experience must determine.

**røess'-lēr-ite** (or *œ* as *ē*), *s.* [After Dr. C. Røessler, of Hanau; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring in thin crystalline plates, with fibrous structure; also as vermiform efflorescences.

**rō-gā'-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rogationem*, accus. of *rogatio*=an asking, from *rogatus*, pa. par. of *rogo*=to ask; Sp. *rogacion*; Ital. *rogazione*.]

1. *Old Rom. Law*: The demand by the consuls or tribunes of a law to be passed by the people.

2. A supplication; a litany.

**rogation-days**, *s. pl.* The Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday preceding Ascension-day, so called probably from the use of special rogations or litanies on those days.

**rogation-flower**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Polygala vulgaris*.

**Rogation-Sunday**, *s.* The Sunday preceding Ascension-day.

**rogation-week**, *s.* The week in which the Rogation-days occur.

**rō-gā-tōr-ŷ**, *adj.* [Latin *rogat(us)*, pa. par. of *rogo*=to ask; Eng. *adj.* suff. *-ory*.] Seeking information; engaged in collecting information.

**rogatory-letters**, *s. pl.*

*Law*: A commission from one judge to another requesting him to examine a witness.

**rōg'-ērŷ-ite**, *s.* [After Prof. W. B. Rogers; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A mineral substance resulting from the decomposition of samarskite (*q. v.*), occurring as a thin mammillary crust.

**rōgue**, \***roge**, *s.* [A word of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. & Gael. *rucas*=pride, arrogance; Fr. *rogue*=arrogant, proud, saucy, rude; Bret. *rok*, *rog*=arrogant, proud.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A tramp, a vagrant.
2. A knave; a dishonest person; a rascal. (Applied especially to males.)
3. A term of slight affection or tenderness.
4. A wag; a sly fellow.
5. A wild elephant, living a solitary life, and remarkable for its vicious temper. (*Tennent*.)
6. A horse of an uncertain temper, and not to be depended on.
7. A plant which falls short of a standard required by gardeners, nurserymen, &c. (*Darwin*.)

II. *Eng. Law*: A sturdy beggar; a vagabond, a vagrant. They were formerly liable to be punished by whipping, and having the ears bored with a hot iron.

**Rogues' gallery**, *s.* A collection of photographs of persons who have been convicted of crime, for the use of police officers in detecting criminals.

**rogue's march**, *s.* A tune played when a bad character is drummed out or discharged with disgrace from a regiment or ship of war.

**rogue's yarn**, *s.* A worsted thread laid up in the middle of each strand of British dockyard rope to prevent theft. A different color is used in each dockyard, in order to trace the maker of rope which proves defective. A similar precaution is taken with American naval rope.

**rōg'-uēr-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *rogue*; *-ry*.]

- \*1. The life of a vagrant or tramp; vagabondism.
2. Knavish or dishonest tricks; cheating, fraud.

3. Waggery; mischievous or arch tricks.

**rōgue'-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *rogue*; *-ship*.]

1. The qualities of a rogue; roguery.
2. A roguish personage.

**rōg'-uīsh**, *a.* [Eng. *rogue*(*e*); *-ish*.]

- \*1. Vagrant, wandering, vagabondish.
2. Knavish, fraudulent, cheating, dishonest.
3. Waggish, arch; slightly mischievous.

**rōg'-uīsh-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *roguish*; *-ly*.] In a roguish manner; like a rogue; knavishly, mischievously, wantonly.

**rōg'-uīsh-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *roguish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being roguish; knavishness, archness, cunning.

**rōg'-uŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *rogue*(*e*); *-y*.] Roguish, knavish, wanton.

**rō'-hān**, **rō'-hīn-ā**, *subst.* [Hind. *rohan*; Beng. *rohina*.]

*Bot.*: *Soymida febrifuga*.

**rōil**, \***roile**, *v. t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful. Skæat refers it to O. French *roeler*, a form of *roler*=to roll.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To render turbid; as by stirring or shaking up the sediments.
2. To excite to a certain degree of anger; to annoy, to rile. (*Prov.*)
3. To perplex. (*Prov.*)

\*B. *Intrans.*: To roam about; to roam, to romp.

**rōil'-ŷ**, *adj.* [Eng. *roil*, *v.*; *-y*.] Turbid, muddy; having the sediment stirred up.

**rōist**, \***royst**, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *ruste*=a rustic, from Latin *rasticum*, accus. of *rasticus*=rustic (*q. v.*).] [*ROISTER, v.*] To bluster, to swagger, to bully.

**rōist'-ēr**, *v. i.* [French *rustre*, another form of O. Fr. *ruste*=a rustic.] [*ROIST.*] To bluster, to swagger, to act the bully.

**rōist'-ēr**, \***rōyst'-ēr**, *s.* [*ROISTER, v.*]

1. A bully, a swaggerer, a blustering, noisy fellow, a rake.
2. A drunken or riotous frolic; a spree.

**rōist'-ēr-ēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *roister*; *-er*.] A bold, blustering, noisy fellow; a roister.

†**rōist'-ēr-lŷ**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *roister*; *-ly*.]

A. *As adj.*: Like a roisterer; blustering, swaggering, violent.

B. *As adverb*: In a blustering, bold, or bullying fashion.

**rōk'-ām-bōle**, *s.* [*ROCAMBOLE*.]

**rōke'-age** (age as *ĭg*), **rō'-keē**, *s.* [N. American Ind. *rookhie*=meal.] Indian corn, parched, pounded up, and mixed with sugar. Called also yokeage.

**rōk'-ē-lāy**, *s.* [A corrupt. of *roquelaure* (*q. v.*).] A short cloak.

**rōk'-ēr**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. *rock* (2), *s.*; *-er*.] The same as *ROCKLING* (*q. v.*).

**rōk'-ŷ**, *adj.* [English *rok(e)* (2), *s.*; *-y*.] Misty, foggy, damp, cloudy.

**rō-lān'-drā**, *s.* [Named after David Rolander, a pupil of Linnæus who traveled to Surinam.] *Botany*: The typical genus of *Rolandrea*. Only known species *Rolandrea argentea*, the Silver-leaved *Rolandrea*, from the West Indies.

**rō lān'-drē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *rolandr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-e-œ*.] *Bot.*: A sub-tribe of *Vernoniaceæ*.

**rōle**, *s.* [Fr.=a roll, a scroll, a character in a play, from Lat. *rotulus*=a wheel.] A part or character represented on the stage by an actor; hence, any part or function played by any one, a character or part assumed; as, the *role* of a reformer.

¶ *Title rôle*: The part or character in a play which gives its name to the play; as *Hamlet*, in the play of *Hamlet*; *Macbeth*, in that of *Macbeth*, &c.

**rōll**, \***roll-en**, \***roule**, \***rowle**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *roler* (Fr. *rouler*), from Low Lat. *rotulo*=to roll, to revolve, from Lat. *rotula*, dimin. of *rota*=a wheel; Sp. *rollar*, *arrollar*; Port. *rolar*; Ital. *rotolare*; Dut. & Ger. *rollen*; Dan. *rulle*; Sw. *rulla*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To cause to revolve by turning over and over; to move by turning on an axis; to impel forward by turning over and over on a supporting surface.
2. To move anything on its axis.
3. To move in the arc of a circle.



4. To wrap round on itself by rolling; to form into a spherical or cylindrical body by rolling.

5. To inwrap; to bind or wrap up in a bandage or the like.

6. To press or level with a roller; to spread out or level with a rolling-pin or roller; as, to roll a field.

\*7. To revolve; to turn over and over in one's mind.

"Ful oft in herte he rolleth up and down  
The beautee of thise floreins new and bright."  
*Chaucer: C. T., 12,771.*

8. To drive or impel forward with a sweeping, rolling motion; as, A river rolls its waters to the sea.

9. To utter; to give utterance or expression to in a prolonged, deep sound.

"Who roll'd the psalm to wintry skies."  
*Tennyson: In Memoriam, lv. 11.*

#### B. Intransitive:

1. To move or be moved along a surface by revolving; to rotate or revolve as on an axis; to turn over and over.

"Rolling in dust and gore."—*Milton: P. L., xi. 460.*

2. To revolve; to perform a periodical revolution; as, Years roll on.

3. To move or turn on wheels; as, The carriage rolled along.

4. To turn; to move in a circle; to revolve.

"The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling."  
*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.*

5. To ride in a carriage.

"The wealthy, the luxurious, by the stress  
Of business roused, or pleasure, ere their time,  
May roll in chariots."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.*

6. To be formed into a cylinder or ball.

7. To spread out under a roller or rolling-pin; as, Dough rolls well.

8. To be tossed about from side to side; to rock, as in rough water.

"The case of a vessel rolling at sea among waves."  
*Brit. Quarterly Review, vol. lvii., p. 99 (1873).*

9. To move in alternate swells and depressions, as waves or billows.

"Icy seas, where scarce the waters roll."  
*Pope: Windsor Forest, 389.*

10. To tumble or fall over and over.

"Down they fell  
By thousands, angel on archangel roll'd."  
*Milton: P. L., vi. 594.*

\*11. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously.

"Here tell me, if thou dar'st, my conscious soul,  
What different sorrows did within thee roll."  
*Prior: Solomon, ii. 830.*

12. To wallow, to tumble; as, A horse rolls.

13. To emit a long, deep sound like the roll of a drum, &c.

"All day long the noise of battle rolled."  
*Tennyson: Mort d'Arthur, i.*

\*14. To wander, to roam.

"Man shal not suffer his wif go roule aboute."  
*Chaucer: C. T., 2,326.*

\*15. To be enrolled.

"In the last list, I presume, you roll."—*Foot: The Liar, 4. 1.*

¶ (1) *To roll a drum*: To beat a drum so as to produce a sound like that of a rolling body. [ROLL, s., 12.]

(2) *To roll over*: To kill, to shoot.

"It is sheer nonsense to say . . . that it is a simple task to roll rabbits over dead as they shoot across a narrow drive."—*Field, Dec. 6, 1884.*

**rōll, \*rolle, \*roule, \*rowle, s.** [In some senses directly from the verb *to roll* (q. v.), in others from O. Fr. *rolle, roule* (Fr. *roule*) = a roll, from Low Lat. *rotulum*, accus. of *rotulus* = a roll, from Lat. *rota* = a wheel; Sp. *rollo, rol, rolde*; Port. *roto*; Ital. *rotolo, ruotolo, rullo*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of rolling; the state of being rolled.

2. That which rolls; a flow in alternate rising and falling. (*Thomson: Autumn, 17.*)

3. That which rolls, or is made or used for rolling; a roller.

"Where land is clotty, and a shower of rain comes that soaks through, use a roll to break the clots."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

4. Something made or formed by rolling; something formed into or resembling a cylindrical body formed by rolling.

"Large rolls of fat about his shoulders clung,  
And from his neck the double dewlap hung."  
*Addison.*

5. A document which is or may be rolled up.

"Behold, an hand was sent unto me; and, lo, a roll of a book was therein."—*Ezekiel ii. 9.*

6. Hence, an official document generally.

"Search was made in the house of the rolls."—*Ezra vi. 1.*

7. A register, a list, a catalogue, a category.

"I am not in the roll of common men."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 1.*

8. A quantity of cloth, &c., rolled or wound up in a cylindrical form; as, a roll of silk.

9. A small piece of dough rolled up into a cylindrical form before being baked; as, a French roll.

10. A cylindrical twist of tobacco.

11. A large, thick curl; as, to wear the hair in rolls.

12. The beating of a drum so rapidly that the sound resembles that of a rolling ball, or of a carriage rolling along a rough pavement; any prolonged, deep sound.

"And it passed, like a glorious roll of drums."  
*Longfellow: Slave's Dream.*

¶ A roll on the kettle-drum is produced by alternate single strokes of the sticks; on side-drums the roll is made by alternately striking two blows with the left hand and two with the right, very regularly and rapidly, so as to produce one continuous tremolo. (*Grove.*)

\*13. Round of duty; particular office, function, or duty assigned or assumed; rôle.

"In human society, every man has his roll and station assign'd him."—*L'Estrange.*

#### II. Technically:

1. *Bookbinding*: A brass wheel, engraved on the edge, for hand embossing or gilding where a continuous line or pattern is to be impressed upon the cover or back of a book.

2. *Build.*: A strip with a rounded top laid over a roof at the ridge or at lateral joints, to raise the sheet lead at those points.

3. *Engr.*: The cylindrical die in a transferring-press.

4. *Metallurgy*: One of a pair, or series of rollers arranged in pairs, between which ores are crushed.

5. *Metal-working*: One of the pair of cylinders between which metal is passed to draw it into a bar, or to flatten it out into a sheet. [ROLLING-MILL.]

6. *Paper-making*: A cylinder mounted with blades for working paper-pulp in the tub.

7. *Wool-working*: A carding of wool, delivered broadside from the cards, and somewhat compacted in the process. Rolls are prepared for hand-spinning.

¶ (1) *Master of the Rolls*: [MASTER, ¶ 10.]

(2) *Rolls of Court, of Parliament, &c.*: The parchments (kept in rolls) on which are engrossed by the proper officer the acts and proceedings of the particular body, and which constitute the records of such public body. (*Eng.*)

(3) *The Rolls*: A precinct situated between the cities of London and Westminster, England, enjoying certain immunities, and hence called the Liberty of the Rolls; the name being derived from the rolls or records deposited in its chapel.

(4) *Long roll*: The prolonged roll of the drums, a signal for troops to form in line.

**roll-about, a.** Fat and podgy, so as to roll about when walking.

**roll and fillet, s.**

*Arch.*: A rounded molding with a square fillet on its face. It is common in the Early Decorated style, and passes by various gradations into the ogce (q. v.).

**roll-blotter, s.** A roller around which sheets of blotting-paper are fastened, and a handle in whose forks the ends of the roller axis are journaled.

**roll-box, s.**

*Spinning*: In the jack-frame, the rotary can or cylinder in which the bobbin and carrier cylinder for the rovings revolve.

**roll-call, s.** The act of calling over a list of names, as of students, soldiers, &c.

**roll-joint, s.** A sheet-metal joint in which the parts are rolled upon one another and pressed tight.

**roll-lathe, s.**

*Mach.*: A lathe for turning off rolls for rolling-mills, calendering-machines, and for other purposes.

**roll-molding, s.**

*Arch.*: A molding used in Gothic architecture, the upper half of which extends over the lower half, as if it were formed of a thick substance rolled up.

**rōll'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *roll, v.*; -able.] Capable of being rolled.

**rōll'-ēr, \*rowl-er, s.** [Eng. *roll, v.*; -er.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which rolls; specif., a cylindrical body turning on its axis, and used for various purposes, as for smoothing, crushing, leveling, spreading out, or the like.

(1) A heavy cylindrical implement, of wood, stone, or (more frequently) of metal, set in a frame, and

used for crushing clods, compressing and smoothing the surface of grass fields, or the like, leveling the surface of roads, paths, walks, &c.

"A level lawn, shaven by the scythe, and leveled by the roller."—*Johnson: Life of Pope.*

(2) A rolling-pin (q. v.).

2. That upon which something may be rolled up; as, the roller of a window-blind.

3. That in which anything may be rolled; a bandage; specif., a long, broad bandage used in surgery.

"Fasten not your roller by tying a knot, lest you hurt your patient."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

4. That upon which anything is rolled, so as to diminish friction.

(1) A round piece of wood, &c., put under a heavy weight. [II. 4.]

(2) The wheel of a roller-skate.

(3) The wheel or castor of a table, chair, or the like.

\* (4) A go-cart.

"He could run about without a rowler or leading-strings."—*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen, ii. 50.*

5. A long, heavy, swelling wave, such as is seen after the subsidence of a storm.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Metal-working*: A circular object in a machine acting as a carrier, a cutter, a die, an impression-cylinder, or a flattener.

2. *Music*: The studded barrel of the musical box or chime-ringing machine.

3. *Naut.*: A cylindrical anti-friction bar which revolves as a hawser or rope traverses against it, and thus saves the rope from wear.

4. *Ordn.*: A cylinder of wood, used as a winch in mounting and dismounting guns.

5. *Ornith.*: Any individual of the family *Coraciadæ*. Their popular name is derived from their habit of turning somersaults in the air like a Tumbler Pigeon. Called also Roller-bird. [CORACIAS.]

"A most remarkable feature in the distribution of this family is the occurrence of a true roller (*Coracias temminckii*) in the island of Celebes."—*Wallace: Geograph. Distrib. Anim., ii. 318.*

6. *Print.*: [INKING-ROLLER.]

7. *Saddlery*: The broad, padded surcingle used as a girth to hold a heavy blanket in its proper position, generally made of twilled web with leather billets and chapes.

8. *Zoölogy (pl.)*: The family *Tortricidæ* (q. v.). Called also Short-tails and Short-tailed Burrowing Snakes.

¶ *Ground Rollers*:

*Ornith.*: The genus *Atelornis*, from Madagascar. Their flight is very weak, and they come out only at dusk.

**roller-barrow, s.** A barrow mounted on a wide roller so as to cause no injury to the grass.

**roller-bird, s.** [ROLLER, s., II. 5.]

**roller-bolt, s.** The bar in a carriage to which the traces are attached.

**roller-bowl, s.**

*Wool*: A device at the delivery end of a wool-carding machine, for rolling the slivers detached by the doffing-knife from the longitudinal band-cards of the doffing-cylinder. The rolling compacts the slivers into cardings or rolls, which are delivered upon an apron, and are removed to the slubbing-machine, where they are joined endwise and receive a slight twist.

**roller-die, s.** A die of cylindrical form, used in transferring steel-plate engravings for bank-note printing, and also the patterns to the rolls used in calico-printing.

**roller-gin, s.**

1. A gin in which the cotton is drawn away from the seed by pinching-rollers, in contradistinction to the saw-gin (q. v.).

2. *Hoisting*: A gin provided with a roller on which the rope winds, and with a ratchet and pawl to sustain the weight.

**roller-lift, s.**

*Print.*: A small wheel to raise the rollers from the ink surface in a machine.

**roller-mill, s.** A machine for bruising flaxseed before grinding and pressing.

**roller-mold, s.**

*Print.*: A mold in which composition inking-rollers are cast.

**roller-skate, subst.** A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers, and used for skating upon asphalt or other smooth flooring.

**roller-stock, s.**

*Print.*: The frame upon which composition rollers are cast.

**rōll'-eÿ, s.** [Prob. from *roll, v.*]

*Mining*: A large truck in a coal-mine, holding two corves as they arrive on the trams from the workings. A number of rolleys are coupled together and hauled by a horse to the bottom of the engine-shaft.

бōll, бōÿ; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aÿ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.  
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhū. -ble, -dle, &c. = beĭ, deĭ.



**rolley-way, s.**

*Mining:* A trackway in a mine.

**rōl'-lick, v. i.** [A dimin. from *roll*, v. (q. v.)] To move or play about in a careless, merry fashion; to swagger, to be jovial.

"Grant's faithful dog Monday, who *rollicks* in the drifts in his native nakedness."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1877, p. 520.

**rōl'-lick-īng, a.** [ROLLICK.] Swaggering, jovial, merry.

"He described his friends as *rollicking* blades, evidently mistaking himself for one of their set."—*Theodore Hook: Jack Brag*.

**rōll'-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [ROLL, v.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Moving on wheels, or as if on wheels.

"These fixed up high behind the *rolling* wain."

*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xxii. 499.

2. Waving, undulating; rising and falling alternately.

"Beyond, the country gradually changes from flat to *rolling* prairie."—*Century Magazine*, Aug., 1882, p. 505.

3. Making a continuous noise like the roll of a drum; as, a *rolling* fire of artillery.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of moving or being moved by turning over and over; revolution, rotation; the act of leveling or smoothing with a roller.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* The process of flattening the pack of gathered signatures by hammering or passing through the *rolling*-press.

2. *Metall.:* The process of drawing out or flattening metal by passing between rollers.

**rolling-barrel, subst.** A barrel in which the ingredients for making gunpowder are pulverized. It has an axis at each end, on which it rotates, and a door for the introduction and removal of materials.

**rolling-chocks, rolling-cleats, s. pl.**

*Naut.:* Jaws on a yard to steady it against the mast when a ship rolls.

**rolling-coulter, s.** A sharp-edged wheel which is attached to the beam of a plow, and cuts downwardly through the grass and soil to divide the furrow-slice from the land.

**rolling-frame, s.**

*Dyeing:* The frame with rollers by which cloth is drawn through the dye-beck.

**rolling-friction, s.** The resistance which a *rolling* body meets with from the surface on which it rolls.

**rolling-hitch, s.**

*Naut.:* A hitch round a spar, log, or cask, so that a pull upon the rope will roll the same.

**rolling-mill, s.** A combination of machinery used in the manufacture of malleable iron and other metals of the same nature. By it the iron which is heated and balled in the puddling furnace, is made into bars or sheets. It consists of rollers, journaled in pairs in metallic boxes in the iron standards or cheeks, and capable of being set toward or from each other by means of set-screws. The grooves in the rolls are so made as to be coactive in giving the required form to the heated iron passing between them. The face of each roller has a series of grooves gradually decreasing in size toward one end. The iron is passed through each in succession, being thus gradually reduced in size and increased in length. By this operation two objects are effected: (1) The scoriae and other impurities are expelled, and (2) the required form, whether of plate, bolt, or bar, is given to the metal.

**rolling-pendulum, subst.** A cylinder caused to oscillate in small excursions on a horizontal plane. It was designed as a time-measurer, but is of no practical value.

**rolling-pin, subst.** A wooden cylinder having a projecting handle at each end, by which dough is rolled into sheets suitable for piecrust, &c.

**rolling-plant, s.** [ROLLING-STOCK.]

**rolling-press, s.**

1. *Bookbind.:* A machine introduced as a substitute for hammering. [BEATING, C. II. 1.]

2. *Printing:* The copperplate printing-press in which the plate and bed pass beneath a roller by means of rotation applied to the latter.

**rolling-stock, rolling-plant, s.**

*Railway Eng.:* The coaches, drawing-room cars, sleeping cars, freight cars, locomotives, &c., of a railway.

"All the *rolling-stock* being reserved for the exclusive transport of troops and military material."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**rolling-stone, s.**

1. *Lit.:* A stone so placed that at intervals it is displaced from its resting-place, and rolls.

2. *Fig.:* A person who cannot settle in any situation or employment, but is perpetually moving about.

¶ *A rolling stone gathers no moss:* A person always moving about does not find a home, household convenience, memorials of friendship, or even money, &c., accumulating around him.

"The stone that is *rolling* can gather no moss,

For master and servant oft changing is loss."

*Tusser: Points of Huswifery*, 20.

**rolling-tackle, s.**

*Naut.:* A tackle which keeps a yard over to leeward when the ship rolls to windward. It is hooked to the weather quarter of the yard, and to a lashing on the mast near the slings.

**rōl'-līn'-ī-ā, s.** [Named after Rollin, a professor in Paris.]

*Bot.:* A genus of Anonææ. Known species about twenty, nearly all from Brazil. The natives use the wood of *Rollinia multiflora*, which is like lance-wood, for making spears.

**rōl'-lōck, s.** [ROWLOCK.]

**rōl'-y-pōl-y, \*rōl'-lŷ-pōl-lŷ, \*rol-ly-poo-ley, \*row-ly-pow-ly, \*rou-ly-pou-ly, a. & s.** [A redupl. of *roll* (q. v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Shaped like a rolypoly; round, podgy.

"Squashy *rolypoly* pudding, with all the jam boiled out and the water boiled in."—*E. J. Worboise: Sissie*, ch. xix.

2. *Fig.:* Unstable, unsteady.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A game in which a ball rolled into a certain place won.

"Let us begin some diversion; what d'ye think of *rolypoly* or a country dance?"—*Arbutnot: History of John Bull*.

2. A sheet of paste, spread over with jam, and rolled into a pudding.

\*3. A vulgar fellow.

"These two *rolypoly*es."

*Dekker: Satiromastix*, iii. 116.

**\*rōm'-age (age as īg), v. t.** [RUMMAGE.] To search, to rummage.

"Upon this they fell again to *romage* the will."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub*, § 2.

**\*rōm'-age (age as īg), s.** [ROMAGE, v.] Bustle, turmoil.

"Of this post-haste and *romage* in the land."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

**Rō-mā'-īc, a. & subst.** [Fr. *Romaique*; Mod. Gr. *Romaikē*, from Lat. *Roma*=Rome.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the Modern Greek vernacular language, or to those who speak it.

B. *As subst.:* The vernacular language of Modern Greece; the language spoken by the uneducated and the peasantry, so called from being the language of the descendants of the Eastern Romans. It is a corruption of ancient Greek, the characters used being the same.

**rō-mal', s.** [Hind. & Pers. *rāmāl*=a handkerchief, a towel.]

*Fabric:* An Indian silk fabric.

**Rōm'-an, a. & s.** [Lat. *Romanus*, from *Roma*=Rome; Fr. *Romain*; Sp. & Ital. *Romano*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Pertaining or relating to Rome or the Roman people.

2. Pertaining to or professing the Roman Catholic religion.

3. Applied to the common upright letter in printing, as distinguished from italic; also to numerals expressed in letters, and not in the Arabic characters.

II. *Fig.:* Resembling the Roman people; hence, noble, distinguished, brave, patriotic.

"Burke, in whose breast a *Roman* ardour glow'd."

*Canning*.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Rome; one enjoying the privileges of a Roman citizen.

"This man is a *Roman*."—*Acts* xxii. 26.

2. A Roman Catholic.

"Whether doth the Jew romanize, or the Roman judaize, in his devotions?"—*Lightfoot: Miscellanies*, p. 137.

3. A Roman letter or type, as distinguished from an italic letter.

¶ *The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Romans:* *New Test. Canon:* The first in arrangement (not in date) of St. Paul's Epistles. It was written from Corinth (cf. xvi. 23 with 1 Cor. i. 14; 2 Tim. iv. 20) on his third missionary journey, apparently in the

spring of A. D. 58, a year after the First, and half a year after the Second Epistle to the Corinthians, and a few months after the Epistle to the Galatians (cf. Rom. xv. 25, 26 with Acts xix. 21, xx. 1-3, xxi. 15). In writing it he employed an amanuensis, Tertius (Rom. xvi. 22), and sent it by the hand of Phebe, a servant to the church at Cenchrea, the port of Corinth (verse 1). When Paul penned it he had never been to Rome (Acts xix. 21; Rom. i. 10-13, &c.), and had not, therefore, directly founded its church. Among those present on the day of Pentecost, there were "strangers of Rome, Jews, and proselytes" (Acts ii. 10). If, as is possible, some of them returned home after seeing the miracle, and listening to the impassioned preaching of St. Peter, they may have been the first to sow the seeds of Christianity in the metropolis, and Peter have been the indirect founder of the Roman Church. The tradition that he founded it more directly, A. D. 41, originated with Jerome, who died A. D. 420, and is difficult to reconcile with Acts xv. 7-11, and Gal. ii. 1-9. It is remarkable that St. Paul makes no allusion in his epistle to any pastor of the Roman Church, as if it had not been organized under ecclesiastical officers. The Church seems to have been partly Jewish (ii. 14-17, vii. 1), and partly Gentile (i. 6, 13, xi. 13). The epistle opens with an introduction in which Paul declares his apostleship (i. 1-7), commends the faith of the Roman Christians, whom he earnestly desires to visit (8-13), proclaims that he is not ashamed of the gospel of Christ (14-17), and then glides almost insensibly into the most systematic treatment of Christian doctrine and practice to be found in the New Testament. Trying the Roman and other parts of the Gentile world by the light of nature (19-20), he shows how fearfully corrupt the heathens then were, and how destitute of excuse for their conduct (18-32). The Jew is next shown to have flagrantly violated the Divine law revealed to him, and it is proclaimed that all the world stands guilty before God (ii., iii. 1-19). Justification is in no case to be obtained by the "deeds of the law" (20), but is granted freely by God's grace to those who have faith in the propitiatory sacrifice of Christ (23-31). After showing that the same principle was in force in the times of Abraham and of David (iv.), he enumerates some of the blessings which faith brings in its train; as, peace (v. 1), patience, experience, hope, and eternal life (2-21). Nor does the doctrine of free grace encourage its recipients to carelessness of moral practice. Paul and other believers are dead to sin, and arespiritual men continually in conflict with it (vi., vii., viii. 1-15). Led by the Spirit of God, admitted to the privileges of sonship, aided in prayer by the Spirit of God, they shall never be separated from the love of Christ, and through Him shall be more than conquerors (16-39). The doctrine of the Divine sovereignty is next treated of with respect to nations and individuals, passionate desire being expressed for the salvation, ultimately to take place, of the Jewish people (ix.-xi.). Then follow practical exhortations with respect to Christian conduct in the several relations of life—as to friends, to enemies and persecutors, to the Roman civil authorities, to the church in general, and to weaker brethren in particular (xii.-xv. 13). After intimating more minutely than before his own intended movements (14-33), and sending many salutations from himself and his companions (xvi. 1-23) he closes with a benediction (24-27). No eminent critic has disputed the genuineness of the epistle which is acknowledged even by Baur. It is first alluded to by Clement of Rome, A. D. 95, by Ignatius, by Polycarp, by various Gnostics, by Justin Martyr, by the writer of the epistle to Diognetus, &c., till finally Irenæus, about 185, refers to it by name. [PAULINE THEOLOGY.]

**Roman-alum, s.** An alum extracted from the volcanic rocks of the solfaterra near Naples, and containing more alumina than the common alum.

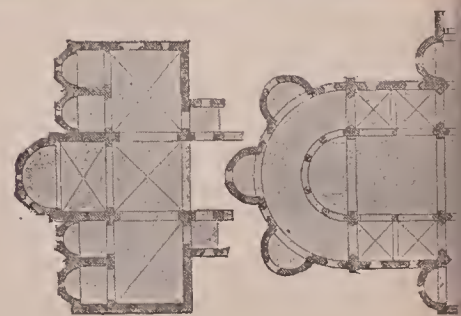
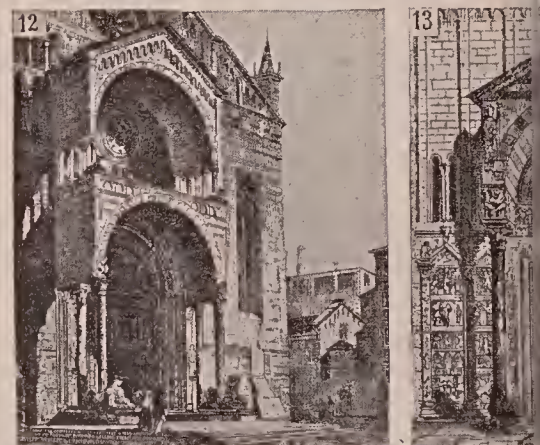
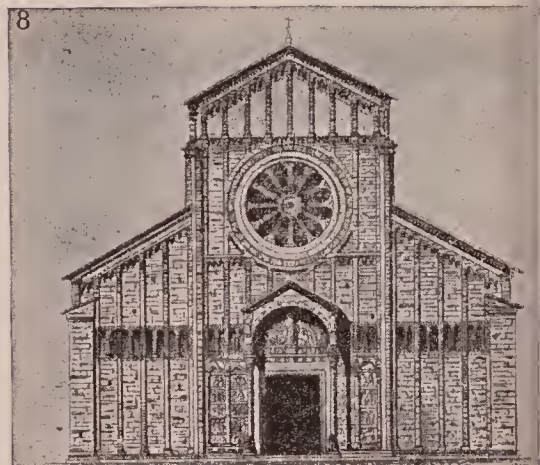
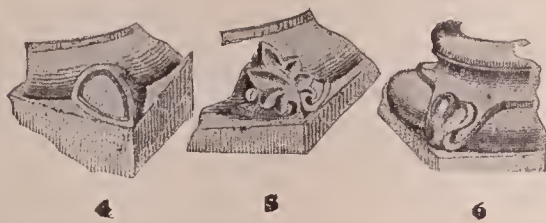
**Roman-architecture, s.**

*Arch.:* The Composite order. During the first centuries of the Roman state the buildings erected are to be ascribed to the Etruscans, Etruscan art forming the basis of Roman architecture; subsequently, in the time of the Scipios, the taste for Grecian art was mingled with it. Greek architects were soon introduced into Italy; and thus Roman architecture, like Roman art in general, conformed as nearly to the Grecian as the Roman genius permitted it to do. The reticulated masonry [OPUS-RETICULATUM] is peculiar to Roman architecture. It consists of square cuneiform stones or tiles, with the broad ends facing outward, and arranged in lines, which do not run horizontally, but intersect each other like network. The base and the corners of these walls consist of horizontal layers of square-stone, and there are sometimes intersecting belts of the same kind of material in the middle of the network itself. Among all the forms which the Romans borrowed from foreign sources, the art of vaulting, which they learned from the Etruscans, was that which they most skillfully adapted and





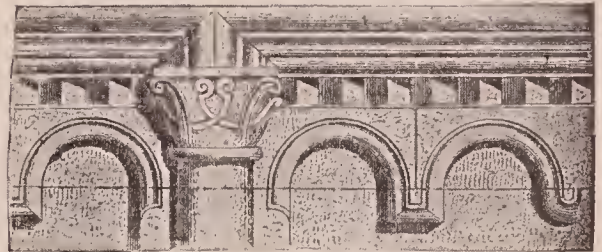
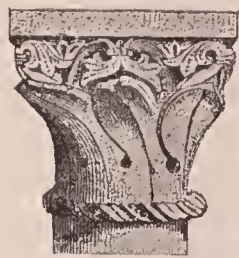
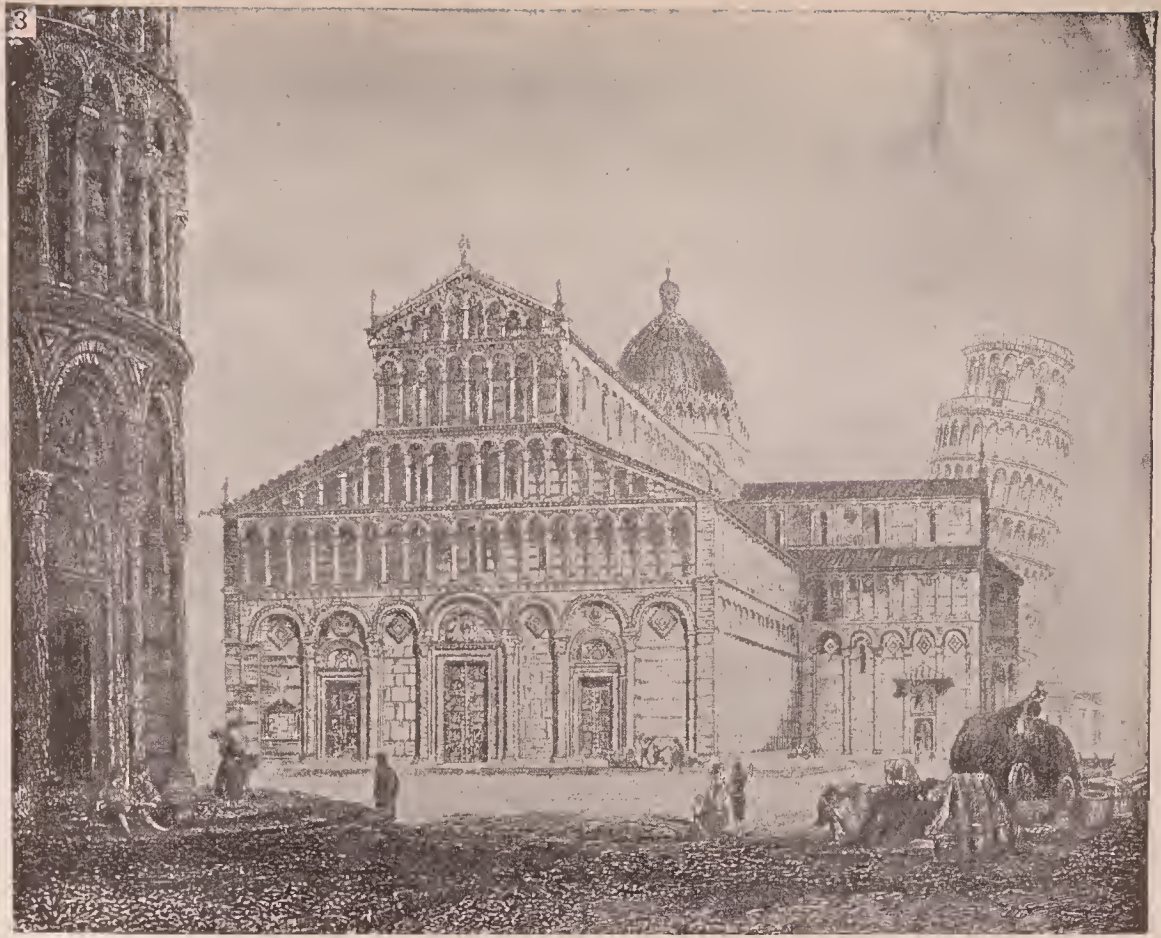
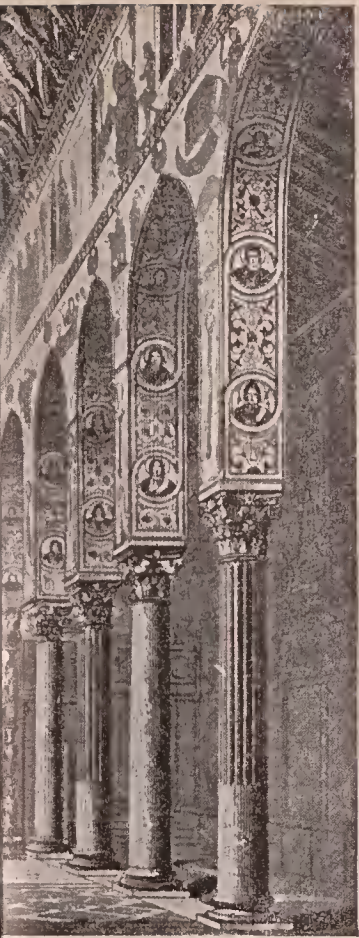




**ROMANESQUE ARCHITECTURE.**

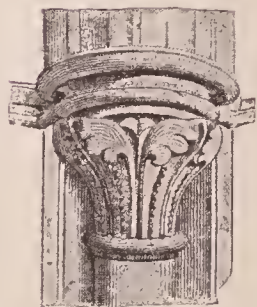
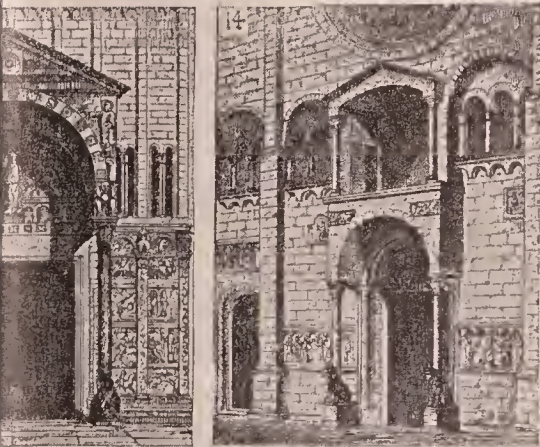
1. Cathedral of Speyer (Ger.). 2. Interior of Capello Palatino in Royal Palace at Heiligenkreuz (Ger.). 8. West end of Church of St. Zeno Maggiore, Verona (It.). 12. Portal of Cathedral of Verona (It.). 13. Portal of Church of St. Zeno Maggiore, Verona (It.). 14. Portal of Church of St. Godehard, Hildesheim (Ger.). 18. Capital from church at Maulbronn (Ger.). 19. Capital from Church of the Holy Cross, near Vienna



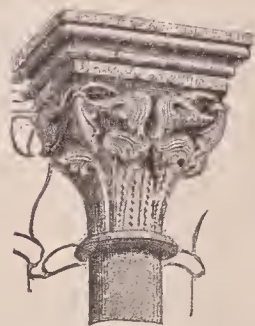


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19



20



17

1. Interior of the Cathedral of Palermo (It.). 3. Cathedral and Campanile of Pisa (It.). 4, 5, 6. Corner ornaments of column-bases (Ger.). 7. Pedestal from church at Zara, Dalmatia (Ger.). 9. West end of cathedral at Zara, Dalmatia (Ger.). 10. Capital from Minster of Basle (Ger.). 11. Arch-frieze, Church of the Holy Spirit, Cathedral of Modena (It.). 15. Abbey of St. Etienne, Caen (Fr.). 16. Capital in Church of St. Benoit-sur-Loire (Fr.). 17. Plan of Church of St. Gereon, Cologne (Ger.). 20. Church of St. Gereon, Cologne (Ger.).







developed, and rendered the most distinctive expression of the peculiarity of their own style. Two modes of construction consequently appear side by side in Roman architecture, viz., the Italian arch and the Grecian column.

**Roman-balance, s.** An instrument for weighing, consisting of a lever having arms of unequal weight, on the respective sides of its point of suspension, and a bob which traverses the longer and graduated limb.

**Roman-candle, s.** A species of firework consisting of a tube partially filled with alternating perforated stars and small charges of gunpowder. Fire communicated to the upper end ignites the charges successively, which throw out the stars until all are discharged.

**Roman Catholic, a. & s.**

**A. As adj.:** Of or belonging to the Roman Catholics. [B.]

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Church History (pl.):* The adherents of the Church which is Roman in its center and catholic in its circumference. The word Catholic, meaning Universal, was used in early Christian and mediæval times for the great ecclesiastical organization with which the vast mass of Christians were connected. When the Reformation took place, the Protestants refused to admit that the Church which they had left was entitled to call itself Catholic, and prefixed the adjective Roman, while its adherents claimed the designation Catholic without any limiting adjective. All admit it to be catholic in the sense of being the largest Church in Christendom, and all other episcopal Churches acknowledge the validity of the orders of its clergy. The number of Roman Catholics in the world has been estimated at 152,000,000, which is far too low; at 213,518,063, at 214,370,000, and at 218,000,000. Taking the second of these estimates, the distribution of Roman Catholics over the world is believed to be: In Europe, 150,684,050; Asia, 8,311,800; Africa, 2,656,205; America, 51,422,566; Australia and the adjacent islands, 443,442, making a total of 213,518,063.

The radical difference between Protestants and Roman Catholics lies in their conception of the Church. The latter hold that the Roman Church is the Church of the New Testament, with authority to define articles of faith, and that all bodies not in communion with her are either heretical or schismatic. Protestants' views differ widely—from that of the High Churchman who, while denying the universal jurisdiction of the Pope, admits that as Bishop of Rome he is *primus inter pares*, to that which considers him the Man of Sin and the Antichrist of Scripture. From this fundamental difference all others necessarily follow. Roman Catholics hold the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian Creeds, Transubstantiation and the sacrifice of the Mass (q. v.), Seven Sacraments [SACRAMENT, s., II. 2.], the necessity of Confession [PENANCE], the existence of a Purgatory (q. v.), the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, and the Infallibility of the Pope.

2. *Law:* [EMANCIPATION, PENAL-LAWS, ¶ 1, RECUSANT.]

**Roman Catholicism, s.** The system, principles, doctrines, or rules of the Roman Catholic Church.

**Roman-cement, s.** A compound of pozzuolan and lime.

**Roman-collar, s.**

*Eccles.:* A collar made of a parallelogram of lawn or fine linen, bound at the edge and stitched. It is worn by clerics and priests over a black, by bishops and prelates over a purple, and by cardinals over a scarlet stock. It is of quite modern date, and was originally only the shirt-collar turned down over the stock.

**Roman-law, subst.** The civil law; the system of jurisprudence of the ancient Roman Empire.

¶ Roman law, like every other law, originated in custom. Its first great stage of development was reached in the publication by the Decemviri of the Twelve Tables, B. C. 451. These were supplemented rather than superseded under the republic and the empire. Under the former, enactments made in the *Comitia Centuriata* and the *Comitia Tributa*, the *Senatus Consulta*, and the Magisterial Edicts, and, under the latter, the *Imperial Constitutiones* had the force of law. Finally the Justinian Code, A. D. 529, gave symmetry to the whole. The Roman law has more or less affected the legislation of all European countries.

**Roman-literature, s.**

*Literature:* For nearly 500 years from the accepted date of the foundation of Rome its people had no literature, and when at length they attempted to supply the great want, they wrote in Greek, and in a servile manner followed Greek models. Ennius, who was born B. C. 249, laid the foundation of a genuine Latin literature. It gradually developed, culminating in the Augustan age.

Cicero flourished B. C. 60; Cæsar, 54; Cornelius Nepos, 44; Virgil and Horace, 28; Livy and Ovid, 14. About A. D. 180 the Roman literature began to decline, and by 539 it was in the last stage of decay.

**Roman-nose, s.** A nose somewhat aquiline, like that of an ancient Roman.

**Roman-numerals, s. pl.**

*Math.:* The Roman system of numerals has been deduced by Latin scholars from inscriptions and references in books rather than from any known Latin arithmetic. The Romans had seven prime figures: I for 1, V for 5, X for 10, L for 50, C for 100, D for 500, and M for 1,000. D was I∩ and M was originally CI∩. When ∩ was affixed to any number, it indicated that that number was multiplied by 10. Thus I∩∩ stood for 5,000; I∩∩∩ for 50,000. C had to be prefixed to a number as many times as ∩ was affixed. When present in such quantities it doubled the number indicated by the reversed Cs. Thus I∩∩ was 5,000, CC∩∩∩ was 10,000, and so on.

**Roman-ocher, s.** A pigment of a rich, deep, and powerful orange-yellow color, transparent and durable. It is used both raw and burned, in oil and water-color painting. The coloring matter is oxide of iron mixed with earthy matter.

**Roman-school, s.**

*Art:* The style which was formed or prevailed at Rome in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and which was remarkable for its solid and legitimate effects. The works of Raffaele exhibit this school in its full development, and he is accordingly considered the great head of the Roman school.

**Roman-type, s.**

*Print.:* The ordinary printing type as opposed to italic (q. v.).

**Roman-use, s.**

*Ecclesiol.:* The order of the Mass as offered in the Roman Church, and preserved from an earlier use in the missal. [SARUM-USE.]

**Roman-vitriol, s.** Sulphate of copper or blue vitriol.

**Roman-white, s.** A very pure white pigment.

**rō-mănçe', ro-maunce, s. & a.** [O. Fr. *romans*, *roman*, *romant*=(1) Roman, (2) the Roman language, (3) romance, from Low Lat. *romance*=in a Roman manner or tongue, from Lat. *Romanus*=Roman (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *romance*; Ital. *romanzo*; Fr. *romance*=romance, *roman*=a romance.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. A tale in verse, told in one of the Romance dialects, as early French or Provençal, as the tales of the court of Arthur, of Amadis of Gaul, &c.; hence, any popular epic belonging to the literature of modern Europe; a fictitious and wonderful tale in prose or verse, and of considerable length.

2. A sort of novel, especially one dealing with surprising or marvelous adventures usually befalling a hero or heroine; a tale picturing an almost purely imaginary state of society.

"To love an altar built,  
Of twelve vast French Romances, neatly gilt."  
*Pope: Rape of the Lock*, ii. 38.

3. A fiction, a lie, a falsehood.

4. Romantic ideas or actions; a tendency of the mind toward what is romantic, mysterious, or wonderful; an intermixture of the wonderful and mysterious in literature.

5. A simple rhythmical melody suggestive of a love-story; a song or short instrumental piece in ballad style.

**B. As adj.:** Pertaining to or descriptive of the languages which arose in the south and west of Europe, being chiefly founded upon the Latin, as spoken in the provinces subject to Rome. The Romance (or Romanic) languages include the French, Provençal, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Wallachian.

**rō-mănçe', v. i.** [ROMANCE, s.]

1. To tell romantic or extravagant stories; to draw the long bow.

2. To be romantic; to behave romantically or fancifully; to build castles in the air.

**rō-mănç-ēr, s.** [Eng., *romanc(e)*; -er.]

1. One who romances; one who invents or tells extravagant stories; a liar.

2. A writer or composer of romances.

"The fictions of the Arabs were adopted by the Troubadours and first Gothic romancers."—*Mickle: The Lusiad*, bk. ix.

**rō-mănçê-rō, s.** [Sp.] A general name for a collection of national ballads or romances.

**†rō-mănç-īc-āl, a.** [English *romanc(e)*; -ical.] Resembling or having the character of the romances of the middle ages; romantic.

**rō-mănç-īst, s.** [English *romanc(e)*; -ist.] A writer or composer of romances; a romancer.

**†rō-măn-çy, a.** [Eng. *romanc(e)*; -y.] Romantic.

"An old house, situated in a *romancy* place."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 118.

**Rō-măñ-êşe', s.** [ROMAN.] The language of the Wallachians, spoken in Wallachia, Moldavia, and parts of Hungary.

**rō-măñ-êşque' (que as k), \*rō-măñ-êşk', a. & s.** [Fr. *romanesque*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. A term applied to the dialect of Languedoc [II. 1.].

2. Pertaining to or denoting the style of architecture and ornament so called, prevalent during the later Roman Empire.

3. Embodying romance, representing subjects and scenes appropriate to romance; presenting fantastic and imaginary representations, as of animals or foliage.

4. Pertaining to romance; romantic.

**B. As substantive:**

1. The common dialect of Languedoc, and some other districts in the south of France.

2. (See extract.)

"*Romanesque* [is] a general term for all the debased styles of architecture which sprung from attempts to imitate the Roman, and which flourished in Europe from the period of the destruction of the Roman power till the introduction of Gothic architecture."—*Glossary of Architecture*.

3. A style of art in which fantastic and imaginary representations of animals and foliage are employed.

**romanesque-architecture, s.**

*Arch.:* A general term applied to the styles of architecture which prevailed from the fifth to the twelfth centuries. Of these there are two divisions: (1) The debased Roman, prevalent from the fifth to the eleventh centuries, and including the Byzantine modifications of the Romans, and (2) the late or Gothic Romanesque of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, comprising the later Byzantine, the Lombard, and the Rhenish, Saxon, and Norman styles. The former is a pretty close imitation of the Roman, with modifications in the application and distribution of the peculiar features; the latter is Gothic in spirit, having a predominance of vertical lines, and various other new features. [RHENISH-ARCHITECTURE.]

**rō-măn-īc, a.** [ROMAN.]

1. Pertaining to the Roman languages or dialects, or to the nations or races speaking them; romance.

2. Being in or derived from the Roman alphabet.

**Rō-măñ-īsh, a.** [Eng. *Roman*; -ish.] Pertaining to Romanism; Roman, popish.

**Rō-măñ-īsm, s.** [Eng. *Roman*; -ism.] The tenets and teachings of the Church of Rome; Roman Catholicism.

**†Rō-măñ-īst, s.** [Eng. *Roman*; -ist.] An adherent of the Roman Catholic church; a Roman Catholic. (*Fox: Acts*, p. 241.)

**rō-măñ-īze, v. t. & i.** [Eng. *Roman*; -ize.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To Latinize; to fill with Latin words or idioms. "He did too much *romanize* our tongue, leaving the words he translated, almost as much Latin as he found them."—*Dryden*.

2. To convert to the Roman Catholic religion or opinions.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To use Latin words or idioms. "So apishly *romanizing*, that the word of command still was set down in Latin."—*Milton: Areopagitica*.

2. To conform to Roman Catholic opinions, customs, or modes of speech. (See extract under ROMAN, B. 2.)

**rō-măñ-īz-ēr, s.** [Eng. *romaniz(e)*; -er.] One who romanizes; one who converts or conforms to the Roman Catholic religion.

**rō-mănsch', rō-mănsch', rōu-mănsch', subst.** [For *Romanish*, from *Roman* (q. v.).] A dialect spoken in the Grisons of Switzerland. It is based on or corrupted from the Latin.

**\*rō-mănt', \*rō-mănt', \*ro-maunt, s.** [French *roman*, the *t* being excrement, as in *tyrant*, &c.] A romance.

**rō-mănt-īc, \*rō-mănt-tīc, adj.** [Fr. *romantique*; Sp. & Ital. *romantico*.]

1. Of or pertaining to romance; partaking of the nature of romance; marvelous, extravagant, fanciful, wild.

"I cannot but look on an indifferency of mind, as to the good or evil things of this life, as a mere *romantick* fancy."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, †his; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = beī, deī



2. Given to extravagant or fanciful ideas; fanciful.

"Far more than people of *romantic* dispositions will readily admit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Pertaining to romances, or the popular literature of the Middle Ages; hence fictitious, imaginary, ideal, chimerical.

"Fiction's fair *romantic* range."

*Scott: Marmion*, v. (Introd.)

4. Wildly picturesque; full of wild, fantastic, and striking scenery; as, a *romantic* landscape.

**romantic-school. s.**

*Literature:*

1. A school of poetry founded in Germany, about 1808, by the brothers Schlegel.

2. A similar school in France, represented by Victor Hugo, Dumas, and some novelists. [ROMANTICISM.]

**rō-mān'-tīc-āl, adj.** [English *romantic*; -al.] Romantic.

"This theology of Epicurus was but *romantic*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, bk. i., ch. ii.

**rō-mān'-tīc-āl-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *romantic*; -ly.] In a romantic manner; fancifully, wildly, extravagantly.

**rō-mān'-tī-čīsm, s.** [Eng. *romantic*; -ism.]

1. The quality or state of being romantic; specific, applied to the reaction from classical to mediæval forms, which originated in Germany about the middle of the eighteenth century. Similar reactions took place at a later period in France and England.

"His style may be described as a mixture of the classical and the romantic, its classicism being that of Mendelssohn and its *romanticism* that of Schumann."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. That which is romantic; romantic feeling, actions, or expressions.

**rō-mān'-tī-čīst, s.** [Eng. *romantic*; -ist.] One who supports or is imbued with romanticism.

"Much of the 'genial intercourse between all classes' which ignorant *romanticists* praise in the past."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**rō-mān'-tīc-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *romantic*; -ly.] In a romantic manner; romantically.

**rō-mān'-tīc-nēss, s.** [English *romantic*; -ness.] The quality or state of being romantic.

**rōm'-a-nŷ, rōm'-a-nī, rōm'-ma-nŷ, s.** [Gipsy *Rom*=a man, a husband; connected by Paspati with the name of the Indian god Rama, while Miklosich identifies it with Sansc. *doma*, *domba*=a low-caste musician.]

1. A gipsy.

2. The language spoken by gipsies. (It is nowhere to be found pure now, being in every case much corrupted by intermixture with the languages of the nations among whom the gipsies have lived.)

"Whether *Romani* is derived from Indi, Marathi, &c., can only be determined by minute investigations, which, long neglected, are now being carried on by various Orientalists. They have at least established that *Romani* stands in the relation of a sister, not a daughter, to the seven principal Indian dialects."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), x. 614.

**romany-rye, s.** [RYE (2), s.]

**rō-mānz'-a (z as tz), s.** [Ital.]

*Music:* A romance (q. v.).

**rō-mānz'-ī-ē-rī (z as tz), s. pl.** [Ital.=romancists.] A school of Italian poets, who took for their subjects the romances of France and Spain, and especially those relating to Charlemagne and his knights. Ariosto is the chief poet of the school.

**rō-mānz'-ō-vīte (z as tz), subst.** [After Count Romanzov; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: A brown variety of essonite (q. v.), from Kimito, Finland.

**\*rom-bel, s.** [RUMBLE.] A rumbling noise; a rumor.

**rōm-bōw'-line, s.** [RUMBOWLINE.]

**rōme'-īne, rōme'-īte, s.** [After the crystallographer, Romé de l'Isle; suff. -ine, -ite (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: A tetragonal mineral occurring in octahedrons, mostly very minute, with various others at San Marcel, Val d'Aosta, Piedmont. Hardness, about 5.5; specific gravity, between 4.714 and 4.675; color, hyacinth-red and honey-yellow. Composition: Antimony, 62.24; oxygen, 16.32; lime, 21.44=100, which corresponds with the formula 3RO, SbO<sub>3</sub>, bO<sub>5</sub>.

**rōme'-kīn, rōm'-kīn, s.** [Etym. doubtful; cf. *mmmer*.] A kind of drinking-cup.

**rōme'-pēn-nŷ, \*rōme'-scōt, \*rōme'-shōt, s.** S. *Rōme-scott*, *Rōme-feoh*, *Rōmpœnning*, *Rōm-ig*.] [SHOT (2), s.] The same as PETER-PENCE (q. v.).

"The usual tribute of *romescot*."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. vi.

**Rōme'-ward, a.** [Eng. *Rome*; -ward.] Tending toward Rome or Romanism.

**Rōm'-īsh, a.** [Eng. *Rom*(e); -ish.] Pertaining or belonging to Rome or the Roman Catholic Church.

†**Rōm'-īst, subst.** [Eng. *Rom*(e); -ist.] A Roman Catholic, a Romanist.

"The *Romists* hold fast the distinction of mortal and venial sins."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 5.

**rōmp, s.** [ROMP, v.]

1. A rude, awkward, forward girl, fond of boisterous or rough play.

2. Rude or rough play or frolic.

**rōmp, v. i.** [Another form of *ramp* (q. v.).] To play about rudely, noisily, and boisterously; to frisk about; to indulge in romps.

"I found the creature *romping* and rolling in full liberty."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**rōmp'-īng, pr. par. or a.** [ROMP, v.]

**rōmp'-īng-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *romping*; -ly.] In a romping manner; like a romp; rompishly.

**rōmp'-īsh, a.** [English *romp*; -ish.] Given or inclined to romping.

**rōmp'-īsh-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *rompish*; -ly.] In a rompish manner; like a romp.

**rōmp'-īsh-nēss, s.** [Eng. *rompish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rompish; a disposition to indulge in rough or boisterous play.

**rōm'-pu, rōm'-peē, s.** [Fr. *rompu*, pa. par. of *rompre* (Lat. *rumpo*)=to break.]

*Heraldry:* Applied to an ordinary when broken, parted asunder, or fracted; as, a chevron or bend *rompu*.

**rōn'-ca-dōr', s.** [Sp.=a snorer.] A name given to several species of food fishes in California on account of a peculiar noise made by them on being taken from the water.

**rōn'-dache', s.** [Fr.]

*Old Arm.*: A large circular shield for foot-soldiers, entirely covering the upper part of the body, with a slit at the top for seeing through, and another at the side to pass the sword through.

**ronde, s.** [Fr.]

*Typog.*: A kind of round, cursive character in imitation of French writing, similar to the old Chancery engrossing hand.

**rōn'-deau (eau as ō), rōn'-dō, s.** [Fr. *rondeau*, from *round*=round.]

1. A poem written in iambic verse of eight or ten syllables, and in thirteen lines; it must have but two rhymes. It contains three stanzas, the first and third of which have five lines each, and the second three; there is also a refrain, consisting of the first word or words in the first line, added, without rhyming with anything, to the end of the eighth line and of the thirteenth line. (*E. Gosse*, in *Cornhill Magazine*, July, 1877.)

2. *Music:*

(1) A piece of music vocal or instrumental, generally consisting of three strains, the first of which closes in the original key, while each of the others is so constructed in modulation, as to reconduct the ear in an easy and natural manner to the first strain.

"*Rondo* form differs from sonata or symphonic form, in that the first part is not marked for repeat. The original subject does not modulate, but reappears in its key-chord at the close of the first period, and again after the modulation of the second subject, so that it must be heard three times."—*Stainer & Barrett: Musical Dictionary*.

(2) A kind of jig or lively tune that ends with the first strain repeated.

**rōn'-dēl, s.** [O. Fr., from *round*=round; Spanish *rondelet*; Ital. *rondello*.]

1. A poem in fourteen lines, properly of eight syllables. There should be but two rhymes throughout; those in the first, fourth, fifth, ninth, and twelfth lines, and those of the second, third, sixth, tenth, and eleventh lines should correspond. The seventh and eighth, and thirteenth and fourteenth lines are repetitions of the first and second. (*E. Gosse*, in *Cornhill Magazine*, July, 1877.)

2. Something round; a rundle.

3. The same as RONDEAU, 1.

\*4. *Fort.*: A small, round tower erected at the foot of a bastion.

**rōn'-dē-lē'-tī-a (t as sh), s.** [Named after Wm. Rondelet, M. D. (1507-1566), a naturalist of Montpellier.]

1. *Botany*: A large genus of Hedyotidæ. Shrubs with white, yellow, blue, pink, roseate, or scarlet flowers; mostly from the hotter parts of America. The bark of *Rondeletia febrifuga* is given at Sierra Leone in fevers.

2. *Perfumery*: A perfume, named from *Rondeletia odorata*, found in Mexico and Cuba, but not really prepared from that plant.

**rōn'-dēlle', s.** [RONDELE, II. 3.]

\***rōn'-dēur', s.** [Fr.] Rondure (q. v.).

**rōn'-dle, rōn'-dēl, s.** [O. Fr. *rondel*, from *round*=round (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

\*1. Anything round; a circle.

2. The step of a ladder; a round, a rung.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.*: The same as RONDELE, 3.

2. *Her.*: A rundle (q. v.).

"Certain *rondles* given in arms, have their names according to their several colors."—*Peacham*.

3. *Metall.*: A round plate or disc. The term is applied to the crust or scale which forms upon the surface of molten metal in cooling, and which is removed from the crucible or cistern from time to time as it congeals, in order to obtain the metal in a form suitable for farther treatment instead of in a solid mass. Spelled also *rondelle*. Copper thus treated is known as rose copper from its red color.

**rōn'-dō, s.** [RONDEAU.]

\***rōn'-dūre, s.** [Fr. *rond*=round.] A circle.

"With April's first-born flowers, and all things rare That heaven's air in this huge *rondure* hems."

*Shakesp.: Sonnet 21*.

**rōne, s.** [From the same root as *run*; cf. *runnel*; Prov. Eng. *rune*, and Prov. Ger. *roune*=a channel.] [RHONE.] (*Scotch.*)

\***rōng, s.** [RUNG, s.] A rung or round of a ladder.

"So many steps or *rongs* as it were of Jacob's ladder."—*Bishop Andrews: Sermons*, p. 561.

**rōn'-iōn (i as y), \*rōn'-yōn, s.** [Fr. *rogne*=scab, mange, itch, from Lat. *robiginem*, accus. of *robigo*=rust.] A mangy, scabby animal; a scurvy person; a drab.

**Röntgen rays, s. pl.** The same as Roentgen rays, (q. v.).

**rōōd, \*rode, roode, s.** [The same word as *rod* (q. v.). A. S. *rōd*=a rod, a gallows, a cross; cogn. with O. Fris. *rode*; O. S. *rōda*=gallows, cross; Dut. *roede*=a rod, a perch, a wand; O. H. Ger. *riuti*=a rod of land; Ger. *ruthe*; Lat. *rudis*=a rod, a staff.]

\*1. A cross.

"Heo brogte oure Lord Jhesu to dye on the *rode*."

*Robert of Gloucester*, 61.

2. A cross or crucifix; specif., a representation of the crucified Savior, or, more generally, of the Trinity, placed in Catholic churches over the altar-screen, hence termed the rood-screen. The rood consisted of the three persons of the Trinity, the Son being represented as crucified. Generally figures of the Virgin and St. John were placed at a slight distance on each side of the principal group, in reference to John xxix. 26.

"Now, by the *rood*, my lovely maid,  
Your courtesy has erred," he said."

*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, i. 22.

3. A rod, pole, or perch. [ROD, s., I. 3.]

4. A unit of superficial measurement—the fourth part of an acre, and equal to 40 square rods.

**rood-arch, s.** The arch in a church between the nave and chancel, so called from the rood being placed there.

**rood-beam, \*rode-beem, s.** A beam across the entrance to the chancel of a church for supporting the rood.

"[He] lith ygrave under the *rode-beem*."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,078.

**rood-cloth, s.**

*Eccles.*: A black or violet cloth with which the rood was covered during Lent.

\***rood-free, a.** Exempt from punishment.

**rood-loft, s.** A gallery over the entrance to the choir of a church, at the front of which the rood or crucifix was placed. It was composed of open tabernacle-work, in wood or stone, and was approached by a small staircase in the wall of the building. [AMBO.]

**rood-saints, s. pl.**

*Eccles.*: Images of the Virgin and of St. John, the beloved disciple, placed on each side.

**rood-screen, s.** A screen or ornamental partition separating the choir of a church from the nave, and often supporting the rood or crucifix.

**rood-tower, rood-steeple, subst.** The tower or steeple built over the intersection of a cruciform church.

\***rood-tree, \*roode-tre, s.** The cross.

**rōd'-dē-bōk, s.** [Dutch *rood*=red, and *bok*=a buck.]

*Zoology:* *Cephalopus natalensis*, the Natal Bush Buck. Color bright bay, with short conical horns. It inhabits the thick brushwood of the forests about Natal and the country to the eastward.

**rōōd'-peēr, s.** [Eng. *rood*, and *peer* (?).]

*Bot.*: *Phoberos ecklonii*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**roôd** 𐌺, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Rank in growth; coarse, luxurious.

**roôf**, \***rhof**, \***rof**, \***roofe**, *s.* [For *hroof*, from A. S. *hrôf*=a roof; cogn. with O. Fris. *hrof*; Dutch *roof*; Icel. *hrôf*=a shed under which ships are built or kept; Russ. *krov*=a roof.]

1. *Arch.*: The uppermost member of a building; the cover of any house or building, irrespective of the material of which it is composed. The simplest form of roof consists merely of inclined rafters, abutting at their upper end, and attached to a fixed bearing at the lower ends. Roofs are of various kinds, and are distinguished (1) by the materials of which they are composed, as iron roofs, wood, slate, tile, or thatch roofs, &c., or (2) by the form and mode of construction, as gable-roofs, flat, lean-to, hip, curbed, ogce, mansard, &c. The span is the width between supports. The rise is the height in the center above the level of the supports. The pitch is the slope of the rafters.

2. *Carp.*: The timber framework by which the roofing or covering materials of a building are supported. It consists of the principal rafters, the common rafters and the purlins. (See these words.) The two varieties of roofing in use are King-post roofs and Queen-post roofs. (See these words.)

3. *Mining*: The part above the miner's head; that part lying immediately upon the coal.

4. Anything corresponding with or resembling the covering of a house, as the arch or top of a furnace, an oven, a carriage, coach, &c.; an arch; the interior of a vault; a ceiling.

"The roof of the chamber."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 4.

5. Hence, fig., a canopy or the like.

"The dust

Should have ascended to the roof of heav'n."

*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 6.

6. A covering or shelter generally.

\*7. A house in general.

"Within this roof

The enemy of all your graces lives."

*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 3.

8. The upper part of the mouth; the palate.

**roof-garden**, *s.* A space fitted up with growing plants, etc., on a roof, used for public entertainments.

**roof-guard**, *s.*

*Build.*: A contrivance for preventing snow from sliding from a roof. It consists usually of a continuous series of horizontal slates, slightly raised above the roof-cover and supported by uprights.

**roof-tree**, *s.*

1. The beam in the angle of a roof.

2. Hence, used for the roof itself.

"Does all that lies in his power to make you happy during your lengthened stay under his capacious roof-tree."—*Full Mall Gazette*.

¶ *To your roof-tree*: A toast expressive of a wish for the prosperity of one's family, or of all under his roof.

**roof-truss**, *s.* The framework of a roof, consisting of thrust and tie pieces.

**roôf**, *v. t.* [ROOF, *s.*]

1. To cover with a roof.

2. To arch over; to cover. (*Milton: P. R.*, ii. 293.)

3. To inclose in a house; to shelter.

"Here had we now our country's honor roof'd

Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present."

*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 4.

**roôf-êr**, *s.* [Eng. *roof*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who rooves or covers with a roof.

**roôf-ing**, *pr. par. & s.* [ROOF, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive*:

1. The act of covering with a roof.

2. The materials of which a roof is composed; materials for a roof.

3. The roof itself; hence, used figuratively for shelter.

**roôf-lëss**, *a.* [Eng. *roof*; *-less*.]

1. Having no roof.

"Thither I came, and there—amid the gloom . . .

Appear'd a roofless hut."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

2. Having no roof or shelter; unsheltered.

**roôf-lëtt**, *s.* [English *roof*; dimin. suff. *-lett*.] A little roof or covering.

**roôf-ÿ**, *a.* [Eng. *roof*; *-ÿ*.] Having roofs.

**rook** (1), *s.* [A. S. *hrôc*, cogn. with Icel. *hrôkr*; Dan. *raage*; Sw. *roka*; Irish & Gael. *rocas*; O. H. Ger. *hruok*; M. H. Ger. *rouck*=a rook; Ger. *ruchert*=a jackdaw. A word of imitative origin; cf. Gael. *roc*=to croak (q. v.); Lat. *raucus*=hoarse.]

1. *Ornith.*: *Corvus frugilegus*, an eminently gregarious bird, inhabiting cultivated wooded districts, and apparently preferring to build and breed

near the abodes of man. They are very widely distributed. The adult male is from eighteen to twenty-two inches long; plumage black, glossed with purple on the upper parts, lower surface of wing- and tail-quills lustrous, dark grayish-black; legs, toes, and claws black. Base of beak, forehead, lores, chin, and throat bare, but the cause of this nudity is not known. Some assert that the feathers are abraded as the bird digs in the ground for food; others, that it is a natural peculiarity. The female is rather less than the male, and her plumage is not so brilliant. White and other varieties often occur. Their nest is about two feet in diameter; eggs four to six in number, bluish-green, blotched with brown. (See extract.)

"The balance between injury or benefit derived from Rooks by agriculturists is a question which general opinion seems to have settled by considering that the damage, though often great, is much more than outweighed by the services rendered in the destruction of millions of grubs of the cockchafer, the chovy, the several species of wireworm, and the larvæ of crane-flies."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), ii. 29.

2. *Fig.*: A cheat, a swindler; one who plucks pigeons; a sharper. [PIGEON, *s.*, 1. 2.]

"Such wits as he are, to a company of reasonable men, like rooks to the gamblers, who only fill a room at the table, but are so far from contributing to the play, that they only serve to spoil the fancy of those who do."—*Wycherley: Country Wife*, i. 1.

**rook-pie**, *s.* A pie made of young rooks.

**rook** (2), \***roke**, *s.* [Fr. *roc*, from Pers. *rokh*=a rook at chess.]

*Chess*: One of the pieces in chess placed at the four corners of the board. It can move the whole extent of the board in lines parallel to its sides. Also called a Castle.

**rook** (3), *s.* [RICK.]

**rook** (1), *v. t. & i.* [ROOK (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To rob, to cheat, to swindle, to sharp.

"He [Sir John Denham] was much rooked by gamblers."—*Aubrey: Anecdotes*, ii. 317.

\*B. *Intrans.*: To cheat, to swindle, to rob.

"Put into a mixed herd of unruly boys, and there learning to rook at spanfarthing."—*Locke: On Education*.

**rook**, *v. i.* [ROOK (2), *s.*] To castle at chess. [CASTLE, *v.*]

**rook** ((2), *v. i.* [RUCK, *v.*] To cower, to ruck, to squat.

"The raven rook'd her on the chimney-top."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III.*, v. 6.

\***rook-êr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *rook* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] A cheat, a swindler.

"Rookers and sharpers work their several ends."—*Ken-net: Erasmus; Praise of Folly*, p. 76.

**rook-êr** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *raker*.]

*Bakery*: A tool like the letter L, used for withdrawing ashes from the oven.

**rook-êr-ÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *rook* (1), *s.*; *-ery*.]

1. A wood, or grove of trees, used by rooks for nesting places.

2. Rooks, &c., frequented by sea-birds for laying their eggs; a resort of seals for breeding purposes. [PENGUIN-ROOKERY.]

3. The rooks belonging to a particular rookery. (*Tennyson: Locksley Hall*, 68.)

4. A brothel. (*Slang*.)

5. A close assemblage of poor, mean, and dirty buildings, inhabited by the lowest classes; a resort of thieves, sharpers, prostitutes, &c.

"The rookery is for the most part a consequence of an excess of population crowded by stern necessity into a limited space."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

\***rook-ÿ**, *a.* [Eng. *rook* (1), *s.*; *-ÿ*.] Inhabited by rooks.

"Light thickens; and the crow

Makes wing to the rooky wood."

*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 2.

**roôm**, \***roome**, \***roum**, \***roume**, *s.* [A. S. *rûm*=(*s.*) room, (*a.*) spacious; cogn. with Dut. *ruim*=spacious, a room; Icel. *rûmr*=spacious, room; Dan. & Sw. *rum*; O. H. Ger. *rûm*; Ger. *raum*; Gothic *rum*s.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Space, compass; extent of place, whether great or small.

"It is done as thou hast commanded, and yet there is room."—*Luke* xiv. 22.

\*2. A place, a station.

"When thou art bidden by any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest room."—*Luke* xiv. 8.

\*3. Office, post, station, position.

"To have an enjoy that office and room."—*Holinshed: Scotland* (an. 1543).

4. Place or station once occupied by another; stead, as in succession or substitution.

"Let this supply the room."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III.*, ii. 6.

5. An apartment in a house; as, a drawing-room, a bedroom, &c.; also an apartment in a ship; as, the bread-room, the gun-room, &c.

\*6. A box or seat at a play. (*Marston*.)

\*7. Family, company.

"All the Greeks will honor you as of celestial room."—*Chapman*.

8. A fishing station in British North America. (*Simmonds*.)

9. Ability to admit or allow; freedom for action; opportunity, scope, latitude.

"Will you not look with pity on me?"

Is there no hope? is there no room for pardon?"

*A. Philips*.

II. *Mining*: The worked space in a mine, especially of a coal-mine, where the roof is supported by regular pillars.

¶ (1) *To give or leave room*: To withdraw; to leave space for another to pass or be seated.

(2) *To make room*: To open a way or passage; to remove obstructions.

"A man's gift maketh room for him, and bringeth him before great men."—*Prov.* xviii. 16.

**room-and-space**, *s.*

*Shipbuild.*: The distance between the stations of the timber frames which constitute the ribs. It varies from 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. 9 in. Room is the rib; space, the distance apart.

*Room and space staff*: A long measuring-rod used in spacing and regulatiug the distance apart of a ship's frames.

**room-paper**, *s.* Wall-paper; paper-hangings.

**roôm** (2), *s.* [Assamese.] A deep blue dye obtained from an Assamese plant of the genus *Ruellia* (q. v.).

**roôm**, *v. i.* [ROOM (1), *s.*] To occupy rooms or apartments; to lodge.

\***roôm-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *room* (1), *s.*; *-age*.] Room, space.

"It must be a silent character of hope, when there is good store of roomage and receipt, where those powers are stowed."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 81.

\***roôm'-al**, *subst.* [Hind.=a handkerchief.] The slip-knot handkerchief employed by the Thugs in their murderous operations.

**roôm'-an**, *s.* [See def.] An Indian name for the pomegranate (q. v.).

**roomed**, \***roumed**, *a.* [Eng. *room* (1), *s.*; *-ed*.]

1. Having a room or rooms. Used in composition; as, a ten-roomed house.

\*2. Roomy, spacious, wide.

"The wode and the wide roumed waie."—*Udall: Luke* xiii.

**roôm'-êr**, *adv.* [ROOM (1), *s.*] Farther off; at or to a greater distance.

¶ *To go (or put) roomer*:

*Naut.*: To tack about before the wind.

"The Swallow, to his no small rejoicing, came to him againe in the night 10 leagues to the northward of Cape Finister, having put roomer and not being able to double the Cape."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 56.

**roôm'-êr**, *s.* [Eng. *room*; *-er*.] A lodger. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

**roôm'-fûl**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *room* (1), *s.*; *-ful*(*l*).]

\*A. *As adj.*: Full of room or rooms; roomy.

"Now in a roomful house this soul doth float."

*Donne: Progress of the Soul*.

B. *As subst.*: As much or as many as a room will hold; as, a roomful of people.

**roôm'-i-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *roomy*; *-ly*.] Spaciously.

**roôm'-i-nëss**, *subst.* [Eng. *roomy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being roomy; spaciousness.

**roôm'-lëss**, \***roum-les**, *adj.* [Eng. *room* (1), *s.*; *-less*.] Wanting in room or space; without rooms.

"The shyppe . . . is very narowe and roumles."—*Udall: Mark* iii.

**roôm'-mâte**, *s.* [Eng. *room*; *mate*.] One who occupies a room with another.

\***roôm'-rid-den**, *a.* [Eng. *room* (1), *s.*, and *rid-den*. In imitation of bedridden.] Confined to one's room, as by illness. (*Dickens*.)

\***roôm'-sôme**, *adj.* [Eng. *room* (1), *s.*; *-some*.] Roomy.

\***roôm'-stëad**, *subst.* [Eng. *room*, and *stead*.] A lodging.

\***roômth**, *subst.* [Eng. *room* (1), *s.*; suff. *-th*, as in *length*, &c.]

1. Room.

"Not finding fitting roomth upon the rising side."

*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 6.

2. Spaciousness, roominess.

\***roômth'-i-nëss**, *subst.* [Eng. *roomthy*; *-ness*.] Roominess, spaciousness.

"Which body-haunter of roomthiness."—*Fairfax: Bulk and Selvedge of the World*, p. 41.

bôll, bôÿ; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -ÿion, -ÿion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.



\***roômth**-sôme, *adj.* [English *roomth*; -some.] Roomy, spacious.

"A pigeon-house, *roomthsome* enough."—*Nashe: Lenten Stufe.*

\***roômth**-ÿ, \***roomth**-ie, *a.* [Eng. *roomth*; -y.] Roomy, spacious.

"The land was far *roomthier* than the scale of miles doth make it."—*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 28.

**roôm**'-ÿ, *a.* [Eng. *room* (1), *s.*; -y.]

1. Having or affording ample room; spacious, wide.

"Ours is a weedy country because it is a *roomy* one."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 271.

2. Big; broad or wide in frame.

"She is a big *roomy* bitch, too."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

**roôn**, *s.* [A. S., Sw., &c., *rand*=a border (*Jamieson*).] A shred; a border or selvage. (*Scotch.*)

"In thae auld times, they thought the moon . . . Wore by degrees, till her last roon."

*Burns: To William Simpson.* (Post.)

**roôn**, **roone**, *s. & a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

**A. As subst.:** Vermilion.

"I schalle yeve the a nobylle stede.

Also rede as ony roone."

*MS. Cantab.*, ff. ii., 38, fo. 66.

**B. As adj.:** Red as vermilion.

**roôp**, *s.* [ROOP, *v.*]

1. A cry, a call.

2. Hoarseness. (*Prov.*)

**roôp**, *v. i.* [A. S. *hrôpan*; Icel. *hrôpa*; Dutch *roepen*; O. Fris. *hropa*; Goth. *hropja*.] [ROOP (1), *verb.*] To cry, to shout.

**roôp**'-ÿt, *a.* [Eng. *roop*, *s.*; -ÿt(=*ed*).] Hoarse. (*Scotch.*)

**roôr**-bäck, **roôr**'-bäck, *s.* [From a fictitious extract from *Roorbach's Tour*, in 1836, published for political purposes by an American paper in 1844.] A falsehood, a misstatement; a sensational article, without any foundation, published, especially for political purposes, in a newspaper.

**roô**'-şā, **rôu**'-şāh, **rû**'-şā, *s.* [Hind. *rusu*.]

*Bot.:* *Andropogon schœnanthus*, the Sweet Calamus or Geranium-grass. It grows in India.

**roosa**-oil, **rusa**-grass oil, *s.* An oil obtained from the roosa-grass. It is a powerful stimulant, and is employed externally in India in chronic rheumatism and rheumatic pains.

**roôşe**, **rûşe**, *v. t.* [Icel. *hrósa*; Danish *rose*; Sw. *rosa*.] To extol, praise.

"Let ilka ane *roose* the ford as they find it."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

**roôst** (1), \***roest**, \***roust** (1), \***rowst**, *s.* [A. S. *hróst*, cogn. with O. S. *hróst*; O. Dan. *roest*=a roost; *roesten*=to roost; connected with *roof* (q. v.).]

1. A pole or perch on which fowls rest at night.

"He clapp'd wings upon his *roost* and sung."

*Dryden: Cook and Fox*, 46.

2. A collection of fowls roosting together.

¶ *At roost:* Resting and asleep.

**roost** (2), **roust** (2), *s.* [ROUST.]

**roôst**, *v. i.* [ROOST, *s.*]

1. To occupy a roost, to sleep on a roost.

"The peacock in the broad ash-tree

Aloft is *roosted* for the night."

*Wordsworth: White Doe*, iv.

2. To sleep, to lodge, to settle. (*Colloq.*)

**roost**-cock, *s.* The common domestic cock.

**roôst**'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *roost*, *v.*; -er.] The male of the domestic fowl, a cock.

**roôt**, **rote**, *s.* [Icel. *rót*; Sw. *rot*; Dan. *rod*. The Icel. *rót* is for *vrót*=*vört*, and hence allied to Goth. *vaurts*=a root; A. S. *wyrt*; Eng. *wort* (q. v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 2.

"Thei sayen the fyge tree maad dyre fro the *rotis*."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xi.

(2) An esculent root; a plant whose root or tubers are esculent, as turnips, carrots, beets, &c.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) That which resembles a root in position or function; the part of anything which resembles the function of a plant in manner of growth, or as a source of nourishment or support.

"To the *root* of the tongue."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, v. 1.

(2) The origin, source, or cause of anything.

"The love of money is the *root* of all evil."—1 *Tim.* 6. 10.

(3) The first ancestor; the progenitor.

"The *root* and father

Of many kings." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 1.

(4) The bottom or lowest part of anything.

"I cannot delve him to the *root*."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 1.

(5) Ground, basis, foundation.

"Remove the *root* of his opinion."

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.

(6) Foundation, basis, support.

"With a courage of unshaken *root*."

*Cowper: Table Talk*, 15.

7. A primitive word from which other words are formed.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Anat.:* That part of any organ or appendage of the body which is buried in another part. Thus the root of a nail is the portion covered by the skin; the root of a tooth, the base of it which is lodged in a socket.

†2. *Astron.:* The moment from which one begins to calculate the time of revolution of a planet.

3. *Bot.:* The radix or descending axis of a plant. The tendency downward is very powerful. Unlike the symmetrically placed branches of the stem, the ramifications of the roots look irregular as if they arose from any part of the surface. There is in them, however, a certain Rhizotaxis (q. v.). The roots of Dicotyledons are exorhizal, those of Monocotyledons endorhizal, and those of Acotyledons heterorhizal. A root has no perfect bark, true pith, medullary sheath, or true leaves, and only a thin epidermis, a few stomata, and very rarely leaf-buds. Its growth is chiefly at the lower extremity. The body of a root is called the caudex, its minute subdivisions the fibrils or radicles, and their ends the spongioles. A primary root is one formed by the downward elongation of the axis of the embryo, and is, therefore, in a line with the stem; secondary or lateral roots, like those of ivy, spring laterally from the stem and from the primary root. When the primary root is thicker than the branches which proceed from it, it is called a tap root, when it is no thicker than its ramifications, which conceal it from view, the root is said to be fibrous. Other forms of roots are conical, fusiform, napiform, rotund, nodose or coralline, moniliform, tuberose, or (finally) pre-morse. Most roots are terrestrial, a few are aerial, and a few aquatic. The chief functions of the root are to anchor the plant firmly in the ground, and to transmit upward to the stem and leaves absorbed nutriment from the soil. Roots require air, and in some cases in gardens obtain it by pushing their way into old drains.

3. *Hyd. Eng.:* The end of a weir or dam where it unites with the natural bank.

4. *Math.:* The root of a quantity is any quantity which, being taken a certain number of times as a factor, will produce the quantity. [SQUARE-ROOT, CUBE-ROOT.] A root of a quantity may be real, or it may be imaginary. The character used to denote a root is  $\sqrt{\quad}$ . [RADICAL-SIGN.]

5. *Music:*

(1) A note which, beside its own sound, gives overtones or harmonics.

(2) That note from among whose overtones any chord may be selected.

(3) Sometimes used by modern musicians as describing a note on which, when either expressed or implied, a chord is built up.

6. *Philol.:* An elementary notional syllable; that part of a word which conveys its essential meaning, as distinguished from the formative parts by which this meaning is modified.

¶ (1) *Root and Branch Men:*

*Eng. Hist.:* A name assumed about 1641 by the extreme republicans of England who advocated the abolition of monarchy and the overthrow of the Established Church.

† (2) *Root of scarcity:*

*Agric.:* The Mangel-wurzel (q. v.).

(3) *To take root, to strike root:* To become planted or fixed; to be established, to thrive and spread.

\***root**-bound, *a.* Fixed to the earth by roots; firmly attached, as though rooted to the ground; immovable.

"And you a statue; or, as Daphne was,

*Root-bound*, that fled Apollo."

*Milton: Comus*, 662.

**root**-breaker, **root**-bruiser, *s.*

*Agric.:* A machine for mashing or bruising potatoes, turnips, carrots, or other raw roots for feeding stock.

\***root**-built, *a.* Built of roots.

"The *root-built* cell."—*Shenstone.*

**root**-cap, *s.* [PILEORHIZA.]

**root**-crop, *subst.* A crop of plants with esculent roots; especially of plants having single roots, as turnips, carrots, beets, &c.

**root**-eater, *s.* An animal which feeds on roots; specif., one of the Rhizophaga (q. v.).

**root**-grinder, *s.* A machine for comminuting roots for the purpose of obtaining starch, sugar, or color from them.

**root**-hair, *s.*

*Bot.:* Hair attached to a root; a rhizoid.

**root**-headed crustacea, *s. pl.*

*Zoöl.:* The Rhizocephala (q. v.).

**root**-house, *s.*

\*1. A house made of roots.

2. A house or shed in which roots or tops, as potatoes, carrots, turnips, cabbages, &c., are stored as winter food for cattle.

**root**-leaf, *s.* A leaf growing immediately from the root.

**root**-mildew, *s.*

*Hort.:* A "mildew" consisting of some parasitic fungal attacking the roots of plants.

**root**-parasite, *s.*

*Bot.:* A plant growing parasitically on the root of another one, as is the case with the Orobanchaceæ.

**root**-pressure, *s.*

*Bot. Physiol.:* The upward pressure exerted by the water absorbed by the root in greater amount than the plant requires. It sometimes makes that which it drives upward exude in drops from the margins and tips of the leaves, as in some grasses, aroids, &c.

**root**-sheath, *s.*

1. *Anat.:* The epidermic coat of the follicle connected with each hair of the head and of the body.

2. *Bot.:* [COLEORHIZA.]

**root**-vole, *s.*

*Zoöl.:* *Arvicola œconomus*, a large species, ranging from the Obi to Kamschatka. It is migratory, like the Lemming (q. v.).

**roôt** (1), \***rote**, *v. t. & i.* [ROOT, *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. *Lit.:* To fix by the root; to plant and fix in the ground by the root.

2. *Fig.:* To fix or implant firmly and deeply; to impress deeply and durably. (Used generally in the *pa. par.*)

"His honor *rooted* in dishonor stood."

*Tennyson: Elaine*, 872.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. *Lit.:* To fix the root, to take root; to enter the earth, as a root.

"Enable the cuttings to *root*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

\*2. *Fig.:* To become deeply and firmly established or impressed; to take root.

"There *rooted* between them such an affection."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 1.

**roôt** (2), \***wrot**-en, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *wrotan*=to grub up; cogn. with O. Dut. *wroeten*; Icel. *róta*; from *rót*=a root; Dan. *rode*, from *rod*=a root (q. v.). The meaning has no doubt been greatly influenced by the verb *root* (1).]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To dig, burrow, or grub in with the snout; to turn up the ground, as the swine with their snouts.

"Would *root* these beauties, as he *roots* the mead."

*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 636.

2. To tear up or out, as by the roots; to eradicate, to extirpate; to destroy or remove utterly, to exterminate. (Generally with *away*, *out*, or *up*.)

"To *root out* the whole hated family."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*. (Arg.)

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To turn up the ground with the snout, as swine.

2. To rummage about.

**roôt**'-êd, *pa. par. & a.* [ROOT (1), *v.*]

**A. As pa. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adj.:** Deeply and durably impressed or established; firmly fixed.

"Pluck from the memory a *rooted* sorrow."

*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 3.

**roôt**'-êd-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *rooted*; -ly.] In a rooted manner; deeply, strongly.

"They all do hate him

As *rootedly* as I."

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

**roôt**'-êd-nëss, *subst.* [Eng. *rooted*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rooted or firmly fixed.

**roôt**'-êr (1), *s.* [Eng. *root* (1), *v.*; -er.] A plant which takes root.

"They require dividing and planting on fresh soil frequently, being strong *rooters*."—*Field*, March 13, 1886.

**roôt**'-êr (2), \***rot**-er, *s.* [Eng. *root* (2), *v.*; -er.] One who roots up; one who eradicates or destroys utterly.

"The *rooters* and through-reformers made clean work with the church."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 1.

**roôt**'-êr-ÿ, *s.* [Eng. *root*, *s.*; -ery, in imitation of *rockery*.] A mound or heap made of roots of trees in which plants are set, as in rockeries in gardens and pleasure grounds.

\***roôt**'-fast, *a.* [Eng. *root*, *s.*, and *fast*.] Firmly rooted. (*State Papers*, vi. 534.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, ǝr, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō. sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte. cūr, rūle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**\*rōt'-fast-nēss**, s. [Eng. *rootfast*; -ness.] The quality or state of being firmly rooted. (*State Papers*, vi. 534.)

**rōt'-lēss**, **\*rōote-les**, a. [Eng. *root*, s.; -less.] Having no root, destitute of roots.

"Like a *rootless tree*."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 130.

**rōt'-lēt**, s. [Eng. *root*, s.; dimin. suff. -*let*.] A little root; a radicle.

"The most delicate tendrils and *rootlets* of trees."—*Scribner's Magazine*, December, 1878, p. 164.

**rōt'-stōck**, subst. [English *root*, and *stock*.] [**RHIZOME**.]

**rōt'-y**, a. [Eng. *root*, s.; -y.] Full of or abounding in roots.

"Nor can with all the confluence break through his *rooty* sides." *Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, xvii.

**rōō'-yē-bōk**, s. [Dut.] [**PALLAH**.]

**rō-pāl'-ic**, a. [Gr. *rhopalon*=a club.]

1. Club-formed; increasing or swelling toward the end.

2. *Pros.*: The same as **RHOPALIC** (q. v.).

**rōpe**, **\*raip**, **\*rape**, **\*roop**, **\*rop**, s. [A. S. *rāp*, cogn. with Dut. *reep*; Icel. *reip*; Sw. *rep*; Dan. *reb*; Ger. *reif*; Goth. *raips*.]

1. A general name applied to cordage over one inch in circumference. Ropes are of hemp, flax, cotton, coir, or wire, and are known by their construction. The most important kinds are described in this Dictionary under their technical names.

"Axes to cut, and *ropes* to sling the load." *Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xxiii. 139.

2. A row or string consisting of a number of things united; as, a *rope* of onions.

\*3. An intestine.

"His talowe serveth for playsters many one; For harp-strings his *rope* serve eche one." *A Lytell Treatise on the Horse*.

¶ 1. A *rope of sand*: A proverbial expression for a feeble or insecure bond or union; a bond easily broken.

2. To give a person *rope*: To let one go on unchecked.

3. Upon the high ropes:

(1) Elated in spirit.

(2) Haughty, arrogant.

\*4. What a rope! What the devil!

**rope-band**, s. [**ROBBIN**.]

**rope-bark**, s.

*Bot.*: Leather-wood. [**DIRCA**.] The bark is made into ropes. Called also *Moose-wood*, *Wicopy*, &c.

**rope-dancer**, subst. One who walks, dances, or otherwise performs on a rope stretched at a greater or less height above the ground.

**rope-dancing**, subst. The profession or act of a rope-dancer.

**rope-grass**, s.

*Bot.*: The genus *Restio* (q. v.).

**rope-ladder**, s. A ladder made of rope. Sometimes the crosspieces, or rungs, are of wood. [**SHROUDS**.]

**rope-maker**, subst. One whose profession is to make or deal in ropes.

"God and the *rope-maker* bear me witness, That I was sent for nothing but a rope." *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 4.

**rope-making**, s. The act or business of making ropes, cordage, &c.

*Rope-making machine*: A machine for making ropes. One was invented by Sylvester in 1783, and was patented by Richard March in 1784, and by Edmund Cartwright in 1792. It has since been much improved.

**rope-mat**, s. A mat made of oakum.

**rope-porter**, s. A light, two-wheeled carriage employed in the Fowler system of steam plowing to carry the rope clear of the ground.

**rope-pump**, s. A water-elevator, consisting of a rope or ropes, or of a fibrous webbing, whose lower end dips in the water which is discharged at the upper end, partly by centrifugal force, and partly by the compression of the rope on the roller. The water is retained in the rope by capillary action.

**rope-railway**, s. A railway on which the cars are drawn by ropes wound upon drums rotated by stationary engines. This is frequently done on inclined planes in mining districts, and is sometimes adopted as a temporary expedient pending the construction of grades of lesser slope.

**\*rope-ripe**, adj. Fit for hanging; deserving of being hanged.

**rope-roll**, s.

*Mach.*: A hollow cylinder on an axle, and with ropes or bands round it to communicate motion to other parts of a machine.

**rope-shaped**, a. [**FUNILIFORM**.]

**rope-spinning**, s. The act or operation of spinning or twisting ropes.

**rope-trick**, s.

1. A juggling feat, introduced by the Brothers Davenport, in 1864. The performer was bound with ropes in a cabinet, or to a chair; the lights were then lowered, and on their being raised he was discovered at liberty, having been released, it was said, by spiritual agency. The trick was exposed.

\*2. A rogue's trick; a trick deserving of the halter.

"She may perhaps call him half a score knaves or so: an' he begin once, he'll rail in his *rope-tricks*."—*Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

**rope-walk**, s. A covered walk or ground where ropes are made. Its length is estimated in fathoms, and is from 100 to 200 fathoms. At one end is the spinning-wheel, which rotates the whirlers to which the ends of a bunch of hempen fibers are secured, to be twisted into a yarn. Along the walk are horizontal cross-bars with hooks, over which the yarns are swung as the men walk backward from the whirlers and pay out the yarn.

**rope-walker**, s. [**ROPE-DANCER**.]

**rope-winch**, s. A set of three whirlers driven by a strap and twisting three yarns which are to be laid up into a rope.

**rope-yarn**, s. A single yarn composed of fibers twisted right-handed; used on shipboard for various purposes. [**SPUN-YARN**.] The size of a strand, and of the rope of which it forms part, is determined by the number of rope-yarns in it.

**rope's end**, s. The end of a rope; a short piece of rope used as an instrument of punishment.

**rope's end**, v. t. To thrash with a rope's end; to flog.

**rōpe**, **\*roape**, v. i. & t. [**ROPE**, s.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To be drawn out or extended into a thread or filament by reason of any glutinous or adhesive quality. (*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* ii. 331.)

2. To hinder a horse from winning a race by pulling. (*Racing slang*.)

B. *Transitive*:

1. To fasten with a rope or ropes; as, to *rope* a bale of goods.

2. To connect together by ropes round the waist. (This practice is often adopted in mountain ascents, to guard against accidents, in case any of the party should slip.)

"The party were not *roped*, the guides not thinking it necessary."—*St. James' Gazette*.

3. To draw as by a rope.

4. To catch by means of a rope or lasso; as, to *rope* a steer.

5. To mark out or inclose with a rope.

"A level, though very rough, circular course was *roped* out."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

6. To pull or curb, as a horse, so as to prevent from winning a race. (*Racing slang*.)

¶ To *rope in*: To entice one into a game or scheme where he will be cheated.

**rōp'-ēr**, s. [Eng. *rop(e)*; -er.]

1. One who makes ropes; a rope-maker.

2. One who ropes goods; a packer.

**roper-in'**, subst. A stool-pigeon for a gambling house; one who inveigles or ropes in. (*Slang*.)

**rōp'-ēr-y**, s. [Eng. *rope*; -ry.]

1. A rope-walk (q. v.).

"The 'hands' employed in the various *roperies* lived too far away."—*Merry England*, June, 1883, p. 125.

\*2. Rogue's tricks; roguery.

"What saucy merchant was this, that was so full of his *ropery*?"—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

**rōp'-ī-lý**, adv. [Eng. *ropy*; -ly.] In a ropy or viscous manner; so as to be capable of being drawn out in a thread.

**rōp'-ī-nēss**, s. [Eng. *ropy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being ropy; viscosity, glutinousness, adhesiveness.

**rōp'-īng**, pr. par. or a. [**ROPE**, v.]

**roping-needle**, s.

*Naut.*: A heavy needle for sewing a sail to its bolt-rope.

**rōp'-ish**, a. [English *rop(y)*; -ish.] Tending to ropiness; somewhat ropy.

**rōp'-y**, a. [Eng. *rop(e)*; -y.]

1. Resembling a rope or cord; rope-like, cord-like.

2. Capable of being drawn out in a thread or filament, as a glutinous or viscid substance; glutinous, viscous, viscid. Wine is said to be ropy when it shows a milky or flaky sediment, and an oily appearance when poured out.

"Furred round with moldy damps and *ropy* slime." *Blair: Grave*.

**\*roquelaure** (as *rō-kě-lōre*), **\*ro-que-lo**, s. [See extract.] A kind of short cloak for men.

"The French tailors, he [Dr. Harris, Bishop of Landaff] observed, invent new modes of dress, and dedicate them to great men, as authors do books; as was the case with the *roquelaure* cloak, which then (about the year 1715) displaced the surtout; and was called the *roquelaure* from being dedicated to the Duke of Roquelaure, whose title was spread by this means throughout France and Britain."—*Noble: Continuation of Granger*, iii. 490.



Roquelaure.

**rō'-quet** (quet as *ka*), v. t. [Etym. doubtful.]

In *croquet*: To cause the player's ball to strike another ball.

**rōr'-al**, a. [Lat. *roralis*, from *ros* (genit. *roris*)=dew.] Pertaining to dew; consisting of dēw; dew-like, dewy.

"With *roral* wash redeem her face." *Green: The Spleen*.

†**rōr'-ā'-tion**, s. [Latin *roratio*, from *ros* (genit. *roris*)=dew.] A falling of dew.

**rōr'-īc**, a. [Lat. *ros* (genit. *roris*)=dew.] (See the compound.)

**roric-figures**, s. pl. Figures visible only in vapor made upon plates of metal, glass, &c. Thus a cone resting for a little on a plate of smooth metal will leave behind it a copy, which will become visible if it be breathed upon. The phenomenon may be produced by the action of electricity. (*Rosstiter*.)

**rōr'-īd**, a. [Lat. *roridus*, from *ros* (genit. *roris*)=dew.] Pertaining to or consisting of dew; dewy.

"And now bewept by *rorid* clouds or deck

With beauty as with raiment." *W. Ball: Night Watches*, vi. 12.

**rōr'-īd'-ū-la**, s. [Latin, dimin. from *roridus*=bedewed.]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Droseraceæ*. At the Cape a very viscid species, *Roridula dentata*, is often hung up to catch flies.

†**rōr'-īf'-ēr-ōūs**, adj. [Latin *rorifer*, from *ros* (genit. *roris*)=dew, and *fero*=to bear, to produce.] Producing dew or dew-like moisture.

†**rōr'-īf'-lū-ent**, a. [Lat. *ros* (genit. *roris*)=dew, and *fluens*, pr. par. of *fluo*=to flow.] Flowing with dew.

**rōr'-qual**, s. [See extract.]

*Zool.*: The genus *Balænoptera* (q. v.). The *rorquals* are widely distributed, and some of them are found in almost every sea. They are piscivorous, committing great havoc among shoals of herring and on the codbanks; they rarely congregate in "schools," and their capture is scarcely remunerative, as they yield comparatively little blubber or baleen. Sibbald's *Rorqual* (*Balænoptera sibbaldii*), black above



Rorqual.

and dark gray below, attains a length of eighty feet, and is common between Scotland and Norway; *B. sulfureus*, of almost equal size, is known to Pacific whalers as the Sulphur-bottom Whale, from its yellowish belly; *B. musculus*, the Common Rorqual or Razor-back, from sixty to seventy feet long, black above, and brilliant white below; *B. rostrata*, the Lesser Rorqual, resembles the last, but is much smaller.

"The name *Rorqual* is derived from the Norse *Rorq-val*, signifying a whale with pleats or folds in the skin."—*Zoölogist*, 1878, p. 5.

†**rōr'-ū-lent**, adj. [Latin *rorulentus*, from *ros* (genit. *roris*)=dew.] Full of or abounding in dew.

†**rōr'-y**, **\*roar-ie**, adj. [Lat. *ros* (genit. *roris*)=dew.] Dewy.

"[He] shooke his wings with *roarie* May-dewes wet." *Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne*, i. 14.

**rō'-ḡa**, s. [Lat.] [**ROSE**.]

1. *Astron.*: [**ASTEROID**, 223.]

2. *Bot.*: A genus of plants, typical of the order *Rosacæ* (q. v.). It has five petals and numerous achenes, inclosed within the fleshy calyx tube, which is contracted at the orifice. Known species about thirty (*Sir Joseph Hooker*, 1870), but Baker (*Journ. of Bot.*, Sept., 1885) enumerates sixty-two species of garden roses, arranging them in ten groups. [**ROSE**.]

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aḡ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn: -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beļ, del.



3. *Pharm.*: The petals of *Rosa centifolia* are used for making rose-water. The petals of *R. gallica* are made into a confection used as a basis of pills, or occasionally as a slight astringent, which is given in an aphthous condition of the mouth. So are the hips of *R. canina*; they are slightly refrigerant.

**rōš'-āçe**, *subst.* [Fr.] An ornamental piece of plaster-work in the center of a ceiling, in which a luster or chandelier is placed.

**rō-šā'-çē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ros(a)*; fem. pl. adj. *vuff. -aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: Roseworts; an order of plants placed by Lindley under his Rosal Alliance. Calyx four or five-lobed, free or adhering to the ovary; petals five, perigynous, equal; stamens indefinite, rising from the calyx just within the petals, curving inward in aestivation; ovaries several or only one; ovules two or more, generally suspended; fruit either one-seeded nuts or acini, or several-seeded follicles; the leaves are simple or compound, generally with two stipules. Herbaceous plants or shrubs. The Rosaceæ are closely akin to the Pomaceæ, the Drupaceæ, the Sanguisorbææ, and some other orders. They are divided by Lindley into five families or tribes, Rosidæ, Potentillidæ, Spiræidæ, Quillaidæ, and Neuradææ. The Rosaceæ occur chiefly in the temperate and cold parts of the northern hemisphere; when they occur in the tropics it is generally on high land. There is no unwholesome plant in the order. They are in general astringent, and have been regarded as febrifuges. [For details, see Agrimonia, Brayera, Fragaria, Geum, Gillenia, Potentilla, Rosa, Rubus, Spiræa, and Tormentilla.] In 1846 Lindley enumerated thirty-eight genera and estimated the known species at 500. Sir Joseph Hooker, in 1870, considered the genera to be seventy-one and the species 1,000, but he includes Lindley's Pomaceæ and Drupaceæ.

**rō-šā'-ceous** (ce as sh), *a.* [Lat. *rosaceus*=made of roses; Fr. *rosacé*.]

#### Botany:

1. Having the petals arranged in the same way that they are in a single rose; rose-like.

2. (*Of a corolla*): Having no claw, or a very small one. (*Link.*)

3. Of or pertaining to the natural order Rosaceæ (q. v.).

**\*rōš'-al**, *a.* [Lat. *ros(e)*; -al.]

1. Rosy. (*Beedome: Poems.*)

2. Rosaceous.

**rosal-alliance**, *s.* [ROSALES.]

**rō-šā'-lēš**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rosa*=a rose.]

*Bot.*: Lindley's forty-second alliance of plants. It stands between the Daphnales and the Saxifragales. It is placed under his third sub-class, Perigynous Exogens. It contains the orders Calycanthaceæ, Chrysobalanaceæ, Fabaceæ, Drupaceæ, Pomaceæ, Sanguisorbaceæ, and Rosaceæ.

**rō-šāl'-gar**, *s.* [RESALGAR.]

**rō-šā'-lī-ā** (1), *s.* [Ital.]

*Music*: The repetition of a phrase or passage, raising the pitch one note at each repetition.

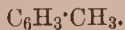
**rō-šā'-lī-ā** (2), *s.* [ROSEOLA.]

**rōš-ā-lī'-nā**, *s.* [Lat. *rosal(is)*; fem. sing. suff. -ina. So named because the cells are circularly arranged like the petals of a rose.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Imperforate Foraminifera, family Uvellidea, of Reuss. Series of cells regularly spiral, continuous aperture simple, *i. e.*, not closed by a lid.

2. *Palæont.*: Six European species from the Chalk, and two from the Pleistocene.

**rōš-ān'-īl-īne**, *s.* [Eng. *ros(e)*, and *aniline*.]



*Chem.*:  $C_{20}H_{19}N_3 = \frac{H_2N \cdot C_6H_4}{H_2N \cdot C_6H_4} > C < |$

NH.

A red dye, occurring in commerce under the names aniline red, azaline, fuchsine, magenta, roseine, &c. It is prepared by heating a mixture of dry arsenic acid and aniline to 140°, for six or eight hours. It forms colorless crystalline plates, which are colored red on exposure to the air, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. The aniline reds used in dyeing are generally monoacid salts of rosaniline more or less pure. Rosaniline acetate,  $C_{20}H_{19}N_3 \cdot C_2H_3O_2$ , forms beautiful large crystals, which are more soluble in water than the other salts. Rosaniline hydrochloride,  $C_{20}H_{19}N_3 \cdot HCl$ , prepared in France and Germany, crystallizes in golden-green rhombic octahedra, and is very soluble in alcohol, with a fine red color.

**rō-šār'-ī-ān** (1), *subst.* [Eng. *ros(e)*; -arian.] A grower of roses.

"The rosarian . . . will patiently test many kinds of roses."—*Hibberd: Amateur's Rose Book*, p. 157.

**rō-šār'-ī-ān** (2), *s.* [Eng. *rosary*; -ian.] A member of the Confraternity of the Rosary.

**rōš'-ā-rŷ**, \*ros-a-rie, *s.* [Fr. *rosaire*, from Low Lat. *rosarium*=a chaplet; Sp. & Italian *rosario*.] [ROSE, s.]

\*I. Ordinary Language:

1. A chapel, a garland.

"Christ has now knit them into rosaries and coronets."—*Jeremy Taylor: Rule ana Exercises of Holy Dying*, ch. iii., § 1.

2. A bed of roses; a place where roses grow.

"The sweetest and the fairest blossom that ever budded, either out of the white or red rosary."—*Proceedings against Garnet, &c.*, sign. D d. 3. (1606.)

3. A coin so called from bearing the figure of a rose, of foreign coinage, about the size of a penny, but worth less than a halfpenny, chiefly smuggled into Ireland. In 1300 it was made death to import them.

II. Technically:

1. *Compar. Relig.*: A string of beads by means of which account is kept of the number of prayers uttered. Tylor (*loc. inf. cit.*) thinks that its invention or adoption was due to the fact that, with advancing civilization, prayers, from being at first utterances as free and flexible as requests to a living patriarch or chief, stiffened into traditional formulas, whose repetition required verbal accuracy, and whose nature practically assimilated more or less to that of charms.

"This devotional calculating-machine is of Asiatic invention; it had, if not its origin, at least its special development among the ancient Buddhists, and its 108 balls still slide through the modern Buddhist's hands as of old, measuring out the sacred formulas whose reiteration occupies so large a fraction of a pious life. It was not till toward the middle ages that the rosary passed into Mohammedan and Christian lands, and finding there conceptions of prayer which it was suited to accompany, has flourished ever since."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 372.

2. *Roman Church*:

(1) A form of prayer in which the *Hail Mary* (q. v.) is recited 150 times in honor of the Virgin Mary. It is divided into fifteen decades, each of which begins with the *Our Father* [LORD'S PRAYER], is accompanied by meditation on one of the Mysteries in the life of Our Lord, and ends with the Doxology. This is properly called the Dominican, or Great Rosary, but the name is often popularly given to the Chaplet, which contains but fifty aves. The fifteen Mysteries which should be meditated on during the recitation of the Rosary are divided into three series, each corresponding to a chaplet:

1. JOYFUL.—The Annunciation, the Visitation, the Birth of Jesus, the Presentation in the Temple, the Finding in the Temple.

2. SORROWFUL.—The Agony in the Garden, the Scourging at the Pillar, the Crowning with Thorns, the Carrying of the Cross, the Crucifixion.

3. GLORIOUS.—The resurrection, the Ascension, the Descent of the Holy Ghost, the Assumption, and the Coronation of the B. V. M.

There are also the Rosaries of St. Bridget, of the Seven Dolors, of the Immaculate Conception, of the Five Wounds, and the Crown of Our Savior.

(2) The beads upon which any of the foregoing forms of prayer are said.

"Dominicans, too, are represented on a tomb of Humbertus Delphinus, who became a Dominican about 1350, with rosaries in their hands."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Diet.*, p. 723.

**rosary-shell**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: The genus *Monodonta* (q. v.).

**\*rōš'-āt-ēd**, *adj.* [ROSE.] Crowned or adorned with roses.

"Rosated, having a chaplet of four roses about his head."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 513.

**rōš-āu'-rīn**, *s.* [Lat. *rosa*=a rose, and *aurum*=gold.] [ROSOLIC-ACID.]

**rōš'-çīd**, \*ros-cide, *a.* [Lat. *roscidus*, from *ros*=dew.] Dewy; consisting of or containing dew.

"*Roscid* and honey drops observable in the flowers of Martagon."—*Browne: Miscellany Tract* i.

**rōš'-cōe-līte**, *s.* [After Prof. H. E. Roscoe, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

*Min.*: A soft, micaceous mineral, occurring in minute scales, sometimes arranged in fan-like or stellated groups. Specific gravity 2.902 to 2.938; luster, pearly; color, dark brown to brownish green. Analyses made by Genth and Roscoe, on material more or less impure through mechanical admixtures, indicate that it is a vanado-silicate of alumina and potash, the vanadic acid present varying from 20.5 to over 23 per cent. Found intimately associated with native gold in California.

**rōše**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *rōse* (pl. *rōsan*), from Latin *rosa*=a rose, from Gr. *rhodon*=a rose, from Arab. *ward*=a rose; Dan. *rose*; Dut. *roos*; Ger. *rose*; O. H. Ger. *rōsa*; Icel. & Sw. *ros*; Irish & Gael. *rós*; Welsh *rhos*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A ribbon gathered into a knot in the form of a rose, and serving as a kind of ornamental shoe-tie, knee-band, or hatband.

"The Provencal roses on my razed shoes."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

(2) A delicate pink color.

"Her cheeks had lost the rose."

*Tennyson: Ænone*, 17.

(3) Full flush or bloom.

"The rose was yet upon her cheek."

*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, xx.

(4) A circular card or disc, or diagram, with radiating lines, as the compass-card or rose of the compass; the barometric rose, which shows the barometric pressure at any place, in connection with winds blowing from different points of the compass; a wind-rose.

(5) A perforated cup or nozzle acting as a strainer at the induction of water into a pump, or at the nozzle as a means of dividing the water into fine streams for sprinkling.

(6) (See extract.)

"The silver cup of its breed is given to a bird in the class of trumpeters. A growth of head-feathers called the rose comes down completely over the eyes of this ingeniously perverted pigeon, whose legs are decorated with long feathers that might rather have been looked for in its tail."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The same as ROSETTE (q. v.).

2. *Botany*:

(1) The common English name of the genus *Rosa* (q. v.). The ordinary dog-rose or briar-rose (*R. canina*) is very common; the trailing dog-rose (*R. arvensis*) much less so. The villous rose (*R. villosa*) is widely distributed, while the burnt-leaved rose (*R. spinosissima*) flourishes best near the sea. Among the garden-species may be mentioned the Ayrshire rose (*R. capreolata*); the Bourbon rose, a var. of *R. indica*; the cabbage-rose (*R. centifolia*), the Chinese rose (*R. indica*) [see No. 2]; the Damask rose (*R. damascena*), the fairy-rose (*R. lawrenceana*), the French rose (*R. gallica*), the one hundred-leaved (*R. centifolia*), the Macartney rose (*R. bracteata*); the tea-scented, a var. of *R. indica*; the monthly (*R. indica*), the moss rose, a garden variety of *R. centifolia*; the officinal rose (*R. gallica*), the prairie rose (*R. setigera*); the Provence rose (*R. centifolia*), and the swamp rose (*R. carolina*). From these the numerous varieties of florists' roses are derived. The petals of *R. damascena* yield attar of roses when distilled. The fruit of *R. canina* and some other species is astringent, and may be used in cases of diarrhœa and similar complaints. The leaves of *R. rubiginosa* have been used as a substitute for tea.

"Petals from blown roses on the grass."

*Tennyson: Lotus-Eaters*, 47.

(2) A popular designation for a multitude of species belonging to various genera and even orders popularly supposed to bear a more or less close resemblance to the genus *Rosa*. The Chinese rose (1) [see above], (2) (*Hibiscus rosa sinensis*), the Changeable rose (*H. mutabilis*), the Christmas rose (*Helleborus niger*), the Corn rose (*Papaver rhœas*), the Cotton rose (*Filago*), Elder rose (Gerarde's name for a variety of *Viburnum opulus*), the Guelder or Gueldres rose (the sterile flowerer variety of *V. opulus*), the Holly rose (*Helianthemum*), the Jamaica rose (1) (*Mariana*), (2) (*Blakea trinervis*); the Malabar rose (*Hibiscus rosa malabarica*), Mallow rose (*Hibiscus moschatos*), Rock rose (1. *Helianthemum*, 2. *Cistus*), Rose of Heaven (*Viscaria cœli-rosa*), Rose of Jericho (1. *Anastatica hierochuntina* [ANASTATICA], 2. *Mesembryanthemum tripolium*), Rose of May (*Narcissus poeticus*), Rose of the Alps (*Rhododendron hirsutum* and *R. ferrugineum*), Sage rose (*Turnera ulmifolia*), South Sea rose (Jamaica name, *NERIUM oleander*), Sun rose (*Helianthemum*), Wild rose (*Blakea trinervis*). Of the genera in the above list, *Hibiscus* is a Mal-lowwort, *Papaver* a Poppywort, *Anastatica* is cruciferous, *Viscaria* a Clovewort, &c.

3. *Lock.*: The annular scutcheon round the spindle of a door-lock.

4. *Pathol.*: Erysipelas (q. v.).

5. *Script.*: Heb. *chhabatseleth*=Song of Solomon ii. 1, and Isa. xxxv. 1, has not been identified. Gesenius believes it to be the Autumnal Crocus (*Colchicum autumnale*), and Royle *Narcissus tazetta*.

B. As *adj.*: Of a pink color; colored like a rose; rosy.

¶ (1) *Under the rose* [Lat. *sub rosa*]: In secret; privately, confidentially.

(2) *Wars of the Roses*:

*Eng. Hist.*: Civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster for the English crown. The Lancastrians wore for a badge a red, and the

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōh, sōn; mūte, cūb. cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



Yorkists a white rose. The rebellion of the Duke of York against Henry VI. took place in 1452. Twelve battles followed, six in this reign and six subsequently. They commenced with the battle of St. Albans, A. D. 1455, and ended with that of Bosworth Field, Aug. 22, 1485, which established Henry VII. and the Tudor dynasty on the throne.

**rose-acacia, s.**

*Bot.*: *Robinia hispida*.

**rose-aniline, s.** [ROSANILINE.]

**rose-aphis, s.** [APHIS.]

**rose-apple, s.**

*Bot.*: The fragrant fruit of *Eugenia malaccensis*, *E. aquea*, *E. jambos* (*Jambosa vulgaris*), &c., growing in the East. It is made into preserves.

**rose-a-ruby, s.**

*Bot.*: *Adonis autumnalis*.

**rose-bay, s.**

*Bot.*: *Epilobium augustifolium*.

**rose-beetle, s.**

*Entom.*: *Cetonia aurata*. [CETONIA.]

**rose-bud, s.** [ROSEBUD.]

**rose-bug, s.**

*Entom.*: The Rosechafer (q. v.).

**rose-camphor, s.**

*Chem.*: The stearoptene of rose oil. It crystallizes in laminae, melting at 35°, and boiling between 280° and 300°, is slightly soluble in alcohol, but soluble in ether and essential oils. It dissolves in potash and acetic acid, but is very slightly acted on by hydrochloric and nitric acids.

**rose-campion, s.**

*Bot.*: The genus *Lychnis*.

**rose-carnation, subst.** A carnation with rose-colored stripes. (*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, c. 7.)

**rose-catarrh, rose-fever, s.**

*Pathology*: A catarrh or slight fever like hay-asthma, prevailing in parts of the United States, where roses are extensively cultivated. It resembles, but is not identical with, Hay-fever (q. v.).

**rose-chafer, s.** [ROSECHAFER.]

**rose-cheeked, adj.** Having red or rosy cheeks. (*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 3.)

*Rose-cheeked Kingfisher:*

*Ornithology*: *Ispidina picta*, from the Ethiopian region. It feeds principally on grasshoppers and small locusts.

**rose-cold, s.** Rose-catarrh (q. v.).

**rose-colored, a.**

1. *Lit.*: Having the color of a rose.

"They flung over her head the rose-colored bridal veil."  
—*Moore: Light of the Harem*. (Conc.)

2. Uncommonly beautiful; hence, extravagantly fine or pleasing; rosy.

**rose-copper, s.** [ROSETTE, II. 4.]

**\*rose-cross, s.** A Rosicrucian (q. v.).

**rose-cut, s.**

*Gem-cutting*: A mode of cutting gems in which the back is left flat and the face is cut into a series of inclined triangular facets arranged around a central hexagon. It is adopted for thin stones.

**rose-diamond, subst.** The rose-diamond is flat below, and its upper surface has twenty-four triangular facets. The center has a hexagonal arrangement, and the base of each triangle is joined to another whose apex touches the margin. The intervening spaces are cut into twelve facets in two zones. The upper or projecting is the crown; the lower portion, the teeth.



Diagram Showing the Facets of a Rose-diamond.

**rose-drop, s.**

1. A lozenge flavored with rose-essence.

2. An ear-drop.  
3. A grog-blossom (q. v.).

**rose-elder, s.** The Guelder-rose (q. v.).

**rose-engine, s.** A lathe in which the rotatory motion of the lathe and the radial motion of the tool combine to produce a variety of curved lines. The mechanism consists of plates or cams set on the axis of the lathe, or suitably rotated and formed with wavy edges or grooves which govern the motion of the cutting point toward or from the center.

**rose-faced, a.** Having a red or rosy face.

**rose-festival, s.** [ROSIERE.]

**rose-fever, s.** [ROSE-CATARRH.]

**rose-fish, s.** A commercial name for a Norway haddock.

**rose-fly, s.**

*Entom.*: The Rosechafer (q. v.).

**rose-gall, s.**

*Veg. Pathol.*: A gall produced by *Rhodites rosae*.

**rose-garnet, s.**

*Min.*: A rose-red variety of garnet (q. v.), found at Xalostae, Mexico. An analysis indicates a relationship to the lime-alumina-garnets or essonite (q. v.).

**rose-head, subst.** The same as ROSE, s., A. I. 2. (5).

**rose-hued, a.** Of the hue of roses. (*Tennyson: Arabian Nights*, 140.)

**rose-iron, s.**

*Min.*: An iron-glance or hæmatite, occurring in rosette-like groups of tabular crystals in several localities in Switzerland.

**rose-knot, s.** An ornamental bunch of ribbons plaited so as to resemble a rose.

**rose-lake, s.** A richly tinted pigment, prepared by precipitating lac and madder on an earthy basis. Called also Rose-madder.

**rose-lashing, s.**

*Naut.*: A kind of lashing or seizing employed in wooding spars. So termed from its form.

**rose-lathe, s.** A rose-engine (q. v.).

**rose-leaf, s.** The leaf of a rose.

**rose-lichen, s.**

*Botany*: *Parmelia kamschadalensis*. It is used in calico-printing to give a perfume and a rose-tinge to the fabric. About twenty-five tons are annually exported from the hilly parts of India, where it grows. (*Atkinson*.)

**rose-lip, s.** A lip of a ruddy or rosy color.

**rose-madder, s.** [ROSE-LAKE.]

**rose-mallow, s.**

*Bot.*: *Althæa rosea*, the Hollyhock.

**rose-maloes, subst.** The liquid storax obtained from *Liquidambar orientale*.

**rose-molding, s.**

*Arch.*: A kind of Norman molding ornamented with roses or rosettes.

**rose-nail, s.** A nail with a conical head which is hammered into triangular facets.

**\*rose-noble, subst.** An old English gold coin, stamped with the impression of a rose. They were first coined in the reign of Edward III., and were current at 6s. 8d. (\$1.60). They were also coined by Edward IV., of the value of \$2.00.

"The succeeding kings coined rose-nobles and double rose-nobles."—*Canden: Remains*.

**rose-oil, s.**

*Chem.*: A volatile oil extracted from several species of roses, especially *Rosa centifolia* and *R. moschata*. It is a thick, yellowish, fragrant liquid, solidifying at a low temperature to a buttery mass of transparent, shining laminae, and having a specific gravity 0.8912 at 15°. It is frequently adulterated with geranium oil, but this may be detected by exposing the oil to iodine vapor, which does not alter the color of rose-oil, but imparts a deep brown color if geranium oil is present even in minute quantity.

**rose-opal, s.**

*Min.*: A rose-colored opal, occurring with the quincite (q. v.), the color being attributed to organic matter.

**rose-parrakeet, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Platycercus eximius*, a native of Australia.

**rose-pink, s.**

1. A coarse kind of lake, produced by dyeing chalk or whiting with a decoction of Brazil wood, &c. It is a pigment much used by paper-stainers and in the commonest distemper paintings, &c., but too perishable to merit the attention of artists.  
2. A rosy pink color or hue.

**rose-plantain, s.**

*Bot.*: *Plantago major rosea*.

**rose-quartz, s.**

*Min.*: A rose-red variety of quartz, mostly found massive, in veins. Color attributed to the presence of titanate acid, but Dana and others suggest it may be partly due to manganese.

**rose-rash, s.** [ROSEOLA.]

**rose-red, a.** Red as a rose.

**rose-rial, s.** A name for English gold coins of various reigns and values; a rose-noble. The rose-rials of James I. were of the value of \$7.20.

**rose-ringed parrakeet, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Palæornis torquatus*, from Africa, India, and Ceylon. It is about sixteen inches long; green, with a black band from the chin nearly to the nape, rose-colored collar round the back of neck. In the female a narrow collar of emerald-green replaces the rose color.

**rose-root, s.** [ROSEWORT.]

**rose-sawfly, s.**

*Entom.*: The genus *Hylotoma*.

**rose snowball-tree, s.**

*Bot.*: *Viburnum opulus roseum*.

**rose-steel, s.** A kind of steel of cementation whose interior part exhibits, when fractured, a different texture from that of the exterior.

**rose-tulip, s.**

*Bot.*: *Tulipa rosea*.

**rose-water, s. & a.**

**A. As subst.**: Water distilled from rose leaves in the proportion of two gallons of water to ten pounds weight of fresh petals from *Rosa centifolia*.

**B. As adj.**: Having the odor or character of rose-water; hence, affectedly delicate, fine, or sentimental.

**rose-willow, s.**

*Bot.*: *Salix purpurea*.

**rose-window, s.**

*Arch.*: A Catherine-wheel or Marigold-window. [CATHERINE-WHEEL, s.]

**rōse, v. t.** [ROSE, s.]

1. To make of a rose color; to redden; to cause to flush or blush.

"A maid yet rosed over with the virgin crimson of modesty."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 2.

2. To perfume, as with roses.

"To rose and lavender my horsiness."  
*Tennyson: Queen Mary*, iii. 5.

**rōse, pret. of v.** [RISE, v.]

**rōs' - ē - æ, s. pl.** [Latin *ros(a)* = a rose; fem. *rl.* adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

*Bot.*: A sub-order of Rosaceæ, having the carpels free from the tube of the calyx and the stipules united to the petiole. It is divided into four families: Rosidæ, Potentillidæ, Spiræidæ, and Sanguisorbidæ.

**\*rōs' - ē - æl, \*rōs' - ī - æl, s.** [Lat. *roseus*, from *rosa* = a rose.] Resembling a rose in color or smell; rose-ate.

"The stones are rosial, and Of the white rock." *Davenant: The Wits*, ii. 1.

**rōs' - ē - æte, a.** [Lat. *roseus*, from *rosa* = a rose; Ital. & Sp. *rosato*; Fr. *rosat*.]

1. Rosy; full of roses; made or consisting of roses.

"The most renowned With curious roseate anadems are crown'd."  
*Drayton: The Muses Elysium*, Nymph. 3.

2. Rosy, resembling a rose, rose-colored.

**roseate-tern, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Sterna dougallii*.

**rōse' - būd, s.** [Eng. *rose*, and *bud*.] The bud of a rose; the flower of the rose just appearing.

**rōse' - būsh, s.** [Eng. *rose*, and *bush*.] Any of the shrubs or bushes which fall under the genus *Rosa*.

**rōse' - çhā - fēr, s.** [Eng. *rose*, and *chafer*.]

*Entom.*: A popular name for any individual of the sub-family Cetoniinæ.

**rōse' - īne, s.** [Eng. *rose*; *-ine*.] [ROSANILINE.]

**rōs' - ē - lite, s.** [After the mineralogist Gustav Rose, and Gr. *lithos* = a stone; Ger. *roselith*.]

*Min.*: A triclinic mineral occurring in beautiful small crystals at Schneeberg, Saxony. Hardness, 3.5; specific gravity 3.506-3.535. Composition: A hydrated arsenate of lime, cobalt, and magnesia, the later numbers obtained corresponding with the formula  $R_3As_2O_8 \cdot 2aq$ .

**rō' - sēl - lāne, subst.** [Mod. Lat. *rosell(us)* = rosy; suff. *-ane* (*Min.*); Ger. *rosellan*.]

*Min.*: The same as Svanberg's Rosite (q. v.).

**rō' - sēl - lāte, a.** [Mod. Lat. *rosellatus*, from Lat. *rosa* = a rose.] Rosulate (q. v.).

**rō' - sēlle', s.** [Corrupt. from Eng. *red sorrel*.]

*Bot.*: *Hibiscus sabdariffa*. The ripened calices are acid, and in India, the West Indies, &c., are made into jellies, put into tarts, or, with water added, produce a cool, refreshing drink.



**rōse'-ma-rŷ, \*rose-ma-rine, \*ros-ma-rine** (1), *subst.* [O. F. *rosmarin* (Fr. *romarin*), from Lat. *rosmarinus, rosmarinum* (=lit. marine dew, from *ros*=dew, and *marinus*=marine (q. v.); Ital. *rosmarino*; Sp. *rosmarino, romero*; Port. *rosmaninho*.)

*Bot.*: *Rosmarinus officinalis*, a native of the South of Europe and Asia Minor, and cultivated in India, &c.; a very fragrant labiate plant with a white or pale-blue corolla. The leaves are sessile and gray, with the edges rolled round below. It is sometimes made into garlands. It is slightly stimulant, and tends to relieve headache and mental weariness. It is an ingredient in Hungary-water (q. v.). It is also used as a conserve, and a liqueur is made from it.

"When villagers my shroud bestrew  
With pansies, rosemary, and rue."  
*Scott: Rokeby, v. 13.*

**rosemary-oil, s.**

*Chem.*: A transparent, colorless oil, obtained by distilling the fresh leaves and flowers of the rosemary with water. It is neutral, has a camphorous taste, and the odor of the plant; specific gravity 0.9080 at 15.5°, and boils at 165-168°.

**\*rōs'-en, a.** [English *ros(e)*]; adj. suff. *-en*, as in *golden, &c.* Made of roses; consisting of or resembling roses.

"His leefe a rosen chaplet."—*Romaunt of the Rose.*

**rōs'-en-ite, s.** [After G. Rose; *n* connect., and suff. *-ite*.]

*Min.*: The same as PLAGIONITE (q. v.).

**Rōs'-en-mül-lēr, s.** [The discoverer's name.] (See def. of ¶.)

¶ *Organ of Rosenmüller*:

*Anat.*: The parovarium.

**rō-gē'-ō-lā, s.** [Lat. *rosa*=a rose.]

*Pathol.*: Rose-rash, scarlet-rash; a non-contagious, febrile disease, with rose-colored, minute, non-crescentic spots, with itching and tingling. In infants it is called *R. infantilis*, and a variety occurs from exposure to sun in summer, known as *R. æstiva*. The action of belladonna, taken internally, occasionally produces it, and it sometimes precedes an attack of small-pox or typhus fever. It may also occur four or five days after vaccination, in gout and rheumatism, or in cholera.

**\*rōs'-ēr, s.** [ROSE, s.] A rose-tree, a rose-bush.

"They ben like to an hound, when he cometh by the roser, or by other bushes."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

**rōs'-ēr-ŷ, subst.** [ROSARY.] A place where roses grow; a rosary.

**rōs'-ēt, s.** [Fr. *rosette*.] A red color for painters.

"Grind ceruss with a weak water of gum-lake, roset and vermilion, which maketh it a fair carnation."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

**rōse'-tān-gle, s.** [Eng. *rose*, and *tangle*.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: The Ceramiaceæ (q. v.). (*Lindley*.)

**Rō-šēt'-tā** (1), *s.* [See def.] The name of a place in Egypt, on one of the mouths of the Nile.

**Rosetta-stone, s.** The name given to a stone found near the Rosetta mouth of the Nile by a French engineer in 1798. It is a tablet of basalt, with an inscription of the year B. C., 136 during the reign of Ptolemy Epiphanes. The inscription is in hieroglyphic, in demotic, and in Greek. It was deciphered by Dr. Young, and formed the key to the reading of the hieroglyphic characters. It was captured by the English on the defeat of the French forces in Egypt, and is now in the British Museum.



Rosetta-stone.

**rō-šēt'-tā** (2), *s.* [ROSETTE (?).]

**rosetta-wood, s.** A name given to a good-sized East Indian wood, imported in logs, nine to fourteen feet in diameter; it is handsomely veined. The general color is a lively red-orange. The wood is close, hard, and very beautiful when first cut, but soon gets darker.

**rō-šette, s.** [French, dimin. from *rose* = a rose (q. v.).]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: Something more or less resembling, or designed to resemble, a rose, and used as an ornament or badge; as, a bunch of ribbons plaited, or of leather cut to the form of a rose.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Arch.*: An ornament in the form of a rose, much used in the decoration of ceilings, cornices, &c.

2. *Art*: Roset (q. v.).

3. *Gas*: A form of gas-burner in which the gas issues at a circular series of holes resembling a rosette.

4. *Metall.*: A disc of red copper from the refining-hearth or crucible. As the impurities are removed in the shape of scoræ or slag, and the metal exposed, the surface of the metal is congealed by throwing on water. This is called quenching. The hardened crust is of a red color, and is called a rosette. The operation being repeated, the metal is obtained in a form for ready handling and further treatment, instead of being in a solid mass. It is also known as rose-copper.

5. *Mill.*: A circular arrangement of sails in a windmill; the vanes attached to radial arms.

**rō-šē'-tūm, subst.** [Lat., from *rosa*=a rose.] A garden devoted to the cultivation of roses; a nursery for roses.

**rōse'-wood, s.** [Eng. *rose*, and *wood*.]

*Bot. & Comm.*: The name given to wood which is either of a rose-color or, when cut, yields a perfume like roses. The best comes from South American Dalbergias. (*Treas. of Bot.*) Lindley says that the fragrant rosewood, or Bois de Palixandre of the cabinet-makers, is from two or three species of Brazilian Triptolemeæ. *Physocalymma floribunda* also yields a beautiful rose-colored wood. Brazilian rosewood is imported in large slabs. Its colors are from light hazel to deep purple, or nearly black. It is very heavy, and is used for cabinet work, especially as veneers. Other kinds of rosewoods are from *Genista canariensis, Convolvulus floridus, C. scoparia, &c.*

**rosewood-oil, s.**

*Chem.*: A pale yellow, somewhat viscid, volatile oil, obtained from rosewood (q. v.) by distillation with water; specific gravity, 0.9064 at 15.5°. It is sometimes used to adulterate rose oil, which thereby loses its buttery consistence.

**rōse'-wōrt, s.** [Eng. *rose*, and *wort*.]

*Botany*:

1. *Rhodeola rosea*.

2. (*Pl.*): The Rosacæ. (*Lindley*.)

**Rōs'-ī-crū'-cian, a. & s.** [From a Latinized form *Rosenkreuz*. See def.]

**A. As adj.**: Of or belonging to Rosenkreuz or the society which he is said to have founded.

**B. As subst. (pl.)**: A mystic secret society which became known to the public early in the seventeenth century, and was alleged to have been founded by a German noble called Christian Rosenkreuz, A. D. 1388. He was said to have died at the age of 106. The society consisted of adepts, who perpetuated it by initiating other adepts. It did not interfere with religion or politics, but sought after true philosophy. The Rosicrucians pretended to be able to transmute metals, to prolong life, and to know what was passing in distant places. Many contradictory hypotheses have been brought forward regarding the Rosicrucians, and as it is admitted that their secret was never revealed, it is open to doubt if there was one to reveal. They are said to have died out in the eighteenth century. The writer of the article "Rosicrucians" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (ed. 9th) believes that the Rosicrucian Society never existed, and that the persons making it known did so simply for a jest. As, however, the public believed in its existence, individuals from time to time declared that they belonged to it. Called also Brothers of the Rosy Cross.

**Rōs'-ī-crū'-cian-ism, subst.** [Eng. *Rosicrucian*; *-ism*.] The arts, practices, or teaching of the Rosicrucians.

**rōs'-ī-dæ, s. pl.** [Lat *ros(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suffix *-idæ*.]

*Bot.*: The typical family of the sub-order Rosææ (q. v.).

**rōs'-ied, a.** [English *rosy*; *-ed*.] Adorned with roses or their color.

**\*rō'-siēr** (si as zh), **\*rosiere, s.** [Fr. *rosier*.] A rose-bush.

"No other tire she on her head did wear,  
But crown'd with a garland of sweet rosier."  
*Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 19.*

**rō-šī-êre, s.** [Fr.] The name given in France to a young girl who in a village contest is awarded a rose as the prize of virtue and wisdom.

**ros-il, s.** [ROSSIL.]

**†rōs'-ī-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *rosy*; *-ly*.] With a red or rosy glow.

"The white Olympus peaks  
Kosily brighten, and the soothed gods smile."  
*Matthew Arnold: Empedocles on Etna, ii.*

**rōš'-in, s.** [A doublet of *resin*.]

1. Resin with a little water remaining after nearly all the oil has been distilled off.

2. Resin with all the water distilled away. The solid residuum is then black, and is a compound of several hydrocarbons. It is called colophane or fiddler's rosin, and is applied to the hair of violin,

viola, and violoncello bows to give them the necessary bite upon the strings. Rosin for the double bass is made of equal proportions of ordinary rosin and white pitch.

"Rosin, if it be found in the firre, is thought a fault in the wood, whereas the only commodity of the pitch tree is her rosin."—*P. Holland: Pliny, bk. xvi., ch. x.*

**rosin-oil, s.** An oil obtained from the resin of the pine tree. Used by painters, also for lubricating machinery, &c. (*Simmonds*.)

**rosin-tin, s.**

*Mining*: A pale-colored oxide of tin with a resinous luster.

**rosin-weed, s.**

*Bot.*: *Silphium laciniatum*.

**rōš'-in, v. t.** [ROSIN, s.] To rub or cover over with rosin.

"Wine vessels are not to be rosined, calked, and trimmed."—*P. Holland: Pliny, bk. xviii., ch. xxxi.*

**Rōs-in-ān'-tē, s.** [Sp.=the steed of Don Quixote.] Any sorry horse.

**rōš'-ī-nēss, \*ros-y-ness, s.** [Eng. *rosy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being rosy.

"The fair morn breaks through her rosyness."  
*Davenant: Gondibert, iii. l.*

**rōš'-in-ŷ, adj.** [Eng. *rosin*; *-y*.] Resembling rosin; containing or consisting of rosin.

**rōš'-ite, s.** [Eng. *ros(e)*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *rosit*.]

*Mineralogy*:

1. An altered form of Svanberg's anorthite.

2. The same as Chalcostibite (q. v.).

**rōs'-lānd, s.** [Wcl. *rhos*=peat, a moor.] Heathy land; land full of ling; moorish or watery land.

**\*rōs'-ma-rine** (1), *s.* [ROSEMARY.]

1. Sea-dew, sea-spray.

2. Rosemary. (*Spenser: Muipotmos, 200.*)

**\*rōs'-ma-rine** (2), *subst.* [Norwegian *rosmar*=a walrus (*ros*=a horse, and *mar* (Lat. *mare*)=the sea), from which is formed Modern Latin *rosmarus*, now the specific name of the Walrus. There is no connection with the Latin *ros marinus* [ROSEMARY]. The confusion seems to have arisen from a passage in Olaus Magnus (ed. 1558, Antv.) "ut rorulento dulcis aquæ gramine vescantur." This appears in a German edition of 1567 (where the animal is called Rossmar) as "dem süssen grasz." Gesner has simply "gramine pascitur." He notes that Germans living on the seaboard call it *ros-tinger*, that in Moscovy or Scythian Hungary, not far from the source of the Tanais, it is called *morsz*; and that some believe the Modern Lat. *rosmarus* to be formed from a (M. H.) Ger. *rusósz*, "which seems to have been coined to express the impetus and rushing sound with which the animal moves through the water."



Rosmarine.

(From Olaus Magnus, *loc. cit.*)

*Zööl.*: The Walrus (q. v.). At the time Spenser wrote little was known of this animal, but Gesner

(*Hist. Anima.*, iv. 249), to whom Spenser is indebted, was sufficiently well informed to point out that the picture given of it in Magnus' book was incorrect, both as to the feet and the tusks, though he quotes Magnus' statement that the animal was as big as an elephant, that it climbed up the rocks on the seashore by the aid of its teeth, and that when it fell asleep after grazing, the fishermen attacked and killed it for the sake of its teeth, which were in high estimation for the handles of swords, daggers, and knives.



Rosmarine.

(From Gesner, *loc. cit.*)

"And greedy rosmarines with visages deforme."  
*Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 24.*

**rōs-ma-rī'-nī-dæ, s. pl.** [Latin *rosmarin(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Bot.*: A family of Monardeæ.

**rōs-ma-rī'-nūs, s.** [ROSEMARY.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Rosmarinidæ (q. v.). Calyx two-lipped, stamens two.



**Rōs-mīn'-ī-an**, a. & s. [See def. B. 1.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Belonging to or characteristic of the Congregation described under B. 1.

"The members of the Rosminian Order."—T. Davidson: *Phil. Syst. of A. Rosmini-Serbatī*, p. xii.

2. Belonging to or characteristic of Rosminianism (q. v.).

"Manzoni . . . applied the Rosminian principles to the art of composition."—Ueberweg: *Hist. Phil.*, ii. 497.

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Eccles. & Church Hist. (pl.)*: A congregation, consisting of priests and laymen, founded by the Abate Antonio Rosmini-Serbatī (1797-1855), the members of which are bound "to embrace with all the desire of their souls every work of charity, without arbitrary limitation to any particular branch, undertaking all that should be required of them of which they should be capable." The novitiate lasts two years, and the members take the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, but wear no distinctive habit. Each retains a sort of title to his own property, but it is really at the disposal of the general. The Order owns no property.

"Its members are better known by the shorter name, Rosminians."—T. Davidson: *Phil. Syst. of A. Rosmini-Serbatī*, p. xlv.

2. *Philos.*: A believer in or supporter of Rosminianism (q. v.).

**Rōs-mīn'-ī-an-īsm**, s. [Eng. *Rosminian*; -ism.]

*Philosophy*: The system of the Abate Antonio Rosmini-Serbatī. His starting point and central principle was the dictum of St. Thomas Aquinas, that Being (*ens* or *ens commune*) was the object of intelligence and the ground of the principle of contradiction. Rosmini saw that it is the essence of intelligence to have an object, and that that object is Being, and his whole system is merely a working out of the idea of Being into all its ramifications and principles, necessary and contingent. (*Davidson*.)

"The best exposition of Rosminianism."—Ueberweg: *Hist. Phil.*, ii. 497.

**rosoglio, rosolio** (both as *rō-šōl'-ī-ō*), *rōs'-ō-lī*, *rōs'-sō-lī*, s. [Ital. *rosolio*.]

1. A red wine of Malta.
2. A species of the finest liqueurs or creams.

**rōs-ōl'-īc**, a. [Lat. *rosa*; *ol(eum)*, and Eng. suff. *ic*.] Derived from rosaniline.

**rosolic-acid**, s.

*Chemistry*:  $C_{20}H_{16}O_3 = \begin{matrix} H_4C_6 \\ | \\ O \end{matrix} > C < \begin{matrix} C_6H_3(CH_3)OH \\ C_6H_4(OH) \end{matrix}$

A weak acid prepared by treating rosaniline with nitrous acid, and boiling the resulting diazo-compound with hydrochloric acid. It forms shining monoclinic prisms, closely resembling those of aurine, melts above 220°, is insoluble in water, but dissolves readily with brownish-yellow color in alcohol and ether. Boiled with aniline and benzoic acid it yields a beautiful and permanent blue dye.

**Rōss** (1), s. [Sir John Ross, a distinguished Arctic navigator (1777-1856).]

**Ross's large-eyed seal**, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Ommatophoca rossii*. The skin is greenish-yellow, with close, oblique, yellow stripes on the sides, pale beneath.

**rōss** (2), s. [Wel. *rhos*.] [ROSLAND.] The refuse of plants; a morass, a marsh.

**rōss** (3), s. [Cf. Dan. *ros*=chips or shavings of wood.] The rough, scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees.

**rōss**, v. t. [Ross (3), s.]

1. To strip the ross from.
2. To strip bark from.
3. To cut up, as bark, for boiling or steeping.

**rōs'-sēl**, subst. [ROSS (1), s.; ROSLAND.] Light, sandy soil; rosland. (*Prov.*)

**rōs'-sēl-lý**. *ós'-sēl-ý*, adj. [Eng. *rossel*; -ly.] Loose, light, friable.

"In Essex, moory land is thought to be the most proper; that which I have observed to be the best soil is a *rossely* top, and a brick earthy bottom."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

**ros-set**, s. [ROUSSETTE.]

**rossignol** (as *rōs-sīn'-yōl*), subst. [Fr., O. Fr. *rossignol*, from Lat. *lusciniola*, dimin. from *luscini*=a nightingale.] The nightingale.

**rōs'-sō ān-tī'-cō**, s. [Ital.]

*Sculpture*: A fine-grained variety of marble of a deep blood color with small white spots or veins. It was used by the ancients for statuary.

**rōs'-sō-lī**, s. [Ital.] [ROSOGLIO.]

**rōs'-tēl**, s. [ROSTELLUM.]

**rōs-tēl-lār'-ī-ā**, s. [ROSTELLUM.]

1. *Zoöl.*: Spindle-stromb; a genus of Strombidae, with eight species, from the Red Sea, India, Borneo, and China; range, thirty fathoms. Shell with elongated spire; whorls numerous, flat; canals long, the posterior one running up the spire; outer lip expanded (enormously so, in some of the fossil species), with a single sinus, close to the beak.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Lower Greensand to the London Clay, in which formation the best known species, *Rostellaria ampla*, is found.

**rōs'-tēl-lāte**, adj. [Mod. Lat. *rostellatus*, from *rostellum*.] Rostrate, beaked (q. v.).

**rōs-tēl'-lī-form**, a. [Latin *rostellum*=a rostell, and *forma*=form.] Having the form of a rostell.

**rōs-tēl'-lūm** (pl. *rōs-tēl'-lā*), s. [Mod. Latin, dimin. from Lat. *rostrum*.]

*Botany*:

1. The rhizoma of an embryo.
2. A narrow extension of the upper edge of the stigma in certain orchids, a viscid gland connecting the pollinia in the Bee orchis, &c
3. (*Pl.*): Hooks.

**rōs-tēr**, s. [Dut. *rooster*=a gridiron; hence, a grating, a table or list, a roster, prob. from the perpendicular and horizontal lines on a tabular statement.]

1. A roasting-iron, a gridiron.
2. A list showing the turn or rotation of service or duty of those who are to relieve or succeed each other; specif., a list showing the order of rotation in which officers, companies, or regiments are ordered to serve.

"They well knew our regiment was one of the first on the roster for home."—Field, April 4, 1885.

3. A general list of officers of a division, regiment, &c., containing name, rank, corps, &c.

**rōs'-tēr-īte**, s. [Ety. doubtful, probably after our *Roster*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A variety of beryl (q. v.), regarded as distinct by the describer, Grattarola, because of its crystal habit, optical characters, and variation in chemical composition.

**rōs'-thorn-īte**, s. [After Herr Franz von Rossthorne; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A hydrocarbon occurring in lenticular masses in coal, at Sonnberge, Carinthia. Specific gravity, 1.076; luster, greasy; color, brown, in thin splinters wine-yellow. Composition  $C_{24}H_{40}O$ .

**\*rōs'-tle**, s. [ROSTEL.] The beak of a ship.

"Vectis rostratus, a barre or lever with an iron point or end; a rostell."—Nomenclator.

**rōs'-tral**, adj. [Lat. *rostralis*, from *rostrum*=a beak; Fr. & Sp. *rostral*; Ital. *rostrale*.]

1. Pertaining to or resembling a rostrum.
2. Pertaining to the beak or snout of any animal.

**rostral-column**, s.

*Roman Antiq.*: A column devoted to the celebration of naval triumphs; it was ornamented with the rostra or prows of ships.

**rostral-crown**, s. A naval crown (q. v.).

"The other, Commerce, wore a rostral crown upon her head."—Tatler, No. 161.

**rōs'-trāte**, **rōs'-trāt-ēd**, adj. [Lat. *rostratus*, from *rostrum*=a beak.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Furnished or ornamented with rostra or beaks.

"An hundred and ten rostrated gallies of the fleet of Mithridates."—Arbuthnot: *On Coins*.

2. *Bot. & Zoöl.*: Having a rostrum; beaked.

**rōs'-trī-form**, adj. [Lat. *rostrum*=a beak, and *forma*=form.] Having the form of a beak.

**rōs'-trū-lūm** (pl. *rōs'-trū-lā*), s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *rostrum* (q. v.).]

*Entom.*: The oral suctorial organ of the Aphaniptera, as the flea.

**rōs'-trūm** (pl. *rōs'-trā*), s. [Lat., for *rodtrum*, from *rodo*=to gnaw, to peck.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II. 3.
2. A scaffold or elevated platform in the Forum at Rome, from which public orations, pleadings, funeral harangues, &c., were delivered; so called from the rostra or beaks of ships with which it was ornamented.

"Myself will mount the rostrum in his favor." Addison: *Cato*, ii. 1.

3. A pulpit, platform, or elevated place from which a speaker, as a preacher, an auctioneer, &c., addresses his audience.

"The attendance round the rostrum was not a large one."—London Daily Chronicle.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: Anything shaped like a beak. Thus, there is a rostrum of the sphenoid bone and one of the corpus callosum.

2. *Bot.*: Any beak-like extension, as the stigma of some Asclepiads; the upper end of the cornua of a corona, &c.

3. *Comp. Anat.*: A snout or snout-shaped organ. It is used of the suctorial organ formed by the appendages of the mouth in many insects [BEAK, s., B. 1 (c), RHYNCHOTA], of the projecting jaws of the Platanistidae and the Ziphioid whales, the pointed part of the carapace of the Macroura, and of similar organs.

4. *Roman Antiq.*: The beak or prow of a vessel; a sort of ram, to which were attached sharp-pointed irons, the head of an animal, &c., and which was fixed to the bows of a ship of war, either above or below the water line, and used for purposes of attack on other vessels.

5. *Distill.*: The beak of a still, connecting the head with the worm.

6. *Surg.*: A crooked pair of forceps with beak-like jaws.

**rōs'-ū-lā** (pl. *rōs'-ū-læ*), s. [Dimin., from Lat. *rosa*=a rose (q. v.).]

*Botany*:

1. A number of leaves or petals packed together like the petals of a garden rose.

2. (*Pl.*): Little warts on the thallus of lichens.

**rōs'-ū-lāte**, a. [Mod. Lat. *rosulatus*, from *rosula* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: Having rosulæ packed closely together like a rosette.

**rōs'-ý**, **\*ros-īe**, a. [Eng. *ros(e)*; -y.]

I. *Literally*:

1. Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, color, or fragrance.

"Like a young envoy sent by Health,  
With rosy gifts upon her cheek."  
Moore: *Paradise and the Peri*.

\*2. Made in the form of a rose.

3. Pale pure red.

II. *Fig.*: Very favorable.

"The future looks most rosy."—Field, Oct. 3, 1885.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Rosy-colored*, *rosy-cheeked*, &c.

**rosy-bosomed**, a. Having the bosom of a rosy color, or filled with roses.

"Rosy-bosom'd spring."—Thomson: *Spring*, 1,010.

**rosy-cross**, s. The red cross of the Rosicrucians (q. v.).

¶ *Knights of the Rosy-cross*: The Rosicrucians.

\***rosy-crowned**, a. Crowned with roses.

**rosy-drop**, s.

*Path.*: Carbuncled face, *Acne rosacea*.

**rosy-feather-star**, s. [COMATULA.]

**rosy-fingered**, a. Having rosy fingers. (Imitated from Homer's favorite epithet for the dawn.)

"Nor did the rosy-finger'd morn arise,  
And shed her sacred light along the skies."  
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xiii. 21.

**rosy-footman**, s.

*Entom.*: A European moth, *Calligenia miniata*, one of the Lithosiidae. Called also Red Arches.

**rosy-kindled**, a. Blushing. (*Tennyson: Elaine*, 392.)

**rosy-marbled moth**, s.

*Entom.*: A European night-moth, *Erastria venustula*.

**rosy-marsh**, s.

*Entom.*: A European night-moth, *Noctua subrosea*.

**rosy-minor**, s.

*Entom.*: A European night-moth, *Miana literosa*. General color of the upper wings gray, tinged with rosy.

**rosy-rustic**, s.

*Entomology*: A European night-moth, *Hydracta micacea*.

**rosy-tinted**, a. Tinged with rose-color. (*Tennyson: Two Voices*, 60.)

**rosy-wave**, s.

*Entom.*: A European geometer moth, *Acidalia emataria*.

**rosy-white**, a. White, with a faint tinge of rose-color. (*Tennyson: Ænone*, x. 176.)

\***rōs'-ý**, v. t. [ROSY, a.] To make of a rosy color; to flush.

**rōt**, **\*rot-en**, **\*rot-i-en**, **\*rotte**, v. i. & t. [A. S. *rotian*; cogn. with Dut. *rotten*; Icel. *rotna*; Sw. *ruttna*; Dan. *raadne*=to become rotten; Sw. *rōta*=to make rotten.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To become rotten or putrid, to decompose, to putrefy.

"What I loved, and long must love,  
Like common earth can rot."  
Byron: *And Thou art Dead*.

2. *Fig.*: To decay morally, to mold, to rust.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çcil, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, þhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = şan. -tlon, -sion = şün; -þion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł



B. *Transitive*:

- To make rotten or putrid, to decompose, to cause to putrefy, to bring to corruption.
- To cause to take rot, to affect with rot, as sheep.
- To expose to a process of partial rotting; as, to rot flax. [RETTING.]
- Used in the imperative as a sort of imprecation =hang, confound; as, "Od rot it."

rōt, s. [ROT, v.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:1. *Literally*:

(1) The act, state, or process of rotting; putrefaction, putrid decay, corruption.

(2) A disease very hurtful to the potato, potato disease.

2. *Fig.*: Nonsense, trash, bosh. (*Slang*.)II. *Technically*:1. *Path.*: A disease in sheep and other graminivorous animals, produced by the hydatids *Fasciola hepatica* and *Distoma lanceolatum*, often living in great numbers in the gall, ducts, and bladder of the animal. The latter parasite has been detected in the human subject."His cattle must of rot and murren die."  
Milton. *P. L.*, xii. 179.2. *Veg. Pathol.*: [DRY-ROT.]¶ (1) *Knife-grinder's rot*: [KNIFE-GRINDER.](2) *White-rot*: [HYDROCOTYLE.]

rot-gut, s. &amp; a.

A. *As subst.*: A slang term for bad whisky or other liquor.B. *As adj.*: A term applied to bad liquor.

rō'-tā, s. [Lat.=a wheel.] [ROTARY.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A roll or list showing the order of rotation in which individuals are to be taken; a roster.

2. A school-roll.

II. *Technically*:1. *Roman Church*: A tribunal within the Curia, formerly the supreme court of justice and the universal court of appeal. It was instituted by John XXII, in 1326, and regulated by Sixtus IV. (1471-84) and Benedict XIV. (1740-58), and to it were referred those spiritual causes from foreign countries, now settled on the spot by judges delegated by the See of Rome. It consists of twelve members, called Auditors, presided over by a Dean, and is divided into two colleges or senates. Prior to 1870 one of these was a court of appeal for civil suits tried in different cities of the Papal States; the other was a court of final appeal from (1) the appeal courts of the Papal States; (2) all spiritual courts, in the secular affairs belonging to their competence; and (3) the lower senate. The decisions of the Rota, which form precedents, have been frequently published."The explanation of the name is said to be (*Ducange*) that the marble floor of the chamber in which the Rota used to sit was designed so as to exhibit the appearance of a wheel."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 885.2. *English History*: The name of a political club founded by Harrington, the author of *Oceana*, in 1659. He advocated the election of the principal officers of state by ballot, and the retirement of a certain number of members of parliament annually by rotation."A Parliament which may make old men grieve,  
And children that ne'er shall be born complain—  
I mean such as dy'd before they did live,  
Like Harrington's Rota, or th' engine of Vane."  
*Loyal Songs* (ed. 1731), ii. 110.

Rota-club, s.

*Eng. Hist.*: The same as ROTA, II. 2.\*rō-tā-çĕ-æ, s. pl. [Fem. pl. of Mod. Latin *rotaceus*; Lat. *rota*=a wheel.]*Botany*: Linnæus' fifty-second natural order of plants. Genera: *Gentiana*, *Lysimachia*, *Anagallis*, &c.rō-tā-çĭsm, s. [Gr. *rōtakismos*.] An exaggerated pronunciation of the letter r, produced by trilling the extremity of the soft palate against the back part of the tongue; burr.rō-tæ-form, a. [Lat. *rota*=a wheel, and *forma*=form.]*Bot.*: The same as ROTATE (q. v.).†rō'-tal, a. [Lat. *rota*=a wheel.]

1. Of or pertaining to wheels or vehicles.

"The Cannabière is in a chronic state of vocal and rotal tumult."—G. A. Sala, in *Illustrated London News*, Nov. 5, 1881, p. 439.

2. Pertaining to circular or rotatory motion; rotatory.

rō-tā'-li-ā, subst. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *rota*=a wheel.]*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: The typical genus of the family Rotalina (q. v.). Test spiral and turbinoid; shell-substance compact and very finely porous. Each

chamber is inclosed by a complete wall of its own, and there are canal-like spaces between the two lamellæ forming each septum. The genus appears first in the Chalk, attaining its maximum in the Tertiary, and has many recent representatives.

rō-tā-lid-ĕ-ā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rotal(ia)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idea*.]*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: An order of Lankester's Reticularia (q. v.), section Perforata. Test calcareous, perforate, free or adherent. Typically spiral and rotaliform. Aberrant forms evolute, outspread, acervuline, or irregular, some of the higher modifications with double chamber-walls, supplemental skeleton, and a system of canals. There are three families: Spirillinina, Rotalina, and Tinoporina. Widely distributed in space; range in time from the Carboniferous onward.rō-tāl'-ī-form, a. [Mod. Lat. *rotali(a)*, and Lat. *forma*=shape.]*Zoöl.*: Coiled in such a manner that the whole of the segments are visible on the superior surface, those of the last convolution only on the inferior side, sometimes one face being more convex, sometimes the other. (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xix. 847.)rō-tā-lī'-nā, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *rotal(ia)*; Latin neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: The typical family of Rotalidea (q. v.), with numerous genera. Test spiral, rotaliform, rarely evolute, very rarely irregular or acervuline. From the Carboniferous onward.

rō'-tā-line, a. &amp; s. [ROTALINA.]

A. *As adj.*: Belonging to or characteristic of the family Rotalina. (*Nicholson*.)B. *As subst.*: Any individual of the family Rotalina (q. v.)."One of the earliest representatives of the Rotalines."  
—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, i. 116.rō-tā-rŷ, a. [As if from a Latin *rotarius*, from *rota*=a wheel; cognate with Gael. or Irish *roth*; Welsh *rhod*; Ger. *rad*=a wheel.] Having a motion on its axis, as a wheel; pertaining to rotation; rotatory.

rotary-battery, s.

*Metall.*: A stamping battery for crushing ores. The stamps are arranged circularly around a vertical shaft, which carries around an inclined plane that rises and lets fall each stamp in succession.

rotary-blower, s. A form of blower in which the blast of air is obtained by the rotation of a piston or pistons, or of a fan.

rotary-cutter, s.

1. *Metall.*: A toothed disc on a mandrel, between the centers of a lathe. Used in cutting gears, milling, &c.2. *Wood*: A cutting head in a planing-machine.

rotary-engine, s. A form of steam-engine in which the piston rotates in the cylinder or the cylinder upon the piston. The varieties are numerous, but, in practice, rotary engines are not found to be any more economical than the reciprocating engine with crank attached.

rotary-fan, s.

*Pneum.*: A blowing-machine with rotary vanes.

rotary-puddler, s.

*Metall.*: An apparatus in which iron is puddled by rotary mechanism instead of by hand labor.

rotary-pump, s. A pump whose motion is circular. There are various kinds; in some the cylinder revolves or rotates, as the case may be, moving in a circular path or rotating on its own proper axis. The more common-form of rotary pump is that in which the piston or pistons rotate on an axis. [PUMP, s.]

rotary-valve, s. A valve which acts by a partial rotation, such as the four-way cock or the faucets used in the Worcester, Savary, and early Newcomen steam-engines.

rō'-tā-scōpe, s. [Lat. *rota*=a wheel, and Greek *skopeō*=to see, to observe.] An instrument, on the same principle as the gyroscope, invented by Prof. W. R. Johnston of Philadelphia about 1832. [GYROSCOPE.]†rō-tāt'-ā-ble, a. [Eng. *rotat(e)*; *-able*.] Capable or admitting of rotation."The rotatable lever socket has a collar."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics*, s. v. *Ratchet-jack*.rō-tāte, a. [Lat. *rotatus*, pa. par. of *roto*=to turn round, from *rota*=a wheel.]*Bot.*: Wheel-shaped. Used of a calyx, a corolla, &c., of which the tube is very short, and the segments spreading, as the corolla of Veronica or of Galium.

rotate-plane, rotato-plane, a.

*Bot.*: Wheel-shaped and flat without a tube; as, a rotate-plane corolla. (*Lee*.)

rō-tāte', v. i. &amp; t. [ROTATE, a.]

A. *Intransitive*:

- To turn or move round a center, to revolve.
- To do anything, as to discharge a function or office, in rotation; to leave office and be succeeded by another.

B. *Trans.*: To cause to turn round or revolve, as a wheel.rō-tā'-tion, s. [Lat. *rotatio*, from *rotatus*, pa. par. of *roto*=to turn round like a wheel; Fr. *rotation*; Sp. *rotacion*; Ital. *rotazione*.] [ROTATE, a.]I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of turning, rotating, or moving round as a wheel does, the state of being so turned.

2. A return of events, calls to duties, &amp;c., in a series, according to a rota or in a similar way, as the retirement of a certain number of a directorate from office at fixed intervals.

. II. *Technically*:1. *Agric.*: [¶ (4).]2. *Astron.*: The turning of a planet round on its imaginary axis, like that of a wheel on its axle. In the infancy of astronomy it was assumed that the earth was at rest, and that the sun and stars moved round it from east to west. After note had been taken of the fact that when a boat is gently gliding along a canal or tranquil lake, the sensation to one on board is as if the boat were stationary, and objects on the bank moved past in the opposite direction, a second hypothesis became worthy consideration, viz., that the apparently stationary earth might be like the moving boat, and the heavens resemble the really stationary banks. It gathered strength when it was considered that the earth was not a sphere but an oblate spheroid, as if rapid whirling had bulged it out at the equator, that Jupiter was yet more flattened at the poles than the earth, and that the direction of the trade-winds, cyclones, &c., seemed the result of rotation. In 1851 Foucault completed the proof by making visible to the eye that a pendulum with a very long string alters its direction in a way which cannot be accounted for except by rotation. [GYROSCOPE.] The rotation of the earth is performed with a uniform motion from west to east, and occupies the interval in time which would elapse between the departure of a star from a certain point in the sky and its return to the same point again. The only motions which interfere with its regularity are the Precession of the Equinoxes and Nutation (q. v.). The time taken for the rotation of the earth measures the length of its day (q. v.). So with the other planets. The sun also rotates as is shown by the movement of spots across its disc. [SUN.] The earth's rotation slightly increases the force of gravity in moving from the equator to the poles. Sir Wm. Thomson, reasoning from some small anomalies in the moon's motion, inferred that ten millions of years ago the earth rotated one-seventh faster than it does now, and that the centrifugal force then was to that now as 64 to 49.3. *Bot.*: A rotary movement of a layer of protoplasm, investing the whole internal surface of a cell, as well seen in Chara, &c. It was first investigated by Corti in 1774. Called more fully Intercellular rotation.4. *Physiology*:(1) The movement of a bone round its axis, without any great change of situation. (*Quain*.)(2) The moving of the yolk in an ovum at a certain stage of development on its axis in the surrounding fluid. This was first observed by Leuwenhoeck in 1695. (*Owen*.)¶ (1) *Angular velocity of rotation*: [ANGULAR-VELOCITY.](2) *Axis of rotation*: [AXIS.](3) *Center of spontaneous rotation*: [CENTER, ¶ (35).](4) *Rotation of crops*:*Agric.*: The cultivation of a different kind of crop each year, for a certain period, to prevent the exhaustion of the soil. If a plant requiring specially alkaline nutriment be planted year after year in the same field or bed, it will ultimately exhaust all the alkalies in the soil and then languish. But if a plant be substituted in large measure requiring siliceous elements for its growth, it can flourish where its alkaline predecessor is starved. Meanwhile the action of the atmosphere is continually reducing to a soluble condition small quantities of soil, thus restoring the lost alkalies. Manure will replace lost elements more quickly. The period of rotation is often made four years. [FOURCOURSE.] By the neglect of rotation soils in parts of Sicily, Asia Minor, Campania, and Spain, which were once highly productive, are now barren.rō-tā'-tion-ā, a. [Eng. *rotation*; *-al*.] Pertaining to rotation."The rotational moment of momentum."—*Ball: Story of the Heavens*, p. 534.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**rō-tā-tīve**, *a.* [Fr. *rotatif.*] Turning, as a wheel; rotary.

**rō-tā-tō-**, *pref.* [Lat. *rotatus*=whirled around.] (See etym.)

**rotato-plane**, *s.* [ROTATE-PLANE.]

**rō-tā-tōr**, *s.* [Latin, from *rotatus*, pa. par. of *roto*=to rotate (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That which moves in, or gives a circular motion.

2. *Anat.*: A muscle imparting rotatory motion. Eleven pairs of small muscles are called *rotatores spinæ* or *vertebrarum* (rotators of the spine or of the vertebræ).

"This articulation is strengthened by strong muscles; on the inside by the triceps and the four little rotators."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vii., ch. viii.

**rō-tā-tōr-ī-a**, *s. pl.* [ROTATOR.]

*Zoöl.*: The Rotifera. (*Ehrenberg.*)

**rō-tā-tōr-ī-an**, *s.* [ROTATORIA.] One of the Rotatoria (q. v.).

"The tiny creature, as it develops, shows itself a *rotatorian*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 154.

**rō-tā-tōr-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *rotat(e)*; -*ory.*]

*A. As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or consisting in rotation; characterized by or exhibiting rotation; rotary.

"The ball and socket joint allows a *rotatory* or sweeping motion."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

2. Going in a circle; following in rotation or succession; as, *rotatory* assemblies.

\**B. As subst.*: One of the Rotatoria (q. v.).

"By it the Rotatoria fix the posterior extremity of the body."—*Van der Hoeven: Zoölogy* (ed. Clark), i. 196.

**rotatory-engine**, *s.* [ROTARY-ENGINE.]

**rotatory-muscle**, *s.*

*Anat.*: A rotator (q. v.).

**rotatory-polarization**, *s.* [POLARIZATION, ¶.]

**rōtch**, *s.* [Welsh provincial name.]

*Geol.*: Mudstone.

That disjointed incoherent state of mudstone, the *rotch* of the natives, so useless to the mason and the miner, and so cold and profitless to the agriculturist."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. v.

**rōtche**, *s.* [Dut. *rotj*=a petrel.]

*Ornith.*: *Mergulus melanoleucos*, the Little Auk. [AUK, MERGULUS.]

**rōtch-ēt**, *s.* [ROCHET.]

**rōtch-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *rotch*; -*y.*] Composed of or resembling *rotch* (q. v.).

"What the inhabitants term *rotch* or *rotchy* land."—*Murchison: Silurian System*, pt. i., ch. xx.

**rōte** (1), *s.* [O. Fr., from O. H. Ger. *hrota*, *rotā*; M. H. German *rotte*; Low Lat. *rota*, *rotta*, *chrotta*, from Welsh *crwth*; Eng. *crowd*=a fiddle.]

*Music*: An old stringed musical instrument; a kind of harp, lute, guitar, or viol.

"Wel coude he singe and plain on a rote."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 237. (Prol.)

**rōte** (2), \***roate**, *s.* [O. French *rote* (Fr. *route*)=a road, a route (q. v.), whence O. Fr. *rotine* (French *routine*)=routine (q. v.).]

1. The frequent repetition of words, phrases, or sounds without any attention to their signification or to principles or rules; a mere effort of memory; repetition of words from memory only; a parrot-like repetition of what one has learned. (Only in the phrase *by rote*.)

"Instead of teaching it prayers *by rote* . . . I would read to it."—*Miss Carter: Letters*, iii. 126.

\*2. A part mechanically committed to memory. (*Swift.*)

\*3. A regular row or rank. (*Prov. Eng.*)

**rote** (3), *s.* [A. S. *hrutan*; Icel. *rauta*.] The roaring of the sea, as it breaks upon a shore.

\***rōte** (1), \***roate**, *v. t.* [ROTE (2), *s.*]

1. To learn by heart or rote.

"Speak to the people

Words *roted* in your tongue."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 2.

2. To repeat from memory.

"If by chance a tune you *rote*."—*Drayton.*

\***rōte** (2), *v. i.* [Lat. *roto*=to rotate (q. v.).] To go out by rotation.

"A third part of the senate, or parliament, should *rote* out by ballot every year."—*Zachary Grey: Note on Hudibras*, ii. 3, 1, 108.

**rō-tēl-lā**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *rota*=a wheel.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Turbinidæ (q. v.), with fifteen species from India, the Philippines, China, and New Zealand. Shell lenticular, polished; spire depressed; base callous; uncini numerous, subequal. (*Woodward.*) Tate includes under *Rotella* the four sub-genera: *Isanda*, *Chrysostoma*, *Microthyca*, and *Umbonella*.

**rōtheln** (as *reṭ-ēln*), *s.* [Ger.] [MEASLES.]

**rōth-ēr**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *hryther*=a bovine beast.]

*A. As adj.*: Bovine.

*B. As subst.*: An ox.

"It is the pasture lards the *rother's* side."

*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

**rother-beasts**, *s. pl.* Horned beasts.

"The cruel boare to fall

Upon the herds of *rother-beasts* had now no lust at all."

*Golding: Ovid; Metamorphoses.*

**rother-soil**, *subst.* The dung of horned beasts.

(*Prov. Eng.*)

**rōth-ēr**, *s.* [RUDDER.]

**rother-nail**, *s.*

\* *Shipbuild.*: A nail with a very full head, used for fastening the rudder-irons of ships. (*Bailey.*)

**rōth-liē-geṅ-dē** (th as t), **rōth-tōdt-liē-geṅ-dē** (th, dt as t), *s.* [Ger. = Red Layer, Red Dead-layer, so called by the German miners, because their ores disappear in the red rocks below the Kupferschiefer.]

*Geol.*: A series of strata of Lower Permian age, constituting with the Zechstein the Dyas of Continental geologists. It occurs on the south side of the Hartz, and is divided into an Upper, Middle, and Lower series. It is the equivalent of the British Permian Red Sandstone.

**rōth-ōff-ite**, *s.* [After Herr Rothoff; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: A yellowish- to liver-brown variety of garnet, found at Longban, Sweden. Dana places it with his andradite (q. v.) division of the garnets, as a manganese lime-iron garnet.

**rō-tī-fēr**, *s.* [Lat. *rota*=a wheel, and *fero*=to bear.]

*Zoölogy*:

1. Wheel-animalcule; a genus of the family Philodinidæ. Free-swimming forms, which can also creep like leeches. They have two wheel-like rotary organs, and the body is somewhat spindle-shaped and very contractile. *Rotifer vulgaris* is the common Wheel-animalcule, first observed by Leuwenhoeck in 1702. It has a white body,  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch long, gradually narrowed to the foot. The anterior part has a proboscis, ciliated at the end, and the two eyes are placed there. There are two wheels at the sides of the front part of the body.

2. Any individual of the Rotifera (q. v.).

"In most of the free *Rotifers* the trochal disk is large."

*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 197.

**rō-tīf-ēr-a**, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *rotifer*, a.=wheel-bearing.]

*Zoöl.*: Wheel-animalcules; a group of Metazoa, which have been variously classified. Ehrenberg arranged them according to the peculiarities of their trochal discs, and Dujardin according to their methods of locomotion. They are now often made a class of Vermes, with four families, Philodinidæ, Brachionidæ, Hydatinæ, and Floscularidæ. They are microscopic animals, contractile, crowned with vibratile cilia at the anterior part of the body, which, by their motion, often resemble a wheel revolving rapidly. Intestine distinct, terminated at one extremity by a mouth, at the other by an anus; generation oviparous, sometimes viviparous. [SUMMER-EGGS.] The nervous system is represented by a relatively large single ganglion, with one or two eye-spots, on one side of the body, near the mouth, and there are organs which appear to be sensory. They are free or adherent, but never absolutely fixed animals.

"The *Rotifera* as low Metazoa with nascent segmentation, naturally present resemblances to all those groups which in their simpler forms converge toward the lower Metazoa."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 193.

**rō-tī-form**, *a.* [Lat. *rota*=a wheel, and *forma*=a form.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Shaped like a wheel.

2. *Bot.*: The same as ROTATE, *a.* (q. v.).

**rō-tōn-dō**, *a.* [Ital.]

*Music*: Round, full.

**rō-tōr**, *s.* [Lat. *rota*=a wheel.] The portion of a dynamo which rotates.

**rōt-tā**, *s.* [Low Lat.] [ROTE (1), *s.*]

*Music*: A rote.

**rōtt-boel-lē-æ**, **rōtt-boel-lē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Modern

Lat. *rottboell(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æe.*]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Graminaceæ (q. v.).

**rōtt-boel-lī-a**, **rōtt-boel-lī-a**, *s.* [Named after

C. F. Rottböll, Prof. of Botany at Copenhagen, author of a work on grasses, &c. He died in 1797.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Rottboellææ.

**rōt-tēd**, \***rot-ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [Ror, *v.*]

**rōt-teṅ**, \***rot-en**, \***rot-un**, *a.* [Icel. *rotinn*; Sw.

*rutten*; Dau. *raaden.*]

*I. Literally:*

1. Putrid, decayed; decayed by the process of

decomposition; putrefied.

\*2. Fetid, ill-smelling, stinking.

"Reek of the *rotten* Jews."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

3. Unsafe or untrustworthy through age or decay; as, a *rotten* plank.

*II. Figuratively:*

1. Unsound, corrupt, deceitful, treacherous.

"A *rotten* case abides no handling."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, iv. 1.

2. Untrustworthy; not to be trusted.

3. Defective through wear or exposure; not sound.

"Breaking his oath and resolution, like

A twist of *rotten* silk."

*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 1.

4. Yielding beneath the feet; not sound or hard.

"They were left miled with dirt and mire, by reason of the deepness of the *rotten* way."—*Knolles: History of the Turks.*

**rotten-boroughs**, *s. pl.* A name given to certain boroughs in England which, previous to the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, retained the privilege of returning members to Parliament, although the constituency consisted of a mere handful of electors. In one case (Old Sarum) the borough did not contain a single inhabitant.

**rotten-stone**, *s.* [TRIPOLI.]

**rōt-teṅ**, *subst.* [Fr. *raton*.] [RAT, *s.*] A rat. (*Scotch.*)

**rōt-teṅ-lŷ**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *rotten*, *a.*; -*ly.*]

\**A. As adj.*: Rotten, crumbly.

"A *rottenly* mould."—*Tusser: Husbandrie*, p. 44.

*B. As adv.*: In a rotten manner.

**rōt-teṅ-ness**, \***rot-ten-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *rotten*, *adj.*; -*ness.*] The quality or state of being rotten; putrefaction, unsoundness.

"The machinery which he had found was all rust and *rottenness*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

**rōt-tlēr-a**, *s.* [Named after Dr. Rottler, an eminent Dutch missionary and naturalist.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ. *Rottlera tinctoria* is a tree very common in India, and occurring also in the Indian Archipelago, Australia, and Arabia. The three-lobed fruit is covered with a red mealy powder, called in India Kamala (q. v.). As people in India occasionally paint their faces with the red powder, the tree itself is sometimes called the Monkey's face tree. It is used in the northwest provinces of India for tanning leather. It yields a clear limpid oil, useful as a cathartic.

**rōt-tlēr-in**, *subst.* [Mod. Latin *rottler(a)*; -*in* (*Chem.*)]

*Chem.*: C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. A yellow crystalline substance extracted from the coloring matter of *Rottlera tinctoria* by ether. It forms silky crystals, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, melts when heated, and then decomposes. Alkalies dissolve it with a deep-red color.

**rōt-tō-lō**, *subst.* [Sp.] A weight used in various parts of the Mediterranean. In Aleppo the ordinary rottolo is nearly 5 lbs., that for weighing silk varying from 1  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. In Malta the rottolo is 1 lb. 12 oz. avoirdupois.

**rōt-tū-lā**, *s.* [Lat. dimin. from *rota*=a wheel.]

*Anat.*: The knee-pan; the patella.

**rōt-tū-lar**, *a.* [ROTULA.]

*Anat.*: Pertaining or relating to the rotula or knee-cap.

"The *rotular* groove is narrow and elevated."—*Trans. Amer. Philosoph. Society*, 1873, p. 199.

**rō-tūnd'**, *a. & s.* [Latin *rotundus*=round, from *rota*=a wheel; Fr. *rotonde*; Sp. *rotondo*, *redondo*; Ital. *rotondo*, *ritondo*.] [ROUND, *a.*]

*A. As adjective:*

*I. Ordinary Language:*

1. Round, circular, spherical.

\*2. Complete, entire. (Cf. *Hor., Sat.* ii. 86.)

*II. Bot.*: [ROUNDISH.]

\**B. As subst.*: A rotunda (q. v.).

"They are going to build a *rotund*."—*Shenstone: Letters*, No. 47.

**rō-tūn-dā**, *s.* [Ital. *rotonda*; Sp. *rotunda*; Fr. *rotonde*.]

*Arch.*: A circular building or apartment covered by a dome, as the Pantheon at Rome, the large central apartment in the Capitol at Washington, or that at Richmond, Va., &c.

"I went to see the *Rotunda* at Rome."—*Addison: On Italy.*

**rō-tūn-dāte**, *a.* [Eng. *rotund*; -*ate.*]

*Ord. Lang. & Bot.*: Rounded off. (Used as a rule of parts normally more or less angular.)

**rō-tūn-dī-fō-lī-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *rotundus*=round, and *folium*=a leaf.] Having round leaves.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, enerus, çhín, pçagç; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sions = shūs. -b'e, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



**rō-tūnd'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [French *rotundité*, from Latin *rotunditatem*, accus. of *rotunditas*, from *rotundus* = round; Sp. *rotundidad*; Ital. *rotondità*, *ritondità*.]

1. Rotundness, roundness; spherical form, circularity.

"Strike flat the thick rotundity of the world!"  
Shakesp.: *Lear*, iii. 2.

\*2. Roundness, completeness, entirety.

**rō-tūnd'-nĕss**, *s.* [English *rotund*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rotund; rotundity.

**rō-tūn'-dō**, *s.* [Ital. *rotondo*.] A rotunda (q. v.).

**rō-tūn-dō**, *pref.* [ROTUND.] Roundly.

**rotundo-ovate**, *a.*

*Bot.*: Roundly egg-shaped. (*Loudon*.)

**rō-tū'-rĭ-er** (er as ê), \***rō-tur-er**, *s.* [Fr., from *roture*=a piece of ground broken up, from Latin *ruptura*=a rupture (q. v.).] A person of mean birth; a plebeian or commoner, as distinguished from a noble or person of good birth.

"A vineyard-man, and a roturer."—Howell: *Parly of Beasts*, p. 18.

**rou'-ble**, **rū'-ble**, **ru-bel**, *s.* [Russ. *rubl*.] The Russian unit of monetary value. It is divided into 100 copecks. Its value is best derived from the gold imperial, or 10-ruble piece, which weighs 13.088 grammes, and is .916 fine; giving for the ruble 1.3088 grammes, worth about 80½ cents.

**rōuche**, *s.* [RUCHE.] A gophered quilling or frill of silk, net, lace, &c., for trimming ladies' dresses.

**rou'-coû'**, *subst.* [Braz. *urucu*, the native name.] [ANNOTTO.]

**rōu'-ê**, *s.* [Fr., literally=wheeled, broken on the wheel; prop. pa. par. of *rouer*=to break on the wheel, from Lat. *rota*=a wheel. The origin of the word is attributed to the libertine Duke of Orleans, who ruled over France during the interval between the death of Louis XIV. and the accession of Louis XV. He boasted that his satellites were of such a character that they, one and all, deserved to be broken on the wheel. He therefore called them *roués*. They, for their part, alleged that the word expressed their devotedness to their chief, which was so great that they would consent to be broken on the wheel for his sake. (*Trench: Study of Words*, pp. 122-123.)] A person of dissipated or profligate habits, but not so abandoned in manners and character as to be excluded from society; a rake.

**rou-en**, *s.* [ROWEN.]

**rou'-ê-t** (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A small, solid wheel formerly fixed to the pan of firelocks for the purpose of discharging them.

**rōuge** (g as 'zh), *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rubeus*=red.]

\*A. *As adj.*: Red.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A cosmetic prepared from the dried flowers of *Carthamus tinctorius*, and used to impart artificial bloom to the cheeks or lips. It is applied by means of a camel's hair pencil, puff-powder, or a hare's foot. (The last method is chiefly used in theatrical making-up.) When rouge is properly prepared, it is said that its application does not injure the skin. (*Cooley*.)

2. *Chem.*: [FERRIC-OXIDE.]

**rouge-croix**, *s.* One of the pursuivants of the English heraldic establishment, so called from the Red Cross of St. George, the patron saint of England.

**rouge-dragon**, *s.* One of the pursuivants of the English heraldic establishment, so called after the Red Dragon, the supposed ensign of Cadwaladr, the last king of the Britons.

**rouge et noir**, *s.* [Fr.=red and black.] A game of cards played by a "banker" and an unlimited number of persons at a table marked with four spots of a diamond shape, two being colored red and two black. The player stakes his money on rouge or noir by placing it on the red or black spots. Also called *Trente-un* or *Trente et quarante*. [TRENTE-UN.]

**rouge-plant**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Rivina tinctoria*, one of the Phytolaccaceæ, with a white flower, a native of Caraccas, in Venezuela.

**rōuge** (g as zh), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Football*: In the Eton and some other games, a rouge is won when the ball passes behind the goal-line, but not through the posts, and is touched first by one of the side which has forced it over (*New Book of Sports*, 1885, p. 59). In the Rugby Union game, the term was formerly used to describe a touch-down (q. v.).

**rōuge** (g as zh), *v. i. & t.* [ROUGE, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To paint the cheeks with rouge.

\*2. To redden, to blush.

B. *Trans.*: To paint, as the cheeks, with rouge.

**rōu'-get** (get as zhā), *subst.* [Fr.] A disease in swine.

"To investigate the disease known as swine fever, which is unfortunately prevalent in several counties at the present moment, with a view to ascertain the truth of the alleged identity of that disease and rouget."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

**rōu-gĕtte'** (g as zh), *s.* [Fr.] A kind of olive.

**rōugh** (gh as f), \***rōgh**, \***rōu**, \***rōw**, \***rōwe**, \***rū**, \***rūgh**, \***rūh**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *rūh*=rough, hairy; *rūw*=rough; cogn. with Dut. *ruig*=hairy, rough, rude; O. Dut. *ru*; Dan. *ru*; O. H. Ger. *rūh*; M. H. Ger. *rūch*; Low Ger. *ruug*; Ger. *rauh*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Not smooth; having prominences or inequalities; not level; applied to things solid or tangible; as—

(1) Having inequalities on the surface; not smooth; harsh to the touch.

(2) Not level or smooth; uneven.

"Rough, uneven ways."—Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, ii. 3.

(3) Not polished or finished off by art; unfinished; as, a rough diamond.

(4) Marked by coarseness; coarse, ragged, shaggy, disordered.

"His beard made rough and rugged."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 2.

(5) Violently agitated; thrown into great waves; as, a rough sea.

2. Harsh to the senses; as—

(1) Harsh to the taste; sharp, astringent, sour.

"Thy palate then did deign the roughest berry."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 4.

(2) Harsh to the ear; grating, jarring, discordant. (*Shakesp.*: *Pericles*, iii. 2.)

3. Not mild or gentle in character, action, or operation; as—

(1) Wild, boisterous, untamed; as, a rough colt, rough play.

(2) Boisterous, stormy, tempestuous.

(3) Harsh or rugged of temper or manners; not mild, gentle, or courteous; rude, unpolished. (*Cowper*: *Conversation*, 843.)

(4) Harsh, severe, stern, cruel, unfeeling.

"Stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., i. 4.

(5) Not refined or polished; rude, unpolished.

"With rough and all-unable pen."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.* (Epilogue.)

(6) Not gentle; not proceeding by easy operation.

(7) Hard, harsh, severe, unkind, cruel. (*Slang*.)

"And it certainly seems somewhat rough on the 'test' boy."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

†4. Coarse, stale, stinking; as, rough bread, rough fish.

5. Vague; not exact or precise.

"Besides our rough route-surveys, depending on dead reckoning by time and compass bearings."—*London Athenæum*.

II. *Bot.*: Clothed with hairs, the lower part of which resembles a little bulb, and the upper a short, rigid bristle, as the leaves of *Borago officinalis*.

B. *As substantive*:

1. The quality or state of being rough, coarse, or unfinished; original state (with *the*); as, a statue in the rough.

\*2. Rough weather.

"In ooms you fish; in roughs, use songs and dances."

Fletcher: *Piscatory Eclogues*, vii.

3. A rowdy; a rude, coarse fellow; a bully.

†1. *Rough and ready*:

(1) Unpolished; brusque or unceremonious in manner, but reliable.

(2) Not elaborate.

"The method is a rough and ready one."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

(3) Fitting or training in a rough or rude manner; as, rough and ready education.

2. *Rough and tumble*: Applied to a fight in which all rule is discarded, and kicking, biting, &c., are perfectly admissible.

**rough-arches**, *s. pl.*

*Arch.*: Arches formed by bricks or stones roughly dressed to the wedge form.

**rough-backed caiman**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Alligator* (*Caiman*, Gray) *trigonatus*, from tropical America.

**rough-cast**, *v. t.*

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To form in its first rudiments; to form or compose roughly.

2. To mold without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities.

"Nor bodily, nor ghostly negro could

Rough-cast thy figure in a sadder mold."

Cleveland. (*Todd*.)

II. *Plaster.*: To cover with a coarse sort of plaster, composed of lime and gravel.

**rough-cast**, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The form of a thing in its first rudiments; the rough model or outline of anything.

"The whole piece seems rather a loose model and rough-cast of what I design to do, than a complete work."—*Sir K. Digby*.

2. *Plaster.*: A mode of finishing outside work by dashing over the second coat of plastering while quite wet a layer of washed fine gravel mingled with lime and water.

B. *As adj.*: Formed roughly, without revision or polish; rough.

**rough-caster**, *s.* One who rough-casts.

**rough-chervil**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Anthriscus* (q. v.). (*Loudon*.)

\***rough-clad**, *adjective*. Having rough or coarse clothes.

**rough-coat**, *s.*

*Plaster*: The first coat on laths. On brick it is termed laying or pricking up; on masonry, rendering or roughing.

**rough-customer**, *s.* A troublesome and somewhat dangerous person to deal with.

**rough-dab**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: *Hippoglossoides limandoides*, allied to the Halibut (q. v.), but much smaller, the largest specimen known being only fifteen inches long.

**rough-diamond**, *s.* A diamond in the rough; hence, fig., a person of genuine worth, but unpolished in manners.

**rough-draft**, **rough-draught**, *s.* A rough or rude sketch.

"My elder brothers came,  
Rough-draughts of nature, ill design'd and lame."  
*Dryden*. (*Todd*.)

**rough-draw**, *v. t.* To draw or delineate coarsely or roughly; to trace rudely for first purposes.

"His victories we scarce could keep in view,  
Or polish 'em so fast as he rough-drew."  
*Dryden*. (*Todd*.)

**rough-dry**, *v. t.* To dry, without smoothing or ironing.

**rough-file**, *s.* A file with heavy, deep cuts. The angle of the chisel in cutting is about 12° from the perpendicular.

**rough-footed**, *a.* Feather-footed; as, a rough-footed dove.

**rough-grained**, *a.* Rough in the grain; hence, fig., of somewhat coarse or unpolished manners; brusque or rude in manner.

**rough-head**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: The Red-fin (q. v.).

**rough-hew**, *v. t.*

1. To hew roughly, without giving any finish.

2. To give the first form or outline to.

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,  
Rough-hew them how we will."  
*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, v. 2

**rough-hewn**, *a.*

1. Hewn roughly, without smoothing or finish.

\*2. Rough-grained, rude; of rough or coarse manners.

"A rough-hewn seaman, being brought before a justice for some misdemeanor, was by him ordered away to prison."—*Bacon*: *Apophthegms*.

3. Not nicely or neatly finished; rough, coarse.

**rough-hound**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: *Scyllium canicula*. Called also the Lesser Spotted Dog. Its flesh is made into soup, and it is eaten by the Mediterranean fishermen.

**rough-leg**, *s.* A name given to one of the several species of hawks of the genus *Archibuteo*; called also *rough-legged hawk*.

**rough-legged**, *adj.* Having legs covered with feathers.

**rough-necked jacare**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Jacare hirticollis*, from Demarara.

**rough-parsnip**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Pastinaca opopanax*, called also *Opopanax chironum*. [OPOPANAX.]

**rough-plum**, *s.*

*Botany*: *Parinarium excelsum*. (*Sierra Leone*.) Called also Gray, and Rough-skinned Plum.

**rough-rider**, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A horse-breaker.

"Mitchell, the rough-rider, comes sailing down upon the scene with a four-year-old."—*Field*, Feb. 20, 1886.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whēt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



2. *Eng. Mil.*: A non-commissioned officer in the British cavalry, selected for drill in the riding-school, and for breaking in horses for military purposes. They are selected from cavalry regiments, and trained at the riding establishment at Canterbury.

### rough-scuff, s.

1. A rough, coarse fellow; a rough.
2. The riff-raff; the lowest class of the people; the rabble.

**rough-setter**, *subst.* A mason who builds rough walling, as distinguished from one who hews also.

**rough-shod**, *adj.* Shod with shoes armed with points; as, a *rough-shod* horse.

¶ *To ride rough-shod*: To pursue a violent, stubborn, and selfish course, regardless of consequences, or of the feelings of others.

### rough-skinned plum, s. [ROUGH-PLUM.]

**rough-spun**, *a.* Rough, unpolished, blunt.

**rough-string**, *s.* A carriage-piece (q. v.).

### rough-stucco, s.

*Build.*: Stucco floated and brushed in a small degree with water.

### rough-tail snakes, s. pl.

*Zoöl.*: The family Uropeltidae (q. v.).

### rough-tree, s.

*Nautical*:

1. A rough or unfinished spar or mast.
2. The portion of a mast above the deck.

### Rough-tree rail:

*Shipbuild.*: A timber forming the top of the bulwark. It rests upon the top-timbers, and caps the external and internal planking.

### rough-wing, s.

*Entom.*: A European moth, *Phitheochroa rugosana*, one of the Lozoperidae.

### rough-winged swallows, s. pl.

*Ornith.*: The sub-family Psalidoprocniinae (q. v.).

**\*rough-work** (past tense and par. pa. *rough-wrought*), *v. t.* To work coarsely over, without regard to nicety, delicacy, or finish.

"Continue till you have *rough-wrought* all your work from end to end."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

**rough-wrought**, *a.* Worked coarsely or roughly; not finished off.

### rouġh (gh as f), v. t. [ROUGH, a.]

1. To make rough, to roughen; as, to *rough* a horse's shoes. Usually done by inserting nails or studs therein to prevent the animal slipping in frosty weather.

2. To protect a horse against slipping, by furnishing with roughed shoes.

"If you do have them *roughed*, the frost may break up the very first day."—*Sidney: Book of the Horse* (ed. 2d), p. 580.

3. To give a rough appearance to.

4. To execute or shape out roughly; to rough-hew; to rough-work. (Followed by *out*.)

"I had the first four acts *roughed out* and quite fit for reading."—*London Daily News.*

5. To break in, as a horse, especially for military purposes.

¶ *To rough it*: To put up with hardships; to live without proper accommodation; as, to *rough* it in camp.

### rouġh-en (gh as f), v. t. & i. [Eng. rough; -en.]

**A. Trans.**: To make rough,

"And now, though strained and *roughened*, still Rung wildly sweet to dale and hill."

*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, iv. 21.

**B. Intrans.**: To grow or become rough.

### rough-er, s. [ROWER (2).]

**rouġh-ie (gh as f), s.** [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with *rough*, a.] A withered bough; a sort of rude torch; dried heath.

"Laying the *roughies* to keep the cauld wind frae you."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. liv.

**rouġh-ing (gh as f), pr. par., adj., & subst.** [ROUGH, v.]

**A. & B.** As *pr. par.*, & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive**:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of making rough.
2. *Hat-making*: The hardening of a felt hat-body by pressure, motion, heat, and moisture.

### roughing-in, s.

*Plaster.*: The first coat of three-coat plastering when executed on brick.

### roughing-mill, s.

1. A lapidary's wheel, used in roughing down the surfaces of gems to make facets. It is of iron, mounted on a vertical axis, and its upper disc is touched with diamond-dust for the harder gems.

2. A grinding-mill used by lapidaries, consisting of a small copper disc, with a face turned true and flat, in which spicules of diamond are imbedded by hammering.

### roughing-rolls, s. pl.

*Metal-working*: The first set of rolls in a rolling-mill, which operate upon the bloom from the tilt or shingling-hammer or the squeezer, as the case may be, and reduce it to the bar form.

### rouġh-ingŝ (gh as f), s. pl. [ROWEN.]

**rouġh-ish (gh as f), a.** [Eng. *rough*, a.; -ish.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Somewhat rough, rather rough.

"The . . . shell is thick, hard, and *roughish*."—*Grainger: The Sugar Cane*, bk. iv. v. 227. (Note.)

2. *Bot.*: Slightly covered with short, hardish points, as the leaves of *Thymus acinos*.

### rouġh-lŷ (gh as f), adv. [Eng. rough, a.; -ly.]

1. In a rough manner; with inequalities on the surface; not smoothly or evenly.

"Roughly hewed,  
Rude steps ascending from the dell."  
*Scott: Rokeby*, ii. 16.

2. Harshly, severely, hardly, cruelly.

"Life has pass'd  
With me but *roughly* since I heard thee last."  
*Couper: My Mother's Picture.*

3. Sharply or harshly to the taste.

4. Harshly to the ear, discordantly.

5. Boisterously, rudely, violently, tempestuously.

6. Not with exactness or precision; as, to give a number *roughly*.

**rouġh-nĕss, \*rough-ness, s.** [Eng. *rough*, a.; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being rough, or having inequalities on the surface; unevenness of surface; ruggedness.

"While yet the *roughness* of the stone remains."  
*Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses*, i.

2. Harshness or asperity of temper; coarseness or brusqueness of manners; cruelty.

"*Roughness* is a needless cause of discontent; severity breedeth fear; but *roughness* breedeth hate."—*Bacon*.

3. Coarseness of dress or appearance.

4. Violence, tempestuousness, boisterousness.

5. Want of polish or finish; ruggedness.

"The speech . . . is round without *roughness*."—*E. K., Ep. to Maister Harvey.*

6. Harshness to the taste; sharpness, astringency.

"Divers plants contain a grateful sharpness, as lemons or an austere and inconcocted *roughness*, as sloes."—*Browne*.

7. Harshness to the ear; discordancy.

"Our syllables resemble theirs in *roughness* and frequency of consonants."—*Swift*.

**\*rought, pret. of v.** [REACH, v.]

**\*rouke, v. i.** [RUCK.] To lie close, to cower.

### rôu-lade', s. [Fr.]

*Music*: An embellishment; a flourish; an ornamental passage of runs.

**rouleau**, as *rô-lô'* (*pl. rouleaus* (*English*), as *rô-lôŝ*); **rouleaux** (*Fr.*), as *rô-lô*), *subst.* [Fr.] A little roll; a roll of coins made up in paper.

**rôu-lĕtte', s.** [Fr.=a little wheel, a castor, from *rouler*=to roll.]

1. A game of chance played at a table, in the center of which is a hole fitted with a revolving disc, the circumference of which is divided generally into thirty-eight compartments, colored red and black alternately, and numbered 1 to 36, with a zero and double zero. The banker or person in charge sets the disc in motion, and causes a ball to revolve in the opposite direction; this ball, after a few revolutions, drops into one of the compartments, and determines the winning number or color. The players can stake their money on any number or group of numbers, or on any color. If a player stakes his money on a single number and is successful he wins thirty-six times his stake. The amount won varies in other cases according to circumstances.

2. An instrument used in engraving, mechanical drawing, and plotting, for making dotted lines. It has a wheel with points, which, for use on paper, is dipped into india-ink, so that the points impress a series of black dots or marks as the wheel revolves.

**Rôu-lĭn, s.** [François Désiré Roulin, a French naturalist of the latter part of the eighteenth century.]

### Roulin's tapir, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Tapirus villosus*, the Hairy Tapir, found on the inner range of the Cordilleras.

**\*room, a. & s.** [ROOM.]

**A. As adj.**: Wide, spacious, roomy.

**B. As subst.**: Room, space.

**rôum, subst.** [Assamese.] A blue dye stuff from Assam obtained from a species of *Ruellia*.

### rôu-mănsch, s. [ROMANSCH.]

**\*rôun, \*rôwn, \*rôwne, v. i. & t.** [A. S. *rūnian*=to whisper, from *rūn*=a rune, a secret colloquy, a whisper.] [ROUND (2), v., RUNE.]

**A. Intrans.**: To whisper.

"Afterwarde when they wer stepped fro the bar, they happed to be heard *roune* and reioyce to gether, that thei had giuen good euidence for aquitayle of theyr felow, with whom them self had ben at the same robbery."—*Sir T. More. Workes*; p. 998.

**B. Transitive**:

1. To address or speak to in a whisper.
2. To utter in a whisper. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 5,751.)

**\*rôün, \*rôüne, s.** [ROUN, v.] A whisper, speech, song.

"With blosmen and with birdes *roune*."  
*Reliq. Antiq.*, i. 241.

**rôünçe, s.** [Cf. Fr. *ronce*=a bramble; *ranche*=a round, a step, a rack.]

1. *Print.*: A winch with roller and strap by which the carriage or bed of a press is run in and out under the platen.

2. *Games*: A game played with dominoes.

**rôün'-çĕ-val, \*rūn'-çĭ-val, a. & s.** [From *Roncesvalles*, a town in Spain, at the foot of the Pyrenees, where the bones of the gigantic heroes of Charlemagne's army were pretended to be shown.]

**A. As adj.**: Large, strong.

"Dig garden  
And set as a daintie thy *runcival* pease."  
*Tusser: Husbandry.*

**B. As substantive**:

1. A giant; hence, anything very large and strong.
  2. A pea; now called a marrow-fat, from its size
- "And another, stumbling at the threshold, tumbled in his dish of *rouncevals* before him."—*Brome: A Jovial Crew*, iv. 2.

**\*rôün'-çĭe, s.** [Low. Lat. *runcinus*.] A common hackney horse.

**rôünd, adj., adv., s. & prep.** [O. Fr. *rōond* (Fr. *ronde*), from Lat. *rotundus*, from *rota*=a wheel; Dan. *rond*; Ger., Dan. & Sw. *rund*.] [ROTUND.]

**A. As adjective**:

1. Having every part of the surface at an equal distance from the center; spherical, globular; as, a *round* ball.

2. Having all parts of the circumference at an equal distance from the center; circular.

"At the *round* table."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, ii. 1.

3. Cylindrical; as, The barrel of a gun is *round*.

4. Having a curved form, especially that of an arc of a circle or ellipse; as, a *round* arch.

5. Smoothly expanded; swelling, full, plump, corpulent.

"The justice, in fair *round* belly."

*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 7.

6. Not broken or fractional; not given as exactly or precisely correct; as, to speak in *round* numbers.

7. Large, considerable.

"'Tis a good *round* sum."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

8. Full, brisk, quick, smart.

"Our most bitter foes were to be seen approaching at a *round* trot."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

9. Continuous, full, and open in sound; smooth, flowing, harmonious.

\*10. Consistent and complete; candid, fair, frank.

"*Round* dealing is the honor of man's nature."—*Bacon*.

\*11. Open, plain, candid.

"You found ready and *round* answers."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvii.

12. Free and plain; plump.

"Either a *round* oath, or a curse, or the corruption of one."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 18.

**B. As adverb**:

1. On all sides. (*Luke* xix. 43.)

2. In a circular form or manner; circularly.

"He that is giddy thinks the world goes *round*."

*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, v. 2.

3. In circumference; as, a tree ten feet *round*.

4. Through a circle or party, as of friends, &c.

"A health! let it go *round*."

*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 4.

5. In course of revolution.

"The time is come *round*."

*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, v. 3.

6. From first to last; throughout the whole list.

"She named the ancient heroes *round*."—*Swift*.

7. Not in a direct line or route; by a line or course longer than the direct route; as, to go *round*.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun. -tion, -sion = zh'n. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which is round, as a circle, a sphere, or a globe.

"Fairest mover on this mortal round."  
*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 368.*

2. The act or state of giving or passing round, as round a circle or party; as, The joke made the round of the table.

3. The aggregate of similar acts done successively by each of a number of persons, and coming back to where the series began; thus, the playing of a card each by a company at table is a round.

"The second round for the Tait silver club."—*Field, Oct. 3, 1885.*

4. A constantly recurring series of events; a series of events, &c., which come back to the point of commencement; a revolution.

\*5. An assembled group.

"Sometimes I am seen thrusting my head into a round of politicians."—*Addison: Spectator, No. 1.*

6. Rotation in office; established order of succession.

"Such new Utopians would have a round of government, as some the like in the church, in which every spout becomes uppermost in its turn."—*Holyday.*

7. A dance in which the performers are ranged in a ring or circle.

\*8. A roundelay, a song.

\*9. A toast; a health to pass round.

10. The walk or circuit performed by a guard or an officer among the sentries, to see all are on the alert, and that everything is safe and in proper order; hence, the officer or guard who performs this duty.

"[He] day and night keeps watchful round."  
*Scott: Bride of Triermain, iii. 1.*

11. The walk or beat of a person who habitually traverses the same ground, as, of a postman, a policeman, milkman, &c. (Generally in the plural.)

12. That part of a pugilistic encounter lasting from the beginning till a temporary pause is called on account of one of the competitors being knocked down, or thrown or falling, or between one such pause and another; a bout.

\*13. A vessel filled with liquor, as for drinking a toast.

"A gentle round fill'd to the brink,  
To this and t'other friend I drink."  
*Suckling:*

\*14. A kind of target for archery shooting.

"I lost the challenge at shooting at rounds, and won at rovers."—*Burnet: Records, bk. ii.*

II. Technically:

1. *Brewing:* A vessel in which the fermentation of beer is concluded. The rounds receive the beer from the fermenting tun, and discharge the yeast at their bung-holes into a discharging-trough.

2. *Joinery:*

(1) The rung of a ladder.

"But when he once attains the upmost round,  
He then unto the ladder turns his back."  
*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, ii. 1.*

(2) A stretcher (q. v.).

3. *Manège:* A volt or circular tread.

4. *Military:*

(1) A general discharge of firearms by troops, in which each man fires once.

(2) Ammunition for firing once; as, Ten rounds were served out to each man.

5. *Music:* A composition in which several voices starting at stated distances of time from each other, sing each the same music, the combination of all the parts producing correct harmony. It differs from a canon, therefore, in that it can only be sung at the unison or octave. It differs from a catch, which is like it in construction, only in the character of the words. The catch should be amusing, the round may be even sacred. A round may be written out in the form of a canon, if it is of an elaborate construction, or has an independent accompaniment. When sung at the unison, a round is said to be for equal voices.

6. *Ordn.:* A projectile with its cartridge, prepared for service.

D. As preposition:

1. On every side of; all around.

2. About; circularly about; about in all parts.

"Skirr the country round."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.*

¶ 1. *All round:*

(1) Over the whole place; in every direction.

(2) In every detail or particular; as, He is good all round.

2. *A round of beef:* A cut of the thigh through and across the bone.

\*3. *Gentlemen of the round:* Gentlemen soldiers, but of low rank, who had to visit and inspect the sentinels and advanced guard; a disbanded soldier gone a-begging.

\*4. *To be round with:* To speak plainly or frankly; to be open or candid.

"Sir Toby, I must be round with you."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 3.*

5. *To bring one round:*

(1) To restore one to consciousness, good spirits, health, or the like.

(2) To cause one to alter his opinions, or to change from one side or party to another.

6. *To come round:*

(1) To recover consciousness, good spirits, health, or the like.

(2) To change one's opinion or party.

7. *To get round:* [GET (2), v., ¶ 22.]

8. *To turn round:* To change one's side; to desert one's party.

\*9. *To lead the round:* To be a ringleader.

**round-all, s.** A somersault.

**round-backed, a.** Having a round or stooping back.

**round-buddle, s.**

*Metall.:* A circular frame for working on metaliferous slimes.

**round-chisel, s.** An engraver's tool having a rounded belly.

**round-dance, s.** A dance, in which the couples wheel round the room, usually in embrace, as a polka, a waltz, &c.

**round-edge file, s.** A file with a convex edge, for filling out or dressing the interdental spaces of gear-wheels.

**round-faced macaque, s.**

*Zool.:* *Macacus cyclopius*, from Formosa. It is closely allied to *M. rhesus* [RHEBUS], but has shorter limb-bones. Fur slate-colored, thick and woolly; tail hairy, about a foot long; head round, ears small, face flat; forehead naked, dark whiskers, and a strong beard.

**round-file, s.** A file circular in its cross-section. [JOINT-FILE, RAT-TAIL FILE.]

**round-fish, s.**

*Ichthy.:* *Salmo (coregonus) quadrilateralis*. The specimen on which Sir John Richardson based his description was about eighteen inches long. It is not highly prized for food.

"Our voyagers named it the round-fish, and I have given it the specific appellation of *quadrilateralis* on account of a flattening of the back, belly, and sides being super-added to its general sub-fusiform shape."—*Sir J. Richardson: Fauna Boreali-Americana, iii. 204.*

**round-game, s.** A game, as at cards, in which an indefinite number of players can take part, each playing on his own account.

**round-head, s.** [ROUNDHEAD.]

**round-house, s.** [ROUNDHOUSE.]

**round-knife, s.**

1. [CURRIER'S KNIFE.]

2. *Saddlery:* The ordinary cutting-tool of the saddler, sharp on its convex edge.

**round-nosed chisel, s.** A raffle (q. v.).

**round-nosed plane, s.**

*Join.:* A coarse-work bench-plane, the sole of which is rounding.

**round-number, subst.** A number which may be divided by ten without a remainder; also a number not exact, but sufficiently near the truth to serve the purpose.

¶ *In round numbers:* Approximately.

**round-off file, s.** A small parallel, half-round file, whose convex side is safe, and having a pivot at the end opposite the tang.

**round-plane, s.**

*Joinery:* A plane with a round sole for making rounded work, such as stair-rails, beads, &c.

**round-robin, s.** [ROUNDROBIN.]

**round-seam, s.**

*Naut.:* A seam made by sewing the edges of canvas together without lapping.

**round-shot, s.**

*Ordn.:* Spherical balls of iron or steel, usually cast. They are solid, while case and shell are hollow.

**round-shouldered, a.** Having round or stooping shoulders; round-backed.

**round-spliced, s.**

*Naut.:* Splicing so carefully done that the shape of the rope is scarcely altered.

**Round Table, s.** The table round which King Arthur and his knights sat, and from which they derived their title.

¶ *Knights of the Round Table:* The name given in the Arthurian legends to a company of twenty-four (or, according to another version, twelve) knights instituted by Arthur. They were bound on certain days to appear at court.

**round-tool, s.**

*Wood-turning:* A round-nosed chisel for making concave moldings.

**round-top, s.**

*Naut.:* A platform at the mast-head; a top.

**round-tower, s.** A kind of tall, slender tower, tapering from the base upward, and generally having a conical top. They are frequently met with in Ireland, and in two places in Scotland. They rise from 30 to 130 feet in height, and vary from 20 to 30 feet in diameter. The object for which they were built is uncertain, but they were probably intended to be used as strongholds, into which people might retreat with their goods in time of danger. They were erected between the ninth and twelfth centuries.



Round-tower.

**round-trade, s.** A term on the Gaboon river for a kind of barter, in which the things exchanged comprise a large assortment of miscellaneous articles. Called also Bundle-trade.

**round-trip, s.** A trip from one place to another and return.

**round-turn, s.**

*Naut.:* One turn of a rope around a timber, or one cable around another, caused by the swinging of the ship when at anchor.

**round-up, s.**

1. *Shipbuild.:* The convexity of a deck.

2. *Pastoral:* The act of gathering into one place cattle that have been pasturing at large on the open prairie or an extensive ranch.

**round-winged muslin, s.**

*Entom.:* A European moth, *Nudaria senex*, one of the Lithosiidæ.

**round-winged white-wave, s.**

*Entom.:* A British geometer moth, *Cabera ex-anthemaria*.

**round-worm, s.**

*Zoology:*

1. *Sing.:* The genus *Ascaris* (q. v.), spec. *Ascaris lumbricoides*, the Large Round-worm, being from six to fourteen inches long.

2. *Pl.:* A popular name for those worms of the class Nematelminthes (q. v.), which have bodies of some thickness. So called to distinguish them from the Threadworms.

**round (1), v. t. & i.** [ROUND, a.]

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. To make round, circular, spherical, or cylindrical.

\*2. To surround, to encircle, to encompass.

"For she his hairy temples then had rounded  
With coronet of fresh and fragrant flowers."  
*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.*

3. To give a circular or spherical form to; to raise in relief.

"The figures on our modern medals are raised and rounded."—*Addison: On Medals.*

4. To move round or about anything; to pass, go, or travel round.

"Neither of them succeeded in even rounding the turning buoy."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

5. To collect together. (Usually followed by *up*.)

"[Cattle] that have been ranging the open plains have just been rounded up, and are at last penned in a corral."—*Scribner's Magazine, April, 1880, p. 930.*

6. To mold into smoothness; to make full, smooth, and flowing.

"These accomplishments, applied in the pulpit, appear by a quaint, terse, florid stile, rounded into periods and cadencies."—*Swift: Miscellanies.*

\*7. To make full or complete; to complete.

**B. Intransitive:**

\*1. To grow or become round.

"The queen, your mother, rounds apace."  
*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.*

\*2. To go round, as a guard. (*Milton.*)

3. To turn round.

"The men who met him rounded on their heels."  
*Tennyson.*

\*4. To become complete or full; to develop into the full type.

¶ (1) *To round a horse:*

*Manège:* To make a horse carry his shoulders or haunches compactly or roundly, upon a greater or smaller circle, without traversing or bearing to a side.



(2) *To round in:*

*Naut.:* To pull upon a slack rope which passes through one or more blocks in a direction nearly horizontal.

(3) *To round off:* To finish gracefully, as a speech, with a well-rounded period.

(4) *To round to:*

*Naut.:* To turn the head of the ship toward the wind.

(5) *To round up:*

1. *Naut.:* To haul up; usually to haul up the slack of a rope through its leading block, or to haul up a tackle which hangs loose by its fall.

2. *Pastoral:* To herd cattle in a compact mass.

**round** (2), \***round**, *v. i. & t.* [The same as **ROUN**, the *d* being excrescent, as in **sound**, **expound**, &c.]

\***A. Intransitive:**

1. To whisper.

"They're here with me already; whisp'ring, *rounding*; Sicilia is a so-forth." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

2. To tell tales; to inform. (*Slang.*)

**B. Transitive:**

\*1. To whisper to; to address in a whisper.

"Talking with another . . . and *rounding* him in the ear."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. vii., ch. liii.

2. To utter in a whisper.

¶ 1. *To round on:*

(1) To inform against.

(2) To abuse, to rate.

(3) To swear to.

2. *To round up:* To rebuke.

**round'-a-bout**, *a. & s.* [English **round**, *a.*, and *about*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Indirect, loose; not direct.

"That support may be given in a hesitating, *round-about* way."—*London Standard*.

\*2. Ample, extensive.

"For want of having large, sound, *roundabout* sense."—*Locke: On the Understanding*.

3. Encircling, encompassing.

**B. As substantive:**

1. A large horizontal wheel or frame furnished with small wooden horses or carriages, on or in which children ride; a merry-go-round.

2. An arm-chair, with a rounded back.

3. A kind of surtout.

4. A close-fitting body-jacket; a jacket worn by boys, sailors, &c.

\*5. A circular dance.

\*6. A scene of incessant change, revolution, or bustle.

**round'-a-bout-ness**, *s.* [Eng. **roundabout**; *-ness*.] The state or condition of being round about or circuitous.

**round'-arm**, *a.* [Eng. **round**, *a.*, and **arm**.]

*Cricket:* A term applied to a style of bowling, first introduced about 1825, in which the arm is swung round, more or less horizontally; as **roundarm** bowling, a **roundarm** bowler.

**roun'-del**, \***roun'-dell**, \***roun'-dle**, *s.* [O. Fr. *rondel* (Fr. *rondelle*, *rondeau*), from *rond*=round. So called from the first tune coming round again.]

\***I. Ord. Lang.:** Anything round in form or figure; a circle.

"The Spaniards, vnitng themselves, gathered their whole fleets close together into a *roundell*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 598.

**II. Technically:**\*1. *Ancient armor:*

(1) The small circular shield carried by soldiers in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It was composed of osiers, wood, sinews, or ropes, covered with leather or plates of metal, or stuck full of nails in concentric or other figures; sometimes made wholly of metal, and either concave or convex, and with or without an umbo or boss. It was held in the hand to ward off a blow, and was sometimes only a foot in diameter.

(2) The guard of a lance

(3) A round guard for the armpit.

2. *Fort.:* A bastion of a circular form.

3. *Her.:* A sub-ordinary in the form of a circle. It is improper to say a roundel or, gules, &c., describing it by its tincture; unless, first, in case of counter-changes, which follow the tinctures of the shield; secondly, when the roundel is of fur, or of equal tinctures as a roundel ermine, a roundel checky or and azure. Otherwise roundels have distinguishing names, according to their tinctures.



Roundel.

When blazoned or, they are called bezants; when argent, plates; when vert, pomels; when azure, torteaux; when sable, agresses or pellets; when gules, torteaux; when tenné or tawny, oranges; when sanguine or murrey, guzes.

4. *Poetry:* A roundelay (q. v.).

"Come, now a roundel, and a fairy song."

*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 3.

5. *Ordn.:* A disc of iron having a central aperture, through which an assembling-bolt passes. It serves to separate the stock and cheeks.

**round'-ē-lāy**, *s.* [O. Fr. *rondelet*, dimin. from *rondel*; *rond*=round.] [ROUND-EL.]

1. A sort of ancient poem, consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight are in one kind of rime and five in another. It is divided into couplets, at the commencement of the second or third of which the beginning of the poem is repeated, and that, if possible, in an equivocal or punning sense. [RON-DEAU.]

2. A song or tune in which the first strain is repeated.

3. The tune to which a roundelay was sung.

4. A dance in which all joined hands in a circle.

**round'-ēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. **round**, *a.*; *-er*.]

1. One who rounds.

\*2. A round.

"Was off amid a *rouner* of 'Thank'e, ma'am, thank'e.'"—*Blackmore: Christ'swell*, ch. xxxiii.

3. (*Pl.*): A game played by two parties or sides on a piece of ground marked off into a square or circle, with stations for a batter and bowler, and three goals or stopping places at equal distances from each other and the batter's station. The object of the batter is to strike the ball as far as possible away with a short bat held in one hand, so as to be able to make a complete circuit of the ground, passing through each goal, or as far as any one of the goals, before the ball is returned by one of the fielders. A complete circuit of the ground made at once counts a run. The batter is out if the ball, after being hit by him, is caught by one of the fielders, or if he is struck by the ball thrown by a fielder while running between any of the goals.

4. A rock-boring tool having a cylindrical form and indented face.

5. A plane used by wheelwrights for rounding off tenons.

\***round'-ēr** (2), *s.* [Eng. **round** (2), *v.*; *-er*.] One who whisperm.

**round'-hānd**, *s. & a.* [Eng. **round**, *a.*, and **hand**.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. A style of penmanship in which the letters are formed round and full.

2. A style of bowling in cricket in which the arm is swung round more or less horizontally; as distinguished from underhand. [ROUNDARM.]

**B. As adj.** Applied to the style of bowling described in A. 2.

**round'-hēad**, *s. & a.* [Eng. **round**, *a.*, and **head**.]

**A. As substantive:**

*Eng. Hist.:* A term applied by the Cavaliers, or adherents of Charles I., during the Civil War of 1642, to the Puritans or adherents of the Parliamentary party, from their wearing their hair cut short, while the Cavaliers allowed their hair to fall onto their shoulders.

"The *Roundheads* he regarded both with political and with personal aversion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

**B. As adj.:** Pertaining or belonging to the Parliamentary party in the Civil War.

"Animated by the *Roundhead* spirit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

**round'-hēad-ēd**, *adj.* [English **round**, *a.*, and **headed**.]

1. Having a round head or top; as, a **roundheaded** arch.

\*2. Pertaining or belonging to the Roundheads or Parliamentarians.

"The *roundheaded* rebels of Westminster Hall."

*Scott: Rokeby*, v. 20.

\*3. Obstinate, strong, perverse.

"Marry who thou woot, to make a shrew to shroud thee from the storms *roundheaded* opinion, that sways all the world, may let fall on thee."—*Rowley: A Match at Midnight*, iii. 1.

**round'-hōuse**, *s.* [Eng. **round**, *a.*, and **house**.]

\***I. Ord. Lang.:** A watch-house, a station-house, a lock-up.

"I was three times in the *roundhouse*."—*Foot: The Minor*, i. 1.

**II. Technically:**1. *Nautical:*

(1) A small deck above the level of the quarter-deck or spar-deck, as the case may be, at the after end of the vessel; a poop. Sometimes termed the coach.

(2) An erection abaft the mainmast for the accommodation of the officers or crew of a vessel.

2. *Rail.:* A circular house with stalls for locomotives around a turn-table.

**round'-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ROUND (1), *v.*]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

\***B. As adj.:** Round, roundish, nearly round.

"A flexile swallow, entrench'd,

*Rounding*, capacious of the juicy hord."

*Philips: Cider*, ii.

**C. As substantive:**

**I. Ord. Lang.:** The act of making round.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bookbind.:* The process of giving a convex shape to the back of a book, hollowing the fore edge at the same time.

2. *Naut.:* A service (q. v.).

**rounding-adze**, *s.* A kind of adze with a curved blade.

**rounding-gauge**, *s.*

*Hat-making:* A tool for cutting hat-brims.

**rounding-jack**, *s.* A stand on which a hat is fixed to have its brim trimmed to shape and size.

**rounding-machine**, *s.*

*Cooper.:* A machine for giving a circular form to the heads of casks.

**rounding-plane**, *s.*

*Carp.:* A tool which is a connecting-link between the tools of a carpenter and those of the turner. It has a plane-bit which is presented tangentially to the circumference of the circular-hole, so that the wood enters in a rough octagonal form and leaves it rounded, being rotated as it passes therethrough. By this, or similar means, the handles of umbrellas, hoes, rakes, pitchforks, and brooms are made; as well as round office-rulers, chair and ladder-rounds, and many articles of similar shape.

**rounding-tool**, *s.*

1. *Forging:* A top or bottom tool with a semi-cylindrical groove forming a swage for rounding a rod, the stem of a bolt, &c.

2. *Saddlery:* A tool consisting of a pair of jaws with corresponding semi-cylindrical notches, which form, when closed, a series of circular openings of varying sizes, through which leather straps are passed to be rounded.

**round'-ish**, *a.* [Eng. **round**, *a.*; *-ish*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Somewhat round, nearly round, approaching to roundness.

2. *Bot.:* Orbicular, a little inclining to be oblong, as the leaf of *Mentha rotundifolia*.

**roundish-deltoid**, *a.*

*Bot.:* Between orbicular and deltoid.

**round'-ish-ness**, *s.* [English **roundish**; *-ness*.]

The quality or state of being roundish.

**roun'-dle**, *s.* [ROUND-EL.]

**round'-lēt**, *subst.* [O. Fr. *rondellet*.] A little circle; a roundel.

"Made them to seem like *roundlets* that arise

By a stone cast into a standing brook."

*Drayton: Barons' Wars*, vi.

**round'-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. **round**, *a.*; *-ly*.]

1. In a round, circular, or spherical form.

2. Openly, plainly, straightforwardly; in plain words.

"Tell me so, *roundly* and sharply."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvii.

\*3. Without much ceremony.

"Hap what hap may, I'll *roundly* go about her."

*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 4.

4. Briskly, quickly.

5. Completely, to the purpose, vigorously, in earnest.

"By the mass, I was called any thing; and I would have done any thing, indeed, and *roundly* too."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II.*, iii. 2.

**round'-ness**, \***rounde-ness**, *s.* [English **round**, *a.*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being round, circular, spherical, globular, or cylindrical; circularity, sphericity, rotundity.

"Mold it to the *roundness* of the mound."

*Mason: English Garden*, ii.

2. Smoothness, fullness.

"The whole period and compass of this speech was delightful for the *roundness*, and grave for the strangeness."—*Spenser*.

3. Plainness, openness, boldness, frankness; as, the *roundness* of an assertion.

**round'-ridge**, *v. t.* [Eng. **round**, *a.*, and **ridge**.]

*Agric.:* To form into round ridges by plowing.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aʒ; expect, Xenophon, exíst. ph = f  
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del



**rōund-rōb-in**, *s.* [Fr. *ronde*=round, and *ruban*=a ribbon.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A petition, remonstrance, or protest signed in such a way that no name heads the list, the signatures being placed in a ring or circle. It was first adopted by French officers in signing petitions or statements of grievances to their superiors.

"The members of the Royal Commission sent to Sir George Grey a sort of roundrobin."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\*2. *Old Cost.*: A narrow ruff about the doublet-collar.

3. A small pancake. (*Prov.*)

\*4. A blasphemous name given to the sacramental wafer.

**rōunds-man**, *s.* [Eng. *s. pl. rounds; man.*] One who goes the rounds; a patrolman.

\***rōund-ure**, *s.* [Fr. *rondeur*, from *ronde*=round (*q. v.*)] Circumference, circle, inclosure. round.

"'Tis not the roundure of your old-faced walls  
Can hide you from our messengers of war."  
*Shakesp.: King John*, ii. 1.

\***rōund-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *round, a; -y.*] Round.

"Her roundy sweetly swelling lips."  
*Sidney: Arcadia*, 287.

**rōup** (1), *s.* [ROUP, *v.*]

1. A cry, a shout.

2. A sale of goods by auction; an auction.

"Sometimes the roup became so noisy that men and women had to be forcibly ejected."—*St. James' Gazette*, Sept. 3, 1886.

3. Hoarseness.

**rōup** (2), *s.* [Scotch, *roup, roop*=hoarseness.] A disease of poultry, consisting of a boil or tumor on the rump.

**rōup**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *hrōpan*; Icel. *hrōpa*=to cry.] [ROOP.]

A. *Intrans.*: To cry, to shout.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To expose to sale by auction; to sell by auction. (*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.)

2. To sell the goods off by auction.

**rōup-ēt**, **rōup-it**, *a.* [ROUP (1), *s.*] Hoarse.

"Her voice was roupit and hoarse."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xl.

**rōu-rōu**, *s.* [Mexican.]

*Cabinet-making*: A furniture wood from some unidentified tree.

**rōuŷ-ant**, *a.* [Fr.]

*Her.*: Applied to a bird in the attitude of rising, as if preparing to take flight. When applied to a swan it is understood that the wings are endorsed.

**rōuŷe** (1), \***rōuŷe**, \***ruse**, \***rowŷe**, *v. i. & t.* [Sw. *rusa*=to rush; Dan. *ruse*; A. S. *hreōsan*.]

A. *Intransitive*:

\*1. To rush out of a covert. (Applied to beasts of chase.)

"This hart roused and stale away."  
*Chaucer: Dreame*, 380.

\*2. To exert one's self; to start forward.

"Æneas rousing as the foe came on."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, ix. 336.

\*3. To be excited or aroused to thought or action.

\*4. To stand erect; to stand on end.

"My fell of hair  
Would at a dismal treatise rouse."  
*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 3.

\*5. To rise; to get up.

"Night's black agents to their prey do rowŷe."  
*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 2.

6. To awake from sleep or repose; to wake up.

"[They] buckled on their shining arms with haste.  
Troy rous'd as soon." *Pope: Homer's Iliad*, viii. 70.

B. *Reflexion*: To stir one's self to exertion or action; to bestir one's self.

"Rouse thee, man."  
*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 3.

C. *Transitive*:

\*1. To startle or drive from a covert or lair.

"If they wolde vse but a fewe nombre of houndes, onely to harborowe or rouse the game."—*Elyot: Governor*, bk. i., ch. xviii.

\*2. To raise, to erect.

"Being mounted and both roused in their seats."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, iv. 1.

3. To excite to thought or action from a state of idleness, languor, or inattention.

"Rousing each caitiff to his task of care."  
*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, vi. 1.

\*4. To put into commotion; to agitate, to shake.

"To rouse her ordered locks."  
*Ovid Englished* (1701), p. 40.

\*5. To awake from sleep or repose.

"Shall we rouse the night-owl in a catch?"  
*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

**rōuŷe** (2), *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Naut.*: To pull together, upon a cable, &c., without the assistance of mechanical power.

**rouŷe-about block**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A snatch-block of large size.

**rōuŷe** (1), *s.* [ROUSE (1), *v.*] A signal or call to awake; the reveille.

"At five on Sunday morning the rouse was sounded, breakfast at seven, and church parade at eight."—*City Press*, Sept. 30, 1885.

\***rōuŷe** (2) \***rōwŷe**, *s.* [Sw. *rus*=a drunken fit, drunkenness, *rusa*=to fuddle; Dan. *ruus*=intoxication; Dut. *roes*=drunkenness; Ger. *rausch*; prob. connected with Icel. *hrōsa*=to praise; and so with *rouŷe* (3), *s.*, and *roose* (*q. v.*)]

1. A drinking bout; a carouse, a carousal.

"And we will have a rouse in each of them, anon, for bold Britons."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, iii. 2.

2. A full glass of liquor; a bumper in honor of a toast. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.)

**rōuŷe** (3), *s.* [ROOSE, *s.*]

\***rōuŷe**, \***rōuŷe**, *adv.* [ROUSE (1), *v.*] Straight.

"You should have come out in choleric rouse upon the stage."—*Duke of Buckingham: The Rehearsal*, p. 36.

**rōuŷ-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *rouŷe* (1), *v.*; -er.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who or that which rouses.

"In rushed the rousers of the deer."  
*Scott: Glenfinlas*.

2. Anything very great or startling. (*Slang.*)

3. *Brew.*: A stirrer in the hop-copper of a brewery.

**rōuŷ-īng**, *pr. par. & a.* [ROUSE (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. & a.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Having power to rouse, awaken, or excite; exciting. (*Slang.*)

2. Very great; startling, exciting. (*Slang.*)

"In possession of a rousing trade."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vi. 109.

**rōuŷ-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *rousing*; -ly.] In a rousing manner; so as to rouse; excitingly, violently.

**rōuŷ-sētte**, *s.* [Fr., dimin. from *roux*=red.]

*Zoology*:

1. *Pteropus vulgaris*, from Mauritius and Bourbon; probably occurring in Madagascar and Africa. A frugivorous bat, about nine inches long, with a wing expanse of three feet; general color rusty red, whence its popular name.

2. The dog-fish; any member of the genus *Scyllium*.

**rōuŷt**, *v. t.* To stir up. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

**rōuŷt**, **roost**, **rost**, *s.* [Icel. *rōst*=a current.] A torrent occasioned by a tide; the turbulent part of a channel or firth caused by the meeting of rapid tides. (*Scotch.*)

**rōuŷt-a-bōut**, *s.* [Prob. for *roost*, and *about*; cf. *rooster*.] A laborer on board a steamer; a lazy, idle vagabond; a loafer.

**rōuŷt-ŷ**, *a.* [ROUST, *v.*] Rusty. (*Scotch.*)

**rōut** (1), \***rouŷt**, \***rowt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *route*=a rout, a defeat . . . a troop or multitude of men or beasts . . . a way, a street, a course; prop. something broken, from Lat. *rupta*, fem. of *ruptus*, pa. par. of *rumpo*=to break; Ital. *rotta*; Sp. *rota*=a rout, a defeat; Dut. *rot*; M. H. Ger. *rote*, *rotte*; Ger. *rotte*; Dan. *rode*. The word is thus the same as *route* (*q. v.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The utter defeat of an army or body of troops; the disorder and confusion of troops thus defeated and put to flight.

"To these, glad conquest, murderous rout to those."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xiii. 396.

2. An uproar, a brawl, a tumult.

"Give me to know  
How this foul rout began."  
*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

3. A company of persons; a concourse, and generally a rabble or multitude; a tumultuous, disorderly, or clamorous crowd.

"To swear he would the rascal rout o'erthrow."  
*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 15.

4. A fashionable assembly or large evening party.

"She is the foundress of those assemblies called routs."  
—*Dr. Wharton: Ranelagh House*.

5. Noise, tumult, uproar.

"While the winds without kept whistling rout."  
*Blackie: Lays of Highlands*, p. 80.

II. *Law*: (See extract.)

"A rout is where three or more meet to do an unlawful act upon a common quarrel, as forcibly breaking down fences upon a right claimed of common or of way; and make some advances toward it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 2.

¶ \*(1) *The rout*: The rabble, the common multitude.

"After me the rout is coming."  
*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

(2) *To put to the rout*: To rout.

**rout-cake**, *subst.* A rich, sweet cake for evening parties.

**rout-seat**, *s.* A light form or seat for evening parties.

**rōut** (2), *s.* [Icel. *rota*.] The Brent Goose, *Anser bernicla*.

**rōut** (3), \***rowt**, *s.* [ROUT (2), *v.*]

1. The act of bellowing.

2. A roar; a loud noise.

**rōut** (1), *v. t. & i.* [ROUT (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To break the ranks of, and throw into disorder; to defeat utterly and put to flight.

"Turn back the routed and forbid the flight."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, vi. 100.

2. To drive or chase away; to expel.

\*B. *Intrans.*: To assemble in a noisy or riotous crowd.

"The meaner sort routed together, and . . . slew him."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 68.

**rōut** (2), **rowte**, *v. i.* [Icel. *rauta*.] To roar; to bellow, as cattle. (*Scotch.*)

**rōut** (3), **rowt-yn**, *v. i.* [A. S. *hrūtan*; Icel. *hrjóta*, *rjóta*.] To snore.

"Efte he routeth, for his hede mislay."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,642.

**rōut** (4), *v. t. & i.* [A variant of *root* (2), *v.* (*q. v.*)]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To turn up with the snout, as swine; to root.

"Snouted wild-boars, routing tender corn."  
*Keats: Endymion*.

II. *Tech.*: To deepen; to scoop out; to cut or dig out, as moldings, the spaces between and around block-letters, bookbinders' stamps, &c. [ROUTER.]

B. *Intrans.*: To root in the ground.

"From trampling cattle, and the routing swine."  
*Edwards: Sonnet* 44.

¶ 1. *To rout out*:

(1) To search thoroughly, and generally to find.

(2) To cause to turn out; to drive out.

"He was routed out again, but got to ground in a rabbit hole."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

2. *To rout up*: To hunt up.

"They had been routing up a queer-looking creature."  
—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

**rōute**, \***rute**, *s.* [Fr. *route*. The same word as *root* (1), *s.* (*q. v.*)]

\*1. A crowd.

"Of women many a route  
Say that I have the moste steadfast wife."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 9,424.

2. The course, way, or road traveled, or to be traveled; a march, a course.

¶ A *route* is chosen only by those who go to a considerable distance; the *road* may be chosen for the shortest distance; the *route* and *road* are pursued in their beaten track; the *course* is often chosen in the unbeaten track; an army or a company go a certain *route*; foot passengers are seen to take a certain *course* over fields.

¶ *To get the route*:

*Mil.*: To receive orders to march or quit one station for another.

**rōut-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *rout* (4), *v.*; -er.]

*Joinery*: A sash-plane made like a spokeshave, to work on circular sashes.

**router-gauge**, *subst.* A gauge with a stem and adjustable fence, and provided with a tooth like a narrow chisel, adapted to cut a groove in wood or brass, for the purpose of inlaying.

**router-plane**, *s.* A plane having a broad surface, carrying in its center one of the cutters belonging to the plow. It is used for leveling the bottoms of cavities. The stock must be more than twice the width of the recess, and the projection of the iron determines the depth. The sides of the cavity are prepared beforehand by the chisel and mallet, the saw, or the cutting-gauge.

**router-saw**, *s.* A saw having a cutting-point on each side of the blade, adapted to cut into the wood, and a less prominent router-tooth to remove the chip between the marks or kerfs made by the cutters.

**rōuth**, **rōwth**, *a. & s.* [Wel. *rhwth*=large, capacious.]

A. *As adj.*: Plentiful, abundant. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As subst.*: Plenty, abundance.

"I trow there was routh o' company."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xl.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**rōuth**-ie, *a.* [ROUTH] Plentiful, abundant.

\***rōu**-tī-ēr (final *r* silent), *s.* [Fr. *route*=a road.] One of a class of military adventurers of the twelfth century, who hired themselves to the highest bidder. So called from being always on the *route* or road.

\***rōu**-tīn'-a-rŷ, *a.* [Eng. *routin(e)*; -ary.] Pertaining to or involving routine.

**rōu**-tīne', *s.* [Fr.=a small path, dimin. of *route*=a route (q. v.).]

1. A round of business, pleasure, or amusements, daily or customarily followed; a course of business or official duties regularly pursued.

2. Any regular habit or practice adhered to from mere force of habit.

"He has certain set forms and routines of speech."—Butler: *Remains*, ii. 272.

**rōut**-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [ROUT (4), *v.*]

**routing**-tool, *s.*

*Metall.*: A revolving tool used for scooping out metal. Used in digging out the spaces between and around block-letters and bookbinders' stamps, also in deepening the "white" spaces in stereotype, electrotype, and zincographic plates, and broad spaces in the lettering of doorplates.

**rōu**-tīn'-ism, *s.* [English *routin(e)*; -ism.] The practice of doing things as a mere matter of routine.

**rōut**-īsh, *a.* [Eng. *rout* (1), *s.*; -ish.] Disorderly, riotous.

"A *routish* assembly of sorry citizens."—North: *Examen*, p. 93.

\***rōut**-ōūs, *a.* [Eng. *rout* (1), *s.*; -ous.] In manner of a rout.

**rōut**-ōūs-lŷ, *adv.* [English *routous*; -ly.] In a routous manner; with that violation of law called a Rout.

**rōux** (*x* silent), *s.* [French *roux beurre*=reddish-brown butter.] A material composed of melted butter and flour, used to thicken soups and gravies.

**rōve** (1), *v. i. & t.* [Allied to *reave* and *rob*; cf. Dut. *rooven*=to rob; Dan. *rōve*; Sw. *rōfva*=to rob; Icel. *ráfa*, *rápa*=to wander.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To wander, to ramble, to roam; to go, move, or pass without certain direction or object.

"Still may I *rove*, untutor'd, wild."

Byron: *To Edward Noel Long, Esq.*

2. To have rambling thoughts; to wander mentally, to rave, to be light-headed; hence to be in high spirits, to be full of frolic. (*Scotch.*)

"I wish she binna *roving*."—Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxv.

\*3. To shoot an arrow with an elevation, not point-blank; to shoot an arrow at rovers. [ROVER, ¶ (2).]

"With daily shew of courteous, kind behavior,  
Even at the marke white of his hart she *roved*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. v. 35.

\*4. Hence, to aim, to direct a look, &c.

"She *roved* at me with glancing eye."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; *Aug.*

**B. Transitive:**

1. To roam, wander, or ramble over or through.

"*Roving* the field, I chanced

A goodly tree far distant to behold."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 575.

\*2. To shoot at rovers.

3. To plow into ridges by turning one furrow upon another.

**rōve** (2), *v. t.* [Allied to *reeve* (q. v.).]

1. To draw through an eye or aperture; to bring, as wool or cotton, into that form which it receives before being spun into thread; to card into flakes, as wool, &c.; to slub.

2. To draw out into thread, to ravel; as, to *rove* a stocking.

**rove-beetle**, *s.*

1. (*Singular*): Any of the larger Staphylinidæ, as *Ocyopus olens*.

2. (*Pl.*): The Brachelytra in general.

**rōve** (1), *s.* [ROVE (2), *v.*]

1. *Boatbuilding*: A small copper ring or washer, upon which the end of a nail is clinched on the inside of a boat.

2. *Spinning*: A sliver of wool or cotton, slightly compacted by twisting. [ROVING, 2.]

**rōve** (2), *s.* [ROVE (1), *v.*] A roving or rambling about.

"In thy nocturnal *rove*, one moment halt."

Young: *Night Thoughts*, ix. 675.

**rōv**-ēr, \***rovare**, *s.* [Dut. *roover*, from *rooven*=to rob.] [ROVE (1), *v.*]

\*1. A robber, a pirate, a freebooter.

2. One who roves, rambles, or roams about; a wanderer.

3. A fickle or inconstant person.

\*4. A kind of strong, heavy arrow, shot at an elevation, generally of 45°.

"Here be of all sorts, flights, *rovers*, and buttshafts."—Ben Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

\*5. An archer. (*Ben Jonson.*)

\*6. A mark on a target.

7. In croquet a ball which has passed through all the hoops, and hit the stick opposite to the starting-post. The term is also applied to the player whose ball is in this position.

¶ (1) *To run at rovers*: To run wild, or without restraint.

(2) *To shoot at rovers*:

*Archery*: To shoot at a target or mark with an elevation, not at point-blank; to shoot an arrow at a distant object, not at the butt which was nearer; hence, fig., to shoot at random, or without any particular aim.

\***rōv**-ēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *rove* (1); -ery.] Piracy, freebooting.

"Their manifold robberies and *roversies*."—P. Holland: *Camden*, ii. 205.

**rōv**-īng (1), *pr. par. or a.* [ROVE (1), *v.*]

**roving**-shot, *s.* A stray or random shot.

**rōv**-īng (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [ROVE (2), *v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

*Cotton-manufacture:*

1. The same as ROVE (2), *s.*

2. A process intervening between carding and spinning, in which a number of slivers from the carding-machine, contained in separate cans, are associated by being conducted between pairs of rollers, and then between other successive pairs, by which the combined sliver is reduced and elongated; the sliver, as it issues from the last pair of rollers, being brought to the condition of a rove by being slightly twisted by mechanical means.

**roving**-frame, **roving**-machine, *s.* A machine in which the process of roving is effected. [ROVING, C. 2.]

**roving**-head, *subst.* A roving-frame used in the worsted manufacture.

**roving**-machine, *s.* [ROVING-FRAME.]

**roving**-plate, *s.* A piece of iron or steel plate which is held to the top of a grindstone with its edge inclined at a small angle, for the purpose of smoothing its surface.

**roving**-reel, *s.* A contrivance for measuring the length of a roving, sliver, or hank of yarn.

**rōv**-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *roving* (1); -ly.] In a roving, wandering, or rambling manner.

"God has actually been pleased to discover by supernatural revelation (what, by reason, without it, he can either not at all, or but *rovingly* guess at."—Boyle: *Works*, v. 522.)

**rōv**-īng-ness, *s.* [Eng. *roving* (1); -ness.] The quality or state of roving.

**rōw** (1), \***raw**, \***rewe**, \***rowe**, *s.* [A. S. *rāw*, *rāwe*.]

1. A series of persons or things set in or arranged in a continued line; a line, a rank, a file. (*Spenser: Ruines of Rome*, xxx.)

2. *Specif.*: A number of houses standing together in a line.

\*3. A line of writing. (*Chaucer.*)

¶ *In rows*:

*Bot.*: In lines or series, which are not necessarily opposite. The number of these rows is often indicated; as, bifarious=in two rows, trifarious=in three rows, &c.

**row**-culture, *s.*

*Agric.*: That method of culture in which the crops, as wheat, are sown in drills.

**rōw** (2), *s.* [Row (2), *v.*] An excursion or trip taken in a row-boat.

**rōw** (3), *s.* [ROLL, *s.*]

1. A roll, a list.

2. A roll of bread.

**rōw** (4), *s.* [Put for *rouse*=drunkenness, uproar; for the loss of the *s* cf. *pea*, *cherry*, *sherry*, &c.] A riotous noise; a noisy disturbance; a quarrel, a tumult, a commotion.

†**rōw** (1), *v. t.* [Row (1), *s.*] To set, dispose, or arrange in a row or line; to set or stud with a number of things ranged in a line.

**rōw** (2), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *rōwan*=to row, to sail; cogn. with Dut. *roeijen*; Icel. *roa*; Sw. *ro*; Dan. *roe*; M. H. Ger. *ruejen*.] [RUDDER.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To impel, as a boat, along the surface of water by means of oars.

2. To transport by rowing in a boat.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To labor with an oar or oars.

"The sailors ship their oars, and cease to *row*."

Dryden: *Ovid; Metamorphoses*, x.

2. To be moved by means of oars.

"A galley . . . rowed up to the flag-ship."—Mickle: *Discovery of India*.

¶ (1) *Row dry*: An order given to the oarsmen to row in such a manner as not to splash the water.

(2) *Rowed of all*: An order to cease pulling and lay in the oars.

**row**-boat, *s.* A boat propelled by rowing.

**row**-lock, *s.* [ROWLOCK.]

**row**-port, *s.*

*Naut. (pl.)*: Small ports near the water's edge for the sweeps or large oars, whereby a vessel is rowed during a calm.

**rōw** (3), *v. i.* [ROLL.] To roll, to revolve.

"I trust bowls will *row* right, though they are a wee aje e'enow."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

**rōw** (4), *v. t.* [ROW (4), *s.*] To involve in a row; to abuse, to scold.

**rōw**-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *row* (2), *v.*; -able.] Capable of being rowed over or upon.

"That long barren fen

Once *rowable*."—Ben Jonson: *Horace; Art of Poetrie*.

**rōw**-an, **rō**-an, *s.* [Sw. *rōnn*; Dan. *rōn*; cf. Lat. *Ornus*.]

*Ord. Lang. & Bot.*: The Rowan-tree (q. v.).

"How elung the *rowan* to the rock."

Scott: *Marmion*, ii. (Introd.)

**rowan**-tree, *s.* The Mountain Ash (q. v.).

**ro**-wa-nah, *s.* [Hind. *rawannah*.] A permit or passport. (*East Indies*.)

**rōw**-dē-dōw, *s.* [ROWDYDOW.]

**rōw**-dŷ, *s. & a.* [From Row (4), *s.*]

**A. As subst.**: A noisy, rough fellow; a rough.

"A drunken, gambling, cut-throat *rowdy*."—C. Kingsley: *Two Years Ago*, ch. x.

**B. As Adjective:**

1. Rough, riotous, blackguardly, ruffianly.

2. Coarsely showy; flashy, gaudy.

**rōw**-dŷ-dōw, *s.* [From the noise of the beat of a drum.] A continuous noise. (*Vulgar.*)

**rōw**-dŷ-dōw-dŷ, *adj.* [ROWDYDOW.] Noisy, turbulent.

**rōw**-dŷ-ish, *a.* [Eng. *rowdy*; -ish.] Characterized by rowdyism; rough.

**rōw**-dŷ-ism, *s.* [Eng. *rowdy*; -ism.] The conduct or behavior of a rowdy or rough; ruffianism.

"That contingent of *rowdyism* which swells every large crowd."—London *Daily Telegraph*.

**rōw**-el, **rōw**'-el, *s.* [Fr. *rouelle*, from Low Lat. *rotella*, dim. *rota*=a wheel.]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: A little ring, circle, or wheel; specifically:

(1) The little wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points.

"Lord Marmion turned, well was his need!

And dashed the *rowels* in his steed."

Scott: *Marmion*, vii. 14.

(2) The flat ring in a horse's bit.

"The iron *rowells* into frothy fume he bitt."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. vii. 37.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Farr.*: A roll of hair, silk, or leather, corresponding to a seton in surgery.

2. *Agric.*: The spiked wheel of the Norwegian harrow and other soil pulverizers.

**rowel**-head, *subst.* The axis on which the rowel turns. (*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, i. 1.)

**rōw**'-el, *v. t.* [ROWEL, *s.*]

*Farr.*: To insert a rowel in.

"*Rowel* the horse in the chest."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*

**rōw**'-el-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [ROWEL, *v.*]

**roweling**-needle, *s.*

*Farr.*: An instrument used in *farriery* to insert a rowel through the skin of a horse.

**roweling**-scissors, *s.*

*Farr.*: An instrument used in inserting rowels in the flesh of horses.

**rōw**'-en, **rōu**'-en, **row**-ings, **rough**-ings, *subst.* [Prob. from Mid. Eng. *row*=rough.]

1. A stubble-field left unplowed till after Michaelmas or thereabout, and furnishing a certain amount of herbage. (*Eng.*)

2. Aftermath; the second crop of hay cut off the same ground in one year.

**rōw**'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *row* (2), *v.*; -er.] One who rows: one who manages a boat with oars.

**row**-et, **row**-ett, *s.* [ROWEN.]

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.  
-**çian**, -**tian** = **shän**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**çtion**, -**çsion** = **zhün**. -**tious**, -**çious**, -**sioas** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **çəl**.



**rōw1, rowle, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

*Nautical:*

1. The sheave of a whip-tackle.

2. A light crane, formerly used in discharging cargo.

\***rōw'-līt, s.** [Fr. *roulette*.] A small wheel.

**row-lock** (pron. rūl'-lōck), *s.* [Eng. *row* (2), *v.*, and *lock*.]

*Naut.*: A crotch or notch on the gunwale of a boat, against which the oar works in rowing. Various devices are used: (1) Two short pegs or posts rising from the gunwale; (2) an iron stirrup pivoted in the gunwale; (3) an iron pin in the gunwale, and the oar fastened to it by a thong; (4) a pin in the gunwale passing through a hole in the oar; (5) a notch in the gunwale.

**rōw'-lỹ-pōw-lỹ, s.** [ROLLYPOLLY.]

\***rōwn'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *rown*; *-er*.] One who whispers; a whisperer. (*Vox: Actes*, p. 505.)

**rōwte, v. i.** [ROUT (2), *v.*]

**rōwth, s. & a.** [ROUTH.]

**Rōx'-būrgh, s.** [A southern county of Scotland, adjoining Northumberland, and the title of a dukedom. John Ker, the third duke (1740-1804), was a noted bibliophile, and the binding known as Roxburgh-style was so named because first employed in his library.] (See etym. and compound.)

**Roxburgh-style, s.**

*Bookbinding*: A style of binding consisting of a plain leather (generally morocco) back, with the lettering in gold high up, plain cloth or marbled paper sides, the top of the book gilt-edged, but the fore edge and tail left white, and trimmed, not cut.

**rōx'-būrgh-ī-ā, s.** [Named after Wm. Roxburgh, M. D., Superintendent of the Calcutta Botanic Garden, 1793-1814.]

*Bot.*: The sole genus of Roxburghiaceæ (q. v.), with four species from India. The stems are a hundred fathoms long. The roots, prepared with limewater, are candied by the Hindus, but their flavor is insipid.

**rōx'-būrgh-ī-ā'-çē-æ, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *roxburghi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: Roxburghworts; an order of Dictyogens. Twining shrubs with tuberous roots (?), reticulated and coriaceous leaves, with primary ribs connected by secondary veins. Perianth large, petaloid, in four divisions. Stamens four; ovary superior, one-celled, with two many-seeded placentæ, from the base of the pericarp, which is one-celled, two-valved. One genus, with four species, from India.

**rōx'-būrgh wōrt, s.** [Mod. Latin *roxburgh(ia)*, and Eng. *wort*.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: The Roxburghiaceæ. (*Lindley*.)

\***rōy, s.** [Fr. *roi*.] A king.

**rōy'-ā1, \*roi-al, \*roy-all, \*re-al, \*ri-al, \*ri-all, a. & s.** [O. Fr. *real, roial* (Fr. *royal*), from Lat. *regalis*=regal (q. v.).]

*A. As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a king; pertaining or attached to the crown; regal.

"The royal blood of France."

*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 1.

2. Established, founded, or maintained by the king or the crown. [REGIUS.]

3. Becoming or befitting a king; kingly, princely. [*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iv. 1.]

4. Noble, generous, illustrious.

"How doth that royal merchant, good Antonio?"

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2

5. Noble, magnificent.

"Our royal, good, and gallant ship."

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, v.

6. Applied to a stag having antlers with twelve tines.

"A royal stag, or animal with twelve tines, is not now uncommon."—*Field*, Jan. 9, 1886.

*B. As substantive:*

*I. Ordinary Language:*

\*1. A rial (q. v.).

2. One of the shoots of a stag's head; a royal antler (q. v.).

3. A royal stag.

*II. Technically:*

1. *Naut.*: A mast and sail next above the top-gallant.

"We were under royals at four o'clock in the afternoon."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Ordn.*: A small mortar.

3. *Paper*: A size of drawing and writing paper, measuring 23½×12 inches, and weighing according to quality. Often used adjectively; as, *royal octavo*, *royal quarto*.

**Royal Academy, subst.** A society in England designed to promote the arts of painting, sculpture, and engraving. In 1765, a charter was granted to "The Incorporated Society of Artists." Dissensions almost immediately arose, its more eminent members withdrew, and on Dec. 10, 1768, obtained from the king a charter for the "Royal Academy of Arts, in London," now known as the Royal Academy. The first exhibition of their paintings took place at Somerset House, in 1780. In 1834 the Society was removed to the National Gallery, then just erected in Trafalgar Square. [ACADEMICIAN, ACADEMY.]

**Royal Academy of Music:** A society founded in London in 1823, which gave its first concert in 1828, and was incorporated in 1830.

**royal-antler, s.** The third branch of the horn of a deer.

**royal-arch, s.** A degree in freemasonry.

**royal-arms, arms-royal, s. pl.**

*Her.*: The personal arms borne by the successive sovereigns of a country, as distinguished from those which they bear in their public capacity, namely, the arms of the country over which they rule.

**royal-assent, s.** [ASSENT, *s.*, *B.*]

**Royal Astronomical Society, s.** A society for astronomical research, which was founded in London in 1820, and received its charter in 1831.

**royal-bay, s.**

*Bot.*: *Laurus nobilis* or *indica*.

**royal-blue, subst.** A deep-colored and beautiful smalt, and also a vitreous pigment, principally used in painting on glass and enameling, in which uses it is very permanent; but in water and oil its beauty soon decays, as is no uncommon case with other vitrified pigments. It is not in other respects an eligible pigment, being, notwithstanding its beautiful appearance, very inferior to other cobalt blues.

**royal bounty, s.** A fund from which money is granted to female relatives of officers killed or mortally wounded on duty.

**royal-burgh, s.** [BURGH.]

**royal-charter, subst.** A charter granted by the sovereign, and conveying certain rights and privileges to the subjects, as a charter granted in England to boroughs and municipal bodies, to universities and colleges, or to colonies and foreign possessions.

**Royal Family, s.** The family of the sovereign, specif. the Sovereign, the male Heir Apparent to the throne, and the Princess Royal. With regard to the other princes and princesses, the term Royal Family has two meanings. In the wider one it comprehends all those who are by any possibility inheritable to the crown. In the narrower one it is limited to those who are within a certain degree of propinquity to the reigning prince, and to whom therefore the law pays extraordinary respect.

**royal-fern, s.**

*Bot.*: The genus *Osmunda*.

**royal-fish, s.** [FISH-ROYAL.]

**royal-glass, s.** Painted glass.

**royal-grant, s.** A grant of letters patent from the crown.

**Royal Humane Society, s.** [HUMANE.]

**Royal Institution, s.** An institution founded in London by Count Rumford, Sir Joseph Banks, and others, March 9, 1799, and incorporated Jan. 13, 1800. It is designed to diffuse knowledge, to facilitate the general introduction of mechanical inventions, and teach by lectures and experiments the application of science to the common purposes of life. It has, as a rule, had for its lecturers some of the first scientific men of the age.

**royal-mantle, s.**

*Entom.*: A European geometer moth, *Anticlea sinuata*.

**royal-mast, s.**

*Naut.*: The fourth mast from the deck; a royal.

\***royal-merchant, s.** A term formerly applied to merchants who founded principalities which their descendants enjoyed, as the Grimaldi of Venice, the Medici of Florence, &c.; also applied to one who managed the mercantile affairs of a state or kingdom.

**royal-mines, s. pl.** Mines of gold and silver.

**royal-oak, s.**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An oak in Roscobel Wood, England, in which Charles II. is said to have taken shelter after the battle of Worcester, hence a frequent public-house sign.

\*2. *Astron.*: *Robur Carolinum*. (*Halley*.)

**Royal Observatory, s.** [OBSERVATORY, ¶.]

\***royal-rich, a.** Rich as a king; rich or gorgeous enough for a king.

**Royal Society, subst.** A society for prosecuting research in general and physico-mathematical science in particular, founded in London in 1660. In 1645, a few friends, including Drs. Wilkins and Wallis, established a scientific club in the metropolis, which maintained a checkered and intermittent existence sometimes in London, at others in Oxford, till at length being revived at the Restoration it became the parent of the Royal Society. At a meeting of the club, held Nov. 28, 1660, the formation of a new society was resolved on, and its scope and constitution defined. Its first public action took place on Dec. 5, 1660, and the members, in 1662, obtained a charter, and were incorporated as the Royal Society. Charles II. flattered himself that he was its founder, and among the names of its fellows was that of the Duke of York, afterward James II. Sir Isaac Newton was elected a fellow in Jan., 1672, admitted in Feb., 1672, and in 1703 became president. The first number of the *Philosophical Transactions*, recording the work of the society, appeared on March 6, 1665. After 1800 the annual volume took the place of occasional numbers. In 1709, a bequest from Sir Godfrey Copley led to the establishment of the Copley gold medal, and a donation from Count Rumford, in 1796, resulted in the foundation of the Rumford gold and silver medals. Two more medals were established by George IV. in 1825. The Linnæan Society branched off from it in 1788, the Geological Society in 1807, and the Royal Astronomical Society in 1820. For a considerable time the number of the members stood at 600; latterly, however, only fifteen members have been annually elected, so that the number of fellows will in a few years be reduced below 500. With the exception of a small Roman Academy, the Royal Society of London was the first of the kind established, the Royal Academy of Science at Paris not having arisen till 1666.

¶ (1) *The Royal Society of Edinburgh*: A Scotch society of a similar type to the English institution, which was incorporated in 1783, having been developed from the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, commenced in 1739.

(2) *Royal Society of Literature*: A society founded in England under the patronage of George IV., in 1823, and chartered in 1826. It awards gold medals.

**royal-standard, s.** [STANDARD.]

**royal-tiger, s.** [TIGER.]

**royal-yard, s.**

*Naut.*: The fourth yard from the deck, on which the royal is set.

†**rōy'-ā1-ēt, \*rōy'-ō-lēt, s.** [A dimin. from *royal* (q. v.).] A petty king or sovereign; a kinglet.

"There were . . . two other *royalets*, as only kings by his leave."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, II. iv. 10.

**rōy'-ā1-īsm, s.** [Fr. *royalisme*.] The principles or cause of royalty; attachment to a royal government.

**rōy'-ā1-īst, s. & a.** [Fr. *royaliste*.]

*A. As subst.*: An adherent or supporter of monarchical government; specif. applied to—

(1) An adherent of Charles I. and Charles II. in the Civil War, as opposed to a Roundhead (q. v.).

(2) An adherent of the Bourbon family after the French Revolution.

*B. As adj.*: Supporting monarchical government; belonging to the Royalists.

**rōy'-ā1-īze, v. t. & i.** [Eng. *royal*; *-ize*.]

*A. Trans.*: To make royal.

*B. Intrans.*: To bear royal sway.

"If long he look to rule and *royalize*."

*Sylvester: Magnificence*, 79.

**rōy'-ā1-lỹ, adv.** [Eng. *royal*; *-ly*.] In a royal manner; like a king; as becomes a king.

\***roy-alme, s.** [O. Fr., Fr. *royaume*.] A kingdom, a realm (q. v.).

**rōy'-ā1-tỹ, \*roy-al-te, \*roy-al-tie, s.** [O. Fr. *realte, reialte, royaulte* (Fr. *royauté*), from Latin *regalitem*, accus. of *regalis*, from *regalis*=regal (q. v.).]

1. The state, character, or dignity of a king; the condition of a person of royal rank.

"Is this the *royalty* of Albion's king?"

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II.*, i. 3.

2. The state of being of royal birth; royal extraction.

"By the *royalties* of both your bloods."

*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 3.

3. Department becoming or befitting a king; kingly character.

4. The person of a king; majesty; a title applied to kings.

"Thus his *royalty* doth speak in me."

*Shakesp.: King John*, v. 2.

5. The Sovereign, or a member of the Royal Family (the abstract put for the concrete); as, *Royalty* was present.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ; Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



6. A right or prerogative of a sovereign; especially a seigniorage due to a king from a manor of which he is lord.

"With the property were connected royalties."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

7. A tax paid to the crown or to the landlord on the produce of a mine. (*Eng.*)

8. A tax paid to a person who holds a grant of a patent for the use of such patent; it is generally at a certain rate for each article manufactured; a percentage paid to the owner of an article for its use; hence, a percentage of profits paid to an author for the privilege of publishing his works.

\*9. An emblem of royalty.

"Did give him that same royalty he wears."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iv. 3.*

10. A royal manor; a manor.

"Some extraordinary takes of salmon have been secured in the Avon royalty here this week."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

11. A kingdom, a domain, a province, a sphere.

\*12. The area occupied by a royal burgh; (*pl.*) the bounds of a royal burgh. (*Scotch.*)

**rōy-ē-na**, *s.* [Named after Adrian Van Royen, once Professor of Botany at Leyden.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Ebenaceæ. *Royena lucida* is a white-flowered greenhouse plant.

**rōy-lē-a**, *s.* [Named after John Forbes Royle, Esq., Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens at Saharunpore.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Ballotidæ. The leaves of *Roylea elegans* are used in India as a bitter tonic febrifuge.

\***rōyne** (1), *v. t. & i.* [French *rogner*.] To bite, to gnaw.

\***rōyne** (2), *v. i.* [French *grogner*.] To growl, to mutter.

\***rōyn-īsh**, *a.* [Fr. *rogneux*=mangy, from *rogne*=mange, scab, from Latin *rubiginem*, accus. of *rubigo*=rust.] Mangy, scurvy, paltry, mean.

**rōys-tēr**, *s.* [ROISTER.]

1. A roisterer.

2. A drunken spree or frolic.

**rōys-tēr-ēr**, *s.* [ROISTERER.]

\***rōys-tēr-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *royster*; -ous.] Unruly, reveling.

**Rōys-tōn**, *s.* [See def.]

*Geog.*: A market town partly in Hertfordshire and partly in Cambridgeshire.

**Royston-crow**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: *Corvus cornix*, long considered a separate species. [CROW, *s.*, III. 2. (B).]

\***rōy-tē-lēt**, *s.* [Fr. *roitelet*, from *roi*=a king.] A petty king.

\***rōyt-īsh**, *adj.* [Perhaps for *riotish* or *routish*.] Wild, irregular.

**rō-zēlle**, *s.* [ROSELLE.]

**rōz-ēt**, *s.* [ROSIN.] (*Scotch.*)

**rüb**, \***rubbe**, *v. t. & i.* [Gael. *rub*=to rub; Ir. & Gael. *rubadh*=a rubbing; Wel. *rhwbio*=to rub; *rhwb*=a rub; Ir. *ruboir*; Gael. *rubair*=a rubber; Dan. *rubbe*=to rub.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To move or pass along, or over the surface of, with pressure or friction; to apply friction to.

"She rubs her hands."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 1.

2. To clean by rubbing; to wipe.

"Rub your chain with crumbs."

*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

3. To remove by rubbing or friction; to chafe.

4. To spread a thin coating or covering over the surface of; to smear.

5. To polish, to retouch, to touch up. (Followed by *over*.)

\*6. To hinder, to cross, to obstruct, to interfere with.

\*7. To touch hard; to gall, to chafe; to fret or tease with gibes or sarcasms.

"He who before he was espied, was afraid, after being perceived, was ashamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger."—*Stdney.*

**II. Building, &c.:**

1. To polish or give a smooth surface to, as a stone, by erasing the tool marks by the agency of a piece of grit-stone with sand and water, so as to render the stone less liable to be affected by the atmosphere.

2. To smooth, as the dipped surface of a brick with a piece of rough-grained stone.

**B. Intransitive:**

**I. Literally:**

1. To move or pass along the surface of a body with pressure; to grate.

2. To fret, to chafe, to make a friction.

\*3. *Bowls*: To incline or turn in toward the jack.

**II. Fig.:** To move or pass with difficulty; to get along with difficulty. (Followed by *along*, *on*, or *through*); as, He can just manage to rub along.

¶ Things are rubbed sometimes for purposes of convenience; but they are chafed, fretted, and galled injuriously; the skin is liable to chafe from any violence; leather will fret from the motion of a carriage; when the skin is once broken, animals will become galled by a continuance of the friction.

¶ 1. *To rub down*:

(1) To reduce or bring to smaller dimensions by rubbing or friction; to render less prominent.

(2) To clean by rubbing; to curry; as, to rub down a horse.

\*2. *To rub off*: To go off in a hurry. (*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 351.)

3. *To rub out*: To remove or erase by friction; as, to rub out marks.

4. *To rub up*:

(1) To polish, to burnish.

(2) To rouse to action; to excite, to awaken.

**rüb**, *s.* [RUB, *v.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: The act of rubbing; friction; as, to give anything a rub with a cloth.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) That which impedes, obstructs, or renders motion difficult; an obstruction, an impediment.

"We doubt not now

But every rub is smoothed on our way."

*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 2.

\*2) A difficulty, a cause of uneasiness, a pinch.

"To sleep! perchance to dream; ay, there's the rub."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

(3) An unevenness of surface; an inequality.

(4) A reverse, a hardship, a difficulty.

"We have met with some notable rubs already, and what are yet to come we knew not."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

(5) A sarcasm, a jibe, a taunt.

(6) A rub-stone (q. v.).

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bowls*: Inequality of ground which hinders the motion of the bowl.

2. *Cards*: The same as RUBBER (q. v.).

**rub-a-dub**, *s.* The sound of a drum when beaten. (From the sound.)

**rub-iron**, *s.* A plate on a carriage or wagon-bed, against which the fore-wheel rubs when turning short. Called wheel-guard plate in a field-artillery carriage. One is placed on each side of the stock.

**rub-stone**, *s.* A stone, usually of sandstone, used to sharpen instruments; a whetstone; specif., the flat stone on which the currier's knife is ground to an edge.

**rû-bāce'**, **rû-bässe'**, *s.* [Lat. *rubeus*=red.]

*Min.*: (1) Rock-crystal from Brazil, inclosing red scales of hæmatite or gôthite; (2) rock-crystal which, when heated and plunged into a cool colored solution, becomes fissured, and admits the red coloring matter; (3) rubicelle (q. v.); (4) Rose-quartz (q. v.).

**rû-ba-tō**, *a.* [Ital.=stolen.]

*Music*: A style of singing or playing in which some of the notes are unduly lengthened, and others proportionately contracted, so that the aggregate value of the bar is maintained.

**rübbed**, *pa. par. or a.* [RUB, *v.*]

**rubbed-work**, *s.*

*Build.*: Brick- or stonework smoothed with stone or sand and water.

**rüb-bēr**, *s.* [Eng. *rub*, *v.*; -er.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who or that which rubs; an instrument used in rubbing or cleaning; a polisher.

(1) One who rubs.

"Mistress Younglove, the grave rubber of your mistress' toes."—*Beaum. & Flét.: Scornful Lady.*

(2) An instrument used in rubbing, as a coarse towel for rubbing the body after bathing.

"The servants . . . lay

The rubbers, and the bathing sheets display."

*Dryden: Juvenal*, sat. 3.

(3) A coarse file.

"The rough or coarse file, if large, is called a rubber."—*Mozon.*

(4) A whetstone or rub-stone.

(5) A roll of cloth charged with emery, rotten-stone, or other abradant or polishing material, for surfacing plates.

2. At whist and some other games, two games out of three, or the game which decides the contest.

"The rubber of matches between the two famous running men."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

3. An inequality or unevenness of ground; a rub, an obstruction.

4. Hence, obstruction, difficulty, hardship.

5. That which rubs or grates on the feelings; a rub, a sarcasm, a gibe, a taunt.

6. (*Pl.*): A disease in sheep, causing great heat and itching. Called also Scab, Shab, or Ray.

7. India-rubber (q. v.).

8. Hence, used for—

(1) An overshoe made of india-rubber.

(2) A small block or piece of caoutchouc used for erasing pencil marks.

(3) An india-rubber tire for the wheel of a bicycle.

(4) The ball used in a game of lacrosse. It is about the size of a billiard ball.

"He secured the rubber again and made a second attempt at goal, which missed."—*Field*, March 6, 1886.

**II. Technically:**

**1. Electricity:**

(1) That part of an electrical machine which rubs against the cylinder or disc.

(2) The moving pad or piston of an electrophorus.

2. *Mason.*: A board or block used in grinding or polishing. In the moldings of stone, an iron rubber mounted on a wooden stock is employed for fillets, beads, and astragals. These rubbers have convex or concave faces, according to the required contour of the work. A stone or wooden block covered with thick felt is used for polishing stone and marble.

3. *Naut.*: A tool for flattening down the seams in sail-making.

4. *Vehicles*: The part of the wagon-lock which presses against the wheels.

**rubber-cloth**, *s.*

1. Fabric covered with caoutchouc.

2. Caoutchouc in sheets.

**rubber-file**, *s.* A heavy, fish-bellied file, designated by weight, which varies from four to fifteen pounds. They are of square or triangular section, and used for coarse work. When they have three flat faces and one rounded, they are known as half-thick files.

**rubber-knife**, *s.* A rubber-saw (q. v.).

**rubber-mold**, *s.*

1. A flask or former for shaping plastic rubber.

2. A vulcanite mold for shaping plates for artificial dentures, &c.

**rubber-saw**, *s.* A circular knife used in cutting india-rubber. It is not properly a saw, but is so termed in the trade. It is driven at high speed, and kept constantly wet by a jet or spray of water.

**rüb-bīng**, *pr. par. a. & s.* [RUB, *v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act or process of wiping the surface with pressure.

2. That which is obtained by rubbing; specif., an impression of an inscription obtained by rubbing.

3. The process of straightening the wires for needles.

**rubbing-paunch**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A piece of wood nailed on the foreside of a mast to prevent injury to the latter by yards or spars in raising or lowering.

**rubbing-post**, *s.* A post set up for cattle to rub themselves against.

**rubbing-stone**, *s.*

*Bricklaying*: A grit-stone, which is placed upon the bricklayer's bench, and upon which stones are rubbed smooth after being dressed by an ax to a shape suitable for gauged arches, domes, niches, or similar work.

**rüb-bīsh**, \***rüb-bidge**, \***rob-eux**, \***rob-ows**, \***rub-bage**, \***rub-brish**, *s.* [O. Fr. \**robel*, pl. *robeux* or *robeaux*.]

1. Fragments; pieces broken or imperfect; ruins of buildings.

"A fine ruin is one thing, and a heap of rubbish another."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*. (Post.)

2. Waste or rejected matter; anything vile or useless.

3. Confusion, mingled mass.

4. Nonsense; as, That is all rubbish.

\***rubbish-walling**, *s.* [RUBBLE-WORK.]

**rüb-bīsh-īng**, *a.* [Eng. *rubbish*; -ing.] Trashy, worthless, rubbishy.

**rüb-bīsh-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *rubbish*; -y.]

1. Containing rubbish; consisting of rubbish.

"Clearing weedy, rubbishy turf."—*W. P. Hunter: Geological Essay*, p. 415.

2. Trashy, worthless.

**rüb-ble**, *s.* [RUBBISH.]

1. Pieces of rough stone; rubbish.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **çhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f.**  
**-cian**, **-tian = shān.** **-tion**, **-sion = shūn:** **-çtion**, **-çsion = zhūn.** **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = shūs.** **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł.**



2. Stones of irregular shape and dimensions, broken bricks, &c., used to fill up behind the face courses of walls or in coarse masonry, also masonry of such stuff; rubble-work.

3. A name given by quarrymen to the upper fragmentary and decomposed portion of a mass of stone.

4. The whole of the bran of wheat before it is sorted into pollard, bran, &c. (*Prov. Eng.*)

**rubble-stone, s.** (See extract.)

"Rubble-stones owe their name to their being rubbed and worn by the water."—*Woodward.*

**rubble-wall, s.** A wall built of rubble-work.

**rubble-work, rubble-wall, s.**

*Mason.*: Masonry in which stones are used in the rough, without being dressed to size, unless on their exposed faces.

**rûb'-blÿ, a.** [*Eng. rubbl(e); -y.*] Abounding in small irregular stones; containing, or of the nature of rubble.

**rû'-bĕ'-æ, s. pl.** [*Lat. rub(us), fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.*]

*Botany.*: A tribe of Rosaceæ. Calyx persistent, ebracteate; carpels many; ovules, two in each carpel, pendulous; fruit of one or many small drupes.

**rû-bĕ'-ân-hÿ'-drĭc, adj.** [*Lat. ruber=red, and Eng. anhydric.*] Derived from or containing sulphuretted hydrogen and cyanogen.

**rubeanhydric-acid, s.**

*Chemistry.*: A sulphhydrate of cyanogen,  $C_2N_2H_4S_2$  (*Berzelius*). Prepared by passing cyanogen gas and sulphuric acid into alcohol. It is deposited from the solution in yellow-red shining crystals, very soluble in water; soluble in alcohol and ether.

**rû-bĕd'-in-oÿs, a.** [*Lat. rubedo (genit. rubedinis)=redness.*] Reddish.

**rû-bĕ-fâ'-ĉĭ-ent** (or  $\check{c}$  as sh), *a. & s.* [*Lat. rube-faciens, pr. par. of rube-facio=to make red: rubeo=to be red, and facio=to make.*]

**A. As adj.:** Making red, reddening.

**B. As substantive:**

*Med.*: A substance for external application, causing redness, but not followed by blister. The chief are: A weak solution of ammonia, compound camphor liniment, mustard, oil of turpentine, &c.

**rû-bĕ-fâc'-tion, s.** [*From Lat. rube-facio, pa. par. of rube-facio=to make ruddy.*] The production of a red color in water. In fresh water this is effected by *Astasia hæmatodes*, a species of Daphne, by some Naidina, and by Red Snow (q. v.). In salt water it is done by *Trichodesmum*, &c. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

**rû'-bĕ-lĕt, s.** [*Eng. ruby; dimin. suff. -let.*] A little ruby.

"A blushing, pretty-peeping rubelet."

*Herrick: Hesperides, p. 243.*

**rû'-bĕl-lâne, s.** [*Latin rubell(us) = somewhat red; suff. -ane (Min.).*]

*Min.*: An altered Biotite (q. v.), occurring in an altered porphyritic dolerite in Bohemia.

**rû-bĕlle' (1), s.** [*Ger., from reiben=to rub.*]

*Metall.*: An iron plate on which ores are ground to test them, or prepare for test by assay.

**rû-bĕlle' (2), s.** [*Ger. rubellan.*] A red color in enameling.

**rubelle-enamel, s.** A process in which the design, after having been worked out in relief on the plate, or otherwise, of earthenware, is covered with an enamel of one color. Those parts of the design where the layer of this enamel is thinnest show the lightest color, while those where the impression of the design has been deepest appear darkest.

**rû'-bĕl-lite, s.** [*Lat. rubell(us) = reddish; suff. -ite (Min.).*]

*Min.*: A red variety of tourmaline (q. v.), occurring in crystals mostly transparent and containing lithia.

**Rû'-bĕnș, s.** [*See def.*] A celebrated Flemish painter (1577-1640).

**Rubens' brown, s.** A pigment still in use in the Netherlands under this appellation. It is an earth of a lighter color, more ochreous texture, and of a warmer or more tawny hue than the Vandyke brown of the paint shops. It works well both in water and oil, and much resembles the brown used by Teniers.

**rû-bĕ'-ô-lâ, s.** [*Mod. Latin, from Latin ruber=red.*]

*Med.*: The measles (q. v.).

**rû'-bĕ'-ô-lĭd, adj.** [*Mod. Lat. rubeola; -oid.*] Resembling rubeola or measles.

**rû'-bĕr-ĭte, subst.** [*Latin ruber = red; suff. -ite (Min.).*]

*Min.*: The same as **CUPRITE** (q. v.).

**rûb-ĕ-rÿth'-ric, adj.** [*Mod. Lat. rub(ia), and English erythric.*] Contained in, or derived from madder.

**ruberythric-acid, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_{36}H_{40}O_{20}$ . A yellow substance existing in madder root, and extracted by a complicated process from the filtrate, obtained when the decoction of madder is treated with neutral acetate of lead, and the alizarin precipitate removed. It forms yellow prisms of silky luster, easily soluble in hot water, in alcohol, and in ether. By boiling with dilute acids ruberythric-acid is converted into alizarin and glucose.

**rû-bĕs'-ĉenĉe, s.** [*RUBESCENT.*] A growing or becoming rubescent; the state of being red; a blush.

**rû-bĕs'-ĉent, adj.** [*Lat. rubescens, pr. par. of rubesco, incept. from rubeo=to be red; ruber=red.*] Growing or becoming red; tendency to redness.

**\*rû'-bĕ-ÿs, s.** [*Lat.=red, reddish.*]

*Geomancy.*: A figure constellation-like, representing Mars direct. When Mars is retrograde he is called Puella. (*Chaucer.*)

**rû'-bĭ-â, s.** [*Lat.=madder; rubeus=red.*]

*Bot.*: Madder; the typical genus of Rubiaceæ, or a genus of Galiaceæ. Corolla rotate, campanulate, or funnel-shaped, four to five cleft, stamens four or five, fruit a two-lobed berry. About fifty species are known, chiefly from temperate regions. *R. tinctoria* is madder. From *R. cordifolia*, called also *R. munjistia*, come the roots called Munjeeth (q. v.). *R. sikimensis* yields a dye. *R. relboun* is the Madder of Chili. The roots of *R. augustissima* are also highly colored. *R. noxa* is said to be poisonous. [*MADDER.*]

**rû-bĭ-â'-ĉĕ-æ, s. pl.** [*Mod. Lat. rub(ia); Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. -æce.*]

*Bot.*: An order of plants founded by Jussieu in 1789. Monopetalous plants, with opposite leaves, interpetiolar stipules; stamens inserted in the tube of the corolla, and alternating with its lobes; ovary inferior, compound. Lindley separated it into Galiaceæ and Cinchonaceæ (q. v.). Sir Joseph Hooker recurs to the old arrangement.

**rû-bĭ-âĉ'-ĭc, a.** [*Eng. rubiac(in); -ic.*] Derived from, or containing rubiacin.

**rubiacic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_{32}H_9O_{17}$ . Produced, according to Schunck, by boiling rubiacin or rubiafin with ferric nitrate or chloride, and adding hydrochloric acid, which throws down impure rubiacic acid. It is purified by reprecipitation. The acid is obtained as a lemon-yellow amorphous powder, slightly soluble in boiling water, and reconverted into rubiacin by sulphuric acid.

**rû-bĭ-âĉ'-ĭn, s.** [*Eng. rubiac(ea); -in (Chem.).*]

*Chem.*:  $C_{32}H_{22}O_{10}$ . Madder-orange. A yellow coloring matter, discovered by Runge in madder root. It crystallizes in light yellow plates or needles having a strong reddish green luster, slightly soluble in boiling water, but very soluble in boiling alcohol. It dissolves in sulphuric acid, forming a yellow liquid, and in alkalies forming purple solutions. It is of little use as a dye, a piece of mordanted calico being scarcely colored by it.

**rû-bĭ-â-dĭn, s.** [*Eng. rubiad (ip)in.*]

*Chem.*:  $C_{16}H_{14}O_5$ . A substance produced, together with glucose, by the action of alkalies on rubiacin. It crystallizes in yellow needles or rectangular plates, which are slightly soluble in alcohol. With strong sulphuric acid it forms a yellow solution, and aqueous ammonia dissolves it, at the boiling-heat, with blood-red color.

**rû-bĭ-âd'-ĭ-pin, s.** [*Mod. Lat. rubia; English (a)dip(ose), and -in (Chem.).*]

*Chemistry.*:  $C_{30}H_{24}O_5$  (?). One of the compounds formed by the fermentation of madder with erythrozym. After the removal of alizarin, rubiretin, rubiafin, &c., it is obtained, along with rubiagin, from which it is separated by solution in cold alcohol. It is a yellowish-brown fatty substance, soluble in alcohol and alkalies, the latter forming a blood-red soapy liquid.

**rû-bĭ-â-fin, s.** [*Mod. Lat. rubia; f connect., and -in (Chem.).*]

*Chem.*:  $C_{32}H_{26}O_9$  (?). A substance isomeric with rubiadin, and produced by the fermentation of rubian. It is separated, along with verantin, from alizarin, &c., by the action of acetate of copper, and from verantin by boiling with stannous oxide. It crystallizes from the stannous solution in yellow shining plates and needles which behave in all respects like rubiacin.

**rû-bĭ-â-gĭn, s.** [*Mod. Latin rubia; g connect., and -in (Chem.).*]

*Chem.*: Produced by the fermentation of rubian, and separated from rubiadipin by cold alcohol. It is obtained as yellow granules or grouped needles,

insoluble in boiling water, soluble in boiling alcohol. Alkalies dissolve it with blood-red color, and neutral acetate of lead throws down orange-colored grains from its alcoholic solution. Formula uncertain.

**rû'-bĭ-ân, s.** [*Mod. Latin rubi(a); English suff. -an.*]

*Chemist.*:  $C_{28}H_{34}O_{15}$ . A glucoside, discovered by Schunck in madder root, in 1847. It yields, under the influence of acids, alkalies, or madder ferment, alizarin, with other coloring matters, and glucose. It is a dry, brittle, amorphous mass, resembling dried varnish, and of a deep yellow color in thin layers, very soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in ether. Its solutions are very bitter. Heated above  $130^\circ$ , it gives off orange-red vapors of alizarin. Oil of vitriol dissolves it with blood-red color.

**rû-bĭ-ân'-ĭc, a.** [*Eng. rubian; -ic.*] Contained or derived from rubian (q. v.).

**rubianic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_{20}H_{30}O_{14}$  (?). Produced by the oxidation of rubian in contact with alkalies, and obtained by treating rubian with baryta water, collecting the barium compound formed, decomposing the latter with sulphuric acid, and recrystallizing from boiling water. It forms lemon-yellow silky needles, tastes bitter, reddens litmus, dissolves easily in boiling water and in alcohol, but not in ether.

**rû-bĭ-ân'-ĭn, s.** [*Eng. rubian; -in.*]

*Chem.*:  $C_{32}H_{38}O_{15}$ . Obtained by boiling aqueous rubian with dilute sulphuric acid, dissolving out alizarin, &c., with boiling alcohol from the coloring matters produced, and continuing the treatment of the solid residue with boiling alcohol, from whence rubianin crystallizes into lemon-yellow colored needles with silky luster, moderately soluble in boiling water, very slightly in alcohol.

**rû'-bĭ-can, a.** [*Fr., from Lat. rubeo=to be red.*] A term applied to a horse that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light gray or white upon the flanks, but so that this gray or white is not predominant there.

**\*rû'-bĭ-câ-tive, s.** [*Lat. rubeo=to be red.*] That which produces a reddish or ruby color.

**rû'-bĭ-ĉelle, s.** [*Fr., from Ital. rubicello, dimin. from rubino=a ruby.*]

*Min.*: A jeweler's name for a yellowish or orange-red transparent spinel (q. v.).

**rû-bĭ-chlör'-ĭc, a.** [*Mod. Lat. rubi(a), and Gr. chlōros.*] Contained in, or derived from *Rubia tinctorum*.

**rubichloric-acid, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_{14}H_{16}O_9$  (?). An acid found in the root and leaves of *Rubia tinctorum*, and separated from an aqueous solution by basic acetate of lead in presence of ammonia. It forms a colorless or slightly yellow mass, having a faint nauseous taste, easily soluble in water and alcohol, and is converted by heating with hydrochloric acid into dark green flocks of chlorarubin.

**Rû-bĭ-côn, s.** [*Lat.*] A small stream of Italy, falling into the Adriatic to the north of Ariminum. It formed in part the northern boundary of *Italia Propria*, and on this account the Roman generals were forbidden to pass the Rubicon with an armed force, under dreadful imprecations, and to do so was considered equivalent to a declaration of war. According to the story, Cæsar crossed the Rubicon with his army at the breaking out of the civil war with Pompey, exclaiming, "The die is cast!" Hence the phrase, *To cross (or pass) the Rubicon=to take a decisive step in any enterprise.* The position of the Rubicon has not been clearly ascertained; some identify it with Fiumesimo, some with Lusa, and others with Pisatello.

**rû'-bĭ-cünd, a.** [*Lat. rubicundus, from rubeo=to be red; Fr. rubiconde.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Inclining to redness, ruddy. (Said especially of the face.)

"And this way turns his rubicund, round face."

*Longfellow: Golden Legend, v.*

2. *Bot.*: Blushing, rosy red.

**rû-bĭ-cünd'-ĭ-tÿ, s.** [*Eng. rubicund; -ity.*] The quality or state of being rubicund.

**rû-bĭd-ĕ-hÿ'-drân, s.** [*Lat. rubidus=dark red, and Gr. hydōr=water.*]

*Chem.*:  $H_{28}H_{32}O_{14}$ . A substance produced in the preparation of rubianic acid, and obtained as a reddish-yellow, transparent, bitter gum, yielding with water a yellow solution, from which it is not precipitated by any metallic salt except basic acetate of lead.

**rû-bĭd'-ĭc, a.** [*Eng. rubid(ium); -ic.*] Pertaining to or containing rubidium.

**rû-bĭd-ĭne, s.** [*Lat. rubid(us)=dark red; -ine (Chem.).*]

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wĕ, wĕt, hĕre, camĕl, hĕr, thĕre; pĭne, pĭt, sĭre, sĭr, marĭne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōu; mûte, cÿb, cÿre, unite, cÿr, rûle, fÿll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



*Chem.*: C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>17</sub>N. An organic base belonging to the pyridine series, and contained, with several others, in coal tar. It is a colorless liquid of oily consistence and faint odor, slightly soluble in water, freely in alcohol and ether, has a specific gravity of 1.017, and boils at 230°. Its salts have a tendency to assume a reddish tint on exposure to the air.

**rū-bīd'-ī-ūm**, s. [Lat. *rubidus*=dark red.]

*Chem.*: A monad metallic element belonging to the potassium group, discovered by Kirchhoff and Bunsen in 1860. Symbol Rb; atomic weight, 85.4; specific gravity, 1.52. It has been detected in mineral waters, in several lepidolites, and in the ash of many plants, as tobacco, tea, and coffee. It may be obtained from the saline residue in the preparation of lithia from lepidolites, by adding platinic chloride, and dissolving out the potassium compound by repeated boiling with water. The chloro-platinate of rubidium is reduced with hydrogen, and the purified chloride of rubidium, mixed with calcium tartrate and soot, is heated in a furnace, the volatilized metal being collected in a receiver containing mineral naphtha. It is a white metal with silvery luster, soft to the touch, and melting at 38.5°. Exposed to the air, it becomes covered with a gray film, and soon takes fire. When thrown on water it takes fire even more readily than potassium, and burns with a flame like the latter.

**rubidium-chloride**, s.

*Chem.*: RbCl. Obtained by adding hydrochloric acid to the hydrate and slowly evaporating. It forms cubic crystals which have a vitreous luster, are permanent in the air, and anhydrous.

**rubidium-hydrate**, s.

*Chem.*: RbHO. Formed by decomposing the sulphate of rubidium with barium hydrate, and evaporating the filtrate in a silver retort. It is obtained as a white porous mass, which deliquesces rapidly in the air, possesses caustic properties as powerful as hydrate of potassium, and is soluble in alcohol.

**rū-bīed**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [RUBY, v.]

**rū-bīf'-īc**, \***rū-bīf'-īck**, *a.* [Lat. *ruber*=red, and *facio*=to make.] Making red; rubefacient.

**rū-bī-fī-cā'-tion**, s. [Eng. *rubify*; *c* connective, and suff. *-ation*.] The act of making red; rubefaction.

"Dealbation, rubification, and fixation."—Howell: *Letters*, ii. 42.

**†rū-bī-form**, *a.* [Lat. *ruber*=red, and *forma*=form.] Having the form of red.

"Of those rays, which pass close by the snow, the *rubiform* will be the least refracted; and so come to the eye in the directest lines."—Newton: *Optics*.

**†rū-bī-fīy**, *v. t.* [Latin *ruber*=red, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] To make red

"White wine vinegar is to be preferred if it be *rubified* by macerating the leaves of red roses in it."—Venner: *Via Recta ad Vitam Longam*, p. 130.

**rū-bīg'-īn-ōse**, *a.* [Lat. *rubigo* (genit. *rubiginis*)=rust.]

*Bot.*: Dull red, with a slight mixture of brown. Used specifically of a surface covered by glandular hairs.

**rū-bīg'-īn-ōūs**, *a.* [RUBIGINOSE.] Exhibiting or affected by rubigo; rusty, mildewed.

**rū-bī-gō**, s. [Lat.]

*Bot.*: An old genus of Coniomycetous Fungals. *Rubigo alnea* is found on the underside of the leaves of decaying alders.

**rū-bī-hīy'-drān**, s. [RUBIDEHYDRAN.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>56</sub>H<sub>78</sub>O<sub>35</sub>. A substance formed by treating rubian with acid carbonate of barium. It is a brown-yellow transparent gum, with bitter taste, dissolves easily in water, less soluble in alcohol.

\***rū-bīn**, s. [Sp.] A ruby (q. v.).

"Twixt the perles and rubins."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. iii.

**rū-bīn-dēn'-īc**, *a.* [Etym. not apparent.]

**rubindenic-acid**, s. [ISAMIC-ACID.]

**rū-bīn'-īc**, *a.* [Fr. *rubinique*, from *†rubine* = a metallic preparation of a ruby color.] (See compound.)

**rubinic-acid**, s.

*Chem.*: Rufocatechuić acid. When a solution of catechin in an alkaline carbonate is exposed to the air, and hydrochloric acid added, rubinic acid is precipitated in red non-crystalline flocks. It is a fugitive substance and blackens during the washing and drying. It combines with the alkalies to form salts.

\***rū-bī-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *rubeus*.] Red, ruddy, rubied.

"Diana's lip  
Is not more smooth and *rubious*."  
Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, i. 4.

**rū-bī-rēt'-īn**, s. [Eng. *rubian*], and Gr. *rhētīnē*=resin.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. A substance obtained as a by-product in the preparation of rubian, and also produced by boiling chlororubian with alkalies. It forms a reddish-brown resin, melting at 100°; dissolves sparingly in boiling water, easily in alcohol, also in alkalies, and in oil of vitriol with orange-red color. It does not dye mordanted fabrics.

**rū-bīg'-līte**, *subst.* [After Rubislaw, Aberdeen, Scotland, where found.]

*Min.*: A compact granular mineral of a dark-green color. It belongs to the indefinite substances classed under chlorite (q. v.).

**rū-bī-tān'-nīc**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rubia*], and Eng. *tannic*.] (See compound.)

**rubitannic-acid**, s.

*Chem.*: A tannic acid extracted from the leaves of *Rubia tinctorum*.

**rū-ble**, s. [ROUBLE.]

\***rū-bor**, s. [Lat.] Redness.

"A *rubor* of his countenance."—North: *Examen*, 563.

**rū-brīc**, \***ru-briche**, \***rū-brīck**, \***ru-bricke**, *subst.* [Fr. *rubrique* (O. Fr. *rubriche*), from Latin *rubrica*=(1) red earth, (2) a rubric, a title written in red; from *ruber*=red; Spanish, Port., and Ital. *rubrica*.]

\*1. Red earth, red ochre.

"The same in sheep's milk with *rubriche* and soft pitch."—Topsell: *Hist. Beasts*, p. 132.

2. That portion of any work, which, in the early manuscripts and typography, was colored red, to distinguish it from other portions; hence specifically—

\* (1) The title-page, or parts of it, the initial letters, &c., when written or printed in red.

"No date prefix'd  
Directs me in the starry *rubric* set."  
Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 393.

\* (2) In law-books, the title of a statute, because formerly written or printed in red.

\* (3) The title of a chapter or main division.

"Under the *rubric* 'Illusions of Perception,' we have an excellent account of the most recent scientific theory of perception."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 15, 1881.

(4) In prayer-books and other liturgical works, the directions and rules for the conduct of service, still frequently printed in red letters.

\* (5) An ecclesiastical or episcopal rule or injunction.

3. That which is established, fixed, or settled by authority; an authorized injunction; hence, recognition as fixed or settled by authority.

"Let him your *rubric* and your feasts prescribe."  
Cowper: *Progress of Error*, 185.

**†rū-brīc**, \***rū-brīck**, \***ru-brisshe**, *v. t.* [RUBRIC, s.]

1. To adorn with or write in red; to rubricate.

"Item, for *rubrissheing* of all the booke."—Paston: *Letters*, ii. 335.

2. To enact as by a rubric; to place or set in the calendar.

"*Rubricking* what saints he list."—Adams: *Works*, ii. 255.

**rū-brīc**, \***rū-brīck**, **†rū-brīc-āl**, *adject.* [RUBRIC, s.]

1. Red, marked with red.

"The light and rays which appear red . . . I call *rubrick*, or red-making."—Newton: *Optics*.

2. Placed in rubrics.

"No *rubrical* directions are anywhere given."—Warton: *English Poetry*, iii. 199.

3. Pertaining to the rubrics.

\*4. Pertaining to or contained in the calendar.

"My father won't become a *rubric* martyr."—Walpole: *To Mann*, iii. 86.

\***rū-brī-cāl'-ī-tīy**, s. [Eng. *rubrical*; *-ity*.] A matter connected with the rubrics; a point of ritual. (*C. Kingsley*: *Yeast*, ch. vi.)

**rū-brī-cāte**, *v. t.* [RUBRICATE, a.] To mark or distinguish with red.

"The one he doth *rubricate* onlie with his red letters."  
—Foxe: *Actes*, p. 536.

**rū-brī-cāte**, **rū-brī-cāt-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *rubricatus*, *pa. par.* of *rubrico*=to mark with red; *rubrica*=red earth; *ruber*=red.] Marked with red.

"The rest that stand *rubricate* in old kalendars."—*Spelman*: *Originat. of Terms*, ch. ii.

**rū-brī-cian**, \***rū-brī-čīst**, s. [Eng. *rubric*; *-ian* *-ist*.] One versed in the rubrics; an adherent or advocate for the rubric.

**†rū-brīč'-ī-tīy**, s. [Eng. *rubric*; *-ity*.] Redness.  
"The *rubricity* of the Nile."—Geddes.

**rū-brī-nī'-trīc**, *a.* [Latin *ruber*=red, and Eng. *nitric*.] (See compound.)

**rubrinitric-acid**, s. [PICRAMIC-ACID.]

**rūb'-sen**, s. [Ger., contract. from *rubesamen*=rape-seed, from *rube*=rape, and *samen*=seed.] Rape-seed.

**rubsen-cake**, *subst.* An oil-cake, made from the seeds of *Brassica præcox*, and much used on the Continent.

**rū-būs**, s. [Lat.=a bramble.]

*Botany*: A genus of Potentillidæ (*Lindley*); of Rubeæ (*Sir Joseph Hooker*). Creeping herbs or sarmentose shrubs, almost always prickly. Flowers in panicles or solitary, white or red. Calyx five-cleft; petals five; style short, sub-terminal. Fruit of several single-seeded juicy drupes, in a protuberant fleshy receptacle. Known species about 100, chiefly from the north temperate zone. In North America the leaves of *R. villosus* are employed as an astringent. The leaves of *R. arcticus* have been used as a substitute for tea. Several Himalayan species or sub-species have edible fruits.

**rū-bŷ**, \***ru-bie**, s. & a. [O. Fr. *rubī*, *rubis* (Fr. *rubis*), from Low Lat. *rubinum*, accus. of *rubinus*=a ruby, from Lat. *ruber*=red; *rubeo*=to be red; Sp. *rubī*, *rubin*; Port. *rubim*; Ital. *rubino*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Figuratively*:

\* (1) Redness.

"Keep the natural *ruby* of your cheeks."  
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

(2) Something resembling a ruby; a blain, a blotch, a carbuncle.

"He's said to have a rich face and *rubies* about his nose."—*Captain Jones*.

II. Technically:

1. *Horology*: The jewel of a watch. The end-stone is usually a ruby in first-class work.

2. *Min.*: A transparent variety of Sapphire (q. v.), of a red color, much esteemed as a jewel. The scarcest of precious stones, and known in commerce as Oriental ruby, to distinguish it from Balas ruby (q. v.).

3. *Print.*: A size of type, smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl.

B. As *adj.*: Of the color of a ruby; red.

"Wounds, like dumb mouths, do ope their *ruby* lips."  
Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, iii. 1.

**ruby-blende**, s. [PYRARGYRITE, PROUSTITE.]

**ruby-copper**, s. [CUPRITE.]

**ruby-mica**, s.

*Min.*: A variety of Göthite, occurring in translucent fiery-red scales on limonite, near Siegen, Prussia.

**ruby-silver**, s. [PYRARGYRITE, PROUSTITE.]

**ruby-spinel**, s. [BALAS-RUBY.]

**ruby-tail**, s.

*Entom.*: *Chrysis ignita*, the Common Gold Wasp. [CHRYSID.]

**ruby-throat**, s. The common humming-bird of North America. It derives its name from the brilliant ruby hue of the feathers that adorn its throat.

**ruby-tiger**, s.

*Entom.*: A beautiful European moth, *Phragmatobia fuliginosa*. Fore wings reddish-brown, with a black spot; hind wings blackish, or dull pink, the hind margin and two central spots black; expansion of wings an inch and a quarter. The larva is rusty-brown, with brownish hairs, and feeds on ragwort and other plants.

**ruby-wood**, s.

*Bot. & Comm.*: Red saunders-wood (q. v.).

**†rū-bŷ**, *v. t.* [RUBY, s.] To make red.

"With sanguine drops the walls are *rubied* round."  
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xx. 426.

**rū-čēr'-vīne**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rucervus*]; Eng. suff. *-ine*.] Belonging to or characteristic of the genus *Rucervus*; having antlers like those of the genus *Rucervus*.

"Its antlers are large, and of the intermediate *rucervine* type."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, iii. 61.

**rū-čēr'-vūs**, s. [Mod. Lat. *ru(sa)*, and Lat. *cervus* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: An East Indian genus of Cervidæ, or a sub-genus of *Cervus*. It is allied to *Rusa*, but differs from it in having the bifurcate beam of the antlers further subdivided. *Rucervus schomburgki* is Schomburgk's Deer, *R. duvaucelli* the Swamp Deer, and *R. eldi* Eld's Deer.

**rūche**, **rūche'-īng**, **rūch'-īng**, s. [Fr. *ruche*=a beehive, from the quillings resembling honeycombs.] Quilled or gauffered net, lace, silk, and the like, used as trimming for ladies' dresses and bonnets.

"The brim being formed of a largo loose *ruching*."  
Queen, Sept. 26, 1885.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -tion. -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**rück** (1), *v. t.* [RUCK (1), *subst.*] To wrinkle, to crease.

\***rück** (2), \***rucke**, *v. i.* [Cf. Danish *ruge*=to brood.] To cover; to lie or sit close; to squat, as a hen upon eggs.

"On the house did *rucke*  
A cursed owle, the messenger of ill successe and lucke."  
*Golding: Ovid; Metamorphoses.*

**rück** (1), *s.* [Icel. *hrukka*=a wrinkle.] A wrinkle, a crease, a fold, a plait.

**rück** (2), *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] An undistinguished crowd; the common crowd or herd.

"The cracks having decisively singled themselves out from the *ruck*."—*Field*, March 6, 1886.

**rück** (3), *s.* [ROC.]

\***rüc-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *ructatus*, *pa. par.* of *ructo*=to belch.] The act of belching; a belch.

"Famous *ructations* or vapours."—*Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

**rüc-tion**, *subst.* [Lat. *ruct(o)*=to belch; *-ion*.] A row; a quarrel, an explosion of temper; a difficulty. (*Slang*.)

**rüd**, \***rüdd**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *rudu*=redness; Icel. *rodhi*, from *raudhr*=red.]

A. *As substantive:*

\*1. Redness, blush; hence, a complexion.

"Fast, with a redd *rüdd*,  
To her chamber can shee flee."  
*Percy: Reliques*, iii. 1, 1.

2. Red ocher.

\*B. *As adj.:* Red, ruddy, rosy.

"Sweet blushes stain'd her *rud-red* cheek,  
Her eyen were black as sloe."  
*Percy: Reliques*, iii. 1, 2.

\***rüd**, *v. t.* [RUD, *s.*] To make red; to redden.

**rü-däs**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *rude*=rude, coarse.]

A. *As subst.:* A coarse, foul-mouthed woman; a randy. (*Scotch*.)

B. *As adj.:* Bold, masculine, coarse. (Applied to women.)

"The auld carlin, a *rudas* wife she was."—*Scott: Anti-quary*, p. 430.

**rüd-bäck-i-a**, *s.* [Named after Olaus Rudbeck and his son, Professors of botany in the University of Upsal; the former died 1702.]

*Bot.:* The typical genus of Rudbeckiæ (q. v.). Handsome border annuals or perennials from North America.

**rüd-bäck-i-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rudbecki(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

*Bot.:* A sub-tribe of composites, tribe Senecionideæ.

**rüdd**, *s.* [From its ruddy coloration.]

*Ichthy.:* *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*, the Redeye (q. v.).

\***rüdde**, *s.* [A. S. *rudu*=redness.] Complexion.

"His *rudde* is like scarlet in grain."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 13,594.

**rüd-dēr**, \***rod-er**, \***rōth-ēr**, *s.* [A. S. *rodher*=a paddle, from *rówan*=to row; cogn. with Dut. *roer*; Sw. *roder*, *ror*; Dan. *ror*; Ger. *ruder*.]

I. *Literally:*

\*1. A paddle.

2. That by which a boat or ship is steered; a flat frame hung to the stern-post of a vessel and affording a means of steering. The rudder is moved by a tiller or a wheel.

"Swept from the deck, and from the rudder torn."  
*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, v. 405.

3. *Agric.:* A sieve for separating the chaff from the grain. (Prob. a corruption of *riddle*.)

II. *Fig.:* That which guides, governs, or directs the course of anything.

**rudder-band**, **rudder-brace**, *s.*

*Naut.:* That part of a rudder-hinge which has bands to brace the rudder and an eye for the pintle on the part attached to the stern-post.

**rudder-brace**, *s.* [RUDDER-BAND.]

**rudder-breeching**, *s.*

*Naut.:* A rope for lifting the rudder to ease the motion of the pintles in their gudgeons.

**rudder-case**, *s.* [RUDDER-TRUNK.]

**rudder-chain**, *s.*

*Naut.:* One of the chains whereby the rudder is fastened to the stern quarters. They are shackled to the rudder by belts just above the water-line, and hang slack enough to permit the free motion of the rudder. Their use is to prevent the rudder being lost in the event of its becoming unshipped. They also sometimes lead inboard, to be used in steering should the rudder-head or tiller give way.

**rudder-chock**, *s.* [CHOCK.]

**rudder-coat**, *s.*

*Naut.:* A canvas clothing to the rudder-stock, which keeps the sea from passing through the trunk in the counter.

**rudder-fish**, *s.* [PILOT-FISH.]

**rudder-head**, *s.*

*Naut.:* The upper end of the rudder, into which the tiller is fitted.

**rudder-hole**, *s.*

*Naut.:* A hole in the deck, through which the head of the rudder passes.

**rudder-nail**, *s.*

*Naut.:* A nail used in fastening the pintle to the rudder.

**rudder-pendant**, *s.*

*Naut.:* A continuation of the rudder-chain, secured by a staple around the quarter, under the molding. In the end of the pendant a thimble is spliced, to which may be hooked a tackle, in case the tiller or head of the rudder is carried away.

**rudder-perch**, *s.* A name given to a certain fish, said to follow the rudders of ships in the warm parts of the Atlantic.

**rudder-port**, *s.*

*Shipbuilding:* A helm-port (q. v.).

**rudder-stock**, *s.*

*Naut.:* The main piece or broadest part of the rudder, attached to the stern posts by the rudder-bands.

**rudder-tackle**, *s.*

*Naut.:* A tackle employed for operating the rudder in case its head is carried away, or for working a make-shift rudder.

**rudder-trunk**, **rudder-case**, *subst.* A casing of wood fitted or boxed firmly into the helm-port.

**rüddes**, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. A. S. *rúde*=rue.]

*Botany:* (1) *Calendula officinalis*; (2) *Chrysanthemum segetum*.

**rüd'-died**, *adj.* [Eng. *ruddy*; *-ed*.] Made ruddy or red.

**rüd'-dī-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *ruddy*; *-ly*.] In a ruddy manner; with a ruddy or reddish appearance.

"Many a hand's on a richer hilt,  
But none on a steel more *rüddily* gilt."  
*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, xxvi.

**rüd'-dī-nëss**, \***rud-di-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *ruddy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being ruddy; redness of complexion; that degree of redness which is characteristic of good-health. (Applied especially to the complexion or color of the human skin.)

"The *rüddiness* upon her lip is wet."  
*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 3.

**rüd'-dle** (1), **räd'-dle**, **rëd'-dle**, *s.* [From the same root as *ruddy*.] A species of red earth, colored by sesquioxide of iron. It is used for marking sheep.

\***ruddle-man**, *s.* One who digs ruddle.

"Besmeared like a *ruddle-man*, a gypsy, or a chimney-sweeper."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 470.

\***rüd'-dle** (2), *subst.* [RIDDLE (2), *s.*] A riddle, a sieve.

"The holes of the sieve, *ruddle*, or try."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 86.

**rüd'-dle** (1), *v. t.* [RUDDLE, *s.*] To mark with ruddle.

"A fair sheep newly *rüdded*."—*Lady Montagu: To Lady Rich*, Oct. 10, 1718.

\***rüd'-dle** (2), *v. t.* [RADDLE, *v.*] To twist.

**rüd'-dōc**, **rüd'-dōck**, \***rud-docke**, \***rud-dok**, *s.* [A. S. *rudduc*; cogn. with Welsh *rhuddog*; Cornish *rüddoc*=a redbreast.]

1. The redbreast (q. v.).

"The tame *rüddocke* and the coward kite."  
*Chaucer: Assembly of Fowles*.

\*2. A gold coin, so called from its color.

"So he have golden *rüddockes* in his bags."—*Lily: Midas*, ii. 1.

**rüd'-dý**, \***rod-i**, \***rod-y**, *a.* [A. S. \**rudig*, allied to *read*=red (q. v.).]

1. Of a red or reddish color; red.

"Not so the ruby flames with *rüddy* gleam."  
*Hoole: Orlando Furioso*, bk. x.

2. Of a lively flesh-color, or the color of the skin when in full health; fresh-colored.

3. Of a reddish or orange color.

"The *rüddier* orange, and the paler lime."  
*Cowper: Task*, iii. 573.

**ruddy duck**, *s.* *Erismatura rubida*, an American duck of a brownish-red color; called also *ruddy diver*, *dun bird*, &c.

**ruddy-highflier**, *s.*

*Entom.:* A geometer moth, *Ypsipetes ruberata*.

\***rüd'-dý**, *v. t.* [RUDDY, *adj.*] To make ruddy or red.

"It *rüdded* all the copse-wood glen."

*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi.

**rûde**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *rudem*, accus. of *rudis*=rough, raw, rude, wild, untilled; Sp. *rudo*; Port. & Ital. *rude*.]

1. Characterized by roughness; not nicely or delicately finished, smoothed, or polished; rough, coarse, rugged; unformed by art, taste, or skill. (Applied to material things.)

"The heaven-born child  
All meanly wrapped in the *rude* manger lies."  
*Milton: The Nativity*.

2. Rough or coarse in manners, impolite, impudent, uncourteous, uncivil, boorish.

"They were *rude* even to brutality."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Characterized by roughness or coarseness; uncivil, insolent.

"You are to blame . . .  
To use so *rude* behavior."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iv. 2.

4. Ignorant, untaught, unpolished, clownish.

5. Wanting or deficient in good taste, grace, or elegance; unpolished. (Said of language, style, &c.)

"*Rude* and unpleasing be the lays."  
*Cowper: Psalm cxxxvii*.

6. Violent, tempestuous, boisterous, rough. (Applied to the sea, weather, &c.)

"Firmer he roots him the *ruder* it blow."  
*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, ii. 19.

7. Fierce, impetuous; as, the *rude* shock of armies.

\*8. Harsh, severe, inclement; as a *rude* winter.

\*9. Robust, strong.

"What the penny-a-liners call *rude* health."—*C. Kingsley: Yeast*, ch. xiii.

**rude-growing**, *a.* Rough, wild.

"Whose mouth is covered with *rude-growing* briars."  
*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, ii. 4.

**rûde'-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *rude*; *-ly*.]

1. In a rude, severe, or rough manner; without finish or polish; coarsely.

"They were all appareled alike, and that very *rudely* and homely."—*More: Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

2. With rudeness, incivility, or insolence; coarsely, boorishly.

"You began *rudely*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

3. Violently; with violence; fiercely.

**rûde'-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *rude*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being rude, coarse, or rough; coarseness of finish; roughness, unevenness.

2. Coarseness of manners, conduct, or language; incivility; want of politeness, courtesy, or civility.

3. Want of polish, grace, or elegance; inelegance, ignorance.

\*4. Violence, impetuosity.

"The great swing and *rudeness* of his poise."  
*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

\*5. Boisterousness, tempestuousness, severity.

**rû-dënt'-éd**, *a.* [Lat. *rudens* (genit. *rudentis*)=a rope, a cable.]

*Her.:* The same as CABLED (q. v.).

**rû-dënt-ture**, *s.* [Fr.] [RUDENTED.]

*Arch.:* Cable-molding (q. v.).

**Rû-dëş-helm-ër**, *s.* [See def.] One of the most highly esteemed white Rhine wines, so called from being made from grapes grown at Rudesheim, a town in Nassau, on the banks of the Rhine.

**rû-dī-mënt**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rudimentum*=a thing in the rough state, a first attempt, from *rudis*=rude (q. v.); Sp. & Ital. *rudimento*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is unformed or undeveloped; the principle which lies at the bottom of any development; an unformed or unfinished beginning.

2. An elementary or first principle of any art; especially, in the plural, the first elements or elementary notions of any branch of science or knowledge; first steps.

"In these thy first essays, and *rudiments* of arms."  
*Pitt: Virgil's Æneid*, xi.

II. *Biol.:* A part or organ, the development of which has been arrested. [VESTIGE.]

**rû-dī-mënt**, *v. t.* [RUDIMENT, *s.*] To furnish with or instruct in the rudiments or first elements, principles, or rules; to settle in first principles.

"It is the right discipline of knight-errantry, to be *rudimented* in losses at first."—*Gayton: Festivous Notes*, p. 37.

**rû-dī-mënt'-al**, *a.* [English *rudiment*, *s.*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to rudiments or first principles; rudimentary.

râte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**rū-dī-mēnt'-a-rŷ, a.** [Eng. *rudiment*, s.; -ary.]

1. Pertaining or relating to rudiments or first principles; dealing with or consisting in first principles; elementary.

2. In the state, form, or condition of a rudiment; in an undeveloped state or stage; in the first stage of existence; embryonic.

**rudimentary-organs, s. pl.**

*Biol.*: Organs in animals and plants which do not attain full development, as the mammæ of males among the mammalia and the pistil in mail florets of some of the Compositæ; or which occur in the embryo and not in the adult, as the teeth of foetal whales.

"In order to understand the existence of *rudimentary-organs*, we have only to suppose that a former progenitor possessed the parts in question in a perfect state, and that under changed habits of life they become greatly reduced."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 1885), p. 25.

**rūd'-ish, a.** [Eng. *rud(e)*; -ish.] Somewhat rude; rather rude.

**\*rūd'-i-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *rud(e)*; -ity.] Rudeness.

**rūd'-mās-dāy, s.** [For *rood-mass-day*, from *rood* = a cross.] The feast of the Holy Cross, of which there were two annually, viz., one on May 3, the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross; the other on Sept. 14, Holyrood-day, or the Exaltation of the Holy Cross.

**rū-dōl'-phīne, a.** [See def.] A term applied to certain astronomical tables, composed by Kepler, and founded on the observations of Tycho Brahe. So named in honor of Rudolph II., Emperor of Bohemia.

**rue, \*rew, \*rewe, v. t. & i.** [Prop. *hrue*, from A. S. *hredwan*; cogn. with O. Sax. *hrewan*; O. H. Ger. *hriuwān*; Ger. *reuen*; Dut. *rouwen*. From the same root as Lat. *crudus*=raw; *crudelis*=cruel; Eng. *crude*, &c.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To grieve for; to regret, to lament, to repent.
2. To pity.

"Rue the tears I shed."

*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, i.

\*3. To cause to grieve; to make repentant, compassionate, or sorrowful.

4. To repent of, and withdraw, or attempt to withdraw from; as, to *rue* a bargain.

**B. Intransitive:**

- \*1. To have compassion.

"And God so wisly on my soule *rewe*,  
As I shal even juge ben, and trewe."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 1,864.

2. To become sorrowful, penitent, or grieved.

**rue (1), \*rume, s.** [Fr. *rue*; Prov., Sp. & Port. *ruda*; Lat. & Ital. *ruta*; Gr. *rhutē*=*rue*.]

1. *Bot.*: The genus *Ruta* (q. v.). The common *Rue* is *Ruta graveolens*, a half-shrubby plant, two or three feet high, of a fetid odor, and an acrid taste. The bluish-green leaves are pinnate, the flowers yellow, the first that comes forth generally with ten stamens, the next with eight. A native of Southern Europe, but grown in gardens in the East and West Indies, America, &c.

2. *Pharm.*: *Rue*, or *Rue-oil* (q. v.), is a powerful topical stimulant, an antispasmodic, an emmenagogue, and perhaps an anthelmintic. It is used internally in flatulent colic, hysteria, epilepsy, &c., and as an enema, and externally as a rubefacient.

**rue-oil, s.**

*Chemistry*: The essential oil of Common *Rue*, obtained by distilling the plant with water. It is rather viscid, has a disagreeable odor and bitter taste, boils at 228°, and solidifies about 0° to shining crystalline laminae. The crude oil is chiefly composed of a hydrocarbon and one or two ketones of the paraffin group. The more volatile portion of the oil has the composition of turpentine oil.

**\*rue (2), s** [RUE, v.] Sorrow, repentance.

**rue'-fūl, \*reu-foł, \*reu-full, \*ru-full, a.** [Eng. *rue* (2), s.; -full.]

1. Causing to rue, lament, or grieve; mournful, sad, touching, lamentable.

"A *rueful* sight, the wild shore strewn with wrecks."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

2. Expressing or characteristic of sorrow or pity; pitiful.

"With *rueful* chere I sawe where Hector stood."

*Surrey: Virgile, Æneis*, ii.

3. Full of lamentations or mourning.

"Cocytus, named of lamentation loud  
Heard on the *rueful* stream."

*Milton. P. L.*, ii. 580.

**rue'-fūl-lŷ, \*ru-ful-ly, adv.** [English *rueful*; -ly.] In a rueful manner; mournfully, sorrowfully, piteously.

**rue'-fūl-nēss, subst.** [Eng. *rueful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rueful; sorrowfulness, mournfulness.

**ruell, s.** [REWEL.]

**\*rū-ēlle', s.** [Fr., dimin. of *rue*=a street.] A bed-chamber in which persons of high rank in France, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, held receptions in the morning, to which those distinguished for learning, wit, &c., were invited; hence, a circle or coterie where the events of the day were discussed.

"The poet who flourished in the scene, is condemned in the *ruelle*."—*Dryden: Virgil: Æneid*. (Pref.)

**rū-ēl-lī-a, subst.** [Named after John Ruelle, botanist and physician to Francis I.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of *Ruellieæ* (q. v.). Calyx five-parted, corolla somewhat campanulate with five equal spreading segments, stamens didynamous, included; capsule two-celled, six to eight-seeded. The species are numerous. Some furnish a blue dye like indigo, especially *Ruellia indigotica*, cultivated in consequence in China.

**rū-ēl-lī-ē-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *ruelli(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of *Acanthaceæ*.

**rue-wōrt, s.** [Eng. *rue* (1), s., and *wort*.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: The *Rutaceæ* (q. v.).

**rū-fēs'-çent, adj.** [Latin *rufescens*, pr. par. of *rufesco*, incept. form from *rufus*=red.] Reddish; tinged with red; rather rusty; nearly reddish-brown.

**rūff (1), \*ruffe, s.** [A word of doubtful origin; prob. from the same root as Icel. *rjufa* (pa. t. *rauf*) = to break, to rip up; A. S. *rēafan*=to reave (q. v.); cf. Dut. *ruif*=a fold; Sp. *rufo*=frizzed, curled.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: A large collar of muslin or linen, plaited, crimped, or fluted, formerly worn by both sexes.

†2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Something puckered or plaited like a ruff.

"Soft on the paper *ruff* its leaves I spread."

*Pope: Dunciad*, iv. 407.

(2) A state of roughness or unevenness; ruggedness.

"As fields set all their bristles up; in such a *ruff* wert thou."

*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*.

(3) Hence, riotous conduct; festivity.

"So they being in this *ruff* and jollity, news came suddenly that Aratus was come."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 849.

(4) An exhibition of pride or haughtiness.

"Princes that, in the *ruff* of all their glory, have been taken down from the head of a conquering army."—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

(5) The top of a loose boot turned over.

"Why, he will look upon his boot, and sing; mend the *ruff*, and sing."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iii. 2.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Mach.*: An annular ridge formed on a shaft or other piece, commonly at a journal, to prevent end-long motion. Ruffs sometimes consist of separate rings fixed in the positions intended by set screws, &c., and are then called loose ruffs.

2. *Ornithology*:

(1) *Machetes pugnax*, a spring and summer visitor to the North of Europe, having its winter home in Africa. It is rather larger than a snipe; general plumage ash-brown, spotted or mottled with black, but no two specimens are alike. In the breeding season the neck is surrounded by a frill or ruff of numerous long black feathers, glossed with purple, and barred with chestnut. While probably serving primarily as an attraction to the hen-birds, this frill acts also as a shield, for the polygamous Ruffs are intensely pugnacious, and furious battles take place between them for the possession of the females, which are called Reeves, and are more uniform in coloration, and smaller than the males. The nest is usually of coarse grass, in a moist, swampy place; the eggs four in number.

†(2) A breed of the Jacobin. The feathers fall more backward off the head, and lie in a rough and confused manner, whence the pigeon has its name. (*Moore: Columbarium*.)

**ruff-wheel, s.**

*Metall.*: An ore-crushing mill for the pieces which will not feed into the usual crusher.

**rūff (2), s.** [Port. *rufa*=a game with dice, a raffle.]

\*1. An old game at cards, the predecessor of whist.

2. The act of trumping, when you have no card of the suit led.

"What folly must inspire the wretched taste  
So many precious trumps on *ruffs* to waste."

*Whist*.

**rūff (3), s.** [RUFFE.]

**rūff (4), s.** [A contract. from *ruffle* (2), s. (q. v.)] A low, vibrating beat of a drum; a ruffle.

"The drum beats a *ruff*, and so to bed."—*Farquhar: Recruiting Officer*, v.

**rūff (1), v. t.** [RUFF (1), s.]

**I. Ord. Lang.:** To ruffle, to disorder, to disarrange.

"Whiles the proud bird, *ruffing* his fethers wyde  
And brushing his faire brest, did her invade."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. xi. 32.

**II. Falconry:** To hit without trussing.

**rūff (2), v. t. or i.** [RUFF (2), s.] To trump instead of following suit.

† To *over-ruff*: To put a higher trump on a suit trumped already by an adversary.

**rūffe, s.** [See def.]

*Ichthyology*: *Acerina cernua*, from the rivers of Europe. It is olive-green, marbled and spotted with brown, and resembles the Perch in habits. The name is said to be derived from the harsh sensation caused by its ctenoid scales.

**rūffed, a.** [RUFF (1), s.]

**ruffed-grouse, s.** [BONASIA.]

**ruffed-lemur, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Lemur varius*; called also the Black-and-White Lemur.

**rūf'-fī-an, \*ruf-fi-on, \*ruf-fy-an, \*ruf-y-an, s. & a.** [Fr. *ruffien* (O. Fr. *rufien, ruffien*); cf. Ital. *ruffiano*; Sp. *rufian*.]

**A. As substantive:**

\*1. Originally, one who sets forward an infamous traffic between the sexes and is, as might be predicted, personally a libertine, a pimp, a pander, a paramour.

2. A brutal fellow; a rough ready for any crime; a robber, a cutthroat, a murderer.

"With honorable *ruffians* in their hire."

*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 55.

**B. As adj.:** Pertaining to or characteristic of a ruffian; brutal, ruffianly.

"Each village inn has heard the *ruffian* boast."

*Crabbe: Parish Register*.

†**rūf'-fī-an, v. i.** [RUFFIAN, s.] To play or act the ruffian; to raise tumult; to rage.

"If it hath *ruffian'd* so upon the sea!"

*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

**rūf'-fī-an-age (age as ig), s.** [English *ruffian*; -age.] Ruffians collectively; rascaldom.

"Escorted by the vilest *ruffianage*."—*Palgrave: Hist. Norm. & Eng.*, iv. 678.

**\*rūf'-fī-an-ing, \*ruf-fi-an-yng, subst.** [English *ruffian*; -ing.] Ruffianly conduct.

"Repent of light *ruffianying*."—*Udall: Peter*.

**rūf'-fī-an-ish, a.** [Eng. *ruffian*; -ish.] Having the qualities or manners of a ruffian; ruffianly.

**rūf'-fī-an-ism, subst.** [Eng. *ruffian*; -ism.] The character, qualities, or conduct of a ruffian.

"He too will have to use force and penalties to repress *ruffianism*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**rūf'-fī-an-like, a.** [Eng. *ruffian*; -like.] Ruffianly.

**rūf'-fī-an-lŷ, a.** [Eng. *ruffian*; -ly.] Like a ruffian; befitting or becoming a ruffian.

**rūf'-fle (1), \*ruf-fel-yn, v. t. & i.** [RUFF (1), s.] [Dut. *ruyffelen*=to ruffle, to wrinkle.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To contract into plaits or folds; to pucker, to wrinkle.

"A small piece of fine *ruffled* linen running along the upper part of the stays before."—*Addison*.

2. To furnish or adorn with ruffles.

"Her elbows *ruffled*, and her tott'ring form  
Ill propp'd upon French heels."

*Cowper: Task*, iv. 545.

3. To disorder; to disturb the arrangement or order of; to rumple, to disarrange; to make uneven; to throw into disorder.

4. To disturb the surface of; to cause to rise in waves.

5. To throw together in a disorderly manner.

"I *ruffled* up fal'n leaves in heap, and found,  
Let fall from heaven, a sleep intermediate."

*Chapman*.

†6. To throw into disorder by attacking; to rout.

"At Passage I have seen thee  
*Ruffle* the Tartars as they fled thy furie."

*Beaum. & Fllet.: Loyal Subject*, i. 3.

7. To discompose, to disturb, to agitate.



Ruff and Reeve.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thŷ; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



**B. Intransitive.**

†1. To grow rough or turbulent; to be noisy or boisterous.

"The bleak winds do sorely ruffle."  
Shakesp.: *Lear*, ii. 4.

2. To play loosely; to flutter.

"On his right shoulder his thick mane reclin'd,  
Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind."  
Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* iii. 135.

3. To act roughly; to be rough; to be in contention.

"They would ruffle with jurors, and inforce them to find as they would direct."—Bacon: *Henry VII.*

¶ To ruffle one's feathers (or plumage):

1. *Trans.*: To irritate; to make angry; to put out.  
2. *Intransitive*: To become irritated, angry, or fretted.

rūf'-fle (2), *v. t.* [RUFFLE, *s.*] To beat the ruffle on; as, to ruffle a drum.

rūf'-fle (1), *s.* [RUFFLE (1), *v.*]

1. A strip of plaited cambric or other fine cloth attached to some border of a garment, as to the wristband or bosom; a frill.

2. A state of being disturbed or agitated; disturbance, agitation, commotion.

\*3. A tumult, a mêlée.  
¶ Ruffle of a boot: The turned-down top, hanging loosely over like a ruffle.

rūf'-fle (2), *s.* [Prob. from the sound.] A low, vibrating beat of the drum, not so loud as the roll, used on certain military occasions as a mark of respect. (Frequently contracted into the form *ruff*.) [RUFF (4), *s.*]

rūf'-fle-lēss, *adj.* [Eng. *ruffle*; -less.] Without ruffles.

rūf'-fle-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *ruffle*; -ment.] The act of ruffling.

rūf'-flēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *ruffl(e)* (1), *v.*; -er.]

1. A sewing machine attachment for forming ruffles in goods.  
2. A sort of heckle for flax.

rūf'-flēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *ruffl(e)* (1), *v.*; -er.] A bully, a swaggerer.

"Publications which supplied her courtesans and rufflers with appropriate mental food."—J. A. Symonds: *Renaissance in Italy*, ch. x.

rū-fī-gāl'-lic, *adj.* [Eng. *rufi(n)*, and *gallic*.] Derived from gallic acid.

rufgallic-acid, *s.*

Chem.:  $C_{14}H_8O_8 = \begin{cases} C_6H(OH)_3 \\ C_2O_2 \\ C_6H(OH)_3 \end{cases}$  Para-ellagic acid.

Obtained by heating gallic acid with strong sulphuric acid to 70° or 80°. It crystallizes in small, shining, red prisms, containing two molecules of water, sublimes above 120°, is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether. With alkalis it forms a soluble red compound, and dyes cloth, mordanted with alum, a beautiful red color.

rū-fī-mōr'-ic *a.* [Eng. *rufi(n)*; *mor(intannic)*, and suff. -ic.] Derived from or containing morintannic acid.

rufimoric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Produced by boiling morintannic acid with hydrochloric acid, and leaving the solution to itself for some time. The brick-red precipitate is washed with water dissolved in alcohol, and reprecipitated with water. It then forms a dark red amorphous powder, soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, and dissolves in sulphuric acid to a red color. Boiled with potash it is reconverted into morintannic acid.

rū-fīn, *s.* [Lat. *ruf(us)*=red; -in (*Chem.*).]

Chem.:  $C_{21}H_{20}O_8$ . A red resinous substance produced by the action of heat on phlorizin. It dissolves in alcohol, and water dissolves it at boiling heat, but instantly decolorizes it. With strong sulphuric acid it forms a fine red color.

rū-fī-ōp'-in, *s.* [Eng. *rufi(n)* and *opi(a)n*.]

Chem.:  $C_{14}H_4(OH)_4O_2$ . Obtained from opianic acid by heating with sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in yellowish-red needles, which dissolve in alkalies with violet-red color.

rū-fō-cāt-ē-chū'-ic, *a.* [Latin *rufus*=red, and Eng. *catechuic*.] (See compound.)

rufocatechuic-acid, *s.* [RUBINIC-ACID.]

rū-fōūs, *a.* [Latin *rufus*.] Reddish; of a reddish color, especially of a brownish or yellowish red; tawny; reddish orange, rusty.

rufous kangaroo-rat, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Hypsiprymnus rufescens*, from Australia, where it is very common. When pursued, it jumps like a jerboa, with great swiftness, for a short distance, and seeks shelter in hollows, logs, and holes. It feeds on roots and grasses.

rufous oven-bird, *s.*

Ornithology: *Furnarius rufus*, common in Banda Oriental, on the banks of the Plata.

rufous-swallow, *s.*

Ornith.: *Hirundo rufula*.

\*rūft, *s.* [RIFT, *v.*] Eructation, belching.

rūf-tēr-hōōd, *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; second element, *hood*.]

Falconry: A hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

rūg (1), \*rugg, *s.* [Sw. *rugg*=rough, entangled hair; cogn. with Low Ger. *ruug*; Dut. *ruig*; A. S. *rūh*=rough (q. v.).]

1. A heavy, nappy fabric, used as a wrapper, cover, or protection; as—

(1) A cover of a bed.

(2) A hearth-rug.

(3) A cover for the legs, &c., against cold on a journey; a railway-rug.

2. A rough, woolly or shaggy dog.

rug-gowned, *a.* Wearing a coarse, shaggy dress.

\*rug-headed, *a.* Having shaggy hair.

"We must supplant those rough, rug-headed kerns."  
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, ii. 1.

rūg (2), *s.* [RUG, *v.*] A pull, a tug.

¶ To get a rug: To get a share.

"Having gotten, it was thought, a rug of the compensations."—Scott: *Redgauntlet*, letter xi.

rū-gā (pl. rū'-gæ), *s.* [Lat.=a wrinkle.]

1. *Anat.*: A wrinkle; a transverse ridge on the convoluted ridges produced by the wrinkling of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

2. *Bot.*: A wrinkle.

rū-gāte, *a.* [Lat. *rugatus*, pa. par. of *rugeo*=to wrinkle.] [RUGA.] Wrinkled; having alternate ridges and depressions.

rūg-gēd, *a.* [Sw. *rugg*=rough, entangled hair.] [RUG (1), *s.*]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Full of rough projections or inequalities on the surface; rough; broken into sharp or irregular points or prominences.

"The rugged mass still lies, not many yards from its original site."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Not made smooth or polished; rough.

"A rural portico of rugged stone."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xiv. 10.

3. Rough in temper; austere, harsh, crabbed.

4. Surly, sour, uneasy, disturbed.

5. Rough, uncouth; wanting in refinement or grace.

\*6. Rough with hair or tufts of any kind; shaggy, bristly.

"The rugged Pyrrhus like the Hyrcanian beast."  
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

\*7. Wrinkled, furrowed.

"The rugged forehead, that with grave foresight,  
Welds kingdoms, causes, and affairs of state."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. i. (Prol.)

8. Not neat or regular; uneven, ragged.

"His well-proportioned beard made rough and rugged."  
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 2.

9. Stormy, tempestuous, turbulent, boisterous; as, a rugged wind. (*Milton*.)

10. Violent, impetuous, rude, boisterous.

11. Harsh or grating on the ear; rough, not smooth.

"Wit will shine  
Through the harsh cadence of a rugged line."  
Dryden. (*Todd*.)

12. Hardy, robust, healthy. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

II. *Bot.*: Rough with tubercles or stiff points; scabrous. Used of a leaf or stem. (*Martyn*.)

rūg-gēd-lŷ, *adv.* [English *rugged*; -ly.] In a rugged manner; roughly, violently, sourly.

rūg-gēd-nēss, \*rug-ged-ness, *subst.* [English *rugged*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being rugged, rough, or uneven; roughness.

"As for the ruggedness of any blade."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xviii., ch. ix.

2. Roughness of temper; harshness, severity, coarseness, surliness, rudeness.

"That unmanly sharpness and ruggedness of humor."  
—Scott: *Christian Life*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

3. Violence, storminess, boisterousness.

rūg-gīng, *s.* [Eng. *rug* (1), *s.*; -ing.]

1. *Fabric*: Coarse woolen wrapping or blanket cloth.

2. *Saddlery*: A coarse cloth used for the body of knee- and other horse-boots.

\*rūg-gŷ, *adj.* [Sw. *ruggig*, from *rugg*=rough, entangled hair.] Rough, shaggy.

\*rūg'-in, *s.* [RUG (1), *s.*] A nappy cloth.

"The lips grew so painful, that she could not endure the wiping the ichor from it with a soft *rugin* with her own hand."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

rū-gīne', *s.* [Fr.] A surgeon's rasp; an instrument for removing the diseased surface of bones.

"If new flesh should not generate, bore little orifices into the bone, or rasp it with the *rugine*."—*Sharp*.

rū-gīne', *v. t.* [Fr. *ruginer*.] To scrape with a rugine.

"When you find it moist, there you are to *rugine* it."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. v., ch. ix.

rū-gō'-gā, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *rugosus*=wrinkled, from *ruqa* (q. v.).] So named from the wrinkled appearance of the corals.]

1. *Zoölogy*: A group of Madreporaria. Corallum sclerodermic, with a true theca. Generally both tubulæ and septa combined. Septa generally some multiple of four, but with one or three prominent, or with a small channel. Simple or compound corals represented in the modern seas only by two genera, one from the Mediterranean, the other from Florida. Families: Stauridæ, Cyathaxonidæ, Cyathophyllidæ, and Cystiphyllidæ.

2. *Palæont.*: Found in the Palæozoic rocks, the Upper Greensand, and the Tertiary. They were reef-builders.

rū-gōse, *a.* [Lat. *rugosus*, from *ruqa*=a wrinkle; Ital., Sp., & Port. *rugoso*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Wrinkled; full of or abounding with wrinkles.

"The humerus has a well-marked *rugose* line."—*Trans. Amer. Philosoph. Soc.* (1873), xiii. 203.

2. *Bot.*: Rough or coarsely wrinkled.

rū-gōs'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Lat. *rugositas*, from *rugosus*=*rugose* (q. v.); Fr. *rugosité*.]

1. The quality or state of being *rugose* or wrinkled.

2. A wrinkle, a pucker, a slight ridge.

rū-goūs, *a.* [Lat. *rugosus*; Fr. *rugueux*.] The same as RUGOSE (q. v.).

rū-gū-lōse, *adj.* [A dimin. from Lat. *ruqa*=a wrinkle.]

*Bot.*: Finely wrinkled, as a leaf.

Rūhm'-korf, *s.* [The name of a French manufacturer of scientific instruments, born 1800.] (See compound.)

Ruhmkorff's coil, *s.* [INDUCTION-COIL.]

rū-ille', *s.* [Fr. *ruillée*.]

*Build.*: A pointing of mortar at the junction of a roof with a wall higher than itself. A fillet of mortar to shed the water.

rū'-in, \*ruine, *s.* [Fr. *ruine*, from Lat. *ruina*=overthrow, from *ruo*=to fall down, to sink in ruin; Sp. & Port. *ruina*; Ital. *ruina*, *rovina*.]

\*1. The act or state of falling down; a violent fall.

"His ruin startled the other steeds."  
Chapman, in *Annandale*.

2. That change of anything which destroys it, or entirely defeats its object, or unfits it for use; destruction, overthrow, downfall.

"Buildings fall to ruin."  
Shakesp.: *Pericles*, ii. 4.

3. Decay.

"Let it presage the ruin of your love."  
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

4. That which causes or promotes the destruction, downfall, or decay of anything; bane, destruction, perdition.

"They were the ruin of him, and of all Israel."—2 *Chron.* xviii. 23.

5. A building or other thing in a state of decay or dilapidation; that which is fallen down and become worthless from decay or injury; a wreck.

6. Specif., in the plural, the remains of a decayed, dilapidated, destroyed, or forsaken house, city, fortress, or the like.

7. The decayed remains of anything.

"Reflected to her eyes the ruins of her face."  
Dryden: *Ovid*; *Metamorphoses*, xv.

\*8. A fragment; a piece broken or fallen off a larger mass.

"Then Ajax seiz'd the fragment of a rock,  
Applied each nerve, and, swinging round on high,  
With force tempestuous, let the ruin fly."  
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, vii. 322.

9. The quality, state, or condition of being ruined, decayed, dilapidated, destroyed, or rendered worthless.

"Repair thy wit, or it will fall  
To careless ruin."  
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

¶ Blue ruin: Gin. (*Slang*.)

ruin-agate, *s.* [Ger. *ruinenachat*, or *trümmerachat*.]

*Min.*: A riband-agate which has been crushed *in situ*, and re-cemented by infiltration of silica. Also called "brecciated agate." The most characteristic is that of Kunnersdorf, Saxony.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



## ruin-marble, s.

**Petrol.:** A compact, marly limestone which has been much crushed and faulted. When polished it presents the appearance of ruined temples, houses, fortifications, &c., owing to the infiltrations of oxides of iron and manganese between the disturbed fragments. Found near Florence.

**rû-in**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *ruiner*; Sp. & Port. *ruinar*; Ital. *ruinare, rovinare.*] [RUIN, s.]

## A. Transitive:

1. To bring to ruin; to cause to fall to pieces or decay; to damage essentially; to dilapidate; to destroy, to overthrow, to subvert.

"For Jerusalem is ruined, and Judah is fallen."—*Isaiah* iii. 8.

2. To bring to a state of poverty.

## \*B. Intransitive:

1. To fall violently.

"Hell heard th' unsufferable noise, hell saw  
Heav'n *ruining* from heav'n, and would have fled  
Afrighted." *Milton: P. L., vi. 868.*

2. To fall into ruins; to come to ruin; to fall into decay or dilapidation.

3. To be brought to a state of poverty or misery.  
"If we are idle and disturb the industrious in their business, we shall *ruin* the faster."—*Locke.*

**rû-in-able**, *adj.* [Eng. *ruin*; *-able.*] Capable of being ruined.

**rû-in-ate**, *v. t. & i.* [Low Latin *ruinatus*, pa. par. of *ruino*=to ruin.]

A. *Trans.:* To ruin; to bring to ruin or decay; to destroy, to overthrow. (Now only in vulgar use.)

"I will not *ruinate* my father's house."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., v. 1.*

\*B. *Intrans.:* To fall or come to ruin or decay.

**rû-in-ate**, *adj.* [Low Lat. *ruinatus.*] Ruined; brought to ruin; in ruins.

"The condition known in some hapless countries as *ruinate.*"—*London Daily Telegraph.*

**rû-in-ation**, *subst.* [Low Latin *ruinatio*, from *ruinatus*, pa. par. of *ruino*=to ruin (q. v.).] The act of ruining; ruin, destruction, decay.

"An engine of destruction and of *ruination* to trout lakes."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

**rû-in-er**, *s.* [Eng. *ruin*; *-er.*] One who or that which ruins or destroys.

**rû-ing**, *s.* [Eng. *ru(e)*; *-ing.*] Pity; ruth, compassion.

**rû-in-i-form**, *adj.* [Latin *ruina*=a ruin, and *forma*=form, appearance.] Having an appearance of the ruins of houses. (Applied to certain minerals.)

**rû-in-ing**, *pr. par. & a.* [Eng. *ruin*, v.] Causing ruin.

**rû-in-ous**, \***ru-yn-ous**, *a.* [Fr. *ruineux*, from Lat. *ruinosus*, from *ruina*=ruin; Sp. & Port. *ruinoso*; Ital. *ruinoso, rovinoso.*]

1. Fallen into ruin; dilapidated, ruined.  
"Dyd his diligence to repayre *ruynous* places."—*Fabian: Chronicle*, ch. xiv.

2. Consisting of ruins. (*Isaiah* xvii. 1.)

3. Causing or tending to cause ruin or destruction; baneful, destructive, pernicious.

"After a night of storm so *ruinous.*"  
*Milton: P. R., iv.*

**rû-in-ous-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *ruinous*; *-ly.*] In a ruinous manner; destructively.

"His own decree will retort the most *ruinously* on himself."—*Decay of Piety.*

**rû-in-ous-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *ruinous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ruinous.

**ruk**, *s.* [Roc.]

**rûl'-able**, *a.* [Eng. *rul(e)*; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being ruled; governable.

2. Subject to rule; accordant to rule.

**rûle**, \***reule**, \***riwle**, *s.* [Old Fr. *rulle, reule, riegle* (Fr. *règle*), from Lat. *regula*=a rule, from *rego*=to govern, to rule; A. S. *regol*; Sp. *regla*; Port. *regra*; Ital. *regola*; Dut., Dan., Sw., & Ger. *regel.*]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of ruling; government, sway, empire; supreme authority or control.

"He that hath no *rule* over his own spirit is like a city that is broken down, and without walls."—*Prov.* xv. 28.

2. That which is prescribed or laid down as a guide to conduct; that by which any procedure is to be adjusted or regulated, or to which it is to be conformed; that which is established as a principle, standard, or guide for action or procedure; as—

(1) An established mode or course of proceeding prescribed in private life; as the *rules* of society, the *rules* of etiquette, &c.

(2) The laws or regulations established by competent authorities for the carrying on of certain games; as, the *rules* of cricket, the *rules* of horse racing, &c.

(3) A line of conduct; behavior.

"You would not give means for this uncivil *rule.*"  
*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

(4) A maxim, canon, or precept to be observed in any art or science; a precept, a law.

(5) Method, regularity; propriety of behavior. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 2.)

3. A law or regulation, or a body of laws or regulations to be observed by a society, association, &c., and by its individual members.

4. An instrument by which lines are drawn. It consists of a bar of metal or wood, straight on one edge, to guide a pencil or pen.

5. An instrument for making short linear measurements, and performing various operations in mensuration. There are numerous varieties, according to the particular objects for which they are intended. The commonest form is that used by carpenters, joiners, and other artificers. It is divided into inches and fractions, and is usually jointed, so that it may be folded up and carried in the pocket. Some rules have a slider in one leg; in Gunter's scale this is graduated and engraved with figures so that various simple computations may be made mechanically.

"Where is thy leather apron and thy *rule*?"  
*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, i. 1.

## II. Technically:

1. *Arith. & Alg.:* A determinate mode prescribed for performing any operation, and producing a certain result; a certain prescribed operation or series of operations for the ascertaining of a certain result; as, *rules* for addition, subtraction, &c. In algebra, if a rule is translated into ordinary language the result is a formula; and conversely, if a formula is translated into ordinary language, the result is a rule.

2. *Law:* A point of law settled by authority; also the mode of procedure settled by lawful judicial authority for some court or courts of justice. *Rules* are either *general* or *particular*. *General rules* are such orders relating to matters of practice as are laid down and promulgated by the court for the general guidance of the suitors. Formerly, each court of common law issued its own general rules, without much regard to the practice in other courts; but of late the object has been to assimilate the practice in all the courts of common law. The rules are a declaration of what the court will do, or will require to be done, in all matters falling within the terms of the rule, and they resemble in some respects the Roman edict. *Particular rules* are such as are confined to the particular cases in reference to which they have been granted.

3. *Gram.:* An established form of construction in a particular class of words; or the expression of that form in words.

\*4. *Music:* A line of the staff.

"There standeth the F fa ut clef on the fourth *rule* from below."—*Morley: Introduction to Music.*

5. *Plaster.:* A strip or screen of wood or plaster, placed on the face of a wall as a guide to assist in keeping the plane surface.

6. *Printing:*

(1) A thin plate of metal used for separating headings, titles, the columns of type in a book, or columns of figures in tabular work. Rules are type high, and some have a guttered face so as to print a double line.

(2) A composing rule (q. v.).

¶ (1) *Gauging-rule:* A gauging-rod (q. v.).

(2) *Parallel-ruler:* [PARALLEL.]

(3) *Rules of a prison:* Certain limits without the walls, within which prisoners in custody were sometimes allowed to live, on giving security not to escape. (*Eng.*)

"On entering into recognizances to the Marshal of the Bench to return to the *rules* by a certain hour at night."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

(4) *Rules of course:*

*Law:* *Rules* which are drawn up by the proper officers on the authority of the mere signature of counsel; or, in some instances, as upon a judge's fiat, or allowance by the master, &c., without any signature by counsel. Rules which are not of course are grantable on the motion either of the party actually interested, or of his counsel.

(5) *Rule of signs:*

*Alg.:* That rule that, in any operation like signs produce positive, and unlike signs produce negative signs.

(6) *Rule of the octave:*

*Music:* A name given to a system of adding harmonies to the diatonic scale, using it as the lowest part. From the nature and relation of the chords added, many laws as to progression and modulation were deduced; in fact it was formerly taught as a formula for the assistance of students, who committed to memory the harmony or harmonies which each degree was capable of bearing.

(7) *Rule of the road:* The rules or regulations by which traffic on public roads is regulated. In this country the principal rule is that vehicles, in passing each other, shall swerve to the right.

(8) *Rule of three:*

*Arith.:* A rule for finding from three given numbers a fourth, to which the third shall have the same ratio as the first has to the second. [PROPORTION.]

(9) *Rule of thumb:* A rule suggested by practical rather than by scientific knowledge.

"The Englishmen of business, who act very much by *rule of thumb.*"—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

(10) *Rule to show cause; rule nisi:*

*Law:* A conditional rule or order obtained from a judge to be made absolute unless the party against whom it is obtained shows sufficient cause to the contrary.

(11) *The Rule:* [NORMA, s. II. 1.]

**rule-joint**, *s.* A movable joint in which a tongue on one piece enters a slot in the other, and is secured by a pin or rivet. When the two pieces are in line, their ends abut, so that movement is only possible in one direction. The arrangement is used for carpenters' rules and table-leaves.

**rule-staff**, *s.*

*Shipbuild.:* A lath about four inches in breadth, used for laying off curves.

**rûle**, \***rewle**, \***riwl-en**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *ruiler, réguler* (Fr. *régler*), from Lat. *regulo*=to regulate (q. v.).]

## A. Transitive:

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. To govern, to command; to have dominion, control, or authority over; to conduct, to manage, to restrain.

"He that *ruled* them with a shepherd's rod."  
*Cowper: Expostulation*, 85.

2. To prevail on; to persuade, to advise, to guide. (Generally or always in the passive; as, Be *ruled* by me.)

"With words like these the troops Ulysses *ruled.*"  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, ii. 245.

3. To settle, determine, or lay down as a rule. [II.]

"This author looked upon it as a *ruled* point, a thing universally agreed to."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 407.

4. To mark with lines by means of or with the aid of a ruler; as, to *rule* paper.

II. *Law:* To establish or settle by decision or rule; to determine.

## B. Intransitive:

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. To have or exercise supreme power, control, or authority; to govern; as, The mighty *rule* with an iron rod.

\*2. To prevail, to decide.

"Now arms must *rule.*"

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iv. 7.*

3. To stand at or maintain a certain level; as, Prices *ruled* high.

II. *Law:* To decide, to determine; to lay down and settle a rule or order of court; to enter a rule

**rûle-lëss**, \***ru-lesse**, *adj.* [Eng. *rule*; *-less.*] Being without rule; lawless.

\***rûle-lëss-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *ruleless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being without rules.

"Its [the Star Chamber] *rulelessness* or want of rules."—*Academy*, July 19, 1879.

**rûl'-ër**, \***rewl-er**, *s.* [Eng. *rul(e)*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who rules or governs; one who has or exercises supreme authority or power; a governor, a monarch, or the like.

"And he made him *ruler* over all the land of Egypt."—*Genesis* xli. 43.

2. One who makes or executes laws; one who assists in carrying on a government.

"Thy *rulers* load thy credit, year by year."

*Cowper: Expostulation*, 284.

3. Among the Jews in the New Testament times the word "rulers" was sometimes used vaguely like "authorities" with us (John vii. 48), sometimes it may more specifically refer to members of the Sanhedrim (Luke xxiii. 13), in Matt. ix. 18, the ruler is a ruler of the Synagogue (cf. Mark v. 22), in another place the president at a feast (John ii. 9).

4. An instrument with straight sides, for guiding a pen or pencil in drawing straight lines.

¶ *Marquoi's rulers:* [MARQUOI.]

**rûl'-ër-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *ruler*; *-ship.*] The position, office, or post of a ruler.

"Continue to hold the *rulership* of the country."—*London Globe.*

**rûl'-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [RULE, v.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)



## As adjective:

- Governing; having or exercising supreme power or authority; chief, predominant, prevalent. "Feel your *ruling* passion strong in death." *Pope: Moral Essays*, i. 262.
- Used in directing, controlling, or managing. "With hasty hand the *ruling* reins he drew." *Pope Homer's Odyssey*, iii. 613.

## C. As substantive:

*Law*: A rule or point settled by a judge or court of law. "The late *rulings* exempt railway companies from such obligations."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

## ruling-elder, s.

*Presbyterianism*: An elder who does not preach but, as a member of the Session (q. v.), aids in ruling the congregation. Founded on 1 Tim. v. 17.

*ruling-machine*, s. A machine for ruling paper with lines.

*rül'-lîng-lÿ*, adv. [English *ruling*; -ly.] In a ruling manner; so as to rule; controllingly.

*rül'-lî-chÿes*, s. [Dut.] Chopped meat stuffed into small bags, which are then cut into small slices and fried.

*rül'-liôn* (i as y), s. [Cf. *riveling*, from A. S. *rifling*.] A shoe made of untanned leather.

*rüm*, s. [From West Indian name *Rumbullion*.]

*Comm.*: A spirit distilled chiefly in the West Indies from the fermented skimmings of the sugar-boilers and molasses, together with sufficient cane juice to impart the necessary flavor. Like all other spirit, it is colorless as it issues from the still, but to suit the taste of the consumer, the distiller is obliged to color it before it leaves his premises. Its strength as imported is usually about 20 o. p., but before passing into the hands of the consumer it is reduced with water. Much of the rum sold is merely plain spirit, colored with burned sugar, and flavored with rum flavoring.

¶ The term is applied generally to all alcoholic liquors.

*rum-bud*, s. A carbuncle on the nose or face, caused by excessive drinking; a grog-blossom.

*rum-mill*, s. A saloon; a place where liquor is sold. (*U. S. slang*.)

*rum-seller*, s. A saloon-keeper; a bar-man.

*rüm*, a. & s. [Etym. doubtful. Skeat believes it to be a gypsy's word.]

A. As *adj.*: Strange, old-fashioned, odd, queer. (*Slang*.)

B. As *subst.*: A queer, odd, or strange person or thing.

"A rabble of tenants, and rusty dull *rums*."

*Swift: Grand Question Debated*.

*rümb*, *rhümb* (b silent), \**roomb*, \**roumb*, \**roumbe*, s. [Fr. *roumb*=a rumb, a point of the compass, from Sp. *rumbo*=a course, a way, from Lat. *rhombum*, accus. of *rhombus*=a rhombus (q. v.); Ital. *rombo*.]

1. *Navig.*: The track of a ship sailing on the same point of the compass. The rumb-line is also called the loxodromic curve (q. v.). The angle under which the rumb-line cuts the meridian is called the angle of the rumb, and the angle which it makes with the prime vertical is the complement of the rumb.

2. One of the points on a compass-card.

*rüm'-ble*, \**rom'-ble*, s. [RUMBLE, v.]

1. A hoarse, low, continuous sound, as of distant thunder; a rumbling.

2. A confused noise; a disturbance, a tumult.

"Aboute whome he found muche heauinesse, *rumble*, haste, and businesse, carriage and conueyaunce of her stnffe into sainctuary."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 43.

\*3. A report, a rumor.

4. A seat behind the body of a carriage.

"Get up behind!" he said. "Get up in the *rumble*."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. liii.

5. A rotating cylinder or box in which small articles are placed to be ground, cleaned, or polished by mutual attrition.

\**rumble-tumble*, s. The same as RUMBLE, s. 4.

"From the dusty height of a *rumble-tumble*."—*Lytton: What will He Do with It?* bk. i, ch. xv.

*rüm'-ble*, \**rom'-ble*, \**roum-ble*, v. i. & t. [A word of imitative origin; cf. Dut. *rommelen*; Dan. *rumle*; Sw. *ramla*; Ital. *rombare*.]

## A. Intransitive:

1. To make a hoarse, low, continued sound, as thunder at a distance.

"Then the gloom grew blacker,  
Grew blacker, thunder *rumbled* in the air."

*Matthew Arnold: Sohrab and Rustum*.

2. To make a disturbance; to clamor.

"The people cried and *rombled* up and down."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 14, 989.

\*3. To roll about.

"And round the attics *rumbled*."  
*Tennyson: The Goose*, 46.

4. To make a soft, murmuring sound; to ripple.

\*B. *Trans.*: To rattle.

*rüm'-blêr*, s. [Eng. *rumbl(e)*; -er.] One who or that which rumbles.

*rüm'-blîng*, pr. par., a. & s. [RUMBLE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As *adj.*: Making a low, heavy, and continued noise; low, heavy, and continued.

C. As *subst.*: A low, heavy, and continued sound; a rumble.

"Volcanic *rumblings* are reported from Ecuador."—*London Morning Post*.

*rumbling-drains*, s. pl.

*Agric.*: Drains formed of a stratum of rubble-stone.

*rüm'-blîng-lÿ*, adv. [Eng. *rumbling*; -ly.] In a rumbling manner.

*rüm'-bô*, s. [A contract. of *rumbling* (q. v.).] A nautical drink.

"Regaling themselves with a can of *rumbo*, after the fatiguing duty of the day."—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. xxxix.

*rüm'-bôw'-lîne*, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

*Naut.*: Condemned canvas, rope, &c.

*rüm'-bôw'-lîng*, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] Grog.

*rüm'-bül'-liôn* (i as y), s. [RUMBLE, v.] A name formerly given in Barbadoes to rum.

*rüm'-büs'-tîc-äl*, *rüm'-büst'-iôüs* (i as y), *adj.* [RAMBUSTIOUS.]

*rü'-mên*, s. [Lat.=the throat, the gullet.]

*Compar. Anat.*: The paunch; the first cavity of the complex stomach of the Ruminantia.

*rü'-mêx*, s. [Lat.=sorrel.]

*Bot.*: Dock; a genus of Polygonæ. Sepals six, the three inner ones enlarging. Petals none; stamens six, styles three, stigma multifid. Achene triquetrous, covered by the enlarged inner sepals, the latter often tuberculate. About fifty known species; generally distributed.

*Rüm'-fôrd*, s. [Named after Benjamin Count Rumford, 1752-1814, an American called Thompson, once a schoolmaster at Rumford, now Concord, in New Hampshire, a physicist and benevolent man. The title Count was conferred by the King of Bavaria.] (See etym. and compound.)

*Rumford's photometer*, s. A photometer consisting of a ground glass screen, and in front of it an opaque rod. The lights to be compared, say a lamp and a candle, are placed at such distances as to throw on the screen shadows of equal intensity. The illuminating power of the twolights is directly proportional to the square of their distances from the shadows.

*rüm'-gümp'-tion* (p silent), s. [Etym. of first element doubtful; second element *gumption*.] Rough common-sense; keenness or sharpness; understanding, gumption.

*rüm'-gümp'-tious* (p silent), a. [RUMGUMPTION.] Sturdy in opinion; rough and surly; bold, rash.

*rü'-mî-ä*, s. [Lat., a reading in some MSS. for *Rumina*=the goddess of nursing mothers, worshiped in a temple near the fig-tree (*Ficus ruminalis*) under which Romulus and Remus were said to have sucked the breast (*rumis*) of the she-wolf.] *Entomology*: A genus of geometer moths, family Ennomidæ. *Rumia cratægata* is the Brimstone Moth (q. v.).

*rü'-mî-çîn*, s. [Latin *rumex*, genit. *rumic(is)*=sorrel; suff. -in (Chem.).] [CHRYSO-PHANIC-ACID]

\**rü'-mîn-äl*, a. [RUMINANT.] Ruminant, ruminating.

*rü'-mîn-ant*, a. & s. [Lat. *ruminans*, pr. par. of *rumino*=to ruminate (q. v.); Fr. *ruminant*; Ital. *ruminante*.]

A. As *adj.*: Chewing the cud; of or belonging to the order Ruminantia (q. v.).

"The omasus of ruminant quadrupeds."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

B. As *subst.*: An animal which chews the cud; any individual member of the order Ruminantia (q. v.).

*rü'-mî-nän'-tî-ä* (t as sh), s. pl. [Neut. pl. of Lat. *ruminans*.] [RUMINANT.]

1. *Zoöl.*: The Pecora of Linnæus, a name which is being revived by some recent naturalists, while others call them Cotylophora. They form a natural section of the Selenodont group of the sub-order of Artiodactyla, or Even-toed Ungulates. They have

been divided in various ways. Prof. Flower restricts the name to what are sometimes called Horned Ruminants, or True Ruminants, and divides the section into two families, relegating the Deerlets and Camels to separate sections. [TRAGULIDA, TYLOPODA.] Horns or antlers usually present, at least in the male; foot with a symmetrical pair of toes, encased in hoofs, with usually two small lateral toes. The metacarpal and metatarsal bones of the two functional toes of the fore and hind limbs respectively coalesce, and form a single bone. [CANON-BONE.] Stomach with four complete cavities [RUMINATION, 1.]; placenta cotyledonous. Dental formula (except for some of the Cervidæ): I.  $\frac{3}{2}$ , C.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , PM.  $\frac{3}{2}$ , M.  $\frac{3}{2}$ =32. In the Cervidæ the molars have short crowns, with the neck just above the alveolar border; in the Bovidæ the crowns are partially buried in the sockets.

2. *Palæont.*: They appear first in the Miocene, and then without frontal appendages; but Sivatherium, like the recent Tetracerus, was quadricornous.

*rü'-mîn-ant-lÿ*, adv. [Eng. *ruminant*; -ly.] In a ruminant manner; by chewing.

*rü'-mîn-âte*, v. i. & t. [Lat. *ruminatus*, pa. par. of *rumino*, *rumino*=to chew the cud, to ruminate, from *rumen* (genit. *ruminis*)=the throat, the gullet; French *ruminer*; Sp. & Port. *ruminar*; Ital. *ruminare*.]

## A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To chew the cud; to chew again what has been slightly chewed and swallowed.

2. *Fig.*: To muse, to meditate, to ponder, to reflect.

## B. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To chew over again.

2. *Fig.*: To muse on; to reflect on; to meditate over and over.

*rü'-mîn-âte*, *rü'-mîn-ât-êd*, a. [RUMINATE, v.]

*Bot. (of albumen in a seed)*: Perforated in every direction by the dry cellular tissue, originating apparently in the remains of the nucleus in which the albumen has been deposited. Found in the Anonacæ and the Myristicacæ.

*rü'-mîn-â-tion*, s. [Lat. *ruminatio*, from *ruminatus*, pa. par. of *rumino*=to ruminate (q. v.).]

1. *Lit. & Animal Physiol.*: The act of chewing the cud. The food of the ruminants is grass, which requires a longer series of chemical changes to convert a portion of it into blood than does the flesh of other animals eaten by the Carnivora. To produce these changes there is a complex stomach divided into four parts, the Rumex or Paunch, the Reticulum or Honeycomb Bag, the Psalterium or Manyplies, and the Abomasum or Reed. A ruminant does not chew the fodder which it eats, but simply swallows it. When it has had enough it retires to a quiet spot, forces up again to the mouth a portion of the food in its paunch, thoroughly chews it and then swallows it again. Another and another bolus is thus disposed of. Each of these, started from the paunch, was forced next into the honeycomb bag where it received its form and then went up the gullet. On returning it passed direct from the paunch into the manyplies or third stomach, and then to the abomasum.

2. *Fig.*: The act of ruminating or meditating; a musing, pondering, or reflecting on a subject; meditation, reflection.

"Retiring full of *ruminatio* sad."

*Thomson: Autumn*, 568.

*rü'-mîn-â-tive*, *adj.* [Eng. *ruminat(e)*; -ive.] Given to ruminating.

"He was as ruminative as a cow."—*F. W. Robinson: Bridge of Glass*, ch. i.

*rü'-mîn-â-tôr*, s. [Lat.] One who ruminates or muses on any subject; one who pauses to deliberate and reflect.

\**rü'-mîne*, v. i. [Fr. *ruminer*.] To ruminate.

"As studious scholar he self *rumineth*."

*Sylvester: Du Bartas*, sixth day, fourth week, 44.

*rüm'-kên*, *rüm'-kîn*, s. [Cf. *rummer*.] A kind of drinking-vessel.

*rüm'-mage* (age as íg), †*rom-age*, s. [RUMMAGE, v.]

1. The act of one who rummages; a careful search by looking into every corner.

\*2. Bustle, turmoil.

"This post-haste and *romage* in the land."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

*rummage-sale*, s. A clearing-out sale of unclaimed goods, remainders of stock, &c.

*rüm'-mage* (age as íg), \**rom-age*, v. i. & t. [Eng. *room*; -age.]

## A. Intransitive:

\*1. Originally a nautical term, meaning so to stow goods in the hold of a vessel that there might be the greatest possible room or roomage.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



2. To search; to make careful search through a place.

**B. Transitive:**

\*1. To stow away goods in closely.

"Now whilst the mariners were romaging the shippes."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 88.

2. To search narrowly and carefully every part of; to make a careful search through; to ransack.

"Our greedy seamen rummage every hold."

*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, cviii.

**rũm'-mag-ēr** (ag as íg), \*rom-ag-er, s. [Eng. *rummag(e)*; -er.]

\*1. A person whose business it was to attend to the stowing away of goods in a ship; a supercargo.

"Provide a perfect mariner called a romager, to range and bestow all merchandize in such place as is convenient."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 862.

2. One who rummages or ransacks.

**rũm'-mēr**, s. [Dut. *roomer*, *romer*; Sw. *remolare*; Ger. *rõmer*=a large drinking-glass.] A glass or drinking-cup.

"Imperial Rhine bestow'd  
The generous rummer." *Philips: Cider*, ii.

**rũm'-mỹ** (1), a. [Eng. *rum*, s.; -y.] Of, belonging to, containing, or flavored like rum.

**rũm'-mỹ** (2), adj. [Eng. *rum*, a.; -y.] Strange, queer. (*Slang*.)

\***rũm'-neỹ**, subst. [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of Spanish wine, occasionally mentioned by old authors.

"Spaine bringeth forth wines of white color, but much hotter and stronger, as sacker, *rumney*, and bastard."—*Cogan: Haven of Health*, p. 239.

**rũ-mõr**, **rũ-moũr**, s. [Fr. *rumour*, from Lat. *rumorem*, accus. of *rumor*=a noise, a rumor.]

1. Flying or popular report; the common voice or talk.

2. A current story passing from person to person, without any known authority for its truth; a mere report.

3. Fame, report, repute. (*Luke* vii. 17.)

\*4. A confused and indistinct noise.

**rũ-mõr**, v. t. [RUMOR, s.] To report, to tell; to circulate by report. (Frequently with a clause or object.)

**rũ-mõr-ēr**, s. [Eng. *rumor*, v.; -er.] One who rumors; one who spreads rumors; a spreader of reports.

\***rũ-mõr-oũs**, \*ru-mour-ouse, a. [Eng. *rumor*; -ous.]

1. Murmuring; making a confused and continued sound.

"Clashing of armours, and rumourous sound  
Of sterne billows." *Drayton: Moyses*.

2. Pertaining to or arising from rumor; rumored; of the nature of a rumor.

"Certain rumorous surmises."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 377.

3. Famous, notorious.

"The rumourouse fall of antichryst."—*Bale: On the Revel.*, pt. iii.

**rũmp**, \*rumpe, s. [Icel. *rumpr*; Sw. *rumpa*; Dan. *rumpe*; Dut. *rompe*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

**1. Literally:**

(1) The end of the backbone of an animal; used commonly of beasts, and contemptuously of human beings.

(2) The buttocks.

"His hips and his rump made a right ace of spades." *Cotton: Voyage to Ireland*, iii.

2. *Fig.*: The fag or tail end of anything.

"The disorderly and unseemly proceedings of the rump of the opposition."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**II. Eng. Hist.**: The fag-end of the Long Parliament, after the expulsion of those favorable to Charles I., by Cromwell in 1648. It was dissolved by Cromwell in 1653, but was afterward reinstated on two occasions for brief periods.

"It was agreed that, burying former enmities in oblivion, all efforts should be made for the overthrow of the rump; so they called the parliament, in allusion to that part of the animal body."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.* (an. 1659).

**rump-fed**, adj. According to Steevens, fed on offals and scraps; according to Nares, having fat buttocks. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 3.)

**rump-parliament**, s. The same as RUMP, s., II.

**rump-steak**, s. A beef-steak cut from the thigh near the rump.

\***rũmp**, v. t. [RUMP, s.] To turn the back on; to slight.

"An old friend rumped him, and he winced under it."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 501.

**rũmp'-ēr**, s. [Eng. *rump*; -er.] One who supported, or was a member of, the Rump Parliament.

**rũm'-ple**, \*rim-ple, v. t. [A. S. *hrimpan* = to wrinkle, pa. par. *gehrumpen*; cogn. with Dutch *rompelen*, *rompen* = to wrinkle, *rompel*, *rimpel* = a wrinkle.] [RIPPLE.] To wrinkle; to make uneven; to crumple, to crease; to crush out of shape.

"To rumple her laces."—*Milton: Remonstrant's Defense*.

**rũm'-ple**, subst. [RUMPLE, v.] A fold, a plait, a wrinkle, a crease.

"The foul rumple of her camel-back."

*Dryden: Juvenal*, x. 453.

**rũmp'-læss**, a. [Eng. *rump*; -less.] Having no rump.

**rũm'-plỹ**, a. [English *rumpl(e)*; -y.] Having rumples; rumpled.

"They spin out . . . their rumply infirm thread of existence."—*Carlyle: Essays; Count Cagliostro*.

**rũm'-pũs**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A noise, a disturbance, a quarrel, confusion.

**rũm'-swiz-zle**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of frieze cloth made in Ireland from undyed foreign wool.

**rũn**, \*renne (pa. t. *ran*, \**run*, \**ronne*, pa. par. \**ran*, \**ronne*, *run*), v. i. & t. [A. S. *rinnan* (pa. t. *ran*, pa. par. *gerunnen*), *irnan*, *yrnan* (pa. t. *arn*); cogn. with Dut. *rennen*; Icel. *renna*, *rinna*; Dan. *rinde*; Sw. *rinna*; Goth. *rinnan*; Ger. *rennen*.]

**A. Intransitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To move or pass over the ground in the swiftest manner, by using the legs more quickly than in walking.

2. Hence, with modified meanings:

(1) To move the legs nimbly; as, Children *run* about.

(2) To move about in a hurried manner; to hurry.

(3) To contend in a race; to race.

(4) To enter into or engage in a contest; to stand or offer one's self as a candidate for any office, post, or dignity. (*Colloq.* or *slang*.)

(5) To flee for escape; to fly.

"As from a bear a man would run for life."

*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

(6) To depart quickly and secretly; to steal away.

"My conscience will serve me to run from this Jew."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

(7) To pass quickly.

"To see the minutes how they run."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III.*, ii. 5.

3. To pass over space rapidly.

(1) To pass rapidly over or along the surface; to spread.

"The fire ran along upon the ground."—*Exodus* ix. 23.

(2) To be carried along violently; as, One ship runs into another.

(3) To move on wheels or runners; as, A train runs to Chicago.

(4) To sail; to take a course at sea.

"The Dutch fleet ran fast before the gale."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

(5) To perform a passage by land or water; to pass or go backward and forward from one place to another; to ply; as, Steamers or coaches run regularly between two places.

(6) To spread in growing; to extend.

"Joseph is a fruitful bough, whose branches run over the wall."—*Genesis* xlix. 22.

4. To take a certain course; to proceed, to go, to pass. (Said of voluntary action, or of the action of persons.)

(1) To follow such and such a course; to pass through a certain course or path; as, to run through life.

(2) To go or pass in thought, speech, or practice; as, to run from one subject to another.

(3) To continue to think or speak about something; to dwell in thought or words; to be busied.

(4) To pass from one state to another; to become, to fall; as, to run into debt.

(5) To make sudden and pressing demands; as, to run on a bank.

5. To have such and such a course; to go, to pass, to proceed. (Said of things.)

(1) To make progress; to pass.

"Time and the hour runs through the roughest day."

*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 3.

(2) To have a certain course or line; to extend, to stretch, to lie; as, The road runs east.

(3) To have a legal or established course or effect; to continue in force, effect, or operation.

"It is nonsense to talk about maintaining the supremacy of the Crown, if the Queen's writ does not run throughout Ireland."—*London Standard*.

(4) To be popularly known or spread to be generally received.

"There ran a rumor."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.

(5) To have reception; to be received; to continue, to pass; as, The book ran through several editions.

(6) To be continued through a certain period of time; to be kept up; to be continued or repeated for a certain time; as, The play ran for a hundred nights.

(7) To have a certain written form; to read so and so to the ear; as, The lines run smoothly.

(8) To have a certain tenor or purport; to read.

"So run the conditions."

*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 3.

(9) To have a set form; to take or fall into a certain course or direction; as, The conversation ran upon a certain subject.

(10) To have a general tendency; to incline.

"Temperate climates run into moderate governments, and the extremes into despotic power."—*Swift*.

(11) To proceed, to turn, to be based.

"It is a confederating with him, to whom the sacrifice is offered: for upon that the apostle's argument runs."—*Atterbury*.

(12) To be carried to a pitch; to rise; as, Party feeling ran high.

(13) To stand at or reach a certain standard or level; to rule.

"Where the fish run large."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

(14) To continue in time before becoming due and payable; as, A bill runs thirty days.

(15) To pass by gradual changes; to shade.

"In the middle of a rainbow the colors are sufficiently distinguished; but near the borders they run into one another."—*Watts*.

(16) To grow exuberantly; to proceed or tend in growing.

"If the richness of the ground cause turnips to run to leaves, treading down the leaves will help their rooting."—*Mortimer*.

(17) To be carried on or conducted, as a business.

(18) To continue or be left unpaid; as, The account has been running a long time.

6. To have or exhibit fluid motion.

(1) To flow or pass in any way.

"The blood . . . runs in your veins."

*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 2.

(2) To be wet with a liquid; to be overflowed; to emit or let flow a liquid.

"The greatest vessel, when full, if you pour in still, must run out some way."—*Temple*.

(3) To become fluid; to fuse, to melt.

"As wax dissolves, as ice begins to run."

*Addison: Ovid. (Todd)*

(4) To be capable of becoming fluid; to be fusible; to have the property or quality of melting.

(5) To spread on a surface; to spread and blend together; as, Ink runs on porous paper, colors run in washing.

(6) To discharge pus or other matter; as, An ulcer runs.

7. To have rotary motion, without change of place; to revolve, to turn.

"While the world runs round and round."

*Tennysen: Palace of Art*, 13.

8. To have or keep machinery going; to be or continue in operation.

"One week after . . . the mill will be running."—*Money Market Review*, Aug. 29, 1885.

9. To pass, to go.

"For some must watch, while some must sleep,  
Thus runs the world away."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

10. To desert; as, A sailor runs from his ship.

**II. Founding.** A mold is said to run if the metal makes its way along the parting, or in any other way appears on the outside edges of the flask. It is avoided by weighting the flask.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To cause to run or move quickly.

2. To drive, to force; to cause to be driven.

"Run on the dashing rocks thy weary bark."

*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, v. 3.

3. To push, to thrust, to force; as, to run a nail into one's hand.

4. To stab, to pierce.

"I'll run him up to the hilts."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 1.

5. To accomplish by running; as, to run a race.

6. To pursue, as a course; to follow, to take.

"This course which you are running here."

*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

7. To cause to ply; to maintain for running; as, to run a stage coach from one town to another.

8. To carry on or conduct, as a business.

"They edit journals, address public meetings, run theaters, and control clubs."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

9. To work; to keep in operation.

"We were unable to run the mill."—*Money Market Review*, Aug. 29, 1885.



10. To introduce and carry through; as, to *run* a bill through Congress.

11. To start, as a candidate.

"Run a Loyalist candidate in each one of the seventy constituencies outside Ulster."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

12. To cause to pass; as, to *run* a rope through a block.

13. To pour forth; to emit, as a stream; to cause to flow; to discharge.

"My statue

Which, like a fountain with a hundred spouts,  
Did *run* pure blood."

*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, ii. 2.*

14. To melt, to fuse.

15. To form or shape in a mold; to cast, to mold.

"Those hunters who *run* their own bullets."—*Burroughs: Pepacton, p. 11.*

16. To pursue in thought; to carry in contemplation.

"To *run* the world back to its first original, and view nature in its cradle."—*South.*

17. To break through; to evade; as, to *run* a blockade.

18. To export or import without paying duty; to smuggle.

"Heavy impositions lessen the import and are a strong temptation of *running* goods."—*Swift.*

19. To incur, to encounter; as, to *run* a risk.

20. To hazard, to risk, to venture.

"He would himself be in the highlands to receive them, and *run* his fortune with them."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

21. To draw or cause to be drawn or marked; as, to *run* a line.

22. To sew by passing the needle through, backward and forward in a continuous line, generally taking a series of stitches on the needle at the same time; as, to *run* a seam.

23. To force into any way or form; to bring to a state.

"This tongue that runs so roundly in thy head  
Should *run* thy head from thy irreverent shoulders."  
*Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.*

\*24. To make teasing remarks to; to nag, to worry.

¶ 1. *To run after:*

(1) To pursue; to endeavor to obtain; to hunt after.

(2) To seek the company or society of; as, He is very much *run after*.

2. *To run against:*

(1) To come into collision with; to meet with accidentally.

\*2) To be adverse to.

3. *To run a match with* (or *against*): To contend in running with.

4. *To run away:* To flee, to escape, to elope.

5. *To run away with:*

(1) To convey in a clandestine or hurried manner; to escape or elope with.

(2) To bolt with; as, The horses *ran away with* the carriage.

(3) To hurry on without deliberation; to carry away.

"Thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue, but *run away with* a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view."—*Locke.*

(4) To be carried away; to adopt hastily; as, Do not *run away with* that idea.

6. *To run before:*

(1) To flee before.

\*2) To outstrip in running; to excel, to surpass.

7. *To run down:*

(1) To run or drive against and overturn or sink; as, to *run down* a ship.

(2) To chase to weariness, and capture; as, to *run down* a stag.

(3) To crush, to overthrow, to overwhelm.

(4) To pursue with scandal or opposition; to depreciate; as, to *run down* another's talents.

(5) To cease to work or act; as, A clock *runs down*.

8. *To run down a coast:* To sail along it.

9. *To run foul of:* [FOUL, a.]

10. *To run hard:*

(1) To press hard or close upon in a race or other competition; to come very close to.

(2) To press with jokes, sarcasm, or ridicule.

(3) To urge or press importunately.

11. *To run in:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(a) *Ord. Lang.:* To take into custody; to lock up. (*Slang.*)

"It seemed at one time as if one or two leading owners of horses would be *run in*."—*Field, Sept. 4, 1886.*

(b) *Print.:* To place the carriage, with the form of types, so as to obtain an impression.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(a) To enter, to pass, or step in.

(b) To come or get into (a state); as, to *run in* debt.

12. *To run in one's head:* To linger in, or constantly recur to the memory.

13. *To run in the blood:* To be hereditary.

14. *To run into:*

(1) To enter.

(2) To *come* or get into (a state).

"Have I *run into* this danger?"—*Shakesp.: All's Well, iv. 3.*

(3) To collide with.

\*15. *To run in trust:* To get credit, to run in debt.

16. *To run in with:*

\*1) *Ord. Lang.:* To close, to comply, to agree with.

(2) *Naut.:* To sail close to; as, to *run in with* the land.

\*17. *To run mad:* To become mad, to go mad; to run into excesses.

"The worst of madmen is a saint *run mad*."

*Pope: Satires, iv. 27.*

18. *To run off:*

(1) *Intrans.:* To run away.

(2) *Trans.:* To decide by running, as a tie or dead-heat.

19. *To run on:*

(1) *Transitive:*

*Print.:* To continue or carry on, as a line without a break.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(a) *Ordinary Language:*

(i) To continue a course.

(ii) To be continued; as, An account *runs on*.

(iii) To talk incessantly, to chatter.

(iv) To joke, to ridicule.

(b) *Print.:* To be continued or carried on in the same line, without a break or beginning a new paragraph.

20. *To run on all fours; to run on four legs:*

(1) *Lit.:* To run on hands and feet.

(2) *Fig.:* To be exactly analogous or similar; to agree exactly; to correspond in every point. (*Colloquial.*) (Followed by *with*.)

"This statement *runs on four legs* side by side with Molière's famous statement that opium was soporific because it sent men to sleep."—*St. James's Gazette, Sept. 8, 1886.*

21. *To run one's face:* To obtain credit in a bold manner. (*Slang.*)

22. *To run one's letters:* [LETTER, s.]

23. *To run out:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(a) *Ordinary Language:*

(i) To thrust or push out; to extend.

\*2) To waste, to exhaust; as, to *run out* an estate.

(b) *Technically:*

(i) *Print.:* To withdraw the carriage, with the form of type, after taking an impression.

(a) To insert in a newspaper or other publication; as, to *run* an ad.

(ii) *Cricket:* To put "out" while running, or out of one's ground.

"Marchant being foolishly *run out*."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

(2) *Intransitive:*

(a) To come to an end; to expire; as, The lease has *run out*.

(b) To stop after running to the end of its time, as a watch or an hour-glass.

(c) To spread exuberantly.

"Insectile animals . . . *run all out* into legs."—*Hammond.*

\*2) To be wasted or exhausted; as, An estate *runs out*.

\*3) To become poor by extravagance.

(f) To finish in a competition.

"Eventually *ran out* a winner by ninety-two points."—*Field, April 4, 1885.*

24. *To run out a warp, hawser, or cable:* To carry out its end to any object, for the purpose of mooring, warping, &c.

25. *To run out the guns:* To force their muzzles out of the port by means of the side tackles.

26. *To run over:*

(1) To overflow.

(2) To ride or drive over; as, to *run over* a child.

(3) To go over, examine, or recount cursorily.

"And in *running over* Europe, we shall find that, wherever learning has been cultivated, it has flourished by the same advantages as in Greece."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning, ch. iv.*

27. *To run riot:* [RIOT.]

28. *To run the eye over:* To look through rapidly or cursorily; to skim.

29. *To run the gantlet:* [GANTLET.]

30. *To run through:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(a) To go through, recount, or examine cursorily; as, to *run through* an account.

(b) To spend quickly, to dissipate, to exhaust by extravagance; as, to *run through* a fortune.

(2) *Founding:* To pass a quantity of metal through a mold, to remove sullage, air, &c., and to make the casting solid.

31. *To run to seed:*

(1) *Lit. & Hort.:* Rapidly to develop seed. Used spec. of potherbs the leaves of which are eatable when in a young state, but become tough and stringy when the plant is old and seed-laden.

"The vilest herb that *runs to seed*."

*Tennyson: Amphion, 95.*

(2) *Fig.:* To become impoverished, exhausted, or worn out; to go to waste.

32. *To run together:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To unite or mingle, as metals fused in the same vessel, or as colors used in washing.

(2) *Mining:* To fall in, as the walls of a lode, so as to render the shafts and levels impassable.

33. *To run up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(a) To increase by addition; to enlarge; as, to *run up* a large account.

(b) To erect; especially to erect hastily.

"And *run up* a store out of so many planks and so much corrugated iron."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

(c) To thrust up, as something long and slender.

(d) To raise in value.

"Engaged in *running up* the prices of the Southern Lines."—*Money Market Review, Aug. 29, 1885.*

(e) To sew up, by taking a series of stitches on the needle at the same time; to repair temporarily by sewing.

(f) To add up; as, to *run up* a column of figures.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(a) *Ord. Lang.:* To rise, to grow, to increase; as, The amount *runs up* quickly.

(b) *Coursing:* To be the second in a coursing-match; to be the runner-up (q. v.).

34. *To run with the land:*

*Law (of a covenant):* To affect real property.

**rŭn, s.** [RUN, v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of running; a course run; specif., a chase after an animal hunted.

"After a four hours' *run* last week."—*London Daily Chronicle.*

2. A trip, a pleasure excursion. (*Colloq.*)

"I think of giving her a *run* in London for a change."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xxx.*

3. Power of running; strength or ability in running.

4. A course, progress, or flow; especially, particular or distinctive course, progress, tenor, &c.

"He nowhere uses any softness, or any *run* of verses to please the ear."—*Broome: Notes on the Odyssey.*

5. Continued course; as, a *run* of luck; especially, continued success or popularity.

"The average duration of the theatrical *run* is much longer here."—*London Daily News.*

6. A stream.

"A cold spring *run* came down off the mountain."—*Burroughs: Pepacton, p. 16.*

7. Free use of, or access to.

"The shilling gave every guest the *run* of the groaning board."—*St. James's Gazette, Sept. 23, 1885.*

8. A general or extraordinary demand or pressure; specif., a demand on a bank or treasury for redemption of its notes.

9. Character; lay.

"He knew the *run* of the country better than his neighbors."—*Field, Jan. 23, 1886.*

10. A place where animals run or may run; a large extent of grazing ground; as, a sheep *run*, a cattle *run*.

11. A burrow.

"These nimble creatures disappear into the earth in the twink of an eye, and have a hundred underground *runs*."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

12. Clamor, outcry. (Followed by *against*.)

13. A plank laid down to support rollers in moving buildings and other heavy objects; also as a track for wheelbarrows.

14. A pair of millstones in working order.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Baseball and Cricket:* The complete act of running from one base or wicket to the other by a batsman. The match is won by the side making most runs.

2. *Mil.:* The swiftest mode of advancing.

3. *Mining:* The direction or lead of a vein of ore, or a seam or stratum of other mineral, as of coal or marble.

4. *Music:* A succession of notes, either ascending or descending, played rapidly; a series of running notes.

5. *Nautical:*

(1) The aftermost part of a ship's bottom, which becomes gradually narrower from the floor-timbers to the stern-post.

(2) The course or distance sailed by a vessel.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



(3) A voyage, trip, or passage from one port to another. (Seamen are said to be engaged on the run when they are shipped for a single voyage out or homeward, or from one port to another.)

6. The migration of fish up a river for the purpose of spawning; the school of fish thus migrating.

¶ (1) *By* (or *with*) a (or *the*) *run*: Suddenly; all at once. (Said of a fall, descent, or the like. (*Slang*.)

"A good prospect of their coming down to the ground with a run."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(2) *In the long run*, \*at the long run: In the end, in the result, eventually.

"A mere pass examination never, in the long run, does more than exclude absolute dunces."—*J. S. Mill: Representative Government*, ch. xiv.

(3) *The common run*; *the run*: That which is most commonly seen or met with; the generality.

(4) *To get the run upon*: To make a butt of; to ridicule.

(5) *To let go by the run*:

*Naut.*: To let go at once or entirely, in place of slacking the rope and tackle by which anything is held fast.

#### run-up, s.

1. *Bookbind.*: A fillet mark which runs from head to tail on the back, without mitring with the horizontal cross fillets on the panels.

2. *Coursing*: The race between two greyhounds from the slips to the first turn of the hare.

"Pious Fraud scored the run-up from Alone."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

*rūn*, *pa. par.* & *a.* [RUN, v.]

*A.* As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

*B.* As *adjective*:

1. Liquefied, melted, fused.

2. Deserted; as a sailor who has deserted is marked in the ship's books as *run*.

3. Conveyed on shore secretly; contraband, smuggled; as, *run* spirits.

4. Applied to lineal measurements, as opposed to square or solid.

"Before . . . the measurements can be brought into the form of a bill, they have to be reduced in various forms . . . some being taken item by item . . . others are taken by the lineal inch, foot, or yard, and are then said to be *run*."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, p. xii., p. 366.

*rūn'-a-gāte*, \**rūn'-na-gāte*, \**ren-e-gat*, *subst.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *renegat*=renegade (q. v.).]

*A.* As *substantive*:

\*1. A renegade, an apostate.

2. A deserter, a fugitive.

*B.* As *adv.*: Renegade, runaway.

*rūn'-a-wāy*, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *run*, and *away*.]

*A.* As *substantive*:

1. One who runs from danger or service; one who forsakes or deserts lawful service; a fugitive.

2. A running away; an escape from restraint.

*B.* As *adjective*:

1. Acting the part of a runaway; fugitive; deserting lawful service; breaking from restraint; as, a *runaway* horse.

2. Accomplished or effected by running away; as, a *runaway* match.

\**rūn'-cā-tion*, *s.* [Lat. *runcatio*, from *runcatus*, *pa. par.* of *runcō*=to weed.] The act of weeding.

*rūn'-çin-āte*, *a.* [RUNCINATO-.]

*Bot.* (of a leaf): Hook-backed; curved in a direction from the apex to the base, having the points of the great central lobes reflexed, as the leaves of *Taraxacum officinale* (*Leontodon taraxacum*).

*runcinate-pinnatifid*, *a.*

*Botany*: Pinnatifid with the tips of the lobes reflexed. (*Hooker: Student's Flora* (1873), p. 215.)

*rūn'-çin-ā-tō-*, *pref.* [Lat. *runcinatus*, *pa. par.* of *runcino*=to plane off; *runcina*=a plane.]

*Bot.*: Runcinate (q. v.).

*runcinato-dentate*, *a.*

*Bot.*: Hook-backed and toothed.

*runcinato-laciniate*, *a.*

*Bot.*: Both runcinate and laciniate.

*rūnd*, *s.* [Ger. & Dan. *rand*=a border.] A selva of broad cloth; list; a border

"That's no lists or tailor's runds or selvage of clath."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

\**rūn'-dēl*, *s.* [RUNNEL.] A runlet; a moat with water in it.

*rūn'-dle*, *s.* [A dimin. from *round* (q. v.).]

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. A round or step of a ladder; a rung.

"We are to consider the several steps and rundles we are to ascend by."—*Duppa*.

\*2. Something put round an axis.

"Of an axis or cylinder, having a *rundle* about it, wherein are fastened divers spokes."—*Wilkes: Math. Mag.*

\*3. A ball.

\*4. Something round or circular; a circle.

5. One of the bars in a lantern-wheel (q. v.).

*II. Naut.*: The drum of a capstan.

*rūne*, *subst.* [A. S. *rūn*=a rune, a mystery; cogn. with Icel. *rūn*=a secret, a rune; Goth. *runa*; O. H. Ger. *rūna*=a secret, counsel; German *raunen*; Mid. Eng. *roun*, *round*=to whisper.]

*Archæology*:

1. Any letter of the Futhork (q. v.). They are formed almost entirely of straight lines, and may have been derived, as Schlegel supposes, from the Phœnicians, for several of the Runic characters bear close resemblance to the letters of the Phœnician alphabet. Schloezzer holds that they are corruptions of the Roman alphabet, while another theory is that they are the original characters of the Indo-Germanic tribes brought from the East, and preserved among the races of that stock. The name Rune was first mentioned by Venantius Fortunatus in the sixth century as the name of a German letter. The knowledge of the Runes was confined to a small class, and they were used for purposes of augury, and for magical symbols. They have been grouped into three systems—the Anglo-Saxon, the German, and the Norse or Scandinavian; but no great difference exists between them. Traces of Runes in inscriptions occur in England in the old kingdoms of Northumbria, Mercia, and East Anglia; in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany and Iceland.

2. Poetry expressed in Runes.

*rūn'-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *run*(e); -er.] A bard or learned man among the ancient Goths.

*rūng*, *pret.* & *pa. par.* of *v.* [RING, v.]

*rūng*, \**ronge*, *s.* [A. S. *hrung*=one of the stakes of a cart; cogn. with O. Dut. *ronge*; Icel. *rōng*=a rib in a ship; Goth. *hrugga*=a staff; Ger. *rung*=a pin, a bolt; Irish *ronga*=a rung; Gael. *rong*=a staff.]

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. A cudgel; a rough, undressed staff or piece of wood.

"Till, slap, come in an unco loon,

And wi' a rung decide it."

*Burns: Dumfries Volunteers.*

2. The round or step of a ladder.

3. The spoke of a wallower or lantern-wheel, or one of the radial handles projecting from the rim of a steering wheel.

4. One of the bars of a windmill-sail.

*II. Shipbuild.*: A floor or ground timber of a ship's frame.

*run-head*, *s.*

*Shipwright.*: The upper end of a ship's floor timber.

*rūn'-ic*, *a.* [Eng. *run*(e); -ic.]

1. Of, or pertaining to a rune or runes; cut in runes.

† 2. Scandinavian.

"Beneath the shade the Northmen

came,

Fixed on each vale a Runic name."

*Scott: Rokeby*, iv. 1.

*runic-knot*, *s.*

*Arch.*: A peculiar twisted ornament belonging to early Anglo-Saxon or Danish times. Also called a Danish knot.

*runic-staff*, *runic-wand*, *s.* A willow staff inscribed with runes, used in magical ceremonies or divinations.

*rūn'-lēt* (1), \**rūnd'-lēt*, *s.* [A dimin. from O. Fr. *rondele*=a little tun or barrel, from *round*=round.] A small barrel of varying capacity, from three to twenty gallons, but usually containing about fifteen gallons.

"Have then a rundlet of brisk claret."—*Cartwright: The Ordinary*, ii. 1.

†*rūn'-lēt*, (2), *s.* [A dimin. from *run* (q. v.).] A little stream, a rivulet. (*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, cxix. 13.)

*rūnn*, *s.* [Maharatta, &c., *ran*=a thicket, a wood, a waste.] A waste. (Used only of the Runn of Cutch, which is a salt-marsh tolerably dry in the hot season, flooded and impassable in the rains.)

*rūn'-nēl*, *s.* [A dimin. from *run* (q. v.).]

1. A rivulet, a small stream or brook.

2. A runner.

"Their roots, like molten metal cooled in flowing, Stiffened in coils and runnels down the bank."

*Lowell, in Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 142.

*rūn'-nēr*, *s.* [Eng. *run*, v.; -er.]

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. One who runs; one who joins in a race.

\*2. A fugitive, a runaway.

"'Tis sport to maul a runner."

*Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 7.

\*3. A messenger.

\*4. An old name for a detective officer; as, a Bow-Street runner. (*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xxx.)

\*5. A smuggler.

"The unfair traders and runners."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 188.

6. A round piece of wood, on which any heavy weight is rolled along; a roller.

7. One of the curved pieces of a sled or sleigh which run or slide upon the ground and support the bed.

8. A ship which runs a blockade.

9. One whose business it is to solicit passengers for railways, steamboats, &c.

10. The slider of an umbrella to which the spreaders are pivoted.

11. A run of water, a stream.

"When they are going up the runners to spawn."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

*II. Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: A prostrate filiform stem, forming at its extremity roots and a young plant, which itself gives birth to new runners, as in the strawberry. Properly it is a prostrate, viviparous scape, *i. e.*, one producing roots and leaves instead of flowers. It is akin to a sucker, which, however, roots at various parts of its course.

2. *Entom.* (*pl.*): The *Cursoria* (q. v.).

3. *Found.*: A gate (q. v.).

4. *Milling.*: The revolving millstone of a grinding-mill. It is usually, but not always, the upper stone. Sometimes both stones are driven, and thus become the upper and lower runner respectively.

5. *Naut.*: A thick rope rove through a single block, a hook attached to one end and the other passed around one of the tackle-blocks. A whip-and-runner has a single block only, attached to the fall of the runner.

6. *Optics*: A convex tool of cast-iron, on which lenses are supported while grinding in the shell.

7. *Ornith.* (*pl.*): The *Cursores* (q. v.).

8. *Saddlery*: A loop, usually of metal, used in harness-making to receive a running strap or rein. The gag-rein passes through runners suspended from the throat-latch on each side of the throat.

9. *Stone-working*: A rubber (q. v.).

10. *Well-boring*: A loop-shaped piece for taking hold of the topit or top-piece of the train of boring-rods.

*runner-ball*, *s.*

*Gunpowder*: A wooden dish which crushes the mill-cake through the meshes of the sieves in granulating gunpowder.

*runner-stick*, *s.*

*Found.*: A cylindrical or slightly conical piece of wood, which acts as a pattern to form the upright part of the gate.

*runner-tackle*, *s.*

*Naut.*: A luff-tackle applied to the running end of a rope passed through a movable pillow. [RUNNER.]

*runner-up*, *s.*

*Coursing*: The greyhound which takes the second prize, losing only the final course with the actual winner of the stakes; hence any competitor who runs second, or takes second place in any competition.

"The falling together of last year's winner and runner-up."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

*rūn'-nēt*, *s.* [RENNET.]

*rūn'-niŋg*, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [RUN, v.]

*A.* As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

*B.* As *adjective*:

1. Moving or proceeding at a run.

2. Kept for running; as, a *running* horse.

3. Discharging pus or matter; as, a *running* sore.

4. Not discharged at the time, but settled periodically; as, a *running* account.

5. Interspersed with the original matter.

"Her running comment on the plates combines sensible notes with good advice."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

6. In succession; without any day, week, &c., intervening; as, He came three days *running*.

*C.* As *substantive*:

1. The act of one who or that which runs.

2. That which runs or flows; quantity run.

3. Power, ability, or strength to run.

4. Matter or pus discharged from a sore.

¶ (1) *To make good one's running*: To run as well as one's rival; to prove one's self a match for one's rival.

(2) *To make the running*:

*Racing*: To force the pace at the beginning of a race.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -çion, -çion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



(3) *To take up the running:*

*Racing:* To take the lead in forcing the pace; to take the most active part in any undertaking.

**running-block, s.**

*Naut.:* A hooked block which moves as the fall is hauled upon.

**running-board, s.** A narrow platform extending along the side of a locomotive.

**running-bowline, s.**

*Naut.:* A knot in which the end is taken round the standing part and made into a bowline around its own part.

**running-buddle, s.**

*Mining:* [BUDDLE.]

**running-bugs, s. pl.**

*Entom.:* A term suggested by W. S. Dallas, for the Geocores, or Land-bugs.

**running-days, s. pl.**

*Comm.:* A chartering term for consecutive days occupied on a voyage, &c., including Sundays, and not being therefore limited to working days.

**running-fight, s.** A fight kept up between a party pursuing and one pursued.

**running-fire, s.** A constant fire of artillery or musketry; hence, a constant or continued course of anything; as, a *running-fire* of questions.

**\*running-footman, s.** A livery-servant, one or more of whom were formerly kept by noblemen, to run before their carriages and give notice of their approach. It is believed that the Duke of Queensberry, who died in 1810, was the last person in England who employed running footmen. (*Notes and Queries*, 2d ser., i. 9.)

"Two *running-footmen*, dressed in white, with black-jockey-caps and long staves in their hands, headed the train."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxii.

**running-gear, s.**

*Vehicle:* The entire portion of the vehicle below the bed or body. Specifically, the wheels, axles, perch (if any), hounds, bolsters, and tongue.

**running-hand, s.**

1. A style of penmanship in which the letters are formed without raising the pen from the paper.

2. *Print.:* A font of type in imitation of such writing.

**running-off, s.**

*Found.:* The act of opening the tap-hole of a blast-furnace to allow the metal to flow into the channels and thence to the molds.

**running-part, s.**

*Naut.:* The hauling-part or fall of a tackle; as distinguished from the standing-part.

**running-policies, s. pl.**

*Comm.:* Open policies, covering the risk attaching to the property on board a ship, during an entire season, or up to some specified date, instead of during a single voyage.

**running-rein, s.**

*Manège:* A driving rein which runs over pulleys on the headstall to increase its freedom of motion. It frequently passes over sheaves on the bit and returns up the cheek, so as to pull the bit up into the angle of the mouth.

**running-rigging, s.**

*Naut.:* Ropes for arranging the yards and sails, as braces, sheets, halyards, bowlines, &c. [STANDING-RIGGING.]

**running-thrush, s.** [THRUSH (2).]

**running-title, s.**

*Print.:* A line at the head of a page indicating the subject. [HEADLINE.]

**rũn'-nĩng-lỹ, adv.** [Eng. *running*; -ly.] Without hesitation.

"Played I not off-hand and *runningly*?"

*R. Browning: Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.*

**rũn'-niõn** (i as y), s. [RUNYON.]

**rũ-nõl'-õ-gĩst, s.** [Eng. *runology*; -ist.] One skilled in runes.

"The advanced school of Scandinavian *runologists*."—*Athenæum*, June 28, 1879.

**rũ-nõl'-õ-gỹ, subst.** [Eng. *run(e)*; -ology.] The science of runes; the principles on which the study of runes is based.

"The facts of *runology* absolutely demand that the Iron Age in Scandinavia shall be many hundreds of years before Christ."—*Academy*, May 8, 1886, p. 332.

**rũn'-rõũnd, s.** [So named from its girdling the finger.] A name in common use in the United States for felon or whitlow.

**rũnt, \*ront, s.** [Etym. doubtful; cf. Dut. *rund*=a bullock or cow.]

1. An animal smaller and shorter than the usual size of the breed.

2. A shriveled, sapless, withered animal.

3. A dwarf; a mean, despicable person.

4. The smallest animal in a litter, called in England the *titman pig*.

5. A variety of pigeon.

"There are *runts* weighing more than two pounds each."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**rũnt'-ỹ, a.** [Eng. *runt*; -y.] Short and thick.

**rũn'-wāy, s.** [Eng. *run*, and *way*.] The run of an animal.

"We stood so that each commanded one of the *runways* indicated."—*Burroughs: Pepecton*, p. 298.

**rũ-peē', s.** [Maharatta *rupaya*=Hind. *rupiya*=a rupee, silver, from Sansc. *rũpya*=silver, wrought silver, or gold.]

*Coinage:*

1. A silver coin in use in the British dominions in India, with corresponding ones of much inferior workmanship and variable value in the native states. In 1875 the Madras or Company's rupee of 16 annas, or 192 pice, was valued at about 4½ cents, and the Sicca rupee=1½ of the Company's rupee, about 47 cents. Next year (1876) the appreciation of gold began or became perceptible with the corresponding depreciation of silver. Tested by a gold standard, the Madras rupee steadily fell, and in 1894 was worth about 24 cents only.

2. A gold coin. In 1875 the Bombay rupee was worth \$7.42, the Madras one, of 15 silver rupees, \$7.37. Since that time they have greatly risen in value. [1.]

**rũ-pē'-lĩ-ān, adj.** [From the village of Rupelmonde, south of Antwerp.] (See compound.)

**rupelian-beds, s. pl.**

*Geol.:* The Middle Oligocene of Belgium.

**\*rũ-pēl'-lā-rỹ, a.** [Lat. *rupes*=a rock.] Rocky.

**Rũ-pērt, s.** [The nephew of Charles I.]

**Rupert's drop, †Rupert's ball, subst.** A small globule of chilled glass with a long, thin projection. When this slender part is broken, the whole globule goes into small fragments. The name was given because the drops were first brought to England by Prince Rupert.

**rũ-pĩ-ā, s.** [Gr. *rhypos*=dirt.]

*Pathology:* A bulbous disease, always syphilitic, resembling pemphigus, but the crust becomes hard, horny, and remains attached, the ulceration forming layer after layer underneath, till it assumes the characteristic cockle-shell form of the disease. Underneath the scab a gray sloughy ulcer is present, and the rupia ulceration and crusts frequently form from syphilis without any bulbous eruption.

**rũ-pĩ-cāp'-rā, s.** [Lat. *rupes*=a rock, and *capra*=a she-goat.]

1. *Zoöl.:* Chamois (q. v.), a genus of Bovidæ; in Sir V. Brooke's classification the sole genus of Rupicaprinæ. There is but one species, *Rupicapra tragus*, ranging from the Alps to the Caucasus. Elongate, slender round horns (in both sexes); nearly erect from above the orbit, suddenly hooked backward at tip; nose ovine, hairy; fur soft.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Post-Pliocene (caves) of France.

**rũ-pĩ-cā-prĩ'-næ, s. pl.** [Latin *rupicapra*]; fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ. [RUPICAPRA.]

**rũ-pĩc'-õ-lā, s.** [Lat. *rupes*=a rock, and *colo*=to inhabit.]

*Ornith.:* Cock of the Rock; a genus of Rupicolinæ (q. v.), with three species, from the Amazonian region and Guiana. Bill moderate, robust, rather vaulted; nostrils oval, lateral, partly hidden by the feathers of the elevated crest; feet large, strong, syndactyle; tarsi partially covered with feathers; wings short, rounded.

**rũ-pĩc'-õ-lĩne, a.** [RUPICOLA.] Rock-inhabiting.

**rũ-pĩ-cõ-lĩ'-næ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *rupicol(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

*Ornith.:* A sub-family of Cotingidæ, formerly a sub-family of Pipridæ. It now contains two genera: Rupicola and Phœnicocercus. (Wallace.)

**Rũp'-pēll** (ũ as ũ), s. [Wilhelm Peter Edward Simon Rũppell, a German traveler and naturalist, born 1790.]

**Rũppell's griffon, s.**

*Ornith.:* *Gyps rũppelli*, from Abyssinia.

**rũp'-pĩ-ā, s.** [Named after H. B. Ruppis, a German botanist.]

*Botany:* A genus of Juncaginacæ (*Lindley*), of Naiadæ, tribe Potamææ (*Sir J. Hooker*). Flowers perfect, generally two in a peduncle arising from spathaceous leaf sheaths. Perianth none, stamens four, anthers one-celled. Achenes or drupes four, on long stalks, each one-seeded. Known species one or more.

**rũp'-tile, a.** [Mod. Latin *ruptilis*, from Latin *ruptus*=broken.]

*Botany:* Bursting irregularly, not in the line of union of parts in cohesion.

**rũp'-tion, s.** [Lat. *ruptio*, from *ruptus*, pa. par. of *rumpo*=to break.] A breach; a breaking or bursting open; rupture.

"The plenitude of vessels or plethora causes an extravasation of blood, by *ruption* or apertion."—*Wiseman: Treatises*.

**†rũp'-tũ-ā-rỹ, subst.** [See def.] A corruption of Roturier (q. v.).

**rũp'-ture, s.** [Fr., from Latin *ruptura*, fem. of *rupturus*, fut. par. of *rumpo*=to break; Sp. *rotura*; Ital. *rottura*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted.

"The egg that soon  
Bursting with kindly *rupture* forth disclos'd  
Their callow young." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 419.

2. *Fig.:* A breach, as of peace, friendship, or concord, between either individuals or nations; a quarrel; a breaking off of friendly relations.

II. *Med.:* Hernia (q. v.).

**rũp'-ture, v. t. & i.** [RUPTURE, s.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To break, to burst; to part violently.

"The vessels of the brain and membranes, if *ruptured*, absorb the extravasated blood."—*Sharp*.

2. To affect with, or cause to suffer from rupture or hernia.

II. *Fig.:* To cause a breach in; to break.

"The treaty of Berlin, after having survived seven years, has at length been *ruptured* in an important point."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

B. *Intrans.:* To suffer a breach or disruption.

**rũp'-ture-wõrt, s.** [Eng. *rupture*, s., and *wort*.]

*Bot.:* (1) *Herniaria glabra* [HERNIARIA]; (2) *Alternanthera polygonoides*.

**rũp'-tur-ĩng, pr. par., a., & s.** [RUPTURE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

*Bot.:* An irregular method of bursting; the production of irregular holes or rents in a pericarp by the spontaneous contraction of part of it, as in *Antirrhinum* and *Campanula*.

**rũ-rāl, \*ru-rall, a. & s.** [Fr. *rural*, from Lat. *ruralis*, from *rus* (genit. *ruis*)=the country; Sp. & Port. *rural*; Ital.  *rurale*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; resembling or suitable to the country; rustic.

"For I have lov'd the *rural* walk through lanes  
Of grassy swarth." *Couper: Task*, i. 109.

2. Of or pertaining to agriculture or farming; as, *rural* economy.

3. Living in the country; rustic.

"Here is a *rural* fellow."

*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

\*B. *As subst.:* An inhabitant of the country.

"Ye said sir Thomas punysshed the sayd vyllages and *rurallis* by greuous fines."—*Fabian: Cronycle (Philip de Valoys, an. 19)*.

**rural-dean, s.** An ecclesiastic, under the bishop and archdeacon, who has the peculiar care and inspection of the clergy and laity of a district.

**rural-deanery, s.** The jurisdiction of a rural dean or archdeacon. It is an aggregation of parishes.

**rũ-rāl-ĩsm, s.** [Eng. *rural*; -ism.]

1. The quality or state of being rural.

2. An idiom or expression peculiar to the country as opposed to the town.

**rũ-rāl-ĩst, s.** [Eng. *rural*; -ist.] One who leads a rural life. (*Coventry: Philemon to Hydaspes*, conv. 3.)

**rũ-rāl-i-tỹ, s.** [Eng. *rural*; -ity.] The quality or state of being rural; ruralness.

**rũ-rāl-ĩze, v. i. & t.** [Eng. *rural*; -ize.]

A. *Intrans.:* To go into the country to live; to live in the country.

B. *Trans.:* To make rural; to give a rural appearance to.

**rũ-rāl-lỹ, adv.** [Eng. *rural*; -ly.] In a rural manner; as in the country.

"*Rurally* situated at some distance from the body of the town."—*Wakefield: Memoirs*, p. 76.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sỹrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**rū-rā-l-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *rural*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being rural; rurality.

**rū-rīc'-ō-llst**, *s.* [Lat. *ruricola*, from *rus* (genit. *ruris*)=the country, and *colo*=to live.] An inhabitant of the country.

**rū-rī-dē-cā'-nāl**, *adj.* [Lat. *rus* (genit. *ruris*)=the country, and *decanus*=a dean.] Of or pertaining to an archdeacon; under the jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

"A diocese no larger than a *ruridecanal* district."—*Church Times*, Feb. 12, 1886.

**\*rū-rīg'-ēn-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *rus* (genit. *ruris*)=the country, and *gigno*, *pa. t. genui*=to beget.] Born in the country.

**rū'-ṣā**, *s.* [Malay *rusa*=a deer.]

**Zoöl.**: A genus of Cervidae, or a sub-genus of Cervus, with several species, from the East Indies. They are generally of large size, and have round antlers, with a snag projecting in front just above the base of each. There are several species, of which the best known is *Rusa aristotelis*, the Sambur (q. v.).

**rūs'-cūs**, *s.* [Lat. *ruscum*=butcher's-broom.]

**Bot.**: Butcher's-broom; a genus of Asparagineæ or Asparageæ. Dioecious; perianth spreading, of six sepals; filaments combined into a tube; stamens three, sessile; ovary three-celled; berry usually one-seeded. Known species, four or five, from the north temperate zone. [BUTCHER'S-BROOM.] The seeds of some species have been roasted as coffee. *Ruscus aculeatus* was formerly used as an aperient and diuretic, *R. hypoglossum* as a gargle, and *R. hypophyllum* as a stimulant to the uterus.

**rūse**, *s.* [Fr.=a stratagem, from *ruser*=to beguile, from O. Fr. *reuser*=to refuse, to recoil, to escape; hence, to use tricks to escape, from Latin *recuso*=to refuse.] A stratagem, an artifice, a trick, a wile.

¶ *Ruse de guerre*: A trick of war; a stratagem.

**rūsh** (1), *\*rusche*, *\*rische*, *\*rishe*, *\*rusche*, *subst.* [A. S. *risce*, *resce*; Cf. Low Ger. *rush*, *risch*; Dut. & Ger. *rusch*; Latin *ruscum*=butcher's-broom.]

1. *Literally and Botany*:

(1) The several species of the genus *Juncus*. Marsh plants with flowers of higher organization than grasses or sedges, from which they are readily distinguished by their stem. This is unjointed, and has a central pith which may be used as a very feeble taper [RUSH-LIGHT], and woven into baskets, ropes, &c. The deep roots of some species, as *Juncus acutus* and *J. maritimus*, are planted on the embankments of Holland, &c., to defend them against the encroachments of the sea.

(2) *Chondrilla juncea*.

(3) Various plants more or less superficially resembling *Juncus*.

(4) (*Pl.*): The order Juncaceæ (q. v.).

2. *Fig.*: Used to denote anything of little or no worth; the merest trifle; a straw, a fig; as, I do not care a *rush*.

**rush-bearing**, *a. & s.*

**A. As adj.**: Bearing or producing rushes.

**B. As substantive**:

1. A name for the Wake or Feast of Dedication of a Church, when the parishioners used to strew the church with rushes and sweet-smelling herbs.

2. (*Pl.*): Devices of wooden framework, covered with moss, rushes, and flowers, with which a church is decorated on the Feast of Dedication.

"The *rush-bearings* remain in the church over the Sunday until the following Monday afternoon."—*The Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

**rush-bottomed**, *adj.* Having a bottom or seat made of rushes; as, a *rush-bottomed* chair.

**\*rush-buckler**, *s.* A bullying, swaggering fellow; a swashbuckler.

**rush-broom**, *s.*

**Bot.**: The leguminous genus *Viminaria*.

**rush-candle**, *s.* A rush-light (q. v.).

"Some gentle taper,

Though a *rush-candle* from the wicker hole."

*Milton: Comus*, 338.

**rush-light**, *s.*

1. A tallow candle with a rush wick. *Rush-lights* are made in the same manner as dip-candles, a peeled rush being used for a wick. One narrow ribbon of the rind is left on the pith to hold it together. The rushes thus prepared are bleached and dried. They are dipped vertically in the melted tallow several times, as usual with dip-candles. As they burn slowly, and give only a feeble light, they are often used in sick rooms.

2. Any weak, flickering light.

**rush-like**, *a.* Resembling a rush; hence, weak.

"By only tilting with a *rush-like* lance."

*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 788.

**rush-mat**, *s.* A mat made of rushes.

**rush-nut**, *s.*

**Bot.**: *Cyperus esculentus*, a sedge, not a genuine *rush*. [CYPERUS.]

**\*rush-ring**, *s.* A ring made of rushes, formerly used in mock-marriages.

**rush-toad**, *s.* [NATTERJACK.]

**rush-wheat**, *s.*

**Bot.**: *Triticum junceum*, the Rushy Sea-wheat, a plant growing along sandy sea-shores.

**rūsh** (2), *s.* [RUSH, v.]

1. *Lit.*: A pushing or driving forward with eagerness and haste; a violent motion or course.

2. *Fig.*: An eager demand; a run.

"In view of the *rush* of applicants for every free scholarship at schools and universities."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**rūsh**, *\*rusche*, *v. i. & t.* [O. Sw. *ruska*, *rusa*=to rush; *ruska*=to shake; Dan. *ruske*; Ger. *rauschen*=to rustle.]

**A. Intransitive**:

1. To move or drive forward with haste and eagerness; to hurry forward tumultuously.

"He thinks the queen is *rushing* to his arms."

*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xx, 115.

2. To enter with undue eagerness, or without due deliberation, reflection, and preparation; as, to *rush* into speculation, to *rush* into print.

¶ To *rush* the can or the growler: To send a can or pitcher for beer. (*U. S. Slang*.)

**B. Transitive**:

1. To put forward over hastily; to hurry forward.

"In the first place a number of bills are *rushed* through Parliament. They must be passed *coûte que coûte*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\*2. To throw down; to overturn.

"Of alle his ryche castilles *rusche* doune the walles." *Morte Arthure*, 1, 339.

**rūshed**, *a.* [Eng. *rush* (1), *s.*; *-ed*.]

1. Abounding with rushes; *rushy*.

"Near the *rush'd* marge of Chervell's flood."

*Warton: Odes*, i.

2. Covered with rushes; as, a *rushed* floor.

**rūsh'-ēr** (1), *subst.* [Eng. *rush* (1), *s.*; *-er*.] One whose business it was to strew rushes on the floors at dances, &c.

"Fiddlers, *rushers*, puppet-masters, Jugglers, and gipsies." *Ben Jonson*.

**rūsh'-ēr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *rush*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who rushes; one who acts with undue haste and violence.

**rūsh'-ēr** (3), *s.* *Football*: Any one of the seven men who form the forward line in a game.

**rūsh'-ī-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *rushy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being *rushy* or abounding with rushes.

**rūsh'-y**, *\*rush-īe*, *a.* [Eng. *rush* (1), *s.*; *-y*.]

1. Abounding with rushes.

"Our first field is grass, sloping down to a *rushy* patch."—*Field*, March 27, 1886.

2. Made of rushes.

**\*rushy-fringed**, *a.* Fringed or bordered with rushes.

"By the *rushy-fringed* bank."—*Milton: Comus*, 890.

¶ Apparently a special coinage. Prof. D. Masson (*note in loc.*) says:

"An adjective formed, as it were, from a previous compound noun, *rushy-fringe*; unless by a very forced device, for which there is no authority, we should resolve the word thus—*rush-yfringed*."

**rū'-ṣīne**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rus(a)*; *-ine*.]

**Zoöl.**: A name applied to a group of Deer, of which *Rusa* is the type. The horns have an anterior basal snag, and the beam ends in a simple bifurcation; muffle not separate from muzzle, and set high; hair-tuft on hind legs.

"Another member of the *Rusine* deer is the well-known *Axis*."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, i, 698.

**rū-sī-ōch'-īne**, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

**Chem.**: A red substance produced by evaporating the green solution formed when chlorine water and ammonia are added to a solution of quinine. It is soluble in alcohol.

**rūsk**, *s.* [Sp. *rosca de mar*=sea rusks; *rosca*=a roll of bread; cf. Port. *rosca*=the winding of a serpent, a screw.]

1. A kind of light cake, or a kind of soft sweetened biscuit.

2. A kind of small cake or loaf which has been rasped.

3. A kind of light hard cake or bread, as for ships' stores.

**rūs'-kīe**, *s.* [O. Fr. *rusche* (Fr. *ruche*)=a hive.]

1. A hive.

2. A twig or straw basket for corn or meal.

3. A coarse straw hat. (*Scotch*.)

**rūs'-mā**, *s.* [Turk. *khyryma*.] A kind of depilatory used by Turkish women, and made of a brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicklime, steeped in water.

**Rūss**, *a. & s.* [RUSSIAN.]

**A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the Russ or Russians.

**B. As substantive**:

1. A native, or the natives collectively, of Russia.

2. The language of the Russ or Russians.

**rūs'-sēt**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *rousset*=russet brown, ruddy, a dimin. from Fr. *roux* (fem. *rousse*)=reddish, from Lat. *russus*=red.]

**A. As adjective**:

1. *Lit.*: Of a reddish-brown color.

¶ Formerly used loosely for gray or ash-colored. (Cf. *Notes & Queries*, *loc. inf. cit.*)

"*Russet*, so far as one can judge, described a sad color, and was applied to various shades, both of gray and brown."—*Notes & Queries* (6th ser.), x, 499.

\*2. *Fig.*: Rustic, homespun, coarse, plain.

"Henceforth my wooing mind shall be expressed

In *russet* Yeas and honest kersey Noes."

*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v, 2.

3. Applied to the condition of leather when it is finished, excepting the operations of coloring and polishing the surface.

**B. As substantive**:

1. A reddish-brown color; specif., a pigment prepared from the *Rubia tinctoria*, or madder root. It is of a true middle hue between orange and purple, not subject to change by the action of light, impure air, time, or mixture of other pigments.

2. A country dress; homespun cloth.

"Himself a palmer poor, in homely *russet* clad."

*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 12.

3. A kind of apple of a russet color and rough skin.

"The *russet* pearmain is a very pleasant fruit, continuing long on the tree, and in the conservatory partakes both of the russetting and pearmain in color and taste; the one side being generally russet, and the other streaked like a pearmain."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

**\*rūs'-sēt**, *v. t.* [RUSSET, *a.*] To give a russet color to. (*Thomson: A Hymn*, 96.)

**rūs'-sēt-īng**, *s.* [Eng. *russet*; *-ing*.]

1. The same as RUSSET, *s.*, 3.

"The apple-orange, then the savory *russetting*."

*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 18.

\*2. Russet or coarse cloth.

\*3. A clown, a rustic; one dressed in coarse clothes.

"A goodly hotch-potch! when vile *russetings*

Are match'd with monarchs and with mighty kings."

*Bp. Hall: Satires*, i, 3.

**rūs'-sēt-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *russet*, *a.*; *-y*.] Of a russet color.

**Rūs'-siā** (ss as sh), *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. *Geog.*: The name of an empire in the east of Europe.

2. *Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 232.]

3. *Leather*: Russia-leather (q. v.).

**Russia-duck**, *s.*

*Fabric*: Fine white linen canvas.

**Russia-iron**, *s.* Sheet iron of a lustrous blue-black appearance made in Russia.

**Russia-leather**, *s.* A kind of leather originally made in Russia, but now prepared in Paris, from the skins of goats and sheep. It is usually of either a black or a red color, the latter being given by alum and a decoction of Brazil and sandal woods, the former by a solution of iron and sandal-wood. It is very strong, pliant, and waterproof, and has a peculiar faculty for resisting moisture and the ravages of insects. The strong penetrating odor is due to the oil of birch used in its preparation. It is especially useful in bookbinding.

**Russia-matting**, *s.* Bast-matting (q. v.). It is used for packing, and the bast of which it is composed for tying up plants.

**Rūs'-siān** (ss as sh), *a. & s.* [RUSSIA.]

**A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to Russia or its inhabitants.

**B. As substantive**:

1. A native of Russia.

2. The language spoken by the Russians; Russ. It belongs to the eastern division of the Slavonic branch.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **ḡhin**, **benḡh**; **go**, **ḡem**; **thin**, **ḡhis**; **sin**, **aḡ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.  
**-cian**, **-tian = shān**. **-tion**. **-sion = shūn**; **-ḡion**, **-ḡion = zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beḡ**, **deḡ**.



**Russian Church, s.**

*Church Hist. & Eccles.:* The church established in Russia. It is an offshoot from the Greek church, the conversion of the Russians to Christianity having been effected by Greek missionaries. About A. D. 900, a metropolitan was consecrated at Constantinople for the see of Kiev, the capital of a Grand Duke. In 955 the Russian princess Olga went to Constantinople to be baptized. In 988 Vladimir the Great was also baptized, married the sister of the Greek emperor, and took active steps to spread Christianity in his dominions. In 1223 the Mongol Tartars invaded the country, and destroyed Kiev in 1240. In 1299, the seat of the metropolitan see was removed to Vladimir, and subsequently to Moscow. In 1415 a separation took place between the Russian and Polish churches. In 1702, Peter the Great swept away the dignity of the patriarch and proclaimed himself head of the Church. A Holy Synod was constituted to counsel and assist him in his government. The tenets of the Russian Church are essentially those of the parent Greek Church (q. v.). There are many dissenters.

**Russian influenza, s.**

*Med.:* An epidemic catarrh, commonly called *grippe*, supposed to have originated in Russia.

**Russian-thistle, s.** *Salsola kali tragus.* A noxious weed whose seeds have been introduced into this country from Europe. It is found from Michigan to Colorado, Idaho and California, growing on broken land to the great injury of small grain.

**Rūs'-sīan-īze, v. t.** [Eng. *Russian*; -ize.] To render Russian; to subject to Russian influence.

**Rūs'-sīan-īsm** (ss as sh), *subst.* [Eng. *Russian*; -ism.] Russian influence; Russian mode of thought.

**Rūs'-sī-fī-cā'-tion, s.** [As if from a verb *Rusify*; cf. *Frenchify*.] The act of rendering Russian; specif., subjecting to Russian influence so as to prepare the way for annexation by Russia. (Eng.)

"The advocates of *Russification* hope, by this measure, finally to crush the German element."—*Quart. Review*, July, 1883, p. 231.

**Rūs'-sī-āk, s.** [Russ.] A member of a branch of the Slavic race, inhabiting Galicia, Hungary, Podolia, Volhynia, and Lithuania, and distinguished from the Russians proper by their language and mode of life.

**Rūs'-sō-**, *pref.* [English, &c., *Russ* (q. v.), and *o* connective.] Russian, as the *Russo-Turkish* war of 1877-8.

**Rūs'-sō-phīle, \*Rūs'-sōph'-īl-īst, s. & a.** [Pref. *Russo-*, and Gr. *philos*=loving, a friend.]

**A. As subst.:** A supporter of Russia or her policy.  
**B. As adj.:** Supporting Russia or her policy.

**Rūs'-sōph'-īl-īsm, s.** [Eng. *Russophil(e)*; -ism.] The sentiments or principles of a *Russophile*.

**Rūs'-sō-phō'-bī-ā, s.** [Prefix *Russo-*, and Greek *phobos*=fear.] A fear of Russia, her power, or policy; a strong feeling against Russia or the Russians.

**Rūs'-sō-phōb-īst, Rūs'-sōph'-ō-bīst, s.** [RUS-SOPHOBIA.] One who dreads or is strongly opposed to Russia or her policy; a strong opponent of the Russians.

**rūst, s.** [A. S. *rust*; cogn. with Dut. *roest*; Dan. *rust*; Sw. *rost*; Ger. *rost*, from the same root as A. S. *rudu*=ruddiness; Eng. *ruddy*=red; Goth. *roth*=red; Lat. *ruber*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

**1. Literally:**

(1) Red (per- or sesquioxide) oxide of iron, produced when that metal is exposed to the weather.

"Eats into his bloody sword like rust."

*Cowper: Table Talk, 8.*

(2) A composition of iron-filings and salammoniac, with sometimes a little sulphur, moistened with water, and used for filling fast joints. A joint formed in this way is called a rust-joint.

**2. Figuratively:**

(1) Any foul, extraneous matter, corrosive or injurious accretion or influence.

(2) Loss of power by inactivity or sloth.

**II. Bot. & Agric.:** The rusty-colored mildew of some cereals, &c., produced by coniomycetous fungi. The common rust of wheat is *Puccinia graminis*, which infests also ordinary grasses. The tufts are dense, oblong, often confluent, and forming long parallel lines changing from yellowish brown to black.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Rust-colored, rust-eaten, &c.*

**rust-joint, s.** [RUST, s., I. 1. (2).]

**rūst, v. i. & t.** [RUST, s.]

**A. Intransitive:**

**I. Lit.:** To contract rust; to be oxidized.

"His sword hangs *rusting* on the wall."

*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 7.*

**II. Figuratively:**

**1.** To assume an appearance of rust.

**2.** To degenerate or lose power through idleness or inactivity.

"Most men would, in such a situation, have allowed their faculties to *rust*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iv.*

**B. Transitive:**

**I. Lit.:** To cause to contract rust; to make rusty.

"Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *rust* them." *Shakesp.: Othello, i. 2.*

**II. Fig.:** To impair by idleness or inactivity.

**rūst'-fūl, a.** [Eng. *rust*; -ful(l).] Rusty; tending to produce rust; characterized by rust.

**rūs'-tic, \*rūs'-tick, \*rus-ticke, a. & s.** [French *rustique*, from Lat. *rusticus*=pertaining to the country; *rus*=the country; Sp., Port. & Ital. *rustico*.]

**A. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

**1.** Of or pertaining to the country; rural; living in or fond of the country.

"Our *rustic* garden's barren."

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.*

**2.** Rude, unpolished, rough, awkward; wanting in refinement.

**3.** Coarse, plain, simple; not costly or showy.

**4.** Simple, honest, artless.

"Though oft he stop in *rustic* fear."

*Scott: Marmion, i. (Introd.)*

**II. Build.:** Applied to work coarsely or rudely finished.

**B. As substantive:**

**1. Ord. Lang.:** An inhabitant of the country; a clown, a swain.

**2. Entom.:** A night moth, *Caradrina blanda*.

**rustic chamfered-work, s.**

*Masonry:* The chamfered edges of the face of the ashlar have an angle of 135° with the face, so that at the joint the beveling will form a right angle.

**rustic-coin, s.** [RUSTIC-QUOIN.]

**rustic-joint, s.**

*Masonry:* A sunken joint between stones, either square or chamfered.

**rustic-order, s.** That kind of building in which the faces of the stones are hatched or niggged with the point of the hammer.

**rustic-quoin, s.**

*Masonry:* The ashlaring at the corner of a house or wall, projecting from the face, and laid alternately stretcher and header with rustic joints. The quoins may have edges chamfered to an angle of 135° with the face of the building, so as to make a right angular joint. The faces of the stones are usually tooled.

**rustic shoulder-knot, s.**

*Entom.:* *Apamea basilinea*, a grayish, ochry moth, with a black streak and a white spot. Expansion of wings an inch and a half. Larva feeds on wheat, &c.; is destructive to crops.

**rustic-work, s.**

**1. Wood:** An imitation of rough or primitive work. Furniture for summer-houses and lawns, made of limbs of trees, taking advantage of natural crooks to form the shapes desired.

**2. Stone:** Masonry jagged over with a hammer to an irregular surface.

**rūs'-tic-āl, \*rūs'-tic-āl, adj. & s.** [Eng. *rustic*; -al.]

**A. As adj.:** Rustic.

"He confounds the singing and dancing of the satyrs with the *rustical* entertainment of the first Romans."—*Dryden. (Todd.)*

**B. As subst.:** A rustic.

**rūs'-tic-āl-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *rustical*; -ly.] In a rustic, rough, or rude manner; rudely, roughly; without refinement or elegance.

"For my part, he keeps me *rustically* at home."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 1.*

**rūs'-tī-cāl-nēss, s.** [Eng. *rustical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rustic; rusticity, rudeness; want of refinement or elegance.

**rūs'-tī-cāte, v. i. & t.** [Lat. *rusticatus*, pa. par. of *rusticor*, from *rus*=the country.]

**A. Intrans.:** To reside in the country; to ruralize.

**B. Trans.:** To send to the country; to compel to reside in the country; specif., to suspend from residence and studies at a university, and send away for a time as a punishment.

**rūs'-tī-cāt-ēd, pa. par. & a.** [RUSTICATE.]

**A. As pa. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

*Build.:* The same as RUSTIC, a. II. (q. v.).

**rūs-tī-cā'-tion, subst.** [Latin *rusticatio*.] [RUSTICATE.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

**1.** A living in the country; residence in the country.

**2.** At the Universities a punishment inflicted on students for certain offenses, by suspending them from residence and studies for a time.

**II. Arch., &c.:** [RUSTIC-WORK.]

**rūs-tī-cīal** (ci as sh), *a.* [Eng. *rustic*; -ial.] Rustic, plain.

**rūs-tīc'-ī-tŷ, s.** [Fr. *rusticité*.] The quality or state of being rustic or rural; rustic manners; rural appearance, simplicity, artlessness, plainness.

"We who have lengthy memories shall miss the one speck of old *rusticity* in this prim spot."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

**rūs'-tīc-lŷ, \*rūs'-tick-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *rustic*; -ly.] In a rustic manner; rustically.

"To you it seemes so (*rustickly*), Aiax Oileus said."

*Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xxiii.*

**\*rūs-tīc'-ō-lā, s.** [Lat. *rusticus*=of or belonging to the country, and *colo*=to inhabit.]

*Ornith.:* A genus of Scolopacinae. Sometimes separated from *Scelopax* to contain the Woodcock, which, however, is more generally named *Scelopax rusticola*. [WOODCOCK.]

**rūst'-ī-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *rusty*; -ly.] In a rusty manner; so as to resemble rust.

"Their armor they should make look so rustily and ill-favoredly, as well might become such wearers."—*Sidney: Arcadia, bk. i.*

**rūst'-ī-nēss, \*rūst'-ī-nēsse, s.** [Eng. *rusty*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rusty.

"Cleare the *rustiness* of the windpipes."—*P. Holland: Pliny, bk. xx., ch. xvii.*

**rūs'-tle** (tle as el), *s.* [RUSTLE, v.] The noise made by one who or that which rustles; a rustling.

"The noise of a torrent, the *rustle* of a wood."—*The Idler, No. 44.*

**rūs'-tle** (tle as el), **\*rūs'-sle, v. i. & t.** [A freq. of Sw. *rusta*=to stir, *ruska*=to rustle; Ger. *ruscheln, ruschen, rauschen*=to rustle, to rush.]

**A. Intransitive:**

**1.** To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk or dry leaves.

**2.** To be active in business or work; to hustle.

**3.** To go around and look out for a good business opening. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

**B. Transitive:**

**1.** To cause to make a rustling sound.

**2.** To hurry through a business transaction; to handle tools or materials rapidly in work; as, to *rustle* the dishes off the table. (*Slang.*)

**rūs'-tlēr** (t silent), *s.* [Eng. *rustl(e)*; -er.]

**1.** One who or that which rustles.

**2.** A person of uncommon activity and energy. (*Slang.*)

**\*rūst'-lēss, a.** [Eng. *rust*; -less.] Free from rust.

"When once a bloodless and *rustless* instrument was found, she was careful of the prize."—*C. Brontë: Vilette, ch. viii.*

**rūs'-tre** (tre as tēr), *s.* [Fr.]

*Her.:* A lozenge pierced round in the center, the field appearing through it.

**rūst'-ŷ, \*rust-īe, \*rust-ye, a.** [A. S. *rustig*, from *rust*=rust (q. v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

**1. Literally:**

(1) Covered with rust; affected with rust; rusted.

"Some armed with leather, and some with *rustye* mayle."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle, vol. ii., ch. ccxv.*

(2) Of the color of rust; resembling rust.

**2. Figuratively:**

(1) Dull; impaired or deteriorated by inactivity, neglect, or disuse.

"That prayer, said the Interpreter, has lain by till it is almost *rusty*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.*

(2) Ill-tempered, surly, morose, obstinate, perverse. (*Slang.*)

(3) Rough, hoarse, harsh, grating; as, a *rusty* voice.

**II. Bot.:** Rust-colored, light-brown, with a little mixture of red. [FERRUGINOUS.]

¶ *To ride rusty:* To be surly or contumaciously insubordinate or insolent.

**rusty-dab, s.** A deep-water fish of the genus *Platessa*, common on the Atlantic coast.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



## rusty spotted-cat, s.

*Zoology:* *Felis rubiginosa*, an Indian wild cat, greenish-gray, with a rufous tinge and rusty-colored spots. Length of body sixteen or eighteen inches; tail nine inches. Found in the Carnatic and Ceylon.

**rūt** (1), *subst.* [Fr. *rut*, *ruit*, from Lat. *rugitum*, accus. of *rugitus*=the roaring of lions; Fr. *ruir*; Lat. *rugio*=to roar.]

1. The copulation of deer, and some other animals, the season during which deer copulate.  
\*2. A noise, tumult.

"There arose such *rut* th' unruly rout among."

Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 2.

**rūt** (2), \***rūt**, s. [An incorrect spelling of *route* (q. v.).]

## I. Literally:

1. The track or depression left by a wheel.

"Hard, frozen, long, and cross *ruts*."—Gibbon: *To Lord Sheffield*, Jan., 1794.

2. A line cut on the soil with a spade.  
3. A hollow, a depression.

II. *Fig.*: A groove or habitual line of conduct, thought, or feeling.

**rūt** (1), \***ru-ti-en**, \***ru-ty-en**, v. i. & t. [RUT (1) *subst.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To desire to come together for copulation. (Said of deer.)

"Owing to the deer being in such fine order, the *rutting* will probably begin a little earlier this season."—Field, Jan. 2, 1886.

B. *Trans.*: To cover in copulation.

**rūt** (2), v. t. [RUT (2), s.]

1. To make ruts in.

2. To cut a line on, as on the soil with a spade.

**rū-ta**, s. [Lat., from Pelop. Gr. *rhutē*=rue.]

*Bot.*: Rue; the typical genus of Rutaceæ (q. v.). Calyx four-partite, deciduous; petals four, longer than the calyx, unguiculate, limb vaulted; stamens eight; receptacle with four nectariferous glands; styles four, united above; capsules four; seeds dotted. Flowers yellow or white. The garden species is *Ruta graveolens*. [RUE.] *R. montana*, a Spanish species, is so acrid that it blisters the hand of any one who gathers it.

**rū-tā-bā-ga**, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

*Bot., Agric., &c.*: The Swedish turnip, *Brassica campestris*, var. *rutabaga*.

**rū-tā-çē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rut(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acæ*.]

*Bot.*: Rueworts; the typical order of Rutales (q. v.). Trees, shrubs, or rarely herbs, with opposite or alternate, simple or compound leaves, covered with pellucid resinous dots. Calyx in four or five divisions; petals as many, distinct or combined into a tube, or wanting; stamens the same number, or twice or thrice as many, or by abortion fewer, placed around a disc; ovary sessile or stalked, ovules two, rarely four or more. Fruit of several capsules, cohering or distinct; seeds in each capsule twin or solitary. Tribes: Cuspariæ, Pilocarpæ, Boroniæ, Eudiosmæ, Dictamnæ, Ruteæ, and perhaps Cneoræ. Genera forty-seven, species 400. (Lindley.)

**rū-tā-ceoūs** (ce as sh), *adj.* [RUTACEÆ.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the natural order Rutaceæ (q. v.).

**rū-tā-l**, a. [RUTALES.] Of, belonging to, or connected with, the genus *Ruta*; as the *Rutal Alliance*.

**rū-tā-lēš**, s. pl. [Masc. and fem. pl. of Modern Lat. *rutalis*=of or belonging to the genus *Ruta*.]

*Bot.*: The *Rutal Alliance*; an alliance of Hypogynous Exogens, having monodichlamydeous, symmetrical flowers, axile placentæ, an imbricated calyx and corolla, definite stamens, and an embryo with little or no albumen. Orders:

Aurantiaceæ, Amyridaceæ, Cedrelaceæ, Meliaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Connaraceæ, Rutaceæ, Xanthoxylaceæ, Ochnaceæ, Simarubaceæ, Zygophyllaceæ, Elatinaceæ, and Podostemaceæ.

**rūt-ā-mīde**, s. [Eng. *rut(in)*, and *amide*.]

*Chem.*: (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>19</sub>O)H<sub>2</sub>N. Capramide. The primary amide of capric acid. It is formed by acting on an alcoholic solution of caprate of ethyl with strong ammonia, and crystallizes from alcohol in shining, colorless scales having a silky luster. It is soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water.

**rūte**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A miner's term for very small threads of ore.

**rū-tē-æ**, s. pl. [Latin *rut(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Rutaceæ.

**rū-tē-lā**, **rū-tī-lā**, s. [Fem. of Lat. *rutilus*=inclining to golden yellow.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of the Rutelinæ. Claw-joint of the tarsi very long.

**rū-tē-lī-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rutel(a)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.] [RUTELINÆ.]

**rū-tē-lī-næ**, **rū-tī-lī-næ**, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *rutela* (q. v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*.]

*Entom.*: Goldsmith or metallic Beetles; a sub-family of Scarabeidæ. Tarsi thick, enabling the insects to cling firmly to trees; joints of tarsi articulated closely together; claws unequal in size, not divergent. Splendidly colored beetles. Nearly the whole are from America. Formerly made a family Rutelidæ.

**rūth** (1), \***reouthe**, \***reuthe**, \***rewthe**, s. [From *rue*, v. (q. v.); Icel. *kruggdh*, *kruggdh*.]

1. Mercy, pity, compassion; tenderness or sorrow for the misery, pain, or feelings of another.

"Assaulting without *ruth*"

The citadels of truth."

Wordsworth: *Ode for a General Thanksgiving*.

2. Misery, sorrow.

**Rūth** (2), s. [Heb. *Ruth*, probably a contraction either of *reuth*=comely aspect, beauty, or of *reuth*=a female friend; Gr. *Rhouth*.] (See the ¶.)

¶ *The Book of Ruth*:

*Old Test. Canon*: A short book now placed in the Hebrew Bible in the Hagiographa, between the Song of Solomon and the Lamentations. The English Bible, following the Septuagint and the Vulgate, arranges it between the Books of Judges and Samuel. During the times of the Judges, a certain Elimelech, of Bethlehem-Judah, i. e., of Bethlehem in Judah, as distinguished from Beth-le-hem in Zebulun (Josh. xix. 15), to escape a famine then raging, went to Moab with his wife, Naomi, and his two sons, Mahlon and Chilion, who married two Moabitesses, Orpah and Ruth. There all the male members of the family died, and the widowed Naomi, hearing that the famine was over, thought of returning home. Orpah, after starting with her, was prevailed on to return; Ruth, the heroine of the narrative, could not be persuaded to go back, and having, after reaching Bethlehem, gone into the fields as a gleaner, she attracted the notice of Boaz, an aged kinsman, with whom she made a romantic marriage, ultimately becoming the great-grandmother of King David, and an ancestress of Jesus Christ (Matt. i. 5). The Book of Ruth is a beautiful idyllic composition. It was penned not earlier than the time of David (ch. iv. 22), and probably much later, for there had been time for customs existent in the days of Boaz and Ruth to change (7). The narrative is in pure Hebrew, but there are Aramæanisms in the dialogues. Most critics place its composition before, but Ewald during, the Exile. Its canonicity has never been doubted.

**rūth-ā** (th as t), s. [Hindu, Mahratta, &c.] A carriage on two low wheels, sometimes highly ornamented; a car; a war chariot. (Used of the car of Juggernaut, &c.) (*East Indies*.)

**Rū-thē-nī-ān**, a. & s. [RUTHENIUM.]

A. *As adj.*: Belonging to or characteristic of the Christians described under B.

B. *As substantive*:

*Church Hist. (pl.)*: The name given to Christians who use the Greek liturgy, translated into Old Slavonic, but profess obedience to the Pope. They are descendants of converts from the Russian Church, who have kept their old rites and discipline.

"The *Ruthenians* have a married secular clergy, and religious who follow the Rule of St. Basil. The Bishops are usually taken from the monks."—Addis & Arnold: *Cath. Dict.*, p. 730.

**rū-thē-nī-ic**, a. [Eng. *ruthen(ium)*; -*ic*.] Derived from ruthenium (q. v.).

**ruthenic-acid**, s. [RUTHENIUM-OXIDES (4).]

**rū-thē-nī-ūm**, s. [See extract.]

"In 1828 Osann stated that he had discovered three new metals in the platinum ores from the Ural. To one of these he gave the name of *ruthenium*, from the name of Russia."—H. E. Roscoe: *Treat. on Chemistry*, ii. (pt. ii.), 449.

*Chem.*: A tetrad metallic element discovered by Osann in 1828, and first isolated by Claus in 1846. Symbol, Ru. Atomic weight 104. It occurs in platinum ores, chiefly in osmiridium, and is separated from the latter by heating to redness a mixture of this ore and common salt in a current of moist chlorine. By digestion in cold water an extract is obtained from which ammonia throws down the oxides of ruthenium and osmium. The latter is expelled by heat, and the former converted into ruthenate of potassium by fusion with potash, which yields oxide of ruthenium on addition of nitric acid. On ignition in a stream of hydrogen the oxide is reduced to the metallic state in the form of porous fragments. With the exception of osmium it is the most refractory of all metals, but can be fused in the hottest part of the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe. It then has a density of 11 to 11.4, and is scarcely attacked by nitro-muriatic acid.

## ruthenium-chlorides, s. pl.

*Chemistry*: Ruthenium forms three chlorides: (1) Dichloride, RuCl<sub>2</sub>; produced when powdered ruthenium is ignited in a stream of chlorine. It remains as a black crystalline powder, insoluble in water and in all acids. (2) Trichloride, RuCl<sub>3</sub>; prepared by dissolving in hydrochloric acid the black precipitate obtained from ruthenate of potassium by addition of an acid. It is a yellow-brown crystalline mass, easily soluble in water and alcohol. With sulphocyanide of the alkalies it yields a red coloration, changing to deep violet on heating. (3) Tetrachloride, RuCl<sub>4</sub>; known only in combination in its double salts, e. g., K<sub>2</sub>RuCl<sub>6</sub>, which crystallizes in regular transparent octahedrons.

## ruthenium-oxides, s. pl.

*Chem.*: Ruthenium forms five oxides: (1) Protoxide, RuO, obtained by calcination of the dichloride, has a dark-gray color, and is not acted on by acids. (2) Sesquioxide, or ruthenous oxide, Ru<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, produced when pulverized ruthenium is heated in contact with the air, has a deep blue color, and is insoluble in acids. (3) Dioxide, or ruthenic oxide, RuO<sub>2</sub>, formed by roasting the disulphide. It is a black-blue powder with a tinge of green. (4) Trioxide, RuO<sub>3</sub>, commonly called ruthenic acid, is known in combination with potash, and is produced when ruthenium is fused with potash and nitrate of potassium. (5) Tetroxide, RuO<sub>4</sub>, produced by passing chlorine into a solution of the fused mass obtained by heating ruthenium with potash and niter. This volatile oxide passes over and condenses on the neck of the retort. It is golden-yellow and crystalline, volatilizes at ordinary temperatures, melts at 58°, boils at 100°, and is heavier than sulphuric acid. Is sparingly soluble in water.

## ruthenium-sulphide, s. [LAURITE.]

**rūth-ēr-fōrd-ite**, s. [After Rutherford county, North Carolina, where found; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A monoclinic mineral, found in crystals and grains. Hardness, 5.5; specific gravity, 5.58-5.69; color, blackish-brown; luster, vitreo-resinous; opaque, but translucent in thin fragments; fracture, conchoidal. Stated to contain 58.5 per cent. of titanate acid and 10 per cent. of lime.

**rūth-fūl**, a. [Eng. *ruth*; -*ful* (*l*).]

1. Full of ruth, pity, or tenderness; compassionate, merciful.

2. Causing ruth or pity; piteous.

"O that my death would stay these *ruthful* deeds!"

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 5.

3. Rueful, woful, sorrowful.

**rūth-fūl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *ruthful*; -*ly*.] In a ruthful manner; sorrowfully, mournfully, sadly, piteously.

**rūth-lēss**, *adj.* [Eng. *ruth*; -*less*.] Having or feeling no ruth or pity; pitiless; insensible to the miseries or sufferings of others.

"Struggling in vain with *ruthless* destiny."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

**rūth-lēss-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *ruthless*; -*ly*.] In a ruthless manner; pitilessly; cruelly.

"Like Herod, he had *ruthlessly*

Slaughtered the Innocents."

Longfellow: *Birds of Killingworth*.

**rūth-lēss-nēss**, s. [Eng. *ruthless*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being ruthless; insensibility to the miseries or sufferings of others; pitilessness.

**rūt-īc**, a. [Mod. Lat. *rut(a)*; Eng. suff. -*ic*.] Contained in, or derived from rue.

## rutic-acid, s. [CAPRIC-ACID.]

**rū-tī-çil-lā**, s. [Formed on analogy of *motacilla*, from Lat. *rutilus*=red, shining, and *cillo*=to set in motion.]

*Ornithol.*: The modern synonym of Phœnicura (q. v.). Twenty species, from Palearctic and Oriental regions to Senegal and Abyssinia, and east to Timor.

**rū-tī-çil-lī-næ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ruticill(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*.]

*Ornith.*: A sub-family of Sylviidæ (q. v.).

**rū-tīl**, s. [RUTILE.]

**rū-tī-lā**, s. [RUTELA.]

**rū-tīl-ant**, a. [Lat. *rutilans*, pr. par. of *rutilo*=to make or be reddish; *rutilus*=red; Fr. *rutilant*; Sp. & Ital. *rutilante*.] Shining, glistening.

"Parchments colored with this *rutilant* mixture."—Evelyn: *Sylva*, bk. ii., ch. iv., § 1.

\***rū-tīl-āte**, v. i. [Latin *rutilatus*, pa. par. of *rutilo*.] [RUTILANT.] To shine, to glitter.

**rū-tīle**, s. [Lat. *rutilus*=fiery red.]

*Min.*: A widely distributed mineral, occurring mostly in crystals, occasionally massive. Crystallization tetragonal. Much twinned, by repetition

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, del.



of the same twin often assuming a geniculated appearance. Hardness, 6 to 6.5; specific gravity, 4.18 to 4.25; luster, metallic-adamantine; color, red to reddish-brown, yellowish-black; streak, brown; transparent to opaque; fracture, sub-conchoidal to uneven. Composition: Oxygen, 39; titanium, 61=100, corresponding with the formula  $TiO_2$ . Dana divides this species into: (1) Ordinary, which includes the brownish-red and other shades; specific gravity, 4.18-4.22, and the acicular varieties (sagenite or crispite, q. v.), often inclosed in rock crystal; (2) Ferriferous; color black (a) nigrine, (b) ilmenorutile; (3) Chromiferous, color grass-green, owing to oxide of chromium. Found distributed in granite, gneiss, mica-schists, and sometimes in granular limestones.

**rû-tîl-in, s.** [Eng. *rutil(e)*; -in (Chem.).]

**Chem.:** The resinous substance produced by the action of strong sulphuric acid on salicin.

**rû-tî-lî-næ, s. pl.** [RUTELINEÆ]

**rû-tîl-ite, s.** [RUTILE.]

**rû-tîn, s.** [Mod. Lat. *rut(a)*; -in (Chem.).]

**Chem.:**  $C_{25}H_{38}O_{15}$ . Melin. Rutinic acid. Vegetable yellow. A glucoside widely diffused in the vegetable kingdom. It has been separated from garden rue, capers, and waifa. It is deposited from a boiled vinegar extract of the plant in an impure state, and on recrystallization from weak acetic acid and treatment with charcoal it is obtained nearly pure. It forms pale yellow delicate needles, which melt at 120°, and dissolve easily in boiling water, alcohol, and acetic acid. Rutin is colored dark-green with ferric chloride, and when boiled with dilute mineral acids is converted into sugar and quercetin.

**rutin-sugar, s.**

**Chem.:** A sugar isomeric with glucose, and produced when rutin is boiled with dilute sulphuric acid. After removal of the sulphuric acid, and the quercetin, which is also formed, it can be obtained as a colorless uncrystallizable syrup by precipitation with ether from an alcoholic solution. It has no action on polarized light, is not fermentable, but reduces cuprate of potassium in the cold.

**rû-tîn-ic, a.** [Eng. *rutin*; -ic.] (See compound.)

**rutinic-acid, s.** [RUTIN.]

**rûtt-éd, pa. par. or a.** [RUT, v.]

**rûtt-têr (1), s.** [Eng. *rut* (1), v.; -er.] One who ruts.

**\*rûtt-têr (2), s.** [Dut. *ruiter*; Ger. *reiter*=a rider.] A horseman, a horse-soldier, a trooper.

**\*rûtt-têr-kin, s.** [A diminutive or contemptuous form of *rutter* (2).] (See etym.)

**\*rûtt-tî-êr, s.** [Fr. *routier*, from *route*=a route (q. v.).]

1. A direction for the route or road, whether by land or sea.

2. An old traveler, acquainted with roads; an old soldier.

**rûtt-tîsh, a.** [Eng. *rut* (1), v.; -ish.] Lustful, libidinous, lecherous.

**rûtt-tîsh-næss, s.** [English *ruttish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being ruttish.

**rûtt-tle, s.** [RATTLE, s.]

**rûtt-tôn, s.** [Native name.] (See compound.)

**rutton-root, s.** An Indian dye-root, *Maharanga emodi*.

**rûtt-tÿ (1), a.** [Eng. *rut* (2), s.; -y.] Full of ruts; cut up by wheels.

"The impediment of the ruddy cart track overcome."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1836.

**\*rûtt-tÿ (2), a.** [For *rooty*.] Full of roots.

**rû-tÿl, s.** [Eng. *rut(in)*; -yl.]

**Chem.:**  $C_{10}H_{19}O$ . Capryl. The radical of rutilic or capric acid. The name is incorrectly applied to Decyl (q. v.).

**rû-tÿl-ène, s.** [Eng. *rutyl*; -ene.]

**Chem.:**  $C_{10}H_{18}$ . A hydrocarbon, polymeric with acetylene, produced by the action of alcoholic potash on tribromide of diamylene. It is a colorless liquid having an agreeable odor, is lighter than water, and boils about 150°. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and is a very unstable compound.

**rÿ-âc-ô-lite, s.** [RHYACOLITE.]

**rÿe (1), \*reye, s.** [A. S. *ryge*; Icel. *rúgr*; Sw. *råg*; Dut. *rogge*; Ger. *roggen*. From the Teutonic type *rug*=rye.]

1. **Botany:** *Secale cereale*. The glumes are one-nerved and shorter than the spikelet, the rachis is very tough. Not known in a wild state. It is the prevailing grain cultivated in the south of Sweden and Norway, in Denmark, Holland, the north of Germany, and part of Siberia. It is cultivated to a small extent in England, and somewhat more extensively in America. It grows on poor light soils unsuitable for wheat. The value of rye is about

two-thirds that of wheat; its nutritious properties are to those of wheat as about 64 to 71. When formerly mixed with wheat it was called Meslin. It is the chief grain from which Hollands is distilled. When rye is attacked by ergot it is said to be spurred.

2. A disease in a hawk.

**rye-grass, s.**

**Botany & Agric.:** The genus *Lolium*, specif. *L. perenne*, an excellent grass to mix with others for permanent pastures, or to be sown free from admixture as part of the rotation of crops. The variety *L. italica* is more valuable than the normal type.

**rye-house, s.** A house in which rye is stored.

**Rye House Plot:**

**Eng. Hist.:** A real or alleged plot which was designed to be executed in the vicinity of Rye House on the Lea, near Broxbourne, in Herts. A wagon, it is said, was to have been overturned in a narrow lane in front of the royal carriage bringing Charles II. and the Duke of York (afterward James II.) from Newmarket races. When the vehicle stopped, both were to have been shot. A fire at Newmarket, March 22, 1683, delayed their return, and, on June 12, the plot was discovered. On July 21, Lord William Russell and, on December 7, Algernon Sidney were executed for alleged participation in the plot. The proprietor of the Rye House, Rumbold, and others also suffered. (See example under BOOTED, ¶ 2.)

**rye-land, s.** Inferior land suitable for the cultivation of rye (q. v.).

**rye-starch, s.**

**Chem.:** The starch or flour of rye. The granules are larger than those of wheat or barley, some being .0016 of an inch in diameter. The form of the largest granules is that of a flattened disc with a depressed center, having cracks on its outer edge. The hilum is central, with lines radiating almost to the circumference. Rice-starch is sometimes used to adulterate wheat flour.

**rÿe (2), s.** [See def.] A gypsy term for a young man. Romany rye = a young gypsy.

**ryke, v. i.** [REACH, v.]

**rÿn-chôps, s.** [RHYNCHOPS.]

**rÿnd, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

**Grinding-mill:** The ball which supports the runner on the head of the spindle.

**rÿ-ôt, s.** [Arab. *ra'iyat*=the governed. . . . a subject, a peasant.] A Hindu cultivator of the soil; a peasant who holds lands under the system of ryotwar (q. v.).

**rÿ-ôt-war, rÿ-ôt-war-eë, subst.** [Hind., &c., *rayatuari*.] A system of assessment carried out in Madras by which the government enters into direct relations with the cultivator, setting aside all middlemen and village communities, and taxes him only for the land actually taken into cultivation. Since 1858 the system has been remodeled and improved. There is fixity of assessment for thirty years.

**rÿ-sim-ê-têr, s.** [RHYSIMETER.]

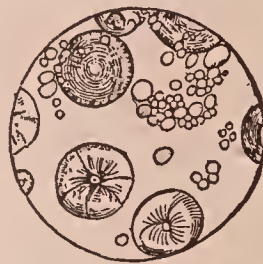
**\*rÿth, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A ford.

**rÿ-tî-dôm, s.** [RHYTIDOMA.]

**rÿ-tî-næ, s.** [RHYTINA.]

**rÿ-tî-phlœ-a, subst.** [Gr. *rhytis*=a wrinkle, and *phloios*=the rind or bark. So named because the filaments are marked by numerous transverse rugosities.]

**Bot.:** A genus of Rhodomeleæ. *Rytiphlœa tinctoria* yields a red dye called by the Romans Fucus.



Rye-starch.

(Magnified 100 diameters.)



THE nineteenth letter and the fifteenth consonant of the English alphabet, represents a hissing sound, and is classed as a sibilant. "In pronouncing s, we touch the gum with a part of the tongue just above that part which is used in pronouncing the palatals; but we touch the gum so lightly, and with the tongue so broadened out that we do not stop the outward flow of the breath completely; it oozes forth with that hissing sound which, whether in the human organ or in any other machine, invariably results from the rapid flow of air through a

contracted passage." (*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.* (ed. 1872), i. 217.) There are two sounds attached to this letter in English; the one surd, or uttered with breath merely, the other sonant or voiced. The first is a mere hissing sound, as in *sin, so, &c.*; the other is exactly the same as that of z, as in *music, muse, &c.* S in some words, as *isle, island, viscount*, is silent. It is closely allied to r, and even in the oldest English we have traces of the interchange, as in *fröre=frören=frosen (frozen), gecoren=chosen, &c.* S has become st in *hoist=hoise, whilst=whiles, &c.* It has been changed into c, as in *mice=O. Eng. mys, once=O. Eng. ones, hence=O. Eng. hennes, &c.* With a following h it forms a digraph, a weakening of an older and stronger sound sc, as *shall=O. Eng. sceal, fish=O. Eng. fisc, &c.* It has been changed into ge, as in *cabbage=Fr. cabus; Lat. cabusia; sausage=Fr. saucisse; Lat. salsisia*. In *pick-ax*, owing to a mistaken etymology, it has become x. In Romance words s has passed into sh, as *radish=Lat. radix; cash=Fr. casse, chasse=Lat. capsa*. From some words it has disappeared as in *pea=O. Eng. pise=Latin pisum; hautboy=Fr. hautbois; puny=Fr. puisne, &c.* In a few words we find an intruded s, as in *island=O. Eng. ealand, igland, aisle=Fr. aile; squeeze, sneeze, scratch, smelt, &c.* It is represented by z in *dizzy=O. Eng. dysig; freeze=O. Eng. freosan*. In O. Eng. sc and sp were frequently transposed to cs and ps, as in *ask=O. Eng. axian, clasped=clapsed*. S is an exceedingly common letter in English. It is the characteristic sign of the genitive case and plurals of nouns.

S as an initial is used for South, as in S.W.=Southwest; for Society, as F. R. S.=Fellow of the Royal Society; for Saint, or double (SS.) for Saints.

S as a symbol is used:

1. As a numeral for 7, and with a dash over it,  $\bar{S}$ , for 7,000.

2. In chemistry for the element Sulphur.

sa, sae, conj. & adv. [So.]

sa'-adh, s. [SADH.]

săb-a-dîl'-lă, s. [CEVADILLA.]

sabadilla gum-resin, s.

**Chem.:**  $C_{20}H_{28}N_2O_6$ . Hydrosabadilline. Theresin of Sabadilla seeds. It melts at 165°, is soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether, and has an alkaline reaction.

**săb-a-dîl'-lic, adject.** [English *sabadill(a)*; -ic.] Derived from sabadilla seeds. [CEVADILLA.]

sabadillic-acid, s. [CEVADIC-ACID.]

**săb-a-dîl'-line, s.** [Mod. Lat. *sabadill(a)*; -ine (Chem.).]

**Chem.:**  $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O_5$ . An organic base obtained by exhausting Sabadilla seeds with alcohol of specific gravity 0.845. It crystallizes in stellate groups of cubic crystals which melt at 200°, but decompose at a higher temperature; is slightly soluble in hot water, very soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether. Strong mineral acids decompose it, but it forms salts with dilute sulphuric and nitric acids.

sa-bæ'-an, s. [SABIAN.]

sa-bæ'-an-îshm, s. [SABIANISM.]

să-bæ-îshm, s. [SABIANISM.]

să-bal, s. [Name given by Adanson. It is supposed to have no meaning.]

1. **Bot.:** The typical genus of Sabalidæ (q. v.). Leaves fan-shaped; calyx cup-shaped, three-lobed; petals three; stamens six; fruits round, or deeply two or three lobed, with one horny seed. Known species eight or nine. *Sabal palmetto* is the Palmetto palm (q. v.).

2. **Palæont.:** From the Lignite of America, the Lower and Middle Eocene of Britain, and the Oligocene of Vevay.

sa-băl'-î-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sabal*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ideæ.]

**Bot.:** A family of Coryphææ.

sa-bâ'-ôth, s. [Gr. *Sabaôth*; Heb. *tesebhoath*, pl. of *tesbha*=an army, spec. (1) the angelic army, (2) the army of the sky, viz., the sun, moon, and stars.]

1. **Script.:** Hosts, i. e., armies (see etym.) in the title God or Lord of Sabaoth, given to the Supreme Being (Rom. ix. 29; James v. 4). It corresponds to Lord of Hosts of the Old Testament. (1 Sam i. 11; Psalms lix. 5, &c.)

\*2. Erroneously used for Sabbath (q. v.).

"The Jews doo reckon their daies by their distance from their sabaoth, so that the first daie of their weeke is the first daie of the sabaoth and so forth."—*Holinshed: Descr. of England*, ch. xiv.

sa-bâ'-thî-an, s. [SABBATHIAN.]

săb'-a-trîne, s. [Formed from *sabadilla* (q. v.), on analogy of *veratrine*.]

**Chem.:**  $C_{51}H_{86}N_2O_{17}$ . An alkaloid discovered by Weigelin in sabadilla seeds. It forms an uncrystallizable resin-like mass, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and benzol, and neutralizes acids forming salts.

fâte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camêl, hēr, thêre; plne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gō, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unîte, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



**săb-ba-tăr'-i-an** (1), *a. & s.* [Latin *sabbatarius* (*a.*)=pertaining to the Sabbath, sabbatical; (*s.*)=a Sabbath-keeper, a Jew.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or belonging to the Sabbatarians [B.]

"Sabbatarian paradoxes, and Apocalyptical frensies under the name and covert of the true professors."—*Mountagu: An Appeal to Cæsar.* (Ded.)

**B. As substantive:**

\*1. In the sixteenth century, one who considered that the Christian Sabbath should be kept on the seventh day (Saturday). [SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.]

"This term designates a very small sect in the 17th and 18th centuries, who insisted strictly on keeping the seventh day as their Sabbath, according to the letter of the divine injunction. It is only by a modern misuse of the word that a Sabbatarian is understood to be one who abjures all work on Sunday."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

2. One who holds that the Lord's day is to be observed among Christians in exactly the same manner as the Jews were enjoined to keep the Sabbath; one who holds rigid views of Sabbath observance.

**Sabbatarian Controversy, s.**

*Church Hist.:* A controversy regarding the manner in which Sunday should be kept, arising out of the publication of King James' *Book of Sports* [SPORT, *s.*], published in 1618, between the High Churchmen, who were generally in favor of the king's views, and the Puritans, who very strongly opposed them. Though the controversy has altered its form, and access to museums, libraries, and picture-galleries is now contended for, it has not yet reached its end.

**Săb-ba-tăr'-i-an** (2), *a. & s.* [See def.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or belonging to Sabbatians. [B.]

**B. As substantive:**

*Church Hist. (pl.):* The followers of Sabbatians, who in the fourth century observed the Sabbath as a fast.

**săb-ba-tăr'-i-an-ışm, s.** [Eng. *sabbatarian* (1); *-ism.*] The tenets of the Sabbatarians.

"A writer as much opposed as himself to the Sabbatarianism of the Puritans."—*Cox: Literature of the Sabbath Question* (1865), ii. 333.

**Săb-ba-tă'-tî, s. pl.** [INSABBATATI.]

**Săb'-ba-th, s. & a.** [Hebrew *shabbath*=Sabbath, from *shabath*=to rest.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. *Old Test.:* A sacred day of rest, the institution of which is first mentioned in Gen. ii. 2-3:

"And on the seventh day God finished his work which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. And God blessed the seventh day and hallowed it; because that on it he rested from all his work which God had created and made."—*R. V.*

The prevailing interpretation of these verses is that the Sabbath was instituted at the Creation for mankind in general, and that septenary institutions (*q. v.*) may therefore be expected in all nations. Prior to the giving of the law from Mount Sinai, the Sabbath is mentioned in connection with the descent of manna (Exod. xvi. 5, 22-30). The keeping holy of the Sabbath is enjoined in the fourth commandment in Exodus, because of God's having rested after the Creation (Exod. xx. 8-11); in Deut. because of the deliverance of the Hebrew bondsmen from Egypt (Deut. v. 12-15). Two lambs instead of one were offered when it came (cf. Num. xxviii. 3-4 with ver. 9). Isaiah (lvi. 2, lviii. 13) strongly advocated its observance. [SABBATH-BREAKING.]

2. *New Test.:* Always in the gospels, and as a rule in the other books, Sabbath means the seventh day of the week. By this time its observance had become very rigid and punctilious, and Jesus himself was constantly denounced by the Pharisees and others as a Sabbath-breaker (Matt. xii. 1-2; Mark ii. 2-3, &c.). In self-defense he laid down this principle: "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath; therefore the Son of Man is Lord also of the Sabbath," (cf. Matt. xii. 8 with Mark ii. 28). In the epistles the keeping of the Jewish Sabbath is left optional with Christians (Col. ii. 16-17); the day for them is the Lord's day (*q. v.*) (Rev. i. 10).

3. *Theol. & Church Hist.:* For the first three centuries the Christian fathers in general drew a distinction between the Sabbath and the Sunday or Lord's day, regarding the former as Jewish and obsolete, and the latter as a divinely instituted day, joyous in its character as commemorating Christ's resurrection. But from the days of the first and ambiguous edict of Constantine on the subject:

"Let all judges, inhabitants of the cities, and artificers, rest on the venerable Sunday [dies solis]. But husbandmen may freely and at their pleasure apply to the business of agriculture,"

there was an increasing tendency to transfer to the Sunday and, in a less degree, to saints' days and

minor festivals the restrictions of the Jewish Sabbath. The third Council of Orleans (A. D. 538) strove to check this tendency, but in the same century we find legends of miraculous judgments on those who worked on the Sunday (*Migne: Patrol.*, lxxii. 61). The idea of the "Christian Sabbath" seems to be enunciated for the first time in Alcuin (*Homil. xviii. post Pent.*). Smith (*Christ. Antiq.*, ii. 1,052) says "that the general teaching of the schoolmen follows the express declaration of Aquinas, 'that the observance of the Lord's Day in the New Law supersedes the observance of the Sabbath, not by obligation of the (divine) law, but by the ordinance of the Church and the custom of the Christian people.'" The Reformers generally were opposed to Sabbatarian views, which, however, more or less modified, have found a place in Protestant churches generally, and reached their height in the Puritan period. [SABBATARIAN CONTROVERSY.]

¶ In the middle ages Sabbath meant only Saturday. According to the elder Disraeli, it was first used in England for Sunday in 1554.

4. *Law:* [SABBATH-BREAKING.]

5. The Sabbatical year among the Israelites.

"In the seventh year shall be a sabbath of rest unto the land, a sabbath for the Lord."—*Leviticus xxv. 4.*

\*6. A time of rest; intermission of pain or sorrow.

"Never any sabbath of release  
Could free his travels and afflictions deep."  
*Daniel: Civil Wars.*

**B. As adj.:** Of or belonging to the Sabbath, or to sacred text.

**Sabbath-breaker, s.** One who breaks, violates, or profanes the Sabbath by neglecting the religious observance of that day.

**Sabbath-breaking, s. & a.**

**A. As subst.:** The act of breaking, profaning, or violating the Sabbath—

1. *Jewish times:* Moses, by the divine command, punished with death a man who gathered sticks on the Sabbath (Num. xv. 32-36). Nehemiah put an end to secular work among the Jews and the heathen Tyrians who came to traffic at Jerusalem (Neh. xiii. 15-22).

2. *Christian times:* The edict of Constantine [SABBATH] of course carried with it penalties on those who disregarded it. Legislation in favor of the Sabbath naturally followed in most Christian countries. In the United States legislation concerning the observance of Sunday varies according to the views prevailing in the different states. In one feature, however, all are agreed, viz.: that no religious act in honor of the day shall be enforced by law. In all matters under its control it is the practice of the Federal Government to require the keeping of the Sunday as a day of rest from unnecessary labor and business. In England, statutes on the subject were passed under Athelstan, Henry VI., Charles I., &c. By the statute 29 Chas. II., c. 7., still in force:

"No person is allowed to work on the Lord's day, or use any boat or barge, or expose any goods to sale, except meat in public houses, milk at certain hours, and works of necessity or charity, on forfeiture of 5s. Nor shall any drover, carrier, or the like travel upon that day, under pain of 20s."

The Act 21 Geo. III., c. 49, passed in 1781, chiefly at the instance of Beilby Porteus, Bishop first of Chester, then of London, was primarily directed against Sunday promenades for which money was taken, and meetings for discussing points of Scripture. It is put in force when Sunday evening meetings of a kind objected to by Sabbatarians are attempted.

"Profanation of the Lord's day, vulgarly (but improperly) called *sabbath-breaking*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i. ch. 4.

**B. As adj.:** Breaking or given to breaking the Sabbath.

**Sabbath day's journey, s.**

*Judaism:* A very short journey, so as not to interfere with the rest of the Sabbath. The Mosaic law does not precisely define it. Practically it was fixed at 2,000 yards, because the fields of the suburbs for the pasture of the Levites' flocks and herds measured 2,000 yards across. (Acts i. 12.)

**Sabbath-school, s.** [SUNDAY-SCHOOL.]

**săb'-ba-th-lëss, a.** [Eng. *sabbath*; *-less.*] Having no Sabbath; without intermission of labor.

**săb-băt'-i-a, subst.** [Named after L. Sabbati, an Italian botanist.]

*Bot.:* A genus of Gentianaceæ. Calyx and corolla five to twelve partite. Handsome North American plants, containing a pure bitter principle. The young stems of *Sabbatia angularis* are given as a vermifuge.

**săb-băt'-ic, săb-băt'-ic-al, a.** [Lat. *sabbaticus*, from *sabbatum*=sabbath (*q. v.*); Fr. *sabbatique*; Sp. & Ital. *sabatico*.] Pertaining or relating to the Sabbath; resembling the Sabbath; bringing or enjoying an intermission of labor.

**sabbatical-year, s.**

*Judaism:* The name given to every seventh year, during which the Hebrews were not to sow their fields or prune their vineyards (cf. Exod. xxiii. 10, 11; Lev. xxv. 2-7; Deut. xv. 1-11; xxxi. 10-13).

**săb'-ba-t-ışm, s.** [Gr. *sabbatismos*, from *sabbatizō*=to keep the Sabbath; Lat. *sabbatismus*; Fr. *sabbatisme*; Sp. & Ital. *sabatismo*.] Observance of the Sabbath; rest, intermission.

"This is that *sabbatism*, or rest, that the author to the Hebrews exhorts them to strive to enter into through faith and obedience."—*More: Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 210 (1653).

†**Săb'-ba-t-ize, v. t.** [Gr. *sabbatizō*.] [SABBATISM.]

"The tendency to *sabbatize* the Lord's day is due chiefly to the necessities of legal enforcement."—*Smith: Christ. Antiq.*, ii. 1,052.

**săb'-ba-tôn, s.** [O. Fr. *sabatine*, from *sabot*.]

*Old Arm.:* A round-toed, armed covering for the foot, worn during a part of the sixteenth century.

**săb'-bîre, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A piece of timber; a beam.

**săb-dar-îf-fa, s.** [From the specific name of the plant.]

*Bot.:* *Hibiscus sabdariffa*.

**Sa-bê'-an, a. & s.** [SABIAN (2).]

**Să'-bê-ışm, s.** [SABIANISM.]

\***să'-bêl-ine, a.** [Low Lat. *sabelinus*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling sable (*q. v.*).

**sa-bêl'-la, s.** [Lat. *sabulum*.]

*Zool.:* The typical genus of the sub-family Sabelinæ. Mouth transverse, across gills; gills two, feathery; funnel comb-shaped, spiral, and large. Stopper cylindrical. Front tubercles with hooks and bristles. Tube gelatinous, covered with sand. [AMPHITRITE, 2.]

†**săb-êl-la'-na, s.** [Lat. *sabulum*=gravel.]

*Geol.:* Coarse sand or gravel.

**Sa-bêl'-lî-an, a. & s.** [See def.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to any form of Sabellianism.

**B. As subst.:** One who adopts any form of Sabellianism (*q. v.*).

**Sa-bêl'-lî-an-ışm, s.** [Eng. *Sabellian*; *-ism.*]

*Church Hist.:* The name given to any form of doctrine which denies a real distinction between the Persons of the Trinity.

1. *Patrisianism* (*q. v.*).

2. The doctrine of the adherents of Sabellius (an African presbyter of the third century), if not of Sabellius himself. It resolved the doctrine of the Trinity into three manifestations of God to man, and taught that the same Person was the Holy Ghost when manifesting himself to the Christian Church, and, by parity of reasoning, the Son, when he appeared in Christ. Thus *Patrisianism* was avoided, but the Incarnation, as well as the Trinity, was denied, for the manifestation of God in Christ could differ only in degree, not in kind, from his union with other holy men. Akin to this teaching was that of Marcellus (bishop of Ancyra in the early part of the fourth century), who made the Logos a mere attribute of God, manifesting itself in the Creation, the Incarnation, and the sanctification of Christians.

**săb-êl-lî-næ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *sabell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Zool.:* A sub-family of Serpulidæ (*q. v.*).

**să'-bêr, s.** [SABRE.]

**să'-bî-a, s.** [Bengalee *sobja*, the name of one species.]

*Bot.:* The typical genus of Sabiaceæ. Shrubs with climbing branches, entire leaves, and small, greenish flowers, from Asia.

**să-bî-ă'-cê-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *sabi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.:* A small order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Rutales. Climbing plants, with alternate stipulate leaves; flowers few, in short axillary panicles; sepals five, small, persistent, with colored dots; petals five, with rows of red glandular dots, persistent; stamens, equal in number to the petals, and opposite to them; filaments, short; drupes, two, rounded, sub-reniform; seed solitary.

**Să'-bî-an** (1), **Sa-bê'-an, Sa-bæ'-an** (1), *a. & s.* [See def.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to Saba, the chief city of that part of Arabia now called Yemen.

**B. As substant.:** An inhabitant or native of Saba. They were extensive merchants of spices, perfumes, precious stones, &c., which they imported from India.

**Să'-bî-an** (2), **Sa-bæ'-an** (2), **Sa-baî'-an, a. & s.** [SABIANISM.]

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



## A. As substantive:

1. A professor of Sabianism (q. v.).  
2. A name erroneously given to the Oriental sect called Christians of St. John. [JOHN (1), ¶ 1.]

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to Sabianism (q. v.), or to the Christians of St. John. [A. 2.]

**Sā'-bī-ān-išm, Sā-bā'-ān-išm, Sā'-bā-išm, Tsā'-bā-išm, s.** [According to the professors of Sabianism, derived from Tsabi, the son and brother of Enoch, but more probably from *tseba* [SABAOTH], implying that they worshiped the host of heaven.]

*Compar. Religions:* A faith which recognized the unity of God, but worshiped angels or intelligences supposed to reside in the stars, and guide their motions, whence the lapse, at least on the part of the common people, to the worship of the stars became easy. They had sacrifices and sacred days, and believed in a future state of retribution. They were once numerous in Arabia, Syria, and Mesopotamia, and their sacred books were in Syriac. The early Mohammedans did not rank them with polytheists.

**sāb'-ī-cū, s.** [SAVICU.]

**sāb'-īne, s.** [Lat. *sabinus*. See def.]

*Bot.*: *Juniperus sabinu*.

"Sabine or savin will make fine hedges."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

**sā-bin-ē-ā, s.** [Named after J. Sabine, a secretary of the Lond. Horticult. Soc.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Galegeæ. Schomburgk says that the violet blossoms of *Sabinea florida* are dangerous.

**sā-bī-nō, s.** [SABINE.] (See compound.)

**sabino-tree, s.**

*Bot.*: *Taxodium distichum*.

**sā'-ble, s. & a.** [O. Fr., from Russ. *sobole*=the sable, a boa, a tippe; Low Lat. *sabelum*; Dutch *sabel*; Dan. *sabel*, *zobel*; Sw. *sabel*, *sobel*; German *zobel*; Sp. & Port. *cebellina*, *zebellina*; Ital. *zibellino*; Fr. *zibeline*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 2.  
2. The fur of the sable.  
3. Applied fig. to black or mourning dress or garments.

"Yet doth he live!" exclaims the impatient heir,  
And sighs for sables which he must not wear."

*Byron: Lara, i. 3.*

4. Sadness, mournfulness, dullness.

"To clothe in sable every social scene."

*Cowper: Conversation, 872.*

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: Black, one of the tinctures used in blazonry. In modern picture engraving it is represented by perpendicular and horizontal lines crossed.

2. *Zoöl.*: *Mustela zibellina*, the most valuable of the fur-producing animals. It is found in the northern parts of Asia, Europe, and America. Length, exclusive of tail, about eighteen inches, general color brown, yellowish on throat. The fur is extremely lustrous, and very valuable, an ordinary skin being worth \$30 or \$35, and one of the finest quality will sell for \$75 in some European markets.

B. As adjective:

1. Made of the fur of the sable.

"I had a present from his daughter of a handsome sable muff."—*Cook: Third Voyage, bk. v., ch. ix.*

2. Black; of the color of the sable; dark.

"And never of a sabler hue than now."

*Cowper: Expostulation, 395.*

**sable-antelope, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Ægoceros niger*.

**sable-mouse, s.**

*Zoöl.*: The Lemming (q. v.).

\***sable-stoled, a.** Wearing a black stole or vestment. (*Milton: Nativity, xxiv.*)

†**sable-vested, adj.** Clothed in sables, covered with blackness or darkness.

"Sable-vested Night."—*Milton: P. L., ii. 962.*

**sā'-ble, v. t.** [SABLE, s.] To sableize; to darken, to make dark or dismal.

"And sabled all in black the shady sky."

*Fletcher: Christ's Triumph over Death.*

**sā'-ble-ize, v. t.** [Eng. *sable*; *-ize*.] To make black or sable. (*Davies: Paper's Complaint, 241.*)

**sab'-lī-ère, s.** [Fr., from *sable*; Lat. *sabulum*=sand, gravel.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A sand-pit.

2. *Carp.*: A raising-piece (q. v.).

**sab'-ōt (t silent), s.** [Fr.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A wooden shoe made of one piece hollowed out by boring-tools and scrapers. The kinds of woods used are willow, poplar (Lombardy), beech, birch, aspen, ash, hornbeam, walnut. Sabots are worn by the peasants of France, Belgium, &c.

"A fustain language, like the clattering noise of sabots."—*Bramhall: Against Hobbes, p. 20.*

2. *Ordnance*:

(1) A circular block, usually of wood, hollowed out and fixed by tin straps to a (smooth-bore) projectile, so as to maintain its proper position in the bore of a gun, to prevent its upsetting in loading, wobbling in discharging, and to decrease windage by occupying the bore more perfectly than can be done by the projectile itself.

(2) A gas-ring (q. v.).

**sa-bō'-tī-ère, s.** [Fr. *sabotière*, *sarbotière*=an ice-pail, for *sorbetière*, from *sorbet*=sherbet, an ice.] A French apparatus for making ices. It consists of an outer pail of wood and an inner vessel of metal, to contain the cream to be iced. In the intervening space is a mixture of pounded ice and salt, or of sulphate of soda and hydrochloric acid. The contents of the inner vessel are agitated by a handle, and the frozen cream is occasionally scraped down.

**sā'-bre (bre as bër), sā'-bër, s.** [Fr. *sabre*, from Ger. *säbel*, a word prob. of Hungarian origin; cf. Hung. *szäbla*=a saber; Dut., Dan. & Sw. *sabel*.]

1. A sword having a curved blade, specially adapted for cutting. That for heavy cavalry has a slightly-curved, heavy blade. The light cavalry saber has a lighter blade, somewhat more curved. The horse-artillery saber is still shorter, lighter, and more curved, and has but one branch to the guard.

2. A soldier armed with a saber; a horse-soldier.

"He has also a small body of cavalry, numbering 150 sabres."—*London Morning Chronicle*.

**sabre-toothed, a.** Having teeth like sabers; a term applied to the genus *Machairodus* (q. v.), on account of the extraordinary character of its dentition.

*Sabre-toothed tiger*: [MACHAIRODUS.]

**sā'-bre (bre as bër), v. t.** [SABRE, s.] To cut, strike, or kill with a saber; to cut down.

"Sabring the gunners there."

*Tennyson: Charge of the Light Brigade.*

**sā'-bre-tāche, sā'-bre-tasche (bre as bër), s.** [Fr. *sabretache*, from Ger. *säbeltasche*, from *säbel*=a saber, and *tasche*=a pocket.] A leather pocket suspended on the left side from the sword-belt of a cavalry officer.

**sāb'-ū-lōse, a.** [SABULOUS.]

*Bot.*: Growing in sandy places.

**sāb'-ū-lōs'-ī-tý, s.** [Lat. *sabulosus*=sandy; from *sabulum*=sand.] The quality or state of being sabulous; sandiness, grittiness.

**sāb'-ū-lōus, a.** [Lat. *sabulosus*, from *sabulum*=sand; Fr. *sabuleux*; Sp. *sabuloso*; Ital. *sabbioso*.] Full of sand or grit; sandy; gritty. (Applied chiefly to deposits in urine.)

"Sabulous deposits in the urine are of various kinds."—*Brande: Manual of Chemistry, p. 1836.*

**sāb'-ūr-rā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *saburra*=sand.] The application of hot sand, inclosed in a bag or bladder, to any part of the person; sand-bathing.

**sāc, s.** [Lat. *saccus*=a bag, a sack (q. v.).] A bag, a cyst, a pouch; a receptacle for a liquid.

¶ *Sac of the embryo*:

*Bot.*: The vesicle of the nucleus within which the embryo is formed.

**sāc'-ā-lāit, subst.** [Native Indian name.]

*Ichthy.*: A N American freshwater bass; called also *crappie*.

**sāc-cāde', s.** [Fr., from O. Fr. *sacquer*, *sacher*=to pull.]

1. *Manège*: A violent check the rider gives his horse by drawing both the reins very suddenly, a correction used when the horse bears heavy on the hand.

2. *Music*: Strong pressure of a violin bow against the strings, which, by forcing them to a level, enables the player to produce three or four notes simultaneously.

**sāc-cār'-ī-ūs, s.** [SACCUS.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of *Pediculati* (q. v.), from South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

**sāc'-cāte, a.** [Lat. *saccus*=a bag.]

*Bot.*: Bag-shaped.

**sāc-chār'-ā-mīde, s.** [English *sacchar(ose)*, and *amide*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_{12}N_2O_6 = (C_6H_4O_2)_6 \left\{ \begin{matrix} H_4 \\ O_4 \\ N_2 \end{matrix} \right.$  A white

amorphous substance obtained by passing dry ammonia gas into an ethereal solution of ethylic saccharate. By boiling with water it is converted into ammonia saccharate.

†**sāc'-chār-āte, a.** [Mod. Lat. *saccharatus*, from *saccharum* (q. v.).] Saccharine (q. v.).

**sāc-chār'-īc, a.** [Eng. *sacchar(um)*; *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from *saccharum* (q. v.).

**saccharic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_{10}O_8 = (C_6H_4O_2)_6 \left\{ \begin{matrix} H_4 \\ H_2 \end{matrix} \right\} O_6$ . A dibasic acid

discovered by Scheele, and produced by the action of nitric acid on cane-sugar, glucose, milk sugar, mannite, &c., aided by heat. It is deliquescent, uncrystallizable, soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, and turns brown even at the heat of the water-bath. The saccharates are crystalline, nearly insoluble in cold water, but soluble in boiling water. Saccharate of silver,  $C_6H_8Ag_2O_8$ , obtained by mixing the neutral potassium salt with nitrate of silver, is a white crystalline powder very soluble in ammonia, the solution depositing metallic silver when boiled.

**saccharic-ether, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_{10}H_{18}O_8 = C_6H_5(C_2H_5)_2O_8$ . Ethylic saccharate. Prepared by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of saccharic acid. It is obtained in the form of a syrup which gradually solidifies to a mass of tabular crystals, soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether.

**sāc'-chār-īde, s.** [Eng. *sacchar(ose)*; *-ide*.]

*Chem. (pl.)*: Berthelot's name for a series of compounds formed by heating dextro-glucose and other kinds of sugar with organic acids. They are divided into four classes: Glucosides, or those produced from dextro-glucose; levulosides, from lævo-glucose; galactosides, from milk sugar; and inosides, from inosite. The saccharides are soluble in water, and intensely bitter when they contain a volatile acid; insoluble when they contain a fixed acid.

**sāc'-chār-īf-ēr-ōus, a.** [Lat. *saccharum*=sugar, and *fero*=to bear, to produce; Fr. *saccharifère*.] Producing sugar; as, *sacchariferous canes*.

**sāc'-chār'-ī-fīy, v. t.** [French *saccharifier*; Sp. *sacarificar*, from Lat. *saccharum*=sugar, and *facio* (pass. *fito*)=to make.] To convert into sugar.

**sāc'-chā-rīl'-lā, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

*Fabric*: A kind of muslin. (*Simmonds*.)

**sāc'-chā-rīm'-ē-tēr, s.** [SACCHAROMETER.] A form of polariscope devised by Mitscherlich with special reference to testing sugars by polarized light. It is provided with a graduated circle for measuring the angles of polarization, which serve as a basis of comparison for the different qualities. The form now in use is provided with a scale, showing the percentage of sugar contained in the solution under examination.

**sāc'-chā-rīm'-ē-trý, s.** [SACCHAROMETRY.]

**sāc'-chār'-īn, s.** [Eng. *sacchar(um)*; *-in*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_7H_5NO_3S = C_6H_4 < \begin{matrix} CO \\ SO_2 \end{matrix} > NH$ . A sweet substance discovered by Fahlberg and Remsen in 1879, and named by them Anhydro-orthosulphamine-benzoic acid. It may be prepared by oxidizing orthotoluene with potassium permanganate. It forms white crystals, soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether, and melts at 220° with partial decomposition. Its sweetness exceeds that of cane sugar; one part in 10,000 of water being distinctly perceptible. When taken into the system, it passes through unchanged.

**sāc'-chār'-ī-nāte, subst.** [Eng. *saccharin*; *-ate*.] Saccharine salt.

**sāc'-chār'-īne, a. & s.** [Fr. *saccharin*, from Lat. *saccharum*=sugar (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to sugar; having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

"An essential saccharine salt, sweating from . . . most plants."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments, ch. iii.*

† B. As subst.: The uncrystallizable sugar of maltwort.

**saccharine-compounds, s. pl.**

*Physiol.*: Compounds consisting of or containing a large proportion of sugar. The great use of these compounds, cane-sugar, glucose, honey, &c., is, so far as the animal economy is concerned, to support the respiratory process, and thereby maintain bodily temperature. The production of heat in the body is the result of a chemical change in the elements of the sugar, new compounds being produced. Some of these act only as heat-producers on the respiratory process, while others assist in repairing wasted tissue.

**saccharine-fermentation, s.** The fermentation by which sugar is converted into alcohol.

**sāc'-chā-rīn'-īc, a.** [Eng. *saccharin*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to saccharin.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**săc'-chăr-ite**, *s.* [Lat. *sacchar(um)*=sugar; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: A granular massive variety of Andesite (q. v.), according to Dana; but by some mineralogists it is referred to Labradorite. Probably the result of an alteration of a plagioclase rich in lime. Forms veins in serpentine at Frankenstein, Silesia.

**săc'-chăr-ize**, *v. t.* [Lat. *sacchar(um)*=sugar; Eng. verb. suff. *-ize*.] To form or convert into sugar; to saccharify.

**săc'-chăr-oid**, **săc'-chăr-oid'-al**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *saccharum*=sugar, and Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.]

*A. As adj. (of both forms)*: Having a texture resembling that of loaf-sugar; as, *saccharoid carbonate of lime*, &c.

*B. As substantive*:

*Chem. (of the form saccharoid)*: A name given by Kane to a sweetish substance, probably identical with orcin, produced by the decomposition of Heeren's pseudoerythrin (ethylic orsellinate). (*Watts*.)

**săc'-chăr-ôm'-ê-tēr**, *s.* [Lat. *saccharum*; *o* connective, and Eng. *meter*.]

*Chem.*: A form of hydrometer for testing liquids heavier than water. It consists of a bulb having a smaller bulb beneath, weighted with mercury or shot, and a graduated stem above. In water it sinks to a certain mark, but in syrup it rises in proportion to the density of the latter. It is used for determining the specific gravity of brewers' or distillers' worts, &c.

**săc'-chăr-ôm'-ê-trŷ**, *s.* [English *saccharometer*; *-y*.] The act, art, or process of determining the amount of sugar in saccharine solutions.

**săc'-chăr-ōne**, *subst.* [English *sacchar(in)*, and (*lact*)*one*.]

*Chem.*: The lactone of saccharonic acid.

**săc'-chăr-ōn'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *saccharon(e)*; *-ic*.]

*Chem.*: Pertaining to saccharone; an unstable acid forming a well known series of salts.

**săc'-chăr-ōse**, *s.* [Eng., &c., *sacchar(um)*; *-ose*.] [*CANE-SUGAR*.]

**saccharose-salts**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: Salts produced by heating cane-sugar with organic anhydrides; thus acetic anhydride gives saccharose octacetate,  $C_{12}H_{14}(C_2H_3O_2)_8O_{11}$ , a white amorphous insoluble powder. On heating with water it is converted into acetic acid, dextrose, and levulose.

**săc'-chăr-ŭm**, *s.* [Lat. *saccharum*, *saccharon*=sugar, from Gr. *sakcharon*=sugar (q. v.).]

1. *Botany*: Sugar-cane; a genus of grasses, tribe Andropogoneæ. Inflorescence in loose panicles, with lanceolate spikelets; glumes two-valved, two-flowered, enveloped in long wool; lower neuter with one pale, upper hermaphrodite with two. Mostly tropical or sub-tropical. Known species about sixty-two. *Saccharum officinarum* is the Common Sugar-cane (q. v.). Other Indian species—*S. fuscum*, *S. mara*, *S. munja*, *S. semidecumbens*, *S. canaliculatum*, and *S. spontaneum*—have fibers used in the manufacture of ropes, strings, mats, and paper. The leaves and seeds are employed for thatch, and the culms of some for native pens.

2. *Chem.*: A term formerly synonymous with sugar, but now used almost exclusively to denote an invert sugar prepared from cane sugar by the action of acids. It is largely used by brewers.

**săc'-chăr-rŭ'-mĭc**, *adj.* [Eng. *sacchar(ose)*, and *u(l)mĭc*.] Derived from or containing saccharum and ulmic acid.

**saccharumic-acid**, *s.*

*Chemistry*:  $C_{11}H_{18}O_{11}=C_{14}H_{12}O_8.3H_2O$ . Formed, together with gluic acid, by the action of baryta on grape sugar, aided by heat. It is obtained as a yellowish-brown powder, having an astringent taste, and is soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether. Its solution on exposure to the air gradually darkens, and deposits a brown substance.

**săc'-chŭl'-mĭc**, *adj.* [Eng. *sacch(arum)*, and *ulmĭc*.] (See compound.)

**sacchulmic-acid**, *s.* [*SACCHULMIN*.]

**săc'-chŭl'-mĭn**, *subst.* [Eng. *sacch(arum)*, and *ulmĭn*.]

*Chem.*: A brown substance obtained in the decomposition of sugar by dilute acids.

**săc'-çif-êr-ouš**, *a.* [Lat. *saccus*=a sac, and *fero*=to bear.]

*Bot.*: Bearing a sac.

**săc'-çĭ-form**, *s.* [Lat. *saccus*=a sac, and *forma*=form.] Having the form or shape of a sac.

**săc'-cô-**, *pref.* [*SACCUS*.] Furnished with a sac or pouch, or any sac-like process or organ.

**†săc'-cô-brăñ-chĭ-ă-tă**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata*.]

*Zoöl.*: An order of Tunicata, with five families. Mantle united to the tunic at the two orifices, elsewhere commonly more or less detached; branchia, a dilated vascular sac, with a tentacular orifice. (*Owen*.)

**săc'-cô-brăñ-chŭs**, *s.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Latin *branchia*=gills.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Silurian (q. v.), with four small species, from East Indian rivers. There is a lung-like extension of the branchial cavity, which receives water; it is surrounded by contractile, transverse, muscular fibers, by which the water is expelled at intervals.

**săc'-cô-lă-bĭ-ŭm**, *s.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Modern Latin *labium* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: A large genus of Sarcantidæ; named from a pouch in their lip. Beautiful orchids, epiphytes, from India and Madagascar, now frequently cultivated in greenhouses.

**†săc'-cô-mŷ'-ĭ-dă**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sacomys* (s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoölogy*: Pouched Rats; a family of Rodentia. According to Lilljeborg, it contains six genera and thirty-three species; but the family is more often broken up, and its constituents distributed among the sub-families of Geomyidæ.

**\*săc'-cô-mŷs**, *s.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Gr. *mŷs*=a mouse.]

*Zoölogy*: A genus of Sacomylidæ, founded by F. Cuvier. It is ignored by Coues.

**săc'-cô-pêt'-ă-lŭm**, *s.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Greek *petalon*=a petal (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: A genus of Anonacæ. *Saccopetalum tomentosum* is a large Indian tree with a straight stem and a thick bark. It yields a gum of the false tragacanth or hog-gum series, and the leaves are used as fodder.

**săc'-cô-phăr'-ŷnŭx**, *s.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Latin *pharynx* (q. v.).]

*Ichthyology*: A genus of Murænidæ (q. v.), with a single species, *Saccopharynx flagellum*, a deep-sea Conger-eel, of which only three specimens have been observed. Muscular system very feebly developed; bones thin and soft, wanting in organic matter; head and gape enormous; stomach distensible in an extraordinary degree; vent at end of trunk. The specimens known have been found floating on the surface of the North Atlantic with their stomachs much distended, having swallowed some other fish many times their own weight. They attain a length of several feet. (*Günther*.)

**săc'-côp'-tēr-ŷx**, *s.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Gr. *pteryx*=a wing.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Emballonuridæ, group Emballonuræ, from the Neotropical region. Allied to the typical genus (*Emballonura*); but in the males there is an alar glandular sac, the lining membrane of which secretes an unctuous reddish substance, with a strong ammoniacal odor, which is probably of use in attracting the females (in whom the sac is rudimentary or absent). There are six species, divided by Peters into four sub-genera, according to the position of the wing-sac: *Saccopteryx leptura* and *S. bilineata*=*Saccopteryx* proper; *S. canina* and *S. leucoptera*=*Peropteryx*; *S. plicata*=*Balanpteryx*; and *S. calcarata*=*Centronycteris*.

**săc'-cô-sô'-mă**, *s.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Gr. *sôma*=the body.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Comatulidæ. Free Crinoids from the Jurassic rocks.

**săc'-côs'-tô-mŭs**, *s.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Gr. *stoma*=a mouth.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Muridæ, sub-family Cricetinae, differing from the typical genus in having the tubercles of the molar teeth arranged in threes. There are two species, *Saccostomus lapidarius* and *S. fuscus*, from Mozambique.

**săc'-cŭ-lăr**, *a.* [Eng. *saccul(e)*; *-ar*.] Like a sac, sacciform.

**săc'-cŭ-lăt-êd**, *a.* [English *saccul(e)*; *-ated*.] Furnished with saccules or little sacs.

**săc'-cŭle**, *s.* [Lat. *sacculus*, dimin. from *saccus* (q. v.).] A little sac or sack; a cyst, a cell.

**săc'-cŭ-lĭ'-nă**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. dimin. from *saccus*=a bag.] [*SACCO-*.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Rhizocephala (q. v.), with the habits of that group. The name is also applied to any individual of the genus.

**săc'-cŭs**, *s.* [Lat.=a sack, a bag, from Gr. *sakkos*=coarse hair, a sack; *sattō*=to pack or load.]

*Bot.*: The corona of a flower.

**să-çĕl'-lŭm**, *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *sacrum*=a sacred place, prop. neut. sing. of *sacer*=sacred (q. v.).]

1. *Roman Arch.*: A small unroofed inclosure containing an altar sacred to a deity.

2. *Ecclesiast. Arch.*: A small monumental chapel within a church; generally taking the form of a square canopied inclosure, with open sides formed by stone screens, the tomb in the center being used as an altar, and, having an altar screen at its head. Within these chapels, masses were said for the repose of the souls of those buried there.

**săç-êr-dô'-tal**, **\*săç-êr-dô'-tal**, *a.* [Fr. *sacerdotal*, from Latin *sacerdotalis*=pertaining to a priest, from *sacerdos* (genit. *sacerdotis*)=a priest, from *sacer*=sacred, and *do*=to give; Sp. & Port. *sacerdotal*; Ital. *sacerdotale*.] Of or pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly.

**săç-êr-dô'-tal-ĭsm**, *s.* [Eng. *sacerdotal*; *-ism*.] Sacerdotal system or spirit; the character or spirit of the priesthood; devotion to the interests of the sacerdotal order; tendency to attribute a lofty and sacred character to the priesthood.

**săç-êr-dô'-tal-ĭst**, *s.* [English *sacerdotal(ism)*; *-ist*.] A supporter of the sacerdotal system; specif., a High Churchman.

"The battle will have to be fought out between the Liberatorists and the Sacerdotalists."—*London Echo*.

**săç-êr-dô'-tal-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *sacerdotal*; *-ly*.] In a sacerdotal manner.

**săçh'-el**, **\*sach-elle**, *s.* [*SACHEL*.]

*să'-chĕm*, *s.* [North Amer. Indian.]

1. A chief among some of the native Indian tribes; a sagamore (q. v.).

2. A name given to the chief of the Tammany Society of New York City.

*să'-chĕm-dôm*, *s.* [Eng. *sachem*; *-dom*.] The government or jurisdiction of a sachem.

"The sachemdom of Incas at Mohegan."—*Stiles: Hist. Judges of Charles I.*, p. 109.

*să'-chĕm-ship*, *s.* [Eng. *sachem*; *-ship*.] The office, dignity, or position of a sachem; *Sachemdom*.

**sa-çhêt** (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A small bag for containing odorous substances; a scent-bag; a perfume cushion.

**să-çhĕv'-êr-êl**, *s.* [After Dr. Sacheverel.] An iron door or blower to the mouth of a stove. (*Halliwel*.)

**săck** (1), **\*sacke**, **\*sak**, **\*sakke**, *s.* [A. S. *sacc*, from Lat. *saccus*; Gr. *sakkos*, from Heb. *saq*=stuff made of haircloth, sackcloth; a sack for corn; prob. a borrowed word in Hebrew; cf. Coptic *sok*=sackcloth; Ethiopic *sak*=a sack; Dut. *zak*; Dan. *sak*; Sw. *säkk*; Goth. *sakkus*; Icel. *sekk*; Sp. & Port. *saco*; It. *sacco*; Fr. *sac*; Ir. & Gael. *sac*; Welsh *sack*.]

1. A bag, commonly of a large size, made of strong, coarse material, used for holding and carrying corn, wool, hops, &c.

"The Parricide was afterward sow'd up in a sack or bag."—*Holiday: Juvenal*, sat. 8. (Note.)

2. A measure or weight, varying according to the article and country. Thus, in most European markets, a sack in dry measure is 5 bushels; of coal, 3 heaped bushels; in coal weight, 112 lbs.; wool, 2 weys or 13 tods, or 364 lbs. (in Scotland, 24 stone of 16 lbs. each or 384 lbs.); grain or flour weight, 28 lbs.; sacks of flour vary from 140 to 200 lbs. according to the standards of the countries from which they come.

\*¶ (1) *Sack and fork*: The same as *Pit and Gallows* (q. v.).

(2) *To get the sack*: To be dismissed or discharged from employment. (Brewer suggests that the expression may be derived from the Turkish custom of fastening up in a sack and throwing into the Bosphorus any one obnoxious to the Sultan.)

"I wonder what old Fogg 'ud say, if he knew it. I should get the sack."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xx.

(3) *To give the sack to*: [*GIVE*, *v.*, ¶ 10.]

**sack-barrow**, *s.* A sort of barrow used for moving loaded sacks in granaries, and other places, from one point to another; for loading or unloading goods in ships, trains, &c.

**sack-tree**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Antiaris*, or *Lepurandra saccidora*. It is a stately forest tree, with alternate, oblong-elliptical, dentate leaves, growing on the Western Ghauts, &c. Bags are manufactured from it in the jungles near Coorg. A branch is cut corresponding to the length and diameter of the sack required. After being soaked it is beaten with clubs till the liber separates from the wood. The sack formed of the bark is turned inside out, and pulled down while the wood is being sawed off, a small piece, however, being left to form the bottom of the sack. (*Graham: Flora of Bombay*.)

**săck** (2), *s.* [Fr. *sac*=a sack, waste, ruin; prob. from *sac* (Lat. *saccus*)=a sack (q. v.), from the use of a sack in removing plunder.]

1. The act of sacking or pillaging a town or city; pillage, plunder.

**bôil**, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **†his**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. **-cian**, **-tian = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şŭn**; **-tion**, **-şion = zhŭn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = şŭs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.



\*2. That which is obtained by sacking; booty, plunder, spoil.

**säck** (3), *s.* [Prob. the same as SACK (1), *s.*]

\*1. A kind of loose cloak or mantle formerly worn.

"The floating sack is thrown aside."

*Whitehead: The Dog.*

2. The same as SACQUE (q. v.).

3. A loose coat worn by men.

**säck** (4), \***seck**, *s.* [Fr. *sec*=dry (in the phrase *vin sec*), from Latin *siccum*, *accus.* of *siccus*=dry; Sp. *seco*=dry; Dut. *sek*=sack; Ger. *sekt*; Sw. *seck*.] An old name for various sorts of dry wines, more especially those from Spain. [SHERRY.]

"Please you, drink a cup of sack."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew* (Induct. ii.).

\***sack-posset**, *s.* A posset made of milk, sack and other ingredients.

"Snuff the candles at supper on the table, because the burning snuff may fall into a dish of soup or sack-posset."—*Swift: Instruct. to Servants.*

**säck** (1), *v. t.* [SACK (1), *s.*]

1. To put into a sack or bag.

"Now the great work is done, the corn is ground, The grist is sack'd, and every sack well bound."

*Betterton.*

2. To dismiss or discharge from employment. (*Slang.*)

**säck** (2), *v. t.* [SACK (2), *s.*] [Fr. *sacquet*, from Lat. *sacco*=to put in a sack or bag.] To storm and destroy; to pillage, to plunder, to devastate. (Said of a town or city.)

"The adjoining hospital was sacked."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

\***säck-age**, \***säck'-cage** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *sack* (2), *v.*; -age.] The act of sacking or pillaging; sack.

"Cato survived not the rasing and saccage of Carthage."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xv., ch. xviii.

\***säck'-age**, \***säck'-cage** (age as *ig*), *v. t.* [SACK-AGE, *s.*] To sack.

"Townes sacked and subverted."—*Puttenham: English Poesie*, bk. i., ch. xxiv.

**säck'-büt**, \***säg'-büt**, \***säg'-bütt**, *s.* [Fr. *saguebute*, from Sp. *sacabucke*=a tube or pipe, which serves as a pump. . . . a sackbut; Port. *sacabuxa*, *saquebuxo*. Ultimate origin unknown.]

*Music:*

1. One of the Babylonian musical instruments mentioned by Daniel (iii. 5, 7, 10, 15). It is the translation in the English version of the Bible of the word *sabbeka*. Some authors identify it with the sambukē of the Greeks and Romans, a kind of harp. [SAMBUKA.]

"Psalt'ry and sackbut, dulcimer and flute."

*Cowper: Progress of Error*, 133.

2. The old English sackbut or sagbut was a bass trumpet, with a slide like the trombone.

"A dead-march within of drum and sagbutts."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover*, iii. 1.

**säck'-cloth**, \***sack-cloath**, \***sacke-cloth**, *s.* [Eng. *sack* (1), *s.*, and *cloth*.] The coarse cloth or stuff of which sacks are made; coarse hempen or flax cloth; a coarse cloth or garment worn in mourning, distress, or mortification. (*Jonah* iii. 8.)

**säck'-clothed**, *a.* [Eng. *sackcloth*; -ed.] Clad in sackcloth, mourning, mortified.

**säck'-dôu-dle**, *v. i.* [German *dudel-sack*=a bagpipe; *dudeln*=to play on the bagpipe.] To play on the bagpipe. (*Scotch.*)

**säcked'**, \***sakked**, *pa. par. & a.* [SACK (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Placed or put in a sack or sacks.

\*2. Wearing a coarse upper garment. [SACKED-FRIARS.]

\***Sacked-friars**, \***Sacked-freres**, \***Sac-friars**, \***Sac-freres**, *subst. pl.* The English translation of Eccles. Lat. *saccati*, *sacci*, or *saccitæ*, a general term for any monks wearing a loose upper garment of coarse cloth.

**säck'-êr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *sack* (2), *v.*; -er.] One who sacks or pillages.

\***säck'-êr** (2), \***sak-er**, *s.* [SAKER.]

**säck'-fûl** (1), \***säck'-fûll** (1), *s.* [Eng. *sack* (1), *subst.*; -ful(*l*).] As much as a sack will hold.

\***säck'-fûl** (2), \***säck'-fûll** (2), *a.* [Eng. *sack* (2), *subst.*; -ful(*l*).] Given to plundering or pillaging; ravaging, pillaging.

"Now will I sing the sackfull troops, Pelasgian Argos held."—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, ii.

**säck'-îng**, *s.* [Eng. *sack* (1), *s.*; -ing.]

1. Coarse hempen or flaxen fabric, of which sacks, bags, &c., are made.

"Poles with lengths of coarse sacking nailed to them."—*Field: Oct.* 3, 1885.

2. The coarse cloth or canvas fastened to a bedstead for supporting the bed.

**säck'-lëss**, \***salk-less**, \***sac-les**, \***sacc-laes**, \***sak-les**, \***sakke-les**, *a.* [A. S. *sacleás*, from *sacu*=fault, offense, and *leás*=less.] [SAKE.]

1. Innocent; free from fault or blame.

"Whether anybody touched thee or no, I'm sure Edie's sackless."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxv.

2. Quiet, peaceable; not quarrelsome; harmless. (*Scotch.*)

3. Simple, useless, silly. (*Scotch.*)

**säck'-lëss-lý**, \***sak-les-ly**, *adv.* [English *sackless*; -ly.] Innocently; without blame or offense.

**sacque**, *s.* [A form of *sack* (1), *s.* (q. v.).] A kind of loose gown or upper garment worn by ladies.

**sä'-cral**, *adj.* [Mod. Lat. *sacr(um)*; Eng. *adj. suff. -al.*] Of or pertaining to the sacrum (q. v.).

**säc'-ra-mënt**, *subst.* [Lat. *sacramentum*=1. In civil affairs, the sum which plaintiff and defendant in a suit had to deposit as security before the trial was proceeded with; hence, any civil suit. 2. In military affairs: (1) the oath of fidelity taken by soldiers on their enlistment into the Roman army; (2) any solemn obligation. Fr. *sacrement*; Sp. & Ital. *sacramento*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

\*1. The military oath taken by every Roman soldier, pledging him to obey his commander, and not to desert his standard; hence, an oath or ceremony involving an obligation.

2. In the same sense as II.

\*3. A sacred token or pledge; the pledge of a covenant.

"This worde sacrament is as much to say as an holy signe, and representeth alway some promise of God."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 143.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Protestant Theol.*: The Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States define a sacrament as "an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us, ordained by Christ Himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof." They recognize two only as generally necessary to salvation, Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord. Article xxv. says that they were ordained by Christ not only to be badges or tokens of Christian men's profession, but also, or rather, to be sure signs of grace and God's good will toward us, by which He strengthens our faith in Him. They have a wholesome effect or operation only to those who worthily receive them; unworthy recipients purchase to themselves damnation [Cf. 1 Cor. xi. 29. The R. V. has "judgment"]. The Westminster Confession of Faith teaches essentially the same doctrine. It considers sacraments to be "holy signs and seals of the covenant of grace" (ch. xxvii.). Other Protestant formulas are substantially the same.

2. *Roman Theol.*: A visible sign, instituted by Christ, which confers *ex opere operato* sanctifying grace on man. [OPUS OPERATUM.] Matter, form, and a minister acting with the intention of doing what the Church does are necessary to the valid administration of a sacrament. Besides sanctifying grace, sacraments confer sacramental grace—that is, they aid the suscipient in a special manner to attain the end for which each sacrament was instituted. (*Gury: Tract. de Sac. in Genere.*) The Council of Trent (sess. vii., can. 1) defines that the Sacraments of the New Law were instituted by Our Lord, and are neither more nor fewer than seven in number: Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders, and Matrimony. The first five are necessary for all Christians, the last two are necessary only for the community. Baptism, Confirmation, and Order imprint a character on their subject, and cannot be repeated without sacrilege. The term Sacraments of the Old Law has been adopted to signify circumcision, the paschal lamb, the ordination of priests and Levites, &c., of the Mosaic economy. St. Augustine (*adv. Julian.*, v. 11) was of opinion that some remedy for original sin must have existed prior to the institution of circumcision, and to this the name of Sacrament of Nature is often given.

\***säc'-ra-mënt**, *v. t.* [SACRAMENT, *s.*] To bind by an oath.

"When desperate men have sacramented themselves to destroy, God can prevent and deliver."—*Archbishop Laud: Works*, p. 86.

**säc'-ra-mënt'-al**, \***säc'-ra-mënt'-all**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *sacramental*, from Eccles. Lat. *sacramentalis*; Sp. & Ital. *sacramental*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to a sacrament or the sacraments.

"The laws which instituted the Sacramental Test were passed without the smallest difficulty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. Constituting a sacrament; having the character of a sacrament.

\*3. Bound by a sacrament or oath.

"The sacramental host of God's elect."

*Cowper: Task*, ii. 349.

B. *As substantive*:

*Roman Theol.* (In this sense prob. from Eccles. Lat. *sacramentale*=a ceremony accompanying the administration of a sacrament): A name given to rites which bear some outward resemblance to the sacraments [SACRAMENT, II. 2], but which are not of divine institution. They are enumerated in the following verse:

"Orans, tinctus, edens, confessus, dans, benedicens,"

and are: The prayers of the Church, especially the Lord's prayer; holy water, blessed ashes, palms, and candles, blessed bread; the General Confession in the Mass and the Office; almsgiving, and the blessing of bishops and abbots. The prayers, however, must be offered in a consecrated place, and the alms given in the name of the Church.

**säc'-ra-mënt'-al-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *sacramental*; -ly.] In or after the manner of a sacrament.

**säc'-ra-mënt-tär'-i-an**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *sacrament*; -arian.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Pertaining to a sacrament or sacraments; sacramental.

2. Pertaining or relating to the Sacramentarians.

B. *As substantive*:

*Church History*:

1. A name given in the sixteenth century to those German reformers and their followers who opposed the Lutheran doctrine of the Eucharist. [CONSUBSTANTIATION, SACRAMENTARIAN-CONTROVERSY.]

2. One who takes a high view of the efficacy of the sacrament; a High Churchman.

**sacramentarian-controversy**, *s.*

*Church Hist.*: A controversy which arose in 1524 as to the nature of the Eucharist, in which the chief disputants were Luther, who maintained a real presence by means of consubstantiation (q. v.), and Zwingli, Carlstadt, and Ocolampadius, who maintained that the bread and wine were mere symbols of Christ's body and blood. This controversy led to the establishment of the Reformed Churches.

**säc'-ra-mënt-tär'-i-an-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *sacramentarian*; -ism.] The principles, teaching, or practices of the Sacramentarians.

**säc'-ra-mënt'-a-ry**, \***sac-ra-ment-a-rie**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *sacrament*; -ary; Fr. *sacramentaire*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Pertaining or relating to a sacrament or the sacraments; sacramental.

2. Pertaining or relating to the Sacramentarians.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Roman Ritual*: A book containing the rites for Mass, for the sacraments generally, and for the dedication of churches, the consecration of nuns, &c. From it have been developed the Missal, the Pontifical, and the *Rituale Romanum*.

\*2. A Sacramentarian. [SACRAMENTARIAN, B. 1.]

\***säc'-ra-mënt'-ize**, *v. i.* [Eng. *sacrament*; -ize.] To administer the sacraments.

"Born to preach and sacramentize."—*Fuller.*

**sa-crär'-i-üm**, *s.* [Latin, from *sacer*=sacred (q. v.).]

1. A sort of family chapel in Roman houses, devoted to some particular deity.

2. The adytum of a temple.

3. That part of a church where the altar or communion table is situated.

\***sä'-cräte**, \***säc'-râte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *sacratus*, *pa. par.* of *sacro*, from *sacer*=sacred.] To consecrate.

"The marble of some monument *sacrated* to learning."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning*, p. 51. (1653.)

\***sa-crä'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *sacratio*, from *sacratus*, *pa. par.* of *sacro*=to consecrate.] The act of consecrating; a consecration.

"Why then should it not as well from this be avoided, as from the other find a *sacration*?"—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 36.

\***sa-cre** (1), *s.* [SAKER.]

\***sa-cre** (2), *s.* [Fr.] [SACRED.] A sacred solemnity, rite, or ceremony.

"For the feast and for the *sacre*."—*Chaucer: Dream.*

\***sä'-cre** (*cre* as *kër*), *v. t.* [Fr. *sacrer*, from Lat. *sacro*.] To consecrate, to hallow; to dedicate or devote to some sacred service, office, or use.

"He was . . . *sacryd* or enoynted emperoure of Rome."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. clv.

**sä'-créd**, *a.* [Prop. the *pa. par.* of Mid. English *sacre*=to consecrate; Fr. *sacré*, *pa. par.* of *sacrer*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *sacro*.]

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wöre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cūr, räle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrlan. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.



1. Dedicated or appropriated to religious use; consecrated; made holy; devoted to religious purposes.

2. Set apart by solemn religious ceremony; consecrated, dedicated. (Followed by *to*.)

3. Pertaining or relating to religion or the services of religion; religious; not secular.

"Study well the sacred page."

*Dryden: Religio Laici*, 323.

\*4. Devoted or dedicated in a bad sense; accursed, baleful, destructive. (A Latinism.)

5. Not to be profaned, violated, or made common; inviolable, inviolate.

6. Entitled to the highest respect; venerable, reverend.

\*7. Used as an epithet of royalty.

"Justice, most sacred duke, O grant me justice?"

*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, v.

**sacred-apes, s. pl.**

*Zoöl.*: The genus *Semnopithecus* (q. v.).

**sacred-baboon, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Cynocephalus hamadryas*.

**sacred-bean, s.** [NELUMBIUM.]

**Sacred College, s.** The College of Cardinals at Rome.

**sacred-fig, s.**

*Bot.*: *Ficus religiosa*. [FICUS.]

**sacred-fire, s.**

*Religion*: Fire used as a religious symbol, and kept continually burning. [FIRE-WORSHIP.]

**Sacred-Heart, s.**

*Roman Church*: The physical heart of Christ, considered, not as mere flesh, but as united to the divinity. It is the object of a special devotion, founded in the latter part of the seventeenth century by a French nun of the Order of the Visitation, Sister Margaret Mary Alacoque (beatified in 1864), and first preached in England by Father de la Colombière, S. J., chaplain to Mary of Modena, queen of James II. The feast of the Sacred Heart is celebrated on the Friday (in England on the Sunday) after the octave of Corpus Christi.

**sacred-ibis, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Ibis religiosa*, worshiped by the ancient Egyptians. (*Cic., de Nat. Deor.*, i. 36; *Juv.*, xv. 3.)

**sacred-place, s.**

1. *Ord. Lang. (pl.)*: [HOLY-PLACES.]

2. *Law*: The place where a person is buried.

**sacred-standard, s.** The Labarum (q. v.).

**sacred-war, s.**

*History, &c.*: A war about sacred places or about religion. Four sacred wars were waged in Greece (B. C. 595-338) chiefly for the defense of the temple of Delphi and the sacred territory surrounding it. A Mohammedan war for the faith is called a Jihad (q. v.). The Crusades and the wars of the Reformation were sacred wars. The quarrel which led to the Crimean war was at first a dispute between Russia and France about sacred spots at Jerusalem. When Russia fights, she uniformly gives out that it is a holy war; and after the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope (Nov. 30, 1853), it was officially or semi-officially intimated that "the most pious Czar thanks the Lord of Lords for the success of the victorious Russian arms which triumphed in the sacred combat for the orthodox faith."

**sā'-crēd-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *sacred*; -ly.]

1. In a sacred manner; with due reverence; religiously.

2. Inviolably; with strict observance.

**sā'-crēd-nēss, s.** [Eng. *sacred*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being sacred; consecrated or appropriated to religion or religious uses; sanctity, holiness.

2. The quality or state of being sacred or inviolable; inviolableness.

"An appeal to the sacredness of treaties."—*London Daily News*.

**†sā-crīf'-īc, \*sā-crīf'-īc-ā-l, a.** [Lat. *sacrificus, sacrificialis*.] [SACRIFICE, s.] Employed in sacrifice.

**†sā-crīf'-īc-ā-ble, a.** [English *sacrifice*; -able.] Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

"Whatever was sacrificable, and justly subject to lawful immolation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xiv.

**†sā-crīf'-īc-ant, s.** [Lat. *sacrificans*, pr. par. of *sacrifico* = to sacrifice (q. v.).] One who offers a sacrifice.

"To gratify the sacrificants with the destruction of any person."—*Halliwel: Metamorphoses*, p. 102.

**\*sāc-rī-fī-cā-tion, s.** [Latin *sacrificatio*.] A sacrificing, a sacrifice.

**†sāc-rī-fī-cā-tōr, s.** [Lat., from *sacrificatus*, pa. par. of *sacrifico* = to sacrifice (q. v.); Fr. *sacrificateur*.] One who offers a sacrifice; a sacrificer.

**†sāc-rī-fī-cā-tōr-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *sacrificator*; -y.] Offering sacrifice.

**sāc-rī-fīce, \*sac-rī-fīse, v. t. & i.** [Fr. *sacrifier*; Lat. *sacrifico*; Sp. & Port. *sacrificar*; Ital. *sacrificare, sacrificare*.] [SACRIFICE, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Lit.:** To make an offering or sacrifice of; to present, devote, or offer by way of expiation or propitiation, or as a token of thanksgiving or acknowledgment to some deity or divinity; to immolate; to present to God as an atonement for sin, to procure favor, or to express gratitude.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. To give up or surrender in favor of a higher or more imperative duty or claim; to destroy, give up, or suffer to be lost for the sake of obtaining something.

2. To devote, with loss, hurt, or suffering.

"Ere my young mind was sacrificed to books."

*Byron: Epistle to Augusta*.

3. To destroy, to kill.

4. To sell or dispose of at a value under cost price.

"To sacrifice his outcomes of wether lambs and draft ewes below what he conceives to be their true value."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**B. Intrans.:** To offer up a sacrifice or sacrifices; to make offerings to God, or to a divinity or deity, by the slaughter and burning of victims, or of some part of them, on an altar.

"The Lacedæmonians had a peculiar custom of sacrificing to the Muses."—*Potter: Antiquities of Greece*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

**sāc-rī-fīce, \*sac-rī-fīse, s.** [Fr. *sacrifice*, from Lat. *sacrificium*, from *sacer*=sacred, and *facio*=to make; Sp. & Port. *sacrificio*; Ital. *sacrificio, sacrificio*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

**1. Literally:**

(1) The offering of anything to God or to any deity or divinity. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,283.)

(2) That which is sacrificed, offered, or consecrated to God or to any deity or divinity; an immolated victim, or an offering of any kind, laid upon an altar or otherwise religiously presented by way of thanksgiving, atonement, or conciliation.

"The soothsayers inspected all the sacrifices, to presage the success of the battle."—*Potter: Antiquities of Greece*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

**2. Figuratively:**

(1) The destruction, surrender, or abandonment of anything for something else; a loss incurred for the sake of something else; the devotion or giving up of some desirable object in behalf of a higher object, or to a higher or more imperative claim or duty.

"I have made that sacrifice of my veracity to the laws of politeness."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

(2) That which is so devoted, surrendered, or abandoned.

(3) The selling or disposing of goods at a value under cost price; as, to sell one's stock at a sacrifice.

**II. Technically:**

**1. Compar. Relig.:** Sacrifices form an important part of all early forms of religion. Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, ch. xviii.) traces three stages in the development of the rite. (1) The gift-theory, in which the deity takes and values the offering for himself; (2) the homage-theory, in which the submission or gratitude of the offerer is expressed by a gift; and (3) the abnegation-theory, in which the worshiper deprives himself of something prized. With regard to their nature, sacrifices are divided into (1) Bloody [(a) human; (b) of the lower animals], and (2) Unbloody. The terrible custom of offering human sacrifices was very widely spread [See extracts]. It was known among the Greeks (*Il. iv. 35, xviii. 336, xxi. 28; Eurip., Iphig.*) and the Romans (*Dio Cas., Hist. Rom.*, xliii. 24); and is frequently mentioned in Scripture (cf. Gen. xxii. 1-4, Judges xi. 29-40, 2 Kings iii. 27, xvii. 31, xxi. 6, xxiii. 10, 2 Chron. xxviii. 3, xxxiii. 6, Jer. vii. 31, 32, xix. 5, 6, Ezek. xvi. 21, xx. 31, Mic. vi. 7. See also *Kalisch: Levit.*, pt. i., pp. 331 sqq). Stanley (*Jewish Church*, i. 40) says:

"On the altars of Moab, and of Phœnicia, and of the distant Canaanite settlements in Carthage and in Spain, nay even, at times, within the confines of the Chosen People itself, in the wild vow of Jephthah, in the sacrifices of Saul's sons at Gibeah, in the dark sacrifices of Hinnom, under the very walls of Jerusalem—this almost irrepressible tendency of the burning zeal of a primitive race found its terrible expression."

As civilization advanced, human victims were replaced by symbols (*Ovid: Fasti*, v. 665-660), or oxen or sheep were offered in their stead. Unbloody sacrifices consisted of libations, incense, fruit, and cakes (often in the form of, and as substitutes for, real animals). It is noteworthy that though the

first sacrifice mentioned in the Old Testament (Gen. iv. 3) belonged to this category, the first sacrifice accepted (Gen. iv. 4) was a bloody one.

"The custom of sacrificing human life to the gods arose undoubtedly from the belief, which under different forms has manifested itself at all times and in all nations, that the nobler the sacrifice and the dearer to its possessor, the more pleasing it would be to the gods."—*Smith: Dict. Antiq.*, p. 999.

**2. Old Test.:** Sacrifices were of two kinds, bloody and unbloody. Those designed to atone for sin were of the former kind (Lev. i.-vii.; cf. Heb. ix. 22). The idea of sacrifice first appears in Gen. iv. 3-5, and viii. 20, but the English word sacrifice does not occur in the A. V. till xxxi. 54. The paschal lamb is called a sacrifice (Exod. xxxiv. 25; Deut. xvi. 2). Even from patriarchal times sacrifices were limited to clean beasts and birds, and were offered on an altar (Gen. viii. 20). Many of these sacrifices were made by fire. [BURNT-OFFERING.] A certain portion of the slain animal was reserved for the priest (Deut. xviii. 3). Under the law there were morning and evening sacrifices (1 Kings xviii. 29; Ezra ix. 4, 5, Dan. viii. 11, 12, 13; xii. 11), besides weekly sacrifices on the Sabbath, sacrifices at new moons, annual ones, &c. Not merely were there stated sacrifices for the people at large, arrangements were at times made that private families also should possess the boon (1 Sam. xx. 6, 20). Under the Monarchy sacrifices were confined to the temple at Jerusalem (2 Chron. vii. 12). Thanksgiving was called a sacrifice (Lev. vii. 12, 13; Psalm cvii. 22; cxvi. 17; Jonah ii. 9), so was praise (Jer. xxxiii. 11). Ultimately sacrifice, having hardened into a ceremony with little influence on moral conduct, is itself disparaged (Psalm xl. 6; Hosea vi. 6), and preference is accorded to obedience (1 Sam. xv. 22), justice or righteousness (Prov. xxi. 3) and mercy (Hosea vi. 6).

**3. New Test.:** Abel's offering is now called a sacrifice, and its excellence is made to arise from the faith with which it was offered (Heb. xi. 4). The frequent repetition of the sacrifices under the law is adduced as evidence of their failure to remove sin (Heb. vii. 27; x. 1-9). Jesus is at once the sacrificing high priest (Heb. vii. 12) and the victim sacrificed (ix. 26). To love the Lord is declared by Jesus to be more than all sacrifice (Mark xii. 33), and thanksgiving and praise (Heb. xiii. 15) are again ranked as sacrifices.

**4. Theol.:** The evangelical doctrine is that the sacrifices of the older economy were types and shadows of the atoning sacrifice made by Christ. For instance the lamb offered by Abel typified the Lamb of God (John i. 29) the devotion of the lamb to death implied a confession on the part of Abel that he was sinful, and deserved to die, coupled with a hope that the substitution of the innocent lamb for the guilty offerer would be permitted. It is held that when Jesus died his sacrifice once for all satisfied Divine justice, and no other was requisite, or would, if offered, be accepted (Heb. ix. 12, 25-28, x. 10, 12, 14).

**sāc-rī-fīc-ēr, s.** [Eng. *sacrific(e)*, v.; -er.] One who sacrifices.

**sāc-rī-fīc'-īal (ç as sh), a.** [Latin *sacrificialis*, from *sacrificium*=sacrifice (q. v.).] Pertaining to or connected with sacrifice; performing sacrifice; consisting in sacrifice.

**sacrificial-mound, s.**

*Anthrop.*: (See extract.)

"The name of *sacrificial-mounds* has been conferred on a class of monuments peculiar to the New World. . . . The most noticeable characteristics of the *sacrificial-mounds* are: Their almost invariable occurrence within enclosures; their regular construction in uniform layers of gravel, earth, and sand, disposed alternately in strata conformable to the shape of the mound; and their covering a symmetrical hearth or altar of burnt clay or stone, on which are deposited numerous relics, in all instances exhibiting traces, more or less abundant, of their having been exposed to the action of fire."—*D. Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, i. 293.

**sāc-rī-lēge, \*sāc-rī-lēdge, \*sac-rī-legge, s.** [Fr. *sacrilège*, from Lat. *sacrilegium*=the robbing of a temple, the stealing of sacred things, from *sacrilegus*=a sacrilegious person, one who steals from a temple; *sacer*=sacred, and *lego*=to gather, to steal; Sp., Port., & Ital. *sacrilegio*.]

1. The violation or profanation of sacred things.

"*Sacrilege* is the diversion of holy and ecclesiastical things to profane and secular use."—*Spelman: English Words*. (Pref.)

**2. Specifically:**

(1) The alienation to laymen or to common purposes of what has been dedicated, appropriated, or consecrated to religious persons or purposes.

(2) The breaking and entering a church, or other place of worship, and committing felony therein. It was formerly a capital offense, but is now punished as burglary.

**\*sāc-rī-lēg-ēr, s.** [English *sacrileg(e)*; -er.] A sacrilegious person.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, †his; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -†tion, -çiou = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del



**săc-rî-lê-gioŭs, a.** [Lat. *sacrilegus*.]

1. Guilty of sacrilege; violating or profaning sacred things.

"But *sacrilegious* thou, hast all great works defac'd."  
*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 21.

2. Characterized by involving sacrilege; profane, impious.

"May hate pursue his *sacrilegious* lust!"  
*Byron: Curse of Minerva*.

**săc-rî-lê-gioŭs-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *sacrilegious*; -ly.] In a sacrilegious manner; with sacrilege; profanely, impiously.

**săc-rî-lê-gioŭs-nêss, s.** [English *sacrilegious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sacrilegious; profanity, impiety.

**săc-rî-lê-gîst, s.** [English *sacrileg(e)*; -ist.] A sacrilegious person; one who is guilty of sacrilege.

**\*săc-rî-lêg-ŷ, \*sac-ri-leg-ie, s.** [Latin *sacrilegium*.] Sacrilege.

"Thou that wlatist mawmetis, doist *sacrilegie*."  
*Wycliffe: Romaynes ii*.

**\*să-crîng, \*sac-ryng, pr. par. & s.** [SACRE, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As subst.*: The act of consecrating; consecration.

"The *sacring* of the kings of France is the sign of their sovereign priesthood as well as kingdom."  
*Sir W. Temple*.

**sacring-bell, s.** A sanctus-bell (q. v.).

**să-crîst, s.** [Low Lat. *sacrista*, from Lat. *sacer* = sacred (q. v.).]

1. A sacristan (q. v.).

"A *sacrist* or treasurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by custom."  
*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

2. A person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the use of the choir, and to take care of the books.

**săc-rîs-tan, s.** [Fr. *sacristain*, from Low Lat. *sacrista*; Sp. *sacristan*.] An officer of a church who has charge of the sacristy and all its contents. Now corrupted into Sexton (q. v.).

"And let the drowsy *sacristan*  
Still count as slowly as he can."  
*Coleridge: Christabel*.

**săc-rîs-tŷ, săc-rîst-rŷ, s.** [Fr. *sacristie*, from Low Lat. *sacristia*.] The apartment in an ecclesiastical edifice, in which the vestments, books, and sacred vessels are preserved.

**să-crô-, pref.** [SACRUM.] Of or belonging to the sacrum.

**sacro-coccygean, a.**

*Anat.*: Of or belonging to the os coccygis and to the sacrum. There is a *sacro-coccygean* articulation.

**sacro-iliac, a.**

*Anat.*: Of or belonging to the ilium and to the sacrum. There is a *sacro-iliac* articulation.

**sacro-sciatic, a.**

*Anat.*: Of or belonging to the hip and to the sacrum. There are *sacro-sciatic* foramina, ligaments, and notches.

**sacro-vertebral, a.**

*Anat.*: Of or belonging to the vertebræ and the sacrum. There is a *sacro-vertebral* articulation.

**săc-rô-sănct, a.** [Lat. *sacrosanctus*, from *sacer* = sacred, and *sanctus* = holy.] Sacred and inviolable.

"The Roman church . . . makes itself so *sacrosanct* and infallible."  
*More: Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. iii.

**să-crŭm, subst.** [Latin (os) *sacrum* = the sacred (bone), because it was formerly offered in sacrifices.] [Luz.]

*Anat.*: Five vertebræ rapidly diminishing in size from above downward, and united into one mass. With the exception of the coccyx, it constitutes the lower part of the column. It unites with the ilia (haunch bones) to form the pelvis.

**săd, \*sadde, adj.** [A. S. *sæd* = sated, satiated; cogn. with O. Sax. *sad* = sated; Icel. *saddr*, *sadhr*; Goth. *saths*, Ger. *satt* = satiated, full; Lat. *satur* = sated, deep-colored, *sat*, *satis* = enough; Welsh *sad* = firm, steady, discreet, is probably borrowed from Mid. English.]

\*1. Sated, satiated, tired.

"*Sad* of mine londe"  
*Layamon*, 20,830.

\*2. Steadfast, firm; not to be moved.

"It was foundid on a *sad* stoon."  
*Wycliffe: Luke vi*

\*3. Firm of purpose or mind.

\*4. Strong.

"But we *saddere* [*firmitores*] men owen to susteyne the feblenesses of sike men, & not plesse to ussifl."  
*Wycliffe: Romaynes xv*.

\*5. Heavy, weighty, ponderous.

"His hand, more *sad* than lump of lead."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. viii. 30.

6. Heavy, close. (Applied to bread, when the dough has not risen properly.)

7. Heavy, close, compact, cohesive. (Said of soil.)

"Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad*, and therefore require warm applications and light compost."  
*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

\*8. Grave, weighty, serious.

"Whiche treaty was wysely handled by *sadde* and discrete counsaile of bothe parties."  
*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. colxxviii.

\*9. Sedate, serious, grave; not gay, light, or volatile.

"She is never *sad* but when she sleeps."  
*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 1.

10. Sorrowful, melancholy, mournful, downcast, grieved, gloomy, dejected.

"Against his own *sad* breast to lift the hand."  
*Thomson: Summer*, 1,678.

11. Exhibiting the external appearance of grief; downcast, gloomy.

12. Characterized by sadness.

"The air he chose was wild and *sad*."  
*Scott: Marmion*, iii. 9.

13. Causing sadness or grief; afflicted, lamentable; as, a *sad* accident.

14. Bad, vexatious, naughty, wicked, tiresome; as, He is a *sad* fellow.

15. Dark-colored.

"Of a *sadder* hue than the powder of Venice glass."  
*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

**sad-cakes, s. pl.** Unleavened cakes.

**sad-eyed, sad-faced, a.** Having a sad or grave countenance.

**sad-hearted, a.** Sorrowful, sad.

**sad-iron, s.** An iron with a flat face, used for smoothing clothes; a flat-iron.

**sad-tree, s.**

*Bot.*: *Nyctanthes arbor tristis*. [NYCTANTHES.]

\***săd, v. t.** [SAD, a.] To make sad; to sadden.

**Sa-dăl-mê-lik, s.** [Corrupted Arabic = the king's lucky star.]

*Astron.*: The chief star of the constellation Aquarius (q. v.). Called also Alpha Aquarii.

**săd-dă, săd-dah, s.** [Pers. *sad-dar* = the hundred gates or ways; *sad* (Sancs. *cata*) = a hundred, and *dar* = door, way.]

1. (Of the form *sadda*): A work in the Persian language, constituting a summary of the Zend-Avesta.

2. (Of the form *saddah*): An old Parsee festival. **săd-dên, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *gesadian* = to fill; *sadian* = to feel weary or sad.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To make sad, gloomy, or sorrowful; to grieve.

2. To make heavy, close, or compact.

3. To make dark-colored.

II. *Dyeing & Calico-print*: To apply mordants to, so as to tone down the colors employed, or cause them to produce duller shades than those they ordinarily impart.

B. *Intrans.*: To become sad, melancholy, or downcast. (*Tennyson: Enoch Arden*, 256.)

**săd-dêr, s.** [SADDA.]

**săd-dêr, comp. of a.** [SAD, a.]

**săd-dle, \*sad-el, \*sad-elle, s.** [A. S. *sadol*; cogn. with Dut. *zadel*; Icel. *sôdhall*; Sw. & Dan. *sadel*; O. H. Ger. *satul*; Ger. *sattel*; Russ. *siedlo*; Lat. *sella*. From the same root as *seat*, *sit*, &c.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: A seat or pad to be placed on the back of an animal to support the rider or the load. Besides the ordinary kinds, the man's saddle and the side-saddle for women, there are cart, gig, pack, ambulance, camel, and ox saddles.

2. *Fig.*: Anything resembling a saddle; specif. a rise and fall on the ridge of a hill.

"It is a pretty high island, and very remarkable, by reason of two *saddles*, or risings and fallings on the top."  
*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1685).

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bridge-build.*: A block on the summit of a pier over which suspension cables pass, or to which they are attached.

2. *Build.*: A thin board placed on the floor in the opening of a doorway, the width of the jambs.

3. *Mach.*: A block with a hollowing top to sustain a round object, as a rod upon a bench or bed.

4. *Naut.*: A piece or block hollowed out to fit another portion, which is seated thereon, as—

(1) The block on a yard-arm which receives the studding-sail boom.

(2) The block on the upper side of the bowsprit to receive the heel of the jib-boom.

5. *Ordn.*: A support on which a gun is placed for bouching.

6. *Railway*:

(1) The bearing or brass resting on the journal in the axle-box.

(2) A chair or seat for a rail.

¶ (1) *Saddle of mutton, venison, &c.*: Two loins of mutton, &c., cut together.

(2) *To put the saddle on the right* (or *wrong*) *horse*: To impute blame to the right (or wrong) person.

**saddle-back, s.**

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A name given to a hill or its summit when somewhat saddle-shaped.

2. A name given by fishermen to a bastard kind of oysters, unfit for food.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Build.*: A coping with a double slope to shed rain.

2. *Geol.*: A familiar name for an anticlinal.

3. *Zoöl.*: The Harp-seal (q. v.).

"Rink says a full-grown *saddle-back* weighs about 250 lbs."  
*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, ii. 236.

**Saddle-back seal:**

*Zoöl.*: The Harp-seal (q. v.). Called also Saddle-back.

**saddle-backed, a.**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having a low back, and an elevated neck and head. (Said of horses.)

"Horses, *saddle-backed*, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck."  
*Farrier's Dictionary*.

2. *Build.*: Applied to a coping with a double slope to shed rain.

**saddle-bags, s. pl.**

*Saddlery*: A pair of bags connected by a leather seat, laid over or behind the saddle.

**saddle-bar, s.**

1. *Carp.*: An iron bar crossing a window-frame, and serving as a stay for the fretwork or glass secured in leaden cames or bars.

2. *Saddlery*: The side-bar, side-plate, or spring-bar of a saddle-tree, one on each side connecting the pommel and cantle.

**saddle-bow, s.**

*Saddlery*: The pommel (q. v.).

"Wrapt round some burthen at his *saddle-bow*."  
*Byron: Lara*, ii. 24.

**saddle-cloth, s.**

*Saddlery*: A housing, a shabrack.

\***saddle-fast, adj.** Seated firmly in the saddle. (*Scott: Lay of Last Minstrel*, iii. 6.)

**saddle-gall, subst.** A sore upon a horse's back caused by the saddle.

**saddle-girth, s.**

*Saddlery*: A band of leather or webbing attached on one side of the saddle, and, passing under the horse's belly, secured to the other side by a buckle and strap, serving to keep the saddle in place.

†**saddle-graft, v. t.** To graft by the method known as saddle-grafting (q. v.).

**saddle-grafting, s.**

*Hort.*: A method of ingrafting by forming the stock like a wedge, and fitting the end of the scion over it, like a saddle; the reverse of cleft-grafting (q. v.).

\***saddle-hill, s.** A saddle-back.

"A remarkable *saddle-hill*."  
*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

**saddle-horse, s.** A horse used or kept for riding with a saddle.

**saddle-joint, s.** A form of joint for sheet-metal, in connecting adjacent boiling-pans or adjoining strips in roofing. One portion overlaps and straddles the vertical edge of the next.

**saddle-like, a.** Saddle-shaped, saddle-backed.

**saddle-maker, s.** A saddler (q. v.).

**saddle-nail, s.**

*Saddlery*: A short nail having a large, smooth head, used in making saddles.

\***saddle-nosed, a.** Broad- or flat-nosed.

"Flat-headed and *saddle-nosed*."  
*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. ii.

**saddle-quern, s.**

*Archæol.*: A contrivance for grinding or crushing grain. It consisted of a bed-stone, slightly concave on its upper surface, and a stone rolling-pin or muller, which was used with a peculiar rocking and grinding motion.

"*Saddle-querns* of the same character occur also in France."  
*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 226.

**saddle-rail, s.**

*Rail. Eng.*: A rail which has flanges straddling a longitudinal and continuous sleeper.

fâte, făt, fâre, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**saddle-reed, s.**

*Saddlery*: Small reeds used in the place of cord to form the edges of gig-saddle sides.

**saddle-roof, s.**

*Build.*: A double-gabled roof.

**saddle-rug, s.** A cloth under a saddle.**saddle-shaped, a.**

**I. Ord. Lang.**: Having the shape of a saddle.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.*: Oblong, with the sides hanging down like the laps of a saddle, as the labellum of *Cattleya loddigesii*.

2. *Geology*: Bent on each side of a mountain or ridge without being broken.

**saddle-shell, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Anomia ephippium*. [ANOMIA.]

\***saddle-sick, a.** Galled from riding. (*Carlyle*.)

**saddle-tree, s.**

1. *Saddlery*: The frame forming the support of a saddle; usually made of wood. The parts are secured together by tenons and mortises, and held in place by a covering of canvas or wet rawhide, which is tacked tightly, and then shrunk by drying. The tree consists of a pommel, cantle, and two side-bars. Two stirrup-bars are added and iron staples for the valise, if required.

"For saddle-tree scarce reach'd had he,  
His journey to begin." *Cowper: John Gilpin*.

2. *Bot.*: *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

**sād'-dle, v. t.** [SADDLE, s.]

**I. Lit.**: To put a saddle on.

"Saddle my horse."—*Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 2*.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. To load, to burden, to fix upon as a burden.

"But the statute is kind only to be cruel. It saddles the farmer with a privilege which is now depreciated in value."—*Field, Sept. 4, 1886*.

2. To fix across, as a saddle on a horse's back.

"The nest of this species is always, without exception, saddled upon the upper surface of some limb."—*Scribner's Magazine, Dec., 1878, p. 172*.

**sād'-dlēr, \*sād'-lēr, s.** [English *saddl(e)*; -er.] One whose occupation is to make saddles.

**sād'-dlēr-ŷ, s.** [Eng. *saddle*; -ry.]

1. The articles usually manufactured by or sold by a saddler.

2. The trade, occupation, or employment of a saddler.

\*3. A room or apartment where saddles, &c., are kept.

"A room for drying, saddlery, &c."—*Field, April 4, 1885*.

\***sād'-dlīng, s.** [Eng. *saddl(e)*; -ing.] A saddle-shaped rise or depression in the ground.

"Here the land is low, making a *saddling* between two small hills."—*Dampier: Voyages (an. 1684)*.

**sād'-dū-cā'-īc, a.** [English *Sadducee*; -aic.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Sadducees.

**sād'-dū-çē'-an, a.** [SADDUCEE.] Pertaining to or relating to the Sadducees.

**Sād'-dū-çēē, s.** [Lat. *Sadduceæ*; Greek *Saddukaioi*; Hebrew *Tsadoqim*, from *Tsadoq*=a proper name, *Zadok*, or from *tsaddiq*=just. See def.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: One who disbelieves in a future world, and, in consequence, lives only to this.

"To shame the doctrine of the Sadducee."

*Byron: Child Harold, ii. 8.*

**II. Judaism (pl.)**: One of the three Jewish sects. The current tradition, which was first published by Rabbi Nathan in the second century, is that the Sadducees derived their name from a certain *Zadok*, a disciple of Antigonos of Soko (B. C. 200-170). In the opinion of Geiger and others, the *Zadok* from whom they derive their name was the priest who declared in favor of Solomon when the High Priest Abiathar adhered to Adonijah (1 Kings i. 32-45). His descendants had a subsequent preëminence (Ezek. xl. 46, xliii. 19, xlv. 15, xlvi. 11). Not that the Sadducees became a party so early, or that *Zadok* was their founder; but that some of them may have been his descendants, and all admired his fidelity to the theocratic government, even when the head of the priesthood had gone astray. It was their desire to be equally faithful. All the Jews admitted that the Mosaic law was given at Sinai by Jehovah himself. Most of the people, with the concurrence and support of the Pharisees, believed that an oral law of Moses had similarly come from God. The Sadducees rejected this view, and would accept nothing beyond the written word. They were the Protestants of the older economy. Certain consequences followed. In the Mosaic law there is no reference to a state

of rewards and punishments in a future world. When Jesus proves the resurrection from the Pentateuch, He does so by an inference, there being no direct passage which He can quote (Matt. xxii. 31, 32). The Sadducees therefore denied the resurrection from the dead (verse 23). The doctrine of a future world is taught in some passages of the Old Testament, specially in Dan. xiv. 2, 3, &c., which should have modified their belief. That it did not do so can be explained only by supposing that they attributed a higher inspiration to the Mosaic law than to other parts of the Old Testament. Epiphanius (*Hæres.*, xiv.) and some other of the fathers assert that the Sadducees rejected all the Old Testament but the Pentateuch. Probably, however, these writers confounded the Sadducees with the Samaritans. In Acts xxiii. 8, it is stated that they say that "there is neither angel nor spirit." How they could ignore all the angelic appearances in the Pentateuch (Gen. xvi. 7, 11, xix. 1, &c.), is hard to understand. Perhaps they may have believed that, though angelic appearances once took place, they had now ceased. It is surprising that a sect with these views should, at least at one time, have almost monopolized the highest places in the priesthood; yet such was the case, at least temporarily (Acts iv. 1-6). But, with all their sacred office and worldly rank, they could have had no hold on the common people. It is probable that, when Christianity spread—even among its Jewish opponents—a belief in the resurrection, the Sadducees must have still further lost ground; but they ultimately revived, and still exist, under the name of Karaites (q. v.).

**sād'-dū-çēē-īsm, sād'-dū-çīsm, s.** [Eng. *Sadducee*; -ism; Fr. *saducéisme*.] The doctrines, tenets, or principles of the Sadducees.

**sād'-dū-çīze, v. i.** [Eng. *Sadducee*; -ize.] To conform to or adopt the doctrines or principles of the Sadducees.

"Sadducizing Christians, I suppose they were, who said there was no resurrection."—*Atterbury: Sermons, vol. ii. (Pref.)*

**Sadh, Saadh, s.** [Hind., &c.=pure or Puritan.]

*Compar. Religions (pl.)*: A Hindu religious sect founded, A. D. 1658, by a man called Birbhan. They believe in one God, who alone is to be worshiped. They have no temples, but assemble at stated periods in houses, or courts adjoining to them. They teach a pure morality. Their numbers are few, and they are found chiefly in Furruckabad, Delhi, Mirzapore, &c. (*Rev. Mr. Fisher, Mr. Trant, &c.*)

**sād'-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *sad, a.*; -ly.]

\*1. Firmly.

"There is no more to say but est and west  
In gon the speres *sadly* in the rest."

*Chaucer: C. T., 2,602.*

\*2. Seriously, gravely, soberly, with seriousness.

"Give out about the streets, you two,  
That I am dead: do it with constancy.  
*Sadly*, do you hear?"

*Ben Jonson: The Fox, iv. 1.*

\*3. Steadily.

4. In a sad, sorrowful, or mournful manner; with sadness or mourning.

"Utter England's name with *sadly*-plaintive voice."  
*Wordsworth: Thanksgiving Ode, Jan. 18, 1816.*

5. In a manner to cause sadness; calamitously, miserably.

"Hence authors of illustrious name . . .  
Are *sadly* prone to quarrel."

*Cowper: Friendship.*

6. In a dark or sad color; darkly.

**sād'-nēss, \*sad-nes, s.** [Eng. *sad, a.*; -ness.]

\*1. Firmness, compactness, closeness.

2. Steadfastness, firmness.

\*3. The state of being serious or in earnest; seriousness, gravity.

"Ben. Tell me in *sadness* who she is you love.  
Rom. What? shall I groan and tell you?"

*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 6.*

4. The quality or state of being sad; mournfulness, sorrowfulness, dejection of mind, mourn.

"And many a varied shore to sail along,  
By pensive *Sadness*, not by Fiction led."

*Byron: Child Harold, ii. 36.*

5. A melancholy look; gloom of countenance.

"Yes, she was fair!—Matilda, thou  
Hast a soft *sadness* on thy brow."

*Scott: Rokeby, iv. 20.*

6. The quality of being sad or saddening; pitiable-ness.

**sād'-weī (w as v), s.** [SANDIVER.]

**sāe, conj. or adv.** [SO.] (*Scotch.*)

**tsæ-nür'-ī-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Latin *sænur(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]  
*Zoöl.*: A family of Oligochæta.

**tsæ-nür'-īs, subst.** [Gr. *sainouris*=wagging the tail.]

*Zoöl.*: The type-genus of Sænuridæ. Upper lip exsert, spoon-shaped; clitellum small, distinct.

**sāe'-tērg-bērg-ite, s.** [After Prof. Saetersberg; suff. -ite (*Min.*.)]

*Min.*: The same as LEUCOPYRITE (q. v.).

**sāfe, \*saaf, \*sauf, a. & s.** [Fr. *sauf*; from Lat. *salvum*, accus. of *salvus*=whole, safe; for *sarvus*, from *servo*=to keep safe, to preserve; Sp., Port. & Ital. *salvo*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Free from or not liable to danger of any kind.

2. Free from or having escaped danger, hurt, harm or damage; in good condition, uninjured.

3. Not accompanied with or likely to cause danger or injury; affording security and safety; not exposing to danger.

"Devise the fittest time and *safest* way to hide us."

*Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 3.*

4. No longer dangerous; beyond the power of doing harm.

5. Sound, whole, right, good.

**B. As substantive:**

\*1. Safety.

"If I with *safe* may grant this deed."

*Preston: King Cambises.*

2. A place of safety; specific, a strong case for containing money, account-books, and other valuable articles, to guard them from the attacks of burglars, and generally provided with means for protecting them against the action of fire.

3. A meat-safe (q. v.).

4. A pantry.

5. A piece of leather placed under a buckle, to prevent it from chafing.

6. A smooth edge to a file.

**safe-alarm, s.** An alarm clock or other contrivance to notify a watchman or the police of the tampering with a safe.

**safe-conduct, \*safe-conduite, s.** That which gives or provides a safe passage; as—

(1) A convoy or guard to protect a person in or passing through an enemy's or a foreign country.

(2) A written pass or warrant, given by the sovereign of a country, enabling the holder to pass safely through the country.

"I myself dyd read the *safe-conduite* that came unto hym."—*Fryth: Works, p. 156*.

**safe-conduct, v. t.** To conduct or convoy safely; to give a safe passage to, especially through an enemy's country.

"*Safe-conducting* the rebels from their ships."

*Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.*

**safe-edge file, s.** A file having a smooth edge which does not cut a surface against which it impinges.

**safe-keeping, s.** The act of keeping or preserving in safety; secure guardianship.

**safe-lock, s.** A complex lock for a safe.

\***sāfe, v. t.** [SAFE, a.] To make or render safe or secure.

"That which most with you should *safe* my going  
Is Fulvia's death."

*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 3.*

**sāfe'-guard (u silent), \*safe-garde, \*saufe-gard, \*save-gard, \*save-guard, s.** [Eng. *safe, and guard*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who or that which protects or defends; a defense, a protection.

"Doves will peck in *safeguard* of their brood."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 2.*

2. A convoy or guard to protect a traveler; a safe-conduct.

"On *safeguard* he came to me."

*Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.*

3. A passport; a warrant of security given by a sovereign to protect a stranger within his territories; formerly a protection granted to a stranger in prosecuting his rights in due course of law.

\*4. A riding-skirt; a large outer petticoat worn by females when riding to protect them from the dirt.

"On with your cloak and *safeguard*."—*Ram Alley, i. 1.*

**II. Technically:**

1. *Railway Engineering*:

(1) A rail-guard at a switch or crossing.

(2) A cowcatcher (q. v.).

2. *Paper*: [SAFETY-PAPER.]

3. *Zoölogy*: The proper name of the American Lacertian lizards, especially of the genus *Salvator*, sometimes improperly called Monitor. The name *Safeguards* corresponds in part to *Tupinambis*, in part to *Tejus*, and in part to *Monitor*.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this, sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.  
-clan, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șn; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



**sāfe'-guard** (*u* silent), \***sāfe'-gard**, \***save-gard**, \***save-guard**, *v. t.* [SAFEGUARD, *s.*] To make safe or secure; to protect, to guard.

"The government intends to do everything in its power to safeguard those interests."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**sāfe'-lȳ**, \***sauf-lyche**, \***save-ly**, *adv.* [English *safe*; *-ly*.]

1. In a safe manner; in a manner free from danger or hazard.

"Go safely on to seek thy son."

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

2. Without hurt, injury, or damage; in good condition.

"Safely in harbor is the king's ship,"

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

3. So as to prevent danger or escape; in close or safe custody; securely.

"To keep him safely till his day of trial."

*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iv. 1.

**sāfe'-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *safe*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being safe; the state of being safe or of conferring safety; freedom from danger or hazard; safety.

**sāfe'-tȳ**, \***safe-te**, \***sauf-te**, *s.* [O. Fr. *sauvete*, from Lat. *salvitatē*, accus. of *salvitas*, from *salvus* = safe.]

1. The quality or state of being safe or free from injury, damage, or hurt; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss.

2. The quality or state of being free from liability to danger or injury; freedom from danger; a state or condition out of harm's way.

3. The quality or state of not causing danger or hazard; the quality of making safe or secure, or of giving confidence, justifying trust, insuring against harm, or the like; safeness; as, the *safety* of an experiment.

4. Preservation from escape; safe custody.

5. *Football*: An unfair touchdown.

**safety-arch**, *s.* A discharging-arch (*q. v.*).

**safety-belt**, *s.* A life-belt.

**safety-bicycle**, *s.* A low bicycle having the two wheels of the same size.

**safety-bridle**, *s.*

*Saddlery*: A bridle designed to afford the means of promptly checking horses in the event of their attempting to run away.

**safety-buoy**, *s.* A life-buoy.

**safety-cage**, *s.* A hoisting and lowering chamber for mines, having guards which arrest the descent if the rope break or overwind.

**safety-car**, *s.*

1. A life-car (*q. v.*).

2. A safety-cage (*q. v.*).

**safety-chain**, *s.*

*Rail.*: A slack chain which attaches a truck to a car-body.

**safety-funnel**, *s.* A glass funnel with a long neck for introducing acids, &c., into liquids contained in bottles or retorts, and under a pressure of gas.

**safety-fuse**, *s.* [FUSE (1), *s.* (8).]

**safety-guard**, *s.*

*Rail. Eng.*: An axle-guard to keep the wheels on a track as a switch.

**safety-hoist**, *s.*

1. Hoisting gear on the differential-pulley principle, which will not allow the load to descend by the run.

2. A catch to prevent the fall of a cage when a rope breaks.

**safety-hook**, *s.* A device to prevent a watch from being detached from its chain by accident or by a sudden jerk.

**safety-lamp**, *s.* A lamp for the purpose of giving light in mines where fire-damp prevails. The commonest form is that invented by Sir H. Davy, in 1816. The principle of his lamp lies in the fact that flame will not pass through a fine network of wire or gauze. The flame of the lamp is enveloped by a cylinder of wire-gauze, the apertures in which must not exceed  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch square, through which the air passes freely, even if charged with fire-damp. When the lamp is lighted and introduced into an atmosphere mixed with fire-damp, the size and length of the flame are first increased. When the inflammable gas becomes as much as one-twelfth of the volume of air, the cylinder becomes filled with a feeble blue flame, within which the flame of the wick burns brightly; its light continues till the fire-damp increases to one-sixth, or one-fifth, when it is lost in the flame of the fire-damp which fills the cylinder with a pretty strong light; but when the foul air constitutes one-third of the atmosphere, it is no longer fit for respiration. In some forms of the lamp a glass cylinder is placed inside the wire gauze; this resists air-currents, and

insures a steadier light. Experience, however, has shown that Davy's lamp is not an absolute protection against the danger of explosion from fire-damp, and a perfect safety-lamp is still a desideratum.

**safety-lintel**, *s.* A name given to the wooden lintel which is placed behind a stone lintel in the aperture of a door or window.

**safety-lock**, *s.*

1. *Lock*: A lock so contrived as not to be opened by a picklock or without the proper key.

2. *Firearms*: A lock provided with a stop or catch to prevent accidental discharge.

**safety-match**, *s.* A match tipped with a chemical preparation which will not ignite except through the application of great heat or when rubbed on a specially prepared surface covered with a detonating preparation.

**safety-paper**, *s.* A paper chemically or mechanically prepared, so that its color or texture will be changed by being tampered with.

**safety-pin**, *s.* A pin having its point fitting into a kind of sheath, so that it may not be readily withdrawn or prick the wearer or others while in use.

**safety-plug**, *s.*

1. *Steam*: A fusible plug (*q. v.*).

2. *Firearms*: A device to prevent barrels from bursting by the expansion of their contents, or gases generated therein.

**safety-rail**, *s.*

*Rail. Eng.*: A guard-rail (*q. v.*).

**safety-rein**, *s.*

*Saddlery*: A rein to be used in case the horse attempts to run away. It usually has a special purchase of some kind intended to draw the bit violently into the angles of the mouth, to throw a blind over the eyes, to draw a choking strap around the throat, &c.

**safety-stop**, *s.*

1. A device on a pulley or sheave, to keep it from running backward.

2. A stop-motion in a spinning-machine, knitting-machine, loom, &c., which arrests the motion in case of the breakage of a sliver, yarn, or thread, as the case may be.

**safety-strap**, *s.*

*Saddlery*: An extra back band passing over the seat of a gig-saddle, having holes through which the terrets pass to keep it in position, the ends being buckled to the shaft-tug; used as a safeguard on light trotting harness.

**safety-switch**, *s.*

*Rail.*: A switch which returns automatically to its normal position after having been moved.

**safety-tube**, *s.*

*Chem.*: A straight or bent tube adapted to a gas-generating apparatus, to prevent the liquid into which the delivery tube dips from passing back into the vessel in consequence of diminished internal pressure.

**safety-valve**, *s.*

*Steam Eng.*: A valve which automatically opens to permit steam to escape or air to enter the boiler in order to prevent its explosion or collapse. Of these there are two kinds, the one internal, opening to the inner side when the pressure of steam is less than a given weight; the other opening to the outside when the pressure of steam exceeds a given weight. The latter is the more important, and consists commonly of a lever of the third class pivoted at one end; the valve, which is on a stem projecting from the lower side of the lever, is conical, and fits into a corresponding seat. The lever has notches for receiving the hook or loop of a weight which is suspended therefrom, and may be moved from one notch to another, like the weight of a steelyard, so that a greater or less amount of steam pressure may be required to lift the valve from its seat. In locomotive engines, it is fixed at one end to a stud, and rests on the valve at a short distance from this stud. Its length is proportioned to the area of the valve, and a spring-balance indicates the pressure in pounds per square inch on the boiler above atmospheric pressure. Safety-valves are also used with boilers of various kinds, air and gas engines, proving-pumps, and hydraulic-presses. Locomotive-engines have two valves placed on the boiler for the escape of steam when it exceeds certain limits. One of them is placed beyond the control of the driver, and is called the lock-up valve. The other is regulated by a lever and spring-balance at a little lower pressure than the lock-up valve.

**sāf'-fī-ān**, *s.* [Russ.]

*Leather*: A dyed leather made at Astracan and other parts of Asiatic Russia. It is principally prepared from goatskins, and the colors used are red and yellow. The articles used in its preparation are lime, dog's dung, and bran.

**sāf'-flōr-ite**, *subst.* [Ger. *safflor*=saffron; suff. *-ite*.]

*Min.*: A variety of Smaltite (*q. v.*), containing over 10 per cent. of iron.

\***sāf'-flōw**, *s.* [SAFFLOWER.]

**sāf'-flōw-ēr**, *s.* [English *saf* (*fron*), and *flower*; Ger. *saffor*, *safflor*.]

*Bot.*: [CARTHAMUS.]

**sāf'-frōn**, \***sāf'-fran**, \***saf-roun**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *safran*, *saffran*, from Arab. *za'farān*=saffron.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. A color. [SAFFRON-COLORED.]

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: *Crocus sativus*, a species with light purple flowers, which come out in autumn. It grows in the south of Europe and in parts of Asia.

2. *Chem.*: The dried stigmas of the saffron crocus, used in dyeing and for coloring tinctures. They have an orange-red color, an aromatic odor, a bitter taste, and impart a yellow color to water, alcohol, and oils. It was formerly met with in two forms, viz., hay-saffron and cake-saffron, but the former is now alone in demand. It is often adulterated with the florets of the safflower, or the marigold, but these are easily detected by their different shape and color.

3. *Pharm.*: Saffron is slightly stimulant. It is used in the treatment of exanthemata, but chiefly as a coloring agent in preparing medicines and in cookery. The natives of India use saffron as a remedy in fever, melancholia, catarrhal affections of children, and as a coloring matter in some dishes.

B. *As adj.*: Having the color of the flowers of saffron; yellow. [SAFFRON-COLORED.]

"This companion with the saffron face."

*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 4.

¶ *Meadow saffron*: [COLCHICUM.]

**saffron-colored**, *a.*

*Bot.*: Yellow, with a perceptible mixture of red, deeper than that of orange, and with a dash of brown.

**saffron-wood**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Elæodendron croceum*. (*South African*.)

\***sāf'-frōn**, *v. t.* [SAFFRON, *s.*] To tinge with saffron; to make yellow; to gild.

"Ribands, bells, and saffron linnen."

*Ben Jonson: Song* 28.

**sāf'-frōn-ȳ**, *a.* [Eng. *saffron*; *-y*.] Having the color of saffron.

"The woman was of complexion yellowish or saffrony."—*Lord: Hist. of the Banians*, p. 9.

**sāf'-ra-nīn**, *s.* [Fr. *safran*=saffron (*q. v.*); *-in* (*Chem.*).]

*Chem.*: Saffron-yellow. Polychroite. The yellow coloring matter of saffron, obtained as an inodorous powder, soluble in water and alcohol, almost insoluble in ether. It is colored blue by sulphuric acid, green by nitric acid, and dark brown by hydrochloric acid.

**sāf'-rēne**, *s.* [Fr. *safr(an)*=saffron; *-ene*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>. One of the constituents of sassafras oil. It boils at 155-157°, has a specific gravity of 0.834, and deflects the ray of polarized light to the right.

**sāg**, \***sag-gen**, \***sagge**, **sēg** (*Scotch*), *v. i. & t.* [Sw. *sacka*=to settle, to sink down; Dan. *sakke*=to have stern way; Ger. *sacken*=to sink; Low German *sakken*=to settle (as dregs). Prob. an unnasalized form of *sink*.]

A. *Intransitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: To droop; to hang the head downward; to sink, incline, or hang down owing to insufficiently supported weight; to settle; to sink in the middle.

"Draws to the sagging dug milk white as snow."

*Browne: Brit. Pastorals*, ii. 4.

†2. *Fig.*: To yield under the pressure of cares, difficulties, &c.; to waver, to fluctuate; to become unsettled; to give way.

"States, though bound with the strictest laws, often sagge aside into schisms and factions."—*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 202.

II. *Naut.*: To incline to the leeward; to make leeward.

"Puritan . . . was sagging to leeward a good deal."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

B. *Trans.*: To cause to bend or give way; to load, to burden.

**sāg**, *s.* [SAG, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or state of sagging, sinking, or bending.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



2. *Naut.*: An inclination to the leeward.  
"Shoving through it very slowly; with a surprising sag to leeward."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\**sāg*, \**sagge*, *a.* [SAG, *v.*] Heavy, loaded.

"Eates the *sagge*  
And well-bestrutted bee's sweet *bagge*."  
*Herrick: Oberon's Feast.*

*sā-gā*, *s.* [Icel. *saga*=a saga, a tale; A. S. *sagu*=a saying, a saw.] [SAW (2), *s.*] An ancient Scandinavian tale, legend, or tradition, of considerable length, and relating either historical or mythical events; a tale, a history, a story, a legend. The Scandinavian sagas were compiled chiefly in the twelfth and three following centuries. The most remarkable are those of *Lodbrok*, *Hervara*, *Vilkina*, *Völsunga*, *Blomsturvalla*, *Ynglinga*, *Olaf Tryggvasonar*, with those of *Jomsvikingia* and of *Knytlinga* (which contain the legendary history of Iceland), the *Heims-Kringla* and *New Edda*, due to *Snorri Sturluson*.

\**saga-man*, *s.* One who wrote or recited sagas.

*sā-g-a-bē-nūm*, *s.* [SAGAPENUM.]

*sā-gā-cious*, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *sagacious*, from *sagax* (genit. *sagacis*) = keen, sagacious, from the same root as *sagio* = to perceive by the senses; Fr. & Ital. *sagace*; Sp. *sagaz*.]

\*1. Quick of scent; scenting or perceiving by the senses. (With of.)

"Sagacious of his quarry from so far."  
*Milton: P. L., x. 279.*

2. Intellectually keen or quick; acute, or sharp in discernment or penetration; discerning, shrewd, acute.

3. Full of, or characterized by, acuteness or wisdom; sage, wise; as, a *sagacious* remark.

4. Indicating sharpness, acuteness, or penetration; sage-looking.

"Claps spectacles on her *sagacious* nose!"  
*Couper: Conversation, 742.*

5. Endowed with and showing a great amount of intelligence; acting with almost human intelligence.

"Naturalists assure us, that all animals are *sagacious* in proportion as they are removed from the tyranny of others."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning, ch. ii.*

*sā-gā-cious-lŷ*, *adv.* [English *sagacious*; *-ly*.] In a *sagacious* manner; with *sagacity*, acuteness, or wisdom; sagely.

"He should spy opportunities so *sagaciously*."—*Sharp: Sermons, vol. i., ser. 2.*

*sā-gā-cious-nēss*, *s.* [Eng. *sagacious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being *sagacious*; *sagacity*.

*sā-gā-ç-i-tŷ*, *s.* [Fr. *sagacité*, from Lat. *sagacitatem*, accus. of *sagacitas*, from *sagax* (genit. *sagacis*) = *sagacious*.]

1. The quality or state of being *sagacious*; quickness or acuteness of discernment or judgment; shrewdness; readiness of apprehension with soundness of judgment.

"A terrible *sagacity* informs  
The poet's heart."

*Couper: Table Talk, 494.*

2. Intelligence resembling or approaching that of mankind; as, the *sagacity* of a dog.

*sāg-a-möre*, *s.* [SACHEM.]

1. Among the North American Indians, a king or chief. (It is generally used as synonymous with *sachem*, but some writers make the *sachem* a chief of the first rank, and the *sagamore* a chief of the second rank.)

\*2. The juice of some unknown plant used in medicine. (*Johnson*.)

*sāg-a-pēn*, *s.* [SAGAPENUM.]

*sāg-a-pē-nūm*, *s.* [Greek *sagapēnon*=a plant, prob. *Ferula persica*, and the gum derived therefrom.]

*Chem.*: A gum-resin imported from Egypt and Persia, and said to be derived from *Ferula persica*. It has an odor of garlic, an acrid bitter taste, melts at 100°, is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol. The alcoholic solution is resolved by ether into two resins; one, insoluble in ether, brownish-yellow, brittle, inodorous, and tasteless; the other, soluble in ether, reddish-yellow, transparent, and possessing a bitter taste.

*sā-gar-tŷ-a* (or *t* as *sh*), *s.* [Named after the Sagartii (*Herod. vii. 85*), who were armed with lassoes.]

*Zoöl.*: The type genus of Sagartiadæ.

*sā-gār-tŷ-a-dæ*, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sagarti(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Actinaria, with two genera, *Actinolobæ* and *Sagartia*.

*sāg-a-thŷ*, *s.* [Fr. *sagatis*; Sp. *sagati*, from Lat. *sagum*=a blanket, a coarse mantle.]

*Fabric.*: A mixed woven fabric of silk and cotton; *sayette*.

*sāge*, \**sauge*, \**sawge*, *s.* [A. S. *salwtge*; Fr. *sauge*; Port. *salva*; Prov. Sp., Ital., & Lat. *salvia*.] *Botany*:

1. The genus *Salvia* (q. v.), specifically *salvia officinalis* and *S. grandiflora*. The first of these is the common garden sage, a native of the south of Europe. It has blue flowers, and has run into many varieties. Formerly it had a high reputation as a sudorific, an aromatic, an astringent, and an antiseptic, but it has not now a place in the pharmacopœia. The Chinese use it as a tonic for debility of the stomach and nerves. It is employed in cooking for sauces and stuffing for luscious meats.

2. The genus *Artemisia*.

*sage-apple*, *s.*

*Botany*:

1. *Salvia pomifera*.

2. A Cretan name for a gall on *Salvia officinalis*.

*sage-brush*, *s.* [SAGE, *s.*, 2.]

*sage-brush*, *s.*

*Botany*: (1) *Artemisia tridentata*; (2) *Lantana involucrata*. (*Bermudian*.)

*sage-cheese*, *s.* Cheese flavored with sage.

*sage-cock*, *s.*

*Ornith.*: *Centrocercus urophasianus*. Called also *Cock of the Plains*. It is the largest of the American grouse, and the male has a distinctive character in the bare spaces of orange-colored skin on each side of the neck, which he inflates during the mating season. Range from the Black Hills to California and Oregon, and from British Columbia nearly to Arizona. It feeds on the wormwood [SAGE, *s.*, 2] of the plains, and, in consequence, its flesh becomes so bitter as to be unfit for food.

*sage-hen*, *s.* The female of the *sage-cock*.

*sage-willow*, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Salix tristis*, a shrub having grayish woolly leaves.

*sāge*, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Low Latin *sabium* (not found), for *sapium*, accus. of Lat. *sapius* (found only in the negative *nesapius*) = wise, from *sapio* = to be wise; Ital. *saggio*; Sp. *sabio*.] [SAPIENCE.]

*A. As adjective*:

1. Wise, *sagacious*; acute or sharp in discernment with sound judgment; prudent, far-seeing.

"Sage, grave men."—*Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.*

2. Characterized by wisdom or sagacity; well-judged; well-considered; *sagacious*; shrewd.

\*3. Learned.

\*4. Grave, solemn, serious.

*B. As subst.*: A wise man; a man of gravity, judgment, and wisdom; especially, a man venerable for years, and of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

"For so the holy *sages* once did sing."

*Milton: The Nativity.*

*sāge-lŷ*, *adv.* [English *sage*, *a.*; *-ly*.] In a *sage*, wise, or shrewd manner; with sound discernment and judgment; *sagaciously*, shrewdly.

"To whom our Saviour *sagely* thus replied."

*Milton: P. R., iv. 285.*

*sāg-ēn-ār-i-a*, *s.* [SAGENE (2).]

*Palæobot.*: A genus of Lycopodiaceæ or a sub-genus of Lepidodendron. From the Upper Silurian of Bohemia, and from the Upper Devonian to the Triassic of Britain.

*sā-gēne* (1), *s.* [SAJENE.]

\**sā-gēne* (2), *s.* [Gr. *sagēnē*=a large drag net, a sieve.] A net; anything resembling a net; network.

"Iron roads are tearing up the surface of Europe . . . their great *sagene* is drawing and twitching the ancient frame and strength of England together."—*Ruskin: Modern Painters* (ed. 1846), ii. 5.

*sāge-nēss*, *s.* [Eng. *sage*, *a.*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being *sage*; wisdom, discernment, judgment, shrewdness, *sagacity*, prudence, gravity.

"In all good learning, virtue, and *sageness*."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, bk. i.

*sā-gēn-ite*, *s.* [Greek *sagēnē*=a net; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*.)]

*Min.*: Reticulated groups of acicular crystals or capillary fibers or rutile (q. v.), sometimes inclosed in quartz.

*sāg-ēn-it-ic*, *a.* [Eng. *sagenit(e)*; *-ic*.] Of or belonging to *sagenitē* (q. v.). Loosely applied to all rock-crystal inclosing acicular crystals of other minerals as well as rutile.

*sāg-ē-rēt-i-a*, *s.* [Named after M. Sageret, a French agriculturist.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Rhamnæ. Shrubs, often thorny, with slender, half-climbing branches, and black or dark-brown fruit. The leaves of *Sageretia theezans*, growing in China, the Himalayas, and the Salt and Sulcan ranges, are used as a substitute for tea. Its fruits are eaten, as are those of *S. Branderthiana* and *S. oppositifolia*, also Indian species.

\**sā-gēss*, *s.* [Fr. *sagesse*.] Wisdom, learning, *sageness*. (*Glanvill: Plus Ultra, p. 3.*)

*sāg-gēr*, *s.* [SEGGAR.]

1. A seggar (q. v.).

2. Clay used in making such pots.

*sāgg-iŷg*, *s.* [SAG, *v.*]

*Naut.*: A term applied to a ship when the middle portion of the keel and bottom arch downward.

*sā-gī-nā*, *s.* [Lat.=a stuffing, a fattening.]

*Bot.*: Pearlwort, a genus of Alsinææ. Sepals four or five; petals four or five, entire or emarginate, sometimes wanting; stamens four to ten; styles four or five; capsule four- to five-valved. Known species eight, from the temperate zones. All but *S. saxatilis* and *S. nivalis*, which are Alpine species, are common.

†*sāg-iŷn-āte*, *v. t.* [Lat. *saginat*, pa. par. of *sagino*=to fatten, to feed.] To pamper, to fatten, to glut.

*sāg-iŷn-ā-tion*, *substant.* [SAGINATE.] Feeding, fattening.

"They use to put them for *sagination*, or, in English, for feeding."—*Topsell: Four-footed Beasts, p. 81.*

*sā-gīt-tā*, *s.* [Lat.=an arrow.]

\*1. *Arch.*: The keystone of an arch.

2. *Astron.*: The Arrow; a small northern constellation, one of the forty-eight ancient asterisms. It is situated between the bill of the Swan and Aquila, and is traversed by a branch of the Milky Way. A nebula in Sagitta was resolved by Sir William Herschel, in 1783, into a cluster of stars. (*Dunkin*.)

\*3. *Geometry*:

(1) The versed sine of an arc. (From the resemblance of an arrow standing upright on the string of a bow.)

(2) The abscissa of a curve.

4. *Zoöl.*: The sole genus of Chaetognatha, with several species, found on the surface of the ocean all over the world. They are transparent unsegmented worms, about an inch long, without parapodia, but the chitinous cuticle is produced into a finely striated lateral fin on each side of the body and tail. At each side of the head are strong claw-like chitinous processes which serve as jaws. The genus presents analogies with both the Nematodea and the Annelida; but its development is, in some respects, unlike anything at present known in either of these groups. (*Huxley; Anat. Invert. Anim., ch. xi.*)

*sāg-iŷ-tā-l*, *a.* [Lat. *sagittalis*, from *sagitta*=an arrow.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to or resembling an arrow.

2. *Anat.*: Of or belonging to the suture between the parietal bones of the skull. The name sagittal is given to this suture because it seems to meet the coronal suture as an arrow meets the string of a bow.

"In the gorilla and certain other monkeys, the cranium of the adult male presents a strongly marked *sagittal* crest."—*Darwin: Descent of Man, p. 558.*

*sāg-it-tār-i-a*, *s.* [Fem. sing. of Lat. *sagittarius*=pertaining to an arrow. So named from the shape of its leaves.]

*Bot.*: Arrowhead; a genus of Alismaceæ. Monocotyledonous; stamens and styles many; achenes one-seeded, compressed, margined, collected into a head. Known species about fifteen. Various species are astringent. *Sagittaria sinensis* is cultivated for food in China.

*Sāg-it-tār-i-ūs*, *s.* [Lat.=an archer.]

*Astron.*: The Archer (♐); the ninth sign of the Zodiac, and the third of the southern signs, containing eight visible stars in two quadrangles. A line from Deneb through Altair will intersect Sagittarius.

*sāg-it-tār-ŷ*, *s. & a.* [Latin *sagittarius*=an archer.]

*A. As substantive*:

1. *Class. Mythol.*: A centaur, who is represented as coming to the assistance of the Trojans.

2. The arsenal at Venice, or the residence there of the military and naval commanders. So called from the figure of an archer over the gate. (*Shakesp.: Othello, i. 1.*)

*B. As adj.*: Of or pertaining to an arrow; used for making arrows.

*sāg-it-tāte*, *a.* [Lat. *sagitta*=an arrow.] Shaped like the head of an arrow; arrowheaded (q. v.).

*sāg-it-tāt-ēd*, *a.* [SAGITTATE.] Resembling an arrow; sagittal.

*sagittated-calamary*, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: The genus *Ommastrephes*, and especially *Ommastrephes sagittatus*, used for bait in the cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland. Gould says that "so swift and straight is their progress, that they look like arrows shooting through the water."

*bōil*, *bōy*; *pōut*, *jōwl*; *cat*, *çell*, *chorus*, *çhin*, *bench*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *thiŷ*; *sin*, *aŷ*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *eŷist*. *ph* = *f*.  
*-cian*, *-tian* = *ŷan*. *-tion*, *-sion* = *ŷhŷn*; *-tion*, *-sion* = *zhŷn*. *-tious*, *-cious*, *-sious* = *ŷhŷ*. *-ble*, *-dle*, &c. = *bēl*, *dēl*.



sā'-gō, s. [Malay, *sagu*, *sāgu*.]

**Woods:** The soft inner portion of the trunks of the Sago-palm (q. v.). They are cut into pieces about two feet long, which are split into halves and the soft centre extracted, and pounded in water till the starch separates. [SAGO-STARCH.] It is then washed and becomes soft meal. This is shaken in a bag till it becomes granulated or pearled sago. Six or eight hundred pounds of sago are made from a single tree. A less amount is obtainable from *Caryota urens*, the Bastard Sago-tree, from *Phoenix farinifera*, and, in Java, from the pith of the gebang-palm, *Corypha gebanga*, and some of the Cycads.

**sago-palm, s.**

**Bot. & Comm.:** Any palm furnishing sago. Specif., *Metroxylon laves*, which is spineless, and *M. (or Sagus) rumphii*, which is spinous, besides being smaller. The former grows in the East Indies, the latter in Moluccas, Sumatra, and Borneo. Granulated sago, prepared from its pith, is imported into India, and used as a diet for invalids. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*) The illustration shows the tree and its fruit.



Sago-palm.

**sago-starch, s.**

**Chem.:** The starch extracted from the stem of *Sagus rumphii*, and probably of other species of palm. The granules are in size as large as those of arrow-root, somewhat elongated in form, rounded at the larger end, compressed or truncated at the smaller, and varying in length from .0008 to .0020 of an inch. The hilum, which is situated at one end of the granule, is in some a minute circle, in others a slit or cross. Sago is largely used in the manufacture of the so-called soluble cocoas, and is also frequently added to the cheaper varieties of arrow-root.



Sago-starch. (Magnified 100 diameters.)

†sā'-gō-in, †sā'-gōu in, s. [For etym. and def. see extract under SAJOU.]

sāg'-rā, s. [Gr. *Sagras*=a river of Bruttium, on the east coast of the peninsula.]

**Entom.:** The typical genus of the Sagridæ (q. v.). They have greatly-developed hind legs, and are called in consequence Kangaroo-beetles. Their colors are brilliant red, purple, or green. Found in the tropics of Asia and Africa.

sāg'-rī dō, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sagr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

**Entom.:** A family of Eupoda. Mandibles terminating in a sharp point; lingua deeply emarginate or bilobed.

sā-gu-ēr'-ūs, s. [Malay *sagu*=the name of various palms (?).]

**Bot.:** A genus of Arceæ. *Saguerus saccharifer* (*Arenga saccharifera*) is from twenty to twenty-five feet high, and is very common in the islands of the Indian Archipelago, the Moluccas, and Philippines. The spadices are wounded and then pounded without detaching them from the tree. This causes them to yield a quantity of saccharine matter, which may be boiled into sugar or be converted by fermentation into an intoxicating liquor. When the trees are exhausted by this drain on their energies, sago is obtained from the trunk, as much sometimes as 150 or 200 pounds from a single tree. The cabbage-like bunch of young leaves at the summit of the stem is eaten, the leaf-stalks yield strong and useful fibers, and the mid-rib of the leaves is used for pens and for tubes through which to blow arrows. (*Lindley*.)

sā-gūm, s. [Lat.]

**Rom. Ant.:** The military cloak worn by the Roman soldiers and inferior officers, as distinguished from the paludamentum or cloak worn by the superior officers. It was the garb of war as the toga was of peace.

sā-gūs, s. [Malay *sagu*=the name of various palms.]

**Bot.:** A genus of Calamæ, sometimes made a sub-genus of *Metroxylon*. Spikes terminal; seeds with internal markings like nutmegs. *Sagus lavis*, of Rumphius (*Metroxylon sagu*), and *S. genuina* yield the finest sago. They form great forests in the Moluccas. The bristles of *S. flarvis*, a Malay plant, are dried and used for sewing linen garments.

sāg'-y, a. [Eng. *sag(c)*, s.; -y.] Full of sago; seasoned with sago.

sa'-hīb, s. [Hind., from Arab.=master, lord.] The common term used by natives of India and Persia in addressing or speaking of Europeans. The feminine form is Sahibah.

sahl'-ite, s. [After Sala (old spelling, Sahla), Sweden, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

**Min.:** A name formerly applied to a grayish-green variety of pyroxene from Sala; but now adopted by Dana and others for a group, viz., the lime-magnesia-iron pyroxene.

†sā'-ī, †cā'-ī, s. [For etym. and def. see extract under SAJOU.]

sā'-īc, s. [Fr. *saique*, from Turk. *shāika*.]

**Naut.:** A Levantine vessel like a ketch, but without top-gallantsail or mizzen-topsail.

said (ai us ē), pret. of v., pa. par. & a. [SAY, v.]

A. As pret. & pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Declared, uttered, spoken.
2. Before-mentioned, aforesaid. (Used chiefly in legal documents.)

"King Joku succeeded his *said* brother in the kingdom of England and datchy of Normandy."—*Hale*.

sā'-ī-gā, s. [Native name.]

**Zoology:**

1. A genus of Bovidæ, with one species, *Saiga tartarica*, from eastern Europe and Western Asia. [COLUS.] They differ so much from all other antelopes that some naturalists have made them a distinct family. (Wallace.)

2. Any individual of the genus *Saiga*. They are about the size of a fallow-deer, tawny yellow in summer, and light gray in winter; horns, found only in the male, less than a foot long, slightly lyrate and annulated. The nose is large, fleshy, and probosciform, and the nostrils are widely expanded, so that the animals have to walk backward as they feed.

saiga-antelope, s.

**Zoöl.:** The same as SAIGA, 1. (2.)

"The large animals in the center are the remarkable saiga-antelopes."—*Wallace: Geo. Dist. Anim.*, i. 218.

sail, \*sayle, \*seil, \*seyl, s. [A. S. *segel*, *segel*; cogn. with Dut. *zeil*; Icel. *segil*; Dan. *seil*; Sw. *segel*; Ger. *segel*. From a root signifying to bear, to endure, to resist.]

I. Literally:

1. A piece of canvas cloth spread to catch the wind, so as to cause or assist in causing a ship or boat to move through the water. Sails are supported by the masts, spars, or stays of the vessel, and take their names from the mast, yard, or stay on which they are stretched, as the mainsail, &c. The upper edge of a sail is the head, the lower edge the foot, the vertical edge the leech, the weather side or edge (that is, the side or edge next the mast or stay to which it is attached) of any but a square-sail (q. v.) is the luff, and the other edge the after leech. The clews or elms are the lower corners of a square sail, or the lower after corner of a fore-and-aft sail. A tack is the lower weather corner of a square sail, or the lower forward corner of a fore-and-aft sail. The earing is the upper corner of a square sail. A square sail is one extended by a yard hung (slung) by the middle and balanced. A sail set upon a gaff, boom, or stay is called a fore-and-aft sail.

2. A wind-sail (q. v.).

3. That part of the arm of a windmill which catches the wind.

4. A ship, a vessel. (By extension, applied to a fleet.)

"We have descried . . .  
A portly sail of ships make hitherward."  
*Shakesp.: Pericles*, i. 4.

5. A journey or excursion by water; a passage in a vessel or boat.

"The very sea-mark of my outward sail."  
*Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

\*II. Fig.: A wing. (Poet.)

"Like to an eagle, in his kingly pride  
Soaring through his wide empire of the air,  
To ventiler his brood sails."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. iv. 42.

¶ (1) *Full sail*: With all sails set.  
(2) *To sail close to the wind*: To go to the very verge of propriety, or to act so as just to escape the letter of the law.

(3) *To sail under false colors*: [FALSE-COLORS.]  
(4) *Under sail*: Having the sails spread.

sail-boat, s. A sailing-boat (q. v.).

\*sail-broad, a. Broad or spreading as the sail of a ship. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 927.)

sail-clutch, s.

**Naut.:** An iron band fastening a sail; a substitute for hoops or lashing.

sail-fish, s.

**Ichthyology:**

1. The genus *Carpiodes*.
2. *Selache marina*.

"From its habit of swimming slowly along with its dorsal fin, and sometimes part of its back, out of water, it has obtained in the North the name of *Sail-fish*."—*Yarrell: British Fishes*, ii. 509.

sail-fluke, s.

**Ichthy.:** *Rhombus megastoma*.

sail-hook, s.

**Naut.:** A small hook for holding the sail cloth while sewing.

sail-hoop, s. [Hoor (1), s., II. 2 (1).]

sail-loft, s. A large apartment where sails are cut out and made.

sail-maker, s. One whose business or occupation is to make and repair sails.

"Every individual had been sick except the *sail maker*."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. II., ch. x.

sail-needle, s.

**Naut.:** A large needle with triangular tapering end, used in sewing canvas.

sail-room, s.

**Naut.:** An apartment or bunk on board ship where spare sails are stowed.

sail-wheel, s. A name sometimes applied to the tachometer of Woltmann. [TACHOMETER.]

\*sail-yard, s.

**Naut.:** The yard or spar on which sails are extended.

"With glance so swift the subtle lightning past  
As split the *sail-yards*."  
*Dryden: Juvenal*.

sail, \*salle, \*sayle, \*seyle, v. i. & t. [SAIL, s.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To be propelled or driven forward by the action of the wind upon sails, as a ship on water.

2. Hence, to be moved or propelled, as a ship or boat, by any mechanical power, as by steam, oars, &c.

3. To be conveyed in a vessel on water; to pass by water.

"Fro Cipres he was sailand."—*R. de Brunne*, p. 171.

4. To set sail; to begin or start on a voyage.

"On the 13th, at six o'clock in the morning, I sailed from Plymouth Sound."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. i.

II. Figuratively:

\*1. To swim, as a fish or swimming bird.

"To which the stores of Cæsus, in the seals,  
Would look like little dolphins, when they sail  
In the vast shadow of the British whale."  
*Dryden: (Todd)*

2. To pass smoothly or gently by; to float.

"No murmur strange  
Upon the midnight breeze sail by."  
*Scott: Bard's Incantation*.

3. To glide; to move smoothly and gently; as, She sailed into the room.

\*4. To pass, to go.

"And forth I let hire sayle in this manere."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,761.

B. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To pass or move over or upon in a ship by means of sails, or other propelling power, as steam, oars, &c.

\*2. To pass through, over, or upon, as in a ship.

"Sail seas in cockles."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 4.

3. To complete or perform by sailing.

"The match could not be sailed through before the close time."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

4. To direct or manage the motion of at sea; to navigate.

"Each craft was sailed by a lady."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\*II. Fig.: To fly through.

"Sublime she sails  
Th' aerial space, and mounts the winged gales."  
*Pope: (Todd)*

¶ *To sail in*: To embark in anything boldly and with confidence.

*To sail over*:

*Arch.:* To project beyond a surface. (*Gwilt*.)

sail'-g ble, a. [Eng. *sail*, v.; -able.] Capable of being sailed on, over, or through; navigable; passable by ships.

\*sail-borne, a. [Eng. *sail*, s., and *borne* (q. v.).] Borne, conveyed, or propelled by sails.



**sail-cloth, s.** [Eng. *sail, s., and cloth.*]  
Fabric; Canvas for sails, made of flax, hemp, cotton, or jute. In thickness and weight it varies from 22 lbs. to 44 lbs. per bolt of 38 yards, 24 inches wide.

**sail-ēr, \*sayl ər, s.** [Eng. *sail, v.; -er.*]  
1. One who sails; a sailor, a seaman.  
"Sailers by their voyages, find out and come to the knowledge of these stars."—P. Holland: *Itin.*, bk. ii., ch. lxx.

2. A ship or other vessel, spoken of with reference to her manner, power, or capabilities of sailing; as, a fast **sailer**.

**sail-lāg, \*sayl ɪŋ, \*soyl-yŋg, pr. par. a. & s.** [SAIL, *v.*]  
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)  
C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of one who or that which sails.  
"And whanne saylŋg was not sikle for that fastŋg was passid."—W. *Polif.*: *Debis* xxvii.

2. The art or rules of navigation; the act, art, or operation of conducting or directing the course of a ship from port to port; navigation.  
"There was some smart sailing shown."—Field, Sept. 4, 1886.

3. Sailing is distinguished according to the methods employed in solving the different problems that arise.

4. (1) *Current sailing*: The method of determining the true course and distance of a ship when her own motion is combined with that of a current.

(2) *Globular sailing*: [GLOBULAR.]

(3) *Great circle sailing*: [GREAT.]

(4) *Mercator's sailing*: That in which the problems are solved according to the principles of Mercator's projection. [MERCATOR'S CHART.]

(5) *Middle latitude sailing*: [MIDDLE.]

(6) *Oblique sailing*: [OBLIQUE.]

(7) *Parallel sailing*: [PARALLEL, *a.*]

(8) *Traverse sailing*: [TRAVERSE, *a.*]

**sailing-boat, s.** A boat propelled by or fitted for a sail or sails, as distinguished from a row-boat.

**sailing-carriage, s.** A wheeled vehicle propelled by sails. (Cf. *Milton: P. L.*, iii, 437-49.)

**sailing-instructions, s. pl.**  
*Naut.*: Written or printed directions issued by the commanding officer of a convoy for the masters of the ships under his care, explaining his signals, and appointing a place of rendezvous if the ships should be dispersed by tempest, or to escape capture by the enemy.

**sailing-master, s.**  
*Nautical*:

1. The same as MASTER, *s.*, A. II. 4.

2. In the American Navy, a warrant officer, ranking next below a lieutenant, whose duties are to navigate the vessel, and, under the direction of the executive officer, to attend to the stowage of the hold, to the cables, rigging, &c.

**sailing-orders, s. pl.** [ORDER, *s.* ¶ (10).]

**sailing-over, s.**

*Arch.*: Projecting beyond a surface.

**sail-less, a.** [Eng. *sail, s.; -less.*] Destitute of sails.

"John . . . saw the disk of the ocean  
Sailless, sombre, and cold."  
*Longfellow: Miles Standish*, iii.

**sail-ōr, \*sail-our, s.** [Eng. *sail, v.; -or.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A mariner, a seaman. (Usually applied to one of the ordinary hands, or those before the mast.)  
"She would sit and weep  
At what a sailor suffers."  
*Cowper: Task*, l. 541.

2. *Entom.*: A child's name for any Telephorus of a bluish color. [SOLDIER.]

**sailor-fish, s.**

*Ichthyology*:

1. Any species of the genus *Histiophorus*. [XIPHIIDAE.]

2. The giant sword-fish, now known as the *sailor-fish*. It has an immense dorsal fin, sometimes more than ten feet high, which, when the fish swims at or near the surface, shows above the water like the sail of a boat.

**sailor-like, a.** Like a sailor or sailors.

**Sailors' home, s.** An institution where sailors may board and lodge while they are on shore. The first was opened in London in 1829. Sailors' homes have since been established in many of the principal sea-ports.

**sail-ōr-less, a.** [Eng. *sailor; -less.*] Destitute of sailors.

"Ships sailorless lay rotting on the sea."  
*Byron: Darkness*.

†**sail-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *sail, s.; -y.*] Like or resembling a sail.

"From Penmen's craggy belight to try her sailŷ wings."  
*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 9.

**sain, subst.** [SEAM (3), *s.*] Lard, fat. (*Prov. & Scotch.*)

**sā-l ml-ris, s.** [Native name.]

*Zool.*: *Callithrix sciurens*, the Squirrel Monkey (q. v.). Cuvier gave it generic distinction.

**sāin, sāne, v. t.** [A. S. *sēinan, seġnian*=to sign, to bless; *seġen, seġn*=a sign, from Lat. *signum*=a sign; Ger. *segen*=a sign, *seġnen*=to sign, to bless.] To sign with the sign of the cross; hence, to bless against evil influence.

"Sign it with cross, and *sain* it with bond,  
Slog the Ave, and say the Creed."  
*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlii.

**sāin-fōln, sāin-fōln, sāint-fōln, subst.** [Fr., from *sain*=wholesome, and *fōln*=hay; Lat. *sanum fœnum*=wholesome hay, or less probably from Fr. *saint*=sacred, and *fōln*=hay; Latin *sanctum fœnum*.]

*Bot.*: The genus *Orobrychis* (q. v.).

**sāint, \*saynt, \*saynt, \*saint, \*sainte, \*seynt, subst.** [Fr. *saint*, from Latin *sanctum*, accus. of *sanctus*=holy, consecrated; prop. pu. par. of *sanctio*=to render sacred, to make holy; Sp. *santo, san*; Ital. *santo*.]

1. A person sanctified; a person eminent for piety and virtue; a godly or holy person. (It is applied especially to the Apostles and other holy persons mentioned in Scripture.)  
"But only if he be some *saīnte*,  
Whiche God preserveth of his grace."  
*Geese: C. A.*, viii.

2. One of the blessed in heaven.

"You a *saint* with *saints* your seat have won."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. l. 32.

\*3. An angel.

"Behold, the Lord cometh with ten thousand of his *saints*."—*Jude* 14.

4. One who for his or her piety has been canonized by the Roman Church. The title *Saint* is generally abbreviated to *St.* before a personal name. (The abbreviation for *Saints* is *SS.*) [INVOCATION, ¶.]

¶ A small sect calling themselves *Saints* first obtained places of worship in London in 1884.

¶ 1. *St. Agnes' flower*:

*Bot.*: The genus *Eriogonum*.

2. *St. Andrew's cross*:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: A cross shaped like the letter X.

(2) *Bot.*: *Ascyrum crux andree*.

3. *St. Anthony's fire*: Erysipelas.

4. *St. Barbara's cross*:

*Bot.*: *Barbarea vulgaris*.

5. *St. Bernabey's thistle*:

*Bot.*: *Centaurea solstitialis*.

6. *St. Boniface's pennies*: The separated portions of the stalk of the Lily Esculent.

7. *St. Cassian beds*:

*Geol.*: A series of beds of Upper Triassic age in the Southern Tyrol, consisting of calcareous marls, with Ammonoites, Gasteropoda, Cephalera, Brachiopoda, Corals, &c.

8. *St. Catherine's flower*:

*Bot.*: *Nigella damascena*.

9. *St. Christopher's herb*:

*Bot.*: (1) *Osmunda regalis*, (2) *Actaea spicata*.

10. *St. Cuthbert's beads*:

*Palæont.*: A popular name for the separated portions of *Eucrinurus monitiformis*.

11. *St. Cuthbert's duck*: [EIDER-DUCK.]

12. *St. Elmo's light*: The Corpusant (q. v.).

13. *St. George's ensign*: The distinguishing badge of ships of the Royal Navy of England, consisting of a red cross on a white field, with the Union Jack in the upper quarter next the mast.

14. *St. Helen's series*: [OSBORNE SERIES.]

15. *St. Ignatius bean*: [IGNATIUS-BEAN.]

16. *St. James' wort*:

*Bot.*: *Senecio jacobaea*.

17. *St. John's bread*:

*Bot.*: *Ceratonia siliqua*. So called because, in the opinion of some, it furnished the "locusts" eaten by John the Baptist in the wilderness. More probably, however, the locusts were the actual insects.

18. *St. John's wort*: The genus *Hypericum*, spec., *H. perforatum*.

19. *St. Leger*: The name of a horse-race for three-year-olds, instituted in 1776 by Colonel St. Leger, of Park Hill, near Doncaster, England, but not called the "St. Leger" till two years afterward. It is run at Doncaster in September of each year. (Pron. *SU-lēn-ger*.)

20. *St. Martin's flower*:

*Bot.*: *Astragalus flos-martinii*.

21. *St. Martin's herb*:

*Bot.*: *Saururus erecta*. It is very mucilaginous.

22. *St. Martin's summer*: A popular name for the mild damp season which sometimes prevails from November till about Christmas, due to the prevalence of southwesterly winds.

23. *St. Mary's flower*:  
*Bot.*: *Anastatica hierochuntiana*.

24. *St. Monday*: A Monday spent in idleness and dissipation. Used only in the phrase *To keep St. Monday*=To idleness Monday instead of returning to work.

25. *St. Peter's fingers*:

*Palæont.*: A popular name for Belemnites.

26. *St. Peter's wort*:

*Bot.*: (1) *Primula veris*; (2) the genus *Ascyrum*;

(3) the genus *Symphoricarpos*; (4) *Hypericum ascyron*;

(5) *Hypericum quadrangulum*.

27. *St. Simonian*: A supporter or adherent of the Count de St. Simon (1760-1825), a socialistic reformer, who proposed the institution of a European Parliament, to arbitrate in all matters affecting Europe, and the establishment of a social hierarchy based on capacity and labor.

28. *St. Simonianism, St. Simonism*: The doctrines, principles, or practice of the St. Simonians.

29. *St. Thomas-tree*:

*Bot.*: *Bauhinia tomentosa*.

30. *St. Vitus's dance*: [CHOREA.]

**\*saint-seeming, a.** Having or assuming the appearance of a saint; hypocritical.

"A *saint-seeming* and Bible-bearing hypocritical puritan."  
*Montague Appeal to Caesar*, p. 43.

**saint's bell, s.** The Sanctus-bell (q. v.).

**sāint, v. t. & i.** [SAINT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To enroll among the list of the saints by an official act of the pope; to canonize.

"I'll have him *sainted*."—*Beauclerk: Flet.*, *Scourful Lady*, iv. l.

2. To salute as a saint.

"Lower voices *saint* me from above."  
*Tennyson: St. Simeon Stylites*, 152.

3. To give the character or reputation of a saint to.

"Such an impression of his goodness gave,  
As *sainted* him."  
*Daniel: Civil Wars*, l.

B. *Intrans.*: To act or live as a saint or with a show of piety.

"Think women still to thrive with men,  
To sin, and never for to *saint*."  
*Shakespeare: Passionate Pilgrim*, 343.

**sāint-dōm, s.** [Eng. *saint; -dom.*] The state or condition of being a saint; the state of being canonized; canonization. (*Tennyson: St. Simon Stylites*, 6.)

**sāint-ēd, pa. par. & a.** [SAINT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Canonized; enrolled among the saints.

2. Entered into bliss; gone to heaven. (A euphemism for *dead*.)

3. Sacred, holy.

"And, like a glory, the broad sun  
Hung over *sainted* Lebanon."  
*Moore: Paradise and the Port*.

\*4. Holy, pious.

"A most *sainted* king."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, iv. 3.

†**sāint-ōga, \*saynt-ōga, s.** [Eng. *saint, s.; -ess.*]

A female saint.

"The most blessed company of *sayntes* and *sayntesses*."  
*Wishop Fisher: Sermons*.

**saint foīn, s.** [SAINFOIN.]

†**sāint-hōod, s.** [Eng. *saint; -hood.*] The state, character, rank, or position of a saint; saint; saintship.

"*Sainthood*, as hitherto understood, implies a living faith rejoicing in the consciousness of God."—*T. Davidson: Phil. Syst. of A. Rosmini*, p. xliii.

\***sāint-īng, s.** [Eng. *saint, v.; -ing.*] Canonization.

"Meriting as well his *sainting* as his seat."  
*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 24.

**sāint-īsh, a.** [English *saint; -ish.*] Somewhat saintly. (Used ironically.)

**sāint-īgm, s.** [Eng. *saint; -ism.*] The quality or character of a saint.

**sāint-īlko, a.** [Eng. *saint; -like.*]

1. Like or resembling a saint; saintly, truly.

2. Becoming or befitting a saint.

\***sāint-īl ŷ, adv.** [English *saintly; -ly.*] In a saintly manner. (*Poe: Rationale of Verse*.)

**sāint-īl-nōss, s.** [English *saintly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being saintly.

**sāint-īŷ, a.** [English *saint; -ly.*] Like a saint; becoming or befitting a saint; saintlike.

"Men of orthodox faith and *saintly* life."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xl.

†**sāint-ōl'ō gīst, s.** [Eng. *saint*, and Gr. *logos*=a word, a discourse.] One who writes or is versed in the lives or history of saints; a hagiologist.



**sāint'-ship, s.** [Eng. *saint*; -*ship*.] The character or qualities of a saint; saintly character or condition.

**sāir, a.** [SOER.] (Scotch.)

**sāir, v. t.** [SERVE.] (Scotch.)

**sāir'-ing, sāir'-in', s.** [SAIR, v.] As much as satisfies or serves the turn; enough. (Scotch.)

**saith (sēth), 3d pers. sing. pres. indic. of SAY, v.**

**saithe, s.** [SEETHE.]

**Sai'-va, s.** [SIVA.]

**Hinduism:** A follower of Siva, the third of the Hindu Triad; spec., a monastic devotee of the god. H. H. Wilson (*Religious Sects of the Hindus*, 1862, p. 32) divides these devotees into nine orders: Dandis and Dasnamis, Jogis, Jangamas, Paramahansas, Urdhabahus, Akas Mukhis and Nakhis, Gudas, Rukharas, Sukharas and Ukharas, Kara Lingis, Sannyasis, &c.

**Sai'-va-vite, a. & s.** [Sancs., &c. *Saiva*; v connective, and Eng. suff. -*ite*.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or belonging to Siva or his worshippers.

**B. As subst.:** A Saiva (q. v.).

**sa-jēne', sa-gēne' (1), s.** [Russ.] A Russian measure of length, equal to 1.167 English fathoms, or about seven English feet.

**sa-jī, s.** [Hind. *khar-suji* or *suji-khar*.] Indian barilla, produced by burning *Anthrocnemum indicum*, *Caroxylon foetidum*, *C. griffithii*, *Salicornia brachiata*, *Salsola kali*, *Suaeda fruticosa*, *S. indica*, and *S. nudiflora*.

**sa-jōu' (j as zh), subst.** [For etym. and def. see extract.]

"These [the genus *Cebus*] are the 'little masters of the woods,' according to Azara, and should be called 'Cai' (the 'O' is soft), which has been altered to *Satou* by the extraordinary talent which the French have of confounding spelling and sounds in other languages. Buffon divides the monkeys noticed above [the genera *Ateles*, *Lagothrix*, and *Cebus*] into *Sapajous* and *Sagoins*, the larger kinds belonging to the first, and those about to be noticed [Cebus] to the last. He modified, he says, the words *Cayonason* and *Cagoni*, their *C* being pronounced as *S*. But Azara says that the real words are *Caigonazon* and *Cai*, they being pronounced as written, and the first means Great Cai, and the last Cai or Cay, simply Monkey. *Sajous* is a derivative from *Cagoni*, and animals properly included by it constitute the genus *Cebus*, but to add to the confusion Mr. Wallace calls them *Sapajous*."—*Prof. M. Duncan*, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, i. 178, 179.

**sā'-ka, s.** [Native name (?).]

**Bot.:** *Copaifera pubiflora* and *C. bracteata*, which yield timber of great toughness. They grow in Demerara.

**sāke, subst.** [A. S. *sacu*=strife, dispute, crime, accusation; cogn. with Dutch *zaak*=matter, case, cause, business, affair; Icel. *sök*=a charge, guilt, crime; Dan. *sag*; Sw. *sak*; Ger. *sache*; Goth. *sakan*=to contend, to rebuke.]

1. Final cause, end, purpose; purpose or desire of obtaining; as, to fight for the sake of freedom.

2. Account, reason, cause, interest; regard to any person or thing.

¶ (1) The plural is used in such phrases as, For your sakes, For their sakes.

(2) The sign of the genitive is often omitted—

(a) When the word preceding *sake* ends in a sibilant; as, for goodness sake, for conscience sake, &c.

(b) When the word ends in other letters; as, for fashion sake, for safety sake, &c.

**sāke, s.** A Japanese beverage, recently become popular in the United States. It is manufactured from rice by a peculiar process of fermentation, its alcoholic strength being developed from the sugar in the starch contained in the rice.

**sā'-kēr, \*sa'-cre, s.** [Fr. *sacre*=(1) a falcon; (2) a piece of ordnance; Sp. & Port. *sacre*; from Arab. *sagr*=a sparrow-hawk. The names of various hawks were frequently given to pieces of ordnance.]

1. A hawk; a species of falcon; properly, *Falco sacer*, a European and Asiatic falcon.

"On his right hand flew

A saker, sacred to the god of view."

Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, xv.

2. A small piece of artillery.

"On the bastions were planted culverins and sakers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

**sāk'-ēr-ēt, s.** [SAKER.] The male of the saker.

**sakh-rāt', s.** [Arab.=a rock, a huge stone.]

**Mohammedan Myth.:** A sacred stone of an emerald color, which, by reflection, imparts the azure hue to the sky. If one possess the smallest fragment of it, he acquires miraculous powers.

**sā'-kī (1), s.** [Native name.]

**Zool.:** The genus *Pithecia* (q. v.). Their faces are strangely human in appearance, and some of them are easily tamed, and become amusing and affectionate. The members of the genus usually known

by this name are the Hairy Saki (*Pithecia hirsuta*), the Scarlet-faced, White-skinned, or Bald-headed Saki (*P. calvus*); the Black-headed (*P. melanocephala*); and the White-headed Saki (*P. leucocephala*). *P. satanas* is the Couzio, and *P. monachus* the Monk.

**sā'-kī (2), sā'-kē, subst.** [Japanese.] The native beer and common stimulating drink of the Japanese. It is made from rice, and is drunk warm, producing a very speedy but transient intoxication.

"They seem clever people, those Japanese who lately enabled their convict friends to get drunk on bamboos filled with saké."—*St. James' Gazette*, Sept. 10, 1886.

**sāk'-ī-ēh, sāk'-ī-ā, sāk'-ē-ē-yēh, s.** [Arabian *saka, sakka*=a water-carrier, a cupbearer.] A machine used in Egypt for raising water from the Nile for the purpose of irrigation. It is a modification of the Persian wheel, and consists of a series of cogged wheels, turned by a buffalo or camel, each revolution of the wheel working up a series of earthen pitchers, which empty themselves into a trough or pool.

"Here the fields are watered by means of wheels to which water-jars are attached—the sakeeyeh."—*G. Ebers: Egypt* (ed. Bell), 68.

**Sāk'-ta, s.** [Bengali, &c., from Sansc. *sakti*=power, energy.]

**Hinduism:** A worshipper of the Sakti, the power or energy of the divine nature in action, and personified in a female form. If the proclivities of the worshiper are toward the adoration of Vishnu, then the personified Sakti is termed Lakshmi or Maha-Lakshmi; if it be toward that of Siva, the Sakti is denominated Parvati, Bhavani, or Durga. The principal religious books of the Saktas are the Tantras (q. v.). It is believed that at least three-fourths of the Hindus of Bengal are of this sect, and of the remaining fourth, three are Vaishnavas to one Saiva. (*Relig. Sects of the Hindus*, 1862, p. 32.) Wilson divides the Saktas into Dakshinis, Vamis, Kanchelias, and Kararis. Another classification is into the Dakshinacharis and the Vamacharis, followers of the Right Hand and of the Left Hand Ritual. The latter are accused of great immoralities.

**sāl (1) s.** [Lat.=salt.]

**Chem.:** Formerly used in chemistry to distinguish salts, and now sometimes used in compound names.

**sal-ammoniac, s.**

1. **Chem.:** [AMMONIUM-CHLORIDE.]

2. **Min.:** An isometric mineral, occurring in crystals, also in stalactites, massive, and as efflorescences. Hardness, 1.5 to 2; specific gravity 1.528; luster, vitreous; color, white, when pure; translucent to opaque; soluble; taste, saline, pungent. Composition: Ammonium, 33.7; chlorine, 66.3=100, hence the formula,  $NH_4Cl$ . Frequent as sublimation products in volcanic craters, notably well crystallized in that of Vesuvius.

3. **Pharm.:** It sometimes relieves pain in neuralgia, and has been given in chronic bronchitis with abundant expectoration. Externally it is slightly stimulant, and is believed to aid in dispersing tumors.

**sal-polycrestus, s.** [POTASSIC-SULPHATE.]

**sal-prunella, s.** [PRUNELLA-SALT.]

**sal-volatile, s.**

1. **Chem.:** Aromatic spirit of ammonia.

2. **Pharm.:** Its action is that of free ammonia.

**sāl (2), s.** [SAUL.]

**sa-laam, sa-lam', s.** [Arab. *salām*=saluting, a salutation; cf. Heb. *shelam*=peace; *shālam*=to be safe.] A ceremonious salutation or obeisance among Orientals, consisting in the bending of the head with the body downward, in extreme cases nearly to the ground, and placing the palm of the right hand on the forehead.

"Ho! who art thou?"—'This low salam

Replies of Moslem faith I am."

Byron: *Giaour*.

¶ To send a person one's salaam: To present or send one's compliments.

**sa-laam', sa-lam', v. i. & t.** [SALAAM, s.]

**A. Intrans.:** To make a salaam or obeisance; to bow; to salute with a salaam.

**B. Trans.:** To make a salaam to; to salute with a salaam.

"A very intelligent-looking, amiable little lady, who salamed us in Turkish style."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 149.

**\*sa-laam'-stōne, s.** [Ger. *salaamstein*.]

**Min.:** Stated to be an Indian name for a variety of spinel occurring in six-sided prisms, but much doubt exists both as to the origin of the name itself and its application.

**sāl'-ā-ble, a.** [SALEABLE.]

**sa-lā'-ci-a, subst.** [Lat.=the wife of Neptune.]

**Bot.:** A genus of Hippocrateaceæ. Stamens three; fruit berried. Known species about sixty. *Salacia dulcis*, of Brazil, *S. pyriformis*, of Sierra Leone, which resembles a bergamot pear, and *S. roxburghii*, of India, have eatable fruits.

**sa-lā'-cious, a.** [Lat. *salax* (genit. *salacis*); *salio*=to leap.] Lustful, lecherous. [RUT, v.]

**sa-lā'-cious-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *salacious*; -*ly*.] In a salacious manner; lustfully, lecherously.

**sa-lā'-cious-ness, s.** [Eng. *salacious*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being salacious; lust, lecherousness, salacity.

**sa-lāç'-i-tŷ, \*sa-lāç'-i-tŷ, s.** [Lat. *salacitas*, from *salax*=salacious (q. v.).] Salaciousness.

**sāl'-ād, \*sal-ade, \*sāl'-lād, \*sāl'-lāt, \*sāl'-let, s.** [Fr. *salade*, from O. Ital. *salata*=a salad of herbs, prop. fem. of *salato*, pa. par. of *salare*=to salt, to pickle, from *sal, sale* (Lat. *sal*)=salt (q. v.); Dut. *salade*; Dan., Sw., & Ger. *salat*.]

1. Generally, a dish of certain vegetables prepared and served so as to be eaten raw; specif., a dish of lettuce, endive, radishes, mustard, land and water cress, celery, and young onions, dressed with eggs, salt, mustard, oil, vinegar or spices.

2. A dish composed of some kind of meat, as chicken or lobster, chopped and mixed with uncooked herbs, and seasoned with some condiment, as, lobster-salad.

3. A lettuce. (*Colloq.*)

**salad-burnet, s.**

**Bot.:** The genus *Poterium*, and specif., *Poterium sanguisorba*, the leaves of which are eaten in salad.

**salad-cream, subst.** A prepared dressing for salads.

**\*salad-days, \*sallet-days, s. pl.** Green, unripe days; years of inexperience.

"My salad-days,

When I was green in judgment."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 5.

**salad-oil, s.** Olive-oil highly refined.

**salad-spoon, s.** A spoon of wood or ivory, for mixing and serving salads.

**sal-ade, s.** [SALLET (2).]

**Sāl'-ā-dine, a.** [From Saladin, properly Salah-u-Din (1137-1192).] Of or belonging to Saladin.

**Saladine-tenth, s.**

**Law:** A tax imposed on England and France in 1188 by Pope Innocent III., to obtain money for the crusade then about to be led by Richard I. of England and Philip Augustus of France against Saladin, Sultan of Egypt. It was a tenth on every one's annual income, and on his movable goods except his clothes, books, and arms. Some religious orders were exempt. The tax was continued after the crusade was at an end, and became the ground for the taxing of ecclesiastical benefices for the Pope. The example was ultimately imitated by various sovereigns.

**sāl'-ād-īng, s.** [English *salad*; -*ing*.] Herbs and vegetables for salads.

**sa'-lā-īte, sa'-līte, s.** [SAHLITE.]

**sa-lāl', s.** [Native name.] (See compound.)

**salal-berry, s.**

**Bot.:** The berry of *Gualtheria shallon*. It is about the size of a common grape, and grows in the valley of the Columbia river, in Oregon.

**sa-lām', s. & v.** [SALAAM.]

**sāl'-ā-mān'-dēr, s.** [Fr. *salamandre*, from Lat. *salamandra*; Gr. *salamandra*=a kind of lizard; cf. Pers. *samander*=a salamander.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. (With reference to the curious popular belief that the Salamander can live in fire) a person who seems at home in close proximity to fire of any kind.

"He was so much at his ease amid the hottest fire of the French batteries that his soldiers gave him the honorable nickname of the Salamander."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xxi.

3. A circular iron plate used in cooking; a grid-dle.

4. A term sometimes applied to a fire-proof safe.

\*5. A heated iron for firing cannon.

6. A large iron poker, which, being heated to redness, is then used for lighting fires, or for browning certain dishes.

**II. Technically:**

\*1. **Alchemy:** An imaginary being having a human form, and possessing the power of living in fire. Paracelsus placed them among his elemental spirits.

"Scorching Salamander burn;

Nymph of Water, twist and turn."

Goethe: *Faust* (ed. Anster.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. œ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



2. *Zoöl.*: A popular name for any individual of the Salamandrinæ (q. v.), the Tritons or Newts being distinguished as Aquatic or Water Salamanders, and the other genera as Terrestrial or Land Salamanders. They are timid, sluggish, lacertiform creatures, feeding on worms, slugs, snails, and insects. When alarmed they exude from the pores of the back and sides a milky humor, injurious to small animals but innocuous to man. From this circumstance, Salamanders have probably derived their popular reputation of being venomous, which, however, is totally without foundation. Strange tales have been told of them from very early times, particularly that the icy coldness of their bodies enabled them to endure fire without being injured, and even to extinguish the flames in which they were placed. Pliny records that he tried the experiment, with the natural result that the Salamander was burnt to powder, but the fable received credence among the uneducated until quite modern times.

\***salamander-cloth**, *s.* An incombustible cloth, said to be made from skins of salamanders, but really manufactured from asbestos. [SALAMANDER'S WOOL.]

\***salamander's hair**, \***salamander's wool**, *s.* A name once given to a species of fibrous asbestos, which is incombustible.

**sāl-a-măn'-dra**, *s.* [SALAMANDER.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the family Salamandridæ (q. v.). Head thick, tongue broad, palatine teeth in two series, parotids large, toes free, numerous warty growths on sides. There are two species: *Salamandra maculosa*, the Spotted Salamander, from Central Europe and the mountainous districts on both sides of the Mediterranean, and *S. atra*, the Black Salamander, from the high mountains of Central Germany, France, and Switzerland. The young of this species undergo their metamorphoses in the body of the mother. A young tadpole prematurely extracted, and placed in water and watched by Mlle. Marie de Chauvin, lost its gills, which were replaced by others. It lived for fifteen weeks at the bottom of its tank, when the gills atrophied, and, after molting, the animal quitted the water. The gill-clefts then closed, and it became an adult land-salamander.

**sāl-a-măn'-dri-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *salamandra*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.

1. *Zoölogy*:

(1) A family of Urodela, approximately conterminous with the group Salamandrinæ (q. v.).

(2) A family of Salamandrinæ (q. v.). Palatine teeth in two longitudinal rows diverging posteriorly. Genera: Triton, Salamandra, and Salamandrina.

2. *Palæontology*: The older family [(1)] does not appear before the Tertiary, but in strata of that age forms have been discovered in all respects resembling existing types. From the Miocene of Eningen comes *Andrias scheuchzeri*, closely allied to Menopoma, and sometimes included with it in the genus Cryptobranchus, with the specific name of *homo diluvii testis*, by which its discoverer first described it.

**sāl-a-măn'-dri-form**, *a.* [Latin *salamandra*, and *forma*=form.] Resembling a salamander.

"The body is salamandriniform."—*Nicholson: Palæontology*, ii. 179.

**sāl-a-măn'-dri-na**, *subst.* [Mod. Lat. *salamandra*]; Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Salamandridæ, with one species, *Salamandrina perspicillata*, from Italy and Dalmatia. Tongue fixed in front; hind feet with four free digits. Upper part black, with triangular reddish spot on head; white beneath, spotted with black.

**sāl-a-măn'-dri-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *salamandra*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A sub-order of Urodela, with four families: Molgidæ, Salamandridæ, Plethodontidæ, and Amblystomidæ. The group is highly characteristic of the North Temperate regions, a few species only extending into the Neotropical, and one into the Oriental region.

**sāl-a-măn'-drine**, *a.* [Eng. *salamander*; *-ine*.] Pertaining to or resembling a salamander; capable of resisting fire.

"We observed in it a certain salamandrine quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire and flame."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 281.

**sāl-a-măn'-drōid**, *s.* [SALAMANDROIDES.] Any individual of the old family Salamandridæ, or the sub-order Salamandrinæ.

"It is really the skeleton of a salamandroid of large size."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 177.

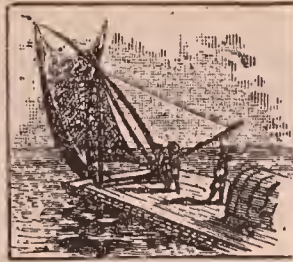
\***sāl-a-măn'-drō-i-dēs**, *s.* [Gr. *salamandra*=the salamander, and *eidos*=resemblance.]

*Palæont.*: The name given by Jäger to a species of Labyrinthodon, which he raised to the rank of a genus.

**Sāl-a-măn'-quēge** (qu as k), *a. & s.* [See def.] **A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to Salamanca or its inhabitants.

**B. As subst.**: A native or inhabitant of Salamanca; in the plural, the people of Salamanca.

**sa-lām'-bā**, *s.* [Sp.] A kind of fishing apparatus, used on the banks near Manilla, fitted upon a raft composed of several tiers of bamboos. It consists of a rectangular net, two corners of which are attached to the upper extremities of two long bamboos, tied crosswise, their lower extremities being fastened to a bar on the raft, which acts as a hinge; a movable pole, arranged with a counterpoise as a sort of crane, supports the bamboos at the point of junction, and thus enables the fishermen to raise or depress the net at pleasure. The lower extremities of the net are guided by a cord, which, being drawn toward the raft at the same time that the long bamboos are elevated by the crane and counterpoise, only a small portion of the net remains in the water, and is easily cleared of its contents by means of a landing-net. (*Annandale*.)



Salamba.

**sāl'-ānx**, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Salmonidæ, with a single species, *Salanx chinensis*, a small whitish fish, known on the coast of China as Whitebait. It lives at a considerable depth, and approaches the coast only at certain seasons. The scales are very delicate and deciduous.

**sa-lār'-ī-ās**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Lat. *salar* the specific name of the salmon, and *salarius*=a dealer in salted-fish.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Blenniidæ, with sixty species, ranging northward to Madeira, and southward to Chili and Tasmania. Certain individuals of some species possess a longitudinal cutaneous crest, which, however, is not a sexual characteristic. Mature males have generally higher dorsal fins and more intense and variegated coloration than females and immature males.

**sāl'-a-riēd**, *a.* [Eng. *salary*; *-ed*.]

1. Having a salary; receiving a salary.  
2. Having a salary attached to it; paid by a salary; as, a *salariēd* post.

**sāl'-a-rŷ**, \***sal-a-rye**, \***sal-e-rye**, \***sāl'-la-rŷ**, *subst.* [Fr. *salair*=a salary, a stipend, from Latin *salarium*, prop.=salt-money, or money given to the soldiers for salt, *salarius*=pertaining to salt, *sal*=salt; Sp., Port., & Ital. *salario*.] The recompense, pay, or consideration paid or agreed to be paid to a person periodically for his services, usually a fixed sum to be paid by the year, half-year, or quarter. When paid at shorter intervals it is generally termed wages; thus, a judge receives a *salary*, while a bricklayer receives *wages*.

"As to my *salary*, he told me, I should have 24 dollars per month."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1690).

**sāl'-a-rŷ**, *v. t.* [SALARY, *s.*] To pay by a salary. (Only in the pa. par.)

**sāl'-dān'-ite**, *s.* [After the river Saldana, Colombia, South America, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*.)] *Min.*: The same as ALUNOGEN (q. v.).

**sāle** (1), *s.* [Icel. *sala*, *sal*=a sale, a bargain; Sw. *salu*; Dan. *salg*.] [SELL, *v.*]

1. The act of selling; the act of transferring the ownership of or property in a thing for a price in money; the exchange of a commodity for a price agreed on in money paid, or to be paid.

"This sale of offices,"

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 3.*

2. Power or opportunity of selling; demand, market, vent.

"Rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have ready sale for them at those towns."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

3. Public selling to the highest bidder; exposure of goods in a shop or market; auction.

¶ (1) *Bill of sale*: [BILL (3), *s.*, IV. ¶ (9).]

¶ (2) *House of sale*: A brothel. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 1.)

(3) *On sale, for sale*: Offered to purchasers; to be bought or sold.

(4) *Sale by inch of candle*: [INCH-OF-CANDLE AUCTION.]

\* (5) *To set for sale*: To offer to any one.

**sale-room**, *s.* A room in which goods are sold; an auction-room.

\***sāle** (2), *s.* [Prob. from Lat. *salix*=a willow.] A wicker-basket.

\***sāle** (3), *s.* [A. S. *sæl* (genit. *sales*); O. H. Ger. *sal*; Ger. *saal*.] A hall.

"When he had tolde this tale

To that semely in sale."

*Perceval*, 1,586.

\***sāle**, *v. t.* [SALE (1), *s.*] To sell. (*Octavian*, 1,909.)

\***sāle-a-bil'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *saleable*; *-ity*.] Saleableness.

"Superficiality and *saleability*."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 139.

**sāle'-a-ble**, **sāl'-a-ble**, \***sale-ha-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *sale*; *-able*.] Capable of being sold; marketable; fit for sale; in demand.

"Those whose only attention is to make a *saleable* commodity."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, Even. 52.

**sāle'-a-ble-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *saleable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being saleable.

**sāle'-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *saleabl(e)*; *-y*.] In a saleable manner.

\***sāl'-ē-brōs'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *salebrous*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being salebrous; roughness, ruggedness.

"Yet is not this without its thornes and *salebrosity*!"—*Feltham: Upon Eccles.* ii. 2.

\***sāl'-ē-brōus**, *a.* [Lat. *salebrosus*, from *salebra*=a rough place.] Rough, rugged, uneven.

"Through a vale that's *salebrous* indeed."

*Cotton: Wonders of the Peake*.

**sa-lē'-nī-a**, *s.* [A euphonic word of no significance.]

1. *Zoöl.*: The typical genus of Saleniadæ (q. v.).

2. *Palæont.*: From the Cretaceous times onward.

**sāl'-ē-nī'-a-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *saleni(a)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ*.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A family of Regular Echinoids. Test generally spheroidal, hemispherical, or depressed; apical disc large, with a sur-anal or supplementary plate in addition to the ten which are normal.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Jurassic onward.

**sāl'-ēp**, **sāl'-ēb**, **sāl'-āb**, **sa-lōop'**, *s.* [Arab. *saleb*; Turk. *salleb*.]

\*I. *Ord. Lang.*: A diet-drink, formerly prepared from the powdered roots of *Orchis mascula*.

II. *Chem.*: Saleb. Salab. The tuberous roots of *Orchis mascula*, and other allied species, washed, dried, and afterward reduced to powder. It has a dirty yellow color, and in water swells up to a bulky semi-transparent jelly. It consists chiefly of bassorin and starch, and is considered very nutritious.

\***sal-er**, \***sal-ere** (1), *s.* [Fr. *salière*.] A salt-cellar.

**sāl'-ē-rā-tūs**, **sāl'-æ-rā-tūs**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sal aërat*.] An impure bicarbonate of potash, with more carbonate dioxide than is possessed by pearl-ash. Used in cookery.

**sāles'-lā'-dŷ**, *s.* A lady who sells goods.

**sāles'-man**, **sāles'-wō-man**, *s.* [Eng. *sale*, and *man* or *woman*.] One whose occupation or business is to sell goods or commodities.

"Often sold without the intervention of commission salesmen."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

¶ *Dead salesman*: A wholesale dealer in butcher's meat; one who receives and disposes of consignments of dead meat by auction or otherwise. (*Eng.*)

**sāles'-man-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *salesman*; *-ship*.] The art embracing the principles of skillful selling; skill in or the knowledge of the art of selling.

"Mr. Frank H. Dukessmith, a successful, practical salesman, has opened a school of *salesmanship* in Chicago."—*The Chicago Journal*, April 3, 1898.

**sāle'-wōrk**, *s.* [Eng. *sale*, and *work*.] Work done or made for sale; hence, used for work carelessly done.

"I see no more in you than in the ordinary

Of Nature's *salework*."

*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 5.

**Sāl'-lī-an** (1), *a. & s.* [See def.] [SALIC.]

**A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to a tribe of Franks who settled on the Sala (now the Yssel), from the third to the middle of the fourth century.

**B. As subst.**: A member of the tribe described under A.

**Sāl'-lī-an** (2), *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to the Salii or priests of Mars in ancient Rome.

**Salian-hymns**, *s. pl.* Hymns which were sung at the annual festival by the Salii, in honor of Mars, and other deities, and distinguished men. They were accompanied by warlike dances, clashing of shields, &c.

**sāl'-lī-ant**, *a.* [SALIENT.]

\***sal-i-aunce**, \***sal-i-ance**, *subst.* [SALLY.] An assault, a sally, an onslaught.

"Why with so fierce *saliaunce*

And fell intent, ye did at earst me meet."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. i. 29.



**sāl'-īc, a.** [Fr. *salique*=of or pertaining to the Salic tribe.] A term applied to a law or code of laws established by the Salian Franks; specif., applied to one chapter of the Salian code regarding succession to certain lands, which was limited to heirs male, to the exclusion of females, chiefly because certain military duties were connected with the holding of those lands. In the fourteenth century females were excluded from the throne of France by the application of the Salic law to the succession of the crown.

**sāl'-ī-cā'-cē-æ, sāl'-ī-çin'-ē-æ, s. pl.** [Lat. *salix* (genit. *salicis*)=a willow; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suffix *-aceæ, -ineæ.*]

**Bot.:** Willowworts; an order of Diclinoous Exogens, alliance Amentales. Trees or shrubs, having alternate simple leaves, with the primary veins deliquescent, often with glands on the edges or on the stalks; stipules deciduous or persistent; flowers dioecious, amentaceous, naked or with a membranous cup-like calyx; stamens two to thirty, distinct or monadelphous; anthers two-celled. Ovary superior, one-celled, many-seeded; style one or none; stigma two or four; seeds very small, with long silky-hairs from their base. Distribution, the north temperate and Arctic zones, and on mountains further south. Known genera two, *Salix* and *Populus* (q. v.). Species 220 (*Lindley*), 180 (*Sir J. Hooker*.)

**sāl'-ī-cā'-ceous (ce as sh), a.** [Mod. Lat. *salicaceæ*]; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Belonging or relating to the willow or to the natural order Salicaceæ.

**\*sāl'-ī-cār'-ī-a, s.** [Mod. Lat., from *salix* (genit. *salicis*)=a willow.]

**Ornith.:** A genus of Silviidæ.

**sāl'-ī-cē'-tūm, s.** [Lat., from *salix* (genit. *salicis*)=a willow.] A willow bed or plantation.

**sāl'-ī-çin, s.** [Lat. *salix*, genit. *salicis*)=a willow; -in (*Chem.*)] [*SALIX.*]

**Chem.:**  $C_{13}H_{18}O_7 = C_6H_7O(OH)_4O.C_6H_4CH_2OH$ . A substance discovered by Leroux, and existing ready formed in the bark and leaves of most varieties of willow and several poplars. It may be produced artificially by the action of nascent hydrogen on helicin, or by boiling populin with lime or baryta water. It crystallizes in colorless prisms of bitter taste; it melts at 198°, and is soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether and oil of turpentine. Heated to 260°, it gives off water together with acid vapors, and leaves a yellow residue, insoluble in water, finally turning brown and carbonizing.

**sāl'-ī-çin'-ē-æ, s. pl.** [*SALICACEÆ.*]

**sa-lic'-iōn-āl (c as sh), sāl'-cion-āl, sāl'-ī-çēt, sol-cion-ell, s.** [Lat. *salix*=a willow.]

**Music:** An organ stop of a soft and delicate quality, supposed to be similar in character with the *salicis fistula*, or withy-pipe. It is generally placed in the choir organ, but sometimes in the swell, in either case replacing the dulciana, which it greatly resembles.

**sāl'-ī-cor-nār'-ī-a, s.** [Named by Cuvier, from a fancied resemblance to *Salicornia* (q. v.).]

**Zoöl.:** The typical genus of *Salicorniariadæ* (q. v.). Surface divided into rhomboidal or hexagonal spaces, with irregularly placed avicularia.

**sāl'-ī-cor-na-rī'-a-dæ, s.** [Mod. Lat. *salicornaria*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-(i)dæ.*]

1. **Zoöl.:** A family of Polyzoa. Cœcœcium erect, dichotomously divided, with cylindrical branches and cells disposed around an imaginary axis.

2. **Palæont.:** From the Tertiary onward.

**sāl'-ī-cor'-nī-a, s.** [Lat. *sal* (genit. *salis*)=salt, and *cornu*=a horn. Named from the saline properties of the genus, and the horn-like branches.]

**Bot.:** Marsh-samphire, Glasswort; a genus of Chenopodiaceæ. Annual or perennial leafless herbs, with cylindrical, jointed, succulent stems. Flowers bisexual, minute, in threes at the base of the internodes. Perianth fleshy, three- or four-lobed; stamens one or two; styles two. Fruit a compressed utricle, inclosed in the enlarged perianth. From salt marshes, &c., chiefly in the temperate zones. Known species five or six. Various species furnish soda in large quantities; *Salicornia brachiata*, common along the coasts of India and those of Indian salt-lakes, does so. [*SAJJJ, 1.*] *S. indica* (*Arthrocnemum indicum*) might be similarly used.

**sāl'-ī-cōs-yl, s.** [Eng. *salicyl*]; Gr. *osmē*=odor, and suff. *-yl.*]

**Chem.:**  $C_7H_5O_2$ . A monatomic radicle which may be supposed to exist in salicyl and its derivatives.

**sāl'-ī-çyl, subst.** [Lat. *salix*, genit. *salicis*)=a willow; -yl.]

**Chem.:**  $C_7H_4O$ . The diatomic radicle of salicylic acid and its derivatives, unknown in the free state.

**salicyl acetic-acid, s.**

**Chem.:**  $C_9H_8O_4 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_7H_4O \\ C_2H_3O \end{array} \right\} O_2$ . Acetosalicic acid. Discovered by Gerhardt, and obtained by heating salicylic acid with chloride of acetyl. It

crystallizes in tufts of slender prisms, soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether, and re-acts with ferric salts like salicylic acid.

**salicyl sulphuric-acid, s.** [*SULPHOSALICYLIC-ACID.*]

**sāl'-ī-çyl'-ām'-īc, a.** [Eng. *salicyl*, and *-amic.*] Derived from or containing salicyl and ammonia.

**salicylamic-acid, s.**

**Chem.:**  $C_7H_7NO_2 = (C_7H_4O)'' \left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_2 \\ H \end{array} \right\} N$ . A weak acid

produced by the action of strong alcoholic ammonia on wintergreen oil (methylsalicylic acid). It crystallizes in yellowish-white laminae, having a strong luster, insoluble in cold water, soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 132°, and boils at 270°. Strong acids and alkalies convert it into acid salicylate of ammonia.

**sāl'-ī-çyl'-a-mide, s.** [Eng. *salicyl*, and *amide.*]

**Chem.:**  $C_7H_7NO_2 = C_6H_4 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} OH \\ CO.NH_2 \end{array} \right.$  Produced by the action of ammonia on ethereal salicylates. It crystallizes in yellow plates, and melts at 142°.

**sāl'-ī-çyl'-ate, s.** [Eng. *salicyl(ic)*; *-ate.*]

**Chem.:** A salt of salicylic-acid.

**salicylate of soda, s.**

**Chem.:**  $2NaC_7H_5O_3.H_2O$ . Sodium salicylate, prepared by mixing 100 parts of pure salicylic-acid with sufficient water to form a paste, and then adding 104 parts of pure sodic-carbonate. It forms small, colorless, or nearly colorless, crystalline scales, inodorous, and possessing a sweetish saline taste, soluble in fifteen parts of cold water and six parts of alcohol, very soluble in boiling water, the solutions being neutral or very faintly acid. Perchloride of iron colors a concentrated solution reddish-brown, and a dilute solution violet. Like salicylic-acid, it is a powerful antiseptic, and is frequently added to beers, wines, &c., to preserve them. It is highly recommended as a specific for rheumatism, the dose varying from 10 to 30 grains.

**sāl'-ī-çyl'-īc, a.** [English *salicyl*; *-ic.*] Derived from the willow.

**salicylic-acid, s.**

**Chem.:**  $C_7H_6O_3 = (C_7H_4O)'' \left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_2 \\ H \end{array} \right\} O_2$ . Spinoylic acid.

Ortho-hydroxy-benzoic acid. A dibasic acid existing ready formed in the flowers of *Spiræa ulmaria*, and obtained synthetically by the oxidation of saligenin, or by heating sodium phenol to 180° in a stream of carbon anhydride. It has a sweetish-sour taste, and crystallizes in colorless four-sided prisms; is slightly soluble in cold, more so in boiling water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 158°, and sublimes at 200° in slender needles having a strong luster. Ferric salts impart to its aqueous solution a deep violet color. The salicylates are all crystalline and soluble. Salicylic acid is employed as an antiseptic and antiputrefactive agent. One grain added to each ounce of a fermenting liquid will at once arrest fermentation. It has the power of preserving for a time milk, fresh meat, albumen, &c., and is used in the surgery, either alone or mixed with starch, to destroy the fetid odor of cancerous surfaces or uncleaned wounds.

**salicylic-aldehyde, s.** [*SALICYLAL.*]

**salicylic-anhydride, s.** [*SALICYLIDE.*]

**salicylic-ethers, s. pl.**

**Chem.:** Ethers produced by distilling salicylic acid with an alcohol and strong sulphuric acid. (1) Methylsalicylic acid,  $C_8H_8O_3$ . Gaultheric acid. This ether, which exists ready formed in oil of wintergreen, is a colorless oil, having a penetrating odor and a sweet aromatic taste, specific gravity 1.18 at 10°, slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and boiling at 222°. (2) Ethylsalicylic acid,  $C_9H_{10}O_3$ . A colorless oil, specific gravity 1.184 at 10°, sparingly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and boiling at 225°. (3) Amylsalicylic acid,  $C_{12}H_{16}O_3$ . It is colorless, strongly refracting liquid, having an agreeable odor, heavier than water, and boiling at 270°.

**sāl'-ī-çyl'-īde, s.** [Eng. *salicyl*; *-ide.*]

**Chem.:**  $C_7H_4O_2$ . The anhydride of salicylic acid, obtained by treating dry sodium salicylate with phosphoric oxychloride. It is a white amorphous mass, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. When heated, it melts to a transparent liquid, which, on cooling, solidifies to a translucent mass.

**sāl'-ī-çyl'-ī-mide, s.** [Eng. *salicyl*, and *imide.*]

**Chem.:**  $C_7H_5NO = (C_7H_4O)'' \left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_2 \\ H \end{array} \right\} N$ . A yellow crystalline powder, produced by the action of heat on salicylamic acid. It does not melt at 200°, is insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and aqueous ammonia, but dissolves in alcoholic ammonia, forming a yellow solution. Ferric chloride colors it purple.

**sāl'-ī-çyl'-īte, s.** [Eng. *salicyl*; *-ite.*]

**Chem. (pl.):** Compounds formed by the action of salicyl on metallic oxides and hydrates, those of the alkali metals being moderately soluble in water, the others insoluble. (1) Salicylite of ammonia,  $C_7H_5(NH_4)O_2$ , obtained by shaking salicyl with strong ammonia at a gentle heat, crystallizes in yellow needles, insoluble in alcohol, and melting at 115°. (2) Salicylite of copper,  $C_{14}H_{10}Cu''O_4$ , is obtained by agitating an alcoholic solution of salicyl with aqueous cupric acetate. It crystallizes in iridescent green needles, very slightly soluble in water and alcohol.

**sāl'-ī-çyl'-ōl, s.** [Eng. *salicyl*; *-ol.*]

**Chem.:**  $C_7H_6O_2 = (C_7H_4O)'' \left\{ \begin{array}{l} H \\ HO \end{array} \right.$  Salicylic aldehyde, salicylous acid. Volatile oil of spiræa. Obtained by distilling the flowers of *Spiræa ulmaria*, or by the oxidation of saligenin, with a mixture of potassic dichromate and sulphuric acid. It is a colorless aromatic oil, specific gravity 1.173 at 15°, solidifies at -20°, boils at 196°, and is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It is inflammable, burning with a bright but smoky flame, gives an intense violet coloration with ferric salts, and forms compounds with strong bases.

**sāl'-ī-çyl'-ōus, a.** [Eng. *salicyl*; *-ous.*] Derived from or contained in salicylic acid.

**salicylous-acid, s.** [*SALICYLOL.*]

**sāl'-ī-çyl'-ūr'-īc, a.** [Eng. *salicyl(ic)*, and *uric.*] Derived from or containing salicyl and uric-acid.

**salicyluric-acid, s.**

**Chem.:**  $C_9H_9NO_4 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_7H_4O \\ C_2H_2O \end{array} \right\}'' \left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_2 \\ H \end{array} \right\} N$  Saliglycic acid. An acid found in urine after salicylic acid has been taken internally. It forms slender shining crystalline needles, melts at 160°, is soluble in boiling water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether. Its solutions color ferric salts violet like salicylic acid.

**sā'-lī-çençe, s.** [Eng. *salient*]; *-ce.*] The quality or state of being salient or projecting; projection, protrusion.

"But the street-face of this noble building has sufficient *salience* and dignity to set its mark on the great thoroughfare."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

**sā'-lī-çent, sā'-lī-çant, a. & s.** [Fr. *saillant*], pr. par. of *saillir*=to leap; Lat. *salio*, pr. par. *salians.*]

**A. As adjective:**

**I. Ord. Lang. (of both forms):**

1. **Literally:**

(1) Moving by leaps; leaping, bounding, jumping.

"The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs and *saliant* animals, is properly called leaping."—*Brown-Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. vi.

(2) Shooting up or out; springing.

"The *salient* spout, far streaming to the sky."  
Pope: *Dunciad*, ii. 162.

(3) Beating, throbbing.

"The *salient* pulse of health gives o'er."  
*Blacklock: An Ode.*

(4) Having the apex pointed toward the outside, projecting outwardly; as, a *salient* angle.

2. **Fig.:** Forcing itself on the notice; conspicuous, noticeable, prominent.

**II. Her. (of the form saliant):** A term applied to a lion or other beast, represented in a leaping posture, with his right fore-foot in the dexter point and his left hind-foot in the sinister base of the escutcheon.

**B. As subst.:** A salient angle or part; a projection.

**salient-angle, s.**

**Fort.:** Two united faces, presenting the vertex outward, as in the redan and bastion.

**sā'-lī-çent-ly, adv.** [Eng. *salient*; *-ly.*] In a salient manner.

**sa-lif'-ēr-ōus, a.** [Latin *sal*=salt; *fero*=to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing or bearing salt.

**saliferous-beds, s. pl.**

**Geol.:** Beds containing rock-salt (q. v.). Generally of Triassic age; some in Russia are Permian.

**\*saliferous-system, s.**

**Geol.:** The Triassic Rocks

**sāl'-ī-fi-ā-ble, a.** [Eng. *salify*; *-able.*] Capable of being salified, or of combining with an acid to form a salt.



Saliant.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**sāl-i-fī-cā-tion**, *s.* [English *salify*; *c* connect., and suff. *-ation*.] The act of salifying; the state of being salified.

**sāl-i-fīy**, *v. t.* [Lat. *sal*=salt, and *facio* (pass. *fiō*)=to make.] To form into a salt by combining an acid with a base.

**sa-līg'-ēn-in**, *s.* [Eng. *salic* (cyl); Gr. *gennaō*=to produce, and suff. *-in* (Chem.).]

*Chem.*:  $C_7H_5O_2=C_6H_4(OH).CH_2.OH$ . A crystalline compound produced from salicin by the action of acids and of emulsin. It forms white rhombic tables, having a pearly luster, easily soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 82°, and sublimes at 100°. Ferric salts produce a deep blue color in its solutions.

**sāl-i-glīc'-ic**, *a.* [English *salic* (cyl): *glyc* (ol), and *-ic*.] Derived from, or containing salicylic acid and glycosine.

**saliglycic-acid**, *s.* [SALICYLURIC-ACID.]

**sāl-i-gōt**, *s.* [Fr.]

*Bot.*: A plant, *Trapa natans*, the Water Caltrops.

**sa-līm'-ē-tēr**, *s.* [Latin *sal*=salt, and English *meter*.] An instrument for measuring the amount of salt present in any given solution. They are imperfect instruments, each requiring to be graduated for the particular salt which it is required to test.

**sa-lī'-nā**, *s.* [Sp., from Lat. *sal*=salt.]

1. A salt-marsh or salt-pond inclosed from the sea.

2. A place where salt is made from salt water; salt-works.

**\*sāl-i-nā'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *salin* (e); *-ation*.] The act of washing with, or soaking in salt liquor.

"The same pickle they use in salination."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming*, p. 59.

**sa-līn'**, *a. & s.* [French *salin*, fem. *saline*, from Lat. *\*salinus* (only found in the neut. *salinum*, a salt-cellar, and the fem. pl. *salinæ*=salt-pits), from *sal*=salt; Sp. & Ital. *salino*=saline; Sp., Port., & Ital. *salina*, Fr. *saline*=a salt-pit.] [SALT, *s.*]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Consisting of salt; constituting salt; having salt as a constituent.

"That the sun continually raised dry saline exhalations from the earth."—*Goldsmith: Hist. of the Earth*, ch. xv.

2. Partaking of the nature or qualities of salt; salty.

"The land being generally of a nitrous and saline nature."—*Anson: Voyages*, ch. v.

**B. As subst.:** A salt-spring; a place where salt water is collected in the earth; specifically applied to salt lowlands in the Argentine Republic, where the vegetation consists only of a few saline plants.

**saline-plants**, *s. pl.*

*Bot.*: Plants growing in salt places, and having a saline taste.

**saline-purgatives**, *s. pl.*

*Pharm.*: Purgatives resembling hydragogues in their effects, but the action is much slighter. They are best combined with other aperients, and include phosphate of soda, tartrate of potash, sulphate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, citrate of potash, and cream of tartar, in small quantities.

**saline-waters**, *s. pl.*

*Hygiene*: Waters with salts in solution. Those which have sulphate of soda or sulphate of magnesia as their chief ingredients are at Epsom, Cheltenham, Leamington, Püllna, Seidlitz, Carlsbad, and Marienbad; those with sulphate or carbonate of lime, or both, are the thermal waters of Bath and Buxton; those with carbonate or bicarbonate of soda are Ems, Teplitz, &c.

**sa-līn'-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *saline*, *a.*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being saline; salinity.

**sāl-i-nīf-ēr-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *\*salinus*=saline, and *fero*=to bear, to produce.] Producing salt; saliferous.

**sa-līn'-i-form**, *adj.* [Lat. *\*salinus*=saline, and *forma*=f. r. m.] Having the form of salt.

**sa-līn'-i-tīy**, *subst.* [Eng. *saline*, *a.*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being saline; salineness.

"Experiments were made as to the salinity of water."—*Field*, Dec 26, 1885.

**sāl-i-nīm'-ē-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *saline*; *o* connective, and *meter*.] An apparatus or instrument for ascertaining the salinity of water, or the density of brine in the boilers of marine steam-engines. The thermometrical method is by ascertaining the boiling-point of the brine. This is used in salt-works, the scale being graduated to indicate percentages. The hydrometric method is by finding its specific gravity at a given temperature.

**sa-lī-lō-tēr-rēne'**, *adj.* [Lat. *salinus*=saline, and Eng. *terrene*.] Pertaining to or consisting of salt and earth.

**\*sa-līn'-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *salinus*.] Saline, salty.

"Ascribe their induration . . . unto salinous spirits."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

**sa-lique** (as **sāl'-īk**, or **sa-lēk'**), *a.* [SALIC.]

**sāl-i-rēt'-in**, *s.* [Eng. *salic* (cin), and Gr. *rhētīnē*=resin.]

*Chem.*:  $C_7H_6O$ . A resinous body produced by the action of dilute acids on saligenin or on salicin. Insoluble in water and ammonia, soluble in alcohol, ether, and strong acetic acid, but reprecipitated from their solutions by water.

**sāl-is-būr'-ī-a**, *s.* [Named after Richard Anthony Salisbury, an English botanist.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Taxaceæ. *Salisburia adiantifolia*, the Ginkgo, or Maiden-hair tree, is sixty to eighty feet high, with a straight trunk, a pyramidal head, and fan-shaped deciduous leaves, with forked veins.

2. *Palæobot.*: From the London Clay.

**\*sāl'-īte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *salitus*, pa. par. of *salio*=to make salt; *sal*=salt.] To salt; to impregnate or season with salt.

**sāl'-īth-ōl**, *s.* [English *salic* (cyl); (*e*)*th* (yl), and suff. *-ol*.] [PHENETOL.]

**sa-lī'-va**, *s.* [Lat.: cf. Gr. *sialon*=spittle; Russ. *slina*.] [SLIME.]

*Physiol.*: The salivary secretion or spittle. It consists partly of animal principles (osmazome, mucus, and ptyaline), and partly of saline, which closely resemble those of the blood. Saliva moistens the food, and thus assists in mastication and digestion. In some animals it has a solvent action on certain food stuffs. It converts starch into sugar.

**sa-lī'-vā**, *a.* [Eng. *saliv* (a); *-al*.] Pertaining to saliva; salivary.

"Small canals like the salival."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. v.

**īsa-lī'-vān**, *a.* [Eng. *saliv* (a); *-an*.] Salivary (q. v.).

"May it not be that the salivan secretion contains a larger quantity of active principle?"—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1882, p. 632.

**sāl'-ī-vānt**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *salivans*, pr. par. of *salivo*=to spit forth, to salivate.]

**A. As adj.:** Exciting or producing salivation; salivating.

**B. As subst.:** That which excites or produces salivation.

**sāl'-ī-vā-rīy**, *a.* [Lat. *salivarius*, from *saliva*; Fr. *salivaire*.] Pertaining to saliva; secreting or conducting saliva; salival.

"Such animals as swallow their aliments without chewing, want salivary glands."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. i.

**salivary-cells**, *s. pl.* Cells within the sacculus or alveoli of the salivary glands.

**salivary-glands**, *s. pl.*

*Anat.*: Glands secreting saliva. They are the parotid, sublingual, and sub-maxillary glands; composed of minute follicles connected by branches of thin duct, on which they are set like grapes on the stock, surrounded by blood-vessels and areolar tissue.

**sāl'-ī-vāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *salivatus*, pa. par. of *salivo*=to salivate.] To purge by the salivary glands; to excite or produce an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva in, generally by the use of mercury; to produce ptyalism in.

"The methods of salivating ere divers, but all by mercury."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. viii., ch. x.

**sāl-i-vā'-tion**, *subst.* [Lat. *salivatio*; Fr. *salivation*.] The act or process of exciting or producing an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva, generally by the use of mercury; ptyalism; an abnormally abundant secretion and flow of saliva.

"The humor of salivation is not properly spittle."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. viii., ch. x.

**sa-lī'-voūs**, *a.* [Lat. *salivovosus*, from *saliva*; Fr. *saliveux*; Sp. *salivoso*.] Pertaining to saliva; partaking of the nature or qualities of saliva; consisting of or abounding in saliva.

**sā-līx**, *subst.* [Lat.=a willow; cf. Gael. & Ir. *seileach*; Wel. *helig*; Cornish *helak*=a willow.]

1. *Bot.*: Willow; the typical genus of Salicaceæ (q. v.). Catkins erect, their scales quite entire; perianth none, except one or two nectariferous glands; stamens two, combined into one, or two to five; stigmas two, entire or cloven into two. Known species 160. The willow genus is popularly divided into sallows, osiers, and willows (q. v.). All are trees or shrubs, loving moist places and growing rapidly.

2. *Palæobot.*: From the Cretaceous rocks of North America and the Middle Eocene of Bournemouth.

**Sāl'-leē**, *s.* [See def.]

*Geog.*: A seaport on the west coast of Morocco. The inhabitants were formerly notorious for their piracy.

**Sallee-man**, *s.*

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: An inhabitant of Sallee; a pirate.  
\*2. *Zoöl.*: *Velella vulgaris*. [Cf. Portuguese Man-of-war.]

"[In] the accompanying illustration may be seen a remarkable creature, called by the popular name of *Sallee-man*, sometimes corrupted, in nautical fashion, to *Sally-man*."—*Wood: Illus. Natural Hist.*, iii. 739.

**sāl'-lēn-dērg**, *s.* [SEL-LANDERS.]

**sāl'-lēt**, **\*sal-et**, **\*sal-ade**, **\*sal-ette**, *subst.* [Old French *salade*, from Ital. *celata*=a helmet, from Lat. *celata*=engraved, ornamented, from *cælo*=to engrave, to ornament; *cælum*=a chisel, a graver.]

*Old Arm.*: A light kind of helmet, introduced during the fifteenth century, chiefly for the use of foot-soldiers. They were made with movable and fixed visors, as shown in the illustration.

"Many a time, but for a sallet, my brain-pan had been cleft with a brown-bill."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II.*, iv. 10.

**sāl'-lī-gōt** (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A ragout of tripe.

**īsāl'-lōw**, *v. t.* [SALLOW, *a.*] To make sallow.

**sāl'-lōw**, **\*salghe**, **\*sal-ly**, **\*salwe**, **\*sal-whe**, *s.* [A. S. *sealh*; cogn. with Icel. *selja*; Sw. *sälj*, *sälj*; Dan. *selje*; Ger. *sahlweide*; O. H. Ger. *salahd*; Lat. *salix*; Gael. *seileach*; Ir. *sail*, *sailleach*; Wel. *helyg*, Gr. *helikē*; Fr. *saule*, *saule*; Ital. *salcio*, *salce*.]

1. *Botany*:

(1) *Salix caprea*, the Common Sallow, called also the Goat Willow and Palm. [PALM-SUNDAY.] It flowers in April and May.

"Bend the pliant sallow to a shield."

*Fawkes: Theocritus*, Idyl. 16.

(2) (*Pl.*): One of the three popular divisions of the genus *Salix*. Trees or shrubs, generally with downy, branched stipules; obovate, hoary, more or less wrinkled leaves, stipulate, with conspicuous veins on their lower side. Sallows are burnt to make charcoal.

2. *Entom.*: The genus *Xanthia*, specif. the Sallow-moth (q. v.).

**sallow-kitten**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A European moth, *Dicranura furcula*, allied to the Puss-moth (q. v.).

**sallow-moth**, *s.*

*Entom.*: *Xanthia cerago*, a moth with pale yellow, purplish-marked forewings and white hindwings. The violet-brown larva feeds on the sallow.

**sallow-thorn**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Hippophaë* (q. v.).

**sāl'-lōw**, **\*sal-ow**, **\*sal-owe**, **\*salwhe**, *a.* [A. S. *salu*; cogn. with Dut. *saluw*=tawny yellow; Icel. *sölr*=yellowish; O. H. Ger. *salo*=dusky; M. H. Ger. *sal*; Fr. *sale*=dirty.] Of a yellowish color; of a pale, sickly color, tinged with dark yellow. (Applied to the skin or complexion.)

"What a deal of brine

Hath washed thy sallow cheeks for Rosaline."

*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 3.

**sāl'-lōw-īsh**, *a.* [Eng. *sallow*, *a.*; *-ish*.] Rather sallow; somewhat sallow in color.

**sāl'-lōw-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *sallow*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sallow; paleness tinged with a dark yellow color.

**sāl'-līy**, *s.* [Fr. *saillie*, prop. fem. of *sailli*, pa. par. of *saillir*=to go out, to sally (q. v.); Sp. *salida*; Port. *sahida*; Ital. *salita*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

\*1. A leaping forth; a darting, a spring, a bound.

"I make a sudden sally

And sparkle out among the fern."

*Tennyson: The Brook*, 24.

2. A rushing or bursting forth; a breaking out; a sudden eruption; specifically, a sudden breaking or rushing out of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers.

3. An excursion, a trip, a run.

"Every one shall know a country better, that makes often sallies into it, and traverses it up and down."—*Locke*.

4. A spring or darting of intellect, fancy, or imagination; a flight of fancy, liveliness, wit, or the like.

5. An act of levity or extravagance; a frolic, an escapade; wild gayety.

"We find people very brisk and active in seasons of joy, breaking out continually into wanton and extravagant sallies."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxi.



Sallet.

**bōll**, **lōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **qell**, **chorus**, **qin**, **benq**; **go**, **qem**; **thin**, **qhis**; **sin**, **aq**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.  
**-cian**, **-tian = shan**. **-tion**, **-sion = shün**; **qion**, **-qion = zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.



**II. Arch.:** A projection; the end of a piece of timber cut with an interior angle formed by two planes across the fibers, as the feet of common rafters.

**sally-port, s.**

1. **Fort.:** An opening cut in the glacis, through which a passage leads by a ramp from the terreplein to the covered way of the interior; a postern; an underground passage from a fortification for making sallies from the covered way.



Sally-port.

2. **Naut.:** A port on each quarter for entering or leaving a fire vessel after the train is fired.

**sāl'-lŷ, \*sal-y, v. int.** [Fr. *sallir*=to go out, to issue, to leap, to bound; from Lat. *sallio*=to leap.]

1. To leap or rush out; to dart, burst, or break out; specifically, to rush out suddenly, as a body of troops from a besieged place, to attack the besiegers; to make a sally.

"Think'st thou we will not sally forth,  
To spoil the spoiler as we may?"

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, v. 7.

2. To spring, to issue.

"As to the hunted hart, the sallying spring."

Thomson: *Summer*, 474.

**sāl'-lŷ Lunn, subst.** [See def.] A tea-cake; so called from Sally Lunn, the pastry-cook of Bath, England, who used to cry them about in a basket at the close of the eighteenth century. Dalmer, the baker, bought her receipt, and made a song about the buns.

"Tell cook to butter the Sally Lunn on both sides."—*Field*: Oct. 27, 1888.

**sāl-mā-gūn'-dī, sāl-mī-gūnd, s.** [Fr. *salmigondis*; prob. from Ital. *salame*=salt meat, and *condito*=seasoned.]

1. **Lit.:** A mixture of pickled herrings, cold dressed chicken, salt beef, radishes, endive, olives, &c., arranged with regard to contrast in color as well as flavor, and served with oil, vinegar, pepper, and salt.

2. **Fig.:** A mixture of various ingredients; an olio, a medley.

**sāl-mā'-lī-a, s.** [Sans. *sālmali*=the species of the genus described.]

**Bot.:** A genus of Bombacæ. The honey of *Sal-malia malabarica*, a very large deciduous tree found in India and Burmah, is said to be purgative and diuretic, the bark and root emetic, and the gum aphrodisiac.

**sāl-mī, sāl-mīs, s.** [Fr., from Ital. *salami*; pl. of *salame*=salt meat.] A ragout of roasted wood-cocks, larks, thrushes, and other birds and game, minced and stewed with wine, small pieces of bread, and other ingredients, intended to provoke the appetite.

**sāl-mī-āc, s.** [See def.] A contraction of Sal-ammoniac (q. v.).

**sāl-mīte, s.** [After Vieil-Salm, Belgium, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Mīn.*).]

**Mīn.:** A variety of Chloritoid (q. v.), in which a part of the protoxide of iron is replaced by protoxide of manganese.

**sāl-mō, s.** [Lat.]

**Ichthy.:** The typical genus of the family Salmonidae. Body covered with small scales; mouth-cleft wide, the maxillary bones extending to below or beyond the eye; conical teeth in jaw-bones, on vomer, palatines, and tongue. Anal short, with less than fourteen rays; pyloric appendages; ova large. Young with parr-marks. The genus is sub-divided into two groups, Salmones and Salvelini.

**sālm'-ōn** (*l* silent), **\*sal-mon, \*sal-mond, \*sau-moun, s.** [O. Fr. *saumon, saulmon* (Fr. *saumon*), from Lat. *salmonem*, accus. of *salmo*=a salmon; prob. lit.=a leaper, from *sallio*=to leap; Span. *salmon*; Ital. *salmone*.]

**Ichthy.:** The genus *Salmo* (q. v.), and especially *Salmo salar*, the most important of anadromous food-fishes, on account of its abundance and its rich, delicious flavor. Range, temperate Europe southward to 43° N. lat., excepting rivers falling into the Mediterranean; in America its southern boundary is 41° N. lat. It is an extremely beautiful fish, very symmetrical, and its form is admirably adapted to rapid motion, even against powerful currents. It is distinguished from all other species of the genus by the form of the opercular bones, which show a rounded outline to the posterior edge of the gill-covers, the longest diameter of which to the nose would be in a line through the eye.

**salmon-berry, s.**

**Bot.:** *Rubus spectabilis*.

**salmon-color, s.** The color of the flesh of the salmon.

**salmon-colored, a.** Of the color of the flesh of the salmon.

**salmon-fishery, s.** A place where Salmon fishing is carried on. The most productive salmon fisheries in the world are on the Pacific coast of North America, from California to Alaska.

**salmon-ladder, salmon-stair, s.** A fish-way (q. v.).

**salmon-stair, s.** [SALMON-LADDER.]

**salmon-trout, s.**

**Ichthy.:** *Salmo trutta*; a North European fish, much more common in Scotland than in England. Its habits are those of the Salmon. It attains a length of about three feet; upper parts blackish, usually with a purplish tinge on the silvery sides, under part silvery. Called also Sea-trout, and in Wales and Ireland White-trout. The flesh is pink, richly flavored, and much esteemed.

2. The namaycush, or large Lake-trout of North America.

**sāl-mō'-nēs, s. pl.** [Lat., pl. of *salmo* (q. v.).]

**Ichthy.:** Salmon and Trout having teeth on the body, as well as on the head, of the vomer. The species are very numerous; among the chief are *Salmo salar* (the Salmon), *S. trutta* (Sea-trout or Salmon-trout), *S. fario* (Common Trout), *S. lemanus* (the Lake Lemau Trout), *S. gallivensis* (Galway Sea-trout), *S. ferax* (the great Lake-trout), *S. stomachicus* (the Gillaroo), *S. levenensis* (the Loch Leven Trout), and *S. namaycush* (the great Lake-trout of North America).

**sālm'-ōn-ēt** (*l* silent), **s.** [Eng. *salmon*; dimin. suff. *-et*.] A little salmon, a samlet.

**sāl-mōn'-īc, adj.** [Eng. *salmon*; *-ic*.] Derived from the salmon.

**salmonic-acid, s.**

**Chem.:** A reddish fatty acid, existing, according to Fremy, in the reddish muscles of various species of salmon. (Watts.)

**sāl-mōn'-ī-dæ, s. pl.** [Latin *salmo*, genit. *salmonis*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. **Ichthy.:** A family of Physostomi (q. v.). Body generally covered with scales; head naked, no barbels; margin of upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally; belly rounded; small adipose fin behind the dorsal; pyloric appendages generally numerous, rarely absent; air-bladder large, simple; pseudobranchiæ present. The ova fall into the cavity of the abdomen before excretion. The genera are numerous, and valuable as food-fishes. They are fresh water and marine (deep-sea). The former are peculiar to the temperate and arctic regions of the northern hemisphere, one occurring in New Zealand, and many of them descend to the sea periodically or occasionally.

2. **Palæont.:** From the Cretaceous onward. [OSMERUS.]

**sālm'-ōn-ōid** (*l* silent), **a. & s.** [English *salmon*; *-oid*.]

**A. As adj.:** Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the genus *Salmo* (q. v.).

"The fibrous condition of the salmonoid skeleton."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 641.

**B. As subst.:** Any fish of the genus *Salmo* (q. v.).

**sāl'-ōl, s.** [Eng. *salicyl*; suff. *-ol*.] A compound white crystalline substance (C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), used as a substitute for salicylic acid, and internally as an antiseptic.

**sa-lōn, s.** [Fr.] [SALOON.] An apartment for the reception of company; a saloon, a picture-gallery; hence, in the plural, fashionable assemblages, circles of fashionable society.

**sa-loōn', s.** [Fr. *salon*, from O. H. Ger. *sal* (Ger. *saal*)=a dwelling, a house, a hall; cogn. with *leol. salr*; A. S. *sæl, sele*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A spacious and elegant apartment for the reception of company or the exhibition of works of art; a hall of reception; a large public room; a hall for public entertainments; an apartment for specific public use.

"He had descended from the proud saloon."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

2. A refreshment bar, a dram shop, a groggery.

**II. Architect.:** A lofty, spacious hall, frequently vaulted at the top, and usually comprising two stories, with two ranges of windows. It is often in the middle of a building, and is sometimes lighted from the top.

**saloon-keeper, s.** One who keeps a refreshment bar or saloon; one who sells intoxicating liquors at retail.

**sa-loōp', \*sa-lōp', s.** [SALEP.]

1. Salep (q. v.).

2. A similar beverage prepared from an infusion of Sassafras bark.

**\*saloop-house, s.** A house where saloop was prepared and sold. (*Old & New London*, i. 69.)

**\*sa-lō'-pī-an, a.** [Eng. *salop*; *-ian*.] Of, or pertaining to, saloop (q. v.).

"The only salopian house."—*Lamb: Praise of Chimney-sweepers*.

**sāl'-pā, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *salpē, sarpē*=a scapfish.]

**Zool.:** The typical genus of Salpidae (q. v.). Animal sub-cylindrical, half an inch to ten inches long, truncated in front, pointed behind. They have a transparent, elastic outer tunic, elongated, compressed, and open at both extremities. A single narrow, plicated, ribbon-shaped branchia extends obliquely across the pallial cavity. Sexes distinct, with alternation of generations. The young Salpians quit their parent in long chains; after floating about for a time the society is dissolved, and each produces a solitary young one like itself; in the next generation there is a chain again.

**salpa-chain, s.** [SALPA.]

**†sāl'-pī-an, s.** [SALPA.] A mollusk belonging to the genus *Salpa* (q. v.).

"In the transparent salpians these fibres are grouped in flat bands."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 1875), p. 19.

**\*sāl'-pī-cōn, s.** [Fr. & Sp., from Sp. *salpicar*=to besprinkle; Port., *salpicar*=to powder, to corn, from *sal*=salt, and *picar*=to prick.] A dish composed of the remains of meat and vegetables, cut into dice, and heated in brown or white sauce.

**sāl'-pī-dæ, s. pl.** [Lat. *salp(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Zoology:** A family of Tunicata (q. v.). Oceanic molluscs, alternately solid or united in circular or lengthened groups. Branchial and atrial apertures at opposite ends of the body.

**sāl-pī-glōs-sīd'-ē-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *salpiglossis*, genit. *salpiglossid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

**Bot.:** A sub-order of Scrophulariaceæ. Inflorescence entirely centrifugal; activation of the corolla either plaited, or plaited imbricate, the two upper segments being external. (*Bentham*.) Miers places it under his Atropacææ.

**sāl-pī-glōs'-sīs, s.** [Gr. *salpingx*=a tube, and *glōssa*=the tongue. Named from the tongue-like style in the mouth of the corolla.]

**Bot.:** The typical genus of Salpiglossideæ (q. v.). Herbaceous, viscid plants, with showy flowers. Natives of Chili.

**sāl-pīn'-gī-tīs, s.** [Gr. *salpingx*=a trumpet, a tube; suff. *-itis*.]

**Pathol.:** Inflammation of the oviducts.

**sāl-pīn'-gæ'-cæ, s.** [Gr. *salpingx* (genit. *salpingos*)=a trumpet, and *oikeō*=to inhabit.]

**Zool.:** The typical genus of the family Salpingo-cidæ (q. v.). Animals solitary, plastic, and variable in form, secreting and inhabiting a fixed, chitinous, transparent sheath, either sessile or mounted on a pedicle. They inhabit salt and fresh water, and increase usually by transverse fission. Kent divides them into two sections, according as (1) the pedicle is absent, rudimentary, or exceptionally developed, or (2) persistent, and conspicuously developed. Species numerous.

**sāl-pīn'-gæ'-çī-dæ, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *salpingo-cæ(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Zool.:** A family of Choano-flagellata, with three genera: *Salpingo-cæa*, *Lageno-cæa*, and *Poly-cæa*. Animals secreting and inhabiting independent or socially united sheaths or lorica, free-floating or attached to aquatic objects; flagellum single, terminal, with collar, contractile vesicles two or more, posterior, endoplast sub-central. From salt and fresh water.

**sāl'-pīnx, s.** [Gr.=a tube or trumpet.]

\*1. **Mus.:** The ancient Greek trumpet.

2. **Anat.:** The Eustachian tube (q. v.).

**sāl'-sā, s.** [See def.] An abbreviation for Sarsaparilla.

**sāl'-sā-fŷ, s.** [SALSIFY.]

**\*sāl-sā-mēn-tār'-ī-ōūs, a.** [Latin *salsamentarius*, from *sal*=salt.] Pertaining to, or containing salt; salted.

**sālse, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *salsus*=salted.]

**Geol.:** An eruption of mud, with heat and vapor, from a vent in a locality where there is no volcano of the normal type.

**sāl'-sī-fŷ, sāl'-sā-fŷ, s.** [French *salsifis*=goats-beard.]

**Bot.:** *Tragopogon porrifolius*, commonly called *oyster plant*, cultivated to a small extent in England, but much more largely on the Continent of Europe and in America. The root is excellent when cooked. It may be boiled and served with sauce, fried in batter, stewed, scalloped, or made into croquettes.

fate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**sāl-sīl'-lā, s.** [Sp., from Lat. *salsus*=salted.]

**Botany:** The tubers of *Bomarea edulis* of St. Domingo.

\***sāl-sō-āç'-īd, a.** [Lat. *salsus*=salt, and Eng. *acid*.] Having a taste compounded of saltiness and sourness.

**sāl'-sō-lā, s.** [From Lat. *sal*=salt.]

**Botany:** Saltwort, a genus of *Chenopodiaceæ*. Flowers perfect, with two bracts at the base; sepals five, rarely four; stamens five, rarely three; style elongate; stigmas two or three. Found in temperate climates. Known species about thirty. It has an angled, much-branched stem, and pale-greenish sessile flowers, with three leaf-like bracts at the base of each, and is common on sandy seashores. It yields immense quantities of soda, whence its name.

**sāl-sō-lā'-ceous (ce as sh), a.** [Mod. Lat. *sal-sol(a)*; Eug. adj. suff. *-aceous*.] Pertaining or belonging to the genus *Salsola* (q. v.).

**sāl-sū'-gī-nōse, a.** [SALSUGINOUS.]

**Bot.:** Growing in places overflooded by salt water.

**sāl-sū'-gīn-ōus, a.** [Lat. *salugo* (genit. *saluginis*), from *sal*=salt.] Saltish; somewhat salt; brackish.

**sālt, s. & a.** [A. S. *sealt*; cogn. with Dut. *zout*; Icel. *salt*; Dan. & Sw. *salt*; Goth. *salt*; Ger. *salz*; Fr. *sel*; Ital. *sale*; Sp. *sal*; Russ. *sole*; Wel. *hale, halen*; Lab. *sal*; Gr. *hals*; Sansc. *sara*; Icel. *saltr*=salt (a.); Wcl. *hallt*.]

**A. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

\*1) A vessel for holding salt; a salt-cellar.

"Salts of pure gold."—*Middleton: Works*, v. 491.

(2) That which seasons or gives flavor; that which preserves from corruption.

"Ye are the salt of the earth."—*Matthew* v. 13.

(3) Taste, smack, flavor.

"Though we are justices and doctors and churchmen, Mr. Page, we have some salt of our youth in us."  
*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

(4) Wit, pungency, smartness, sarcasm.

"Salt and smartness."—*Tillotson: Sermons*, i. 79.

(5) A marshy place flooded by the tide. (*Prov.*)

(6) A sailor, especially an old sailor. (*Colloq.*)

"An old salt, sitting at the tiller."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**II. Technically:**

**1. Chemistry:**

(1) (*Sing.*). [SODIUM-CHLORIDE.]

(2) (*Pl.*): Applied in a general sense to compounds of a metal and a halogen, as sodium chloride, NaCl; and to compounds formed by the union of an acid and a base, nitrate of silver, AgNO<sub>3</sub>. In its fuller signification the term suggests a compound which can suffer rapid double decomposition with another soluble substance, as when solutions of chloride of sodium and nitrate of silver are mixed together they at once decompose each other and form chloride of silver and nitrate of sodium. By an extension of meaning the name is sometimes applied to compounds, as chloride of ethyl, acetate of ethyl, and even to fats, as stearin, tristearate of glycerin. Popularly and medicinally the term salts refers to Epsom salts (q. v.).

2. *Comm., &c.:* Salt production is a very important industry in the United States. As early as 1620 the Jamestown colonists of Virginia established salt works at Cape Charles. Rock salt is abundant in West Virginia and Louisiana, and salt "licks" and springs are found in nearly all the States and Territories. The springs of Southern Illinois were worked by the French and Indians in 1720. The Kentucky salt springs were known and used before 1790. Valuable salt works have been established in Western Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Michigan, New Mexico, Nebraska, New York, California, and Arkansas. The more important sources of supply are New York, West Virginia, and Ohio. New York alone producing more than one-half of the entire domestic supply. Besides seasoning food and preserving it for domestic use, for long voyages, &c., salt is used in the manufacture of muriatic acid and soda, to glaze pottery, to give hardness to soap, to preserve the surface of metals from being calcined when they are being melted, also as a mordant, &c.

**B. As adjective:**

**I. Literally:**

1. Abounding in or impregnated with salt; containing or producing salt; as, a salt spring.

2. Prepared with or tasting of salt; salted; as salt beef.

3. Overflowed with or growing in salt water; as, a salt marsh.

**II. Figuratively:**

\*1. Sharp, bitter, pungent.

"The pride and salt scorn of his eyes."

*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

2. Lecherous, salacious, lustful.

"As salt as wolves in pride."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

3. Costly, dear, expensive, high; as, to pay a salt price. (*Colloq.*)

¶ (1) *Above (or below) the salt:* Formerly the family salt-cellar was of massive silver, and placed in the middle of the table. Persons of distinction sat *above* the saler—*i. e.*, between it and the head of the table; while dependents and inferior guests sat *below* it. Hence, to sit *above the salt*=to sit in a place of distinction; to be placed or sit *below the salt*=to be given or take an inferior position.

"Yet hope for this to have a roome above the salt."—*Cornwallies: Essayes*, No. 13. (1632.)

(2) *Worth one's salt:* Worthy of one's hire; worth what it costs.

**salt-block, s.** An apparatus for evaporating the water from a saline solution. The technical name for a salt-factory.

**salt-box, s.** A wooden box, with a sloping lid, used for holding salt in kitchens.

**salt-bush, s.**

**Bot.:** *Atriplex nummularia*. (*Australian.*)

**salt-butter, s.** Butter mixed with salt to make it keep.

**salt-cat, s.** [SALTCAT.]

**salt-cellar, \*salt-saler, s.** A small vessel of glass, silver, &c., for holding salt on the table. [CELLAR.]

"When any salt is spilt on the table-cloth, shake it out into the salt-cellar."—*Swift: Direct. to the Butler*.

¶ A tautological expression; *cellar* being=French *salière*, Ital. *saliera*=a salt-cellar, from Lat. *sal*=salt.

**salt-duty, s.** A duty on salt. [SALT-TAX.]

**salt-eel, s.** A rope's end. (*Naut. slang.*) (Cf. *Notes and Queries*, 7th ser., ii. 188, 217.)

**salt-fish, s.**

1. Fish in brine; fish salted and dried.

2. Fish from salt water.

**salt-foot, s.** A large salt-cellar formerly placed near the middle of a long table, to mark the place of division between the superior and inferior guests. [SALT, s., ¶ (1).]

**salt-gauge, s.** A salinometer (q. v.).

**salt-glazing, s.**

**Pottery:** A glaze for earthenware, prepared from common salt.

**salt-green, adj.** Green like the sea; sea-green. (*Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream*, iii. 2.)

**salt-junk, s.** Dry salt beef for use at sea.

**salt-lick, s.** A knob-lick (q. v.); a place where salt is found on the surface of the earth, to which wild animals resort to lick it up; sometimes near salt springs.

**salt-marsh, s.** Land under pasture-grasses or herbage plants, near the sea, and liable to be overflowed by it, or by the waters of estuaries, and in consequence more or less impregnated with salt.

**salt-mine, s.** A mine where rock-salt is obtained.

**salt of lemons, s.** [SALT OF SORREL.]

**salt of sorrel, s.**

**Chem.:** C<sub>2</sub>HKO<sub>4</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>O = { CO.OH }  
binoxalate, or acid potassic oxalate. Found in sorrel leaves, and easily prepared by dividing a saturated solution of oxalic acid in water into two equal portions, neutralizing one with potassic carbonate, and adding the other. It crystallizes in colorless rhombic prisms, slightly soluble in cold, very soluble in boiling water. It is often used to remove ink stains from linen, paper, &c. Called also Salt of Lemons.

**salt of tartar, subst.** [CARBONATE OF POTASSIUM.]

**salt of vitriol, s.** [SULPHATE OF ZINC.]

**salt-pan, salt-pit, s.** A shallow pan or vessel in which salt-water or brine is evaporated in order to obtain salt. In the plural, salt-works, and natural or artificial ponds or sheets of water in which salt is produced by evaporation.

**salt-pit, s.** [SALT-PAN.]

**salt-radicle, s.**

**Chemistry:** The chlorous or electronegative constituent of a salt, according to the binary theory, *e. g.*, Cl in KCl, SO<sub>4</sub> in K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, &c.

**salt-raker, s.** A person engaged in raking or collecting salt in natural salt-ponds, or in inclosures from the sea.

**salt-rheum, s.**

**Pathol.:** A vague popular term for almost all the non-febrile cutaneous eruptions common among adults, except ring-worm and itch.

**sālt-rīv'-ēr, s.** [See def.] An imaginary river up which defeated candidates for office in the United States are said to row.

\***salt-sea, a.** Pertaining or belonging to the sea or ocean. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 1.)

**salt-sedative, s.** Boracic acid.

**salt-spring, s.**

**Geol.:** A spring of water containing a large quantity of common salt. Such springs are very abundant in America, Europe, and other parts of the world. They rise through strata of sandstone and marl, which contain large beds of rock-salt (q. v.). Culinary salt is obtained from them by evaporation.

"The art of making salt was known in very early times, to the Gauls and Germans: it is not, therefore, likely that the Britons, who had, in several places, plenty of salt-springs, should be ignorant of it."—*Pennant: Journey from Chester*.

**salt-tax, s.**

**Taxation:** The ancient Romans imposed a duty on salt, and most modern states have taxed it heavily. In India the salt-duty is the third source in order of importance of the Indian revenue, or, excluding opium, it is the second. Formerly its amount varied in different localities, now it is uniform over India at two rupees per maund (\$1.35 a cwt.) The revenue from it in 1882-3 was \$30,887,905. (*Hunter: Indian Empire*.)

**salt-tree, s.**

**Bot.:** *Halinodendron argenteum*.

**salt-water, s. & a.**

**A. As subst.:** Water impregnated with salt; seawater.

**B. As adj.:** Pertaining, relating, or belonging to salt water, *i. e.*, to the sea; used at sea; engaged on the sea.

"The salt-water thief."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v.

**salt-work, subst.** A house or place where salt is made.

\***sālt (2), s.** [O. Fr. *sault*, from Lat. *saltum*, accus. of *saltus*, from *salio*=to leap.] A leap, a jump, a bound.

"Frisking lambs

Make wanton salts about their dry-suck'd dams."

*Ben Jonson: Masques*.

**sālt, v. t. & i.** [SALT, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt; to preserve with salt.

"We might have salted as much pork as would have served both ships."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

2. To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the preservation of timber.

3. To supply or furnish with salt.

"Every Sunday morning the cows must be salted."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1873, p. 51.

**B. Intrans.:** To deposit brine from a saline substance; as, The brine begins to salt.

¶ (1) *To salt an invoice:* To put the extreme value upon each article, and even something more sometimes, in order to make what seems a liberal discount upon payment.

(2) *To salt a mine:* To sprinkle a few grains of gold-dust, &c., in and about an unproductive or worked-out mine, so as to make it appear valuable, and thus obtain a higher price from an unsuspecting purchaser.

"One of the first to practice the art of salting sham goldfields."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(3) *To salt down:* To put away; to bank or save money. (*Slang.*)

**sālt'-ant, a.** [Lat. *saltans*, pr. par. of *salto*, frequent. of *salio*=to leap.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Leaping, jumping, dancing.

"When he chaseth and followeth after other beasts hee goeth alwaies saltant or rampant."—*P. Holland: F. i. ny*, bk. viii., ch. xvi.

2. *Her.:* A term applied to the squirrel, weasel, rat, and all vermin, and also to the cat, greyhound, ape, and monkey, when in a position springing forward.

**sal-tā-rēl'-lō, s.** [Ital.]

**Music:**

1. A Neapolitan dance in triple time, somewhat resembling a jig.

2. The music for such a dance.

3. A harpsichord jack, so called because it jumps when the note is struck.

†**sāl'-tāte, v. i.** [Latin *saltatum*, sup. of *salto*, frequent. of *salio*=to leap.] To leap, to jump, to skip.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f, -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șün; ðion, -șion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = șüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



**sāl-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *saltatio*.] [SALTATE.]

1. A leaping, a bounding, a jumping.

"Being ordained for saltation, their hinder legs do far exceed the others."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. A beating or palpitation.

"His verdant blood  
In brisk saltation circulates and flows."

*Smart: Hop-Garden*, p. 37.

†**sāl-tā-tōr'-ēg**, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *saltator*=a dancer.]

*Zoöl.*: The Salticidæ (q. v.).

**sāl-tā-tōr'-ī-a**, *s. pl.* [Latin *saltatorius*, from *saltator*=a leaper, a dancer; *salto*=to leap.]

*Entom.*: A section of Orthoptera, having the hind legs elongated and connected with leaping organs. Wings and elytra well developed. Joints of the tarsi never more than four. The males emit chirping sounds. All are herbivorous. Tribes: Locustina, Achetina, and Gryllina; or families: Gryllidæ, Locustidæ, and Acrididæ.

**sāl-tā-tōr'-ī-al**, \***sāl-tā-tōr'-ī-ous**, *a.* [SALTATORIA.] Pertaining to leaping, having the ability to leap, or actually doing so.

"The males in the three saltatorial families belonging to this order are remarkable for their musical powers."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, p. ii., ch. x.

**saltatorial-orthoptera**, *s. pl.* [SALTATORIA.]

**sāl'-tā-tōr'-y**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *saltatorius*.]

*A. As adj.*: The same as SALTATORIAL (q. v.).

"A saltatory version of the 'Wedding March.'"—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*B. As subst.*: A dancer.

"A second, a lavoltetere, a saltatory, a dancer with a kit."—*Beaum. & Flet. Fair Maid of the Inn*, iii. 1.

**sāl't-cāke**, *s.* [Eng. salt (1), and cake.]

*Comm.*: Sulphate of soda, prepared for the use of glassmakers and soap manufacturers.

**sāl't-cāt**, \***salt-catte**, *s.* [Eng. salt (1), and cat=cate (?).] A lump of salt made at a salt-work; also a mixture of gravel, loam, rubbish of old walls, cummin-seed, salt, and stale urine, for food for pigeons. (See extract.)

"A lump of salt, which they usually call a saltcat, made at the salterns, which makes the pigeons much affect the place."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

\***sāl't-cōte**, *s.* [Eng. salt (1), and cote.] A salt-pit.

"There be a great number of saltcotes about this well."—*Harrison: Descrip. Eng.*, ii. 83.

**sāl't-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. salt, v.; -er.]

1. One who salts; one who sprinkles or applies salt.

"The dissector, emboweller, pollinctor, salter, and other dependent servants."—*Greenhill: On Embalming*, p. 283.

2. One who makes or deals in salt.

"I asked of a salter how manie fornaces they had at all the three springs."—*Holinshed: Desc. of England*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

3. A drysalter (q. v.).

**sāl't-ēr-n**, *s.* [SALT (1), s.] A salt manufactory where water is evaporated from brine and dry salt obtained. More especially a plot of retentive land, laid out in pools and walks, where the sea-water is admitted to be evaporated by the heat of the sun's rays. The operation is concluded in boilers.

"The salterns of the Normans and the Old English have suffered very different fates. In Normandy the sea no longer reaches to their sites whilst here it has long since rolled over them."—*London Daily News*.

**sāl-tīc'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *saltic(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Dipneumones, section Vagabundæ. The cephalothorax is nearly rectangular, and the eyes are placed in it in three transverse rows. Active spiders, weaving no webs, but trying to approach their prey by stealth and then springing upon it suddenly.

**sāl'-tī-cūs**, *s.* [Lat.=dancing.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of Salticidæ (q. v.). *Salticus scenicus* is a small spider banded with black and white, often met with in gardens, on brick walls, railings, the trunks of trees, &c.

**sāl't-īe**, *s.* [Eng. salt, a.; -ie.]

*Ichthy.*: *Pleuronectes limanda*, the Common Dab (q. v.).

**sāl'-tiēr** (1), *s.* [SALTIRE.]

\***sāl'-tiēr** (2), *s.* [See def.] A blunder for Satyr (q. v.).

"They call themselves saltiers."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

**sāl-tī-grā'-dā**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *saltus*=a leap, and *gradior*=to walk.]

*Zoöl.*: The Salticidæ (q. v.).

**sāl-tī-grāde**, *a. & s.* [SALTIGRADA.]

*A. As adj.*: Leaping; formed for leaping.

*B. As subst.*: One of the Saltigrada (q. v.).

\***sāl-tīn-bān'-cō**, \***sāl-tīm-bān'-cō**, *s.* [Ital. *saltimbanco*; Fr. *saltimbanque*=a mountebank, from Ital. *saltare in banco*=to leap or mount on the bench.] A quack, a mountebank.

"He play'd the saltinbanco's part,  
Transformed t' a Frenchman by my art."

*Butler: Hudibras*, ii. 3.

**sāl't-īng**, *s.* [Eng. salt (1), s.; -ing.] A salt-marsh.

**sāl'-tīre**, **sāl'-tiēr**, *s.* [O. Fr. *saultoir* (Fr. *saultoir*)=a stirrup, a saltire; Low Lat. *saltatorium*=a stirrup, from Lat. *saltatorius*=saltatory (q. v.).]

*Her.*: An ordinary in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, or the letter X, formed by two bends, dexter and sinister, crossing each other.

"Upon his surcoat valiant Nevil bore  
A silver saltire upon martial red."

*Drayton: Barons' Wars*, ii.

**saltire-wise**, **saltier-wise**, *adv.*

*Her.*: In the manner of a saltire; long-shaped charges (swords, batons, &c.) placed in the direction of the saltire, are said to be borne saltire-wise.

**sāl't-īsh**, *a.* [Eng. salt (1), s.; -ish.] Somewhat salt; rather salt.

**sāl't-īsh-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. saltish; -ly.] With a moderate degree of saltiness.

**sāl't-īsh-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. saltish; -ness.] The quality or state of being saltish.

**sāl't-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. salt (1), s.; -less.] Destitute of salt; not tasting of salt; insipid.

**sāl't-lŷ**, *adv.* [English salt, a.; -ly.] In a salt manner; with taste of salt.

**sāl't-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. salt, a.; -ness.] The quality or state of being salt or impregnated with salt; salt taste.

"That peculiar bitterish saltiness which we find in it."—*Goldsmith: Hist. of the Earth*, ch. xv.

**sāl'-tō**, *s.* [Ital.]

*Music*: (1) A dance in which there is much leaping and skipping; (2) a leap, or skip from one note to another beyond the octave.

**sāl't-pē'-tēr**, **sāl't-pē'-tre** (tre as tēr), *s.* [Lat. *sal petreæ*=salt of the rock.]

1. *Chemistry*: KNO<sub>3</sub>. Potassium nitrate. Niter. Found in dry and hot countries as a natural product, but prepared artificially by exposing a mixture of calcareous soil and animal matter to the atmosphere, or by decomposing native sodium nitrate with potassium carbonate. It crystallizes in anhydrous six-sided prisms, soluble in seven parts water at 15°, and in its own weight of boiling water. It is chiefly used in the manufacture of gunpowder, fireworks, and nitric-acid. When fused and poured into molds, it forms the sal prunella of commerce.

2. *Min.*: The same as NITER (q. v.).

**sāl't-pē'-trōus**, †**sāl't-pē'-trŷ**, *a.* Pertaining to saltpeter; partaking of the qualities of saltpeter; impregnated with saltpeter.

**sāl'ts**, *s. pl.* [SALT (1), s., II. 1. (2).]

¶ *Smelling salts*: A preparation of carbonate of ammonia with or without some agreeable scent, as bergamot, lavender, &c., used as a stimulant and restorative in case of faintness.

**sāl't-wōrt**, *s.* [Eng. salt (1), s., and wort.]

*Bot.*: (1) *Salicornia annua*; (2) *Salsola* (q. v.).

**sāl't-y**, *adj.* [Eng. salt (1), s.; -y.] Rather salt; saltish.

**sa-lū'-brī-ōus**, *a.* [As it from a Lat. *salubriosus*, from *salubris*=healthy, from *salus*=health; Fr., Sp. & Ital. *salubre*.] Favorable to or promoting health; healthy, wholesome.

**sa-lū'-brī-ōus-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. salubrious; -ly.] In a salubrious manner; so as to promote health.

**sa-lū'-brī-ōus-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. salubrious, -ness.] The quality or state of being salubrious; wholesomeness, healthfulness, favorableness to the promotion and preservation of health.

**sa-lū'-brī-tŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *salubrité*, from Lat. *salubritatem*, accus. of *salubritas*, from *salubris*=salubrious (q. v.).] The same as SALUBRIOUSNESS (q. v.).

**sāl'-ū-tar-ī-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. salutary; -ly.] In a salutary manner; in a manner favorable to health.

**sāl'-ū-tar-ī-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. salutary; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being salutary or of promoting health.

2. The quality of promoting good, prosperity, or advantage.

**sāl'-ū-tar-ŷ**, *a.* [Fr. *salutaire*, from Lat. *salutaris*, from *salus* (genit. *salutis*)=health; Ital. *salutare*.]

1. Promoting or preserving health; favorable or contributing to health; wholesome, healthful.

2. Promoting or contributing to some good, advantage, or benefit; profitable, advantageous, beneficial.

**sāl-ū-tā'-tion**, \***sal-ū-ta-ci-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *salutation*, from Lat. *salutationem*, accus. of *salutatio*, from *salutatus*, pa. par. of *saluto*=to salute (q. v.); Sp. *salutacion*; Ital. *salutazione*.]

1. The act of saluting or paying respect or reverence by words or actions; the act of greeting or welcoming.

2. That which is said or done in the act of saluting or greeting. (It may consist in the expression of kind wishes, bowing, shaking hands, embracing, uncovering the head, firing of guns, &c.)

"For so as the vois of thi salutioun was madd in myn eeris."—*Wycliffe: Luke* i.

¶ *Angelical Salutation*: The Hail-Mary (q. v.).

**sa-lū-tā-tōr'-ī-an**, *s.* [Eng. salutatory; -an.] In the United States, the student of a college who pronounces the salutatory oration at the annual commencement or like exercises.

**sa-lū'-tā-tōr'-ī-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. salutatory; -ly.] By way of salutation.

**sa-lū'-tā-tōr'-y**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *salutatorius*, from *salutatus*, pa. par. of *saluto*=to salute (q. v.).]

*A. As adj.*: Saluting, greeting; expressing a welcome or greeting. (Applied especially to the oration which introduces the exercises of the commencements or similar public exhibitions in American colleges.)

\**B. As subst.*: A place of greeting; a vestibule, a porch.

"Coming to the bishop with supplication into the salutatory, some out-porch of the church."—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

**sa-lūte**, *v. t. & i.* [Latin *saluto*=to wish health, to greet; *salus* (genit. *salutis*)=health; Fr. *saluer*; Ital. *salutare*; Sp. *saludar*; Port. *saudar*.]

*A. Transitive*:

1. To make or offer a salutation to; to greet, to welcome; to address with expressions of kind wishes, courtesy, reverence, or homage.

"He faire the knight saluted, louting low."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. i. 30.

2. To greet with a kiss, a wave of the hand, the uncovering of the head, a bow, or the like; as, to salute a person in the street.

3. To make obeisance to; to adore.

"Have wings like angels, and like them salute."

*Byron: Heaven and Earth*, i. 3.

4. In the army and navy to honor, as a particular day, person, or nation, by the discharge of great guns or small arms, dipping colors or the like; to receive with honor.

\*5. To touch, to affect, to gratify.

*B. Intrans.*: To perform a salutation or salute.

**sa-lūte**, *s.* [SALUTE, v.]

1. The act of saluting, or of expressing kind wishes or respects; salutation, greeting.

2. A kiss.

3. In the army and navy a compliment paid on the appearance of a distinguished personage, when squadrons or other bodies meet, at the burial of officers, and on other ceremonial occasions. It may be done by firing great guns or small arms, dipping colors, flags, and topsails, presenting arms, manning the yards, cheering, &c.

"A blithe salute, in martial sort,  
The minstrels well might sound."

*Scott: Marmion*, i. 10.

\*4. A gold coin, of the value of \$6, struck by Henry V. after his conquest in France. It was so called from the salutation represented on it,

viz., the Virgin Mary on the one and an angel on the other side of a shield bearing the arms of France and England quarterly, with the word *Ave!* (Hail!) on a scroll.

**sa-lūt-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. salut(e), v.; -er.] One who salutes.

†**sāl-ū-tīf-ēr-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *salutifer*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.]

1. Health-bringing, healthy.

2. Salutary, beneficial.

†**sāl-ū-tīf-ēr-ōus-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. salutiferous; -ly.] In a salutiferous, wholesome, or salutary manner.



Salute.



**tsāl-va-bil'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *salvable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being salvable; salvableness.

"Why do we Christians so fiercely argue against the salvability of each other?"—*Decay of Piety*.

**sāl'-va-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *salvo*=to save, and Eng. *able*.] Capable of being saved; admitting of salvation.

**sāl'-va-ble-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *salvable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being salvable; possibility of being saved.

**sāl'-va-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *salvab(le)*; *-ly*.] In a salvable manner.

**sāl'-va-dör'-a**, *s.* [Mod. Latin, from Sp. & Port. *salvador*=a savior.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of *Salvadoraceæ* (q. v.). *Salvadora persica*, the Toothbrush tree, is probably the Mustard tree of Scripture (q. v.). The bark of the root is acrid, vesicant, and stimulant; the leaves are purgative, and the fruit is eatable. The galls of *S. oleoides*, an Indian evergreen shrub, are used in dyeing. *S. persica* and *S. oleoides* yield a sulphury yellow fat, and their leaves are used as fodder for camels.

**sāl'-va-dör'-ā-čĕ-æ**, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *salvador(a)*, Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: *Salvadorads*; an order of *Perigynous Exogens*, alliance *Echiales*. Small trees or shrubs, with the stem slightly twined at the joints. Leaves opposite, leathery, entire. Flowers minute, in loose panicles; sepals four, minute; corolla membranous, four-parted; stamens four; ovary superior, one-celled; ovule solitary erect. Known genera four, species undetermined; from India, Syria, and the north of Africa. (*Lindley*.)

**sāl'-va-dör'-ād**, *subst.* [Mod. Lat. *salvador(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: The *Salvadoraceæ* (q. v.).

**sāl'-vage** (age as *ĭg*) (1), *subst.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *salver* (Fr. *sauver*), from Lat. *salvo*=to save (q. v.); Low Lat. *salvadium*.]

1. The act of saving a ship or goods from extraordinary danger, as from fire, the sea, an enemy, pirates, or the like.

2. *Commercial and Maritime Law*:

(1) A payment or compensation to which those persons are entitled who have by their voluntary efforts saved ships or goods from extraordinary danger, as from fire, the sea, an enemy, pirates, or the like. The amount of salvage to be paid is generally agreed on between the salvors and the owners of the property saved; but if they cannot agree, the sum to be paid, and the proportions in which it shall be paid, are determined by the Admiralty Court. The crew of a ship are not entitled to any salvage for any extraordinary efforts they may make in saving their own vessel.

(2) The property saved from extraordinary danger by the voluntary efforts of the salvors.

**salvage-corps**, *s.* A corps or body of men sometimes attached to a fire brigade, whose duties are the salvage of property from fire, and the care of that which is salvaged.

**salvage-loss**, *s.* The difference between the amount of salvage, after deducting the charges and the original value of the property.

**sāl'-vage** (age as *ĭg*) (2), *s.* [Prob. the same as *salvage* (1) (q. v.).]

*Naut.*: A skein of hemp, simply bound with yarn; used for tackling of cannon, and other purposes where great pliancy and strength are required. [*SALVAGEE*]

**\*sālvy'-age** (age as *ĭg*) (3), *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *saulvage*; Fr. *sauvage*.] [*SAVAGE*.]

**A. As adj.**: Savage, rude, cruel.

**B. As subst.**: A savage.

**\*sal-vag-esse**, *s.* [*SALVAGE, a.*] Savageness, wildness.

**\*sāl'-va tēl'-la**, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *salvator*=a savior. So named from the salutary effects which the ancients attributed to the opening of the vein in hypochondria.]

*Anat.*: A vein on the back of the hand, near its inner margin, in proximity to the fourth and little fingers.

**sāl-vā'-tion**, **\*sal-va-ci-on**, **\*sal-va-ci-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *salvation*, from Lat. *salvationem*, accus. of *salvatio*, from *salvatus*, pa. par. of *salvo*=to save (q. v.); Sp. *salvacion*; Ital. *salvazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. The act of saving, rescuing, or preserving from danger, destruction, or ruin; preservation, rescue.

"Looking to Government aid for *salvation* from starvation during the coming autumn and winter."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. In the same sense as **II**.

"The care of each man's *salvation* belongs only to himself."—*Locke: A Letter Concerning Toleration*.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **ğem**; **thin**, **țhis**; **sin**, **aș**; **expect**, **χenophon**, **exist. ph = f**. **-cian**, **-tian = șan**. **-tion**, **-sion = șhñ**; **țion**, **-șion = zhñ**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = șhș**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **șel**, **çel**.

3. A manifestation of saving power.

"Stand still, and see the *salvation* of the Lord, which he will shew to you to-day."—*Exodus* xiv. 13.

4. That which saves; the cause of saving.

"The Lord is my light and my *salvation*."—*Psa.* xxvii. 1.

**II. Theol.**: The deliverance of those who believe in Christ from the power of sin, and from the woe reserved for the unbelieving and the impenitent; and the bestowal on them of endless felicity in heaven.

**Salvation-army, s.**

*Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.*: A religious organization virtually constituting a distinct religious sect, its founder and general being Mr. William Booth, born at Nottingham, England, in 1829. In 1843 he entered the ministry of the Methodist New Connection, which stationed him in London. Soon afterward he obtained great spiritual success at Guernsey, and in 1844 was set apart as an evangelist. In 1856-7 he returned to the regular pastorate, but felt himself out of his sphere; and when, in 1861, the Conference refused to allow him again to become an evangelist, he resigned connection with it, and commenced an independent career. A year before this, Mrs. Booth had begun to preach. In 1862-3 he labored in Cornwall, Newcastle, &c., and in June, 1865, in Whitechapel, London, where he obtained many converts, whom he united into the East London Christian Revival Society, afterward the East London Christian Mission. Visits to other cities and towns commenced the work also there. In 1865-6 Mr. Booth hired a large theater, and, in 1870, the People's Market at Whitechapel. By the commencement of 1878 thirty stations had been occupied; at its close there were eighty, and the evangelists had increased from thirty to 127. The first appearance of the title *Salvation Army* in the Registrar-general's returns was in 1880. With the name army came military phraseology. Prayer became knee-drill, the leader became a general, one of his sons chief of the staff, evangelists took the name of officers, candidates were cadets, and not merely converts were sought, but recruits. A semi-military attire was assumed, barracks built instead of separate residences, and when the army marched forth to take some place by storm, it was with banners displayed and bands of music leading the march. Its possession of the streets was not undisputed, especially in the earlier part of its career. [*SKELETON-ARMY*.] Religious soldier-life was open to women, and many female officers conducted evangelistic operations. [*HALLELUJAH-LASSES*.] The progress of the army was very rapid. The amount of property owned by this organization now exceeds four million dollars, and the annual income is over \$3,600,000. The Division of the Army in this country in 1905 had 2,361 officers, 696 corps and 25,000 members. Miss Eva Booth is commander of the army in the United States, with headquarters at 120 West Fourteenth Street, New York city, where information may be obtained regarding the organization and its work.

**Sāl-vā'-tion-ist**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *salvation*; *-ist*.]

**A. As adj.**: Pertaining or relating to the *Salvationists*.

**B. As subst.**: A member of the *Salvation Army* (q. v.).

"What they object to is their being charged with obstructing thoroughfares when *Salvationists* and others do the same thing with absolute impunity."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**tsāl'-va-tōr'-ŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *salvatoire*.] [*SALVATION*.] A place where anything is preserved.

"I consider the admirable powers of sensation, phantasy, and memory, in what *salvatories* or repositories the species of things past are conserved."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 156.

**salve** (*l* silent, or as *sälve*), **\*salfe**, *subst.* [A. S. *sealf*; cogn. with Dut. *zalv*; O. H. Ger. *salba*; Ger. *salbe*; Dan. *salve*; Sw. *salva*, *salva*.]

1. *Lit.*: An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; a healing ointment.

2. *Fig.*: A help, a remedy, an antidote, a healing application.

"Though no reason may apply  
Salve to your sore." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. ii. 36.

**salve** (1) (*l* silent, or as *sälve*), *v. t.* [A. S. *sealfian*, from *sealf*=salve (q. v.); O. Sax. & Goth. *salbon*; O. Fries. *salva*; Dut. *zalven*; Dan. *salve*; O. H. Ger. *salbōn*; Ger. *salben*.]

**I. Lit.**: To apply a salve or salves to; to heal or treat with salves or healing applications; to cure.

**II. Figuratively**:

1. To help, to remedy, to apply a salve to.

2. To help or remedy by a salve, excuse, or reservation,

"Ignorant I am not how this is *salved*: they do it but after the truth is made manifest."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

**sälve** (2), *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *salvo*=to save (q. v.).] [*SALVAGE, s.*]

**A. Trans.**: To save, as a ship or goods, as from fire, the sea, or the like.

"*Salving* life and property."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**B. Intrans.**: To be engaged in the salvage of ships or property.

"Crews of twenty boats scattered all over the islands are *salving* as quickly as they can."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**\*sälve** (3), *v. t.* [Lat. *salve*=hail.] To salute, to say Hail! to.

**säl'-vĕ**, *excl.* [Lat.] Hail!

**Salve, Regina, s.** [Lat.=Hail, Queen.]

1. *Roman Church*: The first words of a prayer to the Virgin Mary, hence used for the prayer itself. (Cf. *Ave Maria*, *Pater Noster*.) In the Divine Office it is recited at the end of Lauds and Compline, and it is much used in private devotion.

2. *Music*: Any setting of the prayer described above. [1.]

**säl'-vĕ-lĭ'-nĭ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Fr. *salvelin*=Ger. *sälbling*=*Salmo salvelinus* (Linu.).]

*Ichthy.*: Charr; a group or sub-genus of *Salmo*, with teeth on the head of the vomer only. Among the chief species are *Salmo umbla* (the Ombre Chevalier of the Swiss lakes), *S. alpinus* (the Northern Charr), *S. perissi* (the Torgoch), *S. grayi* (the Freshwater Herring), *S. hucho* (the Huchen of the Danube), *S. arcturus* (the most northern species, from 82° N. Lat.), and *S. fontinalis* (the Brook Trout of the United States).

**sälv'-ĕr** (1), *s.* [*SALVOR*.]

**sälv'-ĕr** (*l* silent) (2), *s.* [Eng. *salv(e)* 1, v.; *-er*.] One who salves or cures; a quacksalver.

**säl'-vĕr** (3), *s.* [Prop. *salva*, from Sp. *salva*=a salver, from *salvar*=to save; Lat. *salvo*.] A kind of tray or waiter for table service, or on which to present anything to a person.

**salver-shaped, a.** The same as *HYPOCRATERIFORM* (q. v.).

**säl'-vĭ-a**, *s.* [Lat.=the sage (*Salvia officinalis*), from *salvo*=to save. Named from its healing properties.]

*Botany*: Sage; the typical genus of the *Salvidæ* (q. v.). Calyx two-lipped; stamens two, forked. Undershrubs or herbs, widely distributed. Known species about 400, many of them very showy, flowering plants, cultivated in gardens or in greenhouses. *S. officinalis*, of which there are many varieties, is the Common Sage, a well-known culinary herb. [*SAGE*.] It is a feeble tonic and astringent, and an efficient aromatic. *S. grandiflora* is also culinary. The galls of *S. pomifera* are eaten in Candia, as are the stalks of *S. moorcroftiana* in the Himalayas. The root is used in cough, the seeds as an emetic, and the leaves as a medicine in Guinea-worm and itch, or as a poultice to wounds. The seeds of *S. plebeia* and *S. pumila*, also Indian species, are given in gonorrhœa, &c.

**säl'-vĭ-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Latin *salvi(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Bot.*: A family of *Monardææ* (q. v.).

**\*säl'-vĭf-ĭc**, **\*säl'-vĭf-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Lat. *salvificus*, from *salvus*=safe, and *facio*=to make.] Saving; tending to save or preserve.

**\*säl'-vĭf-ĭc-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *salvifically*: *-ly*.] In a saving manner; so as to save.

"There is but one who died *salvifically* for us."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, pt. ii., § 11.

**säl'-vĭn'-ĭ-a**, *s.* [Named after Antonio Maria Salvini, a Greek professor at Florence.]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Marsileaceæ*. Spore fruits of two kinds, the one producing only ovate spores, the other only pollen spores. Plants floating on the surface of stagnant water.

**\*säl'-vĭn'-ĭ-ā-čĕ-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *salvini(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: An order of *Lycopodales*, generally merged in *Marsileaceæ*. They are annual plants floating in water; the microsporangia and macrosporangia are formed in different sporocarps. Genera, *Salvinia* and *Azolla*.

**säl'-vō** (1), *s.* [Fr. *salve*; Ital. *salva*=a salvo, a salute, from Lat. *salve*=hail!]

1. A general discharge of guns, intended as a salute.

2. A general concentrated fire of a greater or less number of pieces of artillery, for the purpose of making a breach, &c.; the simultaneous and concentrated concussion of a number of cannon-balls or rifle-shells on masonry or earthwork, producing a very destructive effect.

3. The combined shouts or cheers of a multitude, in applause, honor, or admiration.



†sāl'-vō (2), s. [From the Latin *salvo jure*=the right being intact or preserved; an expression used in granting anything.] An exception, a reservation, an excuse.

"I shall inquire what *salvos*, or qualifying considerations, we may reasonably understand."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 72.

sāl'-vōr, s. [Eng. *salve* (2), v.; -or.] One who saves a ship or goods from extraordinary danger, as of fire, the sea, an enemy, or the like; one who effects salvage.

\*sām, adv. [SAME.]

1. Together.

"Now are they saints, all in that City *sam*."

*Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 57.*

2. In common.

"What concord han light and darke *sam*?"

*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; June.*

sa-mād'-ēr-a, s. [Cinghalese *Samadara*.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Simarubæ. *Samadera indica*, a tree thirty to thirty-five feet high, furnishes Niepa bark, and its seeds yield an oil used in India in rheumatism, the bruised leaves are applied externally in erysipelas, and an infusion of the wood is tonic.

sa-mād'-ēr-in, s. [Mod. Lat. *samader(a)*; -in (Chem.).]

*Chem.*: A bitter principle extracted from the aqueous infusion of the bark and fruit of *Samadera indica*. It forms dazzling white, feathery crystals, soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether. Its solutions are neutral.

sām'-a-ra, subst. [Lat. *samara*, *samera*=the seed of the elm.]

*Bot.*: A two or more celled superior fruit, having few-seeded, indehiscent, and dry cells, and elongated into wing-like expansions. Lindley placed it under his compound fruits, and considered it a modification of the carcerule (q. v.). It is popularly called a Key. Examples, *Fraxinus*, *Acer*, *Ulmus*, &c.



Samara of Maple.

\*sa-mare', \*sa-mar-ra', \*sem-mar, subst. [S. MARRE.] A kind of jacket anciently worn by ladies, having a loose body and four sidelaps or skirts extending to the knee.

sa-mar'-ī-a, s. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a corruption of *marā*, one of the native Guianan names of the species.]

*Bot. & Comm.*: The cedar wood of Guiana furnished by *Icica altissima*.

sām'-a-rīs, s. [Etym. not apparent.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Pleuronectidæ, confined to the Chinese seas. The mouth is nearly symmetrical, and the dorsal fin commences before the eye, on the snout.

sa-mār'-ī-tan, a. & s. [See def.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to Samaria, the principal city of the ten tribes of Israel, belonging to the tribe of Ephraim. After the captivity it was repopulated by Cuthites from Assyria or Chaldea.

2. Applied to the characters of a kind of ancient Hebrew writing, probably in use before and partly after the Babylonish captivity.

B. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. A native or inhabitant of Samaria. (*John* iv. 9.)

2. The language of Samaria. It was a dialect of the Chaldean.

II. *Fig.*: A charitable, kind-hearted, or benevolent person, in allusion to the "good Samaritan" of the parable; as, to act the *Samaritan*.

Samaritan-Pentateuch, s. [PENTATEUCH.]

\*sa-mār'-ī-tan-i-sm, s. [Eng. *Samaritan*; -ism.] Benevolence, humanity.

"Mad with humanity and *samaritanism*."—*Sydney Smith: Letters* (1844).

sa-mār'-ī-ūm, s. [Latinized from *SamarSKITE* (q. v.).]

*Chem.*: Symbol Sm. The new name for the element Decipium (q. v.), found in the mineral SamarSKITE.

sām'-a-rōid, a. [Eng. *samar(a)*; -oid.] Resembling samara (q. v.).

sa-mar'-skite, s. [After v. Samarski, a mine officer; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: An orthorhombic mineral occurring mostly massive, rarely in crystals, in brown orthoclase. Hardness 5.5 to 6; sp. gr. 5.614 to 5.75; luster, when fractured, shining, sub-metallic; color, velvet black;

streak, dark brown, opaque; fracture, sub-conchoidal. Composition: A columbate of uranium, yttrium, iron, thorium, &c.

sa'-ma-vê-da, s. [Sans. *sama-veda*, from *saman*=a hymn for chanting; and *veda*=knowledge. [RIG-VEDA.]

*Sansc. Literature*: The second of the four Vedas. It is, in the main, made up of extracts from the hymns of the Rig-Veda, used at the Soma sacrifice, but the antiquated grammatical forms show portions of it to be older than the Rig-Veda itself.

sām'-bāc, s. [Burmese *sambe*.]

*Bot.*: *Jasminum sambac*.

sām'-bō, zām'-bō, s. [Sp. *zambo*, *sambo*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The offspring of a black person and a mulatto; hence used commonly for a negro.

2. *Bot.*: The genus *Cleome*. (*West Indian*.)

sam'-boq, s. [SAMBUR.]

sām'-bū'-çē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *sambuc(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Caprifoliaceæ.

sām'-bū'-cūs, s. [Lat.=an elder tree.]

1. *Bot.*: The typical genus of Sambuceæ (q. v.). Flowers small, in umbellate corymbs or panicles jointed to the pedicel; calyx three to five-toothed; corolla rotate or campanulate; stamens, five; drupe with three to five cartilaginous seeds. Known species, ten to twelve, from most temperate regions.

2. *Pharm.*: The inner bark of the elder has been successfully used to remove the fluid in dropsy.

¶ *Sambuci flores*: [ELDER-FLOWERS.]

sām'-būke, s. [Lat. *sambuca*, from Gr. *sambykē*.]

*Music*: An ancient musical instrument; though applied sometimes to several musical instruments of different kinds, such as a lyre, a dulcimer, a triangular harp or trigon, and a large Asiatic harp, it seems to have been chiefly used as a term for the last-named instrument. By some authors it has been identified with the large Egyptian harp.

sām'-būr, sām'-boq, s. [Native name.]

*Zoöl.*: *Axis aristotelis*, one of the Rusine deer, from the hill-country of India. It stands about five feet high, is deep brown in color, and has the hair of the neck developed into a sort of mane. Its build is massive, and the antlers present powerful points and are over three feet in length. The hind is less stoutly built, and of a yellowish tint.

"The *sambur* seems very well adapted for a deer park being quite hardy enough to bear our winter in this climate."—*Sclater: Guide to Gardens of Zoological Society*.

sāme, adj. & adv. [A. S. *same* (adv.) in such phrases as *swā same swā men*=the same as men; cogn. with Icel. *samr*=the same; Dan. & Sw. *samme*; O. H. Ger. *sam*=same; *sama*=together; Goth. *sama*=same; *samana*=together; Russian *samuii*=same; Gr. *homos*; Sansc. *sama*=even, same; Lat. *similis*=like; *simul*=together; Gr. *homoiος*=like.]

A. As adjective:

1. Identical, not different, not other.

"The very *same* man."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 5.

2. Identical in kind, species, or degree; exactly alike, or similar, though individually distinct.

"What soever is done to my brother (if I be a Christian man) that *same* is done to me."—*Tyndal: Works*, p. 383.

3. Just mentioned, or just about to be mentioned or referred to.

"That *same* Isabel here once again."

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v.

¶ *Same* is always preceded by the demonstrative words *this*, *that*, &c.; and followed in comparisons by *as* or *with*.

\*B. As adv.: Together.

¶ (1) *All the same*: Nevertheless, notwithstanding, in spite of all.

\* (2) *The same*: Together.

sāme'-ness, s. [Eng. *same*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being the same; absence of difference; identity.

2. Near resemblance or correspondence; similarity.

3. Tiresome or tedious monotony; want of variety.

"With weary *sameness* in the rhymes."

*Tennyson: Miller's Daughter*, 70.

sa-mēs'-tēr, sa-mes-tre, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

A variety of coral. (*Simmonds*.)

sa-mëtte', s. [SAMITE.]

Sā'-mī-an, a. & s. [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Samos, an island in the Grecian Archipelago.

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

Samian-earth, Samian-stone, s. A kind of bole or marl from the island of Samos.

Samian-letter, s. The Pythagorean letter (q. v.).

"When reason doubtful, like the *Samian* letter, Points him two ways." *Pope: Dunciad*, iv. 151.

Samian-stone, s. [SAMIAN-EARTH.]

Samian-ware, s. An ancient kind of pottery, made of Samian, or other fine earth. It is of a bright red or black color, covered with a lustrous siliceous glaze, with separately molded ornaments attached.

sā'-mī-ēl, s. [Turk.] The Simoom (q. v.).

"Burning and headlong as the *Samiel* wind."

*Moore: Lalla Rookh*.

Sā'-mī-ōt, Sā'-mī-ōte, a. & s. [SAMIAN.]

sām'-ite, \*sam-it, \*sam-yte, s. [O. Fr. *samit* from Low Lat. *examitum*=samite; Gr. *hexamiton*=a stuff woven with six threads, or different kinds of thread; *hex*=six, and *mitos*=a thread of the wool; Ger. *sammet*, *sammt*=velvet, is the same word.] A rich silk stuff, sometimes interwoven with gold or silver thread.

"Mayde Elene also tyte

In a robe of *samyte*."

*Lybeaus Disconus*, 832.

sām'-lēt, s. [A contraction of *salmonlet*, dimin. of *salmon* (q. v.).] A young salmon; a parr.

"Heavy as is the toll which man and beast take from among grown fish, it is as nothing to that which the young *samlets* pay."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

sām'-ō-ite, s. [After the Samoa Islands, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: A mineral substance occurring as stalactites and stalagmites in a lava cavern. Hardness, 4-4.5; specific gravity, 1.7-1.9; luster, resinous; color, white, grayish, yellowish. Composition: Essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina.

sa-mōl'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Latin *samol(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Bot.*: A family of Primulaceæ.

sām'-ō-lus, subst. [Lat.=brookweed, the brook lime, or the winter-cress.]

*Botany*: The typical genus of Samolidæ (q. v.). Calyx five-cleft; corolla salver-shaped, with five stamens and five scales or staminodes; capsule half-inferior, opening with five valves. Known species about ten, from temperate climates. It is a plant six inches to two feet high, prostrate or ascending, with rooting branches, entire leaves, and white flowers. Found in watery places, especially on gravelly soil near the sea. It is bitter.

Sām'-ō-sa-tēne, subst. [Lat. *Samosatēni*, from Samosata (now Scempstat), on the Euphrates, the capital of Commagene. See def.]

*Church Hist. (pl.)*: The followers of Paul, born at Samosata, who combined the bishopric of Antioch in Syria with the civil office of procurator for the emperor in a province. His tendencies were strongly rationalistic. He believed in one God the Father. The "Word" was not a substance or a person, but inhered in the Father as reason does in the human mind. Christ was a mere man, with whom the Word of Wisdom was united at the time of his birth; by this means he was enabled to speak and act as he did, and might, in an inferior sense, be called the Son of God, and even God. Paul was condemned and deposed by the Council of Antioch A. D. 269. Called also Paulianists.

sa-mō-yēd, sa-mō-iēd (i as y), s. [Native name.]

1. A member of an Arctic race of people inhabiting the district from about the river Mezen on the European side to the Lena on the Asiatic. There are three tribes; they are small in stature, and live by hunting.

2. The language spoken by the Samoyeds.

Sām'-ō-yēd'-īc, Sām'-ō-iēd'-īc (i as y), a. [Eng. *Samoyed*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Samoyeds or their language.

sāmp, s. [North Amer. Indian *sāpac*, *saupac*=made soft or thinned.] An article of food, consisting of maize broken or bruised, cooked by boiling, and often eaten with milk; a dish borrowed from the aborigines of America.

sām'-pān, sām'-pān, s. [Malay & Javanese.] A Chinese punt used on the rivers for conveying merchandise, and also frequently for habitations.

sām'-phīre, \*sām'-pīre, s. [Fr. (*herbe de*) *Saint Pierre*=herb of) St. Peter.]

*Bot. & Comm.*: *Crithmum maritimum* and the genus *Crithmum*. Longwood Samphire is *Pharmaceum acidum*, used as a salad in St. Helena, and Marsh Samphire, the genus *Salicornia* (q. v.). *Crithmum maritimum* is pickled as a condiment.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt. ar. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**săm'-ple, s.** [O. Fr. *esemple*, *example*, from Lat. *exemplum*=an example (q. v.).]

\*1. Anything selected as a model for imitation; a pattern, a model, an example.

"A sample to the youngest."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 1.

2. A specimen; a part of the whole taken or presented for inspection as evidence of the quality of the whole.

"Whole troops of heroes Greece has yet to boast,  
And sends thee one, a sample of her host."

*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, vii.

**sample-room, s.**

1. Originally a room in a hotel set apart for the use of commercial travelers; a room in which samples are displayed.

2. The retail department of a general liquor dealer's establishment, a liquor saloon; any place where liquor is sold by the drink. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

**săm'-ple, v. t.** [SAMPLE, s.]

\*1. To show something similar to; to exemplify; to present a sample or specimen of.

"Learning to sample earth's embroidery."

*Browne: Britannia's Pastorals*, ii. 3.

2. To take a sample or samples.

"Ale-tasters, whose duty it was to sample the various brewings."—*Jennings: Curiosities of Criticism*, p. 4. (1881.)

**săm'-plēr (1), \*săm'-plar, \*saum-pler, s.** [Old Fr. *exemplaire, exemplaire*, from Lat. *exemplar*.]

\*1. An example, an exemplar, a pattern.

"For Jesu entride not in to hooli thingis maad by hondis that ben saumpleris of verrei thingis."—*Wycliffe: Ebrewis* ix.

2. A piece of fancy-sewed or embroidered work done by girls for practice.

"[We] with our needles created both one flower,  
Both on one sampler, sitting on one cushion."

*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

**săm'-plēr (2), s.** [Eng. *sample*(e), v.; -er.] One who samples; one who makes up and exhibits samples of work, produce, &c.

**†sămp-sū'-chīne (p silent), s.** [Gr. *sampsykon*.] Marjoram.

"I am a nullifidian if there be not three-thirds of a scruple more of *sampsychine* in this confection than I ever put in any."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

**săm'-shō, săm'-shū, subst.** [Chin.] A Chinese spirit distilled from rice.

**săm'-sōn, s.** [Prob. in reference to the post acting as a support.] (See compound.)

**samson-post, samson's post, s.**

1. *Shipbuild.*: A pillar resting on the keelson and supporting a deck-beam.

2. *Naut.*: A spar sustained in a vertical position by guys, and used as a jib for the suspension of hoisting-tackle, for getting boats aboard, fishing the anchor, &c.

**Săm'-u-ēl, s.** [Hebrew *Shemuel*, contraction of *Shemuel*=heard by God; *shama*, *shamea*=to hear, and *El*=God (*Gesenius*); cf. 1 Sam. i. 20. Other meanings given are: Name of God, Placed by God, Asked of God.]

*Script. Biog.*: The last of the Jewish judges [†].

† *The First Book of Samuel, The Second Book of Samuel*.

*Old Test. Canon*: Now two books, but formerly a single book, of the Hebrew Scriptures. The Septuagint separated them into two, calling them *Basilēiōn, Prōtē*, and *Deutera*=the first and second of the Kingdoms or Kings. The Vulgate, following the Septuagint, named them *Liber Regum Primus et Secundus* (1 & 2 Kings). In 1518 A. D. the dual arrangement was introduced into the Hebrew Bible, in which we now have (without vowel points) *Samuel* A=1, and B=2. The Hebrew is very pure. Thenius, Keil, and Erdmann date it in the reign of Rehoboam, Dr. Payne Smith in that of Jehoshaphat, Havernick in that of Solomon, and Ewald in the second half of the Babylonian exile. It has always been acknowledged as canonical, and is frequently quoted or referred to in the New Testament, especially by St. Paul (Acts xiii. 20, &c.), and St. Luke (Luke ii. 4; Acts vii. 45, &c.).

**săm'-yđ, s.** [SAMYDA.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: The *Samydaceæ*. (*Lindley*.)

**sa-mỹ'-đá, s.** [Gr. *sēmýda*, the birch, which these plants resemble in their leaves.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of *Samydaceæ* (q. v.). Ornamental plants, with white, pink, or green flowers.

**săm-ỹ-dā'-çē-æ, sa-mỹđ'-ē-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *samyd(a)*: Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: *Samyds*; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance *Violales*. Trees or shrubs, with alternate simple, evergreen, stipulate leaves, often with linear and oblong pellucid markings. Sepals four or five, more or less cohering at the base, often colored inside; petals none, stamens two, three, or

four times as many as the sepals; style one, filiform; stigma capitate or slightly lobed; capsule coriaceous, superior, with one cell and three to five valves; seeds many, affixed without order to the valves. Tropical plants, chiefly from America. Known genera five, species eighty. (*Lindley*.)

**sa'-nā, subst. pl.** [Peruv.] A kind of Peruvian tobacco.

**săn-a-bīl'-ī-tỹ, s.** [Eng. *sanabl(e)*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being sanable; susceptibility of cure; curableness.

**săn-a-ble, adj.** [Fr., from Lat. *sanabilis*, from *sano*=to heal; *sanus*=whole, sound, sane (q. v.); Sp. *sanable*; Ital. *sanabile*.] Capable of being cured; curable; susceptible of cure; remediable.

"Those that are sanable or preservable from this dreadful sin of idolatry."—*More: Antidote against Idolatry*. (Pref.)

**săn-a-ble-něss, s.** [Eng. *sanable*; -*ness*.] The same as SANABILITY (q. v.).

**sa'-nāt, s.** [Hind.] An Indian calico.

**săn-a-tār'-ī-ūm, s.** [SANATORIUM.]

**\*sa-nā'-tion, s.** [Latin *sanatio*, from *sano*=to heal.] The act of healing or curing; the state of being healed or cured.

"He might give God the glory of his sanation."—*Hall: Contemplations: The Ten Lepers*.

**săn-a-tīve, adj.** [Lat. *sanativus*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *sanativo*.] Having the power to heal or cure; curative, sanatory.

"England affordeth most sanative waters for English bodies."—*Fuller: Worthies; England*, ch. ii.

**săn-a-tīve-něss, s.** [Eng. *sanative*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being sanative; power of healing.

**săn-a-tōr'-ī-ūm, subst.** [Low Lat. *sanatorius*=healing, from Lat. *sanator*=a healer.] A place to which people resort for the sake of their health; a hospital for convalescents.

**săn-a-tōr-ỹ, a.** [SANATORIUM.] Conducive to health; healing, curing, sanative.

† *Sanatory*, though often confused with *sanitary* (q. v.), is quite distinct in meaning, and should be so treated. *Sanatory* is properly=conducive to health, while *sanitary* is=pertaining to health.

**săn be-nī'-tō, s.** [Ital. *sanbenito*; Sp. *sambenito*; from *saco*=a sack, an upper garment, and *benito*=blessed, from Lat. *benedictus*.]

1. A coat of sack-cloth worn by penitents on their reconciliation to the church.

2. A loose cloak or upper garment worn by persons condemned to death by the Inquisition on their way to the *auto de fé*. They were painted over with flames, figures of devils, the person's own portrait, &c.; or, in the case of those who expressed repentance for their errors, with flames directed downward. Those worn by Jews, renegades, and sorcerers bore a St. Andrew's cross in red on back and front.

**săn'-chō, s.** [Etym. not apparent.]

*Music*: A negro instrument of the guitar species, made of hollowed wood and furnished with a long neck. It is strung with the tough fibers of a creeping plant. It is tuned by means of sliding rings.

**\*sănct, \*sancte, subst.** [Lat. *sanctus*.] A saint (q. v.).

**sancte-bell, s.** [SANCTUS-BELL.]

**\*sănct-a-nīm'-ī-tỹ, s.** [Lat. *sanctus*=holy, and *animus*=mind.] Religious feelings; devotion.

"A persuasion of the sanctanimity of its utterer."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 17.

**\*sănct-tif'-ī-cāte, v. t.** [Lat. *sanctificatus*, pa. par. of *sanctifico*; from *sanctus*=holy, and *facio*=to make.] To sanctify.

"Wherefore likewise doth Saint Peter ascribe our election to the Father predestinating, to the Son propitiating, to the Holy Ghost sanctifying?"—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 34.

**sănct-tī-fī-cā'-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *sanctificationem*, accus. of *sanctificatio*, from *sanctificatus*, pa. par. of *sanctifico*=to sanctify (q. v.); Sp. *santificacion*; Ital. *santificazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of sanctifying or making holy.

2. The state of being sanctified, purified, or made holy; conformity of the heart and life to the will of God.

3. The act of consecrating, or setting apart for some sacred purpose; consecration.

"In the Old Testament, in the ordering of priests, there were both visible and invisible *sanctification*."—*Burnet: Records*, bk. iii., No. 21.

II. Technically:

An operation of the Spirit of God (Rom. xv. 16; 2 Thess. ii. 13; 1 Peter i. 2), on those who are already in Jesus, *i. e.*, are united to Him by faith (1 Cor. i. 2), by which they are rendered increasingly holy, dying to sin and living to God, to righteousness, and to holiness (Rom. vi. 6, 11, 13, 19; 1 Thess. v. 23; 1 Peter ii. 24). One main instrumentality in this gradual transformation is the truth as revealed in the word of God (John xvii. 17, 19). The cooperation of the individual is sought and required to maintain an uncompromising internal struggle against sin (Rom. vi., vii.).

**sănct'-tī-fīed, pa. par. & a.** [SANCTIFY.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Consecrated, dedicated, or set apart for some sacred purpose.

"A nun, or sister sanctified."

*Shakesp.: Complaint of a Lover*, 233.

2. Affectedly holy, sanctimonious; as, a sanctified air.

**sănct'-tī-fī-ēr, s.** [Eng. *sanctify*; -*er*.] One who sanctifies; specif., in theology=the Holy Ghost.

**sănct'-tī-fỹ, \*sanc-tī-fie, v. t.** [Fr. *sanctifier*; from Lat. *sanctifico*, from *sanctus*=holy, and *facio*=to make; Sp. & Port. *santificar*; Ital. *santificare*.]

1. To make holy or sacred; to consecrate; to dedicate or set apart for some sacred or religious use or purpose; to hallow.

"God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it."—*Genesis* ii. 3.

2. To make holy or godly; to purify from sin; to bring into a state of sanctification.

"Sanctify them through thy truth."—*John* xvii. 17.

3. To prepare by purification for divine service, or for partaking of holy things.

"Moses . . . sanctified the people, and they washed their clothes."—*Exod.* xix. 14.

4. To make a means of holiness; to render productive of or conducive to holiness or piety.

5. To keep or observe as holy.

\*6. To make free from guilt or crime; to give a religious or legal sanction to; to sanction.

\*7. To secure from violation; to keep pure.

"Truth guards the poet, sanctifies the line."

*Pope: Ep. to Sat.*, ii. 246.

\*8. To celebrate, confess, or regard as holy; to revere.

"Sanctify the Lord of hosts himself, and let him be your fear."—*Isaiah* viii. 13.

**sănct'-tī-fỹ-īng, pr. par. or a.** [SANCTIFY.]

**sănct'-tī-fỹ-īng-ly, adv.** [English *sanctifying*; -*ly*.] In a sanctifying manner; in a manner or degree tending to sanctify.

**sănct-tīl'-ō-quēt, a.** [Lat. *sanctus*=holy, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor*=to speak.] Speaking or discoursing of holy things.

**sănct-tī-mō'-nī-ōūs, adj.** [English *sanctimony*; -*ous*.]

†1. Possessing sanctity; holy, religious.

"All sanctimonious ceremonies."

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv.

2. Making a show of sanctity or religion; affecting an appearance of sanctity; sanctified, hypocritical.

"Such are the fruits of sanctimonious pride,  
Of malice fed."

*Cowper: Truth*, 165.

**sănct-tī-mō'-nī-ōūs-ly, adv.** [English *sanctimonious*; -*ly*.]

†1. Religiously, sacredly.

"How sanctimoniously

[I] observed your honor."

*Beaumont & Fletcher: Sea Voyage*, i. 1.

2. In a sanctimonious manner; with false or hypocritical show of religion.

**sănct-tī-mō'-nī-ōūs-něss, subst.** [Eng. *sanctimonious*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being sanctimonious.

**sănct-tī-mōn-ỹ, \*sanc-tī-mon-īe, s.** [French *sanctimonie*, from Lat. *sanctimonia*=sanctity, from *sanctus*=holy; Sp. & Ital. *santimonia*.]

†1. Holiness, religion, devoutness, piety, sanctity.

"Which holy undertaking, with most austere sanctimony, she accomplished."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 3.

2. An external appearance or show of sanctity or devoutness; an affectation of piety; hypocritical devoutness.

**sănct'-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *sanctionem*, accus. of *sanctio*=a sanction, from Lat. *sanctus*, pa. par. of *sanctio*=to render sacred; Sp. *sancion*; Italian *sanzione*.] [SAINT, s.]



1. That which confirms, ratifies, or renders obligatory or valid; the official act of a superior by which he ratifies or gives validity to the act of some person or body; ratification.

2. Authority; confirmation derived from influence, custom, character, or testimony.

\*3. A law, a decree.

"Love's power we see,  
Is nature's sanction, and her first decree."

*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, i. 330.*

4. Anything done to enforce obedience; a penalty declared against a special transgression; a penalty incurred by the infringement of a covenant. (Used spec. in the legal phrase, Sanction of a law.)

¶ *Pragmatic sanction*: [PRAGMATIC.]

**sāñc'-tion**, *v. t.* [SANCTION, *s.*] To give sanction to, to ratify, to confirm; to give validity or authority to; to give support to, to countenance.

**†sāñc'-tion-a-ry**, *a.* [English *sanction*; *-ary*.] Relating to or giving sanction; ratifying.

**sāñc'-tī-tūde**, *s.* [Lat. *sanctitudo*, from *sanctus* = holy, Italian *santitudine*.] Holiness, sanctity, sacredness.

"The sanctitude which Macan's laws ordain."

*Brooke: Jerusalem Delivered, bk. ii.*

**sāñc'-tī-tỹ**, *s.* [O. Fr. *sanctité*; French *sainteté*; Ital. *santità*; Lat. *sanctitas*=inviolability, sacredness, sanctity, from *sanctus*=sacred.]

1. The quality or state of being sacred; sacredness; state of consecration to the service of God.

2. Sacredness, solemnity, inviolability; as, the sanctity of an oath.

3. Holiness, moral purity, saintliness, godliness.

"To improve us in piety and virtue, which together make up true sanctity or holiness."—*Secker: Sermons, vol. iii., ser. 1.*

\*4. A saint; a holy person or being; a holy object of any kind.

"About him all the sanctities of heav'n  
Stood thick." *Milton: P. L., iii. 60.*

\***sāñc'-tũ-a-rize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *sanctuar(y)*; suff. *-ize*.] To shelter from punishment by affording to the perpetrator of a crime a sanctuary.

"No place, indeed, should murder sanctuarize."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.*

**sāñc'-tũ-a-ry**, \***sein-tũ-a-rie**, \***seynt-war-y**, *s.* [Fr. *sanctuaire* (O. Fr. *saintuaire, saintuaire*), from Lat. *sanctuarium*=(1) a place for keeping sacred things, a throne, a sanctuary, (2) a prince's private cabinet, from *sanctus*=holy; Sp., Port., & Ital. *santuário*.]

1. A holy place, a place regarded as one in which the divinity manifests or has manifested his special presence, or a place consecrated to his worship.

(1) *Spec.*: The holy place, as contradistinguished from the place most holy in the Jewish tabernacle and temple.

(2) A house consecrated to the worship of God; a place where divine worship is performed; a church.

(3) The cella or sacred part of an Egyptian, Greek, or Roman temple.

(4) Applied by Roman Catholics and Anglicans to that part of the church where the altar is placed.

2. A place of protection or refuge; an asylum.

"Come, my boy, we will to sanctuary."

*Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 4.*

3. Refuge in a sacred place; shelter, protection, asylum.

"Yield me sanctuary."—*Tennyson: Guinevere, 140.*

4. The right or privilege of affording shelter, asylum, or protection; a privilege attached to certain places, by virtue of which criminals taking refuge in them were protected from the ordinary operation of the law. In many Catholic countries certain churches have, from very early times, been set apart as asylums for fugitives from justice. In England, up to the reign of James I., if a person accused of any crime, except treason, wherein the Crown, and sacrilege, wherein the Church, was too nearly concerned, fled to any church, or churchyard, and within forty days after confessed his guilt and abjured the realm, he saved life, but was nevertheless attainted, and forfeited all his goods and chattels. This privilege was finally abolished by the statute 21 James I., c. 28. Sanctuaries for debtors existed in London till 1697. In Scotland the abbey of Holyrood House and its precincts still retain the privilege of giving sanctuary to debtors, though, from the abolition of imprisonment for debt, such sanctuary is no longer used.

5. Refuge generally; shelter, protection.

"Solitude, however some may rave,  
Seeming a sanctuary, proves a grave."

*Cowper: Retirement, 735.*

\*¶ *To break sanctuary*: To violate a sanctuary.

\***sanctuary-man**, \***seyntwary-man**, *s.* One who has taken refuge in a sanctuary.

"Toke with them all manner of seyntwary-men."—*Fabyan: Chronicle (an. 1380).*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ, Sȳrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

**sāñc'-tũm**, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *sanctus*=holy.] A sacred place. Used colloquially for a private retreat, a room.

"When he had first violated that *sanctum*."—*Hawley Smart: Struck Down, ch. xi.*

**sanctum-sanctorum**, *s.* The holy of holies; the innermost or most holy part of the Jewish tabernacle or temple.

**sāñc'-tũs**, *s.* [Lat.=holy.]

*Music*: A part of the Communion Service in the Church of England, and a part of the Mass in the Church of Rome, beginning with the word Sanctus in the latter, and Holy in the former. In many cathedrals where it is not usual to celebrate chorally, the Sanctus is used as an Introit.

**sanctus-bell**, **saint's-bell**, \***sance-bell**, *subst.* A small bell which is rung in order to mark the progress of the office of the Mass. In some churches bells of this kind are placed outside the church, so that those unable to be present inside may be reminded of important parts of the service. A hand-bell is now often used.

**sānd**, \***sond**, *subst.* [A. S. *sand*; cogn. with Dut. *zand*; Icel. *sandr*; Dan. & Sw. *sand*; Ger. *sand*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. *Petrol. & Geol.*: Comminuted fragments of igneous, metamorphic, or volcanic rocks, or of chert, flint, &c. They are detached from the parent rock, and as bowlders and pebbles are ground against each other by water on sea-beaches or in any similar way. The colors of sand correspond to those of the minerals in the rocks from which they were detached. It may be red, white, gray, or black, but when quartzose, as it often is, it is normally reddish-yellow, from oxide of iron. Sea-sand often contains Foraminifera, spicules of sponges, minute fragments of shells, portions of the body of Echinoderms, &c. [SANDSTONE, SPONGE-SAND.]

2. (*Pl.*): Tracts of land consisting of sand, as the deserts of Arabia or Africa; also, tracts of sand left exposed by the ebb of the tide. (*Tennyson: Sailor Boy, 9.*)

II. *Figuratively*:

1. The sand in a sand-glass or hour-glass; hence, used for the time one has to live; life.

"Our sands are almost run."

*Shakesp.: Pericles, v. 2.*

2. Courage, pluck, grit. (*Slang.*)

¶ *Brain sand*:

*Anat.*: Single or aggregated, and nodular dark bodies found in the pineal-gland, the choroid plexus, and occasionally in the *pia mater*, the arachnoid membrane, and the walls of the ventricles. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

**sand-bag**, *s.*

1. *Fort.*: A canvas sack filled with sand or earth and used in fortification. Sand-bags are used as a cover for troops and as a revetment for parapets and embrasures. They usually contain a cubic foot of earth.

2. A form of ballast for boats.

3. The ballast of a balloon, thrown out to enable the balloon to rise, or to keep its level as gas escapes.

4. A long flannel bag filled with sand, used to stop chinks beneath doors or between sashes.

5. A flat sack filled with sand, on which metal work is supported while being chased, or a wood-block while being engraved.

6. A weapon used by footpads to strike a stunning blow, usually from behind.

**sand-bag**, *v. t.* [SAND-BAG, *s.*, 6.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: To strike, usually from behind, with a sand-bag, or with any blunt instrument.

II. *Fig.*: To plot for the purpose of overreaching and defrauding unsuspecting persons.

"Most of the members of the present council have been accused of fostering a sand-bagging scheme."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean, Feb. 17, 1894.*

**sand-bagger**, *s.* One who resorts to sand-bagging.

**sand-ball**, *s.* Soap made up into a ball with fine sand, for washing the hands.

**sand-bank**, *s.* [SANDBANK.]

**sand-bar**, *s.* A bar in a river formed by the accumulation of sand.

"Help me clear this river

Of its sunken logs and sand-bars."

*Longfellow: Hiawatha, vii,*

**sand-bath**, *s.*

1. A vessel of heated sand, used as an equable heater for retorts, &c. A form of evaporator largely used in laboratories.

2. *Med.*: A form of bath in which the body is covered with warm or with sea-sand.

**sand-bed**, *s.*

*Founding*:

1. The floor of sand at a smelting-furnace, in which the metal from the furnace is run into pigs.

2. The floor of a foundry in which large castings are made, or on which the flasks are laid, rammed, and poured.

3. Any thick layer of sand, especially one naturally deposited.

**sand-blast**, *s.* A method of engraving and cutting glass and other hard materials by the percussive force of particles of sand driven by a steam or air blast. Called also Sand-jet.

**sand-blind**, *adject.* Having a defect in the eyes, through which small particles appear to fly or float before them; purblind.

"My true begotten father, being more than sand-blind, high gravel-blind, knows me not."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.*

**sand-blindness**, *subst.* The state of being sand-blind.

**sand-board**, *s.*

*Vehicles*: A bar over the hind axle and parallel therewith. It rests upon the hind hounds where they cross the axle.

**sand-box**, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A box with perforated top, for sprinkling paper with sand in the manner of a pounce-box.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: [HURA.]

2. *Rail. Eng.*: A box filled with sand, usually placed in front of the driving-wheel, with a pipe to guide the sand to the rail, to be used when the wheels slip on the rails, owing to frost or wet.

**sand-boy**, *s.* A boy employed in carrying or carting sand.

**sand-bug**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A hymenopterous insect, *Ammophila arenaria*.

**sand-burned**, *s.*

*Found.*: When the heat of the melted metal cast into a mold affects the surface of the sand so as to subject it to a partial fusion, whereby it adheres to and even unites more or less with the surface of the metal, giving a rough result, the casting is said to be sand-burned. This defect is caused by the unsuitable nature of the sand or the want of proper blacking on the mold.

**sand-canal**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: The tube by which water is conveyed from the exterior to the ambulacral system of the Echinodermata. Called also Stone-canal.

**sand-corn**, *s.* A grain of sand.

**sand-crab**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: The genus *Ocypoda* (q. v.).

**sand-crack**, *s.* A fissure or perpendicular crack in the hoof of a horse, causing lameness, if neglected.

**sand-dart**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A night-moth, *Agrotis ripæ*.

**sand-drift**, *s.* Drifting or drifted sand; a mound or heap of drifted sand.

**sand-dune**, *s.* The same as DUNE (1), *s.*, II. (q. v.).

"Sand-dunes have been piled up by the wind."—*Proc. Zool. Society, 1866, p. 331.*

**sand-eel**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: A popular name for the genus *Ammodytes* (q. v.), and especially for *Ammodytes lanceolatus*, called also the Greater, to distinguish it from *A. tobianus*, the Lesser Sand-eel. They live in shoals, and are much sought after by fishermen, who discover their presence on the surface by watching the porpoises which feed on them. (*Günther.*)

**sand-fish**, *subst.* *Trichodon trichodon*, a small marine fish which buries itself in the sand.

**sand-flag**, *s.* Sandstone of a lamellar or flaggy structure.

**sand-flea**, *s.*

*Entomology*: *Pulex* (or *Sarcopsylla*) *irritans*, the Chigre (q. v.), from its living in sand.

**sand-flood**, *s.* A vast body of sand moving or borne along the deserts of Arabia.

**sand-fluke**, **sand-neck**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: *Platessa limandoides*.

**sand-fly**, *s.*

*Entom.*: Any individual of the genus *Simulium* (q. v.).

"Under the name of sand-flies they are well-known plagues in many parts of North America."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist., vi. 100.*

**sand-gall**, *s.* [SAND-PIPE.]

**sand-glass**, *s.* An hour-glass (q. v.).



**sand-grasses**, *s. pl.*

*Bot.*: Grasses which tend to bind the sand, as *Eragrostis arenaria*, &c.

**sand-grouse**, *s. pl.*

*Ornith.*: The family Pteroclidæ (q. v.), called also Rock-pigeons. Elegantly formed birds, with pointed tails, and plumage of beautifully varied protective tints. They are preëminently desert birds, and are found in great numbers in the most arid situations and on the most open and barren plains. Their food consists of hard seed and insects. *Pterocles setarius* is the Pin-tailed Sand-grouse, and *Syrrhaptes paradoxus* Pallas' Sand-grouse.

**sand-heat**, *subst.* The heat of warmed sand in chemical operations.

**sand-hill**, *s.* [SAND-HILL.]

**sand-hopper**, *s.*

*Zoölogy*: (1) The genus Talitrus, and especially *Talitrus locusta*; (2) The genus Gammarus.

**sand-jet**, *s.* [SAND-BLAST.]

**sand-lark**, *s.* The dotterel (q. v.).

"The sand-lark chants a joyous song."

Wordsworth: *Idle Shepherd Boys.*

**sand-launce**, *s.* [LAUNCE (1), s.]

**sand-leek**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Allium scorodoprasum*, a species of leek distributed over the European continent, except Spain.

**sand-lizard**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Lacerta agilis*, about seven inches long, of which the tail is four; palatal teeth. Usual color sandy-brown, with obscure longitudinal bands of a darker hue, line of round black spots on side. The female lays twelve to fourteen eggs in the sand, covers them, and leaves them to be hatched by solar heat. Common in northern and central Europe.

**sand-man**, *subst.* A fabulous person who is supposed to make children sleepy by dropping sand in their eyes.

**sand-martin**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: *Hirundo riparia*, called also the Bank-martin and Bank-swallow. Length about six inches; upper parts and a broad band across the breast grayish brown, lower parts brownish white. It makes its nest in the steep banks of rivers, sand-pits, quarries, and sea-banks, and deposits four or five white eggs. It breeds in northern latitudes, but goes south in autumn, returning again in spring.

**sand-mole**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Bathyergus maritimus*, a rodent from the Cape of Good Hope. It is about the size of a wild rabbit, with light grayish-brown fur, rather variable in tint in different individuals. The eyes are very small; external ears wanting; tail short.

**sand-monitor**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Monitor* (or *Psammosaurus*) *arenarius*, the Land-crocodile of Herodotus. It is less carnivorous than the Monitor of the Nile.

**sand-myrtle**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Leiophyllum*.

**sand-neck**, *s.* [SAND-FLUKE.]

**sand-paper**, *subst.* An abrading agent made by coating paper or thin cotton cloth with glue and dusting fine sand over it with a sieve. Sand-paper is intermediate between glass-paper and emery-paper in its action on metals, but is less energetic than glass-paper in its action on wood.

*Sand-paper tree*:

*Bot.*: *Curatella americana*.

**sand-paper**, *v. t.* To rub down or polish with sand-paper.

**sand-picture**, *s.* A picture formed by the combination of sands of various tints, so as to produce a general effect like colors.

**sand-pipe**, **sand-gall**, *s.*

*Geol. (pl.)*: Deep cylindrical hollows in a vertical direction found in England, France, and elsewhere, penetrating the white chalk and filled with sand and gravel. One seen by Sir Chas. Lyell at Norwich in 1839 was twelve feet in diameter, and more than sixty feet deep. Mr. Trimmer attributed them to the action of the sea on a beach or shoal; Lyell to the chemical action of water charged with carbonic acid, derived from the vegetable soil and the roots of trees, on the chalk below.

**sand-piper**, *s.* [SANDPIPER.]

**sand-pit**, *s.* A large hole in the ground from which sand is dug.

**sand-plovers**, *s. pl.*

*Ornith.*: The genus *Ægialitis*.

**sand-prey**, **sand-pride**, *subst.* [PRIDE (2), s.]

**sand-pump**, *s.* A cylindrical base or metallic tube having a valve at bottom opening upwardly. Its office is to remove the sand which collects in the bore when a well is being drilled.

**sand-rock**, *subst.* A rock composed of cemented sand.

**sand-roll**, *s.* A roll for a rolling-mill, for instance—cast in sand, as distinguished from a chill-roll, one cast on a chill.

**sand-scoop**, *s.* A shovel for obtaining sand from the bottom of a river.

**sand-shot**, *s.*

*Ordn.*: Small cast-iron balls, such as grape, canister, or case, cast in sand. Larger balls are cast in iron molds.

**sand-skipper**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Gammarus marinus*. (*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 1885), p. 270.)

**sand-smelt**, *s.* [ATHERINA.]

**sand-snakes**, *s. pl.*

*Zoöl.*: The family Etycidæ. They frequent sandy or dry places, and burrow beneath the surface.

**sand-star**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: The genus *Ophiura*.

**sand-storm**, *subst.* A storm or cloud of drifting sand.

**sand-sucker**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: *Hippoglossoides limandoides*, the Rough-dab (q. v.).

**sand-swallow**, *s.* The *Clivicola riparia*, or bank swallow, common in Europe and America.

**sand-tube**, *s.* A fulgorite (q. v.).

**sand-wasp**, *s.*

*Zoöl. (pl.)*: A popular name for the fossorial Hymenoptera, particularly those colored like ordinary wasps, from which, however, they may be distinguished by their wings not being folded. Specially, the fossorial genus *Ammophila* (q. v.).

**sand-worm**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Nereis versicolor*.

**sănd**, *v. t.* [SAND, s.]

1. To sprinkle with sand; specif., to powder with sand, as a freshly painted surface, in order to make it resemble stone. [SAND-ED.]

\*2. To force or drive upon a sand.

**sănd-dal** (1), \***sănd-dal**, \***sen-dal**, *s.* [French *sandale*, from Lat. *sandalium*, from Gr. *sandalion*, dimin. of *sandalon*=a sandal; Pers. *sandal*.]

1. A protection for the sole of the foot. It consists merely of a sole, with sometimes a shield at the toe and heel, leaving the upper part of the foot bare, and is secured by straps passing over the instep and around the ankle. Sandals were worn by the Jews, and most Oriental nations, as well as by the Greeks and Romans, but appear to have been to a great extent supplanted, even among the Orientals, by shoes. Originally made of leather they became in time articles of great luxury, being made of gold, silver, &c., and ornamented.

"Neither have they the use of stockings and shoes, but a sort of sandals are worn by the better sort."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

2. The official shoe of an abbot or bishop. They were commonly made of red leather, sometimes of silk or velvet richly embroidered.

3. A tie or strap for fastening a shoe over the foot, or round the ankle.

\***sandal-shoon**, *s. pl.* Sandals.

"He wore his sandal-shoon and scallop-shell."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 186.

**sănd-dal** (2), *s.* [Fr., from Pers. *chandal*, *chandan*, from Sansc. *chandana*.] Sandal-wood.

**sandal-tree**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Sandoricum* (q. v.).

**sandal-wood**, *s.*

*Bot., Comm., &c.*: The wood of *Santalum album*, a small, greatly-branched, evergreen tree, with leaves opposite and entire, which have been compared to those of the myrtle, as the inflorescence, an axillary and terminal thyrsus, has been to that of the privet. The flowers are at first yellowish, but afterward of a deep ferruginous hue. Though they are inodorous, the wood when cut, especially near the root, is highly fragrant. It grows in the dry region of Southern India, and in the islands of the Indian Archipelago. When felled the trunk is about nine inches or a foot in diameter. It is then barked, cut into billets, and buried in a dry place for about two months. It is largely exported from India to China and Arabia, and, to a certain extent, to Europe. The heart-wood is used in the East for carving, for incense, and for perfume. The seeds yield by expression a thick viscid oil, burnt by the poorer classes in India. An essential oil is also distilled from the wood. Hindu doctors consider

sandal-wood sedative and cooling, and use it in gonorrhœa. The sandal-wood of the Sandwich Islands is derived from *Santalum freycinetianum* and *S. paniculatum*. Red sandal-wood is the wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*, growing in Coromandel and Ceylon. In occidental pharmacy it is used only to color the compound tincture of lavender. In India the name is also given to *Adenanthera pavonina*.

**sănd-dal**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

**sandal-brick**, *s.* A brick imperfectly burned. (*Prov.*)

**sănd-dăl-î-form**, *a.* [English *sandal* (1); *i* connective, and *form*.] Shaped like a sandal or slipper.

**sănd-dalled**, *a.* [Eng. *sandal* (1); -ed.]

1. Wearing sandals.

"Of staves and sandalled feet the trace."

Scott: *Marmion*, ii. 9.

2. Shaped like a sandal or slipper; having the appearance of a sandal.

**sănd-dal-wört**, *s.* [Eng. *sandal* (2), and *wort*.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: The Santalaceæ. (*Lindley*.)

**sănd-dă-răch**, †**sănd-răch**, *s.* [Lat. *sandaraca*; Gr. *sandarakē*, *sandarachē*; Arab. *sandarās*; Pers. *sandarāh*, *sandar*=realgar, from Sansc. *sindūra*; Fr. *sandaraque*; Sp. & Port. *sandaraca*; Ital. *sandaracca*, *sandracca*.]

*Chem.*: Gum-sandarach (q. v.).

**sandarach-tree**, **sandrach-tree**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Callitris quadrivalvis*, called also *Thuja articulata*. [CALLITRIS.]

**sănd-bănk**, *s.* [Eng. *sand*, and *bank*.] A bank of sand; especially one formed by tides or currents.

**sănd-bêrg-êr-ite**, *s.* [After the German mineralogist, F. Sandberger; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A variety of Tennantite (q. v.), and containing over 7 per cent. each of zinc and antimony. The cleavage is stated to be cubic. Found at Morococha, Peru.

**sănd-êd**, *a.* [Eng. *sand*; -ed.]

1. Sprinkled with sand.

"But his house is now an ale-house, with a nicely sanded floor."

Longfellow: *Nuremberg*.

2. Covered with sand; sandy.

"In well sanded lands little or no snow lies."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

3. Of a sandy color.

4. Short-sighted. (*Prov.*)

**Sănd-dě-mă-ni-ăn**, *a. & s.* [See def.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Belonging to or characteristic of the sect described under B.

**B.** *As substantive*:

*Church History (pl.)*: The followers of Robert Sandeman, who, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, introduced into England and America the doctrine of the Glassites. The body is not numerous. They have a weekly communion, and dine together every Lord's day, admit new members with a kiss of charity, abstain from blood, wash each other's feet, and each member is bound, to the full extent of his income, to support his church and the poor.

**Sănd-dě-mă-ni-ăn-îsm**, *s.* [Eng. *Sandemanian*; -ism.] The principles or doctrines of the Sandemans.

**sănd-êr-lîng**, *s.* [Named from its method of seeking its food. (See extract.)]

*Ornith.*: *Callidris arenaria*, described by Saunders as "a Tringa without a hind toe," a winter visitant, arriving about the beginning of August and leaving about April. The adult male is about eight inches long, female slightly larger. The summer plumage is somber on the upper surface, edged with red, the whole becoming light ash-gray in winter; under surface pure white.

**sănd-dêrş**, *s.* [SANDAL (2), s.]

**sanders wood**, *s.* [RED SAUNDERS-WOOD.]

**sănd-dě-vêr**, *s.* [SANDIVER.]

†**sănd-grînd-êr**, *s.* [Eng. *sand*, and *grinder*.] A grinder of sandstone; the coarse powder thus produced being extensively used by cottagers in Lancashire, England, to spread upon their stone floors. (*Notes and Queries*, March 3, 1883, p. 166.)

**sănd-hill**, *s.* [Eng. *sand*, and *hill*.] A bill or mound of sand; a hill covered with sand.

**sand-hill crane**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: *Grus mexicana*, the common brown crane of America.

**sand-hiller**, *s.* One of the "poor white" people living in the pine woods which cover the sand-hills of Georgia and South Carolina.

**sănd-î-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *sandy*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being sandy, or of containing or being composed of sand.

2. The state of being of a sandy color.



\***sănd'-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *sand*; *-ish*.] Resembling sand in structure or composition; loose; not compact.

"Plant the tenuifolias and ranunculuses in fresh *sandish* earth, taken from under the turf."—*Evelyn: Kalendar*.

**sănd'-dî-vêr**, **sănd'-dê-vêr**, *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *suint-de-verre*=grease of glass.] A saline scum which rises to the surface of fused glass in the pot, and is skimmed off. It is used, when pulverized, as a polishing material. Called also Glass-gall or Sadwei.

**sănd'-dix**, \***sănd'-dÿx**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *sandyx* = a bright red color.]

*Alchemy*: Redlead prepared by calcining carbonate of lead. (*Brande & Cox*.)

**sănd'-dôr'-î-cûm**, *s.* [From Malay *santoor*=the name of the tree.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Trichiliæ. The wood of *Sandoricum indicum*, an evergreen Burmese tree, is used in India for carts and boatbuilding. The root, combined with that of *Carapa obovata*, is given against leucorrhœa.

**sănd'-pî-pêr**, *s.* [Eng. *sand*, *s.*, and *piper*.]

1. *Ornith.*: A popular name for several Wading-birds. Yarrell (ed. 4th) enumerates the following: The Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tringa rufescens*), Bartram's Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*, formerly *Totanus bartramii*), the Common Sandpiper or Summer Snipe (*Totanus hypoleucus*), the Spotted Sandpiper (*Totanus macularis*), the Green Sandpiper (*Totanus ochropus*), and the Wood Sandpiper (*Totanus glareola*). In the plural it is a book-name for the Totaninæ (q. v.).

2. *Ichthyol.*: *Petromyzon branchialis*, the larva of which has been long known under the name of Ammocetes. (*Günther*.) [AMMOCETES, PRIDE (2).]

**sănd'-stône**, *s.* [Eng. *sand*, and *stone*.]

*Petrol. & Geol.*: Any stone which is an agglutination of grains of sand, whether calcareous, siliceous, or of any other mineral nature. (*Lyell*.) Siliceous sandstones are the most common. They vary in compactness from scarcely cemented sand to a hardness approaching that of quartz rock. The grains may be held together by an iron oxide, or calcareous matter, or by simple pressure. When very fine in grain, they are called freestones; when coarse and composed of angular or subangular grains of sand, they become grits; when pebbly, pudding-stones. Loose and friable sandstones do not as a rule preserve fossils well. They are often deeply ripple-marked, and occasionally preserve footprints or the indentations made by old rain-drops. Sandstones occur in nearly every geological formation from the Cambrian to the Tertiary. Many furnish building and paving stones. [RED-SANDSTONE.]

**sănd'-wich**, *s.* [So called after John Montagu, fourth Earl of Sandwich, Kent, England, who used to have sandwiches brought to him at the gaming table, to enable him to play without leaving off.]

1. Two thin slices of bread, plain or buttered, with a slice of meat, as ham, beef, &c., seasoned with mustard, between them.

2. Hence, applied to anything resembling a sandwich, *i. e.*, consisting of a person or thing placed between two different things.

\*3. Applied incorrectly to the advertisement boards carried by a sandwich-man.

**sandwich-boat**, *s.*

*Aquatics*: A term applied at Oxford, England, to the boat which having come to the head of the second division is made to row at the tail of the first.

**sandwich-man**, *s.*

1. A man who walks about carrying two advertisement boards, one in front and one behind.

2. A man who sells sandwiches.

**Sandwich-tern**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: *Sterna cantiaca*, first observed in England at Sandwich (whence its popular name), in 1784, by Boys. It is a summer visitant, leaving in August. Wings and back pearl-gray, breast white, head above the eyes black. Length about fifteen inches.

**sănd'-wich**, *v. t.* [SANDWICH, *s.*]

1. To make into a sandwich; to insert between dissimilar things, as the meat in a sandwich between the slices of bread; to fit between other parts.

"These proceedings were *sandwiched* with vocal and instrumental selections."—*Referee*, April 18, 1886.

2. *Specif.*: To interpose, as a rail between two sleepers or thicknesses.

**sănd'-wood**, *s.* [Eng. *sand*, and *wood*.]

*Bot.*: *Bremontiera amoxyylon*.

**sănd'-wôrt**, *s.* [Eng. *sand*, and *wort*.]

*Bot.*: The genus *Arenaria* (q. v.).

**sănd'-ÿ**, \***sănd'-ie**, \***sond'-i**, *a.* [Eng. *sand*; *-y*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. Consisting or composed of sand; abounding in sand; covered with sand.

2. Of the color of sand; of a light reddish-yellow color; as, *sandy* hair.

II. *Fig.*: Like sand; hence, unstable, shifting; not firm or solid.

"The *sandy* foundation of human systems."—*Knox: Essay* xxii.

**sandy-carpet**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A geometer moth, *Emmelesia decolorata*.

**sandy-laverock**, *s.* The sand-lark, the sanderling. (*Scotch*.)

"Bare naething but windle-straes and *sandy-laverocks*."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vii.

**sandy-ray**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: *Raia circularis*. There are from eight to sixteen small spots about the size of a pea on the back.

**săne**, *adj.* [Latin *sanus*=of sound mind, whole, allied to Gr. *saos*, *sôs*=whole, sound.]

1. Sound in mind; of sound mind; not deranged; having the regular exercise of reason and other faculties of the mind; as, a *sane* person.

2. Not deranged or disordered; as, a *sane* mind.

\*3. Sound, healthy. (A Latinism.)

**sane memory**, *s.*

*Law*: Perfect and sound mind and memory to do any lawful act, &c. (*Wharton*.)

**săne'-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *sane*; *-ly*.] In a sane manner; as, He talked *sanely*.

**săne'-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *sane*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sane, or of sound mind; sanity.

**săng**, *pret. of v.* [SING.]

**săng**, *s.* [See def.] A corrupt. of Ginseng (q. v.).

**săñ'-ga**, **săñ'-gü**, *s.* [Native name.]

*Zoöl.*: The Galla ox (q. v.).

**săñ'-ga-reë**, *s.* [Sp. *sangria*=the incision of a vein, a drink, from *sangre*; Lat. *sanguis*=blood.] Wine and water sweetened and spiced, and sometimes iced, used as a refreshing drink in warm countries or warm weather.

**săñ'-ga-reë**, *v. t. & i.* [SANGAREE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To reduce in strength and sweeten. Applied to fermented liquors, as ale, wine, &c.)

\*B. *Intrans.*: To drink sangaree.

**sang-froid** (as *săñ fwâ*), *s.* [Fr.=cold blood.] Freedom from agitation or excitement; coolness, indifference, calmness.

**săñ'-gî-ăc**, *s.* [SANJAK.]

**săñ'-gî-a-câte**, *s.* [SANJAKATE.]

**săng'-lî-êr**, *s.* [Fr.]

*Her.*: A wild boar.

**săñ'-grê-al**, \***săñ'-grâ-al**, *s.* [Lit. = the holy dish.] [GRAIL.] The grail.

**săñ'-gü**, *s.* [SANGA.]

**săñ'-güf-êr-oüs**, *a.* [Lat. *sanguis* = blood, and *fero*=to produce, to bear.] Conveying blood.

"There belongs to it the optic nerve, and according to modern discoveries, lymphæducts, besides *sanguiferous* vessels."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 736.

¶ The sanguiferous system includes the heart, the aorta and other arteries, the veins, &c.

**săñ'-güf-fî-câ-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sanguis* = blood, and *facio*=to make.] The production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood.

"The lungs are the first and chief instrument of *sanguification*."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. ii.

**săñ'-güf-fî-êr**, *s.* [Eng. *sanguify*; *-er*.] A producer of blood.

"Bitters, like choler, are the best *sanguifiers*, and also the best febrifuges."—*Floyer: On the Humors*.

**săñ'-güf-lû-oüs**, *a.* [Lat. *sanguis* = blood, and *fluo*=to flow.] Floating or running with blood.

**săñ'-güf-fÿ**, \***săñ'-güf-fie**, *v. i.* [Lat. *sanguis* = blood, and *facio* (pass. *fi*)=to make.] To produce blood.

**săñ'-güf-ên-oüs**, *a.* [Lat. *sanguis*=blood, and *gigno* (pa. t. *genui*)=to beget.] Producing blood.

**săñ'-güñ-â-cioüs**, *subst.* [English *sanguin(e)*; *-accous*.] Blood-red; sanguine.

**săñ'-güñ-âr'-î-a**, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *sanguinari-us*=pertaining to blood.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Papaveraceæ. *Sanguinaria canadensis* is the Puccoon (q. v.). It is an emetic and purgative in small doses; but in large ones a stimulant, diaphoretic, and expectorant.

**săñ'-güñ-ar-î-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *sanguinary*; *-ly*.] In a sanguinary manner; bloodthirstily.

**săñ'-güñ'-a-rîne**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sanguinar(ia)*; *-ine*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>17</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>. An alkaloid possessing the same composition and characters as Chelerythrine (q. v.), but extracted from *Sanguinaria canadensis*.

**săñ'-güñ-ar-î-ness**, *s.* [English *sanguinary*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sanguinary.

**săñ'-güñ-a-rÿ**, *a.* [Fr. *sanguinaire*, from Lat. *sanguinari*, from *sanguis*=blood; Sp. & Ital. *sanguinario*.]

1. Consisting of blood, formed of blood.

2. Attended with bloodshed, bloody.

3. Bloodthirsty, cruel, murderous.

**săñ'-güñ-a-rÿ**, *s.* [Lat. *sanguinaria* (*herba*)= (an herb) that stanches blood; Fr. *sanguinaire*.]

*Bot.*: *Achillea millefolium*. [MILFOIL.]

**săñ'-güine**, \***săñ'-güin**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *sanguin*, from Lat. *sanguineus*, from *sanguis* (genit. *sanguinis*)=blood; Sp. *sanguino*, *sanguineo*; Ital. *sanguineo*, *sanguigno*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

\*1. Bloody.

2. Having the color of blood; red.

"Sanguine streamers seem the flood to fire."

*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, clii.

3. Abounding with blood; plethoric; of full habit, vigor, muscularity, activity of circulation, &c.; as, a *sanguine* temperament, or habit of body.

¶ The *sanguine* or *sanguineous* temperament is characterized by red or light-brown hair, blue eyes, a partly fair and partly florid complexion, large and superficial arteries and veins, a full and rapid pulse, slight perspiration, impatience of heat, febrile tendency, a lively and cheerful temper, and excitable passions.

4. Cheerful, warm, ardent; as, a *sanguine* temper.

5. Anticipating the best; confident, not despondent; as, He is *sanguine* of success.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: Cull red, passing into brownish black.

2. *Her.*: The same as MURREY (q. v.).

It is denoted in engraving by diagonal lines crossing each other.

B. *As substantive*:

1. Blood color.

"From which forth gusht a stream of goreblood thick,

And into a deepe *sanguine* dide the grassy ground."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. i. 39.

\*2. Red hematite, with which cutlers colored the hilts of swords, &c.

\***săñ'-güine**, *v. t.* [SANGUINE, *a.*]

1. To stain with blood; to ensanguine.

2. To stain or varnish with a blood color.

"I would send

His face to the cutlers then, and have it *sanguin'd*."

*Beaum. & Flet.: Captain*, ii. 2.

\***săñ'-güine-lëss**, *adj.* [Eng. *sanguine*; *-less*.] Destitute of blood; pale.

\***săñ'-güine-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *sanguine*; *-ly*.] In a sanguine manner; ardently, hopefully; with confidence.

"This task has been undertaken accordingly by every divine, *sanguinely* and dogmatically by most."—*Boiling-broke: Frag. of Essays*, ess. 26.

**săñ'-güine-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *sanguine*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being sanguine; redness; color of blood.

2. Fullness of blood; plethora.

3. Ardor, confidence.

"Rage, or phrensy it may be, in some perhaps natural courage, or *sanguineness* of temper in others."—*Decay of Piety*.

**săñ'-güñ-ê-oüs**, *adj.* [Lat. *sanguineus*, from *sanguis* (genit. *sanguinis*)=blood.]

1. Pertaining to or constituting blood; bloody.

2. Of a blood or red color; red, crimson.

3. Abounding with blood; plethoric, sanguine.

"A plethoric constitution, in which true blood abounds, is called *sanguineous*."—*Arbuthnot*.

4. Having blood.

"To revive the expired motion of the parts even of perfect and *sanguineous* animals, when they seemed to have been killed."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 124.

\*5. Confident, ardent, sanguine.

\***săñ'-güñ-î-tÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *sanguin(e)*; *-ity*.]

1. Sanguineness.

2. Consanguinity.

"The duel would have been no breach of *sanguinity*."—*Walpole: To Mann*, i. 15.

**săñ'-güñ-iv'-ôr-oüs**, \***săñ'-güiv'-ôr-oüs**, *adj.* [Lat. *sanguis* (genit. *sanguinis*)=blood, and *voro*=to devour.] Eating or subsisting on blood.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



**săn-guîn-ô-lâr-î-a**, s. [Named from the species *Solen sanguinolentus*.] [SOLENI.]

**Zool. & Palæont.**: A genus of Tellinidæ. Shell oval, compressed, rounded in front, attenuated and slightly gaping behind; hinge-teeth 2, small; siphonal inflection very deep; ligament external. Recent species twenty, from the warmer seas; fossil thirty, beginning in the Eocene of Europe and America. (*S. P. Woodward*.) One recent species, *Sanguinolaria rugosa*, has an extremely wide range.

**săn-guîn-ô-ļen-çy**, s. [Eng. *sanguinolent*(t); -cy.] The quality or state of being sanguinolent; bloodthirstiness; bloodiness.

"That great red dragon with seven heads, so called from his sanguinolency."—*H. More: Mystery of Iniquity*, bk. i., ch. viii., § 4.

**săn-guîn-ô-ļent**, adj. [Lat. *sanguinolentus*.] Tinged or mingled with blood; bloody.

"For the stopping of blood in sanguinolent ulcers and bleeding wounds."—*Fuller: Worthies; England*, ch. ii.

**săn-guî-sorb**, s. [SANGUISORBA.]

**Bot. (pl.)**: The Sanguisorbaceæ. (*Lindley*.)

**săn-guî-sor-ba**, s. [Latin *sanguis*=blood, and *sorbeo*=to suck in. Named from the supposed vulnerary properties of the plants.]

**Botany**: The typical genus of Sanguisorbaceæ (q. v.). Flowers in a head; calyx four-lobed, superior, colored, with two to four scales or bracts at the base; petals none; stamens four; achenes one or two. *Sanguisorba officinalis*, Common Burnet (now *Poterium sanguisorba*), yields good fodder. The root of *S. canadensis* is astringent and emetic, and its fruit is said to produce stupefaction.

**săn-guî-sor-bâ-çê-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *sanguisorb(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

**Bot.**: Sanguisorbs; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Rosales. Herbs or undershrubs, sometimes spiny. Leaves simple, lobed, or compound alternate, with stipules; flowers small, often capitate, sometimes with separate sexes; calyx with the tube thickened and lined with a disc, the limb three-, four-, or five-lobed; stamens definite; ovary solitary, simple, with the style from its apex or its base; stigma compound or simple; fruit a one-seeded nut inclosed in the indurated calyx. Found in Europe, America, and at the Cape of Good Hope. Known genera twelve, species 125. (*Lindley*.) Sometimes reduced to Sanguisorbæ, a tribe of Rosaceæ.

**săn-guî-sor-bê-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *sanguisorb(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.] [SANGUISORBACEÆ.]

**\*săn-guî-sû-ga**, s. [Latin=*a blood-sucker*, a leech: *sanguis*=blood, and *sugo*=to suck.]

**Zoology**: An approximate synonym of *Hirudo* (q. v.).

**săn-guî-sûge**, subst. [SANGUISUGA.] Any individual of the genus *Sanguisuga* (q. v.).

**săn-guîv-ô-roûs**, a. [Latin *sanguis*(s)=blood, and *vor(are)*=to devour; -ous.] Feeding on blood.

**săn-hê-drîm**, †**săn-hê-drîn**, s. [Heb. *sanchhedrin*, from Gr. *synedrion*=a sitting together, a sitting in council, a council-board, a council; *synedros*=sitting together: *syn*=together, and *hedra*=a seat.]

**Jewish Antiq.**: The superior court or council of the Jewish nation. Tradition says that it was instituted in the time of Moses, and consisted of seventy-one members, viz., the seventy elders appointed by God (Num. xi. 17-25), with the lawgiver himself as president; but the fact of its Greek derivation (see etym.) renders it highly probable that it did not arise till after the Græco-Macedonian period. It is never alluded to in the Old Testament, unless it be in 2 Chron. xix. 8. That work, however, may not have taken its final form till the period in question. The Sanhedrim may have developed from and succeeded the Great Synagogue. The tradition is that it had seventy-one members. If so, the number was probably fixed to put it in harmony with the court of Moses and the seventy, and, if the number of the seventy disciples sent out by Jesus was fixed to constitute with him seventy-one in imitation of the Sanhedrim, this would confirm the tradition. But, if Jesus followed Moses, and not the Sanhedrim, the apparent confirmation would fall to the ground. The Sanhedrim consisted of three classes: First, the heads of the twenty-four courses into which the priests were divided (1 Chron. xxiv. 4-6), with those who had been high priests (?)—the elders or heads of the people (Matt. xvi. 21, xxvii. 1-3), and the scribes, or lawyers (Matt. xxvi. 3). They sat in a crescent, the president, on a higher seat than the rest, in the middle, supported on the right by the vice-president, and on the left by a learned referee. Herod was summoned before the Sanhedrim for putting people to death, B. C. 47 (*Josephus: Antiq.*, xiv. 9, § 4), and Jesus was condemned by it for claiming to be the Messiah (Matt. xxvi. 57-66). Shortly before this it had lost the power of life and death (John xviii. 31), which is generally held to

have fulfilled the Messianic prophecy in Gen. xlix. 10. It ended when Theodosius put the last president to death, A. D. 425.

**Săn-hî-ta**, s. [Hind.] The name of that portion of the Vedas, or sacred writings of the Brahmans, which contains the mantra or hymns.

**săn-î-cle**, subst. [Fr., from Lat. *sanicula*, from *sano*=to heal.]

**Bot.**: The genus *Sanicula* (q. v.).

**sa-nîc-û-la**, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sano*=to heal.]

**Bot.**: *Sanicle*, the typical genus of Saniculidæ (q. v.). Umbels sub-globose; fruit with hooked spines; leaves palmate. Known species, ten; from the temperate regions.

**săn-î-cû-li-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sanicul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Bot.**: A family of Apiaceæ. Fruit sub-terete or dorsally compressed; commissure broad.

**săn-î-dine**, subst. [Gr. *sanis* (genit. *sanidos*)=a table; suff. -ine (*Min.*)]

**Min.**: A very pure variety of Orthoclase (q. v.), occurring in clear glassy crystals of a tabular habit, in certain volcanic rocks, notably those of the trachytes of Bonn, Rhine, and the ejected bombs of Monte Somma, Vesuvius, and of the Laacher See.

**săn-î-dîn-ite**, s. [Eng. *sanidin(e)*; suff. -ite (*Petrol.*)]

**Petrol.**: A rock consisting largely of Sanidine (q. v.).

**să-nî-êş**, subst. [Lat.=bloody matter.] A thin, reddish discharge from sores of wounds; serous matter, less thick and white than pus and slightly tinged with red.

**să-nî-ouş**, a. [Lat. *saniosus*, from *sanies* (q. v.); Fr. *sanieux*; Ital. *sanioso*.]

1. Pertaining to sanies; of the nature of, or resembling, sanies; thin and serous, with a tinge of red.  
2. Excreting or exuding a thin, serous, reddish matter.

**săn-î-târ-î-an**, s. [English *sanitary*; -an.] One who promotes or studies sanitation or sanitary reforms. [HYGIENE.]

**săn-î-târ-î-um**, subst. [SANITARY.] A health retreat; a sanatorium (q. v.).

**săn-î-tarÿ**, a. [Fr. *sanitaire*, from Latin *sanitas*=sanity (q. v.).] Pertaining to or connected with health; relating to the preservation of health; hygienic. [SANATORY.]

"A source of anxiety on sanitary and legal grounds."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**sanitary inspector**, s.

**Law**: An inspector appointed to enforce the provisions of sanitary legislation; a health officer.

**săn-î-tâ-tion**, s. [SANITARY.] The adoption or carrying out of sanitary measures; hygiene.

**săn-î-tÿ**, s. [Lat. *sanitas*, from *sanus*=sane (q. v.).] The quality or state of being sane; healthiness of body or mind; saneness.

**săn-jăk**, **săn-gî-ăc**, s. [Turk.=a standard.] A subdivision of an eyalet or minor province of Turkey, so called because its governor, called Sanjak-beg, is entitled to carry in war a standard of one horse-tail.

**săn-jăk-âte**, **săn-gî-ă-câte**, s. [SANJAK.] A sanjak.

**San José (hō-să) scăle**, s. **Entom.**: *Aspidiotus perniciosus*, a minute tree-louse that is particularly destructive to orchards. "Never in the history of economic entomology in the United States," says Prof. L. O. Howard, entomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, "has a single species of insect excited so much interest as has the San José scale." It is no larger than a fly-speck, and is often mistaken for such when appearing on fruit, but when examined with a microscope it is a most formidable six-legged insect. The male is distinguished by wings, the female being wingless. Although named from an American city, the San José scale is a native of Mexico. It has found its way into the United States and many parts of Europe, having been carried from country to country in shipments of fruit. In 1897 Austria legislated against American fruit on the alleged ground of its being infested with this destructive insect. Where it once finds a lodgment it is extremely hard to get rid of, for, besides being very prolific, it is tenacious of life. It drains the juices from the trees, destroying the bark by sapping its life away. Hydrocyanic acid gas as a fumigator is said to kill them, and kerosene oil, used as a wash, is recommended as being equally fatal. But if any escape they will soon infest a large orchard. [SCALE-INSECT.]

**sănk**, pret. of v. [SINK, v.]

**săn-khÿ-a**, s. [Sansc.=synthetic reasoning.]

**Brahmanism**: One of the six systems of Brahmanical philosophy. It was founded by Kapila.

**săn-naḥ**, s. [Native name.] The name of certain kinds of Indian muslin.

**săn-nôp**, **săn-nûp**, subst. [A native word.] A married American Indian; the husband of a squaw.

**săn-păn**, s. [SANPAN.]

**\*săng**, prep. [Fr., from Lat. *sine*=without; O. Fr. *sens*.] Without.

"Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 7.

**\*sans-appel**, s. An infallible person; one from whose dictum there is no appeal.

"Such a sans-appel as he held Frank to be."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xix.

**sans-culotte**, s. [Fr.=without breeches.]

1. A fellow without breeches; a rough, ragged fellow. The name was applied in derision to the popular party by the aristocrats in the beginning of the revolution of 1789, and was afterward assumed by the patriots as a title of honor.

2. A fierce republican.

3. A rough.

"The mob was asked whether it was ready for revolution, and of course the sans-culottes brought together for the occasion declared that they were."—*St. James' Gazette*, Feb. 9, 1886.

**sans-culottery**, subst. The revolutionary mob. (*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. ii.)

**sans-culottic**, a. Pertaining to sans-culottism; revolutionary.

"Carried out in one part of the continent by sans-culottic enlightenment."—*St. James' Gazette*, Dec. 23, 1885, p. 5.

**sans-culottism**, s. The principles or teachings of the sans-culottes; extreme republicanism.

**sans-culottist**, s. An extreme republican; a sans-culotte.

**săn-sêv-î-êr-a**, s. [Named after M. Sansevier, a Swedish botanist.]

**Bot.**: Bowstring Hemp; a genus of Hemerocallæ. *Sansevieria zeylanica* is a stemless Indian and Chinese bush, with a rosette of six or eight succulent leaves, the under ones sometimes four feet long, and ending in a long straight spine; scape one or two feet long, with greenish-white flowers. A soft, silky, elastic fiber extracted from its succulent leaves is made by the natives of India into bowstrings. In Europe it is manufactured into ropes for deep-sea dredgings, or made into paper. The African Bowstring Hemp, *S. guineensis*, has also excellent fibers. The roots of the species have been used in gonorrhœa, pains of the joints, and coughs.

**Săṅṣ-kṛit**, **Săṅṣ-crît**, s. [Skt., lit.=carefully constructed, symmetrically formed, from *sans*=together, and the pa. par. *kṛita*=made. It is thus opposed to the *Prakṛit* (=common, natural), the name given to the vernacular dialect of India.]

**Philol.**: The ancient language of the Hindus, and the oldest and most primitive of the Indo-European tongues. It has long ceased to be a living language, but in it most of the literature of the Hindus is written, from the oldest portion of the Vedas onward. [VEDA.] To the scores of tribes and nations of discordant speech in India Sanscrit has long been the sacred and literary dialect, and all the cultivated tongues of modern India are as full of Sanscrit words as the European tongues are of Latin. It is a highly inflected language, and to philologists is the most valuable of tongues, owing to its freedom from the corruptions and disguises of phonetic changes and from obliteration of the original meaning of its vocables.

"The classical Sanskrit is a dialect which, at a later period, after the full possession of Hindustan and the development of Brahmanism out of the simpler and more primitive religion and polity of Vedic times, became established as the literary language of the whole country, and has ever since maintained that character, being still learned for writing and speaking in the native schools of the Brahmanic priesthood. From the fact that inscriptions in a later form of Indian language are found dating from the third century B. C., it is inferred that the Sanskrit must at least as early as that have ceased to be a vernacular tongue."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. x.

**Săṅṣ-kṛit-îst**, **Săṅṣ-crît-îst**, s. [Eng. *Sanskrit*; -ist.] One who is learned or versed in Sanskrit and its literature.

"Let us, however, make some allowance for the patriotism of the learned co-editor, who, we hope, heads a succession of new and abler Sanskritists in Japan."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 4, 1884.

**\*Săṅṣ-kṛit-ize**, **\*Săṅṣ-crît-ize**, v. t. [English *Sanskrit*; -ize, -ise.] To render in or into Sanskrit.

**Săn-ta Clăuş**, s. [Dutch.] The children's patron saint. Called also St. Nicholas and Kris Kringle.

**săn-ta-lă-çê-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *santal(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

**Bot.**: Sandalwoods; an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Asarales. Trees, shrubs, undershrubs,



or herbs, having alternate or nearly opposite leaves, often minute; small flowers in spikes, in umbels, or solitary; calyx superior, four- or five-cleft, half colored, with valvate aestivation; corolla none; stamens four or five, opposite the segments of the calyx; ovary one-celled, with one to four pendulous ovules near the top of a central placenta; fruit a one-seeded hard and dry drupe. Found in Europe and North America as small weeds; in the East Indies, Australia, and the South Sea Islands as large shrubs or small trees. Known genera eighteen, species 110 (*Lindley*); genera twenty, species 200 (*Sir J. Hooker*).

**săn-tāl'-ic**, *adj.* [Mod. Lat. (*Pterocarpus*) *santal(inus)*; English suff. *-ic*.] Derived from sandalwood.

**santallic-acid**, *s.* [SANTALIN.]

**săn-ta-lin**, *subst.* [Mod. Lat. *santal(um)*; *-in* (*Chem.*.)]

*Chem.*: C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>5</sub>(?). Santallic acid. An odorless, tasteless substance extracted from sandalwood by ether. It forms small crystals of a fine red color, insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 104°, and at a higher temperature becomes resinous.

**săn-ta-lum**, *s.* [Pers. *sandal* (a.)=useful; (s.)=sandalwood.]

*Bot.*: Sandalwood; the typical genus of Santalaceæ (q. v.). Calyx superior, in four divisions, with four stamens opposite to them, and four glands. Trees and shrubs, growing in Asia, Australia, and the Pacific. *Santalum album* is the True Sandalwood.

**Săn-ta Ma-rî'-a**, *s.* [Sp.=Holy Mary.] (See compound.)

**Santa Maria tree**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Calophyllum calaba*.

**Săn-teēs'**, *s. pl.* [Native name.] One of the seven tribes of Sioux Indians.

**săn-tô-lî'-na**, *subst.* [Lat. *sanctum*=holy, and *linum*=flax.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Anthemideæ. The flower-heads of *Santolina fragrantissima* are sold in Egypt as a substitute for camomile.

**săn-tôn, sãn-toôn**, *subst.* [Native name.] An Eastern priest, a kind of dervish, regarded by the people as a saint.

"Slaves, eunuchs, soldiers, guests and santons wait"  
*Byron: Child Harold*, ii. 56.

**\*săn-tôn'-ic** (1), *adj.* [Eng. *santon*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or worn by santons.

**săn-tôn'-ic** (2), *a.* [Eng. *santon(in)*; *-ic*.] (See compound.)

**santonlic-acid**, *s.* [SANTONIN.]

**săn-tô-nin**, *s.* [See def.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Santonic acid. The active constituent of the blossoms and seeds of *Artemisia santonica*, discovered by Kahler in 1830. It crystallizes in lustrous six-sided flat prisms, which melt at 168°-170°; insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether. Much esteemed as an anthelmintic.

**săn-tôn-ol**, *s.* [Eng. *santon(in)*; *-ol*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O. Obtained by heating a mixture of santonic acid and zinc-dust in a current of hydrogen. It crystallizes in colorless needles, which melt at 135°.

**Săn-tô-rî'-nî**, *s.* [See compound.]

**Santorini's cartilages**, *s. pl.*

*Anat.*: Two small, yellowish, conical cartilaginous nodules, articulated with the tips of the arytenoid cartilages. Named from their discoverer, G. B. Santorini, an Italian anatomist (1681-1736).

**sa'-ô**, *s.* [Etym. not known.] *Hyalinæcia tubicola*, a European marine annelid.

**saôu-a-rî**, *s.* [Guiana name.]

*Bot. & Comm.*: The wood of *Caryocar nuciferum* and *C. tomentosum*. Called also Suwarrow. [CARYOCAR.]

**săp** (1), **\*sappe**, *s.* [A.S. *sæp*; cogn. with O. Dut. *sap*; O. H. Ger. *saf*; Ger. *saft*; Gr. *opos*=juice, sap; Icel. *saft*; Sw. *saft*, *saf*; Dan. *saft*, *såve*.]

1. *Bot.*: The watery juice contained in living plants. It is derived from the soil, and enters the plant in a state of solution. As crude sap ascending to the leaves, it is transformed into elaborated sap. Descending again, this time through the bark and more or less circuitously, it forms the cambium whence young wood is formed. The sap ascends with great rapidity in a zigzag course, sending off lateral currents to the leaves. The most copious ascent is in spring; in winter the operation intermits. The sap increases in density as it rises.

"But the sap that made them shoot, and makes them flourish, rises from the root through the trunk."—*Bolingbroke: Letter to Pope*.

2. The albumen of a tree. [ALBURNUM.]

"Some fell the trees . . . one chips off the sap, and he is commonly a principal man."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1676).

3. The juice or fluid in any substance, the presence of which is characteristic of health, freshness, or vigor; blood.

"Did drain the purple sap from her sweet brother's body."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 4.

**sap-ball**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The species of Polyporus which grow on trees, especially *P. squamosus*, found on decaying ash. When dried it is sometimes used for razorstrops.

**sap-boiler**, *s.* A furnace with pans for evaporating the sap of the maple.

**sap-color**, *subst.* An expressed vegetable color inspissated by slow evaporation for the use of painters, as sap-green, &c.

**sap-green**, *s.*

*Art.*: A pigment obtained from the juice of black-thorn berries, which are first fermented in a tub for eight days, and then placed in a press with a small quantity of alum, and concentrated by gentle evaporation; it is afterward hardened by inclosure in bladders. It is used in water-color painting, but is of no real value.

**sap-rot**, *s.* Dry-rot (q. v.).

**sap-spout**, *subst.* A device for conducting sugar-maple sap from the tap-hole to the bucket.

**sap-tube**, *s.* A vessel for conducting sap.

**sap-wood**, *s.* [ALBURNUM.]

**săp** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A simpleton, a ninny, a milksop. (*Scotch & Eng. Prov.*)

"He maun be a saft sap."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xix.

2. One who reads or studies hard. (*School slang.*)  
"I was laughed at and called a sap."—*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. ii.

**săp** (3), *s.* [SAP (3), v.]

*Fort.*: An excavated trench or tunnel, for the purpose of approaching a fort under cover of the scarp and parapet formed by the ditch and excavated earth. At the head of the sapping party a sap-roller (q. v.) is pushed along as the sap advances, affording protection to the men. The sap advances by zigzags, so directed as not to be exposed to an enfilading fire from the fortification. Sand-bags, gabions, and fascines are employed as revetments or to crown the parapet formed by the excavated earth. The double sap has a parapet at each side.

**sap-faggot**, *s.*

*Fort.*: A fascine about three feet long, used in sapping, to close the crevices between gabions.

**sap-fork**, *s.*

*Fort.*: A forked lever used for advancing the sap-roller.

**sap-roller**, *s.*

*Fort.*: A bullet-proof gabion, six feet long and four feet in diameter. It is pushed forward by a sap-fork.

**săp** (1), *v. i.* [SAP (2), s.]

1. To act like a sap or a ninny; to be or act like a milksop.

2. To read or study hard.

"Sapping and studying still."—*C. Kingsley: Yeast*, ch. i.

**săp** (2), *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *sapper* (Fr. *saper*)=to undermine, from O. Fr. *sappe* (Fr. *sape*)=a hoe, an instrument for mining, from Low Lat. *sapa*=a hoe; Sp. *zapa*=a spade; Ital. *zappa*=a mattock.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: To undermine; to cause to fall or to render unstable by digging or wearing away the foundation.

"Till sapp'd their strength, and ev'ry part unsound,  
Down, down they sink, and spread a ruin round."  
*Goldsmith: Deserted Village.*

2. *Fig.*: To undermine; to subvert or destroy, as by some secret or hidden process.

"The revolution is let loose, and is ready to sap the foundations of his throne."—*London Globe.*

**II. Mil.**: To pierce with saps.

**B. Intrans.**: To proceed by secretly undermining.

**săp-a-dîl-lô**, *s.* [SAPODILLA.]

**săp-a-jôu'** (j as zh), *s.* [For etym. and def., see extract under SAJOU.]

**săp'-an**, *s.* [SAPPAN.]

**sapan-red**, *s.* [BRAZILIN.]

**sâpe, sâip**, *s.* [SOAP, s.] (*Scotch.*)

**săp'-fûl**, *a.* [Eng. *sap* (1), s.; *-ful*(l).] Full of sap, abounding in sap.

**săp'-hëad**, *s.* [English *sap* (2), s., and *head*.] A blockhead, a ninny, a fool.

**sa-phê'-na** (*pl. sa-phê'-næ*), *s.* [Gr. *saphênês*=clear, manifest.]

*Anat. (pl.)*: The saphenous veins (q. v.).

**sa-phê'-noûs**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *saphen(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the saphenæ.

**saphenous-veins**, *s. pl.*

*Anat.*: Two superficial veins of the lower limb. The external collects the blood from the outer side of the foot and leg, and passes into the popliteal vein; the internal commences on the bottom and inner side of the foot, passing up the inner side of the leg and thigh into the femoral vein, an inch and a half below Poupart's ligament.

**săp'-id**, *a.* [Lat. *sapidus*, from *sapio*=to taste.] [INSIPID.] Possessing flavor or relish; tasteful, tasty, savory, palatable.

**sa-pîd'-i-tÿ**, *s.* [Fr. *sapidité*.] The quality or state of being sapid; power of stimulating the palate; tastiness, tastefulness.

"Ingestible, and void of all sapidity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

**săp'-id-lëss**, *a.* [Eng. *sapid*; *-less*.] Tasteless, insipid.

"Quite tasteless and sapidless."—*Lamb: Grace before Meat.*

**săp'-id-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *sapid*; *-ness*.] The same as SAPIDITY (q. v.).

**să-pî-ence**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sapientia*, from *sapiens* (genit. *sapientis*)=wise; *sapio*=to be wise.] The quality or state of being sapient; wisdom, knowledge.

**să-pî-ent**, *adj.* [Latin *sapiens*.] [SAPIENCE.] Wise, sage, sagacious. (Generally used ironically.) (*Knox: Essays*, No. 157.)

**să-pî-ën-tî-a** (t as sh), *subst.* [Lat.=wisdom.] (See etym.)

¶ *O Sapientia*: An entry in the Anglican calendar under Dec. 16, which has been retained from pre-Reformation times. These two words are the commencement or the first of the series of seven greater antiphons for the Magnificat, one of which is daily said or sung at Vespers in the Roman Church from Dec. 17 to Dec. 23 inclusive.

**să-pî-ën-tial** (ti as sh), *a.* [English *sapient*; *-ial*.] Affording wisdom or instructions for wisdom. (*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 66.)

**să-pî-ën-tial-lÿ** (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *sapiential*; *-ly*.] In a sapiential or wise manner; wisely, sagely.

**\*să-pî-ën-tious**, *a.* [English *sapient*; *-ious*.] Sapiential.

†**să-pî-ën-tize**, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *sapient*; *-ize*.]

**A. Intrans.**: To make or render sapient or wise.

**B. Trans.**: To affect wisdom.

**să-pî-ent-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *sapient*; *-ly*.] In a sapient manner; wisely, sagely, sagaciously.

**săp-in-dă-çë-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sapind(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: Soapworts; the typical order of Sapindales (q. v.). Trees, shrubs, twining and with tendrils, rarely climbing herbs. Leaves alternate, generally compound, sometimes dotted. Flowers small, in racemes or racemose panicles, white or pink, rarely yellow. Calyx four- or five-parted, or of four or five sepals; petals four, five, or none; disc fleshy; stamens eight to ten, rarely five, six, or seven, or twenty; style undivided, or two- or three-cleft; ovary generally with three, rarely with two or four cells, and one, two, three, rarely more ovules. Fruit capsular, two- or three-valved, sometimes winged, or fleshy and indehiscent; embryo, often curved or twisted spirally. Found in South America, in India, and various tropical countries. Tribes, Sapindæ, Hippocastanæ, Dodonææ, and Meliosmææ. Known genera fifty, species, 380. (*Lindley*.)

**săp-in-dă-ceoûs** (ce as sh), *a.* [Mod. Latin *sapindace(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Pertaining to plants of the order Sapindaceæ (q. v.).

**sa-pîn-dal**, *a.* [SAPINDALES.]

*Bot.*: Of or belonging to the Sapindales.

**săp-in-dă-lëş**, *s. pl.* [Masc. or fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *sapindalis*, from *sapindus* (q. v.).]

*Botany*: The Sapindal Alliance; an alliance of Hypogynous Exogens, with monodichlamydeous, unsymmetrical flowers, axile placenta, an imbricated calyx and corolla, definite stamens, and little or no albumen. Orders: Tremandraceæ, Polygalaceæ, Petiveriaceæ, Vochyaceæ, Staphyleaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Aceraceæ, Malpighiaceæ, and Erythroxyloaceæ.

**sa-pîn-dë-æ**, *s. pl.* [Modern Lat. *sapind(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Sapindaceæ. Leaves alternate; ovules generally solitary; embryo curved, or occasionally straight. (*Lindley*.)

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.







**să-prög'-en-ouš, adj.** [Gr. *sapros*=putrid, and root of *gennao*=to engender.] Produced by or in connection with putridity.

"Saprogenous fungi are the cause of the phenomenon of fermentation."—*Thomé: Bot.* (ed. Bennett), p. 275.

**săp-rö-lëg'-nī-a, s.** [Greek *sapros*=putrid, and *legnon*=the colored border of a garment.]

**Bot.:** A synonym of *Leptomitosis*, or the typical genus of Kützing's Saprolegniæ (q. v.).

**săp-rö-lëg-nī-ē'-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *saprolegni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

**Bot.:** A tribe of Algae, sub-order Mycophyceæ. (*Kützing*.) Oögonia spherical, full of protoplasm, usually terminal. Oöospheres at first smooth, with no cell wall.

**tsa-pröph'-a-ga, s. pl.** [Gr. *sapros*=rotten, and *phagein*=to eat.]

**Entom.:** A group of Lamellicorns living on decomposed vegetable matter. (*D'Orbigny: Dict. d'Hist. Nat.*)

**sa-pröph'-a-gan, s.** [SAPROPHAGA.] Any individual of the Saprophaga (q. v.).

**sa-pröph'-a-goüs, a.** [SAPROPHAGA.] Feeding on decomposed or putrid substances.

**săp-rö-phÿte, s.** [Gr. *sapros*=rotten, putrid, and *phyton*=a plant.] A plant which grows on decaying vegetable matter.

**săp-rö-phÿt'-ic, adj.** [Eng. *saprophyt(e)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to saprophytes; of the nature of a saprophyte.

**sa-pröph'-ÿt-ism, subst.** [Eng. *saprophyt(e)*; *-ism*.] The quality or state of being saprophytic; the state of living on decayed vegetable matter.

**săp-sa-gö, s.** [A corrupt. of Ger. *schabzieger* (q. v.).] (See etym.)

**săp-sück-ër, s.** [English *sap* (1), *s.*, and *sucker*. (See extract.)]

**Ornith.:** A popular name for two species of Woodpecker: *Picus villosus*, the Hairy Woodpecker, or Larger Sapsucker, and *P. pubescens*, the Downy Woodpecker, or Lesser Sapsucker.

"The erroneous impression that it taps the trees for sap has given to these birds the common name of *Sapsuckers*, and has caused an unjust prejudice against them. So far from doing any injury to the tree, they are of great and unmixed benefit."—*Baird, Brewer & Ridgway: Hist. North American Birds*, ii. 512.

**săp-û-câ-ia (i as y), săp-û-câ-ya, s.** [Native South American name.]

**Bot.:** *Lecythis ollaria*.

**sapucaia-brown, s.**

**Chem.:** A brown substance found in the shells of the older fruit of the Sapucaia tree. It is probably the oxidized tannin of the fresh fruit. Soluble in hot water and alcohol.

**sa-pÿ'-ga, s.** [Gr. *saos*, only found in contract. *sôs*=sound, and *pygê*=the rump. (*Agassiz*.)]

**Entom.:** The sole genus of Sapygidæ (q. v.). They make holes in walls and in decaying wood. They are believed to occupy the burrows dug by some bees.

**sa-pÿg'-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *sapyg(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Entom.:** A family of Fossorial Hymenoptera; the feet in both sexes slender and not largely spinose, and the antennæ, which are at least as long as the head and thorax, somewhat thickened at their extremity.

**sar, sar'-gö, sâr-a-gû, s.** [SARGUS.]

**Ichthy.:** Any individual of the genus *Sargus* (q. v.).

"Several of them occur in the Mediterranean and the neighboring parts of the Atlantic, and are popularly called *Sargo*, *Sar*, and *Saragu*, names derived from the word *Sargus*, by which name these fishes were well known to the ancient Greeks and Romans."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 465.

**Sâr-a-bâ-ite, s.** [See def.]

**Church Hist.:** The Egyptian name for certain vagrant monks who journeyed from city to city, making a livelihood by pretending to work miracles, and by traffic in relics.

**sâr-a-bânde, sâr-a-bân-da, sâr-a-bânde, s.** [Fr. *sarabande*, from Sp. *zarabanda*=a dance, prob. from Pers. *sarband*=a fillet for fastening a lady's head-dress; Ital. & Port. *sarabande*.] A Spanish dance of Moorish origin, for a single performer, who accompanies himself with the castanets. The tune is in  $\frac{3}{4}$  time, but slow and stately, and with a strong accent on the second beat in the bar.

"No more for Moorish *sarabands* they oall."

*Harte: Vision of Death.*

**sâr-a-ça, s.** [Burmese.]

**Bot.:** A synonym of *Jonesia* (q. v.).

**Sâr-a-çen, \*Sar-e-zyn, s.** [Lat. *saracenus*, lit. <one of the eastern people, from Arab. *sharki*=oriental, eastern; *shark*=the east.]

**Hist.:** A term first used by Pliny (vi. 28) for the Bedouin Arabs inhabiting Mesopotamia. It became gradually extended in meaning till it comprehended all the Arab race; it was very much used in this wide sense in connection with the Crusades. [MOHAMMEDANISM.]

**Saracen-corn, Saracen-wheat, s.**

**Bot.:** *Fagopyrum esculentum*. So named because it is said to have been brought from the East by the Saracens.

**Saracen's consoud, s.**

**Bot.:** *Senecio sarracenicus*.

**Sâr-a-çen'-ic, \*Sâr-a-çen'-ic-al, a.** [English *Saracen*; *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to the Saracens.

**Saracenic-architecture, s.** [MOHAMMEDAN-ARCHITECTURE.]

**\*Sâr-a-çen-ism, s.** [English *Saracen*; *-ism*.] Mohammedanism. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 566.)

**sâr-a-gû, s.** [SAR.]

**\*sâr-a-sin, \*sâr-ra-sine, s.** [Fr. *sarrasine*.] A portcullis, a herse.

**Sar-a-swa'-tî, s.** [Sansk. *Sarasvati*.]

**Hind. Myth.:** The wife of Brahma; the Hindu goddess of art, music, letters, and poetry.

**sâr-a-wâk-ite, subst.** [After Sarawak, Borneo, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

**Min.:** A mineral found in minute crystals, with many planes and rounded angles. Crystallization, probably tetragonal. Colorless, contains antimony. Dana suggests Senarmonite (q. v.).

**sarc-, pref.** [SARCO-.]

**sar-cân'-thî-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *sarcanth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Bot.:** A tribe of Vandææ (q. v.).

**sar-cân'-thÿs, s.** [Pref. *sarc-*, and Gr. *anthos*=a flower.]

**Bot.:** The typical genus of Sarcanthidæ (q. v.).

**sâr-câşm, s.** [Fr. *sarcasme*, from Lat. *sarcasmus*, from Gr. *sarkasmos*=a sneer, from *sarkazō*=to tear flesh like dogs, . . . to sneer, from *sarx*, (genit. *sarkos*)=flesh; Sp. & Ital. *sarcasmo*.] A sharp, bitter, or cutting expression, a satirical remark or expression; a bitter gibe or taunt.

"I grant this sarcasm is too severe."

*Cowper: Table Talk*, 103.

**\*sar-câş-mouš, a.** [Eng. *sarcasm*; *-ous*.] Characterized by sarcasm; sarcastic.

"A sarcastic reflection on the House of Commons itself."—*North: Examen*, p. 144.

**sar-câş'-tîc, \*sar-câş'-tîc-al, a.** [Gr. *sarkastikos*=sneering.] Characterized by sarcasm; bitterly cutting or severe; taunting; given to the use of sarcasm.

"That sarcastic levity of tongue."

*Byron: Lara*, i. 5.

**sar-câş'-tîc-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. *sarcastical*; *-ly*.] In a sarcastic manner; with sarcasm.

**sâr-çel, s.** [Fr. *cerceau*, from Lat. *circellus*, dimin. from *circus* (q. v.).] One of the extreme pinion feathers in a hawk's wings.

**sâr-çelled, sar-cel-lee, a.** [SARCEL.]

**Her.:** Cut through the middle.

**sarçe'-nêt, sarse'-nêt, sars'-nêt, s.** [Old Fr. *sarcenet*, from Low Lat. *saracenicum*=sarcenet, from *Saraceni*=the Saracens (q. v.).] A thin kind of silk goods used for linings, &c.

"My worshipful dealer in flimsy *sarsenets*."—*Scott: Kenilworth*, ch. i.

**sarcenet-ribbon, s.** Plain silk ribbon, as distinguished from satin, rep, or watered ribbon.

**\*sar'-çil-îs, \*sar'-zil, s.** [Low Lat. *sarciatus*.]

A coarse woolen cloth worn by the lowest class of persons and those who subsisted on charity, mentioned during the thirteenth century. (*Strutt*.)

**sar-çî'-na, s.** [Gr. *sarkinos*=of or like flesh.]

**Botany:** A plant of doubtful affinity, probably a fungus, consisting of minute quadrilateral bodies in fours, or some multiple of four. *Sarcina ventriculi* was first observed by Goodsir in human vomit.

**sar'-çine, s.** [SARCINA.]

**Chem.:** C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O. A substance existing in the juice of flesh. It is extracted from the mother liquor from which creatine has been separated, by adding nitrate of silver and decomposing the precipitate with sulphuric acid. It separates from an aqueous solution as a white crystalline powder, which dissolves in 300 parts of cold and 78 parts of boiling water. A weak organic base, uniting with acids and metallic oxides to form compounds, several of which are crystalline. The hydrochlorate C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O.HCl forms colorless tabular, and the sulphate needle-shaped crystals.

**\*sar'-cle, v. t.** [Fr. *sarcler*, from Lat. *sarculo*, from *sarculum*=a weeding tool.] To weed, as corn with a hoe.

"As for the *sarcling* or second harrowing."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xviii., ch. xxi.

**sar-cö-, sarc-, pref.** [Gr. *sarx* (genit. *sarkos*)=flesh.] Fleishy.

**sar-cö-bâ'-sîs, s.** [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *basis*=a foundation.]

**Bot.:** A cancerule.

**sar'-cö-blast, s.** [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *blastos*=a sprout, a shoot.]

**Compar. Anat. (pl.):** Minute yellow bodies present in Rhizopods, serving as their ovules.

**sar'-cö-carp, s.** [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *karpos*=fruit.]

**Bot.:** The fleshy part of a fruit between the epicarp and the endocarp.

**sar'-cö-çele, s.** [Pref. *sarco-*, and Greek *kêlē*=a tumor.]

**Pathol.:** The conversion of the testicle into a hard, flesh-like structure, generally with enlargement of the organ without serious consequences; at other times malignant effects follow. Akin to hydrocele (q. v.), but a distinct malady.

**sar-cö-çeph'-a-lÿs, s.** [Pref. *sarco-*, and Greek *kephalê*=the head.]

**Botany:** A genus of Gardenidæ. *Sarcocephalus esculentus* is the native peach of Guinea.

**sar-cö-chlâm'-ÿs, s.** [Pref. *sarco-*, and Greek *chlamys*=a cloak.]

**Botany:** A genus of Urticaceæ. *Sarcochlamys (Urtica) pulcherrima*, a large handsome shrub with tri-nerved leaves, common in Eastern Bengal and Burmah, yields a good fiber for ropes. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*)

**sar-cö-cöl'-la, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *sarkokolla*=a Persian gum.]

**Chem.:** A gum-resin collected in Ethiopia, probably from *Penæacea sarcocolla*. It is obtained in yellow irregular grains, has a sharp, sweetish-bitter taste, and is inodorous. It is chiefly a mixture of resin, gum, and sarcocollin, which may be separated from each other by the action of ether and then alcohol.

**sar-cö-col'-läd, s.** [Mod. Lat. *sarcoll(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

**Bot. (pl.):** The Penæaceæ. (*Lindley*.)

**sar-cö-cöl'-lîn, s.** [Eng., &c., *sarcocoll(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

**Chem.:** A body present in sarcocolla, resembling glycyrrhizin, not fully investigated. It is extracted by alcohol, and remains on evaporation as a semi-transparent amorphous mass, moderately soluble in boiling water. When heated, it smells like burnt sugar.

**†sar'-cöde, s.** [Gr. *sarkodês*=flesh-like.]

**Biol.:** Protoplasm (q. v.).

**sar'-cö-dërm, s.** [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *derma*=skin.]

**Bot.:** An intermediate fleshy layer, consisting of either primine or secondine, in the testa of certain seeds. Called also Sarcosperm.

**sar-cöd'-ic, a.** [Eng. *sarcod(e)*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sarcode; protoplasmic.

**sar'-cöid, a. & s.** [Gr. *sarx* (genit. *sarkos*)=flesh, and *eidōs*=appearance.]

**A. As adj.:** Resembling flesh.

**B. As subst.:** One of the particles which make up the flesh of a sponge.

**sar-cö-lëm'-ma, s.** [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *lemma*=a husk.]

**Anat.:** The proper sheath of muscular fiber.

**sar'-cö-lîne, a.** [Gr. *sarx* (genit. *sarkos*)=flesh.]

**Min.:** Flesh-colored.

**sar'-cö-lite, s.** [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone; Ger. *sarkolith*.]

**Mineralogy:**

1. A tetragonal mineral, belonging to the Scapolite group, occurring sparsely in pale flesh-red crystals in the volcanic agglomerates of Monte Somma, Vesuvius. Hardness, 6; specific gravity, 2.545; luster, vitreous; transparent to subtransparent. Composition: Silica, 39.7; alumina, 22.8; lime, 33.4; soda, 4.1=100, represented by the formula,  $(\frac{1}{2}\text{CaO} + \frac{1}{2}\text{Na}_2\text{O}) + \frac{1}{2}\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{SiO}_2$ .

2. A flesh-red variety of Gmelinite (q. v.), from Montecchio Maggiore.

**sar-cö-löğ'-ic, sar-cö-löğ'-ic-al, a.** [Eng. *sarcology*]; *-ic, -ical*.] Of or pertaining to sarcology.

**sar-cöl'-ö-gîst, s.** [Eng. *sarcology*]; *-ist*.] One who is versed in sarcology.

**sar-cöl'-ö-gÿ, s.** [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *logos*=a word, a discourse.]

**Anat.:** That branch which treats of the soft parts of the body, as of the muscles, fat, intestines, &c.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



†sar-cō'-mā (pl. sar-cō'-mā-tā), s. [Gr., from *sarkōō*=to make flesh; *sarx* (genit. *sarkos*)=flesh.]  
 1. *Bot.*: A fleshy disc.  
 2. *Pathol.* (pl.): Cancerous growths, consisting of connective-tissue cells retaining their embryonic condition. Those that remain in this elementary condition are round cells; those which advance one stage further are spindle-shaped; and a third kind originating in the bone, and having large nucleated myeloid cells, are called myeloid. The first is the most malignant.

sar-cō'-mā-toūs, a. [SARCOMA.] Pertaining to or relating to sarcoma.

sar-cōph'-ā-gā, s. pl. [SARCOPHAGUS.]

1. *Entom.*: A genus of Muscidae (q. v.). *Sarcophaga carnaria*, about half an inch long, is the Flesh-fly. It has six grayish-white streaks upon the thorax, and four rows of square white spots upon the abdomen.

†2. *Zoöl.*: A group or tribe of Marsupialia. Canines long in both jaws; a simple stomach, no caecum. There is one family, the Dasyuridae (Owen.)

\*sar-cōph'-ā-gal, adj. [SARCOPHAGUS.] The same as SARCOPHAGOUS (q. v.).

"In the sarcophagal grave."—Adams: *Works*, i. 376.

sar-cōph'-ā-gān, s. [SARCOPHAGA.] One of the Sarcophaga; a flesh-eating animal.

sar-cōph'-ā-goūs, a. [SARCOPHAGUS.] Flesh-eating; feeding or subsisting on flesh.

sar-cōph'-ā-gūs (pl. sar-cōph'-ā-ġi [Latin], sar-cōph'-ā-gūs-ēs [Eng.]), s. [Lat. *sarcophagus*, from Gr. *sarkophagos*, from *sarx* (genit. *sarkos*)=flesh, and *phagein*=to eat; Fr. *sarcophage*; Sp. & Ital. *sarcófago*.]

1. A kind of stone used among the Greeks for making coffins, and so called because it was believed to have the property of consuming the flesh of dead bodies deposited in it within a few weeks. (See etym.) It was also called *Lapis assius*, from being found at Assos, a city of Lycia, in Asia Minor.

"Near unto Assos, a citie in Troas, there is found in the quarries a certain stone called *sarcophagus*, which runneth in a direct veine, and is apt to be cloven and so cut out of the rocke by flakes. The reason of that name is this, because that within the space of fortie daies it is known for certaine to consume the bodies of the dead which are bestowed therein, skin, flesh, and bone, all save the teeth."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xxxvi., ch. xvii.

2. A coffin or tomb of stone; a kind of stone chest, used for containing a dead body. Sarcophagi were anciently in general use, at least with the wealthy, among the Orientals, particularly those inhabiting the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, and were often ornamented with elaborate and expensive sculptures. In modern times stone coffins are occasionally used for royal or distinguished persons.

"On the right and on the left reposed, each in a massy *sarcophagus*, the departed kings and queens of Spain."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

sar-cōph'-ā-ġy, \*sar-cōph'-ā-gie, subst. [SARCOPHAGUS.] The practice of eating flesh.

"There was no *sarcophagy* before the flood."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxv.

†sar-cō-phīle, s. [SARCOPHILUS.] Any flesh-loving animal; specif., any individual of the old genus *Sarcophilus* (q. v.).

\*sar-cōph'-ī-lūs, s. [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *phileō*=to love.]

*Zoöl.*: An old synonym of *Dasyurus* (q. v.).

sar-cō-phy'-tē, sar'-cō-phy'te, s. [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *phylon*=a plant.]

*Botany*:  
 1. *Of the first form*: The typical genus of *Sarcophytidae* (q. v.).

2. *Of the second form*: The only known species of the genus. It is a fungus-like plant, with a very bad smell, parasitic on the root of Cape Mimosas.

sar-cō-phy'-tīd'-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *sarcophyt(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of *Balanophoraceæ* (q. v.).

sar-cōp'-sīde, s. [Pref. *sarc-*; Gr. *opsis*=appearance, and Eng. suff. *-ide*.]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring in irregular ellipsoids in a granite vein between Michelsdorf and the Mühlbachthal, Silesia. Crystallization, probably monoclinic. Hardness, 4.0; specific gravity, 3.692-3.730; luster, somewhat silky; color when fresh,

flesh-red to lavender-blue; streak, straw-yellow. Composition: A phosphate of the proto- and sesquioxides of iron and manganese. Dana suggests that it may be a variety of triplite (q. v.).

sar-cōp'-sīl'-lā, subst. [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *psylla*=a flea.]

*Entom.*: A genus of *Pulicidae*. *Sarcopsylla* (or *Pulex*) *penetrans* is the Chigre (q. v.).

sar-cōp'-tēs, s. [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *koptō*=to cut.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of *Acaridae*. *Sarcoptes* (or *Acarus*) *scabiei* digs into the human skin, and produces the itch. *Sarcoptes equi* (probably *Acarus exulcerans*, Linn.) infests the horse.

sar-cōp'-tīc, a. [SARCOPTES.] Caused by mites of the genus *Sarcoptes*.

sar-cōp'-tīd, s. [Pref. *sarco-*; Gr. *koptō*=to cut; suff. *-id*.] Any species of the genus *Sarcoptes*.

sar-cō-rhām-phī'-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *sarcorhamph(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Ornith.*: American Vultures, New World Vultures, a sub-family of *Vulturidae* (q. v.), with four genera and nine species. (*Wallace*.) The nostrils are perforated, the bony septum being absent.

sar-cō-rhām'-phūs, subst. [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *rhamphos*=a beak.]

*Ornith.*: Condor, the typical genus of the sub-family *Sarcorhamphineæ* (q. v.), with two species, from the Andes of South America, and below 41° S. latitude. Beak large and strong, with fleshy caruncles at base.

sar'-cō-sīne, s. [Gr. *sarx* (genit. *sarkos*)=flesh; Eng. suff. *-ine*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>=C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)NO<sub>2</sub>. Methylglycine. A substance metameric with aniline and urethane, obtained by the action of baryta on creatine. It forms colorless trimetric crystals, very soluble in water, slightly in alcohol, is neutral, and has a sweetish and rather metallic taste. It is a weak base, and combines with acids to form crystalline compounds.

sar-cō'-sīs, s. [Gr., from *sarkōō*=to make fleshy.] [SARCOMA.]

*Surgery*:  
 1. The formation of flesh.  
 2. A fleshy tumor; sarcoma.

sar'-cō-spērm, s. [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *sperma*=seed.] [SARCODERM.]

sar-cō-spōr'-īd'-ī-ā, s. pl. [Gr. *sarx* (genit. *sarkos*)=flesh; *spora*=seed; *-idia*.] *Biol.*: A subclass of the *Sporozoa*, frequent as a parasite in the muscles of cattle, sheep, swine, etc.

sar-cō-stēm-mā, subst. [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *stemma*=a wreath. Named from the fleshy leaflets of the inner corolla.]

*Bot.*: A genus of true *Asclepiadaceæ*. Corolla rotate, with a coronet of double stamens. *Sarcostemma forskahianum* and *F. stipitaceum* are eatable. *S. glaucum* constitutes the *ipecacuanha* of Venezuela. Water passed through a bag of *S. brevistigma* and a bag of salt will kill any white ants.

sar-cō-stō'-sīs, s. [Gr. *sarx* (genit. *sarkos*)=flesh, *osteon*=bone.] *Pathol.*: Bone formation in muscular tissues.

sar-cō-strō'-mā, s. [Gr. *sarx* (genit. *sarkos*)=flesh, and *stroma*=a covering.] *Pathol.*: A thick, fleshy false membrane.

sar-cō-stīg'-mā, subst. [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *stigma*=a prick, a mark.]

*Botany*: A genus of *Icacinacææ*. *Sarcostigma kleinii*, an Indian species, yields an oil, used in Bombay in rheumatism, and burnt in lamps.

sar'-cō-stīle, s. [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *stylos*=a pillar.] [SARCOTHECA.]

sar-cō-thē'-cā (pl. sar-cō-thē'-cæ), s. [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *thēkē*=a chest.]

*Zoöl.* (pl.): Hincks' name for the cup-like chitinous cells, which, with the pseudopodia emitted therefrom, Busk called *Nematophores*. [NEMATOPHORE.] Hincks thus distinguishes the protoplasm cell from the protoplasm it contains, which he calls *sarcostyle*.

†sar-cōt'-īc, \*sar-cōt'-īck, a. & s. [Gr. *sarkōtikos*, from *sarcōsis*; Fr. *sarcotique*; Sp. & Ital. *sarcotico*.]

A. *As adj.*: Producing or generating flesh; incarnative.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine or preparation which promotes the growth of flesh; an incarnative. (*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. ii., ch. vi.)

sarc'-oūs, a. [Gr. *sarx* (genit. *sarkos*)=flesh.] Of or pertaining to flesh or muscles.

sarcous-elements, s. pl.

*Physiol.*: The elementary particles, which by their union form the mass of muscular fiber.

sar-cū-lā'-tion, s. [Lat. *sarculatio*, from *sarculo*=to weed.] [SARCLE.] The act of raking or weeding with a rake or hoe.

sard, s. [Gr. *sardion*=the sardian stone; French *sardoine*.]

*Mineral.*: A very compact variety of chalcedony (q. v.), presenting on a fractured surface a dull horn-like aspect. Color, pale yellowish-red, shades of brown, transparent to translucent. Much esteemed by the ancient gem engravers.

sar'-dēl, s. [SARDIUS.]

Sar'-dī-an, a. & s. [See def.]

A. *As adjective*: Of or pertaining to Sardes, the ancient capital of Lydia.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Sardes.

"Taking bribes here of the *Sardians*."

*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.

sar'-dīne, s. [Fr. *sardine*; Prov. *sarda*; Sp. *sardina*, *sarda*; Ital. *sardella*, *sarda*; Lat. *sardina*, *sarda*; Gr. *sardinē*, *sardinios*=the sardine, from *Sardō*=Sardinia, near which it was caught.]

*Ichthy.*: *Clupea sardina*, a fish resembling the pilchard, but smaller, specially abundant in the Mediterranean; found also in the Atlantic. They are cured with oil in tin boxes and form a wholesome article of food. The annual value of the exports from French and Mediterranean ports is about \$730,000. Sometimes the French cure them in red wine, when they are called anchovy sardines, and are exported to the Levant.

¶ The United States Fish Commission calls attention to the food value of the anchovy of the waters of the Northwest, which, it is predicted, will displace the Sardinian sardine as a small fish canned in oil. It is said to far surpass the sardine in flavor and richness. The anchovy of the Sound is seldom more than six inches long, and it is much better adapted for canning than the Eastport (Me.) variety of "sardine," which is either young herring or the small fry of other fish. A test of the flavors of the Pacific coast anchovy as a fish canned in oil was recently made, and experts pronounced them delicious. They were put up in California olive oil.

sard'-īne, a. & s. [Lat. *sardium*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to Sardis, the capital of Lydia. (Rev. iv. 3.)

B. *As subst.*: The *Sardius*. (*Liddell & Scott*, s. v. *sardion*.)

Sar'-dīn'-ī-an, a. & s. [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the island, kingdom, or people of Sardinia.

B. *As substantive*:  
 1. *Ord. Lang.*: A native or inhabitant of the island or kingdom of Sardinia. The latter included the provinces of Piedmont and Savoy, as well as the island of Sardinia.

2. *Min.*: Anglesite in distorted crystals, found at Monte Pon. Thought by Breithaupt to differ from anglesite in crystallization.

sar'-dī-ūs, s. [Gr. *sardion*=the sardian stone, the transparent red kind being carnelian, the brown the sardine or sard.]

*Scripture*:  
 1. *Old Test.*: Heb. *odhem*, probably either the sard or the sardonyx. It was the first stone in the first row of the high priest's breastplate (Exod. xxviii. 17, xxxix. 10; Ezek. xxviii. 13).

2. *New Test.*: Gr. *sardion*. Probably the same as 1. (Rev. xxi. 20.)

sar'-dōln, s. [Fr. *sardonie*.] Sard, carnelian.

\*sar-dō'-nī-an, a. [O. Fr. *sardonien*, from Lat. *sardonius*; Gr. *sardonios*=sardonic (q. v.).] The same as SARDONIC (q. v.).

"With *Sardonian* smile  
 Laughing on her, his false intent to shade,"  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. ix. 12.

sar-dōn'-īc, adj. [Fr. *sardonique*, from Latin *sardonius*; Gr. *sardonios*, *sardaniōs*, whence *sardonion gelan*=to laugh bitterly or grimly, prob. from *sarō*=to draw back the lips and show the teeth, to grin; by some derived from *sardonian*, a plant of Sardinia, said to screw up the face of the eater.]

1. Apparently, but not really, proceeding from gayety or mirth; forced. (Said of a laugh or smile.)

"Where strained *sardonic* smiles are closing still."  
*Reliquiae Wottonianæ*, p. 391.

2. Bitterly ironical; sarcastic; derisive and malignant.

"A broad *sardonic* smile  
 Of dread significance."  
*Couper: Homer's Odyssey*, xx.

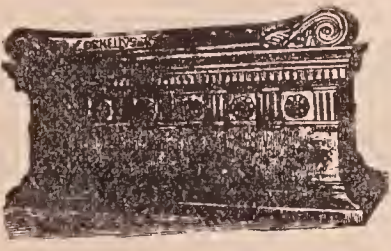
sardonic-laugh (or smile), s. [RISUS SARDONICUS.]

\*sar-dōn'-īc-āl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *sardonic*; *-al*, *-ly*.] In a sardonic manner.

"He laughed *sardonically*."—C. Brontë: *Jane Eyre*, ch. xx.

\*sar-dōn'-īc-an, s. [Latin *sardonicus*.] Sardonic (q. v.).

"Homer first, and others after him, call laughter, which conceals some noxious design, *Sardonican*."—Taylor: *Pausanias*, iii. 149.



Sarcophagus of L. Cornelius Scipio (in the Vatican).



**sard-ōn'-ȳx**, *s.* [Eng. *sard*, and *onyx*.]

1. *Min.*: A variety of agate in which the layers are in straight bands, white chalcedony or semi-opal alternating with sard (q. v.).

2. *Script.*: The sardonyx of Rev. xxi. 20 is probably translated correctly.

**sa'-reē, sa'-rī**, *s.* [Hind.]

1. A cotton fabric worn by East-Indian women wrapped about the person.

2. A long scarf of embroidered gauze or silk.

**sar-gās'-sō**, *s.* [Sp. *sargazo*=sea-weed.] (See compound.)

**sargasso-sea**, *s.*

*Bot. Geog.*: The part of the Atlantic covered by the Gulf-weed (q. v.).

**sar-gās'-sūm**, *subst.* [Latinized from *sargasso* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: A genus of dark-spored fucoids of the family Cystoseiridae. Receptacles small, linear, and mostly clustered at the base of branches, and pierced by many pores leading to conceptacles containing spore-sacs and clusters of antheridia. *Sargassum bacciferum* is the Gulf-weed (q. v.). *S. acanthocarpum* and *S. cuneifolium* are used for food in the Sandwich Islands. *S. vulgare* is given in Portuguese India against calculus, and *S. bacciferum* in South America against tumors.

**sar-gī'-nā**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sarg(us)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

*Ichthy. & Palæont.*: A group of Sparidae. Jaws with a single series of incisors in front, and several series of rounded molars on the side. There is but one genus, *Sargus*, with twenty species. [SAR.] They feed on hard-shelled animals, which they crush with their molar teeth. Found in the chalk of Mount Lebanon.

**sar-gō-dōn**, *s.* [Lat. *sarg(us)*; suff. *-odon*.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Sparidae, with one species from the Rhætic beds.

**sar-gūs**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *sargos*.] [SARGINA.]

**sa'-rī**, *s.* [SAREE.]

**sā-rigue'**, *subst.* [Fr., from the Brazilian name, *carigüea*.] The *Didephys opossum* of South America.

**sark, \*serk, \*serke**, *s.* [A. S. *serce*, *syrc*; Icel. *serkr*; Dan. *særk*.] A shirt, a shift.

"Your honor shall get an o' the colonel's ain ruffled sarks."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxix.

**sark-iñg**, *s.* [SARK.]

*Build.*: The sheathing of a roof above the rafters, affording a hold for the nails which secure the shingles or slates.

**sar-lāc, sar-līk, sar-lyk**, *subst.* [Name in the Tartar dialect.]

*Zoöl.*: The Yak (q. v.).

**Sar-mā-tian, Sar-māt'-ic**, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Sarmatia or its inhabitants, the ancestors of the Russians and Poles.

**sar-mēnt**, *s.* [SARMENTUM.]

**sar-mēn-tā'-cē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *sarmentaceus*, from Lat. *sarmentum* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: The forty-ninth order in Linnæus' Natural System. Genera: *Vitis*, *Hedera*, *Houstonia*, *Ruscus*, *Smilax*, *Menispermum*, *Aristolochia*, &c.

**sar-mēn-tā'-ceous** (ce as sh), *adj.* [SARMENTACEÆ.]

*Bot.*: The same as SARMENTOSE (q. v.).

**\*sar-mēn-tid'-i-ūm**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. dimin. from *sarmentum* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: A group of cymes disposed centrifugally, as the flowers are in the cyme.

**sar-mēn-tōse, sar-mēn-toūs**, *adj.* [Lat. *sarmentosus*.]

*Bot.*: Having sarmenta or runners; having the form or character of a runner.

**sar-mēn-tūm** (*pl. sar-mēn-tā*), *s.* [Lat., for *sarmentum*, from *sarpo*=to trim.]

*Bot.*: A runner; the slender, woody stem of climbing plants. (Linnæus.)

**sar-mī-ēn-tā**, *subst.* [Sp. *sarmienta*=a twig or branch cut off from a vine.]

*Botany*: A genus of Gesneriæ (q. v.). *Sarmienta repens*, a creeping plant with scarlet flowers, is used in Chili as an emollient.

**sarn**, *subst.* [Welsh.] A pavement or stepping-stone. (*Prov. Eng.*)

**sa'-rōñg**, *s.* [Native name.]

1. A plain or printed cotton fabric imported into the Indian or Eastern Archipelago.

2. A garment worn in the Indian Archipelago. It consists of a piece of cloth wrapped round the lower part of the body, that worn by women being deeper than that worn by men.

**sā-rōs**, *s.* [East Aramæan.]

*Astronomy*: A Chaldean astronomical period or cycle, the exact length of which has been greatly disputed. It has been variously estimated from 3,600 days to 3,600 years.

**sār-ō-thām'-nūs**, *s.* [Gr. *saros*=a broom, and *thamnos*=a bush, a shrub.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Cytiseæ, founded to receive the Common Broom, *Sarothamnus scoparius*, formerly *Cytisus scoparius*. Sir J. Hooker reverts to the old name.

**sār-ō-thēr'-ō-dōn**, *s.* [Gr. *sairō*=to show the teeth; *thēr*=an animal, and suff. *-odon*.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Chromides, with two species from the rivers and lakes of Africa, extending to the Sahara and Palestine.

**sar-plar**, *s.* [SARPLER.] A large sack or bale of wool containing eighty tods, each of which contains two stone of fourteen pounds. (*Eng.*)

**sar-pliēr**, *s.* [Fr. *serpillière*=sackcloth, a corruption of *serge vieille*=old serge.] [SERGE.]

1. Canvas or packing-cloth.

2. The same as SARPLAR (q. v.).

"So that there was a subsidie paid for all sarpliers of wooll that went out of the relme."—*Holinshed: Chronicle; Edward I.* (an. 1294).

**sar-pō**, *subst.* [Cor. from Sp. *sapo*=a toad.] A large toad fish found in the Gulf of Mexico.

**sār-ṛa-çēn'-ī-ā**, *s.* [Named after Dr. Sarracin, a French physician.]

*Botany*: Side-saddle flower; the typical genus of Sarraceniaceæ (q. v.). Petals five; style expanded at the top into a broad disc, with the five stigmas around its edges beneath; capsule five-celled. Known species, about six, from the marshes of North America.

**sār-ṛa-çēn'-ī-ā-çē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sarraceni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: Sarraceniads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Ranales. Herbaceous, perennial bog plants; roots fibrous; leaves radical, with a hollow, unlike petiole; the lamina articulated at its apex, constituting a lid. Inflorescence a scape with one or more flowers; sepals four, five, or six; petals none or five, unguiculate and concave; stamens numerous; style simple, truncate, or crowned by a peltate plate with five stigmatic angles; capsule with two to five cells; seeds very numerous, minute, attached to placentæ, projecting from the axis. Known genera two, species seven, mostly North American; one is from Guiana. (*Lindley*.)

**sār-ṛa-çēn'-ī-ād**, *s.* [Mod. Latin *sarraceni(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

*Bot.* (*pl.*): The Sarraceniaceæ. (*Lindley*.)

**sār-ṛa-sīne**, *s.* [SARASIN.]

**sār-rūs'-ō-phōne**, *s.* [First element doubtful; second, Gr. *phōnē*=sound.]

*Music*: A form of wind-instrument of the horn class. They are made *en suite*, of sizes and compass to take different parts in concerted pieces of music, and are known as the cornets and saxhorns by names, as soprano, contralto, tenor, baritone, bass, &c.; or by the pitch, as B flat, E flat, &c.

**sar-sā, sar-zā**, *s.* [SARSAPARILLA.]

**sar-sā-pā-rīl'-lā**, *s.* [Sp. *zarzaparilla*, from Sp. *zarza*; Basque *zartzia*=a bramble, and *parrilla*=a vine; or from Parillo, a physician who is said to have discovered it; Fr. *salsepareille*; Port. *salsaparilha*, or *sarsaparilha*; Ital. *salsapariglia*.]

1. *Bot.* (*pl.*): The Smilacæ (q. v.). (*Lindley*.)

2. *Pharmacy*: The rhizome of various species of *Smilax*, spec. that of *Smilax officinalis*, a native of Central America. The rhizome of sarsaparilla is popularly called the chump; one with roots and rootlets, the latter finely subdivided, is said to be bearded. Sarsaparilla is supposed to be diaphoretic, diuretic, demulcent, tonic, and alterative. It has been given, with other medicines, in syphilis, scrofula, &c. *Sarsaparilla officinalis* is the only species used in pharmacy. The sarsaparilla of Vera Cruz is from *Smilax medica*, that of Peru from *S. purhampuy*, that of Lisbon and Brazil from *S. siphilitica*, that of Australia from *S. glycyphylla*. Many Asiatic species of *Smilax*, as *S. zeylonica*, *S. glabra*, *S. perfoliata*, *S. leucophylla*, and *S. china*, and *S. aspera* and *S. excelsa*, from the south of Europe—the last two sometimes called Italian sarsaparilla—furnish inferior qualities of the drug. The name is also applied to the *Aralia nudicaulis*, which grows wild in the United States and Canada.

**sar-sā-pā-rīl'-līn**, *s.* [Eng. *sarsaparilla*]; -in (*Chem.*.)]

*Chem.*: A substance obtained from sarsaparilla by making an alcoholic extract of the root, concentrating, and allowing to crystallize. It forms colorless needles, inodorous, soluble in boiling water, alcohol, ether, and in essential oils. Sulphuric acid dissolves it with red color.

**sars'-dēn**, *s.* [SARSEN.]

**sarse, \*searse, \*searse**, *s.* [Fr. *sas* (Old Fr. *saas*)=a sieve, from Low Lat. *setaceum*=something made of bristles, from Lat. *seta*=a bristle; Sp. *sedaza*.] A fine sieve.

**\*sarse, v. t.** [Fr. *sasser*.] [SARSE, *s.*] To sift through a sarse.

**sar'-sēn, sars'-dēn, sēs'-sān, sēs'-sēn**, *subst.* [Etym. uncertain; Aubrey (*Nat. Hist. Wilt.*, p. 44) derives it from *Sarsden*, a village three miles from Andover; *Saracen* (*Notes and Queries*, 1st series, xi. 494); A. S. *sel stan* (=great stone); Lat. *sarum* (Prof. Phillips); A. S. *sar*=grievous, troublesome, and *stan*=a stone, because their removal "must have been a very long and troublesome work" (*Geol. Mag.*, 1873, p. 199); and A. S. *sesan, sesan*=rocks (*Geol. Mag.*, 1874, p. 96), have been suggested.] *Archæol. & Geol. (pl.)*: Blocks of sandstone strewn over the Wiltshire downs and southeast England. They are derived by denudation from the Lower London Tertiaries and the Bagshot Sands. Known also as Greywethers, or Druid Stones, or Druid Sandstones. They were used in the construction of Stonehenge and Abury. (*T. R. Jones, F. R. S.*) [GREY-WETHER.]

"The toughness and close-grained structure of the most compact sarsen."—*Geol. Mag.*, 1873, 200.

**sarsen-stone**, *s.* A sarsen (q. v.).

**sarse-nēt**, *s.* [SARCENET.]

**sar'-sī-ā**, *s.* [Named after a naturalist Sars.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of Sarsidae (q. v.). *Sarsia tubulosa*, a species about the size of a child's thimble, is said to devour small Crustacea.

**sar'-sī-dā**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sarsi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Discophora. Eye-like spots surrounding the margin of the disc, naked. Often merged in Medusidæ.

**sar'-sōn**, *s.* Hind. [See etym. & compound.]

**sarson-oil**, *s.* The oil of *Brassica campestris*. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

**\*sart**, *s.* [O. Fr. *essart*, from Low Lat. *exartum*, from Lat. *ex*=out, and *sario*=to hoe.] A piece of woodland turned into arable land. (*Bailey*.)

**sār-tōr'-ī-āl**, *a.* [Lat. *sartor*=a tailor.] Of or pertaining to a tailor or tailoring.

**\*sār-tōr'-ī-āl-lý**, *adv.* [English *sartorial*; -ly.] With reference to clothes; as regards clothing.

**sar-tōr'-ite**, *s.* [After Sartorius von Waltershausen, who first analyzed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring only in crystals in cavities in the dolomite rock of the Binn Valley, Switzerland. Crystals slender and much striated. Hardness, 3; specific gravity, 5.393; luster, metallic; color, dark lead-gray; streak, reddish-brown; opaque. Composition: Sulphur, 26.39; arsenic, 30.93; lead, 42.68=100, corresponding to the formula, PbS+As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>.

**sār-tōr'-ī-ūs**, *s.* [Lat. *sartor*=a tailor, so called because tailors, by means of it, cross their legs.]

*Anat.*: A very long, narrow, ribbon-shaped muscle, arising by a tendon from the ilium, which it connects with the inner side of the tibia.

**Sār'-ūm**, *s.* [Lat. *Sorbiodonum*.]

*Geog.*: An important settlement of the early Britons, in Wiltshire, about a mile and a half north of Salisbury, then a Roman station, and afterward the residence of the West Saxon kings till England became one kingdom. Till the time of Henry III. it was an important city, but it is now chiefly known for the privilege it enjoyed for more than 500 years of sending two members to Parliament after it had ceased to be inhabited. It headed the list of "rotten boroughs," and was disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832.

**Sarum-use**, *s.*

*Ecclesiol.*: A liturgy drawn up, compiled, or arranged by St. Osmond, Bishop of Salisbury (circ. 1078-99), and commonly used in the dioceses of the province of Canterbury. The other English uses were those of Lincoln, Hereford, York, and Bangor.

**sarx**, *s.* [Gr.] Flesh, pulp. (*Dunglison*.)

**sa'-rý**, *s.* [SAREE.]

**sar'-zā**, *s.* [SARSAPARILLA.]

**sāsh** (1), **\*shash**, *s.* [Pers. *shast*=a girdle.]

\*1. A roll of silk, fine linen, or gauze, worn about the head; a turban.

"So much for the silk in Judea, called shesh in Hebrew, whence haply that fine linen or silk is called *shashes*, worn at this day about the heads of Eastern people."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

2. A band or scarf worn round the waist or over the shoulder for ornament, as by ladies or children, or as a badge of distinction by military and naval officers, members of a society or order, &c.

"If Hector's spear was made of ash?

Or Agamemnon wore a sash?"

*Cawthorn: The Antiquarians.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**sāsh** (2), *s.* [Fr. *chassis*=a sash, from Fr. *châsse*=a shrine, from Lat. *capsa*=a box, a case (q. v.).]

1. *Carp.*: A frame for holding the glass of a window. The side pieces are the stiles; the top and bottom pieces, rails; and the interior pieces, which hold the panes, bars. There are two kinds of sash:

(1) French sash or French window (q. v.).  
(2) Sliding sash, opening and shutting vertically. When suspended by weights and cords passing over pulleys, they are said to be hung.

\*2. A window, a casement.  
3. The gate in which a mill-saw is strained and reciprocates.

**sash-bar**, *s.*

*Carp.*: The vertical and transverse pieces within a window-frame which hold the panes of glass in place. They are rabbeted or grooved on one side to receive the glass, and are mitred to each other and to the frame.

**sash-chisel**, *s.*

*Carp.*: A chisel having a narrow edge and a strong blade, for making the mortises in blind and sash styles.

**sash-door**, *subst.* A door with panes of glass to admit light.

**sash-fastener**, *s.*

*Building*:

1. A device at the meeting rails of sashes, to prevent a sash from being opened. Usually a sort of turn-button on one sash which locks over the top of the lower sash.

2. A device on the edge of the sash, to maintain it at a given height.

**sash-filister**, *s.*

*Carp.*: A plane for rabbeting window-sashes to receive the panes of glass and the putty which holds them in place.

**sash-frame**, *s.*

1. The frame, within the window-casing in which a sash slides.  
2. The rectangular frame in which a mill-saw is strained.

**sash-gate**, *s.*

*Hydr. Eng.*: A stop-valve sliding vertically to and from its seat.

**sash-line**, *s.* The cord or rope by which a sash is suspended in its frame.

**sash-lock**, *s.* A sash-fastener (q. v.).

**sash-pulley**, *s.* The sheave in the pulley-piece of a sash-frame over which the weight-cord runs.

**sash-rail**, *s.* One of the horizontal bars in a window-sash.

**sash-saw**, *s.*

1. A mill-saw strained in a gate.  
2. A particular size of tenon-saw used in making window-sashes.

**sash-slucice**, *s.* A sluice with vertically sliding valves.

**sāsh**, *v. t.* [SASH (2), *s.*] To furnish with sashes

"The windows were all sashed with the finest crystal-line glass."—*Lady Mountagu: Letters*, xlii.

**sāshed**, *a.* [Eng. *sash* (1), *s.*; -*ed.*] Dressed in or wearing sashes.

"So sashed and plumed, that they are grown infinitely more insolent in their fine clothes, even than they were in their rags."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*.

**sāsh'-ēr-ŷ**, *s.* [English *sash*; -*ery.*] Sashes worn for ornament, &c.

**ŷsāsh'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *sash* (2), *s.*; -*less.*] Destitute of sashes.

"Shop faces with huge sheets of plate-glass—simulating blank sashless window-sockets."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**sāsh'-oōn**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from *sash* (1), *s.*] A soft leather pad placed inside a shoe to ease the pressure of a tender spot.

**sa'-sīn**, *s.* [Native name.]

*Zoöl.*: The common Indian antelope. *Antelope bezoartica* (or *cervicapra*). Female destitute of horns, those of the male spiral, wrinkled at the base, annulated in the middle and smooth at the tip. Head small, body light, legs long and slender. Adult males dark above, white beneath, the nose, lips, and a circle round each eye white; small brushes of hair on the knees. Females and young males under three years old tawny above, white beneath, with a light silvery band along the sides. Common in India, where it herds in groups, one male to many females, with vigilant sentinels. Their flesh being lightly esteemed, they are not much hunted by Indian sportsmen.

**sā'-sīne**, *s.* [Fr. *saisine*.] [SEIZIN.]

*Scots Law*: A term used to signify either the act of giving legal possession of feudal property (in which case it is synonymous with infertment), or the instrument by which the fact is proved.

\***sasine-ox**, *s.* A perquisite formerly due to the sheriff when he gave infertment to an heir holding crown lands. It was afterwards converted into a payment in money, proportioned to the value of the estate, and is now done away with.

**sās'-päch-ite**, *s.* [After Saspach, Kaiserstuhl, Baden, where found; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A zcolitic mineral, found as tufts and concretions in dolerite. An analysis yielded: Silica, 51.50; alumina, 16.51; lime, 6.20; potash, 6.82; magnesia, 1.93; water, 17.0=99.96.

**sāss**, *s.* [An abbreviation of *sassafras* (q. v.).] [For def. see etym.]

**sass-tea**, *s.* Sassafras-tea (q. v.).

**sās'-sā**, *s.* [Native name.] (See compound.)

**sassa-gum**, *s.*

*Chem.*: The gum obtained from an Abyssinian plant, *Inga sassa*. It is like gum tragacanth, but has a larger proportion of starch, swells up in water, and forms a thinner mucilage.

**sās'-sā-bŷ**, *s.* [Native name.]

*Zoöl.*: *Damalis lunatis*, the Bastard Hartbeest of the Cape colonists. It stands four feet and a half in height, with strong crescentic horns, a foot in length, points directed inwards. Dark purple-brown above, changing to dusky yellow beneath; rump fawn colored. They live in herds of from six to ten in flat or wooded districts, and their flesh makes excellent venison.

**sās'-sā-frās**, *s.* [Fr. *sassafras*; Ital. *sassafras*, *sassafrasso*; Port. *sassafras*; Sp. *sassafras*, all from Lat. *saxifraga* (q. v.).]

1. *Botany*:

(1) A genus of Lauraceæ. Dioecious, perianth six-parted, males with nine fertile stamens in three rows, anthers four-celled. Females with nine sterile stamens. Fruit fleshy. *Sassafras officinale* (*Laurus sassafras*) is a large tree with yellowish flowers, growing in the United States. The dried leaves are very mucilaginous and are sometimes used for thickening soup. *Sassafras parthenoxylon*, Oriental Sassafras, growing in Sumatra, has medicinal qualities like those of *S. officinale*. [(2).]

(2) The English name of the genus [(1).], and of various trees more or less resembling it in properties, spec. *Doryphora sassafras*, one of the Plume Nutmegs. The wood smells like fennel. (*Australian*.) Brazilian Sassafras is *Nectandra cymbarum*.

2. *Palæobot.*: *Sassafras cretaceum* is found in the Chalk of the United States and in the Lower Brown Coal (Lower Oligocene) of Northern Germany.

3. *Pharm.*: The dried root of *Sassafras officinale*.

[1.] It is sold in branches, in pieces, or in chips, and is given as a stimulant and diaphoretic in chronic rheumatism, skin diseases, and syphilis. The bark is more powerful than the wood.

**sassafras-oil**, *s.*

*Chem.*: An oil obtained from the root-bark of *Laurus sassafras*. It has the odor of fennel, a slight yellow color and an acrid taste, specific gravity=1.09, and is a mixture of at least two substances, a liquid oil and a solid camphor (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>2</sub>). Fuming nitric and strong sulphuric acids violently attack the oil, sometimes setting it on fire. It gives off vapor at 115°, the boiling point finally becoming stationary at 228°.

**sassafras-tea**, *s.*

*Chem.*: An infusion of the shavings of sassafras wood, said to be sudorific and stimulant.

**sās'-sā-frīd**, *s.* [SASSAFRAS.]

*Chem.*: A substance found in the root-bark of *Laurus sassafras*, and extracted by alcohol, from which water separates the sassafrid. When purified it forms yellowish-brown crystalline grains, having neither taste nor smell. Easily soluble in hot water and alcohol, slightly soluble in cold water and ether. Heated it gives off white vapors which condense and form a blue-green precipitate with ferric salts.

**sās'-sā-frīn**, *s.* [Eng. *sassafr*(as); -*in* (Chem.).] [SASSARUBRIN.]

**sās'-sān-age** (age as ŷg), *s.* [Fr. *sasser*=to sift.] [SARSE.] Stones left after sifting.

**sās-sā-rū-brīn**, *s.* [English *sassa*(fras), and *rubrin*.]

*Chem.*: A resin formed by the action of sulphuric acid on sassafras oil. The sulphuric acid is removed by treatment with ammonia, and after washing with water the sassarubrin remains as a tasteless mass which is soluble in alcohol and ether. It colors sulphuric acid red. Called also Sassapin.

**sāsse**, *s.* [Fr. *sas*, from Latin *saxum*=a stone; Ital. *sasso*.]

*Hydr. Eng.*: A weir with flood-gates; a navigable sluice.

"Making a great sasse in the king's lands about Deptford."—*Pepys: Diary*, i. 126.

**sās'-sēn**, *s.* [SARSEN.]

**Sās'-sēn-āch**, (*ch* guttural), *s. & a.* [Gael. *saxum nach*.] Saxon; a general term applied by the Celts of the British isles to those of Saxon race.

**sās'-sō-līne**, **sās'-sō-līte**, *s.* [After Sasso, Tuscany, where it occurs in considerable quantity; *l* connect., and suff. -*ine*, -*ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A triclinic mineral, occurring in small scales. Hardness, 1; specific gravity, 1.48; luster, pearly; color, white; taste, slightly saline, acidulous, and bitter. Composition: Boric acid, 56.4; water, 43.6=100, the formula being 3H<sub>2</sub>OBO<sub>3</sub>. Obtained in large quantities from the hot vapors of the Tuscan lagoons.

**sās'-sō-rōl**, **sās-sō-rōl'-lā**, *s.* [Ital. *sasso*=a stone, a rock, from Lat. *saxum*.] The Rock-pigeon (q. v.).

**sās'-sŷ**, *s.* [Sierra Leone name.] (See etym. and compound.)

**sassy-bark**, *subst.* The poisonous bark of *Erythrophloeum guineense*, a caesalpineous plant, sometimes called the Ordeal-tree (q. v.). This, with the red juice obtained from incisions in the tree, is given by many West African tribes as an ordeal. If the suspected person die on swallowing the bark or the juice, he is assumed to have been guilty; if he survive, he is adjudged to be innocent.

**sas'-trā**, **shas'-trā**, *s.* [SHASTER.]

**sāt**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SIT.]

**Sā-tān**, **ŷSāt'-ān**, **\*Sāt'-ān-ās**, **\*Sāth'-ān-ās**, *subst.* [Heb. *satān*=an enemy, Satan, from *satān*=to be an enemy. New Test. Gr. *satānas*, *satān*.] The grand enemy of man; the arch-fiend, the devil. [DEVIL, II. 1.]

[In Heb. the word is sometimes a generic one, meaning simply an adversary, and it is used once in the New Test. in Greek in the same sense. "Get thee behind me Satan" means simply "Get thee behind me my [temporary] adversary" (Matt. xvi. 23). Apparently it occurs in a specific sense for the devil only in the later sacred books, viz., 1 Chron. xxi. 1, Job i. 6-12, ii. 1-7, and Zech. iii. 1. It wants the article in the passage in 1 Chron. [DEVIL, II. 1.]

**sa-tān'-īc**, **\*sa-tān'-īc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *Satan*; -*ic*, -*ical*.] Of or pertaining to Satan; having the qualities of Satan; resembling or befitting Satan; devilish, infernal, diabolical.

**sa-tān'-īc-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *satānical*; -*ly*.] In a satanic manner; with the wicked and malicious spirit of Satan; diabolically.

**sa-tān'-īc-al-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *satānical*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being satanic.

**ŷsā-tān-īsm**, *s.* [Eng. *Satan*; -*ism*.] The wicked and malicious disposition of Satan; a devilish or diabolical spirit.

"So mild was Moses' count'nance, when he pray'd  
For them, whose satanism his power gainsay'd."  
*Elegy on Dr. Donne*.

**ŷsā-tān-īst**, *s.* [Eng. *satān*; -*ist*.] A very wicked or malicious person; a devil.

**sāt-ān-ō-pēr'-ca**, *s.* [Gr. *Satanas*=Satan, and Mod. Lat. *perca* (q. v.).]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Chromides, with seven species, from the rivers of the Amazon Valley and Guiana.

**ŷsā-tān-ōph'-an-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *Satan*, and Greek *phainō*=to appear.] An appearance or incarnation of Satan; the state of being possessed by a devil.

**\*sā-tān-ō-phō'-bī-a**, *s.* [Eng. *Satan*, and Greek *phobos*=fear.] Fear of the devil.

"Impregnated as he was with Satanophobia."—*Reader: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xvi.

**sāčh'-ēl**, **\*sāch'-ēl**, **\*sach-elle**, *s.* [O. French *sachel*, from Latin *sacellum*, accus. of *sacculus*, dimin. of *saccus*=a bag, a sack.] A little bag; specifically a bag in which boys carry their books, etc., to and from school.

**sāte** (or **sāte**), *pret. of v.* [SIT.]

**sāte**, *v. t.* [A shortened form of *satiare* (q. v.).] To satiate; to satisfy the appetite or desire of; to surfeit, to glut; to feed beyond natural desire. (*Milton: Comus*, 714.)

**sā-teēn'**, *s.* [SATIN.] A kind of glossy fabric made in imitation of satin, but having a woolen or cotton, instead of a silken face.

**ŷsāte-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *sate*; -*less*.] Incapable of being sated or satisfied; insatiable.

**sāt'-ēl-līte**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *satellitem*, accus. of *satelles*=an attendant, a life-guard of a prince; Sp. *satelite*; Ital. *satellite*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A subordinate attendant; an obsequious or subservient follower.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Astron.*: A secondary planet revolving around a primary one. The moon is satellite to the earth.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **ŷhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.  
**-cian**, **-tian = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şün**; **-tīon**, **-şion = zhün**. **-tious**, **-clous**, **-sious = şüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.



With it there are twenty-one satellites in the solar system. Mars has two, Jupiter five, Saturn eight, Uranus four, and Neptune one. (For details, see the names of the primary planets.)

"Most satellites move in elliptic orbits."—*Airy: Pop. Astron.*, p. 227.

2. *Entom.*: A night-moth, *Scopelosoma satellitia*.  
satellite-veins, *s. pl.*

*Anat.*: Deep-seated veins attending the arteries in their course.

†sāt-ēl-lī-tious, *adj.* [Eng. satellit(e); -ious.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of satellites.

"Their satellitious attendance, their revolutions about the sun."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles*.

sā-ti-a-bīl'-i-tỹ (ti as shī), *s.* [Eng. satiable; -ity.] The quality or state of being satiable.

sā-ti-a-ble (ti as shī), *a.* [Eng. sati(ate); -able.] Capable of being satiated or satisfied.

sā-ti-a-ble-nēss (ti as shī), *s.* [Eng. satiable; -ness.] The quality or state of being satiable; satiability.

sā-ti-āte (ti as shī), *a.* [Lat. *satiatus*, pa. par. of *satio*=to sate, to satisfy; cf. *satur*=full; *satis*=sufficient.] Filled to satiety; satiated, sated, satisfied, glutted.

"Grown weary of their chief, and satiate with blood."—*Rowe: Lucan; Pharsalia*, v.

sā-ti-āte (ti as shī), *v. t.* [SATIATE, *a.*]

1. To satisfy the desire or appetite of; to feed or nourish to the full; to gratify to the full extent of desire.

2. To fill beyond natural desire; to glut, to surfeit.

\*3. To saturate.

sā-ti-ā-tion (ti as shī) *subst.* [SATIATE.] The state of being satiated or satisfied; satiety.

"If satiation were the usher of diseases and mortality."—*Whitaker: Blood of the Grape*, p. 7.

sa-tī-e-tỹ, \*sa-tī-e-tie, *s.* [Fr. *satiété*, from Latin *satiētam*, accus. of *satiētas*; Sp. *saciedad*; Ital. *sazietà*.] The quality or state of being satiated or sated; fullness of gratification of any sensual desire or of the appetite; excess of gratification producing loathing or disgust; surfeit, repletion, satiation.

"Thy words, with grace divine  
Imbued, bring to their sweetness no satiety."

*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 216.

sāt-in, \*sat-tin, *s. & a.* [Fr. *satın*, from Low Lat. *satınus*, *setınus*=satin, from Latin *seta*=a bristle; cf. Low Lat. *seta*; Ital. *seta*=silk.]

*A. As subst.*: A silken fabric with an overshot wool and a highly finished surface. The wool is coarse, and hidden underneath the warp, which forms the surface. The warp is of orgazine, the weft of tram. In a full satin twill there is an interval of fifteen threads.

"What said Master Dumbleton about the satin for my short cloak?"—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, i. 2.

*B. As adj.*: Belonging to, resembling, or made of satin.

satin-bird, *s.*

*Ornith.*: *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*. The adult male is conspicuous for the satin texture of its glossy black plumage. The younger bird is at first entirely of a dull green color, which gradually becomes mottled with black, and eventually changes entirely into that hue. Long before the construction of their nest, and quite independently of it, they, with consummate skill, weave an arbor-like gallery of uncertain length, in which they amuse themselves with the most active glee, the male displaying himself therein to attract the hen bird. The architecture of the bower is excessively tasteful, and scarcely a day passes without some fresh arrangement of the shells, feathers, bones, and other decorative materials, which they bring from long distances in the bush to ornament the bower and the platform on which it stands. They immediately appropriate every fragment placed within their reach when in confinement for the same purpose.



Bower Satin-bird.

satin bower-bird, *s.* [SATIN-BIRD.]

satin-carpet, *s.*

*Entom.*: (1) A European geometer moth, *Boarmia abietaria*; (2) A European night moth, *Cymatophora fluctuosa*.

satin-de-laine, *s.* A black cassimere manufactured in Silesia from wool.

satin-flower, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Lunaria biennis*.

satin-jean, *s.*

*Fabric*: A twilled cotton fabric having a smooth, satiny surface.

satin-moth, *s.*

*Entom.*: A European moth, *Liparis salicis*.

† The Lesser Satin Moth is *Cymatophora duplaris*, a European night moth.

satin-paper, *s.* A fine kind of writing-paper, with a satiny gloss.

satin-spar, *s.*

*Mineralogy*:

1. A finely fibrous variety of gypsum (q. v.) with a pearly chatoyance when polished.

2. A fibrous variety of aragonite (Dana says calcite), giving a satin-like aspect when polished. Distinguished from the gypseous mineral by its greater hardness and its effervescence with acids.

satin-stitch, *s.* A stitch in embroidery.

satin-stone, *s.* [SATIN-SPAR.]

satin-turk, *subst.* A trade name for a superior quality of satin.

satin-wave, *s.*

*Entom.*: A European geometer moth, *Acidalia subsericata*.

satin-wood, *s.*

*Bot. & Comm.*: An ornamental cabinet-wood from the West and East Indies. The former is the better kind, and is chiefly derived from *Ferolia guianensis*. That from the East Indies is less white, and is produced by *Chloroxylon swietenia*, which also yields wood-oil.

sāt-in-ēt', *subst.* [Fr., dimin. from *satin*=satin (q. v.).]

*Fabric*: (1) A light kind of satin; (2) a glossy cloth made of a cotton warp and woolen filling, to imitate satin.

†sāt-in'-i-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. satin; -ity.] Smoothness like satin.

"The smooth satinity of his style."—*C. Lamb: Letter to Gilman*, 1830.

sāt-in-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. satin; -y.] Resembling satin; composed of satin.

"Nothing can be more elegant than the satiny transparency of its folds."—*London Globe*.

sāt-ire, \*sat-yr, \*sat-yre, *subst.* [Fr. *satire*=satire, from Lat. *satira*, *satira*=*satira* (*lanx*)=a full plate or dish; hence, a medley of different ingredients; Sp. & Ital. *satira*.]

1. A poetical composition in which wickedness or folly is censured and held up to reprobation; a ridiculing of vice or folly; an invective poem. This kind of composition was first used by ancient Roman poets.

2. A literary production in which persons, actions, or manners are attacked or denounced with irony, sarcasm, or invective; a bitter or cutting attack on men or manners; trenchant or cutting invective; keenness and severity of remark.

"Libel and satire are promiscuously joined together in the notions of the vulgar, though the satirist and libeller differ as much as the libeller and murderer. In the consideration of human life, the satirist never falls upon persons who are not glaringly faulty, and the libeller on none but who are conspicuously commendable."—*Tatler*, No. 92.

3. Severe denunciation; abuse.

sa-tīr'-ic, sa-tīr'-ic-al, \*sa-tur-ic-all, \*sa-tyr-ic, *a.* [Fr. *satirique*, from Lat. *satiricus*.]

1. Pertaining to satire; containing or of the nature of satire.

2. Given to the use of satire; severe in language.

sa-tīr'-ic-al-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. satirical; -ly.] In a satirical manner; with satire.

sa-tīr'-ic-al-nēss, \*sa-tyr-ic-al-nēss, *s.* [Eng. satirical; -ness.] The quality or state of being satirical.

"An ill-natured wit, biassed to satyricity."—*Fuller: Worthies; Somersetshire*.

\*sāt-i-rīsm, \*sat-y-risme, *s.* [Eng. satir(e); -ism.] Satire.

"Bitter satyrisme."—*Dekker: Satiromastix*.

sāt-i-rīst, *subst.* [Eng. satir(e); -ist.] One who satirizes; one who writes satire.

sāt-i-rīze, *v. t.* [Eng. satir(e); -ize.] To assail or attack with satire; to write satire on or against; to make the object of satire.

"To satirize his prodigality and voluptuousness."—*Dryden: Persius*, sat. iv. (Arg.)

sat-is-fac-tion, \*sat-is-fac-ci-oun, *s.* [French *satisfaction*, from Lat. *satisfactionem*, accus. of *satisfactio*; Sp. *satisfaccion*; Ital. *satisfazione*.] [SATISFY.]

1. The act of satisfying; the state of being satisfied; gratification of appetite or desire; contentment of mind arising from the possession or acquisition of that which is desired or sought.

"No peace, no satisfaction, crowns his life."  
*Beaumont: Miserable State of Man*.

2. The settlement of a claim due, a demand, a debt, &c.; payment.

3. That which satisfies or gratifies; compensation, atonement, reparation. In law, spec. a valuable consideration given one in lieu of his right of action in any matter.

4. Release from suspense or uncertainty; full information, conviction.

5. The opportunity of satisfying one's honor by the duel; a hostile meeting conceded on the challenge of an aggrieved person.

\*sāt-is-fāc-tive, *adj.* [Lat. *satisfactus*, pa. par. of *satisfacio*=to satisfy.] Giving satisfaction; satisfying.

"By a final and *satisfactive* discernment of faith, we lay the last effects upon the first cause of all things."—*Browne*.

sāt-is-fāc-tōr-i-lỹ, *adv.* [English *satisfactory*; -ly.] In a satisfactory manner; so as to give satisfaction, contentment, or conviction.

sāt-is-fāc-tōr-i-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *satisfactory*; -ness.] The quality or state of being satisfactory; the power or quality of giving satisfaction or contentment.

sāt-is-fāc-tōr-ỹ, *a.* [Fr. *satisfactoire*.]

1. Giving satisfaction or content; relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty.

\*2. Atoning; making amends or atonement.

sāt-is-fī-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *satisfy*; -able.] Capable of being satisfied.

sāt-is-fī-ēr, *s.* [English *satisfy*; -er.] One who or that which satisfies.

sāt-is-fī-ỹ, \*sat-is-fie, \*sat-ys-fye, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *satisfier* (Fr. *satisfaire*), from Lat. *satisfacio*=to satisfy, from *satis*=enough, and *facio*=to make.]

*A. Transitive*:

1. To give satisfaction to; to gratify or supply to the full the desires or wants of; to content, to suffice.

2. To comply with the rightful demands of; to meet or discharge, as a claim, debt, or the like; to pay, to liquidate.

3. To fulfill the conditions of; to answer.

4. To free from doubt, uncertainty, or suspense, so as to give full confidence or assurance to; to inform fully; to set at rest; to convince.

*B. Intransitive*:

1. To give satisfaction or content; to content.

\*2. To make payment, satisfaction, or atonement; to atone.

sāt-is-fī-ĩng, *pr. par. or a.* [SATISFY.]

sāt-is-fī-ĩng-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *satisfying*; -ly.] In a satisfactory manner; so as to satisfy or content; satisfactorily.

\*sā-tive, *a.* [Lat. *sativus*, from *satus*, pa. par. of *sero*=to sow.] Sown, as in a garden.

"Preferring the domestic or *sative* for the fuller growth."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, ii. 2, § 4.

sā-trāp, *s.* [Fr. *satrapie*, from Lat. *satrapem*, accus. of *satrapes*; Gr. *satrapēs*, from the Persian: Ital. *satrapo*; Sp. *satrapa*.]

1. A governor of a province under the ancient Persian monarchy; a Persian viceroy.

"Admit their lord  
With all his satraps."—*Glover: Leonidas*, iv.

\*2. A prince or petty despot.

Of satraps, princes."—*Obsequious tribes*  
*Shenstone: Ruined Abbey*.

sā-trāp-al, *a.* [Eng. *satrap*; -al.] Of, or pertaining to, satrap or satrapy.

sā-trāp-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *satrap*; -er.] A satrap (*Allit. Romance of Alexander*, 1,913.)

sā-trāp-ēss, *s.* [Eng. *satrap*; -ess.] A female satrap.

†sa-trāp'-ic-al, *adj.* [English *satrap*; -ical.] Satrapal.

sā-trāp-ỹ, *s.* [Fr. *satrapie*, from Lat. *satrapia*, *satrapea*; Gr. *satrapeia*.] [SATRAP.] The government or jurisdiction of a satrap; a principality.

Sāt-sū-ma, *s.* [A Japanese town.] (See compound.)

satsuma-ware, *s.* A kind of hard-glazed pottery made at Satsuma, Japan.

sāt-u-ṛa-ble, *a.* [Eng. *satur(ate)*; -able.] Capable of being saturated; capable of or admitting saturation.



**săt'-u-rant**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *saturans*, pr. par. of *saturō*=to saturate (q. v.).]

**A. As adj.:** Saturating; impregnating to the full.

**B. As substantive:**

**Med.:** A substance which neutralizes the acid in the stomach.

**săt'-u-rāte**, *v. t.* [Latin *saturatus*, pa. par. of *saturō* = to fill fully, from *satur* = full; cf. *satis* = enough.]

1. To imbue thoroughly; to cause to be completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked; to fill fully; to soak.

¶ Used also in this sense in Physical Science.

\*2. To satisfy, to fill.

**săt'-u-rate**, *adj.* [Latin *saturatus*.] [SATURATE, *v.*] Completely filled or impregnated; soaked, saturated.

**săt'-u-rā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *saturatio*, from *saturatus*, pa. par. of *saturō* = to saturate (q. v.); Fr. *saturation*; Sp. *saturación*; Ital. *saturazione*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** The act of saturating, penetrating, or impregnating completely; the state of being saturated; complete penetration or impregnation.

2. **Chem.:** That point at which a substance ceases to have the power of dissolving or combining with another.

**Săt'-ūr-daŷ**, \***Săt'-ēr-daŷ**, *s.* [A. S. *sæterdæg*, *Sætern-dæg*, *Sæternes-dæg*, from *Sæter*, *Sætern*; Lat. *Saturnus* = Saturn (q. v.), and *dæg* = a day (q. v.); Dutch *Zaterdag*.] The seventh or last day of the week; the day of the Jewish sabbath.

**Saturday's stop**, *s.*  
**Eng. Game Law:** The close-time for Salmon, from Saturday till Monday. [SALMON.]

**sa-tūr'-ē-æ**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *satur(eia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

**Bot.:** A tribe of Lamiaceæ. Families: Origanidæ, Hyssopidæ, and Cunilidæ.

**săt'-u-rē'-ī-ā**, **săt'-u-rē'-jā** (j as y), *s.* [Latin *satureia*=savory.]

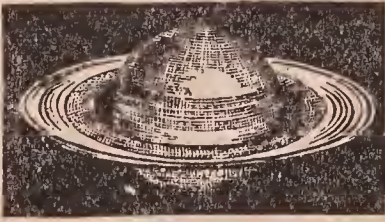
**Bot.:** Savory; the typical genus of Satureæ (q. v.). [SAVORY.]

\***sa-tūr'-ī-tŷ**, \***sa-tur-i-tie**, *s.* [Lat. *saturitas*, from *satur*=full; Italian *saturità*.] The quality or state of being saturated; saturation, repletion.

**Săt'-ūr-n**, *s.* [Latin *Saturnus*=the sower, from *sero*, pa. par. *salus*=to sow; Fr. *Saturne*.]

1. **Class. Mythology:** The youngest son of Cœlus (Uranus) and Gaia, the goddess of the earth. Being banished by Jupiter from heaven, he fled to Latium, and was received by Janus, king of Italy, who made him his partner on the throne. Saturn occupied himself in softening the barbarous manners of the people of Italy, and in teaching them agriculture, and the useful and liberal arts. His reign there was so mild and beneficent that mankind have called it the Golden Age, to intimate the happiness and tranquillity which the earth then enjoyed. He is generally identified with the Greek Kronos, and the festival in his honor, called Saturnalia, corresponded with the Greek Kronia. He is generally represented as an old man bent through age and infirmity, holding a scythe in his right hand. His temple was the state treasury.

2. **Astron.:** The sixth of the major planets in distance from the sun. This averages 884,000,000 miles, and at certain times is nearly 1,000,000,000. It is the second planet in point of magnitude, having a mean diameter of 71,000 miles. To the eye it is as large as a fixed star of the first magnitude, and was known to the ancients. The equatorial diameter is about 76,000 miles, the polar 70,000. The large discrepancy indicates rapid rotation. This is performed in 10 hours, 14 minutes, and 23.8 seconds. Saturn's day is consequently not half the length of ours. But its year, fixed by the time of its revolution round the sun, is twenty-nine and a half earthly years. It moves through about twelve degrees of the sky in a year, enough to be noted by any ordinarily careful observer. The density of Saturn is one-eighth that of the earth. Were water enough supplied for the purpose, Saturn would float with one-fifth of its bulk dry. It is supposed that the materials of which it is composed are too greatly heated to condense into a compact body, but its weight is about eighty times that of the earth. Prior to 1610, Galileo, with his telescope, which magnified thirty



The Planet Saturn.

times, discovered three bodies projecting from the planet's disc, which in that year began to diminish in size. Huyghens, in 1655, proved these to be a

ring. In 1675, J. D. Cassini showed that a black line divided the ring into two parts. These Maraldi, in 1715, and Sir Wm. Herschel, in 1790 (?), showed to be all probably separate rings. In 1850, Professor Bond, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, discovered a third ring, a dusky, semi-transparent structure, which has been called a crape ring. Sir Wm. Herschel had proved in 1789 that the rings rotated in 10 hours, 32 minutes, 15 seconds. Astronomers have shown that, were the rings either solid or fluid, they must undergo disruption by unequal stress; and that they therefore probably consist of minute bodies like the meteorites surrounding the sun. On March 25, 1655, Huyghens discovered the first satellite of Saturn. Between 1671 and 1684 Cassini found five more. On August 28, 1789, Sir Wm. Herschel added a seventh, and on Sept. 19, 1848, Professor Bond, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Mr. Lassell, of Liverpool, an eighth. The discovery of a ninth satellite was announced March 18, 1899, by Prof. Pickering, of Cambridge, Mass. The names of the nine are: Mimas, Enceladus, Tethys, Dione, Rhea, Titan, Hyperion, Iapetus, Phœbe.

\*3. **Old Chem.:** A name applied to lead.

4. **Her.:** The black color in blazoning the arms of sovereign princes.

**Săt'-ūr-nā'-lī-ā**, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *Saturnalis*=pertaining to Saturn (q. v.).]

1. **Rom. Antiq.:** The feast in honor of Saturn, celebrated in December, and regarded as a time of unrestrained license and merriment for all classes, even for the slaves.

2. Any time of noisy license and revelry; unrestrained, licentious revelry.

**săt'-ūr-nā'-lī-ān**, *a.* [SATURNALIA.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Saturnalia or festival of Saturn.

2. Loose, dissipated, sportive, licentious.

**sa-tūr'-nī-ā**, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *Saturnius*=of or belonging to Saturn.]

**Entom.:** The typical genus of Saturnidæ. *Saturnia pavonia-minor* is the Emperor Moth (q. v.). *S. pyri*, found in France, Austria, &c., is the largest European butterfly, being six inches across the wings. *S. anna*, *S. cidonia*, *S. grotei*, and *S. india*, natives of the Sikkim Himalaya, furnish silk.

**sa-tūr'-nī-ān**, *a.* [Lat. *saturnius*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the god Saturn, whose age or reign was known as the Golden Age; hence golden, happy; distinguished for purity, integrity, and simplicity.

\*2. Leaden, dull. [SATURN, 3.]

3. Of, belonging, or relating to the planet Saturn.

**saturnian-verse**, *s.* An ancient meter used by the Romans, and consisting of three iambs, and a syllable, followed by three trochees. Macaulay (*Lays of Ancient Rome*, Introd.) quotes, as a perfect example of saturnian verse, the nursery rime:

The quēen | wās in | the pār | lour ||  
ēating | brēad ānd | hōney.

**sa-tūr'-nī-čēn'-trīc**, *a.* [Eng. *Saturn*, and *centric*.] Appearing as if seen from the center of the planet Saturn.

**sa-tūr'-nī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Modern Lat. *saturni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Entom.:** A family of Moths, formerly merged in Bombycidæ (q. v.). Antennæ pectinated; wings broad, each with an eye-like spot. Larva with short bristles, cocoon pear-shaped.

**săt'-ūr-nīne**, *a.* [O. Fr. *saturnin* (Fr. *saturnien*), from *Saturne*=Saturn (q. v.); Sp. & Ital. *saturnino*.]

1. Supposed to be under the influence of the planet Saturn. An astrological word which arose when men believed that Saturn was a planet of gloomy augury, and that those born while it was in the ascendant would have a taciturn and gloomy temperament.

2. Hence, morose, dull, heavy, phlegmatic, gloomy. "I may cast my readers under two divisions, the mercurial and saturnine; the first are the gay part, the others are of a more solemn and sober turn.—Addison: *Speaker*, No. 179.

\*3. In old chemistry, pertaining to lead; as, *saturnine* compounds.

**saturnine-breath**, *s.* Breath of a peculiar odor during Saturnine palsy (q. v.).

**saturnine-palsy**, *s.*

**Pathol.:** Lead palsy (q. v.); palsy produced by the inhalation of lead particles.

**săt'-ūr-nīst**, *s.* [Eng. *saturn*; *-ist*.] A person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament.

**săt'-ūr-nīte**, *s.* [Eng. *saturn*, suff. *-ite* (Min.).] **Min.:** A name given by Delametherie to the brown variety of pyromorphite (q. v.).

**sa-tūr'-nūs**, *s.* [Lat.] Saturn.

**săt'-ūr**, \***sat-yre**, *s.* [Fr. *satyre*, from Lat. *satyrus*; Gr. *satyros*=a satyr; Sp. & Ital. *satiro*; Port. *satyro*.]

1. **Class. Myth.:** One of a number of rural deities of Greece, identical with the Fauni of the Latins. They are regarded as the attendants of Bacchus, and are represented as roaming through the woods, dwelling in caves, and endeavoring to gain the love of the Nymphs. They are usually represented with the feet and legs of goats, short horns on the head, and the body covered with thick hair.

2. **Entom.:** One of the Satyrinæ. (Newman.)

\*3. A cattle-stealer. (Slang.) (Smith: *Lives of Highwaymen*, i. 321.)

**satyr-pug**, *s.*

**Entom.:** A European geometer moth, *Eupithecia satyrata*.

**săt'-ūr-rī'-ā-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *satyri(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-adæ*.]

**Bot.:** A family of Ophreæ (q. v.).

\***săt'-ūr-rī'-ā-sis**, *s.* [Gr., from *satyros*=a satyr.]

A diseased and unrestrainable venereal appetite in males.

**sa-tŷr'-īc**, \***sa-tŷr'-īc-ā**, *a.* [Lat. *satyricus*, from Gr. *satyrikos*, from *satyros*=a satyr.] Pertaining to satyrs. The satyric drama of the Greeks was of the nature of burlesque, the chorus being represented by satyrs.

¶ Originally, the chorus of satyrs was, in all probability, a feature of every drama, but as taste improved, their antics were felt to be out of harmony with the dignity of tragedy, and they were relegated to a separate piece acted after the Trilogy (q. v.), with which in some cases it was connected in subject, the whole, Trilogy and Satyric drama, being called a Tetralogy (q. v.).

**săt'-ūr-rī'-næ**, **sa-tŷr'-ī-dī**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *satyr(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*, or masc. *-idi*.]

1. **Entom.:** Argus Butterflies. (Swainson.) A sub-family of Nymphalidæ. Only four legs adapted for walking; antennæ abruptly knobbed; wings rounded; flight feeble. Larva without spines, but with minute warts. About a thousand species are known. They are of somber colors, with eye-like spots on the under, or sometimes also on the upper, surface of the wings. The most numerous in species is *Hipparchia* (q. v.).

2. **Palæont.:** One species has been said to exist in the Carboniferous and another in the Upper Cretaceous rocks, but both are doubtful.

\***sa-tŷr'-ī-ōn**, *s.* [Gr., from *satyros*=a satyr.] A olant supposed to excite lust.

**sa-tŷr'-ī-ūm**, *s.* [SATYRION.]

**Bot.:** The typical genus of Satyriadæ (q. v.).

**săt'-ūr-rūs**, *s.* [Lat.=a satyr.]

**Entom.:** The typical genus of Satyrinæ (q. v.). *Satyrus semele* is the Grayling (q. v.).

**sau-ālp'-īte** (au as ōw), *s.* [After Sau-alpe, in Carinthia, where first found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

**Min.:** The same as ZOISITE (q. v.).

**sâu'-bā**, *s.* [Native name.]

**Entom.:** *Cecodoma cephalotes*, an ant with a disproportionately large head, living in Brazil in vast numbers in subterranean abodes. [CECODOMA.]

**sâuçe**, \***sawçe**, *s.* [Fr. *sauce*, from Lat. *salsa*=a salted thing, fem. of *salsus*=salted, pa. par. of *salio*=to salt (q. v.); Sp. & Ital. *salsa*.]

I. **Literally:**

1. A mixture or composition to be eaten with food for the purpose of improving its flavor or relish, or of whetting the appetite, or for aiding digestion; a condiment.

2. Culinary vegetables and roots eaten with flesh-meat.

II. **Fig.:** Pertness, impudence, insolence; saucy language. (Colloq. or vulgar.)

¶ (1) *Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander:* A principle applied in one case must be so in all similar cases. (Used as a retort against one who is rigid in laying down the law for others while wholly exempting himself from its operation.)

(2) *To serve one with the same sauce:* To retaliate one injury with another. (Colloq.)

**sauce-alone**, *s.*

**Bot.:** *Sisymbrium (erysimum) alliaria*.

**sauce-boat**, *s.* A vessel or dish with a lip or spout for holding sauce.

**sauce-box**, \***sawce-box**, *s.* A saucy impudent fellow.

**sauce-tureen**, *s.* A tureen or dish from which sauce is served at table.

**sâuçe**, \***sawçe**, *v. t.* [SAUCE, *s.*]

I. **Lit.:** To add a sauce to; to season, to flavor.

II. **Figuratively:**

¶1. To tickle or gratify, as the palate.

"Sauce his palate  
With thy most operant poison."  
Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, t̄his; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -t̄ion, -şion = znūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



\*2. To intermix with anything which adds piquancy or relish; hence, to make pungent, tart, or sharp.

"Thou say'st his meat was sauced with thy upbraiding-ings."  
*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.*

3. To address in pert, impudent, or insolent language; to be saucy to.

"I'll sauce her with bitter words."

*Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.*

\*4. To make to pay or suffer; to pay out.

"I'll make them pay, I'll sauce them."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 3.*

\*5. To cut up, to carve. (Specially applied to a capon.)

"If a capon were to be disposed of, the person in authority would give the direction, 'Sauce that capon.'"—*London Evening Standard.*

**sauce-pan**, *s.* [Eng. *sauce*, and *pan*.]

1. A pan or pot for preparing sauces.

2. A metal pot for boiling or stewing generally.

"Fragments of old kettles and saucepans."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvii.*

**sauce-er**, \***saus-er**, *s.* [Fr. *saucière*, from Low Lat. *salsarium*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

\*1. A small pan or vessel in which sauce was set on a table.

2. A shallow piece of china or other ware in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hydr. Eng.:* A flat caisson or camel which, being sunk and placed beneath a vessel, is then pumped out, so as to raise the vessel.

2. *Naut.:* An iron bed bolted to the deck below that on which the capstan works, for the purpose of securing the pivot of the capstan.

**sauçh**, *s.* [SAUGH.]

**sau-çi-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *saucy*; *-ly*.] In a saucy manner; impudently; pertly; with saucy language.

**sau-çi-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *saucy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being saucy; impudence, impertinent boldness.

**sau-çisse**, **sau-çis-son**, *subst.* [Fr. *saucisse*=a sausage (q. v.).]

*Fortification:*

1. A powder-hose for communicating fire to a charge in military mining. It consists of a long pipe or bag made of cloth well pitched, or of leather, and extends from the chamber of a mine to the entrance of the gallery. The powder is generally placed in a wooden pipe to preserve it from damp.

2. A long, stout bundle of faggots, larger than a fascine. They are commonly used to cover men, to make epaulements, traverses, or breastworks in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages.

**sau-cön-ite**, *s.* [After Saucon. Pennsylvania, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.:* The same as SMITHSONITE (q. v.).

**sau-çy** (1), *a.* [Eng. *scou(e)*; *-y*.]

1. Showing or acting with sauciness or impertinent boldness; pert, impudent, rude, contemptuous of superiors.

"They were grown too saucy for himself."

*Baum. & Flet.: Philaster, ii. 1.*

2. Characterized by or expressive of impudence; impudent, insolent; as, *saucy* language, a *saucy* look.

**sau-çy** (2), *a.* [A corrupt. of *sassy* (q. v.).]

**saud**, *s.* [SAADH.]

**sauer kraut** (as *sour kraut*), *s.* [Ger. *sauer*=sour, and *kraut*=herb, cabbage.] A favorite German dish, consisting of cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask with alternate layers of salt, and suffered to ferment until it becomes sour.

**sauçh**, **sauçh** (*gh. ch. guttural*), *s.* [SALLOW, *s.*] A willow-tree, spec. *Salix caprea*.

"Did ye notice if there was an auld saugh tree that's maist blawn down."—*Scott: Guy Mannering, ch. xxii.*

**saul** (1), *s.* [SOUL.]

**saul** (2), **sâl**, *s.* [Hind. *sal*, *sala*, *salwa*, *sakher*; Beng. *shal*.]

*Bot.:* The saul tree (q. v.).

**saul-dammar**, *s.*

*Chem.:* Dhara Dammar. The name of a resin collected in the northern parts of Hindustan from the saul-tree.

**saul-tree**, *s.*

*Bot.:* *Shorea robusta*, a large gregarious tree, growing in the moist tract along the base of the Himalayas, also on the Pachmari Hills in Central India, &c. The heart-wood is brown, cross-grained, and finely streaked with dark lines. It is difficult to season, but, once seasoned, is unrivaled in elasticity, strength, and durability, and is much used

in India for railway sleepers, planking, railings of bridges, &c. It furnishes a resin. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*)

**saul-ïe**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Scotch *saul*=soul.] A hired mourner. (*Scotch.*)

**sault**, *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *saut*), from Lat. *saltum*, accus. of *saltus*=a leap; *salio*=to leap.] [ASSAULT.] A rapid in some rivers.

**sault-fat**, *s.* [Scotch *sault*=salt, and *fat*=vat.] A pickling-tub, a beef-stand. (*Scotch*)

**sâun-dêrş** (1), *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *cendres*.] (See etym. and compound.)

**saunders-blue**, *s.*

1. Ultramarine (?).

2. An artificial blue prepared from carbonate of copper. (*Weale.*)

**sâun-dêrş** (2), *s.* [SANDERS.]

**saunt**, *s. & a.* [SAINT.]

**sâun-têr**, \***sân-têr**, *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful. Wedgwood derives it from Icel. *slentr*=idle, lounging, *slen*=sloth; Dan. *slentre*=to saunter; Sw. *slentra*; cf. Icel. *seint*=slowly; Dan. *seent*; Norw. *seint*; Sw. *sent*.]

1. To wander about idly and leisurely; to ramble about lazily; to walk leisurely along; to loiter, to linger.

2. To occupy one's self idly; to loiter, to dilly-dally.

"Though putting the mind upon an unusual stress that may discourage ought to be avoided, yet this must not run it into a lazy sauntering about ordinary things."—*Locke.*

3. To move or pass slowly; to drag along.

"Clear as its current, glide the sauntering hours."

*Byron: Child Harold, iv. 33.*

**sâun-têr**, *subst.* [SAUNTER, *v.*] A sauntering or rambling leisurely about; a place for sauntering.

"Loitering and leaping

With saunter, with bound,"

*Matthew Arnold: Bacchanalia, i.*

**sâun-têr-er**, *s.* [Eng. *saunter*; *-er*.] One who saunters about; an idler, a lounge.

**sâun-têr-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [SAUNTER, *v.*]

**sâun-têr-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *sauntering*; *-ly*.] In a sauntering manner; idly, leisurely.

\***sâun-têr-ing-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *sauntering*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sauntering.

"I am always unhappy about this sort of sauntering-ness."—*Eliz. Carter: Letters, ii. 152.*

**sâur**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Soil, dirt, dirty water.

**sâu-rân-ô-don**, *s.* [Pref. *saur-*, and Gr. *anodon*; ANODON.] [SAURANODONTIDÆ.]

**sâu-rân-ô-dôn-ti-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sauranodon*, genit. *sauranodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Palæont.:* A family of Ichthyopterygia, with one genus, *Sauranodon*, edentulous, from the Jurassic formations of the Rocky Mountain region.

**sâu-râu-ja**, *s.* [Named after Sauraujo, a Portuguese botanist known to Willdenow.]

*Bot.:* A genus of Dilleniæ (*Lindley*), of Ternstroemiaceæ (*Calcutta Exhib. Report*). *Saurauja nepalensis*, from the Himalayas and the Khasia Hills, has pink flowers and a green, sweet, edible fruit, mealy inside.

**sâu-rî-a**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *sauros*=a lizard.]

*Zoölogy:*

\*1. An order of Reptilia, having two auricles and four legs, and the body covered with scales. (*Brongniart.*)

\*2. In the classification of Stannius, an order of Amphibia Monopnoea, containing three sub-orders: Amphibænoidea (Amphibænoidea), Kionocrania (Lizards), and Chamæleonidæ (Chameleons).

**sâu-rî-an**, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *sauri(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an*; Fr. *saurien*.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Sauria (q. v.).

B. *As subst.:* One of the order Sauria; a lizard or lizard-like creature. (See extract.)

**sâu-rîch-nis**, *s.* [Pref. *saur-*, and Gr. *ichnos*=a footprint.]

*Palæont.:* The name given to fossil footprints occurring in the Permian at Annandale, Scotland.

\***sâu-rîch-thy-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *saurichthy(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Ichthy.:* A family of Owen's Lepidoganoidei (q. v.), ranging from the Coal to the Trias. [MEGALICHTHYS.]

**sâu-rîch-thys**, *s.* [Pref. *saur-*, and Gr. *ichthys*=a fish.]

*Palæont.:* A genus of Holoptychidæ, with three species from the Rhætic beds.

**sâu-rî-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *saurus*=a lizard.]

*Palæont.:* A family of Lepidosteoidei. Body oblong, with ganoid scales; vertebræ not com-

pletely ossified; termination of vertebral column homocercal; fins generally with fulcra. Maxillary of a single piece, jaws with a single row of conical pointed teeth. Genera numerous, from Mesozoic formations.

**sâu-ril-lüs**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Latin *saurus*=a lizard.]

*Palæont.:* A genus of Lacertilia, with one species from the freshwater strata of the Purbeck series (Upper Oolite).

**sâur-lëss**, *a.* [For *savourless*.] Insipid, tasteless, savorless. (*Scotch.*)

\***sâu-rô-ba-trâ-chi-a**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *sauro-*, and Mod. Lat. *batrachia* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.:* A synonym of Urodela (q. v.).

**sâu-rô-çeph-a-lüs**, *s.* [Pref. *sauro-*, and Greek *kephalê*=the head.]

*Palæont.:* A genus of Sphyrænidæ (Günther), placed by Cope in his Saurodontidæ (q. v.), with two species from the Chalk.

**sâu-rô-çê-tëş**, *s.* [Pref. *sauro-*, and Gr. *kêtos*=a sea-monster.]

*Palæont.:* A genus of Zeuglodontidæ, founded on remains of Tertiary age, found near Buenos Ayres. The teeth are double-fanged, with conoid crowns, and they indicate an animal smaller than any species of Zeuglodon (q. v.).

**sâu-rô-dip-tër-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *sauro-*; Gr. *dipteros*=two-winged, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Palæontology:* A family of Polypteroidei (q. v.). Scales ganoid, smooth, like surface of skull. Two dorsals, paired fins obtusely lobate; teeth conical; caudal heterocercal. Three genera, from Devonian and carboniferous formations. (*Günther.*)

**sâu-rô-dip-tër-i-ni**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *sauro-*; Greek *dipteros*=two-winged, and Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ini*.]

*Palæontology:* (1) A synonym of Saurodipteridæ (Huxley); (2) a sub-family of Rhombodipteridæ, co-extensive with the Saurodipteridæ.

**sâu-rô-dôn**, *subst.* [Pref. *saur-*, and Gr. *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

*Palæont.:* A genus of Sphyrænidæ, or the typical genus of Saurodontidæ, with one species from the Chalk.

**sâu-rô-dönt**, *a.* [SAURODON.] Having a dentition like that of the Saurodontidæ; armed with teeth implanted in distinct sockets.

"The saurodont fishes of the Cretaceous."—*Nicholson: Palæont., ii. 126.*

**sâu-rô-dönt-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *saurodon*, genit. *saurodon(is)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Palæont.:* A family created by Cope for a group of predaceous fishes, often placed with the Sphyrænidæ (q. v.). Many of them are of large size, and have most of their teeth implanted in distinct sockets.

**sâu-rôid**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *sauros*=a lizard, and *eidōs*=form, appearance.]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling a lizard; lizard-like.

"Families of sauroid or reptile fishes."—*Hugh Miller: Old Red Sandstone, ch. iv.*

†B. *As substantive:*

*Zoöl. & Palæont.:* A name sometimes given to fishes which approach saurians in structure or external conformation. The members of the families Lepidosteidæ and Sturionidæ are recent, and those of Saurichthyidæ, the Saurodipteridæ, &c., fossil examples.

"In the waters of the Transition period, the Sauroids and Sharks constituted the chief voracious forms destined to fulfill the important office of checking excessive increase of the inferior families."—*Buckland: Geology and Mineral., i. 235.*

**sâur-ôid-ich-nîte**, *s.* [English *sauroid*, and *ichnite*.] The footprint of a saurian.

**sâu-rôp-ô-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *sauro-*, and Gr. *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

*Palæont.:* According to Marsh, an order of Dinosauria, which he raises to a class. Fore and hind limbs nearly equal; feet plantigrade, pentadactyle, ungulate; anterior vertebræ opisthocælian; sternal bones paired; premaxillaries with teeth. They were herbivorous, and attained their greatest development in the Jurassic. Families: Atlantosauridæ, Diptodocidæ, and Morosauridæ.

**sâu-rôp-si-dæ**, *s. pl.* [SAUROPSIS.]

*Zoöl.:* A primary group or province of Vertebrata, comprising Reptiles and Birds. An epidermic skeleton, in the form of scales or feathers, is almost always present. The centra of the vertebræ are ossified, but have no terminal epiphyses; the skull has a completely ossified occipital segment. Mandible always present, and each ramus consists of an articular ossification, connected with the skull by a quadrate bone. The apparent ankle-joint is situated between the proximal and distal divisions

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unîte, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



of the tarsus, not between the tibia and the astragalus, as in the Mammalia. The heart is tri- or quadri-ocular, and some of the blood corpuscles are red, oval, and nucleated. Respiration is never effected by means of branchiæ, but after birth is performed by lungs. The cerebral hemispheres are never united by a *corpus callosum*. The reproductive organs open into the cloaca; the oviduct is a Fallopian tube, with a uterine dilatation in the lower part. All are oviparous or ovoviviparous; there are no mammary glands; the embryo has an amnion and a large respiratory allantois, and is nourished at the expense of the massive vitellus. (Huxley: *Anat. Vert. Anim.*, ch. iii.)

**sâu-röp'-sîs**, s. [Pref. *saur-*, and Greek *opsis*=appearance.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of Caturidæ, with one species from the Great Oolite, and one from the Lower Jurassic.

**†sâu-röp-tēr-ÿg'-î-a**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *sauros*=a lizard, and *pteryx* (genit. *pterygos*)=a wing.]

**Palæont.**: Owen's name for the Plesiosauria (q. v.).

**sâu-rô-rämp'h-ûs**, subst. [Pref. *sauro-*, and Gr. *rhamphos*=a beak, a bill.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of Hoplopleuridæ, having the lower jaw produced beyond the upper. It appears in the Chalk, and extends into the Tertiary.

**sâur-or-nî-thēs**, s. pl. [Pref. *saur-*, and Gr. *ornis* (genit. *ornithos*)=a bird.]

**Palæont.**: A sub-class of Birds, with a single order Saururæ (q. v.). Caudal vertebrae numerous; tail longer than the body, and not terminated by a plow-share bone.

**sâu-rô-stēr-nôn**, subst. [Pref. *sauro-*, and Gr. *sternon*=the breast.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of Lacertilians, from strata in Africa believed to be of Triassic age.

**\*sâu-rôth-ēr-a**, s. [Pref. *sauro-*, and Gr. *thēraō*=to hunt.]

**Ornith.**: Ground Cuckoo, the typical family of Saurotherinæ (q. v.). *Saurothera vetula* inhabits Jamaica, St. Domingo, &c.

**sâu-rôth-ēr-næ**, subst. pl. [Mod. Latin *saurorther(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

**Ornith.**: A sub-family of Cuculidæ, allied to Cocyziinæ, but having bill longer and straighter, and the upper mandible curved only at the tip. Found in Tropical America, where they live principally on the ground feeding on caterpillars, lizards, young rats, small birds, &c.

**sâu-rû-râ-çĕ-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *saurur(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

**Botany**: Saururads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Piperales. Herbaceous marsh-plants; leaves, alternate, stipulate; flowers in spikes, naked, seated upon a scale; stamens, three to six; ovaries, three or four, more or less distinct, each with an ascending ovule; fruit, four fleshy indehiscent nuts, or a three or four celled capsule. Known genera, four; species, seven. From North America, China, and the north of India. (Lindley.)

**sâu-rû-râd**, s. [Mod. Lat. *saurur(us)*; English suff. *-ad*.]

**Bot. (pl.)**: The Saururaceæ (q. v.).

**sâu-rû-ræ**, s. pl. [Pref. *saur-*, and Gr. *oura*=a tail.]

**Palæont.**: Lizard-tailed Birds, made by Huxley a sub-class of Aves. The metacarpals are well-developed, not ankylosed. The caudal vertebrae are numerous and large, so that the caudal region is longer than the body, whereas in other birds it is shorter. Furculum complete and strong; foot extremely passerine; skull and sternum unknown. (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1807, p. 418.) It contains the single genus *Archæopteryx* (q. v.).



Archæopteryx.  
(As restored by Owen.)

**sâu-rû-rûs**, s. [SAURURÆ.]

**Bot.**: The typical genus of Saururaceæ (q. v.). The root of *Saururus cernuus*, made into a poultice, is applied in pleurisy. The scientific name is in allusion to the form of the flower-spike.

**sâu-rûs**, s. [SAURIA.]

1. **Ichthy.**: A genus of Scopelidæ (q. v.), with fifteen species of small size, from the shores of tropical and sub-tropical regions. It includes a sub-genus *Saurida*.

2. **Palæont.**: Hemisaurida, from the Chalk of Comen. Istria, is allied to this genus.

**sâu-rÿ**, s. [SAURUS.]

**Ichthy.**: *Scombresox saury*, called also the Skipper. It is from twelve to eighteen inches long, about an inch in depth, and the jaw has a hinge movement as in Bolone. The name is sometimes extended to the whole genus *Scombresox* (q. v.).

**sâu-sage** (age as ïg), \*sâu-çidgĕ, \*saul-sage, subst. [Fr. *saucisse* (O. Fr. *saucisse*, from Low Lat. *salsicia*, from Lat. *salsicium*=a sausage, from *salsus*=salted.) [SAUCE, s.] An article of food consisting of a roll or ball, made commonly of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef, minced very small, with salt and spice. Generally it is stuffed into skins, sometimes only rolled in flour.

**sausage-meat**, s. The minced meat of which sausages are composed.

**sausage-poison**, subst. The poisonous agent or principle existing in sausages made or kept under certain unknown conditions. It has been regarded as an empyreumatic oil, as an acid formed in consequence of a modified process of putrefaction, and as the effect of a fungus, *Sarcina botulina*.

"The nature of this *sausage-poison* has been a subject of much discussion."—Woodman & Tidy: *Forensic Medicine*, p. 542.

**sausage-poisoning**, s. A form of narcotico-irritant poisoning which sometimes follows the consumption of sausages. [SAUSAGE-POISON.]

"Four hundred cases of *sausage-poisoning* are stated to have occurred in Wurtemberg alone in the last fifty years."—Blyth: *Diet. of Hygiene*, p. 566.

**sausage-roll**, s. Meat prepared as for sausages, enveloped in a roll of paste, and cooked.

**†sausage-shaped**, a.

**Bot.**: Long, cylindrical, hollow, curved inward at each end, as the corolla of some Ericas.

**\*sausage-fleme**, subst. [Lat. *salsum*=salt, and *phlegma*=phlegm.] An eruption of red spots or scab on the face.

**\*sausage-flemed**, adj. [Eng. *sausageflem(e)*; -ed.] Having an eruption of red spots or scabs on the face.

**Saus-sûre** (au as ô), s. [Horace Benedict de Saussure (1740-1799), physicist and Alpine explorer, who invented the instrument.] (See etym. and compound.)

**Saussure's hygrometer**, subst. The Hair hygrometer.

**saussure-rĕ-ā** (au as ô), s. [Named after H. B. Saussure (q. v.), and his father, who wrote on agriculture.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Carlinæ, Herbs, with corymbose purple or violet heads; bracts all unarmed; anthers with a long acute appendage. Known species, about forty-five. *Saussurea lappa*, called also *Aplotaxis lappa* and *Aucklandia costus*, is believed to be the *Costus* of the ancients [COSTUS, I. (1)], and has long been used in Hindu medicine.

**saussure-rĭte** (au as ô), s. [After de Saussure, who first found and described it; suff. *-ite* (Min.).] **Mineralogy**:

1. A variety of Zoisite (q. v.) containing soda. Found in the vicinity of Lake Geneva.

2. The compact to crypto-crystalline felspathic constituent of gabbros, formerly regarded as a variety of Labradorite by some mineralogists, and as oligoclase by others. Lately shown by the microscope not to be a homogeneous mineral, but a mixture of felspars.

**saussurite-gabbro**, s.

**Petrol.**: A gabbro (q. v.) in which the saussuritic form of felspar is present.

**sâut**, a. & s. [SALT, a. & s.] (Scotch.)

**\*sâut**, \*saute, s. [Fr.] An assault.

**sâu-tĕl-lÿs**, s. [Latinized from Fr. *sautelle*=a vine shoot, transplanted with its root; *sauter*=to leap, to spring.]

**Bot.**: A deciduous bulb forme in the axils of the leaves, or around the summit of a root.

**sâu-tĕr-ĕlle**, s. [Fr.]

**Stone-working**: A mason's implement, used in tracing and forming angles.

**Sâu-tĕrne**, s. [Fr.] A kind of white Bordeaux wine, made from grapes grown in the neighborhood of Sauternes, in the department of Gironde.

**sâut-fĭt**, s. [SAULTFAT.] A salt dish. (Scotch.)

**sâu-văg-ĕ-ăd**, s. [SAUVAGESIA.]

**Bot. (pl.)**: The Sauvagesiacæ (q. v.). (Lindley.)

**sâu-va-gĕ-şĭ-a**, subst. [Named after Francis Bossier de Sauvages, a physician of Montpellier, and a friend of Linnæus.]

**Bot.**: The typical genus of Sauvagesiacæ (q. v.). *Sauvagesia erecta*, the Herb of St. Martin, is very mucilaginous, and has been used in ophthalmia, in disorders of the bowels, and slight inflammation of the bladder.

**sâu-va-gĕ-şĭ-ă-çĕ-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sauvagesia*], Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

**Bot.**: Sauvageads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Violales. Smooth shrubs or annual herbs, with simple, alternate, nearly sessile leaves, and fringed stipules; inflorescence generally a terminal panicle or a raceme; sepals five; petals five, deciduous; stamens definite or indefinite, some occasionally becoming petaloid scales; ovary free, with three parietal placentæ; fruit capsular, three-valved, one or three celled; seeds small, oblong, pitted. Known genera three, species fifteen, from the warmer parts of America.

**sāv-ā-ble**, \*sāve-ā-ble, a. [Eng. *save*; -able.] Capable of being saved.

**sāv-ā-ble-nĕss**, \*sāve-ā-ble-nĕss, s. [Eng. *save*; -ness.] The quality or state of being savable; capability of being saved.

**sāv-age** (age as ïg), \*sal-vage, \*sau-vage, a. & s. [O. Fr. *salvage*, *savaige* (Fr. *sauvage*), from Lat. *silvaticus*=belonging to a wood, wild; *silva*=a wood; Sp. *salvage*; Ital. *salvaggio*, *salvatico*.]

**A. As adjective**:

1. Pertaining to the forest or country; wild, uncultivated, desolate.

2. Wild, untamed, fierce, violent.

3. Beastly, brutal.

"His lustful eye or *savage* heart."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 5.

4. Pertaining to man in a state of nature; wild, uncivilized, untaught, rude, barbarous.

"Like a rude and *savage* man of Ind."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 3.

5. Cruel, fierce, ferocious, pitiless.

"A *savage* and obdurate nature."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

6. Enraged on account of provocation received. (Colloq.)

**B. As substantive**:

1. A human being in a state of natural rudeness; one who is uncivilized or untaught in mind or manners.

"With *savages* and men of Ind."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, ii. 2.

¶ Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pp. 28-33) shows that the uniformity of appearance and characteristics said to exist among savages has been much exaggerated. Some retain the prehensile power of the feet; their open-air life makes them as a rule long-sighted; their imitative powers are great, as is their fondness for rough music, and they pay attention to personal appearance. Their state of morality is low. Continual wars, in anticidie, want of food, and exposure to the weather, are powerful checks on their increase.

\*2. A wild beast.

"The grim *savage*, to his rifled den

Too late returning, snuffs the track of men."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xviii. 373.

3. A person of extreme brutality or ferocity; a barbarian. (Colloq.)

¶ Puttenham in 1589 ranked this among words of quite recent introduction into the language.

**sāv-age** (age as ïg), \*sal-vage, v. t. & i. [SAVAGE, a.]

**A. Transitive**:

\*1. To make wild or savage.

"Whose bloodie breast so *sauag'd* out of kind."

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 442.

2. To bite, tear, or cut; as, A horse *savages* a man.

\*B. Intrans.: To act like a savage.

"Though the blindness of some ferities have *savaged* on the bodies of the dead."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xix.

**sāv-age-lÿ** (age as ïg), adv. [Eng. *savage*; -ly.]

1. In a savago manner; like a savage; cruelly, inhumanly.

2. With extreme passion; fiercely. (Colloq.)

**sāv-age-nĕss** (age as ïg), s. [English *savage*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being savage, wild, or uncivilized; wildness.

2. Fierceness, inhumanity, ferocity, cruelty.

"The *savageness* of his own nature."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**sāv-ag-ĕr-ÿ** (ag as ïg), s. [Eng. *savage*; -ry.]

1. The state of being savage, wild, or uncivilized; barbarism.

"We have not come out from *savagery* into civilization."—Scribner's Magazine, Oct., 1878, p. 895.

\*2. Wild growth.

"The coultter rests,

That should deracinate such *savagery*."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, v. 2.

3. Savage conduct; cruelty, ferocity, barbarity, rowdyism.

bóil, bóy; pòut, jòwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



†sāv-ag-lŝm (ag as igr), s. [Eng. *savag(e)*; -ism.] The state of men while uncivilized; the condition of human beings in their natural rudeness and wildness; barbarism.

sāv-a-nīl-la, s. [Etym. unknown.] The tar-pum (q. v.).

sa-vān-na, sa-vān-nah, s. [Span. *sabana*=a sheet for a bed . . . a large plain, from Lat. *sabanum*=a linen cloth, a towel, from Gr. *sabanon*.] An extensive open plain, covered with natural vegetation, yielding pasturage in the wet season, and often having a growth of undershrubs. The word is chiefly used in tropical America.

"Savannahs are clear pieces of land without woods; not because more barren than the wood-land. for they are frequently spots of as good land as any, and often are intermixt with wood-land."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1683).

savannah - blackbird, savannah - bird, subst. [CROTOPHAGUS.]

savannah-flower, s.

Bot.: Various species of Echites. (West Indian.)

sāv-ant' (nt as ñ), s. [Fr., pr. par. of *savoir*=to know.] A man of learning or science; a man eminent for his acquirements.

Sāv-art, s. [Named after Savart Felix, 1791-1841.] (See etym. and compound.)

\*Savart's toothed-wheel, s.

Acoustics: An apparatus for ascertaining the number of vibrations corresponding to a given note. It consists of an oak frame, with two wheels connected by a strap. One is toothed, and is made to revolve rapidly by means of a multiplying wheel, with the effect of making a card fixed on the frame to vibrate as each tooth strikes it. An indicator shows the number of revolutions of the wheel, and consequently the number of vibrations in a given time. It is now superseded by the syren (q. v.).

sāve, \*sauve, v. t. & i. [Fr. *sauver*, from Lat. *salvo*=to make safe; *salvus*=safe (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *salvar*; Ital. *salvare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To preserve, as from injury, destruction, or harm of any kind; to snatch, keep, or rescue from impending evil or danger.

2. *Specif.*: To deliver or redeem from final and everlasting destruction; to redeem.

"Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners."—1 *Timothy*, i. 15.

3. To deliver, to rescue, to guard; to preserve from the power or influence of a person or thing; as, *Save me from my friends.*

4. To keep undamaged or untouched.

5. To hinder from being spent or lost; to secure from loss or waste.

6. To reserve and lay by; to gather up; to hoard.

7. To spare; to keep from doing or suffering. (With a double object.)

"You have saved me a day's journey."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 3.

8. To obviate or prevent the necessity or use of; as, *A stitch in time saves nine.*

9. To prevent or obviate the occurrence of.

"Will you not speak to save a lady's blush?"—*Dryden. (Todd)*

10. To take or use opportunely, so as not to lose; to take advantage of; to catch; not to lose.

B. Intrans.: To be economical or saving.

† (1) *God save the mark.* [MARK, s. † (1).]

(2) *To save appearances*: To preserve a good external appearance; to do something to obviate or prevent exposure or embarrassment.

sāve, prep. & conj. [SAVE, v.]

A. *As prep.*: (From the Fr. *sauf*, in such phrases as *sauf mon droit*=my right being reserved). Except, saving; leaving out; not including.

B. *As conj.*: Except, unless.

\*save-reverence, exclam. A kind of apologetical apostrophe when anything might be thought filthy or indecent. (Often corrupted into *Sir-reverence*.) [REVERENCE, s.]

sāve-āil, s. [Eng. *save*, and *all*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which saves or prevents things from being lost or wasted.

2. *Specif.*: A contrivance to hold a candle-end in a candlestick while burning. It may consist of a little tube and flaring collar, or a circular piece of porcelain with a spike on which the candle-end is fixed.

II. Technically:

1. *Naut.*: A strip of canvas which may be laced to a sail to fill the roach or upward curve of the foot of the sail.

2. *Paper*: A trough in a paper-making machine which collects any pulp that may have slopped over the edge of the wire cloth in the Fourdrinier machine.

sāv-ē-lōy, \*cer-ve-las, \*cer-ve-lat, s. [O. Fr. *cervelet* (Fr. *cervelas*), from Ital. *cervellatta*, *cervellata*=a short, thick sausage, so called from originally containing brains, from Ital. *cervello*; Lat. *cerebellum*=brain.] A highly seasoned dried sausage, made of salted pork.

sāv-ēr, s. [Eng. *save*, v.; -er.]

1. One who saves or rescues from danger or destruction; a savior.

\*2. One who escapes loss, though without gain.

3. One who saves money; one who is economical; one who lays up or hoards; an economizer.

sāv-ŷ, sāv-vŷ, v. t. [A corruption of Sp. *saber*=to know.] A term used by the negroes of the South as synonymous with know, and comprehend.

sāv-ī-cū, sāv-a-cū, sāv-ī-cū, s. [From Cuban name *sabicū*.] The wood of *Lysiloma sabicu*, formerly *Acacia proxima mordi*.

sāv-in, sāv-ine, sāv-ine, \*sav-eine, s. [A. S. *safīne*, from Lat. *sabinus*, *sabina*=the savin.]

1. *Botany*: *Juniperus sabina*, a bush or low tree, with small, scale-like leaves, and light, bluish-green fruit. A native of Central Europe and parts of Asia.

2. *Pharm.*: Savin is an irritant externally and internally, and an emmenagogue. There is an English oil of savin, a tincture of savin, and an ointment of savin.

savin-tree, s.

Bot.: (1) *Cæsalpinia bijuga*; (2) *Fagara lentiscifolia*.

savin-oil, s.

Chem.: A volatile oil obtained by distilling the berries of the savin, *Juniperus sabina*, with water. It is mobile, almost colorless, becomes resinous, yellow, and viscid on exposure to the air, has a sharp aromatic taste and pungent odor. Absolute alcohol dissolves it in all proportions, and forms a clear solution with two parts rectified spirit. Specific gravity=0.91-0.94. It is regarded as polymeric with oil of turpentine, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>. The fresh berries yield 10 per cent. of oil.

sāv-ing, pr. par., a., s. & prep. [SAVE, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Preserving from danger, evil, or destruction; redemptory.

2. Economical, economizing, frugal; not lavish or wasteful.

3. Bringing back in returns the amount or sum employed or expended; incurring no loss, though not producing any gain.

"Silvio, finding his application unsuccessful, was resolved to make a saving bargain; and since he could not get the widow's estate, to recover what he had laid out of his own."—*Addison*.

4. Reserving, as some right, title, or claim; as, a saving clause.

C. *As substantive*:

1. Something kept from being spent, expended, or lost; that which is saved. (Generally in the plural.)

2. An exception; a reservation.

"There may be room for a saving in equity from the severity of the common law of Parnassus, as well as of the King's Bench."—*Lansdowne: British Enchanters* (Pref.).

D. *As preposition*:

1. Save, except; with the exception of; excepting.

2. With all due respect to; without disrespect to.

"Saving your reverence, a husband."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 4.

sāv-ing-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *saving*; -ly.]

1. In a saving manner; with frugality or economy.

2. So as to be finally saved from everlasting death.

"They are capable of being savingly born of water and the spirit."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 357.

sāv-ing-ness, s. [Eng. *saving*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being saving; economy, thrift, frugality.

2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation; salvation.

"The safety and savingness which it promiseth."—*Brevint: Saul and Samuel* (Pref., p. v.).

sāv-ingŝ, s. pl. [SAVING, C., 1.]

savings-bank, s. A bank the primary object of which is to encourage thrift and saving among the poorer classes. [BANKING, †.]

† In this country the entire savings-bank business is carried on by private institutions. In several other countries it is connected with the Post Office Department.

sāv-ior (i as y), saviour, \*saveoure, s. [O. Fr. *saveor*, *salveor* (Fr. *sauveur*), from Lat. *salvatore*; accus. of *salvator*=one who saves, from *salvo*=to save (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *salvador*; Ital. *salvatore*.]

1. One who saves, preserves, or rescues from danger, evil, or destruction; a preserver.

2. *Specif.*: Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of mankind.

\*sāv-ior-ëss (i as y), s. [Eng. *savior*; -ess.] A female savior.

sā'-vite, s. [After M. Sav(i); suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of Natrolite (q. v.) supposed to contain a considerable proportion of magnesia, but Sella has shown that the crystals are those of normal natrolite, and that the magnesia is probably derived from the serpentine with which it is associated at Caparciano, Italy.

sā-vō-dīnsk'-ite, s. [After the Savodinski mine, Altai, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

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

sāv-ōn-ette, s. [Fr. *savonnette*, dimin. from *savon*=soap.] A wash-ball for use at the toilet, composed of soap of fine quality, variously perfumed, and generally with the addition of some powdered starch or farina, and sometimes sand.

savonette-tree, s.

Bot.: *Pithecolobium microdenium*.

sā'-vōr, sā'-voūr, s. [O. Fr. *savour*, *saveur* (Fr. *saveur*); from Lat. *sapor*, accus. of *sapor*=taste, from *sapio*=to taste; Span. & Port. *sabor*; Italian *sapore*.]

1. Smell, odor, scent.

2. Flavor, taste, relish; power or quality of affecting the palate.

"If the salt hath lost its savor, wherewith shall it be salted?"—*Matthew* v. 13.

3. Characteristic property; distinguishing property, flavor, or quality.

"I taste

The savor of death from all things."

Milton: *P. L.*, x., 269.

\*4. Character, reputation.

"Ye have made our savor to be abhorred in the eyes of Pharaoh."—*Exodus* v. 21.

\*5. Sense of smell; power to scent or smell.

\*6. Pleasure, delight.

sā'-vōr, sā'-voūr, \*sa-vere, v. i. & t. [French *savourer*; Sp. & Port. *saborear*; Ital. *saporare*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To have a particular smell, taste, or flavor.

"The very doors and windows savor vilely."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 6.

\*2. To stink.

"Lazarus that lay four days began to savor."—*C. Sutton: Learn to Die* (1600), p. 220.

3. To be of a particular nature; to partake of the nature, quality, or appearance of something else; to smack. (Followed by *of*.)

"Of goodness savoring and a tender mind."—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 1.

\*B. Transitive:

1. To like, to relish, to taste or smell with pleasure.

"Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile: Filths savor but themselves."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, iv. 2.

2. To perceive by the taste or smell; hence, to perceive intellectually, to discern, to note.

3. To indicate the presence of; to have the flavor or quality of.

"Thou savorest not the things that be of God."—*Matthew* xvi. 23.

\*sā'-vōred, \*sā'-vōured, a. [Eng. *savor*; -ed.] Having a savor or flavor; flavored.

"Sweet and well savored."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vii. 51.

\*sā'-vōr-ēr, s. [Eng. *savor*; -er.] One imbued with or redolent of something.

"A great savorer and favorer of Wickliffe his opinions."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, IV. ii. 61.

sā'-vōr-ī-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *savory*; -ly.]

†1. In a savory manner; with a pleasing relish.

"Then when he hath done his best toward the dispatch of his work, his food doth taste savorily."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. xix.

\*2. With gusto or appetite.

"The collation he fell to very savorily."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

sā'-vōr-ī-ness, \*sā'-voūr-ī-ness, s. [Eng. *savory*, -ness.] The quality or state of being savory; savory taste or smell; savor.

"If the salte have lost his propre strength and savor-nesse."—*Jewell: Defense of the Apology*, p. 604.

sā'-vōr-ing, pr. par. & s. [SAVOR, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

\*B. *As subst.*: The act or power of tasting; taste.

"Sight, hearing, smelling, savoring, and touching."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

sā'-vōr-lëss, a. [Eng. *savor*; -less.] Destitute of savor; having no savor or flavor; insipid, tasteless.

"The unlearned [think them] savorless."—*Bishop Hall: Satires*. (Postscript.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



\*sā'-vōr-lŷ, a. & adv. [Eng. savor; -ly.]

A. As adj.: Of good savor or flavor; savory.

B. As adv.: With good savor or flavor; savorily; with good relish.

"How savory she feeds."—Broome: *Jovial Crew*, iv.

\*sā'-vōr-oūs, \*sā'-vēr-oūs, a. [Eng. savor; -ous; Fr. *savoureux*.] Savory, pleasant.

"The time is then so savourous."

Romaunt of the Rose.

sā'-vōr-ŷ, s. [Fr. *savorée*; Ital. *savorregia*, *santorejia*, *satureja*, from Latin *satureia* (q. v.).]

Bot.: The genus *Satureia* (q. v.). Dyer's Savory is *Serratula tinctoria*. Garden or summer Savory is *Satureia hortensis*. Mountain or Winter Savory is *S. montana*. The last two are carminative and antispasmodic.

sā'-vōr-ŷ, \*sā'-vēr-ŷ, \*sa-vor-ie, adj. [Eng. savor; -y.] Having a pleasant savor or smell; pleasing to the organs of taste and smell; palatable.

Sa-vōy', s. [See def. 1.]

1. A palace in the Strand granted by Henry III. to Peter of Savoy (from whom it took its name).

2. A variety of the common cabbage (*Brassica oleracea bullata major*), so called from having been first brought over from Savoy. It is rough-leaved and hardy, and is much grown for winter use.

3. A portion of continental Sardinia transferred to France in 1860.

Savoy Conference, s.

Church Hist.: The name given to the meetings of the Commissioners for the Revision of the Liturgy in the reign of Charles II. Twelve bishops took part in the proceedings on behalf of the Establishment, while the Nonconformists were represented by Baxter, Calamy, Reynolds, and others of their leaders. The first meeting took place on April 15, 1661, and the Commission sat for four months.

"The meeting is known to history as the *Savoy Conference*, and its results were to confirm the High Church party in the Catholic or sacramental view of the Prayer Book (which was enforced by the Act of Uniformity), and to disallow the Presbyterian scruples."—E. Walford: *Old and New London*, iii. 97.

savoy-medlar, s.

Bot.: *Amelanchier vulgaris*.

savoy-spiderwort, s.

Bot.: *Hemerocallis liliastrum*.

Sa-vōy'-ard, s. [See def.] A native or inhabitant of Savoy.

sāw, pret. of v. [SEE, v.]

sāw (1), sawe (1), s. [A. S. *saga*; cogn. with Dut. *zaag*; Icel. *sög*; Dan. *sav*; Sw. *såg*; Ger. *säge*. From the same root as Lat. *seco*=to cut.]

1. *Anthrop.*: The Greeks claim the invention of the saw, but it occurs on the Egyptian monuments. Saws of the bronze age have been found in Germany and Denmark; and in the stone age rude saws of flint were affixed to wooden handles by bitumen. The Caribs formerly employed saws of notched shells, and the Tahitians of sharks' teeth.

2. *Carp.*: An instrument with a serrated or dented blade, the teeth of which rasp or cut away wood or other material, making a groove known as a kerf. The best saws are of tempered steel, ground bright and smooth; those of iron are hammer-hardened; hence the first, besides being stiffer, are likewise found smoother than the last. The edge in which are the teeth is usually thinner than the back, because the back is to follow the edge. The teeth are cut and sharpened with a triangular file, the blade of the saw being first fixed in a whetting-block. Saws are used to cut wood, stone, ivory, and other materials, and are either reciprocating or circular, and of various sizes and forms, according to the purpose for which each is intended. They may be divided into hand-saws and machine-saws, of which the first are the more numerous. Of hand-saws the most commonly used are the band-saw, the cross-cut saw, the frame-saw, the hand-saw, the panel-saw, the key-hole saw, the bow-saw, the ripping-saw, the sash-saw, the tenon-saw, &c., which will be found described in this work under their several heads. Machine-saws are divided into circular, reciprocating, and band-saws. The circular-saw is a disc of steel with teeth on its periphery; it is made to revolve at great speed, while the material to be cut is pushed forward against it by means of a traveling platform. The reciprocating-saw works like a two-handled hand-saw, but it is fixed and the material pushed forward against its teeth. The ribbon-saw consists of a thin endless saw placed over two wheels, and strained on them. It passes down through a flat sawing table, upon which the material to be cut is laid.

"Carpenters' art was the invention of Dedalus, as also the tools thereto belonging, to wit, the saw, the chip, axe, and hatchet, the plumb line, the angoer, and wimble."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. vii., ch. lvi.

saw-arbor, s. The axis of a circular saw.

saw-belly, s. The alewife. (*Colloq. U. S.*)

saw-bench, s.

Wood-working: A table on which stuff is fed to a saw.

saw-bill, s.

Ornith.: (See extract.)

"Possessing strong tooth-like processes on the bill, by which it is enabled to hold a slippery prey, this bird [*Mergus merganser*, the Goosander] like the Red-breasted Merganser, is also called *Saw-bill* and *Jack-saw*."—Yarrell: *British Birds* (ed. 4th), iv. 489.

saw-bones, s. A surgeon. (*slang.*)

saw-buck, s. [SAW-HORSE.]

saw-clamp, s. A contrivance for holding saws while being filed.

saw-doctor, saw-gummer, s. An instrument having an angular punch for cutting pieces out of the edge of a saw-blade, to increase the depths of the interdental spaces.

saw-dust, s. The dust or small fragments of wood, &c., caused by the attrition of a saw.

"The block, the ax, and the saw-dust rose in his mind."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

saw-dusty, a. Pertaining to or covered with saw-dust.

"A saw-dusty parlor."—Dickens: *Uncommercial Traveller*, xxi.

saw-file, s. A file adapted for saws; triangular in cross-section for hand-saws and flat for mill-saws.

saw-fish, s. [SAWFISH.]

saw-fly, s. [SAWFLY.]

saw-frame, s.

1. The frame in which a saw-blade is stretched.

2. A saw-sash (q. v.).

saw-gate, s.

1. The rectangular frame in which a mill-saw or gang of mill-saws is stretched.

\*2. The motion or progress of a saw.

saw-gauge, s.

1. A test for the thickness of saw-blades or the width of saw-tooth points.

2. An adjustable device for governing the width of the scantling or board cut and its angle of presentation to the saw.

3. A loose back, which is adjusted toward or from the edge of the saw, to limit the depth of the kerf.

saw-gin, s.

Cotton: The original form of cotton-gin, in which fibers are drawn through the grid or grating by the teeth of a saw.

\*saw-grass, s.

Bot.: *Cladium mariscus*.

saw-guide, s. A piece with an adjustable fence, which may direct the saw in cross-cutting strips, against which the piece is laid.

saw-gummer, s. [SAW-DOCTOR.]

saw-horse, s. A kind of rack on which sticks of cord-wood are laid for sawing. Its two ends each form a St. Andrew's cross, and are connected by longitudinal stays.

saw-log, s. A large log suitable for sawing into lumber.

saw-mandrel, s. A hold-fast for a circular saw in a lathe.

saw-mill, s. A mill for sawing timber. It may be driven either by steam or water. The saws used are either circular or reciprocating. The larger mills in America are furnished with gang-saws, the saw-frame being filled with saws set at any distance from each other that may be desired. When the log has been squared by a circular saw it is transferred to the gang and cut into deals or boards at a single passage. [SAW (1), s.]

¶ Saw-mills were erected at Augsburg in 1322, in Madeira in 1420, at Breslau in 1427, in Norway about 1530, and at Lyons in or before 1555. In 1663 a Dutchman attempted to set one up near London, England, but was prevented by the populace. No other attempt was made till 1767 or 1768, when a saw-mill was built at Limehouse, but was pulled down by rioters. The government made good the damage, and a new one erected was well protected and stood.

Saw-mill dog: A contrivance for holding logs on the carriage while being sawed.

Saw-mill gate: [SAW-GATE.]

saw-pad, s. A contrivance for conducting the web of a compass-saw or lock-saw in cutting out small holes.

saw-pit, s. The pit beneath a log in which the lower sawyer works.

saw-sash, s. The rectangular frame in which a mill-saw is stretched.

saw-set, s. A tool or implement to slant the teeth laterally from the plane of the saw, alternately to the right and left, in order that the kerf may be wider than the thickness of the blade, and friction be reduced. In some cases, the edge of the tooth is spread to widen its cut, instead of bending it laterally.

saw-spindle, s. The shaft upon which a circular saw is secured.

saw-swage, s. A form of punch or striker by which the end of a saw-tooth is flattened to give it width and set.

saw-tooth sterrinck, s.

Zoöl.: The Crab-eating Seal, *Lobodon carcinophaga*, a seal, olive-colored above, white below, inhabiting the Antarctic seas. Its molar teeth are serrate, in which respect it approaches the fossil Zeuglodon.

saw-toothed, a. Having teeth like a saw: serrated.

saw-whet, s.

Ornith.: The Acadian Owl, *Nyctale acadica* (Bonap.), about eight inches long and eighteen in wing expanse; upper parts olivaceous brown, face and under parts ashy-white. It probably occurs over the whole of temperate America.

"This lively and handsome owl is called '*saw-whet*,' as its love notes much resemble the noise made by filing the teeth of a saw."—Ripley & Dana: *Amer. Cyclop.*, xii. 755.

saw-wrack, s.

Bot.: An algal, *Fucus serratus*.

saw-wrest, s. A saw-set (q. v.).

sāw (2), \*sawe (2), s. [A. S. *sagu*, cogn. with Icel. *saga*=a tale, a saga; Dut. & Sw. *saga*; Ger. *sage*; A. S. *secan*=to say. *Saw* and *saga* are thus doublets.]

\*1. A tale.

2. A saying, a proverb, a maxim, an adage, an apophthegm.

\*3. Decree, command.

sāw (1) \*saw-en, \*saw-yn, v. t. & i. [SAW (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To cut or separate with a saw.

2. To form or frame by means of a saw; as, to saw boards, i. e., to saw timber into the shape of boards.

II. Fig.: To move through, or make motions in, as one sawing.

B. Intransitive:

1. To cut timber, stone, &c., with a saw; to perform the act of a sawyer; as, He *saws* well.

2. To cut with a saw; as, The mill *saws* fast.

3. To be cut with a saw; as, The timber *saws* easily.

sāw (2), v. t. [SOW.]

sāw-war-rā, s. [SAOUARI.]

sāw-dēr, subst. [A corrupt. of *solder* (q. v.).] Blarney, flattery. [SOFT.]

sāw-ēr, s. [Eng. *saw* (1), v.; -er.] One who saws; a sawyer.

sāw'-fish, s. [Eng. *saw*, s., and *fish*.]

*Ichthy.*: A popular name for any species of the genus *Pristis* (q. v.), from the saw-like weapon into which the snout is produced. They are common in tropical and less so in sub-tropical seas, and attain a considerable size, specimens with a saw six feet long and a foot broad at the base being far from rare. Their offensive weapon renders them dangerous to almost all other large inhabitants of the ocean. It consists of three or five (rarely four) hollow cylindrical tubes (the rostral processes of the cranial cartilage) placed side by side, tapering toward the end, and covered with a bony deposit, in which the teeth of the saw are implanted on each side. The real teeth are far too small to inflict a serious wound or to seize other animals, so that the sawfish use their rostral weapon in tearing off pieces of flesh from their prey or in ripping open the abdomen, when they seize and devour the detached portions or the protruding soft parts.

sāw'-flŷ, s. [Eng. *saw* (1), and *fly*; so called from the serrate ovipositor.]

Entom.: Any insect of the family Tenthredinidae, spec., of the typical genus *Tenthredo*.

sāwn, pa. par. or a. [SAW (1), v.]

sāw'-neŷ, sāw'-nŷ, s. [See def.] A nickname for a Scotchman, from Sandy, a corruption of Alexander.

\*sāw'-trŷ, s. [PSALTERY.]

sāw'-wōrt, s. [Eng. *saw* (1), and *wort*.] Bot.: The genus *Serratula*.

sāw'-yēr, subst. [Formed from *saw* (1), v., with interpolated *y*, as in *boyer*.]

1. One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks, or to saw up wood for fuel; a sawer. [TOP-SAWYER.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șün; -țion, -șion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = șüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



2. A tree, which, growing on the banks of a river, and becoming undermined by the current, falls into the stream, and is swept along with its branches, partly above water, rising and falling with the waves, whence the name. Sawyers are extremely dangerous to navigation on the Mississippi and Missonri, boats which run foul of them being either disabled or sunk.

**sawyer's dog, s.** A saw-mill dog (q. v.).

**săx, s.** [A. S. *seax*=an ax, a knife.]

\*1. A knife, a sword, a dagger.

2. A slate-maker's ax, for trimming slates to shape. It is sixteen inches long and two broad, and has a point at the back for making nail-holes in the slate.

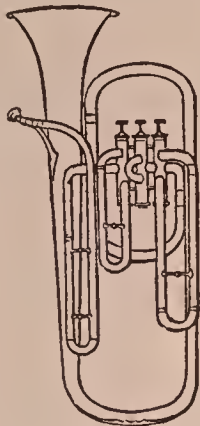
**săx-a-tile, a.** [Lat. *saxatilis*, from *saxum*=a rock.] Pertaining to rocks; living among rocks.

**săxe-gō-thæ-a, s.** [Named after Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (1819-1861), consort of Queen Victoria.]

**Bot.:** A genus of Cupressæ. Evergreen trees like the yew. *Saxegothæa conspicua*, from Patagonia.

**sax-horn, sax'-cor-nét, s.** [Named after the inventor, Charles Joseph Sax (1791-1865), a celebrated Belgian musical-instrument maker, whose work in the improvement of brass instruments was carried on by his son, Antoine Joseph (born 1814).]

**Music:** The name given to a group of six or more brass instruments with valves, invented by Sax. In 1845 he patented the saxhorn, a new kind of bugle, and the saxo-tromba (a family of cylinder instruments intermediate between the saxhorn and the cylinder trumpet). They have a wide mouthpiece and three, four, or five cylinders, so that each horn is capable of playing all the notes of its scale without difficulty. The chief are the soprano in F, E flat, or D, the contralto in C and B flat, the tenor (Althorn) in F and E flat, the Baritone, or Euphonium in C and B flat, the bass (Bombardon, Contra Bombardon) in F and E flat, and the contra-bass or circular bass in B flat. Called also Saxotrombas and Saxtubas.



Saxhorn.

**săx-i-că-va, s.** [Lat. *saxum*=a stone, and *cavo*=to excavate.]

1. **Zool.:** A genus of Gastrochænidæ, with numerous species, ranging from low water to 140 fathoms. It is found in the Arctic seas, where it attains its largest size, in the Mediterranean, at the Canaries, and the Cape. The young shell is symmetrical, with two teeth in each valve; the adult is rugose, toothless, thick, oblong, gaping, with an external hinge ligament. Siphons large, and united near the end. This mollusk is so variable under different conditions and at different ages that five genera and fifteen species have been founded on its aberrant forms. It bores into stone, and has done great damage to sub-marine masonry.

2. **Palæont.:** Etheridge enumerates three species from the Lias, one from the Lower Eocene, three from the Crag deposits, and two from the Pleistocene.

**săx-i-că-voūs, a.** [SAXICAVA.] Hollowing out stone. (Lyell.)

**săx-ic'-ô-la, s.** [Lat. *saxum*=a stone, and *colo*=to inhabit.]

**Ornith.:** Stonechat; the typical genus of Saxicolinæ (q. v.). Beak straight, slender, surrounded with a few bristles; nostrils basal, lateral, oval; half closed by a membrane. Three toes in front, one behind. Habitat, Africa, Northwest India, the Palæarctic region, migrating to Alaska and Greenland.

**săx-i-cô-lî-næ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *saxicol(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

**Ornith.:** Stonechats; a family of Sylviidæ (q. v.), with twelve genera and 126 species, absent from America (except the extreme northwest), abundant in the oriental region, moderately so in the Palæarctic, Ethiopian, and Australian. (Tristram.) Bill depressed at base; gape with diverging bristles, feet lengthened, tail rather short; head large.

**săx-ic'-ô-loūs, a.** [SAXICOLA.]

**Bot.:** Growing on rocks.

**săx-if-ra-gă, subst.** [Fem. of Lat. *saxifragus*=stone-breaking; Lat. *saxum*=a stone, a rock, and *frag*, root of *frango*=to break. Used first of an Adiantum supposed to break stones in the bladder, or named from the roots of the several species penetrating the rocks and tending to break them up.]

**Botany:** Saxifrage, the typical genus of Saxifragaceæ (q. v.). Calyx in five segments; petals

five; stamens ten or five; ovary two-celled; capsule with two beaks, two-celled, many seeded. Perennial plants, rarely herbs, with white or yellow, or rarely red or purple, cymose inflorescence. Known species, 160. Not found in Australia, South Africa, or the South Sea Islands; distributed in most other regions.

**săx-i-fră-gă'-çě-æ, săx-i-fră'-gě-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *saxifrag(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ*.]

**Botany:** Saxifragæ; the typical order of the alliance Saxifragales (q. v.). Herbs often growing in patches; leaves alternate, flower-stems simple, often naked; sepals four or five, petals five or none, inserted between the lobes of the calyx; stamens five to ten, a disc generally present; stigmas sessile on the top of the ovary; ovary inferior or nearly superior, usually of two carpels cohering below and diverging near the apex, sometimes two-celled, with a central placenta, or one-celled with a double one. Fruit generally membranous or a two-celled capsule, with numerous, very minute seeds. Known genera nineteen, species 310. (Lindley.) Genera nineteen, species 250, including the Ribesiæ. (Sir Joseph Hooker.) Most of the species are from the North Temperate and Arctic zones.

**săx-i-fră-gă'-ceous (ce as sh), a.** [Mod. Lat. *saxifragace(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Belonging to the Saxifragaceæ (q. v.).

**săx-if-ra-gă, a.** [SAXIFRAGALES.]

**Bot.:** Of or belonging to the Saxifragales (q. v.); as, the *Saxifragal Alliance*.

**săx-if-ra-gă'-lēs, s. pl.** [Lat. *saxifrag(a)*; masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales*.]

**Bot.:** The Saxifragal Alliance; an alliance of Perigynous Exogens. Flowers monodichlamydeous; corolla, if present, polypetalous; carpels consolidated, placenta sutural or axile; seeds indefinite; embryo long and taper, with a long radicle and little or no albumen. Orders: Saxifragaceæ, Hydrangeaceæ, Cunoniaceæ, Brexiaceæ, and Lythraceæ.

**†săx-if-ra-gant, a.** [SAXIFRAGA.] Breaking or destroying stone; saxifragous; lithotrittic.

**săx-i-frăge, s.** [SAXIFRAGA.]

**Botany:**

1. The genus *Saxifraga* (q. v.).

2. (Pl.): The Saxifragaceæ. (Lindley.)

**săx-if-ra-goūs, a.** [SAXIFRAGA.] The same as SAXIFRAGANT (q. v.).

"That the goats should be fed on saxifragous herbs."—Broune: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. v.

**Săx-ôn, s. & a.** [Latin *saxo*, pl. *saxones*, from A. S. *seaxa*, pl. *seaxe*, *seaxan*, from *seax*=a short sword, a dagger; O. H. Ger. *saks*=a dagger; Ger. *Sachse*=a Saxon.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. One of a race of people originally inhabiting the northern part of Germany, who invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries; an Anglo-Saxon.

2. The language spoken by the Saxons or Anglo-Saxons. It is generally applied to the English spoken up to about 1150 or 1200, and succeeded by Middle English. [ENGLISH LANGUAGE.] Old Saxon is the old dialect of Westphalia and is closely allied to the old Dutch.

3. A native or inhabitant of modern Saxony.

4. **Entom.:** A night-moth, *Hadena rectilinea*.

**B. As adjective:**

1. Of or pertaining to the Saxons, their country or language; Anglo-Saxon.

2. Of or pertaining to Saxony or its inhabitants.

**Saxon-architecture, subst.** The style of architecture in use in England from the time of its conversion till the Conquest. It is easily recognized by its massive columns and semicircular arches, which usually spring from capitals without the intervention of the entablature. In the first Saxon buildings the moldings were extremely simple, the greater part consisting of fillets and platbands at right angles to each other, and to the general surface. The walls are of rough masonry, very thick, and without buttresses; the towers and pillars thick in proportion to height; the quoins are of hewn stone set alternately on end and horizontally; the arches of the doorways and windows are rounded or with triangular heads; window-openings in the walls are splayed onto the interior and exterior, the window being in the middle of the thickness of the wall, and divided with a baluster of peculiar shape, especially in the belfries. In the earlier part of the Saxon period most of the



Saxon Architecture.

domestic edifices built were of wood or mud with thatched roofs. In plan they were very rude. The fire was kindled in the center of the hall, and, as there were no chimneys, the smoke made its way out through louvers, or by the doors or windows.

**Saxon-blue, s.** Indigo dissolved in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming a deep blue liquid used by dyers.

**†săx-ôn-dôm, s.** [Eng. *Saxon*; *-dom*.] A country or countries inhabited or colonized by Saxons; the descendants of Anglo-Saxons.

**\*săx-ôn-ish, a.** [Eng. *Saxon*; *-ish*.] Resembling Saxon. (Earle: *Philology*, § 17.)

**Săx-ôn-ism, s.** [Eng. *Saxon*; *-ism*.] An idiom, phrase, or mode of speech peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon language.

"It is full of *Saxonisms*, which indeed abound more or less in every writer before Gower and Chaucer."—Warton: *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, i. 49.

**Săx-ôn-ist, s.** [Eng. *Saxon*; *-ist*.] One versed in the Anglo-Saxon language.

"Elstob, the learned *Saxonist*."—Note in *Ep. Nicolson's Ep. Corr.*, i. 68.

**Săx-ôn-ite, s.** [Eng. *Saxon*; *-ite*.]

**Min.:** A soft earthy mineral, of a brownish color, used in crayon painting.

**săx-ô-phône, s.** [SAXHORN.]

**Music:** A brass musical instrument with a single reed and a clarinet mouthpiece. The body of the instrument is a parabolic cone of brass provided with a set of keys. The saxophones are seven in number, the soprano, soprano, mezzo-soprano, contralto, barytone, bass, and double-bass. The compass of each is nearly the same. It is of great value in military combinations; in the orchestra except to replace the bases clarinet, it is all but unknown.



Saxophone.

**săx-ô-trôm-bă, s.** [SAXHORN.]

**săx-tû-bă, s.** [SAXHORN.]

**săy (1), \*saye (1), \*seg-gen, \*sig-gen, \*sain, \*seie, \*sei-en, \*sein, \*seyn, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *secgan*, *secgean* (pa. t. *sægde*, *sæde*, pa. par. *gesægd*, *sæd*); cogn. with Icel. *segja*; Dan. *sige*; Sw. *säga*; Ger. *sagen*; O. H. Ger. *sekjan*, *segjan*; Dut. *zeggen*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To utter, express, declare, or pronounce in words, either orally or in writing.

"What says Sylvia to my suit?"

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 2.

2. To tell, to report, to describe, as in answer to a question.

"Say what thou seest yond."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

3. To repeat, to rehearse, to recite; as, to say grace, to say one's lessons.

4. To pronounce or recite without singing; to intone.

5. To allege or adduce by way of argument; to argue.

6. To suppose, to assume; to take for granted; to presume. (Followed by a clause.)

"Say they are vile and false."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 3.

7. To utter as an opinion; to judge, to decide. (Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 1.)

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To speak, to declare, to assert.

"He said moreover, I have something to say unto thee. And she said, Say on."—1 Kings ii. 14.

\*2. To make answer; to reply. (Milton.)

† The third person sing. pres. ind. (*says*) is pronounced, and the pa. t. and pa. par. (*said*) *sêd*.

† (1) *It is said*: It is commonly reported; people assert or declare.

(2) *It says*: It is said.

(3) *That is to say*: That is; in other words; otherwise. Frequently contracted to *say*, as a sum of \$100 (*say*, one hundred dollars).

(4) *They say*: People assert or maintain; it is said or reported.

(5) *To say nay*: To refuse.

"I cannot say nay to thee."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 7.

(6) *To say to*: To think of; to have an opinion. "What say you to young Master Fenton?"—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

**\*săy (2), \*saye (2), v. t. & i.** [An abbreviation of *essay* or *essay* (q. v.).]

**A. Trans.:** To try, to assay.

"The tailor brings a suit home; he it says,

Looks o'er the bill, likes it."

Ben Jonson: *Epigram* 13.

fâte, făt, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**B. Intrans.:** To assay, to make an attempt.

"Once I'll say

To strike the ear of time in those fresh strains."

Ben Jonson: *Poetaster*. (To the Reader.)

**sāy** (1), \***saye** (1), *s.* [SAY (1), *v.*]

1. That which one says or has to say; a speech, a story; hence, a declaration, a statement, an opinion.

"Sooner or later Russia would be called upon to have her say in Bulgaria."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\*2. A maxim, a saying, a saw, an adage.

\***sāy** (2), *s.* [SAY (2), *v.*]

1. A trial, an assay, a sample, a taste.

"Since . . . thy tongue some say of breeding breathes,  
What safe and nicely I might well disdain  
By rule of knighthood, I disdain and spurn."  
Shakesp.: *Lear*, v. 5.

2. Tried quality; temper, proof.

"Mongst which he found a sword of better say."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. xi. 47.

\*¶ (1) *To give the say:* To assure the goodness of the wines and dishes, a duty formerly performed by the royal taster.

(2) *To give a say at:* To make an attempt at.

"And give a say—I will not say directly,  
But very fair—at the philosopher's stone."

Ben Jonson: *Alchemist*, i. 1.

(3) *To taste the say:* To taste meat or wine before presenting it, so as to ascertain that it is not poisoned.

"Nor deem'd it meet that you to him convey  
The proffered bowl unless you taste the say."

Rose: *Orlando Furioso*, xx. 61.

\***sāy** (3), \***saie**, \***saye** (2), \***sey**, *s.* [O. Fr. *saie* (Fr. *saye*), from Lat. *saga*, *sagum*, *sagus*=a coat or tunic; *sagum*=a mantle, a kind of cloth, from Gr. *sagos*=a coarse cloak; Ital. *saio*=a long coat; Sp. *sayo*, *sayo*=a tunic.]

1. A kind of serge or woolen cloth.

"Fine cloths in Somersetshire, *saies* at Sudbury, crapes at Norwich."—*Bp. Berkeley: Querist*, § 520.

2. A kind of silk or satin.

"Thou say, thou serge, nay, thou buckram lord."—*Shakesp. Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 1.*

**sāy-ēr**, *s.* [English *say* (1), *v.*; -*er*.] One who says or utters; an utterer.

**sā-yētte**, *s.* [Fr. *sayete*=say; Sp. *sayete*=a light, thin stuff.] A mixed fabric of silk and wool; sagathy.

**sāy-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SAY (1), *v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. That which is said; an expression, a speech.

"Moses fled at this saying."—*Acts vii. 29.*

2. A proverbial expression; a maxim, an adage, a saw.

"Blush like a black dog, as the saying is."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, v. 1.

\***sāy-man**, \***sāy-mas-tēr**, *s.* [An abbreviation of *assay-man* or *assay-master*.] One who makes trial or assay; an assay-master.

**sāy-nê-tē**, *s.* [Sp.]

*Music:* An interlude introduced between the prologue and the principal comedy in the Spanish drama, in which music and dancing form prominent features. They are generally of a burlesque or humorous character.

**sāy-nite**, *subst.* [After Sayn Altenkirchen, Germany, where found; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

*Min.:* The same as GRUNAUITE (q. v.). Laspéyres suggests that this may be an impure form of Polydymite (q. v.).

\***sbir-rō**, (*pl. sbir-rī*), *s.* [Ital.=a bailiff, a constable.] A member of a police-force formerly existing in Italy. They wore no uniform, lived in their own houses, carried arms, and received a small stipend. They fell into disrepute, and were superseded by the carabinieri.

"Their legions of spies and *sbirri*."—*G. M. Lewis: Bravo of Venice*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

'**sblood**, *interj.* [See def.] An imprecation or oath, an abbreviation of God's blood.

**scāb**, \***scabbe**, *s.* [A. S. *scāb*, *scēb*; cogn. with Dan. & Sw. *skab*; Ger. *schabe*; Lat. *scabies*=scab, itch, from *scabo*=to scratch.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Literally:*

(1) An incrustated surface, dry and rough, formed on a sore in healing.

"Rynouse scabbes."—*Piers Plowman*, 396.

(2) The itch. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Figuratively:*

\* (1) A mean, paltry, dirty fellow.

"For thys little scabbe of his folye hee laboureth somewhat to hide and couer."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 1078.

(2) A workman who refuses to join in a strike, and who continues at his work as usual. (*Slang.*)

**II. Technically:**

1. *Veterinary:* A highly contagious disease of the skin in horses, cattle, and especially in sheep, caused by the presence of a dermal parasite.

2. *Veg. Pathol.:* A disease in potatoes, which produces pits, often containing an olive-green dust on the tubers. It is produced by a species of *Turbicinia*.

**scāb-bard** (1), \***scāb-bērd**, \***scau-berd**, \***scaubert**, \***sca-berke**, *s.* [For *scauberk*, of which the latter syllable is, like *hawberk*, from the Teutonic word appearing in O. H. Ger. *bergan*; Ger. *bergen*=to protect, to hide; the first syllable is probably=O. Fr. *escate* (Fr. *écaille*)=a shell, a husk; Ger. *schale*=a shell, a rind, the haft of a knife. (*Skeat.*)] The sheath of a sword or bayonet, made of metal, wood, leather, rawhide, or paper.

"Even to melt the sword without injuring the *scab-bard*."—*Warburton: Julian*, bk. ii. ch. iii.

**scabbard-fish**, *s.*

*Ichthy.:* *Lepidopus caudatus*, fairly common in the Mediterranean and the warmer parts of the Atlantic. It is probably a deep-sea fish. Its length is from five to six feet, dorsal extending the whole length of the body, which is much compressed. It is well-known in New Zealand, where it is called the Frost-fish, and is much esteemed as a food-fish. (*Günther.*)

**scāb-bard** (2), *s.* [See def.] A corrupt. of scale-board (q. v.).

**scāb-bard**, *v. t.* [SCABBARD, *s.*] To put into a scabbard or sheath.

**scābbed**, \***scābed**, *a.* [Eng. *scab*; -*ed*.]

**I. Lit.:** Covered with scales; scabby.

"The comparing of these whole members to their scabbed body."—*Fryth: Works*, fol. 116.

\***II. Figuratively:**

1. Paltry, vile, mean, dirty.

2. Unclean, impure, polluted.

"Putting the scabbed heretikes out of the clene flocke."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 939.

**scāb-bi-nēss**, \***scāb-bēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *scabby*, *scabbed*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being scabby or covered with scabs.

**scāb-ble**, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Mason.:* To dress, as a stone, with a fine ax or broad chisel (called in England a boaster and in Scotland a drove), after pointing or broaching, and before the finer dressing.

**scāb-blīng**, *pr. par. or a.* [SCABBLE.]

**scabbling-hammer**, *s.*

*Mason.:* A mason's tool used in reducing stone to a surface. It has two somewhat pointed ends, wherewith the stone is picked.

**scāb-bŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *scab*; -*y*.]

1. Covered with scabs; full of scabs.

2. Diseased with the scab or mange.

3. Covered with spots resembling scab.

"The gray, *scabby* rocks in the pasture."—*Burroughs: Peapackton*, p. 244.

**scā-běl-lŷm**, *s.* [Lat.]

*Arch.:* A kind of pedestal, commonly terminating in a sort of sheath or scabbard, used to support busts, &c.

**scā-bi-ēs**, *s.* [Lat.] Scab, mange, itch (q. v.).

**scā-bi-ō-sā**, *s.* [Fcm. of Lat. *scabiosus*=rough, scurfy. Said to be from Lat. *scabies*, because it was used in skin diseases.]

*Bot.:* Scabious; a genus of Dipsacæ. Involucel membranous or minute; receptacle hemispherical, hairy, or with scaly floral bracts; stamens four, exerted; fruit with eight depressions. Known species about ninety, from the Eastern Hemisphere. *S. succisa* yields a green dye, and seems astringent enough to be used in tanning.

**scā-bi-ōūs**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *scabiosus*, from *scabies*=scab, itch.]

**A. As adj.:** Consisting of scabs; rough, itchy, leprous.

**B. As substantive:**

*Bot.:* (1) The genus *Scabiosa* (q. v.); (2) *Jasione montana*.

**scāb-liŷng**, *s.* [SCABBLE.] A chip or fragment of stone.

\***scā-brēd-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *scabredo*, from *scaber*=rough.] Roughness, ruggedness.

"He will find neves, inequalities . . . *scabredity*, paleness."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 558.

†**scāb-rīd**, *a.* [Lat. *scabridus*=rough.]

*Bot.:* Roughish (q. v.).

\***scāb-rī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *scabridus*=rough.]

*Bot.:* The twentieth order in Linnæus' Natural System. Genera: *Ficus*, &c.

**scā-brī-ūs-cu-loūs**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *scabriusculus*, dimin. from Lat. *scaber*=rough.]

*Bot.:* Scabrid (q. v.).

**scā-brōūs**, \***scāb-roūs**, *adj.* [Lat. *scabrosus*, from *scaber*=rough; Fr. *scabreux*; Ital. *scabroso*; Sp. *escabroso*.]

1. *Lit. & Bot.:* Rough; rugged or uneven on the surface.

†2. *Fig.:* Rough, harsh, uneven.

"His verse is *scabrous* and hobbling."—*Dryden: Juvenal*. (Dedic.)

**scā-brōūs-nēss**, \***scāb-roūs-nēss**, *s.* [English *scabrous*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being scabrous; roughness, ruggedness, unevenness.

**scāb-wōrt**, *s.* [Eng. *scab*, and *wort*.]

*Bot.:* *Inula helenium*.

**scāc-chīte**, *s.* [After Scacchi of Naples; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

*Min.:* A mineral supposed by Scacchi (as the result of various chemical experiments), to occur at Vesuvius, and to be a chloride of manganese.

**scād**, *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. A fish, probably the shad (q. v.).

"Of round fish there are sprat, barn, smelts, and *scad*."—*Carew*.

2. A fish, *Caranx trachurus*, the horse-mackerel. **scads**, *s. pl.* [Etym. unknown.] Money. (*U. S. slang.*)

**scæ-vō-lā**, *s.* [Lat. *scævus*=on the left hand, in allusion to the form of the corolla.]

*Bot.:* The typical genus of *Scævoleæ* (q. v.). The young leaves of *Scævola taccada* are eaten as pot-herbs, and the pith of the plant fashioned by the Malays into artificial flowers, &c. *S. bela modogam* is emollient, and is used in India to bring tumors to a head.

**scæ-vō-lē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scævola*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

*Bot.:* A tribe of Goodeniaceæ. Fruit a drupe or nut.

**scāff**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Rough plenty; fun and frolic in plenty. (*Scotch.*)

**scāff-and-raff**, *s.* The rabble; the rag, tag, and bobtail.

\***scāf-fōl-age** (age as *īg*), *s.* [SCAFFOLDAGE.]

**scāf-fōld**, \***scāf-ōld**, \***skāf-fold**, *s.* [O. French *escalfalt*, *escalfaut* (Fr. *échafaud*), from Sp. *catafalco* (Fr. *catafalque*; Ital. *catafalco*)=a canopy over a bier, a funeral canopy, a stage, a scaffold.] [CATAFALQUE.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Literally:*

(1) A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or for spectators.

"The other side was open, where the throng,  
On banks and scaffolds, under sky might stand."  
*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,610.

(2) A stage or platform for the execution of criminals.

"Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne."  
*Lowell: Present Crisis*.

2. *Fig.:* A temporary support.

"They [faith and consideration, &c.] are all but *scāffolds* to that heavenly building of inward purity and goodness."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. ii.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Build.:* A platform temporarily erected during the progress of a structure for the support of workmen and material. The ordinary bricklayer's scaffold consists of upright poles called standards, supporting the horizontal poles which are lashed thereto and called ledgers; these support the outer ends of the putlogs, the other ends resting in holes in the wall. The scaffold boards rest on the putlogs.

2. *Mining:* A platform affording a temporary resting-place for an ascending or descending load.

**scaffold-bracket**, *s.* An implement to form a footing for a board to support a person in roofing.

**scaffold-pole**, *subst.* A standard. [SCAFFOLD, *s.*, II. 1.]

**scāf-fōld**, *v. t.* [SCAFFOLD, *s.*]

**I. Ord. Lang.:** To furnish with a scaffold; to uphold, to sustain.

**II. Anthropol.:** To lay out a dead body at full length on an elevated bier or scaffold, and leave it to decay. The custom prevails among the North American Indians. After a time the bleached bones and the offerings deposited beside them are committed to a common grave.

"A grand celebration, or the Feast of Death, was solemnly convoked. Not only the ashes of those whose bodies had been *scaffolded*, but those who had died on a

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **†his**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.  
**-cian**, **-tian = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şün**; **-tion**, **-şion = zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = şüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.



journey or on the war-path, and been temporarily buried, were now gathered together and interred in one common sepulcher with special marks of regard."—*D. Wilson Prehistoric Man*, ii. 207.

†scāf'-föld-age (age as ĭg), *s.* [Eng. *scaffold*; -age.] The timber-work of a stage; a stage; scaffolding.

"Twixt his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage."  
*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

\*scāf'-föld-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *scaffold*; -er.] A spectator in the gallery; one of the "gods."

scāf'-föld-īng, *s.* [Eng. *scaffold*; -ing.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A frame or structure for temporary support in an elevated place.

2. That which supports or sustains; a frame.

"A scaffolding to be now thrown aside, as of no importance to the finished fabric."—*Reynolds: Art of Painting*, note 52.

3. Materials for scaffolds.

II. *Build.*: The temporary combination of upright poles and horizontal pieces, on which are laid the boards for supporting the workmen and material during the erection of a building; the scaffold.

scāff'-rāff, *s.* [Eng. *scaff*, and *raff*.] The same as SCAFF-AND-RAFF (q. v.).

scaglia (as scāl'-yī-ā), *s.* [Ital.=a fish-scale, a chip of marble. (Sec def.)]

*Geology*: A red, white, or gray argillaceous limestone occurring in the Venetian Alps, and believed by De Zigno to be the age of the chalk. The beds are usually thin, fragile, and almost schistose, whence the name of scaglia. (*Quar. Jour. Geolog. Soc.*, vi. 429.)

scagliola (as scāl'-yī-ō-lā), *s.* [Italian *scagliola*, dim. from *scaglia* = scaglia (q. v.).] A hard, polished plaster, colored in imitation of marbles.

"*Scagliola* is prepared from powdered gypsum mixed with isinglass, alum, and coloring matter into a paste, which is beaten on a prepared surface with fragments of marble, &c. The surface prepared for it has a rough coating of lime and hair. The colors are laid on and mixed by hand, in the manner of fresco, and in imitation of various kinds of marbles. When hardened, the surface is pumice-stoned and washed; it is polished successively by tripoli and charcoal, tripoli and oil, and oil alone."—*Knight: Pract. Diet. Mechanics*.

scāiṭh, *s.* [SCATHE.]

scā'-lā, *s.* [Lat.=a ladder, a staircase.]

1. *Anat.*: A passage.

2. *Surg.*: A surgical instrument for reducing dislocation.

scala media, *s.*

*Anat.*: A tubular expansion in the cochlea of the ear, between the *scala vestibuli* and the *scala cochleæ*. It constitutes a keyboard, the keys of which are formed by the extremities of the auditory nerve.

scala tympani, *s.*

*Anat.*: The superior spiral passage of the cochlea.

scala vestibuli, *s.*

*Anat.*: The inferior spiral passage of the cochlea.

scāl'-ā-ble, *a.* [Eng. *scale* (3), v.; -able.] Capable of being scaled or climbed.

†scā-lāde, \*scā-lā-dō, \*skal lade, *s.* [French *scalade*; Sp. *scalado*, from Lat. *scala*=a ladder.] An assault on a fortified place, in which the soldiers mount by means of ladders; an escalade.

"And therefore friends, while we hold parley here,  
Raise your *scalado* on the other side."

*Beaum. & Flot.: Double Marriage*, v. 1.

scāl'-age (age as ĭg), *s.* An allowance on dry hides for scalings that may fall off, usually about 16 per cent.

scā'-lār, *a.* [Lat. *scalaris*=pertaining to a flight of steps.]

*Physics* (of a quantity): Not involving direction, as the volume of a figure or the mass of a body. *Rossiter*.

scā-lār'-ī-ā, *s.* [Lat. *scalaria* (pl. of †scalare) =a flight of stairs.]

1. *Zoöl.*: Wentletrap, Ladder-shell; a genus of Turritellidæ (*Woodward*); according to Tate, the sole genus (with three sub-genera) of Sculariæ, a family of Holostomata. Shell solid, varices irregular, whorls generally cancellated. About a hundred species are known, widely distributed, mostly tropical.

2. *Palæont.*: They commence in the Coral Rag.

scā-lā-rī'-ā-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sculari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -adæ.] [SCALARIA.]

scā-lār'-ī-ān, *a. & s.* [Modern Latin *scalaria* (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to the Scalaria or the Sculariæ; as, *scularian* affinities.

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

scā-lār'-ī-form, *a.* [Lat. *scalaris*=pertaining to a ladder or stairs, and *forma*=form.] Having the shape or form of a ladder; resembling a ladder.

scalariform-vessels, *s. pl.*

*Botany*: Ladder-like vessels occurring chiefly in ferns.

\*scā'-lār-ŷ, *adj.* [Lat. *scalaris*, from *scala*=a ladder, stairs.] Resembling a ladder; proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.

"Elevated places and *scalary* ascents, that they might with better ease ascend or mount their horses."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xiii.

scāl'-ā-wäg, *s.* [SCALLAWAG.]

scāld (1), \*schald, *v. t.* [Old French \**escalder*, \**eschauder* (Fr. *échauder*), from Lat. *excaldus*=to wash in hot water: *ex*=out, very, and *caldus*, *calidus*=hot; Sp. & Port. *escaldar*; Ital. *scaldare*.]

1. To burn, or painfully affect, and injure, with, or as with, hot water or other liquid.

2. To expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in water or other liquor.

"Scalding the cream—that is, bringing it nearly to boiling-heat—will diminish the time and labor required in churning it."—*Sheldon: Dairy Farming*, p. 309.

3. To boil or buck cloth with white soap after bleaching.

4. To burn, to scorch

"In summer's scalding heat."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., v. 7.*

scāld (2), \*scauld, *v. t. or i.* [SCOLD, v.] (*Scotch*.)

scāld (1), *s.* [SCALD (1), v.] A burn or injury to the skin from hot liquid or vapor.

¶ Carron oil, kept on the place by a layer of cotton wool, is a good appliance, and the bandage should not be often changed, as the access of the air to the wound is deleterious.

scāld (2), *subst.* [Icel. *skalli*=a bare head.] [SCALL.] Scab or scurf on the head.

scald-head, *s.* [SCALLED-HEAD.]

scāld (3), \*skald, *s.* [Icel. *skald*=a poet.] An old Norse poet, whose aim was to celebrate the achievements of distinguished men, and to recite and sing their compositions on public occasions. They corresponded to the Bards of the Celts and Britons. Few complete Scaldic poems remain, but a number of fragments have been preserved.

"Or listened all, in grim delight,

While *scalds* yelled out the joys of fight."

*Scott: Marmion*, vi. (Intro.)

\*scāld, *adj.* [For *scalded*=affected with scall (q. v.).] Paltry, mean, sorry, scurvy.

"Would it not grieve a king to have his diadem  
Sought for by such *scald* knaves as love him not?"

*Martowe: 1 Tamburlaine*, ii. 2.

scald-berry, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Rubus fruticosus*.

scald-fish, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: *Rhombus arnoglossus*.

scāld'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [SCALD (1), v.]

scalded-cream, *s.* Cream heated nearly to boiling heat.

scāld'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *scald* (3), s.; -er.] A scald.

scāld'-īc, skāld'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *scald* (3), s.; -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Scalds or Norse poets; composed by Scalds.

scāld'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [SCALD (1), v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: So hot as to scald the skin; very hot; burning.

C. *As substantive*:

1. The last boiling or bucking of cloth with white soap after bleaching.

2. The soap itself.

scalding-hot, *a.* So hot as to scald the skin.

scāld-weēd, *s.* [Eng. *scald* (a.), and *weed*.]

*Bot.*: Dodder (q. v.).

scāle (1), \*shāle, *subst.* [A. S. *sceale*, *scale* (pl. *scealu*)=a shell or husk, cogn. with Danish & Sw. *skal*=a shell, a pod, a husk; O. H. Ger. *scala*; Ger. *schale*; O. Fr. *escale*; Fr. *écalle*. Allied to *scale* (2), s., *scall*, *scull*, *skill*, and *shell*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. Anything resembling the scale of a fish or other animal; anything exfoliated or desquamated, or liable to be exfoliated or desquamated; as—

(1) The hard deposit which gathers on the inside of vessels in which water is habitually heated, as in a boiler.

(2) The film of oxide which forms on the surface of iron or other metal when heated.

(3) A metallic plate worn instead of an epaulet by soldiers.

(4) One of the side plates of iron or brass which form the main portion of a pocket-knife handle, and to which the sides of ivory, bone, wood, &c., are riveted.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Botany* (pl.):

(1) Flat, usually more or less circular plates of cellular tissue, attached generally by the center with cells radiating from it, and the margins toothed or fringed. They are highly developed stellate or pluriserial hairs. Found on the stems and the lower part of the leaf-stalks of many ferns, on some Rhododendra, on Bromeliaceæ, &c. Used also of the bracts of a catkin, the paleæ or chaff of the receptacle in a composite plant, the minute hypogynous squamulæ in the glumes of a grass, the imperfectly-developed leaves surrounding the more delicate parts in a bud.

(2) Certain scale-like processes around the throat of a gamopetalous corolla. Sometimes they are abortive stamens.

2. *Ichthy.*: Distinct horny elements developed in grooves or pockets of the skin, like hair, nails, or feathers. Agassiz (1807-73) founded his classification of Fishes on the character of their scales. [CTENOID, CYCLOID, GANOID, PLACOID. See also SPAROID.]

3. *Zoölogy*: Modifications of the epidermis in various animals, specifically in serpents, lizards, &c. [SCUTE, SHIELD, LEPIDOPTERA.]

scale-armor, *s.* Armor composed of small plates of steel, &c., partly overlapping each other like the scales of a fish.

scale-backs, *s. pl.*

*Zoöl.*: The family Aphroditidæ (q. v.).

scale-beetle, *s.* The Tiger-beetle (q. v.).

scale-board, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A thin veneer of wood, used for covering the surface of wooden articles of furniture; as backing for pictures, looking-glasses, and very many other purposes.

2. *Print.*: A thin slip of wood, used for extending pages of type to the proper length, filling out matter, &c.

Scale-board plane:

*Joinery*: A plane for planing off wide chips, for fruit, hat, and bonnet boxes and other objects. It is a plane the width of the widest board to be scaled, is loaded with weights, and dragged or driven over the surface of the board or balk, the degree of protrusion of the plane-iron determining the thickness of the scale. A converse arrangement is that in which the plane is fixed and the board is driven past it.

scale-fern, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Ceterach officinarum*. [CETERACH.]

scale-fish, *s.* A dealer's name for the pollack, the torsk, the hake, and the haddock when dried, which have only half the commercial value of the cod. (*Simmonds*.)

scale-insects, *s. pl.*

*Entom.*: The Coccidæ (q. v.).

"The ants sucking the fluid from the *scale-insects* through a dorsal or back pore."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), ii. 98. [SAN JOSE SCALE.]

scale-stone, *s.* Tabular spar.

scale-winged insects, *s. pl.*

*Entom.*: The Lepidoptera (q. v.).

scale-worms, *s. pl.*

*Zoöl.*: The family Aphroditidæ, spec. the genus *Lepidonotus*. [SCALE-BACKS.]

scāle (2), \*schale, \*scoale, \*scole, \*skale, *subst.* [A. S. *scāle*=a scale of a balance (pl. *sceala*), cogn. with Icel. *skāl*=a bowl, the scale of a balance; Dan. *skaal*; Sw. *skål*=a bowl, a cup; Dut. *schaal*=a scale, a bowl; Ger. *schale*. It is allied to *scale* (1), s. (q. v.)]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The dish of a balance; and hence, the balance itself; a weighing instrument. (Generally used in the plural.)

"A cobweb will draw down the *scale* when nothing offers to counterpoise."—*Search: Light of Nature*, pt. i., ch. vi.

2. *Astron.*: The sign of Libra or the Balance (♎), in the zodiac.

scale-beam, *s.* The beam or lever of a balance.

scāle (3), \*skāle, *subst.* [Lat. *scala* (usually in plural, *scalæ*)=a flight of steps, a ladder. *Scala* is probably for *scadla* or *scandla*, from *scando*=to climb, and hence=that by which one climbs or ascends; Fr. *échelle*; Sp. & Port. *escala*; Ital. *scala*.]

\*1. A ladder; a flight or series of steps.

"On the bendings of these mountains the marks of several ancient *scales* of stairs may be seen, by which they used to ascend them."—*Addison: On Italy*.

\*2. A means of ascent.

"Love . . . is the *scale*

By which to heav'nly love thou may'st ascend."

*Milton: P. L., viii. 59.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



3. The act of storming a place by mounting the walls on ladders; an escalade, a scalade.

"By battery, scale, and mine  
Assaulting." Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 656.

4. Succession of ascending or descending steps or degrees; progressive series; gradation; scheme of comparative rank or order.

"To their several gradations in the scale of beings."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

5. Anything graduated, or marked with lines or degrees at regular intervals; as—

(1) A measure, consisting of a slip of wood, ivory, or metal, divided into equal parts, usually main divisions and subdivisions; as, inches or octonary fractions for carpenters' work, decimal divisions and subdivisions for chain-work, duodecimal for plotting carpenters' work, which is in feet and inches. The meter and its decimal subdivisions are also sometimes employed.

(2) Any instrument, figure, or scheme graduated for the purpose of measuring extent or proportions.

(3) A line drawn upon any solid substance, as wood, ivory, paper, &c., and divided into parts equal or unequal, which may be transferred by means of the dividers, to aid in geometrical construction.

(4) A basis for a numerical system; as, the binary scale.

(5) In music, the sounds in consecutive order used by various nations in different forms as the material of music. In a proper succession such sounds form Melody. In proper combinations they constitute Harmony. The modern scale, universally used among the more civilized nations, consists of twelve divisions, called semitones, included in one octave. The ancient Greeks and Asiatics ancient and modern exhibit the use of less intervals. Such scales are called Enharmonic. Other nations have intervals of a third between some of the steps. This is exhibited in the Chinese and ancient Scotch scales, and in the scales of some savage nations. A scale containing only five unequal divisions of the octave has been called Pentaphonic or, less correctly, Pentatonic. All scales are purely arbitrary, consisting of a selection of sounds produced by the aliquot divisions of a monochord. When the divisions of a monochord are slightly altered to suit the required steps in an octave, as is the case in the modern scale, the scale is said to be tempered; when the harmonic divisions of the monochord are strictly followed, the scale is said to be in just intonation. The modern scale when used as a succession of twelve semitones is called Chromatic, when used in the ordinary mixture of tones and semitones it is called Diatonic, when the third and the sixth are flattened it is called the Modern minor diatonic scale, when the third and sixth remain major, the scale is said to be a Major diatonic scale. The scale is also called the gamut (French *gamme*) from the words *gamma* and *ut*, the names of sol and do, found in the Guidonian system of overlapping hexachords. The Italian names for the degrees of the scale, *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*, are derived from the initial syllables of a Latin hymn quoted in all musical histories. *Ut* was afterward called *do* by many nations, and the name *si* was given to the seventh degree of the scale, when the ancient system of hexachords was converted into the modern system of octaves. When the scales, whatever the pitch, start from *do*, the system is said to be that of the movable *do*; when the first note of the scale is called *do, re, mi, &c.*, according to a stated pitch called *do*, the system is called that of the fixed *do*.

(6) In painting, a figure subdivided by lines like a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the things represented.

6. Relative dimensions without difference in proportion of parts; size or degree of the parts or components of any complex thing compared with other like things; as, a plan drawn on a scale of one inch to a foot; to do things on a grand scale.

¶ (1) *Drawn to scale*: Drawn proportionally. [6.]  
(2) *Scale of a series*: In algebra, a succession of terms, by the aid of which any term of a recurring series may be found, when a sufficient number of the preceding ones are given.

(3) *Scale of longitudes*: A scale used for determining graphically the number of miles in a degree of longitude in any latitude.

scale-micrometer, *subst.* A linear micrometer (q. v.).

scāle (1), *v. t. & i.* [SCALE (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To strip or clear the scales off.
2. To strip or take off in thin laminae or scales. (*Tobias* iii. 17.)
3. To pare off a surface.
4. To spill; as, to scale milk. (*Scotch.*)
5. To spread, as manure or loose substances.
6. To cause to separate; to disperse; as, to scale a crowd. (*Scotch.*)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.  
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; çion, -çion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

## II. Technically:

1. *Dent.*: To remove tartar from the teeth.  
2. *Gun.*: To clean the inside of a cannon by the explosion of a small quantity of gunpowder therein.

## B. Intransitive:

1. To separate and come off in thin laminae or layers.

"The glaze rose in bubbles and scaled off, refusing to adhere to the surface."—*Fortnum: Majolica*, p. 5.

\*2. To separate; to break up and disperse.

"They would no longer abide, but scaled and departed away."—*Holinshed: Chronicles*, ii. 499.

scāle (2), *v. t.* [SCALE (2), *s.*]

1. To weigh, as in scales; to ascertain or measure the weight of; hence, to measure, to compare, to estimate.

"Scaling his present bearing with his past."  
*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

2. To weigh; to be of the weight of; to reach the weight of.

"Not one . . . scaling 6 oz."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

scāle (3), \*skāle, *v. t. & i.* [Ital. *scalare*; Sp. & Port. *escalar*.] [SCALE (3), *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To climb over, as by a ladder; to ascend by steps; to clamber up.

"The object of his race  
Hath scaled the cliffs." *Scott: Rokeby*, ii. 14

## B. Intransitive:

1. To climb or ascend by, or as by a ladder.

"Scaling slow from grade to grade."  
*Tennyson: Two Voices.*

\*2. To lead up by steps or degrees; to afford a means of ascent; to ascend.

"The lower stair  
That scal'd by steps of God to heav'n gate."  
*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 541.

scāled, \*skāled, *adj.* [Eng. *scale* (1), *s.*; -ed.] Covered with scales; having scales, as a fish; scaly. (*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. ix., ch. xii.)

scāle'-lēss, \*scal-ess, *a.* [Eng. *scale* (1), *s.*; -less.] Destitute of scales; having no scales.

"Scaleless siluroids."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

scāle'-mōss, *s.* [Eng. *scale*, and *moss*.]  
*Bot. (pl.)*: The *Jungerniaceæ* (q. v.). (*Lindley*.)

scā-lēne', *a. & s.* [Latin *scalenus*, from Greek *skalēnos*=scalene, uneven.]

## Mathematics:

A. *As adj.*: Applied to a triangle whose sides are all unequal; also to a cone such that a section made by a plane through the axis perpendicular to the plane of the base, is a scalene triangle. In this latter case the term is equivalent to oblique.

B. *As subst.*: A scalene triangle; a triangle whose sides are all unequal.

## scalene-tubercle, *s.*

*Anat.*: A sharp spine on the inner edge of the first rib.

scā-lēn-ō-hē'-drōn, *s.* [Gr. *skalēnos* = scalene (q. v.), and *hedra*=a seat, a base.]

*Crystall.*: A pyramidal form under the rhombohedral system, in which the pyramids are six-sided, and the faces are scalene triangles.

\*scā-lēn'-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *scalenus*.] The same as SCALENE (q. v.).

scāl'-ent, *a.* [SCALE (3), *v.*]

*Geol.*: Climbing; applied in the nomenclature of the Appalachian strata to a series of rocks, equivalents of the Onandaga salt and water-lime groups of New York, produced in the high morning period of the American Palæozoic day. Its maximum thickness (about 1,000 feet) is in the Mississippi region. The scalent series is on the parallel of the Wenlock formation. *Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania.*

scā-lēn'-ūs (pl. scā-lē'-nī), *subst.* [SCALENE.]

*Anatomy (pl.)*: Muscles of the neck. There are sometimes three; and the *scalenus anterior, medius, and posticus*.

scāl'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *scale* (1), *v.*; -er.] One who or that which scales; specif., a dental tool for removing tartar from the teeth.

\*scā'-lī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scal(aria)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zool.*: A synonym of *Scalariadæ* (q. v.).

scā'-lī-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *scaly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being scaly.

scāl'-īng (1), *pr. par., a. & s.* [SCALE (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

## C. As substantive:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of stripping scales off; the act or state of separating and coming off in scales or thin laminae.

## II. Technically:

1. *Metall.*: A preliminary process in the manufacture of tin plate. The rectangular plates are bent so as to stand when placed on edge, pickled in dilute muriatic acid, heated in a furnace to remove the scale, cooled, flattened on an anvil, and rolled cold.

†2. *Naut.*: A term formerly applied to the process of adjusting sights to the guns on shipboard.

scaling-bar, *s.*

*Steam*: A rod for detaching scale in boilers.

scaling-furnace, *s.*

*Metall.*: A reverberatory furnace in which plates are exposed in the process of scaling.

scaling-hammer, *s.*

*Steam*: A hammer with an edge peen, used in loosening scale formed in steam-boilers.

scāl'-īng (2), *pr. par. or a.* [SCALE, *v.*]

scaling-ladder, *s.* A ladder used in the assault of fortified places.

scāl-i-ō'-lā (i as yī), *s.* [SCAGLIOLA.]

scāll, \*skāll, \*skalle, *s. & a.* [Icel. *skalli*=a bare head; cf. Sw. *skallig*=bald; *skala*=to peel; Dan. & Sw. *skal*=a husk.] [SCALE (1), *s.*]

A. *As subst.*: Scab, scurf, scabbiness, leprosy.

"Under thy long locks thou maist have the scall."  
*Chaucer: To his Scrivener.*

\*B. *As adj.*: Mean, paltry, low.

"To be revenge on this same scall, scurvy, cogging companion."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 2.

\*¶ (1) *Dry scall*: Dry tetter, psoriasis (q. v.). Gesenius considers the dry scall of scripture (*netheq*, Lev. xiii. 30) to be porrigo or impetigo (q. v.). The R. V. omits "dry," which is not in the original.

\*¶ (2) *Moist scall*:

*Pathol.*: Humid or running tetter; impetigo (q. v.).

scāl'-lā-wāg, scāl'-ā-wāg, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A scamp, a scapegrace; a good-for-nothing fellow.

"You good-for-nothin' young scalawag."—*Sam Slick: Human Nature.*

\*scāled, *a.* [Eng. *scall*; -ed.] Scald, scurfy.

"With scalled browes blake, and pilled berd."  
*Chaucer: C. T., Prol.* 628.

scalled-head, *s.*

*Pathol.*: Ringworm.

scāl'-līōn (i as y), *s.* [Ital. *scalugno*; Sp. *escalona*, from Lat. (*cepa*) *ascalonica*=the onion from Ascalon, a town of Palestine, the Ashkelon of the Old Testament.]

*Bot. & Hort.*: *Allium ascalonicum majus*. It is a variety of the Shallot (q. v.).

\*scallion-faced, *adject.* Having a mean, scurvy face or appearance; or perhaps, stinking-faced. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Cure*, ii. 1.)

scāl'-lōp (or ā as ō), \*scal-oppe, scōl'-lōp, \*skal-op, *s.* [O. F. *escalope*, a word of Teutonic origin; cf. O. Dut. *schelp* (Dut. *schelp*)=a shell; Ger. *schelfe*=a husk; Eng. *scale* (1), *s.*, and *shell*.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 2.
2. A recess or curving of the edge of anything, like the segment of a circle.
3. A kind of dish, in shape of a scallop shell, for baking oysters in.
- \*4. A lace band or collar, scalloped at the edges.  
"To wear my own new scallop."—*Pepys: Diary*, Oct. 12, 1662.

## II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: The same as ESCALLOP (q. v.).

2. *Zoölogy*:

(1) The genus *Pecten* (q. v.), especially *Pecten maximus*.

"And luscious scallops to allure the tastes

Of rigid zealots to delicious fasts."

*Gay: Trivia*, ii.

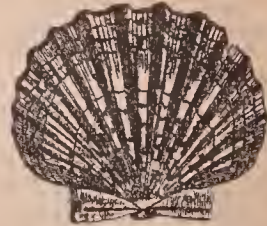
(2) *Pecten jacobæus*, the Scallop-shell (q. v.), called also St. James' shell. It was worn by pilgrims to the Holy Land; and the fossil *Pecten*s found in the sub-Apennine formations of Italy were once supposed to have been dropped by the pilgrims on their return.

"He quits his cell; the pilgrim staff he bore,  
And fixed the scallop on his hat before."

*Farnell: Hermit*, 25.

scallop-budding, *s.*

*Hort.*: A method of budding performed by paring a thin tongue-shaped portion of bark from the stock, and applying the bud without divesting it of its portion of wood, so that the barks of both may exactly fit, and then tying it in the usual way.



Scallop.



## scallop-crab, s.

Zoöl.: *Caphyra pectenicola*. It is closely akin to the Pea-crab (q. v.).

## scallop-shell, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The shell of the scallop. [SCALLOP, s., II. 2. (2).]

2. *Entom.*: A European geometer moth, *Eucosmia undulata*.

"The scallop-shell his cap did deck."

Scott: *Marmion*, i. 27.

## scäl'-löp (or ä as ö), scöl'-löp, v. t. [SCALLOP, s.]

1. To mark or cut on the edge in segments of circles.

2. To cook, as oysters, in a shell or scallop.

scäl'-löpēd (or ä as ö), scöl'-löpēd, pa. par. & a. [SCALLOP, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Cut or marked at the edge or border with scallops or segments of circles.

"The wooden heel may raise the dancer's bound,  
And with the scallop'd top his head be crowned."

Gay: *Trivia*, i.

2. Furnished with a scallop; made or done in a scallop.

3. Bearing a scallop as a heraldic bearing.

"It may be known, that Monteth was a gentleman with a scalloped coat."—*King: Art of Cookery*.

## scalloped hazel, s.

*Entom.*: A geometer moth, *Odontopera bidentata*.

scalloped hook-tip, *subst.* A cuspidate moth, *Platypteryx lacertula*.

## scalloped-oak, s.

*Entom.*: A geometer moth, *Crocailis elinguaris*.

scalloped (or scolloped) oysters, s. pl. Oysters baked with bread-crumbs, cream, pepper, salt, nutmeg, and a little butter. The cooking was originally performed in a scallop-shell, and afterward in a dish called a scallop.

scäl'-öps, s. [Gr. *skalops*=the digger, *i. e.*, the mole; *skallō*=to hoe.]

Zoölogy: Shrew-mole; a genus of *falpidæ*, with three species, ranging from Mexico to the great lakes on the east side of America, but on the west only to the north of Oregon. Snout slender and elongated; feet like those of the true mole, but the toes of the hind limbs are webbed.

scälp (1), \*scalpe, *subst.* [A doublet of *scallop* (q. v.); cf. O. Sw. *scalp*=a sheath; Icel. *skalpr*.]

1. The head, the skull, the cranium.

"And each scalp had a single long tuft of hair."

Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, 16.

2. The outer covering or integument of the skull; hence, the skin of the head with the hair belonging to it, cut or torn off by North American Indians from their enemies as a trophy of victory.

"They might as well have represented Washington brandishing a tomahawk, and gift with a string of scalps."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. The summit, the top, the bare peak.

"The snowy scalp of Ben Cruachan rose."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

scalp-lock, s. A tuft of hair allowed to grow on the crown of the head by some of the North American Indians, to allow a victorious enemy a fair chance of taking the scalp.

"The interior tribes . . . could not conveniently carry a few human heads dangling at their saddle-bows, and accordingly they take the more portable scalp-lock as a trophy and remembrance of the slain enemy."—*R. Brown: Peoples of the World*, i. 71.

scälp, (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A bed of oysters or mussels; a scaup.

scälp, v. t. [SCALP (1), s. Prob. there is a confusion with Lat. *scalpo*=to cut.] To deprive of the scalp or integument of the head.

scäl'-pēl, s. [Latin *scalpellum*, dimin. of *scalprum* or *scalper*=a knife; *scalpo*=to cut.]

*Surg.*: A small knife used in operations and dissections.

"Exploring with their scalpel the winding intricacies of vein and nerve."—*G. H. Leves: Aristotle*, p. 162.

scäl'-pēl'-li-form, a. [Latin *scalpellum* (q. v.), and *forma*=form.]

*Bot.*: Shaped like the blade of a penknife placed vertically on a branch.

scäl'-pēl'-lüm, s. [Lat.=a scalpel (q. v.).]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of *Lepididæ*; shell of thirteen pieces completely covering the animal. *Scalpellum vulgare* is hermaphrodite, but in addition to the ordinary males several complementary ones of brief existence are almost invariably attached to the occludent margin of both scuta. In some other species there are two males of low organization lodged within the shell of each female.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Neocomian onward.

scälp'-ēr, s. [Lat. *scalpo*=to cut, to carve.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who scalps.

2. *Surg.*: A raspatory (q. v.).

3. A railroad ticket broker or a speculative operator on the board of trade or stock exchange, who deals in small lots and in an irregular way. (*Slang Dictionary*.)

scälp'-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [SCALP, v.]

scalping-iron, s. The same as SCALPER, 2 (q. v.).

scalping-knife, s. The knife used by the North American Indians in scalping their enemies.

†scälp'-lëss, a. [Eng. *scalp*; -less.] Having no scalp; bald.

"The top of his scalpless skull."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. vi.

scäl'-prī-form, a. [Lat. *scalprum*=a knife, and *forma*=form, shape.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Chisel-shaped.

2. *Compar. Anat.*: A term applied to the chisel-shaped incisors of the Rodents which John Hunter grouped under the name *Scalpridentata*; but these teeth, though common to all the Rodentia, are not confined to them; they are present in the Wombat, the genus *Cheirromys*, and in many of the *Soricidæ*.

scäl'-prüm, s. [Lat.=a knife, from *scalpo*=to cut.]

1. *Surg.*: A rasping instrument used in trepanning; or removing the roughness from the edges of bones or the teeth.

†2. *Zoöl.*: A scalpriform tooth.

scäl'-ŷ, a. [Eng. *scale* (1), s.; -y.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Covered with scales; furnished with scales; scaled.

"And cumber'd with his scaly spoil,  
Slowly, yet strongly, plies the oar."

Byron: *The Giaour*.

(2) Resembling scales or laminae.

2. *Fig.*: Shabby, mean, stingy. (*Slang*.)

II. *Bot.*: Covered with minute scales fixed by one end, as the young shoots of *Pinacæ*.

scaly ant-eater, s.

*Zoölogy*: Any individual of the genus *Manis*. [PANGOLIN.]

scaly-lizard, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Zoëtoca vivipara*.

scaly-winged, a. Having wings covered with scales, as some insects.

scäm'-ble, v. i. & t. [For *scample*, a frequent from *scamp* (q. v.); cf. Dut. *schampelen*=to tumble, to trip, from *scampen*=to escape.]

A. *Intransitive*:

\*1. To stir quickly; to be busy; to scramble; to be bold or turbulent.

"Have fresh chaff in the bin,  
And somewhat to *scamble* for hog and for hen."

Tusser: *Husbandry*.

2. To sprawl; to be awkward.

\*B. *Transitive*:

1. To mangle; to maul, to spoil.

"My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it scambled and cut before it was at its growth."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. To waste, to dissipate, to squander.

"Dr. Scambler had scambled away the revenues thereof."—*Fuller: Worthies; London*.

3. To collect together without order or method.

"Much more being scambled up after this manner."—*Holinshead: Chronicle*. (Epis. Dedic.)

\*scäm'-ble, *subst.* [SCAMBLE, v.] A scramble; a struggle with others.

"As at a *scamble* we see boys to sturre."

Davies: *Humour's Heaven on Earth*, p. 23.

scäm'-blēr, s. [Eng. *scambl*(e); -er.]

\*1. One who scambles.

2. One who intrudes on the table or generosity of another.

"A scambler, in its literal sense, is one who goes about among his friends to get a dinner, by the Irish called a cosherer."—*Steevens: Notes on Much Ado about Nothing*.

†scäm'-blīng, *pr. par. & a.* [SCAMBLE, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Turbulent, noisy, riotous.

"Scambling, out-facing, fashion-mongering boys,  
That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

scäm'-blīng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *scambling*; -ly.] In a scambling manner; with turbulence or noise; riotously.

scä-mil'-lūs (pl. scä-mil'-li), s. [Lat., dimin. from *scannum*=a bench, a step, from *scando*=to climb.]

*Anc. Arch.*: A small plinth below the bases of Ionic and Corinthian columns. It was not ornamented with any kind of molding.

scäm-mō'-nī-ā, s. [SCAMMONY.]

scäm-mō'-nī-āte, s. [Eng. *scammony*; -ate.] A medicine made with scammony.

"It may be excited by a local *scammoniate*, or other acrimonious medicines."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

scäm-mōn'-ic, a. [Eng. *scammon(y)*; -ic.] Derived from scammony (q. v.).

scammonic-acid, s. [JALAPIC-ACID.]

scäm'-mō-nin, *subst.* [Eng. *scammon(y)*; -in (Chem.).] [JALAPIN.]

scäm-mō'-nī-üm, *subst.* [See def.] A Latinized form of scammony (q. v.).

scäm-mō-nōl'-ic, *adj.* [Eng. *scammon(y)*, and *ol(e)ic*.] Derived from *Convolvulus scammonia*.

scammonolic-acid, s. [JALAPINOLIC-ACID.]

scäm'-mōn-ŷ, s. [Mod. Lat. *scammon(ia)*; -y.]

1. *Bot.*: Scammony-bindweed (q. v.).

2. *Chem.*: Scammonium. A purgative gum-resin obtained from the root of *Convolvulus scammonia*. When the root is cut there exudes a milky juice, which dries up to a yellowish-brown, gummy-looking substance. Two varieties are known in commerce, Aleppo and Smyrna, the former being considered the more valuable. It forms flat irregular masses, very brittle, and having a dark gray or blackish hue. Viewed in thin fragments, it appears translucent and of a golden-brown color. Genuine scammony should contain from 75 to 82 per cent. of resinous matter, soluble in alcohol, the remainder being wax, gum, starch, &c. It is, however, frequently adulterated, the adulterants being starch, gum, and inorganic salts. Samples have been found to contain not more than 10 per cent. of scammony, and over 60 per cent. of gypsum and chalk. Pure scammony is a powerful drastic purgative and anthelmintic.

¶ *Montpellier scammony*: [CYNANCHUM.]

scammony-bindweed, s.

*Botany*: *Convolvulus scammonia*. It has a campanulate corolla, cream-colored or very pale red. It grows in hedges in the Levant, Asia Minor, Greece, &c., and is cultivated in India. The roots are thick, and are cut across obliquely at the top. The juice which then flows is collected in vessels, and furnishes scammony (q. v.).

scammony-resin, s.

*Chem.*: A resin prepared from scammony by exhausting it with spirit of wine, evaporating to dryness, and washing the residue with water; or it may be obtained direct from the dried root by alcohol. A good sample of root yields from 5 to 6 per cent. of resin. It is a brown translucent, brittle substance, entirely soluble in ether, and not forming an emulsion when wetted with water.

scämp, s. [From *scamper* (q. v.), the original meaning being a fugitive or vagabond.] A worthless fellow; a swindler; a good-for-nothing fellow; a rogue, a vagabond.

scämp, v. t. [Cf. Prov. Eng. *skimping*=scanty.] [SCANT, a.] To do or execute, as work, in a careless, imperfect or superficial manner, or with bad material.

"Plumber-work in houses being . . . willfully scamped, and purposely left in an imperfect state."—*London Daily News*.

scäm-pä-vī'-ā, s.

[Ital.]

*Naut.*: A fast-rowing war-boat of Naples and Sicily; in 1814-15 they ranged to 150 feet, pulled by forty sweeps or oars, each man having his bunk under his sweep. They were rigged with one huge lateen at one-third from the stem; no forward bulwark or stem above deck; a long brass 6-pounder gun worked before the mast; only two feet above water; abaft a lateen mizzen with top-sail. (*Smyth*.)

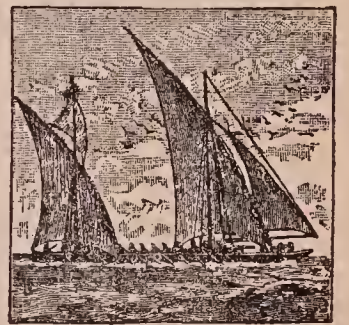
scämp'-ēr, v. i. [G. Fr. *escamper*, *s'escamper*; Ital. *scampare*=to escape, from Lat. *ex*=out, and *campus*=a field, a field of battle.] To run away with speed; to fly with speed; to hurry away.

"Whole regiments flung away arms, colors, and cloaks, and scamped off to the hills."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

scämp'-ēr (1), *subst.* [Eng. *scamp*, v.; -er.] One who scamps work.

scämp'-ēr (2), s. [SCAMPER, v.] A hasty flight or escape; a running away in haste; a hasty excursion.

†scämp'-hood, *subst.* [English *scamp*; -hood.] Scampishness.



Scampavia.



**scāmp'-ish, a.** [Eng. *scamp*; *-ish*.] Pertaining to or like a scamp; knavish, roguish.

"The two *scampish* oculists."—*De Quincey: Spanish Nun*, § 23.

**scāmp'-ish-lý, avv.** [Eng. *scampish*; *-ly*.] In a scampish manner; like a scamp.

**scāmp'-ish-něss, subst.** [Eng. *scampish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being scampish; knavery, roguery.

**scān, \*scānd, v. t. & i.** [Properly *scand*, the pa. par. having been formed as *scand* (for *scanded*), and the *d* then dropped from being taken for the pa. par. termination. O. Fr. *escander*=to climb, from Lat. *scando*=to climb, to scan (a verse); Sansc. *skand*=to spring, to ascend; Ital. *scandire*, *scandere*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To count the metrical feet or syllables of, as of a poem; to read or recite so as to indicate the metrical structure.

2. Hence, to examine point by point; to examine closely or minutely; to scrutinize.

**B. Intrans.:** To follow or agree with the rules of meter; as, A line *scans* well.

**\*scānd, v. t.** [Lat. *scando*=to climb.] [SCAN.]

1. To climb.

2. To scan.

**scān'-dal, \*scan-dle, \*scan-dall, s.** [French *scandale*=a scandal, an offense, from Lat. *scandalum*; Greek *skandalon*=a snare, a scandal, a stumbling-block; Sp. & Port. *escandalo*; Ital. *scandalo*. *Scandal* and *slander* are doublets.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Offense caused by the faults or misdeeds of another; reproach or reprobation called forth by what is regarded as wrong or disgraceful; opprobrium, shame, disgrace.

"He consented with an alacrity which gave great *scandal* to rigid Churchmen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. Defamatory talk, speech, or report; reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; something uttered, said, or reported which is false and injurious to reputation.

"When *Scandal* has new minted an old lie,  
Or tax'd invention for a fresh supply,  
'Tis called a satire."—*Cowper: Charity*, 513.

**II. Law:**

1. The use of malicious, scandalous, and slanderous words, to the damage and derogation of the good name of another.

2. An irrelevant and abusive statement introduced into a bill or any pleading in an action.

**scandal-monger, s.** One who spreads or retails scandal; one who is given to retailing defamatory reports or rumors concerning the character of others.

**scandal-mongering, s.** The spreading or retailing of scandal.

"The credulity and malignant *scandal-mongering* in which the Roman people of all times delighted."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 2, 1882.

**scandal-mongery, s.** A manufactory of scandal.

"Dinner parties, æsthetic teas, *scandal-mongeries*."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 186.

**\*scān'-dal, v. t.** [SCANDAL, *s.*]

1. To speak scandal of; to throw scandal on; to defame, to asperse; to blacken the character of; to traduce.

"I do fawn on men and hug them hard,  
And after *scandal* them."

*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

2. To scandalize, to offend, to shock.

**\*scān'-dal-ī-zā'-tion, s.** [English *scandaliz(e)*; *-ation*.] A scandalous sin.

"In abominable *scandalization*."—*Dialogue between a Gentleman and a Husbandman*, p. 186.

**scān'-dal-ize, scān'-da-līse, v. t.** [French *scandaliser*; Sp. *escandalizar*; Port. *escandalisar*; Ital. *scandalizzare*, *scandalezzare*, from Lat. *scandalizo*; Gr. *skandalizō*.]

1. To speak scandal of; to defame, to traduce, to libel, to slander.

2. To disgrace, to bring disgrace on.

3. To offend by some action considered wrong, heinous and flagrant; to shock by scandalous conduct.

"*Scandalized* at the ill-behavior of this troop of little pirates."—*Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

**scān'-dal-ōus, a.** [Fr. *scandaleux*; Sp. *escandaloso*; Ital. *scandaloso*.]

1. Causing scandal or offense; extremely offensive to duty or propriety; exciting reproach or reprobation; shameful.

2. Disgraceful to reputation; shameful, opprobrious; bringing shame or disgrace.

3. Defamatory, libelous, slanderous.

"Injuries affecting a man's reputation or good name are, first, by malicious, *scandalous*, and slanderous words, tending to his damage and derogation. As if a man maliciously and falsely utter any slander or false tale of another, which may either endanger him in law, by impeaching him of some heinous crime, as to say that a man has poisoned another, or is perjured; or which may exclude him from society, as to charge him with having an infectious disease; or which may impair or hurt his trade or livelihood, as to call a tradesman a bankrupt, a physician a quack, or a lawyer a knave."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 5.

**scān'-da-loūs-lý, adv.** [Eng. *scandalous*; *-ly*.]

1. In a scandalous manner; so as to give or cause offense; disgracefully, shamefully.

"By being *scandalously* bold."

*Cowper: Author of Letter on Literature*.

\*2. Censoriously; with a disposition to find fault.

"Shun their fault, who, *scandalously* nice,  
Will needs mistake an author into vice."

*Pope: Essay on Criticism*, 556.

**scān'-da-loūs-něss, s.** [Eng. *scandalous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being scandalous, disgraceful, or shameful.

"The *scandalousness* of their lives."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 28.

**scān'-da-lūm māg-nā'-tūm, s.** [Lat.]

*Old. Eng. Law:* The offense of speaking slanderously, or in defamation of high personages of the realm, as of temporal and spiritual peers, judges, and other high officers. Actions on this plea are now obsolete.

**scān'-dent, adj.** [Latin *scandens* (genit. *scandentis*), pr. par. of *scando*=to climb.]

*Bot.:* Climbing, as the ivy.

**scān'-dī-a, s.** [SCANDIUM.] The oxide of scandium (q. v.).

**scān'-dīc'-ī-dæ, scān'-dī-ċin'-ē-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *scandix*, genit. *scandic(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ, -ineæ*.]

*Bot.:* A family or sub-tribe of Apiaceæ. Fruit elongate; seed grooved in front.

**Scān'-dī-nā'-vī-ān, a. & s.** [See def.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to Scandinavia, under which name were comprehended the kingdoms of Norway and Sweden, and Denmark; pertaining or relating to the language or literature of this portion of Europe (including Iceland).

**B. As substantive:**

1. A native or inhabitant of Scandinavia.

2. The language spoken by the Scandinavians, including Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Icelandic. The literary remains of the Icelandic language go back to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

**scān'-dī-ūm, s.** [See extract.]

*Chem.:* An element discovered by Nilson in 1879; symbol Sc; at. wt. 44.91. It occurs, together with the other rare earths, in gadolinite and euxenite, but the metal itself has not yet been isolated. It forms one oxide, scandia or scandium oxide, Sc<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, a white infusible powder, resembling magnesia, specific gravity 3.8, insoluble in water and acids. Scandium salts are colorless or white, and have an acid, astringent taste, but are of little importance.

"For the new element M. Nilson proposes the name of *Scandium*, to denote its purely Scandinavian origin."—*Nature*, May 8, 1879, p. 41.

**scān'-dīx, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *skandix*=the herb chervil.]

*Bot.:* Shepherd's Needle; the typical genus of Scandicidæ (q. v.). Bracts one or none, bracteole (partial involucre) of five or seven leaves; calyx teeth obsolete; petals obovate, with an inflected point; fruit laterally compressed, with a long beak. Known species eight to ten. The north temperate zone.

**scān'-sion, subst.** [Lat. *scansio*, from *scando*=to climb, to scan; Sp. *escansion*; Ital. *scansione*.] The act of scanning or measuring a verse by feet, to see if the quantities are duly observed.

**†scān-sōr'-ēš, s. pl.** [Latin, pl. of *scansor*=a climber.]

*Ornith.:* Climbing Birds. [CLIMBER, II. 2.] They are now more generally known as Zygodactylæ (q. v.), from the arrangement of their toes. [PICARLE.]

**scān-sōr'-ī-ā, a. & s.** [Latin *scansorius*, from *scansor*=a climber.]

**A. As adj.:** Climbing or adapted for climbing; belonging to the order Scansores.

**B. As subst.:** A bird belonging to the order Scansores.

**scansorial-barbets, s. pl.**

*Ornith.:* The sub-family Capitoninæ (q. v.), now often elevated to a family.

**\*scān-sōr'-ī-ōūs, a.** [SCANSORIAL.] The same as SCANSORIAL, A.

"The feet have generally been considered as *scansorial* or formed for climbing."—*Shaw. General Zoology*, vol. ix., pt. i., p. 66.

**scānt, v. t. & i.** [SCANT, *a.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To limit, to stint; to keep or put on short allowance; to cut down; to abridge.

"To *scant* the printer's bill to the lowest penny."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

2. To afford or give out sparingly or stingily; to grudge; to be niggard or stingy of; to dole out. (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 4.)

**B. Intrans.:** To fail; to become less; to fall away; as, The wind *scants*.

**scānt, a., adv. & s.** [Icel. *skamt*, neut. of *skammr*=short, brief; *skamta*=to dole out; *skamtr*=a dole, a share, a portion; Norw. *skantat*=measured or doled out, from *skanta*=to measure narrowly; *skant*=a portion, a dole; O. H. Ger. *scam*=short. Cf. Prov. Eng. *skimping*=scanty.]

**A. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Not full, large, or plentiful; rather less than is wanted for the purpose; scanty; barely sufficient.

"In the army victuals might grow *scant*."

*Drayton: David and Goliath*.

2. Having a limited or scanty supply; scarce, short. (Followed by *of*.)

"He's fat and *scant* of breath."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

\*3. Sparing, stingy, parsimonious, grudging, niggardly.

"From this time,

Be somewhat *scanter* of your maiden presence."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 3.

**II. Naut.:** Said of a wind when it heads a ship off, so that she will barely lay her course when the yards are sharp up.

\***B As adv.:** Barely, scarcely, hardly; not quite; scantly.

"I have *scant* the space to marke my comming end."

*Wyatt: Absence of his Lovs*.

\***C. As subst.:** Scarcity, deficiency, scantiness.

"Like the ant

In plenty hoard for time of *scant*."

*Carew: Persuasions to Love*.

\***scant-of-grace, s.** A good-for-nothing fellow; a scapegrace.

\***scān'-tī-lōne, s.** [O. Fr. *eschantillon*.] [SCANTLING.] A pattern, a scantling.

**scānt'-ī-lý, adv.** [Eng. *scanty*; *-ly*.]

1. In a scanty manner or degree; not plentifully.

2. Sparingly, grudgingly.

**scānt'-ī-něss, s.** [English *scanty*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being scanty or scant; narrowness; want of size, extent, or abundance; insufficiency, shortness, scantness.

"Supplying the defect of a *scantiness* of dress."—*Reynolds: Art of Painting*, Note 212.

\***scānt'-ī-tý, \*scant-i-tle, s.** [Eng. *scant*; *-ity*.] Scantiness, scantness, deficiency, scarcity.

\***scān'-tle (1), v. i. & t.** [Eng. *scant*; frequent. suff. *-le*.]

**A. Intrans.:** To become scant or deficient; to fail.

**B. Trans.:** To scant; to cut short or down; to be niggard of; to grudge.

"The soaring kite there *scantled* his large wings,

And to the ark the hovering castril brings."

*Drayton: Noah's Ark*.

\***scān'-tle (2), v. t.** [O. Fr. *eschanteler*, from *es* (Lat. *ex*)=out, and *cantel*=a corner, a cantle (q. v.).] To divide into small pieces.

"The Pope's territories will, within a century, be *scantled* out among the great powers who have now a footing in Italy."—*Chesterfield*.

**scān'-tle, s.** [Cf. *scantilone*, and Norw. *skant*=a measuring rod.] A gauge by which slates are regulated to their proper length.

\***scānt'-lēt, s.** [SCANTLE (1), *v.*] A small pattern, sample, or piece; a fragment.

"While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, so their lives were successively reduced to a shorter *scantlet*."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

**scānt'-līng, \*scant-lon, s.** [O. Fr. *eschanteler*=to break up into cantles or pieces, to scantle (q. v.); O. Fr. *eschantillon*=a small piece, a scantling, a pattern. The word has been confused with *scant* and *scanty*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. A quantity or piece cut or taken for a particular purpose; a sample, a pattern.

"A pretty *scantling* of his knowledge may be taken."—*Milton*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1.



\*2. A small quantity or portion.

"Any scantlings of information . . . will be acceptable."—*Notes and Queries*, May 3, 1884, p. 347.

3. A rough draft; a rude sketch.

4. A trestle or horse in a cellar for standing casks on tap.

5. A beam or board; a piece of timber.

"Sells the last scantling, and transfers the price To some shrewd sharper, ere it buds again."

*Cowper: Task*, iii. 753.

II. Technically:

1. *Carp.*: Lumber under five inches square, used for studs, braces, ties, &c. It is expressed in terms of its transverse dimensions; as, a timber having a scantling of 12x8.

2. *Mason.*: The dimensions of ashlar stones.

3. *Shipbuilding*: The transverse dimensions of pieces of timber, &c. The respective sides are known as molding and siding.

\*scānt'-līng, a. [Eng. *scant*, a.; -ling.] Scant, scanty, small; not plentiful.

scānt'-līy, adv. [Eng. *scant*; -ly.]

1. In a scant manner or degree; not fully or plentifully; narrowly, sparingly, grudgingly.

"Goshen gives roomth, but scantily to their store."

*Drayton: Moses*, i.

2. Barely, scarcely, hardly.

"His kirtle made of forest green,  
Reached scantily to his knee."

*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iii. 17.

scānt'-nēss, s. [Eng. *scant*, a.; -ness.] The quality or state of being scant or scanty; narrowness, shortness, scantiness, smallness.

"Either strutting in unwieldy bulk, or sinking in defective scantness."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 9.

scānt'-y, a. [Eng. *scant*; -y.]

1. Wanting in amplitude, size, or extent; narrow, small, scant.

"In the heaven of heavens that spabe he deems  
Too scanty for the exertion of his beams."

*Cowper: Charity*, 590.

2. Not abundant, deficient; hardly sufficient; not enough; falling or coming short of what is necessary.

"Notwithstanding their scanty subsistence."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. viii.

3. Sparing, niggardly, grudging, parsimonious, stingy.

"Unjust and scanty to herself alone."

*Dryden: Eleonora*, 105.

scāp'-a-nūs, s. [Gr. *skapane*=a spade or hoe.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of *Talpidae*, founded by Pomel. In general characters they agree with *Scalops*, but resemble *Condylura* in dentition and habit. There are two species, Brewer's Shrew Mole (*Scapanus breweri*), from the Eastern United States, which probably gave rise to the reports that the Common Mole (*Talpa europaea*) existed in America, and *S. townsendi*, from the Pacific coast.

\*scāpe (1), s. [An abbreviation of *escape* (q. v.).]

1. The act of escaping; an escape.

"I spoke of most disastrous chances,  
Of hair-breadth scapes in th' imminent deadly breach."

*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

2. A means of escape; evasion.

"Crafty mate,

What other scape canst thou excogitate?"

*Chapman.*

3. A freak, an escapade, a misdemeanor, a trick, a cheat.

"They readily pardon all faults and scapes committed by negligence."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 206.

scape-gallows, subst. One who has escaped the gallows though he has deserved it. (*Colloq.*)

scape-goat, s.

1. *Lit. & Jewish ritual*: A goat designed to 'scape, i. e., escape, as opposed to one killed and offered in sacrifice. Once a year, on the great day of atonement, after Aaron had offered a bullock in sacrifice for the sins of himself and his house (Lev. xvi. 1-6), he was to take two goats "for a sin offering" (5). Lots were to be cast, one lot for the Lord, and one (8, A. V.) for Azazel (R. V., on the margin "for dismissal"). The goat on which Jehovah's lot fell was to be offered for a sin offering (9).

"But the goat on which the lot fell for Azazel shall be set alive before the Lord, to make atonement for him to send him away for Azazel into the wilderness." (10.) Cf. Matt. xii. 43; Luke xi. 24.

Before the dismissal, Aaron was to lay both his hands on the goat's head, and confess his sins and those of the people, putting them on the head of the goat, and send him by the hand of a trusty man into the wilderness, "and the goat shall bear upon him all their iniquities into a solitary land" (21, R. V.). If Azazel is an evil spirit [AZAZEL, 1], then after the sacrifice of the one goat had atoned for

and removed the sins of the worshipers, the other scape-goat might return those sins in mockery to Azazel, the evil spirit regarded as their author. This is Hengstenburg's view. Rationalism, on the contrary, sees in the narrative a certain remnant of devil-worship flourishing perhaps in pre-Mosaic times. Under the later Judaism the goat was thrown over a precipice about twelve miles from Jerusalem. The scape-goat is generally considered the clearest type of the substitution of Christ for sinners, and His eternal removal of their transgressions (cf. Isaiah liii. 11-12; John i. 29; Heb. ix. 28; 1 Peter ii. 24).

2. *Fig.*: One who is made to bear the blame due to another.

"They were made the scape-goats of a general indignation."—*Farrar: Early Days of Christianity*, ch. iv.

scape-grace, s. A graceless, good-for-nothing fellow; a careless, idle fellow; a ne'er-do-well.

"The scape-graces and ne'er-do-wells whom you considered to be dead at least a generation since."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

scape-wheel, s.

*Horol.*: The wheel in an escapement whose teeth escape one at a time from the pallets.

scāpe (2), s. [Lat. *scapus*=the shaft of a pillar, the stalk of a plant.] [SCEPTER.]

1. *Architecture*:

(1) The shaft of a column.

(2) The apophygee of a shaft.

2. *Bot.*: A long naked or nearly naked peduncle, rising from the crown of a root, and bearing at its apex a single flower, as in the tulip, or several, as in the cowslip.

\*scāpe, \*skāpe, v. i. & t. [An abbreviation of *escape* (q. v.), chiefly used in poetry.]

A. *Intrans.*: To escape; to get off.

"We will be paid before you scape."

—*Beaum. & Flet.: Honest Man's Future*, ii. 1.

B. *Trans.*: To escape, to avoid.

"Virtue itself scapes not calumnious strokes."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 3.

scāp'-ēl, scā-pēl'-lūs, s. [Mod.

Lat., dimin. from Lat. *scapus*=a stalk.]

*Bot.*: The neck or caudicle connecting the radicle and cotyledons in a germinating embryo.

scāpe'-lēss, a. [Eng. *scape* (2), s.; -less.]

*Bot.*: Destitute of a scape.

scāpe'-mēnt, s. [See def.]

*Horol.*: An abbreviation of escapement (q. v.).

\*scāpe'-thrift, s. [Eng. *scape*, v., and *thrift*.] A scape-grace; a good-for-nothing fellow.

scāph-, scāph-ō-, scāph-ī-ō-, pref. [SCAPHA.] Boat-shaped.

scāph'-ā, s. [Lat., from Gr. *skaphē*=anything hollow.]

*Anat.*: The cavity of the external ear, between the helix and the antihelix.

scāph-ān'-dēr, s. [Pref. *scaph-*, and Greek *anēr* (genit. *andros*)=a man.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A case in which a diver is inclosed when under the surface of the water.

2. *Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A genus of *Bullidae*. Shell oblong, convolute, spirally striated; aperture greatly expanded; spire concealed. Recent species thirteen, from Europe and North America; fossil eight, from the Eocene onward.

scāph-ās'-pīs, s. [Pref. *scaph-*, and Gr. *aspis*=a shield.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of *Cephalaspidae*, differing from *Pterichthys* (with which it is sometimes classed) in having the head-shield simple. *Scaphaspis ludensis* is from the Lower Ludlow series; other species occur in the Upper Silurian and Devonian.

scāph-ī-dī'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Modern Latin *scaphidi* (*um*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: A family of *Clavicornia*. Boat-shaped beetles, i. e., much narrowed before and behind; antennæ and legs rather long. They are sometimes beautifully spotted, live in fungi, fly well, and are widely distributed over the world. They are generally from a tenth to a third of an inch in length.

scā-phīd'-ī-ūm, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *skaphidion*=a small tub.]

1. *Bot.*: A hollow case containing spores in algae.

2. *Entom.*: The typical genus of *Scaphidiidae* (q. v.).

scāph-ī-ō-, pref. [SCAPH-.]

scāph-ī-ō-phry'-nē, s. [Pref. *scaphio-*, and Gr. *phryne*=a toad.]

*Zoölogy*: A genus of *Engystomatidae*, with one species, *Scaphiophryne marmorata*, from Madagascar. Fingers four, tips dilated into large discs; toes webbed at base, tips not dilated.

scāph'-ī-ō-pūs, s. [Pref. *scaphio-*, and Gr. *pous*=a foot.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of *Pelobatidae* (q. v.), with eight species, from North America and Mexico. Fingers generally with a rudiment of web; toes webbed; tips of digits not dilated.

scāph-ī-rhŷn'-chūs, s. [Pref. *scaphi(o)-*, and Gr. *rhyngchos*=a snout.]

*Ichthy.*: Shovel-head; a genus of *Acipenseridae*, with four species; one (*Scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus*) from the Mississippi and its affluents, and three others from Central Asia. Snout spatulate; tail entirely enveloped by horny scutes; no spiracles. This genus affords a striking instance of the close affinity of the fauna of North America to that of the north of Asia.

scāph'-īsm, s. [Fr. *scaphisme*; Gr. *skapheuo*=to lay a person in a trench or trough, from *skaphē*=a trough; *skaptō*=to dig out, to hollow.] A barbarous punishment inflicted on criminals among the Persians, by confining them in a hollow tree, in which five holes were made, one for the head, and two each for the legs and arms. The exposed parts were smeared with honey to invite the wasps, and in this situation the criminal was left to die.

scāph'-īte, s. [SCAPHITES.] Any individual of the genus *Scaphites* (q. v.).

scāph-ī-tēs, s. pl. [Lat. *scapha*=a skiff; suffix *-ites*.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of *Ammonitidae*. Shell irregularly convoluted at both ends. It is at first discoidal, with close whorls, the last chamber detached and recurved. Known species nineteen, from the Oölite to the Chalk of Europe and India.

\*scāph'-ī-ūm, s. [Lat., from Greek *skaphion*=a small tub or basin.]

*Botany*: The keel of a papilionaceous corolla. (*Link.*)

scāph-ō-, pref. [SCAPH-.] Scaphoid.

scapho-cuboid, a.

*Anatomy*: Of or belonging to the scaphoid and cuboid bones. There is a *scapho-cuboid* articulation.

scapho-cuneiform, a.

*Anatomy*: Of or belonging to the scaphoid and cuneiform bones. There is a *scapho-cuneiform* articulation.

scapho-lunar, a.

*Comp. Anat.*: Of or belonging to the scaphoid and the lunar bones. In adult carnivora and some other mammals these are united into a scapho-lunar bone.

scāph-ō-çē-phāl'-īc, a. [Pref. *scapho-*, and Eng. *cephalic*.]

*Anthrop.*: Kumbcephalic (q. v.).

"The peculiar elongated skull, to which Professor von Baer, of St. Petersburg, has applied the name *scapnocephalic*."—*D. Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ii. 231.

scāph-ōg'-na-thīte, s. [Prefix *scapho-*; Greek *gnathos*=jaw, and Eng. suff. *-ite*.]

*Comp. Anat.*: The epipodite of the second pair of maxillæ in a crustacean. It is large and spoon-shaped, and continually bales water out of the gill chamber, with the result of bringing fresh water into it.

scāph'-ōid, a. [Gr. *skaphos*= . . . a boat, and *eidos*=form, appearance.] Boat-shaped, resembling a boat.

scaphoid-bone, s.

*Anat.*: The navicular bone placed at the inner side of the foot, between the astragalus and the cuneiform bones.

†scāph-ōp'-ō-dæ, s. pl. [Pref. *scapho-*, and pl. of Gr. *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

*Zoöl.*: An order of *Gasteropoda*, sometimes created for the anomalous family *Dentalidae*, placed by Huxley under *Pteropoda*.

scāp'-ī-form, a. [Eng. *scape* (2), s., and *form*.]

*Bot.*: In the form of a scape; scape-like.

scāp'-ō-lite, s. [Lat. *scapus*, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone; Ger. *skapolith*.] [SCAPE (2), s.]

*Mineralogy*:

1. A name formerly applied to a mineral species which included many substances of varying composition. It is now used for a group of minerals having certain characters in common. Crystallization, tetragonal. Hardness, 5-6.5; specific gravity, 2.5-2.9. It includes the following species with their varieties: Sarcolite, meionite, paranthite, wernerite, ekebergite, mizzonite, dipyre, and mari-alite (see these words).

2. The same as WERNERITE (q. v.).

scāp'-ple, v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] [SCAFFLE.]

*Mason.*: To reduce a stone to a comparatively level surface by hammer-dressing without smoothing.



**scăp-tō-chīr'-ūs**, *subst.* [Gr. *skaptō*=to dig, and *cheir*=the hand.]

*Zoöl.*: Musky Mole (q. v.); a genus of *Talpidae*, with one species, from North China.

**scăp-tōn-ŷx**, *s.* [Gr. *skaptō*=to dig, and *onyx*=a claw.]

*Zoölogy.*: A genus of *Talpidae*, with one species, *Scaptonyx fuscicaudatus*, from North China. It is about two and a half inches long, with thick, soft blue-black fur; tail about an inch and a half long. Nothing is known of its habits; in external character it resembles *Urotrichus* (q. v.), but it has the dentition of *Talpa*.

**scăp'-u-lă**, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Anat.*: One of the two bones, the other being the clavicle, which together form the pectoral arch or shoulder girdle. The scapula constitutes its posterior part. It is placed upon the upper and back part of the thorax, is articulated with the outer end of the clavicle, and has suspended from it the humerus (q. v.). (*Quain.*)

2. *Zoöl.*: The row of plates in the cup of crinoids, giving origin to the arms.

**scăp'-u-lăr**, **scăp'-u-lăr-ŷ**, \***scap-ler-ie**, \***scăp'-u-lăire**, *a. & s.* [Latin *scapularis*, from *scapula*; Fr. *scapulaire*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the scapula or shoulder.

"The viscera were counterpoised with the weight of the scapular part."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. v., ch. ii.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Roman Church*:

(1) A dress which covers the shoulders. It was originally worn over their other dress by the monks when at manual labor, but now forms part of the habit of the older religious orders.

(2) A miniature copy of No. (1), made of two pieces of cloth, connected by strings, worn by Roman Catholics from motives of devotion. The most celebrated is that of the Carmelites, said to have been miraculously given to St. Simon Stock, General of the Order, who died in 1250. There are four other scapulars in use: That of the Trinity, of white linen with a red cross; the Servite scapular of the Seven Dolors, of black stuff; that of the Immaculate Conception, of light blue woolen, and the Red scapular, in commemoration of the Passion.

"Withered fishwomen with scapularies."

*Sala: Hogarth*, p. 300.

2. *Ornith. (pl.)*: A series of feathers springing from the base of the humerus, and continued in a longitudinal stripe so as to cover the last series of the quill feathers, with which they are often confounded.

3. *Surg.*: A bandage for the shoulder-blade.

**scapular-arch**, *s.* [PECTORAL-ARCH.]

**scăp'-u-lī-măn-çŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *scapula*, and Gr. *manteia*=divination.]

*Anthrop.*: Divination by a shoulder-blade. It is especially practiced in Tartary, where it is very ancient, and whence it may have spread to other countries. The bone is put on the fire till it cracks in various directions, and then a long split lengthwise is reckoned as the "way of life," while cross cracks on the right and left stand for different kinds and degrees of good and evil fortune; or if the omen is only taken as to some special event, then lengthwise splits mean going on well, but cross splits stand for hindrance. (*Tylor.*)

"The principal art of this kind is divination by a shoulder-blade, technically called *scapulimancy* or *omoplatoscopy*."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, i. 112.

**scăp-u-lō-**, *pref.* [Lat. *scapula* (q. v.).]

*Anat.*: Of, pertaining to, or connected with the scapula.

**scapulo-clavicular**, *a.*

*Anat.*: Of or belonging to the scapula and the clavicle. There is a *scapulo-clavicular* articulation.

**scă-pūs**, *s.* [Lat.=a stalk.] [SCAPE (2), s.]

1. *Arch.*: The shaft of a column; a scape.

2. *Botany*:

(1) The same as SCAPE (2) s. (q. v.).

(2) The same as SCAPELLUS (q. v.).

3. *Ornith.*: Keil's name for the stem of a feather.

**scar** (1), \***scaur**, \***scarre** (1), \***skerre**, \***skerry**, *s.* [Icel. *sker*=a skerry (q. v.); allied to Eng. *share*, and *shear*; Dan. *skær*; Sw. *skär*.] A rock, a cliff; a precipitous bank; a bare and broken place on the side of a hill or mountain. It forms or enters into many place names, as *Scarborough*, *Scarcliff*, &c.

**scar-limestone**, *s.* [MOUNTAIN-LIMESTONE.]

**scar** (2), **scarre** (2), \***skar**, \***skare**, \***skarre**, *s.* [O. Fr. *escare*, from Lat. *eschara*=a scar, espec. one produced by a burn, from Gr. *eschara*=a hearth, a fireplace . . . the scar of a burn.]

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **çhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.  
-**çian**, -**tian = şan**. -**tion**, -**sion = şün**;

### I. Ordinary Language:

1. A mark on the skin or flesh of a person or animal caused by a wound, burn, or ulcer, and remaining permanently after the wound, &c., is healed; a cicatrix.

2. A wound, a hurt.

"Hath more scars of sorrow in his heart."

*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 1.

3. Any mark, wrinkle, or blemish.

"Never mole, hare-lip, nor scar"

"Shall upon their children be."

*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

II. *Bot.*: The mark left on a branch where a leaf has fallen off.

**scar** (3), *s.* [Lat. *scarus*.] Any individual of the genus *Scarus* (q. v.).

**scar** (1), *v. t. & i.* [SCAR (2), s.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To mark with or as with a scar or scars; to wound, to hurt. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 5.)

\*2. To cut lightly, as with a plow.

"If the soil be barren only scar"

"The surface."

*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* i. 100.

B. *Intrans.*: To form a scar; to become covered with a scar; as, A wound *scars* over.

\***scar** (2), *v. t.* [SCARE, v.]

**scăr'-ăb**, *s.* [SCARABEE.]

1. *Literally*:

(1) A beetle, a scarabee.

(2) A seal or gem cut in the shape of a beetle.

\*2. *Fig.*: Applied to an individual as a term of reproach.

"Yonder scarabs"

"That liv'd upon the dung of her base pleasures."

*Beaum. & Flet.: Thierry and Theodoret*, ii. 1.

**scăr-a-bă-î-dă**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scarabæ(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: The typical family of the Lamellicornia. An enné short, basal joint of moderate size, club with three to seven leaf-like joints, looking solidly clavate when the animal is at rest. The Great Droning Beetles long to this family, which is divided into tw. sections, *Laparostictica* and *Pleurostictica* (q. v.)

\***sc̄r-a-bă-îst**, *subst.* [Eng. *scarabæ(us)*, *-ist*.] One who studies or is versed in the natural history of beetles.

"The possibility of any Coleopterist being more than a *Scarabæist*."—*London Standard*.

**scăr-a-bă-ūs**, *s.* [Lat. *scarabæus*, *scarabeus*=a beetle, a scarab.]

*Entom.*: A genus of *Coprinae*, and the typical one of *Scarabæidæ*. The semicircular clypeus is divided by sharp notches into a series of triangular teeth; the fore legs are retracted. About seventy species are known, all from the Old World. *Scarabæus sacer*, formerly *Ateuchus sacer*, is the sacred beetle of the Egyptians, often represented on Egyptian monuments, though Latreille thought it was *S. egyptiorum*, a golden-green species. Both deposit their eggs in pellets of dung, which they roll with their hind legs into a hole dug for its reception.

**scăr'-a-beē**, \***scăr'-a-bie**, *s.* [Lat. *scarabæus*.]

1. *Lit.*: A beetle; any insect of the genus *Scarabæus* (q. v.).

2. *Fig.*: Applied to an individual, as a term of reproach.

"Such as you render the throne of majesty, the court, suspected and contemptible; you are *scarabæes* that batten in her dung."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Elder Brother*, iv. 1.

**scăr'-a-bōid**, *a.* [Eng. *scarab*; *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to the *scarabæidæ* (q. v.).

**scăr'-a-mōuch**, \***scăr'-a-mōuch'-a**, *subst.* [Fr. *scaramouche*, from Ital. *Scaramuccia*, the name of a famous Italian buffoon, who acted in England in 1673, and died in Paris, 1694.]

1. A personage in the old Italian comedy, derived from Spain, characterized by great boastfulness and poltroonery. His dress was black from head to foot; he wore a black *toque* (a kind of square-topped cap), a black mantle, and a mask with openings.

"Stout *scaramoucha* with rush lance rode in,

And ran a tilt at centaur Arlequin."

*Dryden: Epilogue to Silent Woman*.

2. Hence, used for a poltroon and braggadocio.

**scar-brō-ite**, *s.* [After Scarborough (*Scarbro*), Yorkshire, England, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A soft mineral, mostly white, occurring in fissures and cracks in septaria. Composition uncertain, but it is essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina. Under the microscope it is resolved into a mass of minute crystalline scales resembling those of Kaolinite (q. v.), to which it is probably related. Dana includes it in the group of *Allophanes*.

**scărçe**, \***scars**, \***scarse**, *a. & adv.* [O. Fr. *escars*, *eschars* (Fr. *échars*), from Low Lat. *scarpsus*, from *excarpsus*; Lat. *excerptus*, pa. par. of *excerpo*=to pick out, to select *ex*=out, and *carpo*=to pluck, to gather; Ital. *scarso*, Dut. *schaars*; Sp. *escaso*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Not plentiful or abundant; falling or coming short of the demand; deficient, wanting, scanty; as, Money is *scarce*.

2. Few in number and seldom met with; not common; rare, uncommon.

\*3. Wanting; scantily supplied; poorly provided. (Followed by *of*.)

"A vulture . . ."

Dislodging from a region *scarce* of prey."

*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 433.

\*4. Stingy, mean, parsimonious, sparing.

"Bothe he was *scars* and chinche."

*Seven Sages*, 1,244.

B. *As adverb*:

1. Hardly, barely, scantily; but just.

"*Scarce* spake I thus, when waiting thus he said."

*Surrey: Virgil's Æneis*, ii.

2. With difficulty; scarcely; as, He can *scarce* speak.

\*3. Rarely, seldom.

"An eloquence *scarce* given to mortals."

*Cowper: To Mrs. Unwin*.

¶ To make one's self *scarce*: To disappear; to take one's self off.

\***scărçe-hēad**, *s.* [Eng. *scarce*; *-head*=hood.] Scarcity, scarceness.

**scărçe-lŷ**, \***skars-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *scarce*; *-ly*.]

1. Rarely, seldom.

\*2. Stingily, meanly, grudgingly.

"He that soweth *skarsly*, schal and *skarsly* repe."—*Wycliffe: 2 Cor.* ix. 6.

3. Hardly, barely, scarce; only just.

"His bounding horses *scarce* touch the fields."

*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xxiii. 582.

4. With difficulty.

"That *scarce* could he weeld his bootlesse single blade."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. vii. 582.

**scărçe-mēnt**, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Build.*: A ledge or footing formed by the setting back of a wall; a set-back in the building of walls, or in raising banks of earth.

2. *Mining*: A ledge of a stratum left projecting into a mine-shaft as a footing for a ladder, a support for a pit-cistern, &c. It is so fashioned below as to form a bracket.

**scărçe-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *scarce*; *-ness*.] The state or condition of being scarce; scarcity (q. v.).

**scărç-î-tŷ**, \***scar-si-tie**, \***scar-sy-tie**, \***skarsete**, \***scar-ci-tee**, *s.* [O. Fr. *escarsete*.]

1. The quality or state of being scarce or deficient in supply; smallness in quantity in proportion to the wants or demands; deficiency, scantiness.

"To store them all with provision against the ensuing time of *scarcity*."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

2. Rareness, infrequency; as, A coin is valuable for its *scarcity*.

\*3. Stinginess, meanness, parsimony.

"Right as men blamen an averous man by cause of his *skarsete*."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibæus*, p. 182.

**scard**, *s.* [SHARD.] A fragment. (*Prov.*)

**scäre**, \***skeer**, \***skere**, \***skerre**, *v. t.* [Icel. *skjarr*=shy, timid; *skirra*=to bar, to prevent; reflex. *skirras*=to shun; Ger. *sich scheren*=to withdraw, to depart.]

1. To frighten; to terrify suddenly; to strike with sudden fear.

2. To drive through fear.

**scäre**, *s.* [SCARE, v.] A sudden fright, particularly one arising from a trifling cause; a causeless or purely imaginary alarm; a panic.

†**scare-babe**, \***scar-babe**, *subst.* Something to frighten a child; a bugbear.

"Like a *scar-babe* make him take his legs."—*Wily Beguiled*.

\***scare-bug**, \***scar-bugge**, *s.* A bugbear.

"Sinne is no *scare-bugge*."—*Dent: Pathway*, p. 345.

**scäre-crōw**, *s.* [Eng. *scare*, and *crow*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: A hideous or fantastic figure set up to frighten crows and other birds away from crops.

"Set thee in one of the pear-trees for a *scarecrow*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Cure*, ii. 2.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Anything which terrifies without a cause; a vain terror.

(2) A person so poorly and meanly clad as to resemble a scarecrow; a guy.

II. *Ornith.*: A sea-bird, the Black Tern.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **çhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.  
-**çian**, -**tian = şan**. -**tion**, -**sion = şün**;



\***scäre'-fire**, s. [Eng. *scare*, and *fire*.] A fire-alarm.

"The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kind of advertisements, and bells serve to proclaim a *scarefire*, and in some places water-breaches."—*Holder*.

**scarf** (1), \***scarfe**, s. [A. S. *scarfe*=a fragment, a piece; *scarfian*=to shred or scrape; cogn. with Dut. *scherf*=a shred; Ger. *scherbe*=a shard, a potshard. The particular sense is borrowed from O. Fr. *escharpe*=a scarf or baudric, from O. Dut. *scharpe*, *schaerpe*, *scerpe*=a scrip, a pilgrim's wallet; Low Ger. *schrap*=a scrip. From the Fr. come German *schärpe*=a scarf, a sash; Sw. *skärf*, Dan. *skjerf*, *skjerf*. *Scarf* is the same word as *scrap* and *scrip*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. A sort of light shawl; an article of dress of a light and ornamental character worn around the neck, or loosely around the shoulders or otherwise; sometimes used for a kind of necktie, sometimes for a sash.

"Their rival *scarfs* of mix'd embroidery."

*Byron: Child Harold*, i. 11.

\*2. A thin plate. (*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, XI. x. 49.)

II. *Her.*: A small ecclesiastical banner hanging down from the top of a crossier.

¶ (1) *Chaplain's scarf*: A scarf of black silk, about twice the width of a stole, worn around the neck by chaplains, Doctors of Divinity, and other dignitaries of the English Church.

(2) *Mourner's scarf*: A scarf of black silk or crape worn over the right shoulder by mourners at funerals.

(3) Scarfs of colored silk are worn on public occasions, and in their courts or lodges, by members of many Friendly Societies—e. g., the Foresters, Odd Fellows, &c.

**scarf-loom**, s. A narrow-ware figure-loom of such width and capacity for variety of work as to adapt it for ornamental weaving of fabrics of moderate breadth.

**scarf-skin**, s. [CUTICLE, II. 1.]

**scarf** (2), **scarph**, s. [SCARF (2), v.]

1. *Carp.*: A joint uniting two pieces of timber endwise. The ends of each are beveled off, and projections are sometimes made in the one corresponding to concavities in the other, or a corresponding cavity in each receives a joggle; the two are held together by bolts, and sometimes also by straps.

2. *Metall.*: The flattened or chamfered edges of iron prepared for welding. The two surfaces being drawn out or cut obliquely, a larger contact is given to them, which strengthens the joint.

**scarf-bolt**, s.

*Shipwrighting*: A bolt used by shipbuilders for securing the false keel.

**scarf-joint**, s. The same as SCARF (2), s. (q. v.).

**scarf** (3), s. [Icel. *skarfr*.] A cormorant. (*Prov.*)

**scarf** (1), v. t. [SCARF (1), s.]

1. To throw loosely on in manner of a scarf.

"My sea-gown *scarfed* about me in the dark."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

2. To cover up, as with a scarf; to dress in or with a scarf. (*Hall: Satires*, iv. 6.)

3. To cover up; to blindfold.

"Come, seeling night,  
*Scarf* up the tender eye of pitiful day."

*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 2.

**scarf** (2), v. t. [Sw. *skarfa*=to join together, to piece out, from *skarfa*=a scarf, a seam, a joint; Dan. *skarve*=to scarf, to join; Icel. *skör*=a rim, an edge, a scarf.]

*Carp.*: To cut or form a scarf on; to join by means of a scarf.

"In the joining of the stern, where it was *scarfed*."—*Anson: Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

**scarfed**, a. [Eng. *scarf* (1), s.; -ed.] Furnished or decorated with scarves, pendants, or flags.

"The *scarfed* bark puts from her native bay."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. vi.

**scär-ich'-thÿs**, s. [Lat. *scar(us)*, and Gr. *ichthys*=a fish.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Labridæ, with two species from the Indo-Pacific, differing only from *Scarus* (q. v.) in having the spines of the dorsal flexible.

**scär-i-fi-cä'-tion**, s. [Fr. from Lat. *scarificationem*, accus. of *scarificatio*, from *scarificatus*, pa. par. of *scarifico*=to scarify (q. v.); Sp. *escarificación*; Ital. *scarificazione*.]

*Surg.*: The act of scarifying; the act of separating the gum from the teeth, in order the better to get at them with an instrument; the act of making a number of incisions in the skin with a lancet or scarificator, for the purpose of letting blood or drawing off a fluid; the act of making incisions generally.

"The *scarification* ought to be made with crooked instruments."—*Arbuthnot*.

**scär-i-fi-cä-tör**, s. [Fr. *scarificateur*; Sp. *escarificador*; Ital. *scarificatore*.]

*Surgery*:

1. An instrument used in dental surgery in separating the gum from the teeth.

2. An instrument used in cupping. It has a number of lancets whose protrusion beyond the face of the case is adjustable. These are set in a retracted position, and discharged simultaneously by a pull on the trigger, so as to protrude through the apertures in the plane face and make a number of incisions through the skin.

3. A lancet for scarifying the skin or an engorged membrane.

4. One who scarifies; a scarifier.

"What though the *scarificators* work upon him day by day?"—*Richardson Clarissa*, iv. 141.

**scär-i-fi-ër**, s. [Eng. *scarify*; -er.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who scarifies.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Agric.*: An agricultural implement used for stirring the soil. It is a wheeled cultivator, but the teeth are long, sharp, and comparatively thin.

2. *Surg.*: A Scarificator (q. v.).

**scär i-fÿ**, \***scar-y-fie**, \***scar-ri-fy**, v. t. [Fr. *scarifier*, from Latin *scarifico*, *scarifo*, from Greek *skariphaomai*=to scratch or scrape up, from *skari-phos*=a style or pointed instrument for drawing outlines; Sp. *escarificar*; Ital. *scarificare*.]

1. *Surg.*: To remove the flesh from about a tooth, so as the better to get at it with an instrument; to make several incisions in the skin with a lancet or cupping instrument, for the purpose of letting blood or of drawing fluids.

"They will send doctors and surgeons to wrap you in blisters and *scarify* you all over."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

2. *Agric.*: To stir the soil, as with a scarifier.

3. *Fig.*: To torture, to plague; to cause extreme pain to; to pull to pieces cruelly. (Physically or mentally.)

"Those who delight in seeing others *scarified*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**scär-i-öus**, **scär-i-öse**, a. [Mod. Latin *scariosus*, from Modern Latin *scaria*=a spinous shrub (*Littré*); or from Prov. Eng. *scare*=lean, scraggy, scaly (*Mahn*); Fr. *scarieux*.]

*Bot.*: Membranous and dry; having a thin, dry, shriveled appearance, as the involucre leaves of many Centaureas.

**scä-ri'-tēs**, s. [Gr. *skaritis*=a stone colored like the fish *Scarus*.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Scaritinæ. Mandible strongly toothed on the inner side. Species many, from temperate and warmer countries.

**scär-i-ti'-næ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *scarit(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

*Entom.*: A sub-family of Carabidæ. Body elongated; prothorax separated from the elytra by a narrow cylindrical neck; mandibles generally large; legs short, anterior tibiæ strongly notched on the outer side, so as to constitute them palmate implements, well adapted for digging. They feed on the small insects found at the roots of plants.

**scar-la-tîn'-a**, **scar-lë-tîn'-a**, s. [SCARLET.]

*Pathol.*: Scarlet fever, a disease of childhood but occurring at any age, consisting of an inflammation affecting the entire integument, both cutaneous and mucous, accompanied by an infectious or contagious fever. There are three varieties, *S. simplex*, *S. anginosa*, where the throat is chiefly implicated, and *S. maligna*, where the poison is so rapidly fatal as frequently to kill the patient before the chief usual symptoms develop. The eruption appears on the second or third day in the form of closely aggregated points about the size of a pin's head, with normal skin between, rounded and tending to become confluent. The period of desquamation, owing to excessive production of new epidermis, follows in two or three days. The eruption may be on the face only, the most frequent change being in the throat, the tonsils becoming swollen with catarrhal pharyngitis, tenacious mucous secretion, and œdema, with great difficulty in swallowing. Inflammation of the parotids and other glands often occurs, with suppuration and abscess, destroying the cell-tissues, with sloughing, and occasionally fatal hæmorrhage. The middle ear is frequently affected in the eruptive stage, often resulting in permanent deafness, and diphtheria is a not unusual complication, leading some observers to treat it as a symptom of scarlatina or eruptive maladies affecting the throat instead of a distinct disease. The kidneys are more affected in this disease than any other organ, nephritis being a common accompaniment, and dropsy a very frequent sequela. It is very contagious, the infection persisting for a long time, and tending to attack every member of a family not protected by a previous attack. Its regular course is from two to three weeks, the period of infection being strongest during the process of desquamation, and lasting for about three

weeks from the commencement of that process. It is most fatal in the very young, during pregnancy, or in adults suffering from organic diseases, or when complications exist. Death may ensue from pyæmia, septicæmia, pneumonia, or anasarca, being ushered in by convulsions and coma; should the temperature reach 105°, with a pulse over 120, livid eruption, nervousness with typhoid symptoms, hæmorrhage of the skin, or vomiting, diarrhœa, or dropsy set in, the prognosis is very unfavorable. There is no known specific for this formidable malady.

**scar-la-tîn'-al**, a. [Eng. *scarlatin(a)*; -al.]

*Pathol.*: Of, belonging to, produced, or modified by Scarlatina; as, a *scarlatinal* dropsy, *scarlatinal* synovitis, &c. (*Tanner*.)

**scar-la-tîn'-oid**, adj. [Eng. *scarlatin(a)*; -oid.] Resembling scarlatina or any of its symptoms; as, *scarlatinoid* rash, occurring after operations. (*Tanner*.)

**scar-la-tîn'-ous**, a. [Eng. *scarlatin(a)*; -ous.] Pertaining to scarlatina or scarlet fever.

**scar-lëss**, a. [Eng. *scar* (2), s.; -less.] Without a scar; free from scars.

**scar-lët**, \***scar-lat**, \***skar-let**, s. & a. [O. Fr. *escarlate* (Fr. *écarlate*), from Pers. *saqlât*, *saqlât*, *saqlât*=scarlet cloth; cf. Pers. *saqlâtûn*, *saqlâtûn*=scarlet cloth; *saqlân*=cloth; Arab. *saqlât*=a warm woolen cloth; *siqlât*=a fine painted or figured cloth, a canopy over a litter; Sp. & Port. *escarlata*; Ital. *scarlatto*.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II. (The best scarlet dye is obtained from cochineal.)

"These [the cochineal] yield the much-esteemed *scarlet*."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1685).

2. Cloth of a scarlet color; scarlet dress or robes. "All her household are clothed with *scarlet*."—*Proverbs xxxi. 21*.

II. *Bot., &c.*: Pure carmine slightly tinged with yellow.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Of the color known as scarlet.

"Invested with the gold chain and the *scarlet robe*."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, ev. 56.

2. Wearing scarlet clothes; dressed in scarlet.

"*Scarlet hypocrite*."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 9*.

**scarlet-admiral**, s. See RED-ADMIRAL.

**scarlet-bean**, s. The Scarlet-runner (q. v.).

**scarlet-faced saki**, s. [SAKI.]

**scarlet-fever**, s. [SCARLATINA.]

**scarlet-fish**, s. A name given to the Telescope-carp (q. v.), from its brilliant red color.

**scarlet-ibis**, s.

*Ornith.*: *Ibis rubra*, from tropical America. It is a beautiful bird, with plumage of intense scarlet, but in Europe the birds become paler at each successive molt.

**scarlet-lady**, s. [SCARLET-WOMAN.]

**scarlet-lake**, s. A red pigment prepared from cochineal.

**scarlet-lychnis**, s.

*Bot.*: *Lychnis chalcedonica*, a border plant, from Russia.

**scarlet-maple**, s.

*Bot.*: *Acer rubrum*.

**scarlet-mite**, s.

*Entom.*: *Trombidium holosericeum*. When young it is parasitic on the genus Phalangium; the adult insect, which is bright scarlet, may be seen running about on the ground and in moss on the roots of trees.

**scarlet-oak**, s.

*Bot.*: *Quercus coccinea*, a North American oak, the leaves of which when decaying become scarlet.

**scarlet-pomponé**, s.

*Bot.*: *Lilium pomponium*.

**scarlet-runner**, †**scarlet-bean**, s.

*Bot.*: *Phaseolus multiflorus*.

**scarlet-seed**, s.

*Bot.*: (1) *Ternströmia obovalis*; (2) *Lætia thamnina*.

**scarlet-sumach**, s.

*Bot.*: *Rhus glabra*.

**scarlet-tanager**, s.

*Ornith.*: *Pyrranga rubra*, a summer visitant to the United States, retiring southward in winter. The popular name is derived from the prevailing hue of the summer plumage of the male.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre. unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



## scarlet-tiger, s.

*Entom.*: *Hyperocompa dominula*. Fore wings dark green, with conspicuous yellow or white spots; hind wings crimson, with black spots toward the margin. A rare and fine moth, about two inches in the expansion of its wings. Larva black, with pale yellow stripes, feeding on various plants.

**scarlet-woman, scarlet-lady, s.** An appellation founded on Rev. xvii. 4.

**scar'-lēt, v. t.** [SCARLET, s.]

1. To make scarlet; to redden.

\*2. To clothe in scarlet.

"Pilyoned and scarletted."—*Harl. Miscell.*, vi. 442.

**scar-lē-tīn'-a, s.** [SCARLATINA.]

\***scar'-mage** (age as ĭg), \***scar'-mōge, s.** [SKIRMISH.]

\***scar'-mīshe, \*scar'-mische, s.** [SKIRMISH.]

**scarn, skarn, s.** [A. S. *scearn*; Icel., Dan., & Sw. *skarn*=dung.] Dung. (*Prov. & Scotch.*)

**scār'-ōid, a.** [Lat. *scar(us)*; Eng. suff. *-oid*.] Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the genus *Scarus* (q. v.).

"This typical genus contains by far the greatest number of *Scaroid* Wrasses."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 532.

**scarp** (1), \***scarf, \*scarfe, s.** [Fr. *escarpe*, from Ital. *scarpa*, so called because cut sharp or steep, from O. H. Ger. *scharf, scharff*; Low Ger. *scharp*=sharp (q. v.); O. Fr. *escarper*=to cut smooth and steep.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A perpendicular, or nearly perpendicular slope.

2. *Fort.*: The interior slope or wall of the ditch at the foot of the parapet. It is hidden from the enemy by the glacis.

**scarp** (2), **scarpe, subst.** [O. French *escharpe*.] [SCARP (1), s.]

*Her.*: A diminutive of the bend sinister, supposed to represent a shoulder-belt or officer's scarf.

**scarp, v. t.** [SCARP (1), s.] To cut down like a scarf or slope; to cut down perpendicularly.

"In other places artificially *scarped* into a beetling crag."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**scarped, pa. par. or a.** [SCARP, v.]

**scarph, s.** [SCARP (2), s., 1.]

\***scār'-pine, s.** [French *escarpin*; Ital. *scarpa*=a shoe, a slipper.] An instrument of torture like a boot.

"I was put to the *scarpines*."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. vii.

**scarred, pa. par. & a.** [SCAR (1), v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Marked by a scar or scars; exhibiting scars.

II. *Bot.*: Marked by the scars left by bodies, such as leaves, which have fallen off.

**scar'-rŷ** (1), **adj.** [Eng. *scar* (1), s.; *-y*.] Resembling or having scars or precipices.

**scar'-rŷ** (2), **a.** [Eng. *scar* (2), s.; *-y*.] Pertaining to or resembling a scar or scars; having or exhibiting scars; scarred.

**scart, v. t.** [A variant of *scrat* (q. v.).] To scratch, to scrape. Sometimes applied to indistinct or bad writing. (*Scotch.*)

**scart** (1), **s.** [SCART, v.]

1. A scratch, a slight wound.

"I would never be making a hum-dudgeon about a scart on a pow."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiii.

2. A meager, puny-looking person.

**scart** (2) **skart, s.** [SCARP, (3), s.] A cormorant. (*Scotch.*)

"D'ye think ye'll help them wi' skirling that gate like an auld skart?"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. viii.

**scār'-ūs, subst.** [Lat., from Gr. *skarus*=*Scarus cretensis*.]

*Ichthy.*: Parrot-Wrasses; a genus of Labridæ with ten species. The jaws from a sharp beak, teeth confluent; dorsal spines stiff, pungent. *Scarus cretensis* occurs in the Mediterranean; the other nine are from the tropics. The first was held in high repute among the ancients, and is still valued for its exquisite flavor. It feeds on fucus, and the fact that it rolls its food backwards and forwards in the mouth to masticate it thoroughly probably gave rise to the idea that it was a ruminant. [PARROT-FISH.]

**scār'-ŷ, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] Poor land, having a thin coat of grass. (*Prov. Eng.*)

**scār'-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *scar(e)*; *-y*.] Easily frightened; as, a *scary* horse.

**scāt** (1), **scad, scatt, s.** [A. S. *sceat*=a tax; Icel. *scattr*; O. H. Ger. *scaz*; Ger. *schatz*.] [SHOT (2), subst.] A tax, a tribute.

**scāt** (2), **s.** [Icel. *skadha, skadhi*.] [SCATHE.] Hurt, harm.

**scāt** (3), **s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A brisk shower of rain driven by the wind; a passing shower. (*Prov. Eng.*)

**scāt** (4), *Interj.* [Etym. probably a hissing sound followed by the exclamation *cat*.] Be off; be gone; away;—mostly used in driving off a cat.

**scātch, s.** [Fr. *escache*.] A kind of bridle-bit. Called also a Scatchmouth.

**scātch-ēs, s. pl.** [O. Fr. *eschasses* (Fr. *échasses*)=stilts, from Dut. *schaets, schaats*=a high-heeled shoe, a skate.] Stilts to put the feet in for walking in dirty places.

"Walking upon stilts or *scatches*."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, ii. 1.

**scātch'-mōuth, s.** [SCATCH.]

\***scāte, s. & v.** [SKATE.]

\***scā-tē'-broūs, a.** [Latin *scatebra*=a spring, from *scateo*=to overflow.] Abounding with springs.

\***scāth, v. & s.** [SCATHE, v. & s.]

\***scath-fire, s.** A very destructive fire.

**scāthe, scāith, \*scath, \*skathe, subst.** [A. S. *sceadha*; Icel. *skadha, skadhi*; O. Fris. *skatha*; Goth. *skathis*; Dut. & Ger. *schade*.] Hurt, harm, injury.

"For harme and *scathe* by hym done in Fraunce."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. lxxv.

**scāthe, scaith, \*scath, v. t.** [A. S. *sceadhan*; cogn. with Icel. *skadha*; Sw. *skada*; Dan. *skade*; Ger. & Dut. *schaden*; Goth. *gaskathjan*.] To hurt, to harm, to injure, to damage; to destroy.

**scāthe'-fūl, scāth-ful, \*scath-full, a.** [Eng. *scathe*; *-full*.] Hurtful, harmful.

"O *scatheful* harm, condition of povertie."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,519.

**scāthe'-fūl-nēss, scāth-ful-ness, subst.** [Eng. *scatheful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being hurtful or injurious; hurtfulness, injuriousness.

**scāthe'-lēss, scāth-les, a.** [Eng. *scathe*; *-less*.] Free from hurt, harm, or injury; uninjured, unhurt.

**scāth'-īng, a.** [SCATHE, v.] Hurtful, harmful, blasting; very bitter or severe, as *scathing* sarcasm.

**scāth'-lēss, a.** [SCATHELESS.]

\***scāth'-lŷ, adj.** [English *scathe*; *-ly*.] Hurtful, injurious.

**scāt'-hōld, subst.** [Eng. *scat* (1), and *hold*.] In Orkney and Shetland open ground for a pasture or for furnishing fuel; scotland. Written also *scathald, scattald, scattold*.

**scāt'-lānd, subst.** [Eng. *scat* (1), and *land*.] In Orkney and Shetland land which paid a duty or tax called *Scat* for right of pasture and fuel.

\***scāt'-ō-mān-çŷ, subst.** [Gr. *skatos*=dung, and *manteia*=prophecy, divination.] Divination by a person's excrement.

**scā-tōph'-a-ga, s.** [SCATOPHAGUS.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Muscidae, section Acalypteræ, i. e., having the halteres uncovered, the wing-scales being absent or small. *Scatophaga stercoraria* is the Dung-fly. The eggs are deposited in dung, but are preserved from sinking in it by two horns diverging from the upper end. The perfect insect is dingy yellow, about a third of an inch long, and preys on other Diptera.

**scā-tōph'-a-gūs, s.** [Greek *skatophagos*=eating dung or dirt; *skatos*, genit. of *skōr*=dung, and *phagein*=to eat.]

1. *Ichthyology*: A genus of Squamipennes (q. v.). Two dorsals united at base, first with ten or eleven spines; anal with four spines; snout rather short; pre-operculum without spine; scales very small. Four species, from the Indian Ocean. *Scatophagus argus* is one of the commonest Indian shore fishes; it enters rivers freely, and is said not to be very particular in the selection of food. (*Günther.*)

2. *Palæont.*: From the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

**scātt, s.** [SCAT (1), s.]

**scāt'-tēr, \*scat-er, \*scat-tre, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *scateran*, from the same root as Gr. *skedannymi*=to scatter. *Scatter* and *shatter* are doublets.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle, to strew.

2. To dissipate and disperse; to cause to separate and go away or apart from each other.

"Scattered the clouds away."

*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. 36.

3. To sprinkle something; to strew or besprinkle with something.

"A narrow way

*Scattered* with bushy thorns and ragged breares."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. x. 35.

4. To disunite; to break up into pieces or parties; to distract.

"From France there comes a power  
Into this scattered kingdom."

*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 1.

5. To dissipate, to dispel, to frustrate; as, to *scatter* hopes or plans.

B. *Intrans.*: To be dispersed, scattered, or dissipated; to disperse; to separate from each other; to go dispersedly; to straggle.

**scatter-tuft, s.**

*Bot.*: The genus *Sporochnus*, one of the algae.

**scāt'-tēr-brāin, s.** [Eng. *scatter*, and *brain*.] A giddy or thoughtless person; one who is incapable of settled or concentrated thought.

**scāt'-tēr-brāined, adj.** [English *scatter*, and *brained*.] Giddy, thoughtless, flighty, heedless.

**scāt'-tēred, pa. par. & a.** [SCATTER.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Dispersed, dissipated, besprinkled, strewn, thinly spread.

2. *Botany*:

(1) (*Of leaves*): Dispersed, as opposed to whorled, opposite, ternate, or any such terms.

(2) (*Of branches*): Having an apparently irregular arrangement.

**scattered-light, s.**

*Optics*: Irregularly reflected light. It is the kind of light which makes bodies visible.

**scāt'-tēred-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *scattered*; *-ly*.] In a scattered or dispersed manner; separately, disunitedly.

"An aggregation of things, which exist *scatteredly* and apart in the world."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 695.

**scāt'-tēr-ēr, s.** [Eng. *scatter*; *-er*.] One who scatters.

**scāt'-tēr-good, s.** [Eng. *scatter*, and *good*.] One who wastes his goods or fortune; a spendthrift.

**scāt'-tēr-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [SCATTER.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of one who scatters or disperses.

2. That which is scattered or dispersed. (Generally in the plural.)

**scāt'-tēr-īng-lŷ, \*scat-ter-ing-lie, adv.** [Eng. *scattering*; *-ly*.] In a scattered or dispersed manner; dispersedly; not together.

"Others *scatteringly* and sparingly glean out of human books."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 286.

\***scāt'-tēr-īng, s.** [Eng. *scatter*; *-ling*.] A vagabond; one who has no fixed home or residence.

"Gathering unto him all the *scatterlings* and outlaws out of all the woods."—*Spenser: On Ireland*.

**scāt'-tēr-lō-fīs'-tī-cāte, v. i.** [A word of no etymology.] To wander aimlessly, at haphazard; to range over a country; to travel. (*Western Slang.*)

**ŷscā-tūr'-ī-ent, a.** [Lat. *scaturiens*, pr. par. of *scaturio*=to flow or gush out, from *scateo*=to spring.] Springing or gushing out, as the water of a fountain.

\***scāt-u-rīg'-īn-ōūs, adjective.** [Latin *scaturigo* (genit. *scaturiginis*)=spring water.] [SCATURIENT.] Abounding with springs or fountains.

**scaud, v. t.** [SCALD, v.] (*Scotch.*)

**scauld, v. t.** [SCOLD, v.] (*Scotch.*)

**scāup** (1), **s.** [Prob. a variant of *scalp* (1), s.] Poor, hard land; a small square knoll.

**scāup** (2), **s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A bed or stratum of oysters or the like; as, an oyster-*scāup*, a mussel-*scāup*.

**scāup** (3), **s.** [Icel. *scalp-hæna*.]

*Ornith.*: A duck, *Fuligula marila*. It is ashy, streaked with black, the head and neck black, changing into green, the rump and tail black, the under parts white; spots of white on the wings, bill lead color. Sir John Richardson describes it as breeding in all parts of the fur country of North America, from 50° north latitude upward. It occurs also in Siberia, the North of Europe, &c.

**scaup-duck, s.** [SCAUP (3).]

**scāup'-ēr, s.** [Prob. for *scalper*.]

*Engrav.*: A tool having a semicircular face, used by engravers to clear away the spaces between the lines of an engraving, in the manner of a chisel.

**scāur, v. t.** [SCARE, v.]

**scāur, a.** [SCAUR, v.] Apt to be scared. (*Scotch.*)

"An' faith! thou's neither lag nor lame,  
Nor blate nor *scaur*." *Burns: To the Deil*.

**bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.**  
**-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; çion, -çion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.**



**scâur**, s. [SCAR (1), s.] A cliff, a scar; a precipitous bank overhanging a river.

"Scale the *scaur* that gleams so red."

*Blackie: Lays of Highlands*, p. 98.

**scäv'-age** (age as *ig*), s. [Low Lat. *scavagium*, an old law term, equivalent to *showage*, being a duty on goods shown; A. S. *scæwian*=to show (q. v.).] A toll or duty formerly exacted of merchant strangers by mayors, sheriffs, &c., for goods shown or offered for sale within their precincts.

\***scäv'-age** (age as *ig*), v. t. [SCAVAGE, s.] To scavenge, to cleanse of filth.

"There are 16 orderlies regularly employed upon scavenging a portion of the city."—*Mayhew: London Labor and London Poor*, ii. 293.

\***scäv'-ag-ër** (ag as *ig*), s. [Eng. *scavag(e)*; -er.] A scavenger (q. v.).

"The street-orderlies seem likely to become the established scavengers."—*Mayhew: London Labor and London Poor*, ii. 293.

\***scäv'-ag-ër-ÿ** (ag as *ig*), s. [Eng. *scavage*; -ry.] The system of scavenging or cleansing the streets, &c., of a town from filth.

"Any proposed improvement in scavagery."—*Mayhew: London Labor and London Poor*, ii. 293.

**scäv'-ënge**, v. t. [Formed from *scavenger* (q. v.).] To cleanse, as streets, &c., from filth.

"Vast parallel streets which were being continuously scavenged."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 20, 1886.

**scäv'-ën-gër** (1), \***scäv-en-gere**, s. [For *scavenger*, the *n* being inserted as in messenger, passenger, &c.] A petty officer whose duty was to see that the streets of a city were kept clean; hence, a man employed to clean the streets, &c., of a city by sweeping, scraping, and carrying off the filth; a person engaged in any mean or dirty occupation.

**scavenger-beetle**, s. Any beetle that feeds on filth.

**scavenger-crab**, s. A crab which feeds on carrion.

**scavenger-roll**, s.  
*Cotton-man.*: A roller in a spinning-machine to collect loose fiber and fluff.

\***Scäv'-ën-gër** (2), s. [See def.] A corruption of the name of Sir W. Skevington, Lieutenant of the Tower in the reign of Henry VIII., by whom the instrument of torture called after him was invented.

**Scavenger's daughter**, s. An instrument of torture, consisting of a broad hoop of iron which so compressed the body as to force the blood from the ears and nose, and sometimes even from the hands and feet.



Scavenger's Daughter.

**scâw**, s. [Icel. *skagi*=a promontory, from *skaga*=to jut out.] A promontory. (*Shetland.*)

**scä'-zôn**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *skazôn*=limping.]  
*Lat. Pros.*: A kind of iambic verse, having a spondee or trochee in the last place instead of an iambus.

\***sceat**, s. [A. S.]

*Numism.*: A small Anglo-Saxon copper coin worth about two cents.

\***scède**, s. [SCHEDULE.] A legal document; a schedule.

\***scël'-ër-ät**, \***scël'-ër-äte**, a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *sceleratus*, from *scelus* (genit. *sceleris*)=wickedness.]

A. *As adj.*: Wicked.  
"The most *scelerate* plot that ever was heard of."—*North: Examen*, p. 191.

B. *As subst.*: A villain, a criminal.  
\***scël'-ër-ouš**, a. [Latin *scelerosus*, from *scelus* (genit. *sceleris*)=crime, guilt.] Wicked.  
"By this abominable and *scelerous* act."—*Hall: Richard III.*, fo. 4.

\***scë-lës'-tíc**, \***sce-les-tique**, a. [Lat. *scelustus*=wicked, from *scelus* (genit. *sceleris*)=wickedness.] Wicked, atrocious.

"The world hath not . . . more *scelastique* villaines."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 5.

**scël'-i-dēs**, s. pl. [Pl. of Gr. *skelis* (genit. *skelidos*)=a leg.]  
*Zoöl.*: The legs of animals.

**scël'-i-dō-**, pref. [SKELIDES.]  
*Nat. Hist.*: Of or belonging to the leg of an animal; furnished with legs.

**scël'-i-dō-sâu'-rī-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *scelidosaur(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]  
*Palæont.*: A family of Marsh's Stegosauria (q. v.).

*Astragalus* not coalesced with tibia, metatarsals elongate. European Genera: *Scelidosaurus*, from the Lias; *Acanthopholis* from the Chalk, *Cratæomus* and *Hylæosaurus*, from the Wealden, and *Polacanthus*.

**scël'-i-dō-sâu'-rūs**, s. [Pref. *scelido-*, and Greek *saurus*=a lizard.] [SCELIDOSAURIDÆ.]

**scël'-i-dō-thère**, s. [SCELIDOTHERIUM.] Any individual of the extinct genus *Scelidotherium* (q. v.).

"The teeth, however, are fewer in the *Scelidother* than in any *Armadillo*."—*Owen, in Zoölogy of Voyage of Beagle*, pt. i., p. 75.

**scël'-i-dō-thër'-i-ÿm**, s. [Pref. *scelido-*, and Gr. *thērion*=a wild beast.]

*Palæont.*: A South American genus of Edentata, allied to *Myloodon* (q. v.), but comprising forms of smaller size and less massive construction. The skull was elongated.

\***scël'-lūm**, s. [SCHELLUM.] A rogue, a thief.

**scë'-nā**, s. [Ital. & Lat.] [SCENE.]

1. *Arch.*: The permanent architectural front which faced the audience in a Roman theater. It sometimes consisted of three several ranges of columns one above another.

2. *Music*:  
(1) A scene.  
(2) A solo for a single voice, in which various dramatic emotions are displayed.

**scë'-nā'-rī-ō**, s. [Ital.]

*Drama*: A sketch of the scenes and main points of an opera libretto or a play, drawn up and settled before filling in the details. (*Grove.*)

"This *scenario* occupied twenty-one pages of foolscap closely printed."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 22, 1884.

\***scën'-ar-ÿ**, s. [Lat. *scenarius*=pertaining to a scene.] [SCENERY.]

1. The appearance of places or things; scenery.

"He must gain a relish of the works of nature, and be conversant in the various *scenery* of a country life."—*Addison.*

2. The representation of a place in which an action is performed.

"The progress of the sound, and the *scenery* of the bordering regions, are imitated from *Æn.* vii. on the sounding the horn of Alecto."—*Pope. (Todd.)*

3. The disposition and arrangement of the scenes of a play.

"To make a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw up the *scenery* of a play."—*Dryden: Poetry and Painting.*

**scène**, s. [Lat. *scena*, from Gr. *skēnē*=a sheltered place, a tent, a stage, a scene; Fr. *scène*; Spanish *escena*; Ital. *scena*.]

1. A stage; the part of a theater on which the acting is done; the place where dramatic and other shows are exhibited.

"A queen in jest, only to fill the *scene*."  
*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 4.

2. The imaginary place in which the action of a play is supposed to take place; the time, place, circumstances, &c., in which anything is imagined to occur, or where the action of a story, play, poem, or the like is laid; surroundings amid which anything is set before the imagination.

3. The place where anything occurs or is exhibited.

"The virtue they had learn'd in *scenes* of woe."  
*Cowper: Expostulation*, 80.

4. A whole series of actions and events connected and exhibited, or a whole assemblage of objects displayed at one view; a play, a spectacle, an exhibition.

"Now prepare thee for another *scene*."  
*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 637.

5. A place and objects seen together; a view, a landscape; a combination of natural views; scenery.

"Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm,  
A sylvan *scene*."  
*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 140.

6. One of the painted slides, hangings, or other devices used to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play. The usual forms are: (1) The flat scenes or flats [*FLAT*, a., C. II. 8.]; (2) drop-scenes (q. v.); (3) borders or soffits, slips of canvas hanging from the top of the stage, and representing either the sky or a mass of overhanging foliage, &c., and (4) wings, long, narrow, upright scenes on frames at each side of the stage, having much the same effect as the borders. [*WING*, s.]

7. So much of a play as passes without change of locality or time; a division of an act; so much of a play as represents what passes between the same persons in the same place. *Plays* are divided into *acts*, and the acts are subdivided into *scenes*.

8. An exhibition of feeling between two or more persons, usually of a pathetic or passionate nature; often an artificial or affected action, or course of action, done for effect; a theatrical display.

† (1) *Behind the scenes*:  
*Lit.*: Behind the scenery in a theater; hence, having access to information not patent to the general public, concerning the motives for any action or

course of conduct, and the plans followed or to be followed for attaining any object; especially, acquainted with the private motives influencing the actions of a party or of an individual; in the secret.

(2) *Set scenes*:  
*Theat.*: Scenes made up of many parts mounted on frames, which fit into each other, as an interior with walls, doors, windows, fireplace, &c.

**scene-man**, s.  
*Theat.*: The same as SCENE-SHIFTER (q. v.).

**scene-painter**, *subst.* One who paints scenes or scenery for theaters.

**scene-painting**, s. A branch of the art of painting governed by the laws of perspective, applied to the peculiar exigencies of a theater. It is executed chiefly in distemper or water-colors.

**scene-shifter**, s.  
*Theat.*: One who shifts or arranges the movable scenery in a theater in accordance with the requirements of the play.

\***scene-work**, s. A dramatic exhibition.

\***scène**, v. t. [SCENE, s.] To exhibit; to make a scene or exhibition of; to set out; to display.

"Our food is plainer, but eaten with a better appetite; our course of employment and action the very same, only not *scened* so illustriously, nor set off with so good company and conversation."—*Sancroft. Letters*, ii. 17.

†**scène-fül**, a. [Eng. *scene*, s.; -ful(l).] Abounding in scenes, scenery, or imagery.

**scën'-ër-ÿ**, s. [Lat. *scenarius*=pertaining to a scene or scenes.]

1. The disposition and arrangement of the scenes of a play.

2. The representation of a place in which an action is supposed to take place; the scenes of a play.

"Sophocles increased the number of actors to three, and added the decoration of painted *scenery*."—*Twining: Aristotle on Poetry*, pt. i.

3. The general appearance of a place; the general aspect, as regards variety or beauty, or the reverse, in a landscape; combination of natural views which give character to a landscape.

† Scenery primarily depends on geological phenomena. The scenery and general configuration of a district are often due rather to the facilities offered to the weathering of rocks along small and closely-disposed planes of fissure than to the presence of long lines of fracture and faulting.

**scën'-ic**, \***scën'-ick**, **scën'-ic-äl**, *adj.* [Latin *scenicus*, from Gr. *skēnikos*; French *scénique*; Sp. *escenico*; Ital. *scenico*.] Pertaining to the stage; dramatic, theatrical.

**scën'-i-tō-rī-ō**, s. A scenic representation of events with oratoric effects, without the introduction of living figures.

**scën'-i-tō-rī-ÿm**, *subst.* A theater or any large building for the production of scenitorio (q. v.).

**scën'-ō-grāph'-ic**, **scën'-ō-grāph'-ic-äl**, *adj.* [Eng. *scenograph(y)*; -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.

**scën'-ō-grāph'-ic-äl-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *scenographical*; -ly.] In a scenographic manner; in perspective.

"If the workman be skilled in perspective, more than one face may be represented in our diagram *scenographically*."—*Mortimer.*

**scën'-ōg'-rā-phÿ**, s. [Greek *skēnē*=a scene, and *graphō*=to write, to draw; Fr. *scénographie*.] The art of perspective; the representation of an object, as of a building, according to the rules of perspective; the general view of a building, as distinguished from a ground-plan or elevation.

**scē-nō-pī'-nī-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *scenopinus* (us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

*Entom.*: A family of Tanystoma. Antennæ short, with three joints, the third the longest, with no bristle; legs short; wings with a complete cell on the disc. Very small flies, the larvæ of which are long and feed on fungi.

**scē-nō-pī'-nūs**, s. [Apparently a miswriting for *scenopoius*, from Gr. *skēnopoios*=tent-making.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of *Scenopinidæ* (q. v.). *Scenopinus fenestralis* and *S. fasciatus* are often seen on windows, especially of stables, on the leaves of plants, and on walls.

**scënt**, \***sënt**, s. [SCENT, v.]

1. That which, being emitted by or issuing from a body or substance, affects the olfactory nerves of animals; odor.

2. An odoriferous liquid distilled from flowers, &c., used to perfume the handkerchief, and other articles of dress; a perfume.

3. Odor or smell left on the ground, enabling the track of an animal to be followed.

"Under these circumstances *scent* did not much favor the pack."—*Field*, Sept. 11, 1886.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camël, hër, thère; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pôt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cūr, rôle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.



4. Scraps of paper torn up small and scattered on the ground in the game of hare-and-hounds by the hares, to serve as scent and enable the hounds to follow their track.

5. A course of pursuit; a track.

"He gained the observations of innumerable ages, and traveled upon the same *scent* into Æthiopia."—*Temple*.

6. The power of smelling; the smell.

"Several dogs of quick *scent* were turned out among the bushes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ *To get scent of*: To find out, to come to know, to discover.

"Somehow he got *scent* of what had happened and disappeared."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**scent-glands, s. pl.**

*Comp. Anat.*: Glands, variously situated in the males of different animals, secreting a more or less strongly-smelling substance. Those of the musk-deer and civet-cat are familiar examples. Their purpose is probably aphrodisiac.

"During the breeding season the anal *scent-glands* of snakes are in active function."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 1885), p. 352.

**scēnt, \*sēnt, v. t. & i.** [Fr. *sentir*=to feel, to scent, from Latin *sentio*=to feel, to perceive; Sp. & Port. *sentir*; Ital. *sentire*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To perceive by the olfactory organs; to smell.

"But soft! methinks I *scent* the morning air."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 5.

2. To fill or imbue with a scent or odor; to perfume.

"The profusion of rich perfumes with which it was *scented*."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

**B. Intransitive:**

\*1. To have a smell.

"Whatsoever toucheth it *senteth* presently of yron."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvii., ch. ii.

2. To hunt animals by their scent.

**scēnt'ēd, adj.** [Eng. *scent*, s.; -ed.] Having a scent, odor, or perfume.

"The scentless and the *scented* rose."

*Cowper: Task*, vi. 15.

**scēnt'-fūl, \*sēnt'-fūll, adj.** [English *scent*, s.; -full.]

1. Yielding much scent; highly or strongly scented.

"Ye blossoms, that one varied landscape rise,

And send your *scentful* tribute to the skies."

*Savage: Volunteer Laureat*, No. 2.

2. Having a quick scent or smell.

"The *sentfull* osprey by the rocke had fish'd."

*Browne: Britannias Pastorals*.

**scēnt'-īng, pr. par. or a.** [SCENT, v.]

**†scēnt'-īng-lỹ, adv.** [Eng. *scenting*; -ly.] By scent or smell.

**scēnt'-lēss, a.** [Eng. *scent*, s.; -less.]

1. Having no scent or smell; destitute of smell; inodorous.

2. Affording no scent for hunting.

"That dry, *scentless* cycle of days."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

**scēnt'-wood, s.** [Eng. *scent*, and *wood*.]

*Bot.*: *Alyxia buxifolia*. (*Tasmanian*.)

**scē-pā, s.** [Gr. *skepē*, from *skepas*=a covering, a shelter.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Scapaceæ (q. v.).

**scē-pā-çē-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *scep(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: Scapads; an order of Diclinous Exogens, alliance Euphorbiales. Trees with coriaceous, alternate leaves, and membranous stipules forming the scales of the buds. Flowers apetalous, unisexual, males amentaceous; sepals four or five, minute and membranous; corolla none; stamens two to five, with short, inelastic filaments, females in short, axillary racemes; sepals six, in two whorls; ovary two-celled; style none; stigma with two or four lobes; seeds one or two, pendulous, enveloped in a succulent aril. Found in forests in tropical India. Known genera three, species six. (*Lindley*.)

**scē-pād, s.** [Mod. Lat. *scep(a)*; Eng. suff. -ad.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: The Scapaceæ (q. v.).

**\*scēp'-sis, subst.** [Gr.] [SCEPTIC.] Scepticism; sceptical philosophy.

**scēp'-tēr, scēp'-tre (tre as tēr), s.** [Fr. *sceptre*, from Lat. *sceptrum*; Gr. *skēptron*=a staff to lean on, a scepter, from *skēptō*=to prop; O. Sp. *esceptro*, *cetno*; Ital. *scettro*.]

1. *Lit.*: A staff or baton borne by a sovereign or ruler as a symbol of office or authority; a royal mace; the ensign of royalty borne in the hand.

"The *scepter*, or staff, was always the ensign of judicial and sovereign power."—*Potter: Antiquities of Greece*, bk. i., ch. xx.

2. *Fig.*: Royal authority or power.

"And letteth her that ought the *scepter* weeld."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xi. 2.

**scepter-flower, s.**

*Bot.*: The genus *Sceptranthus* (q. v.).

**scēp'-tēr, v. t.** [SCEPTER, s.] To give a scepter to; to invest with a scepter or with royal authority.

**\*scēp'-tēr-dōm, subst.** [English *scepter*; -dom.] Reign.

"In the *scepterdom* of Edward the Confessor."—*Nashe: Lenten Stufe*.

**scēp'-tēred, scēp'-tred (tred as tērd), a.** [Eng. *scepter*; -ed.]

1. Bearing or invested with a scepter.

"For *sceptred* cynics earth were far too wide a den."

*Byron: Child Harold*, iii. 41.

2. Imperial, regal.

"Sometimes let gorgeous tragedy

In *sceptred* pale come sweepingly."

*Milton: Il Penseroso*, 98.

**scēp'-tēr-lēss, a.** [Eng. *scepter*; -less.] Having no scepter.

**scēp'-tīc, skēp'-tīc, \*skēp'-tīck, a. & s.** [Fr. *sceptique*=a sceptic, from Lat. *scepticus*; Gr. *skeptikos*=thoughtful, inquiring; *skeptomai*=to consider.]

¶ The spelling *skeptic* is more generally in use in this country.

**A. As adj.**: Sceptical.

**B. As substantive:**

1. One who doubts the truth or reality of any principle or system of principles or doctrines; one who hesitates to believe; (more loosely) a disbeliever.

2. *Specifically:*

(1) One who doubts the existence of God and the truth of revelation; (more loosely) one who disbelieves or denies the divine origin of the Christian religion.

(2) *Philosophy*: One who pursues the sceptical system in philosophy. [SCEPTICISM, 2. (2).]

"Scepticism, meaning doubt, and being frequently used to signify religious doubt, has alarming associations attached to it. To call a man a *sceptic* is to call a man a heretic. And, unfortunately for Hume's philosophical reputation, he was a *sceptic* in Theology as well as in Philosophy, and mankind have consequently identified the former with the latter."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 332.

**scēp'-tīc-āl, a.** [Eng. *sceptic*; -āl.]

1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a sceptic; hesitating to admit the truth or reality of principles or doctrines; doubting of everything; characterized by scepticism.

"His clear and somewhat *sceptical* understanding, and his strong sense of justice, preserved him from all excesses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. Doubting or denying the truth of revelation.

**scēp'-tīc-āl-lỹ, adv.** [Eng. *sceptical*; -ly.] In a sceptical manner; with doubt.

**scēp'-tīc-āl-nēss, subst.** [Eng. *sceptical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sceptical; doubt; profession of doubt.

"Continual wavering or *scepticalness*, concerning our calling or election."—*Fuller: Sermons of Assurance*, p. 4.

**scēp'-tī-çīsm, skēp'-tī-çīsm, subst.** [Fr. *scepticisme*, from Eccles. Lat. *scepticismus*.]

1. The doctrines, opinions, or principles of a sceptic; disability to believe; disbelief, doubt, incredulity.

2. *Specifically:*

(1) A doubting, denial, or disbelief of the truth of revelation, or of the divine origin of the Christian religion, or of the being or truth of God.

(2) *Philos.*: The principle of universal doubt, or at least doubt with regard to the validity of all judgments respecting that which lies beyond the range of experience. (*Kant*, in *Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 32.) There were three schools of Scepticism in Greek Philosophy: (1) That of Pyrrho of Elis, in the time of Alexander the Great.

(2) the Middle Academy, beginning with Arcesilaus, who flourished toward the close of the third century B. C.; and (3) the Later Sceptics, beginning with Ænesidemus of Cnossus, who appears to have taught at Alexandria in the first century after Christ; they founded their teaching upon that of Pyrrho, and are often called Pyrrhonists. Scepticism found an active and able opponent in St. Augustine of Hippo (354-430), but revived somewhat in the Middle Ages, though at that period, as in later times, it dealt rather with the arguments by which theological teachings were sustained than with the teachings themselves and the philosophical doctrines corresponding thereto. The spirit of inquiry awakened by the Reformation and the Renaissance, and the decadence of the Scholastic Philosophy, led men to

recur to the ancient Greek systems, and Scepticism was revived and supported by Montaigne (1553-92), Pierre Charron (1541-1603), and Bayle (1647-1706) in France, and in England by Hobbes (1588-1679), Glanvill (1636-80, author of *Scepsis Scientifica*, and chaplain to Charles II.), and Joseph Hume (1711-76), whose philosophical scepticism incited Kant to the construction of his Critical Philosophy.

"Such is the battle-field, where *skepticism* and dogmatism contend. The controversy between them reduces itself to this question—Is human knowledge, or is it not, a faithful image of real being?"—*Jouffroy: Introd. to Ethics* (ed. Channing), i. 203.

**†scēp'-tī-çize, v. i.** [Eng. *sceptic*; -ize.] To act the sceptic; to doubt or to pretend to doubt of everything; to be or to pretend to be sceptical.

"You can afford to *scepticize*, where no one else will so much as hesitate."—*Shaftesbury: Inquiry Concerning Virtue*, vol. ii., pt. ii., § 1.

**scēp'-trān'-thūs, s.** [Gr. *skēptron*=a scepter, and *anthos*=a flower.]

*Bot.*: A synonym of *Cooperia*, one of the *Amaryllées*. *Sceptranthus* (*Cooperia*) *pedunculata* is a night-blooming plant from Texas.

**\*scēp'-trỹ, a.** [Eng. *scept(er)*; -y.] Sceptred, royal.

"Ludolph's *sceptry* hand."

*Keats: Otho the Great*, i. 1.

**\*scērne, v. t.** [An abbreviation of *discern* (q. v.).] To discern.

"He easily

Might *scerne* that it was not his sweetest sweet."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. x. 22.

**schaāl'-stein, s.** [SCHALSTEIN.]

**schāb'-ā-çite, s.** [CHABAZITE.]

**schābz'-iē-gēr (bz as ptz), subst.** [Ger., from *schaben*=to grate, and *zieger*=green cheese, whey.] A kind of green cheese made in Switzerland, and flavored with the flowers of *Melilotus cærulea*.

**schätz'-ēll-ite, s.** [Etym. doubtful, but probably after one Schätzel; suff. -ite. (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: The same as SYLVINE (q. v.).

**schah, s.** [SHAH.]

**schāl'-stein, schaāl'-stein, subst.** [Ger. *schale*, *schaale*=a scale, and *stein*=a stone.]

\*1. *Min.*: Wollastonite (q. v.).

2. *Petrol.*: A name given to certain foliated rocks of clastic origin, which have been derived principally from clay-slates, but sometimes mixed with minerals obtained from igneous rocks. They contain much calcite in veins and nests, and also disseminated, together with chlorite. Texture varying from fine to exceedingly coarse grain resembling breccias.

**schalstein-amygdaloid, s.**

*Petrol.*: A schalstein with many lenticular and spherical inclusions of calcite evenly distributed.

**schalstein-breccia, s.**

*Petrol.*: A schalstein permeated by reticulated veins of calcite, so as to present the appearance of a breccia.

**schalstein-conglomerate, s.**

*Petrol.*: A schalstein-breccia, in which the separated fragments have become partly rounded by solution.

**schalstein-limestone, s.**

*Petrol.*: A foliated rock, owing its existence to the deposition of carbonate of lime mixed with a diabase-mud.

**schalstein-porphry, s.**

*Petrol.*: A schalstein containing individual crystals of labradorite (q. v.).

\***schaltow, v. i.** [A corrupt. of *shalt thou*.]

**schāp'-bāch-ite, s.** [After Schapbach, Baden, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: A mixture of bismuthine, argentite, and galenite. (See these words.)

**schāpz'-i-gēr (pz as ptz), s.** [SCHABZIEGER.]

**scheat, s.** [Arab. *sa'id*=the fore-arm.]

*Astron.*: A fixed star, Beta Pegasi.

**†schē'-dī-āsm, s.** [Gr. *schediasma*=that which is done extempore or off-hand; from *schediazō*=to do a thing off-hand; *schedios*=sudden, off-hand; *schodon*=near, nigh.] *Cursory* writing on a loose sheet.

**schēd'-ūle (as sked'-ūl or as shēd'-ūle), \*ced-ule, \*scēd-ule, \*sead-ule, s.** [O. Fr. *schedule* (Fr. *cédule*), from Lat. *schedula*, dimin. of *scheda*, *scida*=a strip of papyrus-bark; Gr. *schēdē*=a tablet, a leaf; *schidē*=a cleft piece of wood, from the same root as Lat. *scindo*; Gr. *schizō*=to cleave; Italian *schedula*, *cedula*.] A piece or sheet of paper or parchment containing a written or printed table, list, catalogue, or inventory; a catalogue, table, or list annexed to a large document, as to a lease, a will, an act of parliament, &c.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



**schéd'-úle**, *v. t.* [SCHEDULE, *s.*] To place, set, or write down in a schedule, list, or catalogue.

**Scheele**, *s.* [C. W. Scheele, a Swedish chemist, 1742-1786.] (See etym. and compound.)

**Scheele's green**, *s.*

*Chem.*: Acid arsenite of copper. A brilliant grass-green pigment, obtained by dissolving in boiling water a mixture of arsenious acid and potassic carbonate, filtering, and adding to the solution, while warm, a solution of sulphate of copper. It is extremely poisonous.

**scheel'-ite**, *subst.* [After the Swedish chemist, Scheele; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Fr. *scheelin calcaire*; Ger. *scheelerz*, *scheelspath*, *scheelit*.]

*Min.*: A mineral crystallizing in octahedra of the tetragonal system, hemihedral; also reniform and massive. Hardness, 4.55; specific gravity, 5.9-6.076; luster, somewhat adamantine; color, white, variously tinted, brownish; transparent to translucent; brittle. Composition: Lime, 19.4; tungstic acid, 80.6=100, which gives the formula CaWO<sub>3</sub>. Found associated with tin ore and many other minerals.

**scheel'-it-ine**, *s.* [English *scheelit(e)*; suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: The same as STOLZITE (*q. v.*).

**scheer'-er-ite**, *s.* [After Captain Scheerer, the finder; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A monoclinic mineral occurring in thin tabular or acicular crystals, also granular. Soft; specific gravity, 1 to 1.2; luster, pearly to resinous; color, when pure, whitish to gray; transparent to translucent; tasteless; soluble in alcohol and ether. Composition: carbon, 73; hydrogen, 24=97, or as suggested by Dana because of the imperfect analysis, carbon, 75; hydrogen, 25=100, the polymere of marsh-gas. Found in lignite at Uznach, Switzerland, and near Manchester, England.

**schëff'-ër-ite**, *s.* [After Herr Scheffer; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Mineralogy*:

1. A massive mineral found at Longban, Sweden. Specific gravity, 3.39; color, reddish-brown. A variety of pyroxene (*q. v.*) containing lime, magnesia, and manganese, having the formula (CaO, MgO, MnO)SiO<sub>2</sub>.

2. A monoclinic mineral occurring in crystals at Longban. Hardness, 5 to 5.5; specific gravity, 3.433 to 3.436; luster, vitreous; color, chestnut- to clove-brown. According to an analysis by Winkler, contains silica, 49.50; alumina, 1.42; sesquioxide of iron, 25.43; protoxide of manganese, 6.78; protoxide of nickel, 0.20; magnesia, 4.27; lime, 7.75; potash, 0.19. Dana places it as a sub-species of the group of amphiboles.

**schëik**, *s.* [SHEIK.]

†**Schëil'-lîn'-gî-an**, *a.* [See def.] Of, belonging to or connected with F. W. J. v. Schelling or with Schellingism (*q. v.*).

†[*Neo-Schellingian*]: Of, belonging to, or connected with New-Schellingism. [SCHELLINGISM, ¶.]

**Schël'-lîng-îsm**, *s.* [Ger. *Schellingismus*. (See def.)]

*Philos.*: The system of philosophy of Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph (afterward von) Schelling (1775-1854). [IDENTITY, *s.*, ¶ (3).]

"Kantism, the renewed Spinozism (*Schellingism*) and Herbartism lay conjoined and undeveloped in the doctrine of Leibnitz."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.) ii. 114.

†[*New-Schellingism*]:

*Philos.*: (See extract).

"Friedrich Julius Stahl (1802-61), the anti-rationalistic, theologizing philosopher of law, agreed in his doctrine more especially with certain of Schelling's later principles (although protesting against the designation of his philosophy as *New-Schellingism*)."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.) ii. 226.

**schël'-lûm**, **skël'-lûm**, *subst.* [O. Fr. *schelme*=a rogue, a rascal, from Ger. *schelm*=a rogue. The word was introduced into France by the German mercenary soldiers hired by Charles VIII. and Louis XII.] A rogue. (*Scotch.*)

"That *schellum* Malcolm—but I'm obliged to Colonel Talbot for putting my hounds into such good condition."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxxi.

**schël-tô-pû'-sîk**, **shël-tô-pû'-sîk**, *s.* [Russ.]

*Zoöl.*: *Pseudopus pallasi*, from Central Russia, Hungary, and Dalmatia. It is dark chestnut-brown, glassy in appearance, and externally it resembles a snake, the fore limbs being entirely absent, and the hind limbs reduced to rudiments. It is from two to three feet long; feeds on insects, mice, and small birds, and becomes exceedingly tame in captivity.

**schë'-ma**, *s.* [Gr.] [SCHEME, *s.*]

*Metaphysics*:

1. Kant's name for a mediating factor rendering possible the application of the categories to phenomena. Such a factor he found in Time, since

Time is, as a form *à priori*, homogeneous with the categories, and, as a form of the sensibility, with phenomena. [KANTIAN-PHILOSOPHY.]

2. In Leibnitz's Monadology the principle which is essential to each monad, and constitutes its peculiar characteristics.

**schë-mät'-ic**, *a.* [Lat. *schema*, genit. *schematis*=a scheme.] Pertaining to a scheme or schema.

**schëm'-a-tîsm**, *subst.* [Gr. *schëmatismos*, from *schëma* (genit. *schëmatos*)=a scheme (*q. v.*); French *schëmatisme*.]

†*I. Ord. Lang.*: The particular form or disposition of a thing; an exhibition in outline of any systematic arrangement; outline, figure.

†*II. Astrol.*: The combination of the aspects of the heavenly bodies.

**schëm'-a-tîst**, *s.* [Gr. *schëma* (genit. *schëmatos*)=a scheme.] A projector; one given to forming schemes.

"The treasurer maketh little use of the *schematists*, who are daily plying him with their visions."—*Swift: Letter to Dr. King*.

**schëm'-a-tîze**, *v. i.* [Gr. *schëmatizō*=to form a scheme; Fr. *schëmatiser*.] To form a scheme or schemes.

**schëme**, *s.* [Lat. *schema*, from Gr. *schëma*, from *skëso*, fut. of *echō*=to have; Fr. *schëme*; Ital. & Lat. *schema*.]

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. A combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose; a system, a plan.

2. A plan, a project, a contrivance, a design.

3. A representation of any design or geometrical figure by lines so as to make it intelligible; a diagram.

†*II. Astrol.*: A representation or diagram of the aspects of the celestial bodies; an astrological figure or diagram of the heavens.

**schëme**, *a.* [Ital. *scemo*=incomplete.]

*Arch.*: Applied to an arch which forms a portion of a circle less than a semi-circle; as, a *schëme-arch*, sometimes erroneously written *skene-arch*.

**schëme**, *v. t. & i.* [SCHEME, *s.*]

*A. Trans.*: To plot, to plan, to contrive.

*B. Intrans.*: To form plans or schemes; to plot, to plan.

**schëme'-fûl**, *a.* [Eng. *scheme*, *s.*; *-ful* (*l.*)] Full of schemes, plans, or tricks.

**schëm'-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *schem(e)*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who schemes, plots, or contrives; a projector, a contriver, a plotter.

**schëm'-îng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [SCHEME, *v.*]

*A. As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

*B. As adjective*:

1. (*In a good sense*): Planning, contriving.

2. (*In a bad sense*): Plotting, intriguing; given to forming schemes.

*C. As subst.*: A scheme, a plot, a contrivance. (*Byron: Thou art not False*.)

**schëm'-îng-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *scheming*; *-ly*.] In a scheming manner; by schemes or intrigues.

†**schëm'-ist**, *subst.* [English *schem(e)*; *-ist*.] A schemer, a projector.

"Baron Puffendorf observed well of those independent *schemists*, in the words here following."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 500.

**schëne**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *schoenus*; Gr. *schoinos*=a Persian land-measure.] An Egyptian measure of length, equal to sixty stadia, or about seven miles and a half.

**schënk'-beër**, *s.* [Ger. *schenk-bier*, from *schengen*=to pour out, because put on draught soon after being made.] A kind of mild German beer; German draught beer.

**schër'-bët**, *s.* [SHERBET.]

**schër'-bët-zîde**, *s.* [SHERBET.] An itinerant vendor of sherbet, syrup, fruit, &c., in Oriental towns.

**schër'-ër-ite**, *s.* [SCHEERERITE.]

\***schër'-îf**, *s.* [SHERIFF.]

\***schë-rô'-ma**, *s.* [Gr. *xëros*=dry.] A dry inflammation of the eye.

**schërz'-ân'-dô** (*z* as *tz*), *adv. & s.* [Ital.]

*Music*:

*A. As adverb*: In a playful, lively, or sportive manner.

*B. As subst.*: A movement of a lively and droll character.

**schërz'-ô** (*z* as *tz*), *s.* [Ital., from Ger. *scherz*=a joke.]

*Music*: A term applied to a sportive, playful movement in a sonata or symphony.

**schë'-sîs** (*pl. schë'-sëg*), *s.* [Gr. *schëso*, fut. of *echō*=to have, to hold.]

\**1. Ord. Lang.*: Habitude; state of the body or of one thing with regard to other things.

2. *Rhet.*: A statement of what is considered to be the adversary's habitude of mind, by way of argument against him.

\***schët'-ic**, \***schët'-ic-al**, *a.* [Greek *schëtikos*.] [SCHEISIS.] Of or pertaining to the state of the body; constitutional; habitual.

**scheüch-zër'-î-a** (or *eu* as *öi*; *z* as *tz*), *subst.* [Named in honor of John James Scheuchzer, a Swiss botanist, in the early part of the eighteenth century.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Juncaginaceæ or Juncaginææ. Perianth single, herbaceous, of six reflexed segments, the inner ones narrower; stamens six, filaments slender; capsules three, inflated, two valved, one seeded.

**schîë-däm'**, *subst.* [See def.] Hollands gin. So called from Schiedam, a town where it is principally manufactured.

**schîëf'-ër-spar**, *subst.* [Ger. *schiefer*=slate, and Eng. *spar*; Ger. *schieferspath*.]

*Min.*: The same as SLATE-SPAR (*q. v.*).

**schîl'-lër**, *subst.* [Ger.=a play of color.] (See etym. and compound.)

**schiller-spar**, *s.*

*Min.*: The same as BASTITE (*q. v.*).

**schîl-lër-i-zä'-tion**, *s.* [Ger. *schiller*=a play of color; Eng. *-ization*.]

*Petrol.*: A word suggested by Prof. Judd to denote the changes which take place in the structure and chemical composition of certain minerals, by which "negative crystals" are produced, and sometimes filled by decomposition products, giving rise to the glittering appearance upon certain crystallographic planes, resembling that upon the well-known Schiller-spar (*q. v.*). (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xli, p. 383.)

**schîll'-îng**, *s.* [SKILLING.]

**schîn-dÿ-lë'-sîs**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *schîn-dulësis*=a cleaving into small pieces.]

*Anat.*: The kind of joint in which one bone is received into a groove in another, as the rostrum of the sphenoid bone is received into the vomer.

**schî'-nûs**, *s.* [Gr. *schinos*=the mastic tree. Not the modern genus.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Anacardiaceæ. Tropical American trees, with unequally pinnate leaves, having the terminal leaflet long, and panicles of small white dioecious flowers. A substance like mastic exudes from *Schinus molle*. The Peruvians use it for strengthening their gums. Auguste de St. Hilaire says that those who sleep under the shade of *S. arceira* are attacked by swellings. The fresh juicy bark rubbed on newly-made ropes, covers them with a very durable dark-brown coating, and its juice is used in diseases of the eye.

**schîr'-mër-ite**, *s.* [After J. F. L. Schirmer; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Mineralogy*:

1. A massive, granular mineral, disseminated in quartz; soft; brittle; specific gravity, 6.737; color, bluish-gray to black; luster, metallic. Composition: A sulphide of bismuth, silver and lead, analyses leading to the formula PbS<sub>2</sub>Ag<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>Bi<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>, which approaches to the composition of cosalite (*q. v.*).

2. A name given to a mineral of doubtful composition from the Red Cloud mine, Colorado. Composition stated to be a telluride of gold, silver and iron, with formula (AuFe) Te+3AgTe.

**schîs'-ë-ô-phône**, *subst.* [Gr. *schis*(*ma*)=a rent, and *phonos*=sound.]

*Mech.*: An apparatus for detecting internal flaws in metal fabrications. It is the invention of Capt. De Place, of Paris, and consists of a small pneumatic tapper worked by the hand, and with which the piece of steel or iron to be tested is tapped all over. Connected with the tapper is a telephone with a microphone interposed in the circuit. Two operators are required, one to apply the tapper and the other to listen through the telephone to the sounds produced. These operators, who are in electrical communication, are in separate apartments, so that the direct sounds of the taps may not disturb the listener, whose province it is to detect flaws. In applying the system one operator places the telephone to his ear, and so long as the sounds produced by the taps are normal he does nothing. Directly a false sound—which is very distinct from the normal sound—is heard, he instantly signals for the spot to be marked. By this means he is able not only to detect a flaw, but to locate it.

**schîsm** (*ch* silent), \***schîsme**, \***scîsme**, *s.* [Fr. *schîsme*, *scîsme*=a division in or from the church, from Lat. *schisma*; Gr. *schisma*=a rent, a split, a schism, from Gr. *shizo*=to cleave; Sp. *cisma*; Port. *schisma*; Ital. *scisma*, *cisma*.]

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hër, thêre; pîne, pît, sire, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



1. *Ordinary Language*: A split or division in a community.

2. *Theol.*: The Greek word *schisma* is used in three senses in the New Testament: (1) a rent or tear (Matt. ix. 16, Mark ii. 21, Vulg. *scissura*); (2) a difference of opinion, dissension (John vii. 43, x. 19, Vulg. *dissensio*, ix. 16, Vulg. *schisma*); (3) party spirit or division in the Church (1 Cor. i. 10, xii. 25, Vulg. *schisma*, xi. 18, Vulg. *scissura*). The word was afterward employed by the fathers and theological writers to denote formal separation from the unity of the Church.

"He [St. Thomas Aquinas] thus explains the difference between heresy and *schism*. Heresy is opposed to faith, *schism* to charity, so that, although all heretics are schismatics, because loss of faith includes separation from the Church, all schismatics are not heretics, since a man may, from anger, pride, ambition, or the like, sever himself from the communion of the Church, and yet believe all that which the Church proposes for our belief. Still, a state of pure *schism*, *i. e.*, of *schism* without heresy, cannot continue long, at least, in the case of a large number of men."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 745.

This is practically the sense in which the word is used by Anglican High Churchmen. Protestant Dissenters apply the term to divisions or parties in a religious body (cf. 1 Cor. xii. 24-6), or rending a church into two portions without adequate cause.

¶ (1) *Greek Schism*:

*Church History*: The separation between the churches of the Eastern and Western Churches. [GREEK CHURCH.]

(2) *Western Schism*:

*Church Hist.*: A schism in the Roman Catholic Church, arising out of a disputed claim to the Papal throne. It practically ended in 1417, when the Council of Constance elected Otho Colonna (Martin V.), though Peter de Luna (Benedict XIII.) asserted his right to the title of Pope till his death in 1430.

*Schism Act, s.*

*Eng. Law*: The Act 13 Anne, c. 7, proposed and carried in 1714 by Lord Bolingbroke. It required all teachers to conform to the Established Church of England, and forbade them to be present at any conventicle or dissenting place of worship. It took effect on August 1, 1714, the day on which the queen died, and in 1719 it was repealed by 5 Geo. I. c. 4.

*schis'-mā*, *s.* [Gr.] [SCHISM.]

*Music*: An interval equal to half a comma (q. v.).

*schis-māt'-ic* (*ch* silent), \**schis-mat-ike*, \**scys-mat-ike*, *a. & s.* [Fr. *schismatique*=schismatic, from Lat. *schismaticus*; Gr. *schismatikos*, from *schisma*=schism (q. v.); Sp. *cismatico*; Ital. *scismatico*.]

*A. As adj.*: Pertaining to or implying schism; of the nature of schism; tending to schism.

*B. As subst.*: One who separates from an established church or religion [SCHISM]; one who takes part in a schism. (Formerly pronounced, as in the example, *sis'-ma-tic*.)

*schis-māt'-ic-āl* (*ch* silent), \**scis-mat-ic-all*, *a.* [Eng. *schismatic*; *-al*.] The same as SCHISMATIC (q. v.).

*schis-māt'-ic-āl-ly* (*ch* silent), *adv.* [English *schismatical*; *-ly*.] In a schismatic manner; by way of schism; toward schism.

*schis-māt'-ic-āl-ness* (*ch* silent), *s.* [English *schismatical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being schismatical.

*schis'-mā-tize* (*ch* silent), *v. i.* [Fr. *schismatiser*.] To commit or practice schism; to make a breach in the communion of the church; to be a schismatic.

\**schis'-mic*, \**schis'-mick* (*ch* silent), *a.* [Eng. *schism*; *-ic*.] Schismatic.

"Vouchsafe our soul's rest without *schismic* strife."  
*Sylvester: Little Barts*, 1,047.

*schism'-less* (*ch* silent), *a.* [Eng. *schism*; *-less*.] Free from schism, not affected by schism.

*schist*, *s.* [Gr. *schistos*=split or divided.]

*Petrol.*: A term used for rocks consisting of mineral ingredients arranged so as to impart a more or less laminar structure, that may be broken into slabs or slaty fragments. Such are mica-schists, schlorite-schists, &c.

*schis'-tēs*, *s.* [SCHIST.]

*Ornith.*: Wedge-bills; a genus of Trochilidæ, with two species from Ecuador.

*schis-tō-pleū'-rūm*, *s.* [Gr. *schistos*=split, and *pleura*=a rib.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Dasypodidæ, closely allied to Glyptodon (q. v.), from the bone-caves of Brazil. *Schistopleurum typus* was eight feet long, including the tail, and the carapace stood three feet in height.

*schis'-tōse*, *schis'-tic*, *schis'-toūs*, *adj.* [Eng. *schist*; *-ose*, *-ic*, *-ous*.] Having the structure of schist; pertaining to or of the nature of schist.

*schis-tō-stēg'-ā*, *s.* [Gr. *schistos*=divided, and *stegē*=a roof.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Schistostegæ. Calyx cylindrically bell-shaped. Only species, *Schistostega osmundacea*.

*schis-tō-stēg'-ē-æ*, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *schistosteg(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of operculate, terminal fruited mosses. Stem naked below, foliaceous above; leaves frond- or fern-like, attached vertically, or small, attached horizontally, and arranged quincuncially; capsule minute, globular oval, very minute, without an annulus; operculum very small, convex.

*schiz-*, *schiz'-ō*, *pref.* [Pref. *schizō*=to cleave.] Marked by a cleft or clefts; denoting a cleft.

*schiz'-zæ'-ā*, *subst.* [Gr. *schizō*=to split. Named from the fan-like spikes.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Schizææ (q. v.). Elegant exotic ferns.

*schiz'-zæ'-ē-æ*, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *schizæ(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Polypodiaceæ. Spore-cases dorsal, with a complete terminal contracted ring; spores pyramidal or conical.

*schiz'-ān'-drā*, *subst.* [Pref. *schiz-*, and Gr. *anēr* (genit. *andros*)=a male.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Schizandraceæ (q. v.). *Schizandra coccinea*, a native of the Southern States, is a beautiful garden climber.

*schiz'-ān'-drā'-çē-æ*, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *schizand(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: An order of Diclinox Exogens; alliance Menispermæles. Scrambling shrubs, with alternate, simple, entire, or toothed, exstipulate leaves, often with pellucid dots; flowers, small, solitary or clustered, axillary, with imbricated bracts, unisexual; sepals three to six; the outer smaller; petals three to nine, hypogynous; carpels indefinite in number, each one-celled, with two pendulous ovules. Fruit an aggregation of pulpy berries, each one or two-seeded, with spurious disseminations, the seeds nestling in pulp. Found in India, Japan, and the hotter parts of North America. Known genera five, species twelve. (*Lindley*.)

*schiz'-ān'-thūs*, *subst.* [Prefix *schiz-*, and Gr. *anthos*=a flower.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Salpiglossidæ. Viscid Chilian herbs, with crimson, purple, violet, or white flowers, in cymes.

*schiz'-ō*, *pref.* [SCHIZ-.]

*†schiz'-ō-carp*, *subst.* [Pref. *schizo-*, and Gr. *karpos*=a fruit.]

*Bot.*: A capsule which splits longitudinally or transversely into valves, called mericarps.

*schiz'-ō-dōn*, *s.* [Pref. *schiz(o)-*, and Gr. *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Octodontinæ, with two species from Chili and the east side of the southern Andes. The folds of the molars meet in the middle. *Schizodon fuscus*, the Brown Schizodon, a nocturnal animal, passing most of its life underground, is about the size of a rat, dark brown above, dirty yellowish beneath. It burrows in grassy places near mountain streams to such an extent as to render traveling uncomfortable.

*schiz'-ō-dūs*, *s.* [SCHIZODON.]

*Palæont.*: King's name for the genus of Trigonidæ, called by Sowerby Axinus. Twenty known species, from the Upper Silurian to the Muschelkalk.

*schiz'-ō-gēn'-ē-sīs*, *s.* [Pref. *schizo-*; Eng. *genesis*.]

*Biol.*: Reproduction by fission.

*schiz'-ōg'-nā-thæ*, *s. pl.* [Pref. *schizo-*, and Gr. *gnathos*=a jaw.]

*Ornith.*: A sub-order of Carinate Birds, in which the maxillo-palatine plates do not unite with the vomer or with each other. There are six families: Charadriomorphæ, Geranomorphæ, Cecomorphæ, Spheniscomorphæ, Alectoromorphæ, and Peristeromorphæ. (*Huxley*, in *Proc. Zoöl. Soc.*, 1867, pp. 415-72.)

*schiz'-ōg'-nā-thoūs*, *adv.* [SCHIZOGNATHÆ.] Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the sub-order Schizognathæ. (*Huxley: loc. sup. cit.*)

*schiz'-ō-mŷ-çēte*, *s.* [SCHIZOMYCETES.] Any individual of the Schizomycetes (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xxi. 400).

*schiz'-ō mŷ-çē-tēs*, *s. pl.* [Pref. *schizo-*, and Gr. *mykēs* (genit. *mykētos*)=a fungus.]

*Bot.*: A name proposed by Naegeli, in 1837, to include Bacteria, Microphytes, Microbes, &c. The term has been used in various significations by different authors, but is now generally held to include minute vegetable organisms, destitute of chlorophyll, and multiplying by bipartition. They are

saprophytic or parasitic in habit, and are often joined with certain of the lower Algæ in a group Schizophytæ.

*schiz'-ō-nē-mēr'-tē-ā*, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *schizo-*, and Mod. Lat. *nemertea* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: A sub-order of Nemertea (q. v.), characterized by deep, longitudinal, lateral cephalic fissures. Chief genera: Lineus, Cerebratulus, Langia, and Borlasia.

*schiz'-ō-nē-mēr'-tīne*, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *schizone-mert(ea)*; Eng. suff. *-ine*.] Any individual of the Schizone-mertea (q. v.).

"Many *Schizone-mertines* living in the mud appear to be blind."—*Ency. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 329.

*schiz'-ō-pē-tāl'-ī-dæ*, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *schizopetal(on)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Spirolobææ (q. v.).

*schiz'-ō-pēt'-ā-lōn*, *subst.* [Pref. *schizo-*, and Gr. *petalon*=a leaf.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Schizopetalidæ (q. v.).

*schiz'-ō-phŷ-tæ*, *s. pl.* [Pref. *schizo-*, and Gr. *phyton*=a plant.] [SCHIZOMYCETES.]

*schiz'-ō-pōd*, *s.* [SCHIZOPODA.] One of the Schizopoda (q. v.).

*schiz'-ōp'-ō-dā*, *s. pl.* [Prefix *schizo-*, and Gr. *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

*Zoöl.*: An old name for the Mysidæ (q. v.).

*schiz'-ōp'-tēr'-is*, *subst.* [Pref. *schizo-*, and Gr. *pteris*=a fern.]

*Palæobotany*: A genus of ferns, from the Oölitic Shales of Yorkshire. (*Brongniart*.)

*schiz'-ō-rhī'-nāl*, *a.* [SCHIZORHINA.]

*Comp. Anat.*: Having the osseous external nares in the form of triangular openings, the apical angle of each of the triangles being situated between the inner and outer process of the nasal bone of the corresponding side. (*Garrod*, in *Proc. Zoöl. Soc.*, 1873, pp. 33-38.)

*schiz'-ō-rhīs*, *s.* [SCHIZORHINA.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Musophagidæ, or a sub-genus of Turacus forming, with Corythaix, the False Turacos. *Schizorhis concolor* is the Gray Plantain-eater. They range over Africa from Abyssinia to the Cape.

*schiz'-ōs'-tō-mā*, *s.* [Pref. *schizo-*, and Gr. *stoma*=the mouth.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Vampyri (q. v.), with four species, from the Brazilian and Mexican sub-regions. Allied to Vampyrus, but with the nose-leaf less developed.

*schiz'-ō-thōr'-āx*, *s.* [Prefix *schizo-*, and Lat. *thorax* (q. v.).]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Cyprinidæ, group Cyprinina. Closely akin to Oreinus (q. v.). Seventeen species from fresh waters of the Himalayas, and to the north of them.

*Schlang'-en-bad*, *s.* [See extract.]

*Geography*: A German watering-place, six miles W.N.W. of Wiesbaden. The water has a temperature of 80°, and though not remarkable for its medicinal properties is said to be an admirable cosmetic.

"This place receives its name of *Schlangenbad* (Serpent's Bath) from the great number of snakes and vipers, . . . which not only abound in the neighborhood, but even haunt the springs themselves, for the sake of the warmth yielded by the water, or for the frogs."—*Murray's Handbook of North Germany* (ed. 1877), p. 339.

*Schlangenbad-snake*, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Coluber cesulapii*. In the south of Europe it attains a length of more than four feet.

*schlän'-ite*, *s.* [After Schlan, Bohemia, where it occurs; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A name given by Dana to a brown powder obtained from anthracoxene (q. v.) by treatment with ether. Composition: Carbon, 81.63; hydrogen, 8.85; oxygen, 9.52=100.

*schlei'-chēr'-ā*, *s.* [Named after Schleicher, a German botanist.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Sapindæ. Trees with abruptly pinnate leaves; calyx five-toothed; petals none; stamens six to ten; fruit a one, two, or three-celled drupe. The succulent aril of *Schleicheria trifuga*, a large Indian and Burmese tree, is eaten. Rubbed up with oil, it is applied to the skin as a cure of itch. The tree exudes a yellow resin, and produces lac.

*schlich*, *s.* [Ger.] The same as SLICH (q. v.).

*Schlip'-pē*, *subst.* [The name of the discoverer.] (See compound.)

*Schlippe's salt*, *s.*

*Chem.*: SbS'NaS<sub>3</sub>9H<sub>2</sub>O. Obtained by heating together finely-powdered antimonious sulphide, sulphur, sodic carbonate, slaked lime, and water, filtering and evaporating filtrate. It crystallizes

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, þhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f  
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -þion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



A large, pale-yellow tetrahedra, soluble in boiling water. Exposed to the air, the crystals partly decompose, becoming coated with a reddish-brown layer of antimonious sulphide.

**schmēlz'-ē** (z as tz), s. [Ger.]

*Glass*: A composition of silica, 5; minium, 8; niter, 1; potash, 1. Used for making a ruby glass for flashing colorless articles.

**schmi-dē'-lī-ā, schmiē-dē'-lī-ā**, s. [Named after Casimir Christopher Schmidel, a professor of botany at Erlangen.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Sapindæ. Trees or shrubs, generally with trifoliate leaves; axillary, racemous, white flowers, with four petals, four glands, and four stamens. The fruit of *Schmidelia edulis* has a sweet and pleasant taste; it is eaten in Brazil. The root of *S. serrata* is employed in India in diarrhœa, and *S. africana* in Abyssinia against tapeworm.

**schnaps, schnapps**, s. [Ger. *schnapps*=a dram.] A dram of Hollands gin or other ardent spirit.

**schne'-bēl-ite**, s. [After M. l'Abbé Schnebelin, the inventor.]

*Mil.*: A new and powerful "smokeless" explosive to be used in firearms. The composition is unknown. It is, however, very simple, and may be manufactured with great rapidity. Neither friction nor concussion will explode it. When free it may be ignited, and will burn with a bright light, but without the least deflagration. When hermetically sealed in a cartridge and discharged in the usual way it explodes with almost inconceivable force. At a range of 100 yards a rifle-bullet was driven through an eighth-inch plate of Bessemer steel, and four inches of the wood against which the plate rested.

**schneē'-bērg-ite**, s. [After Schneeberg, Tyrol, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: An isometric mineral found in small octahedrons with dodecahedral cleavage. Hardness, 5; specific gravity, 4.1; luster, vitreous; color, honey-yellow; transparent. Composition: Principally lime and antimony, as oxides.

**schneī-dēr'-ī-an**, a. [See def.] Of, belonging to, or connected with Conrad Victor Schneider (1610-1680), Professor of Medicine to the Elector of Würtemberg.

**schneiderian-membrane**, s.

*Anat.*: The pituitary-membrane (q. v.), lining the nasal cavities, first described in 1660 by Schneider.

**schneī-dēr-ite**, s. [After Herr Schneider; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A variety of laumontite (q. v.), containing magnesia. Found in the serpentine of Monte Catini, Italy.

**schœ'-nī-dæ**, s. pl. [Latin *schœn(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Bot.*: A family of Rhynchosporæ (q. v.).

**schœn'-ite**, s. [After Herr Schöne; suffix *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: The same as PICROMERITE (q. v.).

**schœ'-nūs**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *schoinos*=an aromatic rush, a rope or cord. Some of the species are twisted into cordage.]

*Bot.*: Bog-rush; the typical genus of the family Schoenidæ (q. v.). Spikelets one- to four-flowered, in compressed terminal bracteate heads. Bristles three, six, or none; stamens and stigmas three; fruit trigonous. Known species ten.

**schō-har'-ite**, s. [After Schoharie, New York, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A variety of barite (q. v.) said to contain silica.

**schō'-lā**, s. [Lat.]

*Old Architecture*:

1. The margin or platform surrounding a bath, occupied by those who waited until the bath was cleared.

2. A portico corresponding to the exedra of the Greek palæstra, intended for the accommodation of the learned, who were accustomed to assemble and converse there.

**schōl'-ar, \*schol-ler, \*scol-ere**, s. [A. S. *scōlere*, from *scōlu*=a school (q. v.). Altered to *scholar* to agree with Lat. *scholaris*=pertaining to a school; O. Fr. *escolier*; Fr. *écolier*; Sp. & Port. *escolar*; Ital. *scolare, scolaro*; Dut. *scholier*; Dan. *skolar*; Ger. *schüler*.]

1. One who attends a school; one who is under the instruction of a teacher; one under tuition; a pupil; a disciple.

"I am no breeching scholar in the schools."

*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 1.

2. A man of letters; one who is eminent for his learning; a person of high attainments in literature or science.

3. One who learns anything; as, a ready scholar in vice.

\*4. One who is learned in books only; a pedant; a bookish theorist.

"To spend too much time in studies, is sloth; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humor of a scholar."—*Bacon*.

5. An undergraduate in an English university, who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives a certain sum out of its revenues to enable him to prosecute his studies during the academical curriculum.

**scholar-like**, adj. Befitting or becoming a scholar; scholarly.

**scholar's mate**, s. In chess, a simple mode of checkmating an opponent in three moves. It is only available against beginners, being easily avoided.

**†schōl'-arch**, s. [Gr. *scholarchēs*.] The founder or head of a philosophical school.

"The succession of *scholarchs* at Athens."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Phil.* (Eng. ed.), i. 484.

**\*schōl'-ar-īsm**, s. [Eng. *scholar*; *-ism*.] Scholarship, learning.

"Divinity,

The fruitful plot of *scholarism*."

*Marlowe: Doctor Faustus*. (Chorus.)

**\*schō-lār'-ī-tŷ**, s. [O. Fr. *scholarite, scolarite*.] Scholarship.

"Content, I'll pay your *scholarity*."

*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

**schōl'-ar-lŷ**, a. & adv. [Eng. *scholar*; *-ly*.]

A. *As adj.*: Becoming a scholar or man of letters; scholarlike.

B. *As adv.*: In the manner of a scholar, as becomes a scholar.

"Speak *scholarly* and wisely."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

**schōl'-ar-ship**, s. [Eng. *scholar*; *-ship*.]

1. The qualities or character of a scholar; erudition, learning; high attainments in literature or science.

†2. Education, instruction.

"This place should be school and university, not needing a remove to any other house of *scholarship*."—*Milton: Of Education*.

3. An exhibition or maintenance for a scholar at a university or other place of education; a foundation for the support of a scholar.

"The charitable foundations of *scholarships*, exhibitions, bursaries, &c., necessarily attach a certain number of students to certain colleges."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. i.

**schō-lās'-tīc, \*schō-lās'-tīck**, a. & s. [Latin *scholasticus*, from Gr. *scholastikos*, from *scholē*=rest, leisure . . . a school (q. v.); Fr. *scholastique, scolastique*; Sp. *escolastico*; Ital. *scolastico*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Pertaining to or becoming a scholar, school, or schools; like or characteristic of a scholar; learned or obtained at a school.

"I would render this intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in *scholastic* learning."—*Digby: On Bodies*.

2. Of the nature of a school; devoted to education; as, a *scholastic* institution.

3. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the schools or schoolmen of the middle ages, who devoted much time to the points of nice and abstruse speculation.

"According to the *scholastic* notion of the word species."—*Locke: Human Underst.*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

4. Pedantic; characterized by excessive subtilty, niceness, or abstruseness; formal.

"That *scholastick* riddle, which I must confess seems to verge too near to profound non-sense."—*More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. i., ch. x.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Philosophy*: One of the schoolmen; one who adheres to the method and subtilties of the schools or schoolmen of the middle ages.

2. *Roman Catholic Church*: Among the Jesuits the name given to students who have taken their first but not their final vows; more loosely applied to students who have taken their first vows, but have not received Holy Orders.

¶ *New Scholastics*:

*Philos. & Church Hist.*: A name sometimes given to those Italian thinkers and authors who, in the interests of the Roman Catholic Church, have striven to revive scholasticism in the present century. The principal representative of this school was Ventura, Superior-general of the Theatins (1792-1861). The *Civiltà Cattolica*, a monthly review, published in Rome, is their organ. Their object received the sanction of Pius IX., who, in the Syllabus (§ II. xiii., VI. xlv., VII. lvi. lvii.) condemned some of the propositions which they set

themselves to oppose; and Pope Leo XIII., in the Encyclical *Æterni Patris*, has approved and urged the teaching of the philosophy of St. Thomas.

"The philosophical works of Liberatore and Sanseverino are perhaps the best known among those of the *New Scholastics*."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 660.

**scholastic-theology**, s.

*Theol.*: Theology systematized as is done in the *Summa* of St. Thomas Aquinas. It is defined by Hallam as "an alliance between faith and reason; an endeavor to arrange the orthodox system of the Church, such as authority had made it, according to the rules and methods of the Aristotelian dialectics, and sometimes upon premises supplied by metaphysical reasoning."

**schō-lās'-tīc-āl, \*schō-lās'-tīc-āl**, a. & subst. [Eng. *scholastic*; *-al*.]

A. *As adj.*: The same as SCHOLASTIC (q. v.).

"In the most strict and *scholastic* sense of that word."—*Barrow: On the Creed*.

B. *As subst.*: A scholastic.

"The *scholastic* against the canonistes."—*Jewell: Replie to Harding*, p. 259.

**schō-lās'-tīc-āl-lŷ**, adv. [English *scholastic*; *-ly*.] In a scholastic manner; according to the niceties or methods of the scholastics.

"Moralists, or casuists, that treat *scholastically* of justice."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 11.

**schō-lās'-tī-çīsm**, s. [Eng. *scholastic*; *-ism*.]

*Philosophy & Church Hist.*: The name given to a movement which began with the opening of cloister schools by Charlemagne (742-814), attained its greatest development in the early part of the thirteenth century under Aquinas and Scotus, and, after receiving a check from the labors of Roger Bacon (1214-92) and the criticism of Occam (died 1347), gradually subsided at the Renaissance. Scholasticism was the reproduction of ancient philosophy under the control of ecclesiastical discipline, the former being accommodated to the latter, in case of any discrepancy between them. It had two chief periods: (1) That from Scotus Erigena (died circ. 886) to the beginning of the thirteenth century, in which Aristotelian logic and Neoplatonic philosophemes were pressed into the service of the Church; and (2) from this time till the Renaissance and the Reformation, marked by the adaptation of the whole Aristotelian philosophy to theology. Alexander of Hales (died 1245) seems to have been the first scholastic who was acquainted with the whole of Aristotle's works and the Arabian Commentaries thereon. In the first period arose the Nominalists and the Realists; in the second the Scotists and the Thomists. [See these words; SCHOOLMEN.]

"But when the belief of the Church had been unfolded into a complex of dogmas, and when these dogmas had become firmly established, it remained for the school to verify and systematize them by the aid of a corresponding reconstruction of ancient Philosophy; in this lay the mission of *Scholasticism*."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), i. 262.

**schō'-lŷ-āst**, s. [Gr. *scholiastēs*=a commentator; Fr. *scholiaste, scliaste*; Ital. *scoliaste*.] A commentator, an annotator; one who writes scholia; specif., an ancient grammarian who annotated the classics.

"Bending shelves with ponderous *scholiasts* groan."

*Gay: Trivia*, ii.

**schō-lŷ-ās'-tīc**, a. [Eng. *scholiast*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a scholiast or the scholiasts.

**\*schō'-lŷ-āze**, v. t. [SCHOLIUM.] To write scholia or notes on an author's works; to annotate or commentate.

"He thinks to *scholiaz* upon the Gospel."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

**\*schōl'-īc-āl**, a. [Lat. *scholicus*; Gr. *scholikos*.] Scholastic.

**schō'-lŷ-ūm** (pl. *schō'-lŷ-ā, schō-lŷ-ūms*), **\*schō'-lŷ-ōn** (pl. *schō'-lŷ-ā*), s. [Latin *scholium*, from Gr. *scholion*=an interpretation, a comment, from Gr. *scholē*.] [SCHOOL.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A marginal note, comment, or remark; an explanatory comment; specif., an explanatory note annexed to the Greek and Latin authors by the early grammarians.

"Many a *scholium* of the ancients, and many a folio of criticism translated from the French."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vii.

2. *Com.*: A remark made upon one or more preceding propositions, which tends to point out their connection, their use, their restriction, or their extent.

**\*schō'-lŷ, \*schō'-lŷe**, s. [Fr. *scholie*, from Lat. *scholium*.] A scholium (q. v.).

**\*schō'-lŷ**, v. i. & t. [SCHOLY, s.]

A. *Intrans.*: To write comments; to comment, to scholiaz.

"The preacher should want a text, whereupon to *scholy*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; ǵō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ. Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**B. Trans.:** To annotate; to write comments on. "To *scholy* them, to vary them with sundry formes of speech."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. iii., § 8.

**Schöm'-bürgk, s.** [Sir Robert Schomburgk, a German naturalist and geographer (1804-1865).]

**Schomburgk's deer, s.**

**Zoölogy:** *Rucervus schomburgkii*, a little-known species from Siam. The antlers are extremely elegant, the long brow-tine being followed by a short beam which bifurcates into two equal branches, each of these bifurcating in a similar manner.

**Schomburgk's line, s.** A line fixed by Sir Robert Schomburgk on behalf of the British government as the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela.

**school** (1), \*schole, \*schoole, \*scole, s. & a. [A. S. *scōlu*, from Lat. *schola*=a school, from Gr. *scholē*=rest, leisure . . . disputation, a place where lectures are given, a school; O. Fr. *escole*; Fr. *école*; Sp. *escuela*; Port. *escola*; Ital. *scuola*; Dut. *school*; Dan. *skole*; Sw. *skola*; Icel. *skoli*; O. H. Ger. *skuola*; M. H. Ger. *schuole*; Ger. *schule*.]

**A. As substantive:**

\*1. A place where lectures were delivered by the ancient philosophers.

"Which tables hang in the philosopher's *schoole* or walking-place."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxv., ch. x.

2. A place, house, or establishment where instruction is given in arts, sciences, languages, or any other branch of learning; a place of education and training in mental or mechanical arts.

3. The pupils collectively in any place of instruction, and under the discipline and direction of one or more teachers.

4. One of the seminaries founded in the middle ages for the teaching of logic, metaphysics, and theology. They were characterized by academical disputations and subtleties of reasoning. [SCHOOL-MAN.]

5. A state of instruction.

6. Exercises of instruction; schoolwork.

"How now, Sir Hugh, no *school* to-day?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 1.

7. A large room or hall in English universities in which examinations for degrees and honors are held.

8. Hence, the examinations therein held.

"The authorities have thought good to have his *schools* on the day of the race."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

9. Any place or sphere of discipline, improvement, instruction, or training.

"The world . . . Best school of best experience." *Milton, P. R.*, iii. 288.

10. The disciples or followers of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine or accept the same teachings; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, art, &c.; the system of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers; as, the Socratic *school* of philosophy, the Dutch *school* of painting, &c.

11. A system or state of matters or manners prevalent at a certain time; method or cast of thought.

"A gamekeeper of the old *school*."—*Field*, Oct. 23, 1886.

**B. As adjective:**

1. Pertaining or relating to a school or to education; as, *school* customs.

2. Pertaining or relating to the Schoolmen; as *school* divinity.

¶ Education in the earliest periods seems to have been mainly domestic; the parents imparted it, and its character was religious (cf. Gen. xviii. 19; Exodus xiii. 14). Scholars are mentioned in 1 Chron. xxv. 8 and Mal. 11, 12, but nowhere in the Old Testament is there a word for school, though, according to Dr. Ginsburg, eleven words having that meaning were introduced into Hebrew between the return from Babylon and the close of the Talmudic period. The words for school in most European languages being from the same root, and the Mahratta *sal*=school, being apparently so, schools among the Aryans must be carried back to a remote period. Among the ancient Greeks, both boys and girls were taught at public schools (cf. Acts xix. 9; Gal. iii. 24, 25), as was the case with the Romans. The view that India has for centuries possessed a system of village schools, attended by all the boys, is much beyond the truth, and even now only a fraction of the Indian population can read. The missionaries instituted vernacular schools, the government founded some of its own with the Bible excluded, and one or two Indian administrators aided the native schools. In 1854 Sir Charles Wood, afterward Lord Halifax, sent out from London a dispatch on the subject, which led to the subsidizing of every efficient school, and ultimately gave a great impulse to education. The number of schools in China has been greatly exaggerated. In England the procedure of the law courts called "benefit of clergy" (q. v.) shows that for centuries there

was scarcely a layman even of rank who could read. Schools therefore were designed chiefly for the education of ecclesiastics. Some were founded in the seats of bishoprics or archbishoprics; thus, Canterbury school existed at least as early as 1321, and Winchester school and college in 1387. There were various endowed schools in connection with religious foundations, and schools for teaching "grammar" and singing in connection with the chantries. The dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII. and of the chantries under Edward VI. led to the establishment of several endowed public and grammar schools. Those founded under the latter ruler are called King Edward's Schools. They still remain and are wealthy. Eton College was founded in 1541, Christ's Hospital or the Blue-coat School in 1552, Winchester refounded in 1560, Rugby founded in 1567, and Harrow in 1585. These "grammar" schools, *i. e.*, schools for teaching Latin and Greek, were, as a rule, for poor orphans, but the education given was one suitable to the upper and middle classes, and in practice they have scarcely affected the lower classes. During mediæval times the view that ignorance is the mother of devotion had helped to keep the masses ignorant. To this succeeded the middle and upper class prejudice, not now often avowed, but secretly held by many, that to teach the poor would render them discontented with their lot. The first great improvement arose from the establishment in 1783 in England of Sunday-schools (q. v.). Very early in the settlement of this country the cause of education received a great share of the public attention, and schools of almost every grade were established for the education of the young and for fitting older students for various professions. The first noted foundation in this connection was Harvard College, which began its existence in 1636, under patronage of the Rev. John Harvard. For fifty-seven years this institution was without a rival, but in 1693 at Williamsburg, Virginia, the College of William and Mary was founded, having for its patrons the King and Queen of England (William of Orange and Mary, daughter of James II.). Eight years later Yale was established, and at once took rank amidst the foremost schools of the world. Pennsylvania University was the next of the noted schools now in existence, being founded in 1740. It was followed by the College of New Jersey at Princeton in 1746. In 1749 Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) was founded at Lexington, Va. New York City was the next on the list, Columbia College in that city being founded in 1754. Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., was established in 1766, and New Hampshire followed with Dartmouth College in 1769. From this time onward, despite the troublous times of the Revolution, the increase in the number of higher schools was rapid and steady, and to-day there is not a state in the Union which is not liberally supplied with facilities for its people acquiring higher education. The colleges and universities of the United States now in operation on a successful foundation number over 450. The idea of public schools maintained by the states was also of early date, and in the northern and anti-slavery states was put into practice. In the southern, slave-holding states, the proposition did not meet with favor, the richer classes of the population refusing to allow their children to attend "free" schools, as they were contemptuously called, at the same time being opposed to the education of the "poor white" element, and absolutely forbidding the instruction of negroes, the theory being that education would tend to make these two classes of population restive under the yoke which the laws imposed upon them. After the civil war, however, the slaves having been freed from servitude, the people of the South found themselves face to face with the problem of what to do with several millions of ignorant citizens who could not read or write, and were steeped in grossest superstition and almost barbarous. The education of these classes became a paramount necessity, and a system of public free schools was inaugurated in the states which had theretofore had none, and now every state and territory in the Union has its school system. The number of scholars enrolled in the entire country in 1900 was as follows: University and college students, 110,912; normal school pupils, 69,593; pupils in professional schools, 58,070; in business schools, 91,549; common school pupils enrolled, 15,341,220, with an average daily attendance of 10,513,518. The total number of teachers in the common schools was 421,288.

¶ **Special phrases:**

(1) **Boarding school:** A school in which the pupils receive board and lodging as well as tuition.

(2) **Common school:** A primary or elementary school, supported by a general school tax; a public free school.

(3) **High school:** An indefinite term, generally supposed to mean a school where a rather superior education is given; usually the chief public school in a town.

(4) **Normal school:** [NORMAL.]

(5) **Parochial schools:** In this country any primary school conducted under the auspices or supervision of any religious denomination is termed a parochial school. In Scotland, schools established in accordance with legislative enactments in different parishes, for the purpose of providing cheap education for the masses. They are called now public schools, and the management of them has been transferred to the school-boards.

(6) **Public schools:** In the United States the terms *public schools* and *common schools* mean the same. In England, a name of indefinite application given to certain schools, such as Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, Westminster, &c., which are attended by a large number of pupils, mostly sons of persons of rank and wealth.

(7) **Schools of the Prophets:** [PROPHET, ¶ 2.]

(8) **Ragged schools:** [RAGGED-SCHOOLS.]

\***school-author, s.** An old name for one of the Schoolmen.

**school-board, s.**

1. In the United States the school-board is a committee of citizens elected to take charge of the public schools in any district, town, or city and to control the money appropriated for school purposes.

2. In England the school-board is a body of persons, male or female, elected by the ratepayers in a town or parish, to provide accommodation for the instruction of every child in their district, and having power to compel the attendance of every child between the ages of five and fourteen at the board schools, unless their education is satisfactorily provided for elsewhere, or unless the child shall have obtained a certificate of proficiency from the government inspector. Children of the age of thirteen who have passed the seventh standard may be allowed to attend only half time at school. The school-board can make rates for the provision and maintenance of the board schools. [EDUCATION.]

**school-book, s.** A book used in schools.

**school-boy, s. & a.**

**A. As subst.:** A boy belonging to or attending a school. (*Cotton: Morning Quatrains*.)

**B. As adjective:** Pertaining to the age when boys attend school.

"The same whom in my *school-boy* days I listen'd to." *Wordsworth: To the Cuckoo*.

\***school-boyishness, s.** The manners or disposition of a school-boy.

\***school-bred, a.** Educated in a school.

"That though *school-bred*, the boy be virtuous still." *Couper: Tirocinium*, 840.

**school-committee, s.** A committee charged with the supervision of a school or schools.

**school-dame, s.** The mistress of a school.

**school-days, s. pl.** The time passed at school; the time of life during which children attend school.

**school-district, s.** A district of a town or county set apart for educational purposes.

\***school-divine, s.** One of the Schoolmen; one who adopts or supports scholastic theology.

\***school-divinity, s.** Scholastic divinity or theology.

"Why *school-divinity* should hold its ground there for nearly six hundred years."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vi.

**school-fee, s.** The amount paid on behalf of a scholar for instruction at any school for a given time.

**school-fellow, s.** One who attends the same school; a schoolmate, a fellow-pupil.

"The emulation of *school-fellows* often puts life and industry into young lads."—*Locke*.

**school-girl, s.** A girl who is attending school.

**school-house, s.**

1. A house used as a school.

2. The dwelling-house of a schoolmaster or schoolmistress.

**school-inspector, s.** A government official appointed to inspect and examine schools, to see if they fulfill all the requirements of the law.

**school-ma'am, s.** A schoolmistress.

\***school-name, s.** A name used in the schools; an expression to which nothing real corresponded; an abstraction.

"As for virtue he counted it but a *school-name*."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iv.

**school-room, s.** A room in which pupils are taught.

**school-ship, s.** A ship on board which a nautical reform or training-school is kept, and on which boys are trained for service as sailors; a training-ship.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; țion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**school-taught, a.** Taught or learned at school.

"Let school-taught pride dissemble all it can."  
Goldsmith: *Traveler*.

**school-teacher, s.** One who teaches regularly in a school.

**school-teaching, s.** The business or profession of teaching in a school.

**school-theology, s.** The same as SCHOLASTIC-THEOLOGY (q. v.).

**schoël (2), s.** [A variant of *shoal* (q. v.).] A shoal; a compact body; a multitude.

"Schools of porpoises broke the surface."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

**schoël (1), v. t.** [SCHOOL (1), s.]

1. To instruct, to train.

"He may learn the secret of beauty, and school himself to the refined and chastened utterance of genuine art."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. To chide and admonish; to reprove, to tutor.

"To school her disobedient heart."

*Scott: Rokeby*, iv. 14.

**schoël (2), v. i.** [SCHOOL (2), s.] To go or move in a body; to troop.

"We schooled back to the Poorhouse Gorse."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

**\*schoël-ēr-ÿ, s.** [Eng. *school*; -*ery*.] Something taught; precepts.

**schoël-îng, pr. par., a. & s.** [SCHOOL (1), v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Engaged in teaching or education; pertaining to education.

"By public hackneys in the schooling trade."

*Cowper: Tirocinium*, 621.

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of teaching or educating; education, instruction, tuition.

\*2. A reproof, a reprimand.

"I have some private schooling for you both."

*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.

3. Money paid for instruction given; fees or reward paid to a teacher for the education of a pupil or pupils.

**schoël-lëss, a.** [Eng. *school* (1), s.; -*less*.] Destitute of a school or schools; untaught.

**schoël-mäid, s.** [Eng. *school* (1), s., and *maid*.] A girl at school; a school-girl.

"As schoolmaids change their names"

By vain though apt affection."

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, i. 4.

**schoël-män, s.** [Eng. *school* (1), s., and *man*.] One of the schoolmen (q. v.).

**schoël-mas-tër, \* schoole-mais-ter, s.** [Eng. *school*, and *master*.]

1. A man who presides over and teaches in a school; a teacher, instructor, or preceptor in a school.

"He [the father] may also delegate part of his parental authority, during his life, to the tutor or schoolmaster of his child."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 16.

2. One who or that which schools, trains, or disciplines.

"The law was our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ."—*Galatians* iii. 24.

3. A horse well skilled in jumping ridden beside another to train him for steeple-chasing. (*Racing slang*.)

¶ *The schoolmaster abroad*: A phrase used by Lord Brougham (in a speech Jan. 29, 1828) to express the general diffusion of education, and of intelligence arising therefrom.

"Let the soldier be abroad, if he will; he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage abroad . . . the schoolmaster is abroad; and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array."

**†schoël-mas-tër-îng, s.** [Eng. *schoolmaster*; -*ing*.] The act, art, or occupation of keeping school; teaching.

"He could never burst the shell of expert schoolmastering."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences* (ed. Froude), i. 107.

**\*schoël-mas-tër-lÿ, a.** [Eng. *schoolmaster*; -*ly*.] Befitting a schoolmaster dealing with his pupils; hence, dealing with petty details.

"The field for such schoolmasterly legislation is boundless."—*Saturday Review*, June 2, 1883, p. 687.

**schoël-mäte, s.** [Eng. *school* (1), s., and *mate*, s.] One who attends the same school; a school-fellow.

**schoël-mën, s. pl.** [Eng. *school* (1), s., and *men*.]

*Hist. & Philos.*: The name given to the leaders of thought in the Scholastic period. The most eminent were: Johannes Scotus Erigena (died circ. 886), Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury (1033-1109), William of Champeaux (died 1121), Peter Lombard (died 1164), Alexander of Hales (died 1245), St. Bonaventure (died 1274), Albertus Magnus (1193-1280), St.

Thomas Aquinas (circ. 1225-74), Duns Scotus (died 1308), Buridan (died after 1350), and Johannes Gerson, who endeavored to combine Mysticism with Scholasticism (1363-1429). [SCHOLASTICISM.]

"The physics of the Schoolmen, which no one thinks of defending, are yet an integral part of their philosophy."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 660.

**schoël-mis-trëss, \*school-mais-tresse, subst.** [Eng. *school* (1), s., and *mistress*.]

1. A woman who presides over or teaches in a school; the mistress of a school a preceptress.

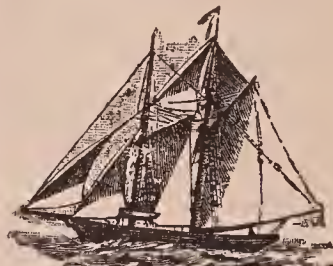
"A matron old, whom we schoolmistress name."

*Shenstone: The Schoolmistress*.

2. She who or that which teaches or trains.

**schoôn-ēr (1), \*scoôn-ēr, s.** [Properly *scooner*, and of American origin. The New England word *scoon* was imported from Clydesdale, Scotland, being the same as Lowland Scotch *scon*=to mak3 flat stones skip along the surface of water; also, to skip in the above manner (applied to flat bodies), from A. S. *scūnian*=to shun, to flee, hence, to skip or speed along. The Dut. *schooner*, and Ger. *schoner* are borrowed from English.]

*Naut.*: A two or three-masted vessel whose sails are of the fore-and-aft class—*i. e.*, extended on booms. The masts have but one splice, the topgallant, if any, forming part of the topmast stick. When a schooner has none but fore-and-aft sails, she is termed a fore-and-aft schooner; if carrying a square foretopsail and foretopgallant sail, a topsail schooner. This latter rig, formerly common, has now become rare. Square-rigged vessels have also lower fore-and-aft sails, denominated spencers or trysails, but these are small and are brailed up to the gaff when furled, instead of being lowered like those of a schooner.



Schooner.

**schoôn-ēr (2), s.** [Dut.] A glass used for lager beer or ale, and containing about double the quantity of an ordinary tumbler. (*U. S.*)

**\*schör-ïst, s.** [Ger.] A name formerly given to the more advanced students in German Protestant universities, who made fags of the younger students. [PENNAL.]

**schörl, schorl, s.** [Ger. *schor*=impurity (von Kobell); Scand. *skiörl, skörl*.]

*Min.*: A name originally applied to black tourmaline which was found associated with cassiterite (q. v.) in tin-washings. Subsequently in its Scandinavian form made to include other prismatic minerals, and columnar basalt. Later it embraced all the varieties of tourmaline only, and is now used by some mineralogists in its earliest application, and is restricted to the black varieties of tourmaline.

**schorl-rock, s.**

*Petrol.*: A name sometimes applied to rocks consisting largely of tourmaline and quartz; a variety of tourmaline-granite (q. v.), found associated with tin-ore.

**schor-lä'-ceouš (ce as sh), adj.** [Eng. *schorl*; -*aceous*.] Pertaining to or containing schorl; schorlous.

**schorlaceous-granite, s.** [TOURMALINE-GRANITE.]

**schorlaceous-schist, s.** [TOURMALINE-SCHIST.]

**schorl-ite, s.** [Eng. *schorl*; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: The same as PYCNITE (q. v.).

**schorl-ö-mite, s.** [Eng. *schorl*; *om* connective, and suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A massive mineral of a black color. Hardness, 7-7.5; specific gravity, 3.745-3.862; luster, vitreous; fracture, conchoidal. Composition (according to Whitney): Silica, 24.9; sesquioxide of iron, 21.9; lime, 30.7; titanate acid, 22.5=100, equivalent to the formula, 3CaO, SiO<sub>3</sub>+Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub>+CaO, 2TiO<sub>2</sub>. Found at Magnet Cove, Arkansas.

**schor-loüš, a.** [Eng. *schorl*; -*ous*.] Pertaining to or possessing the properties of schorl; containing or resembling schorl.

**schorlous-topaz, s.** Schorlite.

**schor-lÿ, a.** [Eng. *schorl*; -*y*.] Schorlous.

**schöt-tish', schöt-tische', s.** [Ger. *schottische*=Scottish.]

*Music*: A dance, resembling a polka, performed by a lady and gentleman; also the music for such a dance. It is written in 2/4 time.

**schräñk'-ÿ-a, s.** [Named after F. Schrank, a German botanist.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Eumimoseæ. *Schrankia uncinata* is the Pink Sensitive Plant of New Mexico.

**schrauf'-ite (au as öw), subst.** [After Prof. A. Schrauf, of Vienna; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A fossil resin occurring in schistose sandstone, at Wamma, Bukowina. Hardness, 2-3; specific gravity, 1.0-1.12; color, hyacinth-red to blood-red. Composition: Carbon, 73.81; hydrogen, 8.82; oxygen, 17.37, which leads to the formula, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.

**schrei'-bërg-ite, s.** [After Carl von Schreibers; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring only in meteoric iron. It forms steel-gray folia, lying between the crystalline plates of the various alloys of iron and nickel of which meteoric iron consists. Hardness, 6.5; specific gravity, 7.01-7.22. Composition: Essentially a phosphide of iron and nickel.

**schrode, s.** [SCRODE.]

**schroëck'-îng-ër-ite, s.** [After Dr. Schroëckinger; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A hydrous oxy-carbonate of uranium, occurring at Joachimsthal, Bohemia, in small, six-sided, tabular crystals, implanted on uraninite (q. v.).

**schroët'-tër-ite, s.** [After the Austrian chemist, Schrötter; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A gum-like mineral, amorphous. Hardness, 3-3.5; specific gravity, 1.95-2.05; color, shades of green, yellowish; translucent. Composition: A hydrated silicate of alumina, having the formula 8Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 3SiO<sub>2</sub>+30HO.

**schüch'-ard-tite, s.** [After Dr. Schuchardt, of Görllitz; suff. -*ite* (Min.); Ger. *chrysopraserde*.]

*Min.*: An earthy substance consisting mostly of minute scales found with the chrysoprase of Kosemütz, Silesia. Composition: A hydrated silicate of alumina, magnesia, sesqui- and protoxide of iron and nickel.

**schüetz'-ite, s.** [After Herr Schütz; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: The same as CELESTITE (q. v.).

**Schultz, s.** [The name of the discoverer.] (See compound.)

**Schultz's test, s.** A test for cellulose. It consists of a solution of chloride of zinc, iodide of potassium, and iodine, and colors cellulose, if present, blue.

**schülz'-ite (z as tz), s.** [After W. Schulz; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: The same as GEOCRONITE (q. v.).

**schûng'-ite, s.** [After Schunga, Olonetz, Russia, where found; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: An amorphous variety of carbon, differing somewhat from anthracite in its chemical composition and physical properties.

**schwan-pan, s.** [Native name.] Chinese abacus.

**schwartz'-ëm-bërg-ite, s.** [After Schwartzemberg, who discovered it; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A mineral forming crystalline and amorphous crusts on galena (q. v.) in the desert of Atacama, South America. Crystallization, rhombohedral. Hardness, 2-2.5; specific gravity, 5.7-6.3; luster, adamantine; color and streak, shades of yellow. Composition: An oxychloro-iodide of lead, with the probable formula, Pb(I,Cl)+2PbO.

**schwätz'-ite, s.** [After Schwatz, Tyrol, where found; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A variety of tetrahedrite (q. v.), containing over 15 per cent. of mercury. Specific gravity, 5.107; color, iron-black.

**Schwein'-fürth (th as t), s.** [See def.]

*Geog.*: A town in Bavaria.

**Schweinfurth-blue, s.** Probably the same in substance as Scheele's green, prepared without heat, or treated with an alkali and digested in water. It is a beautiful color, liable to the same changes, and is of the same habits as blue-verditer.

**Schweinfurth-green, s.** [EMERALD-GREEN.]

**schweitz'-ër-ite, schweiz'-ër-ite (w as v, z as tz), s.** [Ger. *Schweiz*, *Schweitz*=Switzerland; suff. -*erite* (Petrol.).]

*Petrol.*: A name given to a serpentine (q. v.) occurring in Switzerland, frequently pseudomorphous after actinolite or tremolite (q. v.).

**sci-a-döp'-ÿ-tÿš, s.** [Gr. *skias* (genit. *skiados*)=any shelter, and *pityš*=a pine-tree.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Cunninghamiæ, akin to *Sequoia*. *Sciadopityš verticillata* was introduced from Japan into Europe in 1860.

**sci-æ'-na, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *skiaina*=the female of *Sciæna nigra*.]

*Ichthy.*: The typical genus of the family Sciænidæ (q. v.). Upper jaw overlapping, or equal to the lower; cleft of mouth horizontal, or nearly so; no

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camël, hër, thére; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marîne; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ë; ey = ä. qu = kw.



barbel. About fifty species are known, approximately with the range of the family. *Sciæna aquila* is the Maigre (q. v.). Some of the species—as *S. nigra*, from the Mediterranean, and *S. richardsonii*, from Lake Huron—have the second ray very strong, and are sometimes made a separate genus, *Corvina*.

**sci-æ-nī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sciæn(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Ichthy.**: The sole family of the division Sciæni-formes (q. v.), with thirteen genera, from the tropical and sub-tropical coasts of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Body rather elongate, compressed, covered with ctenoid scales; lateral line continuous; teeth in villiform bands; palate toothless; stomach cæcal; the air-bladder frequently with numerous appendages. Many attain a large size, and nearly all are eaten.

**sci-æ-nī-for-mēs**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sciæna* (q. v.), and *forma*=shape, appearance.]

**Ichthy.**: A division of Acanthopterygian Fishes. Soft dorsal generally much more developed than the spinous and anal; no pectoral filaments; head with muciferous canals well developed. [SCIENTIDÆ.]

**sci-æ-nōid**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *sciæn(a)*; Eng. suff. *-oid*.]

**A. As adj.**: Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the Sciænidæ. (Günther: *Study of Fishes*, p. 144.)

**B. As subst.**: Any member of the Sciænidæ.

"The seas and rivers in which *Sciænoids* generally occur."—Günther: *Study of Fishes*, p. 430.

**sci-æ-nūr-ūs**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sciæn(a)*, and Gr. *oura*=the tail.]

**Ichthy.**: A genus of Sciænidæ, with two species, *Sciænurus bowerbankii* and *S. crassior*, from the London Clay of Sheppey.

**sci-a-grāph**, *s.* [SCIOGRAPHY.] The section of a building to show its inside.

**sci-a-grāph-ic**, **sci-a-grāph-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *sciagraph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to sciagraphy; done by sciagraphy.

**sci-a-grāph-ic-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *sciagraphical*; *-ly*.] In a sciagraphical manner; by sciagraphy.

**sci-āg-ra-phŷ**, **sci-ōg-ra-phŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *skia-graphia*, from *skia*=a shadow, and *graphō*=to describe, to draw; Fr. *sciographie*.]

**1. Art.**: The act or art of correctly delineating shadows in drawing; the art of sketching objects with correct shading.

"Let those who are delighted with *sciagraphy* paint out . . . these shadow-patriarchs."—Fuller: *Holy War*, p. 111.

**2. Arch.**: The profile or section of a building showing its inside; a sciagraph.

**3. Astron.**: The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon or stars; dialing.

**sci-ār-a**, *s.* [Fem. of Gr. *skiaros*=shady, dark.]

**Entom.**: A genus of Mycetophilidæ (q. v.). The larvæ of *Sciara militaris*, the Army worm, march in a band three or four inches broad and about twelve feet long.

**\*sci-a-thēr-ic**, **\*sci-a-thēr-ic-al**, **\*sci-a-tēr-ic-al**, **\*sci-ō-tēr-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *skiatēras*=a sundial, from *skia*=a shadow, and *tērō*=to hunt.] Pertaining or belonging to a sundial.

"There were also, from great antiquity, *sciatherical* or sun-dials."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xviii.

**\*sci-a-thēr-ic-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *sciatherical*; *-ly*.] In a sciatherical manner; by means of a sundial.

**sci-āt-ic**, **\*sci-āt-ick**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *sciaticque*, from Low Lat. *sciaticus*, a corrupt. of Lat. *ischiadikus*=subject to gout in the hip, from Gr. *ischiadikos*=subject to pains in the loins, from *ischias* (genit. *ischidos*)=pain in the loins, from *ischion*=the socket in which the thigh-bone turns; Sp. *ciatica*.]

**A. As adjective**:

**1.** Of or pertaining to the hip.

"On the *sciatic* nerve of a rabbit."—*Philosophical Transactions*, xci. 13.

**2.** Affecting the hip.

**B. As subst.**: The sciatica (q. v.)

"Rack'd with *sciaticks*, martyr'd with the stone."—Pope: *Satires*, iv. 54.

**sciatic-notch**, *s.*

**Anat.**: A great and a small notch in the innominate bone.

**sci-āt-ic-a**, *s.* [SCIOATIC.]

**Pathol.**: Acute pain produced by neuralgia following the course of the great sciatic nerve, generally in only one limb. It extends from the sciatic notch down the posterior surface of the thigh to the popliteal space, or even to the foot, and arises from

pressure on the nerve by intestinal accumulations, or from tumors, inflammation, over-fatigue, exposure to cold and wet, or rheumatism. There are often nocturnal exacerbations of pain. It is most common from fifty to sixty years of age, and may continue for weeks or months. Electricity has been successfully employed.

"Which of your hips has the most profound *sciatica*?"—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, i. 2.

**sci-āt-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *sciatic*; *-al*.] Sciatic.

"The *sciatic* pains are diminishing daily."—*London Times*.

**sci-āt-ic-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *sciatic*; *-ly*.] With or by means of sciatica.

**sci-ēnçe**, *s.* [Fr., from Latin *scientia*=science, knowledge, from *sciens* (genit. *scientis*), pr. par. of *scio*=to know; Sp. *ciencia*; Port. *sciencia*; Italian *scienza*, *scienza*.]

**1.** Knowledge. (Byron: *Cain*, i. 1.)

**2.** Knowledge amassed, severely tested, coördinated, and systematized, specially regarding those wide generalizations called the laws of nature. Herbert Spencer thus classifies the sciences: (1) Abstract sciences: Logic and mathematics; (2) Abstract concrete sciences: Mechanics, chemistry, physics, &c.; (3) Concrete sciences: Astronomy, geology, biology, sociology, &c. No science rests on a firmer base than mathematics, which, being founded on demonstrative evidence, may be accepted as absolutely true. The results in logic, which, like mathematics, is a deductive science, are much less certain; for error may creep into the premises, with the result of vitiating the conclusion. All other sciences are to a large extent inductive. These, resting only on probable evidence, are not really science, or knowledge, in the strict sense of the word, but continually approach nearer and nearer to it, as scientific methods improve. The sciences vary in the distances they have moved toward perfection, astronomy having gone far forward and therapeutics lagged behind. The inductive sciences may be divided into the mental and the physical. The former are largely to be studied by reflection on our own mental operations; the latter require observation, experiment, comparison of the facts obtained, inductive and deductive reasoning, the whole ending in as wide generalization as the ascertained facts will permit. No one can be a truly scientific student unless he considers truth of priceless importance, and is prepared to sacrifice all preconceived notions and carefully elaborated opinions, whenever he discovers them to be erroneous. No expenditure of money, time, or even life, is considered extravagant if the sacrifice be made for the discovery of fresh truth. The initial stages in the evolution of the several sciences are to be sought in a remote period of antiquity. Moral science, a department of mental science, reached some degree of maturity first, early man desiring to ascertain what his conduct should be to his fellows and to his god or gods. Mental science, or the investigation of the thinking and feeling mind, came next; but, to this day, has made but slow progress, and is still far from certainty. Physical science had really commenced, though it was in its infancy, when ancient myths of observation were framed, many of which were hypotheses to account for natural phenomena. Its progress, slow till the eighteenth century, has since then been increasingly rapid. Prior to this, the greatest advances were made in astronomy and in physics, then in chemistry, botany, &c. Geology did not attract much notice till the beginning of the nineteenth century, and anthropology, comparative religions, &c., not till its second half. Though science has been prosecuted by its most earnest cultivators for its own sake, and not for the beneficial effects which the discoveries will have on mankind, yet those discoveries have already helped man incalculably. Railways, ocean steamers, telegraphy, gas, &c., all resulted from scientific inquiry turned to practical account.

**3.** Knowledge regarding any one department of mind or matter, coördinated, arranged, and systematized; as the *science* of botany, of geology, &c.

**4.** Art or skill derived or resulting from precepts, principles, or training; exceptional or preëminent skill.

**5.** One of the seven liberal arts: Grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy.

"Good sense, which only is the gift of Heaven,  
And though no *science*, fairly worth the seven."—Pope: *Moral Essays*, iv. 43.

**6.** An object of study; a branch of knowledge.

"To instruct her fully in those *sciences*  
Whereof I know she is not ignorant."—Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, ii.

¶ Science is the result of general laws, and is sometimes called theory, as correlative with art. Art is the application of knowledge to practice. A principle of science is a rule in art. Science is knowledge; art is skill in using it.

¶ (1) *Applied science*: A science whose laws are employed and exemplified in dealing with concrete phenomena.

(2) *The science*: The art of boxing; pugilism. (Slang.)

**†sci-ēnçe**, *v. t.* [SCIENCE, *s.*] To cause to become versed in science; to make skilled; to instruct.

"Deep *scienc'd* in the mazy love  
Of mad philosophy."

Francis: *Horace's Odes*, i. 34.

**\*sci-ēnt**, *a.* [Lat. *sciens*, pr. par. of *scio*=to know.] Knowing, skillful.

**sci-ēn-tēr**, *adv.* [Lat.]

*Law*: Knowingly, willfully.

**†sci-ēn-tiāl** (ti as sh), *a.* [Low Lat. *scientialis*, from Lat. *scientia*=science (q. v.).] Pertaining to science; producing science or knowledge.

**\*sci-ēn-tif-ī-āl**, *adj.* [Prob. for *scientific*.] Scientific. (Howell: *Dodona's Grove*, p. 11.)

**sci-ēn-tif-ic**, *adj.* [Fr. *scientifique*, from Lat. *scientificus*, from *scientia*=science, and *facio*, to make; Sp. *cientifico*; Ital. *scientifico*.]

**1.** Pertaining to science; used in science.

**2.** Endowed with a knowledge of science; well versed in science.

**3.** Treating of or devoted to science; as a *scientific* treatise.

**4.** In accordance with the rules or principles of science; as, a *scientific* classification.

**5.** Extremely or remarkably skillful.

**sci-ēn-tif-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *scientific*; *-al*.] The same as SCIENTIFIC (q. v.).

**sci-ēn-tif-ic-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *scientific*; *-ly*.] In a scientific manner; according to the rules or principles of science; with extreme skill.

**sci-ēnt-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *scient*; *-ism*.] The views or practice of scientists.

**sci-ēnt-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *scient*; *-ist*.] One who is versed in or devoted to science; one skilled in a particular science; a scientific person; a savant.

"Staffs of *scientists* attached to various administrative departments of the State."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**sci-lŷ-ēt**, *conjunc.* [Latin.] To wit, videlicet, namely. (Generally contracted to *scil.* or *sc.*)

**scil-lā**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *skilla*=a squill.]

**Bot.**: Squill; the typical genus of Scillæ (q. v.). Flowers racemose or corymbose; perianth with six spreading segments, deciduous, on a leafless scape without a spathe; bract membranaceous or obsolete. Known species about sixty, chiefly from Europe and western Asia. The bulbs of *Scilla hyacinthoides* are used in India as a substitute for Squill (q. v.). They are given also for stranguary and fever in horses. The bulbs of *S. indica* and *S. maritima*, also Indian species, are nauseous and acrid. They are emetic, purgative, expectorant, and diuretic, according to the doses.

**scil-lē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scilla*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

**Bot.**: A tribe of Liliaceæ. Fruit dry, capsular; root bulbous. Sometimes merged in the Liliææ (q. v.).

**scil-lit-in**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scilla*(a)(*mar*)it(ima); suff. *-in*.]

**Chem.**: The active ingredient of *Scilla maritima*, obtained by treating a decoction of the bulbs with acetate of lead, and agitating the filtrate with purified animal charcoal which absorbs the scillitin, and gives it up again to boiling alcohol. It is left on evaporation as an amorphous neutral mass, having a bitter-sweet taste. Taken internally, it causes vomiting and purging. It has not yet been obtained in the pure state.

**scim-i-tēr**, **scim-i-tar**, **\*scim-ē-tar**, **\*scŷm-ī-tar**, **\*sēm-i-tar**, **\*smy-ter**, **\*cim-e-ter**, *s.* [Fr. *cimeterre*, a corrupt. of Pers. *shimshir*, *shamshir*=a sword, a saber, from *sham*=a nail, and *shēr*=a lion; Sp. *cimitarra*; Ital. *scimitarra*; *scimitara*.]

**1. Lit.**: An oriental sword, the blade of which is single-edged, short, much curved, and heaviest toward the top.

"He dies upon my *scimeter's* sharp point."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, iv. 2.

**2. Fig.**: Any arm or weapon.

"When Winter wields

His icy *scimeter*." Wordsworth: *Miscell. Pieces*.

**scimiter-pod**, *s.*

**Bot.**: The legume of *Entada scandens*.

**scimiter-shaped**, *a.* [ACINACIFORM.]

**scin-çī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scinc(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Zool.**: Skinks; an extensive family of smooth-scaled lizards, frequenting dry and stony places, and almost universally distributed, being absent

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **çhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. **-cian**, **-tian = shæn**. **-tion**, **-sion = shün**; **çion**, **-çion = zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. **=bel**, **del**.



only from the Arctic and Antarctic zones. It comprises three distinct forms: (1) Snake-like; (2) with a single pair of limbs; (3) lacertiform, as *Scincus*. Entire body covered with rounded imbricate scales, quincuncially arranged; head with symmetrical shield, eyelids developed; nostrils behind the rostral shield; tongue short, with a notch in front. The family has different limits assigned by different authors. Wallace puts the genera at sixty, and the species at 300. [SKINK.]

**scin'-cōid, a. & s.** [SCINCOIDÆ.]

**A. As adj.:** Belonging to or characteristic of the family Scincoidæ or Scincoidæ.

**B. As subst.:** Any lizard of the family Scincoidæ or Scincoidæ.

"Australia has some remarkable Scincoids."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, iv. 296.

**†scin'-cōi'-dæ, s. pl.** [Latin *scinc(us)*, and Gr. *eidōs*=form.]

**Zoöl.:** An approximate synonym of Scincoidæ. With the Zonuridæ it forms the sub-order Brevilingues or Pachyglossa.

**scin'-cōi'-dē-an, adj.** [Mod. Latin *scincoid(æ)*; Eng. suff. *-ean*.] The same as SCINCOID, A. (q. v.)

"All the Scincoidæan Lizards have the body covered by similar scales."—*Nicholson: Zoölogy* (ed. 1878), p. 526.

**scin'-cūs, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *skinkos*.]

**Zoöl.:** Skink; the typical genus of the family Scincoidæ, with two species from North Africa and Syria. [ADDA.]

**scin'-dāp'-sūs, s.** [Gr. *skindapsos*=an ivy-like plant.]

**Bot.:** A genus of Calleeæ, akin to *Pothos*. Scrambling plants, with perforated or pinnate leaves. The fruit of *Scindapsus officinalis*, cut in pieces and dried, is used in India as a stimulant, a diaphoretic, an anthelmintic, an aromatic, and a carminative.

**\*scin'-dar-ize, v. t.** [Lat. *scindo*=to cut.] To break to pieces. (*Ashmole: Theatrum Chemicum Brit.*, p. 415.)

**scin'-tīl'-lā, s.** [Lat.=a spark.] A spark, a glimmer, a tittle; the least particle; as, There is not a *scintilla* of evidence against him.

**scin'-tīl'-lant, a.** [Lat. *scintillans*, pr. par. of *scintillo*=to throw out sparks; *scintilla*=a spark.] Emitting sparks or fine igneous particles; sparkling.

**scin'-tīl'-lāte, v. i.** [Lat. *scintillatus*, pa. par. of *scintillo*=to throw out sparks.]

1. To emit sparks or fine igneous particles.

2. To sparkle, to twinkle, as the fixed stars.

**scin'-tīl'-lā-tion, s.** [Fr., from Latin *scintillationem*, accus. of *scintillatio*, from *scintillo*=to scintillate (q. v.); Ital. *scintillazione*.]

1. The act of emitting sparks or fine igneous particles; a sparkling.

2. The twinkling or tremulous motion of the light of the fixed stars.

3. A flash, a spark.

"Some scintillations of Promethean fire."

*Cowper: To his Father.* (Trans.)

**scin'-tīl'-lōm'-ē-tēr, s.** [Lat. *scintilla*=a spark, Gr. *metron*=a measure.] A telescopic attachment for determining intensity of scintillation of a star.

**scī-ōg'-rā-phŷ, s.** [SCIAGRAPHY.]

**scī-ō-liqm, s.** [Lat. *sciolus*=a smatterer, dimin. from *scius*=knowing; *scio*=to know.] A smattering of knowledge on any subject, combined with hollow pretence to the possession of more.

"It is the triumph of scientific statesmanship over effeminate sciolism."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**scī-ō-list, s.** [SCIOLISM.] One who knows many things superficially; a smatterer.

"A marginal gloss, made by some ignorant sciolist."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 166.

**scī-ō-list'-ic, a.** [Eng. *sciolist*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sciolism or sciolists; superficial.

**scī-ō-loūs, a.** [SCIOLISM.] Of or pertaining to sciolism or sciolists; having a superficial knowledge.

**scī-ōm'-ā-chŷ, \*scī-ām'-ā-chŷ, subst.** [Greek *skiamachia*, from *skia*=a shadow, and *machē*=a battle; Fr. *sciamachie*.] A fighting with a shadow; a vain or futile combat.

"To avoid this *sciomachy*, or imaginary combat with words."—*Cowley: Government of Oliver Cromwell*.

**scī-ō-mān-čŷ, s.** [Greek *skia*=a shadow, and *manteia*=divination, prophecy.] Divination by shadows.

**scī-ōn, \*sī-ōn, \*ci-on, \*sy-on, \*cy-un, \*si-oun, s.** [Fr. *scion*=a scion, a shoot, a twig, from *scier*=to cut, to saw, from Lat. *seco*=to cut.]

1. *Lit.:* A shoot or twig; especially one taken for the purpose of being grafted upon some other tree or for planting; a cutting.

2. *Fig.:* A descendant, a child, an heir.

**scī-ōp'-tīc, scī-ōp'-trīc, a.** [Gr. *skia*=a shadow, and *optomai*=to see.] Of or pertaining to the camera obscura, or to the art of exhibiting luminous images in a darkened room.

**scioptic-ball, scioptic-ball, s.** A perforated globe of wood containing the lens of a camera obscura, fitted with an appendage by means of which it is capable of being turned on its center to a small extent in any direction like the eye. It may be fixed at an aperture in a window shutter, and is used for producing images in a darkened room.

**scī-ōp'-tī-cōn, s.** [SCIOPTIC.] A form of magic lantern invented in America, the first to employ a two-wicked paraffin lamp. Since its introduction, three, four, and five wicks have been employed.

**scī-ōp'-tīcs, s.** [SCIOPTIC.] The art or process of exhibiting luminous images, especially those of external objects, in a darkened room by means of lenses, &c.

**Scī-ōte, Scī-ōt, a. & s.** [See def.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to Scio, an island in the Ægean Sea, or to its inhabitants.

**B. As subst.:** A native or inhabitant of Scio.

**scī-ō-thēr'-īc, a.** [SCIATHERIC.] Of or pertaining to sun-dials.

**sciotheric-telescope, s.**

**Dialing:** A horizontal dial with a telescope attached to it.

**scīr'-ē fā'-čī-ās (or c as sh), phr.** [Lat.]

**Law:** A writ to enforce the execution of judgments, patents, or matters of record, or to vacate, quash, or annul them. It is often abbreviated to *sci. fa.*

**scīr'-pě-æ, s. pl.** [Lat. *scirpus*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

**Bot.:** A tribe of Cyperaceæ (q. v.).

**scīr'-pūs, subst.** [Lat.=*Scirpus lacustris*.] (See def.)

**Bot.:** The typical genus of Scirpeæ (q. v.). Spikelets solitary, fascicled, or many-flowered, glumes imbricated on all sides; hypogynous bristles six or fewer; style deciduous; fruit compressed or trigonous. Known species about fifty, widely diffused. *S. lacustris* and other species are sometimes used like rushes for making chair bottoms, baskets, &c. Its root is astringent and diuretic. The tubers of *S. dubius* are eaten in India, as those of *S. tuberosus* are in China, where they are cultivated.

**†scīr-rhō'-sis, s.** [SCIRRHUS.]

**scīr-rhōs'-ī-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *schirrous*; *-ity*.]

**Med.:** The quality or state of being scirrhus; a scirrhus.

"The difficulty of swallowing and breathing, occasioned by *schirrosities* of the glands, is not to be cured any otherwise than by extirpation."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*, ch. iii.

**scīr-rhōūs, \*skīr'-rōūs, a.** [SCIRRHUS.] Proceeding from, or of the nature of scirrhus; resembling a scirrhus; hard, indurated.

"As sharp corrosives to the *schirrhous* flesh."

*Jago: Edge-Hill*, bk. iii.

**scīr-rhūs, †scīr-rhō'-sis, s.** [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *skiros*=a hardened swelling or tumor.]

**Pathol.:** Hard cancer, occurring in the breast, tongue, &c.

**scīr-rōid, adj.** [Eng. *scirr(us)*: *-oid*.] Resembling scirrhus.

**\*scīs-čī-tā'-tion, subst.** [Latin *sciscitatio*, from *sciscitatus*, pa. par. of *sciscitor*=to inquire, from *scisco*=to begin to know; *scio*=to know.] The act of inquiring; inquiry, demand.

**\*scīse, v. i.** [Lat. *scissus*, pa. par. of *scindo*=to cut.] To cut.

"The wicked steel *soised* deep in his right side."

*Fairfax*.

**scīs'-sel, s.** [SCISSILE, a.]

**Metal-working:**

1. Clippings of metallic plates.

2. Remainder of plates after planchets have been punched therefrom for coin.

**†scīs-sī-ble, a.** [SCISE.] Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument.

"The differences of impressible, and not impressible; figurable, and not figurable; moldable, and not moldable; *scissible*, and not *scissible*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 846.

**scīs'-sīl, s.** [SCISSEL.]

**†scīs'-sīle, adj.** [Lat. *scissilis*, from *scissus*, pa. par. of *scindo*=to cut; Fr. *scissile*.] Capable of being cut; scissible.

"Animal fat is a sort of amphibious substance; it is *scissile* like a solid."—*Arbuthnot: Nature of Aliments*, ch. vi.

**scīs'-sīle, s.** [SCISSEL.]

**scīs'-sīōn (ss as zh), subst.** [Fr., from Lat. *scissionem*, accus. of *scissio*=a cutting, from *scissus*, pa. par. of *scindo*=to cut.] The act of cutting or dividing with an edged instrument; division; cut.

**scīs-sī-pār'-ī-tŷ, s.** [Latin *sciss(us)*=divided, and *pari(o)*=to bear; suff. *-ty*.]

**Biol.:** Reproduction by fission.

**scīš'-šōr, v. t.** [SCISSORS.] To cut with scissors; to prepare with the help of scissors.

**scissor-bills, s. pl.** [SKIMMER.]

**scissor-bird, scissor-tail, s.**

**Ornithology:** *Milvulus tyrannus* (or *forcifatus*), a native of Central America, occasionally straying to the United States. The body is only about four inches long, but the two exterior feathers, which can be opened and shut like a pair of scissors, are at least ten inches in length, while those in the center are not more than two and a half inches. Head and cheeks deep black; crest yellow; back ash-gray; under-surface white; quills, wing-covers, and rump blackish-brown edged with gray. They live chiefly on insects, but they also pursue and devour small birds.

**scissor-tail, s.** [SCISSOR-BIRD.]

**scissor-tooth, s.** [SECTORIAL.]

**scīš'-šōrŷ, \*scīš'-šārŷ, \*cis-sers, \*sis-oures, \*cys-owre, \*siz-ars, s. pl.** [O. Fr. *cisoures*; Fr. *ciseaux*, pl. of *ciseau*, formerly *cisel*=a chisel; prob. from the same base as Lat. *seco*=to cut.] [CHISEL.] A cutting instrument consisting of two portions pivoted together and having blades which cut from opposite sides against an object placed between them. Frequently spoken of as a pair of scissors.

† *Scissors and paste:* An expression signifying hasty and indiscriminate compilation, as distinguished from original literary work. It is also used in the sense of printing previously published, as distinct from original matter. The expression probably originated in a newspaper office, where paragraphs are cut out from exchanges and pasted on pieces of paper to be sent to the compositors.

**scīs'-sure (ss as zh), subst.** [Lat. *scissura*, from *scissus*, pa. par. of *scindo*=to cut.]

1. *Lit.:* A longitudinal opening in a body made by cutting; a cleft, a cut, a fissure.

2. *Fig.:* A rupture, a split, a division.

**scīs-sū-rēl'-lā, s.** [Dimin. from Lat. *scissura*=a rending, a cleft.]

**Zoöl. & Palæont.:** The typical genus of Scissurellinæ (q. v.). Shell minute, thin, not pearly; body whorl large, spur small, surface striated, aperture operculate rounded, the adult with a slit in the side. Known recent species five, from Britain, the Mediterranean, &c.; fossil four, from the Tertiary.

**scīs-sū-rēl'-lī-næ, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *scissurell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

**Zoöl.:** A sub-family of Haliotidæ. (*Tate*.)

**†scī-tā-mīn'-ē-æ, \*scī-tām'-īn-a, s. pl.** [Latin *scitam(enta)*=delicate food, dainties; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*, or neut. *-ina*.]

**Botany:**

†1. (*Of the form scitamineæ*): The same as ZINGIBERACEÆ (q. v.).

\*2. (*Of the form scitamina*): The third order in Linnæus' *Natural System* (1751). Genera: *Musa*, *Canna*, *Amomum*, &c.

**scī-tā-mīn'-ē-ōūs, a.** [Mod. Lat. *scitamine(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Pertaining or belonging to the Scitamineæ (q. v.).

**scī-ūr'-ā-vūs, subst.** [Lat. *sciur(us)*=a squirrel, and *avus*=an ancestor.]

**Palæontology:** A genus of Sciuridæ, with three species, allied to the type-genus, from the Eocene of Wyoming.

**scī-ūr'-ī-dæ, s. pl.** [Lat. *sciur(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. **Zoöl.:** A family of Sciuromorpha (q. v.), containing the True Squirrels, Flying Squirrels, and Marmots. Arboreal or terrestrial rodents, with cylindrical, hairy tails; molars rooted, tubercular. Absent only from the Australian region. There are two sub-families, Arctomyinæ and Sciurinæ (q. v.).

2. **Palæont.:** They appear in the Eocene.

**scī-ūr'-rī-næ, s. pl.** [Lat. *sciur(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

1. **Zoöl.:** True Squirrels; the typical sub-family of Sciuridæ (q. v.), with the same distribution. Form slender, tail long and hairy. There are four genera: *Sciurus*, *Pteromys*, *Tamias*, and *Xerus*.

2. **Palæont.:** [SCIURUS.]

**scī-ūr-rīne, a. & s.** [SCIURINÆ.]

**A. As adj.:** Pertaining to or having the nature of the squirrels.

**B. As subst.:** Any individual of the Sciuridæ (q. v.).

**scī-ūr-ō-mor'-phā, s. pl.** [Greek *skiouros*=a squirrel, and *morphē*=form.]

**Zoöl.:** A group of *Rodentia simplicidentata*, with four families: *Anomaluridæ*, *Sciuridæ*, *Heptodontidæ*, and *Castoridæ*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



†sçi-u-röp'-tēr-ūs, s. [Gr. *skiouros*=a squirrel, and *pteryx*=a wing.]

Zoöl.: Flying Squirrels; a genus of Sciuridæ, more frequently merged in *Pteromys* (q. v.), with numerous species widely distributed. One, *Sciuropterus volans*, the Polatouche (q. v.), is European. The genus is akin to *Pteromys* (q. v.), and has a similar patagium, but the tail is flat, and the long hairs thereon are arranged in two rows.

sçi-ür'-ūs, s. [Gr. *skiouros*=a squirrel (q. v.).]

1. Zoöl.: The type-genus of Sciurinae, with the range of the family; species very numerous. No cheek-pouches or patagium.

2. Palæont.: From the Upper Eocene of Europe and the Post-pliocene of North America.

sçlâte, s. & v. [SLATE, s. & v.]

Sçlâ'-tēr, subst. [P. L. Sclater, M. A., Ph. D., F. R. S., Secretary to the Zoöl. Soc., London.] (See compound.)

Sclater's hornbill, s.

Ornith.: *Bycanistes subcylindricus*.

Sçlāv, Sçlāve, s. [SLAV.]

Sçlā-vō-ni-ān, Sçlā-vōn'-īc, a. [SLAVONIAN, SLAVONIC.]

Slavonian-grebe, s.

Ornith.: *Podiceps cornutus*, called also the Dusky and Horned Grebe.

sclēr-, pref. [SCLERO-.]

sclēr'-ā-gōg-ŷ, s. [Pref. *scler-*, and Gr. *agōgē*=a leading; *agō*=to lead.] A word used by ascetics to express a severe handling of the body; severe discipline or mortification of the body.

"Not our reformation, but our slothfulness, doth indispose us, that we let others run faster than we in temperance, in chastity, in scleragogy, as it is called."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, pt. ii., p. 51.

sclēr'-ānth, s. [SCLERANTHUS.]

Bot. (pl.): The Scleranthaceæ (q. v.).

sclēr-ān-thā'-çē-æ, s. pl. [Modern Lat. *scleranth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Scleranthus, an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Daphnales. Small, inconspicuous herbs, with opposite, exstipulate leaves; minute, axillary, sessile flowers; a four- or five-toothed calyx with a stiff tube; no petals, and one to ten stamens; styles two or one; emarginate ovary simple, superior, one-seeded, the seed hanging from a slender cord rising from the base of the ovary; seed-vessel a membranous utricle within the hardened calyx. Found in temperate climates. Known genera four, species fourteen. (*Lindley*.)

sclēr-ān'-thūs, s. [Pref. *scler-*, and Gr. *anthos*=a flower.]

Bot.: Knawel, the typical genus of Scleranthaceæ (q. v.). Flowers in cymes or fascicles; calyx five-cleft; petals none; stamens ten, five, or more often abortive or wanting; styles two.

sclēr'-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *scler(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Cyperacæ.

sclēr'-ē-mā, s. [SCLEROMA.]

sclēr-ēn-çē-phā'-ī-ā, s. [Pref. *scler-*, and Gr. *engkephalos*=the brain.]

Pathol.: Induration of the brain.

sclēr-ēn'-chŷ-mā, s. [Pref. *scler-*, and German *engchuma*=an infusion.]

1. Bot.: Mittenius' name for the thickened parenchyma and prosenchyma found in ferns and other vascular cryptogams.

2. Zoöl.: The calcareous tissue of a coral.

sclēr-ēt'-in-īte, s. [Pref. *scler(r)-*, Gr. *rhētīnē*=resin; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A resin occurring in pea-like bodies in the coal measures of Wigan. Hardness, 3; specific gravity, 1.136; color, black, in thin splinters by transmitted light, reddish-brown; luster, brilliant; fracture, conchoidal; brittle. Composition: Carbon, 77.05; hydrogen, 8.99; oxygen, 10.28; ash, 3.68=100.

sclēr'-ī-ā, s. [Gr. *sklēros*=dryness.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sclerææ (q. v.). Known species 149, chiefly from sub-tropical countries. The root of *Scleria lithosperma* is supposed in India to be of use in nephritis.

sclēr-ī'-ā-sīs, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *sklēria*=hardness.]

Pathol.: Any hard tumor or induration,

sclēr'-īte, s. [Gr. *sklēros*=hard; Eng. suff. *-ite*.]

Zoöl. (pl.): Calcareous spicules in the soft tissues of the Gorgonidæ. They sometimes project, rendering the surface of the cœnosarc rough and prickly.

sclēr-ō-, pref. [Gr. *sklēros*=dry, hard.] Dry, hard.

sclēr'-ō-bāse, sclēr'-ō-bā'-sīs, subst. [SCLEROBASICA.]

Comp. Anat.: An epidermic stem-like corallum; specif., that of the Sclerobasica (q. v.).

sclēr'-ō-bā'-sīc, a. [SCLEROBASICA.] Of, belonging to, or resembling the Sclerobasica; possessing a sclerobase (q. v.).

sclēr'-ō-bā'-sī-çā, s. pl. [Mod. Latin, from Gr. *sklēros*=hard, stiff, and *basis*=a pedestal.]

1. Zoöl.: Black Corals, a sub-order of Zoantharia (q. v.). [CORAL, s. ¶ (1).]

2. Palæont.: They commence in the Miocene.

sclēr'-ō-clāse, s. [Pref. *sclero-*, and Gr. *klasis*=a fracture; Ger. *skleroklas*.]

Mineralogy: The same as SARTORITE and DUFRENOYSITE (q. v.).

sclēr'-ō-dērm, s. [SCLERODERMI.] Any fish of the family Sclerodermi (q. v.).

"The Scleroderms may be divided into three very natural groups."—*Günther: Study of the Fishes*, p. 685.

sclēr'-ō-dēr'-mā, s. [SCLERODERMATA.]

Pathol.: Induration of the cellular tissue.

sclēr'-ō-dēr'-mā-tā, s. pl. [Pref. *sclero-*, and Gr. *derma*=skin.]

1. Zoöl.: Hexacorolla; a sub-order of Zoantharia (q. v.). They possess a corallum partially or wholly developed within the tissues of the polypes themselves, not consisting of scattered spicules, the parts being generally disposed in multiples of six. The actinosoma may be simple (consisting of a single polype), or composite (consisting of many polypes united by a cœnosarc). The Sclerodermata are divided into four groups: Aporosa, Perforata, Tabulata, and Tubulosa. They attain their maximum development in warm seas.

2. Palæont.: From the Silurian onward.

sclēr'-ō-dēr'-mī, s. pl. [SCLERODERMATA.]

Ichthy.: A family of Plectognathi (q. v.). Snout somewhat produced; jaws armed with few distinct teeth; skin with scutes or rough; elements of a spinous dorsal and ventral generally present. They are marine fishes of small size, very common in the tropics, but scarcer in higher latitudes. There are three groups: Triacanthina, Balistina, and Ostraci-ontina.

sclēr'-ō-dēr'm'-īc, a. [SCLERODERMATA.] Of, belonging to, or resembling the Sclerodermata (q. v.); having a corallum secreted by the polype or polypes.

sclēr'-ō-dēr'm'-īte, s. [Gr. *sklero(s)*=dry, hard; *derm(a)*=the skin; suff. *-ite*.]

Zoöl.: The hard covering of Crustacea.

sclēr'-ō-gēn, s. [Pref. *sclero-*, and Gr. *gennaō*=to produce.]

Chem.: A term applied to the incrusting matter deposited within the cells of woody fiber, more particularly in bark, the external portion of roots, and in hard seeds. It is said to correspond to lignin.

¶ It causes the grittiness of the pear, the stones of plums, peaches, &c., the osseous parts of which were originally membranous.

sclēr'-ō-gēn'-ē-ā, s. [SCLEROGEN.]

Bot.: A tendency in cultivated plants to revert to their natural wild state, pears becoming gritty, potatoes stringy, &c.

†sclēr'-ō-gēn'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Pref. *sclero-*, and Gr. *geneion*=the chin, the cheek.]

Ichthy.: A family of Owen's Acanthopteri Veri, now often called Triglidæ, or merged in Cottidæ, Scorpænidæ, &c.

sclēr'-ōīd, a. [Greek *sklēros*=hard, and *eidōs*=form, appearance.]

Bot.: Having a hard texture.

sclēr'-ō-mā, sclēr'-ē-mā, s. [Gr., from *sklēros*=hard.]

Pathol.: Induration of the cellular tissue.

sclēr-ōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Pref. *sclero-*, and English *meter*.] An instrument for accurately determining the degree of hardness of a mineral. [HARDNESS, II. 3.]

\*sclēr-ōph-thāl'-mī-ā, subst. [Pref. *sclero-*, and Eng. *ophthalmia* (q. v.).]

Pathol.: An inflammation of the eye, with redness, pain, hardness of the eyeball, making its motion slow. The eyelids are hard and dry. (*Parr*.)

sclēr'-ō-sīs, s. [Gr. *sklēros*=hard.]

Pathol.: Induration of the cellular tissue.

¶ Sclerosis of the brain:

Pathol.: Induration of the brain, occurring in connection with cerebral atrophy.

sclēr'-ō-skēl'-ē-tōn, s. [Pref. *sclero-*, and Eng. *skeleton* (q. v.).]

Anat.: the hardened or ossified fibrous and tendinous tissues which inclose organs. (*Owen*.)

sclēr'-ōs'-tō-mā, s. [Pref. *sclero-*, and Gr. *stoma*=a mouth.]

Zoölogy:

1. A genus of Strongylidæ, of which family Cobbold makes *Sclerostoma syngamus* (the parasite which causes gapes in fowls) the type. *S. duodenale* (*Dochmius anchylostomum*, or *Anchylostoma duodenale*), discovered by Dubeni in Milan in 1838, is a

common endoparasite in man in Northern Italy, and is extremely abundant in Egypt. Pruner found it in nearly every corpse he examined. It is about a third of an inch long; the female is much larger and much more numerous than the male.

2. Any individual of the genus Sclerostoma. (In this sense there is a pl., *sclerostomata*.)

"I removed seven *sclerostoma*."—*Cobbold: Entozoa*, p. 86.

sclēr'-ō-stōme, s. [SCLEROSTOMA.] Any individual of the genus Sclerostoma. (*Quain: Dict. Med.* (ed. 1882), p. 1398.)

sclēr'-ō-taj, s. [Eng. *sclerot(ic)*; suff. *-al*.]

Ichthy.: The eye-capsule bone of a fish. (*Owen*.)

sclēr-ōt'-īc, †sclēr-ōt'-īck, a. & s. [Fr. *sclerotique*, from Gr. *sklērotēs*=hardness; *sklēros*=hard.]

A. As adj.: Hard, firm.

"The sclerotic tunicles of the eye serve instead of a muscle, by their contraction, to alter the figure of the eye."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

B. As subst.: The sclerotic-tunic (q. v.).

sclerotic-tunic, s.

Anat.: The external of the three tunics of the eye, with the cornea, giving it its peculiar form. It is a dense, fibrous membrane, continuous posteriorly with the optic nerve.

sclēr-ōt'-īc-ā, s. [SCLEROTIC.] The same as SCLEROTIC (q. v.).

sclēr-ō-tī'-tīs, s. [Eng. *sclerot(ic)*; suff. *-itis*.]

Med.: Inflammation of the sclerotic coat.

sclēr-ō-tī-ūm (pl. sclēr-ō-tī-ā) (t as sh), s. [Gr. *sklērotēs*=hardness.]

Bot.: A spurious genus of Fungals, consisting of compact tuberos masses. Some of the species are imperfect states of other fungals. The tuberous masses constitute ergot (q. v.).

sclēr'-ō-tōīd, a. [Mod. Lat. *sclerot(ium)*; suffix *-oid* (q. v.).]

Botany: Having the form and consistence of the pseudo-genus Sclerotium.

sclēr'-ō-tōme, s. [Pref. *sclero-*, and Gr. *tomē*=a stamp, a cut, a cutting.]

Anat.: A partition, partly bony, partly cartilaginous, transversely dividing the muscles of the trunk in fishes, amphibia, &c.

sclēr'-ōūs, a. [Gr. *sklēros*.] Hard, bony.

sclēr-ū-rī'-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sclerur(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Dendrocolaptidæ. There is but one genus, *Sclerurus*, with six species, ranging from Brazil northward to Mexico.

sclēr-ū'-rūs, s. [Pref. *scler-*, and Gr. *oura*=a tail.] [SCLERURINÆ.]

scōat, v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To stop, as a wheel, by blocking or placing some obstacle in the way; to scotch.

scōb'-bŷ, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A familiar name for the chaffinch.

†scōbe, v. t. [Cf. Latin *scabo*=to scrape.] To slap.

"Not to speak, or he would scobe his mouth for him."—*Balfour in Carlyle: Cromwell*, iii. 162.

scōb'-ī-form, a. [Lat. *scobs* (genit. *scobis*)=saw-dust, and *forma*=form.] Having the form or appearance of saw-dust or raspings.

scō-bī'-nā, s. [Lat.=a rasp or file.]

Bot.: Dnmortier's name for a rachis in grasses when it is toothed and flexuose.

scōbs, s. [Lat.=saw-dust, raspings, from *scabo*=to scrape.] Raspings of metals, ivory, hartshorn, or other hard substance; dross of metals, &c.; saw-dust.

scōff, v. i. & t. [SCOFF, s.]

A. Intrans.: To manifest contempt by derision or mockery; to mock, to deride, to utter contemptuous language. (Generally followed by *at*.)

B. Trans.: To mock, to ridicule, to deride; to treat with derision, contempt, or scorn.

"Scoffing his state."—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 2.

scōff, \*scof, \*skof, \*skoffe, s. [O. Fris. *schof*=a scoff, a taunt; cogn. with Icel. *skaup*, *skop*=mockery, ridicule; *skeypa*, *skopa*=to scoff, to mock; *skopan*=railing; Dan. *skuffe*=to deceive.]

1. An expression of derision, mockery, or ridicule; a jibe, a flout; an expression of scorn or contempt.

"Scoffs and revilings are of the growth of all nations."—*Dryden: Juvenal*. (Dedic.)

2. An object of derision, mockery, or scorn; a mark for derision.

scōff'-ēr, s. [Eng. *scoff*, s.; *-er*.] One who scoffs, derides, or mocks; a mocker.

"When his health was good and his spirits high, he was a scoffer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

scōff'-ēr-ŷ, \*scoff-er-īe, s. [Eng. *scoff*; *-ery*.] The act of scoffing; mockery.



**scōff'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [SCOFF, *v.*]  
**scōff'-īng-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *scoffing*; *-ly.*] In a scoffing manner; with scoffs or derision.

\***scōg'-an-īsm**, *s.* [After Scogan, jester to King Edward IV. of England; suff. *-ism.*] Jestings, mockery. (*Bishop Hall: Works*, ix. 183.)

\***scōg'-an-lȳ**, *a.* [SCOGANISM.] Scurrilous.  
 "This scoganly pen."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, ix. 262.

**scōke**, *s.* [POKE.]  
*Bot.*: Pokeweed, *Phytolacca decandra*.

\***scōlaie**, *v. i.* [SCHOOL.] To attend school, to study.

**scōld**, \***scolde**, **skold**, *v. i. & t.* [From Dut. *schold*, *pa. t.* of *scheldan*=to scold; Ger. *schalt*, *pa. t.* of *schelten*=to scold; connected with Icel. *skjalla* (*pa. t.* *skal*, *pa. par.* *skollinn*)=to clash, to clatter; Ger. *schallen*, in comp. *erschallen* (*pa. t.* *erscholl*)=to resound; Sw. *skalla*=to resound.]

**A. Intrans.**: To find fault or rail noisily; to utter railing, or harsh, rude, boisterous rebuke; to make use of abuse or vituperation; to brawl.

"Inclines us more to laugh than scold."  
*Byron: Beppo*, lxxix.

**B. Trans.**: To chide or find fault with noisily; to rail at; to rate, to reprimand, to vituperate.

"Our master is not a man to be scratched and scolded out of his kingdom."—*Warburton: On Bolingbroke's Philosophy*, let. 1.

**scōld**, \***skolde**, *s.* [SCOLD, *v.*]  
 1. One who scolds; a noisy, rude, foul-mouthed woman; a virago. [BRANK, CUCKING-STOOL.]

"She is an irksome brawling scold."  
*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

2. A scolding, a brawl.

**scōld'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *scold*; *-er.*] One who scolds or rails; a scold.

**scōld'-īng**, \***scold-yng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SCOLD, *verb.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the *verb.*)

**C. As subst.**: The act of railing or finding fault noisily; noisy rebuke.

**scōld'-īng-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *scolding*; *-ly.*] In a scolding manner; like a scold.

**scō-lē'-cī-dā**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scolex*, *genit. scolec(is)*; Lat. *neut. pl. adj. suff. -ida.*]

*Zoöl.*: Huxley's name for a class of Annuloida. Animals possessed of a water-vascular system, a set of vessels communicating with the exterior by means of one or more apertures situated upon the surface of the body, and branching out more or less extensively into its substance. It comprehends Cuvier's Entozoa and the free Turbellaria. Prof. Huxley included under it the Rotifera, Turbellaria, Trematoda, Tæniada, Nematodea, Acanthocephala, and Gordiacea.

**scō-lē'-cīte**, *s.* [Gr. *skōlēx*=a worm; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *skolezit.*]

*Min.*: A member of the zeolite group of minerals, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. Crystals mostly acicular, twinned; also occurs in nodules, fibrous and radiating. Hardness, 5-5.5; specific gravity, 2.16-2.4; luster, vitreous, or silky; transparent to subtranslucent. Composition: Silica, 45.8; alumina, 26.2; lime, 14.3; water, 13.7=100, which corresponds to the formula 3SiO<sub>2</sub>.Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.CaO.3H<sub>2</sub>O. The finest crystals are met with in the Beruiford, Iceland, and in the vicinity of Bombay, Poonah. Mostly found in old amygdaloidal dolerites, but occasionally in fissures in granitic rocks.

**scō-lēx** (*pl. scō-lē-qēs*), *subst.* [Gr. *skōlēx*=a worm.]

*Zoöl.*: The larva of the Scolecida. It is produced originally from an egg, which may by gemmation give origin to infertile deutoscölices or ovigerous proglottides.

**scō-lēx'-ēr-ōse**, *s.* [SCOLECITE.]

*Min.*: The same as ERSBYITE (*q. v.*).

**scō-lī'-ā**, *s.* [Fem. of Gr. *skolios*=crooked, curved, bent.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Scoliadæ (*q. v.*), or a genus of Mutillidæ. Palpi very short; sting powerful. Some are two inches long. They chiefly inhabit warm countries, their larvae preying on those of the larger beetles.

\***scō-lī'-ā-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scoli(a)*; Lat. *fem. pl. adj. suff. -adæ.*]

*Entom.*: Antennæ shorter than the head and thorax, thick in the female; thorax often short and produced on each side; femora bent near the apex and compressed; legs short, stout, densely clothed with spiny hairs. Now generally merged in Mutillidæ.

**scōl-i-ō'-sīs**, *s.* [Gr. *skolios*=crooked.]

*Pathol.*: Lateral curvature of the spine.

**scō-līte**, **scō-lī'-thūs**, *s.* [Gr. *skōlēx*=a worm; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*q. v.*.)]

*Palæont.*: Any vertical burrow, which may have been formed by Annelids in the Upper Cambrian of England and North America and the American Upper Silurian.

**scōl'-lōp**, *s. & v.* [SCALLOP, *s. & v.*]

**scōl'-lōped**, *a.* [Eng. *scollop*; *-ed.*]

*Bot.*: Having deep and wide indentations.

**scōl'-ō-pāç'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scolopax*, *genit. scolopac(is)*; *fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.*]

*Ornith.*: A cosmopolitan family of Grallæ, comprising the Snipes, Sandpipers, Curlews, and allied genera. The bill is long, very slender and flexible. They frequent bogs and marshes, or the banks of rivers and ditches, where they probe the ground for worms, insects, and testaceous mollusks. Wallace puts the genera at twenty-one.

**scōl'-ō-pāç**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *skolōpax*=a snipe, a woodcock.]

*Ornith.*: The typical genus of the family Scolopacidæ (*q. v.*), with four species ranging over the Palearctic region to India, Java, and Australia. Beak long, straight, compressed; nostrils lateral, basal; legs rather short, tibia feathered nearly to joint; three toes before, almost entirely divided, one behind; wings moderate, first quill-feather longest; tail sort, rounded. *Scolopax rusticola* is the Woodcock (*q. v.*).

**scōl'-ō-pēn'-drā**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *skolopendra*=a centipede.]

*Zoöl.*: Centipede; the typical genus of Scolopendridæ (*q. v.*). Legs, twenty-one or more pairs; antennæ with seventeen joints; eyes distinct, four on each side; the mandibles with a poisonous fluid injected into the wound when they bite. They shun the light, live under logs of wood, the bark of decayed trees, &c., run very fast, and are predatory. The largest are in tropical countries, some from South America being a foot long. A few small species are found in Europe. Of these *Scolopendra cingulata*, a native of France, &c., is three and a half inches long. It is rusty yellow, with the antennæ, the head, a central band, and the margins green.

**scōl'-ō-pēn'-drī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scolopendr(a)*; Lat. *fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.*]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Chilopoda. Body elongated and with many segments; antennæ shorter than the body; organs of vision, if present, consisting of groups of ocelli on the sides of the head; tarsi with one or two joints, not annulated. Sub-families: Lithobiinæ, Scolopendrinæ, and Geophilinæ.

**scōl'-ō-pēn'-drī-ē'-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scolopendri(um)*, and *fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.*]

*Bot.*: A sub-tribe of Polypodiaceæ; ferns with indusiate sori.

**scōl'-ō-pēn'-drī-næ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scolopendr(a)*; *fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.*] [SCOLOPENDRIDÆ.]

**scōl'-ō-pēn'-drīne**, *a.* [English *scolopend(ra)*; *-ine.*] Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the genus *Scolopendra* (*q. v.*).

**scolopendrine scale-back**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Polynoe scolopendrina*. It is about four inches in length, with from 70 to 110 segments in the body.

**scōl'-ō-pēn'-drī-ūm**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Latin *scolopendrium*; Greek *skolopendrium*=hart's-tongue. Named from a fancied resemblance to a centipede.]

*Bot.*: Hart's-tongue; a genus of Polypodeæ. Frond simple, coriaceous; sori linear, transverse, on lateral veins, nearly confluent; involucre double. Temperate and tropical regions. Species nine.

**scōl'-ōp-çīte**, *subst.*

[Gr. *scolops*=a splinter; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *skolopsit.*]

*Min.*: A granular, massive mineral associated with itterite (*q. v.*) at Kaiserstuhl, Baden. Hardness, 5.0; specific gravity, 2.53; color, grayish-white to pale reddish-gray. Probably an altered haüyne (*q. v.*).

**scō-lȳm'-ē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scolym(us)*; Lat. *fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.*]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Cichoraceæ.

**scōl'-ȳ-mūs**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *scolymos*; Gr. *skolymos*=an eatable kind of thistle.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Scolymæ (*q. v.*).

**scō-lȳt'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scolyt(us)*; Lat. *fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.*]

*Entom.*: A genus of Tetramera. Small, cylindrical, or oblong oval wood-boring beetles. Mandibles

strongly toothed, prothorax like a grater; anterior legs flattened and dentate. They make vermiform, radiating galleries under the bark of trees, leaving them exposed to other insect enemies, and ultimately causing their destruction. The Scolytidæ have wrought havoc in the French and German forests, and to a less extent in English parks. The trees chiefly attacked are the elm, ash, oak, poplar, the coniferæ, and fruit trees. Genera: *Scolytus*, *Hylesinus*, &c.

**scōl'-ȳ-tūs**, *subst.* [Gr. *skolyptō*=to dock, to cut short.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Scolytidæ. It attacks the elm. [SCOLYTIIDÆ.]

**scōm'-bēr**, *subst.* [Lat., from Gr. *skombros*=the mackerel.]

1. *Ichthy.*: True mackerel; the typical genus of the family Scombridæ (*q. v.*). First dorsal continuous, with feeble spines, five or six finlets behind the dorsal and anal; scales very small, covering the whole body equally; teeth small; two small ridges on each side the caudal. Seven species are known, from all temperate and tropical seas, with the exception of the Atlantic shores of temperate South America. Three species are European: *Scomber scomber*, the Common Mackerel, without an air-bladder; *S. pneumatophorus*, a more southern species, with an air-bladder, and *S. colias*, the Spanish Mackerel.

2. *Palæont.*: Common in Eocene and Miocene formations.

**scōm-brē-sōç'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scombrosox*, *genit. scombresoc(is)*; Lat. *fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.*: A family of carnivorous Physostomous Fishes, with five genera, from temperate and tropical zones. They are chiefly marine, but some have been acclimatized in fresh water, and the majority of these forms are viviparous. Body covered with scales; keeled scales along each side of belly; no adipose fin; air-bladder generally present; stomach not distinct from intestine, which is straight and without appendages.

2. *Palæontology*: The family appears first in the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

**scōm-brē'-sōç**, *s.* [Lat. *scomber* (*q. v.*), and *esox* (*q. v.*.)]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Scombrosoxidæ (*q. v.*), with five species, from the Atlantic and Pacific. Both jaws are prolonged into a long, slender beak, and there are several detached finlets behind the anal and dorsal fins.

**scōm-brī-dæ**, *subst. pl.* [Lat., *scomber*, *genit. scombr(i)*; *fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.*: Mackerel; a pelagic family of Acanthopterygian Fishes, with seven genera, from all seas of the tropical and temperate zones. Body oblong, scarcely compressed; naked or covered with small scales; dentition well-developed; two dorsals, finlets generally present. The Scombridæ are one of the four families most useful for food, the others being the Gadidæ, the Clupeidæ, and the Salmonidæ. They are fishes of prey, and move about in shoals, spawning in the open sea, but periodically approaching the shore in pursuit of other fishes on which they feed.

2. *Palæont.*: The family is well represented in Tertiary formations.

**scōm-brō-clā'-pē-ā**, *s.* [Lat. *scomber*; *o* connect., and *clupea* (*q. v.*.)]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Clupeidæ, with finlets behind the anal, from the Chalk of Lebanon and Comen.

**scōm-brōid**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *skombros*=a mackerel, and *eidōs*=resemblance.]

**A. As adj.**: Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the family Scombridæ. (*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 294.)

**B. As subst.**: Any individual of the Scombridæ (*q. v.*).

**scōm'-fīsh**, *v. t. & i.* [A corrupt. of *discomfit* (*q. v.*.)]

**A. Trans.**: To suffocate, as with foul air, smoke, &c.; to stifle. (*Scotch.*)

"A' thing is sae poisoned wi' snuff, that I am like to be scomfished whiles."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxxix.

**B. Intrans.**: To be suffocated or stifled. (*Scotch.*)

\***scōm'-fīt**, **scōm'-fyt**, *v. t.* [An abbrev. of *discomfit* (*q. v.*.)] To discomfit.

"When he was thus scomfyt of the Romaynes."—*Fabjan: Chronycle*, vol. i., ch. xxxi.

\***scōmm**, \***scomme**, *s.* [Lat. *scōmma*, from Gr. *skōmma*=a flout, a jibe, a taunt, from *skōptō*=to jeer, to mock.]

1. A flout, a jibe, a jeer.

"Scoffed with the scomme of the orator."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 198.

2. A buffoon.

"The scomm, or buffoons of quality, are wolvis in conversation."—*L'Estrange.*



Scolopendrium Vulgare.



\*scōm-māt'-ic, \*scom-mat-ique, a. [SCOMM.]  
Scoffing, jeering, mocking.

"The heroic poem dramatique, is tragedy. The commatative narrative is satire; dramatique is comedy." Hobbs: Answer to Pref. to Gondibert.

scōnce, \*scōns, \*sconse, subst. [O. Fr. *esconse*; Low Latin *sconsa*, from Latin *absconsa*, fem. of *absconsus*, pa. par. of *abscondo*=to hide. In meaning 1. (4) from O. Dutch *schantse*; Dutch *schans*; Danish *skandse*; Ger. *schanze*=a sconce, a fort.] [ABSCOND.]

1. A cover, a protection, a shelter.  
\*(1) A screen or partition to cover or protect anything; a shelter; a covered stall.

"Must raise a sconce by the high way, and sell switches."—Beaum. & Flet.: Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

(2) A cover or protection for a light; a case or lantern for a candle; a candle-holder fixed to or projecting from a wall; the tube in an ordinary candlestick in which the candle is inserted.

"If golden sconces hang not on the wall."  
Dryden: Lucretius, i.

(3) A cover or protection for the head; a head-piece, a helmet.

(4) A work of defense; a bulwark; a small fort.

(5) The head, the skull.  
"Shall I break that merry sconce of yours?"  
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

\*(6) Brains, sense.  
(7) A mulct, a fine. (Obsolete except in the English Universities.)

"Any sconce imposed by the proctors."—Colman: Terres Filius, No. 1.

(8) The broad head or top of anything, as the brim round the circular tube of a candlestick into which the candle is inserted.

2. A fixed seat or shelf.

3. A fragment of an ice-floe.

\*scōnce, v. t. [SCONCE, s.]  
1. To ensconce.  
"I'll sconce me even here."  
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. To fortify, to fence.

3. To fine, to mulct.

4. To deduct, as a fine or the like.

scōn'-cheōn, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: The portion of the side of an aperture from the back of the jamb or reveal to the interior of the wall.

scōne, s. [Named after Scone, in Scotland.] A small thin cake of wheat or barley meal, cooked on a griddle, or on a frying pan.

"And giving him a welcome home with part of their farm-house scones."—Scott: Guy Mannering, ch. xxiv.

scōn'-nēr, v. t. [SCONNER, subst.] To disgust, to nauseate. (Scotch.)

scōn'-nēr, scūn'-nēr, subst. [SHUN.] Disgust, loathing. (Scotch.)

"To gie living things a sconner wi' the sight o't when it's dead."—Scott: Antiquary, ch. xxi.

scoōp, \*scope, s. [A. S. *skopa* = a scoop; cogn. with O. Dut. *schaepe*, *schuppe* = a scoop, a shovel; Dan. *skuffe*=a shovel; Ger. *schuppe*; and perhaps with Eng. *shovel* (q. v.); O. Fr. *escope*; Fr. *escop*.]

1. A thin metallic shovel with hollowing, capacious sides for handling grain; a grain-shovel.

2. A similar, but smaller utensil, made of tinfoil, &c., and used for lifting sugar, flour, or the like.

3. A contrivance for baling where the lift is moderate.

4. The bucket of a dredging-machine.

5. A tool for scooping out potato-eyes from the tubers.

6. A spoon-shaped instrument for extracting foreign bodies, as a bullet from a wound, calculi from the bladder, objects from the external ear, nasal fossæ, &c.

7. A sort of pan for holding coals, a coal-scuttle.

\*8. A basin-like cavity, natural or artificial; a hollow.

9. A cant term on the Stock Exchange for a sudden breaking down of prices for the purpose of buying stocks at cheaper rates, followed by a rise.

10. In newspaper language a beat; exclusive information. (Slang Dictionary.)

scoop-net, s. A net so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river, &c.

scoop-wheel, s. A form of the tympanum water-wheel in which the buckets are so curved as to scoop up the water into which they dip, raising a portion of the same and conducting it toward or into the axis, where it is discharged. [TYMPANUM.]

scoōp, \*scop-en, v. t. [SCOOP, s.]

1. To take out with, or as with a scoop; to lade out.

2. To empty as with a scoop or by baling.

"'Tis as easie with a sive to scoop the ocean."  
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize, i. 2.

3. To hollow out; to form by, or as by scooping; to excavate.

4. To remove, so as to leave a hollow. (Generally followed by *out*.)

5. To collect together, as by scooping; to scrape together. (Generally followed by *up*.)

6. To get the better of a person. (Slang.)

scoōp'-ēr, s. [Eng. *scoop*, v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which scoops; specif., a tool used by engravers on wood for cleaning out the white parts of a block. It somewhat resembles a small chisel, but is rounded underneath instead of being flat.

2. Ornith.: The Avocet (q. v.).

scoōt, v. i. [Prob. a variant of *scout* (q. v.).] To run hastily; to scamper away.

scō-pār'-ī-a, subst. [Lat. *scoparius*=a sweeper; *scopæ*=twigs, shoots, a broom.]

Bot.: A genus of Sibthorpææ. Branching shrubs or herbs from South America. An infusion of *Scoparia dulcis* is given by the Indians of Spanish America for ague.

scō-pa-rin, subst. [Mod. Lat. *scoparium*]; -in (Chem.)

Chem.: C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>10</sub>. The substance constituting the diuretic principle of *Spartium scoparium*. Obtained as a jelly on concentrating a decoction of the plant, and purified by dissolving in boiling water, and again allowing it to solidify. On drying in a vacuum, it forms a pale yellow, brittle mass, without taste or smell. It dissolves freely in hot water and alcohol, also in ammonia and the fixed alkalies.

scōpe, \*skōpe, s. [Lat. *scopus*; Gr. *skopos*=a watcher, a spy, a mark to shoot at; *skeptomai*=to see, to observe; Ital. *scopo*=a mark or butt to shoot at, scope, purpose, intent.]

\*1. A butt or mark shot at.  
"Shooting wide, do miss the marked scope."  
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar, November.

2. The end or object to which the mind directs its view; the object or end aimed at; that which forms a person's aim; the ultimate design, aim, purpose, or intention.  
"While passion turns aside from its due scope."  
Cowper: Hope, 113.

3. Free or wide outlook or aim; amplitude of intellectual observation, range, or view.

4. Room for free or wide outlook; field or space for free observation or action; free play; vent.

5. A liberty; a license enjoyed.  
"Twas my fault to give the people scope."  
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 3.

\*6. An act of riot or license; excess, sally.  
"As surfeit is the father of much fast,  
So every scope, by the immoderate use,  
Turns to restraint."  
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 2.

\*7. Extended quantity; extent.  
"So huge a scope at first him seemed best,  
To be the compass of his kingdom's seat."  
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 46.

8. Length, extent, sweep; as, scope of cable.  
\*scōpe'-fūll, a. [Eng. *scope*; -full.] Extensive; with a wide prospect.  
"More scopefull regions."  
Silvester: Sonnet to Master R. N.

scō-pēl'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *scopel(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

1. Ichthy.: A family of Physostomous Fishes, with numerous genera, mostly pelagic or deep-sea forms. Body naked or scaly; no barbels or air-bladder; adipose fin present. The eggs are enclosed in the sacs of the ovary, and excluded by oviducts; pyloric appendages few in number or absent.

2. Palæont.: From the Chalk onward.

scōp'-ē-lūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *skopelos*=a headland.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Scopelidæ (q. v.), with thirty species of pelagic habits, distributed over all temperate and tropical seas. Body oblong, more or less compressed, covered with large scales. Series of phosphorescent spots run along the lower side of the body, and a similar glandular substance sometimes occupies the front of the snout and the back of the tail. Dorsal nearly in middle of body, adipose fin small, anal generally long, caudal forked; branchiostegals from eight to ten. They are small fishes, and come to the surface at night only, and in rough weather descend to great depths.

scō-pif'-ēr-ōūs, a. [Lat. *scopa*=a brush, and *fero*=to bear.] Furnished with one or more dense brushes of hair.

scō'-pī-form, a. [Lat. *scopa*=a brush, a broom, and *forma*=form.] Having the form of a brush or besom.

scō-pī-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *scop(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Ciconiidae, with two genera, *Scopus* and *Balaniceps*.

scō'-pī-pēd, a. [Lat. *scopa*=a brush, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.] [SCOPULIPEDE.]

scō-pō'-lī-a, subst. [Named after John Anthony Scopoli, a botanical author.]

Botany: A genus of Solanaceæ. The leaves of *Scopolia lurida*, a Himalayan plant, when bruised, emit a flavor like that of tobacco, and a decoction of them produces dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

scō-pō'-lī-mīne, s. A new highly successful anæsthetic, consisting of an alkaloid extracted from *Scopolia japonica*, of the nightshade family. It is used in conjunction with morphine, and its use is followed by none of the evil after-effects that follow an administration of ether.

scō-pōph-ōr-ūs, s. [Lat. *scopa*=a broom, and Gr. *phoros*=bearing.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Antilopidæ, having the horns subulate, elongate, acute, and slightly recurved at the tips, the knees largely tufted. *Scopophorus ourebi* is the Ourebi (q. v.).

scōps, s. [Gr. *skōps*=a kind of owl.]

Ornithology:

1. A genus of Strigidæ (q. v.), with thirty species universally distributed, except Australia and the Pacific islands. Beak much decurved from base, cere small, nostrils round; facial disc incomplete above the eyes; ear-conch small, without operculum; wings long; tarsi long, feathered in front, toes naked; head with plumicorns.

2. Any individual of the genus. [1.]

"I have been enabled to compare the European *scops* with both the African species."—Yarrell: British Birds (ed. 4th), i. 177.

scops-owl, s.

Ornith.: *Scops giu*. It is about seven inches long; plumage, in both sexes, chestnut and pale wood-brown above; grayish-white and pale brown, with streaks and patches of umber-brown beneath. The young birds have a more rufous tinge.

"The *Scops-owl* resembles the Little Owl in its flight."—Yarrell: British Birds (ed. 4th), i. 177.

\*scōp'-tīc, \*scōp'-tīck, \*scōp'-tīc-ā-l, adj. [Gr. *skōptikos*, from *skōptō*=to mock.] Scoffing, mocking.

"Lucian and other *scoptic* wits endeavored to jeer and droll away the credit of them."—Bp. Ward: Sermons, p. 57.

\*scōp'-tīc-ā-l-ly, adv. [Eng. *scoptical*; -ly.] In a mocking or scoffing manner; scoffingly.

"*Scoptically* or scornfully speaking."—Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xvii. (Pref.)

scōp'-ū-lā, s. [Lat.=a little broom.] A brush-like organ on the feet of spiders, used in constructing their webs.

scōp'-ū-lī-pēde, a. [SCOPULIPEDES.]

Entom.: Having a basket-like apparatus on the hind legs. [SCOPULIPEDES.]

scōp'-ū-lī-pē-dēs, s. pl. [Lat. *scopula*=a little broom, and *pedes*, pl. of *pes*=a foot.]

Entom.: A section of solitary Apidæ, having on the hind legs an apparatus for the conveyance of pollen, which they assiduously collect. The apparatus resembles that in the social hive and humble bees. The posterior tibiae and basal joint of the tarsi are so hirsute that it is impossible to trace the form of the limb on account of the hairs. The males in many cases have thickened and distorted legs.

\*scōp'-ū-loūs, a. [Lat. *scopulosus*, from *scopulus*=a peak, a rock.] Full of rocks; rocky.

scō'-pūs, s. [Gr. *skopos*=a watchman.]

Ornith.: Umbre, Brown Stork; the typical genus of Scopinæ (q. v.), with one species, from tropical and South Africa.

scor-bū'-tīc, a. & s. [Low Lat. *scorbutus*, from Low Ger. *schorbock*, *schärbuuk*, *scharbock*, *scorbut*=scurvy; Ger. *scharbock*=O. Dut. *scheur-buyck*; Fr. *scorbutique*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or resembling scurvy.

2. Diseased or affected with scurvy.

B. As subst.: A person affected with scurvy.

scor-bū'-tīc-ā-l, a. [Eng. *scorbutic*; -al.] The same as SCORBUTIC (q. v.).

"A person about forty, of a full and scorbutical body."—Wiseman.

scor-bū'-tīc-ā-l-ly, adv. [Eng. *scorbutical*; -ly.] In a scorbutic manner; with the scurvy, or with a tendency toward it.

scor-bū'-tūs, s. [Low Latin; Fr. *scorbut*; Ital. *scorbuto*; Sp. & Port. *escorbuto*; Dut. *scheurbuik*; Sw. *skörbjugg* (Mahn); Dut. *scheuen*=to bend, and *buik*=the belly.] [SCURVY.]



**scorch**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *escorcher*, *escorcer*=to flay, to pluck off the skin, from Lat. *excortico*, from *ex*=off, and *cortex* (genit. *corticis*) = bark, rind, husk; Sp. *escorchar*; Ital. *scorticare*=to flay.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To burn the outside of; to expose to such a degree of heat as to change the color, or both the color and the texture of the surface; to parch or shrivel up the surface of; to singe.

2. To affect with intense or extreme heat; to parch.

\*3. To burn in general.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To be burnt on the surface; to be scorched or parched.

2. To parch or dry up.

3. To ride or drive at a very high rate of speed.

**scorched**, *pa. par. & a.* [SCORCH, *v.*]

**scorched-carpet**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A European Geometer moth, *Ligdia adustata*.

**scorched-wing**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A European Geometer moth, *Eurymene dolobraria*.

**scorch-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *scorch*; *-er*.] One who or that which scorches.

**scorch-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [SCORCH, *v.*]

**A. & B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

*Metal-working*: A roughing out of tools on the dry grindstone before they are hardened and tempered. So called from the great heat produced.

**†scorching-fennel**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Thapsia* (q. v.).

**scorch-ing-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *scorching*; *-ly*.] In a scorching manner; so as to scorch or parch the surface.

**scorch-ing-ness**, *s.* [English *scorching*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being scorching.

**scor-dein**, *s.* [See def.]

*Chem.*: A yellow aromatic substance obtained from *Teucrium scordium*.

**scor-di-üm**, *s.* [Lat. *scordion*, from Gr. *skordion*=a plant smelling of garlic; probably the Water Germander (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: *Teucrium scordium*.

**scöre**, *s.* [A. S. *scor*=twenty, from *scor-*, stem of the pa. t. plural and pa. par. of *sceran*=to shear, to cut; Icel. *skor*, *skora*=a score, a notch, an incision; Sw. *skära*; Dan. *skaar*.] [SHEAR.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A notch or incision; especially a notch or cut made on a tally for the purpose of keeping reckoning or account of something; a system followed formerly when writing was less common.

"Our forefathers had no other books but the score and the tally; thou hast caused printing to be used."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry VI*, Pt. I, iv. 7.

2. The number twenty, which was denoted on the tally by a longer and deeper cut.

"How many score of miles may we well ride?"

*Shakesp.*: *Cymbeline*, iii. 2.

¶ Especially used in archery for twenty yards; thus, a mark of twelve score meant a mark at a distance of twelve score yards.

3. A large number; a great many. (Generally in the plural.)

"Stout he was, and large of limb,

Scores have fled at sight of him."

*Cowper*: *Epitaph*; *On a Pointer*.

4. An account or reckoning kept by means of scores or notches; a reckoning generally; a debt due.

"I have by my sins run a great way into God's book, and my now reforming will not pay off that score."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

5. An account or register of numbers generally; especially the number of points or runs made by a player in certain games.

"— was batting for five hours and a half for his score of 113."—*Field*, June 26, 1886.

6. A line drawn.

7. Account, reason, sake; relative motive.

"If your terms are moderate, we'll never break off upon that score."—*Collier*: *On Pride*.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Music*: A copy of a musical work in which all the component parts are shown, either fully or in a compressed form.

(1) A short or compressed score is when all the parts are arranged or transcribed so that they shall appear in two staves.

(2) A pianoforte or organ score is one in which the voice-parts are written out in full on separate lines, and the instrumental accompaniment is arranged in two lines, treble and bass, for performance on a pianoforte or organ.

(3) A vocal score is (or was formerly understood to be) one in which the voice-parts are written out in full, and the accompaniment (if any) is indicated by a figured bass.

(4) A full score is one in which each part is written on a separate line, one over the other, subject, however, to the modification that the parts to be played by two wind instruments of the same name and compass may be included on one line.

2. *Naut.*: The groove around a block or a dead-eye for the strapping, shroud, or backstay. The holes in the block are for the lanyard.

¶ (1) *To go off at score*: To start from the score or scratch, as a pedestrian in a footrace; hence, to start off generally.

(2) *To quit scores*: To pay fully; to make even by giving an equivalent.

**scöre**, *v. t. & i.* [SCORE, *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To make scores, scratches, or slight incisions on or in; to mark with scores, scratches, or furrows; to furrow.

"Let us score their backs."

*Shakesp.*: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 7.

\*2. To engrave, to cut. (*Spenser*.)

3. To set down, as in an account or register; to record, to register, to note.

"Score me up for the lyingest knave in Christendom."—*Shakesp.*: *Taming of the Shrew*. (Induct. ii.)

4. To make a score of; to win; to cause to be registered to one's account, as points, hits, &c., in a game.

"They were unable to score even a single goal."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

5. To set down as a debt.

"Score a pint of bastard."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV*, Pt. I, ii. 4.

6. To enter, register, or set down as a debtor. (Generally with *up*.)

**II. Music**: To write down in score; to write down, as the different parts of a composition, in proper order and arrangement.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To keep a register or account; to act as scorer; as, to score in a match.

2. To make a score; as, He had not scored.

3. To count or be reckoned in a score.

"The hazard scores to the striker."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

4. *Fig.*: To make a hit; to be entitled to credit. (Cf. *Hor.*, *A. P.*, 343.)

"He scores distinctly on several occasions."—*Nature*, Oct. 23, 1886, p. 620.

**†scöre-lëss**, *a.* [Eng. *score*; *-less*.]

1. Not making any score or mark. (*Davies Muses Sacrifice*, p. 69.)

2. Not having made any score; pointless.

"When both their hands had been disposed of they were still scoreless."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

**scör-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *score*, *v.*; *-er*.]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: One who scores or keeps a score or reckoning, as in a cricket or other match.

"The umpires were stationed behind the wickets; the scorers were prepared to notch the runs."—*Dickens*: *Pickwick*, ch. vii.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Wood*: An instrument for marking timber. It has two scoop-shaped tools, one for straight lines, the other adapted to revolve on a pivot for arcs or circles. With these readable figures are made to number logs, &c.

2. *Joinery*: An instrument employed to cut transversely the face of a board, to enable it to be planed without slivering.

**scör-ÿ-ä** (*pl.* **scör-ÿ-æ**), *s.* [Lat., from Greek *skōria*=dross, scum, from *skōr*=dung; cogn. with A. S. *scearn*=dung; Lat. *stercus*.]

1. *Entom.*: A genus of Geometer moths, akin to *Fidonia* (q. v.). *Scoria dealbata* is the Black-veined Moth.

2. *Metall.*: The refuse or recrement of metals in fusion, or the slag rejected after the reduction of metallic ores; dross.

3. *Geol.* (*pl.*): The cinders of volcanic eruptions, usually reddish brown or black.

**scör-ÿ-äc**, *adj.* [English *scori(a)*; *-ac*.] Scoriaceous.

"As the scoriac rivers that roll."—*Poe*: *Utalume*.

**scör-ÿ-ä-ceoūs** (*ce* as *sh*), *a.* [Eng. *scori(a)*; *-aceous*.] Pertaining to, partaking of the nature of, or resembling scoria or dross.

**scör-ÿ-fi-cä-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *scorify*; *c* connect- and suff. *-ation*.]

*Metall.*: The act or process of reducing a body, either wholly or in part, into scoria.

**scör-ÿ-fi-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *scorify*; *-er*.]

*Assaying*: A saucer of refractory clay for containing a charge of lead and the metal to be assayed. It is placed in the muffle of an assay-furnace. Also used in burning off inflammable matters from the sweepings of jewelers' shops, or to obtain the metallic portions from gold-lace, &c.

**scör-ÿ-form**, *adj.* [English *scori(a)*, and *form*.] Resembling scoria; in the form of scoria.

**scör-ÿ-fÿ**, *v. t.* [Eng. *scori(a)*; suffix *-fy*.] To reduce to scoria or drossy matter.

**scör-ÿ-lite**, *s.* [Eng. *scori(a)*; suff. *-lite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A scoriaceous substance of doubtful composition; probably an altered volcanic product.

**scör-ÿng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [SCORE, *v.*]

**A. & B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

*Founding*: The bursting or splitting of a casting, due to the strain caused by contraction. A term generally applied to cylinders and similar work, in which the core does not give way when the casting cools, and thereby causes its destruction.

**scoring-machine**, *s.*

*Woodwork*: A machine for cutting scores or grooves in block.

**scör-ÿ-oüs**, *a.* [Eng. *scori(a)*; *-ous*.] Drossy; like dross or scoria; recrementitious.

"By the fire they emit many drossy and scorious parts."—*Browne*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

**scorn**, \**scharn*, \**schorn*, \**scarn*, \**skarn*, *s.* [O. Fr. *escarn*, from O. H. Ger. *skern*=mockery, scurrility. Prob. connected with Icel. *skarn*=dung, dirt; A. S. *scearn*; Ital. *scherno*=derision.]

1. Extreme and passionate contempt or disdain, arising from an opinion of the utter meanness and unworthiness of the person or thing despised and a belief or sense of our own superiority; lofty contempt or disdain.

2. An expression of contempt or disdain; mockery, derision.

"If sickly ears will hear your idle scorns."

*Shakesp.*: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

3. A subject or object of extreme contempt or disdain; that which is treated or looked upon with scorn.

"To make a loathsome abject scorn of me."

*Shakesp.*: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 4.

\*4. A reproach, a disgrace.

"His mother's sin, his kingly father's scorn."

*Peele*: *David and Bethsabe*.

¶ (1) *To laugh to scorn*: To deride, to mock; to ridicule as contemptible.

\* (2) *To take scorn, to think scorn*: To disdain, to scorn.

"Take thou no scorn to wear the horn."

*Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, iv. 2.

**scorn**, \**skarn-en*, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *escarnir*, *escharnir*, from O. H. Ger. *skernōn*=to mock, from *skern*=mockery, scorn (q. v.).]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To hold in extreme contempt or disdain; to despise, to disdain, to look with disdainful contempt on.

"She scorns his pleasures, for she knows them not."

*Cowper*: *Task*, vi. 919.

2. To treat with scorn; to scoff at, to mock, to taunt.

"Join with men in scorning your poor friend."

*Shakesp.*: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To feel scorn or disdain; to disdain, to despise.

2. To mock, to scoff.

"To flout and scorn at our solemnity."

*Shakesp.*: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 5.

**scorn-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *scorn*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who scorns or despises; a despiser, a contemner.

"Fabricius, scorner of all-conquering gold."

*Thomson*: *Winter*, 511.

2. One who scoffs; a scoffer, a derider, specially of religion or sacred matters.

"How long will . . . the scorners delight in their scorning?"—*Proverbs*, i. 22.

**scorn'-fûl**, *a.* [Eng. *scorn*, *s.*; *-ful* (*l.*).]

1. Full of scorn or extreme contempt; disdainful; characterized by scorn; insolent.

"Thou scornful page, there lie thy part."

*Shakesp.*: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

\*2. Causing and exciting contempt and derision; contemptible.

"The scornful mark of every open eye."

*Shakesp.*: *Rape of Lucrece*, 520.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**scorn'-fūl-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *scornful*; *-ly*.] In a scornful or contemptuous manner; with scorn or contempt; contemptuously, insolently.

**scorn'-fūl-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *scornful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being scornful.

**\*scorn'-ý**, **\*scorn-ie**, *adj.* [Eng. *scorn*; *-y*.] Deserving scorn; contemptible.

"Ambition scrapes for *scornie* drosse."

*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 506.

**scōr'-ō-dīte**, *subst.* [Gr. *skorodon*=garlic; Ger. *skorodit*.]

*Min.*: A sparsely distributed mineral, occurring in crystals, only occasionally massive. Crystallization orthorhombic. Hardness, 3.5-4; specific gravity, 3.1-3.3; luster, vitreous to sub-adamantine; color, pale leek-green, sometimes brownish; streak, white; subtransparent; fracture uneven. Composition: Arsenic acid, 49.8; sesquioxide of iron, 34.7; water, 15.5 = 100, which corresponds to the formula  $Fe_2O_3 \cdot As_2O_5 + 4H_2O$ .

**\*scor-pæ'-nā**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *skorpaina*=a sea-scorpion.]

1. *Ichthyology*: The typical genus of Scorpænidæ (q. v.), with about forty species from tropical and sub-tropical seas. Head large, slightly compressed, armed with spines, and generally with tentacles; mouth large, oblique, villiform teeth; no air-bladder. They are small sedentary fishes, none probably exceeding a length of eighteen inches, usually lying hidden in sands or beneath seaweed, watching for their prey—fishes smaller than themselves. Their strong pectoral rays assist them in burrowing or in moving along the bottom. Coloration an irregular mottling of red, brown, yellow, and black, varying greatly in its distribution. The flesh is well-flavored. Their fin-spines inflict exceedingly painful wounds, but these are not followed by any serious consequences.

2. *Palæont.*: [SCORPÆNIDÆ, 2.]

**scor-pæ'-nī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scorpæn(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A family of Acanthopterygian Fishes, division Perciformes, with numerous genera, from the tropics and the temperate zones. Body oblong, more or less compressed, covered with ordinary scales or naked; dentition feeble; some bones of the head, especially the angle of the præoperculum, armed; ventrals thoracic. They are carnivorous marine fishes.

2. *Palæont.*: Only fossil representative, a species of Scorpæna from the Eocene of Oran.

**scor'-pæ-nōid**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *scorpæn(a)*, and Gr. *eidōs*=resemblance.]

A. *As adjective*: Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the family Scorpænidæ. (*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 417.)

B. *As subst.*: Any individual of the family Scorpænidæ (q. v.).

"The habit of living on the bottom has also developed in many *scorpænoids* separate pectoral rays, by means of which they move or feel."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 413.

**scorp'-ēr**, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *scooper* (q. v.).] A gouging-tool for working in a depression, as in hollowing bowls, butter-ladles, &c. Also used in removing wood or metal from depressed portions of carvings or chasings.

**\*scor'-pī-äck**, **\*scor'-pī-äck**, *a.* [Eng. *scorpi(on)*; *-ac*.] Of or pertaining to a scorpion or scorpions; scorpion-like.

"To sting him with a *scorpiack* censure."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 82.

**scor'-pī-ō**, *s.* [Lat.=a scorpion.]

1. *Astrology*: The "accursed constellation," the "false sign," ominous of war, discord, and woe. It is of "watery triplicity," and is attended at its setting by tempests and by autumnal diseases. Gadbury dissented from these views, having been born when Scorpio was in the ascendant. So did the alchemists, for they believed that iron could not be transmuted into gold except when the Sun was in the sign of Scorpio.

2. *Astronomy*:

(1) The eighth zodiacal constellation. It is bounded on the north by Ophiuchus and Serpens, on the south by Lupus, Norma, and Ara, on the east by Sagittarius, and on the west by Libra. It is a small but very brilliant constellation, especially when seen from places south of the equator. It contains Antares (q. v.) or Cor Scorpæ (Alpha Scorpæ), of the first magnitude, and Iklil, or Beta Scorpæ, of the second magnitude.

(2) The eighth sign of the zodiac (♏), which the sun enters about Oct. 23.

3. *Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the family Scorpionides (q. v.).

**scor'-pī-ōid**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *scorpi(on)*; *-oid*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Resembling a scorpion; scorpion-like.

2. *Botany* (of a cymose inflorescence): Rolled up laterally like a crosier, and unrolling as the flowers expand, as in the Forget-me-not.

B. *As subst.*: A cymose inflorescence of the character described under A. 2.

**scor-pī-ōid'-al**, *a.* [Eng. *scorpioid*; *-al*.] The same as SCORPIOID (q. v.).

**scor'-pī-ōn**, **\*scor-pī-oun**, *s.* [French *scorpion*, from Lat. *scorpionem*, accus. of *scorpio*=a scorpion; Gr. *skorpios*=a scorpion, a prickly sea-fish, a prickly plant; Sp. *escorpion*; Ital. *scorpione*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: In the same sense as II. 4.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Astron.*: [SCORPIO, 2. (2).]

2. *Antiq.*: A military engine formerly used, chiefly in the defense of a castle or town. It resembled the balista in form, consisting of two beams bound together by ropes, from the middle of which rose a third beam, called the stylus, so disposed as to be pulled up and let down at pleasure. On the top of this were fastened iron hooks, whereon a sling of iron or hemp was hung for throwing stones.

3. *Script.*: A painful scourge; a kind of whip armed with points like a scorpion's tail.

"My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with *scorpions*."—1 *Kings* xii. 11.

4. *Zoölogy*: Any individual of the family Scorpionides (q. v.). The European species are three or four inches long, and confined to the southern parts of the Continent, but Scorpions have a wide geographical range in tropical and sub-tropical regions, and in Equatorial Africa and South America they grow to a length of nine or ten inches. The sting in the tropical species is much more formidable than that of the European Scorpion, though it may be doubted if it ever proves fatal to a healthy adult human being. They are nocturnal in habit, concealing themselves under stones, the loose bark of trees, and in crevices in walls, coming forth at dusk. They prey on other spiders and insects; and, seizing their prey in their palpi, which are practically useless as weapons of offense, sting it to death. The eggs are hatched in the enlarged oviducts, and the young, usually from forty to sixty, are carried about for some time on the back of the mother. Scorpions are very pugnacious, and the victor usually devours his conquered foe.

5. *Bot.*: *Genista scorpius*.

**scorpion-fish**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: The genus Scorpæna.

**scorpion-fly**, *s.*

*Entom.*: *Panorpa communis*, a common British insect, about half an inch long, met with almost everywhere about hedge-banks.

**scorpion-grass**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Myosotis* (q. v.).

**scorpion-plant**, *s.*

*Botany*: (1) *Renanthera arachnitis*; (2) *Genista scorpius*.

**scorpion-senna**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Coronilla emerus*.

**scorpion-shell**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: The genus *Pteroceras* (q. v.). Called also Spider-shell. Both English names have reference to the prolongation of the outer lip into several long claws.

**scorpion's heart**, *s.* [ANTARES.]

**scorpion's tail**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Scorpiurus sulcatus*.

**scorpion's thorn**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Genista scorpius*.

**scor-pī-ō'-nēs**, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *scorpio* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: A sub-order of Scorpionidea (q. v.). C. L. Koch (*Uebersicht d. Arachn. Systems*) divides it into four families: Scorpionides (sole genus *Scorpio*), with six eyes; Buthides (five genera), with eight eyes; Centruroides (two genera), with ten eyes; and Androctonides (three genera), having twelve eyes.

**scōr-pī-ō-nīd'-ē-ā**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scorpio*, genit. *scorpion(is)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idea*.]

1. *Zoöl.*: An order of Arachnida, with two sub-orders, Pseudo-scorpiones (containing one family, Pseudo-scorpionides) and Scorpiones (q. v.). Cephalothorax in one piece, abdomen annulate, palpi terminating in a didactyle claw, eyes variable in number, variously grouped; reproduction, in some oviparous, in others ovoviviparous; no metamorphosis.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Carboniferous onward.

**scor-pī-ōn'-ī-dēs**, *s. pl.* [Latin *scorpio*, genit. *scorpion(is)*; masc. or fem. pl. suff. *-ides*.] [SCORPIONES.]

**scor'-pī-ōn-wōrt**, *s.* [Eng. *scorpion*, and *wort*.]

*Bot.*: Various species of *Myosotis*. (*Lyte*.)

**scor'-pīs**, *s.* [Gr. *skorpis*=a sea-fish mentioned by Aristotle.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Squamipennes, from the Australian seas. Dorsal fin in middle of the back; teeth on vomer.

**scor-pī-ūr'-ūs**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *skorpiouros*, as adj.=scorpion-tailed, as subst. see def.]

*Bot.*: Caterpillar; a genus of Coronilleæ. Papilionaceous plants, with simple leaves, yellow, or rarely, purple flowers, and scaly tuberculated prickly legumes, looking like caterpillars, whence the English name. From the Mediterranean.

**\*scōrse**, **\*scōrçe**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *discourse*, and Ital. *scorsa*=a course.] Barter, dealing, exchange.

**\*scōrse** (1), **\*scōrçe**, *v. t. & i.* [SCORSE, s.]

A. *Trans.*: To barter, to exchange.

"After they should *scorse*

Blows with the big-bon'd Dane."

*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 12.

B. *Intrans.*: To deal, to barter, to traffic.

"Will you *scorse* with him? you are in Smithfield; you may fit yourself with a fine easy-going hackney."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*.

**\*scōrse** (2), *verb t.* [Cf. Ital. *scorsa*=a course (q. v.).] To chaso.

**\*scor-tā'-tōr**, *subst.* [Latin.] A whoremonger. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 119.)

**scor'-tā-tōr-ý**, *a.* [Lat. *scortator*=a fornicator, from *scortum*=a harlot; Eng. suff. *-y*.] Pertaining to or consisting in lewdness.

**scorz'-ā**, **skorz'-ā** (z as tz), *s.* [A Wallachian name.]

*Min.*: An arenaceous variety of Epidote (q. v.).

**scor-zō-nēr'-ā**, *subst.* [From *scurson*, the Catabonian name of the viper, for the bite of which these plants were considered an antidote.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Scorzoneræ (q. v.). Bracts imbricate; receptacle naked, pappus feathery, in several rows; achenes neither stalked nor beaked, with a lateral scar. *Scorzonera hispanica* is cultivated for its roots, which are rated as a vegetable.

**scor-zō-nēr'-ē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scorzoner(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Ligulifloræ.

**scōt** (1), **\*scott**, *subst.* [A. S. *scot*, *sceot*, lit. that which is shot into the general fund, a contribution, from *scot*, stem of *sceótan*=to shoot (q. v.); cogn. with O. Fris. *skot*=a shot, a payment; Dut. *schot*; Icel. *skot*; Ger. *schoss*; O. Fr. *escot*.]

\*1. *Old Eng. Law*: A portion of money assessed or paid; a customary tax or contribution laid on subjects according to their ability; also a tax or custom paid for the use of a sheriff or bailiff.

2. A payment, a contribution, a fine, a reckoning, a shot; hence, to get off *scot* free is to escape without payment.

¶ *Scot and lot*: Parish payments. When persons were taxed not to the same amount, but according to their ability, they were said to pay *scot and lot*.

"The right of voting at Westminster was in the householders paying *scot and lot*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. xxiv*.

**Scōt** (2), *s.* [A. S. *Scotta*, *Scottas*, originally the inhabitants of Ireland.] A native of Scotland; a Scotchman.

**scōt'-ā**, **scōt'-āle**, *s.* [Eng. *scot* (1), *s.*, and *ale*.]

*Old Eng. Law*: The keeping of an alehouse by the officer of a forest, and drawing people to spend their money for liquor through fear of his displeasure. It was prohibited by the Charter of the Forest, ch. vii.

**Scōtch**, *a. & s.* [SCOT (2), s.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Scotland, its inhabitants, or language; Scottish.

B. *As substantive*:

1. The people of Scotland collectively; Scotchmen collectively.

2. The dialect or dialects of English spoken by the Scotch.

**Scotch-amulet**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A European geometer moth, *Dasydia obfuscata*.

**Scotch-argus**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A butterfly, *Erebia blandina*, or *medea*, one of the Satyrinæ. Wings of a rich dark-brown with reddish patches and white centered black spots. Expansion of wings nearly two inches. Found in the north of England and Scotland.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



**Scotch-asphodel, s.**

*Bot.*: *Tofieldia alpina*.

**Scotch-attorney, s.**

*Bot.*: The genus *Clnsia*.

**Scotch-barley, s.** A kind of pot-barley. Pearl barley (q. v.).

**Scotch-bonnets, s. pl.**

*Botany*:

(1) A fungus, *Agaricus (marasmius) oreades*.

(2) *Capsicum tetragonum*.

**Scotch-camomile, s.** [CAMOMILE, ¶ 7.]

**Scotch-drover's dog, s.** [SHEEP-DOG.]

**Scotch-elm, s.** [ELM, ¶ 8.]

**Scotch-fiddle, s.** A cant name for the itch.

**Scotch-fir, s.**

*Bot.*: *Pinus sylvestris*, a tree sometimes fifty to a hundred feet in height, and twelve feet in girth, the wood constituting the red or yellow deal, and its resin, yielding tar, pitch, and turpentine (q. v.). It is not umbrageous, but flourishes chiefly toward the top, with branches not spreading. The leaves are long, narrow, rigid, and evergreen, fasciated in pairs all round the branches; the cones are ovoid and the seeds winged. It constitutes vast natural forests in the Highlands of Scotland, occurring also in the north of Europe, and on the mountains in its southern part, in Siberia, &c. The bark is used for tanning.

**Scotch-gale, s.**

*Bot.*: *Myrica gale*. (Jamieson.)

**Scotch-greyhound, s.**

*Zoöl.*: A dog much resembling the Deerhound in color and shape, but only about twenty-six inches at the shoulder, while the Deerhound should be at least two inches higher. Its points are the same as those of the English Greyhound (q. v.).

**Scotch-laburnum, s.**

*Bot.*: *Cytisus alpinus*.

**Scotch-mist, s.** A colloquial term for a close, dense mist like fine rain; fine rain.

**Scotch-pebble, s.** A popular name for a banded variety of agate.

**Scotch-primrose, s.**

*Bot.*: *Primula farinosa*. (Prior.)

**Scotch-rose, s.**

*Bot.*: A rose with small white flowers and insignificant leaves. (Britten & Holland.)

**Scotch-sawfly, s.**

*Entom.*: The genus *Lophyrus* (q. v.)

**Scotch shepherd's dog, s.** [COLLIE, s., 2.]

**Scotch-snap, s.**

*Music*: A peculiarity of the comparatively modern Scotch melodies, in which a short note precedes a long one. It is the characteristic of Strathspey tunes; in reels and jigs the snap is absent.

**Scotch-terrier, s.**

*Zoöl.*: A breed of dogs, with large head, short stout legs, and long, rough, shaggy hair. [TERRIER.] The colors of the pure breed are black and fawn, and they are seldom over fourteen inches in height.

**Scotch-thistle, s.**

*Bot.*: (1) *Carduus lanceolatus* (Worcester); (2) *Carduus nutans* (Prior); (3) *Onopordum acanthium*, English border (Britten & Holland).

**scōtch** (1), *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat considers it as connected with *scutch* (q. v.).] To chop off a piece of the bark or skin of; to cut with narrow incisions, to notch; to wound slightly.

"We have scotched the snake, not killed it."

*Shakesp.*: *Macbeth*, iii. 2.

**scōtch** (2), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Wel. *ysgwydd*=the shoulder; *ysgwyddaw*=to shoulder.]

**A. Transitive**: To stop or block, as a wheel of a wagon, coach, &c., by placing a stone or the like against it.

"Scotch the wheeling about of the foot."—*Fuller: Holy State*, II. xiii. 4.

**\*B. Intrans.**: To spare.

"To scotch about at a goat."—*Dent: Pathway*, p. 74.

**scōtch** (1), *s.* [SCOTCH (1), *v.*]

1. A slight cut or incision; a score.

"I have yet

Room for six scotches more."

*Shakesp.*: *Anthony and Cleopatra*, iv. 7.

2. A score or line drawn on the ground, as in hop-scotch.

**scotch-collops, scotched-collops, scotcht-scollops, s. pl.** A dish consisting of beef cut up into small pieces, beaten and done in a stew-pan with butter and some salt, pepper, and a finely-sliced onion.

"What signify scotcht-collops to a feast?"

*King: Art of Cookery*.

**scotch-hopper, scotch-hop, s.** A boys' game, consisting in hopping and at the same time driving a piece of slate, shell, &c., over lines or scotches in the ground with the foot; hop-scotch.

"Children being indifferent to any thing they can do, dancing and scotch-hoppers would be the same thing to them."—*Locke*.

**scōtch** (2), *s.* [SCOTCH (2), *v.*] A prop, shoulder, strut, or support; specif. a slotted bar which slips upon a rod or pipe, and forms a bearing for a shoulder or collar thereon, so as to support it while a section above is being attached or detached. Used in boring and tubing wells.

**\*Scōtch-ēr-ŷ, s.** [Eng. *Scotch*, a.; -ery.] Scottish peculiarities.

"His . . . *Scotchery* is a little formidable."—*Walpole, Letters*, i. 61.

**scōtch-īng, scūtch-īng, s.** [SCOTCH (1), *v.*]

*Mason.*: A method of dressing stone, either by a pick or pick-shaped chisels, inserted into a socket formed in the head of a hammer.

**Scōtch-man, s.** [Eng. *scotch*, a., and *man*.] A native of Scotland; a Scot, a Scotsman.

**scōte, v. t.** [SCOAT.]

**scō-tei-nūs, s.** [Gr. *skoteinos*=dark.] [SCOTOPHILUS.]

**scō-tēr, s.** [Etym. doubtful; cf. Icel. *skoti*=a shooter; the name may=a bird that dives or darts.]

*Ornith.*: A popular name for any bird of the genus *Oidemia* (q. v.). The plumage is very thick and close; they seek their food principally at sea, and are sometimes known as Surf-ducks. The down of the Velvet Scoter is said to closely resemble eider-down.

**scoter-duck, s.** The same as SCOTER (q. v.).

**scōt'-freē, a.** [Eng. *scot* (1), *s.*, and *free*.]

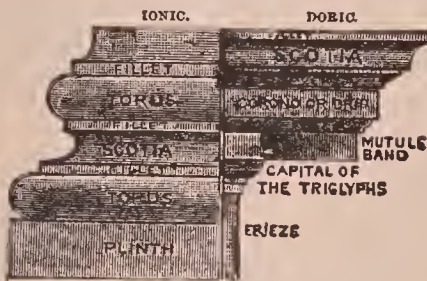
\*1. Free from payment or tax; untaxed.

2. Unhurt, free, safe.

**\*scōth, v. t.** [Etym. doubtful.] To wrap in darkness; to clothe or cover up.

**scō-tī-a, s.** [Gr. *skotia*=darkness.]

*Arch.*: The hollow molding in the base of an Ionic column, so called, because, from being hollow, part of it is always in shadow. The scotia is likewise a groove or channel cut in the projecting



Scotia.

angle of the Doric corona. It is sometimes called a casemate, and also, from its resemblance to the common pulley, a trochilus. It is frequently formed by the junction of curved surfaces of different radii.

**scō-tī-ō-līte, s.** [Gr. *skotios*=dark, and *lithos*=a stone; Ger. *skotiolit*.]

*Min.*: A member of the unsatisfactory group of mineral substances included by Dana and others under Hisingerite (q. v.).

**Scōt'-īsh, a.** [SCOTTISH.]

**Scōt'-īsm, s.** [See def.]

*Philosophy*: A branch of Scholasticism (q. v.), named after its founder, Johannes Duns Scotus (born at Dunston, Northumberland, or, according to Wadding, in County Down, Ulster), a distinguished Franciscan friar, who taught in the schools at Oxford, Paris, and Cologne, where he died in November, 1308 (at the age of thirty-four, according to the generally received account). Scotism was a more pronounced form of Realism than Thomism (q. v.), and taught that the species is numerically one, assigning to each individual a *haecitas*—something which gives individuality apart from matter; that the created will is the total and immediate cause of its own volition; that the creation of the world and immortality of the human soul are not demonstrable by human reason; that the opinion that the Virgin Mary never contracted original sin is the "more probable" (which led to the Franciscans being recognized as the champions of the Immaculate Conception); and that an action is not necessarily good or bad, but may be indifferent. In opposition to St. Thomas Aquinas, Scotus held that the secular power may be lawfully employed to compel Jews to enter the church.

**Scōt'-īst, a. & s.** [Eng. *Scot(ism)*; -ist.]

**A. As adj.**: Of, belonging to, or characteristic of Scotus or Scotism (q. v.).

**B. As subst.**: A follower of Scotus; one who accepts Scotism.

**\*Scōt'-īze, v. i.** [Eng. *Scot* (2), *s.*; -ize.] To imitate the Scotch.

**scōt-ō-, scōt-, pref.** [Greek *skotos*=darkness.] Connected with the dark or darkness; loving darkness.

**scōt-ō-dī-nī-a, s.** [Gr. *skotos*=darkness, and *dinos*=giddiness.]

*Med.*: Giddiness, with imperfect vision.

**scōt-ō-grāph, s.** [Pref. *scoto-*, and Gr. *grapho*=to write.] An instrument or apparatus to assist in writing in the dark or without seeing.

**scō-tōm'-a-nēs, s.** [Gr. *skotomaina*=a moonless night.] [SCOTOPHILUS.]

**scōt-ō-mŷ, scōt-tō-ma, s.** [Fr. *scotomie*, from Gr. *skotōma*=dizziness, from *skotos*=darkness.]

*Med.*: Dizziness or swimming of the head, accompanied with dimness of sight.

**scōt-ō-pēl'-ī-a, s.** [Pref. *scoto-*, and Gr. *peleia*=a dove, with a covert allusion to the name of the discoverer, Mr. Pel, the Dutch commandant at Elmina, about 1850.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Strigidæ (q. v.), with two species from West and South Africa. (*Wallace*.) *Scotopelia peli*, Pel's Fish Owl, is about two feet long; upper surface deep rufous bay, with black transverse bars; below light bay, with heart-shaped black bars; iris dark brown.

**scō-tōph'-ī-lūs, s.** [Pref. *scoto-*, and Gr. *philos*=a friend.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Vespertiliones (q. v.), widely distributed throughout the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the eastern hemisphere. In many points they approach *Vespertilio*, from which they are distinguished by their dentition, their heavy bodies and strong limbs, thick and nearly naked leathery membranes, and their short fur. Generally olive or chestnut-brown above, and yellowish or reddish-white beneath. *Scotophilus* proper has three species: *Scotophilus temminckii*, *S. borbonicus* and *S. gigas*. There are two sub-genera: *Scoteinus* (with four species, *Scoteinus marginatus*, *S. greyii*, *S. pallidus*, and *S. rueppellii*) and *Scotomanes* (with one species, *Scotomanes ornatus*).

**scōt-or'-nīs, subst.** [Pref. *scot-*, and Gr. *ornis*=a bird.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Caprimulgidæ, with three species, from Africa. Bill with strong bristles, nostrils with membranous scales over opening, wings long and pointed, tail extremely long and graduated, toes unequal. *Scotornis climacurus* is the Long-tailed Goat-sucker.

**\*scōt'-ō-scōpe, s.** [Pref. *scoto-*, and Gr. *skopeō*=to see, to observe.] An optical instrument by which objects might be discovered in the dark.

**scō-tō-sī-a, s.** [Gr. *skotōsis*=darkening.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Larentidæ. *Scotosia dubitata* is the Tissue.

**Scōts, a. & s.** [SCOT (2), *s.*]

**A. As adj.**: Scotch, Scottish.

**B. As subst.**: The Scotch dialect.

**Scots-greys, s. pl.** [GREYS.]

**Scots-guards, s. pl.** [GUARD, s., II. 8.]

**Scōts-man, s.** [Eng. *Scots*, and *man*.] A Scotchman (q. v.).

**scōt-tēr-īng, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A provincial word used, especially in Herefordshire, England, for a custom of burning a wad of pease-straw at the end of harvest.

**Scōt-tī-çê, adverb.** [Lat.] In the Scotch language, dialect, or manner.

**Scōt-tī-çīsm, subst.** [Eng. *Scottish*; -ism.] An idiom, phrase, or expression peculiar to or characteristic of the Scottish dialect.

**Scōt-tī-çīze, v. t.** [English *Scottish*; -ize.] To render Scottish; to make to resemble the Scotch or something Scotch.

**Scōt-tīsh, a.** [Eng. *Scot*; -ish; Ger. *schottische*.] Of or pertaining to Scotland, its natives, language, or literature; Scotch.

**Scottish-grouse, s.** [GROUSE.]

**scōug, subst.** [Icel. *skuggi*; Sw. *skugga*=shade, shadow.] Shade, shelter, shadow.

**scōul'-ēr-īte, s.** [After Dr. SCOULER; suffix -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: An impure variety of THOMSONITE (q. v.).

**scōun'-drēl, s. & a.** [Eng. *scunner*, *scouner*=to loathe, to shun, a freq. from A. S. *scunian*=to shun (q. v.); suff. -el. For the inserted *d*, cf. *thunder*, *tender*, &c.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**A. As subst.:** A low, mean fellow; a rascal, a thief; one without honor or virtue; a villain. (*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 3.)

**B. As adj.:** Befitting or characteristic of a scoundrel; low, base, rascally, mean, unprincipled.

**scōun'-drēl-dōm**, s. [English scoundrel; -dom.] Scoundrels collectively; rascaldom. (*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace*, ch. xvi.)

**scōun'-drēl-īsm**, s. [Eng. scoundrel; -ism.] The conduct or practices of a scoundrel; baseness, meanness, rascality.

**scōun'-drēl-īy**, a. [Eng. scoundrel; -ly.] Like a scoundrel; base, villainous, rascally.

"Selim Fawley is a scoundrelly wretch." — *Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 944.

**scōup** (1), v. t. [SCOOP, v.]

**scōup** (2), v. i. [Icel. *scopa*=to skip (q. v.).] To run hastily; to scamper, to skip. (*Scotch.*)

"Is not yon Ban and Buscar, who came scouping up the avenue." — *Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxxi.

**scōur**, \***scowr-yn**, \***scowre**, \***skoure**, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *escurer*, from Latin *excuro*=to take great care of; *ex*, intens., and *curo*=to take care; *cura*=care; Sp. *exurare*; O. Italian *scurare*; Fr. *écurer*; Dan. *skure*; Sw. *skura*; German *scheuren*; Dutch *schuren*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To rub hard with anything rough for the purpose of cleaning the surface; to clean by friction; to make clean or bright on the surface; to rub up; to brighten.

2. To remove the grease or dirt out of the fabric of, by pounding, washing, and the application of detergents; as, to scour cloth.

3. To remove by scouring or rubbing.

4. To purge violently; to clear thoroughly.

5. To cleanse or flush by a stream of water.

6. To pass swiftly over; to brush or course along.

"Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain."

*Pope: Essay on Criticism*, ii. 367.

7. To pass over swiftly in search of something, or to drive something away; to overrun, to sweep; to search thoroughly.

"[They] scoured the deep Glenfinlas glen."

*Scott: Glenfinlas*.

8. To sweep clear; to free, to rid.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To clean articles by rubbing.

"She can wash and scour."

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, iii. 1.

2. To take dirt or grease out of cloth.

3. To be purged to excess.

4. To run hastily or quickly; to scamper.

"Never saw I men scour so on their way."

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

5. To rove or range for sweeping away or taking something.

"Scouring along the coast of Italy." — *Knolles: Hist. of the Turks*.

**scōur**, s. [SCOUR, v.]

1. A swift and deep current in a stream.

"Spinning the weir pool and scours." — *Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

2. A kind of diarrhoea or dysentery among cattle; excessive purging or laxness.

**scōur'-age** (age as *īg*), s. [Eng. scour; -age.] Refuse water after cleaning or scouring.

**scōur'-ēr**, \***scor-er**, s. [Eng. scour, v.; -er.]

1. One who scours or cleans by scouring and rubbing.

2. A strong purge or cathartic.

\*3. One who runs with speed; a scout.

"Sent the scorers all about the countries adjoyninge." — *Arrival of King Edward IV.*, p. 7.

4. One who scours or roams about the streets at night.

**scōurge**, \***schurge**, s. [O. Fr. *escorgie* (French *escourgée*); cf. Ital. *scuriata*, *scuriada*=a scourging; O. Ital. *scoria*=a whip, a scourge, *scoriare*=to whip, from Lat. *excoriata*, fem. of pa. par. of *excorio*=to excoriate (q. v.).]

**I. Literally:**

1. An instrument of the whip kind, used for the infliction of pain or punishment; a lash, a whip.

"Governed their bondmen and bondwomen by means of the stocks and the scourge." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. A whip for a top.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. Any means of inflicting punishment, vengeance, or suffering; a punishment, a revenge.

"Some twigs of that old scourge are left behind."

*Cowper: Expostulation*, 517.

2. One who greatly afflicts, harasses, or destroys. (*Thomson: Summer*, 1,500.)

**scōurge**, v. t. [SCOURGE, s.]

**I. Lit.:** To whip or punish with a scourge; to lash, to flog severely. (*Acts xxii. 25.*)

**II. Figuratively:**

1. To punish severely; to afflict for faults or sins, or for purpose of correction; to chastise.

"He will scourge us for our iniquities." — *Tobit xiii. 5.*

2. To afflict or harass greatly; to torment.

"A nation scourged yet tardy to repent."

*Cowper: Expostulation*, 723.

**scōurg'-ēr**, s. [Eng. scourge (e), v.; -er.]

1. One who scourges or punishes; one who afflicts or harasses severely.

2. *Specif.:* One of the sect of Flagellants (q. v.).

**scōur'-īng**, pr. par., a. & s. [SCOUR, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

**I. Ord. Lang.:** The act of cleaning by rubbing.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Wool:* The same as BRAYING (1), C. 2.

2. *Metall.:* A process in the cleaning of iron-plate for tinning; or of metal in general for plating by electro-deposition or otherwise.

3. *Hydraulics:* Flushing (q. v.).

**scouring-ball**, s. A ball made of a combination such as soap, ox-gall, and absorbent earth, used for removing stains of grease, fruit, paint, &c., from cloth.

**scouring-barrel**, s. A machine to free scrap-iron or small manufactured articles of metal from dirt and rust by friction.

**scouring-basin**, s.

*Hydr. Eng.:* A reservoir in which tidal water is stored up to a certain level, and let out through sluices in a rapid stream for a few minutes, at low water, to scour a channel and its bar.

**scouring-drops**, s. pl. A mixture in equal quantities of essential oil of turpentine and oil of lemon-peel, used to remove stains of grease, paint, fruit, &c., from cloth.

**scouring-flannel**, s. A kind of coarse flannel used for washing floors, paint-work, &c.

**scouring-machine**, s.

*Wool:* An apparatus consisting of two large rollers placed over a trough, through which cloth is passed after being woven, and is treated with stale urine and hog's dung.

**scouring-power**, s. The efficiency of a stream of water employed to carry away shingle, &c., from the mouth of a harbor, river, or the like, by flushing.

**scouring-rush**, s. [DUTCH-RUSHES, Equisetum.]

**scouring-stock**, s.

*Wool:* A scouring-machine in which mallets are employed instead of rollers.

**scōur'-wōrt**, \***skour-wort**, s. [Eng. scour, v., and wort.]

*Bot.:* *Saponaria officinalis*. (*Brit. & Hol.*)

**scōut** (1), \***scoute**, subst. [O. Fr. *escoute*, from *escouter* (Fr. *écouter*)=to hear; from Lat. *ausculto*; Italian *oscoltare*=to hear; *oscolta*, *scolta*=a spy, a scout; Sp. *escucha*.]

1. One who is sent out to gain and bring in information; specif., one employed to watch and report the movements, number, &c., of an enemy; a spy.

2. A look-out; a watch over the movements of an enemy.

"The rat is on the scout." — *Cowper: Cricket*.

3. A term at Oxford (England) University for a college servant or waiter.

†4. In cricket a fielder or fieldsman.

"The scouts were hot and tired." — *Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. vii.

\*5. A sneak; a mean fellow.

"For though I be a poor cobbler's son, I am no scout." — *Smollett: Roderick Random*, ch. xv.

**scōut** (2), s. [Icel. *skúti*=a cave formed by jutting rocks; *skuta*=to jut out.] A high rock.

\***scōut** (3), \***schōut**, s. [Icel. *skúta*; Dan. *skude*; Dut. *schuit*.] A swift-sailing boat; a scute.

**scōut** (1), v. i. & t. [SCOUT (1), s.]

**A. Intrans.:** To act as a scout; to watch the movement or actions of an enemy.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To watch, as a scout; to spy out, to observe closely.

2. To range over for the purpose of discovery; to scour.

**scōut** (2), v. t. [Icel. *skúta*, *skúti*=a taunt.] To sneer at, to ridicule; to treat with contempt and disdain, to reject with scorn.

**scōuth**, **scōwth**, s. [Icel. *scótha*=to look after, to view.] Room, scope; liberty to range.

**scōu'-thēr**, **scōw'-thēr**, v. t. [Prob. for *scald* = a frequent. from *scald* (q. v.).] To scorch; to cook hastily on a gridiron.

**scōu'-thēr**, s. [SCOUTHER, v.] A hasty toasting, a slight scorching.

**scō'-vān**, a.

*Min.:* Applied to a lode having no gozzan on its back or near the surface. (*Colloq. Cornwall, Eng.*)

**scōv'-ēl**, s. [Wel. *ysgubell*, from *ysgub*=a broom; Lat. *scopa*.] A mop for sweeping ovens; a maulkin.

**scō'-vīll-ite**, s. [After Scoville, Salisbury, Connecticut, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.:* Supposed at first to be a new species, but now shown to be the same as RHABDOPHANE (q. v.).

**scōw**, s. [Dut. *schouw*=a ferry-boat.]

1. A flat-bottomed, square-ended boat, usually propelled by poles, or towed; being very cheaply and easily constructed, scows are employed in still waters for almost all purposes; they are made of all sizes, and often have decks.

2. A form of lighter or barge for carrying a heavy deck-load.

**scōw**, v. t. [SCOW, s.] To transport in a scow.

**scōwed**, a. [Ety. doubtful.]

*Naut. (of an anchor):* Having the cable tied to the shank, so that it can be pulled up by the shank if it becomes fixed. (*Rossiter.*)

**scōwl**, \***scoule**, \***scowl-en**, \***skoul**, v. i. & t. [Dan. *skule*=to scowl; cf. Icel. *skolla*=to skulk; *skolli*=a skulker, a fox, the devil; Dut. *scuilen*=to skulk, to lie hid; Low Ger. *schulen*=to hide one's self; Dan. *skiule*=to hide, *skiul*=shelter; Icel. *skjóð*=a shelter, cover; *skjóð-eygr*=goggle-eyed, squint-eyed; A. S. *scodl-eáge*=squint-eyed.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning; to frown, to look sour, sullen, or angry.

"Men's eyes

Did scowl on Richard; no man cried, God save him."

*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, v. 2.

2. To look gloomy, frowning, dark, or threatening.

**B. Trans.:** To look at or drive with a scowl or frown.

**scōwl**, s. [SCOWL, v.]

1. An angry frown with deep depression of the brows; an expression of sourness, sullenness, anger, or discontent.

2. A gloomy, dark, or threatening aspect or appearance.

"A ruddy storm, whose scowl

Made heav'n's radiant face look foul."

*Crashaw: Delights of the Muses.*

**scōwl'-īng**, pr. par. or a. [SCOWL, v.]

**scōwl'-īng-īy**, adv. [Eng. scowling; -ly.] In a scowling manner; with a scowl.

\***scrāb**, s. [CRAB (2).] A crab-tree apple.

**scrāb**, v. i. or t. [SCRABBLE, v.] To scratch, to claw. (*Prov. Eng.*)

**scrābbed**, pa. par. or a. [SCRAB, v.]

**scrabbed-eggs**, s. pl. A lenten dish, composed of eggs boiled hard, chopped, and mixed with a seasoning of butter, salt, and pepper. (*Halliwel.*) [SCRAMBLED-EGGS.]

**scrāb'-ble**, v. i. & t. [For *scrapple*, frequent. of *scrape* (q. v.).] [SCRAMBLE, v.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To make irregular or unmeaning marks; to scrawl, to scribble.

"[David] . . . scribbled on the doors of the gate." — *1 Samuel xxi. 13.*

2. To scrape or scratch with the hands; to move along on the hands and knees; to scramble.

"Littlefaith . . . made shift to scramble on his way." — *Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

3. To scramble.

"They have thrown it amongst the women to scramble for." — *Vanburgh: Provoked Wife*, iii.

**B. Trans.:** To make irregular or unmeaning marks on; to scribble on or over.

**scrāb'-ble**, s. [SCRABBLE, v.]

1. A scribble, a scrawl.

2. A scrambling, a moving along on the hands and knees.

**scrā'-bēr**, s. [Prob. from Prov. Eng. *scrab*=to scratch.]

*Ornith.:* A local name for the Black Guillemot (q. v.).

**scraf-fi-tō**, s. [Italian, from *scraffiare*=to scratch.]

*Arch.:* The same as SCRATCH-WORK (q. v.).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; ðion, -şion = zhūn. -tlous, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



**scrāf'-fle**, *v. i.* [A variant of *scrabble* or *scrapple* (q. v.).]

1. To scramble, to struggle.

"Poor boys! they had to scramble, *scraffle*, for their very clothes and food."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences* (ed. Froude), i. 36.

2. To quarrel, to wrangle.

3. To be busy or industrious.

4. To shuffle, to use evasion.

¶ Provincial in all its uses.

**scräg**, *s.* [Dan. *skrog*=a carcass, the hull of a ship; Gael. *sgreag*=to shrivel; *sgreagach*=dry, rocky; *sgreagan*=anything dry, shrunk, or shriveled; Ir. *sgreag*=a rock.] [SCRAGGY.]

1. Anything thin, lean, or shriveled.

2. A raw-boned person. (*Vulgar.*)

3. A crooked branch.

¶ *Scrag of mutton*:

1. *Lit.*: The bony part of the neck of a sheep.

2. *Fig.*: A long, thin neck.

**scrag-necked**, *a.* Having a long, thin neck.

**scräg**, *v. t.* [SCRAG, *s.*, as applied to the neck.] To hang, to execute. (*Vulgar.*)

"He'll come to be scragged."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xviii.

**scrägged**, *a.* [Eng. *scrag*; *-ed.*]

1. Rough, uneven; full of protuberances or asperities; rugged, scraggy.

"Our imagination can strip it of its muscles and skin, and show us the scragged and knotty back-bone."—*Bentley: Sermons*.

2. Lean with roughness.

**scräg'-gëd-nëss**, *subst.* [Eng. *scragged*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being scraggy; scragginess; leanness with roughness; ruggedness, unevenness.

**scräg'-gī-lý**, *adv.* [English *scraggy*; *-ly.*] In a scraggy manner; with roughness and leanness.

**scräg'-gī-ness**, *s.* [English *scraggy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being scraggy; scraggedness.

\***scräg'-glīng**, *a.* [Eng. *scrag*; *-ing.*] Scraggy.

"A lean, scragging, starved creature."—*Adams: Works*, i. 124.

**scräg'-gý**, \***skrag-gie**, *adj.* [Cf. *scrag*, *s.* and *scrog*=a stunted bush; Sw. dial. *skraka*=a great dry tree . . . a long, lean man. *Scraggy* is for *skrakky*, from Norw. *skrakk*, pa. t. of *skrakka*=to shrink. (*Skeat.*)]

1. Lean, thin, shriveled, bony.

2. Rough, with irregular points; rugged, scragged.

**scräich**, **scräigh** (*ch, gh* guttural), *v. i.* [Gael. *sgreach*, *sgreuch*=to screech (q. v.).] To scream hoarsely; to screech; to shriek; to utter a shrill cry, as a fowl, &c. (*Scotch.*)

**scräich**, **scräigh** (*ch, gh* guttural), *s.* [SCEAICH, *v.*] A shriek, a scream. (*Scotch.*)

**scräich-o'-day**, *s.* The first appearance of dawn; day-break. (*Scotch.*)

**scräm'-ble**, *v. i. & t.* [A nasalized form of *scrabble* or *scrapple* (q. v.).]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To climb or move along with the hands and knees; to move on all-fours.

"Scrambling through the legs of them that were about him."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

2. To seize or catch at anything eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to catch at things with haste in order to anticipate another; to strive tumultuously or roughly for the possession of anything.

"They must have scrambled with the wild beasts for crabs and nuts."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

B. *Trans.*: To collect or gather together hurriedly or confusedly; to do in a hurried, random fashion. (Often followed by *up*.)

**scräm'-ble**, *s.* [SCRAMBLE, *v.*]

1. The act of scrambling or clambering on all-fours.

2. An eager, rough, or unruly contest for something, in which each endeavors to seize or get it before others; a rough or unceremonious struggle for something.

**scräm'-bled** (le as *el*), *pa. par.* or *a.* [SCRAMBLE, *v.*]

**scrambled-eggs**, *s. pl.*

1. Eggs boiled, and mixed up in the shell, with vinegar, pepper and salt. [SCRABBED-EGGS.]

2. Eggs broken into the pan, stirred together, and lightly fried with butter, pepper, and salt.

**scräm'-blër**, *subst.* [Eng. *scrambl(e)*; *-er.*] One who scrambles.

"All the little scramblers after fame fall upon him."—*Addison: (Todd.)*

**scräm'-blīng**, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SCRAMBLE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Climbing or clambering; moving on all-fours.

2. Contending roughly for the possession of something.

3. Irregular, rambling, straggling; as, a *scrambling* house.

**scrambling-rocket**, *s.*

*Botany*: *Sisymbrium officinale*. [CRAMBLING-ROCKET.]

**scräm'-blīng-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *scrambling*; *-ly.*] In a scrambling manner; with scrambling.

**scränçh**, *v. t.* [Of imitative origin; cf. Dutch *schransen*=to scraunch; German *schranzen*=to eat greedily; English *craunch*, *crunch*, *scrunch*.] To grind with the teeth, and with a crackling sound; to craunch.

**scränk'-ý**, *adj.* [A nasalized form of *scraggy* (q. v.).] Lank, lean, slender. (*Scotch.*)

\***scrän'-nël**, *adj.* [Prob. connected with *scrag*; cf. Irish & Gael. *críon*=withered, little.] Thin, slender, poor, miserable.

"When they list, their lean and flashy songs  
Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw."  
*Milton: Lycidas*, 123.

**scrän'-ný**, *adject.* [SCRANNEL.] Thin, scraggy. (*Prov.*)

**scráp**, \***scrappe**, *s.* [Icel. *skrap*=scraps, trifles, from *skrapa*=to scrape, to scratch; Dan. *skrab*=scrappings, trash; *skrabe*=to scrape; Sw. *afskrap*=scrappings, refuse, from *scrapa*=to scrape (q. v.).]

1. Properly something scraped off; hence, a small piece, a fragment, a bit, a crumb.

2. A detached piece or fragment of anything written, printed, or spoken; a short or unconnected extract.

3. A picture or artistic production suitable for preservation in a scrap-book, or for ornamenting screens or the like; as, colored *scraps*.

4. (*Pl.*): The integuments that remain after the rendering of fat.

5. Broken iron, cast or wrought, for remelting or reworking; scrap-metal.

6. A fight. (*U. S. Slang.*)

**scrap-book**, *s.* A book for holding scraps; a blank book into which pictures, cuttings from newspapers or books, short poems, &c., are pasted for preservation; an album.

**scrap-iron**, **scrap-forging**, *s.* [SCRAP, *s.*, 5.]

**scrap-metal**, *s.* A term applied to scraps or fragments of metal which are only of use for remelting.

**scräpe**, \***scrap-en**, \***scrap-i-en**, \***shrap-en**, \***shrap-i-en**, *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *skrapa*=to scrape; Sw. *skrapa*; Dan. *skrabe*; Dut. *schrapen*=to scrape; A. S. *scearpian*=to scarify; *scearp*=sharp (q. v.).]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To rub the surface of with a rough or sharp instrument; to deprive of the surface by the light abrading action of a sharp instrument; to grate, to abrade.

2. To clean by rubbing with something sharp or rough.

3. To remove or take off by rubbing; to erase.

4. To collect, gather, or accumulate by laborious effort; to gather by small savings or gains; to save or get together penuriously. (Generally followed by *together* or *up*.)

"Scrape together the money for the rent."—*London Times*.

5. To express disapprobation of, or attempt to drown the voice of at public meetings, by drawing the feet along the floor. (Followed by *down*.)

"Another was coughed and scraped down."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

6. To shave. (*Slang.*)

7. To hoe; as to *scrape* cotton. (*Southern U. S. Colloq.*)

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To rub the surface of anything so as to produce a harsh noise; to remove the surface of anything by rubbing; to make a harsh noise.

2. To gather riches by small gains and savings; to be parsimonious.

"Their *scraping* fathers."—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, v. 3.

3. To play awkwardly on a fiddle or similar instrument.

4. To make an awkward bow, with a drawing back of the foot.

¶ *To scrape acquaintance with any one*: To make one's self acquainted; to insinuate one's self into acquaintance or familiarity with a person.

\***scrape-good**, *a.* Miserly, stingy.

**scrape-penny**, *s.* A miserly, stingy person; a miser.

**scräpe**, *s.* [SCRAPE, *v.*]

1. The act or noise of scraping; the act of rubbing over the surface of anything with something which roughens or removes the surface.

"Einig may be turned into ewig not with *scrape* of knife, but with the least dash of a pen."—*Ascham: Discourse of Germany*.

2. The effect of scraping or rubbing; a scratch; as, a *scrape* of a pen.

3. An awkward bow, accompanied with a drawing back of the foot.

4. An awkward predicament; a difficulty; an embarrassing or perplexing situation; a perplexity; distress.

"The too eager pursuit of this his old enemy through thick and thin has led him into many of these *scrapes*."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii.

5. A shave (*slang.*)

6. Turpentine from the face of the pine tree. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

**scráp'-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *scrap(e)*, *v.*; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which scrapes; specifically—

(1) A large hoe for cleaning roads and streets.

(2) A thin piece of wood shaped like a knifeblade and provided with a handle, used to scrape the sweat from horses.

(3) An instrument, generally triangular, for scraping and cleaning the planks, masts, and decks of ships.

(4) An iron plate at a door to remove mud from the boots.

"Never clean your shoes on the *scraper*, but in the entry, and the *scraper* will last the longer."—*Swift: Instructions to Servants*.

(5) A form of cutting-tool for taking shavings from the edge of a blade.

(6) A two-handed scoop, drawn by cattle or horses, and used in making and leveling roads, excavating ditches, canals, and cellars, and generally in raising and removing loosened soil or gravel to a short distance.

(7) *Anthrop.*: (See extract.)

"One of the simple forms into which flakes are susceptible of being readily converted has, in consequence of its similarity in character to a stone implement in use among the Esquimaux for scraping skins and other purposes, received the name of a '*scraper*,' or, to use the term first, I believe, employed by the late Mons. E. Lartet, a *grattoir*. A typical *scraper* may be defined as a broad flake, the point of which has been chipped to a semi-circular beveled edge round the margin of the inner face, similar in character to that of a round-nosed burring chisel."—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 268.

(8) *Blast.*: A spoon by which the detritus is removed from the hole made by the drill.

(9) *Engrav.*: A three-sided cutting-tool fluted, to make it more easy to sharpen. It is used in taking off the bur left by the etching needle or dry-point, in obliterating lines, or working mezzotinto.

(10) *Lithog.*: The board in a lithographic press whose edge is lowered on to the tympan-sheet, to bring the requisite pressure upon the paper, which lies upon the inked stone.

(11) *Stone*:

(a) A toothed and steeled instrument for sinking flutings in marble, &c.

(b) A tool used by stucco-workers.

(12) *Woodwork.*: A steel-plate, frequently made of a piece of saw-plate, with a square edge made sharp-angled, and burnished to raise a small bur or wire edge. The edge is used in giving a final dressing to wooden surfaces, veneers, &c. It is held at an angle of 60°.

2. An awkward fiddler.

3. One who scrapes together money by laborious parsimony; a scrape-penny.

\***scräpe'-scäll**, *s.* [First element *scrape*; etym. of second element doubtful.] A miser, a scrape-penny. (*Withal: Dict.*)

**scráp'-l-ä'-nä**, *s. pl.* [Eng. *scrap*; *l* connective; suff. *-ana.*] A collection of literary scraps or fragments.

**scráp'-līng**, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [SCRAPE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of one who scrapes; the sound produced by scraping or erasure.

2. That which is scraped off a surface, or which is collected by scraping, rubbing, or raking.

"Having laid a pretty quantity of these *scrapings* together."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 721.

**scraping-plane**, *s.* A plane used by workers in iron, steel, brass, ivory, and hard woods. It has a vertical cutter or bit, with an edge ground at an angle of 70° or 80°, adjusted by a vertical screw,



Scrapers.

a. Long horse-shoe flint scraper, from Sussex Downs, near Berlin Gap; b. Esquimaux flint scraper, mounted in handle of fossil ivory; c. Spoon-shaped flint scraper, from the Yorkshire Wolds.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camël, hër, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pöt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cūr, rüle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.



and held in place by an end screw and block. The scraping-plane for veneers, used in roughing the surface to be glued, has a notched bit, and is called a toothing-plane.

**scrāp'-īng-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *scraping*; *-ly*.] In a scraping manner; by scraping.

**scrāp'-pí-lý**, *adv.* [English *scrappy*; *-ly*.] In a scrappy manner.

**scrāp'-ple**, *s.* [Eng. *scrap*; *-ple*.] A dish made of wheat flour and buckwheat meal boiled in the liquid expressed from "head cheese," or souse; it is served as a pudding when cold.

**scrāp'-pý**, *a.* [Eng. *scrap*; *-y*.] Consisting of scraps; fragmentary.

**\*scrāt, \*scratte, v. t. & i.** [SCRATCH, *v.*]

**A. Trans.:** To scratch.

"It is an ordinary thing for women to *scrat* the faces of such as they suspect."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 614.

**B. Intrans.:** To scratch, to rake, to scrape.

"Ambitious mind, a world of wealth would haue,  
So *scrats*, and scrapes, for scorne and scornie drosse."  
*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 506.

**\*scrāt, \*skratte, \*skrat, \*scrayte, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] An hermaphrodite.

"There was an Hermaphrodite or *Skrat* found almost twelve years old."—*P. Holland: Livy*, bk. xxxix., ch. xxii.

**scrātch, v. t. & i.** [A form arising from a confusion of Mid. Eng. *scrat*=to scratch, with *cracchen* of the same meaning; Sw. *kratsa*=to scrape; *kratta*=a rake; Dan. *kradse*=to scratch; Dut. *krassen*; Ger. *kratzen*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To tear, mark, or scrape the surface of with light incisions made by some sharp instrument; to wound slightly.

"His talants may  
Yet *scratch* my sonne or rend his tender hand."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. xii. 11.

2. To rub or scrape with the nails.

"*Scratch* my head, Peaseblossom."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

3. To dig, excavate, or hollow out with the nails or claws; as, to *scratch* a hole in the ground.

4. To erase, to obliterate, to expunge, to blot out. (Followed by *out*.)

5. Specif., in racing, &c., to erase or expunge the name of from the list of starters or competitors in a race, &c.

"One of his owner's first actions when he had arrived in London was to *scratch* the horse."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

6. To write or draw awkwardly.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To scrape or dig into or make a hollow or hole in the surface by using the nails or claws; as, A hen *scratches* in the ground.

2. To retire or take one's name out of the list of competitors or starters for a race, &c.

"The Eton boys, having one of their crew in doubtful health, made up their mind on Wednesday evening to *scratch*."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

3. To cross out or cancel a name or names on a ballot; as, when a voter refuses to vote for all the candidates on his party ticket he is said to *scratch* the ticket.

**scrātch, s. & a.** [SCRATCH, *v.*]

**A. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of scratching; a slight incision, score, mark, or break made on the surface of anything by scratching or by rubbing with some pointed, sharp, or rough instrument.

"Looking upon a few *scratches* on paper."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxi.

2. A slight wound, a laceration; a slight tear or incision.

"Shrewsbury had one of those minds in which the slightest *scratch* may fester to the death."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

\*3. A kind of wig, covering only a part of the head.

"I see a number of frocks and *scratches* in a morning in the streets of this metropolis."—*Smollett: Travels*, let. vi.

4. A calcareous, earthy, or stony substance which separates from sea-water in boiling it for salt. (*Ray*.)

**II. Technically:**

\*1. *Billiards*: An accidentally successful stroke; a fluke.

2. *Handicaps for racing, rowing, &c.*: The starting-point, or the time of starting for those who are considered the best, and are therefore allowed no advantage or start.

"The former starting from *scratch*, and the latter in receipt of 200 points."—*London Morning Post*.

3. *Pugilism*: A line drawn across the prize-ring, up to which boxers are brought when they join fight; hence the phrases, *to come up to the scratch*; *to toe the scratch*, that is, to appear when wanted to present one's self.

4. *Vet. (pl.)*: A disease in horses, consisting of dry chaps, rifts, or scabs, between the heel and pastern-joint.

**B. As adj.:** Taken at random or haphazard; taken or made up indiscriminately or extempore, as if scraped together.

¶ *Old Scratch*: [OLD SCRATCH.]

**scratch-back, s.**

1. A toy which, when drawn across or down a person's back, produces a noise as though the clothes were torn.

2. An implement formerly used by ladies for scratching themselves, consisting of an artificial hands or claws attached to a handle.

**scratch-brush, s.** A bundle of wires, whose protruding ends are used to clean files and for other purposes.

**scratch-cradle, s.** [CAT'S-CRADLE.]

**scratch-pan, s.** A pan in salt-works to receive the *scratch*.

**scratch-race, s.** A race in which the competitors are either drawn by lot or taken without regard to qualifications; a race in which all start on the same terms.

**scratch-weed, s.**

*Bot.*: *Galium aparine*; so named because the hooked bristles or its fruit enable it to adhere to whatever it touches. [CLEAVERS.]

**scratch-wig, s.** The same as SCRATCH, *s.*, A. I. 3.

**scratch-work, s.** A species of fresco, consisting of a colored plaster laid on the face of a building, &c., and covered with a white one, which being scratched through to any design the colored one appears and forms the contrast.

**scrātch'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *scratch*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who or that which scratches; specifically, a bird which scratches for food, as the common fowl; one of the *Rasores* (q. v.).

**scrātch'-ēs, s. pl.** [SCRATCH, *s.*, A. II. 4.]

**scrātch'-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [SCRATCH, *v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act of one who scratches; a scratch.

2. (*Pl.*): Refuse matter strained out of fat when it is melted and purified. (*Prov.*)

**scrātch'-īng-lý, adv.** [English *scratching*; *-ly*.] With the action of scratching; like one who scratches.

"Making him turn close to the ground, like a cat, when *scratchingly* she wheels about after a mouse."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

**scrāt'-tle, v. intran.** [A frequent. from *scrat*=to scratch.] To scramble, to scuttle. (*Prov.*)

"*Scrattling* up and down alongshore."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xxx.

**scrāugh, scrāigh (gh guttural), s.** [SCRAICH.] A scream, a shriek. (*Scotch.*)

"I blow sic points of war, that the *scraugh* of a clockin-hen was music to them."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxiv.

**scrāw, s.** [*Ir. scrawl*.] A turf, a sod.

"Neither should that odious custom be allowed, of cutting *scraws*, which is flaying off the green surface of the ground, to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters*, No 7.

**scrāwl, \*scrall, \*scaule, v. t. & i.** [Prob. the same as *scrabble* (q. v.), the form being due to confusion with *crawl* (q. v.).]

**A. Trans.:** To draw, write or mark awkwardly and irregularly, as with a pen, pencil, or similar instrument; to write hastily or illegibly; to scribble.

**B. Intrans.:** To write awkwardly or illegibly; to scribble. (*Pope: Sandys' Ghost*.)

**scrāwl, s.** [SCRAWL, *v.*]

1. A piece of hasty, inelegant, or illegible writing; bad writing, a scribble.

"In sable *scrawls* I Nero's name perused."

*Harte: Vision of Death.*

2. A ragged broken branch of a tree or other brushwood.

3. The young of the dog-crab (*Carcinus mænas*). (*Lincolnshire*.)

"And in thy heart the *scrawl* shall play."

*Tennyson: Sailor Boy*, 12.

**scrāwl'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *scrawl*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who *scrawls*; a bad or inelegant writer, a scribbler.

**scrāwn'-ī-ness, s.** [Eng. *scrawny*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being *scrawny*; leanness, thinness, scragginess.

**scrāw'-ný, adj.** [SCRANNY.] Lean, thin, raw-boned, scraggy.

**scrāy, s.** [Wel. *yscraen*.] The Sea-swallow, the common Tern, *Sterna hirundo*.

**\*scrē'-ā-ble, a.** [Lat. *screabilis*, from *screo*=to spit out.] That may be spat out.

**scrēak, \*srike, v. i.** [Icel. *skrækja*=to shriek, to screech (q. v.).]

1. To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound or cry; to shriek, to screech.

"The little babe did loudly *srike* and squall."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. vi. 18.

2. To creak, as a door.

**scrēak, \*skreek, \*srike, s.** [SCREAM, *v.*] A shriek, a screech, a creaking.

**scrēam, \*screme, \*schreame, v. i. & t.** [Icel. *skræma*=to scare, to terrify; Sw. *skräma*; Dan. *skräemme*.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To cry out with a shrill voice; to utter a sudden shrill or sharp cry, as one in fright or extreme pain; to shriek.

2. To utter a shrill, harsh cry.

"The famish'd eagle *screams* and passes by."  
*Gray: The Bard.*

3. To give out a shrill sound; as, A railway whistle *screams*.

**B. Trans.:** To utter in a sharp, shrill voice.

**scrēam, \*schreeme, s.** [SCREAM, *v.*]

1. A sharp, shrill cry, as of one in fright or extreme pain; a shriek.

"Mix . . . their *screams* with screaming owls."  
*Savage: The Wanderer*, iv.

2. A sharp, shrill sound.

**scrēam'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *scream*, *v.*; *-er*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: One who screams.

2. *Fig.*: Something very great, big, or out of the common; an extravagant story. (*Slang*.)

3. A bouncing, lively girl; a tomboy. (*Am. Slang Dict.*)

**II. Ornith.:** A popular name for any individual of the South American family *Palamediidæ* (q. v.). They have a horn on the forehead, and strong spurs on their powerful wings. They are gentle and shy, and the Crested Screamer (*Chauna chavaria*) is said to be domesticated, and to defend the poultry of its master from birds of prey. *Chauna derbiana* is the Derbian Screamer, and *Palamedea cornuta* the Horned Screamer (q. v.).

**scrēam'-īng, pr. par. & a.** [SCREAM, *v.*]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Uttering screams or shrieks; shrieking.

2. Sounding shrilly.

"From afar he heard a *screaming* sound."

*Dryden: Theodore and Honoria*, 100.

3. Causing screams or shouts, as of laughter; as, a *screaming* farce; that is, one calculated to make the audience scream with laughter. The expression is said to have been first used in the Adelphi play-bills. (*Slang. Dict.*)

**scrēē, s.** [Etym. doubtful; cf. Icel. *skriða*=a landslip on a hillside.] A small stone or pebble; debris of rocks, shingle; an accumulation of loose stones or fragments at the foot of a cliff or precipice. (*Prov. Eng.*)

"A *scree* or accumulation of fragments from the cliff above, gradually slopes down to the bottom of the valley."  
*Dawkins: Cave-Hunting*, ch. iii.

**scrēēch, \*schrīch-en, \*schrīk-en, \*srike, \*shrik-en, v. i.** [Icel. *shrækja*=to shriek; Sw. *skrika*; Danish *skrige*; Irish *sgreachaim*; Gael. *sgreach*, *sgreuch*; Welsh *ysgrechio*. *Screech* and *shriek* are thus doublets.] To cry out with a sharp, shrill voice; to scream, as one in terror or extreme pain; to shriek. (Often followed by *out*.)

**scrēēch, subst.** [Sw. *skrik*; Danish *skrig*; Irish *sgreach*; Gael. *sgreuch*; Welsh *ysgrech*.] [SCREECH, *verb.*]

1. A sharp, shrill cry, as of one in terror or extreme pain; a harsh scream, a shrill sound.

2. A sharp, shrill noise; as, the *screech* of a railway whistle.

**scrēēch'-ērš, s. pl.** [Eng. *screech*; *-ers*.] Pica-rarian birds as distinguished from birds that sing.

**screech-owl, s.** A popular name for any owl whose voice is a harsh-sounding screech. [LICH-OWL.]

**scrēēch'-ý, adj.** [Eng. *screech*; *-y*.] Shrill and sharp; like a screech.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; ðion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle. &c. =bəl, ðəl.



**screed**, *s.* [A. S. *screáde*=a shred; Icel. *skrjóðhr*; O. Dut. *schroede*. *Screed* and *shred* are doublets.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A piece, a fragment, a shred.
2. The act of tearing or rending; a rent, a tear.
3. A piece of poetry or prose; a harangue, a long tirade. (*Scotch.*)

**II. Plastering:**

1. A strip of mortar, six to eight inches in width, and of the required thickness of the first coat, applied to the angles of a room or edge of a wall. They are laid on in parallel lines, at intervals of three to five feet, over the surface to be covered. When these have become sufficiently hard, the interspaces between the screeds should be filled out flush with them, so as to produce a continuous and straight, even surface.

2. A wooden strip similarly placed.

† *A screed of drink*: A drinking bout, a carouse. (*Scotch.*)

"Naething confuses me, unless it be a screed o' drink at an oration."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxv.

**screed**, *v. t. & i.* [**SCREED**, *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To tear, to rend.
2. To repeat glibly; to dash off with spirit. (*Scotch.*)

**B. Intrans.:** To tear.

"It wad ha' screeded like an auld rag wi' sic a weight as mine."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxi.

\***screeke**, *v. i.* [**SCREEK**.]

**screen**, \***scren**, \***screne**, \***skreen**, \***skreine**, *s.* [O. French *escran* (Fr. *écran*), a word of doubtful origin; cf. Ger. *schranne*=a railing; *schranke*=a barrier.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. That which shelters or protects from danger; that which hides or conceals; a guard, a protection.
2. A movable framework or appliance to shelter from excess of heat, cold, or light, or to conceal from sight; it is often hinged so as to open out more or less as required, or be folded up to occupy less space.
3. A kind of riddle or sieve; a sifter for coal, sand, grain, &c. It consists of a rectangular wooden frame with wires traversing it longitudinally at regular intervals. It is propped up in a nearly vertical position, and the material to be sifted or screened is thrown, a shovelful at a time, on the upper part of the grating; the finer parts pass through the meshes, while those which are too large roll down the incline, the side of the screen being occasionally tapped to dislodge any which may stick.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Arch.*: (See extract.)

"[A] screen [is] a partition, enclosure, or parclose, separating a portion of a room or of a church from the rest. In the domestic hall of the middle ages, a screen was almost invariably fixed across the lower end, so as to part off a small space which became a lobby (with a gallery above it), within the main entrance doors; the approach to the body of the hall being by one or more doorways through the screen. In churches screens were used in various situations, to enclose the choir, to separate subordinate chapels, to protect tombs, &c."—*Dict. of Architecture*.

2. *Nautical*:

(1) A partition made of canvas, used in place of a wooden bulkhead, where the latter would require to be frequently removed.

(2) A kind of curtain, having an opening covered by a flap, placed in front of a magazine in time of action, or when the magazine is open.

**screen**, \***skreen**, *v. t.* [**SCREEN**, *s.*]

1. To shelter or protect from inconvenience, injury, hurt, or pain; to cover.

"With gauntlet raised he screened his sight."

*Scott: Bridal of Triermain*, i. 12.

2. To protect or shelter; as, to screen a man from punishment.

3. To hide, to conceal; as, to screen a fault or crime.

4. To sift or riddle by passing through a screen.

**screen**-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**SCREEN**, *v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act of sheltering, covering, or concealing.
2. The act of sifting or riddling.
3. (*Pl.*): The refuse matter left after sifting coal.

**screening-machine**, *s.*

*Mining*: An apparatus for sifting stamped ores, coal, &c.

**screw**, \***scrue**, *subst.* [O. Fr. *escroue* (Fr. *écrou*); prob. from Lat. *scrobem*, accus. of *scrobs*=a ditch, a trench, a hole; Ger. *schraube*; Dut. *schroef*; Icel. *skrúfa*; Sw. *skruf*; Dan. *skrue*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Literally*:

- (1) In the same sense as II.
- (2) A screw-steamer (q. v.).
- (3) The act of screwing up or making tight.
- (4) The state of being stretched, as by a screw.
- (5) A screw-shell (q. v.).
- (6) A twist or turn to one side; as, to give a ball a screw in billiards.

2. *Figuratively*:

- (1) One who makes a sharp bargain; a close-fisted person; a miser, a skin-flint.
- (2) An unsound or broken-down horse; a jade.
- (3) A small parcel of tobacco twisted up in a piece of paper; a pennyworth of tobacco.
- (4) Wages, salary, pay. (*Eng. slang.*)

"£150 per annum is considered quite a good screw for a senior hand."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(5) Pressure.

"To take the screw of intimidation off Irish tenants."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Mach. & Mech.*: A cylinder surrounded by a spiral ridge or groove, every part of which forms an equal angle with the axis of the cylinder, so that if developed on a plane surface it would be an inclined plane. The screw is considered as one of the six mechanical powers, but is really only a modification of the inclined plane. A convex screw is known as the external or male screw, a concave or hollow screw (generally termed a nut) is an internal or female screw. The mechanical effect of a screw is increased by lessening the distance between the threads, or by making them finer, or by lengthening the lever to which the power is applied; this law is, however, greatly modified by the friction, which is very great. The parts of a screw are the head, barrel or stem, thread, and point. The head has a slit, nick, or square. In number screws vary, as single, double, triple; the numbers representing the individual threads, and those above single being known as multiplex-threaded.

2. *Steam Nav.*: [**SCREW-PROPELLER**.]

- † (1) *Archimedean screw*: [**ARCHIMEDEAN**.]
- (2) *A screw loose*: Something wrong or defective in a person or thing.
- (3) *Differential screw*: [**DIFFERENTIAL**.]
- (4) *Endless screw, perpetual screw*: A screw without longitudinal motion, acting upon the cogs of a wheel.
- (5) *Hunter's screw*: A differential screw (q. v.).
- (6) *Right and left screw*: A screw of which the threads upon the opposite ends run in different directions.
- (7) *To put the screw on*: To bring pressure to bear on a person, as for the purpose of extorting money.

"He had little doubt of being able to put the screw on me for any amount I was good for."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(8) *To put under the screw*: To apply strong pressure to; to compel.

**screw-alley**, *s.*

*Shipwright*: A passage-way along the shaft of a screw-propeller, allowing access for the men who examine and attend to the bearings.

**screw-blade**, *s.* The blade of a screw-propeller.

**screw-bolt**, *s.* A bolt having a screw-thread on its shank. It is adapted to pass through holes prepared for the purpose in two or more pieces of timber, iron, &c., to fasten and hold them together by means of a nut screwed on the screw-end.

**screw-box**, *s.*

*Wood*: A device for cutting the threads on wooden screws. It is similar in construction and operation to the Screw-plate (q. v.).

**screw-cap**, *s.*

1. A cover to protect or conceal the head of a screw.
2. A cover for a fruit-jar, or a bottle of any effervescing beverage.

**screw-clamp**, *s.* A clamp which acts by means of a screw.

**screw-collar**, *s.*

*Optics*: The means of adjustment for relative distance between the front and the posterior parts of an achromatic objective, designed to secure perfect definition with differing thickness of covering glass.

**screw-coupling**, *s.*

1. A device for joining the ends of two vertical rods or chains, and giving them any desired degree of tension.
2. A screw-socket for uniting pipes or rods.

**screw-dock**, *s.* A kind of graving dock, in which vessels are largely raised and lowered by means of screws.

**screw-driver**, *s.* A tool for turning screws in or out of their places. It has an end like a blunt chisel, which enters the nick in the screw-head.

**screw-gear**, *s.*

*Mach.*: The worm and worm-wheel, or endless screw and pinion.

**screw-jack**, *subst.* A lifting-jack, in which the power consists of a screw rotating in a nut in the body of the tool. [**JACK**.]

**screw-key, screw-wrench**, *s.*

1. A spanner for the articles which socket upon the mandrel-screw.
2. The lever of a screw-press; a form of key used with lock-faucets.

**screw-lock**, *s.*

*Locksmith*: A lock, of which the essential feature is an opening bar, which is detained by a screw when in a locked position.

**screw-machine**, *s.*

*Machinery*: A machine for making from bar-iron screws and studs such as are used in a machine-shop. It is of the nature of a bolt-machine.

**screw-nail**, *s.* An ordinary screw.

**screw-pile**, *s.* A pile having a screw-thread at its shoe to enable it more readily to penetrate hard ground and to hold it firmly in position.

**screw-pine**, *s.*

*Botany*:

1. *Sing.*: The genus *Pandanus*. The name screw-pine is given because the prickly leaves are arranged spirally in a triple series, forming dense tufts or crowns like those of the pine-apple (q. v.).

2. *Pl.*: The *Pandanaceæ* (q. v.). (*Lindley*.)

**screw-plate**, *s.* A steel plate having a series of holes of varying sizes, with worms and notches for cutting threads.

**screw-post**, *s.*

*Shipwright*: The inner stern-post, through which the shaft of the screw-propeller passes.

**screw-press**, *subst.* A press for communicating pressure by means of a screw or screws.

**screw-propeller**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A spiral blade on a cylindrical axis, called the shaft or spindle, parallel with the keel of the vessel, made to revolve by steam power beneath the surface of the water, usually at the stern, as a means of propulsion. In 1802, Shorter, an English mechanic, produced motion through the water by means of a screw, but his discovery had no practical value, and it was not till 1837 that its practicability was demonstrated by the American inventor, Captain Ericsson, since which time the screw has steadily gained in favor as a means of propulsion for vessels all over the world. In 1860, Messrs. Dudgeon, of London, England, constructed a steamer with twin screws, one under each quarter, having independent action, and imparting additional steering power. The motion of a screw-steamer is more uncomfortable to passengers than that of a paddle-boat, for the rapid revolution of the shaft produces a continuous vibration. In many cases, however, this is obviated in some measure by placing the saloon in the fore-part of the ship. [**TWIN-SCREW**.]

**screw-punch**, *s.* A punching device operated by a screw.

**screw-rudder**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A screw instead of a rudder for steering a ship. The direction of the axis is changed to give the requisite motion to the ship. Its efficiency does not depend on the motion of the vessel.

**screw-shells**, *s. pl.*

*Zool.*: The family *Turritellidæ* (q. v.).

**screw-steamer**, *subst.* A steamer propelled by a screw, in contradistinction to a paddle-wheel steamer.

**screw-stone**, *s.* A popular name for the cast of a fossil encrinite. [**FOSSIL-SCREW**, *s.*]

**screw-tap**, *subst.* An instrument for cutting the interior thread on a hollow screw. [**SCREW-PLATE**.]

**screw-tree**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Helicteres* (q. v.).

**screw-valve**, *s.* A faucet or stop-cock actuated by a screw. [**STOP-VALVE**.]

**screw-well**, *s.*

*Shipbuild.*: A hollow in the stern of a vessel into which a propeller is lifted.

**screw-wheel**, *s.* A worm-wheel (q. v.).

**screw-wrench**, *s.* [**SCREW-KEY**.]



Screw-propeller.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = à. qu = kw.



**screw**, *v. t. & i.* [SCREW, *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Lit.:** To turn, as a screw; to apply a screw to; to fasten, press, or make firm with a screw or screws.

**II. Figuratively:**

\*1. To wrest, to wrench, to force, to press. (*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, v.)

2. To distort, to deform by contortions.

"He screw'd his face into a hardened smile."  
*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, ii.

\*3. To raise extortionately; to rack.

"The rents of land in Ireland, since they have been so enormously raised and screwed up, may be computed to be about two millions."—*Swift. (Todd.)*

4. To oppress by exactions; to use violent means to.

"Our country landlords, by unmeasurable screwing and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasants in France."—*Swift. (Todd.)*

5. To obtain or gain by force, or the exercise of any strong influence.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. *Lit.:* To be propelled by means of a screw.

2. *Fig.:* To be oppressive or exacting; to use violent means in exacting.

¶ (1) To screw up: To fasten up with screws; specif., to fasten the outer door of an obnoxious person, so as to prevent egress. (*Univ. Slang.*)

(2) To screw up one's courage: To summon up courage.

screwed, *adj.* [SCREW, *verb.*] Drunk, tipsy. (*Slang.*) [Cf. TIGHT.]

screw-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *screw*, *v.*; *-er.*] One who or what which screws.

screw-ing, *pr. par. or a.* [SCREW, *v.*]

screwing-machine, *s.* A screw-machine (q. v.).

†scrib-a-ble, *adj.* [Lat. *scribo*=to write; Eng. *-able.*] Capable of being written, or of being written upon.

\*scri-bā-tious, *adj.* [SCRIBE.] Skillful in or fond of writing or scribbling.

scrib-bēt, *s.* [SCRIBE.] A painter's pencil.

\*scrib-blage (age as ĭg), *s.* [Eng. *scribble*(e); *-age.*] Scribbling.

scrib-ble (1), *v. t. & i.* [English *scribe*, *s.*; freq. *sufl. -le.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To write hastily, illegibly, or without regard to correctness or elegance; to scrawl.

2. To cover or fill with careless, hasty, or illegible writing; to scrawl over.

**B. Intrans.:** To write hastily, carelessly, or without regard to correctness, taste or elegance.

"You have been scribbling on a book which is not your own."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, Sept. 26, 1885.

scrib-ble (2), *v. t.* [Sw. *skrubbla*; Ger. *schrabbelu*=to card, to scribble.] To card or tease coarsely; to pass, as cotton or wool, through a scribbler.

scrib-ble, *s.* [SCRIBBLE (1), *v.*]

1. Hasty or careless writing; a scrawl.

\*2. A hurried walk.

†scrib-ble-mēnt, *subst.* [Eng. *scribble* (1) *v.*; *-ment.*] A worthless, careless, or hasty writing; a scribble, a scrawl.

scrib-blēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *scribble*(e), (1), *v.*; *-er.*] One who scribbles; a bad or careless writer; hence, an author of poor reputation; a petty writer; a contemptuous name for an author.

scrib-blēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *scribble*(e) (2), *v.*; *-er.*]

1. A carding-machine by which fiber is roughly carded preparatory to the final carding.

2. The person in charge of the machine described in 1.

scrib-blīng, *pr. par. & a.* [SCRIBBLE (1), *v.*]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb).

**B. As adj.:** Adapted or intended to be scribbled on or in; as, scribbling paper, a scribbling diary, &c.

scrib-blīng, *s.* [SCRIBBLE (2), *v.*]

*Cotton & Woolen Manuf.:* The first rough carding, preparatory to the final carding.

scribbling-machine, *s.*

*Woolen Manuf.:* A scribbler.

scrib-blīng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *scribbling*, *a.*; *-ly.*]

In a scribbling manner.

scribe, \*scribe, *s.* [Lat. *scriba*=a writer; *scribo*=to write; orig.=to scratch or cut slightly; Fr. *scribe*; Ital. *scriba.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A writer, one who writes, a penman; especially one who is skilled in penmanship.

2. An official or public writer; an amanuensis, a secretary, a copyist.

3. In the same sense as II. 2.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bricklaying:* A spike or large nail ground to a sharp point, to mark the bricks on the face and back by the tapering edges of a mold, for the purpose of cutting them and reducing them to the proper taper for gauged arches.

2. *Jewish Antiq. & Hist.:* Heb. *sopherim*, from *saphar*=to write, to set in order, to count; Gr. *grammateis.*] An order of men whose office or function seems at first to have been that of military secretaries (*Judg. v. 14; Jer. lii. 25*). Afterward they multiplied copies of the sacred books, and in consequence came to have a good knowledge of their contents. Nevertheless, their manner of teaching was of a hesitating, not of an authoritative character (*Matt. vii. 29*). They attained to great social dignity. They took part with the chief priests in plotting the death of Jesus (*Luke xxii. 2*).

scribe-awl, *s.* An awl used for marking lines to be followed in sawing or cutting out work. Called also Scribe, Scribing-awl, Scratch-awl.

scribe, *v. t. & i.* [Latin *scribo*=to scratch, to write; Ger. *schreiben*; Dut. *schrijven*; Dan. *skrive*; Sw. *skrifva.*]

**A. Transitive:**

\*I. *Ord. Lang.:* To write or mark upon; to inscribe.

**II. Carpentry:**

1. To mark by a rule or compasses; to mark so as to fit one piece to the edge of another or to a surface.

2. To adjust, as one piece of wood to another, so that the fiber of the one shall be at right angles to that of the other.

\*B. *Intrans.:* To write.

"Doing nothing but scribble and scribe."—*Madame D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. x., ch. vi.

scrib-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *scrib*(e); *-er.*] [SCRIBE-AWL.]

scrib-ing, *pr. par. & s.* [SCRIBE, *v.*]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb).

**B. As substantive:**

\*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Writing, handwriting.

2. *Carp.:* The fitting the edge of a board to another surface, as the skirting-board of a room is scribed to the floor, being marked in position, and then cut to match the inequalities.

scribing-compass, *s.*

*Saddlery:* A compass with one pointed leg to act as a pivot, and one scooping edge to act as a marker.

scribing-iron, *s.* A scoring-tool for marking logs and casks.

scrib-iŷm, *s.* [Eng. *scribe*, *s.*; *-ism.*] The character, manners, or teaching of the Jewish Scribes.

scrib-lā-cious, *adj.* [Eng. *scribble*(e); *-acious.*] Fond of or given to scribbling or writing.

\*scrib, *s.* [SCREED.] A fragment, a piece, a shred.

scriēve, *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To glide swiftly along; to rub or rasp along. (*Scotch.*)

scrig-gle, *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To wriggle; to struggle or twist about.

scrim, *s.* A loose linen or cotton fabric used for window-curtains, &c.

\*scrim-ēr, *s.* [Fr. *escrimeur*, from *escrimer*=to fence.] A fencing-master, a swordsman.

scrim-mage, scrüm-mage (age as ĭg), *s.* [A corruption of *skirmish* (q. v.).] A skirmish, a tussle; specif. in football, a confused close tussle round the ball.

scrĭmp, *v. t.* [Dan. *skrumpe*; Sw. *skrumprĭa*; Low Ger. *schrumpen*=to shrink, to shrivel; A. S. *scrimman*=to dry, to wither.] To make small, scant, or short; to scant; to limit or straiten; to put on short allowance.

scrĭmp, *a. & s.* [SCRIMP, *v.*]

**A. As adj.:** Scanty, narrow, deficient, contracted.

**B. As subst.:** A niggard, a pinching miser. (*U. S.*)

scrĭmp-ing, *pr. par. or a.* [SCRIMP, *v.*]

scrĭmping-bar, *s.*

*Calico-print.:* A grooved bar which spreads cotton cloth right and left, so as to feed smoothly to the printing-machine.

scrĭmp-lŷ, *adv.* [English *scrĭmp*, *a.*; *-ly.*] In a scrĭmp manner; hardly, scarcely.

scrĭmp-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *scrĭmp*, *a.*; *-ness.*] Scantiness, small allowance.

scrĭmp-tion (*p* silent), *s.* [SCRIMP, *v.*] A small portion, a pittance. (*Prov. Eng.*)

scrĭms, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. for *scrĭmps.*] Thin canvas glued on the inside of a panel to keep it from cracking or breaking.

scriñ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Mining:* A small vein.

\*scrĭne, *s.* [O. Fr. *escriñ* (French *écriñ*); Ital. *scrĭno*, from Lat. *scrĭnĭum*=a desk, from *scribo*=to write.] A chest, box, case, or other place in which writings or curiosities are deposited; a shrine.

scrĭnge, *v. i.* [A variant of *cringe* (q. v.).] To cringe.

scrĭp (1), \*scrĭppe, \*scrĭppe, *s.* [Icel. *skreppa*=a bag, a scrip; Norw. *skreppa*, dial. *skrĕppa*; O. Sw. *skreppa*; O. Dut. *scharpe, schaerpe, sceppe*; Low German *schrap.*] A wallet, a small bag, a satchel.

"Across his shoulders then the scrip he flung."

*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xvii. 220.

scrĭp (2), *s.* [The same word as *script* (q. v.).]

1. Anything written; a writing; a list, as of names; a catalogue.

"You were best to call them generally, man by man, according to the scrip."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 2.

2. A piece of paper containing a writing; a schedule, a certificate.

3. *Specif. in Comm.:* A certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company, or of a subscription to a loan; an interim writing or document entitling a person to a share or shares in any company, or to an allocation of stock in general, the interim writing or scrip being exchanged after registration for a formal certificate.

¶ For another etymology, see extract.

"A Stock Exchange term contracted from 'subscription.' When a foreign loan is issued, or a new company is about to borrow capital, the public are invited to 'subscribe' to it, that is, in plain language, they are asked to say how much money they are willing to lend for either of those purposes. This invitation is presented in the form of a 'prospectus.' The lender or subscriber 'applies' for a share in the loan, or for the privilege of contributing to a company's capital, and in answer receives a 'letter of allotment.' This letter of allotment is afterward exchanged for 'scrip,' that is a kind of provisional document entitling him to claim definite bonds or share certificates, indicating how many bonds or shares he has subscribed."—*Bithell: Counting House Dictionary.*

scrip-company, *s.* A company having shares which pass by delivery, without the formalities of register or transfer.

scrip-holder, *subst.* A person holding scrip entitling him to shares in a company.

\*scrĭp-page (age as ĭg), *subst.* [Eng. *scrip* (1); *-age.*] That which is contained in a scrip or bag.

"Let us make an honorable retreat; though not with bag and baggage, yet with scrip and scrippage."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

script, *s.* [Lat. *scriptum*, neut. sing. of *scriptus*, *pa. par. of scribo*=to write.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A piece of writing; a scrip.

2. Style of writing.

"The book . . . is beyond price for the purity of its script."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

**II. Technically:**

1. *Law:* The original or principal document.

2. *Print.:* A kind of type in imitation of writing.

scrĭp-tōr-i-ŷm, *subst.* [Lat., from *scriptor*=a writer, from *scripsit*, *pa. par. of scribo*=to write.] The room in a monastery or abbey set apart for the writing or copying of manuscripts.

†scrĭp-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *scriptorius*, from *scriptor*=a writer.]

1. Written, expressed in writing, not verbal.

"Wills are nuncupatory and scriptory."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub*, § 2.

2. Used for writing.

"With such differences of reeds, vallatory, sagittary, scriptory, and others."—*Broune: Miscellany Tract* 1.

scrĭp-tŷ-ral, *a.* [Eng. *scriptur*(e); *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the Scriptures; contained in the Scriptures; biblical.

scrĭp-tŷ-ral-iŷm, *s.* [Eng. *scriptural*; *-ism.*] The quality of being scriptural; literal adherence to Scripture.

scrĭp-tŷ-ral-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *scriptural*; *-ist.*] One who adheres literally to the Scriptures, and makes them the foundation of all philosophy.

scrĭp-tŷ-ral-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *scriptural*; *-ly.*] In a scriptural manner.

scrĭp-tŷ-ral-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *scriptural*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being scriptural.

scrĭp-tŷ-ŷure, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *escripture, escripture* (Fr. *écriture*), from Lat. *scriptura*=a writing, from *scripsit*, *pa. par. of scribo*=to write; Sp. & Port. *escritura*; Ital. *scrittura.*]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, beñç; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exĭst, ph = f.  
-cian, -tian = ŷan. -tion, -sion = ŷhñ; ðion, -ŷion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = ŷhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**A. As substantive:**  
 1. A writing; anything written; a document, an inscription.  
 "This *scripture* on the tombe, the whiche was in Latyn."  
 —Berners: *Froissart*; *Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cx.  
 2. The Bible, as preëminently worthy of being called "the Writing"; the books of the Old and New Testament. (Frequently used in the plural, preceded by the definite article.)  
 3. Anything contained in the Scriptures; a passage or quotation from the Scriptures.

"The devil can cite *Scripture* for his purpose."  
*Shakesp.*: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.  
**B. As adj.:** Pertaining to or contained in the Scriptures or the Bible; scriptural; as, *Scripture* truths.

¶ (1) In the A. V. *scripture* is used in the Old Testament in Dan. x. 21, with doubtful signification. Our Lord often used both the singular and the plural of the word for the Old Testament (Matt. xxi. 42; Mark xii. 10; John v. 39, x. 35, &c.), so do the Apostles (Rom. i. 2, iv. 3; James iv. 5, &c.). St. Peter once includes under the term the Epistles of St. Paul (2 Peter iii. 15-16). The epithet Holy is sometimes prefixed (Rom. i. 2; 2 Tim. iii. 15). [BIBLE.]  
 (2) By English law scoffing at *Scripture* is punishable by fine and imprisonment. Rationalistic criticism of it in a grave spirit is not considered as constituting the offense.

**Scripture-reader, s.** A person employed to read the Scriptures in private houses among the poor and uneducated. (*Eng.*)

**\*scrip-tured, a.** [English *scriptur(e)*; -ed.] Engraved; ornamented with figures.  
 "Those *scriptured* flanks it cannot see."  
*D. G. Rossetti*: *Burden of Nineveh*.

**scrip-ture-wört, subst.** [*Eng. scripture*, and *wört*.]  
*Bot.*: The genus *Opegrapha* (q. v.).

**\*scrip-tür'-i-an, s.** [*Eng. Scriptur(e)*; -ian.] A scripturist (q. v.).

"O rare *scripturian*."—*Chapman*: *Humourous Dayes Mirth*, p. 103.

**\*scrip-tür'-i-ent, a.** [Low Latin *scripturiens*, pr. par. of *scripturio*=to desire to write; *scribo*=to write.] Having a desire or passion for writing; having an itch for authorship.

**scrip-tu-ríst, s.** [*Eng. scriptur(e)*; -ist.] One who is well versed in the Scriptures.

**scri-vél'-lō, s.** [Ital.] An elephant's tusk under twenty pounds weight.

**\*scriv'-en, \*scriv-ein, s.** [O. Fr. *escrivain* (Fr. *écrivain*), from Low Lat. *scribanum*, accus. of *scribanus*=a scribe; Lat. *scribo*=to write; Sp. *escribano*.] A scrivener.

**\*scriv'-en, v. t.** [SCRIVEN, s.] To write, as a scrivener.  
 "A mortgage *scrivened* up."—*North*: *Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 302.

**scriv'-en-ēr, \*skriv-en-ere, s.** [Mid. English *scriven*; -er.]

1. A writer; one whose business was to draw up contracts or other documents.

"My boy shall fetch the *scrivener*."  
*Shakesp.*: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 4.

2. One whose business is to receive money to place out at interest, and to supply those who want to raise money on security; a money-broker; a financial agent.

"And from the griping *scrivener* free!"  
*Dryden*: *Horace*, epode ii.

**scrivener's palsy, s.**

*Pathology*: A spasm or cramp affecting certain muscles essential to the act of writing. It commences with a stiffness of the muscles of the arm or forearm, or of the fingers of the right limb in the evening, disappearing after a night's rest; then the movement of the hand becomes unsteady and the writing a scrawl. At the more advanced stage a spasm comes on whenever the pen is taken into the hand. Though it does not seem to be caused by overwork, yet the hand should be allowed to rest, and when work is attempted some mechanical appliance should be used to enable the fingers which are not affected to hold the pen. Called also *Writer's Paralysis* and *Writer's Cramp*.

**\*scriv'-en-ish, \*scrive-in-ishe, a.** [Mid. Eng. *scriven*; -ish.] Like a scrivener.

"And make it with these argumentes tough,  
 Ne *scriveinish* or craftely thou write."  
*Chaucer*: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii.

**\*scriv'-en-like, a.** Like a scrivener. (*Chaucer*.)

**scrō-bic-u-lār'-i-a, subst.** [Latin *scrobicul(us)* (q. v.); fem. sing. adj. suff. -aria.]

*Zool. & Palæont.*: A sub-genus of *Semele* (q. v.). Known recent species twenty, from Britain, the Mediterranean, &c.; fossil four, from the European Tertiary.

**scrobicularia-crag, s.**

*Geol.*: The upper division of the Red Crag at Chillesford.

**scrō-bic'-u-late, a.** [Mod. Latin *scrobiculatus*, from Lat. *scrobiculus* (q. v.).]  
*Bot.*: Pitted (q. v.).

**scrō-bic'-u-lūs, subst.** [Lat.=a little ditch, or trench; *scrobis*=a ditch, a grave.]

*Anat.*: A pit, a depression.

**scrobiculus cordis, s.**

*Anat.*: The pit of the stomach, a depression in the upper part of the epigastric region.

**scrōd, s.** [Etym. unknown.] A young codfish split along the back and dressed for food.

**scrōd'-dled wāre, s.** [The word *scroddled* appears nowhere else than in this connection, and seems to be of fanciful origin; the writer suggests that it is a variant of *scrabble*, and is used in this connection on account of the irregular markings of the pottery, from the scraps of which it is composed.] Pottery of a mottled or scrappy appearance.

**scrōf'-u-lā, s.** [Lat. *scrofula*=a swelling of the glands of the neck, from *scrofa*=a sow, an animal which was supposed to be particularly liable to such swellings; Fr. *scrofules*; Ital. *scrofula*, *scrofula*; Sp. *escrofula*; Port. *escrofulas*.]  
*Pathol.*: A constitutional state, hereditary or acquired, known also as *Struma*, leading up to the development of tubercles, though it is only when that state is fully developed that tubercles are deposited. Previously, the scrofulous subject is anæmic, feeble, and liable to suppurative and ulcerative states of the skin and other parts of the body, frequently with prematurely active mental power, which is proportionately early exhausted. The glands are specially liable to scrofular, particularly those at the side of the neck and under the angles of the jaw. Iron and codliver oil are the principal remedies for this condition.

**scrōf'-u-lō'-sis, s.** [Mod. Latin *scrofula*; suff. -osis.]

*Pathol.*: Scrofula without tubercle; as opposed to tuberculosis (q. v.).

**scrōf'-u-loūs, a.** [*Eng. scroful(a)*; -ous.]

1. Pertaining or relating to scrofula; of the nature of scrofula; as, *scrofulous* diathesis, *scrofulous* ulcer.

2. Suffering from or affected with scrofula.

**scrōf'-u-loūs-lý, adv.** [*Eng. scrofulous*; -ly.] In a scrofulous manner; with scrofula.

**scrōf'-u-loūs-nēss, s.** [*Eng. scrofulous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being scrofulous.

**scrōg, s.** [The same word as *scrag* (q. v.); cf. Gael. *sgrogag*=something shriveled or stunted; *sgrog*=to shrivel.] A stunted bush or shrub; in the plural generally used to designate thorns, briars, &c., and sometimes small branches of trees broken off. (*Prov. Eng.*)

**scrōg'-gý, scrōg'-gie, a.** [*Eng. scrog*; -y.]

1. Stunted, shriveled.

2. Full of bushes or scrogs.

**scrōll, \*scrōlle, \*scrowl, \*scrowle, subst.** [For *scrowel*, dim. of Mid. Eng. *scrow* (q. v.). The form has doubtless been influenced by *roll* (q. v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A roll of paper or parchment; a writing formed into a roll.

"The heavens shall be rolled together as a *scroll*."—*Isaiah xxxiv. 14.*

2. A list, a catalogue, a schedule.

"Here is the *scroll* of every man's name."—*Shakesp.*: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 2.

3. A writing generally.

4. A flourish added to a person's name in a signature.

5. The curved head of instruments of the violin class, in which are inserted the pins for tuning the strings.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Arch.*: A convolved or spiral ornament, variously introduced; specif., the volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals.

2. *Her.*: The ribbon-like appendage to a crest or escutcheon, on which the motto is inscribed.

3. *Hydr. Eng.*: A spiral or converging adjutage around a turbine or other reaction water-wheel, designed to equalize the rate of flow of water at all parts around the circumference of the wheel, by decreasing the capacity of the chute in its circuit.

4. *Joinery*: An ornament of a form derived from and distantly resembling a partially unrolled scroll of parchment. Instruments are made for laying out scrolls and curves for stair-work, and other irregular forms.

5. *Law*: A mark which supplies the place of a seal.

6. *Naut.*: A piece or pieces of timber bolted to the stem in lieu of a figure-head.

**scroll-chuck, s.**

*Lathe*: A device for holding and centering work in the lathe.

**scroll-gear, s.** A gear-wheel of spiral form.

**scroll-head, s.**

*Naut.*: (1) [SCROLL (5)]; (2) [BILLET-HEAD].

**scroll-saw, subst.** A relatively thin and narrow-bladed reciprocating saw, which passes through a hole in the work-table and saws a kerf in the work, which is moved about in any required direction on the table. The saw follows a scroll or other ornament, according to a pattern or traced figure upon the work. The band-saw is a scroll-saw, and operates continuously. [BAND-SAW.]

**scroll-work, s.**

*Arch.*: Ornamental work, characterized generally by its resemblance to a band, arranged in undulations or convolutions.

**scrōlled, adj.** [*Eng. scroll*; suff. -ed.] Formed like a scroll; contained in a scroll.

**scroōp, subst.** [A word of imitative origin.] A harsh cry, tone, or shriek.

**scroōp, v. i.** [SCROOP, s.] To grate, to creak.

"The incessant banging of doors, *scrooping* of locks."  
 —*Morning Chronicle*, Oct. 3, 1854.

**scrōph-u-lāc'-rīn, subst.** [Lat. *scrophul(aria)*; *acris*=sharp, irritating, and suff. -in (*Chem.*).]

*Chem.*: An irritating resinous substance obtained from *Scrophularia aquatica*. Soluble in alcohol and ether.

**scrōph-u-lā-rēs'-in, s.** [Modern Lat. *scrophularia*, and *Eng. resin*.]

*Chemistry*: A resinous substance obtained from *Scrophularia aquatica*. Soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water and ether.

**scrōph-u-lār'-i-a, s.** [Mod. Lat.; so named by Linnæus, because he believed it of use in the cure of scrofula.]

*Bot.*: Figwort; the typical genus of *Scrophulariaceæ* (q. v.). Calyx generally five-lobed; corolla sub-globose, its limb contracted, with two short lips, the upper two-lobed, frequently with an abortive stamen inside, the lower with three lobes, the two lateral ones straight, the middle one decurved. Capsule two-celled, two-valved, septical. Known species about eighty, from Europe, the temperate parts of Asia and North Africa, more rarely from America. The roots and leaves of some species are purgative and emetic.

**scrōph-u-lār'-i-ā'-ce-æ, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *scrophulari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

*Bot.*: Figworts or Linariads; an order of *Perigynous Exogens*, alliance *Bignoniales*. Herbs, undershrubs, or shrubs, generally scentless; leaves opposite, whorled, or alternate; flowers, solitary or many, sometimes in dichotomous cymes; calyx inferior, in five or four divisions; corolla monopetalous, in five regular or bilabiate divisions, or in four, owing to the two upper petals being united at their tips; stamens sometimes two, but generally didynamous, from the abortion or absence of a fifth upper one (in very rare cases it remains fertile); style simple, rarely bifid; ovary superior, two-celled, many-seeded; fruit capsular, rarely berried; seeds, generally indefinite, albuminous. Found in all parts of the world. The species are generally acrid, somewhat bitter, and suspected to be dangerous. Tribes, *Salpiglossidæ*, *Antirrhinidæ*, and *Rhinanthidæ*. Known genera 176, species 1,814 (*Lindley*); genera 180, species about 1,800. (*Str J. Hooker*.)

**scrōph'-u-lā-rīn, s.** [Mod. Lat. *scrophularia* (q. v.); -in (*Chem.*).]

*Chem.*: A bitter substance obtained from *Scrophularia nodosa*. It dissolves slowly in water, and forms white flocks with tannin.

**scrōph-u-lā-rī-nē-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *scrophularia* (q. v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ineæ.]

*Bot.*: The *Scrophulariaceæ* (q. v.).

**\*scrōph'-ūle, s.** [SCROFULA.] Scrofula (q. v.).

"A cataplasme of the leaves and hog's grease incorporated together, doth resolve the *scrophules* or swelling kernels called the king's evil."—*P. Holland*: *Pliny*, bk. xxii., ch. xiv.

**scrōt'-al, adj.** [Lat. *scrot(um)*; *Eng. adj. suff. -al*.] Of or pertaining to the scrotum; as, *scrotal* hernia.

**scrō-ti-form, a.** [Lat. *scroti*, genit. of *scrotum* (q. v.), and *forma*=form.]

*Bot.*: Pouch-shaped (q. v.).

**scrō-tō-çēle, s.** [Lat. *scrotum*. and Gr. *kēlē*=a tumor.]

*Med.*: A scrotal hernia.

**scrōt'-tyle, s.** [SKROTTA.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**scrō-tūm**, s. [Lat.]

1. *Comp. Anat.*: The bag or external tegumentary covering, inclosing the testes in the higher mammals. In man it is subject to a distinct disease known as chimney-sweep's cancer, from the liability of that class to suffer from it. Other diseases are hypertrophy, erysipelas, inflammatory oedema, and tumors of the scrotum.

2. *Bot.*: The volva of some fungals.

**scrōūge**, **scroōge**, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Dan. *skrugge*=to stoop.] To crowd, to squeeze, to press.

**scrōw**, \***scrowe**, \***scrove**, *subst.* [O. Fr. *escroue*, *escroe* (Fr. *écrou*); Low Lat. *ecroa*, from O. Dan. *schroode*=a strip, a shred; Icel. *skrú*=a scroll; Norw. *skraa*=to cleave, to shred. Thus the original meaning is a shred.]

\*1. A scroll (q. v.).

"Knowynge that ye sayd Baylly vsed to bere *scrowys* and prophecys aboute hym."—*Fabyan: Chronicle* (an. 1450).

2. Tanners' and carriers' clippings, used for glue-making.

\***scrōyle**, s. [O. Fr. *escrouelles* (Fr. *écrouelles*)=the king's evil, from Low Lat. *scroffellæ*, from Lat. *scrofulæ*.] [SCROFULA.] A mean wretch. (Prob. applied originally to one afflicted with king's evil.)

"The *scroyles* of Angiers flout you, kings."

*Shakesp.: King John*, ii. 2.

**scrüb**, *v. t. & i.* [Of Scandinavian origin; cf. Dut. *schrobben*; Danish *skrubbe*; Sw. *skrubba*=to scrub, to rub; Norw. *skrubba*=a scrubbing-brush; *skrubba*=the dwarf cornel-tree (Eng. *shrub*; A. S. *scrubb*).]

**A. Trans.**: To rub hard, either with the hand or with an instrument or cloth; specif., to rub hard with a brush, or something coarse and rough, for the purpose of cleaning or scouring.

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To clean, scour, or brighten things by rubbing with a brush, or other hard or coarse instrument; to scour.

2. To work hard and penuriously; as, to *scrub* hard for a living.

**scrüb**, s. & a. [SCRUB, v.; cf. A. S. *scrubb*=a shrub; Dan. *schrobb*=a scrub, a scoundrel.]

**A. As substantive**:

1. A worn-out brush or broom.

2. A mean fellow; a paltry, stingy person.

"They are esteemed *scrubs* and fools by reason of their carriage."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 127.

3. Something mean, paltry, or despicable.

4. Close, low, or stunted trees or brushwood; underwood.

"There are no trees, only here and there patches of short oak *scrub*."—*A Month before Sebastopol*, by a Non-combatant, p. 51.

**B. As adjective**:

1. Mean, paltry, petty, niggardly, contemptible.

"With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stored, No little *scrub* joint shall come on my board."—*Swift*. (*Latham*.)

2. Covered with scrub or underwood; scrubby.

**scrub-bird**, s.

*Ornith.*: The genus *Atrichia*. The English name has reference to its habitat, the dense scrubs of Western Australia, while its generic name records the absence of vibrissæ, so much developed in *Sphenura*, to which it is closely allied. There is but one species, *Atrichia clamosa*, the Noisy Scrub-bird, about eight inches long; upper surface, wings, and tail brown, each feather with crescentic bars of a darker shade; throat and chest reddish-white, with a large irregular black patch on lower part of throat. (*Gould: Handbook of Birds of Australia*, ii. 344.)

**scrub-oak**, s.

*Bot.*: *Quercus catesbæi* and *P. ilicifolia*, North American species.

**scrub-race**, s. A race got up between low and contemptible animals for amusement.

**scrüb'-bēd**, a. [English *scrub*; -ed.] Scrubby, paltry, little.

"Now, by this hand, I gave it to a youth—

A kind of boy; a little scrubbed boy."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

**scrüb'-bēr** (1), s. [Eng. *scrub*, v.; -er.]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: One who or that which scrubs; a scrubbing-brush.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Gas-making*: An apparatus for ridding coals of tarry matter and some remains of ammonia.

2. *Leather*: A machine in which leather from the tan-pit is washed before being finished.

**scrüb'-bēr** (2), s. [Eng. *scrub*, s.; -er.] A term applied to cattle allowed to run wild in the mountains. (*Australian*.)

**scrüb'-bř**, a. [Eng. *scrub*; -y.]

1. Mean and small; paltry, despicable.

2. Stunted, short.

3. Covered with scrub or low underwood.

"On some *scrubby* ground on the opposite side of the river."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1885.

\***scrüb'-bř-řsh**, a. [Eng. *scrubby*; -ish.] Somewhat scrubby.

**scrüb'-stōne**, s. [Eng. *scrub*, v., and *stone*.] A provincial name for a kind of calciferous sandstone. [HEARTHSTONE, 2.]

**scrűf**, s. [SCURF.]

**scrűf**, s. [Prob. the same as *scuff* (q. v.).]

1. The back part of the neck.

\*2. The scurf or outside skin.

**scrűm'-mage** (age as *řg*), s. [SCRIMMAGE.] A skirmish.

**scrűmp'-tious** (*p* silent), a. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Delightful, first-class, capital. (*Slang*.)

2. Nice, fastidious, particular.

**scrűnch**, *v. t. & i.* [SCRANCH.]

**A. Trans.**: To crush with the teeth; to crunch; to grind down.

**B. Intrans.**: To make a crunching noise.

"A man was *scrunching* through deep snow somewhere near us."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

**scrű-ple**, s. [Fr. *scrupule*=a little sharp stone falling into a man's shoe, and hindering him in his gait; a scruple, a doubt, a weight, from Latin *scrupulum*, accusative of *scrupulus*=a small sharp stone, a small stone used as a weight, a small weight, a stone in one's shoe, an uneasiness, a difficulty, a doubt; dimin. of *scrupus*=a sharp stone; Sp. & Port. *escrupulo*; Ital. *scrupulo*, *scrupolo*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. A weight of twenty grains (ϑ); the third part of a dram, or the twenty-fourth part of an ounce in the old apothecaries' measure.

\*2. Any small quantity; a particle.

"Nature never lends

The smallest *scruple* of her excellence."

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, i. 1.

\*3. A part of a second; a minute division of time.

"Not the minute only, but the very *scruple* of time."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. lxxxvi.

4. Hesitation as to action or the course to be pursued arising from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; doubt, perplexity, or hesitation arising from motives of conscience; nicety, delicacy, doubt; a kind of repugnance or unwillingness to do anything, owing to the conscience not being satisfied as to its rightness or propriety.

"But he broke through the most sacred ties of public faith without *scruple* or shame, whenever they interfered with his interest, or with what he called his glory."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

\***II. Astron.**: A digit.

**scrű-ple**, *v. i. & t.* [SCRUPLE, s.]

**A. Intrans.**: To have scruples; to doubt or hesitate about one's actions or decisions; to hesitate to do something; to doubt.

"He *scrupled* not to eat

Against his better knowledge."

*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 997.

**B. Trans.**: To have scruples about; to question the correctness or propriety of; to hesitate, to believe.

"He did not much *scruple* the honesty of these people."—*Dampier: Voyages* (1686).

\***scrű-ple-nēss**, s. [Eng. *scruple*; -ness.] Scrupulosity. (*Tusser*.)

**scrű-plēr**, s. [Eng. *scruple*(e), v.; -er.] One who scruples; one who has scruples; a doubter, a hesitator; a precise and scrupulous person.

"Away with those nice *scruplers*."—*Bishop Hall: Remains*, p. 295.

\***scrű-pū-lřst**, s. [Eng. *scruple*; -ist.] One who scruples; a scrupler.

\***scrű-pū-lřze**, *v. t.* [English *scruple*; -ize.] To perplex with scruples or doubts.

"In other articles that eyther are or may be so *scrupulized*."—*Mountagu: Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 244.

**scrű-pū-lřs'-ř-třř**, s. [Lat. *scrupulositas*, from *scrupulosus*=scrupulous (q. v.); Ital. *scrupulosità*.] The quality or state of being scrupulous; hesitation or doubt as to actions or decisions arising from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; reluctance to act or decide arising from the fear of doing wrong; nice regard to exactness and propriety; preciseness.

"The very *scrupulosity* which made Nottingham a mutineer was a security that he would never be a traitor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

**scrű-pū-lřš**, a. [Fr. *scrupuleux*, from Latin *scrupulosus*, from *scrupulus*=a scruple (q. v.); Sp. *escrupuloso*; Ital. *scrupuloso*, *scrupoloso*.]

1. Full of scruples; inclined to scruple; reluctant or hesitating to determine or act; cautious or backward in acting from a fear of offending or doing wrong.

2. Precise, exact, rigorous, punctilious, particular.

3. Careful, cautious, vigilant; exact or precise regarding facts.

4. Marked or characterized by preciseness or punctiliousness.

\*5. Given to making objection; captious.

\*6. Nice, doubtful.

**scrű-pū-lřš-lř**, *adv.* [Eng. *scrupulous*; -ly.]

In a scrupulous manner; with a nice or scrupulous regard to propriety or exactness; carefully, nicely.

"Rough-looking but *scrupulously* clean."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxviii.

**scrű-pū-lřš-nēss**, s. [Eng. *scrupulous*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being scrupulous; the quality or state of having scruples; scrupulosity.

"The *scrupulousness* of the parents or friends of the deceased."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 68.

2. Exactness, precision.

"I foresaw my *scrupulousness* might impoverish my history."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 478.

†**scrű-tā-ble**, a. [From *inscrutable* (q. v.).]

Capable of being admitted to scrutiny; discoverable by scrutiny, inquiry, or critical examination.

\***scrű-tā-tion**, s. [Lat. *scrutatio*, from *scrutatus*, pa. par. of *scrutor*=to search into.] The act of searching; search, examination.

**scrű-tā-tōr**, s. [Lat., from *scrutatus*, pa. par. of *scrutor*=to search; Fr. *scrutateur*.] One who scrutinizes; a close searcher, inquirer, or examiner.

\***scrű-třn-āte**, *v. t.* [SCRUTINY.] To scrutinize, to investigate.

\***scrű-třne**, *v. i.* [SCRUTINY.] To investigate.

"They departed . . . to *scrutiny* of the matter."—*Greene: Quip of Upstart Courtier*.

**scrű-třn-eēr**, s. [Eng. *scrutiny*; -er.] One who scrutinizes; one who acts as an examiner of votes at an election, public meeting of a company, &c., to see that they are valid.

**scrű-třn-řze**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *scrutin*(y); -ize.]

**A. Trans.**: To make a scrutiny into; to examine narrowly or closely; to subject to scrutiny; to regard closely or narrowly.

**B. Intrans.**: To make a scrutiny; to examine closely or narrowly.

**scrű-třn-řz-ēr**, s. [Eng. *scrutiniz*(e); -er.] One who scrutinizes; one who makes a scrutiny or close examination.

**scrű-třn-oūs**, a. [Eng. *scrutin*(y); -ous.]

1. Close, narrow, strict, careful, precise.

"Proceeded to make a *scrutinous* inspection of the ranks."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

2. Closely examining or scrutinizing; captious.

**scrű-třn-oūs-lř**, *adv.* [Eng. *scrutinous*; -ly.] In a scrutinous manner; searchingly, closely.

**scrű-třn-ř**, \***scrű-ten-y**, s. [Lat. *scrutinium*=a careful inquiry, from *scrutor*=to search into carefully, lit. to search among broken pieces, from *scruta*=broken pieces, old rubbish; O. Fr. *scrutin*; Fr. *scrutin*; Sp. *escrutinio*; Ital. *scrutinio*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. A close investigation or examination; minute inquiry; critical examination.

2. An examination of the votes given, as at an election, public meeting of a company, &c., by a competent authority, for the purpose of rejecting those that are invalid, and thus correcting the poll.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Canon Law*: A ticket or little paper billet on which a note is written.

2. *Church Hist.*: An examination of those who were about to receive baptism as to their faith and dispositions. During the scrutinies they were taught the Lord's Prayer and the Creed, and were exorcised. At Rome the Creed was given to catechumens on the Wednesday of the fourth week of Lent, and they made profession of faith on Holy Saturday. The end of the scrutiny is now answered by the questions and ceremonies of the Order for Baptism in the Roman ritual.

\***scrű-třn-ř**, *v. t.* [SCRUTINY, s.] To scrutinize.

**scrű-toire** (*oire* as *wār*), s. [Fr. *escritoire*.] An escritoire, a writing-case.

"I locked up these papers in my *scrutoire*, and my *scrutoire* came to be unlocked."—*Prior*.

**scrűze**, *v. t.* [A variant of *scrouge* (q. v.).] To squeeze, to crowd, to press, to compress.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, řhis; sin, ař; expect, Xenophon, exřst. ph = f  
-cian, -tian = řan. -tion, -sion = řhñ; -řlon, -řlon = řhñ. -tious. -cious, -sious = řhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, del.



\***scry**, *v. t.* [A contr. of *descry* (q. v.).] To descry; to discover.

"As it had bene two shepherds cures had *scryde*  
A ravenous wolfe," *Spenser: F. Q., V. xii. 38.*

\***scry** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A flock of wild fowl.

\***scry** (2), *s.* [ASCRY.] A cry.

"And so with the *scry*, he was fayne to flye in his shirte barefote."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle, vol. i., ch. cclxxii.*

\***scryme**, *v. i.* [SCRIMER.] To fence.

"*Scryming* and fencing with his point."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho! ch. iii.*

**scūd**, *v. i. & t.* [A variant of *scoot*, itself another form of *shoot* (q. v.); Dan. *skyde*=to shoot, to push, to shove; Sw. *skutta*=to leap; *skjuta*=to shoot; Icel. *skjóta*=to shoot, to slip or scud away.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To run quickly or with precipitation; to be driven to flee or fly with haste.

2. *Naut.:* To be driven fast before a tempest with little or no sails spread.

"All which time we *scudded*, or run before the wind very swift."—*Dampier: Voyages (an. 1687).*

†B. *Trans.:* To pass over quickly.

"His diffusive flock,  
In snowy groups diffusive, *scud* the vale."  
*Shenstone: Ruined Abbey.*

**scūd**, *s.* [SCUD, *v.*]

1. The act of scudding; a running or rushing with speed.

2. A fast runner. (*School slang.*)

3. Loose, vapory clouds, driven swiftly by the wind.

"Now, though the darkening *scud* comes on."

*Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. 13.*

4. A light, passing shower. (*Prov. Eng.*)

5. A heavy shower. (*Scotch.*)

"He will have a wet journey, seeing it is apout to pe a *scud*."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian, ch. li.*

6. A small number of larks, less than a school. (*Prov.*)

**scūd-dēr**, *s.* [English *scud*, *v.*; -*er.*] One who scuds.

**scūd-dīck**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Anything of small value. (*Prov.*)

2. A shilling. (*Slang.*)

**scūd-dle**, *v. i.* [A freq. of *scud*, *v.* (q. v.).] To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation; to scuttle.

**scūd-lar**, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] A scullion. (*Scotch.*)

**scū-dō** (*pl. scū-dī*), *subst.* [Ital.=a shield, a crown, from Lat. *scutum*=a shield; so called from its bearing the heraldic shield of the prince by whom it was issued.]

*Numismatics:*

1. The former unit of value in the Roman States; divided into 10 paoli, or 100 bajocchi, equal to about \$1.02. It is now superseded by the Italian scudo of 10 lire, which assimilates it to the French scudo.

2. An Austrian silver coin worth about \$1.02.

3. A Neapolitan silver coin worth about 96 cents.

4. A Genoese gold coin worth about 96 cents.

**scūff**, *s.* [SCUFF.] The back part of the neck; the scruff. (*Prov. Eng.*)

"One of the biggest . . . was seized by the *scuff* of the neck."—*Lytton: What will he do with it? bk. x., ch. vii.*

**scūff**, *v. i. & t.* [Sw. *skuffa*=to push, to shove (c. v.); Old Dut. *schuffelen*; Dut. *schuiven*=to shove.]

A. *Intrans.:* To walk without raising the feet from the ground or floor; to shuffle. (*Prov.*)

B. *Trans.:* To graze gently; to pass with a slight touch. (*Scotch.*)

**scūf-fle** (1), *s.* [SCUFFLE, *v.*]

1. A struggle in which the combatants grapple closely; a confused quarrel or contest in which the parties struggle blindly or confusedly; a tumultuous struggle for victory or superiority.

2. A tumult, a confusion.

"But by that they were got within sight of them, the women were in a very great *scuffle*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.*

3. A child's pinafore or bib. (*Prov. Eng.*)

**scūf-fle** (2), *s.* [Dan. *skuffe*=to hoe.] A garden hoe. (*Prov. Eng.*)

**scuffle-harrow**, *s.*

*Agric.:* A harrow with cutting shares instead of mere teeth.

**scuffle-hoe**, *s.*

*Agric.:* A thrust-hoe having the blade in line, or nearly so, with the handle.

**scūf-fle**, *v. i.* [A frequent. of *scuff* (q. v.).]

1. To fight or struggle tumultuously or confusedly; to struggle or contend with close grapple.

\*2. To shuffle, to scrape.

"The rude will *scuffle* through with ease enough."  
*Cowper: Tirocinium, 340.*

\***scuffle-hunter**, *s.* (See extract.)

"Those who are distinguished by the nick-name of *scuffle-hunters* prowl about the wharfs, quays, and warehouses under pretence of asking employment as porters and laborers; but their chief object is to pillage and plunder whatever comes in their way."—*Police of the Metropolis (1797), p. 54.*

**scūf-fēr** (1), *s.* [English *scuff*(e), *v.*; -*er.*] One who scuffles.

**scūf-fēr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *scuff*(e) (2), *s.*; -*er.*]

*Agric.:* A cultivator, a scarifier (q. v.).

**scūft**, *subst.* [Cf. Icel. *skoft*; Goth. *skuft*=hair.] The back part of the neck.

**scūg**, *v. t.* [Dan. *skygge*=to shade; Sw. *skugga*; Icel. *skuggi*=a shadow, a shade.] To hide, to shelter.

**scūg**, *s.* [SCUG, *v.*] The declivity of a hill; a shelter.

**scūl-dūd-dēr-ŷ**, **skūll-dūg-gēr-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

A. *As adj.:* Relating to what is unchaste. (*U. S. Colloq. & Scotch.*)

"Can find out naething but a wee bit *sculdudery* for the benefit of the kirk-treasurer."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian, ch. xvi.*

B. *As substantive (U. S. Colloq. & Scotch):*

1. Fornication, adultery.

2. Grossness, obscenity; rascality.

**scūlk**, **scūlk-ēr**, &c. [SKULK, SKULKER, &c.]

**scūll** (1), *s.* [A variant of *school* (q. v.).] A school or shoal of fish.

"Fish . . . in *sculls* that oft  
Bank the mid sea." *Milton: P. L., vii. 402.*

**scūll** (2), *s.* [Icel. *skjóla*=a pail, a bucket; cf. *scull* (3), *s.*] [SKEEL.] A shallow fish-basket.

**scūll** (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. *Skeat* connects it with Lowland Scotch *skul*, *skull*, *skoll*=a goblet or large bowl; Dan. *skaal*=a bowl, a cup; Sw. *skål*; Icel. *skál*=a bowl.]

1. A boat, a cock-boat.

"Go over to White Hall in a *scull*."—*Pepys: Diary, March 21, 1669.*

2. A short oar rowed with one hand, two being handled by a single man, as in river-wherries and match-boats. Also an oar used over the stern by a rocking action obliquely against the water.

"Getting his *scull* jammed by striking a wave."—*Field, Sept. 18, 1886.*

3. One who sculls a boat.

"Like rowing *scull*, he's fain to love,  
Look one way and another move."

*Butler: Hudibras, I. iii. 351.*

†*Silver sculls:*

*Aquatics:* A pair of small silver sculls given as a challenge prize for scullers at several regattas.

**scūll**, *v. t. or i.* [SCULL (3), *s.*] To impel or propel a boat by sculls, or by a single oar over the stern.

**scūll-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *scull*, *v.*; -*er.*]

1. One who sculls or rows with sculls; one who propels a boat by an oar over the stern. [SCULL (3), *s.*, 2.]

"This has been divided between a junior and a senior *scullers' race*."—*London Daily News.*

†2. A boat rowed by one man with two sculls or short oars.

**scūll-ēr-ŷ**, \***skūll-ēr-ŷ**, *subst.* [According to *Skeat*, from Eng. *swiller*, with suff. -*y*; cf. "*squyllare*, *dysche-wescheare*." (*Prompt. Parv.*) A. S. *swilian*. The change from *swillery* or *squillery* to *scullery* was helped by some confusion with O. Fr. *escuelle*, Lat. (*scutella*)=a dish; *escueillier*=a place where dishes or bowls are kept.]

1. A place or room in a house where dishes, pots, kettles, and other culinary utensils are cleaned and kept, and where the dirty work of the kitchen is done; a back-kitchen.

\*2. Offal, filth.

**scūll-īng**, *a.* [SCULL, *v.*] Moving or worked from side to side, like the scull in the stern of a boat.

**scūll-iōn** (i as y), \***scol-i-on**, \***scoul-y-on**, *s.* [Fr. *escouillon*=a dish-clout, from Lat. *scopa*=a broom.]

1. *Lit.:* The lowest domestic servant, who does the work of the scullery.

2. *Fig.:* A low, mean, dirty fellow.

\***scūll-iōn-lŷ** (i as y), *a.* [Eng. *scullion*; -*ly.*] Like a scullion; hence, low, mean, base, contemptible.

\***scūlp**, *v. t.* [Lat. *sculpo*=to carve.] [SCULPTURE, *s.*] To sculpture, to carve, to engrave.

"O that the tenor of my just complaint  
Were *sculpt* with steel on rocks of adamant,"  
*Sandys: Paraphrase of Job.*

**scūlp-ēr**, *s.* [SCORPER.]

**scūl-pīn**, **skūl-pīn**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a corruption of *scorpion*; cf. *scorpion-fish.*]

*Ichthy.:* *Acanthocottus virginianus*, ranging from the coast of New Brunswick to Virginia, from ten to eighteen inches long, of which the head is about one-third. Light or greenish-brown above, with irregular blotches. The name is also extended to any species of *Acanthocottus*, a genus formed by Girard to include marine species of *Cottus*.

\***scūlp-tīle**, *a.* [Lat. *sculptilis*, from *sculpo*=to carve.] Formed by sculpture or carving.

**scūlp-tōr**, *subst.* [Lat., from *sculpo*=to carve.] One who sculpts; one who cuts, carves, or hews figures in wood, stone, or like materials.

**scūlp-trēss**, *s.* [Eng. *sculptor*; -*ess.*] A female sculptor; a female artist in sculpture.

**scūlp-tū-ral**, *a.* [Eng. *sculptur*(e); -*al.*] Of or pertaining to sculpture or engraving.

**scūlp-tū-ral-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *sculptural*; -*ly.*] By means of sculpture.

**scūlp-ture**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sculptura*, prop. fem. sing. of *sculpturus*, fut. par. of *sculpo*=to carve; Sp. & Port. *escultura*; Ital. *scultura*.]

1. The art of cutting, carving, or hewing wood, stone, or similar material into the figures of men, beasts, or other things. It also includes the modeling of figures in clay, wax, or other material, to be afterward cast in bronze, or other metal.

2. A piece of sculpture; carved work; a figure cut or carved in wood, stone, or similar material, representing some real or imaginary object.

† The origin of sculpture is lost in antiquity. An admirable material for early effort was found in clay, so widely diffused in many lands [TERRACOTTA], to which, as knowledge advanced, were added wax, gesso, marble, bronze, &c. Hence the rudiments of sculpture are found among all races of mankind. The idolatry of the Old World gave it a great impulse, from the necessity which it produced of representing gods. [IDOL.] Innumerable highly antique sculptures remain belonging to the Egyptians; they are not confined to gods, but represent men engaged in their several occupations. To a certain extent it is the same with the Assyrian sculptures. Those of India are known chiefly in connection with Buddhism and the Later Brahmanism; they are more exclusively connected with religion. All these are mediocre specimens of art. It was reserved to the Greeks, and specially to the Athenians, to carry sculpture to the highest perfection, which Phidias did, about B. C. 442, and Praxiteles, about B. C. 363. The works of the former were characterized by sublimity, those of the latter by beauty. Praxiteles was the first who ventured to produce a wholly nude figure. The conquest and spoliation of Greece by the Romans, B. C. 146, led to the removal of Greek masterpieces to Rome. This ultimately created a certain taste for sculpture among the Romans, especially under the Emperor Augustus, but, as sculptors, the Romans never equaled the Greeks. Under the later emperors the art declined; under the barbarian invaders who next succeeded to power it all but expired. It was revived in Italy in the thirteenth century by Pisano, and gradually spread to other European countries. Among Italian sculptors were Donatello (1383-1460), Michael Angelo (1474-1564), and Canova (1757-1822). Among English sculptors are Thomas Banks (1735-1805), Joseph Nollekens (1737-1823), John Bacon (1740-99), John Flaxman (1755-1826), John Gibson (1781-1866), John Henry Foley (1818-74), Alfred Stevens (1817-75), &c. Prominent among American sculptors are Hiram Powers (1805-1873), Benjamin Paul Akers (1825-1861), Harriet G. Hosmer (1830—), Martin Gilmore (1845-1883), and William Wetmore Story (1819—).

The Act 54 Geo. III., c. 56, establishes copyright in sculptures.

**sculpture-writing**, *s.* Hieroglyphic (q. v.).

**scūlp-ture**, *v. t.* [SCULPTURE, *s.*]

1. To represent in or by sculpture; to carve or form with the chisel and other tools in wood, stone, or other material.

2. To ornament or cover with sculpture or carved work.

3. To carve, to cut.

**scūlp-tū-rēsque** (que as k), *a.* [Eng. *sculptur*(e); -*esque.*] Pertaining to or possessing the character of sculpture; after the manner of sculpture.

**scūm**, \***scome**, \***skom**, \***skum**, *s.* [Dan. *skum*=scum, froth, foam; Icel. *skúm*=foam; Sw. *skum*; O. H. Ger. *scūm*; Ger. *schaum*; O. Fr. *escume*; Fr. *écume*; Ir. *squm*; Sp. & Port. *escuma*; Ital. *schiuma*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



1. *Lit.*: The extraneous matters or impurities which rise to the surface of liquors in fermentation or boiling, or which form on the surface in any other way or by any other means; the scoria of molten metal.

"Some to remove the scum as it did rise."  
*Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 31.*

2. *Fig.*: The refuse, the recrement; that which is vile and worthless.

"People whom nobody knows, the scum of the earth."  
*~Knox: Essays, No. 76.*

scūm, \*skomme, *v. t. & i.* [SCUM, *s.*]

*A. Trans.*: To take the scum off the surface of; to clear of scum or impure matter; to skim.

"You that scum the molten lead."  
*Dryden: Oedipus, iii. 1.*

*B. Intransitive*:

- To throw off scum; to be covered with scum.
- To arise like scum.

scūm'-bēr, *s.* [A contract. of *discumber* (q. v.).] Dung, especially the dung of a fox. (*Prov.*)

scūm'-bēr, scūm'-mēr, *v. i.* [SCUMBER, *s.*] To dung.

scūm'-ble, *v. t.* [A frequent. or dimin. from *scum*, *v.* (q. v.).]

*Paint.*: To cover lightly or spread thinly over, as an oil-painting, drawing, or the like, with opaque or semi-opaque colors, so as to modify the effect.

scūm'-blīng, *s.* [SCUMBLE.]

*Painting*: A mode of obtaining a softened effect in painting, by blending tints with a neutral color of a semi-transparent character, forming a sort of glazing when lightly rubbed with a nearly dry brush over that portion of a picture which is too bright in color, or which requires harmonizing. In chalk and pencil drawing this is done by lightly rubbing the blunt point of the chalk over the surface, or spreading the harder lines by the aid of the stump, which produces a peculiarly soft effect.

scūm'-mēr, *v. i.* [SCUMBER, *s.*] To dung.

scūm'-mēr, \*skom-mer, *s.* [Eng. *scum*, *v.*; -*er.*] One who or that which scums; a skimmer.

"The salt, after its crystallizing, falls down to the bottom, and they take it out by wooden *scummers* and put it in frails."  
*~Ray: Remains, p. 120.*

scūm'-mīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [SCUM, *v.*]

*A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

*C. As subst.*: The act of skimming or clearing of scum; in the plural, the matter skimmed from boiling or fermented liquors.

scūm'-mỹ, \*skūm'-mỹ, *adj.* [Eng. *scum*; -*y.*] Covered with scum; like scum; hence, refuse, low.

"These were the *skummy* remnants of those rebels."  
*~Sidney: Arcadia, bk. iv.*

scūn'-cheōn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Arch.*: The stones or arches thrown across the angles of a square tower to support the alternate sides of the octagonal spire; also the cross-pieces of timber across the angles to give strength and firmness to a frame.

scūn'-nēr, *v. i.* [A. S. *scūnian*, *onscūnian*=to shun (q. v.).]

1. To loathe, to nauseate; to feel disgust.

"They got *skunnered* wī' sweets."  
*~Kingsley: Alton Locke, ch. iii.*

2. To start at anything from doubtfulness of mind; to shrink back through fear. (*Scotch.*)

scūn'-nēr, *s.* [SCUNNER, *v.*] Loathing, abhorrence.

scūp (1), *s.* [North American Indian name.]

*Ichthy.*: The Porgy (q. v.).

scūp (2), *s.* [Dutch *schop*.] A swing.

scūp, *v. i.* [SCUP (2), *s.*] To swing.

scūp'-pēr, *s.* [O. Fr. *escopir*, *escupir*=to spit out; Sp. & Prov. *escupir*; Walloon *scupia*; Dut. *spiegat*; Ger. *speigat*; Sw. *spygatt*=spit-hole, from Sw. *spy*=to spit; Ger. *speien*.]

*Shipbuild.*: A hole or tube leading from the waterway through the ship's side, to convey away water from the deck.

"With all her *scuppers* spouting blood."  
*~Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.*

scupper-hole, *s.* The same as SCUPPER (q. v.).

"The blood at *scupper-holes* runs out."  
*~Ward.*

scupper-hose, scupper-shoot, *s.*

*Naut.*: A spout or shoot on the outside of a scupper-hole, to conduct the water clear of the vessel's side.

scupper-leather, *s.*

*Naut.*: A flap-valve of leather outside of a lower-deck scupper, to keep the sea-water from entering, but permitting exit of water from the inside.

scupper-nail, *s.*

*Naut.*: A short nail with a very broad, flat head, used for nailing on scupper-hose, battening down tarpaulins, fastening pump-leathers, &c.

scupper-plug, *s.*

*Naut.*: A tapering block, to close a deck-scupper.

scupper-shoot, *s.* [SCUPPER-HOSE.]

scūp'-pēr-nōng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of grape found wild, and cultivated in the southern parts of the United States. It is said to be a variety of *Vitis vulpina*, and to have been brought from Greece.

\*scūr, *v. i.* [SCOUR, *v.*] To run or move hastily; to scour.

scūrff, \*scurfe, *subst.* [A. S. *scurf*, *sceorfa*, from *sceorfan* (pa. t. *scearf*, pl. *scurfon*)=to scrape; cogn. with Dut. *schurft*=scurf; Icel. *skurfur*; Sw. *skorf*; Dan. *skurv*; Ger. *schorf*=scurf; *schürfen*=to scratch; Lat. *sculpo*, *scalpo*.]

*I. Ordinary Language*:

- In the same sense as II. 1.
- The soil or foul remains of anything adherent.
- Anything adhering to the surface; a coat.

"A glossy *scurf*, nndoubted sign  
That in his womb was hid metallic ore."  
*Milton: P. L., i. 672.*

\*4. Scum, scoria.

"*Scurfe* of yren; *scoria*."  
*~Cathol. Anglicum.*

*II. Technically*:

1. *Anat. & Pathol.*: Minute scales formed by portions of the cuticle separated from the body by friction even when the health is good. In pityriasis (q. v.) they are detached in abnormal abundance.

2. *Bot.*: Small, roundish, flattened particles giving a leprous appearance to the surface of certain plants, as the Pine-apple.

scūrff, \*scurffe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The Bull-trout. (*Prov. Eng.*)

scūrff-ī-nēss, \*scorff-y-ness, *s.* [Eng. *scurfy*; -*ness.*] The quality or state of being scurfy.

scūrff-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *scurf*; -*y.*]

- Having scurf; covered with scurf.
- Resembling scurf; in botany, covered with scales resembling scurf.

scūr-rēr, *s.* [Eng. *scur*; -*er.*] One who moves or runs hastily; a scouter, a scout.

"He sente for the *scurrers* to aduysse the dealyinge of theyr enemys."  
*~Berners: Froissart; Cronycle, vol. ii., ch. xxxiii.*

scūr-rī-ēr, *subst.* [Eng. *scurry*; -*er.*] One who scurries.

scūr-rīle, *adj.* [Lat. *scurrilis*, from *scurra*=a buffoon; Fr. & Ital. *scurrile*.]

- Befitting or characteristic of a buffoon or vulgar jester; low, mean; grossly opprobrious; lewdly jocose; scurrilous.
- Given to the use of scurrilous language; scurrilous.

"Dares thrice *scurrile* lords behold."  
*Holyday: Juvenal, sat. iii.*

scūr-rīl-ī-tỹ, *subst.* [Fr. *scurrilité*, from Lat. *scurrilitatem*, accus. of *scurrilitas*, from *scurrilis*=scurrile (q. v.); Ital. *scurrilità*.]

- The quality or state of being scurrilous; low, vile, or obscene jocularity.

"Good Master I lolofernes, purge; so it shall please you to abrogate *scurrility*."  
*~Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, iv. 2.*

2. That which is scurrilous; low, indecent, or vulgar language; gross abuse or invective; obscene jests.

scūr-rīl-oūs, \*scūr-rīl-loūs, *adject.* [English *scurril(e)*; -*ous.*]

- Used or given to scurrility; using the coarse and indecent language of low, vulgar persons; lewdly jocose.
- Containing low, vulgar, or indecent language; obscene; grossly opprobrious; indecently abusive.

scūr-rīl-oūs-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *scurrilous*; -*ly.*] In a scurrilous manner; with gross or indecent abuse.

scūr-rīl-oūs-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *scurrilous*; -*ness.*] The quality or state of being scurrilous; indecency or grossness of language; scurrility.

scūr-rỹ, *v. i.* [A freq. from *scur* (q. v.).] To move rapidly; to hurry, to hasten.

"To *scurry* to the trenches of the Romans."  
*~North: Plutarch, p. 882.*

scūr-rỹ, *s. & a.* [SCURRY, *v.*]

*A. As subst.*: A hurried movement; a run; haste. [HURRY-SCURRY.]

"After affording a very bright and lively *scurry* for sixteen minutes."  
*~Field, April 4, 1885.*

*B. As adj.*: Short and sharp.

"His horses were rarely seen running in the *scurry* races which do so much mischief."  
*~London Daily News.*

scūr'-vī-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *scurvy*; -*ly.*] In a scurvy manner; basely, meanly, shamefully.

"She uses them *scurvily*."  
*~Search: Light of Nature, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxxii.*

scūr'-vī-nēss, *s.* [English *scurvy*; -*ness.*] The quality or state of being scurvy; meanness, villainess.

scūr'-vỹ, \*scūr'-veỹ, *a. & s.* [English *scurf*; -*y*; cf. Swedish *skorvig*=scurfy, from *skorf*=scurf.] [SCURFY.]

*A. As adjective*:

*I. Lit.*: Scurfy; affected or covered with scurf or scabs; scabby; suffering from scurvy.

"Whatsoever man be *scurvy* or scabbed."  
*~Lev. xxi. 20.*

*II. Figuratively*:

- Vile, mean, low, vulgar, contemptible.
- Mean, petty, paltry, contemptible, shameful.

"Maybe she'll call ye *scurvy* fellow."  
*~Beaum. & Flot.: Wildgoose Chase, ii. 2.*

*B. As substantive*:

*Pathol.*: A peculiar kind of anæmia, arising from a deficiency of vegetable diet, with a tendency to hemorrhage, impaired nutrition, and great mental and bodily prostration, emaciation, enlarged joints, typical changes in the gums, &c. Lime-juice, fruits, and vegetable food are indicated in the treatment of this disease.

scurvy-grass, *s.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Cochlearia* (q. v.).

scūt, \*skut, *s.* [Icel. *skutr*=the stern, from *skjóta*=to jut out.] A short tail, as that of a hare or deer.

"As soon as the hare came fairly round, the latter got well placed, and, keeping to the *scut*, won a trial of fair length easily."  
*~Field, Jan. 28, 1882.*

scū-tage (age as *ýg*), *s.* [Low Lat. *scutagium*, from Lat. *scutum*=a shield.]

*Feudal Law*: The same as ESCUAGE (q. v.).

scū-tā-tā, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *scutatus*=armed with a shield, from *scutum* (q. v.).]

*Entom.*: Shield bugs; a family of Geocores, with a large scutellum, in some cases almost concealing the hemelytra. They feed on the juices of trees and shrubs, occasionally attacking caterpillars. Some of the tropical species have splendid metallic tints, and fly in the sunshine.

scū-tāte, *a.* [Latin *scutatus*, from *scutum*=a shield.]

- Bot.*: Formed like an ancient round buckler.
- Zoöl.*: Protected by large scales.

scūtch, *v. t.* [The same as Scotch, *v.* (q. v.).]

- To beat, to drub.
- To dress by beating; specifically.
  - Cotton-man.*: To separate, as the individual fibers of, after they have been loosened and cleansed.
  - Flax-man.*: To beat off and separate as the woody parts of the stalks of.
  - Silk-man.*: To disentangle, straighten, and cut into lengths, as floss and refuse silk.

scūtch, *s.* [SCUTCH, *v.*]

- A wooden instrument for dressing flax or hemp; a scutcher.
- A provincial name for couch-grass (q. v.).

scutch-rake, *s.* A flax-dresser's implement.

scūtch'-eōn, \*scoch-on, \*scuch-i-on, \*skochen, *s.* [A contract. of *escutcheon* (q. v.).]

1. An escutcheon; a shield for armorial bearings. "The defaced *scutcheons* and headless statues of his ancestry."  
*~Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.*

- Anc. Arch.*: The shield or plate on a door, from the center of which hung the door-handle.
- Locksmith.*: A cover or frame to a key-hole.
- A name-plate on a coffin, pocket-knife, or other object.

scūtch'-eōned, *adj.* [English *scutcheon*; -*ed.*] Emblazoned as a scutcheon.

"The *scutcheoned* emblems that it bore."  
*~Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 15.*

scūtch'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *scutch*, *v.*; -*er.*] One who or that which scutches; specif., a machine in which cotton, flax, or silk is scutched. [SCUTCH, *v.* 2.]

scūtch'-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [SCUTCH, *v.*]

scutching-machine, scutching-mill, *subst.* A scutcher (q. v.).

scuthing-stock, *s.*

*Flax-manuf.*: The part of the machine on which the hemp rests in being scutched.

scūte (1), *s.* [Lat. *scutum*=a shield.]

- A small shield; a buckler.
- An old French gold coin, of the value of 80 cents.
- A scale, as of a reptile. [SCUTUM.]

scū-teł, *s.* [SCUTELLUM.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



scu-těl'-lā (pl. scu-těl'-læ), s. [Lat.=a salver, dimin. from *scutra*=a tray.]

1. *Compar. Anat. (pl.)*: The horny plates with which the feet of birds are covered, especially in front.

2. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Echinoidea, family Clypeastridae. They are of circular form.

scu-těl'-lār'-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *scutellar(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æe.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Lamiaceæ.  
scu-těl'-lār'-ī-a, subst. [Lat. *scutella*=a nearly square salver or waiter. Named from the form of the calyx.]

*Bot.*: Skull-cap; the typical genus of Scutellareæ. Calyx broadly ovate, with a tooth or scale on the inner side, the two lips closed after flowering; corolla with the tube much exerted, upper lip straight, arched, lower one trifid; anthers of the two lower stamens one-celled, those of the two upper ones two-celled. Known species about ninety, from the temperate and sub-tropical parts of both hemispheres.

scu-těl'-lā-rin, s. [Mod. Lat. *scutellar(ia)*; -in (Chem.)]

*Chem.*: A bitter substance contained in *Scutellaria laterifolia*. (Watts.)

scu-těl'-lāte, scū'-těl'-lāt-ēd, a. [Lat. *scutella*=a salver] Formed like a plate or platter; divided into small plate-like surfaces.

scu-těl'-lī-dæ, s. pl. [Latin *scutell(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Echinoidea; shell depressed, discoidal, often digitate or perforated, lower surface with ramifying grooves.

scu-těl'-lī-form, adj. [Lat. *scutella*=a salver, and *forma*=form.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as SCUTELLATE (q. v.).  
2. *Bot.*: Nearly patellar form, but oval instead of round, as the embryo of grapes.

scū'-těl'-līne, adj. [Mod. Lat. *scutellinus*, from Lat. *scutella* (q. v.).]

*Zoölogy*: Of or belonging to the genus *Scutella* (q. v.).

scu-těl'-lūm (pl. scu-těl'-lā), s. [Mod. Latin, dimin. from *scutum* (q. v.).]

*Botany*: (1) The single large cotyledon enveloping the embryo in Grasses.

(2) (*Of lichens*): A shield with an elevated rim formed by the thallus. [ORBILLA.]

scū'-tī-a (t as sh), s. [From Lat. *scutum* (q. v.). Named from the form of the disc.]

*Botany*: A genus of Rhamnaceæ. Shrubs with nearly opposite leaves, five petals, and five stamens. From Asia, Africa, and America.

scu-tī-brān'-chī-an, a. & s. [SCUTIBRANCHIATE.]

scu-tī-brān'-chī-ā-tā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *scutum*=a shield, and Eng. *branchiata* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: One of Lamarck's order of Gasteropoda, now merged in Prosobranchiata (q. v.). Two families, Olidea and Calyptræa.

scu-tī-brān'-chī-ate, scu-tī-brān'-chī-an, a. & s. [SCUTIBRANCHIATA.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the order Scutibranchiata.

B. *As subst.*: A member of the order Scutibranchiata.

scu-tīf'-ēr-ōūs, a. [Lat. *scutum*=a shield, and *fero*=to bear.] Bearing a shield or buckler.

scū'-tī-form, a. [Fr. *scutiforme*, from Latin *scutum*=a shield, and *forma*=form.] Having the form of a shield or buckler; scutate (q. v.).

scu-tīg'-ēr-a, s. [Lat. *scutum* (q. v.), and *gero*=to wear, to carry about.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of Scutigeridæ (q. v.). *Scutigera coleoptrata*, inhabiting the south of Europe and northern Africa, is four-fifths of an inch long, and *S. nobilis*, found in India and the Mauritius, two inches.

scu-tī-gēr'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *scutiger(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Chilopoda. Antennæ very long; eyes compound; body-segments few; limbs long, the first pair specially so, and projecting from the sides of the head. Widely distributed.

scūt'-tēr, s. [SCUTTER, v.] A hasty, noisy run.

scūt'-tēr, v. i. [Probably a frequent. from *scud* (q. v.).] To run away hastily; to scurry, to scuttle.

scūt'-tle (1), \*scot-ille, \*scot-ylle, \*skut-tle, subst. [A. S. *scutel*=a dish, a bowl, from Latin *scutella*=a salver or waiter, dimin. from *scutra*, *scuta*=a tray, dish, or platter; Sp. *escudilla*; Ital. *scodella*.]

1. A broad, shallow basket, so called from its resemblance to a dish.

2. A metal pan, pail, or bucket for carrying or holding coal.

scūt'-tle (2), s. [SCUTTLE (1), v.] A quick pace; a short run.

scūt'-tle (3), s. [O. Fr. *escoutille* (Fr. *écoutille*), a word probably of Spanish origin; cf. Sp. *escotilla*, *escotillon*=a hole in the hatch of a ship, a hatch; ultimate origin doubtful.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A square hole in the wall or roof of a house with a lid for covering it; the lid that covers such hole.

2. *Naut.*: A small opening in a ship's deck or side, closed by a shutter or hatch.

scuttle-butt, scuttle-cask, s.

*Naut.*: A cask having an opening, covered by a lid, in its side or top. It is lashed on deck, and contains the water required for immediate use. Called also Scuttled-butt.

scuttle-fish, s. [CUTTLE-FISH.]

scūt'-tle (1), v. i. [The same as *scuddle* (q. v.).]

1. To run hastily; to scuddle.

"Went scuttling away at a rapid rate amid the brush-wood."—W. H. Kingston: *South Sea Whaler*, ch. xiv.

2. (See extract.)

"Owing to the practice of scuttling, which consists of a band of lads attacking single individuals and violently assaulting them, having grown to such an extent in some of the districts round Manchester, the magistrates have resolved upon severe repressive measures."—*People*, Dec. 7, 1884.

scūt'-tle (2), v. t. [SCUTTLE (3), s.]

*Naut.*: To cut holes through the bottom or sides of a ship for any purpose; especially to sink by cutting such holes.

"On his leaving the place they were towed out of harbor, and scuttled and sunk."—Anson: *Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

scūt'-tled (le as el), pa. par. or a. [SCUTTLE (2), v.]

scuttled-butt, s. A scuttle-butt (q. v.).

scū'-tūm (pl. scū'-tā), s. [Lat.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.*: The shield of the heavy-armed Roman soldiers. It was of an oblong or semi-cylindrical shape, made of boards or wicker-work, covered with leather, with sometimes an iron rim.

2. *Anat.*: The knee-pan.

3. *Bot.*: The broad, dilated stigma or Stapelia and some other Asclepiadaceæ.

\*4. *Old Law*: A pent-house or awning.

5. *Zoöl.*: A shield-like plate. (Applied specially to the bony dermal plates on the skin of crocodiles and the large dorsal scales of some Annelida.)

\*Scutum Sobieski, s.

*Astron.*: Sobieski's shield, a northern constellation, consisting only of small stars.

scŷb'-ā-lā, s. [Gr. *skybalon*=dung.]

*Pathol.*: A hardened mass of feces.

scŷd-mæ'-nī-dæ, s. pl. [Modern Latin *scyd-mæn(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Entom.*: A family of Brachelytra. They are akin to Pselaphidæ (q. v.), but the tarsi are five-jointed, the abdomen is of six segments, and the elytra cover the abdomen.

scŷd-mæ'-nūs, s. [Greek *skydmainos*=angry-looking.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Scydmaenidæ (q. v.).

scŷe, subst. [Etym. doubtful.] The curve in the front and back, or front side and back, pieces of the waist of a garment, adapted to fit or suit the contour of the arm where it joins the body of the garment. The sleeve is adapted to fit this slope.

scŷl'-læ-ā, s. [Latin = pertaining to Sylla.] [SCYLLIUM.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Tritonidæ. Animal long, compressed; foot long, narrow, and channeled; back with two pairs of wing-like lobes, with small tufted branchiæ on their inner surface; tentacles dorsal, slender, retractile. Known species seven, from the Atlantic and the Mediterranean in floating sea-weed. (Woodward.)

scŷl'-lār'-ī-an, s. [SYLLARIDÆ.] Any individual of the family Scyllaridæ.

scŷl'-lār'-ī-dæ, s. [Mod. Lat. *scyllar(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zoöl.*: A tribe of Macroura. External antennæ foliaceous and very wide, the second and fourth joints lamellar and extremely large; carapace very wide, little elevated, the anterior border with a horizontal prolongation; sternal plastron and abdomen very wide.

scŷl'-lār-ūs, s. [Gr. *skyllaros*=a kind of crab.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of Scyllaridæ (q. v.). Carapace much longer than it is wide; abdomen very thick.

scŷl'-lī'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *scylli(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A family of Selachioidei (q. v.), with several genera, widely distributed. Two dorsals without spine, the first above or behind the ventrals, anal present; no nictitating membrane; spiracle always distinct; mouth inferior, teeth small, usually in several rows.

2. *Palæont.*: They appear first in the Lias.

scŷl'-lī'-ō-dūs, s. [Mod. Latin *scylli(um)*, and Gr. *odous*=a tooth.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Scylliidæ, with one species, from the Upper Chalk.

scŷll'-ite, s. [Mod. Lat. *scyll(ium)* (q. v.); -ite.]

*Chem.*: A substance occurring in the liver and other parts of sharks and rays. It is prepared by pounding the organ with ground glass and repeatedly extracting with alcohol. The filtrates are evaporated, and the residue treated with absolute alcohol, the insoluble portion is then dissolved in water, and the crystals which form after a time are again dissolved, and treated with basic acetate of lead, and the lead compound decomposed with sulphydric acid. Scyllite crystallizes from the solution in monoclinic prisms with vitreous luster, and faint, sweetish taste. Slightly soluble in water, insoluble in absolute alcohol. It does not reduce alkaline copper solutions.

scŷl'-lī-ūm, s. [Gr. *Skylla*=a monster inhabiting a cavern in the Straits of Sicily, fabled to be girt about with barking dogs. (Homer: *Odys.* xii. 73, sqq.)]

*Ichthy.*: Dog-fishes; the typical genus of Scylliidæ (q. v.), with eight species, from the coasts of temperate and tropical seas. Origin of anal always in advance of that of second dorsal; nasal cavity separate from the mouth; teeth small, arranged in numerous series. They live on the bottom, and feed on Crustacea and dead fish. Dr. Günther (*Study of Fishes*, p. 316) remarks, "that it would be worth while to apply the fins of these and other sharks, which are so extensively used in China for making gelatine soups, to the same purpose in this country, or to dry them for exportation to the East."

\*scŷm'-ē-tēr, \*scŷm'-ī-tar, s. [SCIMITER.]

\*scŷm-mē'-trī-an, a. [Eng. \**scymmeter*; -ian.] Resembling a scimitar (q. v.).

scŷm'-nūs, s. [Gr. *skymnos*=a lion's whelp.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Spinacidæ (q. v.). Two short dorsals, without spine; nostrils at extremity of snout; spiracles wide. The single species, *Scymnus lichia*, is rather common in the Mediterranean and the neighboring parts of the Atlantic.

scŷ'-pha (pl. scŷ'-phæ), s. [Lat. *scyphus*, from Gr. *skyphos*=a cup, a goblet.]

*Bot.* (*of lichens*): A cup-like dilatation of the podetium, bearing shields on the margin.

scŷ'-phī-a, s. [SCYPHA.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Fossil Sponges established by Goldfuss. From the Devonian to the Jurassic.

scŷ'-phīd'-ī-a, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *scyphus*.] [SCYPHA.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Vorticellina (q. v.). Animalcules solitary, elongate or pyriform, highly contractile, adherent posteriorly to foreign bodies by means of a specially-developed acetabuliform organ of attachment; oral system as in Vorticella. Kent enumerates five species.

scŷph'-ī-form, a. [Gr. *skyphos*=a cup; Eng. *form*.]

*Botany*: Cup or goblet shaped. Used specif. of *scyphus* of lichens. [SCYPHA.]

scŷph'-ū-lūs, s. [Lat.=a small cup, dimin. from *scyphus* (q. v.).]

*Bot.* (*of scale mosses*): The bag or cup whence the seta arises.

scŷph'-phūs, s. [Gr. *skyphos*.]

1. *Class. Antiq.*: A kind of large drinking cup, anciently used by the lower orders among the Greeks and Etrurians. (Fairholt.)

2. *Bot.*: Haller's name for a corona when it constitutes an undivided cup. Example, the Narcissus.

scŷt'-ā-lē, s. [Latin, from Gr. *skytalē*=... a cylindrical snake of equal thickness throughout. (Pliny: *Hist. Nat.*, xxxii. 5, 19.)] [SCYTALIDÆ, TORTRIX.]

scŷ-tāl'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *scytal(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Ophidia, often merged in the Boiidæ. Wallace enumerates three genera: *Scytale* and *Oxyrhopus*, confined to tropical America, and *Hologerrhum*, from the Philippines.



Scutum.



Scyphus.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**scythe**, \*sithe, \*sythe, *subst.* [A. S. *sidhe, sithe*; cogn. with Dut. *zeis*; Icel. *sigdhr, sigdh*=a sickle; Low Ger. *seged, segd, seed, seid*=a sickle; O. H. Ger. *seh*; M. H. Ger. *sech*=a plowshare; English *saw, sickle*.]

1. *Agric.*: A cutting instrument used for mowing or reaping. It consists of a long curved blade with a crooked handle set nearly at a right angle thereto. It has generally two projecting handles, called nebs, fixed to the principal handle, by which it is held. It is used with a peculiar swinging motion, both hands being employed.

"A stroke as fatal as the scythe of death."  
*Cowper: Charity*, 145.

2. *Antiq.*: A sharp, curved blade attached to the wheels of a war-chariot.

**scythe-bearing**, *adj.* Bearing scythes; a term applied especially to some ancient war chariots.

"The scythe-bearing chariots, also devised by him, were very effective in the same battle."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.*, ii. 526.

**scythe-stone**, *subst.* A whetstone for sharpening scythes.

\***scythe**, *v. t.* [SCYTHE, *s.*] To cut with a scythe; to mow.

**scythed**, *adj.* [Eng. *scythe, s.*; -*ed.*] Armed or furnished with a scythe or scythes.

"The scythed chariots were common in Gaul."—*Elton: Origins of English History*, 119. (Note.)

**scythe-man**, *s.* [Eng. *scythe*, and *man*.] One who uses a scythe; a mower.

"Had fled in confusion before Monmouth's scythemen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

**Scyth-i-an**, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Scythia, a name given vaguely to the country north and east of the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the Sea of Aral.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Scythia.

**Scythian-lamb**, *s.* [BAROMETZ.]

**scyth-röps**, *s.* [Gr. *skythros*=gloomy-looking; *skythros*=sullen, and *öps*=the face.]

*Ornith.*: Channel-bill (q. v.); a genus of Cuculidæ, or, in classifications in which that family is divided, of Crotophaginæ. Bill long and strong, hooked at tip, sides channeled; two front toes, united at base. One species, ranging from East Australia to Molucca and Celebes.

**scy-tö-dē**, *s.* [Gr. *skytödēs*=like leather: *skytos*=a hide, leather, and *eidōs*=form.]  
*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of Scytodides (q. v.).

**scy-tö-dēp-sic**, *a.* [Greek *skytos*=a hide, and *dēpsēō*=to tan.] Pertaining to the business of a tanner.

**scy-tö-di-dēs**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scytod(e)*; Lat. masc. or fem. pl. suff. -*ides*.]

*Zoöl.*: A sub-family of spiders, family Tegenariidæ or Tubitelæ. Eyes six; body short, rounded. They inhabit temperate countries, and spin only a few irregular lines.

**scy-tö-si-phōn**, *s.* [Greek *skytos*=leather, and *siphōn*=a hollow body, a siphon. Named from the tubular and coriaceous form of the fronds.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Dictyotidæ. Fucoids, growing in the ocean. *Scytosiphon filum* is thirty or forty feet long. It is common in the Northern Ocean, and in Scalpa Bay, Orkney, makes navigation difficult. Used in Norway as fodder for cattle.

\***sdāin**, \***sdāyn**, \***sdēign** (*g* silent), *s. & a.* [DISDAIN.]

'**sdeath**, *interj.* A contraction of "By His death," meaning by God's death.

\***sdēign**-fūl (*g* silent), *a.* [DISDAINFUL.]

**seā**, \***se**, \***seē**, *s.* [A. S. *se*, cogn. with Dut. *zee*; Icel. *sær*; Dan. *sø*; Sw. *sjö*; Ger. *see*; Goth. *saiws*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A general name for the great body of salt water which covers the greater part of the earth's surface; the ocean. In a more limited sense the term is applied to a part of the ocean, which from its position or configuration is looked upon as distinct, and deserving of a special name, as the Mediterranean Sea, the Black Sea, &c. The term is also occasionally applied to inland lakes, as the Caspian Sea, the Sea of Galilee, &c.

"And God called the dry land earth, and the gathering together of the waters called he seas."—*Genesis* i. 10.

¶ The principal seas of the world measure in length as follows: Aral, 250 miles; Baltic, 600; Black, 932; Caribbean, 1,800; China, 1,700; Caspian, 640; Japan, 1,000; Mediterranean, 2,000; Okhotsk, 600; Red, 1,400; White, 450.

(2) A wave, a billow, a surge.

(3) The swell of the ocean in a tempest; the direction of the waves.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A large quantity; an ocean, a flood.

"All the space as far as Charing Cross was one sea of heads."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

(2) Anything rough or tempestuous.

"And in a troubled sea of passion tost."  
*Milton: P. L.*, x. 717.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Geog., Geol., Hydrol., &c.*: [OCEAN.]

2. *Law*: The main or high seas (¶ 11) are considered to begin at low-water mark. Offenses upon them are tried by the Admiralty courts or division. Between high- and low-water marks the Admiralty have jurisdiction when the tide is ebbing, and the Common Law courts when it is flowing.

3. *Script.*: [BRAZEN, ¶ 4.]

¶ 1. *A cross sea*: [CROSS-SEA.]

2. *A heavy sea*: A sea in which the waves run high.

3. *A long sea*: A sea in which the waves are long and extensive.

4. *A short sea*: A sea in which the waves are irregular, broken, and interrupted, so as frequently to break over a vessel.

\*5. *At full sea*: At high water; hence, fig., at the height.

"Folly and madness all at full sea."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*. (Democr. to the Reader), p. 28.

6. *At sea*:

(1) *Lit.*: On the open sea; out of sight of land.

(2) *Fig.*: In a vague condition; uncertain; wide of the mark.

"This time backers were sadly at sea in their selection."  
—*London Globe*.

7. *Beyond the sea, beyond the seas*: Out of the country or realm.

8. *Half-seas over*: [HALF-SEAS OVER.]

9. *On the sea*: On the edge of the sea; on the coast.

10. *The four seas*: The seas which border Britain on the north, south, east, and west.

11. *The high seas*: [HIGH-SEAS.]

12. *The molten sea*:

*Script.*: The great brazen laver of the Mosaic ritual. (1 Kings vii. 23-26.)

13. *To go to sea, to follow the sea*: To follow or adopt the profession of a sailor.

¶ *Sea* is largely used in composition, the meanings of the compounds being in most cases self-explanatory.

**sea-acorn**, *s.* A barnacle. [BALANIDÆ.]

"The Balani have also been named sea-acorns, from some sort of resemblance to the fruit of the oak."—*Griffiths' Cuvier*, xii. 429.

**sea-adder**, *s.* [FIFTEEN-SPINED-STICKLEBACK.]

**sea-anemones**, *s. pl.*

*Zoöl.*: The family Actinidæ. Corallum absent or spurious; they are locomotive, and rarely compound. The body is a soft, leathery, truncated cone, called the column. The two extremities are named the base and the disk, the former constituting a sucker whereby the animal fixes itself at will, and in the center of the latter the mouth is situated, and round the circumference are numerous tentacles, usually retractile. [ANEMONE, 2.]

**sea-ape**, *s.*

1. *Ichthy.*: [FOX-SHARK.]

2. *Zoöl.*: *Enhydra marina*. [SEA-OTTER.]

**sea-bank**, *s.*

¶ 1. The bank or shore of the sea.

"Stood Dido with a willow in her hand  
Upon the wild sea-banks."  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

2. A mole or bank built to keep out the sea.

**sea-bar**, *s.* The Sea-swallow (q. v.).

**sea-barrow**, *s.* The case, shaped something like a hand-barrow, which contains the eggs of the Skate, or of the Dog-fish.

**sea-basket**, *s.* [BASKET-FISH.]

**sea-bass**, **sea-basse**, *s.* [BASSE, *s.*]

**sea-bat**, *s.* [PLATAX.]

**sea-batteries**, *s. pl.*

*Law*: Assaults by masters in the merchant service upon seamen at sea.

**sea-beach**, *s.* The beach of the sea, especially when sandy or shingly.

"On the sea-beach,  
Piled in confusion, lay the household goods of the peasants."  
*Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 5.

¶ **Raised sea-beach**: [RAISED.]

**sea-bear**, *s.*

*Zoölogy*:

1. The Polar-bear (q. v.).

2. The fur-seal (q. v.).

**sea-beard**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Conferva rupestris*.

**sea-beast**, *s.* An animal living in the sea. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 200.)

\***sea-beat**, **sea-beaten**, *a.* Beaten or lashed by the sea.

"Sea-beaten rocks."—*Cowper: A Tale*, June, 1793.

†**sea-beaver**, *s.* [SEA-OTTER.]

**sea-beet**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Beta maritima*. [BEET.]

†**sea-belch**, *s.* A breaker or line of breakers.

**sea-bells**, *s. pl.*

*Bot.*: *Convolvulus soldanella*.

**sea-belt**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Laminaria saccharina*.

**sea-bent**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Ammophila*.

**sea-birds**, *s. pl.*

*Ornith.*: The order Gaviæ, Cuvier's Longipennes (q. v.). There are two families, Laridæ and Procellariidæ, but the latter are often erected into a separate group. [TUBINARÆ.]

**sea-biscuit**, *s.* Ship-biscuit.

**sea-blite**, *s.* [BLITE, *s.*, ¶ (a).]

**sea-blubber**, *s.* A name sometimes given to the Medusa or Jelly-fish.

**sea-board**, \***sea-bord**, *s., a., & adv.*

A. *As subst.*: The territory, district, or land bordering on the sea; the sea-shore.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to a territory, district, or land bordering on the sea; on the sea-shore.

"There shall a lion from the sea-bord wood  
Of Neustria come roaring."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iii. 47.

C. *As adv.*: Toward the sea.

**sea-boat**, *s.* A term applied to a ship considered with regard to her sea-going qualities.

"Shipwrecks were occasioned by their ships being bad sea-boats, and themselves but indifferent seamen."—*Arbuthnot*.

**sea-bordering**, *a.* Lying on or situated by the sea. (*Drayton*.)

**sea-born**, *a.*

1. Born from or of the sea.

"That sea-born city was in all her glory."  
*Byron: Beppo*, 10.

2. Born at or upon the sea.

**sea-borne**, *a.* Borne or carried seaward; borne or carried by sea; as, *sea-borne* coal.

**sea-bottle**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Fucus vesiculosus*.

**sea-bound**, \***sea-bounded**, *adj.* Bound or bounded by the sea.

"Our sea-bounded Britainy."  
*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 573.

**sea-boy**, *s.* A boy employed on board a vessel at sea. (*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iii. 1.)

**sea-breach**, *subst.* The breach made by the sea through an embankment or a reef of rocks.

"To an impetuous woman, tempests and sea-breaches are nothing."—*L'Estrange*.

**sea-bread**, *s.* Ship-biscuit (q. v.).

**sea-bream**, *s.*

*Ichthyology*:

1. *Pagellus centrodontus*. There is a black spot on the origin of the lateral line.

2. (*Pl.*): The family Sparidæ (q. v.).

"The Sea-brems are recognized chiefly by their dentition. Their coloration is very plain. They do not attain to a large size, but the majority are used as food."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 485.

**sea-breeze**, *s.* A breeze which blows from the sea in upon the land. It is more marked in the tropics than elsewhere, but tends to occur in every latitude. It commences in the afternoon, and travels to the land to supply the place of the air which has been heated, and ascended thence in the earlier part of the day. [LAND-BREEZE.]

"The wasting sea breeze keen."  
*Scott: Marmion*, ii. 10.

**sea-brief**, *s.* [SEA-LETTER.]

**sea-buckthorn**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Hippophaë rhamnoides*.

**sea-bugloss**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Lithospermum maritimum*.

**sea-built**, *a.*

1. Built for the sea.

"Borne each by other in a distant line  
The sea-built forts in dreadful order move."  
*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, lvii.

2. Built on the sea.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **çhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.  
**-cian**, **-tian = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şhün**; **-çtion**, **-çsion = zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = şhüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.



**sea-bun, s.**  
**Zoöl.**: The genus *Spatangus* (q. v.). Called also Heart-urchin.  
**sea-cabbage, s.**  
**Bot.**: *Crambe maritima*.  
**sea-cale, s.** [SEA-KALE.]  
**sea-calf, s.** The Common Seal (q. v.).  
 "The *sea-calf*, or seal, so called from the noise he makes like a calf."—*Grew: Musæum*.  
**sea-camomile, s.**  
**Bot.**: *Anthemis maritima*.  
**\*sea-cap, s.** A cap to be worn at sea.  
 "Though now you have no *sea-cap* on your head."  
*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.  
**sea-captain, s.** The captain of a vessel which goes to sea; a captain of a ship as distinguished from a captain in the army.  
**sea-card, s.** The mariner's card or compass.  
**sea-carp, s.** A spotted fish living among rocks and stones.  
**sea-cat, s.**  
 1. **Zoöl.**: *Otaria ursinus*.  
 2. **Ichthyology**:  
 (1) *Trachinus draco*, the Great Weever. [WEEVER.]  
 (2) *Anarrhichas lupus*. [SEA-WOLF.]  
 (3) *Chimæra monstrosa*. [CHIMÆRA.]  
**sea-caterpillar, s.**  
**Zoöl.**: The genus *Polynoe*.  
**sea-catgut, s.**  
**Bot.**: A name given in the Orkneys to a common sea-weed, *Chorda filum*; sea-lace (q. v.).  
**sea-centipedes, s. pl.**  
**Zoöl.**: The Nereidæ (q. v.).  
**†sea-change, s.** A change produced by the sea.  
 "Doth suffer a *sea-change*."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.  
**sea-chart, s.** A chart (q. v.).  
 "The situation of the parts of the earth are better learned by a map or *sea-chart*, than reading the description."—*Watts*.  
**sea-chickweed, s.**  
**Bot.**: *Arenaria peploides*.  
**sea-cliff, s.** A cliff produced by the action of the sea, and if that action be recent, constituting its boundary at some place. If it be of old date, upheaval may have located the sea-cliff far inland.  
**sea-coal, s.** An old name for coal. It was given because that mineral was generally brought by sea, whereas charcoal came by land to the consumer.  
 "Coal in particular was never seen except in the districts where it was produced, or in the districts to which it could be carried by sea, and was indeed always known in the south of England by the name of *sea-coal*."  
 —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.  
**sea-coast, subst.** The coast of the sea; the land adjacent to the sea.  
**sea-cob, s.** A sea-gull (q. v.).  
**sea-cock, s.**  
 †1. A sea-rover, a viking.  
 2. **Ichthy.**: A popular name for several species of the genus *Trigla* (q. v.).  
 3. **Marine steam-eng.**: A cock or valve in the injection water-pipe leading from the sea to the condenser. It is supplementary to the usual cock at the condenser, and is used in the event of injury to the latter.  
**sea-cocoanut, s.**  
**Bot.**: The double cocoanut, *Lodoicea seychellarum*.  
**sea-colander, s.**  
**Bot.**: *Agarum turneri*. (*Amer.*)  
**sea-colewort, s.** The same as SEA-KALE (q. v.).  
**sea-compass, s.** The mariner's compass.  
**sea-coot, s.**  
**Ornith.**: The coot (q. v.).  
**sea-cormorant, s.** [SEA-CROW.]  
**sea-cow, s.**  
**Zoölogy**:  
 1. Any individual of the Sirenia (q. v.).  
 2. (From the Dut. *zeeke*): The Hippopotamus (q. v.).  
**sea-crab, s.** A crab which inhabits the sea, as contradistinguished from land crabs and river crabs.  
**sea-craft, s.**  
**Shipbuilding**: The uppermost strake of ceiling, which is thicker than the rest of the ceiling, and is considered the principal binding strake. Also called Clamp.  
**sea-crawfish, s.** The Rock Lobster.

**sea-crow, sea-cormorant, sea-drake, s.** Local names for the Mire-crow or Pewit gull.  
**sea-cucumbers, s. pl.**  
**Zoöl.**: The *Holothuridea* (q. v.).  
**sea-dace, s.** A local name for the Sea-perch (q. v.).  
**sea-daffodil, s.**  
**Bot.**: *Ismene calathina*.  
**sea-deity, s.** [SEA-GOD.]  
**sea-devil, s.**  
**Ichthyology**: (1) The Angler-fish (q. v.). (2) The Ox-ray, *Dicerobatis giornæ*.  
**sea-dog, s.**  
 1. **Zoöl.**: *Phoca vitulina*.  
 2. **Ichthy.**: The dog-fish (q. v.).  
 3. A sailor who has been long at sea; an old sailor.  
 † The name was specially applied to the English privateers of the time of Elizabeth.  
 "The Channel swarmed with '*sea-dogs*,' as they were called, who accepted letters of marque from the Prince of Condé."—*Green: Short History*, 406.  
**sea-dottrel, s.**  
**Ornith.**: *Streptilas interpres*, the Turnstone (q. v.).  
**sea-dove, s.**  
**Zoöl.**: The rotche, or little auk.  
**sea-dragon, s.**  
**Ichthy.**: *Pegasus draconis*, common in the Indian Ocean. The popular name has reference to the resemblance of this fish to the mythical dragon.  
**sea-drake, s.** [SEA-CROW.]  
**†sea-ducks, s. pl.**  
**Ornith.**: The Fuliginæ. (*Swainson.*)  
**sea-dust, s.**  
**Bot.**: The genus *Trichodesmium* (q. v.).  
**sea-dyke, s.** A dyke, wall, or embankment formed to keep out the sea.  
**sea-eagle, s.**  
 1. **Ornith.**: [HALIAETUS.]  
 2. **Ichthy.**: *Raia aquila*.  
**sea-ear, s.** Any individual of the genus *Haliotis* (q. v.).  
**sea-eel, s.** An eel caught in salt water; the conger.  
**sea-eggs, s. pl.**  
**Zoöl.**: The *Echinoidea* (q. v.). Called also Sea-hedgehogs and Sea-urchins.  
**sea-elephant, s.**  
**Zoölogy**: *Macrorhinus elephantinus* (or *proboscideus*), the largest of the Phocidæ, probably owing its popular name as much to its immense size as to the short dilatable proboscis with which the male is furnished. [MACRORHINUS.]  
**sea-entive, s.**  
**Bot.**: The genus *Halysaris*.  
**sea-fan, s.**  
**Zoölogy**: The genus *Gorgonia* (q. v.), and espec. *Gorgonia flabellum*.  
**sea-farer, s.** One who derives his support from the sea; one who follows the sea; a sailor; a seaman or other person employed on board ship.  
**sea-faring, a.** Faring or deriving his support from the sea.  
**sea-fennel, s.** The same as SAMPHIRE (q. v.).  
**sea-fern, subst.** A popular name for a variety of coral resembling a fern.  
**sea-fight, s.** A fight or battle at sea; a naval engagement.  
**sea-fire, s.** A phosphorescence on the sea.  
 "We found the loch all phosphorescent; never before had we seen the '*sea-fire*' so beautiful."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.  
**sea-firs, s. pl.**  
**Zoöl.**: The *Cœlenterate*, order Sertularida (q. v.).  
**sea-fish, s.** Any fish living in salt water.  
**sea-flower, s.** A flower growing in or by the sea.  
 "Fair as the *sea-flower* close to thee growing."  
*Moore: Fire-Worshippers*.  
**sea-foam, s.**  
 1. The foam or froth of the sea.  
 2. A popular name for meerschaum (q. v.).  
 3. A preparation used by barbers for cleansing the scalp.  
**sea-fowl, s.** A fowl or bird which seeks its food upon or near the sea.  
 "But the *sea-fowl* is gone to her nest."  
*Cowper: Alexander Selkirk*.  
**sea-fox, s.** [SEA-APE.]  
**†sea-froth, s.** [SEA-FOAM, 2.]

**sea-furbelows, s. pl.** [SEA-HANGERS.]  
**sea-gage, sea-gauge, s.**  
**Nautical**:  
 1. A self-registering apparatus for ascertaining depths beyond ordinary deep-sea soundings. A body of air is condensed by a column of quicksilver on which the water acts, and a viscid material floats on the quicksilver and leaves its high-pressure mark in the tube.  
 2. A tide-gauge (q. v.).  
 3. The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water; draught.  
**sea-gait, s.** A long, rolling swell of the sea.  
**sea-gates, s. pl.**  
**Hydr. Eng.**: A pair of dock or tidal-basin gates, opening outward, to resist the action of waves when the entrance is exposed thereto during storms.  
**sea-gilliflower, s.**  
**Bot.**: *Armeria maritima*.  
**sea-gipsies, s. pl.**  
**Anthrop.**: A roaming tribe of fishermen of Malayan type, to be met with in all parts of the Archipelago. (*Wallace: Malay Archipelago*, p. 607.)  
 "Where the *sea-gipsies*, who live for ever on the water, enjoy a perpetual summer in wandering from isle to isle."—*Moore: Fire-Worshippers*.  
**sea-girdles, s. pl.**  
**Bot.**: *Laminaria digitata*.  
**sea-girt, a.** Girt, girded, or surrounded by the sea; pertaining to an island.  
 "The *sea-girt* isles."—*Milton: Comus*, 21.  
**sea-god, sea-deity, s.**  
**Compar. Relig.**: A god or deity supposed to preside over the sea. (Cf. *Herod.* iv. 76 with *Cic.*, *de Nat. Deor.*, iii. 20.)  
**sea-going, adj.** Going or traveling on the sea; specif., applied to a vessel which makes foreign voyages, as opposed to a coasting or river vessel.  
**sea-goose, s.**  
**Zoöl.**: The phalarope.  
**sea-gown, subst.** A gown with short sleeves, designed to be worn at sea.  
 "My *sea-gown* scarf'd about me."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.  
**sea-grape, s.**  
**Zoöl. (pl.)**: A popular name for the eggs of the cuttle-fish, which are comparatively large, oval in form, attenuated at the ends, clustered together, and attached by a pedicle to some foreign body. (*Owen.*)  
**sea-grass, s.**  
**Bot.**: *Zostera marina*.  
**sea-green, a. & s.**  
**A. As adj.**: Of a color resembling the green hue often seen on the sea; glaucous (q. v.).  
 "His *sea-green* mantle waving to the wind."  
*Pope: Windsor Forest*, 350.  
**B. As substantive**:  
 1. A color resembling the green often witnessed on the sea, especially on parts where it is shallow and has a sandy bottom.  
 2. Ground overflowed by the sea in spring-tides.  
**sea-gromwell, s.** [SEA-BUGLOSS.]  
**sea-gudgeon, s.** Any fish of the genus *Gobius* or the family Gobiidæ.  
**sea-gull, s.** Any of the large genus or sub-family of Gulls. The name is given because they chiefly fly over the sea.  
**sea-hangers, s. pl.**  
**Bot.**: An alga, *Laminaria bulbosa*.  
**sea-hare, s.** [APLYSIA.]  
**sea-hawk, s.**  
**Zoöl.**: The jager gull.  
**sea-heath, s.**  
**Bot.**: The genus *Frankenia* (q. v.), so called from their heath-like aspect and from their growing near the sea.  
**sea-hedgehogs, s. pl.**  
 1. **Zoöl.**: [SEA-EGGS.]  
 2. **Ichthy.**: The Globe-fishes (q. v.) because when the body is inflated the spines protrude, and form a more or less formidable defensive armor, as in a hedgehog. (*Günther.*)  
**sea-hen, s.** The Guillemot (q. v.).  
**† sea-hog, s.**  
**Zoöl.**: *Phocæna communis*. [PORPOISE.]  
**sea-holly, sea-holm (1), s.**  
**Bot.**: *Eryngium maritimum*.  
**sea-holm (1), s.** [SEA-HOLLY.]  
**sea-holm (2), s.** A small uninhabited island.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



sea-horse, s.

1. *Zoöl.*: (1) The Hippopotamus (q. v.); (2) the Walrus (q. v.).
2. *Ichthy. (pl.)*: The family Hippocampidæ (q. v.).
3. A fabulous animal, represented with foreparts like those of a horse, and with hinder-parts like a fish. Neptune employed them to draw his chariot. In the sea-horse of heraldry, a scalloped fin runs down the back.

"Though the sea-horse in the ocean  
Own no dear domestic cave."

Wordsworth: *Wandering Jew.*

sea-jelly, s. The Jelly-fish (q. v.).

sea-kale, s.

*Bot.*: *Crambe maritima* and the genus *Crambe*.

sea-king, s. [Icel. *særkonungr* = a sea-king, a viking.] A king of the sea; specif., one of the piratical Northmen who infested the coasts of Western Europe, in the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries; a viking (q. v.).

sea-laces, sea-points, s. pl.

*Bot.*: An algal, *Chorda filum*.

sea-lamprey, s. [LAMPREY.]

sea-language, s. Language used by seamen.

sea-lark, s.

*Ornith.*: *Anthus obscurus*. The English name appears to have been given by Walcott (*Synops. Brit. Birds*, ii. 192).

sea-lavender, s.

*Bot.*: The genus *Statice* (q. v.).

"The sea-lavender that lacks perfume."

Crabbe: *The Borough.*

sea-lawyer, *subst.* A seaman who possesses or fancies that he possesses a knowledge of marine law, and is probably therefore difficult to govern. (*Naut. slang.*)

sea-leech, s.

*Zoöl.*: The genus *Pontobdella* (q. v.).

sea-legs, s. pl. The ability to stand or walk on the deck of a vessel out at sea on a stormy day. It is acquired when one has become accustomed to the roll of the vessel and keeps time with it.

sea-lemons, s. pl.

*Zoöl.*: The family *Doridæ* (q. v.).

"Specimens of the . . . sea-lemons may at any time be found creeping about on sea-weeds, or attached to the under surface of stones at low-water."—*Nicholson: Zoölogy* (ed. 1875), p. 395.

sea-leopard, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Stenorhynchus leptonyx*, a seal from Australia, New Zealand, and the islands of the Southern Pacific. An old male, now preserved in the Sidney Museum, measured twelve feet in length, light silvery-gray with yellowish-white in patches, back and sides darker, and belly lighter. The nails on the hind feet are almost obsolete. The false Sea-leopard, or Weddell's Seal, is the *Leptonyx weddellii*, of Gray.

sea-letter, s.

*Maritime Law.*: A document issued from the Custom-house, carried by every neutral ship on a foreign voyage in time of war. It specifies the nature and quantity of the cargo, the place whence it comes, and its destination. Called also a Sea-brief; a passport for the vessel and cargo.

sea-lettuce, s.

*Bot.*: A modern book name for *Ulva lactuca*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

sea-level, s. The level of the surface of the sea.

sea-lily, s.

*Zoöl.*: Any individual of the *Encrinidæ* (q. v.).

sea-lion, s.

1. *Zoöl.*: A popular name for the genus *Otaria* (q. v.); specif., *Otaria (Eumetopias, Gray) stelleri*, the Hair Seal of the Pribyloffs, or Steller's Sea-lion. The male attains a length of eleven or twelve feet, and a weight of about 1,000 lbs. Color golden rufous, darker behind, limbs approaching black. It is destitute of fur, and its skin therefore is of little value, but the hide, fat, flesh, sinews, and intestines are all useful to the Aleutian islanders. The hides yield excellent leather, oil-vessels are made from the stomachs, the sinews are used for threads for binding skin-cauoës, and the flesh is considered a delicacy. Sea-lions are found round Kamstchatka and the Asiatic coast to the Kurile Islands, and there is a colony of them at San Francisco protected by the American government.

2. *Her.*: A monster consisting of the upper part of a lion combined with the tail of a fish.

\*sea-lizards, s. pl.

*Palæont.*: The Enaliosauria (q. v.).

sea-loach, s.

*Ichthy.*: *Motella vulgaris*.

sea long-worm, s. [LINEUS.]

sea-louse, s.

1. A Crustacean, *Pediculus marinus*.
2. Various isopod Crustacea; as *Cymothoë*, parasitic on marine animals.

sea-magpie, s. The Sea-pie (q. v.).

sea-maid, s.

1. A mermaid.

2. A sea-nymph.

"The sea-maid rides the waves."

Cowper: *On the Queen's Visit to London.*

sea-mantis, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Squilla mantis*.

sea-marge, s. The sea shore.

sea-mark, s. An elevated object or mark of some description on the land visible at sea, and used to direct ships, and serving as a guide to vessels entering a harbor; as a beacon, a lighthouse, &c.

sea-mat, s. [FLUSTRA.]

*Sea mat-grass*:

*Bot.*: *Psamma arenaria*.

sea-membrane, s.

*Bot.*: *Rhodomenia palmata*.

sea-mew, sea-maw, s. Any sea-gull. [LARUS.]

sea-mile, s. A nautical or geographical mile; it is the sixtieth part of a degree of latitude, or of a great circle of the globe.

sea-milkwort, s.

*Bot.*: The genus *Glaux*, specif. *Glaux maritima*. (*Hooker & Arnott.*)

\*sea-monster, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A monster or monstrous animal inhabiting the sea; a huge or hideous marine animal.

2. *Ichthy.*: *Chimæra monstrosa*.

sea-moss, s.

1. *Bot.*: *Corallina officinalis*.

2. *Zoöl. (pl.)*: The *Bryozoa* (q. v.).

sea-mouse, s. [APHRODITE.]

sea-mud, s. Ooze; a rich saline deposit from salt-marshes and sea shores. It is used as a manure.

sea-mule, s. The sea-mew or sea-gull.

sea-mussel, s.

*Zoöl.*: The genus *Mytilus*, and especially *Mytilus edulis*.

sea-navel, s. A popular name for a small shell-fish resembling a navel.

sea-needle, s.

*Ichthy.*: The genus *Belone*, and especially *Belone vulgaris*.

sea-nettles, s. pl.

*Zoöl.*: The class *Acalephæ* or *Medusas*. The appellation Fixed Sea-nettles has occasionally been applied to the *Actiniadæ*. The resemblance to nettles is in their stinging properties.

sea-nymph, s.

*Class. Mythol.*: A nymph or goddess supposed to inhabit and have a certain measure of power over the sea; one of the *Oceanides*.

sea-oak, s.

1. The same as SEA-WRACK (q. v.).

2. The genus *Halidrys*.

*Sea-oak coralline*:

*Zoöl.*: *Sertularia pumila*, found on the fronds and stems of sea-weeds.

sea-onion, s.

*Bot.*: *Scilla maritima*.

sea-ooze, s. [OOZE.]

sea-orb, s. The Globe-fish (q. v.).

sea-otter, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Enhydra marina*, from Behring's Straits and Kamstchatka. It is closely allied to, but larger than the common Otter, being about four feet long inclusive of tail. The hinder legs are short and thick, somewhat resembling the hind limbs of the seal. It is covered with a very fine chestnut-brown fur which is an article of considerable traffic between Russia and China.

*Sea-otter's Cabbage*:

*Bot.*: *Nereocystis Lutkeana*.

sea-owl, s.

*Ichthyol.*: *Cyclopterus lumpus*, the Lump Fish (q. v.).

sea-pad, s. The Star-fish (q. v.).

sea-parrot, s. A name sometimes given to the puffin, from the shape of its bill.

sea-parsnip, s.

*Bot.*: An umbelliferous plant, the Sea-side Prickly Samphire, *Echinophora spinosa*. (*Hooker & Arnott.*)

sea-pass, s. A passport carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war to prove their nationality and protect them from molestation.

sea-pea, s.

*Bot.*: *Lathyrus maritimus*, the *Pisum maritimum* of Linnæus.

sea-peach, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Cynthia pyriformis*, an American ascidian of the form, size, and color of a ripe peach.

sea-pear, s.

*Zoöl.*: An ascidian of the genus *Bottonia*.

sea-pen, sea-rod, s. [PENNATULA.]

sea-perch, s.

*Ichthyology.*

1. The genus *Serranus* (q. v.). The majority of the species are not more than two feet long, but some grow to double that length; and instances are on record of bathers having been attacked by a gigantic species not uncommon at the Seychelles and at Aden, and persons have died from the injuries so received.

2. The genus *Labrax* (q. v.).

sea-pheasant, s. The pintail-duck.

sea-pie (1), sea-pye, s.

*Ornith.*: The Oyster-catcher (q. v.), *Hæmatopus ostralegus*; so called from its black and white plumage. [MAGPIE.]

sea-pie (2), s. A dish composed of paste and meat in alternate layers, boiled together.

sea-piece, s. A piece or picture representing the sea or some scene connected with it.

sea-pig, s.

*Ichthy.*: A porpoise. [SEA-HOG.]

sea-pike, s.

*Ichthy.*: Any fish of the genus *Belone*, and especially the gar-fish, *Belone vulgaris*.

sea-pincushion, s. The egg-case of the Skate.

sea-pink, s.

*Bot.*: The genus *Armeria* (q. v.). *Armeria maritima* is Thrift, Common Sea-pink, or Sea-gillflower.

sea-plant, s. A plant naturally inhabiting the sea.

\*sea-plash, s. The waves of the sea.

"Through sea-plash stormye we marched."

Stanyhurst: *Virgil's Æneid*, iii. 161.

sea-plover, s.

*Zoöl.*: The black-bellied Plover.

sea-poacher, s. [ASPIDOPHORUS.]

sea-points, s. pl. [SEA-LACES.]

sea-pool, s. A pool of salt-water left by the sea.

sea-porcupine, s.

*Ichthy.*: A common popular name for any plectognathous fish, from the spines with which the body is studded.

sea-puddings, s. pl. The same as SEA-CUCUMBERS (q. v.).

sea-purse, s.

1. *Zoöl.*: The leathery envelope in which the ova of most of the *Chondropterygii* are deposited.

2. *Bot.*: *Codium bursa*.

sea-purslane, s.

*Botany*: *Atriplex portulacoides*. It has axillary spikes of small yellowish flowers.

sea-pye, s. [SEA-PIE (1).]

sea-quake, s. A tremor or agitation of the sea produced by volcanic or similar action from beneath.

sea-radish, s.

*Bot.*: *Raphanus maritimus*.

sea-ragwort, s.

*Bot.*: *Cineraria maritima*.

\*sea-rat, s. A pirate. (*Massinger.*) [WATER-RAT.]

sea-raven, s.

*Ichthy.*: Any individual of the Scorpæoid genus *Hemitripterus*, from the Western Atlantic. It grows to about two feet in length, and weighs from four to five pounds. In voracity it resembles the land raven.

sea-reach, s. The straight course or reach of a winding river, which stretches out to seaward.

sea-reed, s.

*Bot.*: *Psamma arenaria*.

\*sea-reeve, s. An obsolete English officer formerly appointed in maritime places to protect the maritime rights of the lord of the manor, watch the shore, and collect the wrecks.



**sea-risk, \*sea-risque, s.** The risk of destruction or injury to goods or persons crossing the sea; hazard or risk at or by sea.

"He charged himself with all the *sea-risque* of such vessels as carried corn to Rome in the winter."—*Arbutnot.*

**sea-robber, s.** A pirate.

"Across the dark *sea-robber's way*."  
*Moore: Fire-Worshippers.*

**sea-robin, s.**

*Ichthy.*: *Prionotus lineatus*, the Banded Gurnard.

**sea-rocket, s.**

*Bot.*: *Cakile maritima* and the genus *Cakile*.

**sea-room, s.** Room wherein a ship may be put through all needful evolutions without danger of being brought into collision with another vessel, with a rock at sea, or with the shore; open sea.

**sea-rosemary, s.**

*Bot.*: *Schoberia fruticosa*.

**sea-rover, s.**

1. A person who roves up and down the sea for plunder; a pirate.

2. A piratical vessel.

**sea-roving, a. & s.**

**A. As adj.:** Roving over the sea.

**B. As subst.:** The act of roving over the sea; the acts or practices of a pirate; piracy.

**sea-ruff, s.** A marine fish belonging to the genus *Orphus*.

**sea-salt, s.**

*Chem.*: Chloride of sodium mixed with small proportions of other salts, and obtained by evaporation of sea-water. It is extensively employed in the preparation of artificial sea-water baths.

**sea-saurian, s.**

*Palæont.*: The *plesiosaur*; any marine saurian.

**sea-sandwort, s.**

*Bot.*: The genus *Honkenya*.

**sea-scorpion, s.**

*Ichthyology*:

1. Any fish of the genus *Scorpena*. The term is applied because their heads are covered with spines, angular projections, lobes, and filaments, so as to give them a formidable appearance.

2. *Cottus scorpius*.

**sea-scurf, s.**

*Zoöl.*: The genus *Lepralia* (q. v.).

**sea-serpent, s.**

1. A sea-snake (q. v.).

2. An animal of immense size, and of serpentine form, said to inhabit the ocean, but concerning which nothing definite is known. The first detailed accounts come from Norway. Pontoppidan (*Nat. Hist.*, ed. (1755), ii. 195) figures the Sea-serpent raising itself from the water and spouting, but the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (edit. 9th), xxi. 609, matches the figure with that of a squid. In more recent times several appearances of the "Sea-serpent" have been recorded; notably by Captain M'Quhæ, of H. M. S. *Dædalus* (*Lond. Times*, Oct. 9, 1848, figured in *Illus. Lond. News*, Oct. 28, 1848), by Capt. A. Hassel (*Graphic*, Aug. 17, 1872), by the master and crew of the *Pauline*, of London (*Illus. Lond. News*, Nov. 20, 1875), by Lieut. Haynes, of the Royal yacht *Osborne* (see illustration, and *Graphic*, June 30, 1877), by Major Senior, from the *City of Baltimore* (*Graphic*, April 19, 1879), and by a clergyman at Busselton, West Australia (*Nature*, June 24, 1879). In these cases the observers testify to



Sea-serpent.

having seen a monstrous serpentiform animal, and their good faith is beyond question. Prof. Owen, in a letter to the *Lond. Times* (see *Illus. Lond. News*, Nov. 25 1848, where Capt. M'Quhæ's reply is also printed), maintained that the animal seen by Capt. M'Quhæ was a gigantic seal, *Macrorhinus elephantinus*; but whilst many Sea-serpent stories may be, and some certainly have been, satisfactorily explained away by deceptive appearance of well-known natural objects at a distance, and "Sea-serpent" remains cast on British

and American shores have been proved to belong to well-known species, there is a growing tendency at least to suspend judgment in the matter. Agassiz says that if the Sea-serpent exist it must be closely allied to the Plesiosaur (*Geological Sketches*, i. 16), and P. H. Gosse (*Romance of Nat. Hist.* (1st ser.), p. 358) claims that it is a surviving Enaliosaur.

"It would thus appear that, while, with very few exceptions, all the so-called 'sea-serpents' can be explained by reference to some well known animal or other natural object, there is still a residuum sufficient to prevent modern zoölogists from denying the possibility that some such creature may after all exist."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xxi. 610.

**sea-service, s.** Service rendered on board a ship, and especially a ship of war; naval service.

**\*sea-shark, s.**

*Ichthy.*: *Squalus carcharias* (Linn.).

**sea-shell, s.** A shell from the sea; the shell of a mollusk inhabiting the sea; a marine shell.

**sea-shore, s.**

**I. Ord. Lang.:** The shore, coast, or margin of the sea; the land lying adjacent to the sea.

**II. Law:** The ground between the ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark.

**sea-shrub, s.**

*Zoöl. (pl.)*: The family *Gorgonidæ* (q. v.).

**sea-sick, a.**

1. Suffering from or affected with sea-sickness (q. v.).

"She began to be much *sea-sick*, extremity of weather continuing."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

\*2. Tired of the sea; weary of traveling by sea.

**sea-sickness, s.**

*Pathol.*: A peculiar functional disturbance of the nervous system, produced by shock resulting from the motion of a ship. The most prominent symptoms are a state of general depression, giddiness, vomiting and derangement of the bowels, and urinary secretions. In some cases the symptoms are so severe as to threaten life.

"Innumerable preventatives and remedies have been proposed, but most of them fall short of the success claimed for them. No means have yet been discovered which can altogether prevent the occurrence of *sea-sickness*, nor is it likely that any will be found, since it is largely due to the pitching movements of the vessel, which cannot be averted."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xxi. 610.

**sea-side, s. & a.**

**A. As subst.:** A district or place situated close to the sea; country adjacent to or situated on the sea-shore. (*Judges* vii. 12.)

**B. As adj.:** Pertaining to or situated on the sea-shore; as, a *sea-side* residence.

¶ *Sea-side Balsam* is *Croton eleuteria*; *Sea-side Grape*, *Coccoloba uvifera* [COCCOLOBA]; *Sea-side Lavret*, *Xylophylla latifolia*; *Sea-side Oat*, the genus *Uniola*.

**sea-slater, s.**

*Zoölogy*: The genus *Lygia*. The great Sea-slater is *Lygia oceanica*, common all round the North Atlantic coast.

**sea-sleeve, s.** [CALAMARY.]

**sea-slug, s.**

*Zoöl.*: Any individual of the *Opisthobranchiata* (q. v.). The name is sometimes confined to the *Nudibranchiata*.

**sea-snail, s.**

1. *Ichthy.*: *Liparis vulgaris*.

2. *Zoöl. (pl.)*: The family *Naticidæ* (q. v.).

**sea-snake, s.**

*Zoöl.*: Any individual of the family *Hydrophidæ* (q. v.). They have depressed heads, dilated behind and covered with shields. Their bodies are covered with square plates; their tails are very much compressed, and raised vertically, so as to aid them in swimming. They are very venomous; but rarely, if ever, exceed four feet in length. They are found off the coast of India, in the salt water channels of the Sunderbunds, in the seas around the Indian islands, and in the Pacific, but at no great distance from land. They are eaten in Tahiti.

"Where the wind is a stranger,  
And the *sea-snake* hath life,"

*Byron: Manfred*, i. 1.

**sea-snipe, s.**

1. The popular name of a fish, *Centriscus scolopax*.

[CENTRISCUS.]

2. The Dunlin.

**\*sea-soldier, s.** A marine.

**sea-spider, s.**

*Zoölogy*:

1. Any individual of the family *Maiadæ*.

†2. (*Pl.*) The order *Pantopoda* (q. v.). (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 160.)

**sea-squid, s.** [SQUID.]

**sea-squirt, s.**

*Zoöl.*: The genus *Ascidium* (q. v.).

†**sea-stars, s. pl.** [STAR-FISHES.]

**sea-starwort, s.**

*Bot.*: *Aster tripolium*.

**sea-stick, s.** A herring caught and cured at sea.

**sea-stock, s.**

*Bot.*: *Matthiola sinuata*.

**sea-storm, subst.** A storm at or on the sea. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.)

**sea sun-flower, s.**

*Zoöl.*: The sea-anemone (q. v.).

**sea-swallow, s.**

*Ornith.*: Any individual of the sub-family *Sterninæ* (q. v.).

**sea-swine, s.** A popular name for the porpoise (q. v.).

**sea-tang, s.** Tang, tangle.

"Their nests of sedge and *sea-tang*."  
*Longfellow: Hiawatha*, ii.

**sea-tangle, s.**

*Bot.*: *Laminaria digitata* and the genus *Laminaria*.

¶ *Sea-tangle tent*:

*Therapeut.*: A stretcher made of sea-tangle.

**sea-term, s.** A word or phrase appropriate to and used by seamen; a word or term of navigation.

"I agree with you in your censures of the *sea-terms* in Dryden's 'Virgil,' because no terms of art or cant words suit the majesty of epic poetry."—*Pope*.

**sea-thief, s.** A pirate.

**sea-thong, s.**

*Bot.*: *Himantalia lorea*.

**sea-thrift, s.** [SEA-PINK.]

**sea-titling, s.** [SHORE-PIPIT.]

**sea-toad, s.**

1. *Ichthy.*: *Lophius piscatorius*, the Fishing-frog (q. v.).

2. *Zoöl.*: *Hyas araneus*, the Harper Crab or Great Spider Crab. (*Wood*.)

**sea-tossed, †sea-tost, a.** Tossed by the sea. (*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iii. Chorus.)

**sea-tortoise, s.** [TURTLE.]

**sea-trout, s.**

*Ichthyol.*: Any fish of the trout family which descends rivers and enters the sea after spawning.

**sea-trumpet, s.**

*Bot.*: (1) *Laminaria digitata*; (2) *Ecklonia buccinalis*.

**sea-turn, s.** A gale, mist, or breeze from the sea.

**sea-turtle, s.**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A marine turtle.

2. *Ornith.*: The black Guillemot, *Uria grylle*.

**sea-unicorn, s.** [NARWHAL.]

**sea-urchin, s.** Any animal of the genus *Echinus*, or of the order *Echinida*.

**sea-view, s.** A view of the sea; a place which has the advantage of presenting a view of the sea.

**sea-voyage, s.** A voyage by or over the sea.

**sea-wall, s.** A wall or embankment constructed to defend some portions of the land against the inroads of the sea; to form a breakwater, &c.

**sea-walled, a.** Defended against hostile intrusions by the sea, as by a wall.

**sea-wand, s.** The same as SEA-GIRDLES (q. v.).

**sea-ware, s.** A name applied in many places to the weeds thrown up by the sea, which are collected and used as manure and for other purposes.

**sea-water, subst.** The water of any sea or of the ocean. An analysis of sea-water taken from the English Channel gave the following result: Water 964.745, sodium chloride 27.059, potassium chloride 0.766, magnesium chloride 3.666, magnesium bromide 0.029, magnesium sulphate 2.296, calcium sulphate 1.406, calcium carbonate 0.033=1,000, with traces of iodine and ammoniacal salt.

**sea-wax, s.** The same as MALTHA (q. v.).

**sea-way, s.**

1. The progress made by a ship through the water.

2. An open space in which a vessel lies with the sea rolling heavily.

**sea-weed, s.**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A popular name for any of the higher Algae.

2. *Bot. (pl.)*: *Fucaceæ* (q. v.). (*Lindley*.)

**sea-whipcord, s.**

*Bot.*: The genus *Chordaria*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**sea whip-lash, s.**

*Bot.*: *Chorda filum*.

**sea-whistle, s.**

*Bot.*: *Fucus nodosus*.

**sea-wife, s.**

*Ichthy.*: *Acantholabrus yarrelli*. In the proportions of the body and in its parts it is intermediate between the Ballan Wrasse and the Cook Wrasse. The name is sometimes applied to *Labrus vetula*.

**sea-willow, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Gorgonia anceps*.

**sea-wing, s.**

\*1. *Zoöl.*: A popular name for a bivalve mollusk akin to *Mytilus*.

2. *Fig.*: A sail.

"Claps on his sea-wing,"

*Shakesp.*: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 10.

**sea-withwind, s.**

*Bot.*: A species of bindweed, *Convolvulus soldanella*.

\***sea-wold, s.** Vegetation under the sea, more or less resembling a forest; a sea wood or forest.

"We would run to and fro, and hide and seek,  
On the broad sea-wolds, in the crimson shells,"

*Tennyson*: *Mermaid*, iii.

**sea-wolf, s.**

1. *Ord. Language*: A name applied to a sea-king. [VIKING.]

2. *Ichthy.*: A fish, *Anarrhicas lupus*, about seven or eight feet in length; gray or brown, with transverse black or brown stripes. Its formidable aspect and sharp, effective teeth constitute its chief resemblance to a wolf.

†**sea-woman, s.** Fata Morgana (q. v.).

**sea-worm, subst.** A popular name for various Nereids.

**sea-wormwood, s.**

*Bot.*: *Artemisia maritima*.

**sea-worn, a.** Worn by the sea. [WATER-WORN.]

**sea-worthiness, subst.** The quality or state of being sea-worthy.

**sea-worthy, a.** Fit to be sent to sea. Used of a vessel sufficiently strong and sound to be entrusted with a cargo and with the lives of crew and passengers.

**sea-wrack, s.**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Sea-weeds piled in long lines on the beach and carted away for manure.

2. *Botany*:

(1) Sea-wrack grass, *Zostera marina*.

(2) (*Pl.*): The *Zosteraceæ* (q. v.). (*Lindley*.)

*Sea-wrack grass*: [SEA-WRACK, 2 (1).]

**sēa-förth'-i-a, s.** [Named after Francis Lord Seaforth, a patron of botany.]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Arceæ*. Elegant palms, with pinnate fronds, polygamous or monœcious flowers, sessile on a branched spadix, with several incomplete spathes; calyx and corolla trifid; males with many stamens and the rudiments of a pistil; style very short; stigmas three; berry small, oval, one-seeded. Some have dwarf, reed-like stems, others rise thirty or forty feet high. Known species about twenty-five, from the Indian Archipelago and Australia. Type, *Seaforthia elegans*, from the latter region.

**sēal (1), \*sele (1), subst.** [A. S. *seolh*; cogn. with Icel. *selr*; Dan. *sæl*, *sælhund*; Sw. *själ*, *själhund*; O. H. Ger. *selah*.]

*Zoöl.*: The English name for any individual of a group of Marine Carnivora, with resemblances in cranial characters to the True Bears on the one hand and the Otters on the other (*Proc. Zoöl. Soc.*, 1869, p. 34). They fall naturally into two families: The Phocidæ, or True Seals, and the Otariidæ, or Eared Seals. The body in the former is elongated and somewhat pisciform, covered with a short, thick fur, or harsh hairs, and terminated behind by a short, conical tail. The limbs are developed into flippers, and adapted for swimming organs, while they are practically useless on land (a modification foreshadowed in the hind-limbs of the Sea Otter), so that, when they leave the water, the True Seals can only drag themselves laboriously along, chiefly by contractions of the abdominal muscles. They especially abound in the Arctic and Antarctic regions, passing the greater part of the year in the sea, not far from the shore, to which, however, they invariably resort in the breeding season and to bring forth their young. The Eared Seals, almost exclusively confined to the southern hemisphere, are more closely allied to Land Carnivora than the True Seals, as they possess small external ears, and are able to use the hind limbs for progression on shore. The male Eared Seal is much larger than the female, which looks ridiculously small beside her lord. It is from one of this group that most of

the seal-skins of commerce are obtained. [NORTHERN FUR-SEAL.] Seals are largely hunted for the sake of their blubber, which yields a transparent, inodorous oil; and the skins of those species which have no close under-fur [SEAL-SKIN], when tanned, are employed in making boots, and, when dressed with the hair on, serve to cover trunks, &c. The species of True and Eared Seals are numerous, and the most important are described in this Dictionary under their popular names.

**seal-fishery, subst.** The most important fishing-ground for hair-seals is off the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, about 250,000 seals having been captured there in one year (chiefly *Phoca groenlandica* and *Cystophora cristata*). There are others in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off Nova Zembla, in the White and Caspian Seas, and the Arctic and North and South Pacific Oceans. The Prybiloff Islands are the seat of the most important fisheries for fur-seals, about 100,000 skins being obtained there annually; all the others, which are principally in the southern hemisphere, yielding only 85,000. The Bering Sea fisheries have been the subject of much diplomatic contention between this country and Great Britain.

**seal-skin, s. & a.**

**A. As subst.**: The skin of the seal, which, when dressed with the hair on, is made into caps and other articles of dress, and, when tanned, into shoes, &c. The skin of the sea-bear or fur-seal, after the long coarse hairs, which cover a beautifully fine and silky fur, are removed, is dyed, and made into ladies' cloaks, muffs, &c. Only immature and female specimens of the fur-seal yield the seal-skin of commerce.

**B. As adj.**: Made of the skin of the seal; as, a seal-skin jacket, &c.

**seal-toothed whales, s. pl.**

*Zoöl.*: The Zeuglodontia (q. v.).

**sēal (2), \*seale, \*seel, \*sele (2), s.** [O. Fr. *seel* (Fr. *seau*), from Lat. *sigillum*=a seal, a mark; prop. dimin. from *signum*=a sign, a mark; A. S. *sigle*=an ornament; Sp. *sello, sigilo*; Ital. *sigillo*=a seal; Ger. *siegel*; Goth. *siglio*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Literally*:

(1) A species of die, of stone, metal, or other hard substance, having a device or motto cut in intaglio on its face, for the purpose of stamping a device or motto in relief on clay, wax, or other material, while in a plastic state, or upon paper, as upon legal documents in token of performance or of authenticity. Seals are of great antiquity (in ancient times the ring usually served as a seal); they were of gold, iron, ivory, &c.

"That seal you ask with such a violence,"

*Shakesp.*: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

(2) The wax or other substance impressed or stamped with a device, and attached to letters and other documents in token of authenticity.

"The use of seals, as a mark of authenticity to letters and other instruments in writing, is extremely ancient. We read of it among the Jews and Persians in the earliest and most sacred records of history."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xx.

(3) The wax, wafer, or other fastening of a letter or other paper.

"That dared to break the holy seal,"

*Shakesp.*: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) That which authenticates, confirms, ratifies, or makes stable; assurance, pledge, token, proof, testimony.

"They their fill of love

Took largely, of their mutual guilt the seal,"

*Milton*: *P. L.*, ix. 1,042.

(2) That which effectually shuts, confines, or secures; that which makes fast; as, the seal of confession. (*Lit. & fig.*)

**II. Technically:**

*Gas-works*: A water-trap joint, where the gas is drawn or forced beneath a plate, whose lower edge is beneath the level of the water in the tar-well.

¶ 1. *The Great Seal*:

(1) The principal seal of any kingdom or state.

(2) The seal used for the kingdom of Great Britain, and sometimes for Ireland, in sealing public papers of great moment; as, writs to summon Parliament, treaties with other countries, &c. The Great Seal is in the custody of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper (as he was formerly called), whose office is conferred by its delivery into his hands. Hence often used, as in the example, for the Chancellorship.

"It was immediately notified to Jeffreys that he might expect the great seal as the reward of faithful and vigorous service."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Privy Seal*:

(1) The same as PRIVY-SEAL (1). [PRIVY.]

(2) In England the principal Secretary of State, or person intrusted with the Privy-seal. His proper

title is Lord Privy Seal; he is the fifth great officer of state, and applies the privy-seal to all charters, grants, pardons, &c., before they come to the Great Seal.

3. *To set one's seal to*: To give one's authority or sanction to; to give one's assurance of.

**seal-engraver, s.** One whose business or occupation is to engrave or cut seals.

**seal-lock, s.** A lock provided with a seal which must be broken in the act of unfastening, thus indicating the fact of the lock having been tampered with.

**seal-paper, s.**

*Eng. Law*: A document issued by the Lord Chancellor, previous to the commencement of the sittings, detailing the business in his court or division, and in those of the Lords Justices and Vice-Chancellors. The Master of the Rolls issues a similar paper for his division of the court.

**seal-pipe, s.** A dip-pipe (q. v.).

**seal-press, s.** A press for imprinting an inscription or device on paper or plastic material.

**seal-ring, s.** A signet-ring.

"I have lost a seal-ring of my grandfather's worth forty mark."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 3.

\***seal-wax, s.** Sealing-wax.

"He saw his monkey picking the seal-wax from a letter."—*Arbuthnot*.

**sēal, \*seēl, \*sele, v. t. & i.** [SEAL (2), s.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Literally*:

(1) To set or affix a seal to; to stamp or impress with a seal, as a mark of authenticity or execution.

(2) To fasten or secure with some material stamped with a seal; to fasten securely, as with wax, a wafer, or the like.

"Her letter now is sealed,"

*Shakesp.*: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,331.

(3) To stamp or mark with some official stamp or mark as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality.

"She brought stone jugs, and no seal'd quarts."

*Shakesp.*: *Taming of the Shrew*. (Ind. ii.)

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To confirm, to ratify, to sanction, to attest, to establish.

"Seal the title with a lovely kiss,"

*Shakesp.*: *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

(2) To attest, to bear witness to.

"One in fire, and two in field,

Their belief with blood have seal'd."

*Byron*: *Prisoner of Chillon*, v. 1.

(3) To shut or close up.

"Pleasing sleep had sealed each mortal eye,"

*Pope*: *Homer's Iliad*, ii. 1.

\* (4) To confine, to shut up; to imprison.

"Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chained,

And seal thee so."

*Milton*: *P. L.*, iv. 966.

(5) To shut or keep close or secret. (Frequently with up.)

"Seal up your lips, and give no words, but—mum."

*Shakesp.*: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., i. 2.

(6) Among the Mormons and some other polygamous sects, to take to one's self, or to assign to another, as a second or additional wife.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Build.*: To fix or secure in a wall or other surface, by means of mortar, cement, plaster, or the like.

2. *Hydraul.*: To prevent the flow or reflux, as of air or gas, as in a pipe, by means of carrying the end of the inlet or exit pipe below the level of the liquid.

\***B. Intrans.**: To affix one's seal.

"I'll seal to such a bond,"

*Shakesp.*: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

**sēaled, pa. par. or a.** [SEAL, v.]

\***sēaled-earth, s.** *Terra sigillata*, an old name for medicinal earths, which were made up in cakes and stamped or sealed.

"Wormwood, bole armoniac, sealed-earth, cinque-foil."

—*Bacon: Works*, i. 427.

**sēal'-ēr (1), s.** [Eng. *seal* (1), s.; -er.] One who is engaged in seal-fishing.

**sēal'-ēr (2), s.** [Eng. *seal*, v.; -er.]

1. One who seals; one who attaches seals to documents.

"He [Chaffwax] forms part of a homogeneous combination of *Sealer*, *Deputy-Sealer*, and the Lord Chancellor's Purse Bearer."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Spec.*: An officer appointed to examine and try weights and measures, loather, &c., and affixes a stamp upon such as are according to the legal standard; an inspector of weights and measures

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aʃ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhũn; -tion, -sion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, ðəl.



3. One who closes or seals up.

"Season of my purest pleasure,  
Sealer of observing eyes!"

Cowper: *Watching unto God*, No. 2.

**sēalgh, sēlch** (*gh, ch* guttural), *s.* [A. S. *seolh.*] A seal, sea-calf.

"I saw him to-day engaged in an animated contest with a phoca, or seal (*sealgh*, our people more properly call them . . . retaining the Gothic guttural *gh*)."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxv.

**sēal'-īng, s.** [Eng. *seal* (1), *s.*; *-ing.*] The act, operation, or occupation of catching seals, and obtaining their oil.

**sēal'-īng, pr. par. or a.** [SEAL, *v.*]

**\*sealing-day, s.** A day or time of ratification or confirmation.

The *sealing-day* betwixt my love and me."

*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.

**sealing-wax, s.** A composition for sealing or securely fastening letters or packets. Sealing-wax made of resin, and colored with vermilion, lamp-black, white-lead, or orpiment, were made in the sixteenth century. It was long known as Spanish-wax, and probably reached the Portuguese from India, and the rest of Europe through Spain.

**sēam** (1), **\*seame, \*seem, \*seeme, \*seme, subst.** [A. S. *seām*; cogn. with Dut. *zoom*; Icel. *saumur*; Dan. & Sw. *søm*; Ger. *saum*. From the same root as Lat. *suo*; A. S. *sivian*; Eng. *sew*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The junction of two widths of fabric joined together by sewing or stitching; a suture.

"And every seam the nymphs shall sew."

*Drayton: Muses Elysium*, Nymph. 8.

2. A piece of needlework.

\*3. A cicatrix or scar.

II. Technically:

1. *Geol.*: Any thin layer separating two strata of greater magnitude. (*Lyell*.)

2. *Shipbuilding*: The space between two planks of a ship's skin, filled with oakum by calking.

"With boiling pitch the seams instops,  
Which, well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand."

*Dryden: (Todd.)*

**seam-blast, subst.** A blast made by filling with powder the seams or crevices previously made by a drill-blast.

**seam-lace, s.**

*Fabric*: A narrow stuff used by carriage-makers to cover seams and edges.

**seam-presser, s.**

1. *Agric.*: A heavy roller to flatten newly-plowed land.

2. *Tailoring*: A goose, to flatten seams.

**\*seam-rent, s. & a.**

A. *As subst.*: A rent along a seam.

B. *As adj.*: Having the clothes rent or torn along the seams; hence, ragged, low, poor, mean.

"Such poor *seam-rent* fellows."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man Out of his Humor*, ii. 2.

**seam-roller, s.**

*Boot-making*: A burnisher, or rubber, for flattening down the edges of leather where two thicknesses are sewed together.

**seam-set, s.**

1. *Tin-working*: A punch used by tinmen for closing the seams prepared on a hatchet stake. The face has a groove which shuts down the edges, usually upon a wire.

2. *Shoemaking*: A tool for flattening the seams of boots, shoes, or harness.

**sēam** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *somme, some, saume, sume*=a pack, a burden, from Low Lat. *salma*, a corrupt. of Gr. *sagma*=a pack saddle; Ger. *saum*=a sack of eight bushels.] A measure of eight bushels of corn, or the vessel containing it; a horse-load.

**\*sēam** (3), **\*saim, \*sayme, \*seame, s.** [Etym. doubtful, perhaps a corrupt. of Fr. *sain*, from Lat. *sagina*=a fattening, fatness; Sp. *sayn*; Ital. *saima*=grease, lard.] Tallow, fat, grease, lard.

"Seath it with good old *seame* or grease."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xx., ch. vi.

**sēam, v. t.** [SEAM (1), *s.*]

1. To join together with, or as with a seam; to form a seam on.

2. To mark with a scar or cicatrix; to scar.

"His naked arms and legs, *seamed* o'er,

The scars of frantic penance bore."

*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, iii. 4.

**sēa'-man, s.** [Eng. *sea*, and *man*.]

1. A man whose occupation is to assist in the navigation of ships; a mariner, a sailor. The term includes officers as well as men, but is technically restricted to the latter. [ABLE-BODIED, 2; ORDINARY-SEAMAN.]

†2. A merman. (*Locke*.)

**sēa'-man-ship, s.** [Eng. *seaman*; *-ship*.] The skill of a good seaman; skill in or knowledge of the art of managing and navigating a ship.

**sēamed, pa. par. & a.** [SEAM, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Joined with a seam; scarred.

2. *Falconry*: Out of condition; not in good condition. (Applied to a falcon.)

**sēa'-mēn, s. pl.** [SEAMAN.]

**\*sēam'-ēr, s.** [A. S. *seámere*.] One who or that which seams; a seamster.

**sēam'-īng, pr. par. or a.** [SEAM, *v.*]

**seaming-lace, s.** Seam-lace (q. v.).

**seaming-machine, s.** A machine for forming the joints at the edges of sheet-metal plates.

**seaming-tool, s.** A tool for joining or working the edges of sheets of metal.

**sēam'-lēss, \*seam-les, \*seame-lesse, a.** [Eng. *seam* (1), *s.*; *-less*.] Having no seams; of a single piece.

**\*sēam'-stēr, \*sēam'-stēr, \*sēmp'-stēr** (*p* silent), **\*sēm'-stēr, s.** [A. S. *seámestre*, from *sēam*=a seam (q. v.).] One who sews well; one whose occupation is to sew.

**sēam'-strēss, sēam'-strēss, sēmp'-strēss** (*p* silent), *s.* [Eng. *seamster*; *-ess*.] A woman whose occupation is to sew.

**sēam'-strēs-sỹ, s.** [Eng. *seamstress*; *-y*.] The business or calling of a seamstress.

**sēam'-ỹ, a.** [Eng. *seam* (1), *s.*; *-y*.]

1. Having or containing a seam or seams; showing the seams. (Hence applied figuratively to the worse part of anything.)

2. Like seams or scars.

**sean, s.** [SEINE.]

**sē-āñçe', s.** [Fr., from Lat. *sedens*, *pr. par.* of *sedeo*=to sit.] A sitting; a session, as of some public body; specif. applied by spiritualists to a sitting with the view of evoking spiritual manifestations, or of holding communication with spirits.

**sēan'-na-chīe, subst.** [Gaul. *seannachaid*=one learned in old or remote history; a reciter of tales, from *seannacher*=sagacious; *sean*=old.] A Highland antiquary, genealogist, chronicler, or bard.

**sēa'-pōrt, s.** [Eng. *sea*, and *port*.]

1. A harbor or port on the sea.

2. A city or town situated on a harbor, or on or near the sea; also used adjectively; as, a *seaport* town.

**Sēa'-pōy, s.** [SEPOY.]

**sēar, \*seer-en, \*ser-en, v. t.** [A. S. *seárian*=to dry up, to wither or pine away, from *seár*=sear (q. v.); O. H. Ger. *sóren*; Low Ger. *sören, soren*; O. Dut. *sóren*.]

I. Literally:

1. To dry up; to wither.

2. To burn the surface of to dryness and hardness; to cauterize; to burn, to scorch.

"Red-hot steel to *sear* me to the brain."

*Shakesp.: Richard III*, iv. 1.

3. To parch. (*Cowper: Task*, iii. 30.)

II. Figuratively:

\*1. To brand.

"Calumny will *sear* virtue itself."

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

2. To make callous or insensible.

**sēar, \*sere, \*seer, \*seere, a.** [A. S. *seár*; cognate with O. Dut. *sore*, *zoor*=dry, withered; Low Ger. *soor*.] Dry, dried up, withered; no longer green and fresh.

"Old age like *sear* trees is seldom seen affected."

*Beaum. & Flet.: Wit without Money*, iii. 1.

**\*sēar** (1), *s. & v.* [CERE, *s. & v.*]

**sēar** (2), *s.* [Fr. *serre*=a bar, a lock, from Latin *serā*=a bar, a bolt.]

*Firearms*: The pivoted piece in a gun-lock, which enters the notches of the tumbler to hold the hammer at full or half-cock, and is released therefrom by pulling the trigger in the act of firing. The half-cock notch is made so deep that the sear cannot be withdrawn by the trigger.

**sear-spring, s.** The spring which causes the sear to catch in the notch of the tumbler.

**sēarçe, \*sēarse, \*sērçe, v. t.** [French *sarser*.] [SEARCH, *s.*] To sift, to bolt; to separate the fine particles of, as of meal, from the coarse. (*Prov. Eng.*)

**sēarçe, \*serce, s.** [Fr. *sas*.] A sieve, a bolter. (*Prov. Eng.*)

**\*sēarç'-ēr, \*sērç'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *searce*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who sifts or bolts meal, &c.

2. A searce, a sieve.

"Then to sift them through a *sercer*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxv., ch. v.

**sēarçh, \*serche, \*cerche, v. t. & i.** [Old French *cercher* (Fr. *chercher*), from Lat. *circo*=to go round . . . to explore; *circus*=a circle, a ring; *circum*=round, about; Ital. *cercare*=to search; Sp. *cercar*=to encircle, to surround.]

A. Transitive:

1. To go over and examine; to explore; to look over or around for the purpose of inspection or of finding something.

2. To look through or into; to examine into; to scrutinize; as, to *search* a house, to *search* a book.

3. To inquire after; to seek after or for.

4. To examine or try with an instrument; to probe; as, to *search* a wound.

\*5. To examine, to try; to put to the test.

"Thou hast *searched* me out and known me."—*Psalms* cxxix. 1.

\*6. To penetrate to.

"Mirth doth *search* the bottom of annoy."

*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1, 109.

B. Intransitive:

1. To make search, to seek, to look, to examine. (*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.)

2. To inquire; to make inquiry.

¶ *To search out*: To find out by seeking or inquiring; to seek till found. (*Deut.* i. 33.)

**sēarçh, \*serche, subst.** [SEARCH, *v.*] The act of searching for or after anything; the act of seeking, looking, or inquiring for something; pursuit for finding; exploration, inquiry, quest, pursuit, examination.

"He was in *search* of plants."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

¶ (1) *Right of search*:

*Mar. Law*: The right of belligerent nations to authorize the commanders of their lawfully commissioned cruisers to board private merchant vessels of other nations met with on the high seas, for the purpose of examining their papers and cargo, and of searching for enemy's property, articles contraband of war, &c. [CONTRABAND, *a.*, ¶.]

(2) *Search of encumbrances*:

*Law*: The inquiry made in the special legal registers by a purchaser or mortgagee of lands as to the burdens and state of the title, in order to discover whether his purchase or investment is safe.

**search-light, s.** [SEARCHLIGHT.]

**search-warrant, s.**

*Law*: A warrant granted by a justice of the peace to enter the premises of a person suspected of secreting stolen goods, in order to discover and seize the goods if found. Similar warrants are granted to search for property or articles in respect of which other offenses are committed, as base coin, coiners' tools, arms, gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, liquors, &c., kept contrary to law.

**sēarçh'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *search*, *v.*; *-able*.] Capable of being searched or explored. (*Cotgrave*.)

**sēarçh'-a-ble-nēss, s.** [Eng. *searchable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being searchable.

**sēarçh'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *search*, *v.*; *-er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Gen.*: One who or that which searches, examines, explores, or inquires for the purpose of finding something, obtaining information, or the like; a seeker, an inquirer, an explorer, an examiner.

"The unerring *searcher* of our hearts."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 13.

2. *Specifically*:

(1) A person formerly appointed in England to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the causes of their deaths.

"The *searchers*, who are all matronsworn to their office, repair to the place where the dead corpse lies, and by view of the same, and by other inquiries, examine by what disease the corpse died."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality*.

(2) An officer of the customs, whose office is to search or rummage ships, baggage, goods, &c., to ascertain if they contain anything liable to duty.

(3) A prison official who searches the clothing of persons newly arrested, and takes possession for the time of the articles found on them.

(4) A civil officer appointed in some Scotch towns to apprehend idlers on the streets during church hours on the Sabbath.

(5) An inspector of leather. (*Prov. Eng.*)

(6) A probe for examining a horse's hoof.

(7) An instrument used in the inspection of butter, &c., to ascertain the quality of that contained in firkins, &c.



**II. Technically:**

1. *Ordn.*: An instrument used for examining the bore of a gun. It is attached to a staff, and has steel points pressed outward by springs, so as to enter cavities, if any exist, when pushed in and drawn out and turned around in the bore.  
2. *Surg.*: A Lithotomy-sound (q. v.).

**sēarch'-īng, pr. par. & a.** [SEARCH, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Looking or seeking into; examining, exploring, inquiring, investigating; making search or inquiry.  
2. Penetrating, sharp, trying, keen.  
3. Minute, close; as, a *searching* inquiry.

**sēarch'-īng-lý, adv.** [English *searching*; -ly.] In a searching manner; closely, minutely.

**sēarch'-īng-nēss, s.** [English *searching*; -ness] The quality or state of being searching; closeness, minuteness, keenness.

**sēarch'-lēss, a.** [Eng. *search*; -less.] Eluding search or investigation; unsearchable, inscrutable. (Thompson: *Spring*, 992.)

**sēarch'-light, s.** A powerful electric arc light mounted with a mechanism arranged to feed both up and down, to maintain the position of the arc in the axis of a parabolic reflector. From the fact that it concentrates the rays of electric light into a single beam it is sometimes called a *focusing lamp*. It is used as a means of coast defense, and on warships to guard against a night attack by torpedo boats.

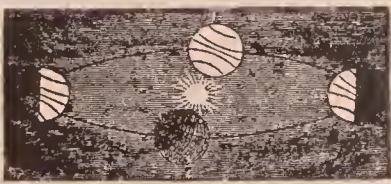
**sēared, pa. par. or a.** [SEAR, v.]

**sēar'-ēd-nēss, subst.** [Eng. *seared*; -ness.] The quality or state of being seared or hardened; hardness, insensibility, callousness.

**sēa'-scāpe, s.** [Formed from Eng. *sea*, in imitation of landscape (q. v.).] A picture representing a scene at sea; a sea-picture.

**sēas'-ōn, \*ses-on, \*seys-on, s.** [Old Fr. *seson*, *seison*, *saison* (Fr. *saison*), from Low Lat. *sationem*, accus. of *satio*=a sowing . . . a season, a time of year, from *satus*, pa. par. of *sero*=to sow. Originally it meant the time of sowing crops, as the most important *season*; Sp. *sazon*; Port. *sezão*, *sezão*.]

I. *Lit. & Astron.*: The alternations in the relative length of day and night, heat and cold, &c., which take place each year. In America there are four seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter. The Anglo-Saxons reckoned only three, spring, summer, and winter, the words for which are all from Anglo-Saxon; autumn (q. v.) was borrowed from the Romans. In India there are but three well-marked seasons of four months each, the hot (February-May), the rainy (June-September), and the cold (October-January). The essential astronomical fact on which the recurrence of the successive seasons depends is that the axis of the earth always points in the same direction, whatever portion of the orbit the earth may at the time be traversing. The inclination of the equator to the ecliptic is 23° 27'. On June 21, when the sun is at the highest point of the ecliptic the north pole necessarily inclines toward the sun, and is as much irradiated as it ever can be by his beams, while the south pole, on the contrary, is as little. It is therefore mid-summer in the northern and midwinter in the southern hemisphere. Six months later, Dec. 21, the southern pole points toward the sun. It is therefore now midwinter in the northern and midsummer in the southern hemisphere. At the intermediate periods (March 21 and September 21), the axis of the earth is at right angles to the direction of the sun; hence, in both hemispheres it is the equinox, the vernal at the former date in the northern and at the latter in the southern hemisphere.



Diagram

Showing the Earth's position with respect to the Sun at the different seasons.

summer in the northern and midwinter in the southern hemisphere. Six months later, Dec. 21, the southern pole points toward the sun. It is therefore now midwinter in the northern and midsummer in the southern hemisphere. At the intermediate periods (March 21 and September 21), the axis of the earth is at right angles to the direction of the sun; hence, in both hemispheres it is the equinox, the vernal at the former date in the northern and at the latter in the southern hemisphere.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. A period of time, especially as regards fitness or suitability for anything contemplated or done; a convenient, proper, or suitable time; a proper conjuncture; the right time. (Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, i. 2.)

2. The proper or suitable period of the year during which any particular edible is fit for consumption; as, Oysters are in *season*.

3. A certain period of time not very long; a while, a time. (Acts xiii. 11.)

4. That period of time during which most bustle or activity occurs in any particular place, profession, business, pursuit, or sport; the time of the year during which a place is most frequented, or a profession, business, pursuit, &c., is in the greatest state of activity; as, the Brighton *season*, the publishing *season*, the cricketing *season*, &c.

\*5. That which seasons; that which keeps fresh and tasteful; seasoning.

"The season of all natures, sleep."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

**season-ticket, s.** A ticket which entitles the holder to certain privileges for a certain time, as to travel on a railway, steamboat, or other conveyance for a certain specified time, or to admission to a place of amusement. Such tickets are issued at reduced rates, in consideration of the charges being paid in advance.

**sēas'-ōn, v. t. & i.** [SEASON, s.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To fit or bring to the best state for use by time or habit; to habituate, to accustom, to mature, to inure.

"A man should harden and *season* himself beyond the degree of cold wherein he lives."—Addison.

2. To fit for any use by any process.

"His plenteous stores do *season*'d timber send."

Dryden: *Annus Mirabilis*.

3. To render suitable or appropriate; to prepare, to fit.

"How many things by *season* *season*'d are  
To their right praise and true perfection."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, v.

4. To fit or accommodate to the taste; to render palatable; to give a higher relish to, by the mixture or addition of some substance more pungent or pleasant; to make savory.

"Every oblation of thy meat-offering shalt thou *season* with salt."—Leviticus ii. 13.

5. To render more agreeable, pleasant, or delightful; to give a zest or relish to; to enliven.

"The proper use of wit is to *season* conversation, to represent what is praiseworthy to the greatest advantage, and to expose the vices and follies of men."—Tillotson. (Todd.)

6. To render less rigorous or severe; to temper, to qualify, to moderate.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's,  
Where mercy *seasons* justice."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

\*7. To gratify, to tickle.

"Let their palate be *seasoned* with such viands."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

8. To imbue, to tinge, to taint.

"Secure their religion, *season* their younger years with prudent and pious principles."—Taylor.

\*9. To copulate with; to impregnate. (Holland.)

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To become mature or fit for use by time; to become acclimatized or inured.

2. To become dry and hard by the escape of the natural sap, or by being penetrated with other substance.

"Carpenters rough-plane boards for flooring, that they may set them by to *season*."—Moxon: *Mechanical Exercises*.

\*3. To give token; to savor, to smack.

"It *seasons* of a fool."—Beaumont & Fletcher.

**sēas'-ōn-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *season*; -able.] Suitable or fit for the time or season; occurring, happening, or done at the fit or proper time or due season; opportune.

"This . . . came at a very *seasonable* time."—Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. ii.

**sēas'-ōn-a-ble-nēss, s.** [Eng. *seasonable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being seasonable; opportuneness; fitness for the time or season.

**sēas'-ōn-a-blý, adv.** [Eng. *seasonable*(ly); -ly.] In due time; in the proper season; sufficiently early.

**\*sēas'-ōn-age (age as íg), s.** [English *season*; -age.] Seasoning, sauce. (Lit. & fig.)

**sēas'-ōn-ál, a.** [Eng. *season*; -al.] Of or pertaining to the seasons; relating to a season or seasons.

**sēas'-ōn-ēr, s.** [Eng. *season*, v.; -er.] One who or that which seasons; that which gives a relish or season; a seasoning.

**sēas'-ōn-íng, s.** [Eng. *season*; -ing.]

1. The act or process by which anything is seasoned or rendered fit for use or palatable.

2. That by which anything is rendered palatable; that which is added to any species of food to make it palatable or more agreeable, as salt, spices, &c.

3. Anything added to or mixed with something else to increase the pleasure or enjoyment.

**seasoning-tub, s.** The trough in which the dough is set apart to rise.

**sēas'-ōn-lēss, a.** [Eng. *season*; -less.]

1. Having no seasons; without succession of seasons.

\*2. Tasteless, insipid. (G. Markham: *Sir R. Grinville*.)

**sēat, \*seate, \*seet, \*sete, s.** [Icel. *sæti*=a seat; Sw. *säte*; Dan. *sæde*; A. S. *set*, *sett*; O. Dut. *saet*, *sate*; M. H. Ger. *sáze*; Low Ger. *sitt*; Ger. *sitz*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The place or thing on which a person sits; specifically—

(1) A chair, bench, stool, or other similar thing made to be sat in or upon. (Matthew xxi. 12.)

(2) The part of a chair, bench, stool, &c., on which a person sits; as, the *seat* of a chair or sofa, the *seat* of a pair of trousers, &c.

(3) The lower part of the body; the sitting part; the fundament.

(4) A chair of state, office, or authority.

(5) A regular or appropriated place of sitting; hence, a right to sit, a sitting; as, a *seat* in a church, a theater, &c.

(6) The right to sit in a parliamentary body.

2. The place occupied by anything; the place where anything is situated, fixed, settled, or established, or on which anything rests, resides, or abides; a station, an abode, a post.

"Rich Mexico, the *seat* of Montezume."

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 407.

3. A site, a position, a situation.

"This castle hath a pleasant *seat*."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 6.

4. A place of abode; residence, mansion.

"I woot where thou dwellest, where the *seate* of Satanus is."—Wycliffe: *Apocalyps* ii.

¶ Now always with a sense of grandeur, and specially of a country residence. [COUNTRY-SEAT, TOWN-HOUSE.]

"Lady friends

From neighbors' *seats*."

Tennyson: *Princess*. (Prol.)

5. Posture, mode, or manner of sitting, as of a person on horseback; as, He has a firm *seat*.

6. The lower or fixed plate of a pair of bellows.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mach.*: The part on which another thing rests; as, a valve-*seat*.

2. *Ordn.*: That part of the bore of a chambered piece of ordnance at which the shell rests when rammed home.

3. *Saddlery*:

(1) The broad part of a saddle, on which the rider sits.

(2) The top piece on a gig saddle.

**seat, v. t. & i.** [SEAT, s.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To place or set on a seat; to cause to sit down.

2. To assign seats to; to accommodate or provide with seats or sittings; to provide sitting accommodation for; as, The church will *seat* eight hundred.

3. To fit up seats in; as, to *seat* a church.

4. To repair by providing with a new seat; as, to *seat* a pair of trousers.

5. To set or place in a post or position of authority, office, or distinction.

"Thus high, by thy advice,  
And thy assistance, is King Richard *seated*."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 2.

6. To settle or locate in any particular place or country; to situate.

"Should one family or one thousand hold possession of all the southern undiscovered continent, because they had *seated* themselves in Nova Guiana?"—Raleigh.

\*7. To settle, to colonize; to plant with inhabitants.

\*8. To fix; to set firm.

"From their foundations loos'ning to and fro  
They pluckt the *seated* hills."—Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 644.

\*B. *Intrans.*: To rest; to lie down. (Spenser.)

**sēat'-íng, pr. par., a. & s.** [SEAT, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of placing or setting on a seat; the act of providing with a seat or seats.

2. The fitting up with seats; as, The *seating* of the church was very commodious.

3. The material for making seats, or the covering of seats, as horse-hair, leather, and the like.

**sēave, s.** [Icel. *sef*=sedge; Dan. *siv*=a rush.] A rush; a wick made of rush.

**sēav'-ý, a.** [Eng. *seav(e)*; -y.] Overgrown with rushes. (Prov.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhín, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shán. -tion, -sion = shün; ðion, -šlon = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



**sēa'-ward**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *sea*; *-ward*.]

**A. As adj.:** Directed or situated toward or on the side of the sea.

"The seaward ramparts of St. Michael's."—Porter: *Hist. Knights of Malta*, ch. xviii.

**B. As adv.:** Toward or in the direction of the sea.

"The rock rushed seaward with impetuous roar, Ingulfed, and to the abyss the boaster bore."

Pope. (Todd.)

**sē-bā'-ceūs** (ce as sh), *a.* [Low Lat. *sebaceous*, from Lat. *sebum*=tallow.]

**1. Ord. Lang.:** Pertaining to or contained in tallow; made of, containing, or secreting fatty matter; fatty.

"The skin is further provided with sebaceous and sudoriferous glands."—Marshall: *Outlines of Physiol.*, p. 449.

**2. Bot.:** Having the appearance of wax, tallow, or grease.

**sebaceous-glands**, *s. pl.*

**Anat.:** Glands having small ducts which open within the mouth of hair follicles and supply them with sebaceous matter. Sometimes there are several to one hair. The largest are on the sides of the nose, and often become unduly charged with pent up secretion.

**sebaceous-humor**, *s.*

**Anat.:** The fatty matter secreted by the sebaceous glands.

**sē-bāç'-ic**, *a.* [SEBACEOUS.] Pertaining to or derived from fat.

**sebacic-acid**, *s.*

**Chem.:**  $C_8H_{16} < \begin{matrix} COHO \\ COHO \end{matrix}$ . Pyroleic acid. Sebic acid.

An acid of the oxalic series, obtained from fats containing oleic acid by dry distillation or the action of nitric acid, and from castor oil by heating with potash. It crystallizes in white very light needles, has an acid taste, melts at 127°, and dissolves easily in hot water, alcohol, and ether. It forms acid and neutral salts, which are mostly soluble in water, and crystallizable.

**sebacic-ethers**, *s. pl.*

**Chem.:** Methylic sebate,  $C_8H_{16} < \begin{matrix} CO(CH_3)O \\ CO(CH_3)O \end{matrix}$ . Obtained by gradually adding methyl alcohol to sebacic acid in strong sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in fine needles, which melt at 25.5°, has a faint odor, and boils at 285°.  $C_8H_{16} < \begin{matrix} CO(C_2H_5)O \\ CO(C_2H_5)O \end{matrix}$ , ethylic sebate, is liquid above -9°, has an agreeable odor, is lighter than water, and boils at 308°.

**sēb'-a-çin**, *s.* [Eng. *seb(acic)*; *-in*.]

**Chem.:**  $C_{10}H_{18}$ . A hydrocarbon obtained by the dry distillation of calcic sebate with excess of lime. It is purified by solution in oil of vitriol and precipitation by water, and crystallizes in colorless laminae, which melt at 55°. Insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and is without taste or smell.

**sē-bām'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *seb(acic)*, and *amic*.] Derived from or containing sebacic-acid and ammonia.

**sebamitic-acid**, *s.*

**Chem.:**  $C_{10}H_{19}NO_3 = (C_{10}H_{16}O_2) \left\{ \begin{matrix} H_2 \\ H \end{matrix} \right\} N$ . Obtained by

digesting for several weeks a mixture of aqueous ammonia and sebacic ether. The liquid portion containing the sebamic acid is precipitated with hydrochloric acid, and recrystallized from water. It forms a white crystalline pulverulent mass, easily soluble in warm water and alcohol, and gives a precipitate with nitrate of silver soluble in ammonia.

**sē-bām'-ide**, *s.* [Eng. *seb(acic)*, and *amide*.]

**Chem.:**  $C_{10}H_{20}N_2O_2 = (C_{10}H_{16}O_2) \left\{ \begin{matrix} H_2 \\ H \end{matrix} \right\} N_2$ . A crystalline body obtained by acting on ethyl-sebacic ether with ammonia. It is neutral, and forms microscopic needles, insoluble in cold water and in ammonia, slightly soluble in boiling water, but very soluble in boiling alcohol. Water gradually converts it into ammonium sebate.

**sē bās' tēs**, *s.* [Gr. *sebastos*=august.]

**Ichthyol.:** A genus of Scorpenidae (q. v.), with about twenty species, widely distributed in temperate seas. Head and body compressed; body covered with scales of moderate or small size, without appendages, villiform teeth in jaws, on vomer, and palatine bones. They range from one to four pounds in weight, in general appearance resemble the Sea-perches (q. v.), and are esteemed as food.

**tsē-bās-tō-mā-ni-a**, *subst.* [Gr. *sebastos*=reverenced, reverend, and English *mania*.] Religious insanity. (Wharton.)

**sē'-bāte**, *s.* [Eng. *seb(ic)*; *-ate*.]

**Chem.:** A salt of sebacic acid.

**sē'-bēs'-ite**, *s.* [After Sebes, Transylvania, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

**Min.:** The same as TREMOLITE (q. v.).

**sē-bēs'-tēn**, **sē-bēs'-tan**, *s.* [Ital. & Sp. *sebesten*, from Pers. *sapistān*.]

**1. Botany (pl.):**

(1) The nuts of *Cordia myxa* and *C. latifolia*, believed to be the Persea of Dioscorides, and the trees themselves. The nuts are sweet, and when cut have a heavy smell. They are eaten in India.

(2) The Cordiaceæ. (Lindley.)

**2. Pharm.:** Sebestens are very mucilaginous, and the mucilage is given in diseases of the chest and urethra, and as an astringent gargle; the kernel is considered good for ringworm, and the bark a mild tonic. (Lindley, Ainslie, &c.)

**sē'-bic**, *a.* [Lat. *seb(um)*=fat; Eng. *-ic*.] Sebacic (q. v.).

**sē-bif'-ēr-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *sebum*=tallow, and *fero*=to bear.]

**1. Ord. Lang.:** Producing fat or fatty matter.

**2. Bot.:** Producing vegetable wax.

**sē-bīl'-lā**, *s.* [Sp.]

**Masonry:** A wooden bowl, to hold the sand and water used in sawing or grinding marble.

**sē'-bin**, *s.* [Eng. *seb(acic)*; *-in*.]

**Chem.:**  $C_{16}H_{30}O_8 = (C_{10}H_{16}O_2) \left\{ \begin{matrix} (C_3H_5)_2 \\ H_4 \end{matrix} \right\} O_6$ . Diglycerylic

sebate. Produced by the action of hydrochloric acid gas on a mixture of sebacic acid and glycerin heated to 100°. It is liquid at first, but solidifies partially after a few days, and completely at -40°. When heated it gives off acrolein.

**sē-bīp'-ar-ōūs**, *adj.* [Latin *sebum*=tallow, and *pario*=to produce.] Producing tallow or fatty matter; sebaceous.

**sē-būn'-dī**, **sē-būn'-deē**, *s.* [Hind.] An irregular or native soldier or local militiaman, generally employed in the service of the revenue and police. (E. Indies.)

**sē-cā'-lē**, *s.* [Lat.=rye or black spelt, from *seco*=to cut.]

**Bot. & Agric.:** Rye; a genus of *Hordeæ*, akin to *Triticum*, but with the inflorescence in spikes, the spikelets with two flowers and a long-stalked rudiment of a third; glumes subulate. *Secale cereale* is Rye (q. v.); *S. cornutum*, Spurred Rye (q. v.). *S. montanum* is found in the mountains of Sicily, and *S. villosum* in France, &c.

**sēc-ā-mō'-nē**, *s.* [Arab. *sakmoinga*.]

**Bot.:** The typical genus of *Secamonæ* (q. v.). Erect or climbing smooth shrubs, with opposite leaves, a cymose inflorescence and small flowers, with a five-leaved staminate crown, and twenty pollen masses. The root of *Secamone emetica*, a climbing shrub common in India, acts as an emetic.

**sēc-ā-mō'-nē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *secamon(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

**Bot.:** A tribe of *Asclepiadaceæ*.

**\*sē'-cān-çy**, *s.* [Eng. *secan(t)*; *-cy*.] A cutting or intersection; as, the *secancy* of one line with another.

**sē'-cānt**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *secans*, pr. par. of *seco*=to cut.]

**A. As adj.:** Cutting or dividing into two parts.

**B. As substantive:**

**1. Geom.:** A straight line cutting a curve in two or more points. If a secant line be revolved about one of its points of secancy until the other point of secancy coincides with it, the secant becomes a tangent. If it be still further revolved, it again becomes a secant on the other side; hence, a tangent to a curve, at any point, is a limit of all secants through that point. A secant plane is one which intersects a surface or solid.

**2. Trig.:** A straight line drawn from the center of a circle through the second extremity of an arc, and terminating in a tangent to the first extremity of the arc.

**sēc'-cō**, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *siccus*=dry.]

**Paint.:** A term applied to that kind of fresco painting which absorbs the colors into the plaster and gives them a dry, sunken appearance.

**sē-çēde'**, *v. i.* [Lat. *secedo*=to go away, to withdraw: *se*=apart, and *cedo*=to go.] To withdraw from fellowship, association, or communion; to separate one's self, to draw off, to retire; specif., to withdraw or separate one's self from a political or religious organization.

"The seceding members had again resumed their seats in the House of Commons."—Smollet: *Hist. Eng.* (an. 1739).

**sē-çēd'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *seced(e)*; *-er*.]

**1. Ord. Lang.:** One who secedes.

**2. Scotch Eccles. Hist.:** The name taken, in preference to that of Dissenter, by those who seceded from the Scottish Church in 1733. They believed that dissenter would imply a difference in doctrine, whereas they meant only to protest against the method of discipline. Used specially by and of the secession. [SECESSION, II.]

**sē-çērn'**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *secerno*; from *se*=apart, and *cerno*=to separate.] [SECRET.]

**A. Transitive:**

\***1. Ord. Lang.:** To separate, to distinguish.

\***2. Physiol.:** To excrete.

"The pituite, or mucus, *secerned* in the nose, mouth, palate."—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*, ch. vi.

\***B. Intrans.:** To become divided or separated; to be excreted.

"Birds are better meat than beasts, because their flesh doth assimilate more finely, and *secerneth* more subtilly."—Bacon.

**sē-çērn'-ent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *secernens*, pr. par. of *secerno*=to secern (q. v.).]

**A. As adjective:**

**Physiol.:** Having the power or quality of separating or excreting; secreting, secretory.

**B. As substantive:**

**1. Anat.:** A vessel which separates matters from the blood.

**2. Med.:** That which promotes secretion.

**sē-çērn'-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *secern*; *-ment*.] The act of secreting; secretion.

**sē-çēsh'**, *s.* [See def.] A cant term for a Secessionist, of which it is an abbreviation.

\***sē-çēss'**, *s.* [Lat. *secessus*=a withdrawing, prop., pa. par. of *secedo*=to secede (q. v.).] A withdrawing, a secession; retirement, retreat.

"Silent *secess*, waste solitude."

More: *Song of the Soul*, bk. iv. (Pref.).

**sē-çēs'-siōn** (ss as sh), *subst.* [Lat. *secessio*, from *secessus*, pa. par. of *secedo*=to secede (q. v.); Fr. *secession*; Sp. *secesion*; Ital. *secessione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\***1.** The act of departing; departure.

\***2.** The act of seceding or withdrawing one's self from fellowship, association, or communion; the act of withdrawing from a political or religious organization.

"The cels and cloysters of retired votaries, whose very *secession* proclaims their contempt of sinfull seculars."—Bp. Hall: *Peace Makers*, §8.

\***3.** Retirement, seclusion.

"In that sweet *secession*."—Sterne: *Tristram Shandy*, iii. 152.

**II. Scotch Eccles. Hist.:** A religious body which broke off from the Established Church of Scotland in 1733. In 1730 the General Assembly had put an end to the practice of recording the protests occasionally taken by individual members against the decision of the church courts. In 1731 the operation of patronage having led to the settlement of an unpopular presentee in the church of Kinross, the presbytery of Dunfermline hesitated to induct him, and his settlement had to be carried out by what was stigmatized as a Riding Committee. Next year the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, one of the twelve ministers who had taken the evangelical side in the Marrow Controversy (q. v.), preached strongly against the action of the Assembly, in which the Moderates were then dominant. The Synod rebuking him, he appealed to the Assembly, which decided that he should be admonished. He and three other ministers protested, for which they were first suspended and then loosed from their charges. They at once gave in their "secession" from the prevailing party in the Church, whence arose the name, "the Secession." On Dec. 6, 1733, they constituted themselves into an Associated Presbytery. Four more joined in 1737, and a first "Act and Testimony" was published. In 1747 an ensnaring burgess oath divided them into Burghers and Anti-burghers. In 1806 the voluntary question [VOLUNTARISM] led to another schism. In 1820 they were reunited as the Associated Synod, and in 1847, joining with the Relief (q. v.), constituted the United Presbyterian Church (q. v.).

**sē-çēs'-siōn-izm** (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *secession*; *-ism*.] The principles of secessionists, or of those who affirm the right of any state to secede at pleasure from a federal union.

**sē-çēs'-siōn-ist** (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *secession*; *-ist*.]

**1.** One who secedes from a party or association; a seceder.

"If, therefore, the breach seems wide and the feelings left by the contest bitter, the fault lies with the *Secessionists*."—London Daily Telegraph.

**2.** One who upholds or maintains the principle of secessionism; specif., in the United States, one who took part or sympathized with the Southern States in the struggle, begun in 1861, to break away from union with the Northern States.

**sē'-chī-ūm**, *s.* [Greek *sēkazō*=to drive to a pen and shut up in it, with reference to its being used to fatten pigs.]

**Botany:** A genus of *Sicææ*. *Sechium edule* is a climber with tendrils and yellow flowers, and bears a prickly edible fruit four inches long. Cultivated chiefly in the West Indies.

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thére**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sire**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.



†sēck, a. & s. [Fr. *sec*=lean, spare.]

A. *As adj.*: Barren, profitless, as a rent seck; that is, a barren rent without any power of distress.

B. *As subst.*: A warrant of remedy by distress.

sēck'-ēl, s. [Etym. doubtful] A small, pulpy variety of pear of delicious flavor. It ripens about the end of October, but keeps good only for a few days.

\*sēc'-le (le as ēl), s. [Fr. *siècle*, from Lat. *seculum*=an age, a century.] A century.

sē-clūde', v. t. [Latin *secludo*, from *se*=apart, and *claudo*=to shut.]

1. To shut up apart or away from society or company; to keep apart or alone for some length of time; to withdraw into solitude.

\*2. To shut out; to keep out; to prevent from entering; to exclude, to preclude.

"Enclose your tender plants in your conservatory, *secluding* all entrance of cold."—*Evelyn's Calendar*.

sē-clūd'-ēd, a. [SECLUDE.] Kept or withdrawn apart from others; living in retirement; retired; away from public notice; as, a *secluded* spot, a *secluded* life.

sē-clūd'-ēd-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *secluded*; -ly.] In a secluded or retired manner; in retirement.

sē-clū'-sion, s. [Lat. *seclusus*, pa. par. of *secludo*=to seclude (q. v.).] The act of secluding; the state of being secluded; a separation, withdrawal, or exclusion from society or association; retirement, privacy.

sē-clū'-sive, a. [Lat. *seclusus*; Eng. suff. -ive.] Tending to seclude or to shut out from society or association; keeping in retirement or seclusion.

sēc'-ōhm, s. [Eng. *sec(ond)*; *ohm*.] *Elect.*: The same as HENRY.

sēc'-ōnd, \*sec-onde, \*sec-ounde, a. & s. [Fr. *second* (fem. *seconde*), from Lat. *secundus*=following, second (as following the first), from *sequor*=to follow; Sp. & Port. *segundo*; Ital. *secondo*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Immediately following the first in time or place; coming next after the first in order of time or place.

2. Hence, used for occurring again; other.

"He slept and dreamed the *second* time."—*Genesis* xli 5.

3. Secondary; not primary; subordinate.

"While the mind of man looketh upon *second* causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them and go no farther."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Atheism*.

4. Next to the first in value, excellence, dignity, rank, or position; inferior or subordinate only to one.

5. Inferior, subordinate.

"I shall not speak superlatively of them, lest I be suspected of partiality; but this I may truly say, they are *second* to none in the Christian world."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers*.

\*6. Helping, aiding, assisting, lending assistance.

"Good, my lords, be *second* to me."

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The one next after the first; the one next to the first in order of time, place, value, importance, dignity, rank, or the like.

"Each *second* stood heir to the first."

*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 1.

2. One who supports, assists, or backs up another; specif., one who attends on the principal in a duel, to mark out the ground, &c., and see that everything is carried out fairly; the principal supporter of a boxer in a prize fight.

Now prove good *seconds*."

*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 4.

\*3. Aid, help, assistance.

"Give *second*, and my love is everlasting thine."

*J. Fletcher*.

4. (*Plural*): A coarse and inferior kind of flour; hence, used for any baser matter.

"My oblation, poor but free,

Which is not mixed with *seconds*."

*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 125.

5. The sixtieth part of a minute of time or of a minute of a degree. The hour and degree are each divided into sixty minutes (marked thus, 60'), and each minute is subdivided into sixty seconds (marked thus, 60"). In old treatises minutes are designated as *minutæ primæ*, or first small divisions, and seconds as *minutæ secundæ* (whence the name) or second small divisions.

II. *Music*:

1. The interval of a second is the difference between any sound and the next nearest sound

above or below it. There are three kinds—the minor second or semitone, the major second, and the extreme sharp second. [INTERVAL.]

2. A lower part added to a melody when arranged for two voices or instruments.

¶ To play *second fiddle*: To take a subordinate part or position.

second-advent, second-coming, s.

*Theol.*: The expected second coming of Christ.

¶ *Second Advent Brethren*:

*Eccles. & Church Hist.*: A small sect, giving special prominence to the doctrine of the Second Advent, for which they wait.

second-best, adj. Next to the best; of second kind or quality.

¶ To come off *second best*: To get the worst of it; to be worsted.

second-class, subst. Of inferior quality; second-rate.

second-coming, s. [SECOND-ADVENT.]

second-cousin, subst. The son or daughter of a cousin-german.

second-cut file, s. A file whose teeth have a grade of coarseness between the bastard and the smooth.

second-distance, s.

*Paint.*: That part of a picture between the foreground and the background.

second-fiddle, s. A violin or fiddle which plays the part next in height to the upper part or air in concerted instrumental music.

second-flour, s. [SECOND, a., B. I. 4.]

second-futtock, s. [FUTTOCK.]

second-hand, s. & a.

A. *As substantive*:

1. Possession received from the first possessor.

2. A hand for marking seconds on a watch or clock.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Received from another; not primary or original; secondary.

"Strange abuse made of quotations and *second-hand* representations."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 111.

2. Not new; having been used or worn; as, *second-hand* books.

¶ (1) *At second-hand*: Not in the first place; not originally or primarily; by transmission from the first source or owner

"In imitation of preachers at *second-hand*, I shall transcribe from Bruyère a piece of raillery."—*Taller*.

(2) *Second-hand bookseller*: A dealer in *second-hand* books.

second-rate, s. & a.

A. *As substantive*:

1. The second order in size, quality, value, dignity, or the like.

2. A vessel of war of the second rate. [RATE, s.]

B. *As adjective*:

1. Of the second order in size, quality, value, dignity, or the like; of inferior quality.

2. Applied to a vessel of war of the second rate.

†second-scent, s. An expression framed on the model of second-sight (q. v.), meaning a presage, by means of the sense of smell, that a death is near at hand.

"That keen, *second-scent* of death,

By which the vulture snuffs his food."

*Moore: Fire-Worshippers*.

second-sight, s.

1. *Lit.*: The power of seeing prophetic visions, or of discerning that which is hidden or invisible.

"If force of evidence could authorize us to believe *facts* inconsistent with the general laws of nature, enough might be produced in favor of the existence of the *second-sight*."—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, i. 23. (Note.)

2. *Fig.*: Power of insight; the capacity for discerning truth where others are unable to see it.

"Suppose that Fabius Pictor and some of his successors were gifted with historical *second-sight*."—*Lewis Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ch. xii.

second-sighted, a. Having the power of *second-sight*.

second-wind, s.

*Athletics*: A regular state of respiration which succeeds to the breathlessness arising in early stages of violent and continued muscular exertion. It is due to the increased arterialization of the blood which had been rendered somewhat venous by the violent breathing.

sēc'-ōnd, v. t. [French *seconder*; Lat. *secundo*.]

[SECOND, a.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To follow in the next or second place to; to follow up; to attend closely.

2. To support, to back up, to encourage; to lend countenance or aid to; to promote, to forward.

"Thy sight now *seconds* not thy will."

*Cowper: To Mary*.

3. *In legislative and other assemblies, or public meetings*: To support by one's voice or vote; to join with a person, or act as his second, in proposing some measure or resolution.

"An amendment was proposed and *seconded*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. *British Mil.*: In the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, to retire temporarily, as an officer when he accepts civil employment under the Crown. After six months of such employment, he is *seconded*, that is, he loses his military pay, but retains his rank, &c., in his corps. After being *seconded* for ten years, he must elect to return to military duty or to retire altogether.

"A military officer, on the active list, *seconded* for colonial service, forfeits his pay."—*London Times*.

sēc'-ōnd-a-ri-lŷ, \*sec-ond-a-ry-ly, \*sec-und-a-ri-ly, adv. [Eng. *secondary*; -ly.]

1. In a secondary or subordinate manner; not primarily or originally.

"The so-called French accents have but *secondarily* to do with the accentuation of the language."—*Earle: Philology*, § 625.

\*2. *Secondly*; in the second place.

"First apostles, *secondarily* prophets, thirdly teachers."—1 *Corinthians* xii. 28.

sēc'-ōnd-a-ri-nēss, s. [Eng. *secondary*; -ness.] The quality or state of being secondary.

sēc'-ōnd-a-rŷ, a. & s. [Lat. *secundarius*, from *secundus*=second (q. v.); Fr. *secondaire*; Sp. & Port. *secundario*, *segundario*; Ital. *secondario*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Succeeding next in order to the first; second in place, origin, rank, value, importance, or the like; not primary, not original; derived.

"The pleasures then of its sensible qualities are everywhere the same; those of its *secondary* qualities every where different."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vii.

2. Acting by deputation or delegated authority; subordinate.

"That we were form'd then, say'st thou, and the work Of *secondary* hands, by task transferr'd From father to his son?"—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 854.

II. *Pathology*:

1. Following on a disease and produced by it; as, *secondary* fever (q. v.).

2. Succeeding the first local symptoms, and generally constitutional; as, *secondary* syphilis.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A delegate or deputy; one who acts by deputation or delegated authority; one who acts in subordination to another.

\*2. (See extract.)

"He [Barclay] sometimes has a stroke of humour; as in the following stanza, where he wishes to take on board the eight *secondaries*, or minor canons, of his college."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poëtry*, ii. 242.

3. An officer of the city of London whose duties arise out of those devolving upon the sheriffs in connection with the administration of justice, and the election of corporate officers and members of Parliament. The Secondary presides in his own court for the hearing of compensation cases, assessment of damages in breach-of-promise actions, and the like, where judgment has gone by default, &c.

4. One of the feathers growing on the second bone of a bird's wing.

5. A secondary circle (q. v.).

6. A secondary planet (q. v.).

¶ *Secondary qualities of bodies*:

*Physics*: Those qualities which are not inseparable from bodies; as color, taste, &c.

secondary-actions, s. pl. In electrolysis the direct products of the electrical decomposition are not always obtained at the electrodes, but products due to their reaction on the water and other chemicals may appear. These constitute *secondary* actions.

secondary-alcohol, s.

*Chem.*: An alcohol in which the carbon atom united to hydroxyl, is combined with only one atom of hydrogen.

secondary-amides and amines, s. pl.

*Chem.*: Compounds derive! from a single or multiple molecule of ammonia by replacing two-thirds of the typical hydrogen by acid and basylous radicals respectively.

secondary-amputation, s.

*Surg.*: Amputation of a limb, &c., deferred till the immediate effects of the injury upon the constitution have passed away.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ç -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -çion, -çion = zhün. -çious, -çious, -çious = shús. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl



**secondary-battery**, *s.* [STORAGE-BATTERY.]

**secondary-circle**, *s.*

*Geom. & Astron.:* A great circle passing through the poles of another great circle perpendicular to its plane.

**secondary-coil**, *s.*

*Elect.:* The outer portion of an induction coil (q. v.) in which the secondary currents are induced. It is usually of fine wire, and of great length.

**secondary-colors**, *s. pl.* Colors produced by the union in equal proportions of primary colors; thus, blue and yellow produce green, blue and red violet, &c.

**secondary-conveyances**, *s. pl.*

*Law:* Derivative conveyances (q. v.).

**secondary-cortex**, *s.*

*Bot.:* The portions of the cortex which are formed fresh in any particular year.

**secondary-crystal**, *s.* A crystal derived from one of the primary forms.

**secondary-current**, *s.*

*Elect.:* An induced current. The current from a secondary-battery.

**secondary-embryo-sacs**, *s. pl.*

*Bot.:* A few cells of larger growth than the rest in the endosperm of an embryo sac.

**secondary-evidence**, *s.*

*Law:* Indirect evidence (q. v.).

**secondary-fever**, *s.*

*Pathol.:* A term used specially of the fever which follows the first attack of small-pox, particularly of the confluent kind. It generally begins about the eleventh day of the disease, the eighth of the eruption, and is often fatal, or leaves permanent consequences, as blindness, deafness, or lameness.

**secondary-formation**, *s.* [SECONDARY-ROCKS.]

**secondary-group**, *s.*

*Geol.:* A term for the Secondary rocks recommended by the International Geologists' Congress, held at Bologna, in 1881.

**secondary-plane**, *s.*

*Crystall.:* Any plane on a crystal which is not one of the primary planes.

**secondary-planet**, *s.* [PLANET.]

**secondary-poles**, *s. pl.* Poles sometimes found in magnets existing in positions intermediate between the end or true poles.

**secondary-rocks**, *s. pl.*

*Geology:*

\*1. All sedimentary and fossiliferous rocks, as distinguished from the primary rocks below [PRIMARY] and the Tertiary alluviums and diluviums above.

2. An extensive series of stratified rocks, having certain characters in common distinguishing them from the primary rocks beneath and the Tertiary above them. Lyell divides the Secondary rocks into the Trias, the Lias, the Oolite, and the Cretaceous; Seeley into the Trias, the Lias, the Pelolithic, the Psammolithic, and the Cretaceous; and Etheridge into the Triassic, the Jurassic, and the Cretaceous. In many places the palæozoic strata had been fractured, contorted, and even thrown into a vertical position before the Secondary rocks began to be deposited. There is a break between the end of the Primary [PALÆOZOIC] rocks and the commencement of the Secondary strata. Though most of the latter seem conformable to each other, yet the considerable alterations ever and anon occurring in the character of the fossil remains suggest the existence of breaks not stratigraphically visible. Thus there is no visible unconformability in the Lias, yet only five per cent. of the fossils pass from the Middle to the Upper Lias. During the deposition of the Secondary rocks the geographical features of the northern hemisphere were again and again modified. From the Lias to the Chalk there seems to have been a series of large tropical islands, drained by considerable rivers, with a vegetation of Cycads, Reeds, and Conifers. Gigantic reptiles were the dominant vertebrates. A great break occurs between the Secondary and the Tertiary. Murchison says that gold is generally absent from Secondary rocks. [MESOZOIC.]

**secondary-roots**, *s. pl.* [LATERAL-ROOTS.]

**secondary-stems**, *s. pl.*

*Bot.:* The ramifications of a stem; branches.

**secondary-strata**, *s. pl.* [SECONDARY-ROCKS.]

**secondary-tints**, *s. pl.*

*Paint.:* Tints of a subdued kind, such as grays, &c.

**secondary-tone**, *s.*

*Music:* The same as HARMONIC (q. v.).

**secondary-union**, *s.*

*Surg.:* The union of wounds by the second intention.

**secondary-use**, *s.* [USE, s.]

**se-cōnde'**, *s.* [Fr.] A thrust and parry in fencing, and a corresponding position of the body.

**šec'-ōnd-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *second*, v.; -cr.] One who seconds; one who supports what another does, affirms, or proposes.

"His proposer and *seconder* will conduct him to the chair."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**šec'-ōnd-īne**, *s.* [SECUNDINE.]

**šec'-ōnd-ly'**, *adv.* [Eng. *second*, a.; -ly.] In the second place.

"First, because God has promised it; *secondly*, because he is able to perform it."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

**šec'-ōnds**, *s. pl.* [SECOND, a. B. I. 4.]

**seconds-pendulum**, *subst.* A pendulum which makes one oscillation per second.

**\*se-cōn'**, **\*se-goōn'**, *subst.* [Sp. *segundo*.] The same as SECONDE (q. v.).

"A thrust in *segoon* quite through his left side."—*Sheridan: School for Scandal*, v. 2.

**sē'-crē-čy'**, **\*se-cre-cie**, *s.* [Eng. *secrete*(t); -cy.]

1. A state of being secret or hidden; concealment from the observation or notice of others not concerned; a secret manner or mode of proceeding.

"Whom the king hath in *secrecy* long married."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

\*2. Solitude, retirement, seclusion.

"Thou in thy *secrecy* . . . seek'st not Social communication."—*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 427.

3. The quality or state of being secretive; the habit of keeping secrets; forbearance of disclosure or discovery; discretion.

"All the officers of his mint were sworn to *secrecy*."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. iii.

\*4. A secret. (*Shakesp.: Lucrece*, 101.)

**\*secrenesse**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *secre*; -ness.] *Secrecy*. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 5, 192.)

**sē'-crēt**, **\*se-crete**, **\*se-crete**, *adj. & s.* [Fr. *secre*, from Lat. *secretus*=secret, prop. pa. par. of *secerno*=to separate, to set apart [SECCERN]; Sp. & Port. *secreto*; Ital. *secreto*, *segreto*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Concealed from the knowledge of all except the person or persons concerned; private, hidden.

"I have towards heaven breathed a *secret* vow."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 4.

2. Kept back from general knowledge or observation; not revealed; hidden.

"The *secret* things belong unto the Lord our God."—*Deut.* xxix. 29.

\*3. Being in retirement or seclusion; secluded, private, retired.

"There *secret* in her sapphire cell He with the Nais wont to dwell."—*Fenton. (Todd.)*

4. Occult, mysterious; not apparent; not seen.

"Whereon the stars in *secret* influence comment."—*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 15.

\*5. Keeping secrets; secretive, discreet; not apt or given to blab or betray confidence; reserved, silent.

"I can be *secret* as a dumb man."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

\*6. Affording privacy; retired, secluded, private. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 7.)

7. Privy; not proper or fit to be seen; private. (1 *Samuel* v. 3.)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Something carefully or studiously kept back, hidden or concealed; a thing kept back from general knowledge, and not to be revealed.

"*Secrets* with girls, like loaded guns with boys, Are never valued till they make a noise."—*Crabbe: Tales of the Hall*, xi.

2. Something not revealed, discovered, known, or explained; a mystery.

"All blest *secrets*, All your unpublish'd virtues of the earth."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 4.

\*3. Secrecy.

4. (*Pl.*): The secret or private parts; the parts of the body which modesty and propriety require to be concealed.

II. *Roman Ritual:* A prayer or prayers recited by the celebrant in a low tone of voice, audible only to himself, immediately after the *Orate, Fratres*.

"These words [Per omnia sæcula sæculorum] form the conclusion of the *Secret*. The priest here elevates his voice at Low Mass, and at High Mass employs a chant in their recitation in order to fix the attention of the people, and to invite them to unite their prayers with his."—*Rock: Hierurgia*, p. 80.

¶ (1) *Discipline of the secret*: [DISCIPLINE, s.

¶ (1).]

(2) *In secret*: Secretly; in secrecy or privacy, privately. (*Prov.* ix. 17.)

**\*secret-false**, *adj.* Faithless in secret; secretly false; treacherous.

**secret-society**, *s.* A society whose operations are conducted in secret.

**\*sē'-crēt**, *v. t.* [SECRET, a.] To keep secret or private.

"Great care is to be used of the clerks of the council for the *secreting* of their consultations."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers*.

**sē'-crēt-age** (age as ĭg), *subst.* [Eng. *secrete*(t); -age.]

*Furricry:* The act or process of secreting (q. v.).

**sēc-rē-tār'-ī-āl**, **\*sēc-rē-tār'-ī-ān**, *adj.* [Eng. *secretary*; -al.] Pertaining or relating to a secretary; befitting a secretary.

"The allowance for *secretarial* assistance."—*Fall Mall Gazette*.

**sēc-rē-tār'-ī-āt**, **sēc-rē-tār'-ī-āte**, *subst.* [Fr. *secrétariat*.]

1. The office of a secretary; secretaryship.

2. The place or office where a secretary transacts business, keeps his papers, &c.

**sēc'-rē-tār-ŷ**, **\*sec-re-tar-ye**, *s.* [Fr. *secrétaire*' from Low Lat. *secretarius*=a confidential officer from Lat. *secretus*=secret (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *secretario*; Ital. *secretario*, *segretario*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

\*1. One who is entrusted with or who keeps secrets; a confidant.

"A faithful *secretary* to her sex's foibles."—*Raleigh*.

2. A person employed by a public company, an association, or public body, or an individual to attend to correspondence, draw up reports, &c.; one who transacts another's business, correspondence, or other matters requiring writing.

"Call Gardiner to me, my new *secretary*."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 2.

3. A piece of furniture fitted with conveniences for writing and for keeping papers. (In this sense a corrupt. of *eseritoire*.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Polit.*: An officer of state, to whom is entrusted the superintendance and management of a particular department of the government; as, the *secretary* of state, who has charge of the correspondence and attends to the relations of a government with foreign courts; the *secretary* of the treasury, who manages the department of finance; the *secretary* of war, &c. They are usually members of the cabinet or advisory council of the executive.

2. *Print.*: A kind of script type, in imitation of engraving hand, not unlike *Ronde* (q. v.).

3. *Ornith.*: The Secretary-bird (q. v.).

¶ *Secretary of an embassy or legation*: The principal assistant of an ambassador or envoy.

**secretary-bird**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: *Serpentarius secretarius*, from South Africa, a bird protected by the native and English authorities for the service it renders in destroying venomous serpents, which it kills by blows from its powerful feet and bill, though occasionally the serpent succeeds in inflicting mortal injury on its foe. Layard asserts (*Birds of South Africa*) that although this bird can inflict severe wounds with its feet, the legs are so brittle that they will snap if it is suddenly started into a quick run. The Secretary-bird stands about four feet high; upper surface grayish-blue, shaded with reddish-brown on wing-coverts; throat white, thighs black tail feathers very long, black at base paling into gray, tipped with white; two long central feathers bluish-gray tipped with black and white. Crest of ten feathers black or gray, tipped with black, arranged in pairs, and erectile at will. From the fancied resemblance of this crest to a pen behind a clerk's ear, the bird derived its specific Latin and popular English name.



Secretary-bird.

**sēc'-rē-tār-ŷ-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *secretary*; -ship.] The office, post, or position of a secretary.

**sē'-crēte'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *secretus*, pa. par. of *secerno*=to separate, to discern (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To conceal, to hide; to remove or keep from the knowledge or observation of others.

"A secondary sense which hides and *secretes* it."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. vi., § 3.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Šŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



2. *Physiol.*: To separate from the blood, from the sap, &c.; to discern. Used sometimes so as to exclude, at others so as to include, excretion. [SECRETION.]

\**sē-crēte*, *a.* [SECRETE, *v.*] Separate, distinct. *sē-crēt-īng*, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [SECRETE, *v.*]

*A. As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

*B. As adj.*: Performing the process of secretion; secretory; as, *secreting glands*.

*C. As subst.*: A process by which the hairs of hare and rabbit skins are rendered fit for felting. The skin is laid upon a table, and the hair side brushed with a solution of mercury, 32; aquafortis, 500; water, 300. The skins are then stoved, causing the retraction and curling of the hairs.

*secreting-apparatus*, *s.*

*Anat.*: A simple membrane, supporting a layer of secreting cells on one of the surfaces while freely ramified blood-vessels are spread over the other. To increase the secreting surface the membrane may rise into a fold, fringes, or other projection, or, retiring, may form a recess.

*secreting-glands*, *s. pl.* [GLAND, *s.* ¶ (4).]

*secreting-organs*, *s. pl.*

*Botany*: Reservoirs or receptacles for secretions. These are glands, laticiferous tissue, receptacles, or reservoirs, as the turpentine reservoirs in the Coniferae.

*sē-crē-tion*, *subst.* [Fr., from Lat. *secretus*, *pa. par. of secerno.*] [SECRETE, *v.*]

1. *Physiol.*: A process in an organized body by which various matters derived from the organism are collected and discharged at particular parts that they may be further employed for special purpose in the system, as the saliva and the gastric juice, or to be simply eliminated as redundant material or waste product, as perspiration and urine. The latter are generally called excretions (*q. v.*). The chief agents in secretion are the blood and nucleated cells.

2. *Botany & Vegetable Physiol.*: Any organic but unorganized substance produced in the interior of plants. They are chiefly amylaceous or saccharine, and are deposited in cellular tissue.

3. The matter secreted, as mucus, perspirable matter, &c.

*ʃsē-crē-tion-əl*, *a.* [English *secretional.*] Of, belonging to, or connected with secretion (*q. v.*).

*secretional diseases*, *s. pl.*

*Vegetable Pathol.*: The name sometimes given to the transformation of cellulose into gum, resin, manna, &c. This is not really a morbid process, but in some cases is an evidence of vigorous growth.

\**sē-crēt-ist*, *s.* [Eng. *secret*; *-ist.*] A dealer in secrets. (Boyle: *Works.* i. 315.)

*sē-crē-tī-tious*, *adj.* [SECRETE, *v.*] Parted by secretion.

"They have a similitude or contrariety to the secretitious humors in taste and quality."—Floyer: *On the Humors.*

*sē-crē-tīve*, *a.* [Eng. *secret(e)*; *-ive.*]

1. Given to secrecy; apt or given to keep secrets.

"Somewhat sullen and secretive in their ways."—Hawley Smart: *Struck Down*, ch. xi.

2. Promoting or causing secretion; pertaining to secretion; secretory.

*sē-crē-tīve-ness*, *s.* [English *secretive*; *-ness.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being secretive; disposition to conceal.

2. *Phrenol.*: In the system of Spurzheim, and latterly also of Combe, the seventh in order of those Affective Faculties called propensities. It is the organ which produces the tendency to secrecy in thoughts, words, intentions, &c. It is an essential element in prudence on the one hand, and in deceit, cunning, and hypocrisy on the other.

*sē-crē-tīly*, *adv.* [Eng. *secret*; *-ly.*]

1. In a secret manner; privately, privily, not openly; without the knowledge of others.

2. Inwardly; not apparently or openly; in one's heart.

"Yet secretly their host did on them lowre."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. ix. 19.

*sē-crēt-ness*, \**se-cret-nes*; \**se-cret-nesse*, *s.* [Eng. *secret*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being secret, hidden, or concealed; secrecy, privacy.

2. The quality of being secretive; secretiveness.

"I could muster up  
My giants and my witches to,  
Which are vast constancy and secretness."  
—Donne. (Todd.)

\*3 A secret.

"Three or four that knewe the secretness of his mynde."—Berners: *Froissart*; *Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. xxix.

*sē-crē-tōry*, \**se-cre-tor-ie*, *a.* [Eng. *secret(e)*; *-ory.*] Performing the office of secretion; secreting.

*sēct* (1), *secte*, *s.* [Fr. *secte*=a sect or faction, a rout or troupe, a company of one (most commonly bad) opinion (Cotgrave), from Low Lat. *secta*=a set of people, a suite . . . a suit of clothes, a suit at law, from Lat. *secta*=a party, a faction, a sect, lit.=a follower, from *sequor* (*pa. par. secutus*)=to follow; Sp. *secta*; Port. *secta, sieta*; Ital. *setta*. Not connected in any way with Lat. *seco*=to cut.]

1. A body or number of persons following some particular teacher or leader, or united in some settled tenets, chiefly in philosophy or religion, but constituting a distinct party by holding sentiments different to those of a school; a denomination; especially applied to a religious denomination.

"This newe secte of Lollardie."—Gower: *C. A.* (Prol.)

2. A section of the community; a party, a faction.

"When sects and factions were newly born."  
—Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, iii. 5.

\*3. A class, an order, a rank.

\*4. A profession. (Burton.)

\**sect-master*, *s.* The leader of a sect.

\**sēct* (2), *s.* [Lat. *sectus*, *pa. par. of seco*=to cut.] A cutting, a scion.

"Of our unbitted lusts, I take this that you call love to be a sect or cion."—Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 3.

\**sēct* (3), *s.* [See def.] A corruption of sex (*q. v.*). (Vulgar.)

"So is all her sect; an they be once in a calm they are sick."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.

*sēc-tār'-ī-an*, *a. & s.* [SECT. (1), *s.*]

*A. As adj.*: Of or pertaining to a sect or sects; strongly or bigotedly devoted to the tenets and interests of a particular sect or religious denomination; characterized by bigoted devotion to a particular sect or religious denomination; peculiar to a sect. (Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, iii. 739.)

*B. As subst.*: A member or adherent of a particular sect, school, or religious denomination.

*sēc-tār'-ī-an-ism*, *s.* [English *sectarian*; *-ism.*] The quality or state of being a sectarian; the principles of sectarians; devoted adherence to a particular sect, school, or religious denomination; bigoted or partisan zeal for a particular sect.

*sēc-tār'-ī-an-ize*, *v. t.* [Eng. *sectarian*; *-ize.*] To make sectarian; to imbue with sectarian feelings or principles.

\**sēc-tār-ism*, *s.* [English *sectar(y)*; *-ism.*] The same as SECTARIANISM (*q. v.*).

"Nothing hath more marks of schism and sectarism than this presbyterian way."—King Charles: *Eikon Basilike.*

*ʃsēc-tār-ist*, *subst.* [English *sectar(y)*; *-ist.*] A sectary, a sectarian.

"Milton was certainly of that profession or general principle on which all sectarists agree."—Warton: *Milton*; sonnets, xiv. (Note.)

*sēc-tār-ỹ*, *s.* [Fr. *sectaire*, from *secte*=a sect.] [SECT (1).]

1. A follower, a pupil.

"How long have you been a sectary astronomical?"—Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 2.

2. One who belongs to a sect or religious denomination, especially one who separates from an established church or from the prevailing denomination of Christians; a sectarian.

\**sēc-tā-tōr*, \**sec-ta-tour*, *s.* [Lat. *sectator.*] A follower, a disciple, an adherent.

*sēc-tīle*, *a.* [Lat. *sectilis*, from *sectus*, *pa. par. of seco*=to cut.] Capable of being cut.

*ʃsēc-tīl-ī-tỹ*, *subst.* [Eng. *sectil(e)*; *-ity.*] The property of being easily cut. (Rossiter.)

*sēc-tī-ō-* (*t as sh*), *pref.* [SECTION.] Sectional. *sectio-planography*, *s.*

*Civil Eng.*: A method of laying down the sections of engineering, as railways, &c. It is prepared by using the line of direction laid down on the plan as a datum-line, the cuttings being plotted on the upper part and the embankments on the lower part of the line.

*sēc-tion*, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sectionem*, accus. of *sectio*=a cutting, from *sectus*, *pa. par. of seco*=to cut; Sp. *seccion*; Ital. *sezione.*]

*I. Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of cutting or dividing; separation by cutting.

2. That which is cut off or separated from the rest; a part, a division, a portion; specifically—

(1) A distinct part or portion; a division, a class.

(2) A distinct part or portion of a book or writing; a division or sub-division of a chapter; a paragraph; a division of a statute or other writing. Hence often applied to the sign §, used to denote such a division or sub-division.

"Through which I shall run in as many several chapters or sections."—Wotton: *Remains*, p. 74.

(3) A distinct part or portion of a country, people, community, class, or the like; a class, a division.

"Having alienated one great section of Christendom by persecuting the Huguenots, he alienated another by insulting the Holy See."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

(4) In that portion of the United States, once general-government land, and surveyed by order of the national authorities, one of the portions of a square of 640 acres, or one square mile each, into which the public lands are divided. Each section is  $\frac{1}{36}$  of a township. The sections in each township are numbered. Sections are sub-divided into half-sections, quarter-sections, and even into eighths of a section. In preëmpting a homestead a settler may claim a quarter-section.

3. A vertical plan of the interior of a building, of a piece of country, of a mine, or of any structure, natural or artificial, showing it as it would appear upon an upright plane cutting through it. In buildings, sections show the thicknesses of the walls, ceilings, floors, the heights of rooms and of doors and windows, and the forms of the ceilings, whether flat, coved, or vaulted. Sections are longitudinal, transverse, vertical, horizontal, oblique, central, lateral, &c., according to position and direction.

*II. Technically:*

1. *Geol.*: The representation of an imaginary cutting, generally vertical, through a certain number of beds. Sections are so essential to a right comprehension of the dip, the strike, and the mutual relations of strata, that they abound in geological books.

2. *Mach.*: A detachable portion of a machine or instrument when made up of a number of parts.

3. *Microscopy*: A thin slice of any organic or inorganic substance cut off for microscopic examination. Sections are named according to the direction in which they are taken, as longitudinal, transverse, &c. They are also described specifically, as anatomical, or mineralogical sections.

4. *Mil.*: Half a platoon of infantry.

5. *Music*: A part of a movement, consisting of one or more phrases.

6. *Surveying*: A view showing the inequalities of the ground in reference to a base-line or line of construction.

¶ *Conic sections*: [CONIC.]

*section-beam*, *s.*

*Warping, &c.*: A roller which receives the yarn from the spools, either for the dressing-machine or for the loom. [WARPING.]

*sēc-tion-əl*, *a.* [Eng. *section*; *-al.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a section or distinct part or division of a larger body or territory.

2. Composed of or made up in sections or independent parts.

*sectional-boat*, *s.* A boat made up in several independent sections, or, in fact, several boats jointed together at their ends, so as to conform to sudden bends in the channel, or disconnected, so that each may be separately conveyed over a portage.

*sectional-dock*, *s.*

*Hydr. Eng.*: The sectional dock is intended to lift a vessel above the surface of the water, in order that its bottom may be cleaned. It consists of a series of caissons, connected with a platform, which is introduced below the vessel, and the water being pumped from these caissons by means of steam-engines, the vessel is raised by their flotation. The apparatus is towed to any place where necessary.

*sectional-steam-boiler*, *s.*

*Steam*: A boiler built up of portions secured together in such a way that the size may be increased by addition of sections, the working capacity being the sum of the whole, and the individual parts being separately removable for repair or substitution of new pieces.

*sēc-tion-əl-ism*, *s.* [English *sectional*; *-ism.*] The having regard to the interests of a section of a country or the community rather than those of the nation at large.

*sēc-tion-āl-ī-tỹ*, *s.* [Eng. *sectional*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being sectional; sectionalism.

*sēc-tion-əl-ize*, *v. t.* [Eng. *sectional*; *-ize.*] To cause the interests of one section or part of a country to be arrayed against those of another.

*sēc-tion-əl-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *sectional*; *-ly.*] In a sectional manner.

\**sēc-tion-ize*, *v. t.* [Eng. *section*; *-ize.*] To divide or lay out in sections.

\**sēct-ism*, *s.* [Eng. *sect* (1); *-ism.*] Devotion to a sect; sectarianism.

\**sēct-ist*, *s.* [Eng. *sect* (1); *-ist.*] One devoted to a particular sect; a sectarian.

\**sēc-tī-ūn'-cle* (*t as sh*), *s.* [A dimin. from *sect* (1).] A petty sect. (J. Martineau.)

ბბილ, ბბყ; პპუტ, ჯჯოლ; ცც, ცცელ, ცცორუს, ცცინ, ბბენჯ; გგ, გგემ; თთინ, თთის; სსინ, ააჟ; ეეექტ, ეეეენოფონ, ეეეეისტ. პპ = ფ. -ცციან, -ცციან = შაან. -ცციონ, -ცციონ = შაუნ; ტტონ, -ცციონ = ჯაუნ. -ცციონს, -ცციონს, -ცციონს = შაუნს. -ბლე, -ბლე, &c. = ბელ, ბელ.



**sĕc'-tīve**, *a.* [Lat. *sectus*, pa. par. of *seco*=to cut.] The same as **SECTILE** (q. v.).

**sĕc'-tōr**, *s.* [Lat.=a cutter, from *sectus*, pa. par. of *seco*=to cut; Fr. *secteur*; Sp. *sector*; Ital. *settore*.]

1. *Astron.*: [DIP-SECTOR, ZENITH-SECTOR.]

2. *Gearing*: A sector-wheel (q. v.).

3. *Geom.*: That portion of the area of a circle included between two radii and an arc. The area of a sector is equal to the product of the arc of the sector by half of the radius. If the angle at the center is given, the length of the arc of the sector may be found, since it is equal to  $x$  multiplied by the radius into the ratio of  $180^\circ$  to the number of degrees of the sector. A spherical sector or the sector of a sphere is a volume or solid that may be generated by revolving a sector of a circle about a straight line drawn through the vertex of the sector as an axis, or it is the conic solid whose vertex coincides with the center of the sphere, and whose base is a segment of the same sphere.

4. *Math. & Survey.*: A mathematical instrument used for laying down plans, measuring angles, &c. It has two legs, united by a rule-joint, and graduated. The scales put upon sectors are divided into single and double; the former has a line with inches divided into eighths or tenths; a second, into decimals containing one hundred parts; a third, into chords; the fourth has sines; the fifth, tangents; the sixth, rhombs; the seventh and eighth have latitudes, hours, &c. The double scale contains a line of lines; a line of chords; third, a line of sines; fourth, tangents to  $45^\circ$ ; fifth, secants; sixth, tangents above  $45^\circ$ ; seventh, polygons. In surveying, the instrument is mounted on a leg or tripod, and the hob depending from the axis of the rule-joint indicates the station exactly.

¶ *Dip-sector*: [DIP, *s.*]

**sector-cylinder steam-engine**, *s.*

*Steam*: An engine whose working-chamber is a sector of a cylinder, in which a rectangular piston oscillates to and fro like a door on its hinge. The axle of oscillation is a rocking-shaft to which the piston is fixed; and by means of an arm projecting from one of the outer ends of that shaft and a connecting-rod, motion is communicated to the crank.

**sector-wheel**, *s.*

*Gearing*:

1. A wheel, or rolling lever, which has the shape of a sector of a circle. It is used as a gear-wheel in machines when an impulse of moderate length is required, and has a reciprocating rotary motion.

2. A cog-wheel whose perimeter is formed of sectors of varying radii, imparting a variable motion to a wheel of counterpart form; a variable wheel.

**sĕc'-tōr-āl**, *adj.* [Eng. *sector*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a sector.

**sectoral-barometer**, *s.* An instrument in which the height of the mercurial column is found by the angle at which it is necessary to incline the tube in order to bring the mercury to a certain mark on the instrument.

**sĕc'-tōr-ī-āl**, *a. & s.* [SECTOR. (See extract.)]

**A. As adj.**: Cutting.

"In most Carnivora one molar tooth on each side of both jaws has its crown modified either wholly or in part, for reacting upon the opposite tooth, like the blades of scissors, in express relation to the division of flesh; whence Cuvier has applied to this tooth the name of *dent carnassière*, which I have rendered *dens sectorius*, *sectorial*, or scissor-tooth."—Owen: *Odontography*, i. 475.

**B. As subst.**: A sectoral tooth.

"The third molar displaces the deciduous *sectorial*."—Owen: *Odontography*, i. 481.

**sĕc'-trōid**, *s.* [Eng. *sector*; *-oid*.]

*Arch.*: A term applied to the surface of two adjacent groins in a vault.

**sĕc'-u-lar**, **\*sec-u-ler**, **\*sec-u-ler**, *a. & s.* [Old Fr. *seculier* (Fr. *seculaire*), from Latin *secularis*=secular, worldly, belonging to the age; *saeculum*=a generation, an age; Sp. & Port. *secular*; Italian *secolare*.]

**A. As adjective**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. Pertaining to the present world or to things not spiritual or sacred; pertaining or relating to things connected with the present life only; dissociated from religion or religious teaching; not devoted to religious or sacred use or purposes; worldly, temporal, profane.

2. Occurring or observed once in an age or century, or at long intervals; as, *secular* games (q. v.).

3. Extending over, occurring in, or accomplished during a very long period of time; as, the *secular* inequality in the motion of a heavenly body, the *secular* refrigeration of the globe.

\*4. Living for an age or ages. (Milton.)

**II. Eccles.**: Not bound by monastic vows or rules; not confined to a monastery or subject to the rules of any religious community; not regular; as, *secular* clergy.

**B. As substantive**:

1. One who is not in holy orders; a layman.

"Frederick II. explicitly adopts the exemption of clerks from criminal as well as civil jurisdiction of *seculars*."—Hallam: *Middle Ages*, ch. vii.

2. A secular priest; an ecclesiastic not bound by monastic vows or rules.

3. A church official, whose duties are confined to the vocal department of the choir.

**secular-games**, *s. pl.*

*Roman Antiq.*: Games celebrated for the safety of the empire. Horace wrote his *Carmen Seculare* when they were about to be held in the reign of Augustus, A. D. 17.

**secular-poem**, *s.* A poem recited at the secular games (q. v.).

"The famous *secular-poem* of Horace was composed for this last day."—Kennett: *Antiq. Rome*, part ii., bk. v., ch. vii.

**sĕc'-u-lar-īsm**, *s.* [Eng. *secular*; *-ism*.]

*Hist.*: The name given, about 1846, by Mr. George Jacob Holyoake to an ethical system founded on natural morality.

"*Secularism* is that which seeks the development of the physical, moral, and intellectual nature of man to the highest possible point, as the immediate duty of life—which inculcates the practical sufficiency of natural morality apart from Atheism, Theism, or the Bible—which selects as its method of procedure the promotion of human improvement by material means, and proposes these positive agreements as the common bond of union, to all who would regulate life by reason and ennoble it by service."—G. J. Holyoake: *Principles of Secularism* (ed. 1859), p. 17.

Moreover, Secularism claims for its adherents four distinct rights:

1. The right to think for one's self, which most Christians now admit, at least in theory.

2. The right to differ, without which the right to think is nothing worth.

3. The right to assert difference of opinion, without which the right to differ is of no practical use.

4. The right to debate all vital opinion, without which there is no intellectual equality—no defense against the errors of the State or the pulpit.

**sĕc'-u-lar-īst**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *secular*; *-ist*.]

**A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to Secularism (q. v.).

"*Secularist* union implies the concerted action of all who believe it right to promote the secular good of this life."—G. J. Holyoake: *Principles of Secularism* (ed. 1859), p. 20.

**B. As subst.**: An adherent of Secularism; one who accepts a system of ethics based on natural morality.

**sĕc-u-lār-ī-tĭy**, *s.* [Eng. *secular*; *-ity*.] Supreme attention to the affairs of this life; worldliness, secularism.

"*Secularity*, for many reasons, the weakness of our church."—Bp. Wilberforce, in *Life*, i. 186.

**sĕc-u-lār-ī-zā-tion**, *subst.* [Eng. *seculariz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act of secularizing; the act of rendering secular; the state of being rendered secular; the act of converting from religious or sacred to secular or lay possession, use, or purpose; as, the *secularization* of church property.

**sĕc'-u-lār-īze**, **sĕc'-u-lār-īze**, *v. t.* [Eng. *secular*; *-ize*.]

1. To make or render worldly or unspiritual.

"But let the younger clergy, more especially, beware how they become *secularized* in the general cast and fashion of their lives."—Bp. Horsley: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 13.

2. To make secular; to convert from regular or monastic to secular; as, to *secularize* a monk.

3. To convert from religious or sacred to secular or lay possession, use, or purpose.

"The work of *secularizing* the hospitals had been accomplished in accordance with public opinion on the subject."—*Observer*, Dec. 20, 1885.

**sĕc'-u-lār-lĭy**, *adv.* [Eng. *secular*; *-ly*.] In a secular or worldly manner.

**sĕc'-u-lār-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *secular*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being secular; secularity, worldly-mindedness.

**\*sĕc'-u-lĕr**, *a. & s.* [SECULAR.]

**sĕ-cūnd**, *a.* [Latin *secundus*=following in time or order.]

*Bot.* (Of flowers, &c.): Arranged all on one side of the rachis; unilateral.

**†sĕ-cūn'-dāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *secundatus*, pa. par. of *secundo*, from *secundus*=second . . . prosperous.] To make prosperous; to prosper.

**†sĕ-cūn'-dā-tion**, *s.* [SECUNDATE.] Prosperity.

**Sĕ-cūn'-dĭ-ang**, *s. pl.* [See def.]

*Church Hist.*: A Gnostic sect in the second century, founded by Secundus, one of the principal followers of Valentinus. He is believed to have maintained that there were two antagonistic first causes, light and darkness, or a prince of good and a prince of evil. These views were probably derived from Zoroastrianism (q. v.).

**sĕ-cūn'-dĭne**, *s.* [French *secundine*, from Latin *secundae* (*partes*), inferior parts, *secundus*=second.]

1. *Anatomy*: The several coats or membranes in which the foetus is wrapped up; the afterbirth. (Often in the plural.)

2. *Bot.* (Of an embryo): The interior membrane immediately surrounding the nucleus.

**sĕ-cūn-dō**, *pref.* [Lat. *secundo*=in the second place.] (See compound.)

**secundo-geniture**, *s.* The right of inheritance belonging to a second son; the possessions so inherited.

**sĕ-cūn'-dŭm ar'-tĕm**, *phr.* [Latin.] According to art or rule; scientifically.

**sĕ-cūr'-ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *secur(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being secured.

**\*sĕ-cūr'-ānce**, *subst.* [English *secur(e)*; *-ance*.] Assurance; making certain.

"For the *securance* of Thy Resurrection."—Bp. Hall: *Works*, viii. 342.

**sĕ-cūre**, *a.* [Lat. *securus*=free from care, from *se*=free from, and *cura*=care; Sp. & Port. *seguro*; Ital. *secur*, *sicuro*; O. Fr. *seūr*; Fr. *sār*.]

1. Originally subjective; that is, not implying that a man was really secure, or the reverse, but only that he was without care in the matter, feeling himself secure; free from fear or apprehension; undisturbed by fear, easy in mind.

"We care not to be disturbed or awakened from our pleasing lethargy. For we care not to be safe, but to be *secure*."—J. Taylor: *Of Slander and Flattery*.

2. Careless, over-confident.

"They were *secure* where they ought to have been wary, and timorous where they might well have been *secure*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

3. Confident, relying, depending. (Followed by *of*.)

"In Lethe's lake souls long oblivion taste;  
Of future life *secure*, forgetful of the past."  
Dryden. (Todd.)

4. Certain, sure. (Followed by *of*.)

"*Secure* of nothing—but to lose the race."  
Cowper: *Progress of Error*, 563.

5. Free from or not exposed to danger; in a state of safety or security; safe. (Followed by *against* or *from*, and formerly also by *of*.)

6. Such as may or can be depended on; capable of resisting assault or attack; safe, secured; as, The house is *secure*.

7. In safe custody.

"In iron walls they deemed me not *secure*."  
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 4.

8. Resolved, determined. (Dryden.)

**sĕ-cūre**, *v. t.* [SECURE, *a.*]

1. To make safe or secure; to put into a state of safety or security against danger; to guard effectually, to protect.

"Thy father's angel and thy father join,  
To keep possession, and *secure* the line."  
Dryden: *Britannia Rediviva*, 46.

2. To make fast or secure; to fasten; as, to *secure* a door.

3. To make sure or certain; to put beyond doubt or hazard; to assure, to insure.

"He *secures* himself of a powerful advocate, by paying an ingenuous and laudable deference to his friend."—Broomer.

4. To shut up, inclose, or confine effectually; to guard effectually against escape; to seize and confine; as, to *secure* a prisoner.

5. To make certain of payment (as by a bond, surety, &c.); to warrant or insure against loss; as, to *secure* a debt, to *secure* a creditor.

6. To obtain; to gain possession of; to make one's self master of.

"My sire *secured* them on that fated day."  
Byron: *Nisus and Euryalus*.

¶ To *secure arms*: To hold a rifle or musket with the muzzle downward, and the lock well up under the arm, so as effectually to protect the weapon against the weather.

**\*sĕ-cūre-fŭl**, *a.* [Eng. *secure*; *-ful(l)*.] Protecting.

"My *secureful* targe."  
Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, viii. 209.

**sĕ-cūre-lĭy**, *adv.* [Eng. *secure*; *-ly*.]

1. In a secure manner; in security or safety; safely, without danger; as, to travel *securely*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sĭre, sĭr, marĭne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trĭy, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



2. So as to be secure against danger or violence; as, to fasten a door *securely*.

3. Without fear or apprehension; in confidence of safety.

"Securely, though by steps but rarely trod,  
Mounts from inferior beings up to God."

Cowper: *Retirement*, 113.

4. With confidence; confidently.

"Whether any of the reasonings are inconsistent, I *securely* leave to the judgment of the reader."—Atterbury. (Todd.)

**šě-cūre'-mēnt**, *subst.* [English *secure*; -*ment*.] Security, protection.

"They, like Judas, desire death; Cain, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained *securement* from it."—Broune: *Vulgar Errors*.

**sě-cūre'-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *secure*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being free from fear or apprehension; a feeling of security or confidence.  
2. Security, safety.

"To any least *secureness* in your ill."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Bloody Brother*, ii. 4.

**sě-cūr'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *secur(e)*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who or that which secures.

**sě-cūr'-ī-fēr**, *s.* [SECURIFERA.] Any individual of the Securifera (q. v.).

**sěc-ū-rīf'-ēr-a**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *securis*=an ax, and *fero*=to bear.]

*Entom.*: Latreille's name for a section of Terebrantia. The thorax is affixed to the abdomen by its whole base, not simply by a narrow point. He divided them into Tenthredineta and Urocerata.

**sě-cūr'-ī-form**, *adj.* [Lat. *securis*=an ax, and *forma*=form, shape.] Having the form or shape of an ax or hatchet.

**sě-cūr'-ī-nē-ga**, *s.* [Latin *securis*=an ax, and *nego*=to deny, to refuse, in allusion to the hardness of the wood.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Buxææ. The fruit of *Securinea leucopyrus*, a large shrub or small tree growing on the sub-Himalayas is eaten. The wood of *S. obovata* is made into agricultural implements.

**sě-cūr'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *securité*, from Lat. *securitas*, accus. of *securitas*, from *securus*=secure (q. v.); Sp. *seguridad*; Ital. *sicurezza*.]

1. A feeling of safety, whether founded on fact or delusion; freedom from fear or apprehension; confidence of safety; hence, carelessness, over-confidence, want of caution; heedlessness.  
2. Freedom from danger or risk; safety.  
3. Certainty, assurance, confidence, assuredness.

"Prosperity and *security* often encourage them to separate."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

4. That which guards or secures; a defense, a guard; hence, specifically—

(1) Something given or deposited to secure or assure the fulfillment of a promise or obligation; the observance of a provision; the repayment of a debt or the like; surety, pledge.

"In our time, to invest such a surplus, at something more than three per cent. on the best *security* that has ever been known in the world, is the work of a few minutes."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

¶ Security for costs must be given by a plaintiff residing abroad; security for good behavior or for keeping the peace may be required of those whose previous conduct or present threats show that such a restraint is needful.

(2) One who engages himself as surety for the obligations of another; one who becomes surety for another.

5. An evidence of debt or of property; as a bond, a certificate of stock, or the like.

**sě-dān'**, *subst.* [Named from Sedan, a town in France, N. E. of Paris.] An upright conveyance for one person,

much in vogue during the last century. It was usually carried by two men, by means of a pole on each side.

**sedan-chair** *subst.* A sedan.

**sě-dāte'**, *s.* [Latin *sedatus*, pa. par. of *sedo*=to settle, causal from *sedeo*=to sit; Ital. *sedato*.] Composed, calm, quiet, serene, tranquil; unruffled by passion; staid.

**sě-dāte'-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *sedate*; -*ly*.] In a sedate, calm, or composed manner; calmly.

**sě-dāte'-něss**, *s.* [English *sedate*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being sedate; calmness of mind or manner; composure, tranquillity; freedom from agitation or disturbance of mind.



Sedan Chair.

**šě-dā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *sedatio*, from *sedatus*, pa. par. of *sedo*=to settle.] [SEDATE.] The act of calming; the state of being calmed or settled.

**sěd'-a-tīve**, *a. & s.* [French *sedatif*, from Latin *sedatus*; Sp. & Ital. *sedativo*.]

**A. As adj.**: Tending to compose, calm, or tranquilize; soothing; specific, in medicine, tending to allay irritability and irritation; assuaging pain.

**B. As subst.**: A medicine which allays irritability and irritation, and which assuages pain.

¶ Sedatives are divided, according to the parts on which they act, into External or Local (as hydrocyanic acid, belladonna, and opium), Spinal (hemlock, bromide of potassium), Stomachic (dilute hydrocyanic acid and nitrate of silver), and Vascular (ammonia, alcohol).

**sě dē-fēn-dēn'-dō**, *phr.* [Lat.]

*Law*: In defending himself; the plea of a person charged with slaying another that he committed the act in his own defense; the plea of self-defense.

**šě-dēnt**, *a.* [Lat. *sedens*, pr. par. of *sedeo*=to sit.] Sitting, inactive, quiet.

**\*sěd-ēn-tār'-ī-a**, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Latin *sedentarius*=sedentary.] [SEDENTARY-ANNELIDS.]

**sěd-ēn-tār'-ī-æ**, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *sedentarius*=sedentary.]

*Zoölogy*: A sub-tribe of Dipneumones. Spiders, with the ocelli in two rows. They construct webs for the capture of prey, remaining in the center or at the side. There are four families: Thomisidæ, Tegenariidæ, Theridiidæ, and Epeiridæ.

**sěd'-en-tar-i-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *sedentary*; -*ly*.] In a sedentary manner.

**sěd'-en-tar-i-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *sedentary*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being sedentary; inaction.

**sěd'-en-tar-ŷ**, **\*sed-en-tar-ie**, *a. & s.* [French *sedentaire*, from Lat. *sedentarius*, from *sedens*, pr. par. of *sedeo*=to sit; Sp. & Ital. *sedentario*.]

**A. As adjective**:

1. Accustomed to sit much, or to pass most of the time in sitting.

"The most *sedentary* and least enterprising of any."—Waterland: *Works*, viii. 462.

2. Requiring much sitting; as, a *sedentary* occupation.

3. Passed for the most part in sitting.

"A *sedentary* life, appropriate to all students, crushes the bowels."—Harvey: *On Consumptions*.

\*4. Caused by sitting much.

"Length of years

And *sedentary* numbness craze my limbs."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 571.

†5. Motionless, inactive; not moving.

"The *sedentary* earth . . . attains

Her end without least motion."

Milton. *P. L.*, viii. 33.

**B. As substantive**:

*Zoöl.*: Any spider of the Sedentariæ (q. v.).

**\*sedentary-annelids**, *s. pl.*

*Zoöl.*: The Sedentaria of Latreille. [TUBICOLOUS-ANNELIDS.]

**sě-dēr'-ūnt**, *s.* [Prop. the third pers. pl. perf. indic. of *sedeo*=to sit, and lit.=they sat.] A term employed chiefly in minutes of the sittings of courts, to indicate that such and such members were present at the sitting. Thus, sederunt A, B, C, D, &c., signifies that A, B, C, D, &c., were present, and composed the meeting. Hence, it is extended to mean a sitting or meeting of a court, and in a still more extended sense a more or less formal meeting or sitting of any association, society, company, or body of men.

"An association met at the Baron d'Holbach's; there had its blue light *sederunts*, and published transactions."—Carlyle: *Essays*, Diderot.

**sědže**, **\*segge**, *s.* [A. S. *seeg*; Low Ger. *segge*; Sw. & Gael. *siesg*; Wel. *hesg*. Skeat considers it to be from the Teutonic base, *seg*=to cut.] [SEG.]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: Generally in the sense II. 2, but sometimes more vaguely.

**II. Botany**:

1. The genus *Carex* (q. v.); also *Cladium*.  
2. (*Pl.*): The Cyperacæ (q. v.).

†**sědže-bird**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: The Sedge-warbler (q. v.).

"Worms, slugs, and various aquatic insects form the chief food of the *Sědže-bird*, but Naumann states that in autumn it will eat elder-berries."—Yarrell: *Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 379.

**sědže-warbler**, *s.*

*Ornithology*: *Acrocephalus schænobænus*, a small European singing bird. Its total length is rather less than five inches; tail comparatively short; upper surface rufous-brown, clouded with a darker shade; breast, belly, and lower tail-coverts pale

buff. The eggs are five or six in number, pale yellowish-brown, generally clouded with a darker shade, and the young are hatched about the end of May.

"The cock *Sědže-warbler* may be heard throughout the day, and frequently during a summer's night, imitating the notes of various birds in a somewhat confused and hurried manner."—Yarrell: *Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 377.

**sědžed**, *a.* [Eng. *sedg(e)*; -*ed*.] Made or composed of sedges.

**sědž-ŷ**, **\*sedg-ie**, **\*siedg-ie**, *adj.* [English *sedg(e)*; -*y*.] Overgrown with sedges.

"On the gentle Severn's *sedgy* bank."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., i. 3.

**\*sě-dŷg'-ī-tāt-ěd**, *a.* [Lat. *sedigitus*, from *sex*=six, and *digitus*=a finger.] Having six fingers on one or both hands.

**sě-dil'-ī-a**, *s. pl.* [Latin pl. of *sedile*=a seat; *sedeo*=to sit.]

*Arch.*: Originally the rows of seats in a Roman amphitheater. Now applied to the stone seats on the south side of the altar in Catholic churches; used by the priest, deacon, and sub-deacon in the intervals of the church service. In cathedrals a row of such seats is provided for the clergy, and they are occasionally canopied and enriched with sculpture.



Sedilia.

(Chesterton, Oxon.)

**sěd'-ī-mēnt**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sedimentum*=a settling, subsidence, from *sedeo*=to sit, to settle; Sp. & Ital. *sedimento*.]

**1. Ord. Lang.**: The matter which subsides or settles to the bottom of water or any other liquor; lees, dregs, settlings.

"A sort of water . . . with a yellow *sediment* at the bottom."—Cook: *Third Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

**2. Geol.**: Earthy or other matter which, after having for a time been suspended or held in solution in water, is deposited at the bottom. It is produced wherever there is water in motion, and the strata which it calls into existence may consequently be lacustrine, fluviatile, or marine. It often alters its area of deposition; thus, if a lake which intercepted it be filled up, it may pass along a river traversing that lake, and be deposited many miles away in the sea. Volcanic movements altering the levels of a country affect it greatly. It is of the same color as the materials from which it was derived, if these are homogeneous. It is perpetually deposited through the globe on a colossal scale, and has in process of ages created the sedimentary rocks. The International Geological Congress (1881) recommended the following terms for describing sedimentary strata: A group requiring an era, a system requiring a period, a series requiring an epoch, and a stage requiring an age for its deposition. A stage is divided into beds, for which a corresponding chronological term has not yet been fixed. On this plan one would speak of the Secondary or Mesozoic group and era, the Oölitic system and period, the Upper Oölitic series and epoch, and the Middle Purbeck stage and age.

**sěd-ī-mēnt'-ar-ŷ**, *a.* [Fr. *sedimentaire*.] Containing or consisting of sediment; formed by sediment.

**sedimentary rocks, strata, formations, or series**, *s. pl.*

*Geol.*: Rocks, strata, or formations laid down as sediments from water. Aqueous rocks (q. v.). Some are argillaceous, some arenaceous, and some calcareous. [FOSSILIFEROUS.]

**šěd-ī-mēn-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sedimentatio*.] [SEDIMENT.]

*Geol.*: Deposition of sediment.

"Upon this view a formation like the Lias is one formed by a process of very slow and intermittent *sedimentation*."—Nicholson: *Palæont.*, i. 33.

**sě-dŷ-tion**, **\*se-di-ci-oun**, **\*se-du-ci-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *sedition*, from Lat. *seditionem*, accus. of *seditio*=dissension, sedition; lit.=a going apart, from *se*, *sed*=apart, and *itum*, sup. of *eo*=to go.] A factious rising or commotion in a state, not amounting to insurrection; the stirring up or fomenting of such a commotion; the stirring up or fomenting of discontent against government, and disturbance of public tranquillity, as by inflammatory speeches or writings; acts or language exciting to a breach of the public peace; excitement of resistance to lawful authority. Sedition comprises such offenses of this class as do not amount to treason, being without the overt acts which are essential to the latter.



**sě-dī-tion-ār-ŷ**, s. [Eng. *sedition*; -ary.] An inciter or promoter of sedition.

"Barabbas was a thief, murderer, *seditionary*."—*Bishop Hall: Select Thoughts*, § 49.

**sě-dī-tious**, \***se-du-ci-ous**, *adj.* [Fr. *séditieux*, from Lat. *seditiosus*, from *seditio*=sedition (q. v.); Sp. *sedicioso*; Ital. *sedizioso*.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of sedition; tending to excite sedition.

2. Exciting or promoting sedition; guilty of sedition.

**sě-dī-tious-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *seditious*; -ly.] In a seditious manner; with factious or tumultuous opposition to government or law

**sě-dī-tious-něss**, s. [Eng. *seditious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being seditious.

**sěd-rāt**, s. [Arab.]

*Mohammedan Mythol.*: The lotus tree, standing on the right-hand side of the invisible throne of Ali, with two rivers running from its roots. Its boughs extend farther than the distance between heaven and earth, numberless birds singing among them, and countless angels resting beneath their shade, and a houri being inclosed in each seed of the fruit. (Cf. Rev. xxii.)

**sě-dūce'**, v. t. [Latin *seduco*=to lead or draw apart; *se*=apart, and *duco*=to lead.]

1. To draw aside or entice away from the paths of rectitude and duty, as by bribes, promises, or the like; to lead astray; to corrupt; to tempt and lead to wrong.

"He no longer despaired of being able to *seduce* Monmouth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Specif.*: To entice to a surrender of chastity.

**sě-dūce'-a-ble**, **sě-dūc'-i-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *seduce*; -able.] Capable of being seduced or led astray; corruptible; liable to seduction.

**sě-dūce'-měnt**, s. [Eng. *seduce*; -ment.]

1. The act of seducing; seduction.

"'Tis true, 'twas a weak part in Eve to yield to the *seducement* of Satan."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 24.

2. The act or means used in order to seduce, as flattery, falsehood, bribes, or the like.

"Her hero's dangers touched the pitying power,  
The nymph's *seducements*, and the magic bower."  
*Pope. (Todd.)*

**sě-dūc'-ěr**, s. [Eng. *seduc(e)*; -er.]

1. One who seduces; one who entices or draws another aside from the path of rectitude or duty; *specif.*, one who by flattery, promises, bribes, or other means persuades a female to surrender her chastity.

"Grant it me, O king; otherwise a *seducer* flourishes, and a poor maid is undone."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, v. 3.

2. That which seduces, leads astray, or entices to wrong.

"Our thoughts too, as well as our passions and appetites, are great *seducers*."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 21.

**sě-dūc'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [SEDUCE.] Seductive.

**sě-dūc'-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *seducing*; -ly.] In a seductive manner; seductively.

**sě-dūc'-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *seduc(e)*; -ive.] Seductive.

**sě-dūc'-tion**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *seductionem*, accus. of *seductio*=a leading aside, from *seductus*, pa. par. of *seduco*=to seduce (q. v.); Sp. *seduccion*; Ital. *seduzione*.]

1. The act of seducing or leading away from the path of rectitude and duty by means of flattery, bribes, promises, or the like; enticement to evil or wrong.

"Not a direction, but a *seduction* to a simple man."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 313.

2. *Specif.*: The act or crime of persuading a female, by flattery, bribes, or other means, to surrender her chastity.

¶ If a daughter or a servant too old to be protected by the law be seduced, a parent or employer can bring an action really for seduction, though by a legal fiction what he claims is damages for the loss of the girl's services in household duties.

**sě-dūc'-tīve**, *a.* [Latin *seduct(us)*, pa. par. of *seduco*=to seduce (q. v.); Eng. *adj. suff. -ive*.] Tending to seduce or lead astray; enticing or seducing to evil or wrong; attracting by flattering appearances.

**sě-dūc'-tīve-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *seductive*; -ly.] In a seductive manner.

**šsě-dūc'-trěss**, *subst.* [Lat. *seductor*=a seducer; Eng. *suff. -ress*.] A female seducer, a female who seduces.

**sě-dū-lī-tŷ**, \***se-du-li-tie**, s. [Fr. *sedulité*, from Lat. *sedulitatem*, accus. of *sedulitas*, from *sedulus*=sedulous (q. v.); Ital. *sedulità*.] The quality or

state of being sedulous; diligent and assiduous application; industry; constant attention; diligent assiduity.

"Terms implying great *sedulity* and contention of soul."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 14.

**sěd'-ū-loūs**, *a.* [Lat. *sedulus*, a word of doubtful origin, but prob. connected with *sedeo*=to sit.] Assiduous and diligent in application or pursuit; constant, steady, and persevering in business or in endeavors to effect an object; industrious, diligent, laborious.

**sěd'-ū-loūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *sedulous*; -ly.] In a sedulous manner; with sedulity or assiduity; with constant and steady application; assiduously, industriously, painfully.

**sěd'-ū-loūs-něss**, *subst.* [Eng. *sedulous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sedulous; assiduity, sedulity; constant and steady application; industry; steady diligence.

**sěd'-dūm**, s. [From Lat. *sedes*=a seat, or *sedeo*=to sit, from the sort of places where the species grow.]

*Bot.*: Stonecrop or Orpine; a genus of Crassulæ. Succulent herbs, generally with cymose flowers. Calyx four- to six-lobed; petals four to six, generally five, patent; stamens eight to ten, usually ten; follicles with many, more rarely with few seeds. Known species 120, chiefly from the North Temperate and Arctic Zones, especially in the old world. The most common of the wild species is *S. acre*, which has golden yellow flowers, and is found on rocks, walls, and sandy places near the sea, and even on the thatched roofs of cottages. It is acrid, rubefacient, emetic, and purgative. *S. ochroleucum*, described by Dioscorides, is a refrigerant; *S. telephium*, a refrigerant and an astringent.

**seē**, \***se**, \***sea**, s. [O. Fr. *sed*, *se*=a seat, a see, from Lat. *sedem*, accus. of *sedes*=a seat, from *sedeo*=to sit.] [SEAT, s.]

\*1. A seat.

"And smalle harpers with her glees  
Sate under hem in divers sees."

*Chaucer: House of Fame*, iii.

\*2. The seat of regal authority; a throne.

"Nor that, which that wise king of Jurie framed  
With endlesse cost to be th' Almighties see."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. x. 30.

3. The authority of the pope; the papal court; as, to appeal to the *See* of Rome.

4. The seat of episcopal power; the diocese or jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop.

"You my lord archbishop,

Whose *see* is by a civil peace maintain'd."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 1.

**seē**, \***se**, \***seen**, \***sen** (pa. t. \**saugh*, \**sauh*, *saw*, \**say*, \**seigh*, \**sey*, \**sigh*, pa. par. \**seie*, \**seghen*, \**seien*, \**sein*, \**sen*, *seen*), v. t. & i. [A. S. *seón*, *síon*, (pa. t. *seah*, pl. *sáwon*, *ságon*, pa. par. *gesegegn*, *geseven*); cogn. with Dut. *zien* (pa. t. *zag*, pa. par. *gazien*); Icel. *sjá* (pa. t. *sá*, pa. par. *senn*); Dan. *see*; Sw. *se*; Goth. *saihwun* (pa. t. *sahw*, pl. *sehwinum*, pa. par. *saihwans*); O. H. Ger. *sehan*, *sehen*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To perceive or observe by the eye; to have knowledge or perception of the existence and apparent qualities of by the organs of sight; to behold.

"I see before me man nor here nor here."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 2.

\*2. To regard, to look after, to watch over.

"Quod Pandarus, 'Madame, God you see!'"

*Chaucer: Troilus and Cressida*.

3. To regard, to look at, to take care of, to attend to, to give attention to.

"See my gelding in the stable."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 1.

4. To perceive mentally; to form a conception or idea of; to observe, to distinguish, to comprehend, to understand.

"Now I see you'll be a courtier."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

5. To witness, to experience, to become acquainted with.

"When I have *seen* such interchange of state."

*Shakesp.: Sonnet 64*.

6. To suffer, to feel, to experience.

"If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death."—*John* viii. 51.

7. To call on; to visit; to pay a visit to.

"Come, Casca, you and I will yet ere day  
See Brutus at his house."

*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, i. 3.

8. To have intercourse or communication with; to meet or associate with.

"The main of them may be reduced to language, and to an improvement in wisdom and prudence, by *seeing* men, and conversing with people of different tempers and customs."—*Locke*.

9. To escort, to attend; as, to see a lady home. (*Colloq.*)

B. Intransitive:

1. To have the power of perceiving by the proper organs; to have the power or faculty of sight.

"Neither eyes nor ears to hear nor see."

*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 437.

2. To perceive mentally; to have intellectual sight or apprehension; to discern, to understand. (Frequently followed by *into* or *through*; as, to see *through* a plan or trick.)

"The evidence of reason is called *seeing*, not feeling, smelling, or tasting. Yea, we are wont to express the manner of the divine knowledge by *seeing*, as that kind of knowledge which is most perfect in us."—*Reid: Inquiry*, ch. vi., § 1.

3. To be attentive; to pay attention; to attend; to take heed; to observe.

"Let's see further."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

4. To look out; to inquire. (With *for*.)

"Let's see *for* means."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, v. 1.

5. To examine, to inquire, to consider, to take care.

"See now whether pure fear and entire cowardice doth not make thee wrong this virtuous gentlewoman."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.

6. To beware.

"See thou do it not."—*Revelation* xix. 10.

¶ 1. *Let me see*, *Let us see*: Phrases used to express consideration, or to introduce the particular consideration of a subject.

2. *See to it*: Look well to it, take care, beware.

"See to 't well, protect yourself."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. II., ii. 1.

3. *To see about a thing*. To pay attention to a thing; to consider a thing; to take steps for the accomplishment or execution of a thing.

4. *To see to*:

\* (1) To look at, to behold.

"An altar by Jordan, a great altar to see to."—*Joshua* xxii. 10.

(2) To attend to; to look after; to take care of.

"See to my house."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

5. *To see the elephant*:

(1) To be disappointed in high expectations.

(2) To witness all the attractions presented by a place; as, the sights of a great city.

**seē**, *interj.* [SEE, v.] An interjection used to call the attention to an object or a subject; lo! behold!

"Is there any thing whereof it may be said, *See*, this is new?"—*Eccles.* i. 10.

**seē'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *see*, v.; -able.] Capable of being seen. (*Southey*.)

**seē'-bāch-īte**, s. [After Mr. Seebach; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: A mineral originally described as herschel-ite (q. v.), but made a new species by Bauer. Crystals like those of herschel-ite. Composition: A hydrous silicate of alumina, lime, and soda. Found in cavities in basalt at Richmond, near Melbourne, Australia.

**seē'-bright** (*gh* silent), *subst.* [Eng. *see*, v., and *bright*.] Named from its supposed effect upon the eyes.]

*Bot.*: *Salvia sclarea*.

**seēd**, \***sede**, s. [A. S. *scēd*; cogn. with Dut. *zaad*; Icel. *sedhi*, *sádh*; Dan. *seed*; Sw. *säd*; Ger. *saat*. From the same root as sow (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The fecundating fluid of male animals; semen, sperm. (In this sense the word has no plural.)

(2) That from which anything springs; original; first principle.

"To sow the seeds of a revolution in the Peninsula."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

(3) Principle of production.

"Praise of great acts he scatters, as a seed

Which may the like in coming ages breed."

*Wallace. (Todd.)*

(4) Progeny, offspring, descendants. (Rare except in Scripture and religious writings.)

"His seed shall inherit the earth."—*Psalms* xxv. 13.

(5) Race, generation, birth, descent.

"Of mortal seed they were not held,

Which other mortals so excell'd."

*Waller. To Zelinda*, 29.

II. *Bot. & Veg. Physiol.*: A mature ovule. As a rule, it remains modeled on the same plan, though minor changes may be produced by the suppression, addition, or modification of certain parts. The side of a seed most nearly parallel with the axis of a compound fruit, or with the ventral suture or sutural line of a simple fruit, is called its face; the opposite side, its back. When a seed is flattened lengthwise, it is said to be compressed; when vertically, it is depressed. It is attached to the placenta by the hilum (q. v.) or umbilicus. The opposite

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thére; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



point is its apex (q. v.). The integuments of a seed are called its testa; the rudiments of the future plant, its embryo, and a substance often interposed between them, albumen (q. v.). [CHALAZA, RAPHE, ARIL COTYLEDON.] Except in the Gymnosperms, the seeds are inclosed in a pericarp, often strong, which defends them from cold or from injury. Within a country, a balloon-like pappus, hooks, &c., can disperse seeds. Most of them, however, even when defended by their pericarps, cannot be long in salt water without being injured; still, Darwin calculated that one-tenth the plants of a flora might be floated across 900 miles of sea, and after all germinate. They could be taken yet farther in the gizzards of birds, in particles of earth adhering to their feet, or among soil floated on icebergs. On shore, melon seeds have been known to grow when forty-one years old, maize when thirty, rye when forty, the sensitive plant when sixty, and the kidney bean when 100. The old story about seeds taken from a mummy-case germinating is not now believed. [MUMMY-WHEAT.]

¶ To run to seed: [RUN, v., ¶ 31.]

**seed-basket, seed-carrier, subst.** A basket in which the seed to be sown is carried by the sower.

**seed-bed, s.** A plot where the seed is originally grown, and from which the young plants are pricked out.

**seed-box, s.**

Bot.: *Ludwigia alternifolia* and *L. hirtella*.

**seed-bud, s.**

Bot.: An ovule.

**seed-cake, s.** A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.

†**seed-coat, s.**

Bot.: The integument or covering of a seed. Used chiefly in the testa, but sometimes of the aril.

**seed-cod, s.** A seed-basket. (Prov.)

**seed-cone, s.** A cone containing seed. (Not a botanical term.)

"Gathered seed-cones of the pine-tree."

Longfellow: *Song of Hiawatha*, xviii.

**seed-corn, seed-grain, s.** Corn or grain for sowing.

**seed-crusher, s.** An instrument for crushing seed for the purpose of expressing oil.

**seed-down, s.** The down on vegetable seeds.

**seed-drill, subst.** A machine for sowing seed in rows.

\***seed-field, s.** A field for raising seed.

**seed-garden, s.** A garden for raising seed.

**seed-grain, s.** [SEED-CORN.]

**seed-lac, s.** [LAC.]

**seed-leaf, seminal-leaf, s.**

Bot.: A cotyledon. Called also seed-lobe.

**seed-leap, seed-lip, seed-lop, s.** [A. S. *sæd-leap*, from *sæd*=seed, and *leap*=a basket.] The same as SEED-BASKET (q. v.).

**seed-lobe, s.** [SEED-LEAF.]

**seed-oil, s.** Oil expressed from various kinds of seeds.

**seed-pearl, s.** A small pearl, resembling, or of the size of a grain or seed.

"The dissolution of seed-pearl in some acid menstruum."—Boyle.

**seed-plot, seed-plot, s.**

1. *Lit.*: A plot or piece of ground on which seeds are sown to raise plants, to be afterward transplanted; a seed-bed.

2. *Fig.*: The place where the seed, or origin of anything, is sown; the starting-place; the hot-bed.

\***seed-sheet, s.** The sheet containing the seed carried by the sower.

**seed-tick, subst.** A small acarus which burrows under the skin; thought to be a young dog-tick.

**seed-time, subst.** The proper time or season for sowing seed.

"While the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest shall not cease."—Genesis viii. 22.

**seed-vessel, s.**

Bot.: The vessel, case, hollow box, pericarp, or envelope within which a seed is contained. [FRUIT.]

**seed-wool, s.** Cotton-wool not yet cleansed of its seeds.

**seēd, v. i. & t.** [SEED, s.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To sow seed.

2. To grow to maturity, so as to shed seed; to come to seed.

3. To shed the seed.

B. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To sow, to scatter, as seed.

"There were three different modes of seeding grain in use among the Romans in the times of Varro and Columella."—Knight: *Dict. Mechanics*, s. v. *Seed*.

2. *Fig.*: To sprinkle as with seed, to cover or ornament with something thinly scattered or sprinkled over, as seed.

seēd'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [SEED, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Bearing seed; hence, matured, full-grown.

"The vernal blades that rise with seeded stem  
Of hue purpleal."

Mason: *English Garden*, bk. ii.

2. Sown, sprinkled with seed.

3. Deprived of their seed, as seeded raisins.

II. *Her.*: Represented with seeds of such and such a color. (Said of roses, lilies, &c., when bearing seeds of a tincture different to the flower itself.)

seēd'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *seed*, v.; -er.] One who or that which sows or plants seeds.

\*seēd'-fūll, *adj.* [Eng. *seed*, s.; -full.] Full of seed; pregnant.

seēd'-ī-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *seedy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being seedy; shabbiness, wretchedness.

"What is called 'seediness,' after a debauch, is a plain proof that nature has been outraged, and will have her penalty."—Blackie: *Self-Culture*, p. 74.

\*seēd'-lēt, *s.* [Eng. *seed*, s.; dimin. suff. -let.] A small plant reared from seed; a seedling.

"Slender-stalked, capsuled seedlets."—*Century Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 489.

seēd'-līng, *a. & s.* [Eng. *seed*; dimin. suff. -ling.]

A. *As adj.*: Produced or raised from the seed.

B. *As subst.*: A plant reared from the seed, as distinguished from one propagated by layers, buds, &c.

\*seēd'-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *seed*; -ness.] Seed-time.

"Blossoming time

That from the seedness the bare fallow brings  
To teeming foison."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, i. 4.

seēdḡ'-man, *s.* [Eng. *seed*, s., and *man*.]

1. One who deals in seeds.

"The ordinary farmer . . . cannot afford to buy seed at first hand from the seedsmen."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

2. One who sows seeds; a sower.

"As it ebbs, the seedsmen

Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 7.

\*seēd'-stēr, *s.* [Eng. *seed*, s.; -ster.] A sower.

seēd'-y, *a.* [Eng. *seed*; -y.]

I. *Lit.*: Abounding with seeds; having run to seed.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Having a peculiar flavor, supposed to be derived from the weeds growing among the vines. (Applied to French brandy.)

2. Worn out; shabby and poor-looking; as, *seedy* clothes.

3. Dressed in worn-out, shabby clothes.

"A seedy raff who has gone twice or thrice into the gazette."—*Thackeray: Virginians*, ch. ix.

4. Feeling or looking wretched and miserable, as after a debauch. (*Slang*.)

"A more seedy looking set . . . could scarcely be imagined."—C. H. Scott: *The Baltic*, &c., ch. i.

**seedy-toe, s.** A disease of the feet in horses.

"If it is allowed to get wet and is neglected, it will try any horse with the least tendency to seedy-toe, thrush, or any such diseases of the feet."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

seē'-īng, *pr. par., a., s., & conj.* [SEE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. part. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act, state or power of perceiving by the organs of sight; sight.

D. *As conj.*: Considering, taking into account; since, because, inasmuch as.

"Seeing gentle words will not prevail, assail them with the army of the king."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt II.*, iv. 2.

seēk, seke, (*pa. t. sought, \*souht, pa. par. sought*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *sēcan, sēcean* (*pa. t. sōhte, pa. par. gesōht*); cogn. with Dut. *zoeken*; Icel. *sækja*; Dan. *søge*; Sw. *söka*; O. H. Ger. *suohhan*; M. H. Ger. *suochen*; Ger. *suchen*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To go in search or quest of; to search for, to try to find, to look for.

"The man asked him, saying, What seekest thou? And he said, I seek my brethren."—*Genesis xxxvii. 15, 16.*

2. To try to obtain, to try for; to inquire for, to solicit.

"Others tempting him, sought of him a sign."—*Luke xi. 16.*

3. To aim at, to try to gain; to pursue as an object or end; to strive after.

"What win I, if I gain the thing I sought?"

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 211.

\*4. To search, to explore.

"Have I sought every country far and near?"

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. I.*, v. 4.

5. To go to, to resort to; to have recourse to.

"Seek not Bethel, nor enter into Gilgal."—*Amos v. 5.*

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To search; to make search; to endeavor to find.

"Search, seek, find out."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

2. To strive, to aim; to endeavor after.

"The sailors sought for safety by our boat."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, i. 1.

3. To use solicitation; to solicit, to ask.

"Seek and ye shall find."—*Matthew vii. 7.*

\*4. To search, to examine, to try.

"They sought to lay hands upon him."—*Matt. xxi. 46.*

\*6. To resort; to have recourse; to apply.

"It was your delight

To seek to me with more obsequiousness  
Than I desired."

Massinger: *Picture*, i. 2.

\*¶ 1. *To be to seek*:

(1) To be at a loss; to be without knowledge, experience, or resources.

"Unpracticed, unprepared, and still to seek."

Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 197.

(2) To require to be sought for; to be wanting or desiderated.

2. *To seek after*: To make pursuit; to endeavor to take or gain.

"Violent men have sought after my soul."—*Psalms lxxxvi. 14.*

seēk'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *seek*; -er.]

I. *Ordinary language*:

1. One who seeks; an inquirer; a searcher.

"I confess that in philosophy I am a seeker, yet cannot believe that a sceptick in philosophy must be one in divinity."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*.

\*2 One who makes application; one who resorts. II. *Church Hist.*: (See extract.)

"He [Sir Henry Vane] set up a form of religion in a way of his own, yet it consisted rather in a withdrawing from all other forms, than in any new or particular opinions or forms; from which he and his party were called *Seekers*, and seemed to wait for new and clearer manifestations. . . . His friends told me he leaned to Origen's notion of an universal salvation of all, both of the devils and the damned, and to the doctrine of pre-existence."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (ed. 1822), i. 279.

\*seēk'-sōr-rōw, *s.* [Eng. *seek*, and *sorrow*.] One who contrives to cause himself sorrow or vexation; a self-tormentor.

"And thou seeksorrow, Klaius, them among."

Sydney: *Arcadia*.

seēl (1), \*cele, \*seele, *v. t.* [Fr. *siller*, from *cil* = the eyelid; Lat. *cilium* = an eyelid, an eyelash.]

1. *Lit.*: To close the eyes of with a thread; a term of falconry, it being a common practice to run a thread through the eyelids of a hawk, so as to keep them together when first taken, to aid in making the bird tame or tractable; to close, to shut.

"The wise gods seel our eyes."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 13.

2. *Fig.*: To close, as a person's eyes; to blind, to hoodwink.

"To seel her father's eyes up close as oak."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 3.

seēl (2), *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Low German *sielen* = to lead off water.] To lean or incline to one side; to roll, as a ship in a storm.

"When a ship seels or rowls in foul weather, the breaking loose of ordnance is a thing very dangerous."— *Raleigh*.

seēl(1), \*seele, *s.* [SEEL (2), v.] The rolling of a ship at sea.

"And all aboard at every seel,

Like drunkards on the hatches reele."

Sandys: *Paraphrase of the Psalms*, p. 181.

\*seēl (2), *subst.* [A. S. *sæl* = a good time or opportunity, luck, prosperity.] Time, opportunity, season; now obsolete except as the second element in provincial compounds; as, *hay-seel* = hay-time, *wheat-seel* = wheat-time, &c.

\*seēl'-ī-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *seely*; -ly.] Sillyly.

\*seēl'-y, *a.* [A. S. *sælig* = luck, from *sæl* = luck.] [SEEL (2), s.]

1. Lucky, happy, fortunate.

"Thy seely sheep like well below."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*, July.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



2. Simple, innocent, artless.

"To holden chat  
With seely shepherd's swayne."  
Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; July.

3. Simple, silly, foolish.

seēm, \*seeme, \*seme, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *séman*, *geséman*=to satisfy, to conciliate; cogn. with Icel. *sema*=to honor, to bear with, to conform to; *sæmr*=becoming, fit; *sóma*=to beseem, to become.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To appear like; to present the appearance of being; to look like; to be in appearance, though not in reality.

"God stood not, though he seem'd to stand, aloof."  
Cowper: *Charity*, 59.

2. To appear; to be seen; to show one's self or itself. (*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, iii. 1.)

3. To assume an appearance or air; to pretend.

"Nothing she does or seems but smacks of something greater than herself."—*Shakesp.*: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

4. To appear to one's opinion or judgment; to be thought. (Generally with a following clause as nominative.)

\*5. To beseem, to befit.

"Nought seemeth sike strife."  
Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; May.

\*B. Trans.: To beseem, to befit.

"[She] did far surpass  
The best in honest mirth that seem'd her well."  
Spenser. (*Todd.*)

¶ Seem was formerly used impersonally with the dative case of a personal pronoun, as *meseems*=it appears to me; *him seemed*=it appeared to him, &c.

¶ *It seems*: It appears; it would appear. Used parenthetically—

(1) Used sarcastically or ironically to condemn the thing mentioned, and as equivalent to *forsooth*. (*Shakesp.*: *Tempest*, i. 2.)

(2) It appears; as the story goes; we are told.

"A prince of Italy, it seems, entertained his mistress upon a great lake."—*Addison*: *Guardian*.

seēm-ēr, *subst.* [Eng. *seem*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who seems; one who assumes an appearance or makes a show of anything.

seēm-ing, *pr. par., a., adv. & s.* [SEEM, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Appearing, apparent; having or presenting an appearance or semblance, whether real or not.

"He entertained a show, so seeming just."  
*Shakesp.*: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,514.

2. Specious or plausible in appearance.

"That little seeming substance."  
*Shakesp.*: *Lear*, i. 1.

\*3. Becoming, befitting, proper.

"It wer far more seeming that they shoulde with the by good living begin to be men, then thou shouldst with them by the leauing of thy good purpose, shamefully begin to bee a beast."—*Sir T. More*: *Works*, p. 12.

\*C. *As adv.*: In a becoming or seemly manner; becomingly.

"Bear your body more seeming."  
*Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, v. 4.

D. *As substantive*:

1. Appearance, show, semblance, especially when false or deceitful.

"She that, so young, could give out such a seeming,  
To seal her father's eyes up close as oak."  
*Shakesp.*: *Othello*, iii. 3.

\*2. Fair appearance.

"These keep  
Seeming and savor all the winter long."  
*Shakesp.*: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

\*3. Judgment, opinion, apprehension.

"His persuasive words impregn'd  
With reason to her seeming."  
*Milton*: *P. L.*, ix., 738.

\*seeming-virtuous, *a.* Virtuous in appearance, not in reality.

"My most seeming-virtuous queen."  
*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, i. 5.

seēm-ing-lý, *adverb.* [Eng. *seeming*; -*ly*.] In appearance, apparently, ostensibly; in show or semblance.

"Two seemingly inconsistent systems."—*Warburton*: *Works*, ii. 34.

seēm-ing-něss, *s.* [Eng. *seeming*; -*ness*.]

1. Appearance, semblance.

"Under the seemingness or appearance of evil."—*Jer. Taylor*: *Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 91.

2. Fair appearance; plausibility.

"The seemingness of those reasons persuades us on the other side."—*Digby*: *Of Bodies*, ch. vii.

\*seēm-lěss, \*seeme-lesse, *a.* [Eng. *seem*, *v.*; -*less*.] Unbecoming, unseemly, unfit, indecorous.

"Artegal himself her seemelesse plight did rue."  
*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, V. ii. 25.

\*seēm-lī-hěd, \*seēm-lý-hěde, *s.* [Eng. *seemly*; -*hed*, -*hede*=hood.] Seemliness; seemly or comely appearance.

"A young man full of seemlyhede."  
*Romaunt of the Rose*.

\*seēm-lī-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *seemly*; -*ly*.] In a seemly manner; decently, comely.

seēm-lī-něss, \*seeme-li-ness, *s.* [Eng. *seemly*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being seemly or becoming; comeliness, propriety, decency, decorum.

"The natural seemliness of one action and unseemliness of another."—*Bp. Horsley*: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. xxi.

\*2. Fair or specious appearance.

"Strip thou their meretricious seemliness."  
*P. Fletcher*: *Purple Island*, viii.

seēm-lý, \*seem-lie, \*seme-ly, \*sem-li, *a. & adv.* [Icel. *sæmiligr*=seemly, from *sæmr*=becoming, from *sama*=to beseem, to befit, from *samr*=same (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Becoming, beseeming, befitting; suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character; suitable, decent, proper.

"The hero is about to offer sacrifice, and he wishes to offer it up in peace, clad in a seemly robe of pure white."  
—*Cox*: *Introd. to Mythol.*, p. 108.

B. *As adv.* (for *seemly*): In a becoming or seemly manner; decently, becomingly.

"There, seemly rang'd in peaceful order, stood  
Ulysses' arms, now long disus'd to blood."  
*Pope*. (*Todd.*)

seēn, *pa. par. or a.* [SEE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

\*B. *As adj.*: Versed, skilled. (A Latinism.)

"A schoolmaster  
Well seen in music."  
*Shakesp.*: *Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

seēp, *v. i.* [SEIP, SIPE.]

seēp-ý, *a.* [Eng. *seep*; -*y*.] Oozy; full of moisture; specif. applied to land not properly drained.

sē-ēr, seēr (1) *s.* [Eng. *see*, *v.*; -*er*.]

1. One who sees; a spectator.

"We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer of dreams, and a seer of visions."—*Addison*: *Spectator*.

2. A prophet; one who foresees future events.

seēr (2), *s.* [*Sēr* in various Hindu languages.] A weight in India, formerly varying in different parts of the country, but by an Act of the Anglo-Indian Government (Oct. 31, 1871), the seer was adopted as the primary standard of weight, and made=a kilogramme.

seēr (3), *s.* [SEIR.]

seēr, *a.* [SEAR, *a.*]

seēr-händ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A fine muslin of a grade between nainsook and mull.

sē-ēr-shīp, seēr'-shīp, *s.* [Eng. *seer* (1), and -*ship*.] The office or quality of a seer.

seēr-sück-ēr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A light fabric for dress goods first made in the East Indies, of silk and linen, usually having alternating stripes, and a slightly craped or puckered surface; also a linen or cotton fabric of a similar make, now largely manufactured in America and Europe.

seē-sāw, *s. & a.* [A reduplication of *saw*, from the action of two men sawing wood, when the motion is up and down.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A child's game, in which two persons sit, one on each end of a board or plank, which is balanced on some support in the middle, and thus the two move alternately up and down.

2. A board or plank adjusted for such purpose.

3. Motion or action resembling that in the game of seesaw; alternate or reciprocating motion.

II. *Whist*: A double ruff; the playing of two partners, so that each alternately wins the trick.

B. *As adj.*: Moving up and down or to and fro; undulating with reciprocal motion.

"His wit all seesaw, between that and this."  
*Pope*: *Satires*. (Prol.)

seē-sāw, *v. t. & i.* [SEESAW, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To cause to move in a seesaw fashion.

B. *Intrans.*: To move as in the game of seesaw; to move up and down or backward and forward.

seēthe, \*sethe (pa. t. *seethed*, \**sod*, \**soth*, pa. par. *sodden*, \**soden*, \**sothen*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *seōdhan* (pa. t. *seādhan*, pa. par. *sodhan*); cogn. with Dut. *zieden*; Icel. *sjóðha* (pa. t. *sauðh*, pl. *sauðhu*, pa. par. *sodhinn*); Dan. *syde*; Sw. *sjuda*; O. H. Ger. *siodan*; Ger. *sieden*; cf. also Icel. *sviðha*=to burn, to singe.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To boil; to prepare for food in hot liquor.

"Till . . . the contents were sufficiently stewed or seethed."—*Cook*: *Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

\*2. To soak; to steep and soften in liquor.

B. *Intrans.*: To be in a state of ebullition; to boil; to be hot.

"As the smoke of a seething pot."—*Tyndall*: *Works*, p. 7.

seēth-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *seeth(e)*; -*er*.] One who or that which seethes; a boiler; a pot for boiling.

"Like burnished gold the little seether shone."  
*Dryden*: *Ovid*; *Metamorphosis* viii.

Sě-fā-tians, *s. pl.* [Arab. *sefat*=qualification, attribute.]

*Mohammedanism*: A sect of Mohammedans who held that God possessed eternal attributes, and that there was no difference between the "essential attributes" and the "attributes of operation." To these they, in process of time, added a third category, "declarative attributes," by which they understood anthropomorphic expressions, such as God's eyes, His arms, His hands, &c. They were opposed to the Mutazilites (q. v.). They ultimately split into several sects, some of which still exist.

sěg (1), *s.* [A. S. *secg*.]

1. Sedge.

2. The yellow flower-de-luce, *Iris pseudacorus*. (*Prov. Eng.*)

sěg (2), sěgg, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A castrated bull; a bull castrated when full grown. (*Scotch.*)

sě-gar', *s.* [CIGAR.]

sěg-gar, sǎg-gēr, *s.* [Said to be a corrupt. of *safeguard*.]

*Pottery*: An open box of clay, which receives articles of plastic clay or in the biscuit condition, and protects them while being baked in the kiln. [BUNG (1), *s.*, II. 2.]

sě-ghōl', *s.* [Heb.]

*Hebrew Gram.*: A vowel (·) corresponding in sound to the English *e* in *lēt*, *wēt*, &c.

sē-ghō-lāte, *a. & s.* [Heb. *seghol*, and Eng. suff. -*ate*.]

A. *As adj.*: Having a seghol; as, a *segholate verb*.

B. *As subst.*: A word with a seghol in it.

"Infinitive *segholates*."—*Moses Stuart*: *Hebrew Gram.*, p. 154.

sěg-měnt, *s.* [Lat. *segmentum*, for *secmentum*, from *seco*=to cut.]

I. *Ord. Language*: A part or portion cut off or marked off as separate from the rest; one of the parts into which a body naturally divides itself; a section; as, a *segment* of an orange.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Compar. Anat.*: One of the divisions or rings in the body of an insect, an annelid, a decapod crustacean, &c.

2. *Geom.*: A part cut off from any figure by a line or plane.

¶ (1) *Segment of a circle*:

*Geom.*: A part of the area of a circle, included between a chord and the arc which it subtends. An angle in a segment is the angle contained by any two straight lines drawn from any point in the arc and terminating in the extremities of the chord. Similar segments of circles are those which contain equal angles, or whose arcs contain the same number of degrees.

(2) *Spherical segment*:

*Geom.*: A portion of a sphere bounded by a secant line and a zone of the surface. If a circular segment be revolved about a radius drawn perpendicular to the chord of the segment, the volume generated is a spherical segment.

segment-gear, *s.* [SECTOR-GEAR.]

segment-saw, *s.*

1. *Wood-working*:

(1) A veneer-saw (q. v.).

(2) A chair-back machine (q. v.).

2. *Surg.*: A nearly circular plate of serrated steel, riveted to a wooden handle.

segment-shell, *s.*

*Ordn.*: An elongated projectile invented by Sir W. Armstrong. The iron body is coated with lead, and contains a number of segments of iron in successive rings, leaving a hollow cylinder in the center for the bursting-charge. The charge bursts on impact or by a time-fuse, and scatters the segments in all directions. It may be used as case-shot by arranging the fuse to explode the shell on leaving the muzzle.

segment-valve, segmental-valve, *s.* A valve having a seating surface consisting of a portion of a cylinder.

segment-wheel, *s.* A wheel a part only of whose periphery is utilized.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



## segment-window, s.

*Arch.*: A window of segmental shape; a form of dormer or attic window.

**sĕg-mĕnt'**, *v. i.* [SEGMENT, s.] To divide or become divided or split up into segments; specif., in physiology, to develop a succession of buds.

**sĕg-mĕnt'-al**, *a.* [Eng. *segment*; -al.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a segment.

## segmental-arch, s.

*Arch.*: An arch described from a center, and having less or more than 180°, usually less.

## segmental-organs, s. pl

*Comp. Anat.*: Certain organs, probably excretory, in the Annelida, consisting of sacs opening upon the abdominal surfaces.

## segmental-valve, s.

[SEGMENT-VALVE.]

**sĕg-mĕn-tā-tion**, *sub.* [Eng. *segment*; -ation.] The act of dividing into segments; the state of being divided into segments. [SEGMENTED.]

**sĕg-mĕnt'-ĕd**, *adj.* [English *segment*; -ed.]

*Compar. Anat.*: Having similar structural elements repeated in a longitudinal series, as vertebrae in the higher animals.

**\*sĕg-nĭ-tūde**, **\*sĕg-nĭ-tĭy**, *subst.* [Lat. *segnitia*, *segnitas*, from *segnis* = sluggish.] Sluggishness, dullness, inactivity.

**segno** (as *sān'-yō*), *s.* [Ital.]

*Music.*: A sign or mark used in notation in connection with repetition; abbreviated *ſ*. *Al segno* (to the sign), a direction to return to the sign; *dal segno* (from the sign), a direction to repeat from the sign.

**sĕ-gō**, *s.* [Ute Indian.]

*Bot.*: *Calachortus nuttallii*, and its edible bulb. Native of western North America.

**sĕ-grĕ-ant**, *a.* [Fr.]

*Her.*: A term applied to a griffin when standing on its hind legs, with the wings elevated and endorsed.

**sĕg-rĕ-gāte**, *a.* [Lat. *segregatus*, pa. par. of *segrego* = to set apart, to separate: *se* = apart, and *greg* (genitive *gregis*) = a flock.] Separated from others; set apart; select.

"The tone *segregate* from paynims by the sacrament of baptysme, the other *segregate* from the laye peple by the sacrament of order."—*More: Works*, p. 428.

## †segregate-polygamy, s.

*Bot.*: Linnæus' name for a system of inflorescence, in which a number of florets, each with its own perianth, are comprehended within a common calyx.

**sĕg-rĕ-gāte**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *ségréger*; Sp. & Port. *segregar*; Ital. *segregare*.] [SEGREGATE, a.]

**A. Trans.**: To separate from others; to set apart.

**B. Intransitive:**

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To separate or go apart.  
2. *Crystall.*: To separate from a mass and collect about centers or lines of fracture.

**sĕg-rĕ-gā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *segregatio*, from *segregatus* = segregate (q. v.); Fr. *ségrévation*; Sp. *segregación*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of segregating; the state of being segregated; a parting, separating, or dispersing.

"A segregation of the Turkish fleet."

*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

2. *Crystall.*: Separation from a mass, and gathering about centers through cohesive attraction or the crystallizing process.

**segue** (as *sĕg'-wā*), *s.* [Ital. = it follows; Latin *sequor* = to follow.]

*Music.*: A word which, prefixed to a part, denotes that it is immediately to follow the last note of the preceding movement.

**sĕg-ũ-dĭl'-la** (la as *yā*), *s.* [Sp.]

*Music.*: A lively Spanish dance, similar to the country dance; the tune is in  $\frac{3}{4}$  or  $\frac{3}{8}$  time.

**Sĕid**, **Sĕid**, *subst.* [Arab. = prince.] One of the descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and his nephew Ali.

**Sĕid'-litz**, **Seid'-litz**, *s.* [See def.] The name of a village in Bohemia.

## Seidlitz-powder, s.

*Chem.*: A mild, cooling aperient, made up in two powders, one, usually in blue paper, consisting of a mixture of Rochelle salt and bicarbonate of soda, and the other, in white paper, of finely powdered tartaric acid. The powders are dissolved separately in water, then mixed, and the mixture taken while effervescing. It is intended to produce the same effect as Seidlitz-water.

## Seidlitz-water, s.

*Chemistry.*: A sparkling mineral water, imported from the village of Seidlitz, in Bohemia. It is purgative, has a bitter and saline taste, and contains a large proportion of the sulphates of magnesia and lime.

## seignette-salt, s.

*Chem.*: [ROCHELLE-SALT, SODIO-POTASSIC TARTRATE.]

**seigneurial** (as *sĕn-yō'-rĭ-āl*), *adj.* [English *seignior*; -ial.]

1. Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial.

2. Vested with large powers; independent.

**seignior**, **\*seignour** (as *sĕn'-yēr*) *s.* [O. Fr. *seigneur*, from Latin *seniorem*, accus. of *senior* = elder, hence, an elder, a lord; Sp. *señor*; Port. *senhor*; Ital. *signore*.] [SENIOR.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: In the south of Europe a title of honor; signior.

2. *Feudal Law.*: A lord of a fee or manor.

¶ (1) *Grand seignior*: [GRAND-SEIGNIOR.]  
(2) *Seignior in gross*: A lord without a manor, simply enjoying superiority and services.

**seigniorage**, **seignorage** (as *sĕn'-yēr-ĭg*), *s.* [French.]

1. Something claimed by virtue of sovereign prerogative; specif., a percentage upon bullion brought to the mint to be coined, or to be exchanged for coin; the profit derived from issuing coins at a rate above their intrinsic value.

¶ In the United States the present ratio of silver to gold is "sixteen to one" (q. v.), and the face value of the silver dollar is therefore greater than its bullion value, so when silver bullion is purchased and coined into dollars there is a profit from such coinage the amount of which depends upon the price paid for the bullion. For example, there are 371¼ grains of pure silver in a dollar, and there are 480 grains of silver in a fine ounce. The coinage value of a fine ounce is therefore 1.2929—. If the fine ounce can be purchased for 70 cents, the profit of its coinage (the *seigniorage*) is 0.5929—, and the profit on the 371¼ grains of pure silver in the single dollar is \$0.4586—, which is the difference between the actual cost of the bullion in the dollar and the nominal value of the dollar. The seigniorage is an addition to the volume of money in the country, while the silver dollars representing the cost of the bullion are not, since they are only paid out in redemption of the Treasury notes of 1890, whereupon the latter are cancelled and retired, as prescribed by the Act of July 14, 1890. There is no profit from the coinage of gold bullion, the face value of gold coins being the same as their bullion value. [BULLION.]

2. A royalty; a share of profit; royalty received by an author on his works.

**seigniorial** (as *sĕn-yōr'-ĭ-āl*), *adj.* [SEIGNEURIAL.]

**seigniory**, **\*seignory** (as *sĕn'-yēr-yĭ*), *s.* [Fr. *seigneurie*.] A lordship, a territory; power or authority as sovereign lord.

**sĕil**, *v. t.* [Swedish *sila* = to strain.] To strain through a cloth or sieve.

**sĕine**, **sĕin**, **\*sāin**, **\*sayne**, **\*sean**, *s.* [Fr. *seine*, from Lat. *sagena*; Gr. *sagēnē* = a net.] A large fishing net.

**seine-boat**, *s.* A fishing-boat of about fifteen tons burden, used on the west coast of England to carry the seine (q. v.).

**sĕine**, *v. i.* [SEINE, s.] To fish with a seine.

**sĕin'-ēr**, **\*sayn-er**, *s.* [Eng. *sein*(e), s.; -er.] A fisher, with a seine or net.

**sĕin'-ĭng**, *s.* [Eng. *sein*(e); -ing.] Fishing with a seine.

**sĕip**, *v. i.* [SIPE.] To ooze, to trickle, to leak. (*Scotch.*) (*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xvii.)

**sĕir**, **sĕēr**, *subst.* [Ety. doubtful.] (See compound.)

**seir-fish**, **seer-fish**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: *Cybtium guttatum*, one of the Scombridae, from East Indian seas. In form and size it resembles a salmon, and its flesh, though white, is firm, and very similar to salmon in flavor.

"Of those [fishes] in ordinary use for the table, the finest by far is the *seir-fish*, a species of Soomber, which is called *Tora-malu* by the natives."—*Tennent: Ceylon*, i. 205.

**sĕise**, *v. t.* [SEIZE.]

**sĕis'-in**, *s.* [SEIZIN.]

**\*sĕis'm**, *s.* [Gr. *seismos* = an earthquake.]

*Physics.*: (See Extract.)

"To be consistent with a Greek basis for seismological terminology, some writers have thrown aside the familiar expression 'earthquake,' and substituted the awkward word 'seism.'"—*J. Milne: Earthquakes*, p. 9.

**sĕis'-mĭc**, **\*sĕis'-māl**, *a.* [Gr. *seismos* = an earthquake; Eng. -ic, -al.] Of, belonging to, or produced by an earthquake.

"The coincidence of eruptions from neighboring volcanoes with extraordinary seismic convulsions."—*Sorope: Volcanoes* (ed. 1872), p. 7.

**seismic-center**, **seismic-focus**, *subst.* (See extract.)

"Whatever may be the real origin of the earthquake shock, it is convenient to regard its effects as proceeding from a concussion or sudden blow delivered underground at some definite center. This center of impulse is called the *seismic-focus*. It must be borne in mind, however, that such a center . . . is in nature a subterranean region, which in many cases is no doubt of very large dimensions, measuring, perhaps, some miles in diameter."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), vii. 609.

## seismic-vertical, s.

*Physics.*: An imaginary vertical line, joining the earth's surface and the seismic center.

"Just as the seismic force is in nature, not a single point, but a considerable space, so the *seismic-vertical* is not a single line, but rather a succession of parallel lines drawn vertically from every point of the focal area to the surface."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), vii. 610.

**sĕis'-mō-grāph**, *s.* [Gr. *seismos* = an earthquake, and *graphō* = to write.]

*Physics.*: A seismometer; an instrument for recording the period, extent, and direction of each of the vibrations which constitute an earthquake. For a complete seismograph, three distinct sets of apparatus are required: (1) To record horizontal motion; (2) to record vertical motion; and (3) to record time. The horizontal and vertical motions must be written on the same receiver, and if possible side by side, while at the instant at which the time is recorded a mark must be made on the diagram which is being drawn by the seismograph. The first instruments were merely modifications of the seismoscope (q. v.), but successive improvements have been introduced, and the seismograph has been brought to a high pitch of perfection. Some of the best, if not the best forms known are in use in the Imperial Observatory at Tokio, Japan.

"The only approximations to true *seismographs* which have yet been invented, are without doubt those which during the past few years have been used in Japan."—*J. Milne: Earthquakes*, p. 13.

**sĕis-mō-grāph'-ĭc**, *a.* [Eng. *seismograph*; -ic.] Pertaining to a seismograph or seismography; indicated by a seismograph.

**sĕis-mōg'-rā-phŭ**, *s.* [Eng. *seismograph*; -y.] A description or account of earthquakes.

**sĕis-mō-lōg'-ĭc-āl**, *a.* [English *seismology*(y); -ical.] Of, or pertaining to seismology (q. v.); used in, or devoted to the study of earthquakes.

"It is not impossible that *seismological* investigation may teach us something about the earth's magnetism."—*J. Milne: Earthquakes*, p. 2.

**sĕis-mōl'-ō-gĭst**, **†sĕis'-mō-lōgue**, *s.* [English *seismology* (q. v.); -ist.] A student of seismology; one versed in seismology.

"He can only pretend to be a very modest *seismologist*."—*Cornhill Magazine*, Jan., 1884, p. 50.

**sĕis-mōl'-ō-gŭ**, *s.* [Gr. *seismos* = an earthquake; suff. -ology.]

*Physics.*: The study of earthquakes. Prof. Milne (*Earthquakes*, Introd.) suggests that in addition to what are generally known as earthquakes, seismology should investigate: (1) Earth-tremors, or minute movements which escape attention by the smallness of their amplitude; (2) Earth-pulsations, or movements which are overlooked on account of the length of their period; and (3) Earth-oscillations, or slow and quiet changes in the relative level of the sea and land, which geologists speak of as elevations or subsidences. Although seismology can scarcely be said to have existed before the early part of the nineteenth century, it has a rapidly-growing bibliography, is accumulating a store of facts and observations on which generalizations may be based, and Prof. Milne is sanguine that earthquake-warnings in countries subject to seismic disturbances will be as common and as trustworthy as the storm-warnings at our seaports. (See also *Brit. Assoc. Report*, 1858.)

"Another great impetus which observational seismology received was Mr. Mallet's report upon the Neapolitan earthquake of 1857."—*J. Milne: Earthquakes*, p. 8.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon. exĭst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shŭn; ðion, -çion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle &c. = bel, del.



**seiš-mōm'-ē-tēr**, *s.* [Greek *seismos*=an earthquake, and Eng. *meter*.]

*Physics*: A seismograph (q. v.). The word is sometimes employed to include the seismoscope (q. v.).

"Instruments which will in this way measure or write down the earth's motion are called *seismometers* or *seismographs*."—*J. Milne: Earthquakes*, p. 13.

**seiš-mō-mēt'-ric**, *adj.* [Eng. *seismometer*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to seismometry (q. v.); indicated by a seismometer.

"The directors . . . who wished to add *seismometric* apparatus to their other equipment."—*Nature*, Aug. 12, 1886, p. 343.

**seiš-mōm'-ē-trī**, *s.* [English *seismometer*; *-y*.] The act or art of measuring the force and duration of earthquakes by a seismometer.

**seiš'-mō-scōpe**, *s.* [Gr. *seismos*=an earthquake, and *skopeō*=to see, to observe.]

*Physics*: The earliest and simplest form of earthquake-recorder. The first known was invented by a Chinaman named Choko, in A. D. 136, and shows the occurrence and direction of an earthquake by the fall of a column, a principle which was afterward independently adopted in the West. Vessels filled with viscid liquids have been used; the height to which the liquid is washed up the side of the vessel being taken to indicate the intensity, and a line joining the points of maximum motion to denote the direction of an earthquake. Palmieri's seismoscope (probably suggested by Mallett) consists of horizontal tubes turned up at the end, partly filled with mercury. To intensify the motion of the mercury, small floats of iron are placed on the surface, attached by threads to a pulley provided with indices moving in front of a scale of degrees, whence the intensity may be read off. The direction is determined by the azimuth of the tube giving the maximum indication, several tubes being placed in different azimuths. Pendulum seismoscopes, both swinging and fixed, have also been employed.

"The clock is started into motion by means of a Palmieri seismoscope."—*Nature*, Aug. 12, 1886, p. 344.

**seiš-mō-scōp'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *seismoscop(e)*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a seismoscope; indicated by a seismoscope (q. v.).

"The character of the record given by certain instruments is sometimes only *seismoscopic*."—*J. Milne: Earthquakes*, p. 13.

**sei-sur'-ā**, †**si'-sur-ā** (**sur** as **zhūr**), *subst.* [Gr. *seisō* (poet. form of *seiō*)=to shake, and *oura*=the tail.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of *Muscicapidae*, with five species, from Australia and Austro-Malaya (including Celebes). The best known is *Seisura inquieta* (*Turdus inquietus*, *volitans*, or *musicola*, Lath.), the Restless Flycatcher—the Grinder of the colonists; allied to *Rhipidura* (q. v.). Head and upper surface shining bluish-black; wings dark; lores deep velvety black, under surface silky white, except sides of the chest, which are dull black. It frequently sallies forth into the open glades of the forest, and procures its prey by poisoning itself in the air by a remarkably quick motion of the wings, precisely after the manner of the English kestrel, every now and then making sudden perpendicular descents to capture any insect that may attract its notice (*Gould*).

†**šē-i-tŷ**, *subst.* [Lat. *se*=one's self.] Something peculiar to a man's self. (*Tatler*.)

**šēiz'-ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *seiz(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being seized; liable to be seized or taken.

"Wherever a glance was *seizable*."

*Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.*

**šēize**, **šēize**, \***sayse**, \***seyse**, \***šese**, *v. t. & t.* [O. Fr. *saisir*, *seisir* (Fr. *saisir*)=to put one in possession, from O. H. Ger. *sazzan*, *sezzan*=to set, to place, to put in possession of; Ger. *seizen*.]

#### A. Transitive:

##### I. Ordinary Language:

1. To fall or rush upon suddenly and take hold of; to grasp suddenly.

2. To take possession of by force, with or without right.

"Having first *setzed* his books."

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

3. To take hold of suddenly; to affect or come upon suddenly; to overpower.

"Where is she gone? Haply, despair hath *seized* her."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

4. To take possession of, as an estate or goods, by virtue of a warrant or legal authority.

"Thy lands and all things we do *seize* into our hands."

*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 1.

\*5. To fasten, to fix.

"*Seizing* cruell clawes on trembling brest."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. v.

6. To make possessed; to put in possession of. (With *of* before the thing possessed.)

"All those his lands which he stood *seized of*."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

7. To grasp or lay hold of with the mind; to comprehend.

II. *Nautical*: To bind or fasten, as two ropes, together, or two parts of the same rope, by means of smaller stuff.

B. *Intrans.*: To grasp; to take into possession; to fall on or grasp. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

"His lands then *seized on* by the conqueror."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 2.

† To *seize up*:

*Naut.*: To tie a man up to receive punishment.

"The man pulled off his clothes, and walked up to the grating. The quarter-masters *seized him up*."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. lvi.

To be *seized of*: To have possession of or title to; as, to be seized of certain real estate.

**šēiz'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *seiz(e)*; *-er*.] One who seizes.

**šēiz'-in**, **šēiž'-in**, *s.* [Fr. *saisine*, from *saisir*=to seize.]

*Law*:

1. Possession. *Seizin* is of two sorts, *seizin in deed* (or *fact*) and *seizin in law*. *Seizin in deed* is when actual or corporal possession is taken; *seizin in law* is when something is done which the law accounts as possession or *seizin*, as an enrollment, or when lands descend to an heir, but he has not yet entered upon them. In this case the law considers the heir as seized of the estate, and any person wrongfully entering upon the lands is accounted a disseisor (q. v.).

2. The act of taking possession.

3. The thing possessed; a possession.

"Many recoveries were had, as well by heirs as successors, of the *seizin* of their predecessors."—*Hale*.

† *Livery of seizin*: [LIVERY.]

**šēiz'-iŷg**, *pr. par.*, *a. & s.* [SEIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of grasping or taking possession of suddenly or by force.

II. *Nautical*:

1. The act of binding two ropes, or the two parts of the same rope, together, by means of smaller stuff.

2. The rope-yarn or stuff used for such seizing.

**šēiz'-or**, *s.* [Eng. *seiz(e)*; *-or*.]

*Law*: One who seizes or takes possession.

**šēiz'-ure**, \***šēiž'-ure**, *s.* [Eng. *seiz(e)*; *-ure*.]

1. The act of seizing, grasping, or taking hold of possession of suddenly or by force; sudden or violent grasp or grip; a taking possession, whether illegally by force, or legally under the authority of a warrant or the like.

"The Indians having perceived, by our *seizure* of the bark the night before, that we were enemies, they immediately fled into the woody part of the island."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

2. Retention within one's grasp or power; hold, possession.

"Make o'er thy honor by a deed of trust,

And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth."

*Dryden. (Todd)*

3. That which is seized or taken possession of.

"Sufficient that thy pray'rs are heard, and death defeated of his *seizure*."—*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 254.

4. A sudden attack, as of a disease.

"The prevalence of this atrocious crime was considered to be the result of a divine *seizure*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 485.

**šē-jant**, **šē-jeant**, *a.* [Norm. Fr. & Fr. *seant*, *pr. par.* of *seoir* (Lat. *sedeo*)=to sit.]

*Her.*: Sitting, as a cat, with the forelegs straight. (Applied to a lion, &c.)

† (1) *Sejant addorsed*: Sitting back to back. (Said of two animals.) [ADDORSED.]

(2) *Sejant affronté*: Borne in full face, sitting with the forepaws extended sideways, as the lion in crest of Scotland.

(3) *Sejant rampant*: [RAMPANT-SEJANT.]

\***šē-jōin'**, \***šē-jōyn**, *v. t.* [Latin *sejungo*, from *se*=apart, and *jungo*=to join.] To separate, to put or set apart.

"There is no reason we should be *sejourned* in the censre."—*Bp. Hall: The Hypocrite*.

**šē-jū-goŷs**, *a.* [Lat. *sejugis*, from *sex*=six, and *jugum*=a yoke.]

*Bot.*: Having six pairs of leaflets.

\***šē-jūnc'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *sejunctio*, from *sejunctus*, *pa. par.* of *sejungo*=to sejoin (q. v.).] The act of disjoining or separating; a disuniting; separation.

\***šē-jūn'-gi-ble**, *a.* [Latin *sejungo*=to sejoin (q. v.); Eng. *-able*.] Capable of being disjoined or separated.

"The spawn and eggs are *sejungible* from the fish and fowl."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. i.

**šē'-kōs**, *s.* [Gr.=a pen, an inclosure, a shrine.]

*Anc. Arch.*: A place in an ancient temple in which the images of deities were placed.

**šēl'-ā-chē**, †**šēl'-ā-chŷs**, *s.* [Gr. *selachos*=one of a tribe of cartilaginous fishes. Aristotle derives the name from *selas*=brightness, because most of these fishes are phosphorescent.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A family of *Lamnidae*, with one species, *Selache maxima*, the Basking-shark (q. v.). Second dorsal and anal very small; gill-openings extremely wide; teeth very small, numerous, conical; snout short, but longer and more pointed in young specimens than in adults, which has led to individuals of different ages being considered as constituting distinct species.

2. *Palæont.*: Gill-rakers of this shark have been found in the Antwerp Crag. (*Günther*.)

†**šē-lā'-chī-ā**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin, from *selache* (q. v.).]

*Ichthy.*: A synonym of *Elasmobranchi* (q. v.).

**šē-lā'-chī-an**, *a. & s.* [SELACHIA.]

A. *As adj.*: Of, belonging to, or resembling the genus *Selache*, the order *Selachia*, or the group *Selachii*.

"It is not certain that the genus is not rather truly *selachian*."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 163.

B. *As subst.*: Any individual of the genus *Selache*, the order *Selachia*, or the group *Selachii*.

"Not met with in any other *selachian*."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 328.

†**šē-lā'-chī-i**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin, from *selache* (q. v.).]

*Ichthyology*:

1. A synonym of *Selachia* (q. v.).

2. A group of Owen's *Plagiostomi*, comprising the Dog-fishes and Sharks.

**šēl'-ā-chōi'-dē-i**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *selache* (q. v.), and Gr. *eidos*=form.]

1. *Ichthy.*: Sharks; a group of *Plagiostomi*, distinguished from the *Batoidei*, or Rays, by having the body elongate, more or less cylindrical, gradually tapering to a snout, and contracting toward the tail, and the gill-slits lateral. Dr. Günther enumerates nine families: *Carchariidae*, *Lamnidae*, *Rhinodontidae*, *Notidanidae*, *Scylliidae*, *Hypodontidae*, *Cestraciontidae*, *Spinacidae*, and *Rhinidae*.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Devonian onward.

**šēl'-ā-dōn-ite**, *s.* [CELADONITE.]

**šē-lā'-gīd**, *s.* [Lat. *selago* (o); Eng. suff. *-id*.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: The *Selaginaceæ* (q. v.).

**šē-lā'-gī-nā'-cē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Latin *selago*, genit. *selagin(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: Selagids; an order of *Perigynous Exogens*, alliance *Echiales*. Herbs, or small branched shrubs, with alternate, exstipulate, generally sessile leaves in clusters; calyx spathaceous or tubular, persistent, with several divisions, rarely with two sepals; corolla tubular, irregular, five-lobed; stamens four, usually didynamous, rarely two; anthers one-celled; style one, filiform; stigma nearly capitate; ovary superior; fruit two-celled, each cell one-seeded. From the Cape of Good Hope, Asia, Southern Europe, &c. Genera ten, species 120. (*Lindley*.)

**šē-lā'-gī-nēl'-lā**, *subst.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *selago* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Lycopodiaceæ*. Known species about 150, chiefly tropical. *Selaginella convoluta* is the Rock lily.

**šēl'-ā-gīte**, *s.* [Gr. *selageō*=to shine; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

*Petrol.*: A name proposed by Cordier for certain rocks which contained hypersthene.

**šē-lā'-gō**, *s.* [Lat.=a kind of club-moss, *Lycopodium selago*.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of *Selaginaceæ* (q. v.). More than seventy species are known, all from the Cape of Good Hope.

**šē'-lah**, *s.* [Hebrew *selah*. (See def.)] A word which occurs seventy-one times in the Psalms and three times in *Habakuk*, nearly always at the end of a verse. (See extract.)

"The term . . . has been variously interpreted as indicating (1) a pause; (2) repetition (like *Da Capo*); (3) the end of a strophe; (4) playing with full power (*fortissimo*); (5) a bending of the body, an obeisance; (6) a short recurring symphony (a *ritornello*). Of all these the last seems the most probable. In a lecture on the subject, by Sir F. Ouseley, a psalm was sung into which such *ritornelli*, on string instruments and trumpets, were introduced at every occurrence of the word *Selah*."—*Stainer: Music of the Bible*, p. 69.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Šŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**sě-lās'-phōr-ūs**, *subst.* [Gr. *selasphoros*=light-bringing.]

*Ornith.*: Flame-bearers; a genus of Trochilidæ, with eight species, ranging from Veragua in Central America to Mexico, thence along western North America to Nootka Sound. The tail is spreading, and the outer tail feathers are pointed. The throat-feathers are elongated at the side, and form a shield of brilliant coloring. The sound produced by their wings when in motion is a loud rattling noise, like the shrill chirrup of a locust.

**sěl'-bīte**, *s.* [After Selb, the discoverer; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A silver ore of a grayish color originally found at the Wenzel mine, Wolfach, Baden. From its composition it was regarded essentially as a carbonate of silver, but though substances of similar composition have since been found elsewhere, it is still considered to be a doubtful species.

**\*sěl'-cōuth**, *adj.* [A. S. *seldcūdh*, from *seld*=seldom, and *cūdh*=known.] Rarely known or seen; rare, strange, unusual.

"A selcouth sight they see,"

Scott; Thomas the Rhymer, iii.

**\*sěl'-cōuth-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *selcouth*; *-ly*.] Rarely, seldom, uncommonly, strangely.

"And how he died here selcouthly I fond,"

R. Brunne, p. 99.

**\*sěld**, **\*seilde**, *a. & adv.* [A. S. *seld*.] [SELDOM.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Rare, scarce.

**B.** *As adv.*: Rarely, seldom.

**\*seld-shown**, *adj.* Rarely exhibited to public view.

"Seld-shown flamins

Do press among the popular throngs,"

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

**sěl'-dōm**, **\*sel-dome**, *adv. & a.* [A. S. *seldan*, *seldum*, formed with adverbial suff. *-um* (*-om*), from *seld*=rare; cf. *whilom*; cogn. with Dut. *selden*; Icel. *sjaldan*; Dan. *sielden*; Sw. *sällan*; O. H. Ger. *saldan*; Ger. *selden*.]

**A.** *As adv.*: Rarely, not often, not frequently.

"And suffer now, not seldom, from the thought,"

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

**\*B.** *As adj.*: Rare, infrequent, not common.

"For blunting the fine point of seldom pleasure,"

Shakesp.: Sonnet 42.

**sěl'-dōm-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *seldom*; *-ness*.] Rareness, infrequency, uncommonness, rarity.

**sě-lěct'**, *v. t.* [SELECT, *a.*] To choose and pick out from a number; to take by preference from among others; to pick out; to cull.

"Am I selected from the crowd

To witness it alone?"

Cowper: Nightingale.

**sě-lěct'**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *selectus*, pa. par. of *seligo*=to choose: *se*=apart, and *lego*=to choose.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Taken from a number by preference; picked out from others by reason of some excellence or superiority; culled out; choice; more valuable or excellent than others; superior; as, a *select* party, *select* troops.

**\*B.** *As substantive*:

1. A selection.

"He . . . sets forth a *select* of the Rye Plot papers."—North: *Examen*, p. 308.

2. (*Pl.*): A name given to culled oysters; oysters of prime quality.

**sě-lěct'-ěd**, *pa. par. or a.* [SELECT, *v.*]

**\*sě-lěct'-ěd-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *selected*; *-ly*.] With care in selection.

"Prime workmen . . . *selectedly* employed."—Heywood.

**sě-lěc'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *selectio*, from *selectus*, pa. par. of *seligo*=to select (*q. v.*).]

1. The act of selecting, choosing, or picking out from a number by preference; a taking by preference from a number; choice.

2. That which is selected, chosen, or taken by preference out of a number; a number of things selected or chosen from others by preference.

"While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the *selection* seems but arbitrary, or upon opinion."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxv.

¶ (1) *Natural selection*: [NATURAL-SELECTION.]

(2) *Sexual selection*: [SEXUAL-SELECTION.]

**\*sě-lěct'-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *select*; *-ive*.] Selecting; tending to select.

"The *selective* providence of the Almighty."—Bp. Hall.

¶ A "selective power" has been attributed to plants which take from the ground the precise nutriment that they require.

**sě-lěct'-mān**, *s.* [Eng. *select*, *a.*, and *man*.] A town officer chosen annually in the New England States to manage the concerns of the town, provide for the poor, &c. Their number is usually from three to seven in each town, and these constitute a kind of executive authority.

**sě-lěct'-něss**, *s.* [English *select*, *a.*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being select; choiceness.

**sě-lěct'-ōr**, *s.* [Eng. *select*; *-or*.] One who selects or chooses from a number; one who makes a selection. (*Knox: Essays*, No. 104.)

**sě-lēn-**, *pref.* [SELENO-.]

**selen-sulphur**, *s.* [SELENIC-SULPHUR.]

**sě-lēn-āl'-dīne**, *s.* [Eng. *selen(ium)*; *ald*(*ehydrate*), and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

*Chemistry*:  $C_6H_{13}NSe_2$ . A base produced by the action of selenhydric acid on aldehyde of ammonium. When the crystals have formed, the selenhydrate of ammonium is removed by de-aerated water, and the crystals dried over oil of vitriol. They are small and colorless, have a disagreeable smell, and are slightly soluble in water, but easily in alcohol. Selenaldine readily decomposes, giving off a fetid gas, and depositing a yellow powder.

**sě-lēn-ār'-ī-a**, *s.* [Greek *selēnē*=the moon; Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria*.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: The typical genus of Selenariadæ (*q. v.*).

**sě-lēn-a-rī'-a-dæ**, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Latin *selenari(a)*; Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-adæ*.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A family of Bryozoa, with the free zoöary consisting of a plano-convex or concave disk, with one layer of cells on the convex surface.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Cretaceous onward.

**sě-lēn-āte**, *s.* [Eng. *selen(ic)*; *-ate*.]

*Chem.*: A salt of selenic acid.

**selenate of lead**, **selenite of lead**, *s.*

*Min.*: Kerstenite.

**sě-lēn-ē'-thyl**, *s.* [Eng. *selen(ium)*, and *ethyl*.]

*Chem.*:  $Se(C_2H_5)_2$ . Selenic ethide. A fetid, oily liquid, very inflammable, obtained by distilling potassium selenide with potassium ethylsulphate. It acts as a bivalent radical, uniting with bromine, chlorine, oxygen, &c.

**sě-lēn-ēt'-těd**, *a.* [Eng. *selen(ium)*, and (*ur-*)*etted*.] Combined with selenium.

**selenetted-hydrogen**, *s.* [SELENYDRIC-ACID.]

**sě-lēn-hý'-dríc**, *a.* [Eng. *selen(ium)*; *hydr(ogen)*, and suff. *-ic*.] Derived from or containing selenium and hydrogen.

**selenhydric-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $H_2Se$ . Selenetted hydrogen. Hydrogen selenide. A colorless gas produced by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on potassium or iron selenide. It is very soluble in water, and, like sulphureted hydrogen, decomposes metallic solutions, insoluble selenides being precipitated.

**sě-lē-nī'-a**, *s.* [Lat. *selinon*, from Gr. *selinon*=a kind of parsley.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Selenidæ (*q. v.*). Only one known species, from Texas.

**sě-lē-níc**, *a.* [Eng. *selen(ium)*; *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from selenium.

**selenic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $SeO_2(HO)_2$ . Discovered in 1827 by Mitscherlich, and prepared by fusing an alkaline selenite with nitrate of potassium, converting the selenate formed into a lead or cadmium salt, decomposing the latter with sulphydric acid, filtering and concentrating the filtrate by evaporation. It is a transparent colorless liquid, boils at  $280^\circ$ , has a specific gravity=2.6, and resembles sulphuric acid; its admixture with water being attended with considerable rise of temperature. Selenic acid, boiled with hydrochloric acid, gives off chlorine and is reduced to selenious acid.

**selenic-ethide**, *s.* [SELENETHYL.]

**selenic-sulphur**, *s.*

*Min.*: A variety of native sulphur of an orange or sometimes brownish color, containing selenium. Found at Vulcano, Lipari Islands, also at Kilauea, Hawaii. Called also Selen-sulphur and Selenium-sulphur.

**sě-lēn-ī'-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *seleni(a)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Bot.*: A family of Pleurorrhizæ.

**sě-lēn-īde**, *s.* [Eng. *selen(ium)*; *-ide*.]

*Chem. (pl.)*: Compounds of the metals, and alcohol radicals, with selenium. The metallic selenides can be produced by fusing selenium with the metal. They are mostly reddish or dark colored, and are more difficultly acted on by nitric acid than the corresponding sulphides. Some occur in nature, as rare minerals. [¶.]

¶ Selenide of copper=*Berzelianite*; Selenide of lead and copper=*Zorgite*; Selenide of copper and silver=*Eucarite*; Selenide of lead=*Clausthalite*; Selenide of mercury=*Tiemannite*; Selenide of mercury and lead=*Lehrbachite*; Selenide of silver=*Naumannite*; Selenide of thallium=*Crookesite*.

**sě-lēn-īf-ēr-oūs**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *selenium*; Lat. *fero*=to bear, to produce, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Yielding or containing selenium.

**sě-lēn-ī-ō-**, *pref.* [SELENO- (3).]

**sě-lē-nī-ō-čý'-an-āte**, *s.* [Pref. *selenio-*, and Eng. *cyanate*.]

*Chem. (pl.)*:  $CNMeSe=CyMSe$ . Compounds analogous to the sulphocyanates discovered in 1820 by Berzelius. The potassium salt is obtained by fusing potassic ferrocyanide with selenium. It crystallizes in needles, very deliquescent, and soluble in water and alcohol. All the other seleniocyanates are formed either by neutralizing the acid with a base or by precipitation, according as they are soluble or insoluble.

**sě-lē-nī-ō-čý'-ān-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *selenio-*, and Eng. *cyanic*.] Derived from selenium and cyanic acid.

**seleniocyanic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $CNHSe=CyHSe$ . Hydric seleniocyanate. Prepared by passing a stream of sulphydric acid gas through a warm aqueous solution of lead seleniocyanate, filtering, and boiling the filtrate to expel the excess of sulphydric acid. It is very unstable, the addition of almost any acid causing a precipitate of the selenium.

**seleniocyanic-anhydride**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_2N_2Se=\begin{matrix} Cy \\ \backslash \\ Cy \end{matrix} Se$ . Obtained by the action

of iodide of cyanogen on argentic seleniocyanate. It forms limpid rhombic tables which volatilize slowly on exposure to the air, melts at  $60^\circ$ , soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and readily decomposed by acids.

**sě-lē-nī-oūs**, *a.* [Eng. *seleni(um)*; *-ous*.] Pertaining to selenium.

**selenious-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $SeO(HO)_2$ . Produced by the hydration of selenious oxide, or the action of nitromuriatic acid on selenium. It is deposited from its hot aqueous solution in prismatic crystals like salt-peter and is a powerful acid, neutralizing alkalies, and decomposing chlorides and nitrates with the aid of heat. It is dibasic, and forms unimportant neutral and acid salts with the alkalies and metals.

**sě-lēn-īte** (1), *s.* [Eng. *selen(ium)*; *-ite*.]

*Chem.*: A salt of selenious acid.

**\*sě-lēn-īte** (2), *s.* [Gr. *selēnē*=the moon.] One of the supposed inhabitants of the moon.

**sě-lēn-īte** (3), *s.* [Gr. *selēnē*=the moon; suff. *-īte* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A name used by some mineralogists for the species gypsum (*q. v.*), by others applied to the crystallized forms only.

**sě-lēn-it-īc**, **sě-lēn-it'-īc-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *selenit(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.]

1. Of or pertaining to selenite; resembling selenite, or partaking of its nature or properties. [SELENITE (3).]

\*2. Pertaining to the moon.

**sě-lē-nī-ūm**, *s.* [Gr. *selēnē*=the moon. Named by Berzelius, because it was associated with tellurium (*q. v.*).]

*Chem.*: A non-metallic hexad element occupying an intermediate place between sulphur and tellurium. Symbol Se. Atomic weight 79.5. Discovered by Berzelius in 1817. Though not very abundant in nature, it enters into the composition of many minerals, and has been found in the free state in certain parts of Mexico. It is prepared from cyanoplastic selenide by heating the pulverized ore with hydrochloric acid, igniting the insoluble residue with an equal weight of black flux and dissolving out the selenide of potassium with boiling water. By exposing this solution to the air Selenium is deposited as a gray powder. Like sulphur, it occurs in the amorphous and crystalline states. In the former it may be drawn out into ruby-colored threads, and when melted and quickly cooled becomes vitreous with a specific gravity of 4.3, and nearly insoluble in bisulphide of carbon. In the crystalline condition it forms monoclinic prisms of specific gravity=4.5-4.7. It boils below a red heat and gives off a deep yellow vapor which condenses in scarlet flowers, and when thoroughly heated burns with a blue flame forming selenious anhydride. It is oxidized and dissolved by nitric acid, yielding selenious acid. It is used in certain electric contrivances on account of the changes its electric resistance undergoes when it is subjected to light.

**selenium-chlorides**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: The dichloride,  $SeCl_2$ , is obtained by passing a slow stream of chlorine over fused selenium. It condenses as a dark-yellow oily liquid with very pungent odor, and is quickly decomposed with hot water into selenious and hydrochloric acids. The tetrachloride is formed by freely passing chlorine over fused selenium. It forms a white crystalline mass, which on further heating yields a yellow vapor. It dissolves in water, forming selenious and hydrochloric acids.



selenium-oxides, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: Selenious oxide,  $\text{SeO}_2$ , is the only oxide of which the composition is exactly known. It is formed when selenium is burnt in a stream of oxygen. At a heat below redness it volatilizes in the form of a yellow vapor which condenses in white four-sided needles. It readily takes up water, forming selenious acid. The trioxide,  $\text{SeO}_3$ , the anhydride of selenic acid, is not known.

selenium-sulphur, *s.* [SELENIC-SULPHUR.]

\**sē-lēn-ī-ūr'-ēt*, \**sē-lēn-ūr'-ēt*, *s.* [English *seleni(um)*, and *uret.*]

*Chem.*: Selenide (q. v.).

*sē-lēn-ō-*, *sē-lēn-ī-ō-*, *sē-lēn-*, *pref.* [Greek *sēlēnē*=the moon, a crescent.]

1. Of or pertaining to the moon.
2. Crescentic.

3. Pertaining to or containing selenium (q. v.).

*sē-lēn-ō-biṣ'-mūth-īte*, *s.* [Pref. *seleno-* (3), and Eng. *bismuthite*.]

*Min.*: A variety of bismuthinite (q. v.), stated to contain 10 per cent. of selenium. Found in Wermeland, Sweden.

*sē-lēn-ō-ḡēn'-trīc*, *a.* [Pref. *seleno-* (1), and Eng. *centric*.] Pertaining to the center of the moon; as seen or estimated from the center of the moon.

*sē-lēn-ō-dont*, *a.* [SELENODONTA.] Belonging to, or characteristic of the Selenodonta; having molars with crescentic ridges.

"The tooth of the Horse bearing to that of Anchitherium the same relation as that of an Ox does to the early *Selenodont* Artiodactyles."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 432.

*sē-lēn-ō-dōn'-ta*, *s. pl.* [Pref. *selen-* (2), and Gr. *odontos* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

*Zool. & Paleont.*: A group of Artiodactyle Mammals, with three sections, Tylopoda, Tragulina, and Pecora, or Ruminantia (q. v.). The molars have a crescentic ridged form. The earliest known member of the group is *Anoplotherium* (q. v.).

*sē-lēn-ō-grāph*, *s.* [SELENOGRAPHY.] A drawing or picture of the surface of the moon, or any part of it.

*sē-lēn-ō-ḡ-ṛa-phēr*, *sē-lēn-ō-ḡ-ṛa-phīst*, *subst.* [English *selenograph(y)*; *-er*, *-ist*.] One versed or skilled in selenography.

*sē-lēn-ō-grāph-ic*, *sē-lēn-ō-grāph-ic-āi*, *a.* [English *selenograph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to selenography.

*sē-lēn-ō-ḡ-ṛa-phỹ*, *s.* [Pref. *seleno-* (1), and Gr. *graphō*=to write.] A description of the moon and its phenomena; the art of picturing or delineating the face of the moon.

"Hevelius, in his accurate *selenography*, or description of the moon, hath well translated the known appellations of regions, seas, and mountains, unto the parts of that luminary."—*Browne*.

*sē-lēn-ō-lōḡ'-īc-āi*, *adj.* [English *selenolog(y)*; *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to selenology.

*sē-lēn-ō-l-ō-ḡỹ*, *subst.* [Pref. *seleno-* (1), and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.] That branch of astronomical science which treats of the moon.

*sē-leū'-ḡi-dēs*, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *seleucis* (genit. *seleucidis*)=a kind of bird on Mount Casius (*Pliny*).]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Epimachinae. Bill longer than head, nearly straight, compressed, tip emarginate; nostrils oblong, partly hidden by frontal feathers; wings moderate; tail short, composed of twelve nearly equal feathers; tarsi moderate, scutellated; outer and middle toes united at base; claws curved, acute. A single species, *Seleucidis alba*, the Twelve-wired Bird of Paradise (q. v.). It was formerly classed with Epimachus.

*sēlf*, \**selfe*, \**silf*, *a. & s.* [A. S. *self*, *seolf*, *syf*; cogn. with Dut. *zelf*; Icel. *sjálf*; Dan. *selv*; Sw. *sjelf*; Goth. *silba*; Ger. *selbe*, *selbst*. According to Skeat, from a Teutonic base, *selba* for *seliba*, where *se* is the same as the Lat. *se*; Skt. *sva*=one's own self, and *lib* is the same as the base of Goth. *laiba*=a remnant; *vilaiþjan*=to be left; hence, the original meaning of self is "left to one's self." *Self* was originally used as an adjective=same, as "That self mold" (*Shakesp.*: *Richard II.*, i. 2), and was declined as a definite or indefinite adjective, as *Ic self*, *Ic selfa*=I (my)self, and agreed with the pronoun to which it was added: as nom. *Ic selfa*; genit. *min selfes*; dat. *me silfum*; accus. *mec silfne*; *thu selfa*=thou (thy)self, *he selfa*=he (him)self, *we silfe*=we (our)selves, *hi silfe*=they (them)selves, &c. In Old Eng. the dative of the personal pronoun was sometimes prefixed to the nominative of self, as *Ic me silf*=I myself, *thu the silf*=thou thyself, *ke him silf*=he himself, *we us silfe*, *ge eow silfe*, *hi him silfe*. In the thirteenth century the genitive was substituted for the dative of the prefixed pronouns in the first and second persons, as *mi self*, *thi self*, for *me self*, *the self*, and *our self*, *your self*, for

*us self*, *you self*. From this the transition to *myself*, *thyself* was easy. *Self* then began to be regarded as a substantive, and the plural, *selves*, was formed on the analogy of nouns ending in *f*. In *himself*, *themselves*, *itself*, the old dative remains unchanged; *his self*, *their selves*, are provincialisms. With *own*, the possessive pronouns *his*, *our*, *your*, and *their* may be used; as, "Who his own self bare our sins in his own body on the tree" (1 Peter ii. 24), and so in Scriptural language *mine*; as, "I judge not mine own self" (1 Cor. iv. 3).]

## A. As adjective:

\*1. Same, very.

"Hell hath no limits, nor is circumscribed  
In one self place." *Marlowe: Faustus*, ii. 1.

\*2. Of or pertaining to one's self; own.

"Who by self and violent hands took off her life."—*Shakesp.*: *Macbeth*, v. 8.

3. As a pronominal affix or adjective, *self* is affixed to personal pronouns (1) to express emphasis or distinction, and (2) when the pronouns are used reflexively. Thus, for emphasis, *I myself* will go, denotes not only my intention of going, but also my determination of going in person. Reflexively, *he killed himself*, *we keep ourselves*, &c. *Himself*, *herself*, and *themselves* are used in the nominative as well as in the objective case; as, "Jesus himself baptised not, but his disciples" (John iv. 2). *Self* (or *selves*) is sometimes found separated from the pronoun; as, "to thy sweet self too cruel" (*Shakesp.*: *Sonnet* 1), though in such cases, *self* may be regarded as a noun. Such phrases as *Cæsar's self*, *Tarquin's self*, are not, philologically speaking, so correct as *Cæsar self*, *Tarquin self*.

## B. As substantive:

1. The individual as an object to his own reflective consciousness; a person as a distinct individual; one's individual person; the *ego* of metaphysicians; the man viewed by his own cognition as the subject of all his mental phenomena, the agent in his own activities, the subject of his own feelings, and the possessor of faculties and character.

"But whatsoever to some men makes a man, and consequently the same individual man, wherein perhaps few are agreed, personal identity can by us be placed in nothing but consciousness (which is that alone which makes what we call self) without involving us in great absurdities."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii, ch. xxvii.

2. Personal interest; one's own private interest; as, He is always thinking of self.

3. A flower or blossom of a uniform color, especially one without an edging or border distinct from the ground color.

¶ *Self* is used in the formation of a great number of compound terms, the most important of which are here given.

*self-abased*, *a.* Humbled by consciousness of guilt or shame.

*self-abasement*, *s.*

1. Humiliation or abasement proceeding from consciousness of inferiority, guilt, or shame.

2. Degradation of one's self by one's own act.

*self-abasing*, *a.* Abasing or humiliating one's self through consciousness of inferiority, guilt, or shame.

*self-abhorrence*, *s.* Abhorrence or hatred of one's self.

"Be shame and self-abhorrence mine."

*Cowper: Olney Hymns*, xl.

*self-abnegation*, *s.* Renunciation of self; self-denial.

*self-abuse*, *s.*

1. Abuse of one's own powers.

\*2. Self-deception; illusion. (*Shakesp.*: *Macbeth*, iii. 4.)

3. Masturbation (q. v.).

\**self-accusatory*, *a.* Accusing one's self. (*Dickens: Christmas Carol*, stave 1.)

*self-accused*, *a.* Accused by one's self to others, or by one's own conscience.

"Die self-accused of life run all to waste."

*Cowper: Bill of Mortality* (A. D. 1788).

*self-acting*, *a.* Acting of or by itself; applied to any automatic contrivance for superseding the manipulation which would otherwise be required in the management of machines; as, a *self-acting* valve, one moved by the action of the fluid, in contradistinction to one moved by mechanical devices.

*self-action*, *s.* Action by or originating in one's self or itself.

*self-active*, *a.* Self-acting; moving one's self or itself without foreign or external aid.

*self-activity*, *s.* The power of moving one's self or itself without foreign or external aid; self-action.

*self-adjusting*, *a.* Adjusting by one's self or itself.

*self-admiration*, *s.* Admiration of one's self; self-conceit.

*self-adulation*, *s.* Flattery of one's self.

\**self-affairs*, *s. pl.* One's own private affairs; one's own business. (*Shakesp.*: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.)

\**self-affected*, *adj.* Self-loving. (*Shakespeare: Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 3.)

*self-affrighted*, *a.* Frightened at one's self.

"Self-affrighted, tremble at his sin."

*Shakesp.*: *Richard II.*, iii. 2.

*self-aggrandizement*, *s.* Aggrandizement or exultation of one's self.

*self-annihilation*, *s.* Annihilation by one's own act.

*self-applause*, *s.* Applause of one's own self; self-praise.

"With all the attitudes of self-applause."

*Byron: Vision of Judgment*, xciv.

*self-applying*, *a.* Applying to or by one's self.

*self-approbation*, *s.* Approbation of one's self; self-applause.

*self-approving*, *adj.* Approving of one's own conduct, character, &c.

"Self-approving dignity might never be able to shield me from ridicule."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 4.

*self-asserting*, *self-assertive*, *a.* Forward in asserting one's self or one's rights or claims; putting one's self forward confidently.

*self-assertion*, *s.* The act of asserting or putting one's self or one's own rights or claims forward in an assuming manner.

*self-assumed*, *a.* Assumed by one's own act or on one's own authority; as, a *self-assumed* title.

*self-assumption*, *s.* Self-conceit.

"In self-assumption greater

Than in the note of judgment."

*Shakesp.*: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 3.

*self-assurance*, *s.* The quality or state of being self-assured; cool confidence in one's self.

*self-banished*, *adj.* Banished or exiled voluntarily.

"Self-banished from society."

*Cowper: Task*, i. 578.

*self-begot*, *self-begotten*, *a.* Begotten by one's self or one's own powers.

*self-beguiled*, *a.* Self-deceived.

*self-betrayed*, *a.* Betrayed by one's own self.

"Self-betrayed, and willfully undone."

*Cowper: Tirocinium*, 171.

*self-blinded*, *a.* Blinded or led astray by one's own actions, means, or qualities.

*self-born*, *adj.* Born or begotten by one's self; self-begotten.

"Fright our native peace with self-born arms."

*Shakesp.*: *Richard II.*, ii. 3.

\**self-bounty*, *s.* Inherent kindness and benevolence.

"I would not have your free and noble nature

Out of self-bounty, be abused."

*Shakesp.*: *Othello*, iii. 3.

\**self-breath*, *s.* One's own words or speech.

"A pride that quarrels at self-breath."

*Shakesp.*: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 3.

*self-buried*, *a.* Buried by one's self.

"Self-buried ere they die."—*Cowper: Task*, v. 86.

*self-centered*, *a.* Centered in or on one's self or itself.

*self-centration*, *subst.* The act of centering, or state of being centered, on one's self.

\**self-charity*, *s.* Love of one's self; self-love.

"Unless self-charity be sometimes a vice."

*Shakesp.*: *Othello*, ii. 3.

*self-closing*, *a.* Closing itself. Used of a gate, a door, &c.

\**self-cognizance*, *s.* Self-knowledge.

"The first quality of thought is its self-cognizance."—*Poe: Eureka* (Works 1864, p. 131).

*self-collected*, *a.* Self-possessed, calm, cool.

"Still in his stern and self-collected mien

A conqueror's more than captive's air is seen."

*Byron: Corsair*, ii. 8.

*self-colored*, *a.* All of a single color. (Applied to some animals and to flowers, and also to textile fabrics in which the warp and weft are of one color.)

*self-command*, *s.* A state of steady equanimity in every situation, enabling a man to exert his reasoning faculties with coolness; self-possession.

"He had, what Burnet wanted, judgment, self-command, and a singular power of keeping secrets."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

fāte, iāṣ, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**self-commitment, s.** A committing or binding one's self, as by a promise, statement, or conduct.

**self-communicative, a.** Imparting, or communicating by its own powers.

**self-communion, s.** Communion with one's self.

**self-complacency, self-complacence, s.** The quality or state of being self-complacent; satisfaction with one's own doings or capabilities.

**self-complacent, a.** Pleased with one's self or one's own doings or capabilities.

**self-conceit, s.** A high opinion of one's self; self-esteem, egotism, vanity.

**self-conceited, a.** Having a high or overweening opinion of one's self; vain, egotistical.

**self-conceitedness, s.** The quality or state of being self-conceited; vanity, self-conceit; an overweening opinion of one's self or of one's capabilities or accomplishments.

**self-concern, s.** Concern in regard to one's self.

**self-condemnation, s.** Condemnation by one's own conscience.

**self-condemned, a.** Condemned by one's own conscience.

**self-condemning, a.** Condemning one's self.

**self-confidence, s.** Confidence in one's self or in one's own powers, capabilities, or strength; reliance on one's own opinions, judgment, or powers.

**self-confident, a.** Confident of one's own powers, capabilities, or strength; relying on one's own opinions, judgment, or powers.

**self-confidently, adv.** In a self-confident manner; with self-confidence.

**\*self-confiding, a.** Self-confident.

"With *self-confiding*, coldly patient air.  
Byron: *Lara*, ii. 3.

**self-conscious, a.**

1. Conscious of one's own acts or state as belonging to one's self.

"Yet my *self-conscious* worth, your high renown,  
Your virtue, through the neighb'ring nations blown."  
Dryden. (*Todd*.)

2. Conscious of one's self as an object of observation to others; apt to think much of how one appears to others.

**self-consciousness, s.**

1. Consciousness of one's own state or acts.

"Perception is the power by which we are made aware of the phenomena of the external world. *Self-consciousness* the power by which we apprehend the phenomena of the internal. The objects of the former are all presented to us in Space and Time . . . The objects of the latter are all apprehended by us in Time and in Self."  
—Hamilton: *Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), ii. 190.

2. Consciousness of being an object of observation to others.

"It pays them well for pandering to its *self-consciousness*."  
—*St. James's Gazette*.

**self-considering, a.** Considering with one's self or in one's own mind; deliberating.

"In dubious thought the king awaits,  
And *self-considering* as he stands, debates."  
Pope. (*Todd*.)

**self-consistency, s.** The quality of being self-consistent.

**self-consistent, a.** Logically consistent; consistent with one's self.

**self-consumed, a.** Consumed by one's self or itself.

"But evil on itself shall back recoil . . .  
Self-fed and *self-consumed*."  
Milton: *Comus*, 597.

**self-consuming, adj.** Consuming one's self or itself.

**self-contained, adj.** Wrapt up in one's self; reserved, cold, not communicative. (*Dickens*: *Christmas Carol*, stave 1.)

*Self-contained engine*: A portable engine without traveling gear.

**self-contempt, s.** Contempt for one's self.

**self-contradiction, s.** The act or state of contradicting itself; the quality or state of being self-contradictory; repugnancy in terms; a proposition consisting of two members, one of which contradicts the other.

"A writer of this complexion gropes his way softly amongst *self-contradiction*, and grovels in absurdities."  
—Addison.

**self-contradictory, adj.** Contradicting itself; involving a self-contradiction; repugnant in terms.

**self-control, s.** Control over one's self; self-restraint, self-command.

**self-convicted, a.** Convicted by one's own conscience; self-condemned.

**self-conviction, s.** Conviction proceeding from one's own consciousness, knowledge, or confession.

**\*self-covered, adj.** Covered or clothed in one's native semblance.

"Thou changed and *self-covered* thing."  
Shakesp.: *Lear*, iv. 2.

**self-created, a.** Created by one's self or one's own power.

**self-culture, s.** Culture, training, or education of one's self without the aid of others.

**\*self-danger, s.** Danger from one's self; personal danger. (*Shakesp.*: *Cymbeline*, iii. 4.)

**self-deceit, s.** Deception respecting one's self; or arising from one's own mistake; self-deception.

**self-deceived, a.** Deceived or mistaken respecting one's self by one's own mistake or error.

**self-deceiver, s.** One who deceives himself.

**self-deception, s.** Deception concerning one's self, or arising from one's own mistake; self-deceit.

**self-defense, s.** The act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation.

"The right of *self-defense*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ *The art of self-defense*: Boxing, pugilism.

**self-defensive, adj.** Defending or tending to defend one's self.

**self-degradation, s.** The state of being self-degraded; the act of degrading one's self.

**self-delation, s.** Accusation of one's self.

**self-deluded, a.** Self-deceived.

"*Self-deluded* nymphs and swains."  
Couper: *Task*, iii. 316.

**self-delusion, s.** Self-deception, self-deceit.

**self-denial, subst.** The denial of one's self; forbearance to gratify one's own appetites or desires.

**self-denying, a.** Denying one's self; forbearing to gratify one's own appetite or desires.

**self-denyingly, adv.** In a self-denying manner.

**self-dependent, self-depending, a.** Depending on one's self.

**self-depraved, adj.** Depraved or corrupted by one's self.

"Self-tempted, *self-depraved*."—Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 130.

**self-destroyer, s.** One who destroys himself.

**self-destruction, subst.** The destruction of one's self; self-murder, suicide.

"But *self-destruction* therefore sought."  
Milton: *P. L.*, x. 1,016.

**self-destructive, a.** Tending to the destruction of one's self or itself.

**self-determination, s.** Determination by one's own mind; determination by one's own or its own powers without external influence or impulse.

**self-determining, adj.** Capable of self-determination.

**self-devised, a.** Devised by one's self.

**self-devoted, a.** Voluntarily devoted; devoted in person.

**self-devotement, s.** The act of devoting one's self or one's services voluntarily to any cause or purpose; self-devotion.

**self-devotion, s.** The act of devoting one's person or services to any cause or purpose; the act of sacrificing one's interest or happiness for the sake of others; self-sacrifice.

**self-devouring, a.** Devouring one's self or itself; self-consuming.

**self-diffusive, a.** Having power to diffuse itself.

**self-discipline, s.** Discipline of one's self.

**\*self-disdain, s.** Self-contempt.

"My *self-disdain* shall be the unshaken base,  
And my deformity its fairest grace."  
Cowper: *Nativity*.

**self-disparagement, subst.** Disparagement of one's self.

**\*self-dispraise, s.** Dispraise, censure, or disapprobation of one's self.

**self-distrust, s.** Distrust of one's own powers or capabilities; want of confidence in one's self, or one's own powers.

**self-doomed, a.** Doomed by one's self; voluntarily doomed.

**self-dubbed, adj.** Dubbed or named by one's self.

**self-educated, a.** Educated by one's own efforts without the aid of teachers; self-taught.

**self-elected, a.** Elected by one's self, or out of its own members.

**self-elective, a.** Having the power or right to elect one's self, or, as a body, to elect its own members.

**\*self-endeared, a.** Enamored of one's self; self-loving. (*Shakesp.*: *Much Ado*, iii. 1.)

**self-enjoyment, subst.** Internal satisfaction or pleasure.

**self-esteem, s.** Esteem or good opinion of one's self.

**self-estimation, s.** Self-esteem.

**self-evidence, s.** The quality or state of being self-evident.

"By the same *self-evidence* that one and two are equal to three."  
—Locke.

**self-evident, a.** Evident without proof or reasoning; needing no proof of its correctness or truth; producing certainty or clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind.

**self-evidently, adv.** In a self-evident manner; by means of self-evidence; without proof or reasoning.

**self-evolution, subst.** Development by inherent power or quality.

**self-exaltation, s.** The exaltation of one's self; self-aggrandizement.

**self-exalting, a.** Exalting or aggrandizing one's self.

**self-examinant, s.** One who examines himself; one who practices self-examination.

**self-examination, subst.** An examination or scrutiny into one's own state, conduct or motives, especially in regard to religious feelings or duties.

**\*self-example, subst.** One's own precedent. (*Shakesp.*: *Sonnet* 142.)

**self-exiled, a.** Self-banished. (*Byron*: *Lara*, i. 1.)

**self-existence, s.** The quality or state of being self-existent; inherent existence; existence possessed by virtue of a being's own nature, and independent of any other being or cause; an attribute peculiar to God.

"Who then will this a *self-existence* call."  
Blackmore: *Creation*.

**self-existent, a.** Existing by virtue of one's own nature, and independent of any other being or cause; having self-existence.

"This *self-existent* being hath the power of perfection, as well as of existence, in himself."  
—Grew: *Cosmo. Sacra.*

**self-existing, a.** Self-existent.

"Prime, *self-existing* Cause and End of all."  
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

**self-explanatory, adj.** Capable of explaining itself; bearing its own explanation on its face.

**self-explaining, a.** Self-explanatory.

**\*self-explication, s.** The act of explaining or giving account of one's self or itself. (*Shakesp.*: *Cymbeline*, iii. 4.)

**self-exposure, s.** The act of exposing or laying one's self open, as to danger, &c.

**self-extolled, adj.** Praised by one's self; self-exalted.

"Which we, a generation *self-extol'd*,  
As zealously perform."  
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

**\*self-exulting, a.** Exulting in one's self.

**self-faced, a.** A term applied to the natural face or surface of a flagstone, in contradistinction to dressed or hewn.

**self-fed, a.** Fed by one's self or itself.

"What seem'd his own, a *self-fed* spring,  
Proves but a brook that glides away."  
Cowper: *Olney Hymns*, lvii.

**self-feeder, s.** One who or that which feeds himself or itself; specifically, a self-feeding machine or apparatus.

**self-feeding, a.** Capable of feeding one's self or itself; keeping up automatically a supply of anything of which there is a constant consumption, waste, use, or application for some purpose; as, a *self-feeding* boiler, printing-press, &c.

**self-fertilization, s.**

*Botany*: The fertilization of a pistil by pollen from the stamens which immediately surround it. Opposed to cross-fertilization (q. v.).

**self-fertilized, a.**

*Bot.*: Fertilized by the pollen of the same flower, or at least of the same individual plant.

**\*self-figured, a.** Conceived and planned by one's self.

"To knit their souls . . .  
In *self-figured* knot."  
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

**self-flattering, a.** Flattering to one's self.

"And expectations of *self-flattering* minds."  
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.  
-cian, -çian = shæn -tion, -çion = shçn -tion -sion = zhçn. -tious, -çious, -sious = shçs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



**self-flattery, s.** Flattery of one's self.

**\*self-gathered, a.** Gathered, wrapped up or concentrated in one's self or itself.

**self-glorious, a.** Springing from vain-glory or vanity; vain, boastful.

**self-governed, adj.** Governed by one's self or itself.

**self-government, s.**

1. The government of one's self; self-control.
2. A system of government by which the mass of a nation or people appoint the rulers; democratic or republican government; democracy.

**self-gratulation, s.** Gratulation of one's self.

**self-harming, a.** Injuring or harming one's self or itself.

**self-heal, s.**

*Bot.:* (1) *Prunella vulgaris* and the genus *Prunella* (q. v.); (2) *Sanicula europæa* (Prior); (3) *Pimpinella saxifraga*. (Britten & Holland.)

¶ The meaning of self-heal is that one may by aid of these plants heal himself without a doctor.

**self-healing, a.** Having the property or power of healing itself.

**self-help, subst.** The use of one's own powers to attain one's ends. (Smiles.)

**self-hidden, a.** Hidden within one's self.

"Yet not the less his spirit would hold dear  
Self-hidden praise, and friendship's private tear."  
*Wordsworth: Inscriptions.*

**self-homicide, s.** The act of killing one's self; suicide.

**self-hope, s.** Hope or dependence in one's self.

"It is omnipotent, and not from love,  
But terror and self-hope." *Byron: Cain, i. 1.*

**self-idolized, a.** Idolized by one's self.

"Self-idolized, and yet a knave at heart."  
*Cowper: Expostulation, 94.*

**self-ignorance, s.** Ignorance of one's own character, powers, qualities, &c.

**self-ignorant, a.** Ignorant of one's own character, &c.

**self-illuminated, a.** Illuminated of itself or without extraneous aid.

"Thus shine they self-illuminated . . .  
The borrow'd splendors of a cloudless day?"  
*Cowper: Ice Islands.*

**self-immolating, a.** Self-sacrificing.

**self-imparting, adj.** Imparting by one's own powers and will.

"God, who is an absolute spiritual act, and who is such a pure light as in which there is no darkness, must needs be infinitely self-imparting and communicative."  
*Norris: (Todd.)*

**self-importance, s.** High or excessive opinion of one's self; self-conceit.

"Our self-importance ruins its own scheme."  
*Cowper: Conversation, 368.*

**self-important, a.** Having a high opinion of one's self; self-conceited.

**self-imposed, a.** Imposed or taken on one's self voluntarily.

**self-imposture, s.** Imposture practiced on one's self; self-deception, self-deceit.

**self-induction, s. Elect.:** Induction produced in a circuit by the induction of the current on itself at the moment of starting or stopping the current in the circuit.

**self-indulgence, s.** Free indulgence of one's appetites, or passions.

**self-indulgent, a.** Indulging one's self; gratifying one's passions or appetite; indulgent to one's self.

**self-indulging, a.** Self-indulgent.

**self-inflicted, a.** Inflicted by or on one's self.

**self-insufficiency, s.** Insufficiency of or in one's self.

**self-interest, s.** Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self.

**self-interested, a.** Having or marked by self-interest; particularly concerned for one's self; selfish.

**self-invited, a.** Come without being invited.

**self-involution, s.** Involution in one's self; hence, mental abstraction; reverie.

**self-involved, a.** Wrapped up in one's self or in one's thoughts.

**self-justification, s.** Justification of one's self.

**self-justifier, s.** One who excuses or justifies himself.

**self-killed, a.** Killed by one's own hand.

**self-kindled, a.** Kindled of itself or without any extraneous aid or power.

"And left one altar dark, a little space,  
Which turn'd self-kindled, and renew'd the blaze."  
*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 253.*

**self-knowing, a.** Knowing of itself or without communication from another.

**self-knowledge, s.** Knowledge of one's self, or of one's own character, powers, &c.

"Self-knowledge truly learn'd."  
*Cowper: Charity, 359.*

**self-known, a.** Known to one's self.

"Oh, lost in vanity, till once self-known."  
*Cowper: Glory to God Alone.*

**\*self-left, a.** Left to one's self or to itself. (*Milton: P. L., xi. 93.*)

**self-life, s.** Life in one's self; a living solely for one's self or for one's own gratification or interest.

**\*self-like, a.** Exactly similar; corresponding.

**self-love, s.** The love of one's own person, interest, or happiness; an instinctive principle in the human mind which impels every rational creature to preserve his life and promote his own happiness.

**self-loving, a.** Loving one's self; characterized by self-love.

"Feel for thy vile self-loving self in vain."  
*Byron: A Sketch.*

**self-luminous, a.** Luminous of itself or without any extraneous aid or power; having in itself the property of emitting light; as, the sun, and the fixed stars.

**self-made, a.** Made by one's self; especially having risen in the world by one's own exertions; as, a self-made man.

"Design'd by Nature wise, but self-made fools."  
*Cowper: Tirocinium, 837.*

**self-mastery, s.** Mastery over one's self; self-control.

**\*self-mate, s.** A mate for one's self. (*Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 3.*)

**\*self-mettle, s.** One's own fiery temper or mettle; inherent courage.

"A full hot horse, who being allow'd his way,  
Self-mettle tires him."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.*

**self-motion, s.** Motion given by inherent powers, without external impulse; spontaneous motion.

"Matter is not endued with self-motion."  
*Cheyne: Philos. Principles.*

**self-moved, a.** Moved by inherent power, without external impulse.

**\*self-movent, a.** The same as SELF-MOVING (q.v.).

"Body cannot be self-existent, because it is not self-movent."  
*Grew.*

**self-moving, a.** Moving by inherent power without external impulse.

**self-murder, s.** The murder of one's self; suicide.

"By all human laws, as well as divine, self-murder has ever been agreed on as the greatest crime."  
*Temple.*

**self-murderer, s.** One who voluntarily destroys his own life; a suicide.

**self-neglecting, adj.** A neglecting of one's self. (*Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.*)

**self-occupied, adj.** Occupied with one's own thoughts or affairs.

"The careless stillness of a thinking mind  
Self-occupied."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.*

**\*self-offense, s.** One's own offense.

"More nor less to others paying,  
Than by self-offenses weighing."  
*Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., iii. 2.*

**self-opinion, s.**

1. One's own opinion.
2. High or exalted opinion of one's self, or of one's own powers, capabilities, &c.; self-conceit.

"Confidence . . . distinguished from decent assurance, proceeds from self-opinion, occasioned by ignorance or flattery."  
*Collier: Of Confidence.*

**self-opinionated, a.** Self-opinioned.

**self-opinioned, adj.** Having a high or exalted opinion of one's self, or of one's own powers, capabilities, &c.; self-conceited.

"He may cast him upon a bold self-opinioned physician."  
*South.*

**self-originating, a.** Originating in, produced by, or beginning with one's self or itself.

**self-partiality, s.** A bias or partiality toward one's self.

**self-perplexed, adj.** Perplexed by one's own thoughts.

**self-pity, s.** Pity on one's self.

"This pity, which some people self-pity call."  
*Cowper: Sweet Meat has Sour Sauce.*

**\*self-pleached, a.** Pleached or interwoven by natural growth.

**self-pleasing, a.** Pleasing one's self; gratifying one's own wishes or feelings.

**self-pointed, adj.** Pointed or directed at or toward one's self.

"At times both wish'd for and implored,  
At times sought with self-pointed sword."  
*Byron: Mazeppa, xvii.*

**self-poise, s.** Self-possession.

**self-poised, a.** Balancing one's self. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"I've watch'd you now a full half-hour  
Self-pois'd upon that yellow flower."  
*Wordsworth: To a Butterfly.*

**self-pollution, s.** The same as SELF-ABUSE, 2. (q. v.)

**self-possessed, a.** Calm, composed; having self-possession.

**self-possession, s.** Possession of one's powers; calmness, composure, self-control, self-command.

**self-praise, subst.** The praise of one's self; self-applause.

"Self-praise is no recommendation."  
*Old Proverb.*

**†self-preference, s.** Preference of one's self to others.

**self-preservation, s.** The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury.

"Self-preservation bade, and I must kill or die."  
*Scott: Don Roderick, vii.*

**self-pride, subst.** Pride in one's own character, powers, or capabilities; self-esteem, vanity.

**\*self-profit, s.** One's own profit, advantage, or interest; self-interest.

**self-propagating, a.** Propagating by one's self or itself.

**self-registering, a.** Registering automatically; applied to an instrument so contrived as to register automatically indications of phenomena, whether continuously, or at stated times, or at the maxima or minima of variations; as, a self-registering thermometer.

**self-regulated, a.** Regulated by one's self or itself.

**self-regulative, a.** Tending or serving to regulate one's self or itself.

**self-reliance, subst.** Reliance on one's powers or resources.

**self-reliant, self-relying, a.** Relying or depending on one's own powers or resources; self-dependent.

**self-renouncing, adj.** Renouncing one's own rights or claims.

**self-renunciation, s.** The act of renouncing one's own rights or claims; self-abnegation.

**self-repellency, s.** The inherent power of repulsion in a body; the quality or state of being self-repelling.

**self-repelling, a.** Repelling by its own inherent power.

**self-repetition, s.** The act of repeating one's own words or actions; the saying or doing of what one has already said or done.

**self-reproach, s.** The act of reproaching, censuring, or condemning one's self; the reproach or censure of one's own conscience.

**self-reproached, a.** Reproached by one's own conscience.

**self-reproaching, a.** Reproaching one's self.

**self-reproachingly, adv.** By reproaching one's self; with self-reproaches.

**self-reproof, s.** The reproof of one's self; the reproof of conscience.

**self-reproved, a.** Reproved by one's own conscience.

**self-reproving, a. & s.**

- A. *As adj.:* Reproving one's self; reproving by conscience.
- B. *As subst.:* The reproof of one's conscience; self-reproach.

"He's full of alteration and self-reproving."  
*Shakesp.: Lear, v. 1.*

**self-repugnant, a.** Repugnant to itself; self-contradictory.

**self-repulsive, a.** Repulsive in or by one's self or itself.

**self-respect, s.** Respect for one's self or one's own character and reputation.

**self-respecting, a.** Having self-respect.

**self-restrained, a.** Restrained by one's self, or by one's own power of will; self-controlled.

**self-restraint, s.** Restraint or control imposed on one's self; self-control, self-command.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôłf, wôrķ, whê, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



**self-reverence, s.** Reverence or respect for one's own character or reputation; self-respect.

**self-reverent, adj.** Having self-respect; self-respecting.

**self-righteous, adj.** Righteous in one's own esteem; pharisaic.

**self-righteousness, s.** Reliance on one's own supposed righteousness; righteousness the merits of which a person attributes to himself; pharisaical righteousness.

**\*self-rolled, a.** Rolled or coiled on itself. (*Milton: P. L.*, ix, 183.)

**\*self-ruined, a.** Ruined by one's own acts or conduct.

**self-sacrifice, s.** Sacrifice of one's self, or of one's own interests or advantage.

**self-sacrificing, adj.** Sacrificing one's self, or one's own interest or advantage.

"Bearing to Heaven that precious sigh  
Of pure, self-sacrificing love."

*Moore: Paradise and the Peri.*

**self-same, a.** The very same; identical.

"That self-same day, by fight or by surprise,  
To win the mount of God."

*Milton: P. L.*, vi, 87.

**self-satisfaction, s.** The quality of being self-satisfied.

**self-satisfied, a.** Satisfied with one's self.

**self-satisfying, a.** Giving satisfaction to one's self.

**self-scorn, s.** Scorn of one's self.

**self-seeker, s.** One who seeks his own interest or advantage.

**self-seeking, a. & s.**

**A. As adj.:** Seeking one's own interest or advantage; selfish.

**B. As subst.:** The act of seeking one's own interest or advantage; selfishness.

**\*self-severe, a.** Severe or harsh toward one's self. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 827.)

**self-slain, a.** Slain or killed by one's self; suicide.

**self-slaughter, subst.** The killing of one's self; suicide.

"And sanction with self-slaughter the dull lie  
Which snared me here."

*Byron: Lament of Tasso*, 9.

**self-slaughtered, a.** Killed by one's self.

"Himself on her self-slaughtered body threw."

*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,733.

**self-society, s.** The society of one's self alone; solitude.

"Moreover, I have observed that he is too much given to his study and self-society, especially to converse with dead men, I mean books."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 51.

**†self-sought, a.** Sought voluntarily.

"His life was one long war with self-sought foes,  
Or friends by him self-banished."

*Byron: Child Harold*, iii, 80.

**self-styled, a.** Called or styled by one's self; so called, pretended.

**self-subdued, a.** Subdued by one's own power or means.

**†self-substantial, a.** Composed or consisting of one's own substance.

"Thou, contracted to thine own bright eyes,  
Feed'st thy life's flame with self-substantial fuel."

*Shakesp.: Sonnet 1.*

**self-subversive, a.** Overturning or subverting one's self or itself.

**self-sufficiency, \*self-sufficiency, s.**

1 The quality or state of being self-sufficient; inherent fitness for all ends and purposes, independent of others; capability of working out one's own ends.

2. An overweening opinion of one's own powers, capabilities, or worth; excessive confidence in one's own powers or capabilities.

**self-sufficient, a.**

1. Capable of effecting all one's own ends or of fulfilling one's own desires without the aid of others.

2. Having an overweening confidence in one's own powers, capabilities, or worth; haughty, overbearing.

**self-sufficing, a.** Sufficient for one's self or for itself; without external aid; self-sufficient.

**self-supported, a.** Supported by itself without any extraneous aid.

"Few self-supported flowers endure the wind."

*Cowper: Task*, iii, 657.

**self-supporting, a.** Supporting one's self or itself without aid or contribution from others.

**self-sustained, a.** Sustained or supported by one's self.

**self-taught, a.** Taught by one's self.

**self-tempted, a.** Tempted by one's self. (*Milton: P. L.*, iii, 130.)

**self-thinking, a.** Thinking for one's self; forming one's own opinion irrespective of others.

**†self-thought, s.** A private thought.

"Till all thy self-thoughts curdle into hate."

*Byron: A Sketch.*

**self-tormentor, s.** One who torments or harasses himself.

**self-torture, s.** Torture or pain inflicted on one's self.

**self-torturing, a.** Torturing or tormenting one's self.

"The self-torturing sophist, wild Rousseau."

*Byron: Child Harold*, iii, 77.

**self-trust, s.** Trust or reliance on one's self; self-reliance; trust or confidence in one's self.

"Where is truth if there be no self-trust?"

*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 188.

**\*self-view, s.**

1. A view of one's self or of one's own character or actions.

2. Regard or care for one's own interests.

**self-violence, s.** Violence to one's self. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,584.)

**self-will, s.** One's own will; obstinacy.

"Then obstinate self-will confirms him so."

*Cowper: Progress of Error*, 543.

**self-willed, a.** Governed by one's own will; obstinate; not accommodating or compliant.

"For I was wayward, bold, and wild,  
A self-will'd imp, a grandame's child."

*Scott: Marmion*, iii. (Introd.)

**self-willedness, s.** Self-will, obstinacy.

"Her ladyship's self-willedness."—*Miss Edgeworth: Betinda*, ch. xi.

**self-worship, s.** The idolizing of one's self.

**self-worshiper, s.** One who worships or idolizes himself.

**self-wrong, s.** Wrong done by a person to himself.

"But, lest myself be guilty of self-wrong."

*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iii, 2.

**†self-hood, s.** [*Eng. self; -hood.*] Individuality, independence of thought and action. (Modeled on *manhood.*)

**self-ish, a.** [*Eng. self; -ish.*] Caring only or chiefly for self; attentive only to one's own interests; void of regard for others; proceeding from or characterized by a love of self; actuated by or proceeding from a regard to private ends or advantage. (A word of Puritan origin.)

"When they [the Presbyterians] saw that he was not selfish (it is a word of their own new mint)."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, p. 129.

**self-ish-ly, adv.** [*Eng. selfish; -ly.*] In a selfish manner; with a regard only for one's own interests, ends, or advantage.

"He can your merit selfishly approve."

*Pope: Prolog. to Sat.*, 293.

**self-ish-ness, s.** [*Eng. selfish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being selfish; exclusive regard to one's own interests, ends, or advantage; the quality or state of being self-interested.

**self-ism, s.** [*Eng. self; -ism.*] Devotedness to self; selfishness.

**†self-ist, s.** [*Eng. self; -ist.*] One who is wholly devoted to self; a selfish person.

**†self-less, a.** [*Eng. self; -less.*] Having no regard for self; unselfish.

"As high as woman in her selfless mood."

*Tennyson: Merlin and Vivien*, 293.

**\*self-less-ly, adv.** [*Eng. selfless; -ly.*] In an unselfish manner.

**†self-less-ness, s.** [*Eng. selfless; -ness.*] Freedom from selfishness.

"They may not be able to boast the Christian selflessness of Mr. L."—*London World.*

**\*self-ness, s.** [*Eng. self; -ness.*] Self-love, selfishness.

"Shall I, a son and subject, seem to dare,  
For any selfness, to set realms on fire?"

*Lord Brooke: Mustapha.*

**\*self-time, s.** [*Eng. self, and time.*] The exact moment, the point of time.

"At which selftime the house seemed all on fire."

*Marlowe: Faustus*, v, 4.

**sē-lī-nūm, s.** [*Mod. Lat., from Lat. selinon;* Gr. *selinon*=a kind of parsley.]

*Bot.*: Milk-parsley; a genus of *Angelicidæ*. Umbellifers from Europe, Madeira, the Caucasus, &c. The old *Selinum palustre* is now *Pucedanum palustre*.

**sel'-i-ōn, s.** [*Low Lat. selio (genit. selionis); Fr. sillon*=a ridge, a furrow.] A ridge of land rising between two furrows, of a breadth sometimes greater and sometimes less.

**sēll (1), s.** [*SELL, v.*] An imposition, a cheat; a trick successfully played at another's expense. (*Slang.*)

**\*sēll (2), \*cell, \*selle, s.** [*Fr. selle, from Latin sella*=a seat.]

1. A seat, a throne.

2. A saddle.

**sēll, \*selle, \*sille, v. t. & i.** [*A. S. sellan, sillan, syllan*=to give, to hand over; cogn. with Icel. *selja*=to hand over to another; Dan. *salge*; Sw. *sälja*; O. H. Ger. *saljan*; M. H. Ger. *sellen*; Goth. *saljan*=to offer a sacrifice; Lithuan. *sulyti*=to proffer, to offer.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Literally:**

1. To transfer, as property of any kind, or the exclusive right of possession, to another for an equivalent; to give or dispose of for a consideration, especially for money; to vend. It is the correlative to *buy*; one *buys* what another *sells*. (*Genesis xxxvii. 27.*)

2. To make a matter of bargain and sale of; to accept a price, reward, or bribe for; to betray for a reward; to be unfaithful to.

**II. Fig.:** To impose upon, to cheat, to trick; to play a trick on. (*Slang.*) (Generally used in the *pa. par.*)

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To have commerce or dealing; to deal.

"I will buy with you, *sell* with you, but I will not eat with you."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i, 3.

2. To be sold; to fetch a price; as, Good wares will always *sell*.

† 1. *To sell one's life dearly:* To cause great loss to those by whom one is killed; to avenge one's self dearly on an enemy before losing one's life.

2. *To sell one up:* To sell one's goods to satisfy his creditors. (*Eng.*)

3. *To sell out:*

(1) To dispose of all one's belongings, goods, shares, &c.

(2) To sell one's commission in the army, and retire from the service. (*Eng.*)

"So he sold out, left his regiment, married, and settled down."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

**sēll, a. & s.** [*See def.*] Self. *Sells*=ourselves, themselves.

"We'll gang quietly about our job our twa *sells*, and naebody the wiser for't."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

**sēl'-lā, s.** [*Lat.*=a seat, a saddle.]

*Anat.*: Anything saddle-shaped.

**sella-turcica, s.** (The Turkish saddle.) [*ITU. ITARY-FOSSA.*]

**sēl'-læ-form, a.** [*Lat. sella* (q. v.), and *forma*=form, shape.]

*Bot.*: Saddle-shaped.

**sēll'-a-īte, s.** [After Signor Sella, the Italian mineralogist and statesman; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A tetragonal mineral occurring with anhydrite at Geibroula, near Moutiers, Savoy. Hardness, 5.0; specific gravity, 2.972; luster, vitreous; fracture, conchoidal; colorless; transparent. Composition: Uncertain, but believed to be a fluoride of magnesium.

**sēl'-lan-dērş, sēl'-len-dērş, s.** [*Fr. solandies.*] A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern.

**sēl'-len-dērş, s.** [*SELLANDERS.*]

**sēl'-ēr, s.** [*Eng. sell, v.; -er.*] One who sells; a vender.

"Plenty of buyers, but few sellers."—*Locke: Lowering of Interest.*

**sēll'-īng, pr. par. & a.** [*SELL, v.*]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Disposing of by sale; offering for sale; vending.

2. For sale; offered for sale; purchasable at; as, the *selling* price of any commodity.

**sēl'-tērş, s.** [*SELTZER.*]

**sēltz'-ēr, subst.** [A corrupt. of Selters.] Seltzer-water (q. v.).

**seltzer-water, s.**

*Chem.*: A carbonated mineral water imported from Lower Selters, in the duchy of Nassau. It contains common salt and the carbonates of soda, magnesia, and lime, and is recommended as a mild stimulant and diuretic. An artificial seltzer for domestic use is prepared by adding minute quantities of common salt and carbonate of soda to distilled water, and highly impregnating with carbonic acid gas.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.  
çlan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.



**sěl'-vage** (age as *ig*), *s.* [SELVEDGE.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as SELVEDGE (q. v.).

II. *Technically*:

1. *Locksmith.*: The edge-plate of a lock through which the bolt shoots.

2. *Naut.*: [SELVAGEE.]

**sěl'-vā-geē'**, *s.* [SELVAGE.]

*Naut.*: A rope or ring made by a number of spun yarns laid parallel and secured by lashings. Sometimes used in place of rope, being less likely to slip and more elastic.

**sěl'-vedge**, \***sěl'-vege** (ve as *vi*), *s.* [Lit.=self-edge, from O. Dut. *selfegge*, from *self*=self, and *egge*=edge; cf. Low Ger. *selfkant*, *selfende*; Ger. *selbende*=a self-end, a selvedge.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The edge or list of cloth, woven so as to prevent raveling; a woven border or border of close work on a fabric.

2. *Naut.*: Selvagee (q. v.).

**sěl'-vedged**, **sěl'-vaged** (ve, va, as *vi*), *adj.* [Eng. *selvedg(e)*; -*ed*.] Having a selvedge; formed with a selvedge.

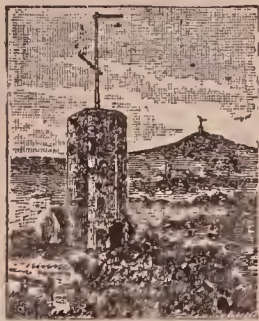
**sělves**, *s. pl.* [SELF.]

**sěl'-wĭn-ite**, *s.* [After Dr. A. C. Selwyn; suff. -*ite*. (Min.)]

*Min.*: A massive, emerald-green mineral, found near Heathcote, Victoria, in the Upper Silurian formation. Hardness, 3.5; specific gravity, 2.53; sub-translucent. Composition: A hydrated silicate of alumina and magnesia, with some hydrous chromic oxide. Recent researches tend to support the view that it is a mixture.

\***sěl'-lĭ-nĕss**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *sely*; -*ness*.] Happiness, simplicity.

**sēm'-ā-phōre**, *s.* [Gr. *sēma*=a sign, and English suff. -*phore*.] A kind of telegraph or apparatus for conveying information by visible signs, such as oscillating arms or flags by daylight, and by the disposition of lanterns by night. The various combinations may serve to indicate the numbers corresponding to certain expressions in a tabulated code, or may be employed to represent the letters of the alphabet. In one old form the signal arms were each made to assume one of six different positions when required. By various combinations of these positions, the alphabet, numerals up to ten, arbitrary signs and symbols could be represented. A simple form of the apparatus is used on railways to regulate the traffic.



Semaphore.

**semaphore-plant**, *s.*

*Botany*: *Desmodium gyrans*. So called from its movements.

**sēm'-ā-phōr'-īc**, **sēm'-ā-phōr'-īc-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *semaphor(e)*; -*ic*, -*ical*.] Pertaining or relating to a semaphore or semaphores; telegraphic.

**sēm'-ā-phōr'-īc-āl-lĭ**, *adverb.* [Eng. *semaphoric*; -*ly*.] By means of a semaphore.

**sēm'-ā-phōr'-īst**, \***sēm'-ā-phōr'-īst**, *s.* [Eng. *semaphor(e)*; -*ist*.] One who has charge of a semaphore.

**sēm'-ā-tōl'-ō-gĭ**, *s.* [Gr. *sēma* (genit. *sēmatos*)=a sign; suff. -*ology*.] The doctrine of signs, particularly of verbal signs, in the operations of thinking and reasoning; the science of language as expressed by signs.

**sēm'-ā-trōpe**, *s.* [Gr. *sēma*=sign, and *trepō*=to turn.] An apparatus for signaling by reflection of the sun's rays.

\***sēm'-blā-ble**, *a. & s.* [Fr.]

A. *As adj.*: Like, resembling, similar.

"What that he saith, I hold it ferm and stable, I say the same, or elles thing semblable."

Chaucer: C. T., 9,374.

B. *As subst.*: That which is like or resembles; likeness, representation.

"His semblable, yea himself."

Shakesp.: *Timon*, iv. 3.

\***sēm'-blā-blĭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *semblab(le)*, -*ly*.] In a similar manner; similarly.

"Semblably furnish'd like the king himself."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, v. 3.

**sēm'-blānce**, \***sem-blauce**, *s.* [Fr. *semblance*; from *sembler*=to seem, to appear, from Lat. *similo*, *simulo*=to simulate (q. v.).]

1. Likeness, resemblance, appearance, similitude, show.

2. Exterior figure or appearance; exterior.

3. A form of figure representing something; a likeness, an image.

"The lonely hour presents again

The semblance of thy gentle shade."

Byron: *Ij Sometimes in the Haunts of Men*.

\***sēm'-blānt**, \***sem-blaut**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *semblant*, pr. par. of *sembler*=to seem, to appear.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Like, resembling.

2. Appearing; seeming rather than real; apparent.

B. *As substantive*:

1. Show, appearance, figure, resemblance; outward appearance.

"Wept and made *semblaunt* of all sorowe and heuy-ness."—*Fabyan*: *Chronycle*, ch. lxxxii.

2. The face.

"Hei bowiden her *semblaunt* into erthe."—*Wycliffe*. Luke xxiv. 5.

\***sēm'-blā-tĭve**, *adj.* [O. French.] Resembling, seeming.

"And all is *semblative* a woman's part."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, i. 4.

**sēm'-ble**, *v. i.* [Fr. *sembler*=to seem, from Lat. *similo*, *simulo*=to simulate (q. v.); Span. *semblar*; Ital. *semblare*.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To imitate; to make a likeness or representation.

"When *sembling* art may carve the fair effect, And full achievement of thy great designs."

Prior. (Todd.)

2. *Law*: Used impersonally, generally in the abbreviated form, *sem*, or *semb*=it seems, and commonly prefixed to a point of law (not necessary to be decided in the case), which has not been directly settled, but on which the court indicates its opinion.

\***sēm'-lāe**, *a.* [SEMBLE, *v.*] Like, similar.

"Bare the *semble* stile."—*Hudson*: *Judith*, i. 80.

**sēm'-blĭng**, *s.* [Eng. *sembl(e)*; -*ing*.] The practice adopted by insect collectors of capturing specimens by means of a female insect decoy.

**sēm'-ē**, *a.* [Fr.=sown.]

*Her.*: A term employed to describe a field or charge powdered or strewn over with figures, as stars, billets, crosses, &c. (Called also Powdered.)

**sēm'-cār'-pūs**, *subst.* [Gr. *sēmeion*=a mark, and *karpos*=fruit. So called from its furnishing marking-ink. See def.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Anacardiaceae. Flowers polygamous; calyx five-cleft; petals and stamens five; styles three; nut compressed, heart-shaped, on a thick and depressed torus. *Semecarpus anacardium* is a deciduous tree, growing in the sub-Himalayan tract, from the Sutlej eastward, and ascending to 3,500 feet. It is called the Marking-nut tree because the pericarp of the fruit contains a bitter and astringent principle used everywhere in India for marking-ink; with lime-water it is made into an ordinary ink; and it is also used as a black dye. Pounded and boiled in rape-oil, it stays putrefaction when begun in a hide. The resin of the tree yields the varnish of Sylhet. An oil derived from it, mixed with the milk of Euphorbia, is made in the Satpoora hills into birdlime. The acrid juice of the nuts is used also in rheumatism and leprosy, and to ward off the attacks of white ants. Its seeds, called Malacca-beans or Marsh-nuts, are eaten; so is the yellow fleshy cap surrounding the seeds, which is roasted in ashes. The wood of the tree is sometimes burnt as charcoal. *S. panduratus*, a tree growing in Pegu and Mastaban, and *S. travancorica*, found in the Tinnevely and Travancore Hills, abound in a caustic black juice or resin.

**sēm'-cār'-pūs**, *subst.* [Gr. *sēmeion*=a sign, a mark, and *graphō*=to write.] The doctrine of signs; specif., in pathology, a description of the marks or symptoms of a disease.

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**Sēm'-ē-lē**, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Greek Mythol.*: A daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and mother of Dionysos.

2. *Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 86.]

3. *Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A genus of Tellinidæ. Shell rounded and sub-equilateral, the beaks turned forward; hinge teeth 2-2, partial sinus deep, rounded. Recent species sixty, from the warmer seas; fossil thirty, from the Eocene of America and Europe onward. (Woodward.)

**sēm'-ēl-īne**, *subst.* [Lat. *semen lini*=flax-seed, linseed.]

*Min.*: A variety of sphene (q. v.), occurring in small greenish crystals in the trachytic lavas of Lake Laach, Rhine.

**sēm'-mĕn**, *s.* [Lat.=seed, from the same root as *sero*=to sow.]

1. The seed or prolific fluid of male animals; sperm; the secretion of a testicle.

2. The seed of plants, or the matured ovule.

**semen-contrā**, *s.* [SEMENCINE.]

**sēm'-mĕn'-cĭne**, *s.* [Lat. *semen*=seed, and *cynæ*, genit. of *cynæ*=an Arabian tree producing cotton.]

*Pharm.*: A strong aromatic drug imported from Aleppo and Barbary. It is supposed to consist of the leaves, broken peduncles, and unexpanded flowers of various *Artemisia*s. Called also Worm-wood and Semen-contrā.

\***sēm'-ēge**, *a.* [Lat. *semi*=half, and *esus*, pa. par. of *edo*=to eat.] Half-eaten.

**sēm'-mĕs'-tĕr**, *subst.* [Lat. *semestris*=half-yearly, from *sex*=six, and *mensis*=a month.] A period or term of six months.

**sēm'-ī-**, *pref.* [Lat.=half (reduced to *sem*-before a vowel); cogn. with Gr. *hēmi*=half; A. S.=*sām*-as in *sām-wis*=half-wise; Sansc. *sāmi*=half.] A prefix, denoting half, half of, in part, or partially. It is largely used in compounds, the meanings being, as a rule, sufficiently obvious.

**semi-acid**, *a.* Half-acid, sub-acid.

**semi-amplexicaul**, *a.*

*Bot.*: Half embracing the stem.

**semi-anatropous**, *a.*

*Bot.* (of an ovule): Parallel with the funiculus.

**semi-angle**, *s.* The half of a given or measuring angle.

**semi-annual**, *a.* Half-yearly.

**semi-annually**, *adv.* Occurring or recurring once in every six months.

**semi-annular**, *a.* Half-round; having the figure of half a ring; forming a semi-circle.

"Another boar-tusk, somewhat slenderer, and of a semi-annular figure."—*Grew*: *Museum*.

**semi-aperture**, *s.* The half of an aperture.

**Semi-Arian**, *a. & s.* [SEMIARIAN.]

**semi-attached**, *a.*

1. Partially attached or united; partially bound by affection, interest, or special preference of any kind.

2. The same as SEMI-DETACHED (q. v.).

**semi-barbarian**, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.*: Half-savage, half-civilized; partially civilized.

B. *As substantive*: One who is in a state of semi-barbarism.

**semi-barbaric**, *adj.* Semi-barbarous; partially civilized.

**semi-barbarism**, *subst.* The quality or state of being only partially civilized.

**semi-barbarous**, *adj.* Half-civilized, semi-barbarian.

†**semi-brief**, *s.* A semibreve (q. v.).

**semi-bull**, *subst.* [Lat. *bulla dimidia*, *blanca*, *defectiva*.]

*Eccles.*: A bull published by a Pope before his enthronement. His name does not appear on the seal, the reverse of which is left blank. Formerly such bulls needed ratification after the Pope's coronation, but they were declared valid by Nicholas IV. (1288-92.)

**semi-calcined**, *a.* Half-calcined, partially calcined.

**semi-castrate**, *v. t.* To deprive of one testicle.

**semi-castration**, *s.* Half-castration; deprivation of one testicle.

**semi-centennial**, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.*: Relating to the half of a century, or to a fiftieth anniversary.

B. *As subst.*: A fiftieth anniversary.

**semi-chorus**, *s.*

*Music*: A chorus, or part of a chorus, performed by half or a part of the full chorus.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk. whō, sōn; mūte, cūl, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**semi-circled, a.** Semicircular. [SEMI-CIRCLE.]  
 "In a *semi-circled* farthingale."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

**semi-circumference, s.** Half the circumference.

**semi-column, s.** A half column.

**semi-columnar, a.**

*Bot.*: Columnar on one side only.

**semi-conscious, a.** Half or partially conscious.

**semi-crustaceous, a.** Half or partially crustaceous in texture.

**semi-crystalline, a.** Half or imperfectly crystalline.

**semi-cylinder, s.** Half a cylinder.

**semi-cylindric, semi-cylindrical, a.** Half cylindrical.

*Semi-cylindrical leaf:*

*Bot.*: A leaf convex on one side and flat on the other.

**semi-deistical, adj.** Half deistical; bordering on deism.

**semi-demisiquaver, s.**

*Music*: A note of half the duration of a demisiquaver; the sixty-fourth part of a semibreve.

**semi-detached, a.** Partly separated; applied to one of two buildings which are detached from other buildings and joined together by a single party wall; as, a *semi-detached* villa.

**semi-diameter, substant.** Half a diameter; a radius.

**semi-diapason, s.**

*Music*: An imperfect octave; an octave diminished by a lesser semitone.

**semi-diapente, s.**

*Music*: An imperfect or diminished fifth.

**semi-diaphaneity, s.** Half or partial transparency.

**semi-diaphanous, a.** Half or imperfectly transparent.

**semi-diatessaron, s.**

*Music*: An imperfect or diminished fourth.

**semi-ditone, semi-ditono, s.**

*Music*: A minor third.

**semi-diurnal, a.**

*Astronomy*:

1. Pertaining to or completed in half a day or twelve hours; continuing for half a day.

2. (*Of an arc*): Traversed in half the time a heavenly body is above the horizon.

**semi-dome, s.** Half a dome, especially as formed by a vertical section.

**semi-double, s. & a.**

A. *As substantive*:

*Roman Ritual*:

1. A feast in which the antiphons in the Divine office are half-doubled, *i. e.*, in which half the antiphon is recited before the psalm or canticle, and the whole after the Gloria, instead of the whole antiphon being repeated before and after the psalm or canticle, as on a double.

2. The name was formerly applied to a feast on which the ferial office and the office of the feast were combined. [DOUBLE, s., C. II. 1.]

B. *As adjective*:

*Hort. & Bot.*: Having the external flowers converted into petals, while the inner ones remain perfect.

**semi-fable, s.** A mixture of truth and fable; half truth, half fable.

**semi-fidel, a.** Sceptical in belief, but not infidel. (*Southey: Doctor*, ch. xv.)

**semi-flexed, a.** Half bent.

**semi-floret, s.**

*Bot.*: Among florists, a half flourish, which is tubulous at the beginning like a floret, and afterward expanded in the form of a tongue; a semi-floscule (*Bailey*.)

**semi-floscular, a.** [SEMI-FLOSCULOUS.]

**semi-floscule, s.** [SEMI-FLORET.]

**semi-flosculous, semi-floscular, a.**

*Bot.*: Having the corolla split, and turned to one side. Example, the ligule of Composites.

**semi-fluid, a. & s.**

A. *As adj.*: Imperfectly fluid.

B. *As subst.*: A substance imperfectly fluid.

"Phlegm, or pituite, is a sort of *semi-fluid*."—*Arbuthnot*.

**semi-formed, adject.** Half-formed, imperfectly formed.



Semi-cylindrical Leaf.  
 1. Leaf. 2. Section.

**semi-glutin, s.** A peptonelike body formed by boiling collagen or gelatin in water. It is insoluble in alcohol.

**\*semi-god, s.** A demigod.

**semi-grand, a.** Applied to a pianoforte having the shape and movement of a grand, but possessing only two strings to a note.

**semi-horal, a.** Half-hourly.

**semi-indurated, a.** Imperfectly indurated or hardened.

**semi-Judaizers, s. pl.**

*Church History*: A sect of Socinians, founded by Francis Davides, a Hungarian, who denied that prayer or any other religious worship should be offered to Jesus Christ. Davides was thrown into prison, where he died in 1579. (*Mosheim* (ed. Reid), p. 712.)

**semi-ligneous, a.**

1. *Ord. Language*: Half or partially ligneous or woody.

2. *Bot. (of a stem)*: Half ligneous; woody at the base, herbaceous at the top. Used of undershrubs (q. v.).

**semi-liquid, a.** Semi-fluid.

**semi-liquidity, s.** The quality or state of being semi-liquid.

**semi-membranous, s.** [SEMI-MEMBRANOUS.]

**semi-membranous, a.**

*Anat.*: Half membranous. Used of the *semi-membranous* muscle, which arises from the tuberosity of the ischium, and joins the tibia by a tendon.

**semi-menstrual, a.** Half-monthly; specifically applied to an inequality of the tide, which goes through its changes every half-month.

**\*semi-metal, s.** (See extract.)

"*Semi-metals* are metallic fossils, heavy, opaque, of a bright glittering surface, not malleable under the hammer; as quicksilver, antimony, cobalt, the arsenics, bismuth, zinc, with its ore calamine; to these may be added the semi-metallic recrements, tutty and pampholyx."—*Hill*.

**semi-metallic, a.** Of or pertaining to a semi-metal; partially metallic in character.

**\*semi-minim, s.**

*Music*: Half a minim; a crotchet.

**semi-mute, a. & s.**

A. *As adj.*: Applied to a person who, owing to a loss of the sense of hearing, has lost also to a great extent the faculty of speech, or who, owing to congenital deafness, has never perfectly acquired that faculty.

B. *As subst.*: A semi-mute person.

**semi-Norman, a.**

*Arch.*: Of or relating to a style of Gothic architecture prevalent, according to Bloxham, about A. D. 1140-1200.

**semi-nude, a.** Partially nude; half-naked.

**semi-nymph, s.**

*Entom.*: A nymph or larva of an insect which undergoes only a slight change in passing to maturity; a larva of the sub-class Hemimetabola (q. v.).

**semi-occasionally, adv.** Infrequently; once in a while. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

**semi-official, adj.** Half official; having some official support or basis. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

**semi-opacous, a.** Semi-opaque.

**semi-opal, s.**

*Min.*: A variety of opal (q. v.) holding an intermediate position, both in chemical composition and physical characters, between true opal and chalcedony.

**semi-opaque, adj.** Half opaque, half transparent.

**semi-orbicular, a.** Having the shape of a half orb or sphere.

**\*semi-ordinate, s.**

*Conic Sections*: A term used by some of the old writers to designate half of a chord of a curve perpendicular to an axis. It is now called an ordinate.

**semi-osseous, a.** Of a bony nature, but only half so hard as bone.

**semi-oval, a.** Half oval.

**semi-ovate, a.** Half ovate.

**semi-palmate, semi-palmated, a.**

*Ornith. & Zool.*: Having the feet webbed only half-way down the toes.

**semi-parabola, s.**

*Math.*: A curve of such a nature that the powers of its ordinates are to each other as the next lower powers of its abscissas.

**semi-pelagian, s. & a.** [SEMIPELAGIAN.]

**semi-pellucid, adj.** Partially pellucid; imperfectly transparent.

"A light gray *semi-pellucid* flint, of much the same complexion with the common Indian agat."—*Woodward*.

**semi-pellucidity, subst.** The quality or state of being semi-pellucid; semi-transparency.

**semi-perspicuous, a.** Half-transparent; semi-pellucid.

**semi-plume, s.** A half plume; a feather having a plumelike web, with the shaft of an ordinary feather.

**\*semi-proof, s.** Half-proof; evidence from the testimony of a single witness.

**semi-pupa, s.** The young of an insect in a stage of its metamorphosis between the larva and pupa.

**semi-quadrate, \*semi-quartile, s.**

*Astrol.*: An aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half.

**semi-Quietists, s. pl.**

*Church Hist.*: The name given to those who professed a modified form of Quietism in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

**semi-quintile, s.**

*Astrol.*: An aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another.

**semi-recondite, a.** Half hidden or concealed; specif. in entomology, of the head of an insect when half-hidden in the thorax.

**semi-reticulate, a.** [HALF-NETTED.]

**semi-savage, a. & s.**

A. *As adj.*: Half savage; imperfectly tamed or civilized.

B. *As subst.*: One who is imperfectly tamed or civilized.

**semi-Separatists, s. pl.**

*Church Hist.*: A name given in the seventeenth century to certain persons who would listen to the sermons of clergymen of the Establishment, but would not be present during the prayers. (*Pagitt: Heresiography* (ed. 1562), p. 94.)

**semi-septate, a.**

*Botany*: Half septate; having a partition which does not advance far enough to cut the fruit into which it penetrates into two cells.

**semi-sextile, s.**

*Astrol.*: A semi-sixth; an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one-twelfth part of a circle. (*Bailey*.)

**semi-smile, s.** A half laugh; a forced laugh or grin.

**semi-solid, a.** Half solid.

**semi-sospiro, s.**

*Music*: A quaver rest.

**semi-spheric, semi-spherical, a.** Having the figure of a half sphere.

**semi-spheroidal, adject.** Formed like a half-spheroid.

**semi-spinal, a.** Half-spinal; applied to the *semispinalis* muscle, which extends from transverse processes to spines of the vertebræ. It is divided into the *Semispinalis colli* and the *S. dorsi*.

**semi-spinalis, s.** [SEMI-SPINAL.]

**semi-steel, s.** Puddled steel.

**semi-tangent, s.** In spherical projection, the tangent of half an arc.

**semi-tendinose, a.**

*Anat.*: Half tendinous. (Used of the *semi-tendinosus* muscle arising from the tuberosity of the ischium and descending the back of the thigh.) About its middle it is traversed by a thin, oblique, tendinous intersection.

**semi-tendinosus, s.** [SEMI-TENDINOSE.]

**semi-terete, a.** [HALF-TERETE.]

**semi-transept, s.**

*Arch.*: The half of a transept or cross aisle.

**semi-transparency, s.** The quality or state of being semi-transparent.

**semi-transparent, a.** Half or imperfectly transparent.

**semi-Universalists, s. pl.**

*Church Hist.*: A name given to those members of the Reformed Churches in Germany who held that God wishes to make all men happy, but only on condition of their believing; and that this faith originates from the sovereign and irresistible operation of God, or from the free, unconditional, and sovereign election of God. (*Mosheim* (ed. Reid), p. 816.)



semi-verticillate, *a.* Partially verticillate.

semi-vitreous, *a.* Partially vitreous.

semi-vitrification, *s.*

1. The quality or state of being imperfectly vitrified.

2. A substance imperfectly vitrified.

semi-vitrified, *a.* Half or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass.

semi-vocal, *adj.* Pertaining to a semi-vowel; half-vocal; imperfectly sounding.

semi-vowel, *s.* A half-vowel; a sound partaking of the nature both of a vowel and a consonant; an articulation which is accompanied by an imperfect sound, which may be continued at pleasure, as the sounds of *l, m, r*, also the sign representing such sound.

semi-weekly, *a.* Half-weekly; occurring once every half week.

Sēm-i-ār'-i-an, *a. & s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *Arian* (q. v.).]

*A. As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Semiarians. [B.]

*B. As substantive:*

*Church Hist. (pl.):* (See extract.)

"Another party known as *Semiarians*, a name they received about 358, when they held a famous Synod at Ancyra, confessed that the Son was like in substance to the Father (*homoios ka' ousian*). Basil of Ancyra, Eustathias of Sebaste, Macedonius, and Amentius of Milan, were the most noted among them."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 50.

Sēm-i-ār'-i-an-ī-ism, *s.* [Eng. *Semiarian*; -ism.]

*Church Hist.:* The tenets or practice of the Semiarians.

sēm-i-bēn'-zid-ām, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*; Eng. *benzene*]; Greek *eidos*=resemblance, and English *am(onium)*.]

*Chem.:* A name given by Zinin to a compound produced by the action of ammonium sulphide on dinitrobenzene.

sēm-i-brēve, \*sem-i-brief, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *breve* (q. v.).]

*Music:* A note of half the duration or time of a breve. It is equivalent in time to two minims, or four crotchets, or eight quavers, or sixteen semi-quavers, or thirty-two demisemi-quavers.

sēm-i-ċir'-cle, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *circle* (q. v.).]

1. A half circle; one of the two equal parts into which a circle is divided by its diameter.

2. A surveying instrument for taking angles.

3. Any body in the form of a semicircle.

sēm-i-ċir'-cu-lar, *adj.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *circular* (q. v.).] Having the form of a semi-circle; half round.

"That *semicircular* variety we generally call the rainbow."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. iv.

semicircular-canals, *s. pl.*

*Anat.:* Three bony tubes above and beneath the vestibule of the ear, into which they open by five apertures, the contiguous ends of two of the canals being joined. (*Quain*.)

sēm-i-cō-lōn, *subst.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *colon* (q. v.).]

*Gram. & Punct.:* A mark or point (;) used in punctuation to denote a pause to be observed in reading or speaking, of less duration than the colon and more than that of the comma. It is used to distinguish the conjunct members of a sentence.

sēm-i-cōn'-flū-ent, *a.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *confluent*.]

*Anat.:* Half-confluent. Used spec. of a kind of small-pox (q. v.).

\*sēm-i-ċope, \*sem-y-cope, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *cope* (q. v.).] An ancient clerical garment; a half-cloak or cope.

"Of double worsted was his *semicope*."

*Chaucer C. T.*, 262. (Prol.)

sēm-i-cū'-bīc-āl, *adj.* [Pref. *semi-*, and English *cubical* (q. v.).]

*Conic Sections:* Applied to a parabola which may be referred to coordinate axes such that the squares of the ordinates of its points shall be to each other as the cubes of the abscissas of the same points.

sēm-i-cū'-bī-ūm, \*sēm-i-cū'-pī-ūm, *s.* [Low Latin, from Latin *semi*=half, and *cupa*=a tun, a cask.] A bath which only covers the lower extremities and hips; a half-bath; a hip-bath.

sēm-i-form, *subst.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *form* (q. v.).] A half form; an imperfect form.

sēm-i-lor, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Fr. *or*=gold.] An alloy for cheap jewelry, &c., consisting of copper five parts and zinc one part.

sēm-i-lū'-nar, *a.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *lunar* (q. v.); Fr. *sémilunaire*.] Resembling a half-moon in form.

semilunar-bone, *s.*

*Anat.:* A bone of the carpus articulating with the radius, the scaphoid, the cuneiform, the *Os magnum*, and the unciform bones.

semilunar-cartilages, *s. pl.*

*Anat.:* Two crescent-shaped interarticular fibro-cartilages, the internal and the external, placed between the head of the tibia and the condyles of the femur.

semilunar-cavity, *s.*

*Anatomy:* A cavity in the lower extremity of the radius, where it articulates with the ulna which moves within it.

semilunar-fold, *s.*

*Comp. Anat.:* The remnant of the nictitating membrane. [MEMBRANA-NICTITANS.]

semilunar-ganglia, *s. pl.*

*Anatomy:* Two ganglionic masses occupying the upper and outer part of the solar or epigastric plexus of the sympathetic nerve.

semilunar-notch, *s.*

*Anat.:* The suprascapular notch (q. v.).

semilunar-valves, *s. pl.*

*Anat.:* Three valves or flaps semilunar in form, at the orifice of the pulmonary artery.

sēm-i-lū'-nar-ŷ, \*sēm-i-lū'-nāte, *adj.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *lunary*, *lunate* (q. v.).] Semilunar.

sēm'-in-al, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *seminalis*, from *semen* (genit. *seminis*)=seed.] [SEMEN.]

*A. As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the seed of plants or the semen of animals, or to the elements of reproduction; as, *seminal* weakness.

2. Contained in the seed; radical, germinal, original.

"Which *seminal* principle is a mixture of the divers particles of matter and spirit."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 76.

\**B. As subst.:* Seminal state.

"The *seminals* of other iniquities."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

seminal-leaf, *s.* [SEED-LEAF.]

sēm-in-āl'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *seminal*; -ity.] The state of being seminal; the power of being produced.

"There was a *seminality* and contracted Adam in the rib."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. i.

\*sēm'-in-al-īŷ, *adverb.* [English *seminal*; -ly.] Originally.

"Radically, *seminally*, and eminently in themselves."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 470.

sēm-i-nāph-thŷl'-a-mine, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *naphthylamine*.]

*Chem.:* (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>6</sub>)H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>. Naphthylene diamine. A base produced by the action of sulphhydrate of ammonium on dinitronaphthalene. It crystallizes from alcohol in long shining needles, slightly soluble in water, easily in alcohol and ether, melts at 160°, and dissolves in sulphuric acid to a dark violet solution. It forms crystalline salts with mineral and organic acids.

sēm-in-ār'-i-an, sēm-in-ār-ist, *s.* [Eng. *seminar(y)*; -ist, -arian.] A member of, or one educated in, a seminary.

\*sēm'-in-ār-ize, *v. t.* [Latin *seminar(ium)*=a seed-plot, and Eng. suff. -ize.] To sow or plant. (*Ogilvie*.)

sēm-in-ār-ŷ, *subst.* [Lat. *seminarium*=a seed-garden, from *semen* (genit. *seminis*)=seed; French *seminaire*; Sp. & Ital. *seminario*.]

\*1. A seed-plot or seed-garden; a plot of ground in which seeds are sown to be afterward transplanted: a nursery.

"As concerning *seminaries* and nource-gardens."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvii., ch. x.

\*2. The place or original stock whence anything is brought.

\*3. Seminal state.

\*4. A seed-bed, a source, an origin.

\*5. A place of education; a school, academy, college, or other institution for education.

\*6. A seminarist.

sēm-in-ār-ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *seminarius*.]

†Pertaining or belonging to seed; seminal.

"Seminary vessels, both preparatory and ejaculatory."—*Smith: On Old Age* (1666), p. 117.

2. Trained or educated in a seminary; as, a *seminary* priest.

†sēm'-in-āte, *v. t.* [Lat. *seminatus*, pa. par. of *seminare*=to sow; *semen* (genit. *seminis*)=seed.] [DISSEMINATE.] To sow, to spread, to propagate, to disseminate.

†sēm-in-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *seminatio*, from *seminatus*, pa. par. of *semino*.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of sowing, spreading, or disseminating.

"For the fourth and last way, of secret *semination*, wherein we had been hitherto wholly deficient and asleep."—*Reliquia Wottoniana*, p. 494.

†2. *Bot.:* (1) Seeding (*Loudon*); (2) The natural dispersal of seeds (*Martyn*).

\*sēm'-ined, \*sēm'-in-ēd, *a.* [Lat. *semen* (genit. *seminis*)=seed.] Thickly covered or strewn, as with seeds; semé.

"Her garments blue, and *semined* with stars."

*Ben Jonson: Masques at Court*.

sēm-in-if'-ēr-oŷ, *a.* [Lat. *semen* (genit. *seminis*)=seed, and *fero*=to bear.] Bearing or producing seed.

sēm-in-if'-ic, \*sēm-in-if'-ic-al, *a.* [Lat. *semen* (genit. *seminis*)=seed, and *facio*=to make.] Forming or producing seed or semen.

"In the fourteenth year males are *seminifical* and pubescent."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. viii.

†sēm-in-i-fī-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *seminific*; -ation.] Propagation from the seed or seminal parts. (*Hale*.)

†sē-mīn'-ū-lŷm, *s.* [Mod. Latin, dimin. from Lat. *semen* (q. v.).]

*Bot.:* A spore.

sē-mī-ō-lōg'-ic-al, &c. [SEMIOLOGICAL, &c.]

sē-mī-ō-nō'-tŷs, *s.* [Pref. *semio-*, and Gr. *nōtos*=the back.]

*Palæont.:* A genus of Sauridæ, with distichous fulcra. There are two species, from the Lias.

sē-mī-ōph'-ōr-ŷs, *s.* [Pref. *semio-*, and Greek *phoros*=bearing.]

*Palæont.:* A genus of Carangidæ, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca. The dorsal, commencing immediately above the head, is enormously developed; the ventrals are long and slender, and thoracic, placed below and in advance of the pectorals, which are very small.

sē-mī-ōp'-tēr-a, *s.* [Pref. *semio-*, and Gr. *pteron*=a wing.]

*Ornith.:* Standard-wing (q. v.), a genus of Paradiiseinæ, with one species, *Semioptera wallacii*, discovered by Mr. A. R. Wallace in 1858, in Batchian, one of the Moluccas, to which group it appears to be confined. Bill long, compressed, culmen much curved, tip emarginate; nostrils basal, oval, hidden by frontal plumes; wings rounded, fourth and fifth primaries equal and longest; tail moderate, slightly rounded; tarsi long, rather slender, covered by a single scale; toes slender, rather short; claws long, much curved, acute.

sēm-i-pēd, *s.* [Lat. *semi*=half, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.]

*Pros.:* A half-foot.

sēm-i-pē-dal, *a.* [SEMIPEDE.]

*Pros.:* Containing a half-foot.

sēm-i-pē-lā'-gī-an, *a. & s.* [Prefix *semi-*, and Eng. *Pelagian* (q. v.).]

*A. As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the party described under B.

"The *Semipelagian* tenets which are often called the heresy of the Massilienses."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 759.

*B. As substantive:*

*Church Hist. (pl.):* The name given to certain persons who, chiefly in the fifth and sixth centuries, endeavored to find a middle course between the doctrine of Augustine of Hippo and that of Pelagius on the subject of grace and the freedom of the human will. The name is principally confined to the followers of Cassian. [MASSILIANS.]

"The *Semipelagians* did not go as far as Pelagius."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 759.

sēm-i-pē-lā'-gī-an-ī-ism, *s.* [English *Semipelagian*; -ism.]

*Church Hist.:* The doctrine that man can by his natural powers have and exercise faith in Christ, and a purpose of living a holy life, though none can persevere in this course unless constantly supported by divine assistance and grace.

"In 529 the Synod of Orange in South Gaul gave the death-blow to *Semipelagianism*."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 760.

sēm-i-pēn'-nī-form, *a.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *penniform* (q. v.).]

*Anatomy (of muscles):* Half penniform, half approaching the form of the plume of a feather.

\*sēm-i-phŷl'-līd'-i-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *semi-*; Mod. Lat. *phyllidia* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.:* A division of Latreille's Gasteropoda, consisting of those having branchiæ on the right side of the body, under the border of the mantle, in a longitudinal series. Genera, *Pleurobranchus* and *Umbrella* (q. v.).



\***sēm-i-phŷl-līd'-i-an**, *a. & s.* [SEMPHYLLIDIA.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or belonging to the Semiphyllidia (q. v.).

**B. As subst.:** Any individual of the Semiphyllidia (q. v.).

†**sēm-i-plān-tī-grā'-dā**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Mod. Lat. *plantigrada* (q. v.).]

**Zoöl.:** A section of the Carnivora in which a portion of the sole is applied to the ground. Intermediate between the Plantigrada and the Digitigrada.

**sēm-i-plān-tī-grāde**, *a.* [SEMIPLANTIGRADA.] Placing part of the sole of the foot to the ground; of or belonging to the Plantigrada (q. v.).

**sēm-i-plō-tī-nā**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sempitot(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

**Ichthy.:** A group of Cyprinidæ. Anal short; dorsal elongate, with an osseous ray; lateral line running along the middle of tail; barbels sometimes present. There are two genera: Cyprinion, from Persia and Syria, and Sempitotus, from Assam.

**sēm-i-plō-tūs**, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Gr. *plōtos*.] [PLOTUS.] [SEMIPLOTINA.]

**sēm-i-quā-vēr**, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *quaver* (q. v.).]

**Music:** A half quaver; a note of half the duration of a quaver; the sixteenth of the semibreve.

\***sēm-i-quā-vēr**, *v. t.* [SEMIQUAVER, *s.*] To sound or sing, as in semiquavers.

"With wire and catgut he concludes the day,  
Quavering and semiquavering care away."

Cowper: *Progress of Error*.

\***sem-i-soun**, *s.* [Latin *semi*=half, and *sonus*=a sound.] A half sound; a low, broken, or indistinct sound. (*Chaucer*.)

\***sēm-i-tāure**, *s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Lat. *taurus*=a bull.] Half bull, half man.

**Sēm'-ite**, *s. & a.* [SHEMITE.]

**A. As subst.:** A descendant of Shem; one of the Semitic race.

"None but the Semites have, since the dawn of the historic period, seriously disputed with our family the headship of the human race."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Languages*, ch. xiii.

**B. As adj.:** Semitic (q. v.).

**sēm-i-tēr-tian**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *tertian*.]

**A. As adj.:** Possessing the characters of a quotidian and a tertian ague. (Used of a quotidian fever which has remissions on the days when, if it were an ordinary tertian, it would intermit.)

**B. As substantive:**

**Pathol.:** A semitertian fever.

"The natural product of such a cold moist year are tertians, semitertians, and some quartans."—*Arbuthnot: On Air*.

**Sēm-īt-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *Semit(e)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to Shem or his descendants; pertaining to the Hebrew race, or any of those kindred to it, as the ancient Phœnicians, the Arabians, and the Assyrians.

**Semitic-languages**, *s. pl.* The most important group of languages, after the Indo-European. It is marked by the triliteralism of the roots and their inflection by internal change, by variation of vowel.

"The name 'Semitic-languages' is used to designate a group of Asiatic and African languages, some living and some dead, namely, Hebrew and Phœnician, Aramaic, Assyrian, Arabic, Ethiopic (Geez and Amharic). The name which was introduced by Eichhorn (*Einleit. in das A. T.* (ed. 2d), i. 45) is derived from the fact that most nations which speak or spoke these languages are descended, according to Genesis, from Shem, son of Noah."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), **xxi**, 641.

**sēm-īt-īsm**, *s.* [Eng. *Semit(e)*; *-ism*.] A Semitic idiom or word; the adoption of what is peculiarly Semitic.

**sēm-īt-ōne**, *subst.* [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *tone* (q. v.).]

**Music:** A half tone, or an approximate half of a tone; there are three kinds—greater, lesser, and natural. An interval of sound, as between *mi* and *fa* on the diatonic scale, which is only half the distance of the interval between *do* and *re*, or *sol* and *la*.

"A series of sounds relating to one leading note is called a mode, or a tone, and there are twelve semitones in the scale, each of which may be made in its turn the leader of a mode."—*Jones: Imitative Arts*.

**sēm-īt-ōn-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *semiton(e)*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a semitone or of semitones.

\***sēm-ī-ūn'-cī-ā**, *a.* [SEMUNCIA.] Half an inch in size.

"Uncial or semiuncial letters."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 20.

**sēm-mīt**, *subst.* [Perhaps the same as *Samite* (q. v.), or a contraction of *chemisette*.] An under-shirt, generally woolen. (*Scotch*.)

†**sēm-nō-pī-thē-çī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *semnopitheec(us)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suffix *-idæ*.] [SEMNOPIITHEECINÆ.]

**sēm-nō-pīth-ē-çī-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *semnopitheec(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

**1. Zoöl.:** A sub-family of Simiadæ (q. v.). Pelvic limbs longer than pectoral; tail very long; no cheek pouches or vermiform appendix; sternum narrow; ischiatic callosities; third lower molar always with five tubercles. Two genera, *Colobus* and *Semnopitheecus*. It was formerly made a family (*Semnopitheecidæ*) of Primates (q. v.).

**2. Palæont.:** From the Miocene onward.

**sēm-nō-pī-thē-cūs**, *s.* [Greek *semnos*=sacred, and *pithekos*=an ape.]

**1. Zoöl.:** Sacred monkeys, Sacred apes; the type-genus of the Semnopithecinæ, distinguished from *Colobus* by the presence of a small functional thumb and their absence from Africa. The species are numerous, spread over almost the whole of the Oriental region, wherever the forests are extensive. They extend along the Himalayas to beyond Simla; on the west of India they are not found north of 14° N. lat., on the east they extend into Arakan, and to Borneo and Java, but apparently not into Siam or Cambodia. One species (*Semnopitheecus roxellana*) was discovered by Père David at Moupin, in East Thibet, where the winters are severe, and the whole vegetation is palæartic. The monkeys of this genus vary much in size, the largest are bigger than a pointer; the body in all long and slightly made, and the tail pendulous. The most important species are described in this Dictionary under their popular names.

**2. Palæont.:** From the Upper Miocene of Greece and the Sivalik Hills, and the Pliocene of the South of France and Italy.

**sēm-ō-lā**, **sēm-ō-lēl'-lā**, *s.* [SEMOLINA.]

**sēm-ō-lī-nā**, *s.* [Ital. *semolino*, *semoletta*.]

**Foods:** A farinaceous food consisting of the fine hard parts of wheat, rounded by attrition in the mill-stones.

**se-mōule**, *s.* [Fr.] Semolina (q. v.).

†**sēm-pēr-vir-ēnt**, *adj.* [Lat. *semper*=always, and *virens*, pr. par. of *vireo*=to be green.] Always green; evergreen.

**sēm-pēr-vive**, *s.* [SEMPERVIVUM.] The house-leek.

"The greater *sempervive* will put out branches two or three years; but they wrap the root in an oil-cloth once in half a year."—*Bacon*.

**sēm-pēr-vī-vūm**, *s.* [Latin *semper*=always, and *vivus*=living, alive. Named from their tenacity of life.]

**Bot.:** House-leek; a genus of Crassulæ. Succulent herbs or undershrubs. Radicle leaves densely rosulate, stoloniferous from their axils, the cauline ones alternate; calyx six to twenty-cleft; petals distinct or nearly so; stamens twice as many as the petals, or as many and opposite to them; follicles many-seeded; hypogynous scales lacinated, toothed, or wanting. Known species about forty, from Europe, North Africa, especially Madeira and the Canary Islands. The fishermen of Madeira rub their nets with the fresh leaves of *S. glutinosum*, steeping them afterward in an alkaline liquor; this renders them as durable as if they were tanned.

**sēm-pī-tēr-nāl**, \***sēm-pī-tēr-nāl**, *a.* [French *sempiternel*, from Lat. *sempiternus*, from *semper*=always; Sp. & Port. *sempiterno*; Ital. *sempiternale*, *sempiterno*.]

**1.** Of never-ending duration; everlasting, endless; having beginning, but no end.

"All truth is from the sempiternal source."

Cowper: *Task*, ii. 499.

**2.** Eternal, everlasting; without beginning or end.

\***sēm-pī-tēr-ne**, *a.* [Lat. *sempiternus*.] Sempiternal; everlasting.

"And his being is *sempiterno*."—*Gower: C. A.*, vii.

\***sēm-pī-tēr-nī-tŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *sempiternité*, from Lat. *sempiternitatem*, accus. of *sempiternitas*, from *sempiternus*=sempiternal (q. v.).] Future duration without end; eternity.

**sēm-pī-tēr-nīze**, *v. t.* [SEMPITERNE.] To perpetuate.

"The *sempiternizing* of the human race."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

**sēm-prē**, *adv.* [Ital., from Lat. *semper*=always.]

**Music:** Ever, always, throughout. Used in conjunction with some other mark of time or expression, to signify that such mark is to remain in force until a new direction appears.

**sēmp'-stēr** (*p* silent), *s.* [SEAMSTER.]

**sēmp'-strēss** (*p* silent), *s.* [SEAMSTRESS.]

**sēmp'-strēs-sŷ** (*p* silent), *s.* [SEAMSTRESSY.]

**sēm-sēy-ite**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably after one Semsey; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

**Min.:** A mineral occurring in small, gray tabular crystals at Felsöbanya, Hungary. Specific gravity, 5.95. Composition: Sulphur, 19.10; antimony, 26.85; lead, 54.05=100, which corresponds to the formula 7Pb+3Sb<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>.

**sēm-mūn'-çī-ā**, *s.* [Lat. *semi*=half, and *uncia*=an ounce.] A small Roman coin of the weight of four drachms, being the twenty-fourth part of the Roman pound.

**sēn**, *s.* A Japanese coin, of the value of four-fifths of a cent.

**sē-nā'-çī-ā**, *subst.* [Named after Jean Senac, a French physician (1693-1770).]

**Bot.:** A genus of Celastraceæ. Shrubs with smooth branches; feathery veined, entire leaves; terminal corymbs of white flowers, with hypogynous stamens. Akin to *Celastrus*. *Senacia* (formerly *Celastrus undulata*) furnishes a hard wood.

**sēn'-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [First element doubtful; suff. *-age*.]

**Law:** Money paid for synodals.

**sēn-ar-mōn-tīte**, *s.* [After the mineralogist, H. de Senarmont, who first described it; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

**Min.:** An isometric mineral, occurring in octahedrons with octahedral cleavage, also granular, massive. Hardness, 2-2.5; specific gravity, 5.22-5.3; luster, resinous to sub-adamantine; colorless or grayish; streak, white. Composition: Oxygen, 16.44; antimony, 83.56=100, equal to the formula, SbO<sub>3</sub>. Results principally from the decomposition of stibnite, the finest and largest crystals being found in Algeria.

**sēn-ar-ŷ**, *adj.* [Lat. *senarius*, from *seni*=six each, *sex*=six.] Of six; belonging to six; containing six.

"The *senary* of the number six has a double reference, the one to this particular day's work, the other to the whole creation."—*More: Defence of Phil. Cabbala*, ch. i.

**sēn'-ate**, \***sen-at**, *subst.* [Fr. *senat*, from Lat. *senatum*, accus. of *senatus*=a council of elders, from *senex* (genit. *senis*)=an old man; Sp. *senado*; Ital. *senato*.]

**1.** An assembly or council of elders; an assembly or council of citizens invested with a share in the government.

(1) In ancient Rome, a body or council of elders, appointed or elected from among citizens of free birth, and entrusted with the supreme legislative power. To it belonged exclusively the administration of foreign affairs, and of the exchequer. It also exercised a general superintendence over the religion of the state. It could not meet unless summoned by a magistrate. The number of the members varied at different times.

(2) The upper house or branch of a legislature in various countries, as in France, the United States, Canada, and in some of the Swiss cantons.

(3) Hence, a legislative body generally; a state council; the legislative department of a government.

"While listening *senates* hang upon thy tongue."

Thomson: *Autumn*, 15.

**2.** The governing body of the Universities of Cambridge and London, and of some American Universities.

**senate-chamber**, *subst.* The chamber or hall in which a senate meets.

**senate-house**, *subst.* A house in which a senate meets; a place of public council.

"The nobles, in great earnestness, are going

All to the *senate-house*."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

**sēn'-at-ōr**, \***sen-at-our**, \***cen-a-tour**, *s.* [O. Fr. *senatour* (French *senateur*), from Latin *senatore*, accus. of *senator*=a senator; Sp. & Port. *senador*; Ital. *senatore*.]

**1. Ord. Lang.:** A member of a senate.

"The right of naming *senators* belonged at first to the kings."—*Kennett: Romæ Antiquæ Notitia*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. ii.

\***2. Old Law:** A member of the king's council; a king's councillor.

¶ In Scotland the Lords of Session are called Senators of the College of Justice.

**sēn-a-tōr'-ī-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *senator*; *-ial*.]

**1.** Of or pertaining to a senate; befitting a senate or a senator.

"Most of the earlier historians were of consular or senatorial rank."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), i. 43.

**2.** Entitled to elect a senator; as, a senatorial district.

**sēn-a-tōr'-ī-āl-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *senatorial*; *-ly*.] In a senatorial manner; in a manner becoming or befitting a senator.

"The mother was cheerful; the father *senatorially* grave."—*Drummond: Travels*, p. 17.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **çhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. **-cian**, **-tian = shān**. **-tion**, **-sion = shūn**;

**çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **çhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. **-tion**, **-sion = zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beļ**, **deļ**.



ʃsən-ə-tōr'-ī-an, \*sən-ə-tōr'-ī-ōūs, a. [Latin *senatorius*, from *senator*=a senator.] Senatorial.

"Raising it from the equestrian to the senatorian rank."—*Middleton: Life of Cicero*, vol. i., § 1.

sən'-ə-tōr-ship, s. [Eng. *senator*; -ship.] The office, dignity, or position of a senator.

sən-ā-tūs, s. [Lat.] [SENATE.]

\*1. A senate.

"After this, he made a hundred counsellors of the best and honestest men of the city, which he called patricians; and the whole company of them together he called *senatus*, as one would say, the Council of the Ancients."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 21.

2. The senate or governing body of a university.

**senatus-academicus**, s. One of the governing bodies in Scotch universities, consisting of the principal and professors, and charged with the superintendence and regulation of discipline, the administration of the university property and revenues, subject to the control and review of the university court, and the conferring of degrees through the chancellor or vice-chancellor.

**senatus-consultum**, s.

*Rom. Antiq.*: A decree of the Roman Senate.

sënd, \*sende (pa. t. \*sende, \*sente, sent; pa. par. sent) v. t. & i. [A. S. *sendan* (pa. t. *sende*, pa. par. *sended*); cogn. with Dut. *zenden*; Icel. *senda*; Dan. *sende*; Sw. *sända*; Goth. *sandjan*; M. H. German *senten*; German *senden*. From a root signifying to make to go; cf. O. H. Ger. *sinnan*=to go, to go forth; Ger. *sinnen* (pa. t. *sann*)=to go over in the mind; Icel. *sinni* (for *sinthi*)=a walk, a journey; A. S. *sidh* (for *sinth*)=a journey, a time; *sidhian*=to travel; M. H. Ger. *sint*=a way, a time.]

A. Transitive:

1. To cause to go or pass from one place to another; to dispatch.

"This sudden sending him away must seem Deliberate pause." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 3.

2. To cause to be conveyed or transmitted.

"[He] sent letters by posts on horseback."—*Esther* viii. 10.

3. To impel, to propel, to hurl, to cast, to throw; as, A gun sends a ball 1,000 yards.

4. To cause to take place; to cause to come; to inflict.

"God . . . sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."—*Matthew* v. 45.

5. To commission by authority to go and act.

"I bear witness the Father hath sent me."—*John* v. 36.

6. To cause to be.

"God send him well!"

*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, i. 1.

7. (With certain verbs implying motion): To cause to do the act indicated by the principal verb. It always implies impulsion or propulsion; as, He sent him flying, the blow sent him staggering.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To dispatch a messenger; to dispatch an agent or messenger for some purpose.

"Pharaoh sent, and called Joseph."—*Genesis* xli. 14.

2. *Naut.*: To pitch precipitately into the hollow or interval between two waves. (In this sense the pa. t. is *sended*.)

¶ 1. To send for: To require or request the attendance of a person or the bringing of a thing by messenger; as, to send for a person, to send for a book.

2. To send forth (or out):

(1) To put out or forth; to produce; as, A tree sends out branches.

(2) To emit; as, A flower sends forth fragrance.

sënd, s [SEND, v.]

*Naut.*: The motion of the waves, or the impetus given by their motion.

"Borne on the send of the sea."

*Longfellow: Miles Standish*, v.

sən'-dal, \*sen-dall, \*cen-dal, \*sen-delle, s. [O. Fr. *sendal*, *sendal*, from Low Lat. *sendalum*, *sendale*, *cindadus*, *cindalus*, *sendalum*, so called because brought from India, from Sansc. *sindhu*=the river Indus, Scinde, from *syand*=to flow; cf. Gr. *sindōn*=fine linen; Sp. & Port. *sendal*; Ital. *zendalo*, *zendado*.] A light, thin stuff of silk or thread.

"The courteins were of sendall thyn."

*Gower: C. A.*, i.

sënd'-ēr, s. [Eng. *send*, v.; -er.] One who sends.

sən'-ē-bi-ēr'-ā, s. [Mod. Lat. from Jean Senebier, a Swiss Protestant minister, naturalist, and bibliographer (1742-1809).]

*Bot.*: Wart-cress; the typical genus of Senebierideæ (q. v.). Fruit broader than long, without valves or wings; two-celled, each cell one-seeded. Known species six, from temperate and warm countries.

sən'-ē-bi-ēr'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *senebier(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

*Bot.*: A family of Cruciferae, tribe Diplecolobca (q. v.).

sən'-ē-ca, s. [For etym. and def. see compound.]

seneca-oil, s.

*Min.*: A petroleum found at Cuba, Alleghany Co., New York. Also occurs on the surface of Seneca Lake, but it is uncertain whether the name arose from this fact, or because it was collected and sold by the Seneca Indians.

seneca-root, s. [SENEGA.]

sē-nē'-çī-ō (or ç as sh), s. [Lat.=(1) an old man, (2) the genus Senecio (see def.). Named because its pappus resembles gray hairs.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Senecionæ and Senecionideæ (q. v.). Generally herbs with alternate leaves and solitary or corymbose yellow flowers. Involucre cylindrical, with linear scales, often tipped with brown. Anthers without bristles at the base, style scarcely longer than the corolla; truncate or ciliate at the extremities of the branches. Known species about 500, from temperate and cold countries.

sən'-ē-çī-ō-nē-æ (or ç as sh), s. pl. [Lat. *senecio* (genit. *senecion(is)*); fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

*Botany*: The typical sub-tribe of Senecionideæ (q. v.).

sē-nē'-çī-ō-nīd'-ē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *senecio*, genit. *senecion(is)*]; fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Tubulifloræ, with the following sub-tribes:

Fuxeniæ, Milleriæ, Silphiæ, Melampodiæ, Ambrosiæ, Iveæ, Partheniæ, Heliopsidiæ, Rudbeckiæ, Coreopsidiæ, Bidentideæ, Verbesiniæ, Flaveriæ, Tageteæ, Porophylleæ, Gaillardideæ, Heleniæ, Galinsogæ, Spheryniæ, Anthemideæ, Chrysanthemæ, Cotuleæ, Athanasieæ, Artemisiæ, Hippiciæ, Erioccephalæ, Angiantheæ, Cassiniæ, Helichryseæ, Seriphiciæ, Antennariæ, Leyseriæ, Relhaniæ, Neurolæneæ, and Senecionæ.

ʃsē-nēc'-tī-tūde, subst. [Lat. *senectus*=old age, from *senex*=old.] Old age.

sən'-ē-gā, sən'-ē-kā, s. [SENECA.]

*Pharm.*: The dried root of *Polygala senega*, the Rattlesnake-root. It is stimulant, expectorant, diuretic, and emmenagogue, and in large doses, emetic and cathartic. It is given in chronic affections of the lungs, in functional derangement of the heart, in dropsy, amenorrhœa, and dysmenorrhœa.

Sən'-ē-gāl', s. [From the native name.]

*Geog.*: A French colonial dependency on the west coast of Africa, traversed by a river of the same name.

Senegal-galago, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Galago senegalensis*. It is fawn-gray above, yellowish white beneath, with dark brown feet and tail, and a white stripe on the face.

Senegal-jackal, s.

*Zoöl.*: A well-marked variety of the Jackal (*Canis aureus*), to which specific distinction is sometimes given as *Canis anthus*. It is larger than the common kind, more elegantly built, and has long legs, somewhat like a greyhound. Color bright tawny, with a black band on back, chest, and sides.

Senegal-parrot, s.

*Ornith.*: *Palæornis senegalus*.

Senegal-root, s.

*Pharm.*: The root of *Cocculus bakis*. It is very bitter, and is a diuretic.

sən'-ē-gīn, sən'-ē-guīn, s. [Eng. *seneg(a)*; -in.] [SAPONIN.]

sē-nēs'-çençe, subst. [Lat. *senescens*, pr. par. of *senesco*=to become old; *senex*=old.] The state of growing old; decay by time; beginning of old age.

"The earth and all things will continue in the state wherein they now are, without the least *senescence* or decay."—*Woodward*.

sē-nēs'-çent, a. [I t. *senescens*.] Growing old.

"Senescent spinsters and d wagers."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxcii.

sən'-es-çal, \*sən'-ēs-çal, \*sən'-ēsh-al, s. [O. Fr. *seneschal* (Fr. *sénéchal*; Low Lat. *nescalus*, *senescalius*; O. Ger. *seneschalh*, from Goth. *sins*=old (cogn. with Lat. *senex*), and *skalhs*=servant.) [MARSHAL.] An officer in the house of princes and high dignitaries, who had superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies; a steward. In some instances he had the dispensing of justice.

sən'-ēs-çal-ship, s. [Eng. *seneschal*; -ship.] The office or post of a seneschal.

sən'-grēen, s. [From *singrün*, a prov. form of Ger. *ingrün*=periwinkle; *in-*, intens., and *grün*=green.]

*Bot.*: *Sempervivum tectorum*.

\*sən'-ic-äl, a. [Etym. doubtful.]

*Navig.*: A term applied to an old form of quadrant, consisting of several concentric quadrantic arcs, divided into eight equal parts by radii with parallel right lines crossing each other at right angles. It was made of brass or wood, with lines drawn from each side intersecting one another, and an index divided by sines also, with 90° on the limb and two sights on the edge to take the altitude of the sun. It was in great use among French navigators. (*Smyth*.)

sē'-nīle, a. [Lat. *senilis*, from *senex*=old; Fr. *senil*; Sp. & Port. *senil*; Ital. *senile*.] Of or pertaining to old age; derived or proceeding from old age; consequent on or arising from the weaknesses usually accompanying old age.

¶ In pathology there are senile catarrh and senile prurigo.

sē-nīl'-ī-tỹ, s. [Fr. *senilité*.] The quality or state of being senile; old age.

sən'-ī-ōr, \*sen-i-our, a. & subst. [Lat. *senior*=older, compar. of *senex*=old. *Signor*, *señor*, *senior*, *seignior*, *sire*, and *sir* are thus the same word.]

A. As adjective:

1. Older, elder; more advanced in years. When appended to a proper name, as John Smith, *senior* (generally abbreviated into *sr.* or *sen.*), it denotes the elder of two persons of that name in one family or community. [JUNIOR.]

2. Higher or more advanced in rank or office, or the like; as, a *senior* lieutenant, a *senior* partner, &c.

B. As substantive:

1. One who is older or more advanced in years than another.

2. One who is older or higher in office than another; one who has held office longer than another; one who is prior or superior in rank or office.

"How can you admit your seniors to the examination or allowing of them, not only being inferior in office and calling, but in gifts also?"—*Whitgift*.

3. An aged person, an elder.

4. A student in the fourth year of the curriculum in American colleges; also one in the third year in certain professional seminaries.

senior-optim., s. [OPTIME.]

senior-sophister, s. [SOPHISTER.]

senior-wrangler, s. [WRANGLER.]

sē-nī-ōr'-ī-tỹ, s. [Eng. *senior*; -ity.]

1. The quality or state of being senior; priority of birth; superior age.

2. Priority, precedence, or superiority in rank or office.

\*3. An assembly or court consisting of the senior fellows of a college.

ʃsən'-ī-ōr-ize, v. i. [English *senior*; -ize.] To exercise lordly authority; to signorize.

\*sən'-ī-ōr-ỹ, s. [English *senior*; -y.] Seniority, eldership.

sən'-nā, \*sen-a, \*sen-ie, \*sen-y, s. [Ital. and Sp. *sena*; Port. *senna*; Fr. *sené*, from Arab. *sana* or *senā*.]

1. *Bot.*: Various species of Cassia. The leaf of *Cassia elongata* constitutes Tinnevely Senna. Other Indian species furnishing the drug are *C. obovata*, *C. lanceolata*, and *C. absus*. Alexandrian or Nubian Senna is the leaf of *C. lanceolata* and *C. obovata*. It is often adulterated, accidentally or intentionally, with the Bladder Senna (*Colutea arborescens*), as other kinds sometimes are with *Solenostemma argel*, which is bitter and irritating. Tripoli Senna is from *C. æthiopica*; and that of Chili from *Myoschilos oblongus*.

2. *Pharm.*: A confection, a compound mixture, a tincture, and a syrup of senna are employed in pharmacy. Senna is a somewhat potent purgative, but is apt to gripe unless combined with salines, like Epsom salts, or tartrate of potash and some aromatic. [BLACK-DRAUGHT.]

senna-tree, s.

*Bot.*: *Cassia emarginata*.

Sən'-nā-ār, s. [See def.]

*Geog.*: The southern portion of Nubia.

Sennaar-galago, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Galago sennaariensis*, by some authorities classed as a distinct species, but possibly only a variety of the Senegal Galago.

sən'-nā-chỹ, s. [SEANNACHIE.]

sən'-net, \*sen-et, \*signet, \*synet, \*synnet, s. [Etym. doubtful; probably either from Lat. *signum*=a sign, or connected with *septem*=seven.]

*Music*:

1. A word chiefly occurring in the stage directions of the old plays indicating the sounding of a note seven times.

2. A flourish consisting of a phrase made of the open notes of a trumpet or other tube instrument.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, qnite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**sēn'-nīght** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Contracted from *seven-night*, as *fortnight* from *fourteen-night*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week.

"If the interim be but a *sennight*, time's pace is so hard that it seems the length of seven years."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

**sēn'-nīt**, *s.* [Contracted from *seven-knit*.]

*Nautical*:

1. Braided cordage made by plaiting three or any odd number of ropes together.

2. A coarse, hempen yarn.

3. Plaited straw or palm-leaf slips for hats, &c.

**†sēn-ōc'-ū-lar**, *adj.* [Lat. *seni*=six each, and *oculus*=an eye.] Having six eyes.

**señor'** (as *sēn-yōr'*), *s.* [Sp.] A Spanish form of address, corresponding to the English Mr. or Sir.

**señora** (as *sēn-yōr'-a*), *s.* [Sp.] The feminine of *señor*; Madame or Mrs.; a lady.

**\*sēn'-sāte**, **\*sēn'-sāt-ēd**, *adj.* [Lat. *sensatus*=gifted with sense, intelligent.] Perceived by the senses.

**†sēn'-sāte**, *v. t.* [SENSATE, *a.*] To perceive or apprehend by the senses; to have perception of as an object of the senses.

"As those of the one are *sensated* by the ear, so those of the other are by the eye."—*Hooke: Hist. Royal Society*, iii. 2.

**sēn-sā'-tion**, *s.* [Fr., as if from a Lat. *sensatio*, from *sensatus*=gifted with sense; Sp. *sensacion*; Ital. *sensazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. The power of feeling or receiving impressions through organs of sense.

3. Feelings, agreeable or otherwise, arising from causes that are not corporeal or material; purely spiritual or psychical affections; as, a *sensation* of awe, a *sensation* of novelty, &c.

4. A state of excited feeling or interest.

"One of the papers which created a *sensation* at the late meeting of the Church Congress."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

5. That which produces sensation or a state of excited feeling or interest.

6. Just as much as can be perceived by the senses; a very small quantity; as, a *sensation* of brandy. (*Slang*.)

**II. Technically**:

1. *Metaph.*: The word *Sensation*, like *Perception* [See extract under *PERCEPTION*, II.], is employed in different senses:

(1) Mental consciousness of the processes of physiological sensation. [2.]

"Our Senses, conversant about particular sensible objects, do convey into the Mind several distinct perceptions of things, according to those various ways wherein those objects do affect them; and thus we come by those ideas we have, of Yellow, White, Heat, Cold, Soft, Hard, Bitter, Sweet, and all those which we call sensible qualities, which when I say the senses convey into the Mind, I mean, they from external objects convey into the Mind what produces there those perceptions. This great source of most of the ideas we have, depending wholly upon our Senses, and derived by them to the Understanding, I call *Sensation*."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. i.

(2) Subjective experience, as of pleasure or pain, arising from objective experience, *e. g.*, from the sight of a beautiful landscape.

"There is all the difference in the world between the permanence or independence of tangible extension and that of the mere feeling of contact, the sensation of taste, of pleasure or pain. In the latter cases we know that the actual *sensation* ceases to be the moment it passes out of consciousness."—*Veitch: Hamilton*, p. 190.

(3) For the use of the word in Positive Philosophy, see extract. [SENSATIONAL-CENTERS.]

"By *Sensation*, therefore, must be understood that form of sensibility which belongs to the organs of Sense—including, of course, those important, but generally neglected sensibilities which arise from the viscera and from muscular actions."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 357.

2. *Physiol.*: The peculiar property of the nervous system in a state of activity, by which impressions are conveyed to the brain or sensorium. When an impression is made on any portion of the bodily surface by contact, heat, electricity, or any other agent, the mind is rendered conscious of this by sensation. In this process there are three stages—reception of the impression at the end of the sensory nerve, the conduction of it along the nerve trunk to the sensorium, and the change it excites in the sensorium itself, through which is produced sensation.

† The word is frequently used adjectivally, in the sense of causing great interest or feeling; sensational; as, *sensation* dramas.

**sensation-novels**, *s. pl.* Novels which produce their effect by highly-exciting and often improbable situations, having, as their ground work,

some great mystery or secret, atrocious crime, or the like, and written in passionate and highly-wrought language.

**sēn-sā'-tion-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *sensational*; *-al*.]

1. Having sensation; serving to convey sensation; sentient.

2. Pertaining or relating to, or implying sensation or perception by the senses; sensationalist.

3. Producing sensation or excited feeling or interest; as, a *sensational* novel.

4. Of or pertaining to sensationalism.

**sensational-centers**, *s. pl.*

*Philos. & Physiol.*: (See extract.)

"Every sense . . . has its own special center or sensorium: but there seems to be no ground for assuming, with Unzer and Prochaska, the existence of any one general sensorium, to which all these converge, and I shall speak therefore of the *sensational-centers* as the seats of sensations derived from the stimuli which act on the organs of sense."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 359.

**sēn-sā'-tion-āl-īsm**, *s.* [Eng. *sensational*; *-ism*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Sensational writing or language.

"The most painful of all social questions before *sensationalism* ever thought of taking it up."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Philos.*: The doctrine that knowledge is the outcome of sensation, that Psychology is a branch of the wider science of Biology, and Mind but one aspect of Life. This teaching flourished, chiefly in France, in the eighteenth century, whence *Sensationalism* is sometimes called *Eighteenth-century Philosophy*. Its precursor was Hobbes [*HOBBISM*], whom Condillac (1715-80) followed and amplified, attributing a sensuous origin to faculties as well as to ideas. Hartley (1705-57) and Erasmus Darwin (1731-1802) in England and de Tracy (1754-1836) and Cabanis (1757-1808) in France, also endeavored to establish a physiological basis for mental phenomena.

"Here is stated, in the broadest manner, the principle of *sensationalism*. It is in direct antagonism to the doctrine of Descartes, that there are innate ideas; in direct antagonism to the old doctrine of the spirituality of Mind."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 231.

**sēn-sā'-tion-āl-īst**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *sensational*; *-ist*.]

A. *As subst.*: One who accepts or defends the theory of *Sensationalism* (q. v.); one who assigns a physiological origin to mental phenomena.

"He [Hume] takes a decided stand upon experience; he is the precursor of modern *sensationalists*."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 231.

B. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to *Sensationalism* (q. v.); attributing a physiological origin to mental phenomena.

"We are not surprised to find that Locke was claimed as the founder of a *Sensationalist* school."—*Farrar. (Annandale)*.

**†sēn-sā'-tion-īsm**, *s.* [English *sensation*; *-ism*.] *Sensationalism*, 1.

"*Sensationism* is a grievous vice of the pulpit, and does incalculable injury to its influences. But *sensationism* is only an insurrection . . . against conventionalty."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 144.

**sēnse**, **\*sēnçe**, *s.* [Fr. *sens*, from Lat. *sensum*, accus. of *sensus*=feeling, sense, from *sensus*, pa. par. of *sentio*=to feel, to perceive; Ital. *senso*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. In the same sense as II.

"Dost thou think I have no *sense*, thou strik'st me thus?"—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 1.

2. Perception by the senses or bodily organs; sensation, feeling.

3. Perception by the mind; apprehension through the intellect; understanding, comprehension, appreciation.

4. Normal perception; consciousness, conviction.

"And the commencement of atonement is

The *sense* of its necessity."

*Byron: Manfred*, iii. 1.

5. Sound perception, reasoning, and judgment; good mental capacity; understanding.

"Fools admire, but men of *sense* approve."

*Pope: Essay on Criticism*, ii. 191.

6. That which is sound and sensible.

"He speaks *sense*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

7. The perceptive faculties in the aggregate; the faculty of thinking and feeling; mind, feeling; mental power; spirit.

"Are you a man? Have you a soul or *sense*?"

*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

8. That which is felt or held as a sentiment; an opinion, a feeling, a view, a judgment.

"In opposition to the *sense* of the House of Commons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

9. Meaning, import, signification.

"He in the worst *sense* construes their denial."

*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 324.

\*10. *Sensuality*.

"Modesty may more betray our *sense*

Than woman's lightness."

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

II. *Anat., Physiol., Metaph., &c.*: Perception by means of certain bodily organs. Five senses are universally recognized: Sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Each has its appropriate organ; seeing has the eye, hearing the ear, smell the nostrils, taste the tongue, and touch the fingers and the body generally. To this some add a sixth or muscular sense, by which we become aware of the position and direction of the limbs and other parts moved by means of the voluntary muscles. But the sensation is really in the nerves distributed through the muscles. If the nerves be cut sensation in the muscles ceases. Some believe that the muscular sense is not essentially distinct from the touch; it is, however, recognized by Foster. Each sense has a nerve conveying the appropriate impressions to the brain. (For the metaphysics of the senses, see *SENSATION*.)

† (1) *Common sense*: [COMMON-SENSE.]

† (2) *In all sense*: In every respect.

"You should, in *all sense*, be much bound to him."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

(3) *To take the sense of a meeting*: To ascertain the opinions or views of a meeting by putting a question to the vote.

**sense-capsules**, **sense-cavities**, *s. pl.*

*Anat.*: Capsules or cavities interposed between other bones for the lodgment of the higher organs of sense, the nose, the eye, and the ear. In the case of the ear, and to a less extent of the nose, the capsules are formed of special and complex bony apparatus. (*Quain*.)

**†sēnse**, *v. t.* [SENSE, *subst.*] To perceive by the senses.

"Is he sure that objects are not otherwise *sensed* by others, than they are by him?"—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*.

**†sēnse'-fūl**, **\*sēnse'-fūll**, *a.* [Eng. *sense*; *-ful(l)*.] Reasonable, judicious, sensible.

**sēnse'-lēss**, **\*sence-lesse**, *a.* [English *sense*; *-less*.]

1. Destitute or deprived of sense or the power of feeling; having no power of feeling or sensation; incapable of sensation, feeling, or perception; insensible.

"His wife . . . was carried *senseless* to her chamber."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. Not feeling or appreciating.

"Harm not yourself with your vexation, I

Am *senseless* of your wrath."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 1.

3. Wanting in feeling, sympathy, or appreciation; without sensibility.

\*4. *Unfelt*.

"Mock not my *senseless* conjuration."

*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 2.

\*5. *Inanimate, insensible*.

"Their lady lying on the *sencelesse* grownd."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. i. 63.

6. Wanting in understanding; foolish, stupid, silly; as, a *senseless* act.

7. Contrary to sound judgment or reason; unwise; ill-judged, foolish, stupid, nonsensical.

"The wild and *senseless* escape of a few desperate wretches."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iii., § 3.

**sēnse'-lēss-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *senseless*; *-ly*.] In a senseless, stupid, or foolish manner; foolishly, unreasonably; without sense.

**sēnse'-lēss-nēss**, **\*sence-les-ness**, *s.* [English *senseless*; *-ness*.]

1. The state of being senseless or insensible; want or absence of sense or feeling; insensibility.

"A mean between perceptivity and *senselessness*."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. v.

2. Want of judgment or good sense; folly, foolishness, stupidity, absurdity.

**sēn-sī-bīl'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *sensibilité*, from Latin *sensibilitatem*, accus. of *sensibilitas*, from *sensibilis*=sensible (q. v.); Sp. *sensibilidad*; Italian *sensibilità*.]

1. The quality or state of being sensible or capable of sensation; susceptibility of impression, especially to see or feel. (Applied especially to animal bodies.)

"Any *sensibility* of his power and will for the illustration of his own glory."—*Pearson: Creed*, art. 1.

2. Capacity to feel or perceive in general; the capacity of the soul to exercise or be the subject of emotion or feeling, as distinguished from the intellect and the will; susceptibility of impressions, such as awe, wonder, sublimity, &c.

3. Acuteness of sensation or of perception; peculiar susceptibility of impressions, pleasurable or otherwise; delicacy or keenness of feeling; quick emotion or sympathy; delicacy of temperament.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ç, -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



¶ In this sense frequently used in the plural.

"He was born with violent passions and quick *sensibilities*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

4. Experience of sensations; actual feeling.

5. That quality of an instrument which makes it indicate very slight changes of condition; delicacy; as, the *sensibility* of a thermometer.

**sěn'-sī-ble**, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Latin *sensibilis*, from *sensus*=sense (q. v.); Sp. *sensible*; Italian *sensibile*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Capable of being perceived by the senses; capable of exciting sensation; perceptible by the senses.

"Art thou not, fatal vision, *sensible*

To feeling, as to sight?"

*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 1.

2. Perceptible by the mind; capable of making an impression on the reason or understanding.

3. Capable of being estimated or calculated; appreciable.

4. Capable of sensation; having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; having the power or capacity of perceiving by the senses.

5. Capable of emotional influences; capable of feeling.

"Not mad, but *sensible* of grief."

*Shakesp.: King John*, iii. 4.

6. Easily affected; very liable to or susceptible of impression from without.

"With affection wondrous *sensible*."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 8.

7. Perceiving or having perception clearly by the senses or the intellect; seeing, perceiving, or apprehending clearly; hence, convinced, satisfied, persuaded.

"They are very *sensible* that they had better have pushed their conquests on the other side of the Adriatic."—*Addison*.

8. Easily moved or affected by natural agents or changes of condition; capable of indicating slight changes of condition; delicate, sensitive; as, a *sensible* thermometer.

9. Possessing or endowed with sense, judgment, or reason; endowed with common sense; intelligent; acting with sense or reason.

"'Twas a good *sensible* fellow."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

10. Characterized by sense, judgment, or reason; judicious, reasonable; in accordance with good sense; as, a *sensible* act, *sensible* language.

B. *As substantive*:

†1. Sensation, sensibility.

"Must needs remove

The *sensible* of pain."—*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 268.

2. That which produces sensation; something perceptible, a material substance.

"The creation

Of this wide *sensible*."

*More: Song of Soul*, I. ii. 135.

3. That which possesses sensibility; a sensitive being.

**sensible-horizon**, *s.* [HORIZON.]

**sensible-note**, *s.*

*Music*: A leading-note (q. v.).

**sěn'-sī-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *sensible*; -ness.]

1. Possibility of being perceived by the senses.

2. Perception, apprehension, appreciation.

"The *sensibleness* of an acquiescence in the benefactor's goodness."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 16.

3. Sensitiveness; keenness of feeling; painful consciousness.

"This feeling and *sensibleness*, and sorrow for sin."—*Hammond*.

4. The quality or state of being sensible; sensibility; capability of sensation.

"The *sensibleness* of the eye renders it subject to pain, as also unfit to be dressed with sharp medicaments."—*Sharp*.

5. Good sense, good judgment; intelligence, reason.

**sěn'-sī-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *sensib(le)*; -ly.]

1. In a sensible manner; so as to be perceived by the senses; perceptibly to the senses.

"Fetched not out her breath *sensibly*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. vii., ch. lii.

2. So as to be perceived by the mind; appreciably, materially.

"The main features of the trade have not, however, *sensibly* altered."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. With perception either of body or mind; sensibly, feelingly.

"How was there a Costard broken in a shin?"

"I will tell you *sensibly*."

*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iii. 1.

4. In a sensible or judicious manner; with good sense; judiciously, reasonably; as, He spoke most *sensibly*.

**sěn'-sī-fā'-ciēt** (ci as sh), *adj.* [Lat. *sensus*=sense, and *faciens* (pr. par. of *facere*)=making.] Converting into sensation.

**sěn'-sīf'-ēr-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *sensus*=sense, and *fero*=to bear.] Producing sensation.

**sěn'-sīf'-īc**, *a.* [Lat. *sensus*=sense, and *facio*=to make.] Causing or producing sensation.

**sěns'-īsm**, *s.* [Eng. *sens(e)*; -ism.]

*Metaph.*: The same as SENSATIONALISM (q. v.).

**sěns'-īst**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *sens(e)*; -ist.]

*Metaph.*: The same as SENSATIONALIST (q. v.).

**sěn'-sī-tīve**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *sensitif*; Low Lat. *sensitivus*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *sensitivo*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Having sense or feeling, or the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects.

2. Having feelings easily excited or keenly susceptible of external impressions; of keen sensibility; readily and acutely affected.

†3. Serving to affect the senses; sensible, material.

"The *sensitive* faculty may have a *sensitive* love of some sensitive objects."—*Hammond*.

4. Pertaining to the senses or to sensation.

"What are called *sensitive* nerves or nerves of common sensation."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 55.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Chemistry & Photog.*: Capable of undergoing change by exposure to light.

2. *Phys.*: Easily affected or moved, indicating readily slight changes of condition; as, a *sensitive* balance or thermometer.

\*B. *As subst.*: Something that feels; a sensorium.

"The seat of the one is in the intellectual, reasonable nature; the seat of the other is in the *sensitive*."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 8.

**sensitive-fern**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Onoclea sensibilis*. Named from the sensibility and delicacy of the frond.

**sensitive-flames**, *s. pl.* Flames which quiver and are sometimes extinguished when an appropriate musical note is sounded.

**sensitive-plants**, *s. pl.*

*Bot.*: *Mimosa pudica* and *M. sensitiva*, which possess a vegetable irritability, causing them to shrink from the touch. If the fingers be applied to one of them, the leaflets of the bipinnate leaf overlap one another from below upward; if greater irritation be applied, the secondary petioles bending forward approach one another, and if the irritation be still increased, the common petiole sinks down by bending at the joint uniting it with the stem. Dr. Robert Brown mentions that plants of *M. pudica* grow abundantly by the sides of the Panama Railway in New Granada, and that when a train passes by they fold up their leaves. They do so also when growing by a roadside if a horseman gallop past. Most Mimosas and some other leguminous plants with compound leaves are partially sensitive; so are various Oxalidaceæ, specially *Averrhoa bilimbi*, *Oxalis sensitiva* and *O. stricta*. Of other orders, Venus' Flytrap, *Dionæa muscipula*, is sensitive, as is, to a less extent, *Barbarea vulgaris*, the Common Barberry.

**sěn'-sī-tīve-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *sensitive*; -ly.] In a sensitive manner.

"The sensitive faculty, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself more *sensitively* toward an inferior object than toward God: this is a piece of frailty."—*Hammond*.

**sěn'-sī-tīve-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *sensitive*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being sensitive or easily affected by external objects or impressions.

2. The quality or state of having quick and acute sensibility to impressions upon the mind and feelings.

3. The quality or state of being easily affected, or of indicating readily slight changes of condition; delicacy.

**sěn'-sī-tīv'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *sensitiv(e)*; -ity.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being sensitive; sensitiveness.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Chem. & Photog.*: The quality of being readily affected by the action of appropriate agents.

2. *Physiol.*: The power or capability of sensation.

"*Sensitivity* may be potentially present in these hydroids."—*St. George Mivart: The Cat*, ch. xiii., § 6.

**sěn'-sī-tīze**, **sěn'-sī-tīze**, *v. t.* [Eng. *sensit(ive)*; -ize.] To render sensitive or capable of being readily affected by the action of appropriate agents.

"In photography, the use of *sensitized* paper promises to displace the gelatine plates."—*London Standard*.

**sěn'-sī-tīz-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *sensitiz(e)*; -er.]

*Photog.*: Any substance added to a photographic material to increase or alter its sensitiveness to light.

**sěn'-sī-tōm'-ē-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *sensit(ive)*; o connect., and *meter*.]

*Photog.*: An apparatus for testing the sensitiveness of photographic preparations. One form consists of a screen, divided into small squares of varying opacity, which is placed before the surface to be tested, and the whole exposed to a standard light for a fixed time. Each square of the screen bears a number, and the higher the number impressed upon the sensitive surface, the more sensitive it is.

**sěn'-sī-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *sensit(ive)*; -ory.] The same as SENSORY (q. v.).

\***sěns'-īve**, *a.* [Eng. *sens(e)*; -ive.] Possessing sense or feeling; sensitive.

"Shall *sensitive* things be so senseless as to resist sense?"—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

**sěn'-sōr**, *a.* [Eng. *sens(e)*; -or.] Sensory.

**sěn'-sōr'-ī-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *sensory*; -al.] Of or pertaining to the sensorium or sensory.

**sensorial-motions**, *s. pl.*

*Philos. & Physiol.*: The name given by Erasmus Darwin to the changes which take place in the sensorium (q. v.), as during the exertions of volition or the sensations of pleasure and pain. (*Zoönomia*, i. 10.)

"Darwin's theory is substantially the same as Hartley's: for 'vibrations' he substitutes '*sensorial-motions*.'"—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), p. 374.

**sěn'-sōr'-ī-ūm**, *s.* [Lat. *sensus*=sense (q. v.).]

*Philosophy and Physiology*:

\*1. A sensory point in the human brain where the soul was supposed to be situated, or to have its chief seat. Descartes placed this in the pineal gland (q. v.).

2. According to Erasmus Darwin, the medullary part of the brain, spinal marrow, organs of sense, and of the muscles, and that spirit of animation which resides throughout the body without being cognizable to our senses, except by its effects. (*Zoönomia*, i. 10.)

3. The brain (q. v.).

4. A sensorial center (q. v.).

**sěn'-sōr-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [SENSORIUM.]

A. *As adjective*: Pertaining or relating to the sensorium; sensorial.

"Vibrations in the *sensory* nerves."—*Belsham: Phil. of Human Mind*, ch. iii., § 5.

B. *As substantive*:

1. The sensorium (q. v.).

"Unable to convey to the *sensory* any more than an oblique glimpse of the sovereign Good."—*Warburton: Doctrine of Grace*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. One of the organs of sense.

"The blessed organs and *sensories* by which it feels and perceives the joys of the world to come."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iv., § 4.

**sensory-nerve**, *s.*

*Anatomy*: A nerve constituting an instrument of sensation as distinguished from a motor-nerve, which is an instrument of motion. The sensory terminal organs are three end-bulbs, tactile corpuscles, and Pacinian bodies.

**sěn'-sū-āl**, \***sěn'-sū-āl**, *adj.* [Late Lat. *sensualis*=endowed with feeling, from Lat. *sensus*=sense (q. v.); Fr. *sensual*; Sp. & Port. *sensual*.]

1. Belonging to the predominance of "sense," meaning bodily sensibility, over the faculties of the soul; pertaining to or affecting the senses or bodily organs of perception.

"Hath not the Son Jesus convinced thy *sensual* heart by *sensual* arguments?"—*Rogers: Naaman, the Syrian*, p. 493.

2. Pertaining to or concerning the body, in distinction to the soul; carnal, fleshly; not spiritual, not intellectual.

"The greatest part of men are such as prefer their own private good before all things, even that good which is *sensual* before whatsoever is most divine."—*Hooker*.

3. Pertaining to or consisting in the gratification of sense, or the indulgence of the appetites or passions; luxurious, lewd, voluptuous.

4. Devoted to sensuality or the indulgence of the appetites or passions; voluptuous.

5. Pertaining, relating, or peculiar to sensualism, as a philosophic doctrine.

\***sensual-motion**, *s.*

*Philos. & Physiol.*: An expression used by Erasmus Darwin instead of idea, which he defines as "a contraction or motion, or configuration of the fibers which constitute the immediate organ of sense." (*Zoönomia*, i. 27.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**sěn'-sū-āl-īsm**, s. [Eng. *sensual*; -ism.]  
 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being sensual; sensuality.  
 2. *Metaph.*: The same as SENSATIONALISM (q. v.).  
 "In France two philosophical tendencies opposed the *Sensualism* and *Materialism* which reigned at the beginning of the century."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 337.

**sěn'-sū-āl-īst**, s. [Eng. *sensual*; -ist.]  
 1. One who is sensual; one who is devoted to the gratification of sense or the indulgence of the appetites or passions; one who places his chief happiness in carnal pleasures.  
 2. A supporter of the sensual theory in philosophy.

**sěn-sū-āl-īst-ic**, a. [Eng. *sensualist*; -ic.]  
 1. Sensual.  
 2. Supporting or holding the doctrine of sensualism.

"Reaction against the *sensualistic* school."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 339.

**sěn-sū-āl-ī-tý**, s. [Fr. *sensualité*.]  
 \*1. Originally used of the predominance of sense over the higher powers, but without implying the heavy censure now involved in the word; carnality, worldliness.

"[God] seeing the *sensuality* of man and our woful distrust, is willing to allow us all the means of strengthening our souls in his promise by such seals and witnesses as confirm it."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 493.

2. The quality or state of being sensual or devoted to the gratification of sense and the indulgence of the appetites or passions; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

"Sobriety is sometimes opposed in scripture to pride, and other disorders of the mind. And sometimes it is opposed to *sensuality*."—*Gilpin: Hints for Sermons*, § 20.

**sěn-sū-āl-ī-zā-tion**, subst. [Eng. *sensualiz(e)*; -ation.] The act of sensualizing; the state of being sensualized.

**sěn'-sū-āl-ize**, v. t. [English *sensual*; -ize.] To make or render sensual; to degrade into subjection to the senses; to sink to love of sensual pleasures.

**sěn-sū-āl-ly**, adv. [English *sensual*; -ly.] In a sensual manner.

**sěn-sū-āl-něss**, s. [Eng. *sensual*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sensual; sensuality.

**řsěn-sū-īsm**, subst. [English *sensu(al)*; -ism.] The same as SENSATIONALISM (q. v.).

**řsěn'-sū-īst**, s. & a. [Eng. *sensu(al)*; -ist.] The same as SENSATIONALIST (q. v.).

**řsěn-sū-ōs'-ī-tý**, subst. [English *sensuous*; -ity.] The quality or state of being sensuous.

**sěn'-sū-ōus**, a. [Eng. *sens(e)*; -uous.]

1. Pertaining to the senses or sensible objects; abounding in or suggesting sensible images.

"Being less subtle and fine, but more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate."—*Milton: Of Education*.

2. Readily affected through the senses; alive to the pleasures to be received through the senses.

**sěn'-sū-ōus-ly**, adv. [Eng. *sensuous*; -ly.] In a sensuous manner.

**sěn'-sū-ōus-něss**, s. [Eng. *sensuous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sensuous.

**sěnt**, pret. & pa. par. [SEND, v.]

**sěnt'-eņce**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *sententia*=a way of thinking, sentiment, opinion, from *sentiens*, pr. par. of *sentio*=to feel, to think; Span. *sentencia*; Ital. *sentenzia*, *sentenza*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. An expressed or pronounced opinion; decision, judgment.

"My *sentence* is for open war."—*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 51.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

"Receive the *sentence* of the law, for sins such as by God's book are adjudged to death."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II.*, ii. 3.

3. A decision or judgment given or passed, especially one of an unfavorable nature.

"Let him set out some of Luther's works, that by them we may pass *sentence* upon his doctrines."—*Atterbury*.

4. A maxim, an axiom, a proverb, a saw.

"A *sentence* may be defined a moral instruction couched in a few words."—*Broome: Notes on Odyssey*.

\*5. Meaning, sense, significance.

"The discourse itself, voluble enough and full of *sentence*."—*Milton*.

6. In the same sense as II. 1.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Gram.*: A period; a number of words forming a complete statement or utterance of thought, and followed by a full stop. Sentences are simple, complex, or compound. A simple sentence consists of

only one subject and one predicate, as, "I write." A complex sentence is one which contains a principal sentence together with one or more clauses or dependent sentences; as, "The house, in which the event happened, is taken down." A compound sentence is one which consists of two or more coordinate sentences linked together by a conjunction; as, "He could write, but he could not draw."

"A *sentence* is an assemblage of words expressed in proper form, and ranged in proper order, and concurring to make a complete sense."—*Lowth: Introd. to English Grammar*.

2. *Law*: A definite judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal; a judicial decision publicly and officially pronounced in a criminal prosecution. Technically, sentence is confined to decisions pronounced against persons convicted of crime; the decision in a civil case is called a judgment.

**sěnt'-eņce**, v. t. [SENTENCE, s.]

1. To pass or pronounce judgment or sentence on; to doom to punishment or penalty.

"Came the mild judge and intercessor both To *sentence* man."—*Milton: P. L.*, x. 97.

\*2. To pronounce as judgment; to decree; to utter or give out as a decision.

"Let them . . . enforce the present execution Of what we chance to *sentence*."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

\*3. To express in a sententious, energetic manner.

"Let me hear one wise man *sentence* it, rather than twenty fools, garrulous in their lengthened tale."—*Feltham: Resolves*, i. 93.

**sěnt'-eņce-ēr**, s. [Eng. *sentenc(e)*; -er.] One who pronounces a sentence.

**sěn-těn'-tiał** (ti as sh), adj. [Eng. *sentenc(e)*; -ial.]

1. Comprising sentences.

2. Of or pertaining to a sentence or sentences; as, a *sentential* pause.

**sěn-těn'-tiał-ly** (ti as sh), adv. [Eng. *sentential*; -ly.] In a sentential manner; by means of a sentence or sentences; judicially.

"*Sententially* deprived him of his kingdom."—*Heylin: Hist. Reformation*, i. 22.

\***sěn-těn-ti-ār'-ī-an**, **sěn-těn-ti-a-ry** (ti as sh), s. [Low. Lat. *sententiarius*.] One who read lectures or commented on the *Liber Sententiarum*, or Book of Sentences, of Peter Lombard, a school divine of the twelfth century, called the Master of Sentences. It consisted of arranged extracts from St. Augustine and others of the Fathers on points of Christian doctrine, with objections and replies, also taken from writers of repute.

\***sěn-těn-ti-ōs'-ī-tý** (ti as sh), s. [Eng. *sententious*; -ity.] The quality or state of being sententious, sententiousness.

**sěn-těn'-tious**, a. [Fr. *sentencieux*, from Lat. *sententiosus*, from *sententia*=a sentence (q. v.).]

1. Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims; terse, pithy; short and energetic; rich in judicious observations.

\*2. Comprising sentences; sentential.

**sěn-těn'-tious-ly**, adv. [Eng. *sententious*; -ly.] In a sententious or pithy manner; pithily, tersely; with striking brevity.

**sěn-těn'-tious-něss**, s. [Eng. *sententious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sententious; pithiness or terseness of sentences; brevity of expression combined with energy or strength.

\***sěnt'-ēur** (ě long), s. [Fr. from *sentir*=to perceive.] Scent, odor.

\***sěn-ti-cō-sā**, s. pl. [Fem. pl. of Lat. *senticosus*=full of thorns, thorny, briery.]  
*Bot.*: The thirty-fifth order in Linnæus' *Natural System*. It consists of the modern Rosaceæ (q. v.).

**sěn'-ti-eņce**, \***sěn'-ti-eņ-cý** (ti as sh), subst. [Eng. *sentient*(t); -ce, -cy.] The quality or state of being sentient; the faculty of perception; feeling.

**sěn'-ti-eņt** (ti as sh), a. & s. [Lat. *sentiens*, pr. par. of *sentio*=to feel, to perceive by the senses.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Capable of perceiving by the senses; having the faculty of perception.

2. *Physiol.*: Specially adapted for feeling; as, the *sentient* nerves.

**B. As subst.:** One who has the faculty of perception; a sentient being.

**sěn'-ti-eņt-ly** (ti as sh), adv. [Eng. *sentient*; -ly.] In a sentient manner; with perception.

**sěnt'-i-měnt**, \***sentement**, s. [O. Fr. *sentement* (Fr. *sentiment*), from Low Lat. *sentimentum*, from Lat. *sentio*=to feel; Sp. *sentimiento*; Port. & Ital. *sentimento*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**  
 1. A feeling toward or respecting some person or being; a particular disposition of mind as regards some person or thing; a thought prompted by passion or feeling.

2. Tendency to be moved or influenced by feeling; susceptibility of emotion; sensibility.

3. Thought, opinion, view, notion; the judgment or decision of the mind formed by reasoning or deliberation.

4. The sense, thought, or inner signification contained in words, as distinct from the words themselves.

5. A sentence or passage considered as the expression of a thought; a thought expressed in striking language; a maxim, a saying; a sentence expressive of a wish; a toast; as, The *sentiment* is good, though the language is coarse.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Art*: The leading idea which has governed the general conception of a work of art, or which makes itself visible to the eye and mind of the spectator through the work of an artist.

2. *Phrenol.*: A term used by Spurzheim to distinguish those affective faculties which not only produce a desire to act, but are combined with some other emotion or affection which is not a mere propensity.

**sěnt'-i-měnt'-al**, a. [Fr.; Sp. *sentimental*; Ital. *sentimentale*.]

†1. Having or containing sentiment; abounding with sentiments or reflections; sententious; promoting thought.

"Each moral *sentimental* stroke, Where not the character, but poet spoke."—*Whitehead: Prol. to Roman Father*.

2. Liable to be moved or swayed by sentiment; given to sentiment or sensibility; affecting sentiment or sensibility; indulging in an artificial or affected tenderness.

3. Exciting sensibility; appealing to sentiment or feeling rather than to reason.

"Perhaps there is no less danger in works called *sentimental*."—*Know: Essay* 171.

**sěnt'-i-měnt'-al-īsm**, subst. [Eng. *sentimental*; -ism.] The quality or state of being sentimental; excess of sensibility; affectation of sentiment or sensibility; sentimentality.

**sěnt'-i-měnt'-al-īst**, s. [Eng. *sentimental*; -ist.] One given to sentimentalism; one who affects sentiment or sensibility.

**sěnt'-i-měnt'-al-ly**, adv. [English *sentimental*; -ly.] Affectation of sentiment or sensibility; sentimentalism.

**sěnt'-i-měnt'-al-ize**, v. i. [English *sentimental*; -ize.] To affect sentiment or sensibility; to play the sentimentalist.

**sěnt'-i-měnt'-al-ly**, adv. [Eng. *sentimental*; -ly.] In a sentimental manner.

\***sen-tine**, s. [Latin *sentina*=a sink.] A place into which dirt, dregs, &c., are thrown; a sink.

"A stinking *sentine* of all vices."—*Latimer: Works*, i. 42.

**sěn'-tín-ěl**, \***sen-tin-ell**, \***cen-ton-ell**, s. [Fr. *sentinelle*, from Ital. *sentinella*, a word of doubtful origin; Sp. *centinela*.]

1. One who keeps watch or guard to prevent surprise; specif., a soldier posted to watch or guard an army, camp, or other place from surprise; a sentry.

"The *sentinels* who paced the ramparts announced that the vanguard of the hostile army was in sight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ Many birds and some mammals post *sentinels* to warn them of danger. In the case of seals females are *sentinels*. (*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iv.)

\*2. The watch, guard, or duty of a sentinel; sentry.

"Counsellors are not commonly so united, but that one counsellor keepeth *sentinel* over another, so that if any do counsel out of faction or private ends, it commonly comes to the king's ear."—*Bacon: Essays*.

¶ Also used adjectivally=guarding, guardian.

"The *sentinel* stars set their watch in the sky."—*Campbell: Soldier's Dream*.

**sentinel-crab**, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Podophthalmus vigil*, two to four inches long, from the Indian Ocean. The eyes are set on long footstalks, which, when the animal is alarmed, are erected so as to command an extensive view.

\***sěn'-tín-ěl**, v. t. [SENTINEL, s.]

1. To watch over, as a sentinel.

"Mountains that like giants stand, To *sentinel* enchanted land."—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, i. 14.

2. To furnish with a sentinel or sentinels; to place under the guard of a sentinel or sentinels.

**sěn-ti-sěc'-tion**, s. [Lat. *sentire*=to feel, and Eng. *section*.] Painful vivisection.

bōłł, bōý; pōut, jēwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, řhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũ; -řion, -řion = řhũ. -řious, -řious, -řious = řhũ. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**sěn'-trý, \*sen-ter-y, \*sen-trie, s.** [A corrupt. of *sentinel* (q. v.).]

1. A soldier posted on guard; a sentinel.
2. The duty of a sentinel; guard, watch.
- \*3. A prop, a support.

"Pleasure is but like *sentries*, or wooden frames, set under arches, till they be strong by their own weight and consolidation to stand alone."—*Jeremy Taylor: Ap- ples of Sodom.*

**sentry-box, s.** A small shed to cover a sentry on his post and shelter him from the weather.

**sěn'-vŷ, sěn'-vŷe, s.** [French *sénevé*=the genus *Sinapis*.]

*Bot.*: *Sinapis nigra, S. alba, and S. arvensis.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

**sěnz'-a (z as tz), prep.** [Ital.]

*Music*: Without; as, *senza accompagnamento*, without accompaniment; *senza bassi*, without the basses; *senza sordini*, without the dampers in pianoforte playing; *senza sordino*, without the mute of a violin; *senza stromenti*, without instruments; *senza tempo*, without time, in no definite or exactly marked time.

**sěp'-a-hŷ, s.** [SEPOY.]

**sě-pal, s.** [Fr. *sépale*, from Mod. Lat. *sepalum*.]

*Bot.*: The segments, divisions, or leaves of a calyx (q. v.). First used by Necker, revived by De Candolle, and now universally accepted. If there is but one sepal, *i. e.*, if the sepals have adhered by their sides, the calyx is said to be monosepalous or gamosepalous, if two, disepalous, if three, trisepalous, if four, tetrasepalous, but the last three terms are rare. Sepals are modified leaves with netted veins like the original leaf if the plant be an exogen, and with parallel veins if it be an endogen.



Flower of Strawberry.  
s. Sepals.

**sě'-paled, a.** [Eng. *sepal*; -ed.]

*Bot.*: Having a sepal or sepals.

**sěp'-al-ine, a.** [Eng. *sepal*; -ine.]

*Bot.*: Of or belonging to a sepal.

**sě-pāl'-ō-dŷ, s.** [English *sepal*, and Gr. *eidōs*=form.]

*Bot.*: The reversion of petals into sepals.

**sěp'-al-ōid, adj.** [English *sepal*; -oid.] Like a sepal; used specif. when there is a single floral envelope and it is green, as in *Ulmus* and *Rumex*.

**sěp'-al-ōus, a.** [Eng. *sepal*; -ous.] Relating to or having sepals.

**sěp-a-ra-bŷl'-ŷ-tŷ, s.** [English *separable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being separable; divisibility, separableness.

**sěp'-a-ra-ble, a.** [Lat. *separabilis*, from *separo*=to separate (q. v.); Fr. *séparable*; Sp. *separable*; Ital. *separabile*.]

1. Capable of being separated or rent; admitting of separation of its parts; divisible.

"Where the substance is separate or separable."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 53.

2. Capable of being disjoined or disunited. (Followed by *from*.)

"Expansion and duration . . . are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not separable one from another."—*Locke*.

**sěp'-a-ra-ble-ness, s.** [Eng. *separable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being separable; separability.

**sěp'-a-ra-blŷ, adv.** [Eng. *separab(le)*; -ly.] In a separable manner.

**sěp'-a-rāte, v. t. & i.** [Latin *separatus*, pa. par. of *separo*=to separate: *se*=apart, and *paro*=to provide; Fr. *séparer*; Sp. & Port. *separar*; Italian *separare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To disunite, to disjoin; to break up into separate and distinct parts; to part things either naturally or artificially joined; to sever.

"From the fine gold I separate the alloy."  
*Dryden: Art of Poetry.*

2. To set apart from a number, as for a particular service or office.

"Separate me Barnabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them."—*Acts* xiii. 2.

3. To withdraw (with a reflexive pronoun).

"Separate thyself from me."—*Genesis* xiii. 9.

4. To part; to make a space or interval between; to lie or come between.

"During the ten centuries which separated the reign of Charlemagne from the reign of Napoleon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To part; to be disunited or disjoined; to become disconnected; to withdraw from each other; to break up into parts.

"When there was not room enough for their herds to feed, they by consent *separated*, and enlarged their pasture."—*Locke*.

2. To cleave, to open, to come apart.

**sěp'-a-rāte, a. & s.** [SEPARATE, v.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Divided from the rest; disjoined, disunited, disconnected. (Used of things which have been united or connected.)

2. Unconnected; not united; distinct. (Used of things which have never been united or connected.)

"Separate from sinners."—*Hebrews* vii. 26.

¶ Used in Botany, to denote absence of cohesion between parts.

3. Alone; without company.

"He sought them both, but wished his hap might find Eve *separate*."  
*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 422.

\*4. Secret, secluded.

"In a secret vale the Trojan sees  
A *separate* grove."—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, vi. 953.

5. Disunited from the body; incorporeal.

"The soul, or any *separate* spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking."—*Locke*.

\*B. As subst.: A separatist. (*Gauden*.)

**separate-estate, s.** The property of a married woman which she holds independently of her husband's control or interference.

**separate-maintenance, s.** A provision made by a husband for the support of his wife when they have come to an arrangement to live apart.

**sěp'-a-rate-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *separate*; -ly.] In a separate or disconnected state; apart, distinctly, singly.

"Trading *separately* upon their own stocks."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. i.

**sěp'-a-rate-ness, s.** [English *separate*; -ness.] The quality or state of being separate.

**sěp-a-rāt'-ŷc-al, adj.** [Eng. *separat(e)*; -ical.] Pertaining to separation in religion; schismatical.

**sěp'-a-rāt-ŷng, pr. par. or a.** [SEPARATE, v.]

**separating-funnel, s.** A funnel for the drawing off of immiscible liquids of different specific gravities.

**separating-sieve, s.** A compound sieve used in powder-mills for sorting the grains according to their different sizes.

**separating-weir, s.** A weir of masonry so contrived as to allow the waters to flow away during floods, but having an intercepting channel along the face of the weir to collect the water in medium stages.

**sěp-a-rā'-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *separationem*, accusative of *separatio*, from *separatus*, pa. par. of *separo*=to separate (q. v.); Sp. *separacion*; Italian *separazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of separating, disjoining, or disconnecting; the disjunction or disconnection of parts.

2. The state of being separated; the act of separating or going apart from each other.

3. The operation of disuniting or decomposing substances; chemical analysis.

"A fifteenth part of silver, incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any matter of *separation*, unless you put a greater quantity of silver, which is the last refuge in *separation*."—*Bacon*.

4. The repeal of a union between two or more countries.

5. The disunion of married persons; cessation of conjugal cohabitation of man and wife; divorce. [¶.]

"Did you not hear  
A buzzing of a *separation*  
Between the king and Catherine?"  
*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 1.

\*II. *Music*: An old name for a grace or passing note "not reckoned in the measure or time, put between two real notes rising a third, and only designed to give a variety to the melody."

¶ *Judicial separation*: [DIVORCE.]

**sěp-a-rā'-tion-ŷst, s. & a.** [English *separation*; -ist.]

**A. As subst.**: One who advocates separation, or the dissolution of the union between two countries; a separatist.

"According to the latest returns the Unionists had carried two hundred and seven seats and the *Separationists* one hundred and five."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**B. As adj.**: Pertaining or relating to separation, or separationists.

**sěp'-a-rāt-ŷsm, s.** [Eng. *separat(e)*; -ism.] The quality or state of being a separatist; the opinions, principles, or practice of separatists.

"If the thirty could be raised to one hundred, it is probable that *Separatism* would be dropped."—*Church Times*, June 25, 1886.

**Sěp'-a-rāt-ŷst, s. & a.** [Eng. *separat(e)*; -ist.]

**A. As substantive:**

**I. Ord. Lang.**: One who withdraws or separates himself; specifically, one who withdraws or secedes from a church or sect to which he has belonged; a seceder, a schismatic, a sectary.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Eccles. & Church Hist.*: A small sect calling themselves Separatists or Protestant Separatists, and holding aloof from the Church of England, believing it not sufficiently to maintain its Protestant character.

2. *Eng. History (pl.)*: A name applied by their opponents to those who, in 1885, followed Mr. Gladstone in wishing to concede to Ireland a separate parliament and executive for the management of Irish, as distinguished from Imperial, affairs.

**B. As adj.**: Advocating separation or repeal of a union; separationist.

**sěp-a-ra-tŷst'-ŷc, a.** [English *separatist*; -ic.] Relating to or characterized by separation; schismatical.

**sěp'-a-rāt-ŷve, a.** [Eng. *separat(e)*; -ive.] Tending to separate; promoting separation.

"The *separative* virtue of extreme cold."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 491.

**sěp'-a-rāt-ōr, s.** [Lat., from *separatus*, pa. par. of *separo*=to separate (q. v.).]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: One who or that which separates, divides, or disconnects; a divider; specifically, a machine for thrashing grain in the straw; a machine for clearing grain from dust, seeds, and chaff.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Chem.*: A vessel of globular or spindle shape, having a narrow mouth, closed by a stopper, and terminating in a downwardly tapering pipe, frequently provided with a valve. It is used for separating chemical mixtures.

2. *Metallurgy*:  
(1) A large pan set below the amalgamating pan in a mill. [SETTLER, SILVER-MILL.]

(2) An ore-sorting apparatus in which an ascending current of water is directed against a descending shower of the comminuted ore, floating off the lighter and worthless portions, while the metalliferous matters sink to the bottom.

3. *Weaving*: A ravel (q. v.).

**sěp'-a-rāt-ōr-ŷ, a. & s.** [Eng. *separat(e)*; -ory.]

**A. As adj.**: Causing or used in separation; separative.

**B. As subst.**: A surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the skull.

**sěp-a-rā'-trix, s.** [Latin *separo*=to separate; fem. sub. suff. *-trix*.]

*Arith.*: The dot placed at the left of a decimal fraction; the decimal point.

**sěp'-ar-ŷst, s.** [Eng. *separ(ate)*; -ist.] A separatist. (*Harl. Miscell.*, vi. 383.)

**sě-pāwn', sě-pōn', s.** [Native American Indian name.] A species of food, consisting of meal or maize boiled in water.

†**sě-pě-dōn, s.** [Gr. *sepedōn*=putrefaction.]

*Zoöl.*: A partial synonym of *Naja* (q. v.).

\***sě-pě-dō-nŷ-ŷ-i, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *sepedoni(um)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei*.]

*Bot.*: A sub-order of Hymenomycetes (*Lindley*), of Hyphomycetes (*Griffith & Henfrey*). Spores lying in heaps among the filaments of the mycelium. A heterogeneous assemblage of genera.

**sě-pě-dō-nŷ-ŷ-um, s.** [Mod. Latin, from Greek *sepedōn*=rotteness, decay, *sepo*=to make rotten or putrid.]

*Botany*: The typical genus of *Sepedoniæ* (q. v.). Species numerous, some with golden yellow, and others with red spores, growing on boleti and other fungals.

**sě-pě-r-ŷne, sě-pŷr'-ŷne, s.** [SIPERINE.]

\***sě-pěl'-ŷ-ble, a.** [Lat. *sepelibilis*, from *sepelto*=to bury.] Fit for burial; admitting of or intended for burial; that may be buried.

\***sěp-ě-lŷ-tion, subst.** [Lat. *sepelio*=to bury.] Burial, interment.

**sě-pŷ-a, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *sepia*=the cuttle-fish (q. v.).]

1. *Zoöl.*: The typical and only recent genus of *Sepiadæ* (q. v.). Body oblong (varying in length from three to twenty-eight inches), with lateral fins as long as itself; arms with four rows of suckers; mantle supported by tubercles fitting into sockets on neck and funnel; shell broad and thick

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pŷne, pŷt, sŷre, sŷr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mŷte, cŷb, cŷre, unŷte, cŷr, rāle, fŷll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



in front, laminated, and terminating in a permanent mucro. Woodward puts the species at thirty, universally distributed.

2. *Palæont.*: Fossil species ten, from the Jurassic to the Eocene Tertiary. Several species have been found on mucrons from the London Clay.

3. *Comp. Anat.*: The black secretion of the cuttle-fish.

"Nobody who has not tasted the great cuttle-fish, his feelers cut up and stewed in the black ink or *sepia* which serves him, apparently, for blood, can imagine how good he is."—*London Globe*.

4. *Chem. & Art.*: A dark brown pigment prepared from the black secretion of the cuttle-fish, *Sepia officinalis*. The pigment may be isolated by boiling the secretion successively with water, hydrochloric acid, and ammonium carbonate. It is tasteless, inodorous, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but dissolves in warm caustic potash. When the latter is decomposed with acid, the sepia pigment is precipitated of a dark brown color, and having a fine grain.

*sē-pī'-a-dæ*, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sepia*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-(i)dæ*.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A family of Cephalopoda, with one recent genus (*Sepia*) and four fossil genera (*Spirulirostra*, *Beloptera*, *Belemnosis*, and *Helicercus*). Shell calcareous; consisting of a broad laminated plate, terminating behind in a hollow, imperfectly chambered apex (or mucro). They commence in the Middle Oolites.

\**sē-pī-ār'-ī-æ*, s. pl. [Lat. *sepes*, genit. *sepi(s)* = a hedge; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-arīæ*.]

*Bot.*: The twenty-fifth order in Linnæus' *Natural System*. Genera, *Jasminum*, *Ligustrum*, *Brunfelsia*, &c.

*sē-pīc*, a. [Eng. *sep(ia)*; *-ic*.]

1. Of or pertaining to sepia.
2. Done in sepia, as a drawing.

\**sē-pīc'-ō-loūs*, a. [Lat. *sepes* = a hedge, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

*Bot.*: Growing in hedge-rows.

*sēp-īd-ā'-ceouš* (ce as sh), a. [Formed from *sepiadæ* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: Of or belonging to the Sepiadæ (q. v.). (*Goodrich*.)

*sē-pī-dæ*, s. pl. [Lat. *seps*, genit. *sep(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Lizards, often combined with the Scincidæ (q. v.). Palate toothless, with longitudinal groove; limbs four or two weak. Almost confined to the Ethiopian region, but extending into the borders of the Oriental and Palæarctic regions.

*sē-pī-form*, adj. [Lat. *seps* (genit. *sepis*), and *forma* = form.] [SEPS.] Resembling the genus *Seps* in form.

*sepiform-lizard*, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Pleurostrichus sepiformis*.

\**sē-pīl'-ī-ble*, a. [SEPELIBLE.]

†*sēp'-ī-mēnt*, s. [Lat. *sepimentum*, from *sepio* = to hedge in; *sepes* = a hedge.] A hedge, a fence; anything which separates.

"A farther testimony and *sepiment* to which, were the Samaritan, Chaldee, and Greek versions."—*Lively Oracles*, p. 28.

*sē-pī-ō'-lā*, subst. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sepia* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of the Teuthidæ (q. v.), with seven species, from the coasts of Norway, Britain, the Mediterranean, Mauritius, Japan, and Australia. Body short, purse-like; mantle supported by a broad cervical band, and a ridge fitting a groove in the funnel; fins dorsal; suckers in two rows, or crowded, on arms, in four rows on tentacles; first left arm hectocotylized; pen half as long as the back.

*sē-pī-ō'-lite*, subst. [Gr. *sepia* = cuttle-fish, and *lithos* = a stone; Ger. *sepiolith*.]

*Min.*: The same as MEERSCHAUM (q. v.).

*sē-pī-ō'-stāire*, subst. [Gr. *sepia*, and *osteon* = a bone.]

*Comp. Anat.*: Cuttle-bone (q. v.).

*sē-pī-ō'-teū'-thīf*, s. [Mod. Lat. *sepia* (q. v.), and *teuthis* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Teuthidæ; with thirteen species, distributed from the West Indies to the Cape, the Red Sea, Java, and Australia. Closely akin to *Loligo* (q. v.); fins lateral, as long as the body; length from four inches to three feet; fourth left arm hectocotylized at apex.

*sē-pī-ūm*, s. [SEPIA.] The internal bone of a cuttle-fish. (*Brande*.)

*sē-pōm'-ē-tēr*, subst. [Gr. *sepō* = to putrefy, and *metron* = a measure.]

*Physics*: An instrument for determining, by means of the decoloration and decomposition produced in permanganate of soda, the amount of organic impurity existing in the atmosphere.

*sē-pōy*, s. [Mahratta, &c., *shīpā* = a soldier, a policeman; Hind. & Pers. *sīpāhī* = a soldier, from Pers. *sīpāh* = army; O. Pers. *spāda* = a native soldier. Heber thought that the word was derived from *sip* = the bow and arrow with which they were originally armed.]

*Hist.*: A slight alteration of the ordinary word used for centuries by the natives of India for a soldier in general, but confined by Anglo-Indians to the Hindu and Mohammedan troops, especially to those in British pay. The French, under Labourdonnais, set the example of employing sepoy at the siege of Madras in 1746. Next year, sepoy, probably undisciplined peons or policemen, fought on the British side; and in 1748 a small corps of sepoy was raised. As the three Presidencies were established and developed, each trained sepoy, till at length there arose three great armies, which largely aided Britain in establishing its Indian empire. The battle of Inkerman (Nov. 5, 1854) having shown the superiority of the Minie rifle to the old musket, the British desired to place the Enfield, an improvement on the Minie, in the hands of the native soldiery. Unhappily for the British the cartridges manufactured in England were made up with cows' grease, which, by the Hindu ceremonial law, was fatal to the caste of any one putting them to his lips. The cry arose that this was done intentionally, all explanations to the contrary were rejected, and on Sunday, May 10, 1857, the troops stationed at Meerut broke into open mutiny, attended by a massacre of Europeans. The mutineers escaped to Delhi, where a fresh massacre took place. The restoration of the Mogul empire was proclaimed, and the Bengal sepoy mutiny became strengthened by a Mohammedan rebellion. Regiment after regiment of the Bengal army mutinied, till nearly all had deserted their colors, and a death struggle took place during the next two years between the handful of Europeans in Upper India and Bengal and those who sought their lives. Delhi was retaken, after desperate fighting, between the 14th and 20th of Sept., 1857; Lucknow reinforced on Nov. 16, 1857, and relieved in March, 1858. [EAST INDIA COMPANY.] The disproportion between sepoy and European soldiers, which had been very great at the outbreak of the mutiny, was reduced at once by a large diminution of the former and a great increase of the latter. Immediately before the Mutiny the number of European officers was 6,170, of soldiers 39,352, and of natives 232,224—total 277,746. Mr. W. W. Hunter states that in 1882-3 the Bengal army numbered 105,270 officers and men, of whom 66,081 were native troops; the Madras army 46,309, of whom 34,283 were natives; and the Bombay army 33,897, of whom 27,041 were natives. The total British army in India consisted of 190,416 officers and men, of whom 63,071 were Europeans and 102,183 natives.

*sēps*, s. [Lat. from Gr. *seps* = a lizard with a long body and a short tail, probably *Seps chalcides*, the *cicigna* of the Italians.]

*Zoöl.*: The type genus of Sepidæ (q. v.), or a genus of Scincidæ (q. v.). Rostral plate rounded; head pyramidal; body long and cylindrical; lower eyelid with transparent disc; limbs four. Seven species, from the south of Europe, Madeira, Teneriffe, Palestine, North and South Africa, and Madagascar.

*sēp'-sīn*, s. [Gr. *sepsis* = putrefaction.] A toxicous ptomaine obtained from the yeast of putrefying beer.

*sēp'-sīs*, s. [Gr. *sepsis* = putrefaction.] A putrefactive or toxicous condition; infection by pathogenic bacteria.

"It is not so very long ago that Lister, with each particle of his spray of carbolic acid solution, sought to capture and kill each individual germ floating in the air around open wounds while operating, and thus prevent what is technically known as *sepsis*. What he did do was to cover the open tissues with the carbolic solution, as it descended from the spray, and this is what did the work."—*Dr. Walter B. Peet: New York Herald*, July 24, 1898.

*sēpt* (1), s. [Lat. *septum* = an inclosure.]

*Arch.*: A railing.

"About the temple, and within the outward *sept* thereof."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, III., pt. iii., ix. 2.

\**sēpt* (2), \**septe*, s. [A corruption of *sect* (q. v.).] A clan, a family, a branch of a race or family. Applied especially to the clans or families in Ireland.

*sēpt*-, *sēp-tī*-, *pref.* [Lat. *septem* = seven.] Containing seven; sevenfold.

*sēp'-tā*, s. pl. [SEPTUM.]

*sēpt-æ'-mī-ā*, s. [SEPTICÆMIA.]

†*sēpt'-ān-gle*, subst. [Lat. *septem* = seven, and *angulus* = an angle.]

*Geom.*: A figure having seven sides and seven angles; a heptagon.

*sēpt-ān'-gū-lar*, adj. [Pref. *sept*-, and Eng. *angular* (q. v.).] Having seven angles.

*sēp-tār'-ī-ā*, s. [Lat. *septum* = an inclosure, and fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria*.]

*Zoöl.*: A synonym of *Teredo* (q. v.). (*Lamarck*.)

*sēp-tār'-ī-ūm* (pl. *sēp-tār'-ī-ā*), s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *septum* = an inclosure. So named from the partitions or septa by which they are divided.]

*Geol. (pl.)*: Flattened balls of stone, generally ironstone, which, on being split, are seen to be separated in their interior into irregular masses. (*Lyell*.) Seeley defines them to be concretions formed of a mixture of lime and clay. They are found in flattened ovoid masses in nearly all clays, generally in horizontal layers. In the Ludlow district, where they are sometimes eight feet in diameter, they are called *Ball-stones*. Brickmakers term them *Turtle-stones*. When burnt and ground to powder, they form hydraulic cement, which sets under water.

*sēp'-tāte*, adj. [Lat. *sep(tum)* = a hedge; Eng. adj. suff. *-ate*.] Partitioned off or divided into compartments by septa

*Sēp-tēm'-bēr*, s. [Lat., from *septem* = seven; Fr. *Septembre*.] The ninth month of the year; so called from being the seventh month after March, with which month the year originally began.

*September-thorn*, s.

*Entom.*: A European geometer moth, *Ennomos erosaria*.

*Sēp-tēm'-brīst*, *Sēp-tēm' brīz-ērš*, s. pl. [Fr. *Septembristes*, *Septembriseurs*.] A name given to the authors or organizers of the massacre of Loyalists which took place on September 2, 3, and 4, 1792, in the Abbaye and other French prisons, after the capture of Verdun by the allied Prussian army; hence, a malignant or bloodthirsty person.

†*sēp-tēm'-flū-ōūs*, a. [Latin *septem* = seven, and *fluo* = to flow.] Divided into seven streams or currents; having seven mouths, as a river.

"The main stream of this *septemfluous* river [the Nile]."—*More: Mystery of Iniquity*, bk. i., ch. xvi., § 11.

*sēp-tēm part'-ite*, a. [Lat. *septem* = seven and *partitus*, pa. par. of *partior* = to divide.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts.

\**sep-tem-tri-oun*, s. [Latin *septemtrio*.] The north.

"Both east and west and *septemtrion*."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 15,953.

\**sēp-tēm'-vī-ōūs*, a. [Lat. *septem* = seven, and *via* = a way.] In seven directions.

"Officers of the state ran *septemviro*."—*Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lxxiii.

*sēp-tēm'-vīr*, s. [Lat., from *septem* = seven, and *vir* = a man.] One of a body of seven men joined in any office or commission.

*sēp-tēm'-vīr-ate*, s. [Lat. *septemviratus*.] The office of a septemvir; a government by seven persons.

*sēp-tēm'-ā-rŷ*, a. & s. [Latin *septenarius*, from *septeni* = seven each; *septem* = seven.]

A. As adjective:

1. Consisting of or relating to the number seven.

"The rare and singular effects of the *septenary* number."—*Hakewell: Apologie*, lib. iii., ch. ii.

2. Lasting seven years; occurring once in every seven years.

†B. As subst.: The number seven; a period of seven years.

*septenary-institutions*, s. pl. Such institutions as the Week (q. v.), a week of years, &c.

*sēp-tēm-ate*, *sēp-tēm-ōūs*, a. [Lat. *septeni* = seven each; Eng. suff. *-ate*, *-ous*.]

*Bot.*: Growing in sevens. Used of leaflets, &c.

*sēpt-ēne*, subst. [Latin *sept(em)* = seven; *-ene*.] [HEPTENE.]

*sēp-tēm'-nāte*, s. [Lat. *septem* = seven, and *annus* = a year.] A period of seven years.

*sēp-tēm'-nī-āl*, a. [Lat. *septimus*, from *septem* = seven, and *annus* = a year.]

1. Lasting or continuing seven years; as, a *septennial* parliament.

2. Happening or recurring once in every seven years.

"He was ready to accept a principle of *septennial* revaluations."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

*Septennial Act*, s. An act by which the duration of the British Parliament was limited to seven years. (See extract.)

"As to the duration of Parliament, the present limit of seven years was fixed by the *Septennial Act*, in the first year of George I."—*London Standard*.

*sēp-tēm'-nī-āl-lŷ*, adv. [Eng. *septennial*; *-ly*.] Once in every seven years.

*sēp-tēm'-nī-ūm*, s. [Latin.] [SEPTENNATE.] A period of seven years.

*sēp-tēm'-trī-āl*, a. [Lat. *septentri(o)* = the north; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Septentriational, northern.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīš; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beļ, deļ.



**sĕp-tĕn'-trĭ-ō**, *s.* [Lat., from *septem*=seven, and *trio*=a plowing ox.]

*Astron.*: The constellation Ursa Major or the Great Bear.

**sĕp-tĕn'-trĭ-ōn**, *s. & a.* [Fr., from Lat. *septentrio*.] [SEPTENTRIO.]

**A. As subst.**: The north,

"Thou art as opposite to every good  
As the antipodes are unto us,  
Or as the south to the *septentrio*."  
*Shakesp.*: *Henry VI., Pt. III., i. 4.*

**B. As adj.**: Northern.

"If the blast *septentrio* with brushing wings  
Sweep up the smoky mists, and vapors damp."  
*J. Philips: Cider, i.*

**sĕp-tĕn'-trĭ-ōn-ā**, **\*sĕp-tĕn'-trĭ-ōn-ā**, *adj.* [Lat. *septentrionalis*, from *septentrio*=the north.] Northern; situated in or coming from the north.

**sĕp-tĕn'-trĭ-ō-nāl'-ī-tĭ**, *s.* [Eng. *septentrional*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being northern; northerliness.

**sĕp-tĕn'-trĭ-ōn-ā-lĭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *septentrional*; *-ly*.] Toward the north; northerly.

**sĕp-tĕn'-trĭ-ōn-āte**, *v. i.* [English *septentrio*; *-ate*.] To tend northerly or toward the north.

**sĕp-tĕt'**, **sĕp-tĕtte'**, *s.* [Lat. *septem*=seven.]

**1. Ord. Lang.**: A body or number of seven.

"Another *septette* faced the starter for the inaptly named Thursday Hurdle Race."—*Field*, Jan. 9, 1886.

**2. Music**: A composition for seven voices or instruments.

**sĕpt'-fōl**, *s.* [SEPTIFOLIOUS.]

**1. Bot.**: *Potentilla tormentilla*. [TORMENTIL.]

**2. Christian Art**: A figure of seven equal segments of a circle, used as a symbol of the seven sacraments, the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit, &c.

**sĕp-tĭ** (1), *pref.* [SEPT-]

**sĕp-tĭ** (2), *pref.* [Latin *septum*=an inclosure.] Of or belonging to a partition.

**sĕp-tĭc'**, **\*sĕp-tĭck**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *septicus*, from Gr. *septikos*, from *sepō*=to putrefy; Fr. *septique*; Sp. *septico*.]

**A. As adj.**: Having power to promote or produce putrefaction; causing putrefaction; putrefying.

"Poisoning its blood with *septic* fluid from the spoiled tissues."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

**B. As subst.**: A substance which has the power of promoting or producing, or which tends to promote or produce putrefaction; a substance which eats away the flesh without causing much pain.

**sĕp-tĭç-æ'-mĭ-a**, **sĕp-tæ'-mĭ-a**, *s.* [Gr. *septos*=putrid, and *haima*=blood.]

*Pathol.*: A state of the blood without secondary abscesses, a kind of pyæmia with intense fever, and great constitutional disturbance from blood-poisoning. The anti-septic researches of Lister and of Pasteur lead to the hope that septicæmia will in future be of rare occurrence. [LISTERISM.]

**sĕp-tĭc-ā**, *a.* [Eng. *septic*; *-al*.] The same as SEPTIC (q. v.).

"As a *septic* medicine he commended the ashes of a salamander."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

**sĕp-tĭc-ā-lĭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *septical*; *-ly*.] In a septic manner; by means of septics.

**sĕp-tĭ-çĭ'-dal**, *a.* [Pref. *septi-* (2); Lat. *cædo*=to cut (in comp. *-cido*), and Eng. suff. *-al*.]

*Bot.* (of the dehiscence of a fruit): Taking place through the dissepiments, leaving the dissepiments divided into two plates, and forming the sides of each valve, as in *Rhododendron*.

**sĕp-tĭç'-ī-tĭ**, *s.* [Eng. *septic*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being septic; tendency or power to promote or produce putrefaction.

**sĕp-tĭ-fār'-ī-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *septifariam*=sevenfold, from *septem*=seven.]

*Bot.*: Turned seven different ways.

**sĕp-tĭf-ēr-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *septum* (pl. *septa*)=an inclosure, a septum, and *fero*=to bear.]

*Bot.*: Bearing septa.

**sĕp-tĭf-lū-ōūs**, *adj.* [Pref. *septi-* (1), and Lat. *fluo*=to flow.] Flowing in seven streams. [SEPTEMFLUOUS.]

**sĕp-tĭ-fō'-lĭ-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *septi-* (1), and *folium*=a leaf.] Having seven leaves.

**sĕp-tĭ-form**, *adj.* [Pref. *septi-* (2), and *forma*=form.] Resembling a septum or partition.

**sĕp-tĭf-ŕā-gā**, *a.* [Pref. *septi-* (2); *frag-*, root of Lat. *frango*=to break, and Eng. suff. *-al*.]

*Bot.* (of the dehiscence of a fruit): Leaving the dissepiments adhering to the axis and separated from the valves. Example, *Convolvulus*.

**sĕp-tĭ-lāt'-ēr-ā**, *a.* [Pref. *septi-* (1), and Eng. *lateral*.] Having seven sides.

**sĕp-tĭle**, *a.* [Lat. *sept(um)*=an inclosure, a septum; Eng. adj. suff. *-ile*.]

*Bot.*: Of or belonging to septa or dissepiments.

**sĕp-tĭ-liōn** (i as y), *s.* [Lat. *septem*=seven; cf. *billion*, *trillion*, &c.] In English notation a million raised to the seventh power; a number consisting of a unit followed by forty-two ciphers; in American, French and Italian notation, a unit followed by twenty-four ciphers.

**\*sĕp-tĭm-ā**, *a.* [Lat. *septem*=seven; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to the number seven.

**\*sĕp-tĭ-mā-nār'-ī-ān**, *subst.* [Lat. *septimana*=a week.] A monk on duty for a week in a monastery.

**\*sĕp-tĭm-īsed**, *adj.* [Lat. *septim(us)*=the seventh; Eng. suff. *-ized*.] Of, or belonging to a period measured by the number seven.

**sĕp-tĭ-mōle**, *s.* [Fr.]

*Music*: A group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six.

**sĕp-tĭne**, *s.* [Gr. *septē*=a means of producing decay.]

*Pathol.*: Organic poison.

**sĕp-tĭ-noūs**, *a.* [Eng. *septin(e)*; *-ous*.]

*Pathol.*: Produced by organic poison. A term introduced by Dr. Richardson in his inaugural address at the Congress of the Sanitary Institute, Nov. 3, 1877. It was intended by him to express the hypothetical view that contagious and infectious diseases are propagated by the sick person becoming for a time like a poisonous animal, the venom of which is capable of being transmitted by some channel or medium to others. This view was intended as a rival one to the germ hypothesis of disease.

"He (Dr. Richardson) classed the diseases produced by organic poisons as *septinous* instead of zymotic, he preferring the word *septine* for this poison."—*London Times*.

**sĕpt-in'-sū-lār**, *a.* [Fr. *septinsulaire*, from Lat. *septem*=seven, and *insula*=an island.] Consisting of seven islands; as, the *septinsular* republic of the Ionian Islands.

**sĕp-tĭ-sĭl-ā-ble**, *s.* [Pref. *septi-*, and English *syllable* (q. v.).] A word of seven syllables.

**sĕp-tĭ-vĭ-gĭn'-tĕne**, *s.* [Pref. *septi-* (1); Latin *vigint(i)*=twenty, and suff. *-ene*.] [CEROTENE.]

**sĕp-tū-a-gĕn-ār'-ī-ān**, *s.* [Eng. *septuagenary*; *-an*.] A person of seventy years of age; a person between the ages of seventy and eighty.

**sĕp-tū-āg'-ĕn-a-rĭ**, **sĕp-tū-a-gĕn'-a-rĭ**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *septuagenarius*=consisting of seventy; *septuageni*=seventy each; *septem*=seven; Fr. *septuagén-aire*.]

**A. As adj.**: Consisting of seventy or of seventy years; pertaining to a person seventy years of age.

**B. As subst.**: The same as SEPTUAGENARIAN (q. v.).

**sĕp-tū-a-gĕs'-ī-mā**, *s.* [Latin *septuagesimus*=seventieth, from *septuaginta*=seventy.] The third Sunday before Lent, so called because it is about seventy days before Easter.

**sĕp-tū-a-gĕs'-ī-māl**, *a.* [SEPTUAGESIMA.] Consisting of seventy or of seventy years.

**sĕp-tū-a-gĭnt**, *subst. & adj.* [Lat. *septuaginta*=seventy.]

**A. As substantive**:

*Scripture*: A Greek version of the Hebrew or Old Testament Scriptures; the oldest one made into any language. A still extant letter referred to by Josephus, Jerome, and Eusebius, purports to be from a certain Aristeas, officer at the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus. It states that after the king had founded the great Alexandrian library, he wished to have in it a copy of the Jewish sacred books. By the advice of his chief librarian, Demetrius Phalareus, he sent to the high priest at Jerusalem, requesting him to send six translators from each tribe, seventy-two in all. The request was complied with; the translators came and completed their work in seventy-two days. From their number, and perhaps the time they occupied, the name Septuagint arose. But the letter of Aristeas is not now believed to be genuine, and Coptic words in the work show that the translators were from Egypt, and not from Jerusalem. The version was apparently made at Alexandria, and was commenced about B. C. 280 the Pentateuch being the only part translated at first. It is well done. Next in value is the book of Proverbs. Job was translated from the Hebrew text, differing both by excess and defect from that now recognized. Esther, the Psalms, and the Prophets followed, seemingly between B. C. 180 and 170. Jeremiah is the best translated, and Daniel is executed so badly that Theodotion, in the second century A. D., had to do the work again. Jesus and His Apostles frequently quoted the Septuagint in place

of the Hebrew. The Jews had a high opinion of the Septuagint, but on finding the Messianic passages used effectively by the Christians in controversy with them, they established a fast to mourn that the Septuagint had ever been issued, and had a new translation by Aquila brought out for the use of the synagogues. Three Christian recensions took place late in the third or early in the fourth century. The first modern edition was the Complutensian in 1514-1517; since then several others have appeared.

**B. As adj.**: Of, belonging to, or contained in the Septuagint (q. v.).

**†sĕp-tū-a-rĭ**, *s.* [Lat. *septem*=seven.] Something composed of seven; a week.

**sĕp-tū-lā** (pl. **sĕp-tū-læ**), *s.* [Mod. Lat. dimin. from *septem* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: A small or imperfect partition.

**†sĕp-tū-lāte**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *septul(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ate*.]

*Bot.*: Having one or more septulæ.

**sĕp-tūm** (pl. **sĕp-tā**), *s.* [Lat.=an inclosure, a partition, from *sepĭo*=to hedge in.]

**1. Anat.**: A partition, as the *septum narium*, the partition between the nostrils, the neural and hæmal septa, &c.

**2. Botany**:

(1) (Pl.): The partitions or dissepiments constituting the cells in ovaries.

(2) The connective in an anther.

(3) *Zoöl.* (pl.): The partitions in a chambered shell, in some corals, &c.

**sĕp-tū-or**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *septem*=seven.]

*Music*: The same as SEPTET (q. v.).

**sĕp-tū-ple**, *a.* [Lat. *septuplus*, from *septem*=seven.] Sevenfold.

**sĕp-tū-ple**, *v. t.* [SEPTUPLE, *a.*] To make or multiply sevenfold.

"The fire . . . whose heat was *septupled*."—*Adams: Works*, i. 91.

**sĕ-pŭl'-chrāl**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *sepulchralis*, from *sepulcrum*, *sepulchrum*=a sepulchre (q. v.); Sp. *sepulcral*; Ital. *sepulcrale*.]

**1. Literally**:

(1) Of or pertaining to burial, the grave, or monuments raised over the dead.

(2) Found in ancient tombs or burying places.

"The collection is peculiarly rich in *sepulchral* pottery of nearly every type."—*Athenæum*, Jan. 3, 1886, p. 21.

**2. Fig.**: Suggestive of a sepulcher or the tomb; hence, deep, grave, hollow in tone; as, a *sepulchral* tone of voice.

**sepulchral-mounds**, *s. pl.*

*Anthrop.*: A generic name for the graves and funeral monuments of early peoples and some races of low culture at the present day. [CAIRN, BARROW, TUMULUS.]

**\*sĕ-pŭl'-chrāl-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *sepulchral*; *-ize*.] To render sepulchral or solemn.

**sĕp-ŭl'-chĕr**, **sĕp-ŭl'-chre** (*chre* as *kĕr*), *subst.* [Fr. *sepulcre*, from Lat. *sepulcrum*, *sepulchrum*, from *sepultus*, pa. par. of *sepelio*=to bury; Sp. & Port. *sepulcro*; Ital. *sepulcro*.]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: A tomb, a grave, a burial vault.

**II. Eccles.**: A small temporary altar, on which the second Host consecrated in the Mass on Maunday Thursday is reserved for the Missa Sicca on Good Friday. In many of the English pre-Reformation churches there was a recess in the north wall for this purpose.

**\*sepulcher-table**,

*s.* A mural tablet.

**sĕp-ŭl'-chĕr**, *v. t.*

[SEPULCHER, *s.*] To

inter, to bury, to entomb.

"When Ocean shrouds and *sepulchers* our dead."

*Byron: Corsair*, i. 1.

**sĕp-ŭl-ture**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sepultura*, from *sepultus*, pa. par. of *sepelio*=to bury; Sp. & Port. *sepultura*; Ital. *sepultura*, *sepoltura*.]

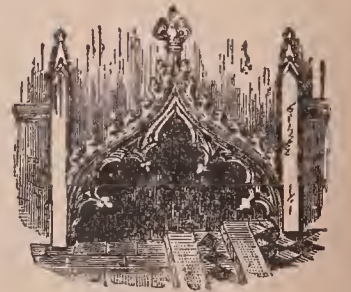
**†1.** The act of interring or depositing the corpse of a human being in a burial-place; interment, burial.

**2.** A grave; a burial-place; a tomb, a sepulcher.

"Sir John Conweie . . . viewing the *sepulture*, testified to have seen three principall iewels."—*Holinshed: First Inhabitation of Ireland*.

**†sĕp-ŭl-ture**, *v. t.* [SEPULTURE, *s.*] To bury, to entomb, to sepulcher.

"The long line of illustrious men and women *sepultured* within its precincts."—*London Daily Telegraph*.



Sepulcher.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hĕre, camēl, hĕr, thĕre; pĭne, pĭt, sĭre, sĭr, marĭne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mŭte, cŭb, cŭre, unite, cŭr, rāle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**sě-quā'-ciūs, a.** [Lat. *sequax* (genit. *sequacis*), from *sequor*=to follow.]

1. Following, attendant; not moving along independently.

"Trees uprooted left their place,  
Sequacious of the lyre."

Dryden: *St. Cecilia's Day*.

2. Clinging closely; adhering.

"Now extract  
From the sequacious earth the pole."

Smart: *Hop-Garden*.

3. Ductile, pliant.

"The matter being ductile and sequacious, and obedient to the hand and stroke of the artificer."—Ray: *On the Creation*, pt. ii.

4. Logically consistent and rigorous; following strictly the line of reason.

**sě-quā'-ciūs-něss, s.** [Eng. *sequacious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sequacious; disposition or tendency to follow; sequacity.

**sě-quāç'-i-tŷ, s.** [Late Latin *sequacitas*, from Latin *sequax* (genit. *sequacis*)=sequacious (q. v.).] 1. A following; a disposition to follow; sequaciousness.

2. Ductility, pliability.

\***sě-quār'-i-oūs, a.** [Probably only a misprint for *sequacious* (q. v.).]

**sě-quēl, \*se-quelle, \*se-quell, s.** [O. French *sequele* (Fr. *séquelle*), from Lat. *sequela*=that which follows, a result; *sequor*=to follow; Sp. & Port. *sequela*; Ital. *sequela, sequela*.]

\*1. A following.

2. That which immediately follows and forms a continuation; a succeeding part. (Often followed by *to* or *of* before another substantive.)

3. Consequence, result, effect, event.

†4. A consequence inferred; a conclusion.

"What sequel is there in this argument? An arch-deacon is the chief deacon; ergo, he is only a deacon."—Whitgift.

**sě-quē'-lā (pl. sě-quē'-læ), s.** [Lat., from *sequor*=to follow.] [SEQUEL.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which follows; as—

1. An adherent, a follower; a band of adherents or followers.

2. An inference; a conclusion; a consequence inferred.

II. *Pathol.*: A disease or morbid symptoms following upon a prior malady, as the sequelæ of measles, of scarlet fever, &c.

**sequela-curiæ, s.** A suit of court.

**sequela-causæ, s.** The process and defending issue of a cause for trial.

**sě-quēçe, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *sequentia*=a following, from *sequens*, pr. par. of *sequor*=to follow; Ital. *sequenza*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The state of being sequent or following; a following or coming after; succession.

2. A particular order of succession or following; an arrangement; order.

3. Invariable order of succession; an observed instance of uniformity in following.

4. A series of things following in a certain order or succession; specifically, a set of cards immediately following each other in the same suit, as an ace, two, three, and four.

\*5. Result, consequence.

"The inevitable sequences of sin and punishment."—Bp. Hall: *Sermon on Psalm cvii*. 34.

\*6. (Pl.): Answering verses.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Music*: The recurrence of a harmonic progression or melodic figure at a different pitch or in a different key to that in which it was first given. A tonal or diatonic sequence is when no modulation takes place. A chromatic or real sequence takes place when the recurrence of a phrase at an exact interval causes a change of key.

2. *Roman Ritual*: A rhythm sometimes sung between the Epistle and the Gospel. At first it was merely a prolongation of the last note of the Alleluia, but afterward appropriate words were substituted. When the Roman Missal was revised in the sixteenth century, only four of the existing sequences were retained: *Victimæ Paschali*, for Easter; *Veni, Sancte Spiritus*, for Pentecost; *Lauda, Stion*, for Corpus Christi; and the *Dies Iræ*, for Masses of the Dead. The *Stabat Mater*, for the Feast of the Seven Dolours, is of later date.

**sě-quēnt, adj. & subst.** [Lat. *sequens*, pr. par. of *sequor*=to follow.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Following, succeeding; continuing in the same course or order.

2. Following as a result or by logical consequence; consequential.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A follower.

"He hath framed a letter to a sequent of the stranger queen's."—Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 2.

2. That which follows as a result; a sequel, a sequence.

**sě-quēn'-tial (ti as sh), a.** [Eng. *sequent*; -ial.] Being in succession; succeeding, following.

**sě-quēn'-tial-ly (ti as sh), adv.** [Eng. *sequential*; -ly.] By sequence or succession.

**sě-quēs'-tēr, \*se-ques-tre, v. t. & i.** [French *séquestrer*, from Latin *sequestro*=to surrender, to remove, to lay aside; Sp. & Port. *sequestrar*; Ital. *sequestrare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

\*1. To put aside, to remove; to separate from other things.

"Him hath God the father specially sequestered and seuered and set aside out of the number of all creatures."—More: *Works*, p. 1,046.

2. To cause to retire or withdraw from society or into obscurity; to withdraw, to seclude. (In this sense frequently used reflexively.)

"Why are you sequestered from all your train?"—Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3.

3. In the same sense as II.

\*4. To deprive of property, goods, or possessions.

"It was his taylor and his cook, his fine fashions and his French ragouts, which sequestered him; and, in a word, he came by his poverty as sinfully as some usually do by their riches."—South. (*Todd*.)

II. *Law*:

1. To separate or withdraw from the owner for a time; to seize or take possession of, as the property or income of a debtor, until the claims of his creditors are satisfied; to sequester.

2. To set aside from the power of either party, as a matter at issue, by order of a court of law.

B. *Intransitive*:

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To withdraw.

"To sequester out of the world into Atlantic and Utopian politics."—Milton.

2. *Law*: To renounce or decline, as a widow, any concern with the estate of her husband.

**sě-quēs'-tēr, s.** [SEQUESTER, v.]

†1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of sequestering; sequestration, separation, seclusion.

"This hand of yours requires  
A sequester from liberty."—Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 4.

2. *Law*: A person with whom two or more parties to a suit or controversy deposit the subject of controversy; a mediator or referee between two parties; an umpire. (*Bouvier*.)

**sě-quēs'-tēred, pa. par. & a.** [SEQUESTER, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Secluded, retired, private.

2. Separated from others; sent or withdrawn into retirement.

3. Deprived of property, income, &c.; under sequestration.

"Aged, sequestered ministers."—Fuller: *Worthies*.

II. *Law*: Seized and detained for a time, to satisfy a claim or demand.

**sě-quēs'-trā-ble, a.** [English *sequester*; -able.] Capable of being sequestered or separated; subject or liable to sequestration.

**sě-quēs'-trāte, v. t.** [Lat. *sequestratus*, pa. par. of *sequestro*=to sequester (q. v.).]

†1. *Ord. Lang.*: To set apart from others; to withdraw, to seclude.

"In general contagions, more perish for want of necessities than by the malignity of the disease, they being sequestered from mankind."—Arbuthnot: *On Air*.

2. *Law*: To sequester.

**sě-quēs'-trā'-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *sequestrationem*, accus. of *sequestratio*, from *sequestratus*, pa. par. of *sequestro*=to sequester (q. v.); Sp. *sequestracion*; Ital. *sequestrazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of sequestering or setting aside; separation, withdrawal, retirement.

2. The state of being sequestered or set aside; retirement or withdrawal from society; seclusion.

3. In the same sense as II.

\*4. Disunion, disjunction, division, rupture.

II. *Law*:

1. The separation of a thing in controversy from the possession of those who contend for it.

2. The setting apart the goods and chattels of a deceased person to whom no one was willing to take out administration.

3. A writ directed by a Court of Chancery to commissioners, commanding them to enter the lands and seize the goods of the person against whom it is directed. It may be issued against a defendant who is in contempt by reason of neglect or refusal to appear or answer or to obey a decree of court.

4. The seizure of the property of an individual for the use of the state; particularly applied to the seizure by a belligerent power of debts due by its subjects to the enemy.

**sequestrator (as sěk'-wēs-trā-tōr), s.** [Latin, from *sequestratus*, pa. par. of *sequestro*=to sequester (q. v.).]

1. One who sequesters property; one who puts property under a sequestration.

"The Puritan, a conqueror, a ruler, a persecutor, a sequestrator, had been detested."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. One to whom the charge of sequestered property is committed.

**sě-quēs'-trūm, s.** [Lat. *sequestro*=to separate.] (See def. and compound.)

**sequestrum-forceps, s.**

*Surg.*: An instrument for removing portions of necrosed or exfoliated bone.

**sě-quīn, \*che-quin, ze-chin, s.** [Fr. *sequin*, from Ital. *zecchino*, from *zecca* = a mint or place of



Sequin.

coining, from Arab. *sikkat* (from *sikkah*) = a die for coins.] A gold coin, first struck at Venice about the end of the thirteenth century. In value it was worth from \$2.20 to \$2.27.

"Treasuries where diamonds were piled in heaps, and sequins in mountains."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

**sě-quōl'-ā, s.** [From the Cherokee Indian Cadmus, Sequoyah, in whose honor the tree was named.]

1. *Botany*:

(1) A genus of *Abietinæ*, with peltate scales, no bracts, and five to seven seeds. Two species are known, *Sequoia gigantea*, and *S. sempervirens*. The former is the Mammoth-tree (q. v.); its rings have been counted, and its age has been estimated at about 1,100 years. *S. sempervirens*, known in the timber trade as Red-wood, is sometimes above 300 feet high. It grows from Upper California to Nootka Sound.

(2) The Mammoth-tree (q. v.).

"The waving of a forest of the giant sequoias is indescribably sublime."—Scribner's *Magazine*, Nov. 1878, p. 56.

2. *Palæobot.*: A species is found in the Eocene of Bournemouth and the Isle of Wight; *Sequoia coulttsiæ* occurs in the Oligocene of Bovey Tracey, and *S. langsdorffii* in the leaf-beds of Ardtun in Mull. *S. coulttsiæ* also occurs abundantly in the Oligocene of Switzerland, and more than thirty species are found in the Miocene (?) of the Arctic regions.

**sě-quōl'-i'-tēs, s.** [Mod. Lat. *sequoi(a)*; -ites.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of *Coniferæ*, akin to *Sequoia* (q. v.). Three species are found in the Cretaceous rocks.

**sěr'-ā-file, s.** [Fr. *serrefile*=close of a file.]

*Eng. Mil.*: The last soldier of a file.

"I should think the term *serafle* has been generally known in the army for the last fifty years."—*London Evening Standard*.

**seraglio (as sě-ral'-yō), s.** [Ital. *serraglio*=an inclosure, a paddock, a park, from *serrare*=to shut, to lock, to inclose, from Low Lat. *sero*, from Latin *sera*=a bar, a bolt, from *sero*=to join or bind together. The modern use of the word is due to confusion with Pers. and Turk. *sarây*, *sarâi*=a palace, a grand edifice, a king's court, a seraglio. (*Skeat*.)]

\*1. An inclosure, a place or quarter to which certain persons or classes are confined.

2. A palace; specifically, the palace of the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople.

3. A harem; a place in which wives or concubines are kept; hence, a place or house of debauchery or licentious pleasure.

"Could still exclude unwelcome truth from the purlieus of his own seraglio."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

**sě-rāi', subst.** [Pers. & Turk. *sarây*, *sarâi*.] [SERAGLIO.] A palace, a place of accommodation for travelers; a caravanseray, a khan.

"He in Abdallah's palace grew,  
And held that post in his serai."

Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, ii. 16

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tlan = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tlan, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



**sēr'-ā-l.** *adj.* [Latin *sera (hora)*=the evening (hour).]

*Geol.*: Late; an epithet expressing the period of the nightfall or late twilight of the Appalachian Palæozoic day. The coal-measures of North America occupy an area of 200,000 square miles, and range from 3,000 feet to such thickness as to be unworkable. From the fossils it is evident that the Appalachian Seral series is the equivalent of the European Carboniferous series. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania.*)

**sēr-āl'-bū-měn.** *s.* [English *ser(um)*, and *albumen*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{72}H_{112}N_{18}SO_{22}$  (?). A substance occurring in all the liquids of the animal body. It may be obtained by diluting the serum of blood with twenty times its volume of water, precipitating the globulin with carbonic anhydride, and evaporating the filtrate below 50°. It closely resembles egg albumen, but its specific rotary power for yellow light = -56°. Ether does not coagulate its solutions.

**sē-rāṅg.** *s.* [See def.] An East Indian name for the boatswain of a vessel.

**sē-ra pē,** *s.* [Sp.] A blanker or shawl worn as an outer garment by the Mexicans and other natives of Spanish North America.

**sēr-aph** (*pl.* **sēr-aphs, sēr-a-phīm, \*sēr-a-phīms**), *s.* [Heb. *seraphim*=(1) serpents, (2) seraphs; *saraph*=to be noble; Fr. *sérâphim*; Spanish *seraphim, serafin*; Ital. *serafino*.]

1. *Ord. Lang & Script.*: An angel of the highest order. They are mentioned in the Bible only in Isaiah vi. 2, 6. They were of human form, with six wings, with two of which they covered their faces with the next two flew, and with the last two covered their feet. They resembled the cherubim which, however, had four wings and four faces

"Fly, Seraphs! to your eternal shore,  
Where winds nor howl nor waters roar."

Byron *Heaven and Earth*, l. 3.

¶ Sometimes *seraphim*, really a Hebrew plural, is used as if it were a singular. [2, 3.]

2. *Entom.*: The genus *Lobophora*, belonging to the Larentidæ, and spec. *Lobophora hexapterata*, in which there is an additional lobe to the hinder wings, giving the moth the appearance of a six-winged creature, whence the name Seraphim. It occurs in England.

3. *Palæont.*: A popular name for the genus *Pterygotus* (q. v.).

**sē-rāph'-ic, \*sē-rāph'-ic-āl,** *adj.* [Fr. *sérâphique*; Sp. *seraphico*.]

1. Pertaining to a seraph; angelic, sublime; of the nature of a seraph.

2. Pure; refined from sensuality.

"Or whether he at last descends  
To like with less *seraphick* ends."

Swift. (*Todd*.)

3. Burning or inflamed with love or zeal; zealous, ardent.

"He [William Cartwright] became the most florid and *seraphical* preacher in the university."—Wood: *Athen Oxon.*, vol. ii.

¶ *Seraphic doctor*: A title given to St. Bonaventure, who became Minister-general of the Franciscans in 1256.

**seraphic-gum,** *s.* *Sagapenum* (q. v.).

**sē-rāph'-ic-āl-lŷ,** *adv.* [Eng. *seraphical*; *-ly*.] After the manner of a seraph,

**sē-rāph'-ic-āl-nēss,** *s.* [Eng. *seraphical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being seraphic.

**†sē-rāph'-i-çīsm,** *s.* [Eng. *seraphic*; *-ism*.] The quality of being seraphic; seraphicalness.

**sēr'-a-phīm,** *s. pl.* [SERAPH.]

**sēr'-a-phīne, sēr'-a-phī-nā,** *s.* [SERAPH.]

*Music*: An instrument introduced in the early part of the nineteenth century. It was an organ with free-reeds, a key-board, and bellows worked by a pedal; but being very coarse and unpleasant in tone, it rapidly disappeared on the introduction of the harmonium, which was an improvement on it.

**sēr'-a-pī'-a-dæ,** *subst. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *serapia* (s) (q. v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.] *Bot.*: A family of Ophreæ.

**sē-rā'-pī-ās,** *s.* [Lat., from Greek *serapias*=the purple orchis (*Orchis morio*), from *Serapis*. *Serapis*=an Egyptian deity.]

*Botany*: The typical genus of *Serapiadæ* (q. v.). Small Orchids, with brown or greenish-brown flowers, from the south of Europe.

**†sēr'-a-pī'-nūm,** *s.* [SAGAPENUM.]

**Sē rā'-pīs,** *s.* The Ptolemaic form of the Egyptian *Osiris*; symbol of the Nile and of fertility

**sē-rās'-kiēr, sē-rās' quīēr** (qu as k), *s.* [Fr. *séraskier*, from Pers. *serasker*, from *ser, seri*=head, chief, and *ask*=an army.] A Turkish general or commander of land-forces. The title is given especially to the commander-in-chief and minister of war.

**sē-rās'-kiēr-ate,** *s.* [Eng. *seraskier*; *-ate*.] The office of a seraskier.

**Sērb,** *s.* [Native word.] A native or inhabitant of Serbia.

**sērb** *ī-ān,* *subst.* [After Serbia=Serbia, where found.]

*Min.*: The same as *MILOSCHINE* (q. v.).

**Sēr-bō-nī-ān,** *a* [See def.] A term applied to a bog or lake of Serbonis, lying between the mountains Casius and Damieta in Egypt, or one of the more eastern mouths of the Nile. It was surrounded on all sides by hills of loose sand, which being carried into the water by high winds so thickened the lake that it could not be distinguished from the land. Whole armies are reported to have been swallowed up in it.

"A gulf profound as that *Serbonian bog* . . .  
Where armies whole have sunk."

Milton: *P. L.*, li. 592.

Hence, the phrase *Serbonian bog* is used proverbially to express a difficulty or complication from which there is no way of extricating one's self: a mess, a confusion.

"I know of no *Serbonian bog* deeper than a £5 rating would prove to be."—*B. Disraeli*, in *London Times*.

**sēr-çel.** *s.* [SARCEL.]

**sēre,** *a.* [SEAR. a.]

**\*sēre,** *s.* [Fr. *serre*=a claw.] A claw, a talon.

"Their necks and cheeks tore with their eager *seres*."  
*Chapman Homer's Odyssey.*

**sē-reiñ** (ei as â), *s.* [Fr. *serein*; Prov. *seren*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *sereno*, from Lat. *serum*=the evening, modified by *serenus*=serene. (*Litttré*.)]

*Meteor.*: Fine rain falling from a cloudless sky.

**sēr-ē-nāde, \*sēr-ē-nāte,** *subst.* [Fr. *sérénate*, from Ital. *serenata*=a serenade, from *serenare*=to make clear.] [SERENE.]

*Music*: Originally a vocal or instrumental composition for use in the open air at night, generally of a quiet, soothing character. The term in its Italian form, *serenata*, came to be applied afterward to a cantata having a pastoral subject, and in our own days has been applied to a work of large proportions in the form, to some extent, of a symphony.

**sēr-ē-nāde, v. t. & t.** [SERENADE, s.]

**A. Trans.**: To entertain with a serenade; to sing a serenade to

**B. Intrans.**: To perform serenades or nocturnal music.

**sēr-ē-nād'-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *serenade*, v.; *-er*.] One who serenades.

**sēr-ē-na-tā,** *s.* [Ital.]

*Music*: A serenade (q. v.).

**sē-rēne, a. & s.** [Latin *serenus*=bright, calm, from the same root as Sansc. *svar*=splendor, heaven; Gr. *selēnē*=the moon.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Calm, fair, and clear; placid, quiet.

"If the sky continue still, *serene*, and clear, not one egg in an hundred will miscarry."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 28.

2. Calm, placid, unruffled, composed, undisturbed.

"His *serene* intrepidity distinguished him among thousands of brave soldiers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. Applied as a form of address to the sovereign princes of Germany, and the members of their families

**B. As substantive:**

1. Clearness.

2. Serenity, calmness, composure, tranquillity.

"Not a cloud obscured the deep *serene*."—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen*, ch. xiii

3. A *serein* (q. v.)

**sē-rēne, v. t.** [Lat. *sereno*, from *serenus*=serene (q. v.).]

1. To make clear and calm; to calm, to quiet.

"She, where she passes, makes the wind to lye  
With gentle motion, and *serenes* the sky."

Fanshawe: *Lustad*.

2. To make clear or bright; to clear, to brighten,

"Take care  
Thy muddy beverage to *serene*."

Phillips: *Cider*.

3. To smooth.

"Gay bouts *serene* the wrinkled front of care."  
*Grainger: Tibullus*, l. 8.

**sē-rēne-lŷ,** *adv.* [Eng. *serene*; *-ly*.]

1. Calmly, quietly.

"Serenely soft and fair."—*Cotton: Death*.

2. Coolly, calmly, composedly, deliberately; with unruffled temper.

**sē-rēne-nēss,** *subst.* [Eng. *serene*, *-ness*.] The quality or state of being serene; serenity.

"In the *sereneness* of a healthful conscience."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 5.

**\*sē-rēn-ī-tūde,** *s.* [SERENE.] Calmness, serenity.

"From the equal distribution of the phlegmatic humor will flow quietude and *serenitude* in the affections."—*Wotton Remains*, p. 79.

**sē-rēn-ī-tŷ,** *s.* [Fr. *sérénité*, from Lat. *serenitatem*, accus. of *serenitas*, from *serenus*=serene (q. v.); Sp. *serenidad*; Ital. *serenità*.]

1. The quality or state of being serene, calm, quiet, or still; clearness, calmness, quietness, stillness.

"A country which . . . enjoys a constant *serenity*."  
—*Dampier Voyages* (an. 1685).

2. Calmness of mind, composure; evenness of temper, coolness.

"The calm *serenity* and steady complacence of mind she ensures."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxxvi.

3. Quietness, peace.

"A general peace and *serenity* newly succeeded a general trouble and cloud throughout all his kingdoms."—*Temple*.

4. A title of respect or courtesy; serene highness.

"The sentence of that court, now sent to your *serenity*, together with these letters."—*Milton To Prince Leopold*; *Letters of State*.

**\*sē-rēn-ize, v. t.** [English *seren(e)*; *-ize*.] To make serene, to glorify. (*Davies: Muses Sacrifice*, p. 33.)

**sērf,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *servum*, accus. of *servus*=a slave; *servio*=to serve (q. v.).] A villein; one who in the middle ages was incapable of holding property, was attached to the soil, and transferred with it, and was liable to feudal services of the lowest description; a feudal slave; a forced laborer attached to an estate, as, until March, 1863, in Russia.

**sērf'-age** (age as ĭg), **sērf'-dōm, sērf'-hood, sērf'-īgm,** *s.* [Eng. *serf*; *-age, -dom, -hood, -ism*.] The state or condition of being a serf.

"The various organizations of society which have existed—slavery, *serfage*, villanage, feudalism, castes—are all traceable to an instinctive effort of mankind to adjust itself to the conditions of human life."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct. 1878, p. 888.

**sērge** (1), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *serica*, fem. of *sericus*=silken, prop.=Chinese, from *Seres*=the Chinese.]

1. A cloth of twilled woolen, much used for ladies' dresses, men's suits, and bicyclists' uniforms.

"Ye weavers, all your shuttles throw,  
And bid broadcloths and *serges* grow."

Gay: *Shepherd's Week*, l.

2. A light silken stuff, twilled on both sides.

**sērge** (2), *s.* [Fr. *cierge*; from Lat. *cereus*=waxen; *cera*=wax.] A large wax candle, sometimes weighing several pounds, burnt before the altar in Roman Catholic churches.

**ser'-gēan-çŷ, ser'-gēant-çŷ, ser'-jeant-çy** (er as ar), *s.* [Eng. *sergeant*; *-cy*.] The office or position of a sergeant.

**ser'-gēant, ser'-jeant** (er as ar), **\*ser-gant, s.** [O. Fr. *sergant, serjant*; Fr. *sergent*, from Low Lat. *servientem*, accus. of *serviens*=a servant, a vassal, a soldier, an apparitor, from *serviens*, pr. par. of *servio*=to serve (q. v.); Low Lat. *serviens ad legem* a sergeant-at-law; Sp. & Port. *sargento*; Ital. *sergente*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. A squire, attendant upon a prince or nobleman. (*Eng.*)

"To avoid the vague expressions of the followers, &c., I use, after Villehardouin, the word *serjeants*, for all horsemen who are not knights. There were *serjeants-at-arms*, and *serjeants-at-law*; and, if we visit the parade and Westminster Hall, we may observe the strange result of the distinction."—*Gibbon: Roman Empire*, ch. lx. (Note O.)

2. A sheriff's officer; a bailiff.

"Your office, *sergeant*."—*Shakesp.: Henry VII.*, l. 1.

3. In the same sense as II. 2.

4. A title given to certain officers of the British sovereign's household. [SERJEANT.]

5. A police-officer of superior rank to a private.

¶ *Sergeant-at-arms*: An officer appointed by a legislative body, whose duties are to enforce the orders given by such bodies, generally under the warrant of its presiding officer.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Eng. Law*: [SERJEANT.]

2. *Mil.*: The second permanent grade in the non-commissioned ranks of the army. In the United States service there are regimental as well as company sergeants. Their duties are mainly indicated by the title, which is a compound of *sergeant* with

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



the superior officer or the department they are intended to serve; as, *sergeant-major*, *quartermaster-sergeant*, *color-sergeant*, *commissary-sergeant*, *ordnance-sergeant*.

¶ The two spellings, *sergeant* and *serjeant*, are both based on good authority, but in the United States the form *sergeant* is usually adopted.

**sergeant-major, s.**

*Mil.*: The senior of the non-commissioned ranks and assistant to the adjutant.

**ser'-geant-rŷ, ser'-geant-ŷ** (er as ar), *subst.* [SERJEANTRY.]

**ser'-geant-ship** (er as ar), *s.* [Eng. *sergeant*; *ship*.] The office of a sergeant; serjeantry.

**sēr-i, pref.** [SERICO-.]

**sēr'-i-āl, a. & s.** [Eng. *seri(es)*; *-al*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to a series; consisting of, formed in, or having the nature of a series.  
2. *Bot.*: Of or pertaining to rows.

**B. As substantive:**

1. A work or publication issued in successive numbers; a periodical.

"The serials which have superseded the quarterlies."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. A tale or other composition continued in successive numbers of a periodical work.

**serial-homology, s.** [HOMOLOGY, ¶.]

**sēr'-i-āl'-i-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *serial*; *-ity*.] The state or condition of following in successive order; sequence.

**sēr'-i-āl-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *serial*; *-ly*.] In a series, or in regular order; as, things arranged *serially*.

**\*Sēr'-i-ān, a.** [From Lat. *sericus*.] [SERIFORM.] Chinese. (*Fletcher: Purple Island*, xii.)

**sēr'-i-ā-na, s.** [SERJANIA.]

**sēr'-i-āte, a.** [Eng. *seri(es)*; *-ate*.] Arranged in a series or succession; pertaining to a series.

**sēr'-i-āte-lŷ, adv.** [English *seriate*; *-ly*.] In a regular series; *seriatim*.

**sēr'-i-ā-tīm, adv.** [Lat.] In regular order; one after the other.

**sēr'-i-ā-tion, s.** [Eng. *seriat(e)*; *-ion*.] Arrangement in a series.

**sēr'-i-ca, s.** [Fem. of Lat. *sericus*=silky. Named from the silky appearance of these insects, which vary in hue according as the light falls on them.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Melolonthinæ. Body ovate, convex; claws of all the tarsi divided at the apex. Some of the African species are globose.

**\*sēr'-i-cāte, a.** [Lat. *sericatus*.] Pertaining to silk; covered with silk; sericeous.

**sē-rīc'-eōūs** (c as sh), *a.* [Latin *sericeus*, from *sericum*=silk.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky.

2. *Bot.*: Silky (q. v.).

**sē-rīc'-ic, adj.** [Eng. *seric(in)*; *-ic*.] (See compound.)

**sericic-acid, s.** [MYRISTIC ACID.]

**sē-rīc'-i-dēs, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *seric(a)*; Latin masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ides*.]

*Entom.*: A section or group of Melolonthinæ (q. v.) Many are Australian, but one species of the genus *Serica* (q. v.) is British.

**sēr'-i-çin, s.** [Lat. *sericum*=silk; *-in*.]

*Chem.*: A name proposed for the fibroin of silk to distinguish it from the organic matter of the sponge for which the name fibroin would be retained. It was once applied to myristin on account of its silky aspect.

**sēr'-i-çite, s.** [Gr. *sērikos*=silk.]

*Min.*: A scaly mineral found in a silky schist near Wiesbaden. Early analyses were very discordant, owing to the non-recognition of impurities. It has now been shown by Laspeyres to be a massive muscovite (q. v.), resulting from the alteration of felspar.

**sericite-gneiss, s.**

*Petrol.*: A gneiss in which sericite constitutes the principal micaceous constituent.

**sericite-schist, s.**

*Petrol.*: A schistose rock in which sericite predominates.

**sēr'-i-cō-, sēr'-i-, pref.** [Greek *sērikos*=silky.] Silky; resembling silk in texture or appearance.

**sēr'-i-cō-līte, s.** [Gr. *sērikos*=silk, and *lithos*=a stone.]

*Min.*: The same as SATIN-SPAR (q. v.).

**sēr'-i-cōr'-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Latin *sericor(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: A family of Tortricina. Anterior wings rather broad; costa generally much rounded, the tip sometimes pointed. Larva feeding between united leaves or in roots.

**sēr'-ic'-ōr'-is, s.** [Gr. *sērikos*=silky, and *koris*=a bug.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Sericoridæ (q. v.). *Sericoris littoralis* is a small moth, the larva of which feeds on *Armeria vulgaris*.

**sēr'-i-cōs'-tō-ma, s.** [Pref. *serico-*, and Gr. *stoma*=a mouth.]

*Entomol.*: The type-genus of Sericostomatidæ (q. v.). Antennæ, the length of anterior wings, joints short, with adpressed pubescence; head densely hairy; eyes large; legs long, normal in tarsal structure; abdomen short and moderately stout. Larvæ regular in form; the insects appear in summer, and do not stray far from their breeding-places; their cylindrical cases are found in moderately swift streams. MacLachlan admits sixteen species, all from Europe.

**sēr'-i-cō-stō-māt'-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *sericostoma*, genit. *sericostomat(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: A family of Trichoptera (q. v.). Antennæ as long as the wings, very stout, and strongly hairy; eyes moderately large; labial palpi nearly alike, but maxillary palpi very differently formed in the sexes; head small; abdomen short; legs short, tibial spurs varying; wings often densely pubescent. Larvæ almost always inhabiting streams, and varying considerably in form; case free, usually of sand or small stones. Almost universally distributed. MacLachlan divides the family into four sections, with nineteen genera.

**†sēr'-ic-tēr'-i-a, s. pl.** [Gr. *sēr* (genit. *sēros*)=the silkworm, and *ikteros*=the jaundice.]

*Compar. Anat.*: The glands which secrete the silk in the silkworm. (*Owen*.)

**sēr'-i-cūl'-tŷ-rāl, a.** [Eng. *sericultur(e)*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to sericulture.

"The result was a sort of *sericultural fever*."—*London Daily Standard*.

**sēr'-i-cūl-tŷ-re, subst.** [Pref. *seri-*, and English *culture*.] The breeding and treatment of silkworms.

"From the very earliest Colonial days, the Americans had dreams of *sericulture*."—*London Daily Standard*.

**sēr'-i-cūl-tŷ-ist, s.** [English *sericulture*; *-ist*.] One who breeds silkworms.

**sē-ric'-ū-lŷs, s.** [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *sericus*=silken, from the glossy plumage.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Tectonarchinæ (q. v.), with one species, *Sericulus melinus*, the Regent-bird (q. v.), from Western Australia. Bill rather slender, nearly as long as head; culmen keeled at base, curving slightly toward the tip; nostrils basal, lateral, exposed; wings moderate; tail rather long, even; tarsi longer than middle toe, scutellated; toes long, outer and middle united at base.

**\*serie, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *seriem*, accus. of *series* (q. v.).] A series (q. v.).

**sēr'-i-ē-ma, s.** [CARIAMA.]

**sēr'-i-ēs, sēr'-i-ēs, s.** [Lat., from *sero*=to join together; Fr. *serie*; Sp. & Ital. *serie*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A continued succession of similar things, or of things bearing a similar relation to each other; an extended order, line, or course; a sequence, a succession.

"An inflexed *series* or concatenation of causes."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 3.

¶ There is always a *course* where there is a *series*, but not *vice versa*. Things must have some sort of connection with each other in order to form a *series*, but they need simply follow in order to form a *course*; thus a *series* of events respects those which flow out of each other, a *course* of events, on the contrary, respects those which happen unconnectedly within a certain space. (*Crabb*.)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arith. & Alg.*: An infinite number of terms following one another, each of which is derived from one or more of the preceding ones, by a fixed law, called the law of the series. Wherever a sufficient number of terms is given, and the law of the series is known, any number of succeeding terms may be deduced.

2. *Bot.*: A row or layer. In botanical classification, a grade intermediate between a class and an order.

3. *Chem.*: A group of compounds, each containing the same radical. Thus the hydrocarbon, CH<sub>4</sub>, Methane, may take up any number of the molecules of the radical CH<sub>2</sub>, thereby giving rise to the series, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, Ethane, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>, Propane, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>, Quartane, &c.

4. *Geol.*: A term long used more or less vaguely but now precisely, of subdivisions of sedimentary strata. [SEDIMENTARY, II.]

¶ 1. *Arithmetical series*: An arithmetical progression (q. v.) The sum of *n* terms of such a series is given by the formula,  $s = \frac{n(a+l)}{2}$ , in which *a* denotes

the first term, *l* the last term, and *n* the number of terms.

2. *Circular series*: A series whose terms depend on circular functions, as sines, cosines, &c.

3. *Converging series*: [CONVERGENT, II. 1.]

4. *Decreasing series*: [DECREASING-SERIES.]

5. *Diverging series*: [DIVERGENT-SERIES.]

6. *Exponential series*: [EXPONENTIAL-SERIES.]

7. *General term of a series*: [GENERAL-TERM, ¶.]

8. *Geometrical series*: A geometrical progression (q. v.). The sum of *n* terms of such a series is given by the formula,  $s = \frac{l(r^n - a)}{r - 1}$ , in which *l* denotes the

term, *a* the first term, and *r* the ratio.

9. *Harmonical series*: [HARMONICAL-SERIES.]

10. *Increasing series*: A series in which the numerical value of each term is greater than that of the preceding.

11. *Indeterminate series*: [INDETERMINATE-SERIES.]

12. *Infinite series*: [INFINITE-SERIES.]

13. *Law of a series*: [LAW (1), s., II. 1.]

14. *Logarithmic series*: A series derived by developing the logarithm of (1+y) according to the ascending powers of *y*.

15. *Recurring series*: [RECURRING-SERIES.]

16. *Trigonometrical series*: Series derived from developing some of the trigonometrical functions.

17. *Summation of a series*: The operation of finding an expression for the sum of any number of terms of the series.

**sēr'-if, sēr'-iff, sēr'-iph, s.** [CERIPH.]

**Sēr'-i-form, a.** [Lat. *Seres*=the Chinese; *forma*=form.]

*Anthrop.*: A term collectively applied by Latham to the peoples inhabiting China, Thibet, the Indo-Chinese peninsula, and the base of the Himalayan range.

**sēr'-i-grāph, s.** [Lat. *sericum*=silk, and suff. *-graph*.] An instrument for testing the uniformity of raw silk.

**sēr'-il'-ō-phŷs, s.** [Pref. *seri-*, and Gr. *lophos*=a crest.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Eurylaimidæ (or, if that family is divided, of Eurylaiminæ), with two species ranging from Nepal to Tenasserim. *Serilophus lunatus*, the Lunated Broadbill, feeds on fruits, and in other respects shows a remarkable analogy to the Chatterers.

**sēr'-im'-ē-tēr, s.** [Lat. *sericum*=silk, and Gr. *metron*=measure.] An instrument for testing the tensile strength of silk threads.

**sēr'-in, s.** [Fr.]

*Ornithology*: *Serinus hortulanus* (Koch), a finch closely allied to the canary, common in central and southeastern Europe. Mantle and back dark-rufous brown, each feather broadly edged with yellow; head, olive-gray; chin, throat, and breast, bright gamboge-yellow, paling to white on the belly.

"The *serin* is a very popular cage-bird on the continent."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), ii. 113.

**serin-finch, s.**

*Ornith.*: Any individual of the genus *Serinus* (q. v.).

**ser-ing, s.** [SAIBING.]

**sēr'-in-ūs, s.** [Mod. Lat., from *serin* (q. v.).]

*Ornithology*: A genus of Fringillidæ (q. v.). Bill short, stout, conical, broad at base; nostrils basal, round, hidden by stiff frontal feathers directed forward, gape straight, without bristles; wings moderately long, rather pointed; tail moderate in length, deeply forked. *Serinus hortulanus*, the Serin; *S. canonicus*, Tristram's Serin; *S. canarius*, the Canary; and *S. pusillus*, the Red-fronted Finch, inhabit the Western Palearctic region, but species occur in the Eastern Palearctic, Oriental, and Ethiopian regions.

**sēr'-i-ō-, pref.** [SERIOUS.] Having a mixture of serious interest; partly serious.

**serio-comedy, s.** A comedy with a vein of serious thought running through it.

**serio-comic, serio-comical, a.** Half serious and half comic; having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.

**sēr'-i-ō-lā, s.** [Etym. not apparent.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Carangidæ, with twelve species, from nearly all temperate and tropical seas. Body oblong, slightly compressed, abdomen rounded; first dorsal continuous, with feeble spine; villiform teeth in jaws and on vomer and palatine bones. The larger species are from four to five feet long, and are valued for food.

bōil, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwīl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shŷn; tion, -sion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl



**sēr'-i-ōūs, \*ser-y-ouse, adj.** [Fr. *sérieux*, from Low Lat. *seriosus*, from Lat. *serius*=serious.]

1. Grave in manner or disposition; not light, fickle, or volatile; thoughtful, solemn.
2. Really intending what is said; not trifling, jesting, or joking; being in earnest.
3. Deeply impressed with the importance of religion.
4. Weighty, important, grave.
5. Dangerous; attended with danger; giving rise to apprehension; as, a *serious* illness.

**sēr'-i-ōūs-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *serious*; -ly.]

1. In a serious manner; gravely, solemnly; in earnest.

"Do but *seriously* set yourselves to be good. Do but get your hearts seriously affected with religion."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

2. In a serious manner or degree; weightily, gravely, dangerously.

"Evidence would have *seriously* affected many Jacobite noblemen, gentlemen, and clergymen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

**sēr'-i-ōūs-nĕss, s.** [Eng. *serious*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being serious; gravity of manner or of mind; solemnity; absence of jesting or frivolity.

"Socrates seemed not to express *seriousness* enough."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

2. Earnest attention, especially to religious concerns.

"The first requisite in religion is *seriousness*: no impression can be made without it."—*Paley: Sermons*, No. 1.

3. Danger; as, the *seriousness* of an illness.

**sĕ-riph-ĭ-ē-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Latin *seriphi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

*Bot.*: A sub-tribe of *Ecnecionideæ*.

**sĕ-riph-ĭ-ūm, s.** [Gr. *seriphos*=a kind of worm-wood.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of *Seriphieæ*.

**sĕ-ris'-sā, s.** [Not explained. (*Paxton.*)]

*Botany*: A genus of *Spermacocidæ*. Only known species *Serissa foetida*, a shrub with white flowers, found in India, China, and Japan. Its root is given in diarrhoea, ulceration, &c.

**sĕr-jā'-nī-ā, sĕr-i-ā'-nā, s.** [Named after Paul Sergeant, a French friar and botanist.]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Sapindæ*. The species are from Tropical America. *Serjania triternata* is used as a poison for fish. *S. lethalis* is probably one of the plants yielding a kind of deleterious honey.

**\*ser'-jean-čŷ, \*ser-jeant-čŷ (er as ar), subst.** [Eng. *serjeant*; -cy.] The same as *SERJEANTSHIP* (q. v.).

"The lord keeper [who] congratulated their adoption to that title of *serjeancy*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, p. 110.

**ser'-jeant (er as ar), s.** [*SERGEANT*.]

1. Formerly an officer in England, nearly answering to the more modern bailiff of the hundred; also an officer whose duty was to attend on the king, and on his lord high-stewart in court, to arrest traitors and other offenders. Now called a *Serjeant-at-Arms* (q. v.).

2. *Eng. Law*: A lawyer of the highest rank. He is called *serjeant-at-law* (Low Latin *serviens ad legem*), *serjeant-counter*, or *serjeant of the coif*. Up to 1874 all common-law judges were admitted to the rank of *serjeants-at-law* before they sat as judges. *Serjeants* were appointed by writ or by patent of the crown. The title was abolished in 1880. The number of *serjeants-at-law* was limited to fifteen. The most valuable privilege enjoyed by them was the monopoly of pleading in the Court of Common Pleas. This was taken away from them by the Act 9 & 10 Vict., c. 54 (1846), when the privilege was extended to barristers of any degree practicing in the superior courts at Westminster. They wore scarlet robes, and in former times a coif or hood, of lawn, upon the head. This latter was afterward represented by a small circlet of black silk, of about three inches in diameter, upon the top of the wig. They were addressed as "Brothers" by the judges.

3. *Mil.*: A *serjeant* (q. v.).

[*Serjeant-at-arms*: A title given to certain British officers, one of whom attends the lord-chancellor, another the speaker of the House of Commons, and the third the lord-mayor of London on state or solemn occasions. [*SERGEANT-AT-ARMS*.]

**ser'-jeant-ship (er as ar), s.** [Eng. *serjeant*; -ship.] The office of a *serjeant-at-law*.

**ser'-jeant-ŷ, ser'-jeant-rŷ (er as ar), s.** [Low Lat. *sergentia*, *sergantia*.] An honorary kind of English tenure, on condition of service due, not to any lord, but to the king only. It is of two kinds, *Grand serjeanty* and *Petit serjeanty*. (See these words.)

**\*sĕr-mō-čĭ-nā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *sermocinatio*, from *sermocinatus*, pa. par. of *sermocinor*=to discourse; *sermo*=a discourse.] The act or practice of speech-making.

"No *sermocinations* of ironmongers, felt-makers, cobblers, broom-men!"—*Bp. Hall: Free Prisoner*, § 2.

**\*sĕr-mō-čĭ-nā'-tōr, s.** [Lat.] [*SERMOCINATION*.] One who makes speeches or sermons.

"These obstreperous *sermocinators* make easy impression upon the minds of the vulgar."—*Howel*.

**sĕr'-mōn, \*ser-moun, \*ser-mun, s.** [Fr. *sermon*, from Lat. *sermonem*, accus. of *sermo*=a discourse; Sp. *sermon*; Ital. *sermone*.]

\*1. A speech, a discourse, a writing.

"Another bishop tham bi, the first said his *sermon*."—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 148.

2. A discourse delivered in public, especially one delivered by a clergyman or preacher for the purpose of inculcating religion or morality, or of giving religious instruction, and founded on a text or passage of Scripture; a similar discourse whether written or printed; a homily.

3. A serious exhortation, rebuke, reproof, or exhortation; an address on one's conduct or duty. (*Colloq.*)

**\*sĕr'-mōn, v. t. & i.** [*SERMON*, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To discourse of or inculcate, as in a sermon.

"Some would rather have good discipline delivered plainly by way of precept, or *sermoned* at large, than thus cloudily inwrapped in allegorical devices."—*Spenser*.

2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to lecture.

"Come, *sermon* me no farther."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, ii. 2.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To discourse.

"You *sermon* to vs of a dungeon appointed for offenders and miscredents."—*Holinshed: Description of Ireland*, ch. iv.

2. To compose or deliver sermons; to preach.

"These assiduous prayers, these frequent *sermonings*."—*Bishop Hall: Remains*, p. 280.

**sĕr-mōn-ēr', \*sĕr'-mōn-ēr, s.** [Eng. *sermon*; -er.] A preacher of sermons; a sermonizer.

"The wits will leave you, if they once perceive You cling to lords; and lords, if them you leave For *sermonees*."—*Ben Jonson: Epigram on the Court Pucell*.

**sĕr-mōn-ette, †sĕr-mōn-ēt', s.** [Eng. *sermon*, s.; dimin. suff. -*et*.] A short sermon; a lecture.

"It was his characteristic plan to preach a series of week-day *sermonets*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**†sĕr-mōn'-ic, sĕr-mōn'-ic-al, a.** [Eng. *sermon*; -ic, -ical.] Like a sermon; of the nature of a sermon; hortatory.

"First then of the first (forgive my *sermonical* style), namely, of the fine man."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 160.

**†sĕr'-mōn-ing, s.** [Eng. *sermon*; -ing.] The act of preaching or teaching; hence, discourse, instruction, advice. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,091.)

**†sĕr'-mōn-ish, a.** [Eng. *sermon*; -ish.] Resembling a sermon.

**†sĕr'-mōn-ist, s.** [Eng. *sermon*; -ist.] A writer or deliverer of sermons.

**\*sĕr-mō'-nĭ-ŷ, s.** [Lat.] An interlude or historical play formerly acted by the inferior orders of the Catholic clergy, assisted by youths, in the body of the church.

**†sĕr'-mōn-ize, v. i. & t.** [Eng. *sermon*; -ize.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To preach, to discourse.

2. To inculcate rigid rules.

"The dictates of a morose and *sermonizing* father."—*Lord Chesterfield*.

3. To make sermons; to write or compose a sermon or sermons.

4. To adopt a dogmatical style of speaking or writing.

"Though the tone of it is distinctly religious, there is very little *sermonizing* and no false sentiment."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 22, 1886.

**B. Trans.:** To preach a sermon to; to lecture, to tutor.

**sĕr'-mōn-iz-ēr, s.** [Eng. *sermoniz(e)*; -er.] One who sermonizes; a preacher.

**sĕr'-mōn-tain, s.** [Fr. *sermontain*; Lat. *Siler montanum*.]

*Bot.*: *Laserpitium siler*. [*LASERPITIUM*.]

**\*sĕr-mūn'-cle, s.** [A dimin. from Lat. *sermo*=a discourse.] A short sermon or discourse; a sermonette.

**sĕr'-ō-lĭn, s.** [Eng. *ser(um)*, *alcohol*], and suff. -*in*.]

*Chem.*: A name given to a fatty substance extracted from dried blood-serum by the action of

alcohol or ether. According to Gobley, it is not a pure substance, but a mixture of several fats of different melting points.

**sĕr-ō-lĭs, s.** [Etym. not apparent.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Isopods, containing only one species, *Cymothoa paradoxa*. Formerly it was supposed to be the most closely akin of any living crustacean to the extinct Trilobites. Much nearer approaches are now known. [*TRILOBITE*.]

**sĕ-roōn', sĕ-rōn', s.** [Sp. *seron*=a pail, a basket.]

1. A weight varying with the substance which it measures; a seroon of almonds is 87½ lbs., a seroon of anise-seed from three to four hundredweight.

2. A bale or package made of hide or leather, or formed of pieces of wood covered or fastened with hide for holding drugs, &c.

**sĕ-rōs'-ĭ-tŷ, s.** [Fr. *sérosité*; Sp. *serosidad*; Ital. *serosità*.]

1. The quality or state of being serous.

2. A serous fluid; serum; the watery part of the blood which exudes from the serum when it is coagulated by heat.

**sĕr'-ō-tĭne, s.** [*SEROTINOUS*.]

*Zoöl.*: *Vesperugo serotinus*, a bat distributed over a great part of Europe, temperate Asia, and the north of Africa. Head and body together about three inches long; fur soft and silky, usually chestnut-brown above and yellowish-gray beneath, but varying somewhat in different individuals.

**†sĕr-ōt'-ĭn-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *serotinus*, from *serus*=late.]

*Bot.*: (1) Appearing late in a season; (2) Evening flowered.

**sĕr'-ōūs, \*sĕr'-ōse, a.** [Fr. *sérieux*, from Latin *seriosus*.] [*SERUM*.]

1. Of or pertaining to serum.

"This disease [dropsy] may happen wherever there are serous vessels."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*, ch. iv.

2. Thin, watery; like whey. (Applied to that part of the blood which separates in evaporation from the grumous or red part, also to the fluid which lubricates a serous membrane.)

**serous-apoplexy, s.**

*Pathol.*: Apoplexy produced by serous effusion on the brain.

**serous-membrane, s.**

*Anat. (pl.)*: Membranes having their surface moistened by serum. They line cavities of the body from which there is no outlet. The chief are the peritoneum, the two pleuræ, the pericardium, and the arachnoid membrane. Serous membranes differ from mucous membranes in having thinner layers, finer fiber, and an epithelium with only a single layer of polygonal cells.

**Sĕr'-pĕnš, s.** [Lat.=a serpent.] [*SERPENT*, s., A. II. 1.]

**sĕr'-pĕnt, s. & a.** [Fr., from Latin *serpentem*, accus. of *serpens*=a serpent; lit.=a creeping thing, from *serpens*, pr. par. of *serpo*=to creep; Gr. *herpō*=to creep.]

**A. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 4.

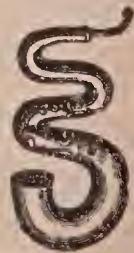
2. *Fig.*: A subtle, treacherous, and malicious person.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Astron.*: One of the forty-eight ancient constellations extending serpent-like through a wide expanse of sky. The head is under *Corona borealis*, the body winds through *Ophiuchus*, and the tail reaches the Milky Way near the constellation *Aquila*. Its stars are generally very small, the largest, *Cor serpentis*, being intermediate between the second and the third magnitude.

2. *Music*: An almost obsolete bass instrument of a powerful character. It is a wooden tube, about eight feet long, increasing conically from 5 inch diameter at the mouth-piece to four inches at the open end, twisted into V-shaped turns, followed by a large circular convolution. This is covered with leather, and has a mouth-piece like a horn or trombone, and keys for the several notes to be produced. It was invented by a French priest at Auxerre in 1590, and is frequently used in the orchestra to strengthen the bass part; but it requires to be very skillfully blown. The serpent is a transposing instrument, being in B flat, and the part it is to take is therefore written a note higher than its real sound. Its compass is three octaves and one note.

3. *Pyrotechny*: A small paper tube, filled with mealed powder or rocket composition, not very compactly driven. Serpents are used for filling



Serpent

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hĕre, camēl, hĕr, thĕre; pĭne, pīt, sĭre, sĭr, marĭne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷria. e = ā. ey = ā. qu = kw.



paper shells or the pots of rockets, and pursue a wavering serpentine course through the air when ignited.

4. *Zoöl. (pl.)*: Ophidia, an order of Reptiles particularly distinguished from the rest of the class by having a very elongated body and no external limbs. They are very widely distributed, abounding in the tropics, where they attain their greatest size, absent only from the Arctic and Antarctic regions, and they are mentioned in the earliest records of the human race. The body and tail are covered with scales, and the head often with plates or shields. Locomotion is effected either entirely by means of the ribs, the free extremities of which are attached by muscular connections to the abdominal scales—the animals walking, so to speak, on the ends of their ribs, or aided by rudimentary hind limbs, the only external trace of which is a horny claw or spur, as in the case of the Boas and Pythons (to which the name serpent is often popularly confined). They are divided into three groups: Innocuous, Venomous Colubrine, and Viperine, the last two groups possessing poison-fangs, the Boas, which kill their prey by constriction, belonging to the first. Broadly speaking, the innocuous serpents are oviparous, the venomous are ovoviparous. Most of the former deposit the eggs in a long string in some heap of decaying vegetable matter, and leave them; while some of the larger serpents coil round their eggs, and hatch them by the heat of their bodies. The senses of smell and taste are probably not acute; the ear has no external opening, but they are sensible of sound, and especially of sharp, shrill notes [SERPENT-CHARMING]; the eyes are small, and protected from injury by a transparent integument, which comes away with the slough when the animal casts its skin, which happens at least once a year. [TROPIDONOTUS.] Serpents are very variously colored; some are extremely beautiful; but, as a rule, the venomous kinds are of darker and more uniform coloration than those which are not poisonous. Some of the innocuous kinds are capable of being tamed; the Rat-snake (*Ptyas mucosus*) is often kept in houses in India for the purpose of destroying rats and mice, but by the generality of mankind serpents are regarded with aversion and horror; and Brehm and Darwin both note the terror which they excite in monkeys—zoölogically so near akin to man.

\*B. As adjective:

1. Serpentine, winding.

"Their serpent windings and deceiving crooks."  
F. Fletcher: *Purple Island*, ii.

2. Deceitful, treacherous, subtle. (Pope.)

serpent-bearer, s. [SERPENTARIUS.]

serpent-boat, s. [PAMBAN-MANCHE.]

serpent-charmer, s. One who charms or professes to charm serpents; a snake-charmer. They are usually distinct tribes in their own countries, and attribute the power they claim to an inherent and natural function.

serpent-charming, s. A fascination exercised over a serpent by simple music. Many itinerant showmen make a living in the East by exhibiting their powers over venomous snakes. The practice has come down from remote antiquity, and is alluded to in Psalm lviii. 4, 5, and Jer. viii. 17. In most cases the cobra (*Naja tripudians*) is the serpent charmed, and the poison-fangs are generally extracted; if this is not done, the performer holds a cloth in one hand which he allows the serpent to strike, and so exhaust the supply of venom.

serpent-cucumber, s.

Bot.: *Trichosanthes colubrina*.

serpent-deity, snake-deity, s.

Compar. Relig.: A serpent worshiped as a divinity or as the avatar of some deity or spirit.

"Serpent worship . . . appears to have maintained no mean place in early Indian Buddhism, for the sculptures of the Sanchi tops show scenes of adoration of the five-headed snake-deity in his temple."—Tylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 240.

serpent-eagle, s.

Ornith.: The genus *Spilornis* (q. v.).

serpent-eater, s.

1. Ornith.: The Secretary-bird.

2. Zoöl.: [MARKHOOR.]

serpent-fence, s. A zigzag fence made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other.

serpent-fish, s.

Ichthy.: *Cepola rubescens*.

serpent-like, a. Like a serpent.

"Struck me with her tongue,  
Most serpent-like, upon the very heart."  
Shakesp.: *Lear*, ii. 4.

serpent-race, s.

Compar. Relig.: A race which at one time probably had a serpent as a totem, and so came to attribute their descent to a serpent. [OPHIOTENE; see extract.]

"The Sanskrit name of the snake, 'nāga,' becomes also the accepted designation of its adorers, and thus mythological interpretation has to reduce to reasonable sense legends of serpent-races, who turn out to be simply serpent-worshippers."—Tylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 240.

serpent-withe, s.

Bot.: A plant, *Aristolochia odoratissima*.

serpent-wood, s. [OPHIOTYXON.]

serpent-worship, s.

Compar. Relig.: Ophiolatry; the worship of serpents as symbols or avatars of a deity, a branch of animal-worship [ZOÖLATRY], with a wide range in time and space. Fergusson connects it with Tree-worship (q. v.). He considers that the curse pronounced on the Serpent (Gen. iii. 14, 15) had reference to serpent-worship, and was put in by the writers of the Pentateuch, who "set themselves to introduce the purer and loftier worship of the Elohim, or of Jehovah," in order to discountenance an older faith, to which from time to time some of the Jews seem to have reverted (2 Kings xviii. 4; Wisdom xi. 15, Story of Bel). In Greece the center of serpent-worship was the grove of Epidaurus, whence the Romans, on the occasion of a plague, A. U. C. 462, sent for a serpent, and brought it to Rome with great ceremony (*Liv.* x. 47; *Ov. Met.* xv. 626-744); at the siege of Troy a serpent appears as an omen of victory to the Greeks (*Il.* ii. 304; cf. *Ov. Met.* xii. 1-23), and from Plutarch we know that Alexander was reputed to have been of a serpent-race. In Roman history many traces of serpent-worship appear. In addition to the embassy to Epidaurus, may be cited the fate of Laocoon (*Æn.* ii. 201-33), the snake which glided from the tomb of Anchises (*ib.* v. 84-99), and which Æneas considered to be either the *genius loci*, or the spirit of his father; and the sacred serpent of Lanuvium (*Prop.* iv. 8); while from Persia (i. 113), and from discoveries at Pompeii and Herculaneum, it is clear that the serpent was a sacred emblem. In modern times serpent-worship is prevalent among some of the Indians of North America, on the west coast of Africa, and, to a great extent, in India.

"When we first meet serpent-worship either in the wilderness of Sinai, the groves of Epidaurus, in Sarmatian huts, or Indian temples, the serpent is always the Agathodæmon, the bringer of health and good fortune. He is the teacher of wisdom, the oracle of future events. His worship may have originated in fear, but long before we become practically acquainted with it, it had passed to the opposite extreme among its votaries."—Fergusson: *Tree and Serpent Worship*, p. 3.

serpent-worshiper, s.

Compar. Relig.: One who pays divine honors to serpents. [SERPENT-WORSHIP.]

"A race of serpent-worshipers, figuratively represented with snakes growing from their shoulders, and whose raja himself has a five-headed snake arching hood-wise over his head."—Tylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 240.

serpent's beard, s.

Bot.: *Ophiopogon japonica*.

Serpent's heart, s. [COR, ¶ 4.]

serpent's tongue, s.

1. Bot.: *Ophioglossum vulgatum*.

\*2. Palæont.: A popular name for the tooth of a particular shark. It resembles a serpent's tongue with its root.

\*sēr'-pent, v. i. & t. [SERPENT, s.]

A. Intrans.: To wind like a serpent; to meander.

"This moon, that sun . . .  
Did the serpentine seasons interchain."  
Drummond, s. 18.

B. Trans.: To curl or wind round; to encircle.

"Fruit trees whose boles are serpented with excellent vines."—Evelyn: *Memoirs*, i. 137.

sēr-pēn-tār'-ī-a, s. [SERPENTARY.]

sēr-pēn-tā-rī'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *serpentari(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.] [SERPENTARIUS, 2.]

sēr-pēn-tār'-ī-ūs, s. [Lat.]

1. Astron.: Ophiuchus (q. v.).

2. Ornith.: A genus of doubtful affinities, sometimes placed with the Falconidæ, but, according to Prof. Newton, properly made the type of a family Serpentariidæ. There is but one species, *Serpentarius cristatus*, the Secretary-bird (q. v.).

3. Palæont.: One species, *S. robustus*, from the Miocene of the Allier.

sēr-pen-tar-ỹ, sēr-pēn-tār'-ī-a, s. [Lat. *serpentaria*.]

1. Bot.: *Aristolochia serpentaria*. The root has an aromatic and camphoraceous odor, and a bitter camphoraceous taste.

2. Pharm.: The root is used to form an infusion and a tincture of serpentry. They are stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic, and diuretic. Sometimes used in atonic rheumatism, in low fever, and to promote eruption in exanthemata.

\*sēr-pēn'-tēs, s. pl. [Lat. pl. of *serpens*=a serpent (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: The second order of Linnæus' Amphibia. It consisted of six genera: Urotales (five species), Boa (ten species), Coluber (ninety-six species), Anguis (fifteen species), Amphisbœna (two species), and Cæcilia (two species).

sēr-pēn't-ī-form, a. [Lat. *serpens* (genit. *serpentis*)=a serpent, and *forma*=form.] Having the form of a serpent; serpentine.

sēr-pēn-tīg'-ēn-ōūs, a. [Latin *serpens* (genit. *serpentis*)=a serpent, and *gigno*, pa. t. *genui*=to beget.] Born or bred of a serpent.

sēr-pen-tine, a. & s. [Fr. *serpentin*, from Lat. *serpentinus*, from *serpens* (genit. *serpentis*)=a serpent; Sp. & Ital. *serpentino*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining to or resembling a serpent; having the qualities of a serpent; subtle.

"Heart-stung with a serpentine desire."

A. C. Swinburne: *Tristram of Lyonesse*, i.

2. Winding, or turning one way and the other, like a moving serpent; meandering, crooked, anfractuous.

"In a state of health accompanying youth, the outlines are waving, flowing, and serpentine."—Reynolds: *Art of Painting*, No. 56.

II. Manège: Applied to a horse's tongue when he is constantly moving it and sometimes passing it over the bit.

B. As substantive:

\*I. Ord. Lang.: A winding in and out; a curve; a serpentine figure.

"Keeping up an amount of warmth that is denied to the more sedate delineator of 3's, 8's, Q's, serpentine, and what not."—Field, March 13, 1886.

II. Technically:

\*1. Ordn.: An old form of cannon of seven inches bore. The handles represented serpents.

2. Min.: An abundant mineral occurring in one or other of its numerous varieties in all parts of the world. Crystallization, probably orthorhombic, but when found in distinct crystals always pseudo-morphous. Occurs usually massive, but sometimes fibrous, foliated, fine granular to cryptocrystalline. Hardness, 2.5-4; but varying according to purity; specific gravity, 2.5-2.65; luster, sub-resinous greasy, pearly, dull; color shows many shades of green, yellow; streak, white, shining; translucent to opaque; feel, greasy; fracture, either conchoidal or splintery. Composition: Silica, 44.14; magnesia, 42.97; water, 12.89=100, corresponding with the usually-accepted formula, 2MgOSiO<sub>2</sub>+MgO,2H<sub>2</sub>O. Dana divides this species as follows:

A. Massive: (1) Ordinary massive, comprising precious and common serpentine; (2) Resinous, embracing Retinalite and Vorhauserite; (3) Porcellanous; (4) Bowenite. B. Lamellar: (5) Antigorite, (6) Williamsite. C. Thin Foliated: (7) Marmolite, (8) Thermophyllite. D. Fibrous: (9) Chrysotile, (10) Picrolite, including Metaxite and Baltimoreite. E. Crystallized. F. Serpentine rocks.

3. Petrology: A rock consisting essentially of a hydrated silicate of magnesia, resulting from the alteration of magnesian rocks, of all geological ages, especially those of olivine. It contains also some protoxide of iron, and other impurities which cause a great variation in color, which is often of a dull green, but is also marbled and mottled with red and purple. It takes a high polish, and is turned into ornamental articles. The accessory minerals are numerous, the most frequent being pyrope, bronzite, magnetite, and chromite.

4. Geol.: Serpentine is considered an altered intrusive rock, originally a trap or dolerite with olivine. It has been maintained that in some cases serpentine may have arisen from the alteration of sedimentary rocks.

serpentine-stone, s. [SNAKE-STONE.]

serpentine-verse, s. A verse which begins and ends with the same word; as—

"Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit."

"Greater grows the love of pelf, as pelf itself grows greater."

"Ambo florentes ætatibus, Arcades ambo."

"Both in the spring of life, Arcadians both."

\*sēr-pen-tine, v. t. & i. [SERPENTINE, a.]

A. Trans.: To wind or twine round; to encircle.

"My dear," said Hiram, serpentine his long arm about her."—D. C. Murray: *Val. Strange*, ch. xlvi.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shñ; ðion, -sion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



**B. Intrans.:** To wind in and out like a serpent; to meander.

"In those fair vales by Nature form'd to please,  
Where Guadalquivir serpentinae with ease."  
Harte: *Vision of Death*.

**sēr'-pen-tine-lý,** *adv.* [Eng. *serpentine*, a.; -ly.] In a serpentine manner.

**sēr'-pen-tin-ing,** *pr. par. or a.* [SERPENTINE, *verb.*]

\***sēr'-pēn-tin-ing-lý,** *adv.* [Eng. *serpentinae*; -ly.] Serpentinae.

"They . . . serpentinae enrich the roof."  
R. Browning: *Balaustion's Adventure*.

**sēr'-pen-tin-ite,** *s.* [Eng. *serpentinae*]; suff. -ite (*Petrol.*).

*Petrol.:* A name used to designate the rock serpentinae to distinguish it from the mineral of the same name.

**sēr'-pēn-tin-ous,** *a.* [Lat. *serpentinae*.] Pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of a serpent; serpentinae.

**†sēr'-pēn-tize,** *v. i.* [Eng. *serpentinae*; -ize.] To wind in and out like a serpent; to meander.

"The lane serpentinae for many a mile."—*Mason: Note on Gray*, let. 4.

**sēr'-pēn-tī-ry,** *s.* [Eng. *serpentinae*; -ry.]

1. A winding in and out, like that of a serpent; a meandering.

2. A place infested by serpents.

\*3. (A collective noun.) Serpents; beings having the characteristics of serpents.

"Left by men-slugs, and human serpentinae."  
*Keats: Endymion*, i. 821.

\***sēr'-pēt,** *s.* [Lat. *sirpiculus*=a basket made of rushes; *sirpus*, *scirpus*=a rush.] A basket.

**sēr'-piēr-ite,** *s.* [After M. Serpieri (i); suff. -ite (*Min.*).

*Min.:* An orthorhombic mineral occurring in small crystals of a greenish-blue color, and stated to be a basic sulphate of copper and zinc. Made a new species principally on optical grounds, but (as suggested by Dana, jun.) needs further chemical examination. Found at the Laurium mines, Greece.

**sēr'-pīg'-in-ous,** *a.* [Lat. *serpigo* (genit. *serpiginis*).

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Affected with serpigo (q. v.).

2. *Pathol.:* Extending from several points in the form of portions of circles. Used spec. of serpiginous chancre.

"It began with a serpigo, making many round spots, such as are generally called ring-worms, with extreme itching, which by frequent scratching heated and matted, and afterward scabb'd, and in progress overspread her limbs with a dry white scurf, under which the serpiginous circles lay covered."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. xxv.

**sēr'-pī-gō,** *s.* [Lat.] A kind of tetter, or dry eruption on the skin. (*Nares*.)

**sēr'-plāth,** *s.* [A corruption of *sarplar*.] A weight equal to 80 stones. (*Scotch*.)

**sēr'-pō-lēt,** *s.* [Fr.]

1. Wild thyme.

2. An oil from *Thymus serpyllum*. It is used in perfumery.

**sēr'-pu-lā,** *s.* [Lat.=a little serpent (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.:* The type-genus of Serpulinae. Tube long and shelly, more or less tortuous, sometimes solitary, sometimes aggregated and fixed to some foreign body by part of its surface; well-marked operculum, horny, rarely calcareous. [SERPULIDÆ.]

**sēr'-pū-lē-ān,** *s.* [SERPULA.] Any one of the Serpulidæ.

**sēr'-pū-lī-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *serpul(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Zoöl.:* A family of Tubicolous Annelids, with two sub-families: Sabellinae and Serpulinae (q. v.). Tube calcareous or membranous; animal vermiform; thoracic and abdominal regions usually well defined, mouth situate between spiral or semi-circular branchial fans or laminae; tentacular cirri present.

2. *Palæont.:* The family commences in the Upper Silurian, in which the type-genus, with others, occurs, and is found also in Secondary and Tertiary formations.

**sēr'-pū-lī-dān,** *s.* [SERPULIDÆ.] Any member of the family Serpulidæ.

**sēr'-pū-lī-næ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *serpul(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

*Zoöl.:* The typical sub-family of Serpulidæ (q. v.), with several genera. Tube calcareous; animal with ciliated thoracic membrane, dorsal and ventral surfaces partly covered with cilia; operculum usually present.

**sēr'-pu-line,** *a. & s.* [SERPULINÆ.]

**A. As adj.:** Of, belonging to, or resembling the Serpulinae (q. v.).

**B. As subst.:** Any individual of the Serpulinae. (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 249.)

**sēr'-pu-līte,** *s.* [SERPULITES.]

1. Any individual of the genus Serpulites (q. v.).

2. A fossil Serpula (q. v.).

**sēr'-pu-lī-tēs,** *s.* [Lat. *serpul(a)*; -ites.]

*Palæont.:* A genus instituted by Murchison, for certain smooth semi-calcareous tubes, often of great length, and apparently unattached, which occur in the Silurian series. These tubes in some species reach a length of over a foot, with a diameter of an inch, and their true nature is not yet satisfactorily ascertained. (*Nicholson*.)

\***sērr,** *v. t.* [French *serrer*=to compact, to press together, to lock; Low Lat. *sero*=to bolt, from Lat. *sera*=a bolt.] To crowd, press, or drive together; to contract. [SERRIED.]

"Grinding of the teeth is caused (likewise) by a gathering and serring of the spirits together to resist."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 714.

**sēr'-rā** (*pl. sēr'-ræ*), *s.* [Lat.=a saw.]

*Bot., Anat., &c. (pl.):* The saw-like toothings on the margins of leaves, in the serrated sutures of the skull, &c.

**sēr'-rā-dīl'-lā,** *s.* [Fr. *serradelle*.]

*Bot.:* *Ornithopus sativus*, a fodder-plant.

**sēr'-rā-nūs,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *serra*=a saw, from the serrated dorsal fin.]

1. *Ichthyology:* Sea-perches; a genus of Percidæ. They are found on the shores of all temperate seas, and abound in the tropics, some of the latter species entering brackish and even fresh water, but all spawn in the sea. Body oblong, compressed, with small scales; teeth villiform, with distinct canines in each jaw, teeth on vomer and palatine bones; one dorsal, mostly with nine or eleven spines, anal with three. Two species, *Serranus cabrilla*, the Smooth Serranus, and *S. gigas*, the Dusky Perch, are met with in the British Channel, and are common in the Mediterranean.

2. *Palæont.:* From the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

**sēr'-rā-sāl'-mō,** *s.* [Lat. *serra*=a saw, and *salmo*=a salmon.]

*Ichthy.:* A genus of Characinidæ. The species are found in the South American rivers, where they grow to a large size.

**sēr'-rāte,** **sēr'-rāt-ēd,** *adj.* [Lat. *serratus*, pa. par. of *serrō*=to saw.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Notched on the edge, like a saw; toothed.

2. *Bot. (of a leaf, &c.):* Having sharp, straight-edged teeth, pointing to the apex. [BISERRATE.]

**serrated-suture,** *s.* [DENTATED-SUTURE.]

**sēr'-rā-tion,** *s.* [SERRATE.] Formation in the shape of a saw.

**sēr'-rāt'-ū-lā,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *serrula*=a little saw, referring to the serrated margins of the leaves. In Class. Lat. *serratula*=betony, a different genus.]

*Bot.:* Sawwort; the typical genus of Serratulæ (q. v.). Heads solitary or corymbose, sometimes dioecious, purple or white; involucre oblong, imbricated with straight unarmed scales; receptacle chaffy; the scales split into linear bristles; corolla regular, tubular; pappus persistent, pilose; hairs filiform, in several rows, the interior the longest; filaments papillose; anthers with a short blunt appendage, ecaudate at the base. Known species about thirty.

**sēr'-rā-tū-lē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *serratul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

*Bot.:* A tribe of Cynaræ (q. v.).

**sēr'-rā-ture,** *s.* [Lat. *serratula*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A notching in the edge of anything, like that of a saw.

"These are serrated on the edges; but the serratures are deeper and grosser than any of the rest."—*Woodward*.

2. *Bot. (pl.):* The teeth of a serrated leaf.

**sēr'-rī-corn,** *a. & s.* [SERRICORNES.]

**A. As adj.:** Pertaining or relating to the group or tribe Serricornia (q. v.); having serrated antennæ.

**B. As subst.:** Any coleopterous insect of the family Serricornia (q. v.).

**sēr'-rī-cōr'-nī-ā,** **sēr'-rī-cōr'-nēs,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *serra*=a saw, and *cornu*=a horn.]

*Entom.:* A tribe of Pentamera. Elongate beetles, with antennæ short or moderate in length, most of the joints so prolonged on the inner side as to appear at least serrate, or in some cases pectinate. Head generally retracted up to the eyes in the prothorax, a projection of the prosternum received into a cavity of the mesosternum. Families: Buprestidæ, Throscidæ, Eucnemidæ, and Elateridæ.

**sēr'-rīed,** *a.* [SERRY.] Crowded, close, compact

**sēr'-rō-nī-ā,** *s.* [From Fr. *serron*=*Chenopodium bonus henricus*(?).]

*Bot.:* A genus of Piperidæ. *Serronia jaborandi* is a sialogogue and diuretic.

\***sēr'-rōus,** *a.* [Lat. *serra*=a saw.] Like the teeth of a saw; irregular.

**sēr'-rū-lā,** *s.* [Lat.=a little saw.]

*Zoöl.:* The red-breasted merganser.

**sēr'-rū-lāte,** **sēr'-rū-lāt-ēd,** *a.* [Lat. *serrula*, dimin. of *serra*=a saw.] Finely serrate; having very minute notches.

**sēr'-rū-lā-tion,** *s.* [SERRULATE.] A very minute notch; a slight indentation.

**sēr'-rū-rī-ā,** *s.* [Named after Dr. James Serrurier, Prof. of Botany at Utrecht.]

*Bot.:* A genus of Proteidæ. Many species, all from the Cape of Good Hope, and cultivated as greenhouse shrubs.

**sēr'-rī,** *v. t.* [SERR, *v. t.*] To crowd or press together.

¶ Obsolete except in the pa. par. [SERRIED.]

**sēr'-tū-lā-rēl'-lā,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sertularia* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.:* A genus Sertulariidæ. Plant-like; stem simple or branching, jointed, rooted by a creeping stolon; hydrothecæ biserial, decidedly alternate, one usually borne on each internode, with an operculum composed of several pieces, the orifice generally toothed; gonothecæ usually ringed transversely. Species numerous; widely distributed.

**sēr'-tū-lār'-ī-ā,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *sertum*=a garland.]

*Zoöl.:* The type-genus of Sertulariidæ (q. v.). Plant-like; stems simple or branching, jointed, rooted by a creeping stolon; hydrothecæ biserial, opposite to alternate, without external operculum, mostly arranged in pairs, gonothecæ scattered with a simple orifice, and without internal marsupium. Species very numerous, with representatives in almost all seas.

**sēr'-tū-lār'-ī-an,** *s.* [SERTULARIA.]

*Zoöl.:* Any member of the sub-order Sertularida (q. v.).

**sēr'-tū-lā-rīd,** *subst.* [SERTULARIDA.] Any individual of the Sertularida. (*Nicholson: Zoöl.* (ed. 1878), p. 115.)

**sēr'-tū-lār'-ī-dā,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sertular(ia)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Zoöl.:* A group or sub-order of Hydroida, having the hydrosoma compound and fixed; the polypary, besides investing the coenosarc, forms hydrothecæ for the protection of the polypites; the gonophores are borne on gonoblastidia and inclosed in gonothecæ. There are several families, and the group is universally distributed. With the Campanularida, this group has been named Calypotoblastea (*Allman*), Sertularina (*Ehren.*), Sertulariæ (*Agass.*), Skcnotoka (*Carus*), or Thecaphora (*Hincks*).

2. *Palæont.:* Not certainly known to occur fossil, but several genera now ranked with the Graptolites are not improbably Sertularids. [DENDROGRAPTUS.]

**sēr'-tū-lā-rī-ī-dæ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *sertulari(a)*; Lat. fem. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zoöl.:* A family of Sertularida (q. v.). Hydrothecæ sessile, more or less inserted in the stem and branches; polypites wholly retractile, with a single wreath of filiform tentacles round a conical proboscis; gonozooids always fixed. Several genera, widely distributed.

**sēr'-tū-lūm,** *s.* [Mod. Latin, dimin. from Latin *sertum*=a wreath, a garland.]

*Bot.:* A simple umbel. (*Louis C. Richard*.)

**sēr'-ūm,** *s.* [Lat.=whey, serum; cogn. with Gr. *oros*=whey.]

1. *Anat.:* A pale yellowish liquid obtained by drawing blood from the vessels and allowing it to separate into a thicker and a thinner portion. The thinner one is the serum. It consists of proteid substances, fats, extractives, and saline matter. The solid contents of the serum is 9.22 in males, and 8.29 in females; the rest is water. There is also a serum of chyle and one of lymph.

2. *Chem.:* Whey. The opalescent liquid, containing milk-sugar and various salts, which separates when milk is curdled by the action of acids, rennet, &c. (*Watts*.)

**serum-therapy,** *s.* The use of antitoxin (q. v.) as a preventive of, or cure for, toxical diseases.

"After another year's observation of the serum-therapy of diphtheria, the almost unanimous verdict of the profession is in favor of this treatment."—*British Medical Journal*, Aug. 8, 1896.

**serum-lactis,** *s.* The same as SERUM, 2.

**sērv'-ā-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *serv(e)*; -able.] Capable of being served.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōr, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūrē, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trī, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



\**sĕrv*-age (age as *ĭg*), *s.* [Eng. *serv(e)*; -age.]  
 Servage, servitude.

*sĕr*'-val, *s.* [Native name.]

*Zoöl.*: *Felis serval*, the Bush Cat, or African Tiger-cat, distributed over Africa, abounding in the south. Its body is proportionately longer and its tail shorter than those of the True Cats, in this respect approaching the Lynxes, from which it is differentiated by the absence of ear-tufts. Body about forty inches, tail sixteen inches, fur tawny, spotted with black. It is found in the extensive grassy plains, where it preys on antelopes and other small game.

*sĕr*'-vant, \**ser*-vaunt, *s.* [Fr. *servant*, pr. par. of *servir*=to serve (q. v.); Sp. *serviente*; Port. & Ital. *servente*. *Servant* and *sergeant* are doublets.]

1. One who serves or does service, voluntarily or involuntarily; a person male or female who is employed by another to perform menial offices or for other labor, and is subject to his orders; a person who labors or exerts himself for the benefit of another, his master or employer; a subordinate helper or assistant. The term usually implies the idea of one who performs certain duties or offices for another according to an agreement; it is thus distinguished from a slave, who is the property of his master, and is entirely subject to his will. Legally, any person is the servant of another, in whose business or under whose order or direction he is acting for the time being. Colloquially the term is applied distinctively to domestic servants, forming part of a household for the time being.

2. One in a state of bondage or subjection.

"Remember that thou wast a *servant* in Egypt."—*Deuteronomy* v. 15.

3. Anything which serves to assist or aid; as, Fire is a good *servant*, but a bad master.

4. An expression of civility used by equals; formerly a term of gallantry denoting an admirer of a lady.

"Who calls? Your *servant* and your friend."—*Shakesp.*: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 3.

¶ In the term *servant* is included the idea of the service performed. The term *drudge* includes drudgery. We hire a *servant* at a certain rate, and for a particular service; we employ a *drudge* in any labor however hard and disagreeable. (*Crabb.*)

¶ (1) *Servants of the Ever Blessed Virgin*: [SERVITES.]

(2) *Your obedient servant, your humble servant*: Phrases of civility used especially in the conclusion of a letter, and expressing, or supposed to express, the willingness of the writer or speaker to do service to the person addressed.

*servant-maid, servant-girl, subst.* A female domestic servant.

*servant-man, s.* A male or man servant.

*servant of servants, s.*

1. One debased to the lowest condition of servitude.

"Cursed be Canaan; a *servant of servants* shall he be unto his brethren."—*Genesis* ix. 25.

2. A title (*servus servorum*) assumed by the Popes since the time of Gregory the Great.

*servant's hall, s.* The room in a house set apart for the use of the servants in common, in which they take their meals together, &c.

\**sĕr*'-vant, *v. t.* [SERVANT, *s.*] To subject.

"My affairs

are *servanted* to others."—*Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus*, v. 2.

\**sĕr*'-vant-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *servant*; -ess.] A female servant.

\**sĕr*'-vant-rĭ, *s.* [Eng. *servant*; -ry.] Servants collectively; a body of servants.

*sĕrve, v. t. & i.* [Fr. *servir*, from Lat. *servio*, from the same root as *servo*=to keep; Sp. & Port. *servir*; Ital. *servire*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To work for; to do service for; to act as servant to; to be in the employment of, as a domestic, a hired assistant, an official helper, &c.

"The tyrant that I *serve*."—*Shakesp.*: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

2. To be in a state of subjection or servitude to.

3. To render spiritual service, obedience, or worship to; to revere and obey.

4. To be subordinate or subservient to; to act or take a secondary or inferior part under; to minister to.

5. To wait and attend on in the service of the table or at meals; to supply with food.

6. To supply with goods or articles in a shop or the like.

7. To bring in and place as food on the table; to set out. (Generally with *up*, sometimes with *in*, except in the phrase, Dinner is *served*.)

"*Serve in the meat*."—*Shakesp.*: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.

8. To perform service or duties required in: as, A curate *serves* two churches.

9. To contribute or conduce to; to be sufficient for; to promote.

"This maid will not *serve* your turn."

*Shakesp.*: *Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 1.

10. To help by good offices; to administer or contribute to the wants of.

"*Serve* his kind in deed and word."

*Tennyson*: *Love thou thy Land*, 86.

11. To fit, to suit.

"How fit his garments *serve* me."

*Shakesp.*: *Cymbeline*, iv. 1.

12. To be of use or service to; to avail.

"That 'scuse *serves* many men."

*Shakesp.*: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

13. To be or stand in the place of anything else to; to be of use to in the stead of anything; to be or act in stead or lieu, or to fill the place of anything to.

"Which *serves* it in the office of a wall."

*Shakesp.*: *Richard II.*, ii. 1.

14. To satisfy, to content.

"Nothing will *serve* me but going on pilgrimage."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

15. To undergo; to go through, as a punishment.

"A sentence of eighteen months' hard labor, which he *served*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

16. To fulfill the duties of.

"Had previously *served* to it an apprenticeship of seven years at least."—*Smith*: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x.

17. To comply with; to submit to; to regulate one's conduct in accordance with the fashion, demands, or spirit of.

"They think herein we *serve* the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment."—*Hooker*: *Eccles. Polity*.

18. To behave toward, to treat, to requite.

"When I *serve* him so, he takes it ill."

*Shakesp.*: *Comedy of Errors*, ii. 1.

19. To handle, to manipulate, to work; as, to *serve* a gun.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*:

(1) To deliver, or transmit to a person.

"After he had promised that he would never again be caught *serv*ing such notices he was allowed to depart."—*London Evening Standard*.

(2) To present formally; followed by *with*; as, to *serve* one *with* a writ.

2. *Naut.*: To protect from friction, &c., as a rope, by winding something tight around it.

"Pointing or knotting a rope's end, *serv*ing rigging, &c."—*St. James's Gazette*, April 7, 1886.

B. *Intransitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To be or act as a servant; to work in the employment of another; to be employed in labor or other services for another. Specifically—

(1) To perform domestic or other offices; to attend or wait upon another as a servant.

"Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to *serve* alone?"—*Luke* x. 40.

(2) To discharge the duties of an office or employment; specially, to act as a soldier, seaman, &c.

"Pay had been introduced in order to overcome the reluctance of the citizens to *serve*."—*Lewis*: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 298.

(3) To be in subjection or servitude.

2. To answer a purpose; to fulfill an end; to suffice, to avail.

"The felt horse-covering that *served* as a carpet."—*London Daily News*.

3. To be favorable; to suit; to be convenient.

"When time and place shall *serve*."—*Shakesp.*: *Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

II. *Tennis and other Ball Games*: To lead off in striking the ball.

"The winner at times showing a tendency to *serve* faulty."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

¶ (1) *To serve an attachment, or a writ of attachment*:

*Law*: To levy it on the person or goods by seizure, or to seize.

(2) *To serve an execution*: To levy it on lands, goods, or person, by seizure or taking possession.

(3) *To serve a person heir to a property*: *Scots Law*: To take the necessary legal steps for putting him in possession of the property.

(4) *To serve a process*: To read it so as to give due notice to the party concerned; or to leave an attested copy with him or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode.

(5) *To serve a warrant*: To read it, and to seize the person against whom it is issued.

(6) *To serve a writ*: To read it to the defendant, or to leave an attested copy at his usual place of abode.

(7) *To serve one a trick*: To play a trick upon one.

"If I be *served* such another trick."—*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

(8) *To serve one out*: To pay one out for something done; to retaliate on one according to his deserts; to take revenge on one.

(9) *To serve one right*: To treat one as he deserves; to happen or fall to deservedly; as, That *served* him *right*.

(10) *To serve one's self of*: To avail one's self of; to make use of; to use. (A Gallicism.)

"How to *serve* himself of the divine's high contemplations."—*Digby*: *On the Soul*.

*sĕrv*'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *serv(e)*; -er.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who serves.

"Particulars of an attack on a writ *server* reached that city."—*London Evening Standard*.

2. A salver or small tray.

"Some mastick is brought them on a *server*."—*Randolph*: *Islands in the Archipelago* (1687), p. 49.

II. *Roman and High Anglican*: One who assists the priest in the celebration of Mass, by lighting the altar tapers, arranging the books, bringing in the bread, wine, water, &c., and making the appointed responses on behalf of the congregation. [Mass (2), *s.*, ¶13.]

†*Sĕr*'-vĕ-tians, †*Sĕr*'-vĕ-tists, *s. pl.* [See def.]

*Church Hist.*: A name given to anti-Trinitarians in the sixteenth century, because they derived, or were supposed to derive, their tenets from the teachings of Michael Servetus, a Spanish physician, who wrote against the doctrine of the Trinity. He was seized at Geneva by Calvin's influence, imprisoned on a charge of blasphemy, and burnt alive in 1553.

"Those who are called *Servetians*, and followers of the doctrines of Servetus by writers of that age, differed widely from Servetus in many respects."—*Mosheim* (ed. Reid), p. 702.

*Sĕr*'-vĭ-a, *s.* [Slav. *Srbiya*.] A kingdom in the southeast portion of Europe.

*Sĕr*'-vĭ-ĭan, *s. & a.* [Eng. *Servi(a)*; suff. -an.]

A. *As substantive*: A native of Serbia.

B. *As adjective*: Of, or relating to Serbia.

*sĕr*'-vĭ-ĕ (1), \**sĕr*'-vĭ-se, \**ser*-vyce, *s.* [O. Fr. *servise, service*; Fr. *service*, from Lat. *servitium*=service, servitude; Sp. *servicio*; Port. *serviço*; Ital. *servizio*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of serving; the performance of labor or offices at the command of or for another; menial duties; attendance of a servant, inferior, or hired helper, &c., upon a superior, master, or employer.

2. The place, office, or position of a servant; employment as a servant; menial employ or capacity.

"Whom now I keep in *service*."

*Shakesp.*: *Tempest*, i. 2.

3. The act of serving God; spiritual obedience, reverence and love.

"Nor was his *service* hard,  
 What could be less than to afford him praise?"

*Milton*: *P. L.*, iv. 46.

4. Labor done for another; assistance or kindness rendered to another; duty done or required; good offices.

"If you and your companions do me this *service* you shall never want."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

5. Useful office; an act conferring advantage or benefit; advantage conferred or brought about; good.

"The stork's plea, when taken in a net, was, the *service* she did in picking up venomous creatures."—*L'Estrange*: *Fables*.

6. Duty performed in or appropriate to any office, charge, position, or employment; official function or duties; specif., performance of the duties of a soldier or sailor; military or naval duty.

7. Used as a term of mere courtesy; a profession of respect uttered or sent.

"My duty and most humble *service*."

*Shakesp.*: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

8. Purpose, use, end.

"All the vessels of the king's house are not for uses of honor; some be common stuff, and for mean *services*, yet profitable."—*Spelman*.

9. A public office of devotion; public religious worship or ceremony; official religious duty performed; performance of religious rites appropriate to any event or ceremonial; as, a marriage *service*, a burial *service*.

\*10. That which is served round to a company at one time; as, a *service* of fruit, &c.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șŭn; -țion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șŭș. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł



## 11. A course or order of dishes at table.

"Cleopatra made Antony a supper sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary service seen on the board."—*Hakewill: Apology.*

12. Waiting at table; as, The service was good or indifferent.

## 13. Things required for use; furniture—

(1) A set of dishes or other vessels for the table; as, a dinner service, a tea service, a service of plate.

(2) An assortment of table linen.

14. The act of presenting or delivering formally; as, the service of a notice.

15. The supply of gas, water, or the like to a building; also the pipes by which such gas, water, &c., are supplied.

16. A number of conveyances or vessels running or plying regularly between two places; as, a service of trains.

## II. Technically:

1. *Law*: The duty which, in some countries, a tenant owes to his lord for his fee; as, *personal service*, which consists in homage and fealty, &c.; *annual service*, in rent, suit to the court of the lord, &c.; *accidental services*, in heriots, reliefs, &c.

"Although they built castles and made freeholders, yet were there no tenures and services reserved to the crown."—*Davies: State of Ireland.*

2. *Music*: A musical setting of those portions of the offices which are sung by the choir, such as the Canticles, *Sanctus*, *Gloria in excelsis*, &c. A Burial Service is a setting of those portions of the office for the Burial of the Dead which may be sung by a choir.

3. *Naut.*: The material used for serving a rope, as spun-yarn, twine, canvas, or the like.

4. *Tennis and other Ball Games*: The act of serving the ball. [SERVE, v. II.]

"Only occasionally was his service difficult."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

## ¶ (1) Service of an attachment:

*Law*: The seizure of the person or goods according to the direction.

## (2) Service of an execution:

*Law*: The levying of it upon the goods, estate, or person of the defendant.

## (3) Service of a writ, process, &amp;c.:

*Law*: The reading of it to the person to whom notice is intended to be given, or the leaving of an attested copy with the person or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode.

## (4) Substitution of service:

*Law*: A mode of serving a writ upon a defendant who cannot be served personally, by serving it upon an agent or other person acting for him.

(5) *The Service*: Military or naval administration or discipline; as, the rules of the service.

**service-book**, s. A book used in Church service; a prayer-book.

**service-money**, s. Money paid for services performed.

**service-pipe**, s. A branch pipe, of lead or iron, for the supply of gas, water, or the like, from the main to a building.

**sēr'-vīce** (2), s. [A corruption of Latin *sorbus*=the Service-tree (q. v.).] (See compounds.)

**service-berry**, s.

*Bot.*: *Amelanchier canadensis*.

**service-tree**, s.*Botany*:

1. *Pyrus sorbus* or *domestica*, a native of Continental Europe and Western Asia. It has serrate leaves, unequally pinnate, and cream-colored flowers. It is from twenty to sixty feet high. Two varieties, the Pear-shaped, *P. S. pyriformis*, and the Apple-shaped, *P. S. maliformis*, are cultivated in parts of France and near Genoa for their fruit.

2. *Pyrus (sorbus) torminalis*, the Wild Service-tree. It is a small tree growing in woods and hedges, but rare and local, with six to ten lobed serrate leaves, pubescent below when young, but glabrous on both sides when mature. Flowers numerous, white, appearing in April and May. The fruit pyriform or sub-globose, greenish-brown, dotted. It is eatable, and is sold in parts of Europe.

**sēr'-vīce-a-ble**, \**ser-vis-a-ble*, *adj.* [English *service*; -able.]

1. Capable of rendering useful service; promoting happiness, interest, advantage, or any good; useful, beneficial, advantageous.

2. Fit for service or use.

3. Doing or ready to do service; active, diligent, officious.

"If it be so to do good service, never  
Let me be counted serviceable."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 2.

**sēr'-vīce-a-ble-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *serviceable*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being serviceable; usefulness, beneficialness.

"Its great serviceableness to religion itself."—*Bentley: Sermons*, No. 4.

\*2. Officiousness, activity; readiness to do service.

"He might continually be in her presence, shewing more humble serviceableness and joy to content her than ever before."—*Sidney*.

**sēr'-vīce-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *serviceable*]; -ly.] In a serviceable manner.

\***sēr'-vīce-age** (age as īg), s. [English *service*; -age.] A state of servitude.

**sēr'-vī-ent**, a. [Lat. *serviens*, pr. par. of *servio*=to serve.] Serving, subordinate.

**sēr'-vī-ette**, s. [Fr.] A table-napkin.

**sēr'-vīle**, a. & s. [Lat. *servilis*, from *servio*=to serve; Sp. & Port. *servil*; Fr. *servile*.]

## A. As adjective:

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining to or befitting a slave or servant; slavish, mean; proceeding from or caused by dependence; as, *servile* fear.

2. Held in subjection; dependent.

"What! have we hands and shall we *servile* be?"

*Daniel: Civil Wars*, bk. iv.

3. Owing service.

"Besides the free tenants, there were eleven nati, elsewhere called *customarii* or customary tenants, who were the sons of former *servile* tenants, and held land for which they paid rent in money, besides giving their services to the lord on certain days, when his farming operations required their help."—*Field*, March 20, 1886.

4. Cringing, fawning, meanly submissive.

"The most *servile* flattery is lodged the most easily in the grossest capacity."—*Sidney*.

## II. Grammar:

1. Not belonging to the original root; as, a *servile* letter.

2. Not itself sounded; silent, as the final *e* in *servile*, *time*, &c.

## B. As substantive:

*Gram.*: A letter which forms no part of the original root; opposed to *radical*. Also a letter of a word which is not sounded.

**servile-war**, s. A war of slaves against their masters. Such wars broke out in Sicily B. C. 134 and B. C. 104. Others have occurred in different countries and ages.

**servile-work**, s.

*Roman Theol.*: Work of the kind usually done by slaves, domestic servants, or hired workmen. Such work is forbidden on Sundays and holidays of obligation.

"Custom permits certain *servile work*, even when not required by necessity or mercy."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 781.

**sēr'-vīle-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *servile*; -ly.] In a servile manner; meanly, basely; with servility or base obsequiousness.

"If the House thought itself bound *servilely* to follow the order in which matters were mentioned by the king from the throne."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

**sēr'-vīle-nēss**, s. [English *servile*; -ness.] The quality or state of being servile; servility.

**sēr'-vīl'-ī-tŷ**, \**ser-vil-i-tie*, s. [Fr. *servilité*; Sp. *servilidad*; Ital. *servilità*.]

\*1. The state of actual servitude or slavery.

2. The state of mind generally produced by a state of servility; mean submission; slavish obsequiousness; baseness.

**sēr'-vīng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [SERVE.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

## C. As substantive:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or state of being a servant, helper, or assistant in any manner.

II. *Naut.*: The act of wrapping spun yarn round a rope after it has been wormed and parceled.

**serving-board**, s.

*Naut.*: A flat board used in serving ropes.

**serving-maid**, s. A servant-maid.

**serving-mallet**, s.

*Naut.*: A mallet-shaped tool used for wrapping spun yarn tightly around a rope. Several turns of the stuff are taken around the mallet, and, as the mallet is rotated around the rope which lies in the hollow, the stuff is tightly and closely wrapped around the rope.

**serving-man**, s. A servant-man.

**Sēr'-vīte**, s. & a. [Ital. *servitore*=a servant.]

## A. As substantive:

*Church Hist. (pl.)*: The name commonly given to a monastic order, the Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin, founded in 1233 by seven Florentine merchants, at Mount Senario, near Florence. St. Philip Benoit, the fifth general, saved the order

from suppression in 1276, and in 1487 Pope Innocent VIII. bestowed on the Servites the privileges of the four great mendicant orders. The life is one of austerity and continual prayer; the habit is black, with a leather girdle, a scapular, and a cloak, and the rule is a modification of that of St. Augustine. The strength of the order lay chiefly in Italy and Germany. Since the French Revolution many houses have been founded in different countries.

B. As *adj.*: Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Order described under A.

**sēr'-vīt'-ī-ūm** (t as sh), s. [Lat.]

*Law*: Service, servitude.

**sēr'-vī-tōr**, s. [Fr. *serviteur*; Lat. *servitor*; Sp. & Port. *servidor*; Ital. *servitore*.]

1. A male servant or attendant.

"Thus are poor *servitors* . . .  
Constrain'd to watch in darkness, rain, and cold."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 1.*

2. A follower, an adherent.

"Our Norman conqueror gave away to his *servitors* the lands and possessions of such as did oppose his invasion."—*Davies*.

3. One who professes duty and obedience.

"Henceforth I am thy true *servitor*."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iii. 3.*

4. In Oxford University, an undergraduate who is partly supported out of the college funds, and whose duty it was formerly to wait at table on the fellows and gentlemen commoners.

"No ordinary undergraduate could appear in public with a *servitor*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**sēr'-vī-tōr-ship**, s. [Eng. *servitor*; -ship.] The office or position of a servitor.

**sēr'-vī-tūde**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *servitudinem*, accus. of *servitudo*, from *servio*=to serve (q. v.).]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or condition of a slave; slavery, bondage; the state of involuntary subjection to a master.

\*2. The condition of a menial or underling; servitude.

3. Compulsory service or labor, such as a criminal has to undergo as a punishment. (Only used in the compound Penal-servitude.) [PENAL.]

4. A state of slavish dependence; servility.

\*5. Servants, collectively.

"After him a cumbrous train  
Of herds, and flocks, and numerous *servitude*."

*Milton: P. L., xii. 132.*

II. *Civil Law*: A term used to signify a right, whereby one thing is subject to another thing or person for use or convenience.

\***sēr'-vī-tūre**, s. [SERVE.] Servants collectively. (*Milton*.)

**sēr'-vū-lāte**, v. i. [Lat. *servulus*, dimin. from *servus*=a slave.] To do petty services.

**sēs'-a-mē**, s. [From *sempsen*, the Egyptian name of one of the species.]

*Bot.*: *Sesamum orientale* and *S. indicum*. [SESAMUM.]

¶ *Open Sesame*: The charm by which the door of the robbers' dungeon in the tale of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" flew open; hence, a specific for obtaining entrance into any place, or means of exit from it.

**sesame-oil**, s.

*Chem.*: C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. A non-drying, fatty oil, obtained from the seeds of *Sesamum orientale*, and used in India as an article of food. It has a yellowish color, is inodorous, and has a slight taste of hemp; specific gravity, 0.923 at 15. The crude oil is used in soap-making, and for burning in lamps. [GINGELLY-OIL.]

**sē-sā'-mē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sesam(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æe.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Pedaliaceæ.

**sēs'-a-mōid**, **sēs'-a-mōid'-al**, a. [Eng. *sesam(e)*; -oid.] Resembling the seeds of sesame in form.

**sesamoid-bones**, s. pl.

*Anat.*: Bones in form somewhat resembling the seeds of Sesame. The sesamoid-bones of the toes are the small bones at the articulations of the great toes; those of the fingers are the joints of the thumbs. There are also radial and ulnar sesamoid-bones.

**sēs'-a-mūm**, s. [SESAME.]

*Botany*: Sesame: the typical genus of Sesameæ (q. v.). Calyx five-parted, corolla with a short tube, the limb five-cleft, somewhat bilabiate; stamens four, didynamous, with the rudiments of a fifth one; capsule oblong, four-celled, many-seeded. Annuals, with axillary, solitary flowers, in form resembling those of the English Foxglove. *Sesamum orientale* is a very common plant in India in uncultivated ground, flowering at the close of the rains. Several varieties are cultivated in warm

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāic, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



countries for the oil obtained from the seeds. Two in India are distinguished, one by having white and the other black seeds. [SESAME-OIL.]

**sēs'-bān**, *s.* [SESBANIA.]

*Bot.*: *Sesbania ægyptiaca*.

**sēs-bā-nī-a**, *s.* [From *sesban*, the Arabic name of *Sesbania ægyptiaca*.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Galegeæ. Shrubs or herbs, with abruptly-pinnate leaves, having many pairs of leaflets; flowers axillary, in racemes, generally yellow; and the legumes long, slender, torulose, many-seeded. *Sesbania aculeata*, a slightly prickly annual, is cultivated in India for its fiber. [DANCHI.] The plant occurs also in tropical Africa and the West Indies. The wood of *S. ægyptiaca*, which grows also in India, is made into good charcoal, and the bark into rope. An ointment made with the seeds is applied in India to eruptions, and the bark is given internally as a stimulant and an emmenagogue. The leaves are applied in the form of poultices to hydrocele and rheumatic swellings. The old *S. grandiflora* is now *Agati grandiflora*. [AGATI.]

**sēs'-ē-lī**, *s.* [Lat. *seseli*, *seselis*, from Gr. *seselis*=hartwort, *Seseli elatum*.]

*Botany*: Meadow-saxifrage; the typical genus of Seselinidæ (q. v.). Umbels compound, the bracts many, few, or wanting; bracteoles many; calyx teeth acute; petals obcordate, with an inflexed point. Fruit oval or oblong, with long reflexed styles; carpels dorsally compressed, with five prominent, obtuse, corky ribs, having single vittæ on the interstices. Known species about forty, from the eastern hemisphere. The seeds of *S. indicum* are carminatives, and are used as a medicine for cattle.

**sēs-ē-līn'-ē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sesel(i)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ*.]

*Botany*:

1. A tribe of Umbelliferæ. Fruit globose or ovoid, not laterally compressed, commissure broad, lateral ridges, generally distinct, rarely winged—if so, wings of opposite carpels not in contact. Subtribes, *Seselinæ* proper, *Coriandrea*, *Cachrydæ*, *Enanthæ*, *Schultzia*, *Selinæ*, and *Angeliceæ*. (*Sir J. Hooker*.)

2. A sub-tribe of No. 1 (q. v.). Fruit subterete, edges not thickened or corky. (*Sir J. Hooker*.)

**sēs-ē-līn'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *sesel(i)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inidæ*.]

*Botany*: A family of Apiaceæ. (Umbelliferæ.) (*Lindley*.)

**sē-sī-a**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *sēs*=a moth. (*Brande*.)]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Sesiidæ (q. v.).

**sē-sī-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sesi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: A family of Sphingina. Antennæ much thickened beyond the middle, ending in a hooked bristle; wings short, broad; abdomen thick, with a broad tuft at the tip (whence Swainson calls them Brush-tipped). Larva long, smooth, with a horn rising upward from the twelfth segment. Pupa on the ground among leaves. (*Stainton*.)

**sēs-lēr'-ī-a**, *s.* [Named after Sesler, an Italian botanist.]

*Bot.*: Moor-grass, a genus of Bromidæ. Panicle spiked, rounded or slightly unilateral; spikelets sessile, laterally compressed, with two or more perfect florets; empty glumes two, longer than the flowering ones, generally one-nerved; scales two to five toothed. Known species eight.

**sēs-qui-**, *pref.* [Lat.= *semisqui*; *semis*=a half, and *qui*=*que*=and.] A prefix denoting one integer and a half; as, *sesquicyathus*=a cyathus and a half. It is used in:

1. *Chem.*: To denote that two atoms of a metal were combined with three atoms of oxygen or other non-metallic element; as thus, *sesquioxide* of iron, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, now called ferric oxide; *sesquisulphide* of iron, or ferric sulphide, Fe<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>, &c. This definition does not hold good unless the valency of the metal is taken into consideration. Thus *sesquichloride* of iron is Fe<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>6</sub>, the iron being quadrivalent, while *sesquichloride* of antimony is SbCl<sub>3</sub>, the antimony being trivalent.

†2. *Geom.*: To express a ratio in which the greater term contains the less once, and leaves a certain aliquot part of the less one.

†3. *Music*: To signify a whole and a half; as, *sesquialtera*, *sesquiterza*, &c.

**sēs-qui-âl-tēr**, *s. & a.* [Latin *sesquialter*; Fr. *sesquialtère*.]

A. *As subst.*: The same as SESQUIALTERA (q. v.).

B. *As adj.*: Sesquialteral.

**sēs-qui-âl-tēr-a**, *s.* [SESQUIALTER.]

*Music*: A compound organ stop consisting of several ranks of pipes. Various combinations of intervals are used, but they only represent different positions of the third, fifth, and eighth of the ground tone in the third or fourth octave. (*Grove*.)

**sēs-qui-âl-tēr-âl**, *a.* [Lat. *sesquialter*.]

*Math.*: A term applied to a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and a half as much more, as the ratio of 3 to 2.

"In the same *sesquialteral* proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs."—*Bentley: Sermons*, No. 8.

**sesquialteral-floret**, *s.*

*Bot.*: A perfect floret, with an abortive one beside it.

**sēs-qui-âl-tēr-ate**, \***sēs-qui-âl-tēr-oūs**, *adj.* [SESQUIALTER.] Sesquialteral.

**†sēs-qui-gēn-tēn-nī-âl**, *s.* [Prefix *sesqui-*, and Eng. *centennial* (q. v.).] The hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

"In Oct., 1880, Baltimore celebrated its *sesquicentennial*."—*Harper's Magazine*, June 1882, p. 21.

**sēs-qui-chlōr'-īde**, *s.* [Pref. *sesqui-*, 1, and Eng. *chloride*.] (See compound.)

**sesquichloride of iron**, *s.* [FERRIC-CHLORIDE.]

**sēs-qui-dū-ple**, *a.* [Pref. *sesqui-*, and Latin *duplex*=double.] Sesquiduplicate (q. v.).

**sēs-qui-dū-plī-cate**, *a.* [Pref. *sesqui-*, and Lat. *duplicatus*=doubled.] Denoting the ratio of two and a half to one, or where the greater term contains the lesser twice and a half, as that of 50 to 20.

**sēs-qui-ōx'-īde**, *s.* [Pref. *sesqui-*, 1, and English *oxide*.] (See compound.)

**sesquioxide of iron**, *s.* [FERRIC-OXIDE.]

**sēs-qui-pē-dā-lī-an**, \***sēs-qui-p'-ē-dal**, *adj.* [Lat. *sesquipedalis*, from pref. *sesqui-*, and *pedalis*=pertaining to a foot.] [PEDAL.] Containing or measuring a foot and a half. Often applied in humor to very long words in imitation of Horace's *sesquipedia verba*. (*De Arte Poet.*, 97.)

**sēs-qui-p-ē-dā-lī-an-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *sesquipedian*; *-ism*.] Sesquipedalism.

"These masters of hyperpolysyllabic *sesquipedianism*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 39.

**sēs-qui-p'-ē-dal-ism**, *s.* [English *sesquipedal*; *-ism*.] The use of very long words.

**sēs-qui-pē-dāl'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [English *sesquipedal*; *-ity*.]

1. The quality or condition of being sesquipedian.

2. The use or habit of using very long words; sesquipedalism.

**sēs-qui-p'-lī-cate**, *a.* [Pref. *sesqui-*, and English *pliate* (q. v.).]

*Math.*: Designating the proportion one quantity or number has to another in the ratio of one and a half to one.

"The periodical times of the planets are in *sesquipliate* proportion."—*Cheyne: Phil. Principles*.

**sēs-qui-tēr'-tial** (ti as sh), \***sēs-qui-tēr'-tian**, \***sēs-qui-tēr'-tion-âl**, *a.* [Pref. *sesqui-*, and Lat. *tertius*=third.]

*Math.*: Designating the ratio of one and one-third to one.

**sēs-qui-tōne**, *s.* [Pref. *sesqui-*, and Eng. *tone* (q. v.).]

*Music*: A minor third or interval of three semi-tones.

**sēs-sān**, **sās'-sēn**, *s.* [SARSEN.]

**sēs-sīle**, *a.* [Lat. *sessilis*=pertaining to sitting; *sedeo*=to sit.]

1. *Bot.*: Sitting close upon the body that supports it without any sensible stalk; as, a *sessile* leaf, *i. e.*, one without a petiole.

2. *Zool.*, &c.: Destitute of a peduncle, attached simply by a base.

**sessile-cirripedes**, *s. pl.*

*Zool.*: The Balanidæ. [ACOEN-SHELL.]

**sessile-eyed**, *a.*

*Zool.*: Having the eyes fixed on the surface of the head without the intervention of a foot-stalk. Applied to the Edriophthalmia (q. v.). [STALK-EYED.]

\***sēs-sil'-ī-a**, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Latin *sessilis*.] [SESSILE.]

*Zool.*: A lapsed order of Rotifera (q. v.).

**sēs-siōn** (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sessionem*, accus. of *sessio*=a sitting, from *sessum*, sup. of *sedeo*=to sit; Sp. *sesion*; Ital. *sessione*.]

\*1. The act of sitting; the state of being seated.

"His *session* at the right hand of God."—*R. Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

2. The sitting together of a body of individuals for the transaction of business; the sitting of a court, council, legislature, academic body, or the like, or the actual assembly of the members of such or like bodies for the transaction of business.

"The said Lord President and Council shall keep four general sittings or *sessions* in the year."—*Burnet: Records*, pt. ii., bk. i., No. 56.

3. The time, space or term during which a court, council, legislature, or the like meets for business, or transacts business regularly without breaking up or dissolving. The *session* of a judicial court is called a term. *Sessions* is used as the title of some courts of criminal jurisdiction in the United States and England. It is also used in several of the States as the title of a court of justices held for the purpose of granting licenses, laying out public roads, &c.

**sēs-siōn-âl** (ss as sh), *adj.* [Eng. *session*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a session or sessions.

**sēs-tērçe**, **sēs-tēr-ti-ūs** (ti as shi), *s.* [Lat. *sestertius*=a sesterce; lit.=that which contains two and a half; from *semis*=a half, and *tertius*=third. Fr. *sesterce*.]

*Roman Antiq.*: A silver coin, properly of the value of two asses and a half, the fourth part of a denarius, or about 4 cents. The Romans were accustomed to reckon sums of money in sesterces, large sums in sestertia, or sums of a thousand sesterces.

**sēs-tēt**, **sēs-tēt'-tō**, *s.* [Ital.]

*Music*: A composition for six instruments or voices.

"A vocal *sestet* in the second act shows fancy and skill of a high order."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**sēs'-tīne**, *s.* [SEXTAIN.]

*Pros.*: A stanza of six lines; a sextain.

**sē-sū'-vē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sesuv(ium)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

*Bot.*: A sub-order of Tetragoniaceæ. Capsule circumscissile. (*Lindley*.) Sometimes made an order, *Sesuviaceæ*.

**†sē-sū-vī-ā-çē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sesuvi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.] [SESUVIÆ.]

**sē-sū-vī-ūm**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Botany*: The typical genus of *Sesuvæ* (q. v.). *Sesuvium portulacastrum* and *S. repens* are cultivated in tropical Asia as a substitute for spinach.

**sēt**, \***sette**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *settan*, causal of *sittan*=to sit; cogn. with Dut. *zetten*; Icel. *setja*; Dan. *sette*; Sw. *sätte*; Goth. *satjan*; Ger. *setzen*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To make or cause to sit; to place in a sitting posture.

"They cast their garments upon the colt, and they *set* Jesus thereon."—*Luke* xix. 35.

2. To place, as in a sitting position; to place upright; as, to *set* a box on its end.

3. To place, put, or fix; to put or place in a certain place, position, or station.

"I do *set* my bow in the cloud."—*Genests* ix. 13.

4. To arrange, to dispose, to appoint, to station, to post.

"Let's *set* the watch."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

5. To fix or plant firmly.

6. To plant, as a shrub, tree, or vegetable, as distinguished from sowing.

"I'll not put

The dibble in earth, to *set* one slip of them."

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

7. To fix or place in a setting; to fix for ornament, as in metal.

"And him too rich a jewel to be *set*

In vulgar metal for a vulgar use."

*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, iv. 2.

8. To adorn or stud, as with precious stones.

9. To intersperse or variegate with anything.

"As with stars, their bodies all

And wings were *set* with eyes."

*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 754.

10. To fix or make immobile.

"*Set* are her eyes, and motionless her limbs.

*Garth: Iphis and Anaxarete*.

11. To establish in some post or office; to appoint.

"The Lord hath *set* a king over you."—*1 Samuel* xii. 13.

12. To put from one state to another; to make or cause to be, do, or act.

"I will *set* the Egyptians against the Egyptians."—*Isatah* xix. 2.

13. To fix or settle authoritatively; to prescribe, to appoint, to predetermine, to assign.

"Let us run the race that is *set* before us."—*Hebrews* xii. 1.

14. To fix or determine, as the thoughts or affections.

"*Set* your affection on things above, not on things on the earth."—*Colossians* iii. 2.

15. To place in estimation; to estimate, to value, to prize. (*Proverbs* i. 25.)

16. To regulate or adjust; as, to *set* a watch by the sun.

17. To fit to music; to adapt with notes; as, to *set* a song to music.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tjon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1.



\*18 To pitch; to lead off, as a tune in singing.

"I should be very willing to be his clerk, for which you know I am qualified, being able to read and to set a psalm."—*Fielding: Joseph Andrews*, bk. i., ch. vi.

19. To reduce from a fractured or dislocated state.

"I only recommended that my arm and leg should be set, and my body anointed with oil."—*Herbert*.

20. To put in order; to put in proper trim for use; as, to set a razor—to give it a sharp or fine edge; to set a saw—to incline the teeth laterally to right and left, in order that the kerf may be wider than the thickness of the blade.

21. To place in order; to frame.

"After it was framed, and ready to be set together."—*Knolles: Hist. Turkes*.

22. To propose for choice.

"All that can be done is to set the thing before men, and to offer it to their choice."—*Tillotson*.

23. To apply or use in action; to employ.

"Set his knife into the root."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 6.*

24. To write or note down.

"His faults observed,  
Set in a note-book."

*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3, 8.*

25. To attach; to add to; to join to; to impart.

"Time hath set a blot upon my pride."

*Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.*

26. To instigate; to urge on.

"Set  
The dogs of the street to bay me."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.*

27. To cause, to produce, to contrive.

"Set dissention twixt the son and sire."

*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 1, 160.*

\*28. To put or place in opposition; to oppose.

"Will you set your wit to a fool's?"—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 1.*

\*29. To offer for a price; to expose for sale.

\*30. To let or grant to a tenant.

"They care not . . . at how unreasonable rates they set their grounds."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*.

31. To stake at play; to wager, to risk, to hazard.

"Desperate and mad, at length he sets  
Those darts, whose points make gods adore."

*Prior: Cupid and Ganymede, 25.*

\*32. To offer a wager to.

"Who sets me else? by heaven! I'll throw at all."

*Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.*

33. To embarrass, to perplex, to puzzle; to bring to a mental standstill.

"Shew now hard they are set in this particular."—*Addison*.

34. To make stiff or solid; to convert into curd; to curdle.

35. To become, as to manners, merit, station, &c.; to become, as a dress; to fit, to suit. (*Scotch.*)

"Keep back, sir, as best sets ye."—*Scott: Rob Roy, ch. xxvii.*

36. To point out by stretching out the tail; as, A dog sets birds.

## II. Technically:

### 1. Nautical:

(1) To loosen and extend; to spread; as, to set the sails.

(2) To observe the bearings of, as a distant object by the compass; as, to set the land.

### 2. Printing:

(1) To place in proper order, as types; to compose.

(2) To put into type, as a manuscript. (Generally with *up*.)

### B. Intransitive:

1. To be fixed hard, closely, and firmly.

"A gathering and serring of the spirits together to resist, maketh the teeth to set hard one against another."—*Bacon*.

2. To plant; to place roots or shoots in the ground.

"In gard'ning ne'er this rule forget,  
To sow dry, and set wet." *Old Proverb.*

3. To congeal, to solidify, to concrete.

"That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to set, as the tradesmen speak; that is, to exchange its fluidity for firmness."—*Boyle*.

\*4. To fit music to words.

"I might sing it, madam, to a tune,  
Give me a note: your ladyship can set."

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, i. 2.*

5. To go down or descend below the horizon; to sink, to decline.

"When the sun was setting."—*Luke iv. 40.*

6. To flow; to have a certain course or direction; to run; as, The current sets eastward. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

\*7. To point out game, as a sporting dog; to hunt game by the aid of a setter.

"When I go a-hawking or setting, I think myself beholden to him that assures me, that in such a field there is a covey of partridges."—*Boyle*.

\*8. To undertake earnestly; to apply one's self. (*Hammond.*)

\*9. To begin a journey, march, or voyage; to start; to go forth.

"The king is set from London, and the scene

Is now transported to Southampton."

*Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. (Chorus.)*

10. To face one's partner in dancing.

11. To fit or suit a person; as, The dress sets well. (*Colloq.*)

¶ 1. To set about: To begin; to take the first steps in.

2. To set against: To oppose; to place in comparison, or as an equivalent.

"This perishing of the world in a deluge is set against, or compared with, the perishing of the world in the conflagration."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

3. To set aside:

(1) To put aside or out of the question for a time; to omit or pass over for the present.

"Setting aside all other considerations, I will endeavor to know the truth, and yield to that."—*Tillotson*.

(2) To reject.

"I'll look into the pretensions of each, and show upon what ground it is that I embrace that of the deluge, and set aside all the rest."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

(3) To abrogate, to annul, to quash; as, to set aside a verdict.

4. To set at defiance: [DEFIANCE, ¶.]

5. To set at ease: To put at ease; to quiet; to tranquilize.

6. To set at naught: [NAUGHT, s., ¶ (2).]

7. To set a trap or snare: To prepare and place a trap to catch prey; hence, to lay a plan to deceive and draw into the power of another.

8. To set at work: To cause to enter on work; to show how to proceed with work; to start on work.

9. To set by:

(1) To put aside; to set aside.

(2) To regard, to esteem.

"David behaved himself more wisely than all, so that his name was much set by."—*1 Samuel xviii. 30.*

10. To set down:

(1) To place on the ground or floor.

(2) To deposit or place a passenger; as, A cabman sets down his fare at a certain place.

(3) To snub; to check or rebuke; to slight.

(4) To enter in writing; to note; to register.

(5) To explain, to set forth, to fix, to establish.

"Some rules were to be set down for the government of the army."—*Clarendon*.

(6) To consider, to rank, to class; as, to set one down as stupid.

11. To set eyes on: To fix the eyes on; to behold, to see.

12. \*To set fire on, to set fire to: To apply fire to; to set on fire; to cause to burn.

"Set fire on barns and haystacks."

*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 1.*

13. To set forth:

(1) Transitive:

\* (a) To prepare and send out.

"The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty galleys, set forth by the Venetians."—*Knolles: Hist. Turkes*.

(b) To represent in words; to present or put forward for consideration.

(c) To promulgate, to publish.

\* (d) To show; to make a show of.

"Set forth a deep repentance."

*Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 4.*

(e) To arrange, to dispose.

"Up higher to the plain, where we'll set forth

In best appointment all our regiments."

*Shakesp.: King John, ii.*

\* (f) To praise, to recommend.

"I'll set you forth."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.*

(2) Intrans.: To move forward; to start; to set out.

"I take this as an unexpected favor, that thou shouldst set forth out of doors with me."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.*

\*14. To set forward:

(1) Trans.: To advance, to promote.

(2) Intrans.: To set out, to start.

"The sons of Gershon and the sons of Merari set forward."—*Numbers x. 17.*

15. To set in:

\* (1) Trans.: To put in the way to begin; to give a start to.

"If you please to assist and set me in, I will recollect myself."—*Collier*.

(2) Intransitive:

(a) To begin; as, Winter sets in in December.

(b) To become settled in a particular state.

"Then it set in rainy."—*Field, April 4, 1885.*

(c) To flow toward; as, The current sets in toward the shore.

16. To set in order: To put in order, to arrange, to adjust.

"The rest will I set in order when I come."—*1 Corinthians xi. 34.*

17. To set little (or much) by, or to set store by: To have a poor (or high) opinion of; to value little (or highly).

18. To set off:

(1) Transitive:

\* (a) To remove.

"Every thing set off

That might so much as think you enemies."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 1.*

(b) To adorn, to decorate.

"Claudian sets off his description of the Eridanus with all the poetical stories."—*Addison: On Italy*.

(c) To show off to the best advantage.

"Show more goodly, and attract more eyes,

Than that which hath no foil to set it off."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., i. 2.*

\* (2) Intrans.: To start, to set out, to enter on a journey.

19. To set on (or upon):

(1) Transitive:

(a) To incite, to encourage.

(b) To employ, as on a task; to place or put to some work.

\* (c) To determine with settled purpose.

(2) Intransitive:

(a) To begin a journey or an enterprise.

(b) To make an attack; to assault.

"And then I'll set upon him."

*Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 1.*

20. To set on fire: [12.]

21. To set on foot: To start, to originate, to set a-going.

22. To set out:

(1) Transitive:

(a) To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space; to mark out.

\* (b) To raise, equip, and send forth; to furnish.

"The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten galeasses."—*Addison: Travels in Italy*.

(c) To publish, as a proclamation.

(d) To assign, to allot.

(e) To adorn, to embellish, to set off.

"An ugly woman, in a rich habit, set out with jewels, nothing can become."—*Dryden*.

(f) To show, to display, to set off, to recommend.

(g) To show, to prove.

(h) To recite; to state at large.

(2) Intransitive:

(a) To start on a journey or course; to start, to begin.

(b) To have a beginning.

23. To set over:

(1) To appoint or place as supervisor, governor, inspector, or director.

"I have set thee over all the land of Egypt."—*Genesis xii. 41.*

\* (2) To assign, to convey, to transfer.

24. To set right: To correct, to put in order, to adjust.

25. To set sail: To expand and spread the sails; hence, to begin a voyage.

26. To set the fashion: To determine what shall be the fashion; to lead the fashion.

27. To set the game at:

*Rackets:* (See extract, and extract under SET, s., I. 3.)

"It is generally the rule that when the game is called 'thirteen all,' it may, upon the demand of the out-player, be set at five, that is to say, a sort of complementary game is started in which five aces must be won before the game can be counted to either side. In a similar way, at 'fourteen all,' the game may be set at three."—*Cassell's Book of Sports, p. 46.*

28. To set the teeth on edge:

(1) Lit.: [EDGE, s., ¶.]

(2) Fig.: To cause to suffer the natural penalty of one's sin. (*Ezek. xviii. 2.*)

29. To set to:

(1) To apply one's self.

(2) To begin to fight.

30. To set up:

(1) Transitive:

(a) Ordinary Language:

(i) To erect.

(ii) To raise; as, to set up a shout.

(iii) To establish, to found, to institute; as, to set up a government, to set up a school.

(iv) To enable to commence a new business; to start in a new business; as, He has set his son up in business.

(v) To raise, to exalt, to put in power.

"I will set up shepherds over them."—*Jeremiah xxiii. 4.*

(vi) To place or fix in view; as, to set up a mark.

"He set up his bill here."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.*



(vii) To advance, to propose, to put forward; as, to *set up* a new doctrine.

"The authors that *set up* this opinion were not themselves satisfied with it."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

(viii) To raise from depression or difficulty; as, This good fortune *set* him up again.

(b) *Technically*:

(i) *Naut.*: To extend, as the shrouds, stays, &c.

(ii) *Printing*:

(a) To put in type; as, to *set up* a page of copy.

(b) To arrange in words, lines, &c.; to compose; as, to *set up* type.

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) To begin business; to start in business; as, He has *set up* as a grocer.

(b) To profess; to make pretensions; as, He *sets up* for a scholar. (Followed by *for*.)

31. To *set up* rigging:

*Naut.*: To increase the tension of the rigging by tackles.

**set-back, s.**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The reflux of a current caused by a counter-current, by a dam, &c.; hence, figuratively, a reverse, a discomfiture.

2. *Arch.*: A flat, plain set-off in a wall.

**set-bolt, s.**

*Shipbuild.*: (1) A bolt used to force another bolt out of its hole; (2) a bringing-to bolt (q. v.).

**set-down, s.** The state of being "set down;" severe censure fitted and intended to humiliate one.

**set-fair, s. & a.**

1. [SET, s., II. 3 ¶.]

2. Fair, as indicated by the barometer, and with every prospect of continuance.

**set-hammer, s.** A hammer in which the handle is merely set in, not wedged, so as to be readily reversed.

**set-in, s.** A beginning, a setting in.

**set-line, s.**

*Angling*: A line to which a number of baited hooks are attached, and which, supported by buoys, is extended on the surface of the water, and may be left unguarded during the absence of the fisherman.

**set-off, s.**

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. That which is set off against another thing; an offset.

2. A counter-claim or demand; a cross-debt; a counter-balance; an equivalent.

3. That which is used to improve the appearance of or to set off anything; a decoration, an ornament.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Build.*: The part of a wall which forms a horizontal ledge when the portion above is reduced in thickness.

2. *Printing*: The accidental transference of ink from one recently printed sheet to another.

3. *Law*: The merging, wholly or partially, of the claim of one person against another in a counter-claim by the latter against the former. Thus, by a plea of set-off, the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demand, but sets up another demand of his own to counterbalance that of the plaintiff in whole or in part.

**set-off, v.**

*Printing*: To soil by the accidental transference of ink. (Used of a printed sheet or a machine blanket.)

**set-out, s.**

1. Preparations as for beginning a journey; a start.

"The parties were pretty equal at the *set-out*."—*Byron: Diary*, Feb. 18, 1821.

2. A display, as of plate, &c.; dress and accessories; equipage, turnout.

3. Company, set, clique.

4. A bustle, a confusion, a disturbance.

**set-pot, s.** A copper pan, used in varnish-making. It is heated by a spiral flue, which winds around it, and is used for boiling oil, gold size, Japan, and Brunswick black, &c.

**set-screw, s.**

*Mach.*: A screw employed to hold or move objects to their bearings, as the bits in a cutter-head or brace.

**set-stitched, a.** Stitched according to a set pattern, or, perhaps, worked with plaits. (*Sterne*.) [SET, s., I. 1.]

**set-to, s.** A fight at fisticuffs; a pugilistic contest; hence, any similar contest.

**set-up, s.**

1. *Metal-working*: The steam-ram used in the squeezer which operates on the ball of iron from the puddling-furnace. The action is to condense

longitudinally the bloom, previously elongated by the action of the squeezer which ejects the cinder.

2. *Bakery*: One of the scantlings used to keep the loaves in place in the oven.

**set-work, s.**

*Plastering*: Two-coat plastering on lath.

**sēt, sēt, s. [SET, v.]**

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The manner in which a thing is set or placed; the way in which a thing, as a dress, sets or fits.

2. An attitude, position, or posture.

3. The descent of the sun or other luminary below the horizon; setting.

"The weary sun hath made a golden *set*."

*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, v. 3.

4. A young plant for growth or setting; a slip, a shoot.

"To search the woods for *sets* of flowery thorn."

*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xxiv. 259.

5. A permanent change of figure caused by pressure, or being retained long in any one position. When metal is subjected to any strain, either tensile or compressive, the material is lengthened or shortened in proportion to the force exerted. When released from the strain it resumes its original length, unless the force exerted exceeded its limit of elasticity. If this occurs, the material receives what is called a permanent set.

6. A direction or course; as, the *set* of the tide.

\*7. A plait.

8. A wager, a venture, a stake; hence, a game, a match. [SET, v., ¶ 27.]

"By dint of very smart service and general good play the old Etonian took the game to "13 all" and finished up by gaining all five aces in the *sett*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

9. A number or collection of things of the same kind, or suited to each other, or intended to be used together, each being a necessary complement of the rest; a complete suit or assortment; as, a *set* of bed room furniture.

"A *set* of beads."—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 3.

10. A number of persons customarily or officially associated; as, a *set* of men or officials; a number of persons drawn together or united by some common pursuit, affinity of taste, similarity of character, or the like.

11. Hence, in a bad sense, a clique; as, He belongs to a bad *set*.

12. A number of particular things that are united in the formation of a whole; as, a *set* of features.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Machinery*:

(1) A tool used to close plates around a rivet before upsetting the point of the latter to form the second head.

(2) The lateral deflection of a saw-tooth, to enable it to free itself, by cutting a kerf wider than the blade. [SAW-SET.]

(3) An iron bar, bent in two right angles on the same side, used in dressing forged iron.

2. *Locksmith.*: A contrivance for preventing the opening of a lock without its proper key.

3. *Plaster.*: The last coat of plaster on walls for papering; a setting or setting-coat. The last coat for painting is called stucco.

¶ *Set-fair* indicates a particularly good troweled surface.

4. *Dancing and Music*: The five movements or figures of a quadrille; the music adapted to a quadrille; and also the number of couples required to execute the dance.

5. *Theat.*: A set-scene (q. v.).

6. *Saddlery*: The stuffing beneath the ground seat of a saddle, to bring the top seat to its shape.

¶ (1) *A dead set*: [DEAD-SET.]

(2) *Set of exchange, set of bills*:

*Exchange*: A certain number, generally three parts of the same bill of exchange, any part of which being paid the others are void.

\* (3) *To be at a dead set*: To be in a fixed state or condition, which precludes further progress; to be at a standstill.

(4) *To make a dead set*: To make a determined onset, attack, or application.

**sēt, \*sette, a. [SET, v.]**

1. Placed, put, located, fixed, &c.

2. Fixed, immovable; as, His eyes were *set*.

3. Fixed in opinion, determined, obstinate.

4. Intent, bent.

"All my mind was *set*

Serious to learn and know, and thence to do

What might be public good."

*Milton: P. R.*, 1. 202.

5. Established; fixed by authority or custom; prescribed, settled, appointed; as, a *set* form of service.

6. Predetermined; fixed beforehand.

7. Regular; in due form; well-arranged or put together.

"[He] railed on Lady Fortune in good terms,

In good *set* terms, and yet a motley fool."

*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 7.

8. *Cricket*: A term applied to a player who has acquired a mastery over the bowling.

**set-scene, s.**

*Theat.*: A scene built up by the stage-carpenters, or a furnished interior, as a drawing-room, as distinguished from an ordinary or a shifting scene.

**set-speech, s.**

1. A speech carefully prepared beforehand.

2. A formal or methodical speech.

**sē-tā (pl. sē-tæ), s. [Lat.]**

\*1. *Ord. Lang. & Zool.*: A bristle or sharp hair.

2. *Bot.*: Bristles when short and stiff, as on the stalk of *Echium*. (Used specifically of the stalk supporting the theca in a moss.)

¶ *Hypogynous setæ*:

*Botany*: Little filiform appendages at the base of the ovary in Cyperaceæ.

**sē-tā-cē-ō- (c as sh), pref. [Mod. Lat. setaceus, from Lat. seta=a bristle.]**

*Bot.*: Covered or pointed with bristles.

**setaceo-rostrate, a.**

*Bot.*: Having a beak with the figure of a bristle.

**setaceo-serrate, a.**

*Bot.*: Serrulated, the serratures ending in bristle-like points.

**sē-tā-ceōūs (ce as sh), a. [Lat. seta=a bristle.]**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Bristly; covered or set with bristles; consisting of bristles.

2. *Bot.*: Of, belonging to, or having the form of a bristle.

**setaceous Hebrew-character, s.**

*Entom.*: A night moth, *Noctua C. nigrum*.

**sē-tār'-ī-ā, subst. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. seta=a bristle. Named from the bristly nature of the involucre.]**

*Bot.*: Bristle-grass; a genus of Paniceæ. Panicle spike-like; spikelets two-flowered, one to three together, surrounded by bristles; glumes two, awnless. Known species twenty. *Setaria germanica* is German millet. *S. italica*, a grain cultivated in India on the plains, and on the hills up to 6,500 feet, with two varieties, one straw-yellow and the other reddish-yellow, is largely used as a cereal in India, but is considered heating. It may have come originally from China, Japan, the Indian Archipelago, or Australia.

**sēt-eē', s. [SETTEE, 1.]**

**sēt'-fōl, s. [SETFOL.]**

**sēthe, seēthe, seāth, sāith, séy, s. [Gael.]** The coal-fish. (*Scotch*.)

**sēth'-ī-ā-, subst. [Named in honor of S. Sethi, author of a work on culinary vegetables.]**

*Botany*: A genus of Erythroxylaceæ, sometimes merged in Erythroxylon. An empyreumatic oil or tar, obtained from *S. indica*, is used in Southern India.

**sēth'-īc, a. [A corrupt. of sothiac (q. v.).]**

**Sēth'-iteş, Sēth'-ī-anş, s. pl. [See def.]**

*Church History*: An obscure Gnostic sect in the second century who are said to have regarded Seth as the Messiah.

**sē-tīf'-ēr-ōūs, a. [Latin seta = a bristle, and fero = to bear.]** Producing or bearing bristles.

**sē-tī-form, a. [Lat. seta = a bristle, and forma = form.]** Having the form of a bristle.

**sēt'-ī-gēr, s. [Latin.] [SETIGEROUS.]** One of the *Setigera* (q. v.).

\***sē-tīg'-ēr-ā, s. pl. [Neut. pl. of Lat. setiger = bristly.]**

*Zool.*: An old synonym of Chætopoda (q. v.).

**sē-tīg'-ēr-ōūs, a. [SETIGERA.]** Covered with bristles; setiferous. (Used in Zoology specif. of the Locomotive Annelida.)

**sē-tīp'-ār-ōūs, a. [Lat. seta (q. v.), and pario = to bring forth.]** Producing or giving origin to bristles.

**sē-tī-rēme, s. [Lat. seta = a bristle, and remus = an oar.]**

*Entom.*: The leg of an aquatic beetle when fringed with bristles, for the purpose of aiding it in propelling itself through the water.

\***sēt'-līng, s. [Eng. set, s.; dimin. suff. -ling.]** A young set, slip, or shoot. (*Becon: Preface to Various Tracts*.)

**sēt'-nēss, s. [Eng. set; -ness.]** The quality or state of being set.

**sē-tō'-dēs, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. seta = a hair, and Gr. eidos = form.]**

*Entom.*: A genus of Trichoptera, family Leptoceridæ. Head small, densely pubescent; antennæ

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şún; -þion, -şion = zhún. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



varying; wings exceedingly long, narrow, and acute, posterior pair not so broad as anterior; abdomen slender, with varying appendages. The larvæ inhabit standing and running waters. In at least two of the species the case is a tube of hardened silky secretion, apparently with no admixture of extraneous matter. Six species from the Palæarctic region.

**sē-tōn**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *seta*=a bristle.]

*Surg.*: A few horse-hairs, or small threads, or a twist of silk, cotton, or similar material, passed under the true skin and the cellular tissue beneath, in order to maintain an artificial issue. They are applied as counter-irritants to act as a drain on the system, or to excite inflammation or adhesion. The name is also applied to the issue itself.

**seton-needle**, *s.*

*Surg.*: A needle by which a seton (q. v.), is introduced beneath the skin.

**sē-tōse**, †**sē-tōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *setosus*, from *seta*=a bristle.]

*Bot.*, *Zoöl.*, &c.: Covered with setæ; bristly. (Used specif. when the hairs or bristles are unusually stiff.)

**sēt**, *s.* [SET, *v.*]

1. A match. [SET, *s.*, I. 8.]

2. A number of mines taken upon lease.

3. *Piling*: A piece forming a prolongation of the upper end of a pile when the latter has been driven beyond the reach of the hammer.

**sēt-teē** (1), **sēt-eē**, *s.* [Fr. *scétie*, *sétie*.]

*Naut.*: A Mediterranean vessel with a sharp prow, single deck, two masts, and sails intermediate in shape between a lug-sail and a lateen sail.

**sēt-teē** (2), *s.* [According to Skeat, a variation of *settle*, *s.* (q. v.).] A long-backed seat, for four or more persons; a kind of double arm-chair. It occasionally has rockers.

**settee-bed**, *s.* A bed formed so as to turn up in the day-time in the form of a settee.

**sēt-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *set*, *v.*; -*er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who or that which sets; as, a *setter* of precious stones, a *setter* of type, a *setter* of music. It is found chiefly in composition, as, *type-setter*, *setter-off*, *setter-on*, &c.

2. In the same sense as II. 3.

\*3. One who performed the office of a setter-dog, or found persons to be plundered; one who made appointments and watched opportunities.

"O, 'tis our *setter*: I know his voice."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 2.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Gun.*: A round stick for driving fuses, or any other compositions, into paper cases.

2. *Porcelain*: A saggar adapted and shaped to receive an article of porcelain biscuit, for firing in the kiln.

3. *Zoöl.*: The large Spaniel improved to his peculiar size and beauty, and taught another way of marking his game, viz., by setting or crouching. (*Youait*.) There are two breeds, the English and the Irish; the latter stands a little higher on the legs, and is said to be the hardier of the two. The coat should be wavy; but not curly, as in the Water-spaniel, nor so thick as in the Newfoundland. The hinder parts of the legs and the lower surface of the tail should be well set with long hair, and the predominating color be white, blotched with lemon, liver, yellow, red, or black.

**setter-forth**, *s.* One who declares, publishes, or sets forth; a proclaimer.

"Your *setters-forth* of unexampled themes."

*R. Browning*: *Sordello*, bk. i.

**setter-grass**, *s.* [SETTERWORD.]

**setter-off**, *s.* One who or that which sets off, decorates, or adorns.

**setter-on**, *s.* One who sets on; an instigator, an encourager, a promoter.

**setter-out**, *s.* One who sets forth or proclaims.

"A noble *setter-out*, and as true a follower of Christ and his gospel."—*Ascham*: *Affaires of Germany*.

**setter-up**, *s.* One who sets up or establishes; one who raises to office or dignity.

"Proud *setter-up* and puller down of kings!"

*Shakesp.*: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 3.

\***sēt-tēr**, *v. i.* [Eng. *seton* (q. v.).] (See extract.)

"Husbandmen are used to make a hole, and put a piece of the root [cf. SETTERWORD] into the dewlap . . . as a seton in cases of diseased lungs, and this is called pegging or *setting*."—*Gerarde*: *Herbal*, p. 979.

**sēt-tēr-wōrt**, *s.* [Eng. *setter*, *v.*, and *wort*.]

*Bot.*: *Helleborus foetidus*.

\***sēt-tēr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *setter*; -*y*.] Like or resembling a setter.

"Generally too *settery* in appearance to be perfect."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

**sēt-tīng**, \***set-tyng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [SET, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of one who sets, places, or fixes anything in any position.

2. A descending below the horizon; set; hence, fig., fall from high estate.

"From that full meridian of my glory,

I haste now to my *setting*."

*Shakesp.*: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 2.

3. The act of fixing for ornament, as in metal; that in which anything is set for ornament; as, the *setting* of a ring.

4. The act of arranging or fitting words to music; a musical arrangement of words.

"In some of the *settings* the frequent changes of measure and tonality produce an uneasy and labored effect."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 27, 1884.

5. Sporting with a setting dog.

6. The sharpening of a razor on a hone; an intermediate process between grinding on a stone and strapping.

7. Displaying the teeth of a saw laterally in alternate directions, so as to increase the width of the kerf, and allow the blade to move freely without rubbing and heating. [SAW-SET.]

8. The hardening of mortar, concrete, plaster, or the like.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mason.*: The fixing of stones in position in a wall.

2. *Plaster.*: [SET, *s.*, II. 3.]

3. *Watchmaking*:

(1) The jewel which is clasped by the bezel; or one which serves as a bushing for an arbor or pivot.

(2) The adjustment of the hands.

**setting-board**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A board for setting out insects for preservation. It consists of a sheet of cork glued to a flat piece of wood, and having its surface covered with paper. A butterfly or moth is set out by having its outstretched wings kept in position on the setting-board by pieces of card cut in long triangles, with a pin through their base.

**setting-coat**, *s.* [SET, *s.*, II. 3.]

**setting-dog**, *s.* A setter. [SETTER, *s.*, II. 3.]

**setting-gauge**, *subst.* An apparatus for setting axles of wheels.

**setting-machine**, *s.*

*Spinning*: A machine for setting wire teeth in cards for carding-machines.

**setting-out rod**, *s.*

*Joinery*: A rod used in setting out frames, as windows, doors, &c.

**setting-pole**, *s.*

*Nautical*:

1. A pole by which a boat or raft is pushed along, one end resting on the bottom, and the other usually applied to the shoulder, while the man walks the length of the deck.

2. A pole driven into the bottom, and used for mooring a boat in fishing, &c.

**setting-punch**, *s.*

*Saddlery*: A punch with a tube for setting down the washer upon the stem of the rivet, and a hollow for riveting down the stem upon the washer.

**setting-rule**, *s.* A composing-rule (q. v.).

**setting-stick**, *s.* A composing-stick (q. v.).

**setting-up machine**, *s.*

*Coopering*: A machine in which the staves of a cask are set up in order and held for hoop.

**sēt-tle**, \***set-el**, \***set-il**, \***set-le**, *s.* [A. S. *setl*; cogn. with Goth. *sittls*=a seat, a throne; O. H. Ger. *sezal*; Ger. *sessel*.]

1. A seat or bench; a stool; generally a long, high-backed, stationary seat made to accommodate several sitters.

"Basil, my friend! Come, take thy place on the *settle*."

*Longfellow*: *Evangeline*, i. 2.

2. A part of a platform lower than another part.

\***settle-bed**, *s.* A bed so constructed as to form a seat or settle by day. [SETTEE-BED.]

**sēt-tle**, \***set-le**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *setlan*=to fix. Skeat considers that there is a confusion with the Mid. Eng. verb *saghtlen*, *sahhtlen*, or *saughtlen*=to reconcile, to make peace, from A. S. *saht*=reconciliation.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To place in a fixed or firm position; to fix.

"Settled in his face I see

Sad resolution."

*Milton*, *P. L.*, vi. 540.

2. To place or set in a permanent or fixed position; to establish.

"I will *settle* you after your old estates, and will do better unto you than at your beginnings."—*Ezekiel xxxvi.* 11.

3. To establish or fix in any way of life; to place or establish in an office, business, charge, or the like.

"The father thought the time drew on

Of *settling* in the world his only son."

*Dryden*. (*Todd*.)

\*4. To set, fix, or determine, as in purpose or intention.

"Exalt your passions by directing and *settling* it upon an object."—*Boyle*.

5. To determine, as something subject to doubt, question, or controversy; to decide.

"After this arrangement was *settled*."—*Field*, Oct. 23, 1886.

6. To free from uncertainty, doubt, wavering, or hesitation; to confirm.

"A pamphlet that talks of slavery, France, and the Pretender; they desire no more; it will *settle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful."—*Swift*.

7. To adjust, arrange, or accommodate, as something which has been a subject of controversy or question; to bring to a conclusion; to finish, to close; as, to *settle* a dispute by a compromise.

8. To make sure or certain; to secure or establish by a formal or legal process or act.

"The remainder of the crown, on the death of King William and Queen Anne without issue, was *settled* by statute."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 3.

9. To liquidate, to balance, to pay; to clear off; as, to *settle* an account.

10. To change from a disturbed or troubled condition to one of quietness, peace, and security; to quiet, to still, to compose; to calm agitation in.

"Hoping that sleep might *settle* his brains, with all haste they got him to bed."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

11. To clear of dregs, sediment, or impurities by causing them to sink; to render pure and clear, as a liquid.

12. To cause to sink or subside to the bottom.

13. To render compact, close, or solid; to bring to a smooth, dry, and passable condition.

"Cover ant hills up, that the rain may *settle* the turf before the spring."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry*.

14. To plant with inhabitants; to people, to colonize; as, The French *settled* Canada.

15. To give the final touch to; to finish; to do for. (*Colloq.*)

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To descend and stop; to come down and take up a position on something.

"And, yet more splendid, numerous flocks

Of pigeons, *settling* on the rocks."

*Moore*: *Paradise and the Peri*.

2. To become calm; to calm down; to subside.

"Till the fury of his highness *settled*."

*Shakesp.*: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

3. To subside; to sink to the bottom, as dregs from a clarifying liquid.

4. To subside; to become lower, as a building by the sinking of its foundation, or the displacement of the earth beneath.

5. To become fixed or permanent; to assume a fixed or permanent form, condition, or state from a temporary or changing state.

"According to laws established by the divine wisdom, it was wrought by degrees from one form into another, till it *settled* at length into an habitable earth."—*Burnet*: *Theory of the Earth*.

6. To become compact or solid.

"That country became a gained ground by the mud brought down by the Nilus, which *settled* by degrees into a firm land."—*Browne*: *Vulgar Errors*.

7. To establish a residence; to take up a permanent abode or residence; to found a colony.

"Among the Teutonic people who *settled* in Britain, the chief tribes were the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes."—*E. A. Freeman*: *Old English History*, ch. v.

8. To be established in a mode of life; to quit an irregular, unsettled, or desultory life for a methodical one; to enter the married state or the state of a householder; to establish one's self in a business, employment, or profession. (Frequently with *down*.)

"As people marry now, and *settle*,

Fierce love abates his usual metal."

*Prior*: *Alma*, ii. 49.

9. To be ordained or installed as a minister over a church or congregation.

10. To become clear or pure; to change from a turbid or disturbed state to the opposite; to become free from dregs, sediment, or impurities by their sinking to the bottom, as in case of liquids.

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sire**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



11. To adjust differences, claims, or accounts; to come to an agreement or settlement; as, He has settled with his creditors.

12. To make a jointure on a wife.

"He sighs with most success that settles well."  
Garth: *Epilogue to Cato*.

† (1) To settle one's hash: [HASH, s., †.]

(2) To settle the land:

*Naut.*: To cause it to sink or appear lower by receding from it.

(3) To settle the main-topsail halyards:

*Naut.*: To ease off a small portion of them, so as to lower the yard a little.

**sēt'-tled** (le as el), *pa. par. & a.* [SETTLE, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Fixed; firmly established or set.  
2. Permanently or deeply fixed; deep-rooted, unchanging, steady, decided, firmly rooted.

"A deep cold settled aspect naught can shake."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 173.

3. Quiet, methodical; as, He leads a settled life.

4. Firmly resolved.

"I am settled, and bend up  
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat."  
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 7.

5. Composed, calm, sober, grave.

"Reasons find of settled gravity."—Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 49.

6. Arranged or adjusted by agreement, payment, or otherwise; as, a settled account, settled differences.

**settled-estate, s.**

*English Law*: An estate held by some tenant for life, under conditions, more or less strict, defined by the deed.

†**sēt'-tled-nēss** (le as el), *s.* [English settled; -ness.] The quality or state of being settled; settled or confirmed state.

"You are yourself, my lord; I like your settledness."—*Beaum. & Flot.*: *Woman-Hater*, v. 1.

**sēt'-tle-mēnt** (le as el), *s.* [Eng. settle; -ment.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of settling; the state of being settled; specifically:

(1) The act or state of settling, subsiding, or sinking; as, the settlement of a house through the giving way of the foundation.

(2) Establishment in life, business, condition, or the like.

(3) The act of settling, adjusting, arranging, accommodating, or determining; the adjustment, arrangement, or accommodation of differences or accounts; the removal of or reconciliation of differences or doubts; the liquidation of an account; an arrangement come to or agreed upon to determine a point in dispute or controversy.

"But to such a settlement both the court and the nation were averse."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(4) The act of colonizing, settling, or peopling; the colonization of a country or district.

(5) The act of settling down, or of taking up one's permanent abode in a place.

"Every man living has a design in his head upon . . . power, or settlement in the world."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

(6) A giving or bestowing of possession under legal sanction; the act of giving or conferring anything in a formal and permanent manner.

"My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,  
With settlement as good as law can make."  
*Dryden: Daphnis and Chlortis*.

2. That which settles, subsides, or sinks to the bottom; subsided matter; sediment, dregs, lees.

"Fuller's earth left a thick settlement."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

3. A new tract of country peopled or settled; a colony; especially a colony in its early stages.

"The Spaniards have neither settlement nor trade with the native Indians."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1684).

4. A sum of money or other property granted to a clergyman on his ordination, exclusive of his salary.

5. A homestead of a pastor, as furnished sometimes by donation of land with or without buildings, sometimes by the pastor's applying funds granted for the purpose. (*Bartlett.*)

II. *Law*: The act of settling property upon a person or persons; a deed by which property is settled; the general will or disposition by which a person regulates the disposal of his property, usually through the medium of trustees, and for the benefit of a wife, children, or other relatives; disposition of property at marriage in favor of a wife; jointure.

† *Act of Settlement*

*Eng. Hist.*: An Act passed in 1702, by which the succession the crown was settled, on the death of Queen Anne, upon Sophia, granddaughter of James I., and wife of the Elector of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants.

**sēt'-tlēr, s.** [Eng. settl(e), v.; -er.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who settles, especially one who settles down in a new colony; a colonist, as opposed to a native.

2. That which finally decides or settles anything; that which gives the finishing stroke to any action. (*Colloq. or slang.*)

II. *Metall.*: An apparatus for extracting the amalgam from slimes received from the amalgamating pan.

**sēt'-tlīng, pr. par., a. & s.** [SETTLE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of one who or that which settles.  
2. A settlement.

"One part being moist and the other dry, occasion its settling more in one place than another."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

\*3. A deposit, a pool.

"A settling or stay of rain water fallen from higher places."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxi., ch. iii.

4. (*Pl.*): Sediment, dregs, lees.

"'Tis but the lees,  
And settlings of a melancholy blood."

*Milton: Comus*, 799.

**settling-back, s.** A receptacle in which a solution of glue in process of manufacture is kept warm until the impurities have time to settle.

**settling-day, s.** A day appointed for the settling of accounts, &c.; specifically, on the Stock Exchange.

**sēt'-tlīng-īte, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

*Min.*: An undescribed fossil wax or resin.

**sēt'-tlor, s.** [Eng. settl(e), v.; -or.]

*Law*: The person who makes a settlement.

**sēt'-u-lā** (*pl. sēt'-u-læ*), *s.* [Lat.=a little bristle, dimin. from *seta*=a bristle.]

*Bot.*: The stipe of certain fungals.

**sēt'-ule, s.** [SETULA.] A small, short bristle or hair.

**sēt'-u-lōse, a.** [Eng. setul(e); -ose.] Bearing or provided with setules.

**sēt'-wāll, s.** [CETEWALE.]

\***seure-ment, s.** [SURE.] A legal security.

**sēven, \*sev-ene, s. & a.** [A. S. *seofon, seofone*; cogn. with Dut. *zeven*; Icel. *sjö, sjan*; Dan. *syv*; Sw. *sju*; Goth. *sibun*; O. H. Ger. *sibun*; Ger. *sieben*; Lat. *septem*; Gr. *hepta*; Wel. *saiht*; Gael. *seacht*; Irish *seacht*; Russ. *seme*; Lithuan. *septym*; Sansc. *saptan.*]

A. *As substantive*:

1. The number greater by one than six; the cardinal number following six and preceding eight; a group of things amounting to this number.

2. The symbol representing such number, as 7 or vii.

B. *As adj.*: Consisting or amounting to one more than six or less than eight.

"This seven years did not Talbot see his son."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iv. 3.*

† (1) *Seven Churches of Asia*: Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea. (*Rev. i. 11.*)

(2) *Seven Day Fever*.

*Pathol.*: A variety of Relapsing fever.

(3) *Seven Deadly Sins*: Pride, Covetousness, Lust, Gluttony, Anger, Envy, Sloth.

(4) *Seven Dolours of Our Lady*: The prophecy of Simeon, the flight into Egypt, the loss of Jesus in the Temple, meeting Jesus with His Cross, the Standing beneath His Cross, the receiving the Body of Jesus, the Burial of Jesus. [DOLOR, †.]

(5) *Seven Gifts of the Holy Ghost*: Wisdom, Understanding, Counsel, Fortitude, Knowledge, Piety, and the Fear of the Lord. (*Isa. xi. 2.*)

(6) *Seven Principal Virtues*: Faith, Hope, Charity, Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, Temperance. The first three are called also Theological Virtues, the other four are known as the Cardinal Virtues:

(7) *Seven Stars*: The Pleiades (q. v.).

(8) *Seven Weeks' War*: The great conflict in 1866 for German supremacy between Prussia and Italy on one side and Austria on the other, in which the allies were victorious.

(9) *Seven Wise Men (or Sages) of Greece*: A name applied to seven philosophers of ancient Greece: Periander of Corinth, Pittacus of Mitylene, Thales of Miletus, Solon of Athens, Bias of Priene, Chilo of Sparta, and Cleobulus of Lindus.

(10) *Seven Wonders of the World*: [WONDER, s.]

(11) *Seven Years' War*: The conflict between Frederick II. of Prussia, and Austria, Russia, and France, in 1756-1763.

**seven-gilled sharks, s. pl.** [NOTIDANUS.]

**seven-hilled, a.** Standing on seven hills. Used spec. of Ancient Rome, standing, when its area was largest, on the following seven hills: Palatinus, Capitolinus, Quirinalis, Cælius, Aventinus, Viminalis, and Esquilinus.

**seven-leaves, s. pl.**

*Bot.*: [SEPTFOIL.] (*Britten & Holland.*)

**seven-shooter, s.** A revolver having seven chambers or barrels.

**seven-spotted lady-bird, s.**

*Entom.*: *Coccinella septempunctata*. [COCCINELLA, LADY-BIRD.]

**sēven'-fōld, a. & adv.** [A. S. *seofon-feald.*]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Repeated seven times; multiplied seven times; increased to seven times the amount.

"What if the breath that kindled those grim fires,  
Awak'd should blow them into sevenfold rage."

*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 171.

2. Having seven plies or folds.

"The sevenfold shield of Ajax cannot keep  
The battery from my heart."

*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 14.

B. *As adv.*: Seven times as many or often; in the proportion of seven to one.

"Whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him sevenfold."—*Genesis* iv. 15.

\***sēven'-fōld-ēd, adj.** [English *seven*; -folded.] Sevenfold.

"The upper marge  
Of his sevenfolded shield away it took."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, II, v. 6.

**sēven'-night** (*gh* silent), \***sevenyght, s.** [Eng. *seven*, and *night*.] [SE'NNIGHT.] The period of seven nights and days; a week.

"Not till Monday, my dear son, which is hence a just sevenyght."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

\***sēven'-sōme, a.** [Eng. *seven*; -some.] Consisting or composed of seven things or parts; arranged in sevens. (*Scotch.*)

\***sēven'-sōme-nēss, s.** [Eng. *sevensome*; -ness.] Arrangement or gradation by sevens.

**sēven'-teēn, a. & subst.** [A. S. *seofon-tyne*, from *scofon*=seven, and *tyne*=ten.]

A. *As adj.*: Consisting of ten and seven added; one more than sixteen or less than eighteen.

B. *As substantive*:

1. The number greater by one than sixteen or less than eighteen.

2. The symbol denoting such number, as 17 or xvii.

**seventeen-years' locust, s.** [CICADA.]

**sēven'-teēnth, a. & s.** [English *seventeen*; -th; A. S. *seofon-teōdha.*]

A. *As adjective*:

1. One next in order after the sixteenth; the ordinal of seventeen.

"In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, the second month, the seventeenth day, were all the fountains of the great deep broken up."—*Genesis* vii. 11.

2. Being or constituting one of seventeen equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The next in order after the sixteenth; the seventh after the tenth.

2. One of seventeen equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided; the quotient of unity divided by seventeen.

II. *Music*: An interval consisting of two octaves and a third.

**sēventh, a. & s.** [Eng. *seven*; -th.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Coming or being next after the sixth.

2. Being or constituting one of seven equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The one next in order after the sixth.

2. One of seven equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided.

II. *Music*:

1. The interval of five tones and a semitone, embracing seven degrees of the diatonic scale, as from C to B; also called a Major-seventh. An interval a semitone greater than this is an Augmented-seventh. An interval one semitone less than the major-seventh is a Minor-seventh, and one a semitone less than this again is a Diminished-seventh.

2. The seventh note of the diatonic scale reckoning upward; the B of the natural scale. Called also the Leading-note.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -ciō - i n = şan. -tion, -sion = şūç; -tion -şior = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beç, deç.



**Seventh-day, s.** Saturday, the Seventh day of the week or the Sabbath of the Jews. [SABBATH.]

**Seventh-day Baptists:**

**Church Hist. & Eccles.:** Baptists who, holding that the Fourth Commandment expressly named the seventh as the sacred day, and that there is no express command in the New Testament to alter that day to the first of the week, observe Saturday as their Sabbath. This view arose in the sixteenth century among a minority of the continental Anabaptists. Erasmus (*De Amab. Concord.*, col. 506), in an obscure passage, perhaps alludes to a sect of this nature among the Bohemians. In 1620 John Traske, Trasque, or Thraske, published a work advocating a seventh-day Sabbath. Even before this, he had made known his opinions, and in 1618 had been censured by the Star Chamber, set in the pillory at Westminster, and thence whipped to the Fleet, where he was imprisoned till he nominally retracted his views. In 1628 Theophilus Brabourne, a Puritan minister in Norfolk, published a sermon, followed shortly after by another publication, in favor of Seventh-day Sabbatarianism. He was induced by the High Commission Court to abandon his views, which, however, continued to be maintained by his followers. Mr. Edward Stennet, writing from Abingdon, in Berkshire, in 1668, said that there were about nine or ten churches (congregations) in England holding that the seventh day is the Sabbath. In 1851 there were only three congregations in England. In New England and other parts of America they are more numerous, and issue tracts and republish works bearing on their opinions.

**sēventh'-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *seventh*; *-ly*.] In the seventh place.

"Seventhly, living bodies have sense, which plants have not."—*Bacon*.

**sēven'-tī-ēth, a. & s.** [Eng. *seventy*; *-th*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Coming next after the sixty-ninth.
2. Being or constituting one of seventy equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided.

**B. As substantive:**

1. The one next in order after the sixty-ninth.
2. One of seventy equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided.

**sēven'-tŷ, \*seven-tie, a. & s.** [A.S. (*hund*) *seo-fontig*.]

**A. As adj.:** Seven times ten.

"I say not unto thee, Until seven times; but, Until seventy times seven."—*Matthew* xviii. 22.

**B. As substantive:**

1. The number made up of seven times ten.
2. A symbol representing such number, as 70 or lxx.

¶ **The Seventy:**

1. **Biblical Criticism:** The seventy or seventy-two Hebrew-Greek scholars alleged to have translated the Septuagint (q. v.).

2. **Script.:** The seventy evangelists sent forth by Jesus on a mission like that of the apostles, to whom, however, they were inferior in office and dignity (Luke x. 1-24). Nothing further is known of the seventy or their work.

**sēven-ŭp', s.** [Eng. *seven* and *up*.] A name commonly given in the United States to the game of cards generally known as *all fours*, so called from the number of points necessary to win a game.

**sēv'-ēr, v. t. & i.** [O. French *sevrer*, *severer* (Fr. *sevrer*), from Lat. *separo*=to separate (q. v.); Ital. *severare*, *seccurare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To separate by cutting or rending; to part or separate by violence; as, to *sever* a body with a blow.
2. To part or separate from the rest by violence; as to *sever* an arm from the body.
3. To separate, to disjoin, as things united by some tie, but naturally distinct.

"So should my thoughts be *sever'd* from my griefs."

*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

\*4. To separate and put in different places or orders.

"The angels shall come forth and *sever* the wicked from among the just."—*Matthew* xiii. 49.

5. To disjoin; to disunite generally.

"Me from my delights to *sever*."

*Cowper: Negro's Complaint*.

\*6. To keep distinct or apart; to set apart.

"I will *sever* in that day the land of Goshen, in which my people dwell, that no swarms of flies shall be there."—*Exodus* viii. 22.

**II. Law:** To disunite, to disconnect, to part possession.

"We are, lastly, to inquire how an estate in joint tenancy may be *severed* and destroyed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 12.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To suffer disjunction; to be separated or parted.

"Look, love, what envious streaks  
Do lace the *severing* clouds in yonder east."

*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 5.

2. To part; to disconnect one's self from others.

"Half broken-hearted  
To *sever* for years."

*Byron: When We Two Parted*.

3. To act separately. [¶.]

"They claimed the right of *severing* in their challenge."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

4. To part; to become separated or disunited.

5. To make a separation or distinction; to distinguish. (*Exodus* ix. 4.)

¶ **To sever in defenses:**

**Law:** A term used when several defendants to an action plead independently.

**sēv'-ēr-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *sever*; *-able*.] Capable of being severed.

**sēv'-ēr-āl, \*sēv'-ēr-āl, a., adv., & s.** [O. Fr. *several*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Separate, distinct; not common to two or more. (Rarely now used except in legal phraseology.)

"All skilful in their *several* tasks."

*Cowper: An Enigma*. (Trans.)

2. Single; individual.

"Each *several* ship a victory did gain."

*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, cxcii.

3. Distinct, diverse, different, various.

"The conquest of Ireland was made piece by piece by *several* attempts, in *several* ages."—*Davies: History of Ireland*.

4. Consisting of a number; more than two, but not very many; diverse.

"This else to *several* spheres thon mnst ascribe."

*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 131.

5. Separate, distinct.

"Be *several* at meat and lodging."

*Beaum. & Fllet.: Noble Gentleman*.

\***B. As adv.:** Severally, separately, asunder.

**C. As substantive:**

\*1. A particular person or thing; a particular, an item.

"There was not time enough to hear  
The *severals*."

*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 1.

2. A few separately or individually; a small number, singly. (Followed by a plural verb); as, *Several* of them came.

\*3. Something peculiar or appropriated to one person or thing.

"Yee must be made, your owne reciprocalls  
To your lou'd citty, and faire *severalls*  
Of wiues, and houses,"

*Chapman: Homer; Hymne to Apollo*.

\*4. An inclosed or separate space; specifically, an inclosed field or pasture, as opposed to a common or open field.

"They had their *several* for heathen nations, their *several* for the people of their own nation."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

¶ (1) **In several:** In a state of separation or partition; separate.

"More profit is quieter found  
Where pastures *in several* be."

*Tusser: Husbandry*.

(2) **Joint and several note (or bond):** A note or bond executed by two or more persons, each of whom is bound to pay the whole amount named in the document.

**several-estate, s.** An estate held by a tenant in his own right, or a distinct estate unconnected with any other person.

**several-fishery, s.** A fishery held by the owner of the soil, or by title derived from the owner.

**\*sēv'-ēr-āl, \*sēv'-ēr-āl, v. t.** [SEVERAL, a.] To divide or break up into severals or inclosed spaces.

"The people of this isle used not to *several* their grounds."—*Harrison: Descript. England*, ch. x.

\***sēv'-ēr-āl-l-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *several*; *-ity*.] Each particular singly taken; distinction.

"All the *severalities* of the degrees prohibited."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. iv., ch. v.

\***sēv'-ēr-āl-ize, v. t.** [Eng. *several*; *-ize*.] To distinguish.

"One and the same church . . . however segregated, and infinitely *severalized* in persons."—*Bp. Hall: Peacemaker*.

**sēv'-ēr-āl-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *several*; *-ly*.] Separately, distinctly; apart from others.

¶ **Jointly and severally bound:** Said of the parties to a contract when each obligor is liable to pay the whole demand, in case the others fail or are not able to do so.

**sēv'-ēr-āl-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *several*; *-ty*.] A state of severance or separation from the rest, or from all others.

"Thus having considered the precedent apertions, or overtures in *severalty*, according to their particular requisites."—*Reliquie Wottonianæ*, p. 39.

¶ **Estate of severalty:** An estate which the tenant holds in his own right, without being joined in interest with any other person. It is distinguished from joint-tenancy, coparcenary, and common.

"He that holds lands and tenements *in severalty*, or is sole tenant thereof, is he that holds them in his own right only."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 12.

**sēv'-ēr-ançe, s.** [Eng. *sever*; *-ance*.] The act of severing, dividing, or separating; the state of being severed, separated, or disjoined; separation, partition.

¶ **Severance of a jointure:**

**Law:** A severance made by destroying the unity of interest; as when there are two joint-tenants for life, and the inheritance is purchased or descends upon either, it is a *severance*. So also when two persons are joined in a writ, and one is nonsuited, in which case *severance* is permitted, and the other plaintiff may proceed in the suit.

"If there be two joint-tenants for life, and the inheritance is purchased by or descends upon either, it is a *severance of the jointure*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 12.

**sē-vēre', a.** [French *sévère*, from Lat. *severus*=serious, severe; Sp. & Ital. *severo*.]

1. Serious, earnest, or grave in feeling or manner; free from levity of manner or appearance; not lively, gay, or volatile; sedate, grave, austere. (*Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 14.)

2. Very strict in judgment, discipline, or government; rigorous, harsh, merciless, hard.

"The king's temper was arbitrary and *severe*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

3. Rigid, inflexible.

"He descended in great pomp from his throne, with the *severest* resolution never to remount it."—*De Quincey: English Mail Coach*.

4. Sharp; hard to be endured; violent, afflictive, bitter, painful.

"Pangs enforced with God's *severest* stroke."

*Cowper: Retirement*, 314.

5. Hard to be endured; rigorous, exact, strict; as a *severe* examination, a *severe* test.

6. Strictly conforming to or regulated by rule or principle; exactly conforming to a standard; rigidly methodical; rigidly adhering to rule; hence, not allowing of or employing unnecessary ornament, amplification, or the like; not luxuriant; not florid; simple; as, a *severe* style of architecture.

**sēv'-ēr-eē', s.** [Etym. doubtful; by some supposed to be a corrupt. of *ciborium*.]

**Arch.:** A part separated from the rest; a bay or compartment in a vaulted roof; a compartment or division of scaffolding.

"Each *severee*, or compartment of vaulting, was of the same dimensions as the present vaulting."—*Western Daily News*, Feb. 8, 1882.

**sē-vēre'-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *severe*; *-ly*.] In a severe manner; with severity; strictly, vigorously, rigidly, painfully.

¶ **To let a person (or thing) severely alone:** To avoid of set purpose, to isolate.

**sē-vēre'-ness, s.** [English *severe*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being severe; severity.

**sēv'-ēr-ēr, s.** [Eng. *sever*; *-er*.] One who severs or disjoins.

**Sē-vēr'-ī-anș, s. pl.** [See def.]

**Church Hist.:** A party of Monophysites, who followed the teaching of Severus, who became patriarch of Antioch in 513. He asserted that the body of Jesus, prior to his resurrection, was corruptible. [JULIANISTS.]

**sēv'-ēr-ite, s.** [After St. Sever, France, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

**Min.:** The same as LENZINITE (q. v.).

**sē-vēr'-ī-tŷ, \*se-ver-i-tye, subst.** [Fr. *sévérité*, from Latin *severitatem*, accus. of *severitas*, from *severus*=severe (q. v.); Sp. *severidad*; Ital. *severità*.] The quality or state of being severe—

(1) Gravity, austerity, extreme strictness; harshness, rigor.

(2) Harsh treatment, cruelty, rigor, harshness.

(3) The quality or state of afflicting, distressing, or paining; extreme degree; extremity, keenness, sharpness.

"Though nature hath given insects sagacity to avoid the winter cold, yet its *severity* finds them out."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



(4) Extremity of coldness or inclemency; as, the severity of a winter.

(5) Exactness, rigor, nicety; as, the severity of a test.

\* (6) Strictness, strict accuracy.

"Confining myself to the severity of truth, becoming, I must pass over many instances of your military skill."—Dryden. (Todd.)

sěv'-ēr-ŷ, sěb'-ēr-eē', sīb'-ar-ŷ, s. [SEVEREE.]

Sěv'-ille, s. [Eng., from Sp. *Sevilla*.]

**Geography:** A Spanish city on the left bank of the Guadalquivir.

Seville-orange, s.

**Hort., &c.:** The Bitter Orange or Bigarade, *Citrus bigaradia*. The rind and the flowers have a stronger flavor and odor than those of the Sweet Orange. The flowers, when distilled, yield orange-flower water, and the rind is used as a stomachic and tonic. [ORANGE.]

sěv-ō-ê'-ja (j as h), s. [Mexican name.]

**Bot.:** *Stenanthium frigidum*, sometimes placed under *Veratrum*. It grows in Mexico, is believed to be poisonous, and is used as an anthelmintic.

Sèvres (as sêvr), s. [See compound.]

**Sèvres-ware, s.** Porcelain of fine quality, made at the French government works at Sèvres. It is principally of a peculiarly fine and delicate quality, for ornament rather than use.

\***sew** (ew as ū) (1), v. t. [SEW (3), s.] To bring on and remove meat at table; to assay or taste, as meats or drinks, before they are served up, or in presence at the table.

\***sew** (ew as ū) (2), v. t. & i. [SUE.]

**A. Trans.:** To follow, to pursue.

"If methou deigne to serve and sew,"  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vii. 9.

**B. Intrans.:** To solicit; to make solicitation.

"To Proteus selfe to sew she thought it vaine  
Who was the root and worker of her woe."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. xii. 29.

**sew** (ew as ō) (3), \***sewe**, \***sowen**, v. t. & i. [A. S. *siwian*; cogn. with Icel. *siþja*; Dan. *syæ*; Sw. *sy*; O. H. Ger. *siwvan*, *siwan*; Goth. *sinjan*; Lat. *suo*; Lith. *suti*; Russ. *shite*; Sansc. *siv*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To unite or fasten together with a needle and thread.

"His cloke was sowed to his hode."  
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 16,039.

2. To fasten with a needle and thread.

"No man seweth a piece of new cloth on an old garment."—Mark ii. 21.

\*3. To mend, to repair.

"My bellows to mend, or bowls to sew."  
Money Masters all Things, p. 98.

**B. Intrans.:** To practice sewing; to work with a needle and thread.

"A time to rent, and a time to sew."—Eccles. iii. 7.

¶ 1. To sew up:

(1) Literally:

(a) To inclose by sewing.

"Sew me up in the skirts of it."—Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

(b) To close or unite by sewing.

"The sleeves should be cut out and sewed up again."—Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

(2) **Figurat.:** To tire out, to exhaust, to finish. (Slang.) [SEWN-UP.]

2. To be sewed up: To rest on the ground, as a ship when there is not sufficient water for her to float; a ship thus situated is said to be sewed up by the difference between the surface of the water and her floating mark or line.

**sew** (ew as ū) (4), \***sewe**, v. t. & i. [For *essewe*, from O. Fr. *essuier*, *esuer*=to dry, from Lat. *exsucco*, *exsucco*=to deprive of moisture, to suck the juice from: *ex*=out, and *succus*=juice, moisture.

**A. Trans.:** To let off the water from; to drain, as a pond for taking the fish.

"They . . . spoyled and brake his closures and waynes, and sewyd their pondes and waters, and dyd vnto them many displeasures."—Fabyan: *Chronicle* (an. 1376).

**B. Intrans.:** To ooze out. (Prov.)

\***sew** (ew as ū) (1), subst. [A. S. *seaw*=juice.] A dish, food.

"I wol not tellen of hir strange sewes,  
Ne of her swannes, ne her herensowes."  
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 10,381.

\***sew** (ew as ū) (2), s. [SEW (4), v.] A sewer, a drain.

**sewage** (as sū'-īg), s. [Eng. *sew* (4), v.; -age.]

1. The foul matter which passes through the drains, conduits, or sewers of a town, village, collection of houses, &c., or individual houses. It consists of the excreted matter, liquid and solid, the

water by which such matter is carried off, the waste water of baths, wash-houses, and other domestic operations, the liquid waste product of various manufacturing operations, and, in most cases, of the greater part of the surface drainage of the area drained. In most cases the sewage of towns, &c., is allowed to run to waste into some river, the sea, &c.; but the value of its fertilizing constituents being now recognized, many towns and districts and large establishments have adopted systems of sewage utilization. Of these, the chief is irrigation of land especially prepared for the purpose. Attempts have also been made to produce a dry, portable manure from the sewage by treatment with chemicals, deposition, &c. The quantity of sewage passing from a town, &c., is estimated, according to circumstances, at about thirty gallons per head per day.

"Sewage generally yields ammonia at the rate of about seven grains in a gallon."—Brande & Cox.

2. The same as SEWERAGE, 1. (q. v.).

¶ The words *sewage*=that which is carried off by the sewers, and *Sewerage*=the system of sewers of a town, are said to have been first used by Mr. James Pilbrow, F. S. A., architect, Worthing, in 1850, in a report to the Board of Works for Tottenham, Middlesex.

**sewage** (sū'-īg), v. t. [SEWAGE, s.] To furnish with sewers; to drain with sewers; to sewer.

sē'-wan, s. [Dutch=wampum.] A name for the North American Indian bead money.

**sew'-el** (ew as ū), s. [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps for *shewell*, from *shew* or *show*.]

**Hunt.:** A scarecrow, generally made of feathers, hung up to prevent deer from entering a place.

sē-wěl'-ěl, s. [Native name.]

**Zoöl.:** *Haplodon rufus*, a small rodent from the west coast of America. It is about a foot long, with a tail of an inch or an inch and a half, brownish above, lighter below. Its habits are approximately those of the Prairie Dog (q. v.). It constitutes the genus *Anisonyx* of Rafinesque, *Aplodontia* of Richardson, and *Haplodon* or *Haploödon* of later writers. Lilleborg makes it the type of a family *Haploödon-tidæ*.

**sew'-ēr** (ew as ū) (1), s. [Eng. *sew* (1), v.; -er.] An officer who served up a feast, arranged the dishes, and provided water for the hands of the guests.

"Their task the busy sewers ply,  
And all is mirth and revelry."  
Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 6.

**sew'-ēr** (ew as ō) (2), s. [Eng. *sew* (2), v.; -er.] One who sews or uses the needle.

**sew'-ēr** (ew as ū) (3) s. [Eng. *sew* (4), v.; -er.] An underground channel for carrying off the surface water and liquid refuse matter of cities and towns. Sewers are constructed of brick or earthenware pipes; iron pipes are used in a few instances. [SEWAGE, ¶.]

¶ **Courts of Commissioners of Sewers:** (See extract.)

"Courts of the Commissioners of Sewers are temporary tribunals, erected by commission under the great seal, with jurisdiction to overlook the repairs of seabanks and walls, and the cleansing of public streams, ditches, and other conduits, whereby any waters are carried off, in the county or particular district specified in the commission . . . In modern times powers similar to those possessed by the courts of sewers have been freely conferred on vestries, borough councils, and other local representative bodies, charged with the improvement and police of towns and other populous places."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 3.

**sew'-ēr** (ew as ū), v. t. [SEWER (3), s.] To provide or drain with sewers.

**sewerage** (as sū'-ēr-īg), s. [Eng. *sewer* (3), s.; -age.]

1. A systematic arrangement of sewers, drains, &c., in a city, town, &c.; the system of sewers or underground channels, pipes, &c., for receiving and carrying off the sewage of a town, village, &c.

\*2. The matter carried away in the sewers; sewage.

**sew'-in, sew'-en** (ew as ū), s. [See def.]

**Ichthy.:** The Welsh name for a variety of *Salmo trutta*, sometimes ranked as distinct species, *S. cambricus*. Though characteristic of the Welsh area, it is found also in Ireland, and in Denmark and Norway. It attains a length of about three feet.

**sew'-ing** (ew as ō), pr. par., a. & s. [SEW (3), v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act or occupation of working with or using a needle.

2. That which is sewed by the needle.

3. (Pl.): Compound threads of silk wound, cleaned, doubled and thrown, to be used for sewing.

**sewing-clamp, s.**

**Leather:** A contrivance for holding a piece of work while being stitched.

**sewing-horse, s.**

**Leather:** A harness-maker's clamp for holding leather while being sewed.

**sewing-machine, s.** A machine for sewing or stitching cloth, leather, &c. Sewing machines are of several classes: (1) Those in which the needle is passed completely through the work, as in hand-sewing. (2) Those making the chain-stitch, which is wrought by the crochet-hook or by an eye-pointed needle and auxiliary hook. (3) Those making a fair stitch on one side, the upper thread being interwoven by another thread below. (4) Those making the lock-stitch, the same on both sides. The last is the latest and best. Sewing-machines have been by various modifications adapted to perform almost every variety of stitching which can be done by hand. The first sewing-machine was patented by Elias Howe, in the United States, in 1846; this was followed by the Singer machine in 1851; and since that time innumerable improvements, modifications, and additions have been made. An invention, patented in 1866, is called the Fox, after its inventor, Mr. John Fox. Besides other improvements, it aims at accomplishing a really double lock-stitch.

**sewing-needle, s.** A needle used in sewing.

**sewing-press, s.**

**Bookbinding:** The frame with stretched vertical cords, against which the backs of the folded sheets of a book are consecutively laid and sewed.

**sewn** (ew as ō), pa. par. or a. [SEW (2), v.]

**sewn-up, a.** Intoxicated. (Slang.)

\***sew'-stēr** (ew as ō), s. [Eng. *sew* (2), v.; fem. suff. -ster.] A woman who sews; a seamstress.

"At every twisted thrid my rock let fly  
Unto the sewster, that did sit me nigh."  
Ben Jonson: *Sad Shepherd*, ii. 3.

**sěx, subst.** [Fr. *sexe*, from Lat. *sexum*, accus. of *sexus*=sex, prob. lit.=a division, from *seco*=to cut; Sp. & Port. *sexo*; Ital. *sessò*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The distinction between male and female; the physical difference between male and female; that property or character by which an animal is male or female. Sexual distinctions are derived from the presence and development of the characteristic generative organs of the male and female respectively.

2. Womankind, by way of emphasis. (Generally preceded by the definite article *the*.)

"A tact which surpassed the tact of her sex, as much as the tact of her sex surpasses the tact of ours."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. One of the two divisions of animals founded on the distinction of male and female.

**II. Botany:** A distinctive peculiarity of some flower or flowers, as bearing a stamen or stamens, and therefore being analogous to the male sex in animals, or bearing a pistil or pistils, and thus being analogous to the female sex. [SEXUAL-SYSTEM.]

sěx-, pref. [Lat.] A prefix used to denote six or sixfold.

\***sěx-ăġ'-ě-cū-ple, adj.** [Lat. *sexagi(es)*=sixty times, and Eng. *couple*.] Proceeding by sixties; as, a *sexageuple* ratio.

**sěx-a-ġen-ăr'-i-ān, a. & s.** [Eng. *sexagenary*; -an.]

**A. As adj.:** Sixty years of age; sexagenary.

**B. As subst.:** A person between sixty and seventy years of age.

**sěx-ăġ'-ěn-ar-ŷ, a. & s.** [Latin *sexagenarius*, from *sexageni*=sixty each; *sexaginta*=sixty; *sex*=six; Fr. *sexagénaire*; Sp. *sexagenario*; Ital. *sessagenario*.]

**A. As adj.:** Pertaining to the number sixty; composed of or proceeding by sixties; sixty years of age.

"These are the *sexagenary* fair ones, and upwards, who, whether they were handsome or not in the last century, ought at least in this to reduce themselves to a decency and gravity of dress suitable to their years."—Chesterfield: *Common Sense*, No. 6.

\***B. As substantive:**

1. A sexagenarian.

2. A thing composed of sixty parts, or containing sixty.

**sexagenary-arithmetic, s.** A scale in which the modulus is sixty. It is used in treating of the divisions of the circle. [SEXAGESIMAL.]

**sěx-a-ġes'-i-ma, s.** [Lat. *sexagesima* (*dies*)=the sixtieth (day); Fr. *sexagésime*; Sp. & Port. *sexagesima*; Ital. *sessagesima*.]

The second Sunday before Lent, so called as being about the sixtieth day before Easter.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, ġell, chorus, ġhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, ŧhis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ŧion, -ġion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



**sĕx-a-gĕs'-i-mal**, *a. & s.* [SEXAGESIMA.]

**A. As adj.:** Sixtieth; pertaining to the number sixty; proceeding by sixties.

**B. As substantive:**

**Mathemat.:** The same as SEXAGESIMAL-FRACTION (q. v.).

**sexagesimal-arithmetic**, *s.* Sexagenary arithmetic (q. v.).

**sexagesimal-fraction**, *subst.* Fractions whose denominators are some power of sixty, as  $\frac{1}{60}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3600}$ ,  $\frac{1}{216000}$ . Such fractions were alone used in astronomical calculations, and so were formerly also called astronomical fractions. They are still retained in the division of the circle and of time, each degree or hour being divided into sixty minutes, and each minute into sixty seconds, and so on.

**sĕx-an-a-rĭ**, *adj.* [Lat. *sex*=six. Perhaps a mistake for *sexenary*.] Consisting of six or sixes; sixfold.

**sĕx-ān-gle**, *s.* [Pref. *sex-*, and Eng. *angle* (q. v.).] **Geom.:** A figure having six angles and six sides; a hexagon.

**sĕx-ān-gled** (le as el), **sĕx-ān-gu-lar**, *adj.* [Pref. *sex-*, and Eng. *angled*, *angular* (q. v.).] Having six angles; hexagonal.

"The grubs from their *sexangular* abode  
Crawl out unfinish'd like the maggot's brood."  
*Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xv.*

**sĕx-ān-gu-lar-lĭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *sexangular*; *-ly*.] In a sexangular manner; with six angles; hexagonally.

"Crystal is, in its natural growth, a sexangular prism, *sexangularly* pointed."—*Grew: Cosmologia*, bk. i., ch. iii.

**sĕx-dĕ-ĉĕne**, *s.* [Pref. *sex-*, and Eng. *decene*.] [CETENE.]

**sĕx-dĕĉ-im-al**, *a.* [Lat. *sexdecim*=sixteen.]

**Crystall.:** Having sixteen faces; applied to a crystal when the prism or middle part has six faces, and the two summits together ten faces, or the reverse.

**sĕx-dĕ-ĉyl**, *subst.* [Pref. *sex-*, and Eng. *decyl*.] [CETYL.]

**sexdecyl-alcohol**, *s.* [CETYLIC-ALCOHOL.]

**sĕx-dig-it-ism**, *s.* [Lat. *sex*=six, and *digitus*=a finger or toe.] The state or condition of having six fingers on one or both hands, or six toes on one or both feet.

**sĕx-dig-it-ist**, *subst.* [SEXDIGITISM.] One who has six fingers on one or both hands, or six toes on one or both feet.

**sĕx-du-ō-dĕĉ-im-al**, *adj.* [Latin *sex*=six, and *duodecim*=twelve.]

**Crystall.:** Having eighteen faces; applied to a crystal when the prism or middle part has six faces, and the two summits together twelve faces.

**sĕxed**, *s.* [Eng. *sex*; *-ed*.] Having sex.

"Lose her gentle *sex'd* humanitie."  
*Beaumont & Fletcher: Four Playes in One.*

**sĕx-ĕn-a-rĭ**, *a.* [Lat. *sex*=six.] Proceeding by sixes; specif. applied to a system of arithmetic whose base is six.

**sĕx-ĕn-ni-al**, *a.* [Lat. *sexenni*(um)=a space of six years; *sex*=six, and *annus*=a year; Eng. *adj. suff. -al*.] Lasting or continuing for six years; happening once in six years.

"A consolidation of the short-dated or *sexennial* bonds."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**sĕx-ĕn-ni-al-lĭ**, *adv.* [English *sexennial*; *-ly*.] Once in every six years.

**sĕx-fid**, **sĕx-i-fid**, *a.* [Lat. *sex*, and *fidi*, pret. of *findo*=to calve.]

**Bot.:** (of a calyx, a corolla, &c.): Six-cleft.

**sĕx-fōl**, *s.* [Lat. *sex*=six, and *folium*=a leaf.] A plant or flower having six leaves.

**\*sĕx-hind-mān**, *s.* [A. S. *six*=six; *hund*=hundred, and *man*=man.]

**Eng. Hist.:** One of the middle thanes, who were valued at 600s=\$146.

**sĕx-il-liōn** (li as y), *s.* [SEXTILLION.]

**sĕx-i-sĭl-lā-ble**, *s.* [Pref. *sex-*, and Eng. *syllable* (q. v.).] A word having six syllables.

**sĕx-iv-a-lent**, *a.* [SEXVALENT.]

**sĕx-lĕss**, *adj.* [Eng. *sex*, *s.*; *-less*.] Having no sex; destitute of the characteristics of sex.

"How the *sexless* workers . . .  
Wrought to Christian faith and holy order  
Savage hearts alike and barren moor."  
*C. Kingsley: Saint's Tragedy. (Proem.)*

¶ The term is often applied to religious of both sexes.

**sĕx-lōc-u-lar**, *a.* [Pref. *sex-*, and Eng. *ocular* (q. v.); Fr. *sexloculaire*.]

**Bot.:** (of a fruit): Having six cells.

**\*sĕx-lĭ**, *a.* [Eng. *sex*, *s.*; *-ly*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of sex; sexual.

**sĕxt**, *s.* [Lat. *sextus*=sixth.]

**Roman Ritual:** The office for *hora sexta* (the sixth hour=noon). It consists of a hymn, three psalms, the little chapter, and versicles and responses. [OFFICE, *s.*, ¶ (2).]

**sĕx-tāin**, *s.* [Lat., from *sextus*=six.] A stanza of six lines.

**\*sĕx-tāng**, *s.* [Lat., from *sextus*=sixth.]

**1. Roman Antiq.:** A coin, the sixth part of an as.

**2. Astron.:** The sextant (q. v.).

**sĕx-tant**, *s.* [Lat. *sextans* (genit. *sextantis*)=a sixth part; Fr. *sextant*; Sp. *sextante*; Ital. *sestante*.]

**1. Math.:** The sixth part of the circumference of a circle.

**2. Surv. & Navig.:** An instrument used in measuring angles, founded upon the optical principle that a ray of light twice reflected from plane reflectors makes, with the ray before reflection, an angle equal to twice the angle of inclination of the reflecting surfaces. It resembles a quadrant, but has an arc of about 65°. The reflecting sextant is an improved form of the quadrant of reflection, invented by Newton in 1699 [QUADRANT], and is capable of measuring angles of 120° or more. It consists of a frame, generally of metal, but sometimes of ebony, stiffened by cross-braces, and having an arc embracing about 65° of a circle. This is divided into double the number of degrees actually embraced between the two extreme graduations of the arc, as the fixed and movable glasses, owing to the double reflection, only form with each other an angle equal to half the angular distance between the two objects observed, one of which is seen directly and the other by reflection from the index-glass.

**3. Astron.:** Sextans; one of the constellations introduced by Hevelius. It extends a little more than from the equator to the ecliptic, between Regulus and *Cor Hydrae*.

**sĕx-ta-rĭ**, (1), *s.* [Lat. *sextarius*=the sixth of anything.]

**Roman Antiq.:** A dry and liquid measure containing about a pint.

**\*sĕx-ta-rĭ** (2), **\*sĕx-tĕr-ĭ**, *s.* [SACRISTY.]

**sextary-land**, *s.* Land given to a church or religious house for maintenance of a sexton or sacristan.

**sĕx-tĕne**, *subst.* [Latin *sext(us)*=sixth; *-ene*.] [HEXENE.]

**Sĕx-tĭ-an**, *s.* [See def.]

**Philos. (pl.):** The followers of Quintus Sextius (born circ. B. C. 70), who founded a school of philosophy at Rome.

"Abstinence from animal food, daily self-examination, and a leaning toward the doctrine of the transmigration of souls are among the Pythagorean elements in the philosophy of the *Sextians*. Their teaching seems to have consisted principally of exhortations to moral excellence, to energy of soul, and to independence with reference to external things."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Phil. (Eng. ed.)*, i. 221.

**sĕx-tile**, *a.* [Lat. *sextus*=sixth.] A term used to denote the position or aspect of two planets when distant from each other sixty degrees or two signs. It is marked thus \*.

"To the blank moon

Her office they prescrib'd, to th' other five  
Their planetary motions and aspects  
In *sextile*, square, and trine, and opposite."

*Milton: P. L.*, x. 659.

**sĕx-tĭl-liōn** (li as y), *s.* [Lat. *sext(us)*=sixth, and Eng. (*m*)*illion*.] In English notation a million raised to the sixth power, a number represented by a unit with thirty-six ciphers annexed; in American and French notation a unit with twenty-one ciphers annexed.

**sĕx-tine**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *sext(us)*=sixth; *-ine*.]

**\*A. As adj.:** Sixteenth. (*Nashe: Lenten Stufte*.)

**B. As subst.:** [DIALYL.]

**\*sĕx-tĭ-plĭ**, *v. t.* [SEXTUPLE.] To multiply sixfold.

"So some affections our soules browes unbend,  
And other some do *sextiply* each dent."

*Davies: Microcosmos*, p. 38.

**sĕx-tō** (*pl.* **sĕx-tōs**), *s.* [Lat. abl. sing. of *sextus*=sixth.] A book formed by folding the sheets into six leaves each.

**sexto-decimo**, *s.* A size of book in which each signature is folded to contain sixteen leaves; generally abbreviated 16mo, 16°.

**sĕx-tōn**, *s.* [A contract. of *sacristan* (q. v.).] An under officer of the church, whose duty is to take care of the vessels, vestments, &c., belonging to the church, to attend on the officiating minister, and perform other duties pertaining to the church, to which is, in England, added the duty of digging and filling up graves in the churchyard. He may hold, at the same time, the office of parish clerk.

"[I] always kept the *sexton's* arms in use  
With digging graves and ringing dead men's knells."  
*Mariot: Jew of Malta*, ii. 2.

**\*sĕx-tōn-ĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *sexton*, *-ess*.] A female sexton.

"The *sextoness* hastened to turn on the gas."

*Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Sir Rupert.*

**\*sĕx-tōn-rĭ**, **\*sĕx-tĕn-rĭ**, *subst.* [Eng. *sexton*; *-ry*.] The office or post of sexton; sextonship.

"The *sextonry* of our ladye church in Rome."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. cxvii.

**sĕx-tōn-ship**, *subst.* [Eng. *sexton*; *-ship*.] The office of a sexton.

"He died before my day of *sextonship*."

*Byron: Churchill's Grave.*

**sĕx-tu-ple**, *a.* [Low Lat. *sextuplus*, from *sex*=six, and *plico*=to fold.]

**1. Ord. Lang.:** Sixfold; six times as many.

"Man's length, being a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot, is *sextuple* unto his breadth, or a right line drawn from the ribs of one side to another."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. v.

**2. Music:** Applied to music divided into bars containing six equal notes, or their equivalents, generally considered a sort of compound common time.

**sĕx-tu-plĕt**, *s.* [SEXTUPLE.]

**Music:** A double triplet, six notes to be performed in the time of four.

**sĕx-u-al**, *a.* [Lat. *sexualis*, from *sexus*=sex; Fr. *sexuel*; Sp. *sexual*; Ital. *sessuale*.] Pertaining to sex or the sexes; distinguishing the sex; peculiar to the distinction and office of male and female; pertaining to the genital organs; as, *sexual* intercourse, *sexual* diseases, &c.

**sexual-affinity**, *s.*

**Biol.:** Power of hybridization.

**sexual-reproduction**, *s.* [GAMOGENESIS.]

**sexual-selection**, *s.*

**Biol.:** The modification of the two sexes through natural selection in relation to different habits of life, or the modification of the one sex in relation to the other. The latter is the more common. Male mammals, alligators, stag-beetles, &c., generally fight for the possession of the females. Among birds, again, the males exhibit their splendid plumage or sing with all their skill to attract the females. In both cases sexual selection tends to modify the structure. (*Darwin: Origin of Species*, ch. iv.)

**sexual-system**, *s.*

**1. Physiol.:** The sexual organs collectively, with their collateral appendages and arrangements. The male and female elements produce what are usually termed sperm-cells and germ-cells respectively, the fusion of the two cells being required for the production of a fertile embryo. Except in the very lowest forms of life, this statement is generally correct as regards all animate Nature, of the vegetable kingdom equally with the animal.

**2. Bot.:** The classification of plants by the number, length, and grouping of the stamens, and the orders by the number, &c., of the pistils. [ARTIFICIAL-SYSTEM, LINNÆAN-SYSTEM.]

"The adoption of the *sexual system* by Professor Martyn at Cambridge, and by Dr. Hope at Edinburgh, is to be considered as the era of the establishment of the Linnæan system in Britain."—*Pulteney: Sketches of Botany*.

**sĕx-u-al-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *sexual*; *-ist*.] One who maintains or supports the doctrine of sexes in plants; one who classifies plants according to the sexual system (q. v.).

**sĕx-u-āl-i-tĭ**, *s.* [Eng. *sexual*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being distinguished by sex; recognition of sexual relations.

**sĕx-u-al-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *sexual*, *-ize*.] To give sex to; to distinguish into sexes.

**sĕx-u-al-lĭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *sexual*, *-ly*.] In a sexual manner or relation.

**sĕx-u-a-lent**, *adj.* [Latin *sex*=six, and *valens* (genit. *valentis*), pr. par. of *valeo*=to be worth.]

**Chem.:** Equivalent to six units of any standard, especially to six atoms of hydrogen.

**sexvalent-elements**, *s. pl.* [HEXADS.]

**sĕy** (1), *s.* [Fr. *saye*.] A sort of woolen cloth. (Scotch.)

**sĕy** (2), *s.* [Icel. *segi*=a slice.] The opening in a garment through which the arm passes; the seam in a coat or gown which runs under the arm. (Scotch.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trĭy, Sĭrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**sēy**, *v. t.* [A. S. *séhan*, *séon*; Icel. *séa*.] To strain, as a liquid. (*Scotch*.)

**sēy'-bērt-ite**, *s.* [After H. Seybert; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*.)]

*Min.*: An orthorhombic mineral occurring mostly in tabular crystals with a thin foliated micaceous structure. Hardness, 4-5; specific gravity, 3-3.1; luster, pearly; color, reddish-brown, yellowish, copper-red. Composition: A hydrated silicate of alumina, magnesia, lime, with sesquioxide and protoxide of iron. Dana divides this species into (1) the Amity seybertite, (2) xanthophyllite, and (3) brandisite. (See these words.)

**Sēy-chēlles'**, *s. pl.* [See def.]

*Geog.*: A group of islands, northeast of Madagascar.

**Seychelles-cocoonut**, *s.* [LODOICEA.]

**'sfoot**, *interj.* [See def.] An oath or imprecation, abbreviated from *God's foot*.

**sforz-ān-dō**, **sforz-ā-tō** (z as tz), *adv.* [Ital.]

*Music*: Forced. A term signifying that the note or notes pointed out by the sign *sf.* are to be emphasized more strongly than they would otherwise be in the course of the rhythm.

**sfrē-gāzz-ī** (zz as tz), *s.* [Ital. *sfreggare*=to rub, from *ex*=out, and *frico*=to rub.]

*Art*: A term applied to a mode of glazing adopted by Titian and other old masters for soft shadows of flesh, &c., and consisting in dipping the finger into the color, and drawing it once along the surface to be painted with an even movement. (*Fairholt*.)

**sfū-ma'-tō**, *a.* [Ital.=smoky.]

*Paint.*: A term applied to that style of painting wherein the tints are so blended that the outline is scarcely perceptible, the whole presenting an indistinct, misty appearance.

**sgra-fit'-tō**, *a.* [Ital.=scratched.] Applied to a style of painting in which a white ground is chipped or worked away, so as to expose a black sub-surface.

**\*shāb**, *v. i. & t.* [SHABBY.]

*A. Intrans.*: To play mean or shabby tricks; to act shabbily; to skulk or sneak away.

*B. Trans.*: To rub or scratch, as a dog or cat scratching itself.

¶ *To shab off*: To get rid of.

"I would have shabbed him off purely."—*Farquhar: Love and a Bottle*, iv. 3.

**shāb**, *s.* [SHABBY.] A disease in sheep; scab.

**\*shāb'-bēd**, **\*shāb'-būd**, *a.* [Eng. *shab*; *-ed*.] Scabby, mean, shabby.

"They mostly had short hair, and went in a shabbed condition."—*Wood: Athen. Oxon.*, ii. 743.

**shāb'-bī-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *shabby*; *-ly*.]

1. In a shabby manner or state; with shabby, threadbare, or worn clothes; as, to be dressed *shabbily*.

2. In a shabby or mean manner; meanly; as, to act *shabbily*.

**shāb'-bī-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *shabby*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being shabby; the state of being threadbare or worn.

"He exchanged his gay *shabbiness* of clothes, fit for a much younger man, to warm ones that would be decent for a much older one."—*Spectator*.

2. Squalor, dirt; state of neglect.

"*Shabbiness* holds its ground here and there, both in the Strand and in its eastward continuation, Fleet Street."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. Meanness of conduct.

**shāb'-ble**, *s.* [Dutch *sabel*; Ger. *säbel*.] A cut-throat, a hanger. (*Scotch*.)

"I think it suld hae set the *shabble* my father the deacon had at Bothwell brig a walking again."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

**shāb'-bŷ**, *a.* [A doublet of *scabby* (q. v.).]

1. Ragged, threadbare, much worn.

"I sat down on one of the benches, at the other end of which was seated a man with very *shabby* clothes."—*Goldsmith: Essay* 6.

2. Dressed in ragged, threadbare, or much-worn clothes.

"For the dean was so *shabby*, and looked like a ninny, That the captain supposed he was curate to Jinny."—*Swift: Hamilton's Baron*.

3. Mean, paltry, despicable, low.

"These *shabby* evasions are themselves sufficient arguments against those who use them."—*Tooke: Diversions of Purley*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

**shabby-genteel**, *a.* Having a certain remnant of gentility in manner, though shabbily dressed. (Used generally of one who, in popular phrase, "has seen better days," but now has somewhat threadbare clothes.)

**shāb'-rāck**, *s.* [Ger. *schabrache*; Fr. *chabraque*, from Turkish *tshāprāk*; Hungar. *csabrág*.] The cloth or housing of a military saddle.

**\*shab-roon**, *subst.* [SHAB.] A shabby fellow. (*T. Browne: Works*, ii. 184.)

**†sha'-būb**, **\*shāw'-būbbe**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Bot.*: *Lunaria biennis*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

**shāck** (1), **\*shācke**, *s.* [Prob. from *shake* (q. v.).]

1. Grain shaken from the ripe ear, eaten by swine, &c., after harvest.

2. Beech, oak, &c., mast for swine's food. (*Prov.*)

3. Liberty of winter pasturage.

4. A shiftless, lazy fellow; a vagabond; a sturdy beggar. (*Prov.*)

"Such a *shack* as Fitzharris."—*North: Examen*, p. 293.

¶ *Common of shack*: The right of persons occupying lands lying together in the same common field to turn out their cattle after harvest to feed promiscuously in that field.

**shāck** (2), *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] A one-story house made of logs driven into the ground like piles, or laid one upon another. The roof is of sticks and twigs interlaced and covered with dirt. The floor is, in some cases, of pounded earth.

**shāck**, *v. i.* [SHACK (1), *s.*]

1. To be shed or fall, as corn at harvest.

2. To feed in stubble, or upon the waste corn of the field.

3. To rove or wander about, as a tramp or beggar. (*Prov.*)

**shāck**, *adj.* [An abbreviation of *shackle* (q. v.).] (See compounds.)

**shack-bolt**, *s.*

*Her.*: A fetter, such as might be put on the wrists or ankles of prisoners.

**shack-lock**, *s.* [SHACKLOCK.]

**\*shāck'-ā-tōr-ŷ**, *s.* [For *shake a Tory*.] [TORY.] An Irish hound. (*Dekker*.)

**shāck'-le** (1), *s.* [Eng. *shack* (1), *s.*; dimin. suff. *-le*.] Stubble. (*Prov.*)

**shāck'-le** (2), **\*schak-kyl**, **\*scha-kle**, *s.* [A. S. *scæcul*=a bond; cogn. with Icel. *skökull*=the pole of a carriage; Sw. *skakel*=the loose shaft of a carriage; Dan. *skagle*=a trace for a carriage; O. Dut. *schakel*=link or ring of a chain. Named from its shaking about; A. S. *scæcan*, *scacan*=to shake.]

*I. Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A fetter, gyve, or handcuff, or similar contrivance to confine the limbs, so as to restrain the use of them, or to prevent free motion.

"They touch our country and their shackles fall."—*Cowper: Task*, ii. 42.

(2) A fetter-like band or chain worn on the legs or arms for ornament.

"They had all ear-rings made of gold, and gold shackles about their legs and arms."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1690.)

3. The hinged and curved bar of a padlock, by which it is hung to the staple.

(4) The iron by which the bed or body of a carriage is made to rest upon the spring-bar.

2. *Fig.*: Anything which obstructs, restrains, or embarrasses free action.

*II. Technically:*

1. *Husbandry*: A clevis (q. v.).

2. *Nautical*:

(1) A link in a chain-cable which may be opened to allow it to be connected to the ring of the anchor or divided into lengths, usually fifteen fathoms. It consists of a clevis, bolt, and key. Used for the chains also.

(2) A ring on the port through which the port-bar is passed to close the port-hole effectually.

(3) The clevis, secured by a pin and bolt to the shank of an anchor, and to which the cable is bent; used in place of the old-fashioned anchor-ring.

3. *Rail.*: A link for coupling railway-carriages.

**shackle-bar**, *s.*

*Rail.*: A coupling-bar.

**shackle-bolt**, *s.*

1. A bolt having a shackle or clevis on the end.

2. A bolt passing through the eyes of a clevis or shackle.

3. *Her.*: A shackle. [FETTER-LOCK.]

**shackle-bone**, *s.* The bone on which shackles are put; the wrist. (*Scotch*.)

**shackle-crow**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A bolt-extractor with a shackle instead of a claw.

**\*shackle-hammed**, *a.* Bow-legged.

**shackle-jack**, *s.*

*Vehicles*: An implement for attaching the thills to the shackle on the axle where a box of india-rubber is used to prevent rattling. The jack forces backward the eye of the thill-shackle, compressing the rubber sufficiently to bring into line the bolt-holes of the two parts of the shackle.

**shackle-joint**, *s.*

*Compar. Anat.*: A joint in which two rings of bone are connected, as in the spine-bones of some fishes.

**shāck'-le**, *v. t.* [SHACKLE (2), *s.*]

*I. Literally:*

1. To chain, to fetter; to confine the limbs of, so as to prevent free motion; to put shackles or fetters on.

2. To join by a shackle, link, or chain, as railway-carriages.

*II. Fig.*: To fetter; to obstruct or impede; to embarrass, to hamper.

**shāck'-lōck**, *s.* [Eng. *shack*(le), and *lock*.] A shackle-bolt; a sort of shackle.

**shāck'-lŷ**, *a.* [For *shake*; *-ly*.] Shaky, rickety.

**shād**, **\*shadde**, *s.* [A. S. *scædda*; Prov. Ger. *schade*=a shad; Irish & Gael. *sgadan*; Wel. *ysgadan*=a herring.]

*Ichthy.*: The popular name of three anadromous fishes of the genus *Clupea*:

1. The *Allice* or European Shad.

[ALLICE.]

2. The American Shad, *Clupea sapidissima*, an important food fish, abundant on the Atlantic coast of America, and in some of the American rivers. It spawns in fresh water. Great quantities are salted.

3. The Twaite Shad, *Clupea finta*, from twelve to sixteen inches long, with 21-27 stout osseous gill-rakers on the horizontal part of the outer branchial arch. Common on the coasts of Europe, ascending rivers; abundant in the Nile. The flesh is coarser than that of the *Allice* Shad.

**shad-belly**, *s.* An old-fashioned coat having a gradual slope from the front backward, worn by Quakers; a Quaker. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

**shad-bird**, **shad-spirit**, *s.*

*Ornithol.*: The snipe (q. v.), so called because in this country its appearance is coincident with that of the shad in our rivers.

**shad-bush**, *s.*

*Botany*: *Amelanchier canadensis*. It is found in Canada and the Northern States, putting forth its racemes of white, roseate flowers in April or May, when the shad is ascending the rivers; hence the name *Shad-bush*. Called also *June-berry*, because the fruit, which is edible, is ripe in June. [SERVICE-BERRY.]

**shad-frog**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Rana habecina*, called also *R. virginica*; an American frog, resembling the common species, but with a much more pointed muzzle, and generally only two inches long. It is very common in the Carolinas, is a persistent croaker, leaps several feet, and comes to land about the time that shads come to the shore.

**shad-salmon**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: *Coregonus clupeiformis*, from Lakes Erie and Ontario. Called also the Fresh-water Herring.

**shad-waiter**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: A fresh-water lake white-fish; the round-fish.

**shād'-dōck**, *s.* [Named after Capt. Shaddock, who first introduced the fruit from China into the West Indies early in the eighteenth century.]

*Bot. & Hort.*: *Citrus decumana*. The shoots are pubescent; the leaves ovate, generally sub-acute, large, with their stalk winged; the flowers large and white; the fruit nearly round, with a pale yellow skin, and a white or reddish pulp. It is large, sometimes weighing from ten to twenty pounds. When abnormally large, it is a Pompoleon, when small, a Forbidden fruit, while a small sub-variety with clustered fruit is a Grape-fruit.

**shāde**, **\*schade**, *s.* [A. S. *scæd*, *scæde*=shadow (q. v.).]

*I. Ordinary Language:*

1. A state of comparative obscurity, caused by the interception, cutting off, or interruption of the rays of light; comparative dimness or gloom caused by the interception of light.

2. Darkness, obscurity. (In this sense often used in the plural.)



3. A shaded or obscure place; a place sheltered from the rays of the sun, as a grove or wood; hence, a secluded retreat.

"He ended—or she heard no more:  
He led her from the yew-tree shade."  
Wordsworth: *White Doe*, ii.

\*4. Protection, shelter.

"Under the sweet shade of your government."  
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, ii. 2.

\*5. A shadow. [SHADOW, s., I. 2 (5).]

"Every one hath one's shade."  
Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 53.

6. Hence, something unreal or having no real existence.

"The earth's a shade that I pursue no more."  
Cowper: *The Nativity*.

7. A degree or gradation of light.

"White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees or shades and mixtures, as green, come in only by the eyes."—Locke.

8. A small or scarcely perceptible degree or amount; as, Prices are a shade higher.

9. A screen; something which throws or causes a shadow, or diminishes the strength of light, as—

(1) A colored glass in a sextant or other optical instrument for solar observations.

(2) A hollow conic frustum of paper or metal surrounding the flame of a lamp, in order to confine the light within a given circular area.

(3) A hollow globe of ground glass or other translucent material, used for diffusing the light of a lamp or burner.

(4) A contrivance for protecting the eyes from the direct rays of the sun or artificial light.

(5) A hollow cylinder, perforated with holes, used to cover a night-light.

(6) A hollow glass covering used to protect ornaments, &c., from dust.

10. The soul, after its separation from the body; from its being supposed to be perceptible to the sight, but not to the touch; a ghost, a spirit.

"If shades by carnage be appeased,  
Patroclus' spirit less was pleased."  
Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, xxv.

11. (Pl.): The abode of spirits; Hades; the invisible world of the ancients.

12. (Pl.): Wine vaults. Brewer says that the expression originated at Brighton, when the old bank "was turned by Mr. Savage into a smoking-room and gin-shop. . . . This term was not inappropriate, as the room was in reality shaded by the opposite house."

II. *Paint.*: The dark or darker part of a picture; deficiency or absence of illumination.

"The means by which the painter works, and on which the effect of his picture depends, are light and shade, warm and cold colors."—Reynolds: *Art of Painting*.

¶ Both *shade* and *shadow* express that darkness which is occasioned by the sun's rays being intercepted by any body; but *shade* simply expresses the absence of the light, and *shadow* signifies also the figure of the body which thus intercepts the light. Trees naturally produce a *shade* by means of their branches and leaves; and wherever the image of the tree is reflected on the earth, that forms its *shadow*. (Crabb.)

shade-fish, s.

*Ichthy.*: A translation of the Lat. *umbra*, the old Roman name of the Maigre (q. v.).

shade-hook, s. A hook for holding a curtain-cord.

shāde, v. t. [SHADE, s.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To shelter or screen from light, by intercepting its rays; to shelter from the light and heat of the sun.

"A pleasant brook, shaded by the trees from both wind and sun."—Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. v.

2. To throw or cast a shade over; to render comparatively gloomy or obscure, by intercepting the light.

3. To cover with a shade or screen, or other contrivance for intercepting or interrupting the rays of light; as, to shade one's eyes with the hand.

\*4. To shelter; to hide.

"Ere in our own house I do shade my head,  
The good patricians must be visited."  
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

\*5. To protect, to shelter.

"Leave not the faithful side  
That gave thee being, still shades thee and protects."  
Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 266.

II. *Painting, &c.*:

1. To paint in obscure colors; to darken.

2. To mark with gradations of color.

"The portal shone, inimitable on earth  
By model, or by shading pencil drawn."  
Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 503.

shād'-ēd, pa. par. & a. [SHADE, v.]

shaded broad-bar, s.

Entom.: A European geometer-moth, *Thera obeliscata*.

shaded-pug, s.

Entom.: A European geometer-moth, *Eupithecia subumbrata*.

shāde'-fūl, a. [Eng. shade; -ful(l).] Shady.

"The only child of shade-ful Saverlake."  
Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 3.

shāde'-lēss, a. [Eng. shade; -less.] Destitute of shade; unshaded.

"More than watersprings to shadeless sands,  
More to me were the comfort of her hands."  
A. C. Swinburne: *Tristram of Lyonesse*, ix.

shād'-ēr, s. [Eng. shad(e), v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which shades.

\*2. A maligner, a slanderer.

"In every age virtue has its shaders or maligners."—Sir D. Carlton: *Memoirs*, p. 199.

shādeš, s. pl. [SHADE, s., I. 11, 12.]

shād'-ī-lŷ, adv. [Eng. shady; -ly.] In a shady manner.

shād'-ī-nēss, s. [Eng. shady; -ness.] The quality or state of being shady.

shād'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [SHADE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & part. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or process of causing a shade or shadow; interception or interruption of light; obscuration.

2. That which represents the effect of light and shade on a drawing; the filling up of an outline.

shā-doōf', shā-dūf', subst. [Arab. *shādūf*.] The oldest known contrivance for elevating water, being found represented on monuments of as early date as 1432 B. C. It is still very common along the Nile, being used for purposes of irrigation. It consists of a long stout pole or rod suspended on a frame of about one-fifth of its length from the end. The short end is weighted to act as a counterpoise of a lever, and from the long end a bucket of leather or earthenware is suspended by a rope. The worker dips the bucket in the river, and aided by the counterpoising weight, raises it and empties the water into a hole dug in the bank, from which a channel conducts it to the lands to be irrigated.



Shadoof.

shād'-ōw, \*shead-ewe, \*schad-ue, s. [A. S. *sceadu*, accus. plural *sceadwa*; cogn. with Dutch *schaduw*; O. H. Ger. *scato* (genit. *scatewes*); Ger. *schatten*; Goth. *skadus*; Gr. *skotos*, *skotia*; Ir. & Gael. *sgath*, from the same root as Gr. *skia*=shade; Sansc. *shhāyā*=shade; Eng. *sky*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Shade within defined limits; the figure of a body projected on the ground, &c., by the interception of light; obscurity or deprivation of light, apparent on a surface or plane, and representing the form of the body which intercepts the rays of light.

"Nearchus assures us, that during his voyage along the coast of India (for no part of India extends beyond the Oritæ) the 2 shadows fall not the same way, as in other parts; for when they sail'd far into the ocean, toward the south, there, the shadows, nigh noon-day declin'd southward; and when the sun was upon the meridian, they had no shadows at all."—Rooke: *Arrian; Alexander's Expedition*, bk. v., ch. xxv.

(2) Darkness, gloom, shade, obscurity.

"By the revolution of the skies  
Night's sable shadows from the ocean rise."  
Denham. (Todd.)

(3) Shade; comparative obscurity or gloom.

\*4) An obscure or shady place; a secluded retreat.

"To the secret shadows I retire,  
To pay my penance till my years expire."  
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, vi. 733.

(5) The dark part of a picture; the representation of comparative deficiency or deprivation of light; shade.

"A shadow is a diminution of the first and second light. The first light is that which proceeds immediately from a lightened body, as the beams of the sun. The second is an accidental light, spreading itself into the air, or medium, proceeding from the other. Shadows are three-fold: the first is a single shadow, and the least of all; and is proper to the plain surface, where it is not wholly possessed of the light. The second is the double shadow, and

it is used when the surface begins once to forsake your eye, as in columns. The third shadow is made by crossing over your double shadow again, which darkeneth by a third part. It is used for the inmost shadow, and farthest from the light, as in gulfs, wells, and caves."—Peacham: *On Drawing*.

(6) A reflected image, as in a mirror or water, hence, any image or portrait.

"To your shadow will I make true love."  
Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

\*7) A shade or protection for the face.

"For your head here's precious geer,  
Bongrace, cross-cloths, squares, and shadows,  
Dressings which your worship made us  
Work upon above a year."  
Jordan: *Death Dissected* (1649).

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A spirit, a ghost, a shade.

"Came wandering by a shadow like an angel."  
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 4.

\*2) An imperfect or faint representation; an adumbration, a prefiguration; a dim foreshowing or boding forth.

"The law having a shadow of good things to come, and not the very image of the things."—Hebrews x. 1.

\*3) A type, a mystical representation.

"Types and shadows of that destined seed."  
Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 233.

\*4) A slight or faint appearance; a shade.

"With whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."—James i. 17.

(5) Something unsubstantial or unreal, though presenting the appearance of reality; an image produced by the imagination.

"To worship shadows, and adore false shapes."  
Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

(6) A constant or inseparable companion or attendant.

"Sin and her shadow, death and misery."  
Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 12.

\*7) An uninvited guest, introduced to a feast by one who is invited. (A translation of the Latin *umbra*.)

"I must not have my board pestered with shadows,  
That under other men's protection break in  
Without invitation."  
Massinger: *Unnatural Combat*.

(8) Shelter, protection.

"Within the shadow of your power."  
Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, v. 4.

II. *Optics*: Shadows are, theoretically considered, of two kinds, geometrical and physical. If a shadow be supposed to be produced by the interception of light proceeding from a single mathematical point, it will be well defined by straight lines



Shadow.

proceeding from the point, and grazing the intervening object. But as every luminous body is possessed of some magnitude, and, therefore, emits light from many points, the shadow is not precisely defined, but consists of a portion in perfect shadow, or to which no luminous rays have access, and penumbra, to which some rays have access. In the former case the theoretical shadow is a geometric one, in the latter physical, i. e., such as actually occurs in nature.

¶ *May your shadow never be or grow less*: May you escape the clutches of the devil! hence, May you be fortunate. It was fabled that when students of magic had attained a certain proficiency, they had to run round a subterranean hall, pursued by the devil. If he succeeded in catching only their shadow, they became first-rate magicians, but were thenceforth shadowless. (Brewer.)

†shadow-grass, s.

Bot.: Probably *Luzula*. (Britten & Holland.)

\*shadow-house, s. A summer-house.

shadow of death, s. The approach of death or calamity. (*Job* iii. 5.)

shadow-picture, s. A picture or image of an object or objects produced upon a fluorescent screen or upon a sensitized plate by means of the Roentgen rays (q. v.).

shād'-ōw, v. t. [SHADOW, s.]

I. *Literally*:

1. To overspread with obscurity or shade; to shade; to obscure by intercepting the light or heat from.



**2.** To darken, to obscure, to cloud; to cast a gloom over.

"Mislike me not for my complexion,  
The shadowed livery of the burning sun."  
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 1.

**\*3.** To mark with slight gradations of light or color; to shade.

**\*4.** To paint in dark or obscure colors.

"If the parts be too much distant, so that there be void spaces which are deeply shadowed, then place in those voids some fold, to make a joining of the parts."—Dryden: *Dufresnoy*.

**\*5.** To represent by a shadow.

"Certes a shadowe hath likeness of the thing of which it is shadowed, but shadowe is not same thing of which it is shadowed."—Chaucer: *Persones Tale*.

## II. Figuratively:

**\*1.** To screen, to hide, to conceal.

"Thereby shall we shadow  
The number of our host."  
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, v. 4.

**\*2.** To shelter, to protect.

"Shadowing their right under your wings of war."  
Shakesp.: *King John*, ii. 1.

**\*3.** To follow closely; to attend on as closely as a shadow.

**4.** To represent or indicate faintly or imperfectly; to adumbrate.

"The duty Lord Salisbury thus shadowed forth."—*London Standard*.

**5.** To represent typically. (Frequently followed by *forth*.)

**shād'-ōw-grāph**, *s.* The same as SHADOW-PICTURE (q. v.).

**shād'-ōw-i-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *shadowy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being shadowy.

**shād'-ōw-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [SHADOW, *v.*]

**A. & B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

**1. Ord. Lang.:** Shade or gradation of light and color; shading.

"The line of distance . . . with all its adumbrations and shadowings."—Evelyn: *Architecture*.

**2. Paint.:** The art of correctly representing the shadows of objects.

**\*shād'-ōw-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *shadowy*; *-ish*.] Shadowy.

"That truth whereof theirs was but a shadowish resemblance."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polittie*, bk. viii.

**shād'-ōw-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *shadow*, *s.*; *-less*.] Having no shadow. [SHADOW, *s.* ¶.]

"Fairies and shadowless witches."—Miss Edgeworth: *Ennui*, ch. iii.

**shād'-ōw-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *shadow*, *s.*; *-y*.]

**I. Literally:**

**1.** Full of shade; shady, shaded; causing shade; gloomy, obscure.

"On sunny slope and beechen swell,  
The shadowy light of evening fell."  
Longfellow: *Burial of the Minnisink*.

**2.** Like a shade or spirit.

"Bid not the shadowy phantoms stay."  
Longfellow: *Coplas de Manrique*.

**II. Figuratively:**

**1.** Dimly seen; obscure, dim.

**\*2.** Faintly; dimly or imperfectly representing or typical. (*Milton*: *P. L.*, xii. 291.)

**3.** Unsubstantial, unreal.

"Nor shadowy honor, nor substantial gain."  
Byron: *Lara*, i. 7.

**\*4.** Indulging in fancies or dreamy imaginations.

**shād'-rāch**, *s.* [From *Shadrach*, one of the three on whose bodies the fire of the furnace, mentioned in Daniel iii. 26, 27, had no power.] A mass of iron, in which the operation of smelting has failed of its intended effect.

**shād'-ŷ**, **\*shad-ie**, *a.* [Eng. *shad(e)*; *-y*.]

**I. Literally:**

**1.** Full of shade; abounding in shade; shaded; casting a shade or shadow.

"Part under shady sycamore."  
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

**2.** Sheltered or shaded from the glare of light or sultry heat.

"Cast it also that you may have rooms shady for summer."—Bacon: *Essays*, *Of Building*.

**II. Figuratively:**

**1.** Such as will not bear the light; of doubtful morality or character; equivocal.

"The public might be misled into subscribing to a shady undertaking."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**2.** Duil, declining; as, He is on the shady side of fifty.

**shāf'-fēr-ōdn'**, *s.* [Fr.]

*Arch.:* A form of molding.

**shāf'-fle**, *v. i.* [A variant of *shuffle* (q. v.).] To hobble or limp.

**shāf'-flēr**, *s.* [English *shaffl(e)*; *-er*.] One who shuffles, hobbles, or limps.

**\*shāff'-nēt**, *subst.* [SHAFTMENT.] A measure of about six inches.

"One heave the lead again, and sound abaffe,  
A shaffnet less, seven all."  
Taylor (*the Water-poet*).

**Shāf'-ī-iteş**, *s. pl.* [See def.]

*Mohammedanism:* The followers of Mohammed Ibn Idris al Shafei, born in Syria, Hegira 150 (A. D. 767). He wrote three works on the fundamental principles of Islam, and became the founder of the Shafites, one of the four sects considered orthodox. It still exists in Arabia, India, &c. [SONNITES.]

**shaft**, **\*schaft**, **\*shafte**, *s.* [A. S. *sceaft*, for *scaft*, from *scaf*=stem of pa. par. of *scafan*=to shave; Dut. *schacht*, from *schaven*=to smooth, to plane; Icel. *skapt*=a shaved stick, a shaft; Dan. *skaft*=a handle, a shaft; Sw. *skافت*; Ger. *schaft*. The meaning thus literally=a (shaven) rod.]

**A. Ordinary Language:**

**I. Literally:**

**1.** An arrow; properly one which is sharp or barbed, thus differing from a bolt, which was a blunt-headed missile. [¶.]

"In his race the bow he drew,  
The shaft just grazed Fitz-James's crest."  
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iv. 26.

**2.** Something more or less resembling a shaft; a body of a long cylindrical form; a stem, stalk, trunk, or the like; as—

**\*1.** A pole, a maypole.

"The triumphant setting up of the great shafte (a principal maypole in Cornhill), before the parish church of St. Andrew."—Stow: *London*, p. 74.

**(2)** The spire of a steeple.

**(3)** The part of a chimney which rises above the roof; a stack.

**(4)** The stem or stock of a feather or quill.

**(5)** The chimney of a furnace.

**3.** One of the bars, between a pair of which a horse is harnessed to a vehicle; a thill; the pole or tongue of a carriage, chariot, &c.

"The racer stumbles in the shaft,  
And shows he was not meant for draft."  
Lloyd: *The Cobbler of Cripple-gate's Letter*.

**4.** The handle of certain weapons or tools; a haft: as, the shaft of a hammer, whip, &c.

**5.** The forward, straight part of a gun-stock.

**6.** The interior space of a start furnace.

**II. Fig.:** A missile weapon.

"Some kinds of literary pursuits, indisputably innocent at least, . . . have been attacked with all the shafts of ridicule."—Knox: *Essays*, No. 73.

**B. Technically:**

**1. Architecture:**

**(1)** The body or a column between the base and capital; the fust or trunk. [COLUMN.]

**(2)** One of the small columns which, in mediæval architecture, are clustered round pillars, or used in the jambs of doors or windows, in arcades, &c.

**2. Machinery:**

**(1)** That part of a machine to which motion is communicated by torsion, as the shaft of a fly-wheel, a paddle-shaft or screw-shaft of a steam-vessel, the crank-axle of a locomotive. [COUNTER-SHAFT.]

**(2)** A rod supported in hangers or bearings suspended from the ceiling or beneath the floor of a workshop, communicating motion to various machines from the prime motor.

**3. Mining:** A perpendicular or slightly-inclined pit, sunk by digging or blasting. In treacherous ground it is lined by curbs, called tubbing or cribbing. [BRATTICE.]

**4. Weaving:** A long lath at each end of the heddles of a loom.

**\*¶** To make a shaft or a bolt of a thing: A proverbial expression, meaning to take the risk, to chance a thing.

**shaft-alley**, *s.*

*Shipbuild.:* A passage-way between the after bulkhead of the engine-room and the shaft-pipe, around the propeller-shaft, and affording a means of access thereto.

**shaft-bender**, *s.* A person who bends timber by steam or pressure.

**shaft-coupling**, *s.*

**1.** A device for connecting together two or more lengths of a revolving-shaft by shaping the ends into flat surfaces or bearings, which are held together by a coupling-box.

**2.** A device for securing the thills of a carriage to the axle-tree.

**shaft-drill**, *s.* A rotary drilling-machine, armed with diamond-points, for boring vertical shafts.

**shaft-furnace**, *s.*

*Metal.:* A furnace in which the ore, in a state of division, is dropped down a chimney through the flame.

**shaft-horse**, *s.* The horse that goes in the shafts or thills of a vehicle.

**shaft-jack**, *s.*

*Vehicle:* An iron attaching the shafts to the axle.

**shaft-loop**, *s.*

*Harness:* The ring of leather suspended from the gig-saddle to hold the thill or shaft.

**shaft-pipe**, *s.*

*Shipbuild.:* The pipe or tube in the stern of a vessel through which the propeller-shaft passes in-board. In wooden vessels it occupies a hole bored through the stern-post and dead-wood. In iron vessels it passes through a hole in the stern-post and through frames with circular arcs, which form bearings.

**shaft-tug**, *s.*

*Harness:* The loop depending from the harness-saddle, and holding up the shaft that passes through it.

**shaft'-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *shaft*; *-ed*.]

**\*1.** Having shafts; ornamented with shafts or small clustering pillars.

**2.** Having a handle; applied in heraldry to a spear-head to which a handle is attached.

**shaft'-īng**, *s.* [Eng. *shaft*; *-ing*.]

*Mach.:* The system of shafts in a machine-shop for the transmission of power. It serves to convey the force which is generated in the engine to the different machines, for which purpose it is provided with drums and belts, or cog-wheels firmly keyed on. Horizontal shafts are known as lying; vertical, as upright.

**shaft'-lēss**, *adj.* [Eng. *shaft*; *-less*.] Having no shafts.

"Broken-down, wheelless, shaftless buggies."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**shaft'-mēt**, **\*shaft-man**, **\*shaft-mound**, **\*schaft-monde**, **\*shaft-ment**, **\*shaft-mon**, *s.* [A. S. *sceaftmund*.] A measure of about six inches; a span.

"Not exceeding a foot in length nor a shaftman in shortness."—Barnaby Googe: *Husbandry*, p. 78.

**shāg**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *sceagga*; cognate with Icel. *skegg*; Sw. *skägg*=a beard; Dan. *skjæg*; Icel. *skaga*=to jut out; *skagi*=a headland.]

**A. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

**\*1.** Coarse hair or nap; rough woolly hair.

"True Witney broad cloth, with its shag unshorn."  
Gay: *Trivia*, l. 47.

**\*2.** A kind of cloth having a long coarse nap.

"Your offers must be full of bounty, velvets to furnish a gown, silks for petticoats, and foreparts, shag for lining."—Beaum. & Flet.: *Woman Hater*, iv. 2.

**3.** A kind of tobacco cut into fine shreds.

**4.** A shred.

"Nuts which have been packed away and wedged beneath the loose shags of bark."—*Harper's Magazine*, May, 1882, p. 870.

**\*5.** Roughness, coarseness.

"They had indeed ability to smooth  
The shag of savage nature."  
Cowper: *Task*, v. 693.

**6.** The refuse of barley. (*Scotch*.)

**II. Ornith.:** *Phalacrocorax graculus*, the Scart, or Crested Cormorant. It is smaller than the Common Cormorant (*P. carbo*), from which it is distinguished also by its rich dark green plumage, with purple and bronze reflections. Total length, twenty-seven inches; both sexes colored alike. They pair early in April, and as many as five eggs have been frequently found. (See extract.)

"The shag is essentially a marine species, very seldom wandering, even for a short distance, inland, or being found on fresh water. . . . It is well to remember that by fishermen and sea-side folk the names shag and cormorant are frequently interchanged."—Yarrell: *British Birds* (ed. 4th), iv. 152.

**\*B. As adj.:** Shaggy, shagged.

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long."  
Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 295.

**shag-bark**, *s.*

*Botany:* (1) *Carya alba*; a kind of hickory, with shaggy bark. Called also Shell-bark. (2) Its nut.

**\*shag-dog**, *s.* A dog with rough, shaggy hair. (*Ford*: *Lady's Trial*, iii. 1.)

**\*shag-eared**, *a.* Having shaggy ears.

"Thou liest, thou shag-eared villain."  
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 2.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



**shag-haired, a.** Having shaggy hair.

"A shag-haired crafty kern."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 1.*

**shäg, v. t.** [SHAG, s.]

1. To make rough or hairy.

2. To make rough or shaggy; to deform

**shägged, a.** [Eng. *shag*; -ed.]

1. Rough with long hair or wool; shaggy.

"With rugged beard, and hoarie shägged heare."

Spenser: *F. Q., IV. v. 34.*

2. Rough, rugged.

"Where the rude torrent's brawling course

Was shägged with thorn and tangling sloe."

Scott: *Cadyow Castle.*

**shäg'-gëd-nëss, s.** [Eng. *shagged*; -ness.] The quality or state of being shägged; shägginess.

"The color, shäggedness, and other qualities of the dog."—More: *Mystery of Godliness* (1660).

**shäg'-gī-nëss, s.** [English *shaggy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being shaggy.

"The color and shägginess of the hair."—Cook: *Third Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. v.

**shäg'-gÿ, \*shag-gie, a.** [Eng. *shag*; -y.]

1. Rough, with long hair or wool.

2. Rough, rugged.

"Render a good account of a big wild boar in the shäggy thickets and rocky fastnesses of Brittany."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**shäg'-räg, s.** [Eng. *shag*, and *rag*.] The great unwashed; the mass of lower and poorer classes; the canaille.

**shä-green', \*shä-grin', s. & a.** [Fr. *chagrin*, from Turk. *sāghri*, *sāghri*=the back of a horse; shägreen; Pers. *sāghri*.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. A species of leather, or rather parchment, prepared without tanning, from the skins of horses, asses, and camels. The strips, having been softened by steeping in water, and cleared of the hair, are spread on the floor and covered with the seeds of the Goose-foot (*Chenopodium album*). A covering of felt is laid on, and the seeds are pressed into the skin by trampling or mechanical means, thus producing the peculiar granular appearance of shägreen. It is dyed green with sal-ammoniac and copper filings, red with cochineal, &c. Shägreen is also made of the skins of otters, seals, sharks, &c. It was formerly much used for cases for spectacles, instruments, watches, &c.

\*2. The same as CHAGRIN (q. v.).

**B. As adj.:** Made of the leather described in I. 1.

"Two table-books in shäggreen covers."

Prior: *Cupid and Ganymede.*

**shäggreen-ray, shäggreen-skate, s.**

*Ichthy.*: *Raja fullonica*; a species of moderate size, often taken off the coasts of the northwest part of Europe. It is about thirty inches long and fourteen broad, and the body, above and below, is covered with minute spines.

**shäggreen-skate, s.** [SHÄGREEN-RAY.]

**\*shä-green', v. t.** [CHAGRIN, v.]

**\*shä-green'ed, a.** [Eng. *shäggreen*; -ed.] Made of shäggreen; shäggreen.

**shah, \*shaw, s.** [Pers. *shāh*=king.] [CHECK, v.; CHESS.]

1. The title given by European writers to the sovereign of Persia. In his own country he is known by the compound title Padishah.

2. A chieftain or prince.

**Shah Nameh, s.** [Pers.=Book of Kings.] The title of several Eastern works, the most ancient and celebrated of which is the poem, in the modern Persian language, by the poet Ferdousi, containing the history of the ancient Persian kings.

**shā'-hī, s.** [Pers.] A Persian copper coin, value 1¼ cents.

**shā-hīn', s.** [Native name.]

*Ornithology*: *Falco peregrinator*, a large falcon of Asiatic origin.

**shah-za'-da, s.** [Hind.] A prince, the son of a king. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

**shāik, schēik, s.** [SHEIK.]

**shāil, v. t.** [Cf. Low Ger. *schelen*; Ger. *schielen*=to squint, to be oblique.] To walk sideways.

"Child, you must walk straight, without skewing and shailing to every step you set."—*L'Étrange*.

**shāird, s.** [SHARD.] A shred, a shard.

"An' when the auld moon's gaun to lea'e them

The hindmost shaird, they'll fetch it wi' them."

Burns: *To William Simpson*. (Post.)

**shāke, \*schak-en** (pa. t. *shook*, \**shook*, pa. par. *shaken*, \**schaken*, \**shook*), v. t. & i. [A. S. *scacan*, *scacan* (pa. t. *scoc*, pa. par. *scacen*, *scacen*); cogn. with Icel. *skaka* (pa. t. *skók*, pa. par. *skakinn*; Sw. *skaka*; Dan. *skage*=to shift.)

**A. Transitive:**

1. To put into a vibrating motion; to cause to move with quick vibrations; to move rapidly hither and thither; to cause to tremble, quiver, or shiver; to agitate.

"When the wind earth's foundation shakes."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 1,047.

2. To move or remove by agitating; to rid one's self of; to throw off by a jolting, jerking, or vibratory motion. (Generally followed by an adverb, as *away, off, out*.)

"We shall shake off our slavish yoke."

Shakesp.: *Richard II., ii. 1.*

3. To brandish.

"Whilst I can shake my sword."

Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 5.

4. To give a tremulous and vibrating sound to; to trill; as, to *shake* a note in music.

5. To move from firmness; to cause to be unsteady; to weaken the stability of; to endanger, to threaten.

"Shake the peace and safety of our throne."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 2.*

6. To cause to waver, hesitate, or doubt; to impair or weaken the resolution or courage of.

7. To rouse suddenly, and with some degree of violence; as, to *shake* one out of sleep.

8. To injure by a sudden shock; as, He was very much *shaken* by the fall.

**B. Intrans.:** To be agitated with a trembling or vibrating motion; to tremble, to totter, to shiver, to quake.

¶ 1. *To shake a foot*: To dance. (*Eng. Prov.*)

\*2. *To shake a loose leg*: To lead a roving unsettled life. (*Slang*.)

3. *To shake hands*:

(1) To greet by grasping and shaking the hand.

(2) To make an agreement or contract; to ratify, confirm, or settle a matter.

\*3. To part; to take leave.

4. *To shake down*: To betake one's self to or to occupy a shake-down (q. v.).

5. *To shake off the dust from one's feet*: To disclaim or renounce solemnly all connection or intercourse with a person or persons.

6. *To shake off*:

(1) To get rid of by shaking.

(2) To rid one's self of; to get rid of.

\*3. To abandon, to discard; to cast off.

"Shaking off so good a wife."

Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

\*4. To deny, to refuse.

"These offers he shakes off."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 7.

\*7. *To shake one's elbow*: To gamble at dice.

8. *To shake the head*: To express disapprobation, reluctance, dissatisfaction, negation, refusal, denial, disappointment, reproach, or the like.

9. *To shake together*: To be on good terms; to get along well or smoothly together; to accommodate one's self to the habits, ways, &c., of another.

10. *To shake up*:

(1) The same as *To shake together* (q. v.).

\*2. To upbraid.

"Did shake up in some hard and sharpe termes a young gentleman."—P. Holland: *Camden*, p. 628.

**shāke, s.** [SHAKE, v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of shaking; a rapid motion one way and the other; a shock or concussion; agitation, vibration.

"I judge of a friend by the shake of his hand."

Ritson: *Miscellanies*, s. 80.

2. A crack in timber caused by great heat, rapid drying, seasoning, &c.

3. A crack or fissure in the earth. (*Prov.*)

4. A brief moment; an instant. (*Colloq.*)

"I'll be back in a couple of shaks."

Barham: *Ingoldsby Legends*; *Babes in the Wood*.

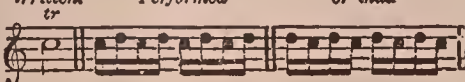
5. (*Pl.*): A trembling fit; specif., ague, intermittent fever.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Cooper.*: A shook of staves and headings. [SHOOK, s.]

2. *Music*: An ornament produced by the rapid alterations of two notes, either a tone or semitone apart, as the case may be. The sign of a shake is *tr*.

Written. Performed or thus.



Shake.

(the first two letters of the Italian *trillo*) placed over the chief note. A succession of shakes is called a chain. A shake which commences with a turn is called a prepared shake.

¶ *No great shakes* (lit., *No great windfalls*): Nothing extraordinary or out of the common; of no great account.

"I had my hands full and my head too, just then [when he wrote Marino Faliero], so it can be no great shakes."—Byron: *To Murray*, Sept. 28, 1820.

\***shake-bag, s.** A large garment.

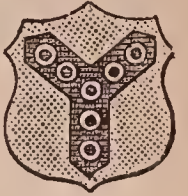
**shake-down, s.** A temporary substitute for a bed, as one formed on a chair or the floor. (From straw being in old times used to form a rough bed.)

"A shake-down had been ordered even in Mr. Barry's own study."—Mrs. Hall: *Sketches of Irish Character*, p. 137.

**shake-fork, s.**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A fork to toss hay about.

2. *Her.*: The shake-fork resembles the pall in form, but the ends do not touch the edges of the shield, and have points in the same manner as the pile.



Shake-fork.

**shake-rag, s.** A ragged fellow; a tatterdemalion.

**shake-willy, s.**

*Cotton-man.*: A willowing machine for cleaning cotton, preparatory to carding.

**shāke'-bück-lër, s.** [Eng. *shake*, and *buckler*.] A swashbuckler; a bully.

**shāk'-en, pa. par. & a.** [SHAKE, v.]

**A. As pa. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Caused to shake; agitated.

2. Cracked or split; as, *shaken* timber.

3. Injured by a sudden fall or shock.

**Shāk'-ër, s. & a.** [Eng. *shak(e)*, v.; -er.]

**A. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who or that which shakes.

"Thou mightie shaker of the earth, thou lord of all the seas,"

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, vii.

\*2. An old name for the Fantail pigeon.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.*: *Briza media*.

2. *Church Hist. (pl.)*:

(1) A name given to an American sect of celibates of both sexes, founded by Ann Lee, an English emigrant, about 1776, from their using a kind of dance in their religious exercises, but who call themselves the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing. Their chief settlement is at Mount Lebanon, in the State of New York. Their founders was called the Elect Lady, and Mother of all the Elect, and claimed to be the woman mentioned in Rev. xii. The Shakers profess to have passed through death and the resurrection into a state of grace—the Resurrection order, in which the love which leads to marriage is not allowed, and are known as brothers and sisters. They abstain from wine and pork, live on the land and shun towns. They cultivate the virtues of sobriety, prudence, and meekness, take no oaths, deprecate law, avoid contention, and repudiate war. They affect to hold communion with the dead, and believe in angels and spirits, not as a theological dogma, but as a practical fact.

"In many of their ideas the Shakers would appear to be followers of the Essenes . . . Their church is based on these grand ideas: The kingdom of heaven has come, Christ has actually appeared on earth; the personal rule of God has been restored; the old law is abolished; the command to multiply has ceased; Adam's sin has been atoned; the intercourse of heaven and earth has been restored; the curse is taken away from labor; the earth, and all that is on it, will be redeemed; angels and spirits have become, as of old, the familiars and ministers of men."—W. H. Dixon: *New America* (ed. 1869), p. 282.

(2) An English Millenarian sect founded by Mrs. Mary Anne Girling, who gave out that she was a new incarnation of the Deity, and could never die. Her followers established a community on the borders of the New Forest; but Mrs. Girling died on Sept. 13, 1886, and shortly afterward her followers dispersed.

"Under a railway arch at Walworth she commenced her meetings, and it was there that, owing to the dancing and jumping practiced by some of her followers at their devotion, they were called Shakers."—*Christian Age*, Oct. 13, 1886.

**B. As adj.:** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Shakers; manufactured by the Shakers; as, *Shaker* lands, *Shaker* flannel, &c. [A. II. 2. (1).]

"Gentiles working on the Shaker lands."—W. H. Dixon: *New America* (ed. 1869), p. 280.

**Shāk'-ër-ëss, s.** [Eng. *Shaker*; -ess.] A female Shaker.

"The Shaker is a monk, the Shakeress a nun."—W. H. Dixon: *New America* (ed. 1869), p. 274.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fäll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**Shāk'-ēr-īsm**, *subst.* [Eng. *Shaker*; *-ism*.] The principles or teaching of the Shakers.

"It is a land, too, where every possible experiment has been tried, from *Shakerism* to Polygamy, and where every doctrine finds apostles, disciples, and dupes."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**Shāke-spēar'-ī-an**, **Shāk-spēar'-ī-an**, **Shāke-spēar'-ē-an**, **Shāk-spēr'-ī-an**, **Shāk-spēr'-ē-an**, *a.* [Eng. *Shakespeare*; *-an*.] Pertaining or relating to, or resembling Shakespeare.

**shāk'-i-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *shaky*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being shaky.

**shāk'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [SHAKE, *v.*]

**shaking-frame**, *s.*

1. A frame turned by a crank or otherwise, and having sieves arranged upon it, used in graining powder.

2. *Metall.*: A form of buddle or sieve used in sorting ores.

**shaking-machine**, *s.* [TUMBLING-BOX.]

**shaking-palsy**, *s.*

*Pathol.*: *Paralysis agitans*; characterized by a tremulous agitation, commencing in the hands and arms, or in the head, and gradually extending over the whole body. It is generally fatal, though a cure has sometimes been effected by electricity.

**Shaking-quakers**, *s. pl.* The same as SHAKER. II. 2. (1) (q. v.).

**shaking-table**, *s.*

*Metall.*: A form of separator in which the slimes or comminuted ores are agitated in the presence of water.

**shāk'-īngs**, *s. pl.* [Eng. *shak(e)*, and *-ing*.]

*Naut.*: Scraps of rope, sail, &c., swept up from the deck of a vessel.

**sha'-kō**, *s.* [Fr. *shako*, *schako*, from Hung. *csako* (pron. *shako*)=a cap, a shako.] A military head-dress; it somewhat resembles a truncated cone, having a peak in front and sometimes another behind. It was generally ornamented with a ball or other body in front of the crown.

**shāk'-y**, *a.* [Eng. *shak(e)*; *-y*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. Disposed to shake or tremble; liable to shake.  
2. Loosely put together; ready to come to pieces.  
3. Full of shakes or cracks; cracked or split, as timber.

II. *Fig.*: Of questionable integrity, solvency, or ability.

\***shāl'-dēr**, *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *shail*.] To give way, to come down.

**shāle**, \***shal**, *s.* [Ger. *schale*=a shell, peel, rind, or scale. *Shale* and *scale* are doublets.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A shell, a husk.

"Leaving them but the *shales* and husks of men."  
*Shakesp.*: *Henry V.*, iv. 2.

2. *Petrol.*: A more or less laminated rock of varying hardness and mineral composition, consisting of exceedingly fine comminuted materials; sometimes resembling slates, but of more recent geological age.

3. *Geol.*: Shale, having been originally mud, may occur wherever in any bygone age silt has been deposited, and metamorphic action has not subsequently taken place. One of the best-known shales is the Carbonaceous Shale, blackened and otherwise modified, by carbonaceous matter. It has often finely-preserved impressions of fossil ferns, &c. [BITUMINOUS-SHALE, CARBONIFEROUS-FORMATION.] The Bituminous Shales yield oil by distillation. [TORBANITE.]

**shāle**, *v. t.* [SHALE, *s.*] To peel, to shell.

**shāl'-īte**, *s.* [After Shalka, India, where it fell (Nov. 30, 1850); suff. *ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: An extra-terrestrial rock, of which the meteorite of Shalka is the type. It consists principally of olivine and bronzite, with a little chromite.

**shāl**, \***schal**, \***shal** (pa. t. \**sholde*, \**scholde*, \**shulde*, *should*), *aux. v.* [A. S. *sceal*, an old pa. t., used as a present, and thus conjugated: *ic sceal*, *thū scealt*, *hē sceal*; pl. *sculan*, *sculun*, *sceolun*. Hence was formed a pa. t. *scolde*, *sceolde*, pl. *sceoldon*. The infinitive form is *sculan*=to owe, to be under an obligation to do a thing, the verb following being put in the infinitive mood, as *ic sceal gān*=I must go; hence, the modern use of the word as an auxiliary verb. Cogn. with Dut. *ik zal*=I shall, *ik zoude*=I should, infn. *zullen*; Icel. *skal*, pl. *skulum*, pa. t. *skyldi*, *skyldu*, infn. *skulu*; Sw. *skall*, pa. t. *skulle*, infn. *skola*; Dan. *skal*, pa. t. *skulde*, infn. *skulle*; Ger. *soll*, pa. t. *sollte*, infn. *sollen*; Goth. *skal*, pl. *skulum*, pa. t. *skulda*, infn. *skulan*. All from the same base as A. S. *scyld*=guilt, *i. e.*, desert of punishment; Ger. *schuld*=guilt, fault, debt. (*Skeat.*)]

\*I. *Originally as an independent transitive verb*: To owe; to be under an obligation of or for. (*Chaucer*: *Troilus and Cressida*, 1,600.)

II. *As an auxiliary verb*:

\*1. To be under the obligation; to be bound.

"Al drery was his chere and his loking  
When that he *sholde* out of the chambre go."  
*Chaucer*. (*Todd.*)

(1) Forming the first persons singular and plural of the future tense, *shall* is used to denote simple futurity, and simply foretelling or declaring something which is to take place, and thus equivalent to *am to*, *are to*; as, *I shall go to town to-morrow, i. e.*, I am to, or I intend to go to town. *Shall* in this case expresses mere futurity, without any idea of determination or decision, to denote which in the first persons singular and plural *will* is used [WILL (1), *v.*]; that is, the simple future in full is, *I shall, thou wilt, he will; we shall, you will, they will*. In indirect narration, however, *shall* is used in the second and third persons to denote simple futurity; as, *He thinks he shall go*.

(2) In the second and third persons *shall* is used: (a) To denote control or authority on the part of the speaker, as when a promise, command, or determination is applied; as, *You shall go, i. e.*, *You must go, Thou shalt not kill, &c.*

(b) To denote necessity or inevitability in the mind of the speaker; futurity thought inevitable and answered for by the speaker.

"Beasts shall tremble at thy din."  
*Shakesp.*: *Tempest*, i. 2.

(3) When used interrogatively, in the first and third persons, *shall* asks for direction or refers the question to the decision of the person asked; as, *Shall I go? Shall they go?* But in the second person *shall*, used interrogatively, merely asks for information as to the future; as, *Shall you come?*

(4) After conditionals, as *if* or *whether*, and in dependent clauses generally, *shall*, in all the persons, denotes simple futurity.

"If we shall shake off our slavish yoke."  
*Shakesp.*: *Richard II.*, ii. 2.

\*2. *Shall* and *should* are used elliptically with adverbs, for *shall* (or *should*) *go*, as:

3. *Should*, though in form the past of *shall*, is not used to express simple past futurity, except in indirect speech; as, *I said I should go*. It is used:

(1) To express present duty or obligation; as, *We (they, &c.) should practice virtue*; or

(2) Past duty or obligation; as, *I (thou, he, &c.) should have gone, i. e.*, *I (thou, he, &c.) ought to have gone, It was the duty of me (you, him, &c.) to have gone*.

(3) To express a simple hypothetical case or a contingent future event, standing in the same relation to *would* that *shall* does to *will*; as, *I shall be pleased if you will come, and I should be pleased if you would come*. So also in conditional and dependent clauses *should* is, like *shall*, used to denote simple futurity; as, *If it should rain to-morrow, he will not come*.

"He had expected that he *should* be able to push forward without a moment's pause, that he *should* find the French army in a state of wild disorder, and that his victory *would* be easy and complete."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

(4) It is used to soften or modify a statement; as, *I should not like to say so*.

(5) *It should seem* was formerly used for "it seems," where we now say, *It would seem*.

4. *Shall* was sometimes colloquially or provincially abbreviated into 's; as,

"Thou's hear our counsel."  
*Shakesp.*: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 3.

**shāl'-lī**, *s.* [SHAWL.]

*Fabric*: A twilled cloth made from the hair of the Angora goat. Written also *challis*, *chally* (q. v.).

**shāl'-lōn**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Bot.*: *Gaultheria shallon*, a small, shrubby, evergreen heathwort, with white flowers, growing in pine forests in North America. The berries are used for tarts, and the Indians make them into bread. Called also *Salal*.

**shāl-loōn'**, *s.* [Fr. *chalon*=a woolen stuff, said to have been made at Chalons, in France.]

*Fabric*: A kind of worsted stuff.

"In blue *shalloon* shall Hannibal be clad,  
And Scipio trail an Irish purple plaid."  
*Swift*.

**shāl'-lōp**, *s.* [Fr. *chaloupe*, from Sp. *chalupa*=a sloop (q. v.).]

*Nautical*:

1. A light fishing-vessel with two masts and carrying lug or fore-and-aft sails.

2. A sloop (q. v.).

3. A boat for one or two rowers.

"The maid alarmed, with hasty oar,  
Pushed her light *shallop* from the shore."  
*Scott*: *Lady of the Lake*, i. 20.

**shāl-lōt'**, *s.* [ESCHALOT.]

*Bot.*: The common name of *Allium ascalonicum*.

**shāl'-lōw**, \***schal-owe**, *a. & s.* [The same word as *shoal* (q. v.); cf. Icel. *skjalgr*=oblique, wry; Sw. dial. *skjalg*; Ger. *schel*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Not deep; not having much depth; having the bottom at a little distance from the surface or edge; as, *shallow water*, a *shallow dish*, &c.

\*2. Not penetrating deeply.

"A *shallow scratch*."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., v. 4.

3. Not intellectually deep, not profound; not penetrating deeply into abstruse matters; superficial, empty, silly.

"Some *shallow story* of deep love."  
*Shakesp.*: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 1.

\*4. Not deep or full of sound; thin and weak in sound.

"If a virginal were made with a double concave, the one all the length of the virginal, and the other at the end of the strings, as the harp hath, it must make the sound perfecter, and not so *shallow* and jarring."—*Bacon*.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A place where the water is not deep; a shoal, a shelf, a flat, a sandbank.

"In arms of the sea, and among islands, there is no great depth, and some places are plain *shallows*."—*Burnet*: *Theory of the Earth*.

2. *Astron.*: (See extract.)

"*Shallows* are extensive and level depressions of the luminous solar clouds, generally surrounding the openings to a considerable distance."—*Sir W. Herschel*, in *Philosoph. Transactions*, xci. 267.

¶ *Shallow-water deposits*:

*Geol.*: Deposits which afford evidence that they were originally laid down in shallow water. Examples: Conglomerates, grits, sandstones, especially when they have ripple marks and false bedding. Among the molluscous genera characteristic of shallow water are *Purpura*, *Patella*, *Cardium*, *Haliotis*, *Trochus*, *Pecten*, *Mytilus*, *Pholas*, *Conus*, *Mitra*, *Cypræa*, *Pinna*, *Arca*, &c. (*Seeley*).

**shallow-brained**, *a.* Having no depth of intellect; empty-headed.

"A company of lewd, *shallow-brained* huffs making atheism, and contempt of religion, the sole badge of wit."  
—*South*.

**shallow-hearted**, *a.* Superficial, trifling.

"Ye sanguine *shallow-hearted* boys."  
*Shakesp.*: *Titus Andronicus*, iv. 2.

**shallow-pated**, *adj.* The same as SHALLOW-BRAINED (q. v.).

**shallow-rooted**, *adj.* Not having deeply-penetrating roots.

"Now, 'tis the spring, and weeds are *shallow-rooted*."  
*Shakesp.*: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 1.

\***shallow-searching**, *adj.* Not penetrating deeply into abstruse matters.

**shallow-waisted**, *s.* Having but a slight depression, or a flush deck, amidships; said of a vessel.

**shāl'-lōw**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A local name for the Rudd (q. v.). (*Eng.*)

**shāl'-lōw**, *v. t.* [SHALLOW, *a.*] To make shallow.

"In long process of time, the silt and sands shall so choak and *shallow* the sea in and about it."—*Browne*: *Miscellany Tract* xii.

\***shāl'-lōw-līng**, *s.* [Eng. *shallow*; dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A shallow-pated or silly person.

"They have drawn in silly *shallowlings*."—*British Bellman*, 1648.

**shāl'-lōw-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *shallow*; *-ly*.]

1. In a shallow manner; with little depth.

"The load lieth open on the grass, or but *shallowly* covered."—*Carew*: *Survey of Cornwall*.

2. Without depth of thought or judgment; superficially, simply, foolishly.

"Most *shallowly* did you these arms commence."  
*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 2.

**shāl'-lōw-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *shallow*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being shallow; want of depth; small depth.

"Accumulating from the *shallowness* of the water."—*Cook*: *Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. vii.

2. Want of depth of intellect; superficialness of intellect; want of power to enter deeply into subjects; emptiness, silliness.

"Perverse craft [is] the meekest *shallowness*."—*Barrow*: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 13.

\***shalm**, \***shalmie**, *s.* [SHAWM.]

\***shā-lōte'**, *s.* [SHALLOT.]

**shālt**, *aux. v.* [SHALL.] The second person singular of the auxiliary *shall*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shā. -tion, -sion = shūn; ðion, -ðion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shū. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



**shāl'-y, a.** [Eng. *shal(e)*; -y.] Partaking of the nature of shale; resembling or containing shale.

"He lies down upon the *shaly* soil."—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xxiii.

**shām, s. & a.** [Prob. the same word as *shame* (q. v.).]

**A. As substantive:**

1. One who or that which deceives expectation; a trick, fraud, or device which deludes and disappoints; a false pretense, an imposture, a counterfeit.

"A meer *sham* and disguise to avoid a more odious imputation."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 9.

\*2. A false shirt-front; a dickey.

"Wearing *shams* to make linen last clean a fortnight."—*Steele: Conscious Lovers*, i.

3. A false ornamental pillow-case.

**B. As adj.:** Feigned, false, counterfeit; not real or genuine.

"Why should I warn thee ne'er to join the fray,  
Where the *sham* quarrel interrupts the way?"  
*Gay: Trivia*, iii. 252.

**Sham-Abram, Sham-Abraham, s. & a.**

**A. As subst.:** One who feigns or shams illness to escape duty. [ABRAHAM-MAN.]

**B. As adj.:** Sham, false, counterfeit.

**sham-fight, s.** A pretended fight or engagement for exercise and training of soldiers and sailors.

**sham-plea, s.**

**Law:** A plea entered for the mere purpose of delay.

**shām, v. t. & i.** [SHAM, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. To cheat, to trick, to deceive; to delude with false pretences.

"Men tender in point of honour, and yet with little regard to truth, are sooner wrought upon by shame than by conscience, when they find themselves fooled and *shammed* into a conviction."—*L'Estrange*.

\*2. To obtrude by fraud or imposition; to palm off.

"We must have a care that we do not . . . *sham* fallacies upon the world for current reason."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

3. To feign; to make a pretence of, in order to deceive; to imitate, to ape; as, to *sham* illness.

**B. Intrans.:** To make false pretences; to pretend, especially to feign illness, as, He is only *shamming*.

¶ *To sham Abram:* A nautical slang expression for pretending illness in order to escape duty. [ABRAHAM-MAN.]

**Shām'-an, s. & a.** [Pers. & Hind. *shaman*=an idolater.]

**A. As subst.:** A professor or priest of Shamanism; a wizard; a conjurer amongst Shamanists.

"The *Shaman* himself is a wizard-priest, closely akin to the medicine-men of savage tribes in other parts of the world."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xxi. 771.

**B. As adj.:** Pertaining or relating to Shamanism or the Shamanists.

**Shām'-an-ism, s.** [Eng. *Shaman*; -ism.]

**Compar. Relig.:** A form of religion practiced in Siberia, though Lubbock (*Orig. of Civil.*, ed. 1882, p. 339) remarks that "the phase of thought is widely distributed, and seems to be a necessary stage in the progress of religious development. There is no system of belief, and the only religious ceremonies consist in the Shamaus working themselves into a fury, and supposing or pretending that they are inspired by the Spirit in whose name they speak, and through whose inspiration they are enabled to answer questions and foretell the future.

"In Totemism the deities inhabit our earth; in *Shamanism* they live generally in a world of their own, and trouble themselves little about what is passing here."—*Lubbock: Orig. Civil.* (ed. 1882), p. 340.

**Shām'-an-ist, subst.** [English *Shaman*; -ist.] A believer in or supporter of Shamanism (q. v.).

**Shām'-an-ist'-ic, a.** [Eng. *Shaman*; -istic.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of Shamanism (q. v.).

"Col. Dalton states that 'the paganism of the Ho and Moondah, in all essential features, is *Shamanistic*.'"—*Lubbock: Orig. Civil.* (ed. 1882), p. 343.

**shām'-ble, v. i.** [A weakened form of *scamble* (q. v.); O. Dut. *schampelen*=to tumble, to trip, to swerve.] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as though the knees were weak.

"So when nurse Nokes, to act young Ammon tries,  
With *shambling* legs, long chin, and foolish eyes."  
*Smith: Memory of Mr. John Phillips*.

**shām'-bles, \*shām'-bels, s. pl.** [Mid. English *schamel*; A. S. *scamel*=a stool, a bench, from Lat. *scamellum*=a little bench or stool; cf. Dan. *skammel*; Icel. *skemmill*=a footstool, a bench, a trestle.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. A bench or stall in a market on which goods were exposed for sale.

2. The tables or stalls on which butchers expose meat for sale; a slaughter-house, a meat-market. (Often used as a singular.)

"Till it pleased the shepherd to appoint forth, which should be thrust into pasture, and which taken to go to the *shambels*."—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.* (an. 1381).

3. A place of indiscriminate or wholesale slaughter or butchery.

**II. Mining:** Shelves, stages, or benches on to which the ore is thrown successively in raising.

**shām'-blīng, a.** [SHAMBLE, v.] Moving with an awkward or unsteady gait, as though with weak knees.

**shāme, \*scham, \*schame, subst.** [A. S. *sceamu*, *scamu*, cogn. with Icel. *skömm*; Dan. *skam*; Sw. *skam*; German *scham*; Goth. *skanda*; O. H. Ger. *scama*.]

1. A painful sensation, excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation, or by the exposure of that which nature and modesty prompt us to conceal.

"Let his *shame* quickly drive him to Rome."

*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 4.

2. A fear of incurring disgrace or of offending decency or decorum; modesty, decency, decorum; as, He has no *shame* in him.

\*3. Shameful or ignominious treatment.

"He . . . dndc hym gret *schame*."

*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 75.

4. That which causes shame; anything which brings reproach upon or degrades a person in the eyes of others; a disgrace.

"O *shame* to manhood! shall one daring boy  
The scheme of all our happiness destroy?"

*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*. (Todd.)

5. Reproach, ignominy, disgrace, opprobrium, derision. (*Ezekiel* xxxvi. 6.)

\*6. The parts which modesty requires to be covered. (*Isaiah* xlvii. 3.)

¶ (1) *For shame!* An interjectional phrase equivalent to, *Shame on you!*

(2) *To put to shame:* To inflict shame or disgrace on; to cause to feel shame.

**shame-proof, a.** Insensible to shame; callous.

"We are *shame-proof*, my lord."

*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

**shāme, \*schame, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *sceamian*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To make ashamed; to cause to feel shame; to cause to blush or feel degraded, dishonored, or disgraced.

"To tell thee whence thou camest, of whom derived,  
Were shame enough to *shame* thee, wert thou not shameless." *Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III.*, i. 4.

2. To disgrace; to bring ignominy, reproach, or disgrace on.

"To *shame* his hope with deeds degenerate."

*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,003.

\*3. To mock at; to deride.

"Ye have *shamed* the counsel of the poor."—*Psalms* xiv. 6.

\*4. To be ashamed of.

"For whose *schameth* me and my wordis; mannes sone schal *schame* him whanne he cometh in his majeste and of the fadris and of the holy aungels."—*Wycliffe: Luke* ix.

**B. Intrans.:** To be ashamed; to feel shame; to blush.

"Be not yon ashamed to shew, he'll not *shame* to tell yon what it means."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

**shāme'-fāced, adj.** [A corruption of *shamefast* (q. v.).] Bashful, easily confused, or put out of countenance.

"And scarce the *shamefaced* king could brook  
The gaze." *Scott: Bridal of Triermatn*, i. 19.

**shāme'-fāced-ly, adv.** [Eng. *shamefaced*; -ly.] In a shamefaced manner; with excessive modesty or bashfulness.

**shāme'-fāced-nēss, shāme'-fāc-ēd-nēss, s.** [Eng. *shamefaced*; -ness.] The quality or state of being shamefaced; excessive modesty or bashfulness.

"The embarrass'd look of shy distress,  
And maidenly *shamefacedness*."

*Wordsworth: To a Highland Girl*.

**shāme'-fast, \*schame-fast, \*sham-fast, adj.** [A. S. *scamfast*, from *scamu*=shame, and *fast*=fast, firm.] Shamefaced, bashful, modest; easily put out of countenance.

"He was *shamfast*, because of them that were there present."—*Berners: Froissart; Cron.*, vol. i., ch. cclxxiv.

**shāme'-fast-nēss, subst.** [A. S. *scamfastnes*.] Shamefacedness, excessive bashfulness.

"She looked on him and loved him; but being young  
Made *shamefastness* a seal upon her tongue."

*A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse*, iii.

**shāme'-fūl, \*shāme'-fūll, \*scheome-ful, adj.** [Eng. *shame*; -full.]

1. Bringing shame or disgrace; disgraceful, ignominious.

2. Raising a feeling of shame in others; indecent.

\*3. Feeling shame, full of shame, ashamed.

**shāme'-fūl-ly, adv.** [Eng. *shameful*; -ly.] In a shameful manner or degree; with indignity or indecency; disgracefully.

**shāme'-fūl-nēss, \*shame-ful-nes, s.** [English *shameful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being shameful; disgrace, disgracefulness, shame, opprobrium, reproach.

**shāme'-lēss, a.** [A. S. *scamleās*, from *scamu*=shame, and *leās*=less.]

1. Destitute of shame; having no feeling of shame or modesty; brazenfaced, impudent, audacious; insensible to shame or disgrace.

2. Characterized by or exhibiting want of shame or modesty.

"For the load of public hatred under which he already lay was too much even for his *shameless* forehead."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

3. Done without shame; as, a *shameless* deed.

**shāme'-lēss-ly, adv.** [Eng. *shameless*; -ly.] In a shameless manner; without shame or modesty impudently.

"He [Bonner] alledged, or rather *shamelessly* and slanderously cavilled, that those his denouncers were vile."—*State Trials; Edward VI.*

**shāme'-lēss-nēss, s.** [Eng. *shameless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being shameless; insensibility to shame, dishonor, or disgrace.

"Her beauty being balanced by her *shamelessness*."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

**shām'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *sham(e)*, v.; -er.] One who or that which shames or disgraces.

"My means and my conditions are no *shamers*  
Of him that owes 'em."

*Beaumont & Fletcher: Woman's Prize*, i. 2.

**shām'-mēr, s.** [Eng. *sham*, v.; -er.] One who shams; an impostor.

\***shām'-mish, a.** [Eng. *sham*; -ish.] Deceitful.

"The overture was very *shammish*."—*North: Examen*, p. 100.

**shām'-mỹ, shām'-ōy, sham-ois, s.** [A corrupt. of *chamois* (q. v.).] (See etym.)

**shām'-ō-crāt, s.** [Eng. *sham*; Gr. *kratein*=to rule.] An impostor who pretends to possess wealth and influence; one who apes his superiors.

**shām'-ōy-īng, subst.** [SHAMMY.] The mode of preparing chamois leather. [CHAMOIS, subst., 2.] [SHAMMY.]

**shām-poō', \*chām-poō', v. t.** [Hind. *champna*=(1) to join, (2) to thrust in, to press, to shampoo.]

1. To squeeze and rub the whole surface of the body of, after a hot bath, at the same time extending the limbs and racking the joints, for the purpose of restoring tone and vigor. It was introduced from the East.

2. To wash thoroughly, and rub and brush the head of, using either soap or a preparation of soap.

"I wish to add that it is necessary that the patient should have the nails on both fingers and toes shortened and cleansed by brushing; the ears syringed out, the hair cut and *shampooed*, and the whole body well cleansed with carbolic soap."—*London Times*.

**shām-poō', \*chām-poō', s.** [SHAMPOO, v.] The act of shampooing; the state of being shampooed.

**shām-poō'-ēr, subst.** [Eng. *shampoo*, v.; -er.] One who performs the operation of shampooing. [SHAMPOO, v. 1.]

"A professional *shampooer* sued — for shampooing his wife."—*London Daily News*.

**shām'-rōck, \*shām'-brogue, \*sham-roke, s.** [Ir. *seamrog*=trefoil; dimin. of *seamar*=trefoil; Gael. *seamrag*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A plant with three leaflets selected by the Irish as the symbol of their country, from the tradition that St. Patrick used it to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity. A bunch of shamrock is worn by most Irishmen on St. Patrick's Day (March 17).

"If they found a plot of water-cresses, or *shamrocks*, there they flocked as to a feast for the time."—*Spenser: View of the State of Ireland*.

2. *Botany:* *Trifolium minus*, *T. repens*, *T. pratense*, *T. filiforme*, *Oxalis acetosella* (See fig.), *Medicago lupulina*, &c., are all sometimes used as the shamrock. (*Britten & Holland, &c.*)



Shamrock.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



\*shām-rōck-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *shamrock*; -y.] Covered or abounding with shamrock.

"Exchanging the blue grass of the far West for the shamrocky savannahs of Meath."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

shān (1), *s.* [SHANNY.]

shān (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Shipbuild.*: A defect in spars, most commonly from bad collared knots; an injurious compression of fibers in timber; the turning out of the cortical layers, when the plank has been sawed obliquely to the central axis of the tree.

Shān, *s. & a.* [Native name.]

*A. As substantive:*

*Anthrop. (pl.)*: A race of Eastern Asia, living in independent communities, or subject to Burmah, China, or Siam. Their origin is not clearly understood, and the term seems to be of a political rather than of an ethnological character.

"The attitude of the Shans, as a whole, has not been hostile to the British."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 22, 1886.

*B. As adj.*: Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Shans. [A.]

"The Shan influence being felt even in Java."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xxi. 773.

shand, *a. & s.* [A. S. *scand*, *sceond*=shame, disgrace.]

*A. As adj.*: Worthless.

*B. As subst.*: A cant term for base coin. (*Scotch.*)

"I doubt Glossan will prove but shand after a mistress."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxii.

shān-drŷ-dān, shān-drŷ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A one-horse Irish conveyance.

"Until an immense procession of buggies, wagnettes, chaise carts, and shandrydans had rattled by."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

shān-dŷ-gāff, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A mixture of beer and ginger-beer.

shāng-hai, shāng-haē, *v. t.* [Etym. unknown.] To entice and ship a person as a sailor while the victim is intoxicated or drugged.

shāng-hai, *subst.* [Chinese.] A tall dandy; so called in this country, some years ago, in allusion to an alleged resemblance to the tall fowls bearing the name.

shāng-ie, shāng-an, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A stick cleft at one end for putting the tail of a dog in by way of mischief, or to frighten him away.

"He'll clap a shangan on her tail,  
An' set the bairns to daud her."

*Burns: The Ordination.*

shān-īng, *s.* [SHANNY.]

shānk, \*schanke, \*shanke, *s.* [A. S. *sceanca*, *scanca*; cogn. with Dutch *schonk*=a bone; Danish *skank*=the shank; Sw. *skank*=a leg; Ger. *schinken*=the ham; *schenkel*=the shank, the leg. According to Skeat, the *shanks* are literally the runners, being a nasalized form from the same root as *shake* (q. v.).]

*I. Ordinary Language:*

1. The leg, or the part of the leg from the knee to the ankle; the tibia, or shin-bone.

"I view the muscular proportion'd limb  
Transform'd to a lean shank."

*Cowper: Task*, v. 16.

2. In a horse, the part of the foreleg between the knee and the fetlock.

3. Something more or less resembling the shank or leg; that part of an instrument, tool, or other thing which connects the acting part with the handle or other part by which it is held or moved, as—

(1) The stem of a key between the bow and the bit.

(2) That part of a nail between the head and the taper of the point.

(3) The straight part of a hook.

(4) The tang, or part of a case-knife, chisel, &c., inserted in the handle.

(5) The body of a printing-type.

(6) The eye on (not through) a button.

(7) That part of the shoe which unites the broad sole and the heel, beneath the arch or small of the foot.

*II. Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

(1) The shaft of a column.

(2) The space between two of the channels in the Doric triglyph (q. v.). [FEMUR.]

2. *Founding:* A large ladle to contain molten metals; it is managed by a straight bar at one end, and a cross-bar with handles, called the crutch, at the other end, by which it is tipped to pour out the metal. They are made of various sizes, from those handled by two men to those slung from a crane.

3. *Naut.*: The stem of an anchor, connecting the arms with the stock. [ANCHOR.]

4. *Optics:* Flat pliers used by lens-makers to reduce pieces of glass to circular form before grinding and polishing.

¶ *To ride shanks' mare* (or *nag*): To perform a journey on foot.

shank-iron, *s.*

1. A former for the shank of a boot or shoe.

2. An iron plate placed between the leather portions of a boot-shank to stiffen it.

shank-painter, *s.*

*Naut.*: The chain or chain and rope which fastens the shank and flukes of an anchor to the side of a vessel, abaft the cat-head.

shānk, *v. t. & i.* [SHANK, *s.*]

*A. Trans.*: To send off or away without ceremony; to push off. (*Scotch.*)

*B. Intransitive:*

1. To take to one's legs; to be off. (*Scotch.*)

2. To be affected with disease of the pedicel or footstalk; to fall off by decay of the footstalk. (Often with *off*.) (*Darwin.*)

¶ *To shank one's self away*: To take one's self off. (*Scotch.*)

shānk-beēr, *s.* [SHENKBEER.]

shānked, *a.* [Eng. *shank*, *s.*; -ed.]

1. Having a shank.

2. Affected with disease of the shank or footstalk.

shānk-ēr, *s.* [CHANCER.]

Shānk-līn, *s.* [See def.]

*Geog.*: A maritime parish on the southeast coast of the Isle of Wight.

\*Shanklin-sand, *s.*

*Geog.*: The Lower Greensand or Upper Neocomian, largely developed near Shanklin.

shān-nŷ, shān, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Ichthy.*: *Blennius pholius*, sometimes called the Smooth Blenny. It is about four inches long, olive-green, with irregular black spots. There is no crest-like appendage on the head, and the notched dorsal is not continuous with the caudal fin. The incisors are long, and serve to detach limpets and mussels from the rocks. The shanny will endure fresh water for a short time, and will live for many days out of water in places if the ground is moist.

shān-nŷ, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Wild, foolish. (*East Anglian.*)

\*shanny-pated, *a.* Giddy-pated.

"A shanny-pated crew."—*Bloomfield: The Horkey.*

shān't, *v. i.* [See def.] A colloquial contraction of *shail not*.

shān-tŷ, \*shān-tē, *a.* [A form of *jaunty*

(q. v.).] Jaunty, gay.

"'Tis thine for sleeves to teach the shantiest cuts,  
Give empty coxcombs more important struts."

*Warton: Fashion; A Satire.*

shān-tŷ, *v. i.* [SHANTY, *s.*] To live in a shanty.

shān-tŷ, \*shān-teē, *s.* [Said to be from Irish *sean*=old, and *tig*=a house.] A rough hut, a temporary building.

shanty-man, *s.* One who lives in a shanty; a backwoodsman.

shāp'-a-ble, *a.* [SHAPEABLE.]

shāpe, \*schape, \*shappe (past tense *shaped*, \**schaped*, \**shoop*, \**shop*, \**shope*; *pa. par.* *shaped*, \**shapen*, \**shape*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *sceapan*, *scapan*, *sceppan*, *scyppan*, *scippan* (*pa. t.* *scōp*, *sceōp*, *pa. par.* *scapan*, *sceapen*); cogn. with Icel. *skapa* (*pa. t.* *skōp*); Goth. *skapjan*; Sw. *skapa*; Danish *skabe*; Ger. *schaffen* (*pa. t.* *schuf*; *pa. par.* *geschaffen*.)

*A. Transitive:*

1. To form, to create, to make.

"Make you wene that we ben *shape*  
Sometime like a man, or like an ape."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 7,643.

2. To mold, cut, or make into a particular form; to mold or form, with respect to external dimensions, from a figure.

"And eke his garment, to be thereto meet,  
He wilfully did cut and *shape* anew."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. vii. 40.

3. To adapt to a purpose; to regulate, to adjust, to direct.

\*4. To plan, to plot.

"This further purpose to him *shape*."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. v. 39.

\*5. To image, to conceive, to conjure up.

"My jealous  
*Shapes* faults that are not."

*Shakespeare: Othello*, iii. 3.

\**B. Intrans.*: To be conformable; to square, to suit.

"The more it *shaped*  
Unto my end."

*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

shāpe, *s.* [A. S. *gesceap*=a creature, beauty.]

1. The character or construction of an object with respect to its external dimensions or appearance; form, figure, make, outward aspect, guise.

"Fancy him in the *shape* of a man sitting in heaven."  
—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. That which has form or figure; a figure, an appearance, a being.

"The other *shape*,  
If *shape* it may be call'd, that *shape* had none  
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb."

*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 666.

3. A matrix; a mold.

4. A pattern to be followed; a model; as, a *shape* for a lady's dress.

5. The groundwork or framework of anything; as, a *shape* for a lady's bonnet.

6. A piece of metal, roughed out as nearly as may be to the shape it will assume when finally forged and finished.

7. In cookery, a dessert dish made of blanc-mange, rice, corn-flour, &c., variously flavored, or of jelly, cast into a mold, allowed to stand till it sets, and then turned out to be served.

\*8. Form of embodiment, as in words; anything bodied forth by the imagination; form, as of thought or conception.

"So full of *shapes* is fancy."

*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, I. I.

\*9. A dress for disguise; a guise. (*Massinger.*)

¶ *To take shape*: To become embodied.

shāpe'-a-ble, shāp'-a-ble, *a.* [English *shape*; -able.]

1. Capable of being shaped.

2. Shapely.

shāpe'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *shape*; -less.]

1. Having no shape or regular form; wanting symmetry of dimensions; formless.

"The rocks their *shapeless* form regain."

*Scott: Bridal of Triermain*, iii. 12.

\*2. Deformed, ugly, hideous.

"A hideous *shapeless* devil."

*Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece*, 973.

shāpe'-lēss-nēss, *s.* [English *shapeless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being shapeless; want of regular form or figure.

shāpe'-lī-nēss, *s.* [English *shapely*; -ness.] The quality or state of being shapely; beauty, regularity, or proportion of form.

shāpe'-lŷ, *a.* [Eng. *shape*; -ly; Mid. Eng. *shape*, and A. S. *liche*=like.] Well formed; having beauty, regularity, or proportion of form.

"Where the *shapely* column stood."

*Cowper: Task*, ii. 76.

\*shāp'-en, *pa. par. or a.* [SHAPE, *v.*]

shāp'-ēr, *s.* [English *shap(e)*; -er.] One who or that which shapes or forms. Specifically—

1. A form of planer in a lathe.

2. A striking or stamping machine for raising sheet-metal.

3. A machine for cutting moldings and irregular forms.

\*shāpe'-smith, *s.* [Eng. *shape*, and *smith*.] One who undertakes to improve the shape or form of the body. (Used in a burlesque or ludicrous sense.)

"No *shapemith* yet set up and drove a trade,  
To mend the work that providence had made."

*Garth: Clarendon*, 98.

shāp'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [SHAPE, *v.*]

*A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

*C. As subst.*: The act of giving shape, form, or figure to; specifically in shipbuilding, the preparation of angle-plates for shipbuilding. Shaping consists in cutting or shearing the angle-iron bars to the proper length; bending them so as to give the proper figure to the molding edge, and beveling them. The shaping of plates consists in cutting, planing the edges, and bending.

shā'-poō, *s.* [Native name.]

*Zool.*: *Ovis vignei*; a brownish-gray mountain sheep with a short brown beard. The horns turn outward at the tips, and never form more than half a circle. It is a native of Ladak, and lives at high altitudes.

shā-pōur'-nēt, *s.* [CHAPOURNET.]

shard, sherd, \*scherd, \*scherde, *subst.* [A. S. *sceard*=a fragment, lit.=broken; cf. Icel. *skardh*=a notch; *skardhr*=sheared, diminished; A. S. *sceran*=to shear, *scearu*=a share.] [SHERD.]

\*1. A fragment, a piece; especially, a fragment or piece of an earthen vessel, or of some brittle substance; a potsherd.

"Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her."

*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, v. I.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl



\*2. A boundary, a division, a bourne.

"There by his master left, when late he far'd  
In Phedria's fleet bark, over that per'ous *shard*."  
*Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 23.*

\*3. A gap in a fence.

4. The shell of an egg or of a snail.  
5. The wing-case of a beetle.

"The shining *shards* of beetles."

*Longfellow: Hiawatha, xii.*

\*6. The leaves of the artichoke and some other vegetables whitened and blanched.

"*Shards* or mallows for the pot  
Keep the loosen'd body sound."

*Dryden: Horace, Epode ii.*

**shard-borne**, \***shard-born**, *a.* Borne through the air on scaly wings, or rather wing-cases.

"Ere to black Hecat's summons  
The *shard-born* beetle, with its drowsy hums,  
Hath rung night's yawning peal."

*Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.*

\***shard**, *pret. of v.* [SHEAR.] (*Spenser: F. Q., V. l. 10.*)

**shard'**-*ěd*, *a.* [Eng. *shard*, *s.*; -*ed*.] Having wings sheathed with a hard case.

"Often, to our comfort, shall we find  
The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold  
Than is the full-wing'd eagle."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 3.*

**shard'**-*ŷ*, *a.* [Eng. *shard*, *s.*; -*y*.] Consisting of or formed by a shard or shards; furnished with shards; sharded.

"The hornet's *shardy* wings."

*J. R. Drake. (Annandale.)*

**shäre** (1), \***schar**, \***schare** (1), *s.* [A. S. *scæaru*, for *scaru*, from *sceran*=to shear, to cut.] [SHARE (2), *s.*, SHEAR.]

\*1. Something cut or divided; the groin.

"He stabbed him beneath in the very *share*."—*P. Holland: Suetonius, p. 270.*

2. A certain quantity; a part or portion.

"I shall have *share* in this most happy wreck."

*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v.*

3. A part or portion belonging or assigned to each individual of a number; a portion among others; an apportioned lot or portion; a lot; an allotment.

"Each member sharing in the common profit or loss in proportion to his *share* in this stock."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations, bk. v., ch. i.*

4. A part or portion of a thing owned by a number in common; that part of an undivided interest which belongs to each proprietor, as *shares* in a railway or other company.

**share-broker**, *s.* A dealer in the shares or securities of joint-stock companies and the like.

\***share-line**, *subst.* The summit line of elevated ground; a dividing line.

**share-list**, *s.* A list of the prices of shares in stocks, railways, banks, or other joint-stock companies.

\***share-penny**, *s.* A miser.

**shäre** (2), \***schare** (2), *subst.* [A. S. *scæar*, from *sceran*=to shear (q. v.).]

1. The sharp blade at the front of a plow which cuts the bottom of the furrow and raises the soil; a plowshare.

"Nor blush, a rustic, oft to guide the *share*,  
Or goad the tardy ox along the land."

*Grainger: Tibullus, i. 1.*

2. The blade in a seeding machine or drill, which opens the ground for the reception of the seed.

**share-beam**, *s.* That part of a plow to which the share is attached.

**share-bone**, *s.*

*Anat.: The os pubis. [PUBIS.]*

**shäre**, *v. t. & i.* [SHARE (1), *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. To cut, to shear, to cleave, to divide.

"With swift wheel reverse deep ent'ring *shar'd*  
All his right side."

*Milton: P. L., vi. 326.*

2. To divide in portions; to part or portion out among two or more.

"The latest of my wealth I'll *share* among you."

*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 2.*

3. To partake of, enjoy, or suffer in common with others; to participate in.

\*4. To receive as one's share or portion; to experience; to enjoy or suffer.

"The least of you shall *share* his part thereof."

*Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.*

**B. Intransitive:** To have a share or part; to participate.

"Think not, Percy,  
To *share* with me in glory any more."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I, v. 4.*

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pöt, or, wöre. wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

**shäre'**-höld-*ēr*, *subst.* [Eng. *share* (1), *s.*, and *holder*.] One who owns or holds a share or shares in a joint-stock company, in a common fund, or in some property.

**shär'**-*ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *shar*(e), *v.*; -*er*.]

1. One who shares; one who participates, partakes, enjoys, or suffers in common with another or others; a participator, a partaker.

"Thou shalt be a *sharer* in all the good that I have."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.*

2. One who divides or apportions to others; a divider.

**shäre'**-wört, *s.* [Eng. *share*, and *wort*.]

*Bot.: Aster tripolium.*

**shark**, *s.* [Latin *carcharus* = a kind of dogfish, from Greek *karcharias* = a kind of shark, so called from its sharp or jagged teeth, from *karcharos* = jagged.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A greedy, artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks.

"The *sharks* in your profession are always alert and on the scent."—*Southey: Letters, iv. 457.*

\* (2) Trickery, roguery, fraud.

"Wretches who live upon the *shark*, and other men's sins, the common poisoners of youth."—*South: Sermons, ii. 214.*

**II. Technically:**

1. *Ichthy.:* The English popular name for any individual of the group Selachoides (q. v.). The body is generally elongated; the muzzle, on the under side of which the nostrils are placed, projects over the mouth, and the males have claspers (with the function of intromittent organs) attached to the ventral fins. The ova are large and few in number, impregnated, and in some genera developed, within an uterine cavity; in others deposited in a tough, horny case, from which the young fish, carrying a yolk bag, for its nourishment till it is able to seek food, is discharged; in this stage the gill-laminae are prolonged into filaments projecting beyond the gill-cavities, but these are soon absorbed. The teeth are generally large, sharp, and formed for cutting, often with serrated edges, but in some genera they form a solid pavement-like mass. Sharks are scaleless, and the skin is usually very rough. [SHAGREEN.] They are most numerous in tropical seas, becoming scarcer as they recede from the warmer regions, a few only reaching the Arctic circle. They are rapid swimmers, with great power of endurance; the larger sharks are exclusively carnivorous, and some of them extremely dangerous to man. They scent their food from a distance, and are readily attracted by the smell of blood or decomposing bodies. The smaller sharks are popularly known as Dog-fishes or Hounds, and, though not dangerous to man, do great damage to fishermen's lines and nets. The flesh of sharks is coarse, but it is sometimes eaten; the Chinese use sharks' fins for making thick gelatinous soups, and the liver yields an oil, for the sake of which a shark-fishery is prosecuted on the coast of Ceylon. Their rough skin is employed by joiners to polish fine-grained wood, and by cutlers to cover the hilts of swords to make them firmer in the grasp. The most important species are described in this Dictionary under their popular names. [BASKING-SHARK, DOGFISH, HAMMER-HEADED SHARK, TIGER-SHARK, WHITE SHARK, &c.]

2. *Entom.:* [SHARK-MOTH.]

**shark-moth**, *s.*

*Entom.:* The genus *Cucullia*, belonging to the Xylinoidea. The Common Shark-moth or Shark is *Cucullia umbratica*, a smoky gray insect, which hovers over flowers like a sphinx in the evenings of June and July. The larva, which is brightly colored, feeds by night on sow-thistle. [MULLEIN-SHARK.]

\***shark**, *v. t. & i.* [SHARK, *s.*]

**A. Transitive:** To pick up hastily or slyly.

"Young Fontinbras . . . and there,  
Sharked up a list of landless resolute."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.*

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To play the petty thief; to live by shifts or stratagems; to swindle, to cozen; to play mean or dishonest tricks.

"A *sharking* panderly constable."—*Beaum. & Fllet.: Love's Cure. (Dram. Pers.)*

2. To fawn upon persons for a dinner.

**shark'**-*ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *shark*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who lives by mean or dishonest practices; a shark. [SHARK, *s.*, I. 2. (2).]

"A dirty *sharker* about the Romish court, who only scribbles that he may dine."—*Wotton: Letter to M. Velserus.*

**sharn**, *subst.* [A. S. *scæarn*; Icel. *skarn*=dung, dirt.] The dung of oxen or cows. (*Scotch*.)

**shär'**-*öck*, *s.* [Native name.] A silver coin in India, worth about 1s. sterling, or 24 cents.

**sharp**, \***scharp**, *adj., adv. & s.* [A. S. *scæarp*; cogn. with Dut. *scherp*; Icel. *skarpr*; Dan. & Sw. *skarp*; Ger. *scharf*. From the same root as Latin *scalpo*, *sculpo* = to cut; Eng. *sculpture*, *scorpion*, *scalp*.]

**A. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Having a keen edge or fine point; keen, acute; not blunt.

"Thy tongue deviseth mischiefs like a *sharp* razor, working deceitfully."—*Psalms lii. 2.*

2. Terminating on a point or edge; ridged, peaked; not obtuse.

"It is so much the firmer, by how much broader the bottom, and *sharper* the top."—*Temple.*

3. Very thin; lean, emaciated.

"His nose was as *sharp* as a pen."—*Shakesp.: Henry 7., ii. 3.*

4. Gritty, hard; having fine edges.

"They make use of the *sharpest* sand, that being best for mortar to lay bricks and tiles in."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

5. Abruptly turned; bent at an acute angle; not obtuse; as, a *sharp* corner.

6. Biting, piercing, pinching, bitter, bracing.

"The night was winter in its roughest mood,  
The morning *sharp* and clear."

*Couper: Task, vi. 53.*

7. Severe, afflictive, hard, cruel, painful.

"To keep the *sharp* woes waking."

*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, l. 136.*

8. Hard, severe, stern; not lenient; as, a *sharp* sentence.

9. Acute of mind; penetrating; quick to discern or distinguish; clever, witty, ingenious, shrewd, subtle, inventive.

"There is nothing makes men *sharper*, and sets their heads and wits more at work, than want."—*Addison: On Italy.*

10. Subtle, witty; marked by shrewdness or cleverness.

"Voluble and *sharp* discourse."

*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.*

11. Keen, acrimonious, severe, harsh, biting, cutting.

"The admonitions which he addressed to the king himself were very *sharp*, and, what Charles disliked still more, very long."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ii.*

12. Keenly awake or alive to one's own interests; keen or shrewd in making bargains or in exacting one's dues; ready to take advantage of others.

13. Characterized by keenness; barely honest or honorable; as, *sharp* practices.

14. Severely rigid; harsh, strict, cruel.

"The *sharpest* kind of justice."

*Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.*

15. Affecting the organs of sense, as though pointed or cutting:

(1) Affecting the organs of taste; sour, acid, acrid, bitter.

"Thy wit is a very sweetening; it is a most *sharp* sauce."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4.*

(2) Affecting the organs of hearing; piercing, shrill.

"For the various modulation of the voice, the upper end of the wind-pipe is endowed with several cartilages to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or *sharp*."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

(3) Quick or keen of sight; vigilant, attentive, penetrating.

"The *sharpest* eye discerneth nought,  
Except the sunbeams in the air do shine."

*Davies: Immort. of the Soul.*

16. Eager; keen in quest; eager for food.

"An empty eagle, *sharp* by fast."

*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 55.*

17. Fierce, ardent, fiery, impetuous; as, a *sharp* contest.

18. Quick; as, He took a *sharp* walk.

19. Keenly contested; as, a *sharp* race.

**II. Technically:**

**1. Music:**

(1) Raised a semitone, as a note.

(2) Shrill or acute, as the *sharp mixture* = an organ stop of a shrill or acute character. [MIXTURE, *s.*, II. 2.]

(3) Out of tune by being higher in pitch than is just.

(4) Applied by old writers to an augmented interval.

2. *Phonetics:* Applied to a consonant pronounced or uttered with breath and not with voice; surd, non-vocal; as, the *sharp* mutes, *p*, *t*, *k*.



**B. As adverb:**

1. Sharply; as, to look *sharp*.
2. Exactly, to the moment; as, Dinner is at six o'clock, *sharp*.
3. At a sharp angle.

"Turned *sharp* to the right."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

**C. As substantive:****I. Ordinary Language:**

- \*1. An acute or shrill sound.

"It is the lark that sings so out of tune,  
Straining harsh discords and unpleasant sharps."  
*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 5.

- \*2. A pointed weapon.

"If butchers had but the manners to go to sharps,  
gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cuffs."  
—*Collier*.

3. A kind of sewing-needle, one of the most pointed of the three grades—blunts, betweens, and sharps.
4. A portion of a stream where the water runs very rapidly. (*Prov.*)
5. (*Pl.*): The hard parts of wheat which require grinding a second time. Called also Middlings.

**II. Technically:****1. Music:**

(1) A note artificially raised a semitone.  
(2) The sign (#) which raises a note one semitone above the normal or natural scale. A note so affected is restored to its normal pitch by the use of a natural. In old music sharps were often used to raise notes which had been previously flattened, for which purpose a natural is always now used. When placed on a line or space of the staff at the commencement of a movement, it raises all the notes on that line or space, or their octaves a semitone; if placed before a note in the course of a movement, it raises that note or the repetition of it a semitone, but only within the same bar. A double-sharp (X) is used in chromatic music to raise a note two semitones above its natural pitch.

**2. Phonetics: A sharp consonant. [A. II. 2.]**

¶ *Sharp* is often used in compounds, the meanings being in most cases sufficiently obvious, as *sharp-cornered*, *sharp-edged*, *sharp-pointed*, &c.

**sharp-angled, a.** Having sharp angles.

¶ The Sharp-angled Carpet is *Melanippe unangulata*, and the Sharp-angled Peacock, *Macaria alter-nata*, both geometer moths.

**sharp-cedar, s.**

*Bot.*: (1) *Acacia oxycedrus*; (2) *Juniperus oxycedrus*.

**sharp-cut, a.** Cut sharply or clearly; cut so as to present a clear, well-defined outline, as a figure on a medal; hence, presenting great distinctness; well-defined, clear.

**sharp-ground, adj.** Whetted till it is sharp; sharpened.

**sharp-looking, adj.** Having an appearance of sharpness; hungry, emaciated, lean.

"A needy, hollow-eyed, *sharp-looking* wretch."—*Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors*, v.

**sharp-nail, s.** A nail with a sharp forged point, used in some trades.

**sharp-nosed eel, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Anguilla vulgaris*.

**sharp-pointed, a.** [ACUTE, B. 2.]

**sharp-set, a.**

1. Eager in appetite; very hungry, ravenous.

"The *sharp-set* squire resolves at last,  
Whate'er befel him, not to fast."  
*Somerville: Officious Messenger*.

2. Eager in desire of gratification.

"A comedy of Johnson's, not Ben, held seven nights,  
for the town is *sharp-set* on new plays."—*Pope*. (*Todd*.)

**sharp-skinned hawk, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Astur fuscus*.

**sharp-shooter, s.** One who is skillful in shooting at an object; one skilled in the use of the rifle. The name was formerly given to the best shots of a company of soldiers who were armed with rifles, and appointed to pick off the enemy.

**sharp-shooting, s.** A shooting with great precision and effect, as by sharpshooters. Hence, applied figuratively to any sharp skirmish of wit or would-be wit.

"The frequent repetition of this playful inquiry on the part of Mr. Pecksniff, led at last to playful answers on the part of Mr. Montague; but after some little *sharp-shooting* on both sides, Mr. Pecksniff became grave, almost to tears."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xlii.

**sharp-sighted, a.**

1. Having sharp, acute, or keen sight; as, An eagle is *sharp-sighted*.

2. Having sharp or keen discernment, judgment, or understanding; sharp, shrewd.

"The King of England is very *sharp-sighted*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

**sharp-sightedness, s.** The quality or state of being sharp-sighted.

**sharp-tail, s.** [SHARP-TAIL GROUSE.]

**sharp-tailed grouse, s.**

*Ornith.*: A popular name for *Pediceetes phasianellus* and the variety *columbianus*, which latter is also called the Columbia Sharp-tail. [PINNATED-GROUSE.]

"According to Dr. Suckley, the *Sharp-tailed Grouse* entirely replaces the Pinnated Grouse in Washington Territory."—*Baird, Brewer & Ridgway: North American Birds*, iii. 437.

**\*sharp-tasted, a.** Having a sharp, acid, sour, or bitter taste.

"*Sharp-tasted* citrons Median climes produce."

*Dryden: Virgil; Georgics*, ii. 175.

**\*sharp-toothed, a.** Having sharp teeth; hence, bitter, cruel, biting.

"*Sharp-tooth'd* unkindness."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

**\*sharp-visaged, a.** Having a sharp, thin, or lean face.

"The Welch that inhabit the mountains are commonly *sharp-visaged*."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

**sharp-witted, adj.** Having a sharp, acute, or keen wit, judgment, or discernment.

"O lord, said Musidorus, how *sharp-witted* you are to hurt your self; No, answered he (Pyrocles), but it is the hurt you speak of, which makes me so *sharp-witted*."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

**\*sharp, \*sharpe, v. t. & i.** [SHARP, a.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To make sharp or keen; to sharpen.

"Whom the whetstone *sharps* to eat,  
And cry millstones are good meat."

*Ben Jonson: Love's Welcome at Welbeck*.

2. To make keen, to sharpen, to quicken.

"To *sharpe* my sense with sundry beauties view."

*Spenser: To the Ladies of the Court*.

3. To mark with a sharp, in musical composition, or to raise a note a semitone.

**B. Intrans.**: To play tricks in bargaining; to act the sharper.

"Cheating or *sharpening* one-half of the year."—*L'Es-trange: Fables*.

**\*sharped, a.** [Eng. *sharp*; -ed.] Sharp, pointed.

"*Sharped* steeples high shot up in ayre."

*Spenser: Ruins of Rome*, ii.

**sharp'-en, v. t. & i.** [Eng. *sharp*; -en.]

**A. Transitive:****I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To make sharp or keen; to give a sharp or keen edge or point to; to edge, to point.

"The Israelites went down to the Philistines, to *sharpen* every man his share and his coulter."—1 *Samuel* xiii. 20.

2. To make more eager or active; to excite.

"The weaker their helps are, the more their need is to *sharpen* the edge of their own industry."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

3. To make more quick, acute, or ingenious.

"Overmuch quickness of wit, either given by nature, or *sharpened* by study, doth not commonly bring greatest learning, best manners, or happiest life in the end."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*.

4. To render more keen; to whet, to excite.

"Epicurean cooks

*Sharpen* with cloyless sauce his appetite."

*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 1.

5. To intensify; to make more intense, painful, or severe.

6. To render quicker, sharper, or keener of perception.

"The air *sharpened* his visual ray  
To objects distant far." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 620.

7. To make more tart, acid, or sour.

- \*8. To make more biting, sarcastic, or severe.

"My haughty soul would swell,  
*Sharpen* each word, and threaten in my eyes."

*Smith*.

9. To make more shrill or acute.

**II. Music:** To apply a sharp to; to raise, as a note, by means of a sharp.

**\*B. Intrans.**: To grow or become more sharp.

"Now she *sharpens*: well said, whetstone."

*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, v. 2.

**sharp'-ër, s.** [Eng. *sharp*, v.; -er.] One who is sharp or shrewd in bargaining; a tricky fellow, a swindler, a cheat.

"In his youth he had been one of the most noted *sharp-ers* and bullies of London."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

**shar'-pie, s.** [SHARP, a.]

*Naut.*: A long, sharp, flat-bottomed sailing boat.

**sharp'-lîng, sharp'-lîn, subst.** [Eng. *sharp*, a.; -ling.] The stickleback. (*Prov.*)

**sharp'-ly, \*sharp-lie, adv.** [Eng. *sharp*, a.; -ly.]

1. In a sharp manner; with a sharp or keen edge or point.

"He took an arrow full *sharply* whet."

*Romaunt of the Rose*.

2. Abruptly, steeply; as, A hill rises *sharply*.

3. Severely, rigorously; with sharp language.

"Rebuke them *sharply*."

*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, i. 13.

4. Violently, vehemently, fiercely; as, They were *sharply* attacked.

5. With a sharp, clear, or acute sound.

"Deep need that day that every string,  
By wet unharmed, should *sharply* ring."

*Scott: Marmion*, vi. 22.

6. With keen perception; minutely, closely, exactly.

"You contract your eye when you would see *sharply*; and erect your ear when you would hear attentively."—*Bacon*.

7. Wittily, cleverly; with nice discernment or judgment.

"To this the Panther *sharply* had reply'd."

*Dryden: Hind and Panther*, iii. 756.

8. Quickly; as, He pulled up *sharply*.

**sharp'-ness, \*sharp-nes, \*sharpe-nesse, subst.** [Eng. *sharp*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being sharp; keenness of edge or point.

"My lance, as well as thine,

Hath point and *sharpness*."

*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, xx.

2. Severity, keenness, painfulness.

"And were the riche wanteth, what can the pore finde,  
who in a common scarcitie, lyueth most scarcely, and feeleth quickliest the *sharpnesse* of staruing, when eury man for lack is hungerbitten."—*Str John Cheeke: The Hurt of Sedition*.

3. Keenness, severity.

"The *sharpness* of the air, and gloominess of the weather, for two or three days past, seemed to indicate some sudden change."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

4. Eagerness of desire or pursuit; keenness of appetite, as for food, &c.

5. Acuteness of intellect; power of nice discernment; quickness of understanding.

"Till Arianism had made it a matter of great *sharpness* and subtilty of wit to be a sound believing Christian, men were not curious what syllables or particles of speech they used."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

6. Quickness of sense or perception; as, *sharpness* of sight.

7. Severity of language; sarcasm, pungency.

"There's gold for thee;

Thou must not take my former *sharpness* ill,  
I will employ thee back again."

*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 3.

8. Acidity, pungency; as, the *sharpness* of vinegar.

9. Keenness or shrewdness in transacting business or exacting one's own dues; equivocal honesty; sharp practices.

"Here and there, by *sharpness* and cunning, men rise into wealth."—*Scribner's Mag.*, Dec., 1878, p. 295.

**shās'-tēr, shās'-trā, s.** [Mahratta, &c. *shastra*; Sansc. *śāstra*.]

*Brahmanism*: That by which faith and practice are governed, an institute of letters, law, or religion considered as of divine authority. Used of the Vedas and other books of the Brahmanic scriptures.

**shāth'-mōnt, s.** [SHAFTMAN.] A measure of six inches.

"Not a step, not a pace, not an inch, not a *shathmont*, as I may say."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. viii.

**shāt'-tēr, \*schat-er, v. t. & i.** [A strengthened form of *scatter* (q. v.).]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To break up at once in many pieces; to dash, burst, or part by violence into fragments; to rend, rive, or split into splinters.

"You may break, you may *shatter* the vase, if you will,  
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

*Moore: Farewell! But wherever*.

2. To break up, to disorder, to derange, to overthrow; as, His mind was *shattered*.

3. To scatter, to dissipate.

"The winds

Blow moist and keen, *shattering* the graceful locks  
Of those fair spreading trees."—*Milton: P. L.*, x. 1,066.

4. To destroy, to overthrow, to ruin, to scatter; as, His hopes were *shattered*.

\*5. To dissipate, to derange; to make incapable of close and continued application.

"A man of a loose, volatile, and *shattered* humor, thinks only by fits and starts."—*Norris*.



†**B. Intrans.:** To be broken into fragments; to fall or come to pieces; to crumble to pieces.

"The frosts have been so searching that the clods *shatter* readily."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**shāt-tēr, s.** [SHATTER, v.] One part of many into which anything is broken; a fragment. (Usually in the plural.)

"Stick the candle so loose that it will fall upon the glass of the sconce, and break it into *shatters*."—*Swift: Instruct. to Servants*.

\***shatter-brain, s.** A careless, giddy person; a scatter-brain.

**shatter-brained, shatter-pated, adj.** Disordered in intellect; intellectually weak; scatter-brained.

"Whatever some *shatter-brained* and debauched persons would fain persuade themselves and others."—*Goodman: Winter Evening Conf.*, pt. iii.

**shāt-tēr-ŷ, adj.** [Eng. *shatter*, s.; -y.] Easily breaking up into many pieces; loose of texture; brittle; not compact.

"The quarries are of a coarse grit stone, often filled with shells, but of too *shattery* a nature to be used."—*Pennant: Journey from Chester*, p. 272.

**shâu-cle, \*shau-ghle, v. i. & t.** [SHUFFLE.]

**A. Intrans.:** To walk with a shuffling or shambling gait.

**B. Trans.:** To distort from the proper shape or direction by use or wear.

"Bucklaw was welcome to the wearing of Ravenswood's *shaughed* shoes."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxviii.

**shâul, a.** [SHALLOW.] (*Scotch*.)

**shâve, \*schave, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *sceafan scafan* (pa. t. *scof*, pa. par. of *scafen*); cogn. w. Dutch *schaven*=to scrape, to plane wood; Icel. *skafa*; Sw. *skafva*=to scrape; Dan. *shave*; Goth. *skaban*; Ger. *schaben*; Lat. *scabo*=to scrape; Greek *skapō*=to dig.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To cut or pare off from the surface of a body, by means of a razor or other edged instrument. (Frequently with *off*.)

2. To pare close; to make smooth and bare by cutting or paring from the surface of; especially, to cut or remove the hair from by means of a razor, or other sharp instrument.

"The Egyptians from a very early age *shave* their heads."—*Beloe: Herodotus*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

3. To cut in thin slices.

"Make some medley of earth, with some other plants bruised or *shaven* in root or leaf."—*Bacon*.

4. To pass along close to the surface or side of; to brush past, to skim by; to sweep by almost touching.

"Do it whipcord; *shave* the signpost."—*O'Keefe: Fontainebleau*, ii. 3.

\*5. To strip, to fleece; to oppress by extortion.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To use the razor; to remove the hair from the chin, head, &c., with a razor.

2. To pass so closely by anything as almost to touch it.

"In trying to *shave* past."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

\*3. To be hard in bargaining; to cheat.

¶ *To shave a note:* To purchase it at a great discount, or to take interest upon it much beyond the legal rate.

**shâve (1), s.** [SHAVE, v.]

1. The act of shaving; a cutting off of the beard.

2. A thin slice; a shaving.

3. An instrument with a long blade, and a handle at each end, for shaving hoops, &c.; also, a spoke-shave.

4. The act of passing close to or along; the act of grazing or passing so close as nearly to touch.

5. Hence, an exceedingly narrow miss, failure, or escape. (Often with *close* or *near*.)

"It was a desperately *close shave* when Mr. Graham decided for Deliverance."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

6. A false report or alarm started, with a view to deceive; a trick, a cheat.

"According to camp reports, or camp *shaves*, as they are more expressively termed."—*London Morning Chronicle*.

**shave-grass, shave-weed, s.**

*Bot.:* *Equisetum hyemale*. So called, according to Wm. Coles, because it was "used by fletchers and combmakers to polish their work." (*Prior*.)

**shave-hook, s.** A triangular plate of steel, with sharpened edges, used in scraping the surfaces of metal which are to be soldered, so that the solder may adhere.

**shâve (2), s.** [SHAW.] A small coppice. (*Defoe: Tour thro' Great Britain*, i. 168.)

**shâve-lîng, s.** [Eng. *shave*; dimin. suff. -ling.] A man shaved; hence, used contemptuously for a monk or religious.

"Alas! we must leave thee, dear, desolate home, To the spearmen of Uri, the *shavelings* of Rome."—*Macaulay: Moncontour*.

**shâv'-en, pa. par. or a.** [SHAVE, v.]

**shâv'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *shav(e)*; -er.]

1. One who shaves; one whose occupation is to shave.

"I am a barber, and I'd have you know A *shaver* too sometimes, no mad one though."—*Suckling: A Barber*.

\*2. A robber, an extortioner; one who fleeces.

"They fell all into the hands of the cruel mountain people, living for the most part by theft, . . . by these *shavers* the Turks were stript of all they had."—*Knolles: Hist. Turkes*.

3. A humorous fellow; a wag.

"A cunning *shaver*."—*Steele: Conscious Lovers*. (Prol.)

4. A jocular name for a young boy; a youngster.

**shâv'-ie, s.** [SHAVE, s.] A trick, a prank, a shave.

**shâv'-îng, pr. par., a. & s.** [SHAVE, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act of one who shaves.

2. A thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument.

**shaving-brush, s.** A brush used in shaving for spreading the lather over the face.

**shaving-box, s.**

*Bot.:* The genus *Feuillea*, or *Fevillea*. [FEUILLEA.]

**shaving-cup, s.** A cup with compartments for hot water and soap, for convenience in shaving.

**shaving-horse, s.** [HORSE, s., I. 2 (1).]

**shaving-tub, s.**

*Bookbind.:* The box beneath the cutting-press to catch the shavings.

**shâw, \*schawe, \*shawe, s.** [A. S. *scaga*=a shaw; cogn. with Icel. *skógr*; Sw. *skog*; Dan. *skov*; cf. also Icel. *skuggi*; A. S. *scūa*, *scūrva*=a shade, shadow.]

1. A thicket, a small wood; a shady place, a grove. (*Scotch*.)

"But och! that night, among the *shaws*, She got a fearfu' settlin'!"—*Burns: Hallowe'en*.

2. A stem with the leaves, as of a potato, turnip, &c. (*Prov.*)

**shâw, v. t.** [SHOW, v.]

**shaw-fowl, s.** An artificial fowl made by fowlers to shoot at.

**Shâ-wa-nêse', Shâw-nêse', Shâ-wō-nêse', a.** Of or belonging to the Shawnees, a tribe of North American Indians, now located on the Indian Territory, west of the Missouri.

**Shawanese-salad, s.** The eatable leaves of *Hydrophyllum virginicum*.

**shâwl, subst.** [Pers. *shâl*; Fr. *châle*.] An outer garment covering the upper part of the person; commonly used by ladies, but not infrequently by men. In the latter case it represents the outer garment of the Scotch Highlanders, the plaid, which term in time has come to be applied to any kind of checked goods similar in pattern to the tartan of which the Highlander's plaid was made. Shawls are made of various materials, as wool, silk, crape, &c., plain or embroidered. The cheaper kinds are generally of wool, and are woven in the usual manner. The best shawls made are those of Cashmere; they are now successfully imitated in other countries.

**shâwl, v. t.** [SHAWL, s.] To cover or wrap with a shawl.

"*Shawling* the young heiress."—*Miss Edgeworth: Absentee*, ch. iii.

\***shâwl'-less, a.** [Eng. *shawl*; -less.] Without a shawl.

"*Standing shawless* and bonnetless."—*E. Brontë: Wuthering Heights*, ch. ix.

**shâwm, shâlm** (l silent), \***shaume, \*shawme, \*shal-mie, s.** [O. Fr. *chalemie*=a little pipe made of a reed or of a wheaten or oaten straw, also *chalemelle, challemeau*, from *chame*=a straw; Latin *calamus*=a reed, from Gr. *kalamos*=a reed; *kalamē*=a stalk or straw of corn; cogn. with Eng. *haulm* (q. v.); German *schalmei*.]

*Music:* An ancient wind instrument, similar to the clarinet.

"In prayers and hymns to heaven's eternal King. The cornet, flute, and *shawme*, assisting as they sing."—*Otway: Windsor Castle*.



Shawl.

**shây, subst.** [See def.] A vulgar corruption of chaise (q. v.).

**shâ'-ya, châ'-ya, s.** [CHAY (1).]

**shē, \*sche, \*sheo, \*scho, \*sho, pron.** [A. S. *scēo*, fem. of *se*, used as the definite article, but originally a demonstrative pronoun, meaning *that*; cogn. with Dut. *zij*=she; Icel. *sú, sjá*, fem. of *sá*, demons. pronoun; Ger. *sie*=she; Goth. *so*, fem. of *sa*, demons. pronoun; Russ. *sia*, fem. of *sei*=this; Gr. *hē*, fem. of *ho*=the; Sansc. *sá*=she, fem. of *sas*=he. The proper A. S. word for *she* is *heō*, feminine of *hé*=he (q. v.). *Her* is used as the possessive, dative, and objective cases of *she*.] [HER (1), HERS.]

1. The nominative feminine of the personal pronoun of the third person, and used as a substitute for the name of a female, or of something personified as a female; the woman or female referred to; the animal of the female sex, or object personified as feminine, which was spoken of.

"For contemplation he and valor form'd, For softness *she* and sweet attractive grace: He for God only, *she* for God in him."—*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 298.

2. Used absolutely as a noun for woman or female.

"You are the cruellest *she* alive."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

¶ *She* is commonly used as a prefix to denote the female of the second part of the compound; as, *she-ass, she-bear, she-cat*, &c.

\***she-atheist, s.** A female atheist. [ATHEIST.]

"Atheists have been but rare; since Nature's birth Till now, *she-atheists* ne'er appeared on earth."—*Young: Satires*, vi. 410.

**she-oak, s.**

*Bot.:* *Callitris quadrivalvis*.

\***she-school, s.** A girls' school. (*Fuller: Church Hist.*, vi. 297.)

\***she-slip, s.** A young female scion, branch, or member.

\***she-society, s.** Female society.

**she-world, s.** The female inhabitants of the world or of a particular part of it.

**shē'-a, s.** [Native name.] [GALAM.]

**shea-tree, s.** [BUTTER-TREE, 2.]

**shēad'-îng, sheēd'-îng, s.** [A. S. *sceddan*=to divide; Goth. *skaidan*; Ger. & Dut. *scheiden*; Eng. *shed*, as in *watershed*.] In the Isle of Man, a riding, tithing, or division, in which there is a coroner or chief constable. There are six sheadings in the island.

**shēaf (1), \*scheef, \*shef, \*sheffe, \*sheive, s.** [A. S. *sceáf*; cogn. with Dutch *schoof*; Icel. *skarf*; Ger. *schaub*. The A. S. *sceáf* is from *sceáf*, pa. t. of *scúfan*=to shove; hence, a sheaf is a bundle of things shoved together.]

1. A quantity or bundle of things bound or held together; specifically:

(1) A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or barley bound together; a bundle of stalks or straw.

"The fashion is to cut with a hooke or syccle the straw in the midst: and betweene every two *sheaves* they sit downe, and then crop off the ears."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xviii., ch. xxx.

(2) A bundle or number of arrows; as many as will fill the quiver.

"They will looke at his verie bow, and *sheive* of arrowes, as at strange and wonderous things."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. viii., ch. xxxii.

2. A collection or quantity of things close or thick together; a quantity or number generally.

"And hence in fair remembrance worn,

Yon *sheaf* of spears his crest has borne."—*Scott: Lay of the last Minstrel*, iv. 8.

\*3. A quantity of steel, containing thirty gads.

"The one is often sold for the other, and like tale used in both, that is to saie thirtie gads to the *sheffe*, and twelue *sheffes* to the burden."—*Holinshed: Descript. of England*, bk. ii., ch. xi.

**shēaf (2), s.** [SHEAVE, s.] The wheel in the block of a pulley; a sheave.

**shēaf, \*sheafe, v. t. & i.** [SHEAF (1), s.]

**A. Trans.:** To collect and bind in sheaves; to make sheaves of.

**B. Intrans.:** To collect and bind straw, &c., into sheaves.

"They that reap must *sheaf* and bind."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

**shēaf-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *sheaf* (1), s.; -y.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling sheaves.

"Whose golden locks a *sheafy* garland bear."—*Gay: Ovid; Metamorphoses*, vi.

**shēal (1), s.** [A variant of *shell* (q. v).] A husk or pod. (*Prov.*)

**shēal (2), sheil, s.** [Icel. *skáli*=a hut, a shed.]

1. A hut or small cottage for shepherds, or for fishermen on the shore or on the banks of a river; a sheeling.

**fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gō, pôt, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whō, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unîte, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.**



2. A shed for sheltering sheep on the hills during the night.

3. A summer residence, especially one erected for those who go to the hills for sport, &c. (*Scotch.*)

**shēal**, *v. t.* [**SHEAL** (1), *s.*] To shell; to take the husk or shell off.

"That's a shealed peascod."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

**shēal'-īng** (1), *subst.* [*Eng. sheal*, *v.*; *-ing.*] The outer shell, pod, or husk of pease, oats, or the like. (*Prov.*)

**shēal'-īng** (2), *s.* [**SHEELING.**]

**shēar**, \***scher-en**, \***shere** (*pa. t.* \***schar**, \***shar**, *sheared*, \***shore**, *pa. par.* \***schoren**, *shorn*), *v. t. & i.* [*A. S. sceran, sciran* (*pa. t. scær*, *pl. scæron*, *pa. par. scoren*); *cogn. with Dut. scheren*; *Icel. skera*; *Dan. skære*; *Ger. scheren*; *Gr. keirō*. Allied to *scar*, *scare*, *scrap*, *scrape*, *share*, *shred*, *score*, *short*, &c.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Literally:**

1. To cut or clip something from, by means of a shears, scissors, or like instrument; specifically applied to the cutting of wool from sheep or their skins, or the clipping of nap from cloth.

"Laban went to shear his sheep."—*Genesis xxxi. 19.*

2. To separate by shears; to cut or clip off from a surface, with a shears, scissors, or like instrument.

"His berde be liddle schere first,"

*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 150.

3. To cut down, as with a sickle; to reap. (*Scotch.*)

**II. Fig.:** To strip of property, as by exactions or excessive sharpness; to fleece.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To use shears.

2. To cut, to penetrate.

3. To turn aside, to deviate, to sheer.

**shēar**, \***shēer**, *s.* [**SHEAR**, *v.*]

1. An instrument to cut with. Now only used in the plural. *shears* (*q. v.*).

"Short of the wool, and naked from the sheer."

*Dryden: Virgil; Georgio iii. 679.*

2. A year, as applied to the age of a sheep, from the yearly shearing; as, a sheep of one *shear*, or of two *shears*, &c.

3. A barbed fish-spear with several prongs.

**shear-bill**, *s.* [**SKIMMER**, *s.*, II. 2.]

**shear-grass**, *s.*

*Bot.:* *Triticum repens*.

**shear-hog**, **sharrag**, **sherrug**, *subst.* A ram or wether after the first shearing. (*Prov.*)

**shear-hook**, *s.*

*Naut.:* An instrument with prongs and hooks, placed at the extremities of the yards of fire-ships to entangle the enemy's rigging.

**shear-hulk**, *s.* [**SHEER-HULK.**]

**shear-plan**, *s.* [**SHEER-PLAN.**]

**shear-steel**, *s.* Blister-steel, heated, rolled, and tilted to improve the quality. Several bars are welded together and drawn out. The bar is sometimes cut, faggoted, reheated, and again tilted. This may be repeated. The terms *Single-shear* and *Double-shear* indicate the extent to which the process is carried. It is named from its applicability to the manufacture of cutting-instruments, shears, knives, scythes, &c.

**shēar'-ēr**, *s.* [*Eng. shear*, *v.*; *-er.*]

1. One who shears.

2. One who reaps corn. (*Scotch.*)

**shēar'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**SHEAR**, *v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act or operation of clipping or cutting with a shears or by a machine; as, the *shearing* of a sheep, the *shearing* of metallic plates, &c.

2. The proceeds of the operation of clipping by shears; as, the *shearing* of a flock.

3. A sheep that has been but once sheared; a shearing.

4. The act or operation of reaping. (*Scotch.*)

"His men were gane hame to the shearing, and he would not call them out before the victual was got in."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

**II. Mining:** The making of vertical cuts at the ends of a portion of an undercut seam of coal, serving to destroy the continuity of the strata and facilitate the breaking down of the mass. [**HOL-ING.**]

**shearing-machine**, *s.*

1. *Woolen Manuf.:* A machine through which cloth is passed after leaving the gig-mill, to shorten the nap evenly, so as to secure a smooth surface.

2. *Mach.:* A machine for cutting plates and bars of iron and other metal.

**shearing-table**, *s.*

*Husbandry:* A bench for holding sheep while being sheared.

**shēar'-līng**, *s.* [*English shear*, *v.*; *dimin. suff. -ling.*] A sheep that has been but once shorn.

"Disposed of several shearlings at from 100 to 200 guineas each."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

**shēar'-man**, *s.* [*Eng. shear*, and *man.*] One whose occupation is to shear cloth.

"Thy father was a plasterer;

And thou thyself a shearmen."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 2.*

\***shearn**, *s.* [**SHARN.**]

**shēars**, *s. pl.* [**SHEAR**, *s.*]

1. A cutting-instrument, operating like scissors, but on a larger scale and somewhat differently shaped. In one variety the edges of the blades are beveled, and the handles adapted for thumb and fingers respectively, instead of being duplicates. They are adapted for tailors' use. Tinmen's shears have relatively shorter jaws, and are either grasped in the hand, or one leg placed in the vise while the other is worked by hand. They are used for cutting tin-plate and sheet-metal of moderate thickness. The shears used by farriers, sheep-shearers, weavers, &c., are made of a single piece of steel bent round until the blades meet, which open of themselves by the elasticity of the metal. Garden shears and grass shears have long wooden handles to which the blades are attached at an angle of about 45°.

2. The ways or track of a lathe upon which the lathe-head, puppet-head, and rest are placed, and on which the latter is adjusted in the common lathe or slides in the traversing lathe.

\*3. The same as **SHEERS** (*q. v.*).

\*4. A wing. (*Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 5.*)

**shēar'-tāil**, *s.* [*Eng. shear*, *s.*, and *tail*, *s.*]

1. *Ornith.:* The genus *Thaumastura* (*q. v.*); brilliantly colored Humming-birds from Central America. The Slender Sheartail (*Thaumastura enicura*) has the tail deeply forked; in *Cora's Sheartail* (*T. coræ*) the two central tail-feathers are double the length of the next pair, the others being regularly graduated, and the exterior pair the shortest.

2. *Entom.:* *Hadena dentina*, a widely-distributed nightmoth.

**shēar'-wā-tēr**, † **shēer'-wā-tēr**, \***shēre'-wā-tēr**, *s.* [See *def.*]

*Ornith.:* The popular name of any species of the genus *Puffinus* (*q. v.*), found distributed over nearly all seas, usually at no great distance from land, to which however they only resort at the breeding season. Four Shearwaters visit the United Kingdom, but only one, *Puffinus anglorum*, the Manx Shearwater, is at all common. It is a plain-looking bird, about the size of a pigeon, black above and white beneath. Sir T. Browne (*Willoughby's Ornithologia* (ed. Ray), p. 334) calls it, "a Sea-fowl which doth, as it were, *radere aquam* shear the water, from whence perhaps it has its name." Their habits appear to be the same all over the world, laying a single white egg in a hole under ground. The young are clothed with thick long down, arc extremely fat, and arc said to be good eating.

"A sea-fowl called a *sherewater*, somewhat billed like a cormorant, but much lesser; a strong and fierce fowl, hovering about ships when they cleanse their fish."—*Browne: On Norfolk Birds.*

**shēat**, *s.* [*Ger. scheid, schaid, schaidfisch.*] (See compound.)

**sheat-fish**, *s.*

*Ichthy.:* A name applied to any fish of the family *Siluridae* (*q. v.*), but specifically to *Silurus glanis*, called also the Sly Silurus, with the exception of the Sturgeon, the largest European freshwater fish, and the only European member of the family. It is allied to the catfish. It occurs in the Rhine, and is common in Germany, Poland, Styria, the Danube, and the rivers of southern Russia. It attains a weight of from 300 to 400 lbs., and the flesh of the young fish is firm, flaky, and well-flavored. The fat is used in dressing leather, and the air-bladder is made into gelatine.

"A mighty sheat-fish smokes upon the festive board."—*Kingsley: Hypatia*, ch. x.

**shēath**, \***schethe**, *s.* [*A. S. scēadh, scēdh, scēadh*; *cogn. with Dut. scheede*; *Icel. skeidhir* (*fem. pl.*); *Dan. skede*; *Sw. skida*; *Ger. scheide.*]

**I. Ord. Lang.:** A case for the reception of a sword or long knife, or similar instrument; a scabbard.

"Putte thou thi swerd into thy schethe."—*Wycliffe: John xviii.*

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.:* A petiole when it embraces the branch from which it springs. Called also a vagina. The toothed sheaths of *Equisetaceæ* are formed by the coalescence of the leaves at their base.

2. *Entom.:* The wing-case of an insect.

3. *Hydr. Eng.:* A structure of loose stones for confining a river within its banks.

\***sheath-claw**, *s.*

*Zoöl.:* The English translation of Modern Latin *Thecadactylus* (*q. v.*).

**sheath-winged**, *a.* Having cases for covering the wings; coleopterous.

"Vaginipennous or sheath-winged insects, as beetles."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

**shēath**, *v. t.* [**SHEATHE**, *v.*]

**shēath'-bill**, *s.* [*Eng. sheath*, *s.*, and *bill* (1), *s.*] Named by Pennant, in 1781, from the fixed horny sheath inclosing the base of the bill; this sheath is almost level in *Chionis alba*, but rises in front in *C. minor* like the pommel of a saddle.]

*Ornith.:* The genus *Chionis*, made known by the naturalists of Cook's second voyage, a specimen of *Chionis alba* having been met with on New-Year Island, on Dec. 31, 1774. It resembles a pigeon in size and general appearance; plumage pure white; bill yellow at base [see *def.*], passing into pink at tip; round the eyes the skin is bare, and dotted with cream-colored papillæ; legs bluish-gray. In the Falkland Islands it is called the Kelp-pigeon. Another species was discriminated in 1842 by Dr Hartlaub; it is smaller than *C. alba*, with similar plumage, but having the bill and bare skin of the face black and the legs much darker. The sealers of Kerguelen Land call it the Sore-eyed Pigeon, from its prominent fleshy orbit.

**shēathe**, \***shēath**, \***shethe**, *v. t.* [**SHEATH**, *s.*]

1. To put up into a sheath or scabbard; to inclose, cover, or hide in a sheath or case, or as with a sheath or case.

"He who hath drawn his sword against his prince, ought to throw away the scabbard, never to think of sheathing it again."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, iii. 110.

2. To inclose or cover up with a defensive covering.

"Many a bosom, sheathed in brass,  
Strew'd the earth like broken glass."

*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, v. 23.

3. To protect by a casing or covering; to case or cover as with boards, metal, &c.

"Iron ships may be sheathed with copper or alloy by attaching to the iron skin a complete wooden surface to hold the sheathing-nails."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics.*

4. To cover up, to hide.

"Her eyes, like marigolds, had sheathed their light."

*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 397.

\*5. To take away sharpness or acidity from; to obviate the acidity of; to blunt, to obtund.

"Other substances, opposite in acrimony, are called demulcent or mild, because they blunt or sheath those sharp salts; as pease and beans."—*Arbuthnot.*

¶ *To sheathe the sword:* To make peace, to put an end to war or enmity. [**HATCHET**, *s.*, ¶ (1).]

**shēathed**, *pa. par. & a.* [**SHEATHE.**]

**A. As pa. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

**I. Ord. Lang.:** Put into a sheath; inclosed in or covered with a sheath or case.

"All sheathed he was in armor bright."

*Scott: Marmion*, vi. 17.

**II. Bot. (of a stem, &c.):** Embraced by a sheath. **shēath'-ēr**, *s.* [*Eng. sheath*(e); *-er.*] One who sheathes.

**shēath'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [**SHEATHE.**]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act of one who sheathes.

2. That which sheathes or covers; specifically, in shipbuilding, a covering, usually thin plates of copper or an alloy containing copper, to protect the bottom of a wooden ship from worms. Lead was used for the purpose nearly two thousand years ago.

**sheathing-nail**, *s.*

1. *Carp.:* A nail, in size 6d. to 8d., used to nail on sheathing for shingling or slating.

2. *Naut.:* A cast nail of an alloy of copper and tin, used for nailing on the metallic sheathing of vessels. They are flat and polished on the head, countersunk beneath.

**sheathing-paper**, *s.* A large and coarse paper made for an inner lining of the metallic sheathing of vessels.

**shēath'-lēss**, *a.* [*Eng. sheath*; *-less.*] Without a sheath or covering; drawn from the sheath; un-sheathed.

"A thousand swords had sheathless shore,  
And made her quarrel all their own."

*Byron: Parisina*, x.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f.**  
**-cian**. **-tian = shan.** **-tion**, **-sion = shün**; **tion**, **-sion = zhün.** **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = shüs.** **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.



**shēath'-ȳ**, \*sheath-*ie*, *adj.* [Eng. *sheath*; -*y*.] Forming or resembling a sheath or case.

**shēave**, *s.* [Dut. *schuif*=a slice, a disc, a quoit, a wheel; Dan. *skive*; Sw. *skifva*=a slice, a disc; Prov. Eng. *shive*=a slice.]

1. The grooved wheel in the shell of a block or pulley over which the rope runs. In wooden blocks, it is generally of lignum-vitæ, and has a brass bushing, called a coak, which runs on the pin.

2. *Locksmith.*: A sliding scutcheon for covering a keyhole.

**sheave-hole**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A channel cut in a mast, yard, or other timber, in which to fix a sheave.

**shēave**, *v. t.* [Eng. *sheaves*, pl. of *sheaf* (q. v.).] To bring together into sheaves; to collect and bind in a sheaf or sheaves; hence, to collect or bring together.

"As for the work itself, it is *sheaved* up, from a few gleanings in part of our English fields."—*Ashmole: Theatrum Chemicum* (1652). (Prol.)

**\*shēaved**, *a.* [SHEAVE.] Made of straw.

"For some, untucked descended her *sheaved* hat,  
Hanging her pale and pined cheek beside."  
*Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint*, 31.

**shēb'-an-dēr**, *s.* [Hind. *shahbander*.] A harbor-master. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

**shē-bāng'**, *s.* The same as SHEBEEN (q. v.).

**shē-beēn'**, *s.* [Irish.] A low public-house; an unlicensed house of a low character where excisable liquors are sold.

**shē-beēn'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *shebeen*; -*er*.] One who keeps a shebeen.

**shē-beēn'-īng**, *s.* [Eng. *shebeen*; -*ing*.] The act or practice of keeping a shebeen.

**shē-chī'-nah**, **shē-kī'-nah**, *s.* [East Aramæan *shekhinah*=the majesty of God, the presence of God's Holy Spirit, from *shekhan*, *shakhan*=to rest.] A word not in the Old Testament, but used by the later Jews, and from them borrowed by the Christians technically to describe the visible presence of Jehovah above the mercy-seat and between the cherubim in the tabernacle and Solomon's temple, but absent from that built under Zerubbabel [MERCY-SEAT] (Exod. xv. 8, Psalm lxxx. 1, &c.), though it was expected to be restored when the Messiah came (Hag. ii. 7, 9, Mal. iii. 1). The *shechinah* is associated with glory (Num. xiv. 10; xvi. 19, 42), which *אֲרָיִן* is sometimes described as "the angel of the Lord" (Exod. xiv. 19).

**shēd**, \***shead**, \***schede** (pa. t. \**shadde*, *shed*, \**shedde*, pa. par. \**shucl*, *shed*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *scēddan*, *scadan* (p. t. *scēd*, *scēd*, pa. par. *scēdden*, *scōden*); cogn. with Ger. *scheiden*; Goth. *skaidan*.]

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. To separate, to divide.

"He *salle shed* vs o sonder."

*Robert de Brunne*, p. 174.

2. To cause or suffer to flow out; to pour out; to let fall. (Said especially of blood or tears.)

"For he, to-day, that *sheds* his blood with me,  
Shall be my brother."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 3.

3. To throw off; to cause to flow off without penetrating; as, A roof *sheds* rain-water.

4. To cast off; to throw off, as a covering.

"Trees that bring forth their leaves late, and cast them late, are more lasting than those that sprout their leaves early, or *shed* them betimes."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

\*5. To emit; to give or pour out; to diffuse.

"Those blazing suns that dart a downward ray,  
And fiercely *shed* intolerable day."

*Goldsmith: Deserted Village*.

\*6. To sprinkle, to intersperse; as, hair *shed* with gray.

**B. Intransitive:**

\*1. To fall; to be poured out.

"But swiche a rain down from the welken *shadde*  
That slow the fire, and made to him escape."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 14,649.

2. To let fall or cast off seed, a covering, &c.

"The *shedding* trees began the ground to strow."  
*Dryden: Hind and Panther*, iii. 439.

**shēd** (1), *s.* [SHED, v.]

1. A division, a parting; as, the *shed* of the hair.

2. The act of shedding, pouring out, or causing to flow; only in composition, as blood*shed*.

\*3. The slope of a hill. [WATERSHED.]

**shed-line**, *subst.* The summit line of elevated ground; the line of the watershed.

**shēd** (2), *s.* [Another form of *shade* (q. v.).]

1. A lean-to frame building of one story; a slight or temporary building; a penthouse or covering of boards, &c., for shelter; a hovel, a hut.

"The people living on the ridges of the hills in a kind of *shed* very slightly built."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii. ch. ii.

2. A large open structure for the temporary storage of goods, &c.; as, a railway *shed*, a *shed* on a wharf.

3. The space between the upper and lower warps, forming a raceway for the shuttle.

**shed-fork**, *s.* A pitchfork. (*Prov.*)

**shed-roof**, *s.* A lean-to; the simplest kind of roof, having but one inclined side.

**shēd'-dēr**, *s.* [Eng. *shed*, v.; -*er*.] One who sheds or spills.

"A *shedder* of blood shall surely die."—*Ezek.* xviii. 10.

**shēd'-dīng** (1), *s.* [SHED, v.]

1. The act of one who sheds; a pouring out; a casting off.

2. That which is shed or cast off.

3. A division.

"We got out to that *shedding* of the roads."—*Black: Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xxix.

**shēd'-dīng** (2), *s.* [Eng. *shed* (2), *s.*; -*ing*.] A collection of sheds; a shed.

"Comfortably housed under canvas *shedding*."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

**sheēl**, *v. t.* [SHEAL, v.]

**sheēl**, *s.* [SHEAL (2), *s.*]

**sheēl-fa**, *s.* [From its note.]

*Ornith.*: The chaffinch.

**sheēl'-īng**, *s.* [SHEALING.]

**sheēl'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [SHEEL, v.]

**sheeling-hill**, *subst.* Rising ground near a mill, where the shelled oats are winnowed. (*Scotch*.)

"Whatever dispensation of wind Providence was pleased to send upon the *sheeling-hill*."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vii.

**sheēn**, \***shene**, \***sheene**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *scēne*, *scēone*, *sciōne*, *scjyne*=fair; cogn. with O. S. *scont*; Dut. *schoon*; Ger. *schön*; Goth. *shauns*. Allied to *show*, not to *shine*.]

**A. As adj.**: Bright, glittering, shiny, showy.

"And now they never meet in grove, or green,  
By fountain clear, or spangled star-light *sheen*."  
*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

**B. As subst.**: Brightness, splendor, glitter.

"The *sheen* of their spears was like stars on the sea,  
When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep Galilee."  
*Byron: Destruction of Sennacherib*.

\***sheēn'-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *sheen*; -*ly*.] Brightly, brilliantly. (*Browning*.)

**sheēn'-ȳ** (1), *a.* [Eng. *sheen*; -*y*.] Bright, glittering, shiny, showy.

"[We] skim the *sheeny* wave."

*Blackie: Highlands and Islands*, p. 74.

**sheē-nȳ** (2), *s.* [Prob. corrupt. of Ger. *schinder*=an exacter.]

1. A sharper; a usurer.

2. An opprobrious name applied to the Jews.

**sheēp**, \***scheep**, \***schep**, \***schepe**, *s.* [A. S. *scēap*, *scēp* (sing. and pl.); cogn. with Dut. *schaap*=a sheep, a simpleton; Ger. *schaf*; O. H. Ger. *scāf*. Origin generally referred to Pol. *skop*; Bohem. *skopec*=a wether, a castrated sheep (whence Pol. *skopowinia*=mutton), from *skopiti*=to castrate; cf. Ital. *castrato*=mutton.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Used in contempt for a silly, bashful fellow.

(2) (*Pl.*): God's people, as being under the government and care of Christ, the Good Shepherd. (*John* x. 11.)

\* (3) A congregation, considered as under a spiritual shepherd or pastor; a flock.

**II. Zool.**: The genus *Ovis* (q. v.), or any individual of that genus, particularly *Ovis aries*, the Common Sheep, or any of its numerous breeds. Sheep form a small group of Cavicorn Ruminants, characterized by their thick, heavy, transversely-ridged horns, curved spirally outward, and by their peculiar physiognomy, quite distinct from that of their nearest allies. They have been known and domesticated from remote antiquity, and it is now almost impossible to ascertain the ancestral stock from which they are descended; probably they have a mixed origin from several wild species, and were introduced into Britain in prehistoric times. Wild sheep are essentially mountainous; they have their head-quarters in Asia, with species in Africa and North America. They are gregarious, and this character is retained in the domesticated state. The male of the sheep is called a ram, and the female a ewe; the former often exhibits great pugnacity, rushing straight at a foe, and butting with its strongly-ridged forehead. The sheep is one of the most profitable domestic animals, nearly every part serving some useful purpose; the fleece yields wool, the flesh is used for food, the skin is made into leather for bookbinding and gloves, or into parchment, and

the intestines into strings for musical instruments. [CATGUT.] The milk was formerly much used, as it is still in some countries; and cheese is made of it in continental Europe. The disposition of the sheep is patient and peaceable, its constitution is sufficiently hardy to endure extremes of temperature, it thrives on a variety of pastures, and sheep-farming, both for the production of wool and mutton, is an important industry in all agricultural countries. The ewe generally brings forth one lamb, frequently twins, sometimes three, at a birth. The lambing season is generally in early spring, but sometimes late in the winter, in order to furnish young lambs to the market. The breeds of sheep are numerous; the Dishley, or Improved Leicesters, are in high repute for weight of carcass and fattening qualities. The Lincoln, the Cotswold, the Teeswater, and Romney Marsh are heavy breeds, exceeding the Leicester in quantity of wool and hardness of constitution; the Short-wooled Southdowns have a close-set fleece of fine wool, and their mutton is of superior quality. They were first bred on the chalky downs in the south of England, and have since spread all over the world. The Black-faced, the Cheviot, and the Welsh sheep are mountain breeds; the Cheviot are the least hardy of the three, but they all yield excellent mutton. The Iceland sheep have three, four, and sometimes five horns; the Broad-tailed sheep of Asia have the tail so loaded with fat on each side as to weigh seventy or eighty pounds. As the tail is considered a great delicacy, the shepherd sometimes protects it from being injured by dragging on the ground by attaching to it a small board on rough wheels. The Fat-rumped sheep of Southern Tartary has a similar development of fat on the rump. The Wallachian sheep is noted for the size of its horns; and the Astracan and Circassian sheep yield the fur known as Astracan (q. v.). Among the wool-producing breeds one of the most important is the Merino (q. v.).

"With domesticated *sheep* the presence or absence of horns is not a firmly-fixed character: for a certain proportion of the Merino ewes bear small horns, and some of the rams are hornless; and in most breeds hornless ewes are occasionally produced."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 1885), p. 235.

**sheep-berry**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Viburnum lentago*; a small American tree, with flat cymes of white flowers and edible fruit.

\***sheep-bite**, *v. i.* To nibble like a sheep; hence, fig., to practice petty thefts.

"Show your knave's visage, with a pox to you; show your *sheep-biting* face, and be hanged."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v.

\***sheep-biter**, *s.* A petty thief; a surly, morose fellow.

"Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly *rascally sheep-biter* come to some notable shame?"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

**sheep-dip**, *s.* A sheep-wash (q. v.).

**sheep-dog**, *s.* A shepherd's dog; a collie (q. v.). [SHEPHERD'S DOG.]

**sheep-faced**, *a.* Sheepish, bashful.

**sheep-farm**, *s.* A sheep-run (q. v.).

**sheep-farmer**, *s.* The proprietor or tenant of a sheep-farm; one who breeds sheep for the market or for their wool.

"Wool is the chief object of the Australian *sheep-farmer*."—*Chambers' Cyclop.*, viii. 663.

**sheep-farming**, *subst.* The act or occupation of breeding sheep for the market or for the sake of their wool.

"The great object of *sheep-farming* in Britain at this time was the production of wool."—*Chambers' Cyclop.*, viii. 662.

\***sheep-headed**, *a.* Dull, stupid, silly; simple-minded.

**sheep-holder**, *subst.* A cradle or table to hold a sheep while being shorn.

**sheep-laurel**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Kalmia augustifolia*. [KALMIA.]

**sheep-louse**, *subst.* The same as SHEEP-TICK, *s.* (q. v.).

**sheep-market**, *subst.* A place where sheep are sold.

**sheep-master**, *s.* An owner of sheep; a flock-master.

**sheep-pen**, *s.* An inclosure for sheep; a sheep-fold.

\***sheep-pick**, *s.* A kind of hay-fork.

**sheep-pox**, *s.*

*Animal Pathology*: *Variola ovina*; a disease in sheep, akin to, but not identical with, small-pox in man. In June, 1862, it was very fatal at Allington, in Wiltshire, England, till Professor Simonds successfully treated it by inoculation.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōrk, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**sheep-rack, s.**

1. A portable iron rack for containing food for sheep.

2. A colloquial name for the starling.

**sheep-run, subst.** A large tract of country for pasturing sheep. (Originally Australian.)

"The leaseholder of a *sheep-run*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**\*sheep-reeve, s.** A shepherd. (*Paston Letters*, i. 175.)

**sheep-shank, s.**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The shank or leg of a sheep.

2. *Naut.*: A peculiar mode of taking up the slack of a rope and shortening it temporarily. The rope is doubled in three parts, a hitch is taken over each bight with the standing part, then run up and jammed taut.

¶ *To think one's self nae sheep-shank*: To be conceited. (*Scotch*.)

"I doubt na', frien', y'll think ye're nae sheep-shank, Ance ye were streekit o'er frae bank to bank."

*Burns: The Brigs of Ayr.*

**sheep-shearer, s.** One who shears or clips the wool from sheep.

**sheep-shearing, s.**

1. The act of shearing sheep.

2. The time when sheep are shorn; also a feast or festival made on that occasion.

¶ Used also adjectively, as in the following example.

"Our *sheep-shearing* feast."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

**sheep-silver, s.**

1. *Feud. Law*: A sum of money anciently paid by tenants to be relieved from service of washing the lord's sheep.

2. A popular name for mica. (*Scotch*.)

**sheep-skin, s.**

1. *Lit.*: The skin of a sheep, either made into parchment, for which it is often used as a synonym, or tanned. When subjected to the latter process, it is in demand for many of the commoner uses of leather—shoe-binding, book-binding, and wash-leather.

"But the destruction of mere paper and *sheep-skin* would not satisfy the bigots."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

2. *Fig.*: A diploma; so called from being originally written or engrossed on parchment, prepared from the skin of a sheep.

**sheep-split, s.** The divided skin of a sheep; one half is a thin skin, and the other a split.

**sheep-stealer, s.** One who steals sheep.

**sheep-stealing, s.** The act of stealing sheep.

**sheep-tick, s.**

*Entomology*:

1. [MELOPHAGUS.]

2. A louse, *Trichocephalus sphaerocephalus*, parasitic upon sheep.

**sheep-walk, s.** A pasture for sheep; a tract of land for pasturing sheep, of less extent than a *sheep-run* (q. v.).

"*Sheep-walks* populous with bleating lambs."

*Cowper: Task*, vi. 111.

**sheep-walker, subst.** One who holds or keeps a *sheep-walk*.

"The *sheep-walkers* of Taranaki will find it to their interest to dispose of their produce by way of Auckland."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**sheep-wash, s.** A preparation used to wash sheep, either to free them from vermin, or to preserve the wool.

**\*sheep-whistling, adj.** Whistling after sheep; tending sheep. (*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.)

**sheep's bane, s.**

*Bot.*: *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*.

**sheep's beard, s.**

*Bot.*: Arnopogon; a genus of Composites, from the south of Europe. Three are cultivated in British gardens.

**sheep's bit, sheep's bit scabious, s.** [SHEEP'S SCABIOUS.]

**sheep's eye, s.** A modest, bashful, or diffident look; a wishful glance; a leer. [SHEEPSEYES.]

**sheep's head, s.**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The head of a sheep.

2. *Bot.*: *Rhodymenia palmata*. (*Scotch*.)

**3. Ichthyology:**

(1) *Sargus ovis*, an important food-fish, which occurs abundantly on the Atlantic coasts of the United States. It attains a length of about thirty inches and a weight of fifteen pounds, and feeds on shell-fish, detaching them from the rocks with its

incisors and crushing them with its powerful molar teeth. The head has a distinct resemblance to that of a sheep.

(2) *Corvina oscula*, a freshwater Sciaenoid, of little value for the table.

**sheep's scabious, s.**

*Bot.*: The genus *Jasione* (q. v.).

**sheep's sorrel, s.**

*Bot.*: *Rumex acetosella*.

**sheep'-côt, sheep'-côte, s.** [Eng. *sheep* and *cot* or *cote*.]

1. A small inclosure for sheep; a sheep-pen.

"But cottage, herd, or *sheepcote*, none He saw."

*Milton: P. R.*, ii. 287.

\*2. The cottage of a shepherd. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 3.)

**sheep'-fôld, s.** [Eng. *sheep*, and *fold*, s.] A fold or pen for sheep.

"There, by the *sheepfold*, sometimes was he seen."

*Wordsworth: Michael*.

**sheep'-hook, s.** [Eng. *sheep*, and *hook*.] A shepherd's crook.

"Thou scepter's heir,

That thus affect'st a *sheephook*!"

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

**sheep'-ish, a.** [Eng. *sheep*; *-ish*.]

\*1. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to sheep.

2. *Fig.*: Like a sheep; bashful, diffident; timid to excess; meanly diffident.

"Two or three *sheepish* young men slouched awkwardly on the platform."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**sheep'-ish-ly, adv.** [Eng. *sheep*; *-ish* *-ly*.] In a sheepish manner; bashfully; over modestly or diffidently.

"Billy, my dear, how *sheepishly* you look!"

*Pope: Wife of Bath*, 183.

**sheep'-ish-ness, s.** [Eng. *sheepish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sheepish; bashfulness; excessive timidity or diffidence.

"*Sheepishness* and ignorance of the world, the faults imputed to a private education."—*Locke: On Education*, § 69.

**sheeps'-eÿes, subst. pl.** [English *sheep*; *-eyes*.] Languishing, tender looks; hence loving glances; as, He cast *sheepseyes* at his sweetheart.

**sheep'-ÿ, a.** [Eng. *sheep*; *-y*.] Pertaining to or resembling sheep; sheepish.

**sheër, \*scheere, \*shère, a. & adv.** [Icel. *skærr*=bright, clear; Dan. *skær*; allied to Icel. *skirr*=clear, bright; A. S. *scir*; Gotl. *skairs*; Ger. *schier*.]

**A. As adjective:**

\*1. Bright, shining.

"The *shere* sonne."—*Lydgate: Storie of Thebes*, i.

\*2. Pure, unmixed.

"They had scarcely sunk through the uppermost course of sand above, when they might see small sources to boil up, at the first troubled, but afterwards they began to yield *sheer* and clear water in great abundance."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 1, 191.

\*3. Being only what it seems or pretends to be; unmingled, simple, mere, pure, downright; as, *sheer* nonsense.

4. Applied to very thin fabrics of cotton or muslin.

5. Straight up and down; perpendicular; precipitous.

"Perched on its flat-topped rock of sandstone and basalt, naturally *sheer* in some places."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**B. As adv**: Clean, quite, completely, right, at once.

"Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts, Or torn up *sheer*." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 419.

**sheër** (1), *v. t. & i.* [SHEAR, *v.*]

**sheër** (2), *v. i.* [Dut. *scheren*=to shear, . . . to withdraw or go away.]

*Naut.*: To decline or deviate from the line of the proper course; to slip or move aside; as, a ship *sheers* from her course.

¶ (1) *To shear alongside*: To come gently alongside any object.

(2) *To shear off*: To turn or move aside to a distance; to move off; to go away.

(3) *To shear up*: To turn and approach to a place or ship.

**sheër, s.** [SHEER (2), *v.*]

1. *Shipbuilding*:

(1) The upward curvature of the lines of a vessel toward the bow and stern. Sharp vessels generally have more than full-built ones; small vessels more than large ones; and merchantmen more than men-of-war. When the deck is perfectly flush from stem to stern, a vessel is said to have a straight *sheer*.

(2) The after-strake of a vessel.

2. *Naut.*: The position of a ship riding at single anchor with the anchor ahead. When riding at

short scope of cable, when she swings at right angles to the cable, exposing a larger surface to the wind or current, and causing the anchor to drag, she is said to break her *sheer*.

¶ (1) *To quicken the sheer*:

*Shipbuild.*: To shorten the radius which strikes out the curve.

(2) *To straighten the sheer*:

*Shipbuild.*: To lengthen the radius.

**sheer-batten, s.**

1. *Shipbuild.*: A strip nailed to the ribs to indicate the position of the wales or bends preparatory to those planks being bolted on.

2. *Nautical*: A horizontal batten seized to the shrouds above the dead-eyes to keep the latter from turning.

**sheer-boom, s.**

*Lumbering*: A boom in a stream to catch logs and direct them towards a log-pond. [BOOM (2), s., III.]

**sheer-draught, sheer-draft, s.**

*Shipbuild.*: The same as SHEER-PLAN (q. v.).

**sheer-hulk, s.**

*Naut.*: An old vessel fitted with sheers for taking out and putting in masts of vessels. [SHEERS.]

**sheer-lashing, s.**

*Naut.*: The mode of lashing together the legs of the sheer at the cross. The middle of the rope is passed around the cross, the ends passed up and down respectively, then returned on their own parts and lashed together.

**sheer-line, s.**

1. *Shipbuild.*: The line of the deck at the side of the ship.

2. *Mil.*: The stretched hawser of a flying bridge along which the boat passes.

**sheer-mast, s.**

*Naut.*: A mast formed of a pair of spars, between which the yard of the sail is slung.

**sheer-mould, s.**

*Shipbuild.*: A long, thin plank for adjusting the ram-line on the ship's side, in order to form the sheer of the ship. One of its edges is curved to the extent of sheer intended to be given.

**sheer-plan, s.**

*Shipbuild.*: The plan of elevation of a ship, whereon is described the outboard works, as the wales, shear-rails, ports, drifts, heads, quarters, post, and stem, &c., the hang of each deck inside, the water-lines, &c.

**sheer-rail, s.**

*Shipwright.*: A rail surrounding a ship on the outside, under the gunwale. Also called a Waist-rail.

**sheer-strake, s.**

*Shipbuild.*: The strake under the gunwale in the top side.

\***sheër'-ly, adv.** [Eng. *sheer*, a.; *-ly*.] At once, quite, completely, sheer. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover*, v. 1.)

**sheërs, shëars, s. pl.** [The same word as *shear*, s., and so called from the resemblance to a pair of shears.]

*Naut.*: An apparatus consisting of two masts, or legs, secured together at the top, and provided with

ropes or chains and pulleys; used principally for masting or dismantling ships, hoisting in and taking out boilers, &c. The legs are separated at their feet to form an extended base and are lashed together at their upper ends, to which the guy ropes and tackle are attached. The sheers have one motion on the steps describing an arc, and are inclined from the perpendicular to a greater or less extent as required, by slacking or hauling on the guy rope or fall of the sheer-tackle. Temporary sheers are made of two spars lashed together at the top and sustained by guys. Permanent sheers are sloped together at top and crowned with an iron cap bolted thereto. They are now usually mounted on a wharf, but were formerly placed on a sheer-hulk (q. v.).

**sheët, \*sheete, \*schete, \*shete, s.** [A. S. *scéte*, *scýte*=a sheet, original meaning=a projection, being allied to *scédit*=a corner, a nook of ground, a fold of a garment, from *scéotan*=to shoot (q. v.); cf. A. S. *scéata*=the foot of a sail; Icel. *skaut*=a sheet, a corner of a square cloth, sheet, or rope attached to a sail; Dut. *shoot*=a shoot, sprig, bosom, lap; Sw. *skot*=the sheet of a sail.]



Sheers.



## I. Ordinary Language:

1. A large, broad, and thin piece of anything, as paper, linen, glass, iron, &c.; specifically—

(1) A broad and large piece of cloth, as of linen or cotton, used as part of the furniture of a bed.

"O'er the blanched sheet her raven hair  
Lies in disordered streams."

Matthew Arnold: *Tristram and Iseult*, ii.

(2) A broad piece of paper, either unfolded as it comes from the manufacturer, or folded into pages. Sheets of paper are of various sizes; as royal, demy, foolscap, &c. [PAPER.]

"A sheet of blank paper that must have this new imprimatur clapt upon it."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 445.

(3) (Pl.): A book or pamphlet.

"To this the following sheets are intended for a full and distinct answer."—*Waterland*.

(4) A sail.

2. Anything expanded; a broad expanse or surface.

"Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,  
I never remember to have heard."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, iii. 2.

II. Naut.: A rope attached to the clew of a sail in order to extend it. Lower square sails, or courses, have another rope, the tack (q. v.).

¶ (1) *A sheet in the wind*: Slightly intoxicated; somewhat tipsy. (*Colloq. & slang*.)

(2) *In sheets*:

*Print.*: Lying flat or expanded; not folded, or folded but not bound. (Said especially of printed pages.)

**sheet-anchor**, \***shoot-anchor**, *s.* [Orig. and properly *shoot-anchor*, *i. e.*, an anchor to be shot out or lowered in case of great danger.]

1. *Lit. & Naut.*: The largest anchor of a ship, let go in cases of extreme danger.

2. *Fig.*: The chief support; the last refuge or resort for safety.

"This saying they make their *shoot-anchor*."—Cranmer: *Answer to Gardiner*, p. 117.

**sheet-bend**, *s.*

*Nautical*:

1. A double hitch, formed by laying the bight of one rope over that of another, passing its two parts under the two parts of the other, and upward through its bight crosswise and overlaying it.

2. The strongest cable on board ship; bent to the sheet-anchor.

**sheet-cable**, *s.*

*Naut.*: The cable attached to the sheet-anchor; the strongest and best cable in the ship.

**sheet-copper**, *s.* Copper in broad, thin plates.

**sheet-glass**, *s.* A kind of crown-glass, formed first into an elongated spheroidal form, and then swung around in a vertical circle and reheated two or three times, until the end not attached flies open, and the glass assumes the form of a hollow cylinder. The cylinders are cut longitudinally with a diamond, and placed in a furnace, where they open out into sheets under the influence of heat. Glass made in this way is also known as cylinder, broad, spread, or German glass.

**sheet-iron**, *s.* Iron in broad, thin plates.

**sheet-lead**, *subst.* Lead formed in broad, thin plates.

**sheet-lightning**, *s.*

*Elect. & Meteor.*: Lightning which, not being compressed by a dense atmosphere, is free to expand into a sheet of flame. [LIGHTNING, II.]

**sheet-pile**, *subst.* The same as SHEETING-PILE (q. v.).

**sheēt**, *v. t.* [SHEET, *s.*]

1. To furnish with a sheet or sheets.

2. To cover or wrap in a sheet; to shroud.

"Where damps hang mold'ring on the ivied wall,  
And sheeted ghosts drink up the midnight dew."

Smollett: *Love Elegy*.

3. To cover, as with a sheet; to shroud.

"Yea, like the stag, when snow the pasture sheets,  
The barks of trees thou brows'st."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 4.

\***sheēt'**-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *sheet*; -ed.]

1. Shrouded or wrapped in a sheet. (*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, i. 1.)

2. Formed into or resembling a sheet.

\***sheēt'**-ēn, *a.* [Eng. *sheet*; -en.] Made of sheeting. (*Davies*: *Paper's Complaint*, 250.)

**sheēt'**-fūl, *s.* [Eng. *sheet*; -ful(l).] As much as a sheet will hold; enough to fill a sheet.

**sheēt'**-īng, *s.* [Eng. *sheet*; -ing.]

1. *Fabric*: Linen or cotton cloth suitable for sheets. Sometimes made of double width.

"Diapers were made in one town or district, damasks in another, sheeting in a third, fine wearing linen in a fourth, coarse in a fifth."—*Berkeley*: *The Querist*, § 522.

2. *Hydr. Eng.*: A lining of timber or metal for protection of a river-bank. Timber is the usual material, and consists of sheet-piles or of guide piles and planking, fortified by anchoring to the bank in the rear.

3. *Tobacco*: The act or process of laying the leaves flat to be piled in books.

4. *Wool-man.*: A form of batting; a process of bringing the fiber into an even sheet.

**sheeting-pile**, **sheet-pile**, *s.*

*Hydr. Eng.*: A plank, tongued and grooved, driven between two principal piles, to shut out the water. The exterior piles of a cofferdam or other structure, serving to sustain a filling in of earth, masonry, or other material.

\***sheēt'**-y, *a.* [Eng. *sheet*; -y.] Forming a sheet or broad expanse; broad.

"Were the Niagara thus broken, at least if some considerable parts of it were not left broad and sheety, it might be a grand scene of confusion."—*Gilpin*: *Tour to the Lakes*, vol. i., § 3.

**shēik**, **shēikh**, *subst.* [Arab. *sheikh*=an elder, a chief.] The head of a Bedouin family of importance with its retainers, or of a clan or tribe. He is sovereign within the portion of the desert occupied or traversed by his people, but, if too despotic, can be kept within bounds by the knowledge that a portion of his clan may transfer its allegiance to some other sheik. When war exists, the sheiks of a region confederate together and choose one of their number as a sheik or chief. The position of Abraham with his allies, Aner and Eshcol of Mamre, much resembled that of an Arab sheik with his confederates (Gen. xiv. 13, 14). When a traveler passes through the territories of a sheik he pays for guidance and safe conduct, a process which requires repetition whenever the petty dominions of some new sheik are reached.

**sheik-ul-islam**, *s.* The highest Mohammedan ecclesiastical functionary in Turkey, in whom the primacy is vested.

**shēil**, **shēil'**-īng, *s.* [SHEAL, SHEALING.]

**shēil'**-drāke, *s.* [SHELDRAKE.]

**shē-kār'**-rŷ, *s.* [SHIKAREE.]

**shēk'**-el, *subst.* [Heb. *sheqel* (see def.), from Heb. *shaqal*=to weigh, to weigh out.]

1. *Hebrew weights*: The fundamental weight in the Hebrew scale. It is believed to have weighed 878 drs. avoirdupois, 10 dwt. troy. Half a shekel was called a bekah, which was divided into ten gerahs. Three hundred shekels constituted a talent.

2. *Hebrew money*: A coin believed to have been worth 5474 cents, but money was then, perhaps, ten times as valuable as now. Shekels of the Maccabee period still exist. In shekels of three years, struck under Simon Maccabæus, the obverse has a vase, over which are the Hebrew letters aleph, shin with a beth, and shin with a gimel; the reverse, a twig with three buds and an inscription, Jerusalem Kedushah, or Hakedushah (Jerusalem the Holy). The character is the Samaritan. Other so-called shekels in the square Hebrew letters are considered forgeries.

**shē-kī'**-nāh, *s.* [SHECHINAH.]

**shēld**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *scyld*, *scild*.]

\**A. As subst.*: A shield.

*B. As adj.*: Speckled, flecked, piebald. (*Prov.*)

**sheld-duck**, *s.*

*Ornithology*:

1. The Shelduck (q. v.).

2. *Mergus serrator*, the Red-breasted Merganser, "In Ireland this species is more or less common in winter . . . being generally known to the fishermen and fowlers by the name of *Sheld-ducks*, and occasionally as *Spear-Wigeon*, on account of the sharp-serrated bill."—*Yarrell*: *British Birds* (ed. 4th), iv. 495.

**shēld'**-āf-le, **shēld'**-āp-le (le as el), *subst.* [SHELD, *a.*] The chaffinch. (*Prov.*)

\***shēlde**, *subst.* [SHIELD, *s.*] A French crown, so called from having the figure of a shield on one side.

**shēl'**-drāke, *subst.* [From East Anglian *sheld*=parti-colored (*Ray*: *Eng. Words*, p. 74); the Old Norse name was *skjöldungr*, from *skjöldr*=(1) a patch, (2) a piebald horse. Some make *skjöldr*=a shield, and refer it to the shield-like patch on the breast of the bird, thus accounting for the English form *shieldrake*.]

*Ornith.*: *Tadorna cornuta* (or *vulpanser*) of modern ornithologists; *Anas tadorna* (Linn.). It is somewhat larger than an ordinary duck, with a fleshy protuberance at the base of the bill, whence its specific name. It is a very handsome bird; head and upper neck dark, glossy green, broad white collar, below which a broader band of bright bay extends from the back across the breast; outer scapulars, primaries, a median abdominal stripe, and a bar on tip of middle tail-quills black; inner secondaries and lower tail-coverts gray; speculum

rich bronze-green; rest of plumage white. The female is smaller, and less brilliantly colored. It frequents sandy coasts in Europe, North Africa, ranging across Asia to Japan; nesting under cover, usually in a rabbit-hole. The ruddy Sheldrake, *Tadorna casarca*, is a native of Barbary, south-eastern Europe, and central Asia. Its color is an almost uniform bay, the male with a black ring round the neck. The Common Sheldrake breeds freely in captivity, crossing readily with other species, and the offspring show a remarkable tendency to reversion.

\***shēld'**-trōme, \***sheld-trume**, \***shel-trome**, \***shel-trone**, \***shel-troun**, \***shel-trun**, \***schil-trum**, *s.* [A. S. *scildtruma*=a shield-troop, from *scild*=a shield, and *truma*=a troop of men.] A body of troops used to protect anything; a guard, a squadron.

**shēl'**-dūck, *s.* [SHELDRAKE.]

*Ornith.*: The female of the Sheldrake (q. v.).

**shēlf**, \***schelfe**, \***shelfe**, *s.* [A. S. *scylfe*=a plank or shelf, cogn. with Low Ger. *schelfe*=a shelf, *schelfern*=to scale off, to peel; cf. Dut. *schelfe*=a shell; Ger. *schelfe*=a husk, a paring, a shell; Icel. *skjálf*=a shelf.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A ledge for holding articles secured to a wall, &c.; a board or platform of boards secured horizontally to a wall, &c., or on a frame apart, to hold vessels, books, or the like; a ledge.

"These shelves admit not any modern book."

Pope: *Moral Essays*, iv. 140.

2. A projecting layer of rock; a stratum lying horizontally.

\*3. A rock or ledge of rocks rendering the water shallow; a shoal, a sandbank. [In this sense there is a confusion with *shelve*, 2.]

"Sure of his pilot's loss, he takes himself  
The helm, and steers aloof, and shuns the shelf."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, v. 1, 132.

II. *Shipbuild.*: An inner timber following the sheer of the vessel and bolted to the inner side of the ribs to strengthen the frame and sustain the deck-beams.

¶ *To lay* (or *put*) *on the shelf*: To put aside as out of use, or date, or unfit for further service.

\***shēlf**, *v. t.* [SHELF, *s.*] To put or lay on a shelf; to shelve.

\***shēlf'**-y, *a.* [Eng. *shelf*; -y.]

1. Full of or abounding with sandbanks or rocks rising nearly to the surface, and so rendering navigation dangerous.

"Glides by the syrens' cliffs, a *shelvy* coast,  
Long infamous for ships and sailors lost."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, v. 1, 125.

2. Full of strata of rock; having rocky ledges cropping up.

"The tillable fields are in some places so tough, that the plough will scarcely cut them; and in some so *shelvy*, that the corn hath much ado to fasten its root."—*Carew*. *Survey of Cornwall*.

**shēll**, \***schelle**, \***shelle**, *s.* [A. S. *scell*, *scyll*; cogn. with Dut. *schel*; Icel. *skel*; Goth *skalja*=a tile. Allied to *scale* (1), *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The hard outside covering of anything, especially that which serves as the covering of certain fruits and animals; as—

(1) The outside or covering of a nut.

(2) In the same sense as II. 8.

"These [torches] being laid aside, *shells* of fishes succeeded, which they sounded in the manner of trumpets."—*Potter*: *Antiquities of Greece*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

(3) The covering or outside layer of an egg.

"Think him as a serpent's egg . . .  
And kill him in the shell."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.

2. Any framework or exterior structure, regarded as not being completed or filled in; a carcase.

"The marquis of Medina Sidonia made the *shell* of a house that would have been a very noble building, had he brought it to perfection."—*Addison*: *On Italy*.

3. Any slight hollow structure or vessel, incapable of sustaining rough usage.

4. A coarse kind of coffin; or a thin interior coffin inclosed by the more substantial one.

5. The exterior plates of a steam-boiler.

6. In the same sense as II. 5.

\*7. A musical instrument, such as a lyre, the first lyre being made, according to the classic legend, of strings stretched across a tortoise-shell.

"The hollow of that *shell*,  
That spoke so sweetly, and so well."

Dryden: *St. Cecilia's Day*.

\*8. Outward show without inward substance or reality.

"So devout are the Romanists about this outward *shell* of religion, that if an altar be moved, or a stone of it broken, it ought to be re-consecrated."—*Ayliffe*: *Parergon*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



7. A name given to one of the forms at several public schools.

10. A shell-jacket.

"He had been measured for more things than I had ever heard of—tunics and shells and messing-jackets and caps."—*St. James's Gazette*.

## II. Technically:

1. *Calico-work*: An engraved copper roller used in calico printing.

†2. *Entom.*: An elytron (q. v.).

"Converted into cases or shells (elytra)."—*Swainson & Shuckard: Insects* (1840), p. 81.

## 3. Nautical:

(1) The wooden outer portion or casing of a block, which is mortised for the sheave, and bored at right angles to the mortise for the pin, which is the axis of the sheave or sheaves.

(2) A kind of thimble dead-eye block employed in joining the ends of two ropes.

4. *Optics*: A concave-faced tool of cast-iron, in which convex lenses are ground. The glasses are attached to the face of a runner, which is worked around with a circular swinging stroke, so as not to wear either the glasses or the shell into ridges.

5. *Ordn.*: A hollow projectile containing a bursting-charge, which is exploded by a time or percussion fuse. Invented at Venlo, 1495; used by the Turks at the siege of Rhodes, 1522. Shells are usually made of cast-iron, and for mortars and smooth-bore cannon are spherical; but for rifled guns they are, with the exception of Whitworth's and a few others, cylindrical and have a conoidal point. Palliser shells are made of "chilled" cast-iron, and are much harder. Shells are caused to take the grooves in a rifled gun; to receive a rotary motion, by means of studs, as in the French and early Woolwich and Armstrong systems; by a leaden casing, as in many of Armstrong's first guns, and, more recently, by means of a disc or ring, the sabot, which is expanded in the act of firing. Those on the Whitworth principle are polygonal in section, corresponding to the bore of the gun, which they accurately fit.

6. *Ornith.*: [EGG-SHELL.]

7. *Weaving*: The bars of the lay, which are grooved to receive the reed.

8. *Zoöl.*: A calcareous defense for the soft and vulnerable bodies of the various animals, specif., of the Mollusca. The relation of the shell to the breathing-organ is so close that Mr. S. P. Woodward regarded the former as a pneumoskeleton, essentially a calcified portion of the mantle, with the breathing organ as the most specialized part. So many mollusks have shells that the whole subkingdom has been called Testacea, or popularly "shell-fish;" but some are without shells, while the great Crustacean sub-class of the Entomostraca possess them, and the fossil bivalve, hingeless shell of the Crustacean genus *Estheria* was long mistaken for the binged shell of *Posidonomya*, a true mollusk. Shells are said to be external when the animal is contained in them, and internal when they are concealed in the mantle. In form, the shells of mollusks may be univalves or bivalves. Formerly there was a category also of multivalves, including the cirripedes; but these are now classed with the crustacea. Shells are composed of carbonate of lime with a little animal matter. The former is derived from the food. In structure they may be fibrous, laminated, horny, or glossy and translucent; in luster they may be dull, porcellanous, or nacreous. The shell is formed by the mantle. The more it is exposed to light the brighter it is. [For their geological value see Fossil.] The distribution of sea-shells in the ocean is easily accounted for; freshwater shells, in Darwin's view, are transferred to new regions by adhering, as young ones often do, to the feet of water-birds. The means for dispersing land-shells are less effective, and in fact they are often confined to single islands or similar limited areas. [CARAPACE, ECHINODERMATA, FORAMINIFERA, TEST, TORTOISE-SHELL, &c.]

**shell-auger, s.** A pump-bit (q. v.).

**shell-bark, s.**

*Bot.*: *Carya alba*. [SHAG-BARK, HICKORY.] Thick Shell-bark Hickory is *Carya sulcata*.

**shell-binder, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Terebella conchilega*. The tube is of great length, and built up almost entirely of sand.

**shell-bit, s.** A wood-boring tool used in a brace. It has a semi-cylindrical form, terminates in a sharp edge, and has a hollow shank.

**shell-board, subst.** A frame placed on a cart or wagon for the purpose of carrying hay, straw, &c.

**shell-boat, subst.** A boat with a light frame and thin covering; one kind of racing boat.

**shell-button, s.** A hollow button made of two pieces, front and back, joined by a turn-over seam at the edge, and usually covered with silk or cloth; also a button made of mother-of-pearl.

**shell-cameo, s.** A cameo cut on a shell instead of a stone, the shells used having different layers of color, so as to exhibit the peculiar effects of a cameo.

**shell-fish, s. pl.** A popular, but incorrect, name for marine or fluviatile animals used for food, and having a defensive covering. This may be a carapace, as in the Crab, the Lobster, and the Crayfish; a spiral or conical univalve shell, as in the Whelk and Limpet respectively; or a bivalve shell, as in the Oyster and Mussel.

"Crabs and other shell-fish which abound don't pay the carriage."—*St. James's Gazette*, Nov. 5, 1886.

¶ Sometimes the name is limited to the Mollusca, and Woodward (*Mollusca* (ed. 1880), p. 28) says that this popular name, "though not quite accurate, cannot be replaced by any other epithet in common use."

**shell-flower, s.**

*Bot.*: *Chelone glabra*, a variety of *Chelone obliqua*. The corollas, which are in spikes, are tubular and inflated.

**shell-fougass, s.**

*Fort.*: A mine charged chiefly with shells, and covered with earth. [FOUGASS.]

**shell-gauge, s.**

*Ordn.*: An instrument for verifying the thickness of hollow projectiles.

**shell-gold, s.** Chips or thin laminæ of gold prepared by beating; applied to surfaces for decorative purposes.

**shell-gun, s.** A gun or cannon for throwing bombs or shells.

**shell-hook, s.**

*Ordn.*: A pair of tongs with hooks, which are inserted into the ears of a shell, and by which it is carried to the mortar.

†shell-insects, s. pl. [SHELLED-INSECTS.]

**shell-jacket, s.**

*Mil.*: An undress military jacket.

**shell-lac, s.** [SHELLAC.]

**shell-lime, s.** Lime obtained by burning sea-shells.

**shell-limestone, s.**

*Geology*:

1. *Gen.*: A limestone composed mainly of shells. A stratum of this type is at present forming in shallow water at Shell Ness, on the east of Sheppey. (*Seeley*.)

2. *Spec.*: Muschelkalk (q. v.).

**shell-marl, s.**

*Geology*: A deposit of clay, peat, and other substances mixed with shells, which collects at the bottom of lakes. In the shell-marl of certain small lakes in Scotland remains occur of the stag, the ox, the bear, the horse, the sheep, the dog, the fox, the wolf, and the cat. The beaver has been found in shell-marl also.

**shell-mounds, s. pl.**

*Anthrop.*: Kitchen-middens (q. v.).

"Outlying savages are still heaping up shell-mounds, like those of far-past Scandinavian antiquity."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 61.

**shell-out, s.** A game at billiards.

**shell-parrakeet, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Melopsittacus undulatus*, an Australian species, easily distinguished by its breast of lovely green, and back delicately banded with black and yellow. It differs essentially from all other parrots in warbling a low, continuous, and not unmelodious, something like the English Whitethroat. It breeds in confinement very readily, if properly treated. Called also Undulated and Waved Grass Parrakeet.

**shell-proof, a.** Proof against shells; impenetrable by shells; bomb-proof.

**shell-pump, s.** A sand-pump (q. v.).

**shell-road, subst.** A road, the upper stratum of which is composed of a layer of broken shells.

**shell-sand, s.** Sand consisting mainly of comminuted shells.

**shell-work, subst.** Work composed of or ornamented with shells.

shēll, v. t. & i. [SHELL, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To strip or break off the shell of; to take out of the shell; as, to shell nuts.

2. To separate from the shell; as, to shell maize.

3. To throw or hurl bomb-shells into, upon, or among; as, to shell a town.

\*B. Intransitive:

1. To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat.

"The ulcers were cured, and the scabs shelled off."—*Wiseman*.

2. To cast the shell or exterior covering.

¶ To shell out: To pay up or hand over money, &c.; as, The thieves made him shell out. (*Colloq.*)

**shell-apple, s.**

1. The common Crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra*. (*Prov. Eng.*)

2. The chaffinch. (*Prov. Eng.*)

shēll'-lâc, s. [Eng. shell(l), and lac (q. v.).]

*Chem.*: Lac purified by melting and straining through coarse cotton bags. It occurs in commerce in thin, translucent, hard flakes, varying in color from yellowish-brown to black, specific gravity, 1.139, and is soluble in alcohol, hydrochloric acid, acetic acid, potash, soda, borax, and ammonia. A bleached or white variety is prepared by dissolving crude lac in potash or soda, filtering and passing chlorine gas into the filtrate till all is precipitated; this is then collected, washed with water, slightly heated, and then twisted into sticks. Shellac is chiefly used in varnishes, lacquers, and in the manufacture of sealing-wax.

shēlled, pa. par. & a. [SHELL, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Stripped or deprived of the shell; having shed or cast the shell.

2. Provided with a shell or shells.

†shelled-insects, s. pl.

*Zoöl.*: A name sometimes given to the Crustacean group Entomostraca (q. v.), from the fact that most of its members are more or less entirely invested in a shelly envelope.

shēll'-lëss, shēll'-lëss, adj. [Eng. shell; -less.] Destitute of a shell; having no shell.

"I found a pair of tree-toads, male and female, and a large shellless snail."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 20L

shēll'-lîng, pr. par., a. & s. [SHELL, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A commercial name for groats. (*Simmonds*.)

\*shēll'-mëat, s. [Eng. shell, and meat.] Food covered with a shell, as eggs, nuts, &c.

"Shellmeats may be eaten after foul hands without any harm."—*Fuller: Holy State*, p. 386.

shēll'-lÿ, a. [Eng. shell; -y.]

1. Abounding with shells; covered with shells. (*Blackie: Lay of Highlands*, p. 18.)

2. Consisting of a shell or shells.

"Their shelly treasures and their golden coast."

*Grainger: Sulpicia*, Poem 1.

3. Of the nature of a shell.

"This membrane was entirely of the shelly nature."—*Goldsmith: Hist. Earth*, vol. iv., ch. v.

shēll'-tə, s. [See def.] An ancient Celtic language, said by Mr. C. G. Leland to be peculiar to tinkers, but extensively understood and spoken by most of the confirmed tramps and vagabonds in Great Britain. (*Academy*, Nov. 20, 1886, p. 347.)

shēll'-tēr, s. [According to Skeat a corruption of Mid. Eng. *sheldtrome* (q. v.).]

1. That which protects, defends, or covers from injury or annoyance; a protection, a defense.

"They wish the mountains now might be again

Thrown on them, as a shelter from his ire."

*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 847.

2. A place or position which affords cover or protection; cover, protection, security.

"He seeks the shelter of the crowd."

*Scott: The Chase*, 23.

**shelter-tent, s.** A small service tent, the pieces of which button together and are carried by soldiers.

shēll'-tēr, v. t. & i. [SHELTER, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To provide or supply with shelter, cover, or protection from injury, danger, or annoyance; to protect, to cover, to secure.

"To shelter thee from tempest."

*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 238.

2. To place in shelter or under cover; often with the reflexive pronoun, to botake one's self to shelter or cover. (*Lit. & fig.*)

3. To cover from notice.

"Shelter passion under friendship's name."

*Prior. (Todd)*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To take shelter; to shelter one's self.

"Come, shelter."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, ii. 2.

2. To give or afford shelter.

shēll'-tēred, a. [Eng. shelter; -ed.] Protected covered, or shut in from any thing that can injure, annoy, or incommode; especially, protected by natural or artificial means from inclement weather.

"In that sheltered cove."—*London Globe*.



**shěl'-tēr-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *shelter*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who or that which shelters, covers, or protects.

"His *shelterers* be blest."—*Wilberforce*, in *Life*, i. 186.

**shěl'-tēr-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *shelter*; *-less*.] Destitute of shelter or protection; without home or refuge.

"Now sad and *shelterless*, perhaps, she lies."

*Rowe: Jane Shore*, v.

**\*shěl'-tēr-ŷ**, *adj.* [Eng. *shelter*; *-y*.] Affording shelter.

"The warm and *sheltery* shores of Gibraltar and Barbary."—*White: Selborne*, p. 86.

**shěl-tō-pā'-sīk**, *s.* [SCHELTOPUSIK.]

**shěl'-tŷ**, **shěl'-tīe**, *subst.* [Prob. so called from *Shetland*.] A very small but strong horse in Scotland; a pony.

"On a Highland *shelty*, that does not help me much faster forward."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. iv.

**shēlve** (1), *v. t.* [Eng. *shelves*, pl. of *shelf* (q. v.).]

1. To place on a shelf or on shelves.

"The too accurate disposing or *shelving* of his books."—*Comment. on Chaucer* (1665).

2. To furnish or provide with shelves.

3. *Fig.*: To lay or put aside as out of use or unfit for active employment; to dismiss; to pass by or over.

"Seems to have suffered especially from the *shelving* process."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**shēlve** (2), *v. i.* [Orig. from Icel. *skjálgr*=wry, oblique; M. H. Ger. *schelch*; O. Dut. *schelwe*=one who squints.] To slope, to incline downward gradually, as a bank.

"There upon that *shelving* beach, the weary Trojans dragged their weary ships."—*London Globe*.

**\*shēlve**, *s.* [SHELVE, *v.*] A shelf, a ledge.

"On a crag's uneasy *shelve*."—*Keats*.

**shēlveš**, *s. pl.* [SHELF, *s.*]

**shēlv'-īng**, *a. & s.* [SHELVE (2), *v.*]

**A. As adj.**: Sloping; inclining gradually downward.

"Not cautious coasting by the *shelving* shore."

*Cowper: An Ode; Secundum Artem*.

**\*B. As subst.**: A rock or sandbank; a ledge of rocks.

"At his stern he saw

The bold Cloanthus near the *shelvings* draw."

*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, v. 219.

**shēlv'-īng**, *s.* [SHELVE (1), *v.*]

1. The act or operation of fitting up shelves, or of placing upon a shelf or shelves.

2. Materials for shelves; the shelves of a room, shop, &c., collectively.

**shēlv'-ŷ**, *adj.* [Eng. *shelv*(e); *-y*.] Shelving, sloping.

"The mountain's *shelvy* side."

*Blackie: Lays of Highlands*, p. 182.

**\*shem-er-ing**, *s.* [SHIMMER, *v.*] An imperfect light, a glimmering.

**Shēm'-ite**, *s.* [Eng. *Shem*; *-ite*.] A descendant of Shem, the eldest son of Noah.

**Shē-mīt'-īc**, **Shēm'-it-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *Shemit*(e); *-ic*, *-ish*.] The same as SEMITIC (q. v.).

**Shēm'-it-īsm**, *s.* [SEMITISM.]

**\*shēnd**, **scend-en**, **schend-en**, *v. trans.* [A. S. *scendan*, *scyndan*; O. Dut. *schenden*; O. H. Ger. *scendan*, *scentan*, from A. S. *sceand*, *scand*, *sceond*, *scond*=disgrace; Goth. *skanda*; O. H. Ger. *scanda*, *scanta*.]

1. To disgrace, to degrade, to blame, to reproach, to revile, to put to shame.

"The famous name of knighthood fowly *shend*."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vi. 35.

2. To injure, to damage, to hurt, to destroy.

"Loss of time *shendeth* us."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,442.

3. To surpass, to overpower.

"That did excell

The rest, so far as Cynthia doth *shend*

The lesser starres."

*Spenser: Prothalamion*, 122.

**\*shēnd'-fūl**, *a.* [English *shend*; *-ful*(l).] Ignominious, disgraceful.

**\*shēnd'-fūl-lŷ**, **\*shend-ful-liche**, *adv.* [Eng. *shendful*; *-ly*.] In an ignominious or disgraceful manner.

**\*shēnd'-fūl-nēss**, *s.* [English *shendful*; *-ness*.] Ignominy, disgracefulness.

**\*shēnd'-nēss**, **\*ssend-nesse**, *s.* [English *shend*; *-ness*.] Disgrace, ruin, ignominy.

"Wyth *ssendness* inou."

*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 342.

**\*shēnd'-ship**, **\*schend-schepe**, **\*schen-schepe**, **\*schen-schipe**, *s.* [Eng. *shend*; *-ship*.] Ignominy, disgrace, ruin.

"If a man norrische long heer it is *schenschipe* to him."—*Wycliffe: 1 Corinth*, xi.

**shēnt**, *pa. par. or a.* [SHEND.]

**shē'-ōl**, *s.* [Heb. *sheol*=a subterranean cavern, from *shaal*=to be hollow.]

*Jewish Belief*: The place of the dead. For its use in the A. V. see HADES, 2., and HELL, 2. (1). In the R. V. the word "Sheol" is generally left untranslated in the text, while "grave" is put in the margin. For instance, in Ps. ix, 17, "The wicked shall be turned into hell" (A. V.), becomes, "The wicked shall return to Sheol" (R. V.).

**shēp'-ard-ite**, *s.* [After C. U. Shepard; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A name given by Haidinger to a mineral substance found in a meteorite by Shepard, and supposed by him to be a sesquisulphide of chromium.

**\*shepen**, **\*schipne**, **\*shepne**, *s.* [A. S. *scypen*.] A stable, a stall.

**shēp'-hērd**, **\*schep-herd**, *s.* [A. S. *sceáphyrde*=a keeper of sheep; from *sceáp*=a sheep, and *heorde*, *hyrde*=a keeper.]

1. *Lit.*: A man employed in the tending, feeding, and guarding of sheep.

2. *Figur.*: A pastor; one who exercises spiritual care over a district, community, or congregation.

**shepherd-god**, *s.* A name applied to Pan.

"Anon he stained the thick and spongy sod

With wine in honor of the *shepherd-god*."

*Keats: Endymion*, i. 229.

**Shepherd Kings**, *s. pl.* The chiefs of a nomadic tribe of Arabs, who established themselves in Lower Egypt some 2,000 years B. C. Manetho says they reigned 511 years, Eratosthenes says 470 years, Africanus, 284 years, Eusebius, 103 years. Some say they extended over five dynasties, some over three, some limit their sway to one; some give the name of only one monarch, some of four, and others of six. Bunsen places them B. C. 1639; Lepsius, B. C. 1842; others, B. C. 1900 or 2000.

**shepherd's bag**, **shepherd's purse**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Capsella bursa-pastoris*.

**†shepherd's beard**, *s.* [SHEEP'S-BEARD.]

**shepherd's club**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Verbascum thapsus*.

**shepherd's cress**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Teesdalia nudicaulis*. (*Prior*.)

**shepherd's crook**, *subst.* A sheepphook. A long staff with an iron crook fixed on its upper end. It is used by shepherds to catch or hold sheep.

**shepherd's dog**, **sheep-dog**, *s.*

*Zoölogy*: A popular name for many varieties of *Canis familiaris* used to tend and drive sheep. The English Shepherd's-dog has a longish head, with a sharp muzzle, and good breadth over the forehead; his ears are slightly raised, and his coat is short and woolly; tail usually long and bushy; he is less faithful and sagacious than the Colley. [COLLIE, *s.*, 1. 2.] The Drover's Dog is larger and stronger, and has usually a strain of Mastiff blood. Special breeds of Sheep-dogs are found on the European Continent.

**shepherd's knot**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Potentilla tormentilla*.

**shepherd's myrtle**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Ruscus aculeatus*.

**shepherd's needle**, *s.*

*Bot.*: (1) *Scandix pecten*; (2) the genus *Geranium*. (*Bullein*.)

**shepherd's plaid**, *s.*

1. A kind of small check pattern in cloth, woven with black and white warp and weft.

2. A kind of woolen cloth, woven in this pattern, and generally made into shepherd's plaids, and often into trousers, &c.

**shepherd's pouch**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Capsella bursa-pastoris*.

**shepherd's purse**, *s.*

*Bot.*: (1) *Capsella bursa-pastoris*; (2) the genus *Thlaspi*.

**shepherd's rod**, **shepherd's staff**, *s.*

*Botany*: \*(1) *Dipsacus sylvestris*; (2) *D. pilosus*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

**shepherd's tartan**, *s.* [SHEPHERD'S PLAID.]

**shepherd's watch**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Anagallis arvensis*.

**shepherd's weather-glass**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Anagallis arvensis*.

**shēp'-hērd**, *v. t.* [SHEPHERD, *s.*]

1. To tend or guide, as a shepherd.

2. To attend or wait on; to gallant.

**shēp'-hērd-ēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *shephera*; *-ess*.] A woman who tends sheep; a rural lass.

"No *shepherdess*, but Flora

Peering in April's front."

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

**shēp'-hēr-dī-a**, *s.* [Named after Mr. John Shepherd, curator of the Liverpool Botanical Garden.] *Bot.* A genus of Elæagnaceæ. Small dioecious shrubs from North America. *Shepherdia canadensis* is covered with rusty scales.

**shēp'-hērd-īsh**, *adj.* [English *shepherd*; *-ish*.] Resembling a shepherd; suiting or becoming a shepherd; rural, pastoral, rustic.

"He would have drawn her elder sister, esteemed her match for beauty, in her *shepherdish* attire."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

**shēp'-hērd-īsm**, *subst.* [Eng. *shepherd*; *-ism*.] Pastoral life or occupation.

**shēp'-hērd-līng**, *s.* [Eng. *shepherd*; dim. suff. *-ling*.] A young shepherd.

"Let each young *shepherdling*,

Walk by, or stop his ear, the whilst I sing."

*Brown: Britannias Pastorals*, i. 2.

**\*shēp'-hērd-lŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *shepherd*; *-ly*.] Pastoral, rural; belonging to, or becoming a shepherd. (*Jer. Taylor*.)

**\*shēps'-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *shap*(e); *-ster*.] One who shapes; a sempstress. (*Withal*.)

**shēp'-wāy**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See ¶.)

\*¶ *Court of Shepway*:

*Eng. Law*: A court formerly held before the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports to hear appeals from those ports which had separate franchises. The civil jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports was abolished by 18 & 19 Vict., c. 48.

**shēr'-ard-ī-a**, *subst.* [Named by Dillenius after James Sherard, a botanist, who had botanical gardens at Eltham, Kent. (*Loudon*.) Named by Dillenius after his patron, William Sherard, LL. D. (1659-1728), consul at Smyrna. (*Paxton, &c.*) The two Sherards were brothers.]

*Bot.*: Field-madder; a genus of Galiaceæ. Calyx funnel-shaped; stamens four; fruit crowned with the calyx. There is a single species, *Sherardia arvensis*, a small slender-branched and spreading plant, having a small sessile umbel of pale blue flowers.

**shēr'-bēt**, *s.* [Arab. *sharbat*=a draught, a drink, a beverage, from *shariba*=he drank.] An eastern cooling drink, made of fruit juices diluted with water, and variously sweetened and flavored.

"Whene'er, at Haram hours,

I take him cool *sherbets* and flowers."

*Moore: Fire-Worshippers*.

**shērd**, *s.* [SHARD.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A fragment. (Obsolete, except in the compound pot-*sherd*.)

2. *Hort. (pl.)*: The fragments of pottery employed by gardeners to drain their flower pots.

**shē-reēf'**, **schē-rīf'**, **shē-rīf'** (1), **sher-rife**, *s.* [ARAB.]

1. A descendant of Muhammed through his daughter Fatima and Hassan Ibn Ali.

2. A prince or ruler, the chief magistrate of Mecca.

**shēr'-īf** (2), **\*sche-rif**, **\*sher-eve**, **\*she-rife**, **\*she-reyve**, **\*shi-riffe**, **\*sherife**, **\*shrieve**, *subst.* [A. S. *scir-gerēfa*=a shire-reeve, from *scir*=a shire (q. v.), and *gerēfa*=a reeve (q. v.).]

*Law*: The chief officer of a shire or a county, to whom is entrusted the execution of the laws, the serving of judicial writs and processes, and the preservation of the peace.

¶ (1) In the United States the sheriff is either elected by the legislature or the citizens, or appointed and commissioned by the executive of the state. The office is almost exclusively ministerial. The sheriff in person or by deputy executes civil and criminal process throughout the county, has charge of the jail and prisoners, attends courts, and keeps the peace. His judicial authority is generally confined to ascertaining damages on writs of inquiry, &c.

(2) In England the sheriff is the chief officer of the Crown in every county or shire, to whom the charge of the county is committed by letters patent. He is appointed (except in the case of London and the county of Middlesex) by the Crown out of three names submitted for each county by the judge who goes on circuit. [PRICKING, ¶.] Unless specially exempted, or in case of legal disability, the person nominated is bound under penalty to serve the office. As keeper of the peace, the sheriff is the first man in the county, and during his year of office is superior in rank to any nobleman in the county. He is specially intrusted with the execution of the law and the preservation of the peace in his county, for which purposes he has at his disposal the whole civil force of the county. [POSSE COMITATUS.] Personally the sheriff performs only such duties as are purely honorary, as attendance upon the judges on

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



circuit, or duties of dignity or public importance, as presiding over elections and the holding of county meetings. The ordinary functions, such as execution of writs, &c., are discharged through an under-sheriff, so called to distinguish him from the sheriff, who is often popularly known as the High-sheriff.

(3) In Scotland the sheriff is a law officer whose functions seem to have been originally, like those of the sheriffs in England, mainly executive, but who now is judge in a county court. At one time the office was hereditary; but this arrangement was abolished by 20 Geo. II., c. 43, s. 20, and it is now in the appointment of the Crown. While the heritable jurisdiction lasted, the sheriff was allowed to appoint one or more substitutes, and the privilege still continues. Nearly all the sheriffs are now practicing lawyers resident in Edinburgh, sheriff-substitutes acting for them as local judges in the several counties. In civil matters the latter can deal with actions regarding damage done by undue exercise of the rights of property, actions on debt or obligations, small debts under £12, &c.; an appealing from the sheriff-substitute to the sheriff himself without new pleadings; and from the latter, with fresh pleadings, to the court of session. The sheriff-substitute can also try criminal cases when a conviction will not involve more than two years' imprisonment. The lord-lieutenant of a Scotch county sometimes receives the honorary title of sheriff-principal.

**sheriff-clerk, s.** In Scotland, the clerk of the sheriff's court, who has charge of the records. He registers the judgments of the court, and issues them to the proper parties.

**sheriff-officer, subst.** In Scotland, an officer connected with the sheriff's court, who is charged with arrests, the serving of processes, and the like.

**\*sheriff-tooth, s.** A tenure by the service of providing entertainment for the sheriff at his county courts; a common tax formerly levied for the sheriff's diet. (*Wharton*.)

**shēr'-iff-āl-tý, shēr'-iff-dòm, shēr'-iff-ship, shēr'-iff-wick, s.** [Eng. *sheriff*; -*alty*, -*dom*, -*ship*, -*wick*.] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff; shrievalty.

"Not only writs or orders were sent to the nobility and clergy in the several *sheriffwicks* and *bailiwicks*, but to the commons, to assemble and take into consideration how to redress grievances, and support the public expenses."—*Bolingbroke: Dissertation upon Parties*

**shēr'-riffe, s.** [SHERIFF.]

**sherris-sack, s.** Sherry.

"A good *sherris-sack* hath a two-fold operation in it: it ascends me into the brain."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 3.*

**shēr'-rý, subst.** [From the town of Xeres, near Cadiz, in Spain, whence it was brought. The original form of the word was *sherris*, the final *s* of which was dropped from a mistaken idea that it was the plural ending, as in the case of *pea* for *pease*, &c.]

1. *Comm.*: A favorite Spanish white wine, prepared from small white grapes grown in the province of Andalusia, those which furnish the better qualities being cultivated in the vineyards of Xeres. In the manufacture of sherry the grapes are not gathered until they are quite ripe, and the fermentation is continued until nearly all the sugar has been converted into alcohol. At first it is of a pale straw color, but it darkens with age. Sherries may be divided into natural, containing from 20 to 26 per cent. of proof spirit, and fortified, containing from 30 to 40 per cent.; the reason given for the addition of so much spirit is that the wine will not otherwise stand the voyage. Sherry is not adulterated to any great extent, but many of the cheap sherries are mixtures of low-classed sherries with ordinary white wine, the strength being increased by the addition of alcohol.

2. *Pharm.*: Sherry is used in many of the wines of the pharmacopœia, as *Vinum ferri*, &c.

**sherry-cobbler, subst.** Sherry, sugar, and iced water sucked up through a straw.

**shēr'-rý-väl-liēs, s. pl.** [A corrupt. of French *chevalier*=a horseman.] Pantaloon of thick cloth or leather worn buttoned round each leg over other pantaloon when riding.

**\*shērtē, s.** [SHIRT.]

**\*shete, v. t.** [SHOOT, *v.*]

**shēth, subst.** [Perhaps connected with *sheath* (q. v.).]

*Agric.*: That portion of a plow, sometimes called the post or standard, which is attached at its upper end to the beam and at points below affords places of attachment for the share, mold-board, and land-side in ordinary plows. In shovel-plows it fills a similar function as the part to which the share or shovel is secured.

**Shēt'-land, s.** [See def.]

1. *Geog.*: A group of about 100 islands, twenty-three of which are inhabited, lying to the northeast of Scotland.

2. *Zoöl.*: A Shetland-pony (q. v.).

"A tricky *Shetland*, who goes through a 'piece' with the big gray."—*London Daily News*.

**Shetland-pony, s.**

*Zoöl.*: A very small variety of the Horse (q. v.), with flowing manes and tails, peculiar to Shetland. They are very strong, and capable of enduring great fatigue, but do not average more than eight hands in height.

**Shēt'-land-ēr, s.** [Eng. *Shetland*; -*er*.] A native or inhabitant of Shetland. (*Chambers' Cyclop.*, viii. 678.)

**\*shette, \*shet, v. t.** [SHUT.]

**sheugh** (*gh* guttural), *s.* [Cf. Ger. *schacht*=the shaft of a mine.] A ditch, a stank, an open drain. (*Scotch*.)

"And a' the bonny engines, and wheels, and the coves, and *sheughs*, down at Glanwithershins."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xlv.

**shew, shewed, shewn, &c.** [SHOW, SHOWED, SHOWN, &c.]

**shew-bread, s.** [SHOW-BREAD.]

**\*shew-el, \*shew-elle, s.** [Prob. from *shew*=show.] An example; something held up to give warning of danger (*Nares*); a scarecrow (*Trench*).

"So are these bug-bears of opinions brought by great clearkes into the world to serve as *shewelles*, to keep them from those faults, whereto else the vanitie of the world, and weakness of senses, might pull them."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 263.

**shew'-ēr (ew as ō), s.** [Eng. *shew*; -*er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who shows.

2. *Scots Law*: A person named by the court in jury cases, usually on the suggestion of the parties, to accompany the six viewers when a view is allowed. [VIEWER.]

**shews, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] (See extract.)

"And other trees which demand most attention shall be covered with a substance called *shews*, being the refuse of a flaxmill."—*Scott: Prose Works* (1843), xxi. 142.

**shēy'-tan, s.** [Arab.] A Mohammedan name for the devil, or a devil.

**shī'-āh, s.** [SHIITE.]

**shīb'-bō-lēth, s.** [Heb.=] (1) an ear of corn; (2) a river, from *shābal*=to increase, to grow, to flow.]  
1. A word used as a test or criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites, the former, through not being able to pronounce the letter *sh*, pronouncing the word as *sibboleth* (Judges xii.).

"So many died  
Without reprieve adjudg'd to death,  
For want of well pronouncing *shibboleth*."  
*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 289.

2. *Fig.*: The criterion, test, or watchword of a party; that which distinguishes one party from another, usually some peculiarity in things of little importance.

"Opportunism survived as the *shibboleth* of a faction."  
—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**shide, \*shyde, \*schide, s.** [A. S. *scide*; cogn. with Icel. *skidh*; Ger. *scheid*. From the same root as *sheath* and *shed*, and a doublet of *skid*.] A piece split off; a splinter; a billet of wood.

"Beams of ash, and *shides* of okes."  
*Phaer: Translation of Virgil*.

**shie, v. & s.** [SHY, *v.*]

**shiēl, subst.** [SHEAL.] A shed; a small cottage. (*Scotch*.)

"The swallows jinkling round my *shiel*,  
Amuse me at my spinning wheel."  
*Burns: Bess and her Spinning Wheel*.

**shiēl, v. t.** [A variant of *shell* (q. v.).] To take out of the shell or husk; to shell.

**shiēld, \*schelde, \*shelde, \*shilda, s.** [A. S. *scild*, *sceld*=a shield; cogn. with Dut. *schild*; Icel. *skjöldr*, pl. *skildir*; Dan. *skiöld*; Sw. *sköld*; Goth. *skildus*; Ger. *schild*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: A broad piece of defensive armor, borne on the arm or before the body; a buckler. Shields were of various forms and sizes, triangular, square, round, oval, &c., and were made of leather, or of wood covered with leather. They formed a good defense against arrows, darts, spears, &c., but are, of course, useless against rifle-bullets.

"His pond'rous *shield*,  
Ethereal temper, massy, large, and round,  
Behind him cast."  
*Milton: P. L.*, i. 284.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Anything which protects, defends, or shelters; a defense, a protection, a shield.

"His truth shall be thy *shield*."—*Psalms* xci. 4.

(2) One who defends or protects; a defender, a protector.

"Fear not, Abram; I am thy *shield* and thy exceeding great reward."—*Genesis* xv. 1.

(3) A spot more or less resembling or suggesting a shield. (*Spenser*.)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Botany*:

(1) (*Pl.*): The reproductive bodies of lichens; apothecia.

(2) A broad table-like process in the flowers of *Stapelia*, &c.

2. *Her.*: The escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms. Shields, except in the case of single ladies and widows, by whom the lozenge shape only is used, are of various forms.

3. *Husbandry*: A fender-plate attached to the share of a corn-plow to keep clods from rolling onto the young plant.

4. *Mining, &c.*: A framework for protecting a miner in working an adit; it is pushed forward as the work progresses.

**shield-bearer, s.** A young man who carried his master's shield.

**shield-bugs, s. pl.**

*Entom.*: The family Scutata. They owe their scientific and popular name to the large size of the scutellum.

**shield-fern, s.**

*Bot.*: The genus *Aspidium*.

**shield-shaped, a.** Having the form or figure of a shield; scutate (q. v.).

**\*shield-ship, s.**

*Naut.*: A vessel of war carrying movable shields to protect the heavy guns except at the moment of firing. Superseded by the turret-ship (q. v.).

**shield-slater, s.**

*Zoöl.*: Cassidina, a genus of Cursorial Isopoda.

**shield-tail, s.**

*Zoöl.*: Any individual of the Uropeltidae (q. v.).

**shiēld, \*schelde, \*schilde, \*shilde, verb trans.** [SHIELD, *s.*]

1. To cover, defend, or protect with or as with a shield; to shelter or protect from anything hurtful or annoying.

"Heaven *shield* your grace from woe."  
*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

\*2. To ward off.

"Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations, into the sweet soil of Europe, they brought with them their usual weeds, fit to *shield* the cold to which they had been inured."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

\*3. To forbid, to forbend, to avert.

"God *shilde* that he died sodenly."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,427.

**shiēld'-lēss, a.** [Eng. *shield*, *s.*; -*less*.] Destitute of a shield; unprotected.

**shiēld'-lēss-lý, adv.** [Eng. *shieldless*; -*ly*.] In a shieldless manner; without protection.

**shiēld'-lēss-nēss, s.** [English *shieldless*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being shieldless or unprotected.

**shiēl'-īng, s.** [SHEALING.]

**shíft, \*schifte, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *sciftan*, *scyftan*=to divide; cogn. with Dut. *schiften*=to divide, separate, turn; Icel. *skipta*=to part, share, divide, shift, change; Sw. *skifta*=to divide, change, shift; Dan. *skifte*=to divide, shift; *skifte*=a division, an exchange; Icel. *skipti*=a division, an exchange, a shift; *skifa*=to cut in pieces; *skifa*=a slice; Dan. *skive*; Sw. *skifva*.]

A. *Transitive*:

\*1. To divide, to part, to distribute.

"To which God of his bountee wolde *shíft*  
Corones two, of floures wel smelling."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, v. 15,681.

2. To separate; to put asunder or apart; to remove.

"Hastilich he *schifte* him."—*Piers Plowman*, xx. 166.

3. To get rid of.

"Mercy also, as well as she could, did what she could to *shíft* them."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

4. To transfer to another; as to *shíft* the blame.

5. To move or transfer from one place to another.

"The skiff she mark'd lay tossing sore,  
And *shífted* oft her stooping side."  
*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, i. 14.

6. To change in position.

"We'll *shíft* our ground."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 5.

7. To change, as clothes.

"I would advise you to *shíft* a shirt."  
*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 2.

bóil, bóy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, þis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün: -tion. -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



\*8. To dress in fresh clothes.

"As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience to shift me."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., v. 5.*

**B. Intransitive:**

\*1. To divide, to distribute.

"God clepeth folk to him in sondry wise,  
And everich hath of God a propre gift,  
Som this, som that, as that him liketh shift."  
*Chaucer. C. T., 5,687.*

2. To move; to change place or position; as, The wind shifts. (Used also in this sense in Music.) [SHIFT, s., II. 4.]

3. To change; to give place to other things; to pass into a different form, state, or the like.

"The sixth age  
Shifts into the lean and slippered pantaloons."  
*Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.*

\*4. To digress.

"Thou hast shifted out of thy tale into telling me of the fashion."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado, iii. 3.*

5. To change dress, and, particularly, the under garments.

"She begs you just would turn you while she shifts."  
*Young: Satires, vi. 42.*

\*6. To practice indirect methods.

"All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to shift than to resolve by their distinctions."—*Raleigh.*

7. To resort to expedients; to adopt such and such a course in time of difficulty; to contrive, to manage, to fare.

"These beasts range in the night for their prey, and if they should meet with me in the dark, how should I shift then?"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. i.*

¶ 1. To shift about: To change about from side to side; to vacillate.

2. To shift off:

(1) To put away; to disengage or disencumber one's self of.

(2) To defer, to delay; to put off, to postpone.

shift, \*shifte, s. [SHIFT, v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A moving or changing of place; a move.

"With other two shifts of the camp the contract was completed."—*Field, April 4, 1885.*

2. A change; a substitution of one thing for another.

"Fortune in her shift and change of mood."  
*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.*

3. A change of clothing; applied specifically to a change of underclothing; a woman's under garment, a chemise.

4. A turning from one thing or resource to another; hence, an expedient tried in time of difficulty; a contrivance, a resource, a plan.

"But in the autumn of 1691 all these shifts were exhausted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.*

5. A mean or petty refuge; a last resource or expedient; a trick to escape detection, evil or responsibility; fraud, trickery.

"Guilty thou art of murder and of theft . . .  
Guilty of treason, forgery, and shifts."  
*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 920.*

6. A squad or turn of men to take a spell of work at stated intervals; the working time of such squad or relay of men; a spell or turn of work; as, a day-shift and a night-shift. A double shift or single shift indicates two sets or one set of men to a work. A three-turn shift consists of three relays, working eight hours each.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Agric.*: An alteration or variation in the succession of crops; as, a three years' shift, a four years' shift. [ROTATION, ¶ 4.]

2. *Build.*: A mode of arranging the tiers of plates, bricks, timbers, planking, &c., so that the joints of adjacent rows shall not coincide.

3. *Mining Eng.*: A fault or dislocation, accompanied by depression of one portion, destroying the continuity; a slip.

4. *Music*: A change of the position of the hand in violin playing, by which the first finger of the player has to temporarily become the nut. Shifts are complete changes of four notes; thus, the first shift on the violin is when the first finger is on A of the first string; the second shift, when it is on D above. The intermediate points on which the finger can be placed are called positions.

¶ To make shift: [MAKE, v., ¶ 30.]

\*shift-got, a. Got or gained by shifts or tricks.

"The ding-thrift heire his shift-got summe mispent,  
Comes drooping like a pennyless penitent."  
*Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 5.*

shift'-a-ble, a. [Eng. shift; -able.] Capable of being shifted, moved, or changed.

shift'-ēr, s. [Eng. shift; -er.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: One who shifts or changes; as, a scene-shifter.

2. *Fig.*: One who plays tricks or practices artifice; a trickster.

"They have so little  
As well may free them from the name of shifters."  
*Beaum. & Flct.: Bloody Brother, iv. 2.*

**II. Technically:**

1. *Knitting-machine*: One of the beardless needles (or awns, as they have no eyes) which, by suitable mechanism under the control of their attendant, operate to disengage the outer loops of the course and put them on the next inner or the next outer needles for narrowing or widening.

2. *Naut.*: A person employed to assist the ship's cook in washing, steeping, and shifting the salt provisions.

shifter-bar, s.

*Knitting-machine*: A bar having stops or projections, whose office it is to stop one needle-carrier bolt while they lift the other.

shift'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [SHIFT, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Changing place or position.

"Others steer'd, or turn'd the sails,  
To receive the shifting gales."  
*Cowper: Procedure of Divine Love.*

2. Resorting from one expedient to another; fickle, changeable, vacillating.

C. *As substantive*:

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act or state of removing or changing; change, removal.

"Hereby it is clear, that the godly fathers, and bishops in olde times, misliked much this shiftinge of matters to Rome."—*Jewell: Works, p. 166.*

2. The act of having recourse to equivocal expedients or shifts; evasion, artifice, trickery.

**II. Naut.**: The parting of tackle-blocks which have been pulled together.

shifting-bar, s.

*Print.*: A cross-bar removably dovetailed into a chase. Shifting-bars are generally used in the imposition of oddments. [ODDMENT, 2.]

shifting-beach, s. A beach of gravel liable to be moved or shifted by the action of the sea or a current.

shifting-center, s. The same as METACENTER (q. v.).

shifting-gauge, s. An adjustable gauge.

shifting-plank, s.

*Ordn.*: An oaken plank, used, in conjunction with the rollers, blocks, and other implements, for shifting cannon from one level to another.

shifting-rail, s.

*Vehicles*: An upper rail or lazy-back to a carriage, removable at pleasure.

shifting-sand (or sands), subst. Loose-moving sand; a quicksand.

shifting (or secondary) use, s.

*Law*: [USE, s.]

shif't'-ing-lý, adv. [Eng. shifting; -ly.] In a shifting manner; by shifts and changes; with deceit or evasion.

shif't'-lëss, a. [Eng. shift; -less.] Destitute of expedients; having no expedients or resources; unable to shift for one's self.

"To shield the shiftless people around him from the results of their own imprudence and improvidence."—*Scribner's Magazine, Dec., 1878, p. 287.*

shif't'-lëss-lý, adverb. [Eng. shift; -less.] In a shiftless manner.

shif't'-lëss-nëss, s. [Eng. shiftless; -ness.] The quality or state of being shiftless.

shif't'-ý, a. [Eng. shift; -y.]

1. Inclined to shift or change; changeable; shifting.

2. Full of shifts; fertile in expedients or resources; well able to shift for one's self.

3. *In a bad sense*: Full of shifts, tricks or evasions; given to shifting or trickery.

Shî'-ite, s. & a. [Arab. shiah = a party, a faction, a number of separatists.]

A. *As substantive*:

*Mohammedanism (pl.)*: One of the two great divisions of Mohammedans. They reject the Sunna, or body of tradition regarding the prophet, while this is accepted by the Sunnites, or Sonnites. They assert that Mohammed, before his death, named his adopted son Ali to the Caliphate, and therefore

reject Abu Bekr, Omar, and Othman, the first three caliphs who held the dignity before Ali's election. Persia is the leading Shiite nation, and one source of its often being at variance with Turkey is that the latter power is Sunnite. Many Shiites exist also in India, though the Sunnites are there more numerous.

B. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to the party described under A.

shî-kâr'-reë, shë-kâr'-rý, s. [Hind. shikari.] A native attendant hunter; hence a sportsman generally.

shîlf, s. [Ger. schilf = sedge.] Straw. (*Prov.*)

shîll, v. t. [Icel. skjól; Danish skjal = a shelter, protection.] To put under cover, to shield. (*Prov.*)

shîl-lê'-lah, shîl-lâ'-lah, shîl-lâ'-lý, s. [From Shillelagh, a barony in the county Wicklow, famous for its oaks.] An oak or blackthorn sapling, used as a cudgel. (*Irish.*)

"One civilized nation clutches its shillelagh when another trails its coat."—*London Echo.*

shîll'-ing, \*shill-yng, \*shyll-ing, subst. [A. S. scilling, scylling; cogn. with Dut. schelling; Icel. skillingr; Dan. & Sw. skilling; Goth. skillinggs; Ger. schilling, from the same root as Icel. skilja = to divide; Dan. skille; cf. Sw. skiljemynt; Dan. skillemynt (from skilja, skille = to divide, and mynt = coin); and Ger. scheidemünze (from scheiden = to divide, and münze = coin), all meaning small change.]

*Numis.*: A British coin of currency and account, now equal in value to twelve pennies, or to  $\frac{1}{20}$  of the pound sterling = 24.3 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents American currency. It has varied considerably in value at different times, from four pennies to twenty pence. In 1560 the pound troy was coined into sixty shillings, in 1600 into sixty-two shillings, and by the Act, 56 George III., it was ordered to be coined into sixty-six shillings, which is the rate at which shillings are now struck. The term shilling was also applied to a weight equivalent to the twentieth part of a pound; thus, the statute of Henry II., A. D. 1266, decreed that "if the corn be at twopenne a quarter, the farthing loaf shall weigh six pounds sixteen shillings," i. e., six pounds and  $\frac{1}{16}$  of a pound. The shilling is a monetary term yet current in this country; although no coin of that denomination is now issued. Owing to the fluctuation of monetary values during the organized existence of the colonial governments, the shilling as a constituent part of a pound acquired in different sections a varying value. Thus in some of the colonies the pound depreciated to a value = \$3.33; hence the shilling was  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a dollar, or 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ ¢; in others it was still less, being valued at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; in still others = 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and in some others it equaled 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

shilling-dreadful, s. A short novel, of a sensational character, published in one volume, and sold for a shilling. (*Eng.*)

"Mr. Stevenson is writing another shilling-dreadful."—*Athenæum, Nov. 14, 1885, p. 638.*

shîl'-lý-shâl-lý, shîll-shalli, v. i. [A reduplication of shall I. and hence = shall I, shall I not?] To act in an irresolute or undecided manner; to hesitate.

shîl'-lý-shâl-lý, \*shill-I-shall-I, adv. & subst. [SHILLYSHALLY, v.]

A. *As adv.*: In an irresolute or hesitating manner.

"I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when I make, I keep it; I don't stand shill-I-shall-I then; if I say't, I'll do't."—*Congreve: Way of the World.*

B. *As subst.*: Foolish trifling, irresolution.

shîl'-pët, shîl'-pît, a. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Weak, washy, insipid. (*Scotch.*)

2. Of a sickly, white color; feeble-looking.

shî'-lôh, s. [Heb. = rest.]

*Bible*: A word used in the Old Testament in connection with the death-bed of Jacob, and variously translated as referring to (1) the Savior; (2) the City Shiloh, or (3) its literal meaning, rest, peace.

shî'-lý, adv. [SHYLY.]

shîm, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Mach.*: A thin piece of metal placed between two parts to make a fit. It is sometimes used in adjusting the parts of a journal-box to the crank-pin or wrist either in the original fitting or in taking up lost motion.

2. *Stone-working*: One of the plates in a jumper-hole to fill out a portion of the thickness not occupied by the wedges or feathers.

3. *Agric.*: A shallow plow for breaking the surface of land and killing weeds.

shîm'-mër, \*shîm'-ër, v. i. [A. S. scymrian; frequent. from scîman, scîmian = to shine; scîma = a light, brightness; cogn. with Dutch schemeren; Sw. skimra; Ger. schimmern.] To emit a tremulous light; to gleam, to glisten.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wët, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôh, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



**shim'-mēr, s.** [SHIMMER, *v.*] A tremulous light or gleam.

**shin, \*shine, \*shyn, s.** [A. S. *scina*, cogn. with Dut. *scheen*; Sw. *sken-ben*=shin-bone; Dan. *skinne-been*; Ger. *schiene*; O. H. Ger. *scina*, *scena*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The forepart of the leg between the ankle and the knee, applied especially to the human leg; the forepart of the crural bone. [TIBIA.] "Nay, I shall ne'er beware of my own wit, till I break my shins against it."—*Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, ii. 4.

2. *Rail. Eng.*: A fish-plate.

**shin-bone, s.** The bone of the shin; the tibia.

"I find I'm but hurt in the leg, a dangerous kick on the skin-bone."—*Beaum. & Flet.*: *Honest Man's Fortune*, ii. 1.

**shin-boot, s.**

*Manège*: A horse-boot having a long leather shield to protect the shin of a horse from being injured by the opposite foot; used on trotting horses.

**shin-hopple, s.**

*Bot.*: The hobble-bush.

**shin-leaf, s.**

*Bot.*: *Pyrola elliptica*.

**shin-plaster, s.** A bank-note, especially one of a low denomination; a piece of paper-money. According to Bartlett, from an old soldier of the Revolutionary period having used a quantity of worthless paper currency as plasters for a wounded leg.

**shin-rapper, s.** One who disables a horse by a blow on the splint-bone.

"Every great stable in England had the fear of the poisoner, the *shin-rapper*, and the nobbler constantly in view."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**shin, *v. i. & t.*** [SHIN, *s.*]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To climb up a tree by means of the hands and legs alone; to swarm. (Usually followed by *up*.)

2. To borrow money. (*Slang.*)

**B. Trans.:** To climb by embracing with the arms and legs, and pulling one's self up; to swarm up.

**\*shin'-dle, s.** [Lat. *scindula* = a wooden tile, from *scindo*=to cut, to cleave, to split; Ger. *schindel*.]

1. A shingle. [SHINGLE (1).]

"Cornelius Nepos writeth, that the housen in Rome were no otherwise covered over head but with *shindles*."—*P. Holland*; *Pliny*, bk. xvi., ch. x.

2. A roofing slate.

**\*shin'-dle, *v. t.*** [SHINDLE, *s.*] To cover or roof with shingles.

**shin'-dý, s.** [Etym. doubtful. Leland suggests a derivation from the Gipsy *chingaree* or *chindi*=a quarrel.]

1. A row, a spree. (*Slang.*)

"Hear them for miles kicking up their wild *shindy*."—*Barham*: *Ingoldsby Legends*; *Ingoldsby Penance*.

2. A liking, a fancy.

3. The same as SHINTY (q. v.).

**shine, \*schine, \*schyne, \*shyne** (pa. t. *\*shined, \*schone, \*schoon*; *\*shoon, shone*, pa. par. *\*shinen, shone*), *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *scinan* (pa. t. *scán*, pa. par. *scinen*); cogn. with Dut. *schijnen*; Icel. *skína*; Dan. *skinne*; Sw. *skina*; Goth. *skeinan*; Ger. *scheinen*.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To emit rays of light; to give light; to gleam; to beam with steady radiance.

"The moon shines bright."

*Shakesp.*: *Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

2. To be bright; to glitter; to be brilliant.

"But all thing, which that *shineth* as the gold, Ne is no gold, as I have herd it told."

*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 16,429.

3. To be gay or splendid; to be beautiful.

4. To be eminent or conspicuous.

"A quality wherein, they say, you *shine*."

*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, iv. 7.

5. To be noticeably visible or apparent; to be prominent.

"Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person *shined*."

*Milton*: *On his Deceased Wife*.

**B. Transitive:** To cause to shine or be bright. (*Vulgar.*)

¶ To *shine* is a steady emission of light; to *glitter* is an unsteady emission of light, occasioned by the reflection on transparent or bright bodies. The sun and moon *shine* whenever they make their appearance; but a set of diamonds *glitter* by the irregular refraction of the light on them. *Shine* specifies no degree of light, it may be barely sufficient to render itself visible, or it may be a very strong degree of light; *glare* on the contrary denotes the highest possible degree of light; the sun frequently *glares*, when it *shines* only at intervals; and all naked light, the strength of which is diminished by any shade, will produce a *glare*.

¶ To *cause the face to shine*:

*Script.*: To be propitious.

**shīne, s.** [SHINE, *v.*]

\*1. The state of shining; brilliancy, brightness, splendor, luster.

"And careless eye the blood that dims its *shīne*."

*Byron*: *Corsair*, i. 2.

\*2. Fair weather; sunshine.

"Remember me in *shīne* and shower,

In sorrow and in glee."

*Praed*: *Remember Me*.

3. A row, a quarrel. (In this sense perhaps a corruption of *shindy*, q. v.) (*Slang.*)

"There's mostly a *shīne* of a Sunday evening."—*H. Kingsley*: *Ravenshoe*, ch. xli.

¶ (1) To *kick up a shīne*: To make a row.

(2) To *take the shīne out of*: To cast into the shade; to excel, to surpass.

**shīn'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *shīn(e)*, *v.*; *-er*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. *Lit.*: One who or that which shines.

2. *Fig.*: A coin, especially a bright one; a sovereign. (*Slang.*)

"The ballot and all other principles are, it appears, to be thrown over in the forthcoming election, and the *shīners* are to be the only interest."—*London Morning Chronicle*.

**II. Ichthy.**: (1) A popular name for any species of *Leuciscus*; (2) *Abramis americanus*.

**shī'-nēss, s.** [SHYNESS.]

**shīn'-eý, s.** [SHINE.] Money. (*Slang.*)

"We'll soon fill both pockets with the *shīney* in California."—*Reade*: *Never too Late to Mend*, ch. i.

**shīn'-gle (1), \*shyn-gle, \*shyn-gil, s.** [A corruption of *shindle* (q. v.).]

1. *Build.*: A thin piece of wood, having parallel sides, and thicker at one end than the other, commonly used as a roof-covering, instead of slates, tiles or metal. Shingles are laid with one-third of their lengths to the weather. They are usually eighteen inches long, and so have six inches of margin; this is the gauge of the shingle; the other two-thirds is cover. The excess over twice the gauge is the lap or bond.

"A very poor cathedral church, covered with *shingles* or tiles."—*Ray*: *Remains*, p. 123.

\*2. Hide, skin.

"She hath some black spots about her *shingle*."—*Howell*: *Parly of Beasts*, p. 51.

¶ To *hang out one's shingle*: To enter in business, and announce that business to the public by erecting a sign. The expression arose from the fact that in the western mining camps signs of business places were generally shingles nailed to trees.

**shingle-mill, s.** A saw-mill for cutting logs into shingles.

**shingle-nail, s.** A cut nail of proper size for fastening shingles on a roof.

**shingle-oak, s.**

*Bot.*: *Quercus imbricata*.

**shingle-roofed, a.** Having a roof covered with shingles.

**shingle-wood, s.**

*Bot.*: *Nectandra leucantha*.

**shīn'-gle (2), s.** [Nor. *singl* or *singling*=coarse gravel, small round stones. (*Wedgwood*.)] Coarse round gravel on the sea-shore; the coarse gravel or accumulation of small rounded stones found on the shores of rivers or of the sea.

**shingle-trap, s.** A groin. [GROIN (1), s. 3.]

**shīn'-gle, *v. t.*** [SHINGLE (1), *s.*]

1. To cover or roof with shingles.

"They *shingle* their houses with it."—*Evelyn*: *Architecture*, bk. ii., ch. iv., § 1.

2. To perform the process of shingling on. [SHINGLING.]

3. To trim the hair of the head moderately short.

**shīn'-glēr, s.** [Eng. *shingl(e)*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who covers or roofs houses with shingles.

2. One who or a machine which cuts and prepares shingles.

3. A workman who attends a shingling machine.

4. A machine for shingling iron; an eccentric wheel or roller, revolving within a concave, and pressing the dross out of a loop or ball from the puddling-furnace.

**shīn'-gleš, s. pl.** [Lat. *cingulum*=a girdle, from *cingo*=to gird.]

*Pathology*: *Herpes zoster* (or *zona*), a cutaneous disease, forming a band of inflamed patches, with their clustered vesicles along the course of one or more intercostal nerves, encircling half the circumference of the body, generally on the right side, and stopping at the median plane. It leaves scars behind, and, specially in old people, obstinate neuralgic pains. There is a variety, *Herpes zoster*

*frontalis* (or *ophthalmicus*, called *Brow Shingles*, which is characterized by small vesicles on the forehead, the upper eyelid, and the side of the nose. [HERPES.]

"Such are used successfully in erysipelas and *shingles*, by a slender diet of decoctions of farinaceous vegetables."—*Arbuthnot*: *On Diet*.

**shīn'-glīng, s.** [SHINGLE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of covering with shingles; a covering of shingles.

2. *Iron-work*: The operation of removing slag, &c., from puddled iron, and forming the ball into shape for the puddle-rolls.

**shingling-gauge, subst.** A device for adjusting shingles in the proper position for nailing.

**shingling-hammer, s.** A tilt or other power hammer employed in shingling. [SHINGLING, 2.]

**shingling-hatchet, s.** A tool with a poll, used in nailing on shingles, a bit for occasionally trimming them to fit, and a claw for drawing the nails.

**shingling-mill, s.**

*Metal-work.*: A rolling-mill or forge, where puddled iron is hammered to remove the dross, compact the grain, and turn out malleable iron.

**shingling-tongs, s. pl.** Heavy tongs, usually slung from a crane and used in moving the ball of red-hot iron to and beneath the trip or steam hammer.

**shīn'-glý (1), a.** [Eng. *shingl(e)* (1), *s.*; *-y*.] Resembling shingles; appearing as if covered with shingles.

"The squirrel, on the *shingly* shag-bark's bough."

*Lowell*: *Indian Summer Reverie*.

**shīn'-glý (2), adj.** [Eng. *shingl(e)* (2), *s.*; *-y*.] Consisting of or covered with shingle.

"Led me a rare chase across some *shingly* banks."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

**shīn'-īng, \*shyn-ing, pr. par., a. & s.** [SHINE, *v.*]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Emitting light; bright, gleaming, glittering.

"No *shining* ornaments have they to seek."

*Cowper*: *Hope*, 765.

2. Illustrious, eminent, prominent, distinguished.

**II. Bot.:** Having a smooth, even, polished surface, as many leaves.

**C. As substantive:**

1. Effusion or emission of light; brightness.

"The moon shall be dark, and the stars shall withdraw their *shining*."—*Joel* ii. 10.

\*2. The act or state of making one's self conspicuous by display of superiority; ostentatious display.

**shining-gurnard, s.**

*Ichthy.*: *Trigla lucerna*, probably named from the brilliant longitudinal silvery band on each side. The Cornish fishermen call it the Long-finned Cap-tain, from the elongation of the second ray of the first dorsal fin.

**\*shīn'-īng-nēss, s.** [Eng. *shining*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being shining; brightness, splendor, luster.

**shīn'-nēr, s.** [Eng. *shīn*; *-er*: that is, one who plies his shins or legs busily.]

1. One who goes about among his acquaintances borrowing money to meet pressing demands. This practice itself is called *shinning*. (*Slang.*)

\*2. A stocking.

**shīn'-neý, s.** [SHINTY.]

**shīn'-tō, s.** [Chinese=the way of the gods.]

*Comparative Religions:*

1. The religious belief of the people of Japan, prior to the introduction of Buddhism from Corea in A. D. 552. The new belief almost entirely absorbed the old, being, however, itself modified in the process. Shinto possesses no moral code. Motoōri (1730-1801) maintained that the will of the Mikado was the criterion of right and wrong. Shinto holds the Mikado to be the direct descendant and representative of the Sun-goddess; has associated with it a system of hero worship, and attributes spiritual agencies to the powers of nature.

2. A Shintoist.

**shīn'-tō-īsm, s.** [Eng. *Shinto*; *-ism*.]

*Compar. Relig.*: The same as SHINTO, 1 (q. v.).

**shīn'-tō-īst, s.** [Eng. *Shinto*; *-ist*.]

*Compar. Relig.*: A believer in Shinto (q. v.).

**shīn'-tý, s.** [Gael. *sinteag*=a skip, a bound.]

1. A game played in Scotland, corresponding to the English hockey (q. v.).

2. The club or stick used in playing such game.

**bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; ðion, -çion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -slous = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, de'**



shin'-y, \*shinie, a. [Eng. shin(e); -y.]

1. Bright, clear, splendid, sunshiny.

"Like distant thunder on a shiny day."  
Dryden: *To the Duchess of York*.

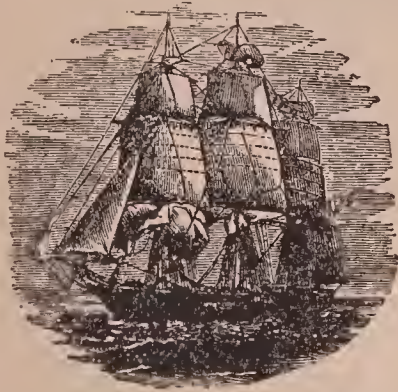
2. Having a glittering appearance; glossy, brilliant.

"Shiny beach and pebbly bay."  
Blackie: *Lays of Highlands*, p. 8.

-ship, suff. [A. S. *scipe*.] A suffix denoting state, office, dignity, profession, art, or the like; as, lordship, friendship, stewardship, horsemanship.

ship (1), \*schip, \*schippe, \*shippe, \*shup, s. [A. S. *scip*, *scyp* (pl. *scipu*); cogn. with Dut. *schif*; Icel. *skip*; Dan. *skib*; Sw. *skepp*; Goth. *skip*; Ger. *schiff*; O. H. Ger. *scif*. From the same root as *shape* and *shave*; Gr. *skapos*=a digging, a trench, the hull of a ship, a ship, from *skapō*=to dig, delve, hollow out; Lat. *scapha*=a bowl, a boat, a skiff.]

1. Strictly, a three-masted vessel with square sails on each mast, but applied in ordinary language to vessels of whatever kind, excepting boats, adapted for navigation. Ships are of various sizes, and fitted for various purposes, and are called by various names, according to their rig and the purposes to which they are applied; as, men-of-war, merchantmen, brigs, sloops, schooners, galleys, &c. A ship, strictly so called, has a bowsprit and three masts—main-mast, fore-mast, and mizzen-mast—each square-rigged, and composed of a lower-mast, a top-mast, and a top-gallant mast. A ship is distinguished from a barque by the square sails on the mizzen, where a barque has only fore-and-aft sails. In order to meet the increase in size, and especially in length, some ships are now built with four masts. Ships were, until comparatively recent times, constructed of wood, such as oak, pine, &c., but this material has to a



Full-rigged Ship.

very great extent been superseded by iron and steel, by the adoption of which lightness and strength are combined. Vessels of war are often constructed on the composite system, that is, of wood with a skin or coating of iron or steel.

"The proper definition of a ship is a vessel with three masts, each mast being square-rigged. She would be a ship, even if she did not carry anything above her cross-trees, for she is made so by her cross-jack and mizzen topsail yard and mizzen top; yet, if you add a fourth mast to a ship she is still a ship, even if it be what is termed a spanker mast—that is, a mast rigged like the mizzen-mast of a barque."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\*2. A dish or utensil formed like the hull of a ship for holding incense.

† (1) *Armed ship*: [ARMED.]

(2) *Ship of Guinea*: [GUINEA-SHIP.]

(3) *Ship of the desert*: A poetical name for the camel.

(4) *Ship of the line*: A man-of-war, large and strong enough to take its place in a line of battle.

ship-biscuit, s. A kind of hard, coarse biscuit, prepared for long keeping and for use on board ship.

ship-board, s. A board or plank of a ship.

ship-borer, s. [SHIP-WORM.]

\*ship-boy, s. A boy who serves on board a ship.

"Upon the high and giddy mast  
Seal up the ship-boy's eyes."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. II., iii. 1.*

ship-breaker, s. A person whose occupation is to break up vessels which are no longer fit for service.

ship-broker, s. A mercantile agent, who transacts all necessary business for a ship when in port, as procuring cargoes, &c.; also, an agent engaged in buying and selling ships; also, a broker who procures insurances on ships.

ship-brokerage, s. The occupation of a ship-broker.

"The question of ship-brokerage in France had formed the subject of frequent representations to the French government."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

ship-canal, s. A canal through which sea-going vessels or vessels of a large size can pass.

ship-captain, s. The commander or captain of a ship.

ship-carpenter, s. A carpenter who works at shipbuilding or repairing; a shipwright.

ship-carpentry, s. Shipbuilding (q. v.).

"The Clyde has supplied an unusually rich store of primitive ship-carpentry."—*Wilson: Primitive Man*, ch. vi.

ship-chandler, s. One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other commodities for fitting out ships.

ship-chandlery, subst. The business of a ship-chandler; the commodities sold by a ship-chandler.

ship-fever, s.

*Pathol.*: A popular name, and till 1759 the technical appellation for typhus when produced by overcrowding on board ship.

ship-holder, s. The owner of a ship; a ship-owner.

ship-jack, s. A compact and portable form of hydraulic jack, adapted for lifting ships and other heavy objects.

\*ship-joiner, s. A ship-carpenter.

ship-letter, s. A letter sent by private ship and not by mail.

ship-money, s.

*Eng. Hist.*: An imposition formerly charged on the ports, towns, cities, boroughs, and counties of England for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service. The attempt made by Charles I. to revive and enforce this imposition, which had lain dormant for many years, was resisted by John Hampden, and was one of the proximate causes of the Great Rebellion. Ship-money was finally abolished during the same reign.

"Noy his attorney, a great antiquary, had much to do in this business of ship-money."—*Whitelock: Memor. Charles I.*, p. 7.

ship-owner, s. One who has a right of property in a ship or ships, or any share therein.

ship-pendulum, s. A pendulum with a graduated arc, used in the navy to ascertain the heel of a vessel, so that allowance may be made in laying a gun for the inclination of the deck.

ship-propeller, s. The same as SCREW-PROPELLER (q. v.).

ship-rigged, a.

*Naut.*: Rigged with square sails and spreading yards, like a three-masted ship.

ship-shape, adj. or adv. In a seaman-like manner; after the manner of a ship; hence, well-arranged, neat, trim.

"Keep everything ship-shape, for I must go."

Tennyson: *Enoch Arden*, 226.

\*ship-tire, subst. A kind of female headdress. Perhaps so called from resembling a ship.

"The brow that becomes the ship-tire."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

ship-worm, ship-borer, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Teredo navalis*. [TEREDO.]

"The ship-worm, as this mollusk is appropriately called, from its depredations on ships and all submerged wooden structures, is found in most seas."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, iii. 436.

ship-yard, s. A yard or piece of ground near the water, in which ships or vessels are constructed; a shipbuilding yard.

ship's husband, s. [HUSBAND, s., II.]

ship's papers, s. pl. The papers or documents required for the manifestation of the property of the ship and cargo. They are of two kinds: (1) Those required by the law of a particular country, as the certificate of registry, license, charter-party, bills of lading, bills of health, &c., required by the law of the United States to be on board American ships; (2) those required by the law of nations to be on board neutral ships, to indicate their title to that character.

ship (2), subst. [An abbrev. of companionship.] [COMPANIONSHIP, II. 2.]

ship v. t. & i. [SHIP (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind; to embark.

"More than one fifth of those who were shipped were flung to the sharks before the end of the voyage."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. To transport in a ship; to convey by water. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 1.)

3. To engage for service on board a ship or other vessel; as, to ship seamen.

4. To fix in the proper place.

"A white boat full of water, with rowlocks shipped."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To go on board a vessel, to make a voyage in it; to embark.

2. To engage for service on board a ship.

ship'-board, s. [Eng. ship (1), and board.]

1. The deck or side of a ship. (Used chiefly or only in the phrases, *On shipboard*, *a shipboard*.)

"Shall I fetch you stuff from shipboard?"

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, v.

2. A plank or board of a ship.

"They have made all thy shipboards of fir-trees,"—*Ezekiel xxvii. 5.*

\*ship'-bréach, \*schip-breche, s. [Eng. ship (1), and breach.] Shipwreck.

"Thries I was at schipbreche, nyght and dai I was in the depnesse of the see."—*Wycliffe: 2 Corynth. xi.*

ship'-build-ēr, s. [Eng. ship (1), and builder.] One whose occupation is to build ships and other vessels; a shipwright; a naval architect.

ship'-build-īng, a. & s. [Eng. ship (1), and building.]

A. *As adj.*: Used in or for the construction and repair of vessels; as, a shipbuilding yard.

B. *As subst.*: The art or occupation of constructing vessels for navigation, particularly ships and other vessels of a large kind bearing masts, as distinguished from boat-building; naval architecture.

† Tradition alleges that shipbuilding was first successfully attempted in Egypt, and brought thence to Greece by Danaus, B. C. about 1485. In historic times the Phœnicians took the lead in the art. In England the first two-decked vessel built was the "Royal Harry," built in 1488; it had five masts. Port-holes were first introduced in France by Descharges, A. D. about 1500. Steamships were first constructed about 1812; they were of wood, the first two of iron were launched in 1833 and 1834, to ply upon the Humber. Now iron has been superseded by steel.

ship'-fūl, \*ship-full, s. [Eng. ship (1), and full.] As much as or as many as a ship will contain; enough to fill a ship.

"The time will soon be upon us when the arrival of a shipfull of such precious wares will cease to excite curiosity."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

†ship'-lēss, a. [Eng. ship (1); -less.] Destitute of ships.

"It is by no means a shipless sea."—*Gray: To Dr. Wharton*, lett. 53.

\*ship'-lēt, s. [Eng. ship (1); dimin. suff. -let.] A little ship.

"Whither shiplets sometime doo resort for succour."—*Holinshed: Descript. Britain*, ch. xii.

\*ship'-man, \*schip-man, s. [Eng. ship (1), and man.]

1. A seaman, a sailor, a mariner.

"Hiram sent in the navy shipmen that had knowledge of the sea."—*Kings, Pt. I.*, ix. 27.

2. The captain of a ship.

"A shipman was ther, woned fer by west:

For ought I wote, he was of Dertemouth."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 390. (Prol.)

ship'-mas-tēr, s. [Eng. ship (1), and master.] The master, captain, or commander of a vessel.

"The shipmaster came to him, and said unto him, What meanest thou, O sleeper? arise, call upon thy God."—*Jonah i. 6.*

ship'-māte, s. [Eng. ship (1), and mate.] One who serves in the same ship with another; a fellow sailor.

ship'-mēnt, s. [Eng. ship (1); -ment.]

1. The act of shipping, or of putting anything on board of a ship or other vessel; embarkation.

"But, it was added, the shipments must not be delayed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Goods or commodities shipped or put on board a ship for transportation.

"American shipments were again heavy."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

\*ship'-page (age as īg), s. [Eng. ship (1); -age.] Freightage. (*Walpole*.)

shipped, pa. par. & a. [SHIP, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Put on board a ship; carried in a ship or ships.

2. Provided or furnished with a ship or ships.

"Is he well shipped?"—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

ship'-pen, ship'-pōn, s. [A. S. *scypen*, *scepen*.] A stable, a stall, a cowhouse. (*Prov*.)

ship'-pēr, s. [Eng. ship, v.; -er.]

1. One who puts goods on board a vessel for transportation.

\*2. The master of a ship; a skipper, a seaman

ship'-piŋg, pr. par., a. & s. [SHIP, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to ships; as, shipping matters, shipping news.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūh cūre. unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



## C. As substantive:

1. Ships collectively; the collective body of ships, &c., belonging to any country or port; ships in general; tonnage.

"They conversed every day long and freely about the state of the shipping and the dockyards."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

\*2. Sailing, navigation; a passage by water.

"God send 'em good shipping!"—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, v. 1.

¶ *To take shipping*: To take passage in a ship; to embark on board a ship for passage or conveyance.

"Take, therefore, shipping; post, my lord, to France."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. I., v. 5.

**shipping-articles**, *s. pl.* Articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen on board in respect to the amount of wages, length of time for which they are shipped, &c.

\***ship-pý**, *a.* [Eng. *ship*, -y.] Pertaining to or frequented by ships.

"Some *shippy* havens contrive, some raise fair frames, And rock-hewn pillars for theatric games."—*Vicars: Virgil's Æneid*.

**ship-wrēck**, \***schip-wracke**, \***ship-wrack**, *s.* [Eng. *ship*, and *wreck*.]

## I. Literally:

1. The wreck of a ship; the destruction or loss at sea of a ship, by striking on a rock or shoal, foundering, or other cause.

"Thrice I suffered *shipwreck*."—2 *Corinth.* xi. 25.

\*2. The shattered fragments of a wrecked ship; wreck, wreckage.

"They might have it in their own country, and that by gathering up the *shipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman theaters."—*Dryden*.

## II. Fig.: Destruction, ruin.

"Did afterward make a *shipwreck* violent, Both of their life and fame for ever fowly blent."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xii. 7.

¶ (1) *To make shipwreck*: To go astray, to err. (1 *Tim.* i. 19.)

(2) *To make shipwreck of*: To ruin, to destroy; as, *To make shipwreck of one's chances*

**ship-wrēck**, *v. t.* [SHIPWRECK, *s.*]

## I. Literally:

1. To make to suffer shipwreck, by driving on the shore, a rock, or sandbank, or by the force of the wind in a tempest; to wreck.

"Whence the sun 'gins his reflection, *Shipwrecking* storms and direful thunders break."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 2.

2. To cause to be thrown away by the wrecking of a ship.

"*Shipwrecked* upon a kingdom, where no pity, No friends, no hope! no kindred weep for me."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 1.

## II. Fig.: To ruin, to destroy.

"Those minor differences which had so often *shipwrecked* the fortunes of a great Party."—*London Standard*.

**ship-wright** (*gh* silent), *s.* [English *ship*, and *wright*.] One whose occupation is to build ships; a builder of ships; a ship-carpenter.

**shī-raz'**, *s.* [See def.] A Persian wine from Shiraz.

**shire**, \***schire**, \***shyre**, *s.* [A. S. *scir*; allied to *share* and *shear*.]

1. Originally a division of the kingdom of England under an earl or alderman, whose jurisdiction was intrusted to the sheriff (q. v.), on whom the government of the division devolved. Now, one of the larger divisions into which Great Britain is divided, and practically corresponding to a county, by which term it is in many cases superseded. English county members of Parliament are known as knights of the shire. In England the shires were divided into hundreds, and then again into tithings. In Scotland they were divided into wards and quarters. Some smaller districts in the north of England retain the provincial name of shires; as, *Richmondshire*, in the north of Yorkshire; *Hallamshire*, or the manor of Hallam, in the West Riding.

\*2. A shire-mote (q. v.).

¶ *The shires*: Those English counties which terminate in "shire;" a belt running from Devonshire and Hampshire in a northeast direction. In a general way it means the midland counties.

"In such hunting as we have out of the grass *shires*."—*London Globe*.

**shire-clerk**, *s.* In England, an officer appointed by the sheriff to assist in keeping the county court; an under-sheriff; also, a clerk in the old county-court who was deputy to the under-sheriff.

\***shire-mote**, \***shire-gemot**, *subst.* [A. S. *scire-gemot*.] An English court held formerly twice a

year by the bishop of the diocese and the alderman in shires that had aldermen, and in others by the bishop and sheriffs. (*Cowell*.)

"If the matter was of great importance it was put in the full *shire-mote*: and if the general voice acquitted, or condemned, decided for one party or the other, this was final in the cause."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

**shire-reeve**, *s.* A sheriff (q. v.).

**shire-town**, *subst.* The chief town of a shire; a county-town. (*Eng.*)

\***shire-wick**, *s.* A shire, a county. (*English*) (*P. Holland*.)

\***shīre'-man**, *s.* [Eng. *shire*, and *man*.] A sheriff (q. v.). (*Eng.*)

**shīrk**, \***shērk**, *v. t. & i.* [The same word as *shark*, *v.* (q. v.).]

## A. Transitive:

\*1. To procure by mean tricks; to shark.  
2. To avoid or get away from unfairly or meanly; to slink away from.

## B. Intransitive:

\*1. To practice mean tricks; to live by one's wits.  
"Certainly he [Laud] might have spent his time much better, and more for his grace in the pulpit, than thus *shirking* and raking in the tobacco-shops."—*State Trials; Harbottle Grimstone*.

2. To avoid performance of duty; to slink or shuffle away.

"One of the cities *shirked* from the league."—*Lord Byron: To Murray; Ravenna*, Sept. 7, 1820.

¶ *To shirk off*: To sneak away.

**shīrk**, *s.* [SHIRK, *v.*] One who seeks to avoid the performance of duty; one who lives by shifts or tricks.

**shīrk-ēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *shirk*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who shirks duty or danger; a shirk.

**shīrk-ý**, *a.* [Eng. *shirk*; -*y*.] Disposed to shirk; characterized by shirking.

**shīrl**, *a.* [SHRILL.]

**shīrl**, *s.* [SHOUL.]

**shīrr**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Fabric*: An elastic cord inserted in cloth or between two pieces.

**shīrrēd**, *a.* [Eng. *shirr*; -*ed*.]

1. *Fabric*: Applied to goods with elastic cords inter-woven, as suspenders, garters, &c.

2. *Cuisine*: Applied to eggs that have been broken in an earthen dish, and roasted or baked with butter and cream.

**shīrt**, \***shērt**, \***sherte**, \***shirte**, \***shurte**, \***schirte**, *s.* [Icel. *skyrta*=a skirt; Sw. *skjorta*; Dan. *skjorte*; Ger. *schurz*, *schurze*=an apron. So called from its being originally a short garment, from Icel. *skorta*=to come off short, to lack; *skortr*=shortness. *Shirt* and *skirt* are doublets.] [SHORT.]  
1. *Ord. Lang.*: A loose garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by males under the outer clothes.

"I hold him riche, al had he not a *sherte*."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,768.

2. *Botany (pl.)*: The seeds of *Sinapis arvensis*. (*Scotch*.)

**shirt-buttons**, *s. pl.*

*Bot.*: *Stellaria holostea*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

**shirt-front**, *subst.* The dressed part of a shirt, which covers the breast; also an article of dress made in imitation of this part; a dickey.

**shīrt**, *v. t.* [SHIRT, *s.*] To cover or clothe with, or as with, a shirt; to put a shirt on.

"Ah! for so many souls, as but this morn  
Were cloath'd with flesh, and warm'd with vital blood.  
But naked now, or *shirted* but with air."

*Dryden: King Arthur*, ii.

**shīrt'-īng**, *s.* [Eng. *shirt*; -*ing*.]

*Fabric*: Bleached or unbleached muslin, of quality and texture suited for under-garments.

**shīrt'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *shirt*; -*less*.] Having no shirt; without a shirt.

"Of *shirtless* youths the secret rise to trace."

*Gay: Trivia*, ii. 105.

**shīst**, **shīst'-ūs**, **shīs'-tīc**, &c. [SCHIST, SCHISTIC, &c.]

**shīte'-pōke**, *s.* The small, green heron of North America (*Butorides virescens*). The plumage of its crest and upper parts is mainly glossy green; the under parts are brownish-ash, varied with white on its belly. Also called *poke* and *fly-up-the-creek*.

**shīt-tāh** (*pl.* **shīt-tīm**), *s.* [Heb. *shittah*, for *shintah* (see def.), (*pl.* *shittim*); Coptic *sont*, *sant*, *santh*=acacia.]

*Script.*: A tree mentioned in the singular in Isa. xli. 19, and repeated in the plural, as used in constructing the ark of the covenant (Exod. xxv. 10,

xxxvii. 1; Deut. x. 3, &c.), staves (Exod. xxv. 13, 23), a table (xxv. 23, xxxvii. 10), boards for the tabernacle (xxvi. 15, xxxvi. 20), and pillars (xxvi. 32, 37, xxxvi. 36). The tree is almost certainly an acacia. Some think it was *A. Seyal*, others *S. nilotica* or *A. arabica*. Dr. Livingstone believed it to have been *A. giraffa*. Dean Stanley, preferring *A. Seyal*, considered that the plural form was suggested by the tangled thickets produced by the stems of this tree.

**shittah-tree**, *s.* [SHITTAH.]

**shīt-tīm**, *s.* [SHITTAH.]

\***shīt'-tle**, \***schit-el**, \***schet-yl**, \***seyt-yl**, \***schyt-tyl**, *a. & s.* [SHUTTLE.]

A. *As adj.*: Wavering, unsettled, unsteady.

"Their *shittle* hate makes none but cowards shrinke."—*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 456.

B. *As subst.*: A shuttle.

"Stone cups, stone vessels, *shittles*, all of stone."

*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, xiii.

\***shittle-cock**, *s.* A shuttle-cock (q. v.).

"The pat of a *shittle-cock*, or the creaking of a jack, will do his business."—*Collier*.

\***shittle-witted**, *a.* Flighty, unsteady.

"*Shittle-witted* fools."—*Greene: Quip for an Upstart Courtier*.

\***shīt'-tle-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *shittle*; -*ness*.] Unsettledness, unsteadiness, wavering, fickleness.

"The vain *shittleness* of an unconstant head."—*Barret: Alvearie*.

**shīve** (1), \***sheeve**, *s.* [Icel. *skifa*=a slice; Dan. *skive*; Sw. *skifva*=a slice, a disk; Dut. *schijf*; Ger. *scheibe*.] [SHEAVE, SHIFT.]

1. A thin slice or cut.

"Easy it is

Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive*."

*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, ii. 1.

2. The scale or bark removed from the fibrous portion of hemp or flax in braking.

3. A name given by cork-cutters to the small bungs used to close wide-mouthed bottles, in contradistinction to the phial corks used for narrow-necked bottles; also, a thin wooden bung used by brewers.

**shīve** (2), *s.* [CHIVE (2), 2.]

**shīv-ēr** (1), *s.* [SHIVE, (1).]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small piece or fragment into which anything is broken by sudden violence. (Usually in plural.)

"This time, all the blade, like glass

Sprang in a thousand *shivers* on the helm."

*Matthew Arnold: Sohrab and Rustum*.

\*2. A thin cut or slice; a shive.

"Of your white breed nat but a *shiver*."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 7,422.

3. A small wedge or key.

## II. Technically:

1. *Min.*: A species of blue slate; schist, shale.

2. *Naut.*: A small wheel; a sheave.

**shiver-spar**, *s.* A corruption of *Schieferspar*. (q. v.).

**shīv-ēr** (2), *s.* [SHIVER (2), *v.*] A shaking fit; a trembling or tremulous motion.

¶ *The shivers*: The ague.

**shīv-ēr** (1), \***shev-er**, \***schiv-er**, *verb t. & i.* [SHIVER (1), *s.*]

## A. Transitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To break to shivers or pieces; to shatter; to dash to pieces by a blow.

"With saber *shiver'd* to the hilt."

*Byron: Giaour*.

2. *Naut.*: To cause to flutter or shake in the wind, as a sail, by trimming the yards or shifting the helm, so that the wind strikes on the edge of the sail.

B. *Intrans.*: To fall or be dashed to pieces; to be shattered.

"With brand to aid, when as the spear

Should *shiver* in the course."

*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 31.

¶ *Shiver my timbers*: A mild form of oath, formerly used by sailors.

**shīv-ēr** (2), \***chev-er-en**, \***chiv-ere**, \***chiv-er-en**, \***chyv-er-en**, \***chiv-el-en**, \***chyv-el-en**, *v. i.* [According to Skeat, a frequent form from *quiver* (q. v.).] To tremble or shake, as from cold; to shudder, to quiver, to shake, as with ague, fear, horror, or excitement. (*Couper: Table Talk*, 215.)

**shīv-ēr-īng**, *pr. par. a. & s.* [SHIVER (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The state of one who shivers; a shiver, a trembling, a shaking, as with cold, ague, &c.

"A hollow wind comes whistling through that door;

And a cold *shiv'ring* seizes me all o'er."

*Dryden: Conquest of Granada*, iv. 1.

oóil, bóy; pout, jówl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.  
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; çion, -çion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle &c. = bel, del.



**shiv'-ēr-īng-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *shivering*; *-ly*.]

1. In a shivering manner; with shivering or shivers.

"During the last few weeks I have often and shiveringly longed for a certain fur coat."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. With tremulous motion.

"The very wavelets . . . seem to creep shiveringly toward the shallow waters."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**shiv'-ēr-ý** (1), *adj.* [Eng. *shiver* (1), *s.*; *-y*.] Easily falling into pieces; not compact; loose of coherence.

"There were observed incredible numbers of these shells thus flatted, and extremely tender, in shivery stone."—*Woodward*.

**shiv'-ēr-ý** (2), *a.* [Eng. *shiver*; *-y*.] Shivering; with tremulous motion.

"Sad ocean's face  
A curling undulation shivery swept  
From wave to wave."

*Mallet: Amyntor and Theodora*, i. 191.

**shōad, shōde**, *s.* [Prob. Cornish.]

*Mining*: Surface ore in pieces mixed with other matters, and indicating the outcrop of a lode or vein in the vicinity. The method of finding the vein by tracing the shoad-stones to their source at the strike is called Shoading. Holes dug to prospect or intercept the vein are called Shoad-pits.

"The shoads, or trains of metallic fragments borne off from them."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

**shoad-pit**, *s.* [SHOAD.]

**shoad-stone**, *s.* A small stone or fragment of ore made smooth by the action of water passing over it.

**shōad'-īng**, *s.* [Eng. *shoad*; *-ing*.] [SHOAD.]

**shōal** (1), **\*shole**, (1), *s.* [The same word as Mid. Eng. *scole*=a school (q. v.); Dut. *school*=a school, a shoal; Irish *sgol*.] A large number assembled; a great quantity; a throng, a crowd.

"Shoals of artisans,  
Were from their daily labor turned adrift."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

**shōal** (2), **\*shōle** (2), **\*shōld**, *s. & a.* [Icel. *skjálgr*=oblique, awry, hence applied to a sloping or shelving shore; Sw. dial. *skjalg*=oblique, slant, wry; O. Sw. *skælg*; Ger. *scheel*, *schel*.]

*A. As subst.*: A place where the water of a river, lake, sea, &c., is shallow or of little depth; a shallow, a sandbank, a bar; more particularly, among seamen, a sandbank which becomes dry at low water.

"The shoals, he said, consisted of coral rocks."—*Cook: First Voyage*, vol. ii., ch. iv.

*\*B. As adj.*: Shallow.

"This Molanna, were she not so shole."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, VII. vi. 40.

**shōal** (1), *v. i.* [SHOAL (1), *s.*] To crowd, to throng.

"Entrails, about which fausens and other fish  
Did shole, to nibble of the fat."

*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, xxi. 151.

**shōal** (2), *v. i. & t.* [SHOAL (2), *s.*]

*A. Intrans.*: To become more shallow; to decrease in depth.

*B. Transitive*:

*Nautical*: To cause to become more shallow; to move or pass from a greater to a less depth of.

"We suddenly shoaled our water."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. v.

**shōal'-ī-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *shoaly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being shoaly or of abounding in shoals; shallowness; little depth of water; frequency of shallow places.

**shōal'-īng**, *a.* [Eng. *shoal* (2), *s.*; *-ing*.] Becoming shallow by being filled up with shoals.

**\*shōal'-wīse**, *adv.* [Eng. *shoal* (1), *s.*; *-wise*.] In shoals or crowds.

**shōal'-ý**, *a.* [English *shoal* (2), *s.*; *-y*.] Full of shoals or shallows.

"The tossing vessel sailed on shoaly ground."

*Dryden: Virgil's Aeneid*, v. 1,130.

**shōar**, *s.* [SHORE (2), *s.*]

**shōat**, *s.* [SHOT.] A young hog.

**shōck** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *choc*=a shock; *choquer*=to give a shock, from O. H. Ger. *scoc*; M. H. Ger. *schoc*=a shock, a shaking movement; Dut. *schok*=a shock, a jolt; *schokken*=to jolt, to shake; Icel. *skykk*=a jolt.]

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. A violent collision of bodies; a violent striking or dashing together or against; a concussion.

"The shock that violently shook

Her entrails."

*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 22.

2. A violent onset or hostile encounter; the collision of contending armies or bodies.

"Rush on with Highland sword and targe,

I, with my Carrick spearmen, charge;

Now forward to the shock!"

*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, vi. 28.

3. Anything which surprises or offends the intellect or moral sense; anything which causes a violent or sudden impression or sensation. (Generally applied to something offensive or displeasing; as, to give a shock to one's modesty.)

*II. Technically*:

1. *Electricity*:

(1) *Frictional*: A sensation as of a more or less painful concussion or blow attended by a sudden contraction or convulsion of the muscles, produced by a discharge through them of electricity from a charged body. If a number of persons join hands, the first touching the outside coating and the last the knob of a charged Leyden jar, all will receive a nearly simultaneous shock proportioned to the strength of the charge and the number of persons whom it strikes.

(2) *Dynamical*: The sensation produced in the same way by a current from a charged inductive coil, or from a dynamo-electric machine. Owing to the large quantity of these latter currents, fatal accidents not unfrequently occur.

2. *Pathol.*: A sudden and violent derangement of any organ or of the nervous system, and through it of the general frame, consequent on sudden injury, the sight of anything painful or terrible, or the reception of very startling news.

3. *Galvanism*: The shock from a galvanic-battery.

[*II. 1. (1).*]

**shōck** (2) **\*schokke**, **\*shocke**, *s.* [O. Dut. *shocke*=a shock, cock, or heap; Sw. *shock*=a crowd, a heap; Ger. *schock*; Dan. *skok*; Sw. *skock*=three score sheaves.]

1. *Husbandry*:

(1) A collection of sheaves standing together in the field for the grain to ripen; also called a shook or stook. It has usually twelve sheaves, but customs differ.

"The sheaves being yet in shocks in the field, they thought they might not grind the wheat, nor make any commodity of profit thereof."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 85.

(2) A collection of cut stalks of corn standing in the field around a central core of four stalks, whose tops are diagonally woven together and bound at the intersection. This central support holds the stalks while they are being set up, and is called a gallows. The shock should be bound when about one-third of the stalks are in place, and bound again when all are gathered.

2. A lot of sixty pieces of loose goods, as staves.

**shōck** (3), *a. & s.* [A variant of *shag* (q. v.).]

*A. As adj.*: Shaggy; having shaggy hair.

*B. As substantive*:

1. A shock-dog (q. v.).

"I would fain know why a shock and a hound are not distinct species."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

2. A mass of close matted hair.

**shock-dog**, *s.* A dog with long, rough hair; a kind of shaggy dog.

**shock-headed**, **shock-head**, *a.* Having a thick, bushy head of hair.

**shōck** (1), **\*shok-ken**, *v. t. & i.* [SHOCK (1), *s.*]

*A. Transitive*:

1. To strike by the violent collision of a body; to strike against suddenly and violently; to give a shock to.

\*2. To meet with hostile force; to encounter violently.

"Come the three corners of the world in arms,

And we will shock them." *Shakesp.: King John*, v. 7.

3. To give a shock to; to strike as with horror, fear, or disgust; to cause to recoil in disgust; to offend extremely; to disgust, to scandalize.

"But thine, as dark as witcheries of the night,

Was formed to harden hearts and shock the sight."

*Cowper: Expostulation*, 495.

\*4. To shake or move from one's purpose.

"They who could not be shocked by persecution, were in danger of being overcome by flattery."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

*\*B. Intrans.*: To meet with a shock; to meet in sudden onset or encounter.

"With horrid clangor shock the ethereal arms."

*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xxi. 451.

**shōck** (2), *v. t. & i.* [SHOCK (2), *s.*]

*A. Trans.*: To make up into shocks or stooks; as, to shock corn.

*B. Intrans.*: To collect sheaves into shocks; to pile sheaves.

"Reap well, scatter not, gather clean that is shorn,

Bind fast, shock apace, have an eye to thy corn."

*Tusser: Husbandry; August*.

**shōck'-īng**, *pr. par. & a.* [SHOCK (1), *v.*]

*A. As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

*B. As adj.*: Causing a shock of horror, disgust, or pain; causing to recoil with horror or disgust; extremely offensive; disgusting; very obnoxious or repugnant.

"To hide the shocking features of her face."

*Cowper: Progress of Error*, 298.

¶ For the difference between *shocking* and *formidable*, see *FORMIDABLE*.

**shōck'-īng-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *shocking*; *-ly*.] In a shocking manner or degree; so as to shock or disgust; disgustingly.

**shōck'-īng-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *shocking*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being shocking.

**shōd**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SHOE, *v.*]

**shōd'-dý**, *s. & a.* [Prob. from being at first the waste stuff shed or thrown off in spinning wool; A. S. *sceádan*=to shed, to divide.]

*A. As subst.*: Old woolen or worsted fabrics torn to pieces by a machine having spiked rollers (termed a devil), cleansed, and the fiber spun with a certain proportion of new wool, the yarn being afterward woven into the full-bodied but flimsy fabric, also known as shoddy, and made into cheap cloth, table covers, &c.

¶ *Shoddy Manufacture*: The substances to be ground are fed on to a table or feed sheet, and conveyed to two fluted rollers, on emerging from which they are vigorously seized by the rapidly revolving teeth of the main cylinder, the latter containing about 1,500 strong, sharp steel teeth, turning at the rate of sometimes 750 revolutions per minute. This high speed results in tearing the rags apart and separating the threads and fiber in such a manner, that the whole is finally reduced to a soft, woolly condition.

*B. As adjective*:

1. Made of shoddy; as, *shoddy* cloth.

2. Of a trashy or inferior character; pretentious, not genuine, sham.

"A fleet of ships, shoddier by a hundredfold than the shoddiest of those now afloat."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**shoddy-fever**, *s.*

*Pathol.*: A popular name for bronchitis produced by the inhalation of the dust arising from shoddy.

**shoddy-mill**, *s.* A mill employed in the manufacture of yarn from old woolen cloths and refuse goods.

**shōd'-dý-īsm**, *s.* [Eng. *shoddy*; *-ism*.] The condition of being shoddy, or not genuine; trashiness.

**\*shōde**, **\*schede**, **\*schod**, **\*schode**, *s.* [A. S. *scáde*, from *sceádan*=to divide.] The parting or division of the hair.

"The nail y-dryve in the schode a-ryght."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,009.

**shōde**, *s.* [SHOAD.]

**\*shōde**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SHOE, *v.*]

**shōde'-īng**, **shod-īng**, *s.* [SHOADING.]

**shō'-dēr**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Gold-beating*: The package of goldbeater's skin employed in the second stage of gold-leaf making.

**shōe**, **\*scho**, **\*shoo** (*pl.* **\*schon**, **\*shon**, **\*shōon**, **shōes**), *s.* [A. S. *sceó* (*pl.* *sceós*); cogn. with Dut. *shoen*; Icel. *skór* (*pl.* *skúar*, *skór*); Sw. & Dan. *sko*; Goth. *skohs*; O. H. Ger. *scóh*, *scuoch*; Ger. *schuch*.]

1. A covering for the foot, made of leather in America, Europe, and some other countries; of paper and various fabrics in China and Japan; of wood in Holland and France (sabots); of dressed skins among the North American Indians (moccasins). A shoe usually has a thinner and more elastic leather for the sole than a boot. The parts are united by stitches, pegs, nails, or screws.

"Spare none but such as go in clouted shoon,

For they are thrifty, honest men."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iv. 2.

2. A metallic plate nailed to the hoof of a horse, mule, or ox, to preserve it from wear, and prevent it from becoming sore.

3. Anything more or less resembling a shoe in form or use; as—

(1) *Agriculture*:

(a) The metallic block on the inner end of a finger-bar; it runs on the ground next to the standing grain.

(b) The shaking portion of a winnowing machine or grain-separator.

(2) *Building*:

(a) A block or base piece for the reception of a pillar, a truss, or girder.

(b) The short horizontal section at the foot of a rain-water pipe, to give direction to the issuing water.

(3) *Machinery*:

(a) A bottom piece on which a body is supported.

(b) A piece on which an object is placed while moving, to prevent its being worn.

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hère**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thère**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**. **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.



(c) The iron point of a pile.  
(4) *Milling*: The spout beneath the feeding hopper.

(5) *Mining*:  
(a) An inclined trough used in an ore-crushing mill.

(b) A removable piece of iron at the bottom of a stamp or muller.

(6) *Nautical*:  
(a) A wooden piece secured to an anchor during the operation of fishing; it holds the point as the anchor rises, and keeps it from tearing the ship's side.

(b) A board lashed to the fluke to extend its area and consequent bearing surface when in the ground.

(c) A foot-board on which a spar is erected, to act as a jib in hoisting.

(7) *Rail. Eng.*: That part of a brake which is brought in contact with the wheel.

(8) *Shipwright*: The step of a mast.

(9) *Wheelwrighting*:  
(a) A strip of wood or steel fastened beneath the runner of a sled or sleigh.

(b) [*DRAG, s., II. 3 (1).*]  
¶ (1) *To be in another's shoes*: To be in his place; to take his place.

(2) *To die in one's shoes*: To meet with a violent death; specif., to be hanged. (*Slang.*)

(3) *To put the shoe on the right foot*: To lay the blame on the right person.

**shoe-billed stork, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Balænicæps rex*, a large stork found on the Upper Nile. It figures in many Arab myths. Called also the Boot-bill.

**shoe-block, s.**

*Naut.*: A block having two sheaves which revolve in planes at right angles to each other.

**shoe-brush, s.** A brush for cleaning shoes; they are generally used in sets of three—one with short, stiff hairs, for removing the dirt; a second with softer and longer hairs, for spreading the blacking, and the third with soft hairs for polishing.

**shoe-butts, s. pl.** Stout leather for soles.

**shoe-clasp, s.** A buckle for closing some kinds of shoes.

**shoe-factor, s.** A factor or wholesale dealer in shoes.

**shoe-flower, s.**

*Bot.*: *Hibiscus rosa sinensis*.

**shoe-hammer, subst.** A hammer with a slightly convex, broad face, and a wide, thin, rounding peen. Used in pounding leather upon the lapstone to condense its pores, and also in driving pegs. The peen is used to press out creases.

**shoe-horn, s.** A shoeing-horn (q. v.).

**shoe-jack, s.** A pegging-jack (q. v.).

**shoe-key, s.**

*Shoemak.*: A hook by which a last is withdrawn from a boot or shoe.

**shoe-knife, s.** A thin blade of steel affixed by a tang in a wooden handle, and used by shoemakers for cutting and paring leather.

**shoe-lace, s.** [*SHOE-STRING.*]

**shoe-latchet, s.** A shoe-tie.

**shoe-leather, subst.** Leather for making shoes; hence, used for the shoes themselves.

**shoe-pack, s.** [*PAC.*]

**shoe-peg, s.** [*PEG, s., I. 2.*]

**shoe-shaped, a.**

*Anthrop.*: An epithet applied to a form of pointed flake implement (the use of which is unknown), flat on one face and convex on the other.

"The whole form is so like that of a shoe, that the name *shoe-shaped* has been applied to it."—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 565.

**shoe-shave, a.**

*Shoemak.*: An implement on the principle of the spoke-shave, for trimming the soles of boots and shoes.

**shoe-stirrup, s.**

*Saddlery*: A stirrup having a foot-rest shaped like a shoe.

**shoe-stone, s.** A whetstone for a shoeknife.

**shoe-strap, s.** A strap attached to a shoe for fastening it to the foot.

**shoe-stretcher, s.** An expansible last for distending shoes.

**shoe-string, shoe-lace, s.** A string of leather or other material used for fastening the shoe on the foot.

**shoe-tie, s.** A shoe-lace.

**shoe-valve, s.**

*Hydraul.*: A valve at the foot of a pump-stock, or at the bottom of a reservoir.

**shōe** (pa. t. & pa. par. **shōd**), *v. t.* [*SHOE, s.*]

1. To put a shoe or shoes on; to furnish with shoes. (*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.)

2. To cover at the bottom or tip; to tip.

¶ *To shoe an anchor*: [*ANCHOR, s.*]

**shōe'-bläck**, *subst.* [*Eng. shoe, and black, v.*] A person who cleans shoes.

**shoebblack-plant, s.** [*SHOE-FLOWER.*]

**\*shōe'-bläck-ēr**, *s.* [*English shoebblack; -er.*] A shoebblack.

**\*shōe'-bōy**, *s.* [*Eng. shoe, and boy.*] A boy who cleans shoes; a shoeboy.

"If I employ a shoeboy, is it in view to his advantage, or my own convenience?"—*Swift: Directions to Servants.*

**shōe'-būc-kle**, *s.* [*Eng. shoe, and buckle.*] A buckle for fastening the shoe to the foot; an ornament in the shape of a buckle worn on the upper of a shoe.

**shōe'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [*SHOE, v.*]

**shoeing-hammer, s.**

*Farr.*: A light hand-hammer used for shoeing horses.

**shoeing-horn, shoe-horn, s.**

*I. Lit.*: A device to assist in putting on a shoe. It is frequently made of polished horn, but also of sheet metal.

**\*II. Figuratively:**

1. Anything by which a transaction is facilitated; anything used as a medium; hence, applied to a dangle on young ladies, encouraged merely to draw on other admirers.

"Most of our fine young ladies retain in their service supernumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like whifflers, and commonly call *shoeing-horns*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 536.

2. Something to draw on another glass or pot; an incitement to drinking.

**shōe'-lēss**, *a.* [*Eng. shoe; -less.*] Destitute of shoes; having no shoes.

"A shoeless soldier there a man might meet."

*Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.*

**shōe'-māk-ēr**, *s.* [*Eng. shoe, and maker.*] One whose trade is to make shoes, boots, or other articles connected with the calling. (Applied both to the employer and employed.)

**shoemaker's bark-tree, s.**

*Botany*: The Montserrat name for *Byrsonima spicata*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

**shōe'-māk-īng**, *s.* [*Eng. shoe, and making.*] The act or occupation of making shoes, &c.

**shō-ēr**, *s.* [*Eng. shoe, v.; -er.*] One who makes or puts on shoes; as, a *shoer* of horses.

**\*shofe**, *pret. of v.* [*SHOVE, v.*]

**shōg**, *subst.* [*Wel. ysgog*=a quick motion, a jolt; *ysgogi*=to wag, to stir, to shake.] A shock; a push off at one side.

"An' gied the infant world a shog."

*Burns: Address to the Deil.*

**\*shōg, \*schog, \*shogg**, *v. t. & i.* [*SHOG, s.*]

**A. Trans.**: To shake, to agitate.

"And the boot in the myddil of the see was *schoggid* with walvis."—*Wycliffe: Matthew xiv.*

**B. Intrans.**: To move off; to jog off or along.

"Come, prethee let's *shogg* off, and browse an hour or two."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Coxcomb*, ii. 1.

**shōg'-gīng**, *s.* [*SHOG, v.*] A concussion, a shaking.

**shōg'-gle**, *v. t.* [*Eng. shog, v.; frequent. suff. -le.*] To joggle, to shake.

**shō'-goon**, *s.* [*SHOGUN.*]

**shō'-gūn**, *s.* [*Japanese=generalissimo.*] The so-called "secular" emperor of Japan; in reality the governor and generalissimo of that country. (See extract.)

"The mikado . . . was the true sovereign of Japan, and the *shogun* was a usurper, and in no sense of the word a king or emperor. He was but a military governor, a commander-in-chief . . . The term taikun (or tycoon) means great sovereign, and was an absurd title, to which the *shogun* had no right whatever, and which was invented to deceive foreigners . . . The assumption of this title by the *shogun* helped to bring on the civil war of 1866-69, which reduced his power to that of a Daimio, and restored the emperor to his ancient power and rights. There never were two emperors in Japan, and the loose statements about a 'secular' and an 'ecclesiastical' emperor originated in deception."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, ix. 542.

**shō'-gūn-āte**, *s.* [*Eng. shogun; -ate.*] The office, jurisdiction, or dignity of a shogun (q. v.).

"The decay of the *shogunate* had gradually been going on for years back."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiii. 584.

**shō'-lā**, *s.* [*SOLA.*]

**\*shōle** (1), *s.* [*SHOAL* (1), *s.*]

**shōle** (2), *subst.* [*Prob. a variant of shore* (2), *s.* (q. v.)]

*Naut.*: A piece of plank placed under the soles of standards, or under the heels of shores, in docks or on ships, where there are no ground-ways, in order to enable them to sustain the weight required without sinking; also, a piece of plank fixed under anything by way of protection, as a piece put on the lower end of a rudder, which, in case of the ship's striking the ground, may be knocked off without injury to the rudder.

**shōnde**, *s.* [*A. S. sceond.*] [*SHEND.*] Disgrace, harm, injury.

**shōne**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [*SHINE, v.*]

**\*shōne**, *s.* [*SHONE, v.*] Radiance.

"Like the sun with open shone."

*Sidney: Astrophel and Stella*, 22.

**shōd**, *interj.* [*Cf. German scheuchen*=to scare.] Begone! be off! off! away! An interjection used in scaring away fowls or other animals.

**shook**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [*SHAKE, v.*]

**shook**, *s.* [*A form of shock* (2), *s.* (q. v.)]

1. *Coopering*: A package containing the staves and heading of a cask ready for setting up. Whalers carry out the staves and headings for oil-casks ready prepared in shoos, and put them together on board as the catch of fish requires.

2. Furniture made in parts and not set up, but shipped in packs.

3. A set of boards for a box.

**shook**, *v. t.* [*SHOOK, s.*] To pack in shoos.

**shoōl**, *v. t.* [*SHOOL, s.*] To shovel. (*Scotch.*)

**shoōl**, *s.* [*See def.*] A shovel. (*Scotch.*)

**shoūt**, **\*schot-i-en**, **\*scot-i-en**, **\*schete**, **\*shete** (pa. t. **\*schet**, **shot**, **\*shotte**, pa. par. **\*schot**, **shot**), *v. t. & i.* [*A. S. scōtian*=to dart (intrans.), from *scōtan*=to shoot, to dart (pa. t. *sceāt*, pa. par. *scoten*); cogn. with Dut. *schieten* (pa. t. *shoot*, pa. par. *geschoten*); Icel. *skjóta* (pa. t. *skaut*, pa. par. *skotinn*); Dan. *skyde*; Sw. *skjuta*; Ger. *schieszen*.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To let fly or cause to be driven with force; to propel, as from a gun, firearm, or bow; to discharge.

"A dart was *schot* to them, but non wist who it *schete*."—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 178.

2. To discharge, causing a missile to be driven out; to let off; to fire off (with the weapon as the object, and followed by *off*); as, to *shoot off* a gun.

3. To emit or send out or forth violently or hastily; to discharge, propel, eject, or empty out with rapidity or violence; to throw roughly. (Generally followed by *out*.)

"Mr. Weller wheeled his master nimbly to the green hill, *shot* him dexterously *out* by the very side of the basket."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xix.

4. To throw out, as a net, into the water; to cast.

"On joining them afterward, we found that they had just *shot* their nets."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

5. To kill game in, on, or over; to shoot game over.

"We shall soon be able to *shoot* the big coverts in the hollow."—*London Daily News*.

6. To strike with a missile shot; to hit, wound, or kill with a missile discharged from a gun, firearm, bow, &c.

"To dethe he *schet* ys owne fader."

*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 11.

7. To contend in, as a shooter; as, to *shoot* a match.

8. To pass rapidly through, under, or over.

"The attempt to *shoot* that portion of Niagara which is found below the whirlpool."—*London Daily Telegraph*

9. To drive or cast with the hand in working.

"An honest weaver, and as good a workman as e'er *shot* shuttle, and as close."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Coxcomb*, v. 1.

10. To push or thrust forward; to protrude: to dart forth. (Followed by *out*.)

"They *shoot out* the lip, they shake the head."—*Psalms* xxii. 7.

11. To put forth, as vegetable growth.

"A grain of mustard . . . groweth up and *shooteth* out great branches."—*Mark* iv. 32.

12. To variegate, as by a sprinkling or intermingling of different colors; to give a variable or changing color to; to color in streaks or patches; to streak.

13. To explode agents for fracturing obstructions in deep well-borings; as, to *shoot* an oil well.

**II. Carp.**: To plane straight or fit by planing.

"Straight lines in joiners' language are called a joint; that is, two pieces of wood, that are *shot*, that is, planed, or else pared with a paring chisel."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises*.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **çhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f.**  
**-cian**, **-tian = şan.** **-tion**, **-şion = şhūn**; **-çion**, **-şion = zhūn.** **-çious**, **-çious**, **-şious = şhūs.** **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł.**



## B. Intransitive:

1. To perform the act of discharging a missile from a gun, firearm, bow, &c.; to fire.

"The archers have sorely grieved him and shot at him."—*Genesis* xlix. 23.

¶ To shoot at a person with the view of doing him grievous bodily injury, or to prevent one's own arrest is a felony.

2. To shoot game in a place (followed by *over*); as, to shoot *over* a covert.

3. To be emitted; to dart forth; to rush or move along rapidly or violently; to dart along.

"Swift as the sparkle of a glancing star  
I shoot from heaven." *Milton: Comus*, 80.

4. To push or be pushed out; to project, to jut, to stretch, to extend.

"Its dominions shoot out into several branches among the breaks of the mountains."—*Addison: On Italy*.

5. To sprout, to germinate; to send or put out shoots or buds.

6. To be felt as if darting through one.

"Thy words shoot through my heart,  
Melt my resolves, and turn me all to love,"  
*Addison. (Todd.)*

7. To be affected with sharp, darting pains; as, A corn shoots.

8. To increase in growth; to grow taller or larger.

9. To increase in value; to rise rapidly; as, Prices shot up.

10. To make progress; to advance.

"To teach the young idea how to shoot."  
*Thomson: Spring*, 1, 149.

\*11. To assume instantaneous and solid shape.

"Expressed juices of plants, boiled into the consistence of a syrup, and set into a cool place, the essential salt will shoot upon the sides of the vessels."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

¶ (1) *I'll be shot, I'm shot*: A mild, euphemistic form of oath.

(2) *To be shot (or shut) of*: To be freed or released from; to be quit of. (*Colloq.*)

(3) *To shoot a bolt*: To push it home into the socket.

(4) *To shoot ahead*: To move swiftly ahead or in front; to outstrip a competitor or competitors in running, swimming, or other contests.

†(5) *To shoot one's bolt*: To exhaust one's resources or opportunities.

"The boy who won never did anything in later life. He had shot his bolt."—*London Daily News*.

(6) *To shoot the moon*: To abscond without paying one's rent. (*Slang.*)

\*shoot-anchor, \*shote-ancre, *subst.* A sheet-anchor (q. v.).

"This wise reason is their shote-ancre and all their hold."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 264.

shoôt, s. [SHOOT, v.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of one who or that which shoots; the discharge of a missile; a shot.

"Prizes were given for the best total of five competitions, including three shoots at all three of the long ranges."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

2. A shooting-party.

"Lately at a big shoot in Warwickshire."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

3. A place where rubbish, &c., may be shot or deposited.

"The contractor has to provide a shoot."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

4. A young branch which shoots out from the main stock; hence, an annual growth.

"The seed of the world takes deeper hold, and makes very strong and promising shoots."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 11.

5. A trough or inclined plane to carry coal, lumber, &c.; a chute.

6. A young swine; a shoat or shote.

7. A species of colic, often fatal to calves. (*Lowson: Modern Farrier*, p. 176.)

8. A rush of water.

"The shoot is swift and not too clear."  
*Dennys: Secrets of Angling*.

## II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The horizontal thrust of an arch or vault upon the abutments.

2. *Hydraulics*:

(1) A channel in a river forming a cut-off or an inclined plane for logs.

(2) A branch from a main water-pipe.

3. *Mining*: A vein or branch of ore running in the same general direction as the lode.

"I hope to be advanced enough to make our first shoot pass."—*Money Market Review*, Nov. 7, 1885.

4. *Weaving*: The woof.

shoot-board, s. A shooting-board (q. v.).

\*shoôt'-a-ble, a. [Eng. shoot; -able.] Capable of being shot over.

"If the large coverts are not easily shootable."—*London Daily News*.

shoôt'-êr, s. [Eng. shoot; -er.]

1. One who shoots; a gunner, an archer.

"The principal event, for which twenty shooters competed."—*Field*, April 4, 1885."

2. An implement used in shooting; as, a pea-shooter.

\*3. A shooting-star.

\*4. The guard of a coach.

5. *Cricket*: A ball that pitches and rolls along the ground.

shoôt'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [SHOOT, v.]

A. *Aspr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to one who or that which shoots; especially pertaining to or connected with the killing of game with firearms; as, a shooting party, a shooting license, &c.

C. *As substantive*:

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of one who shoots; the act or practice of using or discharging firearms; especially the art of killing game with firearms.

2. A sudden dart.

"Quick shootings, like the deadly zigzag of forked lightning."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. A sensation of a quick, shooting pain.

4. A right to shoot game over a certain district.

5. A district or defined tract of ground over which game is or may be shot.

"To induce a lessee to rent his shooting."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

II. *Carp.*: The operation of planing the edge of a board straight.

shooting-board, s. A board or planed metallic slab with a plane-face on which an object is held while its edge is squared or reduced by a side-plane. It is used by carpenters and joiners, and also by stereotypers in trimming the edges of stereotype plates.

shooting-box, s. A house for the accommodation of a sportsman during the shooting season.

shooting-coat, s. A variety of coat adapted for wear while shooting.

shooting-gallery, s. A covered shooting-range; a place covered in for the practice of shooting.

shooting-jacket, s. A kind of jacket adapted for wear while shooting.

shooting-plane, s. A side-plane used, in connection with the shooting-board, for squaring or leveling the edges of stuff.

shooting-star, s.

1. *Astronomy*: A small celestial body suddenly becoming luminous, and darting across the sky, its course being marked by a streak of silvery radiance, which is an optical illusion caused by the rapidity of its passage. [METEOR, 1; ¶ 2.] When larger a shooting-star is called a fire-hall (q. v.).

"Shooting-stars, that glance and die."  
*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, il. 22.

2. *Bot.*: (See extract.)

"Our real cowslip, the shooting-star . . . is very rare."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 118.

shooting-stick, s.

*Printing*: A piece of wood or metal, usually about one foot long, 1½ inches wide, and ½ inch thick, by which the quoins are driven in locking up the form in the chase. The form lies on the imposing-stone, the foot and side-sticks are against the pages, and the quoins are driven between the sticks and the frame of the chase.

\*shoôt'-rêss, \*shoot-resse, s. [Eng. shooter; -ess.] A female shooter.

"For that proud shootress scorned weaker game."

*Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne*, xi. 41.

shoôt'-y, a. [Eng. shoot; -y.] Of equal growth, or coming up regularly in the rows, as potatoes. (*Prov. Eng.*)

shōp, \*schoppe, \*shoppe, s. [A. S. *sceoppa*=a stall or hooth; allied to *scypen*=a shed for cattle [SHIPPEN]; cogn. with Low Ger. *schup*=a shed; Ger. *schuppen*=a shed, a cart-house; O. French, *eschoppe*, *eschope*=a little, low shop.]

## I. Literally:

1. A building or apartment, generally with a frontage to the street or road, in which retail goods are sold.

"In gospel-phrase their chapmen they betray;  
Their shops are dens, the buyer is their prey."  
*Dryden: Medal*, 192.

2. A building or room in which workmen carry on their trades or occupation; as, a joiner's shop.

## II. Figuratively:

\*1. Source or origin; the place where anything is made.

"Galen would have the liver, which is the shop and source of the blood, and Aristotle the heart, to be the first framed."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 30.

2. One's business or profession; one's calling; generally used in contempt. (*Colloq.*)

"A young man should rather be anxious to avoid the engrossing influence of what is popularly called shop."—*Blackie: Self-Culture*, p. 30.

¶ To talk shop: To speak too much or at improper times of one's business, calling, or profession.

shop-bill, s. An advertisement of a shopkeeper's business, or list of his goods, printed separately for distribution.

shop-book, s. A book in which a shopkeeper enters his business transactions.

"Books of account, or shop-books, are not allowed of themselves to be given in evidence for the owner."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. 32.

shop-boy, s. A hoy engaged in a shop.

shop-girl, s. A girl employed in a shop.

shop-maid, s. A young female employed as an assistant in a shop.

\*shop-shift, s. A shift or trick of a shopkeeper; deception, fraud. (*Ben Jonson.*)

shop-walker, s. The British analogue of our floor-walker. An overseer or superintendent in a large shop, who walks about in front of the counters attending to customers, directing them to the proper departments, and seeing that they are properly served, &c.

shop-woman, s. A woman who serves in a shop.

shop-worn, a. Worn or somewhat damaged by exposure or keeping in a shop.

shōp, v. t. & i. [SHOP, s.]

A. *Intrans.*: To visit shops for the purpose of buying goods.

"It is said that the poorer classes are themselves the worst offenders as regards late shopping."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\*B. *Trans.*: To shut up; to imprison. (*Slang.*)

"It was Bartlemy time when I was shopped."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xvi.

shōp'-böard, *subst.* [Eng. shop, and board.] A bench on which work is performed.

"That he should commence doctor or divine from the shopboard or the anvil."—*South: Sermons*.

\*shope, *pret. of v.* [SHAPE, v.]

shōp'-keēp-êr, s. [Eng. shop, and keeper.]

1. One who keeps a shop for the sale of retail goods; a tradesman who sells goods in a shop, or by retail, as distinguished from a merchant or one who deals by wholesale.

2. An article which has remained long on hand in shop; as, That dress is an old shopkeeper. (*Colloq. and Slang.*)

shōp'-keēp-îng, s. [English shop, and keeping.] The act or business of keeping a shop.

shōp'-lift-êr, *subst.* [English shop, and lifter.] One who steals or purloins goods from a shop, especially one who, under pretense of examining or purchasing articles, takes advantage to purloin any article he or she can lay hands on.

"Like those women they call shoplifters, who, when they are challenged for their thefts, appear mighty angry and affronted."—*Swift: Examiner*, No. 28.

shōp'-lift-îng, s. [Eng. shop, and lifting.] The acts or practices of a shoplifter; larceny from a shop.

shōp'-like, a. [Eng. shop, and like.] Low, vulgar. (*Ben Jonson.*)

shōp'-man, s. [Eng. shop, and man.]

1. A man who is employed to assist in a shop.

\*2. A petty trader, a shopkeeper.

"The shopman sells; and by destruction lives."

*Dryden: Epist.* 13.

\*shōp'-ôc'-ra-çy, s. [From Eng. shop, on analogy of democracy, mobocracy, &c.] The body of shopkeepers. (*Humorous.*)

shōp'-pêr, s. [English shop, v.; -er.] One who shops; one who frequents shops.

shōp'-pîng, s. [Eng. shop; -ing.] The act or practice of visiting shops for the purpose of buying goods.

shōp'-pîsh, a. [Eng. shop; -ish.] Having the habits and manners of a shopman.

shōp'-pÿ, a. [Eng. shop; -y.]

1. Pertaining to a shop or shops; abounding with shops.

2. Fond of the shop, or of talking shop. (*Colloq. in both senses.*)

"I don't like shoppy people."—*Mrs. Gaskell: North and South*, ch. ii.

shōr'-age (age as ïg), s. [Eng. shore (1), v.] Duty paid on goods brought on shore.

\*shōre, *pret. of v.* [SHEAR, v.]

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unîte, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



**shōre** (1), \***schore** (1), *s.* [A. S. *score*; prop.=edge or part shorn off, from *scoren*, pa. par. of *sceran*=to shear (q. v.); O. Dut. *schoore*, *schoor*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The coast or land on the borders of a large body of water, as the sea, a river, a large lake, &c.

"They quit the shore, and rush into the main."

Waller: *Virgil's Æneis*, iv.

2. *Law*: The space between ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark; foreshore.

**shore-crab**, *s.*

*Zool.*: *Carcinus mænas* [CARCINUS], abundant in very shallow water round the coasts. The front margin of the carapace is strongly toothed with five teeth on each side, and three lobes in front.

**shore-fishes**, *s. pl.*

*Ichthy.*: Fishes inhabiting parts of the sea near the land. The majority live close to the surface. Some are confined to coasts with soft or sandy bottoms, others to rocky and fissured coasts, and others to living coral formations. Dr. Günther estimates the number of species of Shore-fishes at 3,587.

"The shore-fishes of the extremity of Africa form a separate district of the temperate zone."—Günther: *Study of Fishes*, p. 260.

**shore-grass**, *s.* [SHORE-WEED.]

**shore-hopper**, *s.*

*Zool.*: *Orchestia littorea*, plentiful on sandy coasts.

\***shore-land**, *s.* Land bordering on a shore or sea-beach.

**shore-lark**, **shore-pipit**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: *Otocorys* (†*Alauda*) *alpestris*, a native of the north of Europe and Asia. The adult male is about seven inches long; in summer, lores, cheeks, gorget, and band on top of head, ending in erectile tufts, black; nape, mantle and upper tail-coverts, pinkish-brown, white beneath. They nest in a depression in the ground, and lay four or five eggs—French-white mottled with dull olive-green or yellowish-brown.

**shore-pipit**, *s.* [SHORE-LARK.]

**shore-shooter**, *s.* One who shoots birds, especially sea-birds, from the shore.

"There is an army of sportsmen, gunners, and shore-shooters."—*St. James's Gazette*.

**shore-wainscot**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A rare night-moth, *Leucania littoralis*, occurring locally among sand-hills.

**shore-weed**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Littorella lacustris*, and the genus *Littorella*.

**shōre** (2), \***schore** (2), *s.* [Icel. *skordha*=(s.) a stay, a prop; (v.) to under-prop, to shore up; Norw. *skorda*, *skora*=a prop; Dut. *schorr*=a prop; *schoren*=to prop. Closely allied to *shore* (1), *s.*, being properly a piece of wood shorn or cut off at a required length, so as to serve as a prop.]

1. A prop, a stay; a piece of timber or iron placed temporarily as a support for anything.

2. *Specifically*:

(1) A prop or piece of timber set obliquely, and acting as a strut on the side of a building, as when it is in danger of falling, or when alterations or repairs are being executed on the lower part of it, the upper end of the shore resting against that part of the wall on which there is the greatest stress.

(2) *Shipwrighting*:

(a) One of the wooden props which support the ribs or frame of a vessel while building, or by which the vessel is laterally supported on the stocks.

(b) A timber temporarily placed beneath a beam to afford additional support to the deck, when taking in the lower masts.

(c) A strut used to support a mast in heaving down.

¶ *Dead shore*: [DEAD-SHOAR]

**shōre** (3), *s.* [See def.] A corruption of sewer (q. v.).

**shōre** (4), \***schor**, \***schoyr**, *s.* [SHORE (3), *v.*] Menace, clamor. (*Scotch.*)

**shōre** (1), *v. t.* [SHORE (1), *s.*] To set on shore or on land.

"I will bring these two moles, these blind ones aboard him: if he think it fit to shore them again."—*Shakesp.*: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

**shōre** (2), *v. t.* [SHORE (2), *s.*] To support by a shore or post; to prop. (Usually followed by *up*.)

"It sank again, just over an arch which had been shored up."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**shōre** (3), *v. t.* [Cf. O. Sw. *skorra*=to make a grating sound.] To threaten. (*Scotch.*)

"Shored folk live long."—*Scott*: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxix.

**shōr'ē-ā**, *subst.* [Named by Roxburgh after Sir John Shore, afterward Lord Teignmouth, Governor-General of India (1793-1797).]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Dipterocææ*, generally adopted, though a synonym of the Linneæan genus *Vatica*. Large Asiatic trees, with excellent and durable

wood. Sepals five, enlarging into long wings; petals five; stamens twenty-five to thirty; fruit three-valved, one-celled, one-seeded. *Shorea robusta* is the Saul-tree (q. v.). *S. nervosa* and *S. tumbuggaia* are from the south of India; the former yields a clear, yellowish resin like colophony, the latter a dammar used as a substitute for pitch. *S. obtusa* exudes a white and *S. siamensis* a red resin; both are from the Eastern Peninsula.

\***shōre'-age** (age as *ĭg*), *s.* [SHORAGE.]

**shōre'-lëss**, *a.* [Eng. *shore* (1), *s.*; -less.] Having no shore or coast; hence, of unlimited or indefinite extent.

"Can she unappall'd . . .

The shoreless deluge stem?"

Grainier: *Sugar-Cane*, ii.

**shōre'-līng**, *s.* [SHORLING.]

**shōr'-ēr**, \***shor-i-er**, *s.* [SHORE (2), *s.*] A shore, a prop.

"Then setteth he to it another shorer, that all thinge is in the Newe Testament fulfilled that was promysed before."—*Str T. More: Works*, p. 473.

**shōre'-ward**, *a.* or *adv.* [Eng. *shore* (1), *s.*; -ward.] Toward the shore.

"Sailing where the shoreward ripple curled."

A. C. Swinburne: *Tristram of Lyonesse*, viii.

**shōr'-īng**, *s.* [Eng. *shore* (2), *s.*; -ing.]

1. The act of supporting with shores or props.  
2. A number or set of shores or props taken collectively.

**shorl**, **shor-lā'-ceouš** (c as sh), &c. [SCHORL, SCHORLACEOUS, &c.]

**shor'-līng**, **shōre'-līng**, *s.* [Eng. *shore*, pret. of *shear*; -ling.]

1. Wool shorn from a living sheep, in opposition to that of a dead sheep, or morling (q. v.).

"Shorling being the fells after the fleeces are shorn off the sheep's back."—*Tomlin: Law Dictionary*.

2. A sheep of the first year's shearing; a shearing; a newly-shorn sheep.

\*3. A shaveling. (A contemptuous name for a priest.) (*Bale: Select Works*, p. 494.)

**shōrn**, *pa. par. & a.* [SHEAR, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Cut off; as, *shorn* wool.  
2. Having the hair or wool cut off; as, a *shorn* lamb.  
3. Deprived. (Followed by *of*.)

"So rose the Danite strong,

Shorn of his strength."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 1,062.

**short**, \***schort**, \***shorte**, *a., adv. & s.* [A. S. *sceort*; cf. Icel. *skorta*=to be short of; to lack; *skortr*=shortness, want; O. H. Ger. *scurz*. From the same root as *shear*, *v.* (q. v.)]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Not long; not having great length or linear extension.

2. Not extended in time or duration; not of long duration. (*Job* xx. 5.)

3. Not coming up to a fixed or required standard; deficient; limited in quantity; not reaching a certain point; insufficient, inadequate, scanty, defective.

"His means most short."—*Shakesp.*: *Timon*, i. 1.

4. Insufficiently provided; inadequately supplied; not having a sufficient or adequate supply, amount, or quantity; deficient, wanting. (Generally followed by *of*, and used predicatively.)

"I know them not; not therefore am I short

Of knowing what I ought."

Milton: *P. R.*, i. 56.

5. Not distant in time; not far in the future; near at hand.

"He commanded those, who were appointed to attend him, to be ready by a short day."—*Clarendon: Civil Wars*.

6. Limited in intellectual power or grasp; not far-reaching or comprehensive; contracted, narrow, scanty; not tenacious; as, a *short* memory.

7. Brief, short; not prolix or tedious.

"Short tale to make."

*Shakesp.*: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 1.

8. Curt, brief, abrupt, pointed, sharp, petulant; not ceremonious.

"I will be bitter with him and passing short."

*Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, iii. 5.

9. Brittle, friable; liable to break. [COLDSHORT.]

"Marl from Derbyshire was very fat, though it had so great a quantity of sand, that it was so short, that, wet, you could not work it into a ball."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

10. Breaking or crumbling readily in the mouth; crisp; as, *short* pastry.

11. Followed by *of* and used predicatively in comparative statements.

(1) Less than; inferior to; as, Escape was little short of a miracle.

(2) Inadequate to; not equal to.

"Immoderate praises the foolish lover thinks short of his mistress, though they reach far beyond the heavens."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

12. Unmixed with water; pure; undiluted, as spirits neat. (*Slang*.)

"A young man offered her some coffee, but she said she would prefer something short."—*London Morning Chronicle*.

II. *Prosody*: Not prolonged in sound; as, a short vowel, a short syllable.

B. *As adv.*: In a short manner; shortly; not long; briefly, abruptly, suddenly.

"The lion turned short upon him and tore him to pieces."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A summary account; an account or statement in brief.

2. (*Pl.*): [SHORTS.]

II. *Pros.*: A short syllable.

¶ 1. *At short sight*:

*Comm.*: A term applied to bills having but a short time to run.

2. *To cut short*: To check or stop abruptly.

3. *To fall short*: [FALL, *v.*, ¶ 21.]

4. *To sell short*: To sell for future delivery what the seller does not at the time hold, but hopes to buy at a lower rate. (*Stock Exchange*.)

5. *To stop short*:

(1) To stop suddenly or abruptly; to come to a sudden stop.

(2) To fail to reach the extent or importance of; not to reach the point wished or indicated.

\*6. *To take short*: To take to task suddenly; to check abruptly; to answer curtly or sharply; to reprimand.

7. *To turn short*: To turn on the spot occupied; to turn round abruptly; to turn without making a compass.

¶ *Short* is largely used in the formation of compounds, the meaning in most cases being obvious; as *short-armed*, *short-legged*, *short-necked*, &c.

**short-allowance**, *s.* Less than the usual or regular quantity served out, as the allowance to sailors, soldiers, &c., during a protracted voyage, march, siege or the like, when the stock of provisions is getting low, with no prospect of a speedy fresh supply.

**short-billed**, *a.* Brevirostrate.

**short-bills**, *s. pl.*

*Comm.*: Bills having less than ten days to run.

**short-bread**, *s.* [SHORT-CAKE.]

**short-breathed**, *adj.* Having short breath or quick respiration.

**short-cake**, **short-bread**, *s.* A sweet and very brittle cake, in which butter or lard has been mixed with the flour.

**short-cause**, *s.*

*Chancery*: A suit in which there is only a simple point for discussion.

**short-circuit**, *s.*

*Elect.*: A closed electric circuit, especially one closed with a low-resisting material.

**short-circuit**, *v. t.*

*Electricity*: To connect the poles of a battery or dynamo with wire of low resistance.

**short-cloak carpet**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A geometer moth, *Cidaria picata*.

**short-cloaked moth**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A ursine moth, *Nola cucullatella*.

**short-clothes**, *s. pl.*

1. Coverings for the legs of men and boys, consisting of breeches coming down to the knees, and long stockings.

2. The dress of an infant when a few months old. The outer garment is a frock, descending below the knee. [LONG-CLOTHES.]

**short-coat**, *v. t.* To dress in short-clothes. (Said of infants.)

**short-coated**, *a.* Wearing short-clothes.

**short-commons**, *s. pl.* A short or scanty allowance of food.

**short-cut**, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive*:

1. A near or short road to a place.

2. A kind of tobacco, so called from the manner in which it is cut.

"Short-cut or long, 'tis all the same to me."

W. B. Rhodes: *Bombastes Furioso*.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çel**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **þhis**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **eçist**. **ph = f**.  
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şũr. -tion, -sion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del



**B. As adj.:** Near, short.

"Men who have been to the University, and possibly have come out as first-class men or wranglers, have been known before now to take the *short-cut* road to their meaning which swearing unhappily supplies."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**short-dated, a.** Having only a little time to run; as, a *short-dated* bill.

**\*short-drawn, a.** Drawn in without filling the lungs; imperfectly inspired; as, *short-drawn* breath.

**short-eared owl, s.**

*Ornith.:* *Asio accipitrinus*. It is occasionally seen in the day-time, and on dull days will fly abroad to hunt its prey.

**short-entry, s.**

*Banking:* The entry made in a customer's bank-book, when a bill or note not yet due has been sent to the bank for collection. The amount is stated in an inner column, and when it is received, is then carried to the proper account.

**short-exchange, s.**

*Comm.:* The rate of exchange quoted in the market for bills payable ten, twenty, thirty, or more, days after sight.

**short-hairs, s.** A cant name applied politically and socially to the masses of working people as distinguished from the wealthier classes, or "silk-stockings" (q. v.).

**short-hand, s.** [SHORTHAND.]

**short-handed, a.** Deficient in the necessary or regular number of hands or assistants.

**short-headed, a.** [BRACHYCEPHALIC.]

*Short-headed Flying Phalanger:*  
*Zoölogy:* *Petaurus breviceps*, from New South Wales.

*Short-headed Whale:*

*Zoölogy:* *Physeter simus* (Owen). A little-known whale, from six to ten feet long, almost porpoise-like in general appearance, specimens of which have been obtained from the Cape of Good Hope, the East Indies, and Australia. Well-marked dorsal behind middle of body, short flippers, and snout with a margin like that of a pig; upper surface black, yellow or light flesh-color beneath.

**short-horn, s.**

*Cattle-breed. (pl.):* A breed of cattle characterized by short horns, rapidity of growth, aptitude to fatten, and good temper. It was produced by Charles and Robert Colling, at Ketton and Barmpton, near Darlington, England, by a process of in-and-in breeding between 1780 and 1818. The Collings were initiated by R. T. and J. Booth, between 1814 and 1863; by Thomas Bates between 1818 and 1849. The process has been followed in America from 1817 onward. The breed has run into several sub-breeds, those of the northern counties of England generally surpassing those of Scotland and of the south.

"It would not be easier to conceive a higher tribute to the memory of Robert and Charles Colling, the two famous Durham brothers, who were the originators of the *short-horns*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**short-horned, a.** Having short horns; as, the *short-horned* breed of cattle.

**short-jointed, a.**

1. Having short intervals between the joints. (Said of plants.)  
2. Having a short pastern. (Said of a horse.)

**short-laid, a.** Short-twisted. (A term used in rope-making.)

**short-lived, a.** Not living or lasting long; being of short duration or continuance; brief.

"With many a *short-lived* thought that passed between And disappeared." *Wordsworth: Excurs., bk. 1.*

¶ *The Short-lived Administration:*  
*Eng. History:* The administration of William Pulteney, Earl of Bath (Feb. 10-12, 1746).

**short-pile, s.**

*Hydr. Eng.:* A pile of round timber from six to nine inches in diameter, and from six to twelve feet long. Such are driven as closely as possible without causing the driving of one pile to raise the adjacent ones. They are used to compress and consolidate ground for foundations.

**short-rib, s.** A false rib.

"The rapier entered into his right side, slanting by his *short-ribs* under the muscles."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

**short-shipped, a.**

1. Put on board ship in defective quantity.  
2. Shut out from a ship accidentally or for want of room.

**short-sight, s.** Near sight; myopia; shortness of sight; vision accurate only when the object is near.

**short-sighted, a.**

**I. Lit.:** Having short-sight or limited vision; not able to see far.

"*Short-sighted* men see remote objects best in old age; therefore they are accounted to have the most lasting eyes."—*Newton*.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. Not able to see or penetrate far into futurity; not able to understand things deep or remote; of limited intellect.

"Other propositions were designed for snares to the *short-sighted* and credulous."—*L'Esrange*.

2. Proceeding from or characterized by a want of foresight; as, a *short-sighted* policy.

**short-sightedly, adv.** In a short-sighted manner; with want of foresight.

"The clerical agitators are *short-sightedly* striving to fetter the independence of Parliament for an indefinite period."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**short-sightedness, s.**

1. *Literally:* The quality or state of being short-sighted; a defect in vision consisting in the inability to see objects at a distance; myopia; near-sightedness. [MYOPY.]

2. *Fig.:* Defective or limited intellectual vision; inability to see far into futurity or things deep or abstruse; want of foresight.

"Our *short-sightedness* and liability to error."—*Locke: Hum. Underst., bk. iv., ch. xiv.*

**short-spoken, a.** Speaking in a short, abrupt, or quick-tempered manner; curt, short.

**short-tailed bangsring, s.**

*Zoölogy:* *Hylomys suillus*, a small insectivorous mammal from Sumatra. The muzzle is prolonged into a movable snout, and the tail very short and naked.

**short-tailed chinchilla, s.**

*Zoö.*: *Chinchilla brevicaudata*. The fur is silvery-gray, tinged with black.

**short-tailed crustaceans, s. pl.**

*Zoö.*: The Brachyura (q. v.).

**short-tailed eagle, s.**

*Ornith.:* A name sometimes given to the Bateleur Eagle, *Helotarsus ecaudatus*, because it is the only species in which the wings exceed the tail in length.

**short-tailed field-mouse, s.** [FIELD-VOLE.]

**short-tailed indris, s.**

*Zoö.*: *Indris brevicaudatus*. [INDRIS.]

**short-tailed kangaroo, s.**

*Zoölogy:* *Halmaturus brachyurus*, from King George's Sound. It is about the size of a rabbit.

**short-tailed mole, s.**

*Zoö.*: *Talpa micrura*, from Nepal and Darjeeling.

**short-tailed pangolin, s.** [PHATAGIN.]

**short-tailed snakes, s. pl.** [ROLLER, II. 8.]

**short-tempered, adj.** Having a short, *i. e.*, a hasty temper; not long-suffering.

**short-tongued lizards, s. pl.**

*Zoö.*: The sub-order Crassilingues. They have a short, thick, fleshy tongue, slightly notched in front, and not protractile. Four limbs are present, with digits in front of the ankle and wrist.

**short-waisted, adj.** Having a short waist or body. (Said of a person, a dress, or a ship.)

**short-winded, adj.** Affected with shortness of breath; having a quick respiration; asthmatic.

"With this the Mede *short-winded* old men eases, And cures the lungs' unsavory diseases." *May: Virgil*.

**short-windedness, s.** The quality or state of being short-winded.

"Balm is very good against *short-windedness*."—*Adams: Works, i. 374.*

**short-witted, a.** Having little wit; of scanty intellect or judgment.

**\*short, \*schort, \*shorte, v. t. & i.** [SHORT, a.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To make short or shorter; to shorten, to abbreviate.

"Wherefore swiche sorwe *shorteth* the life of many a man, or that his time is come by way of kinde."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

2. To divert, to amuse; to make time appear short to. (Used reflexively.)

Furth I fure . . . to *schort* me on the sandis." *Str D. Lyndesay: Monarchie*.

**B. Intrans.:** To fail, to decrease.

"His syght wasteth, his wytte mynsheth, his lyf *shorteth*."—*Book of Good Manners, sign. e. viii.*

**short-age (age as ðg), s.** [Eng. *short*; -age.] Amount short or deficient; an amount by which a sum of money is deficient.

**short'-côm-lîng, s.** [Eng. *short*, and *coming*.]

1. A failing of the usual produce, quantity, amount, or return, as of a crop.

2. A failure of full performance, as of duty, &c.

**short'-en, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *sceortian*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To make short or shorter in measure, extent, or time.

"I can but *shorten* thy life one week." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.*

2. To abridge, to lessen, to diminish; to make to appear short or shorter.

"We *shorten'd* days to moments by love's art, Whilst our two souls Perceived no passing time." *Suckling*.

3. To contract, to lessen; to diminish in amount, quantity, or extent.

"We *shortened* sail."—*Cook: Second Voyage, bk. ii., ch. xi.*

4. To curtail. (*Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.*)

\*5. To lop, to deprive.

"Dishonest with lopt arms, the youth appears, Spoil'd of his nose, and *shorten'd* of his ears." *Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, vi. 669.*

\*6. To confine, to restrain.

"Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shortened* by my chain, and can only see what is forbidden me to reach."—*Dryden. (Todd)*

\*7. To make to fall short; to cause to fail; to prejudice. (*Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 7.*)

8. To make short and crisp, as pastry, with butter or lard.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To become short or shorter; as, the days *shorten*.

2. To contract; as, A cord *shortens* by being wetted.

**short'-en-êr, s.** [Eng. *shorten*; -er.] One who or that which shortens.

**short'-en-lîng, pr. par., a. & s.** [SHORTEN.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act of making short or shorter; the state of becoming short or shorter.

2. Something used in cookery to make paste short and friable, as butter or lard.

**short'-êr, a.** [Compar. of *short* (q. v.).]

**Shorter Catechism, s.**

*Church History:* A Presbyterian catechism composed under the direction of the Westminster Assembly. It was called Shorter to distinguish it from the Larger Catechism, which had been finished just previously. A small Committee of Assembly was appointed on August 5, 1647, to prepare the Shorter Catechism. When completed, it was presented to the British Parliament on November 26. Both Houses of Parliament thanked the divines who had composed it, and ordered six hundred copies, but requested that proofs should be appended. This being done, the Catechism with proofs was presented to Parliament on April 16, 1648, and ordered to be printed. It was adopted by the Scottish General Assembly on July 28, 1648, the decision being ratified by the Scottish Parliament on February 7, 1649. It is still most extensively used among English-speaking Presbyterians all over the world.

**short'-hând, s.** [Eng. *short*, and *hand*.] A general term for any system of contracted writing; specif., a method of writing in which straight lines and curves, struck in different directions, are substituted for the ordinary letters, as — = k, ( ) = m, &c. The vowels are generally represented by dots and short dashes placed before or after these strokes. On the Continent, the system of shorthand most practiced is composed of curvilinear lines and loops, leaning from left to right, as in ordinary writing. The art was practiced by the Romans, was lost in the Dark Ages, from the third to the sixteenth centuries, and was revived in England in the reign of Elizabeth. Some 300 different systems have since been published. The most important of these are: Rich (1654), Mason (1672), Gurney (1740), Byrom (1767), Mavor (1780), Taylor (1786), Lewis (1812), Harding (1823), Moat (1833). The most popular system of shorthand is Isaac Pitman's Phonography, invented in 1837, based on the sounds of the English language. The alphabet contains six long and six short vowels, five diphthongs, and twenty-four consonants, or forty-one letters in all. Hooks and circles at the beginning and end of the consonant strokes make double and treble consonants for abbreviating the writing.

**short'-lÿ, \*schort-ly, adv.** [Eng. *short*; -ly.]

1. In a short manner; in a short time; quickly, soon. (*Spenser: F. Q., l. x. 45.*)

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or. wôre, wôlf, wôrk, wôh, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



2. In a few words; briefly, concisely.

"*Shortly* forto say, to Snowdon has he tight."—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 263.

3. In an abrupt, sharp, or curt manner: as, He answered me very *shortly*.

**shortly-acuminated, a.**

*Bot.*: Having a short tapering point. (*Paxton*.)

**shortly-bifid, shortly two-cleft, a.**

*Bot.*: Slightly cleft at the apex into two parts. (*Paxton*.)

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

1. The quality or state of being short; want of length or extent in space, time, or duration; little length or little duration; brevity.

"Think upon the vanity and *shortness* of human life, and let death and eternity be often in your minds."—*Low*.

2. Fewness of words; conciseness, brevity.

"Your plainness and your *shortness* please me well."—*Shakesp.*: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 4.

3. Deficiency, imperfection, shortcoming.

"To supply the *shortness* of our views."—*Search*: *Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. 1., ch. xix.

4. Want of reach or of the power of retention; as, *shortness* of memory.

5. Abruptness, sharpness, curtness; as, the *shortness* of an answer.

**shorts, s. pl.** [SHORT, a.]

1. The bran and coarse part of meal in mixture.

2. A term in rope-making for the toppings and tailings of hemp, which are dressed for bolt-ropes and whale-lines. The term is also employed to denote the distinction between the long hemp used in making staple-ropes and inferior hemp.

3. Small-clothes, breeches.

"The business of the evening was commenced by a little emphatic man, with a bald head, and drab *shorts*, who suddenly rushed up the ladder, at the imminent peril of snapping the two little legs encased in the drab *shorts*."—*Dickens*: *Pickwick*, ch. xxxiii.

**\*shōr'-y, a.** [Eng. *shore* (1), s.; -y.] Lying near the shore.

"There is commonly a declivity from the shore to the middle part of the channel, and those *shory* parts are generally but some fathoms deep."—*Burnet*: *Theory of the Earth*.

**shōt, pret., pa. par. of v., & a.** [SHOOT, v.]

**A. & B. As pret. & pa. par.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Struck or killed by a shot.

2. Having a changeable color, like that produced in weaving, by all the warp threads being of one color and all the weft of another; chatoyant; hence, intermingled, interwoven, interspersed.

\*3. Advanced in years.

"Well *shot* in years he seemed."

*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, V. vi. 19.

**shōt (1), \*shot, \*shotte, s.** [A. S. *gesceot*, from *scot*, stem of *pa. par.* of *sceōtan*=to shoot; cogn. with O. Fris. *skot*=a shot; Icel. *skot*=a shot, a shooting; Dut. *schot*=a shot, shoot; Ger. *schoss*, *schuss*=a shot.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of shooting; the discharge of a firearm or similar weapon.

"As we were crossing a little river that lay in our way we saw some ducks, and Mr. Banks, as soon as he had got over, fired at them, and happened to kill three at one shot."—*Cook*: *First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. ix.

2. Small spherical pellets of lead or shot metal, used for shooting birds and other small game. They were originally made by rolling an ingot of lead into a sheet of a thickness corresponding to the size of the shot to be made, then cutting the lead into cubes and placing the latter in a "tumbler"; the action of the leaden cubes when rubbed against each other in the operation of the apparatus gradually rounding them until brought to a more or less spherical form. This was superseded by the method now employed of dropping the molten metal, in a finely divided state, from a height into water, invented by Watts, of England, about 1782. To obviate the necessity for the high tower, the metal is sometimes dropped through a tube, up which a strong current of cold air is driven, and in another process the lead is dropped through a column of glycerine or oil instead of air.

"The action of the fire set the powder in a blaze, that of the powder forced out the *shot*, that of the *shot* wounded the bird, and that of gravity brought her to the ground."—*Search*: *Light of Nature*, pt. 1., ch. ii.

3. A missile, particularly a ball or bullet. It is generally applied to solid projectiles, and also to hollow projectiles without bursting charges. Originally rounded stones were used, but were afterward superseded by balls of lead or iron. The introduction of rifling into firearms has caused the

adoption of the elongated shot, round shot being retained only for use with mortars or smooth-bore arms. In the case of the Palliser shot, the same projectile may be used with or without a bursting charge, it being cast hollow so as to serve as a shell or an ordinary shot. Various forms of shot are manufactured, which will be found described under their respective heads.

"The first *shot* struck one of the holsters of Prince George of Hesse, and brought his horse to the ground."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. The flight or range of a missile; the distance to which a projectile passes.

"She sat over against him, a good way off, as it were a bow *shot*."—*Genesis* xxi. 16.

\*5. Hence, used figuratively for range, reach.

"Out of the *shot* and danger of desire."

*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, i. 3.

\*6. Any thing emitted, cast, or thrown forth; discharge.

"Against the dreadful *shot* of wordes

That thousands had beguilde."

*Gascoigne*: *Of the Louers Estate*.

\*7. A musketeer; a soldier armed with a musket.

"I was brought from prison by two drums and a hundred *shot*."—*R. Peake*: *Three to One* (in *English Garner*, i. 633).

8. One who shoots; a shooter, a marksman.

"The father was a good *shot*, a keen fisherman."—*London Standard*.

9. The whole sweep of nets thrown out at one time; the number of fish caught at one haul of the net. (*Scotch*.)

10. An inferior animal taken out of a drove of cattle or a flock of sheep; also a young hog. [SHOAT.]

**II. Technically:**

1. *Mining*: A charge of powder, dynamite, or other explosive, in a blast-hole.

2. *Weaving*: A pattern produced by weaving warp and weft threads of different colors.

¶(1) *A shot in the locker*: Money in the pocket or at one's disposal.

(2) *Shot of a cable*:

*Naut.*: The splicing of two cables together, or the whole length of two cables thus spliced.

\***shot-anchor, \*shot-ancre, s.** A sheet-anchor (q. v.).

**shot-belt, s.** A long leather tube for shot, worn as a baldric, and having a charger at the lower end.

**shot-box, s.**

*Naut.*: A box in which grape or canister shot are placed near the guns.

**shot-cartridge, s.** A round of ammunition for a shot-gun. The shot are frequently inclosed in a wire-gauze case to prevent their scattering too much.

\***shot-free (1), adj.** Not injured or not to be injured by shot; shot-proof.

"For if he feel no chagrin or remorse,

His forehead's *shot-free*, and he's ne'er the worse."

*Butler*: *Upon Drunkenness*.

**shot-garland, s.**

*Naut.*: A wooden frame to contain cannon-balls, secured to the coamings and ledges around the hatchway of a vessel.

**shot-gauge, s.** The same as RING-GAUGE, 3.

**shot-glass, s.** The same as CLOTH-PROVER (q. v.).

**shot-gun, s.** A smooth-bore firearm for shooting small game. Shot-guns are frequently made double-barreled.

**shot-hole, s.** A hole made by a shot or bullet discharged.

**shot-locker, s.**

*Naut.*: Slats or planks pierced with holes to receive shot, and placed along the sides and round the hatchways.

**shot-metal, s.** An alloy of lead, 56 parts; arsenic, 1. Used for making bird shot.

**shot-plug, shot-prop, s.**

*Naut.*: A tapered cone of wood driven into a shot-hole in a vessel's side to prevent leakage.

**shot-pouch, s.** A receptacle for small shot carried on the person. It is usually made of leather, the mouthpiece being provided with a measure, having an adjustable cut-off to determine the quantity of the charge.

**shot-proof, a.** Proof against shot; incapable of being damaged by shot.

**shot-prop, s.** [SHOT-PLUG.]

**shot-rack, s.**

*Naut.*: A wooden frame, around a hatch or near a gun, in which a certain number of round shot are kept for service.

**shot-silk, s.**

*Fabric*: A silk stuff whose warp and weft threads are of two colors, so as to exhibit changeable tints under varying circumstances of light.

**shot-sorter, s.** A frame with a series of sieves of different grades of fineness, to sort shot into various grades of size.

**shot-star, s.** [STARSHOT.]

**shot-table, s.** A device for insuring the equal shrinkage of shot in all directions while cooling.

**shot-tower, s.** A tall building from the summit of which melted lead is dropped into a cistern of water.

**shot-window, s.**

1. A small window chiefly filled with a board that opens and shuts. (*Scotch*.)

2. A window projecting from a wall.

**shōt (2), s.** [A corrupt. of *scot* (q. v.).] A reckoning; a person's share of expenses or of a reckoning.

"So, if I prove a good repast to the spectators, the dish pays the *shot*."—*Shakesp.*: *Cymbeline*, v. 4.

**shot-clog, s.** One who was a mere clog on a company, but who was tolerated because he paid the shot for the rest.

\***shot-free (2), a.**

1. Free from shot or charge; not having to pay any share of the expenses; scot-free.

"Though I could scape *shot-free* at London, I fear the shot here: here's no scoring, but upon the pate."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., v. 3.

2. Unpunished, uninjured, scot-free.

†**shot-shark, s.** A waiter; one who receives the shot or reckoning.

"Where be then these *shot-sharks*?"—*Ben Jonson*: *Every Man out of his Humor*, v. 4.

\***shōte (1), s.** [A. S. *sceōta*=a shooting or darting fish, from *sceōtan*=to shoot (q. v.).] A fish.

"The *shote*, peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwall, in shape and color resembleth the trout; howbeit in bigness and goodness cometh far behind him."—*Carew*: *Survey of Cornwall*.

**shōte (2), s.** [SHOAT.]

\***shōt'-rel, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A pike in its first year. (*Prov.*)

\***shotte, s.** [SHOT, s.]

**shōt'-tēd, a.** [Eng. *shot* (1), s.; -ed.]

1. Loaded with shot. (Said of a cannon.)

2. Having a shot attached.

**shōt'-tēn, a.** [A. S. *scoten*, *pa. par.* of *sceōtan*=to shoot (q. v.).]

1. Having ejected the spawn.

"Go thy ways, old Jack: die when thou wilt, if good manhood be not forgot upon the earth, then am I a *shot-ten* herring."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

2. Shot out of its socket; dislocated, as a bone.

3. Shooting out into angles.

**shotten-milk, s.** Sour curdled milk. (*Prov.*)

**shōugh (gh guttural), s.** [SHOCK, a.] A species of shaggy dog; a shock.

"As hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs, *Shoughs*, water-rugs, and demi-wolves, are 'clep'd All by the name of dogs."—*Shakesp.*: *Macbeth*, iii. 1.

**shōugh (gh guttural), interj.** [SHOO.] Begone! off! away!

"*Shough, shough!* up to your coop, peahen."—*Beaum. & Flot.*: *Maid in the Mill*.

**shōuld (l silent), \*shold, \*sholde, pret. of v.** [SHALL.]

**shōul'-dēr, \*shul-der, \*shul-dre, subst.** [A. S. *sculder*, *sculdor*; cogn. with Dutch *schouder*; Sw. *skuldra*; Dan. *skulder*; Ger. *schulter*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. The upper joint of a foreleg of an animal cut for the market.

"We give the recipe to show the variety of ways in which a *shoulder* of mutton may be served."—*Cassell's Dict. of Cookery*, p. 451.

3. (*Pl.*): The part of the human body on which the head is set; the upper part of the back.

"Make broad thy *shoulders* to receive my weight,

And bear me to the margin."

*Tennyson*: *Mort d'Arthur*, 164.

4. The back.

"The wind sits in the *shoulder* of your sail."

*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, i. 3.

5. Used fig., as typical of sustaining power; the emblem of supporting strength.

"On thy *shoulder* will I lean."

*Shakesp.*: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 1.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; ðion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



6. That which resembles a human shoulder; a prominent or projecting part; a slope, a declivity; as, the *shoulder* of a hill.

7. A projection on an object to oppose or limit motion, or to form an abutment; a horizontal or rectangular projection from the body of a thing; as—

(1) *Vehicles*: The butting-ring on an axle.

(2) *Carp.*: The square end of an object at the point where the tenon commences; as of a spoke, the stile of a door, &c.

(3) *Print.*: The projection at the top of the shank of a type beyond the face of the letter.

(4) The contraction in a lamp-chimney just above the level of the wick in an argand or flat-wick lamp.

(5) *Archery*: The broad part of an arrow-head.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Anat.*: The shoulder-joint (q. v.), and the portion of the body containing it.

2. *Fort.*: The obtuse angle formed by the junction of the face and the flank of a bastion.

3. *Leather*: A name given to tanned or curried hides and kips, and also to English and foreign offal.

¶ (1) *Shoulder to shoulder*: A phrase expressive of united action and mutual cooperation and support.

"It would strengthen their cause if the people of Ireland and Scotland fought *shoulder to shoulder* to obtain the management of their own affairs."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(2) *The cold shoulder*: A cold or cool reception, especially of one with whom we have been on friendly terms.

"Gives the cold *shoulder* to the man that made him."—*Dickens: Great Expectations*, ch. lii.

(3) *To put one's shoulder to the wheel*: To assist in bearing a burden or in overcoming a difficulty; to exert one's self; to work personally; to set to; to bestir one's self.

**shoulder-belt, s.** A belt which passes across the shoulder; a baldric.

"Thou hast an ulcer which no leech can heal, Though thy broad *shoulder-belt* the wound conceal."—*Dryden. (Todd.)*

**shoulder-blade, s.**

*Anat.*: The scapula (q. v.).

"Then let mine arm fall from the *shoulder-blade*, and mine arm be broken from the bone."—*Job xxxi. 22.*

**shoulder-block, s.**

*Naut.*: A single block having a projection at the bottom of the shell to prevent the rope that is rove through it from becoming jammed between the block and the yard.

**shoulder-bone, substant.** The shoulder-blade. (*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.)

**shoulder-brace, s.**

*Surg.*: An appliance for treating round shoulders or unconfirmed curvatures of the spine.

**\*shoulder-clapper, s.** One who claps another on the shoulder, as in familiarity, or to arrest him; a bailiff.

"A *shoulder-clapper*, one that commands The passages of alleys."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 2.

**shoulder-joint, s.**

*Anat.*: The articulation by which the arm in man or the foreleg of a quadruped is connected with the trunk. The large hemispherical head of the humerus is opposed to the much smaller surface of the glenoid cavity of the scapula, the bones, for freedom's sake, being retained in position not by the direct tension of ligaments, but by surrounding muscles and the pressure of the atmosphere. (*Quain.*)

**shoulder-knot, s.** An ornamental knot of ribbon worn on the shoulder; an epaulet.

"With the king's *shoulder-knot* and gay cockade."—*Cowper: Table Talk*, 44.

**\*shoulder-knotted, adj.** Wearing a shoulder-knot.

**shoulder-of-mutton sail, s.**

*Naut.*: A triangular fore-and-aft sail, employed on boats, &c. The apex is at the head of the mast, and the foot is extended by a boom.

"Somewhat resembling what we call a *shoulder-of-mutton sail*, and used for boats belonging to men of war."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xviii.

**shoulder-pegged, a.** Applied to horses that are gourdy, stiff, and almost without motion.

**shoulder-pitch, s.**

*Anat.*: A popular name for the acromion process projecting outward and forward from the extremity of the spine over the glenoid cavity, and forming the summit of the shoulder.

**\*shoulder-shotten, a.** Strained in the shoulder. [*SHOTTEN.*]

"His horse swayed in the back, and *shoulder-shotten*."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

**\*shoulder-slip, s.** Dislocation of the shoulder or of the humerus.

"The horse will take so much care of himself as to come off with only a strain or a *shoulder-slip*."—*Swift.*

**\*shoulder-slipped, a.** Having the shoulder dislocated.

"Rosinante was half *shoulder-slipped*."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. i., bk. i., ch. viii.

**\*shoulder-splayed, a.** Applied to a horse when he has given his shoulder such a violent shock as to dislocate the shoulder-joint.

**shoulder-strap, s.** A strap worn over the shoulder, either for ornament or distinction, or to support the dress.

**shoulder-stripe, s.**

*Entom.*: A geometer moth, *Anticlea badiata*.

**shoulder-striped wainscot, s.**

*Entom.*: A night-moth, *Leucania comma*.

**shoulder-washer, s.**

*Vehicles*: The washer between a wheel and axle-tree.

**\*shoulder-wrench, s.** A wrench of the shoulder.

**shōul'-dēr, v. t. & i.** [*SHOULDER, s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To push or thrust with the shoulder; to push or shove violently.

"The mid-stream's his; I creeping by the side, Am *shoulder'd* off by his impetuous tide."—*Dryden: Tyrannic Love*, ii. 1.

2. To take up on the shoulder or shoulders.

"We once more *shouldered* our packs and put our best foot foremost."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

**II. Mil.:** To carry vertically at the side of the body, and resting against the hollow of the shoulder.

"Wept o'er his wounds, or, tales of sorrow done, *Shoulder'd* his crutch, and show'd how fields were won."—*Goldsmith: Deserted Village*.

**\*B. Intransitive:** To push forward; to force one's way through a crowd.

**shōul'-dēred, a.** [*Eng. shoulder; -ed.*] Having shoulders; generally in composition; as, broad-*shouldered*.

**shōul'-dēr-īng, pr. par. or a.** [*SHOULDER, v.*]

**shouldering-file, s.** A flat safe-edged file whose narrower sides are parallel and inclined. When made of large size and right and left, they are sometimes called parallel V-files.

**shōūt, \*shoute, v. i. & t.** [*SHOUT, s.*]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To utter a loud and sudden cry, as in joy, triumph, exultation, to arrest attention of some one at a distance, &c.

"He *shouted* with all his force for some minutes."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iiii.

2. To treat a person with liquor. (*Slang.*)

"He *shouted*, or treated to liquor everybody who entered the bar."—*G. A. Sala, in London Daily Telegraph*.

**B. Transitive:** To utter with a shout; to cry out loudly. Often with *out*; as, He *shouted out* my name.

¶ *To shout at*: To deride or revile with shouts; to mock.

**shōūt, \*shoute, \*showte, s.** [*Etym. doubtful.*] A loud, vehement, and sudden outcry; a sudden burst of voices; an outcry of a multitude of men, especially in joy, triumph, exultation, or the like.

"The rest of the Grecians . . . in the beginning of their onset gave a general *shout*."—*Potter: Antiquities of Greece*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

**shōūt'-ēr, s.** [*Eng. shout; -er.*] One who shouts.

"A peal of loud applause rang out, And thinn'd the air, till even the birds fell down Upon the *shouters'* heads."—*Dryden: Cleomenes*.

**shōū'-thēr, s.** [*SHOULDER, s.*] (*Scotch.*)

**shōūt'-īng, pr. par., a. & s.** [*SHOUT, v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As subst.:** The act of shouting; a shout, a loud outcry, expressive of joy, grief, triumph, or the like.

**shōve, \*schove, v. t. & i.** [*A. S. scōfian, scūfan* (pa. t. *sceaƿ*, pl. *scufon*; pa. par. *scofen*); cogn. with *Dut. schuiven*; *Icel. skúfa, skyfa*; *Dan. skuffe*; *Sw. skuffa*; *O. H. Ger. sciuban*; *Goth. skiuban*; *Ger. schieben* (pa. t. *schob*, pa. par. *geschoben*).]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To drive along by the direct application of strength without any direct impulse; to push

along, so as to make a body slide or move along on the surface of another body; to push along by main force.

\*2. To push aside, to jostle; to press or push against.

"He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow-servants to get near his mistress, when money was a paying or receiving."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull*.

\*3. To push, to press.

"We see bodies moved by other bodies, striking or *shoving* against them."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. vii.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To push or drive forward on a course; to push roughly on.

"The seamen towed, and I *shoved*, till we arrived within forty yards of the shore."—*Swift: Gulliver; Lilliput*, ch. viii.

2. To push off; to move in a boat by means of a pole or oar which reaches to the bottom of the water. (Followed by *off* or *from*.)

"He grasp'd the oar, Receiv'd his guest aboard, and *shov'd* from shore."—*Garth.*

¶ (1) *To shove away*: To push away to a distance; to thrust off or away.

\* (2) *To shove by*: To push away, to reject; to delay.

"Offense's gilded hand may *shove* by justice."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 3.

(3) *To shove down*: To overthrow by pushing; to throw down.

(4) *To shove off*: To thrust or push away; to cause to move from the shore by pushing with a pole or oar.

**shōve, s.** [*SHOVE, v.*]

1. The act of shoving or pushing; a push.

"I rested two minutes, and then gave the boat another *shove*, and so on."—*Swift: Gulliver; Lilliput*, ch. viii.

2. The central, woody portion of the stem of flax; the boon.

**shove-board, s.** A sort of game played by pushing or shoving pieces of money along a board, on which were cut a number of transverse lines, the object being to play the coin so that it rested between each set of lines; also the board on which the game was played. Also called *Shove-groat*, *Shovel-board*, *Shuffle-board*, *Shove-halfpenny*, and *Shovel-penny*.

**shove-groat, shove-halfpenny, s.** The same as *SHOVE-BOARD*.

"A favorite game during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was *shove-groat*, which was played in the following manner. A parallelogram was drawn upon the middle of the table, and divided into nine compartments, each of which was numbered. The players then placed in turn a silver groat, or smooth halfpenny, upon the edge of the table, and by a smart stroke of the palm sent it among the partitions, where it counted according to the number on which it rested."—*Knight: Pictorial Hist. Eng.*, ii. 891.

**shōv'-el, \*schov-el, \*show-el, \*shov-ell, subst.** [*A. S. scofl*, from *scof*-, base of pa. par. of *scūfan*=to shove (q. v.); *Dut. schoffel*; *Dan. skovl*; *Low Ger. schufel*; *Ger. schaufel*.]

1. An implement consisting of a broad scoop or hollow blade with a handle, used for raising loose substances, such as loose earth, coal, sand, gravel, money, &c. Shovels are constructed in various shapes and sizes, and of various materials according to the particular purposes to be served. Thus, a fire-shovel for raising coals, cinders, or ashes is of iron; a grain-shovel is of wood or iron, &c.

"Then must you goe deeper and cast up the earth with a broad spade or *shovel*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvii., ch. xxi.

2. A shovel-hat (q. v.).

"An old party in a *shovel*."—*Alford: Queen's English*, p. 228.

**shovel-board, \*shovel-boord, s.**

1. The same as *SHOVE-BOARD* (q. v.).

"The youngest and silliest chaplain who, in a remote manor house, passed his life in drinking ale and playing at *shovel-board*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. A game played on board ship by shoving with a cue wooden discs so that they shall rest in one of nine squares chalked on the deck.

3. A game played, on a long sanded table, with metal disks, the object being to propel the disks to a point nearest to the edge of the table without driving them over the edge.

**shovel-fish, shovel-head, s.**

*Ichthy.*: The genus *Scaphirhynchus*, and especially *S. platyrhynchus*.

"The two smaller figures represent the *Shovel-fish*, so called from the curious form of its head, which is . . . really not unlike the implement from which it derives its popular title."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, iii. 200.



**shovel-hat, s.** A hat with a broad brim turned up at the sides and projecting in front, like a shovel, worn by dignitaries of the Church of England.

**shovel-head, s.** [SHOVEL-FISH.]

**shovel-nose, s.**

*Zoölogy:*

1. A name given the sand shark.
2. A small shark peculiar to Californian waters.
3. A shark inhabiting the Pacific Ocean, *Hexanchus corinus*.
4. *Scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus*, the Mississippi sturgeon; the white sturgeon.

**\*shovel-penny, s.** [SHOVE-BOARD.]

**shovel-plow, shovel-plough, s.** A plow having a simple triangular share, and employed for cultivating ground between growing crops.

**shōv'-el, v. t.** [SHOVEL, s.]

1. To take up and throw with a shovel.

"Where no priest shovels in dust."  
*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.*

2. To gather in great quantities.

"Ducks shovel them up as they swim along the waters."  
*Derham: Physico-Theology, bk. iv., ch. xi. (Note.)*

¶ *To shovel up:*

1. To throw up with a shovel.
2. To cover up with earth with a spade or shovel.

**shōv'-el-ard, s.** [SHOVELER, s.]

**shōv'-el-fül, shōv'-el-füll, s.** [English shovel; -full.] As much as a shovel will hold; enough to fill a shovel.

**shōv'-el-lēr, shōv'-el-ēr, s.** [Eng. shovel; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who shovels; one who works with a shovel.

"Of setting a numerous body of shovellers and sweepers to work while the snow is still dropping from the clouds."  
*London Daily Telegraph.*

2. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Spatula (Anas) clypeata*, the Broad-bill (q. v.), or Spoonbill-duck, widely distributed over the northern hemisphere. Length about twenty inches; bill much widened on each side near tip, somewhat resembling that of the Spoonbill; head and upper part of neck in adult male rich green, lower part white, back brown, breast and abdomen chestnut brown. It nests in some dry spot near water, and lays from eight to fourteen greenish-buff eggs. (See extract.)

"The flesh is tender, juicy, and of good flavor. The excellence of the Canvas-back of America, as an article of food, is proverbial, yet Audubon also says that no sportsman who is a judge will ever go by a Shoveller to shoot a Canvas-back."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), iv. 379.

(2) The White Spoonbill. [SPONBILL.]

"In a MS. survey of a certain manor [in Sussex] taken in 1570, it is stated that 'in the woods called the Westwood and the Haslette, Shovelers and Herons have lately breed [sic], and some Shovelers breed there this year.' It is clear that this . . . cannot possibly refer to the Shoveller Duck."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (edition 4th), iv. 238.

**shōw, shew (ew as ō), \*shew-en, \*shewe, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *sceawian*=to look, see, behold, to point out; cogn. with Dut. *schouwen*=to inspect, to view; Dan. *skue*=to behold; Goth. *skawjan* (in comp. *usskawjan*)=to awake; Ger. *schau-en*=to behold, to see. From the same root as Lat. *caveo*=to be careful, to take care; Eng. *cautious*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To exhibit or present to the view; to display; to place in sight.

"Show thyself to the priest."—*Matthew, viii. 4.*

2. To point out to, as a guide; hence, to guide, or usher, to direct.

"Will you show me to this house?"

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 2.*

3. To let be seen; to discover, to disclose; not to conceal; to exhibit.

"I have showed too much the rashness of a woman."

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.*

4. To discover, to reveal, to communicate, to disclose.

"All the secrets of our camp I'll show."

*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iv. 1.*

5. To explain, to expound, to make clear.

"Forasmuch as knowledge and shewing of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same Daniel, let him be called."—*Daniel v. 12.*

6. To indicate, to point out, to point to.

"Why stand we longer, shivering under fears,

That show no end but death?"

*Milton: P. L., x. 1,003.*

7. To prove, to manifest, to make apparent or clear by evidence, reasoning, or the like.

"I have showed the unfitness."—*Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4.*

8. To bestow, to confer, to afford, to do.

"Felix, willing to shew the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound."—*Acts xxiv. 27.*

9. To inform, to teach, to instruct.

"I shall show you plainly of the Father."—*John xvi. 25.*

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To appear, to become visible.

"The fire i' the flint

Shows not till it be struck."

*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.*

2. To appear, to look; to present an appearance; to be in appearance.

"Floating darkly downward there,

Her rounded arm show'd white and bare."

*Byron: Siege of Corinth, xx.*

3. To look, to appear.

"The painter, whose pictures show best at a distance, but very near, more displeasing."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. 1.*

\*4. To become or suit one well or ill.

"My lord of York, it better showed with you."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 2.*

¶ \*(1) *To show away, To shew away:* To assume an air of consequence; to show off.

"Never give yourself airs; never press to shew away, as they call it."—*T. Hull: Genuine Letters, ii. 45.*

(2) *To show forth:* To manifest, to proclaim, to set forth.

"Shew forth the praises of him."—*1 Peter ii. 9.*

(3) *To show off:*

(a) *Trans.:* To set off; to make an ostentatious show of.

(b) *Intrans.:* To make an ostentatious show or display.

(4) *To show up:*

(a) To show or point out the way up to; as, to show a gentleman up to a drawing-room.

(b) To hold up to animadversion, ridicule, or contempt; to expose.

"Certain persons in high stations of life would be shown up."—*London Times.*

**shōw, shew (ew as ō), \*schewe, s.** [SHOW, v.]

1. The act of showing or exhibiting to the view; exposure or exhibition to the view.

"Thus much show of fire."

*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, i. 2.*

2. Appearance, whether true or false.

"Thy odor matcheth not thy show."

*Shakesp.: Sonnet 69.*

3. Ostentatious display; parade, ostentation.

"His grandeur and majestic show

Of luxury." *Milton: P. R., iv. 110.*

4. Anything presented to the view, an object attracting notice; an aspect; an external sign.

"Throng our large temples with the shows of peace."

*Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.*

\*5. Semblance, likeness.

"Our senators

Cheat the deluded people with a show

Of liberty." *Otway: Venice Preserved, i. 1.*

6. Speciousness, plausibility; hypocritical pretense.

"For a show make long prayers."—*Luke xx. 47.*

7. A sight a spectacle, a public exhibition; specif., an exhibition shown for money; as, a flower-show, a cattle-show, &c.

8. Representative action.

"Expressed in dumb show those sentiments of gratitude that were too big for utterance."—*Addison. (Todd.)*

9. A mucous discharge, streaked with blood, which takes place one, two, or three days before a woman falls into labor.

¶ *Show of hands:* The holding up of the hands as a means of indicating the opinion of a meeting upon a proposition.

**show-bill, s.** A placard or other advertisement, usually printed, containing announcement of goods for sale.

**\*show-box, s.** A box containing some object or objects of curiosity, carried round as a show.

**show-bread, shew-bread, s.**

*Judaism:* A word modeled on the German *schaubrode*, Luther's rendering of the Heb. *lehem hapanim*=bread of the faces or face, perhaps meaning, designed for the presence of Jehovah. It is called also the "continual shew-bread" (2 Chron. ii. 4), or, more briefly, the "continual bread" (Num. iv. 7), or "hallowed bread" (1 Sam. xxi. 4-6). It was to be set on a table of shittim wood (q. v.), overlaid with gold (Exod. xxv. 23-29; 1 Kings vii. 48), and having a blue covering (Num. iv. 7). The shew-bread consisted of twelve cakes baked with fine flour, two tenths deals being in each cake (Lev. xxiv. 5). It was to stand in the Holy Place, and, being sprinkled with frankincense, was there to be eaten each Sabbath by Aaron and his priestly descendants (Lev. xxiv. 9). When the old shew-bread was removed, new and hot bread was to take its place (1 Sam. xxi. 6). When David was in want

of food, he ate the shew-bread, though he was not a priest (1 Sam. xxi. 3-6), and Jesus approved the deed (Matt. xii. 4; Mark ii. 26; Luke vi. 4). The twelve cakes of shew-bread were apparently one for each tribe; the deeper spiritual significance of the bread has been variously interpreted.

**show-card, s.** A tradesman's card, advertising goods or novelties.

**show-case, s.** A case or box, having a glass top, side, or front, in which delicate or valuable articles are placed for exhibition.

**show-down, s.** A term used in card playing, especially in draw-poker, and describing the action of laying all the hands, face up, on the table, when the players have betted, in order that it may appear which is the winning hand; hence, in a figurative sense, a crucial test; as, When it comes to a show-down he will fail.

**show-glass, s.** A glass in or by means of which anything is seen; a showman's glass; a mirror.

**\*show-place, s.**

1. A place for public exhibition.

2. North's (*Plutarch: Ant.*, liv.) translation of the Greek *gymnasium*=a gymnasium, adopted by Shakespeare (*Ant. & Cleop.*, iii. 6).

**show-room, s.**

1. A room or apartment in which a show is exhibited.

2. A room in a warehouse or wholesale establishment, in which samples of goods are set out for inspection; also a room in a hotel set aside for the use of commercial travelers in which to exhibit samples of their goods to their customers.

**\*show-stone, s.** A glass or crystal ball by means of which fortune-tellers professed to foretell future events.

**show-yard, s.** A yard or inclosure in which cattle, sheep, horses, &c., are exhibited for show.

"He felt certain he should not himself maintain his own flock to the same high standard but for the competitive system in the show-yard."—*Field, Dec. 12, 1885.*

**shōw'-ēr (1), s.** [Eng. show, v.; -er.]

1. One who shows or exhibits.

2. That which shows, as a mirror. (*Wycliffe*.)

**shōw'-ēr (2), \*schour, \*shour, \*shoure** (orig. a monosyllable), s. [A. S. *scūr*; cogn. with Dut. *schoer*; Icel. *skúr*; Sw. *skur*; Goth. *skura*; O. H. Ger. *scūr*; Ger. *schauer*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A fall of rain or hail (and sometimes of snow) of short or not very long duration.

"After sharpest shoures, quath Pees, most sheene is sonne."  
*Piers Plowman, p. 364.*

2. A storm or heavy fall of anything; a fall of things in thick and fast succession. [METEOR-SHOWER.]

"They wheeled, and flying behind them shot

Sharp sleet of arrowy showers against the face

Of their pursuers." *Milton: P. R., iii. 324.*

3. A copious supply bestowed; liberal distribution or supply.

"Showers of wealth descending from the skies."

*Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 814.*

**II. Pyrotechny:** A term applied to gold-rain (q. v.).

**shower-bath, s.** A bath in which a shower of water is dropped upon the person, usually a stream distributed by a strainer.

**shōw'-ēr, v. t. & i.** [SHOWER (2), s.]

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. To water with a shower or showers; to wet with rain.

"Lest it again dissolve and shower the earth."

*Milton: P. L., xi. 883.*

2. To pour down copiously and rapidly; to bestow liberally; to distribute or scatter freely.

"The commodore's yacht was showering rockets and burning lights."—*Field, Sept. 4, 1886.*

**B. Intrans.:** To rain in showers; to pour or fall down copiously.

"It rained down fortune showering on your head."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., v. i.*

**shōw'-ēr-ī-nēss, s.** [Eng. showery, -ness.] The quality or state of being showery.

**\*shōw'-ēr-īng, adj.** [English shower (2); -ing.] Showery.

**shōw'-ēr-lēss, a.** [Eng. shower (2); -less.] Free from showers; without showers.

"Scarce in a showerless day the heavens indulge

Our melting clime."

*Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health, 1.*

**shōw'-ēr-ŷ, a.** [Eng. shower (2); -y.]

1. Falling in showers.

2. Abounding in showers of rain; rainy.

"By sowing the same quantity broadcast in showery weather."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers, p. 12.*

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șñn; -țion, -șion = zhñn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șñs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



3. A free translation of *Germinal* (springing or budding), the seventh month of the French republican year.

\**shōw'-fūl-ly*, *adv.* [English *show*; -*full*; -*ly*.] Gaudily.

"All *showfully* garnisht."—*Chapman: Masque of Middle Temple.*

*shōw'-ī-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *showy*; -*ly*.] In a showy manner; with show or parade; ostentatiously, pompously.

*shōw'-ī-nēss*, *s.* [Eng. *showy*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being showy; show.

*shōw'-īng*, *s.* [Eng. *show*; -*ing*.] A presentation to exhibition; representation by words; a setting forth.

*shōw'-īsh*, *adj.* [Eng. *show*; -*ish*.] Splendid, gaudy, showy, specious, plausible.

"To distinguish real and solid worth from *showish* or plausible expense."—*Pope: To Tonson*, June 7, 1732.

*shōw'-mān*, *s.* [Eng. *show*, *v.*, and *man*.] One who exhibits a show; the proprietor of a show.

"Yet, *showman*, where can lie the cause?"  
*Wordsworth: Star Gazers.*

*shōwn*, *pa. par. of v.* [SHOW, *v.*]

*shōw'-y*, *a.* [Eng. *show*; -*y*.] Making a great show or appearance; attracting attention; gaudy, ostentatious, gay, splendid.

"He loaded her with beads, and every *showy* trifle that would please her."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. viii.

\**shrāg*, *v. t.* [SHRAG, *s.*] To lop. (*Huloet*.)

*shrāg*, *subst.* [Prob. a softened form of *scrag*=a stump or branch.] A twig of a tree cut off.

\**shrāg-gēr*, *s.* [Eng. *shrag*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who lops or trims trees.

*shrām*, *v. trans.* [Etym. doubtful.] To cause to shrink or shrivel, as with cold; to benumb.

*shrānk*, *pret. of v.* [SHRUNK.]

*shrāp*, \**shrāpe*, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A place baited with chaff to catch birds.

"The most chaffy *shrap* that ever was set before the eyes of winged fowl."—*Bishop Bedell: Letters*, p. 339.

*shrāp'-nel*, *s.* [See compound.]

*shrapnel-shell*, *s.*

*Ordn.*: A hollow projectile or shell, so called after its inventor, General Shrapnel. As originally constructed, the projectile consisted of a spherical iron shell filled with balls, sufficient powder being mingled with the balls to burst the shell when the fuse ignited the charge. It was hence called spherical case-shot, and was designed to attain a longer range than common case-shot or grape. The bursting charge was of just sufficient strength to open the shell without scattering the balls, which continued their flight. The improved shrapnel has its bursting charge in a cylinder in the middle of the elongated projectile used with rifled guns. Shrapnel are commonly filled with leaden musket-balls; melted sulphur or bituminous matter is poured in to fill up the interstices, and a chamber sufficiently large to contain the bursting charge is formed at the base of the shell.

*shrēad'-hēad*, *subst.* [Eng. \**shread*, and *head*.] [JERKINHEAD.]

*shrēd*, \**shrede*, \**shread*, *subst.* [A. S. *screade*; cogn. with Icel. *skrjóðhr*=a shred; O. Dut. *schroode*; Ger. *schrot*.]

1. A piece torn off; a strip; a fragment torn or cut off.

"In a piebald livery of coarse patches and borrowed shreds."—*Locke: On Human Underst.*, bk. iv., ch. xx.

2. A fragment; a piece generally.

"The tutors content themselves with teaching a few unconnected shreds and parcels of this corrupted course."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. i.

¶ Used specif. of strips of cloth employed to nail up trees.

3. A particle; an iota.

"There was not a *shred* of evidence against his client."—*Hawley Smart: Struck Down*, ch. x.

\**shred-pie*, *s.* A mince-pie.

*shrēd*, \**shredde*, *v. t.* [A. S. *screadian*; Ger. *schroten*=to gnaw, to cut, to saw.]

1. To tear or cut into small pieces, particularly into long and narrow pieces, as of cloth or leather; to tear into strips; to strip.

2. To prune, to lop, to trim.

"In lopping and *shredding* of trees, when the cut standeth open, there would be no hollow places made like japs, for feare that water should stand therein."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvii., ch. xxiii.

3. To cut vegetables into shreds for cooking. (2. *Kings* iv. 39.)

\*4. To cut. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. ii. 52.)

\*5. To scatter.

"Wild gourds . . . being *shred* amongst other wholesome herbs."—*Jones, of Maryland: Works*, ii. 289.

*shrēd'-dīng*, *pr. par. & s.* [SHRED, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of cutting into shreds; the act of pruning or trimming.

2. That which is cut off; a fragment, a shred.

"A number of short cuts or *shreddings*, which may be better called wishes than prayers."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. v., § 27.

II. *Carp. (pl.)*: Short, light pieces of timber, fixed as bearers below the roof, forming a straight line with the upper side of the rafters.

*shrēd'-dŷ*, *a.* [Eng. *shred*; -*y*.] Consisting of shreds or fragments.

*shrēd'-lēss*, *a.* [Eng. *shred*; -*less*.] Having no shreds. (*Byron: Child Harold*, iii. 47.)

*shrew*, \**schrewe*, \**shrewe*, \**screwe*, *s. & a.* [A. S. *scradwa*=a shrew-mouse, prob. orig.=the biter, and hence transferred to a scolding or churlish person. Originally used of both sexes, and implying a graver charge than is now involved in the word.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II.

\*2. A churlish person, male or female; a malignant, spiteful, or cantankerous person of either sex.

\*3. A wretch, an accursed person, a villain.

"[He] toke to his counseile a *shrewe*,  
Whom to his father forth he sent."

*Gower: C. A.*, vii.

4. A woman of vile temper; a virago, a termagant, a scold.

"Such an injury would vex a very saint,  
Much more a *shrew* of thy impatient humor."

*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

II. *Zoölogy*: A popular name for any individual of the Soricidae, particularly the Common (*Sorex vulgaris*) and the Lesser Shrew (*S. pygmaeus*). The former is about the size of a mouse, which it somewhat resembles in the shape of the body, feet and tail, but has the muzzle produced, with prominent nostrils, far beyond the lip; the eyes are small, and scarcely discernible through the fur; ears wide and short; the tail is four-sided, with the angles rounded off; fur usually reddish-gray above, grayish beneath, but the color varies, and pied specimens often occur. [LESSER-SHREW.] They feed on insects and worms and the smaller mollusca; they are extremely pugnacious, and two males scarcely ever meet without a battle, when the weaker is killed and eaten. They breed in the spring; the female makes a nest of dry herbage in a hole in the ground, and brings forth from five to seven young, but their increase is checked by the weasel and barn-owl. In former times the bite of the Shrew was erroneously considered venomous, and the animal itself played an important part in folk-medicine. [SHREW-ASH, OARED-SHREW, WATER-SHREW.]



Shrews.

1. Common Shrew. 2. Lesser, or Pigmy, Shrew.

when the weaker is killed and eaten. They breed in the spring; the female makes a nest of dry herbage in a hole in the ground, and brings forth from five to seven young, but their increase is checked by the weasel and barn-owl. In former times the bite of the Shrew was erroneously considered venomous, and the animal itself played an important part in folk-medicine. [SHREW-ASH, OARED-SHREW, WATER-SHREW.]

B. *As adj.*: Churlish, shrewish.

"Yet was he to me the moste *shrew*."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,087.

*shrew-ash*, *s.* (See extract.)

"A *shrew-ash* is an ash whose twigs or branches, when applied to the limbs of cattle, will immediately relieve the pains which a beast suffers from the running of a shrew-mouse over the part affected. . . . Into the body of the tree a deep hole was bored with an auger, and a poor devoted shrew-mouse was thrust in alive, and plugged in, no doubt with several incantations long since forgotten."—*White: Nat. Hist. of Selborne*, pt. ii., ch. xxvii.

*shrew-footed uropsile*, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Uropsile soricipes*, the sole species of the genus, discovered in Eastern Thibet by Père David. The general characters are like those of *Urotrichus* (q. v.); the tail is naked and scaly, fur slate-color, with a brownish tinge.

*shrew-mole*, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Scalops aquaticus*, often called the mole in this country, through which it is widely distributed. The snout is slender and elongated, and the toes of the hind feet are webbed. [SCALOPS.]

*shrew-mouse*, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Sorex vulgaris*. [SHREW, *s.*, II.]

*shrich*, \**shrieh*, *v.* [SHRIEK, *v.*]

\**shrew-struck*, *adj.* Injured or affected by a Shrew. [SHREW-ASH.]

"When a horse in the fields happened to be suddenly seized with anything like a numbness in his legs, he was immediately judged by the old persons to be either planet-struck or *shrew-struck*. The mode of cure which they prescribed, and which they considered in all cases infallible, was to drag the animal through a piece of bramble that grew at both ends."—*White: Selborne*, lett. xxviii. (Note.)

\**shrew*, \**shrewe*, *v. t.* [SHREW, *s.*] To beshrew, to curse.

"Shrew me

If I would lose it for a revenue."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

*shrewd*, \**schreued*, \**shreude*, \**shreued*, *a.* [Prop. the *pa. par.* of *shrew*=to beshrew to curse.]

\*1. Wicked, unfair, swindling, malicious. (Conveying a graver charge than we now attach to the word.)

"Is he *shrewd* and unjust in his dealings with others."—*South: Sermons*, vi, 106.

\*2. Accursed, cursed, vile.

"No leude yet nogt

Here *schreuede* dede." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 164.

\*3. Vixenish, scolding, shrewish.

"As old as  $\text{£}$ ; bil, and as curst and *shrewd*  
As Socrates' Xantippe."

*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

\*4. Vexatious, troublesome, mischievous, ill, hurtful, malicious.

"No enemy is so despicable but he may do a body a *shrewd* turn."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

\*5. Spiteful, dangerous.

"He made a *shrewd* thrust at your belly."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, ii. 4.

\*6. Sly, cunning, artful, arch.

"That *shrewd* and knavish sprite."

*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

7. Astute, sagacious, discerning, sharp, acute, keen; as, He is a *shrewd* man.

8. Characterized by or arising from acuteness, sagacity, or acuteness of discernment.

"Professing to despise the ill opinion of man, and creates a *shrewd* suspicion that we have deserved it."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 15.

*shrewd'-ly*, \**shreud-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *shrewd*; -*ly*.]

\*1. In a mischievous manner or degree; mischievously, injuriously.

"This practice hath most *shrewdly* past upon thee."  
*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v.

\*2. Vexatiously, annoyingly.

"Yet seem'd she not to wince, tho' *shrewdly* pain'd."  
*Dryden: Hind and Panther*, iii. 135.

\*3. Greatly, exceedingly.

"He is *shrewdly* vexed at something."

*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iii. 5.

4. Sharply, keenly, biting, painfully.

"Let us assume that the morning is a *shrewdly* cold one, and damp to boot."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

5. In a shrewd, astute, or sagacious manner; astutely, sagaciously; with acuteness of discernment.

"'Tis *shrewdly* guessed

That Redmond rules the damsel's breast."  
*Scott: Rokeby*, vi. 10.

*shrewd'-nēss*, *s.* [Eng. *shrewd*; -*ness*.]

\*1. Iniquity, wickedness, depravity.

"Forsothe the erthe is corrupt before God, and is full-filled with *shrewdness*."—*Genesis* vi. 12. (1556.)

\*2. Vexatiousness, annoyance, mischievousness.

\*3. Cunning, artfulness, slyness. (*Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.)

4. Sagaciousness, sagacity, astuteness, cleverness; sharpness of discernment; as, the *shrewdness* of a remark.

\**shrewe*, *s. & v.* [SHREW, *s. & v.*]

\**shreued*, \**shreued-ness*, &c. [SHREWD, SHREWDNESS, &c.]

*shrew'-ish*, *a.* [Eng. *shrew*; -*ish*.] Having the qualities or manners of a shrew; vixenish. (Said of a woman.)

"My wife is *shrewdish* when I keep not hours."

*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iii. 1.

*shrew'-ish-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *shrewish*; -*ly*.] In a shrewish manner; like a shrew; peevishly, tartly, sharply.

"He speaks very *shrewishly*; one would think his mother's milk were scarce out of him."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

*shrew'-ish-nēss*, *s.* [Eng. *shrewish*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being shrewish.

"I have no gift at all in *shrewishness*."

*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

\**shrich*, \**shrieh*, *v.* [SHRIEK, *v.*]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**shriēh**, \***screek**, \***scrike**, \***shrike**, *v. i. & t.* [A doublet of *screech* (q. v.).]

**A. Intransitive:** To utter a sharp, shrill cry; to scream, as one in a sudden fright, horror, or anguish.

"And pour these accents, *shrieking* as he flies."  
*Byron: Nisus and Euryalus.*

**B. Trans.:** To utter with a shriek or shrill cry.

"*Shrieking* undistinguished woe."  
*Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 20.*

**shriēk**, *s.* [SHRIEK, *verb.*] A sharp, shrill cry or scream, as of one in anguish or extreme terror; a shrill noise.

"The *shrieks* of the conquer'd, the conquerors' yell."  
*Byron: Child Harold, ii. 72.*

**shriek-owl**, *s.* The Screech-owl (q. v.).

**shriēk'-ēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *shriek*; -*er*.] One who shrieks.

"Again—the *shrieking* charmers—how they rend  
The gentle air—the *shriekers* lack a friend."  
*Crabbe: Tales of the Hall, vii.*

**shriēv'-al**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *shrieve*=a sheriff; -*al*.] Of or pertaining to a sheriff.

"His *shrieval* sword, and his richly bejeweled chain of office."  
*Citizen, Jan. 9, 1886.*

**shriēv'-al-tÿ**, \***shriēv'-al-tÿ**, *s.* [A contract of *sheriffalty*.] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff; the period during which a sheriff holds office.

"The *shrevalty* in ancient times was *honus sine onere*."  
*Fuller: Worthies of England.*

\***shriēve**, *s.* [SHERIFF.] A sheriff.

"Scarce a *shrieve's* wife at an assize  
Was dressed so fine, so roll'd her eyes."  
*Somerville: The Yeoman of Kent.*

\***shriēve**, *v. t.* [SHRIVE.]

**shrift**, *s.* [A. S. *scrift*=confession, from *scrifan*=to shrive (q. v.); Icel. *skript*, *skrift*; Sw. *shrift*; Dan. *shrifte*.]

1. Confession to a priest.

"'Twas told me in *shrift*;  
Thou know'st 'tis death an if it be revealed."  
*Marlowe: Jew of Malta, iii. 5.*

2. The priestly act of shriving; absolution.

"I will give him a present *shrift*."  
*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 2.*

**shrift-father**, \***shrifte-fader**, *subst.* A father-confessor.

"I shrewed these *shrift-faders* everich on."  
*Chaucer: C. T., 7,024.*

\***shriht** (*gh* silent), *pret. of v.* [SHRIEK, *v.*] A shriek. (*Spenser: F. Q., VI. iv. 2.*)

**shrike**, *s.* [From the cry of the bird.]

*Ornith.*: A popular name for any individual of the Laniidæ (q. v.), applied specially for the last three centuries to *Lanius excubitor*, the Great Gray Shrike. The length of the adult male is about ten inches; pearl gray on upper part of body; chin, breast, and abdomen white; tail feathers black, variegated, and tipped with white; a black band crosses the forehead, runs under the eyes, and expands into a patch on the ear-coverts. The Lesser Gray Shrike (*L. minor*), from eight to nine inches, which bears a general resemblance in plumage to its larger congener, is an occasional winter visitor. The Red-backed Shrike (*L. colluris*) like *L. septentrionalis*, is often called the Nine-killer (q. v.), and with one or two other small Shrikes, is sometimes placed in a genus *Enneoctonus*. Shrikes feed on insects and small birds, and have a remarkable habit of impaling their prey on thorns in the neighborhood of their nests, which may thus be easily discovered. They kill and impale many insects that they do not eat, and even in confinement they push portions of the food given them between the wires of their cages, or transfix it on a sharp nail, if one be provided for the purpose. [BUTCHER-BIRD.]

"The mayfly is torn by the swallow, the sparrow speared by the *shrike*."  
*Tennyson: Maud, I. iv. 4.*

**shrike-crow**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: Swainson's name for the genus *Barita* (q. v.).

**shrill**, \***schril**, \***shril**, \***shrille**, \***shirle**, *adj. & subst.* [The same word as Lowland Scotch *skirl*=a shrill cry; *skirl*=to cry shrilly; from Norwegian *skryla*, *skræla*=to cry shrilly; *skræl*=a shrill cry; cf. Sw. dial. *skråla*=to cry loudly; A. S. *scralletan*=to make a loud outcry; Low Ger. *schrell*=shrill; Prov. Ger. *schrill*=shrill; *schrillen*=to sound shrill.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Sharp or acute in sound or tone; having a piercing sound or tone.

"Unimpair'd, and *shrill*, and clear."  
*Cowper: The Cricket.*

2. Uttering or emitting a sharp, piercing sound; as, a *shrill* trumpet.

\***B. As subst.:** A shrill sound.

"With the sudden *shrill* I was appalled."  
*Spenser: Ruines of Time, 680.*

\***shrill-edged**, *a.* Acute, sharp, or piercing in sound.

"The *shrill-edged* shriek of a mother."  
*Tennyson: Maud, I. i. 16.*

\***shrill-gorged**, *a.* Having a gorge or throat which emits a shrill, piercing note; having a clear or high-pitched voice or note.

"The *shrill-gorged* lark."  
*Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 1.*

**shrill-tongued**, *a.*

1. Having a shrill voice.

"When *shrill-tongued* Fulvia scolds."  
*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 1.*

2. Speaking in a high tone.

"Is she *shrill-tongued* or low?"

*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 3.*

**shrill-voiced**, *adj.* Having a shrill or piercing voice or sound.

"Confines the *shrill-voiced* whirlwind round and round."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.*

**shrill**, *v. i. & t.* [SHRILL, *a.*]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To utter a shrill, piercing sound.

"At last they heard a horne that *shrilled* cleare."  
*Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 20.*

2. To sound shrilly or piercingly.

"First *shrilled* an unrepeated female shriek."  
*Scott: Don Roderick, xix.*

**B. Transitive:**

1. To cause to give or utter a shrill sound.

2. To utter in a shrill tone.  
"Death *shrilled*, hard and quick, in spite and fear;  
Hal ha! and what mayst thou do at the domes?"  
*R. Browning: Balaustion's Adventure.*

\***shrill-ing**, *a.* [Eng. *shrill*; -*ing*.] Sounding shrilly, shrill.

"Nor eager steed, with *shrilling* neigh,  
Accused the lagging groom's delay."  
*Scott: Rokeby, ii. 17.*

**shrill-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *shrill*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being shrill.

"These parts first dispose the voice to hoarseness or *shrillness*."  
*Smith: On Old Age.*

**shrill-ÿ**, \***shrill-ie**, *adv. & a.* [Eng. *shrill*; -*y*.]

**A. As adv.:** In a shrill manner; with a shrill or piercing sound.

"Round the rough castle *shrilly* sung  
The whirling blast."  
*Warton: Grave of King Arthur.*

**B. As adj.:** Somewhat shrill.

"And children that, unwitting why,  
Lent the gay shout their *shrilly* cry."  
*Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 20.*

**shrimp**, *v. t. & i.* [The same as SCRIMP (q. v.). Probably there was an A. S. verb *scrimpan* (pa. t. *scramp*, pa. par. *scrampen*), whence also *crimp*, *cramp*, and *crumple*.]

**A. Trans.:** To contract, to make small or paltry.

"But what dismally *shrimped* things would they appear,  
turned into English."  
*Echard: Contempt of the Clergy, p. 44.*

**B. Intrans.:** To catch or fish for shrimps.

**shrimp**, *s.* [SHRIMP, *v.*]

1. *Literally and Zoölogy:*

(1) A popular name for any individual of the genus *Crangon* (q. v.), allied to Lobster, Crayfish, and Prawn. The form is elongated, tapering, and arched. The rostrum is very short, claws small, the fixed finger being merely a small tooth, the movable finger unciniform. The whole structure is delicate and sub-translucent, and of such hues that the species may readily escape observation, whether resting on a sandy bottom or moving through the water. When alarmed they bury themselves in the sand by a peculiar motion of the telson. The Common Shrimp (*Crangon vulgaris*), about two inches long, greenish-gray dotted with brown, is esteemed as an article of food; other species, from warmer latitudes, are equally prized. They are usually taken by means of a shrimp-net. (See extract.)

"The common *shrimp* is an exception to the general rule that the cuticle of the Crustaceans is either red in the living animal or becomes so on boiling. The cuticle of *C. vulgaris* in the living state is light-brown or almost white, and the animal is somewhat translucent. . . . After boiling, the cuticle assumes its well-known brown color."  
*Encyc. Brit. (ed. 9th), xxi. 847.*

(2) *Pandalus annulicornis*, taken in the northern waters of Europe. When alive its color is reddish-gray, with red spots. When boiled it becomes a deep red. It is smaller than the Prawn (*Palæmon serratus*), with which, however, it is sometimes confounded.

2. *Fig.:* A dwarfish creature; a little wrinkled person; a pigmy, a manikin.

"It cannot be, this weak and writhled *shrimp*  
Should strike such terror in his enemies."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 3.*

¶ *Cup shrimps:* A local name in the south of England for the young of *Palæmon serratus*, from their being measured in small cups instead of being sold by tale, as they are when full grown.

**shrimp-net**, *subst.* A small-meshed bag-net, mounted on a hoop and pole for catching shrimps.

**shrimp'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *shrimp*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who fishes for or catches shrimps.

**shrine**, \***schrin**, \***schryne**, \***srine**, *s.* [A. S. *scrin*=the ark (of the covenant), from Latin *scrinium*=a chest, case, or box.] [SCRINE.]

**I. Literally:**

1. A case, box, or reliquary in which the bones or other remains of saints were deposited. They were often richly ornamented with gold, precious stones, and elaborate carvings, and were generally placed near the altar of the church. The earliest form of the shrine was that of a diminutive model of a church, with a high-pitched roof.

2. A tomb of shrine-like form; the mausoleum of a saint in a church.

"And let the corse enbaume, and forth she fette  
This dead corse, and in the *shrine* it shette."  
*Chaucer: Legend of Cleopatras.*

**II. Fig.:** A place or object sacred or hallowed from its associations or history; an altar.

"Lovers are in rapture at the name of their fair idol:  
they lavish out all their incense upon that *shrine*."  
*Watts.*

†**shrine-work**, *subst.* The elaborate carving with which shrines and canopies were adorned.

"The exquisite tracery of their screens and *shrine-work*."  
*J. S. Brewer: English Studies, p. 106.*

**shrine**, \***shryne**, *v. t.* [SHRINE, *s.*] To place in a shrine; to enshrine.

"Causyd it to be had into the monastery of seynt Denys, and there *shrynyd* hym."  
*Fabian: Chronicle, ch. xxxii.*

**shrink**, \***shrinke** (past tense *shrank*, \**shronke*, \**shrunck*, *shrunk*, past particip. \**shronk*, *shrunk*, \**shruncken*), *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *scrincan* (pa. t. *scranc*, pa. par. *scruncen*)=to contract, to shrivel; cognate with O. Dan. *shrinken*; cf. Sw. *skrynka*=a wrinkle; *skrunkla*=to wrinkle, to rumple.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To contract spontaneously; to draw or be drawn by an inherent quality into less breadth, length, or compass.

"It is given very well in case of contractions and *shrinking* of sinews."  
*P. Holland: Pliny, bk. xxii., ch. xxiii.*

2. To shrivel; to become shriveled or wrinkled by contraction, as the skin.

"And *shrink* like parchment in consuming flame."  
*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cclxiv.*

3. To withdraw, recoil, or retire, as from danger; to give way.

"Whereas the Englishmen should have kept their ground and defended them, they began to *shrinke*."  
*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland (an. 834).*

4. To recoil, as in horror, distrust, disgust, or fear.

"None had been deeper in guilt, and none *shrank* with more abject terror from death, than Porter."  
*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxi.*

5. To express or indicate fear, horror, or pain, by a contraction or shrugging of the body.

"And when I bend, retire and *shrink*,  
Says, 'Well—'tis more than one would think.'  
*Cowper: Poet, Oyster, and Sensitive Plant.*

**B. Transitive:**

1. To cause to shrink or contract.

"Return, Alpheus, the dread voice is past,  
That *shrunk* thy streams."  
*Milton: Lycidas, 133.*

\*2. To withdraw. (*Milton.*)

¶ *To shrink on:* To fix firmly on by causing to shrink, as a tire on a wheel or a hoop round a cannon is shrunk on by making it slightly smaller than the part it is to fit, expanding it by heat till it can be slipped into its place, and then allowing it to cool.

**shrink**, *s.* [SHRINK, *v.*]

1. The act or state of shrinking; a spontaneous contraction into less compass.

2. A withdrawing, recoiling, or drawing back, as in fear or horror; recoil.

"Receiv'd with such a cheer,  
As not a sigh, a look, a *shrink* bewrays."  
*Daniel: Civil Wars, i.*

**shrink'-age** (age as *ÿg*), *subst.* [Eng. *shrink*, *v.*; -*age*.]

1. The contraction of a material in cooling after being heated; or in consequence of desiccation, as in the case of wood and clay. It is an important element to be taken into consideration in many mechanical processes.

bóil, bóy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion. -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



\*2. The act of shrinking or recoiling, as from danger, &c.

"By abstaining altogether from action, the public no doubt make a further *shrinkage* probable."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sep. 23, 1885.

3. Diminution in value; as, *shrinkage* of real estate. **shrink'-ēr**, s. [Eng. *shrink*, v.; -er.] One who shrinks or withdraws from danger, &c.

"We are no cowardly *shrinkers*,  
But true Englishmen bred."  
*Old Sea Song; Neptune's Raging Fury.*

**shrink'-īng**, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SHRINK, v.]

**shrinking-head**, s.

*Founding*: A body of molten metal in the gate of a mold, to supply metal to the casting during shrinking. Also called a Sinking head.

**shrink'-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *shrinking*; -ly.] In a shrinking manner; by shrinking.

**shrite**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A local name for the thrush.

**shriv'-al-tŷ**, s. [SHRIEVALTY.]

**shrive** (pa. t. *shrove*, pa. par. *shriven*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *scrifan* (pa. t. *scráf*, pa. par. *scrifen*), borrowed from Lat. *scribo*=to write, to draw up a law, hence to impose a legal obligation or penalty, to prescribe a penance; cf. Icel. *skrifa*=to scratch, to write; Dan. *skrive*.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To hear or receive the confession of, as a priest.

"Save what the father must not say  
Who *shrived* him on his dying day."  
*Byron: The Giaour.*

2. To confess and absolve; to grant absolution to after confession.

"And they *shrove* the dying Haco,  
And they prayed his bed beside."  
*Blaekie: Lays of Highlands and Islands*, p. 63.

\*3. To make confession; to confess. (Used reflexively.)

"Kneel thee down by me,  
And *shrive* thee so clean of thy deadly sin."  
*Scott: Gray Brother.*

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To administer confession and absolution.

"Where holy fathers went to *shrive*."  
*Spenser: Shepherds Calendar; Aug.*

\*2. To confess, to make confession.

"And who art thou, thou Gray Brother,  
That I should *shrive* to thee?"  
*Scott: Gray Brother.*

**shriv'-el**, *v. i. & t.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat considers it a frequentative form from Old Northumbrian *screpa*=to pine away; cf. Norweg. *skrypa*=to waste, *skryp*, *skryv*=transitory, frail; Sw. dial. *skrypp*=to shorten, contract; *skryp*=weak, feeble; Icel. *skrjúpr*=brittle, frail.]

**A. Intrans.**: To contract; to draw or be drawn into wrinkles; to become wrinkled or corrugated. (Frequently followed by *up*.)

"Leaves, if they *shrivel* and fold up, give them drink."  
—*Evelyn.*

**B. Trans.**: To cause to contract into wrinkles or corrugations.

"He calls for Famine, and the meagre fiend  
Blows mildew from beneath his *shrivel'd* lips."  
*Cowper: Task*, ii. 186.

\***shriv'-eld-ŷ**, *adj.* [English *shriveled*; -y.] *Shriveled up*.

"A poor, ricketty, *shrivelyd* sort of a child."—*Mrs. Trollope: Michael Armstrong*, ch. iii.

**shriv'-en**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SHRIVE.]

**shriv'-ēr**, s. [English *shrive*(e); -er.] One who shrives; a confessor.

"The ghostly father now hath done his shrift  
When he was made a *shriver*, 'twas for shift."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iii. 2.*

**shriv'-īng**, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [SHRIVE.]

**A. & B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

**C. As subst.**: Shrift, confession.

"Priests were praying, preaching, *shriving*, holding up the host."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

\***shriving-pew**, s. A confessional.

\***shriving-time**, s. Time in which to make confession and receive absolution.

"He should the bearers put to sudden death,  
Not *shriving-time* allow'd."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

**shroff**, s. [Hind. *sarráf*=a banker.] A banker or money-changer. (*East Indies*.)

**shroff-age** (age as *īg*), *subst.* [SHROFF.] The examination of coins, and the separation of the good from the debased. (*Simmonds*.)

\***shronk**, \***skronke**, *pret. of v. & pa. par.* [SHRINK, verb.]

**shroud**, *v. t.* [SHROUD, v.]

**shróud**, \***schroud**, \***shrud**, s. [A. S. *scrūd*=a garment, clothing; cogn. with Icel. *skrúdh*=the shrouds of a ship, furniture of a church; Norw., Dan. & Sw. *skrud*=dress. Allied to *shred* (q. v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

\*1. A piece, shred, or fragment of stuff.

"Give my nakednes  
Some *shroud* to shelter it."  
*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, vi. 274.

2. Dress, clothes, a garment, a dress.

3. The dress of the dead; a winding-sheet.

"Nature's pleasant robe of green,  
Humanity's appointed *shroud*, enwraps  
Their monuments and their memory."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.

\*4. Anything which serves to cover or surround; a surrounding.

"I stood  
Among them, but not of them; in a *shroud*  
Of thoughts which were not their thoughts."  
*Byron: Child Harold*, iii. 113.

\*5. A covered place, serving as a retreat or shelter, as a den or cave; a vault under a church.

"*Cryptoporticus*. A vault or *shroude*, as under a church or other place."—*Withals*.

\*6. Shelter, protection.

"Put yourself under his *shroud*."  
*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 13.

\*7. The branching top or foliage of a tree.

"An equivocal reference to *shrouds* in the sense of the branches of a tree."—*Warton: On Milton's Smaller Poems*.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Mach. (pl.)*: [SHROUDING, C.]

2. *Nautical (pl.)*:

(1) Large ropes extending from the lower mast heads to the sides of the ship, where they are fastened to the dead-eyes, which are secured to the channels. They serve to steady the mast athwartship, assist the stays and backstays in supporting it in a fore-and-aft direction, and afford means of ascending it. Shrouds are named from their position, or from the spar to which they are attached, as fore, main, mizzen, topmast, top-gallant, &c. The bowsprit-shrouds extend from the head of the bowsprit to the sides of the vessel. [FUTTOCK-SHROUDS.]

"Mr. Hicks . . . ordered him to be taken to the gang-way, and tied up to the *shrouds*."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

(2) The chains by which the funnel is braced, in steamers.

**shroud-bridle**, s.

*Nautical*: A kind of crowfoot fastened to the shrouds, to hold sheets, braces, &c.

**shroud-laid**, *a.*

*Rope-making*: A term applied to a rope made of four strands twisted around a core.

**shroud-plate**, s.

1. *Mach.*: [SHROUD, s., II. 1.]

2. *Nautical*:

(1) An iron plate fixed to a ship's side for the attachment of the shrouds.

(2) A ring surrounding a mast and to which the futtock-shrouds are secured.

**shroud-rope**, s.

*Naut.*: A fine quality of hawser-made rope, used for shrouds.

**shroud-stopper**, s.

*Nautical*: A piece of rope made fast, above and below the damaged part of a shroud which has been injured, by shot or otherwise, in order to secure it.

**shroud-truck**, s.

*Naut.*: A wooden thimble secured to the shrouds and acting as a fair-leader for the running-rigging.

**shróud**, *v. t. & i.* [SHROUD, s.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To shelter or conceal with a shroud or covering; to cover, to hide from sight; to veil; to envelop so as to conceal.

"Amid the flock's the domestic herd  
His harmless head he hopes to *shroud*."  
*Scott: The Chase*, xxiii.

2. To put a shroud or winding-sheet on; to dress for the grave.

"If I die before thee, *shroud* me  
In one of these same sheets."  
*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 3.

3. To lop the branches of. (*Prov.*)

\***B. Intrans.**: To take shelter or harbor.

\***shroude**, *v.* [SHROUD, v.]

**shróud'-ēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SHROUD, v.]

**shrouded-gear**, s.

¶ *Mach.*: Cog-gear in which the cogs are protected by a flange coming out even with the face of the wheel, so that the interdental spaces are in effect mortises in the face of the wheel.

**shróud'-īng**, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [SHROUD, v.]

**A. & B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive**:

¶ *Hydraul. Eng.*: The annular peripheral plates of a water-wheel, forming the ends of the buckets; usually termed the sides of the buckets, as occupying positions at the sides of the wheel.

**shróud'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *shroud*; -less.] Without a shroud.

"Lies *shroudless*, unentombed."  
*Dodsley: Melpomene.*

\***shróud'-ŷ**, \***shroud-ie**, *a.* [Eng. *shroud*; -y.] Affording shelter.

"If your stray attendance be yet lodg'd  
Within these *shroudie* limits."  
*Milton: MS. of Comus, Trinity College, Cambridge.*

**shróve**, *pret. of v.* [SHRIVE.]

\***shróve**, *v. i.* [SHROVE-TIDE.] To join in the festivities of Shrove-tide; hence, to make merry.

"What else, I beseech you, was the whole life of this miserable man here, but in a manner a perpetual *shroving*?"—*Hale: Sermon on Luke xvi. 25* (ed. 1683), p. 4.

**Shrove-tide**, s. Confession time; specifically, the time when people were shriven preparatory to Lent; the period between the evening of the Saturday before Quinquagesima Sunday and the morning of Ash-Wednesday.

"For Easter gloves, or for a *Shrove-tide* hen,  
Which bought to give, he takes to sell again."  
*Bp. Hall: Satires*, iv. 5.

**Shrove Tuesday**, s. Confession Tuesday; the day before Ash-Wednesday, the Tuesday after Quinquagesima Sunday, on which day all Catholics were accustomed to confess to their priest, after which they spent the day in merriment and sports, and dined on pancakes or fritters. The practice of eating pancakes on this day survives, whence the name of Pancake-Tuesday or Pancake-day given to it.

**shróv'-īng**, *subst.* [SHROVE, v.] Performing the ceremonies, or enjoying the sports of Shrove-tide.

\***shrów**, s. [SHREW, s.] A shrew.

"In such a night  
Did pretty Jessica (like a little *shrow*)  
Slander her love, and he forgave it her."  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

**shrub** (1), \***schrub**, \***shrob**, *subst.* [A. S. *scrob*; cogn. with Norw. *skrubba*; Dan. dial. *skrub*; and Eng. *scrub* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: A plant having perennial branches proceeding directly from the surface of the earth without any supporting trunk. It is generally taller than a herb, and less tall than a tree. From four to twelve feet are common dimensions for a shrub.

"The flowering *shrubs* that decorate our door  
Will prosper, though untended and alone."  
*Wordsworth: Farewell.*

**shrub** (2), s. [Arab. *shirb*, *shurb*=a drink, a beverage, from *shariba*=he drank. *Shrub* and *syrup* are doublets.] [SHERBET.] A drink or liqueur, composed of acid, generally that of lemons and sugar, with spirit, chiefly rum, to preserve it.

\***shrub**, *v. t.* [SHRUB (1), s.] To prune down, as to preserve a shrubby form.

"Though they be well *shrubbed* and shred, yet they begin even now before the spring to bud."—*Anderson: Expos. of Benedictus* (1573), fol. 64.

**shrub'-bēr-ŷ**, s. [Eng. *shrub* (1), s.; -ery.]

1. Shrubs generally or collectively.

2. A plantation of shrubs, formed as an ornament to gardens or pleasure-grounds.

"All the shore is adorned by a gay succession of country houses, *shrubberies*, and flower beds."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

**shrub'-bī-nēss**, s. [Eng. *shrubby*; -ness.] The quality or state of being shrubby.

**shrub'-bŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *shrub* (1), s.; -y.]

1. Full of or abounding with shrubs.

"Due west it rises from this *shrubby* point."  
*Milton: Comus*, 306.

2. Resembling a shrub; specifically applied to perennial plants having several woody stems.

"The land about it is dry and sandy, bearing only a few *shrubby* trees."—*Dampier: Voyages*, ch. vi.

3. Consisting of shrubs or brushwood.

"The *shrubby* herbage on their meagre hills."  
*Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health.*

**shrubby-trefoil**, s.

*Bot.*: The genus *Ptelea* (q. v.), and specifically *Ptelea trifoliata*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**shrüb'-lëss, a.** [Eng. *shrub* (1), s.; -less.] Des-  
titude of shrubs.

"And was scarce conscious what I wist,  
As shrubless crags within the mist."

Byron: *Prisoner of Chillon*, ix.

**shrüff, s.** [A variant of *scurf* or *scrufl*.] Refuse,  
rubbish; the refuse or dross of metals; light dry  
wood used as fuel. (Prov.)

**shrüg, \*shrug-gyn, v. t. & i.** [Dan. *skrugge*,  
*skrukke*=to stoop; Sw. dial. *skrukka*, *skrugga*=to sit  
in a crouching position.]

**A. Trans.:** To draw up; to contract; always used  
with reference to the shoulders, and to denote a  
motion or action implying dislike, dissatisfaction,  
doubt, or the like.

"He shrugged up his shoulders, and seemed to be terri-  
fied."—Anson: *Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

**\*B. Intrans.:** To raise, draw up, or contract the  
shoulders, as to denote dislike, dissatisfaction,  
doubt, or the like.

"He grins, smacks, shrugs, and such an itch endures,  
As 'prentices and school-boys, which do know  
Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go."

Donne: *Satires*, ii.

**shrüg, s.** [SHRUG, v.] The act of shrugging the  
shoulders; a drawing up or raising of the should-  
ers, as to denote dislike, dissatisfaction, doubt,  
or the like.

"His shoulders witnessing by many a shrug,  
How much his feelings suffer'd."

Cowper: *Hope*, 415.

**shrünk, pret. & pa. par. of v.** [SHRINK.]

**shrunk-on, a.** [SHRINK, v., ¶.]

**shrünk'-en, pa. par. or a.** [SHRINK.] Shrunk;  
shriveled up; withered, contracted.

"To build for giants, and for his vain earth,  
His shrunken ashes, raise this dome."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 152.

**shück, s.** [Prob. connected with *shock*, a.]

1. A shell or covering; a husk or pod, especially  
the shell or covering of a nut, as a walnut, &c.  
2. The case or covering of the larvæ of certain  
insects.

"Larvæ when rising to the surface and before emerg-  
ing from the shuck."—Field, Jan. 23, 1886.

3. A shock, a stook.

**shück, v. t.** [SHUCK, s.] To shell; to remove the  
shucks or husks of.

"Shucking peas in the barn."—London Daily Telegraph.

**shüd'-dër, \*shod-er, \*schud-er, \*schod-er,**  
v. i. [A frequentative verb, from the same root as  
*scud* (q. v.); cf. O. H. Ger. *schüttern*=to shake, to  
tremble, to quake.] To tremble, or shake, as in  
fear, horror, aversion, or cold; to shiver, to quake.

"Shuddering with fear."—Dyer: *The Fleece*, ii.

**shüd'-dër, s.** [SHUDDER, v.] A trembling or  
shaking, as in fear, horror, aversion, or cold; a  
shivering.

"Terribly swear  
Into strong shudders."

Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

**shüd'-dër-îng, pr. par. or a.** [SHUDDER, v.]

**shüd'-dër-îng-lý, adv.** [Eng. *shuddering*; -ly.]  
In a shuddering manner; with shudders.

"We listen shudderingly for the creeping tiger."—  
Scribner's Magazine, Sept., 1877, p. 656.

**shüde, s.** [Ety. doubtful, but prob. connected  
with *shed*, v.] The husks of rice and other refuse  
of rice-mills, largely used to adulterate linseed-  
cake. (Simmonds.)

**shüf'-fle, v. t. & i.** [A doublet of *scuffle*, and a  
frequent. from *shove* (q. v.); Low Ger. *schuffeln*,  
*schüfeln*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To push or shove from one to the other; to  
shove one way and the other.

"Shuffling her threads about the livelong day."  
Cowper: *Truth*, 320.

2. To mix by pushing or passing from one place  
to another; to throw into disorder; specifically,  
to change the relative positions of, as of cards in a  
pack.

"A mere undistinguish'd chaos, where sense and reason,  
brute and man, are shuffled together without any order."  
—Scott: *Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. ii.

3. To remove or introduce with some artificial or  
fraudulent confusion.

"Her mother,  
Now firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed  
That he shall likewise shuffle her away."

Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 6.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To change the relative position of cards in a  
pack by moving.

"To deal and shuffle, to divide and sort  
Her mingled suits and sequences."

Cowper: *Task*, i. 474.

\*2. To shift, to move about.

"[The wind] soon came about again to the east, and  
blew a gentle gale; yet it often shuffled about to the S. E."  
—Dampier: *Voyages* (an. 1686).

3. To change position, to shift ground, to evade  
questions, to prevaricate; to practice shifts to  
elude detection.

\*4. To struggle, to shift, to make shift.

"Your life, good master,  
Must shuffle for itself."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

5. To move with a slovenly and dragging gait.

"Shuffle away with slippered feet to their offices."—Lon-  
don Daily Telegraph.

6. To shove, push, or move the feet noisily to  
and fro on the floor; to scrape the floor with the  
feet.

¶ 1. To shuffle off:

(1) **Trans.:** To get rid of; to rid one's self of; to  
shake off.

"When we have shuffled off this mortal coil."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

(2) **Intrans.:** To move off in a slovenly, dragging  
manner; to evade, to equivocate.

"If, when a child is questioned for any thing, he per-  
sist to shuffle it off with a falsehood, he must be chastised."  
—Locke: *On Education*.

\*2. To shuffle up: To throw together in haste; to  
make up or form in confusion, or with fraudulent  
disorder.

"They sent forth their precepts to convent them before  
a court of commission, and there used to shuffle up a sum-  
mary proceeding by examination, without trial of jury."  
—Bacon.

**shüf'-fle, s.** [SHUFFLE, v.]

1. A pushing, shoving, or jostling; the act of shuf-  
fling, mixing, or throwing into confusion by change  
of places; specif., the act of changing the relative  
position of cards in a pack by shuffling them.

"All ill-favoredly cobbled and jumbled together, by the  
unguided agitation and rude shuffles of matter."—Ben-  
tley: *Boyle Lectures*.

2. An evasion, a trick, an artifice.

"Socinus' pretended reasons against the notion of  
remembrance were mere shuffle and pretense."—Water-  
land: *Works*, vii. 64.

3. In dancing, a rapid scraping movement with  
the feet.

**shuffle-board, s.** The same as SHOVEL-BOARD  
(q. v.).

**\*shuffle-cap, s.** A play in which money is shaken  
in a cap or hat.

"He lost his money at chuck-farthing, shuffle-cap, and  
all-fours."—Arbutnot.

**shuffle-scale, s.**

**Tailoring:** A measure used by tailors. It is grad-  
uated at both ends, each end being independently  
adjustable.

**shuffle-wing, subst.** A local name for the hedge  
sparrow, *Accentor modularis*.

**shüf'-flër, s.** [Eng. *shuffl(e)*; -er.]

1. One who shuffles; one who mixes up the cards  
previous to dealing.

2. One who walks or moves with a slovenly, drag-  
ging gait.

3. One who prevaricates or equivocates; a pre-  
varicator.

"The greatest prevaricator and shuffler imaginable."—  
Waterland: *Works*, iii. 150.

**shüf'-flîng, pr. par., a. & s.** [SHUFFLE, v.]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Moving with a slovenly, dragging gait.

"'Tis like the forced gait of a shuffling nag."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 1.

2. Prevaricating, evasive.

**C. As subst.:** The act of mixing or changing the  
relative position of things, as of cards; evasion;  
escape by artifice or trick.

"But 'tis not so above;

There is no shuffling." Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 3

**shuffling-plates, s. pl.**

**Locksmith.:** A series of isolated slabs or boards,  
made to advance in a given plane, then to drop  
down, return on a lower level beneath another set  
of advancing plates, and then rise to repeat the  
movement.

**shüf'-flîng-lý, adv.** [Eng. *shuffling*; -ly.] In a  
shuffling manner; with shuffling; evasively, pre-  
varicatingly.

"I may go shufflingly, for I was never before walked in  
trammels; yet I shall drudge and moil at constancy, till  
I have worn off the hitching in my pace."—Dryden: *Span-  
ish Friar*, i.

**shüg, v. t.** [SHOG.]

1. To shrug; to writhe the body, as persons with  
the itch; to scratch. (Prov.)

\*2. To crawl, to sneak.

**shule, shool, s.** [SHOVEL, s.] (Scotch.)

**shü'-mach, s.** [SUMACH.]

**shün, \*shonien, \*shunien, v. t.** [A. S. *scünian*;  
*onscünian*, orig.=to flee away, to hurry off; cognate  
with Icel. *skunda*, *skynda*; Dan. *skynde*; Sw. *skyndc*  
*sig*=to hasten, to hurry, to speed.]

1. To avoid; to keep clear of or away from; to get  
or keep out of the way of; to avoid, to shrink from,  
to eschew, to elude.

"Placed in such a light as to be shunned by every boy in  
the school."—Goldsmith: *The Bee*.

\*2. To decline, to neglect.

"I have not shunned to declare the whole counsel of  
God."—Acts xx. 27.

**\*shün'-lëss, a.** [Eng. *shun*; -less.] Not to be  
avoided or escaped; inevitable.

"Alone he entered  
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted  
With shunless destiny."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

**shünt, \*schont, \*schount, \*schownt, \*schunt,**  
v. i. & t. [Icel. *skunda*=to speed.] [SHUN.]

**A. Intransitive:**

\*1. To start aside; to step or go aside.

"I shunted from a peyke."

Little John Nobody. (Halliwell.)

\*2. To escape; to get away.

"If at ye shap you to shout."—Alexander, 2, 143.

3. To go away; to depart, to shift.

"Elder Shipp managed to shunt away from the ques-  
tion of Mormon morality altogether."—London Daily  
Telegraph.

\*4. To put off; to delay.

5. To turn or be turned from one line of rails to  
another. [SWITCH.]

"It came into collision with a Southampton good;  
which was shunting."—London Daily Chronicle.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To shun, to avoid. (Prov.)

2. To give a start to; to shove. (Prov.)

3. To move or turn aside; as—

(1) To turn a railway train from the main line  
into a siding; to switch off.

"In goods trains the guard, moreover, has to shunt and  
marshal the wagons."—St. James's Gazette, Sept. 23, 1885.

(2) To shift to another circuit, as an electric cur-  
rent.

4. To get rid of; to push or set aside; to free  
from, as something disagreeable.

"He did not do me any harm, and a friendly policeman  
came up and gently shunted him."—London Daily Tele-  
graph.

**shünt, s.** [SHUNT, v.]

1. The act of turning aside; specif., the turning  
off or shunting of a railway train from the main  
line into a siding, so as to leave the main line clear.  
[SWITCH.]

2. **Ordn.:** The transference of the studs on a  
projectile from the deeper to the shallower sides of  
the grooves of a gun in passing along the bore, so  
that it may leave the bore axially, as is effected in  
Armstrong's and some other systems of rifling.

3. **Teleg.:** A wire used to divert a portion of the  
current.

**shunt-gun, s.**

**Ordn.:** A rifled gun having two sets of grooves,  
one down which the studs on the projectile are  
passed in leading, and another, not so deep, along  
which the studs pass in discharging, thus fitting  
tightly in the shallower rifling of the double  
groove, the ball being shunted from one set to the  
other at the bottom of the bore by the explosion of  
the charge.

**shünt'-ër, s.** [Eng. *shunt*, v.; -er.] One who  
shunts; specif., a person employed on a railway to  
shunt or switch off cars from one track to another  
(English.)

**shüre, pret. of v.** [SHEAR, v.] (Scotch.)

**shürf, s.** [Ety. doubtful.] A puny, insignifi-  
cant person; a dwarf. (Scotch.)

**\*shürk, v. i.** [SHARK, v.]

**shüt, \*shitte, \*shutte** (pa. t. *\*shette, \*shit, shut*,  
pa. par. *\*schüt, \*shette, \*shüt, shut*), v. t. & i. [A. S.  
*scytian*=to shut, prop.=to fasten with a bolt or  
sliding-bar (*shuttle*), which took its name from be-  
ing shot across; O. Dut. *schut*=an arrow, a dart;  
Dut. *schutten*=to shut in, to lock up; *schut*=a  
fence, a screen, a partition; Ger. *schützen*=to pro-  
tect, to shut off water; *schutz*=a guard, a flood-  
gate.]



## A. Transitive:

- To close, so as to bar egress or ingress; to bar.  
"Jesus cam while the yatis weren *schitt*, and stood in the myddil and seide pees to you."—*Wycliffe: John xx.*
- To close by bringing the parts close together; as, to shut a book.
- To forbid or bar entrance into; to prevent access to; to bar, to prohibit.  
"Shall that be shut to man, which to the beast is open?"—*Milton: P. L., ix. 691.*
- To inclose, to surround, to confine, to hem in.  
"Shut me nightly in a charnel-house."  
*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.*
- To cover over or up. (Often followed by *up*.)  
"And shutting up their windows to prevent any of their lights from being seen."—*Anson: Voyages, bk. ii., ch. v.*
- To preclude, to exclude.  
"On various seas not only lost,  
But shut from every shore, and barred from every coast."  
*Dryden. (Todd.)*
- To contract, to harden. (*Deut. xv. 7.*)

B. Intrans.: To close itself; to be closed; as, a door shuts of itself; flowers shut at night.

- To shut in:
  - To inclose, to confine. (*Genesis vii. 16.*)
  - To cover or intercept from view; as, The headland shuts in the view.
- To shut off:
  - To exclude, to intercept; as, to shut off from supplies.
  - To prevent or stop the passage of, as steam to an engine, by closing the throttle-valve.
  - To shut out: To preclude from entering; to deny or refuse admission to; to exclude.
- To shut up:
  - Transitive:
    - To close; to make fast; to secure the entrance into.  
"Shut up your doors."—*Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.*
    - To inclose, to confine; as, to shut up a prisoner.
    - To bring to an end; to terminate. (*Dryden.*)
    - To bar.  
"Our halberds did so shut up his passage."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iv. 3.*
    - To unite, as two pieces of metal by welding.
    - To cause to become silent by argument, retort, authority, or force; to cause to cease; to put an end to the action of. (*Colloq.*)
  - Intrans.: To cease speaking; to become silent. (*Colloq.*)
- To shut up shop: To come to an end; to cease to exist.  
"It would not be many months before, to use a homely expression, our mercantile marine would shut up shop."  
—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

shūt, *pa. par., a., & s.* [SHUT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

I. Ordinary Language:

- Closed, barred, fastened.
- Rid, free. (Followed by *of*.)
- Not resonant or sonorous; dull. (Said of sound.)

II. Orthoepy: Having the sound suddenly interrupted or stopped by a succeeding consonant, as the *i* in *grit*.

C. *As substantive:*

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of shutting; close.

Since the shut of evening none had seen him."  
*Dryden: Don Sebastian, iv. 1.*

\*2. A small door or cover; a shutter.

"In a very dark chamber, at a round hole, about one-third part of an inch broad, made in the shut of a window, I placed a glass prism."—*Newton.*

II. Metal-working: The line of junction of two pieces of metal united by welding.

¶ Cold shut: [COLD-SHUT.]

shūte, *s.* [CHUTE, SHOOT, *s.*]

shūt-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *shut, v.; -er.*]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which shuts or closes.

II. Technically:

1. Joinery: A framing hung upon hinges to the sash-frame of a window, and serving to close out the light or spectators. There are inside and outside shutters. The former are usually in several pieces, called flaps, which are hinged together and fold into a casing called a boxing. [FRONT-SHUTTER.] Some shutters are arranged to be opened and closed by a sliding movement, either

horizontal or vertically; and others, particularly those for shops, are made in sections, so as to be entirely removed from the window.

"The wealthy,  
In lofty litters borne, can read and write,  
Or sleep at ease; the shutters make it night."  
*Dryden: Juvenal, sat. v.*

2. Found.: [GATE-SHUTTER; SHUTTER.]

shutter-fastening, shutter-hook, *s.* A hook for fastening a shutter, open or shut.

shutter-hook, *s.* [SHUTTER-FASTENING.]

shutter-lift, *s.* A catch on a shop-shutter, by which to lift it.

shūt-tēr, *v. t.* [SHUTTER, *s.*] To close up or protect with shutters.

"Here is Garraway's bolted and shuttered hard and fast."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveler, xxi.*

shūt-tīng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHUT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adjective:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

Metal-work.: The act of joining or welding one piece of iron to another.

shutting-post, *subst.* The post or joint against which a gate or door is closed.

shūt-tle, \*schit-el, \*shit-tle, \*schet-yl, \*schyt-tyl, \*shyt-tell, *subst.* [A. S. *scyttels*, from *scut*, base of pl. of *pa. t.* of *sceōtan*=to shoot (*q. v.*); cogn. with Dan. *skytle*, *skyttel*=a shuttle; Sw. dial. *skyttel*, *sköttel*.] [SHOOT, SHUT.]

1. Weaving: An instrument used by weavers for shooting or passing the thread of the weft from one side of the web to the other, between the threads of the warp. It is a boat-shaped piece of wood which carries a bobbin or cop, containing the yarn of the weft or woof. The shuttle sometimes has wheels to facilitate its motion. It is thrown by hand or by the fly. In the latter case, the ends of the shuttle-race form boxes into which the shuttle is received, and out of which it is driven by a smart blow from a pin called a driver or picker. There is one of these pins on each side of the loom, and they are connected by a cord to which a handle is attached. Holding the handle in his right hand, the weaver moves the two pins together in each direction alternately by a sudden jerk. The fly-shuttle was invented by John Kay, of Bury, England, in 1733. The shuttle for haircloth weaving has no pins, but a spring-catch to hold the ends of the hair forming the weft, and carry them through the shed, when the shuttle is thrown.

"Ye weavers all your shuttles throw,  
And bid broad-cloths and serges grow."  
*Gay: Shepherd's Week, i.*

2. Sewing-machine: The sliding thread-holder which carries the lower thread between the needle and the upper thread, to make a lock-stitch.

3. Hydraulic Eng.: The gate which opens to allow the water to flow onto a wheel. That side of a wheel which receives the water is known as the shuttle-side.

4. Found.: [GATE-SHUTTER.]

shuttle-binder, *s.* [BINDER, B. 5.]

shuttle-box, *s.*

1. [Box (3), *s.*, II. 6. (2).]

2. One of a set of compartments containing shuttles with differently-colored threads, and brought in relation with the picker according to the pattern.

\*shuttle-brained, *a.* Volatile, unsteady, fickle.

shuttle-check, *s.*

Weaving: A contrivance to prevent a shuttle from bouncing out of the box by recoil. [SHUTTLE-BINDER.]

shuttle-race, *s.* [LAY-RACE.]

shuttle-shaped dart, *s.*

Entom.: A night-moth, *Agrotis puta*.

shuttle-train, *s.*

Railway: A train that goes backward and forward over the same distance, the position of the engine only being changed. (*Eng.*)

shūt-tle, *v. i.* [SHUTTLE, *s.*; cf. SCUTTLE.] To move quickly backward and forward, like a weaver's shuttle.

"Their corps go marching and shuttling in the interior of the country."—*Carlyle: French Revol., pt. ii., bk. vi., ch. i.*

shūt-tle-cōck, \*shūt-tēl-cōck, *s.* [Eng. *shuttle, s., and cork.*]

1. Ord. Lang.: A cork stuck with feathers, which is struck with a battledore; also the game itself.

"With dice, with cards, with balliards farre unfit,  
With shuttlecocks, misseeming manlie wit."  
*Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale.*

2. Bot.: *Periptera punicea*, a malvaceous plant, a native of Spain. The flowers have the shape of a shuttlecock.

shūt-tle-cōck, *v. t.* [SHUTTLECOCK, *s.*] To bandy or throw backward and forward like a shuttlecock. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"If the phrase is to be shuttlecocked between us."—*Thackeray: Virginians* (pocket ed.), ii. 264.

shūt-tle-cork, *s.* [SHUTTLECOCK, *s.*]

shwān'-pān, schwān'-pān, *s.* [Chin.] A Chinese calculating machine, similar to the Roman abacus, and used in the same manner. [ABACUS.]

shy, \*schey, \*shie, \*skey, \*skyg, *adj.* [A. S. *sceōh*=timid; Dan. *sky*=shy, skittish; Sw. *skygg*. M. H. Ger. *schreih*, *schieh*; Ger. *scheu*.]

1. Fearful of near approach; keeping at a distance; timid, readily frightened.

"They are very shy, therefore it is hard to shoot them."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1683).

2. Sensitively timid; reserved, modest, bashful, coy, retiring; not familiar or free of behavior.

"Like some shy maid in convent bred."

*Scott: Rokeby, ii. 16.*

3. Cautious, wary, careful, chary. (Followed by *of*.)

"I am very shy of employing corrosive liquors in the preparations of medicines."—*Boyle.*

4. Suspicious, distrustful, jealous. (Generally followed by *of*.)

"Princes are, by wisdom of state, somewhat shy of their successors."—*Wotton.*

5. Lacking something requisite; as, He was shy \$5 of the required amount. [The term is borrowed from card-playing, being applied to a player who lacks money to enable him to meet a specified bet.]

shy, *v. i. & t.* [SHY, *a.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To start or turn aside suddenly from any object which startles or causes fear. (Said of a horse.)

"Shy, sir?—he wouldn't shy if he was to meet a vaggin-load of monkeys, with their tails burnt off."—*Dickens: Pickwick Papers, ch. v.*

2. To throw stones.

B. Trans.: To throw, as a stone, at a person or thing.

"With a grievous 'clod' in his hand to shy at it."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

shy, *s.* [SHY, *v.*]

1. The act of starting aside; a sudden start aside made by a horse.

2. The act of throwing a stone, or the like.

3. A throw, a fling. [FLING, *s.*, 2.]

"There you go, Polly; you are always having a shy at Lady Ann and her relations."—*Thackeray: Newcomes, ch. xvi.*

shy'-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *shy, a.; -ly.*] In a shy manner; timidly, coyly, bashfully.

shy'-ness, *s.* [Eng. *shy, a.; -ness.*] The quality or state of being shy; reserve, coyness, bashfulness.

"These ask with painful shyness, and refused  
Because deserving, silently retire!"

*Couper: Task, iv. 418.*

shys-tēr, *s.* [German *scheisse*=dung.] A low, mean, worthless, disreputable fellow; a trifle, a trickster.

sī, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A name given in some systems to the seventh note of the natural or normal scale (scale of C); in others to the seventh note of any diatonic scale.

sī-a-ga, *s.* [Native name.]

Zoöl.: Another name for the Asiatic Ahu.

sī-a-gō-nī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *siagoni(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Entom.: A sub-family of Carabidæ or of Staphylinidæ. Predatory beetles found chiefly in sandy districts around the Mediterranean.

sī-a-gō-nī-ūm, *s.* [Lat. *siagones*=the maxillary muscles.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Siagoninæ (*q. v.*). They have porrected horns on the head and thorax. The males are in two sets, differing greatly in the size of their bodies and in the development of their horns. The females are the more numerous sex. (*Darwin: Descent of Man, ch. viii., x.*)

†sī-a-gūsč, *s.* [Pers.=black ear.]

Zoöl.: *Felis caracal*, the Caracal (*q. v.*).

sī-āl'-a-gōgue, *s.* [SIALOGOGUE.]

sī-ā'-lī-a, *s.* [From (*Motacilla*) *sialis*, the Linnean name of the Blue-bird (*q. v.*). (Now *Sialia sialis*.)] [SIALIS.]

Ornith.: A genus of Sylviidæ, sub-family Accentorinæ, with eight species, ranging from the United States to Guatemala. Bill short, broad at base; nostrils in groove, opening elongated; wings very long and pointed; hind toe moderate. (*Tristram, in Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim., ii. 260.*)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; plne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**sī-āl'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sial(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Entomology:** A family of Planipennia. Antennæ bristle-shaped or filiform, ocelli generally present, head nearly in front of the thorax, having the mouth in line with it instead of beneath. Fore and hind wings similar except that the front margin of the anterior pair is more dilated. Larvæ nearly all aquatic, pupæ not inclosed in a cocoon.

**sī'-ā-līs**, *s.* [Gr. *sialis*=a kind of bird.]

**Entom.:** The typical genus of Sialidæ (q. v.), *Sialis lutaria*, common in spring and early summer upon walls and palings near water, is used by anglers as bait.

**sī-āl'-ō-gōgue**, *subst.* [Gr. *sialon*=saliva, and *agōgos*=leading, drawing; *agō*=to lead.] A medicine which promotes salivary discharge, as pyrethrum, various preparations of mercury, &c.

"*Sialogogues* are of two kinds: some produce their effect by direct application to the mouth; others are swallowed, and require to be absorbed before they act as such."—*Pereira: Materia Medica.*

¶ Garrod divided these medicines into Topical or Direct Sialogogues (as Mustard, &c.), and remote (as Mercurial Salts).

**sī'-ā-māng**, *s.* [Native name.]

**Zoology:** *Hylobates syndactylus*, a Gibbon from Sumatra and the Malay peninsula. It is larger than the rest of the genus (True Gibbons), has abnormally long pectoral limbs, and the middle and index digits of the pelvic limbs are united for nearly the whole length. A laryngeal air-sac is present. It can walk fairly well in the erect position, by balancing itself with its arms, or by placing them over the head, and is quiet and affectionate in captivity.

**Sī-ā-mēḡe'**, *a. & s.* [See def.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to Siam, its inhabitants, or language.

**B. As substantive:**

1. (*Sing. or Pl.*): An inhabitant or native, or the inhabitants of Siam.

2. The language of the people of Siam. It is monosyllabic and uninflected.

**Siamese-muggar**, *s.*

**Zoology:** *Crocodylus siamensis*. It bears a close resemblance to the Marsh Crocodile, but the face is much larger, and less covered with protuberances.

\***sīb**, \***sibe**, \***sybbe**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *sib*, *syb*=peace, quiet, agreement.] [GOSSIP.]

\***A. As subst.:** A relation.

"Our puritans, very *sibs* unto those fathers of the society [the Jesuits]."—*Mountagu: Appeal to Caesar*, p. 139.

**B. As adj.:** Related, akin, in affinity, related by consanguinity. (*Scotch.*)

"They been but litel *sibbe* to you, and the kin of youre enemies ben nigh *sibbe* to hem."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

¶ Marlowe uses the word as an endearing term of address.

"Tush, *Sib*, if this be all,

Valois and I will soon be friends again."

*Edward II.*, iii. 1.

**sīb'-ā-rŷ**, *s.* [SEVEREE.]

**Sīb'-bald**, *s.* [Dr. Robert Sibbald, who wrote on the fauna of Scotland toward the close of the seventeenth century.] (See compound.)

**Sibbald's orqual**, *s.*

**Zoöl.:** *Balaenoptera sibbaldii*, one of the largest forms, abundant in the Arctic regions; black above; slate-gray below, varied with white spots.

**sīb-bāl'-dī-ā**, *s.* [SIBBALD.]

**Botany:** Formerly a genus of Potentillæ, now reduced to a sub-genus of Potentilla. Calyx in ten alternately large and small segments; petals, five to seven, sometimes wanting; stamens four to ten; achenes four to ten. *Potentilla* (formerly *Sibbaldia*) *procumbens* is well known. It is a small glaucous, hairy plant, with trifoliate leaves and small yellow flowers, occurring abundantly on the Scottish mountains.

**sīb'-beṅṅ**, \***sīv'-veṅṅ**, *s.* [For etym. and def. see extract.]

"*Sibbens*.—This term, derived from a Scotch word, signifying 'kindred,' is suggestive of a disease prevalent in families, and presumed to be a form of chronic syphilis."—*Quain: Dict. Med.* (ed. 1883), p. 1431.

**Sī-bēr'-ī-ān**, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Siberia, a large extent of Russian territory in the north of Asia.

**Siberian-crab**, *s.*

**Bot.:** *Pyrus prunifolia*, introduced into European gardens from Siberia, A. D. 1758. Extensively cultivated in America.

**Siberian-dog**, *s.*

**Zoöl.:** A variety of the Esquimaux dog, but of larger size and more docile temper. They do not stand so high as the pointer, but their thick hair, three or four inches long in the winter, gives them an appearance of greater stoutness. Under this hair is a coating of soft, fine wool, which begins to grow in the winter, and drops off in the spring. Muzzle sharp, generally black; ears erect.

**Siberian pea-tree**, *s.*

**Bot.:** The papilionaceous genus *Caragana*.

**Siberian sub-region**, *s.*

**Zoöl. & Geog.:** A division of the Palæarctic region, extending from Kamtchatka and Behring's Straits, and from the shores of the Arctic Ocean to the Himalayas of Sikkim in 29° N. lat.

**sī-bēr'-īte**, *s.* [After Siberi(a), where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

**Min.:** The same as RUBELLITE (q. v.).

**sīb'-īl-ānce**, *s.* [Eng. *sibilant*(t); *-ce*.] The quality or state of being sibilant; a sibilant or hissing sound.

**sīb'-īl-ān-çŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *sibilant*(t); *-cy*.] The quality or state of being sibilant, or of being pronounced or uttered with a hissing sound, as *s* or *z*.

**sīb'-īl-ānt**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *sibilans*, pr. par. of *sibilo*=to hiss.]

**A. As adj.:** Hissing; making a hissing sound; uttered or pronounced with a hissing sound.

"It were easy to add a nasal letter to each of the other pair of hisping and sibilant letters."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

**B. As subst.:** A letter which is pronounced or uttered with a hissing sound of the voice, as *s* or *z*.

"His remarks on sibilants are equally deserving attention."—*Athenæum*, May 3, 1884, p. 565.

**sīb'-īl-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *sibilatam*, sup. of *sibilo*=to hiss.] To pronounce with a hissing sound, as that of *s* or *z*; to mark with a character indicating such pronunciation.

**sīb'-īl-ā-tion**, *s.* [SIBILATE.] The act of hissing, or of pronouncing with a hissing sound; a hissing sound; a hiss.

"Shas in English the same hissing sound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our words, that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continued sibilation."—*Johnson: Eng. Dict.*, let. S.

**sīb'-īl-ā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *sibilat*(e); *-ory*.] Hissing, sibilous.

**sīb'-īl-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *sibilus*, from *sibilo*=to hiss.] Hissing, sibilant.

**sīb'-īl-ūs**, *s.* [Lat.=a hissing, a whistling.]

**Pathology:** A dry sound like a sibilant murmur heard by auscultation in bronchitis; it indicates that the air-tubes are partially narrowed.

\***sīb'-rēde**, *s.* [A. S.] Relationship, relations. (*Gower: C. A.*, viii.)

**sīb-thorp-ē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sibthorp(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

**Bot.:** A tribe of Rhinanthidæ (q. v.).

**sīb-thorp-ī-ā**, *s.* [Named after Dr. Humphry Sibthorp, Professor of Botany at Oxford in the eighteenth century.]

**Botany:** Moneywort; the typical genus of Sibthorpæ (q. v.). Calyx in four to eight deep spreading segments; corolla subrotate, four to eight cleft; stamens as many as the lobes of the corolla or one fewer; stigma, capitate; capsule membranous, compressed, two-celled, two-valved, loculicidal. Known species four or five, widely distributed.

**Sīb'-ŷl**, \***Sŷb'-īl**, \***Sŷb'-īll**, *s.* [Latin *Sibylla*, from Gr. *Sibylla*=a Sibyl.]

1. **Class. Mythology:** One of a number of certain women supposed to be inspired by heaven, who flourished in different parts of the ancient world. According to Varro, the Sibyls were ten in number: Persica, Delphica, Cumæa (of Cumæ, in Italy), Erythræa, Samia, Cumana (of Cymæ, in Æolis, called Amalthæa, Herophile, and Demophile), Hellepontica, Phrygia, who prophesied at Ancyra, Libyssa, and Tiburs, called Albunea, worshiped at Tibur. Besides these there were a Hebrew, a Chaldean, a Babylonian, an Egyptian, a Sardinian Sibyl, and some others. It is considered, however, most probable that the first eight of these were in reality identical. The most celebrated of the whole number was the Cymæan (Amalthæa), who is said to have offered the Sibylline Books, originally nine in number, and which were supposed to contain the fate of the Roman Empire, to Tarquin the Proud. Tarquin refusing to give the price she asked, she went away and burnt three of them. Returning with the remainder, she again offered these to the king at the same price, and on his second refusal departed again, and returned with three, which she still offered at the same price as the original nine. The king, struck with her conduct, at last acceded to her offer, and entrusted the care of the books to

certain priests (the quindecimviri). They were preserved in a stone chest beneath the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, and were consulted in times of public danger or calamity. They were destroyed by the fire that consumed the Capitol in the Marsic war. After this calamity, ambassadors were sent to collect fragments of Sibylline prophecies in various countries; from these Augustus formed two new books, which were deposited in the temple of the Palatine Apollo. Sibylline verses are often quoted by Christian writers, as containing prophecies of Christianity; but these are forgeries of the second century. (*Ramsay.*)

2. A prophetess, a sorceress, a fortune-teller, a witch. (*Byron: Dream.*)

**sīb'-ŷl-līne**, *adj.* [Lat. *sibyllinus*.] Of or pertaining to the Sibyls; written, composed or uttered by a Sibyl; prophetic, like the utterances of the Sibyls.

"The other extremum may be, in concluding the whole business of the *sibylline* oracles (as any ways relating to Christianity) to have been a mere cheat and figment."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 282.

**sibylline-books**, **sibylline-oracles**, *subst. pl.* [SIBYL.]

**sīb'-ŷl-līst**, *s.* [Eng. *Sibyl*; *-ist*.] A devotee of or believer in the Sibyls; a believer in the Sibylline oracles.

"Upon Celsus mentioning a sect of Christians called *Sibyllists*, Origen tells us, that these were such as using the sibylline testimonies, were called so in way of disgrace, by other Christians, who would not allow the sibyl to have been a prophetess."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 284.

**sīc**, *adv.* [Lat.=so.] Thus, so. (A word often used within brackets in quoting, in order to call attention to the fact that the word or words are quoted exactly and literally. It is generally used to indicate that there is or seems to be a mistake in the original, or to express a difference of opinion, or contempt.)

**sīc**, *a.* [SUCH.] (*Scotch.*)

**sīc'-ā-mōre**, *s.* [SYCAMORE.]

**sīc'-cā**, *s.* [Hind.] An Indian jeweler's weight of about 180 grains troy.

**sicca-rupee**, *s.* [RUPEE.]

**sīc'-cān**, *a.* [Eng. *such*; *-an*.] Such; such kind of. (*Scotch.*)

"Na, na! if ye sre nae friend to kirk and the king, and are detained as *siccan* a person."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxx.

**sīc'-cār**, **sīk'-kār**, *a.* [SICKER.]

\***sīc'-cāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *siccatus*, pa. par. of *sicco*=to dry; *siccus*=dry.] To dry.

\***sīc'-cā-tion**, *subst.* [Lat. *siccatio*.] The act or process of drying.

**sīc'-cā-tive**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *siccativus*.]

**A. As adj.:** Drying; causing to dry; tending to dry.

"The extreme bitterness and *siccative* faculty."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 134.

**B. As subst.:** [DRYER, II. 8.]

**sīc'-cīf'-īc**, *a.* [Lat. *siccificus*, from *siccus*=dry, and *facio*=to make.] Causing dryness.

\***sīc'-cī-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *siccitas*, from *siccus*=dry; French *siccité*.] Destitution of moisture; dryness, aridity.

"That which is coagulated by a fiery *siccity*, will suffer colligation from an aqueous humidity, as salt and sugar."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

**sīce**, *s.* [Fr. *six*=six.] The number six at dice.

"What reason can he have to presume that he shall throw an ace rather than a *sice*?"—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., p. 128.

**sī'-çē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sic(yos)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

**Bot.:** A tribe of Cucurbitacæ. Placentæ not projecting into the cavity. Seed solitary from the top of the cell. (*Lindley.*)

**sīçh**, *a.* [SUCH.]

¶ Still used in vulgar talk.

\***sīçh**, *s.* [A. S.=a watercourse.] A little current of water which is dry in summer; a gutter. (*Cowel.*)

**Sī-çīl'-ī-ān**, *a. & s.* [See def.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to Sicily or its inhabitants.

**B. As subst.:** A native or inhabitant of Sicily.

**Sicilian-saffron**, *s.*

**Bot.:** *Crocus odoratus*.

**Sicilian-vespers**, *s. pl.* A name commonly given to the great massacre of the French in Sicily, which began on a signal given by the first stroke of the vesper-bell on Easter Monday in 1282.

**sī-çīl'-ī-a'-nā**, **sī-çīl'-ī-ā-nō**, *s.* [Ital.]

**Music:** A graceful dance of the Sicilian peasantry, set to a melody in  $\frac{3}{8}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  time, of a simple pastoral character.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **çhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.  
**-cian**, **-tian = shān**. **-tion**, **-sion = shūn**; **çion**, **-çion = zhūn**. **-tlous**, **-cious**, **-sious = shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.



**si-çil'-i-an-ite**, *subst.* [Eng. *Sicilian*; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A name suggested for the celestite (q. v.) from Sicily, because of the exceptional beauty of the crystal-groups found in the sulphur mines there.

**Si-çil'-i-enne**, *s.* [Fr.]

1. A Sicilian woman.
2. A fine, rich poplin fabric.

**sick**, \*sek, \*seke, \*sicke, \*sik, \*sike, *a.* [A. S. *ec*; cogn. with Dut. *ziek*; Icel. *siuka*; Dan. *syg*; Sw. *sjuk*; Goth. *siuks*; Ger. *siech*.]

\*1. Affected with disease of any kind; ill; in bad health.

"Tie up the knocker, say I'm sick, I'm dead."  
Pope: *Satires*. (Prol.)

2. Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit.  
"If you are sick at sea."—Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 4.
3. Tending to cause or accompanied with sickness; as, a sick headache.
4. Disgusted; having a strong feeling against or dislike to. (Followed by *of*.)

"I am sick of this false world."  
Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

5. Feeling ill or disturbed.

"I am sick at heart."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 1.

\*6. Applied to any irregular, distempered, or corrupt state.

"Poor kingdom, sick with civil blows."  
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 6.

7. Occupied by or set apart for sick persons; as, a sick room.

8. A trade term applied to wine when it loses its brightness and becomes turbid; caused, according to Pasteur, by low vegetable cells or organisms, the growth and development of which are promoted by slight elevations of temperature, or exposure to air.

¶ *The sick*: Persons affected with disease collectively.

**sick-bay**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A portion of the main deck, usually in the bow, partitioned off for invalids.

**sick-bed**, *s.* A bed to which one is confined by sickness.

**sick-berth**, *s.* An apartment for the sick in a man-of-war.

**sick-brained**, *a.* Disordered in the brain; distempered in mind.

\***sick-fallen**, *a.* Struck down with sickness or illness.

"A sick-fallen beast."—Shakesp.: *King John*, iv. 3

**sick-headache**, *s.* [MEGRIM, II. 2.]

**sick-list**, *s.* A list containing the names of persons laid up by sickness.

¶ *On the sick list*: Indisposed.

**Sick Man**, *s.*

*Hist.*: A term applied to Turkey on January 15, 1854, by the Czar Nicholas, in a conversation with Sir Hamilton Seymour, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg. The Czar intimated his opinion that Turkey was sick and dying. He therefore proposed that, to avoid a European war when the demise-took place, Russia and Great Britain should come at once to a private arrangement as to the disposal of the Sick Man's effects. As France was ignored in the arrangement, there was some doubt as to the good faith of the Czar. The British Government rejected the proposal, intimated its belief in the recovery of the Sick Man, and soon after fought by his side in the Crimean war.

\***sick**, *v. t. & i.* [SICK, *a.*]

**A. Trans.**: To make sick; to sicken.

**B. Intrans.**: To become sick or ill; to sicken.

"Our great grandsire Edward sick'd and died."  
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 4.

**sick'-en**, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *sick*; *-en*.]

**A. Intransitive**:

1. To fall ill, to become ill; to fall into sickness or disease.

"My Lord of Southampton and his eldest son sickened at the siege."—Howell: *Letters*, bk. i., let. 15.

2. To become qualmish or sick at heart; to feel sick; to be filled with disgust, aversion, or abhorrence.

"Pensive she stood on Ilion's towery height,  
Beheld the war, and sicken'd at the sight."  
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, vi. 469.

3. To become distempered; to decay; to languish, to become feeble.

"When love begins to sicken and decay."  
Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, iv. 2.

**B. Transitive**:

1. To make sick; to disease.

2. To make squeamish or qualmish.

3. To disgust.

\*4. To impair, to weaken.

"Kinsmen of mine have  
By this so sicken'd their estates."  
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, i. 1

**sick'-en-îng**, *pr. par. & a.* [SICKEN.]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adj.**: Making sick; causing disgust, disgusting. (*Byron*: *Siege of Corinth*, xvii.)

**sick'-en-îng-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *sicken*; *-ly*.] In a sickening manner.

"Seized her by the arm, with a grip not painful, but sickeningly firm."—Scribner's *Magazine*.

**sic'-kêr**, \*sik-er, \*sik-ere, *adj. & adv.* [Latin *securus*=secure (q. v.); cf. O. Fris. *siker*, *sikur*; Dut. *zeker*; O. H. Ger. *sickur*; Ger. *sicher*; Swedish *säker*; Dan. *sikker*; Wel. *sicr*.]

**A. As adj.**: Sure, certain, steady, firm. (Scotch.)

"Setting my staff wi' a' my skill,  
To keep me sicker."  
Burns: *Death and Doctor Hornbook*.

\***B. As adv.**: Surely, certainly.

"Sicker thou's but a lazy loord."—Spenser.

\***sic'-kêr**, \*sik-er, *v. t.* [SICKER, *a.*] To make sure or certain; to assure.

"Now be we duchesses both I and ye,  
And sickerde to the regals of Athenes,  
And both hereafter likely to be queenes."  
Chaucer: *Legend of Ariadne*.

\***sic'-kêr-lý**, †sik-er-ly, *adv.* [English *sicker*; *-ly*.] Surely, certainly, firmly.

"And by that light she saw hem bothe two,  
But sickertly she n'iste who was who."  
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4,226.

\***sic'-kêr-nêss**, \*sik-er-ness, *s.* [Eng. *sicker*; *-ness*.] Certainty, security; sureness, secureness. (*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 9,153.)

**sick'-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *sick*; *-ish*.]

1. Rather sick; somewhat sick or diseased; feeling sick or squeamish.

"The medicine had scarce any other sensible operation upon her, and did not make her sickish."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 145.

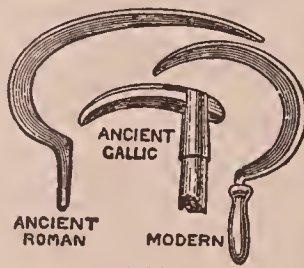
2. Somewhat exciting nausea or disgust; nauseating; as, a sickish taste.

**sick'-ish-lý**, *adverb.* [Eng. *sickish*; *-ly*.] In a sickish manner.

**sick'-ish-nêss**, *s.* [Eng. *sickish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sickish.

**sic'-kle**, \*sik-il, \*sik-ul, \*syck-ell, *s.* [A. S. *sicol*, from Lat. *secula*=a sickle, from *seco*=to cut; cogn. with Dut. *sikkel*; Iceland. *sigdhr*, *sigdh*; Dan. *segel*; O. H. Ger. *sihhila*; Ger. *sichel*.]

1. *Husbandry*: A reaping-hook; a hooked blade, flattened in the plane of its curve and sharpened on its inner edge, used for cutting growing grain. One side of the blade is notched, so as always to sharpen with a serrated edge.



"The plough he guided, and the scythe he sway'd;  
And the ripe corn before his sickle fell."  
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

2. *Astron.*: A group of stars in the constellation Leo, resembling a sickle in form. The radiant point of the Leonids is within its area.

**sickle-bills**, *s. pl.*

*Ornithology*:

1. A popular name for the genera *Drepanornis* and *Epimachus*.

2. *Eutoxeres*, a genus of Humming-birds, with three species, from Central America, remarkable for their strong and greatly arched bills. When approaching a flower, like other Humming-birds, in a direct line, they no sooner reach the calyx than they alter the position of their body in a downward direction, so that they appear to be suspended from the flower by the tip of the bill. The sexes are alike in plumage, which is rather plain.

**sickle-head**, *s.*

*Husbandry*: The pitman-head in a reaping-machine, which grasps the end of the cutter-bar.

**sickle-pod**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Arabis canadensis*.

**sickle-shaped**, *a.* Having the shape or form of a sickle.

**sic'-kled** (le as el), *a.* [English *sickl(e)*; *-ed*.] Furnished with a sickle.

"Tempts the sickled swain into the field."  
Thomson: *Autumn*, 1,322.

**sic'-kle-man**, \*sic'-klêr, *s.* [Eng. *sickle*; *man*, *-er*.] One who cuts grain with a sickle; a reaper.

"Their sicklers reap the corn another sows."  
Sandys: *Paraphrase of the Psalms*.

\***sick'-lêss**, *a.* [Eng. *sick*; *-less*.] Free from sickness.

**sic'-kle-wôrt**, *s.* [Eng. *sickle*, and *wort*; A. S. *sicelwyr*t. Named from the shape of the corolla when seen in profile. (*Prior*.)]

*Bot.*: (1) *Prunella vulgaris*; (2) *Ajuga reptans*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

\***sick'-li-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *sickly*; *-ly*.] In a sickly or unhealthy manner; unhealthily.

"His will swayed sicklily from side to side."  
Browning: *Sordello*, bk. ii.

**sick'-li-nêss**, *s.* [Eng. *sickly*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being sickly; the state of being in ill health or indisposed; indisposition.

"My personal maladies and sickliness cannot rightly infer the inefficacy of the medicines I impart or recommended."—Boyle: *Works*, v. 316.

2. The state of being characterized by or attended with much sickness; prevalence of sickness or disease; unhealthiness.

"Next compare the sickliness, healthfulness, and fruitfulness of the several years."—Graunt: *Bills of Mortality*.

3. A sickly look or appearance.

4. The disposition or tendency to generate disease; as, the sickliness of a climate.

**sick'-lý**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *sick*; *-ly*.]

**A. As adjective**:

1. Somewhat sick, ill, or affected with disease; not healthy; habitually indisposed; delicate.

2. Connected with sickness; attended with or characterized by sickness; unhealthy; marked by or attended with a wide prevalence of disease; as, a sickly season.

3. Producing or tending to produce disease; unhealthy.

"Has some sickly eastern waste  
Sent us a wind to parch us at a blast?"  
Cowper: *Progress of Error*, 255.

4. Faint, weak, languid; appearing unhealthy or distempered.

5. Causing or tending to cause qualmishness or disgust; sickening.

"Feels a sensible distaste for sickly sentimentality on the one hand, or outrageous sensationalism on the other."  
—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\***B. As adverb**:

1. In a sickly manner; unhealthily.

"We wear our health but sickly in his life,  
Which in his death were perfect."  
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 1.

2. Reluctantly; with reluctance or aversion.

"Cold and sickly he vented them."  
Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 4.

\***sick'-lý**, *v. t.* [SICKLY, *a.*] To make sickly or diseased; to give a sickly appearance to.

"And thus the native hue of resolution  
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought."  
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

**sick'-nêss**, \*seke-ness, \*syk-ness, *s.* [A. S. *seocnes*, from *seoc*=sick.]

1. The quality or state of being sick or diseased; the state of suffering from some disease; disease; ill health; indisposition, illness.

"I do lament the sickness of the king,  
As loth to lose him."  
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 3.

2. A disease, a malady, an illness.

"To heale al maner of sicknesses, and al maner diseases."—*Matt.* x. (1551).

3. A disordered state of the stomach, attended by nausea, retching, or vomiting.

\*4. Any diseased or disordered state.

"Argues a great sickness in his judgment."  
Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, v. 1.

**sic'-like**, *a. & adv.* [Scotch *sic*=such, and *like*.]

**A. As adj.**: Such like; such, similar.

"That you, sir, and other siclike unhappy persons."—*Scott*: *Waverley*, ch. xxxvi.

**B. As adv.**: In the same manner.

**si-çý'-a-sêg**, *s.* [Gr. *sikyasis*=a cupping.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Gobiesocidæ, with incisor-like teeth in both jaws, from the coast of Chili and the West Indies.

**si-çýd'-i-ûm**, *subst.* [Gr. *sikudion*, dimin. from *sikua*=(1) the long Indian gourd, (2) a cupping glass.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Gobiidæ (q. v.); ventral fins united, and forming a short disk, more or less adherent to the abdomen. Small fresh-water fishes, from rivers of the islands in the Indo-Pacific. About twelve species are known.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, ør, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = ä. qu = kw.



**sī'-çy'-ōs, sī'-çī'-ōs, subst.** [Gr. *sikuos*=the wild cucumber.]

**Bot.:** The typical genus of *Siceæ* (q. v.). The roots and seeds of *Sicyos angulatus*, a North American climbing plant, are bitter and diuretic.

**sī'-dā, s.** [Gr. *sidē*=(1) a pomegranate tree, (2) a water plant, perhaps a water lily.]

**Bot.:** The typical genus of *Sidēæ* (q. v.). Calyx cup-shaped, five-cleft, valvate; petals five; stamens and styles many, the former in a columnar tube, the latter more or less united at the base; capsule few or many-celled, each cell with one roundish, flattened, suspended seed. It contains about 200 herbs and shrubs, from the warmer parts of the world. *Sida rhombifolia*, *S. rhomboidea*, *S. cordifolia*, *S. carpinifolia*, *S. abutila*, *S. tilicefolia*, &c., have delicate fibers, which may be used as a substitute for hemp and flax. The last species is cultivated for this purpose in China. The roots of *S. cordifolia* and *S. acuta*, mixed with rice, are given in India in dysentery; that of *S. carpinifolia* is prescribed in intermittent fevers, stomach complaints, &c.; those of *S. lanceolata* and *S. spinosa* are also medicinal. The leaves of *S. acuta*, *S. retusa*, and *S. mauritania* are made into poultices, and the chewed leaves of *S. carpinifolia* are applied in Brazil to wasp-stings.

**sīd'-dōw, adj.** [Etym. doubtful.] Soft, pulpy. (Prov.)

**side, \*siid, \*syde, \*syyd, s. & a.** [A. S. *side*=a side; *sid*=long, extended; cogn. with Dut. *zijde*; Icel. *sidha*; Dan. *side*; Sw. *sida*; O. H. Ger. *sita*; Ger. *seite*.]

#### A. As substantive:

##### 1. Ordinary Language:

1. The broad and long part or surface of any body, as distinguished from the ends, which are of less extent, and may be points; one of the parts of a body that run collaterally, or that, being opposite to each other, are extended in length.

2. The exterior line of anything considered with regard to length; margin, edge, border, verge.

"I would you had been by the ship's side."

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

3. The part of an animal between the hip and the shoulder; one of the opposite parts fortified by the ribs; one of the two parts of the body lying on each side of a plane, passing from front to back along the spine.

"His brawny sides with hairy bristles armed."

*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 625.

4. The part of a person on the right hand or the left; hence, used to denote nearness, proximity, or neighborhood.

"She, on his left side, craving aid."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III.*, iii. 1.

5. The part between the top and bottom; a slope, declivity, or ascent, as of a hill.

6. Any part considered in respect to its direction or its situation as regards the points of the compass; direction, quarter, region.

"Toward the south side turned the ther flete."

*Robert de Brunne*, p. 59.

7. Any outer portion of a thing considered apart from, and yet in relation to the rest; one of two principal parts or surfaces opposed to each other.

"The tables were written on both their sides, on the one side and on the other."—*Exodus xxxii.* 15.

8. A part or position viewed as opposite to or as contrasted with another.

"Armado on th' one side, and his page o' t'other."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 1.

9. A party, faction, interest, or opinion opposed to another.

"The Lord is on my side."—*Psalms cxviii.* 6.

10. The interest or cause which one maintains against another; a doctrine opposed to another doctrine; a view contradictory of another.

"Favor, custom, and at last number, will be on the side of grace."—*Sprat*.

11. A line of descent traced through one parent as distinguished from that traced through another.

"Brother by the mother's side."

*Shakesp.: King John*, i. 1.

#### II. Technically:

1. **Billiards:** A spinning motion or bias given to a ball, by striking it on the side, causing it to deflect more or less in the direction of that side, on touching a cushion.

"It is possible, theoretically, to communicate side to an object ball. But the amount of side so communicated is inappreciable, and in practice it may be disregarded."—*Field*, Dec. 4, 1886.

2. **Cloth:** The surface on the right or dressed side of cloth.

3. **Football, &c.:** [OFF, ¶.]

4. **Geom.:** Any line which forms one of the boundaries of a right-lined figure, as the side of a triangle,

&c.; also, any of the bounding surfaces of a solid; as, the side of a parallelo-piped or of a prism.

5. **Mining (pl.):** The hard rock inclosing the vein on both sides.

6. **Naut.:** The part of a vessel from stem to stern and from the gunwale to the main-wale. Below the latter is the bottom.

#### B. As adjective:

1. Long, large, hanging low, as a dress. (Obsolete except in Scotland.)

"A side sweeping gown."—*Ben Jonson: New Inn*, v. 1.

2. Being, or situated at, or on the side; lateral.

"Take of the blood, and strike it on the two side posts."—*Exodus xii.* 7.

3. Being from or toward the side; oblique, indirect.

"By a neat side stroke, sent the ball between the posts."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

\*4. Oblique, indirect, not legitimate. (Of immaterial things.)

"They presume that the law doth speak with all indifference, that the law hath no side respect to their persons."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

¶ (1) **By the side of:** Near to, adjoining, close at hand.

(2) **Exterior side:** [EXTERIOR.]

(3) **Interior side:**

**Fort.:** A line drawn from the center of one bastion to that of the next, or the line of the curtain produced to the two oblique radii in front.

(4) **Side by side:** Close together and abreast.

(5) **To choose sides:** To select parties for competition in a game or exercise.

(6) **To put on side:** To assume an air of undue importance; to be conceited. (A metaphor probably taken from billiards.) [SIDE, s., II. 1.]

"He is one among the few successful music-hall people who do not put on side."—*Referee*, Jan. 16, 1887.

(7) **To take a side:** To attach one's self to a particular side, party, or opinion in opposition to another.

#### side-arms, s. pl.

**Mil.:** Arms or weapons carried by the side, as sword or bayonet.

**side-ax, subst.** An ax with a handle bent somewhat askew, to prevent striking the hand in hewing.

#### side-bar, s.

1. The name given to the bar in the outer parliament-house of the Court of Session, Scotland, at which the lords-ordinary were in use to call their hand-rolls.

2. **Saddlery (pl.):** Two plates which unite the pommel and cantle of a saddle.

3. **Carriage:** One of the longitudinal side-pieces of a traveling-forge or battery-wagon.

#### Side-bar rule:

**Law:** A rule obtained at chambers, without counsel's signature to a motion paper, on a note of instructions from a solicitor.

**side-bone, subst.** A morbid bony growth on the coronet and coffin-bone of a horse.

**side-box, s.** A box or inclosed seat on the side of a theater.

"To ensure a side-box station at half price."

*Cowper: Task*, ii. 624.

**side-chain, subst.** One of the chains uniting the sides of the tender and engine, as a safety arrangement in the event of the drag-bar giving way.

\***side-cousin, subst.** An illegitimate (or perhaps a distant) relation.

"Little Jenny, though she's but a side-cousin."—*Tennyson: Queen Mary*, ii. 3.

#### side-cut, s.

1. An indirect blow or attack; a side-blow.

2. A canal or road branching out from the main one.

#### side-cutting, s.

##### Civil Engineering:

1. Earth cut away on the side of a canal or railroad when there is not sufficient excavation on the line to form the embankments.

2. The formation of a road or canal along the side of a slope, where, the center of the work being nearly on the surface, the ground requires to be cut only on the upper side to form one-half of the work, while the material thrown down forms the other half.

**side-dish, subst.** A dish placed at the side of a dining-table, instead of at the top or bottom.

#### side-drum, s. [DRUM (1), s., II. 1 (2).]

#### side-fillister, s.

**Joinery:** A plane for making a rabbet. The width and depth are regulated by a movable stop. Much used in planing stuff for window-sashes.

#### side-flap, s.

**Saddlery:** A piece of leather which hangs between the stirrup-strap and the skirting.

#### side-fly, s.

**Entom.:** *Gasterophilus equi* (?).

"From a rough whitish maggot, in the intestinum rectum of horses, the side-fly proceeds."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*.

**side-glance, s.** A glance to one side; a sidelong glance.

#### side-head, s.

1. **Mach.:** An auxiliary side-rest on a planing-machine.

2. **Print.:** A paragraph, in which the heading, or title, is set at the beginning of the matter, instead of in a separate line.

#### side-hill, s. A hill-side. (U. S. Colloq.)

#### side-hook, s.

**Carp.:** A piece of wood having projections at the ends, used for holding a board fast while being operated upon by the saw or plane.

#### side-keelson, s. [KEELSON.]

#### side-lever, s.

**Steam-eng.:** A heavy lever, working alongside the steam-cylinder and answering in function to the working-beam. The side-levers communicate motion from the cross-tail to the side-rods, and they to the paddle-shaft.

#### side-light, s.

1. Light admitted into a building, &c., from the side; also, a window in the walls of a building in contradistinction to a skylight; also a plate of glass in a frame fitted to an air-port in a ship's side, to admit light. It is thrown open for ventilation, and closed when necessary to exclude water.

2. [LIGHT, s., II. 4. (2).]

#### side-look, s. An oblique look; a side-glance.

\***side-piercing, a.** Piercing the side; hence, affecting severely; heart-rending.

"O thou side-piercing sight!"—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

#### side-pipe, s.

**Steam-eng.:** A steam or exhaust pipe extending between the opposite steam-chests of a cylinder.

#### side-plane, s.

**Joinery:** A plane whose bit is presented on the side, used to trim the edges of objects which are held upon a shooting-board while the plane traverses in a race.

#### side-plate, s.

**Saddlery:** A wide leather trace-strap, which reaches back a little beyond the point at which it is connected to the breeching.

#### side-pond, s.

**Hydr.-eng.:** A reservoir at the side of a canal-lock to economize the water in locking.

#### side-post, s.

**Carp.:** One of a kind of truss-posts, placed in pairs, each disposed at the same distance from the middle of the truss, for the purpose of supporting the principal rafters, braces, crown or camber beams, as well as for hanging the tie-beam below. In extended roofs two or three pairs of side-posts are used.

#### side-rail, s.

**Railroad-eng.:** A short rail at a switch, to bear against the wheel-flange and keep the wheel on the track.

#### side-reflector, s.

**Optics:** A highly polished concave speculum, placed at the side of an object, to direct an illuminating pencil of rays upon it.

#### side-rods, s. pl.

**Steam-eng.:** Rods connecting the cross-head above the piston-rod with the side-levers of that form of marine steam-engine.

#### side-round, s.

**Joinery:** A joiner's plane for making half-round moldings. They work in pairs, right and left.

#### side-saddle, s.

**Saddlery:** A lady's saddle in which the feet are both presented on one side. The right knee is placed between the two horns, which are respectively called the large and the small horn.

"This 'faire playne' Anne of Bohemia, exhibited the new fashion of riding side-saddle, which she had introduced into England."—*London Globe*.

#### Side-saddle flower:

**Bot.:** The genus *Sarracenia* (q. v.). The Californian side-saddle flower is *Darlingtonia californica*.

**side-slip, s.** An illegitimate child; a bastard. [BY-BLOW, 2.]

"The old man . . . left it to this side-slip of a son, that he had kept in the dark."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xl.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



**side-snipe, s.**

*Joinery:* A molding-plane made like a snipe's mouth, and cutting on the side.

**side-sorts, s. pl.**

*Print.:* Types in the side and upper boxes of a case, consisting of letters not frequently used.

**side-space, s.**

*Rail.:* The distance outside each line of rails.

**side-stick, s.**

*Print.:* A tapering stick or bar at the side of a form in a chase. The matter is locked up by driving quoins between the stick and the chase.

**side-stitch, s.** A sudden sharp pain or stitch in the side. (*Shakesp.:* *Tempest*, i. 2.)

**side-strap, s.**

*Saddlery:* A strap passing forward from the breeching-rings, to unite with the tug at the back-band.

**side-table, s.** A table placed against the wall, or a way from the principal table.

**side-tackle, s.**

*Gun.:* A purchase hooking into an eye-bolt on a naval gun-carriage and an eye-bolt in the ship's side, and serving to train the gun to point forward or abaft the beam, and to run it out of the port. Each carriage has a side-tackle on each side.

**side-timbers, side-wavers, s. pl.**

*Build.:* Purlins (q. v.).

**side-track, s. & v. t.**

**A. As subst.:** A railroad turnout or siding.

**B. As verb trans.:**

1. *Literally:* To turn or switch a railroad train, engine or car from the main track onto a siding.

2. *Figuratively:* To put aside any matter for the consideration of something else.

**side-tree, s.**

*Shipwright.:* One of the principal or lower main pieces of a made-mast.

**side-view, s.** An oblique view; a view from one side.

**side-walk, s.** A foot-pavement.**side-wavers, s. pl.** [SIDE-TIMBERS.]

**side-winch, s.** A winch which may be secured to the side of a wall or a beam for hoisting light weights.

**side-wind, s.** A wind blowing from one side; hence, fig., any indirect influence or means; an indirect or underhand course.

**side, v. i. & t.** [SIDE, s.]**A. Intransitive:**

\*1. To lean on one side. (Used also reflexively.)

2. To attach one's self to any particular party, faction or interest, when opposed to another; to take sides with a particular party; to engage in a faction. (Generally followed by *with*.)

"That class which will *side with* the landlords in the struggle."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

¶ Used also reflexively.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To stand or be at the side of; to be next to.

"His blind eie that *sided* Paridell."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. ix. 27.

2. To take the part or side of; to side with; to support.

"If Clara *side* him, and will call him friend."  
*Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Cure*, ii. 2.

3. To match, to suit, to pair; to be equal with.

"He *sided* there a lusty, lovely lasse."  
*Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne*, xix. 77.

**si-dē-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *sid(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ecē*.]

*Bot.:* A tribe of Malvaceæ, generally merged in Malvææ.

**side-board, s.** [Eng. *side*, and *board*.]

**I. Crd. Lang.:** A piece of dining-room furniture, consisting of a kind of table or box with drawers and compartments, placed at the side of a room, or in a recess, to hold dining utensils, &c.

"Sideboards gorgeous with silver bowls and chargers."  
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Carp.:* A vertical board at the side of a work-bench, and provided with holes or pins for supporting one end of a piece of work, the other being held by the bench-screw or clamp.

2. *Vehicles:* An additional board on the side of a wagon, to increase its carrying capacity.

**sid'-ēd, a.** [Eng. *sid(e)*; *-ed*.] Having a side or sides; used in composition, as *one-sided*, *two-sided*, &c.

**side'-līng, side-līns, \*sid-linges, \*syd-lyngs,** *adv., a. & s.* [Eng. *side*; *adverb. suff. -līng*.] [SIDE-LONG.]

**A. As adv.:** Sidelong; on the side.

**B. As adj.:** Inclined, sloping, oblique.

"Marishes with such *sideling* banks."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland*.

**C. As subst.:** The slope of a hill; a line of country whose cross-section is inclined or sloping. (*Prov.*)

**\*side'-līng-wīse, adverb.** [Eng. *sideling*; *-wise*.] Sidelong; from the side; obliquely.

"Running at Colgerme *sidelingwise*."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland; Couranus*.

**side'-lōng, adv. & a.** [SIDE-LING.]

**A. As adverb:**

1. Laterally, obliquely; in the direction of or toward the side.

2. On the side, with the side horizontal.

"Nectarine fruits, which the compliant boughs  
Yielded them, *sidelong* as they sat reclined."  
*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 333.

**B. As adj.:** Lateral, oblique; coming or directed from the side.

"The dreaming man . . .  
With *sidelong* eye looks out upon the scene."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. 1

**sid'-ēr (1), s.** [Eng. *sid(e)*, v.; *-er*.] One who sides with or supports a particular party, faction, sect, &c.; a supporter.

"The Papists and their *siders*."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*. (Pref.)

**\*si-dēr (2), s.** [CIDER.]

**si-dēr'-al, \*si-dēr'-al, a.** [Lat. *sideralis*, from *sidus*, genit. *sideris*=a star.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the stars; sidereal.

"These changes in the heav'ns though slow, produc'd  
Like change on sea and land, *sideral* blast,  
Vapor and mist, and exhalation hot,  
Corrupt and pestilent."  
*Milton: P. L.*, x. 693.

2. Affecting unfavorably by the supposed influence of the stars; baleful.

"With large and juicy offspring, that defies  
The vernal nippings and cold *sideral* blasts."  
*Philips: Cider*.

**\*si-dēr'-āt-ēd, adj.** [Lat. *sideratus*, pa. par. of *sideror*=to be blasted by a constellation; *sidus* genit. *sideris*=a star.] Blasted, planet-struck.

"So parts cauterized, gangrenated, *siderated*, and mortified become black."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

**\*si-dēr'-ā-tion, s.** [Latin *sideratio*, from *sideratus*, pa. par. of *sideror*.] [SIDERATED.] A blasting or blast in plants; the state of being planet-struck; a sudden deprivation of sense; an apoplexy.

"The contagious vapor of the very eggs produced a mortification or *sideration* in the parts of plants on which they were laid."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

**si-dēr'-a-zōte, s.** [English *sider(ite)*, and *azote* (q. v.).]

*Min.:* A mineral occurring as a very thin coating on lava, and incrusting small rounded fragments ejected from certain mud volcanoes in Algeria. Luster, metallic; color, brass-yellow. Composition: Iron, 90.88; nitrogen, 9.14=100, corresponding to the formula, Fe<sub>5</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, like that of the artificial preparation.

**si-dēr'-ē-al, a.** [Lat. *sidereus*, from *sidus*, genit. *sideris*=a star.]

1. Of or pertaining to the stars; starry, astral.

2. Measured or determined by the apparent motions of the stars; as, a *sidereus* day.

**sidereal-aggregation, s.**

*Astron.:* The hypothesis that stars are condensed by the gradual cooling down of the phosphorescent vapor of nebulae.

**sidereal-clock, s.** A clock regulated to measure sidereal time, reckoned by sidereal days of 23 h. 56 m. 4s. mean solar time, which are measured by the interval between two successive passages of any fixed star over the same meridian, and divided into twenty-four sidereal hours.

**sidereal-day, s.** [DAY (1), s., ¶.]**sidereal-magnetism, s.**

*Animal magnetism:* A beneficial effect alleged to be produced by the stars in certain circumstances on persons who are afflicted with disease.

**sidereal-system, s.**

*Astron.:* An expression modeled on the appellation Solar-system. It is the system to which all suns with their planets belong. It embraces the Solar-system.

**sidereal-time, s.** [SIDEREAL-CLOCK.]**sidereal-year, s.**

*Astron.:* The time occupied by a complete revolution of the earth around the sun. It is measured by the recurrence of some fixed star, and is 365 days, 6 hours, 10 m. nearly.

**\*si-dēr'-ē-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *sidereus*.] Sidereal.

"The mystical conjunction of hawk and lions implies either the genial or the *sidereus* sun."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

**si-dēr'-ēt-īne, s.** [Eng. *sider(ite)*, and Gr. *rhētīnē*=resin.]

*Min.:* The same as PITTICITE, (q. v.).

**\*si-dēr'-īg'-mūs, s.** [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *sidēros*=iron.]

*Mesmerism:* The effect alleged to be produced by the loadstone or by a metallic rod on the human body, the real agent being the imagination of the patient. [METALLIC-TRACTOR.]

**si-dēr'-ite, sid'-ēr-ite, s.** [Gr. *sidēritēs*=of iron; *sidēros*=iron.]

**Mineralogy:**

1. A species belonging to the rhombohedral group of carbonates. Forms mostly rhombohedral, frequently with curved faces, cleavage rhombohedral and perfect. Hardness, 3.5 to 4.5; specific gravity 3.7 to 3.9; luster, vitreous to pearly; color, shades of gray, brown, and brownish-red, rarely white; fracture, uneven. Composition for pure varieties: Carbonic acid, 37.9; protoxide of iron, 62.1=100, which is equivalent to the formula, FeO.CO<sub>2</sub>, but part of the iron is frequently replaced by manganese, magnesium, or calcium, giving rise to numerous varieties, which Dana divides as follows:

A. Ordinary: (1) Crystallized; (2) concretionary (sphaerosiderite); (3) granular to compact massive; (4) oolitic; (5) earthy.

B. By replacing part of the iron: (1) Nearly pure; (2) containing five to twelve per cent. of protoxide of manganese, with a little magnesia and lime; (3) containing seventeen to eighteen per cent. of protoxide of manganese, having the formula, 2½FeOCO<sub>2</sub>+MnOCO<sub>2</sub>; (4) containing twenty-five per cent. of protoxide of manganese, the oligonite, with formula, 1½FeOCO<sub>2</sub>+MnOCO<sub>2</sub>; (5) containing little manganese and much magnesia, with the formula, 4FeOCO<sub>2</sub>+MgOCO<sub>2</sub>; (6) a similar composition, with specific gravity 3.616-3.666, the sideroplesite; (7) containing twenty per cent. of carbonate of lime, with formula, 8FeOCO<sub>2</sub>+2MnOCO<sub>2</sub>+3CaOCO<sub>2</sub>; and (8) including all other kinds. A widely distributed mineral, but only occasionally found in sufficient abundance to work as an iron ore, except as the principal constituent of clay-ironstones.

2. The name given to those meteorites which consist wholly of iron.

3. The same as SAPPHIRE-QUARTZ (q. v.).

4. The same as LAZULITE (q. v.).

**si-dēr'-ī-tis, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *sidēritis*=various plants, from *sidēros*=iron.]

*Bot.:* Ironwort; a genus of Marrubidæ, consisting of herbs or shrubs from the south of Europe, the Canary Islands, &c. They are not known to have medicinal properties. *Sideritis romana* was believed by Sir J. E. Smith to be the sideritis of Dioscorides.

**si-dēr'-ō-, pref.** [Gr. *sidēros*=iron.] Of, belonging to, or resembling iron in luster, hardness, or weight, &c.

**si-dēr'-ō-bōr'-īne, s.** [Prefix *sidero-*; Ger. *bor*=boron, and suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

*Min.:* The same as LAGONITE (q. v.).

**si-dēr'-ō-chāl'-cīte, s.** [Prefix *sidero-*; Gr. *chal-kos*=copper, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.:* The same as CLINOCLASE (q. v.).

**si-dēr'-ō-chrōme, s.** [Prefix *sidero-*, and English *chrome*.]

*Min.:* The same as CHROMITE (q. v.).

**si-dēr'-ō-clēp'-tē, subst.** [Prefix *sidero-*, and Gr. *kleptō*=to steal.]

*Min.:* Limonite having the form of chrysolite, from which it has been derived by chemical alteration.

**si-dēr'-ō-cō'-nīte, s.** [Prefix *sidero-*; Gr. *conis*=a powder, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *siderokonit*.]

*Min.:* A variety of marble of a yellowish-brown color, owing to the inclusion of pulverulent hydrated sesquioxide of iron.

**si-dēr'-ō-dēn'-drōn, s.** [Prefix *sidero-*, and Gr. *dendron*=a tree.]

*Bot.:* Iron-tree; a genus of Psychotridæ. The popular and scientific names refer to the hardness of the wood.

**si-dēr'-ō-dōt (tsilent), s.** [Prefix *sidero-*, and Lat. *doto*=to endow, to give.]

*Min.:* A siderite (q. v.), containing carbonate of lime, found at Radstadt, Salzburg, having a specific gravity of 3.41.

**si-dēr'-ō-fēr'-rīte, s.** [Prefix *sidero-*, and English *ferrite*.]

*Min.:* A name given by Bahr to some grains of native iron found in a fossil wood.

**si-dēr'-ō-grāph, sid'-ēr-ō-grāph, subst.** [Prefix *sidero-*, and Greek *graphō*=to write, to draw.] An engraving on steel.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**sī-dēr-ō-grāph'-ic, sī-dēr-ō-grāph'-ic-āl, sī-dēr-ō-grāph'-ic, sī-dēr-ō-grāph'-ic-āl, a.** [Eng. *siderograph(y)*; -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to siderography; performed by engraved plates of steel.

**sī-dēr-ōg'-ra-phīst, sī-dēr-ōg'-ra-phīst, subst.** [English *siderograph(y)*; -ist.] One who engraves steel plates, or who performs work by means of such plates.

**sī-dēr-ōg'-ra-phỹ, sī-dēr-ōg'-ra-phỹ, subst.** [Eng. *siderograph*; -y.] The art or practice of engraving on steel; applied especially to a transfer process, in which the design is first engraved on steel blocks, which are afterward hardened, and the engraving transferred to steel rollers under heavy pressure, the rollers being afterward hardened and used as dies to impress the engraving upon the printing plates.

**sī-dēr-ō-līte, s.** [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

*Min.*: A name proposed for those meteorites which consist partly of iron and partly of stony matter.

**sī-dēr-ō-mān-čỹ, s.** [Pref. *sidero-*, and Greek *manteia*=prophecy, divination.] A species of divination performed by burning straws, &c., upon red-hot iron. By observing their figures, bendings, sparkings, and burning, prognostics were obtained.

**sī-dēr-ō-mēl'-āne, s.** [Pref. *sidero-*, and Greek *melas*=black.]

*Min.*: A name given by Von Waltershausen to the black glassy grains found in the so-called palagonite. Probably an obsidian (q. v.).

**sī-dēr-ō-nā'-trite, subst.** [Pref. *sidero-*; Eng. *natr(on)*, and suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: A crystalline massive mineral, found in the mine San Simon, Tarapaca, Peru. Hardness, 2.5; specific gravity, 2.153; color and streak, shades of yellow. An analysis yielded: Sulphuric acid, 43.26; sesquioxide of iron, 21.60; soda, 15.59; water, 15.35; impurities 4.26=100.06, which corresponds to the formula,  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + [\text{Fe}_2]\text{S}_2\text{O}_9 + 6 \text{aq}$ .

**sī-dēr-ō-phỹll'-ite, s.** [Pref. *sidero-*, and Eng. *phyllite*.]

*Min.*: A variety of mica (q. v.), containing over 25 per cent. of protoxide of iron. Found near Pike's Peak, Colorado.

**sī-dēr-ō-plēs'-ite, s.** [Pref. *sidero-*, and Greek *plēsios*=near.]

*Min.*: A siderite (q. v.) containing much magnesia, and having specific gravity 3.616 to 3.66. Formula,  $2\text{FeOCO}_2 + \text{MgOCO}_2$ .

**sī-dēr-ō-schī'-sō-lite, s.** [Pref. *sidero-*; Greek *schistos*=split, and *lithos*=a stone; Ger. *sideroschistolith*.]

*Min.*: A rhombohedral mineral, occurring in minute crystals, having a perfect basal cleavage. Hardness, 2.5; specific gravity, 3.3-4; luster, splendent; color, velvet-black to dark-gray, opaque. An analysis yielded: Silica, 16.3; alumina, 4.1; proto- and sesquioxides of iron, 75.5; water, 7.3=103.2, yielding the formula,  $4\text{FeO}, \text{SiO}_2 + 1\frac{1}{2}\text{HO}$ . Found in Brazil, with pyrrhotite, &c.

**sī-dēr-ō-scōpe, s.** [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. *skopeō*=to observe.] An instrument for detecting minute degrees of magnetism by a delicate combination of magnetic needles. Invented by Lebaillif.

**sī-dēr-ōse, s.** [SIDERITE.]

**sī-dēr-ō-sil'-ī-čite, s.** [Pref. *sidero-*, and Eng. *silicite*.]

*Min.*: A hypothetical compound, supposed to be a hydrous silicate of sesquioxide of iron and alumina. Named by Von Waltershausen.

**sī-dēr-ō-sīs, s.** [Gr. *sideros*=iron; suff. -is.]

*Path.*: A species of pneumonia supposed to be caused by inhalation of minute pieces of iron.

**sī-dēr-ō-stāt, s.** [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. *statos*=placed, stationed, standing, from *histēmi*=to stand.] An apparatus for observing the light of the stars. Its action and construction are similar to those of the heliostat (q. v.).

**sī-dēr-ō-tān'-tāl, s.** [Pref. *sidero-*, and German *tantal*=tantalum.]

*Min.*: A variety of tantalite (q. v.), rich in iron.

**\*sī-dēr-ō-tỹpe, s.** [Pref. *sidero-*, and English *type* (q. v.).] An old method of producing sun-pictures by means of ammonio-citrate of iron.

**sī-dēr-ōx'-ēne, s.** [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. *xenos*=a stranger.]

*Min.*: The same as HESSENBERGITE (q. v.).

**sī-dēr-ōx'-ỹ-lōn, s.** [Pref. *sidero-*, and Gr. *xylon*=wood. Named from their very hard wood, which sinks in water.]

*Bot.*: Iron-wood, a genus of Sapotaceæ, containing from thirty to forty species from the tropics. They are evergreen trees, with axillary and lateral fascicles of flowers. The fruit of *Sideroxylon tomentosum*, an Indian tree, is made into pickles and

curries. *S. dulcificum* is the Miraculous Berry of West Africa, the sweet fruit of which is taken to correct the acidity of any other article of food or drink.

**sīdes'-mān, s.** [Eng. *sides*, and *man*.]

1. A church officer chosen to assist the churchwarden; a questman. (*Eng.*)

"A gift of such goods, made by them with the consent of the *sidesmen* or vestry, is void."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

\*2. A party-man; a partisan.

"How little leisure would they find to be the most pragmatical *sidesmen* of every popular tumult and sedition."—*Milton: Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*.

**sīde'-tāk-īng, s.** [Eng. *side*, and *taking*.] The taking of sides in or attaching one's self to a party or sect.

\***sīde'-ward, \*syde-warde, adv.** [Eng. *side*; -ward.] Toward the side; sideways.

"Therefore crossing her arms, and looking a *sideward*, upon the ground, do what you will, said she, with us."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

**sīde'-wāys, sīde'-wīse, adv.** [Eng. *side*; -ways, -wise.]

1. Toward one side; inclining.

"His beard, a good palm's length at least . . . Shot *sideways*, like a swallow's wings."

*Longfellow: Wayside Inn*. (Prel.)

2. On one side; laterally, obliquely.

"Casual inequalities of the refraction *sideways*."—*Newton: Opticks*.

\***sīd'-fast, s.** [SITFAST.]

**sīd'-īng, pr. par., a., & s.** [SIDE, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Taking part with any particular side or party.

"The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended By a strong-*siding* champion, conscience."

*Milton: Comus*, 212.

C. *As substantive*:

\*I. *Ord. Lang.*: The attaching of one's self to any particular side or party.

"Stickle and keep on foot such questions, which may be better sopited and silenced than maintained and drawn into *sidings* and partakings."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Carp.*: The boarding of the sides of a frame building.

2. *Rail. Eng.*: A short line of additional track laid alongside of a railway, and connected therewith by switches. It is for a train to lie by while another is passing on the main line.

3. *Shipbuild.*: That part of the operation of forming or trimming ship's timbers, &c., which consists in giving them their correct breadths.

**sīding-machine, s.** A machine for sawing timbers, or resawing boards into thin stuff for weather-boarding.

**sī-dle, v. i.** [Eng. *side*; frequent. suff. -le.]

1. To go or move side foremost; to move sideways, or push one's way through a crowd by moving side foremost.

"I was accosted by a villainous-looking ruffian, who *sided* quite close up to me, walking by my side."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. To saunter idly about. (*Prov.*)

\***sīd'-līng, adv.** [SIDELING.]

**Sī-dō'-nī-an, a.** [See def.] Of or belonging to Sidon, an old Phœnician town on the coast of Syria.

"Not in that proud *Sidonian* tincture dyed,"

*P. Fletcher: Purple Island*, xii.

\***sīe, pret. of v.** [SEE, v.]

**sīē-bōl'-dī-a, s.** [Named in honor of Philipp Franz v. Siebold, who in 1823 accompanied the Dutch Embassy to Japan. He was the author of *Nippon, Fauna Japonica, Flora Japonica*, &c.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Menopomidæ (q. v.), with two species, from Japan and Northwest China. They are large salamanders of repulsive appearance, four toes in front, five behind; no branchial clefts; tongue not distinct, numerous teeth on palate.

**sīēg'-būrg-ite, s.** [After Siegburg, Rhine, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: A fossil resin, containing 85 per cent. of carbon.

**sīēge, \*sege, s.** [Fr. *siège*=a seat, a sitting, ultimately from Lat. *sedeo*=to sit.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

\*1. A seat, a throne.

"Then he shall sitte on the *sege* of his majeste, and all folks shall be gaderede before hym."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xxv. 32.

\*2. Place, position, or situation occupied; seat.

"Ah, traitor eyes, come out of your shameless *seige* for ever."—*Palace of Pleasure*.

\*3. Rank, class, position.

"From men of royal *seige*."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 2.

\*4. Stool, excrement; fæcal matter.

"The *seige* of this moon-calf."

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

5. The sitting down of an army before or around a fortified place for the purpose of compelling it to surrender; the investment of a place by an army, and attack of it by trenches and other works, intended to cover the advance of the besiegers. A *seige* differs from a blockade, as being an attempt to reduce a place to surrender by force or assault, whereas in a blockade the besiegers endeavor to effect their object by blocking up all means of exit and ingress, so as to intercept all supplies, and thus compel the garrison to surrender through famine.

"The town of Calais had been defended with remarkable vigilance, constancy and bravery by the townsmen during a *seige* of unusual length."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.; Edward III.*, ch. xv.

6. Any continued assault or endeavor to gain possession.

"Give me so much of your time, in exchange of it, as to lay an amiable *seige* to the honesty of Ford's wife."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

7. A workman's table or bench.

II. *Glass*: The floor of a glass-furnace.

**sīege-gun, s.**

*Ordnance*: A cannon sufficiently light to be conveniently transported, and throwing projectiles adapted for breaching fortifications in sieges. It is mounted on a siege-carriage, and forms part of the train of an army. Siege-gun carriages differ from those of ordinary field-pieces in being stronger and heavier. The limber has no ammunition chest, the ammunition and implements being transported in wagons accompanying the train.

**sīege-train, s.**

*Ordn.*: The artillery, with its carriages and equipments, which is carried with an army for the purpose of attacking fortified places.

\***sīēge, v. t.** [SIEGE, s.] To besiege, to beset.

"They *stedged* him a whole summer night."

*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 4.

**sīēg'-ēn-ite, s.** [After Siegen, Prussia, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: A variety of Linnæite (q. v.), in which a part of the cobalt is replaced by nickel.

**sī-ēn-ite, &c.** [SIENITE, &c.]

**Sī-ēn'-nā, s.** [See def.]

1. *Geog.*: A city of Central Italy, thirty-one miles southeast of Florence.

2. *Art.*: A pigment made of *terra di Sienna* (Sienna earth), a compound of iron oxide and earthy matter. Sienna is of two kinds, raw and burnt, the latter being simply the earth exposed to red heat, so as to make it take up more oxygen.

**Sienna-earth, s.** [SIENNA, s.]

**sī-ēr'-rā, a.** [Sp., from Lat. *serra*=a saw.] A chain of hills or mass of mountains with jagged or saw-like ridges.

"And to the South, from Fontaine-qui-bout and the Spanish *sierras*."—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 4.

**Sierra Leone, s.**

*Geog.*: A British colony on the West Coast of Africa, notorious for its unhealthiness.

*Sierra Leone fever*:

*Pathol.*: Remittent fever (q. v.).

*Sierra Leone peach*: [PEACH, ¶.]

**sī-ēs'-tā, s.** [Sp.] The act or practice, followed by the Spaniards and other inhabitants of hot countries, of resting for a short time in the hot part of the day, or after dinner.

**sīēs'-tēr, s.** [Native word.] A silver coin, current in Bavaria, and worth about 17 cents.

**sīēthes, \*sieves, sīthes, s.** [CHIVE (2).]

*Botany*:

1. *Allium fissile*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. *Allium schoenoprasum*. (*Britten & Holland*.) [CHIVE (2).]

**sī-ēūr, s.** [Fr., contracted from *seigneur*.] A title of respect used by the French; sir.

**sieve, \*seve, \*sive, s.** [A. S. *sife*; cogn. with Dutch *zeef*; M. H. Ger. *sip*; Ger. *sieb*; probably so called from having been originally made of serge or rushes; cf. Icel. *sef*=sedge; Sw. *säf*; Dan. *siv*=a rns.]

1. An instrument for effecting the separation of the finer particles of substances from the grosser. The sifter, strainer, riddle, and colander are all forms of sieves, and have special applications rather than different functions. Sieves are made of various forms and materials, according to the nature of the article to be sifted, but in its ordinary form a sieve consists of a heap or frame of wood or

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



metal, from two to six inches in depth, having a meshed bottom of wire, basket-work, horse-hair, gauze, silk, perforated parchment, cloth, canvas, muslin, lawn, &c., according to the use intended.

"Mr. Bank's house admitted the water in every part like a sieve, and it ran through the lower rooms in a stream that would have turned a mill."—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. x.

2. A kind of coarse basket.  
3. A basket used as a measure of fruit. It varies in capacity in different places.

4. *Calico-printing*: A cloth extending over the vat which contains the color.

¶ (1) *Drum-sieve*: A kind of sieve largely used for sifting very fine powders by druggists, drysalters, and confectioners, and so named from its shape. It consists of three parts or sections, the top and bottom section being covered with leather or parchment, and made to fit over and under a sieve of the usual form, which is placed between them. The substance to be sifted being thus closed in, the operator is not annoyed by the clouds of powder, which would otherwise be produced by the agitation, and the material under operation is at the same time saved from waste.

(2) *Sieve and Shears*: A popular name for Coscinomancy (q. v.).

"Th' oracle of sieve and shears,  
That turns as certain as the spheres."

Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. ii., c. iii.

† sieve-disc, s.

*Bot.*: The partition-wall of a cell when perforated like a sieve. (*Thomé.*)

† sieve-tube, s.

*Bot.*: A tube resulting from the coalescence of cells with sieve-discs standing over each other; called also a bast vessel. (*Thomé.*)

*siē-vēr'-sī-ā*, s. [Named by Willdenow after M. Sievers, a Russian botanical collector.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Potentillidæ, closely akin to, and often merged in Geum. The root of *Sieversia montana*, an Austrian plant, is a febrifuge.

\**siev'-eÿ-ēr*, \**siv'-eÿ-ēr*, s. [Eng. *sieve*; -er.] A maker of sieves.

"William Siveyer was born at Shinkley in this bishopric, where his father was a siveyer or sive-maker."—Fuller: *Worthies*; *Durham*.

*sī'-fac*, s. [Native name.]

*Zoöl.*: The Madagascan white indris, regarded by the natives as sacred.

\**sif'-fle-měnt*, s. [Fr., from *siffler*=to whistle.] The act of whistling or hissing; a whistling sound, or a sound resembling a whistle.

"Uttering nought else but sifflements."

Brewer: *Lingua*, i. 1.

*sift*, v. t. [A. S. *siftan*, *syftan*, from *sife*=a sieve (q. v.); Dut. *ziften*=to sift; *zift*=a sieve.]

I. Literally:

1. To separate by means of a sieve, as the finer parts of a substance from the grosser; to pass through a sieve; to operate upon with a sieve.

"And fresh mold sifted and strewed over with riddles, an inch thicke and no more."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xvii., ch. x.

2. To part, as by a sieve; to separate.

"When yellow sands are sifted from below,  
The glitt'ring billows give a golden show."

Dryden. (*Todd.*)

II. *Fig.*: To examine minutely or critically; to scrutinize.

"Those who have not sifted this question to the bottom."—Horsley: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 17.

*sift'-ēr*, s. [Eng. *sift*; -er.]

1. One who sifts; that which sifts; a sieve.

2. An implement with meshes, fine or coarse, according to circumstances, for separating materials according to size, used for sifting ashes from cinders; flour from lumps, &c.; sand from gravel, dust or smaller seeds from grain, and for various other purposes.

*sig*, s. [Cf. A. S. *sīhan*, *seōn*; Ger. *seigen*, *seihen*=to filter.] Urine; stale urine. (*Prov.*)

*sī-gāl'-ī-ōn*, s. [Lat.=the god of Silence among the Egyptians, from Gr. *sigāō*=to keep silence.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Aphroditidæ, with cirri on all the feet. *Sigalion boa*, the Boa-shaped Sigalion, is a worm about eight inches long, and a quarter of an inch broad, with numerous feet and horny jaws. It lives near low-water mark in the British and Mediterranean Seas.

*sig-ā-rē'-tūs*, subst. [Latinized by Adanson from *sagaret*, prob. the native name of some species.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A genus of Naticidæ; shell striated, ear-shaped; spire minute; aperture very wide, oblique, not pearly; operculum minute, horny, subspiral. Recent species thirty-one, from the West Indies, India, China, and Peru; fossil ten, from the Eocene onward. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

*sī-gāul'-ti-an* (ti as shī), a. [See def.] Of or belonging to Sigault, a French physician.

*sigaultian-section*, s.

*Obstetrics*: The operation, first performed by Sigault, of dividing the *symphysis pubis*, for the purpose of facilitating labor; symphyseotomy. (*Dunghlison.*)

*sig'-gēr*, v. i. [Ger. *sieger*=a filter.] [SIG, s.]

*Mining*: To trickle through a cranny or crevice; to ooze into a mine.

*sigh* (gh silent), \**sike*, \**sygh*, \**syke*, v. i. & t. [A. S. *sican*=to sigh, prob. of imitative origin; cf. A. S. *svógan*=to sound, to howl as wind; Sw. *sucka*; Dan. *sukke*=to sigh, to groan; Eng. *sough*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To make a deep, single respiration, as the result or involuntary expression of grief, sorrow, or the like; hence, to grieve, to mourn.

"He whose virtue sighed to lose a day."

Pope: *Essay on Man*, iv. 147.

2. To utter or give out a sound resembling or suggestive of a sigh.

"Whenever a March wind sighs."

Tennyson: *Maud*, l., xxii. 40.

\*B. Transitive:

1. To emit or exhale in sighs.

"Never man sighed truer breath."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

2. To mourn, to grieve, to lament.

"I sighed the lack of many a thing."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 30.

¶ To sigh for: To long for or desire ardently.

*sigh* (gh silent), \**sike*, s. [SIGH, v.] A single deep respiration; a long breath; the inhaling of a larger quantity of air than usual, and the sudden emission of it, especially as the result or involuntary expression of fatigue, exhaustion, or some depressing emotion, as grief, sorrow, anxiety, or the like.

"An internal emotion, which acting on the diaphragm, and that upon the lungs, produces a sigh."—Goldsmith: *Hist. Earth*, vol. ii., ch. v.

*sigh'-ēr* (gh silent), s. [Eng. *sigh*, v.; -er.] One who sighs.

"There are a set of sighers in that university, who have erected themselves into a society in honor of that tender passion."—Steele: *Spectator*, No. 30.

\**sigh'-fūll* (gh silent), a. [Eng. *sigh*, s.; -full.] Sorrowful, mournful; uttering or accompanied by sighs. (*Sylvestre: Trophies*, 1,285.)

*sigh'-īng* (gh silent), *pr. par.* or a. [SIGH, v.]

*sigh'-īng-ly* (gh silent), *adv.* [Eng. *sighing*; -ly.] In a sighing manner; with sighs or sighing.

"Sometimes sighingly, and sometimes comfortably."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

*sight* (gh silent), \**siht*, subst. [A. S. *siht*, *gesiht*, *gesidh*, &c., from *segen*, *gesegen*, *pa. par.* of *seōn*=to see; cogn. with Dut. *gezig*; Dan. *sigte*; Sw. *sig*; O. H. Ger. *siht*; Ger. *sicht*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of seeing; perception of objects by the organs of vision; view. (*Acts* i. 9.)

2. The power of seeing; the faculty of vision or of perceiving objects by the eyes; vision.

"O loss of sight, of thee I most complain."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 67.

3. Range of unobstructed vision; space or limit to which the power of seeing extends; open view; visibility.

"Hostile Troy was ever full in sight."

Pope: *Homér's Iliad*, x. 222.

\*4. The eye or eyes; the organs or instruments of vision.

"Why cloud they not their sights?"

Shakesp.: *Pericles*, i. 1.

5. Inspection, examination, notice, knowledge.

"It was writ as a private letter to a person of piety, upon an assurance that it should never come to any one's sight but her own."—Wake.

6. Judgment, view, estimation, consideration.

"If I be so disgracious in your sight."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 4.

7. That which is seen or beheld; a spectacle, a show; especially something wonderful, remarkable, or worth seeing.

"I will now turn aside and see this great sight, why the bush is not burned."—*Exodus* iii. 3.

8. A small aperture through which objects can be seen, and by which the direction is settled or ascertained; an aperture for the eyes in a helmet, &c.

"Their eyes of fire sparkling through sights of steel."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 1.

9. A piece of metal attached or applied to a firearm, by which the arm is pointed at the object. Small arms have breech and front sights, the former usually notched, and the latter pointed.

"The back sight in a great measure hides the body of the deer."—Field, April 4, 1885.

10. A great number; a great many; a multitude. (*Colloq.*)

\*11. Insight. [SEEN.]

"I gave my time for nothing, on condition of his giving me a sight into his business"—H. Brooke: *Fool of Quality*, i. 385.

II. *Physiol.*: The eye is a camera consisting of a series of lenses and media arranged in a dark chamber, the iris serving as a diaphragm, and the object of the apparatus is to form on the retina a distinct image of external objects. [EYE.] Light falling on the retina excites sensory impulses, and these, passing up the optic nerve to certain parts of the brain, produce sensations. We receive two sensations from each object; these, however, blend into one, for the two eyes virtually constitute a stereoscope, and enable us to form visual judgments concerning the form, size, and distance of objects. The chief defects of sight are: Long sight, short sight, double vision, and color-blindness. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

¶ (1) *At sight, after sight*:

*Comm.*: In the case of bills drawn payable at sight, or on demand, no days of grace are allowed. When bills are made payable after sight, the customary days of grace are allowed.

(2) *Field of sight*: The same as *Field of Vision*. [*FIELD*, s., A. II. 3.]

(3) *To read at sight*:

*Music*: To read a piece at first sight without previous knowledge.

(4) *To take a sight*: To denote incredulity or contempt for authority by putting the thumb to the nose and extending the fingers. (*Vulgar.*)

(5) *To take sight*: To take aim, as with a firearm, cannon, &c.

*sight-bill, sight-draft*, s.

*Comm.*: A bill or draft payable at sight or on presentation.

*sight-hole*, s. A hole to see through.

"Stop all sight-holes."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iv. 1.

\**sight out-running*, *adj.* Swifter than sight. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.)

*sight-seeing*, s. The act of seeing sights; eagerness for novel or curious sights.

*sight-seer*, s. One who is fond of or goes to see novel sights or curiosities.

"The existing narrow steps, which have sometimes been almost impassable when crowded with sight-seers."—*London Globe*.

*sight* (gh silent), v. t. & i. [SIGHT, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To get sight of; to spy, to see; to come in sight of; to perceive.

"At five in the afternoon the crew of the lightship sighted the wreck, about seven miles distant."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

2. To look at or examine through a sight; to see accurately; as, to sight a star.

3. To give the proper elevation and direction to by means of a sight; as, to sight a gun.

B. *Intrans.*: To look along or through the sight or sights of an instrument; to take aim by means of a sight or sights, as with a rifle; to aim. [SIGHTING-SHOT.]

¶ To sight a bill:

*Comm.*: To present a bill for acceptance to the person on whom it is drawn, so as to bring it under his sight. This should be done as soon after receipt as possible.

*sight'-ēd* (gh silent), a. [Eng. *sight*; -ed.]

1. Having sight or vision of a particular kind. (Used in composition, as short-sighted, long-sighted, quick-sighted, &c.)

"That he might see this lovely sighted maid."

Chapman: *Homér's Odyssey*, vi.

2. Having a sight or sights; as, a rifle sighted to 1,000 yards.

*sight'-en-īng* (gh silent), s. [English *sight*; -en; -ing.]

*Calico-print.*: A fugitive color added to a paste to enable the printer to judge of the perfectness of the work.

\**sight'-fūll* (gh silent), a. [Eng. *sight*; -ful(l).] Visible, perspicuous.

\**sight'-fūll-ness* (gh silent), s. [Eng. *sightful*; -ness.] Clearness of sight.

"Let us not wink, though void of purest sightfulness."

Sidney: *Arcadia*, bk. ii.

*sight'-īng* (gh silent), *pr. par.* or a. [SIGHT, v.]  
*sighting-shot*, s. A shot fired for the purpose of ascertaining if the weapon is properly sighted; a trial shot.

*sight'-lēss* (gh silent), \**sight-lesse*, *adj.* [Eng. *sight*; -less.]

1. Wanting sight; blind.

"Raising his sightless balls to heaven."

Scott: *Marmion*, ii. 32.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīve; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



\*2. Not sightly; offensive to the eye; unsightly.

"Full of unpleasing blots and *sightless* stains."  
Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 1.

\*3. Not appearing to sight; invisible.

"Upon the *sightless* couriers of the air."  
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 7.

*sight-lëss-lÿ* (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *sightless*; *-ly*.] In a sightless manner; blindly.

*sight-lëss-nëss* (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sightless*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sightless; blindness

*sight-li-nëss* (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sightly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sightly; an appearance pleasing to the eye; comeliness.

"Glass eyes may be used, though not for seeing, for *sightliness*."—Fuller: *Holy State*, p. 290.

*sight-lÿ* (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *sight*; *-ly*.] Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view; of pleasing appearance.

\**sight-shōt* (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sight*, and *shot*.] The distance to which the sight can reach; range of sight; eye-shot. (Cowley: *Essays*; *Obscurity*.)

*sights-man* (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sight*, and *man*.] *Music*: One who reads music readily at first sight.

*sig-il*, *s.* [Lat. *sigillum*=a seal, dimin. of *signum*=a sign, a mark.] A seal, a signature; an occult sign, mark, or character.

"And *sigils* fram'd in planetary hours."  
Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, ii. 483.

*sig-il-lär'-i-a*, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sigillum*=a seal. Named from the markings like a seal on the stem.]

*Palæobot.*: The type-genus of *Sigillariæ* (q. v.), or any individual of the genus. The trunk is arborescent, cylindrical, unjointed, and unbranched, except toward the apex, where in some species it parts dichotomously. The height is from thirty to sixty or seventy feet; the diameter of the stem from one to five. Its interior being largely cellular, speedily decayed, for most of the prostrate stems are flattened, the outer parts being now generally coal without vegetable structure, and the inner portion is replaced by the inorganic rock. The stem is deeply fluted with oblong, discoid, or nearly rounded leaf scars, with three vascular marks in their center. The arrangement is not distinctly spiral. The long, narrow, rigid, two or three-nerved leaves, at first called from their sedge-like appearance *Cyperites*, are their leaves. *Stigmaria* (q. v.) has been proved to constitute the roots, the two having been seen actually united. Principal Dawson believes that *Sigillaria* had medullary rays, Mr. Carruthers is of a contrary opinion. The former palæobotanist believes *Trigonocarpum* to have been their fruit, the latter regards the fruit as having been a cone or strobilus. Brongniart ultimately classified them with arborescent ferns; Corda thought them akin to Euphorbiaceæ; Principal Dawson places them among Gymnosperms near the Cycads, or intermediate between these and the higher Acrogens; Sir Joseph Hooker deems them Cryptogams; Mr. Carruthers, concurring in this view, ranks them among the Lycopods. A species is recorded from the Upper Silurian, they occur in the Devonian, reach their maximum in the Carboniferous.

*sig-il-lär'-i-an*, *adj.* [Mod. Lat. *sigillari(a)*; Eng. *-an*.] *Sigillarioid*. (*Geol. Mag.*, 1870, p. 293.)

*sig-il-lär'-i-ē-æ*, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sigillari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.] *Palæobot.*: An order of fossil plants founded by Unger. Palæozoic trees with the seal-like markings described under *Sigillaria*. Genera *Sigillaria*, *Syringodendron*, and *Diploxylon*.

*sig-il-lär'-i-ōld*, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *sigillari(a)*; Eng. suff. *-oid*.]

*A. As adj.*: Resembling *Sigillaria* (q. v.). (*Geol. Mag.*, 1870, p. 293.)

*B. As substantive*:  
*Palæobot.*: Any palæozoic plant, as *Rhytidolepis*, *Favularia*, &c., having affinity with *Sigillaria* (q. v.).

\**sig-il-lä-tive*, *adj.* [Fr. *sigillatif*, from Latin *sigillum*=a seal.] Fit to seal; belonging to a seal; composed of wax.

*sig-il-lī'-nā*, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sigillum*=a seal.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of *Botryllidæ* (q. v.), with one species, from tropical seas. Covering solid, gelatinous, conical, elongated, erect on a stalk, individuals one above another; openings six-rayed.

*bōil*, *bōy*; *pōut*, *jōwl*; *cat*, *çell*, *chorus*, *çhin*, *bençh*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *çhis*; *sin*, *aç*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*. *ph* = *f*.

*-cian*, *-tian* = *shān*. *-tion*, *-sion* = *shūn*; *çion*, *-çion* = *zhūn*. *-tious*, *-cious*, *-sious* = *shūs*. *-ble*, *-dle*, &c. = *bel*, *del*.

†*sig-il-lōg'-rā-phÿ*, *s.* [Fr. *sigillographie*; Lat. *sigillum*=a seal, and Gr. *graphō*=to write.] The study or history of seals.

"The study of Byzantine *sigillography* now assumes the position due to it."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 11, 1886, p. 342.

*sig'-lā*, *s. pl.* [Latin.] The signs, characters, abbreviations, or letters used for words in ancient manuscripts, printing, coins, medals, and the like.

*sig'-mā*, *s.* [Gr.] The name of a Greek letter equivalent to the English *S*.

*sig'-māte*, *v. t.* [English *sigm(a)*; *-ate*.] To increase by adding the letter sigma (q. v.).

"The root of the future is got from the root of the present (or infinitive) by *sigmating* it."—T. K. Arnold: *First Greek Book*, p. 5.

*sig'-mō-dōn*, *s.* [Gr. *sigmā*=the letter *s*; suff. *-odon*.]

*Zoöl.*: The type-genus of the group *Sigmodontes* (q. v.). It contains but one species, *Sigmodon hispidus*, the Cotton-rat or Rice-rat, ranging through the southern United States and Mexico to Vera Cruz and Guatemala.

*sig'-mō-dōnt*, *a. & s.* [SIGMODONTES.]

*A. As adj.*: Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the genus *Sigmodon* or the group *Sigmodontes* (q. v.).

"Probably descendants of *Sigmodont Muridæ*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (edition 9th), xvii. 6.

*B. As subst.*: Any individual of the genus *Sigmodon* or the group *Sigmodontes* (q. v.).

*sig'-mō-dōn'-tēs*, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., pl. of *sigmodon* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: A group of *Mu-* Molars of Ordinary Murine. *rinæ* (q. v.), having the cusps of the molars arranged biserially in pairs along the teeth. When ground down by use, the cusps show S-like patterns in the folds of the enamel. Ten genera, four from Madagascar and six from America. The teeth in the cut are much enlarged.

*sig'-mōld*, *sig'-mōld'-al*, *a.* [Greek *sigma*, and *eidōs*=form, appearance.] Curved like the letter *S*. Used in anatomy of the sigmoid notch of the lower jaw, the sigmoid cavity of the ulna, &c.; and in botany of the form of certain embryos.

*sigmoid-flexure*, *s.*

*Anat.*: A flexure of the colon situated in the left iliac fossa consisting of a double binding of the intestine upon itself in the form of the letter *S*.

*sign* (*g* silent), \**signe*, *s.* [Fr. *signe*, from Lat. *signum*=a mark, a token; Sp. *signo* *seña*, Port. *signo*, *senha*; Ital. *segno*.]

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. That by which anything is shown, made known, or represented; that which furnishes evidence of the existence or approach of anything; a mark, a token, an indication.

"The first faint *signs* of a change of public feeling."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. A motion, action, or gesture by which a thought is expressed, a wish made known, or a command given; hence, one of the natural or conventional gestures by which intelligence is communicated or conversation carried on as by deaf-mutes. (*Luke* i. 62.)

3. Something intended or serving to indicate the existence, or preserve the memory, of a thing; a memorial, a monument, a token.

"The fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a *sign*."—*Numbers* xxvi. 10.

4. Any symbol or emblem which prefigures, typifies, or represents an idea; hence, sometimes, a picture.

"The holy symbols or *signs* are not barely significative; but what they represent is as certainly delivered to us as the symbols themselves."—*Brerewood*.

5. A remarkable event, regarded as indicating the will of a deity; an omen, a prodigy.

6. any remarkable event, transaction, or phenomenon, regarded as indicating the will of the deity, or as manifesting an interposition of the divine power for some special end; a wonder.

"If they will not hearken to the voice of the first *sign*, they will not believe the latter *sign*."—*Exodus* iv. 8.

\*7. A word regarded as the outward manifestation of thought. (*Bacon*.)

\*8. A mark of distinction, a cognizance.

"The ensign of Messiah blaz'd,  
Aloft by angels borne, his *sign* in heav'n."  
*Milton: P. L.*, vi., 776.

9. That which, being external, represents or signifies something internal or spiritual. A term used

in the formularies of the English Church in speaking of an ordinance considered with reference to that which it represents.

"An outward and visible *sign* of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us."—*Church Catechism*.

10. A lettered hoard, carved or painted figure, or the like, set conspicuously over or near a door, shop, &c., to indicate the occupation of the tenant of the premises, or to give notice of the articles sold or made within; a sign-board. (*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 2.)

*II. Technically*:

1. *Astron.*: Originally, any constellation; now limited to a constellation of the Zodiac or to the marks representing them. [ZODIAC.]

"There stay until the twelve celestial *signs*  
Have brought about their annual reckoning."  
*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

2. *Arith. & Math.*: A symbol employed to denote an operation to be performed, to show the nature of a result of some previous operation, or to indicate the sense in which an indicated quantity is to be considered. Thus the sign + (plus) prefixed to a quantity indicates that that quantity is to be added, while the sign - (minus) indicates that the quantity to which it is prefixed is to be subtracted. Other signs are × (into), indicating multiplication;

+ (divided by), indicating division;  $\sqrt{\quad}$  for the

square root;  $\sqrt[3]{\quad}$  for the cube root;  $\sqrt[n]{\quad}$  for the *n*th root, &c. The signs indicating relation are > (greater than), < (less than), = (equal to), &c.

3. *Bot.*: Certain marks, designed to economize space (\*, †, ‡, †, &c.; ‡, †, &c.), in botanical descriptions. They were introduced by Linnæus, Willdenow, De Candolle, Loudon, &c., but the meanings of the signs are not the same in different authors.

4. *Med.*: Any indication which may present itself as to the health or morbid state of an individual, and, in the latter case, point out the nature and stage of the disease.

5. *Music*: Any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, &c. *Arbitrary signs in common use*: \$ dollar, ¢ cent, / shilling, £ pound (sterling), lb pound (in weight), @ at or to, ¢ per, % per cent., ¢ account, & and, &c. (*et cetera*) and the rest, and so forth. The sign \$ was probably originally a figure 8 denoting "a piece of eight," *i. e.*, eight reals—an old Spanish coin of the value of a dollar. The sign / is thought to have been originally a capital S (written thus, f). £ is merely a capital L (the initial of the Latin word *Libra*) with a mark drawn across it; while lb, for pound weight, is formed from the first and third letters of the same Latin word. @ is a graphic contraction of the Latin word *ad*, meaning at or to. ¢ is another form of P, the initial letter of the Latin word *per*, *hy*. % is a cursive variation of the sign for division, +. f. ff. fff. is used to indicate extra strength of chemicals. → Broad arrow, British Government mark for solid materials. °, a degree of a circle, of latitude or longitude, or of temperature. ', a minute, or 60th of a degree. ", a second, or 360th of a degree. ' also indicates a foot in length, and " an inch. XX, Ale of double strength; XXX, Ale of triple strength, X, XX, XXX, &c.; also applied to flour and other goods, to indicate extra quality.

*sign-board*, *s.* A hoard on which a man sets out his occupation, or gives notice of articles for sale. [*SIGN*, *s.*, I. 10.]

*sign-manual*, *s.* The subscription of one's name to a document; a signature; specif., a royal signature, which must be adhibited to all writs which have to pass the privy seal or great seal.

"Within twenty-four hours after he had assumed the regal title, he put forth several proclamations headed with his *sign-manual*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

*sign-painter*, *s.* One who paints sign-boards for tradesmen.

*sign-post*, *s.* A post on which a sign hangs.

"The *sign-post* of the White Hart Inn served for a gal-lows."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

*sign* (*g* silent), \**signe*, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *signer*, from Lat. *signo*, from *signum*=a mark, a sign (q. v.); Sp. *signar*; Ital. *segnare*.]

*A. Transitive*:

1. To make a sign upon; to mark with a sign or symbol.

"We receive this child into the congregation of Christ's flock, and do *sign* him with the sign of the cross, in token that hereafter he shall not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified."—*Book of Common Prayer; Order of Baptism*.

\*2. To express by a sign; to make known in a typical or symbolical manner, as distinguished from speech; to signify.

"The sacraments and symbols are just such as they seem; but because they are made to be signs of a secret mystery, they receive the names of what themselves do *sign*."—*Taylor*.



3. To affix one's signature to a writing or deed; to mark and ratify by writing one's name; to subscribe in one's own handwriting.

- \*4. To convey formally; to assign.
- \*5. To dress or array in insignia.

"Here thy hunters stand  
Signed in thy spoil."  
*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.*

\*6. To make known; to make distinguishable; to mark.

"You sign your place and calling in full seeming,  
With meekness and humility, but your heart  
Is cramm'd with arrogance."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.*

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To make a sign or signal.

"Signing to their heralds with his hand."  
*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 494.*

2. To write one's signature on a paper, deed, &c.

"One set of men signed on after having only seven hours' absence from work."—*St. James's Gazette.*

3. To be a sign or omen.

"It signs well, does it not?"  
*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 3.*

**sign'-a-ble** (*g* silent), *a.* [Eng. *sign*, *v.*; *-able*.] Capable of being signed; requiring to be signed.

**sig'-nal**, \***sig'-nall**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *signal*=a signal, from Low Lat. *signale*, accus. of Lat. *signalis*=pertaining to a sign; *signum*=a sign; Sp. *señal*; Port. *senal*; Ital. *segnale*.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. A sign, a token, an omen.

"The weary sun hath made a golden set,  
And by the bright track of his fiery car  
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow."  
*Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.*

2. Any visible or audible sign used as a means of information or guidance. Numerous forms of signals are in use for various purposes, such as flags, lights, motions of the arms or hands, firing of guns, blowing of horns, ringing of bells, sending up rockets, etc. [WEATHER SIGNALS.]

3. Anything adopted as a summons to action; as, the murder of their chief was a signal for the massacre.

**B. As adj.:** Distinguished or standing out from the rest; eminent, notable, remarkable, conspicuous; as, a signal failure.

**signal-book**, *s.* A book containing a code of signals.

**signal-box**, *s.*

1. A small house or building in which railway signals are worked.

2. A street-box having a signaling apparatus connected by wires with a central apparatus for ringing alarms of fire.

**signal-corps**, *s.* A body having charge of the signal-service of an army or navy.

**signal-cry**, *s.* A cry intended to act as a signal.  
"Monkeys . . . when wild, utter signal-cries of danger."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 2d), p. 87.

**signal-fire**, *s.* A fire intended to act as a signal.

**signal-gun**, *s.* A gun fired as a signal.

**signal-lamp**, *s.* A lamp with colored panes or bull's eyes, for signaling trains.

**signal-light**, *s.* A light displayed as a signal.

"His looks are lifted to the skies,  
As if the signal-lights of Fate  
Were shining in those awful eyes."  
*Moore: Fire-Worshippers.*

**signal-man**, *s.* [SIGNALMAN.]

**signal-post**, *s.* A post on which flags, lamps, &c., are displayed as signals.

**signal-service**, *s.* The business of conveying information by signals, especially useful in naval engagements.

**sig'-nal-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *signal*; *-ist*.] One who makes signals.

\***sig'-nāl'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *signal*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being signal or remarkable.

"And therefore herein significations are natural and concluding upon the infant, but not to be extended unto signalities, or any other person."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

**sig'-nal-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *signal*; *-ize*.]

1. To make signal or remarkable; to render distinguished or conspicuous from what is common; to distinguish.

"To mark thy love and signalize my doom."  
*Byron: Nisus and Euryalus.*

2. To make signals to; to indicate by signal; to signal.

¶ To signalize or make one's self the sign of anything is a much stronger term than simply to distinguish; it is in the power of many to do the latter.

but few only have the power of effecting the former; the English have always signalized themselves for their unconquerable valor in battle; there is no nation that has not distinguished itself at some period or other in war. (*Crabb*.)

**sig'-nal-lēr**, *s.* [Eng. *signal*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who signals; one who makes signals.

**sig'-nal-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *signal*; *-ly*.] In a signal manner or degree; eminently, remarkably, conspicuously, notably.

"The adherence to our purpose proves so signally serviceable."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

**sig'-nal-man**, *s.* [English *signal*, and *man*.] A man whose duty it is to convey intelligence, notice, warning, &c., by signals; specif., a man who works the signals on a railway.

"A signalman reversed the switches before the whole of the train had passed over them."—*Rapier: On Railway Signals*, p. 35.

**sig'-nal-měnt**, *s.* [Fr. *signalement*.]

1. The act of signaling.
2. A description by means of peculiar or appropriate marks.

**sig'-nāte**, *a.* [Lat. *signatus*=marked.]

*Zoöl.*: A term applied to animals with definite color markings.

\***sig'-nā-tion**, *s.* [Latin *signatio*, from *signatus*, pa. par. of *signo*=to mark, to sign.]

1. The act of betokening; a sign given.
2. The act of marking with a sign or mark.

"Those other examples of the signation of the fœtus from the mother's fancy, Fienus rejecteth."—*More: Immortality of the Soul*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. vii.

**sig'-na-tōr-ŷ**, **sig'-na-tar-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *signatorius*=that serves for sealing.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Pertaining or relating to a seal; used in sealing.

2. Signing or subscribing to a document; specif., applied to the head or representative of a state who signs a public document, as a treaty.

"An exchange of views is now going on between them and the other signatory Powers."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**B. As subst.:** One who signs; specif., the head or representative of a state who signs a public document, as a treaty.

"Hoping to receive the support of the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**sig'-na-ture**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *signatura*, fem. sing. of fut. part. of *signo*=to sign (*q. v.*); Sp. *signatura*; Ital. *signatura*, *segnatura*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. A mark, sign, or stamp impressed.

"The signature and stamp of power divine."  
*Cowper: Retirement*, 54.

2. The name of a person written with his own hand, and intended to signify his approval or ratification of the writing which precedes.

3. An external mark or figure by which physiognomists pretend to discover the temper or character of persons.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Music* (*pl*): The signs of chromatic alteration, sharps or flats, placed at the commencement of a composition, immediately after the clef, and affecting all notes of the same names as the degrees upon which they stand, unless their influence is in any case counteracted by a contrary sign. (*Grove*.)

\*2. *Old Med.*: A mark or sign on any substance, especially on a plant, supposed to indicate its use as a remedy. [¶.]

"The doctrine, that plants bear certain marks and signatures, indicative of their qualities or properties."—*Browne: Works* (ed. Bohn), i. 199 (Note 8).

3. *Print.*: A distinguishing letter or number at the bottom of the first page of each sheet of a book, to indicate its order to the folder and binder. Signatures are sometimes inserted at the bottoms of other pages, as the third, fifth, and seventh in octavo, the third in quarto, and so on of the other styles. The signature of the first sheet of matter is B, A being reserved for the title-page, index, contents, &c.; the next would be c, and so on. The old Roman alphabet, which is destitute of J V W, is adopted, so that the twenty-fourth sheet will be AA or 2A, according to the custom of the office.

¶ *Doctrine of Signatures:*  
\**Old Med.*: (See extract.)

"Such notions as these were elaborated into the old medical theory known as the *Doctrine of Signatures*, which supposed that plants and minerals indicated by their external characters the diseases for which nature had intended them as remedies. Thus the Euphrasia, or Eye-bright, was, and is, supposed to be good for the eyes, on the strength of a blackupil-like spot in its corolla, the yellow turmeric was thought good for jaundice, and the blood-stone is probably used to this day for stopping

blood. By virtue of a similar association of ideas, the ginseng, which is still largely used in China, was also employed by the Indians of North America, and in both countries its virtues were deduced from the shape of the root, which is supposed to resemble the human body."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1878), pp. 122, 123.

**sig'-na-ture**, *v. t.* [SIGNATURE, *s.*] To mark out, to distinguish.

"Those who, by the order of Providence and situation of life, have been signatored to intellectual professions."—*Cheyne: Essay on Regimen*, p. 30.

\***sig'-na-tür-ist**, *subst.* [Eng. *signatur(e)*; *-ist*.] One who holds to the doctrine that signatures impressed upon various objects indicate their characters or qualities.

"Signaturists have somewhat advanced it, who seldom omitting what ancients delivered; drawing into inferences received distinctions of sex, not willing to examine its human resemblance."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

**sign'-ēr** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sign*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who signs.

**sig'-nēt**, *s.* [Fr., dimin. of *signe*=a sign (*q. v.*).] A seal, especially the seal used for the seal-manual of a sovereign; as in England, one of the seals for the authentication of royal grants. In Scotland the signet is a seal by which royal warrants for the purpose of justice seem to have been at one time authenticated. Hence the title of "clerks to the signet," or "writers to the signet," a class of legal practitioners in Edinburgh who formerly had important privileges, which are now nearly all abolished. They act generally as agents or attorneys in conducting causes before the Court of Session.

"The Parliament laid claim to a Veto on the nomination of the Judges, and assumed the power of stopping the signet, in other words, of suspending the whole administration of justice, till this claim should be allowed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ *Clerk of the signet*: An officer in England continually in attendance upon the principal Secretary of State, who has the custody of the privy signet.

**signet-ring**, *s.* A ring containing a signet or private seal.

"His signet-ring she bore,  
Which oft in sport adorned her hand before."  
*Byron: Corsair*, ii. 12.

\***sig'-nēt-ēd**, *adj.* [Eng. *signet*; *-ed*.] Stamped, sealed, or marked with a signet.

\***sig'-nī-fēr**, *s.* [Lat. *signum*=a sign, and *fero*=to bear.] The Zodiac.

\***sig'-nī-fi-ance**, \***sig'-nī-fi-aunce**, *s.* [Old Fr. *signifiance*.] [SIGNIFY.] Signification.

\***sig'-nīf-ic**, *a.* [Lat. *significo*=to signify (*q. v.*).] Significant.

**sig'-nīf-ī-cançe**, **sig'-nīf-ī-can-çŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *significance*, from Lat. *significancia*, from *significans*=signifying, significant (*q. v.*); Sp. & Ital. *significanza*.]

1. The quality or state of being significant; meaning, import; that which is intended to be expressed.

"If he declares he intends it for the honor of another, he takes away by his words the significance of his action."—*Stillingfleet*.

2. The real import of anything, as opposed to that which appears; the internal and true sense, as distinguished from the external and partial.

3. Expressiveness, impressiveness, force; the power or quality of impressing the mind.

"As far as this duty will admit of privacy, our Savior hath enjoined it in terms of particular significance and force."—*Atterbury*.

\*4. Importance, moment, consequence.

"The third commandment would have been of very small significance under the Gospel."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 30.

**sig'-nīf-ī-cant**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *significans*, pr. par. of *significo*=to signify (*q. v.*); Fr. *signifiant*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Serving to signify something; having a meaning expressing or denoting something; having a signification.

"Man . . . survey'd  
All creatures, with precision understood,  
Their purport, uses, properties, assign'd  
To each his name significant."  
*Cowper: Yardley Oak*.

2. Expressive or suggestive of something more than appears on the surface.

"He was designated at the public offices and in the antechambers of the palace by the significant nickname of the Cardinal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Betokening something; representing or standing as a sign of something; thus, figures standing for numbers, as 1, 2, 3, &c., are called significant figures.

"It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were significant, but not efficient."—*Raleigh*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



4. Expressive or suggestive in an eminent degree; forcible; full of meaning or significance.

"Other some not so well seene in the English tongue, as perhaps in other languages, if they happen to heare an olde word, albeit very naturall and *significaut*, cry out straightway, that we speake no English, but gibberish."—*Spenser: Epistle to Maister Harvey.*

\*5. Important, momentous.

\*B. As *subst.*: Sometimes intimating one's meaning; a sign, a token, a symbol.

"In dumb *significants* proclaim your thoughts."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 4.*

**sig-nif-i-cant-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *significant*; *-ly*.] 1. In a significant manner or degree; so as to convey meaning or signification.

"Ye do *significantly* express it, ye do solemnly publish and declare it."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 6.

2. Meaningfully, expressively; so as to signify or convey more than appears on the surface.

**sig-nif-i-cate**, *s.* [Lat. *significatus*, pa. par. of *significo*=to signify (q. v.).]

*Logic*: One of several things signified by a common term.

**sig-nif-i-cā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *significatio*, accus. of *significatio*, from *significatus*, pa. par. of *significo*=to signify (q. v.); Sp. *significación*; Ital. *significazione*.]

1. The act of signifying; the act of making known by signs or other intelligible means.

"For all speaking, or *signification* of one's mind implies an act or address of one man to another."—*South.*

2. That which is signified or expressed by signs or words; meaning, import, sense; that which a person by a sign intends to convey, or that which a sign is commonly understood to convey. By custom certain signs or gestures have acquired a determined signification, and so also with figures, algebraic characters, &c.

\*3. That which signifies; a sign.

**sig-nif-i-cā-tive**, *a.* [Fr. *significatif*.]

1. Betokening or representing by an external sign. "The holy symbols or signs are not barely *significative*."—*Brerewood.*

2. Having signification or meaning; expressive of a meaning; signficatory, significant.

"Neither in the degrees of kindred were they destitute of *significative* words."—*Camden: Remains; Languages.*

**sig-nif-i-cā-tive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *significative*; *-ly*.] In a significant manner; so as to betoken by an external sign; significantly.

"This sentence must either be taken tropically, that bread may be the body of Christ *significatively*, or else it is plainly absurd and impossible."—*Usher: Answer to Malone*, p. 190.

**sig-nif-i-cā-tive-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *significative*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being significant.

**sig-nif-i-cā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat.] One who or that which signifies or makes known by signs, words, &c.

"They are principall *significators* of manners."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 190.

**sig-nif-i-cā-tōr-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *significatorius*.]

A. As *adj.*: Having signification or meaning; signficative.

B. As *subst.*: That which signifies, betokens, or represents.

"Here is a double *significatory* of the spirit, a word and a sign."—*Taylor.*

\***sig-nif-i-cā-vīt**, *s.* [Lat., 3d pers. sing. perf. indic. of *significo*=to signify (q. v.).]

*Eccles. Law*: A writ, now obsolete, issuing out of Chancery upon certificate given by the ordinary of a man's standing excommunicate by the space of forty days, for the keeping him in prison till he submit himself to the authority of the Church. (*Wharton.*)

**sig-nif-ŷ**, \***sig-ni-fie**, \***syg-ny-fye**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *signifier*; from Lat. *significo*=to show by signs; *signum*=a sign, and *facio*=to make; Sp. & Port. *significar*; Ital. *significare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To make known by signs or words; to express, convey, or communicate to another by words, signs, gestures, or the like.

"Nobody ever saw one animal by its gestures and natural cries *signify* to another, this is mine, that yours; I am willing to give this for that."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. To give notice of; to announce, to declare, to impart.

"This he found, and *signified* the same by signal."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iii.

3. To mean, to import, to denote; to have the meaning or sense of.

"A tale

Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,  
*Signifying* nothing."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 5.

\*4. To represent; to suggest as being intended.

"Let him have some plaster, or some loam, or some rough-cast about him to *signify* wall."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii.

5. To weigh, to matter.

"What *signifies* the splendor of courts, considering the slavish attendances that go along with it?"—*L'Estrange.*

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To be of consequence or importance, to matter; as, It does not *signify* whether you go or not.

\*2. To express meaning with force.

"For if the words be but becoming, and *signifying*, and the sense gentle, there is juyce."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

**signior, signor** (as sēn'-yor), *s.* [Ital. *signore*; Sp. *señor*.] A title of respect corresponding to the English sir, or Mr.; French, *Monsieur*.

"This worthy *signior*, I thank him, makes no stranger of me."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 5.

\***signiorize** (as sēn'-yōr-ize), *v. i. & t.* [SENIORIZE.]

**signiorship, \*signorship** (as sēn'-yōr-shīp), *subst.* [Eng. *signior, signor*; *-ship*.] The quality or state of a signior.

\***signiory, \*signory** (as sēn'-yōr-ŷ), *s.* [SEIGNORY.]

1. A principality, a province.

"At that time  
Through all the *signories* it was the first,  
And Prospero the prime duke."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

2. An estate, a manor; the landed property of a lord. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iv. 1.)

3. Government, power, dominion, seigniory.

4. The governing body, the aristocracy.

"My services which I have done the *signiory*."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 2.

5. Seniority.

"If ancient sorrow be most reverent,  
Give mine the benefit of *signiory*,  
And let my griefs frown on the upper hand."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 4.

**signor, s.** [SIGNIOR.]

**signora** (as sēn'-yōr'-a), *s.* [Ital.] An Italian title of address or respect, equivalent to Madame or Mrs.

**signorina** (as sēn'-yōr'-ē'-nā), *s.* [Italian.] An Italian title of address or respect, equivalent to Miss; Fr. *mademoiselle*.

**sig-nūm**, *s.* [Lat.=a sign (q. v.).]

*Law*: A cross prefixed as a sign of assent and approbation to a charter or deed.

¶ *Ecce signum* (Lat.=behold the sign): Here is ocular demonstration for you. (*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.)

\***sigrim, \*scgrum, \*seggrom, \*seggrum, subst.** [Cf. *sengreen* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: (1) *Senecio Jacobæa*, (2) *Sempervivum tectorum*.

**sike, a.** [SUCH.]

\***sike, a. & s.** [SICK.]

**sīke** (1), *s.* [Icel. *sík*.] A small stream of water, a rill; a marshy bottom with a small stream in it. (*Prov.*)

\***sike, s. & v.** [SIGH, *s.*]

\***sīk'-ēr, &c.** [SICKER, &c.]

**Sīkh, Sēikh, s.** [Sans. *sishya*, Mahratta, &c., *shishya*=a disciple.]

*Religious History, &c.*: A Hindu reforming sect and nationality, the former of which commenced with Nánuk Shah, (A. D. 1469-1539). He was an enthusiast who, retaining the whole body of poetical and mythological fiction of Hinduism, still preached the unity of the Godhead, the essential identity of all castes, universal toleration, and the emancipation of the spirit from the tenets of Maya (illusion), by acts of benevolence and self-denial. Persecuted by the Mohammedans, the Sikh enthusiasm became fanaticism; and about the close of the seventeenth century, their leader, the Guru Govind, the tenth teacher from Nánuk, devoted his followers to steel and the worship of the sword, which he encouraged them to use in defense of the faith. He also ordered his adherents to allow their hair and beards to grow, to wear blue garments, and eat all flesh but that of the cow. Caste was abolished among his followers, and the *Das Padishah ka granth* was compiled by him, that, with the *Adi Granth*, containing the sayings of Nánuk and his immediate successors, it might supersede the Vedas and the Puranas. The struggle against the Mohammedan government was sanguinary, but it ended by the Sikhs achieving their independence. Runjeet Singh (1780-1839), the Lion of the Punjab, their chief seat, obtained for them the benefit of European discipline, and laid the foundation of a Sikh empire, which, coming into collision with the Anglo-Indian government, went down in the

pitched battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Soobraon, in 1845-6. Rebellion occurring in 1848, further losses were inflicted, in 1849, at Chillianwallah and Guzerat. When the mutinies broke out in 1857, the Sikhs, who had been well governed during the few years they had been under British rule, fought with exceeding loyalty on the side of their conquerors, to prevent the restoration of a Mohammedan empire like that from which, two centuries before, they had suffered such persecution.

**sil'-age** (age as ĭg), *s.* [An abbrev. of *ensilage* (q. v.).] Ensilage; fodder prepared by the system of ensilage.

"The superior value of good *silage* over hay for milk production."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

**sil'-age** (age as ĭg), *v. t.* [SILAGE, *s.*] To prepare or preserve in a silo (q. v.).

"Any grass in excess of the requirements of the stook could be *silaged*."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

**sil-a'-ō-nite, subst.** [After Silao, Mexico, where found; *n* connect., and suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A massive mineral, described as a selenide of bismuth. Now shown to be a mixture.

**sil-lā'-ūs, s.** [Lat.=*Silauus pratensis*.] [See def.]

*Bot.*: Pepper Saxifrage, a genus of Seselinidæ (Lindley), of Schultzieæ (Sir J. Hooker). Partial involucre, many-leaved, calyx obsolete; petals obcordate, submarginate, with an inflated point appendaged or sessile. Fruit oval; carpels with five sharp, somewhat winged ribs, and many vittæ between. Known species, two.

**sil-bōe'-lite, s.** [Etym. doubtful, but probably after Silboe, Finland; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A variety of actinolite (q. v.).

**sile** (1), *s.* [SILL (2).]

**sile** (2), *s.* [Sw. *sila*=to strain; *sil*=a strainer; Low Ger. *sielen*=to draw off water; cf. Icel. *sta*; Dan. *sie*=to filter; A. S. *sthan*=to filter; O. H. Ger. *sthan*; Ger. *seihen*.]

1. A sieve, a strainer. (*Prov.*)

2. Filth, sediment, silt.

**sile, v. t. & i.** [SILE (2), *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To strain, as fresh milk from the cow.

B. *Intrans.*: To flow down, to drop, to fall.

¶ Provincial in both uses.

\***sil-lē-nā'-çē-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *silene*(e); Lat.

fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

*Bot.*: An old order of plants now generally reduced to a sub-order or tribe Silenææ (q. v.).

**sil-lē-nād, s.** [Mod. Lat. *silene*(e); Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

*Bot. (pl.)*: The Caryophyllaceæ, called also Clove-worts. (*Lindley*.)

**sil-lē-nāl, a.** [SILENALES.]

*Bot.*: Of or belonging to the Silenales (q. v.); as, the *Sileneal Alliance*.

**sil-lē-nā'-lēš, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *silene*(e); Lat. masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales*.]

*Bot.*: The Sileneal Alliance; an alliance of Hypogynous Exogens. Flowers monodichlamydeous; carpels combined into a compound fruit, having a free central placenta and an external embryo, curved around a little mealy albumen. Orders: Caryophyllaceæ, Illecebraceæ, Portulacaceæ and Polygonaceæ. (*Lindley*.)

**sil'-lēnce, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *silentia*, from *silens* (genit. *silentis*)=silent (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *silencio*; Ital. *silenzio*.]

1. The quality or state of being silent; the state which prevails when everything is silent; entire absence of noise; stillness, quiet.

"I should possess  
The poet's treasure, *silence*, and indulge  
The dreams of fancy."—*Couper: Task*, i. 235.

2. Stillness, calmness; a state of rest, quiet, or cessation from agitation, fury, or tumult; as, The winds were hushed to *silence*.

3. The state of holding one's peace; forbearance of speech in man or of noise in other animals; taciturnity, muteness; as, to keep *silence*, to listen in *silence*.

4. The refraining from speaking of or making known something; secrecy; as, to purchase a person's *silence*.

5. Oblivion, obscurity; absence of mention. ¶ *Silence* is either occasional or habitual; it may arise from circumstances or character; *taciturnity* is mostly habitual, and springs from disposition.

**sil'-lēnce, v. t.** [SILENCE, *s.*]

1. To make silent; to compel to hold one's peace, or to refrain from speaking.

"The interested individuals, who have been served by their cunning, have been *silenced*."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 34.

2. To oppose or refute with arguments which are unanswerable.

"The king was *silenced*, but not appeased."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion. -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



3. To stop from sounding; to quiet; to make to cease.

"Silence that dreadful bell."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 3.

4. To stop the noise of firing from; to cause to cease firing, as by a vigorous cannonade.

"To ascertain the comparative efficiency of quick-firing and machine guns in silencing a shore battery."—*London Standard*.

5. To restrain in reference to liberty of speech; especially, to restrain or interdict from preaching by revoking a license to preach.

"The *silenc'd* preacher yields to potent strain,  
And feels that grace his prayer besought in vain."  
Pope: *Imitation of Horace*, Ep. 1.

6. To still, to quiet, to appease, to restrain; as, to *silence* opposition, to *silence* complaints.

**sil'-lence**, *interj.* [SILENCE, *v.*] Used elliptically for, Let there be silence, or, Keep silence.

"Silence! one word more

Shall make me chide thee, if not hate thee."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

**sil-lē'-nē**, *s.* [From Lat. *Silenus* (q. v.) (*Loudon*), from Gr. *silōn*=spittle, from the viscid moisture on the stalks of many species, by which small flies are entrapped; hence the English name, Catchfly. (*Paxton: Sir J. Hooker, &c.*.)]

*Botany:* Catchfly; the typical genus of *Sileneae*. Calyx gamosepalous, tubular, often ventricose, five-toothed, ten-nerved; petals five, clawed, mostly crowned at the mouth, and with the limb generally notched or bifid; stamens ten; styles usually three; capsule three-celled below, six toothed above, many seeded. Species 200, from the north temperate zone. Many species are cultivated as ornamental plants in gardens. Darwin mentions *Silene* as a genus in which it is nearly impossible to produce hybrids, even between the most closely allied species. *S. otites* is bitter and astringent; it has been given in dropsy. A decoction of the root of *S. virginica* has been used as an anthelmintic.

**sil-lē'-nē-æ**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *silene*(e); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

*Botany:* A sub-order of Caryophyllaceae. Sepals united into a tube, opposite the stamens, when the latter equal them in number.

**sil'-lent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *silens* (genit. *silentis*), pr. par. of *silēo*=to be still; cogn. with Goth. (*ana*)*silan*=to become silent.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Not speaking; mute, dumb.

"O my God, I cry in the day time, and in the night season I am not *silent*."—*Psalm* xxii. 2.

2. Habitually taciturn; naturally disposed to silence; speaking little; not loquacious.

"Ulysses, adds he, was the most eloquent and most *silent* of men."—*Broome: On the Odyssey*.

3. Not making mention or proclamation; making no noise or rumor.

"This new created world, whereof in hell  
Fame is not *silent*." Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 938.

4. Perfectly quiet; still; free from noise or sound; as, a *silent* wood.

5. Making no noise; noiseless; as, a *silent* match.

6. Not pronounced or expressed; not sounded in pronunciation; as, The *e* in fable is *silent*.

\*7. Having no effect; not operating; inefficient.

"Second and instrumental causes, together with nature itself, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become *silent*, virtueless, and dead."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*.

**B. As subst.:** A time of silence; silence, quiet.

"Deep night, dark night, the *silent* of the night."  
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., i. 4.

**silent-partner**, *subst.* The same as SLEEPING or DORMANT-PARTNER. [DORMANT.]

**silent-system**, *s.* A system of prison discipline which imposes entire silence among the prisoners even when assembled together.

**sil-lēn'-ti-ār-ŷ** (ti as shī), *s.* [Lat. *silentarius*; Fr. *silencier*.]

1. One appointed to keep silence and order in a court of justice.

2. A privy-councilor; one sworn to secrecy in all affairs of state.

"The emperor afterward sent his rescript to Eustathius, the *silentary*."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy*.

**\*sil-lēn'-tious**, *a.* [Lat. *silentiosus*.] Habitually silent; taciturn.

**sil'-lent-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *silent*; *-ly*.]

1. In a silent manner; without words or speech.

"Some hand unseen these *silently* display'd."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 34.

2. Without noise; quietly.

"With tiptoe step vice *silently* succeeds."

Cowper: *Expostulation*, 84.

3. Without mention; in silence.

"What the compilers recommended chiefly to our faith, he *silently* passes over."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 387.

**sil'-lent-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *silent*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being silent; silence, stillness, quiet.

"And if my eyes reveal'd it, they, alas!

Were punish'd by the *silence* of thine."

Byron: *Lament of Tasso*, v.

**†sil-lē'-nūs**, *s.* [Lat. from Gr. *Seilēnos*, the constant attendant and tutor of Bacchus, and the father of the Satyrs. He was represented as drunken, bald-headed, with short horns and a flat nose.]

*Zoöl.*: An old genus of Monkeys, with one species, *Silenus vetus*, the Silenus Ape or Wanderoo (q. v.), now merged in *Macacus*.

**silenus-ape**, *s.* [SILENUS.]

**sil-lē'r**, *s.* [Lat.= a kind of willow, *Salix caprea* or *S. vitellina*. Not of the modern genus.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of *Sileridæ* (q. v.). *Siler trilobum* occurs in Cambridgeshire, but is rare.

**sil-lē'r'-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *siler*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Bot.*: A family or tribe of *Apiaceae*.

**sil'-ēr-ŷ**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Arch.*: Foliage carved on the tops of pillars.

**sil-lē'-si-a** (si as shī), *s.* [See def.]

*Fabric:* A kind of thin coarse linen cloth, so called from having been originally manufactured in Silesia, a province of Prussia.

**Sil-lē'-si-an** (si as shī), *a. & s.* [SILESIA.]

**A. As adj.:** Pertaining or relating to Silesia; as, *Silesian* linen.

**B. As subst.:** A native or inhabitant of Silesia.

**sil-lēx**, *s.* [Lat.=flint.]

*Min., &c.*: A word formerly used to designate any flinty substance, also as an equivalent of *silica* (q. v.).

**silf'-bērg-ite**, *subst.* [After Vester-Silberget, Sweden, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring in honey-yellow crystals or in large cleavable masses. Hardness, 5.5; specific gravity, 3.446; luster, vitreous; transparent. Composition: Silica, 48.83; protoxide of iron, 30.49; protoxide of manganese, 8.34; magnesia, 8.39; lime, 1.74; loss on ignition, 0.44=98.23, which nearly corresponds to the proposed formula,  $4\text{FeSiO}_3 + 2(\text{MgCa})\text{SiO}_3 + \text{MnSiO}_3$ .

**sil'-grēn**, *s.* [SENGREEN.]

**sil-hōu-ētte**, *s.* [A name given, about 1757, in derision of the French Minister of Finance, Etienne Silhouette, he having vexed the people of Paris by many salutary and some rather trifling reforms; the wits, therefore, dubbed any very cheap article a *silhouette*.] A profile or outline representation of an object filled in with black. The inner parts are sometimes touched up with lines of lighter color, and shadows are indicated by a brightening of gum or other lustrous medium. The first notice of the modern practice of the art was in regard to portraits made by Elizabeth Pyberg, who cut the profiles of William and Mary out of black paper, 1699.

"Converting the old lady's strong aquiline profile into a grim *silhouette* of some warrior of ancient Greece or Rome."—*Harper's Magazine*, June, 1882, p. 117.

**sil'-i-cā**, *s.* [Lat.] [SILICIC-ANHYDRIDE.]

**sil-i-cāl-cār'-ē-ōūs**, **sil-i-çī-cāl-cār'-ē-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *silica*, and *calcareous*.]

*Min. & Petrol.*: Applied to calcareous substances containing free silica.

**sil'-i-cāte**, *s.* [Eng. *silicic*(ic); *-ate*.]

*Chem.*: A salt of silicic acid.

**sil'-i-cāt-ēd**, *a.* [English *silicat*(e); *-ed*.] Combined with silica; coated with silica.

**silicated-hydrogen**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $\text{SiH}_4$ . Silicium hydride. A colorless gas produced by treating magnesium containing silicium with hydrochloric acid. In its impure state it takes fire spontaneously when exposed to the air, burning with a white flame, and depositing clouds of silica. On passing pure silicated hydrogen through a tube heated to redness it is decomposed, silica being deposited.

**sil-i-cāt-ī-zā'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *silicat*(e); *-ization*.]

*Min. & Petrol.*: Becoming more or less changed to silica or a silicate.

**sil-iç'-ē-a** (or ç as sh), *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Latin *siliceus*=of flint, flinty.]

*Zoöl.*: The *Silicispongia* (q. v.).

**sil-lī'-ceōūs** (ce as sh), **sil-lī'-ciōūs**, *a.* [Latin *siliceus*.]

*Min. & Petrol.*: Applied to any mineral substance or rock containing or consisting wholly or in part of impure silica.

**siliceous-sinter**, *s.*

*Min.*: A spongy or cellular form of silica, mostly hydrated, and therefore referable to opal (q. v.), brought to the surface and deposited by thermal waters, occasionally the deposit is more or less compact with a vitreous luster, and in this case is not to be distinguished from true opal.

**siliceous-sponges**, *s. pl.* [SILICISPONGIA.]

**sil-iç'-ic**, *adv.* [Eng. *silic*(icium); *-ic*.] Derived from or containing silica.

**silicic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $\text{SiHO}_4$ . A weak polybasic acid obtained by acting on a solution of sodic and potassic silicate with hydrochloric acid. On concentrating the solution, the silicic acid separates out as a gelatinous precipitate. It is very unstable, having a great tendency to give off water and form the anhydride.

**silicic-anhydride**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $\text{SiO}_2$ . Silica. Silicic oxide. Occurs in nature as sand, flint, rock crystal, quartz, &c., and readily prepared by heating silicic acid to 100°. In the amorphous state it is a fine white powder, specific gravity 1.9-2.3, but in the crystalline condition it exists in the form of hexagonal prisms, terminated by a hexagonal pyramid, as in rock-crystal, specific gravity 2.69. In both forms it is insoluble in water and acids, with the exception of hydrofluoric acid.

**silicic-chloride**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $\text{SiCl}_4$ . Obtained by heating a mixture of finely divided carbon and silicic anhydride in a current of dry chlorine. It is a colorless, mobile liquid, fuming in contact with air; specific gravity 1.52, and boiling at 59°. Water decomposes it instantaneously, with formation of silicic and hydrochloric acids.

**silicic-ethers**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: Silicates of alcohol radicles, produced by the action of alcohols on silicic chloride.

**silicic-fluoride**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $\text{SiF}_4$ . A colorless gas with pungent odor, prepared by heating a mixture of quartz, sand, fluorspar, and concentrated sulphuric acid, and collecting in a dry vessel over mercury. It fumes in contact with air, and under a pressure of thirty atmospheres condenses to a colorless liquid.

**silicic-hydrotrichloride**, *s.* [SILICON-CHLOROFORM.]

**silicic-oxide**, *s.* [SILICIC-ANHYDRIDE.]

**sil-i-çī-cāl-cār'-ē-ōūs**, *a.* [SILICALCAREOUS.]

**sil'-i-cīde**, *s.* [Eng. *silic*(ic); *-ide*.]

*Chem.*: A compound of silicon either binary or so regarded.

**sil-i-çif-ēr-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *silic*(a); Lat. *fero*=to produce, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

*Petrol.*: Applied to rocks containing minutely disseminated free silica.

**sil-iç-ī-fi-cā'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *silicif*(y); *-ication*.]

*Petrol.*: Applied to rocks in which silica replaces one or more of their constituents.

**sil-iç'-ī-fied**, *pa. par. or a.* [SILICIFY.]

**silicified-wood**, *s.*

*Mineralogy*: Quartz pseudomorphous after wood in which the original structure is usually well retained.

**sil-iç'-ī-fīy**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *silex* (genit. *silicis*)=a flint, and *facio* (pass. *fiō*)=to make.]

**A. Trans.:** To convert into silica; to mineralize or petrify by silica.

**B. Intrans.:** To become silica; to be impregnated with silica.

**\*sil-i-çī-mūr'-ite**, *s.* [English *silic*(a); Latin *mur*(ex), genit. *mur*(icis)=a rock, or point of rock, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*.)]

*Min.*: A name formerly applied to a compound of silica and magnesia.

**sil-i-çī-ō'-phīte**, *s.* [Eng. *silica*, and *ophite*.]

*Min.*: A name given by Schrauf to a substance supposed to have an intermediate composition between olivine and opal, and resulting from the alterations of the former.

**sil-lī'-ciōūs**, *a.* [SILICEOUS.]

**sil-i-cī-spōn'-gī-æ**, *subst. pl.* [Lat. *silex* (genit. *silicis*)=flint, and *spongia*=a sponge (q. v.).]

*Zoöl.*: An order of Sponges. Skeleton characterized by siliceous spicules which may or may not be united into a fibrous skeleton. They are the most highly developed of the class, and its most numerous division. They exist in all seas. The only family of fresh-water sponges comes under this order. Families, or sub-orders: *Monaxonidæ*, *Tetractinellidæ*, and *Hexactinellidæ*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**sil'-i-çite**, *s.* [Eng. *silic(a)*; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: Labradorite (q. v.), from County Antrim.

**si-lic'-it-əd**, *a.* [Lat. *silex*, genit. *silici*(s)=flint; † connect., and Eng. suff. *-ed*.]

*Min.*: Impregnated with silica to a greater or less degree.

**si-lic'-i-üm**, *s.* [Lat. *silex* (genit. *silicis*)=flint. Modeled on calcium, potassium, &c.]

*Chem.*: Silicon. A tetratomic element, symbol, Si; atomic weight, 28.2; specific gravity (crystallized) 2.49, first isolated by Berzelius in 1810; occurs in combination with oxygen as quartz or silica, and enters largely into the composition of many of the rocks of which the earth is composed. With the exception of oxygen it is the most abundant and widely distributed of the elements. It may be obtained nearly pure by heating the double fluoride of silicon and potassium in a glass vessel with its own weight of potassium or sodium, and treating the fused mass when cold with water, silicium remaining behind as a dark-brown amorphous powder. It may also be obtained in a crystalline form by heating in a crucible a mixture of aluminum, glass, and cryolite. Amorphous silicium is devoid of luster, inflames when heated in the air, and is insoluble in water and all acids, except hydrofluoric, in which it dissolves readily. Crystallized silicium forms dark lustrous octahedra, hard enough to scratch glass, and is almost infusible.

**silicium-hydride**, *s.* [SILICATED-HYDROGEN.]

**si-lic'-i-ür-ët'-əd**, **si-lic'-i-ür-ët'-təd**, *a.* [Eng. *silicate*, and *uretted*.] Silicated (q. v.).

**siliciuretted-hydrogen**, *s.* [SILICATED-HYDROGEN.]

**sil'-i-cle**, **si-lic'-u-lä**, *a.* [Lat. *silicula*, dimin. from *siliqua* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: A shorter form of a siliqua, in no case more than four times as long as broad, and often much shorter.

**sil'-i-cö-bör-ö-cäl'-çite**, *s.* [Pref. *silico-*, and Eng. *borocalcite*.]

*Min.*: A compact to earthy mineral occurring in small nodules in anhydrite or gypsum near Windsor, Nova Scotia. Hardness, 3.5; specific gravity, 2.55; luster, subvitreous; color, white; subtranslucent. Composition: Boric acid, 43.0; silica, 15.8; lime, 29.4; water, 11.8=100. According to How, the formula should be  $2\text{CaOSiO}_2 + 2(\text{CaO}_2\text{BO}_3 + \text{HO}) + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

**sil'-i-cö-flü-ör'-ic**, *adj.* [English *silico(n)*, and *fluoric*.] A synonym of Hydrofluosilicic (q. v.).

**silicofluoric-acid**, *s.* [HYDROFLUOSILICIC-ACID.]

**sil'-i-cö-flü-ör'-ide**, *s.* [English *silico(n)*, and *fluoride*.]

*Chem. (pl.)*:  $2\text{MF}\cdot\text{SiF}_4$ . Salts produced by dissolving the metallic oxides, hydrates, or carbonates in silicofluoric acid, till the liquid is saturated. The silicofluorides of sodium, lithium, barium, and calcium are sparingly soluble in water; all the other silicofluorides are very soluble.

**sil'-i-cöi'-de-a**, *s. pl.* [N. Lat.]

*Zool.*: The order of Porifera, including those species having silicious skeletons.

**sil'-i-cön** *s.* [SILICIUM.]

**silicon-chloroform**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $\text{SiHCl}_3$ . Silicic hydrotrichloride. A volatile inflammable liquid formed when silicium is heated to dull redness in a current of hydrochloric acid gas. It burns with a green-edge flame, boils at 36°, specific gravity 1.6, and is decomposed by chlorine at ordinary temperatures.

**si-lic'-u-lä**, *s.* [SILICLE.]

**sil'-i-cüle**, *s.* [SILICLE.]

\***si-lic'-u-lö'-sä**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. neut. pl. of *siliculosus*, from *silicula* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: Plants having for their fruit a silicle (q. v.). In Linnæus' Artificial System an order of Tetradynamia. Genera, *Draba*, *Lunaria*, &c.

**si-lic'-u-löse**, **si-lic'-u-loūs**, *a.* [English *silicula*(e); *-ose*, *-ous*.]

1. Having silicles or pertaining to silicles.

\*2. Full of or consisting of husks; husky. (*Barley*.)

\***si-lic'-in-öūs**, \***si-lic'-in-öse**, *a.* [Lat. *siliginus*, from *siligo* (genit. *siliginis*)=fine white wheat.] Made of white wheat. (*Barley*.)

**sil'-i-ng**, *pr. par. or a.* [SILE, v.]

**siling-dish**, *s.* A colander, a strainer.

**sil'-i-quä** (*pl.* **sil'-i-quæ**), *s.* [Lat.=a pod or husk.]

1. *Bot.*: A dry, elongated pericarp, consisting of two valves, held together by a common suture or replum, from which they ultimately dehisce. Many

seeds attached to two placentæ adhering to the replum, and opposite to the lobes of the stigma. Lindley places it under his Compound Fruits.

2. A weight of four grains used in weighing gold and precious stones; a carat.

**sil'-i-quär'-i-a**, *s.* [Mod. Latin, dimin. from *siliqua* (q. v.).]

*Zool. & Palæont.*: A genus of Turritellidæ (*Woodward*), of Vermetidæ (*Tate*), with eight recent species, from the Mediterranean (where the typical species, *Siliquaria anguina*, is found embedded in silicious sponges), and North Australia. Fossil species ten, from the Eocene onward.

**si-lique'** (*que as k*), *s.* [SILIQUA.]

**sil'-i-quäl'-lä**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Latin *siliqua* (q. v.).]

*Botany*: One of the carpels or divisions of certain fruits like that of *Papaver* with the two placentæ.

**si-ll'-qu-form**, *adj.* [Latin *siliqua*=a pod, and *forma*=form.] Having the form or shape of a siliqua.

\***sil'-i-quö'-sä**, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Modern Latin *siliquosus*, from Lat. *siliqua* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: Plants having for their fruit a siliqua (q. v.). In Linnæus' Artificial System an order of Tetradynamia. Genera: *Raphanus*, *Cheiranthus*, &c.

\***sil'-i-quö'-sæ**, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *siliquosus*.] [SILIQUOSA.]

*Bot.*: The fifty-seventh order in Linnæus' Natural System. The same as *CRUCIFERÆ* (q. v.).

**sil'-i-quöse**, **sil'-i-quöūs**, *a.* [SILIQUA.] Bearing siliquæ; having that species of pericarp called a siliqua.

"All the tetrapetalous *siliquose* plants are alkaliescent."—*Arbuthnot*.

**silk**, \***selke**, \***silke**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *seolc*, from Lat. *sericum*=silk, prop. neut. sing. of *Sericus*=of or pertaining to the Seres or Chinese; cogn. with Icel. *silki*; Sw. *silke*; Dan. *silke*.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. A fine, glossy, and tenacious fiber spun by *Bombyx mori* and allied species. [SILK-WORM.] The Chinese seem to have led the way in rearing the silk-worm, a native of their country, and using the silk for textile purposes. The first Greek writer who mentions it is Aristotle (B. C. 384-322). Some think that Virgil alludes to silk in *Georg.* ii. 121, but it may be cotton that is referred to. Pliny describes the formation of silk by the *Bombyx* (*Hist. Nat.*, xi. 17). In the reign of Tiberius a law was passed at Rome that no man should disgrace himself by wearing a silken garment (*Tacit.*: *An.*, ii. 33). The Emperor Heliogabalus broke through the regulation and came forth all in silk. His example was followed, and the use of silk spread among all classes. Hitherto the fiber had been imported from China, but in A. D. 551 two Persian monks, resident in China, were encouraged by Justinian to carry off the eggs of the moth to Constantinople. They were successful, and the new industry took root in Europe. It was introduced into Sicily in 1146, whence it passed to the mainland of Italy, to Spain in 1253, and to Lyons, now its great seat in France, in 1521, and to England by refugees from Antwerp in 1585. Its production in this country has been attempted, but the attempt was a failure. The insects feed in continental Europe on mulberry leaves, their appropriate nutriment, though they will also consume lettuces. The cocoons are boiled for a considerable time in an alkaline solution, to which some glycerine may be added. They are then placed in a basin, where a semi-rotating brush is so adjusted as to remove the outer waste shell, and pick out the continuous threads. Then the cocoons are placed in the hot-water basin of a reeling machine, cleansed, and a fixed number of threads are wound into a single of uniform thickness. Two or more singles are then thrown together and spun or twisted into a yarn. Two or more threads twisted together are called a tram. When silk is employed in this state in weaving it is called the shoot, or weft. Thrown silk is formed of two, three, or more singles twisted together in a contrary direction to that in which the singles of which it is composed are twisted. This process is termed organzining, and the product organzine. [SILK-TROWER.] The silk reaches the spinner twisted into the form of knots, and in batches called books or hard yarn. (For the manufacture of silk in India see *Tusser*.)

A thread of silk will support a weight standing to that borne by a flax thread of the same diameter in the ratio of 136 to 47, and to one of hemp in the ratio of 102 to 49.

"I need not explain that *silk* is originally spun from the bowels of a caterpillar, and that it composes a golden tomb from whence a worm emerges in the form of a butterfly."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. x.

2. Cloth made of silk.

"He caused the shore to be covered with Persian *silk* for him to tread upon."—*Knolles: Hist. Turkes*.

¶ In this sense the word admits of a plural.

3. A dress made of silk.

"Let not the creaking of shoes, or rustling of silks, betray thy poor heart."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.

4. A name given to the filiform style of the female flower of maize, from its resemblance to real silk in fineness and softness.

**B. As adjective:**

1. Made of silk; silken; as, a *silk* dress, *silk* stockings.

2. Resembling silk; silky; as, *silk* hair. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 5.)

¶ (1) *To take silk*: To attain the rank of a queen's counsel.

(2) *Virginia silk*: [VIRGINIAN-SILK.]

**silk-cotton**, *s.* A short, silky, elastic fiber obtained from the bombax and some other trees. It is employed by the Hindu for producing a coarse, loose kind of cloth, and has been used instead of silk for covering hat-bodies.

*Silk-cotton-tree*:

*Bot.*: (1) The genus *Bombax* (q. v.); (2) the genus *Eriodendron*.

**silk-dresser**, *s.* One whose occupation is to dress or stiffen and smooth silk.

**silk-flower**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Calliandra trinervia*.

**silk-fowl**, *s.* The same as *SILKY*, B.

**silk-gelatine**, *s.* [SERICIN.]

**silk-gown**, *s.* The technical name of the canonical gown or robe of a queen's or king's counsel, differing from that of an ordinary barrister in being made of silk, and not of stuff; hence, applied to the counsel himself. (*Eng.*)

†**silk-grass**, *s.*

*Bot.*: A popular name for the genus *Yucca*, from the fibers which it yields.

**silk-hen**, *s.* The female of the silk-fowl (q. v.).

**silk-mercer**, *s.* A dealer in silk.

**silk-mill**, *subst.* A building where silk is reeled, spun, and woven.

**silk-moth**, *s.*

*Entomology*:

1. *Bombyx mori*.

2. (*Pl.*): The family *Bombycidae*.

**silk-shag**, *s.* A coarse, rough, woven silk, with a shaggy nap.

**silk-stockings**, *s.* A name given, socially and politically, to the classes of individuals in our large cities who affect patrician proclivities, in contradistinction to the laboring classes, or short hairs (q. v.).

"The two factions of Democracy known as the *silk-stockings* and *short hairs* have been having a protracted fight, the former being completely defeated at caucuses last Thursday."—*Chicago Evening Journal*, Aug. 1, 1894.

**silk-tail**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: A popular name for any species of the genus *Bombycilla* (q. v.).

**silk-thrower**, **silk-throwster**, *subst.* One who winds, twists, spins, or throws silk, to prepare it for weaving.

**silk-tree**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Acacia julibrissin*, a native of the Levant.

**silk-weaver**, *subst.* One whose trade is to weave silken manufactures.

"True English hate your *monsieurs'* paltry arts; For you are all *silk-weavers* in your hearts."—*Dryden: Epilogue to Aurungzebe*.

**silk-weed**, *s.*

*Botany*:

1. *Asclepias cornuti*, or *syriaca*.

2. (*Pl.*): The *Confervaceæ*.

**silk-winding**, *s.* The operation of winding off the cocoons of the silk-worm.

"Her day that lightens the next twelvemonth's toil At wearisome *silk-winding* coil on coil."—*Browning: Pippa Passes*.

**silk-worm**, \***silke-worme**, *s.*

*Entom., Comm., &c.*: A popular name for the caterpillar of any moth, the chrysalis of which is inclosed in a cocoon of silk. Applied to the caterpillars of the genus *Bombyx*, all the species of which produce silk, and specially to *Bombyx mori*, a native of the northern provinces of China. It is of a yellowish-gray color, and when full-grown is about three inches long, with a horn-like process on the last segment. The cocoon is yellow or white, and about the size of a pigeon's egg. The perfect male insect is about an inch long, with a wing expanse of two inches, the female is rather larger; wings yellowish-white, with indistinct,

böil, böy; pöüt, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -die, &c. = beł, del.



dusky transverse lines. Eleven genera of the family Saturniidae (Actias, Antheraea, Attacus, Caligula, Circola, Lœpa, Neoris, Rinaca, Rhodia, Salassa, and Saturnia), natives of China, Japan, or India, also bear silk.

"[I] *silk-worm* like, so long within have wrought,  
 That I am lost in my own web of thought."  
 Dryden: *Conquest of Granada*, i. 2.

*Silk-worm disease, silk-worm rot*: [PANHISTOPHYTON, PEBRINE.]

*Silk-worm gut*: A fine cord for angling, made of the silk-gut of the worm. Fine worms about to begin spinning are killed by immersion in vinegar. After steeping for about twelve hours, the worms are removed and pulled apart, each exposing two transparent yellowish-green cords. These are stretched to the required extent, and fastened in the elongated condition on a board to dry.

*silk'-en, a.* [A. S. *seolcen*, from *seolc*=silk.]

1. Made of silk.

"Off with these *silken* robes and cap of velvet."  
 Mickle: *Siege of Marseilles*, i. 3.

2. Like silk; silky; soft to the touch; hence, tender, delicate, smooth, effeminate.

"And *silken* dalliance in the wardrobe lies."  
 Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, ii. (Chorus.)

\*3. Delicate, smooth.

"Time, as he passes us, has a dove's wing,  
 Unsoiled, and swift, and of a *silken* sound."  
 Cowper: *Task*, iv. 212.

\*4. Dressed in silk; effeminate, soft.

"Shall a beardless boy,  
 A cocker'd *silken* wanton, brave our fields?"  
 Shakesp.: *King John*, v. 1.

*silk'-en, v. t.* [SILKEN, *a.*] To make like silk; to render soft or smooth.

"To house them dry on fern or straw,  
 *Silkening* their fleeces." Dyer: *Fleece*, ii.

*silk'-i-nëss, s.* [Eng. *silky*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being silky; softness or smoothness to the touch.

\*2. Smoothness of taste.

*silk'-man, s.* [Eng. *silk*, and *man*.] A dealer in silk; a silk-mercator.

"He is invited to dinner at . . . Master Smooth's, the *silkman*."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 1.

\**silk'-nëss, \*silk-ness, s.* [Eng. *silk*; *-ness*.] Silkiness.

"This brize hath prickt my patience: sir, your *silkness*  
 Clearly mistakes Mecænas, and his house."  
 Ben Jonson: *Poetaster*, iii. 1.

*silk'-y, a. & s.* [Eng. *silk*; *-y*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Made or composed of silk; silken.

2. Resembling silk; soft and smooth to the touch, like silk; delicate, glossy.

"To spread upon the field the dews of heaven,  
 And feed the *silky* fleece." Dyer: *Fleece*, ii.

3. Delicate, soft, smooth.

"The several graces and elegancies of music, the soft and *silky* touches, the nimble transitions and delicate closes."—Smith: *On Old Age* (1666), p. 144.

II. *Botany*:

1. (*Of hairs*): Long, very fine, and pressed closely to the surface, so as to present a subclucid, silky appearance.

2. (*Of leaves, &c.*): Covered with such hairs, as the leaves of *Alchemilla alpina*.

B. *As substantive*:

*Ornith.*: A fancy variety of the domestic fowl, originally from China, Malacca, or Singapore.

"*Silky* may be classed as purely fancy poultry, having little but their unique appearance to recommend them. Instead of feathers they are covered with abundance of white, silky hair, the wing and tail-quills also being hung with long silky fringe. The skin and legs are blue, the face and comb a deep purple color, ear-lobes being slightly tinged with white. The best specimens have five toes, and are feathered on the legs. The plumage should be pure white."—Lewis Wright: *Illus. Book of Poultry*, p. 452.

*silky-oak, s.* *Grevillea robusta*, a large Australian tree, furnishing a valuable timber. The leaves are silky and tomentose lobed or incised.

*silky-tamarin, s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Midas rosalia*, one of the prettiest of the genus. [MIDAS.] The fur is long, yellow, and silky, and arranged like a mane round the neck and face.

*silky-wainscot, s.*

*Entom.*: A night-moth, *Senta maritima*.

*silky-wave, s.*

*Entom.*: A European geometer-moth, *Acidalia holosericata*.

*sill* (1), *çill, \*selle, \*sille, \*syll, s.* [A. S. *syll* = a base, a support; cogn. with Icel. *syll*, *svill* = a sill, a door-sill; Sw. *syll*; Sw. dial. *svill*; Dan. *syld*

=the base of a frame-work building; O. H. Ger. *swelli* = a sill, a threshold; Ger. *schwelle*; Goth. *sulja* = a foundation, the sole of a shoe.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A block forming a basis or foundation; a stone or a piece of timber on which a structure rests; the lowest timber in a wooden structure, especially the horizontal piece of timber or stone at the bottom of a framed case, as of a door or window.

2. The shaft or thill of a carriage. (*Prov.*)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Fort.*: The inner edge of the bottom or sole of an embrasure.

2. *Mining*: The floor of a gallery or passage in a mine.

¶ (1) *Ground-sills*: [CILL, ¶.]

(2) *Sills of the port*: [PORT-SILL.]

*sill* (2), *s.* [Cf. Icel. *sél* = a fish allied to the herring.] The young of the herring. (*Prov.*)

*sil'-la-büb, \*sil'-li-büb, \*sÿl'-la-büb, \*silli-bouk, s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps for *swill-bouk* or *swell-bouk*, where *bouk* = Icel. *búkr* = the belly.] A dish made by mixing wine or cider with cream or milk, and thus forming a soft curd.

"Quaffs *sillabubs* in cans."  
 Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 14.

*sil'-lä-gō, s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Trachanina (q. v.), with eight species. Two dorsals, the first with nine to twelve spines; ventrals thoracic; villiform teeth in jaws and on vomer; operculum unarmed; præoperculum serrated. They are small plain-colored shore-fishes, common in the Indian Ocean to Australia.

*sil'-lēr, s.* [SILVER.] (*Scotch.*)

*sil'-lēr-ÿ, s.* [See def.] A non-sparkling champagne wine, so called after the Marquis of Sillery, the owner of the vineyards where it is produced.

*sil'-lik, s.* [SILLOCK.]

*sil'-li-ÿ, adv.* [English *silly*; *-ly*.] In a silly manner; foolishly.

"We are caught as *sillily* as the bird in the net."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

*sill'-i-man-ite, s.* [After Prof. Silliman; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A variety of fibrolite (q. v.) occurring in long slender crystals at Chester, Connecticut. Because of its distinct crystallization formerly regarded as a distinct species, but its optical analogies with fibrolite were first pointed by Des Cloizeaux, as well as its chemical composition which, like that of fibrolite, is essentially a silicate of alumina.

*sil'-li-nëss, \*se-li-ness, s.* [Eng. *silly*; *-ness*.]

\*1. Simplicity, simpleness.

2. Weakness of understanding; want of sound sense or judgment; foolishness.

"The *silliness* of the person does not derogate from the dignity of his character."—*L'Estrange*.

*sil'-lōck, s.* [English *sill* (2); dimin. suff. *-ock*.] The fry of the Coal-fish (q. v.). Written also *sel-lok, sillik, silloc.* (*Orkney.*)

"A large quantity of *sillocks*, or young saithe, were got to-day here with the sweep-nets."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*†sil'-lō-grāph, s.* [Latin *sillographus*; Greek *sillographos*.] A satirist; a writer of satirical poems.

"His state of mind is finely described by Timon the *sillograph*."—Lewes: *Hist. Philosophy*, i. 43.

*sil'-lōn, s.* [Fr.]

*Fort.*: A work raised in a ditch to defend it, if too wide. It must be lower than the main works, but higher than the covered way.

*sil'-ÿ, \*sel-ie, \*sel-i, \*sel-y, \*seel-y, adj.* [A. S. *sælig* = happy, prosperous, fortunate, from *sæl* = time, season, happiness; cogn. with Dut. *zalig* = blessed; Icel. *sæll* = blessed, happy; *sæla* = bliss; Sw. *säll* = blest, happy; Ger. *selig*; Goth. *sels*.]

\*1. Blessed.

"[He] had his head stricken from his shoulders by that *silly* woman Judith."—*Homilies; Sermon against Gluttony*.

\*2. Happy, fortunate, prosperous.

\*3. Innocent.

"This Miles Forest and John Dighton, about midnight (the *silly* children lying in their beds) came into the chamber, and suddenly lapped them up among the clothes."—*Sir T. More: Hist. Richard III.*

\*4. Harmless, innocent, inoffensive.

"Strange it was thought and absurd above the rest, to chase and keep out of the house *silly* swallows, harmless and gentle creatures."—*P. Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 776.

\*5. Plain, simple, rude, rustic.

"There was a fourth man in a *silly* habit."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 3.

\*6. Weak, impotent, helpless, frail.

"Some *seely* trough of wood or some trees rind."  
 Browne: *Britannias Pastoral*, i. 2.

7. Weakly foolish; wanting in sense or judgment; weak of intellect; witless.

8. Foolish, as a term of contempt; characterized by weakness or folly; showing want of judgment; foolish, unwise, stupid.

"Fools to raise such *silly* forts, not worth the least account."  
 Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, viii.

9. Fatuous, imbecile; having weakness of mind approaching to idiocy.

10. Weak in body; not in good health. (*Scotch.*)

*sil'-ÿ-hōw, s.* [A. S. *sælig* = blessed, and *hūfe* = a hood.] The membrane that covers the head of the fetus; a caul.

"Great conceits are raised of the membranous covering called the *sillyhow*, sometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. ii.

\**sil'-ÿ-tōn, s.* [SILLY.] A simpleton.

"*Sillyton*, forbear railing."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 413.

*sī'-lō* (1), *s.* [O. Fr.] [ENSILAGE, SILAGE.]

1. A store-pit for potatoes or beets.

2. A pit in which green fodder is tightly packed to make silage or ensilage.

"The system of preserving one kind of green food, at least, was practiced in pits or *silos* more than eighty years ago."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

*sī'-lō* (2), *s.* [Lat. *silus* = snub-nose.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Sericostomatidae. The species, which are mostly small dark insects much resembling each other, usually abound in the localities where they occur, the males flying briskly in the afternoon, especially in bright sunshine, settling on the herbage, among which the less active females occur.

*sī'-lō, v. t.* [SILO (1), *s.*] To pack or store in a silo.

"Last year, owing partly to commencing too late, and principally to the drought, material was *siloed* which would have been better made into hay."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

*sī-lōm-ē-tēr, s.* [First element doubtful; Diez derives it from Scand. *sila* = to plow, and Littré from Fr. *siller* = to make sail; Gr. *metron* = a measure.]

*Naut.*: An instrument for measuring, without the aid of the log-line, the distance passed over by a ship. Various forms have been proposed or actually constructed.

*sil'-pha, s.* [Gr. *silphē* = a grub, an insect emitting an evil odor, perhaps Blatta.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of the family Silphidae; widely distributed.

*sil'-phī-dæ, s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *silph* (*a*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: A family of Pentamerous Beetles, tribe Necrophaga (q. v.). The mandibles end in an entire point, and the antennæ in a knob, generally perforiate, and having four or five articulations.

*sil'-phī-ē-æ, s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *silphi* (*um*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

*Bot.*: A sub-tribe of Senecionidae.

*sil'-phī-ūm, s.* [Lat., from Gr. *silphion* = a plant, the juice of which was used for food and medicine. Probably *Thapsia silphion* or *Prangos pabularia*.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Silphieæ. Perennial herbs from the western part of the United States. *Silphium laciniatum* is the Compass Plant (q. v.). The tubers of *S. lœve* are eaten by the Indians.

*silt, \*cilt, subst.* [From the pa. par. of *sile* = to drain, strain, filter.] [SILE.] A fine mixture or deposit of clay and sand from running or standing water; fine soil deposited from water; mud, slime, sediment.

"Covered by the inundation of the fresh and salt waters, and the *silt* and moorish earth exaggerated upon them."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, § 2, ch. vii.

*silt, v. t. & i.* [SILT, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To choke, fill up, or obstruct with silt or mud. (Generally with *up*.)

"Both [canoes] would become *silted up* on the floor of the estuary."—*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xviii. 224.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To percolate through crevices; to ooze.

2. To become choked or filled up with silt.

*silt'-ÿ, a.* [Eng. *silt*; *-y*.] Consisting of, or of the nature of silt; resembling silt; full of silt.

*sil'-u-bō-sâu'-rūs, s.* [Greek *sillybos* = a kind of thistle, and *sauros* = a lizard.]

*Zoölogy*: A genus of Scincidae, with two species peculiar to Australia. The tail is short, conical, and armed with sharp spinous scales.

*sil'-ür-än'-ō-dōn, s.* [Lat. *silur* (*us*), and Greek *anodous* = toothless.]

*Ichthy.*: An Indian genus of Siluroids, group Silurina (q. v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**si-lüre'**, *s.* [SILURUS.] Any fish of the genus *Silurus* (q. v.).

**Si-lür'-i-an**, *adj.* [See def.] Pertaining to the Silures, an old British people, who inhabited part of Wales, Herefordshire, &c. Under their king, Caractacus (Caradoc), they maintained their freedom for a time, but were ultimately subdued by the Romans. (Thomson: *Liberty*, iv.)

#### Silurian-system, *s.*

*Geol.*: A term made public by Sir Roderick Murchison, in 1839, though he had begun to use it as early as 1835. It implied that, speaking broadly, the rocks so described were well developed in the country of the old Silures. The term has been universally adopted. Murchison divided his Silurian system into Upper and Lower Silurian, contending that the Cambrian system of Sedgwick was not independent, but simply Lower Silurian. What-ever be the case with the Cambrian, the Laurentian system, since established, is unequivocally older than the Silurian. Under the Upper Silurian were ranged in descending order: (1) the Tilestone of Brecon and Caermarthen; (2) the Ludlow Ironstone and Shale, and (3) the Wenlock or Dudley Lime-stone. Under the Lower Silurian: (1) the Caradoc Sandstone; (2) the Llandeilo flags and schists. Now the Table of Strata stands thus:

I. *Upper Silurian*: 1. Ludlow formation (q. v.); 2. Wenlock formation (q. v.); 3. Llandovery formation or Group (q. v.).

II. *Lower Silurian*: 1. Bala and Caradoc beds. [CARADOC.]; 2. Llandeilo flags (q. v.); 3. Arenig or Stiper Stone Group.

There is a great break between the Upper and Lower Silurian, which are unconformable, and a greater break between the Upper Silurian and the Devonian. During the early part of the Silurian the land was sinking; during the deposition of the Llandeilo the sea was moderately deep. Algæ, corals, brachiopods, trilobites, and other crustacea, and, in the upper strata, fishes, are the characteristic fossils. The higher vertebrates had not yet appeared. Vast areas in Russia, &c., are covered by Silurian rocks. In America, the Canadian and the Trenton formations are believed to be Lower Silurian; the Niagara formation to be Upper Llandovery and Wenlock, and the Salina, the Lower Helderberg, and the Oriskany to be formations of Ludlow age. [GREYWACKE, TRANSITION.]

**sil-ür-ich'-thÿs**, *subst.* [Lat. *silur(us)*, and Gr. *ichthys*=a fish.]

*Ichthy.*: An Indian genus of Siluroids, group *Silurina* (q. v.).

**si-lür'-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *silur(us)*; fem. pl. *adj. suff. -idæ*.]

1. *Ichthy.*: Cat-fishes; a family of Physostomi, chiefly from the freshwaters of tropical and temperate regions, and the few which enter the sea keep close to the coast. Scales are never present, and when the skin is not naked it bears osseous scutes; the maxillary bones are reduced to rudiments and generally form the support for a maxillary barbel, so that the margin of the upper jaw is formed by the pre-maxillary bones only; sub-operculum absent; air-bladder generally present, communicating with the organ of hearing by auditory ossicles. The anal and dorsal fins are variable in their development, and the family have been subdivided as under:

SUBDIVISIONS.	GROUPS.
1. HOMALOPTERÆ ..	Clariina, Plotosina.
2. HETEROPTERÆ ..	Silurina.
3. ANOMALOPTERÆ ..	Hypophthalmina.
4. PROTEROPTERÆ ..	Bagrina, Amiurina, Pimelodina, Ariina, Bagariina.
5. STENOBRANCHIÆ ..	Doradina, Rhinoglanina, Malapterurina.
6. PROTEROPODES ..	Hypostomatina, Aspredinina.
7. OPISTHOPTERÆ ..	Nematogenyina, Trichomycteri-na.
8. BRANCHICOLÆ	

2. *Palæont.*: They appear in the Chalk.

**si-lür'-i-dan**, *s.* [SILURIDÆ.] Any fish of the family Siluridæ (q. v.).

**sil-ür'-i-na**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *silur(us)*; neut. pl. *adj. suff. -ina*.]

*Ichthy.*: A group of Siluridæ, subdivision Heteroptera. Rayed dorsal very little developed, if present, it belongs to the abdominal portion of the vertebral column; adipose fin exceedingly small or absent. Chief genera, *Saccobranchus* and *Silurus*, with numerous less important ones from Africa and East India.

**si-lür'-öld**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *silur(us)*; Eng. *suff. -öld*.]

*A. As adj.*: Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the genus *Silurus* or the family Siluridæ.

"Of all the *Siluroid* genera, this has the greatest number of species."—Günther: *Study of Fishes*, p. 669.

*B. As subst.*: Any individual of the genus *Silurus* or the family Siluridæ.

"The skeleton of the typical *Siluroids* shows many peculiarities."—Günther: *Study of Fishes*, p. 558.

**si-lür'-üs**, *s.* [Latin, from Gr. *silouros*=prob. *S. glanis*. Athenæus Grammaticus, 287 B, derives it from *selein ouran* = to shake the tail. (Liddell & Scott.)]

1. *Ichthy.*: The typical genus of *Silurina* (q. v.). Adipose fin wanting; one very short spineless dorsal; barbels four or six, one to each maxillary; head and body covered with soft skin; caudal rounded. Four species from the temperate parts of Asia, one European, *Silurus glanis*, the Sheat-fish (q. v.).

2. *Palæontology*: From the Middle Eocene of Bracklesham.

**sil'-va, sÿl'-va**, *s.* [Lat.=a wood.]

1. A word corresponding to Flora and Fauna, meaning the description of the forest trees of a country.

¶ The word in this sense dates from the publication of John Evelyn's *Sylva*; or, *A Discourse of Forest Trees*, in 1664.

2. A name given to a woodland plain of the great Amazonian region of South America.

**sil'-van, sÿl'-van**, *a. & s.* [Latin *silvanus* = belonging to a wood; *silva*=a wood; cogn. with Gr. *hylê*=a wood.]

*A. As adj.*: Pertaining to or consisting of woods; woody.

"Betwixt two rows or rocks, a *silvan* scene  
Appears above, and groves forever green."

*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, i. 233.

*\*B. As subst.*: An obsolete name for the element Tellurium (q. v.).

**sil'-van-ite**, *s.* [SYLVANITE.]

**Sil-vā'-nūs**, *s.* [Lat.] [SILVAN.]

1. *Roman Myth.*: A deity among the Romans, who had the care of fields and cattle, and presided over boundaries. He was usually represented as old, and bearing a cypress plucked up by the roots; and the legend of Apollo and Cyparissus was transferred to him. The usual offering to *Silvanus* was milk.

2. *Entom.*: A genus of Cucujidæ. The species infest meal-bins or sugar-casks, and are sometimes seen on windows or floating in tea-cups.

**sil'-vēr, \*sel-ver, \*sÿl-ver, s. & a.** [A. S. *seolfor*; cogn. with Dut. *zilver*; Icel. *silfr*; Dan. *sølv*; Sw. *silfver*; Goth. *silubr*; Ger. *silber*; Russ. *serebro*; Lith. *sidabras*.]

*A. As substantive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II.

"A man, Demetrius bi name, a worker in *silver*."—*Wycliffe: Dedit* xix.

2. A piece of plate or utensil made of silver; as, to eat off *silver*.

3. Money; coin made of silver.

"Four and twenty thousand ponde he gaf away to go . . .  
The Danes tok the *siluer*, to Danmark gan wende."  
*Robert de Brunne*, p. 39.

4. Anything resembling silver; anything lustrous like silver.

"Pallas, piteous of her plaintive cries,  
In slumber clos'd her *silver-streaming* eyes."  
*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, i. 464.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Chem.*: [ARGENTUM.]

2. *Coinage, Comm., &c.*: As early as the times of Abraham silver (not coined, but weighed) was given as a medium of exchange (Gen. xxiii. 16). For many ages it has been coined into money, bearing a certain fluctuating relation to the value of gold. Murchison (*Siluria*, ch. xvii.) stated that gold was so restricted in range and abundance, and silver or argentiferous lead so plentiful, that there was no danger of the depreciation of gold. Depreciation of silver, with the corresponding appreciation of gold, has been in progress since 1876, caused partly by increased produce of silver in the South American mines, with the introduction by Germany of a gold coinage. Hence the controversy between the mono-metalists and the bi-metalists. [BIMETALLISM.]

3. *Min.*: Crystallization isometric, only occasionally found in distinct crystals, more often filiform, reticulated and arborescent in calcite and quartz in veins traversing metamorphic rocks. Dana distinguishes the following varieties: (1) Ordinary, (a) crystallized, (b) filiform or arborescent, (c) massive; (2), Auriferous = Küstelite; (3) Cupriferous; (4) Antimonial. Much of the silver from Kongsberg,

Norway, contains mercury in variable amounts, which, it is suggested, may account for the fine crystallizations which occur there. In the copper mines of the Lake Superior mining region it is frequently found in a pure state, intimately associated with native copper.

¶ [Silver-bromide = *Bromargyrite*; Silver-carbonate = *Selbite*; Silver-chloride = *Chlorargyrite*; Silver-chlorebromide = *Embolite*; Silver-fahlerz = *Tetrahedrite*; Silver-iodide = *Iodargyrite*; Silver-selenide = *Naumannite*; Silver-sulphide = *Argentite* and *Akanthite*; Silver-tellurium = *Hessite*.]

4. *Mining & Geol.*: Silver exists in most countries, but the chief mines are in North and South America.

The production of silver in the United States during the last decade, 1880-'90, amounted to about 400,000,000 ounces, valued at about \$525,000,000. The principle mines are to be found in Colorado, Montana, Nevada, and contiguous States and territories.

5. *Pharm.*: Nitrate of silver is used externally as an escharotic, and is given internally in chronic gastric affections of an inflammatory type or epilepsy, &c. Oxide of silver and chloride have both of them somewhat similar effects. (*Garrod*.) [CAUSTIC.]

*B. As adjective*:

1. Made of silver; silvern.

"Put my *silver* cup in the sack's mouth."—*Genesis*, xlv. 2.

2. Resembling silver in one or more of its characteristics: as—

(1) White like silver; of a pure and bright whiteness.

"Shame to thy *silver* hair."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., v. 1.*

(2) Bright and lustrous as silver; shining, glittering.

"Spread o'er the *silver* waves thy golden hairs."

*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

(3) Having a pale luster; of a soft splendor.

"Nor shines the *silver* moon one-half so bright."

*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

(4) Having a soft and clear tone.

"Let your *silver* chime  
Move in melodious time,"

*Milton: Ode xiii.*

\* (5) Soft, quiet, gentle, peaceful.

"All the night in *silver* sleep I spend."

*Spenser: F. Q., VI. ix. 22.*

¶ (1) *German silver*: [GERMAN-SILVER.]

(2) *To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth*: To be born under favorable circumstances; to be born to good fortune.

"I must have been born with a *silver spoon* in my mouth, I am sure, to have ever come across Pecksniff. And here have I fallen again into my usual good luck with the new pupil."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. vi.

¶ *Silver* is used in many compounds, the meanings of which are in most cases self-explanatory.

**silver-acetyl, s.**

*Chem.*: C<sub>2</sub>Ag<sub>2</sub>H. An organic radicle, the compounds of which are obtained by the action of acetylene on ammoniacal solutions of silver salts. (*Watts*.)

**silver-age, s.**

1. The second mythological period in the history of the world, under the care of Jupiter. It succeeded the golden age, and was characterized by voluptuousness. [AGE, s., IV. 1.]

2. Applied to a period of Roman literature succeeding the most brilliant period, and extending from about A. D. 14 to A. D. 180.

**silver-alum, s.**

*Chem.*: Al<sup>+++</sup>Ag(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.12H<sub>2</sub>O. Prepared by heating equivalent quantities of aluminium and argentic sulphates till the latter is dissolved. It crystallizes in regular octahedrons, and is resolved by water into its component salts.

**silver-back, s.**

*Zoöl.*: Another name for the Knot.

**silver-barred moth, s.**

*Entom.*: A European night moth, *Bankia argentula*.

**silver-barred sable, s.**

*Entom.*: A European pyralideous moth, *Ennychia cingulalis*.

**silver-beater, s.** One who beats silver into thin leaves or sheets.

"*Silver-beaters* choose the finest coin, as that which is most extensive under the hammer."—*Boyle*.

**silver-bell, silver-bell tree, s.**

*Bot.*: The genus *Halesia* (q. v.).

**silver-berry, s.**

*Bot.*: *Eleagnus argentea*.

**silver-bill, s.**

*Zoöl.*: The name given to Old World finches of the genus *Munia*.

böil, böy; pöüt, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; ðion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



## silver-bush, s.

Bot.: *Anthyllis barba-jovis*.

silver-certificate, s. A certificate of deposit issued by the United States treasury for a certain number of silver dollars payable to the bearer on demand. It circulates in this country as money.

## silver-chain, s.

Bot.: *Robinia pseudacacia*. Modeled on the appellation of Golden-chain, used of the Laburnum. (Britten & Holland.)

## silver-chloride, s. [ARGENTIC-CHLORIDE.]

## silver-cloud, s.

Entom.: A European night-moth, *Xylomiges conspicillaris*.

## silver-fish, s.

Ichthy.: A small fish, *Notropis whipplei*, found in this country.

## silver-fir, s.

Bot.: *Abies* (or *Picea*) *pectinata*, *Pinus picea* of Linnæus. It is named from its silvery-white bark. Leaves arranged in two rows, with their points turned upward; the tree very elegant. It is a native of Central Europe, where it sometimes reaches a hundred feet high. It yields Strasburg turpentine.

## silver-fish, s.

## Ichthyology:

1. [SILVERSIDE, 2.]  
2. A variety of *Cyprinus auratus*, the Gold-fish (q. v.). The color of this fish varies much in domestication.

## silver-fox, s.

Zoöl.: A variety of the Virginian Fox, *Vulpes fulvus*, to which specific distinction was formerly given as *V. argentatus*. When adult, the fur is of a deep glossy black (whence it is also called the Black Fox), with a silvery grizzle on the forehead, and on the flanks passing upward to the rump. It is extremely rare, and the fur is very valuable.

## silver-glace, s.

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

silver-grain, s. The name given by carpenters medullary rays (q. v.).

## silver-gray, a. Of a color resembling silver

## silver-ground carpet, s.

Entom.: A European geometer moth, *Melanippe montanata*.

silver-haired, a. Having hair of the color of silver; having white hair.

## silver-hook, s.

Entom.: A European night-moth, *Hydrelia unca*.

silver-leaf, s. Silver beaten out into thin leaves or plates.

silver-mill, s. A mill or set of machinery in which argentiferous ores are treated.

## silver-ore, s.

Min.: A name that includes all the native compounds of silver, their various mechanical mixtures, and argentiferous ores of other metals.

## silver-paper, s.

1. Paper covered with silver foil.

2. Tissue-paper.

Silver Party, s. A name commonly applied to a political party in the United States whose members claim to be in favor of bimetalism.

## silver-plate, s.

Bot.: *Lunaria biennis*. (Britten & Holland.)

silver-plated, a. Covered with a thin coating of silver.

## silver-purple, s.

Chem.: A purple-brown compound, obtained by adding stannous nitrate to a dilute neutral solution of argentic nitrate. It contains silver, tin, and oxygen, and is probably an argentic stannate.

## silver-rain, s.

Pyrotechny: Small cubes of a composition which emits a white light in burning, used as decorations for the pots of rockets, &c.

## silver-salts, s. pl. [ARGENTIC-SALTS.]

silver-steel, s. An alloy of silver and steel, which seems to have been first made about 1822, and which was soon taken up by the cutlers of Sheffield for fine razors, surgical instruments, &c.

silver-stick, s. The name given to a field-officer of the Life Guards when on palace duty.

## silver-striped hawk-moth, s.

Entomology: *Cherocampa celerio* (Stainton), *Deilephila livornica* (Newman).

## silver-studded blue butterfly, s.

Entom.: *Polyommatus cegon*.

## silver-thistle, s.

Bot.: (1) *Acanthus spinosus* [ACANTHUS]; (2) *Onopordum acanthium*. (Britten & Holland.)

silver-tongued, adj. Having a smooth, soft tongue or speech; as, a silver-tongued orator.

## silver-tree, s.

Bot.: *Leucadendron argenteum*.

## silver-vitrol, s. [ARGENTIC-SULPHATE.]

## silver-washed fritillary, s.

Entom.: A European butterfly, *Argynnis paphia*.

silver-wedding, s. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding day of a married couple.

## silver-weed, s.

## Botany:

1. *Potentilla anserina*. It is a stoloniferous plant, with interruptedly pinnate silky leaves, silvery beneath, and solitary yellow flowers. Common by roadsides and in pastures, flowering in July or August. The roots have been used for tanning.

2. The genus *Argyrea* (Loudon), specifically, *A. cuneata* (Paxton).

## silver-wood, s.

Bot.: (1) The genus *Mouriria*, specifically, *M. guiana*; (2) *Guettarda argentea*; (3) *Quelania cætioides*.

## silver Y, s. [SILVERY, Y.]

## sīl'-vēr, v. t. [SILVER s.]

1. To cover superficially with silver; to coat with silver.

"On a tribunal silver'd,  
Cleopatra and himself in chairs of gold  
Were publicly enthroned."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 6.

2. To cover or coat with tin-foil amalgamated with quicksilver; as, to silver glass.

3. To adorn with mild, pure luster.

"Smiling calmness silver'd o'er the deep."  
Pope. (Todd.)

4. To tinge with gray; to make white or hoary.

"His head,  
Not yet by time completely silver'd o'er."  
Cowper: *Task*, ii. 703.

\*sīl'-vēr-īf-ēr-ōūs, a. [Eng. *silver*; i connect., and Lat. *fero*=to produce.] Producing silver.

"I was struck with the silveriferous appearance of the formation around."—*Sydney Town and Country Journal*, Dec. 19, 1835.

sīl'-vēr-īng, s. [Eng. *silver*; -ing.]

1. The act, art, or process of covering the surface of anything with silver or with an amalgam of tin and quicksilver.

"The silvering of glass is effected by an amalgam of tin."—*Graham: Chemistry*.

2. The silver or amalgam laid on.

sīl'-vēr-īte, s. A name commonly applied to any one favoring the principles of the Silver Party (q. v.).

sīl'-vēr-īze, v. t. [Eng. *silver*; -ize.] To coat or cover with silver; to silver over.

"When like age shall silverize thy tresse."  
Silvester: *Quadrains of Pibrac*, cxix.

\*sīl'-vēr-lēss, \*sel-ver-les, adj. [Eng. *silver*; -less.] Having no silver or money; moneyless.

"For he sente hem forth selverles, in a somer garnement."  
Piers Ploughman, p. 153.

\*sīl'-vēr-līng, s. [Eng. *silver*; dimin. suff. -ling; A. S. *sylfring*.] A silver coin.

"Here have I purst their paltry silverlings."  
Marlowe: *Jew of Malta*, i. 1.

sīl'-vēr-lý, adv. [Eng. *silver*; -ly.]

1. With a bright, lustrous appearance, as of silver; like silver.

2. With a soft, clear tone or sound.

"And thou, cherubic Gratitude, whose voice  
To pious ears sounds silverly so sweet."  
Smart: *Omniscience of the Supreme Being*.

†sīl'-vēr-n, \*sīl-ver-ne, a. [A. S. *sylfren*.] Made of silver; silver.

"Makide silvern houses to Diane."—*Wycliffe: Acts* xix. 24.

sīl'-vēr-side, s. [Eng. *silver*, and *side*.]

1. *Cookery*: The lower and choicer part of the buttock or round of beef, tender and close in grain. It is frequently corned.

2. *Ichthy*.: A popular American name for any species of the family Atherinidæ or the genus *Atherina*, the species of which have a broad silvery band on each side. The Dotted Silverside (*Atherina notata*) is called also Capelin (q. v.).

sīl'-vēr-smīth, \*sīl-ver-smith, s. [Eng. *silver*, and *smith*.] One whose occupation is to work in silver. (*Acts* xix. 24.)

sīl'-vēr-ware, s. [Eng. *silver*, and *ware*.] Various implements and articles of usefulness or ornament made of silver.

sīl'-vēr-ý, a. [Eng. *silver*; -y.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. Covered with, containing, or of the nature of silver.

2. Having the appearance of silver; bright and lustrous like silver.

"Th' enamell'd race whose silvery wing  
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring."  
Pope: *Dunciad*, iv. 421.

†3. Sounding soft and clear, as the sound of a silver bell, &c.: as, a silvery laugh.

II. *Botany* (of color): White a little changing to bluish-gray with some metallic luster.

## silvery-arches, s.

Entom.: A European night-moth, *Aplecta tincta*.

## silvery-gade, s.

Ichthy.: *Couchia argentata*, from the North Atlantic. It is closely allied to the Mackerel-midge (q. v.).

## silvery-gibbon, s.

Zoöl.: *Hylobates leuciscus*, the Wow-wow. Nothing is known of its habits, but there is a stuffed specimen in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), South Kensington.

## silvery-gull, s. [HERRING-GULL.]

## silvery-hairtail, s.

Ichthy.: *Trichiurus lepturus*, a common West Indian fish. Body band-like, about four feet long.

## silvery shrew-mole, s.

Zoölogy: *Scalops argentatus*, about seven inches long, having the hairs annulated with white and lead-color, giving the animal a silvery appearance. It inhabits the western prairies advancing as far east as Ohio and Michigan.

## silvery Y, s.

Entom.: A European night-moth, *Plusia gamma*. Called also the Gamma Moth. [PLUSIA.] It flies at all hours of the day and night.

sī-lýb'-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sily(bum)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Cynarææ.

sīl'-ý-būm, s. [Lat., from Gr. *silybos*=a thistle-like plant.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Silybæ* (q. v.). Now reduced by Sir J. Hooker to a sub-genus of *Carduus*, having the filaments glandular, connate, the fruit rugose, the pappus silky, connate at the base. Under it is placed *Carduus marianus*, formerly *Silybum marianum*, a thistle, with rose-purple flowers.

Sīm, s. [Abbrev. of *Simeonite* (q. v.).] Originally applied to a follower of the Rev. C. Simeon; hence a Low Churchman. (Eng.)

## sī-mā, s. [CYMA.]

sī-mā'-bā, subst. [The native name of *Simaba guianensis*.]

Botany: A genus of *Simarubæ*. Trees or shrubs from tropical America. *Simaba cedron*, a native of New Granada, has fruits the kernel of which is the cedron of commerce. It is given in fevers and for the bites of serpents and other venomous animals.

\*sīm'-ā-grē, s. [Fr. *simagrée*.] A grimace.

"Now in the crystal stream he looks, to try  
His simagres, and rolls his glaring eye."  
Dryden: *Ovid; Metamorphoses* xiii.

\*sī-marre', \*sī-mar', \*sī-mare', s. Fr. *simarre*; Ital. *zimarra*.] A woman's robe; a loose, light garment. [CIMAR.]

sīm-ā-rū'-bā, s. [From *simarouba*, the Carribean name of *Simaruba officinalis*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Simarubaceæ* (q. v.). Flowers unisexual; calyx small, cup-shaped, five-toothed; petals, stamens, styles, and ovaries five. Tropical American trees. *Simaruba amara* yields *simaruba bark*, used in dysentery, &c. The variety *versicolor* is the Mountain Damson, sometimes cultivated in our hothouses. *S. versicolor*, a native of Brazil is so intensely bitter that no insects will touch it, and is used to preserve plants in herbaria from their attacks.

sīm-ā-rū'-bā'-cē-æ, s. pl. [Modern Lat. *simarub(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: Quassiads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Rutales. Trees or shrubs with exstipulate, alternate, mostly compound leaves; peduncles axillary or terminal; flowers whitish, green, or purple; calyx in four or five divisions, imbricated; petals the same number; stamens twice as many as the petals, each arising from the back of a hypogynous scale; ovary stalked, four or five lobed, four or five celled, each cell with one suspended ovule. Fruit of four or five drupes. Intensely bitter plants from the Tropics of both hemispheres. Tribes four: *Simarubæ*, *Harrisoniæ*, *Ailanthæ*, and *Spatheliæ*. Genera seventeen; number of species doubtful. (Lindley.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf. wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**sim-a-rû-bë-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *simarub(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]  
*Bot.*: The typical tribe of Simarubaceæ (q. v.).

**sim-blôt**, s. [Fr.] The harness of a weaver's draw-loom.

**Sim-ë-ôn-iteş**, s. pl. [See def.]

*Church Hist.*: A name given in England to the followers of the Rev. Charles Simeon (1758-1836), Vice-provost of King's College, and Vicar of Trinity Church, Cambridge. He was distinguished for an impassioned evangelicalism in language, sentiment, and doctrine that at first roused bitter opposition, but his influence increased, and from about 1793 he gathered round him a number of young men, chiefly undergraduates, whom he sought to indoctrinate with his opinions, which he also endeavored to perpetuate by establishing the Simeon Trust, for the purchase of cures of souls to which men holding evangelical views were to be appointed.

**si-më-this**, s. [Named after the Sicilian nymph Symæthis. (*Ovid: Met.* xiii. 750.)]

*Bot.*: A genus of Liliacæ, tribe Anthericææ. Flowers perfect, jointed with the pedicel; perianth six-partite, spreading, deciduous; stamens six, distinct, with woolly filaments; style filiform; stigma entire; ovary three-celled, with two ovules superimposed in each cell. Only known species *Simethis bicolor*, a native of Britain, or a denizen. Found in fir woods at Bournemouth and in Ireland; rare. Its flowers are purple on the back, white inside.

**sim-i-a**, s. [Lat.=an ape, from Lat. *simus*, Gr. *simos*=snub-nosed.]

\*1. A Linnæan genus of Primates, coextensive with the modern Simiadæ and Cebidæ (the Catarrhina and Platyrrhina of Geoffroy.)

2. Orang-utan (q. v.); the type-genus of the family Simiadæ (q. v.). Head vertically produced; arms reaching to ankle; ribs, twelve pairs; no ischiatic callosities or *os intermedium*; hallux small. One species, *Simia satyrus*, from Borneo and Sumatra.

**si-mi-a-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *simi(a)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Primates, equal to the old group Catarrhina. P. M. 3, M 3; bony *meatus auditorius externus* present; pollex, if present, opposable; tail never prehensile; internasal septum narrow; ischial callosities and cheek-pouches often present; pectoral limbs sometimes much longer than the pelvic limbs; the latter in no case much longer than the former. There are three sub-families: Simiinae, Semnopithecinae, and Cynopithecinae.

**sim-i-äl**, **sim-i-an**, a. [Lat. *simia*=an ape.] Of or pertaining to an ape; resembling an ape; ape-like.

"Not in any simial, canine, ovine, or otherwise inhuman manner."—*Carlyle: Past and Present*, bk. ii., ch. i.

**sim-i-i-næ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *simi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: Anthropoid apes, Latisternal apes; a sub-family of Simiadæ (q. v.). Pectoral longer than pelvic limbs; no tail or cheek-pouches; stomach simple, cæcum with a vermiform appendix; sternum broad, *os intermedium* sometimes absent from carpus. There are three genera: *Simia*, *Troglodytes*, and *Hylobates*.

**sim-i-lar**, a. & s. [Fr. *similaire*, as if from a Lat. *similaris*, extended from *similis*=like; Ital. *similare*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Like; having a like form, appearance, characteristics, or qualities; resembling, alike. Similar sometimes means exactly alike, but generally it denotes a resemblance less than exact likeness, that is, a general likeness in the principal points.

"My present concern is with the commandment to love our neighbors, which is a duty second and similar to that of the love of God."—*Waterland: Works*, vol. ix., ser. 2.

\*2. Homogeneous; having all parts alike; uniform.

"Minerals appear to the eye to be perfectly similar, as metals."—*Boyle*.

II. *Geom., &c.*: Applied to figures made up of the same number of parts, those parts being arranged in the same manner, so that the figures shall be of the same form and differ from each other only in magnitude.

\*B. As subst.: That which is similar to or resembles something else in form, appearance, quality, or the like.

**sim-i-lär-i-tÿ**, s. [Fr. *similarité*.] The quality or state of being similar; perfect or partial resemblance; close likeness.

"The similarity it bore to the spruce."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iv.

**sim-i-lär-lÿ**, adv. [Eng. *similar*; -*ly*.] In a similar or like manner; in a manner more or less exactly resembling or corresponding with something else; in like manner.

**sim-i-lär-ÿ**, a. [English *similar*; -*y*.] Similar, like.

"Rhyming cadences of similiary words."—*South: Sermons*.

\***similiary-parts**, s. pl.

*Bot.*: Grew's name for the vegetable tissue or elementary organs of plants.

**sim-i-lë**, s. [Lat.=a like thing; neut. sing. of *similis*=like, similar (q. v.).]

*Rhet.*: The likening of two things, which, though differing in other respects, have some strong point or points of resemblance; a comparison; a likening by comparison. [METAPHOR.]

"To which let me here add another near akin to this, at least in name, and that is letting the mind upon the suggestion of any new notion, run immediately after *similes* to make it clearer to itself; which, though it may be a good way, and useful in the explaining our thoughts to others; yet it is by no means a right method to settle true notions of any thing in ourselves, because *similes* always fail in some part, and come short of that exactness which our conceptions should have to things, if we would think aright."—*Locke: Conduct of the Underst.*, § 31.

¶ Everything is a *simile* which associates objects together on account of any real or supposed likeness between them; but a *similitude* signifies a prolonged or continued *simile*. Every *simile* is more or less a *comparison*, but every *comparison* is not a *simile*; the latter compares things only as far as they are alike; but the former extends to those things which are different. (*Crabb*.)

**si-mil-i-tër**, adv. [Lat.=in like manner.]

*Law*: The technical designation of the form by which either party in pleading accepts the issue tendered by his opponent.

**si-mil-i-tude**, \***sy-myl-i-tude**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *similitudinem*, accus. of *similitudo*=likeness, from *similis*=like; Spanish *similitud*; Ital. *similitudine*.]

1. Likeness, resemblance, similarity.

"Such is the *similitude* between Judaism, the ancient stock, and Christianity, which was engrafted upon it."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 42.

\*2. A comparison, a simile, a likeness, a parable. [SIMILE.]

"He spake by a *similitude*."—*Luke* viii. (1551.)

3. A representation, a likeness, a portrait, a facsimile.

"Had Phœbus fail'd to move

*Æneas*, in *similitude* of *Periphas*."

*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, xvii.

**si-mil-i-tü-din-ar-ÿ**, adj. [Eng. *similitude*; -*inary*.] Making similitudes or similes; involving a simile or similes.

"Our Savior chose this *similitudinary* way to express our union with himself."—*Dr. Potter: Christopathy* (1680), p. 44.

**sim-i-lize**, v. t. [Eng. *simil(e)*; -*ize*.]

1. To liken, to compare.

"The best to whom he may be *similitized*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 53.

2. To imitate. (*Sylvester: Captaines*, 454.)

**sim-i-lor**, s. [SEMILOR.]

**ÿsim-i-öus**, adj. [SIMIA.] Pertaining to or resembling an ape; monkey-like.

**sim-i-tär**, s. [SCIMITER.]

**sim-la-ite**, s. [After Simla, India, where found; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: The same as MEERSCHALUMINITE (q. v.).

**sim-mër**, s. [SUMMER.] (*Scotch*.)

**sim-mër**, \***sim-ber**, \***sim-per**, \***sym-per**, v. i. & t. [Prob. an imitative word; cf. Dan. *summe*; Ger. *summen*; Sw. dial. *summa*=to hum, to buzz.]

A. *Intrans.*: To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing.

"Increase the heat by degrees, till the spirit of wine begin to *simmer*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 712.

B. *Trans.*: To cause to boil gently.

**sim-mönd-si-a**, s. [Named after a naturalist, T. W. Simmonds, who accompanied Lord Seaforth to the West Indies.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Acalyphææ (*Lindley*), of Garryacææ (*Nuttall*). Only known species, *Simmondsia californica*. The nuts taste like filberts, but leave a nauseous after-taste, and cause purging.

\***sim-nel**, \***simenel**, \***sim-nell**, subst. [O. Fr. *simenel*=bread or cake of fine wheat flour; from Low Lat. *siminellus*, prob. for *similellus*, from Lat. *simila*=fine wheat flour.]

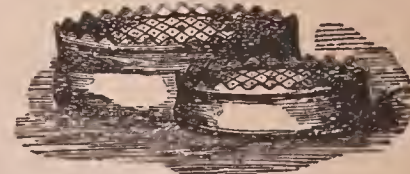
1. A cake made of fine flour; a cracknel.

2. A simnel-cake (q. v.).

"I'll to thee a *simnell* bring,  
 'Gainst thou go'st a mothering."

*Herrick: To Dianeme*.

**simnel-cake**, subst. A raised cake, with a crust colored with saffron, the interior being filled with the materials of a very rich plum-pudding. They are made up very stiff, boiled in a cloth for several hours, then brushed over with egg and baked over a quick fire.



Simnel-cakes.

**sim-öç-ÿ-ön**, s. [Greek *simos*=snub-nosed, and *kyön*=a dog.]

*Palæontology*: A genus of Carnivora, sometimes placed with the Canidæ, but of doubtful affinities, from the Upper Miocene of Greece. It was about the size of a small panther, but had "the canines of a cat, the molars of a dog, and the jaws shaped like those of a bear."

\***sim-ön-ër**, s. [SIMONY.] A simoniacal person. (*Bale: Select Works*, p. 129.)

**si-mö-ni-äck**, \***si-mö-ni-äck**, \***si-mö-ni-ake**, subst. [Fr. *simoniaque*; from Latin *simoniacus*.] [SIMONY.] One who practices or is guilty of simony; one who buys or sells preferment in the church.

"Whose examination and proofes being sent vnto the pope, he pronounced him an heretike, schismaticke, and *simoniake*."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland* (an. 1477).

**sim-ö-ni-äc-äl**, a [Eng. *simoniac*; -*al*.]

1. Practicing simony; guilty of simony.

"It is but reasonable to believe, the Holy Ghost will not descend upon the *simoniacol*, unchaste, concubinarie, schismaticks, and scandalous priests."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. vi.

2. Pertaining to, involving, or consisting of simony; obtained by simony; as, a *simoniacal* presentation.

**ÿsim-ö-ni-äc-äl-lÿ**, adv. [Eng. *simoniacal*; -*ly*.] In a simoniacal manner; with or by simony.

"Benefices disposed of, not *simoniacally*, yet at least unworthily."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time*.

**Si-mö-ni-ang**, subst. pl. [Lat. *Simoniani*, from Simon Magus. (*Euseb.: Eccles. Hist.*, lib. iv., ch. xxii.)] [SIMONY.]

*Church History*:

1. A name applied to the Gnostics, from the belief that Simon Magus was their founder.

2. A name of infamy applied to the Nestorians, after Simon Magus, the first heretic. (*Shipley*.)

\***si-mö-ni-öus**, a. [Eng. *simon(y)*; -*ous*.] Par-taking of simony; given to simony; simoniacal.

**sim-ön-ÿst**, s. [Eng. *simony*; -*ist*.] One who practices simony; a simoniac.

"If we be condemned as *simonists*."—*Adams: Works*, i. 463.

**sim-ön-ÿ**, \***sim-on-ie**, \***sym-on-ye**, s. [French *simonie*, from Low Latin *simonia*; named after Simon Magus, who wished to buy the gift of the Holy Ghost with money (Acts viii. 18).] The act, practice, or crime of trafficking in sacred things, and especially in the buying or selling of ecclesiastical preferments, or the corrupt presentation of anyone to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward.

"By *simony*, the right of presentation to a living is forfeited and vested *pro hæo vice* in the crown. *Simony*, so called from the resemblance it is said to bear to the sin of Simon Magus, is the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money, gift, or reward, and is by the canon law a very grievous crime. With us, however, the law has established so many exceptions that there is no difficulty whatever in avoiding the forfeiture."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 15.

**si-mön-yite**, s. [After Prof. F. Simony, suff. -*ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A monoclinic mineral occurring both in crystals and massive. Hardness, 2.5; specific gravity, 2.244. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 47.17; magnesia, 12.65; soda, 18.86; water, 21.82=100.50, yielding the formula  $ROSO_3 + 2HO$ , where RO=magnesia and soda.

**si-mööm**, \***si-möön**, s. [Arab. *samüm*=a sultry, pestilential wind which destroys travelers; from *samma*=he poisoned; *samus*=poisoning.]

*Meteor.*: A hot wind which blows over the deserts of Asia and Africa, darkening the air with the sand which it raises. Under its influence the skin feels dry, the respiration is accelerated, and there is burning thirst. The simoom is called in Algiers and Italy the Sirocco, in Egypt the Kamsin, in Turkey the Samiel, and in Guinea the Harmattan. The Indian hot wind blowing over Central India in April or May is a milder form of the Simoom.

böil, böy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -elan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; tion, -sion = zhün. -tious -tious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.



**sím-ô-sâu-rūs, s.** [Gr. *simos*=snub-nosed, and *sauros*=a lizard.]

**Palæont.:** A genus of Plesiosauria, confined to the Muschelkalk (q. v.). It had a large head, with enormous orbits, and teeth sunk in distinct sockets.

**sī-mōus, a.** [Lat. *simus*.] [SIMIA.]

1. Having a flat or snub nose, with the end turned up.
2. Concave.

"In the concave or *simous* part of the liver."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, p. 108.

**sím-pai, s.** [Native name.]

**Zoöl.:** *Semnopithecus melalophus*; called also the Black-crested Monkey, a native of Sumatra. Body long, slender, pelvic limbs so long that the hind-quarters are higher than the shoulders when the animal walks on all-fours. There is a long crest of black hair on the top of the head; under parts white; back and neck bright yellow and red.

**sím-pēr, v. i.** [Prob. a nasalized form from *sip* (q. v.); cf. Dan. *sippe*=a woman who is affectedly coy; Sw. *sipp*=fincal, prim; Low Ger. *sipp*=the gesture of a compressed mouth and affected pronunciation; Norw. *semper*=fine, smart; Dan. dial. *simper*, *semper*=affected, coy, prudish; Prov. Ger. *zimpfern*=to be affectedly coy.]

1. To smile in an affected, silly manner.

"There dost thou glide from fair to fair,  
Still *simpering* on with eager haste."

*Byron: To a Youthful Friend.*

- \*2. To glimmer; to twinkle.

"Stars above

*Simper* and shine."

*G. Herbert.*

**sím-pēr, s.** [SIMPER, v.] An affected smile or smirk; a smile with an air of affectation and silliness. (*Byron: Beppo*, lxxv.)

**sím-pēr-ēr, s.** [Eng. *simper*, v.; -er.] One who simpers.

"And well the *simperer* might be vain,  
He chose the fairest of the train."

*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, v. 21.

**sím-pēr-îng, pr. par. or a.** [SIMPER, v.]

**sím-pēr-îng-lý, adv.** [Eng. *simpering*; -ly.] In a simpering manner; with simpers or smirks.

"Why looks neat *Curus* all so *simperingly*?"

*Marston: Scourge of Villany*, iii. 9.

**sím-pi-ēs-ōm'-ē-tēr, s.** [SYMPIESOMETER.]

**sím-ple, \*sym-ple, a. & s.** [Fr. *simple*, from Lat. *simplicem*, accus. of *simplex*=simple; lit.=one-fold, from *sim-*, a prefix=same (seen also in *sem-el*=once, *sim-ul*=together) and *plico*=to fold; Sp. *simple*; Port. *simples*; Ital. *simplice*, *semplice*.]

**A. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Single; not double or duplex; consisting of only one thing; uncompounded or uncombined with anything else.

"Among substances, some are called *simple*, some compound, whether taken in a philosophical or vulgar sense."—*Watts: Logic*.

2. Not complex or complicated; as, a *simple* machine.

3. Mere, pure; being no more and no less than; nothing else than; being only.

4. Not distinguished by any excellence; plain; of an average quality.

"Thy *simple* fare, and all thy plain delights."

*Cowper: Task*, i. 646.

5. Not given to deceit, stratagem, art, or duplicity; undesigning, artless, harmless, sincere.

"Off their own element they were as *simple* as children."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

6. Unaffected, plain, artless, unconstrained; not artificial; unadorned.

"In his *simple* show he harbors treason."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II.*, iii. 1.

7. Unmistakable, clear, plain, intelligible; as, a *simple* statement.

8. Easy to be done; not difficult or complicated; as, a *simple* problem, a *simple* task.

9. Weak in intellect; rather silly; too confiding.

"The *simple* believeth every word."—*Proverbs* xiv. 15.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Bot.:** Not consisting of several distinct parts; scarcely divided or branched at all.

2. **Chem.:** Elementary. [ELEMENT, s., II. 2.]

3. **Math.:** Not complicated. A simple quantity is a quantity containing but one term. [MONOMIAL.] A simple equation is one of the first degree. Simple addition is the addition of numbers expressed in a uniform scale. Simple subtraction, multiplication, division, &c., have corresponding significations.

4. **Min.:** The same as HOMOGENEOUS (q. v.).

5. **Pathol.:** Uncomplicated with other diseases; as, *simple* apoplexy.

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

- \*1. **Gen.:** Something single; not mixed or compounded.

"It is a melancholy of mine own, compounded of many *simples*, extracted from many objects."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

2. **Specif.:** A medicinal herb, or medicine obtained from a herb; so called because each vegetable was supposed to possess its particular virtue, and therefore to constitute a simple remedy.

"There thou shalt cull me *simples*, and shalt teach  
Thy friend the name and healing powers of each."

*Cowper: Death of Damon.*

**II. Technically:**

**1. Roman Ritual:**

\*1. A feast on which the office of the feria was said, with only a commemoration of the feast.

2. Any feast which is not a double or semi-double. The office for a simple differs little from the ferial office.

"The practice of taking the hymn on *simples* from the common of saints . . . only dates from Pius V."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Diet.*, p. 344.

**2. Weaving:**

(1) A draw-loom employed in fancy weaving.

(2) A cord dependent from the tail of a harness cord in a draw-loom, having at its end a bob, by which it is pulled to work a certain portion of the harness.

¶ *Simple*, when applied to the understanding, implies such a contracted power as is incapable of combination; *silly* and *foolish* rise in sense upon the former, signifying either the perversion or the total deficiency of understanding. The behavior of a person may be *silly*, who from any excess of feeling loses his sense of propriety; the conduct of a person will be *foolish*, who has not judgment to direct himself. Country people may be *simple* owing to their want of knowledge. (*Crabb.*)

¶ *Simple interest*: (See under the noun.) [INTEREST, s., II. 1.]

\***simple-answered, adj.** Making a plain, simple answer.

"Be *simple-answered*, for we know the truth."

*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 7.

**simple-ascidians, s. pl.** [ASCIDIADÆ.]

**simple-contract, s.**

**Law:** A parole promise, verbal or written, but not under seal. A *simple contract* debt is one ascertained only by oral evidence or by unsealed notes.

**simple-hearted, adj.** Having a simple, open heart; single-hearted, ingenuous.

**simple-larceny, s.** [LARCENY.]

**simple-leaf, s.**

**Bot.:** A leaf consisting of a single piece, not divided into leaflets.

**simple-minded, adj.** Artless, frank, straightforward, devoid of duplicity, unsuspecting.

**simple-mindedness, s.** The quality or state of being simple-minded; artlessness; freedom from duplicity or suspicion.

**simple-mineral, s.**

**Min.:** An individual mineral substance, as distinguished from a rock. Minerals are not, as a rule, really simple, for chemical analysis can resolve them into various elements.

**simple-toothed rodents, s. pl.** [SIMPLICIDENTATA.]

**simple-trust, s.**

**Law:** The term used when property is vested in one person in trust for another.

**simple-umbel, s.** [UMBEL.]

**sím-ple, v. i.** [SIMPLE, a.] To gather simples.

"While botanists, all cold to smiles and dimpling,  
Forsake the fair, and patiently—go *simpling*."

*Goldsmith: Prolog. to Zobeide.*

**sím-ple-ness, \*sim-ple-ness, s.** [English *simple*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being simple, single, or uncompounded.

"They are least compounded, and approach most to the *simplicity* of the elements."—*Digby: On Bodies*.

2. Artlessness, simplicity, plainness, innocence.

"For never any thing can be amiss,  
When *simplicity* and duty tender it."

*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 1.

3. Weakness of intellect; silliness, stupidity, folly.

"What *simplicity* is this! I come, I come."

*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 3.

4. Freedom from complication or difficulty; simplicity; as, the *simplicity* of a machine or remedy.

**sim-plēr, s.** [Eng. *simpl(e)*; -er.] One who collects simples, or medicinal herbs; a simplist, a herbalist.

**simpler's joy, s.**

**Bot.:** *Verbena officinalis*. So named from the good sale collectors of simples had for so highly esteemed a plant. (*Prior.*)

\***sím-plësse, s.** [Fr.] Simplicity, simpleness.

"Their weeds been not so nighly wore,  
Such *simplesse* mought them shend."

*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar*, July.

**sím-ple-tôn, s.** [Fr., *simplet*, fem. *simplette*=a simple person, from *simple*=simple (q. v.).] A simple, silly person; one who is simple, a person of weak intellect.

"They look upon persons employing their time in making verses, pictures, or in reading books, as *simpletons* easily to be deceived."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 60.

**sím-plëx, a.** [Lat.] Simple, single.

\***sím-pli'-cian, s.** [O. Fr. *simplicien*.] A simple, artless, or innocent person; a simpleton.

"Sometimes the veriest *simplicians* are most lucky, the wisest politicians least, especially where orders are unobserved."—*Archd. Arnway: The Tablet, or Moderation of Chas. I.*, p. 44.

**sím-pli-çi-dën-tā'-ta, subst. pl.** [Lat. *simplex* (genit. *simplicis*), and neut. pl. of Lat. *dentatus*=dentated.]

**Zoöl.:** Simple-toothed Rodents; a sub-order of Rodentia (q. v.). The sub-order comprises most of the Rodentia, arranged in three sections: Sciuromorpha, Myomorpha, and Hystricomorpha.

\***sím-pli-çi-mā'-nī, s. pl.** [Lat. *simplex* (genit. *simplicis*), and *manus*=a hand.]

**Entom.:** A division of Carabidæ, instituted by Latreille.

**sím-pliç'-i-tēr, adv.** [Lat.=simply.]

**Law:** Without involving anything not actually named.

**sím-pliç'-i-tý, subst.** [Fr. *simplicité*, from Lat. *simplicitatem*, accus. of *simplicitas*, from *simplex* (genit. *simplicis*)=simple (q. v.); Sp. *simplicidad*; Ital. *simplicità*, *semplicità*.]

1. The quality or state of being simple, single, or uncompounded; simpleness, singleness.

"Mandrakes afford a papaverous unpleasant odor in the leaf or apple, discoverable in their *simplicity* and mixture."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. vii.

- \*2. That which is simple, single, uncompounded, or indivisible.

"They divided the divine attributes into so many persons; because the infirmity of a human mind cannot sufficiently conceive, or explain, so much power and action in a *simplicity* so great and indivisible as that of God."—*Pope: View of the Epic Poem*, § 1.

3. The quality or state of being simple or not complex; freedom from complication.

"We are led to conceive that great machine of the world to have been once in a state of greater *simplicity* than now it is."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

4. Freedom from subtlety or abstruseness; plainness, clearness; as, the *simplicity* of a problem.

5. Freedom from a disposition to duplicity, cunning, or stratagem; artlessness, sincerity, harmlessness, innocence.

"By the *simplicity* of Venus' doves."

*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.

6. Plainness, naturalness; absence of anything that seems extraordinary.

7. Freedom from or absence of artificial ornament; plainness; as, *simplicity* of dress, *simplicity* of style.

8. Weakness of intellect; silliness folly.

"How long, ye simple ones, will ye love *simplicity*?"—*Proverbs*, i. 22.

**sím-pli-fi-cā'-tion, s.** [Fr.] The act of simplifying, or of reducing to simplicity or to a state not complex.

"The *simplification* of machines renders them more and more perfect, but this *simplification* of the rudiments of languages renders them more and more imperfect."—*Smith: Formation of Languages*.

**sím-pli-fý, v. t.** [Fr. *simplifier*, from Lat. *simplex*=simple, and *facio*=to make; Sp. *simplificar*; Ital. *simplicare*, *semplicare*.] To make simple; to reduce to simplicity or to a state not complex; to free from complexity, abstruseness, or difficulty; to make easier or simpler.

"Philosophers . . . bid us endeavor to *simplify* ourselves, or to get into a condition requiring of us the least that can be do."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 34.

**sím-plist, s.** [Eng. *simpl(e)*; -ist.] One who collects or is skilled in simples; a simplist.

"A plant so unlike a rose, it hath been mistaken by some good *simplists* for amomum."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

\***sím-plis'-tic, adj.** [Eng. *simplist*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to simples or a simplist.

\***sím-pli-tý, s.** [See def.] Simplicity. (*Piers Plowman.*)

**sím-plō-çê, s.** [SYMPLOCE.]

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



**sim-plý**, *adv.* [Eng. *simp(ly)*; *-ly*.]

1. Without another or others; simply, alone, absolutely.  
"If he take her, let him take her *simply*."—*Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.
2. In a simple manner; without art, duplicity, or subtleness; artlessly, plainly.
3. In a plain manner; unostentatiously, plainly.  
"Simply let these, like him of Samos, live,  
Let herbs to them a bloodless banquet give."  
*Cowper: To Charles Deodati*, elegy vi.
4. Merely, solely, only.  
"By imitation, I do not mean imitation in its largest sense, but *simply* the following of other masters."—*Keynolds: Discourse* vi.
5. In a simple or foolish manner; foolishly, weakly; like a simpleton.

**sim-sõn**, \***sin-sion**, \***sën-ciõn** (ci as sh), *s.* [Fr. *seneçon*.] [SENECIO.]  
*Bot.: Senecio vulgaris.*

\***sim-ù-lā-chre** (chre as kër), *s.* [Lat. *simulacrum*=an image, a likeness, from *simulo*=to make like, to simulate (q. v.).] An image.

**sim-ù-lā-crüm**, *s.* [Lat.] The same as SIMULACHRE (q. v.).

\***sim-ù-lar**, *s. & a.* [SIMULATE.]  
**A. As subst.:** One who simulates or counterfeits something; one who pretends to be what he is not; a hypocritical pretender; a simulator.

"Hide thee, thou bloody hand,  
Thou perjurer, thou *simular* of virtue,  
That art incestuous." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 2.

**B. As adj.:** Simulated, counterfeited, specious, false.

"I returned with *simular* proof enough."  
*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

\***sim-ù-late**, *a.* [Lat. *simulatus*, pa. par. of *simulo*=to feign, to pretend, to make like; *similis*=like; *simul*=together.] Simulated, feigned, pretended, false.

"They had vowed a *simulate* chastity."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

**sim-ù-lāte**, *v. t.* [Fr. *simuler*; Sp. & Port. *simular*.] [SIMULATE, *a.*] To assume the likeness of; to assume the mere signs or appearance of falsely; to feign, to counterfeit, to sham, to imitate.

"The stems and foliage of a creeper are so *simulated* that nature is not more lithe and living than the stone."  
*London Daily Telegraph*.

**sim-ù-lā-tion**, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *simulationem*, accus. of *simulatio*=an appearance falsely assumed, from *simulatio*=simulate (q. v.); Sp. *simulacion*; Ital. *simulazione*.] The act of simulating, or of pretending to be what one is not; the act of assuming a deceitful character or appearance.

"Simulation is put on that we may look into the cards of another, whereas dissimulation intends nothing more than to hide our own."—*Bolingbroke: Idea of a Patriot King*.

¶ *Simulation* and *dissimulation* differ in that the former is the deceitful assumption of a false character, the latter is the concealment of the true character.

\***sim-ù-lā-tõr**, *s.* [Lat.] One who simulates or feigns.

"They are merely *simulators* of the part they sustain."—*De Quincey: Autob. Sketches*, i. 200.

\***sim-ù-lā-tõr-ý**, *a.* [Lat. *simulatorius*.] Consisting in or characterized by simulation.

"Jehoram wisely suspects this flight of the Syrians to be but *simulatory*, and politicke only to draw Israel out of their citie."—*Bp. Hall: Famine of Samaria*.

**sim-ù-lid'-i-üm**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. dimin. from *simulium* (q. v.).]

**Palæont.:** A genus of Diptera, akin to *Simulium* from the Purbeck beds.

**si-mù-lì-üm**, *s.* [Lat. *simulo*.] [SIMULATE.]

**Entom.:** Sand-fly, a genus of *Biblonidæ* or of *Tipulidæ*. They resemble mosquitoes, and their bite often produces very painful swellings. The larva lives on the sub-aquatic stem of *Phellandrium* and *Sium*, to which also it attaches its cocoon. Other species inhabit South America, Lapland, &c. One, *S. columbatschense*, swarms along the Lower Danube, and bites so severely as sometimes to injure cattle fatally.

†**sim-ùl-tā-nē-i-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *simultane(ous)*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being simultaneous; simultaneousness.

"These equations are equations of condition for *simultaneity*."—*Davis and Peck: Math. Dictionary*.

**sim-ùl-tā-nē-õus**, *a.* [Low Lat. *simultaneus*, from *simultim*=at the same time, from Lat. *simul*=together.] Happening, done, or taking place at the same time.

"All that we had need of, in the performing of these, is only God's concurrence, whether previous or *simultaneous*."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 570.

**simultaneous-equations**, *s. pl.*

**Math.:** Two equations are simultaneous when the value of the unknown quantities which enter them are the same in both at the same time. A group of equations is simultaneous when the value of the unknown quantities is the same in them all at the same time.

**sim-ùl-tā-nē-õus-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *simultaneous*; *-ly*.] In a simultaneous manner; at the same time; together; in conjunction.

**sim-ùl-tā-nē-õus-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *simultaneous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being simultaneous, or of happening, acting, being done, or taking place at the same time.

"There has been no explanation of the *simultaneousness* with which they all appeared together."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 2.

\***sim-ùl-tý**, *s.* [Lat. *simultas*=grudge, enmity.] Private grudge or quarrel.

"To enquire after domestic *simulties*, their sports, or affections."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries*.

**sim-ùrg**, *s.* [Pers.] A fabulous monstrous bird of the Persians. [ROC.]

**sin**, \***sinne**, \***synne**, *s.* [A. S. *syn*, *sinn*, *senn* (genit., dat., and accus. *synne*); cogn. with Dut. *zonde*; Icel. *synd*, *syndh*; Dan. & Sw. *synd*; O. H. Ger. *suntja*, *sundja*; Ger. *sünde*; Lat. *sons*=guilty.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Any voluntary transgression of the law of God; disobedience to the divine command; any violation of the divine command; moral depravity, wickedness, iniquity. Sin includes not only actions, but neglect of known duty, all evil thoughts, words, purposes, and all that is contrary to the law of God. It may consist in commission, when a known divine law is violated, or in omission, when a positive divine command or a rule of duty is voluntarily and willfully neglected.

2. An offense in general; a transgression, a breach; as, a *sin* against good taste.

\*3. A sin-offering; an offering made to atone for sin.

"He hath made him to be *sin* for us, who knew no sin, that we might be made the righteousness of God in him."—*2 Corinthians* v. 21.

\*4. A man enormously wicked; the incarnation of sin.

"Thy ambition,  
Thou scarlet *sin*, robb'd this bewailing land  
Of noble Buckingham."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Script. & Protest. Theol.:** Sin is used generically (1 Kings viii. 34; Rom. vi. 1) and specifically (Exod. xxxiv. 7). It is defined as the transgression of the law (1 John iii. 4). All sins are not equally great (Exod. xxxii. 31; 1 Sam. ii. 17). Distinction is recognized between a "sin unto death" and a sin "not unto death" (1 John v. 16). There are sins against one's self (Num. xvi. 38; Acts xvi. 28) and against one's fellow-man (Gen. xlii. 22; Matt. xviii. 21), but every sin is also a sin against God (Deut. xx. 18), which is so important, that compared with it the others may almost be left unmentioned (cf. Psalm li. 4, 14). Unlike crime, or transgression of human law, sin may be committed without any overt act; there may be sins of thought as well as sins of word or deed (Matt. v. 22-23). Theologians divide sins into sins of omission and of commission; the former characterized by the omission of some commanded duty, and the latter by the commission of some deed positively forbidden. Another division is into Original and Actual Sin. [ORIGINAL-SIN.]

2. **Roman Theol.:** Sin was defined by St. Augustine as "any thought, word, or deed against the law of God," and his definition is generally followed by theologians. The Council of Trent (sess. vi., can. 23) defined that "no one can avoid sin altogether, except by a special privilege of God, as the Church holds of the Blessed Virgin." Hence follows the division into mortal and venial. [MORTAL-SIN, VENIAL-SIN.]

\***sin-born**, *a.* Born of sin; originally sprung or derived from sin. (*Milton: P. L.*, x. 596.)

\***sin-bred**, *a.* Produced or bred from sin. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 315.)

\***sin-eater**, *s.*

**Folklore:** A man who, for a small consideration, professed to take upon himself the sins of a person recently deceased. [SIN-EATING.]

"The manner was, that when the corpse was brought out of the house, and laid on the bier, a loaf of bread was brought out and delivered to the *sin-eater*, over the corpse, as also a mazard-bowl, of maple, full of beer (which he was to drink up), and sixpence in money: in consideration whereof he took upon himself, *ipso facto*, all the sins of the defunct, and freed him or her from walking after they were dead."—*Aubrey, in Hone: Year Book*, July 19.

\***sin-eating**, *s.*

**Folklore:** A practice formerly common, by which a man [SIN-EATER], in consideration of a small quantity of food and drink and a trifling money gratuity, professed to take upon himself the sins of a person deceased. The practice is said by Laurence Howel (*Hist. Pontificate*) to have originated from a mistaken interpretation of Hosea iv. 8: "They eat up the sins of my people."

"An usage called *sin-eating* undoubtedly arose in Catholic times, and, however it may have been limited to the clergy in early ages, was afterward continued and practiced as a profession by certain persons called *sin-eaters*."—*Hone: Year Book*, July 19.

**sin-offering**, *s.*

**Judaism:** Hebrew *chhattath*, a sacrifice for the removal of sin, first instituted in Lev. iv. When a sin had been committed by an anointed priest, a young bullock without blemish was brought to the door of the tabernacle of the congregation before the Lord. The priest laid his hand upon the bullock's head (as if to transfer his sins to the animal), and then killed it before the Lord. [SCAPEGOAT.] He next sprinkled its blood seven times before the veil of the sanctuary, put some of it on the horns of the altar of incense, burnt the fat, &c., and then the bullock itself outside the camp (Lev. iv. 1-12). There were similar ceremonies in the case of the people at large (13-21), or of a ruler (22-26), or one of the common people (27-35). Sometimes a ram or a kid of the goats was substituted for a bullock, or, in case of poverty, a turtle-dove (v. 7); or, if the indigence was still greater, the tenth part of an ephah of fine flour (11). There were stated times or occasions on which sin-offerings were sacrificed (Num. xxviii. 15; xxix. 38). The Christian sees in the sin-offering a vivid type of the propitiatory sacrifice of Christ. (Cf. Heb. vii. 27; ix. 13, 14; x. 26, &c.)

"The flesh of the bullock shalt thou burn without the camp; it is a *sin-offering*."—*Exodus* xxix. 14.

\***sin-sick**, *a.* Suffering from the effects of sin.

"O God, whose favorable eye  
The *sin-sick* soul revives."  
*Cowper: Olney Hymns*, lviii.

\***sin-worn**, *a.* Worn by sin. (*Milton: Comus*, 17.)

**sin**, \***sinne**, \***singen**, \***sinegen**, \***sungen**, *v. i. & t.* [A.S. *syngian*, *gesyngian*.] [SIN, *s.*]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To commit sin; to depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man; to violate or transgress the divine law in any particular, either by commission of a sin, or by omission to fulfill a positive command; to transgress.

"All have *sinned* and come short of the glory of God."—*Romans* iii. 23.

¶ Frequently followed by *against*.

"Against thee only have I *sinned*."—*Psalms* li. 4.

2. To offend, to transgress, to trespass. (Followed by *against*.)

"I am a man  
More *sinned against* than *sinning*."  
*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 2.

\***B. Trans.:** To commit, as a sin.

"Dost thou repent thee of the sin we *sinned*?"  
*A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse*, v.

¶ *Sinning one's mercies:* Being ungrateful for the gifts of Providence. (*Scotch.*)

**sin**, *adv. & conj.* [SINCE.]

\***Si-næ'-an**, *adj.* (See def.) Of or pertaining to the Sines or people of ancient China; Chinese.

"And Samarcand by Oxus, Temir's throne,  
To Paquin, of *Sinæan* kings."  
*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 390.

**si-nā-ite**, *s.* [After Mount Sinai, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*)]

**Petrol.:** A name suggested by Rozière for the granites of Mount Sinai (q. v.). [SYENITE.]

**Si-nā-ít-ic**, \***Sin-ā'-ic**, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Mount Sinai; given or made at Mount Sinai.

**sin'-a-mine**, *s.* [Lat. *sin(apis)*=mustard, and Eng. *amine*.]

**Chem.:**  $C_4H_6N_2 = \left. \begin{matrix} CN \\ C_2H_5 \\ H \end{matrix} \right\} N$ . A basic compound,

discovered in 1839 by Robiquet and Bussy, prepared by rubbing together a mixture of one part thiosinamine and five parts mercuric oxide, exhausting with ether, evaporating, dissolving the viscid mass in boiling water, and allowing it to crystallize. It forms white, shining, triclinic prisms, which melt at 100°, is very bitter to the taste, inodorous, and dissolves in water, alcohol, and ether. Its aqueous solution has an alkaline reaction, and is precipitated by tannic acid. With nitrate of silver it forms a resinous precipitate.

\***sin-a-mome**, *s.* [CINNAMON.]

**boil**, **boý**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **þis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.  
**-cian**, **-tian = shan**. **-tion**, **-sion = shün**; **-tjon**, **-sjon = zhün**. **-tious**, **-ciious**, **-sious = shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.



**si-nāp'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *sinap(ine)*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to mustard; derived from or contained in mustard.

**sinapic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_{11}H_{12}O_5 = \left( C_{11}H_{10}O_3 \right)'' O_2$ . A dibasic acid, obtained by boiling sinapine sulphocyanate with potash or baryta water. It crystallizes in prisms, which melt between 150° and 200°, is sparingly soluble in water and alcohol at the ordinary temperature, very soluble in boiling alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It forms easily soluble salts with the alkalies, sparingly soluble with the earths and metallic oxides, but all the salts decompose with great facility.

**sin'-a-pine**, *s.* [Lat. *sinap(is)*=mustard; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

*Chem.*:  $C_{16}H_{23}NO_5$ . On organic base, existing as sulphocyanate in the seed of *Sinapis alba*, and first extracted by Henry and Garot in 1825. It is only known in the form of its salts (q. v.).

**sinapine-sulphate**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_{16}H_{23}NO_5 \cdot H_2SO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ . Obtained by adding a small quantity of sulphuric acid to a hot concentrated alcoholic solution of sinapine sulphocyanate. It forms rectangular plates, soluble in water and boiling alcohol, insoluble in ether.

**sinapine-sulphocyanate**, *s.*

*Chemistry*:  $C_{17}H_{24}N_2SO_5 = C_{16}H_{23}NO_5 \cdot HSCN$ . Dry mustard freed from fixed oil by pressure, and washed with cold alcohol as long as the alcohol acquires a yellow color, is boiled with alcohol of 85 per cent., and filtered. On evaporating the filtrate, and removing the layer of fat from the solution, sinapine-sulphocyanate crystallizes out in loose tufts of white pearly needles, which melt at 130°. It is inodorous, tastes bitter, and dissolves with a yellow color in water, alcohol, and ether. When strongly heated, it decomposes, giving off empyreumatic oils, which burn with luminous flame, leaving charcoal.

**si-nā'-pis**, *s.* [Lat. *sinapi*, *sinapis*, from Greek *sinapi*, *sinapy*, *sinēpi*, *sinēpy*=mustard.]

1. *Botany*: Formerly a genus of Brassicidæ, now reduced by Sir J. Hooker to a sub-genus of Brassica, characterized by spreading sepals. Four most familiar are *Brassica nigra*, Black *B. adpressu* or *incana*, Flourey Mustard; *B. sinapistrum*, Charlock; and *B. alba*, White Mustard. They are widespread in temperate regions.

2. *Pharm.*: [MUSTARD, 3.]

**si-nāp'-is-ine**, *s.* [Latin *sinapis*=mustard; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

*Chem.*: Simon's name for a white, scaly crystalline substance, obtained from black mustard seed by extracting with alcohol and ether.

**sin'-ap-ism**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *sinapismos*=the use of a mustard blister, from *sinapizō*=to use a mustard blister.]

*Pharm.*: (1) A mustard plaster or poultice; (2) the application of a mustard plaster or poultice. [POULTICE, s., 2.]

**si-nāp'-ō-line**, *s.* [Eng. *sinap(ic)*; (*alcohol*), and suff. *-ine*.] [DIALLYL-UREA.]

**sin'-ca-line**, *s.* [Fr. *sin(apique)*, and (*al*)*caline*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_5H_{13}NO$ . A brownish crystalline mass, obtained, together with sinapic acid, by boiling sinapine-sulphocyanate with baryta water. It has a strong alkaline reaction, dissolves sulphur, and precipitates most of the metallic oxides from their solution. Its salts are extremely deliquescent.

**sinçe**, \**sins*, \**sithens*, \**sithence*, \**sithen*, \**sin*, \**sith*, \**sithe*, *adv.*, *prep.* & *conj.* [A. S. *sidhdhan*, *sidhdhan*, *sydhhdhan*, *sedhdhan*, *siodhdhan*=after that, since, for *sidh dhām*=after that; *sidh*=after (prep.), *dhām*, dat. masc. of the demonstrative pron.]

**A. As adverb**:

1. From that time; from then till now; after that time up to now.

"Since, I have not much importuned you."

*Shakesp.*: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 1.

2. At a period or point of time subsequent to one already mentioned; as, I have heard since that he is dead.

3. Before this or now; ago.

"Twelve years since,

Thy father was the duke of Milan."

*Shakesp.*: *Tempest*, i. 2.

\*4. When.

"We know the time since he was mild and affable."

*Shakesp.*: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 1.

**B. As prep.**: Even from the time of; in or during the period subsequent to; after. (With a past event for the object.)

"Not since Widow Dido's time."—*Shakesp.*: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

**C. As conjunction**:

1. From the time that or when.

"How long is it, count,

Since the physician at your father's died?"

*Shakesp.*: *All's Well that Ends Well*, i. 2.

2. Seeing that; because that; inasmuch as; considering.

"Since thou art dead, lo, here I prophesy:

Sorrow on love hereafter shall attend."

*Shakesp.*: *Venus and Adonis*, 1,135.

**sin-çere'**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *sincerus*, a word of doubtful etymology, some considering it a contraction of *sine cerâ*=without wax, like the strained honey, the best in the shop, while others consider *sin-* to be the same as in *sin-guli*=one by one, *sem-el*=once, *sim-ul*=together, and *-cerus* to be connected with *cerno*=to separate; Sp. & Ital. *sincero*.]

\*1. Pure, unmixed.

"The mind of a man, as it is not of that content or receipt to comprehend knowledge without help and supplies, so again, it is not sincere, but of an ill and corrupt tincture."—*Bacon*: *Interpretation of Nature*, ch. xvi.

\*2. Unhurt, uninjured, whole.

"He tried a tough well-chosen spear;

Th' inviolable body stood sincere."

*Dryden*: *Ovid*; *Metamorphoses* xii.

3. Being in reality what it appears or pretends to be; not feigned, not assumed; genuine, real, true. [See also example under NARD, s., 2.]

"A mourning much more sincere than on the death of one of those princes whose accursed ambition is the sole cause of war."—*Knox*: *On the Folly of War*.

4. Honest, undissembling, frank, truthful, true; really meaning what one says or does.

"Assure yourself that I never was more sincere."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

**sin-çere'-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *sincere*; *-ly*.]

1. In a sincere manner; without mixture or alloy.

"Commonwealths . . . absolutely and sincerely made of any of them . . . but always mixed with another."—*Smith*: *Commonwealth*, bk. i., ch. vi.

2. Honestly; with purity of heart, purpose, or motives; in sincerity; without simulation or disguise.

"Nothing simply or sincerely done."

*Daniel*: *Dedic. of Queen's Arcadia*.

**sin-çere'-ness**, *subst.* [Eng. *sincere*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sincere; sincerity.

"Suddenly see you leave off this sincereness."

*Beaum. & Flct.*: *Woman Pleas'd* iv. 1.

**sin-çer'-i-ty**, *s.* [Fr. *sincerite*, from Lat. *sinceritatem*, accus. of *sinceritas*, from *sincerus*=sincere (q. v.); Sp. *sinceridad*; Ital. *sincerità*.]

\*1. The quality or state of being pure or unmixed.

"The Germans are a people that more than all the world, I think, may boast sincerity, as being for some thousand years a pure and unmix'd people."—*Feltham*: *Brief Character of the Low Countries*, p. 59.

2. The quality or state of being sincere or honest in mind, motives, or intention; freedom from simulation or disguise; genuineness of purpose; truthfulness, earnestness.

"Sincerity is a duty no less plain than important."—*Knox*: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 8.

**sinçh**, *s.* [Sp. *cincho*.]

1. A strap whereby the loop on the end of the girth of a Spanish saddle is laced to the loop on the saddle. The Spaniards and Mexicans do not use a buckle, but pass a strap, rope or raw-hide over and over around the loops, and tuck the end in.

2. Absolute certainty of hold or possession; as, He has a *sinch* on the office. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

**sinçh**, *v. i.* [SINCH, s.] To girth a horse; to fasten the sinch of a saddle.

**sin-çip'-it-al**, *a.* [Lat. *sinciput* (genit. *sincipitis*)=the fore-part of the head.] Of or pertaining to the sinciput (q. v.).

**sin-çi-püt**, *s.* [Lat., from *semi*=half, and *caput*=the head.]

*Anat.*: The upper part of the head.

\***sin'-dēr**, *s.* [CINDER.]

**sin'-dōc**, *s.* [SINTOC.]

**sin'-dōn**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *sindōn*.]

\*1. *Ord. Language*: A piece of cotton or linen; a wrapper.

"There were found a book and a letter, both written in fine parchment, and wrapped in *sindons* of linen."—*Bacon*.

2. *Surg.*: A small piece of rag or a round pledget introduced into the hole made in the cranium by a trephine.

\***sin'-drý**, *a.* [SUNDRY.]

**sine**, *s.* [Lat. *sinus*=a curve, a fold, a bosom, a gulf.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A gulf, a bay.

"The Persian sine."—*Sylvester*: *Colonies*, 94.

2. *Trigonom.*: The straight line drawn from one extremity of an arc perpendicular to the diameter passing through the other extremity. If from any point on one side of a plane angle a perpendicular be let fall upon the other side, thus forming a right-angled triangle, the ratio of the hypotenuse of this triangle to the perpendicular is the sine of the angle.

¶ (1) *Arithmetic of sines*: Analytical trigonometry, the object of which is to exhibit the relations of the sines, cosines, tangents, &c., of arcs, multiple arcs, &c.

(2) *Artificial sines*: Logarithms of the natural sines or logarithmic sines.

(3) *Line of sines*: A line on the sector, or Gunter's scale, &c., divided according to the sines, or expressing the sines.

(4) *Natural sines*: Sines expressed by natural numbers.

(5) *Versed sine of an arc or angle*: The segment of the diameter intercepted between the sine and the extremity of the arc.

**sine-galvanometer**, **sine-compass**, *s.*

*Elect.*: A galvanometer in which the strength of the current is measured by the sine of the angle through which the coil has to be turned to be parallel to the deflected needle.

"It may be worth while to point out that any galvanometer may be used as a *sine-galvanometer*, even though it is not provided with a graduation to show the angle through which it has been turned."—*Proc. Phys. Soc. London*, pt. ii., p. 105.

**si'-ně**, *prep.* [Lat.] Without.

**sine die**, *phr.* [Lat.=without a day.] A phrase used in reference to an adjournment or prorogation of an assembly or meeting, as of a court or parliamentary body, when no specified day or time is fixed for its reassembling or for the resuming of business. When a defendant is allowed to go *sine die*, he is dismissed the court.

**sine qua non**, *phr.* [Lat.=without which not.] Something absolutely necessary or indispensable; an indispensable condition.

\***sine-qua-non-ness**, *sub.* Indispensability. (*Southey*: *Doctor*, ch. ii', a. 1.)

**sin'-ē-cūr-ā-l**, *a.* [Eng. *sinecur(e)*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a sinecure; of the nature of a sinecure.

**sin'-ē-cūr-ā**, *s.* [Lat. *sine curā*=without cure of souls.]

1. Strictly an ecclesiastical benefice, without cure of souls. There are three sorts of ecclesiastical sinecures—

(1) Where the benefice is a donative, and is committed to the incumbent by the patron expressly without cure of souls, the cure either not existing or being intrusted to a vicar; this is the strictest form of ecclesiastical benefice.

(2) Certain cathedral offices, viz., the canonries and prebends, and, according to some authorities, the deaneries.

(3) Where a parish is destitute of parishioners, having become depopulated.

2. Any office or post which has remuneration without employment.

**sin'-ē-cūre**, *v. t.* [SINECURE, s.] To place in a sinecure.

**sin'-ē-cūr-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *sinecur(e)*; *-ism*.] The state of holding a sinecure.

**sin'-ē-cūr-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *sinecur(e)*; *-ist*.]

1. One who holds a sinecure.

2. An advocate or supporter of sinecures.

\***sin'-ē-pīte**, *s.* [Lat. *sinapi*, *sinapis*=mustard.] Something resembling mustard-seed.

**sin-ēš'-ic**, *a.* [Formed from Gr. *Sina*=China.] Contained in or derived from Chinese wax.

**sinesic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_{24}H_{48}O_2$  (?). Lewy's name for a fatty acid, which he obtained by heating Chinese-wax with potash lime.

**sin-ē-thyl'-a-mīne**, *s.* [Contract. from *thiosinethylamine* (q. v.).]

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_{10}N_2 = \left. \begin{matrix} CN \\ C_3H_5 \\ C_2H_5 \end{matrix} \right\} N$ . Ethylsinamine. A bitter compound, produced by decomposing thiosinethylamine with plumbic hydrate. It crystallizes in needles arranged in dendritic groups, melts to a colorless liquid at 100°, is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

**sin'-ew** (ew as ū), \**si-newe*, \**si-nowe*, \**sy-newe*, *s.* [A. S. *sinu*, *seonu*, *sionu*; cogn. *sin* Dut. *zenuw*; Dan. *sene*; Sw. *senä*; O. H. Ger. *senawa* *senewa*, *senuwa*; Ger. *sehne*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II.

"Warrior, who hast waited long,

Firm of soul, of sineu strong."

*Scott*: *Bridal of Triermain*, fil. 16.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; tvř, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



## \*2. Muscle, nerve.

"The feeling pow'r, which is life's root,  
Through ev'ry living part itself doth shed  
By sinews, which extend from head to foot."  
Davies. (Todd.)

3. That which gives strength or vigor; that in which strength consists.

"Nay, patience, or we break the sinews of our plot."  
Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

II. Anat.: A tendon (q. v.).

¶ *The sinews of war*: Money.

"The Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union will supply the sinews of war."  
—London Daily Telegraph.

**sinew-shrunk, a.**

*Farr.*: Having the sinews under the belly shrunk by excessive fatigue. (Said of a horse.)

**sin-ew** (ew as ū), *v. t.* [SINEW, *s.*] To knit strongly together, as with sinews.

"Ask the lady Bona for thy queen:  
So shalt thou *sinew* both these lands together."  
Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. III.*, ii. 6.

**sin'-ewed** (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *sinew*; -*ed*.]

1. Having sinews.

2. Strong, vigorous, firm, sinewy.

"Drew  
With *sinew'd* arm the stubborn yew."  
—Tickell: *Ode*

†**sin'-ē-weŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *senévé*.]

*Bot.*: The seed of *Sinapis nigra*.

**sin'-ew-i-nēss** (ew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *sinewy*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being sinewy.

\***sin'-ēw-ish** (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *sinew*; -*ish*.] Sinewy.

"His body *sinewish* and strong compact."  
—Holinshed: *Conquest of Ireland*, ch. xxiv.

**sin'-ew-lēss** (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *sinew*; -*less*.] Devoid of sinews; hence, having no strength or vigor.

"His foot, in bony whiteness, glittered there,  
Shrunken and *sinewless* and ghastly bare."  
Byron: *Hebrew Melodies*; *Sauī*.

\***sin'-ew-ōus** (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *sinew*; -*ous*.] Sinewy.

"His arms and other limbs more *sinewous* than fleshie."  
—Holinshed: *Conquest of Ireland*, ch. x.

**sin'-ew-ŷ** (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *sinew*; -*y*.]

1. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a sinew.

"The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall  
Through every part."  
Donne.

2. Well braced with sinews; strong, vigorous, nervous.

"His *sinewy* throat seems by convulsions twitched."  
Scott: *The Poacher*.

**si'-neŷ**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Bot.*: *Staphylea pinnata*.

**sin'-fūl**, \***syn-ful**, \***syn-vol**, *a.* [A. S. *synfull*.]

1. Full of sin; tainted with sin; wicked, unholy; acting or living sinfully.

"Depart from me, for I am a *sinful* man."  
—Luke iii. 2.

2. Containing sin; consisting of sin; contrary to the laws of God; wicked; as, *sinful* actions, *sinful* thoughts.

**sin'-fūl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *sinful*; -*ly*.] In a sinful manner; wickedly; in a manner contrary to the laws of God.

"Thy neighbor thou witest *sinfully*,  
And sayst, thou hast a litel and he hath all."  
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4,526.

**sin'-fūl-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *sinful*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being sinful; iniquity, wickedness, criminality, depravity, moral corruption.

"Supernal grace contending  
With *sinfulness* of men."  
Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 360.

**sīng** (pa. t. *sang*, \**song*, \**songe*, \**sung*, pa. par. \**sang*, *sung*), *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *singan* (pa. t. *sang*, pl. *sungen*, pa. par. *sungen*); cogn. with Dutch *zingen* (pa. t. *zong*, pa. par. *gezongen*); Icel. *syngja* (pa. t. *saung*, *söng*, pa. par. *sunginn*); Dan. *syng*; Sw. *sjunga*; Goth. *siggwan*; Ger. *singen*.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To utter sounds with melodious inflections or modulations of the voice, either as fancy may dictate, or according to the notes of a song or tune.

"To the lute she *sung*."  
Shakesp.: *Pericles* iv. (Prol.)

2. To utter sweet or melodious sounds; to produce or emit rhythmical or pleasing sounds as birds.

"The birds such pleasure took  
That some would *sing*."  
Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 2.

¶ Some think that male birds sing to attract the females, others that their song is intended only for a call. There is great rivalry between males as to

which will sing best. At other times than the breeding season the male sings apparently to please himself. (*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xiii.)

\*3. To make or cause a small shrill sound.

"Through his mane and tail the high wind *sings*."  
Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 305.

¶ The singing of a kettle, or, strictly speaking, of the water in a kettle, is produced by the formation and successive condensation of the first bubbles which rise as the water begins to boil.

4. To relate or speak of something in numbers or verse.

"Rais'd from earth, and sav'd from passion, *sing*  
Of human hope by cross event destroy'd."  
Prior. (Todd.)

B. *Transitive*:

1. To utter with musical or melodious modulations of the voice.

"And to the maydens sowing tymbrels *sing*  
In well attuned notes a joyous lay."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. xii. 7.

2. To celebrate in song; to give praise to in verse.

"Arms and the man I *sing*."  
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, i. 1.

3. To usher, attend on, or accompany with singing.

"Sing him home."  
—Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, iv. 2.

4. To produce an effect on by singing.

"Sing me now asleep."  
—Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 3.

¶ 1. To sing small; [SMALL.]

\*2. To sing sorrow: To fare badly.

"As for the poor squires, they may *sing sorrow*."  
Jarvis: *Don Quixote*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. iv.

**sing-song, s. & a.**

A. *As substantive*:

1. The term for bad singing or drawling; a drawling or monotonous tone; a wearisome repetition of similar notes or tones.

2. A convivial meeting, where each person is expected to contribute a song.

"He deposed that he saw the defendant at the *sing-song*."  
—London Daily Telegraph.

\*3. A song, a rhyme.

"This *sing-song* was made on the English by the Scots."  
—Fuller: *Worthies*; *Berkshire*.

B. *As adj.*: Drawling, monotonous, chanting.

"Keeping time to the *sing-song* drawl by a rapid waving of their bodies."  
—Field, Oct. 3, 1885.

\***sing-song, v. i.** To write poetry.

"You sit

*Sing-singing* here."  
Tennyson: *Queen Mary*, ii. 1.

\***sīng'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *sing*; -*able*.] Capable of being sung; fit or suitable for singing.

"Does not excel in the invention of suitable operatic motives or the manufacture of *singable* lyrics."  
—Observer, Nov. 15, 1885.

**sīnge**, \***senge, v. t.** [A. S. *sengan*=to singe, lit. =to cause to sing, in reference to the noise made by singed hair, &c.; cogn. with Dut. *zengen*; Ger. *sengen*; Icel. *sangr*=singed, burnt.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface, ends, or outside of; to scorch.

"If you want paper to *singe* a fowl, tear the first book you see about the house."  
—Swift: *Rules for Servants in General*.

2. *Calico*: To remove the nap from; to prepare for printing or dyeing by removing the fibrous down from the surface of, by passing it through a gas flame.

**sīnge, s.** [SINGE, *v.*] A slight burning; a burning of the surface.

**sīnge'-īng**, \***sīndg'-īng, pr. par. or a.** [SINGE, *v.*]

**singeing-lamp, s.** A flat-bodied lamp with one open side to the light-chamber, used to singe the hair of horses as a substitute for clipping.

**singeing-machine, s.** A machine in which the fibrous down is removed from the surface of cotton cloth by passing it through a gas flame.

**singeing-stick, s.** A short taper used by hair-dressers in singeing the hair of the head.

**sīnge'-īng-lŷ**, \***sīndg'-īng-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *singeing*; -*ly*.] In a singeing manner; so as to singe or scorch.

"I confess that the bodies of devils may be not only warm, but *sīndgingly* hot."  
—More: *Antidote against Atheism*. (App.)

**sīng'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *sing*; -*er*.]

1. One who sings.

"Here seem'd the *singer* touch'd at what he sung,  
And grief a while delay'd his hand and tongue."  
Parnell: *To Lord Visc. Bolingbroke*.

2. One whose occupation is to sing; a skilled or professional vocalist.

"To the chief *singer* on my stringed instruments."  
—Habakkuk iii.

**sīng'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *singe*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who or that which sings; specif., a singeing-machine.

\***sīng'-ēr-ēss, s.** [Eng. *singer* (1); -*ess*.] A female singer. (*Wycliffe: 2 Chron.* iii. 5.)

**Sīng**, *s.* [Punjabi, Hind., &c.] A lion. Used as a title by Rajpoots, Sikhs, &c.; as, Gholab *Singh*, or more rarely in the names of places, as *Sing(h)*apore = the city of lions.

**Sīn-ghā-lēse', a. & s.** [CINGALESE.]

**sīng-ha'-rā, s.** [Mahratta *shingaree* = *Trapa bispinosa*.] (See etym. and compound.)

**singhara-nuts, s. pl.** The large edible seeds of *Trapa bicornis*, a native of China, and *T. bispinosa* and *T. natans*, natives of India. The nuts abound in fecula. In China the kernels are roasted or boiled, like potatoes. Called also Water-nuts.

**sīng'-īng, pr. par. or a.** [SING.]

**singing-bird, s.**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A bird that sings; a song-bird.

"Wicker cages . . .

All full of *singing-birds*."  
Longfellow: *Birds of Killingworth*.

2. *Ornith. (pl.)*: The Acromyodi, a division of Passeres suggested by Garrod. They have the muscles of the syrinx attached to the extremities of the bronchial semi-rings.

**singing-book, s.** A book containing music for singing; a song-book.

\***singing-cakes, s. pl.**

*Eccles.*: The ancient English term for the altar-bread used for the priest's communion. In Queen Elizabeth's Injunctions it is ordered that they be round as heretofore, but somewhat thicker, and without the usual imprint of a crucifix, a cross, or the sacred monograms I. H. S. or X. P. S. (*Lee: Glossary*.)

**singing-flame, s.**

*Physics*: A flame, either naked or enclosed in a tube, which emits musical sounds under certain conditions.

**singing-glass, s.** A thin, sonorous glass vessel, which yields an echo when set in vibration by a sound.

**singing-hinny, s.** A cake made with butter and currants and baked on a griddle. (*Prov.*)

\***singing-man, subst.** A man who sings, or is employed to sing, as in churches or cathedrals; a chorister.

"Liking his father to a *singing-man* of Windsor."  
Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. II.*, ii. 1.

**singing-master, s.** A man who teaches singing.

\***singing-woman, s.** A woman employed to sing.

"Her hands are not alternately stretched out, and then drawn in again, as with the *singing-woman* at Sadler's Wells."  
—Goldsmith: *The Bee*, No. 2.

**sīng'-īng-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *singing*; -*ly*.] In a singing manner; with sound like singing.

"Counterfaite courtiers—speaking lispingly, and answering *singingly*."  
—North: *Philosopher at Court* (1575), p. 16.

**sīn'-gle, a. & s.** [Lat. *singulus*=single, separate, from the same root as *simplex*=simple (q. v.).]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One only, as distinguished from a number; consisting of one only; not double or more than one.

"Hear me one *single* word."  
Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, v. 2.

2. Concerning only one; particular, individual.

"Wherein every one of us has a *single* honor."  
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

3. Separate, alone; by one's self or itself.

"What, alas! can these my *single* arms?"  
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 2.

4. Unmarried.

"But if these live remembered not to be,  
Die *single*, and thine image dies with thee."  
Shakesp.: *Sonnet 9*.

5. Not compound; simple.

"The English tongue has some advantage above the learned languages, which have no usual word to distinguish *single* from simple."  
—Watts.

6. Not twisted, doubled, or combined with others; as, a *single* thread.

7. Performed by one person only, or by one opposed to one; as, *single* combat, *single* fight.

\*8. Not double or deceitful; simple, honest, artless, sincere.

"I speak it with a *single* heart."  
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, v. 3.

\*9. Simple, silly, foolish, weak.

"Is not your voice broken? your wind short? your chin double? your wit *single*?"  
—Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. II.*, i. 2.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tiau = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, ðei.



## \*10. Singular.

"That you may know my *single* charity,  
Freely I here remit all interest."

Ford: 'Tis Pity She's a Whore, iv. 1.

## II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Having but one of any organ; as, a *single* flower, a *single* seed, &c.

2. *Hort. (of a flower)*: Having but one row of petals.

## B. As substantive:

1. A unit, one; as, He scored a *single*.

\*2. The tail of an animal; properly applied to that of the buck. (*Halliwell*.)

"That *single* wagging at thy butt."

Cotton: *Burlesque upon Burlesque*, p. 277.

## 3. [SINGLES.]

*single-acting, a.* Applied to an engine in which steam is admitted to one side only of the piston, in contradistinction to the double-acting engine, in which both motions of the piston are made by live steam.

\**single-ale, \*single-beer, \*single-drink, s.* Small beer, as double-ale was strong ale.

*single-blessedness, subst.* The state of being unmarried; celibacy.

*single-block, subst.* A block having but a single sheave; a single sheave in a pair of checks.

*single-bond, s.* [BOND, s., A. II. 6.]

*single-breasted, a.* Applied to a coat or waistcoat which buttons only to one side, and has not flaps for overlapping. (Opposed to double-breasted.)

*single-combat, s.* A combat between two individuals. [BATTLE, s., B. 1.]

*single-cut, adj.* Applied to a file having but a single rank of teeth.

*single-dotted wave, s.*

*Entom.*: A European geometer moth, *Acidalia scutulata*.

*single-entry, s.*

*Book-keeping, &c.*: A method of book-keeping in which each transaction is only entered once. Opposed to double-entry (q. v.).

*single-fluid battery, s.*

*Electro-magnetism*: A galvanic battery having but a single fluid, in which the elements are submerged or by which they are wetted. The original Voltaic pile was the first of this class. The term is in contradistinction to the double-fluid batteries, which are also very numerous.

*single-handed, s.*

1. Having one hand or workman only.

2. Unassisted; by one's self alone; alone.

3. Worked or managed by one person only.

*single-hearted, a.* Having a single or honest heart; simple-hearted.

*single-leaf, s.*

*Bot.*: *Maianthemum bifolium*. (*Britten & Hol-land*.)

*single-line, s.*

*Saddlery*: A single rein leading from the hand of the driver to a strap forked a little behind the hames, and proceeding thence to the bit-rings.

*single-minded, a.* Having a single or honest mind or heart.

*single-pneumonia, s.*

*Pathol.*: Pneumonia affecting only one lung.

*single-reed plane, s.* A bead-plane with but one hollow in its sole. Bead-planes are also made for planing several beads at once.

*single-seeded cucumber, s.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Sicyos* (q. v.).

*single-stick, s.*

1. A long stick, formerly used in a certain description of fencing; also the style of fencing practiced with such sticks.

\*2. A game of cudgels, in which he who first brought blood from his adversary's head was declared victor.

*single-tax, s.* The principle held by Henry George and his followers, that the value which the growth and improvement of the community attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community, so that no tax need be levied on the product of labor, but all public revenues for National, State, county and municipal purposes could be raised by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements.

*single-thorn, s.*

*Ichthy.*: The English translation of *Monocentris* (q. v.). Used as a popular name for the single species of that genus.

*single-tree, s.* A bar secured by its center to the cross-bar of the thills or shafts, and to whose ends the traces are attached. The single-trees are connected to the ends of the double-tree when the horses are hitched in pairs. A whiffle-tree.

*Single-tree hook*: A hook on each arm of the single-tree, to which the traces are attached.

*siñ'-gle, v. t.* [SINGLE, a.]

1. To select individually from among a number; to choose or pick out from among others. (Generally followed by *out*.)

"Why she in particular should be *singled out* for protest."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\*2. To sequester, to withdraw, to retire, to separate.

"I see not anything done as it should be, if it be wrought by an agent *singling* itself from consorts."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

\*3. To take alone or apart.

"Many men there are, than whom there is nothing more commendable when they are *singled*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

*siñ'-gle-ness, s.* [Eng. *single*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being single; the state or condition of being one only or of being separate from all others. (Opposed to doubleness or multiplicity.)

2. Simplicity; sincerity or purity of mind or purpose; freedom from duplicity.

"[They] did eat their meat with gladness and *single-ness* of heart."—*Acts* ii. 46.

*siñ'-gleş, s.* [SINGLE, a.]

*Silk-manuf.*: Silk thread formed of one of the real-threads twisted. [THROWN-SILK.]

*siñ'-lêt, s.* [Eng. *sing*(le), and dimin. suff. -let.] A small vest or single undergarment; opposed to doublet (q. v.).

*siñ'-gle-tôn, s.* [Fr.] A single card of any suit held by a player.

"Nor was it to prove that the lead of a *singleton* was sometimes good play."—*Field*.

*siñ'-glō, subst.* [Chinese (?)] A sort of fine tea, with large flat leaves, not much rolled.

*siñ'-glŷ, adv.* [Eng. *sing*(le); -ly.]

1. Individually, particularly, separately.

"Demand them *singly*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

\*2. By one's self; alone.

"Thou *singly* honest man."

*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

3. Without partners or associates; single-handed; as, to attack a person *singly*.

\*4. Honestly, simply, sincerely.

\*5. Singularly.

"An edict *singly* unjust."—*Milton. (Todd)*.

*siñg siñg, s.* [See extract.]

*Zoöl.*: *Kobus* (or *Cobus*) *sing sing*, from Western Africa. Color reddish-brown, grayish on shoulders. It differs in its coloring and in the length of its rough coat at different seasons of the year.

"This animal is called *Sing Sing* by all the negroes. They do not think that their flocks will be healthy or fruitful unless they have a *Sing Sing* with them. . . . The English on the Gambia call it a Jackass-deer from its appearance, and it is called *Koba* and *Kassimause* by the negroes at Macarthy's Island.—*English Cyclop. (Nat. Hist.)*, i. 254.

\**siñg'-stër, s.* [Eng. *sing*; fem. suff. -ster.] A female singer.

*siñ'-gu-lar, \*siñ'-gu-lêr, a. & s.* [Fr. *singulier*, from Lat. *singularis*=single, separate, from *singuli*=one by one; Sp. & Port. *singular*; Ital. *singulare*, *singolare*.] [SINGLE.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Separate from others; distinct, single. (Obsolete except in legal phrases.)

"That the two princes should try the matter thus together in a *singular* combat."—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.*, bk. vii., ch. x.

\*2. Being alone; unique.

"These busts of the emperors and empresses are all very scarce, and some of them almost *singular* in their kind."—*Addison*.

\*3. Alone in its kind; unparalleled, unexampled.

"Some villain, ay, and *singular* in his art."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

4. Out of the usual course; extraordinary, unusual, strange.

"The fame of these *singular* audiences spread over Rome."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

5. Above or beyond the common; remarkable, notable, rare, eminent.

"Men of *singular* integrity and learning."

*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

6. Not following common usage or ideas; peculiar, odd, strange.

"So spake the fervent angel, but his zeal  
None seconded, as out of season judg'd,  
Or *singular* and rash."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 851.

II. *Gram.*: Denoting one person or thing; opposed to dual or plural.

B. As substantive:

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A particular instance; a particular.

2. *Gram.*: The singular number.

¶ In the construing of statutes it is usually understood that a word in an act meaning the singular shall include the plural, and vice versa, unless the contrary is stated.

*singular-point, s.*

*Math.*: A singular point of a curve is a point at which the curve possesses some peculiar properties not possessed by other points of the curve.

*singular-proposition, s.*

*Logic*: A proposition which has for its subject a singular term, or a common term limited to one individual by a singular sign.

*singular-successor, s.*

*Scots Law*: A purchaser or other disponent or acquirer of titles, whether judicial or voluntary, in contradistinction to the heir, who succeeds by a general title of succession or universal representation.

*singular-term, s.*

*Logic*: A term which stands for one individual. [TERM, s.]

\**siñ'-gu-lar-ist, s.* [Eng. *singular*; -ist.] One who affects singularity.

"A demure sneaksby, a clownish *singularist*, or non-conformist to ordinary usage, a stiff opiniatre."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 34.

*siñ'-gu-lâr-i-tŷ, s.* [Fr. *singularité*, from Lat. *singularitatem*, accus. of *singularitas*, from *singularis*=singular (q. v.); Sp. *singularidad*; Italian *singularità*.]

1. The quality or state of being singular; some quality or character by which a thing is distinguished from others; a peculiarity.

"I took notice of this little figure for the *singularity* of the instrument; it is not unlike a violin."—*Addison: On Italy*.

\*2. Something singular, rare, or curious; a rarity, a curiosity.

"Your gallery

Have we pass'd through, not without much content  
In many *singularities*."

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 3.

\*3. A particular privilege, prerogative, or distinction.

"Catholicism, which is here attributed unto the church, must be understood in opposition to the legal *singularity* of the Jewish nation."—*Pearson*.

4. Character or trait of character differing from that of others; strangeness, oddity, eccentricity.

"*Singularity* in this matter is so far from being a reflection upon any man's prudence, that it is a singular commendation of it."—*Tillotson: Sermons*, ser. 1.

\*5. Celibacy.

\**siñ'-gu-lar-ize, v. t.* [Eng. *singular*; -ize.]

1. To make singular or single.

†2. To distinguish.

"The two Amazons who *singularized* themselves most in action."—*Smollett: Humphrey Clinker*, lett. Ap. 30.

*siñ'-gu-lar-lŷ, adv.* [Eng. *singular*; -ly.]

1. In a singular manner or degree; in a manner or degree different from others; peculiarly, eminently.

"His temperance had its proper reward, a *singularly* green and vigorous old age."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Strangely, oddly.

3. So as to express one or the singular number.

\**siñ'-gũlt, s.* [Lat. *singultus*.] A sigh.

"So when her tears were stopped from eyther eye  
Her *singults*, blubbrings, seem'd to make them flye."

*Browne: Britannias Pastorals*, ii. 1.

\**siñ-gũl'-tŷ-ent, a.* [Lat. *singultiens*.] Sighing, sobbing.

"So many disordered notes and *singulttent* accents."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 23.

*siñ-gũl'-tōus, a.* [SINGULT.] Relating to or affected with hiccough.

*siñ'-gũl,-tũs, s.* [Lat.]

*Med.*: The hiccough (q. v.).

*siñ'-ic-âl, adv.* [Eng. *sin*(e); -ical.] Of or pertaining to a sinc.

*sinical-quadrant, s.* A quadrant formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun. It had lines drawn from each side intersecting each other, with an index divided by sines, also with 90° on the limb, and sights at the edge.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



**sin'-is-tēr**, \***sin'-is-tēr**, *a.* [Lat.=on the left hand, inauspicious, ill-omened.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. On the left hand; on the side of the left hand. (Opposed to right or dexter.)

"His cicatrice, an emblem of war, here, on his *sinister* cheek."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 1.

2. Unlucky, inauspicious, ill-omened.

"The victor eagle, whose *sinister* flight Retards our host, and fills our hearts with fright."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xii. 257.

3. Evil, bad, dishonest, corrupt, treacherous.

"'Tis senseless arrogance to accuse Another of *sinister* views, Our own as much distorted."

*Cowper: Friendship.*

**II. Her.:** A term applied to the left side of the escutcheon; as, the *sinister* chief point, the *sinister* base point.

**sinister-aspect, s.**

*Astrol.:* An appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs, as Saturn in Aries, and Mars in the same degree of Gemini.

\***sinister-handed, a.** Left-handed.

**sin'-is-tēr-lý**, \***sin-is-ter-lie**, *adv.* [English *sinister*; -ly.] In a *sinister* manner, unfairly, dishonestly, perversely.

"By envious carpers *sinisterlie* suspected."—*Holtshed: Descript. Ireland*, ch. vi.

\***sin'-is-tēr-něss**, \***sin-is-ter-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *sinister*; -ness.] Wrongfulness.

"Precipitancy and *sinisterness* of this silly censures."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 52.

**sin'-is-tral, a.** [Eng. *sinister*; -al.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to the left hand; inclining to the left hand; sinisterous.

2. *Zoöl. (of a shell):* Having a spire turning to the left hand; reverse, as *Physa* and *Clausilia*.

**sin'-is-tral-ý-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *sinistral*; -ity.] The state or condition of being sinistral.

**sin'-is-tral-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *sinistral*; -ly.] On the left hand; from left to right.

**sin'-is-trín, s.** [Lat. *sinistr(a)* = the left hand; -in.]

*Chemistry:* Marquart's name for inulin, prepared from dahlia-root by boiling with water. It disintegrates quickly in cold water, dissolves to a colorless liquid at 75°, and turns the plane of polarization to the left.

**sin'-is-tror'-sal, a.** [Lat. *sinistrorsus*, for *sinistroversus*, from *sinister*=left, and *versus*, pa. par. of *verto*=to turn.] Turned or turning toward the left; sinistrorse.

**sin'-is-trorse, adj.** [SINISTRORSAL.] Directed toward the left; twining or turning to the left. (Said of the stems of plants.)

**sin'-is-troús, a.** [SINISTER.]

1. Being on the left side; inclining toward the left.

"Its *sinistrous* gravity is drawn that way by the great artery."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, p. 179.

2. Wrong, perverse, absurd.

"Might not your maid have some *sinistrous* respect to delude?"—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 332.

**sin'-is-troús-lý, adv.** [Eng. *sinistrous*; -ly.]

1. With a tendency to use the left hand.

"Many in their infancy are *sinistrously* disposed, and divers continue all their life left-handed, and have but weak and imperfect use of the right."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. v.

2. Perversely, wrongly.

**sinġk**, \***sinke** (pa. t. *sank*, *sunk*, pa. par. of \**sonken*, *sunk*, \**sunken*), *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *sinġan* (pa. t. *sanc*, pl. *suncon*; pa. par. *sunġen*)=to sink; *sencan*=to cause to sink; cogn. with Dut. *zinken*; Icel. *sökkva* (pa. t., *sökk*; pa. par. *sokkin*); Dan. *synke*; Sw. *sjunka*; Goth. *sigkwan*, *sigzkwan*; Ger. *sinġen*.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To fall by the force of gravity; to descend to the bottom, as through water, sand, mud, or the like; to become submerged; to descend below the surface.

"Have you a mind to *sink*?"—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

2. To fall gradually or subside, as from want of power to keep erect or standing; to drop slowly or gradually.

"Vain rage! the mantle quits the conyng hand, Wraps his fierce eye—'tis past—he *sinks* upon the sand."  
*Byron: Child Harold*, i. 78.

3. To faint, to droop.

"For the sorrow almost I *sinke*."  
*Romant of the Rose.*

4. To penetrate or enter into any body.

"The stone *sank* into his forehead."—1 *Samuel* xvii. 43.

5. To go down, to descend.

"Till he *sink* into his grave."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 1.

6. To be received; to be impressed; to enter deeply. (Followed by *in* or *into*.)

"Let these sayings *sink* into your ears."—*Luke* iv. 44.

7. To become hollow from the loss of flesh. (Used chiefly in the pa. par.)

"A blue eye and *sunken*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

8. To take, or appear to take, a lower level or position; to decrease, or appear to decrease, in height; as, The land *sinks* as a ship sails further from it.

9. To be overwhelmed or depressed; to give way.

"Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke."  
*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.

\*10. To fall, to perish.

"Now, Troy, *sink* down."—*Shakesp.: Troilus*, v. 8.

11. To change from a better to a worse state; to decay, to decrease; to fall off or decline in value, strength, vigor, estimation, or the like.

"The value, as it rises in times of opulence and prosperity, so it *sinks* in times of poverty and distress."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. xi.

\*12. To fall into a state of rest or indolence.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To cause to sink; to immerse or submerge in a fluid; to put under water.

"A load would *sink* a navy."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

2. To bring from a higher to a lower position; to cause to fall or droop; to let fall or droop. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.)

3. To depress, to degrade, to lower.

4. To plunge into destruction; to ruin, to make to perish.

"If I have a conscience, let it *sink* me, Ev'n as the ax falls, if I be not faithful."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 1.

5. To make by digging or delving.

"In this square they *sink* a pit, and dig for freestone."—*Addison: On Italy*.

\*6. To reduce in quantity; to bring low.

"When on the banks of an unlook'd-for stream, You *sunk* the river with repeated draughts."  
*Addison. (Todd.)*

\*7. To lower in value or amount; to decrease the value of.

\*8. To crush, to depress, to overbear.

"The first of these will *sink* the spirit of a hero."—*Pope. (Todd.)*

\*9. To suppress, to conceal, to appropriate,

"If sent with ready money to buy anything, and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account."—*Swift: Directions to Servants*.

10. Not to take into account; to lose sight of; to suppress; as, to *sink* self.

11. To invest, as money, more or less permanently, in any undertaking or scheme for the sake of a profitable return, interest, or the like. [SINKING-FUND.]

¶ To *sink* the shop. To avoid all allusion to one's business or calling

**sinġk**, \***sinke**, *s.* [SINK, *v.*]

1. A receptacle for filth; a kennel, a sewer.

"The bailiff that had the charge of the publick *sinkes* vaulted under the ground, dealt with Scarus."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxvi., ch. ii.

2. A tray into which slops or wash-water are poured, to get rid of them by means of a pipe which carries them to a drain. Sinks are used in kitchens, wash-houses, &c.

3. Any place where corruption is gathered.

"She poured forth out of her hellish *sink* Her fruitful cursed spawn of serpents small."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. i. 22.

¶ Used also fig.; as, a *sink* of iniquity.

4. A hole or depression in land or rock where waters sink and are lost.

**sink-hole, s.**

1. An orifice in a sink; a hole for dirty water to pass through.

2. The same as SINK, *s.*, 4.

**sink-stone, s.**

*Anthrop.:* A stone, in shape resembling a hammer-stone (q. v.), but of softer material, used in early times, and still by races of low culture, to sink nets or lines.

"*Sink-stones* are by no means rare in Ireland, and continue in use to the present day."—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 212.

**sink-trap, s.** A trap for a kitchen-sink, so constructed as to allow water to pass down, but preventing the reflow of air or gases.

\***sinġk'-a-pāġe, s.** [CINQUEPACE.]

**sinġk'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *sink*, *v.*; -er.] One who or that which sinks; specifically:

1. A leaden weight for a fishing-line, net or seine.

"I have frequently found baits, fine, strong, and lively, remain untouched on a line weighted with a single *sinker*."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

2. A sink-stone (q. v.).

"A water-worn nodule of sandstone, five inches long, with a deep groove round it, and described as probably a *sinker* for a net or line, was found in Aberdeenshire."—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 211.

3. *Knitting-machine:* A sinker-wheel (q. v.).

**sinker-bar, s.** A bar in a knitting-machine to which the lead-sinkers are attached.

**sinker-wheel, s.**

*Knitting-machine:* A wheel with a series of oblique wings to depress the yarn between the needles.

**sinġk'-fiēld, s.** [See def.]

*Bot.:* A corruption of cinquefoil. (*Prior.*)

**sinġk'-īng, pr. par., a., & s.** [SINK, *a.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. *Joinery:* A rabbet (q. v.).

2. *Mining:* The digging of a vertical shaft from above downward.

**sinking-fund, s.** A fund set aside by a borrowing state or company for the gradual extinction or amortization of the debt.

**sinking-head, s.**

*Founding:* The molten metal in the ingate of a mold, to supply metal to the casting during shrinking.

\***sinking-ripe, a.** Ready to sink; on the point of sinking.

"The sailors sought for safety by our boat, And left the ship, then *sinking-ripe*, to us."  
*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, i. 1.

**sin'-lēss, a.** [Eng. *sin*; -less.]

1. Exempt from sin; innocent.

"To condemn themselves, as false and insincere, because they are not perfect and *sinless*."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 12.

2. Free from sin; pure, perfect.

"Some bent at Thee their fiery darts, while Thou Sat'st unappall'd in calm and *sinless* peace!"  
*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 425.

**sin'-lēss-lý, adv.** [Eng. *sinless*; -ly.] In a *sinless* manner; without sin, innocently.

**sin'-lēss-něss, s.** [Eng. *sinless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being *sinless*; freedom from sin and guilt; innocence.

"We may the less admire at his gracious condescensions to those, the *sinlessness* of whose condition will keep them from turning his vouchsafements into anything but occasions of joy and gratitude."—*Boyle: Seraphic Love*.

**sin'-nā-mine, s.** [SINAMINE.]

**sin'-nēr, \*syn-ner, s.** [Eng. *sin*, *v.*; -er.]

1. One who sins; one who commits or has committed sin; one who has willfully violated the divine law.

"I came not to call the righteous but *sinner*s to repentance."—*Matthew* ix. 13.

2. One who fails in any duty or transgresses any law; an offender, a trespasser.

**sin'-nēr, v. i.** [SINNER, *s.*] To act as a sinner.

"Whether the charmer *sinner* it or saint it."  
*Pope: Moral Essays*, ii. 15.

\***sin'-nēr-ěss, s.** [Eng. *sinner*; -ess.] A woman who sins; a female sinner. (*Wycliffe: Luke* vii. 37.)

**sin'-nēt, s.** [SENNIT.]

**si-nō-dēn'-drōn, s.** [Gr. *sinos*=hurt, harm, mischief, and *dendron*=a tree.]  
*Entom.:* A genus of Lucanidæ. Body narrow, cylindrical; the anterior legs broad, digitate.

**sin-ō-lōġ'-ic-al, a.** [Eng. *sinolog(y)*; -ical.] Of or pertaining to sinology.

**si-nōl'-ō-ġist, s.** [Eng. *sinolog(y)*; -ist.] A sinologue.

**sin-ō-lōġue, s.** [Fr., from Gr. *Sina*=China, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.] A student of the Chinese language, literature, history, &c.; one who is versed in Chinese language and literature.

**si-nōl'-ō-ġý, s.** [SINOLOGUE.] That branch of knowledge which deals with the language, literature, history, &c., of China.

**si-nō-pēr, s.** [SINOPE.]

**si-nō-pī-ā, si-nō-pis, s.** [SINOPE.] A pigment of a fine red color, prepared from the earth sinople.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwi; cat, ġell, chorus, ġhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, ġhis; sin, aġ; expect, Xenophon, exġst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shšn; -ġion, -ġion = zhšn. -ġious, -ġious, -sious = shšs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beġ, deġ.



**si-nō-pīte**, *s.* [After Sinop(e), Asiatic Turkey, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]  
*Min.*: A doubtful species, belonging to the clays or earthy hydrous aluminous silicates. Colored brick-red with oxide of iron.

**si-nō-ple**, **si-nō-pīte**, *s.* [Fr. *sinople*, from Low Lat. *sinopis*=a lead color, also a green color, from Lat. *sinopis*; Gr. *sinōpis*=earth of Sinope, red ochre, from Sinope, a town on the Black Sea, where it is found.]

1. *Min.*: [SINOPITE.]  
 2. *Her.*: The Continental term for the color green; called by English heralds vert.

**si-nōx-ŷ-lōn**, *s.* [Gr. *sinos*=hurt, and *xylon*=wood.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Bostrichidæ. *Sinoxylon sexdentatum* is sometimes very destructive to the vine in France.

\***siñque**, *s.* [CINQUE.]

\***sin'-sion**, \***sen'-ciōn** (ci as sh), *s.* [SIMSON.]

**siñs'-riñg**, *s.* [Native name.]

*Zoöl.*: Any individual of the family Tupaiidæ (q. v.). The Sinsrings, or Banxrings (as they are also called), live in and about trees, and their activity and general appearance give them considerable resemblance to small squirrels or lemurs. Their fur is fine and soft, the tail generally long and well-clothed with hair, and they feed on fruit and insects.

**sin'-tēr**, *s.* [Ger., from *sintern*=to drop.] A rock precipitated from mineral waters. It may be calcareous [CALCAREOUS-TUFA] or siliceous.

**sin'-tōc**, **sin'-dōc**, **sŷn'-dōc**, *s.* [Amboyna(?) name.]

*Bot., &c.*: Culilawan bark (q. v.).

**sin'-toō**, **sin'-toō-ism**, &c. [SHINTOO, &c.]

**si-nu-**, *pref.* [SINU.] Sinuated.

**sinu-pallial**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sinu-pallialia (q. v.).

**sinu-pallialia**, *s. pl.*

*Zoöl.*: A section of Siphonida (q. v.), having the pallial line sinuated, and the respiratory siphons long. Families: Veneridæ, Mactridæ, Tellinidæ, Solenidæ, Myacidæ, Anatinidæ, Gastrochænidæ, and Pholadidæ. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

\***sin'-u-āte**, *v. t.* [Latin *sinuatus*, pa. par. of *sinuo*=to bend, to curve.] To bend or curve in and out; to wind, to turn.

**sin'-u-āte**, **sin'-u-āt-ēd**, *a.* [SINUATE, *v.*]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Bending; winding in and out; sinuous.

2. *Botany* (of a leaf, &c.): Bending in and out; having the margin uneven alternately with concave and convex curvatures, as the leaf of *Quercus robur*.

**sin'-u-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *sinuatio*, from *sinuatus*=sinuate (q. v.).] A bending or winding in and out.

"The human brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, in proportion to their bodies, and fuller of anfractus, or *sinuations*."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 65.

**sin'-u-ā-to-**, *pref.* [SINUATE.]

**sinuato-dentate**, *a.*

*Bot.*: At once sinuate and dentate.

**sin'-u-ō-lāte**, *a.* [A dimin. form of *sinuate* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: Repand (q. v.).

**sin'-u-ōse**, *a.* [SINUOUS.]

**sin'-u-ōs'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *sinuosité*.]

1. The quality or state of being sinuous, or of bending or winding in and out.

"Meander is a river in Lycia, a province of Natolia, or Asia Minor, famous for the *sinuosity* and often returning thereof."—*Drayton: Rosamond to K. Henry*. (Annot.)

2. A series of bends or curves in arches or other irregular figures; a bend, a curve, a wavy line.

"Their *sinuosities* and turnings become more numerous as they proceed."—*Goldsmith: Animated Nature*, pt. i., ch. xiv.

**sin'-u-ōus**, *a.* [Fr. *sinueux*, from Lat. *sinuosus*, from *sinus*=a curve.] Bending or curving in and out; winding, crooked, meandering, serpentine.

"And with the imagination be content, Not wishing more; repining not to tread The little *sinuous* path of earthly care." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iii.

**sin'-u-ōus-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *sinuous*; *-ly*.] In a sinuous manner; in bends or curves.

**si'-nūs**, *s.* [Lat.=a bay of the sea; a curve; a bend, a bosom.]

\*1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A bay of the sea; a recess in the coast; an opening into the land.

2. An opening, a hollow, a sinuosity; a bend or curve.

## II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: A hollow. There are *sinuses* of the veins, a coronary *sinus* of the heart, a *sinus* of the vestibule, a frontal *sinus*, &c. Owen applies the term especially to a dilated vein or receptacle of blood.

2. *Botany*: A recess between two lobes of a lobed leaf.

3. *Zoöl.*: A bay in the pallial impression of a conchiferous mollusk, indicating that the animal had retractile siphons.

4. *Surg.*: A little elongated cavity in which pus is collected; an elongated abscess with a small opening.

**siō'-gūn** (i as h), *s.* [SHOGUN.]

**si'-ōn**, *s.* [SIUM.]

*Botany*: *Helosciadium nodiflorum*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

**si'-ō-na**, *subst.* [Named from Mount Sion, "on account of the barrenness of its markings." (*Mc-Nicoll.*)]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Sionidæ (q. v.), with two European species.

**si'-ōn'-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sion(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: A family of Geometrina. Antennæ of the male simple; abdomen very slender; wings entire, of one color, erect in repose, the anterior pair rather blunt at the tip. Larva slender, velvety, without lines, feeding on low plants. (*Stainton.*)

**Si'-ōn-ites**, *s. pl.* [See def.]

*Church Hist.*: A small sect which arose in Norway in the first half of the eighteenth century. They embroidered the word Sion with some mystical characters on their sleeves, and endeavored to establish a community, which should be the germ of the kingdom of Sion. In the reign of Christian VI. (1730-46), the community was dissolved by legal process.

**Siou'-an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sioux.

**Sioux** (sū), *s. Sing. & pl.* The name of several kindred tribes of Indians formerly ranging over portions of North America, now known as Nebraska, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, etc. A tribe of them still exists in the northwest, who call themselves Dakotas.

**sip**, \***sippe**, *v. t. & i.* [From the same root as *sup* (q. v.), and cogn. with O. Dut. *sippen*=to sip; *zuypen*=to sup; Dut. *zuipen*.]

*A. Transitive*:

1. To imbibe or take into the mouth in small quantities; to drink in small draughts.

2. To drink in or absorb in small quantities.

"She should imbue the tongue with what she *sips*." *Couper: Conversation*, 441.

3. To draw into the mouth; to extract, to suck up; as, A bee *sips* nectar from the flowers.

4. To drink out of.

"Ere he *sips*

The purple bumper." *Couper: Hope*, 357.

*B. Intrans.*: To drink in small quantities; to take a sip.

**sip**, *s.* [SIP, *v.*]

1. The act of sipping; the taking of a liquor with the lips.

2. A very small draught taken with the lips.

\*3. Sup, drink.

"Thus semeth he without meat or *sip*."

*Chaucer: Q. Anelida and False Arcite.*

**sipe**, **seep**, *v. i.* [A. S. *sipan*; cogn. with Dut. *sippen*; Low Ger. *seipen*.] To issue slowly as a liquid; to ooze. (*Prov.*)

"The *siping* through of the waters into the house."—*Grainger: On Ecclesiastes*, page 316.

**si-peēr'-a**, **si-peēr'-a**, **si-pi'-ra**, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Bot.*: The Greenheart (q. v.).

**si-peēr'-ine**, *s.* [Eng. *sipeer(a)*; *-ine*.]

*Chem.*: Sipirine, Sepeerine. An alkaloid discovered by Rodie, in 1834, in the Greenheart tree (*Nectandra rodie*). It forms reddish-brown, shining scales, slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It neutralizes acids, forming brownish-colored salts.

**si-phāg'-ō-nūs**, *s.* [Gr. *siphōn* = a small pipe, and Mod. Lat. *agonus*, (q. v.).]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Cataphracti, from Behring's Straits and Japan. The snout is produced into a long tube like that of a Pipe-fish; chin prominent, with a barbel.

**siph'-i-lis**, *s.* [SYPHILIS.]

**siph-nē'-i-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *siphne(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: A sub-family of Muridæ, with two genera, Siphneus and Ellobius. Form cylindrical, ear-conch rudimentary, limbs and tail very short.

**siph'-nē-ūs**, *s.* [Gr. *siphneus*=a mole, from its supposed blindness; *siphlos*, *siphnos* = crippled, blinking, purblind.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical genus of Siphneinæ (q. v.); forming a connecting link between the Muridæ and the Spalacidæ. Two species, one from the Altai Mountains and one from the north of China.

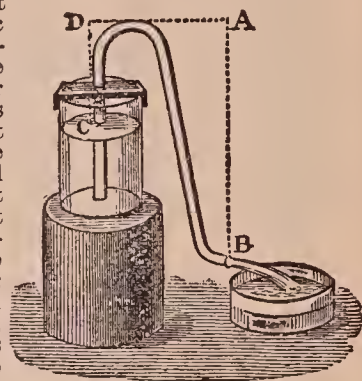
**si-phō-cām'-pŷ-lūs**, *s.* [Gr. *siphōn*=a siphon, and *kampylos*=bent, curved.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Lobelesæ, *Siphocampylus caoutchouc*, growing near Popayan, is distinguished for the tenacity of its juice.

**si-phōid**, *s.* [Fr. *siphoides*.] An apparatus for manufacturing soda-water.

**si-phōn**, \***sŷ-phōn**, *s.* [Fr. *siphon*, from Latin *siphonem*, accus. of *siphon*=a siphon; Gr. *siphōn*=a small pipe or reed.]

1. A curved tube having one branch longer than the other; used for transferring liquids from higher to lower levels. It acts by atmospheric pressure, and consequently cannot be depended on for overcoming heights greater than about thirty feet near the level of the sea, and a less height at great elevations. It is used in transferring liquids in the following manner: The siphon is filled with some liquid, and the two ends being closed, the shorter leg is dipped in the liquid, or the shorter leg having been dipped in the liquid, the air is exhausted by applying the mouth at the extremity of the longer leg. A vacuum is thus produced, the liquid in the vessel rises and fills the tube in consequence of the atmospheric pressure. It will then run out through the siphon as long as the shorter end dips in the liquid. In the illustration, C is the surface of the liquid; C D A the siphon. The pressure acting on the right and left hand sides of the bend equals the pressure of the atmosphere, less the pressure of the column of liquid A B, D C respectively. Since A B is greater than D C, the pressure tending to keep the liquid in the tube is less on the right-hand side; the liquid consequently flows, and will continue to flow from the lower end of the siphon so long as the shorter end remains in the liquid, and the end B is lower than the surface C. [INTERMITTENT-SIPHON.]



Siphon.

2. A siphon-bottle (q. v.).

3. *Zoöl.*: A canal, often drawn out into a long tube, through which water passes to the respiratory chamber in various conchiferous mollusks, especially those which burrow in sand. Though the combined siphons of *Mya* are much longer than the shell, and those of some *Tellinidæ* three or four times as long, they may be retracted within the shell. There is also a tubular prolongation or folding of the mantle, constituting a siphon to convey water to and from the breathing apparatus of some Gasteropods.

**siphon-barometer**, *s.* [BAROMETER.]

**siphon-bottle**, *s.* A flask for containing aerated waters, which may be discharged without uncorking, through a bent tube provided with a downwardly opening valve operated by a lever, and kept to its seat by pressure of the contained gas, which, when the valve is displaced by pressure on the lever, forces out the liquid until all is discharged, as is seen in the common seltzer-water bottle.

**siphon-cup**, *s.*

*Mach.*: A form of lubricator in which the oil is led over the edge of the vessel by capillary action, ascending and descending in a cotton wick and dropping on the journal.

**siphon-gauge**, *s.* A bent glass tube partially filled with mercury, used for ascertaining the degree of exhaustion effected by an air-pump, and also for ascertaining the degree of vacuum in the condenser of a steam-engine, or for indicating the pressure of a fluid contained in a vessel when greater than the pressure of the external atmosphere, and also the pressure of liquids, as of water in pipes, &c.

**si'-phōn**, *v. t.* [SIPHON, *s.*] To convey or transfer, as water, by means of a siphon; to transmit or remove by a siphon.

**si'-phōn-age** (age as ĭg), *s.* [Eng. *siphon*, *s.*; *-age*.] The action or operation of a siphon.

**si'-phōn-al**, *a.* [Eng. *siphon*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling a siphon.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**siphonal-impression, s.** [PALLIALSINUS.]

**siphonal-stomach, s.**

*Compar. Anat.*: A term applied to the stomach of fishes, when, as in the genus *Salmo*, that organ presents the form of a bent tube or canal (U), one arm being formed by the cardiac, the other by the pyloric portion.

**sī-phō-nār'-ī-ā, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *siphon* (q. v.).]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A genus of Gasteropods, placed by Woodward in the family Patellidæ, by others among the Inoperculate Pulmonifera. Shell flattened and tent-shaped, like that of *Patella* (q. v.), rugose externally, divided on the right side by a deep siphonal groove, which makes a slight projection on the margin. The species, which are numerous and very widely distributed, live between tide-marks. They commence in the Miocene.

**\*sī-phō-nā'-tā, s. pl.** [SIPHONIDA.]

**sī-phō-nē-æ, sī-phō-nā'-çē-æ, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *siphonia*]; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ* or *-acæ*.]

*Bot.*: A sub-order of Confervaceæ. Frond either consisting of a single cell, with continuous or jointed, distinct or variously united branches, or of many tubular cells in contact, branched, and variously united, or held together by intercellular matter. Marine plants usually covered with calcareous encrustations. Tribes, Caulerpidæ, Acetabularidæ, and Halymedidæ.

**sī-phō-nī-ā, s.** [Lat. *sipho* (genit. *siphonis*) = a siphon (q. v.).]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Crotonæ. *Siphonia elastica* is a tree fifty to sixty feet high, common in Guiana and Brazil, and has been introduced into the West Indies. It yields the bottle india-rubber of Europe, which the natives obtain by smearing clay molds with the juice in successive layers.

2. *Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A genus of Siliceous Sponges, family Tetracodina. Mass polymorphous, free or fixed, ramose or simple, concave or fistulous above, porous at the surface, and penetrated by anastomosing canals which terminate in sub-radiating orifices within the cup. Type, *Siphonia typum*, from Sicily. They occur in great numbers in the Greensand.

**sī-phō-nī-ic, a.** [Eng. *siphon*, s.; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a siphon; siphonal.

**sī-phō-nī-ī-dā, \*sī-phō-nā'-tā, s. pl.** [Modern Lat., from Lat. *siphon* = a tube, a siphon (q. v.).]

*Zoölology*: A section of Conchifera, with fifteen families, seven of which belong to the sub-section Integro-pallialia, the remaining eight constituting the Sinu-pallialia (q. v.). The animal has respiratory siphons, and the mantle-lobes are more or less united.

**\*sī-phō-nī-īf-ēr, s.** [SIPHONIFERA.] Any member of the order Siphonifera (q. v.).

**\*sī-phō-nī-īf-ēr-ā, s. pl.** [Eng. *siphon*, and Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

*Zoöl.*: D'Orbigny's name for an order of Mollusca, approximately equivalent to the modern Tetrabranchiata (q. v.).

**sī-phō-nī-īf-ēr-ōūs, a.** [SIPHONIFERA.] Bearing siphons, as the chambered shells of the nautilus.

**sī-phō-nī-ī-zān'-tī-ā (or t as sh), s. pl.** [Greek *siphōnizō* = to tap a wine-cask with a siphon.]

*Zoöl.*: A family of Chilognatha, akin to Iulidæ. Body semi-cylindrical, the dorsal plates of the segments encroaching but slightly on the under surface; head small; oral apparatus a conical sucking organ; legs short. Small millipedes in rotten stumps of trees. Species few.

**sī-phō-nī-ō, pref.** [SIPHON.] Resembling a siphon or tube; furnished with a siphon.

**\*sī-phō-nī-ō-brān'-chī-ā'-tā, s. pl.** [Pref. *siphono-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata*.]

*Zoöl.*: De Blainville's name for an order of his Malacozoa, approximately equivalent to the modern Siphonostomata (q. v.).

**sī-phō-nī-ō-brān'-chī-ā-te, adj.** [SIPHONOBANCHIATA.] Of or belonging to De Blainville's order Siphonobranchiata (q. v.); siphonostomatous.

**sī-phō-nī-ō-g'-nā-thūs, s.** [Pref. *siphono-*, and Gr. *gnathos* = a jaw.]

*Ichthy.*: An aberrant genus of Labridæ, with one species, *Siphonognathus argyrophanes*, from King George's Sound. It retains the principal characters of a Wrasse, but in shape the body resembles that of a Pipe-fish.

**sī-phō-nī-ō-ph'-ōr-ā, s. pl.** [Pref. *siphono-*, and Gr. *phoros* = bearing.]

*Zoöl.*: Oceanic Hydrozoa; an order or a sub-class of Hydrozoa (q. v.), possessing a free and oceanic hydrosoma, consisting of several polypites, united by a flexible, contractile, unbranched or slightly branched cœnosarc, the proximal end of which is usually furnished with nectocalyces, and dilated into a somatocyst or into a pneumatophore.

(Greene.) All are unattached, permanently free, and have the hydrosoma composite. They are beautiful organisms, usually found floating on the surface of tropical seas. *Physalia utriculus*, the Portuguese Man-of-war, is the most familiar member of the group. The sub-class is divided into two orders: Calycophoridae and Physophoridae; and the order into four sub-orders: Physophora, Physalia, Calycophora, and Discoida.

**sī-phō-nō-ōps, s.** [SIPHONOPSIS.]

**sī-phō-nō-ōp'-sīs, sī-phō-nō-ōps, subst.** [Prefix *siphon(o)*-, and Gr. *opsis* = outward appearance.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of vermiform Amphibia, family Cæciliadæ. The muzzle is short; head and body cylindrical; eyes distinct through the skin; a false nostril in front of and a little below each eye.

**sī-phō-nō-ōs'-tō-mā, s.** [Pref. *siphono-*, and Gr. *stoma* = a mouth.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A genus of Pipe-fishes, group Syngnathina. Body with distinct ridges; pectorals and caudal well developed, dorsal of moderate length, opposite the vent. Males with an egg-pouch on the tail, the eggs being covered by cutaneous folds. Two species.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Eocene of Monte Bolca and Licata.

**sī-phō-nō-ō-stōm'-ā-tā, s. pl.** [Pref. *siphono-*, and Gr. *stomata*, pl. of *stoma* = a mouth.]

*Zoöl.*: Carnivorous Gasteropods; a section of Prosobranchiata (q. v.). Shell spiral, usually imperforate; aperture notched or produced into a canal in front; operculum horny, lamellar. Animal with retractile proboscis; eye-pedicels connected with the tentacles; margin of mantle prolonged into a siphon, by which the water is conveyed to the branchial chamber; gills one or two, pectinate, placed obliquely over the back. Families: Strombidæ, Muricidæ, Buccinidæ, Conidæ, Volutidæ, and Cypræidæ; all marine. (Woodward.)

**sī-phō-nō-ō-stōm'-ā-toūs, a.** [Mod. Lat. *siphonostomat(a)*]; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the Siphonostomata (q. v.).

**sī-phō-nō-ō-stōme, s.** [SIPHONOSTOMATA.] Any mollusk belonging to the division Siphonostomata (q. v.).

**sī-phō-nō-ōs'-tō-mōūs, a.** [Eng. *siphonostom(e)*; *-ous*.] The same as SIPHONOSTOMATOUS (q. v.).

**\*sī-phō-rī-nī, s. pl.** [Gr. *siphōn* = a tube, and *rhis* (genit. *rhinōs*) = the nose.]

*Ornithology*: A family of Natatores, founded by Vieillot, containing the Petrels and Albatrosses. [TUBINARES.]

**sī-phūn'-cle, s.** [SIPUNCULUS.]

*Zoöl.*: The tube which connects together the air-chambers of the shell in many Cephalopods. In the Ammonitidæ the siphuncle is external, and close to the outer margin of the shell; in the Nautilidæ it is usually central or internal.

**sī-phūn'-cū-lār, a.** [Eng. *siphuncle*]; *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a siphuncle.

**sī-phūn'-cū-lāt-ēd, sī-phūn'-cled, adj.** [Eng. *siphuncle*]; *-ated*, *-ed*.] Having or being provided with a siphuncle.

"The internal shells may even be chambered and *siphunculated*."—Huxley: *Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 531.

**\*sīp'-īd, a.** [Lat. *sipidus*; cf. *insipid*.] Having a taste or flavor; savory.

**sī-pī'-rā, s.** [SIPPERA.]

**sīp'-pēr, s.** [Eng. *sip*, v.; *-er*.] One who sips.

**sīp'-pēt, s.** [Eng. *sip*, s.; dimin. suff. *-et*.]

1. A small sop; a small piece of bread dipped in milk, gravy, broth, &c.

2. A little sup or drink; a sip.

"Give me a *sippet*"

Of your stale ale." Skelton: *Elinour Rimming*.

3. *Cook. (pl.)*: Triangular pieces of toasted or fried bread, used for garnishing.

**\*sīp'-ple, v. i.** [Eng. *sip*, v.; freq. suffix *-le*; cf. *tipple*.] To sip frequently; to tipple.

**sī-pūn'-cū-lī-dæ, s. pl.** [Modern Latin *sipunculus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical family of the Sipunculoidea or Gephyrea (q. v.), with three genera, *Sipunculus*, *Syrinx*, and *Phascosoma*. The proboscis is retractile, furnished with tentacles at its tip; vent at base.

**sī-pūn'-cū-lōi'-dē-ā, s. pl.** [Mod. Latin, from *sipunculus* (q. v.), and Gr. *eidōs* = resemblance.]

*Zoöl.*: A synonym of Gephyrea (q. v.).

**sī-pūn'-cū-lūs, s.** [Latin *sipunculus* = a little tube, dimin. from *siphon* (q. v.).]

*Zoölology*: The type-genus of Sipunculidæ (q. v.). The proboscis, which is retractile, is as long as the body, furnished with short tentacular appendages arranged in a circle round the mouth; intestine coiled and bent upon itself, so as to terminate in the middle of the body. *Sipunculus bernhardus* is

common in European waters, living at a depth of ten to thirty fathoms, occupying the shell of some univalve mollusk for the protection of its soft vermiform body, plastering up the entrance, leaving only a hole for the protrusion of its proboscis. Other species burrow in sand, as does *S. edulis*, eaten by the Chinese.

**sīp'-y'-līte, subst.** [After Sipylus, one of Niobe's children; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A tetragonal mineral, occurring in octahedrons. Hardness, 6.0; specific gravity, 4.89; luster, resinous; color, brownish-black to brownish-orange. Composition: Essentially a columbate of erbium, lanthanum, didymium, cerium, &c. Found in Amherst county, Virginia.

**sī quīs, phr.** [Latin = if any one, so called from the opening words of the notice formerly given in Latin.]

*Eccles. Law*: A notification by a candidate for orders of his intention to inquire whether any impediment may be alleged against him.

**sīr, s.** [Fr. *sieur*, from Lat. *senior* = older, senior (q. v.); Icel. *sira*; Sp. *ser*; Italian *ser*. The older form of *sir* was *sire* (q. v.); *senior*, *seignior*, *señor*, *signor*, and *sir* are doublets.]

1. A term of complimentary address applied commonly, without regard to position or standing, to men of any degree; a general title by which a person addresses the man to whom he is speaking. Commonly used as a title of respect by sons to their fathers, pupils to their teachers, and generally by inferiors to superiors; also in phrases expressing doubt, displeasure, astonishment, or the like.

\*2. A title formerly given to clergymen; as, Shakespeare's *Sir Hugh Evans*, a Welsh priest, &c.

3. A British title of honor given to baronets and knights; it is always prefixed to the Christian name, as *Sir John*, *Sir Robert*, &c.

\*4. Used as a noun appellative to signify—

(1) A lord, a master, a sovereign.

"Sole *sir* o' the world."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

(2) A gentleman.

"In the habit of some *sir* of note."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

**sīr, v. t.** [SIR, s.] To address as *sir*.

"*Sir'd* him at every word."—Richardson: *Clarissa*, i. 47.

**\*sīr-reverence, \*sur-reverence, phr.** [A corruption of *save-reverence* (q. v.).]

1. An apologetical apostrophe for introducing an indelicate word or expression.

"A very reverend body: ay, such a one as a man may not speak of, without he say, *sir-reverence*."—Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

2. The thing signified by the word or expression. (Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 4.)

**sī-rā-bāl'-lī, s.** [A Demerara word.]

*Bot. & Comm.*: A valuable timber brought from Demerara. It is supposed to come from a *Neea* tandra or Oreodaphne.

**sī-rās'-kiēr, s.** [SERASKIER.]

**sīr'-dar, s.** [Hind.] A chieftain, a captain, a head-man.

**sirdar-bearer (or simply sirdar), s.** The chief of the palanquin-bearers, who is generally his master's valet.

**sire, s.** [The same word as *sir* (q. v.).]

1. A title of respect, addressed to seniors or superiors; *sir*. It is now used only in addressing a king or other sovereign prince.

"*Sire* knight, (quod he) my maister and my lord."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 839. (Prol.)

2. A father, a progenitor. (Used only in poetry, and in composition, as *grandsire* = grandfather, &c.)

"Whether his hoary *sire* he spies,  
While thousand grateful thoughts arise,  
Or meets his spouse's fonder eye."

Pope: *Chorus to Brutus*.

3. The male parent of a beast, and especially of a horse; an unemasculated animal, as a bull or stallion, kept for breeding purposes. Opposed to *dam*. [DAM (1), s., 3.]

\*4. A maker, an author.

"He died,  
Who was the *sire* of an immortal strain."

Shelley: *Adonais*, iv.

**sire, v. t.** [SIRE, s.] To be the sire or father of; to beget, to procreate. (Used now only of beasts, and especially of stallions.)

"Farnham was a dark chestnut horse by Ratcatcher, who also sired the noted chaser Rat-trap."—Field, Dec. 26, 1885.

**sired, a.** [English *sir*]; *-ed*.] Having a sire of father

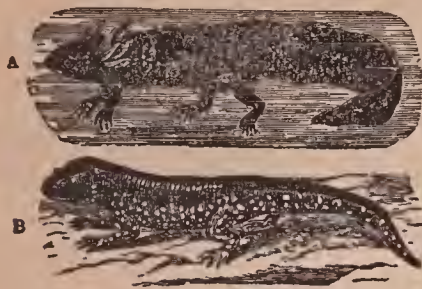
**†sī-rē'-dōn, s.** [Late Greek *seirēdōn* = a siren (q. v.).]

*Zoölology*: An old name for the Axolotl (q. v.), the larval form of *Amblystoma mexicanus*. As will be

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion. -sion = șūn; -çion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -çious, -sious = șūș. -ble, -dle. &c. = beł, deł



seen from the illustration, in the perfect animal the gills are absorbed, and the whole body becomes altered. Both larval and adult forms are oviparous, and from the eggs of both branchiate and abran-



Amblystoma Mexicanus.

A. Larval form, or Axolotl. B. Adult form.

chiate young have been produced, so that the Amblystome or perfect form may be born from an egg, or lose its gills and change its shape by metamorphosis.

\*sire'-less, *a* [Eng. *sire*, *s.*; -less.] Having no sire or father; fatherless, orphaned.

"The sireless offspring and the lonely spouse."

Byron. *Address for Caledonian Meeting* (1814).

sir'-en, \*ser-ein, \*sir-ene, \*syr-ene, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *siren*; Gr. *seirēn*, a word of doubtful etymology; Fr. *sirène*; Sp. & Ital. *sirena*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

"Next, where the sirens dwell, you plow the seas."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, vii. 51.

\*2. A mermaid.

"Over-against the creeke Pæstanum, there is Leucasia, called so of a mermaid or *sirene* there buried."—P. *Holland*: *Pliny*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

3. A charming, alluring, or seductive woman; a woman dangerous from her powers of alluring or enticing.

"Oh, train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note,

To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears:

Sing, *siren*, to thyself, and I will dote."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

\*4. Something alluring, seductive, or insidious.

II. Technically:

1. *Acoustics*: An instrument for determining the number of vibrations corresponding to a note of any given pitch. In its most elementary form the siren is simply a perforated rotating disk, against which a current of air is directed, producing sounds of higher or lower pitch, according to the velocity of rotation. The improved siren of Helmholtz consists of two equal disks, one forming the top of a hollow fixed cylinder into which air can be driven, the other capable of revolving concentrically upon it with the smallest possible amount of friction. A circle of small holes, equidistant from each other, is bored upon each disk, and concentric with it, those in the upper disk being inclined slantwise to its plane, those in the lower being slantwise also, but in the opposite direction. There are arrangements for registering the number of revolutions the upper disk performs in a minute. Thus, when air is forced into the cylinder, it will pass through the perforations, and, by reason of their obliquity, will cause the movable disk to revolve with a rapidity corresponding to the pressure, and each time that the holes coincide, a number of little puffs of air get through simultaneously, and, if the pressure of the air in the cylinder is sufficient, the series of impulses thus given will link themselves together, forming a continuous note. From the deep, piercing nature of the sound which the siren emits, it is well adapted for fog-signals or alarms. In this case two disks rotating with great rapidity in opposite directions are employed. They are driven by a steam-engine, which also forces a blast of steam through their apertures when those in the two disks come in apposition. The device is placed at the smaller extremity of a large trumpet, which intensifies the sound.



Siren, used as Fog-signal.

2. *Class. Mythol.*: Certain melodious divinities, who dwelt on the shores of Sicily, and so charmed passing mariners by the sweetness of their song, that they forgot their homes, and remained there till they perished of hunger. According to one legend, they threw themselves into the sea, from rage and despair, on hearing the more melodious song of Orpheus. Originally there were only two sirens; but their number was afterward increased to three, and their names are given with great variety.

3. *Zoöl.*: Mud-eels: a genus of Urodela or of Perennibranchiate Ichthyoidea, constituting the family Sirenidae. They are eel-like Amphibians, with two anterior feet and permanent branchiæ, and range from Texas to Carolina. There are three species. *Siren lacertina* is the Mud-eel (q. v.).

B. As *adj.*: Pertaining to a siren; like or befitting a siren; bewitching, alluring, fascinating.

sī-rēn'-ī-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *siren*.] Named from the pectoral position of the mammæ.]

1. *Zoöl.*: An order of aquatic Mammalia, allied to the Cetacea, with which they were formerly and are still occasionally classed. The body is long, compact, and cylindrical, narrowing toward the tail, which is set horizontally and terminates either in forked flukes or a flat fibrous expansion. Hind limbs and sacrum absent; anterior limbs converted into paddles. Snout fleshy and well-developed; nostrils on upper surface; lips fleshy, the upper lip usually with a moustache. The skin is rough and sparsely hairy, or smooth like that of the Whale. The two mammæ are on the breast, close to the armpits, and there is little doubt that from the habit of the Dugong (q. v.) raising the upper part of its body perpendicularly out of the water and clasping its young to its breast, the stories of Sirens and Mermaids took their rise. There are two recent genera, Halicore and Manatus. The former is monophyodont, the latter diphyodont, the permanent teeth consisting of molars with flattened crowns adapted for bruising vegetable food. The recently extinct genus *Rhytina* (q. v.) had no true teeth. The Sirenia pass their life in the water, living chiefly in shallow bays, estuaries, lagoons, and rivers, never straying far from shore, and feeding solely on aquatic vegetation.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Eocene onward. [EOTHERIUM, RHYTINA.]

sī-rē-nī-an, *a. & s.* [SIRENIA.]

A. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to the order Sirenia.

B. As *subst.*: Any individual member of the order Sirenia.

sī-rēn'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *siren*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A family of Dipnoi, with three genera, Lepidosiren, Protopterus, and Ceratodus. The caudal fin is diphycceral; no gular plates, scales cycloid. Two molars, above and below, and a pair of vomerine teeth.

2. *Palæont.*: [CERATODUS.]

3. *Zoöl.*: [SIREN, 3.]

sīr'-ēn-ize, *v. i.* [Eng. *siren*; -ize.] To use the enticements or allurements of a siren; to charm, to fascinate.

†sīr'-ē-nōi'-da, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin from *siren* (q. v.), and Gr. *eidōs*=resemblance.]

*Ichthy.*: A synonym of Sirenidae, 1. (q. v.).

†sīr'-ē-nōi'-dē-i, *s. pl.* [SIRENOIDA.]

*Ichthy.*: An order containing a single family, similarly named, constituting Müller's sub-class Dipnoi (q. v.).

sīr'-ēx, *s.* [Gr. *seirēn*.] [SIREN.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Uroceridae. It was formerly called Urocerus. *Sirex gigas* is the Great-tailed Wasp. It is, however, an aberrant saw-fly, the apparent sting being a projecting ovipositor. It is black, the antennæ, the hinder part of the head on each side, the tibiæ and tarsi, and the base and apex of the abdomen yellow; abdomen of the male reddish, spotted with black at the sides and apex. It is not uncommon in pine and fir woods. The eggs are deposited about an inch from the surface, and the hatched grubs bore deeper. The male is banded with orange, while the female is dark purple.

Siriam-garnet, *s.*

*Min.*: A variety of almandine (q. v.), of a beautiful crimson color tinged with violet, found at Siriam or Syriam, in Pegu.

Sīr'-ī-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, Sirius.

Sirian stars, *s. pl.* Stars having spectra similar to that of Sirius. Their light is of a white or bluish cast, and is more intense than that of the solar stars, whose light is yellow. Two-thirds of the Sirian stars are in the Milky Way.

\*sī-rī'-a-sīs, *s.* [Latin, from Gr. *seriasis*=sun-stroke.] (See etym.)

sī-riç'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *sirex*, genit. *siric*(is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Entom.*: The same as UROCERIDÆ. Darwin uses *Siricidæ*.

sīr'-itçh, *s.* [Arab.] A sweet oil expressed from the seeds of *Sesamum orientale*, much used as an article of diet, for friction of the body, and for lamps.

Sīr'-ī-ūs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *Seirios*.]

*Astron.*: The Dog-star, by far the brightest fixed star in the sky. It is *alpha Canis Major*, situated a little below Orion, and is mythologically regarded as one of the hounds held in leash by Orion, Procyon in *Canis Minor* being the other. A line drawn from the Pleiades through the three stars of Orion's belt will pass it closely; straight lines connecting it with Procyon and Betelgeuse will constitute a nearly equilateral triangle; and Aldebaran, Betelgeuse, Sirius, and Regel, all of the first magnitude, form a lozenge-shaped figure, with Orion's belt in the center. Ptolemy, in the second century, ranked Sirius among red stars; now it is white, and is a very brilliant object, its light being 324 times as great as that of a star of the sixth magnitude. It is about a million times as far from us as the sun, and its mass is about twenty times as great. Viewed by the spectroscope, its chief lines are those of incandescent hydrogen, with feebler ones of sodium and magnesium; the metal mercury seems also to be present. Some irregular movements of Sirius led to the belief that a heavenly body existed near enough to produce a perturbation, and a son of Mr. Alvin Clark, of Boston (Mass.), discovered, on Jan. 31, 1862, what appears to be a planet revolving around Sirius as its sun, it is thought in about forty-nine years. The heliacal rising of Sirius varies in different latitudes, and the precession of the equinoxes makes it do so also in successive ages. When the heliacal rising of Sirius (called by the old Egyptians Sothis) took place, it indicated to them that the overflow of the Nile was at hand. Some consider the Dog-star to have been Procyon; but that hound rises, like the other dogs, far behind the "dog-days," in place of ushering them in.

sīr'-kar, *s.* [CIRCAR.]

1. A Hindu clerk or accountant.

2. A circar.

3. The government.

sīr'-lōin, sūr'-lōin, \*sur-loyn, *s.* [Fr. *surlonge*, from *sur* (Lat. *super*)=above, upon, and *longe*=a loin (q. v.).] The loin or upper part of the loin, of beef, or part covering either kidney. The spelling *sirlōin* is derived from the erroneous idea that this joint was knighted by Charles II. in a merry moment.

"The strong table groans  
Beneath the smoking *sirlōin* stretch'd immense  
From side to side." Thomson: *Autumn*, 504.

sīr'-mark, *s.* [SURMARK.]

sīr'-nāme, *s.* [SURNAME.]

sī-rōc'-cō, sī-rōc', *s.* [Ital. *sirocco*=the south-east wind, from Arab. *sharaga*=(the sun) arose.] A hot, oppressive wind, coming from northern Africa, over the Mediterranean, to Italy, Sicily, &c.

"But come, the board is spread; our silver lamp,  
Is trimm'd, and heeds not the *sirocco's* damp."  
Byron: *Corsair*, i. 14.

sīr'-rah, sīr'-ra, \*ser-rha, \*sir-rha, *s.* [Icel. *séra*=sir, sirrah, from Fr. *sire*=sir (q. v.).] A term of address used in anger or contempt, and generally equivalent to fellow. It is sometimes applied to children in play, and was formerly used also as an address to women.

"Who is here! What! are you packing, *sirrah*?"  
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

\*sīrt, *s.* [SYRT.] A quicksand, a bog.

"They discovered the immense and vast ocean of the courts to be all over full of flats, shelves, shallows, quicksands, crags, rocks, gulfs, whirlpools, *sirts*, &c."—*Transl. of Boccacini* (1626), p. 42.

sīr'-ūp, sīr'-ūp-ÿ, &c. [SYRUP, &c.]

sīr'-veñte (e as a), sīr'-vañte, *s.* [Fr. *servente*=a poem of service, originally a poem in praise of some one, from Lat. *serviens*, pr. par. of *servio*=to serve.] In mediæval literature, a species of poem in common use among the Troubadours and Trouveres, usually satirical, though sometimes devoted to love or praises, and divided into strophes of a peculiar construction.

\*sīs, *s.* [Fr. *six*=six.] The cast of six; the highest throw on a die.

Sī-sal', *s.* [See def.]

*Geog.*: A port in Yucatan.

Sisal-hemp, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Agave sisalana*.

\*sīse, \*size, *subst.* [See def.] A contraction of assize (q. v.).

"You said, if I return'd next *size* in Lent,  
I should be in remitter of your grace."

Donne.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlç, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



šiš'-el, s. [Russ.]

Zoöl.: *Spermophilus citillus*, a small squirrel-like rodent, abundant in central and eastern Europe and in Siberia. Called also Suslik and Earless Marmot.

šis'-ě-ra-ra, šis'-ě-ra-rý, s. [A corruption of *certiorari* (q. v.).] A hard blow. (Prov.)

šis'-kín, s. [Dan. *sisken*; Sw. *siska*; Ger. *zeisig*.]

Ornith.: *Carduelis spinus*, an autumnal visitant from the north to temperate regions, generally leaving in the spring, though many pairs remain and breed. The adult male is rather less than five inches long. Its plumage is chiefly green, spread over the back and upper parts of the body, with the center of each feather dark olive-green; top of head and chin black; patches of yellow behind the ear, on neck, breast, greater covers and tail, and edge of quill feathers; abdomen and under-tail coverts white, deepening into gray on flanks. They nest usually in the fork of a bough, and lay from three to five eggs, bluish-white, spotted at the larger end with brown or gray. Breeders often pair the Siskin with the Canary to obtain a songbird whose note is less shrill than that of the pure Canary.

¶ The name is also applied to the American pine-finch, and to several other related species in Asia and South America.

šis'-kō-wit, s. [American Indian name.]

Ichthy.: *Salmo siscowet* (Agass.) A large variety of the namaycush, or lake trout, found in Lake Superior, almost too fat to make pleasing food.

šiš-mōm'-ě-tēr, s. [SEISMOMETER.]

šiš-mōn'-dīne, šiš-mōn'-dīte, s. [After Prof. A. Sisonda, of Turin; suff. -ine, -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A black variety of Chloritoid (q. v.), but Des Cloizeaux states that very thin cleavage laminae are grass-green. Occurs at San Marcel, Val d'Aosta, Italy.

šī'-sōn, s. [Lat., from Gr. *sisōn*=*Sison amomum*. (See def.)]

Bot.: A genus of Amminidæ (*Lindley*); umbelliferous plants, section Amminæ (*Sir J. Hooker*). Involucre of few leaves, partial, subdimidiate; calyx-teeth obsolete; petals broadly orbiculate, deeply curved and notched, with an inflected point; carpels with five ribs and single clavate vittæ between them. Only known species *Sison amomum*, the Bastard Stone-parsley. It is a plant two or three feet high, the lower leaves pinnate, the upper cut into narrow segments.

šī'-sor, s. [From the native name.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridæ Proteropodes, group Hypostomatina. Head depressed, spatulate; trunk depressed; tail long and thin; eyes very small; mouth inferior, small, transverse, with barbels; no teeth. One species, *Sisor rhabdophorus*, from the rivers of northern Bengal.

šiss, v. i. [Dut. *sissen*.] To hiss. (Prov. & Amer.) (Often used of the noise made by grooms when rubbing down horses.)

šiss'-ěrs-kite, s. [After Sissersk, Urals, Russia, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of Iridosmine (q. v.), occurring frequently in hexagonal flat scales. Specific gravity, 20.0-21.2. Iridium not over 30 per cent.

šis-soō', šis-sūm', s. [Hind. *sissoo*, *sisai*.]

Bot.: *Dalbergia sissoo*, a large timber-tree, with pinnate, drooping leaves, growing along the base of the Himalayas. It is used by shipbuilders in Bengal when crooked timbers and knees are required.

šist, v. t. [Lat. *sisto*=to stop.]

Scots Law:

1. To stop, to stay.

2. To cite, to summon, to bring forward.

¶ (1) *To sist one's self*: To take a place at the bar of a court where one's cause is to be judicially tried and determined.

(2) *To sist parties*: To join other parties in a suit or action, and serve them with process.

(3) *To sist proceedings*: To delay judicial proceedings in a cause. (Used both in civil and ecclesiastical courts.)

šist, s. [Sist, v.]

Scots Law: The act of legally delaying diligence or execution on decrees for civil debts.

¶ *Sist on a suspension*:

Scots Law: In the Court of Session the order or injunction of the lord-ordinary prohibiting diligence to proceed, where relevant grounds of supersession have been stated in the bill of supersession. [SUPERSESSION.]

\*šis'-teņce, s. [Lat. *sistens*, pr. par. of *sisto*=to stop.] A halting-place.

"There is seldome any sistence 'twixt sinking and swimming."—*Howell: Dodona's Grove*, p. 122.

šis'-tēr, \*šis-tir, \*šos-ter, \*šus-ter, \*šys-ter, \*šos-tre, \*šus-tre, s. & a. [Icel. *systir*; Sw. *syster*; Dan. *søster*; A. S. *sweostor*, *swuster*; Dutch *zuster*; Goth. *swistar*; O. H. Ger. *suester*, *suister*; Ger. *schwester*; Russ. *sestra*; Lat. *soror*; Sansc. *svasri*.]

A. As substantive:

1. A female born of the same parents as another; the correlative to brother.

"But bisidis the cross f Jhesus stooden his moder and the sistir of his modir .Iarie Cleophe and Marie Maudeleyn."—*Wycliffe: John* xix.

2. A woman closely allied to or associated with another; a female belonging to the same society, community, or the like, as nuns in a convent. [SISTERHOOD.]

"Gave him, with her last farewell,  
The charge of Sister Isabel."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, v. 6.

3. A woman belonging to the same faith; a female fellow-Christian.

"If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of food."—*James* ii. 15.

B. As adj.: Applied to females, or things regarded as female, of the same kind or condition; akin.

"Thus have I given your lordship the best account I could of the sister dialects of the Italian, Spanish, and French."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 59.

sister-block, s.

Naut.: A fiddle-block (q. v.).

sister-hook, s. [MATCH-HOOK, MOUSING-HOOK.]

sister-in-law, s. A husband's or wife's sister; a brother's wife.

sister-keelson, s. [KEELSON.]

sister-like, adv. Like sisters.

"And sister-like in love they dwell

In that lone convent's silent cell."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, vi. 3.

sister-marriage, s.

Anthrop.: (For def. see extract.)

"A remarkable Vedda custom sanctioned a man taking his younger (not elder) sister as his wife; *sister-marriage* existing among the Singhalese, but being confined to the royal family."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (ed. 1873), i. 45.

\*šis'-tēr, v. t. & i. [SISTER, s.]

A. Trans.: To be sister to; to resemble closely.

"Her art sisters the natural roses."

Shakesp.: *Pericles*, v. (Prol.)

B. Intrans.: To be allied; to be close and contiguous.

"A hill whose concave womb reworded  
A plaintful story from a *sistering* vale."

Shakesp.: *Lover's Complaint*, 2.

šis'-tēr-hoōd, \*šus-ter-hode, s. [Eng. *sisterhood*.]

\*1. The quality or state of being a sister; the office or duty of a sister.

"For *susterhode* and companie  
Of loue."

Gower: *C. A.*, v.

2. Sisters collectively; a number, society, or community of sisters, or of females united in one faith or order.

"The members of a religious *sisterhood* were trained to habits of order and obedience."—*Victoria Magazine*.

¶ In the early ages of the Church the object of religious women living in community was their own sanctification by means of retirement from the world, prayer, and meditation. In course of time they extended their sphere of work, and founded hospitals, refuges for penitents, and schools, and for the last four centuries among Roman Catholics the education of girls of all classes has been largely connected with sisterhoods. The first Anglican sisterhood was founded by Miss Sellon in 1848. Since then several others have arisen, such as the Sisters of the Poor and the Good Samaritans. The Anglican sisters generally wear a distinguishing dress, but this is not a universal rule; and vows are not obligatory, though it is understood that they mean to devote themselves heart and soul to the work. The following are some of the most important Roman sisterhoods. (The statistics given are taken from *Addis & Arnold's Catholic Dictionary*, ed. 1884.)

(1) *Little Sisters of the Poor*: Founded in 1840 by M. le Pailleur, the Curé of St. Servan, for the support, relief, and nursing of the aged or infirm poor. Their only resources are the alms of the charitable, in many cases gathered from door to door.

(2) *School Sisters of Notre Dame*: Founded at Amiens in 1797. The sisters devote themselves to teaching, especially among the poor.

(3) *Sisters of Charity*: Founded by St. Vincent de Paul at Paris in 1634, for the work of nursing the sick in hospitals, to which are sometimes added the charge of orphanages and the management of poor schools. Called also Gray Sisters, Daughters of Charity, and Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.

(4) *Sisters of Charity* (Irish): Founded in Dublin in 1815, by Mary Francis Aikenhead, for the purpose of nursing the sick in hospitals and at their own homes.

(5) *Sisters of Charity of St. Paul*: Founded by M. Chauvet, a French curé, in 1704, for educational work.

(6) *Sisters of Mercy*: Founded in Dublin in 1827 by Catherine McAuley, for carrying on the spiritual and corporal works of mercy.

(7) *Sisters of Providence*: Founded a little before the French Revolution, by M. Moye, for educational work in country districts.

(8) *Sisters of St. Brigid, or of the Holy Faith*: Founded by Cardinal Cullen in 1857, to take charge of poor schools.

(9) *Sisters of the Assumption*: An educational order, founded by Monsignor Affre, of Paris, in 1839.

(10) *Sisters of the Good Shepherd*: Founded by Père Eudes (whence they are also called Eudists) and Margaret l'Ami, in 1646. Their object is the reformation of fallen women.

šis'-tēr-löss, a. [Eng. *sister*; -less.] Having no sister.

šis'-tēr-lý, a. [Eng. *sister*; -ly.] Like a sister; becoming or befitting a sister; affectionate.

"And after much debatement

My *sisterly* remorse confutes mine honor,  
And I did yield to him."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, v. i.

šis'-tīne, a. [See def.] Of or pertaining to Pope Sixtus V.; as, the *Sistine* Chapel in the Vatican at Rome.

šis'-trūm, s. [Lat., from Gr. *seistron*, from *seid* =to shake.]

Music: A jingling instrument of ancient Egypt. It had four loose rods in a lyre-shaped metallic head. It was, in fact, a rattle made of bronze or silver, according to ability. It was used in the services of Isis or Athor, which were introduced into Rome before the Christian era, and is still employed in Christian churches in Nubia and Abyssinia.

šī-sūr'-ā (š as zh), s. [SEISURA.]

šī-sým'-brī-dæ, šī-sým'-brī-ē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *sisymbri(i)um*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -(i)æ, -eæ.]

Botany: A family or tribe of Notorhizæ. Seeds usually in a single series; cotyledons incumbent, straight, plano-convex. Flowers white, yellow, or lilac.

šī-sým'-brī-ūm, s. [Lat., from Gr. *sisymbriion*=a sweet-smelling plant, probably mint or thyme. Not the modern genus.]

Bot.: Hedge-mustard; the typical genus of *Sisymbriidæ* (q. v.). Annuals or biennials, with simple hairs. Flowers usually racemes, yellow or white; pod narrow, linear, rounded, or six-winged; valves convex or three-angled, three-nerved; stigma entire. Known species about eighty; chiefly from the north temperate zone. North India from Rajpootana to the Punjab. The seed is stimulant, restorative, and, it is said, febrifugal; it is used in India also externally as a stimulant poultice. *S. thalianum* is often called *Arabis thaliana*.

šis-ý-phē-ān, a. [See def.]

Greek Mythol.: Of or pertaining to Sisyphus, a king, prince, or, according to other accounts, a notorious robber of Corinth. He was distinguished for his craftiness and cunning; and his punishment in Tartarus for his crimes committed on earth consisted in rolling a huge stone to the top of a high hill, which constantly recoiled, and thus rendered his labor incessant. The term is hence applied to something unending or unceasing; as, a *Sisyphean* task.

šis-ý-rīn'-chī-ūm, \*šis-ý-rhýn'-chī-ūm, subst. [Lat. *sisyrinchion*; Greek *sisyringchion*=a bulbous plant of the Iris kind. Not the modern genus, which has fibrous roots, and is American.]

Botany: Blue-eyed grass; a genus of Iridacæ, Perianth six cleft, segments nearly equal, patent, tube scarcely longer than the limb, stamens monadelphous; stigma three-partite, segments filiform. *Sisyrinchium bermudianum*, or *anceps*, the common Blue-eyed grass, or Bermudiana, has linear, equitant, radical leaves, scapes six to eighteen inches high, perianth segments blue inside. It is common in Bermuda and the temperate mainland of North America. *S. galaxioides*, from Brazil, is reputed purgative.

šit, \*šitte, \*šytte (pa. t. *sat*, \**sate*, pa. par. *sat*, \**seten*, \**siten*), v. i. & t. [A. S. *sittan* (pa. t. *sæt*, pl. *sæton*, pa. par. *seten*); cogn. with Dut. *zitten*; Icel. *sitja* (pa. t. *sat*, pa. par. *setinn*); Dan. *sidde*; Sw. *sitta*; Goth. *sitan*; O. H. Ger. *sizzan*; Ger. *sitzen*; Gr. *hedzomai*=Latin *sedeo*; Russ. *sidiète*; Sansc. *sad*. From the same root come *seat*, *set*, *settle*, *sedate*, *siege*, *possess*, *prestide*, *sediment*, *session*, *subside*, &c.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To rest upon the haunches or lower extremities of the body; to repose on a seat; to seat one's self. Generally applied to human beings.

"Aloft in awful state,

The godlike hero sat."

Dryden: *Alexander's Feast*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ðem; thin, þis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = šan. -tion, -sion = šhñ; -þion, -šion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = šhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, ðēl.



2. To perch; to rest on the feet; as, A bird *sits* on a tree.

3. To incubate; to cover and keep warm eggs for hatching.

"The partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not."—*Jeremiah* xvii. 11.

4. To occupy a place or seat in an official capacity; to have a seat in any council or assembly, as a member; to be a member or representative for a place in a representative assembly.

"Several gentlemen who *sat* on the late Ordnance Committee."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

5. To meet, or be convened as an assembly; to hold a sitting or session; to meet for business; to be officially engaged in public business.

"There will be no necessity for the House of Commons to *sit* on Tuesday."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

6. To stay or remain in a place.

"I have *sat* here all day."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 1.

\*7. To continue or remain occupied; to stay.

"We *sit* too long on trifles."

*Shakesp.: Pericles*, ii. 3.

8. To rest or remain in any position, condition, or situation; to rest, to abide.

"Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here?"—*Numbers* xxii. 6.

9. To have a seat or position; to be placed or seated; to dwell.

"Is there no pity *sitting* in the clouds?"

*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 5.

10. To rest, lie, or bear on; to be felt as a weight or burden; to press.

"Woe doth the heavier *sit* when it perceives it is but faintly borne."

*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 3.

11. To assume a position for the purpose of having one's portrait taken or bust modeled, or the like.

"One is under no more obligation to extol everything he finds in the author he translates, than a painter is to make every face that *sits* to him handsome."—*Garth*.

12. To attend the ministrations of; as to *sit* under a minister.

13. To attend for the purpose of being examined; as, to *sit* for a fellowship at Dublin. Pupil teachers are also said to *sit* when they attend examinations for certificates under the Elementary Education Act.

\*14. To have position or direction.

"Plucking the grass, to know where *sits* the wind."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

15. To be suited to a person; to fit, suit, or become when put on.

"How will my garments *sit* upon me?"

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

\*16. To be becoming, proper, or beseeching; to beseech.

"With them it *sits* to care for their heire."

*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; May*.

**B. Reflex.:** To place on a seat; to seat.

"*Sit* you down."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v.

**C. Transitive:**

1. To keep the seat upon.

"He could not *sit* his mule."

*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iv. 2.

2. To become, to befit, to beseech, to be becoming to.

"It *sitte* the well to leaue pride,

And take humblesse on thy side."

*Gower: C. A.*, ii.

¶ 1. To *sit at table*; to *sit at meat*: To be at table for eating.

2. To *sit down*:

(1) To seat one's self on a chair or other seat.

(2) To begin a siege.

"Nor would the enemy have *sat down* before it, till they had done their business in all other places."—*Clarendon: Civil War*.

\* (3) To settle; to take up a permanent abode.

"From besides Tanais, the Goths, Huns, and Getes *sat down*."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

\* (4) To rest content; to stay or stop, as being satisfied.

"Here we cannot *sit down*, but still proceed in our search, and look higher for a support."—*Rogers*.

3. To *sit out*:

(1) To sit till all is over or done; as, to *sit out* a performance.

\* (2) To be without engagement or employment; to stand out, or not to take part, as in a game.

"They are glad, rather than *sit out*, to play very small game, and to make use of arguments, such as will not prove a bare inexpediency."—*Ep. Sanderson: Judgment*.

4. To *sit up*:

(1) To rise or be raised from a recumbent position.

(2) To refrain from lying down; not to go to bed; as, He *sat up* all night.

**Sī'-tā, s.** [See def. 1.]

1. *Hindu Mythology*: The wife of the hero-god Rama.

2. *Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 244.]

**sī'-tā'-nā, s.** [Cf. SITA.]

*Zoölogy*: An Indian genus of Agamidæ, with two species. Limbs long, five toes in front, four behind; scales regularly arranged, keeled; male with a very large gular appendage, which can be folded up like a fan. (*Günther*.)

**sī'-tā'-rīs, s.** [Gr. *sitarion*=a little corn, bread, or food.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Meloidæ (q. v.). It is parasitic in the nest of the Mason-bee (q. v.). M. Fabre has shown that, emerging from the egg as a minute insect, with six legs, two long antennæ, and four eyes, it affixes itself to the male bees as they emerge from the combs in the spring. Thence it transfers itself to the females. Whenever a bee deposits her eggs the *Sitaris* devours them. Next the parasite loses its eyes, its antennæ and legs become rudimentary, and it emerges as a perfect beetle. (*Darwin: Orig. Species*, ch. xiv.)

**site. \*sçite, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *situm*, accus. of *situs*=a site, also pa. par. of *sino*=to let, to suffer, to permit.]

1. Local position; situation, as regards surroundings.

"The *site*, the wealth, the beauty of the place."

*Beaum. & Flét.: Prophetess*, ii. 3.

\*2. Posture. (*Thomson: Spring*, 1,023.)

3. A plot of ground set out or fit for building.

\***sīt'-ēd, a.** [Eng. *sit(e)*; -ed.] Situated, placed; having a site.

"It *sited* was in fruitful soil of old."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, III., vi. 31.

**sīt'-fast, a. & s.** [Eng. *sit*, and *fast*.]

\***A. As adj.:** Stationary, immovable.

"To find the *sitfast* acres where you left them."

*Emerson. (Annandale)*.

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Bot.*: *Ranunculus repens* and *Ononis arvensis*, the roots of which cling tenaciously to the ground.

2. *Farr.*: An ulcerated horny sore or tumor on a horse's back under the saddle.

\***sīth, \*sīthe, \*sīthen, adv., prep., conj., & subst.** [A. S. *sidh*.] [SINCE.]

**A. As adverb:**

1. Since.

2. Afterward.

"The thrid sorrow of this lond com thorgh the Sessons, That ten sithes aryuped yppon the Bretons, And *sithen* were chaced ageyn away."

*Robert de Brunne*, p. 7.

**B. As prep.:** Since; from the time that.

"He axide his fadir how long it is *sithe* this hathe falle to him."—*Wycliffe: Mark* ix.

**C. As conj.:** Since; seeing that.

"A man may always erre, & yet not fayle nor fal away fro God, *sith* euery errour is not dampnable."—*More: Works*, p. 775.

**D. As subst.:** A time, an occasion.

"A thousand *sithes* I curse the carefull houre."

*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; January*.

**sithe, v. i.** [SIGH.] To sigh. (*Prov. Eng.*)

\***sīth'-ēd, adj.** [Mid. Eng. *sithe*=a scythe; -ed.] Armed with scythes; scythed.

\***sīthe'-man, s.** [SCYTHEMAN.]

**sīth'-en, sīth'-ence, \*sīth'-ens, \*sīth'-then, adv. & conj.** [SINCE.]

**A. As adv.:** Since, afterward.

**B. As conj.:** Since; seeing that.

**sīthes, s.** [SIETHES.]

**sī'-tīc, a.** [Gr. *sitikos*=of corn.] (See etym. and compound.)

**sitic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*: Berzelius' name for oenanthic acid.

**sī-tī-ōl'-ō-gŷ, \*sī-tōl'-ō-gŷ, subst.** [Gr. *sition*=food; Eng. suff. -ology.]

*Med.*: That department of medical science which deals with matters connected with diet; dietetics. (*Mayne*.)

**sī-tī-ō-phō'-bī-ā, sī-tī-ō-mā'-nī-ā, s.** [Greek *sition*=food, and *phobos*=fear, or *mania*=madness.]

*Mental Pathol.*: The refusal to take food, a common symptom in persons suffering from melancholia. It may proceed from hallucination or from anorexia, the sensation of hunger being scarcely experienced, but in either case the mechanical administration of food is necessary. (*Nysten*.)

**sīt'-sīc-kēr, s.** [Eng. *sit*, and Scotch *sicker*=fast.]

*Bot.*: *Ranunculus repens*. [SITFAST, B. 1.] (*Britten & Holland*.)

**sīt'-tā, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *sittē*=a woodpecker.]

*Ornith.*: Nuthatch; the typical genus of the sub-family Sittinæ, with seventeen species, ranging over the Palæarctic and Nearctic regions to South India and Mexico. Bill straight, nostrils in broad groove; wings, first quill very short, third and fourth longest; tail short and broad; tarsi strong hind toe longer than middle.

\***sīt'-tānd, \*sīt'-tēnde, pr. par. or adj.** [SIT.] Sitting, becoming, beseeching.

**sīt-tēl'-lā, subst.** [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sitta* (q. v.).]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Sittinæ, with six species, from Australia and New Guinea.

**sīt'-tēr, s.** [Eng. *sit*; -er.]

1. One who sits.

"And he cam and took of the righthond of the *sitter* in the trone the book."—*Wycliffe: Apocalips* v.

2. One who sits for his portrait.

3. A bird that sits or incubates.

"The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters*; and the youngest the best layers."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

†**sīt'-tī-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *sitt(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.] [SITTINÆ.]

**sīt-tī'-næ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *sitt(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

*Ornith.*: Nuthatches; a sub-family of Certhiidae, with six genera and thirty-one species. (Formerly made a family, Sittidæ.) Outer toe longer than inner, and united as far as first joint to middle toe. They are small tree-creeping birds, and are widely distributed.

**sīt'-tīne, a.** [SITTINÆ.] Of or pertaining to the Sittinæ of Nuthatches.

**sīt'-tīng, pr. par., a., & s.** [SIT.]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Resting on the haunches or lower extremity of the body; seated.

2. Incubating, brooding; as, a *sitting* hen.

3. Perched, or resting on one leg, as birds.

4. Having a seat in a council, assembly, &c., as a *sitting* member of Parliament.

5. Occupying a seat in an official capacity; holding a court; as, a *sitting* judge.

**II. Bot.:** Sessile.

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act or state of one who sits; the posture of being on a seat.

2. The act of one who sits for his portrait; the occasion on which or the time during which one sits for his portrait, bust, model, &c.

"Few good pictures have been finished at one *sitting*."—*Dryden*.

3. Incubation; a resting on eggs for hatching, as fowls.

"Whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male bird takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough and amuses her with his songs during the whole time of her *sitting*."—*Addison*.

4. A session; a meeting for business; the meeting or presence of any body of men in their official seats for the transaction of business.

"The *sitting* closed in great agitation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

5. The holding of a court of justice.

6. The time during which one sits, as at cards, books, work, or the like.

"For the understanding of any one of St. Paul's epistles, I read it all through at one *sitting*."—*Locke*.

7. The space occupied by one person in a church or other place of regular meeting.

8. A set of eggs placed under a hen for hatching. When no number is specified, it usually consists of twelve or thirteen.

**sitting-room, s.**

1. Sufficient space or room for sitting in; as, There was no *sitting-room* in the hall.

2. An apartment or room for sitting in; a parlor.

**sīt'-u-āte, a.** [Low Lat. *situatus*, pa. par. of *situo*=to place, to locate, from Lat. *situs*=a site (q. v.).]

1. Placed or located with relation to other objects; permanently fixed; situated.

"I know where it is *situate*."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 2.

\*2. Placed, consisting.

"Pleasure *situate* in hill and dale."

*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 641.

\***sīt'-u-āte, v. i.** [SITUATE, a.] To place, to locate.

"A painter would *situate* a beggar under a triumphal arch."—*Landon: Works*, ii. (Author to the Reader.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



sīt'-u-āt-ēd, a. [Eng. *situat(e)*; -ed.]

1. Having a situation, seat, or position; seated, placed, or located with relation to other objects; as, a house *situated* on a hill, a town *situated* on the sea-coast, &c.

2. Placed or being in any state or condition with relation to other men or things.

"Thus *situated*, we began to clear places in the woods."—Cook; *Second Voyage*: bk. i., ch. iv.

sīt'-u-ā'-tion, s. [Fr.] [SITUATE, a.]

1. Position, place, seat, or location with relation to other objects.

"Prince Cesarini has a palace in a pleasant *situation*."—Addison: *On Italy*.

2. Condition, state, or position with relation to society or circumstances.

"We hoped to enjoy with ease what, in our *situation*, might be called the luxuries of life."—Cook; *Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iv.

3. Temporary condition of affairs; circumstances; position of affairs.

4. Hence, a point or juncture in a play.

5. Place, office, permanent employment; as, he has a *situation* under government.

¶ *Situation* is said generally of objects as they respect others; *condition* as they respect themselves. *Situation* and *condition* are either permanent or temporary; *case* is a species of temporary *condition*. *Situation* and *condition* are said of that which is contingent and changeable; *state*, signifying that position in which one stands, is said of that which is comparatively stable and established. (Crabb.)

sī'-tūs, s. [Lat.]

Bot.: The position occupied by an organ.

sītz, s. [Ger.=a chair.] (See compound.)

sitz-bath, subst. A hip-bath, in which a person assumes a sitting posture; a bath taken in a sitting posture.

sī'-ūm, s. [Gr. *sion*=a marsh or meadow plant, probably *Stum latifolium*.]

Bot.: Water-parsnip; a genus of Umbelliferae, family Amminidae. Bracts and bracteoles many; calyx-teeth small or obsolete; petals obcordate, with an inflected point, white; carpels, with five rather obtuse ribs, and two or more vittæ in the interstices; suture with vittæ; fruit ovate or globose, subdidymous, crowned by the depressed base of the reflexed styles. Known species four.

Sī'-va, †Sī'-wa, s. [Sans., &c., from Sans. *civa* =happy, happiness.]

1. *Brahmanism*: The Destroyer and Reproducer; the third person of the Hindu triad. Modern views of Siva seem to have been evolved from two distinct germs, one Aryan, the other Turanian. The Aryans of Vedic times, deeply impressed on hearing the noise and viewing the devastation produced by a cyclone, framed the conception of Rudra, the Roarer, or Storm-god, afterward developed into Siva, the destroyer. Reflecting next that the death of living organisms cleared the way for younger and more fruitful life, they added the conception of Siva, the Reproducer as well as the Destroyer. The Turanian aborigines were in that state of religious barbarism when every god is an object of terror. When converted to Brahmanism, they had to choose between Vishnu, the Preserver, and Siva, the Destroyer (Brahma having become nearly obsolete), and instinctively preferred Siva as their patron divinity. The image of Siva, on the Brahminical conception, is a man of fair color, in profound thought, with the symbol of the Ganges above his head, and the Brahman-bull (q. v.) at his side. The Turanians added a necklace of skulls, a collar of twining serpents, a tiger skin and a club with a human head at the end, five faces and four arms; his wife is Durga, or Kali; the Linga (q. v.) is his symbol, and the chief form in which he is now worshiped in India. [SAIVA.]



SIVA.

2. *Astron. (of the form Siwa)*: [ASTEROID, 140.]

3. *Ornith.*: A genus of Liotrichidae, with three species, from the Himalayas.

Sī'-va'-lik, Sī'-wa'-lik, Sē'-wa'-lik (w as v), s. [From *Siva* (q. v.).]

1. *Geog.*: The name given to a range of Indian hills, otherwise called the Sub-Himalayas, running parallel to the main chain, and generally consisting of two ranges separated by a broad doon or valley, the southern slope overlooking the plain of the Ganges.

2. *Geol. (pl.)*: The Sivalik strata.

Sivalik-strata, s. pl.

*Geology*: Certain freshwater strata found in the Sivalik Hills in Sirmoor, &c. They were originally regarded as Miocene, but Mr. Blanford believes that, while the Lower Sivalik or Nahun beds are not older than Upper Miocene, the mass of the strata is Pliocene. They have been investigated by Dr. Hugh Falconer, Sir Proby T. Cautley, Lieuts. Baker and Durand (Sir Henry Durand), and by the Geological Survey of India—leading to a series of publications beginning in Calcutta in 1836. They yielded mollusca belonging chiefly to living species. Forty-eight genera and ninety-three species of mammalia, some recent, others extinct, have been described; they include *Macacus*, *Semnopithecus*, *Felis*, *Machairodus*, *Elephas*, *Mastodon*, *Rhinoceros*, *Equus*, *Hipparion*, *Hippopotamus*, *Cervus*, *Sivatherium*, *Antilope*, *Capra*, *Ovis*, *Camelus*, *Mus*, and *Hystrix*. Some species have lingered on in the Nerbuddah and the Godavery Valley to the Pleistocene, with flint implements.

Sī'-van, s. [Hebrew *sivan*; Pers. *sefendarmad*; Pehlvi *sapandomad*; Zend *çpentī armaiti*.] The third month of the Hebrew year. It extended from the new moon of June to that of July. (*Esther* viii. 9.)

†sī'-va-thēr'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Modern Lat. *sivatherium*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Palæont.*: A family of Cavicornia, proposed by Dr. Murie, for the reception of *Sivatherium* (q. v.), which he regards as most nearly related to the Antilocapridæ.

sī'-va-thēr'-i-ūm, s. [Eng., &c., *Siva*, 1, and Gr. *therion*=a wild beast.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Antilopidæ or Sivatheridæ, with one species, *Sivatherium giganteum*, discovered by Falconer and Cautley in the Sivalik Hills. [SIVALIK-STRATA.] It must have been far larger than any living Ruminant, for the skull was nearly as long as that of an elephant. Dr. Falconer (*Palæont. Notes*, ed. Murchison), considered that it connected the Ruminantia with the Pachydermata. It had two pairs of horns; the anterior pair simple, the posterior possessing two snags or branches. [BRAMATHERIUM.] (See extract.)



Skull of Sivatherium.

"That the *Sivatherium* had a huge long proboscis, tactile and prehensile, as in the Elephant, or, to a lessened extent, as in the Tapir, does not seem to be established. Falconer and Cautley, from the structure of the facial bones, infer as much. The bones of the face of *Sivatherium* and Saiga assimilate closely in pattern, and individually correspond; and, as in the latter we have a soft, flabby, enlarged, patulous nostril of moderate dimension, it follows, as a matter of probability, that the same existed in the former, as in the Elk and others. For it is to be borne in mind, when we attribute a pachyderm's trunk to the *Sivatherium*, that the animal had large, heavy horns occipital and pre-frontal, a circumstance vastly different from the Elephant and Tapir."—Dr. Murie, in *Geol. Mag.*, 1871, p. 442.

sī'-vēr, s. [SYVER.]

\*siv'-ēr, v. i. [Etym. doubtful.] To simmer.

siv'-veņš, s. [SIBBENS.]

six, \*sixe, a. & s. [A. S. *six*, *siex*, *syx*; cogn. with Dut. *zes*; Icel. *Dan.* & Sw. *sex*; O. H. Ger. *sehs*; Ger. *sechs*; Fr. *six*; Goth. *sarhs*; Russ. *sheste*; Wel. *chwech*; Gael. & Irish *se*; Lat. *sex*; Gr. *hex*; Lith. *czeszi*; Pers. & Sansc. *shash*; Sp. & Port. *seis*; Ital. *sei*.]

A. *As adj.*: Amounting to the sum or number of twice three; one more than five.

B. *As substantive*:

1. The number of six, or twice three.

2. A symbol representing such number, as 6 or vi.

¶ (1) *The Six Articles*:

*Eng. Hist.*: The popular name for the Act 31 Hen. VIII., c. 14, technically called "An Act for Abolishing Diversity of Opinion." It provided that if any one by word of mouth or in writing denied the real presence, or affirmed that communion in both kinds was necessary, or that priests might marry, or that vows of chastity might be broken, or that private masses should not be used, or that auricular confession was inexpedient, he should be deemed guilty of felony. Called also the Bloody Statute, and the Whip with Six Strings. Repealed by 1 Eliz., c. 1.

(2) *To be at six and seven* or (more commonly) *at sixes and sevens*: To be in a state of disorder or confusion.

six-banded armadillo, s. [POYOU.]

six-belted clear-wing, s.

*Entomol.*: *Sesia ichneumoniformis*, a European hawk-moth. The larva feeds on *Helleborus fœtidus*.

six-gilled shark, s. [NOTIDANUS.]

six-o'-clock flower, s.

Bot.: *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. Named from the early closing of the flowers. (Britten & Holland.)

Six-principle Baptists, s. pl.

*Church Hist.*: An American sect of Baptists, claiming descent from the original settlement of Roger Williams, at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1630. The Six Principles from which they derive their name, are Repentance from dead works, Faith toward God, the Doctrine of Baptism, Laying on of Hands, Resurrection of the Dead, and Eternal Judgment (Heb. v. 1-3).

six-shafted bird of Paradise, s.

*Ornith.*: *Parotia sexpennis*. Called also the Six-plumed Bird of Paradise. [PAROTIA.]

six-shooter, s. A colloquial name for a six-chambered revolver.

six-spot burnet-moth, s. [BURNET-MOTH.]

six-striped rustic, s.

*Entom.*: A European night-moth, *Noctua umbrosa*.

Six's thermometer, s.

*Physics*: A form of thermometer invented by Six in 1782, which regulated the maximum and minimum temperature occurring between observations. It has since been modified by Dr. Miller and Mr. Cassella. [THERMOMETER.]

six'-āin, s. [Fr.] A stanza of six verses.

sixe, s. [See def.]

*Chem.*: Gmelin's name for propylene, from containing six atoms of hydrogen.

six'-föld, a. [Eng. *six*, and *fold*.] Six times repeated; six times as many or as much.

six'-peñçe, s. [Eng. *six*, and *pence*.]

1. An English silver coin of the value of six pence, or half a shilling.

2. The value of six pennies or half a shilling.

six'-peñ-ný, a. [Eng. *six*, and *penny*.] Worth sixpence; costing sixpence; as, a *sixpenny* loaf.

\*sixpenny-strikers, subst. pl. Petty footpads. (*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 1.)

six'-scöre, a. [Eng. *six*, and *score*.] Six times twenty; one hundred and twenty.

six'-teēn, a. & s. A. S. *sixtine*, *sixtýne*.]

A. *As adj.*: Amounting to six and ten; consisting of six and ten.

B. *As substantive*:

1. The sum of six and ten.

2. A symbol representing such number; as, 16 or xvi.

*Sixteen to one*: The phrase 16 to 1, as applied to coinage, means that the mint value of sixteen ounces of silver shall be equal to the mint value of one ounce of gold.

six'-teēn-mō, s. [SEXTO-DECIMO.]

six'-teēnth, a. & s. [Eng. *sixteen*; -th.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Next in order after the fifteenth; the ordinal of sixteen.

2. Being one of sixteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One of sixteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.

2. *Music*: The replicate of the ninth; an interval consisting of two octaves and a second.

sixth, \*sixte, \*sexte, a. & s. [A. S. *sixta*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Next in order after the fifth; the ordinal of six.

2. Being one of six equal parts into which a whole is divided.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A sixth part; one of six equal parts into which a whole is divided.

2. *Music*: A hexachord; an interval of two kinds; the minor sixth, consisting of three tones and two semitones major, and the major sixth, consisting of four tones and a major semitone.

¶ *Chord of the sixth*:

*Music*: The first inversion of the common chord; it consists of a note with its minor third and minor sixth.

sixth'-ly, adv. [Eng. *sixth*; -ly.] In the sixth place.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -tion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



**six-ti-eth**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *sixty*; *-th.*]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Coming next after the fifty-ninth; the ordinal of sixty.
2. Being one of sixty equal parts into which a whole is divided.

**B. As subst.:** One of sixty equal parts into which a whole is divided.

**six-tŷ**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *sixtig.*]

**A. As adj.:** Ten times six.

**B. As substantive:**

1. One sum of ten times six.
2. A symbol representing such a number, as 60 or 1x.

**sixty-fold**, *a.* Sixty times as much or as great.

**size'-a-ble**, **size'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *size* (1); *-able.*]

1. Of considerable size or bulk.

"Yearlings, which in three years have grown into size-able jack."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

2. Being of reasonable or suitable size or bulk.

"He should be purged, sweated, vomited and starved till he come to a sizeable bulk."—*Arbuthnot.*

**size'-ar**, **\*size'-er**, *s.* [Eng. *size*(e) (1); *-ar.*] One of a class of students in the universities of Cambridge and Dublin who pay lower fees than the ordinary students, being pecuniarily assisted by the benefactions of founders or other charitable persons. They had formerly to perform certain menial offices, but these are not now required of them. The corresponding term at Oxford is *Servitor* (q.v.).

**size'-ar-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *sizar*; *-ship.*] The position or standing of a sizar.

**size** (1), **\*siŷe**, *s.* [A shortened form of *assize* or *assise*, the usual word for an allowance or settled portion of bread, &c., doled out for a particular price or given to a dependent. The assize of bread or fuel was the ordinance for the sale of bread or fuel, laying down price, length, weight, thickness; &c. Hence *size* came to mean dimension, magnitude, &c., generally, as at present. (*Skeat.*)]

\*1. A settled allowance or quantity.

"To scant my sizes."—*Shakesp.*: *Lear*, ii. 4.

\*2. A farthing's worth of bread or drink, which scholars at Cambridge had at the buttery. (*Blount.*)

\*3. (*Pl.*): Assize, assizes. (*Beaum. & Fletcher.*)

4. Extent of volume or surface; dimensions, whether great or small; comparative magnitude; bulk. (*Shakesp.*: *Troil. and Cress.*, iv. 5.)

5. A conventional relative measurement of dimension, applied to various articles, as gloves, boots, shoes, hats, &c.

\*6. Measure, in a figurative sense; amount, form. "In clamors of all sizes."—*Shakesp.*: *Complaint of a Lover*, 21.

\*7. Condition as to standing, position in society, rank, character, or the like.

"They do not consider the difference between elaborate discourses, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain sermon, for the middling or lower size of people."—*Swift.*

8. A gauge for measuring; specif., an instrument for measuring pearls. A number of perforated gauges are fastened together by a rivet at one end.

¶ *Size* is a general term, including all manner of dimension or measurement; *magnitude* is employed in science or in an abstract sense to denote some specific measurement; *greatness* is applied in the same sense to objects in general. *Size* is indefinite; *magnitude* and *greatness* always suppose something great, and *bulk* denotes a considerable degree of greatness. (*Crabb.*)

**size-roll**, *s.* A small piece of parchment added to some part of a roll or record.

**size-stick**, *s.* The shoemaker's measuring-stick to determine the length of feet.

**size** (2), **syse**, *s.* [Ital. *sis*, an abbrev. of *assisa* = size, an assize or session. *Size* (1) and *size* (2) are thus essentially the same word. (*Skeat.*)]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A gelatinous solution made by boiling the skin and membranous tissues of animals to a jelly, and used by painters, paper-makers, and in many other trades. [ISINGLASS, GLUE.]

2. Anything resembling size in being glutinous and viscid; specif., a thick, tenacious kind of varnish used by gilders; gold-size.

**II. Pathol., &c.:** [BUFFY-COAT.]

**size-box**, *s.*

*Ropemaking:* A box through which cordage is drawn in the process of sizing.

**size** (1), *v. t. & i.* [SIZE (1), *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. To fix or determine the standard of.

"There was a statute . . . to size weights and measures."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 101.

2. To adjust or arrange according to size or bulk; specif., to take the size of soldiers with the view of placing them in the ranks according to their sizes; to arrange according to sizes or statures.

\*3. To swell; to increase the size or bulk of.

"To size your belly out with shoulder fees."

*Beaum. & Flet.*: *Wit at several Weapons*, ii. 1.

4. *Mining:* To sort or separate, as ore, or the finer from the coarser parts of metal, by sifting through a wire sieve.

**B. Intrans.:** At Cambridge University, to order food or drink from the buttery, in addition to the regular commons. [BATTEL.]

**size** (2), *v. t.* [SIZE (2), *s.*] To cover with size; to prepare with size.

**size'-a-ble**, *a.* [SIZABLE.]

**sized**, *a.* [Eng. *size*(e) (1); *-ed.*] Having a particular size or magnitude. Now used only in compounds, as *middle-sized*, *large-sized*, *medium-sized*, &c.

"And as my love is sized, my fear is so. Where love is great, the littlest doubts are fear."—*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

**size'-el**, *s.* [SCISSEL.]

**size'-er**, *s.* [SIZAR.]

\*1. A sizar (q. v.).

2. A machine of perforated plates to sort articles of varying sizes, as the coffee-sizers of Ceylon and Rio.

3. A gauge, as the bullet-sizer, which has holes to determine the size of bullets.

**size'-i-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *size*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sizer; glutinousness, viscosity.

"Cold is capable of producing a siziness and viscosity in the blood."—*Arbuthnot.*

**size'-ing** (1), *s.* [Eng. *size*(e) (1); *-ing.*]

1. The act or process of adjusting or arranging according to size; specif., the act of sorting ore, &c., into grades according to size.

2. *Cambridge University:* Food or drink ordered by a student from the buttery; a size.

**sizing-cistern**, *subst.* A form of ore-separator which acts upon the metalliferous slime from the stamping-mill.

**size'-ing** (2), *s.* [Eng. *size*(e) (2); *-ing.*]

1. The act or process of covering with size.

2. The glutinous material used in such operation; size.

**sizing-machine**, *subst.* An apparatus for sizing cotton warp-threads.

**size'-y**, *a.* [English *size*(e) (2); *-y.*] Containing, consisting of, or resembling size; glutinous, viscous, ropy; adhesive like size.

"The blood let the first time florid; after a second time sizer."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*, ch. iv.

**si-zŷg'-i-ŷm**, *s.* [SYZGIUM.]

**size'-zle**, *v. i.* [A frequent. of *siss* (q. v.).] To dry or shrivel up with a hissing noise by the action of fire. (*Prov. Eng. and Colloq. U. S.*)

**size'-zle**, *s.* [SIZZLE, *v.*] A hissing noise.

**skād'-dle**, *a. & s.* [From *scath*=hurt.]

**A. As adj.:** Hurtful, mischievous. (*Prov.*)

**B. As subst.:** Hurt, damage, mischief. (*Prov.*)

**skād'-dōn**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The embryo of a bee.

\***skaf-faut**, \***skaf-fold**, *s.* [SCAFFOLD.]

**skāil**, **skāle**, *v. t. & i.* [SCALE, *v.*]

**A. Transitive:** To disperse, to scatter, to spill. (*Scotch.*)

**B. Intrans.:** To separate, to disperse, as the members of an assembly.

**skain** (1), \***skeane**, **skene**, **skēin**, \***skayne**, *subst.* [Ir. & Gael. *sgian*=a knife; Wel. *ysgrien*=a slicer, a scimitar. *A* dagger, a knife.

"He, or any man els, that is disposed to mischief or villany, may under his mantle goe prively armed without suspicion of any, carry his head-peece, his *skean*, or pistol if he please."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

**skāin** (2), *s.* [SKEIN.]

\***skāing'-māte**, *s.* [Eng. *skain* (1), and *mate.*]

A comrade or brother in arms.

"I am none of his skainsmates."

*Shakesp.*: *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

**skāith**, *s.* [SCATH.] Hurt, damage.

**skāld**, *s.* [SCALD.]

**skāll**, *v. t.* [SCALE, *v.*] To climb.

**skar**, **skāir**, *v. i.* [SCARE, *v.*] To take flight; to be scared. (*Scotch.*)

**skar**, **skāir**, *a. & s.* [SKAR, *v.*]

**A. As adj.:** Scared, frightened.

**B. As subst.:** Fright, scare.

**skart**, **scart**, *v. t.* [SCRAT, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

**skart**, **scart**, *s.* [SKART, *v.*] A scratch. (*Scotch.*)

**skat**, *s.* [SCAT.]

**skāte** (1), \***scate**, \***skeat**, *s.* [Icel. *skata*; Norw. *skata*, from Lat. *squatius*, *squatina*=a skate.]

*Ichthy.*: The popular name of any individual of a section of the genus *Raja* (q. v.), differing from the *Rays* proper in having a long pointed snout. [RAY (3).] *Raja batis*, the True Skate, is one of the commonest fishes in European waters, and attains a large size. The upper part of the body is dusky gray or mottled. The Long-nosed Skate (*R. vomer*), between four and five feet in length, has the snout excessively prolonged. The Burton Skate (*R. marginata*), is thicker and heavier than the True Skate, and is frequently eight feet long; the Shagreen Skate, or Ray (*R. fullonica*), is rather less than three feet long, and, as its flesh is soft and dry, is much less esteemed as a food-fish than the other species.

"The yawl, which had been left upon the shoal, returned with three turtles and a large skate."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii, ch. iv.

¶ *An old skate*: A term of contempt applied to a worthless person or animal; as, That horse is an old skate.

**skate barrows**, *s. pl.* [SEA-PURSES.]

**skate-sucker**, *s.* [PONTOBELLA.]

**skāte** (2), \***scheets**, \***skeates**, \***scate**, *s.* [Prop. *skates* (s.), with a pl. *skateses*, from Dut. *schaatsen*=skates.] A contrivance consisting of a steel runner or ridge fixed either to a wooden sole with straps and buckles or laces, attached to fasten it to the boot, or to a light iron framework having clamps or other means of attachment to the boot, and used to enable a person to propel himself along the ice. [ROLLER-SKATE.]

¶ *To have one's skates on*: A western Americanism indicating a readiness or intention to go out on a frolic or debauch.

**skāte**, *v. i.* [SKATE (2), *s.*] To slide or move along the ice on skates.

"A Dutchman skating upon the ice."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

**skāt'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *skate*(e), *v.*; *-er.*] One who skates.

**skāt'-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [SKATE, *v.*]

**skating-rink**, *s.* The same as RINK, *s.*, 2.

**skāyle**, *s.* [KAYLE.] A skittle, a ninepin.

**skēan**, **skeēn**, *s.* [SKAIN (1), *s.*] A long knife or short sword used by the Irish and the Highlanders of Scotland.

"A long knife called a *skean*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

**skean-dhu**, *subst.* A knife worn by Highlanders when in full costume, stuck in the stocking.

\***skē'-at**, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

*Astron.*: A fixed star, Beta Pegasi.

**skē-dād'-dle**, *v. i.* [Prob. from Gr. *skedasa*, the aorist of *skedannymi*=to take or put to flight, to rout.] To run away as in a panic; to fly hurriedly; to decamp in terror.

**skeē**, **skī**, *s. & v. i.* [SKI.]

**A. As subst.:** A kind of snowshoe, having a long narrow wooden runner, worn in Norway and other northern countries.

**B. As verb intrans.:** To run, jump, or slide on skees. [SKI.]

**skeel** (1), *s.* [SKILL.] (*Scotch.*)

**skeel** (2), *subst.* [Allied to *scale* and *shell.*] A shallow wooden vessel for holding milk or cream. (*Scotch.*)

**skeel'-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *skeel* (1); *-y.*] Skillful, cunning.

**skeēn**, *s.* [SKEAN.]

**skeer**, *v. t.* [SCARE, *v.*] To frighten. (*U. S. colloq.*)

**skeer'-ŷ**, **skēar'-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *skeer*; *-y.*] Scared, afraid. (*Prov.*)

"Women get *skeary*, and desperate afraid of being compromised."—*Hawley Smart: Struck Down*, ch. xi.

**skeēt**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Naut.*: A scoop used for throwing water on the sails and decks.

**skeē'-zicks**, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A person who is physically small, or mentally or morally warped.

**skēg**, *s.* [Icel. *skegg*=a beard, the beak or cutter of a ship.]

1. *Naut.*: A knee which unites and braces the stern-post and keel of a boat.

2. (*Pl.*): A kind of oats.

\*3. A kind of wild plum.

**skeg-shore**, *s.*

*Shipbuild.*: One of several pieces of plank put up endways under the skeg of a heavy ship, to steady her after-part a little at the moment of launching.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pl̄t, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



skĕg'-gĕr, s. [Gael.] (See extract.)

"Little salmon, called *skeggers*, are bred of such sick salmon, that might not go to the sea."—*Walton: Angler*, chap. vii.

skĕlĭgh, skiĕgh (*gh* guttural), *adj.* [SHY, a.] Proud, nice, high-mettled, skittish, coy.

"When thou an' I were young and *skeigh*."

*Burns: To His Auld Mare.*

skĕin (1), s. [SKAIN (1).]

skĕin (2), skĕin, \*skeyne, s. [Ir. *sgainne*=a flaw, crack, fissure, a skein or clue of thread; O. French *escaigne*.]

1. A shaved split of osier.

2. A flock of wild geese or swans.

"A punt-gun was fired into a *skein* of brent geese and wild swans."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. *Spinning*: A quantity of yarn from the reel, of silk, wool, cotton, or flax. Of cotton it contains eighty threads of fifty-four inches; seventeen skeins make a hank.

"Drew from the reel on the table a snowy *skein* of her spinning." *Longfellow: Miles Standish*, viii.

4. *Vehicle*: A metallic strengthening band or thimble on the wooden arm of an axle. The ordinary skein consists of three straps, let into slots in the arm.

skĕl'-dĕr, s. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps allied to *skellum* (q. v.).] A vagabond, a vagrant.

skĕl'-dĕr, v. t. or i. [SKELDER, s.] To swindle, to trick.

"Wandering abroad to *skelder* for a shilling."

*Marmion: Fine Companion*, iii. 4.

skĕl'-ĕt, s. [SKELETON.] A mummy. (*Holland: Plutarch's Morals; Explan. of Words.*)

skĕl'-ĕt-ĕl, *adj.* [Eng. *skelet(on)*; -al.] Of or pertaining to a skeleton.

skĕl'-ĕ-tŏl'-ĕ-gŕy, *subst.* [Eng. *skelet(on)*; suff. -ology.]

*Med.*: The branch of anatomy which treats of the skeleton. (*Dunghlison.*)

skĕl'-ĕ-tŏn, \*scĕl'-ĕ-tŏn, s. & a. [Gr. *skeleton*=a dried body, a mummy, from *skeletos*=dried up, parched; *skellō*=to dry up, to parch.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

\* (1) A dried mummy.

(2) In the same sense as II.

(3) The supporting framework of anything; the principal parts which support anything, but without the appendages.

(4) A very lean or thin person.

(5) An outline, rough draft, or sketch of any kind; the heads and outline of a literary composition.

"The dead carcase or *skeleton* of the old Moschical philosophy, namely, the atomical physiology."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 51.

2. *Fig.*: Something annoying, usually kept secret.

"No *skeleton* is allowed to remain peacefully in his cupboard."—*London Daily News*.

II. *Anat.*: The support or framework of an animal body, in life protecting the central parts of the nervous system, and forming a fulcrum for the limbs. It is made up of different parts—in the human adult of 193 separate bones. The skeleton proper consists of the skull and bones of the trunk, the pectoral and pelvic limbs forming the appendicular skeleton, the whole constituting the interior or endoskeleton. This, when removed from the body for purposes of examination and study, is termed a natural skeleton, if connected by the dried ligaments; an artificial skeleton, if the various bones are joined together by wire; and a disarticulated skeleton, if the bones are separated from each other. In the majority of vertebrates the skeleton is osseous; in some fishes it is cartilaginous, and in the Lancelet (*Branchiostoma lanceolatum*) the vertebral column is reduced to a notochord. [CHORDA-DORSALIS.] Owen looks upon the endoskeleton as a whole made up of three parts: The neuroskeleton, the scleroskeleton, and the splanchnoskeleton. (See these words.) In the typical skeleton the axial or chief portion comprises the skull, the vertebral column, the sternum, and the ribs. The anterior or pectoral portion of the appendicular skeleton consists of the humerus, the radius, and ulna, and the carpals metacarpals, and phalanges. The posterior or pelvic portion consists of the femur, the tibia and fibula, the tarsals, metatarsals, and phalanges. In the Pinnipedia, Cetacea, and Fishes all four limbs are modified; in Bats and Birds the pectoral limbs evolve as organs of flight; in the Pythons the pelvic, and in some lizards—*e. g.*, the Slow-worm—both pelvic and pectoral limbs are rudimentary. [VESTIGE.] There is no endoskeleton in the Invertebrata, though the internal bone of some of the Cephalopoda may foreshadow the neuroskeleton, as the phragmacone foreshadows the splanchnoskeleton. The armadillo, crocodile, and the sturgeon among Vertebrates, and

the crab and lobster among Invertebrates, are familiar examples of animals furnished with an exoskeleton or dermoskeleton (q. v.).

B. *As adj.*: Containing only the heads or outlines; as, a *skeleton* sermon.

"There is a *skeleton* in every house: Every house or family has its own peculiar trouble or annoyance. The expression probably arose from a secret murder being made known by the accidental discovery of the skeleton of the murdered person.

*Skeleton Army, subst.* An English organization framed to dispute with the Salvation Army (q. v.) the possession of the streets. It was soon broken up.

*skeleton-bill, s.* A signed blank-paper stamped with a bill-stamp. The subscriber is held the drawer or acceptor, as it may be, of any bill afterward written above his name for any sum which the stamp will cover.

*skeleton-frame, s.*

*Spinning*: A kind of frame in which the usual can is replaced by a skeleton.

*skeleton-key, s.* A key of skeleton form, a large portion of the web being removed to adapt it to avoid the wards and impediments in a lock.

*skeleton-plow, s.*

*Agric.*: A plow in which the parts bearing against the soil are made in skeleton form to lessen friction

*skeleton-proof, s.*

*Engr.*: A proof of print or engraving with the inscription outlined in hair strokes only, such proofs being earlier than those having the inscription in ordinary letters.

*skeleton-regiment, s.*

*Mil.*: A regiment, the officers, &c., of which are kept up after the men are disbanded, with a view to future service.

*skeleton-screw, s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Caprella linearis*. Called also Specter Shrimp, and Skeleton-shrimp.

*skeleton-shrimp, s.* [SKELETON-SCREW.]

*skeleton-suit, s.* A suit of clothes consisting of a tight-fitting jacket and a pair of trousers, the trousers being buttoned to the jacket.

\*skĕl'-ĕ-tŏn, v. t. [SKELETON, s.]

1. To skeletonize.

2. To draft in outline.

"He *skeletons* his act, then clothes it with language, adorns its situations, and finally works in his climax."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

skĕl'-ĕ-tŏn-ize, v. t. [Eng. *skeleton*; -ize.] To form into a skeleton; to make a skeleton of.

skĕl'-ĕ-tŏn-i-zĕr, s. [Eng. *skeletoniz(e)*; -er.]

*Zoöl.*: A name given to many small moths whose larvae destroy tree leaves, leaving only the skeleton intact.

skĕl'-lŏch (*ch* guttural), s. [Gael. *sgailc*.]

1. A shrill cry.

2. Wild mustard; charlock (q. v.).

skĕl'-lŭm, s. [Dan. *skielm*=a rogue, a knave; Dut. & Ger. *schelm*.] A worthless fellow, a scoundrel. (*Scotch.*)

"She tauld thee weel thou was a *skellum*,

A blethering, blustering, drunken blellum."

*Burns: Tam O'Shanter.*

skĕl'-lŷ, v. i. [Dan. *skele*; Sw. *skela*.] To squint. (*Scotch.*)

"'It is the very man!' said Bothwell; 'skellies fearfully with one eye!'"—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. iv.

skĕl'-lŷ, s. & a. [SKELLY, v.]

A. *As subst.*: A squint.

B. *As adj.*: Squinting.

skĕl'-lŷ, s. [For etym. and def. see extract.]

"The Chub is the *Skelly* of the waters of Cumberland, so called on account of the large size of its scales."—*Yarrell: Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3d), i. 421.

skĕlp, v. t. [Gael. *sgéalp*.] To strike, to slap. (*Scotch.*)

"To *skelp* an' scaud poor dogs like me."

*Burns: Address to the Deil.*

skĕlp (1), s. [Gael. *sgéalp*.]

1. A blow, a slap.

2. A squall; a heavy fall of rain. (*Scotch.*)

skĕlp (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A strip of iron which is bent and welded into a tube to form a gun-barrel, or pipe.

skĕn, v. i. [Cf. Sw. *skela*=to squint, *skelning*=squinting.] To squint. (*Prov. Eng.*)

skĕ-nĕ-ĕ, s. [Named after Dr. Skene, of Aberdeen, a contemporary of Linnæus.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Littorinidæ, made by Tate the type of a family Skeneidæ. Shell minute, orbicular, few whorled; peristome continuous, entire,

round; operculum paucispiral. Number of species doubtful. Distribution, Norway and Britain, &c. Found under stones at low water. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

skĕ-nĕ-ĭ-dæ, s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *skene(a)*; Lat. fem. *pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.] [SKENEÆ.]

†skĕ-nŏ-tŏ-kæ, s. *pl.* [Gr. *skēnōtēs*=a comrade in a tent.]

*Zoöl.*: The Sertularida. (*Carus.*)

skĕp, s. [A. S. *scep*, *sceop*=a basket, a chest; Icel. *skeppa*, *skjappa*.]

1. A sort of basket, narrow at the bottom and wide at the top.

"The *skeps* . . . are then loaded."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

2. A bee-hive. (*Scotch.*)

"But I'm thinking they are settled in their *skeps* for the night."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxii.

skĕp'-tĭc, skĕp'-tĭc-ĕl, &c. [SCEPTIC, &c.]

skĕr'-rŷ, s. [Icel. *sker*; Dan. *skar*, *skiar*.] [SCAR (1), s.] A rocky island, an insulated rock, a reef.

"The cautious helmsman gives its *skerries* and wave-lashed cliffs as wide a berth as he conveniently can."—*London Standard*.

skĕtĕh, s. [Dutch *schets*=a draught, model, sketch, from Lat. *schedium*=an extemporaneous poem, from Gr. *schedios*=sudden, off-hand, near, from *schedon*=near, hard by; Italian *schizzo*=a rough draught of anything; Ger. *skizze*=a sketch.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An outline or general delineation of anything; a first or rough draught of a plan or design.

2. *Art*:

(1) The first embodiment of an artist's idea in modeling clay, canvas, or paper, from which he intends to produce a more finished performance.

(2) A copy from nature only, sufficiently finished for the artist to secure materials for a picture; an outline of a building or street-view; a transcript of the human figure in pencil or chalk, with simple shades only, or a rough draught of the same in colors.

"The memorandums and rude *sketches* of the master and surgeon."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

3. *Music*:

(1) A short movement, usually for the pianoforte, deriving its name from its descriptive character, or the slightness of its construction.

(2) The tentative treatment of a subject, to be afterward fully worked out.

"The *sketches* are in the key of C."—*Grove: Dict. Music*, iii. 527.

skĕtĕh-book, s.

1. A book formed of drawing-paper, and used for sketching in.

2. A collection of slight descriptions of people or places; as, Washington Irving's *Sketch-book*.

skĕtĕh, v. t. & i. [SKETCH, s.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To make a sketch of; to draw the outline or general figure of; to make a rough draught or drawing.

"The method of Reubens was to *sketch* his compositions in colors."—*Reynolds: Art of Painting*, Note 11.

2. To plan by giving the principal points or ideas of; to describe roughly.

"He *sketched* a most attractive plan of camping out."—*Scribner's Magazine*.

B. *Intrans.*: To practice sketching.

skĕtĕh'-ĕr, s. [Eng. *sketch*, v.; -er.] One who sketches.

"The woods and the waters were indeed the same that now swarm every autumn with admiring gazers and sketchers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

skĕtĕh'-ĭ-lŷ, *adv.* [English *sketchy*; -ly.] In a sketchy manner.

"The authoress writes too *sketchily* at times."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

skĕtĕh'-ĭ-nĕss, s. [Eng. *sketchy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sketchy.

skĕtĕh'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *sketch*; -y.] Possessing the characteristics of a sketch; not elaborated; slim or slight in execution; not finished.

"The *sketchy* freedom which varies the accustomed elaboration of detail."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

skew (*ew* as ū), \*skŭe, *a.*, *adv.* & *s.* [Cf. Dan. *skiev*=oblique; *skieve*=to slope, to deviate; Sw. *skef*=oblique; *skefva*=to skew; Dut. *scheef*=oblique; Ger. *schief*; O. H. Ger. *sciuhen*=to avoid, get out of the way; Ger. *scheuen*=to shun, to avoid; M. H. Ger. *schiech*, *schich*; Ger. *scheu*=shy, timid.]

A. *As adj.*: Having an oblique position; oblique; turned or twisted to one side.

"This *skue* posture of the axis is a most unfortunate and pernicious thing."—*Bentley: Sermons*, No. viii.

bŏil, bŏy; pŏut, jŏwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șŭn; -țion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**B.** *As adv.*: Obliquely, askew, awry.

**C.** *As substantive*:

**I.** *Ordinary Language*:

\*1. A sidelong glance.

"A skew unto our own names."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 9.

2. A piebald horse. (*Prov.*)

**II.** *Arch.*: The sloping top of a buttress where it plants off into a wall; the coping of a gable; a stone built into the bottom of a gable or other similar position, to support the coping above; a summer-stone, a skew-corbelt.

**skew-arch, s.**

*Arch.*: An arch, in which the front is oblique with the face of the abutment, instead of being at right angles thereto.

**skew-back, s.**

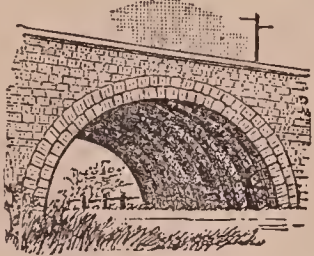
*Architecture*:

1. The upper course of an abutment which receives the spring of an arch; an impost.

2. A bedding-stone.

**skew-bridge, s.**

*Arch.*: A bridge having an oblique arch or arches with spiral courses.



Skew Bridge.

**skew-chisel, s.**

1. A chisel for wood working or turning, having the basil on both sides and an oblique edge.

2. A carver's chisel, whose shank is bent to allow the edge to reach a sunk surface.

**skew-corbelt, skew-put, s.**

*Arch.*: The same as SKEW, s., II.

**skew-fillet, s.**

*Arch.*: A fillet nailed on a roof along the gable coping to raise the slates there and throw the water away from the joining.

**skew-gearing, s.** Cog-wheels with teeth placed obliquely, so as to slide into each other and avoid clashing.

**skew-plane, s.**

*Join.*: A plane in which the mouth of the plane and the edge of the iron lie obliquely across the face.

**skew-put, s.** [SKEW-CORBEL.]

**skew-table, s.**

*Arch.*: A course of skewes.

"Skew-table was probably the course of stone weathered, or sloped on the top, placed as a coping to the wall. It may, perhaps, have been applied to the sloping tabling, commonly used in mediæval architecture over the gable ends of roofs, where they abut against higher buildings . . . or it may be a racking coping formed of solid blocks, with horizontal joints, and built into the walling."—*Glossary of Architecture*.

**skew-wheel, s.**

*Mach.*: A form of wheel used to transmit a uniform velocity ratio between two axes which are neither parallel nor intersecting.

**skew** (ew as ū), \*skewe, \*skue, *verb i. & t.* [SKEW, a.]

**A. Intransitive**:

1. To walk obliquely or sideways.
2. To start aside, as a horse; to shy.
3. To look obliquely; hence, to look slightly, suspiciously, or uncharitably.

"Our service  
Neglected, and look'd lamely on, and skew'd at."  
*Beaum. & Fllet.: Loyal Subject*, ii. 1.

**B. Transitive**:

1. To give an oblique position to; to put askew.
  2. To shape or form in an oblique manner.
- "Windows broad within and narrow without, or skewed and closed."—*1 Kings* vi. 4. (*Margin*.)
3. To throw or hurl obliquely.

**skew-bâld** (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *skew*, and *bald*.] Piebald. (Said of horses.) Properly piebald means spotted with white and black, skewbald spotted with white and any other color than black.

**skew-ēr** (ew as ū), *s.* [A variant of *Prov. skiver* = a skewer. *Skiver* is an older form of *shiver* (q. v.).]

1. A spindle-shaped piece of wood or metal inserted into meat, to hold the layers of muscle or muscle and fat together.

"Send up meat well stuck with skewers, to make it look round; and an iron skewer, when rightly employed, will make it look handsome."—*Swift: Directions to the Cook*.

2. A bobbin-spindle fixed by its blunt end into a shelf or bar in the creel.

**skew-ēr** (ew as ū), *v. t.* [SKEWER, s.] To fasten with a skewer or skewers; to pierce or transfix as with a skewer.

**skī**, *s.* [Norw., from Icel. *skidh* = a billet of wood, a kind of snowshoe.] A Norwegian snowshoe having a *lōl*, and narrow wooden runner, curved upward and pointed in front.

"Ski have always been used in Norway, for they are the only means by which the peasants in the mountains can get about during the months of snow; indeed, so necessary are they, that these queer, eight-foot-long, winter shoes stand in rows, stuck in the snow, outside every peasant's home. . . . Ski being absolutely necessary to the very existence of these folk—even the small children go to school upon their little snowshoes—they acquire great proficiency in the art of using them, and every village has its competition for speed, style, or jumping."—*Mrs. Alec. Tweedle, in Wide World Magazine* for Sept. 1898.

**skī-ā-grāph**, *s.* [SKIAGRAPHY.] An image or representation produced by means of skiagraphy.

**skī-āg-ṛa-phēr**, *s.* [Eng. *skiagraph*; -er.] One who produces images or representations of objects by means of skiagraphy.

**skī-āg-ṛa-phỹ**, *s.* [Gr. *skia* = a shadow, and *grapho* = to write.] The art or process of producing shadow-pictures by the action of the Roentgen rays upon phosphorescent surfaces. The name was formerly applied also to the art or process of producing shadow-pictures on photographic plates, now termed radiography. [FLUOROSCOPE; ROENTGEN RAYS.]

"The law of radiography and skiagraphy is that the intensity of the X-ray diminishes inversely to the square of the distance."—*New York Herald*, March 28, 1897.

**skī-ā-scope**, *s.* [Gr. *skia* = a shadow, and *skopeō* = to see.] An instrument similar to the fluoroscope (q. v.).

**skīd**, *s.* [Icel. *skidh*; a billet of wood, a kind of snowshoe; Sw. *skid* = a kind of skate; A. S. *scide* = a billet of wood, a shide; Ger. *scheit* = a log, a billet of wood.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. A chain with a shoe to drag a wheel of a carriage or wagon, and prevent it from revolving in descending a hill; a skid-pan.
2. A log forming a track for a heavy moving object.
3. Slanting timbers forming an inclined plane in loading or unloading heavy articles from a truck or wagon.
4. Timbers resting on blocks on which a structure is built, such as a boat.
5. One of a pair of parallel timbers for supporting a barrel, a row of casks, &c.
6. A drag of any sort.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Mech.*: An iron brake-piece in a crane.
2. *Nautical*:
  - (1) A strut or post to sustain a beam or deck, or to throw the weight of a heavy object upon a part of the structure able to bear the burden.
  - (2) One of a pair of timbers in the waist, to support the larger boats when aboard.
  - (3) Timbers acting as fenders against a ship's side when raising or lowering heavy bodies inboard or overboard.
3. *Ordn.*: An oaken timber six feet long by eight inches square, used for the temporary support of a cannon. These and the other implements are all made to given sizes for more convenient use and transportation together. Skids of cast-iron are generally used in arsenals.

**skid-pan, s.** The same as SKID, s., I. 1.

**skīd** (1), *v. t. & i.* [SKID, s.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To place on a skid or skids.
2. To support with skids.
3. To put a skid or skid-pan on; to lock; to scotch.

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To slip along obliquely. (Followed by *with* or *on* before a substantive.)
2. To revolve rapidly, as the wheel of a locomotive, without biting the rails. To obviate this, the driving-wheels in freight-engines are coupled.

**skīd-dāw**, *s.* [Eng. *skid*, and *daw*.]

*Ornith.*: A name given in some places to the black guillemot.

**skiff, \*skiffe**, *s.* [Fr. *esquif*, from M. H. Ger. *skif*, *schif*; Ger. *schiff* = a ship.]

*Naut.*: A small flat-bottomed boat, usually without a keel; a small boat generally.

**skīl'-fūl, \*skīl'-fūll, \*skil'-fulle**, *adj.* [Eng. *skill*; -full.]

1. Having skill; well skilled in any art; hence, dexterous or clever in any manual operation in the arts or professions; expert.

2. Characterized by or done with skill; clever; indicating skill in the performer; as, a *skillful* performance.

\*3. Cunning, judicious.

"The *skillful* shepherd peel'd me certain wands."  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

\*4. Reasonable.

"All that wrought is with a *skillful* thought."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 15,732.

**skīl'-fūl-lỹ**, *adv.* [English *skillful*; -ly.] In a skillful, dexterous, or clever manner; dexterously, cleverly, expertly; with skill.

"Their encouragements to merit are more *skillfully* directed."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

**skīl'-fūl-ness**, *s.* [English *skillful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being skillful or possessing skill; dexterity, expertness, cleverness, skill.

"The ship would quickly strike against the rocks for want of *skillfulness* in the pilots."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxxv.

**skīll, skil, skile, \*skille, \*skyl, \*skyll**, *subst.* [Icel. *skil* = distinction, discernment; cogn. with Dan. *skiel* = a separation, a boundary; *skille* = to separate; Sw. *skäl* = reason; *skilja* = to separate. From the same root as *shell, scale, shilling*.]

\*1. Reason, judgment, discernment, wit, sagacity.

"All the *skill* I have

Remembers not these garments."

*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 7.

\*2. Reason, cause.

"Philip herd that chance, how the Inglis had done,  
And alle how it bigan, and alle the *skille* why."  
*Robert de Brunne*, p. 252.

\*3. Reason; reasonable ground for action.

"As it is right and *skill*."

*Chaucer: Legend of Good Women*. (Prol.)

4. Familiar knowledge of any art or science, combined with readiness and dexterity, or manipulation, or performance, or in the application of the art or science to practical purposes; power to discern and execute; ability to perceive and perform; dexterity, expertness, art, aptitude.

"By her wicked arts and wily *skill*,

Too false and strong for earthly *skill* or might."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. xii. 32.

\*5. A specific exercise or display of art or ability.

\*6. Any particular art.

"Learned in one *skill*, and in another kind of learning unskillful."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

**skill-less, a.** Inexpert, ignorant.

"How features are abroad,

I am *skill-less* of." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 1.

\***skill-thirst, s.** Strong desire for knowledge.

"Too curious *skill-thirst*, envy, felony."

*Sylvester: The Imposture*, 539.

\***skīll, v. t. & i.** [SKILL, s.]

**A. Transitive**: To know; to understand; to be skilled in.

"To *skill* the arts of expressing our mind."—*Barrow*.

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To discern, to discriminate, to understand; to have discernment or understanding.

"One man of wisdom, experience, learning, and direction, may judge better in those things that he can *skill* of, than ten thousand others that be ignorant."—*Whitgift*.

2. To matter, to signify; to be a matter of concern or importance. (In this sense used impersonally.)

"It *skills* not, boots not, step by step to trace  
His youth through all the mazes of its race."

*Byron: Lara*, i. 1.

**skilled, adj.** [Eng. *skill*; -ed.] Having skill or familiar knowledge of any art or science, combined with readiness and dexterity in manipulation or performance; familiar or well acquainted with; expert, dexterous, skillful.

"Whom, *skilled* in fates to come,

The sire forwar'd." *Pope: Homer's Iliad*, ii. 1,008.

\***skīl'-lēss, a.** [Eng. *skil*(l); -less.] Destitute of skill; unskillful, unskilled, ignorant, awkward.

"Who ever taught a *skillless* man to teach?"

*Sidney: Arcadia*, ii.

**skīl'-lēt, \*skēl'-lēt, s.** [O. French *escuelle* = a little dish, dimin. from *escuelle* = a dish, from Lat. *scutella* = a salver, dimin. from *scutra*, *scuta* = a tray. *Skillet* and *scutlets* are doublets.] A pan or vessel of iron, copper, or other metal, with a long handle, used for boiling water, stewing meat or vegetables, &c.

"Saves the small inventory, bed, and stool,  
*Skillet* and old carved chest, from public sale."

*Couper: Task*, iv. 402.

**skill'-fūl, a.** [SKILFUL.]

**skill'-fūl-lỹ, a.** [SKILFULLY.]

**skill'-fūl-ness, s.** [SKILFULNESS.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk. whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**skil-lī-gā-leē'**, **skil-lī-gō-leē'**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of poor, thin, watery broth or soup, sometimes composed of oatmeal and water in which meal has been boiled; thin, watery porridge served out to prisoners, paupers, &c., in England; a dish made of oatmeal, sugar, and water, formerly served out to sailors in the British navy.

**skill'-ing** (1), *s.* [Prob. connected with *shealing* or *sheiling*.] A bay of a barn or a slight addition to a cottage.

**skill'-ing** (2), *s.* [SCHILLING.]

**skil'-ly**, *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation of skilligalee (q. v.).

**skil'-tŷ**, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

*Ornith.*: A name for the water-rail.

**skim**, *s.* [SKIM, *v.*] Scum; the thick matter which forms on the surface of a liquid.

**skim-coat**, *subst.* The top or finishing coat of plaster,

**skim-coulter plow**, *subst.* A plow having a small share in advance of the main one, the object being to pare and turn into the furrow the surface herbage and manure, so that the main furrow-slice may cover it over entirely.

**skim-milk**, *s.*

*Chem.*: Milk from which the excess of cream has been extracted. It is a light and digestible food, but its composition varies according to the extent to which the cream has risen and been removed.

"Cheese was brought; says Slouch, this e'en shall roll: This is *skim-milk*, and therefore it shall go." *King*.

**skim**, **\*skym**, *v. t. & i.* [A variant of *scum* (q. v.); Dan. *skumme*=to skim, from *skum*=scum; Swed. *skumma mjölk*=to skim milk; *skum*=scum; Irish *sgéim*=to skim; *sgéim*=foam, scum; Ger. *schäumen*=to skim, from *schaum*=scum.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To clear the scum from; to clear, as liquid, from a substance floating on it by means of an instrument which passes under the substance and along the liquid.

"Each with a mess of pottage and *skimmed* milk." *Wordsworth: Michael*.

2. To take off by skimming.

"*Skimming* them [locusts] from off the water with little nets."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

3. To pass near the surface of; to pass over lightly and rapidly; to graze.

"The horse as wanton, and almost as fleet,  
That *skims* the spacious meadow at full speed." *Cowper: Task*, vi. 33.

4. To glance over slightly or superficially.

"To read, or at all events to *skim*, the voluminous utterances of rival statesmen."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To pass lightly and rapidly; to glide along in an even, smooth course.

"Embarked his men and *skimmed* along the sea." *Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, vi. 1,244.

2. To glide along near the surface; to brush along.

"Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,  
Flies o'er th' unbending corn and *skims* along the main." *Pope: Essay on Criticism*, ii. 368.

3. To hasten over superficially and without attention.

"They *skim* over a science in a very superficial survey, and never lead their disciples into the depths of it."—*Watts*.

**skim'-bäck**, *s.* [Eng. *skim* and *back*.]

*Ichthy.*: Another name for the quillback.

**skim'-ble-scām-ble**, **\*skim'-ble-skām-ble**, *a. & adv.* [A reduplication of *scamble* (q. v.).]

**A. As adj.**: Wandering, rambling, disconnected, wild.

"A clip-winged griffin and a moulted raven,  
A couching lion, and a ramping cat,  
And such a deal of *skimbleskamble* stuff." *Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 1*.

**B. As adv.**: In a confused or rambling manner.

**skim'-ing-tōn**, **\*skim'-ī-trŷ**, *subst.* [SKIMMING-TON.]

**skim'-mēr**, *s.* [Eng. *skim*, *v.*; *-er*.]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: One who or that which skims; specifically—

1. A perforated ladle or flat dish with a handle, for taking the scum from a boiling solution, or from the water in which an object is boiled.

2. One who skims over a subject; a superficial student.

"There are different degrees of *skimmers*; first, he who goes no farther than the title page; secondly, he who proceeds to the contents and index, &c."—*Shelton: Deism Revealed*, dial. 8.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Founding*: A stiff bar of iron, the end of which for a few inches is flattened and curved slightly. It is used at the time of pouring to keep back the slag.

2. *Ornithol.*: The popular name of any species of Rhynchops (q. v.), from their habit of skimming along the surface of the sea in search of food. They are also called Scissor-bills, from the fact that their bills are well adapted for cutting or scooping, the lower mandible being much longer and rather flatter than the upper, and shutting into it like the blade of a clasp-knife into its handle. The best known species is *Rhynchops nigra*, the Common Skimmer, Cut-water, Shear-bill, or Black Skimmer, found on the coasts of this country and part of Africa, about twenty inches long, dark brown on the top of head and upper surface, with a bar of white across the wings, and the under surface white. It breeds on marshes and sandy islands, laying three white eggs with ash-colored spots.

**skim'-mēr-tōn**, *s.* [SKIMMING-TON.]

**skim'-mī-a**, *subst.* [Japanese *skimmi*=a hurtful fruit.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Celastraceæ or of Aurantiaceæ (*Treas. of Bot.*), of Rutaceæ (*Prof. Watt*). Calyx four-parted, persistent; petals four; stamens four; disk fleshy, four-lobed; seed, a drupe with four one-seeded stones. *Skimmia laureola* is a very fragrant Himalayan shrub, the leaves of which are burnt for incense or are eaten by the hill people.

**skim'-mīng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [SKIM, *v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act of one who skims.

2. That which is removed by skimming from the surface of a liquid; scum. (Usually in the plural.)

"They relished the very *skimmings* of the kettle."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i, ch. vii.

**skim'-mīng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *skimming*; *-ly*.] In a skimming manner; by gliding along the surface.

**skim'-mīng-tōn**, **\*skim'-mēr-tōn**, **\*skim'-īng-tōn**, **\*skim'-ī-trŷ**, *adv.* [See def.]

1. A word of unknown origin, but probably the name of some notorious scold; used only in the phrase, *To ride skimmington*, or *to ride the skimmington*, a burlesque procession in ridicule of a man who allowed himself to be henpecked. The man rode behind the woman, with his face to the horse's tail. The man held a distaff, and the woman beat him about the jowls with a ladle. As the procession passed a house where a woman was paramount, each person gave the threshold a sweep.

\*2. A row, a quarrel, a disturbance.

"There was danger of a *skimmington* between the great wig and the coif."—*Walpole: Letters*, i. 289.

**skimp**, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *skamr*, *skamt*=short; *skemman*=to shorten.] Scanty, niggardly, insufficient.

**skimp**, *v. t. & i.* [SKIMP, *a.*]

**A. Trans.**: To treat in a niggardly, scanty manner; to scrimp.

"When *skimped* and cut with economy they are simply horrible."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**B. Intrans.**: To be parsimonious or niggardly; to save. (*Prov.*)

†**skimp'-ing**, *a.* [SKIMP, *a.*] Insufficient; scant, done in an unworkmanlike manner, from want of time, proper materials, or sufficient care.

"The work was not *skimping* work by any means; it was a bridge of some pretension."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 444.

\***skimp'-ing-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *skimping*; *-ly*.] In a skimping manner; parsimoniously.

"All things less *skimpingly* dealt out."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. iii, ch. xv.

**skīn**, **\*skinne**, **\*skyn**, **\*skynne**, *s.* [Icel. *skinn*; A. S. *scinn*; cogn. with Sw. *skinn*; Dan. *skind*; Ger. *schinden*=to skin; O. H. Ger. *scintan*, *scindan*; Welsh *cen*=skin, peel.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

"The body is consumed to nothing, the *skin* feeling rough and dry like leather."—*Harvey: On Consumptions*.

(2) A hide, a pelt; the skin of an animal stripped off the body, whether green, dry, or tanned. In commercial language the term skin is applied to those pelts as of calves, sheep, deer, goats, lambs, &c., which, when prepared, are used for the lighter uses of bookbinding, the manufacture of gloves, parchment, &c.; while the term hide is applied to those which are tanned and used for stronger and heavier purposes, as for boots, harness, belts for machinery, &c.

"A lamentable thing, that of the *skin* of an innocent lamb should be made parchment."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 2*.

(3) The hide of an animal still retaining its shape, and used as a vessel for containing liquids.

(4) Any external covering resembling skin in appearance; a membranous substance formed of attached to a surface.

2. *Fig.*: The body, the person.

"We meet with many of these dangerous civilities, wherein 'tis hard for a man to save both his *skin* and his credit."—*L'Estrange*.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Anat.*: The integument everywhere surrounding the body. It consists of an outer-layer called the cuticle, epidermis, or scarf-skin, and an inner one, the *cutis vera*, the *cutis*, or the *corium*. These constitute the proper skin. Under them is a third layer, called the subcutaneous cellular tissue, considered also as pertaining to the skin when that word is used in its most comprehensive sense. In man the skin is more or less covered with scattered hairs; in some lower mammals the hairs are much more dense; in birds they are replaced by feathers, and in reptiles and fishes by scales, or, in some cases, by plates; the typical Amphibia have a naked skin. An integument homologous with the skin exists in the Invertebrates.

2. *Physiol.*: The skin acts as a protection to the organs below. It is also a vast excretory system, sending out a large amount of perspiration (q. v.) through the sudoriferous glands. To a small extent it is also an absorbent of fluids from without.

†3. *Bot.*: The epidermis of a plant or of a fruit.

4. *Naut.*: That part of a sail when furled which remains outside and covers the whole. *To furl with a smooth skin*, or *skin the sail up in the bunt*, is to turn the skin well up, so as to cover the sail neatly.

5. *Shipbuilding*: The casing covering the ribs of a ship. When this is of iron it consists of plates laid in alternate inside and outside strakes.

**skin-bound**, *adj.* A term applied to a state in which the skin appears to be drawn tightly over the flesh.

*Skin-bound disease:*

*Pathol.*: Induration of the cellular tissue.

**skin-diseases**, *s. pl.*

*Pathol.*: Diseases affecting the skin. Some are of a trifling character, others are symptomatic of grave internal derangements, and are difficult to cure. Many resemble each other, and mistakes in identification are apt to occur. [DERMATOLOGY.]

**skin-eaters**, †**skin-moths**, *s. pl.*

*Entom.*: The Dermestidæ (q. v.).

**skin-friction**, **skin-resistance**, *s.*

*Nautical*: The friction or resistance generated by water adhering to the bottom and sides of a ship.

**skin-graft**, *s.*

*Surgery*: A portion of the skin used in covering a denuded surface of the body by the operation of grafting.

**skin-grafting**, *s.* [GRAFTING, 4. *Surg.*]

**\*skin-merchant**, *s.* An old name for a recruiting-sergeant.

**skin-wool**, *subst.* Wool plucked from the dead sheep.

**skīn**, *v. t. & i.* [SKIN, *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To strip or divest of the skin; to flay, to peel.

"It was unanimously agreed that they should eat their vulture; the bird was accordingly *skinned*."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i, ch. iv.

2. To cover with, or as with skin; to cover superficially. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"That *skins* the vice o' th' top."

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

**B. Intrans.**: To become covered over with skin; as, A wound *skins* over.

† *To skin up a sail in the bunt*: [SKIN, *s.*, II. 4.]

**skīnch**, *v. t.* [Cf. *skimp*, *scrimp*, *scant*, &c.] To stint, to scrimp; to give short allowance. (*Prov.*)

**skīn'-deēp**, *a.* [Eng. *skin*, and *deep*.] Not reaching or penetrating beyond the skin; superficial, slight; not deep.

**skīn'-flint**, *s.* [English *skin*, and *flint*.] A very niggardly, stingy person.

**skīn'-fūl**, *s.* [Eng. *skin*; *-ful*(l).] As much as the skin, *i. e.*, the stomach, will hold.

**\*skīnk** (1), *s.* [A. S. *scenc*=drink.] Drink.

**skīnk** (2), **\*skīnck**, *s.* [SHANK.] A shinbone of beef; soup made with a shin of beef or other sinewy portions.

"Scotch *skink*, which is a pottage of strong nourishment, is made of the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled; jelly also of knuckles of veal."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, §45.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, çinç; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, ex̄ist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł,



**skink** (3), **scink**, s. [SCINCUS.]

*Zoöl.*: The popular name for *Scincus officinalis* or any individual of the family Scincidae, considered by some naturalists as forming a connecting link between the Lizards and the Serpents, since it contains individuals which are lacertiform, others having rudimentary limbs, and others again serpentiform in appearance, the external limbs being entirely absent, as in the Slow-worm. The common Skink is from six to eight inches long, reddish-dun, with darker transverse bands, wedge-shaped head, and four short limbs. [ADDA.]



Common Skink.



Limbs of Scincidae.

1. *Seps ocellatus*.
2. *S. mionecton*.
3. *S. tridactylus*.
4. The genus *Rhodona*.
5. *S. monodactylus*.

\***skink**, v. i. & t. [A. S. *scencan*; Icel. *skenkja*.]

**A. Intrans.**: To serve drink; to pour out liquor.

"Villaines, why *skink* you not unto this fellow? He makes me blythe and merry in my thoughts."  
*Lodge: Looking-glass for England.*

**B. Trans.**: To serve out or draw, as liquor; to pour out for drinking.

"Then *skink* out the first glass ever, and drink with all companies."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, ii. 3.

**skink-ēr**, s. [Eng. *skink*; -er.] One who serves or pours out liquor; a drawer, a tapster.

"An old *skinker*, you mean, John."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xi.

**skink-īng**, **skink-liŋg**, a. [SKINCH.] Mean, paltry, niggardly, scanty.

"Auld Scotland wants no *skinking* ware."  
*Burns: To a Haggis.*

**skin-lēss**, a. [Eng. *skin*; -less.] Having no skin or a thin skin; destitute of a skin or outer covering.

**skinned**, pa. par. & a. [SKIN, v.]

**A. As pa. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective**:

1. Deprived of the skin; flayed, peeled.
2. Having a skin; covered with a skin.

"The wound was *skinned*; but the strength of his thigh was not restored."—*Dryden: Virgil; Aeneis*. (Ded.)

3. Having the nature of skin or leather; hard, callous.

"When the ulcer becomes foul, and discharges a nasty ichor, the edges in process of time tuck in, and growing *skinned* and hard, give it the name of callous."—*Sharp: Surgery*.

**skin-nēr**, s. [Eng. *skin*, v.; -er.]

1. One who skins.

"Then the Hockser immediately mounts, and rides after more game, leaving the other to the *skinners*, who are at hand."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1676).

2. One who deals in skins or felts.

"Let not the *skinner's* daughter's sonne Possesse what he pretends."  
*Warner: Albions England*, bk. iv.

**skin-nī-nēss**, s. [English *skinny*; -ness.] The quality or state of being skinny; want of flesh, leanness.

**skin-nŷ**, \***skin-nie**, a. English *skin*; -ny.]

1. Consisting only of skin; very lean; wanting flesh.

"Her chappy finger laying Upon her *skinny* lips." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 3.

2. Of the nature of or resembling skin.

"The end of their beaks is soft, and of a *skinny*, or more properly, cartilaginous substance."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. v.

**skip**, \***skippe**, v. i. & t. [Irish *sgíob*=to snatch; *sgobaim*=to pluck, to pull, to bite; Gaelic *sgíab*=to start or move suddenly; Welsh *ysgipio*=to snatch away; *ysgip*=a quick snatch; cf. Icel. *skoppa*=to spin like a top.]

**A. Intransitive**:

1. To leap lightly; to fetch quick bounds; to bound or spring lightly.

"He *skipped*, he smiled, he blessed them with a thousand good wishes."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. To pass without notice; to make omissions. (Frequently with *over*.)

"The Spaccio taxes even a bookworm's patience, and ought to be read with a liberal license in *skipping*."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. of Philosophy*, ii. 114.

**B. Transitive**:

1. To pass with a quick bound; to pass over or by; to miss.

2. To pass over intentionally in reading.

"They who have a mind to see the issue, may *skip* these two chapters, and proceed to the following."—*Burnet*.

**skip** (1), s. [SKIP, v.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. A light leap or bound; a spring.

"You will make so large a *skip* as to cast yourself from the land into the water."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*.

2. In Dublin University, a slang term for a college servant or waiter; a scout.

**II. Music**: A movement from any one note to another which is at a greater interval than one degree.

\***skip-brain**, \***skipp-braine**, a. Flighty, volatile.

**skip-jack**, s.

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. (See extract.)

"The boyes, striplings, &c., that have the riding of the jades up and downe are called *skip-jacks*."—*Dekker: Lanthorne and Candle Light*, ch. x.

2. An upstart.

"Now the devil, said she, take these villains, that can never leave grinning, because I am not so fair as Mistress Mopsa; to see how this *skip-jack* looks at me."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Entom.*: Any insect of the Elateridæ (q. v.). Called also Click-beetle.

"The British species are numerous, the largest not quite half an inch long. *Skip-jack* is another popular name for them."—*Chambers' Cyclop.*, iii. 77.

2. *Ichthy.*: The same as BLUE-FISH, 2.

"*Temnodon saltator*, sometimes called *Skip-jack*, is spread over nearly all the tropical and sub-tropical seas."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 447.

**skip-kennel**, s. A lackey, a footboy.

"The lowest station of human life, which, as the old ballad says, is that of a *skip-kennel* turned out of place."—*Swift: Directions to the Footman*.

**skip-tooth saw**, s. A saw in which alternate teeth are cut out.

**skip** (2), s. [A. S. *scep*.] [SKEP.]

1. *Mining*: A kind of bucket employed in narrow or inclined shafts, where the hoisting-device has to be confined between guides.

"There will be nothing to prevent the proper working of the *skip* with the new engine."—*Money Market Review*, Nov. 7, 1885.

2. *Sugar-making*: A charge of syrup in the pans.

3. A wicker basket mounted on wheels, and employed to convey cops, &c., about a factory.

**skip-shaft**, s.

*Mining*: A shaft boxed off by itself for the skip to ascend and descend in.

**skip-wheel**, s.

*Carding*: A wheel in a self-stripping carding-machine to govern the order in which the top-flats are lifted to be cleaned.

**skip** (3), s. [An abbrev. of *skipper* (1), (q. v.).] The leader of the players on each side in curling.

**skip-pēr** (1), s. [Dutch *schipper*=a mariner, a shipper, a sailor, from *schip*=ship (q. v.).]

1. The master or captain of a small trading or merchant vessel; a sea-captain; the master of a vessel generally.

2. The same as SKIP (3), s. (q. v.)

**skip-pēr** (2), s. [Eng. *skip*, v.; -er.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. One who skips.

"Two classes of readers, however, may get not a little that is interesting out of this book—the pachydermatous plodder and the judicious *skipper*."—*Fall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 28, 1884.

2. A young, thoughtless person; a youngling.

3. The cheese maggot.

4. A name sometimes given to the Saury Pike, *Scomberesox saurus*.

**II. Entom. (pl.)**: The family Hesperidæ (q. v.). So named from their short, jerky flight. The Grizzled Skipper is *Thymele alveolus*; the Dingy Skipper, *Thanaos tages*; the Chequered Skipper, *Steropes paniscus*; the Small Skipper, *Pamphila linea*; the Lulworth Skipper, *P. actæon*; the Large Skipper, *P. sylvanus*; the Pearl or Silver-spotted Skipper, *P. comma*. The rarest are the Lulworth and the Pearl.

**skip-pēt**, s. [Dimin. from A. S. *scip*=a ship.]

\***I. Ord. Lang.**: A small boat; a skiff.

"Upon the bank they sitting did espy A dainty damsel, dressing of her hair, By whom a little floating *skippet* did appear."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, ii. xii. 14.

**II. Archæology**: A small cylindrical turned box, with a lid or cover, for keeping records.

**skip-pīng**, pr. par. & a. [SKIP, v.]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adj.**: Given to skip; characterized by skips or bounds; hence, fig., flighty, wanton, thoughtless.

**skipping-rope**, s. A small rope used for exercise by young persons, who make short leaps while it is swung under their feet and over their heads.

**skipping-teache**, s.

*Sugar*: A dipping-pan used in a sugar-boiling house for lifting the concentrated saccharine solution from the open evaporating pan and conveying it to the cooler.

**skip-pīng-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *skipping*; -ly.] In a skipping manner; with skips or bounds; with omissions.

"If one read *skippingly* and by snatches, and not take the thread of the story along it must needs puzzle and distract the memory."—*Howell: Instr. for Foreign Trav.*, p. 39.

**skīr**, v. i. [SKIRR.]

\***skīrk**, v. i. [SHRIEK.]

**skīrl**, v. i. [Allied to *shrill* (q. v.).] To shriek; to cry out in a shrill voice; to give out a shrill sound. (*Scotch*.)

"D'ye think ye'll help them wi' *skirling* that gate?"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxx.

**skīrl**, subst. [SKIRL, v.] A shrill cry or sound. (*Scotch*.)

"Done naething but laugh and greet, the *skirl* at the tail o' the guffa."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxv.

**skīrl-cock**, s.

*Ornith.*: A provincial English name for the missel thrush; so called from its harsh note.

**skīrl-īng**, s. [SKIRL, v.] A shrill cry; a skirl. (*Scotch*.)

\***skīrm**, v. i. [O. Fr. *eskermir*; Fr. *escrimer*.] To fence, to skirmish. [SKIRMISH, s.]

**skīr-mish**, \***scar-mishe**, \***scar-moge**, \***skrymyssh**, \***skyr-myssh**, s. [Fr. *escarmouche*, from O. H. Ger. *scirman*; M. H. Ger. *schirmen*=to defend, to fight, from O. H. Ger. *scirm*, *schirm*; Ger. *schirm*=a shield, a shelter, a defensc.] [SCARAMOUCH, SCRIMMAGE.]

1. A slight fight in war, between small parties, and less than a battle; a loose, desultory kind of engagement in presence of two armies, between small detachments sent out for the purpose either of drawing on a battle or of concealing by their fire the movements of the troops in the rear.

"In this *skirmish* only two of the Indians were hurt with the small shot."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

2. A contest.

"There is a kind of merry war betwixt signior Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a *skirmish* of wit."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, i. 1.

**skīr-mish**, v. i. [SKIRMISH, s.] To engage in skirmishes; to fight slightly or in small parties.

"*Skirmishing* every day in small parties, and sometimes surprising a brest-work."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1686).

**skīr-mish-ēr**, s. [Eng. *skirmish*, v.; -er.] One who skirmishes.

**skīrr**, **skīr**, v. i. & t. [SCOUR.]

**A. Intrans.**: To pass quickly, to scud, to run.

"The black-maned c'ouds, like Furies on the wing *Skir* past." *Blackie: Lays of Highlands*, p. 113.

**B. Trans.**: To pass over rapidly; to scour.

"Mount ye, spur ye, *skirr* the plain, That the fugitive may flee in vain."  
*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, xxii.

**skīr-rēt**, **skēr-rēt**, subst. [Dut. *suikerwortel*=sugar-root. (*Prior*.)]

*Bot.*: *Sium sisarum*, a perennial umbelliferous plant, a native of China, cultivated for its small fleshy tubers, which are boiled and served with butter as a vegetable.

"The *skirret*, and the leek's aspiring kind."  
*Cowper: Virgil; The Salad*.

**shīr-rhūs**, s. [SCIRRHUS.]

**skīrt**, \***skyr̄t**, subst. [Icel. *skyrta*=a shirt; Sw. *skjorta*; Dan. *skiorte*. *Skirt* and *shirt* are doublets.]

1. The lower and loose part of a coat or other dress below the waist.

"He laid hold upon the *skirt* of his mantle and it rent."  
—*1 Samuel* xv. 27.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt. or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



## 2. The edge of any part of dress.

"In a long purple pall, whose skirt with gold  
Was fretted all about, she was arrayed."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ix. 37.

## 3. The border, edge, margin, or extreme part of any thing or place.

"Which shone the roundest of the stars, when I  
Beheld them from the skirts of Paradise."  
Byron: *Cain*, ii. 1.

## 4. A woman's garment like a petticoat.

## 5. The diaphragm or midriff in animals.

¶ *To sit upon one's skirts*: To take revenge upon a person.

**skirt-dancer**, *s.* A dancer who manipulates her skirts in such a manner while dancing as to make them flutter in harmony with the rhythmic motions of her body.

**skirt**, *v. t. & i.* [SKIRT, *s.*]

## A. Transitive:

1. To border; to run along the edge of; to form or constitute the border of.

"The middle pair  
Skirted his loins."  
Milton: *P. L.*, v. 282.

2. To pass along or by the border or edge of.

"Skirting the little spinney on the top of the hill."  
Field, Dec. 19, 1885.

\*B. *Intrans.*: To be on the border; to live on the border or extreme.

**skirt'-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SKIRT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

## C. As substantive:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Material for making skirts.

## II. Technically:

1. *Build.*: A wash-board or plinth, laid around the wall of a room next to the floor. Called also Skirting-board.

2. *Saddlery*: A padded lining beneath the flaps of a saddle.

**skirting-board**, *s.* [SKIRTING, C. II. 1.]

\***skirt'-less**, *a.* [Eng. *skirt*, *s.*; -less.] Without a skirt; destitute of a skirt.

"And sure great Skeffington must claim our praise,  
For skirtless coats and skeletons of plays."  
Byron: *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

**skit**, *s.* [Cf. Icel. *skúti*, *skúta*, *skæting*=a scoff, a taunt; *skyti*, *skytja*, *skyttä*=an archer, a marksman; Dan. *skytte*; Sw. *skytt.*] [SKITTISH.]

1. A banter, jeer.

2. A satirical or sarcastic attack; a lampoon, a burlesque.

"Of these many are skits at the expense of that unflinching object of Thackeray's love of banter."  
—*London Daily News*.

\*3. A light, wanton wench.

"[Herod] at the request of a dancing skit stroke off the head of St. John the Baptist."  
—Howard (Earle of Northampton): *Def. agt. Superstitious Prophecies*.

**skit**, *v. t. & i.* [SKIT, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To cast reflections on. (*Prov. Eng.*)

B. *Intrans.*: To skip or caper about. (*Scotch.*)

**skit'-tish**, \***skyt-tyshe**, *a.* [Eng. *skit*, *v.*; -ish; cf. Sw. *skuta*=to leap; Sw. dial. *skutta*, *skötta*=to leap. Closely allied to *shoot* (q. v.).]

1. Shy; easily frightened.

\*2. Wanton, volatile, hasty.

"Now expectation, tickling skittish spirits,  
Sets all on hazard."  
Shakespeare: *Troilus*. (Prol.)

\*3. Changeable, fickle.

"Some men sleep in skittish fortune's hall."  
Shakespeare: *Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 3.

\*4. Deceitful, deceptive, untrustworthy.

"Withal it is observed, that the lands in Barkshire are very skittish, and often cast their owners."  
—Fuller: *Worthies; Barkshire*.

**skit'-tish-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *skittish*; -ly.] In a skittish manner; shyly, wantonly, changeably.

"The beasts were very plump, and skittishly played as they passed by."  
—*Situation of Paradise* (1683), p. 93.

**skit'-tish-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *skittish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being skittish; shyness, wantonness, fickleness.

\***skit'-tle**, *s.* [SKITTLES.]

**skittle-alley**, *s.* An alley or court in which the game of skittles is played.

**skittle-ball**, *s.* A disc of hard wood used in the game of skittles.

**skittle-dog**, *s.* [PICKED DOG-FISH.]

**skittle-ground**, *s.* The same as SKITTLE-ALLEY (q. v.).

**skittle-pot**, *s.*

*Metall.*: A tall crucible, swelled toward the middle, used for reducing jeweler's sweepings.

**skit'-tles**, *s. pl.* [Dan. *skytte*; Sw. dial. *skyttel*, *sköttel*=a shuttle; Icel. *skutile*, from root of *skjóla*=to shoot (q. v.).] A game in which nine wooden pins are set up on a frame at the end of a short court or alley, the object of the players being to knock over all the pins in as few throws as possible with the skittle-ball (q. v.).

**skive**, *s.* [The same as SHIVE (q. v.).] The revolving table or lap charged with diamond-powder, on which diamonds are polished and other gems are ground.

**skī'-vēr** (1), *s.* [SKIVE.]

1. A paring tool for leather; a knife used in splitting sheep-skins.

2. A leather prepared from sheepskin with sumach, like imitation morocco, only the skins are split by machinery. The skins are spread out in the ooze, and not sewn into bags, as in the morocco process.

"Surrounded by smaller rosettes of different kinds of colored *skivers* (split sheepskins), as also of Persian imitation calf and morocco."  
—*London Echo*.

\***skiv'-ēr** (2), *s.* [SKEWER.]

**skī'-vie**, *a.* [SKEW.] Out of the proper direction, deranged, askew. (*Scotch.*)

"Ye have it," said Peter, "that is, not clean *skivie* but —"  
—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. viii.

**sklěnt**, *v. i.* [SLANT.] To run or hit in an oblique direction; to slant; hence, to depart from the truth.

"Do ye envy the city gent,  
Behint a kist to lie and sklent."  
Burns: *Epistle to I. Lapraik*.

\***sklere**, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Ger. *schleier*=a veil.] To cover, to shield, to protect.

**skög'-boē-lite**, *s.* [After Skogboele, Finland where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: The same as TANTALITE (q. v.).

**skō'-lē-zite**, *s.* [SCOLECITE.]

**skōnçe**, *s.* [SCONCE.]

\***skor'-cle**, *v. t.* [A frequent. from *scorch* (q. v.).] To scorch.

**skor'-ō-dite**, *s.* [SCORODITE.]

**skōūth**, *s.* [Cf. Icel. *skodha*=to look about, to view.] Freedom to converse without restraint; range, scope. (*Scotch.*)

"They talk o' mercy, grace, and truth.  
For what?—to gie their malice skouth."  
Burns: *To the Rev. John McMath*.

**skōw**, *s.* [SCOW.]

**skō'-witz**, *subst.* [Nisqually (American) Indian name.]

*Ichthy.*: The common river salmon.

\***skreēn**, *s. & v.* [SCREEN.]

**skrēigh** (*gh* guttural), *subst. & verb.* [SCREECH.] (*Scotch.*)

**skrim'-mage** (age as *ig*), *s.* [SCRIMMAGE.]

**skrimp**, *v.* [SCRIMP.]

**skrimp'-y**, *a.* [SCRIMPY.]

**skrinçe**, *v. t.* [SCRINGE.]

\***skrippe**, *s.* [SCRIP.]

**skrōt'-tā**, **skrōt'-tie**, **skrōt'-tyle**, *s.* [See def.]

*Dyeing & Bot.*: The Shetland name for a dye prepared from *Parmelia saxatilis*, or from the variety *omphalodes*.

**skū'-ā**, *s.* (See extract.)

*Ornith.*: The popular name of any species of the genus *Stercorarius* (q. v.). They are predatory swimming birds, rarely fishing for themselves, and generally pursuing smaller gulls and terns, and compelling them to drop or disgorge their prey. Four species visit the temperate regions of Europe and America: *Skua catarrhactes* († *Lestris catarrhactes*), the Great Skua, which breeds in the Shetland Islands; it is about twenty-four inches long, and of somber plumage; *S. pomatorhinus*, the Pomatorhine Skua, twenty-one inches, dark mottled above, under surface brown (nearly white in old birds); *S. crepidatus*, the Arctic, or Richardson's Skua, about twenty inches long, occurring under two different plumages, one entirely sooty, the other with white under parts, and *S. parasiticus*, the Longtailed or



Skua.

Buffon's Skua, about fourteen inches long, upper part of head black, upper surface brownish-gray, under surface white.

"The name of *Skua* is said to be derived from the cry of the bird, which somewhat resembles the word 'skui.'" —*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, ii. 752.

**skua-gull**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: The Great Skua. [SKUA.]

\***skūd**, *v. i.* [SCUD, *v.*]

**skūe**, *a. & adv.* [SKEW.]

**sküg**, *scoug*, *s.* [SCUG.]

**skül'-dūd'-dēr-ý**, *s. & a.* [SCULDUDDERY.]

**skülk**, \***scolk**, \***sculk**, *v. i. & t.* [Dan. *skulke*; Sw. *skolka*; Icel. *skolla*.]

A. *Intrans.*: To hide one's self; to lurk; to withdraw into a corner or close place for concealment; to lie close or hide one's self through shame, fear, or the like; to sneak away.

"Who were forced to skulk in disguise through back streets."  
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

\*B. *Trans.*: To produce or bring forward clandestinely or improperly.

**skülk'-ēr**, \***skülk**, *subst.* [SKULK, *v.*] One who skulks to avoid duty or work; a shirker.

"Did we conjure thee not to let that *skulker*,  
That fox Octavio, pass the gates of Pelsen?"  
Coleridge: *Death of Wallenstein*, i. 7.

**skülk'-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [SKULK, *v.*]

**skülk'-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *skulking*; -ly.] In a skulking manner.

**sküll** (1), \***scolle**, \***scul**, \***scull**, \***sculle**, \***schulle**, *s.* [Named from its bowl-like shape; Icel. *skál*=a bowl; Sw. *skål*; Dan. *skaal*. Allied to *scale* (of a balance), *shell*, *scull*, &c.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

"But all the ground with *sculs* was scattered,  
And dead men's bones."  
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vii. 30.

\*2. The brain, as the seat of intelligence. (*Cowper.*)

\*3. A skull-cap.

"No succor it was to many that had their skulls on."  
—*Patten: Exped. to Scotland* (1548).

II. *Anat.*: The bones of the head united by sutures into a spheroidal figure compressed on the sides, broader behind than before, and supported on the vertebral column. It is divided into the cranium (q. v.) and the face, composed of fourteen bones, twelve being in pairs, viz.: the superior maxillary, the malar, the nasal, the palate, the lachrymal, and the inferior turbinated bones; the vomer and the inferior maxilla are single. The hyoid bone, one of the bones of the head, is suspended from the under surface of the cranium. Goethe, in 1791, adopted the view that the skull was formed by four modified vertebrae. Oken independently published the same view in 1807. In the hands of subsequent anatomists, the hypothesis has undergone some change, and has by some been abandoned altogether. (*Quain.*) The skull varies in form according to age, sex, race, &c. [BRACHYCEPHALIC, DOLICHOCEPHALIC, ORTHOGNATHOUS, PROGATHOUS.] Broadly speaking, the capacity of the skull measures the intellect. [CRANIOMETER.]

**skull-cap**, *s.*

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. An iron defense for the head sewed inside the cap.

2. A cap, usually of black silk or velvet, fitting closely to the head. Often worn by elderly men at church. [ZUCHETTO.]

"You wore an open skull-cap, with a twist  
Of water reeds."  
R. Browning: *Luria*, ii.

## II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The common book-name for the genus *Scutellaria*. Named from the shape of its flower. (*Prior.*)

2. *Geol.*: The Lower Purbeck beds. Called also the Cap. (*Etheridge.*)

**skull-fish**, *s.* A whaler's name for an old whale, or one more than two years old.

**skül'-lěss**, *a.* [Eng. *skul*(l); -less.] Destitute of a skull or cranium; having no skull.

**skül'-pīn**, *s.* [SCULPIN.]

*Ichthyology*:

1. [SCULPIN.]

2. The Dragonet (q. v.).

**skūnk**, *s.* [From *seganku*, the North American Indian name.]

*Zoöl.*: The popular name of any individual of the genus *Mephitis* (q. v.), especially *M. mephitis*, the Common Skunk, which occurs throughout the temperate portion of North America. It is about two feet long, of which the tail occupies nearly a half, stoutly built, with short legs, a long conical head and truncated snout, and bushy tail. The fur

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.  
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; ðion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



is black, or very dark brown, with a white streak on the forehead, and a white patch on the neck, from which two broad bands of the same color proceed backward on the upper surface of the body. In general appearance the Skunk resembles the Badger, and, like it, burrows in the earth, and feeds on mice, fruits, insects, &c. Its means of defense consist in its power of ejecting a fetid, acrid secretion from the anal glands, and its bite produces symptoms not distinguishable from hydrophobia. Clothes defiled with the secretion are rendered useless on account of its unbearable odor, and it is said that persons have been rendered blind by having it squirted into their eyes by the animal. A method of purifying Skunk-skins has been discovered, and large numbers are used by furriers.



Skunk.

skunk-bill, skunk-head, skunk-top, s. The name given several species of ducks in this country; as, the surf duck, and the now (supposed) extinct Labrador duck.

skunk-bird, skunk-blackbird, s. *Ornith.: Dolichonyx oryzivorus.* [BOBOLINK.] "The song of the male generally ceases about the first week in July, and ab at the same time his variegated dress, which, from a resemblance in its colors to that of the quadruped, obtained for it the name of *Skunk-bird* among the Cree Indians, is exchanged for the sombre hues of the plumage of the female."—*Eng. Cyclop. (Nat. Hist.)*, i. 521.

skunk-cabbage, s. [SKUNKWEED.]

skūnk, v. t. [SKUNK, s.]

*Games:* To totally defeat or prevent an antagonist from gaining a point. (*U. S. Colloq.*) skūnk'-ish, a. [Eng. *skunk*; -ish.] Resembling a skunk; having an offensive odor like a skunk. skūnk'-weēd, scūnk'-weēd, s. [English *skunk*, and *weed*.] *Botany:* *Pothos foetida* (*Symplocarpus foetidus*). Called also Skunk-cabbage.

skūr'-rj, v. s. & a. [SCURRY.]

skūte, s. [Dut. *schuyt*; Icel. *skúta*; Dan. *skude*.] A boat; a scout. "They carried with them all the *skutes* and boats hat might be found."—*Williams: Actions of the Low Countries*, p. 114.

skūf'-tēr-ūd-ite, s. [After Skutterud, Norway, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

*Min.:* An isometric mineral, occurring in individual crystals in a hornblende band in gneiss, frequently associated with cobaltite. Hardness, 6.0; specific gravity, 6.74-6.84; luster, metallic; color, tin-white. Composition: Arsenic, 79.2; cobalt, 20.8 = 100, corresponding with the formula, CoAs<sub>3</sub>.

skj, \*skie, \*skye, s. [Icel. *skj*=a cloud; Dan. & Sw. *sky*; cf. A. S. *scūa*, *scūwa*=a shade; Icel. *skuggi*=shade, shadow.]

\*1. A cloud.

"It [the wind] ne left not a *skie*  
In all the welken long and brode."  
*Chaucer: House of Fame*, iii.

\*2. A shadow.

"With these words all sodenly  
She passeth as it were a *skie*."  
*Gower: C. A.*, iv.

3. The apparent arch or vault of heaven; the firmament.

4. That portion of the ethereal region in which meteorological phenomena take place; the region of clouds.

\*5. The weather, the climate.

"Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the *skies*."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.

\*6. Heaven.

"The fated *sky* gives us free scope."  
*Shakesp.: All's Well*, i.

¶ *Open sky:* Open air; sky with no cover or shelter intervening.

sky-blue, a. & s.

A. *As adjective:* Of the blue color of a clear sky; azure.

"Upon the board he lays the *sky-blue* stone  
With its rich spoil."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. viii.

¶ The azure color of the sky is produced by the reflection of the blue rays, while the others are absorbed. It becomes deeper as one ascends to

great elevations. It is to the vapory and the earthy particles in the atmosphere that the reflection is due; but for these there would be total darkness till the instant of sunrise, and it would return the moment of sunset.

B. *As substantive:* Milk and water, from its color. (Applied also to milk diluted with water, but sold as pure.)

"That mild *sky-blue*  
That washed my sweet meals down."  
*Hood: Retrospective Review*.

\*sky-born, adj. Born or produced in the sky; heaven-born.

sky-bred, \*skie-bred, a. Sky-born.

"The *skie-bred* eagle, roiall bird,  
Percht there upon an oke above."  
*Spenser: Friend's Passion*.

sky-color, s. The color of the sky; azure.

"A solution as clear as water, with only a light touch of *sky-color*, but nothing near so high as the ceruleous tincture of silver."—*Beale*.

sky-colored, adj. Of the color of the sky; sky-blue.

"This your Ovid himself has hinted, when he tells us that the blue water-nymphs are dressed in *sky-colored* garments."—*Addison*.

sky-drain, subst. An open drain, or a drain filled with loose stones not covered with earth, round the walls of a building, to prevent dampness.

\*sky-dyed, a. Colored like the sky.

"There figs, *sky-dyed*, a purple hue disclose."  
*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xi. 727.

sky-high, a. or adv. High as the sky; very high.

sky-lark, s.

*Ornith.: Alauda arvensis*, one of the most popular European cage-birds from the variety and power, rather than the quality, of its song, and the ease with which its health is preserved in captivity. It is an inhabitant of all the countries of Europe, many migrating southward in winter. The adult male is about seven inches long; feathers on top of head dark brown with paler edges, forming a crest, upper parts brown, each feather with a spot of darker hue; throat and upper part of breast grayish-brown, spotted with dark brown, abdomen yellowish-white, deepening into pale brown on the flanks; tail-feathers various shades of brown. The female is a little smaller than the male and somewhat narrower across the shoulders.

"He next proceeded to the *skylark*, mounting up by a proper scale of notes, and afterward falling to the ground with a very easy descent."—*Spectator*.

sky-larking, s. The act of running or gamboling about in the rigging of a vessel in sport; hence, frolicking; tricks or games of any kind.

sky-light, s. A glazed frame covering an opening in a roof or ship's deck.

"A plane *skylight* is about even with, and has the slope of the roof; a raised *skylight* is set upon an elevated curb; a double *skylight* has an outer window for protection, and an inner one, of stained glass, for ornament."—*Knight: Pract. Dict. Mechanics*.

\*sky-planted, a. Placed or planted in the sky.

"The thunderer, whose bolt, you know,  
*Sky-planted*, batters all rebelling coasts."  
*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 4.

\*sky-pointing, a. Pointing toward the sky.

\*sky-robos, s. pl. Heavenly dress; the garb of a spirit or angel.

"First I must put off  
These my *sky-robos*, spun out of Iris' woof."  
*Milton: Comus*, 83.

sky-rocket, s.

*Pyrotechny:* A firework, composed of a mixture of niter, sulphur and charcoal, tightly rammed in a stout paper case, which ascends when the compound is ignited at the lower end. A stick is attached to one side of the case to steady the flight.

"The diverging fire of a *sky-rocket*."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1858), § 556.

\*sky-roofed, s. Having the sky for a roof.

sky-sail, s.

*Naut.:* A square sail set above the royal.

"When you speak of *sky-sail* poles you are talking of a length of mast continued above the royal mast, upon which a *skysail-yard* may be crossed. When you speak of stump topgallant masts you refer to a mast that is neither royal mast nor *sky-sail* mast, and upon which only a topgallant sail can be set, thus losing the two sails which the existence of the *sky-sail* pole admits of."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

sky-scraper, s.

1. *Naut.:* A triangular sky-sail.

2. *Arch.:* The name given to the very tall buildings to be seen in our larger American cities, particularly in New York and Chicago.

"The existence of *sky-scrappers* is mainly due to the introduction of steel framework and the cantilever into architecture. All the tall buildings are supported by

steel frames resting on a great cantilever sunk down to bed-rock, some seventy feet below the street level. By this arrangement the tallest structure is invincible to the strongest gales. Each portion is dependent on the rest and cannot give way unless the very foundations are riven. The iron framework system presents another advantage, too, that it renders the building practically invulnerable. The danger of fire in a *sky-scraper* is practically nil; and even should one occur, such are the precautionary arrangements that but little damage could be done either to life or property. Finally, so simple is the process of construction that a fully equipped thirty-story building can be raised from its foundation to its roof in less than six months."—*Metropolitan Magazine* for Nov. 1898.

\*sky-tinctured, a. Tinctured or colored like the sky; azure.

"The third his feet  
Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,  
*Sky-tinctured* grain."  
*Milton: P. L.*, v. 285.

skj (1), v. t. [SKY, s.]

1. To raise or throw aloft or toward the sky; to raise in the air.

"—in the following overskied a ball from Garrett, the catch being misjudged."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

2. To place or hang up high; as, to *sky* a picture.

skj (2), v. i. & t. [SHY.]

A. *Intrans.:* To shy.

B. *Trans.:* To throw, to toss, to shy.

Skjē, s. [See def.]

*Geog.:* The second largest of the Scotch islands, one of the Inner Hebrides, forming part of the county of Inverness, from which it is separated by a channel, about a half a mile wide in the narrowest part.

Skye-terrier, s.

*Zool., &c.:* A small variety of the Scotch terrier, with very long body, very short legs, long neck, and ears standing out slightly from the head. The coat should be long, wiry, and straight, and the color either slate or fawn.

skjed, a. [Eng. *sky*; -ed.] Enveloped by the sky or the clouds.

skj-ey, a. [Eng. *sky*; -ey.] Like the sky; ethereal; pertaining to the sky.

"A breath thou art,  
Servile to all the *skjey* influences."  
*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

\*skj-ish, a. [English *sky*; -ish.] Like the sky; approaching the sky.

"To o'ertop old Pelion, or the *skjish* head  
Of blue Olympus."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

skyr'-in (yr as ir), adj. [Icel. *skirr*=clear, bright.] Shining, showy, flaunting, gaudy. (*Scotch.*)

skjēte, s. [A. S. *scytan*=to shoot.] (*Scotch.*)

1. A contemptible fellow.

"Right, Mr. Osbaldistone—right. But I maun speak to this gabbling *skjēte* too."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

2. Force.

"When hailstones drive wi' bitter *skjēte*."  
*Burns: Jolly Beggars*.

3. The act of squirting or shooting; a squirt of fluid.

4. A squirt, a syringe.

skjētes, s. [From Scotch *skjeters*=shooters for which the hollow stems are used.] [SKYTE.]

*Botany:* (1) *Angelica sylvestris*; (2) *Heracleum sphondylium*. (*Scotch.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

skj-ward, a. or adv. [Eng. *sky*; -ward.] Toward the sky.

slāb, a. & s. [Irish *slab*, *slaib*; Gael. *slaib*=mire, mud; *slaibeach*=miry; Icel. *slapja*=slime.]

A. *As adj.:* Thick, viscous, slimy.

"Make the gruel thick and *slab*."  
*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 1.

B. *As subst.:* Moist earth, slime, puddle.

"They must be diligently cleansed from moss, *slab*, and ooze."—*Evelyn*.

slāb, s. [Prop.=a smooth piece; cf. Icel. *slæipr*=slippery; *slæppa*=to slip; Norw. *slæip*=slippery, smooth; *slæip*=a smooth piece of timber for dragging anything over; Sw. *släpa*=a sledge; O. Dut. *slippen*=to slip, to tear or cut in pieces.]

1. A thin, flat, regularly-shaped piece of anything. (Used spec. of fissile sandstones, large thin pieces of which can be detached without their breaking.)

"There were some rough *slabs* of rock partially submerged close to where the geese were feeding."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

2. The outside piece sawed from a log in squaring the side: a slab-board.

slab-board, s. A board cut off the rounding portion of a log.

slab-grinder, s.

*Saw-mill.:* A machine used for grinding up the refuse slabs in a water-driven saw-mill, in order to allow them to pass off with the sawdust.



**slab-line, s.** A rope fastened to the foot of a sail, and used to truss it up, after hauling upon the leech and bunt lines.

**slāb'-bēr, \*slab-er, slōb'-bēr, \*slūb'-bēr, v. i. & t.** [O. Dut. *slabben, beslabben*=to slabber; *slabberen*=to sup up hot broth; Ger. *schlabbern, schlabbieren*=to slabber, to lap; *schlabberig*=slobbery. Prob. allied to *slab, s.* (q. v.)]

**A. Intrans.:** To let the saliva or spittle fall from the mouth; to drivel.

"Bless each little slobbering mouth."  
*Mason: The Dean and the Squire.*

### B. Transitive:

1. To smear or dirty with spittle or liquids allowed to pass from the mouth.

"Slobbers his beard with sack-posseset."—*King: Art of Cookery*, let. vi.

2. To sup up hastily, as liquid food.

3. To cover, as with a liquid spilled.

"The milk-pan and cream-pot so slabber'd and tost,  
That butter is waiting, and cheese is half lost."  
*Tusser: Husbandry; April.*

**slāb'-bēr (1), s.** [SLABBER, v.] Slimy moisture from the mouth; saliva.

¶ *Slabbers:* A mouth-disease of horses, caused by eating white clover and second-crop red clover.

**slāb'-bēr (2), s.** [Eng. *slab, s.*; -er.]

1. *Metal-working:* A quick-motion machine for dressing the sides of nuts or heads of bolts.

2. *Wood-working:* A saw for removing a portion from the outside of a log so as to square it.

**slāb'-bēr-ēr, s.** [Eng. *slabber, v.*; -er.] One who slabbers; a driveler.

**slāb'-bēr-i-nēss, s.** [Eng. *slabbery; -ness.*] The quality or state of being slabbery.

**slāb'-bēr-īng, pr. par. or a.** [SLABBER, v.]

**slāb'-bēr-īng-lŷ, \*slūb'-bēr-īng-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *slabbering; -ly.*] In a slabbering manner.

"Not such as basely sooth the humor of the time,  
And slubberingly patch up some slight and shallow rhyme."  
*Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 21.*

**†slāb'-bēr-ŷ, a.** [SLOBBERY.]

**slāb'-bī-nēss, s.** [English *slabby; -ness.*] The quality or state of being slabby; muddiness, slime, filth.

"The way was also here very wearisome, through dirt and slabbiness."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

**slāb'-bīng, adj.** [Eng. *slab; -ing.*] Capable of or fit for forming slabs; as, a *slabbing* machine, or good *slabbing* timber.

**slāb'-bŷ, a.** [Eng. *slab, a.*; -y.]

1. Thick, viscous.

"In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist intemperies, *slabby* and greasy medicaments are to be forborne, and drying to be used."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. Slimy, muddy, filthy.

"When waggish boys the stunted besom ply,  
To rid the *slabby* pavements, pass not by."  
*Gay: Trivia, ii. 91.*

**slāck, \*slacke, \*slake, a. adv. & s.** [A. S. *slæc*; cogn. with Icel. *slakr*=slack; *slakna*=to slacken, to become slack; Sw. & Dan. *slak*; Prov. Ger. *schlack*; M. H. Ger. *slach*; O. H. Ger. *slah.*]

### A. As adjective:

1. Not drawn tight; not tense; not firmly extended; loose.

"He gives a particular caution, in this case, to make a *slack* compression, for fear of exciting a convulsion."—*Arbuthnot.*

\*2. Weak, relaxed; not holding fast or tight.

"From his *slack* hand the garland wreath'd for Eve  
Down dropp'd."  
*Milton: P. L., ix. 892.*

3. Not using due diligence; remiss, backward; not zealous, eager, or fervent.

"I will not be *slack* to play my part."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 2.*

\*4. Not violent; not moving rapidly; slow.

"With *slake* paas."—*Chaucer: C. T., 2, 903.*

5. Not busy; not fully occupied; dull; not brisk; as, *Business is slack, a slack* time.

**B. As adv.:** In a slack manner; insufficiently.

"A handful of *slack* dried hops spoils many pounds, by taking away their pleasant smell."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

### C. As substantive:

1. The part of a rope which hangs loosely, not being drawn tight.

2. A dullness or remission, as in trade or work; a slack period; slackness.

3. Small coal screened at the mines from household or furnace fire-coal of good quality.

¶ *Slack in stays:*

*Naut.:* Slow in going about, as a ship.

**slack-baked, adj.** Imperfectly baked; hence, crude.

"Who stigmatize as hopelessly dull the simple plots, homely dialogue, and *slack-baked* jocularities."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

**slack-course, s.**

*Knitting-machine:* A range of loops or stitches more open than those which precede them.

**slack-jaw, subst.** Impertinent language; impudence. (*Slang.*)

**slack-lime, s.** Slaked-lime (q. v.).

**slack-water, s.** The time when the tide runs slowly, or the water is at rest; or the interval between the flux and the reflux of the tide.

**slāck, s.** [Icel. *slakki*=a slope on a mountain.] An opening between hills; a hollow where no water runs. (*Prov.*)

"I see some folk coming through the *slack* yonder."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiii.

**slāck, slāck'-en, \*slek-nen, verb int. & tran.** [SLACK, a.]

### A. Intransitive:

1. To become slack; to become less tense, firm, or rigid; to decrease in tension.

2. To be or become remiss or backward; to neglect.

"Meantime Luke began  
To *slacken* in his duty."—*Wordsworth: Michael.*

3. To abate; to become less violent or fierce.

"Whence these raging fires  
Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames."  
*Milton: P. L., ii. 214.*

4. To lose force or rapidity; to become more slow; as, His speed *slackened*.

\*5. To languish, to fail, to flag.

"Their negotiations all must *slack*."  
*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.*

### B. Transitive:

1. To diminish the tension of; to make less tense, firm, or rigid; to relax, to loosen.

"Which like the strings of a lute, by being *slackened* now and then, will sound the sweeter when they are wound up again."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i, ch. iv.

\*2. To relax, to remit, to be remiss in, to neglect.

"They *slack* their duties."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 3.

\*3. To abate, to mitigate; to make less fierce, severe, or intense; to ease, to lessen, to relieve.

"To *respite*, or deceive, or *slack* the pain."  
*Milton: P. L., ii. 461.*

4. To abate, to lower; as, to *slacken* the heat of a fire.

5. To cause to become more slow; to diminish in rapidity; to retard.

"I am nothing slow to *slack* his haste."  
*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 1.

\*6. To repress, to check.

"I should be griev'd, young prince, to think my presence  
Unbent your thoughts, and *slacken'd* them to arms."  
*Addison: Cato*, i.

\*7. To withhold; to cause to be withheld; to cause to be used or applied less liberally.

\*8. To quench, to slake.

**slāck'-en, s.** [SLACKIN.]

**slāck'-lŷ, \*slacke-ly, adv.** [Eng. *slack; -ly.*]

1. Not tightly; loosely.

"*Slackly* braided in loose negligence."  
*Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint*, 35.

2. Negligently, carelessly, remissly.

"That a king's children should be so convey'd,  
So *slackly* guarded." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 1.

3. Not briskly; dully; without activity in trade.

"The week finishes up *slackly*."—*London Daily Chronicle.*

**slāck'-nēss, s.** [Eng. *slack, a.*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being slack; looseness; absence of tightness, tension, or rigidity.

"Knowing well the *slackness* of his arm."  
*Blair: Grave.*

2. Remissness, negligence, inattention.

"To afford any excuse or color for *slackness* in our bounden duties."—*Waterland: Works*, ix. 283.

\*3. Slowness, tardiness; want of tendency.

"There is a *slackness* to heal, and a cure is very difficultly effected."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

\*4. Weakness; want of intensioness.

"Through the *slackness* of motion, or long banishment from the air, it might gather some aptness to putrefy."—*Brerewood.*

5. Dullness; want of briskness; as, the *slackness* of trade.

**slāde, subst.** [A. S. *slæd.*] A little dell or valley; a glade; a flat piece of low moist ground.

"The thick and well-grown fog doth mat my smoother *slades*."  
*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 13.

**slāde, pret. of v.** [SLIDE, v.] (*Scotch.*)

**slāe, s.** [SLOE.] (*Scotch.*)

**slāg, \*slāgg, s.** [Sw. *slagg*=dross, slag; *fārn slagg*=dross of iron; cf. Icel. *slagna*=to flow over, to be spilt; Ger. *schlacke*=dross, sediment; Low Ger. *slakke*=scoria.]

1. *Metall.:* Vitreous mineral matter removed in the reduction of metals; the scoria from a smelting furnace. It is used for making cement and artificial stone, in the manufacture of alum and crown-glass, and is cast into slabs for pavements, garden-rollers, &c.

2. *Founding:* The fused sillage and dross which accompanies the metal in a furnace, and which is the business of the skimmer to hold back from the ingate.

3. The scoria of a volcano.

**slag-car, s.** A wrought-iron car on two wheels, used to carry off the slag of a furnace to a place where it may be dumped.

**slag-furnace, s.**

*Metall.:* A furnace for extracting the lead from slags, and from ores containing a small proportion of that metal.

**slag-hearth, s.**

*Metall.:* A furnace for treating slags run from the surface of lead in a smelting-furnace.

**slāg'-gŷ, a.** [English *slag; -y.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of slag.

**slaggy-cobalt, s.**

*Min.:* The same as COBALT-CHRE (q. v.).

**slāie, s.** [A. S. *slāe.*] A weaver's reed; a sley (q. v.).

**slāin, pa. par. or a.** [SLAY, v.]

†**slāin (1), \*slāne, \*sleeen, s.** [Etym. doubtful; cf. *slean*=to strike, to kill.] Smut in corn. (*Britain & Holland.*)

\***slāin (2), \*slaine, \*slay-an, s.** [See def.] A slaying. (*Scotch.*)

**slāis'-tēr, s.** [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with *slush*. (*Jamieson.*)]

1. The act of dabbling in anything moist and unctuous; the act of bedaubing.

2. A quantity of anything moist and unctuous; a worthless heterogeneous composition.

**slāis'-tēr, v. t. & i.** [SLAISTER, s.]

**A. Trans.:** To bedaub.

**B. Intrans.:** To do anything in an awkward and untidy way.

"Hae, there's a soup parritch for ye; it will set you better to be *slastering* at thim."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. x.

**slāis'-tēr-ŷ, s.** [Eng. *slaister; -y.*] The offals of a kitchen, including the mixed refuse of solids and fluids; dirty work. (*Scotch.*)

**slāke (1), \*slack, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *slæcian*=to grow slack or remiss; *slæc*=slack (q. v.); Icel. *slökva*=to slake; Sw. *släcka*=to quench, to put out, *slack*. *Slake* is a doublet of *slack* (q. v.).]

### A. Transitive:

1. To quench, to extinguish, to allay, to decrease.

"For lack of further lives to *slake*  
The thirst of vengeance now awake."  
*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, xxxii.

2. To mix or cause to combine with water, so that a true chemical combination shall take place.

"That which he saw happened to be fresh lime, and gathered before any rain had fallen to *slake* it."—*Woodward.*

### B. Intransitive:

1. To absorb or become mixed with water, so that a true chemical combination takes place.

"I have kept lime long without *slaking*, and without imparting to the ambient liquor any sensible heat."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 479.

\*2. To be quenched; to go out; to become extinct; to fail.

"Perceiving that his flame did *slake*."  
*Brown. (Todd.)*

\*3. To give way; to fail, to slacken, to become relaxed.

"But when the body's strongest sinews *slake*,  
Then is the soul most active, quick and gay."  
*Davies. (Todd.)*

\*4. To abate; to become less decided; to decrease.

"No flood by raining *slaketh*."  
*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1, 677.

**slake-trough, s.** The water-trough in which a blacksmith slakes or cools his tools or his forging.

**slāke (2), v. t.** [Etym. doubtful.] To bedaub, to besmear. (*Scotch.*)

**slāke (1), slauke, sloke, sluke, slawk, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

*Bot.:* Various Algæ, chiefly marine edible species, though some are freshwater. *Spec.:* (1) *Ulva lactuca*, (2) *Porphyra laciniata*, (3) various species of *Enteromorpha*, (4) some *Confervæ* (*Scotch*). (*Britten & Holland.*)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl



**slāke** (2), *s.* [SLAKE (2), *v.*] A smear; a splotch of that with which any thing is bedaubed. (*Scotch.*)

"May be a touch o' a blackit cork, or a slake o' paint."  
*Scott: Midlothian, ch. xxii.*

**slāked**, *pa. par. or a.* [SLAKE (1), *v.*]

**slaked-lime**, *s.*

*Chem.*: CaOH<sub>2</sub>O. Calcium hydrate. Produced by sprinkling calcium oxide with water. When a mass of lime is moistened with water, an energetic combination takes place, accompanied occasionally with slight explosions, due to the sudden evolution of steam; the mass splits in all directions, and finally crumbles to a soft, white, bulky powder. It is chiefly employed in the preparation of mortar for building purposes.

**slāke'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *slake* (1), *v.*; -*less*.] Incapable of being slaked; inextinguishable, unquenchable.

**slāk'-in**, *s.* [SLAKE (1), *v.*]

*Metall.*: A spongy, semi-vitrified substance mixed by smelters with the ores of metal to prevent their fusion. It is the scoria or scum separated from the surface of a former fusion of the same metal.

**slām**, *v. t. & i.* [Norw. *slemba, slemma, slamra* = to smack, to bang, to slam a door; Swedish dial. *slāmna* = to slam; Icel. *slāmra, slāmra* = to slam; Sw. *slāmra* = to prate, chatter, or jingle; *slammer* = a clank, a noise.]

*A. Transitive:*

*I. Ordinary Language:*

1. To close or shut suddenly with noise or force; to bang.

2. To beat, to cuff. (*Prov.*)

3. To strike down, to slaughter. (*Prov.*)

*II. Cards:* To beat by winning all the tricks in a hand at whist.

*B. Intrans.*: To strike violently or noisily, as a door or the like; as, The door *slammed*, a valve *slams*.

**slam-bang**, *adv.* Slap-bang.

**slām** (1), *s.* [SLAM, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A violent and noisy driving or shutting against; a violent shutting of a door; a bang.

2. *Cards:* The winning of all the tricks in a hand of whist.

"Until a noble general came,  
And gave the cheaters a clean *slam*."  
*Loyal Songs.*

**slām** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The refuse of alum-works, used as a manure.

**slām'-kīn**, **slām'-mēr'-kīn**, *subst.* [Dut. *slomp*; Ger. *schlampe* = a slut, a trollop; dimin. suff. -*kin*.] A slut; a slatternly woman. (*Prov.*)

**\*slām'-pāine**, **\*slām'-pant**, *s.* [Cf. SLAM.] A hit, a cuff, a blow.

"That one rascal in such scornfull wise should give them the *stampaine*."—*Holinshed: Des. Ireland, ch. iii.*

**slān**, **slāne**, **slērn**, *s.* [SLOE.]

**slan'-dēr**, **\*schlaun-dir**, **\*sclaun-der**, **\*sclaundre**, **\*sclan-dre**, **\*sclaun-der**, *s.* [O. Fr. *esclandre, scandele, escandel, escandle*, from Lat. *scandalum* = scandal (q. v.). Slander and scandal are thus doublets.]

*I. Ordinary Language:*

1. A false report or tale maliciously uttered or circulated, and tending to damage the reputation of another; the act of uttering or circulating such a report or tale; defamation, detraction.

"Whether we speak evil of a man to his face, or behind his back: the former way indeed seems to be the most generous, but yet is a great fault, and that which we call *reviling*; the latter is more mean and base, and that which we properly call *slander* or *backbiting*."—*Tillotson: Sermon 42.*

\*2. An injury or offense done by words.

"Do me no *slander*, Douglas."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iv. 3.*

\*3. A disgrace, a reproach, a scandal.

"That shameful hag, the *slaunder* of her sexe,"

*Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 35.*

\*4. Ill-name, ill-report, ill-reputation, disrepute.

"You shall not find me, daughter,

After the *slander* of most stepmothers,  
Ill-eyed unto you." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 1.*

*II. Law.* The maliciously defaming of a person in his reputation, business, or profession, by spoken words, as libel is by written words. A person can only be proceeded against civilly for slander, whereas libel may be criminally punished.

**slan'-dēr**, *v. t.* [SLANDER, *s.*]

1. To defame; to injure in reputation, business, or profession, by the malicious utterance of a false report; to utter slauder concerning; to calumniate.

"*Slandered* by those to whom his captivity was justly imputable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.*

\*2. To detract from; to disparage.

"The sentence that you have *slandered* so."

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.*

\*3. To disgrace, to dishonor.

"*Slandering* creation with a false esteem."

*Shakesp.: Sonnet 12.*

\*4 To reproach.

"*Slander* Valentine

With falsehood, cowardice, and poor descent."

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.*

**slan'-dēr-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *slander*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who slanders another; a calumniator, a defamer; one who utters slanders about another.

"The *slanderer* here confesses, he has no further notice of me than his own conjecture."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

**slan'-dēr-ōūs**, **\*sclaun-der-ous**, **\*sclaundrous**, *a.* [Eng. *slander*; -*ous*.]

1. Uttering slanders or defamatory reports concerning others; given or disposed to slandering others.

"I love him still, despite my wrongs,  
By hasty wrath and *slanderous* tongues."

*Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 32.*

2. Containing slander or defamation; defamatory, calumnious.

"Truth shall retire

Bestruck with *slandrous* darts."

*Milton: P. L., xii. 536.*

\*3. Scandalous, disgraceful, shameful, opprobrious.

"The vile and *slanderous* death of the cross."—*Book of Homilies. (1573.)*

**slan'-dēr-ōūs-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *slanderous*; -*ly*.] In a slanderous manner; with slander or defamation; calumniously.

"Its enemies *slanderously* represent."—*Sharp: Sermons, vol. i., ser. 2.*

**slan'-dēr-ōūs-nēss**, *adv.* [Eng. *slanderous*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being slanderous or defamatory.

\***slāne** (1), *s.* [SLAIN (2).]

\***slāne** (2), *s.* [SLAN.]

**slāng**, *pret. of v.* [SLING, *v.*]

**slāng** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A narrow piece of waste ground by the roadside.

"Eventually, though very beat, he struggled across a couple of grass fields into the *slang* adjoining Brown's Wood."—*Field, April 4, 1885.*

**slāng** (2), *s. & a.* [A word of doubtful origin. According to Skeat and Wedgwood, from *slang*, *pa. t. of sling*; cf. Norw. *sleng* = a slinging, an invention, a device . . . a burden of a song; *slengja kjeften* (lit. = to sling the jaw) = to use abusive language, to slang; *slengjenamn* = a nickname.]

*A. As substantive:*

1. A kind of colloquial language current among one particular class or among various classes of society, uneducated or educated, but which, not having received the stamp of general approval, is frequently considered as inelegant, incorrect, or vulgar. Almost every profession or calling has its own particular slang, as, literary *slang*, theatrical *slang*, legal *slang*, sporting *slang*, &c. In this sense it means any colloquial words or phrases, vulgar or refined, used conventionally by each particular class of people in speaking of particular matters connected with their own calling. *Slang* is sometimes allied to, but not quite identical with *cant*.

"In the exuberance of mental activity, and the natural delight of language-making, *slang* is a necessary evil; and there are grades and uses of *slang* whose charm no one need be ashamed to feel and confess; it is like reading a narrative in a series of rude but telling pictures, instead of in words."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language, ch. vii.*

2. A term used by London costermongers for counterfeit weights and measures.

3. A traveling show or booth; a performance.

4. A watch-chain.

\*5. A fetter worn by convicts, so called from being slung on their legs by a sling to prevent slipping down.

*B. As adj.*: Of the nature of slang; slangy; as, a *slang* expression.

¶ (1) *Back slang*: A kind of slang used by street traders in London. Its main principle is that of pronouncing words rudely backward; as, *Cool the delo nammow* = Look at the old woman. (*Slang Dict.*)

(2) *Rhyming slang, Riming slang*: A kind of cant language used by street vagabonds, &c., which consists of the substitution of words and sentences which rhyme with other words or sentences intended to be kept secret. [BACK-SLANG.]

**slang-whanger**, *s.* A long-winded speaker; one given to slang.

**slang-whanging**, *subst.* The use of slangy or abusive language.

**slāng** (3), *s.* [SLING.] A promontory. (*Holland: Camden, p. 715.*)

**slāng**, *v. i. & t.* [SLANG, *s.*]

*A. Intrans.*: To use slang; to make use of vulgar or abusive language.

*B. Trans.*: To address in vulgar, abusive language; to abuse with slang.

"A tipsy virago *slanging* the magistrate to the high amusement of the top-booted constables."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

\***slāng'-ēy**, *a.* [SLANGY.]

**slāng'-ī-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *slang*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being slangy; slang.

"It is the business of *slanginess* to make everything ugly."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

\***slān'-gu-lar**, *a.* [SLANG, *s.*] Having the nature of slang; slangy.

"His strength lying in a *slangular* direction."—*Dickens: Bleak House, ch. xi.*

**slāng'-ý**, **\*slāng'-ēý**, *a.* [Eng. *slang*; -*y*.] Of or relating to slang; of the nature of slang; using or given to the use of slang.

"'Don't be so *slangy*, Julia,' remonstrates her father."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

**slānk**, *pret. of v.* [SLINK.]

**slant**, **\*slent**, *a. & s.* [Sw. dial. *slenta, slänta* = to cause to slide; *slinta* (p. t. *slant*, *pa. par. sluntit*) = to slide; *slant* = slippery; cf. Corn. *slentya* = to slide; Wel. *ysglent* = a slide.]

*A. As adj.*: Sloping, oblique; inclined from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular.

"The *slant* lightning, whose thwart flame driven down  
Kindles the gummy bark of fir or pine."  
*Milton: P. L., x. 1,075.*

*B. As substantive:*

1. *Lit.*: An oblique direction or plane; a slope.

2. *Fig.*: An oblique reflection; a gibe; a sarcastic remark.

3. *Naut.*: A transitory breeze of wind, or the period of its duration.

"Lenore again got away, but the others were catching *slants* on their own account and keeping inside the handicaps."—*Field, Sept. 4, 1886.*

**slant**, **\*sclent**, **\*slent**, *v. t. & i.* [SLANT, *a.*]

*A. Transitive:*

1. To turn from a direct line; to slope; to give a sloping or oblique direction to.

"To break and *slent* the downright rushings of a stronger vessel."—*Fuller: Holy War, p. 210.*

\*2. To hold or stretch out in a slanting or oblique direction. (Followed by *out*.)

*B. Intransitive:* To slope; to lie slantingly or obliquely.

"On the side of yonder *slanting* hill."

*Dodsley: Agriculture, iii.*

**slant'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [SLANT, *v.*]

**slant'-īng-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *slanting*; -*ly*.]

1. *Lit.*: In a slanting or oblique direction; with a slope or inclination; on the slant; obliquely.

"He digs in *slantingly* for about two or three feet."—*Burroughs: Pepecton, p. 220.*

2. *Fig.*: With an oblique or indirect hint or remark.

**slant'-lý**, **slant'-wíse**, *adv.* [Eng. *slant*; -*ly*, -*wise*.] In a slanting or oblique direction; obliquely, slantingly.

"Some maketh a hollowness half a foot deep,

With flower sets in it, set *slantwise* asteeep."

*Tusser: Husbandry; March.*

**slāp**, **\*slappe**, *s.* [Low Ger. *slapp* = the sound of a blow; *schlappen* = to slap.]

1. A blow, especially one given with the open hand or with something broad.

"The laugh, the *slap*, the jocund curse, go round."

*Thomson: Autumn, 54.*

2. A gap in a wall or dyke. (*Scotch.*)

"His guide then broke down a *slap*, as he called it, in a dry stone fence."—*Scott: Guy Mannering, ch. 1.*

**slāp**, *v. t.* [SLAP, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To strike with the open hand, or with something broad.

"[Dick] *slapped* his hand upon the board."

*Prior: Alma, i. 34.*

2. *Mason.*: To break out an opening in a solid wall.

**slāp**, *adv.* [SLAP, *s.*] With a sudden and violent blow; plump.

"They offered to come into the warehouse, then straight went the yard *slap* over their noddle."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

**slap-bang**, *adv.* Violently, suddenly; with a bang or noise.

\***slap-sauce**, *s.* A parasite.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**slap-up, a.** Excellent, first-rate. (*Slang.*)

**slăp'-dăsh, adv., a. & s.** [Eng. *slap*, and *dash*.]

**A. As adverb:**

1. All at once; slap.

"And yet, *slapdash*, is all again  
In every sinew, nerve, and vein."

Prior: *Alma*, i. 17.

2. In a careless, rash manner.

**B. As adj.:** Free, careless.

"It was a *slapdash* style."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. iii., chap. vi.

**C. As substantive:**

**Build.:** A composition of lime and coarse sand reduced to a liquid form, and applied to the exterior of walls as a preservative; it is also called Rough-casting.

**slăp'-dăsh, v. t.** [SLAPDASH, *adv.*]

\*1. To do in a careless, rash manner.

2. To rough-cast, as a wall, with mortar.

**slăpe, adj.** [Icel. *slæipr*=slippery.] Slippery, smooth; hence, crafty, hypocritical. (*Prov.*)

**slape-ale, s.** Plain ale; as opposed to medicated or mixed ale.

**slape-face, s.** A soft-spoken, crafty hypocrite. (*Halliwell.*)

**slăp'-jăck, s.** [FLAPJACK.]

**slăp'-pēr, a. & s.** [SLAP, *v.*]

**A. As adj.:** Very big, large, or great. (*Vulgar.*)

**B. As substantive:**

1. One who or that which slaps.

2. A person or thing of large size; a whopper. (*Vulgar.*)

**slăp'-pîng, pr. par., a. & s.** [SLAP, *v.*]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adj.:** Very big, great, or large. (*Vulgar.*)

**C. As substantive:**

**Poltery:** The process of working clay by dividing a block and slapping the halves together. This develops the plasticity, makes the mass homogeneous, and expels air-bubbles. The grain of the mass is preserved, the pieces being dashed parallel upon each other. The process is repeated again, the dividing instrument being a wire.

**slăsh (1), v. t. & i.** [A variant of *slice*; O. French *escheler*, *eschlescher*, *eschlischer*=to dismember, to sever; *eschlesche*=a portion, a part, a severing, a dismemberment, from O. H. German *slizan*=to slit, to rend, to destroy. (*Skat.*)] [SLICE, SLIT.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To cut with long incisions; to slit.

2. To cut by striking violently and at random.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To strike violently and at random with a knife, sword, or other sharp instrument; to lay about one with blows.

"Broke their rude troops, and orders did confound,  
Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ix. 15.

\*2. To cut through anything rapidly, and with violence.

"Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book  
Like *slashing* Bentley with his desperate hook."  
Pope: *Satires*, v. 104.

**slăsh (2), v. t.** [A corrupt. of *lash* (q. v.).]

1. To cut with a whip; to lash.

"Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to *slash*  
The vigorous steeds that drew his lord's calash,  
To Peggy's side inclin'd."  
King.

2. To cause to make a sharp sound; to crack, as a whip.

"She *slash'd* a whip she held in her hand."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 220.

**slăsh (3), v. i.** [Sw. *slaska*=to paddle in water.] To work in the wet. (*Scotch.*)

**slăsh, s.** [SLASH (1), *v.*]

1. A long cut; a cut given at random.

"Some few received some cuts and *slashes* that had drawn blood."—*Clarendon.*

2. A largeslit in the thighs and arms of old dresses, such as those of the time of Queen Elizabeth, made to show a rich-colored lining through the openings.

3. **Mining:** A local Welsh term for a small natural trough or hollow filled with small fragments of culm or anthracite. (*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. xi.)

**slăshed, pa. par. or a.** [SLASH (1), *v.*]

**A. As pa. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Cut with a slash or slashes; deeply gashed.

2. Having artificial slashes or ornamental openings, as a sleeve, &c.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Bot. (of a leaf):** Divided by deep, taper-pointed cut incisions. Multifid, lacinated, decomposed.

2. **Her.:** A term employed when openings or gashings in the sleeve are to be described as filled with a puffing of another tincture.

**slăsh'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *slash*; -er.]

**Fabric:** A machine for sizing warp threads for weaving.

**slăsh'-îng, pr. par. & a.** [SLASH (1), *v.*]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Striking or cutting violently and at random; hence, in literary slang, cutting up; severe, sarcastic.

2. Very large; very big or great; whopping. (*Vulgar.*)

**slăsh'-y, a.** [Eng. *slash* (3) *v.*; -y.] Wet and dirty; slushy.

**slăt, \*sclat, s.** [O. Fr. *esclat*=a shiver, a splinter, a small thin lath or shingle, from O. H. Ger. *schlizan* (Ger. *schleissen*)=to split.]

1. A thin narrow strip of wood; specifically—

(1) One of the transverse pieces which rest at their ends upon the side-rails of a bedstead.

(2) In vehicles:

(a) A bent strip which bows over the seat and forms one of the ribs of the canopy; a bow.

(b) The sloats or rounds of a kind of cart or wagon bed.

2. The foundation of a basket, consisting of crossing sets of parallel rods interlaced, and forming a nucleus for the commencement of the spiral courses of which the bottom is made.

3. A spent fish.

"These *slats* would then escape, and the cause of a great injury to the fishing be prevented."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

**slat-iron, s.** The iron-shoe or termination of the bow or slat of a carriage-top.

**slat-matting, subst.** A floor covering of wooden slats or veneers on a flexible fabric, which may be rolled like a carpet.

**slăt, v. t.** [Icel. *slætta*=to strike, to slap; Norw. *slätt*=a blow.]

\*1. To beat, to strike, to slap; to throw down violently. [SLATE (2), *v.*]

"Slatted his brains out."—*Marston.*

2. To split, to crack (*Prov.*). In this sense perhaps from *slate*.

3. To set on; to incite. (*Prov.*)

**slătch, s.** [A softened form of *slack* (q. v.).]

**Nautical:**

1. The slack of a rope.

2. The period of a transitory breeze.

3. An interval of fine weather.

**slâte, \*sclat, \*slat, s.** [SLAT, *s.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A thin riven slab of slate used in roofing. The upper surface of a slate is called its back, the under surface the bed, the lower edge the tail, the upper edge the head. The part of each course of slates exposed to view is called the margin of the course, and the width of the margin is called the gauge. The portion hidden from view is the cover. The bond or lap is the distance which the lower edge of any course overlaps the slates of the second course below, measuring from the nail-hole, and may be from two to four inches. Slates are laid on laths, battens, or sheathing, and must break joints.

[*BREAK, v.*, C. 21.] The nails are of copper, zinc, or tinned iron. A square of slate or slating is 100 superficial feet.

3. A tablet for writing upon, formed of slate or of an imitation of slate.

"A person who should undertake to draw any plan assigned him upon a *slate*."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. iii.

\*4. A lamina; a thin plate; a flake.

"It [the Columbine marble] will resolve and cleave into most thin *slates* and flakes."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvii., ch. viii.

5. A list of candidates prepared for nomination or election; a preliminary list of candidates which is liable to revision.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Geol.:** Slates of a typical kind are generally of great antiquity, being chiefly of Cambrian or Silurian age. Sometimes, however, the term is more loosely applied to any rock of fissile structure whatever the character, as the Collyweston Slates of the Lower Oolite, which are calcareous sandstone.

2. **Petrol.:** An indurated laminated rock corresponding to shale, but of greater age, and in which a cleavage, independent of the lines of bedding, has been set up by pressure.

3. **Comm.:** Good roofing slates, made ready for use.

¶ To have a slate or tile loose: To be a little unsound in the head.

**slate-ax, s.** A slater's tool. It has a blade for trimming the edges of the slate, and a spike for making nail-holes.

**slate-clay, s.** Another name for Shale (q. v.).

**slate-club, s.** A mutual benefit club in which each member pays in a small contribution each week to the funds, out of which allowances are made to sick or disabled members. The balance of the contributions, after payment of such allowances, is divided at the end of the year among the members.

**slate-coal, s.**

**Min.:** A hard coal with a thick slaty structure, and an uneven fracture across the lamination.

**slate-color, subst.** A color of the tint of slate, bluish-gray.

**slate-gray, s. & a.** Gray with a bluish tinge.

**slate-peg, s.** A kind of nail used in scouring slate on a roof; a slater's nail.

**slate-pencil, s.** A pencil-shaped piece of soft slate, used for writing or figuring upon slates in schools, &c.

**slate-spar, s.**

**Min.:** A name given to calcite (q. v.) when crystallized in thin tabular crystals with sharp edges.

**slâte (1), v. t.** [SLATE, *s.*] To cover with a slate or slates; to roof with slates.

"Sonnets and elegies to Chloris  
Would raise a house about two stories,  
A lyrick ode would *slâte*."  
Swift: *Vanburgh's House.*

**slâte (2), \*slatte, v. t.** [Cf. Norw. *slætta*=to fling, to cast; *slätt*=a blow.]

\*1. To cast down; to throw.

2. To set a dog loose at; to bait. (*Prov. Eng.*)

3. To hold up to ridicule; to criticise severely; to reprimand severely.

**slăt-ën-ha'-ră, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

**Bot.:** A local Scotch name for *Laminaria digitata*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

**slăt'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *slate* (1), *v.*; -er.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** One who manufactures slates; one who lays slates or whose occupation is to slate buildings.

2. **Zoöl.:** A popular name for various cursorial Isopods. The Slater, simply so called, is *Oniscus armadillo*, the Water-slater is the genus *Assellus*, the Box-slater *Idothea*, the Shield-slater *Cassidina*, and the Cheliferous Slater *Tanais*.

**slăt'-i-nëss, s.** [Eng. *slaty*; -ness.] The quality or state of being slaty; slaty nature or character.

**slăt'-îng, pr. par., a., & s.** [SLATE (1), *v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act or operation of laying slates on roofs, &c.

2. The covering of slates laid on roofs, &c.

3. Slates taken collectively; materials for slating a roof.

**slăt'-îng, s.** [SLATE (2), *v.*] A severe criticism or reprimand.

**slăt't, s.** [SLAT, *s.*]

**Masonry:** A thin slab of stone used to veneer rough work.

**slăt'-tēr, v. i.** [A frequent. from *slat*, *v.* (q. v.); cf. Icel. *slætta*=to slap, to dab, to squirt out liquids, to dash them about; *slætta*=a dab, a spot, a blot.] [SLAT.]

1. To be careless in dress, to be untidy or slovenly. (*Prov.*)

2. To waste; not to make a proper and due use of anything. (*Prov.*)

**slăt'-tërn, a. & s.** [Prob. for *slattering*, *pr. par. of slatter* (q. v.), or the *n* may be a simple addition, as in *bittern*.]

**A. As adj.:** Resembling a slattern; untidy, slovenly, slatternly.

"The new-scour'd manteau, and the *slattern* air."  
Gay: *Trivia*, iii. 270.

**B. As subst.:** A woman who is untidy in her dress; one who is not neat in dress; a slut.

"The *slattern* had left, in the hurry and haste  
Her lady's complexion and eye-brows at Calais."  
Prior: *A Reasonable Affliction.*

\***slăt'-tërn, v. t.** [SLATTERN, *a.*] To consume wastefully or carelessly; to waste.

†**slăt'-tërn-li-nëss, s.** [Eng. *slatternly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being slatternly; untidiness.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.  
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; țion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



slăt-tĕrn-lŷ, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *slattern*; *-ly.*]

**A. As *adj.*:** Untidy, slovenly; like a slattern.

"The slatternly girl trapesing about."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

**B. As *adv.*:** In a slovenly, untidy manner; like a slattern; awkwardly.

slăt-tĕr-ŷ, *a.* [SLATTER.] Wet, dirty. (*Prov.*)

slăt-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *slat(e)*; *-y.*] Having the nature or properties of slate; resembling slate.

"The griesly gulfs and slaty rifts."

*Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 16.*

slaty-cleavage, *s.* [CLEAVAGE.]

slāugh-tĕr (*gh* silent), \*slagh-ter, \*slau-tir, \*slaw-tyr, *s.* [Icel. *slátr*=a slaughtering, butchers' meat; *slátra*=to slaughter cattle; A. S. *slæht*. From the same root as *slay*, *v.* (q. v.)] The act of killing or slaying.

1. (*Of human beings*): An indiscriminate and violent putting to death.

"He made of hem through his high renoun,  
So great slaughter and occisoun."

*Lydgate: Story of Thebes, iii.*

2. (*Of beasts*): The killing of oxen or other beasts for market.

slaughter-house, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A house or shed where beasts are slaughtered for human food; an abattoir, a shambles.

"Bearing it to the bloody slaughter-house."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 1.*

2. *Fig.*: The scene of a great destruction of human life; the scene of a massacre.

slaughter-man, *s.* One employed in slaughtering; a slayer, a destroyer.

"Ten chased by one,  
Are now each one the slaughter-man of twenty."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 3.*

slāugh-tĕr (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [SLAUGHTER, *s.*]

1. (*Of human beings*): To massacre; to kill indiscriminately.

"Mercilessly slaughtered in discharge of their duty."—*Scott: War Song of the Royal Edinburgh Light Dragoons. (Note.)*

2. (*Of beasts*): To kill for the market; to butcher.

slāugh-tĕr-ĕr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *slaughter*, *v.*; *-er.*] One who slaughters; a person employed in slaughtering; a butcher.

"Thou dost then wrong me as that slaughterer doth."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 5.*

slāugh-tĕr-ōūs (*gh* silent), *adj.* [Eng. *slaughter*; *-ous.*] Destructive, murderous.

"There would I go and hang my armor up,  
And with these slaughterous hands draw sword no more."  
*Matthew Arnold: Sohrab and Rostum.*

slāugh-tĕr-ōūs-lŷ (*gh* silent), *adv.* [English *slaughterous*; *-ly.*] Destructively, murderously.

\*slauke, *s.* [SLAKE, *s.*]

Slav, Slav, Slave, Slave, *s.* [SLAVE.]

*Ethnol. (pl.)*: One of the primary divisions of the Aryan race. [PANSLAVISM.] Latham called them Sarmatians, and, following, Retzius described them as brachycephalic rather than dolichocephalic, and, in many individuals, approaching the Turanian type. He divided them into Lithuanians and Slavonians, subdividing these again by their languages. [SLAVONIC.] The name is sometimes confined to the Slavonians proper.

Slav-dōm, *s.* [Eng. *slav*; *-dom.*] Slavs collectively.

"It was premature and less calculated to promote the interests of Slavdom."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

slāve, *s.* [Fr. *esclave*, from Ger. *sklave*; M. H. Ger. *slave*=a slave, from Ger. *Slave*=a Slavonian, one of Slavonic race captured and made a bondman by the Germans, from Russ. *slava*=glory, fame; O. Dutch *slave*, *slave*; Dut. *slaaf*; Dan. *slave*, *slave*; Sw. *slaf*; Sp. *esclavo*; Ital. *schiaavo*.]

\*1. A Slav, a Slavonian.

"From the Euxine to the Adriatic, in the state of captives or subjects, or allies or enemies, of the Greek empire, they overspread the land; and the national appellation of the slaves has been degraded by chance or malice from the signification of glory to that of servitude."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall, ch. iv.*

2. A bond-servant; one who is wholly subject to the will and power of another; one whose person and services are wholly at the disposal and under the control of another. In ancient times, and even now among uncivilized nations, prisoners of war were treated as slaves.

"Any British subject who conveys or removes any person as a slave, is now by statute guilty of piracy, felony, and robbery; for which penal servitude for life may be awarded, so that this crime is now rarely, if ever, attempted."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. iv., ch. 5.*

3. One who has lost the power of resistance; one who has surrendered himself to any influence or power whatever.

"Staves of folly, love, or strife."—*Wordsworth: Echo.*

\*4. A mean, abject person; a wretch.

"Go base intruder, overweening slave!  
Bestow thy fawning smiles on equal mates."  
*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.*

5. A drudge; one who has to work like a slave.

slave-born, *a.* Born in slavery.

slave-coffe, *s.* A band of slaves for sale; a coffle.

slave-dealer, *s.* One who deals in slaves.

slave-driver, *s.* An overseer of slaves at their work; hence, a cruel or severe master.

slave-fork, *s.* A branch of a tree of considerable thickness, four or five feet long, forking at the end into two prongs, and employed to inclose the necks of slaves when on their march from the interior of Africa to the coast, to prevent their running away.

slave-grown, *a.* Grown upon land cultivated by slaves; produced by slave labor.

slave-making ant, *s.*

*Entom.*: *Polyerges rufescens* and *Formica sanguinea*. Their habits were first made known by Pierre Huber. The latter species being found in England, Mr. F. Smith, Mr. Darwin, and others, watched its habits. These ants attack the nests of *F. fusca*, carry off their cocoons, and rear them as slaves.

slave-merchant, *s.* A slave-trader; a slaver.

slave-ship, *s.* A vessel employed in the slave-trade; a slaver.

slave-trade, *s.* The business or trade of buying men, women, or children, transporting them to a distant country, and selling them for slaves.

slave-trader, *subst.* One who deals in slaves; a slave-merchant.

slave-wood, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Simaruba officinalis*. Called also the Bitter Damsion-tree.

slāve, *v. i. & t.* [SLAVE, *s.*]

**A. Intrans.**: To toil or drudge like a slave; to work hard.

"Had women been the makers of our laws,  
The men should slave at cards from morn to night."  
*Swift.*

\***B. Trans.**: To enslave.

"A woman slaved to appetite."

*Massinger: Renegade, iv. 2.*

slāve-hōld-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *slave*, *s.*, and *holder.*] One who owns slaves; a slave-owner.

slāve-hōld-ing, *a.* [Eng. *slave*, and *holding.*] Holding or possessing persons in slavery; as, a slave-holding state.

slāve-lĭke, *a.* [Eng. *slave*, and *like.*] Like a slave; becoming a slave.

slāv-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *slav(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who is engaged in the slave-trade; a slave-trader.

"The slaver's thumb was on the latch."

*Longfellow: Quadroon Girl.*

2. A vessel engaged in the slave-trade.

"Her appearance is saucy, rakish, and severe, and suggests rather some fleet smuggler or slaver than a yacht."  
*Century Magazine, Aug., 1882, p. 602.*

slāv-ĕr (2), *subst.* [Icel. *slafur*.] Saliva, slubber, drivel.

"Adown my beard the slavers trickle."

*Burns: Address to the Toothache.*

slāv-ĕr, *v. i. & t.* [Icel. *slafra*; cogn. with Low Ger. *slabbern*.]

**A. Intransitive**:

1. To slubber; to suffer the spittle to run from the mouth.

2. To be besmeared with saliva.

"Should I

Slaver with lips as common as the stairs  
That mount the Capitol."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.*

**B. Trans.**: To besmear with slaver or saliva; to slubber.

"Twitch'd by the slave, he mouths it more and more,  
Till with white froth his gown is slaver'd o'er."

*Dryden. (Todd.)*

slāv-ĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *slaver*, *v.*; *-er.*] One who slavers; a slubberer, a driveler.

slāv-ĕr-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [SLAVER, *v.*]

slāv-ĕr-ing-lŷ, *adverb.* [Eng. *slavering*; *-ly.*] In a slavering manner; with slaver or drivel.

slāv-ĕr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *slave*; *-ry.*]

1. The state or condition of a slave; bondage; the state or condition of being entirely subject to the will of another. Slavery is the obligation of the slave to work for the benefit of his master, without the consent or contract of the former; or it is the establishment of a right which gives one person such a power over another as to make him absolute master of the other's life and property.

¶ In barbarous times the man who overcame an adversary in battle never thought his victory completed till he had killed him. In the next stage of development it was discovered that by sparing him he could be put to some use, and slavery arose as a reform. Though tending to stop slaughter in the battlefield, it caused fresh wars of its own, the object being to overcome the men of feebler tribes, and reduce them, with their wives and families, to servitude.

The subjection of some, at least, of Ham's race to slavery is prophesied in Gen. ix. 25, and slavery very early existed in the world. The 318 trained servants (A. V.), men (R. V.) born in Abraham's house seem to have been slaves, and the patriarch must have habitually treated them well, or he would not have ventured to arm them (Gen. xiv. 14). The Mosaic law found slavery previously existing among the Jews, and regulated it, making it milder (Exod. xxi. 16), especially in the case of the poor of their own race temporarily in bondage (Lev. xxv. 39), for whom it had a year of release (Exod. xxi. 2) and a jubilee (Lev. xxv. 39-54).

The Egyptians (Gen. xxxix. 1, Exod. i.-xii.), the Carthaginians, the Greeks, and the Romans, even when their civilization was at its highest, all had slaves. The New Testament did not directly attack slavery (Philemon 10-19), but the principles of Jesus were quite inconsistent with its maintenance (Matt. vii. 12), and, as Christianity gained the power of molding European faith and practice, the severe slavery of the ancient times was transformed into the milder serfage of the Middle Ages. With regard to Mohammedan slavery, Hughes (*Dict. Islam, p. 596*) says:

"From the teaching of the Qur'an . . . it will be seen that all male and female slaves taken as plunder in war are the lawful property of their master; that the master has power to take to himself any female slave either married or single; that the position of a slave is as helpless as that of the stone idols of Arabia; but they should be treated with kindness, and granted their freedom when they are able to ask for and pay for it."

On the conquest of Hispaniola (Hayti), Peru, and Mexico by the Spaniards, the American Indian natives, reduced to bondage, were compelled to labor long hours in mining and other occupations, Las Casas (1474-1566), a Spanish Dominican, "the Father and Protector of the Indians," in vain urging their emancipation. The mortality among them was so great that negroes from Africa were introduced to take their place. It was found that a negro did four times as much work as an Indian, and lived when the Indian died. The first slaves were brought to Hispaniola in 1503, and a larger number in 1511. American slavery once begun gradually reached large proportions, and sullied the fair fame of all European nations which possessed colonies abroad. In 1713, Great Britain was no better than the rest. [ASSIENTO.] The worst feature of slavery was the slave trade. As early as A. D. 1688, William Penn, the Quaker, had denounced it. The London Society of Friends did so also in 1727, and resolved in 1760 to expel any member who engaged in the traffic. On June 22, 1772, the English Court of King's Bench, in the case of Somerset, decided that a slave reaching England was free, and the Scotch Court of Session, about the same time, came to the same decision. In 1785, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge offered a prize for the best essay on the question whether slavery was right, and the successful candidate was Mr. Thomas Clarkson (1760-1846), who commenced an agitation for the abolition of the slave trade. Many of his warmest supporters belonged to the Society of Friends. In 1786 William Wilberforce (1759-1833) brought the subject before Parliament, but the Act abolishing it did not become law till March 25, 1807. Agitation was now directed against slavery itself, and in 1833 an Emancipation Act was passed, which, on August 1, 1834, set free 770,280 slaves in the British West Indies, with a compensation of £20,000,000 to their owners. On August 1, 1838, slavery was abolished in British India.

As time went forward, the struggle between the advocates of slavery and the abolitionists in the United States became more determined, the former being generally Democrats and the latter Republicans, and when on Nov. 6, 1860, Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate, was elected President, great excitement arose among the Southern or slave-holding States, one after another of which seceded from the Union. [CONFEDERATE.] Lincoln, at the head of the Northern States, declared war against the revolted South. The war was undertaken for the preservation of the Union, yet events compelled Lincoln (Jan. 2, 1863) to proclaim the emancipation of the slaves in the unsubdued portions of the South, and the ultimate success of the North led to the abolition of slavery throughout the Union.

"Whether it be natural to the Indians to be thus melancholy, or the effect of their slavery, I am not certain."—*Dampier: Voyages (an. 1684).*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw



2. The keeping or possessing of slaves; slave-holding; as, To abolish *slavery*.

3. The office of a slave; exhausting and mean labor; drudgery.

**slāv'-eŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *slave*, *s.*; *-y.*] A servant-girl. (*Colloq. Eng.*)

"No well-conducted English girl need be a *slavey* at all."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**Slāv'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *Slav*; *-ic.*] Slavonic.

† *Church Slavic*: A name given to an ancient dialect of Bulgaria, from its being used as the sacred language of the Greek Church. Called also Old Bulgarian.

**slāv'-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *slav(e)*; *-ish.*]

1. Pertaining to, befitting, or characteristic of a slave; mean, base, servile.

"To *slavish* sloth and tyranny a prey."

*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 16.

2. Servile, laborious; fit for a slave; consisting in slavery or drudgery.

"You have among you many a purchased slave, Which, like your asses, and your dogs and mules, You use in abject and in *slavish* part."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

\*3. Being in slavery.

"Clogge their *slavish* tenants with commands."

*Bp. Hall: Satires*, iv. 2.

**slāv'-ish-ly**, *adv.* [English *slavish*; *-ly.*] In a slavish manner; like a slave; servilely, meanly, basely.

"She never *slavishly* submits."—*Gay: Fables*, No. 12.

**slāv'-ish-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *slavish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being slavish; servility, baseness, meanness.

"Imprinting a character of *slavishness* upon it."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 7.

**Slāv'-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *Slav*; *-ism.*]

*Polit.*: The principles, sentiments, and common interest of the Slavic race.

**Slāv'-vō-**, *pref.* [SLAV.] Pertaining to or connected with Slavonic.

**Slavo-Lettic**, *a.* A name sometimes applied to the Slavonic language.

"This [the Slavonic] branch is often called the *Slavo-Lettic*, because it is made to include another sub-branch, the Lettic or Lithuanic, which, though considerably further removed from the Slavonic than any of these from the rest, is yet too nearly related to rank as a separate branch."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. x.

**slāv-ōc'-ra-čŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *slave*; suff. *-cracy*, as in *democracy*, *aristocracy*, &c.] Slave-owners collectively; persons exercising political power for the maintenance of slavery.

**Slāv-vō-nī-an**, *a. & s.* [See def.]

**A. As adj.**: The same as SLAVONIC (q. v.).

**B. As subst.**: A native or inhabitant of Slavonia; a Slav.

**Slāv-vōn'-ic**, **Sclāv-vōn'-ic**, *a. & s.* [See def.]

**A. As adj.**: Pertaining to the Slavs or Slavonians, or their language.

**B. As subst.**: The language of the Slavs, a branch of the Indo-European family of languages. Sometimes also called the Slavo-Lettic (q. v.).

"The *Slavonic* branch has always lain in close proximity to the Germanic on the east; it has been the last of all to gain historical prominence. Its eastern division includes the Russian, Bulgarian, Servian and Croatian, and Slovenian. . . . To the western division belong the Polish, the Bohemian, of which the Moravian and Slovakian are closely kindred dialects, the Sorbian, and the Polabian."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. x.

**Slāv-vō-phīl**, *a.* [Pref. *slavo-*, and Gr. *philos*=a friend.] Supporting or advocating the interests of the Slavs.

"And it is of these peoples, therefore, that our *Slavophil* politicians and professors speak."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**slāw**, *a.* [SLOW.] (*Scotch.*)

**slāw**, *s.* [Dan. *slā*, *slāa*, contract. from *salade*=a salad (q. v.).] Sliced cabbage, served cooked or uncooked as a salad.

\***slawe**, *pa. par.* [SLAY, *v.*]

\***slāwk**, *s.* [SLAKE, *s.*]

**slāwm**, *s.* [Cf. Sw. *slam*=mud, slime.]

*Min.*: A point in the stone or ore filled with soft clay. (*Weale.*)

**slāy**, \***slē**, \***slee**, \***sleyn** (pa. t. *slew*, \**slewe*, \**slou*, \**sloug*, \**slough*, \**slouh*, \**slow*, pa. par. \**slaw*, \**slawe*, \**y-slawe*, *slain*, \**slaine*, \**slayn*), *v. t.* [A. S. *slēan* (contract. from *slahan*)=to smite, to slay (pa. t. *slōh*, *slōg*, pl. *slōgon*, pa. par. *slegen*); cogn. with Dut. *slaan* (pa. t. *sloeg*, pa. par. *geslagen*); Icel. *slá*; Dan. *slaae*; Sw. *slá*; Goth. *slahan*; O. H. Ger. *slahan*; Ger. *schlagen*.]

1. To put to death with a weapon of any kind; to kill violently or suddenly.

"I saw under the altar the souls of them that were *slain* for the word of God."—*Revelation* vi. 2.

2. To annihilate, to destroy, to ruin; to put an end to.

"To save a paltry life, and *slay* bright fame."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iv. 6.*

**slāy**, **slēy**, *s.* [A. S. *slē*, from *slēan*=to strike, to smite; cf. Icel. *slá*=a bolt, a bar.] [SLAY, *v.*] A weaver's reed; a sley.

**slāy'-ēr**, \***sle-er**, *s.* [English *slay*, *v.*; *-er.*] One who slays or kills; a killer, a murderer; a destroyer of life.

"What! wait they till its beams amain  
Crash on the *slayers* and the slain?"

*Scott: Rokeby*, v. 35.

**slāz'-ŷ**, *a.* [SLEAZY.]

\***sle**, \***slee**, *v. t.* [SLAY, *v.*]

**slēave**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Ger. *schleife*=a loop, a knot.] The knotted and entangled part of silk or thread; soft floss or unspun silk used for weaving.

"As soft as *slēave* or sarcenet ever was,  
Whereon my Cloris her sweet self reposes."

*Drayton: The Muses Elysium*, Nymph. 4.

**slēave-silk**, *s.* Soft floss or unspun silk.

**slēave**, *v. t.* [SLEAVE, *s.*] To separate and divide as into threads.

"The more subtle, and more hard to *slēave* a-two, . . . is that dominion over consciences."—*Whitlock: Manner of the English*, p. 360.

**slēaved**, \***slēved**, *adj.* [SLEAVE, *v.*] Raw, unspun, unwrought.

"Eight wild men all appareled in green moss made with *slēved* silk."—*Holinshed: Hist. England*, p. 835.

**slēaz'-ī-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *slēazy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being *slēazy*; thinness, flimsiness.

**slēaz'-ŷ**, **slēz'-ŷ**, \***slāz'-ŷ**, *a.* [Ger. *schleiszig*, *schlissig*=worn-out, threadbare, from *schleiszen*=to slit, to split, to decay.]

1. Thin; wanting in substance; flimsy.

"I cannot well away with such *slēazy* stuff, with such cobweb compositions, where there is no strength of matter."—*Howell: Letters*. (*Hallivell.*)

2. Rough from projecting fibers, as yarn or twine made of inferior material.

**slēd**, \***slēde**, *s.* [Icel. *slēdhi*; Dan. *slēde*; Sw. *slēde*; Dut. *slēde*; O. H. Ger. *slito*, *slitá*; Ger. *schlitten*; Ir. & Gael. *slao*=a sledgc. From the same root as *slide*.] [SLEDGE, SLEIGH.]

†1. A sledge.

2. A vehicle on runners, used for hauling loads. It corresponds to the wagon, as the sleigh does to the carriage among wheeled vehicles, the two latter being intended for passengers.

3. A seat mounted on runners, used for sliding on snow or ice.

**slēd-brake**, *s.* A device to prevent too rapid motion of a sled. It is usually a prong brought into contact with the ice.

**slēd-knee**, *s.* One of those portions of the frame of a sled or sleigh which rest on the runners and raise the fenders and benches a sufficient height above the ground.

**slēd-runner**, *subst.* One of the curved pieces on which a sled slides.

**slēd**, *v. t.* [SLED, *s.*] To carry or convey on a sled; as, to *slēd* wood or timber.

\***slēd'-dēd**, *adj.* [English *slēd*; *-ed.*] A word of doubtful meaning, but probably denoting mounted on the long narrow Norwegian snowshoes made of thin boards which resemble the runners of a sled, and on which the expert slides down the declivities of his journey on the crust of the snow. In 1855 Axel Paulsen, a noted Norwegian snowshoer, visited America and gave exhibitions of the marvelous feats which may be performed on that kind of snowshoe. It is used by the Laps, Poles, and Swedes as well as by the Norwegians, and is called the snowskate because it is used to skate on the crust of the snow.

"So frowned he once, when, in an angry parle,  
We smote the *slēdded* Polacks on the ice."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

\***slēd'-dēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *slēd*; *-er.*] A horse that draws a sledge.

**slēdge** (1), *s.* [Prop. for *sleds*, pl. of *slēd* (q. v.).]

1. A vehicle mounted on runners, or low wheels, or without wheels, and used for conveying loads over snow, ice, bare ground, &c.; a sled.

2. A traveling carriage mounted on runners, used for traveling over snow or ice; a sleigh.

"The *sledge* is extremely light, and shod at the bottom with the skin of a young deer, the hair turned to slide on the frozen snow."—*Goldsmith: Animated Nature*, bk. ii., ch. v.

\*3. The hurdle on which traitors were drawn to the place of execution. [HURDLE, *s.*, 4.]

**sledge-chair**, *s.* A kind of chair mounted on runners and propelled along the ice by the hand.

**slēdge** (2), \***slegge**, *subst.* [A. S. *slecge*=a heavy hammer, prop.=a smiter, from *slegen*, pa. par. of *slēdn*=to smite, to slay (q. v.); cogn. with Dutch *slegge*, *slei*; Sw. *slägga*; Icel. *sleggja*; Ger. *schlägel*; Dutch *slegel*=a mallet; German *schlag-hammer*=a sledge-hammer.] The heavy hammer of a smith, wielded by both hands; a sledge-hammer.

**sledge-hammer**, *s.* A sledge.

\***sledge-hammer**, *v. t.* To hit with a sledge.

**slēē**, *s.* [Perhaps corrupt. from *sleigh* (q. v.).]

*Shipwright.*: A cradle placed beneath a ship when hauling her up for repairs.

**slēē**, *a.* [SLY.] (*Scotch.*)

**slēean**, *s.* [SLAIN (2).]

**slēēch**, *s.* [SLEETCH.]

**slēēk**, \***sleke**, \***slicke**, \***slike**, \***sclŷke**, *a., adv. & s.* [Icel. *slīkr*=sleek, smooth; O. Dut. *sleyck*=plain, even; cf. Dut. *slījk*; Low. Ger. *slīkk*; Ger. *schlick*=grease, slime, mud; Low. Ger. *slīken* (pa. t. *sleek*, pa. par. *sleken*); Ger. *schleichen* (pa. t. *slich*, pa. par. *geschlichen*); O. H. Ger. *slīhhan*=to slink, to crawl, to creep.]

**A. As adjective**:

1. Smooth; having an even, smooth surface; hence, glossy.

"If the cattles skin be *sleke* and gay."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 5,930.

\*2. Not rough or harsh. (*Milton.*)

**B. As adverb**:

\*1. Smoothly.

"Seyde til hire fake and *slike*."—*Havelok*, 1,157.

2. With ease and dexterity; with exactness; slick. (*Vulgar.*)

**C. As subst.**: That which makes sleek or smooth; varnish.

**sleek-headed**, *a.* Having the hair smoothed or well-combed.

"*Sleek-headed* men and such as sleep o' nights."

*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, i. 2.

**slēēk**, \***slecke**, \***slick**, *v. t. & i.* [SLEEK, *a.*]

**A. Transitive**:

**I. Lit.**: To make sleek, even, and smooth.

"The third a gentle squire Ostlero hight,  
Who will our palfries *slick* with wisps of straw."

*Beaum. & Fleu.: Knight of the Burning Pestle*, ii. 1.

**II. Figuratively**:

1. To make smooth, soft, or more pleasant; to smooth over.

"Gentle my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged looks;  
Be bright and jovial 'mong your guests to-night."

*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 2.

\*2. To soothe, to appease, to calm.

\***B. Intrans.**: To glide or sweep.

"The racks came *sleeking* on."

*Leigh Hunt: Foliage*, p. xxx.

**slēēk'-it**, *a.* [Eng. *sleek*; *-it.*]

1. *Lit.*: Smooth-haired; having a sleek skin. (*Burns: To a Mouse.*)

2. *Fig.*: Smooth in appearance; deceitful, sly, cunning.

**slēēk'-lŷ**, \***slicke-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *sleek*, *a.*; *-ly.*] In a sleek manner; smoothly, glossily.

"Let their heads be *slickly* combed, their blue coats brushed."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

**slēēk'-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *sleek*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sleek; smoothness, glossiness.

"They lost their *sleekness* and grace, and were soon purchased at half the value."—*Rambler*, No. 138.

**slēēk'-stōne**, \***sleke-stone**, *s.* [Icel. *slīke-steinn*=a fine whetstone for polishing.] A smoothing stone.

"The purest pasteboard with a *sleekstone* rub smooth, and as even as you can."—*Peacham: On Drawing*.

**slēēk'-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *sleek*; *-y.*]

1. *Lit.*: Sleek, smooth, glossy.

"Of brave Troxartas' line, whose *sleeky* down  
In love compress'd Lychomile the brown."

*Parnell: Battle of Frogs and Mice*, i.

2. *Fig.*: Sly, cunning, deceitful, hypocritical, fawning.

**slēēp**, \***slepe**, \***sleepe**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *slæpan*, *slēpan* (pa. t. *slēp*); cogn. with Dut. *slapen*; Goth. *slēpan*; O. H. Ger. *slāfan*; Ger. *schlafen*. From the same root as *slīp* (q. v.).]

**A. Intransitive**:

1. To take rest in sleep; to slumber; to take rest by suspension of the mental and corporal powers. (*Piers Plowman*, p. 1.)

† When apparently transitive, as in the following example, there is an ellipsis of *during* or *for*.

"Never *slept* a quiet hour."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, v. 3

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ðem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



2. To be careless, inattentive, or unconcerned; to live thoughtlessly or carelessly.

"Why should a man sleep when he is awake?"  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.*

3. To be dead; to lie in the grave.

"If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him."  
—1 *Thess.* iv. 14.

4. To be in a state of repose, rest, or quiet; to be unemployed, unused, or unagitated; to be or lie dormant.

"The law hath not been dead, though it hath slept."  
*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.*

5. To spin so rapidly and smoothly that the motion cannot be observed or detected. (Said of a top, &c.)

6. To assume a state as regards vegetable functions analogous to the sleeping of animals.

#### B. Transitive:

1. To slumber. (Followed by a cognate object.)  
(*Tennyson: Day Dreams, 262.*)

2. To afford sleeping accommodation for; as, The cabin sleeps thirty passengers. (*Colloq.*)

¶ (1) *To sleep away:* To pass away in sleep, to consume in sleeping; as, to sleep one's life away.

(2) *To sleep off:* To get rid of, overcome, or recover from sleeping; as to sleep off the effects of drinking.

**sleep**, \***slepe**, *s.* [A. S. *slæp*; cogn. with Dut. *slaap*; Goth. *slaps*; O. H. Ger. *sláf*; Ger. *schlaf*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

"In a most fast sleep."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 1.*

2. *Fig.*: Death; rest in the grave.

"Here are no storms,  
No noise, but silence and eternal sleep."  
*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 2.*

II. *Physiol.*: The periodical lethargy and repose of the organs of sense and locomotion and some of the intellectual powers. The salient feature of sleep is the cessation of the automatic activity of the brain. When sleep is approaching, the mind becomes less active, the power of attention being among the first to give way; finally greater or less loss of consciousness takes place. [DREAM.] All the higher animals sleep, and some hibernate. [HIBERNATION.] The functions of organic life are not much affected by sleep. The pulse and breathing are slower, the latter more thoracic than diaphragmatic; the intestines and other muscular mechanisms and the secreting organs less active, or even some of them quiescent, and the pupil of the eye is contracted proportionally to the depth of the sleep. The temperature of the body is lower, and from two to five in the morning vitality is low, and this period is marked by a high rate of mortality among the old and weak. The cause of sleep is not yet fully understood. The very young require much sleep; in adult life about eight hours' sleep are required; in old age there should be more, for the repair of waste, but generally there is less. A morbid tendency to sleep denotes imperfect nutrition and degeneracy of the nervous tissue, and is often the precursor of apoplexy. It may be caused also by undue heat or cold, by dyspepsia, passion, mental excitement, overwork, anxiety, or drunkenness. [SLEEPLESSNESS.]

¶ *Sleep* denotes an entire relaxation of the physical frame; *drowse* is a short, light sleep. *Sleep* is the general term; to slumber is to sleep lightly and softly; to doze is to incline to sleep, or to begin sleeping; to nap is to sleep for a time.

#### ¶ Sleep of plants:

*Bot.*: The folding of leaves during the night. Simple leaves may rest face to face, or may envelop the stem, &c.; trifoliate ones be divergent, pendent, &c., and compound pinnate leaves may be turned up or down, or be imbricated or retrorse. [SENSITIVE-PLANTS.] An analogous phenomenon is presented by the opening and closing of flowers.

**sleep-at-noon**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Tragopogon pratensis*

**sleep-charged**, *a.* Heavy with sleep.

\***sleep-sick**, *a.* Fond of sleep; sleepy.

**sleep-waker**, *s.* One in a state of mesmeric, morbid, or partial sleep.

**sleep-waking**, *s.* The state or condition of one who is mesmerized, or one who is understood to be at once asleep and awake, or in a partial and morbid sleep.

**sleep-walker**, *s.* A somnambulist.

**sleep-walking**, *s.* Somnambulism.

**sleep-ër** (1), *s.* [Eng. *sleep*, *v.*; *-er*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who sleeps.

"Come, my queen, take hand with me,  
And rock the ground whereon these sleepers be."  
*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.*

\*2. A lazy drone.

"He must be no great eater, drinker, nor sleeper, that will discipline his senses, and exert his mind; every worthy undertaking requires both."—*Grew.*

\*3. A dead person.

"Graves, at my command,  
Have waked their sleepers."  
*Shakesp.: Tempest, v. 1.*

\*4. That which lies dormant; as, a law not put in execution.

"Let penal laws, if they have been sleepers of long, or if grown unfit for the present time, be by wise judges confined in the execution."—*Bacon.*

5. A sleeping-car (*q. v.*).

"Our sleeping-car, or sleeper as the natives prefer to call these much-vaunted American inventions."—*Referee: Dec. 26, 1886.*

II. *Ichthy.*: A popular American name for several fishes: (1) *Somniosus microcephalus*, a shark of the family Scymnidae, common in the North Atlantic; (2) *Ginglymostoma cirratum*; (3) any individual of the genus *Eleotris*.

**sleep-ër** (2), *s.* [Allied to *slab* (*q. v.*).]

1. *Shipbuilding*:

(1) A fore-and-aft floor-timber in a ship's bottom.  
(2) A knee-piece connecting the transom and after-timbers, to strengthen the counter. Similar timbers strengthen the bows of whalers.

2. *Ordn.*: The undermost timbers of a gun or mortar platform, or, generally, of any framework.

3. *Carpentry*:

(1) One of the set of timbers supporting the lower floor of the building. The sleepers, in a wooden frame, rest on the sills. In a brick or stone house they rest on the walls. [*Jorst.*]

(2) One of a set of logs or scantlings laid beneath a rough floor, as of a pen, shed, or temporary stable.

4. *Rail. Eng.*: One of the timbers supporting a railway track. When it is longitudinal with the track, it is called a stringer or sill; when it is transverse it is called a sleeper or tie.

"The obstruction consisted of sleepers and materials for mending the permanent way."—*London Standard.*

5. A platform.

6. *Weaving*: The upper part of the heddle of a draw-loom through which the threads pass.

**sleep-fül**, *a.* [Eng. *sleep*; *-ful* (*l.*)] Strongly inclined to sleep; sleepy, drowsy.

"Distrust will cure a lethargy; of a sleepful man it makes a wakeful one, and so keeps out poverty."—*Scott: Essay on Drapery* (1635), p. 138.

**sleep-fül-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *sleepful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sleepful; sleepiness, drowsiness.

**sleep-i-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *sleepy*; *-ly*.]

1. *Lit.*: In a sleepy manner; drowsily; with a desire to sleep.

2. *Fig.*: Lazily, dull, stupidly, without energy.

"I rather choose to endure the wounds of those darts which envy casteth at novelty, than to go on safely and sleepily in the easy ways of ancient mistakings."—*Raleigh.*

**sleep-i-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *sleepy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sleepy; inclination to sleep; drowsiness.

"Watchfulness precedes too great sleepiness, and is the most ill-boding symptom of a fever."—*Arbutnot.*

**sleep-ìng**, \***slep-yng**, *pr. par., adj. & subst.* [SLEEP, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Reposing in sleep.
2. Occupied in sleep; as, sleeping hours.
3. Tending to produce sleep.

"A sleeping potion, which so took effect  
As I intended."  
*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.*

4. Used for sleeping in; as, a sleeping room.

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act or state of one who sleeps.
2. The state of being at rest or not stirred or agitated; the state of being dormant.

"You ever  
Have wish'd the sleeping of this business."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.*

**sleeping-car**, **sleeping-carriage**, *s.* A railway-car arranged with berths for passengers during night travel. The seats are usually convertible into a lower berth, while an upper berth is let down from the roof.

**sleeping-partner**, *s.* A dormant partner (*q. v.*).

**sleeping-table**, *s.*

*Metall.*: An apparatus consisting of an inclined plane (two such are generally arranged alongside each other), upon which finely-pounded ore is washed to concentrate it.

\***sleep-ìng-lý**, *adv.* [English *sleeping*; *-ly*.] Sleepily.

"To jog sleepingly through the world."—*Kennet: Erasmus; Praise of Folly, p. 25.*

**sleep-ìsh**, *a.* [Eng. *sleep*; *-ish*.] Disposed to sleep; sleepy, drowsy.

**sleep-lëss**, \***slepe-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *sleep*; *-less*.]

1. Having no sleep; without sleep; wakeful.

"Lo see myne eyes flow with continual teares,  
The body still away stepelesse it weares."  
*Wyatt: To His Unkinde Love.*

2. Having no rest; never resting; unceasingly in motion.

"The sleepless ocean murmurs for all ears."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.*

**sleep-lëss-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *sleepless*; *-ly*.] In a sleepless manner; without sleep.

**sleep-lëss-nëss**, \***sleep-lesse-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *sleepless*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sleepless; want or deprivation of sleep. [INSOMNIA, SLEEP.]

"Conceiving an impossibility of an absolute sleeplessness."  
—*Bp. Hall: Balm of Gilead.*

**sleep-wört**, *s.* [Eng. *sleep*, and *wort*. Named from the soporific tendency of the plant.]  
*Bot.*: *Lactuca sativa*. (*Prior.*)

**sleep-ý**, \***slep-ye**, *a.* [Eng. *sleep*; *-y*.]

1. Inclined to sleep; drowsy.

"I am sleepy."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 3.*

\*2. Tending to induce sleep; soporiferous, somniferous.

"We will give you sleepy drinks."  
*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 1.*

\*3. Sleeping, asleep.

"Go . . . smear  
The sleepy gums with blood."  
*Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.*

\*4. Dull, lazy, indolent, inactive, sluggish.

"In the mildness of your sleepy thoughts."  
*Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.*

\***slë-ër**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *slæe*=slay; *-er*.] A slayer.

\***slë-ër-ëss**, *s.* [Eng. *slæer*; *-ess*.] A female slayer.

**slëët** (1), *s.* [Norw. *sletta*=sleet, from *sletta*=to fling; Icel. *sletta*=to strike, to slap, to dash down; cf. Dan. *slud*=sleet; Icel. *slýdda*.]

1. Rain mingled with hail or snow. It consists of small icy needles confusedly pressed together, and is probably produced by the sudden congelation of minute globules of aqueous vapor in an agitated atmosphere.

"The marble where her feet  
Gleam'd whiter than the mountain sleet."  
*Byron: The Giaour.*

\*2. A shower of anything falling thickly, and causing a painful sensation.

"They wheel'd, and, flying, behind them shot  
Sharp sleet of arrow showers against the face  
Of their pursuers."  
*Milton: P. R., iii. 324.*

**slëët** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Ordn.*: The part of a mortar passing from the chamber to the trunnions for strengthening that part.

**slëët**, *v. i.* [SLEET, *s.*] To snow or hail with a mixture of rain.

**slëëtch**, *subst.* [Prob. connected with *sludge* or *slush*, the spelling being affected by *sleet* (1).] Thick mud, as at the bottom of rivers.

**slëët-i-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *sleety*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sleety.

**slëët-ý**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *sleet* (1); *-y*.]

A. *As adj.*: Consisting of sleet; resembling sleet; of the nature of sleet.

"Meantime the dark banks of cloud had been drifting up, and soon a cold, sleety rain began to fall."—*Field, Sept. 11, 1886.*

B. *As subst.*: The translation of *Frimaire*, the third month of the French Republican year.

**slëëve** (1), \***sleve**, *s.* [A. S. *sléfe*, *sléf*, *slýfe*, *slýf*; cogn. with O. Dut. *slouve*=a veil or a skin; *sleve*=a sleeve; Ger. *schlaube*=a husk, a shell. From the same root as *slip* (*q. v.*)]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The part of a garment which is fitted to cover the arm.

"Shaped like our carters' frocks, being without sleeves."  
—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1687).

\*2. *Fig.*: A narrow channel of the sea; a channel. (Cf. Fr. *La Manche*=the English Channel; *manche*=a sleeve.)

II. *Mech.*: A tube into which a rod or another tube is inserted. If small, it is often called a thimble; when fixed, and serving merely to strengthen the object which it incloses, it is a reinforce. In the

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



majority of its applications, however, the two parts have more or less relative circular or longitudinal motion.

\*¶ (1) *To hang on (or upon) the sleeve*: To be or make dependent.

"It is not for a man which doth know, or should know, what orders, and what peaceable government required, to ask why we should hang our judgment upon the church's sleeve, and why in matters of orders more than in matters of doctrine."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

(2) *To laugh in one's sleeve*: To laugh or exult privately; originally, to laugh while hiding one's face behind the wide sleeves, so as to escape detection.

"John laughed heartily in his sleeve at the pride of the esquire."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull.*

**sleeve-axle, s.** A hollow axle running upon an axial shaft.

**sleeve-button, s.** A button to fasten the sleeve or wristband.

**sleeve-coupling, s.** A tube within which the abutting ends of shafting are coupled together.

**sleeve-fish, s.**

*Zoöl.*: A popular name for the genus *Loligo* (q. v.).

**\*sleeve-hand, s.** The cuff attached to a sleeve. (*Shakesp.*: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.)

**sleeve-knot, s.** A knot or bow of ribbon attached to a sleeve.

**sleeve-link, s.** A contrivance consisting of two buttons or studs connected by a link, for fastening the wristband or cuffs.

**sleeve (2), s.** [SLEAVE.]

**sleeve, v. t.** [SLEEVE (1), s.] To furnish with sleeves; to put in sleeves.

**sleeved, a.** [English *sleeve* (1); -ed.] Having sleeves.

**sleeve-less, \*sleeve-lesse, a.** [English *sleeve*; -less.]

1. *Lit.*: Having no sleeves; wanting sleeves.

"Then baring both his arms—a sleeveless coat  
He girds the rough exuviae of a goat."  
*Cowper: Translations from Virgil; The Salad.*

\*2. *Fig.*: Wanting a cover, pretext or excuse; unreasonable, bootless, useless. (Generally in the phrase, a *sleeveless errand*.)

"To save himself from the vexation of a sleeveless errand."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iii.

**sleez'-y, a.** [SLEAZY.]

**sléid, v. t.** [SLEY.] To prepare for use in the weaver's sley or slaie.

"She weaved the sleided silk,  
With fingers long." *Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. (Prol.)

**sléigh (gh silent), s.** [The same word as *sledge*, the form being due to contraction by the loss of *d.*] A vehicle mounted on runners for transporting passengers or freight on snow or ice; a somewhat finer vehicle than a sled (q. v.).

**sleigh-bell, s.** A small bell attached to harness in the sleighing season.

**sleigh-brake, s.** The same as *SLED-BRAKE* (q. v.).

**sleigh-runner, s.** One of the curved pieces on which a sleigh slides.

**sléigh'-ing (gh silent), s.** [Eng. *sleigh*; -ing.]

1. The state of the snow which permits of running sleighs.

2. The act or pastime of riding in a sleigh.

\***sleigh-ly, adv.** [SLEIGHT.] Slily, cunningly.

**sleight, \*sleight (gh silent), \*sleithe, \*sleighte, \*sleighth, \*sleithe, s. & a.** [Icel. *slæghd*=slyness, cunning; from *slægr*=sly (q. v.); Sw. *slögd*=mechanical art, dexterity; from *slög*=hardy, dexterous, expert.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. An artful trick; a trick so dexterously performed as to escape detection.

"Whatever sleights, none would suspicious mark."  
*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 92.

\*2. An art; a skillful operation.

"Distilled by magio sleights."  
*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 5.

3. Dexterity, expertness, dexterous practice.

"Lookers on feel most delight,  
That least perceive the juggler's sleight."  
*Butler: Hudibras*, II. iii. 4.

\***B. As adj.**: Deceitful, artful.

"Spells . . .  
Of power to cheat the eye with sleight illusion."  
*Milton: Comus* (MS.).

¶ *Sleight of hand*: Legerdemain, prestidigitation.

"Will ye see any feats of activity,  
Some sleight of hand, legerdemain?"  
*Beaum. & Flét.: Beggar's Bush*, iii. 1.

**\*sleight'-ful (gh silent), a.** [Eng. *sleight*; -full.] Cunning, artful, crafty.

"Wilde beasts forsooke their dens on woody hills,  
And sleightful otters left the purling rills."  
*Browne: Britannias Pastorals*, ii. 4.

**\*sleight'-i-ly (gh silent), adv.** [Eng. *sleighty*; -ly.] In a cunning manner; cunningly, artfully.

**\*sleight'-y (gh silent), \*sleyght'-ye, a.** [Eng. *sleight*; -y.] Exercising or given to sleights or tricks; artful, cunning, crafty.

**\*slen, \*sleen, v. t.** [SLAY, v.]

**slēn'-dēr, \*sclen-dre, \*slen-dre, a.** Old Dutch *slinder*=slender, thin; properly=trailing, dragging, hence, long drawn out, from *slinderen*=to drag, to trail.]

1. Small or narrow in circumference or width as compared with the length; thin, slim, not thick.

"Hire armes long and *solendre*."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 9,576.

2. Not strong, weak, feeble, slight.

"The slenderest shews of probability will suffice to make him an infidel."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii, ch. iii.

3. Moderate, small, inconsiderable, slight, trivial.

"Where joy most revels, grief doth most lament;  
Grief joys, joy grieves, on slender accident."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

4. Small, insufficient, meager, poor, pitiful.

"A thin and slender pittance."  
*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 4.

\*5. Not amply supplied, poor, unpretending.

"The good Ostorius often deign'd  
To grace my slender table with his presence."  
*Philips. (Todd.)*

\*6. Spare, abstemious.

"In obstructions inflammatory, the aliment ought to be cool, slender, thin, diluting."—*Arbuthnot.*

**slender-beaked spider-crab, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Stenorhynchus tenuirostris*, a small, brilliantly colored triangular crab, having the rostrum as long as the carapace.

**slender clouded-brindle, s.**

*Entom.*: A European night-moth, *Xylophasia scolopacina*.

**slender-loris, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Loris gracilis*. [LORIS.]

**slender-pug, s.**

*Entom.*: A European 'geometer moth, *Eupithecia tenuiata*.

**slender-striped rufous-moth, s.**

*Entom.*: A European geometer moth, *Phibalapteryx lapidata*.

**slēn'-dēr-ly, adv.** [Eng. *slender*; -ly.] In a slender manner; slightly, feebly, inadequately, sparsely, sparingly, meanly.

"He hath ever but slenderly known himself."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

**slēn'-dēr-nēss, s.** [Eng. *slender*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being slender; slimness, thinness, slightness.

"By their extreme littleness or by their slenderness."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 574.

2. Want of strength; feebleness, slightness, weakness; as, the slenderness of a probability.

3. Insufficiency, meagerness, sparseness.

"From the slenderness of their fortunes."—*Knox: Hints to Young Men.*

\***slēnt, s.** [SLENT, v.] An oblique or sarcastic remark; a gibe, a jest.

"Cleopatra found Antonius' jests and slents to be but gross."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 763.

**slēn-tan'-dō, adv.** Same as *LENTANDO* (q. v.).

\***slēt, v. i. & t.** [SLANT, a.]

**A. Intransitive:** To make oblique or sarcastic remarks or reflections.

"One Proteus, a pleasant conceited man, and that could slent finely."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 744.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To cause to turn aslant or aside; to ward off.

2. To rend.

"They were slented and shivered asunder."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iv. let. 19.

\***slēp, \*slēpe, s. & v.** [SLEEP.]

**slē-pēz (z as ts), s.** [Russ.]

*Zoöl.*: The Mole-rat (q. v.).

**slēpt, pret. & pa. par. of v.** [SLEEP, v.]

\***slēte, s.** [SLEET, s.]

**slēuth, s.** [SLOT (1), s.] The track of man or beast as known by the scent. Hence, fig., a successful detective is called a *sleuth*.

**sleuth-hound, s.** A blood-hound (q. v.).

**\*sleve-lesse, a.** [SLEEVELESS.]

**slew (ew as ô), pret. of v.** [SLAY, v.]

**slew (ew as ô), v. tr.** [SLUE.] To swing round; to slue.

**slewed (ew as ô), adj.** [SLEW, v.] Moderately drunk; tipsy. (*Slang.*)

"When a vessel changes the tack, she, as it were, staggers, the sails flap, she gradually heels over, and the wind catching the waiting canvas, she glides off at another angle. The course pursued by an intoxicated or *slewed* man is supposed to be analogous to that of the ship."—*Slang Dict.*

**slēy, s.** [A. S. *slæc*.]

1. *Weaving*: A weaver's reed. [REED, s., II. 7.]

2. *Knitting-machine*: Any guide-way in a knitting-machine.

**slēy, v. t.** [SLEY, s.] To separate or part into threads, as weavers do; to prepare for the sley.

"The art [of adapting the yarn to the reed] is known by the names of examining, setting, or *sleying*, which are used indiscriminately, and mean exactly the same thing."—*Ure: Dictionary of Arts, &c.*

\***slīb'-bēr, a.** [SLIPPER, a.]

**slibber-sauce, s.** Draff, hogswash.

**slīb'-ō-witz (w as v), s.** [Bohemian.] An ardent spirit, distilled in Bohemia from the fermented juice of plums.

**slīce, \*sclice, \*sclice, \*sclyce, s.** [O. Fr. *esclice*=a sliver, a splinter, a broken piece of wood, from *eschier, esclicer*=to split, to slit, from O. H. German *slizan*=to slit (q. v.).]

1. A broad thin piece of any thing cut off.

"Whether the Grecians took a *slice*  
Four times a day, or only twice."  
*Lloyd: A Dialogue.*

2. Something broad and thin; as—

(1) A broad thin knife for serving fish at table.

(2) A salver, platter, or tray.

(3) A peel or fire shovel.

(4) A round-ended pliable knife for spreading plasters; a spatula.

"The pelican hath a beak broad and flat, much like the slice of apothecaries."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. i., ch. i., § 5.

(5) *Furnace*: The instrument used for clearing the air-spaces between the bars of the furnace when they become choked with clinkers.

(6) *Nautical*:

(a) A bar with a chisel or spear-shaped end, used for stripping off sheathing or planking.

(b) A spade-shaped tool used in flensing whales.

(c) A wedge driven between the false keel and the bilge-way, to raise a vessel before launching.

(7) *Printing*:

(a) An ink-slice (q. v.).

(b) A galley-slice (q. v.).

**slice-bar, s.** [SLICE, s., 2. (5).]

**slice-galley, s.**

*Print.*: A galley having a movable false bottom or slice.

**slīce, v. t.** [SLICE, s.]

1. To cut into broad, thin pieces; to cut slices or broad, thin pieces from.

"An iron bar sliced out into a multitude of plates as thin as paper."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. iii.

2. To cut off in slices or broad, thin pieces.

\*3. To cut up into parts; to cut, to divide.

"Princes and tyrants slice the earth among them."—*Burnet.*

**slīc'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *slīc(e)*, v.; -er.] One who or that which slices; specifically.

1. [LAPIDARY-WHEEL.]

2. The same as *SLICE*, s., 2. (6) b.

**slīch, slīck, s.** [Low Ger. *slīch*; Ger. *schlich*=pounded and washed ore.] The ore of a metal, particularly of gold, when pounded and prepared for working.

**slīck, \*slīcke, a., adv. & s.** [A doublet of *sleek* (q. v.).]

**A. As adj.**: Sleek, smooth.

"Whom silver-bow'd Apollo bred . . .  
Both *slīcke* and daintie."  
*Chapman. (Todd.)*

**B. As adv.**: Immediately, quickly, thoroughly, effectually.

**C. As substantive:**

1. *Joinery*: A wide-bitted chisel, used by framers in paring the sides of mortises and tenons.

2. *Metall.*: A metalliferous slime.

**slīck, v. t.** [SLICK, a.] To make slick or sleek.

**slīck'-en, a.** [SLICK.] Slick, smooth. (*Prov.*)

**slīck'-en-side, s.** [Eng. *slicken*, and *side*; Fr. *plumb sulfuré spéculaire*.]

*Min. & Petrol.*: A name originally applied to a specular galena, found as a thin coating on the



sides of fissures in the Derbyshire limestone. Now applied to any polished and grooved rock surface produced by the sliding and friction of two contiguous surfaces.

**slick-êr**, s. [Eng. *slick*; -er.]

*Leather*: A tool for removing inequalities from, and imparting a polish to a surface.

**slick-îng**, s. [SLICK.]

*Min.*: A narrow vein of ore.

**slick-nëss**, s. [Eng. *slick*; -ness.] The quality or state of being slick or sleek; sleekness.

**slîd**, *pret. of v.* [SLIDE, v.]

**slîd, slîd-dên**, *pa. par. of v.* [SLIDE, v.]

**slîd-dêr**, *v. i.* [SLIDDER, a.] To slide with interruptions; to slip repeatedly.

"With that he dragged the trembling sire,  
Slid'ring through clotted blood."

*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, ii. 746.

**slîd-dêr, slîd-dêr-ÿ**, a. [A. S. *slidor.*] [SLIDE, *verb.*] Slippery.

"Which, in these *slidery* times, will be expected by a man like the Marquis."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xv.

**slide**, \**slyde* (pa. t. *slid*, \**slood*, pa. par. *slid*, *slidden*, \**sliden*, \**slidun*, \**slyden*), *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *slidan* (pa. t. *slâd*, pa. par. *sliden*); cf. *slidor*=slippery; Icel. *sledhi*=a sledge; O. Dut. *slidderen*=to drag or trail; Ir. & Gael. *slood*=to slide; Lith. *slidus*=slippery. From the same root as *sled*, *sledge*, *sleigh*, *slender*.]

A. *Intransitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To move smoothly along the surface of any body by slipping; to slip, to glide.

"The snake of gold *slid* from her hair."

*Tennyson: Vivien*, 737.

2. *Specif.*: To move over the surface of ice or snow with a smooth, uninterrupted motion; to amuse one's self with gliding over a surface of ice.

"Frost admits of a certain amount of *sliding* and skating."—*Field*, Dec. 25, 1886.

3. To pass along smoothly; to move gently on; to glide or slip onward.

"The moonbeams *sliding* softly in between."

*Cowper: Task*, i. 762.

4. To make a slip in walking; to slip.

"Young children, who are tied in  
Go-carts, to keep their steps from *sliding*."

*Prior: Epist. to F. Shephard, Esq.*

\*5. To pass gently.

"The weary sight,

Too well acquainted with their smile, *slides* off  
Fastidious."

*Cowper: Task*, i. 511.

\*6. To pass inadvertently.

"Make a door and a bar for thy mouth; beware thou *slide* not by it."—*Eccles.* xxviii. 26.

7. To pass gradually from one state to another (generally from a better to a worse state); to glide.

"They have not only *slid* imperceptibly, but have plunged openly into artifice."—*Lord Bolingbroke: Essay 1*.

8. To pass away disregarded.

"Let the world *slide*."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew* (Induct. i.)

9. To make a slip; to commit a fault; to backslide.

"I find myself a learner yet,

Unskillful, weak, and apt to *slide*."

*Cowper: Olney Hymns*, xl.

10. To go, to move off; to be gone. (*Colloq.*)

\*11. To slope.

"Then looks upon a hill, whose *sliding* sides  
A goodly flocke, like winter's covering, hides."

*Browne: Britannia's Pastorals*, ii. 3.

II. *Music*: To pass from one note to another without any cessation of sound, or distinction between the intervals.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To thrust smoothly and gently along; to cause to slide or slip along; as, to *slide* a piece of timber along.

\*2. To place, put, or pass imperceptibly; to slip.

"Little tricks of sophistry, by *sliding* in or leaving out such words as entirely change the question, should be abandoned by all fair disputants."—*Watts*.

**slîde**, s. [SLIDE, v.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

\*1. The act or state of sliding; a smooth and easy passage.

"Kings that have able men of their nobility shall find ease in employing them, and a better *slide* into their business."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Nobility*.

\*2. Slow, even course.

"There be, whose fortunes are like Homer's verses, that have a *slide* and easiness more than the verses of other poets."—*Bacon*.

3. That on which a person or thing slides; specif., a prepared smooth surface of ice for sliding on.

"Mr. Weller and the fat boy, having by their joint endeavors cut out a *slide*, were exercising themselves thereupon."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxx.

4. An inclined plane for facilitating the descent of heavy bodies by the force of gravity.

5. A sliding shutter to an aperture, as of a dark-lantern.

6. A brooch or clasp for a boa.

"Beautiful, dark fur, fastened at her throat with a costly, enamelled *slide*."—*Miss Wetherell: The Lamp-lighter*, p. 56.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Magic Lantern*: A painting, photograph, or other picture on glass for projection on a screen.

2. *Micros.*: A microscopic preparation mounted on a slip of glass, usually 3 × 1 in. The thin glass for covering the object is made from  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{32}$  of an inch thick.

3. *Music*:

(1) An arrangement in the trumpet and trombone, by means of which the tube can be lengthened, so as to generate a new series of harmonics.

(2) The slider of an organ.

4. *Ordn.*: The lower part of a ship's carronade or howitzer carriage, on which the top carriage rests and is run in and out. It corresponds to the chassis of a land fortification carriage.

5. *Steam Eng.*: The guide-bars of a box or cross-head.

**slide-box**, s.

*Steam Eng.*: A slide-valve chest.

**slide-case**, s.

*Steam Eng.*: The chamber in which the sliding valve operates.

\***slide-groat**, †**slide-grote**, s. Shovegroat (q.v.).

"The lieutenant and he for their disport were plaieing at *slide-grote* or shooftleboord."—*Holinshed: Chronicles of Ireland* (an. 1528).

**slide-head**, s.

*Mach.*: A device for supporting a tool or piece of work in a lathe, &c.

**slide-lathe**, s. The lathe of the metal-worker, in which the tool-rest is caused to traverse the bed from end to end by means of a screw.

**slide-rail**, s.

*Railway Engineering*:

1. A turn-table (q.v.).

2. A switch-rail.

**slide-rest**, s.

*Mach.*: A tool-rest employed for lathes, planing-machines, &c., in which the tool is securely clamped to a plate capable of motion in one or several directions by means of screws.

**slide-rod**, s.

*Steam Eng.*: The rod which operates a slide-valve.

**slide-rule**, s. A sliding-rule.

\***slide-thrift**, s. The same as SLIDE-GROAT (q.v.). (*Statute on Games*, 1541.)

**slide-valve**, s.

*Steam Eng.*: A valve which opens or closes by sliding over the port or ports, as the ordinary steam-valve of a steam-engine.

**slîd-êr**, s. [Eng. *slid(e)*, v.; -er.] One who or that which slides; the part of an instrument or apparatus which slides.

"Whilst he is receiving their homage is . . . fitting to their size the *slider* of his guillotine."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*.

**slider-pump**, *subst.* A name common to several pumps of various forms, but all having a piston which revolves continuously and forces the water through a pipe by means of a slide regulated by a spring, which intercepts its passage in any other direction.

**slîd-îng**, \***slîd-yng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SLIDE, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Fitting for sliding; apt to slide.

\*2. Slippery, uncertain, fickle. (*Chaucer.*)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act or state of one who slides.

2. A lapse, a backsliding, a falling away, a transgression.

"Rather proved the *sliding* of your mother  
A merriment than a vice."

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 4.

II. *Mach.*: The motion of a body along a plane when the same face or surface of the moving body keeps in contact with the surface of the plane; thus distinguished from rolling, in which the several parts of the moving body come successively in contact with the plane on which it rolls.

**sliding-baulk**, s.

*Shipbuild.*: One of a set of planks fitted under the bottom of a ship, to descend with her upon the bilge-ways in launching; also called Sliding-plank.

**sliding-gauge**, s. An instrument used by mathematical-instrument makers for measuring and setting off distances.

**sliding-gunter**, s.

*Naut.*: A mast with means for mounting on the after side, used with royals, skysails, &c.

**sliding-keel**, s. [KEEL, s., II. 3.]

**sliding-plank**, s. The same as SLIDING-BAULK (q.v.).

**sliding-pulley**, s.

*Mach.*: A kind of coupling in which the band-pulley is slipped into or out of engagement with an arm firmly attached to the shaft and rotating therewith.

**sliding-relish**, s.

*Music*: A grace in old harpsichord music.

**sliding-rule**, s. A scale having two graduated parts, one of which slips upon the other. The numbers are so arranged that, when a given number on one scale is made to coincide with a given number on the other, the product or some other function of the two numbers is obtained by inspection. It is used for gauging and mensuration.

**sliding-scale**, s.

1. The same as SLIDING-RULE (q.v.).

2. A scale of payments varying under certain conditions; as—

(1) A scale for raising or lowering imposts in proportion to the fall or rise in the price of the goods. [(4).]

(2) A scale of prices for manufactured goods, which is regulated by the rise and fall in the price of the raw material.

(3) A scale of wages which rises and falls in proportion to the rise or fall in the market value of the goods turned out.

(4) *History*: The name given to two methods adopted in England for raising the duty on imported wheat and other cereals when they became cheap, and lowering it when they became dear. [CORN-LAWS.]

**sliding-seat**, s.

*Rowing*: A form of seat of American invention. The thwart is much wider than in the old form of seat, and on the top of it is fixed a glass rod which receives an ivory traveler, firmly screwed to the under side of the seat, which can thus slide backward and forward, enabling the rower to make a much longer stroke.

**sliding-ways**, s. *pl.*

*Shipbuild.*: The inclined planes down which the vessel slides. They are made of planks three or four inches wide, laid on blocks of wood.

**slight**, \***sleight** (*gh* silent), \***slyght**, *a., adv., & s.* [O. Dut. *slicht*=even, plain; *slecht*=slight, simple, vile, of little account; *slichten*=to make even or plain; O. Fries. *sliucht*=slight; O. Low Ger. *sligt*=even, smooth, simple, silly, poor, bad; Icel. *slétr*=flat, smooth, level, worthless, slight; Dan. *slæt*=flat, level, bad; Sw. *slät*=smooth, level, plain, worthless, slight; Goth. *slaihts*=smooth; German *schlicht*=smooth, sleek, plain, homely.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Trifling, inconsiderable, small, insignificant; of little importance or account.

"In some *slight* measure."

*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

2. Not strong, forcible, or violent; gentle, feeble, light; as, a *slight* impulse, a *slight* blow.

3. Not severe, violent, or very painful; not dangerous; as, a *slight* pain, a *slight* illness.

4. Not firm, lasting, or enduring; perishable.

\*5. Paltry, contemptible, worthless, frivolous.

"Away, *slight* man!"—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.

6. Not thorough, close, or exhaustive; superficial, careless, negligent; as, a *slight* examination.

\*7. Careless, negligent.

"We have been too *slight* in sufferance."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

\*8. Foolish, silly, weak in intellect.

\*9. Contemptuous, disdainful.

10. Not stout or heavy; slender, slim; as, a *slight* figure.

\*B. *As adv.*: Slightly, little.

"Is Cæsar with Antonius prized so *slight*?"

*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 1.

C. *As subst.*: A moderate degree of contempt manifested, especially by neglect, indifference, oversight or inattention; neglect, disregard, scorn; a slight insult or act of contempt.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô. sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



**slight** (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [SLIGHT, *a.*]

\*1. To overthrow; to dismantle, as a fortress; to raze.

"They slighted and demolished all the works of that garrison."—Clarendon: *History*, ii. 483.

2. To treat as of little value or importance; to treat with neglect or superciliousness; to disregard as unworthy of notice or consideration; to put a slight upon.

"That slighting and despising the things that are present, for the love that he hath to his Master's service."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

\*3. To throw, as of no value.

"The rogues slighted me into the river."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

\*¶ To slight over: To treat carelessly; to run over in haste; to perform superficially or perfunctorily.

"These men, when they have promised great matters, and failed most shamefully, if they have the perfection of boldness, will but slight it over, and no more ado."—Bacon: *Essays*.

**slight** (*gh* silent), *s.* [SLEIGHT.]

\*slight'-en (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [Eng. *slight*, *a.*; -en.] To slight, to disregard.

"It is an odious wisdom to blaspheme, Much more to slighten, or deny their powers."—Ben Jonson: *Sejanus*, v. 10.

slight'-ēr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *slight*, *v.*; -er.] One who slights or neglects.

"I do not believe you are so great an undervaluer or slighter of it, as not to preserve it tenderly and thriftily."—Bp. Taylor: *Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 102.

\*slight'-fūl (*gh* silent), *a.* [SLEIGHTFUL.]

slight'-īng (*gh* silent), *pr. par. or a.* [SLIGHT, *v.*]

slight'-īng-ly (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *slighting*; -ly.] In a slighting manner; with neglect, disregard, or disrespect.

"A person whom we esteemed our friend has spoken slightingly of us."—Knox: *Essay* 25.

slight'-ly (*gh* silent), \*slight-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *slight*, *a.*; -ly.] In a slight manner or degree; as,

(1) In a small degree; not strongly, violently, or dangerously; inconsiderably.

"If I gall him slightly."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 7.

(2) Carelessly, negligently, superficially; not thoroughly or exhaustively.

"I have not slightly looked, but by many yeres studied and advisedly considered."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 1,435.

\* (3) Slightingly, contemptuously, thoughtlessly.

"You were to blame, To part so slightly with your wife's first gift."—Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, v.

slight'-nēss (*gh* silent), *s.* [English *slight*, *a.*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being slight or inconsiderable; want or absence of force, strength, or violence; as, the slightness of a blow.

2. Negligence; want of thoroughness or exhaustiveness; superficialness.

"Experience has given us a better opinion of it, than I fear the slightness of the preparation will as yet allow you."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 231.

\*3. Trifling, frivolity.

"Give way the while T' unstable slightness."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

\*slight'-y (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *slight*, *a.*; -y.]

1. Superficial, slight.

"This slothful and slighty way."—Echard: *Obs. on Answer to Contempt of Clergy*, p. 134.

2. Trifling, inconsiderable.

\*slike, *a.* [A corruption of *so-like*=*such* (q. v.).] Such.

"Wha herked ever slike a ferly thing?"

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4,128.

slīk'-en-side, *s.* [SLICKENSIDE.]

slī'-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *sly*; -ly.] In a sly or cunning manner; cunningly, artfully; with artful or dexterous secrecy.

"Full stily smiled the observant page."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, ii. 34.

slīm, *a.* [C. Dut. *slim*=awry, crafty; Dan. & Sw. *slēm*=bad, vile, worthless; Icel. *slēm*=vile, bad; Ger. *schlimm*=bad, evil, arch, cunning.]

\*1. Slight, weak, feeble, poor, unsubstantial.

"Was it in regard to the succession of St. Peter? No: that was a *slīm* exouse."—Barrow: *Pope's Supremacy*.

2. Worthless, bad. (*Prov.*)

3. Slender, thin; of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height.

sflīme, \*slīm, \*slyme, *s.* [A. S. *slīm*; cogn. with Dut. *slīm*=phlegm, slime; Icel. *slīm*; Sw. *slēm*; Dan. *slīm*=mucus; Ger. *schleim*.]

### I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Any soft, ropy, glutinous, or viscous substance; as,

(1) Soft, moist, and sticky earth; viscous mud.

"His fattie waves doe fertile slime outwell."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. i. 21.

(2) Asphalt or bitumen.

"Slime was a fatnesse that issued out of the earth, like unto tarre."—Tyndall: *Works*, p. 6.

(3) A mucous, viscous substance, exuded from the bodies of certain animals.

"The soft slime of the snail hardens."—Goldsmith: *Animated Nature*, bk. iv., ch. v.

2. *Fig.*: Anything of a clinging and offensive nature, as cringing or fawning words or actions, the reproach that follows evil-doing, &c.

"The slime that sticks on filthy deeds."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, v. 2.

II. *Metall.*: The common name among miners for the mud obtained by wet grinding or stamping the ores of the precious metals.

slīme-pit, \*slyme-pitte, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An asphalt or bitumen pit.

"The vale of Siddim was full of slime-pits."—Genesis xiv. 10.

2. *Metall.*: A labyrinth. [LABYRINTH, *s.*, II. 3.]

slīme-separator, *s.* [SEPARATOR, II. 2. (2).]

slīme, *v. t.* [SLIME, *s.*] To cover with, or as with slime; to make slimy.

slīm'-ī-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *slimy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being slimy; slime, viscosity.

"Procreated by the sun's heat, and the earth's sliminess."—Austin: *Hæc Homo*, p. 47. (*Richardson*.)

†slīm'-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *slim*; -ly.] Thinly, sparsely, scantily.

"The farewell all-night meetings which were held in a small church here were slimly attended."—London Daily News.

slīm'-mēr, *a.* [SLIM.] [Cf. German *schlimmer*=sorry, paltry.] Delicate, easily hurt. (*Prov.*)

\*slīm'-mīsh, *a.* [Eng. *slim*; -ish.] Somewhat slim.

slīm'-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *slim*; -ness.] The quality or state of being slim.

slī-mō'-nī-ā, *s.* [Named after Mr. Robert Slimon, its discoverer.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Eurypterida, having the antennæ simple and the telson bilobate. Found in the Upper Silurian of Lanarkshire, Scotland. Dr. Henry Woodward (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxiii. 36) puts the known species at three.

slīm'-sŷ, *a.* [SLIM.] Flimsy, frail. (Frequently applied to cotton and other cloth.)

slīm'-y, \*slīm-ie, *a.* [Eng. *slim(e)*; -y.] Consisting of or abounding with slime; of the nature of slime; overspread with slime; glutinous; in botany, mucous (q. v.).

"Reflecting gems,

That woo'd the slimy bottom of the deep."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 4.

slī'-nēss, *s.* [SLYNESS.]

slīng (1), \*slēng, \*slyngē, *s.* [Dut. *slinger*; Sw. *slunga*; Icel. *slanga*; O. H. Ger. *slīnga*.] [SLING, *v.*]

### I. Ordinary Language:

1. A sweep or swing; a sweeping stroke, as if made with a swing.

2. A short leather strap having a string secured to each end, by which a stone is hurled. The stone lying in the strap, which has a central aperture to receive it, the sling is rapidly whirled, the ends of the two strings being held in the hand, and when one string is released, the stone flies off at a tangent. The velocity of the projectile is computed from the length of the radius and rate of revolution.

"The most common [engine] in field engagements was a sling; which we are told by some, was invented by the natives of the Balearian islands, where it was managed with so great art and dexterity, that young children were not allowed any food by their mothers, till they could sling it down from the beam, where it was placed."—Potter: *Antiq. Greece*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

¶ The skill of the left-handed Benjamites in using a sling is mentioned in Judges xx. 16. A sling was the weapon which David used with fatal effect against Goliath. In ancient times the best slingers were believed to be the natives of the Balearic isles. (See extract.)

3. The strap by which a rifle is supported on the shoulders.

### II. Technically:

1. *Mach.*: A device for holding articles securely while being hoisted or lowered. It is usually of rope, but frequently a chain having hooks at its ends, and a ring through which to pass the hook of the hoisting-rope is employed. For embarking or

disembarking horses or cattle, the slings have a canvas band which forms a cradle for the animal.

2. *Naut.*: The chain, clamp, or rope which supports a mast. To sling the yards for action is to secure them at the slings by iron chains fitted for the purpose.

3. *Surgery*: A looped bandage or handkerchief placed around the neck to support a wounded arm; as, to carry one's arm in a sling.

### ¶ (1) Boat slings:

*Naut.*: Strong ropes furnished with hooks and iron thimbles, whereby to hook the tackles in order to hoist the boats in and out of the ship.

(2) *Slings of a yard*: [SLING (1), *s.*, II. 2.]

slīng'-cart, *s.*

*Ord.*: A two-wheeled vehicle used for transporting cannon, &c., short distances. It has a strong, upwardly curved iron axle, through which passes a perpendicular elevating-screw. The breech of the gun is slung beneath the axle, and the muzzle beneath the pole, and it is raised from the ground by turning the screw.

slīng-dog, *s.* An iron hook with a fang at one end, and an eye at the other for a rope. Used in pairs for hoisting, hauling, rafting, &c.

\*slīng-man, *s.* A slinger. (*Sylvester*.)

\*slīng-stone, *s.* A stone hurled from a sling.

"The arrow cannot make him flee: slīng-stones are turned with him into stubble."—Job xii. 28.

slīng (2), *s.* [Cf. Low Ger. *slingen*; Ger. *schlingen*=to drink, to swallow.] An American drink. [GIN-SLING.]

slīng (*pa. t.* \*slang, slung, *pa. par.* \*slongen, slung), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *slingan* (*pa. t.* *slang*, *pa. par.* *slungen*); cogn. with Dut. *slinger*=to toss, to sling; Icel. *slyngva*, *slōngva* (*pa. t.* *slōng*, *slaug*, *pa. par.* *slunginn*)=to sling, to throw; Dan. *slyng*; Swed. *slunga*; Ger. *schlingen* (*pa. t.* *schlang*, *pa. par.* *geschlungen*). Prob. from the same root as *slide*, *slip*, *slink*, and *sleek*.]

### A. Transitive:

1. To throw, to hurl, to cast.

2. *Specif.*: To hurl or throw with or from a sling.

"Every one could sling stones at an hair breadth and not miss."—Judges xx. 16.

3. To hang, so as to swing; to suspend in slings.

"The yard is slung nearly in the middle, or upon an equipoise."—Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

4. To move or swing by a rope which suspends the thing moved; to place in or move by slings in order to hoist, lower, or move from one position to another.

\*B. *Intrans.*: To move with long, swinging, or elastic strides.

slīng'-ēr, \*slyng-er, *subst.* [Eng. *sling*, *v.*; -er.] One who slings; one who uses or is skilled in the use of a sling.

"They repulsed the cavalry, cut the archers and slingers to pieces."—Bladen: *Cæsar's Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xxii.

slīng'-īng, *a.* [SLING, *v.*] A term applied to a long, swinging, elastic pace, in which much ground is covered with apparently little exertion; swinging; as, a slīnging trot.

slīnk, \*slinke, \*sclīnk (*pa. t.* \*slank, slunk), *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *slīncan*; cogn. with Low Ger. *slīken* (*pa. t.* *sleek*, *pa. par.* *sleken*)=to slink, to creep, to crawl, to sneak; Ger. *schleichen* (*pa. t.* *schlich*, *pa. par.* *geschlichen*).]

### A. Intransitive:

1. To sneak or creep away meanly or timidly.

"And by a postern gate he slunk away."

Wordsworth: *Horn of Egremont*.

2. To miscarry; to slip or cast the young. (Said of cattle and sheep.)

"Swedes have not proved a cheap food when ewes in lamb have slinked after living on them."—Field, Jan. 16, 1886.

B. *Trans.*: To cast prematurely. (Said of cattle and sheep.)

"Sometimes all cows in a dairy slink their calves, yet the farmer cannot account for it."—Field, Feb. 13, 1886.

slīnk, *a. & s.* [SLINK, *v.*]

### A. As adjective:

1. Produced prematurely.

"This membrane does not properly appertain to dogs, &c., yet it may be found in slink calves."—Student, vol. i., p. 340.

2. Thin, slender, lean, hungry.

### B. As substantive:

1. A sneak; a mean, paltry fellow.

"He has no settled his account wi' my gudeman the deacon for the twelvemonth; he's but slink, I doubt."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xv.

2. A calf, or other animal brought forth prematurely; the flesh of such an animal; the veal of a calf killed immediately after being calved. (*Prov.*)

3. Diseased meat; meat unfit for human food.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beļ, del.



**slink-butcher**, *s.* One who slaughters diseased animals and sends their carcasses to markets.

"There is, however, reason to fear that some of the rabbits and other animals exported from the mother country in ill-health may return to us in the shape of tinned meats; and steps should, of course, be taken for the protection of our own *slink-butchers* from any dishonorable competition of this nature with their industry."—*St. James's Gazette*, May 14, 1886, p. 4.

**slīnk'-īe, slīnk'-y, adj.** [SLINK, *a.*; cf. Dut. *slunken*=gaunt, thin; Ger. *schlank*=slender.] Thin, lank, lean.

**slip, slippe** (pa. t. *\*slope, slipped*, pa. par. *slipped, \*slippen*), *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *slīpan* (pa. t. *slāp*, pa. par. *slīpen*); cogn. with Dan. *slippen*=to slip, to escape; Icel. *slæppa*=(tr.) to let slip, (intr.), to slip, to escape, to fail, to miss; Dan. *slippe*=to let go, to escape; Sw. *slippa*=to get rid of, to escape; O. H. Ger. *slifan*; M. H. Ger. *slipfen*; Ger. *schleifen*=to slide, to glance, to glide; also Goth. *slūpan*=to slip or creep into; A. S. *slēpan, slūpan*; Dut. *sluipen*=to sneak; Ger. *schlüpfen*=to slip, to glide.]

#### A. Intransitive:

1. To move along the surface of anything without bounding, rolling, or stepping; to slide, to glide.

2. To slide, to miss one's step, to fall down; not to tread firmly.

"His foot *slipt*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, VII. vii. 48.

3. To pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly; to glide. (Followed by *away*.)

"And thrice the flitting shadow *slipp'd away*."  
*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, vi. 951.

4. To move or start out of place, as from a socket or the like. (Followed by *out*.)

"Sometimes the ankle-bone is apt to turn out on either side, by reason of relaxation, which though you reduce, yet, upon the least walking on it, the bone *slips out* again."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

5. To pass through neglect, inattention, or oversight.

"Thirdly, there is always a certain proportion of Bills which may be said to *slip* through both Houses, and to receive the Royal assent."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

6. To pass unnoticed.

"Let him let the matter *slip*."  
*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

7. To depart or withdraw secretly; to sneak or slink off. (Followed by *away*.)

"When Judas saw that his host *slipt away*, he was sore troubled."—*1 Maccabees ix. 7*.

8. To escape insensibly, especially from the memory; to be lost.

"Use the most proper methods to retain the ideas you have acquired; for the mind is ready to let many of them *slip*."—*Watts: Education*.

9. To enter or be admitted by oversight. (Followed by *in* or *into*.)

"Some mistakes may have *slipt into* it; but others will be prevented."—*Pope. (Todd)*.

10. To fall into error, fault, crime, or sin; to backslide.

"If he had been as you,  
And you as he, you would have *slipt* like him."  
*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

#### B. Transitive:

1. To cause to slip; to convey gently or secretly. (Followed by *in*.)

"We *slipped* in a couple of No. 4 cartridges."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. In cricket, to play a ball so that it shall run toward or through the slips.

3. To let loose from, or as from slips.

"Many a grand greyhound is very shy of being taken up when once *slipped*."—*Vero Shaw: Book of the Dog*, p. 249.

4. To throw off; to disengage one's self from.

"Forced to alight, my horse *slipped* his bridle and ran away."—*Swift*.

\*5. To lose by neglect or negligence; to allow to escape.

"Let us not *slip* the occasion."—*Milton. (Todd)*.

\*6. To pass over negligently; to omit by negligence.

"I had almost *slipped* the hour."  
*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.

7. To make abortion of; to miscarry with. Used of a beast; as, to *slip* a calf.

8. To cut a slip or slips from; to make a slip or slips for planting.

"The branches also may be *slipped* and planted."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

\*9. To set loose, to free.

"From which [yoke] even here I *slip* my weary neck."  
*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 4.

¶ To *slip* and *slide* are lateral movements of the feet, but to *glide* is the movement of the whole body. A person *glides* along the surface of the ice

when he *slides*; a vessel *glides* along through the water. In the moral and figurative application, a person *slips* who commits unintentional errors; he *slides* into a course of life who willingly, and yet without difficulty, falls into the practice and habits which are recommended; he *glides* through life if he pursue his course smoothly and without interruption. (*Crabb*.)

¶ (1) To let slip: [LET (1), *v.*, ¶ 19.]

(2) To slip a cable: [CABLE, *s.*, ¶ 11.]

(3) To slip collar: [COLLAR, *s.*, III. 2.]

(4) To slip off: To take off quietly, noiselessly, or hastily; as, to *slip off* one's clothes.

(5) To slip on: To put on quietly or hastily; as, to *slip on* one's clothes.

(6) To slip the breath or wind: To die.

(7) To slip the leash: To disengage one's self as from a leash or noose; hence, to free one's self from all restraining influences.

(8) To slip up: To make a mistake.

**slīp, s.** [SLIP, *v.*]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or state of slipping.

2. An unintentional error or fault; a mistake made through inadvertence.

"Mistake in the names by a *slip* of the pen."

*Byron: Patronage of England*.

3. A false step, a fault, an offense, an indiscretion.

"'Tis a venial *slip*."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 1.

4. A twig separated from the main stock, especially for planting or grafting; a scion, a cutting.

"A native *slip* to us from foreign seeds."

*Shakesp.: All's Well*, i. 2.

5. A scion, a descendant.

"The girlish *slip* of a Sicilian bride,  
From Otho's house, he carried to reside  
At Mantua." *Browning: Sordello*, bk. ii.

6. A leash or string by which a dog is held. (Usually in the plural.)

"I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*."

*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 1.

7. Anything easily slipped on or off; as—

(1) A loose kind of garment worn by a woman.

(2) A child's pinafore.

(3) A loose covering or case; as, the covering of a pillow.

"The prisoner was conveyed in a pillow-*slip* to the edge of the cliff, and the *slip* opened, so that he might have his choice, whether to remain a captive or to take the leap."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 213.

(4) A slip-carriage (q. v.).

8. A long, narrow piece; a strip, a streak.

"An unproductive *slip* of rugged ground."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

9. A long, narrow seat or pew, often without any door, in churches.

10. A space between wharves or jetties, in which ships or ferry-boats may lie to receive or discharge cargo or passengers.

\*11. A narrow passage between two buildings. (*Prov.*)

\*12. A counterfeit piece of money, being brass covered with silver.

13. A particular quantity of yarn. (*Local*.)

14. The fine mud from a grindstone trough. (*Prov.*)

15. A young sole.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Bookbind.*: The end of the twine to which the sheets are sewed, serving to attach the book to the boards.

2. *Cricket*: One of two fielders who stand behind and on the off side of the wicket. Short-*slip* stands close up to the wicket, and is backed up by long-*slip*.

"Was missed at *slip* in the new bowler's third over."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

3. *Geol.*: The slipping of the strata downward on one side of a fault or dislocation, or the appearance presented by the strata which have done so. [LAND-SLIP.]

4. *Hydr. Eng.*: An inclined plane on which a vessel in its cradle is supported while on the stocks building, or upon which it is hauled for repair; also, a contrivance for hauling vessels out of the water for repairs, &c. It generally consists of a carriage or cradle with thick wheels, which run upon rails laid on an inclined plane.

5. *Insurance*: A note of the contract made out before the policy is effected, for the purpose of asking the consent of underwriters to the proposed policy. It is merely a jotting or short memorandum of the terms, to which the underwriters subscribe their initials, with the sums for which they are willing to engage. It has no force as a contract of insurance.

6. *Naut.*: The difference between the speed of the propeller and that of the vessel, due to the retreat of the resisting body under the impact of the propeller.

¶ *Negative slip* is when the speed of the vessel is apparently greater than that of the propeller. This occurs when, owing to the bad lines of the vessel, a body of dead water is created, which follows in her wake.

#### 7. Pottery:

(1) Fluid material for making porcelain. It consists of finely-ground flint or of clay. The flint is calcined, stamped, and ground in water. Clay is mixed with water, and mechanically divided until it makes a creamy fluid.

"These are lead glazed, rudely painted or with single colors, and in some instances 'sgraffiato,' proving that the use of a white *slip*, or 'engobe,' was known in Italy at that period."—*Fortnum: Majolica*, p. 23.

(2) The colored clays used to fill up the depressed pattern in the face of a tile which is to be ornamented by encaustic.

8. *Print.*: Matter in column printed from the galley on slips of paper for revision, when the corrections are likely to be extensive, and to affect the paging.

9. *Shipbuild.*: A place having a slope to a harbor or a river, at a proper angle, for the launch from it of a ship; a building-slip.

10. *Theat. (pl.)*: That part of a theater from which the scenery is slipped on; also that part where the actors stand before entering on the scene.

"Go at half price to the *slips* at the City Theater."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Making a Night of It*.

¶ To give the slip: To escape from; to evade.

"In agonies of fear lest our stag should give us the slip."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

\*slip-along, *a.* Slip-shod.

**slip-board, s.** A board sliding in grooves.

"I ventured to draw back the *slip-board* on the roof, contrived on purpose to let in air."—*Swift: Gulliver*.

**slip-carriage, s.**

*Railway*: A coach attached to an express train in such a manner that it may be detached, and put down passengers at a station through which the rest of the train passes without stopping.

**slip-clutch coupling, s.**

*Mach.*: A kind of coupling belonging to the class of friction couplings. In the figure a hoop F, on the shaft G, is set in motion by the bayonet C D E, which is slipped upon the shaft A, the rods C D sliding in holes in the cross-head H B I, which is keyed fast to the shaft A. When the bayonets project, as in the illustration, they come in contact with the studs L M on the hoop, and impart motion thereto.

The hoop may be tightened on the wheel, which it incloses to just such an extent as will cause it to impart motion thereto, when revolved, without giving too sudden a jerk in starting.

**slip-coat cheese, s.** A rich variety of cheese, made from milk warm from the cow, and resembling butter, but white.

\*slip-coin, *s.* Counterfeit coin.

"To take a piece of *slip-coin* in hand."—*Adams: Works*, i. 247.

**slip-dock, s.**

*Shipbuild.*: A dock whose floor slopes toward the water, so that its lower end is in deep water and its upper end above high-water mark. On the floor of the slip are four parallel rails to support the cradle.

**slip-hook, s.**

*Naut.*: A hook which grasps a chain-cable by one of its links, and may be disengaged or slipped by the motion of a trigger, a sliding ring, or otherwise.

**slip-kiln, s.**

*Pottery*: An oblong trough of stone or brick, bottomed with fire-tiles, and heated by a furnace beneath. It is used for evaporating slip to a workable consistence.

**slip-knot, s.** A knot which slips along the line or rope around which it is made.

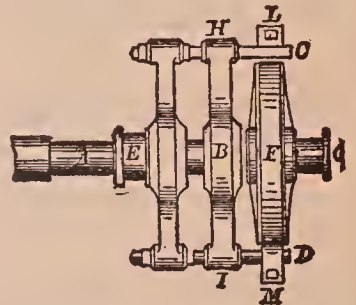
"They draw off so much line as is necessary, and fasten the rest upon the line-rowl with a *slip-knot*, that no more line turn off."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises*.

**slip-link, s.** A connecting link which allows a certain freedom of motion.

**slip-on, subst.** A great coat thrown over the shoulders loosely like a cloak. (*West Scotch*.)

**slip-rope, s.**

*Naut.*: A rope by which a cable is secured preparatory to slipping the cable.



Slip-clutch Coupling.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



slip-shackle, *s.*

*Naut.*: A shackle having a lever-bolt which may be let go suddenly when required.

\***slip-skin**, *a.* Slippery, evasive.

"A pretty *slip-skin* conveyance to sift mass into no mass."—*Milton: Animad. on Remons. Defense.*

\***slip-slap**, *v. t.* To slap repeatedly.

\***slip-slop**, *a. & s.*

**A.** *As adj.*: Slipshod, slovenly.

**B.** *As subst.*: A blunder.

\***slip-sloppy**, *a.* Wet, splashy.

**slip-stopper**, *s.*

*Naut.*: Apparatus for suddenly letting go the anchor out of its lashings when it is required to drop it.

\***slip-thrift**, *s.* A spend-thrift, a prodigal.

"Thus it is in the house of prodigals, drinking, *slip-thrifts*, and Belials."—*Granger: On Ecclesiastes*, p. 273.

**slip-way**, *s.*

*Shipbuild.*: One of the pair of parallel, inclined platforms of timber, firmly founded on the floor of the slip, and kept steady in their positions by shores. Their inclination varies from 1 in 12 for small ships to 1 in 24 for the largest. The breadth may be four feet and under, according to the size of the vessel.

**slipe**, *s.* [SLIP.] A distance; as, I got a long *slipe* away. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

**slipped**, *pa. par. & a.* [SLIP, *v.*]

**A.** *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

**B.** *As adjective*:

*Her.*: An epithet applied to a flower or branch depicted as torn from the stalk.

**slip-pēr**, *s.* [Eng. *slip*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who or that which slips or lets slip; specifically, in coursing, the official who holds a couple of greyhounds in the slips or leash, and lets both go at the same instant, on a given signal, after the hare.

"If one dog gets out of the slips, the *slipper* is not allowed to let the other go."—*Vero Shaw: Book of the Dog*, p. 249.

2. A covering for the foot, into or out of which the foot can be easily slipped. It does not extend so high up as the ankle-joint, and is unprovided with a fastening.

"Meanwhile the master porter wide display'd  
Great store of caps, of *slippers*, and of gowns."  
*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 26.

3. A brake-shoe for a wheel in descending a hill.

4. A kind of apron or pinafore for children, to be slipped on over their other clothes to keep them clean; a slip.

5. The same as SLIPPER-PLANT (q. v.).

**slipper-animalcule**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Paramæcium aurelia*.

**slipper-bath**, *s.* A bath, usually of tinned iron or zinc plates, and shaped like a high shoe, so as to enable the bather to take a half-horizontal, half-vertical position.

**slipper-plant**, **slipper-spurge**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Pedilanthus* (q. v.).

**slipper-shell**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: The genus *Crepidula* (q. v.).

\***slip-pēr**, \***slip-per**, *a.* [A. S. *sliper*.] Slippery.

"I know they bee *slipper* that I have to do wyth, and there is no holde of them."—*Barnes: Workes*: p. 283.

**slipper-down**, *s.* A vulgar New England name for hasty pudding.

**slip-pêred**, *a.* [Eng. *slipper*, *s.*; *-ed*.] Having or wearing slippers.

"The sixth age shifts  
Into the lean and *slipper'd* pantaloons."  
*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 7.

**slip-pēr-ī-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *slippery*; *-ly*.] In a slippery manner.

**slip-pēr-ī-nĕss**, \***slip-per-ness**, *s.* [English *slippery*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being slippery; state of surfaces rendering it easy to slip or slide; smoothness, lubricity.

"The smoothness and *slipperiness* of the surfaces."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 367.

\*2. Glibness; readiness or liability to slip.

"We do not only fall by the *slipperiness* of our tongues, but we deliberately discipline them to mischief."—*Government of the Tongue*.

3. Readiness or disposition to use evasions, or the like; lubricity or uncertainty of character.

4. Uncertainty, instability, changeableness.

**slip-pēr-wōrt**, *s.* [Eng. *slipper*, and *wort*.]

*Bot.*: The genus *Calceolaria*.

**slip-pēr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *slipper*; *-y*.]

1. Having a surface of such a state as to render it easy for any body to slip or slide along it easily; allowing or causing anything to slip, slide, or move smoothly along on the surface with little friction; smooth.

"Sanguine streams the *slippery* ground embroe."  
*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, xii. 1,003.

2. Difficult to hold in consequence of lubricity; as, The eel is *slippery*.

3. Not affording firm footing, standing, or support.

"My credit now stands on such *slippery* ground."  
*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iii. 1.

\*4. Liable to slip; not standing firm.

"Being *slippery* standers."  
*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 3.

\*5. Unstable, uncertain, mutable.

"O world, thy *slippery* turns!"  
*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 4.

6. Ready or disposed to use evasions, subterfuges, or tricks; not to be depended on; artful, cunning, untrustworthy; that cannot be kept or bound to one statement or line of conduct.

\*7. Not sure or certain in its effect.

"One sure trick is better than a hundred *slippery* ones."  
—*L'Estrange*.

\*8. Wanton, unchaste.

"My wife is *slippery*."  
*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

**slip-pī-nĕss**, *subst.* [Eng. *slippy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being slippy or slippery; slipperiness.

**slip-pŷ**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *slip*; *-y*.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Slippery, smooth.

"The white of an egg is ropy, *slippy*, and nutritious."  
—*Floyer*.

**B.** *As subst.*: A free translation of *Nivose*, the fourth month of the French Republican year.

**slip-shōd**, *a.* [Eng. *slip*, and *shod*.]

1. *Lit.*: Wearing slippers or shoes down at heel.

"The shiv'ring urchin, bending as he goes,  
With *slipshod* heels." *Cowper: Truth*, 144.

2. *Fig.*: Careless, slovenly in manner, style, &c.

"Stilted phraseology is preferable to *slipshod*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**slip-shōe**, *s.* [Eng. *slip*, and *shoe*.] A slipper.

\***slip-slōp**, *s. & a.* [A redup. of *slop* (q. v.).]

**A.** *As substantive*:

1. Bad, poor liquor.

2. Feeble composition.

**B.** *As adj.*: Poor, feeble, jejune.

\***slip-strīng**, *s.* [English *slip*, and *string*.] One who has shaken off restraint; a prodigal. "One owed to the gallows." (*Trench*.)

"Well, *slip-string*, I shall meet with you."  
*Baum. & Flet.: A King and No King*, ii.

**slish**, *s.* [A lighter form of *slash* (q. v.).] A cut, a slash.

"This a sleeve?  
Here's snip and nip, and *slish* and slash."  
*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

**slīt**, \***slitte**, *v. t.* [A. S. *slitan* (pa. t. *slāt*, pa. par. *sliten*); Icel. *slita* (pa. t. *sleit*, pa. par. *slitinn*); Dan. *slide*; Sw. *slita*; Dut. *sliften*; O. H. Ger. *slizan*; Ger. *schleiszen*. From the same root as *slate*, *slash*, *slice*.]

1. To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips.

2. To cut or make a long cut or fissure in or upon.

"And sav'd the *slitting* of his nose,  
By timely changing of his clothes."  
*King: Art of Love*, v.

3. To cut generally; to divide by cutting.

"Comes the blind Fury, with the abhorred shears,  
And *slits* the thin-spun life."  
*Milton: Lycidas*, 75.

**slīt**, \***slitte**, *pa. par., a. & s.* [A. S. *slite*=a slit.] [SLIT, *v.*]

**A.** *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

**B.** *As adj.*: Divided; specifically, in Botany, split up into narrow, pointed segments.

**C.** *As substantive*:

1. A long cut or narrow opening.

"We made it to move in a perpendicular *slit* in a piece of pasteboard."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 252.

2. A cleft or crack in the breast of cattle.

**slit-deal**, *s.*

*Carp.*: A 1¼ inch plank cut into two boards.

*Slit-deal plane*: A tonguing or grooving plane.

**slit-planting**, *s.* A method of planting which is performed by making slits in the soil by means of a spade so as to cross each other, and inserting the plant at the point where the slits cross.

**slit-shell**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: The genus *Pleurotomaria* (q. v.). The scientific and the popular name refer to a deep slit in the outer lip, which, as the shell grows, is gradually filled up, and forms a distinct band round the whorls.

**slīth-ēr**, *v. i.* [SLIDDER.] To slide, to glide.

"You could not estimate the distance or direction to which your horse might *slither*."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

**slīth-ēr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *slither*; *-y*.] Slippery. (*Eng. Prov.*)

**slīt-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *slit*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who or that which slits; specifically, a slitting-machine (q. v.).

**slīt-tīng**, *pr. par. or a.* [SLIT, *v.*]

**slitting-file**, *s.* A lozenge-shaped file.

**slitting-gauge**, *s.*

*Saddlery*: A tool used to cut straps of any given width from the hide.

**slitting-machine**, *s.*

1. *Metal-work.*: A machine for cutting plate-metal into strips for nail-rods or other purposes.

2. *Leather.*: A machine for cutting leather into strips or thongs.

**slitting-mill**, *s.*

1. *Gem-cutting.*: [LAPIDARY'S MILL.]

2. *Metal-work.*: A slitting-machine.

**slitting-plane**, *s.*

*Carp.*: A tool for cutting boards, &c., into strips.

**slitting-roller**, *s.* One of a pair of reciprocating rollers for cutting into strips material fed between them.

**slitting-saw**, *s.*

*Wood-work.*: A machine for slitting scantling, boards, &c., into thin planks.

**slīve** (1), *v. t.* [A. S. *slifan* (pa. t. *sláf*, pa. par. *slifen*).] To cut, to cleave, to split, to rend.

**slīve** (2), *v. i.* [Cf. Ger. *schleifen*=to glide.] To sneak, to skulk, to creep; to idle away time. (*Prov.*)

"I minded her when she *slived* off."—*Centlivre: Platonick Lady*, iv.

**slive**, *s.* [SLIVE (1), *v.*] A slice, a chip. (*Eng. Prov.*)

**slīv-ēr**, *v. t. & i.* [SLIVER, *s.*]

**A.** *Trans.*: To cut or divide into long, thin pieces; to cut into very small pieces; to slit, to slice, to rend, to tear up.

"Gall of goat, and slips of yew,  
*Slivered* in the moon's eclipse."  
*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 1.

**B.** *Intrans.*: To split; to become split.

"The planks being cut across the grain to prevent *slivering*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 79.

**slīv-ēr**, *s.* [A dimin. of *slive*, *s.* (q. v.)]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. A long piece cut or torn off; a slice, a slive.

2. A small branch.

"There on the pendent boughs her coronet weeds  
Clambering to hang, an envious *sliver* broke."  
*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 7.

**II. Spinning**: A continuous strand of cotton or other fiber in a loose, untwisted condition, ready for slubbing and roving, preparatory to being spun.

**sliver-box**, *s.* The machine in which slivers of long-stapled wool are lapped on each other and then elongated.

**slīv-ēr-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [SLIVER, *s.*]

**slivering-machine**, *s.*

*Wood-working*: A machine for cutting splints, slivers, or shreds of wood for various purposes.

**slōak**, **slōak-ān**, *s.* [SLOKAN.]

**slōam**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Min.*: A layer of earth between coal-seams.

**slōan-ĕ-a**, *subst.* [Named after Sir Hans Sloane (1660-1753), President of the Royal Society, whose natural history collection, sold to the nation, became the nucleus of those in the British Museum.]

*Botany*: The typical genus of *Sloanidæ* (q. v.). Leaves feather-veined; flowers axillary, in racemes, panicles, or clusters, white or greenish-yellow; species more than thirty; fruit from the size of a hazel nut to that of an orange, bristly, four-celled, four-seeded. Tropical American trees, often above 100 feet high, with very hard wood. *Sloanea jamaicensis* is the Break-ax or Ironwood. The fruit of *S. dentata* is eaten, and the inner bark of the tree, which is astringent, is given in dysentery.

**slōan-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sloan(ea)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Bot.*: A family of *Tileæ*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



**slōan'-ite**, *subst.* [After the Chevalier Sloane, of Florence; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*.)]

*Min.*: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring in radiated masses in fissures of the *gabbro rosso* of Tuscany. Hardness, 4.5; specific gravity, 2.441; luster, pearly; color, white; opaque. Composition: Silica, 42.7; alumina, 34.9; lime, 11.4; water, 11.0=100.

**\*slōap'-ly**, *adj.* [Eng. *sloap*=*slope*; *-ly*.] Slopingly.

**slōat**, *s.* [A variant of *slat* (q. v.); cf. Low Ger. *slaate*=a pole, a stem.] A narrow piece of timber which holds together large pieces; specif., one of the cross pieces in the frame forming the bottom of a cart or wagon-bed.

**slōb**, *s.* [Gael. *slaiḃ*=mud.] Mud; muddy land. "The navvies took refuge in flight, some making their way over the *slob* land toward the county Down side of the Lough."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**slōb'-bēr**, *s.* [SLABBER, *subst.*] Slaver, slabber; liquor spilled; drivel.

**slōb'-bēr**, *v. t. & i.* [SLABBER, *v.*]

**A. Trans.**: To slaver, to slabber; to drivel upon. "The cook that *slobbers* his beard with sack-posset."—*King: Art of Cookery*, lett. vi.

**B. Intrans.**: To slaver, to drivel, to dote; to be weak or foolish.

"When, bless each little *slobbering* mouth,  
It had not cut a single tooth."

*Mason: Dean and Squire.*

¶ *To slobber over work*: To do work in a careless, slovenly manner.

**slōb'-bēr-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *slobber*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who slobbers; a driveler.

2. A slovenly farmer; also, a jobbing tailor. (*Prov.*)

**slōb'-bēr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *slobber*; *-y*.] Moist, muddy, sloppy.

"To buy a *slobbery* and a dirty farm."

*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 5.

**slōck**, **slōck'-en**, **slok-en**, *v. t.* [Icel. *slokna*=to be extinguished.] [SLAKE.] To quench, to slake, to allay.

"The blue bowl . . . that will *sloken* all their drouth."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. xiv.

**slōck'-īng**, *pr. par., or a.* [SLOCK.]

**sloeking-stone**, *s.*

*Mining*: A piece of rich ore extracted, or pretended to be extracted, from a certain mine, and displayed to induce persons to take shares in such mine.

**slōe**, **slō**, *s.* [A. S. *slā*, pl. *slān*; Dut. *slee*, *sleeuwe*; Dan. *slaaen*; Sw. *slān*; Ger. *schlehe*; O. H. Ger. *slēha*, from Low Ger. *slee*, *slei*; N. H. Ger. *schleh*; Dut. *sleeuw*; Sw. *slo*=harsh, blunt, dull.]

*Bot., &c.*: The fruit of *Prunus communis*, var. *spinosa*, or the tree which bears it. The latter has black bark, divaricate branches, all spinescent; finely-serrulate leaves, convolute when young, at last glabrous beneath; pedicels solitary or in pairs, glabrous; flowers appearing before the leaves; petals obovate, white; berry globose, half an inch in diameter, black, covered with bloom, very austere. Found in hedges, coppices, and woods. Called also Blackthorn, and, more rarely, Blackthorn May (q. v.). The leaves of the sloe are often used to adulterate tea.

"For brierie berries, or hawes, or souer sloes."

*Bp. Hall: Satires*, iii. 1.

**sloe-carpet**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A geometer moth, *Aleucis pictaria*. The caterpillar feeds on the sloe.

**slōg**, *v. i.* [Etymology doubtful.] To hit hard. (*Slang.*)

**slō'-gan**, *s.* [Gael. *sluagh-ghairm*, from *sluagh*=a host, an army, and *ghairm*=a call, an outcry.] The war-cry or gathering cry of one of the old Highland clans; hence, the watchword used by soldiers in the field.

"The popular *slogans* on both sides were indefatigably repeated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

**slōg'-gēr**, *s.* [Eng. *slog*; *-er*.]

1. One who slogs; a hard hitter.

"He was a vigorous *slogger*, and heartily objected to being bowled first ball."—*London Standard*.

2. A second-class racing boat at Cambridge, corresponding to the torpids at Oxford. (*Univ. slang.*)

**slōg'-wood**, *s.* [Scotch *slogg*=a slough, a quagmire (?), and Eng. *wood*.]

*Bot.*: *Hufelandia pendula*, one of the Lauraceae.

**slōke**, **slouk**, **slok-aun**, **slake**, *s.* [Sw. *slak*=loose (?).]

*Botany*: *Porphyra laciniata*. (*Scotch.*) [SLAKE, GREEN-SLOKE.]

**slok-en**, *v. t.* [SLOCK.]

**slo-m-ber**, *s. & v.* [SLUMBER.]

**sloō**, *s.* [SLOUGH (1).]

**\*sloōm**, *subst.* [A. S. *sluma*=slumber (q. v.).] Slumber.

**sloōm'-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *sloom*; *-y*.] Sluggish, slow. (*Prov.*)

**sloōp**, **\*sloope**, *s.* [Dut. *sloep*; O. Dut. *sloep*, *sloepken*; prob. a contract. of Fr. *chaloûpe*; Eng. *shallop* (q. v.).]

*Naut.*: A fore-and-aft rigged vessel with one mast, like a cutter, but having a jib-stay and standing bowsprit, which the cutter has not.

"And besides at this island we might build canoes, it being plentifully stored with large cedars for such a purpose, and for this reason the Jamaica men come hither frequently to build *sloops*."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1680).

¶ *Sloop-of-war*: Formerly *sloops-of-war* carried from ten to eighteen guns, but since the introduction of steamships the number of guns has ceased to be distinctive. Now the name is given to any vessel of war larger than a gunboat and carrying guns on one deck only.

**\*sloōr**, **\*slore**, *s.* [Icel. *slor*=offal.] Mud, filth. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

**slōp**, *v. t. & i.* [SLOP (1), *s.*]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To spill or cause to overflow, as a liquid.

\*2. To drink grossly and greedily.

3. To spill liquid upon; to soil by spilling liquid upon.

**B. Intrans.**: To be spilled or overflow, as a liquid by the motion of the vessel containing it. (Generally with *over*.)

¶ *To slop over*: To become too demonstrative; to overdo anything.

**slōp** (1), *s.* [A. S. *sloppe*, *slyppe*=the sloppy drippings of a cow; prob. allied to *slab*, *slabber*, *slaver*, and *slobber*; cf. Icel. *slop*=slimy offal of fish; *slippja*=slime; Gael. & Irish *slaib*=mire, mud.]

1. Water carelessly thrown about or spilt, as on a table, &c.; a puddle, a soiled spot.

2. Poor liquor; liquid food, such as broth, milk, &c., given to invalids. (Generally in the plural.)

3. (*Pl.*): The waste, dirty water of a house.

**slop-basin**, **slop-bowl**, *s.* A basin or vessel into which the dregs from the tea or coffee-cups are emptied.

**slop-pail**, *subst.* A pail or bucket for receiving slops, or for chamber use.

**slōp** (2), **\*sloppe**, *s.* [Icel. *sloppr*=a slop, gown, loose, trailing garment; *yfirsloppr*=an outer gown; A. S. *slype*, *slype*, from *slipan*=to glide; Dan. *sløb*=a train, from *sløbe*=to trail; Ger. *schleppe*=a train, from *schleppen*=to trail.]

1. A smock-frock.

2. Any kind of outer garment made of linen; a night-gown; a kind of cloak or mantle.

"Rhymes are guards on wanton Cupid's hose;  
Disfigure not his *slop*."

*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

3. (*Pl.*): A loose lower garment; wide breeches.

"He had nothing upon him but a pair of *slops*, and upon his body a goat skin."—*Stiney: Aradta*, bk. i.

4. (*Pl.*): Ready-made clothing.

5. (*Pl.*): Among seamen, the clothes and bedding of a sailor.

6. A tailor. (*Slang.*)

**slop-book**, *s.* In the navy, a register of the slop clothing, soap, and tobacco served to the men.

**slop-room**, *s.*

*Naut.*: The room in which the slops are kept for the ship's company.

**slop-work**, *s.* The manufacture of cheap ready-made clothing.

"Worse done than if sent to the worst *slop-work* shop in the East-end."—*Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

**slōp** (3), *s.* [See def.] A contraction of *esclop*, a term used in the back-slang of the lower classes for a policeman. It is an attempt to render the backward spelling of the word *police* pronounceable. [SLANG (2), *s.*, ¶ (1).]

**slōp** (4), *s.* [SLIP, *s.*, II. 7 (1).]

**slōpe**, *s. & a.* [Prob. from A. S. *slāp*, pa. t. of *slīpan*=to slip.]

**A. As substantive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. An oblique direction, especially a direction downward.

2. A declivity or acclivity; any ground whose surface makes an angle with the horizon.

"His army was drawn up on the *slope* of a hill, which was almost surrounded by red bog."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Civil Eng.*: An inclined bank of earth on the sides of a cutting or an embankment.

2. *Mining*: The dip or inclination of a stratum or vein of ore.

3. *Fort.*: The inclined surface of the interior, top, or exterior of a parapet or other portion of a work.

\***B. As adj.**: Inclined or inclining from a horizontal position; forming an angle with the plane of the horizon.

"Murmuring waters fall

Down the *slope* hills." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 261.

**slope-level**, *s.* [CLINOMETER, 1.]

**slōpe**, *v. t. & i.* [SLOPE, *s.*]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To form with a slope; to form to obliquity or declivity.

2. To direct obliquely; to bend down.

"The star that rose, at evening, bright,  
Toward heaven's descent had *sloped* his west'ring wheel."

*Milton: Lycidas*, 33.

3. To give the slip to; to defraud, by running away; as, to *slope* a shopkeeper. (*Slang.*)

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To take an oblique direction; to be declivous or inclined; to descend in an oblique, sloping, or slanting direction.

"Broad in the beam, but *sloping* aft  
With graceful curve and slow degrees."

*Longfellow: Building of the Ship*.

2. To run away; to decamp, to bolt. (*Slang.*)

¶ (1) *To slope arms*:

*Mil.*: To carry the rifle obliquely over the shoulder.

(2) *To slope the standard*:

*Mil.*: To dip or lower the standard as a form of salute.

\***slōpe**, *adv* [SLOPE, *adj.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

"That bright beam, whose point now raised

Bore him *slope* downward to the sun."

*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 591.

\***slōpe'-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *slope*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sloping; obliquity, declivity.

"The Italians are very precise in giving the cover a graceful pence of *slopeness*."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 48.

\***slōpe'-wīse**, *adv.* [English *slope*; *-wise*.] Obliquely, slantingly.

"The fosse that goeth not directlie but *slopeswise* over the greatest part of this island."—*Holinshed: Desc. Brit.*, ch. xix.

**slōp'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [SLOPE, *v.*] Oblique, declivous; inclined or inclining from a horizontal or other straight line.

"Hark! 'tis the music of a thousand rills,

Some through the groves, some down the *sloping*

hills." *Cowper: Charity*, 368.

\***slōp'-īng-ly**, *adv.* [English *sloping*; *-ly*.] In a sloping manner; obliquely.

"Mats, which, whenever the rain descends, they range *slopingly* against the gunwale."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. x.

\***slōp'-pī-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *sloppy* (1); *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sloppy; muddiness; wetness of the ground.

**slōp'-pŷ** (1), *a.* [Eng. *slop* (1), *s.*; *-y*.]

1. Wet, so as to spatter easily; muddy, plashy.

"The links in many places were *sloppy* and the putting greens very heavy."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

2. Bespattered, slopped over.

"The weather was cold, and *sloppy* bait-cans are not pleasant things in railway carriages, especially on long journeys."—*Fishing Gazette*, Jan. 30, 1886.

\***slōp'-pŷ** (2), *a.* [Eng. *slop* (2), *s.*; *-y*.] Loose, ill-fitting.

"It must not be imagined that, to be easy, dress must necessarily be *sloppy*."—*Queen*, Oct. 7, 1882.

**slōps**, *s. pl.* [SLOP (2), *s.*]

**slōp'-sēl-lēr**, *s.* [Eng. *slop* (2), *s.*, and *seller*.] A dealer in ready-made clothes.

"The harsh, oppressive middleman, and the heartless indifferent *slopseller* have sat for their portraits again and again."—*London Daily News*.

**slōp'-shōp**, *s.* [Eng. *slop* (2), *s.*, and *shop*.] A shop where ready-made clothes are sold.

\***slōp'-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *slop* (e); *-y*.] Sloping.

"Where the mantling willows nod

From the green bank's *slopy* side."

*Cunningham: A Landscape*.

**slōsh**, *s.* [SLUSH.] Soft mud, filth.

**slosh-wheel**, *s.*

*Mach.*: A wheel having two slots crossing at right angles and forming guides for two slides which traverse in them like the slides in a trammel (q. v.). A bar pivoted to the two slides makes two reciprocations in each direction for each revolution of the wheel. The name has reference to the fact that wheels of this description are used in grinding lime.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**slōsh**, *v. i.* [SLOSH, *s.*] To flounder among slosh.  
**slōsh-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *slosh*; *-y.*] Muddy, slushy.

"The roads were wet and sloshy."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 23, 1886.

**slōt** (1), *v. t.* [SLOT (2), *s.*] To shut with violence; to slam, to bang. (*Prov.*)

**slōt** (2), *v. t.* [SLOT (1), *s.*] To track or trace by the slot.

**slōt** (1), **sleuth**, \***sloth**, *s.* [Icel. *slóðh*=a track or trail in snow, or the like; *slæðha*=to trail.] [SLEUTH-HOUND.]

1. The track of a deer, as followed by the mark of his feet.

"The laboring hunter tufts the thick unbarbed grounds Where harbor'd is the hart; there often from his feed The dogs of him do find; or thorough skilful heed The huntsman by his slot, or breaking earth perceives." *Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 13.

\*2. A track, trail, or trace of any kind.

"This odious fool, who . . . leaves the noisome stench of his rude slot behind him."—*Milton: Colasterion*.

**slot** (2), **sleuth**, *s.* [SLEUTH-HOUND.]

**slōt** (2), \***slotte**, \***sloot**, *s.* [Dut. *slot*=a lock from *sluuten*=to shut (pa. t. *sloot*, pa. par. *gesloten*); O. Fris. *slot*, from *sluta*=to shut; Low Ger. *slot*, from *sluta*=to shut; Sw. *sluta*=to shut (pa. t. *slöt*, pa. par. *sluten*; Ger. *schliessen*; O. H. Ger. *sliozan*; M. H. Ger. *sliezen*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The fastening of a door; a bar, a bolt. (*Prov.*)  
2. A piece of timber which connects or holds others together; a slat or sloat.

II. Technically:

1. *Mach.*: An elongated, narrow perforation or aperture, a slit; a rectangular recess or depression cut partially into the thickness of any piece of metal for the reception of another piece of similar form.

"Some of them had pearls enclosed in a slot within the breadth of the blade."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Theat.*: A trap-door in the stage of a theater. (Also spelled *slote*.)

**slot-machine**, *s.* A machine that is set in operation by dropping a coin in a slot.

**slōt** (3), *s.* [Sw. *slutt*=a slope, a declivity.] A hollow.

† (1) *Slot of a hill*: A hollow in a hill or between two ridges.

(2) *Slot of the breast*: The pit of the stomach. (*Scotch.*)

**slōte**, *s.* [SLOT (2), *s.*, II. 2.]

**slōth**, \***sleuthe**, \***slouth**, \***slouthe**, *s.* & *a.* [A. S. *slōwdh*, from *slāw*=slow (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. Slowness, dilatoriness.  
"This dilatory sloth and tricks of Rome." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.  
2. Disinclination to work or exertion; laziness, idleness; habitual indolence; sluggishness.  
"Nor sloth hath seized me, but thy word restrains." *Pope: Homer's Iliad*, v. 1, 013.

II. *Zoöl.*: The popular name for any individual of the Edentate group Tardigrada (q. v.), from their slow and awkward movements on the ground, owing to the peculiar structure of the wrist and ankle-joints. The feet are armed with long claws, and turned toward the body, so that the animal is compelled to rest on the side of the hind foot, while the disproportionate length of the fore-limbs causes it to rest also on the elbows. It shuffles forward, alternately stretching the fore-legs and hooking the claws into the ground, or grasping some object to draw itself along. Sloths are natives of South America, nocturnal in habit, and are found in the forests of that region, passing their lives among the branches of trees, on the leaves and young shoots of which they feed. In moving from one limb of a tree to another, they hang back downward, embracing the limb with their hind, and drawing themselves forward with their fore feet. They are covered with coarse, shaggy hair, not unlike withered grass, which protects them from insects and shields them from observation when at rest in the daytime. The stomach is complicated, but there is no rumination. The female produces but one at a birth, which clings to its mother till able to provide for itself. Their chief enemies are snakes and the Carnivora; their arboreal habits are a partial protection against the latter, and against the former they defend themselves by their powerful fore-limbs and claws. There are several species, the most important of which are described in this Dictionary under their popular names. [AI, TWO-TOED SLOTH, THREE-TOED SLOTH.]

\*B. As *adj.*: Slow, slothful.

"God is . . . very sloth to avenge."—*Latimer*.

**sloth-animalcules**, *s. pl.*

*Zoöl.*: The Arachnidan order Tardigrada (q. v.). Called also Bear Animalcules.

**sloth-bear**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: *Melursus labiatus*, an Indian bear, found throughout the Peninsula and in Ceylon. It feeds on ants, honey, fruit, and, occasionally, birds' eggs. It is between five and six feet long, extremely awkward and ungainly in appearance, and the snout and lower lips are prolonged. [PROCHILUS.] The fur is mostly black, the muzzle and tips of the feet being of a dirty white or yellowish color, and the breast ornamented with a light crescentic or V-shaped mark.

\***slōth**, *v. i.* [SLOTH, *s.*] To be slothful or idle.

**slōth-fūl**, \***slouth-full**, *a.* [Eng. *sloth*; *-full.*] Inactive, sluggish, lazy, indolent.

"To vice industrious, but to nobler deeds Timorous and slothful." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 117.

**slōth-fūl-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *slothful*; *-ly.*] In a slothful or lazy manner; lazily, sluggishly.

**slōth-fūl-nēss**, \***slouth-ful-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *slothful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being slothful; laziness, habitual indolence, idleness, sloth.

"Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep, and an idle soul shall suffer hunger."—*Proverbs* xix. 15.

**slōt-tēr-ŷ**, *a.* [Allied to *slattern* (q. v.); cf. Low Ger. *slodderig*=loose, slovenly; Ger. *schlotterig*=negligent.]

1. Squalid, dirty, sluttish, slovenly, untrimmed.

2. Foul, wet.

**slōt-tīng**, *s.* [Eng. *slot* (2), *s.*; *-ing.*] The act, operation, or process of making slots.

**slotting-auger**, *s.* A form of auger having side cutting lips so as to make a slot in work fed laterally against it.

**slotting-machine**, *s.*

*Metal-working*: A variety of planing-machine in which the tool is vertically reciprocated, while the work is fed beneath it between cuts. It is employed in the formation of slots in any piece of machinery.

**slōuch**, *s.* [Icel. *slókr*=a slouching fellow; *slakr*=slack; cf. Sw. *sloka*=to droop; *slokig*=hanging, slouching.]

1. A drooping or depression of the head or other part of the body; a stoop; an ungainly, clownish gait.

2. An awkward, lubberly, clownish fellow.  
"Begin thy carols then, thou vaunting slouch; Be thine the oaken staff, or mine the pouch." *Gay: Shepherd's Week*, i.

3. A depression or hanging down, as of the brim of a hat.

**slouch-hat**, *s.* A hat with a wide, hanging brim.

**slōuch**, *v. i.* & *t.* [SLOUCH, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To have or move with a slouching, downcast, or clownish gait or manner.

"A child taken by a slouching villain."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

B. *Trans.*: To depress; to cause to hang down, as the brim of a hat.

**slōuch-īng**, *a.* [Eng. *slouch*; *-ing.*]

1. Hanging down, depressed.  
2. Walking with a heavy, clownish gait or manner.

\***slōuch-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *slouch*; *-y.*] Slouching.

**slōugh** (*gh* as *f*) (2), \***slough**, *s.* [A. S. *slōh*, from Ir. *sloc*=a pit, a hollow, from *slugaim*=to swallow, to devour; Gael. *sloc*=a pit, den, pool; *slugard*=a slough, from *slug*=to swallow, to gorge.] A hole full of mire; a hollow place filled with mud; a mire.

"Passing over Haeslem mere, a huge island slough."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 10.

† *Slough of despond*: A depth of despondency. An expression borrowed from the Slough of Despond, in which Bunyan, in the *Pilgrim's Progress*, describes Christian as having sunk and become bemired.

**slōugh** (*gh* as *f*) (2), \***slough**, \***slouh**, \***slow**, \***slouge**, \***slughe**, *s.* [From the same root as *slip* (q. v.); cf. Sw. dial. *slug*, *sluve*, *sluv*=a covering; Low Ger. *slu*, *sluwe*=a husk, a covering; O. Dut. *sloove*=a veil, a skin; Ger. *schlauch*=a skin, a bag.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The skin or cast skin of a serpent.

"Purged of his slough, he nimbly thrids the brake." *J. Philips: Cerealia*.

2. *Surg.*: The dead part which separates from the living in mortification, or the part that separates from a foul sore.

"At the next dressing I found a slough come away with the dressings, which was the sordes."—*Wiseman: On Ulcers*.

**slough-heal**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Prunella vulgaris*. (*Prior.*) A mistaken correction of Self-heal.

**slōugh** (*gh* as *f*), *v. i.* [SLOUGH (2), *s.*]

*Surg.*: To separate from the sound part; to separate or come off, as the matter formed over a sore.

† To slough off:

*Surg.*: To separate from the living part, as the dead part in mortification.

**slōugh-ŷ** (*gh* silent) (1), *a.* [Eng. *slough* (1), *s.*; *-y.*] Full of sloughs; miry, muddy, boggy.

"The old sloughy lane connecting Swanborne and Stewkley."—*Field*, Feb. 20, 1886.

**slōugh-ŷ** (*gh* as *f*) (2), *a.* [Eng. *slough* (2), *s.*; *-y.*] Of the nature of, or resembling slough; foul, mortified, suppurated.

**slō-va-kí-an**, *a.* & *s.* [Slavonian *slovak*; Eng. suff. *-ian.*]

A. As *adj.*: Of or belonging to the Slovaks or their language.

B. As *subst.*: The language of the Slovaks. It is still spoken in parts of Moravia and Bohemia.

**slō-van**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Mining*: A gallery in a mine; a day level. (Specially applied to damp places.)

**slōv-en**, \***slov-yn**, *subst.* [O. Dut. *slof*, *sloef*=a careless person, a sloven; *sloeven*=to play the sloven; Dutch *slof*=careless; Low Ger. *sluf*=slovenly; *sluffen*, *sluffern*=to be careless; *sluffen*=to go about in slippers.] A slovenly person; one who is careless of his dress or negligent of cleanliness; a person habitually untidy or negligent of cleanliness or order; a slow, lazy fellow.

"The medium between a fop and a sloven is what a man of sense would endeavor to keep."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 140.

**slōv-en-lī-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *slovenly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being slovenly; habitual negligence of dress or disregard of cleanliness, tidiness and order; carelessness or untidiness generally.

"A literature not so tolerant as our own of slovenliness."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

**slōv-en-lŷ**, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *sloven*; *-ly.*]

A. As adjective:

1. Having the habits or manners of a sloven; negligent of dress or neatness; untidy.

"Æsop at last found out a slovenly lazy fellow, lolling at his ease as if he had nothing to do."—*L'Esrange: Fables*.

2. Characterized by slovenliness or untidiness; wanting in neatness or tidiness; careless, loose; as, *slovenly* dress.

B. As *adv.*: In a slovenly manner; like a sloven; carelessly, negligently, untidily.

"How slightly it hath been handled; and how hastily and slovenly hurried over."—*Warburton: Julian*. (Concl.)

\***slōv-en-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *sloven*; *-ness.*] Slovenliness.

\***slōv-en-rŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *sloven*; *-ry.*] Slovenliness, untidiness, want of neatness.

"And time hath worn us into slovenry."

*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 3.

**slōw**, \***slaw**, \***slough**, \***slowe**, *a.*, *adv.*, & *subst.* [A. S. *slāw*; cogn. with Dut. *slee*; Icel. *sljór*; Dan. *sløv*=blunt, dull; Sw. *slō*=blunt, dull, dead, weak; O. H. Ger. *sléo*=blunt, dull, lukewarm; M. H. Ger. *slē*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Moving a short distance in a long time; not swift, not rapid; not quick in motion; as, a *slow* stream, a *slow* pace.

2. Not thrown with a rapid motion; as, *slow* bowling in cricket.

3. Throwing or bowling a ball in cricket with a gentle, easy motion; not bowling fast; as, a *slow* bowler.

4. Not happening in a short time; gradual; spread over a long period of time; not rapid in growth or progress.

"These changes in the heav'n's, though *slow*, produc'd

Like change on sea and land." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 692.

5. Not ready, not quick or prompt.

"I am *slow* of speech, and of a *slow* tongue."—*Exodus* iv. 10.

6. Inactive, tardy, sluggish, dilatory, backward.

"Fix'd on defense, the Trojans are not *slow*

To guard their shore from an expected foe." *Dryden. (Todd.)*

7. Not hasty, not precipitate; acting with deliberation. (*Proverbs* xix. 29.)

8. Behind in time; not keeping true time; as, a clock or watch is *slow*.

9. Behind the times; exciting contempt on account of dullness, or want of spirit; not lively; stupid, dull.

10. Dull, spiritless, lifeless.

"The party was what you young fellows call *slow*."—*Trickeray: Newcomes*, ch. xlix.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șün; -țion, -șion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



\*11. Dull, heavy, dead.

"It makes me have a *slow heart*."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

B. As adv.: Slowly.

"How *slow time goes*."

*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 990.

C. As substantive:

*Cricket*: A ball bowled or delivered slowly; as, to bowl *slows*.

**slow-coach**, s. A lumbering, dull person; one of slow comprehension. (*Slang Dict.*)

**slow-gaited**, a. Going or moving slowly.

"You must send the ass upon the horse, for he is very *slow-gaited*."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iii. 2.

**slow-hound**, s. A sleuthhound (q. v.).

"The *slow-hound* wakes the fox's lair;  
The greyhound presses on the hare."

*Scott: Rokeby*, iii. 1.

**slow-lemuroids**, s. pl.

*Zoöl.*: The Asiatic genera *Nycticebus* and *Loris*.

**slow-lemurs**, s. pl.

*Zoölogy*: The African genera *Perodicticus* and *Arctocebus*.

**slow-loris**, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Nycticebus tardigradus*. Called also Slow Lemur, Slow-paced Lemur, and Bengal Sloth.

**slow-match**, s. [MATCH (1), s. 2.]

\***slow-paced**, a. Having a slow pace; moving slowly.

*Slow-paced lemur*: [SLOW-LEMUR.]

\***slow-sighted**, a. Slow to discern; dull.

\***slow-winged**, a. Flying slowly.

"The *slow-winged turtle*."

*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, ii.

**slow-worm**, **sloe-worm**, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Anguis fragilis*, the Blind-worm. Common throughout Europe, except in the more northern parts. It is from ten to fourteen inches in length, brownish-gray with a silvery glance, and a dark line down the back.

**slōw**, v. t. & i. [SLOW, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To slacken in speed; as, to *slow* A locomotive or steamer.

\*2. To delay, to retard.

"I would I knew why it should be *slowed*."

*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 1.

†B. Intrans.: To slacken speed; as, a locomotive *slows*.

**slōw'-bäck**, subst. [Eng. *slow*, a., and *back*.] A lazy, idle fellow; a lubber, a loiterer.

"The *slowbacks* and lazy bones will none of this."—*Favor: Antiquity's Triumph over Novelty*, p. 63.

**slōw'-ish**, a. [Eng. *slow*, a.; -ish.] Rather slow or dull.

"A *slowish* kind of sport, all things taken into consideration."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

**slōw'-ly**, adv. [Eng. *slow*, a.; -ly.]

1. In a slow manner; not quickly or rapidly; with slow motion or progress.

2. Not soon; not in a little time; not with rapid progress; gradually, tardily.

"The chapel of St. Laurence advances so very *slowly*, that 'tis not impossible but the family of Medicis may be extinct before their burial place is finished."—*Addison: On Italy*.

3. Not hastily; not rashly or precipitately; with due deliberation.

4. Not promptly, not readily; as, He learns *slowly*.

**slōw'-ness**, s. [Eng. *slow*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being slow; want or absence of speed, rapidity, or velocity.

"The *slowness* of the procession."—*Knox: Christian Philosophy*, App. 1.

2. Length of time in which anything acts or is brought to pass; tardy advance or progress; slow progression.

3. Want of readiness or promptness; dullness.

"His *slowness* of apprehension."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 344.

4. Absence of haste or rashness; deliberation; coolness or caution in deciding or proceeding.

5. Dilatoriness, procrastination, tardiness, sluggishness.

6. Want of life or spirit; dullness; as, the *slowness* of an entertainment. (*Colloq.*)

**slōws**, s. pl. [SLOW.] A disease prevalent in some of the western and southern states; milk-sickness (q. v.).

**slüb**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A slightly twisted roving of wool, intermediate between the carding and the yarn.

**slüb**, v. t. [SLUB, s.] To draw out and slightly twist, as wool; to form into slubs.

**slüb'-bēr**, s. [Eng. *slub*, v.; -er.]

1. One who slubs; one who manages a slubbing-machine.

2. A slubbing-machine (q. v.).]

**slüb'-bēr**, v. t. & i. [A variant of *slabber* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To do lazily, carelessly, or with careless hurry; to slabber over.

"*Slubber* not business for my sake."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 8.

2. To stain, to daub, to cover carelessly, to obscure.

"You must be content to *slubber* the gloss of your new fortunes with this more stubborn and boisterous expedition."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

3. To stain, to soil.

"Smothered under the habit of a scholar, and *slubbered* over with a certain rude and clownish fashion."—*Wotton*.

B. Intrans.: To move or act in a slovenly, hurried manner.

**slüb'-bēr-dē-gül'-liön** (li as y), s. [Eng. *slubber*, and Prov. Eng. *gullion* (Eng. *cullion*)=a mean wretch.] A dirty, mean wretch.

"Thou hast deserved,

Base *slubberdegullion*, to be served,

As thou didst vow to deal with me,"

*Butler: Hudibras*, I. iii. 885.

\***slüb'-bēr-īng**, pr. par. or a. [SLUBBER, v.]

**slüb'-bēr-īng-lý**, adv. [Eng. *slubbing*; -ly.] In a slovenly, hurried, or imperfect manner.

**slüb'-dīng**, pr. par., a. & s. [SLUB, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Reducing the sliver of carded fiber to a uniform thickness by doubling and slightly twisting.

**slubbing-billy**, **slubbing-machine**, s. The first spinning-machine for drawing and twisting slightly the cardings or scribblings of wool. It consists of a wooden frame, within which is a moving carriage containing a number of spindles rotated by a series of cords passing round the pulley of each spindle and connected with a drum extending the whole breadth of the carriage. The drum is turned by a crank-handle on a shaft connected by a band with the drum.

**slūd**, s. [An abbrev. of *sludge* (q. v.).]

*Mining*: A term given to the water and mud mixed together which runs off in washing some minerals.

**slūdže**, s. [SLUSH.]

1. Mud, mire, soft mud, slush.

"A vessel capable of conveying from the sewage outfalls in the Thames out to sea 1,000 tons of sewage *sludge*."—*London Daily News*.

2. Small floating pieces of ice or snow.

**sludge-door**, **sludge-hole**, s.

*Steam Eng.*: A hole in a steam-boiler at which mud or deposits are raked out.

**slūdž'-ēr**, s. [Eng. *sludg(e)*; -er.]

1. An instrument for boring in sludge or quicksand.

2. A sand-pump.

**slūdž'-īng**, s. [Eng. *sludg(e)*; -ing.]

*Hydr. Eng.*: Stopping the crevices incident to the contraction of clay piled in embankments, by mud sufficiently fluid to run freely.

**slūdž'-y**, a. [Eng. *sludg(e)*; -y.] Miry, slushy.

**slūdž**, s. pl. [SLUD.]

*Mining*: Half-roasted ore.

**slūe**, **slew** (ew as ô), v. t. & i. [Etym. doubtful.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To turn or twist about. (Often used reflexively with *round*.)

2. *Naut.*: To turn round as a mast or boom about its axis, without removing it from its place.

B. Intransitive: To turn about; to turn or twist round.

**slue-rope**, s.

*Naut.*: A rope applied for turning a spar or other object in a required direction.

**slūed'**, a. [SLEWED.] Intoxicated.

**slüg** (1), **slugge**, s. [SLUG, v.]

\*I. Ordinary Language:

1. A slow, heavy, awkward fellow; a sluggard.

"Thou drone, thou snail, thou *slug*!"—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors* ii. 2.

2. A hindrance, an obstruction.

"Money would be stirring, if it were not for this *slugge*."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Usury*.

\*3. A slow-sailing vessel.

"His rendezvous for his fleet and for all *slugs* to come to."—*Pepys: Diary*, Oct. 17, 1666.

II. *Zoöl.*: Any individual of the family *Limacidae* (q. v.). They are naked, air-breathing mollusks, universally distributed, committing great ravages in fields and garden crops in moist weather, but becoming dormant during frosts. The body is generally oval or oblong, elongated, from one to three inches in length, the creeping disk, or sole of the foot, extends the whole length of the animal, but, like snails, slugs frequently raise their heads and move their tentacles in search of objects above them. They often climb trees, and can lower themselves to the ground by the accumulation of mucus at the extremity of the tail hardening into a gelatinous thread. They oviposit in moist places in spring and summer, often at roots of grass; the eggs resemble small oval clusters of jelly. *Limax agrestis*, the Gray Slug, is the commonest, and *L. maximus* (or *antiquorum*), the Great Gray Slug, among the largest species. *Arion ater*, the Black Slug, or Black Snail, and *A. agrestis*, the Red Slug, are also plentiful. Various means are employed by gardeners to check the ravages of these animals. One of the most efficacious is the sprinkling of coal ashes, lime, or soot round young and tender plants. [SEA-SLUG.]

**slüg** (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Print.*: A strip of metal less than type high, and as long as the width of the column or page. Slugs are used to fill out a short page or between display lines.

2. *Firearms*: An extemporized leaden projectile formed by cutting bar or sheet lead into irregular masses. Used in case of necessity as a substitute for balls or shot.

"Some of the men were employed in cutting lead from the roof of the Marquess's house and shaping it into *slugs*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. *Metall.* (pl.): Partially roasted ore.

4. *Hat-making*: A hatter's heating-iron.

**slug-shaped caterpillars**, s. pl.

*Entom.*: Newman's name for caterpillars shaped like a slug. They are sometimes downy or covered with short pile, are destitute of spines, and have two tail-like projections directed backward. Examples, the caterpillars of *Apatura iris*, *Hipparchia janira*, and *Arge galathea* (all butterflies).

\***slüg** (1), \***slogge**, \***slugge**, v. i. & t. [Dan. *slug*; Norw. *sloka*=to go heavily, to slouch (q. v.).]

A. Intrans.: To play the sluggard; to be lazy or sluggish.

"He lay not all night *slugging* in a cabin under his mantle."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

B. Transitive:

1. To make sluggish.

"And it is still episcopacy that before all our eyes worsens and *slugs* the most learned, and seeming religious of our ministers."—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. i.

2. To retard, to hinder.

**slüg** (2), v. t. & i. [SLUG (2), s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To load with a slug or slugs, as a gun.

2. To strike heavily. (*Slang.*)

B. Intrans.: In breech-loading arms, which carry a bullet slightly larger than the bore of the barrel, the bullet, when forced to assume the sectional shape of the bore in the act of firing, is said to slug or be slugged.

\***slüg'-a-bēd**, s. [Eng. *slug* (1), v., and *bed*.] One who indulges in lying in bed; a sluggard.

"Fie, you *slugabed*!"

*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 5.

**slüg'-gard**, s. & a. [Eng. *slug* (1), s.; -ard.]

A. As subst.: A person habitually lazy and indolent.

"Go to the ant, thou *sluggard*; consider her ways and be wise."—*Proverbs* vi. 6.

\*B. As adj.: Sluggish, lazy.

"For sprightly May commands our youth to keep The vigils of her night, and breaks their *sluggard* sleep."—*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite*, i. 177.

\***slüg'-gard-ize**, v. t. [Eng. *sluggard*; -ize.] To make sluggish or lazy.

"Rather see the wonders of the world abroad, Than, living dully *sluggardiz'd* at home, Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness."

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 7.

**slüg'-gard-y**, \***slog-ard-ie**, s. [Eng. *sluggard*; -y.] The state of a sluggard; sluggishness.

"Arise, for shame, do way your *sluggardly*."

*Wyatt: The Lover Unhappy*.

**slüg'-gēr**, s. [English *slug*; -er.] One who strikes heavy blows; hence a boxer, a prize-fighter. (*Slang.*)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**slūg'-gīsh**, *a.* [Eng. *slug* (1), *s.*; *-ish*.]

1. Habitually lazy or indolent; slothful, dull, inactive.

"But none of these things moved that *sluggish* and ignoble nature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Inert, inactive; having no power to move itself.

"Matter, being impotent, *sluggish*, and inactive, hath no power to stir or move itself."—*Woodward*.

3. Slow; having little motion.

\*4. Dull, tame, stupid.

5. Dull, inert, inactive.

"Bacon had sown the good seed in a *sluggish* soil and an ungenial season."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

\*6. Not volatile.

"Answerable to my conjecture, there remained in the bottom a salt far more *sluggish* than the fugitive one of urine."—*Boyle: Works*, iii, 305.

**slūg'-gīsh-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *sluggish*; *-ly*.] In a sluggish manner; lazily, idly, indolently.

"On shore they [seals] lie very *sluggishly*, and will not go out of our ways."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1683).

**slūg'-gīsh-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *sluggish*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being sluggish; natural or habitual laziness or indolence; sloth, dullness.

2. Inertness; want of power to move.

3. Slowness; as, the *sluggishness* of a stream.

4. Dullness; want or absence of spirit or life.

"But it is probable that he was guilty of nothing worse than the haughty apathy and *sluggishness* characteristic of his nation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

**\*slūg'-gŷ**, *adj.* [Eng. *slug* (1), *s.*; *-y*.] Sluggish, lazy.

"Than cometh sompnolence, that is, *sluggish* slumbering, which maketh a man heavy, and dull in body and in soule."—*Chaucer: The Persones Tale*.

**slūce**, *\*slūce*, *s.* [O. Fr. *excluse* (Fr. *écluse*), from Low Lat. *exclusa*=a floodgate; lit., shut off [water], from Lat. *exclusus*, *pa. par.* of *excludo*=to exclude (q. v.); Dut. *sluys*, *sluis*; Dan. *sluse*; Ger. *schleuse*.]

1. *Hydr. Eng.*: A waterway provided with a valve or gate by which the flow of the water is controlled. It is used in regulating the passage of water into and out of canal locks and in the hydraulic arrangements for sluicing harbors to deepen the channels. They are also used on mill streams to keep back the water when the mill is at rest, and to regulate the flow when the mill is at work. They are also largely used in the arrangements connected with irrigation works.

"Most of their towns are thereby incompass'd with water, which by *sluces* they can contract or dilate as they list."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 5.

2. A tubulure or pipe through which water is directed at will.

3. The stream of water issuing through a floodgate.

\*4. Any vent for water.

"Two other precious drops that ready stood, Each in their crystal *sluice*."—*Milton: P. L.*, v, 133.

\*5. An opening; that through which anything flows.

6. *Steam*: An injection-valve (q. v.).

**sluice-gate**, *s.* [FLOODGATE.]

**sluice-valve**, *s.* The sliding door which governs the opening through a sluice-gate. Sluice-valves at the mouth of a discharge pipe or main serve to control the exit of water from a reservoir. They are of several kinds.

**sluice-way**, *s.* An artificial passage or channel into which water is admitted by a sluice.

**slūce**, *v. t.* [SLUICE, *s.*]

1. To open a sluice or floodgate upon; to let in a copious flood of water upon; as, to *sluice* a meadow.

2. To wet or bathe freely. (*Colloq.*)

3. To scour or cleanse out by means of sluices; as, to *sluice* a harbor or channel.

\*4. To emit by or as by a sluice; to let gush out.

"And consequently, like a traitor coward, *Sluiced* out his innocent soul through streams of blood."—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i, 1.

**slūi'-cŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *sluic(e)*; *-y*.]

1. Falling in streams, as from a sluice; falling heavily or thickly.

"While Jove descends in *sluicy* sheets of rain,

And all the labors of mankind are vain."

*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, v, 112.

2. Soaked with water.

"She dabbles on the cool and *sluicy* sands."

*Keats: Endymion*, i, 946.

**slūm**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *slump*=boggy ground.] A low, dirty back street of a city, especially one inhabited by a poor criminal population; a low neighborhood.

"There is little in the author's observations on *slums* and *slum-life* which has not been said before."—*London Echo*.

**†slūm**, *v. i.* [SLUM, *s.*] To visit slums in a dilettante manner, rather than with the object of relieving the necessities of the poor.

"A wealthy lady went *slumming* through the Dials the other day."—*Referee*, June 22, 1884.

**slūm'-bēr**; **\*slum-er-en**, **\*slom-er**, **\*slom-ber**, **\*slom-bren**, *v. i. & t.* [A freq. from Mid. Eng. *slumen*=to slumber, from *slume*=slumber; cogn. with Dut. *sluimeren*; Dan. *slumre*, freq. of *slumne*=to slumber; Sw. *slumma*=to slumber; *slummer*=slumber; Ger. *schlummern*=to slumber; *schlummer*=slumber. For the inserted *b*, cf. *number*, *humble*, &c.] [SLUMEN.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To sleep lightly; to doze. (*Psalms* cxii, 4.)

2. To sleep.

"In fiery dreams the Dutch they still destroy,

And *slumbering* smile at the imagined flames."

*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, lxi.

3. To be in a state of inactivity; sloth, or negligence; to be or lie dormant.

**\*B. Transitive:**

1. To lay to sleep.

2. To stupefy, to stun.

"To honest a deed after it was done, or to *slumber* his conscience in the doing, he studied other incentives."—*Wotton*.

**slūm'-bēr**, **\*slom-ber**, *s.* [SLUMBER, *v.*]

1. Light sleep; sleep not deep or sound.

"From carelessness it shall fall into *slumber*, and from a *slumber* it shall settle into a deep and long sleep."—*South: Sermons*.

2. Sleep, repose.

"They immediately fell into a deep *slumber*, which was miraculously prolonged."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. xxxiii.

**slūm'-bēr-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *slumber*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who slumbers; a sleeper.

"A *slumberer* stretching on his bed."

*Donne: Progress of the Soul*.

**slūm'-bēr-īng**, **\*slom-bring**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [SLUMBER.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As subst.:** A state of slumber, sleep or repose.

"And ever lay

Pandare a bed, halfe in a *slombring*."

*Chaucer: Troilus and Cresseide*, ii.

**slūm'-bēr-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *slumbering*; *-ly*.] In a slumbering manner.

**\*slūm'-bēr-lānd**, *subst.* [Eng. *slumber*, *s.*, and *land*.] Sleep; dreamland.

"Takes his strange rest at heart of *slumberland*."

*A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse*, vi.

**slūm'-bēr-lēss**, *adject.* [Eng. *slumber*; *-less*.] Sleepless.

**slūm'-bēr-oūs**, **\*slūm'-broūs**, *a.* [Eng. *slumber*; *-ous*.]

1. Inviting to sleep; causing or inducing sleep; sleepy, soporiferous.

"Flowery beds that *slumberous* influence kest,

From poppies breathed."

*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i, 3.

2. Inclined to sleep; sleepy, drowsy.

**\*slūm'-bēr-ŷ**, **\*slom-bry**, **\*slūm'-brŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *slumber*; *-y*.]

1. Inviting to sleep; causing sleep; slumberous.

2. Sleeping; taking place in sleep.

"In this *slumbery* agitation, what have you heard her say?"—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v, 1.

**\*slume**, **\*sloumbe**, *s.* [A. S. *sluma*.] Slumber, sleep.

**\*slum-en**, *v. i.* [M. H. Ger. *slummen*.] [SLUME.] To slumber, to sleep.

**slūmp** (1), *v. i.* [Etymology doubtful; cf. Dan. *slumpe*=to stumble or light upon; *slump*=chance, hazard. But perhaps of imitative origin.] To fall or sink suddenly when walking on the surface, as on ice or frozen ground not strong enough to bear the weight; to walk with sinking feet; to sink as in snow or mud; to fall.

"Its body *slumps* off, and rolls and spills down the hill."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 217.

**slūmp** (2), *v. t.* [SLUMP (2), *subst.*] To throw together into a single lot or mass; to lump together; as, to *slump* work or charges.

**slūmp** (1), *s.* [SLUMP (1), *v.*]

1. A boggy place; soft, swampy ground; a swamp, a marsh.

2. The noise made by anything falling into a hole or slump.

3. A sudden cave-in or fall, as in the price of an article. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

**slūmp** (2), *s.* [Dan. *slump*=a lot, a number of things indiscriminately; Sw. *slumpa*=to buy things in a lump; Dut. *slomp*=a mass, a heap.] The gross amount; the lump; as, to take things in the *slump*.

**slūmp'-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *slump* (1), *s.*; *-y*.] Marshy, swampy, boggy; easily broken through.

**slūng**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SLING, *v.*]

**slung-shot**, *s.* A weapon consisting of a leaden or metal ball with a strap or chain attached, used by rowdies.

"Attacked by the roughs with knives and *slung-shots*, and stabbed."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 7, 1887.

**slūnk**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SLINK.]

**slūr**, *v. t.* [Icel. *slóra*=to trail, contr. from *slodhra*=to trail or drag one's self along; *slodh*=a trail, a track, a slot; cf. O. Dut. *slouren*, *slouren*=to drag, to trail; *slouigh*=filthy, sluttish; Low Ger. *sluren*=to hang loosely; *slurig*, *sludderig*=lazy; Prov. Eng. *slur*=thin, washy mud; Norw. *sløre*=to sully.] [SLOOR.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. To soil, to sully, to contaminate, to tarnish, to pollute.

"They impudently *slur* the gospel."—*Cudworth: Sermons*, p. 73.

\*2. To obscure by running the different parts into each other.

"The parts never appearing uncertain or confused, or, as a musician would say, *slurred*."—*Reynolds: Art of Painting*. (Note 56.)

\*3. To disparage by insinuation or innuendo; to calumniate, to traduce, to asperse; to speak slightly of.

4. To pass lightly over; to pass with little notice.

"Studious to please the genius of the times, With periods, points, and tropes, he *slurs* his crimes."—*Dryden*. (*Todd*.)

5. To pronounce in an indistinct manner.

\*6. To cheat, originally by slipping or sliding a die in a particular manner; hence, to trick, to cheat generally.

"What was the public faith found out for, But to *slur* men of what they fought for?"—*Butler: Hudibras*, pt. ii, c. 2.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Music*: To sing or perform in a smooth, gliding style; to run notes into each other.

2. *Printing*: To blur or double, as an impression from type; to macule.

**slūr**, **\*slurr**, **\*slurre**, *s.* [SLUR, *v.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A mark or stain; a stigma, a slight reproach or disgrace.



"Those worthies seem to see no shame in, Nor strive to pass a *slur* on gaming."—*Cambridge: A Dialogue*.

\*2. A trick, an imposition.

"Without some fingering trick or *slur*."—*Butler: Miscellaneous Thoughts*.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Knitting*: A piece of metal in a stocking-frame which depresses the jack-sinkers in succession.

2. *Music*: The smooth blending of two or more notes not on the same degree; also a curved line (  or  ) placed over or under notes, directing that they are to be played legato. [BIND.] A slur is often used in modern music to show the phrasing. In violin music a slur directs that the notes under it are to be played with one bow. [BOWING.]

3. *Print.*: A blurred impression.

**slur-cock**, *s.*

*Knitting*: A cam or wiper projecting from the traverse or carriage to lift the jacks, and through them the jack-sinkers.

**slurred**, *a.* [SLUR.]

*Music*: Marked with a slur; performed in a smooth, gliding style, as notes marked with a slur.]

**slūr'-rŷ**, *v. t.* [English *slur*; *-ry*.] To dirty, to smear.

**slūsh**, **slōsh**, *s.* [A variant of *sludge* (q. v.).]

1. Sludge; thin, watery mire; soft mud.

2. Snow in a state of liquefaction; half-melted snow.

"To block up streets, divert accustomed traffic, turn solid pavement into *slush*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. A mixture of grease and other materials used for lubrication.

4. Whitelead and lime used in painting bright parts of machinery to prevent their rusting.

5. The refuse fat or grease, especially of salt meat, skimmed off in cooking, particularly on ships.

**slush-bucket**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A bucket containing slush, kept in the tops, to grease the masts, sheets, &c., to make all run smoothly.

**slūsh**, *v. t.* [SLUSH, *s.*]

1. To wash roughly; to sluice; as, to *slush* a floor.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **çem**; **thin**, **çhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **çhan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **çhun**; **çtion**, **-çsion** = **zhun**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **çhun**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.



2. To cover with a mixture of white lead and lime, as the bright parts of machinery, to prevent their rusting.

3. To grease or coat with slush, as a mast.

slushed, *pa. par. or a.* [SLUSH, *v.*]

slushed-up, *a.* Grouted. [GROUT, *v.*]

slush'-y, slōsh'-y, *a.* [Eng. *slush*; -y.] Consisting of slush or soft mud, or of snow and water; covered with slush.

"All at sea in the slushy ground."—*London Daily Chronicle.*

slūt, \*slutte, \*slout, *subst.* [Icel. *slōttr*=a heavy, clownish fellow, from *slota*=to droop; Sw. dial. *slōta*=an idle woman, a slut; *slāter*=an idler; *slota* to be idle; Norw. *stōth*=an idler; *sluta*=to droop; Dan. *slatte*=a slut; *slat*=loose, flabby; Dut. *slodde*=a slut, a sloven; Icel. *slodhi*=a sloven; Ir. & Gael. *slodaire*=a lazy person; a sluggard; *slapaire*, *slapair*=a sloven.]

1. A woman who is careless or negligent of cleanliness, and is dirty or untidy in dress, person, furniture, &c.

"And thus I buy good meat for sluts to spoil."

*King: Art of Cookery.*

¶ The term was originally applied to males as well as to females.

2. A term of slight contempt for a woman.

"Hold up, you sluts,

Your aprons mountant; you're not oathable."

*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.*

\*3. A servant-girl; a drudge. (*Pepys.*)

4. A female dog, a bitch.

5. A kind of rude home-made lamp. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

\*slūt, *v. t.* [SLUT, *s.*] To befool.

"Tobacco's damnable infection slutting the body."

*Sylvester: Tobacco Battered, 585.*

slūtch, *s.* [A form of *sludge*, or *slush*.] Sludge, mire, slush. (*Prov.*)

slūtch'-y, *a.* [Eng. *slutch*; -y.] Slushy, miry.

slūth'-hōund, *s.* [SLEUTHOUND.]

slūt'-tēr-y, *s.* [Eng. *slut*; -ry.] The character, qualities, or habits of a slut; habitual neglect of cleanliness, tidiness, or order; dirtiness of clothes, person, or furniture; slovenliness.

"Our radiant queen hates sluts and sluttery."

*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.*

slūt'-tish, \*slut-tysshe, *a.* [Eng. *slut*; -ish.]

1. Like a slut; characteristic of or befitting a slut; marked by want of cleanliness, tidiness, or order in dress, person, or furniture; slovenly.

"The Spanyardes . . . be sluttyshe and lousy."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle, vol. ii., ch. xxxi.*

\*2. Belonging or pertaining to a woman of loose behavior; meretricious.

slūt'-tish-ly, *adv.* [English *sluttish*; -ly.] In a sluttish manner; dirtily, negligently.

"Sluttishly conceived or written."—*Sandys: State of Religion.*

slūt'-tish-nēss, \*slut-tish-ness, *subst.* [Eng. *sluttish*; -ness.] The qualities, manners, or practice of a slut; want of cleanliness, tidiness, or order in clothes, person, or furniture.

"Well, praised be the gods for thy foulness! sluttishness may come hereafter."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 3.*

slȳ, \*slie, \*sleh, \*sleigh, \*slish, \*slygh, *adj. & adv.* [Icel. *slęgr*=sly, cunning; cogn. with Sw. *slug*; Dan. *slug*, *slu*; Low Ger. *slou*; Ger. *schlau*; Sw. *slög*=cunning, dexterous.]

A. As adjective:

\*1. Cautious, wily, sharp.

"Be ye slygh as serpentis, and simple as dowis."—*Wycliffe: Matthew x.*

2. Meantly artful, crafty, or insidious; cunning; proceeding by crafty or underhand ways; not open or frank.

"Envy is a cursed plant; some fibers of it are rooted almost in every man's nature, and it works in a sly and imperceptible manner."—*Watts.*

3. Using good-humored and innocent wiles or stratagems; arch; as, a sly remark.

\*4. Thin, fine, slight, slender, subtle.

"Covered with lids devis'd of substance sly."

*Spenser: F. Q. II. ix. 46.*

\*B. As adv.: Slyly.

¶ For the difference between *sly* and *cunning*, see CUNNING.

¶ On the sly, † By the sly: In a sly or secret manner; secretly; not openly.

sly-boots, *s.* A sly, cunning, or artful person. (Generally used playfully.)

"The frog called the lazy one several times, but in vain; there was no such thing as stirring him, though the sly-boots heard well enough all the while."—*Adventures of Abdalla, p. 32.*

sly-silurus, *s.* [SHEAT-FISH.]

slȳ'-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *sly*; -ly.] In a sly manner; cunningly, artfully, craftily, slyly.

slȳ'-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *sly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sly; artful, secrecy; craftiness, cunning.

"With wouted wile and slyness."

*Swift: Sheridan's Submission.*

slȳpe, *s.* [Cf. Dut. *sluip deur*=a secret door; *sluip hōl*=a corner to creep into; *sluipen*=to sneak, to slip.] A passage between two walls.

sma', *a.* [SMALL.] (*Scotch.*)

smäck (1), *v. i.* [SMACK (1), *s.*]

1. To have a taste; to be tintured with any particular taste.

2. To have a tincture or quality infused; to show or exhibit the presence or influence of any character, quality, or the like. (Followed by *of*.)

"All sects, all ages smack of this vice."

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.*

smäck (2), *verb t. & i.* [Of imitative origin: cf. Sw. *smacka*=to smack; Sw. dial. *smakka*=to throw down noisily; *smäkk*=a light, quick blow with the hand; *smäkka*=to hit smartly; Danish *smække*=to slam, to bang; *smæk*=a smack, a rap; Low Ger. *smakken*=to smack the lips; O. Dut. *smacken*, Dut. *smakken*=to cast on the ground, to fling; Dutch *smak*=a loud noise; German *schmatzen*=to smack. *Smack* (1) and *smack* (2) are quite distinct, though they have often been confused.] (*Skeat.*)

A. Transitive:

1. To give a sharp stroke or slap to; as, to smack a person's face.

2. To make a loud, sharp noise by striking with; to crack.

"The boy then smack'd his whip, and fast

The horses scampered through the rain."

*Wordsworth: Alice Fell.*

3. To make a sharp noise by opening the lips quickly.

4. To kiss with a sharp noise.

"God bless thee, mouse," the bridegroom said,

And smakt her on the lips."

*Warner: Albion's England, pt. ii., ch. iv.*

B. Intransitive: To make a sharp noise by the sudden separation of the lips.

"In vain I taste, and sip and smack."

*Lloyd: Familiar Epistle to a Friend.*

¶ To smack at: To relish, as shown by smacking the lips.

smäck (1), \*smacke, \*smak, *s.* [A. S. *smæc*=taste; *smecgan*, *smæccan*=to taste; cogn. with Old Dut. *smæc*=taste, smack, or flavor; *smæcken*=to savor; Dut. *smaken*=to taste; Danish *smage*=taste; *smage*=to taste; Sw. *smak*=taste; *smaka*=to taste; Ger. *geschmack*=taste; *schmecken*=to taste; Low Ger. *smekken*=to taste.]

\*1. Taste, flavor.

"The tast or smacke of saverie . . . is hote and biting."—*P. Holland: Pliny, bk. xix., ch. xii.*

2. A slight taste or flavor; savor, tincture.

"Your lordship, though not clean past your youth, hath yet some smack of age in you."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., 1. 2.*

\*3. Pleasing taste; a relish.

"Stack pease upon

To cover it quickly let owner beg

Lest dove and the cadow there finding a smack,

With ill stormy weather do perish thy stack."

*Tusser: Husbandry.*

4. A flavor, a savor, a slight taste or experience.

"If good Madam Squintum my work should abuse,

May I venture to give her a smack of my muse."

*Anstey: New Bath Guide.*

\*5. A small quantity, a taste.

"H' essays the wimble, often draws it back,

And deals to thirsty servants but a smack."

*Dryden: Persius, sat. iv.*

\*6. A slight or superficial knowledge; a smattering.

"He hath a smack of all neighboring languages."

*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iv. 1.*

smäck (2), *s.* [SMACK (2), *v.*]

1. A quick, smart blow, as with the flat of the hand; a slap.

2. A quick, sharp noise, as after a relished taste, or a hearty kiss; a similar noise made by cracking a whip.

"He . . . kiss'd her lips,

With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting

All the church echo'd."

*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.*

smäck (3), *subst.* [O. Dut. *smacke*, *smak*; Dan. *smakke*; Ger. *schmacke*; prob. for *snack*; cf. A. S. *snacc*=a smack; Icel. *snekka*; Dan. *snekke*; and so called from its snake-like movement in the water.]

*Naut.*: A one-masted vessel resembling a sloop or a cutter, as the case may be, used in the coasting trade.

"The smack is a vessel that is rigged like a cutter, and it is not necessary that a vessel should be a fishing boat in order to be called a smack."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

smäck, *adv.* [SMACK (2), *v.*] In a sudden and direct manner, as with a smack or slap.

smack-smooth, *adv.* Openly; without obstruction or impediment; smoothly level.

smäck'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *smack*, *v.*; -er.]

1. One who smacks.

2. A smack; a loud kiss.

\*smäck'-ēr-ing, *s.* [SMACK (1), *s.*] A smattering. (*Ward: Sermons, p. 83.*)

smäck'-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [SMACK (2), *v.*]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adj.*: Making a sharp, brisk sound; hence, brisk.

\*smäck'-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *smack* (2), *v.*; -ly.] With a smack or smacking sound.

smäik, *subst.* [Icel. *smeykr*, *smeykinn*=mean-spirited, timid.] A silly fellow, a puny fellow, a paltry rogue. (*Scotch.*)

"O, I have heard of that smaik," said the Scotch merchant, interrupting him."—*Scott: Rob Roy, xxiii.*

smäir'-döck, *s.* [*Scotch smair*=smear, and Eng. *dock* (1).]

*Bot.*: *Rumex obtusifolius* (*Prior*). Named from having been formerly used in making healing ointment. (*Jamieson.*)

\*smal-ach, *s.* [SMALLAGE.]

Smäl-käl'-dic, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Smalkald, a town of Germany, in the province of Fulda, eleven miles north of Meiningen.

Smalkaldic Articles, *s. pl.*

*Hist.*: Articles of guarantee drawn up by Luther, at Wittenberg, in 1536, and subscribed by the theologians present at a meeting of the League in 1537. It was a summary of the religious principles of the League, designed to be presented to the Council proclaimed by Pope Paul III.

Smalkaldic League, *s.*

*Hist.*: A defensive alliance, formed in 1531, between the whole of Northern Germany, Denmark, Saxony, and Württemberg, with portions of Bavaria and Switzerland, for the defense of the Protestant religion and the political freedom of its adherents against Charles V. and the Catholic Powers. The struggle known as the War of Smalkald commenced in 1546, and was carried on with varying fortune on both sides [INTERIM], till the objects of the League were attained in 1552, when Maurice, Elector of Saxony, compelled the Emperor to grant the treaty of Passau, which was ratified in 1555.

smäll, \*smal, \*smale, *a. & s.* [A. S. *smæl*=small, thin; cogn. with Dut., Dan., & Sw. *smal*=narrow, thin; Goth. *smals*=small; Ger. *schmal*=narrow, thin, slim.]

A. As adjective:

1. Little in size; not large, not great; of little dimensions; not big; diminutive.

2. Little in degree, quantity, amount, or number. (*Acts xix. 23.*)

3. Little in duration; short.

"After some small space."

*Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 3.*

4. Being of little moment, weight, or importance; trifling, inconsiderable, petty.

"So small a fault."

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.*

5. Of little genius, talent, worth, or ability; petty, poor.

"Knowing by fame, small poets, small musicians,

Small painters, and still smaller politicians."

*Harte.*

6. Of little strength; of poor quality; weak; as, small beer.

7. As applied to the voice:

\* (1) Fine; of a clear and high sound.

"Thy small pipe

Is, as the maiden's organ, shrill and sound."

*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 4.*

(2) Gentle, soft; not loud.

"After the fire a still small voice."—*1 Kings xix. 12.*

8. Characterized by littleness of mind or character; indicating little worth; narrow-minded, selfish, ungenerous, mean, petty.

B. As substantive:

1. The small or slender part of anything; as, the small of the leg.

2. (*Pl.*): Small-clothes, breeches.

"Wear a negative coat and positive smalls."

*Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.*

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, fatner; we, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō. sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**3. (Pl.):** The Little-go or previous examination, a term once in use in Oxford (England) University. Now called Responses.

¶ *Small of an anchor:*

*Naut.:* The part of the shank immediately under the stock.

**small-arms, subst. pl.** A general term including muskets, rifles, carbines, pistols, &c., as distinguished from cannon.

**small-beer, s.** Beer of a poor, weak quality.

¶ **\* (1) To chronicle small beer:** To be engaged in trivial occupations.

"To suckle fools and chronicle small beer."

*Shakesp.: Othello, II. 1.*

(2) **To think small beer of anything:** To have a poor opinion of it.

**small-bur, s.**

*Bot.:* *Triumfetta lappula.*

**small-burdock, s.**

*Bot.:* *Xanthium strumarium.*

**small-cardamom, s.**

*Bot.:* *Amomum cardamomum.*

**\*small-chat, s.** Small talk, gossip.

"Some small-chat and guinea expectation."

*Dryden: An Epilogue.*

**small-chisel, subst.** A burin or graver used by engravers, chasers, &c.

**small-clothes, s. pl.** The male nether garments, as trousers, breeches, &c.; smalls.

"You'd better walk about begirt with briars,

Instead of coat and small-clothes."

*Byron: Beppo, iv.*

**small-coal, s.**

**\*1.** Little wood coals that used to be sold to light fires.

"When small-coal murmurs in the hoarser throat."

*Gay: Trivia, II. 35.*

**2.** Coal not in lumps or large pieces.

*Small-coal man:* One who sells coal in small quantities, usually in connection with other articles, as greengrocery, &c.

**small-craft, s.** A vessel, or vessels in general, of a small size.

**small-crepitation, s.**

*Pathol.:* A sound of the bursting of air-bubbles in the mucous secretion existing in the smaller vesicles of the lungs in bronchitis, and still more in pneumonia.

**small-debts, s. pl.**

**1.** In England, such debts as are usually sued for in the county courts.

**2.** In Scotland, debts under £12, recoverable by summary process in the sheriff court.

*Small-debt court:* A court for the recovery of small debts; in England, the county courts; in Scotland, the sheriff courts.

**small-fruits, subst. pl.** Fruits raised in market-gardens, such as strawberries, raspberries, and the like.

**small-fry, s.** Small creatures collectively; young children; persons of no importance. (*Colloquial.*) [FRY (2), s.]

**\*small-hand, s.** The hand-writing used in ordinary correspondence, as distinguished from text or large-hand.

**small-hours, s. pl.** [HOUR.]

**small-intestine, s.** [INTESTINE.]

**small-lupine, s.**

*Bot.:* *Lupinus nanus.*

**small-monarda, s.**

*Bot.:* *Pycnanthemum monardella.*

**small-nailed seal, s.**

*Zoöl.:* *Phoca leptonyx.* [SEA-LEOPARD.]

**small-palm, s.**

*Bot.:* *Sabal palmetto.*

**small-peppermint, s.**

*Bot.:* *Thymus piperella.*

**small-pica, s.**

*Print.:* A size of type between long primer and pica.

### This line is Small Pica.

**\*small-piece, s.** A Scotch coin, worth about 2½d. sterling, or about 5 cents.

**small-potatoes, s.** Any individual or thing of mean or contemptible condition.

**small-pox, s.**

*Pathol.:* Variola; a contagious disease, distinguished by an eruption of the skin, passing through several stages, from simple congestion of the papillæ, followed by small red spots, which develop

serous infiltrations, called vesicles, with their characteristic central depression, changing to pustules, which invade the deeper tissue under the skin and leave cicatrices in the form of pitting. After the pustules have formed, a crust is produced, contracting in the center, and ultimately falling off, when in favorable cases, recovery takes place; but often sloughing, pyæmia, pneumonia, laryngitis, &c., supervene, and increase the danger to life. The sight also is liable to be destroyed by the formation of pustules on the cornea, and the eruption is also found in severe cases in the nostrils, mouth and other mucous passages. The period of incubation is usually about twelve days, in which fever, headache, backache, and restlessness and anxiety are prominent symptoms. Three days after the invasion of the initial fever, the eruption appears, going on to suppuration, with secondary fever about the eighth day, and terminating from the eleventh to the fourteenth day, with desiccation, which lasts for three to six weeks or more, according to the severity of the attack. There are three chief forms of the disease, *variola discreta* (simple small-pox), usually terminating in recovery; *variola confluens* (confluent small-pox, where the spots run into one another), in which almost half the cases end fatally; and *variola hæmorrhagica* (the spots being of a purplish-black from hæmorrhagic effusions), usually fatal in forty-eight hours. Vaccination (q. v.) is ordinarily a preventive, and where it does not prevent, greatly modifies the disease, although fatal cases sometimes occur among vaccinated persons. The mortality from small-pox unmodified by vaccination is about 50 per cent. [REVACCINATION.] From the very contagious nature of the disease, isolation of the patient, and vaccination or revaccination of all who have been in contact with him, are absolutely indicated to prevent it becoming, as it too frequently does through neglect of these precautions, epidemic.

**small-reed, s.**

*Bot.:* The genus *Calamagrostis* (q. v.).

**small-stuff, s.**

*Naut.:* A term applied to spun-yarn, marline, and the smallest kind of ropes.

**small-talk, s.** Light conversation, gossip.

**small-tithes, s. pl.** [TITHE.]

**small-wares, s. pl.** The name given to textile articles of the tape kind, narrow bindings of cotton, linen, silk or woolen fabric; plaited sash-cord, braid, &c.; also to buttons, hooks, eyes, and other dress trimmings, &c.

**\*småll, v. t.** [SMALL, a.] To make small or less.

**småll, adv.** [SMALL, a.]

**\*1.** In or to a little degree or quantity; little.

"It small avails my mood."

*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,273.*

**2.** In or into small particles; finely; as, to pound sugar small.

**\*3.** With a high and clear sound.

"She speaks small, like a woman."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, I. 1.*

**4.** Timidly; as, to sing small—i. e., to speak humbly through fear. (*Colloq.*)

**småll-age** (age as íg), **\*small-ache**, **\*small-ach, s.** [Eng. *small*, and *\*ach*=parsley, as distinguished from *Smyrniolum olusatrum*, the Great Parsley. (*Prior.*)]

*Bot.:* *Apium graveolens.* [APIUM.]

"Smallage is raised by slips or seed, which is reddish, and pretty big, of a roundish oval figure."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

**småll-ish, a.** [English *small, a.*; *-ish.*] Rather small.

**småll-nëss**, **\*small-ness, subst.** [Eng. *small, a.*; *-ness.*]

**1.** The quality or state of being small or of little dimensions; littleness of size or extent.

"That sort of animals being, by reason of their smallness, the fittest of those furnished with lungs."—*Boyle: Works, III. 376.*

**2.** Littleness of quantity, amount, or value; as, the smallness of a bill.

**3.** Littleness in degree; as, the smallness of pain.

**4.** Littleness in force or strength; weakness.

"When the greatness of his charge exceeds

The smallness of his powers."

*Daniel: Civil Wars, II.*

**5.** Littleness of importance; inconsiderableness; as, the smallness of an affair.

**\*6.** Fineness, softness, melodiousness, clearness; as, the smallness of a female voice.

**smålls, s. pl.** [SMALL, s., 3.]

**\*småll-ly, adv.** [Eng. *small*; *-ly.*]

**1.** In a small quantity or degree; little.

"The Frenchmen seeing they could not that way prevail, continued their battery but smally, on which before they had spent 1,500 shot in a day."—*Burnet: Records; King Edward (an. 3).*

**2.** By few people.

"Venulph and his paramoure were smally accompanied."—*Fabyan: Cronycle, ch. ciii.*

**smålt, s.** [Ital. *smalto*, from O. H. Ger. *smalzjan*; M. H. Ger. *smelzen*=to smelt (q. v.); German *schmelzen*; Dut. *smalt.*]

*Chem.:* A vitreous substance prepared by melting roasted cobalt ore with silica and potash, and grinding the product to a fine powder. It is sometimes called powder-blue, and is used to give a blue tinge to writing-paper, linen, and starch, and not being affected by fire, is frequently employed in painting earthenware.

**smålt-ine, smålt-ite, s.** [Ital. *smalto*=smalt, enamel; suff. *-ine, -ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *speiskobalt.*]

*Min.:* An isometric metallic mineral, occurring sometimes in crystals in which the cubic faces mostly predominate, but more frequently massive. Hardness, 5.5-6; specific gravity, 6.4-7.2; luster, metallic; color, tin-white to steel-gray; streak, grayish-black; brittle. Composition: Somewhat variable owing to the replacement of a part of the cobalt by nickel, but typical kinds would contain, arsenic, 72.1; cobalt, 9.4; nickel, 9.5; iron, 9.0=100, corresponding with the formula, (Co,Fe,Ni)<sub>2</sub>As<sub>2</sub>. Dana divides as follows: (1) Cobaltic=smaltine; (2) Nickeliferous=chloanthite, in which cobalt is sometimes almost absent; (3) Ferriferous=safflorite, which contains over ten per cent. of iron. Mixtures of these lead to other groups, which however blend more or less with one another. Found in veins frequently associated with silver.

**småltz, s.** [SMALT.]

**\*smår-ågd, \*smår-råg-dūs, s.** [Lat. *smaragdus*, from Gr. *smaragdos*=an emerald (q. v.); O. Fr. *smaragde, esmeraulte.*] The emerald; also applied to the jasper, beryl, malachite, &c.

"A table of gold richly adorned with carbuncles, smaragdes, and other precious stones."—*Donne: Hist. Septuagint, p. 196.*

**smår-råg-dīne, a.** [Latin *smaragdinus.*] Pertaining to emerald; consisting of or resembling emerald; of an emerald green.

**smår-råg-dīte, s.** [Lat. *smaragd(us)*=an emerald; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]

*Min.:* A variety of Amphibole (q. v.), of a light grass-green color, belonging (according to Dana and others) to the aluminous division of the amphiboles. Occurs frequently with the ill-defined form of felspar called Saussurite (q. v.), constituting the rock called Gabbro.

**smår-råg-dō-chål-çite, s.** [Latin *smaragdus*=emerald; Gr. *chalkos*=copper, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]

*Min.:* The same as ATACAMITE and DIOPTAISE (q. v.).

**smår-ís, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *smaris*=a small sea-fish mentioned by Oppian.]

*Ichthy.:* A genus of small Percidæ, with six species, from the Mediterranean. Body oblong or cylindrical, with very small ciliated scales; mouth very protractile, teeth villiform, palate toothless; caudal forked.

**smart, \*smarte, \*smerte, s., a. & adv.** [Dut. *smart, smert*; Low Ger. *smart*; Dan. *smerte*; Ger. *schmerz*; Russ. *smert*; Lith. *smertis*=death; Sw. *smårta.*] [SMART, v.]

**A. As substantive:**

**1.** A sharp, quick, lively pain; a pricking local pain.

"And this we denominate heat, from that best known effect we find it have upon ourselves in raising a burning smart in our flesh."—*Search: Light of Nature, vol. I., pt. I., ch. vii.*

**2.** Severe pain of mind; sharp, pungent grief.

"And mourns with much and frequent smart."

*Couper: Olney Hymns, xlii.*

**3.** A contraction of smart-money (q. v.).

**4.** A fellow that affects smartness, briskness, or vivacity. (*Slang.*)

**B. As adjective:**

**1.** Causing a sharp, quick, lively pain; smarting, pungent, pricking.

"Their softest touch are smart as lizard's stings."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 2.*

**2.** Keen, sharp, severe, poignant; as, a smart pain.

**3.** Vigorous, sharp, severe; as, a smart skirmish.

**4.** Producing any effect with force or vigor; vigorous, strong, effective; as, a smart blow.

**5.** Brisk, fresh; as, a smart breeze.

**6.** Brisk, quick; performed briskly; as, a smart walk.

**7.** Brisk, vivacious, lively, witty.

**8.** Brisk, active; quick in action; not dull or slow.

"And sighs for the smart comrades he has left."

*Couper: Task, iv. 468.*

**9.** Quick, intelligent, clever, sharp; as, a smart business man.

bõil, bõy; põt, jõwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -şious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël



10. Keen or sharp, as in making bargains; well able to take care of one's own interests; sharp; using sharp practices.

11. Acute and pertinent; witty, to the point; as, a *smart* answer.

12. Dressed in a showy manner, spruce.

13. Heavy, severe, sharp; as, a *smart* sentence.

C. *As adv.*: Smartly.

"For to lede hym swithe and *smarte*."

Gower: *C. A.*, vii.

**smart-alec**, *s.* A pretended wiseacre; a stupid fool, who imagines he is smart.

**smart-money**, *s.*

1. Money paid to a person to buy himself off from some unpleasant difficulty or predicament; specif., (1) *Mil.*: Money paid by a recruit, before being sworn in, to be free from his engagement.

(2) *Law*: Excessive or vindictive damages; damages in excess of the injury done; such damages are given in cases of gross misconduct or cruelty on the part of the defendant.

2. Money allowed to soldiers and sailors for wounds and injuries received in service.

**smart-ticket**, *s.* A certificate granted to a seaman when hurt, maimed, or disabled in the service, showing that he is entitled to smart-money, or an allowance for wounds or injuries received in the service.

**smart-weed**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Polygonum hydropiper*, called also Arse-smart. The English names refer to the acrid qualities of the plant, which is from one to three feet high, and grows in watery places. [POLYGONUM.]

**smart**, *\*smerte*, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *smeortan*, cogn. with Dut. *smerten* = to give pain; *smart* = pain; Dan. *smerte*; Sw. *smärta*; O. H. Ger. *smertan* = to pain, *smertza* = smart, pain; Ger. *schmerzen* = to smart; *schmerz* = smart, pain; Lat. *mordeo* = to bite.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To feel a lively, pungent pain; to be the seat of a pungent, local pain, as from some piercing or irritating application.

"I have some wounds upon me and they *smart*."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 9.

2. To feel pungent pain of mind; to feel sharp pain; to suffer evil consequences; to suffer, to bear a penalty.

"Some of us will *smart* for it."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, v. i.

B. *Trans.*: To cause a lively, pungent pain in.

**smart-en**, *v. t.* [English *smart*; *-en*.] To make smart or spruce; to render brisk, lively, smart, or active. (Frequently with *up*; as, to *smart* one's self *up*.)

**smar-tle**, *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To waste away. (*Prov.*)

**smart-ly**, *\*smert-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *smart*, *a*; *-ly*.]

1. In a smart manner; so as to smart; with sharp, pungent pain.

2. Quickly, briskly.

"And therewith he sterte up *smertly* and cast down a grote."

Chaucer: *Tale of Beryn*.

3. Vigorously, actively, sharply.

"The art, order, and gravity of these proceedings, where short, severe, constant rules were set, and *smartly* pursued, made them less taken notice of."—Clarendon: *Civil War*.

4. Sharply, wittily, briskly; as, He answered *smartly*.

5. Sharply, heavily; as, He paid *smartly* for his conduct.

6. Showily, in a showy manner, sprucely; as, He dresses *smartly*.

**smart-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *smart*, *a*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being smart; acuteness, poignancy, keenness, pungency.

2. Quickness, briskness, vigor; as, the *smartness* of a blow.

3. Sharpness, wittiness, vivacity, cleverness.

"No *smartness* in the jest."—Cowper: *Task*, i. 469.

\*4. Sharpness, severity; as, the *smartness* of a penalty.

5. Showiness, spruceness; as, *smartness* of dress.

6. Sharpness in dealing with others; keenness in business.

**smāsh**, *v. t. & i.* [A word of comparatively recent introduction. Sw. dial. *smaske* = to kiss with a loud noise, to smack; *smask* = a slight explosion, a crack, a report.]

A. *Trans.*: To break in pieces by violence, to dash to pieces.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To go to pieces, to be ruined, to fail, to become bankrupt. (Frequently with *up*.) (*Colloq.*)

2. To utter base coin. (*Slang.*)

**smāsh**, *s.* [SMASH, *v.*]

1. A breaking to pieces.

2. Ruin, destruction, failure, bankruptcy.

"If it . . . comes to out-and-out *smash* and selling up."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. Iced brandy-and-water. (*Slang.*)

¶ *All to smash*: All to pieces. (*Vulgar.*)

**smash-up**, *s.* Total ruin.

"There was a final *smash-up* of his party as well as his own reputation."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 22, 1887.

**smāsh-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *smash*; *-er*.]

1. One who or that which smashes or breaks.

2. Anything astounding, extraordinary, or very large and unusual; a settler. (*Slang.*)

3. One who passes bad coin; a coiner. (*Slang.*)

"Paper of a kind commonly used by *smashers* to wrap up their coins to prevent their rubbing against each other."—*London Evening Standard*.

**smāsh-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [SMASH, *v.*]

**smashing-machine**, *s.*

*Book-bind.*: A press made on the principle of an embossing-press, and used for compressing books.

**\*smātch**, **\*smatche**, *subst.* [A softened form of *smack* (1), *s.*] Taste, tincture, smack.

"Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honor in 't."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, v. 5.

**\*smātch**, **\*smatche**, *v. i.* [SMATCH, *s.*] To have a taste or smack; to smack.

"Allowing his description therein to retain and *smatche* of veritie."—*Banister: Hist. of Man*, p. 22.

**smāt-tēr**, **\*smat-er**, *v. i. & t.* [Sw. *smattra* = to clatter, to cackle, a variant of *snattra* = to chatter; Dan. *snaddre*; Ger. *schnattern*, Dan. *snakke* = to chat, to prate.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To talk superficially or ignorantly; to chatter.

"A virtuoso, able

To *smatter*, quack, and cant, and dabble."

Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. iii., c. 1.

2. To have a slight or superficial knowledge of anything.

B. *Trans.*: To talk ignorantly or superficially about; to chatter about.

**smāt-tēr**, *s.* [SMATTER, *v.*] A slight superficial knowledge; a smattering.

"A *smatter* of judicial astrology."—*Temple: Ancient and Modern Learning*.

**smāt-tēr-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *smatter*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who has only a smattering or slight superficial knowledge of any subject.

"They are not therefore men of sound learning for the most, but *smatterers*."—*Cranmer: Letter unto Hooker*.

**smāt-tēr-īng**, *s.* [SMATTER, *v.*] A slight superficial knowledge.

"He had there acquired a *smattering* of letters."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

**smear**, **\*smere**, **\*smerien**, **\*smirien**, *v. t.* [A. S. *smerien*, *smirian*, from *smeru* = fat; cogn. with Dut. *smeren* = to grease, from *smeer* = fat; Icel. *smyrja* = to anoint, from *smjör*, *smör* = grease; Dan. *smøre*, from *smör* = grease; Sw. *smörja*, from *smör*; Ger. *schmier*, from *schmeer*; Goth. *smairthr* = fatness; *smarna* = dung; Gr. *myron* = an unguent.]

1. To overspread with any substance viscous, unctuous, or adhesive; to besmear, to daub.

2. To soil, to stain, to contaminate, to pollute.

"My glory *smear*ed in dust and blood."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., v. 2.

**smear**, **\*smere**, **\*smair**, *s.* [A. S. *smeru* = fat.]

\*1. Fat, grease; a fat, oily substance; ointment, fatness.

2. A spot made as if with some unctuous substance; a stain, a blot, a blotch, a patch.

**smear-case**, *s.* [Dan. *smeer-kaas*, from *smeer* = grease, and *kaas* = cheese.] A preparation of milk made to be spread on bread. Called also Cottage-cheese.

**smear-dab**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: The Lemon Dab (q. v.). Called also the Smooth Dab. [DAB (1), *s.*, II. 2.]

**smear-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [SMEAR, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

*Pottery*: An operation in firing whereby an external luster is imparted without glazing. [SMEIR.]

**smear-ī**, *a.* [Eng. *smear*; *-y*.] Tending to smear or soil; greasy; unctuous, and adhesive.

"The *smear*y wax the brightening blaze supplies."

Rowe: *Lucan; Pharsalia*, iii.

**smēath**, *s.* [SMEW.]

**smēath-mān-nī-ā**, *s.* [Named by De Candolle, after Smeathmann, a naturalist and African traveler.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Passifloraceæ. Known species two, both erect instead of creeping like most Passion-flowers. *Smeathmannia lævigata*, from Sicra Leone, is cultivated in English hothouses.

**smēct-īte**, *subst.* [Gr. *smēktos* = greasy; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: The same as FULLER'S EARTH (q. v.).

**smēd-dūm**, *s.* [A. S. *smedeme* = meal, fine flour.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The powder or finest part of ground malt.

2. Sagacity, quickness; sharpness of apprehension; spirit, mettle, liveliness.

II. *Metall.*: The smaller particles which pass through the sieve in hutching (q. v.).

**smeē** (1), *s.* [SMEW.]

**Smeē** (2), *s.* [Dr. Alfred Smeē, F. R. S., inventor of the battery.] (See etym. and compound.)

**Smeē's battery**, *s.*

*Elect.*: A battery in which there is a sheet of platinum (or, for cheapness, silver) between two vertical plates of zinc. On the platinum is a deposit of the same metal finely divided, in order to prevent as far as possible the effects of polarization.

**smeēk**, **\*smeke**, *s.* [SMOKE.]

**smeē-kit**, *a.* [SMOKED.]

**\*smeēth** (1), *v. t.* [Prob. connected with *smith* (q. v.).] To smoke; to blacken with smoke.

**smeēth** (2), *v. t.* [SMOOTH, *v.*] (*Prov.*)

**smēg-māt-īc**, *a.* [English *smegmat* (*ite*); *-ic*.] Resembling smegmatite (q. v.); having the nature or properties of soap; soapy, detersive, cleansing.

**smēg-mā-tīte**, *s.* [Gr. *smēgma* (genit. *smēgmatos*) = an unguent; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A soapy clay, occurring at Plombières. Dana refers it to Montmorillonite (q. v.)

**smēir**, *s.* [SMEAR.]

*Pottery*: A semi-glaze on pottery; common salt added to an earthenware glaze.

**smēl-īte**, *s.* [Gr. *smēlē* = soap, grease; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: The same as KAOLIN (q. v.).

**smēll**, **\*smelle**, *v. t. & i.* [Allied to Dut. *smeulen* = to smolder; Low Ger. *smelen*. The more original form is A. S. *smoran*, *smorian* = to suffocate.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To perceive by the nose or by the olfactory nerves; to perceive the scent of.

"We *smelled* the smoke of fire, though we did not see it."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. *Fig.*: To perceive as though by the smell or scent; to scent out; to detect by sagacity.

"Lest she some subtle practice *smell*."

Shakesp.: *Passionate Pilgrim*, 307.

B. *Intransitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To give out an odor or perfume; to affect the sense of smell.

"There saw I eke the fresh hauthorne  
In white motley, that so swote doth *smell*."

*Lydgate: Complaint of Black Knight*.

2. To have or give out a particular odor, perfume or scent. (Followed by *of*.)

"Honey in Spain *smelleth* apparently of the rosemary or orange, from whence the bee gathereth it."—*Bacon*.

3. To practice smelling; to exercise the sense of smell.

"Whosoever shall make like unto that, to *smell* thereto shall be cut off."—*Exodus xxx*. 38.

\*II. *Fig.*: To have a particular tincture of smack; to smack.

"Thy counsel *smells* of no cowardice."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 1.

¶ (1) *To smell a rat*: [RAT, *s.* ¶.]

\* (2) *To smell out*: To find out by sagacity.

**smēll**, **\*smel**, **\*smelle**, **\*smul**, *s.* [SMELL, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II.

"Hidden ways, that scarce an hound by *smell*  
Can follow out."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. ix. 6.

2. The quality of a thing or substance, or emanation therefrom, which affects the olfactory nerve, scent, odor, perfume.

"All the *smell* of plants, and of other bodies, is caused by these volatile parts."—*Keid On the Human Mind*, ch. ii., § 1.

II. *Physiol.*: The perception of odorous emanations, the nature of which is not certainly known. They may consist of aerial waves, or may be aerial particles of the odorous substance. In either case, they are extremely delicate; air containing only a

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn: rāute, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



millionth part of hydrogen sulphide, having a distinct odor, and a minute portion of musk will continue, without appreciable loss of weight, to render its presence perceptible in a large room for years. These particles must be conducted to the nostrils by the air, or no impression will be perceived. The organ of smell is situated in the upper part of the nose, a portion of the mucous membrane covering the upper and middle turbinals and the *septum nasi* being specially modified for this purpose. [ANOSMIA.] Smell exists in all the higher animals. Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. i.) says that it is of supreme importance to the Ruminants in warning them of danger, to the Carnivora for finding their prey, and to others again, as the wild boar, for both purposes combined. Mr. S. P. Woodward finds it present in the Cephalopods and Gasteropods.

**smell-smock, s.**

**Botany:** (1) *Cardamine pratensis*; (2) *Anemone nemorosa*. (Britten & Holland.)

**směll'-ěr, s.** [Eng. *smell*, v.; -er.]

1. One who smells; one who perceives by the organs of smell.

2. One who or that which gives out an odor or smell.

"Such nasty smellers . . .

They might have cudgell'd me with their very stinks." *Beaum. & Flét.: Nice Valor*, v. 1.

3. The nose. Also applied to a blow on the nose. (*Pugilistic slang*.)

4. (*Pl.*): The vibrissæ of a cat. (*Prov.*)

**směll'-fěast, s.** [Eng. *smell*, and *feast*.]

1. One who is quick at finding and frequenting good tables; a parasite.

"An intruder, and a common *smell-feast*, that sponges upon other people's trenchers."—*L'Estrange*.

2. A feast at which the guests are supposed to feed upon the odors of the viands.

**směll'-iŋg, \*smell-yŋge, pr. par., adj. & subst.** [SMELL, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. The sense by which odors are perceived; the sense of smell.

"Smelling is another sense, that seems to be wrought on by bodies at a distance."—*Locke: Elements of Natural Philosophy*, ch. xi.

2. The act of one who smells.

**smelling-bottle, s.** A small bottle containing some agreeable or pungent scent, used either as a remedy against faintness, or to please and stimulate the sense of smell.

**smelling-committee, s.** A committee appointed to investigate anything unpopular, or of low character.

**smelling-salts, s. pl.** Volatile salts used for exciting the organs of smell.

**směl'-lěss, a.** [Eng. *smel(l)*, s.; -less.]

1. Destitute of smell; having no smell, odor, or scent.

2. Not having the sense of smell.

**smělt, s.** [A. S. *smelt*; cogn. with Danish *smelt*; Norw. *smeltå*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

\*2. *Fig.*: A gull, a simpleton.

"Talk what you will, he is a very *smelt*."—*Beaum. & Flét.: Love's Pilgrimage*, v. 2.

**II. Ichthy.**: *Osmerus eperlanus*; a small anadromous fish, common on the coasts and in the fresh waters of northern and central Europe, and of corresponding American latitudes, from August to May, returning to the sea after it has deposited its eggs. The Smelt is one of the most delicate food fishes. It is about seven inches long; scales small, oval, and deciduous; back of a transparent greenish tinge; sides silvery. The lower jaw projects beyond the upper. It sometimes becomes landlocked in lakes. [*New Zealand Smelt*.]

**smělt, pret. & pa. par. of v.** [SMELL, v.]

**smělt, v. t.** [Dan. *smelte*=to fuse, to melt; Sw. *smälta*=to smelt, to run, to liquefy; *smälta malm*=to smelt ore; O. Dut. *smiltten*, *smelten*=to melt, to smelt; O. H. German *smalzjan*; Ger. *schmelzen*.] [MELT.] To fuse, as an ore, so as to separate the metal from extraneous substances.

"What tools are used in *smelting*, their figures, use, &c., and the whole manner of working."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 741.

**smělt'-ěr, s.** [SMELT, v.] One who smelts ore; one whose occupation is to fuse ores.

"A name which stamps the locality where the copper and tin were mingled together by the *smelter*."—*Darwins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. xi.

**smelter's fume, s.**

**Metall.**: The metallic fume resulting from the smelting of lead, the sublimation of zinc from ore, mercury from cinnabar, &c.

**smělt'-ěr-ý, s.** [Eng. *smelt*; -ery.] A house or place where ores are smelted.

**smělt'-ie, s.** [Eng. *smelt*, s.; -ie.]

*Ichthy.*: *Morrhua lusca*. [BIT, s., 2.]

**smělt'-iŋg, pr. par., a. & s.** [SMELT, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of obtaining metal from ore by the combined action of heat, air, and fluxes. The operation varies according to the different metallic ores to be operated on. In smelting iron, the ore is first roasted in a kiln, in order to drive off the water, sulphur, and arsenic with which it is more or less combined in its native state, and is then subjected to the heat of a blast-furnace, along with certain proportions of coke or coal and limestone, varying according to the quality and composition of the ore to be heated. [BLAST-FURNACE.] The smelting of copper consists in alternate roastings and fusions. The first of these operations is calcining the ore in furnaces in which the heat is applied, and increased gradually, till the temperature be as high as the ore can support without melting or agglutinating, when the ore is thrown into an arch formed under the sole of the furnace. The second operation, or fusion of the calcined ore, is performed in a luted furnace, the ore having been spread uniformly over the hearth, and fluxes, such as lime, sand, or fluor-spar, being added when required, although the necessity for this addition is sought to be obviated by a careful admixture of ores of different qualities, the several earthy components of which shall serve as fluxes in the fusion of the mass. These two processes of calcination and fusion are repeated alternately until the ore is completely freed from all the earthy materials, and pure metal is obtained. In smelting lead, the ores, after being sorted, cleansed, ground, and washed, are roasted in furnaces, which are without any blast or blowing apparatus, the ores being separable from the metal by its great fusibility. The smelting of tin consists of the calcining or roasting of the ores after they had been cleaned, sorted, stamped, and washed.

**smelting-furnace, s.** A furnace for disengaging the metal from its gangue or the non-metalliferous portions of the ore. The furnaces differ much, according to the metals to be treated. [BLAST-FURNACE, REVERBERATORY-FURNACE.]

**směr'-dīs, s.** [Etym. doubtful, perhaps from Gr. *Smerdis*=the son of Cyrus.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Percidæ, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

**smě-rin'-thūs, s.** [Greek *smērinthos*=a cord, a line, a kind of bird.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Sphingidæ. Antennæ serrate; no distinct tongue.

**směrk, směrk'-ý, a.** [Eng. *smerk*; -y.] Smart, jaunty, spruce.

**směr'-līn, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

*Ichthy.*: *Cobites aculeata*. (Goodrich & Porter.)

**směr'-wōrt, subst.** [Mid. Eng. *smer*=smear, and *wort*. From the use of the plant in ointments.]

*Bot.*: *Aristolochia rotunda*.

**smew (ew as ū), s.** [Perhaps a contract. of *ice-mew*=ice-gull; cf. Ger. *weisse nonne*=the smew; *eismöwe*=the fulmar (q. v.).]

*Ornith.*: *Mergus albellus*, called also the Smee or Nun, frequenting the sea-shore, and also inland ponds and lakes in Europe and America. The adult male is about seventeen inches long; head, chin and neck white, a black patch round the eyes, and over the back of the head is a green streak forming, with some white elongated feathers, a kind of crest; back black, tail gray, wings black and white, under surface white, penciled with gray on the flanks. The female is smaller, with plumage chiefly reddish-brown and gray. The Smew is a shy bird; it flies well, but like most Divers, walks badly, from the backward position of its legs.



Smew.

**smick'-ěr, v. i.** [Sw. *smickra*; Danish *smigre*.] [SMICKER, a.] To look amorously or wantonly.

**\*smick'-ěr, adj.** [A. S. *smicer*=neat, elegant.] Gay, spruce, smart, amorous, wanton.

**\*smick'-ěr-iŋg, s.** [SMICKER, v.] An amorous inclination.

"We had a young doctor, who rode by our coach and seem'd to have a *smickering* to our young lady of Pilton."—*Dryden: To Mrs. Steward*, let. 35.

**\*smick'-ět, s.** [Eng. *smock*; dimin. suff. -et.] A little smock, a shift.

"The white *smickets* wave below."

*Combe: Dr. Syntax*, ii. 6.

**\*smick'-lŷ, adv.** [SMICKER.] Smartly, trimly, amorously. (*Ford: Sun's Darling*, ii. 1.)

†**smick'-smöck, s.** [Cf. *smell-smock*.]

*Bot.*: *Cardamine pratensis*.

**smid'-düm, s.** [SMEDDUM.]

**smiddum-tails, s. pl.**

*Mining*: The slimy mud deposited in ore-washing.

**smid'-dŷ, s.** [SMITHY.]

**smift, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

*Mining*: A match of paper saturated with niter or other combustible substance, for igniting a charge of powder; a fuse. Paper rubbed over with gunpowder and grease is also used by miners.

**smī-lā'-čě-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *smilax*, genit. *smilac(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

**Botany**: Sarsaparillas; an order of Dictyogens. Herbs or under-shrubs often climbing, and with fleshy tuberous rhizomes; leaves reticulated; perianth six-parted; stamens six; style generally trifid; stigmas three; ovary with three cells, each with one or many seeds; fruit, a roundish berry. Known genera two; species 120, widely distributed, but most numerous in Asia and America.

**smī-lā'-chīn, s.** [SMILACIN.]

*Chem.*: Reinsch's name for a crystalline substance which he extracted from the root of smilax.

**smī-lā'-čīn, s.** [Mod. Lat. *smilax*, genit. *smilac(is)*; -in (*Chem.*).] [SARSAPARILLIN.]

**smī-lā'-čī'-nā, subst.** [Dimin. from Latin *smilax* (q. v.).]

**Botany**: A genus of Asparagæ, or Asparagenæ. Rootstock slender, creeping; stem erect, leafy; leaves alternate; flowers white, in terminal racemes; perianth of four free segments in one series, or six in two series; stamens four or six; ovary with two to three cells, each cell with one or two ovules; fruit a berry. Known species about ten, from the north temperate zone. The berries of *Smilacina ramosa* are said to be diuretic.

**smī-lāx, s.** [Latin, from Gr. *smilax*=the holly, the yew, &c.]

1. **Botany**: The typical genus of Smilacæ (q. v.). Perianth petaloid, six-partite; stamens six; stigmas three, spreading; ovary with three cells, each one-seeded, pendulous; berry one to three-celled, one to three-seeded. Climbing shrubs from tropical countries, as far north as Southern Europe. Many species furnish sarsaparilla (q. v.). The leaves of the Australian *Smilax glycyphylla* are called Sweet Tea. The Chinese eat the rhizome of *S. China* instead of rice, and, like the Hindus, prescribe it in rheumatism, &c. The large tuberous rhizomes of *S. lanceæfolia* are often eaten, the juice is used in rheumatism, and the residue laid over the affected parts. *S. pseudo-China*, in the United States is used as an alternative. It constitutes the basis of many drinks given by the herbalists. With maize, sassafras, and molasses it is manufactured by the Carolina negroes into beer.

2. *Palæobot.*: The genus occurs in the Lignitic-series (q. v.). Eight species are in the Miocene of Eningen, &c., in Switzerland, flowers and leaves being preserved in the slate. Some occur in the Pliocene of Italy.

**smile, v. i. & t.** [Sw. *smila*=to smirk, to smile, to simper; Dan. *smile*; M. H. Ger. *smielen smieren*, *smiren*; Lat. *miror*=to wonder at, admire; *mirus*=wonderful.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To express kindness, love, pleasure, or amusement by a change of the countenance, especially by a movement of the mouth; to laugh gently. (The opposite to *frown*.)

"And one *smiled*, and another *smiled*, and they all *smiled* for joy that Christiana was become a pilgrim."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. To express slight contempt by a look implying sarcasm or pity; to sneer.

"'Twas what I said to Craggs and Child,

Who praised my modesty and *smiled*."

*Pope: Imit. Horace*, i. 67.

3. To look gay, cheerful, or joyful; to have such an appearance as to excite cheerfulness or joy.

"*Smiling* plenty and fair prosperous days."

*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, v. 5.

\*4. To appear propitious or favorable; to favor.

"*Smile*, gentle heaven."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 3.

5. To take a drink of liquor. (*Slang*.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aŝ; expect, Xenophon, exiŝt. ph = f. -cian, -tian = ŝan. -tion, -ŝion = ŝhūn; -þion, -ŝion = zhūn. -fiŝous, -ciŝous, -ŝious = ŝhūs. -ble, -diē, &c. = beł, deł.



**B. Transitive:**

1. To express by or with a smile; as, to *smile* a welcome.

\*2. To put an end to; to disperse or dispel by smiling; to exercise influence on by smiling. (Followed by *away* or the like.)

"No fair Hebrew boy  
Shall smile away my maiden blame."

Tennyson: *Dream of Fair Women*.

\*3. To smile at; to receive or hear with a smile.

"Smile yon my speeches, as I were a fool!"

Shakesp.: *Lear*, ii. 2.

\*4. To wrinkle or contract by smiling.

"He does *smile* his face into more lines than is on the new map."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

**smile**, \***smyle**, *s.* [SMILE, *v.*]

1. A slight contraction of the features of the face indicative of pleasure, amusement, approbation, or kindness. (The opposite to *frown*.)

"Sweet intercourse

Of looks and smiles; for smiles from reason flow,  
To brute denied." Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 239.

2. Gay, cheerful, or joyous appearance; as, the *smiles* of spring.

3. Favor, propitiousness, countenance, support.

"Methought I stood not in the smile of heaven."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

4. An expression of countenance, somewhat resembling a smile, but expressing slight contempt, scorn, or self-satisfaction; a sneering or contemptuous smile.

5. A dram. (*Slang*.)

\***smile**'-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *smile*, *s.*; -ful(l).] Full of smiles; smiling.

**smile**'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *smile*, *s.*; -less.] Not having a smile; without a smile.

"Smileless, voiceless, and bedragged."—Scribner's Magazine, Aug., 1880, p. 607.

**smil**'-ēr, *subst.* [Eng. *smil(e)*, *v.*; -er.] One who smiles.

"And when they love, your *smilers* guess not how."

Byron: *Lara*, ii. 22.

\***smil**'-ēt, *s.* [Eng. *smile*; dim. suff. -et.] A little smile. (Shakesp.: *Lear*, iv. 3.)

**smil**'-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [SMILE, *v.*]

**smil**'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *smiling*; -ly.] In a smiling manner, with a smile or smiles.

"All the regions

Do smilingly revolt."—Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

**smil**'-īng-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *smiling*; -ness.] The quality or state of being smiling.

"The very knowledge that he lived in vain . . .

Had made Despair a *smilingness* assume."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii. 16.

\***smilt**, *v. i.* [Apparently from *smelt* or *melt*.] To melt.

"Having too much water, many combs will *smilt* or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

**smīn**-thī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *smīnth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

*Zool.*: A sub-family of Muridæ, with one genus, *Smīnthus*, founded for the reception of *Smīnthus vagus*, discovered in the Crimea, ranging through Eastern Europe to Tartary and Siberia. One or two other species have since been discriminated: *m.* ♀, the first and fourth much smaller than those between them.

**smīn**-thū'-rī-dæ, *s. pl.* [N. L.]

*Zool.*: The name given to a numerous family of springtails, infesting flowers.

**smīn**'-thūs, *subst.* [From an old Cretan word, *smīnthos*=a field-mouse.] [SMINTHINÆ.]

**smīrch**, *v. t.* [From the same root as *smear* (q. v.).] To smear, to stain, to soil, to dirty.

"He seized

In both his hands the dust that lay around,  
And threw it on his head, and *smirched* his hair."

M. Arnold: *Sohrab and Rustum*.

**smīrk**, \***smēr**k, \***smīr**kē, *v. i.* [A. S. *smiercian*, from the same root as *smile*; cf. M. H. Ger. *smieren*, *smieren*=to smile. [SMILE, *v.*] To smile affectedly or wantonly; to simper; to assume an affectedly soft or kind look.

"Her grizzled locks assume a *smirking* grace,

And art has levell'd her deep furrow'd face."

Young: *Love of Fame*, v.

**smīrk**, \***smīr**kē, *s. & a.* [SMIRK, *v.*]

**A. As subst.**: An affected smile; a soft look, a simper.

"Oh! torture me not, for love's sake,

With the *smirk* of those delicate lips."

Jenyns: *A Song*.

**B. As adj.**: Smart, spruce.

"Seest how brag yond bullocke beares,

So *smirke*, so smoothe, his pricked eares?"

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; Feb.

**ī**āte, **f**āt, **f**āre, **ā**midst, **w**hāt, **f**āll, **f**ather; **w**ē, **w**ēt, **h**ēre, **c**ameł, **h**ēr, **t**hère; **p**īne, **p**īt, **s**īre, **s**īr, **m**arine; **g**ō, **p**ōt, **ō**r, **w**ōre, **w**ōlf, **w**ōrk, **w**hō, **s**ōn; **m**ūte, **c**ūb, **c**ūre, **ū**nite, **e**ūr, **r**āle, **f**ūll; **t**rŷ, **S**ŷrian. **æ**. **œ** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**. **qu** = **kw**.

\***smīrk**'-īy, *adv.* [Eng. *smirk*; -ly.] In a *smirking* manner; with a *smirk*.

**smīrk**'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *smirk*; -y.] Smart, spruce. (*Prov.*)

\***smīt**, *pa. par. of v.* [SMITE.]

**smīt**, *v. t.* [A. S. *smītan*=to infect; *besmītan*=to pollute, to defile; Ger. *smitten*, *schmitzen*=to besmear.] To infect. (*Prov.*)

**smite**, \***smight**, \***smyte** (*pa. t.* \**smat*, \**smoot*, \**smot*, *smote*; *pa. par.* \**smīten*, *smīten*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *smītan* (*pa. t.* *smāt*; *pa. par.* *smīten*); cogn. with Dut. *smīten*; Sw. *smīda*=to forge; Dan. *smīde*=to fling; O. H. Ger. *smīzan*=to throw, to stroke, to smear; Ger. *schmeissen*=to smite, to fling.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To strike; to give a blow to, as with the hand, a weapon held in the hand, or anything thrown; to beat.

2. To destroy the life of with weapons of any kind; to kill, to slay, to slaughter.

3. To blast; to destroy the life or vigor of, as by a stroke or some destructive visitation.

"And the flax and the barley was *smitten*."—Exodus ix. 31.

\*4. To afflict, to chasten, to punish; to visit with punishment or suffering.

"Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him."—Wake.

5. To strike or affect with any passion.

"Septimius no sooner saw her, but he was *smīt* with an involuntary passion."—Goldsmith: *The Bee*, No. 1.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To strike, to deliver strokes.

"Saw where the sword of Michael *smote*."

Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 250.

2. To strike, to collide, to knock.

3. To affect as by a stroke; to enter or penetrate with quickness and force; to shoot.

**smīte**, *s.* [SMITE, *v.*] A stroke, a blow, a sudden affection. (*Prov.*)

**smīt**'-ēr, *s.* [English *smīt(e)*, *v.*; -er.] One who smites.

**smith**, *s.* [A. S. *smīdh*, cogn. with Dut. *smid*; Icel. *smīdhr*; Dan. & Sw. *smed*; M. H. Ger. *smīt*, *smīd*; Goth. *smītha*; Ger. *schmied*. From the same root as *smooth* (q. v.).]

1. One who forges with the hammer; one who works in metals; as, a *goldsmith*, a *silversmith*; when used independently, it is generally applied to a *blacksmith* (q. v.).

\*2. One who makes, effects, or accomplishes anything.

"The doves repented, though too late,

Become the *smiths* of their own foolish fate."

Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, iii. 1, 268.

\***smīth**, *v. t.* [A. S. *smīdhan*.] To beat into shape, to forge.

\***smīth**'-craft, *s.* [Eng. *smith*, and *craft*.] The art, occupation, or business of a smith; smith's work; smithing.

"Inventors of pastorage, *smithcraft*, and music."—Raleigh.

**smīth**'-ērŷ, **smīth**'-ēr-eēŷ, *subst. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] Small fragments.

"Knocked heaps of things to *smithereens*."—Black: *Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. iii.

**smīth**'-ēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *smith*; -ery.]

1. The workshop of a smith; a smith's shop, a smithy.

2. Work done by a smith.

3. The act, art, or process of forging or hammering a mass of iron or other metal into a desired shape; smithing.

"The din of all this *smithery* may some time or other possibly wake this noble duke."—Burke: *A Letter to a Noble Lord*.

**smīth**'-ī-a, *s.* [Named after Sir James Smith (1759-1828), founder and first president of the Linnæan Society.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Hedysarææ (?). Herbs or undershrubs from the tropics of Asia and Africa. *Smīthia sensitiva* has sensitive leaves.

**smīth**'-īng, *s.* [Eng. *smith*; -ing.] The act, art, or process of forging or working metals into a desired shape.

**Smithsonian Institute**, *s.* An institution at Washington, D. C., devoted principally to the interests of science. It was organized by act of Congress in 1846, in accordance with the will of James Smithson, an Englishman, who bequeathed to the U. S. the sum of \$515,000, to be devoted to "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

**smīth**'-sōn-īte, *s.* [After Smithson, who analyzed both the zinc carbonate and silicate; suffix -īte (*Min.*).]

**Mineralogy:**

1. An ore of zinc occurring abundantly, both crystallized and massive, also stalactitic, mammillated and botryoidal with fibrous structure. Crystallization, orthorhombic. Hardness, 4.5-5; specific gravity, 3.16-3.9; luster, vitreous to sub-pearly; color, white, sometimes bluish or greenish; streak, white; brittle; pyroelectric. Composition: Silica, 25.0; oxide of zinc, 67.5; water, 7.5=100, corresponding with the formula  $2ZnO, SiO_2 + HO$ . Dana divides this species into (1) Ordinary: (a) in crystals, (b) mammillary or stalactitic, (c) massive; (2) Carbonated, containing from 12 to 20 per cent. of carbonate of zinc; (3) Argillaceous. As this name has been used by different mineralogists both for the silicate and the carbonate of zinc, in order to get rid of the confusion arising therefrom, in the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* Kenngott's name, Hemimorphite, has been adopted.

2. The same as CALAMINE (q. v.).

**smīth**'-ŷ, *s.* [A. S. *smīdh*; Icel. *smīdja*.] The workshop of a smith.

**smīt**'-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [SMITE, *v.*]

**smiting**-line, *s.*

*Naut.*: A rope by which a yarn-stoppered sail is loosened without sending the men aloft.

**smītt**, *s.* [Low German *smitt*, *schmitte*; German *schmitz*, *schmitze*, from *smīten*, *schmitzen*=to besmear.] The finest of the clayey ore made up into balls, and used for marking sheep.

\***smīt**'-tēd, *pa. par. of v.* [SMITE, *v.*]

**smīt**'-tēn, *pa. par. of v.* [SMITE, *v.*]

1. Struck, killed, slain, blasted; afflicted, punished, destroyed.

"We did esteem him stricken, *smitten* of God, and afflicted."—Isaiah liii. 4.

2. Affected with some passion, as love; excited or struck by something impressive.

"He was himself no less *smitten* with Consta'ia."—Addison. (*Todd*.)

**smīt**'-tle, *v. t.* [Eng. *smīt*; frequent. suff. -le.] To infect. (*Prov.*)

**smīt**'-tle, **smīt**'-tlīsh, *a.* [SMITTLE, *v.*] Infectious, contagious. (*Prov.*)

"'Tis a *smittle* night for rheumatics."—H. Kingsley: *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, ch. xxxvi.

**smōck**, \***smocke**, **smok**, *s.* [A. S. *smoc*, from *smogen*, *pa. par. of smeōgan*, *smūgan*=to creep; Icel. *smokkr*=a smock, from *smoguinn*, *pa. par. of smjúga*=to creep through a hole, to put on a garment.] [SMUG, SMUGGLE.]

1. A shift, a chemise, a woman's undergarment.

"You may do what you please; you may sell my chemise, Mrs. P. was too well-bred to mention her *smock*."

Barham: *Ing. Legends*; *Look at the Clock*.

2. A smock-frock (q. v.).

¶ It was sometimes used adjectively, as equivalent to, pertaining to, or connected with women; female; as, *smock-treason* (*Ben Jonson*), *smock-loyalty* (*Dryden*), &c.

**smock**-faced, *a.* Having a feminine countenance, appearance, or complexion; smooth-faced, effeminate.

"But active in the foremost ranks appear,  
And leave young *smock-fac'd* beaux to guard the rear."

Fenton: *Prologue to Spartan Dame*.

**smock**-frock, *s.* A garment of coarse material, resembling a shirt, worn by farm laborers over their other clothes.

"He was often introduced into meetings through back doors, with a *smock-frock* on his back and a whip in his hand."—Macaulay: *History Eng.*, ch. vii.

**smock**-mill, *s.* A form of windmill in which a cap turns on a vertical axis to present the sails toward the wind. The term is used in contradistinction to postmill, in which the whole mill rotates for a similar purpose. It is also called the Dutch mill, as being the form most commonly used in Holland for pumping. The mill in the illustration is at Blean, a village near Canterbury, England.

\***smock**-race, *s.* A race run by women for the prize of a fine smock. (*North*.)

**smōck**, *v. t.* [SMOCK, *s.*] To provide with a smock; to clothe or dress in a smock or smock-frock.

"Though *smocked*, or furred and purpled."

Tennyson: *Princess*, iv. 228.

**smōck**'-lēss, \***smok**-les, *a.* [Eng. *smock*, *s.*; -less.] Wanting a smock; without a smock.





**smök'-a-ble, smöke'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *smoke*, v.; -able.] Capable of being smoked; fit to be smoked.

"The question whether green tobacco can be rendered *smokeable* by any process of drying has yet to be decided."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**smöke, \*smoake, \*smök, s.** [A. S. *smoca*, from *smocen*, pa. par. of *sméocan*=to smoke, to reek; cogn. with Dut. *smook*=smoke; Dan. *smöge*=to smoke; Ger. *schmuck*=smoke; Irish *smuid*=vapor, smoke; *much*=smoke; Wel. *mug*=smoke.]

#### I. Literally:

1. Any volatile, and specially any carbonaceous matter escaping from a burning substance. When wood or coal is in process of combustion, it emits, not merely minute particles of unconsumed carbon, but invisible gaseous matter. Appliances for consuming smoke aim simply at preventing the rise of the carbonaceous particles, ignoring the unseen gases. They turn on the furnishing of a supply of air containing an abundance of oxygen, the absence of which is the reason why any carbon escapes unconsumed.

"And there arose the *smok* of a great furnace."—*Revelation* ix. (1551.)

2. Something resembling smoke; a vapor; an exhalation.

"For *smoke* and dusty vapors of the night."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 2.*

3. The act of drawing in and puffing out the fumes of burning tobacco.

4. A cigar. (*Slang.*)

\*5. A chimney.

"Dublin hath Houses of more than one *Smook*."—*Petty: Polit. Survey of Ireland*, p. 9.

II. *Fig.*: Something light, inconsiderable, or unimportant; idle talk; mere words; vanity, emptiness.

"This helpless *smoke* of words."  
*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,027.

¶ Like *smoke*: Very rapidly. (*Slang.*)

**smoke-arch, s.**

*Steam Eng.*: The smoke-box of a locomotive.

**smoke-ball, s.**

*Ordn.*: A paper shell filled with a composition which, when ignited, emits volumes of smoke. Smoke-balls are thrown into military mines to suffocate working parties, or into forts to cover an advance. They have also been used as signals.

**smoke-bell, s.** A glass bell suspended over a gas-light, to intercept the smoke and prevent its blackening the ceiling immediately over the jet.

**smoke-black, s.** Lamp-black obtained by deposit of smoke from burning resinous material.

**smoke-board, s.** A board placed against a fire-place to keep smoke from issuing into a room.

**smoke-box, s.**

*Steam.*

1. A chamber in which the smoke and heated gases of the flues are collected, and from which they pass to the chimney, funnel, or stack. Some forms of reverting-flue boilers have smoke-boxes at each end.

2. In locomotives, the end of the boiler on which the chimney is placed. It receives the draught from the tubes. Locomotives with inside cylinders have them placed in this box, which keeps them and the steam-pipes at a high temperature.

\***smoke-cloud, s.** A cloud of smoke.

**smoke-condenser, s.** An apparatus for precipitating the soot and smoke emanating from furnaces underground or in other confined situations.

**smoke-consumer, s.** An apparatus for consuming or burning the smoke from a fire.

**smoke-consuming, a.** Tending or serving to consume or burn smoke; as, a *smoke-consuming* furnace.

**smoke-dried, a.** Dried with smoke.

**smoke-dry, v. t.** To dry by hanging up in smoke.

"*Smoke-dry* the fruit, but not if you plant them."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

\***smoke-farthing, s.**

1. The same as PENTECOSTAL (q. v.).

2. The same as HEARTH-MONEY (q. v.).

**smoke-flue, s.** A flue or chimney for the passage of smoke.

**smoke-house, \*smoak-house, s.**

\*1. A dwelling-house with a hearth or chimney.

"The simple *smoak-houses* are . . . 184,000."—*Petty: Polit. Survey of Ireland*, p. 9.

2. A building employed for the purpose of curing flesh by smoking. It is provided with hooks for suspending the pieces of meat, which are hung over a smudge or smouldering fire kindled at the bottom of the apartment.

**smoke-jack, subst.** An apparatus for turning a roasting-spit by means of a wheel or wheels set in motion by a current of ascending air in a chimney.

\***smoke-money, \*smoke-penny, s.** The same as SMOKE-SILVER (q. v.).

**smoke-pipe, s.**

1. A metallic chimney; as that of a locomotive, a stove, or a steamboat.

\*2. A tobacco-pipe; a pipe for smoking tobacco.

**smoke-plant, smoke-tree, s.**

*Bot.*: *Rhus cotinus*.

**smoke-sail, s.**

*Naut.*: A sail hoisted before the funnel of the galley when the ship is anchored head to wind, to screen the quarter-deck from the smoke.

\***smoke-silver, s.** Money formerly paid in England annually to the minister of a parish as a modus in lieu of tithe-wood.

"Lands were held in some places by the payment of the sum of sixpence yearly to the sheriff, called *smoke-silver*. . . . In some manors formerly belonging to religious houses there is still paid, as appendant to the said manors, the ancient Peter-pence, by the name of *smoke-money*."—*Tomline: Law Dict.*

**smoke-stack, s.** The term stack is applied to a brick or stone chimney, and to the funnel or furnace chimney rising above the deck of a vessel. The term is also sometimes applied to the chimney of a locomotive.

**smoke-tight, a.** Impervious to smoke; not allowing smoke to enter or escape.

**smoke-tree, s.** [SMOKE-PLANT.]

**smöke, \*smöake, v. i. & t.** [SMOKE, s.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To emit smoke.

"The Volcan may easily be known, . . . it *smoaks* all the day, and in the night it sometimes sends forth flames of fire."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1684).

2. To throw off volatile matter in the form of vapor or exhalation; to reek.

"The horses in the stables that were going out, and had come through the City, were *smoking* so, that the outside passengers were invisible."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxv.

¶ Tennyson (*Holy Grail*, 18) applies this verb to the yew, from the blossoms of which in spring light clouds of pollen are shaken out by puffs of wind.

"O brother, I have seen this yew-tree *smoke*,  
Spring after spring, for half a hundred years."

3. To draw into and expel from the mouth the fumes of burning tobacco, from a pipe, cigar, or the like.

"Given more to bibbing and *smoking* than the duty of his office."—*Wood: Fasti Oron.*, vol. ii.

\*4. To burn; to be kindled.

"The anger of the Lord shall *smoke* against that man."—*Deut.* xxix. 20.

\*5. To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion.

"Proud of his steeds, he *smokes* along the field."  
*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, vii. 909.

\*6. To smell or hunt out; to detect, to suspect.

"I began to *smoke* that they were a parcel of mummers, and wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the heels."—*Addison: Freeholder*.

\*7. To suffer; to be punished.

"Maugre all the world will I keep safe,  
Or some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome."  
*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 2.

8. To blush. (*School slang.*)

B. *Transitive*:

1. To apply smoke to, to foul by smoke; to hang up and dry in smoke; to fumigate; as, to *smoke* hams or fish for preservation.

2. To draw smoke from into the mouth and expel it again; to burn or use in smoking.

"Send down word that he's to spend the change in cigars. . . . They shan't be wasted," continued Smangle, turning to Mr. Pickwick. 'Till *smoke* 'em.'"—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xli.

3. To drive out or expel by smoke. (Generally with *out*.)

\*4. To smell out, to find out; to detect.

"He was first *smoked* by the old Lord Lafew—when his disguise and he is parted, tell me what a sprat you shall find him."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iii. 6.

\*5. To sneer at, to quiz; to ridicule to the face.

"Thou'rt very smart, my dear. But see! *Smoke* the Doctor."—*Addison: Drummer*, iii. 1.

6. To seek, hunt, or look after. (*Prov.*)

**smöke'-lëss, \*smoak-less, adj.** [Eng. *smoke*; -less.] Having no smoke; emitting no smoke.

"The *smokeless* chimney-top."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.

**smokeless powder, s.** (See ¶.)

¶ Owing to the tremendous increase in the power of field guns in recent years, a necessity has arisen for a parallel increase in the efficiency of small arms, and thus the attention of the principal nations was directed to the magazine gun as a weapon for arming their troops. This at once made a change in ammunition (both as to weight of projectile and power of projection) a paramount necessity. The increase of range demanded that the weapon should have an exceedingly flat trajectory, and to this end the best authorities at first were in favor of the employment of a strong, quick-burning powder, but this was at once met by the objection that the use of such an agent demanded an increase in the weight of the gun in order to enable it to withstand the explosive force of the charge. Another difficulty had to be obviated in the fact that, even under the old conditions, the smoke arising from the combustion of the charge was sufficiently dense to obscure the vision of the combatants, while under the new order, with rapid-fire guns, the pall of smoke would be so dense as to render it impossible for anything at all to be seen beyond a distance of a few feet. Hence experiments were all directed to the manufacture of an explosive which should have a slow-starting but accelerating combustion, giving its greatest power as the bullet leaves the muzzle of the weapon, thus disposing of its bursting tendency in a manner most advantageous to the gun; at the same time such material as would produce the least amount of vapor on combustion was a desideratum. As a result many agents have been proposed—none of them absolutely smokeless, but all of them reducing the generation of vapor to a minimum. Comparative statements of the relative strengths of various explosives have recently been published, but as reference is had chiefly to their blasting effects they convey but little information as to the value of the explosives for military purposes. A number of very powerful explosives have recently been invented in various parts of the world, the most important of which, probably, is pyrocollodion (q. v.), invented in 1896, by Prof. Mendelejeff, of Russia.

"Some time ago Russia ordered of the Krupps several ten-inch plates hardened by the American or Harvey system, for the turrets of the Petropavloosk and the Sevastopol, now in process of construction. A round was fired at the plates with a velocity of 2,800 feet from an 8 inch gun 45 calibers long, and the plate was completely perforated. This remarkable velocity was achieved by a Russian smokeless powder, which has been perfected after several years of experiment. This powder is called *pyrocollodion*."—*London Times*, Jan. 9, 1897.

**smöke'-lëss-nëss, subst.** [Eng. *smokeless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being smokeless; freedom from smoke.

"The quality of the coal is stated to exceed any in England in oiliness and *smokelessness*."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

**smök'-ër, s.** [Eng. *smoke*, v.; -er.]

1. One who dries or preserves by smoke.

2. One who smokes tobacco, from a pipe, cigar, &c.

\*3. One who makes game of another.

"These quizzers, queerers, *smokers*."

*Colman: Poetical Vagaries*, p. 150.

**smöke'-wood, s.** [Eng. *smoke*, and *wood*.]

*Bot.*: *Clematis vitalba*, the porous stalks of which are smoked by children.

**smök'-i-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *smoky*; -ly.] In a smoky manner.

**smök'-i-nëss, subst.** [Eng. *smoky*; -ness.] The quality or state of being smoky.

**smök'-iŋg, \*smok-yng, pr. par., adj. & subst.** [SMOKE, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Emitting smoke.

2. Used for smoking; adapted for being smoked; as, a *smoking* mixture.

3. Used for smoking in; set apart for the use or accommodation of smokers; as, a *smoking* carriage, a *smoking* room.

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of one who or of that which smokes; the emission of smoke; specifically, the act or practice of inhaling and expelling from the mouth the fumes of burning tobacco, as from a pipe, a cigar, &c.

\*2. The act of quizzing or bantering.

"What a *smoking* did Miss Burney give Mr. Cratchley."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, ii. 69.

**smoking-cap, s.** A light ornamental cap resembling a fez, used by smokers and others for indoor wear.

**smoking-carriage, s.** A carriage or compartment on a railway set apart for the use of smokers.

\***smok-les, a.** [SMOCKLESS.]

böil, böy; pōut, jōwl; cat, ççll, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şñn; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şşs. -ble, -dle. &c. = bel, del.



smōk'-y, \*smoak-ic, a. [Eng. *smok(e)*; -y.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Emitting smoke, especially in quantity.
2. Filled with smoke, or with an atmosphere resembling smoke.
3. Subject or liable to be filled with smoke, as from a chimney or fire-place.
4. Failing to carry off the smoke properly; as, a *smoky* chimney.
5. Foul or tarnished, with smoke; noisome with smoke.
6. Having the appearance or nature of smoke; dark, obscure.

"If blast septentrional with brushing wings  
Sweep up the *smoky* mists, and vapors damp,  
Then woe to mortals!" *Philips: Cider*, bk. i.

**\*7. Suspicious.**

"He seems a little *smoky*."—*Cibber: Provoked Husband*, ii.

**II. Bot.:** Gray, changing to brown.

**smoky mastiff-bat, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Molossus nasutus*, from South America and the West India Islands. It is about six inches long, and has fur of a smoky-brown color. Sometimes called Monk-bat (q. v.).

**smoky-quartz, s.** [CAIRNGORM.]

**smoky-urine, s.**

*Pathol.*: Urine of a dark, smoky color, and highly albuminous, passed in Bright's disease, or tinged by a small quantity of blood in hæmaturia.

**smoky-wainscot, s.**

*Entomology*: A European night-moth, *Leucania impura*.

**smoky-wave, s.**

*Entom.*: A European geometer moth, *Acidalia fumata*.

**smōl'-dēr, v. i.** [SMOULDER.]

**smōlt, s.** [Gael. *smal*=a spot.] A salmon, a year or two old, when it has acquired its silvery scales.

**smoōr, v. t.** [A. S. *smorian*; Dut. *smooren*=to suffocate; Ger. *schmoren*=to stew; O. Dut. *smoor*=vapor, fume.] To smother (q. v.). (*Scotch.*)

"Duncan could na' be her death,  
Swelling pity *smoor'd* his wrath."  
*Burns: Duncan Gray.*

**smoōth, \*smoethe, \*smethe, a. & subst.** [A. S. *smēdhe*; cf. O. Dut. *smēdigh*, *smijdigh*=soft; Dut. *smijdig*=malleable; Ger. *geschmeidig*; Dan. *smidig*=pliable, supple. Hence, allied to *smith* (q. v.).]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Having an even surface; having a surface so even that no roughness or points are perceptible to the touch; free from roughness or asperities. In botany free from asperities or hairs, or any sort of unevenness.

"As *smooth* as alabaster."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

2. Not hairy.

"Behold Esau my brother is a hairy man, and I am a *smooth* man."—*Genesis* xxvii. 11.

3. Evenly spread, glossy.

"Thy sleek, *smooth* head."

*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

4. Gently flowing; not ruffled, agitated, or undulating.

"The sea being *smooth*."—*Shakesp.: Troilus*, i. 3.

5. Level, plain.

"The path is *smooth* that leadeth on to danger."

*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 788.

6. Uttered without stops, obstruction, or hesitation; falling pleasantly on the ear; even, not harsh, not rugged; hence, using language not harsh or rugged.

"When sage Minerva rose,  
From her sweet lips *smooth* elocution flows."

*Gay: Fan*, iii. 1.

7. Without jolt or shock; equable. (Applied to motion.)

8. Free from anything disagreeable or unpleasant; not alloyed with any painful sensation or difficulty.

"*Smooth* and welcome news."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, i. 1.

9. Bland, mild, soothing, flattering, fawning.

"That man, when *smoothest* he appears,  
Is most to be suspected."

*Cowper: On Friendship.*

**B. As substantive:**

1. The act of making smooth.

2. That which is smooth; the smooth part of anything.

"She put the skins of the kids . . . upon the *smooth* of his neck."—*Genesis* xxvii. 16.

3. Freedom from hardship or difficulty; ease, comfort.

"We enjoyed some of those *smooths* which wipe off the roughs of a hunter's life."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

4. A grass field; a meadow.

**smooth-blenny, s.** [SHANNY.]

**smooth-bore, a. & s.**

**A. As adj.:** The same as SMOOTH-BORED (q. v.).

**B. As subst.:** A gun having a smooth-bored barrel, as distinguished from a rifle.

**smooth-bored, a.** Having a smooth bore, as distinguished from rifled.

**smooth-chinned, a.** Beardless.

**smooth-dab, s.** [SMEAR-DAB.]

**\*smooth-dittied, a.** Sweetly and smoothly sung or played; having a smooth, flowing melody. (*Milton: Comus*, 86.)

**smooth-faced, a.**

1. Having a smooth face; beardless.
2. Having a mild, soft, bland, or winning look.
3. Having a fawning or insinuating look.
4. Having a smooth face or surface in general.

**smooth-file, s.**

1. A finishing-file, whose teeth are of a grade of coarseness between the second-cut and the dead-smooth. [ROUGH-FILE.]

2. The rubbing-tool used by the needle-maker in pressing and rolling a pack of wires cut for needles, to take out of them the bend they have acquired by the coiling of the wire.

**smooth-grained, adj.** Smooth in the grain, as wood or stone.

"*Smooth-grained*, and proper for the turner's trade."

*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* ii. 631.

**smooth-hound, s.**

*Ichthy.*: *Mustelus lævis*, about three feet long, said to be used for food in the Hebrides. Its skin is much smoother and softer than the skins of other sharks.

**\*smooth-paced, a.** Having a smooth, easy pace; moving or flowing easily, readily, and smoothly.

"Remarks which none did e'er disclose  
In *smooth-pac'd* verse or hobbling prose."

*Prior: Alma*, iii. 144.

**smooth-plane, s.** A smoothing-plane.

**smooth-serranus, s.**

*Ichthy.*: *Serranus cabrilla*, common in the Mediterranean, reaching southward to Madeira. The view, sanctioned by Cuvier, that this fish is hermaphrodite, one lobe of the roe consisting of ova and the other of milt, is probably an error, due to some peculiarities in the reproductive apparatus.

**smooth-shaven, adj.** Cut or clipped smooth; made smooth by cutting or mowing. (*Milton: Il Penseroso*, 68.)

**smooth-snake, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Coronella lævis* (or *austriaca*), called also the Austrian Snake, common in Southern and Central Europe. It is about two feet long, shiny brown with irregular patches of black, yellow mark on back and sides of head, under surface yellowish with black spots.

**smooth-sole, s.**

*Ichthy.*: *Arnoglossus laterna*, the Megrin, or Scald-fish, a small species, four or five inches long, common in the Mediterranean, and extending to the north coast of the English Channel.

**smooth-spoken, a.** Having a smooth, plausible tongue.

**smooth-tongued, a.** Soft of speech; plausible, flattering.

"He was *smooth-tongued*, gave good words, and seldom lost his temper."—*Arbutnot. Hist. John Bull.*

**smooth-winged swallows, s. pl.**

*Ornith.*: The sub-family Hirundinidæ.

**smoōth, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *smēdhian*.] [SMOOTH, adj.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To make smooth; to make level on the surface by any means.

"To *smooth* the ice."—*Shakesp.: King John*, iv. 2.

2. To free from obstruction; to make easy.

"*Smooth* my passage to the realms of day."

*Pope: Eloisa to Abelard*, 322.

3. To free from harshness; to make smooth and flowing.

"In their motions harmony divine  
So *smooths* her charming tones."

*Milton: P. L.*, v. 626.

\*4. To soften; to palliate, to color.

"Had it been a stranger, not my child,  
To *smooth* his fault, I would have been more mild."

*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 1.

\*5. To soften, to quiet, to allay, to calm.

"*Smooth* every passion."

*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.

\*6. To soften with blandishments; to flatter, to humor.

"*Smooth* and speak him fair."

*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, v. 2.

\*7. To ease, to regulate.

"Restor'd it soon will be; the mean's prepar'd,  
The difficulty *smooth'd*, the danger shar'd."

*Dryden. (Todd.)*

\*8. To work up into a soft, uniform mass.

"It brings up again into the mouth that which it had swallowed, and chewing it, grinds and *smooths* it."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To become smooth; to settle down; to become calm.

"The falls were *smoothing* down."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

\*2. To use blandishments; to flatter, to cajole, to be insinuating.

"*Smooth*, deceive, and cog."

*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 3.

**\*smoōth'-en, v. t.** [Eng. *smooth*; -en.] To make smooth; to smooth.

"With edged grooving tools they cut down and *smoother* the extuberances left."—*Moxon: Mech. Exer.*

**smoōth'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *smooth*, v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which makes smooth.

"The bleachers and *smoothers* of the linen."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. i.

\*2. A flatterer.

"My claw-backs, my *smoothers*, my parasites."—*Urchhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

**smoōth'-īng, pr. par. or a.** [SMOOTH, v.]

**\*smoothing-box, s.** A box-iron.

"*Smoothing-boxes*, Buckles, Steels, and Awls."—*Money Masters All Things*, p. 76 (1698).

**smoothing-iron, s.** A domestic implement, used in the laundry to smooth (iron) linen. It is heated by placing on a stove, by a gas jet, by a hot iron or charcoal fire placed within it.

**smoothing-mill, s.** [POLISHING-MILL.]

**smoothing-plane, s.**

*Joinery*: A short plane, finely set, for finishing. It is 7½ inches long.

**smoothing-stone, s.** A substitute for a smoothing-iron, made of steatite, attached to a plate and handle of metal.

**smoōth'-lŷ, \*smothe-ly, adv.** [Eng. *smooth*, a.; -ly.]

1. In a smooth manner; not roughly; evenly; with even flow or motion; not harshly or ruggedly.

"O'er the calm Ionian *smoothly* sails."

*Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses*, xv.

2. Without obstruction or difficulty; easily, readily.

3. With soft, bland, plausible, or insinuating language.

\*4. Mildly, innocently; especially with affected mildness or innocence.

**smoōth'-ness, s.** [Eng. *smooth*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being smooth; freedom from roughness, inequalities, or asperities; evenness of surface.

"How wit and virtue flow from within  
Sent out a *smoothness* o'er the skin."

*Swift: To Dr. Sheridan.*

2. Freedom from jolt or shock; evenness; as, the *smoothness* of motion.

3. Softness or mildness to the palate; as, the *smoothness* of wine.

4. Softness or sweetness of numbers; easy flow of words.

"Virgil, though smooth, where *smoothness* is required, is so far from affecting it, that he rather disdains it."—*Dryden. (Todd.)*

5. Mildness or gentleness of speech; blandness of manners; especially assumed or hypocritical mildness.

"She is too subtle for thee; and her *smoothness*,"

Her very silence, and her patience,  
Speak to the people, and they pity her."

*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 3.

**smorz-a'-tō, smorz-ān'-dō** (z as tz), adv. [Ital. =smothered.]

*Music*: A direction that the passage over which it is placed is to be played so as to gradually fade or die away.

**smōte, pret. of v.** [SMITE, v.]

**\*smoterlich, a.** [SMUT.] Smutty, dirty, wanton.

**smōth'-ēr, \*smor-ther, \*smor-thre, \*smor-thur, \*smud-der, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *smorian*=to choke, to stifle; Dut. *smooren*.] [SMOOR.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To suffocate or destroy the life of by causing smoke or dust to enter the lungs; to suffocate by covering up closely and excluding air from; to stifle.

"This is the place in which my dear husband had like to have been *smothered* with mud."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.



2. To cover up closely; as, to smother a fire.  
3. To suppress, to stifle, to conceal, to extinguish.

"Noticed with a smother'd sigh."

Byron: *Parisina*, II.

**\*B. Intransitive:**

1. To be suffocated or stifled.  
2. To suffocate, to stifle.

"The smothering clouds of poisoned air."

Scott: *Bridal of Triermain*, III. 33.

3. To smoke without vent; to smoulder.

"Hay and straw have a very low degree of heat; but yet close and smothering, and which drieth not."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*

4. To be suppressed or kept close.

"A man had better talk to a post than let his thoughts lie smoking and smothering."—Collier: *Of Friendship*.

**\*smōth'-ēr, s.** [SMOTHER, v.]

1. Smoke; thick dust; thick and suffocating smoke; hence, confusion.

"Thus must I from the smoke into the smother,

From tyrant duke unto a tyrant brother."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, I. 2.

2. A state of suppression.

"Therefore men should procure to know more, and not keep their suspicions in smother."—Bacon: *Essays; Of Suspicion*.

**\*smother-fly, s.** A popular name for an unidentified species of Aphis.

"The people of the village were surprised by a shower of aphides, or smother-flies, which fell in these parts."—White: *Selborne*, I. 111.

**smōth'-ēred, pa. par. or a.** [SMOTHER, v.]

**smothered-mate, s.**

*Chess*: A form of mate only possible when the king is surrounded by his own men and check is given by a knight.

**smōth'-ēr-i-nēss, s.** [Eng. *smothery*; -ness.] The quality or state of being smothery.

**smōth'-ēr-īng, pr. par. or a.** [SMOTHER, v.]

**smōth'-ēr-īng-lý, adv.** [Eng. *smothering*; -ly.] In a smothering manner; suffocatingly, suppressingly.

**smōth'-ēr-ý, a.** [Eng. *smother*; -y.]

1. Tending to smother; stifling, suffocating.  
2. Full of smother or dust.

**smōuch, v. t.** [Probably allied to *smack* (2), v. (q. v.).]

1. To kiss, to embrace, to buss.

"What bussing, what smouching and slabbering one of another."—Stubbes: *Anatomy of Abuses*, p. 114.

2. To take unfair advantage of; to pilfer. (*Slang*.)

**smōul'-dēr, smōl'-dēr, \*smool-der, v. t. & i.** [SMOULDER, s.]

**A. Trans.:** To suffocate, to smother, to choke.

"They pressed forward vnder their ensignes, bearing downe such as stodee in their way, and with their owne fire smouldered and burnt them to ashes."—Holinshead: *Historie of England*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. *Lit.*: To burn and smoke without vent or flame.

2. *Fig.*: To exist in a suppressed state; to burn inwardly without outward sign or indications, as a thought, a passion, or the like.

"Still, though thy sire the peace renewed,

Smoulders in Roderick's breast the feud."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, II. 15.

**\*smōul'-dēr, \*smōl'-dēr, s.** [The same word as *smother* (q. v.); cf. Low Ger. *smōlen, smelen*=to smoulder.] Smoke, smother.

"The smoulder stops our nose with stench."

Gascoigne: *Maske for Viscount Mountacute*.

**smōul'-drý, a.** [Eng. *smoulder*; -y.] Smothery, suffocating, smouldering.

"Through smouldry cloud of duskish stinking smoke."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. vii. 13.

**smōuze, v. t.** [Etym. unknown.] To smash; to demolish with a blow.

**smūçe, smūlçe, s.** [MUSE (2), s.]

**smūdge, \*smoge, v. t.** [Danish *smuds*=filth; *smudse*=to soil, to dirty; Ger. *schmutz*=smut; *schmutzen*=to smudge.] [SMUT, s., SMUTCH.]

1. To smear or stain with dirt or filth; to blacken with smoke; to stain, to sully.

"The hunted fox, smudged and bedraggled, was viewed away."—Field, Jan. 23, 1886.

2. To stifle, to suffocate. (*Prov.*)

- \*3. To smoke; to dry with smoke.

"In the craft of catching or taking it [the herring] and smudging it."—Nashe: *Lenten Stufe*.

**smūdge, s.** [SMUDGE, v.]

1. A foul spot, a stain, a smear.  
2. A suffocating smoke.

3. A heap of damp combustibles, partially ignited, placed on the windward side of a house, tent, &c., so as to raise a dense smoke to keep off the mosquitoes.

**smudge-coal, s.** A miner's name for coal which has been partially deprived of its bitumen by coming in contact with trapdykes, &c., in a state of heat, and so been converted into a kind of natural coke. Called also Blind-coal, Stone-coal.

**smūdg'-ý, a.** [Eng. *smudg(e)*; -y.] Smudged, smeary.

"With smudgy telegrams in their hands."—*St. James's Gazette*, April 7, 1886.

**smūg, \*smoog, a.** [Danish *smuk*=pretty, fine, fair; O. Sw. *smuck*=elegant, fine, fair; Sw. *smucka*=to adorn; Low Ger. *smuk*=neat, trim; Ger. *schmuck* (a.)=trim, spruce; (s.)=ornament.] Neat, trim, spruce, fine; affectedly neat in dress.

"Like a smug bridegroom."—Shakesp.: *Lear*, IV. 6.

**smug-faced, a.** Having a smug or precise face; prim-faced.

**smūg, \*smugge, v. t.** [SMUG, a.]

1. To make smug or spruce; to dress up.

"Studiously sweetened, smuged with oil."

Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, x.

2. To hush up. (*Slang*.)

"She wanted a guarantee given that the case should be smugged, or, in other words, compromised."—*London Morning Chronicle*.

**smūg, a.** [A contract of *smuggle* (q. v.).] (See compound.)

**smug-boat, s.** A contraband boat on the coast of China; an opium boat.

**smūg'-gle, v. t. & i.** [Dan. *smugle*; *i smug*=in secret, privately; *smughandel*=contraband trade; cf. Dan. *smøge*=a narrow passage; Sw. *smuga*=a lurking-hole; Icel. *smuga*=a hole to creep through; *smjúga* (pa. t. *smaug*, pl. *smúgu*, pa. par. *smoginn*)=to creep; A. S. *smeógan, smúgan*=to creep.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. *Lit.*: To import or export secretly, and against the law; to import or export without paying the duties imposed by law.

"And I had the greatest reason to believe that not a single article was smuggled by any of our people."—Cook: *First Voyages*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. *Fig.*: To convey, manage, or introduce clandestinely.

"He never scamped his lesson or smuggled cigars into the dormitory."—*St. James's Gazette*.

**B. Intrans.:** To practice smuggling.

**smūg'-glēr, s.** [Eng. *smuggl(e)*; -er.]

1. One who smuggles; one who imports or exports contraband or dutiable goods secretly and without paying the duties imposed by law.

"The most hazardous of all trades, that of a smuggler."—Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. i. ch. x.

2. A vessel employed in smuggling goods.

**smūg'-glīng, pr. par., a., & s.** [SMUGGLE.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As subst.:** The act or practice of importing or exporting contraband or dutiable goods secretly and without paying the duties imposed by law; the act or practice of defrauding the revenue by importing or exporting goods clandestinely without payment of the duties imposed on them. Smuggling may be committed indifferently on the customs or excise revenue.

**\*smūg'-lý, smūg'-glý, adv.** [Eng. *smug*; -ly.] In a smug manner; neatly, sprucely, finely.

"Lilies and roses will quickly appear,

And her face will look wondrous smugly."

Gay: *Beggar's Opera*, I. 1.

**smūg'-nēss, s.** [Eng. *smug*, -ness.] The quality or state of being smug; spruceness, neatness.

**smūl'-kīn, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] An Irish brass coin, value ½c; current in the reign of Elizabeth.

**\*smū'-lý, adj.** [Etymology doubtful.] Looking smoothly, demure.

**smūt, s.** [Properly *smutch* (q. v.); cf. Sw. *smet*=grease, filth; *smēta*=to bedaub; *smitta*=contagion; *smitte*=to infect; Dan. *smitte*=contagion.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: A spot made with soot or coal; the foul matter itself; a particle of soot.

"The steam of lamps still hanging on her cheeks

In ropy smut."

Dryden: *Juvenal*, sat. vi.

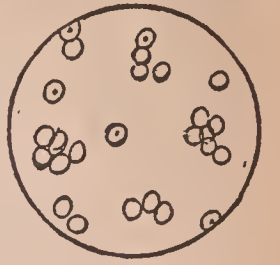
2. *Fig.*: Obscene or ribald language; obscenity, ribaldry.

"Spite, or smut, or rhymes, or blasphemies."

Pope: *Satires*. (Prol.)

**II. Botany:**

1. Dust-brand; a fungus, *Ustilago segetum* (or *Carbo*), which attacks the ears of barley, oats, and rye, but is seldom found on wheat. In appearance it resembles bunt, but it is inodorous. When examined microscopically, the black powder is found to consist of round spores, smaller than those of bunt and without reticulations. It has been ascertained that one square inch of surface would contain not less than eight millions of spores.



Spores of Smut.

"Farmers have suffered by smutty wheat, when such will not sell for above five shillings a bushel; whereas that which is free from smut will sell for ten."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

2. *Tilletia caries*.

**smut-ball, s.**

*Bot.*: (1) *Lycoperdon bovista*; (2) *Tilletia caries*, smūt, v. t. & i. [SMUT, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To stain, soil, or mark with smut; to blacken or stain with coal, soot or the like.

"Clotho had her fingers smutted in snuffing the candle."—Howell: *Letters*, bk. ii., I. 1.

2. To affect with the disease known as smut.

"Men or boys should go through the crops, armed with scissors, by which they are to clip off the smutted heads, and let them fall to the ground."—Smithson: *Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 25.

- \*3. To blacken, to stain, to taint, to tarnish.

"He is far from being smutted with the soil of atheism."—More.

- \*4. To make obscene.

"Another smuts his scene."

Steele: *Conscious Lovers*. (Prol.)

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To gather smut; to be converted into smut; to be attacked by smut.

"White red-eared wheat is good for clays, and bears a very good crop, and seldom smuts."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

2. To give off smut; to crock.

**smūtch, v. t.** [Sw. *smuts*=smut, dirt, filth; *smutsa*=to dirt, to sully; Dan. *smuds*=filth; *smudse*=to soil, to dirty.] [SMUDGE, SMUT.] To blacken or soil with smoke, soot, or coal; to smudge.

"What? Has't smutched thy nose?"—Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, I. 2.

**smūtch, \*smutche, s.** [SMUTCH, v.] A foul spot or mark; a stain, a smudge.

"Here and there an ugly smutch appears."

Cowper: *Task*, IV. 608.

**smūt'-mīll, subst.** [Eng. *smut*, and *mill*.] A machine for cleansing grain from smut or mildew.

**smūt'-tī-lý, adv.** [Eng. *smutty*; -ly.]

1. In a smutty manner; blackly, foully.  
2. In an obscene manner; with obscene or filthy language. (*Tatler*, No. 269.)

**smūt'-tī-nēss, s.** [Eng. *smutty*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being smutty; the quality or state of being soiled or foul, as with smut; the state of being affected with smut.

"My vines and peaches, upon my best south walls, were apt to a soot or smuttiness upon their leaves."—Temple.

2. Obscenity or filthiness of language; smut.

"Smuttiness is a fault in behavior, as well as in religion."—Collier: *Eng. Stage*, p. 6.

**smūt'-tý, a.** [Eng. *smut*; -y.]

1. Soiled with smut, coal, soot, or the like.

"Lilies still are lilies

Pulled by smutty hands."

E. B. Browning: *Aurora Leigh*, III.

2. Affected with smut or mildew.

"Smutty corn will sell dearer at one time than the clean at another."—Locke.

3. Obscene, filthy, ribald.

"The smutty joke, ridiculously lewd."

Smollett: *Advice*, 172.

**smýn-thür'-ī-dæ, subst. pl.** [Mod. Latin *smynthur(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.] *Zoöl.*: A family of Collembola (q. v.). Antennæ four-jointed, terminal segment long, ringed; saltatory appendage composed of a basal portion and two arms; tracheæ well developed. There is but one genus, *Smynthurus*, with several species.

**smýn-thür'-ūs, s.** [A miswriting for *sminthurus*, from Greek *sminthos*=a mouse, and *oura*=a tail.] [SMYNTHURIDÆ.]



**smyr-ni-dæ** (yr as ír), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *smyrnium*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ*.  
*Bot.*: A family of Apicæce. (*Lindley*.)

**smyr-ni-üm** (yr as ír), *s.* [Lat. *smyrnion*; Gr. *smyrnion*=alexanders (see def.), the seeds of which taste like those of myrrh; *smyrna*=myrrh.]

*Bot.*: Alexanders (q. v.); the typical genus of Smyrnidæ (q. v.). Umbels compound; bracts and bractioles few or wanting; calyx-teeth minute or absent; petals lanceolate or elliptical, with an inflected point; fruit of two nearly globose lobes or carpels, each with three dorsal, prominent, sharp ribs, the two lateral ribs obsolete; vittæ several. Six or seven species, from the north temperate zone of the eastern hemisphere.

**smÿ-tër-ie**, **smÿt'-rie**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A numerous collection of small individuals. (*Scotch*.)

**snäck**, **snak**, *s.* [The same word as *snatch* (q. v.). A *snack* is lit. a *snatch* or thing *snatched* up.]

\*1. A snatch or snap, as of a dog's jaws. (*Douglas: Virgil's Æneid*, xii. 754.)

2. A share, a part, a portion. Now only used in the phrase *to go snacks*, i. e., to have a share.

"All my demurs but double his attacks;  
 At last he whispers, 'Do and we go snacks.'" *Pope: Satires*. (Prol.)

3. A slight, hasty repast; a portion of food that can be eaten in haste.

\***snäck**, *v. t.* [SNACK, *s.*] To go snacks in, to share.

"He and his comrades coming to an inn to *snack* their booty."—*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen*, i. 85 (1719).

**snäc'-öt**, *s.* [A corrupt. of *syngnathus* (q. v.).]

*Ichthy.*: *Syngnathus acus*, the Great Pipe-fish.

**snäck'-ët**, *s.* [SNECKET.]

**snäff'-fle**, *s.* [Short for *snaffle-piece*, from Dut. *snavel*=a horse's muzzle; O. Dut. *snabel*, *snavel*, dimin. of *snabbe*, *snebbe*=the bill of a bird; Ger. *schnabel*=bill, snout.]

*Harness*: A bridle-bit with a joint in the middle, rings at the ends for the attachment of the reins, without branches, but in some cases having cheeks (side-bars) to keep the rings from getting inside the mouth of the horse. They are called jointed, twisted, or double-mouth snaffles, according to the construction.

"In all the northern counties here,  
 Whose word is *Snaffle*, spur, and spear,  
 Thou wert the best to follow gear."

*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, v. 29.

**snaffle-bit**, *s.* A snaffle (q. v.).

**snäff'-fle**, *v. t.* [SNAFFLE, *s.*] To bridle; to hold or manage with or as with a bridle.

"Like horses *snaffled* with the bits  
 Of fancy, feare, or doubts."

*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 395.

\***snäft**, *s.* [Prob. connected with *snuff*, *v.*] The wick of a candle.

**snäg**, *s.* [Gael. *snagair* = to carve or whittle away wood with a knife; *snaigh* = to hew, to cut down; Ir. *snaigh*=a hewing, a cutting; Icel. *snagi*=a clothes-peg.]

1. A stumpy base of a branch left in pruning; a branch broken off a tree; a knot, a protuberance.

"The one her other leg had lame,  
 Which with a staff, all full of little *snags*,  
 She did disport." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xi. 23.

\*2. A contemptuous expression for a long, ugly, irregular tooth; a snag-tooth.

"In China none hold women sweet,  
 Except their *snags* are black as jet."

*Prior: Alma*, ii. 428.

3. The trunk of a tree firmly fixed to the bottom of a river at one end, and rising at the other to or nearly to the surface, by which steamboats, &c., are often pierced and sunk.

4. A local name for *Prunus spinosa*.

**snag-boat**, *s.* A steamboat with hoisting apparatus, employed on western rivers for removing snags.

**snag-tooth**, *s.* [SNAG, *s.*, 2.]

\***snäg** (1), *v. i.* [Prob. connected with *snatch* (q. v.).] To snap, to cavil.

"Beware of *snagging* and snarling at God's secrets."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 14.

**snäg** (2), *v. t.* [SNAG, *s.*]

1. To trim by lopping branches; to trim or cut the branches, knots, or protuberances from, as from the stem of a tree.

2. To injure or destroy by running against a snag, or the trunk or branches of a sunken tree; as, to *snag* a steamboat.

**snagged**, *a.* [Eng. *snag*, *s.*; -ed.] Full of or covered with snags or short stumps or points; full of knots.

"The eye reposes on a secret bridge,  
 Half gray, half *snagg'd* with ivy to its ridge."

*Wordsworth: Evening Walk*.

**snäg'-gÿ**, *a.* [Eng. *snag*, *s.*; -y.]

1. *Literally*: Full of or abounding with snags; snagged, gnarled.

"His *stalking* steps are stay'd

Upon a *snaggy* oak." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. vii. 10.

2. *Fig.*: Ill-tempered. (*Tennyson: Northern Cobbler*.)

**snäil**, \***snayle**, \***snege**, *s.* [A. S. *snægl*, *snegel*, a dimin. from *snaca*=a snake (q. v.); Sw. *snäcka*; Ger. *schnecke*; Icel. *snigill*; Dan. *snegl*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II. 4.

"Bearing his pawn-laid hands upon his backe  
 As *snäiles* their shells, or pedlers do their packe."

*Bp. Hall: Satires*, iv. 2.

2. A drone; a slow-moving person. [SLUG (1), *s.*, I. 1.]

\*3. A tortoise; hence the name of an ancient military engine, called also a Testudo. (*Maundeville*.)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: The same as SNAIL-CLOVER (q. v.).

2. *Horol.*: A flat piece of metal of spirally-curved outline, used for lifting a movable part, as the hammer-tail of a striking clock.

3. *Mach.*: A spiral cam.

4. *Zoöl.*: Any individual of the family Helicidæ. The foot of the animal is long, pointed behind, head with four retractile tentacles (of which the anterior pair are the larger), at the tops of which the eyes are situated; mouth with a strong horny upper mandible; the tongue broad and oblong, armed with numerous rows of small teeth. Snails are shell-bearing, pulmoniferous mollusks, universally distributed, feeding chiefly on vegetable substances, and causing great damage to garden crops. They are most active in warm, moist weather. At the approach of winter, or during a season of drought, they close the mouth of their shell with an epiphragm of hardened mucus, and become inactive and torpid. They possess in a high degree the power of repairing injuries both to the shell and to the soft parts. The edible snail, *Helix pomatia*, was a favorite article of food with the ancient Romans, and is still eaten on the Continent of Europe.

"*Snails* boiled in milk are popularly regarded as a remedy for diseases of the chest, and for this purpose they are brought to Covent Garden market."—*Chamber's Cyclop.*, viii. 785.

**snail-clover**, *s.* [SNAIL-PLANT (1).]

**snail-fish**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: A popular name for *Liparis lineatus* and *L. montagui*.

**snail-flower**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Phaseolus caracalla*. The specific name was given it by the Portuguese, who first brought it from South America, from the resemblance of the flower to the Gallic mantle so called, from which the Emperor Caracalla was named, or nicknamed. It is cultivated in gardens in India and in colder climates in green-houses.

**snail-like**, *a. & adv.*

A. *As adj.*: Resembling a snail; moving very slowly.

B. *As adv.*: Like a snail; in manner of a snail; very slowly.

**snail-movement**, *s.*

*Mach.*: A name sometimes given to the eccentric of a steam-engine.

**snail-paced**, *adj.* Moving very slowly, like a snail.

"Impotent and *snail-paced* beggary."

*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 3.

**snail-plant**, *s.*

*Bot.*: (1) *Medicago scutellata*, called also Snail-clover and Snail-trefoil; (2) *Medicago helix*, the legumes of which in their spiral convolutions resemble snails of the genus *Helix*.

**snail-shell**, *s.* The shell or covering of a snail.

**snail-slow**, *a.* Slow, lazy.

"*Snail-slow* in profit."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 5.

**snail-trefoil**, *s.* [SNAIL-PLANT (1).]

**snail-wheel**, *s.*

*Horol.*: A wheel having an edge formed in twelve steps, arranged spirally, the positions of which determine the number of strokes of the hammer on the bell. The snail is placed on the arbor of the twelve-hour wheel.

**snail's gallop**, *s.* Motion or progress so slow as to be almost imperceptible.

"You go a *snail's gallop*."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 41.

\***snäil**, *v. i. & t.* [SNAIL, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To move slowly.

"*Snail* on as we did before."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 124.

B. *Trans.*: To curve, to wind. (*Sylvester: Creation*, sixth day, first week, 637.)

\***snäil'-ër-ÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *snail*, *s.*; -ery.] A place where snails are reared or fattened.

"The numerous Continental *snaileries* where the apple-snail is cultivated for home consumption or for the market."—*St. James's Gazette*.

**snäke**, *s.* [A. S. *snaca*, from *snican* (pa. t. *snác*, pa. par. *snicen*)=to sneak (q. v.); cogn. with Icel. *snákr*, *snókr*; Dan. *snog*; Sw. *snok*; Sansc. *naga*.]

*Zoöl.*: A serpent, any species of the order Ophidia. The best-known harmless snake is probably the Common Snake, known also as the Ringed or Grass Snake. The black snake, of which there are two species, is also very common in this country. The Common Snake has no poison fangs, but is furnished with scent-glands which secrete a volatile substance of offensive and penetrating odor. Snakes are partial to damp situations, and enter water readily, swimming with ease. They are very voracious, and swallow their prey—frogs, mice, and small birds—alive and entire, their teeth, which are in two rows on each side of the jaws, and directed backward, being too weak to tear or masticate.

† A *snake* in the grass: A secret enemy. (*Cf. Virgil: Ecl.* iii. 93.)

**snake-bird**, **snake-neck**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: Any individual of the genus *Plotus* (q. v.). [See extract, and illustration under *Darter*.]

"They are also called *Snake-necks*, from the habit they have of swimming with the body submerged, and only the neck exposed above the water, so that they really look not unlike a snake coming along."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, iv. 200.

**snake-boat**, *s.* [PAMBANMANCHE.]

**snake-cane**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Kunthia montana*.

**snake-charmer**, *s.* [SERPENT-CHARMER.]

**snake-charming**, *s.* [SERPENT-CHARMING.]

**snake-doctor**, *s.* A dragon fly. (*U. S. Collog.*)

\***snake-eel**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: A popular name for *Ophiurus*, an old genus of *Muraenidæ*, in which the extremity of the tail was free, and not surrounded by a fin.

**snake-fish**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: The genus *Cepola*.

**snake-fly**, *s.* [RHAPHIDIA.]

**snake-gourd**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Trichosanthes*.

**snake-head**, *s.*

1. *Bot.*: [SNAKE'S HEAD.]

2. The end of a flat rail formerly used on railways, which was sometimes loosened and thrown up by the coach wheels, and frequently entered the bodies of the coaches, to the great danger of the passengers.

**snake-headed tortoises**, *s. pl.*

*Zoölogy*: The genus *Hydromedusa*, from Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, and southern Brazil. The buckler is large and flat, the neck and the head long and pointed.

**snake-line**, *s.*

*Naut.*: Line used in worming a rope.

†**snake-lizard**, *s.*

*Zoölogy (pl.)*: Lizards without visible limbs, as *Amphisbæna*, *Anguis*, and *Pseudopus*.

**snake-moss**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Lycopodium clavatum*.

**snake-neck**, *s.* [SNAKE-BIRD.]

**snake-nut**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Ophiocaryon paradoxum*.

**snake-piece**, *s.*

*Naut.*: The same as *POINTER* (q. v.).

**snake-poison nut**, *s.* [SNAKE-WOOD, 3.]

**snake-rat**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: (See extract.)

"Some *snake-rats* (*Mus alexandrinus*) escaped in the Zoölogical Gardens of London, and for a long time afterward the keepers frequently caught cross-bred rats, at first half-breeds, afterward with less and less of the character of the *snake-rat*, till at length all traces of it disappeared."—*Darwin: Var. of Anim. and Plants*, ii. 87.

**snake-seed**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Ophiospermum*.

**snake-stone**, *s.*

1. A popular name for any species of *Ammonite* (q. v.).

2. A kind of hone or whetstone occurring in Scotland.

3. The name given to any substance applied as a specific to snake-bites in various countries. Three which had been used in Ceylon were submitted to Faraday for analysis. One proved to be a piece of

fâte, făt, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rôle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



animal charcoal, the second was chalk, and the third was of a vegetable nature, and resembled a bezoar. Only the first could have any effect, and, possibly, animal charcoal, if instantaneously applied, may be sufficiently porous and absorbent to extract the venom from a recent wound before it can be carried into the system. (*Tennent: Ceylon*, ed. 3d, i. 200.)

4. A local name for a spindle-whorl (q. v.). (See extract.)

"In Harris & Lewis the distaff and spindle are still in common use, and yet the original intention of the stone spindle-whorls, which occur there and elsewhere, appears to be unknown. They are called *clachmathrach*, adder-stones, or *snake-stones*, and have an origin assigned them much like the *ovum anquinum* of Pliny."—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 391.

**snake-tail, s.** [SNAKE'S TAIL.]

**snake-worship, s.** Serpent-worship (q. v.).

"The name of Nāgpur, and the number of non-Aryan families which claim a Nāgbānsī connection, seems to show that *snake-worship* formerly existed in Gondwāna."—*W. W. Hunter: Imp. Gazetteer of India*, ii. 361.

**snake's beard, s.**

*Bot.*: The genus *Ophiopogon*.

**snake's flower, s.**

*Bot.*: *Lychnis vespertina*.

**snake's head, s.**

*Botany*:

1. *Fritillaria meleagris*; so named from the checkered markings on the petals, like the scales on a snake's head. (*Prior.*)

2. The genus *Chelone*.

*Snake's head Iris*: [IRIS, ¶.]

**snake's tail, s.**

*Bot.*: *Rottböllia incurvata*. Called also *Lepturus incurvatus* and *L. incurvus*. Named from its cylindrical spikes. (*Prior.*)

**snake's tongue, s.**

*Bot.*: (1) The genus *Ophioglossum*; (2) the genus *Lygodium*.

**snāke, v. t. & i.** [SNAKE, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To drag or haul, as a snake, from its hole. (Frequently with *out*.)

2. *Naut.*: To wind round spirally, as a large rope with a smaller one, or with cord, the small ropes lying in the indentations between the strands of the larger one; to worm. [SNAKING.]

**B. Intrans.**: To wind or crawl like a snake; to move with serpentine motion.

"Laced about with *snaking* silver brooks."

*Sylvester: Creation*, seventh day, first wk., 81.

**snāke'-rōōt, s.** [Eng. *snake*, and *root*.]

*Botany*:

1. *Polygonum bistorta*. [BISTORT.]

2. *Polygala senega*. [SENEGA.]

3. *Aristolochia serpentaria*. [ARISTOLOCHIA.]

4. The genus *Ophiorhiza*.

**snāke'-weēd, †snāke'-wōrt, s.** [Eng. *snake*, and *weed* or *wort*.]

*Bot.*: (1) *Polygonum fagopyrum* (*Britten & Holland*); (2) *P. bistorta*. Named from its writhed roots. (*Prior.*)

**snāke'-wood, s.** [Eng. *snake*, and *wood*.]

*Botany*:

1. The genus *Ophioxylon* (q. v.).

2. *Brosimum aubletii*; called also *Piratinera guianensis*; an Artocarpad, sixty to seventy feet high, growing in Brazil. The beautiful heart wood, called from its markings *snake-wood*, is exceedingly hard.

3. *Strychnos colubrina*, a climbing Indian plant, with tendrils believed by native doctors to be a cure for the poison of the cobra.

4. The genus *Cecropia*. (*Paxton.*)

**snāk'-īng, s.** [Eng. *snak(e)*; -*ing*.]

*Nautical*:

1. Passing a line spirally around a rope, so as to lie in the indentations between the strands. [WORM-ING.]

2. One of a set of stoppers passed alternately from one stay or rope to another throughout their length in a parallel direction, so that if one is shot away its functions may be performed by the other.

**snāk'-īsh, adj.** [Eng. *snak(e)*; -*ish*.] Having a snake-like form, habits, or qualities; *snaky*.

**snāk'-y, \*snak'-ie, a.** [Eng. *snak(e)*; -*y*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a snake or snakes; resembling a snake.

"A devil with horns, cloven hoof, and a *snaky* tail."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

2. Winding in and out like a snake; meandering.

"A *snakier* stream I never saw."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\*3. Having or consisting of snakes.

"Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand

He holds the virtue of the *snaky* wand"

*Addison: Ovid; Metamorphoses* i.

4. Sly, cunning, deceitful, insinuating.

"Girded with *snaky* wiles."—*Milton: P. R.*, i. 120.

**snaky-headed, adj.** Having snakes instead of hair on the head.

"That *snaky-headed* Gorgon shield

That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin."

*Milton: Comus*, 447.

**snāp, \*snappe, v. t. & i.** [Dut. *snappen*=to snap, to snatch; Dan. *snappe*; Sw. *snappa*; M. H. Ger. *snaben*; Ger. *schnappen*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To break instantaneously; to break short.

"But passion rudely *snaps* the string."

*Cowper: Human Frailty*.

2. To shut with a sharp, quick sound.

"The bowzy sire

First shook from out his pipe the seeds of fire,

Then *snapt* his box." *Pope: Dunciad*, iv. 495.

3. To seize or catch suddenly; to catch unexpectedly.

4. To bite sharply and suddenly; to seize suddenly with the teeth.

\*5. To catch, to swindle, to cheat.

"Since the privateers and logwood-ships have sailed this way, these fishermen are very shy, having been often *snapped* by them."—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. i.

6. To crack; to make a sharp sound with; as, to *snap* a whip, to *snap* one's fingers.

7. To break out upon suddenly with sharp, angry words; to catch up. (Sometimes with *up*, or *up short*.)

"A surly ill-bred lord,

That chides and *snaps* her up at every word."

*Granville.*

8. To cause to spring back, or vibrate with a sudden, sharp sound; to twang.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To break off short; to part asunder suddenly.

"The wire rope *snapped*, and the lift and its occupants fell from the third story."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. To make an effort to bite; to try to seize with the teeth.

"With little curs, which dare his way molest,

*Snapping* behind."

*P. Fletcher: Purple Island*, xi.

3. To give out a sharp, cracking sound, as that of the hammer of a fire-arm when it falls without exploding the charge; as, The pistol *snapped*.

4. To utter sharp, harsh, or angry words. (Generally followed by *at*.)

5. To catch eagerly at a proposal or offer; to jump at or accept an offer readily.

¶ To *snap off*:

1. **Transitive:**

(1) To break suddenly.

(2) To bite suddenly.

"To have had our two noses *snapped off* with two old men without teeth."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, v. 1.

2. **Intrans.**: To break or part asunder suddenly.

**snāp, s.** [SNAP, v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The sudden breaking or rupture of any substance.

2. A sudden, eager bite; a sudden seizing, or attempt to seize, as with the teeth.

3. A sharp, cracking sound, as the crack of a whip.

\*4. That which is caught by a sudden snatch or grasp; a catch.

\*5. A greedy fellow.

"He had no sooner said out his say, but up rises a cunning *snap*, then at the board."—*L'Esrange*.

6. The spring-catch of a bracelet, book-clasp, purse, reticule, &c.

7. A sudden and severe interval or spell. (Applied to weather.)

"If we are to be 'interned' for a cold *snap*, it will be a pleasure to think of this Tuesday's sport."—*Field*, Jan. 9, 1886.

8. A crisp kind of gingerbread-nut or small cake.

\*9. A scrap, a fragment, a morsel.

"Alms of learning, here a *snap*, there a piece of knowledge."—*Fuller: Holy and Profane State*, V. xiv. 1.

10. A snack, a slight repfection.

"Two hearty meals that might have been mistaken for dinners, if he had not declared them to be *snaps*."—*Geo. Eliot: Janet's Repentance*, ch. i.

11. An ear-ring furnished with a snap to prevent its coming out of the lobe of the ear. [6.]

"A pair of diamond *snaps* in her ears."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 29.

12. A children's round game of cards, played by three or more players.

13. An office or post with light employment and good pay. (*Slang.*)

**II. Technically:**

1. *Entom. (pl.)*: A popular name for the Elateridæ, because when they fall or are laid upon their back, they leap into the air with a snapping noise.

2. *Glass*: An implement used in making glass-ware.

3. *Harness*: [SNAP-HOOK.]

4. *Boilers*: A tool used by boiler-makers for giving the head of a rivet a round and symmetrical form before it cools but after it has been closed.

**snap-back, s.** *Football*: The same as CENTER-RUSH (q. v.).

**snap-bugs, s. pl.** [SNAP, s., II. 1.]

**snap-flask, s.**

*Found.*: A two-part flask having its halves joined together by a butt-hinge at one corner and a latch at the diagonally opposite corner.

**snap-head, s.**

*Machinery*:

1. A round head to a pin, bolt, or rivet.

2. A swaging tool with a hollow corresponding to the required form of a rivet. It is held over the end of the hot rivet and struck by a hammer.

**snap-hook, s.** A hook with a spring mousing by which it is prevented from accidental disengagement from the object to which it is attached.

**snap-link, s.** An open link with a spring, for the purpose of connecting parts of harness, chains, &c.

**snap-lock, s.**

*Hardware*: A lock with a spring-latch which fastens by snapping.

**snap-neck, s.** A name for apple brandy. (*Colloq. U. S.*)

**snap-shooter, s.** The same as SNAP-SHOT, 2.

**snap-shot, s.**

1. A shot fired suddenly without taking deliberate aim.

"There was not much time for aiming a *snap-shot* as he was coming down the track."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

2. One who is skilled in shooting without taking deliberate aim.

3. A photograph taken instantaneously.

**snap-tree, s.**

*Bot.*: *Justicia hyssopifolia*.

**snāp'-drāg-ōn, s.** [Eng. *snap*, and *dragon*.]

1. *Bot.*: (1) The genus *Antirrhinum* (q. v.); (2) *Silene antirrhina*; (3) *Linaria vulgaris*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

2. *Glass*: A kind of tongs used by glassblowers to hold their hot hollow ware.

3. A game in which raisins are snatched from burning spirit, and put into the mouth.

4. That which is eaten at snapdragon.

**snāpe, v. t.** [Etym. doubtful.]

*Shipbuild.*: To bevel the end of a piece of timber, so as to make it fit against a surface which it meets obliquely. This angular fitting is also termed *flinching*, *snying*, *faying*, &c., in different trades.

**snāped, pa. par. or a.** [SNAPE.]

\***snāp'-hānce, \*snap-haunce, s.** [Dut. *snaphaan*=a firelock; O. Dut. *snaphaen*.]

1. The name formerly applied to the springlock of a firearm. The word and the object were derived from Continental Europe. The snaphance superseded the wheel-lock, and fell upon a movable piece of steel, called a frizel, which was placed vertically above the pan. Hence a firelock, a musket.

"There arrived four horsemen . . . very well appointed, having *snaphances* hanging at the pommel of their saddles."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, iv. 16.

2. A snappish retort; a curt, sharp answer; a repartee.

**snāp'-pēr, s.** [Eng. *snap*, v.; -*er*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who snaps or snatches.

"My father named me Autolycus, being littered under Mercury, who, as I am, was likewise a *snapper* np of unconsidered trifles."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

2. A cracker, or bonbon.

"Nasty French *lucifer snappers* with mottoes."

*Barham: Ing. Legends; Wedding-day*.

\*3. (*Pl.*): Castanets.

"The instruments not other than *snappers*, gingles, and round-bottomed drums."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 172.

**II. Ichthy.**: *Pagrus unicolor*. [PAGRUS.]

**snāp'-piŋg, pr. par. or a.** [SNAP, v.]

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



## snapping-tool, s.

*Metal-work.*: A stamping tool used to force a plate into holes in a die.

## snapping-turtle, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Chelydra serpentina*, widely distributed over the United States. They grow to a considerable size, a weight of twenty pounds being far from uncommon, and are prized as food. Their popular name is derived from their ferocity in captivity, and their habit of biting or snapping at everything that comes in their way. Called also Alligator Terrapin and Alligator Tortoise.



Snapping-turtle.

snāp'-pīsh, a. [Eng. *snap*; -ish.]

1. Ready or apt to snap at or bite people.

"A village cur, of *snappish* race,  
The pertest puppy of the place."

Gay: *Fable* 46.

2. Sharp in reply; apt to speak sharply or harshly.

3. Sharp, harsh, tart, bitter.

"*Snappish* dialogue, that flippant wits  
Call comedy." Cowper: *Task*, iv. 198.

snāp'-pīsh-ly, adv. [Eng. *snappish*; -ly.] In a snappish manner; peevishly, angrily, tartly.

"Nell answered him *snappishly*, 'How can that be,  
When my husband has been more than two years at  
sea?'" Prior: *A Sailor's Wife*.

snāp'-pīsh-nēss, s. [Eng. *snappish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being snappish; peevishness, tartness.

"He threatened with great *snappishness* to flog me."—*Wakefield: Memoirs*, p. 23.

snāp'-pī, a. [Eng. *snap*; -y.] Snappish, sharp.

\*snāp'-sāck, s. [Sw. *snappsäck*; Ger. *schnappsack*.] A knapsack.

"We should look upon him as a strange soldier that when he is upon his march, and to go upon service, instead of his sword should take his *snapsack*."—*South: Sermons*, viii. 233.

snāpt, pret. & pa. par. of v. [SNAP, v.]

snāp'-weēd, s. [Eng. *snap*, and *weed*.]

*Bot.*: The genus *Impatiens*.

\*snar, \*snarre, v. i. [O. Dut. *snarren*=to brawl, to snarl; Ger. *schnarren*=to snarl.] To snarl.

"Tygres that did seeme to grin,  
And snar at all that ever passed by."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. xii. 27.

snāre, s. [A. S. *snear*=a cord, a string; cogn. with Dut. *snear*=a string; Icel. *snara*=a snare, a halter; Dan. *snare*; Sw. *snara*; O. H. Ger. *snarahha*.]

1. A string formed into a noose; a noose.

"Hongide himself with a *snare*."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxvii. 5.

2. A contrivance, generally consisting of a noose or set of nooses of cords, hair, or the like, by which a bird or other animal may be caught; a gin, a noose.

3. Hence, anything by which one is entangled, entrapped, or inveigled and brought into trouble.

"Yet are we so weake, and the *snares* and occasions so innumerable, that we fall dayly and hourly."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 91.

4. The gut stretched across the head of a drum.

snare-drum, s. [DRUM (1), s., II. 1 (1).]

snāre, v. t. & i. [SNARE, s.]

A. *Trans.*: To catch in or with a snare; to take or catch by guile; to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger; to entangle.

"Had her eyes disposed their lookes to play,  
The king had *snared* beene in loues strong lace."

Fairefax: *Godfrey of Boulogne*, ii. 20.

B. *Intrans.*: To catch birds, &c., with snares; to set snares for birds, &c.

"But he, triumphant spirit! all things dared,  
He poached the wood and on the warren *snared*."

Crabbe: *Parish Register*.

snār'-ēr, s. [Eng. *snar(e)*, v.; -er.] One who lays snares or traps.

"Never prate on 't; nor, like a cunning *snarer*,  
Make thy clipped name the bird to call it others."

Middleton: *Witch*.

\*snark, v. i. [Sw. *snarka*=to snore loudly.] To make a grating noise.

"I will not quite compare it to a certain kind of *snarking* or gnashing."—*Notes & Queries*, Sept. 29, 1866, p. 248.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

snarl (1), \*snarle (1), v. i. [A freq. from *snar* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to gnarl.

"Dogs that *snarl* about a bone  
And play together when they've none."

Butler: *Hudibras*, iii. 3.

2. *Fig.*: To speak roughly or crossly; to talk harshly.

"Do ye *snarle*, you black jill? she looks like the picture of America."—*Beaum. & Flét.: Knight of Malta*, v. 1.

\*snarl (2), \*snarle (2), v. t. [A freq. from *snare* (q. v.).]

1. To entangle, to complicate; to involve in knots.

"And from her backe her garments she did teare,  
And from her head ofte rent her *snarled* heare."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. xii. 7.

2. To confuse, to embarrass, to entangle.

"You *snarle* yourself into so many and heynouse absurdities, as you shall never be able to wynde yourself oute."—*Abp. Cranmer: Ans. to Ep. Gardner*.

snarl (3), v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To raise hollow work in metals by percussion.

snarl (1), s. [SNARL (1), v.] A growl, a quarrel; an angry controversy.

snarl (2), s. [SNARL (2), v.] An entanglement; a knot or complication of hair, thread, &c.; hence, intricacy, complication, embarrassing difficulty.

"I have always observed the thread of life to be like other threads or skeins of silk, full of *snarles* and incumbrances."—*Izaak Walton: Life of G. Herbert* (1670).

snarl-knot, subst. A knot that cannot be drawn loose. (*Prov.*)

snarl'-ēr, s. [Eng. *snarl* (1), v.; -er.] One who snarls or growls; a growling, surly, quarrelsome person.

"Lie down obscure, like other folks,  
Below the lash of *snarlers'* jokes."

Swift: *To Dr. Delaney*.

snarl'-īng, a. & s. [SNARL (1), v.]

A. *As adj.*: Growling, surly, snappish, quarrelsome.

B. *As subst.*: The act of one who snarls; a snarl, a growl.

"I was startled by a furious *snarling* and yapping behind."—*Anstey: Black Poodle*.

snarling-letter, s. The letter R. [R.]

\*snarling-muscles, s. pl.

*Anat.*: A popular expression used by Bell for the muscles employed by a dog in snarling. (*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 2d), p. 41.)

snarl'-īng, s. [SNARL (3), v.]

*Metal-work.*: A method of raising hollow works in metal by percussion.

snarling-iron, s.

*Metal-work.*: A tool used for fluting or embossing works in sheet-metal, when, from their shape, swages cannot be applied. Its two ends are oppositely curved, one being held by the jaws of a vise, and the other inserted through the mouth of the vessel and applied to the part to be raised. The iron is struck with a hammer, and the reaction gives a blow within the vessel, throwing the metal out in form corresponding to that of the tool, whether angular, cylindrical, or globular.

snar'-ūm-īte, s. [After *Snarum*, Norway, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring in columnar tufts of crystals and massive, sometimes associated with mica. Hardness, 4 to 5½, the lowest on cleavage surface, which is parallel with the length of the crystal; specific gravity, 2.826; luster on cleavage face, pearly, elsewhere vitreous; color, reddish to grayish white. An analysis yielded: Silica, 57.90; alumina, 13.55; protoxide of iron, 1.90; magnesia, 19.40; lime, 0.87; soda and potash, 4.50; loss on ignition, 2.86=100.98. Des Cloizeaux suggests that in view of its optical properties, it is probably an altered aluminous anthrophyllite.

snār'-y, a. [Eng. *snar(e)*; -y.] Of the nature of a snare; entangling, insidious.

"Spiders in the vault their *snary* webs have spread."

Dryden. (*Todd.*)

snāsh, v. i. [Cf. Sw. *snäsa*=to chide sharply.] To use abusive language. (*Scotch.*)

snāsh, s. [SNASH, v.] Abuse. (*Scotch.*)

"Poor tenant bodies, scant o' cash,  
How they maun thole a factor's *snash*."

Burns: *The Two Dogs*.

snāst, \*snaste, s. [From the root of A. S. *snidhan*=to cut.]

1. The snuff of a candle.

"Some part of the candle was consumed, and the dust gathered about the *snaste*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 369.

2. The wick of a candle or lamp.

"And thus in our daies do men practise to make long-lasting *snasts* for lampes."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xiv.

\*snat, s. [SNOT.]

\*snat-nosed, a. Snub-nosed. (*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 250.)

snātch, \*snacchen, \*sneccchen, v. t. & i. [A weakened form of *snakken*, from Dut. *snakken*=to grasp, to desire, to aspire; Low Ger. *snakken*; Prov. Ger. *schnakken*=to chatter.] [SNACK.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To seize hastily and suddenly; to seize or take without permission or ceremony.

"A purse of gold most resolutely *snatched*."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., i. 2.

2. To seize and transport away.

"I sank down in a sinful fray,  
And 'twixt night and death was *snatched* away."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iv. 15.

\*3. To take away, to rob.

"The life of Helen was foully *snatched*."

Shakesp.: *All's Well*, v. 15.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To attempt to seize anything suddenly; to catch. (Generally with *at*.)

"Like a dog that is compelled to fight,  
*Snatch* at his master that doth tarre him on."

Shakesp.: *King John*, iv. 1.

2. To poach for fish in the manner described in the extract.

"*Snatching* is a form of illicit pisciculture. A large triangle is attached to a line of fine gut well weighted with swan-shot or a small plummet. Some 'snatchers' will use two, three, or even four triangles; but the mode of operation is, of course, the same. The line is then dropped into some quiet place where fish are plentiful—a deep corner pool, or the outfall of a drain, or the mouth of a small affluent—and, as soon as the plummet has touched the bottom, is twitched violently up. It is almost a certainty that on some one or other of the hooks, and possibly on more than one, will be a fish foul-hooked."—*London Standard*.

snātch, snatche, s. [SNATCH, v.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A hasty catch or seizing.

2. A catching at or attempt to seize suddenly.

3. A short, sudden fit of vigorous action.

"They move by fits and *snatches*; so that it is not conceivable how they conduce unto a motion, which by reason of its perpetuity, must be regular and equal."—*Wilkins: Dædalus*.

4. A small piece, fragment, or quantity.

"At his door he stood,

And whistled many a *snatch* of merry tunes."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

5. A hasty repast, a snack. (*Scotch.*)

\*6. A shuffling answer.

"Leave your *snatches*, yield me a direct answer."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

II. *Naut.*: An open lead for a rope. [SNATCH-BLOCK.] If it be without a sheave, it is known as a dumb-snatch, such as are provided on the bows and quarters for hawsers.

snatch-block, s.

*Naut.*: A single block which has an opening (notch) in one cheek to receive the bight of a rope. The block is iron-bound, with a swivel hook. The portion of the strap which crosses the opening or snatch in the shell is hinged, so as to be laid back when the bight of the rope is to be inserted, when warping the ship. This saves the trouble of reeving the end through. Large blocks of this kind are called viol-blocks or rouse-about blocks.

snātch'-ēr, s. [Eng. *snatch*, v.; -er.]

1. One who snatches; one who seizes suddenly or abruptly; a pilferer. [SNATCH, v., B. 2.]

"We do not mean the coursing *snatchers* only,

But fear the main intendment of the Scot."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, i. 2.

\*2. (*Pl.*): A book-name for the *Raptores* (q. v.).

snātch'-īng, pr. par. or a. [SNATCH, v.]

snātch'-īng-ly, adv. [Eng. *snatching*; -ly.] By snatching; hastily, abruptly.

\*snātch'-y, a. [Eng. *snatch*; -y.] Consisting of or made up of *snatches* or sudden starts or fits.

snath, snāthe, s. [A. S. *snad*, from *snidhan*=to cut.] The helve of a scythe; a sneath.

"There crooked *snaths* of flexile swallow make,

Or of tough ash the fork-stale and the rake."

Scott: *Amesbean Eclogue*, 2.

snāthe, v. t. [A. S. *snidhan*; Icel. *sneitha*; Goth. *sneithan*; Ger. *schneiden*.] To lop, to prune.

snāt'-tōck, s. [Eng. *snath*; dim. suff. -ock.] A chip, a slice. (*Prov.*)

"*Snattocks* of that very cross; of cedar some, some of juniper."—*Gayton: On Don Quixote*, p. 275.

snāw, s. [SNOW.] (*Scotch.*)



**snaw-broo**, *s.* Melted snow. (*Scotch.*)

"In mony a torrent down to his *snaw-broo* rowes."  
*Burns: The Brigs of Ayr.*

**snâw'-le**, *a.* [*SNOWY.*] (*Scotch.*)

**snēad** (1), **sneēd**, *s.* [*A.S. snæd.*] The handle of a scythe.

"This is fixed on a long *sneed*, or straight handle, and does wonderfully expedite the trimming of these and the like hedges."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. ii., ch. ii., § 2.

**snēad** (2), *s.* [*SNOOD.*] A ligament; a line or string. (*Prov.*)

**snēak**, **\*snike**, *v. i. & t.* [*A.S. snican*=to creep; *Sw. dial. sniga*=to creep; *snika*=to hanker after; *Ir. or Gael. snaigh, snaig*=to crawl, to sneak.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To creep or steal privately; to move or go furtively, as though afraid or ashamed to be seen; to slink. (Followed by *off*, *away*, &c.)

"If he was a fierce bully he *sneaked off*, muttering that he should find a time."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch.

"So Pliable sat *sneaking* among them."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

**B. Transitive:**

\*1. To hide, to conceal.

2. To steal, to pilfer. (*Slang.*)

**snēak**, **\*sneake**, *s.* [*SNEAK, v.*]

1. A mean, cowardly, and treacherous fellow.

"To pronounce all mankind besides to be a set of simplotons and superstitious *sneaks*."—*Glanvill: Sermon* 4.

2. A petty thief. (*Slang.*)

**\*sneak-cup**, **\*sneake-cuppe**, *subst.* One who sneaks from his cup or liquor; a paltry fellow.

"How? The prince is a Jack, a *sneak-cup*, and if he were here, I would cudgel him like a dog if he were to say so!"—*Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, iii. 3.

**\*sneak-up**, *s.* A corrupt reading for *sneak-cup* (q. v.).

**snēak'-ēr**, *s.* [*Eng. sneak; -er.*]

1. One who sneaks; a sneak; a paltry fellow.

"Many had abandoned the faith, and more had been *sneakers* and time servers."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 420.

\*2. A small vessel of drink; a kind of punch-bowl.

"He walked up to the room where Joseph lay; but finding him asleep, returned to take the other *sneaker*."—*Fielding: Joseph Andrews*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

**snēak'-i-nēss**, *s.* [*Eng. sneaky; -ness.*] Sneakingness.

**snēak'-īng**, *a.* [*Eng. sneak; -ing.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a sneak; acting like a sneak; servile, crouching, base.

"This fawning, *sneaking*, and flattering hypocrite."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

2. Secret, clandestine, as if of a nature to be ashamed of.

"For they possessed, with all their pother,  
A *sneaking* kindness for each other."

*Combe: Dr. Syntax*, i. 7.

¶ To have a *sneaking* notion for a woman: To have a timid, half-concealed affection for her.

**snēak'-īng-lý**, *adv.* [*Eng. sneaking; -ly.*] In a sneaking manner; meanly, basely, servilely.

"While you *sneakingly* submit,  
And beg for pardon at our feet."

*Butler: Lady's Answer to the Knight.*

**snēak'-īng-nēss**, *s.* [*Eng. sneaking; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sneaking; meanness.

"A *sneakingness*, which so implies a guilt, that where it proceeds not from a fault, it is one."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 16.

**\*snēaks'-bý**, *s.* [*SNEAK, v.*] A sneak; a paltry fellow.

"A demure *sneaksby*, a clownish singularist."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 34.

**snēak'-ý**, *a.* [*Eng. sneak; -y.*] Sneaking.

**\*snēap**, *v. t.* [*Icel. sneypa*=to castrate . . . to snub; *sneypa*=disgrace. From the same root as *snib* or *snub* (q. v.).]

1. To check, to reprove, to reprimand.

"Life that's here, . . .  
Is often *sneap'd* by anguish and by fear."

*Dr. H. More: Song of the Soul*, III. iii. 18.

2. To nip, to pinch.

"*Sneaping* winds at home."

*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

**\*snēap**, *s.* [*SNEAP, v.*] A reprimand, a check, a snub.

"My lord, I will not undergo this *sneap* without reply."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, ii. 1.

**snēath**, **snēathe**, *s.* [*SNATH.*]

**\*snēb**, **snebbe**, *v. t.* [A form of *snib* or *snub* (q. v.).] [*SNEAP.*] To check, to chide, to reprimand.

"On a time he cast him to scold  
And *snebbe* the good oak, for he was old."

*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; Feb.*

**snēck**, **\*snecke**, **\*snick**, *v. t.* [*SNECK, s.*] To fasten with a latch or catch.

"Keep them hard and fast *snecked* up, and it's a' very weel."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxix.

**snēck**, **\*snecke**, **snek**, **\*snekke**, **\*snick**, *subst.* [*Prob. from snack*=snatch.] A latch; a catch or fastening of a door.

**sneck-drawer**, *s.* A latch-lifter; a bolt-drawer; a sly fellow.

"Syddall is an auld *sneck-drawer*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxviii.

**sneck-drawing**, *a.* Crafty, cozening, cheating. (*Scotch.*)

**snēck'-ēt**, *s.* [*Eng. sneck, s.*; dimin. suff. *-et.*] The latch of a door; a snacket.

**\*snēck ūp**, **\*snick ūp**, *interj.* [*Prob. contract. from his neck up* (*Nares.*)] Go, hang! Be hanged!

"Let him go *snick up*."

*Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Burning Pestle*, iii. 1.

**snēd**, **snēad**, **sneēd**, *s.* [*SNATH, SNEAD* (1).]

**snēd**, *v. t.* [*SNATHE.*]

**sneē**, *s.* [*Dut., contract. from snede*=a cut.] A knife.

**sneēr**, **\*snere**, *v. i. & t.* [*Dan. snerre*=to grin like a dog; to snar (q. v.).]

**A. Intransitive:**

\*1. To show contempt by turning up the nose or by other movement of the countenance.

"The courtier's supple bow and *sneering* smile."

*Byron: Childish Recollections.*

2. To insinuate contempt by a covert expression; to use words suggestive rather than expressive of contempt; to speak derisively. (Followed by *at*.)

"He constantly *sneers at* it as weakness and folly."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 510 (1873).

\*3. To show mirth awkwardly.

4. To scoff, to jibe, to jeer.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To affect or move with sneers.

"Nor *sneer'd* nor brib'd from virtue into shame,"

*Savage: On Public Spirit.*

2. To utter in a sneering, contemptuous manner.

3. To address with sneers; to sneer at.

"Thus our vehicle begun  
To *sneer* the luckless chaise and one."

*Warton: Phaeton and One-horse Chaise.*

**sneēr**, *s.* [*SNEER, v.*]

1. A look of contempt, disdain, derision, or ridicule. (*Byron: Corsair*, i. 9.)

2. An expression of contemptuous scorn, derision, or ridicule; a scoff, a jibe, a jeer.

"Abstained at this conjuncture from *sneers* and invectives."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**sneēr'-ēr**, *s.* [*Eng. sneer, v.*; *-er.*] One who sneers.

"There was at that Court no want of slanderers and *sneerers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

**\*sneēr'-fūl**, *a.* [*Eng. sneer; -ful* (l).] Given to sneering; fond of sneering.

"The *sneerful* maid."—*Shenstone: Economy*, iii.

**sneēr'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [*SNEER, v.*]

**sneēr'-īng-lý**, *adv.* [*Eng. sneering; -ly.*] In a sneering manner; with a sneer.

**sneēsh'-in'**, **sneēsh'-īng**, *s.* [*SNEEZE.*] Snuff. (*Scotch.*)

"I wad be fain o' a pickle *sneeshin*."—*Scott: Antiquary* ch. xii.

**sneeshin'-mill**, **sneeshin'-mull**, *s.* A snuff-box, generally made of the end of a horn.

**sneēze**, **sneze**, *v. i.* [*For fnese or fneeze*, from *A.S. fneosan*=to sneeze; *Icel. fnasa*; *Dut. fniezen*; *Sw. fnysa*; *Dan. fnyse*=to snort; *snuse*=to sniff.] To emit wind through the nose audibly and violently by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasioned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose.

"Telemachus then *sneez'd* aloud."

*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xvii. 624.

¶ To sneeze at: To despise; to object to; to show or feel contempt for; to scorn.

**sneēze**, *s.* [*SNEEZE, v.*] The act of sneezing; the act of one who sneezes; emission of wind audibly and violently through the nose.

"As wholesome as a *sneeze*

To man's less universe."—*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 458.

**sneēz'-ēr**, *s.* [*Eng. sneez(e), v.*; *-er.*]

1. One who sneezes.

"When a Hindu sneezes, bystanders say, Live! and the *sneezer* replies, With you."—*Taylor: Prim. Cult.*, ch. iii.

2. A violent gust of wind. (*Slang.*)

**sneēze'-weēd**, *s.* [*Eng. sneeze*, and *weed.*]

*Bot.: Helonium autumnale.*

**sneēze'-wood**, *s.* [*Eng. sneeze*, and *wood.*]

*Bot.: Pteroxylon utile.* Its sawdust causes sneezing, hence the English name.

**sneēze'-wōrt**, *s.* [*Eng. sneeze*, and *wort.* So called because the dried leaves produce sneezing.]

*Bot.: Achillea Ptarmica* (*Ptarmica vulgaris*), a common plant with linear, serrulate leaves. The root-stock is aromatic, the whole plant pungent and sialogogue.

**sneēz'-īng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*SNEEZE, v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. A sudden violent and convulsive expulsion of air through the nostrils, with a peculiar sound. It is preceded by a more or less long-drawn and deep inspiration, like that which precedes coughing; but the opening from the pharynx into the mouth is closed by the contraction of the anterior pillars of the fauces and the descent of the soft palate, so that the force of the blast is driven entirely through the nose. It is caused by the irritation of the inner membrane of the nostrils, and is designed to throw off any particles causing the morbid action. It is often one of the earliest symptoms in coryza.

"Repeated *sneezings* proceed from the invisible steams of spirit of sal armoniak."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 687.

2. A medicine to promote sneezing; an errhine; a sternutatory. (*Bacon.*)

¶ A large body of folklore has gathered round sneezing. According to Aristotle (*Prob.*, xxxiii. 7.), in his days a single sneeze was considered a holy thing. The custom of saluting a person sneezing existed in classic times, is still found among the Jews and Moslems and almost every race of lower culture, and lingers in Europe, though here the early idea that sneezing was due to spiritual possession has vanished. (See *Taylor: Prim. Cult.*, ch. iii., for copious references.)

**\*sneēz'-ý**, *s.* [*Eng. sneez(e); -y.*] A free translation of *Brumaire* (*Foggy*), the second month of the French republican year.

**snēll**, *a.* [*A.S. snel*; *O.H. Ger. sneller*=active.]

\*1. Active, quick, brisk, nimble, brave.

2. Sharp, cold, severe, piercing, bitter. (*Lit. & fig.*) (*Scotch.*)

"And he's *snell*, and dure enough in casting up their nonsense."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

**snēll**, *s.* [*Etym. doubtful.*] A short line of horse-hair or gut by which a fish-hook is attached to a line; a snood.

**\*snet**, *s.* [*Etym. doubtful.*] The fat of a deer.

**\*snīb**, **\*snibbe**, *v. t.* [*SNUB, v.*] To snub, to reprimand, to check. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 1,100.)

**snīb**, *subst.* [*SNIB, v.*] A snub, a reproof, a reprimand.

**snick**, *v. t.* [*SNICK, s.*] To cut slightly; specif. in cricket, to hit a ball very lightly to the slips or leg, often unintentionally.

"*Snicked* him rather fortunately to the leg boundary."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

**snick** (1), *s.* [*Icel. snikka*=to cut with a knife; *Dut. snik*=a sharp tool.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A slight or small cut or mark.

2. In cricket, a slight hit to the slips or leg, often unintentional.

"A four *snick* to the old Carthusian."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

**II. Technically:**

1. *Fiber:* A knot or irregularity on yarn, removed by passing it through a slotted plate.

2. *Fur:* A small snip or cut, as in the hair of a beast.

¶ *\*Snick-and-snee, snick-or-snee:* A combat with knives among the Dutch.

"The brutal sport of *snick-or-snee*, and a thousand other things of this mean invention."—*Dryden: Parallel of Poetry and Painting.*

**\*snick-snarl**, *s.* A ravel, a tangle. (*Prov.*)

"Somebody must unravel the *snick-snarls* in the hank which somebody else had no more wit than to tangle."—*Oldham Standard*, April 5, 1862, p. 2, col. 4.

**snick** (2), *s.* [*SNECK, s.*]

**\*snick** (3), *subst.* [*Etym. doubtful.*] Cold in the head; catarrh. (*Littleton: Lat. Dict.*, s. v. *Coryza.*)

**snick'-ēr**, *s.* [*SNICKER, v.*] A suppressed laugh, or sound resembling a laugh.

bōil, bōy; pōut, fōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-cian, -tian = șan -tion, -sion = șun; -tion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel. del.



**snick-ēr**, *v. i.* [A word of imitative origin.] To laugh in a half-suppressed manner; to giggle, to snigger.

\***snick-ēr-sneē**, *s.* [Cf. *snick-and-snee*.]

1. A combat with knives.
2. A large clasp-knife.

**Snī-dēr**, *s.* [Named after Jacob Snider (1820-1866) the inventor.]

**Firearms:** A breech-loading rifle. The breech action consisted of a simple plug containing an oblique needle, and being hinged on its right side, was opened by means of a thumbpiece in a short motion from left to right. The cartridge, at first of paper, but afterward of thin sheet brass, with a metallic base cup containing the detonator, and assisting to prevent the escape of gas, was put in, and the breech closed. The gun was fired by pulling an ordinary trigger, releasing a common hammer which drove the needle into the base-cup. It was also provided with an automatic extractor for the latter, which came into operation when the breech was opened.

**sniff**, *v. i. & t.* [Danish *snive* = to sniff, to snuff; Icel. *snippa* = to sniff with the nose; *snapa* = to sniff.] [SNIFF, *v.*]

**A. Intrans.:** To draw air or breath audibly up the nose, frequently as an expression of scorn or contempt; to snuff.

"So then you looked scornful, and snift at the dean."  
*Swift: Hamilton's Bawn.*

**B. Transitive:**

1. *Lit.:* To draw in with the breath through the nose; to snuff up.

"[He] was in the habit of *sniffing* chloroform to assuage neuralgic pains."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

2. *Fig.:* To perceive as by snuffing; to scent, to smell; as, to sniff danger.

**sniff**, *s.* [SNIFF, *v.*]

1. The act of sniffing; perception by the nose.

"One single sniff at Charlotte's caudle-cup."

*Warton: Oxford Newsmen's Verses (1767).*

2. That which is taken into the nose by sniffing; as, a sniff of fresh air. (*Collog.*)

3. The sound produced by drawing in the breath through the nose.

"Mrs. Gamp . . . gave a sniff of uncommon significance."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxix.

\***snift**, *v. i.* [Sw. *sniffta* = to sob.] [SNIFF, *v.*]

1. To make a noise by drawing the breath in through the nose; to snort.

2. To sniff, to snuff, to smell.

**snift**, *s.* [SNIFF, *v.*]

1. A sniff.

2. A moment. (*Prov.*)

3. Slight snow or sleet. (*Prov.*)

**snift-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *snift*; -*er*.]

1. The drawing of the breath up the nostrils noisily; a snift.

2. A cant name in some parts of this country for a dram.

3. *Plural:*

(1) The stoppage of the nostrils through cold.

(2) A disease of horses.

**snift-ēr**, *v. i.* [SNIFFER, *s.*] To draw up the breath through the nose; to sniff. (*Cotgrave: s. v. Brouster.*)

**snift-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [SNIFF, *v.*]

**snifting-valve**, *s.*

**Steam-eng.:** A valve commanding the valve-way through which the air and water are expelled from a condensing steam-engine, when steam is blown through the engine.

**snig**, *subst.* [A variant of *snake* (q. v.).] An eel. (*Prov.*)

**snig**, *v. i.* [Perhaps allied to *snag* (q. v.).] To be bitter, harsh, or sharp.

"Others are so dangerously worldly, *snigging* and biting, usurers, hard and oppressing."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 211.

**snig-gēr**, *s.* [A word of imitative origin.] A half-suppressed laugh; a giggle, a snicker.

**snig-gēr** (1), *v. i.* [SNICKER.]

**snig-gēr** (2), *v. i.* [The same word as *sniggle* (q. v.).] (See extract.)

"In the way of grappling—or *snigging*, as it is more politely termed—*i. e.*, dragging the river with huge grapnels and lead attached for the purpose of keeping them to the bottom of the pool."—*Fishing Gazette*, Jan. 30, 1886.

**snig-gle**, *v. i. & t.* [SNIG, *s.*]

**A. Intrans.:** To fish for eels. (See extract.)

"*Snigging* is thus performed: in a warm day, when the water is lowest, take a strong small hook, tied to a string about a yard long; and then into one of the holes, where an eel may hide herself, with the help of a short stick put

in your bait leisurely, and as far as you may conveniently, if within the sight of it, the eel will bite instantly, and as certainly gorge it; pull him out by degrees."—*Walton: Angler.*

\***B. Trans.:** To catch, to snare.

"I have *snigged* him."

*Beaum. & Fllet.: Theodore and Theodoret.*

**snip**, *v. t.* [Dut. *snippen* = to snip, to slip, a weakened form of *snap* (q. v.); Ger. *schnippen* = to snap.]

1. To clip; to cut or clip off sharply, as with a pair of shears or scissors.

"*Snipped* and cut about the edges."—*P. Holland. Pliny*, bk. xxv., ch. v.

\*2. To snap, to snatch.

"If you are so resolv'd, I have provided

A means to *snip* him hence."

*Beaum. & Fllet.: Thierry and Theodoret*, iv. 1.

**snip**, *s.* [SNIP, *v.*]

1. A single cut with scissors or shears; a clip.

"A few *snips* of the scissors, a cunning rearrangement of drapery, and last year's robe will do duty for this."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

2. A small hand-shears for cutting metal.

3. A tailor. (*Slang.*)

\*4. A small piece; a snack.

"For some have doubted if [the beard] 'twere made of *snips* Of sables, glew'd and fitted to the lips."

*Butler: Nye's Beard.*

\*¶ To go *snip*: To go snacks; to share.

"Pray, sir, let me go *snip* with you in this lye."

*Dryden: Evening's Love*, v.

\***snip-snap**, *s. & a.*

**A. As subst.:** A tart dialogue with sharp replies.

"Dennis and dissonance, and captious art,

And *snip-snap* short, and interruption smart."

*Pope: Dunciad*, ii. 240.

**B. As adj.:** Short and quick; sharp, smart.

**snipe**, \***snype**, \***snite**, \***snyte**, *s.* [Icel. *snípa* = a snipe; Dan. *sneppe*; Sw. *snäppa*; Dut. *snip*, *snep*; O. Dut. *snippe*, *sneppe*; Ger. *schnepfe*; A. S. *snite*, which is allied to *snout*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A thin, lean, puny person.

(2) A blockhead, a fool, a simpleton.

"I mine own gained knowledge should profane,

If I would time expend with such a *snipe*."

*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

(3) An irregular or curbstone stock broker. (*U. S. slang.*)

(4) The butt or unsmoked end of a cigar or cheroot. (*U. S. slang.*)

**II. Ornith.:** *Gallinago delicata*, a well-known bird, breeding in marshy places and abundant in the fen-lands of temperate America. The Common Snipe is about ten or eleven inches long, with plumage of various shades of brown, mottled and barred with white and black. Snipes search for their food in soft ground near the sides of springs or in water-meadows. The bill is modified, so as to become a delicate organ of touch, enabling them to seize the worms and insects on which they feed, as soon as these come in contact with the sensitive mandibles. The Great, Solitary, or Woodcock Snipe (*G. major*) is a visitant to temperate climates of Europe in autumn, on its way to its southern winter quarters. *G. caelestis* is the best known of the European species.

**snipe-bill**, *s.*

1. *Joinery:* A narrow, deep-working molding-plane, used for forming quirks.

2. *Vehicles:* A rod by which the body of a cart is bolted to the axle.

**snipe-fish**, *s.*

*Ichthy.:* *Centriscus scolopax*; named from its elongated and tubular snout. Called also Bellows-fish, Sea-snipe, and Trumpet-fish.

**snip-pēr**, *s.* [Eng. *snip*; -*er*.] One who snips or chips.

**snipper-snapper**, *s.* A puny, insignificant fellow; a small, effeminate man; a whipper-snapper. (*Collog.*)

**snip-pēt**, *s.* [Eng. *snip*; dimin. suff. -*et*.] A small piece or share; a fragment.

"If the editor had confined himself to one period he might have made a useful book; as it is, he has produced a collection of *snippets*."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 12, 1884, p. 62.

\***snip-pēt-ī-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *snippetty*; -*ness*.] The state or condition of being fragmentary.

"The whole number is broken up into more small fragments than we think quite wise. Variety is pleasant, *snippetiness* is not."—*Church Times*, April 9, 1880.

\***snip-pēt-tŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *snippet*; -*y*.] Insignificant; ridiculously small.

**snīr-tle**, *v. i.* [Prob. imitative, or a dimin. from *snort* (q. v.).] To laugh quietly or restrainedly.

"He feigned to *snirtle* in his sleeve,

When thus the caird address'd her,"

*Burns: Jolly Beggars.*

\***snitēh-ēr**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. An informer, a tell-tale; one who turns queen's (or king's) evidence. (*Eng. slang.*)

2. A handcuff. (*Slang.*)

**snite**, *v. t.* [A. S. *snītan* = to wipe or clean the nose; Icel. *snīta* = to blow the nose; Sw. *snīta*; Dan. *snīde*; Dut. *snuiten*.] [SNOUT.] To blow or clean the nose; to snuff, as a candle.

"Nor would any one be able to *snite* his nose, or to sneeze."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. v.

**snithe**, \***snith-y**, *a.* [A. S. *snīdhan* = to cut.] Sharp, piercing, cutting. (Applied to the wind.)

**snīv-ēl**, \***snev-il**, *s.* [SNIVEL, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* Mucus running from the nose; snot.

2. *Fig.:* Hypocrisy, cant.

"The cant and *snivel* of which we have seen so much of late."—*St. James's Gazette*,

**snīv-ēl**, \***snev-il**, \***snev-yll**, *v. i.* [A frequent. from *sniff* (q. v.); cf. Dan. *snōvle* = to snuffle; Icel. *snēfill* = a slight scent.]

1. To run at the nose.

2. To draw up the mucus audibly through the nose.

"There is nothing but *snivelling* and blowing of noses."

*Cowper: Letter to Rev. Mr. Newton.*

3. To cry or fret, as a child, with snuffling or sniveling.

"Though Bell has lost his nightingales and owls,

Matilda *snivels* still, and Hafiz howls."

*Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.*

**snīv-ēl-ēr**, **snīv-ēl-lēr**, *s.* [Eng. *snivel*, *v.*; -*er*.]

1. One who snivels; one who cries or frets with sniveling.

2. One who cries or frets for slight causes; one who manifests weakness by crying or fretting.

"He'd more lament when I was dead,

Than all the *snivellers* round my bed."

*Swift: On the Death of Dr. Swift.*

**snīv-ēl-īng**, **snīv-ēl-līng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [SNIVEL, *v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As subst.:** The act or noise of one who snivels; a running from the nose, a speaking as through the nose.

\***snīv-ēl-lŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *snivel*; -*y*.] Running at the nose; pitiful, whining.

**snōb**, *s.* [Icel. *snápr* = a dolt, an idiot, a charlatan; Sw. dial. *snōpp* = a boy, a stump.]

1. A vulgar, ignorant person. (*Prov.*)

2. A vulgar person who apes gentility; one who is always pretending to be something better than he is.

3. In the Universities, a townsman, as opposed to a gownsmen. (*Slang.*)

4. A shoemaker; a journeyman shoemaker. (*Slang.*)

5. A workman who continues at work when others go on strike; one who works for lower wages than his fellows; a knobstick, a rat.

**snōb-bēr-ŷ**, *subst.* [Eng. *snob*; -*ery*.] Snobbishness.

**snōb-bīsh**, *a.* [Eng. *snob*; -*ish*.] Belonging to or characteristic of a snob; resembling a snob; vulgarly ostentatious.

"That which we call a snob, by any other name would still be *snobbish*."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs.*

**snōb-bīsh-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *snobbish*; -*ly*.] In a snobbish manner; like a snob.

**snōb-bīsh-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *snobbish*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being snobbish; vulgar ostentation.

"It is not *snobbishness* to object to compete with men against whom ample evidence is forthcoming that their incentive is profit rather than sport."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

**snōb-bīsm**, *s.* [Eng. *snob*; -*ism*.] The state of being a snob; the manners of a snob; snobbishness.

\***snōb-bŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *snob*; -*y*.] Of or relating to a snob; like a snob; snobbish.

\***snōb-līng**, *s.* [Eng. *snob*; dimin. suff. -*ling*.] A little snob.

"You see, dear *snobling*, that though the parson would not have been authorized, yet he might have been excused for interfering."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs.*

\***snōb-ōc-ra-çŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *snob*; suff. -*ocracy*, as in *aristocracy*, *mobocracy*, &c.] Snobs taken collectively.

\***snōb-ōg-ra-phēr**, *s.* [Eng. *snobograph*(y); -*er*.] One who studies or writes about snobs.

fāte, fāt, fāre, ʔmidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



\***snōb-ōg-ra-phỹ**, *s.* [Eng. *snob*; *o* connect., and Gr. *graphō*=to write, to describe.] A history or description of snobs.

"The safer and wiser way, in this infancy of the science of snobography, is to refrain from the attempt at absolute aphorism."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 19, 1884, p. 76.

**snōd**, *s.* & *a.* [A. S. *snōd*=a fillet; cf. Dan. *snoc*=to twist; Sw. *sno*; Icel. *snúa*.] [SNOOD.]

**A. As subst.:** A fillet, a ribbon, a snood (q. v.).

**B. As adj.:** Neat, trim, smooth. (*Scotch.*)

**snōff**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with *snuff* (2), *s.*]  
*Mining:* The slow match for igniting the train in blasting.

**snōōd**, *s.* [SNOOD.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See extract.)

"The snood, or riband, with which a Scottish lass braided her hair, had an emblematical signification, and applied to her maiden character. It was exchanged for the church, toy, or coif, when she passed, by marriage, into the matron state. But if the damsel was so unfortunate as to lose pretensions to the name of maiden, without gaining a right to that of matron, she was neither permitted to use the snood nor advanced to the graver dignity of the church."—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*. (Note.)

2. *Angling:* A hair-line, gut, or silk cord by which a fish-hook is fastened to the line.

"Letting the snoods hang over the sides."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

**snōōd**, *v. t.* [SNOOD, *s.*] To braid up, as the hair, with a snood.

**snōōd-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *snood*, *s.*; *-ed*.] Wearing or having a snood.

"And plaided youth, with jest and jeer,  
Which snooded maiden would not hear!"

*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, iii. 20.

**snōōd-ing**, *s.* [Eng. *snood*, *s.*; *-ing*.]

*Angling:* The same as SNOOD, *s.*, 2.

"Each baited hook, hanging from its short length of snooding."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

\***snook**, \***snoke**, *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. *snoka*=to lurk, to dog a person.] To lurk; to lie in ambush.

¶ To cut snooks: To make derisive grimaces; to take a sight. [SIGHT, *s.*, ¶ (4).]

**snōōl**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] One whose spirit is broken with oppressive slavery. (*Scotch.*)

**snōōl**, *v. i. & t.* [SNOOL, *s.*]

**A. Intrans.:** To submit tamely; to sneak.

"Owre blate to seek, owre proud to snool."

*Burns: A Bard's Epitaph*.

**B. Trans.:** To subjugate or govern by authority; to keep under by tyrannical means. (*Scotch.*)

**snōōp**, *v. i.* [Dut. *snœpen*=to sneak.] To pilfer in a crafty, sneaking manner; to mauraud with cunning.

**snōōze**, *s.* [SNOOZE, *v.*] A nap; a short sleep.

"The last surreptitious snooze in which he was wont to revel."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**snōōze**, *v. i.* [Prob. imitative of the sound made in drawing the breath while asleep.] To take a nap or short sleep; to sleep, to slumber.

**snōōz-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *snooze* (*e*); *-er*.]

1. One who snoozes.

2. A cant name for a hotel thief, or swindler. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

**snōre**, *v. i.* [A. S. *snora*=a snoring; cogn. with O. Dut. *snorren*=to grumble, to mutter; *snarren*=to brawl, to snarl; Ger. *schnarren*=to rattle, to snarl; cf. Dut. *snorken*; Low Ger. *snorken*, *snurken*; Dan. *snorke*; Sw. *snorka*=to snort with rage, to threaten.] To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep; to breathe hard through the nose and open mouth while sleeping.

"And the stretched rustic snores beneath the hedge."  
*Courper: Death of Damon*.

**snōre**, *s.* [SNORE, *v.*]

1. A breathing with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep.

"The surfeited grooms

Do mock their charge with snores: I've drugged their possets."  
*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 2.

2. A cord for spinning a top. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

**snore-hole**, *s.*

*Mining:* The hole in the wind-bore or lower stock of a mining-pump, to admit the water.

**snōr-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *snore* (*e*); *-er*.] One who snores.

\***snorke**, *s.* [SNORE, SNORT.] A snore.

"At the cocke-crowing before daye thou shalt not hear there the servautes snorke."—*Stapleton: Fortress of the Faith*, fol. 121 b.

**snort**, *v. i. & t.* [For *snork*, from Dan. *snorke*=to snort; Swedish *snorka*=to snort with rage, to threaten; Dutch *snorken*=to snore, to snort; Ger. *schnarchen*=to snore, to snort.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a loud, rough noise, as a horse.

"He fomes, snorts, neighs, and fire and smoke breaths out."  
*Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne*, xx. 29.

\*2. To snore.

"Awake the snorting citizen with the bell."

*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 1.

3. To laugh outright. (*Prov.*)

**B. Transitive:**

\*1. To turn up, as in anger, scorn, or derision, as the nose.

2. To utter with a snort.

\*3. To expel or force out, as with a snort.

**snort**, *s.* [SNORT, *v.*] A loud, rough sound produced by forcing the air through the nose.

**snort-ēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *snort*, *v.*; *-er*.] One how snorts; a snorer.

**snort-ēr** (2), *s.* [SNORTER.]

*Naut.:* A snorter.

"The lower end or heel has been known often to part or jump out of the becket or snorter, which supports it, and confines it to the mast."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

**snort-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [SNORT, *v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act of forcing the air through the nose with violence and noise; the sound thus produced; a snort.

"The snorting of his horses was heard."—*Jeremiah* vii. 16.

\*2. The act of snoring.

**snort-tle**, *v.* [SNORT, *v.*] To snort, to grunt.

"[To] snortle like a hog."

*Breton: Schoole of Fanct*, p. 6.

\***snort-ỹ**, *a.* [Eng. *snort*, *s.*; *-y*.] Snoring; broken by snorts or snores. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil's Æn.*, iii. 645.)

**snōt**, \***snotte**, \***snothe**, *s.* [O. Fris. *snotte*; Dut. *snōt*; Low Ger. *snotte*; Dan. *snōt*. Allied to *snout* and *snite*, *v.*]

1. The mucus discharged or secreted in the nose.

2. An opprobrious name for a low, mean person. (*Vulgar.*)

**snōt**, *v. t.* [SNOT, *s.*] To free from snot; to blow or wipe the nose.

**snōt-tēr**, *s.* [SNOUT.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The proboscis of a turkey-cock.

2. Snot. (*Scotch.*)

**II. Nautical:**

1. A becket on a boat's mast, to hold the lower end of the sprit which elevates the peak of the sail.

2. A rope going over a yard-arm, used to bend a tripping line to in sending down the top-gallant and royal yards.

**snōt-tēr**, *v. i.* [SNOTTER, *s.*] To go along lazily. (*Scotch.*)

¶ To snotter and snivel: To snivel and snuffle.

"Bringing a woman here to snotter and snivel."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxiii.

\***snōt-tēr-ỹ**, *s.* [Eng. *snotter*; *-y*.] Filth, abomination.

"Teach thy incubus to poetize,

And throw abroad thy spurious snotteries."

*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, v. 1.

†**snōt-tī-lỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *snotty*; *-ly*.] In a snotty manner. (*Goodrich.*)

**snōt-tī-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *snotty*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being snotty.

**snōt-tỹ**, *a.* [Eng. *snot*; *-y*.]

1. Foul with snot; full of snot.

\*2. Mean, dirty, sneering, sarcastic, dry.

"The continual importunities of his covetous and snotty wife."—*Wood: Athens Oxon.*, vol. ii.

**snōūt**, \***snoute**, \***snōwt**, \***snute**, *s.* [Sw. *snūt*=a snout, a muzzle; Dan. *snude*; Low Ger. *snute*; Dan. *snuit*; Ger. *schnauze*. Allied to *snite*, *v.*, and *snōt*.]

1. The long, projecting nose of a beast.

"A cruel boar, whose snout hath rooted up

The fruitful vineyard of the common-wealth."

*Baum. & Flet.: Prophetess*, ii. 3.

2. The nose of a man. (Said in contempt.)

3. The nozzle of a hose or hollow pipe.

4. *Entom.:* [SNOUT-MOTH.]

**snout-moth**, *s.*

*Entom.:* *Hypena proboscidalis*. Body slender, wings broad and triangular, color mainly brown, expansion of wings an inch and a half. Common among nettles. [HYPERNA.]

**snout-ring**, *s.* A ring or staple placed in the nose of a hog to deter him from rooting.

**snōūt**, \***snōwt**, *v. t.* [SNOUT, *s.*] To furnish with a snout or point.

**snōūt-ēd**, \***snōwt-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *snout*; *-ed*.]

1. Having a snout or long pointed nose.

"Snouted and tailed like a boar, and footed like a goat."  
—*Grew*.

\*2. Pointed.

"Their shoes and patterns are snouted and piked more than a finger long crooking upward."—*Camden: Remaines*.

**snōūt-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *snout*; *-er*.] A pair of cutting shears with one curved blade approximating to the shape of a hog's snout, and used for removing at one cut the cartilage wherewith the roots.

**snōūt-ỹ**, *a.* [Eng. *snout*; *-y*.] Resembling the snout of a beast.

"The nose was ngly, long, and big,

Broad, and snouty like a pig."

*Otway: Poet's Complaint of his Muse*.

**snōw** (1), *s.* [A. S. *snāw*; cogn. with Dut. *sneeuw*; Icel. *snær*, *snjár*, *snjór*; Dan. *snee*; Sw. *snö*; Goth. *snaiws*; Ger. *schnee*; Lith. *snėgas*; Russ. *snieg*; Lat. *nix* (genit. *nivis*); Gr. (acc.) *nipha*, from a nom. *niph*, not found; *niphos*=a snow-flake; Ir. & Gael. *sneachd*; Wel. *nyf*.]

1. *Lit. & Meteor.:* Aqueous particles frozen in their descent through the atmosphere into separate crystals, afterward uniting into assemblages of crystals called snow-flakes. To view the crystals to advantage under the microscope they should be allowed to fall on a black surface. The finest are observed in the polar regions, where Captain Scoresby keenly examined them, arranging them in five classes. They belong to the rhombohedral or hexagonal system, and so vary that about a thousand forms of them have been observed. Some appear as hexagonal or dodecahedral plates, others as hexagonal prisms, either single or stellate, or terminated by rectangularly placed plates or secondary groups of needles. The angles of these crystals often form secondary centers, around which others of more skeleton form aggregate. Snow does not fall at all on low tropical plains, though it does on high mountains. [SNOW-LINE.] It is absent from Malta; it falls at Palermo on an average one day each year, at Rome two days, at Venice five, at Paris twelve, at Copenhagen thirty, and at St. Petersburg 170. Where it falls it protects the ground from sinking to a temperature which would injure the seeds in the superficial mold. The snow and ice of the polar regions are among the great elements affecting the winds, and through them the climates, of the several regions of the globe. The cold of the snow on the lofty mountain chains is carried down to the tropical places in which they are principally situated, and tempers their heat. [RED-SNOW.]

"Snow is the small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops."—*Locke: Elements of Nat. Phil.*, ch. vi.

2. *Fig.:* Something which resembles snow.

"Immortal Rich! how calm he sits at ease,  
'Mid snows of paper and fierce hail of pease."

*Pope: Dunciad*, iii. 262.

¶ Snow is largely used in composition, the meanings of the various compounds being in most cases sufficiently obvious; as, *snow-capped*, *snow-clad*, *snow-covered*, *snow-crowned*, &c.

**snow-berry**, *s.*

*Botany:*

1. The fruit of *Symphoricarpos racemosus*; a caprifoli.

2. The fruit of *Chiococca racemosa* and the plant itself, also the genus *Chiococca* (q. v.).

**snow-bird**, *s.*

*Ornithology:* *Fringilla hyemalis*, ranging widely over North America. It is about six inches long; head, neck, upper parts of body, and wings slate-brown, lower parts of breast, abdomen, and two exterior tail feathers pure white.

**snow-blanket**, *s.* A farmer's name for such a covering of snow as protects, or materially contributes to protect, vegetation from the severity of the weather.

**snow-blind**, *adj.* Affected with snow-blindness (q. v.).

**snow-blindness**, *subst.* An affection of the eyes caused by the reflection of light from snow.

**snow-blink**, *s.* The peculiar reflection arising from fields of ice or snow.

\***snow-block**, *v. t.* To block or impede the passage of by snow.

"The trains have been snow-blocked between two stations."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**snow-boot**, *s.* A boot to protect the feet from snow; specif., a kind of galosh with an india-rubber sole and felt uppers, covering the boot worn inside of it.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ț  
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion. -sion = șũn; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł



**snow-broth, s.** Snow and water mixed; very cold liquor.

"Angelo, a man whose blood  
Is very snow-broth, one who never feels  
The wanton stings and motions of the sense."  
*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 4.*

**snow-bunting, s.**

*Ornith.:* *Plectrophanes nivalis*, an Arctic passerine bird, visiting more southerly latitudes in the winter. It is about seven inches in length, and its plumage varies considerably at different seasons. (See extract.) In winter the upper part of the head, cheeks, and a band on the lower neck are light reddish-brown; lower parts white, upper parts black, edged with yellowish-brown, but varying much in individuals. In summer the head, neck, lower parts, and a patch on the wings are pure white, the rest of the plumage black. They feed on seeds and insects, and soon after their arrival in temperate regions become very fat, and are then esteemed a delicacy. The Greenlanders kill them in great numbers, and dry them for winter use. Their song is not unlike that of the lark, and when singing they perch near a mate; their call is a shrill piping note, generally uttered on the wing.

"There arrive every year in this country, from the north, flocks of pretty little birds called snow-buntings. They come from within the Arctic Circle, and are so variable in their plumage that naturalists almost despaired of ever getting a characteristic description. Indeed, so much a puzzle did these little strangers offer, that for long they were described by the older naturalists as three different birds. Of course, we now know that the mountain, tawny, and snow-bunting are one; and this because we get them in almost every possible stage of transition. They breed upon the summits of the highest hills with the partridge, and, like that bird, they regulate their plumage according to the prevailing aspect of their haunts. In this they succeed admirably, and flourish accordingly."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 6, 1887.

**snow-cock, s.** [SNOW-PARTRIDGE.]

**snow-drift, s.** A drift of snow; snow driven by the wind; a bank of snow driven together by the wind.

**snow-eyes, s. pl.** A contrivance used by the Esquimaux to prevent snow-blindness. They are made of extremely light wood, with a bridge resting on the nose like spectacles, and a narrow slit for the passage of the light.

**snow-fall, s.** A fall or storm of snow.

"Further interruption in railway traffic has been caused by the continuous snow-fall."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**snow-fed, a.** Originating from or augmented by melted snow; as, a snow-fed river.

**snow-field, s.** A wide expanse of snow, especially of permanent snow.

**snow-finch, s.**

*Ornith.:* *Montifringilla nivalis*; called also the Stone-finch.

**snow-flake, s.**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A small feathery flake or particle of falling snow.

"Restore me the rocks, where the snow-flake reposes."  
*Byron: Lachin-y-Gair.*

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.:* The genus *Leucojum* (q. v.), and spec., *Leucojum aestivum*. Prior says that the English name was given by W. Curtis to distinguish it from the Snowdrop.

2. *Ornith.:* The Snow-bunting (q. v.). Called also Snow-fleck.

"Seen against a dark hill-side, or a lowering sky, a flock of these birds presents an exceedingly beautiful appearance, and it may then be seen how aptly the term snow-flake has been applied to the species."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), ii. 7.

**snow-fleck, s.** [SNOW-FLAKE, 3.]

**snow-flood, s.** A flood caused by melting snow.

**snow-flower, s.**

*Bot.:* (1) The Snowdrop (q. v.); (2) *Chionanthus virginica*.

**snow-goose, s.**

*Ornith.:* *Anser hyperboreus*. Color white, sometimes with more or less of a ferruginous tinge on the head; bill, feet, and orbits aurora-red. It obtains its snow-white plumage only at maturity. It breeds in large numbers in the barren grounds of Arctic America, and migrates southward during the winter.

**snow-house, snow-hut, s.** A house or hut, constructed of blocks of snow. Capt. Lyon (*Private Journal*, ch. iii.) thus describes some he saw in the Arctic regions: "Each dwelling might be averaged at fourteen or sixteen feet in diameter, by six or seven feet in height . . . The blocks of snow used in the building were from four to six inches in thickness, and about a couple of feet in length, carefully pared with a large knife . . . The

building of a house was but the work of an hour or two, and a couple of men, one to cut the slabs and the other to lay them, were laborers sufficient."

**snow-hut, s.** [SNOW-HOUSE.]

**snow-light, s.** Snow-blink (q. v.).

**snow-line, s.**

*Physical Geog.:* The line of perpetual snow or congelation; the line above which snow does not melt, even in summer, but continues from age to age, unless it descends in glaciers. It is highest on the northern side of the Himalayas and the western slope of the Andes, on both of which it is 18,500 feet high; on Mont Blanc it is 8,500 feet; at the North Cape 2,300 feet; and in Spitzbergen, lat. 78° N., it falls to the sea level.

**snow-mold, s.**

*Bot.:* *Lanosa nivalis*, a hyphomycetous fungal, one of the Mucedines.

**snow-mouse, s.**

*Zoölogy:* *Arvicola nivalis*, found on the Alps and Pyrenees near the snow-line.

**snow-partridge, snow-cock, s.**

*Ornith.:* *Tetraogallus himalayensis*.

**snow-plant, s.** [PROTOCOCCUS.]

**snow-plow, s.** An implement used to clear a road or track of snow. It is of two kinds: one is adapted to be hauled by horses or oxen on a common highway, and the other to be placed in front of a locomotive. A variety of the latter is adapted for street railways. The simplest form for common highways consists of boards framed together so as to form a sharp angle, like the letter A, in front, and spreading out behind to a greater or less width. Being drawn along with the apex in front, the snow is thrown off by the boards to the side of the road or path, and thus a free passage is opened for traffic. For railway purposes the forms are various, according to the character of the country, the amount of snow-fall, tendency to drift, &c.



Snow-plow.

**snow-shed, s.** A protection for a line of railway in exposed situations, where snow-drifts are likely to occur. Uprights are placed on both sides of the lines, which is roughly roofed in.

**snow-shoe, s.** A light frame made of bent wood and interlacing thongs, used to give the wearer a broader base of support when walking on snow. The tread of the shoe is formed of strips of raw hide, hard-twisted twine, or, among the Indians, of deer-sinews. In use, the toe is placed beneath the strap and the foot rests on the thongs; as the heel rises in walking, the snow-shoe is not raised, but as the foot is lifted, the toe elevates the forward end of the snow-shoe, which is then dragged along on the snow as the leg is advanced. They are usually from three to four feet in length, and a foot to eighteen inches broad in the middle.

**snow-shoeing, s.** The act or practice of walking on snow in snow-shoes.

"We consider snow-shoeing not only one of the sports of the world, but one of the most robust and manly sports."—*Field*, Feb. 20, 1886.

**snow-shoer, s.** One who indulges in the pastime of snow-shoeing.

"So far, at least, the country snow-shoers showed a most decided superiority."—*Field*, Feb. 20, 1886.

**snow-skate, s.** A thin elastic piece of wood, about six feet long and as broad as the foot, used by the Laps for skating on the snow; sometimes also by the Swedes and Norwegians.

**snow-slip, s.** A large mass of snow which slips down the side of a mountain.

**snow-storm, s.** A storm with a heavy, drifting fall of snow.

**snow-water, s.** Water produced by the melting of snow.

**snow-white, a.** White as snow; pure white.

"There snow-white curtains hung in decent folds."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.

**snow-wreath, s.** An accumulation of snow of some considerable length and height.

**snōw** (2), s. [Dut. *snaauw*, from Low Ger. *snau*=a snout, a beak.]

*Naut.:* A brig-rigged vessel, whose driver is bent to rings on a supplementary mast just abaft the mainmast.

"Take for example, that most familiar craft, the brig. If the trysail of this vessel sets directly upon her mainmast, then she is a brig; but if you affix a little mast abaft her mainmast, and call it a trysailmast, and then set your trysail upon this mast, the brig, by this very trifling change, becomes what is called a snow."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**snōw, v. i. & t.** [SNOW (1), s.]

*A. Intrans.:* To fall in snow. (Used impersonally.)

\**B. Trans.:* To scatter or cause to fall like snow. (*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, v. 5.)

**snōw'-bâll, s.** [Eng. *snow*, and *ball*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A ball or round mass of snow pressed together with the hands.

2. *Cook.:* A kind of pudding made by putting rice which has been swelled in milk round a pared and cored apple, tying it up in a cloth and boiling well.

**snowball-tree, s.**

*Bot.:* The sterile-flowered variety of Guelder rose. Named from its round balls of white flowers.

**snōw'-bâll, v. t. & i.** [SNOWBALL, s.]

*A. Trans.:* To pelt with snowballs.

*B. Intrans.:* To throw snowballs.

\***snōw'-breāk, subst.** [Eng. *snow* (1), and *break*.] The flood which usually follows a thaw in mountainous districts. (*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. i., bk. vii., ch. iv.)

**snōwd, snōwd'-îng, s.** [SNOOD, SNOODING.]

**snōw'-drōp, subst.** [English *snow*, s., and *drop*.] Named from the resemblance of the flowers to the "drops" or pendants worn in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by ladies, both as ear-rings and hangings to their brooches.]

*Botany & Hort.:* The genus *Galanthus*, specially *Galanthus nivalis*. Root an ovoid bulb; leaves obtuse, glaucous, keeled, six to ten inches long; inflorescence a scape, bearing a white flower with a double green spot below the tip. The bulb of the snowdrop is emetic. [GALANTHUS.]

**snowdrop-tree, s.**

*Bot.:* (1) *Chionanthus virginica*; (2) the genus *Halesia*.

\***snōw'-ish, \*snow-isse, adj.** [Eng. *snow*; *-ish*.] Resembling snow; white as snow; snow-white.

"Her snowish necke, with blewish vaines."  
*Warner: Albions England*, bk. iv.

**snōw'-lëss, adj.** [Eng. *snow*; *-less*.] Free from snow; destitute of snow.

**snōw'-like, a.** [Eng. *snow*; *-like*.] Resembling snow.

**snōw'-y, snow-ie, a.** [Eng. *snow*; *-y*.]

I. Literally:

1. White, like snow; snow-white.

"The sunbeam, through the narrow lattice, fell  
Upon the snowy neck and long dark hair."

*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, v. 1.

2. Abounding with snow; covered with snow.

"As when the Tartar from his Russian foe,  
By Astracan, over the snowy plains  
Retires."

*Milton: P. L.*, x. 432.

\*II. *Fig.:* White, pure, spotless, unblemished.

**snowy-owl, s.**

*Ornith.:* *Nyctea scandiaca*, a native of the north of Europe and America, visiting and breeding in the Orkney and Shetland Islands. In old birds the plumage is pure white, but in younger and adult birds each feather is tipped with dark brown or black. The length of the adult male is about twenty inches, that of the female four or five inches more. It flies by day, and preys on the smaller mammalia and on various birds.

**snüb, \*snubbe, s.** [SNUB, v.]

1. A knot or protuberance in wood; a snag.

"And lifting up his dreadful club on high,  
All armed with ragged snubbes and knottie graine."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. viii. 7.

2. A check, a rebuke, a take-down.

3. A snub-nose (q. v.).

**snub-nose, s.** A short nose, flat at the bridge, and somewhat turned up at the tip.

**snub-nosed, a.** Having a snub-nose.

**Snub-nosed cachalot:**

*Zoöl.:* The Short-headed Whale (q. v.).

**snub-post, s.**

*Naut.:* A form of bitt or mooring-post on a raft or canal-boat or flat-boat, used for winding the hawser around, whereby the raft or boat is brought to a mooring.

**snüb** (1), \***snebbe**, \***snüb**, \***snibbe**, v. t. [Dan. *snibbe*=to set down, to reprimand; Sw. *snubba*; Icel. *snubba*. Originally=to snip off the end of a thing; cf. Icel. *snubbótt*=snubbed, snipped; *snupra*=to snub, to chide; Sw. dial. *snóppa*=to cut off, to snuff a candle; *snubba*=to clip, to cut off.]

\*1. To nip; to check in growth.

"Trees . . . whose heads and boughs I have observ'd to run out far to landward, but toward the sea to be so snub'd by the winds, as if their boughs and leaves had been par'd or shaven off on that side."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sîre, sîr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



2. To check, to reprimand; to rebuke with tartness or sarcasm.

"I found to my cost, I was almost snubbed for asking."  
—*London Globe*.

3. To slight designedly; to treat with contemptuous neglect as too forward or pretentious.

¶ *To snub a cable:*

*Naut.:* To stop it suddenly when running out.

\*snüb (2), *v. i.* [Cf. Ger. *snauben*=to pant.] To sob with convulsions.

snüb'-bēr, *s.* [Eng. *snub* (1) *v.*; -*er*.]

\**I. Ord. Lang.:* One who snubs.

*II. Naut.:* A cable-stopper.

snüb'-bīng, *pa. par. or a.* [SNUB (1), *v.*]

snubbing-line, *s.*

*Naut.:* The line on the bow of a canal-boat, which is taken one or two turns around a post or bollard on the land to check the forward movement of the boat in entering a lock.

\*snüb'bīsh, *a.* [Eng. *snub*, *s.*; -*ish*.] Surly, repressive; inclined to administer snubs.

"Spirit of Kant! have we not had enough  
To make religion sad, and sour, and snubbish?"  
*Hood: An Open Question.*

\*snüb'-bŷ, *a.* [Eng. *snub*, *s.*; -*y*.] Short and flat at the bridge, and somewhat turned up at the tip.

"Both have snubby noses."

*Thackeray: Peg of Limavaddy.*

\*snüdge, *v. i.* [A softened form of *snug* (q. v.).] To lie close and still; to snug.

"Now eat his bread in peace,  
And snudge in quiet."

*Herbert: Giddiness.*

\*snüdge, *s.* [SNUDGE, *v.*] A miser; a sneaking, niggardly fellow.

"And thus your husbandrye, me thincke, is more like the life of a covetous snudge, that ofte very evill proves."  
—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, bk. i.

\*snüdġ'-īng, *a.* [Eng. *snudge*, *s.*; -*ing*.] Miserly, niggardly.

"Snudging peniefathers would take him vp verie roughlie."  
—*Holinshed: Descrip. of Ireland*, ch. iii.

snüff (1) *s.* [SNUFF (1), *v.*]

1. The act of inhaling by the nose; a sniff.

\*2. Snot, mucus.

3. Smell, scent, odor.

\*4. Resentment expressed by snuffing or sniffing; a huff.

"He went away in snuff."  
—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, iv. 2.

5. A powdered preparation of tobacco inhaled through the nose. The leaves of the tobacco-plant, having undergone fermentation by moisture and warmth, are chopped, well dried, and then ground in mortars or mills. The amount of drying gives the peculiar flavor of high-dried snuffs, such as the Welsh, Irish, and Scotch. Snuffs are scented in various ways to suit the fancies of the users. Dry snuffs are often adulterated with quicklime, and moist snuffs, as rappee, with ammonia, hellebore, pearl-ash, &c. [TOBACCO.]

\*¶ (1) *To take a thing in snuff:* To take offense at a thing.

"I tell you true, I take it highly in snuff, to learn how to entertain gentlefolks of you, at these years, i' faith."  
—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, ii. 1.

(2) *Up to snuff:* Knowing, sharp, wide-awake; not easily taken in or imposed upon.

snuff-dipping, *subst.* A mode of taking tobacco practiced by some women, consisting of dipping a dogwood twig, chewed at one end into a brush, among snuff, and rubbing the teeth and gums with it.

snuff-mill, *s.* A mill or machine for grinding tobacco into snuff.

¶ *The Devil's Snuff-mill:* [DEVIL'S SNUFF-BOX.]

snuff-taker, *s.* One who is in the habit of taking or inhaling snuff; a snuffer.

snuff-taking, *s.* The act or practice of taking or inhaling snuff into the nose.

snüff (2), \*snoffe, \*snuf, *s.* [SNUFF (2), *v.*]

1. The burning part of a candle-wick, or that which has been charred by the flame, whether burning or not.

"Virgil says, 'as the young women are plying their evening tasks, they are sensible of the winter season, from the oil sparkling in the lamp, and the snuff hardening.'"—*Cooke: A View of the Works and Days*.

\*2. Leavings in a glass after drinking; heel-taps.

"Meantime, those very snuffs which your excess procured, would have been sweet drops to many poor thirsty souls, who for want of drink have fainted."  
—*E. Braithwaite: The Penitent Pilgrim*.

\*snuff-dish, \*snuf-dish, *s.*

*Jew. Antiq.:* A dish for the snuff of the lamps of the tabernacle.

"And he made for it seven lamps with the snuffers and snuff-dishes thereof of pure gold."  
—*Exodus xxxviii.* (1583.)

snüff (1), \*snuffe, *v. t. & i.* [A variant of *sniff* (q. v.). O. Dut. *snuffen*, *snuyven*; Dut. *snuiven*=to snuff; *snuf*=smelling, scent; *snuffelen*=to smell out; cf. Sw. *snufva*=a cold, a catarrh; *snufven*=a sniff, a scent; Sw. dial. *snavla*, *snöfla*, *snuffla*=to snuffle; Dan. *snövle*; Ger. *schnupfen*=a catarrh; *schnupfen*=to take snuff.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To draw in with the breath; to inhale.

"There feels a pleasure perfect in its kind,

Ranges at liberty, and snuffs the wind."  
*Cowper: Retirement*, 630.

2. To smell, to scent; to perceive by the nose.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To snort; to inhale air with force and noise.

"The snuffing dogs are set at fault."

*E. Moore: Wolf, Sheep, and Lamb*.

2. To take snuff.

\*3. To turn up the nose and inhale air in contempt; to sniff contemptuously.

"Ye said, what a weariness is it, and ye have snuffed at it."  
—*Malachi* i. 13.

\*4. To take offense. (*Bp. Hall*.)

snüff (2), *v. t.* [Sw. dial. *snöppa*=to snip or cut off; Dan. *snubbe*=to snub (q. v.).] To cut, clip, or take off the snuff of, as of a candle.

"Snuff the candles at supper as they stand on the table."  
—*Swift: Directions to Servants*.

¶ *To snuff out:* To extinguish by snuffing; hence, to annihilate.

"They will be snuffed out; nobody will listen to them before seven or after nine."  
—*London Daily Telegraph*.

snüff'-bōx, *s.* [Eng. *snuff* (1), *s.*, and *box*.] A box for carrying snuff about the person. They are made of every variety of pattern and material.

"Says the pipe to the snuffbox I can't understand

What the ladies and gentlemen see in your face."  
*Cowper: Letter to Rev. Mr. Newton*.

snüff'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *snuff* (1), *v.*; -*er*.] One who snuffs.

snüff'-ērş, *s. pl.* [Eng. *snuff* (2), *v.*; -*ers*.] An instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle.

"When you have snuffed the candle, leave the snuffers open."  
—*Swift: Directions to the Butler*.

snuffer-dish, snuffer-tray, *s.* A small stand of metal, papier-mâché, &c., for holding snuffers.

\*snüff'-i-nēss, *s.* [English *snuffy*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being snuffy.

"There is a snuffiness, a stuffiness, a general seediness about the former."  
—*London Evening Standard*.

snüf'-fle, *s.* [SNUFFLE, *v.*]

1. A sound made by the passage of air through the nostrils.

2. The act of speaking through the nose; an affected nasal twang; hence, cant.

snüf'-fle, *v. i.* [A freq. from *snuff* (1), *v.* (q. v.).] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose, or through the nose when obstructed.

"Snuffing at nose and croaking in his throat."

*Dryden: Persius*, sat. i.

snüf'-flēr, *subst.* [Eng. *snuffl(e)*; -*er*.] One who snuffles; specif. applied to one who makes great profession of religion.

snüf'-fleş, *s. pl.* [SNUFFLE.] Obstruction of the nose by mucus, an affection occurring in man and the lower animals.

"Then Princess Augusta gets the snuffles."  
—*Madame D'Arblay: Diary*, iii. 180.

snüf'-flīng, *adj.* [SNUFFLE, *v.*] Canting, hypocritical.

"Assailing the straight-haired, snuffling, whining saints."  
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

\*snüff'-mān, *subst.* [Eng. *snuff*, *s.*, and *man*.] A dealer in snuff.

"The shop of a snuffman of the present day."  
—*Savage: R. Medicott*, bk. iii., ch. i.

snüff'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *snuff* (1), *s.*; -*y*.]

1. Resembling snuff in color.

2. Soiled with snuff; smelling of snuff.

3. Offended, displeased, huffed. (*Scotch*.)

snüg, *v. i. & t.* [SNUG, *a.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To lie close; to snuggle; to make one's self snug.

"We snuggled up for the night."  
—*Field*, Dec. 9. 1885.

B. *Trans.:* To put in a snug position; to place snugly.

snüg, *a. & s.* [Icel. *snöggr*=smooth, said of wool or hair; O. Sw. *snygg*=short-haired, trimmed, neat; Sw. *snygg*=cleanly, neat, genteel; Norw. *snögg*=short, quick; Dan. *snög*=neat, smart.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Lying close; closely pressed.

\*2. Close, concealed; not exposed to view.

"When you lay snug to snap young Damon's goats."

*Dryden: Virgil; Ecl.* iii. 24.

3. Compact, trim; comfortable and convenient.

"Within her master's snug abode."

*Cowper: Retired Cat*.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Mach.:* A small rib, lug, or marginal ridge, cast on a plate, and acting as a lateral support to keep an attached object in place; as on the edge of a bracket sole.

2. *Steam-eng.:* One of the catches on the eccentric pulley and intermediate shaft, for the purpose of communicating the motion of the shaft through the eccentric to the slide-valves.

snüg'-gēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *snug*; -*ery*.] A snug, warm room or place. (Often used of a bar-parlor.)

"We in Meath had a pleasant time in Miss Murphy's snuggeru."  
—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

snüg'-gīng, *s.* [SNUG, *a.*] The operation of rubbing down the fibers of rope to improve its finish. Known also as slicking or finishing.

snug'-gle, *v. i.* [A freq. or dimin. from *snug* (q. v.).] To move one way and another to get a snug, close place; to lie close for warmth or comfort; to cuddle, to nestle.

"Young Newcome snuggling by my side."  
—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. i.

\*snüg'-i-fŷ, *v. t.* [Eng. *snug*; *i* connective and suff. -*fy*.] To make snug.

"Coleridge! I devoutly wish that Fortune, who has made sport with you so long, may play one freak more, throw you into London, or some spot near it, and there snugfy you for life."  
—*C. Lamb: Letter to Coleridge*.

snüg'-lŷ, *adverb.* [Eng. *snug*; -*ly*.] In a snug manner; comfortably.

snüg'-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *snug*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being snug.

snüş, *s.* [SNUFF (1), *s.*]

snŷ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Shipbuilding:*

1. A gentle bend in timber curving upward. If it tend downward it is said to hang.

2. The trend of the lines of a ship upward from amidship toward the bow and the stern.

snŷ'-īng, *s.* [SNY.]

*Shipbuilding:* A curved plank worked edgewise into the bow of a vessel.

sō, \*sa, \*swa, *adv., conj. & interj.* [A. S. *swa*; cogn. with Dut. *zoo*; Icel. *svá*, *svó*, *so*; Dan. *saa*; Sw. *så*; Goth. *swa*; Ger. *so*.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. In that manner or degree; in such manner or to such degree as is indicated in any way, or is implied, or is supposed to be known.

"Give thanks you have lived so long."

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

2. In like manner or degree; in the way that; for like reason. (Used correlatively with *as* preceding to denote comparison or resemblance.)

"As whom the fables feign a monstrous size,

Titanian or earthborn that warred on Jove,  
So stretched out huge in length the arch-fiend lay."  
*Milton: P. L.*, i. 197.

3. In such a manner; to such a degree. (Used correlatively with *as* or *that* following.)

"So frowned the mighty combatants, that hell

Grew darker."  
*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 719.

¶ It was formerly used with an infinitive, but without *as*, to denote the effect or result.

"So proud thy service to despise."

*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 149.

4. In such a manner, or to such a degree, as cannot very well be expressed; in a high degree, very much, extremely; as, You are so good. (*Colloq.*)

5. In the same degree; with *as*.

"So soon was she along as he was down."

*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 43.

6. As has been said or stated; used with reflex reference to something just asserted or implied; used to imply the sense of a preceding word or sentence, and to avoid repetition.

"Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear; and it was so."  
—*Genesis* i. 9.

7. Likewise, as well, also.

You have cause, so have we all, of joy."

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

8. For this reason; on these terms or conditions; consequently, therefore, on this account, accordingly.

"God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature, and so capable of dominion."  
—*Locke*.

9. Be it so; so let it be; it is well; it is good; it is all right. Used to supply the place of a sentence, and to express acquiescence, assent, or approbation.

"If it be my luck, so."  
—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 4.

bōil, bōŷ; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -çion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl



10. Such being the case; accordingly, well.

"And so, farewell."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, i. 1.

11. Used to introduce a wish, after or before an asseveration.

"I never saw the chain, so help me Heaven."  
*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, v.

12. Used interrogatively: Is it so? = Do you mean it?

13. Used to imply a manner, degree, or quantity, not expressly stated, but implied, hinted at, or left to be guessed; a little more or less.

"Have a score of knaves or so."  
*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

#### B. As conjunction:

1. For this reason; on these terms or conditions; on this account; therefore.

"It leaves instruction and so instructors, to the sobriety of the settled articles and rule of the church."—*Holyday*.

2. Provided that; on condition that; in case that.

"So the doctrine be but wholesome and edifying, though there should be a want of exactness in the manner of speaking or reasoning, it may be overlooked."—*Atterbury*. (*Todd*.)

C. As interj.: Stand still! stop! stay! that will do!

\*1. So as: Such as.

"Thou art as tyrannous, so as thou art."  
*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 131.

\*2. So far forth: So far; to such a degree or extent.

"So far forth as they were worthy to be commended."—*Bible Translators: To the Reader* (1611).

3. So forth; soon: Further in the same or a similar manner; more of the same or a similar kind; et cetera.

\*4. So much as: However much; to whatever degree or extent.

"So much as you admire the beauty of his verse, his prose is full as good."—*Pope*. (*Todd*.)

5. So-and-so: A certain person or thing, not mentioned by name; an indefinite person or thing; as, I must see so-and-so about it.

6. So-so:

(1) Indifferent, indifferently, middling, mediocre; in an indifferent manner or degree. (Used both as an adjective and an adverb.)

"What thinkest thou of the rich Mercatio?"  
"Well of his wealth; but of himself so-so."  
*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, i. 2.

(2) Used as an exclamation implying discovery or observation of some effect; ay, ay! well, well!

"So-so, farewell, we are gone."  
*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.

7. So that:

(1) To the end that; in order that; with the view, purpose, or intention that.

(2) With the result or effect that.

"All Israel shouted with a great shout, so that the earth rang again."—*1 Samuel* iv. 5.

8. So then: Thus, then, it is that, the consequence is; therefore.

"To a war are required a just quarrel, sufficient forces, and a prudent choice of the designs; so then, I will first justify the quarrel, balance the forces, and propound designs."—*Bacon*.

sōak, \*soke, \*sok-yn, v. t. & i. [A. S. *sūcan*=to suck, to soak; cf. Wel. *suga*=soaked; *sugno*=to suck.]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To steep or cause to lie in a liquid till the substance has imbibed all the moisture it is capable of containing; to macerate in water or other fluid.

"Wormwood, put into the brine you soak your corn in, prevents the birds eating it."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. To wet thoroughly, to drench.

"While moist Arcturus soak'd the vales below."  
*Fawkes: Apollon. Rhodius; Argonautics* ii.

3. To draw in by the pores, as the skin.

"Suppling thy stiffen'd joints with fragrant oil;  
Then in thy spacious garden walk awhile,  
To suck the moisture up and soak it in."  
*Dryden*. (*Todd*.)

\*4. To penetrate, work, or accomplish by wetting thoroughly. (Often followed by *through*.)

\*5. To suck up, to drain, to dry up, to exhaust.

"His feasting, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but soak his exchequer."—*Wotton*.

#### B. Intransitive:

1. To be steeped in water or other fluid; to steep.

2. To enter gradually into pores or interstices.

"Rain, soaking into the strata which lie near the surface, bears with it all such movable matter as occurs."—*Woodward*.

3. To drink intemperately or gluttonously; to be given to excessive drinking.

"The tickling of his palate with a glass of wine, or the idle chat of a soaking club."—*Locke*.

sōak'-age (age as íg), s. [Eng. *soak*; -age.]

1. The act or state of soaking.

2. Fluid imbibed.

sōak'-ēr, \*sok-ere, s. [Eng. *soak*; -er.]

1. One who or that which soaks or macerates in water or other fluid; one who or that which drenches thoroughly.

2. A heavy drinker; a toper.

"In the next place, by a good natur'd man, is usually meant, neither more nor less than a good fellow, a painful, able, and laborious soaker, one who owes all his good nature to the pot and the pipe."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 3.

sōak'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [SOAK.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Steeping, macerating.

2. Wetting thoroughly; drenching; as, a soaking rain.

3. Drinking heavily.

C. As subst.: A thorough wetting; a drenching.

sōak'-ing-ly, \*sok-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *soaking*; -ly.] Gradually, by degrees, as water soaks into the ground.

"Sokingly, one pece after an other."—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 309.

sōak'-y, soc-ky, a. [Eng. *soak*; -y.] Moist on the surface; steeped in water; soggy.

sōal, sōle, s. [A. S. *solu*=mire.] A dirty pool. (*Prov*.)

sōap, \*soape, \*sope, s. [A. S. *sāfe*; cogn. with Dut. *zeep*; Icel. *sāpa*; Dan. *søbe*; Sw. *sāpa*; M. H. Ger. *sāifā*; O. H. Ger. *seiphā*; Ger. *seife*; Latin *sapo* (accus. *saponem*, whence French *savon*; Ital. *sapone*; Sp. *xabon*; Welsh *sebon*; Gael. *siopunn*, *siabunn*; Ir. *siabunn*.)]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: An alkaline unctuous substance, used chiefly for washing and cleansing purposes. [II.]

"All soaps and soapy substances, and consequently ripe fruits, the juices of pungent and aromatic plants; all those substances resolve solids, and sometimes attenuate or thin the fluids."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*, ch. i.

#### 2. Figuratively:

1. Flattery. (*Slang*.)

2. Money. (*Slang*.)

#### II. Technically:

1. Chem. & Comm.: In a chemical sense, a soap includes all compounds of an organic acid with a metallic or organic base. Commercially, it is a detergent substance, consisting of the potassium and sodium salts of the fatty acids derived from animal or vegetable oils and fats, and prepared by boiling the neutral fat, such as tallow, palm oil, or olive oil, with caustic soda or potash, until saponification (q. v.) is complete. To separate the soap from the excess of alkali and glycerin, a weak solution of common salt is added, and the boiling continued for a certain time. The soap being thereby rendered insoluble in the lye, rises to the top in the form of a granular mass or curd, and is ladled out or run off into frames, where it cools and solidifies. Hard soaps are compounds of the fatty acids and soda, the best known being curd and yellow soaps, the latter containing a small percentage of rosin. A good hard soap should contain not more than 26 per cent. water, 7 per cent. soda, and 66 per cent. of fatty acids. Soft soap is a combination of potash, or potash and soda, with the fatty acids derived from the drying oils, such as whale-oil, seal-oil, linseed-oil, &c. It is soft and pasty to the touch, and dissolves more readily in water than hard soap.

2. Pharm.: Medicinal soap is an antacid and slightly aperient, but is used chiefly as an adjunct to other drugs, or in the manufacture of pills. [CASTILE-SOAP.]

soap-bark, s.

Bot.: The genus *Quillaja* (q. v.).

soap-boiler, s.

1. One whose trade is to manufacture soap.

"A soap-boiler condoles with me on the duties on castile-soap."—*Addison: Spectator*.

2. A soap-pan (q. v.).

soap-boiling, s. The act or business of manufacturing soap.

soap-bubble, s. A thin film of soap-suds inflated by blowing through a pipe, and forming a hollow globe, with beautiful iridescent colors.

soap-cerate, s.

Pharm.: A plaster consisting of hard soap, yellow wax, olive oil, oxide of lead, and vinegar, applied to allay inflammation.

soap-engine, subst. A machine upon which the slabs of soap are piled to be cross-cut into bars. (*Weale*.)

soap-frame, s. A box to hold soap and retain it till it acquires a certain degree of solidity.

soap-house, s. A house or building in which soap is made.

\*soap-lock, s. A lock of hair made to lie smooth by soaping it.

soap-nut, s.

Bot.: (1) The legume of *Acacia concinna*; (2) the nut of *Sapindus saponaria*.

Soap-nut tree:

Bot.: *Sapindus trifoliatus*.

soap-pan, s. A large pan or vessel, generally of cast-iron, used for boiling the materials for the manufacture of soap.

soap-plant, s. A popular name for any plant that may be used as soap.

soap-pod, s.

Bot.: Various species of *Cæsalpinia*.

soap-suds, s. pl. Water impregnated with soap; suds.

soap-test, s. A test for determining the relative hardness of waters. It consists in adding to the different waters a solution of soap of known strength, until a permanent lather is produced on shaking.

soap-tree, s.

Bot.: *Sapindus saponaria*.

soap-work, s. A soap-house.

sōap, v. t. [SOAP, s.]

1. Lit.: To rub or wash with soap.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To flatter. (*Slang*.)

(2) To bribe. (*Slang*.)

sōap'-bĕr-rĭ, s. [Eng. *soap*, and *berry*.]

Bot.: The genus *Sapindus* (q. v.).

sōap'-lēss, a. [Eng. *soap*; -less.] Without soap, using no soap; hence, dirty, unwashed.

"The offered hand . . . was of a marvelously dingy and soapless aspect."—*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. xlix.

sōap'-stōne, s. [Eng. *soap*, and *stone*.] [SAPONITE, TALC.]

sōap'-wood, s. [Eng. *soap*, and *wood*.]

Bot.: *Clethra tinifolia*.

sōap'-wōrt, s. [Eng. *soap*, and *wort*.] [SAPONARIA.]

Botany:

1. The genus *Saponaria* (q. v.); spec., *Saponaria officinalis*.

2. (*Pl.*): The order *Sapindaceæ* (q. v.).

sōap'-y, a. [Eng. *soap*; -y.]

#### I. Literally:

1. Of the nature of or resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soft and smooth.

"The same [tar water] as a soapy medicine, dissolves the grumous concretions of the fibrous part."—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 96.

2. Smear'd with soap.

II. Fig.: Flattering, unctuous, glozing. (Said of persons or of language.) (*Slang*.)

sōar, \*soare, \*sore, v. i. [Fr. *essorer*=to expose to the air, to mount or soar up, from Low Lat. *\*exauro*=to expose to the air, from Lat. *ex*=out, and *aura*=a breeze, the air.]

#### I. Literally:

1. To fly aloft, as a bird; to mount upward on wings, or as on wings; to tower.

"When Denmark's Raven soared on high,  
Triumphant through Northumbrian sky."  
*Scott: Rokeby*, iv. 1.

2. To rise high; to mount up.

"Flames rise and sink by fits; at last they soar  
In one bright blaze, and then descend no more."  
*Dryden*. (*Todd*.)

II. Fig.: To rise or mount intellectually; to tower mentally.

"He wing'd his upward flight, and soar'd to fame."  
*Dryden: Sigismonda and Guiscardo*, 515.

sōar, \*soare, s. [SOAR, v.]

1. A towering flight; ascent.

"Within soar  
Of tow'ring eagles, to all the fowls he seems  
A phoenix."  
*Milton: P. L.*, v. 270.

\*2. A hawk of the first year.

\*3. A buck of the fourth year.

"A buck is the first year a fawn; the second, a pricket; the third, a sorrel; and the fourth year a soare."—*Return from Parnassus*.

soar-falcon, s. A falcon of the first year; a sore-falcon.

sōar'-ant, a. [SOAR, v.] A word used in modern heraldry as a synonym of *Volant* (q. v.).

sōar'-ing, pr. par. or a. [SOAR, v.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**sōar'-īng-lý, adv.** [Eng. *soaring*; -ly.] In a soaring manner.

"Their summits to heaven  
Shoot soaringly forth."

Byron: *Manfred*, i. 1.

**sō-a'-vê, sō-a-vê-mên'-tê, adv.** [Ital.=sweet, sweetly.]

**Music:** A direction that the piece to which it is prefixed is to be played delicately, sweetly, or gently.

**sōb (1), \*sobbe, v. i. & t.** [Of imitative origin; A. S. *sōfian, seōfian*=to lament; cf. Ger. *seufzen*=to sigh; O. H. Ger. *sūftōn*; M. H. Ger. *siuften, sūften* from O. H. Ger. *sūft*=a sigh, a sob.]

**A. Intrans.:** To sigh with a kind of convulsive motion, or a sudden heaving of the chest; to weep with convulsive catching of the breath.

"Luke had a manly heart; but at these words  
He sobb'd aloud."

Wordsworth: *Michael*.

¶ Sobbing is produced by a series of convulsive inspirations, like those of hiccough; but the glottis is closed earlier, so that little or no air enters the chest. (Foster.)

**B. Trans.:** To utter with a sob or sobs.

**\*sōb (2), v. t.** [Etym. doubtful.] To soak.

"The tree being sobbed and wet, swells."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

**sōb, \*sobbe, s.** [SOB (1), v.] A convulsive sigh.

"Those who lodged near him could distinctly hear his sobs and his piercing cries."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

**\*sō-bē'-īt, conj.** [Eng. *so be it*.] Provided that.

**sō'-bēr, \*sobre, adj.** [Fr. *sobre*, Lat. *sobrius*, accus. of *sobrius*=sober.]

1. Temperate in the use of liquors, &c.; abstemious, moderate. (Cowper: *Hope*, 158.)

2. Not overcome by or under the influence of intoxicating liquors; not intoxicated, not drunk.

"A law there is among the Grecians, whereof Pittacus is author; that he which being overcome with drink did then strike any man, should suffer punishment double as much as if he had done the same being sober."—Hooker.

3. Not mad, insane, or flighty; not wild, visionary, or heated with passion; having the reason cool and dispassionate; cool-headed.

"There was not a sober person to be had; all was tempestuous and blustering."—Dryden. (Todd.)

4. Not proceeding from, attended with, or characterized by passion or excitement; calm, cool, regular.

"With sober speed."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 3.

5. Serious, solemn, grave, sedate, earnest.

"Speakest thou in sober meanings?"

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, v. 2.

6. Not bright, gay, or showy; not brilliant in appearance; dull-looking, quiet.

"Petruchio  
Shall offer me, disguis'd in sober robes,  
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

\*7. Modest, demure, chaste.

"A queen, fair, sober, wise."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

**\*sober-blooded, a.** Free from passion or excitement; cool, calm, cool-blooded.

"This same young sober-blooded boy, a man cannot make him laugh."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 3.

**sober-minded, a.** Having a disposition of mind habitually sober, calm, and cool.

**sober-mindedness, s.** The quality or state of being sober-minded; freedom from inordinate passions; calmness, coolness.

**\*sober-suited, a.** Clad in sober, dark, or sad-colored garments; not gayly dressed or colored. (Thomson: *Summer*, 706.)

**sō'-bēr, v. t. & i.** [SOBER, a.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To make sober; to cure of intoxication.

2. To make temperate, calm, or cool; to cool down.

"Tidings of a very sobering nature had just reached him."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

**B. Intrans.:** To become cool or quiet; to cool down.

"Many a horse who will sober down if struck severely once only, will get furious if the punishment is repeated."—Field, Sept. 4, 1886.

**\*sō'-bēr-ize, v. i. & t.** [Eng. *sober*; -ize.]

**A. Intrans.:** To become sober.

**B. Trans.:** To make sober; to sober.

"And I was thankful for the moral sight,  
That soberized the vast and wild delight."

Crabbe: *Tales of the Hall*, vi.

**sō'-bēr-lý, \*so-bre-ly, adv.** [Eng. *sober*, a.; -ly.]

1. In a sober manner; temperately, moderately; as, to live soberly.

2. Calmly, quietly; without excess of enthusiasm; temperately.

"And soberly

The fryer did thus begin."

Warner: *Albion's England*, ix.

3. Without intemperate passion, coolly, calmly.

4. Gravely, seriously.

"They must hate all that is serious, and yet soberly believe themselves to be no better than the beasts that perish."—Stillingfleet: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

5. Without gaudiness or show; quietly; as, to dress soberly.

**sō'-bēr-ness, \*so-ber-ness, subst.** [Eng. *sober*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being sober; moderation, temperance, abstemiousness.

"With their fast, they destroy the fast which God commandeth, that is a perpetuall soberness to tame the flesh."—Tyndall: *Works*, p. 244.

2. A state of being sober or not intoxicated; sobriety.

3. Freedom from heat or passion; coolness, calmness.

4. Gravity, seriousness.

5. Freedom from gaudiness or show; quietness, dullness.

**sō'-bēr-sideš, s.** [Eng. *sober*, and *side*.] A person of steady, sedate habits.

"You deemed yourself a melancholy sobersides enough."—Miss Brontë: *Villette*, ch. xviii.

**sō'-bōl, sō'-bōle, sōb'-ō-lēs, s.** [Lat. *soboles, suboles*=that which grows from below, an offshoot.] Bot.: A creeping, rooting stem.

**sōb'-ō-lif-ēr-oūs, a.** [Lat. *soboles* (q. v.), and *fero*=to bear.]

Bot.: Producing young plants from the root, as *Aloe brevis*.

**sō-brī'-ē-tý, s.** [Fr. *sobriété*, from Lat. *sobrietas*, accus. of *sobrietas*, from *sobrius*=sober; Sp. *sobriedad*; Ital. *sobrietà*. Sir T. Elyot, writing in A. D. 1534, says that the word was not then in general use. (Trench: *Study of Words*, p. 128.)]

1. Habitual soberness or temperance in the use of intoxicating liquors; abstinence, abstemiousness.

"Drunkenness is more uncharitable to the soul, and in scripture is more declaimed against than gluttony; and sobriety hath obtained to signify temperance in drinking."—Taylor.

2. Freedom from the influence of strong drink.

3. Moderation of the appetites or passions.

"Sobriety is sometimes opposed in scripture to pride, and other disorders of the mind. And sometimes it is opposed to sensuality."—Gilpin: *Hints for Sermons*, § 20.

4. Freedom from enthusiasm, excessive or inordinate passion or over-heated imagination; calmness, coolness, sedateness.

"If sometimes Ovid appears too gay, there is a secret gracefulness of youth which accompanies his writings, though the stayedness and sobriety of age be wanting."—Dryden. (Todd.)

5. Seriousness, gravity.

"With dull sobriety they raised a smile

At Folly's cost."

Cowper: *Table Talk*, 659.

**sō-brī-quet, sōu-brī-quet (quet as kê), s.** [Fr. *sobriquet*=a surname, a nickname; a word of doubtful origin.] A nickname, an assumed name; a fanciful appellation.

"The rider of a chestnut, known in the country by the sobriquet of Captain."—Field, April 4, 1885.

**\*sōc, \*sōke, s.** [A. S. *sōc*=the exercise of judicial power; *sōcn, sōcen*=an inquiry, from *sōc*, pa. t. of *sacan*=to contend, to seek (q. v.); Icel. *sōkn*=an action at law, an assembly of the people, from *sækja*=to seek.]

**Old Law:**

1. The power or privilege of holding a court in a district, as in a manor; jurisdiction of causes and the limits of such jurisdiction.

2. Liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens.

3. An exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all the corn used within the manor in which the mill stands, or of being paid for the same as if actually ground.

4. A sbire, circuit, or territory.

**\*sōc'-age, \*sōc'-cage (age as íg), s.** [Low Lat. *sociagium*, from A. S. *sōc*.]

**Old Law:** A tenure by any certain and determinate service; being in this sense put in opposition to knight-service, where the render was precarious and uncertain, and to villenage, where the service was of the meanest kind. These tenures are generally considered to be relics of Saxon liberty; retained by such persons as had neither forfeited their estates to the crown nor been obliged to exchange their tenure for the more honorable but, at the same time, more burdensome tenure of knight-service. As, therefore, the distinguishing

mark of socage is the having its renders or services ascertained, it includes all other methods of holding free lands by certain and invariable rents and duties; and, in particular, petit serjeanty, tenure in burgage, and gavelkind. Socage is distinguished as free and villein: Free socage (also called common or simple socage), where the service was not only certain but honorable, as by fealty and the payment of a small sum, in name of annual rent; villein socage, when the service, though certain, was of a baser nature. From this last tenure have sprung our present copyhold tenures.

"In cheerful prattle about . . . gardien in socage."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**\*sōc'-ag-ēr (ag as íg), s.** [Eng. *socag(e)*; -er.] A tenant by socage; a socman.

**sōc'-cōt-rīne, a.** [SOCOTRINE.]

**sōc-dōl'-a-gēr, s.** [SOCKDOLAGER.]

**sō-cī-a-bil'-i-tý (c as sh), s.** [Fr. *sociabilité*, from *sociable*=sociable (q. v.); Sp. *sociabilidad*.] The quality or state of being sociable; sociableness.

"The sociability of religion in the ancient world."—Warburton: *Divine Legation*, bk. ii., § 1.

**sō-cīa-ble (c as sh), a. & s.** [Fr., from Latin *sociabilis*, from *socio*=to accompany; *socius*=a companion, from the same root as *sequor*=to follow.]

**A. As adjective:**

\*1. Fit to be joined together; capable of being conjoined.

"Another law toucheth them, as they are sociable parts united into one body."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

2. Inclined to associate; ready or willing to unite with others.

"God having designed man for a sociable creature, made him . . . under a necessity to have fellowship with those of his own kind."—Locke: *Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. i.

3. Disposed to company; fond of companions; companionable, social, conversible.

"Society is no comfort

To one not sociable."—Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

\*4. No longer hostile; friendly, well-disposed.

5. Affording opportunities for conversation and the enjoyment of the company of others.

**B. As substantive:**

1. An open, private, four-wheeled carriage, with two seats facing.

"The children went with their mother in a sociable."—Miss Edgeworth: *Belinda*, ch. xix.

2. A kind of tricycle for two riders, in which they sit side by side, thus distinguishing it from a tandem, in which one sits behind the other.

3. A kind of couch with a curved S-shaped back, for two persons who sit partially facing each other.

4. A gathering of people for social purposes; a social party; an informal meeting.

**sociable-culture, s.**

**Ornithology:** *Otogyps auricularis*, called also the Eared Vulture. [OTOGYPS.]

**sō'-cia-ble-ness (c as sh), s.** [Eng. *sociable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sociable; disposition to associate; fondness for company; sociability.

"But of this sociableness William was entirely destitute."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

**sō'-cīa-blý (c as sh), adv.** [Eng. *sociab(le)*; -ly.] In a sociable manner; as a companion; conversibly, familiarly.

"Yet not terrible,

That I should fear; nor sociably mild,

As Raphael."

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 234.

**sō'-cīal (c as sh), a.** [Fr., from Lat. *socialis*, from *socius*=a companion; Span. *social*; Ital. *social*.] [SOCIALE.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Pertaining to society; relating to men living in society, or to the public as an aggregate body; as, social interests, social questions.

2. Ready or disposed to mix or associate with others in friendly converse; sociable, conversible, companionable.

3. Consisting in union or mutual converse.

"Thou in thy secrecy although alone,  
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not  
Social communication."—Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 429.

**II. Technically:**

1. Bot.: Growing in large numbers together, to the almost total exclusion of other plants. (Henslow.)

"The bog-moss (*Sphagnum*) is freely developed in peaty swamps, and becomes like the heath, in the language of botanists, a social plant."—Lyell: *Princ. of Geol.*, ch. xii.

2. Zool.: A term confined in its strict application to such animals as live in communities, as ants or bees, but often loosely employed as a synonym of gregarious (q. v.).

**bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, del.**



¶ *Brethren of Social Life:*

*Church Hist.:* An order of secular clerks without vows, founded by Gerard Groote, who died 1384. Habit like that of the Dominicans, but with shorter sleeves and hood.

social-ascidians, *s. pl.*

*Zool.:* The family Clavellinidæ (q. v.). The members are compound, each individual having its own heart, respiratory system, and organs of nutrition, but attached to stalks or bases, common to the group, through which the blood circulates in opposite directions.

**social-contract, or original-contract, subst.** That imaginary bond of union which keeps mankind together, and which consists in a sense of mutual weakness and dependence.

¶ Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778) maintained that the natural and proper state of man is the savage state, when he possesses complete liberty, and that every social organization is an infraction of natural right. All men he believed are born equal, and society is founded on a "Contract social," a social contract. His views on the subject prepared the way for the first French Revolution. David Hume (1711-1776) says:

"It cannot be denied that all government is at first founded on a contract, and that the most ancient rude combinations of mankind were formed chiefly by that principle. In vain are we asked in what record this charter of our liberties is registered. It was not written on parchment, nor yet on leaves or barks of trees. It preceded the use of writing and all the other arts of civilized life."—*Essays* (ed. 2d), pt. ii., p. 473.

**Social Democrats, s. pl.** The name given on the continent of Europe to Socialists generally, and in England to the members of the Social Democratic Federation. [SOCIALISM.]

"This long period of activity has enabled the *Social Democrats* to found no fewer than twenty-five clubs in London."—*St. James's Gazette*, March 7, 1877.

social-dynamics, *s.* [SOCIOLOGY.]

**social-evil, s.** A term often applied to prostitution.

social-hymenoptera, *s. pl.*

*Entom.:* A term embracing those Common Ants, Bees, and Wasps, which live in community. *Apis mellifica*, the Hive Bee, is the best known example.

social-science, *s.*

1. The systematic investigation of questions relating to public and domestic hygiene, education, labor, the punishment and reformation of criminals, the prevention of pauperism, and the like. The *Sociétés de Bienfaisance*, established in France in the eighteenth century, were founded for the purpose of discussing similar matters, and the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science originated in a meeting, in 1857, at the house of Lord Brougham (1778-1868), when he was appointed the first President. The association held annual meetings, and published its proceedings, classed under the heads of Jurisprudence, Education, Punishment and Reformation, Public Health, Social Economy, and Trade and International Law, but its action was temporarily suspended in 1886. Since its establishment, social science has made great advances in most civilized countries, notably in precautions against disease, the reconstitution of hospital charities, the regulation of prisons and workhouses, the establishment of reformatories for young criminals and penitentiaries for fallen women, and the extension of middle-class and industrial education.

## †2. Sociology (q. v.).

"It is now needful to consider whether Comte may rightfully be claimed as having created *Social science*."—*G. H. Lewes; Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 720.

¶ *National Association for the Promotion of Social Science:* [SOCIAL SCIENCE, 1.]

social-statics, *s.* [SOCIOLOGY.]social-war, *s.*

*Roman Hist.:* A name given to the war (B. C. 91) between the Romans and those of the Italian tribes who were specially termed the allies (*Socii*) of the Roman State, in which the latter fought for admission to the rights and privileges of Roman citizenship, an object which they ultimately obtained.

sō'-ciāl-īsm (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *social*; -ism.]

*History and Sociology:* The word Socialism is employed in several different senses. Loosely, it includes all schemes for abolishing social inequality, and in this sense it is generally distinguished as Utopian Socialism, under which designation communities like those of the Essenes, the early Christians, and the Shakers in America at the present day, and the ideal commonwealths of Plato, More, and Harington, are to be classed. St. Simon (1760-1825), Owen (1771-1858), and Fourier (1768-1830) were the leading modern Utopians. Scientific Socialism is an economic theory which affirms that

the materials from which labor produces wealth—*i. e.*, the land—should be the property of the community, not of individuals forming a separate class. Socialists also demand that the existing capital, having (as they contend) been unjustly appropriated by the landholding class or its assignees, be restored, with the land, to the community. It vests all authority in the hands of delegates elected by the community, and seeks to substitute public coöperation for private enterprise in supplying all social needs. Modern Socialism is of European origin. In the first half of the nineteenth century, F. D. Maurice (1805-72), and Charles Kingsley (1819-75), two English clergymen, advocated a large extension of the system of coöperation. The work begun by them is carried on on more extended lines by Christian Socialism, which "claims to be the result of applying Christ's teaching to national, social, and commercial life, and not merely to personal conduct. Those who hold this view maintain that Christ said little as to a future state, but much of bettering the conditions of life in this world. They point out that he consistently placed the community before the individual, and taught that the foundation of society is brotherhood, not competition for profit, as now with us. Christian Socialists adopt that name because they believe that a really Christian society must be what is called socialistic." (*Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth.*)

Scientific Socialism embraces:

(1) *Collectivism:* An ideal Socialistic state of society, in which the functions of the government will include the organization of all the industries of the country. In a Collectivist State every person would be a State official, and the State would be coextensive with the whole people. Safeguards would be provided against the formation of an oligarchy by the controlling officials.

(2) *Anarchism* (meaning mistrust of government, and not abandonment of social order) would secure individual liberty against encroachment on the part of the State in the Socialistic Commonwealth. Anarchists deny that the legislation of yesterday is enlightened enough for the affairs of to-day, and seek to make laws and other institutions as fluid as possible. They admit no authority except that which carries conviction, and would treat an incorrigible criminal as a dangerous lunatic. They are divided into Mutualists, who hope to attain their ends by banks of exchange and free currency, and Communists, whose motto is "From every man according to his capacity, to every man according to his needs."

sō'-ciāl-ist (c as sh), *s. & a.* [Eng. *social*; -ist.]

**A. As subst.:** A supporter or advocate of the doctrine of Socialism.

"The *Socialists* are only kept from active disturbance by the sternest suppression. Their opinions are growing in extent and intensity, though in silence."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 8, 1887.

**B. As adj.:** Socialistic.

"The Metropolitan Police authorities evidently attach great importance to the torchlight *Socialist* procession."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 8, 1887.

sō'-ciāl-ist'-ic (c as sh), *a.* [Eng. *socialist*; -ic.] Pertaining to Socialism, or the doctrines of the Socialists.

"That is a proposal of a directly *socialistic* tendency."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

sō'-ci-āl'-ī-tĭ (c as sh), *s.* [Fr. *socialité*, from Lat. *socialitatem*; accus. of *socialis*=social (q. v.); Sp. *socialidad*; Ital. *socialità*.] The quality or state of being social; socialness, sociability.

"A scene of perfect easy *sociality*."—*Boswell; Life of Johnson.*

sō'-ciāl-izə (c as sh), *v. t.* [Eng. *social*; -ize.]

1. To render social.  
2. To form or regulate according to the principles of Socialism.

sō'-ciāl'-lĭ (c as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *social*; -ly.] In a social manner, sociably.

sō'-ciāl-nĕss (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *social*; -ness.] The quality or state of being social; sociality.

\*sō'-ci-āte (c as sh), *a. & s.* [Lat. *sociatus*, pa. par. of *socio*=to accompany.]

**A. As adj.:** Joined together, associated.

"Both we, the one and the other, are *sociate* and adherent together."—*Udall; John x.*

**B. As subst.:** An associate.

\*sō'-ci-āte (c as sh), *v. i.* [SOCIATE, *a.*] To associate. (*Shelford; Learned Discourses*, p. 58.)

sō'-ci-ē-tār'-ī-an, *a.* [Eng. *societ(y)*; -arian.] Of or pertaining to society; societary.

"The all-sweeping besom of *societarian* reformation."—*Lamb; Essays of Elia; Decay of Beggars.*

\*sō'-ci-ē-tar'-y, *a.* [Eng. *societ(y)*; -ary.] Of or pertaining to society.

sō'-ci-ē-tĭ, *s.* [Fr. *société*, from Lat. *societatem*, accus. of *societas*, from *socius*=a companion [SOCIALABLE]; Sp. *sociedad*; Ital. *società*.]

\*1. Partnership, participation, connection.  
"Heaven's greatness no *society* can bear."  
*Dryden. (Todd.)*

2. The relationship of men to one another when associated in any way; companionship, fellowship, company.

"Thoughts . . . as well might recommend  
Such solitude before choicest *society*."  
*Millon; P. R.*, i. 302.

3. A number of persons united together by common consent to debate, determine, and act conjointly for some purpose or object; an association for the attainment or promotion of some object, religious, political, literary, benevolent, convivial, or the like; an association formed to promote mutual profit, pleasure, or usefulness; a club; a social union; a partnership.

"For few were then aware that trade is in general carried on to much more advantage by individuals than by great *societies*."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

4. The persons, collectively considered, who live in any region or at any period; any community of individuals united together by any common bond of nearness or intercourse; those who recognize each other as associates, friends, and acquaintances; specifically, the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations and influences; often those who give and receive formal entertainments mutually. (Used without the article.)

## 5. Fashionable society.

"*Society* became interested, and opened its ranks to welcome one who had just received the brevet of 'Man of Letters.'"—*Hayward Letters*, i., ch. ii.

**society-journals (or newspapers), s. pl.** Journals whose chief object is to chronicle the sayings and doings of fashionable society.

**society-verses, subst. pl.** (A translation of the French *vers de société*.) Verses for the amusement of polite society; poetry of a light, entertaining, polished character.

\*sō'-ci-ē-tĭ-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *society*; -less.] Without society or companions.

"*Societyless* and bookless."—*Madam D'Arblay; Diary*, iv. 272.

Sō'-cĭn'-ī-an, *a. & s.* [See def.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or belonging to the two most celebrated Socini, their tenets, or those of the Socinians in general.

**B. As subst.:** One who accepts the teaching of the Socini; a believer in the doctrines of Socinianism (q. v.).

Sō'-cĭn'-i-an-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *Socinian*; -ism.]

*Church Hist.:* A form of Unitarianism which is identified with Lælius and Faustus Socinus. The former, born in 1525, early adopted anti-Trinitarian views, and diligently propagated them among his friends, but making no public avowal of them, he escaped persecution, and died a natural death at Zurich, in 1562. His papers came into the hands of his nephew, Faustus (1539-1604), who in the main adopted his convictions, and zealously promulgated them, both in Transylvania and in Poland. He denied the existence of Jesus Christ previous to his birth of the Virgin Mary, and to this extent was opposed to Arianism (q. v.) as well as to Trinitarianism (q. v.). He, however, accepted the doctrine of the Miraculous Conception, and allowed to the teachings of Christ peculiar authority, on the ground that during his life he was translated to heaven, where revelations were made to him. He also taught that after Christ's final ascension, power was delegated to him to assist men in working out their salvation, and that he was invested with attributes by which he was virtually deified, so that he may be spoken of as God, and is entitled to our worship and obedience. Socinianism is sometimes used loosely as synonymous with Unitarianism (q. v.), but it differs in important particulars, not only from Arianism, but from the more modern and rationalistic phase of Unitarianism which represents Christ as simply a man in whose birth and life there was no element of the supernatural.

Sō'-cĭn'-ī-an-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *Socinian*; -ize.] To cause to conform to Socinianism; to regulate by the principles of Socinianism.

sō'-ci-ō-lōg'-ic, sō'-ci-ō-lōg'-ī-cal (ci as shĭ), *a.* [Eng. *sociology*(y); -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to sociology.

sō'-ci-ōl'-ō-gĭst (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *sociology*(y); -ist.] One who studies, treats of, or is versed in sociology.

sō'-ci-ōl'-ō-gĭy (c as sh), *s.* [Fr. *sociologie*, a hybrid word coined by Auguste Comte, from Fr. *société*=society, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.]

*Philos.:* The science of the evolution and constitution of human society, and, therefore, one aspect of

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trĭy, Sĭryan. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw



the wider question of evolution in general. It is claimed for Comte that he created the science of Sociology, but according to Mill, he only rendered such a science possible. Lewes (*Hist. Philos.*, ii, 721) points out that Macchiavelli, Montesquieu, Adam Smith, and Bentham had had a full conviction that social phenomena conform to invariable laws, but that it was reserved for Comte to bring them under his Law of the Three Stages [STAGE, s., ¶] and to show that all societies pass through a theological, a metaphysical, and a positive stage. The subject of Sociology embraces all social phenomena under their statical and dynamical aspects. Social statics is the study of the conditions of existence and permanence of the social state; social dynamics studies the laws which govern the evolution of society. Herbert Spencer, in the Plan of his *Principles of Sociology* (prefixed to his *First Principles*) proposes to begin with the data of Sociology (the several sets of factors entering into social phenomena), and to give the empirical generalizations arrived at by comparing different societies and successive phases of the same society; next to deal with political, ecclesiastical, ceremonial, and industrial organizations; then to treat of the evolution of languages, knowledge, æsthetics, and morals, and lastly, the necessary interdependence of structures and of functions in each type of society, and in the successive phases of social development. The completion of his great systematic work was accomplished in 1890, by the publication of his third volume of "Principles of Sociology." Separate schools or departments of sociology have recently been organized by several of the American Universities.

**sō'-cī-ūs**, (c as sh), s. [Lat.=a companion.]

*Law*: Used in the phrase *socius criminis*, that is, an accomplice or associate in the commission of a crime.

**sōck** (1), \***socke**, s. [A. S. *socc*, from Lat. *soccus* = a light shoe, a slipper, worn by comic actors.]

\*1. The light shoe worn by ancient comic actors; hence used for comedy, as distinguished from tragedy, in which the actors wore the buskin.

2. A knitted or woven covering for the foot, shorter than the stocking; a stocking reaching only a short distance up the leg.

3. A warm inner side for a shoe.

4. An overgrown baby.

5. The Eton name for tuck (q. v.).

**sōck** (2), s. [Fr. *soc*=a plowshare, from Gael. *soc*; Corn. *soch*.] A plowshare.

**sock-plate**, s. A plate from which a plowshare is made.

**sōck-dōl'-ā-gēr**, **sōck-dōl'-ō-gēr**, s. [A corruption of *doxology* (q. v.).]

1. A conclusive argument; the winding-up of a debate; a settler.

2. A knock-down or decisive blow.

3. A fish-hook having a supplementary spring-hook to catch the fish which touches the bait.

**sōck'-ēt**, **sok-et**, s. [A dimin. from *sock* (1).]

1. An opening, or tubular recess, in which anything is fitted; any hollow thing or place in which anything is fitted; any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else.

"His eye-balls in their hollow sockets sink."

*Dryden: Pulamón and Arcite*, i. 526.

2. Specifically, a little hollow tube or place into which a candle is fitted in a candlestick.

**socket-bolt**, s.

*Mach.*: A bolt passing through a thimble or sleeve between the parts bolted together.

**socket-chisel**, s. A stout chisel employed for heavy mortising and having a hollow tang to receive the handle. It is used with a mallet.

**socket-drill**, s. A drill for chamfering or enlarging a hole to a given depth.

**socket-joint**, s. [BALL-AND-SOCKET JOINT.]

**socket-pipe**, s. A pipe with an enlarged end or branch to receive the end of a connecting pipe, and hold the clay, lead, or other packing which unites the two, to make a water or gas-tight joint.

**socket-pole**, s. An iron-shod pole used in propelling boats.

**sōc'-kēt-ēd**, a. [Eng. *socket*; -ed.] Furnished with a socket, for the reception of a handle or anything similar.

"Two socketed spear-heads, one palstave, and one socketed celt have been recovered from burial-places of the Bronze Age in Britain."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. x.

**sōck'-lēss**, a. [Eng. *sock* (1); -less.] Destitute of socks or shoes.

**sōck'-y**, a. [SOAKY.]

**sō'-cle**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *socculus*, dimin. from *soccus*=a light shoe.] [SOCK (1).]

*Arch.*: A plain block or plinth, forming a low pedestal to a statue or column; or a plain face or plinth at the lower part of a wall.

"A socle differs from a pedestal in being without base or cornice."—*Brande & Cox*.

\***sōc'-mān**, \***sōke'-mān**, s. [Eng. *soc*, *soke*, and *man*.] One who holds land or tenements by socage; a socager. (Eng.)

"And I presume that the *socmen*, who so frequently occur in that record, though far more in some counties than in others, were ceorls more fortunate than the rest, who by purchase had acquired freeholds, or by prescription and the indulgence of their lords had obtained such a property in the outlands allotted to them, that they could not be removed, and in many instances might dispose of them at pleasure. They are the root of a noble plant, the free socage tenants or English yeomanry, whose independence has stamped with peculiar features both our constitution and our national character."—*Hallam: Middle Ages*, pt. i, ch. viii.

\***sōc'-mān-rȳ**, \***sōke'-mān-rȳ**, s. [Eng. *socman*, *sokeman*; -ry.] Tenure by socage. (Eng.)

\***sōc'-ōme**, subst. [SOC.] A custom of tenants to grind corn at the lord's mill. (Eng.)

**Sō'-cō-trine**, **Sō'-cō-tran**, a. & s. [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Socotra, an island in the Indian Ocean, off the east coast of Africa.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Socotra.

**Socotrine-aloe**, s.

*Bot.*: *Aloe socotrina*. It has sword-shaped serrate leaves, one and a half to two feet long, with their apex sharp; flowers red, tipped with green, on peduncles rising from among the leaves, which are often aggregated round the tip of the stem. It is about three or four feet high, is a native of Southern Africa as well as of Socotra, but is now cultivated in the West Indies.

**Socotrine-aloes**, s. [ALOES, II. (2).]

**Sō'-crāt'-īc**, **Sō'-crāt'-īc-āl**, a. [Lat. *Socraticus*.] Of or belonging to Socrates.

**Socratic-method**, s.

*Philosophy*: The method of exact definition and induction introduced by Socrates (B. C. 469-399) (*Arist.: Metaph.*, xiii. 4). It was his custom to carry on his investigations from propositions generally received as true, and to place the particular statement to be examined in a variety of combinations, thus implying that each thought must, if true, maintain its validity under every possible combination. From the fact that this method was employed by its author in the form of dialogue, the term Socratic method is often loosely applied to any inquiry carried on in the form of question and answer, without reference to the fulfillment of the conditions which Socrates regarded as being all-important.

"With respect to the *Socratic-method*, in its employment of induction, I cannot agree with those who consider it an anticipation of Bacon."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), i. 162.

**Socratic-philosophy**, s.

*Philosophy*:

1. A term sometimes used to include the development of Greek philosophy from the time of Socrates to the rise of the Neoplatonists, because, with the exception of the Epicureans, the chief philosophical schools up to that period professed to ground their teachings on the authority of Socrates.

2. The ethics of Socrates, as gathered from the writings of Xenophon, Plato, and Aristotle. It is not known when Socrates commenced his career as a public teacher, but he first attracted notice as an opponent of the Sophists (q. v.), and was about forty-six years of age when Aristophanes introduced him on the stage in *The Clouds*, strange to say, in the character of a Sophist. All previous philosophers had been occupied with the Universe as a whole; the chief business of Socrates was with man as a moral being. His reforming tendencies made many enemies. In B. C. 399 Meletus, a leather-seller, seconded by Anytus, a poet, and Lycon, a rhetor, preferred this indictment against him: "Socrates is guilty of reviling the gods acknowledged by the State, and of preaching new gods; moreover he is guilty of corrupting the youth." He was tried and condemned to death, and, refusing the means of escape provided by his friends, drank the fatal hemlock in the seventieth year of his age. Bishop Blomfield (*Ency. Metropol.*, s. v. *Socrates*) says: "Socrates taught that the divine attributes might be inferred from the works of creation. He maintained the omniscience, ubiquity, and providence of the Deity; and, from the existence of conscience in the human breast he inferred that man is a moral agent, the object of reward and punishment; and that the great distinction of virtue and vice was ordained by the Deity."

**sō'-crāt'-īc-āl-lȳ**, adv. [Eng. *socratical*; -ly.] In the Socratic manner; by the Socratic method.

**Sōc'-rā-tīsm**, s. [Eng. *Socrat(es)*; -ism.] The doctrines or philosophy of Socrates.

**Sōc'-rā-tist**, s. [Eng. *Socrat(es)*; -ist.] A follower or disciple of Socrates.

"The *socratists* said it was better and more commodious that all things should be in commotion."—*Martin: Marriage of Priestes*. (1554.)

**sōd**, \***sodde**, s. & a. [So called from the sodden condition of turf after rain, or in marshy places; cf. Dut. *zode*=a sod, from O. Dut. *zode*=a seething or boiling . . . a sod; O. Fris. *satha*, *sada*=a sod; Low. Ger. *sode*=sod; Ger. *sode*.] [SEETHE.]

A. *As subst.*: The stratum of earth on the surface which is filled with the roots of grass, &c.; any portion of such surface; turf, sward.

"Avoiding only as I trod,

My brothers' graves without a sod,"

*Byron: Prisoner of Chillon*, xi.

B. *As adj.*: Made or consisting of sods; as, a sod seat.

**sod-burning**, s.

*Agric.*: The burning of the turf of old pasture-lands for the sake of the ashes, as manure.

**sōd**, v. t. [SOD, s.] To cover with sod or turf; to turf.

\***sōd**, pret. & pa. par. of v. [SEETHE.]

**sō'-dā**, s. [Ital. *soda*, fem. of *sodo*, contract. from *solido*=solid; O. P. *soulde*; Fr. *soude*. (*Skeat*.)]

1. *Chem.*: An oxide of sodium; thus, anhydrous soda, Na<sub>2</sub>O, caustic soda, NaHO. In ordinary language it denotes an impure carbonate of soda, used in washing, for glass-making, for the manufacture of hard soap, &c. [SODIUM-CARBONATE.]

2. *Pharm.*: Caustic soda (Sodium hydrate) may be used externally as a caustic; the bi-carbonate as a direct antacid and alterative; sulphate of soda is an antiseptic. [HYPOSULPHATE OF SODIUM.] A solution of chlorinated soda is an antiseptic and stimulant given in low malignant fever, as a gargle in ulcerated sore throat, and externally in gangrene. [BORAX, GLAUBER-SALT, SODIUM-ACETATE, CHLORIDE, &c.]

¶ Soda-alum = *Mendozite*; Soda-copperas = *Jarosite*; Soda-spodumene = *Oligoclase*; Soda-nitre = *Nitratine*; Soda table-spar, Soda-wollastonite = *Pectolite*.

**soda-ash**, s.

*Comm.*: Crude carbonate of sodium.

**soda-lime**, s.

*Chem.*: An intimate mixture of caustic soda and quicklime, used chiefly for the determination of nitrogen in organic analysis. It converts the organic nitrogen of the substance into ammonia, which is collected apart and the quantity estimated.

**soda-paper**, s. A paper made by saturating filtering paper with carbonate of soda. Used for inclosing powders which are to be ignited under the blow-pipe, so that they may not be blown away, and as a test paper.

**soda-plant**, s.

*Bot.*: *Salsola soda*; applied also to any plant containing some salt of soda, as *Salicornia salsola*, *Plantago squarrosa*, &c.

**soda-powder**, s. The same as SEIDLITZ-POWDER (q. v.).

**soda-salts**, s. pl. A popular name for the several salts of sodium (q. v.).

**soda-water**, s.

*Chem.*: An artificial aerated water containing a minute quantity of sodic bicarbonate. Many of the soda-waters manufactured in this country are simply aerated water, being entirely free from soda.

**sō'-dā-īte**, s. [Eng. *soda*; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: The same as EKEBERGITE (q. v.).

**so'-dā-līte**, subst. [Eng. *soda*, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone; Ger. *sodalith*.]

*Min.*: An isometric mineral occurring in rhombic dodecahedrons, also massive. Cleavage, dodecahedral. Hardness, 5.5 to 6; specific gravity, 2.136 to 2.4; luster, vitreous to greasy; colors, gray, green, yellow, white, sometimes shades of blue, light red; fracture, conchoidal, uneven. Composition: Silica, 37.1; alumina, 31.7; soda, 19.2; sodium, 4.7; chlorine, 7.3=100, corresponding with the formula 2(3NaO)<sub>2</sub>.3SiO<sub>2</sub>+3(2Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.3SiO<sub>2</sub>)+2NaCl. Occurs in metamorphic and old igneous rocks, also in recent volcanic rocks.

**sō-dāl'-ī-tȳ**, s. [Lat. *sodalitas*, from *sodalis*=a companion.] A fellowship, a fraternity; an association for mutual protection, and objects, such as church services at deaths, &c.

"*Sodalities* of all sorts and conditions whatsoever, either secular or ecclesiastical."—*Parthenia Sacra* (1693), p. 180.

**sōd'-ām-īde**, s. [Eng. *sod(a)*, and *amide*.]

*Chem.*: An olive-green fusible compound, formed when sodium, which had been partly acted on with

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion. -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



water, is heated in ammoniacal gas. The ammonia is absorbed and the hydrogen set free. It is also formed when oxygen and ammonia are passed over sodium.

**sōd-am-mō-nī-ūm**, *s.* [Eng. *sod(a)*, and *ammonium*.]

*Chem.*:  $H_3NNa$ . A compound formed by bringing pure bright sodium in contact with ammonia gas in a sealed tube, in presence of silver chloride. The sodium swells up and becomes liquid, appearing copper-red by reflected, and blue by transmitted light. The compound soon decomposes, pure sodium being left behind in a spongy condition.

**sōd'-dēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [SOD, *v.*]

**sōd'-dēn**, *pa. par. & a.* [SEETH.]

**A.** *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

**B.** *As adjective*:

1. Boiled, seethed.

2. Soaked and softened, as in water. (Applied to bread not well baked.)

3. Soaked, saturated; as, *sodden* with drink.

**sōd'-dēn**, *v. i. & t.* [SODDEN, *a.*]

**A.** *Intrans.*: To be seethed or soaked; to settle down as if by seething or boiling.

**B.** *Trans.*: To soak, to saturate; to fill the tissues of with water, as in the process of seething.

**sōd'-dŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *sod*, *s.*; *-y.*] Consisting of sod; covered with sod; turf.

\***sod-eyn-liche**, \***sod-eyn-ly**, *adv.* [SUDDENLY.]

**sō-dī-ō-**, *pref.* [SODIUM.] Having sodium in its composition.

**sodio-potassic tartrate**, *s.*

*Chemistry*:  $C_4H_4KNaO_6 + 4H_2O$ . Rochelle or Seignette salt. Prepared by neutralizing a hot solution of cream of tartar with sodium carbonate, and evaporating to a thin syrup. It crystallizes in large prismatic crystals, which effloresce slightly in the air, and dissolve in one and a half parts of cold water. It is purgative, and has a mild saline taste.

**sō-dī-ūm**, *s.* [SODA.]

*Chem.*: Sodium. A monad metallic element recognized as a distinct substance by Duhamel in 1736, and obtained in the metallic state by Davy in 1807. Symbol Na. Atomic weight=23. It is very widely diffused and abundant, occurring as chloride in sea water and salt springs, and as nitrate in South America, and is prepared by introducing an intimate mixture of thirty parts dry sodic carbonate, thirteen parts coal, and three parts chalk into an iron cylinder, heated in a reverberatory furnace, the pure metal distilling over. It has a high luster and silver-white color, specific gravity, .972, is hard at  $-20^\circ$ , soft at ordinary temperatures, semifluid at  $50^\circ$ , and melts at  $97^\circ$ . It rapidly oxidizes in the air, and when dropped upon water decomposes it, liberating hydrogen, which takes fire if the water be previously heated. Sodium and its salts impart a beautiful yellow color to the flame of the blow-pipe. It forms a monoxide and a dioxide, and a hydrate corresponding to the former.

† Sodium-alum = *Mentozite*; Sodium-borate = *Borax*; Sodium-carbonate = *Natron* and *Trona*; Sodium-chabasite = *Gmelinite*; Sodium-chloride = *Salt*; Sodium-mesotype = *Natrolite*; Sodium-nitrate = *Nitratine*; Sodium-spodumene = *Oligoclase*; Sodium-sulphate = *Thenardite* and *Miralite*.

**sodium-bicarbonate**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $NaHCO_3$ . Bicarbonate of soda. Prepared by passing carbonic acid gas into a cold solution of the carbonate, or by placing the crystals in an atmosphere of the gas. It is a crystalline white powder, soluble in ten parts of water at  $15.5^\circ$ , but which cannot be dissolved in warm water without partial decomposition, feebly alkaline, and more pleasant to the taste than the carbonate. It is employed in the preparation of effervescing powders and draughts, and is an ingredient in baking-powders.

**sodium-bromide**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $NaBr$ . Obtained by saturating hydrobromic acid with soda. It crystallizes in anhydrous cubes or oblique rhombic prisms according to the temperature of evaporation. Specific gravity at  $17.5^\circ = 3.079$ . Dissolves easily in water and alcohol.

**sodium-carbonate**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O$ . Washing-soda. Prepared by decomposing common salt with sulphuric acid, heating the resulting sulphate of sodium with chalk and small coal in a reverberatory furnace, lixiviating the mass with cold or tepid water, evaporating the solution to dryness, and calcining the product with sawdust in a suitable furnace. By dissolving the soda-ash (*q. v.*) formed in hot water, filtering, and allowing to cool slowly, the carbonate is deposited in large transparent crystals, which effloresce in dry air, and crumble to a white powder. When this is redissolved in water, filtered, and the solution carefully crystallized, it constitutes the pure carbonate of soda used in pharmacy.

**sodium-chloride**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $NaCl$ . Common salt. Sea salt. Formed by direct union of its elements, and obtained in a state of considerable purity by recrystallization from brine springs. The rock-salt of Poland is nearly pure chloride of sodium, that of Cheshire, England, contains 98.5 per cent. of the pure salt. It has an agreeable taste, crystallizes in colorless, anhydrous cubes, specific gravity, 2.1-2.57, melts at a red heat, dissolves in about three parts of cold water, and is only a little more soluble in boiling water; insoluble in absolute alcohol.

**sodium-hydrate**, *s.*

*Chemistry*:  $NaHO$ . Caustic soda. Formed when protoxide of sodium ( $Na_2O$ ) is brought into contact with water, and prepared by decomposing the carbonate of soda with milk of lime, concentrating the clear filtrate and afterward purifying by alcohol. The final product, when concentration is complete, is poured into molds or on to plates to solidify. It is a white, opaque, brittle substance having a fibrous texture, melts below redness, is highly soluble in water, less easily in alcohol; specific gravity = 2.0, and is extensively used for making soap

**sodium-iodide**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $NaI$ . This salt is contained in the mother liquor of kelp, and is prepared by dissolving iodine in soda and slightly calcining the residue to decompose the iodate. It crystallizes from water in anhydrous cubes, which are very soluble in water and alcohol.

**sodium-oxide**, *s.*

*Chem.*: (1) Monoxide or Protoxide,  $Na_2O$ . Produced together with dioxide when sodium is burned in the air, and obtained pure when the dioxide is strongly heated or when equivalent quantities of sodic hydrate and sodium are heated. It is a gray mass, specific gravity 2.805, and melts at a red heat. (2) Dioxide or peroxide of sodium,  $Na_2O_2$ . Formed when sodium is burnt in oxygen gas until the weight is constant. It has a pure white color, but turns yellow when heated, and white again on cooling. Added, in the state of powder, very cautiously to water, it dissolves without decomposition, forming a solution of the dioxide.

**sodium-salicylate**, *s.* [SALICYLATE OF SODA.]

**Sōd'-ōm**, *s.* [Gr. *Sodoma*; Heb. *Sedom*=a burning, *Sodom*.]

*Script. Geog.*: One of the wicked cities of the plain destroyed by fire from heaven. (*Gen. xix. 24, 25.*)

**Sodom-apple**, *s.* [APPLE, I. 4.]

**Sōd'-ōm-īte**, *s.* [Eng. *Sodom*; *-ite*.]

1. An inhabitant of Sodom.

2. One given to or guilty of sodomy.

**sōd-ō-mīt'-īc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *sodomit(e)*; *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to sodomy.

**sōd'-ō-mŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *sodomie*, from *Sodomie*=Sodom, from the crime being imputed to the inhabitants of Sodom.] An unnatural crime; carnal copulation against nature.

**sōe**, \***sō**, *s.* [A. S. *saa*; Fr. *seau*; Ger. *sau*, *saw*.] A tub with two handles, carried by means of a pole passing through the handles; a large wooden vessel for water.

"Filde ther a muckel so."—*Haqelok*, 932.

**sōe'-fūl**, *s.* [Eng. *soe*; *-ful(l)*.] As much as a soe will hold.

"Then for one basonful you may fetch up so many soe-fuls."—*H. More: Antidote against Atheism*, pt. i., bk. ii. ch. vi.

**Soem'-mēr-īng**, *s.* [Dr. Samuel Thomas Soemmering, a German anatomist (1755-1830).] (See etym. and compound.)

**Soemmering's gazelle**, *s.*

*Zoology*: *Antilope soemmeringii*, from Eastern Abyssinia. It is about thirty inches high, sandy fawn above, with massive lyrate horns, which are more slender in the female. It is sometimes called the Abyssinian Mohr to distinguish it from the Mohr or Mhor (*Antilope mohr*), an allied species in Western Africa.

**Soemmering's mirror**, *subst.* An instrument for drawing objects under the microscope. It is a plane mirror of polished steel, less in diameter than the pupil of the eye, supported opposite the focus of the eyepiece. It inverts the objects. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

**sō-ēv'-ēr**, *adv.* [Eng. *so*, and *ever*.] A word used in composition with pronouns or adverbs to extend or emphasize the meaning; as, *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, *wheresoever*. It is sometimes separated from its pronoun; as, "What bloody work *soever*." (*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.)

**sō-fā**, \***sō-phā**, *s.* [Arab. *suffat*, *suffah*=a sofa, a couch, from *saffa*=to draw up in line, to put a seat to a saddle; Fr. & Sp. *sofa*.] A long stuffed couch, with scat, back, and ends upholstered.

**sofa-bed**, **sofa-bedstead**, *s.* A sofa adapted to be used as a bed if required.

\***sō-fētt'**, *subst.* [A dimin. from *sofa* (*q. v.*)] A small sofa.

**sōf'-fīt**, *s.* [Fr. *soffite*; Ital. *soffitta*, from Latin *suffigo*=to fasten beneath: *sub*=under, and *figo*=to fix.]

1. *Architecture*: (1) The lower surface or intrados of an arch.

(2) The ceiling of an apartment divided by cross-beams into compartments.

(3) The under part of an overhanging cornice or projecting balcony.

(4) The under horizontal face of an architrave between columns.

2. *Scene-painting*: A border.

**sō'-fī**, *s.* [Pers. *sāfi*, *sōfi*; cf. Gr. *sophos*=wise.] One of a religious order in Persia, also called *Der-vishes*. [SOFISM.]

**sō'-fīsm**, **sū'-fīsm**, *s.* [SOFI.]

*Moham.*: The mystical and pantheistic doctrines of the Sofis. They consider that God alone exists; that He is in all nature, and that all nature is in Him, the visible universe being an emanation from His essence. God is the real author of the deeds of men, and there is therefore no valid distinction between good and evil. The passages in the Koran which speak of a paradise and a hell are only allegorical. Man's soul existed before his body, and will transmigrate when he dies into other bodies till sufficiently purified to be absorbed into the Deity.

**sōft**, \***softe**, *adj., adv., s. & interj.* [A. S. *sōfte*=softly; O. Sax. *sāfto*; Ger. *sanft*; O. H. Ger. *samfto*.]

**A.** *As adjective*:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. Easily yielding to pressure; yielding, impressible, easily penetrated; not hard or compact.

"Hard and soft are names we give things, only in relation to the constitutions of our own bodies; that being called hard, which will put us to pain sooner than change figure, by the pressure of any part of our bodies; and that soft, which changes the situation of its parts upon an easy touch."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

2. Easily assuming or altered to a change of form; hence, easily worked, malleable.

"Spirits can either sex assume: so soft  
And uncompounded is their essence pure."  
*Milton: P. L.*, i. 424.

3. Easily yielding to pressure, persuasion, or motives; impressible, facile, weak, impressionable.

"A few divines of so soft and servile tempers as disposed them to so sudden acting and compliance."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

4. Delicate, fine, not coarse; hence, feminine.

"Her form . . . more soft and feminine."

*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 458.

5. Tender, timorous, fearful, timid.

"However soft within themselves they are,  
To you they will be valiant by despair."

*Dryden: (Todd)*

6. Civil, complaisant, courteous; not rough, rude, or irritating.

"A soft answer turneth away wrath."—*Prov. xv. 1.*

7. Mild, gentle, kind; easily moved by pity; lenient, not harsh or severe; susceptible of kindness, mercy, or other tender affections.

"His mind was at best of too soft a temper for such work as he had now to do, and had been recently made softer by severe affliction."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

8. Gentle in action or motion; steady and even; not rough.

9. Effeminate; not manly or spirited; viciously nice or delicate.

"And more than all, his blood-red flag aloft,  
He marvel'd how his heart could seem so soft."

*Byron: Corsair*, i. 16.

10. Gentle, easy, undisturbed.

"Soft stillness and the night  
Become the touches of sweet harmony."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v.

11. Not harsh or plain-spoken; mild.

"For these faults excuses and soft names were found."  
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

12. Affecting the senses in a gentle, mild, or delicate manner; as—

(1) Smooth, flowing; not rough or harsh; gentle or melodious to the ear.

"Her voice was ever soft,  
Gentle and low."  
*Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

fāte, fāt, fāre amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, er, wōre, wōif, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



- (2) Smooth to the taste; not sharp or acrid.
- (3) Not harsh or offensive to the sight; not strong or glaring; not exciting or offensive by intensity of color or violent contrast; as *soft* colors.
- (4) Agreeable to perceive or feel.

"As sweet as balm, as *soft* as air."  
*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.*

- (5) Smooth and agreeable to the touch; not roughly rugged, or harsh; delicate, fine.

"What went ye out for to see? A man clothed in *soft* raiment? Behold they that wear *soft* clothing are in kings' houses."—*Matthew xi. 8.*

¶ Hence, applied to textile fabrics, as opposed to hardware; as, *soft* goods.

13. Foolish, simple, silly.

14. Readily forming a lather, and washing well with soap; as *soft* water.

II. *Pronun.*: Not pronounced with a hard, explosive utterance, but with more or less of a sibilant sound; as the *c* in *cinder*, and the *g* in *gin*, as distinguished from the same letters in *candle* and *gift*.

B. *As adv.*: Softly, gently, quietly.

"Soft unto himself he said."

*Chaucer: C. T., 1,724.*

C. *As subst.*: A soft person; one who is silly, weak, or foolish. (*Colloq.*)

"If you've got a *soft* to drive you."—*G. Eliot: Adam Bede, ch. ix.*

D. *As interj.*: Be gentle, go gently or softly; hold! stop!

"Soft! no haste!"

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.*

¶ *To have a soft thing*: To have a prospect of certain success in an undertaking.

¶ *To tread softly* is an art which is acquired from the dancing-master; to go *gently* is a voluntary act; we may go a *gentle* or a quick pace at pleasure. Words are either *soft* or *gentle*; a *soft* word falls lightly upon the person to whom it is addressed; it does not excite any angry sentiment. A censure, an admonition, or a hint is *gentle* which bears indirectly on the offender, and does not expose the whole of his infirmity to view; a prudent friend will always try to correct our errors by *gentle* remonstrances. Persons, or their manners, are termed *soft* and *gentle*, but still with a similar distinction; a *soft* address, a *soft* air, and the like are becoming or not, according to the sex; in that which is denominated the *softer* sex, these qualities of *softness* are characteristic excellencies; but even in this sex they may degenerate, by their excess, into insipidity; and in the male sex they are compatible only in a small degree with manly firmness of carriage. *Gentle* manners are becoming in all persons who take a part in social life; *gentleness* is, in fact, that due medium of *softness* which is alike suitable to both sexes, and which it is the object of polite education to produce. (*Crabbe.*)

¶ *Soft* is largely used in compounds, the meanings being in most cases sufficiently obvious; as, *soft-breathing*.

**soft-amadou, s.**

*Bot., &c.*: *Polyporus fomentarius*. [*AMADOU.*]

**soft-cancer, s.** [*CANCER.*]

\***soft-conscienced, a.** Having a tender conscience. (*Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.*)

**soft-corn, s.** [*CORN, 2.*]

**soft-drink, s.** Any drink which is intended to refresh, but contains no alcohol or intoxicating constituent.

**soft-eyed, a.** Having soft, tender, or gentle eyes.

"Give virtue scandal, innocence a fear,  
Or from the *soft-eyed* virgin steal a tear."

*Pope: Prologue to Satires, 296.*

**soft-finned fishes, s. pl.**

*Ichthy.*: An English book-name for the Auacan-thini (q. v.).

**soft-grass, s.**

*Botany*: The genus *Holcus*, spec., *H. mollis* and *H. lanatus*.

**soft-headed, a.** Of weak or feeble intellect.

**soft-hearted, a.** Tender-hearted, weak, cowardly.

"Fie, coward woman, and *soft-hearted* wretch."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 2.*

**soft-heartedness, s.** The quality or state of being soft-hearted or tender-hearted; gentleness.

**soft-horn, s.** A silly person, a simpleton, a greenhorn.

\***soft-leaf, s.**

*Bot. & Hort.*: A variety of the Garden Anemone. (*Anemone coronaria.*)

**soft-money, soft-cash, s.** Paper-money, as opposed to hard cash or coin.

**soft-palate, s.** [*PALATE, s.*]

**soft-sawder, s.** Flattery, blarney, soft-soap.

**soft-shelled tortoise, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Trionyx ferox*, from the rivers flowing into the northern borders of the Gulf of Mexico. It attains a length of a foot and upward, and is very voracious.

**soft-soap, s.**

1. *Lit.*: A coarse kind of soap. [*SOAP, s., II. 1.*]

2. *Fig.*: Flattery, blarney, soft-sawder.

**soft-spoken, a.** Having a soft, mild, or gentle voice; hence, mild, affable.

"They cannot put up with the glib assurances of the *soft-spoken* members of the partnership."—*London Standard.*

**soft-tortoises, s. pl.** [*MUD-TORTOISES.*]

\***soft, v. t.** [*SOFT, a.*] To make soft; to soften.

**söf-taş, s. pl.** [From Pers. *soukte*=burnt, meaning consumed by the divine love and devoted to a life of meditation.]

*Mohammedanism*: The pupils who study Mussulman law and theology in the medrissas or secondary schools attached to the mosques. They are boarded in the imarets or free hotels kept up with the revenues of the vakouf property or pious legacies. Their clothing and bedding are furnished by their families, if these are in a position to do so, if not by charity. The number of softas is very great, because they are exempt from military service. After long study of the Arabic language, the Koran, and its commentaries, they pass an examination, which is almost always successful, and which authorizes them to assume the title of khodjas (q. v.) The name is also applied to all the classes connected with the mosques: Ulemas, Imams, Khodjas, and students of theology or of the jurisprudence of the Koran. Most of them are distinguishable by wearing a white turban around their fez. The Sultan Abdul Medjid (1839-1861) endeavored to induce his subjects to wear a European dress, and succeeded so far that almost every one, except the very lowest in the public service, adopted it. But the softas, to a man, retain the old-fashioned baggy, slouching dress which Abdul Medjid wished to get rid of. This is an indication of the conservatism of the class. In May, 1876, the softas were the authors of a revolution at Constantinople, their chief seat; they dictated the dismissal of the grand vizier, and were obeyed. Afterward they made a movement against the sultan himself.

**soft-en** (*t* silent), *v. t. & i.* [*Eng. soft, a.; -en.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To make soft or more soft; to make less hard.

2. To make less harsh, severe, rude, or offensive.

"The language was much *softened.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

3. To make less fierce, cruel, or intractable; to make more susceptible of humane or fine feelings; to mollify.

"But though wine at first seemed to *soften* his heart, the effect a few hours later was very different."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iv.*

4. To palliate; to represent as less enormous; to reduce in degree.

"Our friends see not our faults, or conceal them, or *soften* them by their representation."—*Addison. (Todd.)*

5. To make easy, to compose, to alleviate, to mitigate.

"Time wants not power to *soften* all regrets."

*Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.*

6. To make calm and placid.

7. To make less glaring or intense; to tone down; as, to *soften* the coloring in a picture.

8. To make tender, delicate, effeminate; to enervate.

9. To make less strong, loud, or harsh in sound; to make smooth or melodious to the ear.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To become soft or softer; to become more ready to yield to pressure; to become less hard.

2. To become less rude, fierce, harsh, or cruel; as, Savage natures *soften* by civilization.

3. To become less hard-hearted, obdurate, or obstinate; to become more susceptible of humane and fine feelings; to relent.

"He may *soften* at the sight of the child;

The silence often of pure innocence

Persuades, when speaking fails."

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 2.*

\*4. To become more mild.

\*5. To pass by soft, imperceptible degrees; to melt, to blend.

**soft-en-êr** (*t* silent), *s.* [*Eng. soften; -er.*] One who or that which softens.

**soft-en-îng** (*t* silent), *pr. par., a. & s.* [*SOFTEN.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang. & Pathol.*: The act of making soft or softer; the state of becoming soft or softer. In Pathology there is softening of the bones [*MOLLITIES*], of the brain [¶], of the spinal cord, and of the stomach.

2. *Paint.*: The blending of colors into each other.

¶ *Softening of the brain*:

*Pathology*: A disease of which there are three forms: (1) The white, or atrophic, softening, occurs in the white substance of the hemispheres. It arises from imperfect nutrition, and often occurs with other diseases in weakly persons approaching old age. (2) Red softening, formerly attributed to prior inflammation, may arise from the abrupt obstruction of an artery; and (3) Yellow softening, an idiopathic disease, local around an inflamed spot, an apoplectic clot, &c.; it soon runs a fatal course.

**soft-ish, a.** [*Eng. soft; -ish.*] Somewhat soft; rather soft.

\***soft-ling, s.** [*Eng. soft, a.; dimin. suff. -ling.*] A soft, effeminate person; a sybarite, a voluptuary.

"Effeminate men and *softlings* cause the stout man to wax tender."—*Bishop Woolton: Christian Manuell, L. 6 b.*

**soft-ly, \*softe-ly, adv.** [*Eng. soft, a.; -ly.*]

1. In a soft manner; gently; without force, violence, or roughness.

"His falchion on a flint he *softly* smiteth."

*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 176.*

2. Without noise; not loudly; gently.

"So they went *softly* till he had done."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.*

3. Mildly, tenderly.

"The king must die;

Though pity *softly* plead within my soul."

*Dryden.*

\*¶ *To go (or walk) softly*:

*Script.*: To express sorrow, contrition, &c., by one's demeanor.

"Ahab . . . lay in sackcloth and went *softly.*"—*1 Kings xxi. 27.*

**soft-nër** (*t* silent), *s.* [*SOFTENER.*]

**soft-nëss, \*soft-nes, \*soft-nesse, s.** [*Eng. soft, a.; -ness.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The quality or state of being soft or not hard; that quality of bodies which renders them ready to yield to pressure or to easily receive impressions from other bodies. (Opposed to *hardness.*)

2. Susceptibility of feeling or passion; liability to be affected; gentleness, tender-heartedness.

"There is scarcely any who are not in some degree possessed of this pleasing *softness.*"—*Goldsmith: The Bee, No. 3.*

3. Excessive susceptibility of feeling; weakness, simplicity.

4. Mildness, gentleness, meekness, civility; freedom from roughness, rudeness, or coarseness; as, *softness* of manners or language.

5. Timidity, timorousness, pusillanimity.

"This virtue could not proceed out of fear or *softness*; for he was valiant."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

6. Effeminacy, delicacy; want of manliness or spirit.

"He was not delighted with the *softness* of the court."—*Clarendon: Civil Wars.*

7. The quality or state of being pleasing, grateful, or acceptable to the senses, arising from the absence of harshness, violent contrast, roughness, sharpness, or the like.

"One sung a very agreeable air, with a degree of *softness* and melody which we could not have expected."—*Cook: Third Voyage, bk. iii., ch. xiii.*

II. *Art*: The opposite of boldness. In some instances the term is used to designate agreeable delicacy, at other times as indicative of want of power. (*Fairholt.*)

**soft-y, subst.** [*Eng. soft, a.; -y.*] A soft, simple person. (*Colloq.*)

"She were but a *softy* after all."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers, ch. xv.*

\***soget, a. & s.** [*SUBJECT, a. & s.*]

**sögg-gý, adj.** [*Icel. söggr*=damp, wet; *saggi*=dampness.] Wet; soaked with water or moisture; thoroughly wet.

"The warping condition of this green and soggy multitude."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humor, iii. 2.*

**sö-hö, interj.** [See def.] A word used in calling from a distant place; a sportman's halloo.

"Mr. Great-heart called after him, saying, 'Soho, friend! let us have your company.'"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.*

**sö-hö, v. t.** [*SOHO, interj.*] To halloo after.

"A third hare was *sohoed* near the river-side, close to Yarm town."—*Field, Feb. 5, 1887.*



**soi disant** (as swâ dē-zāh'), *adj. phr.* [Fr.] Calling himself; self-styled; would-be.

\***soigne**, *s.* [O. Fr.] Care, diligence, anxiety.

**sōil** (1), \***soile**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *soillier* (Fr. *soiller*)=to soil; *se souiller*=to wallow in the mire (said of swine); O. Fr. *soil*, *souil*=the slough or mire in which a swine wallows; Lat. *suillus*=pertaining to swine, from *sus*=a sow; cf. O. Ital. *sogliare*=to sully, to defile; *sogliardo* (Ital. *sugliardo*)=slovenly, hoggish.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To make dirty on the surface; to dirty, to foul, to sully, to tarnish, to begrime.

\*2. To cover or tinge with anything extraneous; to stain, to pollute.

"Who sayeth, that foul treason's stain,  
Since he bore arms, ne'er soiled his coat."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, v. 20.

\*3. To manure.

"They soil their ground; not that they love the dirt,  
but that they expect a crop."—South.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To take on dirt; to take a soil or stain, to tarnish: as, A dress soon soils.

2. To take soil. [SOIL (1), *s.*, 4.]

"Norman's Grove, where the deer soiled."—Field, Dec. 12, 1883.

**sōil** (2), **soyl** (1), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *saoler*, *saouler* (Fr. *sauler*)=to glut, cloy, fill, satiate, from *saol*, *saoul* (Fr. *saül*)=full, cloyed, satiated, from Lat. *satur*, *satullus*, dimin. from *satur*=full, satiated.] To feed, as cattle or horses, in the stalls or stables, with fresh grass daily mowed, instead of putting out to pasture—which mode of feeding tends to keep the bowels lax; hence, to purge by feeding upon green food.

"The fitchew, nor the soiled horse goes to't with a more riotous appetite."—Shakesp.: *Lea*, iv. 6.

\***sōil** (3), **soyl** (2), *v. t.* [A contraction of *assoil* (q. v.)] To assoil, to release, to explain.

"Let vs consider how substantiallye the man soyleth the first reason, that he woulde were rekened so lyghte."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 626.

**sōil** (1), *s.* [SOIL (1), *v.*]

1. A foul spot, a stain; any foul matter; foulness, dirt.

"Wash them and make them clean from the soil which they have gathered by traveling."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

\*2. A stain, a tarnish; any defilement or taint.

"A lady's honor must be touched,  
Which, nice as ermines, will not bear a soil."

Dryden: (*Todd*.)

\*3. A wallowing-place for swine.

4. A marshy, wet, or miry place to which a hunted boar resorts for refuge; hence, wet places, streams, or water sought by other game, as deer.

\*5. Dung, compost.

"Improve land by dung and other sort of soils."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

¶ To take soil: To run into water or a marshy place, as a deer when pursued; hence, to take refuge or shelter.

"Crossed it and Mr. Samuel's land to the brook, where he took soil."—Field, April 4, 1885.

**soil-pipe**, *s.* A pipe for conveying foul or waste water, night-soil, &c., from a dwelling-house or other building.

**sōil** (2), \***soile**, \***soyle**, *s.* [O. Fr. *soel*, *suel*, *sueil*=the threshold of a door, from Lat. *solea*=a covering for the foot, a sole, the sole of the foot, timber upon which wattled walls are built; Low Lat. *solea*=soil, ground; Fr. *sol*=soil.]

1. *Chem. & Agric.*: The top stratum of the earth's crust, whence plants derive their mineral food. It also contains a certain proportion of humous substances derived from the decayed organic matter of plants which have grown on it. This acts the part of a weak acid, and possesses the property of decomposing salts, as sulphates of ammonia, potash, &c., retaining the base, and giving up its lime or magnesia to the mineral acid. The humous principles also yield, under the oxidizing action of the air, ammonia, carbonic acid gas, and nitrates for the nutriment of the plant. [SUBSOIL.] Soils are classified according to their chief ingredients, as loamy, clayey, sandy, chalky, and peaty. The first is the best for most purposes, but the others may be improved by the addition of the constituents of which they are deficient.

"The vine is more affected by the difference of soils than any other fruit-tree."—Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. xi.

2. Land, country.

"Flash his spirit on a warlike soil."

Shakesp.: *King John*, v. 1.

\*3. Dry land, earth, ground.

"On the face of terra, the soil, the land, the earth."—Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 2.

4. A provincial term for the principal rafter of a roof.

**soil-bound**, *adj.* Bound or attached to the soil. (Byron: *Lara*, ii. 8.)

\***sōil**-i-ness, *s.* [Eng. *soily*; -ness.] The quality or state of being soiled; stain, foulness.

"Make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin, and observe whether it yield no soiliness more than silver."—Bacon: *Physiological Remains*.

**sōil**-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *soil* (2), *s.*; -less.] Destitute of soil or mold.

**sōil**-ure, \***soyl**-ure, *s.* [Fr. *soillure*.] Stain, pollution. [SOIL (1), *v.*]

"Not making any scruple of her soilure."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 1.

\***sōil**-y, \***soyl**-ie, *adj.* [Eng. *soil* (1), *s.*; -y.] Soiled, dirty, foul.

"Whose soylie tincture did therein remain."

Fuller: *David's Sinne*, xxxii.

**sōi**-mōn-ite, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Min.*: A blue aggregate of barsowite and corundum (q. v.), occurring as pebbles in the gold-washings of Barsowska, Urals, and known there under this name.

**soiree** (as swâ-rê'), *s.* [Fr. *soirée*=evening tide, from *soir*=evening, from Lat. *serus*=late; Ital. *sera*=evening.] Properly an evening party held for the sake of conversation only; now applied to various kinds of evening parties, at which ladies and gentlemen meet, whatever may be the amusements introduced. The word is frequently employed to denote a meeting or reunion of the members of certain societies or bodies and their friends, for the promotion of the objects of their associations, and for mutual improvement and discussion, when tea, coffee, and other light refreshments are provided during the intervals of music, speech-making, &c.

**sō**-ja (or j as y), **sō**-ya, *s.* [Japanese *soja*.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Glycineæ, sometimes merged in Glycine. *Soja hispida* is the same as *Glycine soja*. [GLYCINE.]

\***so**-jour, *s.* [O. Fr.] [SOJOURN.] Sojourn, stay, abode.

"Ther held thei long sojour."

Robert de Brunne, p. 246.

**sō**-journ, **sō**-journ', **sōj**-oŭrn, \***so**-jorn, \***so**-journe, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *sojornier*, *sojournier*, *sejornier*, *sejournier* (Fr. *séjourner*), from a Low Lat. \**subdiurno*, from Lat. *sub*=under, and *diurno*=to stay, to last long, from *diurnus*=daily; *dies*=a day; Ital. *soggiornare*.] To dwell or take up one's abode for a time; to dwell or live in a place as a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not considering the place as a permanent habitation.

"Abram went down into Egypt to sojourn there."—Genesis xii. 10.

**sō**-journ, **sō**-journ', **sōj**-oŭrn, *s.* [SOJOURN, *v.*] A temporary residence, as in a strange country; a stay.

"Though long detained

In that obscure sojourn."—Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 15.

**sō**-journ-ēr, **sōj**-oŭrn-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *sojourn*, *v.*; -er.] One who sojourns; a temporary resident; one who takes up his abode in a place temporarily.

"We are strangers and sojourners, as were all our fathers: our days on earth are as a shadow."—1 Chronicle xxix. 15.

**sō**-journ-īng, **sōj**-oŭrn-īng, *s.* [SOJOURN, *v.*] The act or state of dwelling in a place for a time; temporary residence, abode, or stay; sojourn. (Exodus xii. 40.)

\***sō**-journ-mēt, \***sōj**-oŭrn-mēt, *s.* [English *sojourn*; -ment.] The act or state of sojourning; sojourn; temporary residence.

\***sōke**, *v. t. & i.* [SUCK, *v.*]

\***sōke**, *s.* [SOC.]

\***soke**-reeve, *s.* A rent-gatherer in a lord's soke.

\***sōke**-man, \***sōke**-man-rŷ, *s.* [SOCMAN, SOC-MANRY.]

\***sok**-en, *s.* [A. S. *sōcn*.] [SOC.] A district held by tenure of socage.

\***sok**-ing-ly, *adv.* [SUCKINGLY.]

**sō**-kō, *s.* [Native name.]

*Zool.*: An anthropoid ape, probably a species of Troglodytes, described by Livingstone as living west of Lake Tanganyika. (See extract.)

"They often go erect, but place the hand on the head as if to steady the body. . . . When seen thus, the *Soko* is an ungainly beast. . . . His light yellow face shows off his ugly whiskers and his faint apology for a beard; the forehead villainously low, with high ears, is well in the background of the great dog-mouth; the teeth are slightly human, but the canines show the beast by their large development. The hands, or rather the fingers, are like those of the natives. The flesh of the feet is yellow. . . . The *Soko* is represented by some to be extremely knowing, successfully stalking men and women while at their work; kidnapping children, and running up trees with them."—Livingstone: *Last Journals* (ed. Waller), ii. 52, 53.

**sōl** (1), *s.* [Lat.]

\***I. Ord. Lang.**: The sun.

"Not yet—not yet—Sol pauses on the hill—  
The precious hour of parting lingers still."  
Byron: *Corsair*, iii. 1.

**II. Technically:**

\*1. *Alchemy*: Gold.

2. *Her.*: A term implying *or*, or gold, in blazoning the arms of emperors, kings, and princes by planets, instead of metals and colors.

**sol-lunar**, *a.*

*Pathol.*: Emanating from the sun and the moon. Applied to an influence said to be excited by the sun and moon in conjunction on the paroxysms of fever.

**sōl** (2), *s.* [SOU.] A small bronze French coin, now called a Sou.

**sōl** (3), *s.* [Ital.]

*Music:*

1. A syllable applied in solmization (q. v.) to the fifth tone of the diatonic scale.

2. The tone itself.

**sol**-fa, *v. i. & t.*

**A. Intrans.**: To sing the notes of the musical scale up or down to the syllables *do* (or *ut*), *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*.

**B. Trans.**: To sing a musical composition to the syllables *do* (or *ut*), *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*.

**sō**-la', *interj.* [Of no etym.] Here! Stop!

"Sola! Did you see master Lorenzo? Master Lorenzo, sola, sola!"—Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, v.

**sō**-lā, **shō**-lā, *s.* [Bengalee.]

*Bot. & Comm.*: *Eschynomene aspera*, a small, half-floating papilionaceous bush found in marshes in Bengal, and growing most during the season of inundation. In Burmah a fiber is made from the bark. The pith is used in India for making light sola hats, worn constantly by Europeans. They are generally covered with white cloth and sometimes have a cream-colored turban round. The Bengalees use the sola as floats for nets, and the pith for decorations in temples.

**sōl**-açe, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *solasier*, *solacer*.] [SOLACE, *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To cheer in grief, trouble, or calamity; to comfort, to console; to relieve in affliction. (Applied to persons.)

"Those lips are thine—thy own sweet smile I see,  
The same that oft in childhood solaced me."

Cowper: *On My Mother's Picture*.

2. To allay, to assuage, to alleviate.

"Solace our anguish."—Blackmore: *Creation*, v.

\*3. To delight, to amuse.

"Themselves did solace each one with his dame."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ix. 44.

\***B. Intransitive:**

1. To take comfort; to be cheered, comforted, or consoled.

"Were they to be rul'd, and not to rule,  
This sickly land might solace as before."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, ii. 3.

2. To be happy; to take delight.

"One poor and loving child,  
But one thing to rejoice and solace in."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 5.

**sōl**-açe, \***sol**-as, *subst.* [O. Fr. *solaz*, from Lat. *solatium*=comfort, from *solatus*, pa. par. of *solor*=to console (q. v.).]

1. Comfort in grief, trouble, or calamity; consolation; alleviation of grief or anxiety; that which solaces, comforts, or relieves.

"By the solace of his own pure thoughts

Upheld."—Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

\*2. Happiness, delight.

\***sōl**-açe-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *solace*; -ment.] The act of solacing or comforting; the state of being solaced or comforted.

\***sō**-lā'-cious, \***so**-la-cy-ouse, *a.* [O. Fr. *solacieux*.] Affording solace, comfort, or amusement; solacing.

"His mater is delectable,  
Solacious and commendable."

Skelton: *Philip Sparrow*.

**sō**-lan, **sō**-land, \***su**-land, *s.* [Icel. *sula*=gannet. (*Skeat*.)] [BOOBY.] (See compound.)

**solan-geese**, **soland-geese**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: The gannet, *Sula bassana*. Bill grayish white, naked skin of the face blue, iris pale yellow, head and neck buff, the primaries black, all the rest of the plumage white in the adult, front of the legs and tarsi green. Length thirty-four inches. They breed in immense numbers on the Bass Rock, in the Frith of Forth, the coasts of the Baltic, Iceland, North America, and South Africa. [BOOBY, GANNET.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw



**sō-lā-nā'-çē-æ**, s. pl. [Lat. *solan(um)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

**Bot.**: Nightshades; the typical order of Solanales (q. v.). Herbs or shrubs; alternate, undivided, lobed leaves; calyx five or four-parted, persistent, inferior; corolla monopetalous; the limb five or four-cleft, generally nearly regular, deciduous; stamens alternate with the segments of the corolla and as numerous; ovary two-celled, composed of one carpel to the right and the other to the left of the axis, rarely four, five, or many-seeded, with axile placentæ; fruit capsular, with a double dissepiment parallel to the valves, or a berry with the placentæ adhering to the dissepiment; seeds numerous, albumen fleshy. Chiefly tropical plants, narcotic and excitant, or bitter and tonic, pungent or stimulant. (Lindley.) Endlicher divided the order into six tribes: Nicotianæ, Datureæ, Hyoscyamæ, Solanæ, Cestrinæ, Vestieæ, and made Retziaceæ a distinct order. Mr. Miers separates the order into two, Atropaceæ and Solanaceæ. Known genera sixty, species about 1,000.

**sō-lā-nā'-ceouš** (ce as sh) a. [SOLANACEÆ.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling plants belonging to the order Solanaceæ.

**sō-lā-nā'**, a. [SOLANALES.] Of or belonging to Solanum or the Solanaceæ; as, the *Solanal* Alliance.

**sō-lā-nā'-lēš**, s. pl. [Masc. or fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *solanalis*, from Lat. *solanum* (q. v.).]

**Bot.**: The Solanal Alliance; Perigynous Exogens, with dichlamydeous, monopetalous, symmetrical flowers; axile placentæ, two to three-celled fruit, and a large embryo lying in a small quantity of albumen. Orders: Oleaceæ, Solanaceæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Cordiaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Cuscutaceæ, and Polemoniaceæ.

**sō-lānd**, s. [SOLAN.]

**sō-lān'-dēr**, s. [Fr. *souländres*.] A disease in horses.

**sō-lān'-dra**, s. [Named after Daniel Charles Solander, LL.D., F.R.S., a Swede, who accompanied Sir Joseph Banks as botanist in his voyage round the world.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Solanaceæ akin to *Datura*. Chiefly from tropical America. Cultivated in green-houses for their fine flowers.

**sō-lā'-nē-æ**, s. pl. [Latin *solan(um)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

**Botany**:

1. The same as SOLANACEÆ.
2. The typical tribe of Solanaceæ.

**sō-lān'-ī-çine**, s. [Eng. *solani(ne)*; c connect., and suff. -ine.]

**Chem.**:  $C_{50}H_{78}N_2O$  (?). A base produced by the action of cold concentrated hydrochloric acid on solanine. It is very slightly soluble in alcohol and water, yields slender needles, melts above  $250^\circ$ , is colored red by strong acids, and forms yellow amorphous salts.

**sō-lān'-ī-dine**, s. [Eng. *solan(ine)*; id connect., and suff. -ine.]

**Chem.**:  $C_{26}H_{41}NO_2$  (?). A base produced together with glucose by the action of dilute boiling hydrochloric acid on solanine. It dissolves easily in ether and alcohol, and crystallizes from the latter in colorless, silky needles, which melt above  $200^\circ$ . With strong sulphuric acid it forms a dark red solution, and with more dilute acid a transient bluish-red. Its solutions are bitter.

**sō-lān'-ine**, subst. [Mod. Lat. *solan(um)*; -ine (Chem.).]

**Chem.**:  $C_{43}H_{71}NO_{16}$  (?). An organic base existing in several species of Solanum. To obtain it the juice of the ripe berries is precipitated by ammonia, and the precipitate purified by recrystallization from alcohol. It crystallizes into slender silky needles, slightly soluble in cold, easily in hot alcohol, nearly insoluble in water and ether, has a slightly bitter and burning taste, and is very poisonous. It melts at  $235^\circ$ , and forms acid and neutral salts, all of which are soluble in water.

**sō-lā'-nō**, s. [Sp., from Lat. *solanus (ventus)* = an easterly (wind), from *sol*=the sun.] A hot, oppressive, southeast wind in Spain. It is a modification of the simoom (q. v.).

**sō-lā'-nūm**, s. [Latin = a kind of nightshade, *Solanum nigrum*. (See def.)]

**Bot.**: Nightshade; the typical genus of Solanaceæ. Herbs or shrubs, rarely trees. Flowers in or above the forks of the stem, solitary, fascicled, or cymose, white or blue; calyx with four to ten segments, corolla rotate, five to ten lobed, with five exserted stamens, anthers opening by two pores at the extremity; berry roundish, two or more celled, with many reniform seeds. Known species between 500 and 600, most of them from the tropics, others from temperate climes. The foliage of *S. dulcamara* is narcotic, and its berries are unsafe to eat. In India it is used in decoction in chronic rheumatism, psoriasis, &c. One or two grains of the dried leaf of

*S. nigrum* will produce narcotism and visceral disturbance. The leaves when bruised are applied in poultices or baths to painful wounds. The berries are considered by the Hindoos to be tonic and diuretic, and the juice a hydragogue, cathartic, and diuretic; they are given in dropsy, &c. A syrup prepared from the plant is used as a cooling drink in fevers, and as an expectorant and diaphoretic. *S. tuberosum* is the Potato (q. v.), the leaves are powerfully narcotic and used in chronic rheumatism, painful affections of the stomach, &c. The fruit of *S. melongena*, the egg-plant, and *S. verbascifolium* are used in India in curries. The berries of *S. coagulans*, *S. xanthocarpum*, wild in India, and the fruits of *S. gracilipes*, a garden escape there, are eaten. The last two, with *S. ferox*, *S. indicum*, *S. trilobatum*, are also used medicinally in India. Fumigation with the burnt fruit of many of them is a domestic remedy for toothache. *S. pseudoquina* produces the quina of Brazil. *S. mammosum*, *S. paniculatum*, *S. guineense* are diuretic; a decoction of the leaves of *S. cernuum* is a powerful sudorific. *S. marginatum* is used in Abyssinia for tanning leather. The berries of *S. muricatum*, *S. nemorense*, and *S. guitoense* are eaten. *S. laciniatum* produces the Kangaroo Apple of Tasmania, which is eaten.

**sō-lar**, a. [Lat. *solaris*, from *sol*=the sun; Fr. *solaire*; Sp. *solar*; Ital. *solare*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the sun.

"Our solar system consists of the sun, and the planets and comets moving about it."—Locke: *Natural Philosophy*, ch. iii.

2. Produced by or proceeding from the sun.

"By her instructed, meets the solar ray,  
And grows familiar with the blaze of day!"  
Boyc: *To the Duke of Gordon*.

3. Measured by the progress of the sun, or by its apparent revolution.

"Ve Adar was an intercalary month, added, some years, unto the other twelve, to make the solar and lunar year agree."—Raleigh: *Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

\*4. Born under or in the predominant influence of the sun.

**solar-apex**, s.

**Astron.**: The point of space to which it has been supposed the solar system is tending. [SOLAR-SYSTEM.]

**solar-camera**, s.

**Photog.**: A camera in which the sun's rays are transmitted through a transparent negative.

**solar-cycle**, s. [CYCLE.]

**solar-day**, s. [DAY.]

**solar-eclipse**, s. [ECLIPSE, s.]

**solar-engine**, s. An engine in which the heat of the solar rays is concentrated to evaporate water or expand air used as a motor for a steam or air engine.

**solar eye-piece**, s. An arrangement by which the light and heat are reduced in solar observations by observing only a very minute portion of the solar surface. (Invented by Dawes.)

**solar-flowers**, s. pl. Flowers which open and shut daily at certain determinate hours.

**solar-lamp**, s. An Argand-lamp (q. v.).

**solar-microscope**, subst. A microscope which throws the magnified image of an object illuminated by the sun's rays upon a wall or screen.

**solar-month**, s. [MONTH.]

**solar-myth**, s.

**Compar. Mythol.**: A nature myth embodying, or supposed to embody a description of the sun's course in heroic legend, and used, notably by Max Müller and Cox, to explain the mythology of Aryan nations. (See extract.)

"Of this vast mass of solar-myths, some have merged into independent legends, others have furnished the groundwork of whole epics. . . . The legends of Kephales and Prokris, of Daphne, Narkissos, and Endymion, have come down to us in a less artificial form than that of Heraklēs, while the myth of Heraklēs has been arrested at a less advanced stage than those of Zeus and Apollōn. But all alike can be translated back into mythical expressions, and most of these expressions are found in the Vedas with their strict mythological meaning."—Cox: *Myth. Aryan Nations*, i. 53.

**solar-oil**, s.

**Chem.**: A name given in commerce chiefly to the heavier portions of petroleum or shale-oil.

**solar-phosphori**, s. pl. Substances which have become luminous in the dark, after having been exposed to solar rays, the electric, or, in a less degree, the lime light. Calcined oyster shells are a good example.

**solar-physics**, s. A study of the physical phenomena presented by the sun.

**solar-plexus**, s.

**Anat.**: A plexus at the upper part of the abdomen behind the stomach and in front of the aorta and the pillars of the diaphragm. It is the largest of the pre-vertebral centers. Called also the Epigastric Plexus.

**solar-prominences**, s. pl. [PROMINENCE, II. 1., SUN.]

**solar-spectrum**, s. [SPECTRUM.]

**solar-spots**, s. pl. [SUN-SPOTS.]

**solar-star**, s. The name given to those stars which from the spectrum analysis of their light are supposed to be in the same state of heat, &c. as our central sun is at the present time.

"Arcturus belongs to the class of solar stars—stars which are thought on the testimony of their spectra to be in about the same condition physically as the sun. Vega belongs to the class of which Sirius is the most illustrious representative—stars which are supposed to be in an earlier stage of world-life and to be intensely hot as well as intensely brilliant."—Chicago Tribune, Aug. 5, 1894.

**solar-system**, s.

**Astron.**: The sun and the various bodies which revolve around him, deriving from him their light and heat. The enumeration of these bodies, deemed by the ancients complete, was: The Earth (in the center), then the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, seven in all. [WEEK.] Now planets, primary and secondary, are regarded as only one, though certainly a very important, part of the solar system. Of the major planets, called simply the planets, eight are recognized—Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Of the secondary planets or satellites, including the moon, twenty-one.

Among other bodies revolving around the sun in more or less eccentric orbits are many comets, and a number of meteoric rings, some of which have been found to have a close relation to certain comets.

The orderly movements of the several bodies in the solar system is effected mainly by gravitation. Loosely stated, the planets revolve around the Sun. What really takes place is that they revolve around the center of gravity common to him and them, but his mass so much outweighs the aggregate of their masses that the point around which the revolution takes place, though not the sun's center, is still within his mass. Their revolution also somewhat alters his position. When several of the large planets are together on the same side they draw the sun a certain small distance from his place; then, as they go round to the other side, they gradually attract him back again; so that the stability of the solar system is not disturbed. [PERTURBATION.] That system constitutes part of the Galaxy (q. v.) and is moving to a point in the constellation Hercules.

The Nebular Hypothesis (q. v.), as to the origin of the solar system, after being quiescent for a time, revived with the discoveries made by the spectroscopist (q. v.), and in 1877 Dr. T. H. Gladstone, F. R. S. (*British Assoc. Report*, 1877, ii. 41. *Phil. Mag.*, 1877), said:

"Supposing the solar system to have been originally a great revolving nebula of this description condensing to a central sun, and forming from its outer portions smaller masses, such as the planets and their satellites, or the comets and meteorites, we may expect them to consist principally of the more volatile or the lightest elements, with smaller portions of the less volatile or heavier ones. On arranging the elements of which the earth is composed according to the known or presumed density of the vapors it is found that such is actually the case."

Regarding the age of the earth and of the solar system generally, physicists, as represented by Sir Wm. Thomson, Prof. Tait, &c., and geologists, led by Prof. Huxley, are at variance. [GEOLOGY, 1. (3).] Nor is there any agreement as to its probable future duration. [COPERNICAN, KEPLER, PTOLEMAIC, &c.]

**solar-telegraph**, s. A telegraph in which the rays of the sun are projected from and upon mirrors. The duration of the rays makes the alphabet, after the system of Morse. [HELIOGRAPH.]

**solar-time**, subst. The same as APPARENT-TIME. [TIME.]

**solar-year**, s. [YEAR.]

**sō-lar**, s. [Lat. *solarium*=a gallery or balcony exposed to the sun; *sol*=the sun.]

**Arch.**: A loft or upper chamber; a sollar.

**sō-lār'-ī-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *solar(ium)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Zool.**: A family of Prosobranchiate Gasteropods, with several genera. Type, *Solarium* (q. v.). (Tate.)

**sō-lār-išm**, s. [Eng. *solar*; -ism.] The doctrine of solar myths. [SOLAR-MYTH.]

"Whom he charges with a wrong use of etymology in regard to solarism as the exclusive key to solve the problems of Aryan religions."—London Daily Telegraph.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **çhis**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **eçist**. **ph** = **f**  
**-cian**, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şün**; **-çtion**, **-çsion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **şüş**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **dël**.



**sōl'-lār-īst**, *subst.* [Eng. *solar(ism)*; *-ist*.] A supporter of the doctrine of solar myths.

"The use of the solarists of far-fetched etymologies."—*London Standard*.

**sōl'-lār-ī-ūm**, *s.* [Lat.=a sun-dial.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: Staircase-shell; a genus of *Littorinidæ* (Woodward), of *Solaridæ* (Tate). Shell orbicular, depressed, umbilicus wide and deep; aperture rhombic, peristome thin; operculum horny, sub-spiral. The edges of the whorls seen in the umbilicus have been fancifully compared to a winding staircase. Twenty-five recent species, widely distributed over sub-tropical and tropical seas; fossil species numerous, from the Oolite onward.

**sōl'-lār-ī-zā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *solariz(e)*; *-ation*.]

*Photog.*: Injury caused to a photographic picture by exposing it for too long a time in the camera to the light of the sun.

**sōl'-lār-ize**, *v. i.* [Eng. *solar*, *a.*; *-ize*.]

*Photog.*: To become injured, as a photographic picture, by too long exposure to the rays of the sun.

**\*sōl'-lār-ỹ** (1), *a.* [Latin *solaris*, from *sol*=the sun.] Solar.

"Months are not only lunar, and measured by the moon, but are also solar, and determined by the motion of the sun."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

**sōl'-ār-ỹ** (2), *a.* [Lat. *solum*=the ground.] Of or belonging to the ground; proceeding from the ground.

"From the like spirits in the earth the plants thereof perhaps acquire their verdure, And from such solar irradiations may those wondrous varieties arise, which are observable in animals."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

**\*sol-as**, *s.* [SOLACE.]

**sōl'-lā-ti-ūm** (ti as shī), *s.* [Lat.=a comfort, a solace (q. v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything which consoles or compensates for suffering or loss; a compensation.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: A sum of money paid over and above actual damages to an injured party, by the person who inflicted the injury, as solace for wounded feelings.

2. *Eccles.*: An additional daily portion of food allotted to the inmates of religious houses under exceptional circumstances.

**sōld**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SELL, *v.*]

**sold-note**, *s.* [BOUGHT AND SOLD NOTE.]

**\*sōld**, **\*soud**, *subst.* [Fr. *solde*, *sould*, from Lat. *solidus*=a piece of money.] Military pay; salary, pay.

"Smyte ye no man wrongfully, nether mak ye fals challenge, and be ye apayed with youre souldis."—*Wycliffe: Luke* iii.

**\*sōl-da-dō**, *s.* [Sp.] A soldier.

**\*sōl-dān**, *s.* [SULTAN.]

**sōl-dā-nēl**, **sol-dā-nēlle**, *subst.* [Fr.; remote etym. unknown. (*Litttré*).]

*Bot.*: *Convolvulus soldanella*.

**sōl-dā-nēl-lā**, *s.* [Latinized from Fr. *soldanelle* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Primulidæ*. Corolla sub-campanulate, of one cleft, fringed on the margin. *Soldanella alpina*, from the south of Europe, is cultivated in English gardens.

**\*sōl-dān-rỹ**, **\*sol-dān-rie**, *subst.* [Eng. *soldan*; *-ry*.] The rule or jurisdiction of a sultan; the country or district governed by a sultan.

**\*sōl-dā-tēsque** (que as k), *a.* [Fr., from *soldat*=a soldier.] Of or pertaining to a soldier; soldier-like. (*Thackeray: Pendennis*, ch. xxii.)

**sōl-dēr**, **sō-der**, **\*soul-der**, **\*sow-der**, *s.* [O. Fr. *soudure*, *souldure*=a soldering; Fr. *soudure*=solder, from O. Fr. *souder*, *solder*, *soulder*=to solder, from Lat. *solido*=to make firm; *solidus*=firm, solid (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: A metal or alloy used to unite adjacent metallic edges or surfaces. It must be rather more fusible than the metal or metals to be united, and with this object the components and their relative amounts are varied to suit the character of the work. (See extract.)

"Hard solders are such as require a red heat to fuse them; they are employed for joining brass, iron, and the more refractory metals. Soft solders melt at a comparatively low temperature, and are used with tin and lead, of which metals they are wholly or in part composed. Common tin solder, composed of 1 tin and 2 lead, is perhaps the best-known example of this class. Spelter and silver solders are the most generally used among the hard solders."—*Knicht: Dict. Mech.*, s. v. *Solder*.

\*2. *Fig.*: That which unites or cements in any way.

**sōl-dēr**, **sō-der**, **\*soul-der**, **\*sow-der**, *verb t.* [SOLDER, *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To unite by a metallic cement; to join the edges of with a metal or alloy.

\*2. *Fig.*: To unite or cement together in any way; to patch up.

"As if the world should cleave, and that slain men Should solder up the rift."

*Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 4.

**sōl-dēr-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *solder*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who or a machine which solders.

**sōl-dēr-īng**, *s.* [SOLDER, *v.*] The process of uniting two pieces of the same or of different metals by the interposition of a metal or alloy, which, by fusion, combines with each. In autogenous soldering, the two pieces are directly united by the partial fusion of their contiguous surfaces. In the ordinary process of soldering small articles, the workman places the two metallic surfaces together, and then, with his soldering-iron, which has been previously heated in a furnace, melts off sufficient solder from the stick or cake, allowing it to flow on and between the parts to be joined; the hot iron is then applied to the joint, so as to cause the solder to become uniformly fluid, equalize its distribution, and smooth its exposed surface. The surfaces to be joined must be perfectly cleaned by filing or scraping, and the flow of the melted solder is also assisted by the employment of certain substances as either deoxidizers or fluxes; among these, resin, sal-ammoniac, or muriatic acid are chiefly used. Instead of a soldering-iron, some form of blow-pipe is often employed to heat the solder. Another method sometimes employed to solder small brass articles is to face and clean the two surfaces, rub them with sal-ammoniac or dilute acid, and then squeeze them into contact with a piece of tinfoil between them. When the whole is heated, the two are soldered together by the melted tinfoil.

**soldering-blowpipe**, *s.* A portable gas blow-pipe, which can be attached by a flexible tube to any gas supply. Another flexible tube allows a blast from the mouth to be blown through the center of the gas flame, which can be directed to any part of a water-pipe or other article. The usual form of blow-pipe is also often used for soldering purposes.

**soldering-bolt**, **soldering-iron**, **soldering-tool**, *s.* A copper-bit (q. v.).

**sōld-iēr** (i as y), **\*sodiour**, **\*soldiar**, **\*souder**, **\*soudiour**, **\*souldier**, **\*souldyour**, **\*soldure**, *s.* [O. Fr. *soldier*, *soldoier*, *soudoier*, *souldoyer*, from *soulde*=pay, from Low Latin *soldum*=pay; Latin *solidus*=a piece of money; Low Lat. *soldarius*=a soldier; Fr. *soldat*, from Low Lat. *soldatus*, *pa. par. of soldo*=to pay; Sp. *soldado*; Ital. *soldato*; Ger. *soldat*.]

\*1. One who receives pay; one who is hired for pay.

"He hadde gotten many a souldyour."—*Caxton: Reynard the Fox* (ed. Arber), p. 39.

2. A man engaged for military service; one who serves in an army; one who follows the military profession.

"The worde souldier now seemeth rather to come of *sould*, a payment, and more to betoken a waged or hired man to fight, than otherwise, yet Cæsar in his Commentaries called *soldures* in the tongue gallois, men who devoted and swore themselves in a certaine band or other one an other, and to the capitaine."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. i., ch. xviii.

3. A common soldier, a private; one who serves in the army, but is under the rank of an officer.

"It were meet that any one, before he came to be a captain, should have been a soldier."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

4. A brave man, a warrior; a man of military skill and experience; a man of distinguished valor.

¶ *Number of Union soldiers furnished by each State and Territory during the American civil war:*

State.	Men.	State.	Men.
Alabama	2,576	Mississippi	545
Arkansas	8,289	Missouri	109,111
California	15,725	Nebraska	3,157
Colorado	4,903	Nevada	1,080
Connecticut	57,379	New Hampshire	34,629
Dakota Territory	206	New Jersey	81,010
Delaware	13,670	New Mexico Ter.	6,561
District of Colum.	16,872	New York	467,047
Florida	1,290	North Carolina	3,156
Illinois	259,147	Ohio	319,659
Indiana	197,147	Oregon	1,810
Iowa	75,309	Pennsylvania	366,107
Kansas	20,151	Rhode Island	23,699
Kentucky	59,025	Tennessee	31,092
Louisiana	5,224	Texas	1,965
Maine	72,114	Vermont	35,262
Maryland	50,316	Washington Ter.	964
Massachusetts	152,048	West Virginia	32,068
Michigan	89,372	Wisconsin	96,424
Minnesota	25,052		

5. A white ant. [TERMITE.]

¶ (1) *Soldiers and Sailors*: The name given by children to Soldier-beetles (q. v.).

(2) *To come the old soldier over*: To try to deceive or mislead.

"He was coming the old soldier over me."—*Scott St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xviii.

**soldier-beetle**, *s.*

*Entom.*: The genus *Telephorus* (q. v.). Named from its courage and fierceness.

**soldier-crab**, *s.*

*Zoöl.*: The same as HERMIT-CRAB (q. v.). Named from their combativeness, or from their possessing themselves of the shells of other animals.

**soldier-flies**, *s. pl.*

*Entom.*: A popular name for the *Stratomyidæ* (q. v.).

**soldier-moth**, *s.*

*Entom.*: An East Indian geometer moth, *Euschema militaris*.

**soldier-orchis**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Orchis militaris*.

**soldier's yarrow**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Stratiotes aloides*.

**sōld-iēr** (i as y), *v. i.* [SOLDIER, *s.*] To go or act as a soldier.

"I've been soldiering."—*Dickens: Bleak House*, ch. lv.

**\*sōld-iēr-ēss** (i as y), *s.* [Eng. *soldier*; *-ess*.] A female soldier.

"Soldieress

That equally canst poize sternness with pity."

*Two Noble Kinsmen*, i. 1.

**sōld-iēr-īng** (i as y), *s.* [Eng. *soldier*; *-ing*.] The state, condition, or occupation of a soldier; the military profession.

2. Killing time by feigning to work, putting on an appearance of diligent attention to business, while actually shirking. (Colloq.)

**sōld-iēr-like**, **sōld-iēr-lỹ** (i as y), *a. & adv.* [Eng. *soldier*; *-like*, *-ly*.]

A. *As adj.*: Like or becoming a soldier; martial, brave, honorable.

B. *As adv.*: Like a soldier.

"His warlike daughter smites them hip and thigh, using her sword right soldierly."—*St. James's Gazette*, Oct. 16, 1886.

**sōld-iēr-shīp** (i as y), *s.* [Eng. *soldier*; *-ship*.] Military qualities, character, or state; martial skill; behavior becoming a soldier.

"Nor indeed was his soldierish justly a subject of derision."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

**sōld-iēr-wood** (i as y), *s.* [Eng. *soldier*, and *wood*.]

*Bot.*: *Calliandra purpurea*, found in the West Indies.

**sōld-iēr-ỹ** (i as y), **\*soul-dier-y**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *soldier*; *-y*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. Soldiers collectively; a body of military men.

"Garrison'd around about him like a camp Of faithful soldiery."

*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 506.

2. Soldiership, military service.

"He had been brought up with some soldiery, which he knew how to set out with more than deserved ostentation."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iv.

B. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to soldiers; martial. (Milton.)

**sōl-dō**, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *solidus*=a piece of money.] A small Italian coin, the twentieth part of a lira.

**sōle** (1), **\*sōal** (1), *s.* [A. S. *sole* (pl. *solen*), from Lat. *solea*=the sole of the foot, or of a shoe; Dut. *zool*; Sw. *sola*; Dan. *saale*; Icel. *sóli*; O. H. Ger. *sola*; Ger. *sohle*; Sp. *suela*; Ital. *suolo*.] [SOLE, (2), *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The under side of the foot.

"From the crown of his head to the sole of his foot."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.

\*2. The foot itself.

"Ceasest not thy weary soles to lead."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. x. 9.

3. The under part of a boot or shoe; the leather of which the under part is formed.

4. The bottom frame of a wagon.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Agriculture*:

(1) The lower part of the plow which runs in contact with the bottom of the furrow. It generally consists of the lower surfaces of the share and landside.

(2) The bottom of the furrow.

2. *Farr.*: The horny substance under a horse's foot, which protects the more tender parts.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



3. *Fort.*: The bottom of an embrasure.  
 4. *Hydr.*: The lower edge of the barrel of a turbine or water-wheel.  
 5. *Join.*: The lower surface of a plane.  
 6. *Machinery*:  
 (1) The top or floor of a bracket on which a plumb-block rests.  
 (2) The plate which constitutes the foundation of a marine steam-engine, and which is bolted to the keelsons.  
 7. *Metall.*: The floor or hearth of the metal-chamber in a reverberatory, puddling, or boiling furnace.  
 8. *Mining*: The seat or bottom of a passage in a mine.  
 9. *Shipbuilding*:  
 (1) The bottom plank of the cradle, resting on the bilgeways, and sustaining the lower ends of the poppets, which are mortised into the sole and support the vessel.  
 (2) An additional piece on the lower end of a rudder, to make it level with the false keel.  
 10. *Vehicles*: A strip of metal or wood fastened beneath the runner of a sled or sleigh to take the wear.

**sole-leather, s.**  
 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Thick, strong leather used for the soles of boots.  
 2. *Bot.*: A name given to the thicker *Laminariae*, as *L. digitata*, &c.

**sole-plate, s.**  
 1. *Steam*: The foundation-plate or bed-plate of an engine.  
 2. *Hydr.*: The back portion of a water-wheel bucket.

**sole-tree, s.**  
*Mining*: A piece of wood belonging to a small windlass to draw up ore from the mine.

**sōle** (2), \*sōal (2), s. [Fr. *sole*, from Lat. *solea* = the sole of the foot, a sole.] [SOLE (1), s.]  
*Ichthyol.*: Any individual of the genus *Solea* (q. v.); specif., *Solea vulgaris*, the common European species, in high estimation as a food-fish, the flesh being white, firm, and well-flavored, and only inferior to that of the turbot. The upper side of the body is dark brown, the lower side white, and they attain a weight of six or seven pounds. They spawn in the spring, and, except for a few weeks in the breeding season, are in condition all the year round. The name is also applied to any one of several American flounders somewhat resembling the true sole in form or quality.

**sōle, v. t.** [SOLE (1), s.] To furnish with a sole; as, to sole a pair of boots; to cover as with a sole.

"His feet were soled with a treble tuft of a close short tawny down."—*Grew: Museum.*

**sōle, a. & adv.** [O. Fr. *sol* (Fr. *seul*) = sole, from Lat. *solus* = alone; Sp. & Ital. *solo*.]  
**A. As adjective**:

**I. Ord. Lang.**: Single, unique; alone in its kind; only; being or acting alone, without another or others.  
 "The offspring of one sole unmade Deity."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 370.

**II. Law**: Single, unmarried.  
 "Some others are such as a man cannot make his wife, though he himself be sole and unmarried."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

**B. As adv.**: Alone by itself; singly.  
**sole-corporation, s.** [CORPORATION.]  
**sole-tenant, s.** [TENANT, s.]

**sō-lē-ā, s.** [Lat. = the sole of the foot, a sole.]  
 \*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The under surface of the foot or hoof of an animal.  
 2. *Ichthy.*: A genus of *Pleuronectidae*, with about forty species, from the coasts of temperate and tropical seas; absent only from the southern portion of the southern temperate zone. Some of the species enter or live in fresh water. Eyes on right side, upper in advance of lower; mouth-cleft narrow, twisted to the left side; villiform teeth, on the blind side only. Dorsal commences on snout, distinct from caudal; lateral line straight; scales small and ctenoid. [SOLE.]

†sō-lē-ā-form, a. [Latin *solea* = a sandal, and *forma* = form.]  
*Bot.*: Slipper-shaped.

**sōl'-ē-çism, \*sol-e-cisme, s.** [O. Fr. *soloecisme*, from Lat. *solæcismum*, accus. of *solæcismus*; Greek *solæcismos* = a solecism, from *soloikizō* = to speak incorrectly, from *soloikos* = speaking incorrectly, like an inhabitant of *Soloi*, in Cilicia, a place colonized by Athenian emigrants, who soon corrupted the Attic dialect, which they at first spoke correctly; Fr. *solécisme*; Sp. & Ital. *solecismo*.]

1. An impropriety of speech; an impropriety of language arising from ignorance; a gross deviation from the idiom of a language or from the rules of syntax. By modern grammarians the term is often

applied to any word or expression which violates any established usage of speaking or writing. Hence, that which is considered at one time a solecism may at another be considered as correct language, owing to the change constantly going on in the use and application of words or idioms.

"The learned doctor represents it as a great solecism to speak of an ell or a mile of consciousness."—*Waterland: Works*, i. 209.

2. Any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety, as in behavior; a violation of the rules of society.

"My mind lately prompted me, that I should commit a great solecism, if among the rest of my friends in England, I should leave you unsaluted."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 40.

**sōl'-ē-çist, subst.** [Gr. *soloikistēs*.] One who is guilty of a solecism in language or behavior.

"Shall a noble writer, and an inspired noble writer, be called a solecist and barbarian, for giving a new turn to a word so agreeable to the analogy and genius of the Greek tongue?"—*Blackwall: Sacred Classics*, i. 159.

**sōl'-ē-çist'-ic, sōl'-ē-çist'-ic-āl, a.** [English *solecist*; -ic, -ical.] Pertaining to, involving, or of the nature of a solecism; incongruous, incorrect.

"The use of these combinations with respect to the pronouns is almost always solecistical."—*Tyrwhitt: Gloss. to Chaucer*, s. v. *Self*.

**sōl'-ē-çist'-ic-āl-ly, adv.** [English *solecistical*; -ly.] In a solecistic manner.

"I have . . . set down some of them, briefly and almost solecistically."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*. (Intro.)

**\*sōl'-ē-çize, v. i.** [Gr. *soloikizō*.] To commit or make use of solecisms, in language or behavior.

"To fancy the holy writers to solecize in their language."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, bk. i., ch. ix.

**sō-lē-cūr'-tūs, s.** [Lat. *solen* (q. v.), and *curtus* = short.]

**Zōöl. & Palæont.**: A genus of *Solenidae* (q. v.), with twenty-five recent species, from the United States, Britain, the Mediterranean, West Africa, and Madeira. Shell ovate-oblong, umbo small, margins almost parallel, ends rounded, gaping, ligaments external, hinge-teeth  $\frac{2}{3}$ , pallial sinus very deep, rounded. Animal very large and thick, not entirely retractile within the shell. They bury themselves deeply in mud or sand, and are difficult to obtain alive. Fossil, thirty species, from the Neocomian of the United States and Europe.

**sōle'-lŷ, \*sol-y, adv.** [Eng. *sole*, a. : -ly.] Only, singly, alone; without another or others.

"This is a matter solely with God."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 17.

**sōl'-em-n (n silent), \*sol-emne, \*sol-empne, a.** [O. Fr. *solempne* (Fr. *solennel*), from Lat. *solemnum*, accus. of *solemnis* (older forms *solennis, solennis*) = yearly, annual, religious, solemn, from *sollus* = entire, complete, and *annus* = a year; Sp. *solemne*; Ital. *solenne*.]

1. Marked with religious rites or ceremonies; connected with religion; sacred.

"And his fadir and modir wenten eche yere into Jerusalem in the solempne day of pask."—*Wycliffe: Luke* ii.

2. Fitted or calculated to inspire, excite, or express awe, reverence, or serious reflections; awe-inspiring, awful, serious, grave, impressive.

"How ceremonious, solemn, and unearthly."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 1.

3. Accompanied or marked by seriousness or earnestness; earnest, grave, serious.

"With a solemn earnestness . . . He begged of me to steal it."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

4. Accompanied with all due forms or ceremonies; made or done in due form; formal; as, to prove a will in solemn form.

5. Affectedly grave, serious, or important; as, to put on a solemn face.

6. Sad, melancholy, sullen.

"All solemn things Should answer solemn accidents."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

¶ For the difference between *solemn* and *grave*, see GRAVE.

**solemn-league, s.** [COVENANT, II. 3 (4).]  
**sōl'-em-nēss, s.** [Eng. *solemn*; -ness.] The quality or state of being solemn; solemnity, seriousness, gravity.

"Some think he wanted solemnness."—*Reliquiæ, Wottoniana*, p. 55.

**sō-lēm-nī-tŷ, \*so-lemp-ni-te, \*so-lemp-ni-tee, s.** [O. Fr. *solempnitē* (Fr. *solennité*), from Lat. *solemnitatem*, accus. of *solemnitas*, from *solemnis* = solemn (q. v.); Sp. *solemnidad*; Ital. *solennità*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:  
 1. The quality or state of being solemn; gravity, seriousness, impressiveness.

"With such solemnity of tone And gesture."—*Cowper: Task*, v. 648.

2. Affected or mock gravity or seriousness; a look or show of pompous importance.

"The solemnity worn by many of our modern writers is, I fear, often the mask of dullness."—*Goldsmith: Politic Learning*, ch. xi.

\*3. Stateliness, dignity; awful grandeur.

"My state, Seldom but sumptuous, showed like a feast, And won by rareness such solemnity."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 2*.

4. A rite or ceremony performed with religious reverence; religious or ritual ceremony.

"The moon, like to a silver bow, New bent in heaven, shall behold the night Of our solemnities."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.

5. A proceeding calculated to impress with awe or reverence.

"Though the forms and solemnities of the last judgment may bear some resemblance to those we are acquainted with here, yet the rule of proceeding shall be very different."—*Atterbury*.

**II. Law**: A solemn or formal observance; a formality requisite to render a thing done valid.

**\*sō-lēm-nī-zāte, v. t.** [Eng. *solemniz(e)*; -ate.] To solemnize.

"That they, nor any of them from henceforth, do presume to solemnize matrimony in their churches, chapels, or elsewhere."—*Burnet: Reformation*, pt. ii., bk. iii., No. 26. (*Richardson*.)

**sō-lēm-nī-zā'-tion, subst.** [Eng. *solemniz(e)*; -ation.] The act of solemnizing; celebration.

"Soon followed the solemnization of the marriage between Charles and Anne dutchess of Bretagne."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

**sōl'-em-nīze, \*sol-emp-nyse, v. t.** [Fr. *solemniser, solenniser*.]

1. To dignify by solemn formalities or ceremonies; to celebrate; to do solemn honor to.

"Lords, ladies, captains, counsellors, or priests . . . Met from all parts to solemnize this feast."—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,656.

2. To perform with due ritual ceremonies or respect; to celebrate or perform according to legal forms.

"Whether they, and every of them, have solemnized matrimony between his parishioners, or any other persons, the banes not before asked, three several Sundays or holidays."—*Burnet: Records*, pt. ii., bk. ii., No. 15.

\*3. To make solemn, grave, serious, and reverential; as, to solemnize the mind.

**sōl'-em-nīz-ēr, s.** [Eng. *solemniz(e)*; -er.] One who solemnizes; one who performs a solemn rite.

**sōl'-em-nī-lŷ (n silent), \*solempnelly, \*sol-empneliche, adv.** [Eng. *solemn*; -ly.]

1. In a solemn manner; with religious rites or ceremonies; reverently.

"By which he lyes entombed solemnly."—*Spenser: F. Q.: II. x. 46*.

2. With impressive seriousness or gravity.

"To the eleven, whose loyalty remained as yet unshaken, Jesus in that awful hour gave it solemnly in charge, 'to love one another, as he had loved them.'"—*Bishop Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 12.

3. With all due form; ceremoniously, formally, regularly.

4. With formal or affected gravity, importance, or stateliness.

"There are, in points of wisdom and sufficiency, that do nothing or little very solemnly."—*Bacon: Essays*.

**sō-lē-mŷ'-ā, subst.** [Lat. *solen* (q. v.), and *mya* (q. v.).]

**Zōöl. & Palæont.**: A genus of *Arcadæ* (q. v.), with four recent species, from the United States, Africa, the Canaries, Australia, and New Zealand. Valves of shell sub-cylindrical, elongated, gaping at each end, hinge edentulous; epidermis dark, horny, extending beyond margins. Four fossil species, from the Coal-measures of Britain and Belgium onward.

**sō-lēn, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *sōlēn* = (1) a channel, a pipe; (2) *Solen siliqua*, the Razor-fish, or *Pholus dactylus*.]

1. *Surgery*:  
 (1) A cradle for a broken limb.  
 (2) A tent or tilt of splits or wands to hold the bedclothes from contact with a broken or sore limb.

2. *Zōöl.*: The typical genus of the family *Solenidae* (q. v.), with thirty-three species, universally distributed, except in the Arctic seas. Shell very long, sub-cylindrical, straight, or slightly recurved, margins parallel, ends gaping; beaks terminal or sub-central; hinge-teeth  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; ligament long, external; pallial line extending beyond adductors; sinus short and square. Animal with mantle closed except at front end and a minute ventral opening; siphons short, united, fringed; palpi broadly triangular; foot cylindrical, obtuse.

3. *Palæont.*: Forty species, from the Coal-measures of the United States and Europe onward.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -çfan. -tian = shān, -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -çion = zhūn. -tious, -çious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beļ, deļ.



\*sō-lēn-ā'-çĕ-a, s. pl. [Neut. pl. of Mod. Latin *solenaceus*, from Lat. *solen* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: Lamarck's name for a family of bivalves containing the genera *Solen*, *Panopæa*, and *Glycymeris*.

sō-lēn-ā'-ceōūs (ce as sh), adj. [SOLENAŒEA.] Belonging or relating to the Solenacea.

sō-lēn-ān'-thūs, s. [Pref. *solen(o)*-, and Greek *anthos*=a flower.]

Bot.: A genus *Cynoglossæ*.

sō-lē-nēl'-lā, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *solen* (q. v.).]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A genus of Arcadæ (q. v.), with two species, from Valparaiso and New Zealand. Shell nearly oval, valves pearly within, hinge ligament external; pallial sinus large and deep. Siphonal tubes united, long and slender, completely retractile. One fossil species, from the Miocene of Point Desire, Patagonia.

sōlē-nēss, s. [Eng. *sole*, a.; -ness.] The quality or state of being sole, alone, or single; singleness.

"The laurel importing conquest and sovereignty, and so by consequence soleness in that faculty."—*Fulter: Worthies; England*.

sōlē-nētte', s. [Dimin. from *sole* (2), s. (q. v.).]

Ichthy.: *Solea minuta*, a European species often taken in the British Channel, but rarely brought to market, owing to its small size. It is about five inches long, of a reddish-brown color, with rudimentary pectoral fins. Called also the Dwarf Sole.

Sō-lēn-hō'-fēn, s. [See def.]

Geog.: A village of Bavaria, situated on the Altmühl, about nine miles from Eichstadt.

Solenhofen-beds, s. pl.

Geology: Beds consisting chiefly of a fine fissile slate, used for lithographic purposes, found at Solenhofen and Eichstadt. It is probably of the age of the English Kimmeridge Clay, or of the Coral Rag. It has beautifully preserved the numerous fossils which it contains. They include Fishes, Reptiles, Archæopteryx, (q. v.), &c.

sō-lēn-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *solen*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A family of Sinu-pallialia (q. v.), with three recent genera, *Solen*, *Solecurtus*, and *Cultellus*. Shell elongated, gaping at both ends; ligament external; hinge-teeth usually 2, 3. Siphons short and united (in the long-shelled genera), or longer and partly separate (in those with shorter shells). It appears first in the Carboniferous rocks.

sō-lēn-īs'-cūs, s. [Mod. Lat. dimin. from *solen* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Pyramidellidæ, from the Upper Coal-measures of Springfield, Illinois. Shell fusiform, smooth, body whorls contracted below into a distinct straight canal, with an oblique plait on the columella. (Tate.)

sō-lēn-ī-tēs, s. [Lat. *solen* (q. v.), and suff. -ites (Palæont.).]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil plants of doubtful affinity, containing two species from the Lower Jurassic of Yorkshire, England.

sō-lēn-ō-, pref. [SOLEN.] Channeled, hollow; of or belonging to the solen (q. v.).

sō-lēn-ō-dōn, s. [Pref. *solen(o)*-, and Gr. *odontos*]=a tooth.]

Zoöl.: The sole genus of the insectivorous family Solenodontidæ, with two species: *Solenodon paradoxus*, from Hayti, and *S. cubanus*, from Cuba. They differ chiefly in the color and quality of the fur. In both the snout is cylindrical and abnormally long, tail long and naked, and feet formed for running.

sō-lēn-ō-dōn'-tī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *solenodon* (genit. *solenodont(is)*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.] [SOLENODON.]

sō-lēn-ō-glyph'-ī-a, s. pl. [Pref. *soleno*-, and Gr. *glyphē*=a carving.]

Zoöl.: Viperine Snakes; a division of the sub-order Thanatophidia (q. v.). Head triangular, enlarged behind; tail short in relation to the body. There is a small upper maxillary bone on each side, with one large, hollow, perforated, erectile fang, and often others growing to replace it; small curved teeth on lower jaw and palate. They are usually viviparous, and are divided into the Crotalidæ and the Vipéridæ.

sō-lēn-ōg'-nā-thūs, s. [Pref. *soleno*-, and Gr. *gnathos*=the jaw.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Syngnathidæ, group Hippocampina, with three species, from the Chinese and Australian seas. Body compressed, longer than broad; tail shorter than body; pectoral fins present. They are the largest of the Lophobranchii, *Solenognathus hardwickii* attaining a length of two feet.

sō-lēn-ōg'-y-nē, s. [Pref. *soleno*-, and Gr. *gynē*=a female.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Solenogneæ (q. v.).

sō-lēn-ō-gyn'-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *solenogyn(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Asteroideæ.

sō-lēn-ōid, s. [Gr. *sōlēn*, and *eidōs*=form.]

Elect.: A coil of wire, the length of which is greater than the diameter, wound as cotton is on a reel. When a galvanic current passes through the solenoid it possesses many of the properties of a magnet.

sō-lēn-ōp'-sīs, s. [Mod. Lat. *solen*, and Greek *opsis*=appearance.]

Palæont.: A genus of doubtful affinities, from the Carboniferous rocks. Usually classed with the Solenidæ, and probably allied to *Solen* (q. v.).

sō-lēn-ō-rhyn'-chūs, s. [Pref. *soleno*-, and Gr. *rhynchos*=a snout.]

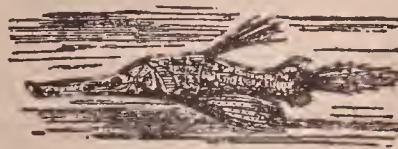
Palæont.: A genus of Solenostomidæ, from the Tertiary of Monte Postale.

sō-lēn-ō-stēm'-mā, s. [Pref. *soleno*-, and Gr. *stemma*=a wreath, a garland.]

Bot.: A genus of True Asclepiadæ, with only one species, *Solenostemma argel*, which grows in Egypt and Arabia. It is a hoary undershrub, with white umbellate flowers. Its fleshy leaves are used for adulterating senna.

sō-lēn-ōs'-tō-mā, s. [Prefix *soleno*-, and Greek *stoma*=a mouth.]

Ichthy.: The sole recent genus of Solenostomidæ



Solenostoma Cyanopterum.

(q. v.), with two or three small species from the Indian Ocean. Snout produced into a long tube; body compressed, tail very short. All parts covered with thin skin, below which there is a dermal skeleton, formed by large star-like ossifications. No air-bladder or pseudobranchiæ; branchiostegals four, very thin. This genus is remarkable as being one of the two genera of fishes in which the care of the eggs and young is undertaken by the female, the other being the Siluroid genus *Aspredo*. In *Solenostoma* the inner side of the ventral fins coalesces with the integuments of the body, forming a large pouch for the reception of the eggs. In the illustration the ventral fins have been pushed aside so as to show the pouch.

sō-lēn-ō-stōm'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Modern Latin *solenostom(a)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ichthy.: A family of Lophobranchii (q. v.). Gill-openings wide; two dorsals, the rays of the anterior not articulated, all the other fins well developed. [SOLENORHYNCHUS, SOLENOSTOMA.]

sō-lēn-ō-strō'-būs, s. [Pref. *soleno*-, and Greek *strobos*=a top, a whirling round.]

Palæobot.: A genus of plants from the London Clay. Five species are known.

\*sōl-ēr, \*sōl-ēre, s. [Lat. *solarium*, from *sol*=the sun.] [SOLLAR.]

\*sōl-ērt, adj. [Latin *solers* (genit. *solertis*).] Crafty, skillful.

"It was far more reasonable to think, that because man was the wisest (or most solert and active) of all animals, therefore he had hands given him."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 685.

\*sōl-ēr-tious-nēss, s. [SOLERT.] The quality or state of being solert; craft, expertness, slyness.

\*sōl-ē-ship, subst. [Eng. *sole*, a.; -ship.] Single state; soleness.

"This ambition of a sole power—this dangerous sole-ship is a fault in our church indeed."—*Sir E. Dering: Speeches*, p. 134.

sō-lē-ūs, s. [From Lat. *solea* (q. v.).]

Anatomy: A biceps muscle rising on the outside from the upper part of the tibia, and internally from the outside of the fibula; it joins the gastrocnemius to form the *tendo Achillis*.

sōl-fā-nār'-ī-ā, s. [Ital.] A sulphur mine.

sōl-fā-ta'-ra, s. [Ital., the name of a volcanic lake between Rome and Tivoli.]

Geology: A volcanic vent, emitting sulphureous, muriatic, and acid vapors or gases. Solfataras are essentially hot springs in which the dissolved acids decompose the rocks through which the water flows, sending mud to the surface, and depositing nodular masses of sulphur in the clay of their bed. (Seeley.)

sōl-fā-ta'-rite, s. [English *solfatar(a)*; suffix -ite (Min.).]

Min.: The same as ALUNOGEN and MENDOZITE. (See these words.)

sōl-fēg'-gī-a-rē, v. i. [Ital.]

Music: To sol-fa.

sōl-fēg'-gī-ō, s. [Ital.]

Music:

1. A system of arranging the scale by the names, do (ut), re, mi, fa, sol, la, si.

2. An exercise in scale-singing; solmization.

sō-lī, s. pl. [SOLO.]

\*sō-līç'-it, subst. [SOLICIT, v.] Solicitation, requests.

"Frame yourself

To orderly solicits." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

sō-līç'-it, \*so-lyc-yte, \*sol-lic-ite, v. t. & i. [Fr. *soliciter*, from Lat. *sollicito*=to agitate, to incite, to solicit, from *sollicitus*=wholly agitated, excited, solicitous, from O. Lat. *sollus*=whole, entire, and *citus*, pa. par. of *cio*=to shake, to excite, to cite (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *solicitar*; Ital. *sollicitare*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To ask with some degree of earnestness; to importune; to make petition to.

"Unless his noble mother and his wife; Who, as I hear, meant to solicit him For mercy." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 1.

2. To ask for with some degree of earnestness; to petition; to seek by petition.

\*3. To awake or excite to action; to move, to stir, to rouse.

"Men are sollicitated and moved by salt more than by anything else."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxi., ch. vii.

\*4. To move, to agitate, to stir.

"With gentle force solliciting the darts, He drew them forth." *Couper: Task*, iii. 115.

\*5. To disturb, to disquiet; to make anxious. (A Latinism.)

"Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 167.

\*6. To enforce or urge the claims of; to plead for.

"He will send thither, with all speed, the Bishop of Bayton to further, sollicit, and set forth the same."—*Burnet: Records*, bk. ii., No. 22.

\*7. To try to obtain or acquire.

"To solicit by labour what might be ravished by arms, was esteemed unworthy of the German spirit."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. ix.

II. Law:

1. To incite to commit a felony.

2. To accost and importune. (Used of prostitutes.)

3. To endeavor to bias or influence by offering a bribe to.

B. Intrans.: To make solicitation for a person or thing.

"And princes of my country came in person, Solicited, commanded, threatened, urged." *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 852.

sō-līç'-ī-tānt, s. & a. [Fr., pr. par. of *soliciter*=to solicit.]

A. As subst.: One who solicits.

"When the last sollicitant or visitor is gone."—*London Globe*.

B. As adj.: Soliciting; making petition.

"The unemployed labor that is chronically sollicitant of a job."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\*sō-līç'-ī-tāte, v. t. [Lat. *solicitatus*, pa. par. of *solicito*=to solicit (q. v.).] To solicit.

"He did urge and sollicitate him."—*Fox, in Maitland on Reformation*, p. 494.

sō-līç'-ī-tā-tion, s. [Fr.]

1. The act of solliciting; an earnest request or petition; a seeking to obtain something from another with some degree of earnestness.

"Wisdom there, and truth, Not shy, as in the world, and to be won By slow sollicitation." *Couper: Task*, vi. 116.

\*2. Excitement, irritation.

"Children are surrounded with new things, which, by a constant sollicitation of their senses, draw the mind constantly to them."—*Locke: On Education*.

\*3. The enforcing or urging the claims of any person or thing; a pleading for any person or thing.

"So as ye may be sure to have of him effectual concurrence and advice in the furtherance and sollicitation of your charges, whether the pope's holiness amend, remain long sick, or (as God forbid) should fortune to die."—*Burnet: Reformation*, bk. ii., No. 22.

4. Endeavor to influence to grant something by bribery.



5. The offense of inciting or instigating to commit a felony. (It is an indictable offense, even though no felony be committed.)

6. The offense of accosting and importuning by a prostitute.

**sō-līç'-it-ēr**, *s.* [English *solicit*; *-er*.] One who solicits; one who makes solicitation.

"He became, of a *soliciter* to corrupt her, a most devout exhorter."—*Martin: Marriage of Priests* (1544).

**sō-līç'-it-ōr**, \***so-lic-it-our**, \***sol-lic-it-or**, *s.* [Fr. *soliciteur*; Sp. & Port. *solicitador*; Ital. *solicitatore*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who solicits; one who begs or asks with earnestness.

\*2. One who or that which instigates or prompts; an instigator.

"The *solicitor* to every evil act, all that defiles the man."—*Atterbury*, vol. iv., ser. 7.

II. *Law*: An attorney, a law-agent; one who represents another in court; the law officer of a city, town, or government; as, the city *solicitor*, &c. In the United States the terms attorney and solicitor are synonymous, and they also act as counsel.

III. *Commerce*: An outside peripatetic agent of a commercial establishment who solicits trade; a traveling salesman; a commercial traveler or agent. **solicitor-general**, *s.*

1. *Eng. Law*: A law officer of the crown ranking next to the attorney-general, with whom he is associated in the transaction of legal business for the crown and public offices. On him generally devolves the maintenance of the rights of the crown in revenue cases, patent causes, &c.

2. A similar officer under the United States government, who is associated with the attorney-general; also the chief law officer of some of the states.

**sō-līç'-it-ōr-ship**, *subst.* [Eng. *solicitor*; *-ship*.] The rank, position, or condition of a solicitor.

**sō-līç'-it-ōūs**, *a.* [Latin *solicitus*, *sollicitus*, pa. par. of *sollicito*=to agitate; Span. & Port. *solicito*; Ital. *sollicito*, *sollecito*.] Anxious, either to obtain, as something desirable, or to avoid, as something evil or dangerous; concerned, apprehensive, uneasy, disturbed. (Followed by *about* or *for*, and rarely by *of*.)

"We were not a little *solicitous* for her return."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. i.

**sō-līç'-it-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *solicitous*; *-ly*.] In a solicitous or anxious manner; anxiously; with care or concern.

"The apostle doth most *solicitously* enjoin that which is in all the churches most piously observed."—*Barrrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 39.

**sō-līç'-it-ōūs-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *solicitous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being solicitous; anxiety, care, concern, solicitude.

"Let not the greater difficulty of another's cure lessen the *solicitousness* of thy care for thine."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 362.

**sō-līç'-i-trēss**, *s.* [English *solicitor*; *-ess*.] A female who solicits or petitions.

"I had the most earnest *solicitress*, as well as the fairest."—*Dryden: Cleomenes*. (Ep. Ded.)

**sō-līç'-it-ūde**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *solicitudinem*, accus. of *solicitudo*, *sollicitudo*, from *sollicitus*=solicitous (q. v.); Sp. *solicitud*; Ital. *sollicitudine*.] The quality or state of being solicitous; anxiety, care, concern.

"My *solicitude* is for the public."—*Macaulay: History Eng.*, ch. xviii.

\***sō-līç'-i-tū-dīn-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *sollicitudo* (genit. *sollicitudinis*)=solicitude (q. v.).] Full of solicitude; solicitous, anxious, concerned.

"Rather carefully solicitous than anxiously *sollicitudinous*."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, pt. i., § xxxiii.

**sōl'-īd**, \***sol-īde**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *solide*, from Latin *solidum*, accus. of *solidus*=firm, solid; allied to Gr. *holos*=whole, entire; Sp. & Ital. *solido*.]

#### A. As adjective:

##### I. Ordinary Language:

###### 1. Literally:

(1) Having the constituent parts so firmly connected that their relative positions cannot be altered without the application of sensible force; possessing the property of excluding all other bodies from the space occupied by itself; hard, firm, compact, impenetrable.

"Tempered so, that neither keen

Nor *solid* might resist that edge."

*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 323.

(2) Not hollow; full of matter.

(3) Having all the geometrical dimensions; having length, breadth, and thickness; cubic; as, a *solid* foot.

(4) Firm, compact, strong.

"A noble pile, built after this manner, which makes it look very *solid* and majestic."—*Addison: On Italy*.

#### 2. Figuratively:

\***(1) Sound, strong; not weakly.**

"If persons devote themselves to science, they should be well assured of a *solid* and strong constitution of body."—*Watts: On the Mind*.

(2) Substantial, as opposed to frivolous, fallacious, or the like; not empty or vain; real, true, just, valid, strong.

"How *solid* a science soever may be erected on ideal qualities it rests in speculation only."—*Search: Light of Nature*. (Introd., p. xxviii.)

(3) Financially firm, safe, or sound; well established, wealthy; having plenty of capital.

\***(4) Grave, serious, solemn; not frivolous or light.**

"These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men; and a *solid* man is, in plain English, a *solid* solemn fool."—*Dryden*. (Todd.)

(5) Given in a body; united; as, a *solid* vote.

II. *Bot.*: Not hollow. (Used of a stem, &c.)

#### B. As substantive:

##### I. Ordinary Language:

1. A firm, compact body; a body the constituent parts of which are so firmly connected that their relative positions cannot be altered without the application of sensible force. It thus differs from a liquid, the parts or particles of which yield to the slightest impression, and are easily made to move among each other.

2. (*Pl.*): Solid food as distinguished from slops (q. v.).

##### II. Technically:

1. *Anat. (pl.)*: The bones, flesh, &c., as distinguished from the blood, the chyle, and other fluids.

2. *Geometry*: A magnitude possessing length, breadth, and thickness. [VOLUME.] The boundaries of solids are surfaces.

¶ For the difference between *solid* and *hard*, see *HARD*.

**solid-angle**, *s.* An angle formed by three or more plane angles meeting in a point, but which are not in the same plane, as the angle of a die, the point of a diamond, &c.

**solid-hoofed**, *a.* Solidungulate; without separate digits; having the digits inclosed in a solid hoof.

#### *Solid-hoofed pigs:*

*Zool.*: Pigs having solid hoofs, the terminal phalanges, forming one solid bone, supporting an undivided hoof. Darwin considers that this peculiarity has appeared at different times and places. In Texas, however, according to Coues, there is a breed in which this modification is persistent.

**solid-measure**, *s.* A measure for volumes, in which the units are each a cube of fixed linear measurement, as a cubic foot, yard, or the like.

**solid-newel**, *s.* [NEWEL.]

**solid-problem**, *s.* A problem which cannot be constructed geometrically, that is by the intersections of straight lines and circles, but requires the introduction of some curves of higher order, as the ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola, which, being the sections of solids, give rise to the term *solid* problem. The algebraic solution of a *solid* problem leads to a cubic or a biquadratic equation.

**solid-square**, *s.*

*Mil.*: A square body of troops; a body in which the ranks and files are equal.

**sōl-id-a-gīn'-ē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *solidago*, genit. *solidagin(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ecē*.] *Bot.*: A sub-tribe of *Asteroidæ*.

**sōl'-ī-dā'-gō**, *s.* [Lat. *solido*=to unite, from the vulgar qualities which have been attributed to some species. (*Hooker & Arnott, &c.*)]

*Bot.*: Golden-rod, the typical genus of *Solidaginæ* (q. v.). Herbs often shrubby at the base; leaves alternate, entire or serrate; involucre closely imbricated; heads usually in scorpioid cymes, yellow; florets of the ray few, in one row; pappus pilose, rough, in a single row; achenes terete. Known species about a hundred, from the North Temperate and Arctic zones, and specially from North America.

\***sōl'-ī-dāire**, *a.* [Fr.] Having community of interests and responsibilities; mutually responsible.

"They would never have got their last loan on such favorable terms if it were not supposed that in that matter they were *solidaire* with the mother country."—*Fall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 9, 1882.

\***sōl'-ī-dāre**, *s.* [Lat. *solidus*=a piece of money.] A small piece of money.

"Here's three *solidares* for thee."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iii. 1.

**sōl'-ī-dār'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *solidarité*; a word borrowed from the French Communists.] Community in gain and in loss, in good and in evil repute; community of interests and responsibilities; mutual responsibility existing between two or more persons.

**sōl'-ī-dar-ŷ**, *a.* [Fr. *solidaire*.] The same as *SOLIDAIRE* (q. v.).

\***sōl'-ī-dāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *solidatus*, pa. par. of *solido*=to make firm or solid (q. v.).] To make firm or solid; to consolidate.

"This shining piece of ice,  
Thy verse does *solidate* and crystallize."

*Cowley: The Muse*.

**sō-līd'-ī-fi-a-ble**, *adj.* [Eng. *solidify*; *-able*.] Capable of being solidified or rendered solid.

**sō-līd'-ī-fī-cā'-tion**, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of solidifying; the state of becoming solidified.

2. *Physics*: The state of passing from a liquid to a solid state. A body which undergoes this change emits heat, and, as a rule, becomes heavier.

\***sō-līd'-ī-form**, *a.* [Eng. *solid*; *i* connect., and *form*.] Having the form or nature of a solid. (*Poe: Works* (1864), ii. 396.)

**sō-līd'-ī-fŷ**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *solidifier*, from Latin *solidus*=solid, and *facio*=to make.]

A. *Trans.*: To make solid or compact.

B. *Intrans.*: To become solid or compact.

**†sōl'-īd-iŷm**, *s.* [Eng. *solid*; *-ism*; Fr. *solidisme*; Ger. *solidismus*.]

*Med.*: The theory which refers all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the human body, on the ground that only they are endowed with vital properties, subject to the impression of morbid agents, and the seat of pathological phenomena. In all pathological investigations the condition of both solids and liquids is now taken into account.

**sōl'-īd-ist**, *subst.* [Eng. *solid*; *-ist*.] One who believes in or maintains the doctrine of solidism.

**sō-līd'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *solidité*, from Lat. *soliditas*, accus. of *soliditas*, from *solidus*=solid; Ital. *solidità*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being solid, firm, hard, and compact; firmness, hardness, compactness, solidness. (Opposed to *fluidity*.)

"The idea of *solidity* we receive by our touch."—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

2. Fullness of matter. (Opposed to *hollowness*.)

"His leaves and armes so thicke, that to the eye  
It shew'd a column for *solidity*."

*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, xxiii.

3. Strength or stability; massiveness.

4. Strength, firmness, stability.

"The very laws which at first give the government *solidity*."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

5. Moral firmness, strength, validity, truth, certainty, weight.

"A disgraceful and unpleasant situation for a man who asserts with confidence and would affect *solidity* of argument."—*Ep. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 18.

II. *Geom.*: The quantity of space occupied by a solid body; solid or cubic content or contents; the number of times that a volume or solid contains another volume or solid, taken as a unit of measure; or, the ratio of the unit of volume to the given volume.

**sōl'-īd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *solid*; *-ly*.]

1. In a solid manner; firmly, densely, compactly.

2. In a solid body.

"The Roman Catholics have all voted *solidly* for the Tories."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\*3. Firmly, truly; on solid or good grounds; authoritatively.

"This appears to be only a groundless surmise; as is largely and *solidly* proved by the judicious Ep. Bull."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 165.

**sōl'-īd-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *solid*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being solid, dense, or compact; solidity.

"The closeness and *solidness* of the wood and pith of the oak."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 635.

2. Soundness, strength, truth, validity, as of arguments, reasons, principles, &c.

"But must I needs want *solidness*, because

By metaphors I speak?" *Bunyan: Apology*.

**sōl'-īd-ūm**, *subst.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *solidus*=solid.]

1. *Arch.*: The die of a pedestal.

2. *Scots Law*: A complete sum.

¶ *To be bound in solidum*: To be bound for the whole debt, though only one of several obligants. When several debtors are bound, each for his own share, they are said to be bound *pro rata*.

\***sōl'-īd-ūn'-gu-lā**, *s. pl.* [Latin *solidus*=whole, entire, and *ungula*=a hoof.]

*Zool.*: A lapsed group, equivalent to the modern *Eouidæ* (q. v.).

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **çhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.  
**-clan**, **-tian = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şün**; **çion**, **-çion = zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = şüş**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **şel**, **deş**.



**sōl-id-ūn'-gu-lar, sōl-id-ūn'-gu-loŭs, a.** [SOLIDUNGULA.] Pertaining to the Solidungula (q. v.); having hoofs that are whole or not cloven.

"It is plainly set down by Aristotle, an horse and all solidungulous or whole-hoofed animals have no gall."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

**†sōl-id-ūn'-gu-late, a. & s.** [SOLIDUNGULA.]

A. As *adj.*: Pertaining to the Solidungula (q. v.).

B. As *subst.*: A quadruped belonging to the Solidungula.

**sōl-id-ūs, s.** [Lat.]

*Rom. Antiq.*: The name given after the time of Alexander Severus to the old Roman aureus, a coin of the value of about \$5.30, according to the present value of gold.

**sō-lī-fīd'-ī-an, s. & a.** [Lat. *solus*=alone, and *fides*=faith.]

A. As *subst.*: One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is sufficient for justification.

"Able to strangle the belief of a Solifidian."—*Cleveland: Works* (ed. 1699), p. 86.

B. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to Solifidianism (q. v.); holding the doctrines of the Solifidians.

"A Solifidian Christian is a nullifidian Pagan, and confutes his tongue with his hand."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 47.

**sō-lī-fīd'-ī-an-īsm, s.** [Eng. *solifidian*; -ism.]

*Church History*: The doctrine that faith is the whole of religion, such doctrine being preceded by an erroneous definition of faith. It is of two forms; one resting the whole of religion in the reception of correct dogma by the intellect; the other, in an inner sense or persuasion of the man that God's promises belong to him. Both lead to Antinomianism. The term was often applied by controversialists to the Lutheran doctrine of justification by faith. [JUSTIFICATION, II. 4 (1).] (*Mosheim's Ecc. Hist.*, p. 649.)

**\*sō-lī-form, a.** [Lat. *sol* (genit. *solis*)=the sun, and *forma*=form.] Formed like the sun; resembling the sun.

"Light, and sight and the seeing faculty, may both of them rightly be said to be *soliform* things, or of kin to the sun."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 204.

**sō-līl'-ō-quīze, v. i.** [Eng. *soliloquy*; -ize.] To utter a soliloquy; to talk to one's self.

"At a proper time and place Religiously soliloquize."

*Cooper: Vert-vert*, ii.

**sō-līl'-ō-quy, \*so-līl-o-quie, s.** [Latin *soliloquium* (a word which St. Augustine of Hippo claimed to have invented) (*Soliloq.*, 2, 7), from *solus*=alone, and *loquor*=to speak; Fr. *soliloque*; Sp. & Ital. *soliloquio*.]

1. A talking to one's self; a monologue; a talking or discourse of a person alone, or not addressed to others, even where others are present.

"Seeks from his soliloquy relief."

*Garth: Dispensary*.

2. A written composition reciting what a person is supposed to say to himself.

"The whole poem is a *soliloquy*: Solomon is the person that speaks: he is at once the hero and the author; but he tells us very often what others say to him."—*Prior*.

**sōl'-ī-pēd, sōl'-ī-pēde, subst.** [SOLIPEDES.] An animal belonging to the Solipedes (q. v.).

"Solipedes, or firm-footed animals, as horses, asses, and mules, are in mighty number."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

**\*sō-līp'-ē-dal, \*sō-līp'-ē-doŭs, adj.** [Eng. *soliped*; -al, -ous.] Having hoofs which are not cloven; solidungular.

**\*sō-līp'-ī-dēŝ, \*sō-līp'-ī-dā, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *solidipes*=whole-hoofed.]

*Zoology*: Synonyms of Solidungula (q. v.). The first form was introduced by d'Azyr, the second by Cuvier.

**\*sō-lī-sē-quī-ōŭs, adj.** [Lat. *sol*=the sun, and *sequor*=to follow.] Following the course of the sun; as, a *solisequious* plant.

**\*sōl'-ī-tāire, subst.** [Fr., from Lat. *solitarius*=solitary (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. One who lives in solitude; a recluse, a hermit.

"Often have I been going to take possession of tranquillity, when your conversation has spoiled me for a *solitaire*."—*Pope*. (*Todd*.)

2. An ornament for the neck or ears; an article of jewelry in which a single precious stone is set; a *stud*.

"Before a *solitaire*: behind

A twisted ribbon."

*Shenstone: Progress of Taste*, i.

3. A game so called, which can be played by one person alone. It is played on a board indented with thirty-three or thirty-seven hemispherical hollows, in which an equal number of balls is placed.

One ball being removed, the object of the player is to remove all the other balls except one by taking them as in the game of draughts; the game may be played with ordinary playing cards, the object being to so combine the cards that similar denominations may be grouped.

II. Ornithology:

1. *Pezophaps solitaria*. [PEZOPHAPS.]

2. *Ptilononyx armillatus*. About eight inches long; upper parts blue-gray; cheeks black; breast ash-gray, paler on belly. It is noted for the sweetness of its song.

"As far as I know the food of the *Solitaire* is exclusively berries."—*Gosse: Birds of Jamaica*, p. 205.

**\*sōl'-ī-tār'-ī-an, s.** [Lat. *solitarius*=solitary.] A hermit, a recluse.

"All the dispersed monks and other solitarians of Italy."—*Twisden: Monastic Life*.

**\*sōl'-ī-ta-rī'-ē-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *solitary*; -ity.] The quality or state of being solitary; solitariness.

"The first God and King, immovable, and alway remaining in the solitariety of his own unity."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 336.

**sōl'-ī-tar-ī-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *solitary*; -ly.] In a solitary manner; in solitude; alone, singly; without company.

"Christian was walking *solitarily* by himself."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

**sōl'-ī-tar-ī-ness, \*sol-i-tar-i-nes, s.** [Eng. *solitary*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being solitary, alone, or by one's self.

"Lyve in contemplation and *solitarines*."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 196.

2. The quality or state of being deserted or solitary; solitude, loneliness. (Said of places.)

**\*sōl'-ī-tār'-ī-tŷ, subst.** [Eng. *solitary*; -ty.] Solitude, seclusion.

"Abandoned at once to solitarity and penury."—*W. Taylor of Norwich: Memoirs*, ii. 351.

**\*sōl'-ī-tār'-ī-ūs, s.** [Lat.=solitary.]

*Astron.*: A small constellation, established by Lemonnier, above Centaurus, and near the tail of Hydra. The largest star is of the sixth magnitude.

**sōl'-ī-tar-ŷ, \*sol-i-tar-ie, a. & s.** [Fr. *solitaire*, from Lat. *solitarius*, from *solitas*=loneliness, from *solus*=alone; Sp. & Port. *solitario*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Living or being alone; not having company; being by one's self; inclined to live or be by one's self. (*Cowper: Task*, vi. 948.)

2. Not much visited or frequented; retired, secluded; remote from society; lonely.

"Alone within her solitary hut."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

3. Passed or spent alone, or without company; lonely; as, a *solitary* life.

\*4. Away from the sounds of human life; still, gloomy, dismal.

"Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein."—*Job* iii. 7.

5. Single, individual, only, sole, unique; as, a *solitary* example.

II. Botany: Growing singly. A solitary flower is usually situated in the axil of a leaf, less frequently at the apex of a stem or of a scape.

\*B. As *subst.*: One who lives alone or in solitude; a hermit, a recluse.

"I noted that the *Solitary's* cheek

Confessed the power of nature."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

† *Solitary* simply denotes the absence of all beings of the same kind; thus a place is *solitary* to a man where there is no human being but himself; and it is *solitary* to a brute when there are no brutes with which it can hold society. *Desert* conveys the idea of a place made *solitary* by being shunned, from its unfitnes as a place of residence; all *deserts* are places of such wildness as seem to frighten away almost all inhabitants. *Desolate* conveys the idea of a place made *solitary*, or bare of inhabitants, and all traces of habitation, by violent means; every country may become *desolate* which is exposed to the inroads of a ravaging army. (*Crabb*.)

**solitary-ants, s. pl.**

*Entom.*: The Mutillidæ (q. v.)

**solitary-bees, s. pl.**

*Entomology*: Bees not living, like *Apis mellifica*, the Bombi, &c., in society. They consist only of true males and true females. Some form their nests in old posts or the trunks of trees, others in the stems of plants of which the pith is easily extracted, or in cut reed., and many burrow in the ground or in the mortar of old walls. The cells are made of earthy or vegetable materials, and there are not the fine hexagonal comb of the genus *Apis*.

**solitary-confinement, s.**

*Law*: Confinement apart from other prisoners and with no society of any kind.

**solitary-glands, s. pl.**

*Anat.*: Simple glands. [GLAND, s., ¶ (4).]

**solitary-snipe, s.** [SNIPE, II.]

**solitary-wasps, s. pl.**

*Entomol.*: The Eumenidæ; wasps not living in society. They consist of true males and true females, and have deeply-toothed or bifid tarsal claws, and generally long, slender mandibles. They are a little smaller than social wasps, are often black, with the thorax spotted and the abdomen with yellow rings. They breed in holes in sandy banks, decaying wood, or old walls, to which they bring stores of caterpillars, &c., for the sustenance of the future larvæ.

**sōl'-ī-tūde, s.** [Fr., from Latin *solitudo*, from *solus*=alone, single; Ital. *solitudine*.]

1. The state or condition of being alone; a lonely life; loneliness.

"O *solitude!* where are the charms

That sages have seen in thy face?"

*Cowper: Alexander Selkirk*.

2. Remoteness from society; seclusion, loneliness; as, the *solitude* of a wood, &c.

3. A lonely place; a desert.

"A village less than Islington will grow,

A *solitude* almost." *Cowley: On Solitude*.

**\*sō-līv'-ā-gant, \*sō-līv'-ā-goŭs, adj.** [Latin *solus*=alone, and *vagans*, pr. par. of *vagor*=to wander.] Wandering alone.

"A description of the impure drudge; . . . that is to say, a *solivagant* or solitary vagrant."—*Granger: Ecclesiastes*, p. 89.

**sō-līve', s.** [Fr.]

*Build.*: A joist, rafter, or piece of wood, either slit or sawed, with which builders lay their ceilings.

**sōl'-lar, \*sol-ere, \*sol-lare, s.** [Lat. *solarium*=a gallery or balcony exposed to the sun, from *sol*=the sun.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: An open gallery or balcony, at the top of a house, exposed to the sun; a loft, a garret, an apple-room.

"The recharriage of graine from the same into lofts and *sollars*."—*Holtshed: Descript. of England*, bk. ii., ch. xviii.

2. *Mining*:

(1) One of the platforms at the ends of the successive ladders in a mine.

(2) A mine entrance.

**sōl-lēc'-ī-tō (c as çh), adv.** [Ital.]

*Music*: A direction denoting that the music is to be performed with care.

**sōl-lēr-ēt', s.** [Fr., dimin. of O. Fr. *soller*=a slipper.]

*Old Armor*: One of the overlapping plates that formed the iron shoe of an armed knight; hence, often applied to the shoe itself, which varied somewhat in shape at different periods.

"The toes of the *sollerets* are made preposterously wide in conformity with the shoes of the period."—*Knight: Pict. Hist. Eng.*, ii. 858.

**sōl'-lŷ-ā, s.** [Named after Mr. Richard Horsman Solly, F. R. S., a vegetable physiologist and anatomist.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Pittosporaceæ. Climbing shrubs, with blue flowers in cymes opposite to the leaves; from Australia and Tasmania.

**sōl-mī-zā-tion, sol-mī-ŝā-tion, subst.** [Fr. *solmiser*=to sol-fa. (See def.)]

*Music*: The art of singing certain syllables to the notes of the musical scale, as opposed to the use of a vowel sound, such as *a* (*ah*), *e* (*ā*), *i* (*ē*), &c. The earliest known form in use among the Greeks was pronounced probably *ta, tē, tē, tō*. The basis of our present system is to be found in that of Guido d'Arezzo, in the eleventh century, who named his six notes *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*, after the initial notes of a Latin hymn. [SCALE.] This system was gradually superseded in this country by the repetition of *fa, sol, la*, for the six notes of the scale, from any starting point, the syllable *mi* being reserved for the leading note only; thus, *fa, sol, la, fa, sol, la, mi, fa*. But where this system was not adopted the name *ut* was gradually rejected in favor of *do* in this country, and *si* was the name given to the seventh degree. We now reach the seven recurring syllables, *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*; but about the middle of the eighteenth century, Boisgelou, a Frenchman, suggested the following chromatic series, *do* (or *ut*), *de, re, ma, mi, fa, fi, sol, fe, la, sa, si*. This idea has been improved and expanded in the Tonic sol-fa system as now used. The use of sol-fa syllables gives to the singer merely a rough notion of tones and semitones; it gives no clue to the mathematical ratios, or "proportion," of notes.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**sō-lō** (pl. **sō-lōs**, **sō-lī**), *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *solus*=alone.]

**Music:** A tune, air, or strain to be played by a single instrument or sung by a single voice, with or without accompaniment, which should always be strictly subordinate.

"There is not a laborer or handicraftsman that, in the cool of the evening, does not relieve himself with *solos* and *sonatas*."—*Tatler*, No. 222.

**solo-organ, s.**

**Music:** A manual or clavier of an organ, having associated with it stops which, for the most part, are intended for use *solo*—in simple notes as opposed to chords.

**solo-stop, s.**

**Music:**

1. A stop or register of a solo organ.
2. Any stop which can be used in single notes.

**\*sōl'-ō-grāph, s.** [Lat. *sol*=the sun, and Gr. *grapho*=to write, to draw.]

**Photog.:** A picture taken by the talbotype or calotype process.

**sō-lō-ist, s.** [Eng. *solo*; *-ist*.] One who sings or performs alone, with or without the aid of accompaniment.

"An insuperable difficulty seems to be found in the reluctance of the *soloists* to undertake the music."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**Sōl'-ō-mōn, s.** [Gr. *Solomōn*, *Salōmōn*; Heb. *Shelomoh*=the peaceful one, Solomon; *shalom*=peaceful, from *shalam*=to be safe, to be at peace.]

**Script. Biography:** The younger son of David and Bathsheba (2 Sam. xii. 24; 1 Chron. iii. 5). He was proclaimed king in opposition to Adonijah by David's orders just before his death (1 Kings i. 5-53). Asking from God "an understanding heart" to qualify him for judging the people, he was made the wisest of men (iii. 5-28, iv. 31, &c.). "He spake three thousand proverbs, and his songs were a thousand and five" (iv. 32); he "spake also of plants and animals" (33), and built the first Temple (vi.). He lived in great magnificence (iv. 22-28, vii. 1-12, x.), and Israel, though too heavily taxed (xii. 10), enjoyed great prosperity under his rule (iv. 20, 21). In his old age he had an extensive harem of Gentile women, by whom he was led into idolatry, and the way was prepared for the disruption of the kingdom, the limits of which were wider than at any previous or subsequent period (iv. 21, xi.) By the received Hebrew chronology, Solomon was born about B. C. 1033. His reign of forty years (xi. 42) extended from B. C. 1015 to 975.

¶ (1) *The Song of Solomon:*

**Old Test. Canon:** Heb. *Shir hashshirim*, Sept. *Asma asmatōn*, Vulg. *Canticum Canticorum*, all = the Song of Songs [CANTICLES], *i. e.*, the song more beautiful or more excellent than all others. It stands in the A. V. and Septuagint between Ecclesiastes and Isaiah, and in the Hebrew Bible between Job and Ruth. The external evidence that it formed part of the Jewish canon is unimpeachable, almost the only point connected with the book about which there has been no controversy. The chief disputes have turned on the method of interpretation. Three views have been entertained: (1) That it should be taken literally as a poetic description of actual occurrences, or, perhaps, of conceptions like those of a modern novel; (2) that it is a spiritual allegory; and (3) (a combination of both views) that it has a literal meaning typifying spiritual truth. The second hypothesis arose in the Jewish Church prior to A. D. 90, for in that year the Sanhedrim decided in its favor. The Talmudists strongly held it, and it has ever since been the prevalent view among the Jews. They believe that the Beloved (ii. 8, 9, 16, &c.) is God, his loved one (ii. 10-13, &c.) the Jewish nation and Church, and the theme of the book his dealings with his people from the time of the Exodus, or even from the call of Abraham, to the coming of the Messiah and the building of the third temple. This explanation soon found its way into the Christian Church, and prevailed till Origen substituted for it the view, now generally received, that the Beloved is Christ and his love the Christian Church. (See the headings in the A. V. to the several chapters.) Theodore of Mopsuestia introduced the typical explanation that the Song primarily celebrated the marriage of Solomon with Pharaoh's daughter (1 Kings iii. 1, ix. 24). This view is still held by many.

The literal view and the uncanonicity of the Song were maintained about the time of our Lord by the School of Shammai, in opposition to that of Hillel, who adopted the allegorical interpretation. It arose again among the Jews about A. D. 1100, and still has supporters. Sebastian Castellio (1515-1563) timidly suggested it in the Reformed Church, and wished the work removed from the Canon. Jacobi (1771), Herder (1778), Ewald (1826), Dr. Pye Smith (1818-21), Dr. Davidson (1856), and many others also took the literal view. Some held that if the work had no spiritual reference it should be deemed uncanonical; others maintained that the

sanctity of virtuous courtship and marriage, as opposed to polygamy and seduction, was a theme worthy of a place in Scripture. Dr. Ginsburg, who holds this opinion, considers that the book, which he divides into five sections, celebrates the fidelity to her lover of a humble village maid betrothed to a shepherd, and her successful resistance to the arts with which King Solomon tried to induce her to enter his harem. He does not believe that it was written by Solomon, but that it was composed just after his age. It is not directly quoted in the New Testament.

(2) *The Wisdom of Solomon:* [WISDOM.]

**Solomon's puzzle, s.**

**Bot.:** *Sedum telephium*.

**Solomon's seal, s.**

**Bot.:** *Polygonatum multiflorum*, and the genus *Polygonatum* (q. v.). The stem is terete, and two to three feet high; the leaves, which are three to four inches long, are alternate, sub-bifarious, and secund; the peduncles with two to five flowers; the perianth is tubular campanulate, greenish-white; the berry blue-black. The young leaves have sometimes been eaten as vegetables.

**sō-long'**, *interj.* [Arbitrarily coined colloquial word, like TATA.] Good-by.

**sōl-pū'-gā**, *subst.* [Lat. *solpuga*, *solipuga*, *salpuga* = prob. *Galeodes arenoides*.]

**Zoöl.:** A genus of Galeodidae (q. v.); tarsi of the second and third pairs of legs four-jointed, of the fourth pair seven-jointed.

**sōl'-pū-gīd, s.** [SOLPUGIDEA.] Any individual of the Solpugidea (q. v.).

**sōl-pū-gīd'-ē-ā, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *solpuga* (q. v.), and Gr. *eidos*=form.]

**Zoöl.:** A tropical or sub-tropical order of Arachnida, with one family, Galeodidae or Galeodidæ (q. v.), containing five genera. Rhax, *Ællopus*, Galeodes, Solpuga, and Gluvia, characterized by the sub-divisions of the tarsal joints of the second, third, and fourth pairs of legs. They are nocturnal in habits and extremely pugnacious, but it is doubtful whether they are venomous.

**†sōl-pū-gī-dēs, †sōl-pū-gī-dæ, s. pl.** [SOLPUGIDEA.]

**Zoöl.:** The same as GALEODIDÆ (q. v.).

**\*sōl'-stēad, s.** [Lat. *sol*=the sun, and English *stead*.] The same as SOLSTICE (q. v.).

"If it be gathered about the summer *solstead*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxvi., ch. v.

**sōl'-stīce, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *solstitium*=lit. a point (in the ecliptic) at which the sun seems to stand still: *sol*=the sun, and *stitium* for *statum*, pa. par. of *sisto*, a reduplicated form of *sto*=to stand; Sp. & Port. *solsticio*; Ital. *solstizio*.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.:* A stopping or standing still of the sun.

"The supernatural *solstice* of the sun in the days of Joshua."—*Sir T. Browne*. (*Webster*.)

2. *Astronomy:*

(1) (*Pl.*): The solstitial points (q. v.).

(2) The time at which the sun stands for a little at one or other of the solstitial points before again moving back obliquely toward the equator. The summer solstice of the northern hemisphere is on June 21, the winter on Dec. 22; the summer solstice in the southern hemisphere is on Dec. 22, the winter on June 21. [CANCER, CAPRICORN.]

**sōl-stī-tiāl, \*sōl-stī-tiāl (t as sh), a.** [Fr. *solstitial*, *solsticial*.]

1. Pertaining or belonging to the solstices.

"The summer *solstitial* tropics."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. ii., ch. lxx.

2. Happening at a solstice, or at midsummer.

"Sirius parched with heat *Solstitial* the green herb."—*Phillips: Cider*, bk. i.

**solstitial-colure, s.** [COLURE.]

**solstitial-points, s. pl.** Those two points in the ecliptic which are farthest from the equator, and at which the sun arrives at the time of a solstice. The distance of each from the equator is equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, about 23° 27'.

**sōl-u-bīl'-i-tý, s.** [Eng. *soluble*; *-ity*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being soluble; that quality of a substance which makes it susceptible of solution; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid.

\*2. Capability of being solved, resolved, answered, cleared up, or disentangled; as, the *solubility* of a problem.

II. *Bot. (of a pericarp):* Separation at the transverse contractions into several closed portions, as in *Ornithopus*.

**sōl'-u-ble, \*sol-u-bil, a.** [Fr. *soluble*, from Lat. *solubilis*, from *solutus*, pa. par. of *solvo*=to dissolve; Sp. *soluble*; Ital. *solubile*.]

1. Capable of being dissolved in a fluid; admitting or capable of solution; dissolvable.

\*2. Relaxed.

"Ale is their eating and drinking surely, which keeps their bodies clear and *soluble*."—*Beaum. & Flét.:* *Scornful Lady*, iv. 1.

\*3. Capable of being solved, resolved, answered, cleared up, or disentangled, as a problem, doubt, question, &c.

**soluble-glass, s.**

**Chem.:** An impure alkaline silicate, prepared by fusing for five or six hours a mixture of quartz, carbonate of soda or carbonate of potash, and powdered charcoal, pulverizing the fused mass, boiling with water for three or four hours, and concentrating the solution to a specific gravity of 1.24 to 1.26. It is used to render textile fabrics less combustible, and as a varnish to preserve stone. The soda compound is largely used by calico-printers and soap manufacturers.

**sōl'-u-ble-nēss, s.** [Eng. *soluble*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being soluble; solubility.

**sō-lūm, s.** [Lat.=ground.] A piece of ground.

**sō-lūs** (fem. **sō-lā**), *a.* [Lat.] Alone. (Used in dramatic directions or the like; as, enter the king *solus*.)

**sō-lūte', a.** [Lat. *solutus*, pa. par. of *solvo*=to loose, to melt.]

\*I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Loose, free, discursive.

"As to the interpretation of the Scriptures *solute* and at large, there have been divers kinds."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*.

2. Relaxed; hence, merry, joyous.

"A brow *solute* and ever-laughing eye."  
*Young: Night Thoughts*, ii. 579.

3. Soluble; as, a *solute* salt.

II. *Bot.:* Completely separate from the neighboring parts.

\***sō-lūte', v. t.** [SOLUTE, *a.*]

1. To dissolve.

2. To resolve, to answer, to confute.

"Without this special note of remembrance in the margin, M. Juels allegation *soluted*."—*Jewell: Reply*, p. 163.

3. To absolve.

"Without the blynde bussings of a papist may no sinne be *soluted*."—*Bale: Image*, pt. ii.

**sō-lū-tion, \*so-lu-ci-on, s.** [Fr. *solution*, from Lat. *solutionem*, accus. of *solutio*=a loosing, from *solutus*, pa. par. of *solvo*=to loose, to melt; Sp. *solucion*; Ital. *soluzione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of separating the parts of any body; disruption, breach.

\*2. Dissolution, disunion.

"This *solution* of the souls or spirits of wicked men and demons from their vehicles."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. iii., ch. xviii.

\*3. Release, deliverance, discharge.

4. In the same sense as II. 1.

5. The act of solving, explaining, answering, or clearing up, as a problem, question, doubt; the state of being solved, explained, answered, or cleared up.

"Hellen took on her Th' ostents *solution*, and did this prefer."  
*Chapman: Homer's Odyssey*, xv.

6. That which serves to solve, explain, answer, or clear up; a problem, question, doubt, or the like; explanation, resolution.

"Two sentences, 'It is very common,' or 'It is very strange,' make at once the sum and the detail of their philosophy and of their belief, and are to them a *solution* of all difficulties."—*Bishop Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 11.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* A term applied to the product of the action, as well as the action itself, whereby a solid or gaseous body in contact with a liquid, suffers liquefaction; or to the union of one liquid with another when each is capable of taking up only a limited quantity of the other. The solution of a solid in a liquid is usually attended with a fall of temperature, excepting where solution is preceded by the formation of a definite chemical compound. The solution of one liquid with another occurs without change of temperature, excepting in cases



in which chemical union takes place, as in the dilution of sulphuric acid with water. The solvent power of liquids, with few exceptions, is increased by rise of temperature.

2. *Civil Law*: Payment; satisfaction of a creditor.

3. *Math.*: The operation of finding such values for the unknown parts as will satisfy the conditions of the problem. Problems may be solved algebraically or geometrically. The term is frequently used to denote the answer or result of the operation itself.

4. *Pathol.*: The termination of a disease, either with or without critical signs. Applied also to a crisis.

5. *Pharm.*: A watery preparation, either of inorganic substances or of certain definite active organic principles. (*Garrod*.)

"Aretæus, to procure sleep, recommends a solution of opium in water to foment the forehead."—*Arbuthnot*.

**sōl'-u-tive**, *a.* [French *solitif*; Sp. & Italian *solutivo*.]

1. Tending to dissolve; loosening, laxative.

"Though it would not be so abstersive, opening, and solutive as mead, yet it will be more lenitive in sharp diseases."—*Bacon*.

2. Capable of being dissolved or loosened.

**Sōl'-va**, *s.* [See def. of compound.]

**Solva-group**, *s.*

*Geol.*: A group of Lower Cambrian Rocks, consisting of Purple, Red, and Gray Grit flags and slates, with Crustaceans (Ostracoda and Trilobites). Found at Solva, near St. Davids, Pembrokeshire, the Harlech Mountains, Bray Head, Wales, &c. (*Etheridge*.)

**sōl'-va-bil'-i-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *solvable*; *-ity*.]

1. Capability of being solved; solubility.

2. The quality or state of being solvent, or able to pay all just debts.

**sōl'-va-ble**, \***sōl'-vi-ble**, *a.* [Fr.=payable.]

1. Capable of being solved, resolved, or explained.

"I do not inquire how or where, because it is not solvable."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 56.

\*2. Capable of being paid.

"A set summe solvable out of the exchequer."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, vi. 326.

\*3. Solvent.

"Be sure their men are solvable."—*Wycherley: Love in a Wood*, iii. 4.

**sōl'-va-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *solvable*; *-ness*.] Solvability.

**solve**, *v. t.* [Latin *solvo*=to loosen, to relax, to solve, for *seluo*, from *se*=apart, and *luo*=to loosen; Sp. & Port. *solver*; Ital. *solvere*.]

1. To explain or clear up the difficulties in; to free from difficulty or perplexity; to make clear; to give or furnish a solution of.

"Nor could this difficulty have been solved, if the Scriptures had not solved it for us."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 24.

\*2. To put an end to; to stop.

"He would solve high dispute

With conjugal caresses." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 56.

3. To operate upon by calculation or mathematical processes, so as to bring out the required result; as, to solve a problem.

\***solve**, *s.* [SOLVE, *v.*] Solution.

"The solve is this, that thou dost common grow." *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 69.

**sōl'-ven-çý**, *subst.* [Eng. *solvent*(*t*); *-cy*.] The quality or state of being solvent; ability to pay all just debts or claims.

"The debtor prescribing . . . the medium of his solvency to the creditor."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

**sōl'-vënd**, *s.* [Lat. *solvendus*, fut. pass. par. of *solvo*=to solve (q. v.).]

*Chem.*: A substance designed to be dissolved, as distinguished from a solvent (q. v.).

**sōl'-vent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *solvens*, genit. *solventis*, pr. par. of *solvo*=to solve (q. v.).]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Having the power or quality of dissolving.

2. Able to pay or meet all just debts or claims.

"He [the good man] thinks God abundantly solvent, and himself never the poorer for laying out in his behalf."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 31.

3. Sufficient to meet and pay all just debts or claims.

"The directors and other shareholders contended that the company was solvent."—*London Standard*.

**B. As substantive:**

*Chem.*: Any liquid or menstruum which may be employed to absorb or take up into solution a solid, a gas, or another liquid.

"By a substitution of burnt alum for vitriol, but in a far less proportion, we made solvents for silver."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 450.

**sōl'-vēr**, *s.* [Eng. *solv*(*e*); *-er*.] One who or that which solves or explains.

**sō-ma-**, *pref.* [SOMATO-.]

**sō-mā**, *s.* [Sansc.= (1) the moon, (2) (see def.).]

*Compar. Religions*: A plant growing in Northern India, probably *Asclepias acida*, from which in Vedic times was manufactured an intoxicating liquor, acceptable not merely to men, but to the gods, whom it was supposed to animate to great achievements.

**sō-māj'**, *subst.* [Bengalee, &c.=a society.] (See etym. and compound.)

¶ *Brahmā Somāj, Brahma Samāj*:

*Compar. Religions*: A Hindu theistic sect, existing chiefly in Bengal. It was founded by a Brahman of high descent, Rammohun Roy. Born about 1774, at the age of sixteen he began to attack the idolatry of modern Hinduism, and continued to do so throughout his life, on the ground that it was not countenanced by the Vedas (q. v.), and translated the Vedant (an old summary of the Vedas) into Hindustanee and Bengalee, publishing in 1861 an extract of it into English. He opposed the burning of widows. [SUTTEE.] In 1820 he sent forth in English, Sanskrit, and Bengalee, a series of extracts from the New Testament, entitled *The Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Peace and Happiness*. He believed in the divine mission of Christ, but held at the same time the Vedas to be a revelation from God. In 1828 he established the Brahma Somāj, which called into existence as an antagonist to it the Dharma Sabha, to defend Hindu orthodoxy. Sent in 1830 by the Emperor of Delhi to London with the title of Rajah, to prefer a complaint about a financial matter, he arrived in April, 1831, gained what he had come to seek, fraternized with the English Unitarians, and, dying on Sept. 27, 1833, near Bristol, was interred, according to instructions which he had left, without Christian rites, lest the report that he had been converted and lost caste might, by a law then existing in Bengal, deprive his children of their inheritance. Rammohun predicted that after his death Christians, Hindus, and Mohammedans would all claim him. They did; but in his final stage of religious evolution he seems to have held only the doctrines of philosophic theism or natural religion. (*Calcutta Review*, iv. 355-393.) The Brahma Somāj, when deprived of its founder, languished for a time, but in 1841 it received a fresh impulse from Babu Debendra Nath Tagore, and again made way, drawing to it many of the youths educated in the Hindu College and the Missionary Institutions. As numbers increased, it became evident that there were in the Somaj a conservative and a progressive party, and about 1863 the latter broke off from the association on the question of the divine authority of the Vedas, and, under the leadership of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, founded what they considered churches rather than societies throughout Bengal, the northwestern provinces, the Punjab, Bombay, and Madras. In 1870 Keshub visited England, finding his nearest allies in the Unitarians. Both sections have singing, prayer, and addresses or sermons in their assemblies. The seceding brethren consider themselves to be founding the Indian Church of the future, adopting the essence of the gospel without the distinctive doctrines of Christianity.

**sō-māt-**, *pref.* [SOMATO-.]

**sō-mā-tēr'-ī-a**, *s.* [Pref. *somat-*, and Gr. *tērēō*=to guard. (*Agassiz*.)]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Anatidæ, with five species, from Arctic and sub-Arctic regions. Bill swollen and elevated at base; nostrils lateral, oval; legs, short; feet of three anterior toes, broadly webbed; wings of moderate length; tail short.

†**sō-mā-ti-a** (t as sh), *s. pl.* [Pl. of Gr. *sōmation*=a small body.]

*Bot.*: Saccardo's name for certain small moving bodies in the fovilla of pollen grains.

**sō-māt'-ic**, \***sō-māt'-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *sōmatikos*, pertaining to the body, from *sōma* (genit. *sōmatos*)=the body.] Of or pertaining to a body; of the nature of a body; corporeal.

**sō-māt'-ics**, *s.* [SOMATIC.] The same as SOMATOLOGY (q. v.).

**sō-mā-tist**, *s.* [SOMATIC.] One who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only; one who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist.

**sō-māt'-ō-**, **sō-māt-**, *pref.* [Greek *sōma* (genit. *sōmatos*)=the body.] Pertaining to or connected with the body.

**sō-māt'-ō-çýst**, *s.* [Pref. *somato-*, and Eng. *cyst* (q. v.).]

*Comp. Anat.*: A peculiar cavity into which the proximal end is modified in the Calycophoridae.

**sō-mā-tōl'-ō-ğý**, *s.* [Pref. *somato-*, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.]

1. The doctrine of bodies or material substances. Opposed to *psychology* (q. v.).

2. That branch of physics which treats of matter and its properties.

3. A treatise or teaching concerning the human body.

\***sō-mā-tōme**, *s.* [Pref. *soma-*, and Gr. *tomē*=a cutting.] One of the sections into which certain animal bodies are divided structurally; one of the ideal sections into which an animal body may be considered as divided.

**sō-māt'-ō-pleūr'-al**, *s.* [Eng. *somatopleur*(*e*); *-al*.]

*Embryology*: Belonging to or connected with the somatopleure.

**sō-māt'-ō-pleūre**, *s.* [Pref. *somato-*, and Greek *pleura*=the side.] [SPLANCHNOPLÉURE.]

\***sō-mā-tōt'-ō-mý**, *s.* [SOMATOME.] The dissection of the human body; anatomy.

**sōm'-bēr**, **sōm'-bre** (bre as bē), *a. & s.* [French *sombre*, from Lat. *sub*=under, and *umbra*=a shade; Port. *sombrio*=dark, gloomy, from *sombra*=shade.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Dull, dark, gloomy, dusky; as, a *somber* hue.

2. Dismal, downcast, dull, gloomy, melancholy

"And late in Hagley you were seen,

With blood-shed eyes, and *somber* mien."

*Grainger: Solitude*.

\***B. As subst.:** Gloom, obscurity, somberness.

**sōm'-bēr-ly**, **sōm'-bre-ly** (bre as bē), *adverb.* [Eng. *somber*; *-ly*.] Gloomily, despondingly, dimly.

"The outrage which they *somberly* predict will be perpetrated."—*St. James's Gazette*, April 16, 1886.

**sōm'-bēr-ness**, **sōm'-bre-ness** (bre as bē), *subst.* [English *somber*; *-ness*.] Gloom, darkness, gloominess.

**sōm-brēr'-īte**, *s.* [After the island of Sombrero, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A hard kind of guano, consisting principally of phosphate of lime.

**sōm-brē'-rō**, *subst.* [Sp., from *sombra*=a shade.] [SOMBER.] A broad-rimmed hat.

**sōm'-broūs**, *adj.* [SOMBER.] Somber, gloomy, dull.

"A morbid melancholy, which, at certain intervals, gave to all things around him a *sombrous* hue."—*Knœx: On Grammar Schools*.

**sōm'-broūs-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *sombrous*; *-ly*.] In a somber manner; somberly, gloomily.

**sōm'-broūs-ness**, *s.* [English *sombrous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being somber or sombrous; somberness, gloom.

**sōme**, \***sōm**, \***sum** (pl. \**somme*, \**summe*), *adj. & adv.* [A. S. *sum*=some one, a certain one, one (pl. *sume*); cogn. with Icel. *sumr*; Dan. *somme* (pl.); Sw. *somligt* (pl.); Goth. *sums*=some one; O. H. Ger. *sum*. Allied to *same* (q. v.).]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Expressing a certain quantity of a thing, but indeterminate; consisting of a quantity or portion more or less.

"I will give him *some* relief."

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

2. Expressing a number of persons or things, greater or less, but indeterminate.

"Bore us *some* leagues to sea."

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

¶ In these two senses *some* is frequently used absolutely without a noun. [8.]

"Bate me *some*, and I will pay you *some*."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, v. 5.

3. Indicating a person or thing, not known, or not specifically or definitely pointed out. (Often used almost as equivalent to the indefinite article.)

"Let us slay him and cast him into *some* pit, and we will say *some* evil beast hath devoured him."—*Genesis* xxxvii. 20.

¶ In this case frequently followed by *or other*, or *another*.

4. Expressing indeterminately that a thing is not very great or extensive; a little, a moderate, a certain; as, This is in *some* degree true.

¶ In some sections of this country used to express the opposite idea to the above; as, The canebrakes of Louisiana are *some*, i. e. great.

5. Used before a noun of number, and equivalent to *about* or *near*.

"Some thousands of these logs."

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 1.

¶ Sometimes used before a noun singular.

"Some hour before you took me."

*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

6. Considerable in number or quantity; as, It is *some* distance away.

7. Expressing those of one part or portion, as distinguished from others; certain.

"And everich hath of God a propre gift,

*Som* this, *som* that, as that him liketh shift."

*Chaucer: Wif of Bathes Prologue*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre. unite. cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



8. Used without a noun, and almost as equivalent to a pronoun or noun.

"Some to the shores do fly,  
Some to the woods." Daniel. (Todd.)

¶ Frequently followed by of.

"Some of your functions, mistress."  
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2.

9. Used pronominally, and equivalent to one.

"Go, some of you, and fetch a looking-glass."  
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv.

B. As adv.: Somewhat, a little, rather. Used by illiterate persons for somewhat, something.

\*¶ All and some: One and all.

-some, suff. [A.S. -sum, as in wyn-sum=win-some; cf. Icel. samr, as in fridh-samr=peaceful; Ger. -sam, as in langsam=slow; Dutch -zaam. Identical in origin with same (q. v.) and equivalent to like.] A suffix used with certain adjectives and substantives, as handsome, glad-some, blithesome, gamesome, win-some, &c., to indicate a considerable degree of the quality expressed by the adjective, as mettlesome=full of mettle or spirit, etc.

sōme'-bōd-ŷ, s. [Eng. some, and body.]

1. A person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate.

"If languages and copies all cry, No!  
Somebody proved it centuries ago."  
Cowper: Progress of Error, 501.

2. A person of consideration or importance.

"Before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be somebody."—Acts, v. 36.

sōme'-dēal, \*some-dele, \*some-del, \*some-dele, adv. & s. [A. S. sumdæl.]

A. As adv.: In some degree or measure; somewhat.

"Now old and somedeale grey."—Scott: Antiquary, ch. vi.

B. As subst.: Some part or portion; some.

"Then Brenne . . . sayd in his game, ryche goddes must gyue to, men somedele of theyr rychesse."—Fabyan: Chronycle, ch. xxxi.

†sōme'-gāte, adv. [Eng. some, and gate.] Somehow, somewhere. (Scotch.)

"He could somegate gar the wee pickle sense he had gang further."—Scott: Old Mortality, ch. viii.

sōme'-hōw, adv. [Eng. some, and how.] In some way or other, one way or other; in a manner not yet known, explained, or defined.

"They may be swelled somehow, so as to shorten the length."—Cheyne.

\*som-er, s. [O. Fr. somier, sommier, sumer.] A sumpter-horse (q. v.); a pack-horse.

"Our land dooth yield no asses, and therefore we want the generation of mules and somers."—Holinshed: Descript. Eng., bk. iii., ch. i.

sōm'-ēr-sault, sōm'-ēr-sēt (1), \*sūm'-mēr-saut, \*som-er-saut, s. [A corrupt. of Fr. soubresaut, from Ital. sopra salto, from sopra (Lat. supra)=above, and salto (Lat. saltus)=a leap, a bound.] A leap in which a man turns heels over head, alighting on his feet.

"I will only make him break his neck in doing a somerset."—Beaum. & Flet.: Fair Maid of the Inn, iv.

sōm'-ēr-sēt (2), s. [See def.]

Saddlery: A saddle padded before the knee and behind the thigh; originally made for Lord Fitzroy Somerset, from whom it takes its name, who had lost his leg below the knee at the battle of Waterloo.

\*sōm'-ēr-sēt, v. i. [SOMERSAULT, subst.] To turn heels over head.

"In such extraordinary manner does dead Catholicism somerset and caper."—Carlyle: French Revolution, Pt. II., bk. iv., ch. ii.

sōm'-ēr-vill-ite (1), s. [After Somerville, New Jersey, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in three distinct varieties: (1) A thin, green, transparent incrustation; (2) bluish-green, earthy, light, becoming transparent when immersed in water; (3) pale greenish-blue and sufficiently hard to take a polish. Composition: Variable, but is essentially a hydrated silicate of copper mixed with free silica.

sōm'-ēr-vill-ite (2), s. [After Dr. Somerville; suff. -ite (Min.); Ger. sommervillit.]

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

\*sōm'-ēr-wōrt, s. [Mid. Eng. somer=summer, and wort.] [SUMMERWORT.]

Botany. The genus Aristolochia. (Britten & Holland.)

sōme'-thīng s. & adv. [A. S. sumdhiŋg.]

A. As substantive:

1. An indeterminate or unknown event; an affair, a matter; as, *Something* has happened.

2. An indeterminate, unknown, or unspecified material, thing, or substance; as, There is *something* in the way

3. A part, a portion more or less; some; an indefinite quantity or degree; a little.

"To the most of praise add *something* more."  
Shakesp.: Sonnet 85.

4. An indeterminate or unspecified work, task, or object.

5. A person or thing of consideration or importance; a person or thing deserving of consideration.

"If a man think himself to be *something*, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself."—Galatians vi. 3.

B. As adverb:

1. In some degree or measure; somewhat, rather, a little; to some extent.

"I prattle *something* too wildly."  
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

\*2. At some distance.

"For 't must be done to-night,  
And *something* from the palace."  
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

sōme'-tīme, adv. & a. [Eng. some, and time.]

A. As adverb:

1. Once, formerly; at one time.

"Sometime a keeper here in Windsor forest."  
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iv. 4.

2. At one time or another; now and then; sometimes.

"Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines."  
Shakesp.: Sonnet 75.

\*B. As adj.: Having been formerly; being or existing formerly; former, late, whilom.

"My *sometime* general."—Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 1.

sōme'-tīmes, adv. [Eng. some, and time, with the addition of the adverbial suffix -s (the sign of the genit. sing.), as in needs, twice.]

1. At times, at intervals; from time to time; now and then; not always.

\*2. Once, formerly; at an indefinite past period.

"The dowager, *sometimes* our brother's wife."  
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

sōme'-whāt, \*som-hwat, s. & adv. [A. S. sumhwæt.]

A. As substantive:

1. Something, though it be uncertain what.

"Somewhat we must do."—Shakesp.: Rich. II., ii. 2.

2. Something; more or less; a certain quantity or degree, indeterminate or not specified.

"This gentleman told *somewhat* of my tale."  
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

B. As adv.: In some degree or measure; rather, a little; to some extent.

"Yet for a dance they seem'd

Somewhat extravagant." Milton: P. L., vi. 616.

\*sōme'-whēn, adv. [Eng. some, and when.] At some indefinite time; sometime or other.

sōme'-whēre, adv. [A. S. sumhwær.] In or to some place or other unknown or not specified; in one place or another.

"He's *somewhere* gone to dinner"

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

sōme'-while, adv. [English some, and while.] Once; for a time.

"Under color of the shepherds *somewhile*

There crept in wolves full of fraud and guile."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; May.

sōme'-whī-thēr, adv. [Eng. some, and whither.] To some indefinite or indeterminate place.

sō-mīte, s. [SOMATO-]

Zoology: A segment of the body in an annulose animal.

sōm'-ma-ite, s. [After Monte Somma, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

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

sōm'-ma-rū'-ga-ite, s. [After E. von Sommaruga; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An auriferous variety of Gersdorffite (q. v.), found at Rezbanya, Hungary.

\*sōm'-mēil (or as sōm-mā'-ŷ), s. [Fr.=sleep, repose, from Lat. somnus.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Sleep, slumber.

2. Music: A grave air in old serious operas, so named as inducing sleepiness.

sōm'-mīte, s. [SOMMAITE.]

Min.: A clear glassy variety of Nepheline (q. v.) found associated with many other species in a volcanic agglomerate on Monte Somma.

\*sōm-nām'-bu-lar, a. [Lat. somnus=sleep, and ambulo=to walk.] Of or relating to somnambulism or sleep.

"Ecstatio from somnambular repose."

E. B. Browning: Napoleon III. in Italy.

\*sōm-nām'-bu-lāte, v. i. & t. [SOMNAMBULAR.]

A. Intrans.: To walk in one's sleep; to wander in a dreamy state, as a somnambulist.

"He *somnambulated* all about his own mill in the daytime."—London Daily Telegraph.

B. Trans.: To walk over or along in a state of somnambulism.

"His eminence again *somnambulates* the Promenade de la Rose"—Carlyle. Diamond Necklace, ch. xiv.

sōm-nām-bu-lā'-tion, s. [SOMNAMBULATE.] The act of walking in sleep; somnambulism.

sōm-nām'-bu-lā-tōr, s. [SOMNAMBULATE.] One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.

sōm-nām'-būle, s. [SOMNAMBULAR.] A somnambulist, a sleep-walker.

sōm-nām'-bu-līc, adj. [SOMNAMBULAR.] Pertaining to or practicing somnambulism; walking in one's sleep.

"Whether the act may not have been performed in a *somnambulo* state."—London Daily Telegraph.

sōm-nām'-bu-līsm, subst. [Lat. somnus=sleep; ambulo=to walk, and Eng. suff. -ism.]

Pathol.: Strictly speaking, the act of walking in one's sleep, but used in a wider sense for all the phenomena which take place when a person, apparently insensible to the external objects, acts as if he were in a state of consciousness. The somnambulist not merely dreams like others, but he carries his dream into action. Talking or crying in sleep is a mild form of somnambulism. In the typical cases of somnambulism a person rises from bed, and sets about the duties of the day, or leaving the house by a window, climbs upon the roof unconscious of danger, or, quitting it by the door, proceeds to walk forth along the street or road. Sometimes one intellectually disposed tries a difficult problem which has baffled his efforts during the day, or notes down a fact which he is anxious not to forget. Somnambulism arises from derangement of the nervous system, and may be idiopathic or symptomatic, and is said to be produced by animal magnetism. It sometimes appears to exist along with good health; in most cases there is a tendency to catalepsy, ecstasy, and possibly insanity.

sōm-nām'-bu-līst, subst. [SOMNAMBULAR.] One who is subject to or practices somnambulism; one who walks in his sleep.

"The *somnambulist* directs himself with unerring certainty through the most intricate windings."—Bishop Porteus: Sermon. (1789.)

sōm-nām-bu-līst'-īc, a. [Eng. somnambulist; -ic.] Pertaining to or relating to somnambulism; affected by or practicing somnambulism.

"A *somnambulistio* murderess."—London Daily Telegraph.

\*sōm'-nēr, subst. [SUMMONER.] A summoner, an apparitor.

sōm'-nī-āl, a. [Lat. somnium=a dream; somnus=sleep.] Pertaining to or relating to dreams; involving dreams. (Coleridge.)

\*sōm'-nī-ā-tīve, \*sōm'-nī-ā-tōr-ŷ, adj. [SOMNIAL.] Pertaining to or relating to dreams or dreaming; producing dreams.

"After my *somniatory* exertions."—Urquhart: Rabelais, bk. iii., ch. xxiii.

\*sōm'-nīc'-ū-loūs, adj. [Latin somniculosus=drowsy, from somnus=sleep.] Inclined to sleep; drowsy.

sōm-nīf'-ēr-ōūs, a. [Lat. somnifer, from somnus=sleep, and fero=to bring.] Causing or producing sleep; soporiferous, soporific.

"They ascribe all to this redundant melancholy, which domineers in them, to *somniferous* potions."—Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 61.

sōm-nīf'-īc, a. [Lat. somnus=sleep, and facio=to make.] Causing or producing sleep; somniferous.

"All alike *somnifico*."—Southey. Doctor, ch. vi., A. 1.

\*sōm-nīf'-ū-goūs, a. [Lat. somnus=sleep, and fugo=to put to flight.] Driving away sleep; preventing sleep.

\*sōm-nīl'-ō-quēŋce, s. [Lat. somnus=sleep, and loquens, pr. par. of loquor=to speak.] The act, custom, or habit of talking in one's sleep; somniloquism.

sōm-nīl'-ō-quīsm, s. [SOMNILOQUENCE.] Somniloquence, sleep-talking.

sōm-nīl'-ō-quīst, s. [SOMNILOQUENCE.] One who talks in his sleep.

sōm-nīl'-ō-quoūs, a. [SOMNILOQUENCE.] Apt to talk in one's sleep.

\*sōm-nīl'-ō-quŷ, s. [SOMNILOQUENCE.] The act, habit, or custom of talking in one's sleep; somniloquence.

sōm'-nō-forme, s. A new anæsthetic, consisting of a combination of chloride of ethyl 60 per cent., chloride of methyl 35 per cent., and bromide of ethyl 5 per cent. Its administration is very similar to that of nitrous oxide. When properly and carefully given there are practically no after-effects whatever.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thī; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn: -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.



**söm'-nō-ļeņce, sōm'-nō-ļeņ-çy, \*somp-no-ļence, s.** [Fr. *somnolence*, from Lat. *somnolentia*, from *somnulentus*=sleepy; *somnus*=sleep.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Sleepiness, drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

"Somnolence after meals is a similar sign of a weak digestion."—*Mason Good: System of Medicine.*

2. *Pathol.*: A state intermediate between sleeping and waking; drowsiness.

**\*söm'-nō-ļeņt, adj.** [Lat. *somnulentus*.] Sleepy, drowsy; inclined to sleep.

"He is invincibly somnolent."—*Lamb: Letter to Coleridge.*

**\*söm'-nō-ļeņt-ļy, adv.** [Eng. *somnolent*; *-ly*.] Sleepily, drowsily.

**\*söm'-nō-ļiņm, subst.** [Lat. *somnus*=sleep.] The state of being in magnetic sleep; the doctrine of magnetic sleep.

**sōn, \*sone, \*sonne, \*sune, s.** [A. S. *sunu*; cogn. with Dut. *zoon*; Icel. *sunr*, *sonr*; Dan. *søn*; Sw. *son*; O. H. Ger. *sunu*; Goth. *sunus*; Ger. *sohn*; Lith. *sunus*; Russ. *syn'*; Gr. *huios*; Sans. *sūnu*, from *su*, *sū*=to beget, to bear.]

1. A male child; the male issue of a parent father or mother. (*Genesis* xxi. 10.)

2. Applied sometimes to the male offspring of an animal.

3. A male descendant, however remote; hence, in the plural, descendants generally.

"Adam's sons are my brethren."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

4. Specif., with the definite article, the second person of the Godhead, Jesus Christ, the Savior. [¶ 2. (1); 3. (3), (4).]

5. A male adopted into a family; a male dependant; any person who stands, or is supposed to stand, in the relation of a son to a parent. (*Exodus* ii. 10.)

6. The form of address used by an old man to a young one, by a father confessor to his penitent, by a priest or teacher to his disciple, or the like. (*Samuel* iii. 6.)

7. A native or an inhabitant of a country.

"Ye free-born sons, Britannia's boast."  
*Dibdin: Sea Songs.*

8. The produce of anything.

"Earth's tall sons, the cedar, oak, and pine."  
*Blackmore: Creation.*

9. A person whose character partakes so strongly of some quality or characteristic as to suggest the relationship of son and parent.

"Then wander forth the sons  
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine."  
*Milton: P. L.*, i. 500.

¶ 1. *Son before the father:*

*Bot.*: (1) *Petasites vulgaris*; (2) *Tussilago farfara*; (3) *Filago germanica*; (4) *Colchicum autumnale*; (5) *Epilobium hirsutum*. (1), (2), and (4) are so called because the flowers appear before the leaves; (3) because the older flowers are situated in the forks of the younger branches; and (5) because the seed-vessels project before the flower opens.

2. *Son of God:*

(1) Christ: (a) As Second Person of the Trinity, and standing in a certain mysterious relation to the First (*Matt.* xxviii. 19); (b) because of his miraculous birth of the Virgin Mary (*Luke* i. 35); (c) because of his resurrection (*Rom.* i. 4).

(2) Applied to the angels (*Genesis* vi. 2; *Job* i. 6, xxxviii. 7), and to believers in Christ (*Rom.* viii. 14).

3. *Son of Man:*

(1) A descendant of Adam. (*Job* xxv. 6; *Ps.* cxliv. 31, cxlvi. 3; *Isa.* li. 12, lvi. 2.)

(2) A title applied by way of distinction. It occurs about eighty times in *Ezekiel*.

(3) The Messiah. (*Dan.* vii. 13; cf. *Aets* vii. 56.)

(4) A title applied by Jesus to himself in the *Evangelists*, and ascribed to him by *St. John* in the *Apocalypse* (i. 13, xiv. 14).

**son-in-law, s.** A man married to one's daughter.

**son's brow, s.**

*Bot.*: The Great Rush or Bulrush.

**Sons of America, Patriotic Order of, s.** A society first organized in Philadelphia in 1847, as the "Junior Sons of America," and afterwards reorganized under its present name. Its objects are principally patriotic and benevolent, and its membership is confined to male persons "born on the soil or under the jurisdiction of the United States of America." In 1898 the order reported a membership of 65,000.

**sō'-naņce, sō'-naņ-çy, s.** [SONANT.]

\*1. A sound, a tune.

"Let the trumpets sound  
The tucket sonance." *Spakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 2.

2. The quality of being sonant; sound.

**sō'-naņt, a. & s.** [Lat. *sonans*, pr. par. of *sono*=to sound.]

**fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōy, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw**

**A. As adjective:**

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to sound; sounding.  
2. *Pron.*: Applied to certain alphabetic sounds, as those of the vowels, semi-vowels, nasals, and flat mutes, as *b, d, v, z, g*, the sound of which is prolonged, or uttered with some degree of resonance or intonation, in opposition to aspirates, as *s, th*, and hard mutes or surds, as *f, p, t*.

**B. As substantive:**

*Pronunc.*: A sonant letter.

"Since the sonant elements in connected speech are (including the vowels) much more numerous than the surd, the general weight of the assimilative force is in the direction of sonancy, and surds are converted into sonants more often than the reverse."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. v.

**sō-na'-tā, s.** [Ital., from *sonare* (Lat. *sono*)=to sound.]

*Music*: A term originally applied to any kind of musical composition for instruments, as distinguished from vocal compositions, which were called Cantatas. It is now, however, confined to compositions for solo instruments, generally the piano-forte. The term Sonata or Suonata, as applied to a musical composition, was first used about the beginning of the seventeenth century. Those of that time so called had but one movement; they were in fact simply airs arranged in parts for an instrument or instruments. A modern sonata is generally constructed upon the following plan: The first movement is an allegro, sometimes with an introduction, but more frequently without one; the second, "the slow movement," is set in any time, between adagio and andante; and the final movement is an allegro. [CONCERTO.]

**sōn'-chūs, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *songchos*=the sow-thistle.]

*Bot.*: Sowthistle; a genus of Lactuceæ. Involucre imbricated with two or three rows of unequal and at length connivent scales, tumid at the base; few-flowered; receptacles naked; pappus pilose; achenes much compressed, not hooked. Known species are about forty, from temperate climates. *S. oleraceus* was formerly eaten as a salad, as, *S. teterrimus* still is in Italy.

**sōn'-çy, a.** [SONSY.]

\***sōnd** (2), \***sonde, subst.** [SEND.] A message, a dispensation; a messenger.

"Fyve yeer and more, as liked Cristes sonde,  
Er that hir schip approched unto londe."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 5,322.

**sōn'-dē-ļi, s.** [Native name.]

*Zoöl.*: *Crocidura myosura*. [MUSK-RAT, 2.]

\***sone, adv.** [SOON.]

\***sone, s.** [SON.]

**sōng, s.** [A. S. *sang*, *song*, from *sang*, pa. t. of *singan*=to sing; eogn. with Dut. *zang*; Icel. *sōngr*; Sw. *sång*; Dut. & Ger. *sang*; Goth. *saggws*.]

**I. Literally:**

1. That which is sung or uttered with musical modulations of the voice, whether of a human being or of a bird; a singing.

"The night-warbling bird, that now awake  
Tunes sweetest his love-labor'd song."  
*Milton: P. L.*, v. 41.

2. A short poem to be sung or uttered with musical modulations. A musical setting of a short poem or portion of prose. The word is generally applied to solos, but sometimes also to compositions for two or more voices. The second subject of a sonata is sometimes called the "song."

"This curious piece [a song or catch in praise of the cuckoo], which is thought to be 'the most ancient English song, with (or without) the musical notes, anywhere extant,' is preserved in a manuscript of the Harleian Library."—*Ritson: Ancient Songs*, i. 1.

3. A lay, a strain, a poem.

"Nothing but songs of death."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 3.

4. Poetry in general; poetical compositions, verse. (*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 29.)

**II. Fig.**: A mere trifle; something of little or no value.

"Evergreen, who was bought for a mere song."—*London Globe.*

¶ (1) *An old song*: A mere trifle; an insignificant sum.

"A hopeful youth, newly advanced to great honor, was forced by a cobbler to resign for an old song."—*Addison.*

(2) *Song of Solomon*: [SOLOMON'S SONG.]

(3) *Song of the Three Holy Children: Apocrypha*: One of the three pieces formerly incorporated with the narrative of Daniel. It constitutes a single chapter, with sixty-eight verses. According to Westcott, "the abruptness of the narrative in Daniel, furnished an occasion for the introduction of the prayer and the hymn" immediately after iii. 23, but the fragment is now placed in

most copies of the Apocrypha between Baruch and the History of Susanna. It opens with a prayer of Azarias from the midst of the fire (1-22), describes the fierceness of the flame (23-27), and concludes with a call from the three confessors to the heavens, the angels, the earth, the winds, the animals, man, the servants of God, and specially themselves, to worship and bless the Lord. The prayer of Azarias seems to have had a different author from the rest of the book. It makes no allusion to the fiery furnace, and while verse 15 tells that the temple with its worship had ceased to exist, verses 31, 32, 62 imply that it had not passed away. Neither the authorship nor the date is known. The *Codex Alexandrinus* places the book as two psalms at the end of the Psalter, calling them "The Prayer of Azarias" and the "Hymn of our Fathers." Other Greek and Latin psalters adopt the same arrangement, and verses 35-66, under the name of the Benedictite, have been used liturgically in the Christian Church from the fourth century till now.

**song-bird, s.** A singing-bird, a bird that sings; they are chiefly confined to certain families of the Insectores.

**song-craft, subst.** The art of composing songs; skill in versification.

**song-sparrow, s.**

*Ornithology*: *Melospiza melodia*, a common North American species, about six inches long, rufous-brown above, white below, breast and sides with dark rufous streaks.

**song-thrush, s.** [THRUSH.]

\***sōng, pret. of v.** [SING.]

**sōng'-fūl, a.** [Eng. *song*; *-ful*(l).] Disposed or able to sing; melodious.

\***sōng'-ish, a.** [Eng. *song*, *s.*; *-ish*.] Consisting of or containing songs.

"The recitative part of the opera requires a more masculine beauty of expression and sound: the other, which (for want of a proper English word) I must call the *song-ish* part, must abound in the softness and variety of numbers."—*Dryden: Albion's England*. (Pref.)

**sōng'-lēss, a.** [Eng. *song*; *-less*.]

1. Destitute of the power of singing; as, a *songless* bird.

2. Without song; not singing.

"And silent rows the *songless* gondolier."  
*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. 3.

**songless-birds, s. pl.**

*Ornithology*: A popular name for the Mesomyodi (q v).

**sōl-g'-stēr, subst.** [A. S. *sangystre*, *sangstre*=a female singer.]

\*1. A female singer.

"Wassel, like a neat sempster and *songster*; her page bearing a brown bowl."—*Ben Jonson: Masque of Christ-mas*.

†2. One who sings; one who is skilled in singing. (Seldom applied now to human beings except in contempt.)

\*3. A writer of songs.

"He from Italian *songsters* takes his cue;  
Set Paul to music, he shall quote him too."  
*Cowper: Progress of Error*, 112.

4. A bird that sings; a song-bird.

"Innumerable *songsters*, in the freshening shade  
Of new-sprung leaves." *Thomson: Spring*, 608.

**sōng'-strēss, s.** [Eng. *songster*; *-ess*; the word is thus really a double feminine.] A female singer. (*Thomson: Summer*, 706.)

¶ A word of recent introduction, and which was not introduced till it had been forgotten that *songster* was originally feminine. (*Trench: English Past and Present*, p. 112.)

**sōn'-ī-fēr, s.** [SONIFEROUS.] An acoustic instrument for collecting sound and conveying it to the ear of a partially deaf person.

**sō-nīf-ēr-ōus, a.** [Lat. *sonus*=sound, *fero*=to bear, to bring.] Producing or conveying sound. [SONOROUS, ¶.]

"Let the subject-matter of sounds be what it will either the atmosphere in gross, or the æthereal part thereof, or soniferous particles of bodies, as some fancy."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

**sōn'-lēss, a.** [Eng. *son*; *-less*.] Having no son; destitute of a son.

"For, *sonless* left long years ago,  
His wrath made many a childless foe."  
*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, xxv.

\***sonne** (1), *s.* [SON.]

\***sonne** (2), *s.* [SUN.]

\***sōn'-nē-kin, s.** [Eng. *son*; dimin. suff. *-kin*.] A little son.

**sōn-nēr-āt'-ī-a, s.** [Named after M. Sonnerat, a French botanical traveler.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Myrtææ. Known species eight; trees from the East Indies. *Sonneratia acida*, a



small evergreen tree growing in tidal creeks and littoral forests of India, Burmah, &c., produces a slightly acid and bitter fruit eaten in the Sunderbunds. The Malays use it as a condiment, and a species of silkworm feeds on its leaves.

**son'-nēt**, \***son-et**, \***son-ette**, *s.* [French *sonnet*, from Italian *sonetto*, dimin. of *sono* (Lat. *sonus*)=a sound.]

1. A short poem, especially of an amatory kind. At first it was not imperative that it should consist of exactly fourteen lines.

"He [Arion] had a wonderful desire to chaunt a *sonnet* or hymn unto Apollo Pythius."—*P. Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 343.

2. The sonnet proper is a form of verse of Italian origin, and consists of fourteen lines, each of five accents, the whole being divided into two unequal parts—(1) the first of eight lines, (2) the second of six. (1) In the first part there are two four-line stanzas. In each stanza the two middle lines rhyme together, and the two outside lines rhyme together, and the second stanza repeats the same rhymes as the first. (2) The second part consists of two three-line stanzas. The first, second, and third lines in the first stanza rhyme severally with the first, second, and third lines of the second stanza. In the second part of the sonnet great variety prevails. The six lines all rhyme in some way together; but sometimes there are only two rhymes instead of three. Shakespeare's sonnets consist of fourteen lines, each of five accents. The first twelve rhyme alternately; the last two rhyme together.

**sonnet-writer**, *s.* A sonneteer.

"George Whetston, a *sonnet-writer* of some rank."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, iii. 483.

\***son'-nēt**, *v. i. & t.* [SONNET, *s.*]

**A. Intrans.:** To compose sonnets.

**B. Trans.:** To compose sonnets in honor of.

"They *sonneted* her."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 14, 1887.

**son'-nēt-eēr**, *s.* [Ital. *sonettiere*; Fr. *sonnetier*.] A composer or writer of sonnets or small poems; a small or petty poet.

"And shows, dissolved in thine own melting tears,  
The maudlin prince of mournful sonnetiers."  
*Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

**son'-nēt-eēr**, *v. i.* [SONNETEER, *s.*] To compose sonnets; to rhyme.

\***son'-nēt-īng**, *s.* [Eng. *sonnet*; *-ing*.] The act of composing sonnets; the act of singing.

"Tush, none but minstrels like of *sonneting*."  
*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

**son'-nēt-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *sonnet*; *-ist*.] A sonneteer.

"Great Solomon sings in the heavenly quire,  
And is become a new-found *sonnetist*."  
*Bishop Hall: Satires*, i. 8.

**son'-nēt-ize**, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *sonnet*; *-ize*.]

**A. Intrans.:** To compose or write sonnets.

**B. Trans.:** To celebrate in a sonnet or sonnets.

"Now could I *sonnetize* thy piteous plight."—*Southey: Nonescripts*, v.

\***son'-nīsh**, *adj.* [Mid. Eng. *sonne*=sun; *-ish*.] Like the sun or its beams; sunny.

**son'-nīte**, *s.* [SUNNITE.]

**so'-nō'-mā-īte**, *s.* [After Sonoma County, California, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A sulphate related to Pickeringite (q. v.). Crystalline; specific gravity 1.604; luster silky; colorless. An analysis yielded: Sulphuric acid, 38.54; alumina, 8.01; protoxide of iron, 1.78; magnesia, 7.33; water [44.34]=100, which yields the formula  $3MgSO_4 + [Al_2]S_3O_{12} + 33aq$ .

**so'-nōm'-ē-tēr**, *s.* [Lat. *sonus*=a sound, and Gr. *metron*=a measure.]

1. *Acoustics*:

(1) An instrument devised by Marlowe for determining the number of vibrations made by a string emitting any musical sound. It is provided with a series of weights, to vary the tension of the central string, the others being tuned by pegs, and has three divided scales, one corresponding to the modified chromatic gamut, another to the true chromatic gamut, and the third the French meter divided to thousandths.

(2) An instrument for testing the hearing capacity of a patient. It consists of a small bell on a table, caused to make a definite number of vibrations in a given time.

2. *Elect.*: A form of the induction balance, which may be used for testing the sensitiveness of hearing, comparing resistances, measuring the sensitiveness of telephones, &c.

**Sō-nōr'-ā**, *s.* [See def.]

*Geog.*: The most northwesterly state of Mexico.

**Sonora-gum**, *s.*

*Chem.*: A lac produced by the puncture of a coccus in *Mimosa ciferia*. Long used in Mexico as an irritant.

\***sō-nōr-īf-īc**, *a.* [Lat. *sonus*=sound, and *facio*=to make.] Producing sound.

"A clock strikes and points to the hour . . . an indicating form and *sonorifac* quality."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. i., ch. vi., § 3.

**sō-nōr'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [SONOROUS.] Sonorousness.

"There is at this moment no baritone to be compared for mellow richness and *sonority* to his."—*London Globe*.

**sō-nōr'-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *sonorus*=loud sounding, from *sonor* (genit. *sonoris*)=sound; O. Fr. *sonoreux*; Fr. *sonore*; Sp. & Ital. *sonoro*.]

1. Giving out sound, as when struck; resonant, sounding.

"All the while

*Sonorous* metal blowing martial sounds."  
*Milton: P. L.*, i. 540.

2. Loud sounding; giving a clear, loud, or full-volumed sound.

\*3. Yielding sound; characterized by sound; sonant; as, The vowels are *sonorous*. (*Dryden*.)

4. High-sounding; magnificent of sound.  
"His expressions are *sonorous* and more noble; his verse more numerous, and his words are suitable to his thoughts, sublime and lofty."—*Dryden: Juvenal*. (Ded.)

¶ *Sonorous* is properly applied to bodies which produce or originate sound; *soniferous* to bodies which convey the sound, or rather the vibrations of the sound to the ear.

**sonorous-figures**, *s. pl.*

*Acoustics*: Figures formed by the vibrations produced by sound. If the bow of a violin be drawn across the edge of a plate of glass covered with any fine powder, the powder will form figures standing in a certain relation to the tone sounded. The figures depend upon the nodal lines formed by the vibrations of the plate. Called also *Acoustic-figures* and *Sound-figures*.

**sō-nōr'-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *sonorous*; *-ly*.] In a sonorous manner; with sound; resonantly.

"Making a noise like a hog that eats grain, smacking and grunting very *sonorously*."—*More: Antidote Against Atheism*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

**sō-nōr'-ōūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *sonorous*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being sonorous; the quality or property of yielding sound when struck, or coming into collision with another body.

2. The quality or state of having or giving out a loud or clear sound.

"To attain their full and best seasoning for *sonorousness*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 450.

3. Magnificence of sound.

**son'-shīp**, *s.* [Eng. *son*; *-ship*.] The state, condition, or position of a son; the relation of a son.

"Regeneration on the part of the grantor, God Almighty, means admission or adoption into *sonship*, or spiritual citizenship."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 348.

**son'-sŷ**, **son'-sīe**, *a.* [Gael. & Ir. *sonas*=prosperity, happiness.] Lucky, fortunate, good-humored, good-looking, fat, pleasant, plump, thriving, in good condition. (*Scotch*.)

"My *sonsie*, smurking, dear-bought Bess."

*Burns: Inventory*.

\***son'-tīeš**, *s.* [A corrupt. of *sanctity*, or of French *santé*=health.] (See etym.)

"By God's *sonties*, 'twill be a hard way to hit."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

**soō'-ceŷ**, *s.* [Native name.] A mixed striped fabric of silk and cotton in India. (*Simmonds*.)

**soō'-chōng**, *s.* [SOUCHONG.]

**soō'-dra**, **sū'-dra**, \***soō'-dēr**, *s.* [Sans.] The fourth caste in the old Hindu social system. It contained the laboring classes. It has now split into a large number of distinct castes, perhaps a hundred existing in any ordinary locality. For instance, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c., are not merely distinct callings but distinct castes. [CASTE.]

**soō'-feē**, *s.* [SOFT.]

**soō'-jā**, *s.* [SOY.]

**soō'-jeē**, **sōu'-jeē**, *s.* [Hind., &c.] Indian wheat ground but not pulverized; a kind of semolina. It often forms a part of an Anglo-Indian's breakfast.

**sook'-ieš**, **sook'-ieš**, **soukš**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Bot.*: *Trifolium pratense* and the genus *Trifolium* (q. v.).

**sool**, *s.* [SOUL (2).]

**soom**, *v. t.* [SWIM.] (*Scotch*.)

**soōn**, \***soone**, \***soone**, *adv. & adj.* [A. S. *sona*=soon; cogn. with O. Fris. *sān*, *sōn*; O. Sax. *sān*; O. H. Ger. *sān*; Goth. *suns*, *sūns*.]

**A. As adverb:**

1. In a short time; shortly after any specified or supposed time; shortly, not long.

"[He] gins to chide, but *soon* she stops his lips."

*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 46.

2. Early; before the usual time.

"How is it that ye are come so *soon to-day*?"—*Exod.* ii. 18.

3. Easily, quickly, readily, shortly.

"Small lights are *soon blown out*."

*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 647.

4. Readily, willingly. (Used with *would* or other word expressive of *will*.)

"I *would as soon* see a river winding through woods and meadows, as when it is tossed up in so many whimsical figures at Versailles."—*Addison: Guardian*.

\*5. As early as; no later than. (Used in old phrases such as *soon at night*=early this evening; *soon at five o'clock*=as early as five o'clock.)

"I shall see you *soon at night*."

*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 4.

\***B. As adj.:** Speedy, quick.

"Make you *soonest* haste."

*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 4.

¶ (1) *As soon as*, *So soon as*: Immediately at or after a certain event. (*Exodus xxxii.* 19.)

(2) *Sooner or later*: At some future time, more or less near.

**soōn'-dreē**, **soōn'-dēr**, **sūn'-dēr**, **sūn'-drī**, *s.* [Bengali.]

*Bot.*: *Heritiera littoralis*, a tree growing abundantly in the alluvial soil intersected by many channels, fringing the shores of Bengal, and called after it the Sunderbunds or Soonderbunds.

**soōn'-eē**, **soōn'-neē**, *s.* [SUNNITE.]

**soōn'-ēr**, *s.* One who settles upon government land before it is legally open to preemption. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

**soōp**, *v. t.* [SWEEP, *v.*] (*Scotch*.)

**soō-pa'-reē**, **sū-pa'-rī**, *s.* [Maharatta *supari*; Hind. *supiyari*.] The fruit of the Area or Betel nut tree. Often with *pan* (=leaf) prefixed.

**soōp'-īng**, *s.* [SOOP.]

1. The act of sweeping.  
2. (*Pl.*): What is swept up or together; sweepings.

**soōr'-acks**, **soōr'-acks**, **sōur'-acks**, *s.* [Ger. *säurach*.]

*Bot.*: *Rumex acetosa* and *R. acetosella*.

**soōr'-mā**, **sūr'-mā**, *s.* [Hind.=antimony.] A preparation of antimony with which Indian women anoint the eyelids.

**soō-shōng**, *s.* [SOUCHONG.]

**soō'-soō**, **sū'-sū**, *s.* [Native name.]

*Zoöl.*: *Platanista gangetica*, the Gangetic Dolphin, one of the oldest Cetaceans known, since Pliny and Ælian both allude to it. [PLATANISTA.]

**soot**, \***sot**, \***sote**, *s.* [A. S. *sót*; cogn. with Icel. *sót*; Sw. *sot*; Dan. *sod*; Lith. *sódis*; Ir. *suth*; Gael. *suith*; Wel. *swta*.] Small carbonaceous particles arising from fuel in a state of imperfect combustion, and generally adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying smoke upward. These sooty particles impart the dark color to smoke (q. v.). The composition of soot slightly varies according as it comes from coal or from wood. It is a good manure.

"Soot is tried to be a very good compost."—*Bacon: Nat Hist.*, § 597.

**soot-wart**, *s.*

*Pathol.*: A wart of a cancerous type produced on the scrotum of chimney-sweeps by soot. Called also Chimney-sweep's Cancer.

**soot**, *v. t.* [SOOT, *s.*]

1. To cover or foul with soot.

2. To manure with soot.

"The land was *sooted* before."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

**soōt'-ēr-kin**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of false birth, fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves; hence, an abortive proposal or scheme.

"Fruits of dull heat, and *sooterkins* of wit."

*Pope: Dunciad*, i. 126.

\***soot'-flāke**, *subst.* [Eng. *soot*, *s.*, and *flake*.] A flake or particle of soot, a smut, a smudge.

**soōth**, \***soth**, \***sothe**, *ā. & s.* [A. S. *sóth*=true, a true thing, truth; cogn. with Icel. *sannr*; Sw. *sann*; Dan. *sand*.]

\***A. As adjective:**

1. True.

"Ne *whiche* is fals, ne *whiche* is *sooth*."

*Gower: C. A.*, vi.

2. Pleasing, delightful, sweet.

"The *soothest* shepherd that e'er piped on plains."

*Milton: Comus*, 823.

**B. As substantive:**

1. Truth, reality.

"He ligges at Wynchestre, the *soth* it is to seie."

*Robert de Brunne*, p. 28.

**boil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aš**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.  
**-cian**, **-tian = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şhūn**; **tion**, **-şion = zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = şhūš**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **ðel**, **ðel**.



\*2. Cajolery, humoring.

"With words of *sooth*."—*Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.*

\*3. Prognostication.

¶ *In sooth*: In truth, indeed, assuredly.

"*In sooth, I know not why I am so sad.*"  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.*

**soôthe**, \*soth-i-en, v. t. [A. S. *gesôdhian*=to prove to be true, to confirm, from *sôdh*=true, *sooth* (q. v.); cf. *gesôdh*=a parasite, a flatterer; cogn. with Icel. *sanna*; Dan. *sande*=to verify, to confirm.]

\*1. To make true, to confirm, to verify.

\*2. To assent to, as being true; to confirm.

"That thilke skorne in thy enemies mowethis on thy person be not *sothed*."—*Chaucer: Testament of Loue, i.*

\*3. To say yes to; to humor by assenting.

"Good my lord, *soothe* him: let him take the fellow."  
*Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.*

4. To humor, to flatter.

"Is't good to *soothe* him in these contraries?"  
*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.*

5. To gratify, to please, to delight.

"In this way Sir Edward was so much *soothed* and flattered that he ceased to insist on his right."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.*

6. To soften, to assuage, to mollify, to calm, to compose, to allay.

"Still there is room for pity to abate  
And *soothe* the sorrows of so sad a state."  
*Cowper: Charity, 199.*

**soôth'-êr**, s. [Eng. *sooth*(e); -er.] One who or that which soothes; a flatterer.

"I cannot flatter: I defy  
The tongues of *soothers*."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iv. 1.*

\***soôth'-fast**, a. [A. S. *sôdhfast*.] True, truthful, upright, straightforward.

"With good and *soothfast* life."  
*Turberville: Death of E. Arhundle.*

\***soôth'-fast-nëss**, s. [English *soothfast*; -ness.] Truthfulness, truth, reality.

"Therfore stonde ye and be ye gird aboute youre leendis in *sothfastnesse*."—*Wycliffe: Effesies vi.*

**soôth'-îng**, pr. par. or a. [SOOTHE.]

**soôth'-îng-lý**, adv. [Eng. *soothing*; -ly.] In a soothing manner; so as to soothe with flattery, soft or soothing words.

"The most *soothingly* and contentedly deceived that could be found in the world."—*Shelton: Don Quixote, pt. iv., ch. vii.*

\***soôth'-lý**, \***sothe-ly**, adv. & a. [Eng. *sooth*; -ly.]

A. As adv.: In truth; in sooth; really, truly.

"Then view St. David's ruined pile;  
And home returning, *soothly* swear,  
Was never scene so sad and fair!"  
*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 1.*

B. As adj.: True, real.

"This crooked ronion, for in *soothly* guise  
She was her genius and her counsellor,"  
*Mickle: Syr Martyn.*

\***soôth'-nëss**, \***soth-nes**, s. [Eng. *sooth*; -ness.] Truth, uprightness.

"Gregore wist this wel, and wilnede to my soule  
Savacion for the *sothness*, that he seih in myn werkes."  
*Piers Plowman, p. 205.*

\***soôth'-sâw**, \***soôth'-sây**, s. [Eng. *sooth*, and *saw*.]

1. A true saying, a prediction, a proverb.

"Shewes, visions, *soothsayers*, and prophesies."  
*Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 51.*

2. A portent, an omen.

"God turn the same to good *soothsay*."  
*Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 50.*

**soôth'-sây**, v. i. [SOOTHSAY, s.] To foretell, to predict.

"A damsel, possessed with a spirit of divination, met us, which brought her masters much gain by *soothsaying*."—*Acts xvi. 16.*

**soôth'-sây-êr**, s. [Eng. *sooth*, and *sayer*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who predicts or foretells; a foreteller, a prognosticator.

"A *soothsayer* bids you beware the ides of March."  
*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.*

2. Entom.: Any individual of the family *Mantidæ*, from the old belief that these insects would indicate by gestures the road a person who had lost his way should take.

"In all probability when the *soothsayer* is supposed to be kindly directing some lost child in the way to its home, the attitude suggesting this kind action is really assumed for defensive purposes."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist., vi. 130.*

**soôth'-sây-îng**, s. [Eng. *sooth*, and *saying*.]

\*1. A true saying; truth.

2. The act of predicting or foretelling; a prediction.

"Divinations and *soothsayings* and dreams are vain."—*Ecclesiastes xxxiv. 5.*

**soot'-î-nëss**, s. [Eng. *sooty*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sooty or foul with soot.

\***soot'-ish**, adj. [Eng. *soot*; -ish.] Partaking of the nature of soot; sooty.

"Things become black by a *sootish* and fuliginous matter."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

**soot'-ý**, a. [Eng. *soot*; -y.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling soot; fuliginous.

"To defecate this oil, that it shall not spend into a *sooty* matter."—*Wilkins.*

2. Producing or causing soot.

"Fire of *sooty* coal."—*Milton: P. L., v. 440.*

3. Covered or foul with soot.

"Her snowy fingers combing his *sooty* beard."—*Carew: Cælum Britannicum.*

4. Black, dark, dusky.

"Under the *sooty* flag of Acheron."  
*Milton: Comus, 604.*

II. Bot.: Fuliginous (q. v.).

**sooty-albatross**, s.

*Ornith.: Diomedea fuliginosa*, found in all temperate latitudes south of the Equator. Plumage dark sooty gray; head and wings brown. These birds breed chiefly in the island of Tristan d'Acunha.

**sooty-tern**, s.

*Ornith.: Sterna fuliginosa*, an intertropical species. Plumage sooty black above, white below.

**sooty water-mouse**, s.

*Zoöl.: Hydromys fuliginosus*, from western Australia.

\***soot'-ý**, v. t. [SOOTY, a.] To make foul or dirty with soot.

"Tann'd and all *sootied* with noisome smoke."  
*Chapman: (Todd.)*

**söp**, \***soppe**, s. [A. S. *soppa*, *soppe* (not found, but seen in the derived verb *soppigan*=to sop); cogn. with Icel. *soppa*=a sop, from *sopinn*, pa. par. of *súpa*=to sup; *sopi*=a sup, a sip; O. Dut. *soppe*; Dut. *sop*; Sw. *soppa*=broth; Low Ger. *soppe*=a sop. *Sop* and *soup* are doublets.]

I. Lit.: Anything steeped or dipped and softened in liquor; specifically, something thus steeped in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten.

"Jesus answered, he it is to whom I geue a *soppe*, when I haue dipt it."—*John xiii. (1551.)*

II. Figuratively:

1. Something given to pacify; in allusion to the old legend of *sop* given to Cerberus, the watch-dog of the infernal regions, to pacify him.

"Even Cerberus, when he had received the *sop*, permitted *Æneas* to pass."—*Dryden: Postscript to the Æneis.*

\*2. A thing of little or no value.

**sop-in-wine**, **sops-in-wine**, s.

*Bot.:* (1) *Dianthus caryophyllus*; (2) *D. plumarius*. (*Lyte*.) According to Nares the name was given to any pink used to flavor wine.

**söp**, v. t. [SOP, s.] To steep or dip in liquor.

"His cheeks, as snowy apples *sopt* in wine."  
*Fletcher: Christ's Triumph.*

¶ To *sop up*: To dry up, as by rubbing with a dry cloth, a sponge, &c.

\***söpe**, s. [SOAP.]

\***sop-er**, s. [SUPPER.]

**söph**, s. [See defs.]

1. In American Universities, an abbreviation of sophomore (q. v.).

2. In the English Universities, an abbreviation of sophister (q. v.).

"Three Cambridge *sophs*, and three pert Templars came."  
*Pope: Dunciad, ii. 379.*

**sö-phĩ**, **sö-phëč**, \***sö-phý**, s. [SOFI.]

1. The same as SOFI (q. v.).

2. A title of the Emperor or Shah of Persia.

"By this scimitar  
That slew the *sophi* and a Persian prince."  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.*

\***söph'-ic**, \***söph'-ic-ál**, a. [Gr. *sophos*=wise.] Teaching wisdom.

"All those books which are called *sophical*, such as the Wisdom of Sirach, &c., tend to teach the Jews the true spiritual meaning of God's economy."—*Dr. Harris: On the 53d Chapter of Isaiah, p. 256.*

**söph'-ie**, s. [Gr. *sophia*, from *sophos*=wise.] Wisdom.

"That in my shield  
The seven fold *sophie* of Minerue contain  
A match more mete, syr king, than any here."  
*Poems of Vncertaine Auctors; Death of Zoroas.*

\***sophime**, s. [SOPHISM.]

**söph'-ism**, \***soph-isme**, s. [Fr. *sophisme*, from Lat. *sophisma*; Gr. *sophisma*, from *sophos*=wise; Sp. *sofisma*; Ital. *sofisma*, *sofismo*.] A specious but fallacious argument; a specious proposition; a fallacy; a subtlety in reasoning; an argument which is not supported by sound reasoning, or in which the inference is not justly deduced from the premises.

"Full of subtle *sophismes*, which doe play  
With double sences."  
*Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 28.*

**söph'-ist**, subst. [Fr. *sophiste*, from Low Latin *sophista*; Gr. *sophistês*=a cunning or skillful man, a sophist, a teacher of arts and sciences for money, from *sophizô*=to instruct; *sophos*=wise; Sp. & Ital. *sofista*.]

1. Literally and Greek History: A word used at first as an honorable title, but afterward as a term of reproach.

(1) A master of one's craft; a person distinguished for learning or ability.

"A *Sophist*, in the genuine sense of the word, was a wise man, a clever man, one who stood prominently before the public as distinguished for intellect or talent of some kind. Thus Solon and Pythagoras are both called *Sophists*."—*Grote: Hist. Greece, viii. 480.*

(2) One who demanded payment for philosophical instruction.

"Zeller (*Phil. d. Griech.*, erst. Theil, 1856, p. 750) says that the specific name of *sophist* at first merely designated one who taught philosophy for pay. The philosophy might be good or bad; the characteristic designated by the epithet *sophistical* was its demand of money fees."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos. (ed. 1880), ii. 109.*

(3) One of a class of men at Athens in the fifth century before Christ, who were the chief public teachers, especially of the art of disputation, which had a special charm for the Greeks. Chief among the Sophists were Protagoras of Abdera, with his scholars Gorgias and Prodicus, and Hippias of Elia. Blomfield (*Encyc. Metrop.*, s. v. *Socrates*) says of them "that the principal merit to which they laid claim was that of communicating to their disciples a ready, off-hand kind of knowledge, which might enable them to talk speciously and fluently upon all subjects whatever, and to impart to them that pernicious skill in dialectics by which they might baffle their adversary, whether right or wrong, and 'make the worse appear the better cause.'" It should be borne in mind that the Sophists are known only from the writings of their antagonists; Grote points out that the hostility supposed to have been entertained by Socrates to the Sophists is Platonic rather than Socratic, and Jowett (*Introd. to Sophist*) and Lewes take a similar view.

"That the Athenians did not consider the *Sophists* as corruptors of youth is unequivocally shown in two facts: they did not impeach the *Sophists*, and they did impeach Socrates. When Anaxagoras the philosopher and Protagoras the *sophist* 'sapped the foundations of morality' by expressing opinions contrary to the religion of Athens, they were banished; but who impeached Gorgias, or Hippias, or Prodicus?"—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos. (ed. 1880), ii. 117.*

2. A captious and fallacious reasoner; a quibbler; one given to the use of sophisms.

**söph'-is-tër**, s. [Eng. *sophist*; -er.]

1. A professional teacher of philosophy; a sophist.

2. A quibbling disputant.

"A subtle traitor needs no *sophister*."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., v. 1.*

3. A University term:

(1) In the older American Colleges the junior and senior classes were (and in some cases still are) called Junior sophisters and Senior sophisters respectively.

(2) At Cambridge University, applied to a student in his second and third years of residence. In the first year he is called a Freshman, or first-year man; in the second, a Junior sophister (or *soph*), or a second-year man; in the third year a Senior sophister (or *soph*), or a third-year man; and in the last term a Questionist, in reference to the approaching examination for degrees.

(3) In Dublin University, a student in his third and fourth years. In his first year he is called a Junior freshman; in his second, a Senior freshman; in his third, a Junior sophister; and in his fourth, a Senior sophister.

\***söph'-is-tër**, v. t. [SOPHISTER, s.] To maintain or support by fallacious arguments or sophistry.

"It is well *sophistred* of you forsooth. Preposterous are your judgments evermore."—*Fox: Book of Martyrs, p. 517.*

**sö-phist'-ic**, **sö-phist'-ic-ál**, a. [Fr. *sophistique*, from Lat. *sophisticus*=pertaining to a sophist, *sophistical*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Sophists.

"We cannot wonder that he should turn the rhapsodical element of the Greek drama into a *sophistical* one."—*Donaldson: Theater of the Greeks, p. 137.*

2. Containing or of the nature of sophistry; fallaciously subtle; quibbling, unsound.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wolf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



**sō-phīst'-īc-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *sophistical*; *-ly*.] In a sophistical manner; fallaciously; with sophistry.

"He *sophistically* argues that society would certainly not like him to die of starvation."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**sō-phīst'-īc-al-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *sophistical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sophistical.

**sō-phīst'-ī-cāte**, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *sophisticatus*, pa. par. of *sophistico*=to corrupt, to adulterate; Fr. *sophistiquer*; Sp. *sofisticar*; Ital. *sofisticare*.] \*1. To corrupt, to prevent, to wrest from the truth.

"If the passions of the mind be strong, they easily *sophisticate* the understanding."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

2. To adulterate; to make spurious by admixture. "It is a crime of a high nature to mingle or *sophisticate* any wine here."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 38.

**sō-phīst'-ī-cāt-ēd**, **\*sō-phīst'-ī-cāte**, *a.* [SOPHISTICATE, *v.*] Adulterated; not genuine.

"The only way to know what is *sophisticate* and what is not so, is to bring all to the examen of the touchstone."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. viii.

**sō-phīst'-ī-cā-tion**, *s.* [SOPHISTICATE, *v.*] 1. The act of adulterating or making not genuine by admixture; adulteration.

"[Drugs], whose preciousness may make their *sophistication* very beneficial to them that practice it."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 319.

2. Something adulterated or not genuine; a spurious imitation.

"The *sophistications* of or substitutes for butter sold in the metropolitan and urban markets."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\*3. The act of quibbling or arguing sophistically; sophistry.

\*4. A fallacious argument intended to deceive; a quibble.

**sō-phīst'-ī-cā-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *sophisticat(e)*; *-or*.] One who sophisticates; one who adulterates or destroys the genuineness or purity of anything by foreign admixture.

"I cordially commend that the *sophisticators* of wine may suffer punishment above any ordinary thief."—*Whitaker: Blood of the Grape* (1654), p. 107.

**\*sōph'-īst-rēss**, *subst.* [English *sophist*; *-ress*.] A female sophist.

"You seem to be a *sophistress*, you answer so smartly."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 194.

**sōph'-īst-rŷ**, **\*sōph-īst-rie**, *s.* [Fr. *sophisterie*.]

\*1. Logical exercise; argument for exercise only. "The more youthful exercises of *sophistry*, themes, and declamations."—*Felton*.

2. Sophistic influence; sophists collectively.

"Euripides was nursed in the lap of *sophistry*."—*Donaldson: Theater of the Greeks*, p. 137.

3. Fallacious reasoning, unsound argument, quibbling, fallacy.

"A person whose conscience can be set at rest by *immoral sophistry*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

**\*sōph'-īst-rŷ**, *v. t.* [SOPHISTRY, *s.*] To reason sophistically.

"It is well *sophistried* of you."—*Bale: Select Works*, p. 34.

**sōph'-ō-mōre**, *s.* [Gr. *sophos*=wise, and *mōros*=a fool.] In American colleges, a student belonging to the second of the four classes; a student next above a freshman.

**sōph'-ō-mōr'-īc**, **sōph'-ō-mōr'-īc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *sophomore*(e); *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to or relating to a sophomore; characteristic of a sophomore; inflated in style.

**sō-phōr'-ā**, *s.* [Arab. *sophera*=a papilionaceous tree.]

*Botany*: The typical genus of *Sophoreæ* (q. v.). Leaves unequally pinnate, inflorescence in racemes or panicles of yellow, white, or blue flowers; stamens ten, all distinct; legumes moniliform, without joints or wings. Ornamental shrubs or trees, from the hotter parts of Asia and America. Two, *Sophora japonica* (called also *Styphnolobium japonicum*), and *S. chinensis* are grown in European gardens. The former yields a beautiful yellow or orange dye from the pulp of the legumes. The roots and seeds of the latter have been regarded as specifics in bilious sickness.

**sō-phōr'-ē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sophora*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of *Papilionacæ*. Filaments distinct; legume continuous; leaves pinnated, with one or several leaflets. (*Lindley*.)

**Sō-phrōs'-ŷ-nē**, *subst.* [Gr.=moderation, discretion.]

*Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 134.]

**sōph'-tā**, *s.* [SOFTA.]

**\*sōp'-īte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *sopitus*, pa. par. of *sopio*=to put to sleep.] To lay asleep; to put to sleep or rest; to lull.

"Our natural powers are tied down, *sopited*, and fettered."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Conjectures*.

**\*sō-pī'-tion**, *s.* [SOPITE.] The act of putting to sleep or rest; sleep, slumber, dormancy.

"Dementation and *sopition* of reason."—*Browne*.

**\*sō'-por**, *s.* [Lat.] A deep sleep from which one can with difficulty be awakened.

"To awaken the Christian world out of this deep *sopor* or lethargy."—*Dr. H. More: Mystery of Iniquity*, pt. ii. (Pref.)

**\*sō'-pōr-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *soporatus*, pa. par. of *soporato*=to put to sleep; *sopor*=sleep.] To put to sleep.

"The soul seeming not to be thoroughly awake here, but, as it were, *soporated* with the dull steams and opiate vapors of this gross body."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 795.

**†sō-pōr-īf'-ēr-ōūs**, *adj.* [Lat. *soporifer*, from *sopor*=sleep, and *fero*=to bring; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Causing or tending to cause sleep; soporific, somniferous.

"It is more *soporiferous* than opium."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxi., ch. xxxi.

**sō-pōr-īf'-ēr-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *soporiferous*; *-ly*.] In a soporiferous manner; so as to produce sleep.

**sō-pōr-īf'-ēr-ōūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *soporiferous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being soporiferous.

**sō-pōr-īf'-īc**, *a. & s.* [As if from a Lat. *soporificus*, from *sopor*=sleep, and *facio*=to make, to cause.]

*A. As adj.*: Causing or tending to cause sleep; soporiferous.

"The clear harangue, and cold as it is clear, Falls *soporific* on the listless ear."—*Cowper: Progress of Error*, 20.

*B. As subst.*: A medicine, drug, preparation, or plant that has the property or quality of producing sleep; a narcotic.

**sō-pōr-ōūs**, **sō'-pōr-ōse**, *adj.* [Lat. *soporos*, from *sopor*=sleep.] Causing sleep; sleepy.

"In *soporos* diseases it is commonly an uncertain and ineffectual remedy."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming*.

**sōp'-pēr**, *s.* [Eng. *sop*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who sops or dips in liquor something to be eaten.

**sōp'-pŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *sop*; *-y*.] Sopped or soaked in liquor; saturated; very wet or sloppy.

**sō'-pra**, *adv.* [Ital., from Lat. *supra*=above.]

*Music*: A term used to denote the upper or higher part, as *Di sopra*, above; *Come sopra*, as above or before; *Nella parte di sopra*, in the upper or higher part; *Contrappunto sopra il soggetto*, counterpoint over the subject.

**sō-pra'-nīst**, *s.* [SOPRANO.]

*Music*: A soprano or treble singer.

**sō-pra'-nō** (*pl.* **sō-pra'-nī**, **sō-pra'-nōs**), *subst.* [Ital.=sovereign, supreme, treble, from Low Lat. *superanus*=sovereign (q. v.); Ger. *sopran*.]

*Music*: 1. The highest kind of female voice. The ordinary easy range is from c below the treble staff to g or a above it.

2. A singer having a soprano voice.

**soprano-clef**, *s.*

*Music*: The c clef upon the first line of the stave. [CLEF.]

**\*sōr'-añce**, *s.* [Eng. *sor*(e); *-ance*.] Sore, soreness.

"Nay, this removing and replanting of them is the proper cure of many *sorances*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xix., ch. xii.

**sorb**, *s.* [Fr. *sorbe*, from Lat. *sorbus*.]

*Bot.*: †(1) The Service-tree; (2) the Wild Service-tree. [SERVICE-TREE.]

**sorb-apple**, *s.* The fruit of the Sorb or Service-tree.

**sorb-ām'-īde**, *s.* [Eng. *sorb*(ic), and *amide*.]

*Chem.*: H<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O)N. An amide produced by the action of aqueous ammonia on sorbic ether at 120°. It forms white fusible needles, soluble in water and alcohol.

**sorb-ān'-īl-īde**, *s.* [Eng. *sorb*(ic); *anil*(ine), and suff. *-ide*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>(C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)NO. Phenyl-sorbamide. Produced by the action of aniline on sorbic chloride, as an oil which solidifies in the crystalline form. (*Watts*.)

**sor'-bāte**, *s.* [Eng. *sorb*(ic); *-ate*.]

*Chem.*: A salt of sorbic acid.

**sor-bē-fā'-cī-ent** (c as sh), *a. & s.* [Lat. *sorbeo*=to absorb, and *faciens*, pr. par. of *facio*=to make.]

*A. As adj.*: Causing or producing absorption.

*B. As subst.*: A substance or preparation which causes or produces absorption.

**\*sor'-bēnt**, *s.* [Lat. *sorbens*, pr. par. of *sorbeo*=to absorb.] A substance producing absorption; an absorbent (q. v.).

**sor'-bēt**, *s.* [SHERBET.]

*Cook.*: A lemon ice flavored with spirit, usually rum, served at dinner.

**sorb'-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *sorb*(in); *-ic*.] Derived from or contained in mountain ash.

**sorbic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O<sub>2</sub>HO. A monobasic acid, found in mountain-ash berries, and produced from parasorbic acid by the action of caustic potash, and then boiling with hydrochloric acid. It is purified by recrystallization from water, and is obtained in long colorless needles, very difficultly soluble in cold, more readily in hot water and in alcohol, melts at 134.5°, and is inodorous.

**sorbic-chloride**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>7</sub>OCl. Chloride of sorbyl. Produced by the action of phosphoric chloride on sorbic acid or its potassium salt. It is converted by water into sorbic and hydrochloric acids.

**sorbic-ether**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>7</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)O<sub>2</sub>. Ethylic sorbate. Prepared by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of the acid. It is a liquid boiling at 195.5°, and having an aromatic odor like benzoic ether.

**\*sor'-bile**, *adj.* [Lat. *sorbeo*=to absorb.] That may be drunk or sipped.

**sorb'-īn**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sorb*(us); Eng. suffix *-in*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. A sugar, discovered by Pelouze, isomeric with glucose, and obtained from the fermented juice of the mountain-ash berries. It does not exist ready formed in the berries, and its formation is not yet clearly understood.

**sor-bi-tar-tār'-īc**, *a.* [English *sorbic*, and *tartaric*.] Containing sorbic and tartaric acids.

**sorbitaric-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: An acid produced by heating sorbite with tartaric acid to 100°. (*Watts*.)

**sorb'-īte**, *subst.* [Mod. Lat. *sorb*(us); Eng. suff. *-ite*.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. An unfermentable sugar present in the berries of the mountain-ash. It is isomeric with mannite and dulcitol, and deposits in regular transparent crystals, for the most part rhombic octahedrons, from the expressed juice after standing for several months. It is nearly insoluble in cold alcohol, moderately soluble in boiling alcohol, the hydrated sugar melts at 102°, is inactive to polarized light, does not reduce copper salts, nor is it carbonized with sulphuric acid even with heat.

**sorb-īt'-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *sorbit*(e); *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from sorbite (q. v.).

**sorbitic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: An acid obtained by heating sorbite for some time to 150-180°. It is insoluble in water, acids, and alcohol; but dissolves in aqueous ammonia or potash, from which hydrochloric acid throws it down in amorphous dark-red flakes. Its composition is doubtful.

**\*sor-bī'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *sorbitio*, from *sorbeo*=to absorb.] The act of drinking or sipping.

**sor-bōn'-īc-al**, *a.* [English *Sorbon*(ne); *-ical*.] Pertaining to or belonging to a Sorbonist.

"The *sorbonical* or theological wine, and their feasts or gaudy days, are now come to be proverbially *jested at*."—*Florio: Montaigne*, p. 626.

**Sor'-bōn-īst**, *s.* [Fr. *Sorboniste*.]

*Eccles. Hist.*: A professor or doctor of the Sorbonne, a theological college founded within the University of Paris by Robert de Sorbon in 1252, for sixteen students, four from each of the French, Norman, Picard, and English "nations" [NATION, s., II.], burses being soon afterward added for German and Flemish students. The majority of the Paris doctors were trained there, and the Sorbonne and the theological faculty became identified as early as the beginning of the sixteenth century. Cardinal Richelieu, in 1629, opened the present buildings in the Quartier Latin. The old University of Paris was destroyed at the Revolution, and when it was reorganized by Napoleon in 1808, a faculty of theology, with seven chairs, was established at the Sorbonne, where lectures are also given and degrees conferred in the faculties of science and literature.

"He a rope of sand could twist As tough as learned Sorbonist."

*Butler: Hudibras*, i. 1.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. **-cian**, **-tian = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şün**; **tion**, **-şion = zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = şüş**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **şel**, **çel**.



**sor'-būs, s.** [Lat.=the true service tree.]

**Bot.:** A section or sub-genus of *Pyrus* (q. v.), having small fruits, with two to eight cells, each one-seeded, the endocarp brittle; flowers in compound corymbose cymes. (*Sir J. Hooker.*) British species three, *Pyrus torminalis*, *P. aria*, and *P. aucuparia*.

**sorb'-yī, s.** [Mod. Lat. *sorb(us)*; -yl.]

**Chemistry:** C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O. The hypothetical radical of sorbic acid.

**sor'-çêr-êr, s.** [Fr. *sorcier*, from Low Lat. *sor-tiarius*=a teller of fortunes by the casting of lots, from *sortio*=to cast lots, from Lat. *sors*, genit. *sortis*=a lot [SORT, s.]; Ital. *sortiere*; Sp. *sortero*.] A conjuror, a magician.

"Elymas the sorcerer withstood them."—*Acts* xiii. 8.

¶ Before the introduction of this word, witch was indiscriminately applied to both sexes; but when sorcerer had come into vogue it was assigned to men, while witch was limited to women. (*Trench: English Past and Present.*)

**sor'-çêr-êss, \*sor-cer-esse, s.** [French *sorcier*=a sorcerer; Eng. fem. suff. -ess.] A female sorcerer or magician; a witch.

"How unlikely it is that God should make use of this sorceress as a prophetess."—*Waterland: Sermons*, vol. ix. ser. 33.

**sor'-çêr-îng, s.** [Eng. *sorcer(y)*; -ing.] The act or practice of using sorcery.

"His trade of sorcering."—*Hall; Contemplations; Ba-laam.*

**sor'-çêr-oūs, a.** [Eng. *sorcer(er)*; -ous.] Using sorcery or enchantment; pertaining or belonging to sorcery.

"This sorcerous worker to make him pope."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

**sor'-çêr-ÿ, \*sor-cer-ie, \*sor-ser-y, s.** [O. Fr. *sorcerie*, from *sorcier*=a sorcerer (q. v.).] Divination by the aid, or pretended aid of evil spirits, or the power of commanding evil spirits; magic, witchcraft, enchantment.

"This witch Sycorax, For mischiefs manifold, and sorceries terrible, Was banish'd."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

¶ Up to nearly the middle of the eighteenth century, sorcery, or witchcraft (q. v.), was punishable with death.

**\*sord, s.** [SWARD.] Sward, turf.

"I th' midst an altar as a landmark stood, Rustic, of grassy sord."—*Milton: P. L.*, x. 432.

**sor-da-va'-lite, s.** [After Sordavala Finland, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*); Ger. *sordavallit*.] **Min.:** A massive mineral forming thin layers on a basaltic rock, also found with pyrrhotite at Bodenmais, Bavaria. Hardness, 2.5; specific gravity, 2.53 to 2.58; luster, like that of bitumen; streak, liver-brown; color, grayish or bluish-black; opaque; fracture, conchoidal. Composition: Essentially a silicate of iron and magnesia.

**\*sor'-dēs, s.** [Lat.] Foul matter, excretions, dregs; filthy refuse of any kind.

"While yet, poor men, their rags, sords, and beggary sufficiently confute their rare skill."—*Gauden: Hieraspistes*, p. 112 (1653).

**sor'-dēt, s.** [SORDINE.]

**sor'-did, a.** [Fr. *sordide*, from Lat. *sordidus*=vile, mean, dirty, from *sordes*=dirt, filth.]

\*1. Filthy, dirty, foul, gross.

"The trout is banished by the sordid stream."—*Thomson: Summer*, 386.

\*2. Vile, mean, base.

"Cleave to the world, ye sordid worms."—*Cowper: Olney Hymns*, lxi.

\*3. Mean, avaricious, covetous, niggardly.

"Motives of avarice had prevailed upon the sordid mind of Judas."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 19.

\*4. Characterized by meanness or avarice.

"His principles and his fortune alike raised him above all temptations of a sordid kind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

**\*sor-did'-i-tÿ, s.** [Eng. *sordid*; -ity.] Meanness, sordidness.

"Wear and ashamed of their own sordidity and manner of life."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, pt. iii. ch. xxv.

**sor'-did-lÿ, adv.** [Eng. *sordid*; -ly.] In a sordid manner; meanly, basely, covetously.

**sor'-did-ness, s.** [Eng. *sordid*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being sordid; filthiness, dirtiness, foulness.

"Providence deters people from sluttishness and sordidness, and provokes them to cleanliness."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. Meanness, baseness.

"Two or three vol. were offered to him [Pelham] by such indigent persons for six pence a piece, such is the sordidness of ignorance and poverty."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

\*3. Niggardliness, base avarice.

"To see the venality in its full growth, and survey sordidness in its complete state of abomination it will be necessary to turn from low to high life."—*Knox: Spirit of Despotism.*

**sor'-dîne, sor'-dēt, s.** [Ital.]

**Music:** A mute. [MUTE, s., II. 3.]

**sor-dî'-nō (pl. sor-dî'-nî), s.** [Ital.]

**Music:** A small pocket fiddle, a pochette or kit, formerly used for the purpose of giving the pitch, &c., at music parties.

**\*sor'-dor, s.** [SORDES.] Dregs.

"The sordor of civilization, mixed With all the savage which man's fall hath fixed."—*Byron: The Island*, ii. 4.

**sor'-dûn, sor-dō'-nō (pl. sor-dō'-nî), s.** [Ital.]

**Music:**

1. An old form of wood wind instrument, having a double reed, with twelve ventages and two keys.

2. A sort of mute for a trumpet.

3. An organ reed stop of sixteen-foot pitch.

**söre, \*sor, a., adv., & s.** [A. S. *sár*=painful; *säre*=sorely; *sár*=a sore; cogn. with Dut. *zeer*=sore, sorely; Icel. *sárr*=sore, *sár*=a sore; Sw. *sår*; O. H. Germ. *sér*=wounded, painful; *sér*=a sore, *séro*=sorely; Ger. *sehr*=sorely, extremely; *versehren*=to wound, lit. to make sore; all from Teut. base *saira*=sore.] [SORRY.]

A. As adjective:

1. Painful; being the seat of pain; tender and painful to the touch; inflamed, as a boil, ulcer, or abscess.

"His wounds will not be sore."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,568.

2. Tender or pained in the mind; pained, grieved, or vexed; feeling aggrieved, galled, hurt.

"This unfortunate affair, though it terminated without an open quarrel, left much sore feeling."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

3. Violent, sharp, severe, painful, bitter, grievous, heavy.

"Punished with sore distraction."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

\*4. Violent, fierce, sharp, severe; as, a sore fight.

\*5. Criminal, evil, wrong.

"To lapse in fulness Is sorer than to lie for need."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 6.

B. As adverb:

1. With painful violence, severely, grievously, intensely.

"So sore The griding sword, with discontinuous wound Passed through him."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 328.

2. Greatly, exceedingly, violently, grievously.

"In our hearts we believe, yet our thoughts at times are sore troubled."—*Mansel: Bampton Lectures*, vii.

3. Sorely, sadly.

"And sore against his will."—*Cowper: John Gilpin*.

C. As substantive:

1. A place in or on an animal body where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be tender or painful; a painful spot on the body, as a boil, an ulcer, &c.

\*2. Grief, affliction; mental pain or trouble.

"He sat yn sorow and sore."—*Launfal Miles*, i. 229.

**sore-head, s.** A disgruntled politician.—(*Slang Dict.*)

**sore-throat, s.**

**Pathol.:** Any pain in or affection of the throat.

¶ *Clergyman's sore-throat (Dysphonia clericorum)* is frequently a nervous complaint, consisting at first only of irritability of the investing membrane of the fauces. This is succeeded by congestion, inflammation, or relaxation of the mucous membrane, enlargement of the tonsils, elongation of the uvula, with irritation, inflammation, ulceration of the mucous follicles, and loss of voice, especially toward the evening. It affects clergymen, barristers, actors, singers, and others, who have to use their voice much in public. In its early stage tonic remedies are required; in a later stage, medicine, rest, and at times change of air and scene.

**\*söre (1), v. t.** [SOBE, *adject.*] To make sore, to wound.

"The wyde wound Was closed up, as it had not been sored."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. xii. 38.

**\*söre (2), v. i.** [SOAR.]

**söre, \*soare, s.** [O. Fr. *sor*; French *saur*=sorrel, reddish. So named from the color.] [SORRELL, a.]

1. A hawk of the first year.

2. A buck of the fourth year. [SOREL.]

**sore-falcon, \*soare-falcon, s.** A falcon of the first year.

**\*sör-êç'-i-dæ, s. pl.** [SORICIDÆ.]

**sör-ê'-dî-a, s. pl.** [SOBEDIUM.]

**sör-ê'-dîf'-êr-oūs, a.** [Mod. Lat. *soredi(a)*, and Lat. *fero*=to bear, to produce.]

**Bot.:** Bearing soredia.

**sör-ê'-dî-üm (pl. sör-ê'-dî-a), s.** [Mod. Latin, dimin. from *sorus* (q. v.).]

**Bot. (pl.):** Heaps of powdery bodies lying upon any part of the thallus in lichens. The bodies of which they consist have been called by Link Conidia, and by others Propagula.

**söre'-hön, \*sorn, s.** [Irish.] A tax formerly imposed upon tenants in Ireland for the maintenance of their lord or his men. Its exaction was entirely dependent on the will of the lord. [SOBN, v.]

"They exact upon them all kinds of services; yea, and the very wild exactions, coignie, livery, and *sorehon*: by which they poll and utterly undo the poor tenants and freeholders under them."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

**sör'-el, \*sör'-ell, s. & a.** [A dimin. of *sore*, s.=a buck.] [SOBE, s., 2.]

A. As substantive:

1. A buck of the third year, the series being a fawn, a pricket, a sorel, a sore.

2. The color sorrel (q. v.).

B. As adj.: The same as *SORREL*, a. (q. v.).

**söre'-lÿ, adv.** [Eng. *sore*, a.; -ly.] In a sore manner; grievously, severely, violently, painfully, exceedingly, intensely.

**söre'-ness, s.** [Eng. *sore*, a.; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being sore, painful, or tender; painfulness, tenderness.

"My foot began to swell, and the pain asswaged, though it left such a soreness that I could hardly suffer the clothes of my bed."—*Temple.*

2. Tenderness of mind; susceptibility of mental pain; a state of feeling hurt, pained, or aggrieved.

"He that, whilst the soreness of his late pangs of conscience remains, finds himself a little indisposed for sin, presently concludes repentance hath had its perfect work."—*Decay of Piety.*

**sör'-êx, subst.** [Lat.; cf. Gr. *hyrax*=a mouse, a shrew-mouse.]

**Zool. & Palæont.:** Shrew; a genus of *Soricidæ* (q. v.), with numerous species widely distributed. [SHREW, s., II.] Several fossil species are known from the Miocene of the south of France.

**sor'-ghō, sor'-gō, subst.** [SORGHUM.] A popular name for any plant of the genus *Sorghum* (q. v.).

**sorgho-sugar, s.**

**Chem.:** Sugar obtained from *Sorghum saccharatum*. The unripe canes were found to contain a mixture of cane-sugar and fruit-sugar; but in the ripe plant Gössmann found only cane-sugar, and that to the amount of 9-9.5 per cent.

**sor'-ghüm, s.** [Mod. Lat., from Fr. *sorgo*; Ital. *surgo*; Low Lat. *surgum*, *surcum*, *suricum*=great millet.]

**Bot.:** A genus of *Andropogonæ*, sometimes made a synonym of *Trachypogon*. Inflorescence in panicles, flowers monocious, glumes two-flowered, one neuter, the other hermaphrodite, the palea of the latter bearded, that of the former beardless. *Sorghum vulgare (Holcus sorghum, Linnæus)* is the Indian or Great Millet, or Guinea Corn. [MILLET, ¶.] It is an annual cane-like cereal, bearing a dense head of spikelets, with small corn-like seeds. In India it forms with rice and wheat the chief staple of the country, but is considered heating. Bread, porridge, &c., are made from it; its seeds when crushed constitute an auxiliary food for cattle, sheep, horses, swine, and poultry. It contains 2½ per cent. of flesh-forming and 11 per cent. of heat-producing matter. The dry stalks and leaves are chopped up for fodder. [CHOLUM, JOWABEE.] It is cultivated also in Egypt and many other parts of Africa. [DOURA.] *S. bicolor* is also cultivated in India as a cereal; *S. saccharatum*, the Broom Corn or Chinese Sugar-cane, has been introduced into India for its saccharine juice; the grass is used for fodder, as are the young leaves of *S. halepense*. Some varieties of sorghum are cultivated in the Northern States and Canada. An inferior quality of molasses is made from the juice. Some have thought the stalk of *S. vulgare* the reed of Matt. xxvii. 48, and its spikelets the hyssop of John xix. 29 (*Calc. Exhib. Rep.*)

**sor'-gō, s.** [SORGHO.]

**sör'-i, s. pl.** [SORUS.]

**sör-îç'-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Lat. *sorex*, genit. *soric(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. **Zool.:** Shrews; a compact family of *Insectivora*, embracing more than half the species of the order, from the temperate and tropical parts of both hemispheres, except South America and Australia.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



They have been divided by A. Milne-Edwards into two sections:

- A. Terrestrial: Feet without a border of stiff hairs.
  - (a) Teeth white: Anousorex, Diplomesodon, Crocidura.
  - (b) Teeth more or less brown or red: Blarina, Sorex.
- B. Amphibians; feet with a border of stiff hairs.
  - (a) Feet not webbed: Neosorex, Crossopus.
  - (b) Feet webbed: Nectogale.

2. *Palæontology*: The family appears first in the Miocene. [PLESIOSOSEX.]

**sör-İç'-İ-dēng**, s. [Lat. *sorex*, genit. *sorici(s)*=a shrew-mouse, and *dens*=a tooth.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Sparidae, of Eocene age.

**sör'-İ-çİne**, adj. [Latin *soricinus*, from *sorex* (q. v.).] Mouse-like; resembling a mouse.

**soricine-bat**, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Glossophaga soricina*, a small bat, inhabiting the warmer parts of South America, feeding chiefly on insects. It is rather more than two inches long, including the tail, which is inclosed within the interfemoral membrane. Fur rusty grayish-brown, paler below.

**sör-İf'-ēr-ōus**, a. [Mod. Lat. *sori* (q. v.); Lat. *fero*=to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

*Bot.*: Bearing *sori*.

**sör-İn-dēl'-a**, s. [Name not explained.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Anacardiaceæ, from Tropical Africa and Madagascar. *Sorindeia madagascariensis*, cultivated in India and the Mauritius, has drupaceous eatable fruit on the stem as well as on the branches.

**sör-İ-tēs**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *sōreitēs*=heaped up; hence, a heap of syllogisms, from *sōros*=a heap.]

*Logic*: A series of elliptic syllogisms, *i. e.*, syllogisms in which the conclusion of all but the last is omitted; a series of syllogisms stated in a series of propositions so linked together that the predicate of each one that precedes forms the subject of each one that follows, till a conclusion is formed by bringing together the subject of the first proposition and the predicate of the last. A sorites has as many middle terms as there are intermediate propositions between the first and the last; and, consequently, it may be drawn out into as many separate and independent syllogisms. There are two forms, the Aristotelian and the Goclenian.

"In the Goclenian *Sorites* extension is made more prominent by starting with the premise which has the two widest terms; in the common form intension predominates, as the narrower terms precede. The former descends in extension from the predicate of the conclusion; the latter ascends in intension, from the subject. The Goclenian form suits deduction best; the common, or Aristotelian form, induction. The Goclenian descends from law to fact; the common ascends from fact to law.

**GOCLENIAN SORITES.**

Sentient beings seek happiness,  
All finite beings are sentient,  
All men are finite beings,  
Caius is a man;  
Therefore he seeks happiness.

**ARISTOTELIAN SORITES.**

Caius is a man,  
All men are finite beings,  
All finite beings are sentient,  
All sentient beings seek happiness;  
Therefore Caius seeks happiness."

*Thomson: Outlines of Laws of Thought*, § 108.

**sör-İt'-İc-al**, a. [English *sorit(es)*; *-ical*.] Pertaining to or resembling a sorites.

**sorn**, s. [SOEHON.]

**sorn**, v. i. [SOBN, s.] (See extract.)

"Whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among his tenants with his followers, by way of contempt called in the lowlands 'giliwitfitts,' and lived on free quarters; so that ever since, when a person obtrudes himself upon another, stays at his house, and hangs upon him for bed and board, he is said to *sorn*, to be a sornor."—*Macbean*.

**sorn-ar**, **sorn-ēr**, s. [English *sorn*; *-er*.] A sturdy beggar; an obtrusive guest; a vagabond, a vagrant.

"Seeing her father's estate exposed to spulzie and depredation from common thieves and sornars."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xv.

**sör-rör'-al**, a. [Latin *soror*=a sister.] Of or pertaining to a sister or sisters; sisterly.

**sör-rör'-İ-al-İy**, adv. [Lat. *soror*=a sister.] In a sisterly manner; like a sister.

**sör-rör'-İ-çİde**, s. [Latin *soror*=a sister, and *cædo* (in comp. *cido*)=to kill.]

- 1. The murder of a sister.
- 2. A murderer of a sister.

**sör'-ō-rİze**, v. i. [Formed from Latin *soror* on analogy of *fraternize* (q. v.).] To associate or consort together as sisters; to be in communion or sympathy, as sisters.

"The beautiful girls . . . are *sororizing* with the rustic maidenhoods of their parishes."—*Mortimer Collins: Thoughts in my Garden*, ii. 3.

**sör-ō'-sİs**, **sör-ō'-sūs**, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *sōros*=a heap.]

*Bot.*: A kind of collective fruit, consisting of a spike or raceme converted into a fleshy fruit by the cohesion in a single mass of the ovaria and the floral envelopes. Examples: Ananassa, Morus, Artocarpus.

**Sör-ō'-sİs**, s. The first women's club founded in the United States, hence, a women's club.

**sör'-rage** (age as *İg*), s. [Etym. doubtful, perhaps from Fr. *sur*=above.] The blades of green wheat or barley.

**\*sör'-rançe**, s. [SORANCE.] Any disease or sore in horses.

**sör'-reĭ**, **\*sör'-reĭl**, **\*sör'-reĭll**, a. & s. [A dimin. from O. Fr. *sor* (Fr. *saur*)=of a sorrel color; *saure*=a sorrel horse or color, from Low Ger. *soor*=sear, dried, withered; Dutch *soor*=sear, withered. Cf. Ital. *sauuro*, *soro*=a sorrel horse.] [SOEEL, s.]

A. As adjective: Of a reddish or yellowish-brown color.

"An hundred fiftie mares,  
All sorrell." *Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, xi.

B. As substantive:

1. A reddish or yellowish-brown color.

"His horse was of fiery sorrel, with black feet."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

2. A buck of the third year.

**sör'-reĭ**, **\*sor-ell**, s. [O. Fr. *sorel* (Fr. *surelle*), from Fr. *sur*; M. H. Ger. *sur*=sour.]

*Botany*:

1. *Rumex acetosa*, a diœcious plant, having the lower leaves sagittate, the upper ones sessile, the outer fruiting sepals reflexed, the inner enlarged, orbicular, quite entire, scarious, tubercled at the base. Found in meadows and pastures. It contains a large quantity of binoxalate of potash. The leaves are used as a salad and a potherb, and in decoction as a febrifuge.

2. *Oxalis acetosella*. [WOOD-SORREL.]

**sorrel-tree**, s. [EUBOTRYS.]

**sorrel-wood**, s.

*Bot.*: The English name for *Oxalis magellanica*. (New Zealand.)

**sör'-rİ-lÿ**, adv. [Eng. *sorry*; *-ly*.] In a sorry, miserable, or wretched manner; wretchedly, miserably.

"This fort was but *sorri*ly governed when I was there."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1600).

**sör'-rİ-nēss**, **\*sor-i-ness**, subst. [Eng. *sorry*; *-ness*.]

\*1. Sorrow.

2. The quality or state of being sorry; wretchedness, meanness, poorness.

**sör'-rōw**, **\*sorghe**, **\*sor-ow**, **\*sor-owe**, **\*sorwe**, subst. [A. S. *sorg*, *sorh* (genit., dat. & accus. *sorge*); cogn. with Dutch *sorg*=care, anxiety; Icel. *sorg*=care; Dan. & Sw. *sorg*; Goth. *saurga*; Ger. *sorge*.] The feeling of uneasiness or pain of mind arising from a loss of any good, real or supposed, or by disappointment in the expectation of good; grief at having suffered or experienced evil; regret, sadness, mourning.

"Sorrows are well allow'd, and sweeten nature."

*Massinger: A Very Woman*, iii. 4.

**sör'-rōw**, **\*sor-ow**, v. i. [Gothic *saurgan*=to grieve.] [SORROW, s.] To be affected with sorrow, grief, or sadness; to feel sorry; to be sorry; to feel mental pain from evil experienced, done, or feared; to grieve; to be sad; to mourn; to lament.

"Sorrowing moste of all for the wordes whiche he spake, that they shoulde se his face no more."—*Acts* xx. (1551.)

**\*sör'-rōwed**, a. [English *sorrow*; *-ed*.] Accompanied with sorrow; full of sorrow; sorrowful; sad.

"And sends forth us to make their sorrowed render."

*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, v. 1.

**sör'-rōw-fül**, **\*sorgh-ful**, **\*sor-ow-ful**, **\*sorwe-ful**, a. [A. S. *sorgful*.]

1. Full of sorrow; feeling or exhibiting sorrow; sad, dejected, depressed.

\*2. Producing or causing sorrow; sad, mournful, pitiable; as, a *sorrowful* accident.

\*3. Expressive of grief; accompanied with grief.

"The things that my soul refused to touch are as my sorrowful meat."—*Job* vi. 7.

**sör'-rōw-fül-lÿ**, **\*sorwefully**, **\*sor-ou-ful-ly**, adv. [Eng. *sorrowful*; *-ly*.] In a sorrowful manner, so as to produce grief; with sorrow.

"Meekly and sorrowfully confessing them."—*Sharp's Sermons*, vol. v., dis. 6.

**sör'-rōw-fül-nēss**, s. [Eng. *sorrowful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sorrowful; grief, sadness, sorrow, dejection.

**\*sör'-rōw-lēss**, a. [English *sorrow*, s.; *-less*.] Without sorrow; free from sorrow.

**sör'-rÿ**, **\*soar-ye**, **\*sor-i**, **\*sor-y**, **\*sar-y**, **\*soor-y**, a. [Properly *sory* with one *r*, from A. S. *sārig*=sad, sorry, from *sār*=sore (q. v.).]

\*1. Melancholy, dismal, mournful, sad.

"The place of death and sorry execution."

*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, v.

2. Feeling grief for the loss of some good; grieving or pained for some evil experienced, done, or feared; feeling sorrow or regret. (It is not usually so strong a term as *sorrowful*.)

"And thei ful *sory* bigunnen ech bi him self to seye, Lord wher I am?"—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxvi.

3. Poor, mean, pitiful, worthless, despicable.

"A *sorry* breakfast for my lord protector."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II.*, i. 4.

**\*sör'-rÿ**, **\*sör'-ÿ**, v. i. [SORRY, a.] To grieve.

"If he complayne they *sory* with hym."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, p. 42.

**sort**, **\*sorte**, s. [Fr. *sorte*=sort, manner, fashion, quality, calling; *sort*=a lot, fate, luck, &c., from Lat. *sortem*, accus. of *sors*=lot, chance, condition, state; Ital. *sorta*=sort, kind; *sorte*=fate, destiny.]

I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. Lot, chance, fate, destiny.

"Were it by aventure, or *sort*, or cas."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 846.

2. A kind of species.

"The average quantity of all *sorts* of grain imported."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. v.

3. A number or collection of individual persons or things characterized by the same or like qualities; a class or order.

"The one being a thing that belongeth generally unto all; the other, such as none but the wiser and more judicious *sort* can perform."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

4. A number or collection of things which are of the same kind or suited to each other, or which are used together; a set, a suit.

5. Manner; form of being or acting.

"Flowers in such *sort* worn, can neither be smelt nor seen well."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

6. Degree of any quality.

"I have written the more boldly unto you, in some *sort*, as putting you in mind."—*Romans*, xv. 15.

\*7. Condition above the vulgar; rank.

"I know none of that name, lady; there was none such in the army of any *sort*."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

\*8. A company or knot of people; a lot, a gang.

"I was requested to supper last night by a *sort* of gallants."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humor*, i. 4.

II. *Print.*: Any letter, figure, point, space, or quadrat belonging to the compositor's case.

¶ 1. *Out of sorts*:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: Out of order; not in one's usual health; not very well.

(2) *Print.*: Out of type of a particular letter.

2. *To run upon sorts*:

*Print.*: Work which requires an unusual number of certain kinds; as an index, which requires a disproportionate number of capitals.

**sort** (1), v. t. & i. [SORT, s.]

A. Transitive:

\*1. To distribute by lot; to allot to.

"What cruel fate has *sorted* us this chance?"

*Sackville & Norton: Ferrex and Porrex*, iv. 2.

2. To separate, as things having like qualities, from other things, and arrange them into distinct and proper classes or divisions; to assort, to arrange.

"To *sort* our nobles from our common men."

*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 7.

\*3. To dispose, to arrange; to reduce to order.

"God *sort* all!"—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v.

\*4. To choose with respect to fitness; to select from a number.

"To *sort* some gentlemen well skilled in music."

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 2.

\*5. To pick out; to fix on.

"I'll *sort* some other time to visit you."

*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I.*, ii. 3.

\*6. To find out; to contrive.

"I'll *sort* occasion

To part the queen's proud kindred from the king."

*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, ii. 2.

\*7. To conjoin; to put together in distribution.

"For, when she *sorts* things present with things past, And thereby things to come doth oft foresee."

*Davies. (Todd.)*

\*8. To adapt, to fit; to make conformable; to accommodate.

"*Sorts* a sad look to her lady's sorrow."

*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,221.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



\*9. To assign, to appropriate.  
10. To correct by stripes; to punish, to chastise. (*Scotch.*)

**\*B. Intransitive:**

1. To be joined with others of the same sort.  
"Nor do metals only *sort* and herd with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals; but both in common together."—*Woodward.*

2. To consort, to associate.  
"What friends we *sort* with or what books we read."  
*Couper: Tirocinium*, 114.

3. To suit, to fit, to agree, to accord.  
"It *sorts* well with your fierceness."  
*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 1.

4. To be fit or suitable.  
"When then it *sorts*, brave warriors, let's away."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. II., ii. 1.

5. To agree; to come to an agreement.  
**\*sort** (2), *v. i.* [*Fr. sortir*=to issue.]  
1. To terminate, to issue, to result.  
"Which many times *sorteth* to inconvenience."—*Bacon: Essays; Friendship.*

2. To fall out, to happen.  
"If it *sort* not well, you may conceal her."  
*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iv. 1.

3. To have success, to succeed; to terminate in the effect desired.  
"The slips of *not sorted* have been brought into Spain, but they have *not sorted* to the same purpose as in their native country."—*Abbot: Deser. of World.*

**\*sort-able**, *a.* [*Eng. sort* (1), *v.*; *-able*.]  
1. Capable of being sorted.  
2. Suitable, befitting.  
"Not *sortable* either to his disposition or breeding."—*Hewell: Letters*, ii. 6.

**\*sort-a-ble**, *adv.* [*Eng. sortab(le)*; *-ly*.] Suitably, fittingly.  
**\*sort-al**, *a.* [*Eng. sort*, *s.*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or designating a particular sort.

"That idea which the *sortal*, if I may so call it from *sort*, as I do general from genus, name stands for."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

**\*sort-ançe**, *subst.* [*SORT* (1), *v.*] Suitableness, agreement.  
"As might hold *sortance* with his quality."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iv. 1.

**\*sor-tā-tion**, *s.* [*Eng. sort* (1), *v.*; *-ation*.] The act or process of sorting.  
"The final *sortation* to which the letters are subjected."—*Eng. Illust. Magazine*, Feb., 1884, p. 294.

**sort-ēr**, *s.* [*English sort* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] One who sorts or arranges things; as, a letter-sorter.

**sort-tēs**, *s. pl.* [*Lat.*, *pl.* of *sors*=a lot.] [*SORT, s.*] A kind of divination by the chance selection of a passage in an author's writing, frequently practiced in ancient times and the mediæval ages. One method followed was to take up a book, open it at random, and the passage touched with the finger was supposed to indicate the fortune of the experimenter. Another method was to write several passages from a favorite author on separate slips of paper, place these in an urn, and draw out one, and from its contents infer good or evil fortune. Such methods of divination were known as *Sortes Virgilianæ* or *Sortes Homericae*, according to the author chosen. Among the Christians of the middle ages the Bible was used for a similar purpose, and the process was known as *Sortes Biblicæ*.

**sort-tîe**, *s.* [*Fr.*, *fem.* of *sorti*, *pa. par.* of *sortir*=to issue, to sally out; *Sp. surtida*, from *surtir*; *Ital. sortita*, from *sortire*.]  
*Mil.*: A sally of troops; the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; an outrush of a beleaguered garrison.

**sort-tî-lège**, *s.* [*Fr.*, from *Lat. sortilegium*, from *sors* (*genit. sortis*)=a lot, and *lego*=to choose, to select.] The act or practice of drawing lots; divination by drawing lots.

"I have good hope that as the gods in favor have directed this *sortilege*, so they will be present and propitious unto me."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 1, 183.

**sort-tî-lê-giōus**, *adj.* [*SORTILEGE*.] Of or pertaining to sortilege.  
"Horace makes the blood of frogs an ingredient in *sortilegious* charms."—*Daubrez.*

**\*sor-tîl-êg-ÿ**, *s.* [*Lat. sortilegium*.] Sortilege; divination by drawing lots.

"In *sortilegies*, and matters of greatest uncertainty, there is a settled and preordered course of effect."—*Browne: Religio Medici*, § 18.

**\*sor-tî-tion**, *subst.* [*Lat. sortitio*, from *sortitus*, *pa. par.* of *sortior*=to obtain by lot; *sors* (*genit. sortis*)=a lot.] Selection or appointment by lot.

"The soldiers have parted thy garments, and cast lots upon thy seamless coat; those poor spoils cannot so much enrich them as glorify thee, whose Scriptures are fulfilled by their barbarous *sortitions*."—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations*, bk. iv.

**\*sort-mënt**, *s.* [*Eng. sort* (1), *v.*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of sorting; distribution into classes or kinds; assortment.  
2. A parcel sorted; an assortment.

**\*sort-ÿ**, *a.* [*Eng. sort*, *s.*; *-y*.] Of one sort; alike.  
"Not quite *sorty* as to hair."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

**sör-üs** (*pl. sör-i*), *s.* [*Gr. sōros*=a heap.]  
*Botany (pl.)*:

1. The patches of fructification on the fronds of ferns. They constitute small heaps of minute capsules in most ferns or the hacks of the fronds.  
2. The groups of spores in the Florideous Algæ.

**\*sorwe**, *s.* [*SORROW, s.*]  
**\*sorweful**, *a.* [*SORROWFUL*.]

**\*sör-ÿ**, *s.* [*Lat.*, from *Gr. sōry*.] The ancient name for sulphate of iron.

**\*sor-y**, *a.* [*SORRY*.]  
**so-s-pî-rō**, *s.* [*Ital.*]  
*Music*: A crotchet rest; in old music, a minim rest.

**söss** (1), *v. i. & t.* [*Proh.* of imitative origin.] (*Prov.*)  
**A. Intrans.**: To fall at once into a chair or seat; to sit lazily.

"From wholesome exercise and air  
To *soosing* in an easy chair."  
*Swift: Stella at Woodpark.*

**B. Trans.**: To throw carelessly; to toss.  
**söss** (2), *v. i.* [*Gael. sos*=a coarse mess or mixture.] To make up or prepare messes or mixed dishes of food. (*Prov.*)

**söss** (1), *s.* [*Soss* (1), *v.*] (*Prov.*)  
1. A lazy fellow.  
2. A heavy fall.

**\*soss-belly**, **\*sos-belly**, *a.* Heavy, fat.  
"Thou *sos-bely* swil-bol."—*Bale: Dict. of Bonner's Articles* (29).

**söss** (2), *s.* [*Soss* (2), *v.*] A heterogeneous mixture, a mess; a dirty puddle. (*Prov.*)

**sös-tê-nâ-tō**, *adv.* [*Ital.*]  
*Music*: A direction that the note or notes of the movement or passage over which it is placed are to be held out their full length in an equal and steady manner.

**söt**, **\*sote**, **\*sotte**, *a. & s.* [*Fr. sot*, *fem. sotte*; *cf. O. Dut. zot*=a fool, a sot; *Sp. & Port. zote*=a hockhead.]

**\*A. As adj.**: Foolish.  
"He understont that heo is *sot*."—*Ancren Riwe*, p. 66.

**B. As substantive**:  
\*1. A fool, without its being implied that his want of sense arose from over-indulgence in liquor; a stupid person, a hockhead, a dolt.  
"In Egypt oft has seen the *sot* bow down  
And reverence some deified baboon."  
*Oldham: Eighth Satire of Boileau.*

2. A person stupefied by excessive drinking; an habitual drunkard, a tippler.  
"Like drunken *sots* about the streets we roam."  
*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite*, i. 432.

**\*söt, v. t. & i.** [*SOT, a.*]  
**A. Trans.**: To stupefy, to hesot, to infatuate.  
"Basilus shall know how thou hast *sotted* his mind with falsehood."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

**B. Intrans.**: To tittle to stupidity.  
**sō-tā-dē-ān**, *a.* [*See def.*] Pertaining to or resembling the lascivious verses of Sotades, a Greek poet of the third century B. C.

**sō-tād-ÿc**, *a. & s.* [*SOTADEAN*.]  
**A. As adj.**: The same as *SOTADEAN* (q. v.).  
**B. As subst.**: A Sotadean poem or verse.

**\*sote**, *a.* [*SWEET*.]  
**\*sote**, *s.* [*SOT, s.*]  
**\*soted**, *a.* [*SOTTED*.]  
**\*sot-el**, *a.* [*SUBTLE*.]

**\*sō-tēr-ÿ-ōl-ō-gÿ**, *s.* [*Gr. soteria*=safety, health, from *sōtēr*=a savior, and *logos*=a discourse.]  
1. A discourse on health, or the science of promoting and preserving health.  
2. The doctrine of salvation by Jesus Christ.

"Righteousness and sin, *soteriology* and hamartiology are the fundamental thoughts in St. Paul's theological system."—*Farrar: St. Paul* (pop. ed.), ch. xxvii., § 3.

**\*soth**, **\*soth-fast**, **\*soth-ly**, &c. [*SOOTH, SOOTH-FAST, &c.*]

**\*soth-ern**, *a.* [*SOUTHERN*.]  
**sōth-ÿ-āc**, **sōth-ÿc**, *a.* [*See def.*] Of or pertaining to Sothis, the Dog-star, at whose heliacal rising the year was supposed to commence.

**sothic-period**, *s.*  
*Chron.*: A period of 1,460 Julian years.

**sothic-year**, *s.*

*Chron.*: The Egyptian year of 365 days.  
**\*soth-saw**, *s.* [*SOOTHSAW*.]

**\*sot-ie**, *s.* [*SOT, a.*] Foolishness, folly, infatuation.  
"To seen a man from his estate  
Through his *sotie* effeminate,  
And leue that a man shall dooe."  
*Gower: C. A.*, vii.

**söt-nî-ā**, *s.* [*Russ.*] A company or squadron in a Cossack regiment.

**\*söt-tēr-ÿ**, *s.* [*Eng. sot*; *-ery*.] Folly.  
"Sotteries and insolencies of some bishops."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 12.

**söt-tish**, *a.* [*Eng. sot, a.*; *-ish*.]  
\*1. Foolish, infatuated, besotted, senseless, stupid. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 472.)  
2. Characterized by foolishness or stupidity; stupid, senseless.

"Scandalous frauds and *sottish* superstitions."—*Warburton: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 27.

3. Dull and stupid with intemperance; given to excessive tipping; drunken; pertaining to or arising from drunkenness.

**söt-tish-lÿ**, *adv.* [*Eng. sottish*; *-ly*.] In a sottish manner; like a sot; foolishly; stupidly, senselessly.

"In their mournful solemnities, they *sottishly* attributed to the gods the passions belonging to the fruits of the earth."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 508.

**söt-tish-mënt**, *s.* [*Eng. sottish*; *-ment*.] Sot-tishness, infatuation.  
"This is imbecility and *sottishment*."—*S. Lennard: Of Wisdome*, bk. i., ch. xxxvi. (1670.)

**söt-tish-nëss**, *s.* [*Eng. sottish*; *-ness*.]  
1. The quality or state of being sottish; folly, stupidity, dullness, infatuation.  
"Sottishness and dotage is the extinguishing of reason in phlegm or cold."—*H. More: Mystery of Godliness*, bk. viii., ch. xiv.

2. Stupidity from intemperance or drunkenness; drunken stupidity or habits generally.  
"No sober temperate person can look with any complacency upon the drunkenness and *sottishness* of his neighbor."—*South.*

**söt-tō**, *a.* [*Ital.*, from *Lat. subter*=under, below, beneath.]  
*Music*: A term signifying below or inferior; as, *sotto il soggetto*=below the subject; *sotto voce*=in an undertone.

**sōu**, *s.* [*Fr.*, from *O. Fr. sol*, *sou*, from *Lat. solidus*=(a.) solid, (s.) a coin, still preserved in the symbols *l. s. d.*=libræ, *solidi*, denarii.] [*SOLID*.] An old French copper coin, twenty-four of which made a livre or shilling; value in American coin about one cent. The name is still popularly given to the five-centime piece, twenty of which make a franc, but all regular money accounts in France are made out in francs and centimes.

**sōu-a-rî**, *s.* [*SAOUARI*.]  
**sōu-bah**, *s.* [*SUBAH*.]  
**sōu-bah-dar**, *s.* [*SUBADAR*.]  
**sōu-bîsé**, *s.* [*See def.*]

*Cook.*: A superior onion sauce, said to be named by the inventor after the Prince of Souhise.

**sōu-brëtte**, *s.* [*Fr.*] A waiting-maid; specif. in theatricals, a female in a comedy, especially a servant-maid, who acts the part of an intrigante; a meddlesome, mischievous young woman.

**\*sōuçe**, *s. & v.* [*SOUSE*.]  
**sōu-çhêt** (*t* silent), *s.* [*Fr.*]

1. *Bot.*: The roots of *Cyperus esculentus*.  
2. *Cook.*: A dish of Dutch origin in which fish is served in the water or stock in which it is boiled.

**sōu-çhōng'**, *s.* [*Chinese*=little sprouts.] A kind of black tea.

**\*soud**, *a. & s.* [*SOUTH*.]  
**\*soud-dan**, *s.* [*SULTAN*.]

**\*soud-an-ess**, **\*soud-an-esse**, *subst.* [*English soudan*; *-ess*.] [*SULTANESS*.]

**souf-flê**, *s.* [*Fr.*] A low blowing sound sometimes heard on auscultating a patient's skull

**souf-flê**, *s.* [*Fr.*, from *souffler*=to puff; *souffle*=a puff, a breath.]  
*Cook.*: A light kind of pudding made of cheese or any kind of farinaceous substance, and flavored with fruits, liqueurs, or essences. A variety of the soufflé is the cheese fondu.

**sough** (*gh* as *f*) (1), *subst.* [*Wel. soch*=a sink or drain.] A drain, a sewer; an adit of a mine. (*Prov.*)  
"To make any adds or *soughs* to drain them."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wët, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.



**sough** (as *sũf* or *sũgh*, the *gh* guttural) (2), \***swough**, \***swogh**, *subst.* [Icel. *sũgr*=a rushing sound; cf. A. S. *swōgan*=to sound, to resound; *swēg*=a sound.]

1. A murmuring, sighing sound; a rushing or whistling sound, as of the wind; a deep sigh.

"From the loch would come the *sough* of a porpoise, or the wild cry of a loon."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

2. A gentle breeze; a waft, a breath.

3. A current rumor; a report.

"There's a *sough* in the country about that six hundred pounds."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

4. A canting or whining way of speaking, especially in preaching or praying; the chant or recitative peculiar to the old Presbyterians in Scotland. (*Scotch.*)

¶ To keep a calm *sough*: To keep silence; to be silent. (*Scotch.*)

**sough** (as *sũf* or *sũgh*, the *gh* guttural), *v. i. & t.* [**SOUGH** (2), *s.*]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To emit a rushing, whistling, or sighing sound, as the wind.

"Its last despairing wails, shrieking and *soughing* through the lofty fir tops."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

2. To breathe, as in sleep. (*Scotch.*)

**B. Trans.:** To utter in a whining or monotonous tone.

**sought** (*ough* as *â*), *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [**SEEK**.]

**sôu'-jeê**, *s.* [**SOOJEE**.]

**sôu'-kar**, †**sôu'-car**, *subst.* [*Hind. saḥukar.*] A native Indian banker or money-lender. Sometimes called a Marwadi or Marwari, as many native bankers come from the province of Marwar, Rajpootana.

**souk'-lēg**, **soukš**, *s.* [**SOOKIES**.]

**sōul** (1), \***saul**, \***saule**, \***soule**, \***sowl**, \***sowle**, *s.* [A. S. *sāwel*, *sāwol*, *sāwul*, *sāwl*, *sāwle*; cogn. with Dut. *ziel*; Icel. *sála*, *sál*; Dan. *siæl*; Sw. *själ*; Goth. *saiwala*; Ger. *seele*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. In the same sense as II.

2. The immaterial part of a beast, when considered as governed by and subject to human affections; the seat of life in an animal.

"Souls of animals infuse themselves into the trunks of men."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

3. The moral and emotional part of man's nature the seat of the sentiments and feelings, as distinct from intellect.

"Whom my very soul abhors."

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, iv. 3.

4. The intellectual principle; the understanding.

"For eloquence the soul, song charms the sense."

*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 556.

5. The vital principle; the animating or essential part; the essence or quintessence; the chief part. [II. 1.]

"He's the very soul of bounty."

*Shakesp.: Timon*, i. 2.

6. Hence, the inspirer or leader of any action or the like; the leader, the heart.

"Unnamed by Hollinshed or Hall,

He was the living soul of all."

*Scott: Marmion*, vi. 38.

7. Spirit, courage, grandeur, or any noble manifestation of the heart or moral nature.

"One decree

Spake laws to them, and said that by the soul

Only the nations shall be great and free."

*Wordsworth: Sonnet*, Sept., 1802.

\*8. Internal, innate, or inherent power or principle.

"There is some soul of goodness in things evil."

*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 1.

9. A spiritual being; a disembodied spirit.

10. A human being, a person; as, Not a soul knew of his coming.

11. A familiar compellation of a person, usually expressing some quality of the mind.

"Now mistress Gilpin, careful soul!

Had two stone bottles found."

*Couper: John Gilpin*.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Philos.*: The Scholastics, following Aristotle, by soul meant the primary principle of life, and held that a plant was endowed with a vegetable soul, that brutes and man had in addition a sensitive soul, while man alone had a rational and immaterial soul. They based their proof of the immateriality of the distinctively human soul on the power of the mind to form abstract ideas.

2. *Script. & Theol.*: The word soul is used chiefly for "that spiritual, reasonable, and immortal substance in man which is the origin of our thoughts,

of our desires, of our reasonings, which distinguishes us from the brute creation, and which bears some resemblance to its Divine Master." (*Cruden.*) All Christians admit the responsibility of the soul to God for the deeds done in the body; and the orthodox view—that of the Anglican, Roman, and Greek Churches, and of the great dissenting bodies—is that at the final judgment the lot of every soul will be irrevocably fixed, and that it will either eternally enjoy the Beatific Vision in heaven or share the endless torments prepared for the devil and his angels. Two other views—both of which have found supporters in the Church from early ages—are coming increasingly to the front: (1) That of the Restorationists, of whom there are two schools: (a) the Dogmatic, who assert, and (b) those, represented by Archdeacon Farrar, who express a hope that all men will be finally saved [**RESTORATIONIST**, **UNIVERSALIST**]; and (2) the Annihilationists or Destructionists, who hold that while the righteous will be forever in a state of bliss, the wicked, after receiving the punishment of their sins, will be blotted out of existence. Origen, with Plato, held the doctrine of the preexistence of souls, which was condemned by a synod at Constantinople in 543. [**TRANSMIGRATION**.] Two distinct views have at different times found supporters in the Christian Church: (1) That the soul is produced by natural generation [**TRADUCIANISM**]; (2) that each soul is separately created by God. [**CREATIONISM**.]

¶ *Soul* is largely used in composition, forming compounds, the meanings of which are in general self-explanatory: as, *soul*-betraying, *soul*-calming, *soul*-cheering, *soul*-deadening, *soul*-destroying, *soul*-entrancing, *soul*-refreshing, *soul*-stirring, *soul*-vexed, &c.

¶ *Cure of souls*:

*Church of England*: An ecclesiastical benefice in which parochial duties and the administration of the sacraments are included, primarily vested in the bishop of the diocese, the clergy of each parish acting as his deputies.

\***soul-bell**, *s.* The passing-bell (q. v.).

"We call them *soul*-bells, for that they signify the departure of the soul, not for that they help the passage of the soul."—*Ep. Hall*.

\***soul-curer**, *s.* A physician of souls; a parson. (*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 1.)

\***soul-fearing**, *s.* Terrifying the soul; appalling. (*Shakesp.: King John*, ii.)

\***soul-foot**, *s.* The same as **SOUL-SCOT** (q. v.).

\***soul-scot**, \***soul-shot**, *s.*

*Old Eccles. Law*: A kind of heriot or funeral duty paid to the church; a mortuary (q. v.).

"In Saxon times there was a funeral duty to be paid, called *pecunia sepulchralis et symbolum animæ*, and in Saxon *soul-shot*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

\***soul-sick**, *s.* Diseased in mind or soul; morally diseased.

**sōul** (2), **sōol**, \***sowle**, \***soole**, \***sowel**, *s.* [A. S. *sufol*, *sufel*, *sufl*=broth, pottage, anything eaten as a relish with bread; Icel. *sufl*; Dan. *suul*; Swedish *sofvel*.] Anything eaten as a relish with bread, as butter, cheese, milk, &c.

"I ne have neyther bred ne sowel."—*Havelok*, 1,141.

\***sōul** (1), *v. t.* [**SOUL** (1), *s.*] To imbue or endow with a soul or mind.

"The gost, that from the fader gan procede,

Hath souled hem withouten any drede,"

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 15,799.

\***sōul**, **sōul** (2), *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from *soul* (2), *s.*, or from French *souler*=to satiate.] To afford suitable sustenance; to give a relish.

"Bread and weldings *souling* well."—*Warner*.

**sōu-lā'-mē-ā**, *s.* [From *soulamion*, the name of the tree in the Moluccas.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Polygalaceæ (*Lindley*) of the Simarubaceæ (*Treas. of Botany*). Sepals three, stamens six; fruit heart-shaped, two-celled, two-seeded. Only known species, *Soulamea amara*, a tree with obovate leaves and small axillary spikes of small green flowers, growing in the Moluccas and the Feejee Islands. All parts of the tree, especially the roots and fruit, are intensely bitter, and are used in fever, cholera, and pleurisy.

**sōuled**, *adj.* [Eng. *soul* (1), *s.*; -*ed*.] Furnished or endowed with a soul, mind, or spirit; instinct with soul or feeling. (Chiefly in composition, as *high-souled*, *noble-souled*, &c.)

"Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely *souled*,

Should give the prizes they had gained before?"

*Dryden. (Todd.)*

**sōul'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *soul* (1), *s.*; -*less*.]

1. Destitute of a soul; without life; dead.

"A conqueror of lifeless and *soulless* things."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 823.

2. Without greatness or nobleness of mind; senseless, unfeeling.

"A *soulless* toy for tyrant's lust."—*Byron: Giaour*.

3. Dull, spiritless.

"Students find its literature, and above all its poetry, *soulless* and uninspired."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 10, 1887.

**sōund**, \***sond**, \***sounde**, *a. & adv.* [A. S. *sund*, cogn. with Dut. *gezond*; Sw. & Dan. *sund*; German *gesund*. Perhaps connected with Latin *sanus*=whole, sound, sane (q. v.).]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Whole, unimpaired, un hurt, un mutilated; not lacerated, hurt, or damaged.

"Thou . . . bleed'st not; speak'st; art *sound*!"

*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

2. Free from imperfection, defect, or decay; not defective; whole, undecayed.

"Look that my staves be *sound*."

*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, v. 3.

3. Healthy; not diseased; having all the organs and faculties in a perfect state; hearty, robust, strong.

"To take the indisposed and sickly fit

For the *sound* man." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

4. Founded on truth; strong, valid, firm, solid.

"Thy counsel's *sound*."

*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

5. Founded on right or law; valid, legal; not defective; indisputable; that cannot be overthrown or disputed; as, a *sound* title.

6. Right, correct, orthodox; free from error.

"Hold fast the form of *sound* words, which thou hast heard of me."—*2 Timothy* i. 13.

\*7. Honest, honorable, upright, virtuous, blameless.

"Dare mate a *sounder* man than Surrey can be."

*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

8. Solvent; as, The firm is *sound*.

9. Fast, deep, profound, unbroken, undisturbed, heavy.

"This sleep is *sound* indeed."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 5.

10. Heavy, lusty; laid on with force; severe; as, a *sound* thrashing.

\*11. Clear, shrill.

"Thy small pipe is as the maiden's organ,

Shrill and *sound*."

*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 4.

**B. As adv.:** Soundly, heartily, fast.

"Let the fairies pinch him *sound*."

*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 4.

**sound-headed**, *a.* Having a sound, clear head, or mind.

**sound-hearted**, *adj.* Straightforward, trustworthy, upright.

**sōund** (1), \***son**, \***soun**, \***soune**, \***sown**, \***sownd**, \***sowne**, *s.* [Properly *soun*, the *d* being excrescent, as in *round* for *roun* (to whisper), &c.; Fr. *son*=a sound, from Lat. *sonum*, accus. of *sonus*=a sound; Sansc. *svana*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. In the same sense as II.

"The nature of *sounds* hath, in some sort, been inquired. —*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 114.

2. A particular manner of striking the ear, so as to produce a certain effect.

"And these his accents had a *sound* of mirth."

*Byron: Corsair*, ii. 13.

3. Noise without sense or signification; empty noise; noise and nothing else.

"To be words, unprofitable *sounds*."

*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,017.

**II. Physics & Physiol.:** Sound is properly considered under a twofold aspect—(1) the effect produced when the brain takes cognizance of sensations excited in the auditory nerve, and (2) a phenomenon actually produced in nature by a sounding body when the particles of that body are in such a state of vibration as to make an impression on normal auditory nerves. This would exist, even if no living being were possessed of a sense of hearing, and some of the effects of sound-waves would still be observable; for instance, the shattering of windows by the impact of sound-waves. When a sonorous body is struck, or an explosion takes place, or a person speaks, a sound wave is propagated by molecular motion, the particles of the air moving forward, each impinging on that immediately before it, and then rebounding, till those which fill the cavity of the ear are finally driven against the tympanic membrane, the vibration of which is transmitted to the auditory nerve, and thence to the brain, which takes cognizance of the sensation. By this alternate movement of advance and rebound the air is alternately condensed and

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f.**  
-**cian**, -**tian** = **şan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **şhūn**; -**tion**, -**şion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **şhūş**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.



rarefied, and the length of a sound-wave is measured from condensation to condensation, just as in water the length of a wave is measured from crest to crest. Solids, when they possess elasticity, are better conductors of sounds than gases or liquids. This fact is known experimentally to savages, who place their ears to the ground to detect the approach of an enemy, and has been utilized in medicine in the construction of the stethoscope (q. v.). [For the rate of sound, see ACOUSTICS.] Sound radiates from a sounding body in all directions in straight lines, and diminishes in intensity in inverse proportion to the square of the distance. Sound-waves may be reflected, refracted, and inflected. By reflection they produce echoes [ECHO], by refraction they may be converged on any given spot, and by inflection they bend round solid obstacles. Tyndall (*On Sound*, p. 23) notes a striking instance of their inflection when a powder magazine exploded in 1864. The building was some miles distant from the magazine, yet every window in the church, back and front, was bent inward, the building being, so to speak, clasped by a girdle of intensely compressed air. Sounds are classified as musical sounds and noises, a musical sound depending upon a succession of impulses at a regular rate, the pitch of the note rising with the rapidity; it will also be readily understood how greater rapidity must shorten the sound-wave, the air when rebounding from one compression being more quickly again compressed by the succeeding impulse. The human ear is limited in its range of hearing musical sounds. If the vibrations are less than sixteen per second the separate shocks are perceived, if they exceed 3,800 per second consciousness of sound ceases. [ACOUSTICS.]

**sound-board, s.**

1. A wooden screen placed behind a pulpit, for the purpose of reflecting the preacher's voice; or over it, to prevent the sound from ascending.  
2. *Carp.*: Deadening; a partition or an additional division between two apartments to prevent the propagation of sound from one to the other.  
3. *Music*:  
(1) A piece of resonant wood placed behind the strings of a pianoforte for the purpose of increasing the power of the sounds.  
(2) The upper surface-board of a wind-chest in an organ, that chamber of air into which the feet of the pipes are placed.

"As in an organ from one blast of wind,  
To many a row of pipes the sound-board breathes."  
*Milton: P. L.*, i. 708.

**sound-boarding, s.**

*Build.*: Short boards, disposed transversely between the joists, to hold the pugging which prevents the transmission of sound.

**sound-bow, s.** That part of a bell on which the clapper strikes. The sound-bow is the point of the greatest thickness, and is considered as unity in stating the proportions of the bell.

**sound-figures, s. pl.** [SONOROUS-FIGURES.]

**sound-post, s.** A sounding-post (q. v.).

**sound-wave, s.** [SOUND, II.]

**sōund** (2), \***sounde**, \***sund**, s. [A. S. *sund* (1) a swimming, (2) power to swim, (3) a strait of the sea; cogn. with Icel., Dan., Swed. & Ger. *sund*. Cf. Icel. *sund-magi* (lit. sound-maw) = the swimming-bladder of a fish.]

1. A narrow passage of water, as a strait between a mainland and an island, or a strait connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean.

"To go farther up the sound and come back along the west shore."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

2. The swimming- or air-bladder of a fish. [COD-SOUNDS.]

3. A name for the Cuttle-fish (q. v.).

**Sound-dues, s. pl.** The sea-toll or dues formerly collected at Elsinore on all vessels passing the Sound between Denmark and Sweden.

**sōund** (3), *subst.* [Fr. *sonde*=a sounding-line, a probe.] [SOUND (3), v.]

*Surg.*: An instrument for exploring the cavities of the body. [LITHOTOMY-SOUND, PROBE, s., 1.]

\***sōund** (1), \***sounde**, \***soune** (1), v. i. [SOUND, *adj.*] To become sound; to be cured or healed; to heal.

"Though gyrt with many a wound  
That likely are never for to sound."  
*Lydgate: Complaint of Black Knight.*

**sōund** (2), \***soune** (2), \***soun-en**, **sowne**, v. i. & t. [Fr. *sonner*, from Lat. *sono*, from *sonus*=a sound (q. v.); Sp. *sonar*; Ital. *suonare*.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To make a sound or noise; to utter or emit a voice; to cause an impulse of the air that shall strike the organs of hearing with a particular effect. (1 *Corinth.* xv. 52.)

2. To play on an instrument; to cause an instrument to give out a noise.

"O baggepipe wel coude he blowe and sounen."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 567. (Prol.)

\*3. To be conveyed by or in sound; to be spread or published.

4. To seem or appear when uttered; to appear or convey an impression on narration.

"The praises which he knew that he had not deserved sounded to him like reproaches."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

\*5. To tend.

"Done anie thing sounding to the breach of the same."  
—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland; Feritharis.*

\*6. To be consonant or in accord; to harmonize. (Followed by *to*, *unto*, or *into*.)

"As fer as souneth into honestee."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 13,590.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To cause to make or emit a noise; to play on.

"Sound all the lofty instruments of war."  
*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., v. 2.

2. To utter audibly; to express or pronounce; as, to sound a note with the voice.

3. To order or direct by a sound; to give a signal for by sound or noise.

"Our author seems to sound a charge."—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*. (Dedic.)

4. To spread or celebrate in sound or report; to spread abroad, to publish, to proclaim.

\*5. To declare, to tell, to describe.

"No words can that woe sound."  
*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 2.

\*6. To signify, to mean, to import.

"In Hebrew it sounds 'nakedness of aught, or any real nakedness.'"—*Milton: Of Divorce.*

¶ *To sound in damages*: To have the essential quality of damages. (Said of an action brought, not for the recovery of any specific thing, as replevin, debt, &c., but for damages only, as trespass.)

**sōund** (3), \***sownde**, v. t. & i. [Prob. from Fr. *sonder*=to sound, try, probe, search the depth of, from a supposed Lat. *subundo*=to submerge, from *sub*=under, and *unda*=a wave. But Skeat also points out that the Sp. *sonda* means not only a sounding-line, but also a sond or channel [SOUND (2), s.], and that the Fr. *sonder* was probably taken from the Scandinavian *sund*=a sound; cf. A. S. *sund-gyrd*, *sund-line*=a sounding-rod or line.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.*: To try, to examine; to discover or endeavor to discover, as something concealed in the depth of another's breast; to search out the intention, opinion, will, or desires of; to probe.

"His Holiness, however, on being sounded on the subject by the Spanish Ambassador in Rome, declined."—*London Evening Standard*.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Naut.*: To measure the depth of; to fathom; to try or test the depth of water in, and the quality of the bottom of, as of the sea, by sinking a plummet or piece of lead attached to a line on which are marked the number of fathoms. The lead is elongated, has an eye at one end to receive the line, and a cavity, which is partially filled with an arming (tallow), at the other, to which the ground, especially if it be sand, shells, or fine gravel, adheres when the lead strikes the ground. Numerous contrivances are employed for ascertaining the nature of the bottom. The form generally used consists of a strong tube with upwardly opening valves, which admit the mud or sand composing the bottom when the sinker strikes, but are closed by gravity during the upward movement.

2. *Surg.*: To examine any cavity in the body by means of a sound. Also used of external examination by means of a stethoscope or by percussion.

**B. Intrans.**: To use the line and lead in order to ascertain the depth of the water.

"They sounded again, and found it fifteen fathoms."—*Acts* xxvii. 28.

\***sound**, v. i. [SWOON.]

**sōund**-**ā-ble**, a. [English *sound* (2), v.; -*able*.] Capable of being sounded.

**sōund**-**age** (age as *ig*), s. [Eng. *sound* (3), v.; -*age*.] Dues for sounding.

\***sounde**, v. t. [SOUND (1), v.]

**sōund**-**ēr** (1), s. [Eng. *sound* (2), v.; -*er*.] One who or that which sounds; specif. in telegraphy, a device used instead of a register, the communications being read by sound alone. It consists of an electro-magnet with an armature, having a lever attached; the movement of the armature, as it is

attracted by the electro-magnet or withdrawn by a spring, is limited by two stops, between which the end of the lever plays, and by the striking of which the sound is produced.

**sōund**-**ēr** (2), s. [SWINE.]

1. A herd of wild swine.

"We had just about finished eating, when a large *sounder* of pig—not less than twenty of all sizes, headed by a big boar—broke out of the jungle about eighty paces from us."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

\*2. (See extract.)

"A *sounder* (i. e., in the language of the period, a boar of only two years old) had crossed the track of the proper object of the chase."—*Scott: Quentin Durward*, ch. ix.

**sōund**-**īng** (1), *pr. par.*, a. & s. [SOUND (2), v.]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. *Lit.*: Causing sound; making a noise; sonorous, resonant.

"I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal."—1 *Corinthians* xiii. 1.

2. Having a magnificent or lofty sound; high-sounding, bombastic.

"Keep to your subject close in all you say;  
Nor for a sounding sentence ever stray."  
*Dryden: Art of Poetry*, i.

**C. As subst.**: The act of emitting or causing a sound or noise.

**sounding-board, s.** [SOUND-BOARD.]

**sounding-post, s.**

*Music*: A post set beneath the bridge of a violin, violoncello, &c., for propagating the sound to the body of the instrument.

**sōund**-**īng** (2), *pr. par.*, a. & s. [SOUND (3), v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act of one who sounds; the act of ascertaining the depth of water with a lead and line.

2. *Naut. (pl.)*: The depths of water in rivers, harbors, along shores, and even in the deep seas, which are ascertained by the operation of sounding. Also a place or part of the ocean where the bottom can be reached with the deep-sea line; also the kind of ground or bottom which the line reaches. [OCEAN, A. 1.]

"The soundings which he gets from his deep-sea lead . . . enable him to declare the position of his craft, even in the thickest weather."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

¶ (1) *In soundings*: So near the land that the deep-sea line will reach the bottom.

"We continued this course till the following night, and then frequently brought to, to try if we were in soundings."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

(2) *To strike soundings*: To find bottom with the deep-sea line.

**sounding-bottle, subst.** A vessel employed for drawing up water from considerable depths in the sea, for examination and analysis. It frequently contains a thermometer for ascertaining temperatures below the surface.

**sounding-lead, s.**

*Naut.*: The weight used at the end of a line in sounding. [LEAD (1), s., II. 6.]

**sounding-line, s.**

*Naut.*: The line which holds the sounding-lead.

**sounding-rod, s.**

*Naut.*: A graduated iron rod, used for ascertaining the depth of water in the well on board ship.

\***sōund**-**lēss** (1), *adj.* [Eng. *sound* (1), s.; -*less*.] Having no sound; noiseless, silent.

"With a soundless step the foot of Evangeline followed."  
*Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 3.

**sōund**-**lēss** (2), \***sound-lesse**, a. [Eng. *sound* (3), v.; -*less*.] Incapable of being sounded or fathomed; unfathomable.

"While he upon your soundless deep doth ride."  
*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 80.

**sōund**-**lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *sound*, a.; -*ly*.]

1. In a sound manner; healthily, heartily.

2. Without flaw, defect, or imperfection.

3. Truly, correctly; with sound judgment; without fallacy or error; rightly.

"The depth of reason soundly to advise."  
*Drayton: Black Prince to Countess of Salisbury*.

4. Firmly; as, a doctrine soundly established.

\*5. Thoroughly, satisfactorily, completely, perfectly.

"Effect this business soundly."  
*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 1.

6. Fast, deeply; as, to sleep soundly.

7. Severely, lustily; with heavy blows; smartly.

"Villain, I say, knock me here soundly."  
*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cāb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**sōund'-ness, s.** [Eng. *sound*, a.; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being sound or unimpaired; healthiness; sound condition or state.

"A man would wish in the first place to enjoy vigor of limbs and soundness of constitution."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxxiv.

2. Freedom from flaw, defect, imperfection, or decay; as, the soundness of timber.

3. Truth, rectitude; freedom from error or fallacy; correctness.

"I will not answer for the acuteness, much less for the soundness of his distinction."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 238.

4. Firmness, validity, strength, solidity, truth.

"This presupposed, it may stand then very well with strength and soundness of reason, even thus to answer."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

5. Severity, smartness; as, the soundness of a thrashing.

**sōup, subst.** [Fr. *soupe*=a sop, pottage, or broth; cogn. with O. Dut. *sop*, *zop*=broth; *soppe*, *zoppe*=a sop; Sw. *soppa*=a sop; Ger. *suppe*; Dan. *suppe*. Allied to *sup* (q. v.).]

1. A kind of broth or food made generally by boiling flesh of some kind in water with various other ingredients. Soups are of numerous varieties; as, *gravy-soup*, *hare-soup*, *turtle-soup*, &c.

"Let the cook daub the back of the footman's new livery; or, when he is going up with a dish of soup, let her follow him softly with a ladle-full."—*Swift: Directions to Servants*.

2. A sup; a sip or small quantity; also, a considerable quantity of any thin food. (*Scotch*.)

¶ **Portable soup:** A sort of cake formed of concentrated soup, freed from fat, and, by long-continued boiling, from all the putrescible parts.

**sōup'-cōn', s.** [Fr., O. Fr. *souspeçon*, a suspicion.] A very small quantity; a mere taste.

**soup-kitchen, s.** A public establishment, supported by voluntary subscriptions, for preparing and supplying soup to the poor either gratis or at a nominal charge.

**soup-maigre, s.** [Fr.] Thin soup, made chiefly from vegetables, a little butter, and some spices.

**soup-ticket, s.** A ticket given to poor persons, entitling them to receive soup at a soup-kitchen (q. v.).

\***sōup** (1), *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To breathe out, as words. (*Camden*.)

\***sōup** (2), *v. i.* [SWEEP, *v.*] To sweep or pass by with pomp.

"He vaunts his voice upon a hired stage,  
With high-set step and princely carriage,  
Now *souping* in side robes of royalty."

*Bishop Hall: Satires*, i. 3.

†**sōup'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *soup*; -er.] A name formerly applied in contempt, in Ireland, to a Protestant missionary, or Scripture-reader, or to a convert from Popery, from the fact that the missionaries, especially in Connaught, were said to assist their work by the distribution of soup to the poor. [SWADDLER.]

**sōu'-ple a.** [Fr.] Supple, active, athletic, flexible. [SUPPLE.]

"Od, ance I gat a wee *souple* yestreen, I was as yauld as an eel."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xii.

**sōu'-ple, s.** [SWIPLE.]

1. The part of a flail that strikes the grain; a swiple.

2. A piece of wood used as a cudgel. (*Scotch*.)

**sōup'-y, a.** [Eng. *soup*; -y.] Like soup; having the appearance or consistence of soup.

**sōur, \*sour, \*sower, \*sowre, a. & s.** [A. S. *sūr*; cogn. with Dan. *zuur*; Icel. *srūr*; Dan. *suur*; Sw. *sur*; O. H. Ger. *sūr*; Ger. *sauer*; Wel. *sur*; Lith. *surus*=salt; Russ. *surovuii*=raw, coarse, harsh, rough.] [SORREL, *s.*]

A. As adjective:

1. Having an acid or sharp taste; sharp to the taste; acid, tart.

"For wailed wine and meates thou had tho,  
Take moulded bread, pirate, and sider *soure*."

*Chaucer: Complaynte of Criside*.

2. Crabbed, morose, sullen; harsh of temper; austere, sullen.

"He hath been heavy, *sour*, sad."

*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, v.

\*3. Gloomy, dismal, sad.

"Speak sweetly, though thy looks be *sour*."

*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 2.

4. Expressive of discontent, displeasure, dissatisfaction or peevishness; peevish, cross, sharp.

"The lord treasurer often looked on me with a *sour* countenance."—*Swift*. (*Todd*.)

\*5. Bitter to the feelings, afflictive, hard to bear, distasteful.

6. Spoiled by keeping, as milk; rancid, musty.

7. Cold and unkindly, as *sour* land.

B. As subst.: A sour or acid substance.

"The sweets we wish for turn to loathed *sours*."  
*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 867.

¶ **Sour grapes:** A term applied to things despised, or rather which one affects to despise, because they are out of reach. The allusion is to Æsop's fable of "The Fox and the Grapes."

**sour-clover, s.**

*Bot.*: *Oxalis acetosella*.

**sour-cROUT, sour-kROUT, s.** [SAUERKRAUT.]

**sour-dock, s.** Sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*).

\***sour-dough, subst.** Leaven. (*Wycliffe: Matthew* xiii. 33.)

\***sour-eyed, a.** Having a cross, sour, or sullen look.

**sour-gourd, s.**

*Bot.*: (1) *Adansonia gregorii*, a species from the north of Australia (*Treas. of Bot.*); (2) *A. digitata* (*Loudon*).

**sour-gum, s.** [BLACK-GUM.]

**sour-kettle, s.** A vessel used in souring bleached cloth.

**sour-kROUT, s.** [SAUERKRAUT.]

**sour-milk, subst.** A local name for buttermilk (q. v.).

**sour-sauce, s.** [SORREL (1).]

**sour-sop, s.**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A cross, sour, crabbed person.

2. *Bot.*: The fruit of *Anona muricata* and the tree itself. The latter grows in the West Indies, and is of small size, resembling the bay, with yellow flowers having an unpleasant smell. The fruit has a thin, yellowish-green skin, covered with weak prickles. The pulp is as white as milk, partly of a sweet, partly of a pleasantly acid taste.

**sour-tree, sour-wood, s.** [SORREL-TREE.]

**sōur, v. t. & i.** [SOOR, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To make sour, acid, or tart; to cause to have a sour taste.

"The tartness of his face *sours* ripe grapes."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 4.

2. To make harsh, cold, or unkindly.

3. To make sour, harsh, or peevish in temper; to make cross, discontented, or crabbed.

"They . . . lay a heavier burthen on themselves than they will be able to bear, at least without *souring* their temper."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 23.

\*4. To make uneasy or disagreeable; to embitter.

"To *sour* your happiness I must report  
The queen is dead."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

\*5. To cause to look gloomy; to cloud.

"Adonis . . .  
*Souring* his cheeks, cries Fie! no more of love!"

*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 185.

6. To macerate as lime, and render fit for plaster or mortar.

II. Bleaching: To subject to the operation of souring (q. v.).

B. Intransitive:

1. To become sour or acid; to acquire a sour, tart, or pungent taste.

"Used in milk it has the effect of preventing the faintest approach of *souring*, for at least a week, in the hottest of weather."—*Sheldon: Dairy Farming*, p. 314.

\*2. To become sour, sullen, crabbed, or peevish.

"She *soured*

To what she is; a nature never kind."

*Tennyson: Walking to the Mail*, 53.

**sōurce** (1), \***sours, \*source, subst.** [O. Fr. *sorse, surse, sorce, surce* (Fr. *source*), fem. of *sors*, pa. par. of *sordre* (Fr. *sourdre*)=to rise, from Lat. *surgo*.] [SURGE.]

1. The spring or fountain-head from which a stream of water proceeds; any collection of water within or upon the surface of the earth in which a stream originates.

"All rivers have their *source* either in mountains or elevated lakes; and it is in their descent from these that they acquire that velocity which maintains their future current."—*Goldsmith: Animated Nature*, vol. i., ch. xiv.

2. The spring from which anything flows.

"The floods doe gaspe, for drye d is their *source*."

*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar*; *Nov*.

3. The first cause, origin, or original; one who or that which gives rise to or originates anything.

"If there is any one English word, which is now become virtually literal, in its metaphorical application, it is the word *source*. Who is it that ever thought of a spring or fountain of water, in speaking of God as the *source* of existence; of the sun as the *source* of light and heat, of

land as one of the *sources* of national wealth; or of sensation and reflection, as the only *sources* (according to Locke) of human knowledge; propositions which it would not be easy to enunciate with equal clearness and conciseness in any other manner?"—*Stewart: Philosophy*, p. 203.

**sōurce** (2), *s.* [SOUSE (2).]

\***sōurce, \*sourse, v. i.** [SOURCE (1), *subst.*] To spring.

"Immunities *sourcing* from him."—*Nashe: Lenten Stufe*.

\***sōurde, \*sourd-en, v. i.** [Fr. *sourdre*, from Lat. *surgo*.] [SOURCE.] To rise, to spring, to issue; to have its source or origin.

"But to all this was the towne of Gaunt repugnant in so moche ye mortal warre beganne to *sourde* atwene ye sayd and the town of Brugys and other."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*; *Car. V.* (an. 3).

**sōur'-dēt, s.** [Fr., from *sourd*=deaf; Lat. *sur-dus*.]

*Music*: The same as SORDINE (q. v.).

**sōur-dīne', s.** [Fr.]

*Music*:

1. A mute; a sordine (q. v.).

2. A stop on the harmonium, which by limiting the supply of wind to the lower half of the instrument, enables the performer to play full chords *piano*.

**sōur'-īng, s.** [SOOR, *v.*]

1. *Bleaching*: A part of the process in which the goods, having been previously placed in a solution of chloride of lime, are exposed to a dilute solution of sulphuric acid, which sets free the chlorine and whitens the cloth. It also neutralizes the alkalies which have been used in previous treatment of the cloth.

2. *Hort.*: A crab-apple. (*Prior*.)

**sōur'-īsh, \*sōwr'-īsh, a.** [Eng. *sour*, a.; -ish.] Somewhat sour; rather sour or tart.

**sōur'-lŷ, \*sower-ly, adv.** [Eng. *sour*, a.; -ly.]

1. In a sour manner; with acidity or tartness.

2. With peevishness or acrimony; tartly, peevishly.

3. In a sullen, morose manner; bitterly, sullenly.

"To this replied the stern Athenian prince,  
And *sourly* smiled."

*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite*, ii. 303.

**sōur'-ness, \*sour-ne, \*sour-nesse, s.** [Eng. *sour*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being sour; tartness, acidity.

"And as thou couldst not see leaven though thou brakest vp a loafe, except thou smelledst or tastedst the *sourness*."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 225.

2. Asperity; harshness of temper; crabbedness, sullenness, moroseness.

"It takes off the *sourness* and moroseness of our spirits, and makes us affable and courteous."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

**sōur'-ōck, s.** [SOOR, *a.*] Sorrel (1). (*Scotch*.)

\***sours, \*sourse, s.** [SOURCE.]

\***sōus** (*s* silent), *s.* [Prop. the pl. of *sou* (q. v.), but frequently used as a singular.] A sou.

"Not a *sous* to save me from gaol."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull*, xvi. 1.

**sōuse** (1), \***souce, \*sowce, \*sowse, \*sowsse, s. & adv.** [A doublet of *sauce* (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. Pickle made with salt; sauce.

2. Anything steeped or preserved in pickle; espec., the ears, feet, &c., of swine pickled.

"Sending the king word that he had provided at his brothers manor, against his coming, good plentie of *souse* & powdered meat."—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.*, bk. viii., ch. vii.

\*3. The ear, in contempt.

4. A plunging into water; a drenching with water.

5. A violent attack or falling upon, as of a bird on its prey; a violent blow.

"The hawk gives it a *souse* that makes it to rebound."

*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 20.

\*B. As adv.: With sudden violence; slap.

"And, looking full on every man they meet,  
Run *souse* against his chaps."

*Young: Epistles to Mr. Pope*, i.

**sōuse, \*souce, \*sowce, \*sowse, v. t. & i.** [SOUSE, *subst.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To steep in pickle; to pickle.

"Kill swine, and *souse* 'em,  
And eat 'em when we have bread."

*Beaumont & Fletcher: Prophetess*, i. 3.

2. To plunge into water.

"They *soused* me over head and ears in water when a boy, so that I am now one of the most case-hardened of the Ironsides."—*Addison: Guardian*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -ñion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł



## 3. To drench with water.

"Others soused him with the contents of bucket after bucket of cold soapsuds and water."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

\*4. To pounce upon; to strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes its prey.

"The gallant monarch is in arms;  
And like an eagle o'er his airy towers,  
To souse annoyance that comes near his nest."

*Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.*

## \*B. Intransitive:

1. To fall suddenly; to make a sudden attack.

"Jove's bird will souse upon the timorous hare."  
*Dryden: Juvenal, sat. xiv.*

2. To strike; to deliver blows.

"With hideous horror both together smight,  
And souce so sore, that they the heavens affray."  
*Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 8.*

3. To beat; to fall as a blow.

"With huge great hammers, that did never rest  
From heaping strokes which thereon soused sore."  
*Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 36.*

sōuse (2), sōurçe (2), s. [Fr. *sous*=under.]

*Arch.*: A support or underprop. (*Gwilt*.)

sōu-shūm'-bēr, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

*Botany*: *Solanum mammosum*, the Nipple Nightshade, a West Indian species.

sōus'-līk, s. [SUSLIK.]

sōu-sō'-ēll, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

*Bot.*: *Rhodymenia-palmata*. (*Scotch*.)

sōus'-tēn-ū, sōu'-tēn-ū, a. [Fr.=sustained.]

*Her.*: A term applied when a chief is, as it were, supported by a small part of the escutcheon beneath it, of a different color or metal from the chief, and reaching, as the chief does, from side to side, being, so to speak, a small part of the chief of another color, and supporting the real chief.

\*sōut'-age (age as īg), subst. [Etym. doubtful.] Coarse bagging or sacking for hops.

"Take *soutage*, or hair, that covers the kell."

*Tusser: Husbandry; August.*

sōu-tane', s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *subtana*, from Lat. *subtus*=beneath; Ital. *sottana*.]

*Roman Church*: The ordinary outer garment worn by ecclesiastics in ordinary life, and always under the vestments in public ministrations. It is generally of coarse cloth or serge; for priests the color is black, for bishops and monsignori purple, for cardinals red, and for the pope white.

sōu'-tēr, \*sowter, s. [Lat. *sutor*, from *suo*=to sew.] A shoemaker.

"He knew the measure of a guest's foot as well as e'er a *souter* on this side Solway."—*Scott: Antiquary, ch. ii.*

sōu'-tēr-lī, a. [Eng. *souter*; -ly.] Like a cobbler; low, vulgar.

"As two the special bassawes of that proud *souterly* Sowdan, may we well consyder the worlde and the fleshe."  
—*Sir T. More: Works, p. 1,296.*

\*sōu'-tēr-rāin, s. [Fr., from Lat. *subterraneus*.] A grotto or cavern underground.

"Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottos, or *southern* rains, are necessary preservatives of health."  
—*Arbuthnot*.

sōūth, \*southe, s., a., & adv. [A. S. *sūdh*=south; *sūdha*=the south, the southern region; *sūdhan*=from the south; cogn. with Dut. *zuid*=south; *zuid*=southern; *zuiden*=the south; Icel. *sudhr*; Dan. *syd*=south; *sōuden*=southern; Sw. *syd*=south; *söder*=the south; O. H. Ger. *sund*=south; *sundan*=from the south; Ger. *süd*=south; *süden*=from the south.]

## A. As substantive:

1. One of the four cardinal points of the compass, directly opposite to the north. The meridian of any place is a great circle passing through the north and south points and the place itself.

2. The region, tract, country, or locality lying opposite to the north, or situated nearer to the south point than some other point of reckoning.

"The queen of the south."—*Matthew xii. 42.*

\*3. The wind that blows from the south.

"Like foggy south puffing with wind and rain."

*Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.*

B. As adj.: Situated in the south, or in a southern direction from the point of observation; lying toward the south; pertaining to or proceeding from the south; southern.

"At the south entry."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 2.*

C. As adv.: Toward the south; from the south.

"They take their courses east, west, north, south."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 2.*

¶ Shakespeare used the word as a preposition=on the south of.

"'Tis south the city mills."—*Coriolanus, i. 10.*

South African chanting-goshawk, s. [MELI-ERAX.]

South African griffin, s.

*Ornithology*: *Otogyys auricularis*, called also the Eared or Sociable Vulture.

South American mud-fish, s. [LEPIDOSIREN.]

South American ostrich, s. [RHEA.]

Sōuth Cār-ō-lī'-na, s. [Named from Charles (Lat. *Carolus*) II. of England.] One of the original thirteen States of the U. S. A., nicknamed "the Palmetto State." Bounded W. and SW. by Georgia, N. by North Carolina, and SE. by the Atlantic. Area, 30,570 square miles. It was first settled at Port Royal by the English. The two colonies of North and South Carolina formed one province until 1729, when they were separated. They remained royal provinces until the Revolution, and on May 23, 1788, South Carolina became a State of the U. S. A., being the eighth in order of the thirteen original States to enter the Union. It has furnished some of the most distinguished American statesmen. Cotton, corn, and rice are the principal products. Principal cities, Charleston, the metropolis; Columbia, the capital; Greenville, Georgetown and Beaufort; Charleston and the two latter cities are ports of entry.

Sōuth Da-kō'-ta, s. [Am. Indian *dakota*=leagued.] A State of the U. S.; capital, Pierre.

South Pacific whale, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Balaena antipodarum*.

South-sea, subst. A name formerly given to the Pacific Ocean, and especially to the southern portion of it.

*South-sea Bubble, or Scheme*: A stock-jobbing scheme devised by Sir John Blunt, a lawyer, in 1710. The object of the company was to obtain the sole privilege of trading in the South seas, for which they offered the Government easier terms for the advance and negotiation of loans than could be obtained from the general public. In 1720 the proposal to take over the National Debt, in consideration of 5 per cent. was agreed to by the House of Commons, but the whole bubble soon burst and ruined thousands. The term is sometimes applied to any hollow scheme which has a splendid promise, but whose collapse will be sudden and ruinous.

*South-sea tea*:

*Bot.*: *Ilex vomitoria*. [LEX.]

south-southerly, s.

*Ornithology*: A local American name for *Harelda glacialis*. (*Yarrell: Brit. Birds, ed. 4th, iv. 449.*)

south-wester, s. [SOUTHWESTER.]

sōūth, v. i. [SOUTH, s.]

1. To move, turn, or veer toward the south.

"When next the *southing* sun inflames the day."

*Dryden: Virgil; Georgio iv. 577.*

2. To arrive at or pass the meridian of a place; as. The moon *souths* at nine.

Sōūth-cōt'-tī-ans, s. pl. [See def.]

*Church Hist. (pl.)*: The followers of Joanna Southcott (1750-1814), who claimed to be descended from an old Hertfordshire family, but whose own circumstances were so poor that she had to become a domestic servant. She had strong religious feelings, and, till about the age of forty, was a member of the Methodist body. In 1792 she professed to receive revelations, which she published in 1801-3. These were partly in prose, but chiefly in doggerel. From that time to her death the number of believers in her pretensions largely increased. These were by no means confined to the uneducated classes, and they made such provision for her as enabled her to live in considerable style. In return for their offerings her followers received "seals"—papers which purported to number them with the mystical "hundred and forty and four thousand" of the Apocalypse (vii. 4). In 1813 Joanna announced that she was about to become a mother, that the child would be miraculously conceived, and would be the Shiloh (Gen. xlix. 10) in whom the Millennium was to be established. She died Dec. 27, 1814, and on her tombstone, in Marylebone Churchyard, is an inscription foretelling her re-appearance. Shortly before her death, the Rev. J. T. Foley, Rector of Old Swinford, on her behalf, announced to her followers that she had received a heavenly command that they were not to assemble for worship till after the birth of Shiloh, but to attend Protestant churches. In 1825, Charles William Twort pretended to be the Shiloh, and another impostor, George Turner (whose followers were called Turnerites), arose about the same time. The last leader of the Southcottians was John Wroe, of Bowling, near Bradford. He claimed prophetic gifts, and taught that the Second Advent was at hand. His adherents, who are called Christian Israelites, are much stronger in Australia (where Wroe died in 1863) than elsewhere.

Sōūth'-dōwn, a. & s. [Eng. *south*, and *down*, s.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the Southdowns of England in Sussex, &c.; as, a *Southdown* sheep, *Southdown* mutton.

B. As subst.: One of a noted herd of English sheep; mutton from such a sheep.

sōūth'-ēast', s., a., & adv. [Eng. *south* and *east*.]

A. As subst.: The point of the compass equally distant from the south and the east points.

B. As adj.: In the direction of, pertaining to, or coming from the southeast.

"The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the south or southeast sun, doth hasten their ripening."—*Bacon*.

C. As adv. Toward the southeast.

sōūth'-ēast'-ēr-lī, sōūth'-ēast'-ēr-n, a. [Eng. *south*, and *easterly*, or *eastern*.] Southeast.

sōūth'-ēast'-ward, sōūth'-ēast'-ward-lī, adv. [Eng. *southeast*; -ward, -wardly.] Toward the southeast.

†sōūth'-ēr, v. i. [For *southern*.] [SOUTHERN, v.] To turn or veer toward the south.

"On chance of the wind *southering*."—*Field, Sept. 25, 1886.*

sōū'-thēr (1), sōw'-dēr, s. [SOLDER.] (*Scotch*.)

sōūth'-ēr (2), s. [Eng. *south*; -er.] A wind from the southeast.

sōūth'-ēr-lī-nēss, sub. [Eng. *southerly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being southerly.

sōūth'-ēr-lī, a. & adv. [Eng. *souther(n)*; -ly.]

A. As adjective:

1. Lying in the south or in a direction towards the south or nearly south.

"Two other country bills give us a view of the most easterly, westerly, and *southerly* parts of England."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality*.

2. Coming from the south or a point nearly south, (*Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.*)

B. As adv.: Toward the south.

"Whan she is gone *southerly*."—*P. Holland: Pliny, bk. ii., ch. xviii.*

sōūth, -ēr-n, \*soth-erne, a. & s. [A. S. *súðherne*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or belonging to the south; situated in or toward the south; lying on the south side of the equator.

"Frowning Auster seeks the *southern* sphere."

*Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses, l.*

2. Coming from the south.

"Men's bodies are heavier when *southern* winds blow than when northern."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

B. As subst.: A southerner, a southron.

southern-caracara, s.

*Ornith.*: *Ibycter australis*, a predatory bird inhabiting the South American continent and the Falkland Islands. It runs fast, approaches houses to pick up offal, attacks small wounded or sleeping animals, and congregates in numbers, like vultures, on the carcass of any larger animal.

southern-cavy, s.

*Zoöl.*: *Cavia australis*, a small species from Patagonia.

Southern-cross, s.

*Astron.*: *Crux australis*. [CRUX, ¶.]

"Under the *Southern Cross*, amidst the sugar canes and nutmeg trees."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ii.*

southern-field-vole, s.

*Zoölogy*: *Arvicola arvalis*. It replaces the Field Vole in southern Europe and extends into western Asia.

southern-fish, s.

*Astron.*: *Piscis australis* (q. v.).

southern-wainscot, s.

*Entom.*: A rare European night-moth, *Leucania straminea*.

sōūth'-ēr-n, v. i. [SOUTHERN, a.] To veer toward the south.

"The wind having *southerned* somewhat."—*Field, Sept. 4, 1886.*

Sōūth'-ēr-n-ēr, s. [English *southern*; -er.] An inhabitant or native of the South, especially of the Southern States of the Union.

sōūth'-ēr-n-lī-nēss, s. [Eng. *southernly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being southerly.

sōūth'-ēr-n-lī, adverb. [English *southern*; -ly.] Toward the south.

"The sun goeth not so far *southernly* from us."—*Hakewill: Apologie, bk. ii., ch. iv., § 4.*

sōūth'-ēr-n-mōst, adj. [Eng. *southern*; -most.] Situated nearest to the south.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trī, Sīrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**sou̇th-ĕrn-wood**, \*soth-ern-wood, \*soth-ren-wood, s. [A. S. *suthernwudu*, *suthernwyr̄t*.]

**Bot.:** *Artemisia abrotanum*, a hoary plant, more or less shrubby, with freely-divided leaves and nodding yellow flowers. The whole plant is aromatic and agreeable, though apparently the opposite to bees. It is a native of southern Europe and the temperate parts of Asia. Sometimes called by country people the Old Man. It is used on the Continent of Europe for making a kind of beer.

**sou̇th-ing**, s. [Eng. *south*; -ing.]

**I. Ord. Lang.:** Tendency or motion to or toward the south.

**II. Technically:**

**1. Astron.:** The time at which the moon or other heavenly body passes the meridian of a place.

"Not far from hence, if I observed aright  
The *southing* of the stars and polar light,  
Sicilia lies." *Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, v. 32.

**2. Navig.:** The difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing to the southward.

**3. Surveying:** When the second extremity of a course is further south than the first extremity, the course is said to make *southing*.

\***sou̇th-lý**, adv. [Eng. *south*; -ly.] Toward or in the south; from the south.

"When the winde bloweth *southernly*."—*Mascoll: On Angling*, p. 2.

\***sou̇th-mōst**, adj. [English *south*, a.; -most.] Furthest toward the south; southernmost.

"From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild  
Of *southmost* Abarim."

*Milton: P. L.*, i. 408.

**sou̇th-nēss**, s. [Eng. *south*, a.; -ness.] The tendency of a magnetic needle to point toward the south.

**sou̇th-rōn**, s. & a. [Eng. *south*; -ron.]

**A. As subst.:** A native or inhabitant of a southern country or of the southern part of a country; specifically, a term formerly applied in Scotland to an Englishman.

**B. As adj.:** Living in or coming from the south; southern.

"While back-recoiling seem'd to reel  
Their *southern* foes."—*Burns: The Vision*.

\***south-say**, \***south-say-er**, subst. [SOOTHSAY, SOOTHSAYER.]

**sou̇th-ward**, adv., a. & s. [English *south*, a.; -ward.]

**A. As adv.:** Toward the south.

"Life . . . from the dreary months  
Flies *conscious southward*."—*Thomson: Winter*, 920.

**B. As adj.:** Lying toward the south; directed toward the south.

"Haste to our *southward* battle."

*Macaulay: Battle of Lake Regillus*, xxii.

**C. As subst.:** Southern regions or countries; the south.

"Countries are more fruitful to the *southward* than in the northern parts."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*.

**sou̇th-wēst**, s. & a. [Eng. *south*, a., and *west*.]

**A. As subst.:** The point of the compass equally distant from the south and west.

"The thaw-wind, with the breath of June,  
Breathed gently from the warm *southwest*."  
*Wordsworth: Oak and the Broom*.

**B. As adjective:**

1. Lying in the direction of the southwest.

2. Coming from the southwest; as, a *southwest* wind.

**sou̇th-wēst-ĕr**, **sou̇-wēst-ĕr**, s. [Eng. *southwest*; -er.]

1. A strong southwest wind.

2. A waterproof hat with a flap hanging over the neck, worn in bad weather.

"Oilskins and *sou'-westers* were donned, and very warm they were to walk in."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

**sou̇th-wēst-ĕr-lý**, a. [Eng. *south*, and *westerly*.]

1. In the direction of the southwest, or nearly so.

2. Coming from the southwest, or a point nearly southwest.

**sou̇th-wēst-ĕrn**, a. [Eng. *south*, and *western*.]

In the direction of southwest or nearly so; lying or situated in or toward the southwest.

**sou̇th-wēst-ward**, **sou̇th-wēst-ward-lý**, adv. [Eng. *southwest*; -ward.] Toward the southwest.

\***sou̇-ve-nānce**, \***sō-ve-nānce**, subst. [O. Fr.] Remembrance, memory.

"Gave wond'rous great countenance to the knight,  
That of his way he had no *souvenance*."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vi. 8.

**sou̇-ve-nir**, s. [Fr.] Something to remind one of another; that which revives the memory of another; a keepsake.

\***sov-erain-ly**, adv. [Mid. Eng. *soverain*; -ly.] Above all. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 15,368.)

\***sōv-ĕr-ain-tēss**, s. [Mid. Eng. *soverain*=sovereign; -tess.] The now obsolete feminine form of sovereign, i. e., sovereign.

"Seas' *soveraintess*, sleep bringer, pilgrim's guide,  
Peace-loving queen."

*Sylvester: Du Bartas*; fourth day, first week, 718.

**sōv-ĕr-eign** (*g* silent), \***sov-er-aign**, \***sov-er-aigne**, \***sov-er-aygne**, **sov-er-ain**, \***sov-er-ayne**, \***sov-er-eyn**, \***sov-er-yn**, \***sōv-ran**, a. & s. [The *g* is intrusive, as if from the idea that the word had something to do with *reigning*. O. Fr. *soverain* (Fr. *soverain*), from Low Lat. *superanum*, accus. of *superanus*=chief, principal, from Latin *super*=above; Ital. *sovrano*, *soprano*; Sp. & Port. *soberano*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Supreme in power; possessing supreme power; independent of and unlimited by any other.

"Thou shalt have charge and *sovereign* trust herein."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 2.

2. Princely, royal.

"And you, my *sovereign* lady, with the rest,  
Causeless have laid disgraces on my head."

*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iii. 1.

3. Supreme in excellence; most noble, most gracious.

"O father, gracious was that word which closed  
Thy *sov'reign* sentence, that man should find grace."  
*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 145.

4. Efficacious in the highest degree; effectual. (Applied especially to medicines or remedies.)

"Against strange maladies a *sovereign* cure."

*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 153.

**B. As substantive:**

1. A state, body, or person having independent and supreme authority; specif., in a monarchy, one who exercises supreme power; a supreme ruler; the person having the highest authority in the State, as a king, emperor, queen, &c.; a monarch.

"The bed of the Mississippi belongs to the *sovereign*, that is, to the nation."—*Jefferson*.

2. The name given to certain English gold coins:

(1) A gold coin current at 22s. 6d. from the reign of Henry VIII. to that of James I.

(2) A gold coin, 123-274 grains Troy in weight, of the value of 20s., or \$4.87, and the standard of English coinage at the present day. By the Coinage Act of 1816, the gold coinage of England consists of gold 22 carats, is  $\frac{1}{4}$  or .916 fine, which is called Standard gold. The value of the sovereign is deduced from the fact that 40 lbs. Troy of standard gold is coined into 1,869 sovereigns.

(3) A name applied to a coin formerly used in Austria, worth about £1 8s. sterling, or \$6.82.

**sovereign-state**, s. A State having the administration of its own government, and not dependent on or subject to another power.

\***sōv-ĕr-eign-ĕss** (*g* silent), s. [Eng. *sovereign*; -ess.] A female sovereign, a queen.

"His mother, the *sovereignness* of every loyal lover."—*Braithwaite: Penitent Pilgrim*.

\***sōv-ĕr-eign-ize** (*g* silent), v. i. [English *sovereign*; -ize.] To exercise supreme authority.

"Her royalties were spacious, as *sovereignizing* over many towns and provinces."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 81.

**sōv-ĕr-eign-lý**, \***sov-er-aign-lie** (*g* silent), adv. [English *sovereign*; -ly.] Supremely; in the highest degree; above all others.

"But *soveraignlie* the sonne of Joue  
Bestird him in the presse."

*Warner: Albions England*, ii.

\***sōv-ĕr-eign-nēss** (*g* silent), \***sov-er-ain-ness**, subst. [Eng. *sovereign*; -ness.] Sovereign power or authority; sovereignty.

"But *soverainnesse* ayenward shulde thinke in this wise."—*Chaucer: Testament of Loue*, ii.

**sōv-ĕr-eign-tý** (*g* silent), \***sov-er-aine-tee**, s. [O. Fr. *soverainte* (Fr. *soverainté*).]

1. The state or condition of a sovereign; supreme power in a State; the possession of supreme or uncontrollable power.

"The *soverainty* will fall upon Macbeth."

*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 4.

2. Predominant power or character; supremacy.

"For Jove's own tree,  
That holds the woods in awful *soverainty*."

*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* ii. 398.

\*3. Supreme excellence.

"Of all complexions the cull'd *soverainty*."

*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

4. Supreme medicinal efficacy. (*Shakesp.: All's Well*, i. 3.)

\***sōv-ran**, a. & s. [SOVEREIGN.]

**sōw** (1), \***sowe**, \***suwe**, s. [A. S. *sugu*, *sú*; cogn. with Dut. *zog*; Icel. *syr*; Dan. *so*; Sw. *sugga*, *so*; O. H. Ger. *sú*; Ger. *sau*; Ir. *suig*; Wel. *hwch* (hog); Lat. *sus*; Gr. *hus*, *sus*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The female of the hog kind or of swine; a female pig.

2. An insect; a milliped; the sow-bug (q. v.).

**II. Technically:**

**1. Founding:**

(1) The main trough leading from the tap-hole of a cupola or smelting-furnace, and from which ramify the passages leading to the separate molds in casting, or to the shallow ditches in the floor which receive the pigs of cast metal.

(2) The piece of metal cast in this trough; an oblong mass of metal. [FIG.]

\*2. *Mil.:* A military structure of the nature of a movable covered shed, formerly used in sieges to cover and protect men who were employed in sapping and mining operations.

¶ To have, get, or take the right (or wrong) sow by the ear: To pitch upon the right (or wrong) person; to form a right (or wrong) conclusion.

**sow-bug**, s.

*Zoöl.:* *Oniscus asellus*.

\***sow-drunk**, a. Beastly drunk.

**sow-fennel**, subst. [FENNEL, s., ¶ (4), HOG'S FENNEL.]

**sow** (2), s. [SOX.]

**sōw** (1), \***sowe** (pa. t. \**sew*, *sowed*; pa. par. \**sowen*, *sown*, \**sowan*), v. t. & i. [A. S. *sáwan* (pa. t. *seōw*, pa. par. *sáwen*); cogn. with Dut. *zaaigen*; Icel. *sá*; Dan. *saæ*; Sw. *sá*; O. H. Ger. *sáwen*, *sahen*; Goth. *saian*; Ger. *sáen*; Wel. *hau*; Lat. *sero*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To scatter, as seed upon the ground, for the purpose of growth; to plant by strewing.

"He that soweth yede out to *sowe* his sede."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xiii.

2. To scatter seed over for growth; to strew with seed; to supply or stock with seed.

"Sow the fields and plant vineyards."—*Psalm* cvii. 37.

3. To scatter over, to besprinkle.

"He *sow'd* with stars the heav'n, thick as a field."

*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 358.

4. To spread abroad, to disseminate, to propagate; to cause to extend.

"He deviseth mischief continually, he *soweth* discord."—*Proverbs* vi. 14.

**B. Intransitive:** To scatter seed for growth or the production of a crop.

"When he *sowed*, some seeds fell by the wayside."—*Matt.* xiii. 4.

\***sōw** (2), v. t. & i. [SEW.]

**sōw'-ā**, **sōy'-ā**, s. [Hind. *sowa*; Beng. *sulpha*.]

**Bot.:** *Anethum sowa*, an umbellifer cultivated in India for its aromatic seeds, which are much used by the natives in cookery, and for the foliage, which serves as a vegetable.

**sōw'-ānš**, s. pl. [SOWENS.]

**sōw'-ar**, subst. [Hind.] A trooper; a mounted soldier belonging to the irregular cavalry.

**sōw'-bäck**, s. [Eng. *sow* (1), s., and *back*.]

**Geol. (pl.):** A popular name for the long parallel ridges or banks of boulder-clay in the valleys of the Lowlands of Scotland.

"*Sowbacks* being the glacial counterparts of those broad banks of silt and sand that form here and there upon the beds of rivers."—*Geikie: Great Ice Age*, p. 76.

**sōw'-bāne**, s. [Eng. *sow* (1), s., and *bane*. So named because the species is said to be fatal to hogs.]

**Bot.:** (1) *Chenopodium hybridum* (*Britten & Holland*); (2) *C. rubrum* (*Prior*).

**sōw'-brēad**, s. [Eng. *sow* (1), s., and *bread*. So called because the species is a favorite food with the wild boars of Sicily.]

**Bot.:** *Cyclamen europæum* and the genus *Cyclamen*.

**sōwd'-wōrt**, s. [A corruption of Eng. *soda*, and *wort*.]

**Bot.:** (1) *Aquilegia vulgaris* (*Britten & Holland*); (2) *Salsola kali* (*Prior*).

\***sowe**, v. t. [Sow (1), v.]

**sōw'-ēnš**, **sōw'-inš**, **sōw'-ānš**, s. pl. [Etym. doubtful.] An article of food made from the farina remaining among the seeds (husks) of oats, and much used in Scotland. The husks are steeped in water till the farinaceous matter is dissolved, and until the liquid has become sour. The whole is then put into a sieve, which allows the milky liquid to pass through into a barrel or other vessel, but retains the husks. The starchy matter gradually



subsides to the bottom of the vessel. The sour liquid is then decanted off, and about an equal quantity of fresh water added. This mixture, when boiled, forms sowens.

**sōw'-ēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *sow* (1), *s.*; -*er*.]

1. One who sows or scatters seed for growth.

"A sower went forth to sow."—*Matt.* xiii. 3.

2. An instrument or contrivance for sowing seeds; a sowing-machine.

3. One who scatters, disseminates, or spreads; a disseminator, a breeder, a promoter, a propagator, "They are sowers of suits, which make the court swell and the country pine."—*Bacon*.

\***sōw'-ēr** (2), *s.* [Fr. *saure*, *sor*=sorrel, reddish.] A buck in its fourth year; a sore.

**sow-er** (3), *s.* [SORREL.]

**Sōw'-ēr-bŷ**, *s.* [George Brettingh Sowerby (1788-1854), a distinguished naturalist.] (See compound.)

**Sowerby's whale**, *s.* [MESOPLODON.]

**sōw'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [SOW (1), *v.*]

**sowing-machine**, *s.* An instrument or contrivance for scattering seed either broadcast or in rows. There are numerous varieties to suit different soils, seeds, &c.

**sōw'-īng**, *s. pl.* [SOWENS.]

\***sōw'l**, \***sowle**, *v. t.* [Cf. Prov. Ger. *zaueln*=to tug, to drag.] To pull by the ears; to drag about; to tug.

"He'll go and *sowl* the porter of Rome gates by the ears."—*Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

\***sowle**, *s.* [SOUL.]

\***sowl-er**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Bot.*: *Avena fatua*.

\***sōwn**, *v. i. or t.* [SOUND, *v.*]

**sōwn**, *pa. par. or a.* [SOW (1), *v.*]

**sowp**, *s.* [SUP, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

\***sow-ter**, *s.* [SOUTER.]

**sōw'-thīs-tle** (*tle* as *el*), *subst.* [Eng. *sow*, and *thisle*.]

*Bot.*: The genus *Sonchus* (q. v.). [MULGEDIUM.]

**sōy**, *s.* [See extract.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A sauce prepared in China and Japan from the seeds of *Dolichos soja*, a kind of bean. It is eaten with fish, cold meat, &c.

"It may be worth while to put on record the derivation of the fish sauce called *soy*. It is well known that the original *soy* was made from the soy bean. This vegetable figures largely in the menus of the Japanese cooks now in London under the name of *Sho-yu*; in Dutch it is called *Shoya*; and there is no doubt that, like 'Long Elizas' and many other Oriental novelties, *soy* sauce came to London *via* Amsterdam."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

2. *Bot.*: *Soja hispida*. [GLYCINE, SOJA.]

**sōy'-a**, *s.* [SOWA.]

\***sōyle**, *v. t.* [SOIL (3), *v.*] To solve.

"Likewise mayst thou *soyle* all other texts."—*Tyndale*.

\***sōyle**, *s.* [SOIL, *s.*]

1. Soil, ground; specif., the mire in which a beast of the chase wallows.

2. The prey of a carnivorous animal.

"Neither lets the other touch the *soyle*."

*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, IV. iii., 16.

**sōy-mī'-dā**, *subst.* [Gond. *soimi*; Telugu *sumi*; Tamil *skemwond*=the red wood. (See def.)]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Swietenæ*. Sepals five; petals five, shortly clawed; stamen tube cup-shaped, ten-lobed; anthers ten; stigma peltate, five-cornered; ovary five-celled, many-seeded; fruit a woody, five-valved capsule, with winged seeds. Only known species *Soymida* (formerly *Swietenia*) *febrifuga*, the Indian Redwood. It is a tree, about eight feet high, with abruptly pinnate leaves, and the flowers in large terminal panicles, growing in jungles in Central India and the Deccan. The bark is deep red, and half an inch thick; it contains a gum, is very astringent, and given by the Hindus in fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, and gangrene. It is used in small doses in fever and typhus. The bark is employed in India in tanning, and the timber for plowshares, &c.

\***sōyned**, *a.* [French *soigner*=to care for; *soin*=care.] Filled with care; alarmed.

**sōz'-zle**, *v. t.* [A freq. from *soss* (q. v.).]

1. To mingle confusedly.

2. To spill or wet through carelessness; to move about confusedly or carelessly.

**spā**, \***spāw**, *s.* [From *Spa*, a town in Belgium, southwest of Liège, where there is a mineral spring, famous even in the seventeenth century.] A general name for a mineral spring, or for the locality in which such springs exist.

"The *Spaw* in Germany."—*Fuller*: *Worthies*; *Kent*.

\***spaad**, *subst.* [Dut. *spaaht*; Ger. *spath*=spar.] A kind of mineral; spar.

**spāce**, *s.* [Fr. *espace*, from Latin *spatium*, lit.=that which is drawn out, from the root *spa*=to draw out; cf. Gr. *spāō*=to draw, to draw out; Sp. *espacio*; Port. *espaço*; Ital. *spazio*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Extension, considered independently of anything which it may contain; extension considered in its own nature without regard to anything external; room.

2. Any quantity or portion of extension; the interval between any two or more objects.

"Apart, some little *space*, was made

The grave where Francis must be laid."

*Wordsworth*: *White Doe*, vi.

3. Quantity of time; duration; the interval between two points of time.

\*4. A short time; a while. (*Spenser*.)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Geom.*: The room in which an object, actual or imaginary, exists. All material objects possess length, breadth, and thickness; in other words, they exist in space of three dimensions. Plane surfaces have only two dimensions—length and breadth, and straight lines but one dimension—length. Hence we have notions of space of one dimension and of two dimensions, as distinguished from the three-dimensional space in which we live. The question has arisen, and has been warmly discussed, as to whether space of four, and perhaps of higher dimensions exists. *Zöllner* (*Transcendental Physics*) believes that it does, and that some persons have some of the powers of beings living in space of four dimensions, and thus accounts for many of the phenomena of Spiritualism. For example, while a being living in space of two dimensions could only get in or out of a square by passing through one of its sides, a human being could enter the square from above; so, he argues, a person having the properties of a four-dimensional being could enter or leave a closed box or room on its fourth-dimensional side. (See *Abbott*: *Flat Land*, and *Hinton*: *What is the Fourth Dimension?*)

2. *Metaphysics*: A conjugate of material existence. Empirical philosophers maintain that notions of space are derived from our knowledge of existence; transcendentalists that these notions are innate. [TIME.]

3. *Music*: One of the four intervals between the five lines of a staff. They take their names from the notes which occupy them; thus, the spaces of the treble staff, counting upward, are F, A, C, and E, and of the bass, A, C, E, and G.

4. *Physics*: The room in which the Cosmos or universe exists.

"As to the infinity of physical *space*, or the infinity of actual material existence, all that we can say is, that however far we advance (and we have advanced a great deal) in the power of discerning distant objects, we have uniformly found new objects to discern, and we have, therefore, good analogical reason for supposing that no limit can be assigned to their still further existence. This view of what is commonly called the infinity of *space* is further supported by the fact that metaphysical *space* as a conjugate of material existence in no way precludes the possibility of its infinite extension."—*Brande & Cox*.

5. *Printing*:

(1) The interval between words in printed matter.

(2) A thin piece of type-metal, shorter than a type, and used to separate the letters in a word or words in a line, so as to justify the line.

**space-being**, *s.* A being living in actual space; a human being.

"A *space-being* can put an object inside the square without going through any of the sides."—*Hazell's Cyclopædia* (1886), p. 185.

**space-line**, *s.*

*Print.*: A thin strip of metal, not so high as the type, used to separate and display the lines. [LEAD (1), *s.*, II. 8.]

**space-rule**, *s.*

*Print.*: Fine rules of the height of the type, usually cut to standards of pica in length, and used for setting up tabular matter, &c.

**space-telegraphy**, *s.* The same as wireless telegraphy. See ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

**spāce**, *v. t. & i.* [SPACE, *s.*]

**A. Trans.**: To arrange at proper intervals; to arrange the spaces in; specifically, in printing, to arrange the spaces or intervals between letters or words, so as to justify the line; as, to *space* a paragraph.

**\*B. Intrans.**: (Lat. *spatior*): To rove or roam about; to pace.

"But she, as fays are wont, in privie place  
Did spend her dayes, and loved in forest wyld to *space*."  
*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, IV. ii. 44.

¶ To *space out*:

*Print.*: To widen the spaces or intervals between words or lines in a page for printing.

**spāce'-fūl**, \***spāce'-fūll**, *adj.* [Eng. *space*, *s.*; -*full*.] Wide, spacious, extensive.

"The ship, in those profound

And *spacefull* seas, stuck as on drie ground."

*Sandys*: *Ovid*; *Metamorphoses*, iii.

**spāce'-lēss**, *adj.* [Eng. *space*, *s.*; -*less*.] Destitute of space.

**spā'-ci-āl**, **spā'-ti-āl** (*ci, ti* as *shī*), *a.* [Eng. *space*; -*al*.] Pertaining or relating to space.

**spā'-ci-āl-lŷ**, **spā'-ti-āl-lŷ** (*ci, ti* as *shī*), *adv.* [Eng. *spacial*; -*ly*.] As regards space; with reference to space.

**spāç'-īng**, *s.* [SPACE, *v.*]

*Print.*: The adjustment of the distance between the words or letters in a line.

**spā'-cious**, \***spa-tious**, *a.* [Fr. *spacieux*, from Lat. *spatiosus*, from *spatium*=space (q. v.); Sp. *espacioso*; Port. *espaçoso*; Ital. *spazioso*.]

1. Inclosing an extended space; wide, extensive, roomy, widely extended.

"Now possess,

As lords, a *spacious* world."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, x. 467.

2. Having ample room; wide; not contracted or narrow; capacious, roomy.

"The former buildings, which were but mean, contented them not; *spacious* and ample churches they erected throughout every city."—*Hooker*: *Eccles. Polity*.

**spā'-cious-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *spacious*; -*ly*.] In a spacious manner; widely, extensively.

"Most *spaciously* we dwell."

*Davenant*: *Gondibert*, i. 6.

**spā'-cious-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *spacious*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being spacious; roominess, extensiveness; largeness of extent.

"I, North Riding, am for *spaciousness* renown'd."

*Drayton*: *Polyolbion*, s. 28.

**spa'-dā-īte**, *subst.* [After Signor Medici Spada; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: An amorphous mineral inclosing Wollastonite (q. v.) occurring in nodules in the leucitic lava of Capo di Bove, near Rome. Hardness, 2.5; luster, greasy; translucent; color, approaching flesh-red. An analysis yielded: Silica, 56.0; alumina, 0.66; protoxide of iron, 0.66; magnesia, 30.67; water, 11.34=99.33, corresponding to the formula ( $\frac{1}{2}$ MgO +  $\frac{1}{2}$ HO)SiO<sub>2</sub> +  $\frac{1}{2}$ HO.

\***spa-dās'-sīn**, *s.* [Fr., from Italian *spada*=a sword, from Lat. *spatha*=a broad, flat instrument, a pointless sword.] A swordsman, a bravo, a bully.

**spād'-dle**, *s.* [A dimin. from *spade* (q. v.).] A small spade; a spud.

"Others destroy moles with a *spaddle*, waiting in the mornings and evenings for them."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry*.

**spāde** (1), *s.* [A. S. *spædu*, *spada*; cogn. with Dut. *spadi*; Icel. *spadhi*; Dan. & Sw. *spade*; Ger. *spate*, *spaten*; Gr. *spathē*=a broad plate of wood or metal, a spatula, the blade of an oar or of a sword, &c.; Lat. *spatha*, whence O. Fr. *espee*; Fr. *épée*=a sword; Sp. & Port. *espada*; Ital. *spada*.]

1. An instrument for digging or cutting the ground, having a broad blade of iron, with a cutting edge, fitted into a long handle, and adapted to be worked with both hands and one foot.

2. One of the four suits of cards, from the spade-like figures on each card of the suit.

3. *Seal-engraving*: A soft iron tool used to dress off irregularities from the rounded surface of a cameo figure.

4. *Nautical*: A blubber-spade (q. v.).

¶ To *call a spade a spade*: To call things by their proper names, even though their names may be rather coarse or plain; not to speak mincingly.

**spade-bayonet**, *s.*

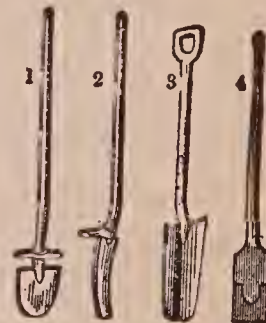
*Mil.*: A broad-bladed bayonet, which may be used in digging shelter-holes or rifle-pits.

\***spade-bone**, *s.* The shoulder-bone, the scapula.

"By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side par'd,  
Which usually they boil, the *spade-bone* being bar'd."

*Drayton*: *Polyolbion*, s. 5.

**spade-guinea**, *s.* An English guinea having a spade-shaped shield bearing the arms on the reverse. They were coined from 1787 to 1799 inclusive, and the last coinage of guineas, which was from new dies, took place in 1813. (*Kenyon*: *Gold Coins of England*.)



Spades.

1. Ancient Greek; 2. Irish; 3. English Drain-ing; 4. Japanese.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**spade-handle, s.**

*Mach.*: A pin held at both ends by the forked ends of a connecting rod.

**spade-husbandry, s.** A mode of cultivating the soil and improving it by means of deep digging with the spade, instead of the sub-soil plow.

**spade-iron, s.**

*Her.*: The term used to denote the iron part or shoeing of a spade.

**spāde** (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A hart three years old.

**spāde** (3), s. [Lat. *spado*=a eunuch.]

\*1. A eunuch.

2. A gelded beast.

**spāde, v. t.** [SPADE (1), s.] To dig with a spade; to pare off the sward of land with a spade.

**spāde'-fūl, s.** [English *spade* (1), s.; -ful(l).] As much as a spade will hold.

**spā-dic'-eouš** (c as sh), a. [Latin *spadicus*, from *spadix* (genit. *spadicis*)=a light, red color.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of a light, red color, usually termed bay.

"Of those five Scaliger beheld, though one was *spadicous*, or of a light red, yet was there not any of this complexion among them."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii, ch. xxiii.

2. *Botany*:

(1) Bright brown; pure and very clear brown.

(2) Of or belonging to a *spadix* (q. v.).

**spā-dī-cōse, adj.** [Mod. Lat. *spadicus*, from Lat. *spadix* (q. v.).]

*Bot.*: Having or resembling a *spadix* (q. v.).

**spā-dille', spā-dīl'-iō** (i as y), s. [Fr. *spadille*; Sp. *espadilla*, dimin. from *espada*=a spade (q. v.).]

*Cards*: The ace of spades in the games of ombre and quadrille.

**spād'-īng, s.** [SPADE, v.] The act or operation of digging with a spade; the operation of paring off the surface or sward of grass land with a paring-spade, preparatory to turning it, and thus improving the land.

**spā-dīx, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *spadix*=a palm-leaf torn off with the inflorescence of the tree.]

1. *Bot.*: A kind of inflorescence in which unisexual flowers are closely arranged around a fleshy rachis, or imbedded in its substance. The rachis often terminates above in a soft, club-shaped, cellular mass, extending far beyond the flower. The *spadix* is found only in Araceæ and Palms; in the former it is fleshy, in the latter woody. It is uniformly surrounded by a large bract, called a *spathe* (q. v.).

2. *Zoöl.*: An organ consisting of four tentacles which have coalesced in the males of the Tetrabranchiate Cephalopods. The normal number being twelve, eight remain free.



Arum Maculatum.

A. Spadix. B. Spathe.

**spā-dō, s.** [Lat.]

\*1. A castrated animal; a gelding.

2. *Civil Law*: One who, from any cause, has not the power of procreation; an impotent person.

**spā-droōn', s.** [Fr. & Sp. *espadon*; Ital. *spadone*.] A cut-and-thrust sword, lighter than a broadsword.

**spāe, spāy, v. i. or t.** [Icel. *spá*; Dan. *spæ*=to foretell.] To foretell, to divine, to forebode.

**spae-man, spay-man, subst.** A fortune-teller, a prophet, a soothsayer. (*Scotch.*)

**spae-wark, subst.** Fortune-telling, predicting, prophesying.

"To be sure he did gie an awsome glance up at the auld castle—and there was some *spae-wark* gaed on—I aye heard that."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

**spae-wife, spay-wife, subst.** A female fortune-teller.

**spā-ēr, s.** [Eng. *spa(e)*; -er.] A fortune-teller.

**spā-ghēt'-tī, s.** [Ital.] A species of macaroni made into small tubes or sticks.

**spā-gīr'-īc, \*spā-gīr'-īck, \*spā-gūr'-īc, a. & s.** [Fr. *spagirique*, from Gr. *spāō*=to draw, and *ageirō*=to collect.]

A. *As adj.*: Chemical, alchemical.

"The divine mercy that discovered to man the secrets of *spagyric* medicines."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 26.

B. *As subst.*: A chemist, an alchemist.

"Like to some cunning *spagtrick*, that can intend or remit the heat of his furnace, according to occasion."—*Bp. Hall: Of Contentation*, § 4.

**\*spāg'-īr-īst, \*spāg'-ūr-īst, s.** [SPAGIRIC.]

1. A term employed by the alchemists to denote an operator on metals; or, more generally, a chemist in search of the philosopher's stone. (*Oxford Encyc.*)

2. *Old Med.*: A name applied, chiefly in France, to those practitioners who in the sixteenth century made extensive use of mineral medicines. Mathurin Morin was appointed "médecin spagiriste" to King Henry II., and the office was continued till the reign of Louis XIV. (*Dic. Encyc. des Sciences Méd.*)

**spā-heē', spā-hī', subst.** [Turk. *sipahi*; Pers. *sipahce*.]

1. One of the Turkish irregular cavalry. They were disbanded in 1826. [JANISSARY.]

2. A native Algerian cavalry-soldier in the French army.

**spāie, s.** [SPAY.]

**spāil, v. t. & i.** [SPAILE.]

**spāirge, v. t.** [Fr. *asperger*, from Lat. *spargo*=to scatter.] To dash; to soil, as with mire; to bespatter. (*Scotch.*)

"*Spairges* about the brunstane cootie, To scaud poor wretches!"  
*Burns: Address to the Deil.*

**spāit, s.** [SPATE.]

**spāke, pret. of v.** [SPEAK.]

**spāke, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

**spake-net, s.** A net for catching crabs.

**spā-lāç'-ī-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *spalax*, genit. *spalac(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: Mole-rats, Rodent-moles; a family of Myomorpha, stragglingly distributed over the eastern hemisphere. General form cylindrical; eyes and ear-conchs very small or rudimentary; tail short and rudimentary. There are two sub-families: Bathyerginæ and Spalacinæ (q. v.).

**spāl-a-çī'-næ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *spalax*, genit. *spalac(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*.]

*Zoöl.*: The typical sub-family of Spalacidae, with two genera, Spalax and Rhizomys.

**spā-lāç'-ō-pūs, s.** [Gr. *spalax* (genit. *spalakos*)=a mole, and *pous*=a foot.]

*Zoöl.*: A genus of Octodontinæ, with two species, from Chili. Ear-conchs rudimentary. They make extensive burrows in the ground, and lead an almost subterranean existence.

**spāl-a-cō-thēr'-ī-ūm, subst.** [Gr. *spalax* (genit. *spalakos*)=a mole, and *thērion*=a wild beast.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of small Mammals, probably marsupiate, from the Purbeck beds. They appear to have been insectivorous, and allied to the Australian Phalangiers and the American Opossums.

**spāl'-āx, s.** [Gr. *spalax*=a mole.]

*Zoöl.*: Mole-rat (q. v.); the typical genus of Spalacinae. There is but one species.

**spāle, s.** [Dut. *spill*=a chip.]

1. A chip or splinter of wood. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Shipbuild.*: A strengthening cross-timber.

3. A lath, a palc.

**spāle, v. t.** [SPAILE, s.]

*Mining*: To spall (q. v.).

**spāil** (1), s. [SPAILE, s.]

*Mason.*: A chip of stone removed by the hammer.

**\*spāil** (2), s. [O. Fr. *espaule*; Ital. *spalla*=the shoulder, from Lat. *spathula*, *spatula*, dimin. of *spatha*.] [SPADE (1), s.] The shoulder. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vi. 29.)

**spāil, v. t.** [SPALL (1), s.]

1. *Mining*: To break, as ore, with a hammer, previous to cobbing (q. v.).

2. *Mason.*: To reduce irregular blocks of stone to an approximately level surface.

**spāil'-īng, pr. par. or a.** [SPALL, v.]

**spalling-hammer, s.**

*Mason.*: An ax-formed, heavy hammer, used in rough-dressing stones.

**spāl-peēn', s.** [Irish.] An idle, worthless fellow.

**spālt, s.** [SPELTER.]

**spālt, v. i. or t.** [SPALT, a.] To split off, as chips from timber. (*Prov.*)

**spālt, a.** [Prob. allied to *spall*, *split*, &c.]

\*1. Brittle; liable to break or split.

"The park oke is . . . far more *spalt* and brickle than the hedge oke."—*Holinshed: Descript. Eng.*, bk. ii, ch. xxii.

2. Frail, clumsy, heedless, pert. (*Prov.*)

**spān, subst.** [A. S. *span*, *spanu*; cogn. with Dut. *span*; Icel. *spönu*; Dan. *spand*; Sw. *spann*; Ger. *spanne*.] [SPAN, v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches; the eighth of a fathom.

"The mind having got the idea of the length of any part of expansion, let it be a *span*, or a space, or what length you will, can, as has been said, repeat that idea."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xv.

2. A brief space of time.

"We should accustom ourselves to measure our lives by the shortest *span*."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 22.

3. A pair of horses; a yoke of animals; a team. In America applied to a pair of horses nearly alike in color, &c., and usually harnessed side by side. In South America applied also to other animals. [INSPAN, OUTSPAN.]

"The wagon, with its revolving wheels and long *span* of oxen."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Arch.*: The chord or reach of an arch. The distance between imposts at the springings of an arch.

"Cambridge, who were originally heading straight for the Middlesex arch of the railway bridge, were suddenly fetched out and taken through the center *span*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. *Nautical*:

(1) A rope secured at both ends to an object, the purchase being hooked into the bight.

(2) A leader for running rigging, which is conducted through a thimble at each end of the span, which is secured to the stay.

**span-beam, s.**

*Mining*: The horizontal beam into which the upper pivot of the axis of the whin is journaled.

**span-block, s.**

*Naut.*: A block attached to each end of a span or length of rope which lies across a cap and hangs down at each side.

**\*span-counter, s.** A game played by two persons with counters. The first threw his counter on the ground, and the second endeavored to hit it with his counter, or at least to get near enough to be able to span the distance between the two counters, in which case he won. If not, his counter remained lying as a mark for his opponent, and so alternately till the game was won. Called also Span-farthing, Span-feather.

"Faith, you may intreat him to take notice of me for anything; for being an excellent farrier, for playing well at *span-counter*, or sticking knives in walls."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Woman Hater*, i. 3.

**span-dogs, s. pl.** A pair of metal dogs linked together and used to grapple timber, the fangs of the extended ends being driven into the log. [DOG, s., II. 3.]

**\*span-farthing, \*span-feather, subst.** [SPAN-COUNTER.]

**\*span-long, a.** Of the length of a span.

"And *span-long* elves that dance about a pool."  
*Ben Jonson: Sad Shepherd*, II. 2.

**span-piece, s.**

*Carp.*: The collar-beam of a roof.

**span-roof, s.**

*Build.*: A roof with two inclined sides.

**span-saw, s.** A frame-saw.

**span-shackle, s.**

*Shipbuild.*: A large bolt driven through the fore-castle and spar-deck beams and fore-locked before each beam with a large square or triangular shackle at the head for receiving the end of the davit.

**†span-worm, s.** A fanciful name for the caterpillar of a geometer moth. Named from its method of spanning the ground as it moves forward. [LOOPER.]

**spān, v. t. & i.** [SPAN, s.]

A. *Transitive*:

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To measure with the hand having the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object.

2. To measure or reach from one side of to the other; as, A bridge *spans* a river.

\*3. To measure in any way.

"Oft on the well-known spot I fix my eyes,  
And *span* the distance that between us lies."  
*Tickell: An Epistle.*

\*4. To cock. [SPANNER, I. 2.]

"Every man, officer and soldier, having a pistol ready *spann'd* in one hand."—*Clarendon: Civil Wars*, iii. 248.

5. To shackle the legs of, as a horse; to hobble.

**II. Naut.**: To confine with ropes; as, to *span* the booms.

**B. Intrans.**: To be well-matched for running in harness; as, A team *spans* well.



¶ (1) *To span the booms*: To confine them by lashings.

(2) *The span of the shrouds*: The length of the shrouds measured from the dead-eyes on one side over the mast-head to the dead-eyes on the other side of the ship.

**spān**, *pret. of v.* [SPIN, v.]

**spā-næ'-mī-a**, *subst.* [Gr. *spanos*, *spanios*=rare, lacking, and *haima*=blood.]

*Pathol.*: The same as ANÆMIA (q. v.).

**spā-næ'-mīc**, *a. & s.* [SPANÆMIA.]

**A. As adj.**: Of or relating to spanæmia; having the quality of impoverishing the blood.

**B. As subst.**: A medicine having or supposed to have the quality of impoverishing the blood.

**spān'-çel**, *v. t.* [SPANCEL, s.] To tie or hobble the legs of, as of a cow or horse, with a rope.

**spān'-çel**, *subst.* [A. S. *spannan*=to bind; *sæl*=a rope.] A rope to tie a cow's or a horse's hind-legs. (*Prov.*)

**spān'-çelled**, *a.* [SPANCEL, v.]

*Her.*: Applied to a horse that has the fore and hind feet fettered by means of fetterlocks fastened to the ends of a stick.

**spān'-drēl**, **spān'-drīl**, **\*spaun-dere**, **\*sylaundrēl**, *s.* [From O. Fr. *explanader*=to level, plane, lay even.]

*Architecture*:

1. The space over the haunch of an arch and between it and the outscoring rectangle; between the estrados of an arch and the square head or dripstone over it.

2. The space between the outer moldings of two arches and the string-course above them.

¶ When timber arches support a roadway, the spandrels contain upright posts with diagonal stays. The posts transmit the load to the arch.



Timber-spandrel.

**spandrel-wall**, *s.*

*Mason.*: A wall built on the extrados of an arch.

**spāne**, **spean**, **spene**, *v. t.* [A. S. *spanu*, *spana*=a teat.] To wean. (*Prov.*)

“Spaning” or “spooning,” is a Yorkshire term for weaning.”—*Field*, March 20, 1886.

**spā-nē'-mī**, *s.* [SPANÆMIA.]

**\*spāng** (1), *v. t.* [A. S. *spange*=a metal clasp or fastening; Icel. *spǫng*; Ger. *spange*.] To set with spangles, to spangle.

Whose train is spanged with Argus' hundred eyes.”  
*Three Lords of London.*

**\*spāng** (2), *v. t. & i.* [Perhaps connected with *span* (q. v.).]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To cause to spring.

2. To span with the hand or fingers.

**B. Intransitive**: To leap, to spring.

**spāng** (1), *s.* [SPANG (2), v.] A spring.

“Set roasted beef and pudding on the opposite side of the pit of Tophet and an Englishman will meck a spang at it.”—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxviii.

**spāng** (2), *s.* [SPANG (1), v.] A spangle.

“Our plumes, our spangs, and al our queint aray,  
Are pricking spurres, prouoking filthy pride.”  
*Gascoigne: Steele Glas.*

**spān'-gle**, *s.* [A dimin. from *spang* (2), s.]

1. A small plate or boss of shining metal; a small circular ornament of metal stitched on an article of dress.

“All cut in stars . . . made of cloth of silver and silver spangles.”—*Stidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

2. Any little thing shining or sparkling like pieces of metal; a small sparkling object.

“On the rude cliffs with frosty spangles gray,  
Weak as the twilight gleams the solar ray.”  
*Mickle: Lusiad*, iii.

3. A spongy excrescence on the leaves and tender branches of the oak; an oak-apple.

**spān'-gle**, *v. t. & i.* [SPANGLE, s.]

**A. Trans.**: To set or sprinkle with spangles; to adorn with spangles or small brilliant bodies.

“Spangled with a thousand eyes.”—*Gay: Peacock.*

**B. Intrans.**: To glitter, to glisten.

**spān'-glēr**, *s.* [Eng. *spangl(e)*; -er.] One who or that which spangles.

**spān'-glŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *spangl(e)*; -y.] Of or pertaining to a spangle or spangles; resembling or consisting of spangles; glittering, glistening. (*Keats: Endymion*, i. 569.)

**Spān'-lard** (1 as y), *s.* [See def.] A native or inhabitant of Spain.

**spān'-lŷl** (1 as y), **\*spaynel**, **\*spaneyole**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *espagneul* (Fr. *épagneul*), from Sp. *español*=Spanish, from *España*=Spain; Lat. *Hispania*.]

**A. As substantive**:

1. *Lit. & Zool.*: A popular name for a class of dogs, distinguished chiefly by large, drooping ears, long, silky coat, and a gentle, timid, and affectionate disposition. Spaniels may be grouped in three natural divisions:

(1) *Land Spaniels*: The Cocker is one of the smallest of its kind, and is chiefly used for flushing woodcocks. The coat should be wavy and thick, and the color black and white, pure black, liver and white, or red and white. The Springer is heavier, slower, and more easily kept within range than the Cocker. The Clumber, the Sussex, and the Norfolk Spaniel are breeds of Springers. The Clumber is a low, strong-limbed dog, never giving tongue, highly valued for battue-shooting. Color, lemon and white, or yellow and white; coat thick, legs well feathered, feet round; head square and heavy, muzzle broad, ears long. The Sussex Spaniel is lighter in shape and richer in color than the Clumber, and gives tongue freely.

(2) *Water Spaniels*: The body should be round and compact, covered with short, crisp curls; ears long and deeply fringed; legs very strong, with broad, spreading feet; tail curled to the end; head long, face smooth, forehead high; the color should be a brown-liver, but liver and white is common. They are excellent water-dogs and extremely faithful and affectionate. They run into several strains.

(3) *Toy Spaniels*: Of these there are several varieties, the chief being the King Charles and the Blenheim. The former is the larger of the two, and should be rich black and tan. They were the special pets of Charles II. The Blenheim is white, with patches of red or yellow. Both should have a short muzzle, round head, full prominent eyes, ears close to the head and fringed with long silky hair, and hairs growing from the toes and reaching beyond the claws.

“He might be seen, before the dew was off the grass, in St. James's Park, striding among the trees, playing with his spaniels, and flinging corn to his ducks.”—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. *Fig.*: An emblem of fawning submissiveness; a mean, cringing or fawning person.

“I am your spaniel; and, Demetrius,  
The more you beat me, I will fawn on you.”  
*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

**\*B. As adj.**: Like a spaniel; fawningly; submissive; cringing.

**spaniel-like**, *adj.* Like a spaniel. (*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.)

**\*spān'-lŷl** (1 as y), *v. i. & t.* [SPANIEL, s.]

**A. Intrans.**: To fawn, to cringe.

**B. Trans.**: To follow like a spaniel.

“The hearts  
That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave  
Their wishes, do discandy.”  
*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 10.

**spā-nī'-ō-dōn**, *s.* [Gr. *spanios*=few, scarce; suff. -odon.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Clupeidæ, from the Upper Chalk of Lebanon.

**spān'-ī-ō-līte**, *s.* [Gr. *spanios*=rare, and *lithos*=a stone; Ger. *spaniolith*.]

*Min.*: A variety of tetrahedrite (q. v.) containing mercury with specific gravity of 5.2-5.28.

**spān'-ī-ō-lit'-mīn**, *s.* [Gr. *spanios*=rare; Eng. *litm(us)*, and suff. -in.]

*Chem.*: A non-azotized coloring matter, occurring in small quantity in litmus. (*Kane*.)

**Spān'-ish**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Spain*; -ish.]

**A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to Spain, its language, or inhabitants.

**B. As subst.**: The language of the people of Spain.

**Spanish arbor-vine**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Ipomœa tuberosa*, a West Indian plant. It furnishes a drastic substance like scammony.

**Spanish-bayonet**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Yucca aloifolia*. (*West Indian*.)

**Spanish-black**, *s.* A soft black, prepared by burning cork. (Used in painting.)

**Spanish-broom**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Spartium junceum*.

**Spanish-brown**, *s.* A species of earth used in painting, having a dark, reddish-brown color, which depends on the sesquioxide of iron.

**Spanish-burton**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A single Spanish-burton has three single blocks or two single blocks and a hook in the bight of one of the running parts. A double Spanish-burton has one double and two single blocks. [BURTON.]

**Spanish-chalk**, *s.* [FRENCH-CHALK.]

**Spanish-chestnut**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Castanea vesca* (or *vulgaris*).

**Spanish-cress**, *s.* [CRESS, s., ¶ (24).]

**Spanish-elm**, *s.* [CORDIA, ELM, ¶ (7).]

**\*Spanish-era**, *s.*

*Chron.*: An era founded on the Julian calendar, beginning January 1, B. C. 38. It was current in Spain, Portugal, the south of France, and the north of Africa.

**Spanish-ferreto**, *s.* [FERRETO.]

**Spanish-fly**, *s.* [CANTHARIS.]

**Spanish-fowls**, *s. pl.*

*Poultry*: A breed of domestic poultry of Mediterranean origin; tall, with stately carriage; tarsi long; comb single, of great size, deeply serrated; wattles largely developed; ear-lobes and side of face white; plumage black, glossed with green. They are tender in constitution, the comb being often injured by frost.

**Spanish-grass**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Macrochloa tenacissima*. [ESPARTO.]

**Spanish-juice**, *s.* The extract of the root of the liquorice.

**Spanish-liquorice**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The common liquorice, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

**Spanish-mackerel**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: *Scomber colias*, resembling *S. pneumatophorus* in possessing an air-bladder, but differing in coloration.

**\*Spanish-main**, *s.*

*Geog.*: The name formerly given to the southern portion of the Caribbean Sea, together with the contiguous coast, embracing the route traversed by Spanish treasure-ships from the New to the Old World.

“My father dear he is not here; he seeks the Spanish-main.”  
*Barham: Ing. Legends; Nell Cook.*

**\*Spanish-marigold**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Anemone coronaria*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

**Spanish-marjoram**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Urtica pilulifera*, var. *Dodartii*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

**Spanish-moss**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Lycopodium denticulatum*.

**Spanish-nut**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Morœa sisyrinchium*.

**Spanish-oak**, *s.*

*Botany*: *Quercus falcata*, a North American tree about sixty feet high.

**Spanish-onion**, *s.*

*Botany*: A variety of *Allium cepa*, grown in Spain and the south of Europe.

**Spanish-potato**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The sweet potato. [BATATAS.]

**Spanish-red**, *s.* An ocher resembling Venetian-red, but slightly yellower and warmer.

**Spanish-root**, *s.*

*Botany*: *Ononis arvensis*. Named from its resemblance to Spanish liquorice (q. v.). (*Britten & Holland*.)

**Spanish sea-bream**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: *Pagellus ovenii*, from the North Atlantic coasts and the Mediterranean. Called also the Axillary Bream. It is about a foot long, and pale silvery-red in color.

**Spanish-soap**, *s.* [CASTILE-SOAP.]

**Spanish-soda**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Salsola soda*.

**Spanish-tufts**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*.

**Spanish-white**, *s.* Finely powdered and levigated chalk, used as a pigment.

**Spanish-windlass**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A windlass turned by a rope with a rolling hitch and a handspike in the bight.

**spānk**, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Low Ger. *spakkern*, *spenkern*=to run and spring about quickly.]

**A. Trans.**: To strike with the open hand; to slap.

“Suggested spanking all round as a cure for the evil.”—*Queen*, Sept. 23, 1885.

**B. Intrans.**: To move with a quick, lively step between a trot and a gallop; to move quickly and with elasticity.

“We spanked along, rapidly accelerating our pace.”—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, Sept. 19, 1885, p. 802.

**spānk**, *s.* [SPANK, v.] A sounding blow with the open hand.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, her, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sēn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



\*spänk'-ēr (1), s. [Prob. connected with *spang* = a spangle.]

1. A small copper coin.
2. A gold coin. (*Prov.*)

spänk'-ēr (2), s. [Eng. *spank*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who spans; applied also to a sounding blow with the open hand.
2. One who takes long strides in walking; a fast-going horse. (*Colloq.*)
3. A tall person; one taller than the common.

II. Naut.: [DRIVER, s., II. 5.]

spänk'-īng, pr. par. & a. [SPANKE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Moving with a quick, lively pace; dashing, free-going.

"If you are not mine by entreaty, there are four *spanking* grays ready harnessed in Cropland Park, here, that shall whisk us to town in a minute."—G. Colman the Younger: *Poor Gentleman*, iv. 2.

2. Stout, large, considerable, solid. (*Colloq.*)

spanking-breeze, s. A strong breeze.

spän'-nēr, s. [Eng. *span*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which spans.
2. The lock of a fusee or carbine.

"My prince's court is now full of nothing but buff coats, *spanners*, and musket-rests."—Howell: *Letters*.

3. A fusee or carbine.

"This day, as his majesty sat at dinner, there came a tall man with his *spanner* and scarf; whereby every man in the presence supposed him some officer in the army."—Bowring: *Trial of King Charles I.*, p. 156.

4. A screw-key; an iron instrument for tightening up or loosening the nuts upon screws.

"A large iron wrench or *spanner* was afterward found on the spot."—London *Daily Telegraph*.

5. A fireman's wrench by which he fastens or unfastens the couplings of the hose.

II. Marine Steam Eng.: A bar used in the parallel motion of the side-lever marine engine, also in some of the earlier engines, the hand-bar or lever by which the valves were moved to admit or shut off the steam.

spän'-new (ew as ū), \*span-newe, \*spon-neowe, a. [Icel. *spännýr*, *spanýr*, from *spánn* = a chip, a shaving, and *nýr* = new; M. H. Ger. *spän-niwe*; Ger. *spanneu*, from M. H. Ger. *spán*, Ger. *span* = a chip, a splinter, and *niwe*, *neu* = new; cf. Sw. *spillerny* = spill-new; Dan. *splinterny* = splinter-new. All these terms thus mean originally fresh from the hands of the workmen; fresh-cut.] Quite new, brand-new.

"Am I not totally a *spannew* gallant?"

Beaum. & Flet.: *False One*.

\*spän'-nīsh-īng, s. [Old Fr. *épanouissement*; Fr. *épanouissement*; s' *épanouir* = to open out; from Lat. *expando* = to spread out; *ex* = out, and *pando* = to spread.] The blow of a flower. (*Romaunt of the Rose*.)

spar (1), \*sparre, s. [A. S. *sparrian* = to fasten with a bolt; Dut. *spar* = a spar; Icel. *sparri*, *sperra*; Dan. & Sw. *sparre*; O. H. Ger. *sparro*; M. H. Ger. *sparre*; Ger. *sparren*; Gael. & Ir. *sparr*. Probably allied to *spear*.] A long piece of timber, of no great thickness; a piece of sawed timber, a pole. Now seldom used except in technical or special meanings; as—

1. Nautical: A long, wooden beam, generally rounded, and used for supporting the sails of vessels. It assumes various functions and names, as, a mast, yard, boom, gaff, sprit, &c.

2. In hoisting machinery, spars form the masts and jibs of derricks, and the elevated inclined timbers which form sheers for masting and dismasting vessels.

3. In building, spars are used as rafters, as scaffold poles, or as ledgers to rest on the put-logs. A common rafter is sometimes called a spar.

4. The bar of a gate.

spar-deck, s.

Naut.: Originally one of a temporary character, consisting of spars supported on beams. Now, the upper deck, with an open waist, or flush-deck. The term is somewhat loosely applied.

spar-piece, s. [SPAN-PIECE.]

spar-torpedo, s. A torpedo carried on the end of a spar rigged overboard from the bows of a vessel, and fired either by contact or electricity. [TORPEDO.]

spar (2), \*sparr, s. [A. S. *spær*, *spær-stán*.]

Min.: A name applied to various minerals which occur in crystals or which cleave readily into fragments of definite form with bright surface, such as calc-spar, fluor-spar, &c.

spar-hung, a. Hung with spar, as a cave.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -slous = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, del.

spar (3), s. [SPAR (2), v.]

1. Literally and Boxing:

(1) A preliminary motion or flourish of the partially-bent arms in front of the body; a movement in which the boxer is prepared to act offensively or defensively.

- (2) A boxing-match; a contest with boxing-gloves.

2. Fig.: A slight contest; a skirmish.

spar (1), \*sparre (1), sper, spere, sperr, v. t. [A. S. *sparian*.] [SPAR (1), s.] To fasten with a bar or bolt; to bar, to bolt.

"Calk your windows, *spar* up all your doors."

Ben Jonson: *Staple of News*, ii. 1.

spar (2), \*sparre (2), v. i. & t. [O. Fr. *esparer*; Fr. *éparer* = to fling or kick out with the heels, from Low Ger. *sparre* = a strugling.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To rise and strike with the feet or spurs. (Said of cocks.)

2. To move or flourish the arms about in front of the body, as in boxing, or in a manner suitable for offense or defense.

"Come on," said the cabdriver, *sparring* away like clockwork."—Dickens: *Pickwick*, ch. ii.

3. To quarrel in words; to wrangle. (*Colloq.*)

B. Trans.: To engage in a boxing-match with.

spär'-a-ble, subst. [See def.] A cast-iron nail driven into soles of boots and shoes, and so called from its resemblance in shape to a sparrow's bill.

sparable-tin, s.

Min.: A name given by Cornish miners to crystals of Cassiterite (q. v.), which occur in ditetragonal pyramids resembling *sparable* nails.

spär'-a-dráp, spär'-a-dráb, s. [Fr.]

Pharm.: An adhesive plaster spread upon linen or paper; a cerocloth.

"With application of the common *sparadrab* for issues, this ulcer was by a fontanel kept open."—Wiseman: *Surgery*.

spär'-a-dráp-i-ēr, s. [Fr.]

Pharm.: A machine for spreading plasters. It is a table with two raised pieces, movable, and furnished with points by which the cloth may be stretched, and a spatula for spreading the composition.

\*spär'-age (age as ĭg), \*spär'-a-gūs, s. [ASPARAGUS.]

spar-ās'-sūs, subst. [Gr. *sparassō* = to rend in pieces.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Thomisidæ. *Sparassus smaragdulus* is a European spider; the male green, with yellowish abdominal bands, the female green.

spa-rät-tō-spēr'-ma, s. [Attic Gr. *sparattō* = to rend in pieces, and *sperma* = seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceæ. The leaves of *Sparattosperma lithontriptica* are given in Brazil in cases of stone in the bladder.

\*spar'-ble, v. t. [O. Fr. *esparpillar*.] To scatter, to displace.

"The more parte of theyr company, where thorough that symple fleshy whiche named theym self shepherdes, was diseasured and *sparbelyd*."—Fabyan: *Chronycle*; Louis IX. (an. 1254).

späre, v. t. & i. [A. S. *sparian*, from *spær* = spare, sparing; cogn. with Dut. & Ger. *sparen*; Icel. & Sw. *spara*; Dan. *sparre*; Lat. *parco*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To use frugally; not to be wasteful of; not to waste; to dispense frugally.

"The rather will I *spare* my praises toward him."

Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 1.

2. To have unemployed; to save from any particular use; as, I have time to *spare*.

3. To part with without inconvenience; to dispense with; to do without.

"I could have better *spared* a better man."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., v. 4.

4. To forbear, to omit, to refrain from; to withhold.

"Spare your arithmetic."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, ii. 4.

¶ In this use often followed by an infinitive or clause as an object.

"Being moved, he will not *spare* to gird the gods."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

5. To forbear to inflict or impose upon.

"Spare my sight the pain."—Dryden. (*Todd*.)

6. To use tenderly; to treat with mercy, pity, or forbearance; to forbear to afflict, punish, or destroy.

"Spare us, good Lord."—Book of Common Prayer. (*Litany*.)

7. To hold in reserve for the use of another; to give, to afford, to grant, to allow.

"I am poor of thanks, and scarce can *spare* them."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

B. Intransitive:

1. To live sparingly or frugally; to be parsimonious, economical, or frugal; not to be liberal or profuse.

"Spare not for cost."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 4.

2. To use mercy or forbearance; to be merciful or forgiving; to forgive.

"Jealousy is the rage of a man: therefore he will not *spare* in the day of vengeance."—Proverbs vi. 34.

späre, \*spar, a. & s. [A. S. *spær*; cognate with Icel. *sparr*; Dan. *spar* (in *sparsom* = thrifty); Sw. *spar* (in *sparsam*); Ger. *spär* (in *spärlich*); Greek *sparnos* = rare, lacking; Lat. *parcus* = sparing.]

A. As adjective:

1. Parsimonious, frugal, thrifty; not liberal or profuse; chary.

"Are they *spare* in diet?"

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, ii. 1.

2. Scanty; not plentiful or abundant; as, a *sparè* diet.

3. Lean, thin, meager, wanting flesh.

"Her cheek was pale; her form was *sparè*."

Scott: *Marmion*, ii. 4.

4. Over and above what is necessary; superfluous, superabundant; that may be dispensed with.

"Learning seems more adapted to the female world than to the male, because they have more *sparè* time upon their hands, and lead a more sedentary life."—Addison: *Spectator*.

5. Held or kept in reserve or for an emergency; additional; not required for present use; as, a *sparè* bed, a *sparè* anchor, &c.

6. Slow. (*Prov.*)

\*B. As substantive:

1. Parsimony; frugal use; economy.

"I make no *sparè*."—Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

2. Moderation, restraint.

"Killing for sacrifice without any *sparè*."—Holland & (*Todd*.)

3. An opening in a gown or petticoat; a placket.

\*späre'-fūl, a. [Eng. *sparè*; -ful(l).] Sparing, frugal, chary.

\*späre'-fūl-nēss, s. [English *spareful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being spareful; sparingness, frugality.

"I argess his hands could never skill of *sparefulness*."—Sidney: *Arcadia*, bk. ii.

späre'-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *sparè*, a.; -ly.] In a sparing manner; sparingly, sparsely.

"Alight, a *sparèly* sup, and wait

For rest in this outbuilding near."

Matthew Arnold: *Grande Chartreuse*.

spär'-nēss, s. [Eng. *sparè*, a.; -ness.] The quality or state of being spare, lean, or thin; leanness.

"A *sparèness* and slenderness of stature."—Hammond: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 2.

spär'-ēr, s. [English *spar(e)*, v.; -er.] One who spares; one who is economical or frugal.

"Very thrifite and overgreat *sparers*."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xi., ch. xix.

späre'-rib, s. [English *sparè*, a., and *rib*.] The piece of a hog taken from the side, consisting of the ribs with little flesh on them.

\*sparè-wort, s. [SPEARWORT.]

spar-gā'-nī-ūm, s. [Lat., from Gr. *sparganion* = the bur-weed; *sparganon* = a band, from the form of the leaf, which is long and narrow.]

Botany: Bur-weed (q. v.); a genus of Typhaceæ. Spadix spherical; perianth of three to six spatulate, membranous scales; stamens two to three; ovary one or two celled; fruit a small drupe. Known species about ten.

spar'-gā-nō-sīs, s. [Gr. *sparganōsis* = the wrapping a child in swaddling clothes.]

Pathology:

1. Spargosis (q. v.).

2. Elephantiasis *arabum* (E. Wilson). [ELEPHANTIASIS.]

spärge, v. t. [Latin *spargo* = to scatter, to sprinkle.] To dash or sprinkle; to throw water upon in a shower of small drops.

\*spar'-gē-fāc'-tion, s. [SPARGE.] The act of sprinkling.

"The operation was performed by *spargefaction*, in a proper time of the moon."—Swift: *Tale of a Tub*, § iv.

spärğ'-ēr, s. [SPARGE.] A sprinkler; usually a cup with a perforated lid, or a pipe with a perforated nozzle. Used for damping paper, clothes, &c.

spar'-gō-sīs, \*spar'-gā-nō-sīs, s. [Gr. *spargō* = to be full; Fr. *spargose*.]

Pathol.: Distension of the breasts with milk, which is secreted in abundance, but with difficulty or entire absence of flow.

spar'-hāwk, \*spar-hauk, s. [SPARROW-HAWK.]



**spär'-i-dæ**, s. pl. [Lat. *spar(us)*=*Chrysophrys aurata*, the gilthead (q. v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Ichthy.*: Sea-brems; a family of Acanthopterygian Fishes, division Perciformes. Body compressed, oblong, covered with scales; cutting teeth in front of jaws, or molars at sides, palate generally toothless. One dorsal, formed by a spinous and soft portion of nearly equal development; anal with three spines, ventrals thoracic. The family is divided into five groups based upon differences of dentition: Cantharina, Haplodactylina, Sargina, Pagrina, and Pimeleptera. (*Günther*.)  
2. *Palæont.*: They appear first in the Chalk of Lebanon.

**spär'-îng**, pr. par. & a. [SPARE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Saving, parsimonious, chary, frugal.

"Christ . . . upon just occasions was not sparing in the use of it."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 31.

\*2. Scanty, little.

"Of this there is with you sparing memory, or none; but we have large knowledge thereof."—*Bacon*. (*Todd*.)

3. Spare; not abundant; abstemious.

"Be mindful of that sparing board."

*Thomson: Autumn*, 355.

\*4. Merciful, kind; willing to pity and spare.

**spär'-îng-lÿ**, adv. [Eng. *sparing*; *-ly*.]

1. In a sparing, frugal, or economical manner; frugally, parsimoniously.

"And taught at schools much mythologic stuff,  
But sound religion sparingly enough."

*Couper: Tirocinium*, 198.

2. Scantily; not abundantly; sparsely.

"The borders whereon you plant fruit trees should be large, and set with fine flowers; but thin and sparingly, lest they deceive the trees."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Gardens*.

\*3. With abstinence or moderation; abstemiously, moderately.

"Christians are obliged to taste even the innocent pleasures of life but sparingly."—*Atterbury*.

\*4. Seldom; not frequently.

"The morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, is more sparingly used by Virgil."—*Dryden*.

\*5. Cautiously, tenderly, with forbearance.

"Speech of touch toward others should be sparingly used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Discourse*.

**spär'-îng-nëss**, s. [Eng. *sparing*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being sparing; frugality, parsimony.

2. Caution, care, forbearance.

"This opinion, I say, Mr. Hobbes mentions as possible; but he does it with such hesitancy, diffidence, and sparingness, as shows plainly that he meant it only as a last subterfuge to recur to."—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, prop. 10.

**spark** (1), **\*sparke**, s. [A. S. *spearca*; cogn. with O. Dut. *sparcke*; Low Ger. *sparke*; Icel. *spraka*; Dan. *sprage*=to crackle.]

1. A small particle of fire or of ignited substance emitted from a burning body.

"Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward."—*Job* v. 7.

2. A small shining body or transient light; a sparkle.

3. A small portion of anything vivid or active, or that, like a spark, may be kindled into activity or flame.

"The small intellectual spark which he possessed was put out by the fuel."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**spark-arrester**, s. A wire cage or other contrivance placed upon the chimney of a locomotive or a portable engine, to prevent the passage of sparks from the chimney.

**spark-plug**, **sparkling-plug**, s. A shell of metal which screws into the combustion chamber of an automobile, and carries the conductor of the current that ignites the mixture of gas and air by means of an electric spark.

**spark** (2), subst. [Icel. *sparkr*, *sprækr*=lively, sprightly; Norw. *spræk*=cheerful, lively.]

1. A gay young fellow; a brisk, showy man.

"The florid fustian of a rhyming spark."

*Pomfret: Strophon's Love*.

2. A lover, a beau, a gallant.

**\*spark** (1), v. i. [SPARK (1), s.] To omit particles of fire; to sparkle.

"Delight upon her face, and sweetness shin'd:  
Her eyes do sparkle as starres."

*P. Fletcher: Thomalin*, egl. vi., s. 19.

**spark** (2), v. i. [SPARK (2), s.] To play the spark or gallant.

**spark-ër**, s. [Eng. *spark* (1), s.; *-er*.] A spark-arrester (q. v.).

**\*spark'-fûl**, **\*sparke-full**, a. [Eng. *spark*; *-full*.] Lively, brisk, gay.

"Hitherto will our sparkful youth laugh at their great grandfathers' English, who had more care to do well than to speak minion like."—*Camden: Remains*.

**spark'-îsh**, a. [Eng. *spark* (1); *-ish*.]

1. Airy, gay, lively, brisk.

"Is anything more sparkish and better humored than Venus' accosting her son in the deserts of Libya?"—*Walsh*.

2. Showily dressed, fine, showy.

"A daw, to be sparkish, trick'd himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

**\*spark'-îsh-lÿ**, adv. [Eng. *sparkish*; *-ly*.] So as to sparkle; showily, gaily.

"Each buttonhole and skirt, and hem is seen  
Sparkishly edged with lace of yellow gold."

*Tennant: Anster Fair*, ii. 47.

**spar'-kle**, **\*spar-cle**, s. [A dimin. from *spark* (1), s. (q. v.)]

1. A small spark; a luminous particle.

"The sparkles seem'd up to the skies to flie."

*Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne*, i. 73.

2. Luminosity, lustre.

"The sparkle and flash of the sunshine."

*Longfellow: Miles Standish*, v.

3. A spark, a small portion.

"I cannot deny certain sparkles of honest ambition."—*Wotton: Letter to the King* (an. 1637).

**spar'-kle**, (1) v. i. & t. [SPARKLE, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To emit sparks; to send off small ignited or shining particles.

2. To shine, as if giving out sparks; to glisten, to glitter, to flash, to twinkle.

"I see bright honour sparkle through your eyes."

*Milton: Arcades*, 27.

\*3. To be brilliant or showy; to show off.

"Politulus is a fine young gentleman, who sparkles in all the shining things of dress and equipage."—*Watts*.

4. To emit little bubbles which glitter in the light. (*Byron: Childe Harold*, iii. 8.)

\*B. Trans.: To emit with coruscations; to shine or sparkle with.

**\*spar'-kle** (2), v. t. [A corrupt. of *sparpil* (q. v.)] To scatter.

"The landgrave hath sparkled his army without any further enterprise."—*State Papers*, x. 718.

**spar'-klër**, s. [Eng. *sparkl(e)*; *-er*.] One who or that which sparkles; one whose eyes sparkle.

"See the sparkler shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a dice-box."—*Guardian*, No. 120.

**\*spark'-lët**, s. [Eng. *spark(le)*, s.; dim. suff. *-let*.] A little spark. (*Cotton: Ode to Night*.)

**\*spark'-lÿ-nëss**, s. [Eng. *sparkli(ng)*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sparkling; vivacity.

"Sir John [Suckling] threw his repartees about the tables with much sparkliness, and gentleness of witt."—*Aubrey: Anecdotes*, ii. 551.

**spark'-lîng**, pr. par. & a. [SPARKLE (1), v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Emitting sparks, glittering; hence, brilliant, lively, bright.

"And he continued, when worse days were come,  
To deal about his sparkling eloquence."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. ii.

**spark'-lîng-lÿ**, adv. [Eng. *sparkling*; *-ly*.] In a sparkling manner; with vividness or brilliancy.

"Diamonds sometimes would look more sparkingly than they were wont."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 452.

**spark'-lîng-nëss**, s. [Eng. *sparkling*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sparkling, brilliancy, sparkle.

"I have observed a manifestly greater clearness and sparkliness at some times than at others."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 452.

**spar'-lîng**, s. [Ger. *spierling*.] A smelt. Also spelt *spirling*, or *spurling*.

"The *spirling* should be protected, as it was a fish they all liked."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

**\*spar'-lyre** (yr as ïr), s. [A. S. *spær-lÿra*.] The calf of the leg.

**spar'-nô-dûs**, s. [Gr. *sparnos*=rare, few, and *odous*=a tooth.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Sparidæ, of Eocene age.

**spär'-ôid**, a. & s. [Latin *sparus*=the gilthead; Eng. suff. *-oid*.]

\*A. As adj.: Of or belonging to the Sparidæ.

B. As subst.: Any individual of the Sparidæ.

"In our days *sparoids* are held to be of little value."—*Yarrell: Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3d), ii. 136.

**sparoid-scales**, s. pl.

*Ichthy.*: The name given by Agassiz to the peculiar scales of the Sparidæ.

"Sparoid-scales are . . . thin, broader than long, with the center of growth near their posterior border, and the lines of structure lying parallel to the posterior or free border, but becoming straight laterally."—*Yarrell: British Fishes* (ed. 3d), ii. 135.

**\*spar'-pil**, **\*spar'-ple**, **\*spar'-pôil**, v. i. [O. Fr. *esparpiller*.] To scatter, to spread abroad, to disperse.

\*sparre, s. [SPAR (1), s.]

\*sparre, v. t. [SPAR (1), v.]

**spär'-rôw**, **\*spar-ewe**, **\*sparwe**, s. [Mid. Eng. *sparwe*, *sparewe*; A. S. *spearwa*; Icel. *spör*; Dan. *spurv*; Sw. *sparf*; O. H. Ger. *sparo*; M. H. Ger. *spar*, whence Ger. *sperling*; all from Teut. type *sparwa* (lit.=a flutterer), from root *spar*=to quiver, hence to flutter.] [SPAR (2), v.]

*Ornith.*: *Passer domesticus* (*Pyrgita domestica*, Cuvier), the House Sparrow, a well-known bird, the constant follower of civilized man. It ranges over Europe, into the north of Africa and Asia, and has been introduced into America and Australia. Sparrows are found even in crowded cities and in manufacturing towns, these differing only from country birds in being dirtier, and, if possible, more daring. Mantle of male brown striped with black; head bluish-gray; two narrow bands, one white and the other rusty-yellow, on wings; cheeks grayish-white, front of neck black, under-parts light-gray. From a high antiquity, their great fecundity, their attachment to their young, their extreme pugnacity, and the large tolls they levy on the farmer and market-gardener have been commented on by writers on ornithology, but opinions have long been divided on the subject of their alleged service to man in destroying insect pests. Farmers have, however, settled the question to their own satisfaction, and in many places a small sum is paid for the destruction of these birds, the legislatures of some of the states having made appropriations for this fund. Mr. J. H. Gurney in *The House Sparrow* (published 1885) conclusively shows, from a number of dissections, that the sparrow's food, to the amount of seventy-five per cent., consists of grain, and only ten per cent. of insects. Dr. Coues (*The English Sparrow in America*, 1885), says that these birds, introduced to keep down insect life, "have proved a failure, and are now generally regarded as a distinct curse." The name sparrow is also loosely applied to several of the Fringillidæ. [HEDGE-SPARROW, REED-SPARROW, TREE-SPARROW.]

sparrow-bill, s. [SPARABLE.]

sparrow-hawk, s.

*Ornithology*: *Accipiter nisus*, extending across Europe, through Asia to Japan. The adult male is about twelve inches long, dark-brown on the upper surface, softening into gray as the bird grows old; the entire under-surface is rusty-brown, with bands of a darker shade. The female is about fifteen inches long, the upper surface nearly resembling that of male bird in ground-color, but having many of the feathers white at the base; under surface grayish-white, with dark transverse bars. The Sparrow-hawk is very destructive to small quadrupeds and young birds. The hen lays four or five eggs irregularly blotched with brownish-crimson on a bluish-white ground. The name is also applied to the American falcon, the Australian collared sparrow-hawk, the European kestrel, and the New Zealand quail-hawk.

sparrow-tongue, s.

*Bot.*: *Polygonum aviculare*.

sparrow's dung, s.

*Bot.*: *Salsola kali*.

**spär'-rôw-grass**, **spär'-rÿ-grass**, s. [See def.] A corruption of asparagus (q. v.).

**spär'-rôw-wôrt**, s. [Eng. *sparrow*, and *-wort*.]

*Bot.*: The genus *Passerina* (q. v.).

**spar'-rÿ**, a. [Eng. *spar* (2), s.; *-y*.] Resembling spar; consisting of or abounding with spar, spathose.

"And with the flowers are intermingled stones  
Sparry and bright, the scatterings of the hills."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

sparry-anhydrite, s. [CUBE-SPAR.]

sparry iron-ore, s. [SIDERITE.]

spär'-rÿ-grass, s. [SPARROW-GRASS.]

**sparse**, adj. [Lat. *sparsus*, pa. par. of *spargo*=to scatter, to sprinkle.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Thinly scattered; set, placed, or planted here and there; not close together; not dense.

"The congregation was very sparse."—*Reade: Hard Cash*, ch. v.

2. *Bot.*: Scattered (q. v.).

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gö, pôt, or, wöre, wølf, wørk, whô, sôn; mûte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rôle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = ä. qu = kw.



\***sparse**, \***spërse**, *v. t.* [SPARSE, *a.*] To scatter, to disperse, to put abroad.

"And like a raging flood they *sparsed* are,  
And overflow each country, field and plaine."  
*Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne*, vi. 1.

\***sparsed**, \***spërsed**, *pa. par. or a.* [SPARSE, *v.*]

\***spar'-séd-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *sparsed*; *-ly.*] In a scattered manner; thinly, sparsely, not densely.

"There are doubtless many such soils *sparsedly* throughout this nation."—*Evelyn: Pomona*. (Pref.)

**sparse'-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *sparse*, *a.*; *-ly.*] In a sparse manner; thinly, not densely or thickly.

"An utterly barren country three hundred leagues long by from sixty to eighty broad, *sparsely* inhabited by a young, hardy, warlike race."—*London Standard*.

**sparse'-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *sparse*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being sparse; thinness; scattered state; as, the *sparseness* of the population.

\***spar'-sim**, *adv.* [Lat.] Scatteredly, here and there.

**spart**, *s.* [ESPARTO.]

**spart-grass**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Spartina stricta*.

**spar'-ta-ite**, *s.* [After Sparta, New Jersey, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *spartait*.]

*Mineralogy*:

1. A variety of Calcite (q. v.), containing some carbonate of manganese, occurring with zinc ores.

2. The same as ZINCITE (q. v.).

**Spar'-tan**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Spartanus*.]

**A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to ancient Sparta or the Spartans; hence, hardy, undaunted, indomitable; as, *Spartan* courage.

**B. As subst.**: A native or inhabitant of Sparta.

**Spartan-dog**, *s.* A bloodhound; hence, a cruel or bloodthirsty person.

"O *Spartan dog*,  
More fell than anguish, hunger, or the sea."  
*Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

**spar'-teine**, *s.* [Mod. Latin *spart(ium)*; *-eine* (*Chem.*).]

*Chem.*: C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>26</sub>N<sub>2</sub>. An alkaloid discovered by Dr. Stenhouse in 1851, in *Spartium scoparium*. It is a thick, colorless, transparent oil, heavier than water, and possesses a peculiar, unpleasant odor, and a very bitter taste. It boils at 288°, is strongly alkaline, sparingly soluble in water, very poisonous, and resembles nicotine in its compounds. Like the latter it is a nitrile base.

**spar'-tër-ïe**, *subst.* [Sp. *esparteria*=a place for making articles of esparto (q. v.).] A collective name for the various kinds of articles manufactured from esparto-grass, as mats, nets, cordage, ropes, &c.

\***spathe**, *s.* [Latin *spatha*.] An ax or halbert.

**spar-tî-na**, *s.* [Greek *spartinê*=a rope or cord. Named from the use to which the leaves are put.]

*Botany*: Cord-grass; a genus of Grasses, tribe Chlorææ. Spikes two or more, unilateral, empty glumes two. Known species eight, chiefly from warm countries. One, *Spartina stricta*, the Twin-spiked Cord-grass, is European, being found in muddy salt marshes. There are two sub-species, *S. stricta* proper and *S. alternifolia*.

**spar-tî-üm** (t as sh), *s.* [Gr. *spartion*=a small cord, a kind of broom; *Spartium junceum*.]

*Botany*: A genus of Cytisææ. Shrubs thickly set with brush-like verdant branches, very ornamental, and in summer covered with white or yellow papilionaceous flowers. *Spartium junceum* is the Spanish-broom. In France and Spain a thread made from its fibers is twisted into cordage, or sometimes even woven into cloth. It is used also as a green food. Its flowers are very attractive to bees. *S. monospermum*, which has snow-white flowers, grows on sand dunes in Spain, Barbary, Arabia, &c., binding them together. Its twigs are used for tying bundles, and as a food for goats.

\***spär'-ý**, \***spar-ïe**, *a.* [Eng. *spar(e)*; *-y.*] Sparingly, parsimonious.

**spâsm**, \***spasme**, *s.* [Fr. *spasme*=the cramp, from Lat. *spasmus*, accus. of *spasmus*, Gr. *spasmos*=a spasm, a convulsion, from *spaô*=to draw, to pluck; Sp. *espasmo*, *pasmo*; Ital. *spasmo*, *spasimo*.]

1. *Pathol.*: A violent and involuntary contraction of the muscles. When partial, of considerable duration, and attended by hardness of the muscles, but not by unconsciousness, they are called Tonic spasms or Spastic contractions; when there are rapidly alternating contractions and relaxations they are Clonic spasms. They may affect the bronchii, the glottis, the bladder, &c. Nearly the same as Convulsion.

"It cureth those who have their necks drawn backward to their shoulders with the *spasme*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xx., ch. v.

2. A sudden, violent, and generally fruitless effort; as, a *spasm* of repentance.

\***spâs-măt'-ïc**, \***spas-mat-icke**, \***spas-mat-ic-al**, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *spasmatîcus*.]

1. Of the nature of or pertaining to spasm, spasmodic.

"The ligaments and sinews of my love to you have been so strong that they were never yet subject to such *spasmatîcal* shrinkings and convulsions."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 20.

2. Suffering from or liable to spasms.

"A sovereign remède for them that bee bursten or *spasmatîcke*, that is to say, vexed with the crampe."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xx., ch. vi.

**spâs-möd'-ïc**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *spasmodique*, from Gr. *spasmôdês*, from *spasmos*=a spasm (q. v.); Ital. *spasmodico*.]

**A. As adjective**:

1. Pertaining or relating to spasm; consisting in spasm; convulsive; as, *spasmodic* asthma.

2. Marked by strong effort, but of brief duration; violent, but short-lived; evanescent; not permanent.

"A benevolent movement which otherwise might be dissipated in *spasmodic* and evanescent efforts."—*London Standard*.

**B. As subst.**: A medicine or preparation good for removing spasm; an antispasmodic.

¶ *Spasmodic School of Poets*: A term frequently applied to certain authors, of whom Alexander Smith and Philip James Bailey may be taken as representatives. Their writings are distinguished by a certain unreality and straining after effect, and were ridiculed by Aytoun (under the pseudonym of T. Percy Jones), in *Firmilian: a Spasmodic Tragedy*. (*Davenport Adams*.)

**spâs-möd'-ïc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *spasmodic*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to spasm; spasmodic.

**spâs-möd'-ïc-al-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *spasmodical*; *-ly.*] In a spasmodic manner.

\***spâs'-mô-dîst**, *s.* [Eng. *spasmod(ic)*; *-ist.*] One of the spasmodic school. (*Poe.*)

**spâs-möl'-ô-gý**, *subst.* [Gr. *spasmos*=a spasm, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.] The doctrine of spasms.

**spâs'-tîc**, *adj.* [Gr. *spastîkos*.] Pertaining or relating to spasm; spasmodic.

**spastic-contractions**, *s. pl.* [SPASM.]

**spâs-tîç'-î-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *spastic*; *-ity.*]

1. A state of spasm.

2. A tendency to or capability of suffering spasm.

**spât**, *pret. of v.* [SPIT, *v.*]

**spât** (1), *s.* [From *spat*, pret. of *spit* (q. v.).] The spawn of a shell-fish; specifically, the developing spawn of the oyster.

"It is of the *spat* in its microscopic stage that the dredger, really concerned in knowing his business, knew little, and needed to know much."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**spât** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A blow. (*Prov.*)

2. A petty combat; a little quarrel or dissension.

"A *spat* between the feminine heads of two families."—*An American Correspondent in Notes & Queries*, March 12, 1887, p. 206.

**spât** (3), **spätt**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; but probably a shortened form of *spatter* or *spatterdash*.] A short spatterdash, reaching to a little above the ankle. (*Scotch.*)

**spât** (1), *v. i. & t.* [SPAT (1), *s.*]

**A. Intrans.**: To deposit spat or spawn.

"Inasmuch as oysters continue *spatting* as late as October."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**\*B. Trans.**: To spawn.

"Unless they be so newly *spat*."—*De Foe: Tour thro' Great Britain*, i. 9.

\***spât** (2), *v. i.* [SPAT (2), *subst.*] To dispute, to quarrel.

\***spât** (3), *v. t.* [An abbrev. of *spatter* (q. v.).] To spatter, to defile.

**spa-tân'-gî-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spatang(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A family of Echinoidea, with several genera. Test oval, oblong, or heart-shaped; ambulacra petaloid, the anterior one unpaired; anus posterior; mouth inferior. Bands of microscopic tubercles known as fascioles, are generally present, differently placed in different genera. They commence in the Chalk.

**spa-tân'-gûs**, *s.* [Gr. *spatangos*=a kind of sea-urchin.]

*Zoöl. & Palæont.*: The type genus of Spatangidæ (q. v.), the best known species being *Spatangus purpureus*. The genus commences in the Tertiary.

**spâtçh'-cöck**, *s.* [Prob. for *despatch-cock*.]

1. A fowl killed and immediately boiled, on some sudden occasion.

2. A boy's game.

**spâte** (1), **spät**, *s.* [Gael., Irish *speid*.] A sudden heavy flood, especially in mountain districts, caused by heavy rainfalls; a torrent of rain.

"Roaring *spates* of turbid and soil-laden water."—*Fiela*, Oct. 3, 1885.

\***spâte** (2), *s.* [SPATHE.]

**spate-bone**, *s.* The shoulder-bone.

"Gnawing the *spate-bone* of a shoulder of mutton."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, V. i. 32.

**spâ'-thâ**, *s.* [SPATHE.]

\***spâ-thâ'-çë-æ**, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *spathaceus*, from Lat. *spatha* (q. v.).]

*Botany*: The eighth order in Linnæus' Natural System of classification. Genera, *Leucocium*, *Amaryllis*, &c.

**spâ-thâ'-ceous** (ce as sh), *a.* [Eng. *spath(e)*; *-aceous*.]

*Bot.*: Having or resembling a spathe.

**spâth'-al**, *a.* [Eng. *spath(e)*; *-al.*]

*Bot.*: Furnished with or having a spathe.

**spâthe**, *s.* [Lat. *spatha*; Gr. *spathê*=any broad blade of wood or metal, a spathe of some plants. (See def.)]

*Bot.*: A large colored bract in the Palms and the Aracææ, enveloping the spadix during æstivation and sheltering the organs of reproduction from injury, as the perianth does in an ordinary plant. [See cut under Spadix.]

**spâthed**, *a.* [Eng. *spath(e)*; *-ed.*]

*Bot.*: Having a spathe; spathal.

**spâ-thël'-lâ**, *s.* [SPATHELLE.]

**spâ-thëlle'**, **spâ-thël'-lâ**, **spâ-thîl'-lâ**, *subst.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *spatha* (q. v.).]

*Botany* (pl.):

1. (Of the first two forms): Desvieux's name, adopted by De Candolle, for the valves or valvulæ of which the bracts in grasses are composed.

2. (Of all forms): Little spathes around each division of the inflorescence inclosed within a common spathe in Palms.

**spâth'-ïc**, *a.* [Fr. *spathique*, from Ger. *spath*=spar.]

*Min.*: Constituting or resembling a spar; spathose; sparry; lamellar in structure. (See compound.)

**spathic iron-ore**, **spathose iron-ore**, *subst.* [SIDERITE.]

**spâth'-î-form**, *a.* [Ger. *spath*=spar, and Eng. *form*.] Resembling spar in form.

**spâth'-î-ô-pýr'-ïte**, *s.* [Gr. *spathê*, and Eng. *pyrite*.] [SPATHE.]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring in rounded crystals with angles near those of leucopyrite. Crystallization, orthorhombic. Hardness, 4.5; specific gravity 6.7; color, tin-white when broken, but rapidly tarnishing to a dark steel-gray. An analysis yielded: Arsenic, 61.46; sulphur, 2.37; cobalt, 14.97; calcium, 4.22; iron, 16.47. Found at Bieber, Hesse.

**spâth'-ô-bât'-is**, *s.* [Gr. *spathê*, and Lat. *batis*=a ray.] [SPATHE.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Rhinobatidæ, from the Oolite. It is closely allied to, if not identical with, *Rhinobatus*.

**spâth'-ô-dâc'-týl'-ûs**, *s.* [Gr. *spathê*, and *daktylos*=a finger.] [SPATHE.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Clupeidæ, from Tertiary Swiss formations.

**spâ-thô'-dê-a**, *s.* [Gr. *spathê*, and *eidô*=form. From the form of the calyx.] [SPATHE.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Bignoniaceæ. Tall trees from the tropics of Asia and Africa, having the leaves unequally pinnate, the inflorescence in panicles, the calyx spathaceous, and bright orange or purple flowers.

**spâ-thöl'-ô-bûs**, *s.* [Gr. *spathê*, and *lobos*=a lobe.] [SPATHE.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Dalbergiææ. *Spatholobus roxburghii*, called also *Butea parviflora*, a sub-Himalayan tree, exudes a red gum resembling kino.

**spâth'-öse** (1), †**spâth'-oûs** (1), *a.* [English *spath(e)*; *-ose*, *-ous*.]

*Bot.*: Of, belonging to, possessing, or resembling a spathe.

**spâth'-öse** (2), †**spâth'-oûs** (2), *a.* [Ger. *spâth*=spar; Eng. suff. *-ose*, *-ous*.]

*Min.*: The same as SPATHIC (q. v.).

**spâth'-u-lâte**, *a.* [SPATULATE.]

**spâth'-ür'-â**, *s.* [Greek *spathê*, and *oura*=a tail. The name refers to the spatules at the end of the exterior tail-feathers.]

*Ornithology*: A genus of Trochilidæ (q. v.). Bill straight, slender; tail very deeply forked, exterior feathers very long, bare almost to end, where they have a racket-shaped web; tarsi covered with large muff of soft down. Several species, from Peru, Santa Fé, and Bolivia.

**böil**, **böy**; **pöüt**, **jöwî**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **çhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f.**  
**-cian**, **-tian = şhan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şhün**. **-tion**, **-şion = zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = şhüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **beł**, **del**.



\*spā'-ti-āte (ti as shī), *v. i.* [Lat. *spatiatus*, pa. par. of *spatior*.] [SPACE, s.] To rove, to ramble.

"Confined to a narrow chamber, he could spatiate at large through the whole universe."—*Bentley*.

spāt'-ling, *s.* [A. S. *spatlīan*=to froth, *spatl*=spittle (q. v.).] (See compound.)

spatling-poppy, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Silene inflata*. So named from the spittle-like froth often seen upon it. (*Prior*.) [CUCKOO-SPIT.]

spāt'-tēr, *v. t. & i.* [A frequentative from *spot*, *v.* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To scatter a liquid substance on or over; to sprinkle with something, liquid or semi-liquid, that befoils; to bespatter.

"He comes, the herald of a noisy world,  
With spatter'd boots, strapp'd waist, and frozen locks."  
*Cowper: Task*, iv. 6.

2. To scatter about, as a liquid.

"Where famish'd dogs, late guardians of my door,  
Shall lick their mangled master's spatter'd gore."  
*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xxii. 97.

II. Figuratively:

1. To asperse, to defame.

\*2. To throw out anything foul or offensive.

B. Intrans.: To eject anything, as out of the mouth, in a scattered manner; to sputter.

"The Gravespatter'd and shook his head, saying, 'twas the greatest error he had committed since he knew what belong'd to a soldier."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 15.

spāt'-tēr-dāsh, *s.* [Eng. *spatter*, and *dash*.] A leather legging for equestrians; a covering of cloth or leather for the leg, fitting upon the shoe; a gaiter.

"Here's a fellow made for a soldier; there's a leg for a spatterdash."—*Sheridan: Camp*, i. 2.

\*spāt'-tēr-dāshed, *a.* [Eng. *spatterdash*; -*ed*.] Wearing spatterdashes.

spāt'-tle, *v. t.* [SPATTLE (2), *s.*]

*Pottery*: To sprinkle, as earthenware, with glaze or colored slip; to make party-colored ware.

\*spāt'-tle (1), *s.* [SPITTLE.]

spāt'-tle (2), *s.* [Lat. *spatula*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A spatula (q. v.).

2. *Pottery*: A tool for mottling a molded article with coloring matter.

spāt'-tliŋg, *pr. par. or a.* [SPATTLE, *v.*]

spatting-machine, *s.*

*Pottery*: A machine for sprinkling earthenware with glaze or colored slip, to make party-colored ware.

spāt'-ū-lā, *subst.* [Latin dimin. from *spatha*.] [SPADE, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A knife, with a broad, thin, flexible blade, used by druggists, color-compounders, painters, &c., for spreading plasters and working pigments.

2. *Surg.*: A flat instrument, angular or straight, for depressing the tongue.

3. *Ornith.*: A genus of Anatidæ, with five species: One (*Spatula clypeata*), the Shoveler, peculiar to the northern hemisphere, and four peculiar respectively to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America. Bill much longer than head, compressed at base, widening at end, lamellæ projecting conspicuously from base to near broadest part; tail short, graduated, of fourteen pointed feathers; legs very short, hind toe small, free, unlobed.

†spāt'-ū-lār'-i-a, *s.* [Mod. Latin, dimin. from *spatula* (q. v.).]

*Ichthy.*: A synonym of Polyodon (q. v.).

spāt'-ū-lāte, spāth'-ū-lāte, *a.* [SPATULA.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Shaped like a spatula; resembling a spatula in form or shape.

2. *Bot.*: Oblong, with the lower end very much attenuated, so that the whole resembles a chemist's spatula, as the leaf of *Bellis perennis*.

spāt'-ūle, *s.* [SPATULA.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A spatula.

"Stirring it thrice a day with a spatule."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxiii., ch. xvii.

2. *Ornith.*: A broadening of the vanes at the end of the rectrices in some birds, usually separated from the rest of the vanes by a bare portion of the stem. In many of the Motmots spatules are formed by the denudation of the stem of the tail feathers by the bird.

"For a long time its tail had perfect spatules, but toward the end of its life I noticed that the median feathers were no longer trimmed with such precision."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1873, p. 429.

spāuld, spāwld, *s.* [O. Fr. *espaule* (Fr. *épaule*) = the shoulder, from Latin *spatula* = a spatula (q. v.).] The shoulder. (*Scotch*.)

spāv'-iet, *adj.* [SPAVIN.] Having the spavin; spavined. (*Scotch*.)

"My spaviet Pegasus will limp."  
*Burns: Epistle to Davie*.

spāv'-in, \*spav-eyne, *s.* [O. Fr. *esparvain*; Fr. *éparvin*; Sp. *esparavan*; Port. *esparavão*; O. Ital. *spavano*; Italian *spavenio*.] A disease in horses, affecting the hock-joint, or joint of the hind-leg, between the knee and the fetlock. There are two forms of the disease: (1) Bog-spavin, or blood-spavin, in which the joint is distended by synovia, or joint-oil; (2) Bone-spavin, or spavin proper, in which there is a morbid deposition of bony substance, such as to unite separate bones.

"Lastly, the connection between the blood spavin and the thoroughpin is proved by pressing on the swelling in front, and thereby causing the enlargements above to increase in size."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

spāv'-ined, *a.* [Eng. *spavin*; -*ed*.] Affected with spavin.

"Though she be spavin'd, old, and blind,  
With founder'd feet, and broken wind."  
*Somerville: The Bald Batchelor*.

spāw, *s.* [SPA.]

spāw'-dēr, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] An injury arising from the legs of animals being forced too far asunder on ice or slippery roads. (*Prov.*)

spāwl, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *spætl*=spittle.] [SPIT (2), *v.*]

A. Intrans.: To eject saliva from the mouth in a scattered manner; to disperse spittle about in a careless, dirty manner.

"He spits and spawls, and turns like sick men from one elbow to another."—*Sir T. Overbury: Characters*, G. 4, b. (1627).

B. Trans.: To eject as spittle or saliva.

"That 'twixt a wiffe, a line or two rehearse,  
And with their rheume together, spawle a verse."  
*F. Beaumont: Elegy upon Mr. Francis Beaumont*.

spāwl (1), *s.* [SPALL.]

spāwl (2), *subst.* [SPAWL, *v.*] Spittle or saliva ejected carelessly.

"First of spittle she lustration makes;  
Then in the spawl her middle finger dips,  
Anoints the temples."—*Dryden: Persius*, sat. ii.

spāwl'-iŋg, \*spāul'-iŋg, *subst.* [SPAWL, *v.*] Spittle, saliva.

"Whose marble floors, with drunken spawlings shine."  
*Congreve: Juvenal*, sat. xi.

spāwn, \*spawne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from O. Fr. *espandre*=to shed, spill, pour out, or scatter; Lat. *expando*=to spread out.] [EXPAND.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

"When the spawns on stones do lye."  
*Beaum. & Flot.: Faithful Shepherdess*, iii.

2. *Fig.*: Any product or offspring. (Used as a term of contempt.)

"A spawn of all vices and villanies, a deluge of all mischief and outrages."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 282.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: [MYCELIUM.]

2. *Hort.*: The buds or branches produced from underground stems.

3. *Zool.*: A term applied to the ova of oviparous animals which are extruded in a mass; as those of fish, frogs, and mollusks.

"The spawn of the sea-snails consists of large numbers of eggs adhering together in masses, or spread out in the shape of a strap or ribbon in which the eggs are arrayed in rows."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. 1875), p. 40.

spawn-eater, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: *Leuciscus hudsonicus*, a small species of fish about three inches long, from Lake Superior. Called also the Smelt.

spāwn, \*span-yn, \*spawn-yn, *v. t. & i.* [SPAWN, *subst.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To produce and deposit, as fish their eggs.

2. *Fig.*: To bring forth, to produce, to generate. (Used in contempt.)

"And 'twas the plague of countries and of cities,  
When that great bellied house did spawn committees."  
*Brome: Speech to General Monk*.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs.

"I think about that time he spawns."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. xiv.

\*2. *Fig.*: To issue, to proceed, as offspring. (Used in contempt.)

"It is so ill a quality, and the mother of so many ill ones that spawn from it, that a child should be brought up in the greatest abhorrence of it."—*Locke*.

spāwn'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *spawn*, *v.*; -*er*.] A fish that spawns; a female fish.

"The barbel, for the preservation of their seed, both the spawner and the melter cover their spawn with sand."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. xiv.

spāy, *v. t.* [Manx *spoiy*; Gael. *spoth*=to castrate; cf. Latin *spado*=a eunuch.] To castrate (female animals); to extirpate the ovaries of; a process applied to female animals to prevent conception and promote fattening.

"The dogs run into corners, the spayed bitch  
Bays at his back and howls."  
*Dryden: Duke of Guise*, v. 2.

¶ Shakespeare applies the word to males.

"Does your worship mean to geld and spay all the youths in the city?"—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

spāy, \*spāie, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A hart three years old; a spade or spaid.

"In examining the condition of our red deere, I find that the young male is called in the first yeere a calfe, in the second a broket, the third a spate."—*Holinshed Des. England*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

spā-yāde', *s.* [SPAY, *s.*]

*Her.*: A stag in his third year.

spēak, \*speake, \*speke (pa. t. \*spak, \*spake, spoke, pa. par. \*spoke, spoken), *v. i. & t.* [For *speak*, from A. S. *sprecan*, *specan* (pa. t. *spræc*, *spæc*, pa. par. *sprecen*); cogn. with Dut. *spreken*; Sw. *språka*; O. H. Ger. *sprehhan*; Ger. *sprechen* (pa. t. *sprach*). From the same root as Icel. *spraka*; Dan. *sprage*=to crackle; Dan. *sprække*=to crack, to burst.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To utter words or articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words.

"Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth."—*1 Samuel* iii. 9.

2. To utter a speech, discourse, or harangue; to utter thoughts in a public assembly; to harangue, to discourse.

3. To talk for or against; to express opinions; to dispute.

"He was your enemy; still spake against  
Your liberties."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

4. To discourse, to make mention, to tell in writing.

"The scripture speaks only of those to whom it speaks."  
—*Hammond*.

5. To give out sound; to sound.

"Make all your trumpets speak, give them all breath."  
*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 6.

6. To bark or yelp. (Said of hounds following scent.)

"The hounds could not speak to a line in the covert."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

7. To communicate ideas in any manner; to express thought generally; to be expressive.

"A sail!—a sail!"—a promised prize to Hope!  
Her nation—flag—how speaks the telescope?"  
*Byron: Corsair*, i. 3.

B. Transitive:

1. To utter with the mouth; to utter articulately; to pronounce.

2. To tell, to say, to announce, to declare orally.

3. To tell, to report, to declare, to express, to communicate.

"To speak my griefs unspeakable."  
*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, i. 1.

4. To proclaim, to declare.

\*5. To exhibit, to make known, to declare; to express in any way.

6. To talk or converse in; to understand so as to be able to express one's self intelligently in.

\*7. To address, to accost.

¶ *Speak* is an indefinite term, specifying no circumstance of the action; we *speak* from various motives; the *discourse* derives its value from the nature of the subject, as well as the character of the speaker; we *speak* on any subject and in any manner; we *discourse* formally; parents and teachers *discourse* with young persons on moral duties.

¶ (1) *To speak against* (or *for*): To argue against (or in favor of); to plead against (or for); to oppose (or defend) the cause of.

(2) *To speak a ship*: To hail and speak to her captain or master.

(3) *To speak out*: To speak loudly or more loudly; hence to speak boldly and unreservedly; to disclose openly what one knows about a subject.

(4) To speak in a loud or louder tone; hence, to express one's thoughts freely, boldly, or unreservedly.

(5) *To speak well for*: To be a commendatory or favorable indication or sign.

(6) *To speak with*: To converse with.

\*speak-house, \*speke-house, *s.* The room in a convent in which the inmates are allowed to speak with their friends.

\*spēak, \*spēake, *s.* [SPEAK, *v.*] Speech, utterance, words.

spēak'-ā-ble, *a.* [Eng. *speak*; -*able*.]

1. Possible or fit to be spoken.

2. Able to speak; having the power of speech. (*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 563.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**spēak'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *speak*, v.; -er.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who speaks.
2. One who utters or delivers a speech or discourse; especially one who speaks in public, or one who practices public speaking.
- \*3. One who or that which proclaims or celebrates.
4. One who is the spokesman or mouthpiece of another or others.
5. A name sometimes given to a book of selections for recitations. (*Colloq.*)

**II. Politics:** One who presides over a deliberative assembly, preserving order and regulating the debates; as, the *Speaker* of the House of Representatives; the *Speaker* of the House of Lords or Commons, &c. The *Speaker* of the House of Representatives is chosen by ballot from among the members upon the assembling of Congress, and occupies that office until the expiration of the body by adjournment *sine die*. If an extra session be called there is no new election of speaker, the same officer presiding over the deliberations. The presiding officer in the Senate is styled the President of the Senate, and he is not elected by that body, the office being held *ex-officio* by the Vice-President of the United States. The first speaker of the House of Representatives was F. A. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania.

**spēak'-ēr-ship, s.** [Eng. *speaker*; -ship.] The office of a speaker.

**spēak'-īng, pr. par. & a.** [SPEAK, v.]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Used for the purpose of conveying speech or the sound of the voice; as, a *speaking-tube*.
2. Animated, vivid, forcibly expressive; as, a *speaking likeness*.

¶ **To be on speaking terms:** To be slightly acquainted, as from occasional meetings, interchange of terms of civility, &c.; to have a speaking acquaintance.

**speaking-acquaintance, s.** An acquaintance of a slight or not very intimate character, the parties generally limiting themselves to the interchange of mere phrases of courtesy or the like.

**\*speaking-demurrer, s.**

*Old Eng. Law:* A demurrer in which new facts not appearing upon the face of a bill in equity were introduced to support a demurrer.

**speaking-trumpet, subst.** A conical, flaring-mouthed tube employed for intensifying the sound of the human voice, as in giving commands or hailing ships at sea, by firemen, &c.

**speaking-tube, subst.** A pipe for conveying the voice from one apartment to another.

**spēal, s.** [SPALL (2), s.] The shoulder.

**speal-bone, s.** The shoulder-bone.

¶ **Reading the speal-bone:** Scapulimancy (q. v.).

"To find this quaint art lasting on into modern times in Europe, we can hardly go to a better place than our own country; a proper English term for it is *reading the speal-bone*."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 125.

**spēar, \*speare, \*spere, s.** [A. S. *spere*; cogn. with Dut. *speer*; Icel. *spjör*; Dan. *spær*; O. H. Ger. *speer*; Ger. *speer*; Lat. *sparus*. Allied to *spar* (1), s.]

1. A very ancient instrument of war and hunting, consisting of a blade on the end of a long shaft. It still survives among savage nations, and, under the name of lance, is used by cavalry among those comparatively civilized.

"One of the soldiers with a spear pierced his side."—*John* xix. 34.

2. A man armed with a spear; a spearman.

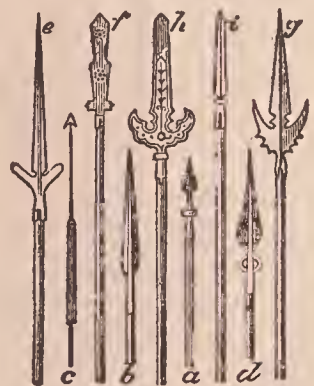
3. A sharp-pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish and other animals.

4. A shoot, as of grass. [SPIRE (1), s., I. 1.]

5. The feather of a horse; called also the *Streak of the spear*. It is a mark on the neck or near the shoulder of some barbs, and is reckoned a sure sign of a good horse.

6. One of the long pieces fixed transversely to the beam or body of a *cheval de frise*.

\*7. *Mining:* A pump-rod.



Spears.

a. and b. Ancient Greek spears; c. Roman pilum; d. Ancient British spear; e. Spetum (temp. Edward IV.); f. Partisan (temp. Henry VII.); g. Partisan (temp. Henry VIII.); h. Partisan (temp. James I.); i. Pike (temp. Cromwell).

¶ **Under the spear:** A translation of the Latin *sub hastâ*. A spear (*hastâ*), originally as a sign of booty gained in fight, was stuck in the ground at the public auctions. [See extract under *OUTCRY*, s., 4.]

**spear-fish, s.**

*Ichthy.:* The genus *Carpodes*.

**spear-foot, s.** The off foot behind of a horse.

**spear-grass, s.**

*Botany:*

1. A name applied to various kinds of grass having long, sharp leaves; specific, the genus *Poa* (q. v.).

2. *Avena fatua*, the Wild Oat, named from the awn.

**spear-hand, s.**

*Manège:* The right hand of a horseman, being the hand in which the spear is held.

**spear-head, s.** The metal point of a spear.

**spear-nail, subst.** A nail with a spear-shaped point.

**spear-pyrites, s.**

*Min.:* A form of Marcasite (q. v.) formed by twin crystals which resemble the head of a spear.

**spear-side, spear-half.** A term occasionally used for the male line of a family, in contradistinction to spindle side or spindle half, the female line.

**spear-staff, s.** The handle of a spear.

**spear-thistle, s.**

*Bot.:* *Carduus* (formerly *Cnicus*) *lanceolatus*, a very common thistle two to five feet high, with large purple flowers.

**spear-wigeon, s.**

*Ornith.:* *Mergus serrator*. (See extract under *SHELD-DUCK*, 2.)

**spēar, v. t. & i.** [SPEAR, s.]

**A. Trans.:** To pierce with or as with a spear; to kill with or as with a spear.

"Our diversion was therefore changed to *spearing* of salmon."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. v.

**B. Intrans.:** To shoot into a long stem; to spire (q. v.).

"Let them not lie lest they should *spear*, and the air dry and spoil the shoot."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

**spēar'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *spear*; -er.]

1. One who spears.

\*2. A spearman.

**spēar'-man, \*spere-man, s.** [Eng. *spear*, and *man*.] One who is armed with a spear.

"Horsemen seuenti and speremen twei hundride."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* xxiii.

**spēar'-mint, †spire'-mint, s.** [Eng. *spire* (?); *mint*; so named because its inflorescence is spiral in place of capitate. (*Prior.*)]

*Bot.:* A mint, *Mentha viridis*, with oblong, lanceolate, sub-acute, serrate leaves, and slender spikes of flowers. Found in watery places. It is used in cookery as a sauce, and yields an aromatic and carminative oil, Oil of Spear-mint.

**spēar'-wood, s.** [Eng. *spear*, s., and *wood*.]

*Bot.:* (1) *Acacia doratoxylon*; (2) *Eucalyptus doratoxylon*.

**spēar'-wört, s.** [Eng. *spear*, s., and *wort*.]

*Bot.:* (1) *Ranunculus lingua*; (2) *R. flammula*. Called also the Lesser Spearwort.

**speat, s.** [SPATE.]

**spēc, s.** [See def.] An abbreviation of speculation (q. v.).

"They said what a wery gen'rous thing it was o' them to have taken up the case on *spec*, and to charge nothing at all for costs, unless they got 'em out of Mr. Pickwick."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxiv.

**spēcht** (ch as k), **spēight** (gh silent), s. [Ger. *specht*=the woodpecker; Icel. *spætr*; Dan. *spette*.] A woodpecker. (*Prov.*)

**spēc'-ial** (c as sh), **\*spec-iale, a. & s.** [Fr. *spécial*, from Lat. *specialis*=belonging to a species, particular, from *species*=species (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *especial*; Ital. *speciale, speciale*. *Special* and *especial* are doublets.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Pertaining to, constituting, or noting a species or sort.

"A *special* idea is called by the schools a species."—*Watts: Logic*.

2. Particular, peculiar; different from others; out of the common; extraordinary, uncommon.

"I never yet beheld that *special* face, Which I could fancy more than any other."

*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, ii. 1.

3. Designed for a particular purpose or occasion; affecting a particular person.

"O'Neal . . . was made denizen by a *special* act of parliament."—*Davies: State of Ireland*.

4. Confined to some particular class or branch of subjects; devoted to a particular field or range; as, a *special* dictionary.

\*5. Chief in excellence.

"The king hath drawn The *special* head of all the land together." *Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iv. 4.*

**B. As substantive:**

\*1. A particular item; a special or particular person or thing.

"Promises of long life annexed to some *specials* of his service."—*Hammond: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 3.

2. A person or thing designed or appointed for a special purpose or occasion, as a train, a constable, a correspondent, an edition of a newspaper containing the latest news, &c.

"To number among its enterprising band of correspondents the famous *special* of the *Daily News*."—*C. Febody: English Journalism*, p. 147.

\*¶ **In special, in speciall:** Especially, particularly.

"For there be some *in speciall*, In whom that all vertue dwelleth."

*Gower: C. A. (Prol.)*

**special-administration, s.** Administration of the estate of a deceased person granted for a special purpose.

**special-administrator, s.**

*Law:* A person appointed to carry out special administration (q. v.).

**special-agent, s.** An agent authorized to transact only a particular business for his principal, as distinguished from a general agent.

**special-bail, s.** [BAIL, s.]

**special-bailiff, s.** [BAILIFF.]

**special-bastard, subst.** A child born of parents before marriage, the parties afterward intermarrying.

**special-case, s.**

*Law:* A statement of facts agreed to on behalf of two or more litigants for the opinion of a court of justice as to the law bearing on the facts so stated.

**special-coinage, s.** A term applied to a word, coined for the occasion by an author, but which has never been incorporated into the language.

**special-commission, s.**

*Law:* An extraordinary commission of oyer and terminer and jail delivery issued by the Crown to the judges when it is necessary that offenses should be immediately tried and punished. (*Eng.*)

**special-constable, s.** [CONSTABLE.]

**special-contract, subst.** [CONTRACT OF SPECIALITY.]

**special-correspondent, subst.** [CORRESPONDENT, s.]

**special-damage, s.**

*Law:* A particular loss flowing from an act complained of, in addition to the wrongful nature of the act itself.

**special-demurrer, s.** [DEMURRER.]

**special-edition, s.** [SPECIAL, B. 2.]

**special-endorsement, s.** [ENDORSEMENT, s., II. 2.]

**special-imparlance, s.**

*Law:* One in which there is a saving of all exceptions to the writ or count, or of all exceptions whatever.

**special-injunctions, s. pl.**

*Law:* Those prohibitory writs or interdicts against acts of parties, such as waste, nuisance, piracy, &c.

**special-intention, s.** The same as INTENTION, s., II. 2. (Used also, as in the example, by High Anglicans.)

"In the Communion Service a '*special intention*' was made known by the introduction of words implying that the 'sacrifice was received in memory' of the dead, with the added prayer for everlasting rest and perpetual light. And nobody nowadays seriously protests against what would have been denounced at one time as reviving purgatory."—*London Echo*.

**special-jury, s.** [JURY.]

**special-license, s.** [MARRIAGE-LICENSE, 1.]

**special-occupancy, s.** [OCCUPANCY.]

**special-paper, s.**

*Law:* A list kept in court for putting down demurrers, &c., to be argued.

**special-plea, s.**

*Law:* A plea in bar in a criminal matter, not being a plea of the general issue. Such pleas are of various kinds; as, a former acquittal, a former conviction, or a pardon.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, çhorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. çian, -tiau = çhan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sicus = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



**special-pleader, s.**

*Law:* A member of one of the Inns of Court, whose occupation it is to give verbal or written opinions on matters submitted to him, and to draw pleadings, civil and criminal, and such practical proceedings as may be out of the usual course. (*Eng.*)

**special-pleading, s.**

*I. Ord. Lang.:* A popular term for the specious but unsound or unfair argumentation of one whose aim is victory rather than truth.

*II. Law:* The allegation of special or new matter as distinguished from a direct denial of matter previously alleged on the other side.

**special-property, s.**

*Law:* A qualified or limited property, as the property which a man acquires in wild animals by reclaiming them.

**special-tail, s.**

*Eng. Law.:* Where a gift is restrained to certain heirs of the donee's body, and does not descend to the heirs in general.

**special-trust, s.**

*Law:* A trust which names some object which the trustee is actively to carry out.

**special-trustee, s.**

*Law:* A trustee charged with a special trust (q. v.).

**special-verdict, s.**

*Law:* A verdict by which the jury find the facts and state them as proved, but leave the law to be determined by the court.

"Sometimes, if there arises in the case any difficult matter of law, the jury, for the sake of better information, and to avoid the danger of having their verdict disregarded, will find a *special verdict*, stating the naked facts, as they find them to be proved, and praying the advice of the court thereon. . . . Another method of finding a species of *special verdict* is when the jury find a verdict generally for the plaintiff, but subject nevertheless to the opinion of the judge or the court above, on a special case stated by the counsel on both sides with regard to a matter of law."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 13.

**\*special-vert, s.**

*Old Law:* (See extract.)

"*Special-vert*, which may be *over* or *nether-vert*, or both if it bears fruit, for nothing is accounted *special-vert* but such which beareth fruit to feed the deer."—*Nelson: Laws Conc. Game*, p. 231.

**spĕc'-i-Āl-ĭsm** (c as sh), s. [*Eng. special; -ism.*] Devotion to a special or particular branch of a profession. (Used at first, and still principally, of particular branches of medicine.)

"*Specialisms*, doubtless like other good things, are liable to abuse."—*Cobbold: Human Parasites*, p. 86.

**spĕc'-i-Āl-ĭst**, (c as sh), s. [*Eng. special; -ist.*] One who devotes himself to a special or particular branch of a profession, art, or science; one who has studied and acquired a special knowledge of or skill in some particular subject.

"It is most desirable that *specialists* should, from time to time, overstep the narrow limits of their own subject, and judge and criticize the work of *specialists* in cognate branches."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 14, 1882.

**spĕc'-i-Āl-ĭ-tĭ (c as sh), s.** [*Fr. spécialité.*]

1. A particular matter or point; a specialty.

"What we term natural selection is the epitome of the improvements acquired by *specialization* in the process of adaptation."—*Oscar Schmidt: Doctrine of Descent*, p. 190.

2. That property by which a person or thing is specially characterized; that branch of a profession, art, or science to which one has specially devoted himself, and in which he has acquired a special knowledge.

3. A quality or attribute peculiar to a species.

**spĕc'-i-Āl-ĭ-zā'-tion** (c as sh), s. [*Eng. special-ize(e); -ation.*]

*I. Ord. Lang.:* The act of specializing; the act of devoting to a particular use or function; the act of devoting one's self to a special or particular branch of study.

"Extreme enthusiasm for *specialization* in study has never pervaded this country, any more than it has England, though for different reasons."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 290.

*II. Biol.:* The adaptation of a particular organ for the performance of a particular function. Animals of low organization are less specialized than those higher in the scale of being, and are older in geological date. As they rise, organs which were originally used to perform several functions become more and more limited in their action, and consequently carry it out more effectively. Many causes have contributed to this end, one of the most potent being natural selection.

**spĕc'-i-Āl-ĭze** (c as sh), v. t. & i. [*Eng. special; -ize.*]

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. To mention specially; to specify.

"Our Savior *specializing* and nominating the places."—*Sheldon: Mirror of Antichrist*, p. 261.

2. To assign a specific use or purpose to; to devote or apply to a specific use or function.

**B. Intrans.:** To devote one's self to a special or particular branch of study.

"Those who proceed to Part II. of the Classical Tripos may *specialize* in History, Philosophy, Philology, or Archæology."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**spĕc'-i-Āl-ĭŷ** (c as sh), adv. [*Eng. special; -ly.*]

1. In an especial manner; particularly, especially.

"Persons who were not *specially* interested in a public bill very seldom petitioned Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. For a special or particular purpose; as, a meeting *specially* summoned.

**spĕc'-i-Āl-ĭtĭ** (c as sh), subst. [The same word as *speciality* (q. v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. A particular point, matter, or thing; a particular.

"The *specialties* wherof do so ferforth in the first chapter of this boke appere."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 105.

\*2. A special term or article in a contract.

"Let *specialties* be therefore drawn between us."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, ii. 1.

3. That property by which a person or thing is specially characterized; that to which a person devotes himself, and in which he is specially versed: *speciality*.

*II. Law:* A special contract; an obligation or bond; the evidence of a debt by deed or instrument; such a debt is called a debt by specialty in distinction from simple contract.

**specialty-debts, s. pl.**

*Law:* Bonds, mortgages, debts secured by writing under seal.

**spĕ'-ciĕ** (c as sh), s. [A pseudo sing. from *species* = money paid by tale, by confusion with Latin *specie*, abl. sing. of *species*, as, paid in *specie* = in visible coin.] Gold, silver, &c., coined and circulated as a medium of commerce and exchange; hard money, coin; in contradistinction to paper-money, as bank-notes, bills, &c.

**spĕ'-ciĕs** (c as sh), s. [Lat. = a look, appearance, kind, sort, from *specio* = to look, to see; Sp. & Port. *especie*; Ital. *specie*, *specie*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. Visible or sensible representation; appearance to the senses or mind; sensible or intellectual representation; an image.

"Those pretty mirrors . . . transmit the *species* of a vast excellency."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

\*2. A public representation, spectacle, or exhibition; a show. (*Bacon.*)

3. A kind, a sort, a variety, a description; as, a *species* of wit, a *species* of cunning, &c.

\*4. Metal coined into a circulating medium; coin, specie. [In Low Latin *species*, from having the meaning of wares in general, came to mean valuables, precious goods, and the like.]

"Rome possessed a much greater proportion of the circulating *species* of its time than any European city."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins*.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Biology:* A somewhat ambiguous term used to denote a limited group of organisms, resembling each other, and capable of reproducing similar organisms, animal or vegetable, as the case may be. A species is defined by Haeckel (*Gen. Morphologie*, ii. 359) as "the sum of all cycles of reproduction which, under similar conditions of existence, exhibit similar forms." Linnaeus held that all species were the direct descendants from and had the characters of primevally created forms (*Totidem numeramus species quot in principio formæ sunt creatæ*), and in this he was followed by those who accepted the first chapter of Genesis in a strictly literal sense. Buffon and Cuvier, leaving the question of origin on one side, held the distinguishing marks of a species to be similarity and capability of reproduction. But besides varieties and races in various species of animals and plants, dimorphism, and in others trimorphism, exists, so that close similarity cannot be taken as a criterion, and the value attached to external resemblances varies in the case of different observers. At a later date was added the physiological definition that all the individuals of every species were capable of producing fertile offspring, by intercrossing, whereas sexual intercourse between different species produced only sterile offspring or was actually infertile; and, although subject to exceptions, this

definition is generally true. The descent of any given series of individuals from a single pair, or from pairs exactly similar to each other, is in no case capable of proof. Darwin, in his *Origin of Species*, says: "I look at the term species as one arbitrarily given for the sake of convenience to a set of individuals closely resembling each other, and that it does not essentially differ from the term variety, which is given to less distinct and more fluctuating forms" (ch. ii.). [DARWINISM.] That book popularized in England the idea of the mutability of species, the chief factor in which Darwin believed to be Natural Selection, though he afterward modified his views to some extent as to its importance. The latest theory of the origin of species is that of Physiological Selection, propounded by Mr. W. G. J. Romanes, F. R. S., who holds that many species have arisen on account of variations in the reproductive system, leading to some infertility with parent forms—mutual sterility being thus regarded as one of the conditions, and not as one of the consequences of specific differentiation. (*Journal Linn. Soc., Zool.*, July, 1886; see also Oscar Schmidt: *Doctrine of Descent*, ch. v.)

2. *Civil Law:* The form or shape given to materials; form, figure.

3. *Logic:* A predicable that expresses the whole essence of its subject in so far as any common term can express it. The names *species* and *genus* are merely relative, and the same common term may, in one case, be the species which is predicated of an individual, and in another case the individual of which a species is predicated. Thus, the individual, George, belongs to the logical species man, while man is an individual of the logical species animal. [SPECIFIC-DIFFERENCE.]

"The name of a *species* is a more extensive [*i. e.* comprehensive] but less full and complete term than that of an individual . . . since the *species* may be predicated of each of these."—*Whately: Logic*, bk. ii., ch. v., § 3.

**4. Medicine:**

(1) A component part of a compound medicine; a simple.

(2) A compound powder of any kind.

**spĕ-cĭ-fĭ'-ā-ble**, a. [*Eng. specify; -able.*] That may be specified.

**spĕ-çĭf-ĭc**, \***spĕ-çĭf-ĭck**, a. & s. [*Fr. spécifique*, from Lat. *specificus*, from *species* = species, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *especifico*; Ital. *specifico*.]

**A. As adjective:****I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Pertaining to, characterizing, or constituting a species, possessing the peculiar property or properties of a thing, which constitute its species, and distinguish it from other things; as, the *specific* qualities of a plant, the *specific* difference between virtue and vice, &c.

2. Tending or intended to specify or particularize; definite, precise; as, a *specific* statement.

3. Specified or particularized; definite; as, a *specific* sum.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Law:* Having a certain form or designation; observing a certain form; precise.

2. *Medical:* Acting upon some particular organ more than upon others; possessed of a peculiar efficacy in the cure of a particular disease. [B. 2.]

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Something certain to effect the purpose for which it is used; an unfailing agent or remedy.

2. *Med.:* A remedy which possesses a peculiar efficacy in the prevention or cure of a particular disease; an unfailing remedy.

"The *specifics* usually prescribed in such cases."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. v.

**specific-area, s.**

*Biol.:* The space over which any individual is distributed.

**†specific-centers, s. pl.**

*Biol.:* The points at which particular species are supposed to have been created, according to those who believe that each has originated from a common stock. (*Woodward.*)

**specific-character, s.** [CHARACTER, s., B. 2.]**specific-difference, s.**

*Logic:* (See extract.)

"*Specific difference* is that primary attribute which distinguishes each *species* from one another, while they stand ranked under the same general nature or genus. Though wine differs from the other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit, yet this is but a general or generic difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry; the *specific difference* of wine therefore is its pressure from the grape."—*Watts: Logic*.

**specific-gravity, s.** [GRAVITY.]**specific-heat, s.** [HEAT, s.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk. whō. sōn: mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



**specific-legacy, s.**

*Law:* A bequest of a particular thing, as of a particular piece of furniture, specified and distinguished from all others.

**specific-name, s.**

*Nat. Science:* The scientific name by which one species is distinguished from another. Linnæus introduced the binomial system of nomenclature, in which the first word is the generic, and the second the specific name. Thus the lion and the wild cat both belong to the genus *Felis*, but the specific name of the first is *leo*, and of the second *catus*; the potato and the egg-plant both belong to the genus *Solanum*, but the specific name of the first is *tuberosum*, and of the second *esculentum*. In the trinomial system, sometimes adopted owing to the difficulty of distinguishing between varieties and species, the second name is specific and the third varietal; as, *Sciurus* (indicating the genus) *caniceps* (the species) *pygerythrus* (the variety).

**spě-čif'-īc-āl, \*spě-čif'-īc-āl, a.** [Eng. *specific*; -al.] The same as SPECIFIC, A. (q. v.).

**spě-čif'-īc-āl-ly, adv.** [Eng. *specifically*; -ly.] In a specific manner; according to the nature or character of the species; definitely, particularly.

"Here the intended punishment is explained *specifically*."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 6.

**spě-čif'-īc-āl-něss, s.** [English *specifically*; -ness.] The quality or state of being specific.

**\*spě-čif'-īc-āte, v. t.** [Lat. *specificatus*, pa. par. of *specifico*, from *species*=species, and *facio*=to make.] To mark, note, show, or designate the species or the distinguishing particulars of a thing; to specify.

"Any particular, *specificating*, concurrent, new imperative act of the divine special providence."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 40.

**spěč-ī-fī-cā-tion, s.** [Fr.]

1. The act of specifying or determining by a mark or limit; notation of limits.

"This *specification* or limitation of the question, hinders the disputers from wandering away from the precise point of enquiry."—*Watts*.

2. The declaration or designation of particulars; particular mention.

"A *specification* of a few improvements will add but little to the sum of my transgressions."—*Knox: University of Oxford*.

3. A particular and detailed account; specif., a statement of particulars describing the dimensions, peculiarities, materials, &c., of a work to be executed, as in architecture, civil engineering, building, drainage, or the like. A person wishing to take out a patent for any invention is required to furnish a specification of his invention, in which its nature must be particularly described.

4. An article, item, or particular specified.

\*5. Specific character.

"The scion gives goodness to the plant, and a *specification* to the fruit."—*Bp. Hall: Christ Mystical*.

**spě-čif'-īc-něss, s.** [Eng. *specific*; -ness.] The quality or state of being specific.

**spěč-ī-fī, \*spec-ī-fīe, v. t.** [Fr. *spécifier*, from Lat. *specifico*, only found in the pa. par. *specificatus*, from *specificus*=specific (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *especificar*; Ital. *specificare*.] To mention or name specifically or distinctively; to designate in words, so as to distinguish from anything else.

"The particulars are *specified* at the conclusion."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*. (Postsc.)

**spěč-ī-fī-měň, s.** [Latin, from *specio*=to see, to look at.]

1. A part or small portion of anything intended to exhibit or illustrate the kind or nature of the whole or of something not exhibited; a sample.

"From the fragments picks His specimen, if haply intervene'd With sparkling mineral."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iii.

2. An illustration, an example, a sample, an instance.

"They were perhaps the two most remarkable *specimens* that the world could show of perverse absurdity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶It is sometimes used adjectively; as, a *specimen* copy, &c.

**spě-cī-ōl'-ō-gý (c as sh), s.** [Eng. *speci(es)*; suff. -ology.] The doctrine of species.

**\*spě-cī-ōs'-ī-tý (c as sh), s.** [Eng. *specious*; -ity.]

1. A beautiful scene, spectacle, or show; beauty.

2. The quality or state of being specious; speciousness; a specious show.

"So great a glory as all the *speciosities* of the world could not equalize."—*H. More: On Godliness*, bk. iii., ch. vi., § 5.

**spě'-ci-ous, a.** [Fr. *spécieux*, from Lat. *speciosus*=beautiful, from *specio*=to see.]

\*1. Beautiful; pleasing to the eye; fair, showy.

"As sweet to the smell as *specious* to the sight."—*Fulter: Pisgah Sight*, bk. iii., ch. ii., § 5.

2. Apparently right; superficially fair, just, or correct; plausible; appearing well at first sight.

"It was a sin for which *specious* names and pretexts might be found."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

\*3. Making a fair outward show.

"I propose next to describe the *specious* or decent man. By the decent man, I mean him who governs all his actions by appearances."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

**spě'-ci-ous-ly, adv.** [Eng. *specious*; -ly.] In a specious manner; with a fair show or appearance; plausibly; with show of right or justice.

"What may be said *speciously* enough to persuade."—*Bolingbroke: On History*, let. 8.

**spě'-ci-ous-něss, s.** [Eng. *specious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being specious; fair or plausible appearance; plausibleness.

**spěck (1), \*specke, \*spekke, s.** [A. S. *specca*=a spot, mark. From the same root as *spew* (q. v.); cf. Low Ger. *spaken*=to spot with wet; *spakig*=spotted with wet.]

1. A spot, a stain, a blemish; a small place or anything which is discolored with some foreign matter or substance, or is of a color different from that of the main body.

"The bottom consisting of gray sand, with black *specks*."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

2. A minute particle or patch.

"First a *speck*, and then a vulture, Till the air is dark with pinions."

*Longfellow: Hiawatha*, xix.

**spěck (2), s.** [Dut. *spek*=fat.]

1. Blubber; the fat of whales and other mammalia.

\*2. Bacon.

**speck-block, s.**  
*Naut.*: A block used in stripping the blubber of a whale. Through it the speck-fall, a purchase, is rove, the blocks being made fast to the blubber-guy.

**speck-falls, s. pl.**

*Naut.*: The ropes of the speck-block (q. v.).

**spěck, v. t.** [SPECK, s.] To spot; to mark or stain, as with spots or drops.

"Of white, or blue, or *speck'd* with gold."

*Gay: To a Lady*, Ep. 13.

**spěč'-kle, s.** [A dimin. of *speck* (1), s. (q. v.)] A little speck or spot in anything of a different substance or color from that of the thing itself.

"An huge great serpent all with *speckles* pide."

*Spenser: Virgil's Gnat*.

**spěč'-kle, v. t.** [SPECKLE, s.] To mark with speckles or small spots of a different color from that of the ground or surface.

**spěč'-kled (le as el), pa. par. & a.** [SPECKLE, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Marked with specks or speckles; variegated with spots of a different color from that of the ground or surface.

"Turning fierce her *speckled* taile advaunst."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. i. 17.

II. *Her.*: Spotted over with another tincture.

**speckled-beauty, s.**

*Entom.*: A European geometer moth, *Cleora viduaria*.

**speckled-emys, s.**

*Zoöl.*: *Emys bealii*, about five inches long, a native of China.

**speckled-footman, s.**

*Entom.*: A European ursine moth, *Eulepia cribrum*.

**Speckled Indians, s.**

*Ethnol.*: The Pintos, a North American tribe.

**speckled-yellow, s.**

*Entom.*: A European geometer moth, *Venilia maculata*.

**speckled-yellow butterfly, s.**

*Entom.*: *Lasiommata ægeria*, a European butterfly. The larva feeds on *Triticum repens* and other grasses.

**spěč'-kled-něss (le as el), s.** [Eng. *speckled*; -ness.] The quality or state of being speckled.

**spěck-ly, a.** [English *speckl(e)*; -y.] Specked, speckled.

"Among these the breed of Plymouth Rocks, a *speckly*, old-fashioned looking fowl."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

**spěck-sion-eër', spēc-tion-eër', s.** [SPECK (2), *subst.*] In whale-fishing, the chief harpooner, who has also the direction of the cutting operations in clearing the whale of its blubber and bones.

"The dignitary who has charge of the stowage is known as the *specioneer*, which a very slight philological knowledge enables any one to see has nothing to do with inspection, but is a derivative of the word 'spek,' fat, or blubber."—*London Standard*.

**spěcs, spēcks, subst. pl.** [See def.] A familiar abbreviation for spectacles (q. v.).

"He wore green *spěcs* with a tortoise-shell rim."

*Barham: Ing. Legends; Knight and Lady*.

**\*spěč'-ta-ble, a.** [Lat. *spectabilis*, from *specto*=to see.] [SPECTACLE.] Visible, remarkable.

"Such corners where divers streets met, and so more *specifiable* to many passengers."—*Adams: Works*, i. 104.

**spěč'-ta-cle, \*spek-ta-kel, s.** [Fr. *spectacle*, from Lat. *spectaculum*=a show, from *specto*=to see, from *spectum*, sup. of *specio*=to see; Sp. *espectaculo*; Ital. *spettacolo*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. A show; a gazing-stock; something exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable or unusual and worthy of special notice; specif., a pageant, a gorgeous or splendid show, an exhibition attractive to the eye.

"We are made a *spectacle* unto the world, and to angels and to men."—*1 Corinth. iv. 9*.

2. Anything seen; a sight, a prospect.

"Neerwinden was a *spectacle* at which the oldest soldiers stood aghast."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

\*3. A glass through which to view objects.

"Poverty a *spektakel* is, as thinketh me, Thurgh which he may his very frendes see."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,786.

4. (*Pl.*): A familiar and invaluable optical instrument used to assist or correct defects of vision. They are frequently also called *eye-glasses*, though properly this term is applied to spectacles which are merely fixed on the nose. *Spectacles* consist of two oval or circular lenses mounted in a light metal frame, composed of the bows, bridge, and sides or temples. The frame is so constructed as to rest on and adhere to the nose and temples, and keep the lenses in their proper position. *Short sight* is the habitual accommodation of the eyes for a distance less than that of ordinary vision, so that persons affected in this way only see very near objects distinctly. Its usual cause is a too great convexity of the cornea or of the crystalline lens; the eye being too convergent, the focus, in place of forming on the retina, is formed in front, so that the image is indistinct. It may be remedied by means of diverging glasses, which, in making the rays deviate from their common axis, throw the focus farther back, and cause the image to be formed on the retina. *Long sight* is the contrary of short sight; the eye can see distant objects very well, but cannot distinguish those which are very near. The eye is not sufficiently convergent, and hence the image of objects is formed beyond the retina; but if the objects are removed farther off, the image approaches the retina, and when they are at a suitable distance is exactly formed upon it, so that the objects are clearly seen. Long sight is corrected by means of converging lenses. These glasses bring the rays together before their entrance into the eye, and therefore, if the converging power is properly chosen, the image will be formed exactly on the retina. Generally speaking, numbers are engraved on these glasses, which express their focal length in inches. The spectacles must be so chosen that they are close to the eye, and that they make the distance of distinct vision ten or twelve inches. (*Ganot*.)

*Astigmatic* vision is a defect of the eyes in which the focus of the crystalline lens is different in different azimuths. Thus, if vision is directed to a figure, as in the margin, in strong black lines and on a larger scale, some of the lines may be seen sharply defined, while others are blurred. These defects can be remedied by spectacles in which the focus differs in different azimuths, and extreme cases have been known in which cylindrical lenses (*i. e.*, lenses with no focus at all in one direction, but a strong focus in some other—a segment of a cylinder instead of a sphere) have been required. Astigmatism more than any other defect requires thorough study by an oculist, as the focus of the eyes is apt to be normal in some directions, and this masks it, while yet the vain effort to define the object in all parts causes constant distress and pain. There are also tinted, gray, or smoke-gray spectacles to protect sensitive eyes from too much light. Mere weakness of the eyes is not benefited by spectacles, unless by the protective kind. Wire-gauze spectacles are used to exclude dust and



Test-lines for Astigmatism.

bōil, bōy: pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, beñç; go, gem; thin, ðis, sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1.



ashes. Divided spectacles have each lens composed of two semicircles of different foci neatly united; one half for looking at distant objects, the other for examining things near the eye. [GOGGLES, PERISCOPE-SPECTACLES.]

## II. Figuratively:

\*1. The eye; the organ of vision.

"Bid mine eyes be packing with my heart,  
And called them blind and dusky spectacles  
For losing ken of Albion's wished coast,"  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 2.*

2. (Pl.): Anything which assists or aids the intellectual vision.

"Shakespeare was naturally learned; he needed not the spectacles of books to read nature; he looked inward and found her there."—*Dryden: On Dramatic Poesy.*

spectacle-maker, s. One who makes spectacles.

spectacle-snake, s. [SPECTACLED-COBRA.]

spěc'-ta-cled (le as el), a. [Eng. *spectacl(e)*; -ed.] Wearing, or assisted by, spectacles; having spectacles on the nose.

"All tongues speak of him; and the bleared sights  
Are spectacted to see him."  
*Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.*

spectacled-bear, s.

Zoöl.: *Ursus ornatus*, about forty inches long, from the mountainous regions of Chili. The general color is black, but the animal has a light-colored ring around each eye, not unlike a large pair of old-fashioned spectacles.

spectacled-cobra, s.

Zoöl.: Any variety of *Naja tripudians*, in which the spectacle-like markings on the hood are well-developed. The natives of India say that these markings are more distinct in the snakes that are met with in and near towns than in those which frequent the open and hill country.

spectacled-shrimp, s. [SKELETON-SCREW.]

spectacled-stenoderm, s.

Zoöl.: *Stenoderma perspicillatum*, from the West Indies, Guiana, and Brazil. It is about four inches in length, and from sixteen to twenty in wing expanse; fur light-brown, with a whitish arch over each eye. Called also Spectacled Vampire.

spectacled-vampire, s. [SPECTACLED-STENODERM.]

spěc'-tác'-u-lar, adj. [Lat. *spectacul(um)* = a spectacle (q. v.); Eng. adj. suff. -ar.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a spectacle or show.

"This spectacular episode is well worth seeing as a stage curiosity."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 22, 1887.

\*2. Pertaining to spectacles or glasses to assist vision.

spěc'-tant, a. [Lat. *spectans*, pr. par. of *specto* = to look.]

*Her.*: A term applied to an animal "at gaze," or looking forward; sometimes termed "in full aspect." Also applied to any animal looking upward with the nose bendwise.

\*spěc'-tā'-tion, s. [Lat. *spectatio*, from *spectatus*, pa. par. of *specto* = to look.] Regard, respect, look, appearance.

"This simple *spectation* of the lungs is differenced from that which concomitates a pleurisy."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

spěc'-tā'-tōr, \*spěc'-ta-tour, s. [Lat. *spectator*, from *spectatus*, pa. par. of *specto* = to look; French *spectateur*; Sp. *espectador*; Ital. *spettatore*.] One who sees or beholds; one who looks on; especially one who is present at a show or spectacle.

"Plays are feasts,  
Poets the cooks, and the spectators guests;  
The actors, waiters."  
*Carew: McDavenant's Play.*

\*spěc'-tā'-tōr'-i-al, a [Eng. *spectator*; -ial.] Of or pertaining to a spectator or spectators.

"I must appeal to your *spectatorial* wisdom."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 492.

spěc'-tā'-tō'-rīo, s. [Coined by Steele Mackaye from the words *specta(cle)* and *(ora)torio*.] A combination of spectacular effects with musical forms running conjointly as an entertainment. A living action of events.

spěc'-tā'-tō'-rī-ūm, subst. [SPECTATORIO.] Any large theater or building for the production of great spectacles.

\*spěc'-tā'-tōr'-ship, s. [Eng. *spectator*; -ship.]

1. The office, quality, or position of a spectator.

2. The act of beholding.

"Thou stand'st i' th' state of hanging, or of some death more long in *spectatorship*, and crueler in suffering."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 2.

†spěc'-tā'-trěss, \*spěc'-tā'-trix, s. [Eng. *spectator*; -ess; Lat. *spectatrix*.] A female spectator or beholder.

"Spectatress both and spectacle, a sad  
And silent cipher."  
*Cowper: Task*, i. 476.

spěc'-tēr, s. [SPECTRE.]

spěc'-tra, s. pl. [SPECTRUM.]

spěc'-tral, a. [Eng. *spect(er)*, *spectr(um)*; adj. suff. -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to a specter; ghostlike, ghostly.

2. Pertaining to the solar or prismatic spectrum; pertaining to spectra; produced by the aid of the spectrum; exhibiting the hues of the prismatic spectrum.

\*spěc'-trāl'-ī-tý, s. [Eng. *spectral*; -ity.] Anything of a spectral nature.

spěc'-trāl'-lý, adv. [Eng. *spectral*; -ly.] In a spectral or ghostly manner.

spěc'-tre (tre as tēr), s. [Fr., from Lat. *spectrum* = a vision, from *specto* = to see; Sp. *espectro*; Ital. *spettro*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An apparition, a ghost, a spirit; the appearance of one who is dead.

2. *Entom.*: One of the many popular names of the Phasmidæ (q. v.).

spectre-bat, s.

Zoöl.: *Vampyrus spectrum*. [VAMPIRE.]

spectre-shrimp, s. [SKELETON-SCREW.]

spectre-tarsier, s. [TARSIVUS.]

\*spěc'-tred (tred as tērd), a. [Eng. *spect(er)*; -ed.] Haunted with specters.

spěc'-trō-grāph, s. [Lat. *spectrum* = an image, and *graphein* = to write.] An apparatus for producing photographic impressions of a spectrum.

spěc'-trō-grāph'-ic, a. [Eng. *spectrograph*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to a spectrograph.

spěc'-trōg'-ra-phý, s. [Eng. *spectrograph*; -y.] The art or process of forming spectrographic pictures.

spěc'-trō-lōg'-ic-al, adj. [Eng. *spectrolog(y)*; -ical.] Of or pertaining to spectrology; performed or determined by spectrology.

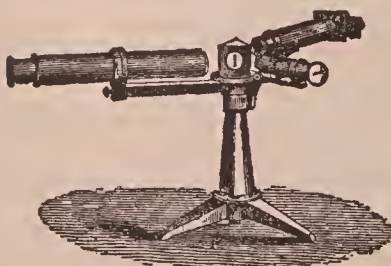
spěc'-trōl'-ō-gý, subst. [Eng. *spectrum*, and Gr. *logos* = a word, a discourse.] That branch of science which determines the constituent elements and other conditions of bodies by examination of their spectra.

spěc'-trōm'-ě-tēr, subst. [Eng. *spectrum*, and *meter*.]

*Optics*: This word is used in somewhat different though allied senses. It has been applied to a micrometer or other apparatus applied to the eyepiece of a spectroscope for measuring the position of the lines. But it is now very generally used as a substitute for spectroscopy, the word being applied to that better class of instruments which are fitted up for measuring and determining with great exactness the position of the lines in the spectra examined, and the qualities of prisms as regards refractive and dispersive power.

spěc'-trō-scōpe, subst. [Lat. *spectrum*, and Gr. *skopeō* = to see.]

*Optics*: An instrument for observing spectra, or for spectrum analysis. With a single glass prism, the few most prominent lines in a solar spectrum may be seen, by using a narrow slit to admit the light, which was the first great improvement made upon Newton's experiment, since a hole or wide slit gives confusion of effect. The second great improvement was to place a collimating lens behind the slit at its focal distance, whereby all the rays from the slit become a parallel bundle before passing through the prism. Finally, a small telescope was mounted behind the prism, to magnify and define the image thus obtained. The whole arranged on a table, with means of adjusting the collimating and eye-tubes at the proper angles with the prism, forms the ordinary single-prism Spectroscope. Further prisms may be added to increase the dispersion, and as many as eleven have been used, but it is more usual to employ half the total number, and having sent the rays once through their lower portion, to reflect them back again through the upper ends, thus using each prism twice. Arrangements are often added for throwing the image of a micrometer scale upon the spectrum [SPECTROMETER], or a reflecting prism may be placed over half of the slit to reflect the solar spectrum into the instrument for comparison with the one under observation. It is in this way that spectra are compared with the solar lines, which are carefully mapped,



Simple Form of Spectroscope.

and form the standard of reference. By combining prisms of different refractive and dispersive powers, a strong spectrum may be obtained without deflection. Such prisms may be contained in quite a small tube with slit and lens, and are called Direct-vision Spectroscopes, which are much used for microscopic observation. Instruments specially fitted for the purpose are called Star Spectroscopes, and there are also special Sun Spectroscopes, such being necessarily different in practical details from ordinary or Chemical Spectroscopes. Of late years, it has become very usual to employ the spectra from diffraction-gratings instead of prisms. The higher-order spectra thus produced are very pure, and have the advantage of giving the lines in the true position due to their relative wave-lengths alone, while prisms compress some groups of lines, and extend others, according to the peculiar dispersion of the glass. Spectroscopes thus constructed are called Grating Spectroscopes.

spěc'-trō-scōp'-ic, spēc'-trō-scōp'-ic-al, adj. [Eng. *spectroscop(e)*; -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to the spectroscope or spectroscopy.

"Huggins has applied *spectroscopic* observation to the determining of the proper motion of the heavenly bodies."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics*, s. v. *Spectroscopie*.

spěc'-trō-scōp'-ic-al-lý, adv. [English *spectroscopical*; -ly.] In a spectroscopic manner; by means of the spectroscope.

"Various portions of the plants were reduced to ashes, and tested *spectroscopically* for lithium."—*Leisure Hour*, Jan., 1885, p. 68.

spěc'-trōs'-cō-píst, s. [English *spectroscop(e)*; -ist.] One who uses the spectroscope; one who is skilled in spectroscopy.

spěc'-trōs'-cō-pý, s. [Eng. *spectroscop(e)*; -y.] That branch of science which is concerned with the use of the spectroscope and with spectral analysis.

spěc'-trūm (pl. \*spěc'-trūm, spēc'-tra.), s. [Lat. = an appearance, image, apparition, specter (q. v.).]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A specter.

"Lavater puts solitariness a main cause of such *spectrums* or apparitions."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, pt. iii. §4, p. 2.

2. *Optics*: The colored image or images produced when the rays from any source of light are decomposed or dispersed by refraction through a prism. It has been proved that whiteness is simply a totality of effect produced by the simultaneous effects of many colors falling at once upon the retina. It has been shown [REFRACTION] how a beam of light is deflected on meeting at any inclination the surface of a denser medium, and it is obvious that by using a prism with two inclined surfaces, the beam may be permanently deflected. It is found that each different color, representing a different length of wave, is differently refracted by the prism, or has its own special index of refraction; hence, the prism separates or spreads out, in order, according to their refrangibility, all the different colors of which the beam is composed. This appearance is the Spectrum of that particular light. Solids or liquids heated to incandescence—as the particles of soot in a candle-flame—always yield an unbroken band of colors shading into one another; this is called a continuous spectrum. Incandescent gases generally yield lines or bands only, and this is a line or banded spectrum. When portions of what would have been a continuous spectrum are intercepted or cut out by an intervening medium, this is called an absorption spectrum. Besides the waves of such a length as cause visual effects, there are many more beyond the red at one end of the spectrum and the violet at the other, which produce powerful chemical and heating effects. This portion is sometimes called the Invisible Spectrum, sometimes described as the Ultra-red or Ultra-violet spectrum. Its length greatly exceeds that of the visible spectrum, and it is found to comprise lines and bands precisely analogous to those occurring in the luminous portion. [SPECTRUM-ANALYSIS.]

spectrum-analysis, s.

*Physics and Chemistry*: The determination of the chemical composition, the physical condition, or both, of any body by the Spectrum (q. v.) of the light which it emits or suffers to pass through it, under certain conditions. For such determinations an instrument is used called the Spectroscope (q. v.), which employs the light passing through a very narrow slit, and, by using more prisms than one, disperses or separates the colors a great deal more than one prism alone can do. The human eye is totally unable to judge of the real component colors of any light presented to it; not only does a mixture of all colors appear white, but so do many simple pairs of colors; and, similarly, two apparently similar shades of color, may be quite differently constituted, the one being perhaps a pure color, while the other is really a compound. The prism never errs, but rigidly sorts out any light presented to it under all the separate wave-lengths



of which it is composed, each one having its own invariable place in the spectrum of a beam of ideal white light.

A vast mass of commercial spectrum analysis consists of the study of simple absorption spectra. Most of the color we see around us is really of the nature of a shadow; the colored body absorbs among its molecules many of the constituent rays of the white light which falls upon it, and the color we see consists of the remainder. It is the same with colored transparent bodies; a red glass does not turn all the light into red, but simply stops or absorbs all the rays except those which make up the red. This is shown by spectrum analysis of the light which has passed through any such body, or been reflected from it; various dark bands are cut out of the white-light spectrum. If glass cells are filled with various colored fluids, and interposed between the slit of the spectroscopy and some source of light which gives a complete continuous spectrum, the various bands cut out are observed. These bands are invariable for the same substance, in the same state—i. e., of dilution or otherwise—and hence we have an analysis which is very powerful as regards adulteration. Thus, an alcoholic solution with a decoction of logwood, &c., can be made up so as to precisely imitate to the eye the color of port wine. But the spectroscopy cannot be so cheated; the spectrum of port wine cannot be imitated by anything else; though the visual total may appear the same, the prism will sort out the imitation with different constituents. It has been found that up to a certain age even the year of the vintage can be thus determined. So, again, healthy blood gives a quite different absorption spectrum from blood poisoned by carbonic oxide. The prism is thus used daily to test the validity of many commercial products. It should be observed that numerous apparently clear and colorless substances show very strong absorption bands, e. g., solutions of didymium.

Analysis of the rays emitted by luminous bodies throws light upon both their chemical constitution and physical condition. A solid or liquid substance heated to a high temperature gives a continuous spectrum. [SPECTRUM.] It first becomes red, representing the slowest vibrations as taken up by its molecules. Gradually the yellow, green, and, finally, blue rays are added as quicker and more energetic vibrations are imparted, till it becomes a white or even bluish color, but the spectrum is always continuous so far as it goes. Therefore a continuous spectrum is presumptive proof of the body being in a solid or liquid state. On the other hand, every substance heated sufficiently to become luminous, as gas or vapor, when at a low pressure, gives a spectrum of bright lines or bands only. It is this localization which causes the color of the flame; and the spectrum of each of the known elements is so well recognized, that new lines are proofs of the presence of some unknown chemical element, several of which have been discovered in this manner. Thus the spectrum of the vapor of a substance, when ignited in the electric arc or in a vacuum tube, is another searching method of chemical analysis. It is found, however, that as the density is increased the lines in the spectrum of a luminous gas are widened or thickened. Gradually these widened bands approach each other, until, at a great pressure, the spectrum becomes continuous. This is intelligible on the hypothesis that in rarified gases the molecules are free to give their own peculiar periods of vibration, but that as they are crowded together they are hampered, and the vibrations and encounters modified into other periods, until at last the complex vibrations of a solid are produced, and give the complete or continuous spectrum. Thus the nature of the spectrum—say of a gaseous nebula—gives us information not only of the composition, but of the physical condition of the gas.

Another wide department of research was opened by the study of the spectrum of the sun. To Newton this appeared continuous; but when it was made pure by more dispersion and the use of a slit, it was found to be crossed by countless dark lines, thousands of which have been mapped. On the face of it, these appeared to show absorption of some kind; while the foundation or continuous spectrum must be due to either incandescent solid, liquid, or at least very dense gaseous matter. It was soon discovered that two of the most distinct dark lines (called D lines) across the yellow portion were exactly coincident with the two bright yellow lines given by incandescent sodium vapor; and Prof. Stokes, in 1852, pointed out the probable cause of this, in the molecules taking up or absorbing all vibrations of their own peculiar period which reach them, just as a tuning-fork will respond to its own note sung to it. Kirchhoff verified this, proving experimentally that sodium flame interposed before the slit of a bright solar spectrum, darkened the D lines. Most of the other dark lines of the solar spectrum were afterward identified with the bright lines of the vapors of various

elements; and thus was proved the fact that the incandescent photosphere of the sun is surrounded by a highly-heated, but still by comparison cooler, atmosphere containing hydrogen, sodium, iron, and many other substances. Subsequently, by suitable arrangements, the bright lines of this external atmosphere were obtained at the edge of the sun's disc. The chemistry and condition of the stars were rapidly studied in the same way, with the result of discovering very interesting resemblances, and in many cases still more interesting and marked differences between their condition and that of the sun. In this way, for instance, when a great increase in the brilliancy of the variable star Tau Coronæ was observed in May, 1886, the spectroscopy showed its usual absorption spectrum to be crossed by a few bright lines, and thus the phenomenon was clearly traced to some almost inconceivable outburst of glowing hydrogen, as was also the "new star" which appeared in Cygnus in 1876. In another star there is an abundant quantity of the metal tellurium, which cannot be traced in our sun, and is only present in exceedingly small quantities in our earth.

Still further; the apparent color or wave-length of any given ray apparently depends simply upon the rate at which the ethereal waves beat upon the retina. If the source of light be approaching rapidly enough, this rate will obviously be increased, the effect of which will be to make that ray of apparently higher refrangibility, or nearer a blue color. In sound we get exactly the same effect, if a whistle sounds while two trains are approaching; the pitch rises till the whistle is opposite a hearer in the other train, and then as rapidly falls as it recedes. Now it is found that well-known groups of lines are thus shifted in the case of certain stars; and thus it is absolutely determined that they are approaching or receding from the solar system at the rate of so many miles per second. In exactly the same way the speed of up-rushes and down-rushes of the glowing hydrogen during solar storms has been determined.

Spectrum analysis has finally led to a theory or speculation of capital importance, concerning the so-called "elements." The spectra of compounds are as characteristic as those of what are called elements; but as the temperature of the luminous vapor is increased, this spectrum breaks up, as it were, into the lines of the elements themselves. Where the vapor is known to be "dissociated," as it is termed, at a certain temperature, there is simultaneously a marked and sudden change in its spectrum. Now it is found that even at temperatures produced in our laboratories the spectra of the so-called elements themselves go through analogous changes as the temperature is raised, giving apparently similar reason to believe that they then break up into still simpler elements. In the far greater heat of the sun's chromosphere there is much more evidence of this process going on, and there is one strong line in particular which has never been identified with any element known on earth. It further appears, that unless we are to suppose an amount of impurity hardly possible, different elements are capable at certain high temperatures of giving rise to certain coincident lines; and from these and other collated facts, such as an ascertained relation between the atomic weight of an element and the position of its lines in the spectrum, it is now held to be probable that the so-called elements are themselves compounds, which at a certain temperature are broken up into much fewer elements, or possibly into one. This conclusion is one of the latest results of spectrum analysis.

**spéc'-u-lar, a.** [Fr. *spéculaire*, from Lat. *specularis*=pertaining to a mirror, from *speculum*=a mirror, from *specio*=to look at.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass; having a smooth reflecting surface.

"The object in our case served for a *specular* body, to reflect that color to the eye."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 693.

\*2. Assisting the sight by means of optical properties.

"Thy *specular* orb  
Apply to well-dissected kernels: lo!  
In each observe the slender threads  
Of first-beginning trees."—Philips: *Cider*, i.

\*3. Affording a wide view or prospect.

"Look once more ere we leave this *specular* mount."  
Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 236.

II. *Min.*: Presenting a smooth and brilliant surface, which reflects light like a mirror.

**specular-iron, specular iron-ore, s.**

*Min.*: A bright shining crystallized variety of Hæmatite (q. v.).

**spéc'-u-lâr'-î-a, s.** [Lat. *specularis*=pertaining to a mirror; *speculum*=a mirror. Named on account of the brightness of the flowers when in sunshine.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Campanulæ, reduced by Sir J. Hooker to a sub-genus of Campanula. Corolla rotate; capsule fusiform, angled, opening by slits beneath the calyx limb. *Specularia* (*Campanula*) *hybrida* has the corolla inside blue, outside lilac, *S. (C.) speculum* and *Specularia pentagonia* have been used in salads.

**spéc'-u-lâte, v. i. & t.** [Lat. *speculatus*, pa. par. of *speculor*=to behold, from *specula*=a watch-tower.]

#### A. Intransitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To consider a subject by turning it over in the mind, and looking at it from various points of view; to meditate; to revolve in the mind; to theorize.

"By merely *speculating* upon the laws of perspective."  
—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

2. *Comm.*: To purchase goods, stocks, or any other commodity, in the expectation of a rise in price, and of selling the goods to an advantage by reason of such advance; to engage in speculation. (Frequently used of engaging in unsound or hazardous business transactions.)

\*B. *Trans.*: To consider attentively; to examine.

"Man was not meant to gape, or look upward, but to have his thoughts sublime; and not only behold, but *speculate* their nature with the eye of the understanding."  
Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. i.

**spéc'-u-lâ'-tion, subst.** [Fr., from Lat. *speculationem*, accus. of *speculatio*, from *speculatus*, pa. par. of *speculor*=to view, to contemplate; Sp. *speculación*; Ital. *especulazione*.]

#### I. Ordinary language:

\*1. The act of viewing or looking on; view; examination by the eye.

"We upon this mountain's basis by  
Took stand for idle *speculation*."  
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. 2.

\*2. Power of sight; vision.

"Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes  
Which thou dost glare with."  
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

3. Mental view of anything in its various aspects and relations; intellectual examination; contemplation, meditation.

"Whatever preference therefore, in *speculation*, he might give to the republican form, he could not, with these principles, be practically an enemy to the government of kings."—Horsley: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 44. (App.)

4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation; the conclusions at which the mind arrives by meditation or speculation; a theory.

"To his *speculations* on these subjects he gave the lofty name of the Oracles of Reason."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

5. That part of philosophy which is neither practical nor experimental.

6. In the same sense as II. 2.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Cards*: A game at cards, the leading principle of which is the purchase of an unknown card on the calculation of its probable value when known; or of a known one, on the chance of no better appearing in the course of the game, a portion of the pack not being dealt.

#### 2. Commercial:

(1) The act or practice of buying goods, stock, &c., or of incurring extensive risks, with a view to an increased profit or success in trade; the buying of goods, shares, stocks, or any other purchasable commodity, in expectation of a rise in the market, and thus securing a gain to the buyer, or of selling commodities in the expectation that prices will fall, and that thus the seller will be able to buy similar commodities back again at a lower price. The term is generally used with some degree of disapprobation.

"*Speculation*, we fear, is inherent in the human constitution, and all that we can say on the subject is not likely to put a stop to it."—Chambers' *Journal*, Feb. 20, 1866, p. 523.

(2) A single act of speculation; a commercial or other business transaction entered into in the hope of large profits.

**spéc'-u-lât-ist, s.** [Eng. *speculat(e)*; -ist.] One who speculates or forms theories; a theorist; a speculator.

"Fresh confidence the *speculatist* takes  
From ev'ry hair-brain'd proselyte he makes."  
Cowper: *Progress of Error*, 491.

**spéc'-u-lâ-tive, a.** [Fr. *spéculatif*, from Latin *speculativus*; Sp. and Port. *especulativo*; Ital. *speculativo*, *specolativo*.]

1. Given to speculation or theorizing; contemplative.

"There was no region of the globe, no walk of *speculative* or of active life, in which Jesuits were not to be found."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = ðel, ðel



2. Pertaining to, involving, or formed by speculation; theoretical, ideal; not verified by fact, experiment or practice.

"That there are all in all, three speculative sciences, distinguished by their several objects, physiology, the pure mathematics, and the theology or metaphysics."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 416.

\*3. Pertaining to or affording sight or prospect.

"Fond of the speculative height,  
Thither he wings his airy flight."

*Cowper: The Jackdaw.*

\*4. Watching, prying.

"My speculative and officed instruments."

*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

5. Pertaining to or given to speculation in trade; engaged in speculation; speculating.

"The speculative merchant exercises no one regular, established, or well-known branch of business."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x.

6. Of the nature of a speculation in trade; hazardous, risky; as, a speculative business or transaction.

spĕc-u-lā-tive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *speculative*; *-ly*.]

1. In a speculative manner; with speculation, theory, contemplation, or meditation; contemplatively.

"I have discoursed more speculatively than 'tis fit in a book that is designed for common use and edification."—*Scott: Christian Life*. (Pref.)

2. Ideally, theoretically; in theory only, not in practice; not practically.

"For conscience . . . signifies, speculatively, the judgment we pass of things upon whatever principles we chance to have."—*Warburton: Comment. on Pope's Essay on Man*.

3. In the way of speculation in trade.

\*spĕc-u-lā-tive-nĕss, *s.* [English *speculative*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being speculative; the state of consisting in speculation only.

spĕc-u-lā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.]

\*1. One who watches; a watcher, a lookout.

"All the boats had one speculator, to give notice when the fish approached."—*Broome: On the Odyssey*.

2. One who speculates or theorizes; a speculatist, a theorist.

"The famous men of war have fought,  
The famous speculators thought."

*Matthew Arnold: Bacchanalia*, ii.

3. One who speculates in trade; one who buys or sells with a view to a large profit.

"An old man, who had been a large speculator in his early days."—*Chambers' Journal*, Feb. 20, 1886, p. 523.

\*spĕc-u-lā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *speculat(e)*; *-ory*.]

1. Exercising oversight; overseeing.

"My privileges are an ubiquitous or circumambulatory, speculatory, interrogatory, redargutory immunity over all the privy lodgings."—*Carew: Caelum Britannicum*.

2. Intended or adapted for viewing or watching.

"Speculatory outposts to the Akeman Street."—*T. Warton: Hist. Kiddington*, p. 58.

3. Speculative.

\*spĕc-u-list, *subst.* [Eng. *specul(ate)*; *-ist*.] An observer, a speculator.

spĕc-u-lūm, *s.* [Lat.=a mirror.]

\*I. *Ord. Lang.*: A mirror, a looking-glass.

"A rough and colored object may serve for a speculum, to reflect the artificial rainbow."—*Boyle: On Colors*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Astron. & Optics*: A concave mirror of metal, especially one used as a reflector in a reflecting telescope.

2. *Bot.*: *Prismatocarpus speculum*.

3. *Ornith.*: A spot or patch, usually of brilliant colors, and metallic or iridescent, as on the wings of many of the Anatidæ, the eyes in the peacock's tail, &c.

4. *Surg.*: An instrument for dilating certain passages of the body, in order to admit of examinations or access of instruments for operation. Speculums are known by their construction, as bivalve, four-bladed valve, &c., or by the part of the body to which they are applicable, as, anal, nasal, vaginal, &c.

speculum-forceps, *s.*

*Surg.*: Long, slender forceps, used for dressing wounds or operating on parts not accessible except through speculums.

speculum-metal, *s.*

*Chem.*: An alloy of tin and copper, with a small proportion of metallic arsenic. Other alloys are of copper, tin, and zinc, or of antimony and tin.

spĕd, *pret. & pa. par of v.* [SPEED, *v.*]

\*spede, *v. i. & t.* [SPEED, *v.*]

\*spede-ful, *a.* [SPEEDFUL.]

\*speece, *s.* [SPECIES.] Kind, sort, species.

spĕĕch, \*speach, \*speche, *s.* [For *spreche*, from A. S. *spæc*, later form of *spræc*, from *spæcan*=to speak (q. v.); cogn. with Dut. *spraak*; Ger. *sprache*.]

1. The faculty of speaking, or of uttering articulate sounds or words; the faculty or power of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds; the power of speaking.

"There is none comparable to the variety of instructive expressions by speech, wherewith man alone is endowed, for the communication of his thoughts."—*Holder: On Speech*.

2. The act of speaking; utterance of thought.

"I, with liberty of speech implored  
And humble deprecation, thus replied."

*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 377.

\*3. The act of speaking with another; conversation, talk.

"He desires some private speech with you."

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii.

4. That which is spoken; words, as expressing ideas; language.

"O goode God! how gentil and how kind  
Ye seemed by your speche and your visage."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 8,729.

\*5. Anything said or spoken; an observation expressed in words; a remark, talk, common saying.

"Here is a speech that Scultetus is to make the next Latin sermon."—*Hales: Remains; To Sir D. Carlton* (Nov., 1618).

\*6. A particular language, as distinct from others; a dialect, a tongue.

"The best of them that speak this speech."

*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

7. A formal discourse delivered in public; an oration, a harangue.

\*speech-crier, *s.* One who hawked about printed accounts of the executions and confessions (when any was made) of criminals, particulars of murders, &c. [Eng.]

speech-day, *subst.* The periodical (generally annual) day for delivering prizes in schools, when exercises are recited by the pupils.

speech-maker, *s.* One who makes speeches; one who speaks much in public assemblies.

\*spĕĕch, *v. i. & t.* [SPEECH, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To make a speech; to speak, to harangue.

"And were you supposed to have the tongues of angels and archangels to speech it in your behalf, their words would have no weight!"—*Pyle: Sermons*, ii. 435.

B. *Trans.*: To make speeches to.

"Your lordship having speeched to death  
Some hundreds of your fellow-men."

*Moore: Fudge Family*, lett. ii.

\*spĕĕch'-fŭl, *a.* [English *speech*, *s.*; *-ful(l)*.] Speaking; full of talk; loquacious; hence, expressive.

"Dost thou see the speechful eyne  
Of the fond and faithful creature?"

*Blackie: Lays of Highlands, &c.*, p. 18.

spĕĕch'-i-fĭ-cā-tion, *subst.* [English *speechify*; *-cation*.] The act or habit of speechifying or making many speeches.

spĕĕch'-i-fĭ-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *speechify*; *-er*.] One who speechifies; one who is fond of making speeches.

"A county member . . . is liked the better for not being a speechifier."—*G. Elliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xliiv.

spĕĕch'-i-fŷ, *v. i.* [Eng. *speech*; *i* connect., and suff. *-fy*.] To make a speech or many speeches; to harangue; to be fond of speaking.

"When she tells Mr. Brooke that he is sure to make a fool of himself if he goes speechifying for the radicals."—*British Quarterly Review*, lvii. 427 (1873.)

\*spĕĕch'-īng, *s.* [Eng. *speech*; *-ing*.] The act of making a speech.

spĕĕch'-lēss, \*speche-les, \*speche-lesse, *a.* [Eng. *speech*; *-less*.]

1. Destitute of the faculty of speech; unable to speak; dumb, mute.

"He that never hears a word spoken, it is no wonder he remains speechless; as anyone must do, who from an infant should be bred up among mutes."—*Holder: On Speech*.

2. Unable to speak for a time; temporarily dumb.

"Speechless he stood."—*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 834.

\*3. Silent; undisturbed by a voice or sound.

\*4. Silent, taciturn.

"Those whom speechless or sententious gravity might not only displease."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

spĕĕch'-lēss-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *speechless*; *-ly*.] So as to be unable to speak; as, *speechlessly drunk*.

spĕĕch'-lēss-nĕss, \*speche-les-nesse, *subst.* [Eng. *speechless*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being speechless; muteness.

"Paleness of the face, the memory confused, *speechlessness*, cold sweats."—*Bacon: Hist. Life and Death*.

\*spĕĕch'-mān, \*speach-man, *s.* [Eng. *speech*, *s.*, and *man*.] A spokesman.

"The Muscouits doo write vnto S. Nicholas to be a *speachman* for him that is buried."—*Holinshed: Descr. of Britaine*, ch. ix.

spĕēd, \*spede, \*sped-en, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *spēdan* (pa. t. *spēdde*); cogn. with Dut. *spæden*; Low Ger. *spoden*, *spuden*, *spōden*; Ger. *sputen*=to hasten, to advance quickly.] [SPEED, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive*:

\*1. To succeed, to prosper; to advance in one's purpose or enterprise; to have success.

"Spar hit nat and thou shalt *spede* the betere."  
*Piers Plowman*, p. 59.

2. To fare; to have any fortune, good or ill; to succeed, well or ill.

"You shall know how I *spede*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

3. To make haste; to advance or move with celerity.

"Well have we *speded*, and o'er hill and dale. . .  
Cut shorter many a league."—*Milton: P. R.*, iii. 267.

4. To pass quickly.

"Years had rolled on, and fast they *sped* away."  
*Byron: Lara*, i. 4.

\*5. To be expedient. (Used impersonally.)

"If it behoueth to have glorie it *spedith* not."—*Wycliffe*, 2 *Cornth*, xii. 1.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To favor; to make prosperous; to prosper.

"Heaven so *speed* me in my time to come."

*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 4.

\*2. To advance, to promote.

"Thei accomplishen and *speden* the deedes of his thought."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

\*3. To dispatch; to send away quickly or in haste; to hasten, to hurry.

"Where is Mountjoy, the herald? *Speed* him hence."

*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 5.

\*4. To hasten, to hurry; to put into quick motion; to accelerate, to expedite.

"She . . . will *speed* her foot again."

*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iii. 4.

\*5. To hasten to a conclusion; to carry through; to execute.

"Judicial acts are all those writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are *sped* in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

\*6. To help forward; to hasten, to assist.

"Propitious Neptune steered their course by night  
With rising gales, that *sped* their happy flight."

*Dryden. (Todd.)*

7. To dismiss with good wishes or kindly services.

"Welcome the coming, *speed* the parting guest."

*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xv. 83.

\*8. To bring to destruction; to destroy, to ruin, to kill, to undo.

"Be you gone: you are *sped*."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 9.

\*9. To make to be versed; to acquaint.

"In Chaucer I am *sped*."—*Skelton*.

spĕēd, \*spede, *s.* [A. S. *spēd* (for *spōdi*)=haste, success, from *spōwan*=to succeed; O. S. *spōd*=success; Dut. *spood*=speed; O. H. Ger. *spuot*, *spōt*=success; *spuon*=to succeed.]

\*1. Fortune; success or prosperity in an undertaking.

"Happy be thy *speed*."

*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, ii.

\*2. A protecting and assisting power.

"St. Nicholas be thy *speed*."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona* iii. 1.

3. Swiftmess, quickness, celerity; rapidity of motion; rapid pace or rate.

"So please you, sir, their *speed*  
Hath been beyond account."

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.

\*4. Impetuosity; headlong violence; fury.

speed-cones, *s. pl.*

*Mach.*: The double cone-pulleys, used for varying and adjusting the velocity ratio communicated between a pair of parallel shafts by means of a belt.

speed-indicator, *s.*

1. *Mach.*: A contrivance for indicating the number of revolutions made by a shaft in a given time.

2. *Naut.*: A log consisting of a spiral vane turned by the passing water, and registering its revolutions.

speed-multiplier, *s.*

*Gearing*: An arrangement by which pinions are driven from larger wheels, the pinion-shafts carrying large wheels, and so on.

speed-pulley, *s.* [CONE-PULLEY, 2.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father, wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.









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